

Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment of Wastewater Systems when Applying Water Demand Management Policies

Haniye Safarpour ¹, Massoud Tabesh ^{1,*}, Seyyed Ahmadreza Shahangian ¹, Mohsen Hajibabaei ² and Robert Sitzenfrei ²

¹ School of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Tehran, Tehran 14179-35840, Iran; h.safarpour@ut.ac.ir (H.S.); a.shahangian@ut.ac.ir (S.A.S.)

² Unit of Environmental Engineering, Department of Infrastructure Engineering, University of Innsbruck, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria; mohsen.hajibabaei@uibk.ac.at (M.H.); robert.sitzenfrei@uibk.ac.at (R.S.)

* Correspondence: mtabesh@ut.ac.ir

Table S1. Equations for computing gas emissions.

Description	Equation	Reference	No. of Equation
CH ₄ emission from WWCN	$C_{CH_4} = 6 * 10^{-5} * \left[\frac{A}{V} * HRT \right] * 1.05^{T-20} + 0.0015$ <p>C_{CH₄}: is the concentration of CH₄ emission (mg/l), A/V: is the surface area to volume ratio of sewer (m⁻¹), HRT: is the hydraulic retention time (hr), and T: is the wastewater's temperature (°C).</p>	[1]	(S1)
H ₂ S emission from WWCN	$S_{lim} = \frac{0.0005 * BOD * (1.07)^{T-20}}{(SU)^{\frac{3}{8}}} * P / b$ <p>S_{lim}: is the limit concentration of sulfide (mg/l), BOD: is biochemical oxygen demand concentration (mg/l), T: is wastewater's temperature (°C), S: is the slope of the pipe (m/m), U: is the velocity (m/s), and P/b: is the ratio of the wetted perimeter of the pipe wall (P) (m) to the surface width of the stream (b) (m).</p>	[2]	(S2)
CO ₂ and CH ₄ emission from the wastewater treatment unit	$CO_2 = 10^{-6} * Q_{ww} * OD * Eff_{OD} * CF_{CO_2} * [(1 - MCF_{ww} * BG_{CH_4})(1 - \lambda)]$ $CH_4 = 10^{-6} * Q_{ww} * OD * Eff_{OD} * CF_{CH_4} * [(MCF_{ww} * BG_{CH_4})(1 - \lambda)]$ <p>CO₂: is CO₂ emission rate (Mg CO₂/hr), CH₄: is CH₄ emission rate (Mg CH₄/hr), Eff_{OD}: is oxygen demand removal efficiency of the biological treatment unit, Q_{ww}: is wastewater inlet flow rate (m³/hr), OD: is oxygen</p>	[3]	(S3) & (S4)

demand of wastewater inflow to the biological treatment unit determined as either BOD₅ or COD (mg/L = gr/m³), MCF_{ww}: is the methane correction factor for wastewater treatment unit, CF_{CO₂}: Conversion factor for maximum CO₂ generation per unit of oxygen demand = 44/32 = 1.375 gr CO₂/ g oxygen demand, CF_{CH₄}: is the conversion factor for maximum CH₄ production per unit of oxygen demand = 16/32 = 0.5 gr CH₄/ g oxygen demand, BG_{CH₄}: is the fraction of carbon as CH₄ in generated biogas (default is 0.65), and λ: is biomass yield.

CO₂ and
CH₄ emis-
sion from
the sludge
treatment
unit

$$CO_2 = 10^{-6} * Q_{ww} * OD * Eff_{OD} * CF_{CO_2} * [\lambda(1 - MCF_s * BG_{CH_4})]$$

$$CH_4 = 10^{-6} * Q_{ww} * OD * Eff_{OD} * CF_{CO_2} * [\lambda(MCF_s * BG_{CH_4})]$$

MCF_s: is the methane correction factor for sludge digester, indicating the fraction of the influent oxygen demand that is converted anaerobically in the digester (MCF_s is zero in the aerobic sludge digestion), and other parameters are defined as previous.

[3]

(S5) &
(S6)

Table S2. The LCA inputs for scenario 0 (the base scenario). More details, including the details of every element and the inputs of other scenarios, refer to Safarpour et al. [4].

Input (process/ materials)	Unit	Amount
Replacing cast iron manhole cover	p	1387
Replacing reinforced concrete manhole cover	p	418
Blockages of branches' pipe siphon	p	13414
Blockages of main sewer pipes	p	1812
Blockages of manholes	p	760
Reconstruction of asphalt	p	247
Break in main sewer pipes	p	76
Break in sewer branches pipes	p	190
Air emissions from WWCN	m ³	134478672.4
Air emissions from WWTP	m ³	134478672.4
Energy consumption in WWTP	m ³	134478672.4
Chemical consumption in WWTP	m ³	134478672.4
Transportation of chemicals	m ³	134478672.4
Transportation of sludge	p	345
Transportation of WWTP's deposits	p	6935
Transportation of treated wastewater	p	10497

Table S3. Stakeholders, Categories and indicators of social impacts.

