Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation

WaCCliM

ECAM 2.0

Energy Performance and Carbon Emissions Assessment and Monitoring Tool

Methodology

Manual – Draft V1 August 2017

The Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation (WaCCliM) project, is a joint initiative between the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the International Water Association (IWA). This project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) supports this initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

On behalf of:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

Implemented by:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

IWA the international water association

Acknowledgements

The ECAM-tool has been developed as part of Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation (WaCCliM) project. WaCCliM is a joint initiative between the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the International Water Association (IWA). This project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) supports this initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

ECAM is an open source *software tool. Together with IWA and GIZ, the web interface and new features for the ECAM tool V2 were developed by Institut Català de Recerca de l'Aigua (ICRA*). *The tool was first developed for WaCCliM project in 2015 as an Excel tool by the consortium Urban Water Commons (LNEC and ITA, Universitat Politècnica de València) in collaboration with Cobalt Water Global. The Excel tool laid the foundation and basic equations for the web-tool.*

For more information on the WaCCliM project, please visit *www.wacclim.org*

For technical support on ECAM, please contact the helpdesk: *info@wacclim.org*

Table of contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Abbreviations and Symbols

BOD	*Biochemical Oxygen Demand*
CH_4	*Methane*
CO_2	*Carbon Dioxide*
CO_2e	*Carbon Dioxide Equivalent*
ECAM-tool	*Energy Performance and Carbon Emissions Assessment and Monitoring Tool*
FD	*Fuel Density*
GHG	*Greenhouse Gas*
IPCC	*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*
N_2O	*Nitrous Oxide*
NCV	*Net Calorific Values*
MCF	*Methane emission Correction Factor*
PAT	*Pumps working As Turbines*
PI	*Performance Indicator*
Serv.pop.	*Serviced Population*
UWS	*Urban Water System*
WaCCliM	*Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation*
WS	*Water Supply*
WWTP	*Wastewater Treatment Plant*

1 Introduction

About this manual

This document provides a detailed explanation on the theoretical background of the second version of the web-based “Energy performance and Carbon Emissions Assessment and Monitoring” (ECAM V2) tool. The main assumptions and the key considerations that form the basis of the tool are explained. An overview of variables, performance indicators and related equations, as well as benchmark values and references are given. Additionally, the manual helps users with evaluating different scenarios for specific system configurations.

Chapter 2 describes the scope of application of ECAM. It indicates how the system boundaries are defined, which types of greenhouse gas emissions can be assessed with the tool and what the overall tiered approach entails. In chapter 3 a comprehensive overview of the calculations, factors and assumptions for the various greenhouse gasses can be found for each stage of the water cycle. Finally, chapter 4 sheds light on how ECAM can be applied to reflect different scenarios.

Topics that are described in detail include:

- Population data required to use the tool;
- Emission factors used to calculate emissions from energy consumption;
- Direct and indirect GHG emission sources for methane and nitrous oxide;
- Sludge management options;
- Performance indicators with reference values and implications;
- Guidance on population types;
- Annex containing all the inputs and outputs of the ECAM tool with their respective code, description, unit, and whenever applicable equations and benchmark values and
- References and links to source materials.

Note that this methodology document may be used in conjunction with the **ECAM user manual**, which describes the different functionalities and features of the tool. It can be downloaded from the "help page" in the ECAM tool.

For further support on the ECAM tool, please contact the helpdesk info@wacclim.org.

About ECAM

Background

ECAM is a web-based free and open-source decision support tool that is part of the knowledge platform developed by the Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation (WaCCliM) project. WaCCliM is guiding water and wastewater utilities on a journey to energy and carbon neutrality. Limiting climate change to 1.5°C requires substantial reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in all sectors.

The urban water sector has under-recognized opportunities to reduce carbon emissions that will contribute to the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement through increasing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of supporting countries. The Energy Performance and Carbon Emissions Assessment and Monitoring (ECAM) Tool, offers a solution for utilities to quantify their GHG emissions and contribution to NDCs through reducing indirect and direct emissions from energy use and wastewater management.

Objective

ECAM tool assists water utilities in using their own data to transform it into a source of valuable information on energy performance and GHG emissions. ECAM is the first of its kind to allow for a holistic approach of the urban water cycle to drive GHG emission reduction in utilities, even those with limited data availability. It promotes transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency. It is designed to assess the carbon emissions that utilities can control within the urban water cycle, and prepares utilities for future reporting needs on climate mitigation. By combining carbon and energy assessments, ECAM takes into account that reducing operational costs is a main driver for utilities. It can be used for:

- GHG emissions assessment

- Energy performance assessment
- Identifying of opportunities for reducing CO2e emissions and reducing energy consumption
- Developing scenarios when investigating possible measures to improve performance
- Monitoring the results after the implementation of improvement measures.

Approach

ECAM follows a tiered approach, with an increasing level of detail from Tier A to Tier B. The Initial GHG Assessment (Tier A) provides an overview of major GHG sources and quantities using basic assumptions. The Detailed GHG Assessment (Tier B) provides a more advanced level of GHG assessment using detailed data to gain a more accurate and refined picture of the utility's GHG emissions and energy performance, as data is entered for each stage of the urban water cycle (Water Abstraction, Treatment, Distribution and Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Discharge) and their individual facilities (pump stations, plants, network divisions) can be characterized. Proceeding from Tier A to Tier B, there is also an increasing degree of certainty in GHG emissions.

Input data includes: type of systems, performance parameters, serviced population and natural constraints. For each stage of the urban water cycle, data is used to derive key and complementary Performance Indicators (PIs) for the GHG and energy assessment. Additionally, the energy situation of the utility is assessed to evaluate if energy savings are an economic driver to reduce GHG emissions.

Finally, opportunities for improvements are identified while possible solutions can be evaluated with ECAM, keeping in mind that the different stages of the urban water cycle are interlinked and that a holistic approach is necessary prior to defining specific measures. Some of the assessment results are compared with known benchmarks so that inefficiencies can be highlighted, and decision makers can prioritize improvements in the utilities' most promising stages.

2 Scope of Application

2.1. Target group

Water utility managers and technicians, consultants, climate change professionals, academics, and policy makers who are interested in understanding the conceptual background of the ECAM tool. In addition, whoever interested in urban water cycle, particularly the energy consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission from urban water cycle and how this could be tackled to improve the system towards sustainability and efficiency could benefit from this guide.

2.2. Basic Functions

The objective of the ECAM tool is to assist utilities, in using their own existing data as a source of valuable information.

ECAM offers water and wastewater utilities the following:

- A tool for GHG reduction
- A tool to assess carbon footprint, energy consumption and service levels
- A tool to reduce operational costs
- A tool to strengthen performance monitoring and decision making
- A tool to develop scenarios on the future impact of GHG reduction measures.
- A tool to calculate emissions within the water sector via a transparent and sound approach which quantifies GHG reductions, a prerequisite for accessing climate financing

What ECAM offers the water sector:

- A tool for monitoring, reporting and verifying the water sector's GHG reduction contribution to the NDCs
- Requires only data typically available in utilities in developing and emerging economies
- The same methodology can be applied to utilities nationwide, facilitating national benchmarking and knowledge exchange between utilities

2.3. System boundaries and holistic approach

Typically in the water sector, emissions are assessed separately. The ECAM tool however, has been developed to facilitate the assessment of systems via a holistic approach, considering all stages of the urban water cycle and the interlinkages between stages (Figure 2-0). The aim is to maintain the overview on the entire urban water cycle in the analysis, to convey the notion that sub-systems are inter-related. For a detailed overview of GHG sources in the urban water cycle and the interrelations between urban water stages and their GHG implications, please go to the www.WaCCliM.org/Roadmap.

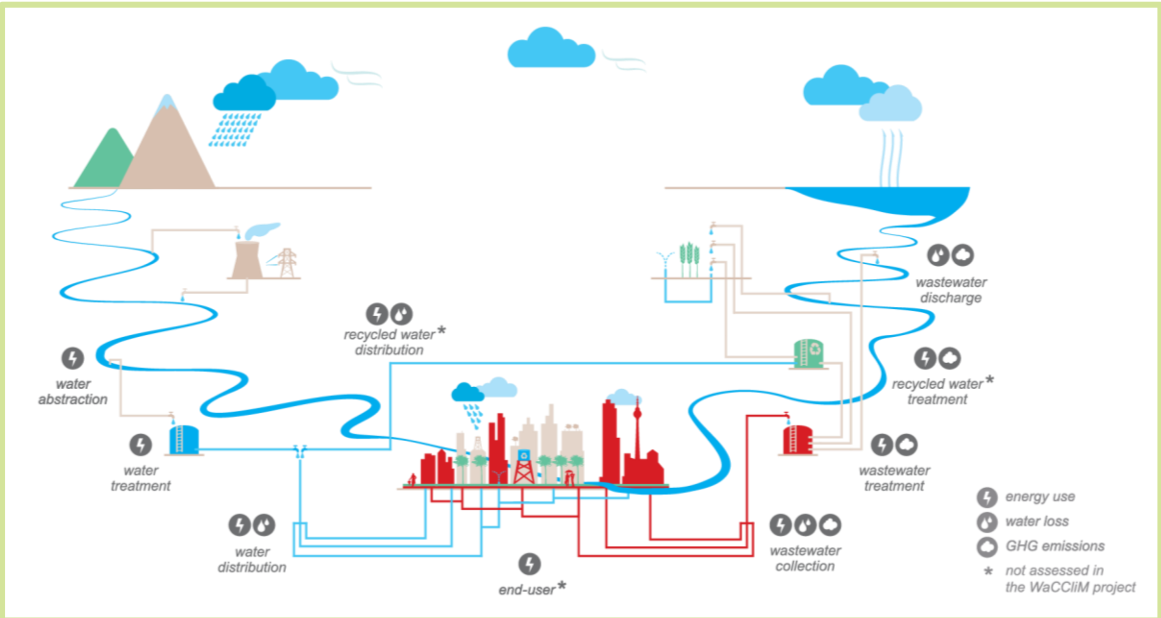

Figure 2-1 Stages of the Urban Water Cycle - ECAM promotes a holistic approach for the whole urban water cycle

The applied framework of the urban water cycle includes the water supply and wastewater management processes (water abstraction and transmission systems, water treatment, water transport and distribution, wastewater collection, wastewater treatment and wastewater interception and discharge). Figure 2-1 shows the utility boundaries considered in ECAM Tool, the part under the dash lines.

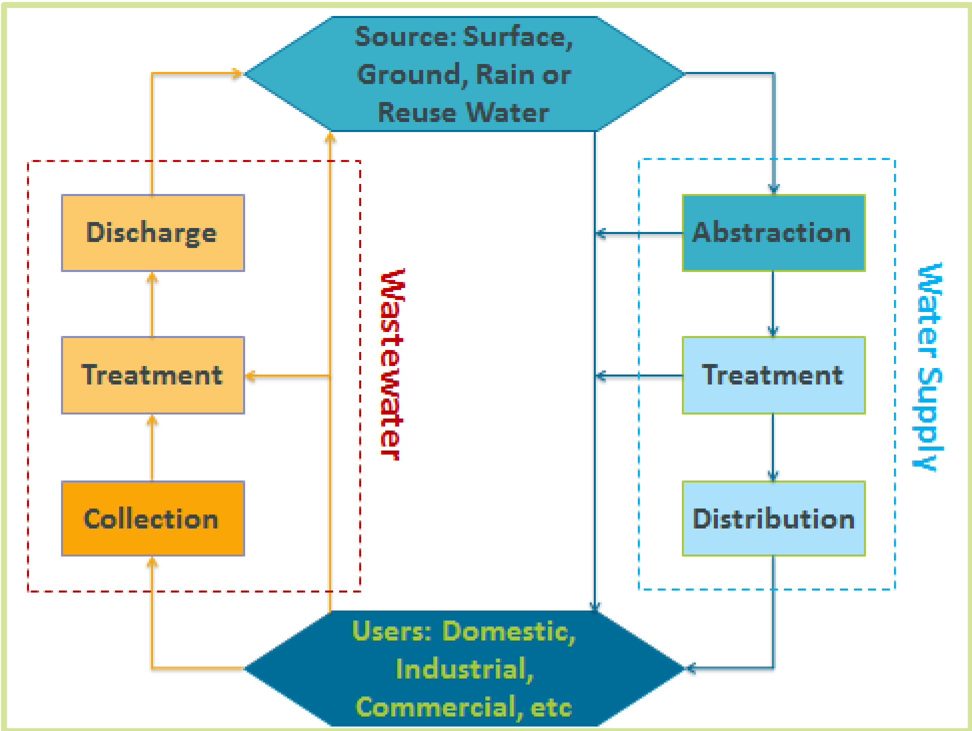

Figure 2-2 System boundary

Navigating the Urban Water Cycle stages

In ECAM the user experience starts with Tier A- Initial GHG assessment, which includes the whole water supply and wastewater handling services allowing a user to make a straightforward assessment with back-of-the-envelope calculations. The experience continues with Tier B – Detailed GHG assessment, in which the user can introduce more accurate values to calculate the GHG emissions of the drinking water and wastewater systems and can evaluate Energy Performance within the advanced assessment to identify potential energy savings for the 6 stages of the water cycle (Abstraction, Treatment, Distribution and Collection, Treatment, Discharge) and their individual facilities (pump stations, plants, network divisions) can be characterized.

Some of the assessment results are compared with known benchmarks so that inefficiencies can be highlighted, and decision makers can prioritize improvements in the utilities' most promising stages.

2.3.1. The GHG assessment

Two categories of GHG emissions are included in ECAM. GHG emissions associated with electricity use (scope 2 – indirect emissions) and the GHG emissions not related to electricity use, which group the Scope 1 (direct emissions) and scope 3 (other indirect emissions) emissions per the IPCC definitions (see Table 2-1). The “non-electricity related” GHG emissions are associated with activities within the boundary of the utility, or which are a consequence of the services provided outside of the utility boundary.

Table 2-1 Overview of all GHG emissions from water and wastewater services

	Water abstraction	Water treatment	Water distribution	Wastewater collection	Wastewater treatment	Wastewater discharge
Scope 1 – Direct emissions						
Emission from the maintenance trucks	○	○	○	○	○	○
CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from on-site stationary fossil fuel combustion	■	■	■	■	■	■
CH_4 from sewers or biological wastewater treatment				○	■	
N_2O from sewers or biological wastewater treatment				○	○	
Scope 2 – Indirect emissions						
Indirect emissions from electric energy	■	■	■ ••	■ •	■	■ •
Scope 3 –Other indirect emissions						
Emissions from the manufacturing of chemical used		○			○	
Emissions from the construction materials used	○	○	○	○	○	○
CH_4 and N_2O emissions from wastewater discharge without treatment				■		
CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions from sludge transport off-site					■	
N_2O emissions from effluent discharge in receiving waters						■

○ *Emissions not quantified in the ECAM tool, even though they exist*

■ *Emissions quantified in the ECAM tool*

•• *Unless water distribution is gravity (natural) fed*

• *Unless wastewater collection/discharge is by gravity*

The emissions are counted in terms of CO_2 equivalents (CO_2eq).The equivalence for methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) correspond to the 100-year global warming potential (GWP) for greenhouse gases (GWP100, AR5) reported by IPCC.

Table 2-2 Global warming potential for different IPCC report years

Global warming potential for 100 year horizon				
Report	CO_2(CO2 equivalents)	CH_4 (CO_2 equivalents)	N_2O (CO_2 equivalents)	Comments
IPCC 5th AR(2014/2013) CCF	1	34	298	with climate-carbon feedbacks
IPCC 5th AR(2014/2013)	1	28	265	without climate-carbon feedbacks
IPCC 4th AR(2007)	1	25	298	
IPCC 3rd AR(2001)	1	23	296	
IPCC 2nd AR(1995)	1	21	310	
IPCC 1st AR(1990)	1	11	270	

In ECAM, users can choose which values for the GWP are applied by selecting the preferred IPCC report (Table 2-2).

Assessing emissions from Energy

According to the energy balance presented in the Figure 2-3, electrical energy purchased from the grid at the entire drinking water or wastewater system level is used to calculate GHG emissions. It includes electricity consumed by the facilities (e.g. pump stations) of the utility and may also include consumption for buildings (e.g. lighting, heating or ventilation).

Energy balance; Energy IN = Energy OUT

Energy IN

- Grid electricity
- Renewable energy (self-produced)

Energy OUT

- Surplus renewable electricity (self-produced)
- Energy consumption for operating equipment

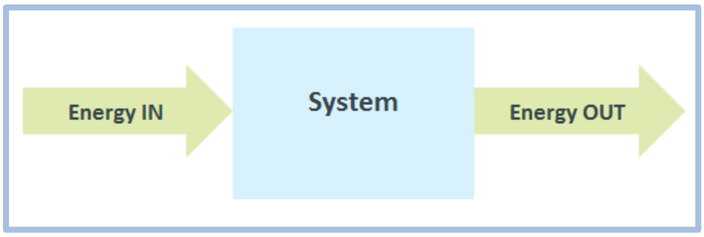

Figure 2-3 Energy balance

The energy assessment focuses on electricity consumption at each stage of the utility for process related usage. At each stage of the urban water cycle, the user may enter sub-stages representing the different facilities of that particular stage (e.g. different treatment plants, different pump stages or distribution networks).

At the stage level, the energy performance can only be assessed in terms of relative importance of the stage in comparison to the entire water cycle. At sub-stage level, energy performance indicators are calculated to assess if there is a potential to reduce consumption or improve energy production by comparing to benchmark values. These performance indicators (e.g.: standardized pumping energy, treatment energy), when documented at the sub-stage level (i.e.: at the facility level), are then averaged to provide an overview of the overall efficiency of the stage. They also appear averaged for the entire water utility and wastewater utility under the summary page of the energy assessment.

Non-electricity related emissions are described in detail in Chapter 3.

2.3.2. Tiered approach

Tier A – Initial GHG assessment

In tier A, the ECAM tool focuses on global energy consumption for the water and the wastewater systems and approximate quantification of both “direct emissions,” and “other indirect emissions” not related to electrical energy consumption. The output figures are pie charts and donuts representing respectively all GHG emissions in the water cycle and all electrical energy use in the water cycle. Colour coding is applied to distinguish GHG and energy related emissions from in drinking water and in wastewater systems. For a deeper understanding of where the non-electricity related GHG emissions are coming from, the user is invited to go to the interface of the ‘Tier B Detailed GHG assessment.

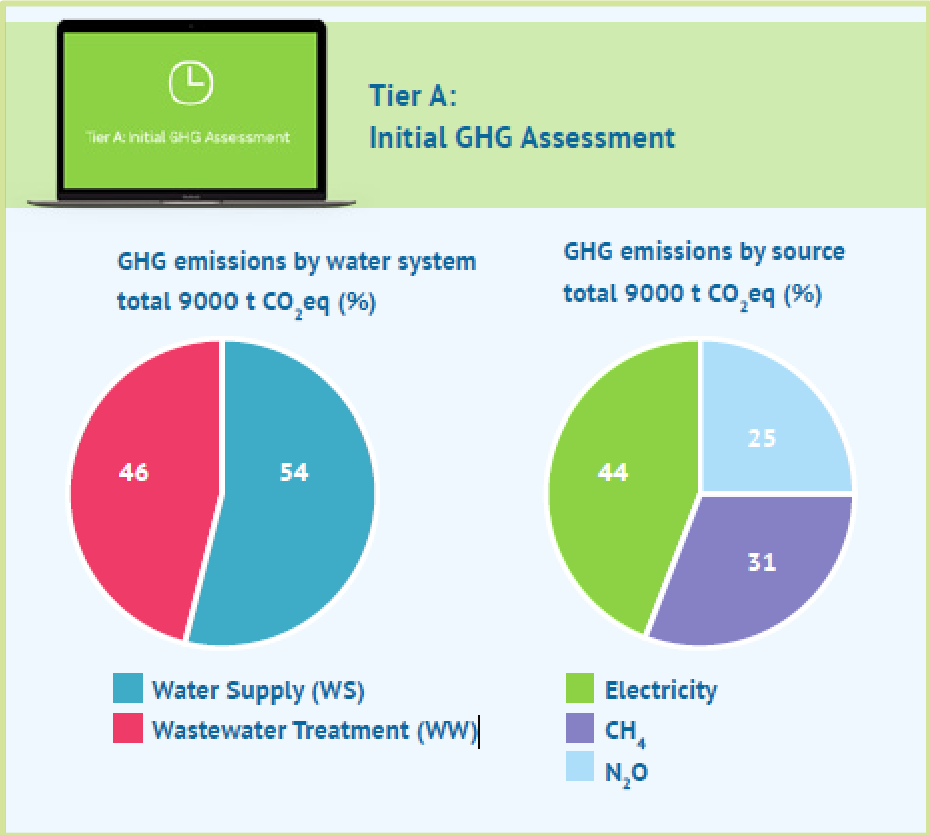

Figure 2-4 Sample pie charts from Tier A assessment

Tier B – Detailed GHG assessment

Tier B focuses on analysing system performance with more accurate data inputs in order to assess the following GHG emissions:

- From electricity consumption, accounting also for any electricity production sold;
- From non-electricity related GHG emissions of water and wastewater system:
  - Fuel used in engines;
  - Untreated sewage collected and discharged to a river;
  - Treated sewage discharged to a river;
  - Wastewater treatment process;
  - Uncollected wastewater
  - Sludge treatment and transport.

Tier B – Advanced assessment: Sub-stages

This assessment level focuses on stage specific energy consumption for the two halves of the water cycle i.e. drinking water and wastewater. The output figure under energy summaries is a donut representing all electrical energy use in the water cycle by stage, colour-coded for each of the six stages of the urban water cycle. Tier B also allows assessing the energy consumption in more detail. By providing further data, the user can zoom in at the performance of specific facilities (also referred to as sub-stages) such as individual pump stations, which may be benchmarked. Outputs are represented by a donut indicating the electrical energy consumption, colour-coded by stage of the urban water cycle. Each stage is split into the sub-stages, benchmarking selected facilities.

