

AirAdvanced[®]-ActiLayer

An advanced filter technology for GHG
& odour treatment & reduction



≡ Main sources of GHGs & odours

SECTORS



Wastewater
treatment &
AD facilities



Waste
management
(incineration/
landfill)



Agriculture
& Food



Heavy Industry and
manufacturing &
Chemical

ASSETS



Treatment basins (Primary
& Secondary), Storage
tanks/ buildings



Composting piles (open
windrows)



Stack emissions,
OCUs (Biofilters/
Scrubbers)

≡ An efficient solution to mitigate N₂O and odours

Confinement and treatment

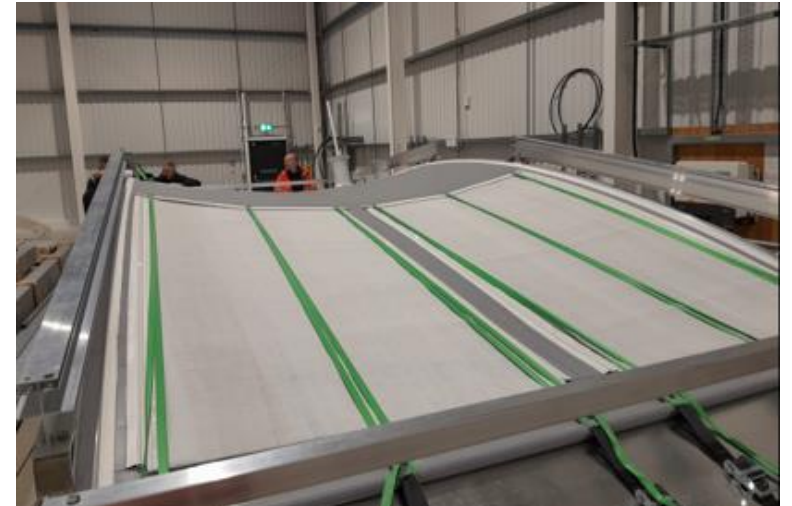
Adsorption of
off- gas
pollutants



Treatment of
adsorbed
pollutants

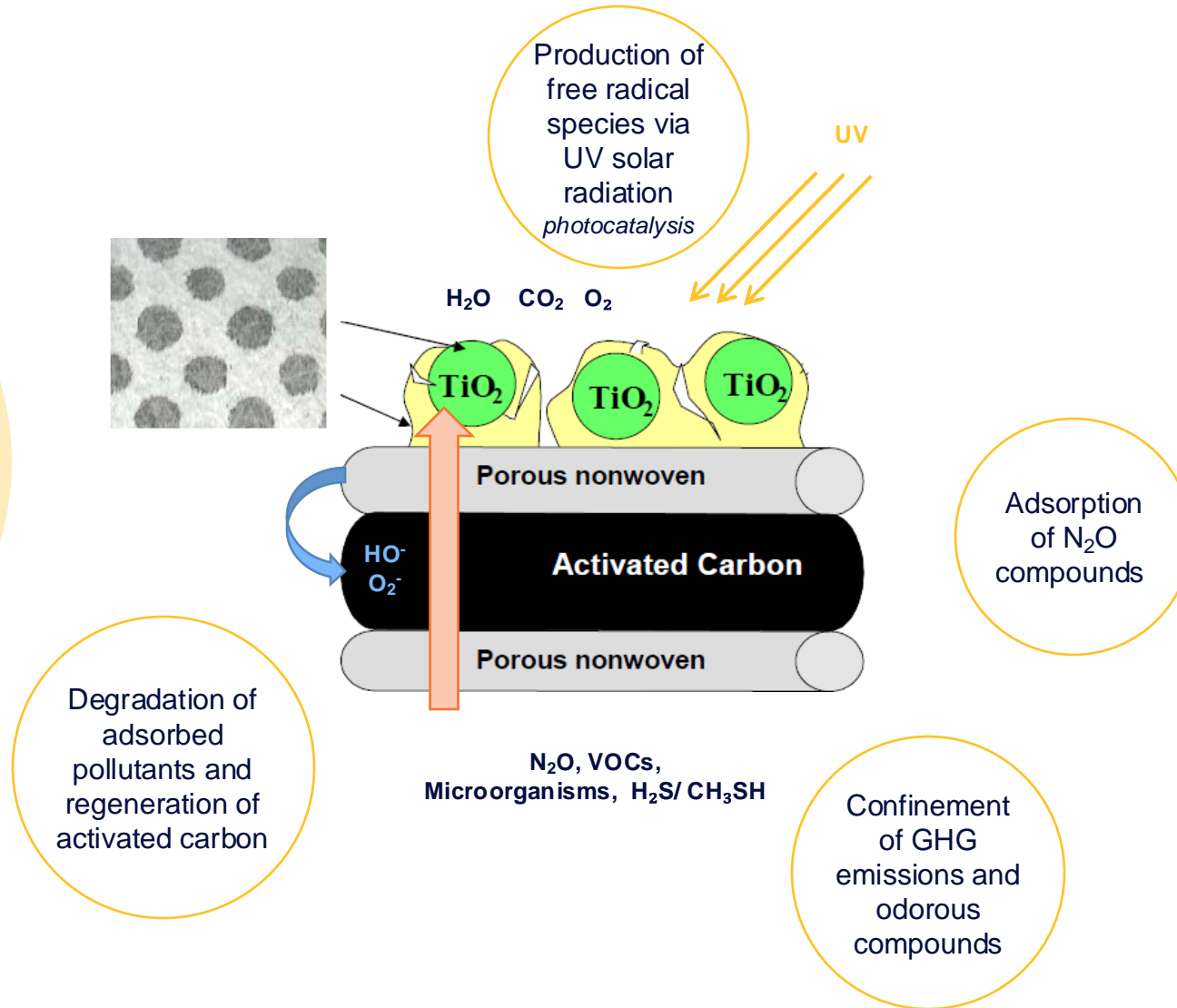


Regeneration of
activated
carbon



≡ ActiLayer: innovative technology

An advanced filter technology which harness the power of light energy to trigger a chemical reaction that breaks down pollutants

