



**UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

***INFLUENCE OF SHIPPING ACTIVITIES ON AIR POLLUTANT  
CONCENTRATIONS IN KALNG AND PENANG, MALAYSIA***

**OMAR ALI JASSIM**

**FPAS 2013 3**



**INFLUENCE OF SHIPPING ACTIVITIES ON AIR POLLUTANT  
CONCENTRATIONS IN KALANG AND PENANG, MALAYSIA**

**By**

**OMAR ALI JASSIM**

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,  
in fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science**

**May 2013**

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## DEDICATIONS

TO MY MOTHER, FATHER AND WIFE WITH LOVE  
AND RESPECT



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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**OMAR ALI JASSIM**

May 2013

**Chairman : Professor Mohamad Pauzi Zakaria, PhD**

**Faculty : Environmental Studies**

Air pollution is the presence of substances in air, so as to be, or bluster to be a threat to humanity, plant or animal life, or to property. Air pollutants emerge from both manmade and natural processes. Pollutants are also defined as primary pollutants resulting from combustion of fuels and industrial operations and secondary pollutants, those which are produced because the reaction of primary pollutants in the atmosphere. Ship emissions are remarkable growing globally and have significantly influenced on air quality on sea and land. These emissions engage dangerous adverse health and environmental effects. Territorial waters, inland seas and ports are the regions most affected by vessel emissions. The aim of this work is to investigate air pollution levels due to shipping activities along the Strait of Malacca. This study was conducted to assess the level of air pollution and to investigate the level of air pollution from emission gases due to shipping activities in the Strait of Malacca. Six air quality stations which were close to the coast area were selected from Department of Environment (DOE) database for collecting data during 2000 to 2010. Furthermore the

related data to ship traffic (type and numbers) were collected in the same period from the Malaysian Marine Department. Meteorological parameters and wind direction were also obtained from the Meteorological Department of Malaysia. Descriptive statistics, spatial distribution, Principle Component Analysis and regression analysis are employed to achieve the objectives. Data of vessels passing this strait indicates that the strait indeed has a high volume of patronage and this is likely to increase as the years roll. The analysis of the concentration of five air pollutants ( $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) shows that their concentrations have an increasing trend from 2000 to 2010. The results of the spatial distribution also revealed that these air pollutants are concentrated towards the middle region of the Strait of Malacca. Principle Component Analysis categorized all air pollutants in two groups.  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{SO}_2$  were the most important pollutants across the Strait of Malacca. The result of regression analysis indicated a positive and significant positive relationship of number of vessels on the concentrations of  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ , and  $\text{NO}_2$  while it was not significant for  $\text{PM}_{10}$  and  $\text{O}_3$  concentrations.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia  
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**PENGARUH AKTIVITI PERKAPALAN KEPADA KEPEKATAN  
PENCEMAR DI KLANG DAN PULAU PINANG, MALAYSIA**

Oleh

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**Pengerusi : Professor Mohamad Pauzi Zakaria, PhD**

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Pencemaran udara adalah kehadiran bahan-bahan di udara, supaya, atau marah-marah menjadi ancaman kepada manusia, tumbuhan atau haiwan hidup, atau harta. Pencemar udara keluar dari kedua-dua buatan manusia dan proses semula jadi. Pencemar juga ditakrifkan sebagai pencemar utama yang terhasil daripada pembakaran bahan api dan operasi industri dan pencemaran menengah, orang-orang yang dihasilkan kerana tindak balas bahan pencemar utama di dalam atmosfera. Pelepasan kapal yang luar biasa yang semakin meningkat di seluruh dunia dan telah dipengaruhi dengan ketara kepada kualiti udara di laut dan tanah. Pengeluaran ini melibatkan kesan kesihatan dan alam sekitar berbahaya yang buruk. Perairan, laut pedalaman dan pelabuhan adalah kawasan yang paling terjejas oleh pelepasan kapal. Tujuan kerja ini adalah untuk menyasat tahap pencemaran udara akibat aktiviti perkapalan di sepanjang Selat Melaka. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk menilai tahap pencemaran udara dan untuk menyasat tahap pencemaran udara daripada pelepasan gas kerana aktiviti perkapalan

di Selat Melaka. Enam stesen kualiti udara yang berada berhampiran dengan kawasan pantai telah dipilih daripada Jabatan Alam Sekitar pangkalan data (JAS) untuk mengumpul data pada tahun 2000 hingga 2010. Tambahan pula, data yang berkaitan untuk menghantar lalu lintas (jenis dan nombor) telah dikumpulkan dalam tempoh yang sama dari Jabatan Laut Malaysia. Parameter meteorologi dan arah angin juga diperolehi dari Jabatan Meteorologi Malaysia. Statistik deskriptif, pengedaran ruang, Prinsip Analisis Komponen dan analisis regresi digunakan untuk mencapai objektif. Data kapal lulus selat ini menunjukkan bahawa Selat Melaka sememangnya mempunyai jumlah yang tinggi naungan dan ini dijangka meningkat kerana roll tahun. Analisis kepekatan lima bahan pencemar udara ( $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_3$  dan  $\text{PM}_{10}$ ) menunjukkan bahawa kepekatan mereka mempunyai trend yang semakin meningkat dari 2000 hingga 2010. Keputusan taburan juga mendedahkan bahawa pencemaran udara tertumpu ke arah kawasan tengah-tengah Selat Melaka. Prinsip Analisis Komponen dikategorikan semua pencemar udara dalam dua kumpulan.  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$  dan  $\text{SO}_2$  adalah pencemaran yang paling penting di seluruh Selat Melaka. Hasil analisis regresi menunjukkan hubungan yang positif dan signifikan positif bilangan kapal di kepekatan  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$  dan semasa ia tidak penting bagi  $\text{PM}_{10}$  dan  $\text{O}_3$  kepekatan.



