

20th Joint EIONET & UNECE TFEIP Meeting – Thessaloniki Combustion and industry expert panel

Several projects
PCB issues
TSP heated filter vs dilution tunnel

Kristina Juhrich
Section V 1.6 - Emissions Situation



Paper on improving Emissions of Condensable Particulate Matter in the Context of the LRTAP Convention

o **2019**: At the 2019 TFEIP meeting, the updated Guidebook chapters will be presented for endorsement. information will be disseminated to Parties, explaining that best practice is to report PM emissions from small-scale combustion with the condensable component of PM included, and that the information in the Guidebook has been updated to specifically support this.

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- Long-Term (2022 onwards):
 - o Following the Guidebook update, Stage 3 checks can be used to support the long-term aim of all Parties standardizing their reporting of PM emissions according to best practice, and in particular that they will include the condensable component for estimating PM emissions from small-scale combustion, road transport and non-road mobile machinery. This may be challenging for Parties that currently use country-specific PM EFs.

German proposal

The TFEIP will oversee an update to the EMEP/EEA Guidebook (GB) chapters on small-scale combustion so that it clearly illustrates the issue regarding the inclusion of the condensable component in emission estimates for this source and clarifies that current estimates might not be comparable.

For the emission factors presented in the GB, it will be clearly stated in each case if the condensable component is included and default values for both options will be presented where possible. Further, the GB will allow parties to use either option for emission calculation from small combustion, but will require the publication of conversion factors in case countries use default or country specific factors representing the filterable component only. These factors could either represent a multiplicator to filterable PM or the condensable fraction of NMVOC. The GB will also provide default conversion factor values. Using these country-specific (or default) factors, modelers will be able to derive the model input needed for their work.

Why can we not implement condensable emission factors?

 Heated filter is the standard measurement method in Germany used by chimney sweepers at test benches for measurement projects for many years, the limit value refers to heated filter measurement – many data are available which couldn't be used any more

BACK TO TIER 1 (key source)

- According to the 1. Federal Emission Control Act many old stoves have to be decommissioned – they cannot be measured any more with dilution tunnel
 DESTROYING TIME SERIES CONSISTENCY
- NEC reduction targets refer to the base year 2005 which couldn't be recalculated by using an emission factor including condensable particles – methodical differences

OPPORTUNITY FOR MANIPULATION

How can we help to solve modelling problems?

Knowledge is still limited – every conversion is very uncertain



- Information from modelers to inventory compiler about the gap between emission inventories and TSP concentrations
- Measurements needed with heated filter and dilution tunnel under the same conditions
- Analyses of NMVOC in order to find out which components are condensable
- Stoves which are exported to countries with another measurement standard have to be measured by both methods
- Results of the EN-PME project

Large combustion plants (1)

INITIAL SITUATION:

- ≈ data on 600 plants LCP data base (POSO)
- PRTR data
- Emission reports (every 4 years)

PREVIOUS APPROACH:

Research projects

IDEA:

- Getting an own understanding of all data including all background tables
- Providing a detailed documentation



Large combustion plants (2)

DIFFERENT PLANT TYPES:

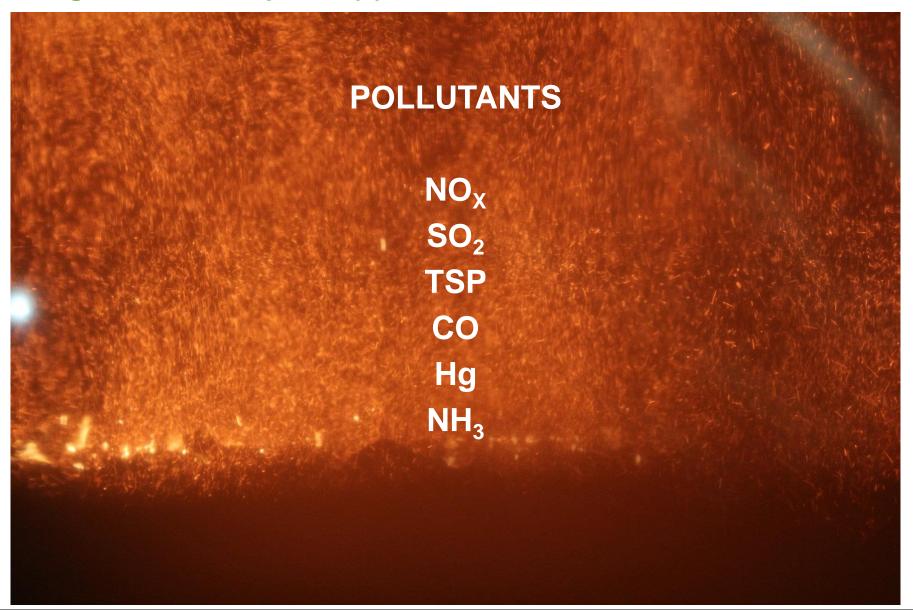
- traditional power plants (steam turbine)
- Gas turbines
- Combined cycle
- District heating plants
- Compressor stations
- Process furnaces (chemical industry)

FUELS:

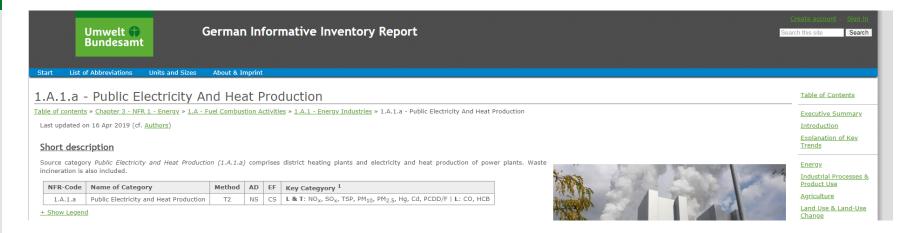
- Lignite (distinguished by different regions)
- Hard coal
- Blast furnace gas & coke oven gas
- Natural gas
- Fuel oil
- Residual gases from chemical industry



Large combustion plants (3)



Large combustion plants (4)



WILL BE PUBLISHED HERE



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German Informative Inventory Report

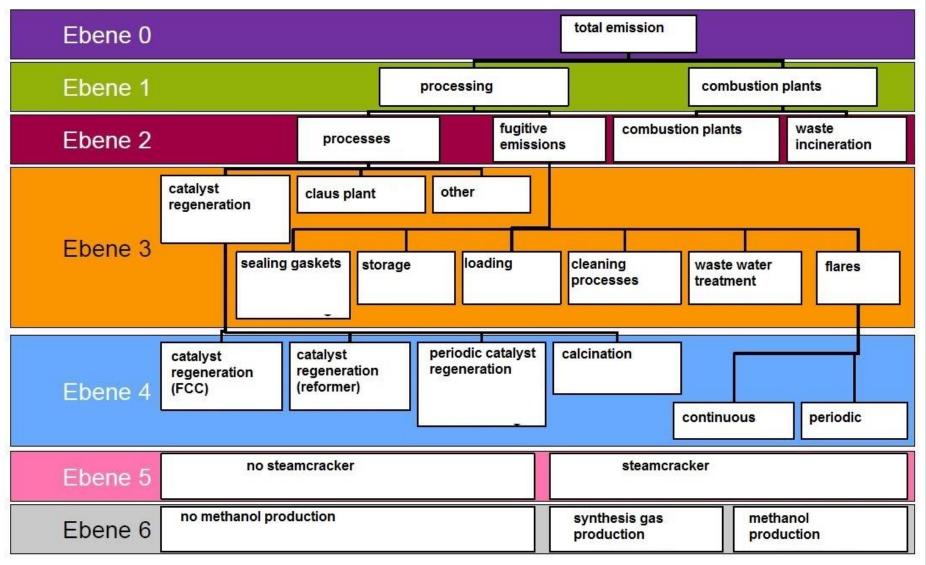
Published by: Umweltbundesamt (German Environment Agency), FG V 1.6 "Emission situation", Wörlitzer Platz 1, 06844 Dessau, Germany — Imprint

Refinery project (1)

- Data source: emission reports (2004, 2008, 2012, 2016)
- Very comprehensive reports (more than 200 pages for one refinery)



Refinery project (2)



Müller-BBM Cert 2019

Refinery project (3)

SO₂ emission factors of refinery gas

					95 % Konfidenzint.		
	Parameter	n	Q _{50 %}	$\bar{\mathbf{X}}$	min.	max.	gew. ø
	Einheit	[-]	[-] [kg·TJ(Brennstoff) ⁻¹]				
Brennstoff	Jahr						
Raffineriegas	2004	97	6,72	23,32	3,51	43,13	26,66
	2008	87	7,17	13,48	8,97	17,98	10,21
	2012	70	4,73	14,48	3,79	25,17	12,36
	2016	66	2,54	10,44	4,79	16,09	8,75

Müller-BBM Cert 2019

Default SO₂ emission factor = 0.281 g/GJ (kg/TJ)

LCP Measurement Project (running)

- Heavy metals: Pb, Cd, As, Cr, Cu, Ni, Se, V, Zn
- POPs: PCDD/F, PCB, HCB, PAH (NFR 4)
- PM10 & PM2.5
- VOC and CH₄

 Information on NO_X, SO₂, TSP, CO and the specific flue gas volume from the operators



Small combustion projects (1)

BASIC MEASUREMENTS OF DIFFERENT STOVES

IN ORDER TO REVIEW THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW LIMIT VALUES FOR SMALL WOOD COMBUSTION PLANTS

- TSP (heated filter)
- CO
- OGC (VOC)
- NO_x
- Hopefully also N₂O, NH₃ and CH₄



Small combustion projects (2)

PAH MEASUREMENTS OF SMALL COMBUSTION PLANTS USING WOOD AND BRIQUETTES

- All 16 US EPA
- Ignition process and main combustion



PCB Problems

DIFFERENT MEASUREMENT METHODS AS A RESULT EMISSION FACTORS AND EMISSIONS IN A DIFFERENT ORDER OF MAGNITUDE

- Waste incineration: 0.XY g
- Industrial processes: XY.XY kg
- PCB from product use: XY.XY tons
- Two PCB columns in the NFR tables?

Thank you very much for your attention

Kristina.juhrich@uba.de

