

#### Life cycle assessment - Alternative water supply for a building block

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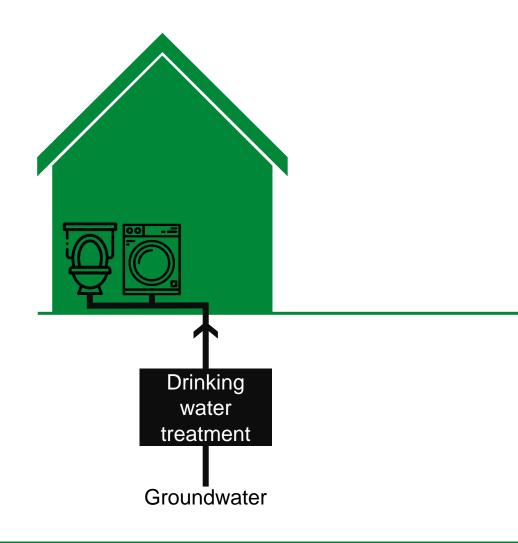




# Life cycle assessment Alternative water supply for a building block

# Sarah Brudler, Berit Godskesen, Martin Rygaard



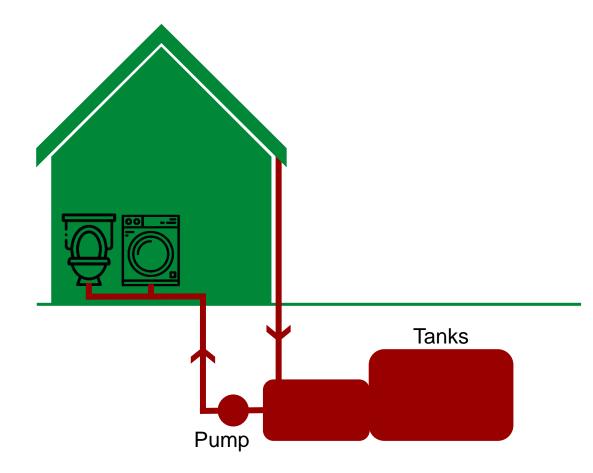


Provision of 250m<sup>3</sup> of water per year for toilet flushing and laundry in a building block from an alternative source to groundwater

- All processes over the whole life cycle of the different systems are assessed
- Environmental impacts are quantified using standardised life cycle assessment methods and databases
- Impacts are shown exemplarily for climate change (as emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents)

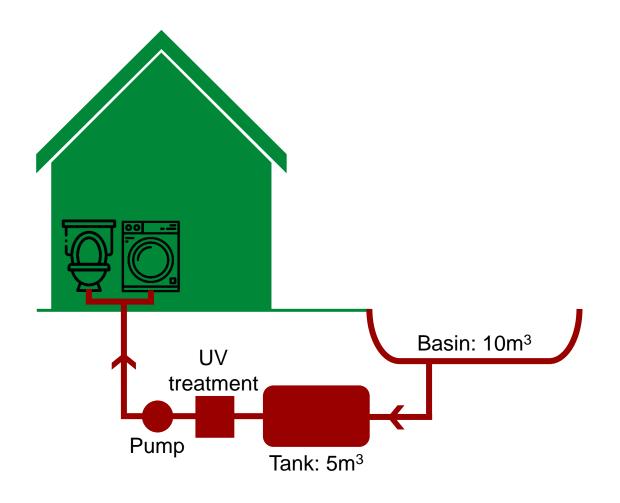
# System setup

1.1 Rainwater system: tanks

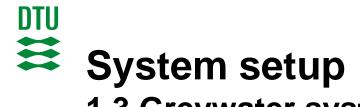


- Roof runoff is collected in underground tanks  $(15m^2)$
- No treatment
- Pumping to apartments

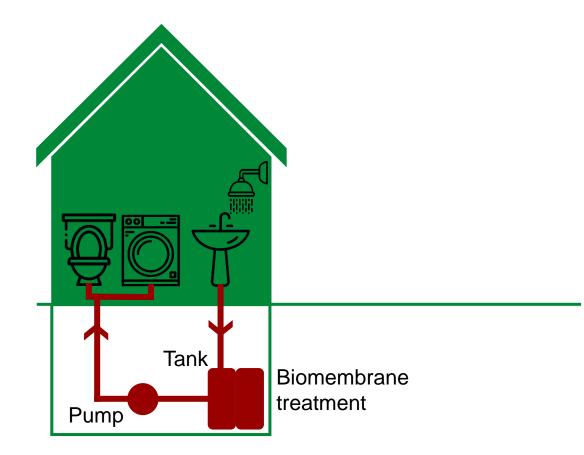
# System setup 1.2 Rainwater system: basin