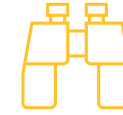
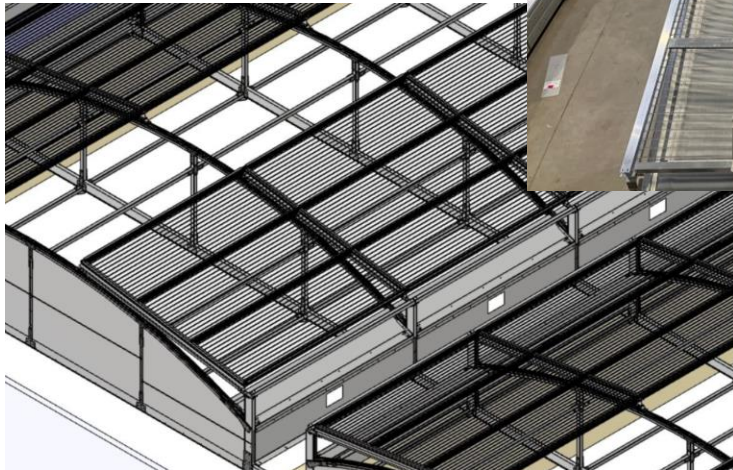


continuous treatment



SUEZ's patented technology

≡ The benefits of ActiLayer



Efficiency

Treatment of a large range of pollutants H_2S , VOCs, Odours, NO_x



Economy

Reduced CAPEX 3 to 10 X vs. conventional covers and OCU



Green solution

No consumption of electrical power nor chemical reagents



Safety

Natural air passage minimizes risk of explosive atmosphere formations



Simplicity

Ease of installation & maintenance



Timeliness

Rapid deployment using covers prefabricated off-site

≡ A solution adapted to the needs of your site



Site emission diagnosis

On site emission monitoring / characterization mapping for GHG and/or odorous emissions. Delivered with the application of SUEZ's AirAdvanced®-Scan360 service.



