SVENSKA ARALSJÖSÄLLSKAPET

Swedish Aral Sea Society

Water use and management
–
Cleaner production

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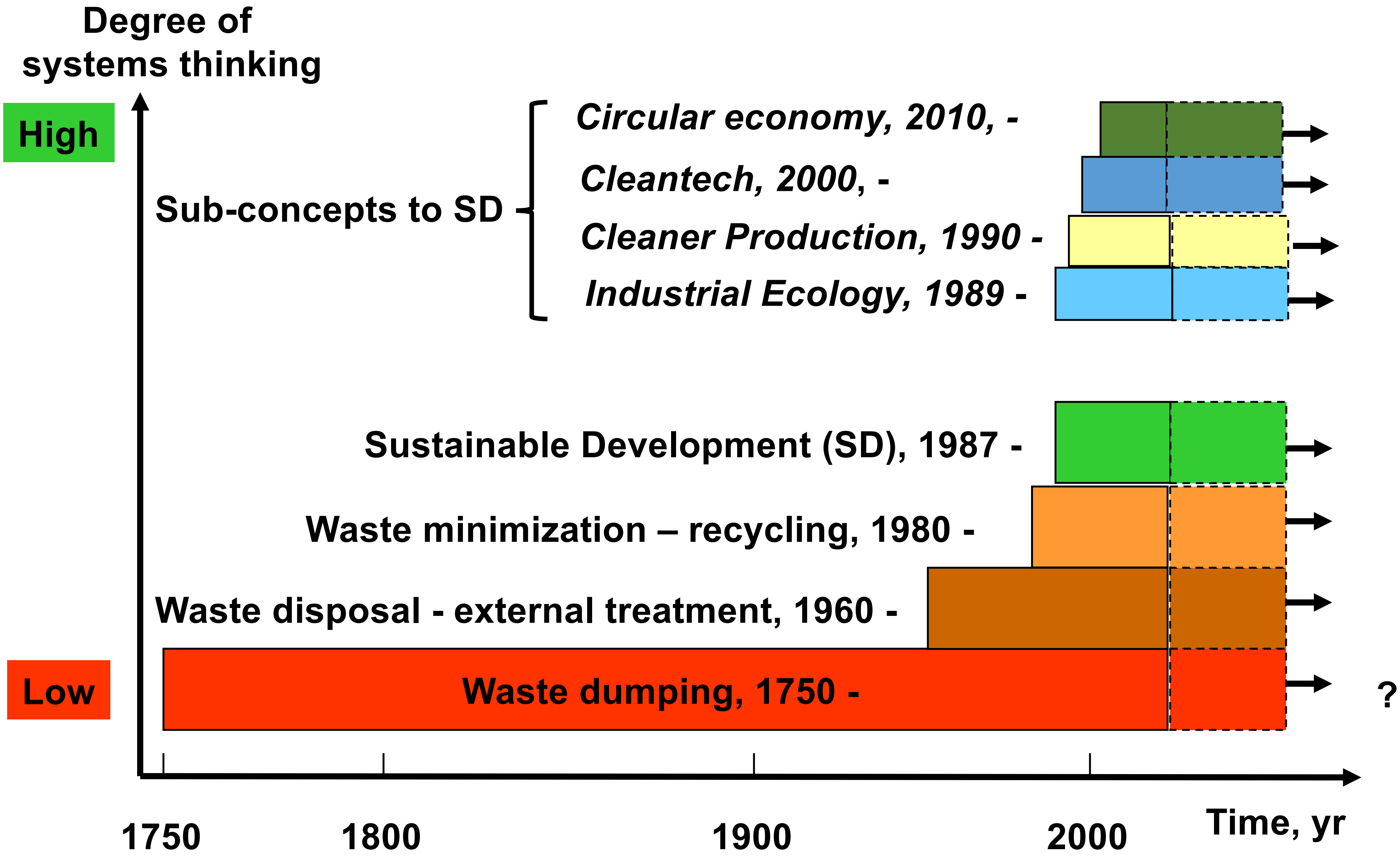
Part 1
Water use and management

Development of the industrial approach to environmental management 1750 - 2020



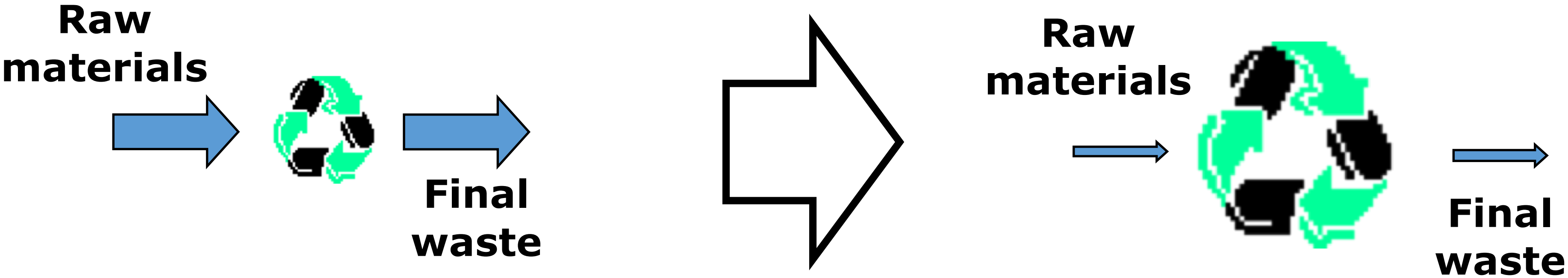
Material flows and ecocycles – now and in the future

