A wide-angle photograph of a large intermodal yard. In the foreground, several empty railcars are lined up on tracks. In the middle ground, numerous railcars are loaded with stacked shipping containers. The containers are in various colors, including white, yellow, red, and orange. Some containers have logos like 'SWIFT' and 'J.B. HUNT'. In the background, there are several large orange gantry cranes used for moving containers. The sky is overcast and grey. The overall scene depicts a busy logistics and transportation hub.

Intermodal Yard Activity and Emissions Evaluations

Chris Lindhjem
ENVIRON International
Portland, OR
June 2, 2008

Overview

- **Intermodal Process**

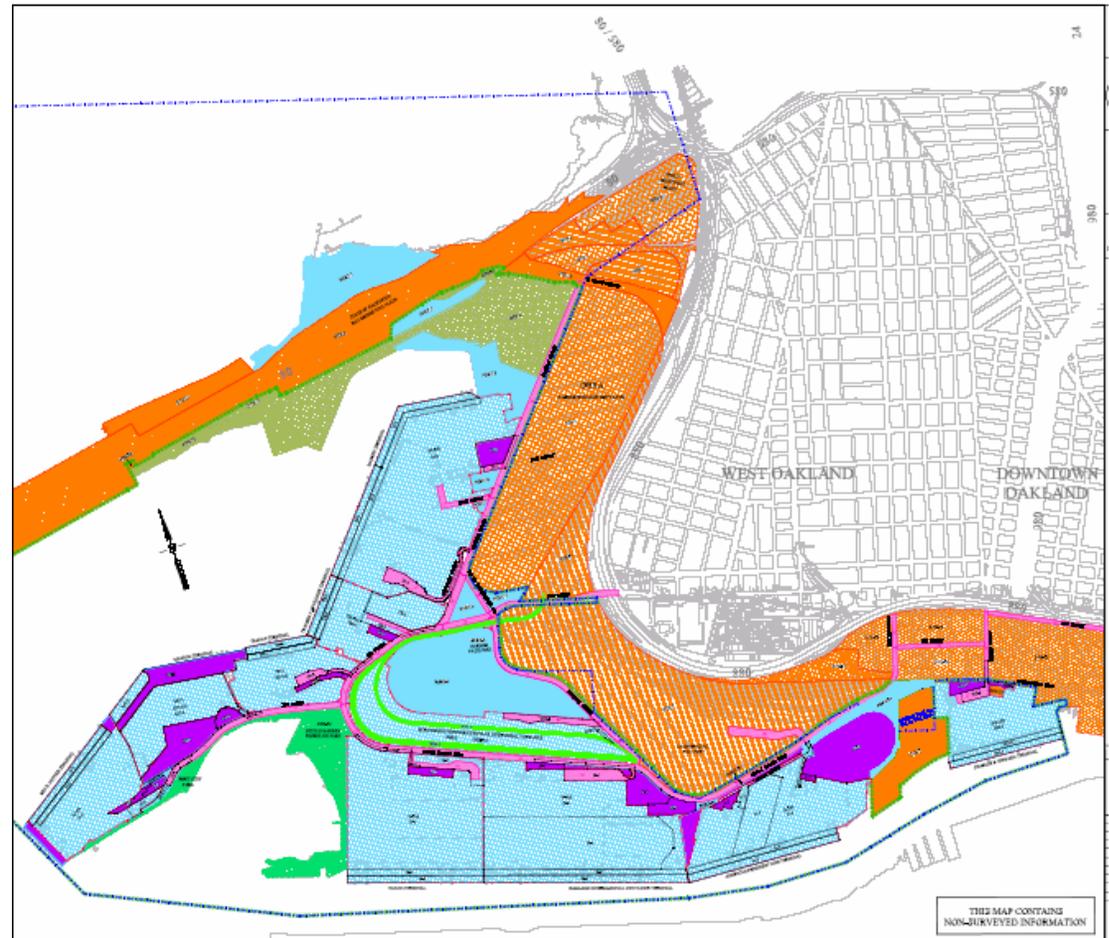
Ship ↔ Crane ↔ Hostler ↔ Crane/Pick ↔ Stack ↔ Crane/Pick ↔ Truck/Rail