ActiLayer project feasibility

ActiLayer design review to meet construction and operational criteria



ActiLayer deployment

Installation of the solution and commissioning



Maintenance

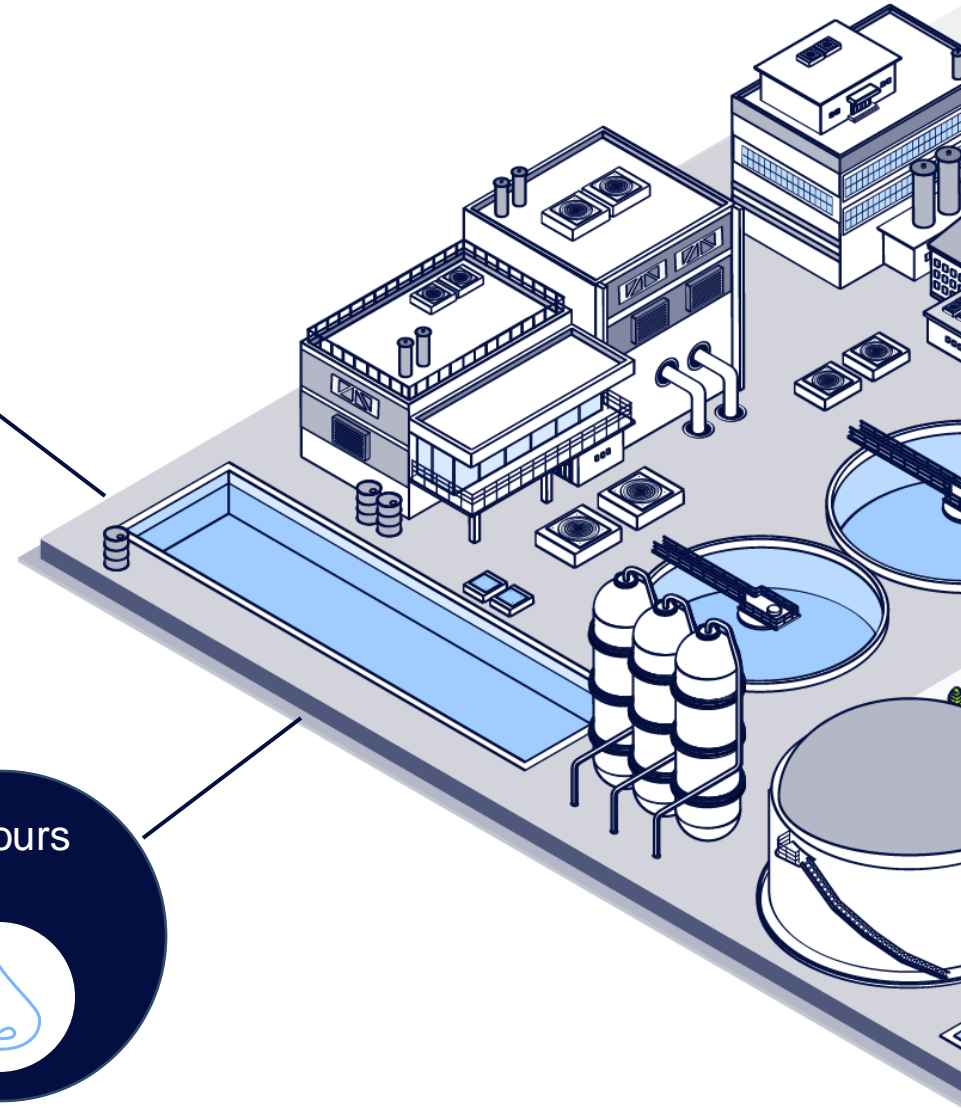
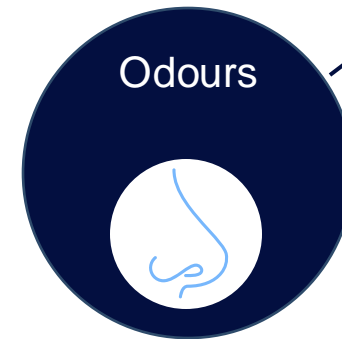
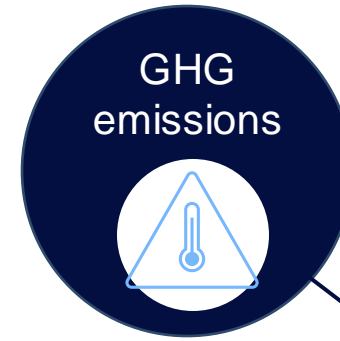
Technical support for operational and maintenance requirements.



Monitoring

Continuous monitoring, modelling and analysis of GHG and odorous emissions thanks to installed sensors and our real-time digital platform AirAdvanced® Sentinel

≡ Wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) are significant contributors to GHGs and odour impact



≡ GHGs in a WWTP

Water use, storage and distribution are responsible for ~10 % of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