Now

Future

Society

Society



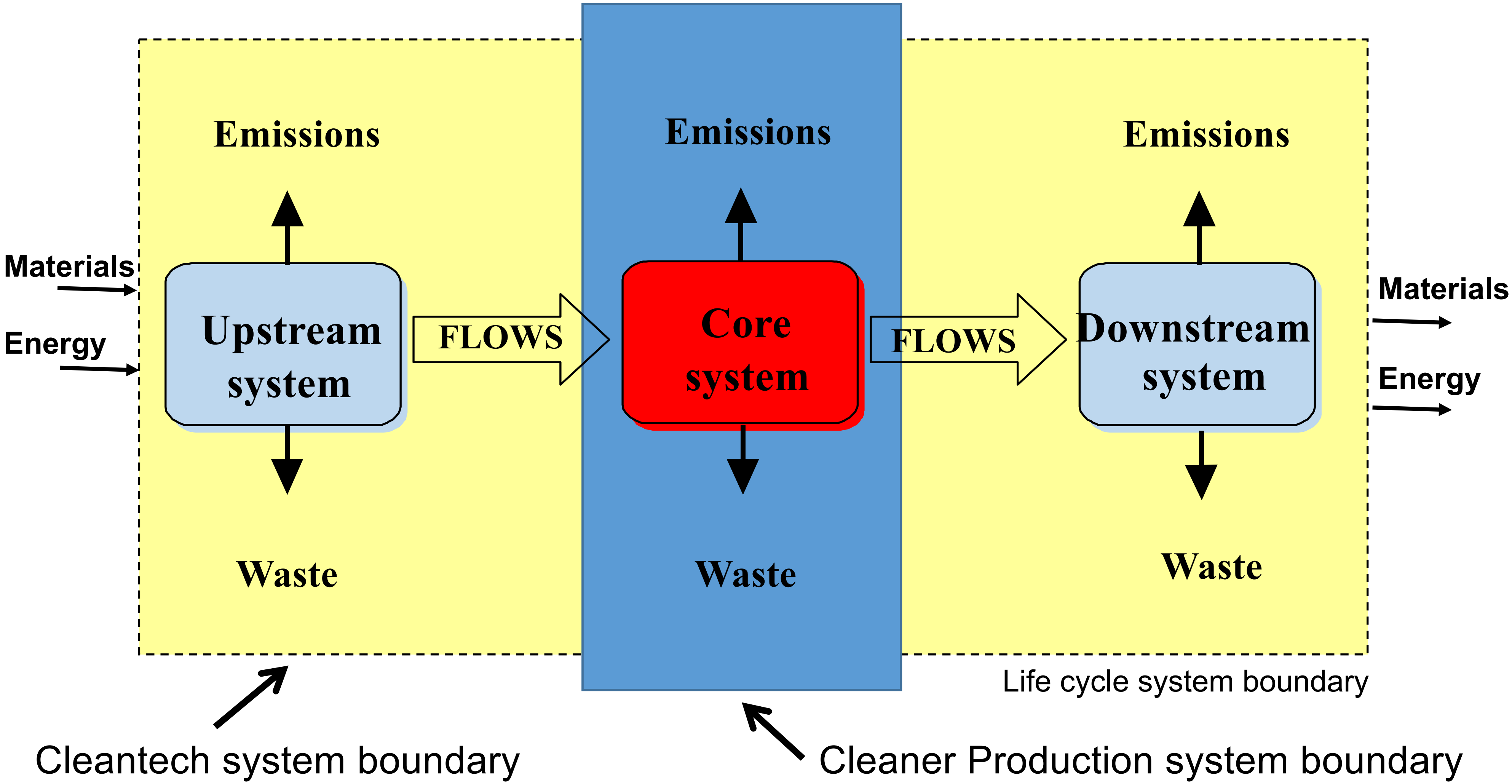
High raw material use

Low degree of recycling

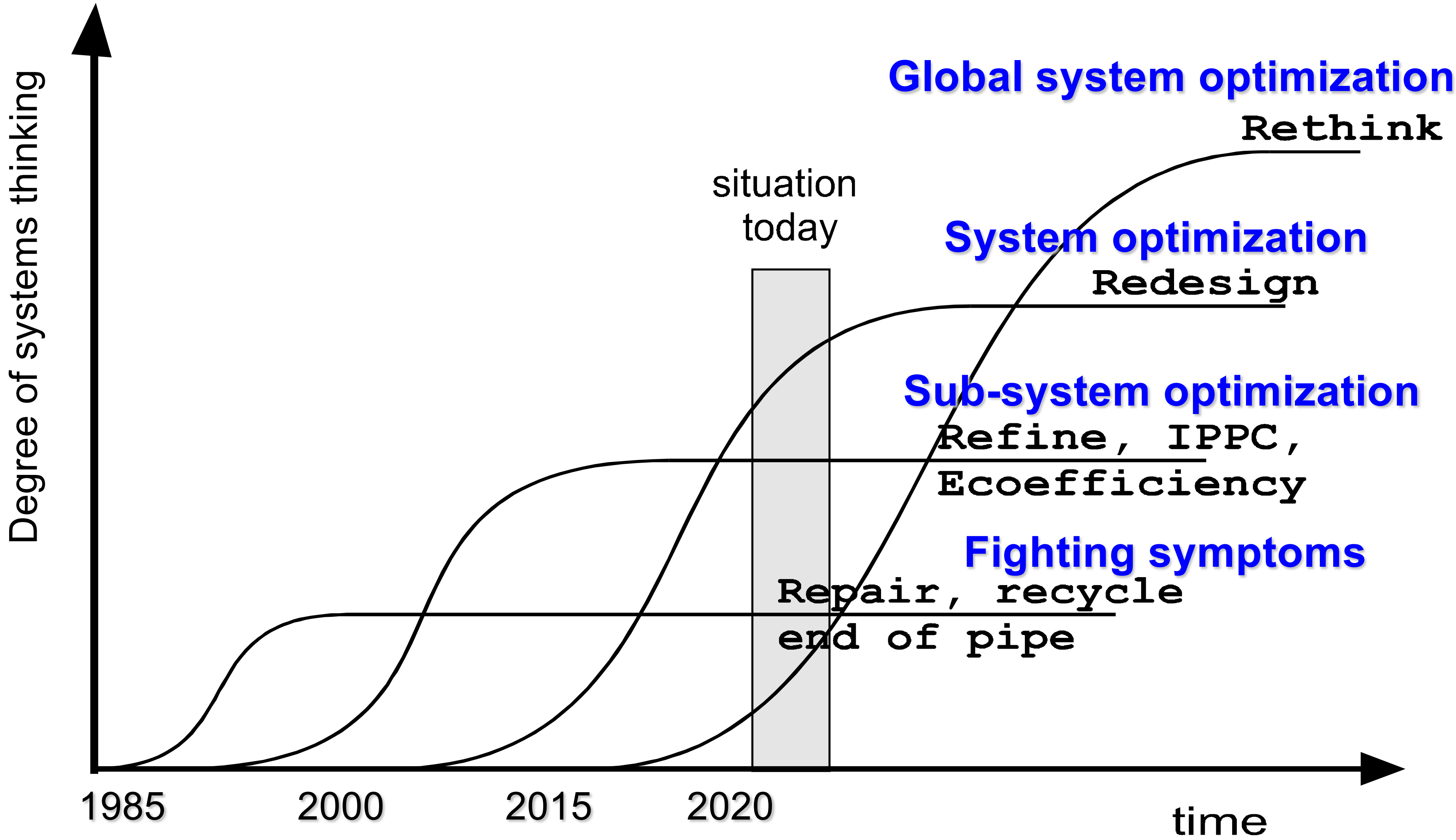
