

Joeri Jacobs | Gastreatment Services BV | 11th of November 2010

Overview

- Introduction
- Quick scan methodology
- Quick scans in Spain
- Results
- Conclusions
- How to utilize LFG after a quick scan?
- Questions



Gastreatment Services BV

- Enigineering and consultancy company
- Field of expertise: biogas
- Design and manufacture biogas utilization and purification systems
- 35 employees
- Turn over €3.5 million 2009
- Involved in BIOGRID (Life) project in order to upgrade biogas to natural gas quality in Spain

Why quick scans?

Landfill operators are obliged according to the EU Landfill directive
 (LFD)to extract landfill gas to mitigate GHG's

Landfill operator LFG treatment options:

- Flaring
- Boilers
- Co generation or
- Upgrading
- Flaring is a necessity (LFD)
- Utilization of LFG decision is based on economical feasibility

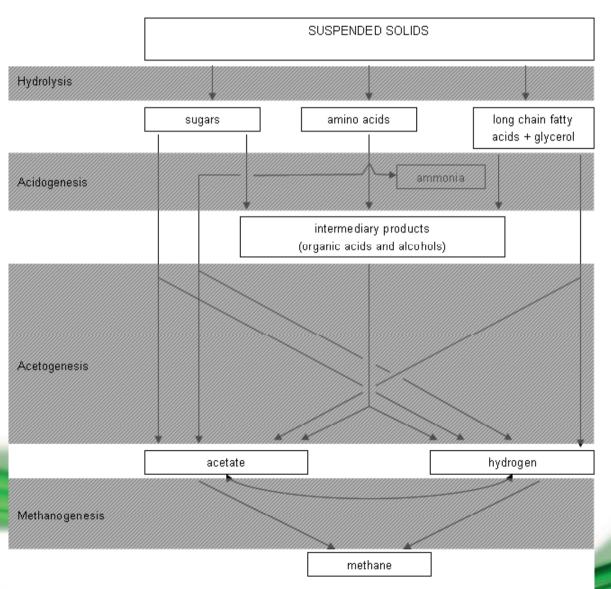
LFG production

There are multiple options to verify LFG production at a landfill

- Pump tests
- Modelling
- Emission measurement
- First two options are cost effective solutions when combined
- Emission measurements are costly and need to be performed on a regular basis

Combination of both pump test and model run give more insight in **future development** of the landfill with respect to LFG production and future utilization

LFG production



LFG production

Variabilities in LFG production are mainly caused by:

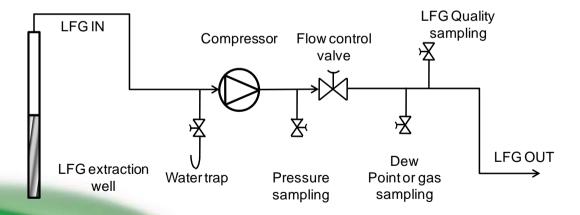
- Waste composition
- Age of waste
- Presence of oxygen
- Moisture content
- Temperature



Methodology

- Pump trails at different gas wells
- Time trial 2 hours per well
- Start pump and adjust extraction flow until LFG quality stabilizes
- Monitor and record gas quality and flow
- Take samples of biogas for laboratory verification

Pump set up



Methodology

Every 15 minutes the following information is recorded:

- Time
- Atmospheric pressure
- CH₄/CO₂/O₂/H₂S/CO concentrations
- Discharge pressure
- Flow

After sampling, biogas will be sent to KIWA laboratory for analysis on:

- CH₄/CO₂/O₂/H₂S/CO concentrations
- Calorific value
- Density of landfill gas

Methodology





Vascontainer Irun April 2010



Quick scan Vascontainer landfill

Case study

Vascontainer landfill characteristics

- In operation since 2002
- 18 ha in area
- 947,000 tonnes of waste in place (2009)
- Waste composition dominated by contaminated soil and construction and demolition waste (low carbon content)
- 6 vertical gas extraction wells installed



