International Handbook on the Assessment of Odour Exposure by using Dispersion Modelling



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New International Handbook on the Assessment of **Odour Exposure** Using Dispersion Modelling



Jennifer Barclay / Carlos Nietzsche Díaz









New International Handbook on the Assessment of Odour Exposure Using Dispersion Modelling



- 50+ international experts from 17 countries.
- Meet once a month
- 7 Task Groups (TG)





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Convenors





Jennifer Barclay • 1st Independent - Atmospheric Modelling and Odour Specialist Auckland



Günther Schauberger • 1st Professor, University of Veterinary Medicine Austria



113 shared connections

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49 shared connections

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Task Group Leaders

- TG1 Definitions, Terms, Units (Imelda Shanahan, Ireland)
- TG2 Meteorology (Christelle Scoffier, United Kingdom; Jennifer Barclay, New Zealand)
- TG3 Odor Emissions and Source Characterization (Andrew Bach, Australia; Anne Claude Romain, Belgium)
- TG4 Dispersion Algorithms (Giuseppe Brusasca, Italy;
 Gianni Tinarelli, Italy)
- TG5 Odor Dose Response (Rodrigo Rosales, Chile)
- TG6 Reporting (Tiziano Zarra, Italy; Giusi Oliva, Italy)







Other Experts

- Ms. Laura Capelli ,University Politecnico di Milano,researcher,Italy
- Ms. Hélène Piet Sarnet ,Egis Group,consultant,France
- Mr. Luis Diaz ,Particulas ,researcher,Chile
- Mr. Andrea Rossi ,Progress SRL. ,consultant,Italy
- Ms. Hellen Arichábala ,Ikani SA,consultant,Ecuador
- Mr Andrew Balch ,Air Environment,consultant,Australia
- Ms. Débora Lia Perazzoli ,Envex,consultant,Brazil
- Ms. Christelle Escoffier ,Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions,consultant,United Kingdom
- Mr. Rafael Geha ,Ambiental RB,consultant,Brazil
- Mr. Kenny K M Lok ,EnviPro Technology Company Limited,consultant,China
- Mr. Geordie Galvin," Astute Environmental Consulting Pty Ltd,",consultant,Australia
- Mr. Nick Jones ,Olfasense,consultant,United Kingdom
- Mr. Manuel Santiago ,Advisian,consultant,Spain
- Mr. Rodrigo Rosales,"Ministry of Environment of Chile, ",Public officer,Chile •
- Ms. Phyllis Diosey, Hazen and Sawyer, consultant, United States of America
- Ms Valérie Nastasi, Suez, consultant, France
 Ms. Emmanuelle Duthier, Numtech, consultant, France.
- Mr Sarveshkumar Sharma ,"Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, ",researcher,India

- Mr. Eric Concepción ,Ceimic,consultant,Peru
- Mr. Oliver Olang', Element, consultant, Qatar
- Ms. Rossella Prandi ,Simularia,consultant,Italy
- Mr. Jerome Godart ,Atmo Normandie,consultant,France
- Mr. Adrien Bouzonville ,Atmoterra,consultant,France
- Mr. Dietmar Öttl ,"Dept Housing, Energy, Tech.of the Gov. Styria, ",Public officer,Austria
- Ms. Angie Wagner ,"Trinity Consultants, USA, ",consultant,United States of America
- Mr. Jean-Michel Guillot , Ecole des Mines d'Ales France ,researcher,France
- Mr. Carlos Diaz, Ambiente et Odora, consultant, Spain
- Mr. Roberto Bellasio, "Enviroware srl,", Consultant, Italy
- Dr. Silvia Trini Castelli, CNR-ISAC (National Council for Research), researcher, Italy
- Mr. Loren Trick,LT Environmental LLC,Consultant,USA
- Mr. Martí de Riquer, Meteosim, Consultant, Spain
- Ms. Eva Berbekar, Uppenkamp + Partner, Consultant, Germany
- Ms. Laura Hinderink, Uppenkamp + Partner, Consultant, Germany
- Ms. Heike Hauschildt,Olfasense,Consultant,Germany
- Ms. Helga Lauerbach ,Lohmeyer,Consultant,Germany
- Ms. Osnat yossef, Ministry of Environment of Israel, Public officer, Israel

We need more volunteers!!!







