



SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME



The Current State of the Art for GHG Models in WWTPs

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Water Technology Group



Neptune workshop: Technical Solutions for Nutrient and Micropollutants Removal in WWTPs

Université Laval, Québec, March 25-26, 2010

- Background
- Preview of WWTmod2010 Workshop
 - N₂O
 - Biosolids
 - Sewers
- Closing Thoughts

Background...

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1980-2010 Search other dates

1986 Jan 10, 1986 - CHM####B ## Ozone Generation: Technologies, Markets and Players Copyright © BCC... of all water/wastewater treatment technologies, ... Kreusel, Head of Marketing and Technology Power Technologies, ABB AG, Germany A New...to Advance this Low-GHG Technology Dr. Robert Dixon, Head of... ... From ASEA AB acquires VS Technology Group - Jan 10, 1986 - Deal Snapshot ... - Related web pages www.alacrastore.com/deal-snapshot ...

1988 1988 - In 1988, methane emissions accounted for 13 per cent of the total direct GHG emissions. Approximately 33 per cent of methane emissions came from coal mining, 28 per cent from animal production and 30 per cent from landfills and wastewater . In estimating ... Show more From FCCC/IDR.1/POL - Related web pages unfccc.int/resource/docs/idr/pol01.htm

2002 Mar 14, 2002 - "These projects cover a vast range of made-in-Canada solutions for cutting

Background...

- Recognition that Process Modelling Can Play a Role in GHG Estimation
 - California Wastewater Climate Change Group
 - IWA Task Group
 - Use of Water Quality and Process Models for Minimising Wastewater Utility GHG Footprints
 - WWTmod2010 Workshop
 - The Role of Modelling in Assessing Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions

2008

2010

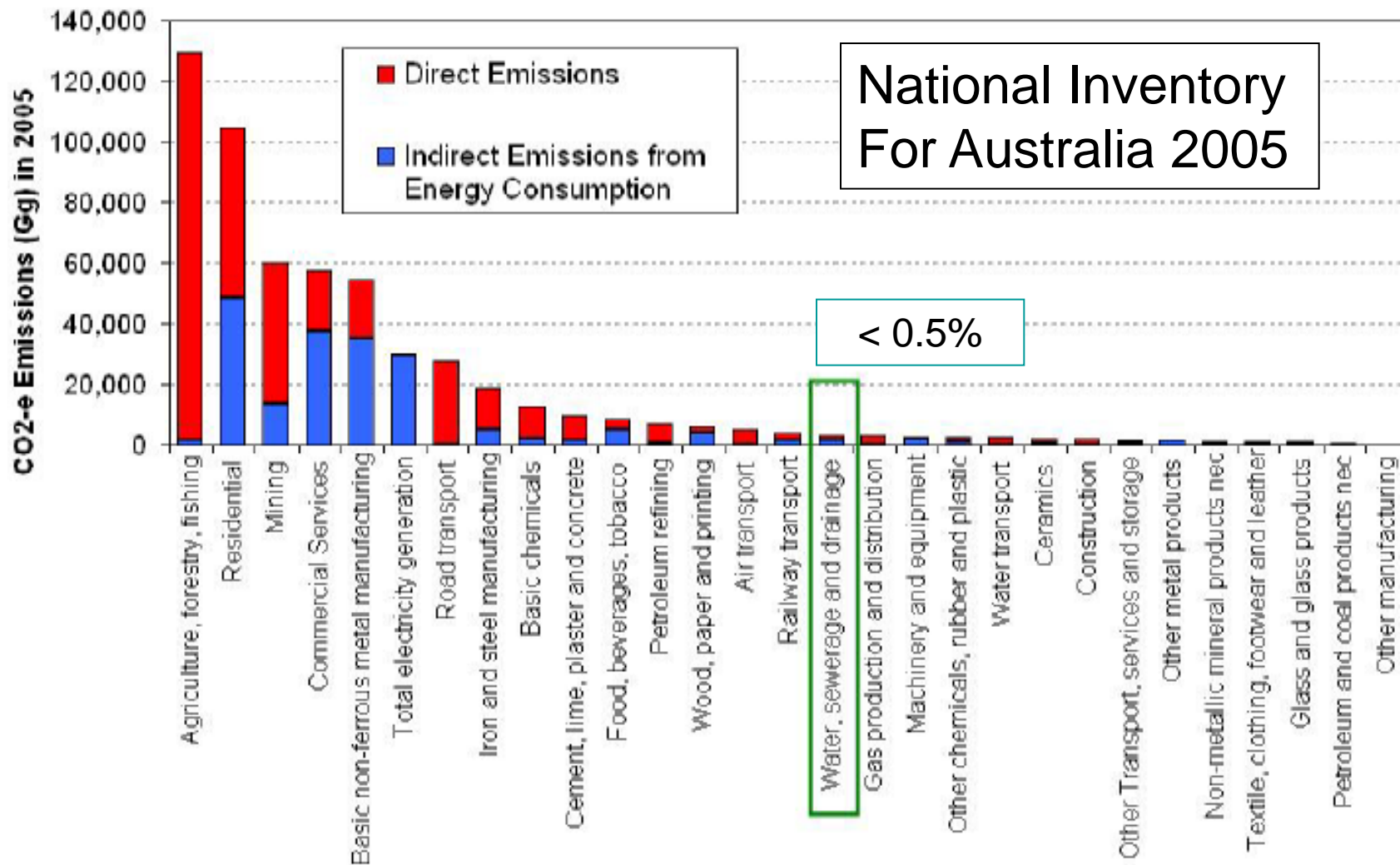
2010

<p>International Perspectives on Protocols and Methods for Estimating GHGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations of the Emission Factor Approach and the Need for Process Models 	<p>Pat Coleman Daniel Nolasco</p>
<p>Liquid Stream Treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modelling Energy Use in Wastewater Treatment • Modelling Nitrous Oxide Emissions at WWTPs 	<p>Diego Rosso Dean Shiskowski Kartik Chandran Mark van Loosdrecht Dwight Houweling</p>
<p>Sludge and Biosolids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sludge Treatment as a Source of Emissions or Green Energy • The Important Role of Biosolids Reuse and Disposal in the Carbon Cycle 	<p>John Willis Ned Beecher</p>
<p>Collection System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modelling Sewer and Headworks Emissions 	<p>Zhiguo Yuan John Willis</p>
<p><i>Putting it all Together</i></p>	<p><i>Andrew Shaw</i></p>
<p><i>NEPTUNE – Assessment of environmental sustainability of technologies using Life Cycle Analysis</i></p>	<p><i>Lluís Corominas Hansruedi Siegrist</i></p>
<p><i>IWA GHG TG – Next Steps in Understanding and Modelling GHGs</i></p>	<p><i>Jose Porro Ingmar Nopens</i></p>

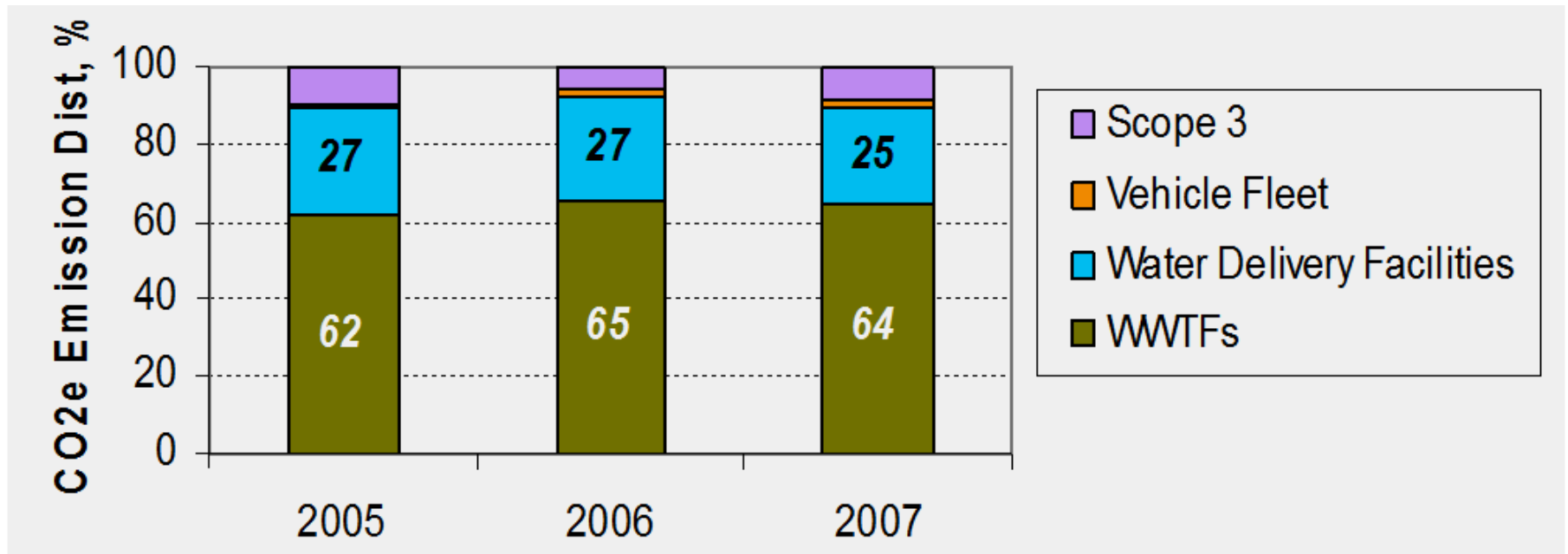
Current Approach

- Current Approach to Carbon Accounting
 - Simple EF x AD for National Inventories
 - Energy Focus for WWTP
(And CH₄ for Anaerobic/Facultative Treatment)
- Considerations
 - Limited Data Behind Standard EF's
 - N₂O Emissions Poorly Defined
 - No Consideration of Sewer Emissions

WWTP GHGs *Insignificant* for a Nation (0 - 5%?)