Low raw material use

High degree of recycling

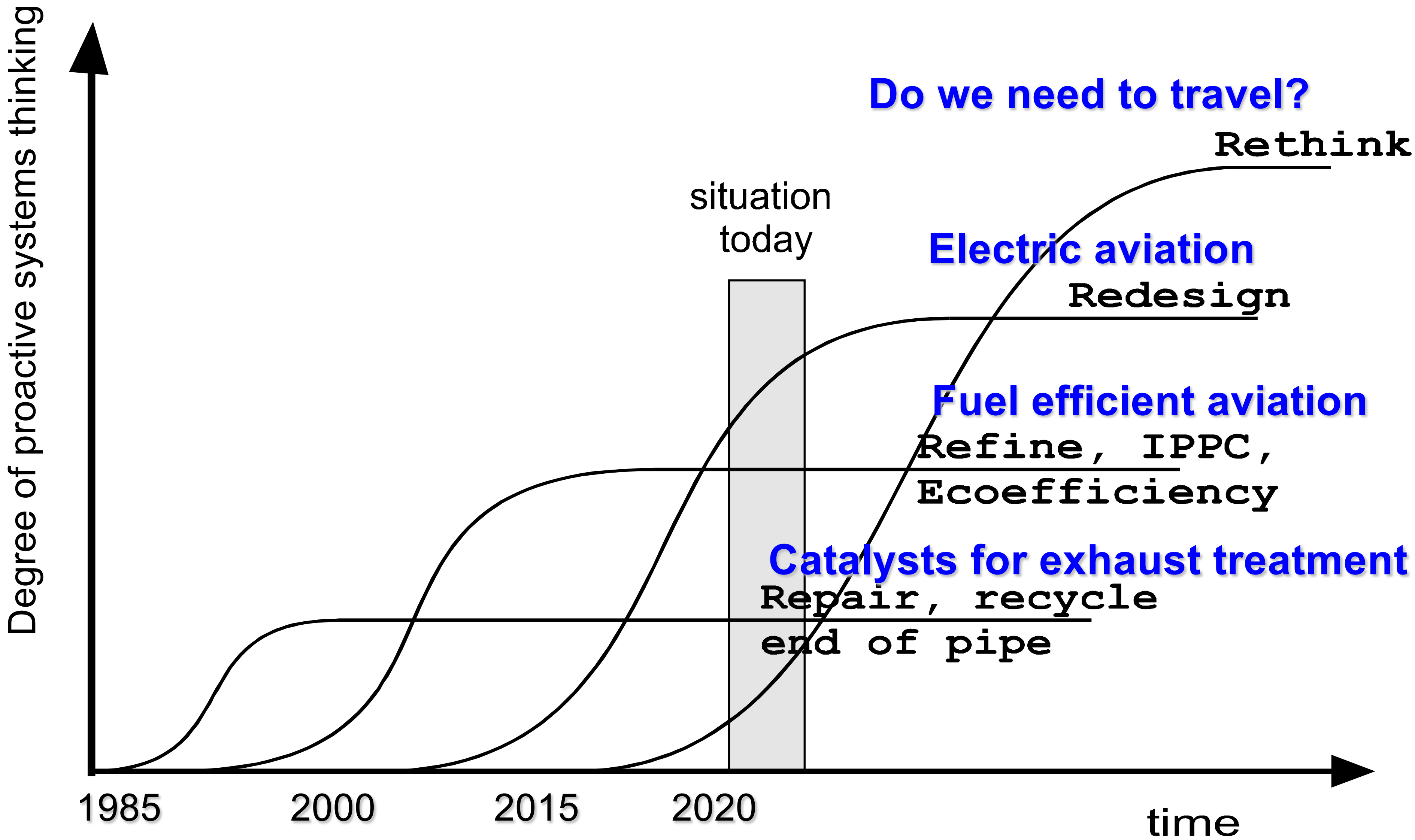
The Life Cycle Perspective
Cleantech and Cleaner Production