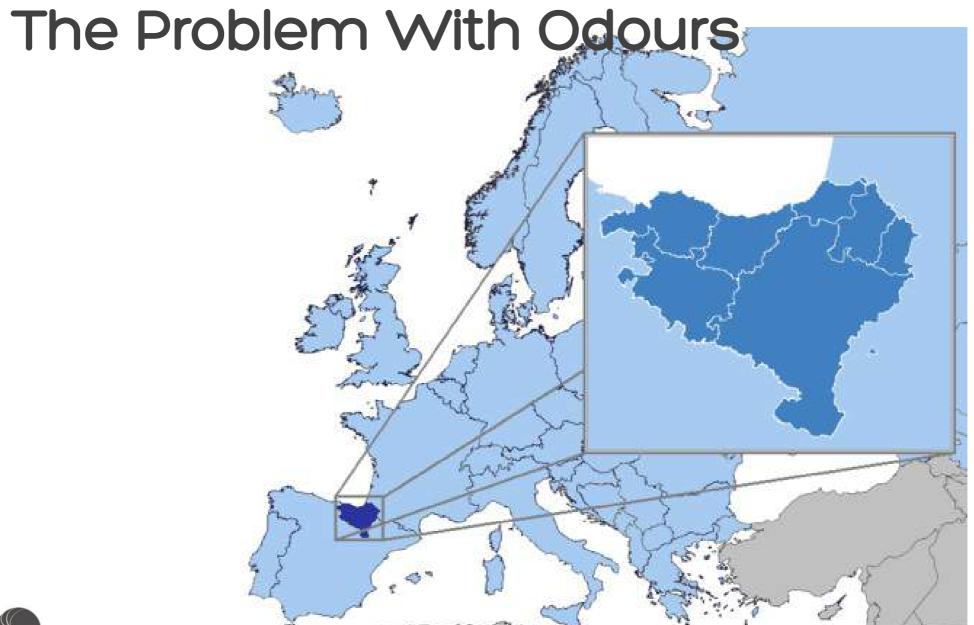
Why?

- Modelling odours is **complex** and many of the guidelines on modelling published around the world fall short in treating this vector.
- Modelling odours often requires to forget about traditional dispersion modelling operating modes and to focus on exposure.
- Odours are perceived in **seconds or minutes**, **not hours** and this is key in calculating its impact on ambient air.
- Most odour incidents are generated during calm or very low wind speeds.
- There is a need to investigate the **role of** *Instrumental Odour Monitoring* **Systems (IOMS)** on the evaluation of model performance.

















Decrease on property values













Region of Basque country



Decrease on property values

1,942 million euros.

Health effects

174,2 million euros





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Region of Basque country



Decrease on property values

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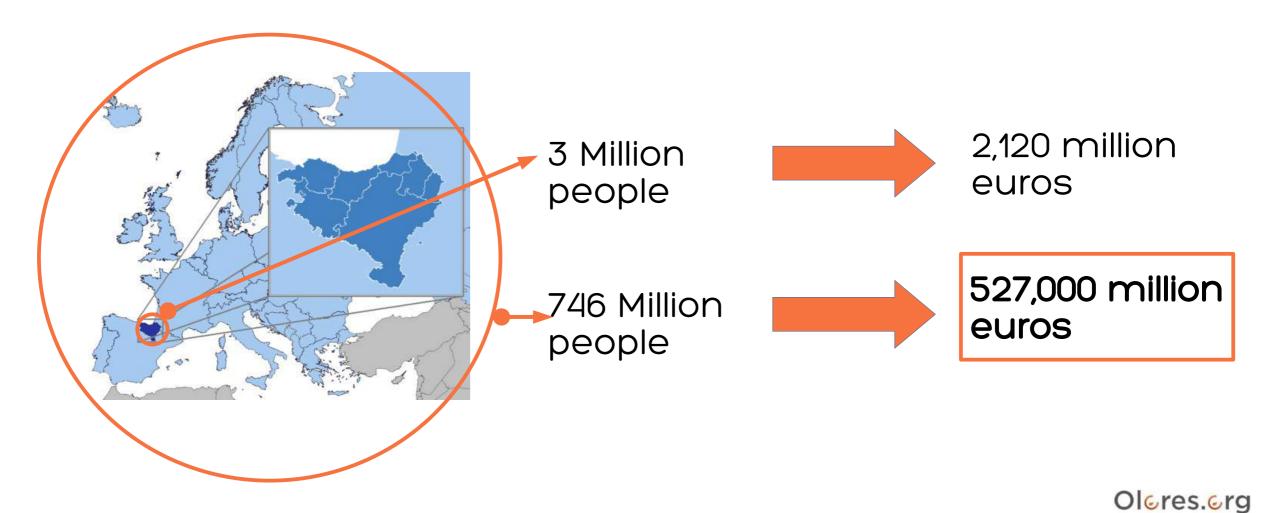
TOTAL:

