Cologne, November 2004

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# Inventory of Odour Emissions at German Wastewater Treatment Plants

Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing. F.-B. Frechen

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#### **Environmental Odour Management**

International Conference Cologne, 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> November 2004

Kurt-Wolters-Str. 3 34125 Kassel

frechen@uni-kassel.de www.uni-kassel.de



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### Content of the presentation

- Sampling at wastewater treatment plants (wwtps)
- Emissions inventory: Odour flow rates OFR at German wastewater treatment plants

### Sampling: active point source

	measurable airflow						
	present	not present					
Size of point	active point source						
source area							

At active point sources sampling is easy (once they are detected).

Leakages in air mains/ducts etc. are typical examples for this kind of source.

# Sampling: active point source

Sampling raw gas from a pressure main leading to a biofilter – determination of biofilter load.



### Sampling: active area source

		measurable airflow					
		present	not present				
Size of	point	active point source					
source	area	active area source					

With active area sources it is necessary to sample without any influence from ambient air, thus to collect only air that comes through the source surface. Odour flow rate OFR is calculated by multiplying emitted airflow and odour concentration and specific OFR can be calculated by dividing OFR by the total area of the source.

Biofilters, aeration tanks etc. are typical examples for this kind of source



### Sampling: active area source



### Sampling: active area source



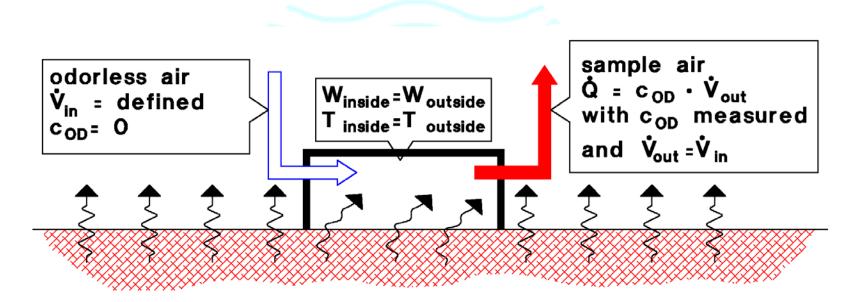
### Sampling: passive area source

		measurable airflow					
		present	not present				
Size of	point	active point source	passive point source				
source	area	active area source	passive area source				

Passive area sources pose the most problems on sampling. Obviously, an odour is emitted, but no outward airflow can be measured, hood methods are necessary, see paper on "Aerodynamic Performance of a low speed wind tunnel".

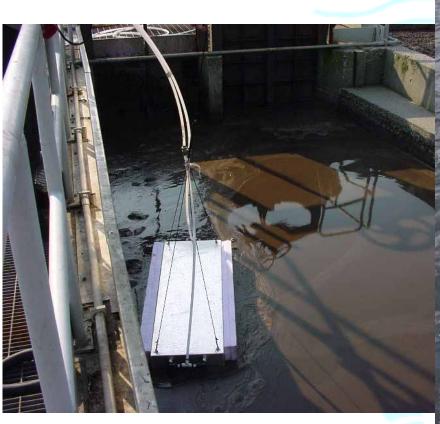
Thickeners, sludge, denitrification tanks, sedimen-tation tanks, landfill surfaces etc. are typical examples for this kind of source.

### Sampling on passive area sources



boxe2 odour emitting material (sludge, waste, ...)

### Sampling





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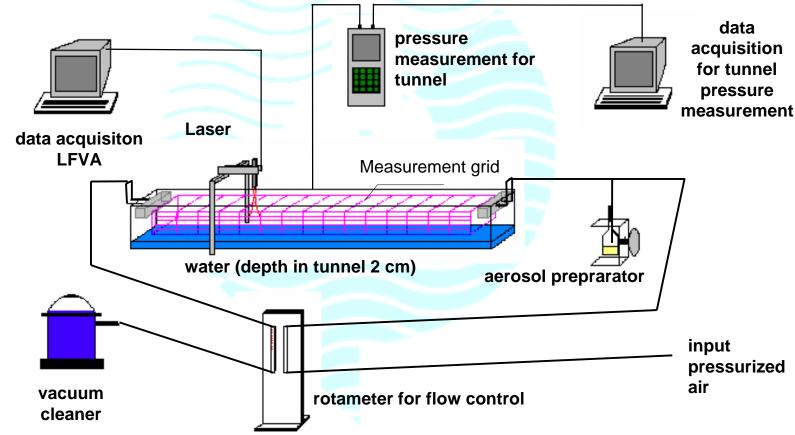
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# Low Speed Wind Tunnel: airflow speed measurement



