2.D.3.i - Other Solvent Use

Short description

In source category *2.D.3.i - Other Solvent Use*, emissions from various product groups and processes and also from lubricants use in stationary and mobile applications are reported. Relevant pollutants are NMVOC and some heavy metals.

Category Code	Pollutants	Method	AD	EF
2.D.3.i - Other solvent use	NMVOC	T2	NS	CS
2.D.3.i - Use of lubricants in stationary applications	NMVOC	T2	NS	CS
2.D.3.i - Use of lubricants in mobile applications	Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Se and Zn	T1	NS, M	D

Key Category	SO_2	NO_x	NH_3	NMVOC	CO	BC	Pb	Hg	Cd	Diox	PAH	HCB	TSP	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2.D.3.i	-	-	-	L/T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

T = key source by Trend **L** = key source by Level

Methods	
D	Default
RA	Reference Approach
T1	Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *
T2	Tier 2*
T3	Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology *
C	CORINAIR
CS	Country Specific
M	Model

* as described in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2007, in the group specific chapters.

AD - Data Source for Activity Data	
NS	National Statistics
RS	Regional Statistics
IS	International Statistics
PS	Plant Specific data
AS	Associations, business organisations
Q	specific questionnaires, surveys

EF - Emission Factors	
D	Default (EMEP Guidebook)
C	Confidential
CS	Country Specific
PS	Plant Specific data

T = key source by Trend **L** = key source by Level

Methods	
D	Default
RA	Reference Approach
T1	Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *
T2	Tier 2*
T3	Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology *
C	CORINAIR
CS	Country Specific
M	Model
* as described in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2007, in the group specific chapters.	

AD - Data Source for Activity Data	
NS	National Statistics
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EF - Emission Factors	
D	Default (EMEP Guidebook)
C	Confidential
CS	Country Specific
PS	Plant Specific data

2.D.3.i - Other solvent use

Method

In sub-category *2.D.3.i - Other product use: Other solvent use* the following product groups and processes are taken into consideration:

- Glass and mineral wool enduction
- Fat, edible and non-edible oil extraction
- Application of glues and adhesives (paper and packaging; wood; footwear; transport; Do-it-yourself-applications; others)
- Preservation of wood
- Underseal treatment and conservation of vehicles
- Vehicles dewaxing
- Other:
    - Plant protectives

- Dichloromethane in strippers
- Removal of paints from incorrectly coated aluminium parts
- Removal of paint from steel parts
- Concrete additives
- De-icing (Aircraft de-icing; De-icing of operated areas; Other de-icing applications)
- Applications in scientific laboratories (R&D; analyses; universities)

General procedure

NMVOC emissions are calculated in keeping with a product-consumption-oriented approach. In this approach, solvent-based products or solvents are allocated to the source category, and then the relevant NMVOC emissions are calculated from those solvent quantities via specific emission factors. Thus, the use of this method is possible with the following valid input figures for each product group:

- Quantities of VOC-containing (pre-) products and agents used in the report year,
- The VOC concentrations in these products (substances and preparations),
- The relevant application and emission conditions (or the resulting specific emission factor).

The quantity of the solvent-based (pre-)product corresponds to the domestic consumption which is the sum of domestic production plus import minus export.

VOC Emission = domestic consumption of a certain product * solvent content * specific emission factor

The calculated NMVOC emissions of different product groups for a source category are then aggregated. The product / substance quantities used are determined at the product-group level with the help of production and foreign-trade statistics. Where possible, the so-determined domestic-consumption quantities are then further verified via cross-checking with industry statistics.

Discussion of emission trends

General information

Since 1990, so the data, NMVOC emissions from use of solvents and solvent-containing products in general have decreased by nearly 38%. The main emissions reductions have been achieved in the years since 1999. This successful reduction has occurred especially because of regulatory provisions such as the 31st Ordinance on the execution of the Federal Immissions Control Act (Ordinance on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain facilities – 31. BImSchV), the 2nd such ordinance (Ordinance on the limitation of emissions of highly volatile halogenated organic compounds – 2. BImSchV) and the TA Luft.

Specific information

Until 1999, data of the present source categories 2.D.3.a, 2.D.3.h and 2.D.3.i were treated as one source group. Since 2000, a more detailed data collection enables to follow the development of source group 2.D.3.i, which accounts for about 1/5 to 1/4 of total NMVOC emissions from solvent-based products. Compared to 2005, emissions went down mainly due to a clearly reduced

consumption of concrete additives.