WWTP GHGs *Very Significant* for Individual Municipalities



DUS, City of Henderson

✓ *WW treatment facilities accounted for > 60%*

- 7 Plants Surveyed
- N_2O Emissions Vary Widely
- 0.006 – 0.253 $kgN_2O-N.kgN^{-1}$ denitrified (average: 0.035 ± 0.027)
- N_2O associated with High NO_2-N
- Predominant Mechanism Not Identified

Full nitrification + “Full” Denite
= **Low N_2O**

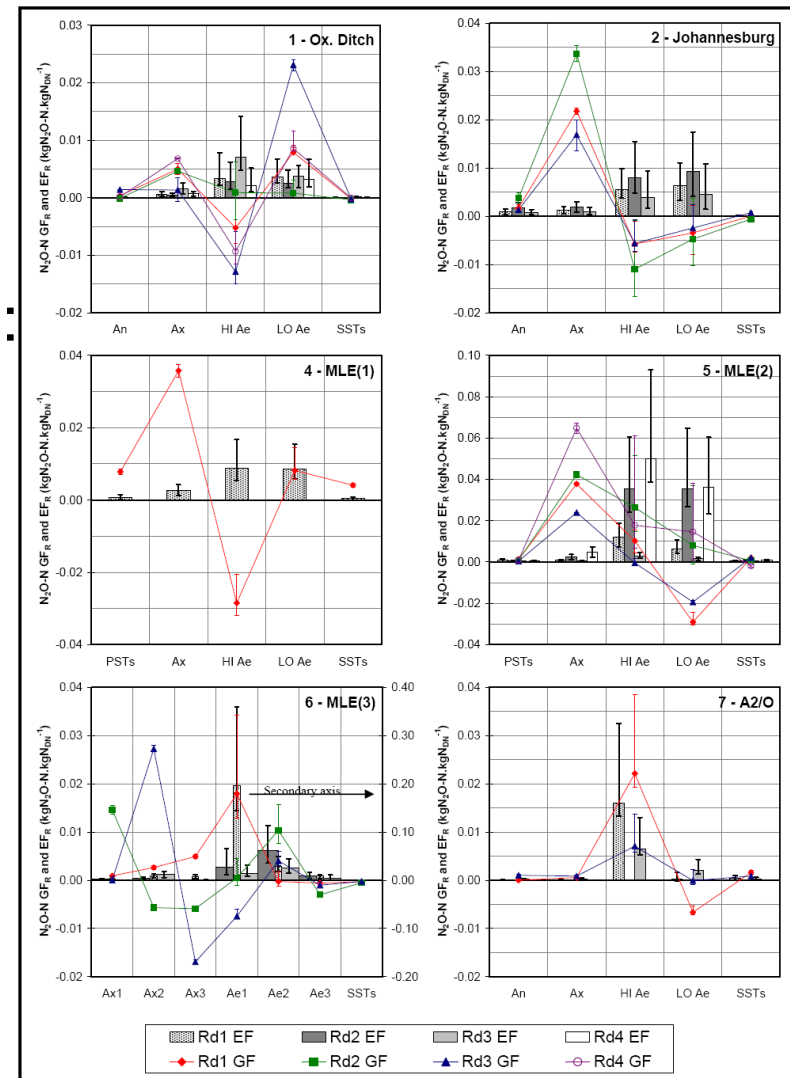
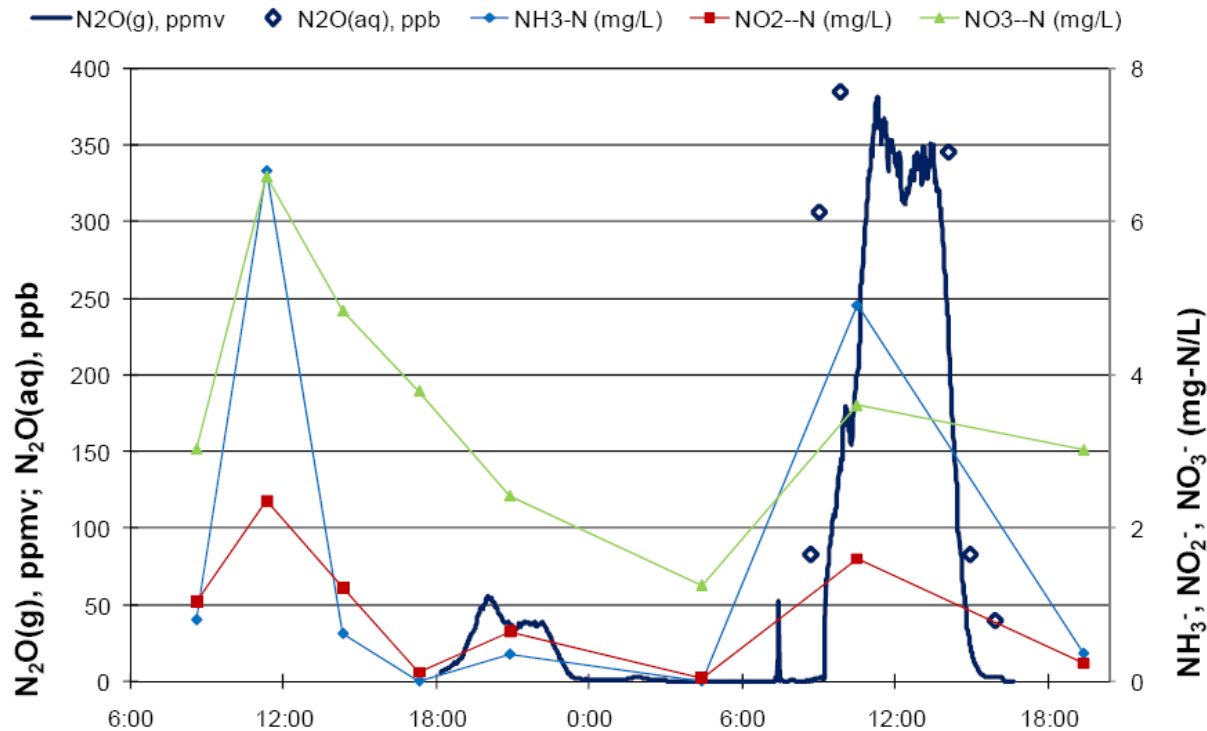