OR Rail ↔ Crane/Pick ↔ Stack/Hostler ↔ Stack ↔ Crane/Pick ↔ Truck

- **Steps above may be skipped or electrified**
- **Basic measure of a facility's activity is lifts (individual container moves of 20 ft., 40 ft, 53 ft, or other lengths)**

Intermodal Facility Evaluations

- **Purpose of Work**
 - Regional (overall emissions on site)
 - Local community (detailed or microscale as input in AERMOD or CALPUFF)



Trucking Mode



- **Trucks**
 - Long-haul
 - Local (either to regional destination or repackaging sites)
 - Off-site (local off-site storage, or repositioning empty containers or chassis, or nearby port or rail yard)
- **Modes on site**
 - Loaded in and out
 - Loaded onto but empty out
 - Empty onto but loaded out
 - Empty container or chassis movements
 - Storage on site (truck in and truck out)
- **Truck Trips (round trips) may be higher or lower than 1 trip per lift. Our experience is 0.9 to 1.2 round trips (in and out) per lift.**

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Truck Activity

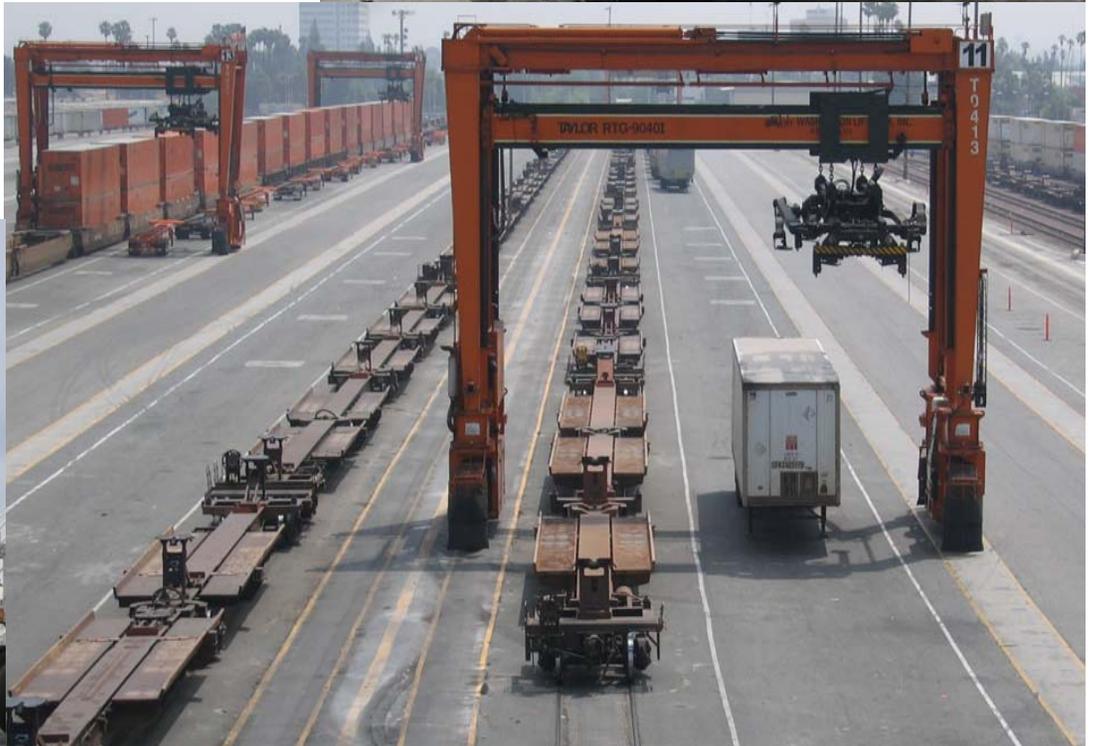


- **On-site**
 - Entrance Queue
 - Movement and idling onsite
 - Exit Queue
- **Off-site**
 - Domain of the analysis (fence line, city, or air basin)
 - Origination and destination survey
 - Routes into and toward freeway and out of area
- **Age Distribution (short haul typically older vehicles) – 2007 / 2010 Vehicle emission standards**