2,120 million euros













7 Task Groups

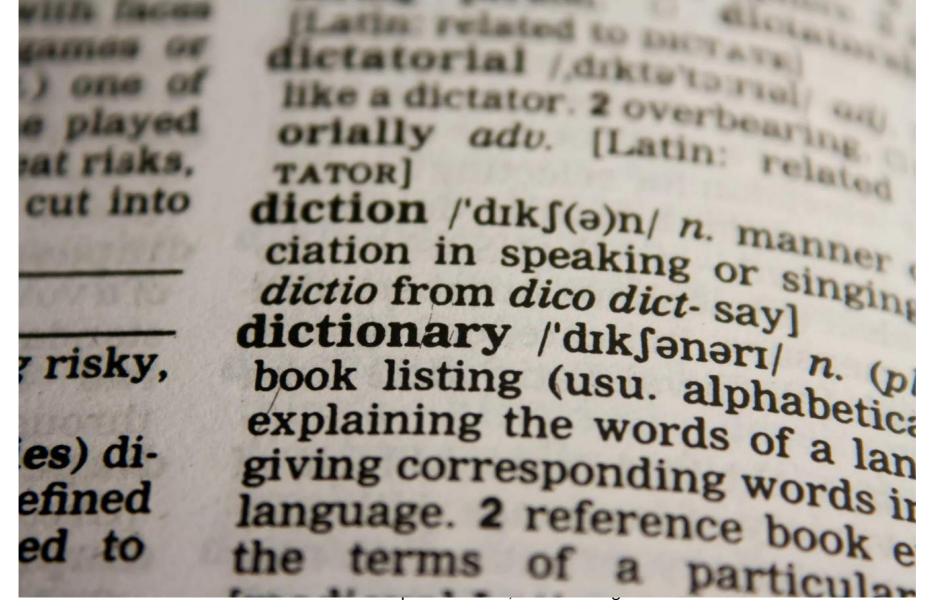
- 1. Definitions, Terms, Units
- 2. Meteorology
- 3. Emissions and Source Characterization
- 4. Dispersion Algorithms
- 5. Dose Response
- 6. Reporting
- 7. Other approaches







TG1. Definitions, Terms, Units





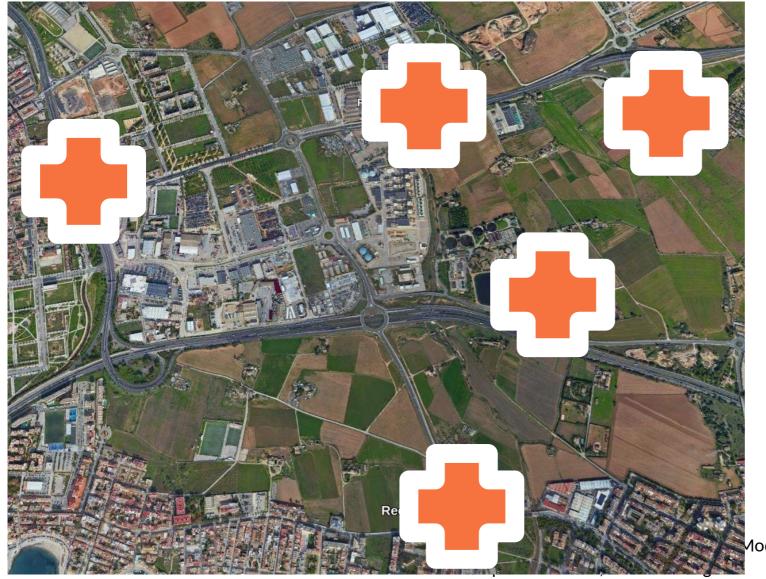


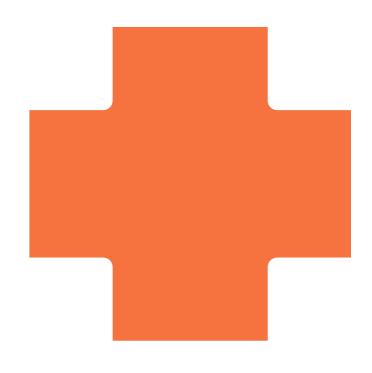


TG1. Definitions, Terms, Units

Odour unit Intensity orially adv. [Latin: Receptor Duration TATOR diction /'dikf(a)n/ n. man ciation in speaking or Offensiveness Sensitive dictio from dico dict- say receptor dictionary /'diksənəri/ risky. book listing (usu. alpha Sensitivity explaining the words of a lan Frequency giving corresponding words in es) dilanguage. 2 reference book e efined Oleres.erg

