



**Assessing, Capturing and Utilising Methane
from Expired and Non-operational landfills**



**An EU LIFE+ project
for 2012-2015**

Lessons from ACUMEN – Managing Closed Landfills in austere times

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LANDSS Landfill Aftercare Forum, 21st October 2015



Norfolk County Council
at your service



Department
of Energy &
Climate Change



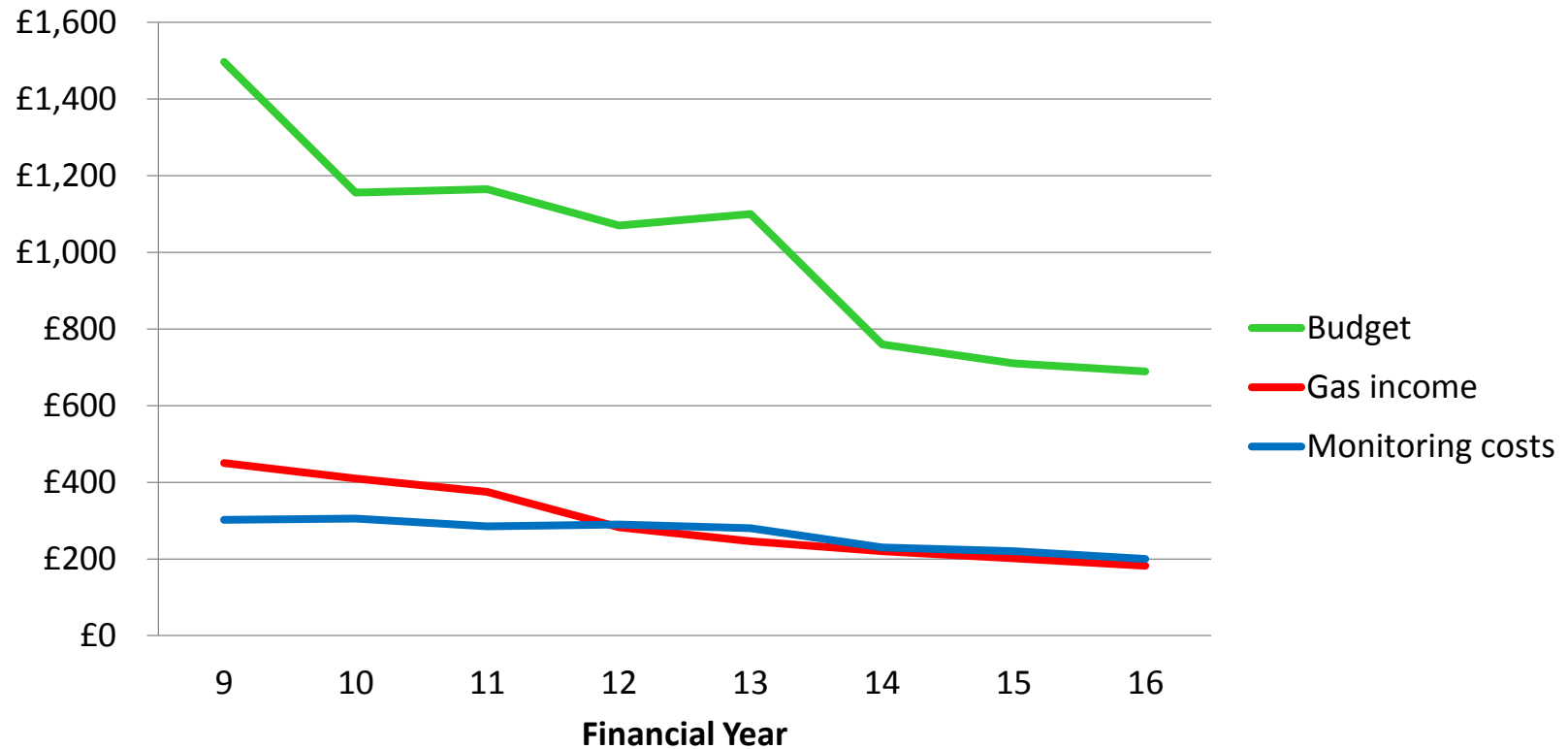
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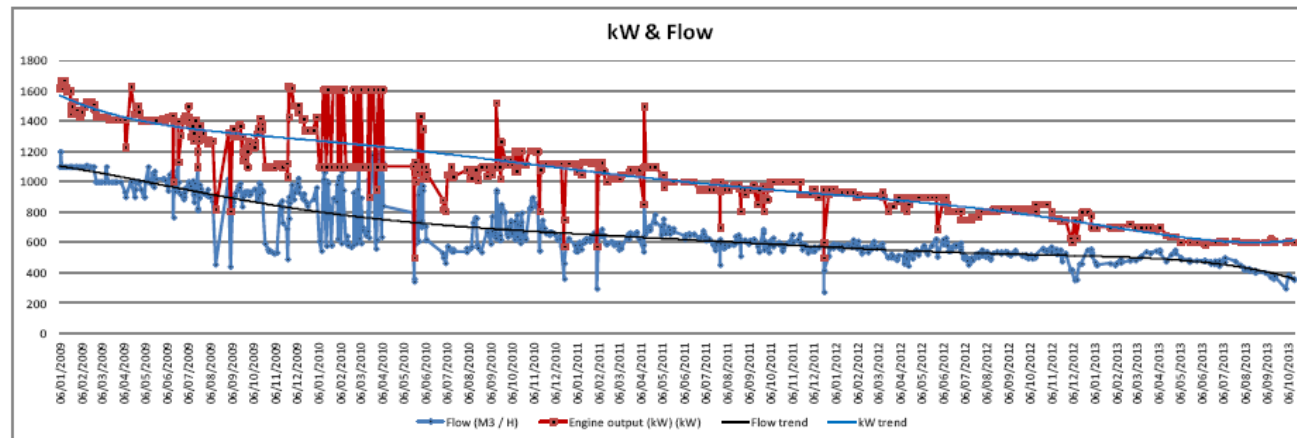
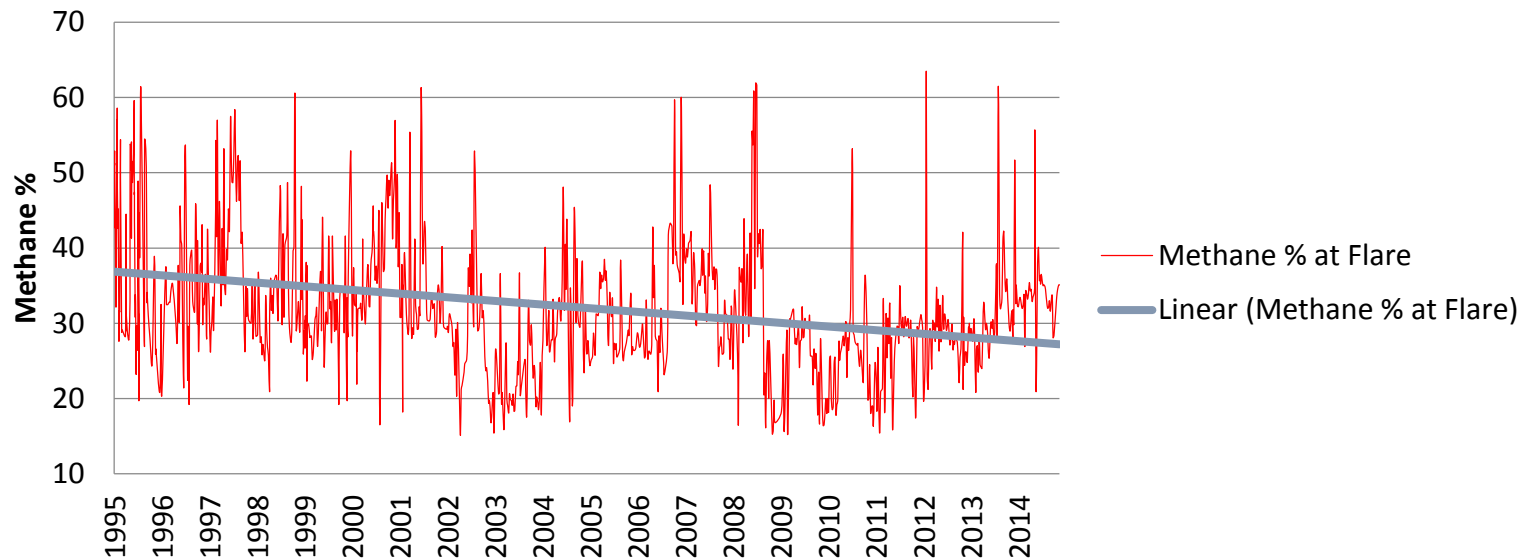