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Cargo Handling Equipment

- Container handling (dry bulk and liquid cargo uses other equipment types)
 - Hostlers
 - Cranes (electric rail mounted or diesel rubber tired)
 - Picks and forklifts



CHE

- **CHE Input Data**

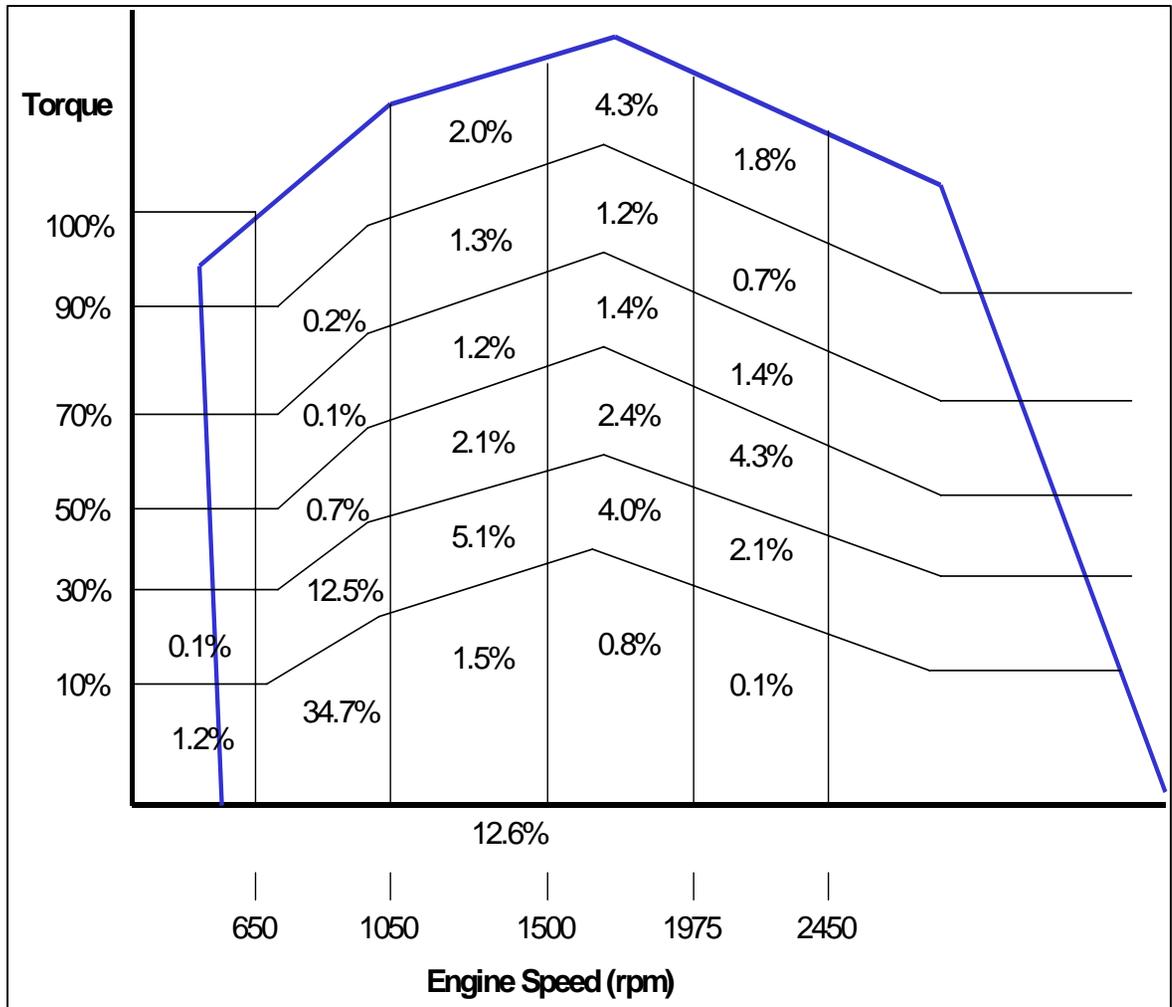
- Population
- Power
- Model Year
- Hours of operation
- Load Factor (Duty cycle)
- Fuel Type
- Retrofits