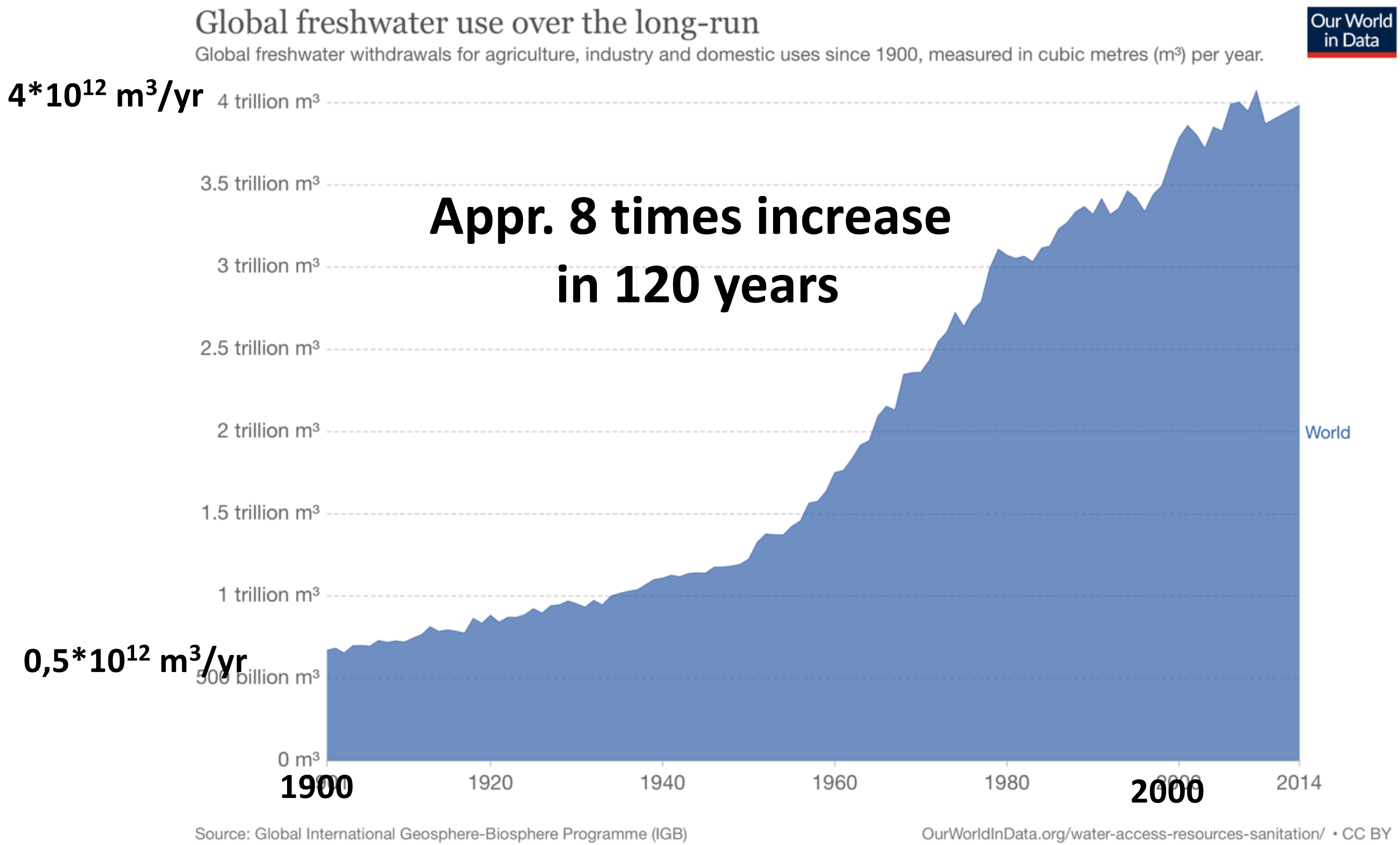
The paradigm shift in ecologic thinking



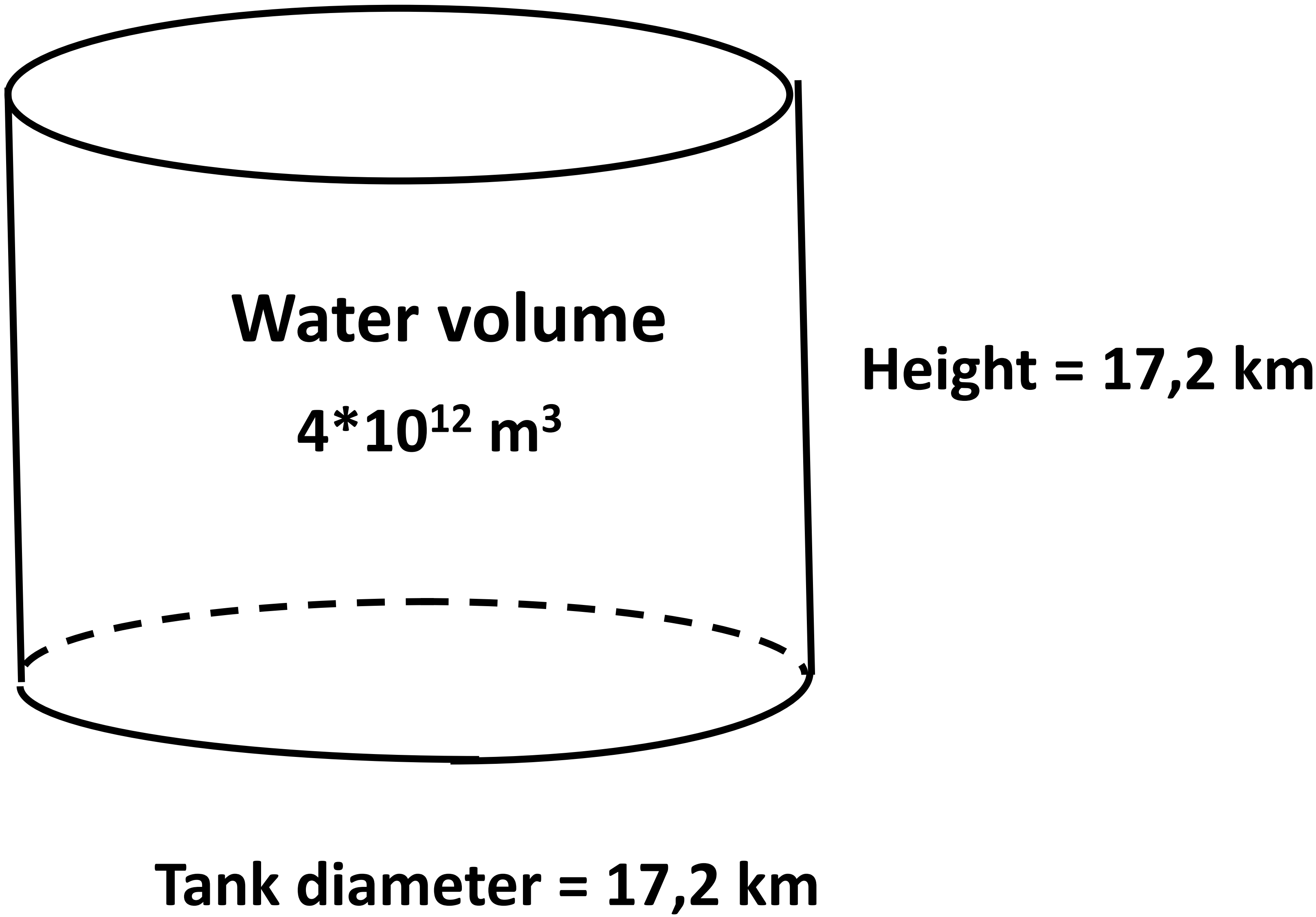
The paradigm shift applied for international cooperation travel