A decrease in the NMVOC emissions of Category 2.D.3.i can be observed since 2005. The following product groups cause major emissions in category 2.D.3.i:

- Concrete additives,
- Underseal treatment and conservation of vehicles,
- Application of glues and additives,
- Deicing and
- Fat, edible and non-edible oil extraction

These six activities comprise together 88 – 93% of total emissions of 2.D.3.i depending on the considered years.

Uncertainties

Uncertainties for emissions for each technology / application were obtained by error propagation and refer to the 95% confidence interval.

Domestic Consumption: The applied relative uncertainty was ±10% for all applications.

Solvent content: For each application / product, a relative error at ±15% was applied (exception: lubricants at 25%), but not exceeding 100% or falling below 0%.

Emission factors: A relative error at ±15% was applied, but not exceeding 100% or falling below 0%. Exceptions were de-icing applications, applications in scientific laboratories and lubricants with a relative error at 25%.

Hence, the overall uncertainty of emissions caused by application of products of this source group is between 40% and 60%.

Recalculations

There are no recalculations.

For pollutant-specific information on recalculated emission estimates for Base Year and 2018, please see the pollutant specific recalculation tables following chapter 8.1 - Recalculations.

Planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

Use of lubricants in stationary applications

Method

Sub-category *2.D.3.i - Other product use: Use of lubricants in stationary applications* comprises the entire use phase including the process stages of input and output. The products or lubricants covered here, are:

- Automotive and industrial gear oils
- Compressor oils
- Turbine oils
- Hydraulic oils
- Electro insulating oils
- Machine oils
- Process oils
- Other industrial oils not for lubricating purposes
- Metal working fluids
- Greases
- Base oils
- Extracts from lubricant refining

2-stroke engine oils are excluded here as they are considered to be part of the 2-stroke fuel and are therefore burned *intentionally* in 2-stroke engines as applied in road vehicles (mopeds) and other mobile machinery (chainsaws, lawn mowers etc.). In contrast, emissions from the *unintended* co-incineration of lubricants in mobile machinery and vehicles are reported in Use of lubricants in mobile applications.

'NMVOC' is defined in keeping with the VOC definition found in the EC solvents directive. For purposes of the definition of solvents, the term 'solvent use' is also defined in keeping with the EC solvents directive.

Activity data

The emissions calculation method follows a Tier-2 approach. It uses national statistical data [Lit. 1] for the quantities placed on the market specific per lubricant types as activity rate and specific emission factors for each lubricant type. It is assumed that the amount of lubricants placed on the market per year equals the lubricant use (consumption) in the same year.

The consumption of lubricants in Germany has remained at a relatively constant level since 1990,

apart from a sharp decrease in 2009 that was related to the overall economic situation.

Emission factors

Along the life cycle of the different lubricant types, different kinds of losses occur. Only some types of losses are of relevance with regard to air emissions and the different lubricants types differ significantly from each other. Relevant emitted pollutants identified for lubricants are NMVOC and CO_2. But only for engine oils used in machinery and in vehicles emission of both could be accounted for due to combustion of a small fraction of lubricating oils directly resulting in CO_2 emissions.

For Electro insulating oils [Lit. 3, 5], Process oils [Lit. 4, 10, 11], Greases [Lit. 10, 11] and Extracts from lubricant production [Lit. 2, 10, 11] no emissions expected.

All emission factors are determined in a research project (UBA, 2018) [Lit. 14].

Table 1: Tier 2 emission factor for source category 2.D.3.i, 2.G Other solvent and product use, Other

		NMVOC		
Lubricant-type group	**Proportion range of total sales since 1990**	**Default**	**Range**	**Reference**
Automotive gear oils	5 - 10 %	1 %	0 - 2 %	[Lit. 2 - 7]
Industrial gear oils	2 - 3 %	1.5 %	1 - 2 %	[Lit. 3, 4, 8]
Compressor oils	=< 1 %	1.5 %	1 - 2 %	[Lit. 2 - 7]
Turbine oils	< 1 %	0.5 %	0 - 1 %	[Lit. 2, 3, 5]
Hydraulic oils	6 - 15 %	1.5 %	1 - 2 %	
Machine oils	1 - 7 %	2.5 %	0 - 5 %	[Lit. 2, 5, 9]
Other oils not for lubricating purposes	2 - 7 %	25 %	0 - 50 %	[Lit. 3, 10 - 12]
Metalworking fluids	5 - 9 %	5 %	0 - 10 %	[Lit. 2, 4, 13]
Base oils	4 - 16 %	10 %	5 - 15 %	[Lit. 14]

Uncertainties

For activity data, an uncertainty of 5 percent is assumed considering the well developed national statistics.