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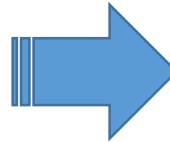
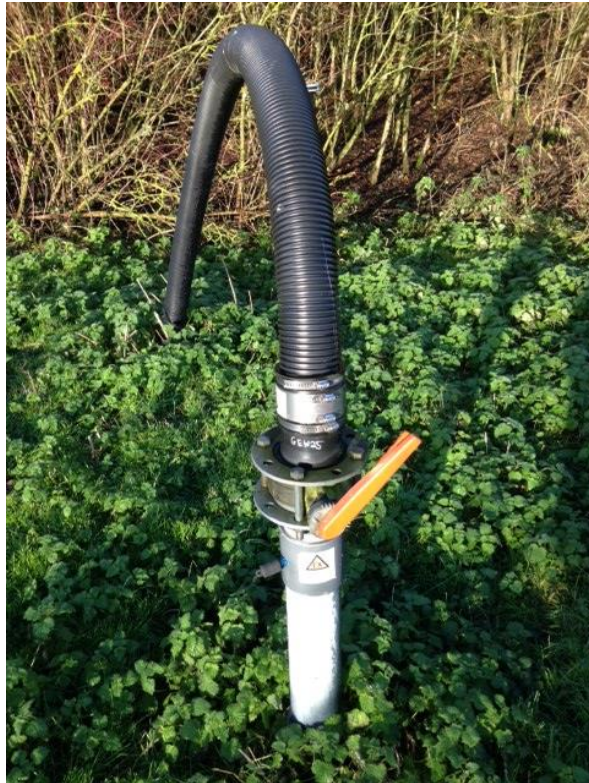
NCC Closed Landfill Budgets



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Why bother?

- Legal requirement
- It can all go horribly wrong!



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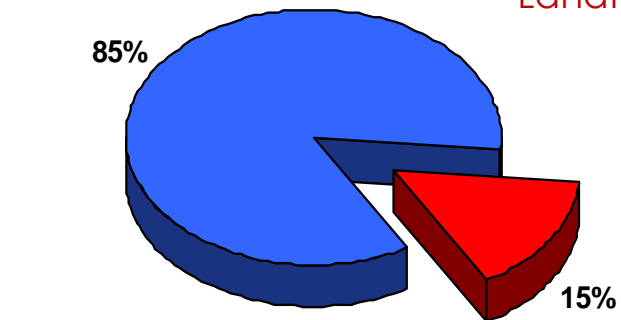
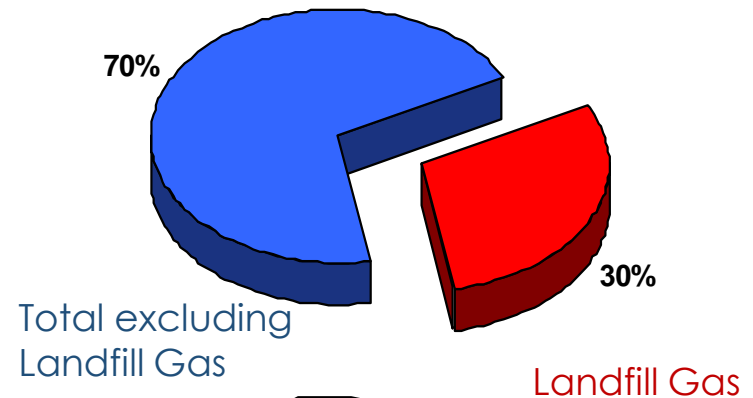


Why bother?