Global freshwater use 1900-2014

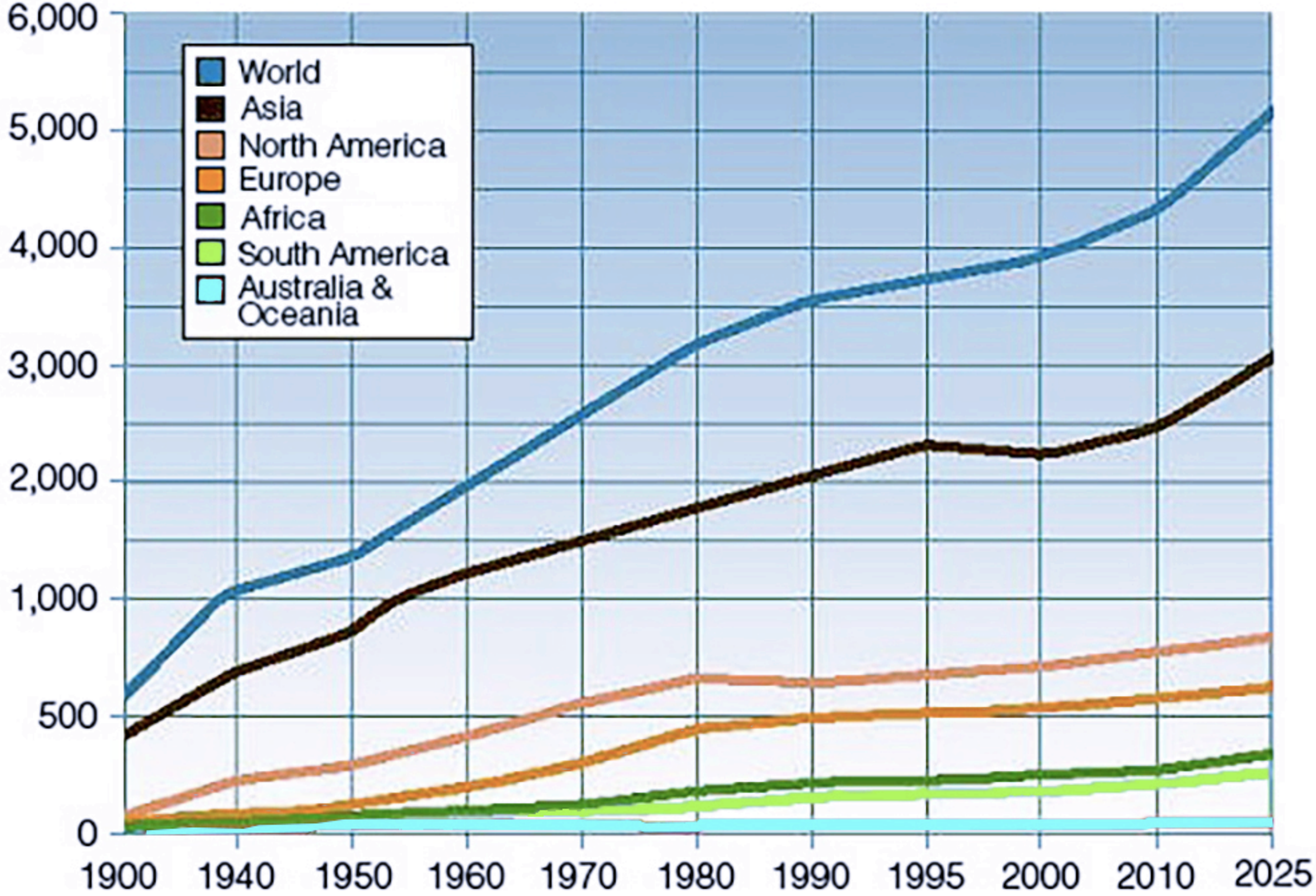


How much is 4 trillion m^3 water per year



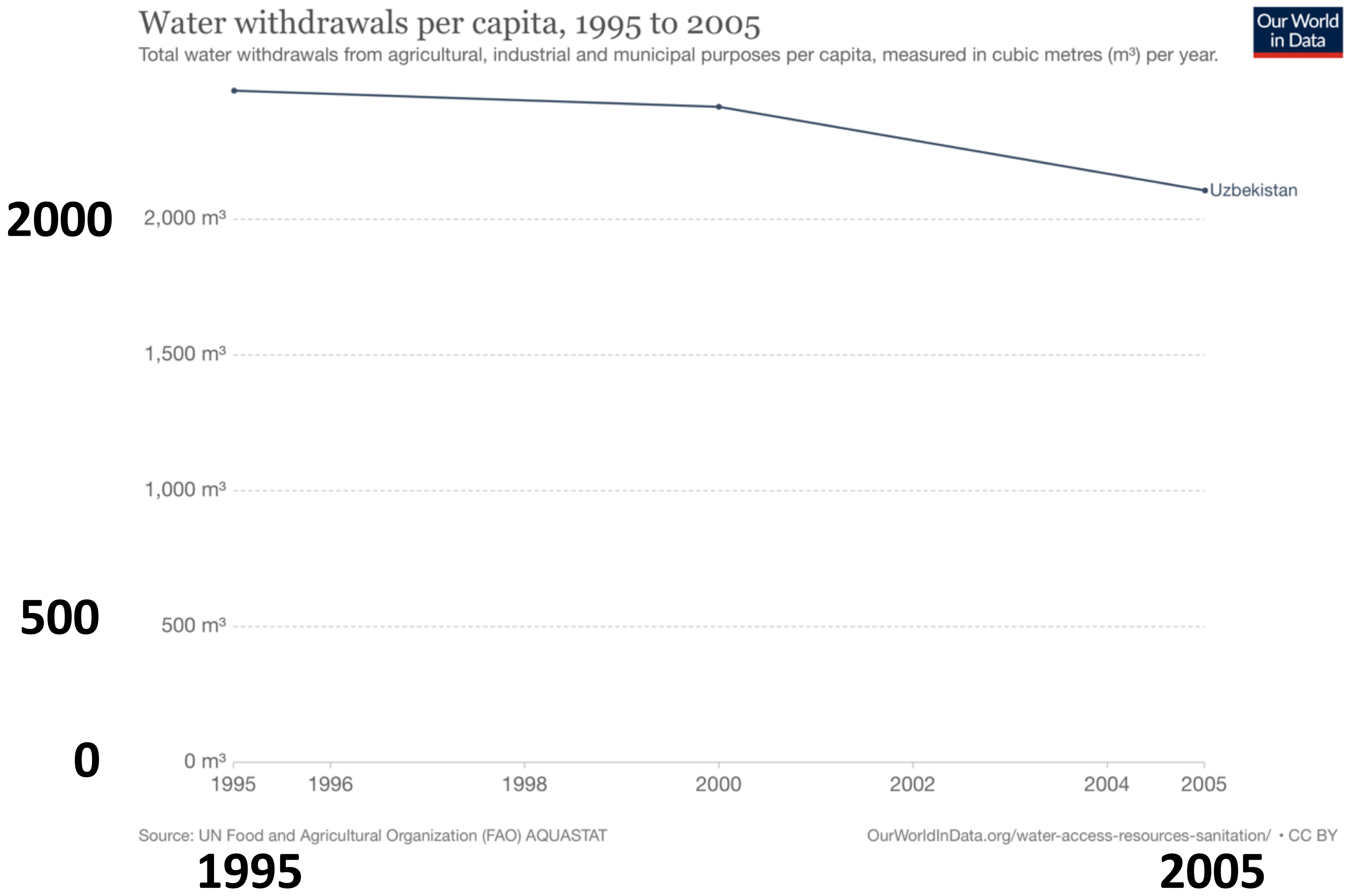
Global Water Consumption 1900 – 2025

(by region, in billions of m^3 per year)



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4f/Annualglobalwaterconsumption.jpg

Water withdrawal in Uzbekistan 1995 – 2005 m^3/capita*yr



Water use in three countries 2002 and 2017

Water withdrawal in Uzbekistan, USA and Sweden 2002 and 2017

Parameter type	Parameter	Uzbekistan 2002	USA 2002	Sweden 2002	Uzbekistan 2017	USA 2017	Sweden 2017
Absolute	Agricultural water, 10^9 m^3/yr	53,7	195	0,135	54,4	176	0,075
Absolute	Industrial water, 10^9 m^3/yr	2,14	301	1,50	2,13	210	1,35
Absolute	Municipal water, 10^9 m^3/yr	3,61	64,6	1,04	2,41	58,4	0,96
Absolute	Total withdrawal, 10^9 m^3/yr	59,4	561	2,68	58,9	444	2,38
Relative	Agricultural water, m^3/cap*yr	2123	677	15,2	1679	542	7,5
Relative	Industrial water, m^3/cap*yr	85	1045	168	66	646	135
Relative	Municipal water, m^3/cap*yr	143	224	117	74	180	96
Relative	Total withdrawal, m^3/cap*yr	2348	1948	301	1818	1366	238
Population, millions		25,3	288	8,91	32,4	325	10,0

Examples of water saving measures

1. Start to monitor water use carefully
2. Install valves to close water when not used
3. Fix “low hanging fruits” (leaks etc)
4. Reuse of wastewater (down-classing of water)
5. Recirculate cooling water after cooling (closed cooling water system)
6. Install recirculation of process water (after specific purification)
7. Redesign processes (e.g install counter current rinsing)

Ortviken paper mill in Sundsvall, Sweden – a major water user that emits a lot of water as steam

Field irrigation system in Uzbekistan

Lecture break discussion questions

What is the difference between a narrow (core system) perspective and a life cycle perspective on emissions?

What main conclusions can be drawn from the water withdrawal numbers presented for Uzbekistan, USA and Sweden?

Part 2
Cleaner Production

Cleaner Production