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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 20 May 2013 to conduct the final examination of Omar Ali Jassim on his thesis entitled "Influence of Shipping Activities on Air Pollutant Concentrations in Klang and Penang, Malaysia" in accordance with the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The Committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Science.

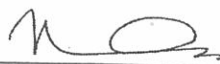
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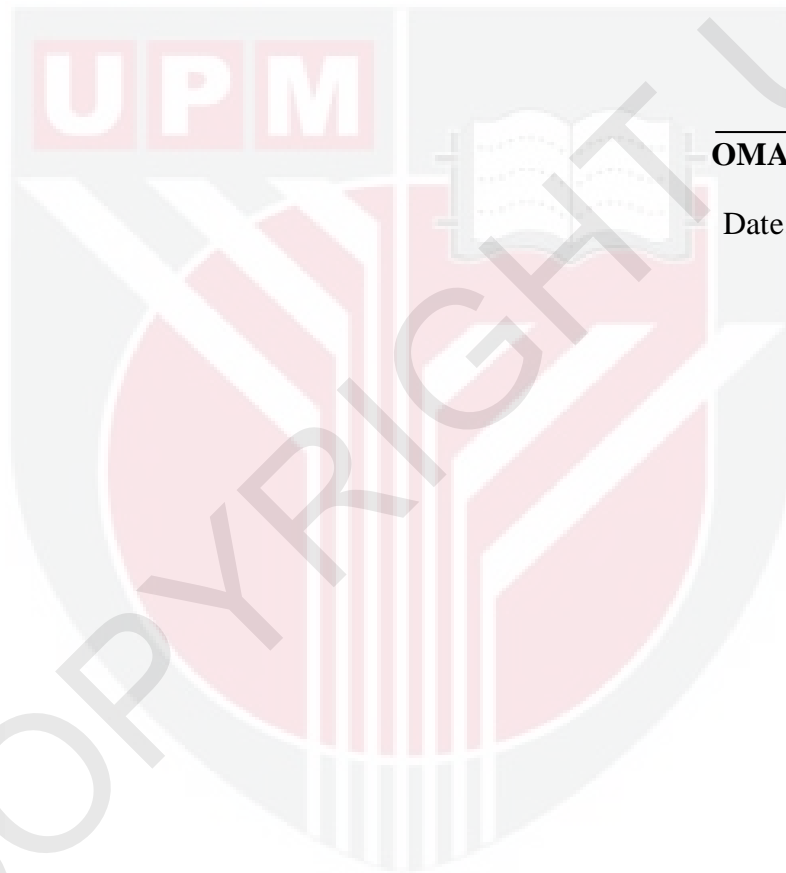
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## DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations, which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously and it is not any other institution concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or other institutions.



OMAR ALI JASSIM

Date: 20 May 2013

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>Page</b>
	iii
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	v
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b>	vii
<b>APPROVAL</b>	viii
<b>DECLARATION</b>	x
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	xi
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	xvix
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	xiv

### CHAPTER

<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Problem statement	3
1.3. Research objective	3
1.4. Significance of the study	4
1.5. Scope of the study	5
1.6. Thesis organization	5
<b>2 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Shipping significance in national economies	7
2.3 Shipping significance in global	8
2.4 Shipping activities in the strait of Malacca	10
2.5 Ships in the strait of Malacca	13
2.5.1 Numbers of ships	13
2.5.2 Types of Ships in the strait of Malacca	14
2.6 Fuels used by the ships	14
2.7 Air pollutants from the shipping	17
2.7.1 Carbon dioxide	22
2.7.2 Nitrous dioxide	25
2.7.3 Ozone	27
2.7.4 Particular matter	28
2.7.5 Sulfur dioxide	29
2.8 Air pollution emissions	29
2.9 Impact of ship emission	31
2.10 Efforts to reduce emissions from ships in the Malacca strait	32
2.11 Spatial distribution of air pollution identification	33
2.12 Air pollution and wind pattern	35
<b>3 METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>41</b>
3.1 Introduction	41
3.2 Study area	42
3.3 Data sources	42
3.4 Conceptual framework	45

3.5	Hypothesis	45
3.6	Statistical analysis	46
3.7	Spatial distribution	47
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS</b>	<b>49</b>
4.1	Introduction	49
4.2	Air quality in the strait of Malacca	49
4.3	Identify the Spatial Distribution of air pollution along the strait of Malacca	56
4.4	Evaluation of pollutants in the strait of Malacca	69
4.5	Study of monthly air pollutant concentration and its relations with wind direction	72
4.6	Vessels passing through the Malacca strait	80
4.7	Relationship between annual number of vessels with air pollutants concentrations	82
4.8	Discussion	89
<b>5</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>91</b>
5.1	Introduction	91
5.2	Conclusion	92
5.5	Recommendations	93
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>95</b>
	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>103</b>
	<b>BIODATA OF STUDENT</b>	<b>118</b>