Figure 3.4. Net N_2O-N generation (GF_R) and mass transfer emissions (EF_R) profiles, per reactor, in each sampling round at the six continuous flow WWTPs. “An” – anaerobic zone, “Ax” – anoxic zone, “HI Ae” – highly aerated aerobic zone, “LO Ae” – less aerated aerobic zone, “PSTs” – primary

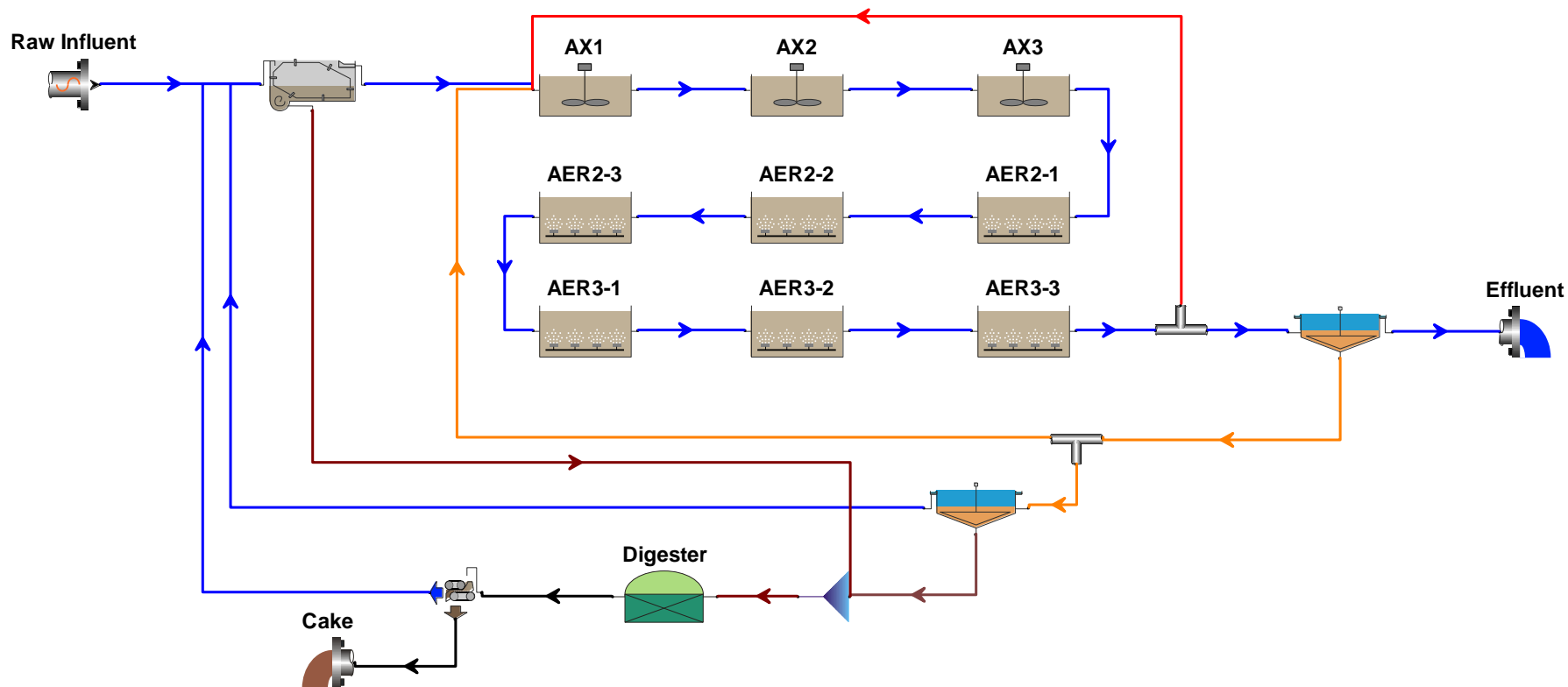
Nitrous Oxide – WERF 2009 (USA)



