

WtE and CO₂ Accounting

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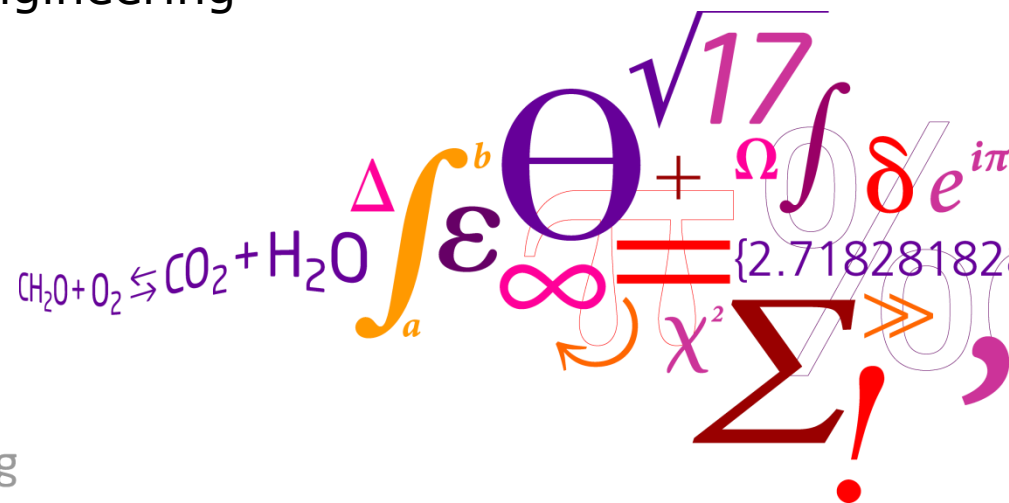
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Discussion about carbon accounting and carbon neutrality

Situation

- WtE manages waste
- WtE generates energy
- WtE emits CO₂ – both fossil and biogenic

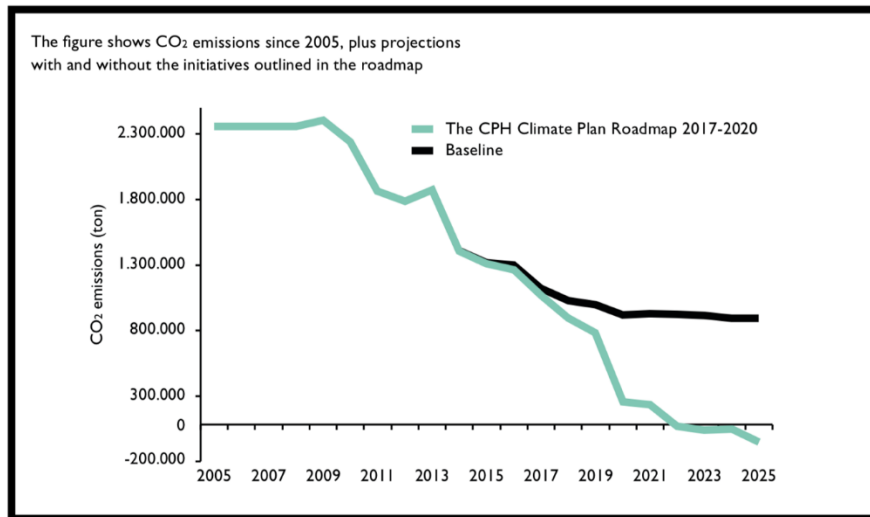
Challenge

- Fossil CO₂ emissions conflicts with regional carbon emission targets
- Several CO₂ reporting systems exist
- Even biogenic CO₂ emissions may be problematic – over time

"Towards a carbon neutral capital"