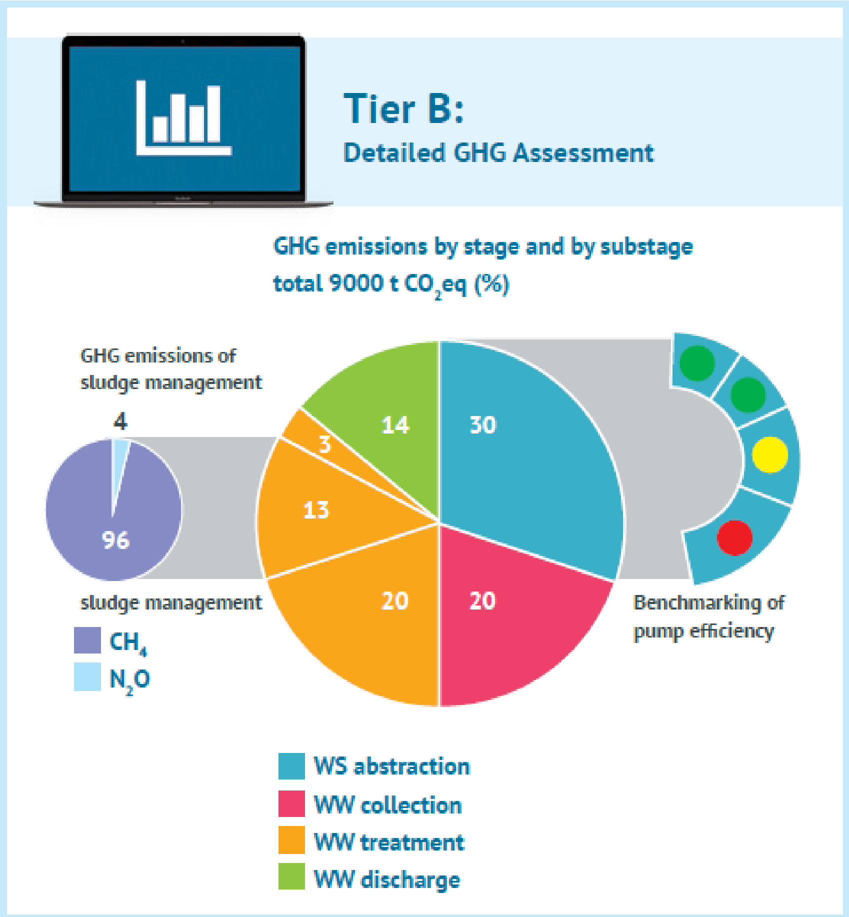

Figure 2-5 Sample pie charts from Tier B assessment

3 Methodology and conceptual background

3.1. Emissions from urban water cycle

As indicated in chapter 2, two categories of GHG emissions are included in ECAM. GHG emissions associated with electricity use (scope 2 – indirect emissions) and the GHG emissions not related to electricity use “scope 1” (direct emissions) and “scope 3” (other indirect emissions). ECAM was developed to be consistent with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. This methodology has been further complimented with emission calculation methods from the Biosolids Emissions Assessment Model (BEAM), complemented with recent scientific studies for specific aspects.

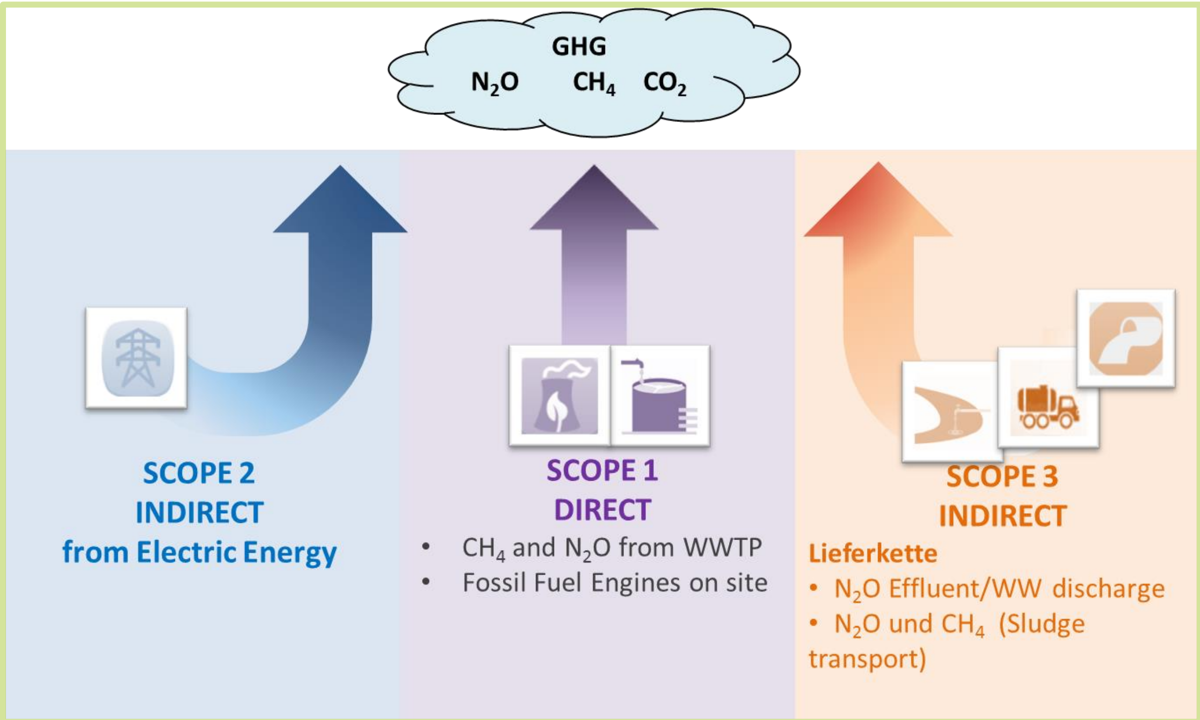

Figure 3-1 Emissions from urban water cycle

3.2. Direct GHG emissions

Sources of direct GHG emissions from within the UWS are summarized herein to understand the scope of ECAM, how they are accounted for, and how relevant the direct emission performance indicators (PIs) may or may not be to actual system performance and reducing direct GHG emissions.

CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from on-site stationary fossil fuel combustion sources:

These can include on-site engine generators and engines for driving process and/or pumping equipment at water treatment and pumping facilities. These emissions will be based upon default emission factors for the appropriate fuel type and fuel consumption per IPCC guidelines.

CH_4 emissions from sewers: Methane is a potent greenhouse gas with a global warming potential of 34 CO_2-equivalents over a 100 year time horizon as reported by IPCC (2013). Methane can be produced in sewers via conversion of organic carbon by methanogenic archaea under anaerobic conditions, and then released into the atmosphere via manholes and atmospheric discharge points. Although methane emissions have been measured in both gravity (de Graaff *et al.*, 2012), and pressure sewers (Guisasola *et al.*, 2008), the risk of production tends to be greater in pressure sewers since there is generally no air/water interface to diffuse oxygen into the liquid phase and promote aerobic conditions. Methane production is also directly related to the detention time of the wastewater in sewer anaerobic conditions. Although IPCC (2006) indicates that closed underground sewers, which are predominant in the UWS, do not contribute significant CH_4 emissions, studies have shown the contrary. One study (Guisasola *et al*., 2008) found sewage methane to contribute GHG emissions between 12 – 100% of those from a WWTP itself. However, there are not yet any conventional methods for estimating these emissions that can easily be implemented by a water utility. Therefore, they are not included in the GHG estimation framework proposed herein.

CH_4 emissions from biological wastewater treatment:

CH_4 emissions from wastewater treatment can make up 12% of the WWTP carbon footprint (Daelman *et al*., 2013a) and can result from the following:

- dissolved methane that is produced and transported from the collection system and that is then stripped a the WWTP headworks or in the aerobic reactors
- dissolved methane that is produced from anaerobic digestion and is left in the reject water that is recycled to the aerobic tanks, where a fraction of the dissolved methane is ultimately stripped
- methane gas produced in anaerobic digestion that escapes via gas piping leaks
- methane gas produced in anaerobic digestion that is not fully combusted in cogeneration (Daelman *et al.,* 2012) or thermally destructed by flaring
- methane gas escaping from digested sludge storage facilities (Daelman *et al.,* 2012)
- anaerobic lagoon treatment systems

The IPCC methodology addresses all of these except the methane originating in the sewers. Therefore, with the exception of the sewer methane, all these emission types are included in ECAM.

CO_2 emissions from biological wastewater treatment:

These can be emitted directly from the aerobic processes as a by-product of microbial breakdown of organic matter. IPCC considers this source to be biogenic in nature, hence not a contributor to increased CO_2 concentrations in the atmosphere. Therefore, this source will not be included in the tool for consistency with IPCC guidance.

N_2O emissions from sewers: Nitrous oxide is another potent greenhouse gas with a global warming potential of 298 CO_2-equivalents over a 100 year time horizon (IPCC, 2013). Although some studies have reported N_2O emissions to be significant from sewers (Short *et al.*, 2014), the conditions leading to N_2O emissions in sewers are still not well understood. IPCC also does not consider sewers as a source of N_2O emissions; hence, they will not be considered in the GHG assessment framework strictly for consistency.

N_2O emissions from biological wastewater treatment: With the high global warming potential of N_2O, it does not take a lot to make up a significant portion of the UWS carbon footprint. N_2O has actually been seen to make up 78% of a WWTP's total GHG emissions (Daelman *et al.*, 2013); therefore, it cannot be ignored. N_2O emissions from biological wastewater treatment, specifically employing nitrification and denitrification for nitrogen removal, can result from the following main pathways:

- during hydroxylamine (NH_2OH) oxidation in the conversion of ammonia (NH_3) to nitrite (Chandran *et al*., 2011; Law *et al*., 2012)
- reduction of nitric oxide (NO) produced from nitrite in nitrifier or ammonia oxidizing bacteria (AOB) denitrification (Bock *et al.*, 1995; Chandran *et al.*, 2011; Kampschreur *et al.*, 2009)
- during heterotrophic denitrification (Hiatt and Grady, 2008)

The first two pathways listed above typically occur in aerobic reactors designed for nitrification, where the N_2O produced is immediately stripped into the atmosphere, while the third typically occurs in anoxic (or unaerated) reactors designed for denitrification, where the N_2O produced can be either diffused into the atmosphere within the same reactors, and/or stripped in downstream aerobic reactors. The IPCC methodology (2006) includes a default emission factor for N_2O from wastewater treatment; therefore, it is included in ECAM for consistency.

However, it should be noted that this emission factor is related to population; whereas it is now generally accepted from various studies that risk of N_2O emission can be directly related to operational conditions (Ahn *et al.*, 2010; Foley *et al.*, 2010; GWRC, 2011; Kampschreur *et al.*, 2009; Porro *et al.*, 2014b). For example, dissolved oxygen levels that are too low can prompt N_2O production from AOB denitrification (Bock *et al.*, 1995; Chandran *et al*., 2011; Kampschreur *et al.*, 2009). Therefore, these operational conditions should be considered in WWTP optimization strategies when trying to minimize GHG emissions.

3.3. Methodology for Direct GHG Emissions assessment

The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories have been used as a main reference for equations used to calculate the GHG emission from the different stages of the urban water cycle. In most cases the equations from the IPCC guidelines have been used directly, but in some cases alternate resources have been applied e.g. if IPCC does not account for certain aspects. In such cases, references to the respective methodologies have been provided.

3.3.1. Onsite engines GHG

The GHG emissions from on-site engines, measured in kg CO_2e (kilogram of CO_2 equivalents), are determined by two factors:

1. Engine Fuel Type (Diesel, Petrol or Natural Gas)
2. Volume of fuel consumed

The Input Data

In the ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from on-site engines:

- The engine fuel type is to be selected by a drop down menu, where the user can select their fuel type. By default, the assumed fuel is Diesel.
- The volume consumed.

This information is requested in “Detailed Assessment”

The computation

Based on the input data entered in the tool, the following intermediate values will be computed to estimate the GHG emissions from on-site engines to be used in the Performance Indicators:

1. The energy content in the volume of fuel consumed, based on the following expression (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{Energy Fuel Cons (Assumed diesel)[TJ]} = \text{Volume of Fuel consumed} * \text{Fuel density} * \text{NCV}/1{,}000{,}000$$

Where:

- 1,000,000: For units conversion
- NCV: Net Calorific Values [TJ/Gg] (43 for Diesel)

Fuel Density (FD) and Net Calorific Values (NCV) factors are related with the type of fuel and there are tabled values from the IPCC guidelines (Table 3-1).

2. The emissions from on-site engines running on fuel (in $kgCO_2e$). As fuel is burnt, the engines will emit CO_2, N_2O and CH_4 in different quantities depending on the fuel type. The total CO_2 equivalent emissions from fuel engines are computed based on the following expression (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{Emissions from onsite engines [kg CO2e]} = \text{Energy fuel consumed} * (\text{EFCO2} + \text{EFN2O} * \text{CNC} + \text{EFCH4} * \text{CMC})$$

Where:

- EF-CO_2: Emission factor of CO_2 for the chosen fuel
- EF-N_2O: Emission factor of N_2O for the chosen fuel
- EF-CH_4: Emission factor of CH_4 for the chosen fuel
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected)
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)

Table 0-1 Fuel Properties (IPCC2006)

	Fuel density [kg/L]	EF CO_2(kg/TJ)	EF CH_4(kg/TJ)	EFN_2O (kg/TJ)	NCV (TJ/Gg)
Gasoline/Petrol	0.74	69 300	3	0.6	44.3
Gas/Diesel Oil	0.84	74 100	3	0.6	43
Natural Gas	0.75 [kg/m^3]	56 100	10	0.1	48

3.3.2. Methane from treatment process

Methane emissions are calculated in the ECAM V2.0 tool for the following processes within the boundary of the wastewater treatment plant:

- Methane emissions from wastewater treatment, including onsite treatment (Tiers A and B)
- Methane emissions from anaerobic digestion (Tiers A and B)

Methane emissions from wastewater treatment

The Input Data

In The ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from biogas for each level of assessment:

At Initial assessment level, no additional inputs are required other than type of treatment

- The methane emissions are based on the serviced population and BOD load per person specified, 65 percent of influent BOD removed as sludge, and 10 percent soluble BOD escaping treatment in the effluent.
- The emissions from the poor aeration in the biological process are not included.

At Detailed GHG Assessment, the following data is required:

- Type of treatment
- Actual Influent and Effluent BOD_5 loads.
- Actual BOD_5 mass removed as sludge

Note that the wastewater treatment methane emission correction factor (MCF) per IPCC (2006) are provided by default in the tool and are selected by the user. See Table 3-2 for some of the MCFs provided in the tool.

The computation

Wastewater treatment methane emission factor [$kgCH_4/kgBOD_5$] (IPCC, 2006)

$$EF(WWTP)CH4 = 0.6 \text{ x } MCF$$

Methane (CO_2e) emitted in wastewater treatment plants [$kgCO_2e$] (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{Methane emitted} = (\text{BOD in the influent} - \text{BOD in the effluent} - \text{BOD removed as sludge}) * \text{EF(WWTP)CH4}$$

Where:

- 0.6: maximum methane production capacity ($kgCH_4/kgBOD_5$) as per IPCC (2006)
- MCF: Tabled values (Table 3-2)

Table 0-2 Example Methane Correction Factors for some types of treatment (IPCC, 2006)

Type of Treatment	MCF
centralized aerobic treatment plant (well managed)	0
Centralized aerobic treatment plant, with minor poorly aerated zones(also applies to aerated aerobic lagoons)	0.1
Centralized aerobic treatment plant, with some aerated zones (also applies to aerated aerobic lagoons)	0.2
Centralized aerobic treatment plant, Not well managed (also applies to aerated aerobic lagoons)	0.3

Methane emissions from anaerobic digestion

The GHG emissions from methane in biogas, measured in kg CO_2e (kilograms CO_2 equivalents), are determined by two factors:

1. Amount of biogas produced at the WWTP through anaerobic digestion. This amount will vary as a function of the treatment and how it is operated.
2. The type of use for the biogas: if it is flared or if it is valorised in a boiler or co-generation engine for electricity and/ or heat. Although it is rare, it is possible that the biogas is produced, but not flared or valorised, which would result in the maximum emissions

In the ECAM Tool it is assumed that when biogas is flared, 2% of the total methane flared is released to the atmosphere, based on expert judgement that the methane is not 100% destructed from typical flaring operations. If biogas is fully valorised, the Tool assumes that no methane emissions are released to the atmosphere.

The Input Data

In The ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from biogas for each level of assessment:

At Initial assessment (Tier A) level no additional inputs are required.

- The biogas production is estimated based on the serviced population and default BOD_5 loads specified, and typical wastewater composition and gas production ratios.

At Detailed GHG Assessment (Tier B), the following data is requested if known:

- The actual volume of biogas produced by the digester
- The actual volume of biogas valorised
- Actual influent and effluent BOD_5 loads

The computation

Based on the input data entered in the tool, the following intermediate values will be computed to estimate the GHG emissions from biogas to be used in the Performance Indicators:

This computation is executed differently in each level according of the data provided:

Under Tier A: Initial Assessment:

The computation is based on the assumptions described in Figure 3-2 below and is carried through the tiers unless actual biogas production data is entered in Tier B.

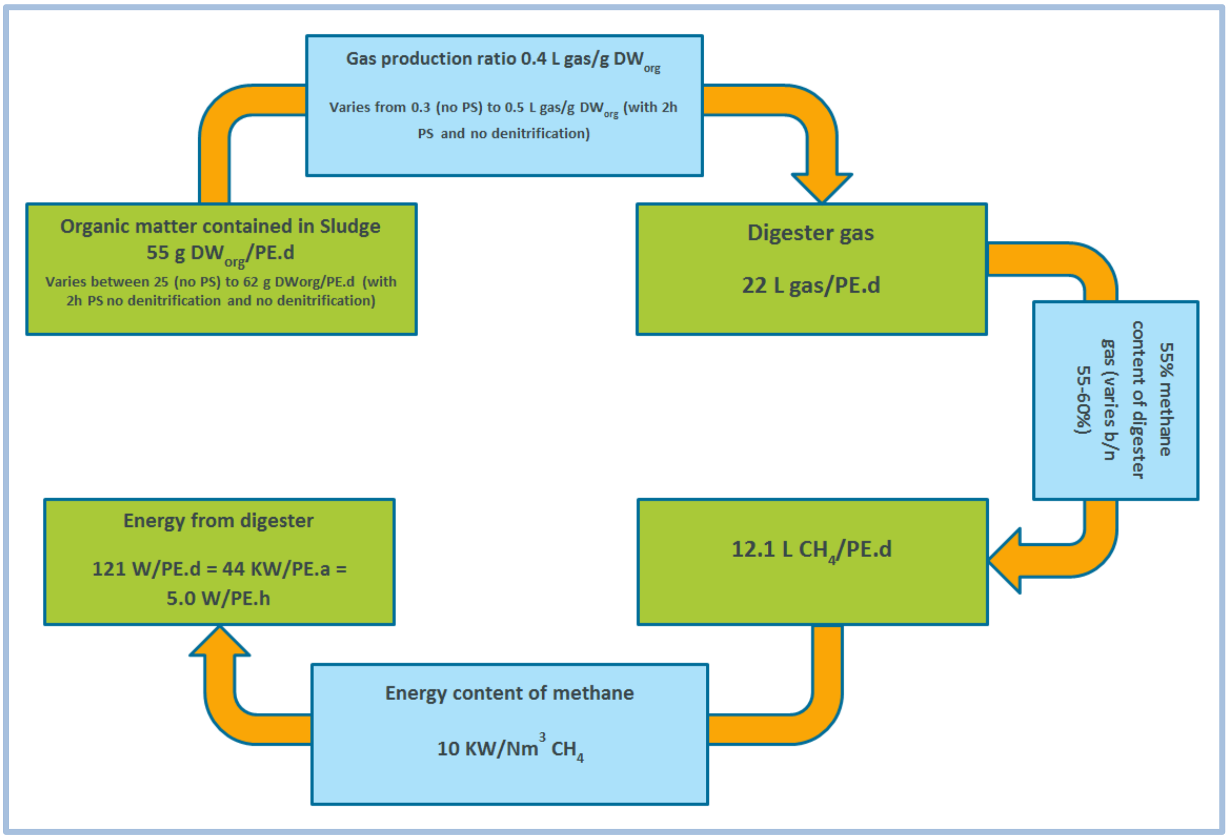

Figure 3-2 Organic Energy from WWTP Sludge DW=Dry Weight PS= Primary Sedimentation

Biogas produced (estimated at quick assessment versus actual values at detailed assessment):

$$\text{Biogas produced (Nm3)} = \text{serviced population in sewer and WWTP (pers)} * \text{country specific average BOD5 load (g/pers/day)} * 0.8(\text{g VS/g BOD5 load}) * 0.4(\text{N L/g VS})/1000 * \text{Ap (days)}$$

Where:

- 0.8: ratio of dry weight (g) of organic matter (volatile solids) to BOD_5 load (g) entering the plant, assuming a theoretical average for a well operated plant with primary sedimentation. This factor is derived from Svardal and Kroiss (2011).
- 1000: Unit conversion factor
- 0.4 : production of biogas in N L per g of organic matter (VS) contained in the sludge. (PE: population equivalent = serviced population)
- 0.59 % CH_4 in Biogas
- 0.66: kg CH_4/Nm^3
- Ap: Assessment period in days

Methane released (if the user has answered YES to the question "Are you producing Biogas?" and NO to the question "Are you valorising biogas?"):

$$\text{Methane released [kg CO2e]} = (0.02 \text{ x Biogas produced}) * 0.59 * 0.66 * 34$$

Where:

- 0.59 based on % CH_4 in Biogas
- 0.66: kg $CH4/Nm^3$
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)
- 0.02: 2% of methane losses

Under Tier B: Detailed Assessment:

Biogas flared [Nm^3]

$$\text{Biogas flared} = \text{Biogas produced} - \text{Biogas valorised}$$

Methane released (if the user has answered YES to the question "Are you producing Biogas?" and NO to the question "Are you valorising biogas?" and has entered biogas produced volume):

$$\text{Methane released [kg CO2e]} = (0.02 \text{ x Biogas flared}) \text{ x } 0.59 \text{ x } 0.66 \text{ x } 28$$

Wastewater treatment methane emission factor [$kgCH_4/kgBOD_5$] (IPCC, 2006):

$$EF(WWTP)CH4 = 0.6 \text{ x } MCF$$

Methane (CO_2e) emitted in wastewater treatment plants [$kgCO_2e$] (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{Methane emitted} = (\text{BOD in the influent} - \text{ BOD in the effluent BOD removed as sludge}) * EF(WWTP)CH4 * CMC$$

Where:

- 0.02: 2% of methane losses
- 0.59: 59% CH_4 in Biogas
- 0.66: kg CH_4/Nm^3
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)
- Ap: Assessment period in days
- MCF: Tabled values (Table 3-2)

3.3.3. N_2O from treatment process

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions are calculated in the ECAM V2.0 tool for emissions from the biological wastewater treatment process. As there is always the potential for either intentional or unintentional nitrification and/or denitrification based upon how wastewater treatment plants are operated, there is always the potential for N_2O emissions from the treatment process.