Example of definition: Receptor









Example of definition: Sensitive Receptor

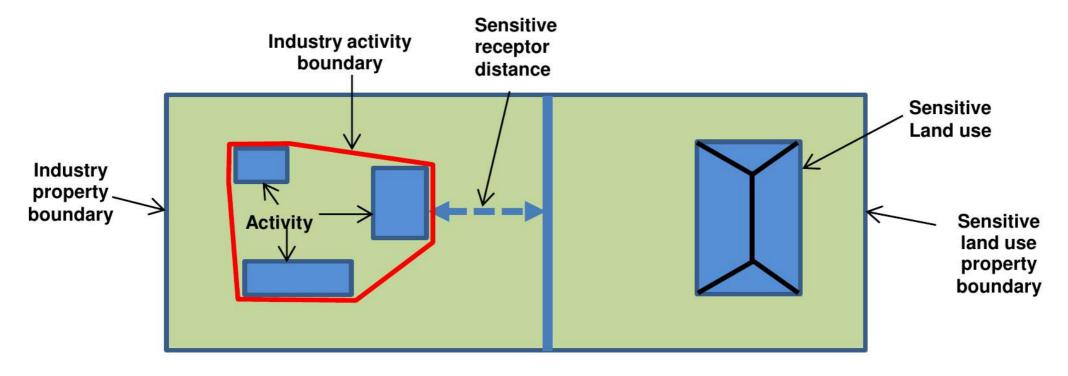


Figure 4: Method 1 - 'urban' method







Example of definition: Sensitive Receptor

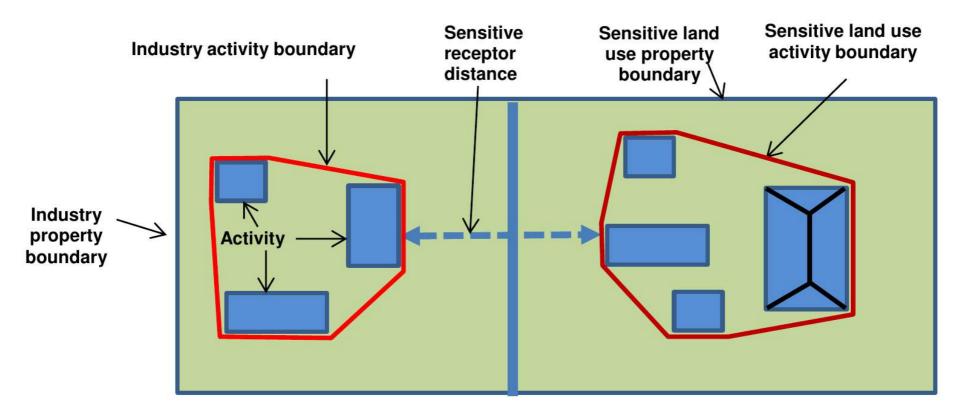


Figure 5: Method 2 - 'rural' method







TG2 Meteorology

These are some essential aspects to be covered.

- 1D meteorology to 3D meteorology
- Single/multiple station meteorology vs numerical weather prediction models
- Complex meteorological conditions
- Relevance of model year against the long term historic records.
- Model evaluation
- Reporting meteorology







TG3 Sources and emission characterisation.

These are some essential aspects to be covered.