An example of CO₂ targets for Copenhagen

CO₂ emissions in City of Copenhagen 2005-2025

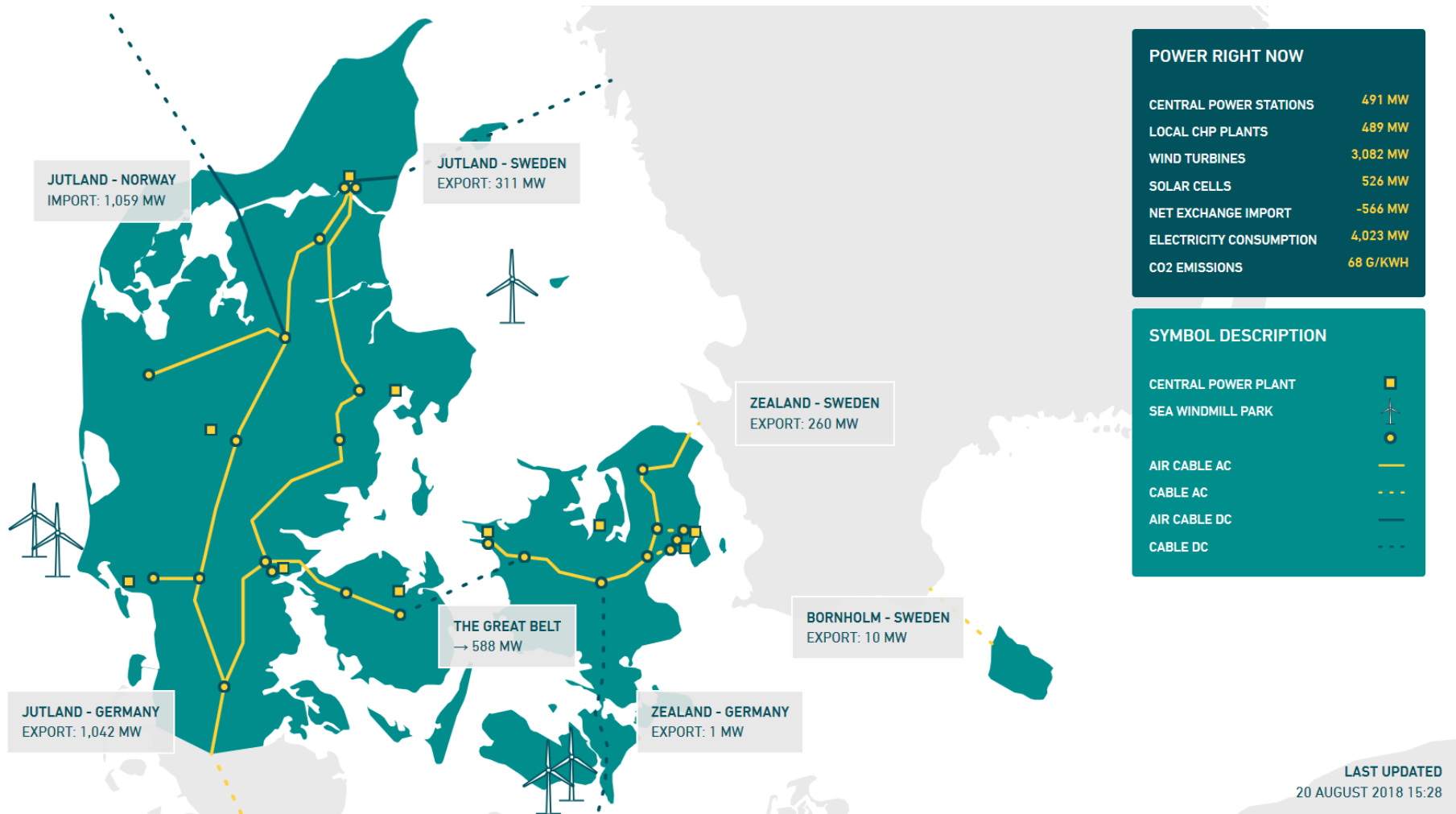


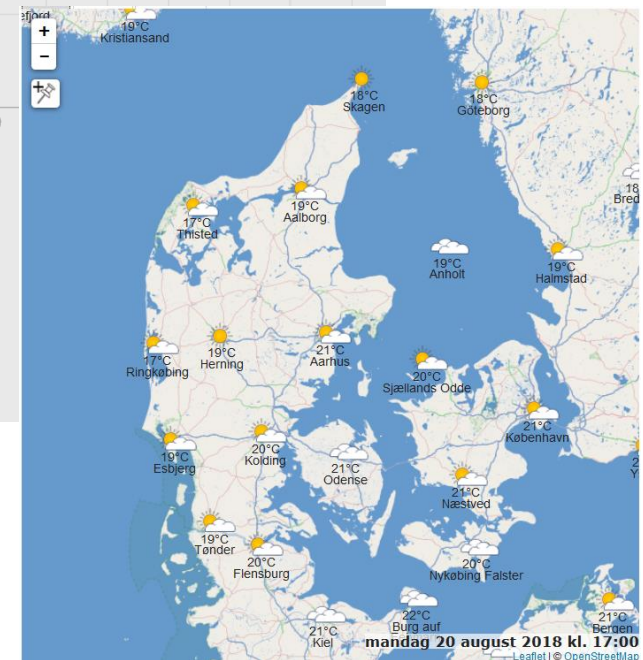
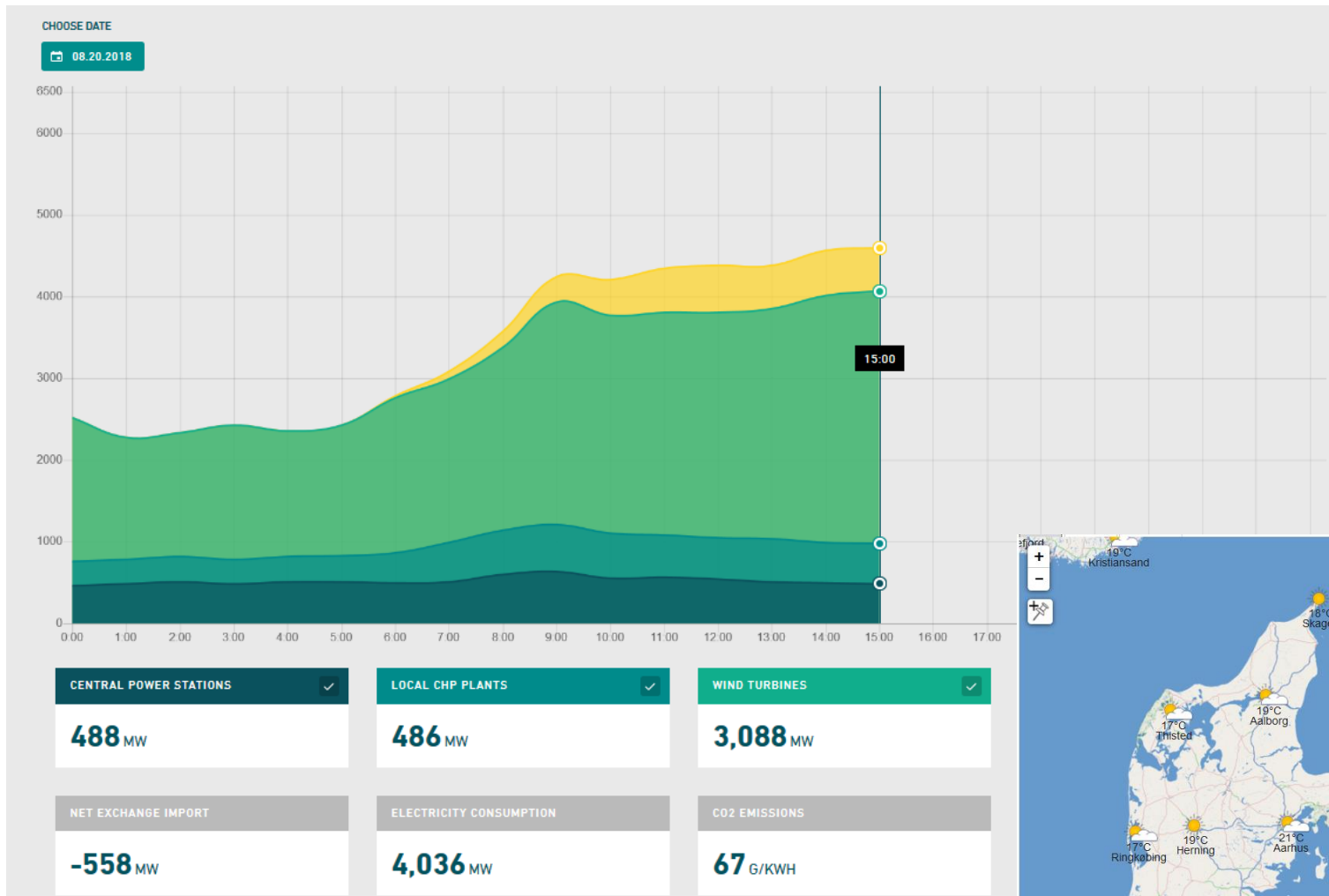
Targets for Energy Production 2025

- District heating in Copenhagen is carbon neutral
- Electricity production is based on wind and biomass and exceeds total electricity consumption in Copenhagen
- Plastic waste from households and businesses is separated
- Biogasification of organic waste

| CPH 2025 TOTAL (TONNES OF CO ₂) | | 928,000 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | | |
| Energy Consumption (7%) | 66,000 | |
| Energy Production (80%) | 741,000 | |
| Mobility (8%) | 78,000 | |
| City Administration Initiatives (5%) | 43,000 | |