Urteta landfill February 2010



Quick scan Urteta landfill

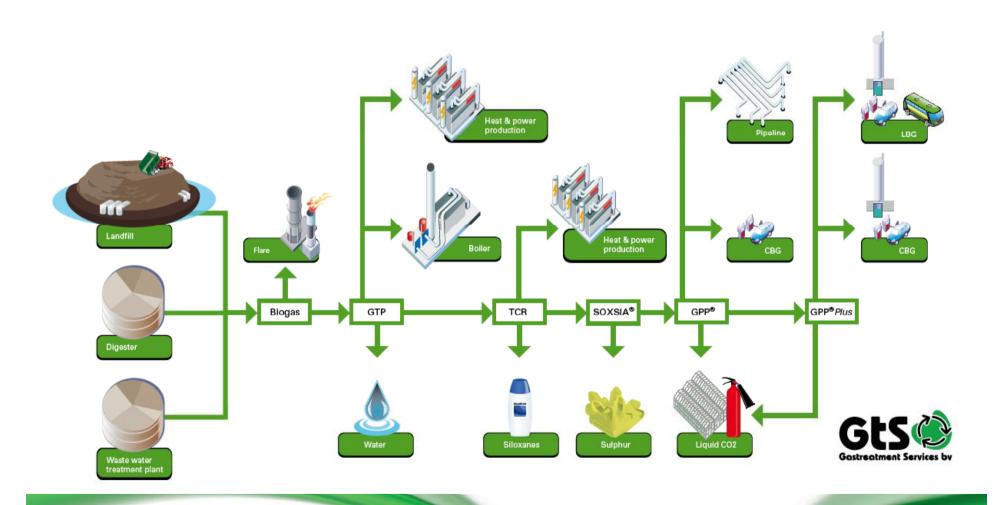
Case study

Urteta landfill characteristics

- In operation since 1989
- 10 ha in area
- 780,000 tonnes of waste in place
- Waste composition dominated by municipal solid waste
- 4 vertical gas extraction wells installed
- Plan to develop 30 gas extraction wells in the future



Utilization after quick scan



Upgrading technology

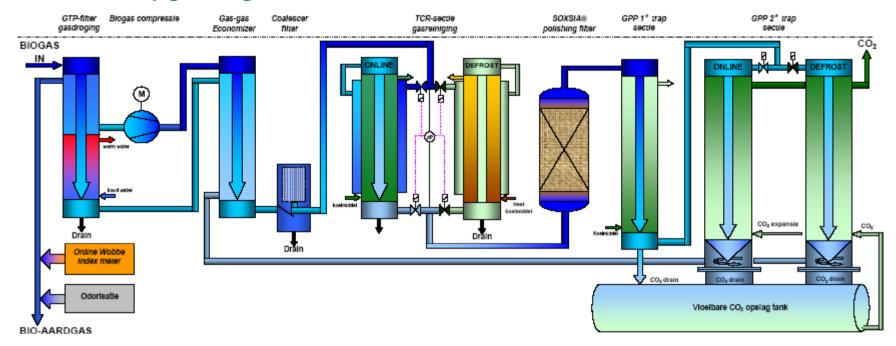
Cryogenic upgrading benefits

Energy efficiency is high

- Methane loss is low (0,5%)
- Both BMG and LBG production possible
- Liquid CO₂ production, enabling utilization at:
 - Greenhouses
 - Conditioned transport
- BMG production feed into local natural gas grid
- LBG is a high density fuel, and makes transport possible
 - Remote landfills, flaring not longer only option