- Point Sources
- Area Sources
- Fugitive Sources
- Specific Cases



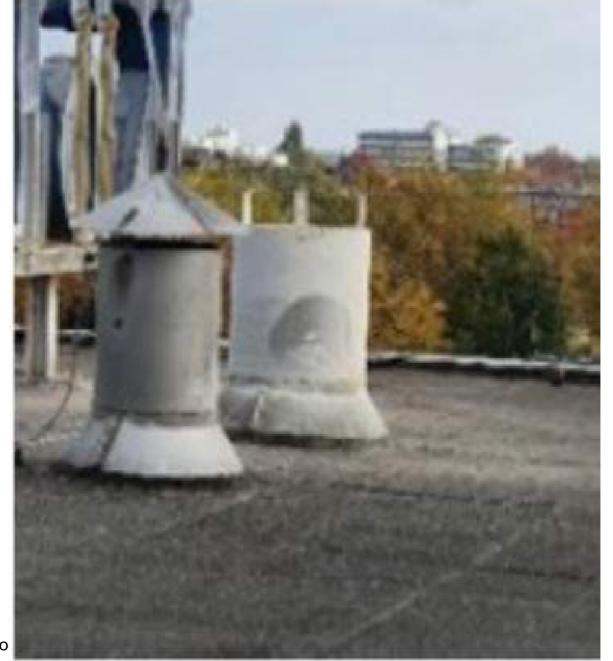


























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Sampling





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Area sources (passive)







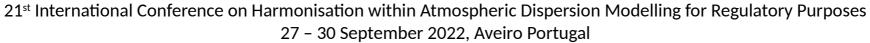


Area sources (passive)

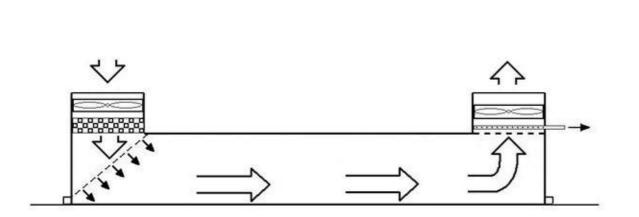


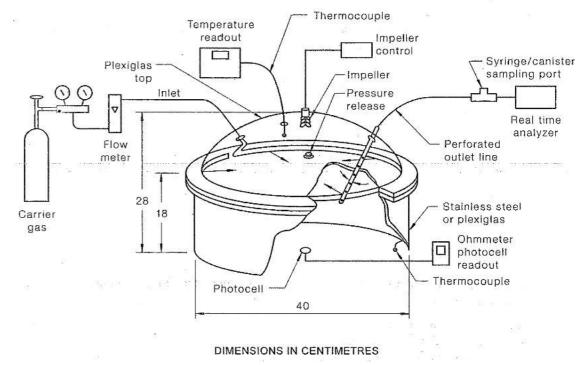






















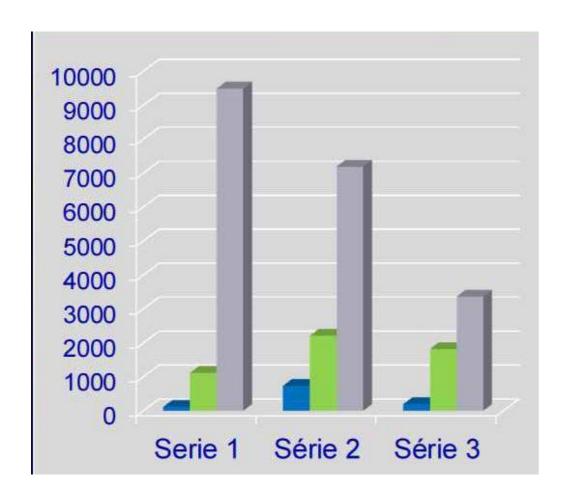


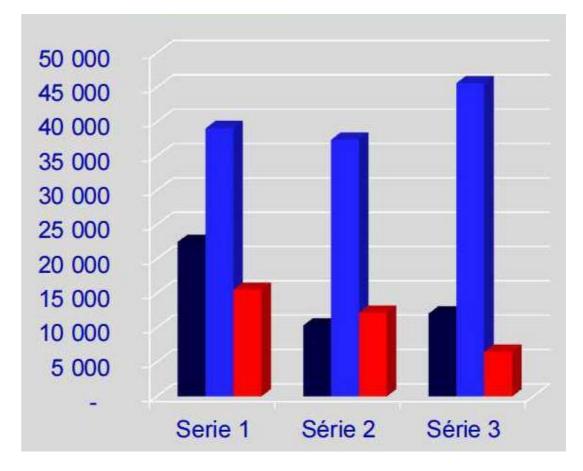
















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Area sources (active)







Area sources (active)

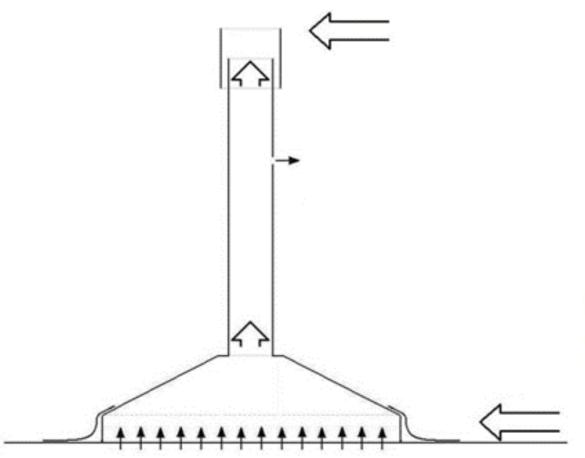






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Area sources Sampling (Active)











Diffuse emissions.