The emission factors are based on a broad review of literature and results from relevant research projects and have been discussed with senior lubricant experts. The experts suggested using ranges which are provided in the emission factor table 1.

Recalculations

Recalculation of NMVOC emissions in the year 2011 due to correction of emission factor (wrong decimal point).

Planned improvements

No category-specific improvements are planned.

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Use of lubricants in mobile applications

In sub-category *2.D.3.i - Other product use: Use of lubricants in mobile applications*, the German air pollutant emisisons inventory includes emissions from the unintentional co-incineration of lubricants in mobile sources.

As emissions from the use of lubricants in stationary machinery result mostly from the evaporation whereas emissions from mobile machinery result mostly from the unintentional co-incineration within the engine, the methods for emission calculation differ widely.

Therefore, the approaches for estimating emissions from these two areas of lubricant application are

looked at in separate sub-chapters linked below.

Methodology

Activity data

Basically, the amounts of lubricants unintentionally co-incinerated in engines other than 2-strokes is estimated from the annual amounts of fuels used in these engines, excluding the amounts of fuels used for international aviation and navigation.

Here, the majority of lubricant co-incineration takes place in road vehicles. These related amounts of co-incinerated lubricants are calculated directly within TREMOD [1)].

Table 1: Annual amounts of lubricants co-incinerated in mobile vehicles and machinery - excluding 2-stroke engines, in terajoules

	= 1990	= 1995	= 2000	= 2005	= 2010	= 2011	= 2012	= 2013	= 2014	= 2015	= 2016	= 2017	= 2018
~ 1.A.2.g vii	> 47.30	> 44.40	> 42.29	> 33.61	> 37.15	> 38.39	> 37.93	> 39.36	> 41.34	> 42.52	> 44.01	> 45.17	> 41.98
~ 1.A.3.a - LTO	> 3.12	> 3.08	> 3.30	> 3.05	> 3.04	> 3.08	> 2.93	> 2.65	> 2.76	> 2.79	> 2.79	> 2.70	> 2.72
~ 1.A.3.b	> 1,174.69	> 1,418.72	> 1,561.50	> 1,604.16	> 1,653.97	> 1,681.03	> 1,682.53	> 1,696.70	> 1,722.89	> 1,754.07	> 1,779.96	> 1,802.45	> 1,814.00
~ 1.A.3.c	> 19.23	> 15.53	> 12.71	> 9.27	> 7.79	> 7.85	> 7.20	> 7.28	> 6.51	> 7.02	> 7.25	> 5.97	> 5.80
~ 1.A.3.d ii	> 72.49	> 56.84	> 40.84	> 39.05	> 34.48	> 35.51	> 35.58	> 35.77	> 37.92	> 35.29	> 36.95	> 34.39	> 34.95
~ 1.A.4.a ii	> 10.56	> 9.86	> 10.58	> 10.87	> 12.05	> 12.17	> 12.01	> 12.17	> 12.42	> 12.72	> 13.00	> 13.21	> 12.67
~ 1.A.4.c ii (i)	> 54.14	> 45.67	> 44.51	> 41.90	> 47.98	> 48.93	> 47.99	> 49.48	> 51.63	> 54.19	> 56.53	> 58.24	> 54.55
~ 1.A.4.c ii (ii)	> 2.67	> 1.31	> 1.95	> 2.22	> 2.52	> 2.65	> 2.41	> 2.51	> 2.66	> 2.85	> 2.78	> 2.93	> 2.76
~ 1.A.4.c iii	> 1.10	> 0.85	> 0.82	> 0.76	> 0.75	> 0.70	> 0.68	> 0.68	> 0.74	> 0.85	> 1.69	> 1.82	> 3.69
~ 1.A.5.b i	> 22.56	> 12.00	> 2.05	> 5.16	> 1.58	> 0.99	> 1.55	> 1.08	> 1.09	> 0.92	> 0.91	> 0.66	> 0.44
~ 1.A.5.b ii	> 3.84	> 1.61	> 0.99	> 0.22	> 0.33	> 0.41	> 0.12	> 0.20	> 0.31	> 0.37	> 0.38	> 0.15	> 0.10
~ 1.A.5.b iii	> 1.47	> 1.00	> 0.84	> 0.63	> 0.55	> 0.53	> 0.50	> 0.48	> 0.53	> 0.43	> 0.56	> 0.75	> 0.65
> Σ	~ 1,413.17	~ 1,610.88	~ 1,722.37	~ 1,750.92	~ 1,802.19	~ 1,832.23	~ 1,831.43	~ 1,848.37	~ 1,880.80	~ 1,914.02	~ 1,946.81	~ 1,968.46	~ 1,974.31

source: own estimations and TREMOD [2)]

The **emission factors** are derived from chapter *1.A.3.b.i-iv Road transport 2019*, Table 3-80 of the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019 [3)].