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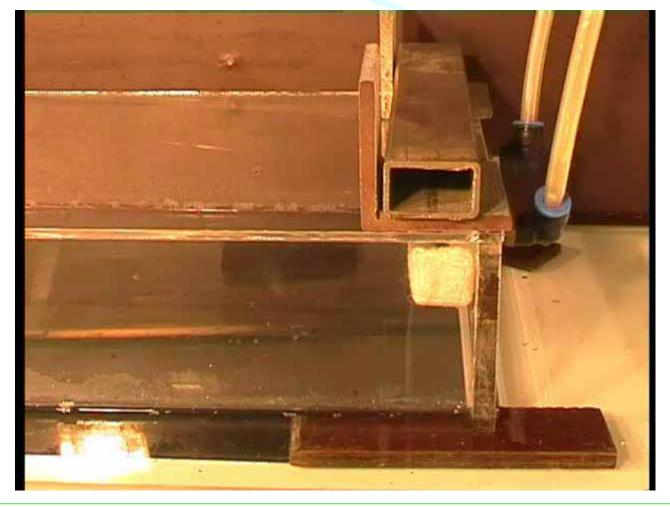
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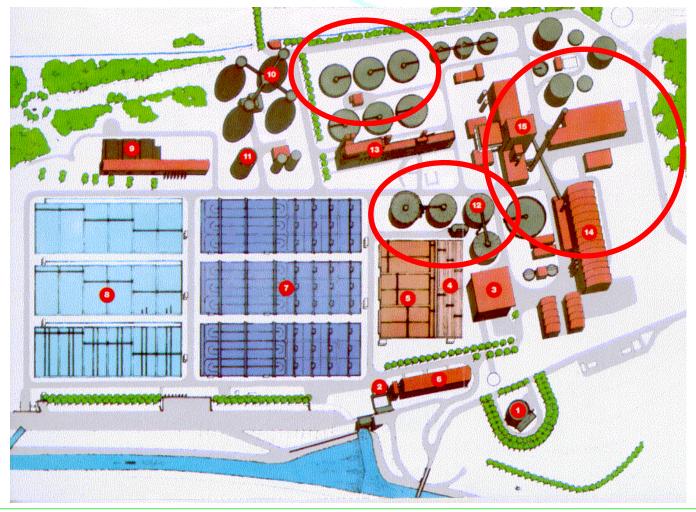
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### LSWT: airflow speed measurement



### Odour sources at wwtps



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### **Screenings (passive)**

Odour sources at wwtps





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### Aeration tanks active/passive

Odour sources at wwtps





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### Final sedimentation tanks (?) (passive)

Odour sources at wwtps



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### Sludge dewatering (building)

Odour sources at wwtps



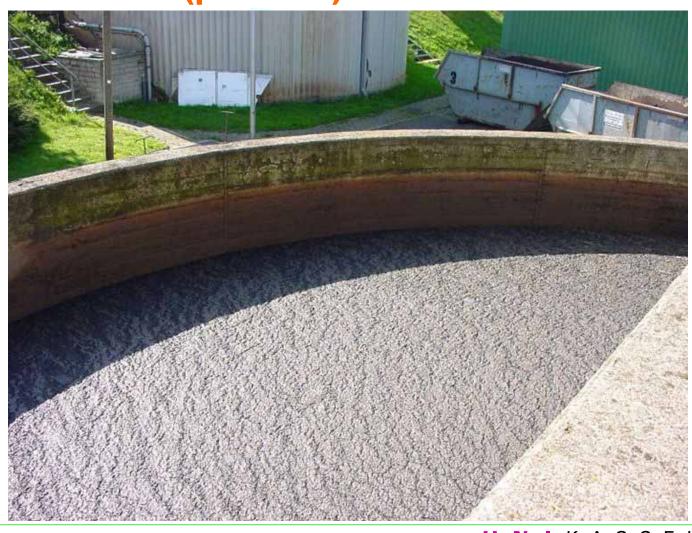


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### Sludge Thickener (passive)