The Input Data

At both the Initial and Detailed assessment levels no additional inputs are required:

- The N_2O emissions are estimated based on the serviced population specified and IPCC guidelines (2006).

The computation

N_2O emissions from wastewater treatment process [kg N_2O]:

$$N2O \text{ emissions (kg N2O)} = \text{serviced population for WWTP (pers)} * 1.25 \text{ x } 3.2/1000/365 \text{ days} * Ap(\text{days})$$

Where:

- 1.25: fraction of industrial and commercial co-discharged protein per IPCC (2006).
- 3.2: N2O emission factor, 3.2 g N2O/person/year
- 1000: Unit conversion factor
- Ap: Assessment period in days

3.4.5. GHG emissions related to sludge management

New in version V2.0 of the ECAM-Tool is the possibility to assess emissions from Sludge Management. The calculations are primarily based on the BEAM-tool (2009) methodology and include GHG emissions from the following activities:

- Sludge storage (Tier B only)
- Sludge disposal (Tier A and B)
  - Landfilling
  - Land application
  - Incineration
  - Composting
  - Stockpiling
- Sludge transport to disposal site (Tier B only)

The Input Data

The key items that impact the GHG emissions from sludge management are the following:

- Sludge produced (dry weight)

- Whether sludge is digested or not

In The ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from sludge management at the "Initial" Assessment level:

- Disposal method
- Biogas production (Yes or No).

This is asked for estimating biogas production; however, it is also used for sludge disposal GHG emissions estimates, because if Yes, then tool assumes sludge is digested, and if No, then tool assumes sludge is not digested.

In The ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from sludge management at the "Detailed" Assessment level:

- Disposal method (if different in sub-stages)
- Whether sludge is Digested or Non-digested sludge. If Digested, 40% volume reduction is assumed
- Wet weight of sludge produced (used to calculate dry weight)
- Number of trips to disposal site
- Distance to disposal site
- Storage time

The computation

First, at the "Initial" Assessment level, the sludge produced is estimated based on default BOD load/person specified, whether sludge is digested or not, and typical values of total and volatile suspended solids for activated sludge processes. Based upon the sludge produced, which is considered to be the wet weight, the dry weight is calculated based upon 4% solids content. Four percent solids content for sludge can result from a wide range of sludge processing unit operations that can be feasibly expected at wastewater treatment plants around the world. If dewatering by centrifuge or chemical conditioning is used, then 20% solids can be expected; however it is not used as the default. Of course, the user can estimate the dry weight of sludge based on the actual percent solids and the specific situation, or just the actual dry weight can be entered if this is already known.

The sludge production estimated at the Initial Assessment level is as follows:

Sludge produced (estimated at initial assessment versus actual values at detailed assessment):

$$\text{Sludge produced (wet weight, kg TSS)} = \text{BOD5 load ((g/pers)} * 0.001 * \text{Serv. Pop.} * \text{Ap(day)} * 0.55 * 1.176$$

Where:

- 0.55: ratio of g volatile suspended solids to g of substrate (BOD) removed per Metcalf and Eddy (2003).
- 0.1: Assumes 10% of the influent BOD load escapes treatment and leaves the wwtp in the effluent
- 1e-3: Unit conversion factor kg/g
- 1.176: Conversion factor, ratio of total suspended solids to volatile suspended solids (g TSS/ g VSS) in typical activated sludge per Metcalf and Eddy (2003).
- Ap: Assessment period in days

If sludge is digested, then the above value is multiplied by 0.6.

Once dry weight is calculated, the BEAM tool methodology is applied for each of the sludge management methods. The exception are stockpiling, which is based upon Majumder *et al.* (2014) and Sludge storage methane emissions that is based on Daelman *et al.* (2014). By clicking on the variables for each method, the equations are described in a description page.

3.4.5.1. Sludge management options

In the following section the most critical factors for the emissions from sludge management are presented. Where possible, equations have been adopted from the BEAM tool, which is considered a sound and detailed basis for calculations (Environmental, 2009).

Storage

Sludge storage methane emissions are based on Daelman *et al.* (2014), whereby a maximum of 5 percent of the methane potential in the sludge is released with a 20 day or greater detention time, 3% of the methane potential is the sludge is released with a detention time of 5 to 20 days, and zero is released with less than 5 days of storage time. The methane potential is calculated based upon the default BOD load/person and whether the sludge is digested or not.

Composting

Methane (CH_4) emissions: If compost piles are covered or process air is treated in a biofilter, CH_4 emissions are negligible; otherwise, small amounts are possible.

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions: Minimal nitrous oxide emissions from the composting process are possible. Additional emissions may occur after biosolids compost is applied to soil.

If composting air emissions are treated and/or piles are covered, or composting air is released to the atmosphere and compost is > 55% solids, then

$$\text{CH4 emissions (kg/day)} = \text{zero (0)}$$

If composting air is released to the atmosphere and compost is < 55% solids, then

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{CH4 emissions (kg CO2 eq)} = \\ &\text{sludge mass (kg)} * \text{\% organic C in sludge} * \text{\% VS} * \text{CH4 emissions for uncovered pile} * \\ &\text{C to CH4 conversion factor} * \text{CMC}\end{aligned}$$

Where:

- 56: % of organic carbon in volatile solids
- 51: % of volatile solids in digested sludge
- 70: % of volatile solids in not-digested sludge
- 2.5: % of CH_4 emission for uncovered pile
- 1.3: C to CH_4 conversion factor
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 to CO_2 equivalent (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions:

If C:N ratio is > 30, or C:N ratio is < 30 and compost is > 55% solids, then

N_2O emissions (kg/day) = zero (0)

If C:N is < 30 and compost is < 55% solids, then

$$\text{N2O emissions (kg CO2 eq)} = \text{sludge treated (kg)} * \%\ \text{total N} * \text{N2O emissions for low C:N} * \text{N to N2O conversion factor (1.57)} * \text{CNC}$$

Where:

- 3: % total N
- 1.5: % N_2O emissions for low C:N
- 1.57: N to N_2O conversion factor
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O to CO_2 equivalent – varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected

Incineration (combustion)

Methane (CH_4) emissions: CH_4 emissions from combustion are minimal.

$$\text{CH4 emissions (kg CO2 eq)} = \text{sludge treated (kg)} * 0.0000485\ \text{Kg CH4/dry Kg sludge (default value, assuming 20\% solids)} * \text{CMC}$$

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions: N_2O emissions are the largest concern with combustion of biosolids. They are caused mostly by thermal conversion of nitrogen (N) and by use of urea-based SNCR emissions control systems.

$$\text{N2O emissions (kg CO2 eq)} = \text{\% of total N} * \text{mass of sluge} * (161.3 - 0.140) * \text{(highest free board temp)))} * 0.01 * \text{N to N2O conversion} * \text{CNC}$$

Where:

- 3: % total N (this is different form the authors' proposal in BEAM tool, 4)
- 1.57: N to N_2O conversion factor
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O to CO_2 equivalent – varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected

Land Application

Methane (CH_4) emissions: Methane emissions are possible when biosolids are stored after stabilization and prior to land application. Such emissions are considered under the sludge storage.

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions: N_2O emissions are possible when nitrogen fertilizers, including biosolids, are applied to soils. Emissions are likely greater when biosolids are applied to fine-textured soils and when solids are wetter (< 55% solids). N_2O emissions are also possible during storage.

If the biosolids C:N ratio > 30, then

N_2O (kg/day) = zero (0)

If the biosolids C:N ratio < 30, then

$$\text{N2O emissions (kg CO2 eq)} = \text{sludge mass (kg)} * \text{\% of total N} * \text{\% of sludge applied on fine or coars textured soils} * \text{\% of N that goes to N2O} * \text{N to N2O conversion} * \text{CNC}$$

Where:

- 3: % of total nitrogen in not-digested sludge
- 4: % of total nitrogen in digested sludge
- 2.3: % of N that goes to N2O from fine-textured soil
- 0.5: % of N that goes to N2O from coarse-textured soil
- 1.57: N to N_2O conversion
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected)

Landfill Disposal

Methane (CH_4) emissions: CH_4 emissions from biosolids placed in a typical landfill are significant and difficult to control. Considerable research has been conducted on landfill methane emissions in general, and refined formulas have been developed and are used in the BEAM. Additional minimal emissions are created when the CH_4 is burned for heat or power.

For fugitive methane emissions from biosolids decomposition in the landfill during the first 3 years after placement:

$$\text{CH4 emissions (kg CO2 eq)} = \text{sludge mass (kg)} * \%\text{VS} * \%\text{ organic C in VS} * 0.9 * \text{C to CH4 conversion factor} * \text{CH4 in landfill gas} * \%\text{ decomposed in first 3 years} * \text{MCFlandfill} * \text{CMC}$$

Where:

- 56: % of organic carbon in volatile solids
- 51: % of volatile solids in digested sludge
- 70: % of volatile solids in not-digested sludge
- 0.9: model uncertainty factor
- 1.3: C to CH4 conversion factor
- 50: % of CH4 in landfill gas
- 80: % DOCf -the decomposable organic fraction of raw wastewater solids
- 69.9: % decomposed in first 3 years
- MCF-landfill (methane correction for anaerobic managed landfills) – 1
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions: Landfilled biosolids will likely be anaerobic or close to anaerobic, resulting in potential N_2O emissions.

If C:N ratio is > 30, then

N2O emissions (kg/day) = zero (0)

If C:N ratio is < 30, then

$$\text{N2O emissions (kg CO2 eq)} = \text{sludge mass (kg)} * \%\text{ of total N} * \text{N2O emissions for low C: N} * \text{N to N2O conversion} * \text{CNC}$$

Where:

- 3: % of total nitrogen in not-digested sludge
- 4: % of total nitrogen in digested sludge
- 1.5: % of N_2O emissions for low C:N
- 1.57: N to N_2O conversion
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected)

Stockpiling

This part is developed based on Majumder et al. (2014)

Methane (CH_4) emissions: methane emissions from biosolid stockpiles is negligible

Nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions: N_2O emissions are the main GHG contributors from stockpiling and the GHG emission varies with the age of stockpiles. Very young stockpiles were found to emit large amount of nitrous oxide.

$$\text{kg CO2 eq} = \text{sludge mass (kg)} * 90.3 * 0.001$$

Where:

- 90.3: kg CO2-e /Mg dry sludge. year
- 0.001: kg to Mg conversion factor

3.4. Indirect GHG emissions assessment

3.4.1. Grid electricity

The grid electricity GHG emission factor measures the kilograms (kg) of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emitted per kWh of electricity generated from fossil fuels per IPCC guideline (2006). Renewable sources of electricity such as hydropower, wind, solar and even nuclear, are carbon-free. The emission factors for electricity delivered to customers from a mix of generation sources usually takes into account the average annual contribution of the different sources. Therefore, GHG emissions depend not just on the country, but also on the year and on the urban water industry potentially generating energy from urban water (for instance pumps working as turbines –PATs-, installed into the distribution networks, or in the wastewater treatment plants Combined Heat and Power –CHP- engines running on biogas, and heat pumps). In ECAM, users can apply the mix factor (kg CO_2/kWh) based on, when available, local data provided by the municipalities for electricity used. If that is not the case, the yearly average country default values in the tool should be used Daily time variations of the conversion factor, depending on the fuel source mix (hydroelectric, coal, etc.) are not considered.

3.4.2. GHG emissions from collected but untreated wastewater

The GHG emissions from untreated wastewater discharge, measured in kg CO_2e (CO_2 kilogram equivalents), are based on:

- Amount of population without connection to the wastewater treatment system, and without onsite treatment
- Amount of population with connection to the sewer, but not wastewater treatment
- Nitrogen (for N_2O emissions) and BOD (for CH_4 emissions) content in the wastewater

The Input Data

In The ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from untreated wastewater discharge:

The following inputs are required in Population page to determine the nitrogen and BOD load of untreated wastewater based on default protein consumption and BOD loading/person:

1. Resident population within the wastewater utility service area
2. Population connected to sewers
3. Population serviced by wastewater treatment
4. Population with onsite treatment

In Configuration, default values for protein consumption, to determine the nitrogen in the untreated wastewater, and BOD load per person are selected per IPCC guidelines (Figure 3-3).

The computation

Based on the input data entered in the tool, the following will be computed to estimate the GHG emissions from untreated wastewater discharge that the utility is responsible for:

This computation runs in parallel for the nitrogen related content and for the BOD related content.

N_2O emissions from untreated wastewater direct discharge by utility [kgCO_2e] (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{N2O emissions [kg CO2e]} = (\text{Population connected to a sewer system but not to any WWT}) * \text{protein} * \text{days}/365 * 0.16 * 1.1 * 1.25) * 0.005 * (44/28) * \text{CNC}$$

CH_4 emissions from untreated wastewater direct discharge by utility [kgCO_2e] (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{CH4 emissions [kg CO2e]} = (\text{Population connected to a sewer system but not to any WWT}) * (\text{BOD}/1000 * \text{days}) * 0.06) * \text{CMC}$$

Where:

- Serv. Pop.: the number of service population for wastewater (see Fig 4-3)
- Protein: annual per capita protein consumption, kg/person/yr (source FAO Statistics Division)
- 0.16: FNPR = fraction of nitrogen in protein, default = 0.16, kg N/kg protein
- 1.1: FNON-CON = factor for non-consumed protein added to the wastewater (1.1 for developed countries)
- 1.25: FIND-COM = factor for industrial and commercial co-discharged protein into the sewer system. (default is 1.25 but use 1 if there are no industrial or commercial connecting without onsite treatment)
- 0.005: Emission Factor Effluent (kg N20-N/kg N) (Tabled value)
- 44/28: is the conversion of kg N_2O-N into kg N_2O
- 365: Days per year
- 0.06: EFj (kg CH_4/kg BOD) (This value comes from the multiplication of Bo (kg CH4/kg BOD) (= 0.6) x MCFj (=0.1, for direct discharge into a river, lake or sea)
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected)
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)

- BOD: g/person/day (from IPCC guidelines)(Table 3-3)
- 1000: Unit conversion factor

Table 0-3 BOD values in domestic wastewater adapted from (IPCC, 2006)

Estimated BOD_5 values in domestic wastewater for selected regions and countries	
Country/Region	**BOD_5 (g/person/day)**
Africa	37
Egypt	34
Asia, Middle East, Latin America	40
India	34
West Bank and Gaza Strip (Palestine)	50

Japan	42
Brazil	50
Canada, Europe, Russia, Oceania	60
Denmark	62
Germany	62
Italy	60
Sweden	75
Turkey	38
United States	85

3.4.3. GHG emissions from untreated wastewater not connected to sewer network

Based on the input data entered in the tool, the following will be computed to estimate the GHG emissions from untreated wastewater discharge that the utility is not responsible for: this computation runs in parallel for the nitrogen related content and for the BOD related content.

N_2O emissions from untreated wastewater direct discharge not serviced by utility [kgCO_2e] (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{N2O emissions [kg CO2e]} = (\text{Resident population} - \text{population connected to a sewer}) * \text{protein} * \text{days}/365$$

CH_4 emissions from untreated wastewater direct discharge not serviced by utility [kgCO_2e] (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{CH4 emissions[kg CO2e]} = (\text{Resident population} - \text{population connected to a sewer}) * (\text{BOD}/1000 * \text{days}) * 0.06) * \text{CMC}$$

Where:

- Protein: annual per capita protein consumption, kg/person/yr (use 20.8 for Thailand, 24.5 for Peru, and 33.6 for Mexico (source FAO Statistics Division.))
- 0.16: FNPR = fraction of nitrogen in protein, default = 0.16, kg N/kg protein
- 1.1: FNON-CON = factor for non-consumed protein added to the wastewater (1.1 for developed countries)
- 1.25: FIND-COM = factor for industrial and commercial co-discharged protein into the sewer system. (default is 1.25 but use 1 if there are no industrial or commercial connecting without onsite treatment)
- 0.005: Emission Factor Effluent (kg N_20-N/kg N) (Tabled value)
- 44/28: is the conversion of kg N_2O-N into kg N_2O
- 365: Days per year
- 0.06: EFj (kg CH_4/kg BOD) (This value comes from the multiplication of Bo (kg CH_4/kg BOD) (= 0.6) x MCFj (=0.1, for direct discharge into a river, lake or sea)
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected)
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)
- BOD: g/person/day (from IPCC guidelines) (Table 3-3)
- 1000: Unit conversion factor

3.4.4. GHG emissions from onsite treatment

The GHG emissions from onsite treatment of wastewater for the population not serviced by the wastewater system, measured in kg CO_2e (CO_2 kilogram equivalents), are based on:

- Treatment by septic system
- Nitrogen (for N_2O emissions) and BOD (for CH_4 emissions) content in the wastewater

These emissions are not counted in the GHG emissions total for the utility and are quantified separately in the ECAM tool.

The Input Data

In The ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from onsite treatment:

- The following input is required in Population page to determine the nitrogen and BOD load of the wastewater based on default protein consumption and BOD loading/person:
  - Population with onsite treatment
- In Configuration, default values for protein consumption, to determine the nitrogen in the wastewater, and BOD load per person are selected per IPCC guidelines.

The computation

Based on the input data entered in the tool, the following will be computed to estimate the GHG emissions from onsite wastewater treatment that the utility is not responsible for:

N_2O emissions from wastewater discharge from population with onsite treatment not serviced by utility [kgCO_2e] (IPCC, 2006):

$$\mathrm{N2O\ emissions\ [kg\ CO2e]} = \mathrm{(population\ with\ onsite\ treatment)} * \mathrm{protein} * \mathrm{days}/365 * 0.16 * 1.25 * 1.1 * 0.005 * (44/28) * \mathrm{CNC}$$

Methane (CO_2e) emitted from onsite treatment [kgCO_2e] (IPCC, 2006):

$$\mathrm{CH4\ emissions} = \mathrm{population\ with\ onsite\ treatment\ x\ (BOD/1000\ x\ days)\ x\ 0.06)\ x\ CMC}$$

Where:

- Protein: annual per capita protein consumption, kg/person/yr (use 20.8 for Thailand, 24.5 for Peru, and 33.6 for Mexico (source FAO Statistics Division.))
- 0.16: FNPR = fraction of nitrogen in protein, default = 0.16, kg N/kg protein
- 1.1: FNON-CON = factor for non-consumed protein added to the wastewater (1.1 for developed countries)
- 1.25: FIND-COM = factor for industrial and commercial co-discharged protein into the sewer system. (default is 1.25 but use 1 if there are no industrial or commercial connecting without onsite treatment)
- 0.005: Emission Factor Effluent (kg N_20-N/kg N) (Tabled value)
- 44/28: is the conversion of kg N_2O-N into kg N_2O
- 365: Days per year
- 0.5: Assumes 50% BOD removal based on Metcalf and Eddy (2003).
- BOD removed as sludge: default of 0 used per IPCC (2006) as sludge is not removed frequently
- EF(onsite)CH4 = 0.3: This value comes from the multiplication of Bo (kg CH_4/kg BOD) (= 0.6) by MCF (=0.5, for septic system) per IPCC (2006)
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected)
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)
- BOD: g/person/day (from IPCC guidelines)((Table 3-3)
- 1000: Unit conversion factor

3.5. Assessment of other indirect emissions

Other sources of indirect GHG emissions resulting from on-site operations included in the scope of the project include the following:

CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from sludge transport off-site:

These emissions are related to the vehicle fuel consumption in the transport of sludge off-site from the WWTP. They can be directly related to performance/operations on-site because the level of sludge dewatering before disposal will dictate the amount trips taken by sludge hauling trucks, the fuel consumption/combustion, and thus the GHG emissions from the sludge transport.

N_2O emissions from effluent discharge in receiving waters:

N_2O can be indirectly (off-site) emitted from WWTPs in receiving waters from the conversion of the nitrogen in the effluent by various nitrifying and denitrifying bacteria cultures. This can be directly related to on-site operations, specifically the nitrogen removal performance of the WWTP, as the emissions are estimated using a default emission factor per IPCC guidelines (2006) and the nitrogen discharged in the effluent.

Now that the exact scope of the direct GHG emissions has been defined for the project, the methodology is described below for the indirect GHG emissions related to sludge transport and wastewater effluent.

3.5.1. GHG emissions from truck transport of water or sludge

The method for estimating CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from on-site stationary combustion, such as from engine generators and drives, will be based upon the IPCC guidelines (2006), Volume 2 (Energy), Chapter 3: Mobile Combustion. For estimating CO_2 emissions, Equation 3.2.1 from the IPCC guidelines is applied, which is based upon the fuel consumed and a default emission factor based on fuel type. For estimating CH_4 and N_2O emissions, Equation 3.2.3 in the IPCC guidelines will be applied, which is based upon the fuel consumed and fuel type.