WtE in the energy system

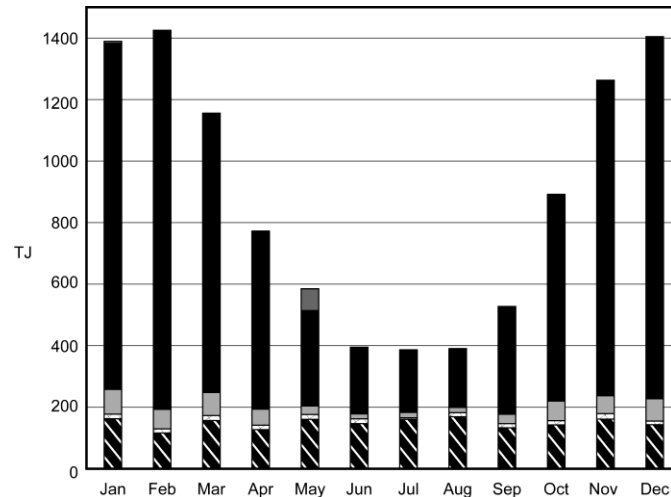




https://en.energinet.dk/energisystem_fullscreen?system=el

District heating networks (examples)

Århus

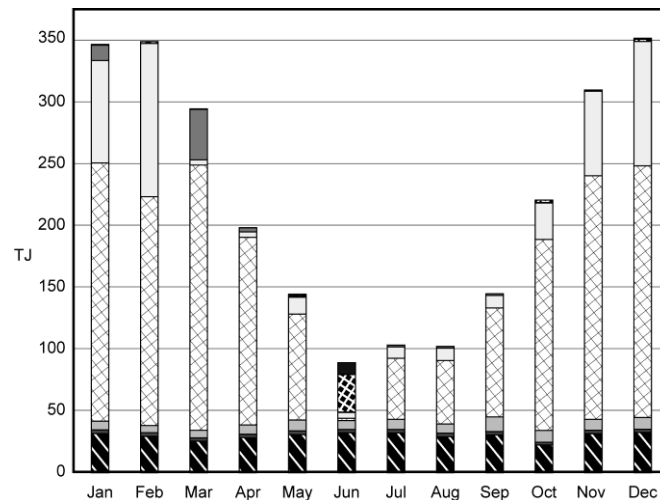


Fuel use depends on local conditions

→ "Margins"