UNEP (United Nations Environmental Program) definition of Cleaner Production

"C*leaner production means the continuous application of an integrated, preventative environmental strategy to processes, products and services to increase eco-efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment*"

Cleaner Production may be regarded not only as a goal but rather as a journey towards shaping a more efficient physical resource metabolism in industrial activities

Cleaner Production – priorities

In the work towards Cleaner Production – especially when considering processes that are open and discontinuous – it is important to establish a list of priorities between different potential and desirable measures. Such a priority list would normally consider health and process accident risks before environmental risks according to the following:

Priority 1:	Health aspects for the workers
Priority 2:	Process accident risks
Priority 3:	Risks for local environmental impact
Priority 4:	Risks for regional environmental impact
Priority 5:	Risks for global environmental impact

The Cleaner Production Project

1. Issue raised
2. Management decision
3. Cleaner production group assigned
4. Mass and energy balances established
5. Improvement alternatives selected
6. Feasibility of alternatives assessed
7. Selection of preferred alternative
8. Project implementation
9. Project evaluation

Cleaner Production in practice – the necessity to integrate auditing, monitoring and practical measures

In practice, it is absolutely necessary to integrate the work with monitoring, evaluation and auditing in Cleaner Production. Without this integration, there will be a suboptimisation of the work with Cleaner Production. Two important Initial considerations are:

1. **With primitive processes – (i) open and/or (ii) non-continuous it will be necessary to reconsider the design of the processes themselves**

2. **With advanced processes (closed and/or continuous the work with Cleaner Production can be based on the establishment of mass- and energy balances**