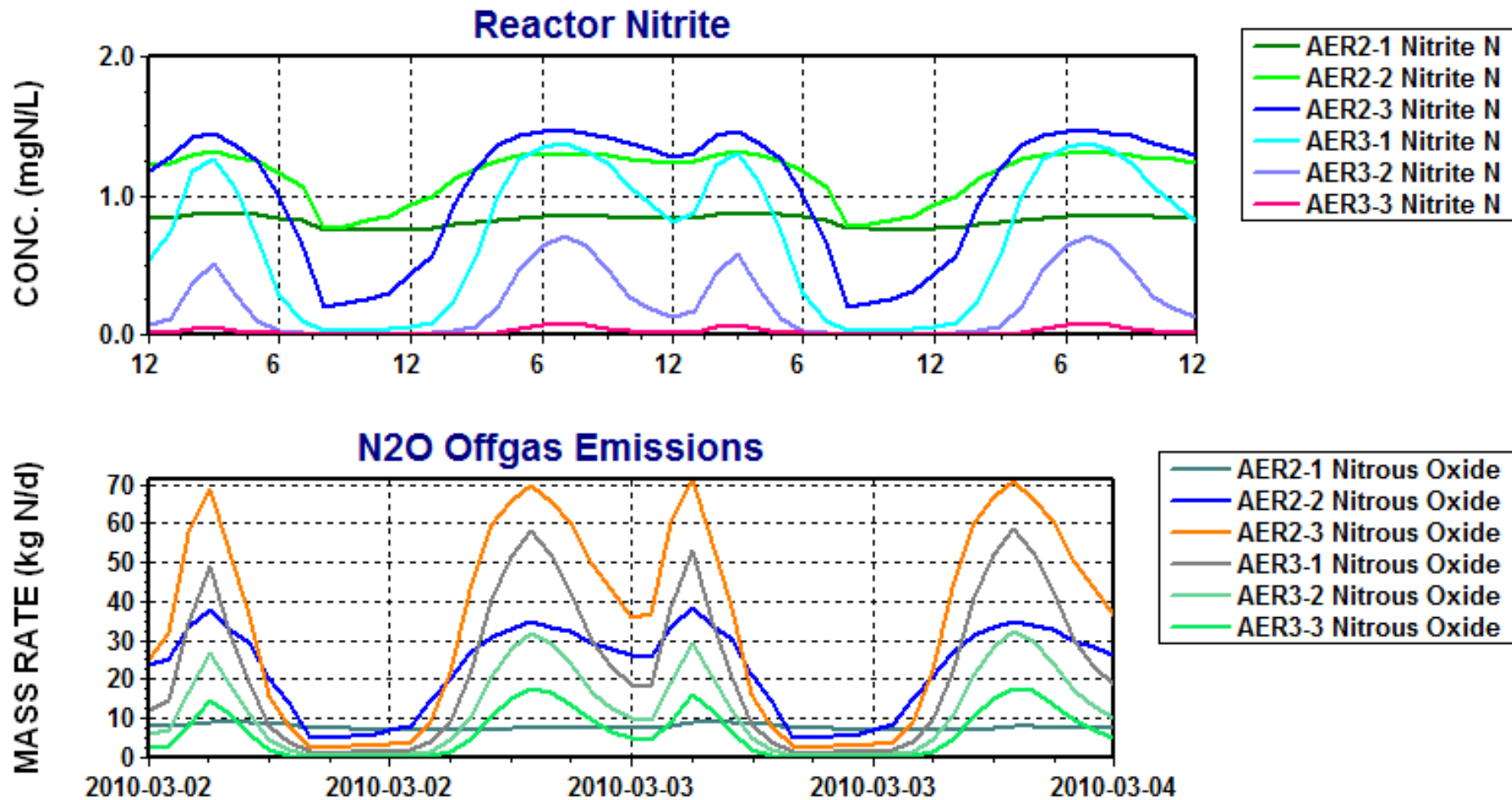
- 6 Plants Surveyed - N₂O Emissions Vary Widely!!
- 0.05 – 3.2 % of Influent TKN
- **Significant Temporal Variation**
- N₂O Production Identified with Nitrification
- Complete Nitrification (low ammonia) = Low N₂O

Dynamic N₂O Modelling (WWTmod2010 Workshop – Sneak Peak)

Welcome to Eauville!