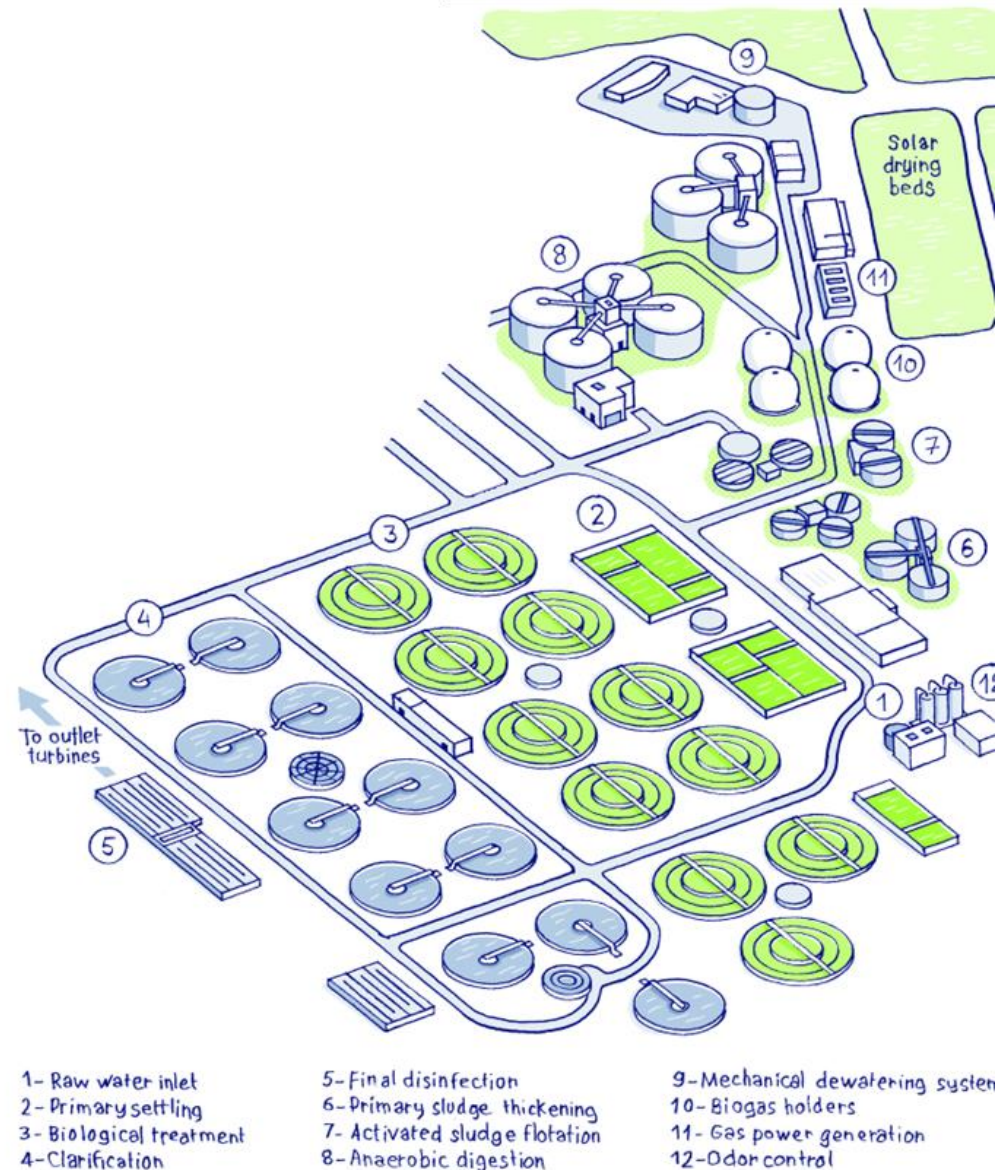
- ❑ Wastewater conveyance and treatment accounts for 9% and 3% of the total world CH₄ and N₂O emissions respectively.
- ❑ CH₄ and N₂O are potent GHGs, with global warming potentials 25-fold and 265-fold, respectively, stronger than that of CO₂.
- ❑ N₂O emissions contribute up to 80% of the overall carbon footprint of a wastewater treatment plant.

IPCC's 3 Classification Scopes:

- ❑ **Scope 1 "direct emissions"** from the treatment of wastewater accounts for **2/3 of GHG** output from water and wastewater companies
- ❑ **Scope 2 "indirect emissions"** generated by electricity, transport, fossil fuels
- ❑ **Scope 3 "indirect value chain emissions"** including materials and consumables used for treatment of wastewater, infrastructure works, etc.