The GHG emissions from truck transport of water and/or sludge, measured in kg CO_2e (CO_2 kilogram equivalents), are determined by two factors:

- Engine Fuel Type (Diesel, Petrol or Natural Gas)
- Volume of fuel consumed

There are many different factors contributing to this volume of fuel consumed (road quality, driver, age of the vehicle and level of maintenance etc.).

The Input Data

In The ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from truck transport:

- The engine fuel type is to be selected by a drop down menu, where the user can select the fuel type. By default, the assumed fuel is Diesel.
- Volume of fuel used (for drinking water and water reuse only).
- The number of trips to the disposal site (for sludge only)
- The distance to the disposal in km of driving (for sludge only - one way).

For sludge, since the trucks are normally owned by a private hauler and not owned by the utility, the ECAM Tool assumes an average consumption of 25 L/100 km (0.25 L/km). For drinking water and water reuse, since it is normally the utility's responsibility to deliver water, the volume of fuel used is requested since the utility normally tracks this information as part of its operating costs. However, if the fuel consumption is not tracked, it can be estimated based upon the same 25 L/100 km consumption factor, the distance to cover each trip, and the number of trips.

This information is requested only at the "Detailed Assessment level."

The computation

Based on the input data entered in the tool, the following intermediate values will be computed to estimate the GHG emissions from on-site engines to be used in the Performance Indicators:

The energy content in the volume of fuel consumed, based on the following expression (IPCC, 2006):

$$\text{Energy Fuel Cons (Assumed diesel)[TJ]} = \text{Number of trips to disposal site} * 2\text{ (round trip)} * \text{km to disposal site} * \text{average fuel consumption per km} * \text{Fuel density} * \text{NCV}/1{,}000{,}000$$

Where:

- 1,000,000: For units conversion
- NCV: Net Calorific Values [TJ/Gg] (43 for Diesel) Fuel Density (FD) and Net Calorific Values (NCV) factors are related with the type of fuel and there are tabled values from the IPCC guidelines (Table 3-4).

$$\text{Emissions from vehicle engines }[ws, ww] = \text{Energy fuel consumed} * (EFCO2 + EFN2O \text{ x } CNC) + EFCH4 * CMC)$$

Where:

- EF-CO_2: Emission factor of CO_2 for the chosen fuel
- EF-N_2O: Emission factor of N_2O for the chosen fuel
- EF-CH_4: Emission factor of CH_4 for the chosen fuel
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected)
- CMC: Conversion factor for CH_4 emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 11 to 34 based on IPCC report year selected)

Table 0-4 Fuel Properties

	Fuel density [kg/L]	EF CO_2(kg/TJ)	EF CH_4(kg/TJ)	EFN_2O (kg/TJ)	NCV (TJ/Gg)
Gasoline/Petrol	0.74	69 300	3.8	1.9	44.3
Gas/Diesel Oil	0.84	74 100	3.9	3.9	43
Natural Gas	0.75 [kg/m^3]	56 100	92	0.2	48

3.5.2. GHG emissions from treated effluent discharge

The methodology to be followed for estimating N_2O emissions from receiving waters off-site due to wastewater effluent is based upon IPCC guidelines (2006), Volume 5 (Wastes), Chapter 6: Wastewater Treatment and Discharge. Specifically Equation 6.7 of the guidelines will be used, which is based upon the nitrogen in the effluent and a default N_2O emission factor (0.005 kg N2O-N / kg N).

The uncertainty of this emission factor is rather high, as the possible range of values per IPCC is 0.0005 – 0.25 kg N_2O-N / kg N. However, as previously mentioned, this indirect GHG emission source can be directly related to the performance of the WWTP (nitrogen removal); therefore, it provides a means of monitoring performance versus estimated GHG emissions reductions.

The GHG emissions from treated effluent discharge, measured in kg CO_2e (CO_2 kilogram equivalents), are determined by one factor:

- Nitrogen load of the effluent from the wastewater treatment plant.

Whether they have specific nitrogen limits or not, most WWTPs monitor the nitrogen in the effluent.

The Input Data

In The ECAM-Tool, the following data is required to estimate the GHG emissions from treated effluent discharged at both the Initial and Detailed Assessment levels:

- Average total nitrogen concentration in the effluent limit.

The computation

Based on the input data entered in the tool, the following will be computed to estimate the GHG emissions from untreated effluent discharge to be used in the Performance Indicators:

$$\text{N2O Emissions [kg CO2e]} = [\text{Average nitrogen concentration in the effluent (mg/L)} * (\text{vol of treated wastewater ((m3))}/1000) * 0.005 * (44/28)] * \text{CNC}$$

Where:

- 1000: conversion of units
- 0.005: Effluent (kg N_20-N/kg N) N_2O emission factor
- (44/28): is for the conversion of kg N_2O-N into kg N_2O
- CNC: Conversion factor for N_2O emissions into CO_2 equivalent emissions (varies from 265 to 310 based on IPCC report year selected)

3.6. Performance indicators and methodology

The typical Performance Indicators (PIs) to be used in the project are based upon the IWA PI frameworks that have been broadly and successfully used worldwide (Cabrera *et al.,* 2011).

A performance indicator is a measure of the efficiency and effectiveness related to specific issues of the delivery of the services by an undertaking. A PI can be dimensionless (-, %) or intensive (e.g. kWh/m^3).

There are 3 types of Performance indicators:

1. Key performance indicators (kPIs). Provide global picture of stage's performance – energy or GHG.
2. Context PIs. Provide context information about the stage (e.g. sludge quality is related to energy consumption)
3. Service level PIs. Provide more information on service level. Limited number of key quality of service indicators that need to be taken into account when interpreting monitoring results of direct and indirect emissions. For instance, emissions per m^3 of treated water may increase if the level of treatment increases; emissions per m^3 of authorized consumption may also increase if there were insufficient pressure in the baseline and the situation is fixed during the course of the project. If these aspects were not included in the assessment system, improvement measures might appear to have not worked. The same rational reversely applies for tracing decreases in the levels of service

Interpreting performance indicators and benchmarks

Two examples are provided below on how energy performance outcomes can be interpreted. Both examples correspond to water pressurized transport (pumping stages):

- The energy required to elevate 1 m^3 one hundred meters (or, to increment its pressure into 9.81 bar), is exactly 0.2725 kWh/m^3. Assuming a global inefficiency (mainly pump and electric motor drive), of 0.70, a reasonable value is 0.4 kWh/m^3. If water is pumped in a well, an elevation of 100 m and the calculated value of the indicator results in 0.70 kWh/m^3, it is evident that there is room for improvement.
- At the distribution stage the evaluation is a bit more complex because inefficiencies can be due not just to poor performances of the pumping station, but also to leaks, pipe friction or other losses such as, for instance, pressure break tanks. As before, indicators to measure the ideal (theoretical) and the real global efficiencies (this last one to be determined based on specifics of the utility) are required to calculate the difference (that is to say, the improvement margin).

When significant differences between the measure performance and the benchmark value are observed, an energy audit to understand the origin of the inefficiencies must be activated. Overall, to assess the system's performance at each stage, indicators are required. When possible, IWA indicators are used and, when necessary, complemented with other metrics.

Important: *Users should always analyse the performance indicators and benchmarks applied cautiously, keeping in mind the specific characteristics of the system lay-out and operating conditions as well as taking into account the quality of input data and potential uncertainties involved (section 3.8).*

3.7. Tier-A Assumptions

The following are assumptions and estimations that are made at the Tier A level.

Biogas – for estimations made on Biogas produced (m^3), Methane content of biogas (%), and Valorising biogas see section 3.3.2 of this document.

WWT type and estimations –

Influent BOD_5:

$$\text{Influent BOD5(kg)} = \text{BOD5(g/p/d)} * \text{Serv. Pop.} * \text{AP(d)}/1000$$

Where:

- BOD_5: BOD_5 gram per person per day default values based on the selected country (see Table 3-3)
- Serv. Pop.: the number of service population for wastewater (see Fig 4-3)
- 1000: conversion of g to kg
- AP: assessment period (days)

Effluent BOD_5:

$$\text{Efluent BOD5(kg)} = 0.1 * \text{ Influent BOD5(kg)}$$

Where:

- BOD_5 Influent: BOD_5 (kg) calculated
- 0.1: 10% of the influent BOD is assumed to be in the effluent

BOD removed as sludge:

$$\text{Sludge (kg)} = \text{Influent BOD5(kg)} * \text{\% of sludge produced}$$

Where:

- BOD_5 Influent: BOD_5 (kg) calculated
- % of sludge produced: it depends on the type of treatment (Table 3-5)

Table 3-5 Percent of sludge produced and methane emission factor for wastewater treatment technologies

Main treatment type	Percent	CH_4 emission factor
Activated sludge – well managed	65	0
Activated sludge – minor poorly aerated zone	65	0.06
Activated sludge – some aerated zone	65	0.12
Activated sludge – not well managed	65	0.18
Aerated lagoon	65	0.06
Anaerobic lagoon <2m depth	30	0.12
Anaerobic lagoon >2m depth	10	0.48
Anaerobic lagoon covered	10	0
Trickling filter	65	0.036
UASB – CH4 recovery not considered	10	0.48
UASB – CH4 recovery considered	10	0.3
Wetlands – surface flow	30	0.24
Wetlands – horizontal subsurface flow	65	0.06
Wetlands – vertical subsurface flow	65	0.006

Methane emission factor

$$\text{Methane emission factor (kg CH4/gBOD)} = \text{based on type of treatment type as shown in Table 3.5}$$

Sludge management –

Sludge total weight (kg): section 3.4.5.

Dry weight in sludge produced (kg): the dry solid content is assumed to be 4%

$$\text{Sludge dry weight (kg)} = \text{Sludge weight (kg)} * 0.04$$

Where:

- 0.04: the dry solid content is assumed to be 4%

3.8. Uncertainty Analysis

ECAM aims to provide an accurate picture of the emissions of a utility. However, users should be aware that results are impacted by the quality of input data and uncertainties that are inherent to the calculation methods and default factors applied. This section provides further information about typical uncertainties that may affect the outcomes of the energy and carbon emissions assessments.

Fossil fuels

Emission factors uncertainty: The carbon content of fossil fuels is used to determine the emission factors from these sources and it has a physical constraint on the magnitude of uncertainty, as a consequence the uncertainties for CO_2 emissions from fossil fuels combustion is relatively low. There may be differences in the uncertainties based on the type of the fuel. On the other hand, emission factors for CH_4 and particularly N_2O are highly uncertain. This could be attributed to lack of appropriate measurements and subsequent generalization, uncertainty in measurements, or limited knowledge about the emission generating process. As uncertainties are rarely known, they are usually obtained from indirect sources or by means of expert judgements (IPCC, 2006)

Activity data uncertainty: Generally the uncertainty in activity data is the result of systematic and random errors. The uncertainty resulting from the two errors combined could be up to ± 10percent for countries with less well-developed energy data system (IPCC, 2006).

Emissions from the road transportation, such as the emissions from sludge transport, roughly consists of 97 percent CO_2, 2 to 3 percent N_2O and the rest to be CH_4. As a consequence, the effect of higher uncertainty related with N_2O and Ch_4 are dominated by the large CO_2 part. For more detailed explanations including uncertainties related with emission factor and activity uncertainty, the reader is referred to IPCC chapter 3.

Wastewater

The range for the default uncertainty for methane emission factors and activity data of domestic wastewater is presented in Table 3-6 and the following parameter is very uncertain (IPCC, 2006):

- The extent to which wastewater treated in latrines, septic tanks or removed by sewer

Table 3-6 *Default uncertainty ranges for domestic wastewater (adopted from IPCC, 2006)*

Parameter	Uncertainty Range
Emission Factor	
Maximum CH_4 producing capacity (B_o)	± 30%
Fraction treated anaerobically (MCF)	The MCF is technology dependent. See Table 6.3. Thus the uncertainty range is also technology dependent. The uncertainty range should be determined by expert judgement, bearing in mind that MCF is a fraction and must be between 0 and 1. Suggested ranges are provided below. Untreated systems and latrines, ± 50% Lagoons, poorly managed treatment plants± 30% Centralized well managed plant, digester, reactor, ± 10%
Activity Data	
Human population (P)	± 5%
BOD per person	± 30%
Fraction of population income group (U)	Good data on urbanization are available, however, the distinction between urban high income and urban low income may have to be based on expert judgment. ± 15%
Degree of utilization of treatment/discharge pathway or system for each income group (Ti,j)	Can be as low as ± 3% for countries that have good records and only one or two systems. Can be ± 50% for an individual method/pathway. Verify that total Ti,j = 100%
Correction factor for additional industrial BOD discharged into sewers (I)	For uncollected, the uncertainty is zero %. For collected the uncertainty is ± 20%

According to the IPCC (2006) there is a large uncertainty related with the default emission factors for N_2O from effluent. The range of uncertainty for N_2O emission factors that is based on expert judgement is presented in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7 Default uncertainty ranges for domestic wastewater (adopted from IPCC, 2006)

Parameter	Definition	Default value	Range
Emission Factor			
$EF_{EFFLUENT}$	Emission factor, (kg N_2O-N/kg –N)	0.005	0.0005-0.25
EF_{PLANT}	Emission factor, (g N_2O/person/year)	3.2	2-8
Activity Data			
P	Number of people in country	Country-specific	± 10 %
Protein	Annual per capita protein consumption	Country-specific	± 10 %
FNRP	Fraction of nitrogen in protein (kg N/kg protein)	0.16	0.15-0.17
T_{PLANT}	Degree of utilization of large WWT plants	Country-specific	± 20 %
$F_{NON\text{-}CON}$	Factor to adjust for non-consumed protein	1.1 for countries with no garbage disposals, 1.4 for countries with garbage disposals	1.0-1.5
$F_{IND\text{-}CON}$	Factor to allow for co-discharge of industrial nitrogen into sewers. For countries with significant fish processing plants, this factor may be higher. Expert judgment is recommended.	1.25	1.0-1.5

4 Guidance scenarios

In this part of the guide explanations are given for some key-inputs required in ECAM tool. This chapter also provides suggestions on how to use ECAM for various system lay-outs and for specific scenarios.

4.1. Population

In ECAM tool, the type of population data required to assess utilities could be generally classified in two: population number used for assessing GHG emissions and energy performance related with water supply and population related to wastewater.

Under each condition the type of population data required could be categorized as follows:

4.1.1. Water supply

Resident population: Number of permanent residents within the drinking water utility area of service, regardless of whether they are served or not by the utility.

Serviced population: Serviced population is referred to the number of inhabitants, within the area of service managed by the utility, which are connected to the distribution system and are receiving the service as of the reference date.

4.1.2. Wastewater

Resident population: Number of permanent residents within the geographical area that the wastewater utility can serve, regardless of whether they are serviced or not by the utility with wastewater treatment.

Population connected to sewers: Number of permanent residents within the wastewater utility service area, which are connected to the sewer system as of the reference date.

Serviced population: Serviced population refers to the number of permanent residents within the wastewater utility service area, whose wastewater is receiving treatment in a central wastewater treatment plant.

Population with onsite treatment: refers to the number of permanent residents within the wastewater utility service area that are not connected to sewers and have onsite treatment of their wastewater as opposed to treatment at a central wastewater treatment plant.

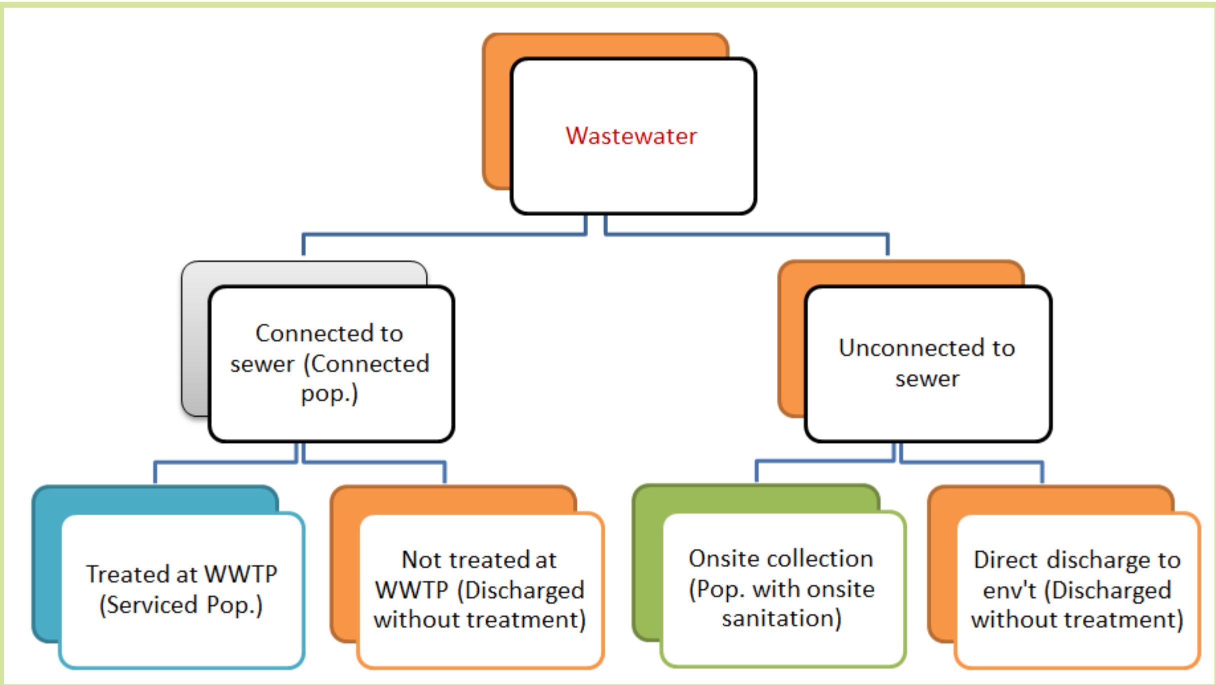

Figure 4-1 population classification for wastewater

The following decision trees illustrate the approach that should be followed in entering population data in ECAM.

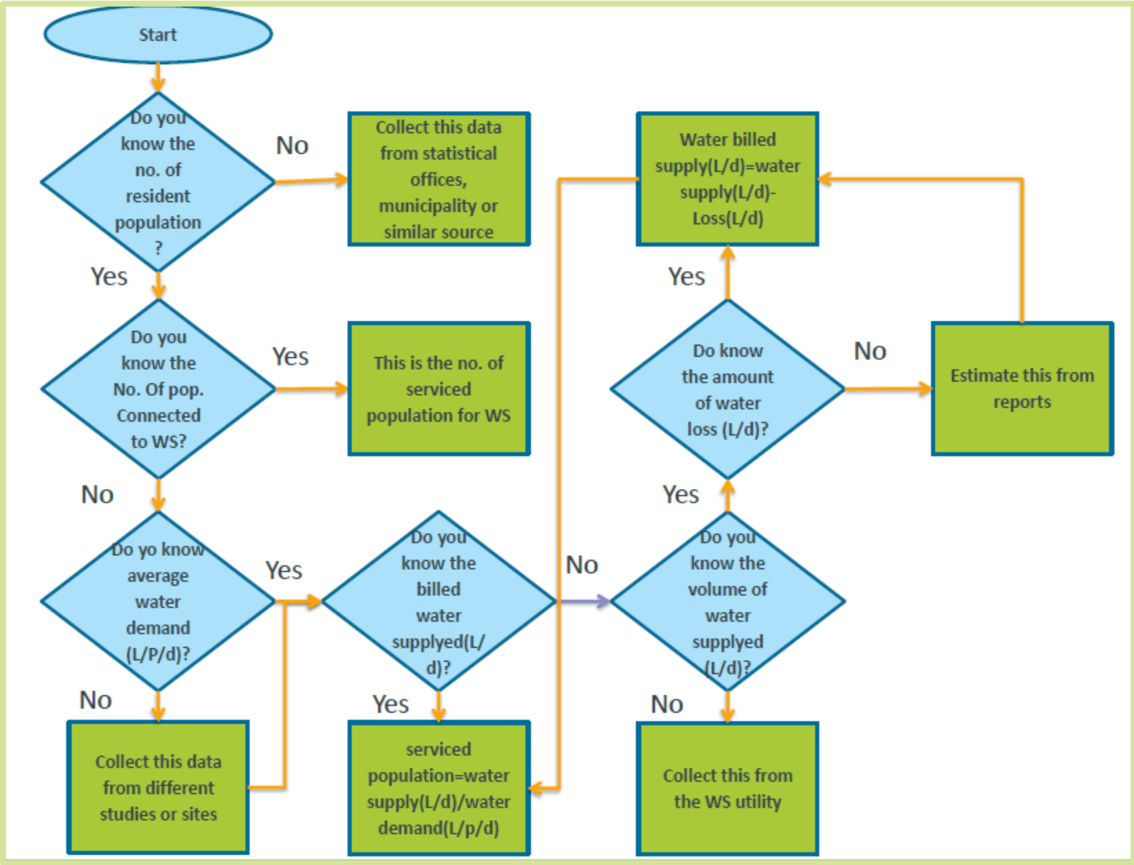

Figure 4-2 Decision tree Serviced population in water supply

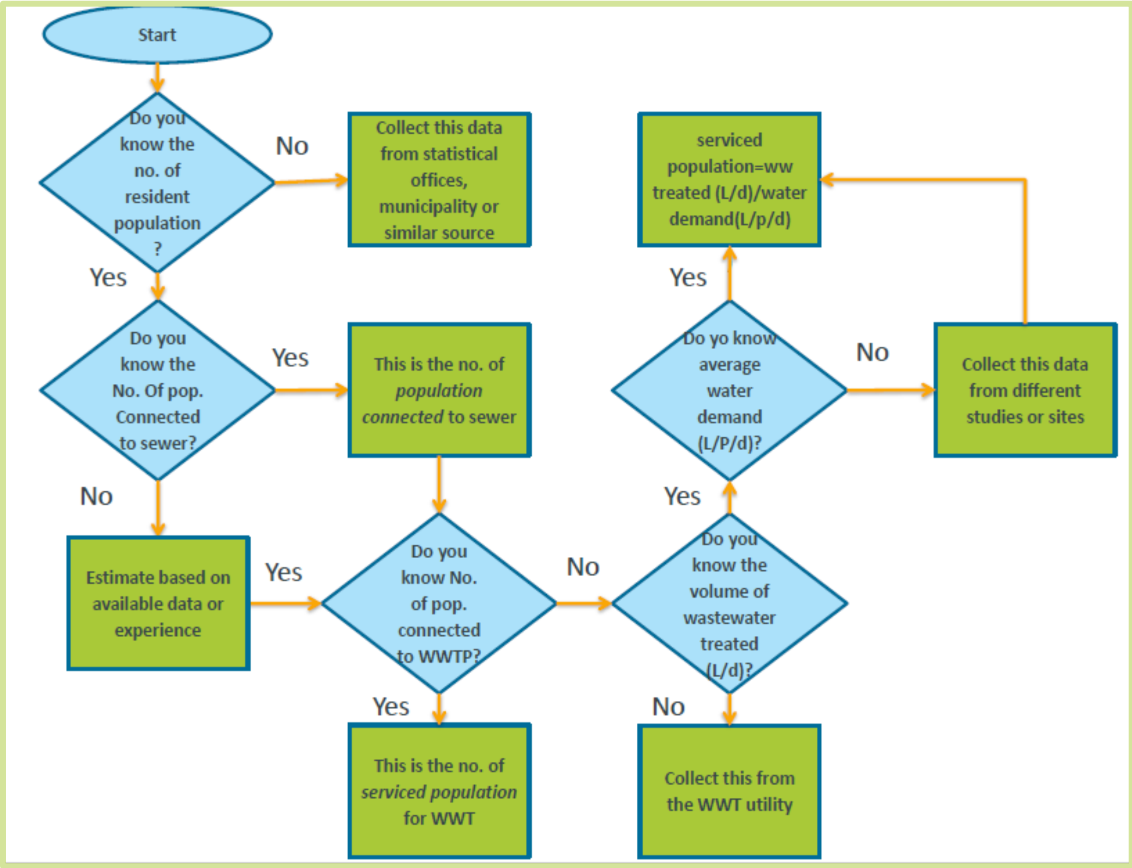

Figure 4-3 Decision tree for Serviced population in wastewater treatment

4.2. Wet weather and dry weather flow

Dry weather flow is the average daily influent flow to a wastewater treatment plant during a dry period/non-rainy season. The wet weather flow is the average daily influent flow during wet-weather days, days in which there was rain.