→ Baseload

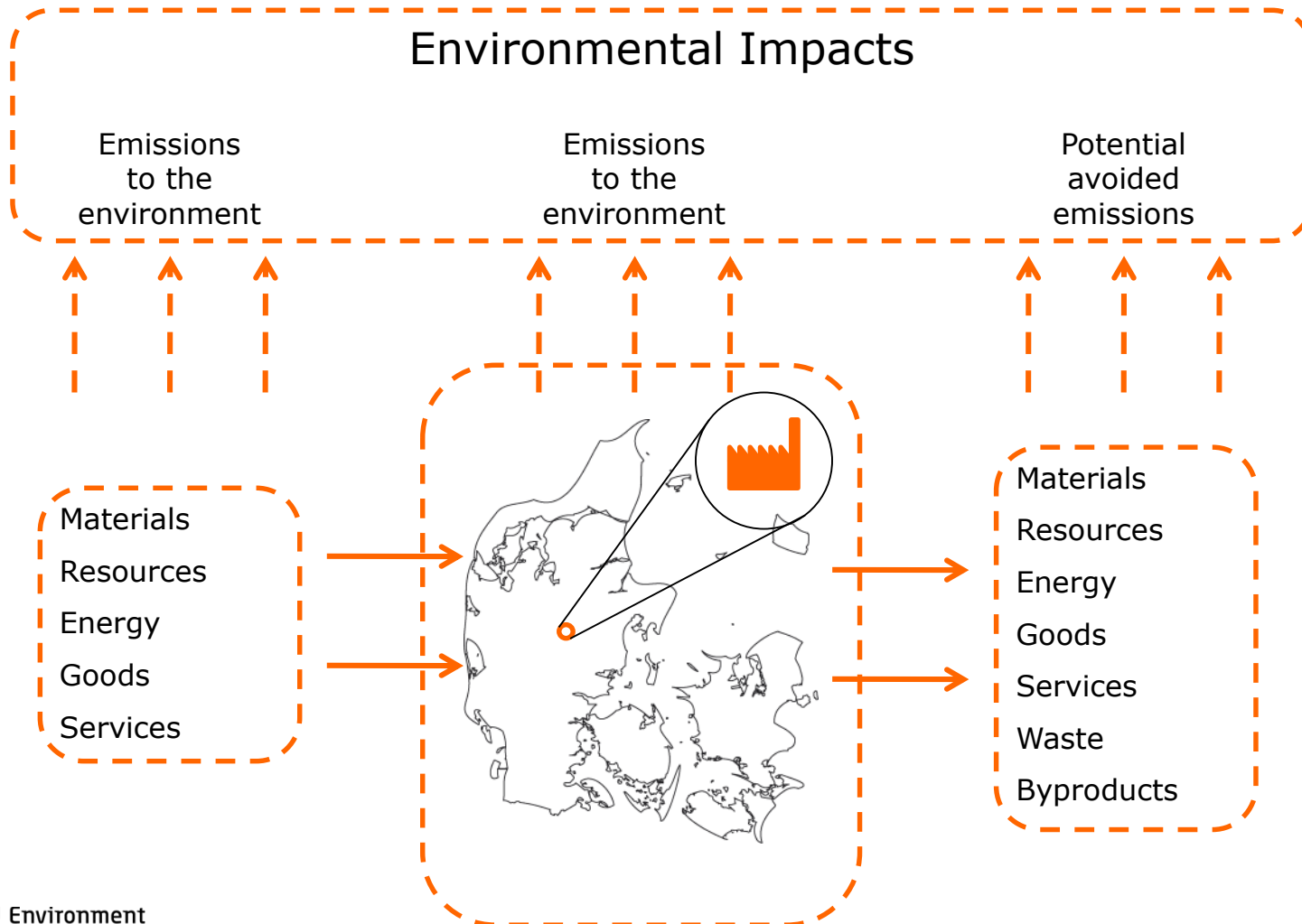
Herning



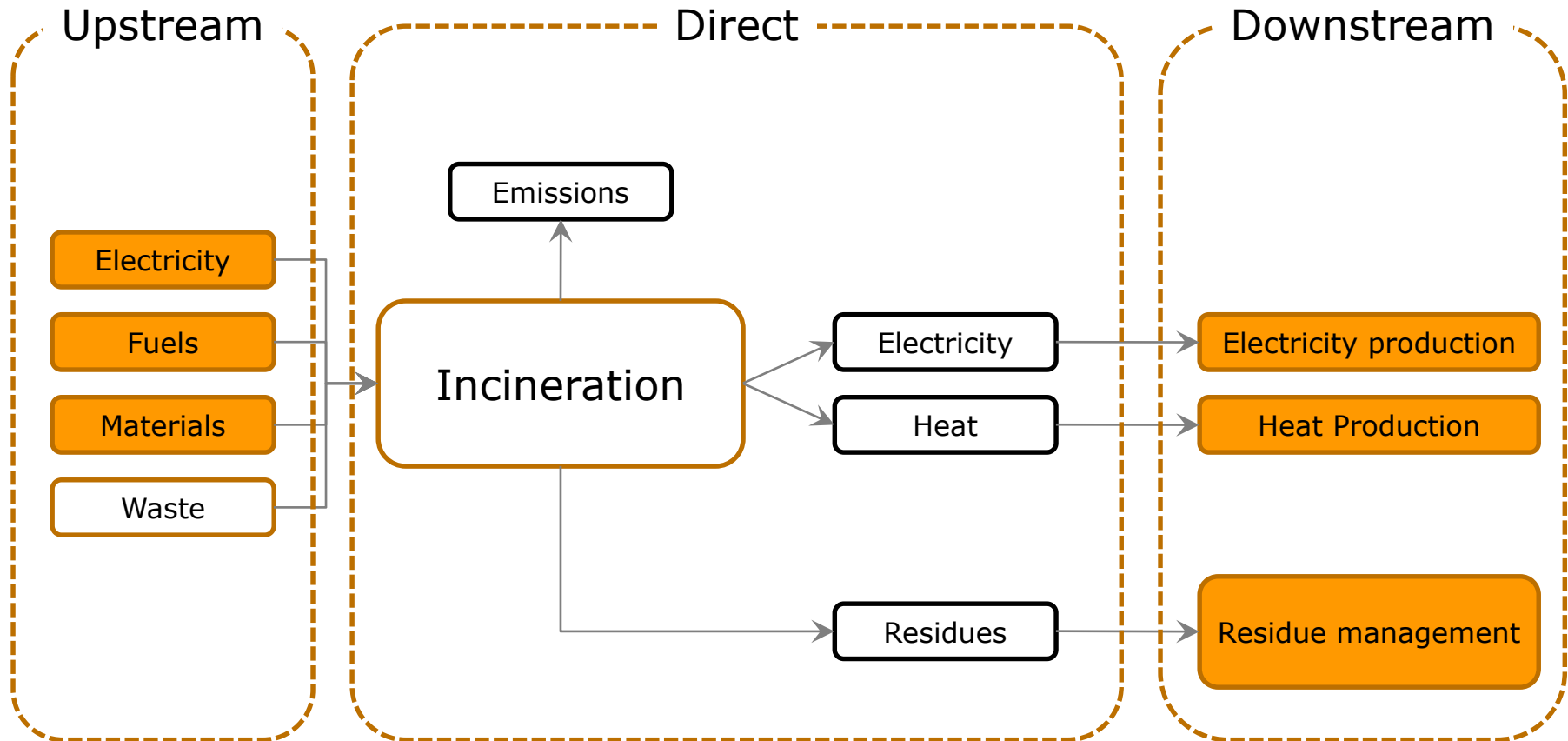
→ "Margins"