TG4. Dispersion Models and Algorithms

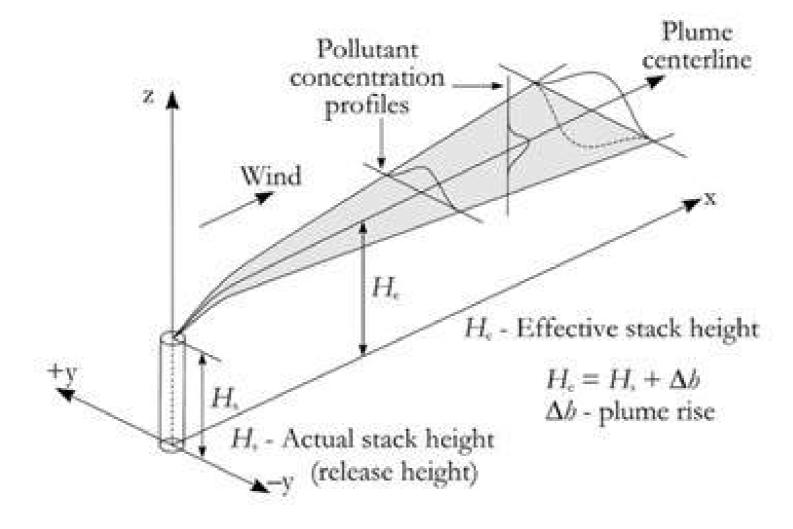
- •The role of dispersion models in the frame of odour applications
- •General synthetic description of the dispersion algorithms
- Operational existing models
- •General well-known problems/limitations/solutions
- •Which model or type of model is suitable for odours?
- Model validation in the frame of odor applications
- •A window open on the research
- •A bridge towards the stakeholders