Infiltrations and inflow in the wastewater system- Significant energy consumption may be caused by water entering the drainage networks due to cross connections with the storm water systems or to rainwater or groundwater infiltration. In ECAM, by looking at dry weather and wet weather flows, rain-derived infiltration and inflow (I/I) can easily be estimated and used to see GHG benefits of reducing this I/I.

4.3. Soil typology for sludge application

N_2O emissions are possible when nitrogen fertilizers, including biosolids, are applied to soils. Emissions are likely greater when biosolids are applied to fine-textured soils and when solids are wetter (< 55% solids). N_2O emissions are also possible during storage.

N_2O are increased when available (mineral) nitrogen (N) is in a low oxygen (O) or anaerobic matrix. Fine-textured soils and moisture promote these conditions. For this reason, the BEAM outputs a higher level of N_2O emissions if the soil is > 30% clay (fine-textured). (Environmental, S., 2009; BEAM tool)

In case of uncertainty about the class of soil, whether it is fine or coarse texture, the user is recommended to take a conservative approach and select fine-textured soil until such a time the soil type can be confirmed. This will prevent an underestimation of GHG emissions.

4.4. Water reuse

In ECAM, water reuse is considered as follows:

In the wastewater discharge / reuse stage, the amount of wastewater that is reused is entered. This does not distinguish between uses, but quantifies the amount of GHG avoided by not discharging the treated effluent to a receiving water body. However, the impact of various types of reuse is tracked in the tool throughout each stage of the urban water cycle, by the kWh/m^3 PI for each stage. This allows the impact of various types of reuse to be assessed. For example, if the utility is considering to reuse wastewater to replace potable water use for non-potable purposes (i.e. using drinking water to irrigate), the impact of this can be quantified in the Opportunities Page based upon the kWh/m^3 in the water supply abstraction/treatment/distribution stages, plus the N_2O emissions from effluent discharge in the Wastewater Discharge/Reuse stage.

4.5. Multiple wastewater treatment processes

4.5.1. Two or more treatment processes in series

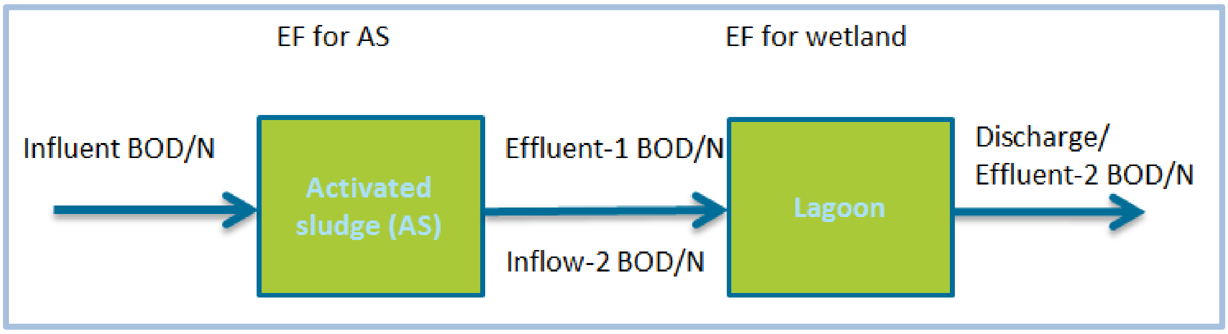

Figure 4-4 Two separate treatment processes in series

If the utility has two or more wastewater treatment technologies in series, as presented in Figure 4.4., the following considerations has to be taken in to account while using ECAM. Each treatment technology has to be assessed independently and the GHG emission and energy consumption has to be calculated independently and the two results summation gives the total for the utility. The following inputs need caution while filling out.

- *BOD:* the BOD for the first treatment in the line is the same as the inflow, but the influent BOD load to the next treatment technology must be the effluent BOD load of the preceding treatment, as long as the inflow to the system is only from the outflow of the preceding technology.

  For example, in Fig. 4.4, the BOD inflow load to lagoon is the same as the effluent of AS.
- *Nitrous oxide from treatment:* the calculation used in ECAM tool considers nitrous oxide emission based on serviced population for all advanced treatment technologies. So, the nitrous oxide emission from treatment system in series should be calculated only once based on serviced population.
- *Storage time for sludge:* If there is sludge from the treatment systems in series, the time sludge is stored before further treatment or transporting to disposal, should not be added.

For example, in Fig. 4-4, the sludge from AS is different form the sludge form lagoon in many ways. So sludge management assessment has to be done independently for each case.

- *Number of trips to sludge disposal site/ Distance to sludge disposal site:* if the sludge is transported to the same site from the same source location, the number of trips/distance to disposal site can be summed and it could be addressed as a single system. But, if the sludge from one technology, for example AS is transported to location 1 and the sludge from the next treatment, in this example lagoon, is transported to location 2, do not sum-up the trips/distance to get the total number of trips/total distance covered, but assess each independently and the GHG emissions can be added to get the overall condition of the utility.
- *Sludge type disposed of:* Even if assessing both digested and undigested sludge is possible with ECAM, the tool does not compute both at the same time. So, if there is a sludge part that is taken in to digester before disposal and there is another part that is disposed without digestion, each of this needs to be assessed independently.

4.5.2. Two or more treatments in parallel or different locations

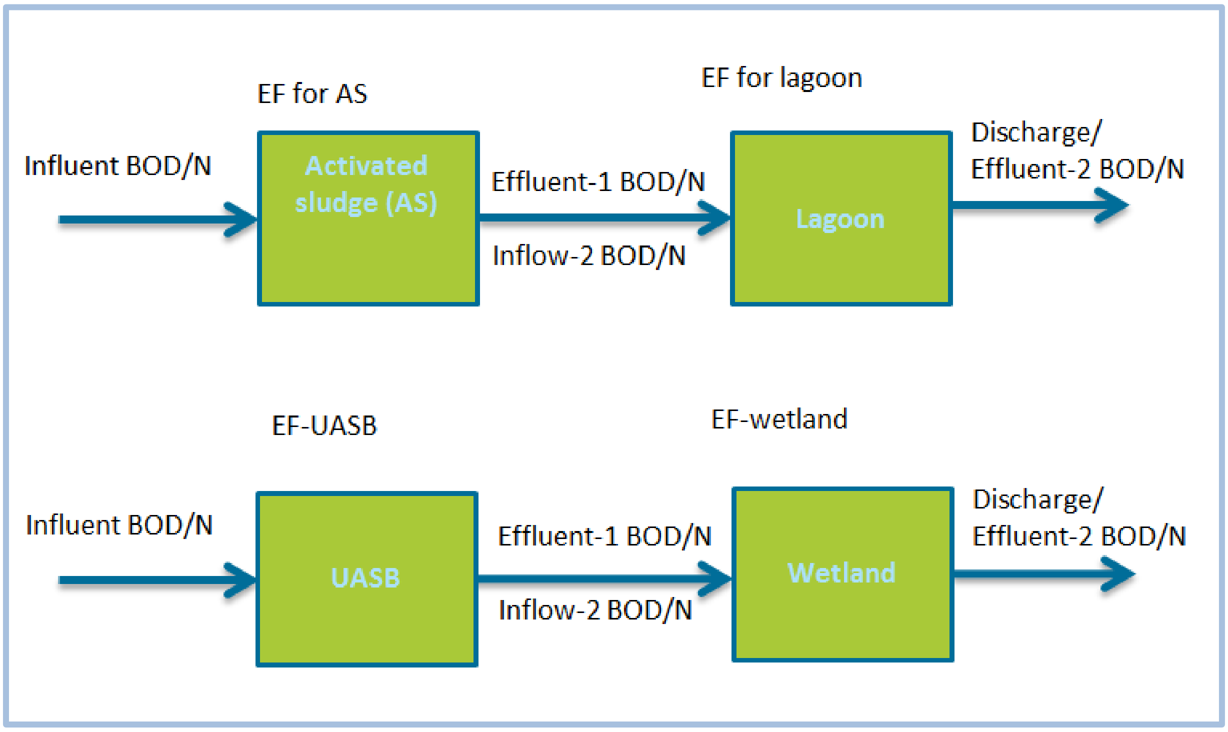

Figure 4-5 Two separate treatment processes/facilities in parallel

If the utility has two or more wastewater treatment plants that receive independent inflows or located at different locations, the assessment must be done totally separately. If there is a need to assess the overall performance indicators for the whole utility, care must be taken and the results should not be directly summed.

Inputs

- *BOD:* the influent BOD for treatment technologies/plants in parallel or located in different locations is the same as the inflow to their respective location/part.
  For example, in Fig. 4.5, the BOD for AS inflow is different from the inflow to the UASB.

In case if there are more treatment technologies in series at two different locations or parallel systems, as shown in Fig. 4.5, the series parts for each location need to be considered as presented in section 4.5.1 and then the parallel systems can be computed.

- *Nitrous oxide from treatment:* the calculation used in ECAM tool considers nitrous oxide emission based on serviced population for all advanced treatment technologies. So, the nitrous oxide emission from treatment system in parallel or located in different locations has to be calculated separately for each based on their respective serviced population number.
- *Storage time for sludge:* for sludge from the treatment systems in parallel, the time sludge is stored before further treatment or transporting to disposal, should not be added.
- *Number of trips to sludge disposal site/ Distance to sludge disposal site:* if the sludge is transported to the same site from the same source location, the number of trips/distance to disposal site can be summed and it could be addressed as a single system. But, if the sludge from one location is transported to location 1 and the sludge from the other facility is transported to location 2, do not sum-up the trips/distance to get the total number of trips/total distance covered, but assess each independently and the total GHG emissions can be added to get the overall condition of the utility.
- *Sludge type disposed of:* Even if assessing both digested and undigested sludge is possible with ECAM, the tool does not compute both at the same time. So, if there is a sludge part that is taken in to digester before disposal and there is another part that is disposed without digestion, each of this needs to be assessed independently using two different ECAM files.
- *Fluidized bed furnace temperature:* if there are two or more incinerators each has to be assessed independently. Do not sum the temperature. To get the total GHG from incineration, add the results for each incinerator.

5 Bibliography

Alegre H., Baptista J.M., Cabrera Jr., E., Cubillo F., Duarte P., Hirner W., Merkel W., and Parena, R., 2006. “Performance indicators for water supply services. Second edition”. IWA Publishing, London

Bock, E., Schmidt, I., Stuven, R., Zart, D., 1995. “Nitrogen loss caused by denitrifying Nitrosomonas cells using ammonium or hydrogen as electron donors and nitrite as electron acceptor.” Arch. Microbiol, 163 (1), 16–20

Brander, M., Sood, A., Wylie, C., Haughton, A., & Lovell, J. 2011. Technical Paper| Electricity-specific emission factors for grid electricity. Ecometrica, Emissionfactors. com.

Cabrera Jr, E., Dane, P., Haskins, S., & Theuretzbacher-Fritz, H. 2011. Benchmarking Water Services. IWA Publishing.

Cabrera E., Gómez E., Cabrera E. Jr., Soriano J. and Espert V., 2014. “Energy assessment of pressurized water systems.” J. Water Resour. Plann. Management. DOI: 10.1061/(ASCE)WR.1943-5452.0000494. 12 pages. Published on line on November 6, 2014.

CARB (California Air Resource Board), California Climate Action Reserve (CAR), The Climate Registry (TCR), and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), 2010. “LocalGovernment Operations: Protocol for the Quantification and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories, Version 1.1.” The Climate Registry, Los Angeles, California.

Chandran, K., Stein, L., Klotz, M., van Loosdrecht, M., 2011. “Nitrous Oxide Production by Lithotrophic Ammonia-Oxidizing Bacteria and Implications for Engineered Nitrogen-Removal Systems.” Biochemical Society Transactions, 39, 1832–1837.

Czepiel, P., Crill, P., Harriss, R., 1995. “Nitrous oxide emissions from municipal wastewater treatment.” Environ. Sci. Technol., 29 (9), 2352–2356.

Daelman, M.R.J., van Voorthuizen, E.M., van Dongen, L. G. J. M., van Loosdrecht, M.C.M. and Volcke, E.I.P., 2012. “Methane emission during municipal wastewater treatment.” Water Research 46, 3657-3670.

Daelman, M.R.J., van Voorthuizen, E.M., van Dongen, L. G. J. M., van Loosdrecht, M.C.M. and Volcke, E.I.P., 2013a. “Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from municipal wastewater treatment – results from a long-term study.” Water Science and Technology 67(10), 2350-2355.

Daelman, M.R.J., De Baets, B., van Loosdrecht, M.C.M. and Volcke, E.I.P., 2013b. “Influence of sampling strategies on the estimated nitrous oxide emission from wastewater treatment plants.” Water Research 6(9), 3120-3130.

Daelman, M. 2014. Greenhouse gas emissions from full-scale municipal wastewater treatemtn plants. Ph.D. dissertation, Ghent University/Technical University of Delft, ISBN: 978-94-6259-362-6.

de Graaff, M.S., Zandvoort, M., Roest, K., Frijns, J., Janse, T., van Loosdrecht, M.C.M., 2012. “Quantification of methane and nitrous oxide greenhouse gas emissions from the urban water cycle.” In: Proceedings of IWA World Water Congress, 26-30 October, 2012, Busan, Korea.

Elliott T., Zeier B., Xagoraraki I., and Harrington G.W., 2003. “Energy use at Wisconsin’s drinking water facilities”. ECW Report Number 221-1 University of Wisconsin. Madison. Wisconsin.

Environmental, S., 2009. “The biosolids emissions assessment model (BEAM): a method for determining greenhouse gas emissions from Canadian biosolids management practices”.

FAO Statistics Division, 2010, Food Balance Sheets

Global Water Research Coalition, 2011. “N2O and CH4 Emission from Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems State of the Science Report”: Report of the GWRC Research Strategy Workshop, Montreal, Canada, September 2010, Report 29.

Guisasola A., de Haas D., Keller J. and Yuan, Z, 2008. “Methane formation in sewer systems.” Water Research, 42, 1421-1430.

Foley, J., de Haas, D., Yuan, Z., Lant, P., 2010. “Nitrous Oxide Generation in Full-Scale Biological Nutrient Removal Wastewatertreatment Plants.” Water Res., 44, 831-844.

Hiatt, W.C. and Grady, C.P.L.Jr., 2008. “An updated process model for carbon oxidation, nitrification and denitrification.” Wat. Env. Res., 80, 2145-2156.

IPCC, 2006. “2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.” The National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, H.S. Eggleston, L. Buendia, K. Miwa, T. Ngara, and K. Tanabe (eds.). Hayama, Kanagawa, Japan.

IPCC, 2013. "Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change," [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 1535 pp.

Jacobsen B.N., 2012. "Energy use in water utilities". EC Green Week. Brussels. May, 2012.

Kampschreur, M.J., Temmink, H., Kleerebezem, R., Jetten, M.S.M., van Loosdrecht, M.C.M., 2009. "Nitrous Oxide Emission During Wastewater Treatment." Water Res., 43(17), 4093-4103.

Lambert, A., 2010. "Assessing non-revenue water and its components: a practical approach".

Law, Y., Ni, B. J., Lant, P., Yuan, Z., 2012. "Nitrous oxide (N2O) production by an enriched culture of ammonia oxidizing bacteria depends on its ammonia oxidation rate." Water Res., 46 (10) 3409-3419.

Majumder, R., Livesley, S. J., Gregory, D., & Arndt, S. K., 2014. "Biosolid stockpiles are a significant point source for greenhouse gas emissions." Journal of environmental management, 143, 34-43.

Mamade, A, D Loureiro, D Covas, and H Alegre. 2014. "Energy Auditing as a Tool for Improving Service Efficiency of Water Supply Systems." Procedia Engineering 89 (0): 557–64.

Matos R., Cardoso R., Ashley R., Duarte P., Molinari A. and Schulz A., 2003. "Performance Indicators for Wastewater Services". IWA Publishing. London.

OFWAT (Office of Water Services), 2010 "Playing our part – reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the water and sewerage sectors". Birmingham. UK.

Porro, J., Kampschreur, M.J., Pijuan, M., Volcke, E.I.P., Daelman, M., Guo, L., Nopens, I., Vanrolleghem, P.A., Yuan, Z., Chandran, K., and Murthy, S., 2014a. "Measuring nitrous oxide emissions from biological wastewater treatment, art or science." In: Proceedings of IWA Specialist Conference on Global Challenges for Sustainable Wastewater Treatment and Resource Recovery, 26-30 October, 2014, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Paustian, K., Ravindranath, N. H., & van Amstel, A. R., 2006. "2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" (No. Part 2).

Porro, J., Milleri, C., Comas, J., Rodriguez-Roda, I., Pijuan, M., Corominas, L., Guo, L., Daelman, M., Volcke, E.I.P., van Loosdrecht, M.C.M., Vanrolleghem, P.A., Nopens, I., 2014b. "Risk assessment modelling of nitrous oxide in activated sludge systems: Quality not Quantity." In: Proceedings of 4th

IWA/WEF Wastewater Treatment Modelling Seminar, WWTmod 2014, Spa, Belgium, 30 March – 3 April 2014.

Short, M.D., Daikeler, A., Peters, G.M., Ashbolt, N.J., Stuetz, R.M., and Pierson, W.L., 2014. “Municipal gravity sewers: an unrecognised source of nitrous oxide.” Science of the Total Environment 468–469 (2014) 211–218.

Silva C. & Rosa M. J., 2014. Energy performance indicators of wastewater treatment - a field study with 17 Portuguese plants. IWA World Water Congress. Lisbon, September.

Stocker, T. (Ed.)., 2014. “Climate change 2013: the physical science basis: Working Group I contribution to the Fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.” Cambridge University Press.

Svardal, K., & Kroiss, H., 2011. “Energy requirements for waste water treatment.” Water Science and Technology, 64(6), 1355-1361.

USEPA, 2013. “Energy Efficiency in Water and Wastewater Facilities: A Guide to Developing and Implementing Greenhouse Gas Reduction Programs,” United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

USEPA, 2014. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990–2012, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington DC.

Venkatesh G., Chan A. and Brattebo H., 2014 “Understanding the water – energy – carbon nexus in urban water utilities: Comparison of four city case studies and the relevant influencing factors”. Energy Elsevier Journal. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/energy.2014.06.111

World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), 2004. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol. USA – Switzerland.