Dynamic N₂O Modelling (WWTmod2010 Workshop – Sneak Peak)



Dynamic Modelling Summary

Eauville operational scenarios	N₂O as % of Influent TKN Load
Base Case with DO = 2 mg/L	0.4 %
1. Constant Airflow	2.2 %
2. Constant Airflow + Step Feed	0.9%
3. Constant Airflow + Sidestream Load	5.5 %

- BEAM -
“Biosolids Emissions Assessment Model”
- Developed for the Canadian Council of Ministers for the Environment (CCME)
- State-of-the-art Equations to Estimate GHG Emissions from Various Biosolids Processes
- Free Excel-based Model:
http://www.ccme.ca/ourwork/waste.html?category_id=137

BEAM – Sneak Peak

Summary of Wastewater Treatment Inputs and CO₂ Equivalent Totals

Jurisdiction:	Ville d'Eauville
Wastewater Treatment Plant:	Eauville Centrale
Date of calculation:	3/17/2010
Calculations by:	Ned Becher

WWT & Solids Characteristics

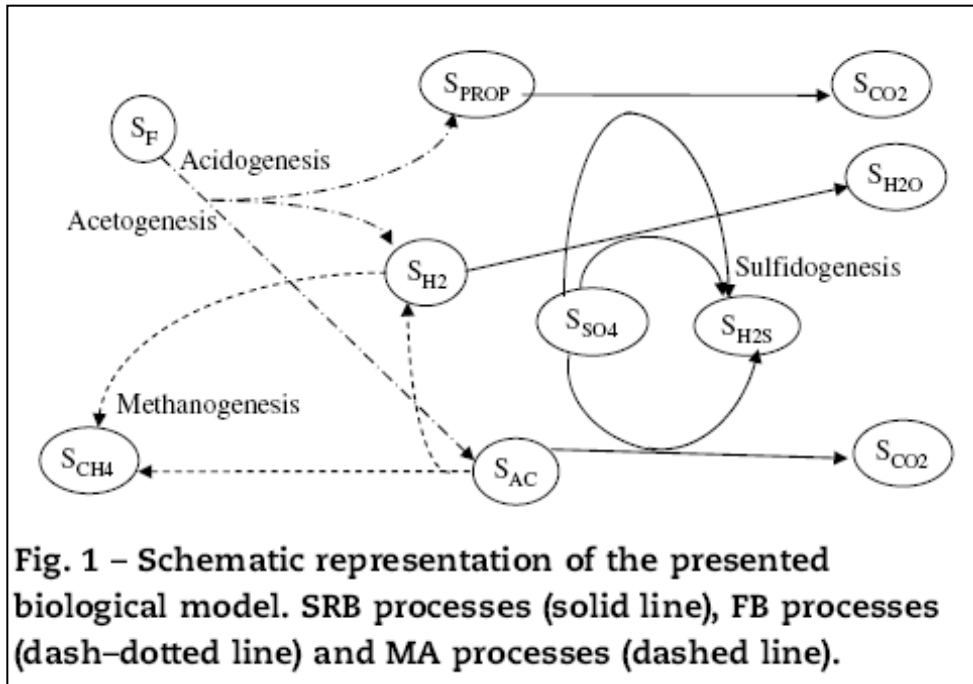
Treatment and Solids Characteristics	Inputs
Amount of Wastewater Treated (million liters/day or MLD)	75.00
Amount of Wastewater Treated (m ³ /day)	75,000
Population served by Wastewater Treatment Plant	200,000
Influent BOD ₅ (mg/L)	200
Location (by province)	ON
Weighted GHG Emissions for Power Generation by Province (g/kWh)	181

Key	
Input	0
Default from reference values	0
Data used to calculate default (FYI only)	0
Process output	0

CO₂eq Totals (Mg/year)

Unit Process	Enter "x" for all applicable processes:	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1 & 2	Scope 3	Biomass combustion*	Total
Storage		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Conditioning/Thickening	x	0	5	5	660	-	665
Aerobic Digestion		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anaerobic Digestion		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dewatering	x	0	12	12	660	-	672
Thermal Drying		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alkaline Stabilization		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Composting		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Landfill Disposal		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Combustion	x	6,130	199	6,329	0	8,454	6,329
Land Application		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTALS		6,130	216	6,346	1,321	8,454	7,666

Sewer Modelling (UQ 2009)



Methanogenic archaea (MA), sulfate reducing bacteria (SRB) and fermentative bacteria (FB)