Process flow GPP®-systeem

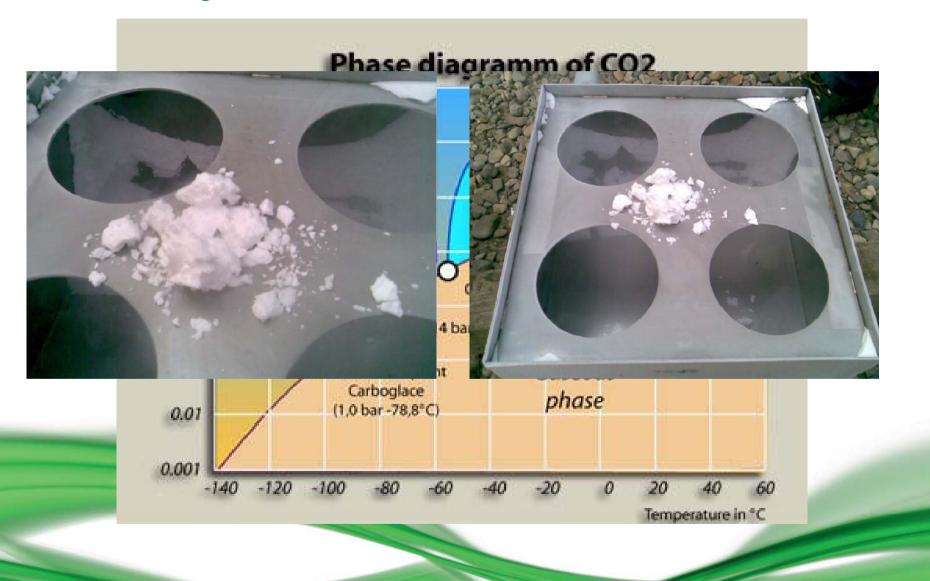
LFG upgrading to BMG





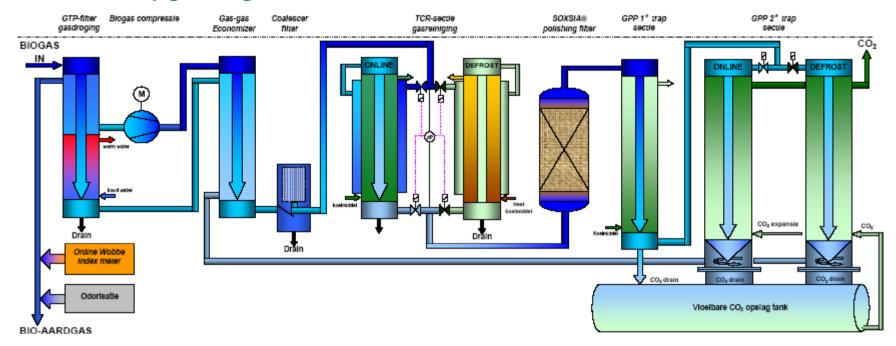
CO₂ removal

Phase diagram



Process flow GPP®-systeem

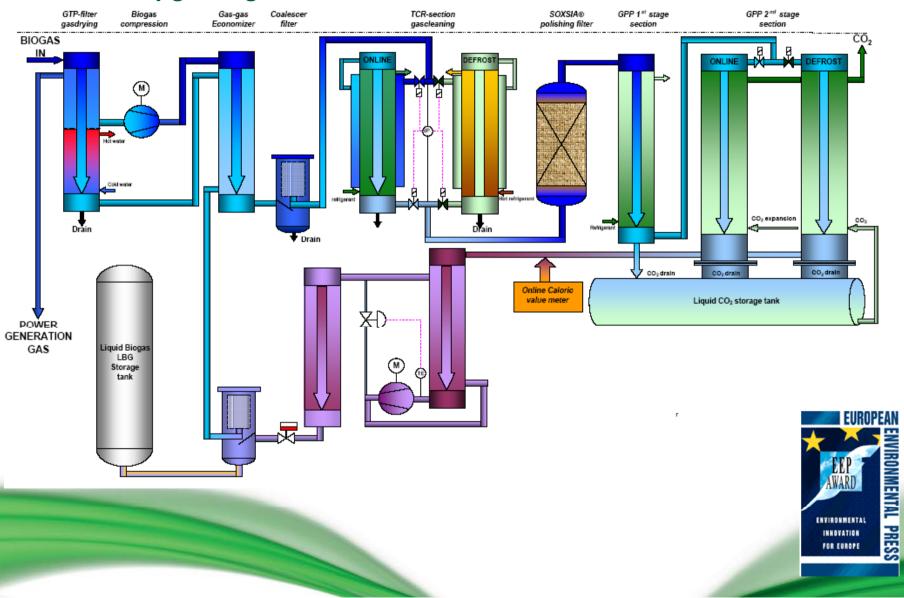
LFG upgrading to BMG





Process flow GPP®plus-system

LFG upgrading to LBG



Conclusions

Future developments

At WWTP's

- November commercial LBG plant in operation (120 Nm³/h)
 Sundsvall Sweden Public transport buses run on LBG
- Q4 2010 second LBG plant in operation (475 Nm³/h)
 Loudden, Sweden

At landfills

- 2011 Haarlem The Netherlands production of LBG out of LFG
- Aim 2010 2012 2 additional landfills

Thank you for your attention

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