Gaussian

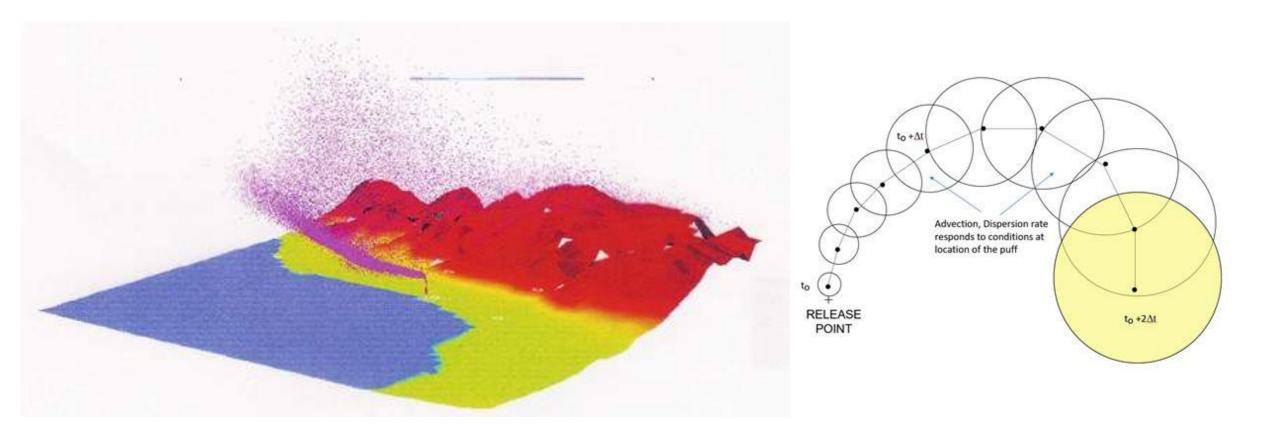








Lagrangian

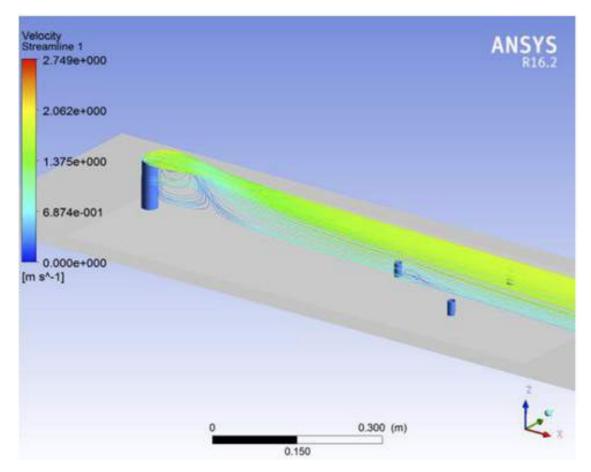




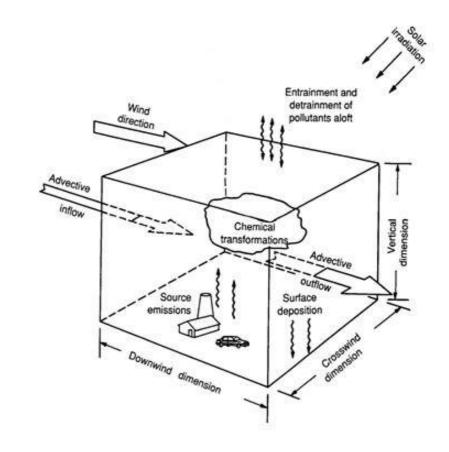




Eulerian



CFD model (source: Brusca, 2008).

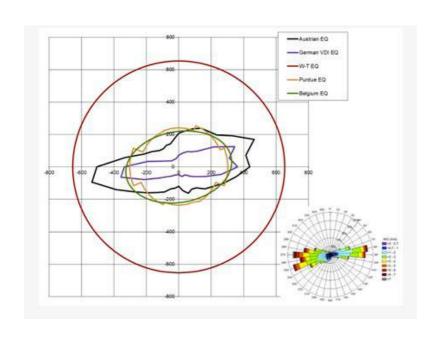


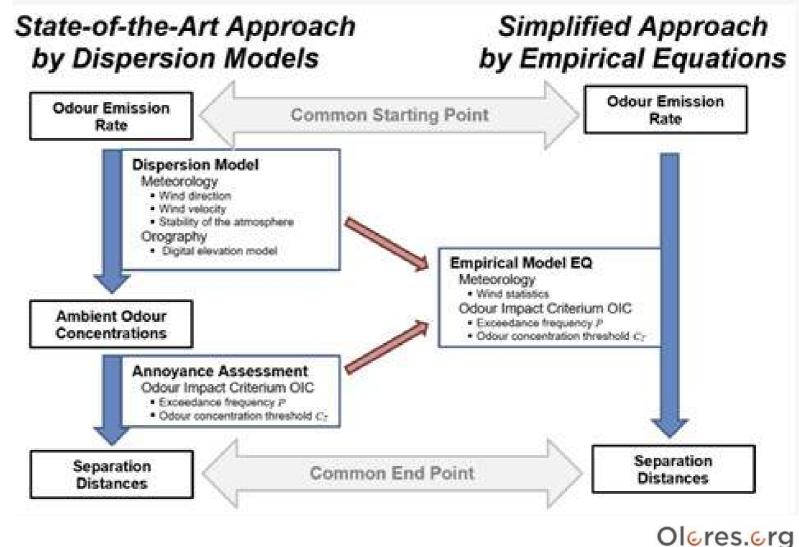
Eulerian dispersion model (source: (NOAA, 2008)