→ Baseload

How-to be sustainable?



GHG accounting: Waste-to-Energy



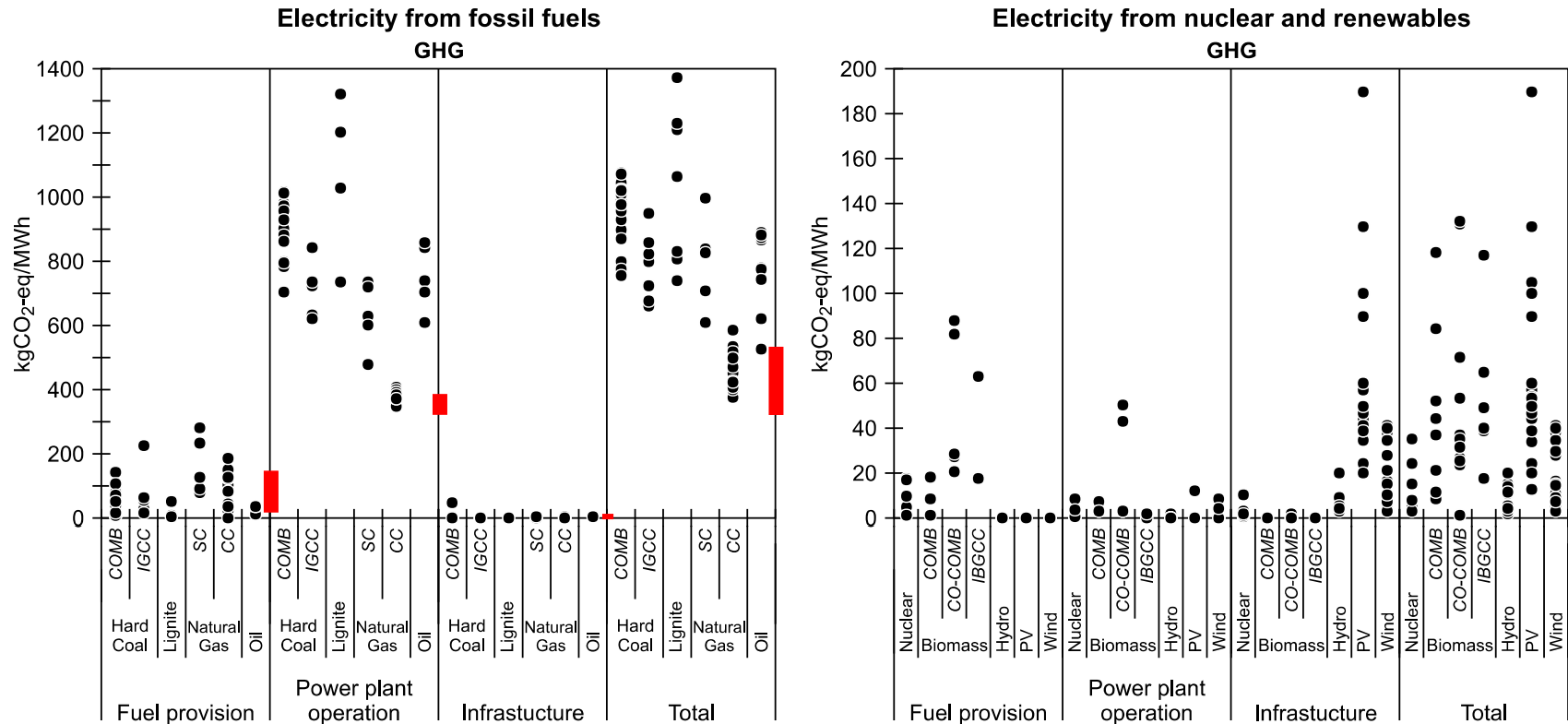
Upstream-Direct-Downstream (UDD)