Basic Approaches to Cleaner Production

In order of complexity, time and investment

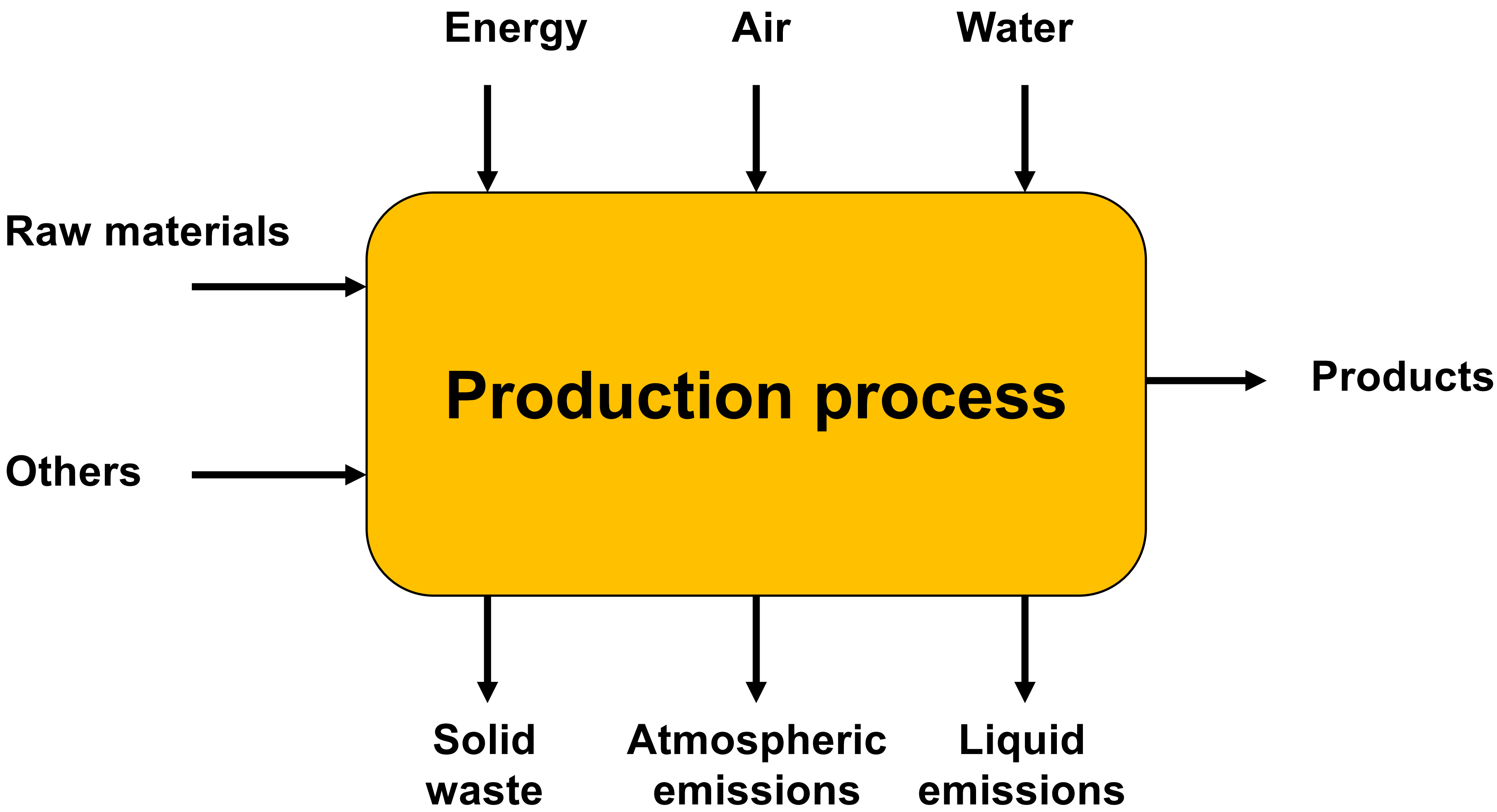
1. Good Housekeeping (actions without investment)
2. Improved process monitoring and control
3. Input-Substitution (less polluting/toxic raw materials)
4. In-situ recycling (e.g. water and chemicals)
5. Technological optimisation (Process modification)
6. Redesign of product, by-products and or packaging
7. Off-site recycling (e.g. aluminium or paper)

Mass and energy balances as a basis for Cleaner Production measures

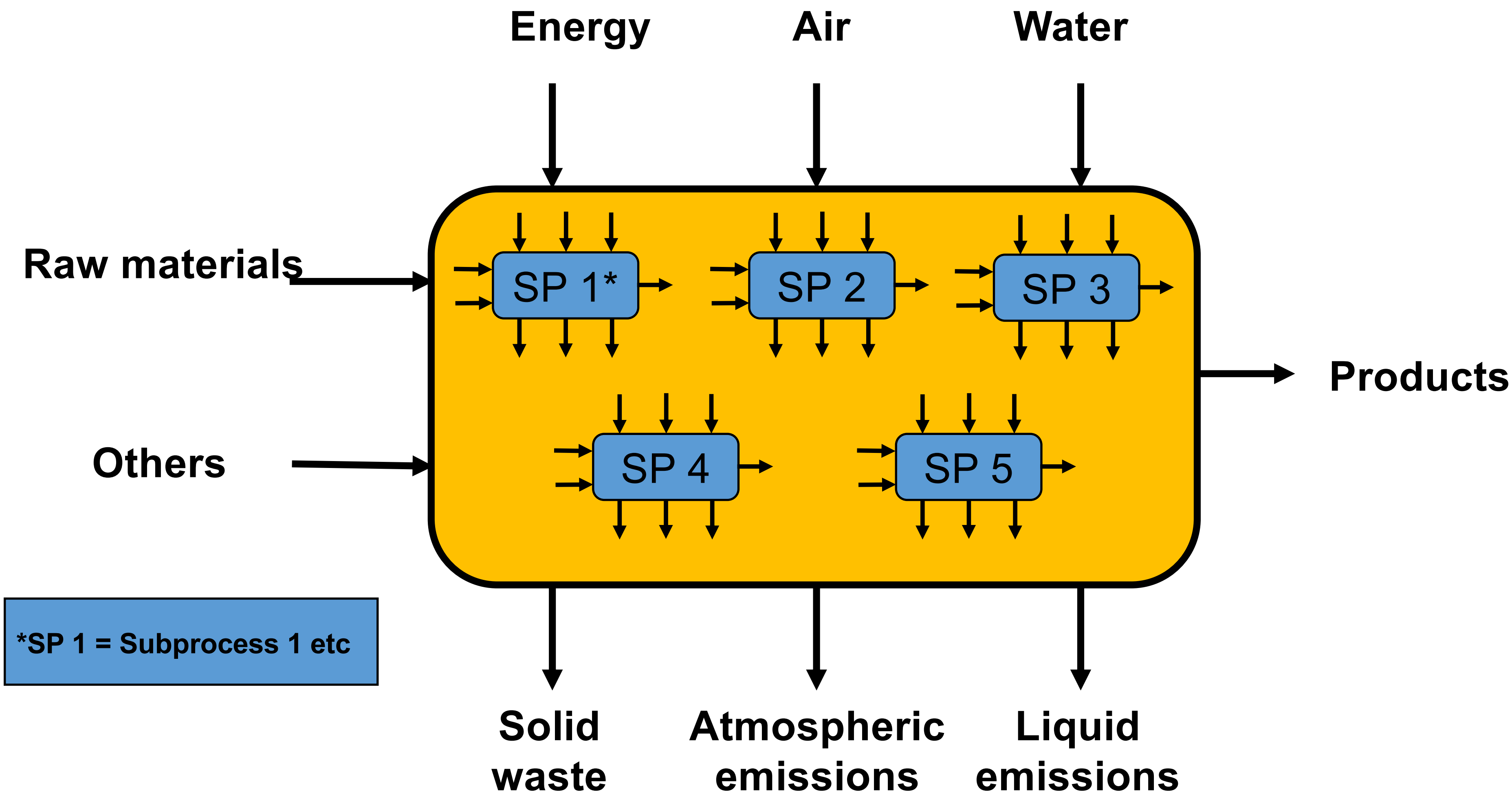
It is necessary to establish mass and energy balances in order to set up appropriate priorities for Cleaner Production measures. It is very important to consider this in the planning of both initial and permanent monitoring programs for the activity in focus. At least two levels of balances will have to be established:

First step:	Balances for the entire process the factory
Second step:	Balances for the most important sub processes

Mass and energy balances – fundamental approach 1



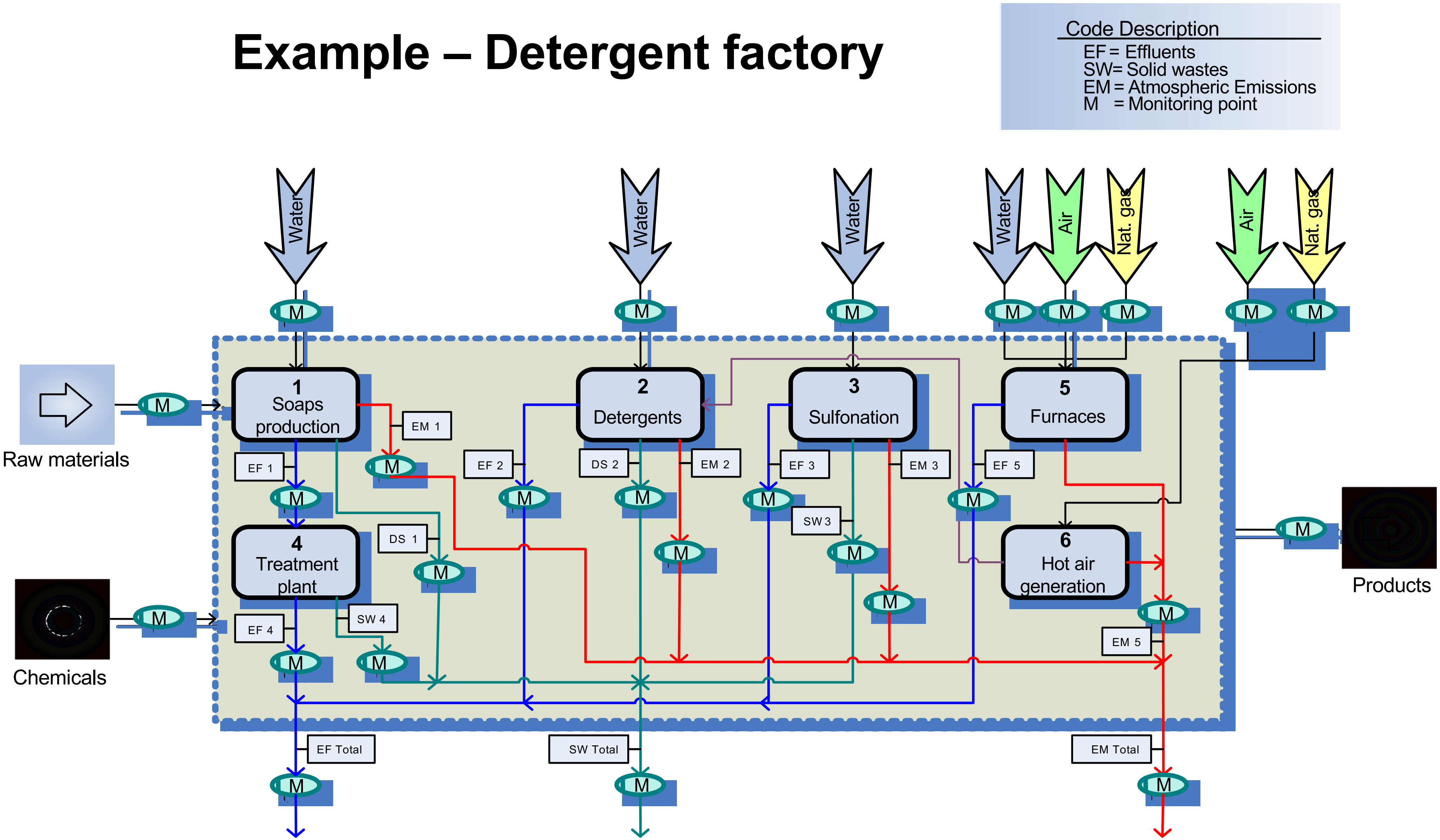
Mass and energy balances – fundamental approach 2



Cleaner Production Mass and Energy Balances Methodology

1. Aim of the study
2. System boundaries
3. Materials considered
4. Processes/subsystems included
5. Time span
6. Quantification of flows and stocks
7. Presentation of results
8. Conclusions from results

Example – Detergent factory



Examples of results from Cleaner Production Projects

Contribution from different measures and payback period

Product area	Metal working	Dairy products	Car components	Beverages	Paints	Fine Chemicals	Average, %
Good housekeeping, %	42	53	44	55	48	15	**43**
Source reduction, %	0	0	0	0	0	45	**8**
Process modification, %	0	26	36	13	30	0	**18**
Materials substitution, %	12	5	4	0	3	0	**4**
In-situ recycling, %	0	16	12	13	16	35	**15**
Off-site recycling, %	4	0	4	11	3	5	**5**
Product Modification, %	42	0	0	8	0	0	**8**
Payback time, yrs*	**1,0**	**0,3**	**3,2**	**6,2**	**0,43**	**8,0**	**3**

* Without interest

Source: www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/technology/cleanerproduction.pdf

Lead battery recycling in Cochabamba, Bolivia 2004

Suggested reading on Cleaner Production

www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sdissues/technology/cleanerproduction.pdf

Thank you!

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