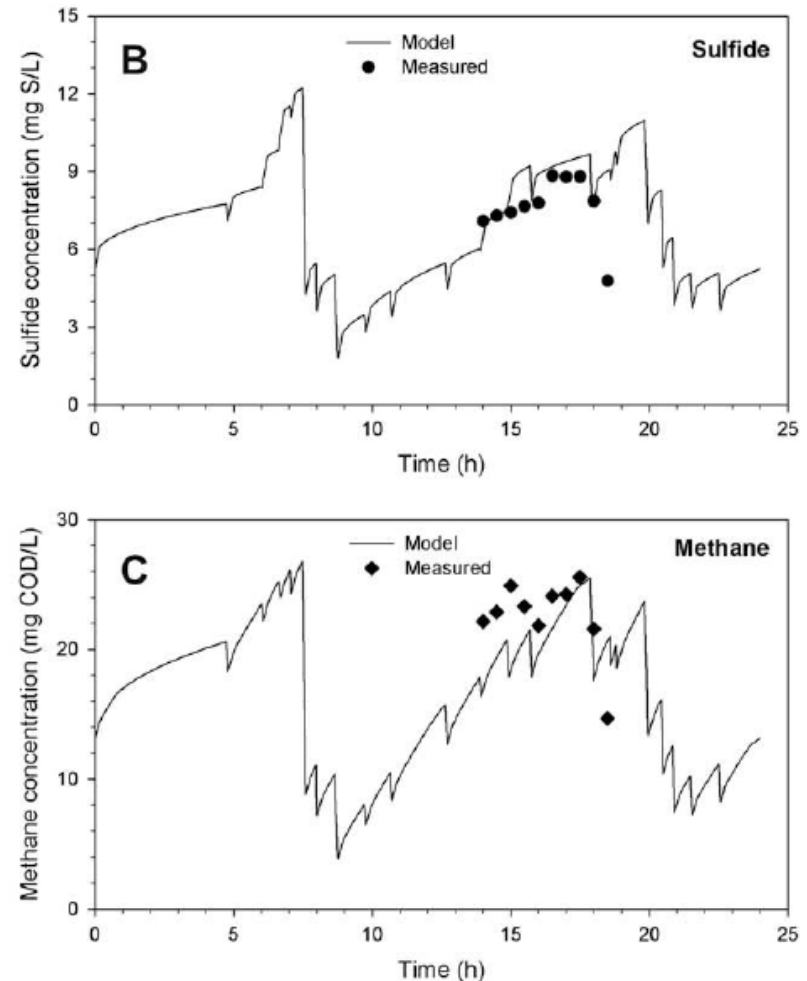


Fig. 6 – Model validation: comparison of modelling predictions for the UC09 rising main with field data obtained from this site (A) pumping events; (B) sulfide; and (C) methane.

Sewer Methane Production

- 20-30 mg/L of COD as CH₄
~20% of Plant CF
- Previous Study Up to 100 mg/L
~65% of Plant CF

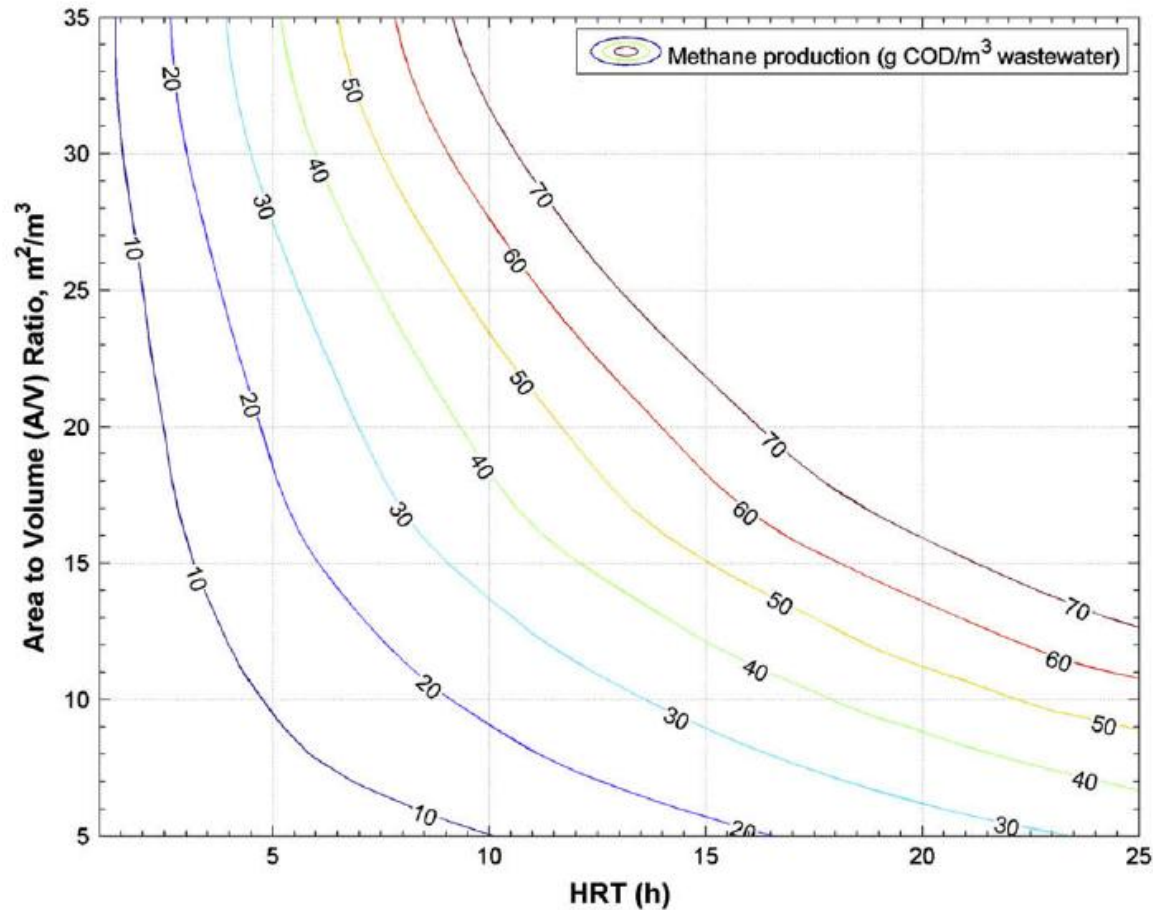


Fig. 7 – Contour graph of methane production as a function of HRT and A/V ratio.