Odour sources at wwtps





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### Sludge Thickener (covered)

Odour sources at wwtps





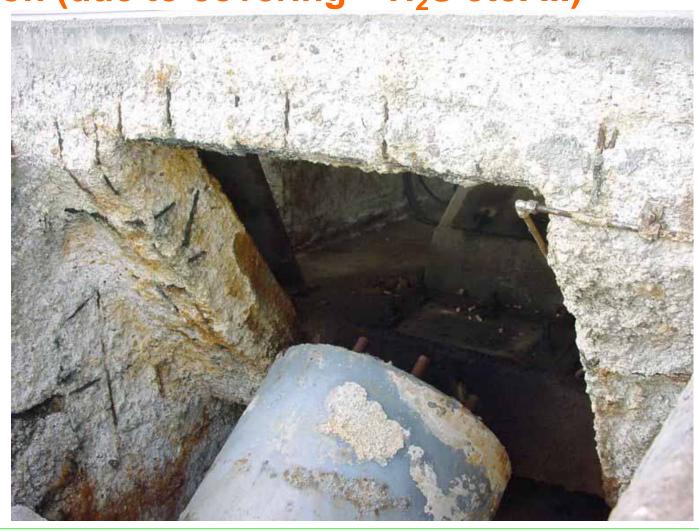
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### Corrosion (due to covering – H<sub>2</sub>S etc. ...)

Odour sources at wwtps





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### **Odour Flow Rates OFR**

Part of wwtp	low*1	average*2	high <sup>*1</sup>	maximum	Numl	per of
	ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h)	ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h)	ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h)	ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h)	values	wwtp's
Influent	357	1,400	5,577	46,636	30	9
Screenings	828	5,200	32,669	331,636	13	6
Aerated grit chamber	403	3,200	24,902	730,485	40	12
Sand from grit chamber	585	1,100	2,019	3,938	11	5
Primary sed.: surface	401	2,300	12,903	393,818	38	10
Primary sed.: weir	1,258	7,700	47,386	73,582	22	7
Intermediate sed. (surface)	1,158	4,600	17,962	114,000	27	5
Equalisation tank	4,740	10,000	22,693	26,154	4	1
Stormwater tank	110	450	1,826	1,347	3	2

### **Odour Flow Rates OFR**

low*1	average*2	high <sup>*1</sup>	maximum	kimum Number (	
ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h)	ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h)	ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h)	ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h)	values	wwtp's
522	1,500	4,305	22,659	18	5
37,506	48,000	61,429	60,812	4	1
301	730	1,774	14,509	47	13
121	510	2,113	65,095	30	13
330	650	1,295	5,804	44	13
148	500	1,680	4,871	10	4
897	6,700	50,566	238,364	13	4
521	1,500	4,538	12,436	17	7
529	2,500	11,516	104,276	34	14
	ou/(m <sup>2</sup> *h) 522 37,506 301 121 330 148 897 521	ou/(m²*h)       ou/(m²*h)         522       1,500         37,506       48,000         301       730         121       510         330       650         148       500         897       6,700         521       1,500	ou/(m²*h)         ou/(m²*h)         ou/(m²*h)           522         1,500         4,305           37,506         48,000         61,429           301         730         1,774           121         510         2,113           330         650         1,295           148         500         1,680           897         6,700         50,566           521         1,500         4,538	ou/(m²*h)         ou/(m²*h)         ou/(m²*h)         ou/(m²*h)           522         1,500         4,305         22,659           37,506         48,000         61,429         60,812           301         730         1,774         14,509           121         510         2,113         65,095           330         650         1,295         5,804           148         500         1,680         4,871           897         6,700         50,566         238,364           521         1,500         4,538         12,436	ou/(m²*h)         ou/(m²*h)         ou/(m²*h)         ou/(m²*h)         values           522         1,500         4,305         22,659         18           37,506         48,000         61,429         60,812         4           301         730         1,774         14,509         47           121         510         2,113         65,095         30           330         650         1,295         5,804         44           148         500         1,680         4,871         10           897         6,700         50,566         238,364         13           521         1,500         4,538         12,436         17