- Roof runoff is collected in a basin (10m<sup>3</sup>) and an underground tank (5m<sup>2</sup>)
- Simple UV treatment for disinfection
- Pumping to apartments



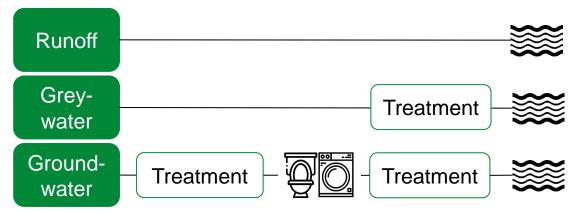
**1.3 Greywater system** 



- Greywater from bathroom sinks and showers is collected in a tank (1m<sup>2</sup>)
- Biomembrane treatment integrated in tanks
- Pumping to apartments



#### **Baseline**

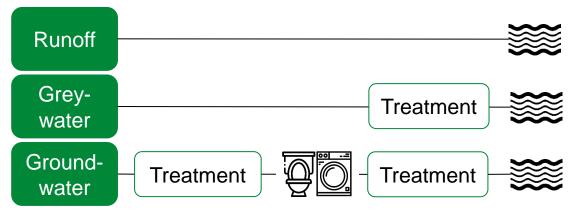


- Runoff is discharged in a separate sewer without treatment
- Greywater goes through the wastewater treatment plant
- Water demands for toilet flushing and laundry are covered by groundwater



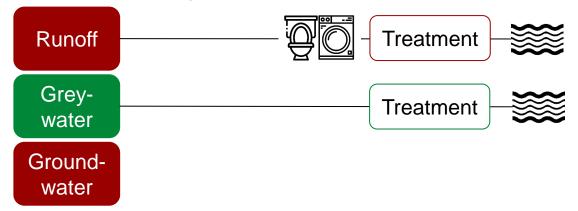
## **Rainwater systems**

#### **Baseline**

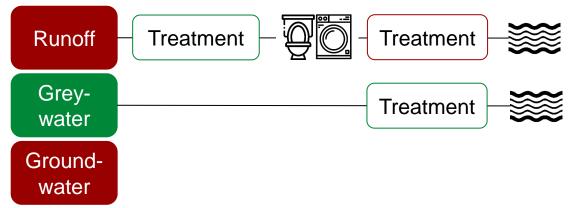


- Water demands for toilet flushing and laundry are covered by (treated) runoff
- Greywater goes through the wastewater treatment plant
- No groundwater needs to be abstracted

#### 1.1 Rainwater system: tanks



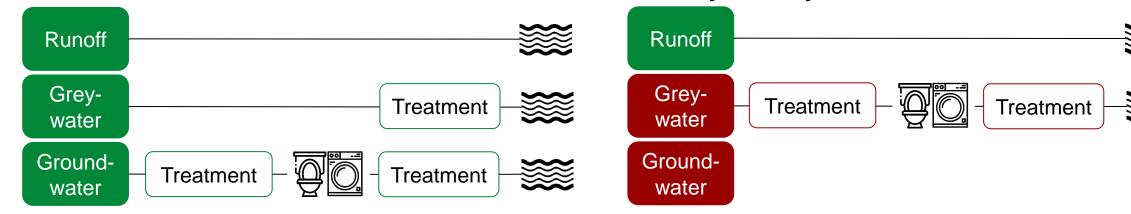
#### 1.2 Rainwater system: basin





### **Greywater system**

#### **Baseline**



- Runoff is discharged in a separate sewer without treatment
- Water demands for toilet flushing and laundry are covered by treated greywater
- No groundwater needs to be abstracted

1.3 Greywater system



# **Process inventory**

	1.1 Rainwater: tanks		1.2 Rainwater: basin				1.3 Greywater			ALL		
	Collection pipes	Tanks	Basin	Drainage pipe	Tank	UV treatment	Collection pipes	Tank	Membrane treatment	Pump	Supply pipes	Avoided treatment
Materials	PE	PP	Rubber Gravel	PVC Gravel	PP	Lamps	PP	PE		PP Steel	PE	
Transport	Truck	Truck	Truck	Truck	Truck		Truck	Truck		Truck	Truck	
Con- struction		Excavation Soil transport	Excavation Soil transport	Excavation Soil transport	Excavation Soil transport							
Operation			Excavation Sediment transport			Electricity			Electricity	Electricity		Electricity
Decom- mission- ning	Truck Recycling	Excavation Truck Recycling Backfilling	Truck Incineratio n	Excavation Truck Recycling	Excavation Truck Recycling Backfilling		Truck Recycling	Truck Recycling		Truck Recycling	Truck Recycling	