■ Climate Change

- Methane a major greenhouse gas - 25 times GWP of CO₂).
- 3% of UK **greenhouse gas** emissions
- 23,000 Closed Landfills in England and Wales
- 15% of NCC Carbon emissions 2013/14

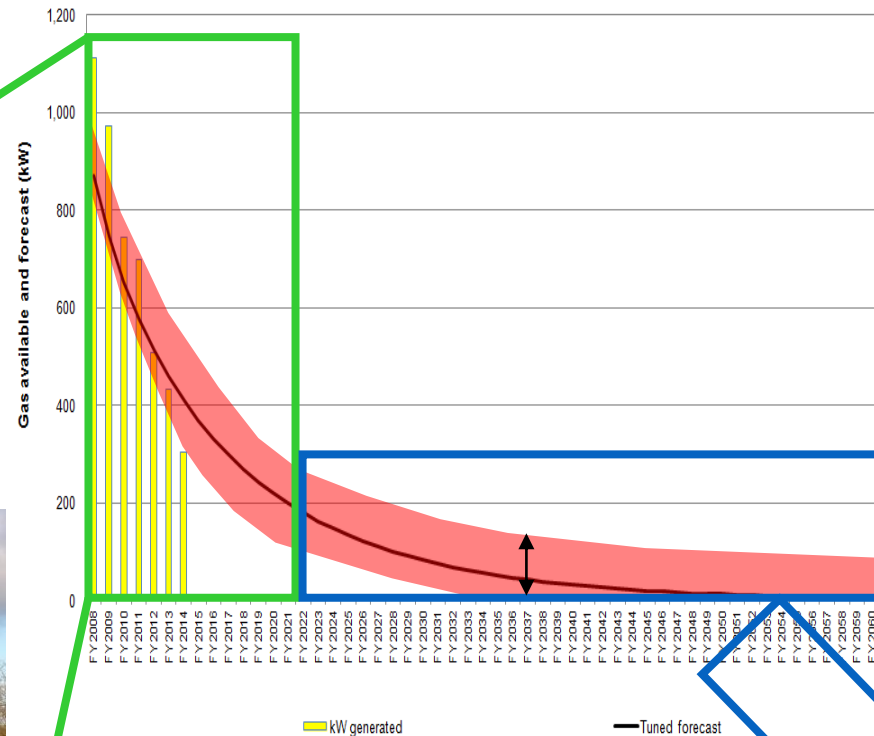
Base year 2009/2010



2013/2014

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■ Gas curve uncertainty

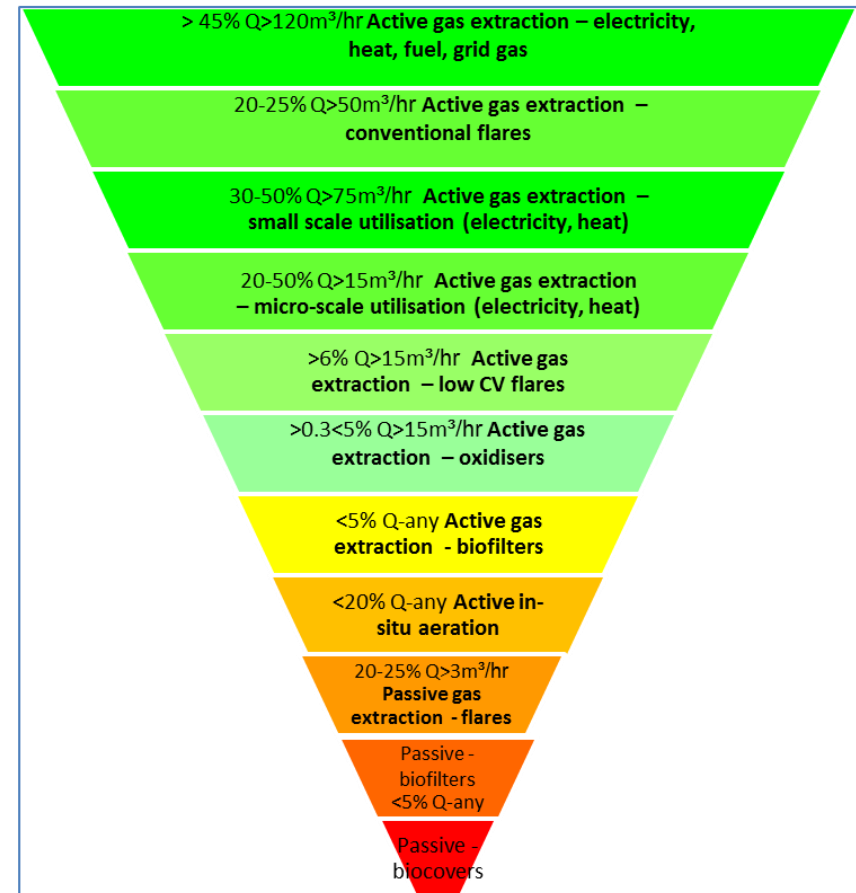


Solution uncertainty



■ ACUMEN – solutions:

- Site characterisation
- Site audit
- Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Multiple technological solutions
- Improved gas safety
- Income generation / cost reduction



■ Example site 1:

- Environmental Permit, mix of containment and D&D
- Incumbent gas contractor has given notice to leave
- 120m³h @35-40% CH₄
- No persistent gas migration

■ Solution:

- Sugden End model
- Small spark ignition engine ~ 100kW
- Connection and ROCs
- PPA
- Financially viable



■ Sugden End spark ignition engine emissions

Determinant	Units	Test 14/05/2015	Test 09/06/2015	EA Limit
Exhaust Gas:				
Temperature	°C	520	516	n/a
Velocity	m s ⁻¹	25.3	25	n/a
Flow rate (actual)	m ³ hr ⁻¹	1607	1596	n/a
Moisture	%	6.8	8.5	n/a
Oxygen	% v/v	5.9	6.8	n/a
Total VOCs (as carbon)	mg m ⁻³	401	664	1000
NOx (as NO ₂)	mg m ⁻³	655	394	500
CO	mg m ⁻³	724	697	1400
Engine output	kWe	135	135	n/a
Engine Load	%	90	90	n/a

■ Example site 2:

- No Environmental Permit, D&D
- No previous gas engine (flare)
- 45m³h @28-35% CH₄
- No persistent gas migration

■ Solution:

- Docking model
- Stirling engine ~ 4*7kW – step down with gas curve
- Connection to 50kW transformer on site
- Micro generation = 1.9 ROCs (at present)
- PPA available
- Financially viable



■ Docking Stirling engine emissions

Determinant	Units	Test 29/09/14	Test 28/10/14	Test 09/12/14	Test 24/02/14	EA Limit
Exhaust Gas: Temperature	°C	210.0	233.0	234	146	n/a
Velocity	m s ⁻¹	9.5	5.6	5.4	3.1	n/a
Flow rate (actual)	m ³ hr ⁻¹	131	77	75	43	n/a
Moisture	%	26.8	19.3	19.1	7.7	n/a
Oxygen	% v/v	8.1	6.0	5.8	9.1	n/a
Total VOCs (as carbon)	mg m ⁻³	545	194	241	53	1000
Oxides of nitrogen (as NO ₂)	mg m ⁻³	46	63	54	127	500
Carbon monoxide	mg m ⁻³	75	277	197	206	1400
Engine output	kW	7.3	6.95	7.5	7.0	
Engine load	%	81	77	83	78	

■ Example site 3:

- No Environmental Permit, D&D
- No previous gas engine (flare)
- 2 gas lines, migration line 40m³h @10-14% CH₄ main line 20m³h @30-40% CH₄
- No persistent gas migration

■ Solution:

- Mix of Docking and Strumpshaw or Otterspool model
- Stirling engine ~ 2*7kW, Biofilter or Low Cal flare
- Connection to 50kW transformer on site
- Micro generation = 1.9 ROCs (at present)
- PPA available
- Financially viable?

■ Otterspool Low Calorific flare emissions

Determinant	Units	Test 1 27/03/14	Test 2 27/03/14	Test 3 01/05/14	Test 4 01/05/14	Test 5 02/05/14	Test 6 08/07/15	EA Limit
Moisture	%	7.1	8.5	2.3	3.4	6.4	5.9	n/a
O ₂	% v/v	10.48	6.8	16.45	5.94	7.97	14.11	n/a
Temperature	°C	922	975	504	894	884	758	1000
VOC (as C)	mg m ⁻³	2.1	0.2	4.9	0.0	1.8	1.8	10
NOx (as NO ₂)	mg m ⁻³	33.6	49.4	66.7	12.3	32.4	16.4	150
CO	mg m ⁻³	75.6	20.5	49.8	13.5	21.0	20.3	50
Gas flow rate	m ³ hr ⁻¹	240	240	40	252	164	50	n/a
CH ₄	%	24.6	24.6	22.0	8.0	14.0	11.0	n/a