Annex

All inputs and outputs included in ECAM V 2.0

Annex A Energy Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wsg_KPI_nrg_cons	Water energy consumption (Abstraction+Treatment+Distribution)	Output	wsa_nrg_cons + wst_nrg_cons + wsd_nrg_cons	kWh	Electric energy consumption including both from the grid and self-produced, for the water stages, by the undertaking during the entire assessment period
wsg_KPI_nrg_x_ye	Water energy consumption per year	Output	wsg_KPI_nrg_cons/Years	kWh/year	#wsg_KPI_nrg_x_ye_expla undefined
wsg_KPI_nrg_x_ys	Water energy consumption per year per person	Output	wsg_KPI_nrg_x_ye/ws_serv_pop	kWh/year/person	#wsg_KPI_nrg_x_ys_expla undefined
wsg_KPI_nrg_x_m3	Water energy consumption per authorized consumption	Output	wsg_KPI_nrg_cons/wsd_auth_con	kWh/m3	#wsg_KPI_nrg_x_m3_expla undefined
wsg_KPI_std_nrg_	Water average standardized energy consumption of all pumping substages	Output	(wsa_KPI_std_nrg_cons + wsd_KPI_std_nrg_cons)/2	kWh/m3/100	Average energy consumption per pumping water per head in the drinking water system
ws_SL_nrg_cost	Energy costs percentage	Output	ws_SL_nrg_cost	%	Proportion of the utility energy costs referred to the total running costs related to urban drinking water system

Annex A Energy Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwg_KPI_nrg_cons	Wastewater energy consumption (Collection+Treatment+Discharge)	Output	wwc_nrg_cons + wwt_nrg_cons + wwd_nrg_cons	kWh	Electric energy consumption including both from the grid and self-produced, for the water stages, by the undertaking during the entire assessment period
wwg_KPI_nrg_x_ye	Wastewater energy consumption per year	Output	wwg_KPI_nrg_cons/Years	kWh/year	#wwg_KPI_nrg_x_ye_expla undefined
wwg_KPI_nrg_x_ys	Wastewater energy consumption per year per person	Output	wwg_KPI_nrg_x_ye/ww_serv_pop	kWh/year/person	#wwg_KPI_nrg_x_ys_expla undefined
wwg_KPI_nrg_x_br	Wastewater energy consumption per BOD removed	Output	wwg_KPI_nrg_cons/c_wwt_bod_rmvd	kWh/kg	Total energy consumed in the wastewater system per BOD5 removed
wwg_KPI_std_nrg_	Wastewater average standardized energy consumption of all pumping substages	Output	(wwc_KPI_std_nrg_cons + wwd_KPI_std_nrg_cons)/2	kWh/m3/100	Average energy consumption per pumping water per head in the wastewater system
wwg_KPI_nrg_perc	Wastewater energy cost percentage of total running cost	Output	100 * wwg_KPI_nrg_cons/wwg_KPI_nrg_cons	%	#wwg_KPI_nrg_perc_expla undefined
ww_SL_nrg_cost	Energy costs percentage	Output	ww_SL_nrg_cost	%	Proportion of the utility energy costs referred to the total running costs

Annex B Tier A - Water supply – Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
ws_resi_pop	Resident population	Input	--	People	Number of permanent residents within the water utility area of service
ws_serv_pop	Serviced population	Input	--	People	Serviced population is referred to the number of inhabitants, within the area of service managed by the utility, which are connected to the distribution system and are receiving the service
ws_nrg_cost	Energy costs	Input	--	USD	Costs from electric energy consumption for the entire water supply utilty, based on the electricity bill during the entire assessment period
ws_run_cost	Total running costs	Input	--	USD	Total operations and maintenance net costs and internal manpower net costs (i.e. not including the capitalised cost of self-constructed assets) related to water supply within the service area managed by the undertaking during the entire assessment period

Annex C Tier A - Water supply – Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
ws_nrg_cons	Energy consumed from the grid (Abstraction+Treatment+Distribution)	Output	wsa_nrg_cons + wst_nrg_cons + wsd_nrg_cons	kWh	Total energy consumed from the grid for the entire water supply utilty, based on the electricity bill during the entire assessment period
ws_vol_fuel	Volume of fuel consumed	Output	wsa_vol_fuel + wst_vol_fuel + wsd_vol_fuel	L	Volume of fuel consumed
ws_SL_serv_pop	Serviced population in Water Supply	Output	100 * ws_serv_pop/ws_resi_pop	%	Serviced population
ws_SL_nrg_cost	Energy costs percentage	Output	100 * ws_nrg_cost/ws_run_cost	%	Proportion of the utility energy costs referred to the total running costs related to urban drinking water system
ws_SL_auth_con	Authorized consumption per person per day	Output	1000 * wsd_auth_con/ws_serv_pop/Days	L/serv.pop./day	Volume of authorized consumption per serviced person in the service area managed by the undertaking divided by the duration of the assessment period
ws_SL_non_revw	Non revenue water over the entire drinking water system	Output	Math.max(0,100 * (wsa_vol_conv-wsd_auth_con)/wsa_vol_conv)	%	Non revenue water

ws_SL_nrw_emis	GHG emissions attributable to non revenue water	Output	ws_KPI_GHG * ws_SL_non_revw/100	kg CO_2	GHG emissions attributable to non revenue water
ws_SL_auc_emis	GHG emissions related to water consumption	Calculated variable	ws_KPI_GHG-ws_SL_nrw_emis	kg CO_2	GHG emissions related to water consumption
wsa_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Water Abstraction	Output	wsa_KPI_GHG	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Water Abstraction
wst_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Water Treatment	Output	wst_KPI_GHG	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Water Treatment
wsd_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Water Distribution	Output	wsd_KPI_GHG	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Water Distribution
ws_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Water Supply	Output	wsa_KPI_GHG + wst_KPI_GHG + wsd_KPI_GHG	kg CO_2	GHG Emissions from non-electricity and electricity consumption

Annex D Detailed GHG assessment – Water Abstraction - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wsa_vol_conv	Volume of abstracted water	Input	--	m^3	Sum of the volume of water abstracted (gravity or pumped) in the water abstraction unit that are the responsibility of the undertaking, during the assessment period
wsa_nrg_cons	Energy consumed from the grid	Input	--	kWh	Electric energy consumption including both from the grid and self-produced, for the water abstraction unit, by the undertaking during the entire assessment period
wsa_fuel_typ	Fuel type	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type
wsa_vol_fuel	Volume of fuel consumed	Input	--	L	Volume of fuel consumed
wsa_nrg_turb	Electric energy produced (turbines)	Input	--	kWh	Sum of energy recovered during the assessment period by all turbines for abstracted water managed by the undertaking
wsa_nrg_pump	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)	Input	--	kWh	Electric energy consumption for pumping
wsa_vol_pump	Volume pumped	Input	--	m^3	Volume of water pumped in each water abstraction unit that are the responsibility of the undertaking, during the assessment period
wsa_pmp_head	Pumping head	Input	--	m	Head at which the water is pumped in each water abstraction unit that are the responsibility of the undertaking, during the assessment period
wsa_sta_head	Static head	Input	--	m	Static head
wsa_main_len	Transmission mains length	Input	--	km	Total transmission and distribution mains length (there are not service connections at the abstraction and conveyance stage)

wsa_pmp_type	Type of pump	Input	--	Pump type	Pump type
wsa_pmp_size	Size of pump (kW)	Input	--	Pump size	Pump size kW
wsa_pmp_flow	Measured pump flow	Input	--	L/s	Measured pump flow
wsa_pmp_volt	Measured pump voltage	Input	--	V	Measured pump voltage
wsa_pmp_amps	Measured pump current	Input	--	A	Measured pump current
wsa_pmp_exff	Expected electromechanical efficiency of new pump	Input	--	%	Expected electromechanical efficiency of new pump

Annex E Detailed GHG assessment – Water Abstraction - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
c_wsa_pmp_pw	Calculated water power	Calculated variable	wsa_pmp_flow * wsa_pmp_head * 9.81 * 1000 * 0.001/1000	kW	Calculated water power
wsa_KPI_std_elec_eff	Estimated efficiency of current pump	Calculated variable	100 * 0.2725/wsa_KPI_std_nrg_cons	%	Estimated efficiency of current pump
wsa_KPI_nrg_elec_eff	Electromechanical efficiency of existing pump	Calculated variable	c_wsa_pmp_pw/(wsa_pmp_volt * wsa_pmp_amps * 1.64/1000) * 100	%	Electromechanical efficiency of existing pump
wsa_nrg_per_pmp_watr	Energy consumption per abstracted water	Output	wsa_nrg_cons/wsa_vol_conv	kWh/m^3	Energy consumption per abstracted water
wsa_SL_non_revw	Non revenue water over the entire drinking water system	Output	Math.max(0,100 * (wsa_vol_conv-wsd_auth_con)/wsa_vol_conv)	%	Non revenue water
wsa_SL_nrw_emis	GHG emissions attributable to non revenue water (Abstraction)	Output	wsa_KPI_GHG * wsa_SL_non_revw/100	$kgCO_2eq$	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (Abstraction)
wsa_KPI_nrg_recovery	Energy recovery per abstracted water	Output	wsa_nrg_turb/wsa_vol_conv	kWh/m^3	Unit energy recovered in water conveyance
wsa_KPI_std_nrg_cons*	Standardized energy consumption (*SEC*)	Output	(wsa_nrg_pump + wsa_nrg_turb)/(wsa_vol_pum	$kWh/m^3/100$ m	Standardized energy consumption *If pmp_type is "Submersible")*

Annex E Detailed GHG assessment – Water Abstraction - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
			p * wsa_pmp_head/100)		*if(pmp_size=="5.6 - 15.7 kW") SEC >= 0.7877)"Unsatisfactory";0.7877 > SEC > 0.5013)"Acceptable"; SEC <= 0.5013)"Good"; pmp_size=="15.7 - 38 kW") SEC >= 0.5866)="Unsatisfactory";(0.5866 > SEC > 0.4447)="Acceptable"; SEC <= 0.4447)="Good"; pmp_size=="39 - 96 kW") SEC >= 0.4837)= "Unsatisfactory";0.4837 > SEC > 0.4115)="Acceptable"; SEC <= 0.4115)="Good"; (pmp_size=="> 96 kW") (SEC >= 0.4673= "Unsatisfactory";0.4673 > SEC > 0.4054= "Acceptable"; SEC <= 0.4054= "Good";else "Out of range"; If pmp_type is External (pmp_size=="5.6 - 15.7 kW") (SEC >= 0.5302="Unsatisfactory";(0.5302 > SEC > 0.3322= "Acceptable"; SEC <= 0.3322= "Good"; else if(pmp_size=="15.7 - 38 kW") SEC >= 0.4923= "Unsatisfactory";if (0.4923 > SEC > 0.3169= "Acceptable"; SEC <= 0.3169= "Good"; if(pmp_size=="39 - 96 kW") SEC >= 0.4595= "Unsatisfactory";0.4595 > SEC > 0.3080= "Acceptable"; SEC <= 0.3080= "Good";*

Annex E Detailed GHG assessment – Water Abstraction - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(******Reference values***)
					else if(pmp_size=="> 96 kW") *SEC >= 0.4308= "Unsatisfactory";0.4308 > SEC > 0.3080= "Acceptable"; SEC <= 0.3080= "Good"; return "Out of range"*
wsa_KPI_un_head_loss*	Unit head loss (*UHL*)	Output	1000 * (wsa_pmp_head-wsa_sta_head)/wsa_main_len	m/km	Unit energy friction loss in the conveyance system *Good: UHL ≤ 2* *Acceptable: 2 < UHL ≤ 4* *Unsatisfactory: UHL > 4*
wsa_KPI_std_nrg_newp	Estimated standardized energy consumption of new pump	Output	0.2725/wsa_pmp_exff	$kWh/m^3/100$ m	Estimated standardized energy consumption of new pump
wsa_KPI_nrg_cons_new	Energy consumption with expected new pump efficiency	Output	wsa_vol_pump * wsa_KPI_std_nrg_newp/100 * wsa_pmp_head	kWh	Energy consumption with expected new pump efficiency
wsa_KPI_nrg_estm_sav	Estimated electricity savings	Output	wsa_nrg_per_pmp_watr-wsa_KPI_nrg_cons_new	kWh	Estimated electricity savings
wsa_KPI_ghg_estm_red	Estimated GHG reduction per assessment period	Output	conv_kwh_co2 * wsa_KPI_nrg_estm_sav	kg CO_2 eq	Estimated GHG reduction per assessment period
wsa_KPI_GHG_elec	Electricity	Output	wsa_nrg_cons * conv_kwh_co2	kg CO_2e	Electricity

Annex E Detailed GHG assessment – Water Abstraction - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
wsa_KPI_GHG_fuel	Fuel engines	Output	wsa_vol_fuel * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.engines + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.engines)	kg CO_2e	Fuel engines
wsa_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Water Abstraction	Output	wsa_KPI_GHG_elec + wsa_KPI_GHG_fuel	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Water Abstraction

Annex F Detailed GHG assessment -Water Treatment - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wst_vol_trea	Volume of treated water	Input	--	m^3	Sum of the volume of water treated by WTPs that are the responsibility of the water undertaking, during the assessment period
wst_nrg_cons	Energy consumed from the grid	Input	--	kWh	Energy consumed during the assessment period by each urban water treatment plant managed by the undertaking
wst_mass_slu	Sludge produced in WTPs	Input	--	kg	Sludge produced during the assessment period by each urban water treatment plant managed by the undertaking
wst_treatmen	Treatment type	Input	--	Technology	Treatment type
wst_tst_carr	Percent of quality tests in compliance	Input	--	%	Number of treated water tests carried out during the assessment period
wst_trea_cap	Treatment capacity	Input	--	m^3	The treatment capacity of each WTP or on site system facility that are the responsibility of the wastewater undertaking, during the assessment period
wst_fuel_typ	Fuel type	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type
wst_vol_fuel	Volume of fuel consumed	Input	--	L	Volume of fuel consumed
wst_vol_pump	Volume pumped	Input	--	m^3	Volume pumped
wst_nrg_pump	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)	Input	--	kWh	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)
wst_pmp_head	Pump head	Input	--	m	Pump head

Annex G Detailed GHG assessment -Water Treatment – Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
wst_KPI_capac_util*	Capacity utilization	Calculated variable	100 * wst_vol_trea/wst_trea_cap	%	Percentage of treatment capacity utilized *Good: 90 ≤ tE4 ≤ 70* *Acceptable: 100 ≤ tE4 < 90 and 70 < tE4 ≤ 50* *Unsatisfactory: tE4 > 100 and tE4 < 50*
wst_KPI_std_elec_eff	Estimated efficiency of current pump	Calculated variable	100 * 0.2725/wst_KPI_std_nrg_cons	%	Estimated efficiency of current pump
wst_KPI_nrg_per_m3*	Energy consumption per treated water(*ECT*)	Output	wst_nrg_cons/wst_vol_trea	kWh/m^3	Unit energy consumption per treated water in water treatment plants ***WTP > 5000 m^3/d*** - *Good: ECT ≤ 0.025; Acceptable: 0.025 < ECT ≤ 0.04; Unsatisfactory: ECT > 0.04* ***WTP <= 5000 m^3/d*** - *Good: ECT ≤ 0.04; Acceptable: 0.04 < ECT ≤ 0.055; Unsatisfactory: ECT > 0.055* ***WTP with Pre-ox > 5000 m^3/d*** - *Good: ECT ≤ 0.055; Acceptable: 0.055 < ECT ≤ 0.07; Unsatisfactory: ECT > 0.07* ***WTP with Pre-ox <= 5000 m^3/d*** - *Good: ECT ≤ 0.07; Acceptable: 0.07 < ECT ≤ 0.085; Unsatisfactory: ECT > 0.085* ***WTP (with raw and treated water pumping)*** - *Good: ECT ≤ 0.4; Acceptable: 0.4 < ECT ≤ 0.5; Unsatisfactory: ECT > 0.5*
wst_KPI_slu_per_m3*	Sludge production	Output	wst_mass_slu/wst_vol_trea	kg/m^3	Unit sludge production per treated water in water

Annex G Detailed GHG assessment -Water Treatment – Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
	per treated water (*SPT*)				treatment plants *Good: SPT ≤ 0.06* *Acceptable: 0.06 < SPT ≤ 0.10* *Unsatisfactory: SPT > 0.10*
wst_KPI_tst_carr	Percent of quality tests in compliance	Output	wst_tst_carr	%	Percent of quality tests in compliance
wst_SL_non_revw	Non revenue water over the Water Treatment system	Output	Math.max(0,100 * (wst_vol_trea-wsd_auth_con)/wst_vol_trea)	%	Non revenue water
wst_SL_nrw_emis	GHG emissions attributable to Non-revenue water (Treatment)	Output	wst_KPI_GHG * wst_SL_non_revw/100	kgCO_2eq	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (Treatment)
wst_KPI_std_nrg_cons	Standardized energy consumption pumping	Output	wst_nrg_pump/(wst_vol_pump * wst_pmp_head/100)	kWh/m^3/100m	Standardized energy consumption pumping
wst_KPI_GHG_elec	Electricity	Output	wst_nrg_cons * conv_kwh_co2	kg CO_2e	GHG from electricity
wst_KPI_GHG_fuel	Fuel engines	Output	wst_vol_fuel * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq *	kg CO_2e	Fuel engines

Annex G Detailed GHG assessment -Water Treatment – Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
			fuel.EFN2O.engines + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.engines)		
wst_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Water Treatment	Output	wst_KPI_GHG_elec + wst_KPI_GHG_fuel	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Water Treatment

Annex H Detailed GHG assessment – Water Distribution Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wsd_nrg_cons	Energy consumed from the grid	Input	--	kWh	Electric energy consumption including both from the grid and self-produced, for water distribution during the entire assessment period
wsd_vol_dist	Volume of water injected to distribution	Input	--	m^3	The water volume entering the distribution system from the water treatment or directly from abstraction during the assessment period
wsd_auth_con	Volume of authorized consumption	Input	--	m^3	Sum of the volume of metered and/or non-metered water that, during the assessment period, is taken by registered customers, by the water supplier itself, or by others who are implicitly or explicitly authorised to do so by the water supplier, for residential, commercial, industrial or public purposes. It includes water exported
wsd_fuel_typ	Fuel type (Engines)	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type (Engines)
wsd_vol_fuel	Volume of fuel consumed (Engines)	Input	--	L	Volume of fuel consumed (Engines)
wsd_trck_typ	Fuel type (Trucks)	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type (Trucks)
wsd_vol_trck	Volume of fuel consumed (Trucks)	Input	--	L	Volume of fuel consumed (Trucks)
wsd_deli_pts	Delivery points with adequate pressure	Input	--	number	Number of delivery points that receive and are likely to receive pressure equal to or above the guaranteed or declared target level at the peak demand hour (but not when demand is abnormal).
wsd_ser_cons	Number of service connections	Input	--	number	Total number of service connections, at the reference date
wsd_time_pre	Time system is	Input	--	hours/day	Amount of time of the year the system is pressurised

Annex H Detailed GHG assessment – Water Distribution Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
	pressurised				
wsd_min_pres	Minimum pressure to be supplied at the distribution nodes	Input	--	m	According the standards, a minimum pressure must be provided to the consumers (20 - 30 m) , for each water distribution unit
wsd_hi_no_el	Highest node elevation	Input	--	m asl	Is the elevation of the highest node of the network, for each water distribution unit
wsd_lo_no_el	Lowest node elevation of the stage	Input	--	m asl	Is the elevation of the lowest node of the stage, for each water distribution unit
wsd_av_no_el	Average nodes elevation	Input	--	m asl	The average elevation of the network. If necessary it could be calculated as sum of lowest and the highest node elevation of the network divided by two, for each water distribution unit
wsd_wt_el_no	Water table elevation node	Input	--	m	It is the elevation of the water table to calculate the natural energy provided to the system, for each water distribution unit
wsd_vol_pump	Distributed water pumped	Input	--	m^3	Volume of water in the drinking water distribution system which requires pumping, for each distribution unit
wsd_nrg_pump	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)	Input	--	kWh	Electric energy consumption for pumping
wsd_pmp_size	Size of pump (kW)	Input	--	Pump size	Pump size kW
wsd_sta_head	Static head	Input	--	m	Static head
wsd_pmp_head	Pump head	Input	--	m	#wsd_pmp_head_expla undefined
wsd_pmp_flow	Measured pump flow	Input	--	L/s	Measured pump flow
wsd_pmp_volt	Measured pump voltage	Input	--	V	Measured pump voltage

Annex H Detailed GHG assessment – Water Distribution Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wsd_pmp_amps	Measured pump current	Input	--	A	Measured pump current
wsd_pmp_exff	Expected electromechanical efficiency of new pump	Input	--	%	Expected electromechanical efficiency of new pump
wsd_main_len	Mains length	Input	--	km	Total transmission and distribution mains length (service connections not included), for each water distribution unit at the reference date

Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation
WaCCliM

Annex I Detailed GHG assessment – Water Distribution Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(*Reference values*)
c_wsd_nrg_topo	Topographic energy supplied to the system	Calculated variable	ct_gravit * wsd_vol_dist * (wsd_hi_no_el-wsd_av_no_el)/3600000	kWh	This is the energy supplied to the system because its irregular topography
c_wsd_nrg_natu	Natural energy provided (gravity energy from supply to distribution)	Calculated variable	ct_gravit * wsd_vol_dist * (wsd_wt_el_no-wsd_lo_no_el)/3600000	kWh	Sum of natural energy provided for all the input reservoirs and tanks of the stage. Intermediate tanks are not considered.
c_wsd_nrg_mini	Minimum required energy for the system to operate by users (theoretical)	Calculated variable	ct_gravit * wsd_auth_con * (wsd_min_pres + wsd_av_no_el-wsd_lo_no_el)/3600000	kWh	This energy takes into account the node consumption elevation plus the minimum pressure required by the users
c_wsd_nrg_supp	Total supplied energy to the network (natural plus shaft), real system	Calculated variable	wsd_nrg_cons + c_wsd_nrg_natu	kWh	The energy provided to a system can be natural and shaft (pumping energy). With the provided expression the energy is precisely calculated
c_wsd_pmp_pw	Calculated water power	Calculated variable	wsd_pmp_flow * wsd_pmp_head * 9.81 * 1000 * 0.001/1000	kW	Calculated water power
wsd_KPI_nrg_elec_eff	Electromechanical efficiency of existing pump	Calculated variable	c_wsd_pmp_pw/(wsd_pmp_volt * wsd_pmp_amps * 1.64/1000) * 100	%	Electromechanical efficiency of existing pump

Annex I Detailed GHG assessment – Water Distribution Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
wsd_KPI_nrg_per_m3	Energy consumption per authorized consumption	Output	wsd_nrg_cons/wsd_auth_con	kWh/m^3	Unit energy consumption per authorized consumption in water distribution
ws_SL_auth_con	Authorized consumption per person per day	Output	ws_SL_auth_con	L/serv.pop./day	Volume of authorized consumption per serviced person in the service area managed by the undertaking divided by the duration of the assessment period
wsd_SL_non_revw	Non-revenue water over the Water Distribution system	Output	Math.max(0,100 * (wsd_vol_dist-wsd_auth_con)/wsd_vol_dist)	%	Non revenue water
wsd_SL_nrw_emis	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (Distribution)	Output	wsd_KPI_GHG * wsd_SL_non_revw/100	$kgCO_2eq$	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (Distribution)
wsd_wst_SL_nrw_emis	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (Treatment)	Output	wst_SL_nrw_emis	$kgCO_2eq$	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (Treatment)
wsd_wsa_SL_nrw_emis	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (Abstraction)	Output	wsa_SL_nrw_emis	$kgCO_2eq$	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (Abstraction)