| Upstream | Direct | Downstream |
|---|---|--|
| <p><u>Emissions</u> related to production and provision e.g. of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fuels ▪ Electricity ▪ Heat ▪ Materials ▪ Resources | <p><u>Emissions</u> originating directly from the system/technology in question, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Combustion of fuels ▪ Combustion of waste ▪ Internal transport | <p><u>Emissions</u> and savings e.g. related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substitution of energy ▪ Substitution of materials ▪ Management of residues |

CO₂-accounting EXAMPLE: WtE

| Upstream | Direct | Downstream |
|---|--|--|
| 57 kg CO₂-eq/tonne waste | 374 kg CO₂-eq/tonne waste | -910 kg CO₂-eq/tonne waste |
| (kg CO ₂ -eq/tonne waste) | (kg CO ₂ -eq/tonne waste) | (kg CO ₂ -eq/tonne waste) |
| Provision of: | Emission of: | Substitution of: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity : 50 • Natural gas: 0.6 • Oil: 0.6 • Flue gas cleaning: 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossil CO₂ (natural gas): 4.4 • Fossil CO₂ (oil): 2.9 • Fossil CO₂ (waste): 367 • Biogenic CO₂ (waste): 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity: -347 • Heat: -563 • Residues: 0.5 |
| Included (pr. tonne waste) | Included (pr. tonne waste) | Included (pr. tonne waste) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity: 100 kWh • Natural gas: 2 Nm³ • Oil: 1 l • CaCO₃: 5 kg • NaOH: 1 kg • NH₃: 1 kg | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural gas: 2 Nm³ • Oil: 1 l • Fossil C in waste: 100 kg • Biogent C in waste: 200 kg | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity (25 %): 694 kWh • Heat (75 %): 7500 MJ • Residues: 50 kg |