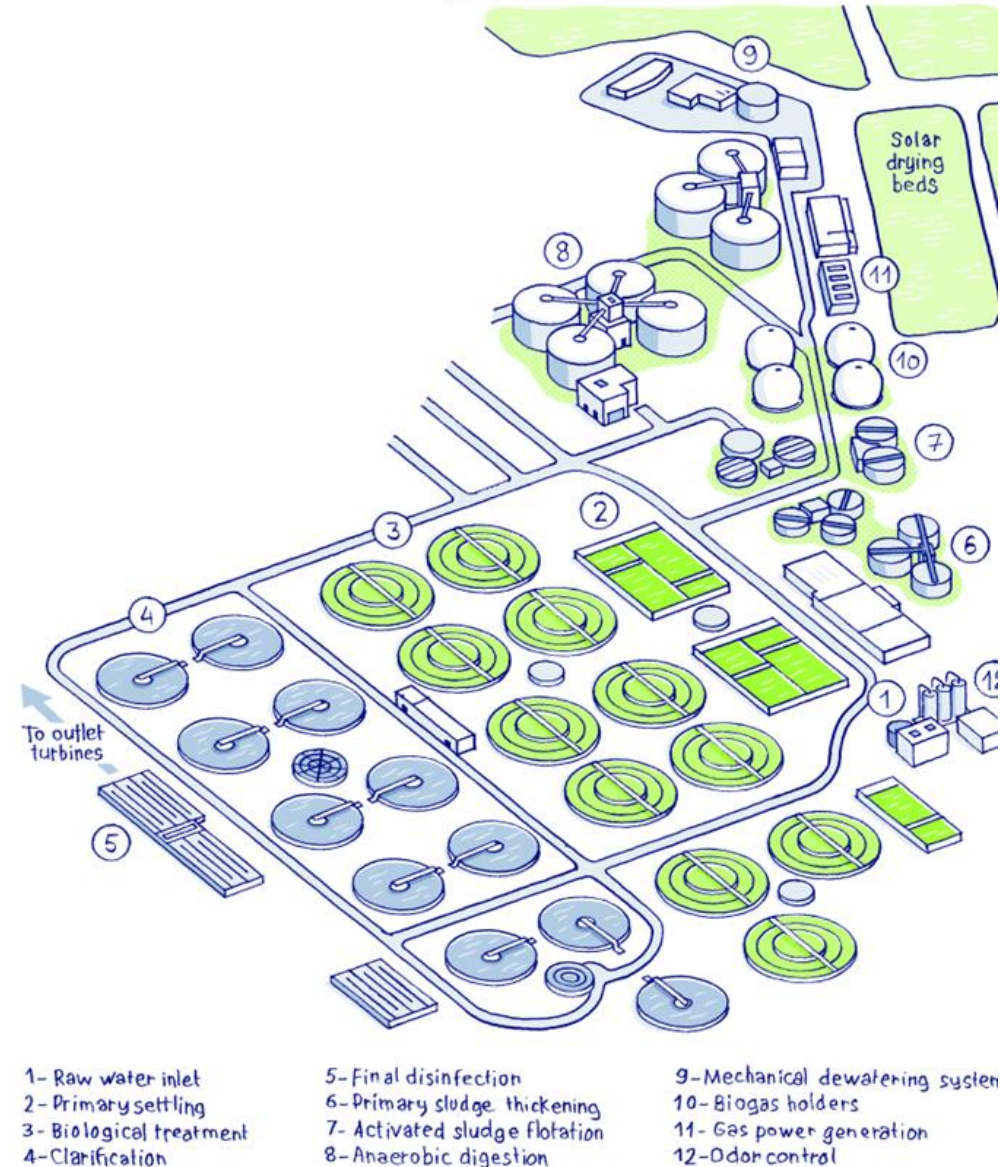
GHGs: N₂O, CH₄ & CO₂

Main sources: biological treatment, biogas production



≡ Odours in a WWTP

- ❑ Wastewater treatment has an **inherent risk of odour** which naturally can be particularly problematic where works are located close to housing or other developments.
- ❑ When odour issues do arise, they can have a very high public profile and engineered solutions to mitigate against the issues can be costly.
- ❑ When molecular oxygen is depleted, nitrate is used as an oxygen source under anoxic conditions. Once nitrate is used up, anaerobic (or septic) conditions develop which allow sulphate to be reduced to **hydrogen sulphide** (H₂S).



ActiLayer Development GHG Program Roadmap



Nov.
2022

July
2023

March.
2024

Lab test

TRL 6*

POC pilot

TRL 7*

Semi-
industrial
pilot

TRL 8*

At scale
project

Evaluation of critical design parameters under fully controlled environment.

⇒ **SUEZ R&D center + CNRS Lyon (FRA)**

Technical feasibility demonstrated with periods of significant N₂O removal performance. Definition of performance monitoring methodology.

⇒ **Phase 1 & 2 at WWTP Spenal (UK)**

Technical optimisation on the main design parameters. Maximization of the N₂O removal performance

⇒ **Nantes WWTP (FRA)**

Design and installation at a full scale operational WWTP. Validation of the efficiency and lifespan of filter. Review design to optimize performance "Inclusion of UV"

⇒ **Strongford WWTP (UK)**



*TRL: Technology Readiness Level

ISSUES

INNOVATIVE SOLUTION

BENEFITS

DEPLOYMENT

CASE STUDY

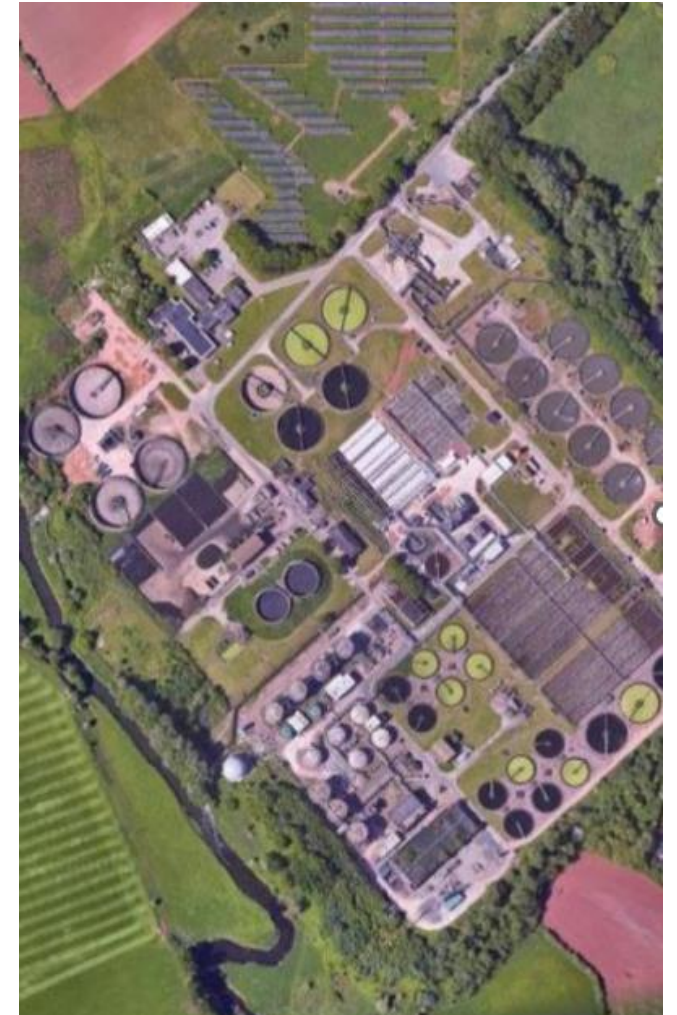
≡ ActiLayer – Strongford Net Carbon Zero Hub