Annex I Detailed GHG assessment – Water Distribution Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(*Reference values*)
wsd_all_SL_nrw_emis	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (total)	Output	wsa_SL_nrw_emis + wst_SL_nrw_emis + wsd_SL_nrw_emis	$kgCO_2eq$	GHG emissions attributable to non-revenue water (total)
wsd_SL_pres_ade	Percentage of supply pressure adequacy	Output	100 * wsd_deli_pts/wsd_ser_cons	%	Percentage of delivery points (one per service connection) that receive and are likely to receive adequate pressure
wsd_SL_cont_sup	Continuity of supply	Output	100 * wsd_time_pre/24	%	Percentage of delivery points (one per service connection) that receive and are likely to receive adequate pressure
wsd_KPI_nrg_efficien*	Global water distribution energy efficiency(*GDE*)	Output	100 * c_wsd_nrg_mini/c_wsd_nrg_supp	%	Integrate all system distribution inefficiencies (pumps, friction, leaks and others). Compliments, giving a more complete information **wsd_KPI_std_nrg_cons** *Good: GDE ≥ 80 – PTE* *Acceptable: 80-dE5 > GDE ≥ 70- PTE* *Unsatisfactory: GDE < 70 – PTE*
wsd_KPI_nrg_topgraph* (*PTE*)	Percentage of topographic energy (*PTE*)	Output	100 * c_wsd_nrg_topo/c_wsd_nrg_supp	%	Percentage of energy provided to the system due to the terrain topography *Flat: PTE ≤ 15* *Medium: 15 < PTE ≤ 30* *Hilly: PTE > 30*

Annex I Detailed GHG assessment – Water Distribution Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
wsd_KPI_std_nrg_cons*	Standardized Energy Consumption (*SEC*)	Output	wsd_nrg_pump/(wsd_vol_pump * wsd_pmp_head/100)	kWh/m^3/ 100m	Energy consumption per pumping water per head *Good: 0.2725 ≤ SEC ≤ 0.40* *Acceptable: 0.40 < SEC ≤ 0.54* *Unsatisfactory: SEC > 0.54*
wsd_KPI_un_head_loss*	Unit head loss (*UHL*)	Output	1000 * (wsd_pmp_head-wsd_sta_head)/wsd_main_len	m/km	Unit energy friction loss in the conveyance system *Good: UHL ≤ 2* *Acceptable: 2 < UHL ≤ 4* *Unsatisfactory: UHL > 4*
wsd_KPI_water_losses*	Non-revenue water per mains length (*NRM*)	Output	Math.max(0,1000 * (wsd_vol_dist-wsd_auth_con)/(wsd_main_len))	m^3/km	Total water losses (apparent and real), expressed in terms of annual volume lost per mains length *Good: NRM ≤ 6 , Acceptable: 6 < NRM ≤ 12, Unsatisfactory: NRM > 12*
wsd_KPI_std_nrg_newp	Standardized energy consumption of new pump	Output	0.2725/wsd_pmp_exff	kWh/m^3/ 100m	Standardized energy consumption of new pump
wsd_KPI_nrg_cons_new	Energy consumption with expected new pump efficiency	Output	wsd_vol_pump * wsd_KPI_std_nrg_newp/100 * wsd_pmp_head	kWh	Energy consumption with expected new pump efficiency
wsd_KPI_nrg_estm_sav	Estimated electricity savings	Output	wsd_KPI_nrg_per_m3-wsd_KPI_nrg_cons_new	kWh	Estimated electricity savings
wsd_KPI_ghg_estm_red	Estimated GHG reduction per	Output	conv_kwh_co2 * wsd_KPI_nrg_estm_sav	kg CO_2 eq	Estimated GHG reduction per assessment period

Annex I Detailed GHG assessment – Water Distribution Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
	assessment period				
wsd_KPI_GHG_elec	Electricity	Output	wsd_nrg_cons * conv_kwh_co2	kg CO_2e	GHG from electricity
wsd_KPI_GHG_fuel	Fuel (Engines)	Output	wsd_vol_fuel * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.engines + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.engines)	kg CO_2e	Fuel (Engines)
wsd_KPI_GHG_trck	Fuel (Trucks)	Output	wsd_vol_trck * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.vehicles + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.vehicles)	kg CO_2e	Fuel (Trucks)
wsd_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Water Distribution	Output	wsd_KPI_GHG_elec + wsd_KPI_GHG_fuel + wsd_KPI_GHG_trck	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Water Distribution

Annex J Wastewater – Tier A - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
ww_resi_pop	Resident population	Input	--	People	Number of permanent residents within the area of service for wastewater services managed by the undertaking (whether they are connected or not) , at the reference date
ww_conn_pop	Population connected to sewers	Input	--	People	Number of permanent residents within the service area managed by the undertaking which are connected to the sewer system , at the reference date
ww_serv_pop	Serviced population	Input	--	People	Serviced population is referred to the number of inhabitants (or inhabitant equivalents), within the area of service managed by the utility, which are connected to a sewer system and which wastewater are receiving treatment in a WWTP.
ww_onsi_pop	Population with onsite treatment	Input	--	People	Population with onsite treatment
ww_nrg_cost	Energy costs	Input	--	USD	Costs from electric energy consumption for the entire wastewater utility, based on the electricity bill during the entire assessment period.
ww_run_cost	Total running costs	Input	--	USD	Total operations and maintenance net costs and internal manpower net costs (i.e. not including the capitalised cost of self-constructed assets) related to wastewater management within the service area managed by the undertaking during the entire assessment period

Annex K Wastewater – Tier A - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwc_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Wastewater Collection	Calculated variable	wwc_KPI_GHG	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Wastewater Collection
ww_vol_fuel	Volume of fuel consumed	Output	wwc_vol_fuel + wwt_vol_fuel + wwd_vol_fuel	L	Volume of fuel consumed
ww_SL_nrg_cost	Energy costs percentage	Output	100 * ww_nrg_cost/ww_run_cost	%	Proportion of the utility energy costs referred to the total running costs
ww_SL_serv_pop	Serviced population in Wastewater	Output	100 * ww_serv_pop/ww_resi_pop	%	Percentage of the resident population that are connected to the sewer systems and which wastewater is treated by the undertaking
ww_SL_treat_m3	Collected wastewater treated	Output	100 * ww_serv_pop/ww_conn_pop	%	Percentage of the collected sewage prior to dilution or overflows in the sewer system that are treated in wastewater treatment plants
ww_SL_vol_pday	Treated wastewater per person per day	Output	1000 * wwt_vol_trea/ww_serv_pop/Days	L/serv.pop./day	Volume of treated wastewater per serviced person in the service area managed by the undertaking divided by the duration of the assessment period
ww_nrg_cons	Energy consumed from the grid	Output	wwc_nrg_cons + wwt_nrg_cons + wwd_nrg_cons	kWh	Total electric energy consumed from the grid related to wastewater management within the service area managed by the undertaking during the entire assessment period
wwt_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Wastewater Treatment	Output	wwt_KPI_GHG	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Wastewater Treatment

wwd_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Wastewater Discharge	Output	wwd_KPI_GHG	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Wastewater Discharge
ww_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Wastewater	Output	wwc_KPI_GHG + wwt_KPI_GHG + wwd_KPI_GHG	kg CO_2	GHG Emissions from non-electricity and electricity consumption

Annex L Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Collection - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwc_vol_conv	Volume of wastewater conveyed to treatment	Input	--	m^3	Collected wastewater, corresponding to the volume of domestic, commercial and industrial outputs to the sewer system which reaches the treatment plant or an outfall during the assessment period (pumped or not). At sub-stage level, if the volume is pumped, only enter in this line if it is pumping directly to the plant or the discharge. In case of multiple stage pumping do not include the volume in this line. This input should equal value reported in global assessment for volume wastewater treated by default.
wwc_fuel_typ	Fuel type	Input		Fuel type	Fuel type
wwc_vol_fuel	Volume of fuel consumed	Input	--	L	Volume of fuel consumed
wwc_nrg_cons	Energy consumed from the grid	Input	--	kWh	Energy consumed during the assessment period by each pumping station for conveying wastewater to treatment managed by the undertaking
wwc_bod_pday	BOD_5 per person per day	Input	--	g/person/day	This represents the average Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5) that each resident connected to the sewer system eliminates in the wastewater produced every day. The default value is provided after selection of country. This default value shall be adjusted if local studies provide more accurate estimates. The default values provided by the tool are based on the IPCC data, which typically represent the country average. Hence, due to the variability between different areas within a country, it is recommended to use actual measured values for the system whenever possible to obtain the most accurate results.
wwc_prot_con	Annual protein	Input	--	kg/person/ye	Protein consumption per capita per year. The default value is provided after selection

Annex L Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Collection - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
	consumption per capita			ar	of country. If you have a specific factor that applies to your region you can provide. The default values provided by the tool are based on the FAO Statistics Division, which typically represent the country average. Hence, due to the variability between different areas within a country, it is recommended to use actual measured values for the system whenever possible to obtain the most accurate results.
wwc_wet_flow	Average daily wet weather flow	Input	--	m^3/day	Average daily wet weather flow
wwc_dry_flow	Average daily dry weather flow	Input	--	m^3/day	Average daily dry weather flow
wwc_rain_day	Number of rain days	Input	--	day	Number of rain days during the assessment period
wwc_vol_pump	Volume of pumped wastewater	Input	--	m^3	Volume of pumped wastewater
wwc_nrg_pump	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)	Input	--	kWh	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)
wwc_pmp_head	Pump head	Input	--	m	Pump head
wwc_sta_head	Static head	Input	--	m	Static head
wwc_coll_len	Collector length	Input	--	km	Collector length

Annex L Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Collection - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwc_pmp_flow	Measured pump flow	Input	--	L/s	Measured pump flow
wwc_pmp_volt	Measured pump voltage	Input	--	V	Measured pump voltage
wwc_pmp_amps	Measured pump current	Input	--	A	Measured pump current
wwc_pmp_exff	Expected electromechanical efficiency of new pump	Input	--	%	Expected electromechanical efficiency of new pump

Annex M Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Collection - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description (*Reference values*)
c_wwc_vol_infl	Infiltration and inflow volume	Calculated variable	wwc_rain_day * (wwc_wet_flow-wwc_dry_flow)	m^3	Infiltration and inflow volume
wwc_SL_GHG_ii	From Infiltration and Inflow	Calculated variable	wwc_KPI_nrg_per_m3 * c_wwc_vol_infl * conv_kwh_co2	kg CO_2e	From Infiltration and Inflow
wwc_SL_fratio	Wet weather flow to dry weather flow ratio	Calculated variable	wwc_wet_flow/wwc_dry_flow	ratio	Wet weather flow to dry weather flow ratio
c_wwc_pmp_pw	Calculated water power	Calculated variable	wwc_pmp_flow * wwc_pmp_head * 9.81 * 1000 * 0.001/1000	kW	Calculated water power
wwc_KPI_std_elec_eff	Calculated existing electromechanical efficiency of current pump	Calculated variable	100 * 0.2725/wwc_KPI_std_nrg_cons	%	Calculated existing electromechanical efficiency of current pump
wwc_KPI_nrg_elec_eff	Electromechanical efficiency of existing pump	Calculated variable	c_wwc_pmp_pw/(wwc_pmp_volt * wwc_pmp_amps * 1.64/1000) * 100	%	Electromechanical efficiency of existing pump
ww_SL_treat_m3	Collected wastewater treated	Output	100 * (ww_serv_pop/ww_conn_pop)	%	Percentage of the collected sewage prior to dilution or overflows in the sewer system that are treated in wastewater treatment plants
wwc_KPI_nrg_per_m3	Energy consumption per wastewater conveyed to treatment	Output	wwc_nrg_cons/wwc_vol_conv	kWh/m^3	Amount of energy consumed to bring 1 m^3 of wastewater from the sources to the wastewater treatment plant

Annex M Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Collection - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description (**Reference values*)
wwc_SL_ghg_unc_ch4	CH_4 from uncollected wastewater	Output	(ww_resi_pop-ww_conn_pop) * wwc_bod_pday/1000 * Days * 0.3 * ct_ch4_eq;	kg CO_2e	CH_4 from uncollected wastewater. 0.3 is kgCH_4/kgBOD
wwc_SL_ghg_unc_n2o	N_2O from uncollected wastewater	Output	(ww_resi_pop-ww_conn_pop) * wwc_prot_con * Years * ct_fra_np * ct_fac_nc * ct_fac_ic * ct_ef_eff * ct_n2o_co * ct_n2o_eq;	kg CO_2e	N_2O from uncollected wastewater
wwc_SL_ghg_unc	CO_2eq from uncollected wastewater	Output	wwc_SL_ghg_unc_ch4 + wwc_SL_ghg_unc_n2o	kg CO_2e	CO_2eq from uncollected wastewater
wwc_SL_ghg_ons_ch4	CH_4 from onsite treatment	Output	ww_onsi_pop * wwc_bod_pday/1000 * Days * 0.3 * ct_ch4_eq	kg CO_2e	CH4 from onsite treatment
wwc_SL_ghg_ons_n2o	N_2O from onsite treatment	Output	ww_onsi_pop * wwc_prot_con * Years * ct_fra_np * ct_fac_nc * ct_fac_ic * ct_ef_eff * ct_n2o_co * ct_n2o_eq	kg CO_2e	N2O from onsite treatment
wwc_SL_ghg_ons	CO_2eq from onsite treatment	Output	wwc_SL_ghg_ons_ch4 + wwc_SL_ghg_ons_n2o	kg CO_2e	CO2eq from onsite treatment
wwc_SL_inf_emis	GHG emissions attributable to infiltration/inflow	Output	wwc_KPI_GHG * c_wwc_vol_infl/wwc_vol_conv	kg CO_2e	GHG emissions attributable to infiltration/inflow

Annex M Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Collection - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description (**Reference values*)
wwc_KPI_std_nrg_cons*	Standardized Energy Consumption (*SEC*)	Output	wwc_nrg_pump/(wwc_vol_pump * wwc_pmp_head/100)	kWh/m^3/ 100m	Percentage of energy consumed in wastewater collection with regards to the Total energy consumed from the grid and self-produced in the water and wastewater systems *Good: 0.2725 ≤ SEC ≤ 0.45* *Acceptable: 0.45 < SEC ≤ 0.68* *Unsatisfactory: SEC > 0.68*
wwc_KPI_un_head_loss	Unit head loss	Output	1000 * (wwc_pmp_head-wwc_sta_head)/wwc_coll_len	m/km	Unit energy friction loss in the conveyance system
wwc_KPI_std_nrg_newp	Standardized energy consumption of new pump	Output	0.2725/wwc_pmp_exff	kWh/m_3/ 100m	Standardized energy consumption of new pump
wwc_KPI_nrg_cons_new	Energy consumption with expected new pump efficiency	Output	wwc_vol_pump * wwc_KPI_std_nrg_newp/100 * wwc_pmp_head	kWh	Energy consumption with expected new pump efficiency
wwc_KPI_nrg_estm_sav	Estimated electricity savings	Output	wwc_KPI_nrg_per_m3-wwc_KPI_nrg_cons_new	kWh	Estimated electricity savings
wwc_KPI_ghg_estm_red	Estimated GHG reduction per assessment period	Output	conv_kwh_co2 * wwc_KPI_nrg_estm_sav	kg CO_2 eq	Estimated GHG reduction per assessment period
wwc_KPI_GHG_elec	Electricity	Output	wwc_nrg_cons * conv_kwh_co2	kg CO_2e	GHG from electricity

Annex M Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Collection - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description (**Reference values*)
wwc_KPI_GHG_fuel	Fuel engines	Output	wwc_vol_fuel * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.engines + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.engines)	kg CO_2e	Fuel engines
wwc_KPI_GHG_unt_ch4	CH_4 from untreated wastewater	Output	(ww_conn_pop-ww_serv_pop) * wwc_bod_pday/1000 * Days * ct_ch4_ef * ct_ch4_eq	kg CO_2e	CH_4 from untreated wastewater
wwc_KPI_GHG_unt_n2o	N_2O from untreated wastewater	Output	(ww_conn_pop-ww_serv_pop) * wwc_prot_con * Years * ct_fra_np * ct_fac_nc * ct_fac_ic * ct_ef_eff * ct_n2o_co * ct_n2o_eq	kg CO_2e	N_2O from untreated wastewater
wwc_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Wastewater Collection	Output	wwc_KPI_GHG_elec + wwc_KPI_GHG_fuel + wwc_KPI_GHG_unt_ch4 + wwc_KPI_GHG_unt_n2o	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Wastewater Collection
wwc_SL_conn_pop	Population connected to sewer	Output	100 * ww_conn_pop/ww_resi_pop	%	Population connected to sewer

Annex N Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwt_vol_trea	Volume of treated wastewater	Input	--	m^3	Volume of treated wastewater over the assessment period
wwt_nrg_cons	Energy consumed from the grid	Input	--	kWh	Total energy consumed during the assessment period by all wastewater treatment plants managed by the undertaking
wwt_type_tre	Type of treatment	Input	--	Technology	Type of treatment
wwt_ch4_efac	CH_4 emission factor	Input	--	$kgCH_4/kgBOD$	Methane emission factor of selected biological wastewater aerobic treatment processes. Activated Sludge - Well managed:0 Activated Sludge - Minor poorly aerated zones:0.06 Activated Sludge - Some aerated zones:0.12 Activated Sludge - Not well managed:0.18 Aerated Lagoon: 0.18 Anaerobic Lagoon <2m depth: 0.12 Anaerobic Lagoon >2m depth: 0.48 Anaerobic Lagoon covered: 0.00 //MISSING VALUE Trickling Filter: 0.036 UASB - CH4 recovery not considered: 0.48 UASB - CH4 recovery considered: 0.3 Wetlands - Surface flow:0.24 Wetlands - Horizontal subsurface flow:0.06 Wetlands - Vertical subsurface flow:0.006

Annex N Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwt_bod_infl	Influent BOD_5 load	Input	--	kg	BOD_5 load entering the WWTP during the assessment period. It can be estimated by multiplying the average BOD concentration in the influent by the volume entering the plant. If this is done daily and summed over the duration of the assessment period the value will be most accurate
wwt_bod_effl	Effluent BOD_5 load	Input	--	kg	BOD_5 load at the effluent of the WWTP during the assessment period. It can be estimated by multiplying the average BOD5 concentration in the effluent by the effluent volume the plant. If this is done daily and summed over the duration of the assessment period the value will be most accurate
wwt_bod_slud	BOD removed as sludge	Input	--	kg	BOD removed from the wastewater though the process of removing primary or secondary sludge from the aerobic treatment process. This value is used to estimate the Methane emissions from poorly aerated biological treatment of wastewater
wwt_fuel_typ	Fuel type (Engines)	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type (Engines)
wwt_vol_fuel	Volume of fuel consumed	Input	--	L	Volume of fuel consumed
wwt_trea_cap	Treatment capacity	Input	--	m^3	Treatment capacity of each WWTP that are the responsibility of the wastewater undertaking, during the assessment period

Annex N Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwt_tst_cmpl	Number of water quality tests complying	Input	--	number	Number of tests in each wastewater treatment plant that comply with discharge consents during the assessment period
wwt_tst_cond	Number of water quality tests conducted	Input	--	number	Number of tests carried out in each treated wastewater treatment plant during the assessment period
wwt_vol_pump	Volume of wastewater pumped	Input	--	m^3	Volume of wastewater pumped
wwt_nrg_pump	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)	Input	--	kWh	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)
wwt_pmp_head	Pump head	Input	--	m	Pump head
wwt_biog_pro	Biogas produced (leave 0 if unknown)	Input	--	m^3	Biogas produced during the assessment period by each wastewater treatment plant managed by the undertaking
wwt_ch4_biog	Percentage of methane in biogas	Input	--	%	Percent of the methane content in the produced biogas
wwt_dige_typ	Fuel type (for	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type (for digestor)

Annex N Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
	digestor)				
wwt_fuel_dig	Fuel consumed for the digester	Input	--	L	Fuel consumed for the digester
wwt_nrg_biog	Electrical energy produced from biogas valorization	Input	--	kWh	Energy produced from biogas valorisation during the assessment period by each wastewater treatment plant managed by the undertaking
wwt_biog_val	Biogas valorised as heat and/or electricity	Input	--	m^3	Biogas valorised in the treatment plant to heat the digesters or the building and/or to run a Co-generator to generate heat and electricity
wwt_mass_slu	Sludge produced in WWTPs (total weight)	Input	--	kg	Sludge produced during the assessment period by each wastewater treatment plant managed by the undertaking
wwt_dryw_slu	Dry weight in sludge produced	Input	--	kg	Average of dry total weight of sludge produced as dry weight during the assessment period by each wastewater treatment plant managed by the undertaking. If sludge is processed with centrifuges or chemicals, a good estimation is 20% of Sludge produced in WWTP (total weight)
wwt_slu_disp	Sludge type disposed of	Input	--	Sludge type disposed of	Sludge type disposed of

Annex N Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwt_mass_slu_sto	Sludge stored (dry weight)	Input	--	kg	Amount of sludge that is stored prior to disposal (dry weight)
wwt_time_slu_sto	Storage time	Input	--	day	Time interval the sludge is stored for before being sent to disposal
wwt_mass_slu_comp	Sludge composted (dry weight)	Input	--	kg	Amount of sludge that is sent to composting (dry weight)
wwt_mass_slu_inc	Sludge incinerated (dry weight)	Input	--	kg	Amount of sludge that is sent to incineration (dry weight)
wwt_temp_inc	Fluidized Bed Reactor Temperature	Input	--	K	Incineration temperature
wwt_mass_slu_app	Sludge sent to land application (dry weight)	Input	--	kg	Amount of sludge that is sent to land application (dry weight)
wwt_soil_typ	Soil typology	Input	--	Soil type	Soil typology the sludge is applied on
wwt_mass_slu_land	Sludge sent to landfilling (dry weight)	Input	--	kg	Amount of sludge that is sent to landfilling (dry weight)
wwt_slu_type	Disposal type	Input	--	Disposal type	Disposal type

Annex N Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwt_mass_slu_stock	Sludge stockpiled (dry weight)	Input	--	kg	Amount of sludge that is stockpiled (dry weight)
wwt_trck_typ	Fuel type (Trucks)	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type (Trucks)
wwt_num_trip	Number of trips to sludge disposal site	Input	--	Trips	Number of truck trips to dispose sludge from the WWTP to the disposal site during the assessment period. Note that round trips to the disposal site shall be counted as 1 trip
wwt_dist_dis	Distance to sludge disposal site	Input	--	km	Distance between the WWTP and the disposal site. If there are more than one disposal sites, use an average value. Note that the tool calculates the round trip distance as twice the distance to the disposal site.