- **Considerations**

- Hours
 - Sample all equipment (function of use by age)
 - Snapshot of equipment fleet and annual hours may ignore pieces retired during that year
- Load Factors
 - Worth determining actual loads and duty cycles
 - Not much real activity data behind default estimates

Hostler Load Factor

- EPA default load for hostler is too high
 - Study: actual load of 19%
 - EPA default for hostler is 59%



Other Equipment Types

- General purpose equipment (sweepers, pumps, generators, maintenance equipment, etc)
- Transport refrigeration units
 - Surprisingly significant (California produce)
 - Number of and Time on site
 - TRU plugs to reduce activity



Nonroad / Off-road Emission Standards

- **Federal Emission Standards**
 - New engine standards starting 2011 – 2012 depending upon the rated power of the equipment
- **California Regulations**
 - Retrofit / replacement voluntary and mandatory
 - Cargo handling equipment
 - TRU

Locomotive

- **Servicing**

- Basic refuel
- Engine inspection

- **Line-Haul**

- Arriving and departing
 - Origination/termination
 - Set-out cars
 - Crew change
- Adjacent mainline
 - Railroad owned
 - Other railroads with rights
 - Passenger



- **Switch (typically older)**

- Train building
 - Classification
 - Hump and bowl
- Short-haul or local trains within metropolitan region

Locomotive Input Data



- **Fleet Composition**
 - Engine models (Make and Model) – Limited Emissions Data, see paper
 - Rebuild Status (Precontrolled, Tier 0, 1, and 2 engines to be rebuilt)
 - Tier IV (Low PM beginning with 2015 model year); Specially-designed switch engines may meet this early
 - Tier IV (Low PM and low NOx with 2017 mode year)
- **Activity**
 - Fuel consumption (gallons per ton-mile or gallons per engine per year)
 - Hours of operation
 - Less well known (especially outside of a yard)
 - Duty cycle – Sampling of event recorders

Time in mode analysis (on-site)

Notch	Line-Haul Gross HP	Line-Haul Time in Mode (hrs)		Switch Gross HP	Switch Relative Time in Mode (%)
		TA/TD	Crew		
8	4,454	0.003	0.007	2,124	0.7
7	3,773	0.001	0.005	1,810	0.3
6	3,046	0.004	0.004	1,465	0.2
5	2,296	0.04	0.007	1,161	0.4
4	1,683	0.08	0.017	871	0.8
3	1,187	0.26	0.025	589	1.3
2	587	0.39	0.029	333	2.3
1	268	0.60	0.015	98	2.8
Idle	17.0	4.00	0.23	15	69.7
Dynamic Brake	28.0	0.16	0.07	82	1.3

Vessel Activity on Site

Berthing time

- Number of crews affects time on site
- Clean(er) fuel
- Shoreside (grid power)
- **Anchorage**
 - Awaiting a berth



Conclusion

- **Facilities are complex**
 - No two intermodal facilities are alike
 - Easy or else (depends on scope and detail)
 - One link in the supply chain (regional benefits but local impacts more important both economically and air quality, not unlike freeways, truck depots or truck stops)
- **Emission reduction plans**
 - Retrofit (some available but not long term experience)
 - Replacement programs (fleet turnover)
 - Activity reduction (idle shutoff, electrify or plug-in, yard redesign to reduce movements or time through the yard)