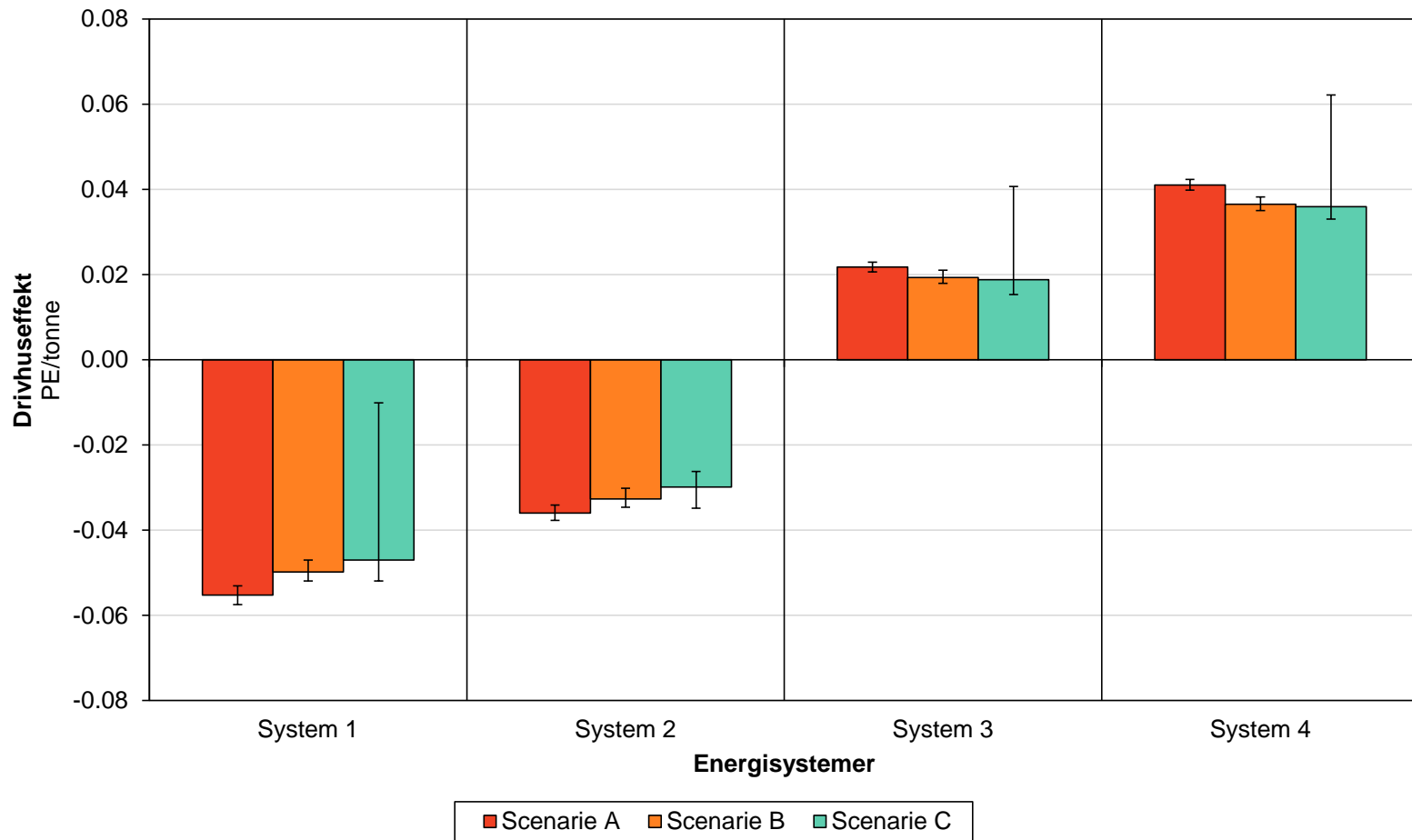
Climate impacts from electricity generation



■ Waste-to-Energy

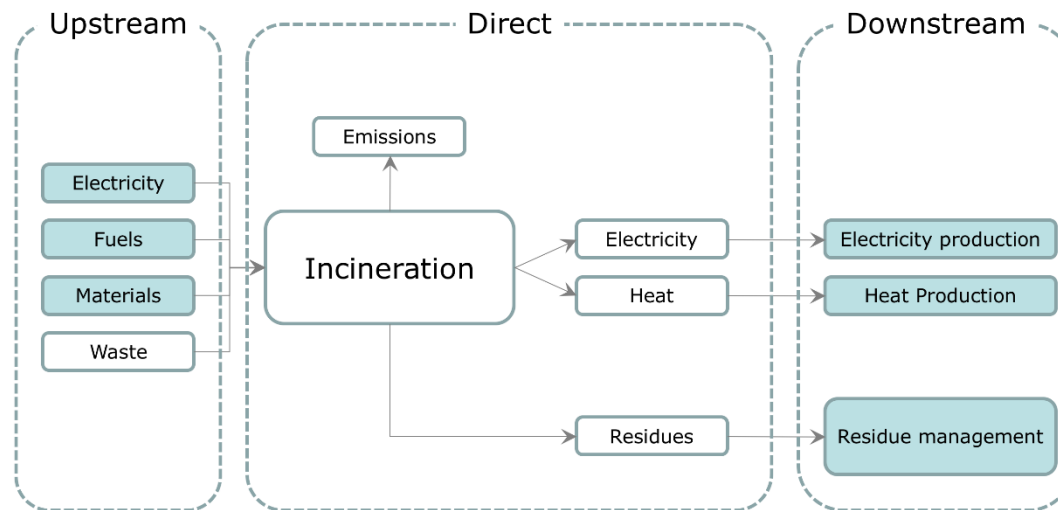
Turconi et al. (2013)

Example: climate impacts and surrounding energy system



Recommendations

- Use an UDD approach to explain the potential benefits of WtE
- The more efficient a plant is, the greater are the benefits
- Be aware of situations where WtE is not the environmentally preferable solution



References

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- City of Copenhagen (2016) CPH 2025 Climate Plan - Roadmap 2017–2020. Technical and Environmental Administration, City of Copenhagen, Denmark.
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- Turconi, R., Boldrin, A., & Astrup, T. F. (2013). Life cycle assessment (LCA) of electricity generation technologies: Overview, comparability and limitations. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 28, 555-565.