13,5 m£ project for **N₂O capture** and treatment

- **17 000 m²** of surface coverage with photocatalytic cover
- Most significant contributor to Net Zero reduction (2 000T CO_{2eq} per year per asset)

Severn Trent will scale-up to ~30 sites between 2025-30.



➔ Time lapse camera (SUEZ / IFStrongford23!)



APPENDIXES

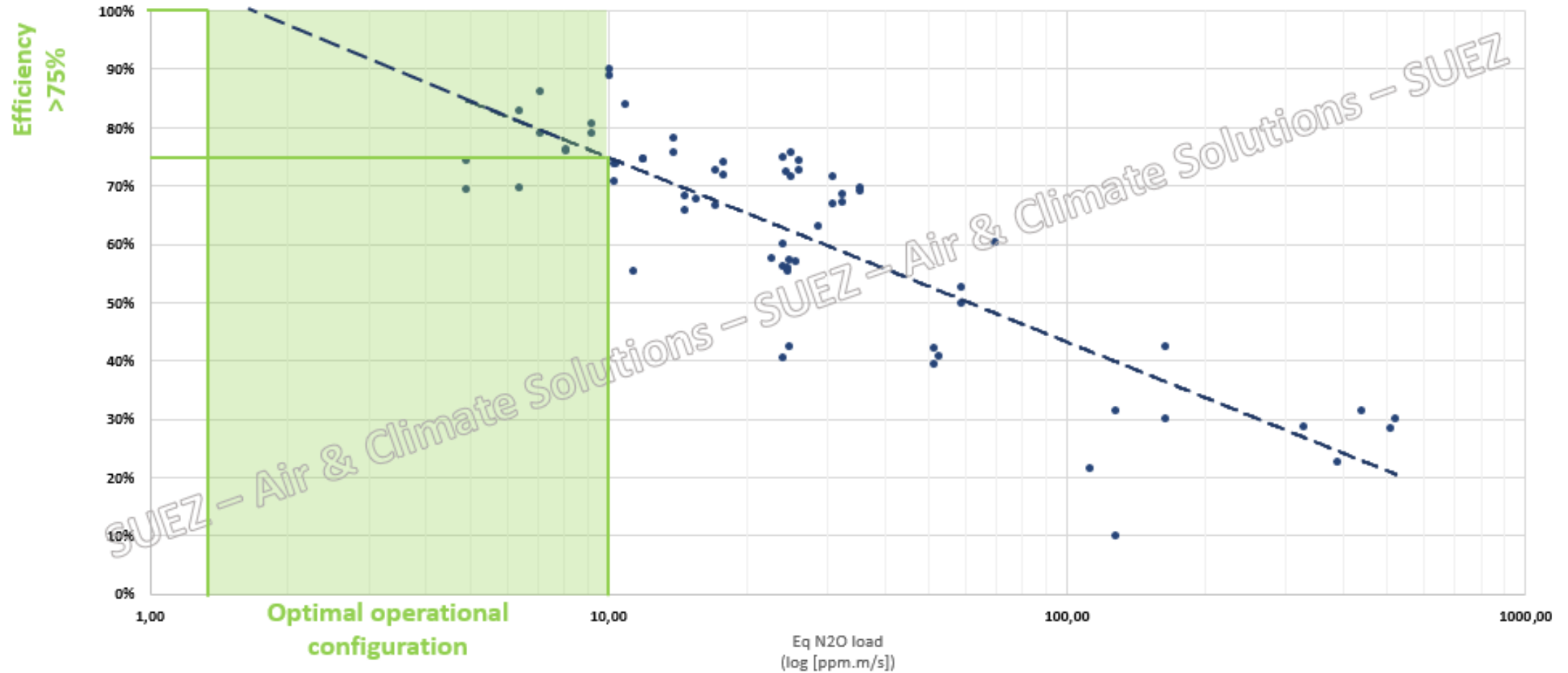
1 – ActiLayer's results and details

2 - AirAdvanced® Scan360

3 - AirAdvanced® Sentinel

≡ ActiLayer results: +80% of N₂O removal in optimized conditions

⇒ Field test to maximise the N₂O removal above 80% and optimise key design parameters