■ Strumpshaw biofilter design

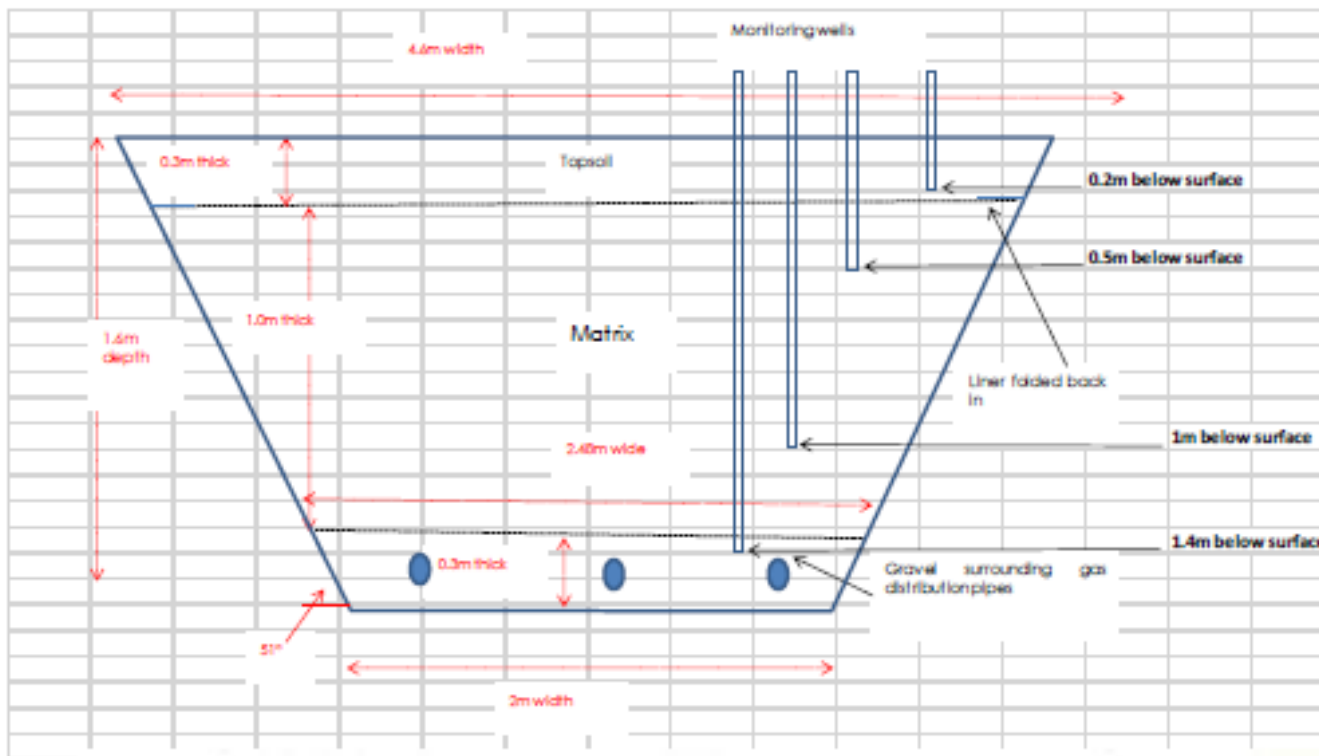


Figure 1 Diagram of biofilter monitoring locations

■ Strumpshaw biofilter emissions

Determinant	Units	In-depth probe	Surface emission tests	Flux sheet
Inlet Methane Concentration	[% vol]	0.3 – 43		
Gas Flow Rate	[m ³ h ⁻¹]	25 – 90		
Methane removal efficiency	[%]	11 – 90	75	73%
Average methane removal efficiency	[%]	51% (median 58%)		



■ Business case to invest in generation?

- In UK micro generation below 50kW export is 1.9 ROCs eligible.
- Including other subsidies – 3.5 times higher sale price than wholesale price.

■ Other considerations

- Capital
- Infrastructure improvements
- Maintenance and servicing
- Costs saved – electricity used, servicing old equipment
- Risk – few contractors/investors currently interested!
- Risk – few proven manufacturers

■ Investment options:

- Borrow against Public Works Loan Board – O&M contract
- Joint venture with tech provider/investor
- Contract out.

	Direct investment	Joint Venture	Contract Out
Pros	Highest income Keep control	Some income	Lowest risk No costs
Cons	Highest risk Continued site costs	Shared risk	Little income

- The Future?
 - Full life solutions
 - Cost effective and cost offset
 - Reducing technology costs?
 - A new industry?
 - Loss of subsidies – death of a new industry?