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(***Reference values**)
wwt_KPI_capac_util*	Capacity utilization (*CUWT*)	Calculated variable	100 * wwt_vol_trea/wwt_trea_cap	%	Percentage of dry weight of sludge that comes out from the WWTP to disposal *Good: 95 ≤ CUWT ≤ 70* *Acceptable:100 ≤ CUWT < 95 and 70 < CUWT ≤ 50* *Unsatisfactory: CUWT > 100 and CUWT < 50*
wwt_KPI_std_elec_eff	Calculated existing electromechanical efficiency of current pump	Calculated variable	100 * 0.2725/wwt_KPI_std_nrg_cons	%	Calculated existing electromechanical efficiency of current pump
c_wwt_biog_fla	Biogas flared	Calculated variable	if('].wwt_producing_biogas==0){0}else if(wwt_biog_pro){wwt_biog_pro-wwt_biog_val}else{if('].wwt_valorizing_biogas){0}else{ww_serv_pop * wwc_bod_pday * ct_bod_kg * ct_biog_g * Days/1000}}	m_3	Biogas flared is calculated with the difference between biogas produced minus biogas valorised. If biogas produced is 0 (unknown), biogas flared is estimated using ww_serv_pop*wwc_bod_pday*ct_bod_kg*ct_biog_g*Days/1000
c_wwt_nrg_biog	Total energy content of biogas valorized	Calculated variable	wwt_biog_val * wwt_ch4_biog/100 * 10	kWh	Sum of energy content of biogas used in a cogenerator or a boiler during the assessment period by all wastewater treatment plants managed by the undertaking
c_wwt_bod_rmvd	BOD_5 mass removed	Calculated variable	wwt_bod_infl-wwt_bod_effl	kg	This is calculated from the difference in BOD mass from the influent with BOD mass from the effluent over the assessment period.

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
c_wwt_ch4_pot	Methane potential	Calculated variable	if(sludge_type=="Non-digested"){ wwt_mass_slu_sto * 0.65 * 0.70 * 0.56 * (4/3) }else if(sludge_type=="Digested"){ wwt_mass_slu_sto * 0.65 * 0.51 * 0.56 * (4/3) }else{0}	kg CH_4	Maximum methane emission potential for sludge stored
wwt_KPI_ghg_inc_co2eq	CO_2,eq emissions due to sludge incineration	Calculated variable	wwt_slu_inciner_ch4 + wwt_slu_inciner_n2o	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CO_2,eq emissions due to sludge incineration

wwt_KPI_nrg_per_m3 *	Energy consumption per treated wastewater (*ECTWW*)	Output	wwt_nrg_cons/wwt_vol_trea	kWh/m^3	#wwt_KPI_nrg_per_m3_expla undefined ***TF or aerated lagoons-** Good: ECTWW ≤ 0.185 + 1127/TW;Acceptable: 0.185 + 1127/TW < ECTWW < 0.231 + 1409/TW; Unsatisfactory: ECTWW ≥ 0.231 + 1409/TW* ***AS** - Good: ECTWW ≤ 0.280 + 1192/TW; Acceptable: 0.280 + 1192/TW < ECTWW < 0.350 + 1490/TW; Unsatisfactory: ECTWW ≥ 0.350 + 1490/TW* ***AS + C/F** - Good: ECTWW ≤ 0.325 + 1384/TW; Acceptable: 0.325 + 1384/TW < ECTWW < 0.406 + 1730/TW; Unsatisfactory: ECTWW ≥ 0.406 + 1730/TW* ***AS w/ nitrification + C/F** - Good: ECTWW ≤ 0.424 + 1362/TW; Acceptable: 0.424 + 1362/TW < ECTWW < 0.530 + 1703/TW; Unsatisfactory: ECTWW ≥ 0.530 + 1703/TW* *note: TW = Treated wastewater (m3/d)*
wwt_KPI_nrg_per_kg*	Energy consumption per BOD_5 mass removed (*ECMR*)	Output	wwt_nrg_cons/c_wwt_bod_rmvd	kWh/Kg BOD removed	Unit energy consumption per BOD mass removed in wastewater treatment plant *Good: ECMR ≤ 2* *Acceptable: 2 < ECMR ≤ 10* *Unsatisfactory: ECMR > 10*
ww_SL_vol_pday	Treated wastewater per person per day	Output	ww_SL_vol_pday	L/serv.pop./ day	Volume of treated wastewater per serviced person in the service area managed by the undertaking divided by the duration of the assessment period

ww_SL_serv_pop	Serviced population in Wastewater	Output	ww_SL_serv_pop	%	Percentage of the resident population that are connected to the sewer systems and which wastewater is treated by the undertaking
wwt_SL_qual_com	Percentage of quality compliance	Output	100 * wwt_tst_cmpl/wwt_tst_cond	%	Percentage of water quality tests carried out in wastewater treatment plants that comply with discharge consents
wwt_KPI_nrg_per_pump	Energy consumption for wastewater pumping to treatment	Output	wwt_nrg_pump/wwt_vol_pump	kWh/m^3	Energy consumption for wastewater pumping to treatment
wwt_KPI_std_nrg_cons	Standardized Energy Consumption pumping	Output	(wwt_nrg_pump)/(wwt_vol_pump * wwt_pmp_head/100)	$kWh/m^3/100m$	Standardized Energy Consumption pumping
wwt_KPI_biog_x_bod	Biogas produced per mass removed	Output	wwt_biog_pro/c_wwt_bod_rmvd	Nm^3/kg BOD removed	Unit biogas production per BOD removed in wastewater treatment plants
wwt_KPI_nrg_biogas*	Energy production per volume treated *(EPMR)*	Output	wwt_nrg_biog/wwt_vol_trea	kWh/m^3	Unit energy consumption per unit volume removed in wastewater treatment plants *Good: EPMR ≥ 0.0009 BOD_5* *Acceptable: 0.0009 BOD_5 > EPMR ≥ 0.0007 BOD_5* *Unsatisfactory: EPMR < 0.0007 BOD_5* *note:* *BOD_5 = influent BOD (mg/L)*

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
wwt_KPI_nrg_x_biog*	Electrical energy produced per total available energy in biogas (*EEEB*)	Output	100 * wwt_nrg_biog/c_wwt_nrg_biog	%	Percentage of the electrical energy produced related to the available energy in biogas *EEEB <15%= Unsatisfactory* *15 to 25% = acceptable* *EEEB >25%= good*
wwt_KPI_sludg_prod*	Sludge production (total weight) (*SP*)	Output	wwt_mass_slu/wwt_vol_trea	kg/m^3	Sludge production per unit volume of wastewater treated in wastewater treatment plant *Good: SP ≤ 0.8* *Acceptable: 0.8 < SP ≤ 1.5* *Unsatisfactory: SP > 1.5*
wwt_KPI_dry_sludge*	Dry weight in sludge production (*DSP*)	Output	100 * wwt_dryw_slu/wwt_mass_slu	% DW	Unit sludge production per treated wastewater in wastewater treatment plants *Good: DSP ≥ 20* *Acceptable: 20 < DSP ≤ 12* *Unsatisfactory: DSP < 12*
wwt_slu_storage_ch4	CH_4 emissions due to sludge storage	Output	f=0;# 'f' is 3% or 5% of methane potential depending on time sludge is stored if(5 * day < wwt_time_slu_sto && wwt_time_slu_sto < 20 * day) {f=0.03} else if(wwt_time_slu_sto >= 20 * day) {f=0.05}	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CH4 emissions due to sludge storage

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
			f * c_wwt_ch4_pot * ct_ch4_eq;		
wwt_KPI_ghg_sto_co2eq	From sludge storage	Output	wwt_slu_storage_ch4	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CO2,eq emissions related to sludge storage
wwt_slu_composting_ch4	CH_4 emissions due to sludge composting	Output	if(sludge_type=="Non-digested") {wwt_mass_slu_comp * 0.56 * 0.7 * 0.56 * 0.7 * wwt_mass_slu_comp * 0.025 * 1.3 * ct_ch4_eq} else if(sludge_type=="Digested") {wwt_mass_slu_comp * 0.56 * 0.51 * 0.025 * 1.3 * ct_ch4_eq} else{0}	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CH_4 emissions due to sludge composting
wwt_slu_composting_n2o	N_2O emissions due to sludge composted	Output	wwt_mass_slu_comp * 0.03 * 0.015 * 1.57 * ct_n2o_eq	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of N_2O emissions due to sludge composted
wwt_KPI_ghg_comp_co2eq	CO_2,eq emissions due to sludge composted	Output	wwt_slu_composting_ch4 + wwt_slu_composting_n2o	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CO_2,eq emissions due to sludge composted
wwt_slu_inciner_ch4	CH_4 emissions due to sludge incinerated	Output	(4.85/1e5) * wwt_mass_slu_inc * ct_ch4_eq	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CH_4 emissions due to sludge incinerated

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
wwt_slu_inciner_n2o	N_2O emissions due to sludge incinerated	Output	if(wwt_temp_inc > 1152) {0} else {0.03 * wwt_mass_slu_inc * (161.3-0.14 * Math.max(1023,wwt_temp_inc)) * 0.01 * 1.57 * ct_n2o_eq}	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of N_2O emissions due to sludge incinerated
wwt_slu_landapp_n2o	N_2O emissions due to sludge for land application	Output	if(sludge_type=="Non-digested") if(soil_type=="Fine-Textured" & ratio_CN < 30){wwt_mass_slu_app * 0.03 * 0.023 * 44/28 * ct_n2o_eq} if(soil_type=="Coarse-Textured" & ratio_CN < 30){wwt_mass_slu_app * 0.03 * 0.005 * 44/28 * ct_n2o_eq} if(sludge_type=="Digested") if(soil_type=="Fine-Textured" & ratio_CN < 30){wwt_mass_slu_app * 0.04 * 0.023 * 44/28 * ct_n2o_eq} if(soil_type=="Coarse-Textured" & ratio_CN < 30){wwt_mass_slu_app * 0.04 * 0.005 * 44/28 * ct_n2o_eq} else{0}	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of N_2O emissions due to sludge applied to land
wwt_KPI_ghg_app_co	CO_2,eq	Output	wwt_slu_landapp_n2o	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CO_2,eq emissions due to land application of

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(*Reference values*)
2eq	emissions due to land application of sludge				sludge
wwt_slu_landfill_ch4	CH_4 emissions due to sludge for landfilling	Output	if(sludge_type="Non-digested"){ wwt_mass_slu_land * 0.56 * 0.70 * 0.9 * 1.3 * 0.5 * 0.8 * 0.69 * ct_ch4_eq else if(sludge_type="Digested"){ wwt_mass_slu_land * 0.56 * 0.51 * 0.9 * 1.3 * 0.5 * 0.8 * 0.70 * ct_ch4_eq else{0}	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CH_4 emissions due to sludge applied to landfill
wwt_slu_landfill_n2o	N_2O emissions due to sludge for landfilling	Output	if(ratio_CN>30) {0} else if(sludge_type="Non-digested") { wwt_mass_slu_land * 0.03 * 0.015 * 1.57 * ct_n2o_eq if(sludge_type="Digested") {wwt_mass_slu_land * 0.04 * 0.015 * 1.57 * ct_n2o_eq	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of N_2O emissions due to sludge applied to landfill
wwt_KPI_ghg_land_co 2eq	CO_2,eq emissions due to landfilling of	Output	wwt_slu_landfill_ch4 + wwt_slu_landfill_n2o if(sludge_type=="Landfill (flaring)"){	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CO_2,eq emissions due to landfilling of sludge

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
	sludge		0.02 * (wwt_slu_landfill_ch4 + wwt_slu_landfill_n2o) if(sludge_type=="Landfill (with gas recovery)") {0}		
wwt_KPI_ghg_stock_co2eq	CO_2,eq emissions due to sludge stockpiling	Output	wwt_mass_slu_stock * 90.3 * 1e-3	kg CO_2 eq	Amount of CO_2,eq emissions due to sludge stockpiling. Emissions due to stockpiling only refer to the first year
wwt_KPI_GHG_elec	Electricity	Output	wwt_nrg_cons * conv_kwh_co2	kg CO_2e	GHG from electricity
wwt_KPI_GHG_fuel	Fuel engines	Output	wwt_vol_fuel * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.engines + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.engines)	kg CO_2e	Direct CO_2e emitted from on-site engines in wastewater stages based upon sum of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission from stationary combustion
wwt_KPI_GHG_tre_ch4	CH_4 from treatment process	Output	(wwt_bod_infl-wwt_bod_slud-wwt_bod_effl) * wwt_ch4_efac * ct_ch4_eq	kg CO_2e	Methane (CO_2eq) emitted in wastewater treatment plants
wwt_KPI_GHG_tre_n2o	N_2O from treatment process	Output	ww_serv_pop * ct_fac_ic * ct_n2o_efp * Years * 1e-3 * ct_n2o_eq;	kg CO_2e	N_2O (CO_2eq) emitted in wastewater treatment plants.

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
wwt_KPI_GHG_dig_fuel	Fuel employed for digester	Output	wwt_fuel_dig * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.engines + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.engines)	kg	Amount of CO_2 emissions due to fuel employed for digester
wwt_KPI_GHG_biog	Biogas flared	Output	c_wwt_biog_fla * wwt_ch4_biog/100 * ct_ch4_m3 * ct_ch4_lo/100 * ct_ch4_eq;	kg CO_2e	GHG from biogas flared
wwt_KPI_GHG_slu	From sludge management	Output	0 + wwt_KPI_ghg_sto_co2eq + wwt_KPI_ghg_comp_co2eq + wwt_KPI_ghg_inc_co2eq + wwt_KPI_ghg_app_co2eq + wwt_KPI_ghg_land_co2eq + wwt_KPI_ghg_stock_co2eq + wwt_KPI_ghg_tsludge + 0	kg CO_2 eq	From sludge management operations (storing, composting, incineration, land application, landfilling, stockpiling and truck transport)
wwt_KPI_ghg_tsludge	Sludge transport	Output	(wwt_num_trip * 2 * wwt_dist_dis/1000 * 0.25) * fuel.FD/1000000 * fuel.NCV * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.vehicles + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.vehicles)	kg CO_2 eq	Indirect CO_2e emitted from sludge transport off-site. Based upon sum of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emission from mobile combustion. The fuel consumption is calculated assuming 2 times distance to disposal site (round tryp) time the number of trips times an average diesel consumption of 25 L per 100 km

Annex O Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Treatment - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description(**Reference values*)
wwt_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Wastewater Treatment	Output	wwt_KPI_GHG_elec + wwt_KPI_GHG_fuel + wwt_KPI_GHG_tre_ch4 + wwt_KPI_GHG_tre_n2o + wwt_KPI_GHG_dig_fuel + wwt_KPI_GHG_biog + wwt_KPI_GHG_slu + 0;	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Wastewater Treatment

Annex P Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Discharge/Reuse - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwd_vol_disc	Volume of discharged wastewater to water body	Input	--	m^3	Volume of wastewater discharged by each wastewater treatment plant that are the responsibility of the undertaking, during the assessment period. This includes all the wastewater collected, whether it is conveyed to treatment or discharged untreated
wwd_nrg_cons	Energy consumed from the grid	Input	--	kWh	Sum of energy consumed (from the grid or self-produced) during the assessment period by all each pumping stations for discharged wastewater managed by the undertaking
wwd_n2o_effl	Total Nitrogen concentration in the effluent	Input	--	mg/L	Total Nitrogen concentration in the effluent during the assessment period
wwd_vol_nonp	Volume of reused water	Input	--	m^3	Volume of reused water
wwd_reus_typ	Type of reuse	Input	--	Discharge/Reuse type	Type of reuse/discharge
wwd_fuel_typ	Fuel type	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type

Annex P Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Discharge/Reuse - Inputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description
wwd_vol_fuel	Volume of fuel consumed	Input	--	L	Volume of fuel consumed
wwd_trck_typ	Fuel type (Trucks)	Input	--	Fuel type	Fuel type (Trucks)
wwd_vol_trck	Volume of fuel consumed (Trucks)	Input	--	L	Volume of fuel consumed (Trucks)
wwd_vol_pump	Pumped volume	Input	--	m^3	#wwd_vol_pump_expla undefined
wwd_nrg_pump	Energy consumed from the grid (pumping)	Input	--	kWh	Electric energy consumption for pumping
wwd_pmp_head	Head pumped against	Input	--	m	#wwd_pmp_head_expla undefined
wwd_main_len	Mains length	Input	--	km	Total transmission mains length

Annex Q Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Discharge/Reuse - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description (**Reference values*)
wwd_KPI_nrg_per_m3	Energy consumption per discharged wastewater	Output	wwd_nrg_cons/wwd_vol_disc	kWh/ m^3	Unit energy consumption per discharged water
ww_SL_serv_pop	Serviced population in Wastewater	Output	ww_SL_serv_pop	%	Percentage of the resident population that are connected to the sewer systems and which wastewater is treated by the undertaking
wwd_SL_ghg_non	GHG from discharge to water body avoided due to water reuse	Output	wwd_n2o_effl/1000 * wwd_vol_nonp * ct_n2o_eq * ct_ef_eff * ct_n2o_co	kg CO_2e	GHG from discharge to water body avoided due to water reuse
wwd_KPI_std_nrg_cons*	Standardized energy consumption (*SEC*)	Output	(wwd_nrg_pump)/(wwd_vol_pump * wwd_pmp_head/100)	kWh/ m^3/100m	Percentage of energy consumed in wastewater discharged with regards to the Total energy consumed from the grid and self produced in the water and wastewater systems *Good: 0.2725 ≤ SEC ≤ 0.40* *Acceptable: 0.40 < SEC ≤ 0.54* *Unsatisfactory: SEC > 0.54*
wwd_KPI_GHG_elec	Electricity	Output	wwd_nrg_cons * conv_kwh_co2	kg CO_2e	GHG from electricity

Annex Q Detailed GHG assessment – Wastewater Discharge/Reuse - Outputs

Code	Name	Type	Formula	Unit	Description (**Reference values*)
wwd_KPI_GHG_fuel	Fuel engines	Output	wwd_vol_fuel * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.engines + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.engines)	kg CO_2e	Fuel engines
wwd_KPI_GHG_trck	Truck transport	Output	wwd_vol_trck * fuel.FD * fuel.NCV/1000 * (fuel.EFCO2 + ct_n2o_eq * fuel.EFN2O.vehicles + ct_ch4_eq * fuel.EFCH4.vehicles)	kg CO_2e	Truck transport
wwd_KPI_GHG_tre_n2o	Indirect GHG from discharge to water body	Output	wwd_n2o_effl/1000 * wwd_vol_disc * ct_n2o_eq * ct_ef_eff * ct_n2o_co	kg CO_2e	Indirect CO2e emitted in receiving waters due to nitrogen in wastewater effluent. Based upon nitrogen in the WWTP effluent multiplied by default emission factor
wwd_KPI_GHG	Total GHG Wastewater Discharge	Output	wwd_KPI_GHG_elec + wwd_KPI_GHG_fuel + wwd_KPI_GHG_trck + wwd_KPI_GHG_tre_n2o	kg CO_2e	Total GHG Wastewater Discharge

*Performance indicators with reference values under the description

Annex R Useful links

General References	General data bases or guidelines used. IPCC Greenhouse Gas Inventories 1996. First edition in which is based the 2006 Guidelines. (*http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs1.html*) International Energy Agency *http://www.iea.org/* World Coal Association (Source of energy values, NCV's etc.). (*https://www.worldcoal.org/*)
Benchmarking	*http://www.iwapublishing.com/books/9781843391982/benchmarking-water-services* *http://www.iwawaterwiki.org/xwiki/bin/view/Articles/TheNewIWABenchmarkingFramework* (ISBN13: 9781843391982; eISBN: 9781780400877)
CO_2 EQUIVALENTS	CLIMATE CHANGE 2013 The Physical Science Basis. (*http://www.climatechange2013.org*) (*http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg1/*)
Emissions from Sludge management	*http://www.ccme.ca/files/Resources/waste/biosolids/beam_final_report_1432.pdf*
SDG-6	*http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-6-clean-water-and-sanitation/targets/*
SDG-11	*http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities/targets/*
Supplied Water categories	*http://www.pacificwater.org/_resources/article/files/IWA%20Standard%20Water%20Balance_Water%20Loss%20Task%20Force%20Article%202.pdf*

Published by:

www.wacclim.org

c/o **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH**
Postfach 5180
65726 Eschborn
Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15
E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

c/o **IWA - International Water Association**
Alliance House / 12 Caxton Street
London SW1H 0QS
United Kingdom
T: +44 207 654 5500
F: +44 207 654 5555
E: water@iwahq.org
I: www.iwa-network.org

This project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI):
www.international-climate-initiative.com/en

Status
August 2017

The Water and Wastewater Companies for Climate Mitigation (WaCCliM) project, is a joint initiative between the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the International Water Association (IWA). This project is part of the International Climate Initiative (IKI). The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) supports this initiative on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.

On behalf of:

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

Implemented by:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

IWA the international water association