These default EF in [ppm HM /wt lubricant] have been transferred into [g HM/kg lubricant] via a NCV of 0.03985 GJ/kg into the following values:

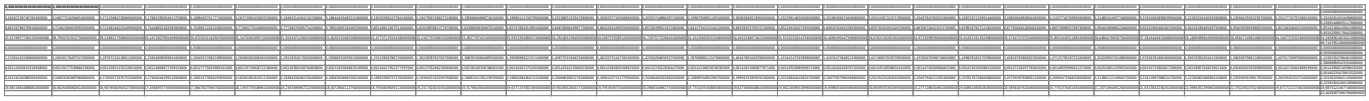
Table 2: tier1 emission factors for heavy-metal emissions from co-incinerated lubricants, in g/TJ

As	Cd	Cr	Cu	Hg	Ni	Pb	Se	Zn
0.00	114	482	19,523	0.00	800	0.81	114	11,297

Discussion of emission trends

With default emission factors applied, emissions' trends depend solely on the amounts of unintentionally co-incinerated lubricants (see Table 1).

Table 3: Annual heavy-metal emissions from co-incinerated lubricants, in metric tonnes



Recalculations

Activity data (annual amounts of unintentionally co-incinerated lubricants) have been revised slightly for the entire time series. Here, for 2018 only, larger changes occur due to the finalisation of this year's National Energy Balance.

Table: Revised annual amounts of unintentionally co-incinerated lubricants, in terajoule

	= **1990**	= **1995**	= **2000**	= **2005**	= **2006**	= **2007**	= **2008**	= **2009**	= **2010**	= **2011**	= **2012**	= **2013**	= **2014**	= **2015**	= **2016**	= **2017**
~ Submission 2020	> 1,413	> 1,611	> 1,722	> 1,751	> 1,760	> 1,782	> 1,776	> 1,788	> 1,802	> 1,832	> 1,831	> 1,848	> 1,881	> 1,914	> 1,947	> 1,968
~ Submission 2019	> 1,415	> 1,606	> 1,710	> 1,747	> 1,755	> 1,769	> 1,762	> 1,776	> 1,791	> 1,824	> 1,822	> 1,838	> 1,877	> 1,915	> 1,956	> 1,980
~ absolute change	> -1	> 5	> 12	> 4	> 5	> 14	> 14	> 12	> 11	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 4	> -1	> -9	> -12
~ relative change	> -0.10%	> 0.33%	> 0.73%	> 0.24%	> 0.28%	> 0.78%	> 0.79%	> 0.69%	> 0.61%	> 0.44%	> 0.51%	> 0.54%	> 0.19%	> -0.04%	> -0.47%	> -0.59%
< thereof: 1.A.3.b																
~ Submission 2020	> 1,175	> 1,419	> 1,561	> 1,604	> 1,617	> 1,636	> 1,630	> 1,637	> 1,654	> 1,681	> 1,683	> 1,697	> 1,723	> 1,754	> 1,780	> 1,802
~ Submission 2018	> 1,176	> 1,413	> 1,549	> 1,600	> 1,612	> 1,623	> 1,616	> 1,625	> 1,643	> 1,673	> 1,673	> 1,687	> 1,719	> 1,755	> 1,789	> 1,812
~ absolute change	> -1	> 5	> 13	> 4	> 5	> 14	> 14	> 12	> 11	> 8	> 9	> 10	> 4	> -1	> -9	> -10
~ relative change	> -0.13%	> 0.37%	> 0.81%	> 0.27%	> 0.32%	> 0.85%	> 0.87%	> 0.77%	> 0.67%	> 0.49%	> 0.56%	> 0.59%	> 0.21%	> -0.03%	> -0.50%	> -0.53%

On the other hand, the tier1 **emission factors** applied so far, remain unrevised compared to last year's submission.

Therefore, the canges in the **emission estimates** reported for this sub-category result solely from the named revisions in activity data.

Planned improvements

Although there are no improvements planned for this specific sub-category, several routine model revisions are scheduled for mobile sources with impact on fuel consumption data and, hence, the amounts of unintentionally co-incinerated lubricants.

[4)] [5)]
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[1)] (bibcite 1)
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