<sup>\*1 -</sup> delog of log (average minus / average plus standard deviation)

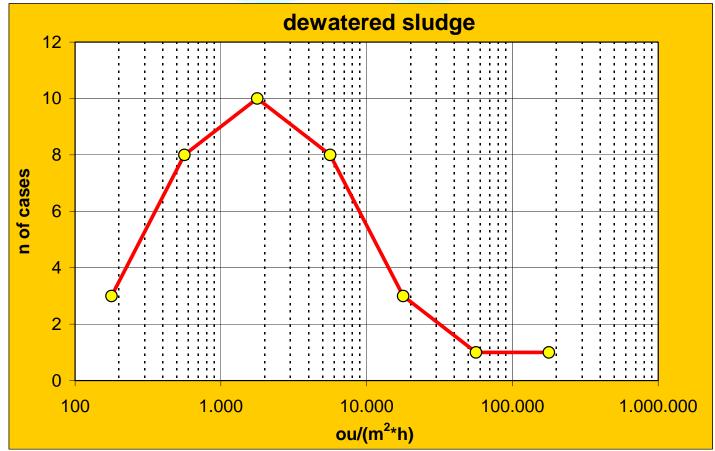
<sup>\*2 –</sup> geometric mean (arithmetic mean of log), two significant numbers



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# Results of odour emission measurements – area-related OFR



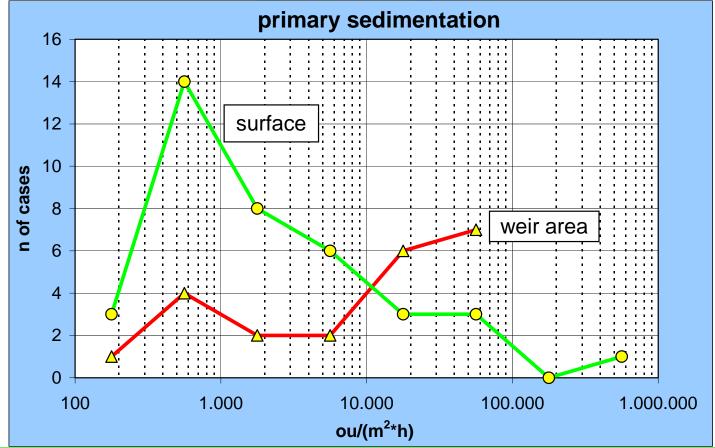


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# Results of odour emission measurements – area-related OFR





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### As this presentation is not included in the VDI book, it can be downloaded at the beginning of December from

#### www.uni-kassel.de\fb14\siwawi



Das Versuchsfeld und das Labor, beide auf dem Gelände des Zentralklärwerks Kassel, sowie die Versuchshalle auf dem Campus bieten umfangreiche Möglichkeiten zur Forschung mit dem Betrieb halbtechnischer Versuchsanlagen. Die Lehre umfasst den gesamten Bereich der Siedlungswasserwirtschaft und richtet sich an Studierende des Bauingenieurwesens und angrenzender Fachdisziplinen wie Architektur, Stadt- u. Landschaftsplanung, Wirtschaftsing., Ökologie und Biologie. Fachhochschulabsolventen können durch ein Qualifikationsstudium einen universitären Abschluß erlangen. Das Fachgebiet versteht sich als Wissenschaftsdienstleister für die gesamte nordhessische Region und darüber hinaus. Für Ministerien, Aufsichtbehörden, Städte und Gemeinden werden konkrete Aufgabenstellungen praxisnah und anwendungsorientiert gelöst. Die Funktion als universitärer Ansprechpartner wird ergänzt durch Fortbildungsveranstaltungen.



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### Thank you and "Auf wiedersehen"