≡ ActiLayer deployment at Strongford WWTP (Severn Trent Net Zero Hub)

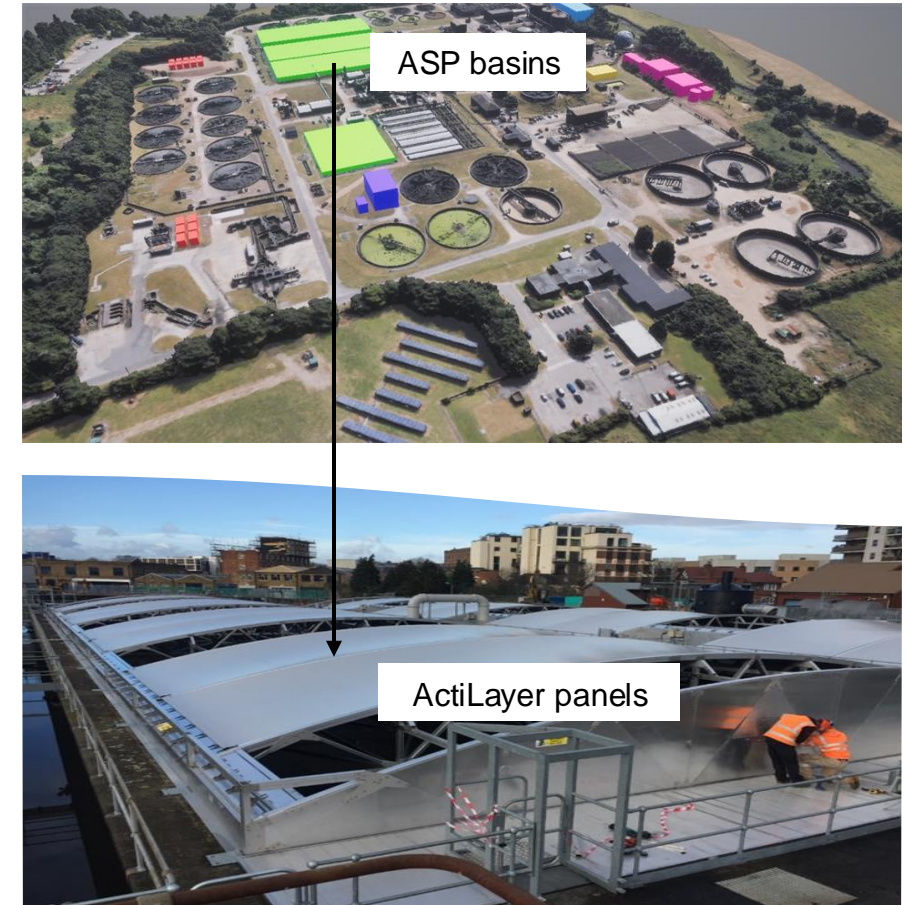


Strongford WWTP set up ambitious engagements and action plans to become a GHG Net Zero Hub

Strongford WWTP is a **major sewage treatment serving ~350k People Equivalent (PE)** operated by Severn Trent. The plant is located in the **semi rural area** in Barlaston (South of Stoke-on-Trent). Sixteen innovative Net-Zero technologies to reduce carbon emissions will be tested at Strongford. If successful, the project will deliver a substantial direct short-term benefit – reducing approximately 19,000 TCO₂e per year through the full-scale implementation of the Net-Zero technologies.

ActiLayer panels are set up at the plant on 5 ASP basins, fully compliant with operational needs. To follow the performance of the solution, an on-site data collection system that **controls air quality** has been implemented.

ActiLayer is the most important contributor solution to achieve this objective by **reducing 80% N₂O emission** and **saving 10,000 T CO₂e per year**.