Stakeholder (level 2)	category (level 3)	Weight (%)	indicator	type of indica- tor
Workers	Working hours	5.67	Obstructions in sewer network	Qualita- tive
	Health and Safety	9.99	Effluent quality	Quanti- tative
	Performance monitoring programs	11.34	checking the system	Quanti- tative
Public and Community	Community engagement	9.00	Connection with com- munity	Quanti- tative
	Satisfaction of performance of wastewater network	17.55	Obstructions and bad smell	Quanti- tative
	Health and safety living conditions	18.45	Effluent quality	Quanti- tative
Consumer	Effluent quality	10.08	amount of pollution in sludge	Quanti- tative
	Expenses	5.32	Cost of buying treated wastewater and sludge	Qualita- tive
	Demand satisfaction	4.20	amount of treated wastewater	Qualita- tive
	Feedback mechanism	3.64	arguments between companies	Quanti- tative
	consumers satisfaction	4.76	difference in quality and quantity of treated wastewater	Quanti- tative
Sum		100		

Intensity of every considered social sub-category (qualitative and quantitative) in all scenarios are as follows:

Table S4. Score of Workers/employees of different scenarios.

Scenarios	total obstructions in sewer network	Priori- ties	ratings
0	15226	0.25	1.00
1	17628	0.21	0.86
2	18987	0.20	0.80
3	16746	0.22	0.91
4	31662	0.12	0.48

Table S5. Score of Health and safety of different scenarios.

Scenarios	0	1	2	3	4	Priority	Rating
0		3	5	2	7	0.44	1.00
1			3	1/2	3	0.17	0.38
2				1/3	2	0.08	0.19
3					5	0.26	0.59
4						0.05	0.12

Table S6. Score of performance monitoring programs of different scenarios.

Scenarios	0	1	2	3	4	Priority	Rating
0		1/2	1/3	1/2	1/5	0.07	0.18
1			1/2	1	1/3	0.14	0.33
2				2	1/2	0.24	0.58
3					1/3	0.14	0.33
4						0.41	1.00

Table S7. Score community engagement of different scenarios.

Scenarios	0	1	2	3	4	Priority	Rating
0		1/2	1/3	1/2	2	0.12	0.31
1			1/2	1	3	0.21	0.55
2				2	5	0.39	1.00
3					3	0.21	0.55
4						0.07	0.18

Table S8. Score satisfaction of sewer network's performance of different scenarios.

Scenarios	0	1	2	3	4	Priority	Rating
0		3	5	2	7	0.44	1.00
1			3	1/2	3	0.17	0.38
2				1/3	2	0.08	0.19
3					5	0.26	0.59
4						0.05	0.12

Table S9. Score of Safe and healthy living conditions of different scenarios.

Scenarios	0	1	2	3	4	Priority	Rating
0		2	2	2	3	0.35	1.00
1			1	1	2	0.18	0.53
2				1	2	0.18	0.53
3					2	0.18	0.53
4						0.10	0.28

Table S10. Score of effluent quality of different scenarios.

Scenarios	0	1	2	3	4	Priority	Rating
0		2	2	2	3	0.35	1.00
1			1	1	2	0.18	0.53
2				1	2	0.18	0.53
3					2	0.18	0.53
4						0.10	0.28

Table S11. Score of satisfaction of effluent quantity of different scenarios.

Scenarios	total amount of treated wastewater	Rating
0	10497	1.00
1	8524	0.81
2	8116	0.77
3	8948	0.85
4	4861	0.46

Table S12. Score of feedback mechanism of different scenarios.

Scenarios	0	1	2	3	4	Priority	Rating
0		3	5	2	7	0.44	1.00
1			3	1/2	3	0.17	0.38
2				1/3	2	0.08	0.19
3					5	0.26	0.59
4						0.05	0.12

Table S13. Score of consumer satisfaction of different scenarios.

Scenarios	0	1	2	3	4	Priority	Rating
0		3	5	2	7	0.44	1.00
1			3	1/2	3	0.17	0.38
2				1/3	2	0.08	0.19
3					5	0.26	0.59
4						0.05	0.12

References

1. Chaosakul, T.; Koottatep, T.; Polprasert, C. A model for methane production in sewers. *J. Environ. Sci. Health Part A* **2014**, *49*, 1316–1321. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10934529.2014.910071>.
2. Tee, K.F.; Li, C.Q.; Mahmoodian, M. Prediction of time-variant probability of failure for concrete sewer pipes. In Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Durability of Building Materials and Components, Porto, Portugal, 12–15 April 2011; pp. 12–15. Available online: <https://b2n.ir/SemanticScholar> (accessed on 11 November 2019).

3. EPA. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimation Methodologies for Biogenic Emissions from Selected Source Categories: Solid Waste Disposal Wastewater Treatment Ethanol Fermentation, Sector Policies and Programs Division, Measurement Policy Group, US EPA. 2010. EPA Contract No. EP-D-06–118. Available online: <https://www.epa.gov> (accessed on 11 november 2019).
4. Safarpour, H.; Tabesh, M.; Shahangian, S.A. Environmental Assessment of a Wastewater System under Water Demand Management Policies. *Water Resour. Manag.* **2022**, *36*, 2061–2077. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11269-022-03129-w>.