

UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA

Faculty of Engineering

GPA Module CH 5407: Energy Technology

ASSIGNMENT 2

Life Cycle Assessment for Biomethane Production from Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in Sri Lanka.

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1. **INTRODUCTION**

Municipal solid waste(MSW) is a growing problem in urban cities in Sri Lanka due to socio-economic and environmental aspects of the solid waste management systems in Sri Lanka. Municipal solid waste typically consists of short term biodegradable wastes, long term biodegradable wastes, polythene and plastic wastes, metal wastes, wooden wastes, glass wastes, paper wastes, building wastes, slaughterhouse wastes, saw dust, paddy husk, and cloth, garment wastes and other wastes. The short term bio degradable wastes of MSW consists of 50% - 60% of total waste generation in Sri Lanka and it leads different socio-economic and environmental issues in management of short term bio degradable wastes in different urban areas.

In current scenario, the short term biodegradable waste is managed through composting, landfilling and waste to energy via incineration while in a very few local authorities waste to energy via anaerobic digestion is carried out. The composition of MSW varies due to the different socio-economic and environmental aspects of people living in different local authorities such as municipal councils, urban councils and pradeshiyasabhas in Sri Lanka. Therefore, a generalized life cycle assessment model should be developed for the biomethane production from a fraction of short term biodegradable waste of MSW in different local authorities in Sri Lanka in order to consider economic viability and impact on social and environmental aspects.

The life cycle analysis is conducted using the international standard on life cycle assessment: ISO 14040 on “Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework” and the life cycle assessment model for anaerobic digestion developed by Paul Harris on 19th April, 2010. The statistics of municipal solid waste in Sri Lanka was taken from “Database of Municipal Solid Waste in Sri Lanka” published by Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, January 2005 and the physicochemical characteristics of MSW is taken from the research on “Development of Performance Evaluation of the Leachate Treatment System at Gohagoda Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Site”. Through this life cycle assessment model, socio-economic and environmental aspects of anaerobic decomposition of short term biodegradable of MSW combined with composting, landfilling and waste to energy via incineration can be conducted.

1. **OBECTIVES**
2. **LIFE CYCLE ASSESMENT**

Life cycle assessment (LCA) is the evaluation of the inputs, outputs and environmental impacts associated with a product system during its life cycle. According to the ISO 14040 on “Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework”, the LCA includes life cycle inventory analysis (LCI) phase, life cycle impact assessment (LCIA) phase and life cycle interpretation phase. In the LCI, quantification of inputs and outputs of a product system throughout its life cycle is done. In the LCIA, magnitude of potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle is analyzed. In life cycle interpretation, findings of either the LCI or the LCIA or both are evaluated in relation to the defined scope to present the conclusions and recommendations.

Anaerobic digestion is the process in which organic fraction of waste converted into bio gas through biological degradation by anaerobic microorganisms. In this case study, the excel anaerobic digestion model developed by Paul Harris, April 19, 2010 (Version 22.2) is used for the optimization of anaerobic digestion process for the animal farm having three pigs and literature data on piggery waste characterization is taken from the “Optimum Operation Design Criteria for Anaerobic Digestion for Animal Manure” by D. T. Hill, 1982. The electricity selling price to the grid is evaluated by considering the electricity tariffs charges given by the Public Utilities Commission in Sri Lanka focusing the below electricity user.

* Customer type: Industrial
* Customer category I-1
* Consumption per month(kWh): Below 300 (216kWh)
* Energy charge (LKR/kWh): 10.80
* Energy selling price (LKR/kWh): 10.80\*60% = 6.48

For the PFR, the excavation cost in Sri Lanka is assumed as Rs.350.00 5000h per cubic meter and liner cost Rs.1900 per square meter.

Ref : <http://www.pucsl.gov.lk/english/industries/electricity/electricity-tariffscharges/>

Ref : <http://www.pucsl.gov.lk/english/wp-content/themes/pucsl/pdfs/ncre_tariffs%20methodology.pdf>

Capital cost for the reactor construction is generated by The Methodology for Feed-In-Tariffs - NCRE. The basis for deciding purchase tariff for energy supplied by NonConventional Renewable Energy based Electricity Generation