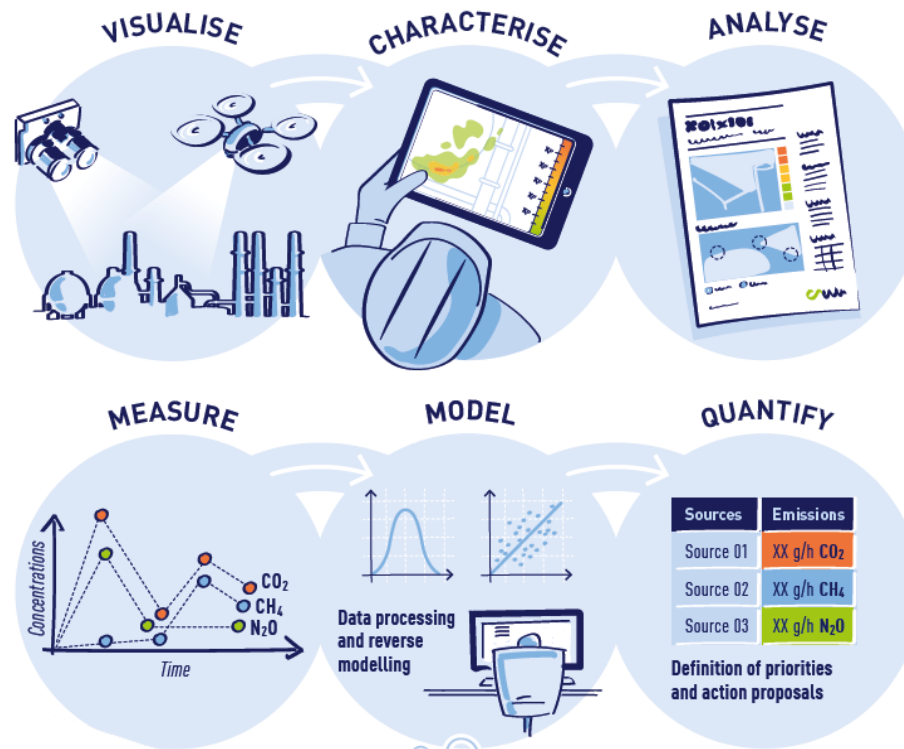
Location and quantification of channeled, fugitive or diffuse CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions



Precision ambient
air sensor



Prioritising
sources



BENEFITS

- + Detect, locate and quantify GHG emissions
- + Refine the site CO₂eq factor emission
- + Reduce GHG emissions by optimising operating practices
- + Improve the environmental footprint of industrial sites

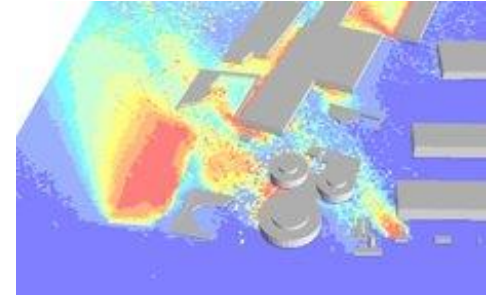
≡ AirAdvanced®-Scan360: In situ measurement of GHG emissions flux



2

Concentrations > emissions

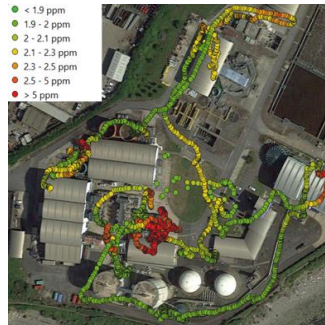
- Use of recognized **dispersion models**
- Quantification of the **GHG emission levels** (kg/hr)



1

Localise and Quantify

- Highly **precise Spectroscopy based analysers** with high frequency and detection limit at ppb level
- Measurement of **CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O**
- LWIR camera for **leak visualisation**
- Sensor on drone possible



3

Operational recommendations

- Emission **map**
- **Hot spots** localization
- Emission **quantification**
- Emissions **sources prioritization**
- Proposal for **mitigations actions**
- **Validation of the emissions reductions** after implementation of mitigation measures

⇒ Co-benefits: assessment via complementary analysis of H₂S/RS_H, NH₃, VOC, NO₂
⇒ Simultaneous analysis of N₂O, CH₄ & CO₂

≡ AirAdvanced® Sentinel: on-site odour monitoring and modeling

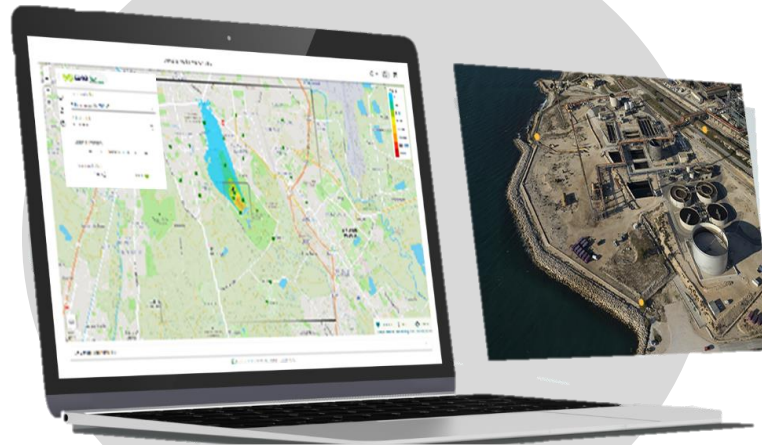
The only solution designed by operators and experts to measure and analyse in real-time air quality on site



Continuous on-site measurement, data collection and modeling 24/7



Intuitive web interface for operators



Automatic alerts if defined thresholds are exceeded



Real-time and forecast modeling of environmental impact

BENEFITS

- + Air quality measurement at and around your site
- + Facilitated relationships with stakeholders
- + Experts to support you in the long term
- + Improve the environmental footprint of industrial sites