IWA Task Group

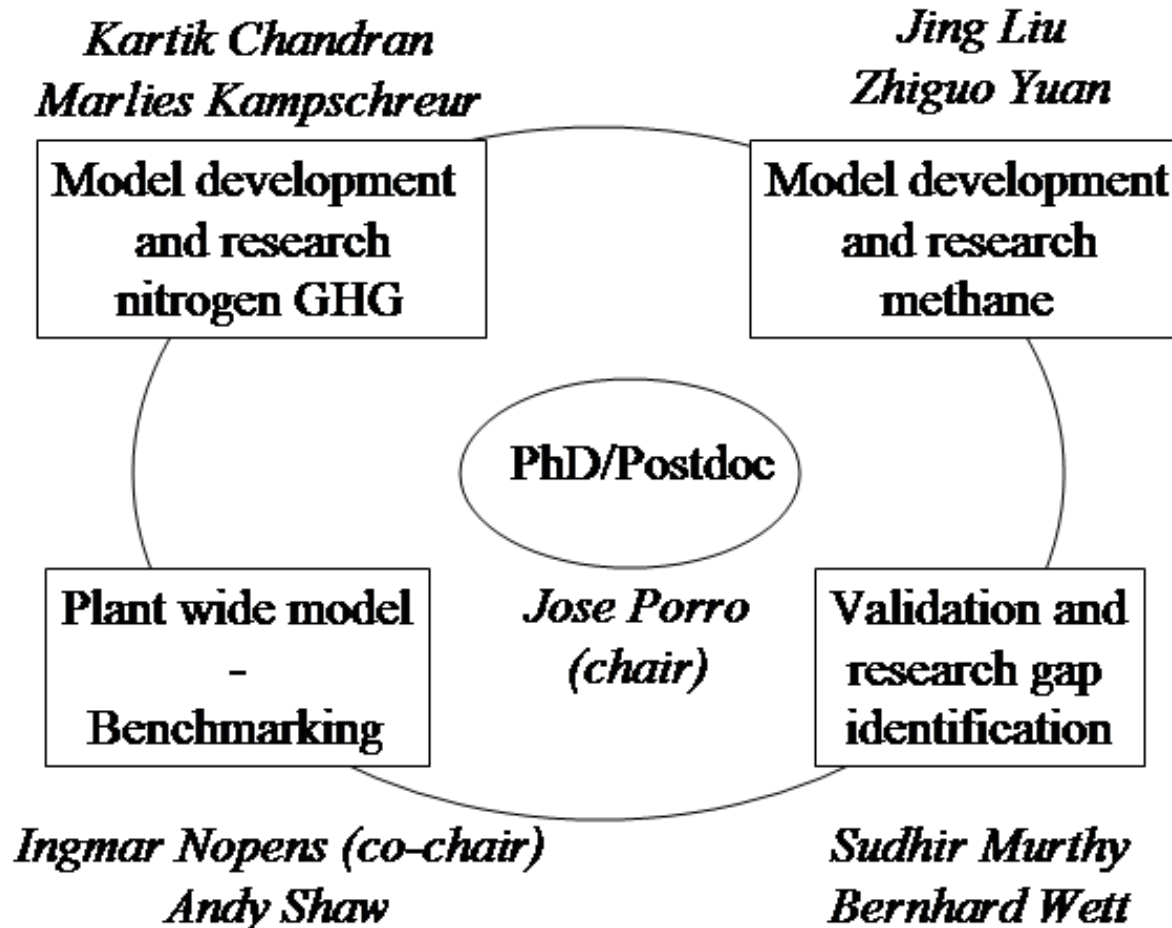
IWA Task Group on the Use of Water Quality and Process Models for Minimizing Wastewater Utility Greenhouse Gas Footprints

Understand the processes that are responsible for the major contributions to GHG emissions from WWTP and sewer systems (e.g. heterotrophic denitrification, autotrophic nitrification, autotrophic denitrification, methanogenesis, etc.)

Translate this knowledge into mathematical models that can be embedded in system/plant-wide models allowing multi-criteria optimisation

IWA Task Group

TG GHG Core Group



Closing Thoughts

- More Data and Cases Needed
- Temporal Effects Important
(especially sewer systems and N₂O)
- Process Models Can Aid in Understanding
Dynamics
- Knowledge Slowly Building
- ...

Closing Thoughts

- We're just getting started!!!!
 - GHG Workshop
 - IWA TG Meeting

Chateau Mont-Sainte-Anne
March 28th 2010 (Sunday!)



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