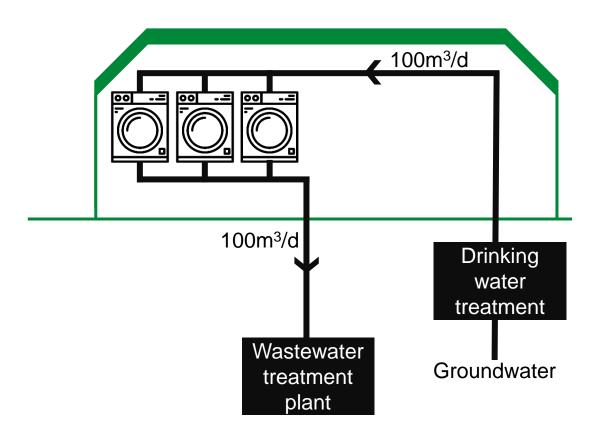


# Life cycle assessment Alternative water supply for Berendsen A/S

# Sarah Brudler, Berit Godskesen, Martin Rygaard



## Functional unit

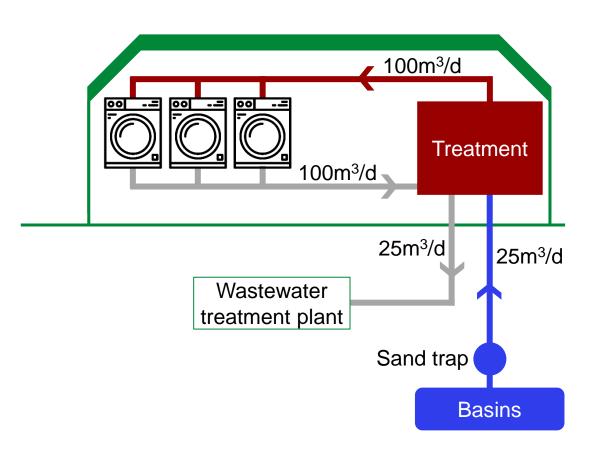


Provision of 100 m<sup>3</sup> of water per day for industrial laundry from an alternative source to groundwater

- All processes over the whole life cycle of the different systems are assessed
- Environmental impacts are quantified using standardised life cycle assessment methods and databases
- Impacts are shown exemplarily for climate change (as emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents)

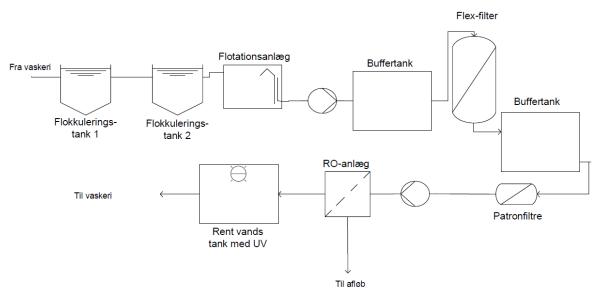


**Recirculation and stormwater as alternative water source** 



- Wastewater from laundry:
  - 75m<sup>3</sup>/d goes into treatment on site
  - $25m^{3}/d$  is discharged to the sewer
- Stormwater: 25m<sup>3</sup>/d is provided from
  - downstream basins, pumped in a new pipe (system 2.1)
  - upstream basins, transported in an existing pipe (system 2.2)
- No primary treatment is included except for a sand trap





- Design specifications are not yet available (tank sizes, materials, etc.)
- Only electricity consumption included in the assessment
- $\rightarrow$  Assumed to be the most important process



# **Process inventory**

	2	.1 Downstream basir	IS	ALL				
	Basins	Pump	Pipe	Sand trap	Treatment	Avoided treatment		
Materials		Iron PE	PE Gravel	Concrete				
Transport		Truck	Truck	Truck				
Construction	Excavation Soil transport		Excavation Soil transport	Excavation Soil transport				
Operation		Electricity	Inspection / cleaning		Electricity	Electricity		
Decommissionning	Truck Recycling	Truck Recycling	Excavation Truck Recycling	Excavation Truck Recycling				