Separation distances





source: Brancher, 2020





OIC







IT IS IMPORTANT THE PREQUENCY







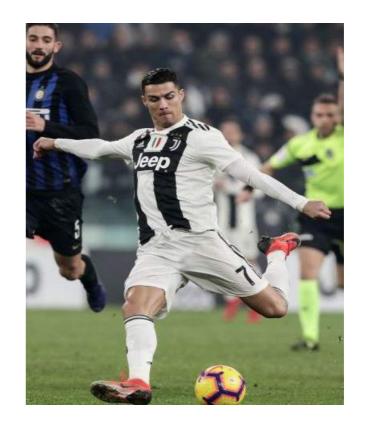






IT IS IMPORTANT THE INTENSITY



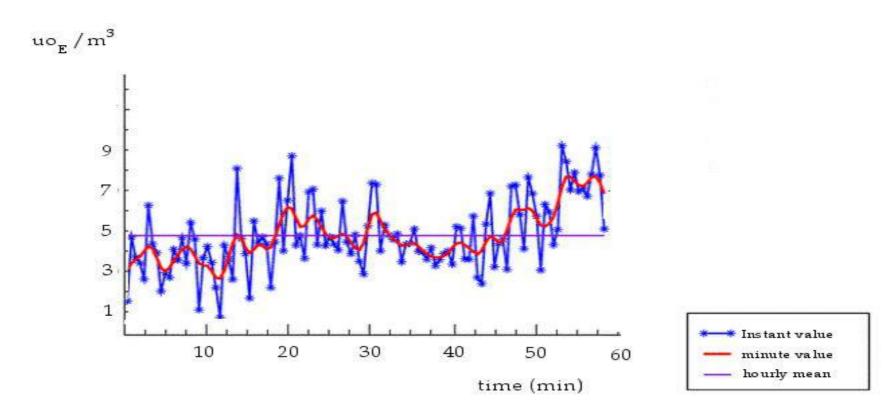








IT IS IMPORTANT THE DURATION







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IT IS IMPORTANT THE Offensiveness



















IT IS IMPORTANT THE Sensitivity



2022. Aveiro Port

TG6. Reporting







TG6. Normative Requirements

Table 2 - Minimum elements to be considered in the discussion of the normative references

Minimum elements	Description								
Definition of the law, guideline, ordinance, etc.	This element has to briefly report the scope, aims and general provisions. Moreover, implementing rules and regulations (IRR) must also be included.								
Responsible authorities	The relevant government agencies must be introduced, which can be at the regional level, state, country and/or an internationally recognized organisation.								
Parameters or variables regulated	The extent of applicability of the law must be emphasized, particularly to the parameter being regulated. If a specific law or guidance is not applicable to the facility, an indication of the most appropriate best practice guidance should be included.								
Maximum threshold limits	The maximum threshold value authorized for each odour sources should be reported in terms of odour concentration.								





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TG6. Model selection and development.

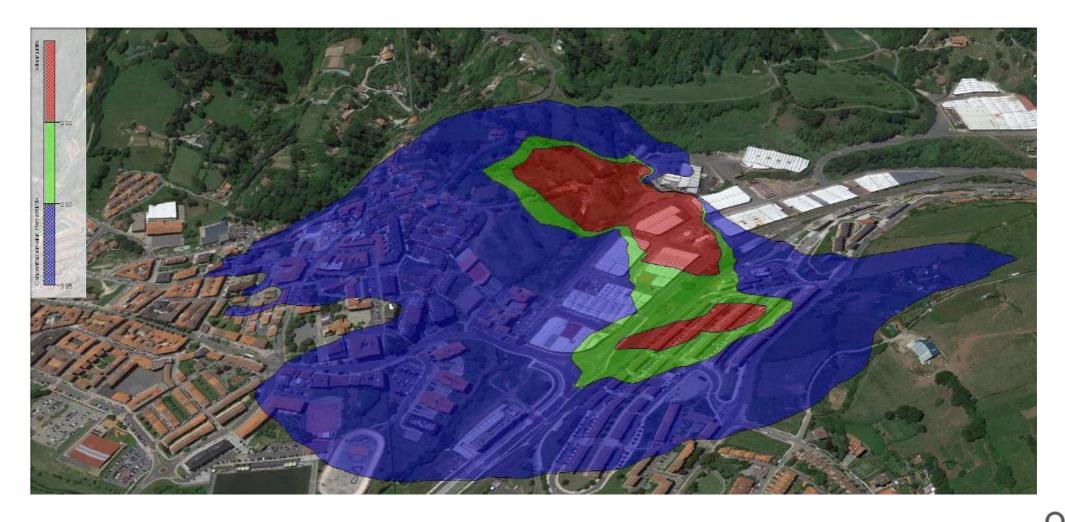








TG6. Odour impact assessment criteria









TG6. Report results

General	Minimum elements to report
	Supporting data for the input parameters and the factors affecting the variations
	Explanation of the accuracy and the shortcomings (if relevant)
	High-resolution isopleth, or maps of odour dispersion
	Concise data in tables
	Impacts of the odour emission, especially the most influential factors in determining the peak ground-level concentrations
Presentation of Maps	Criteria
	Overlay the odour concentration with base and terrain map

with the finest resolution (e.g., 50 m)







TG7. Other approaches







TG7. Reverse modelling

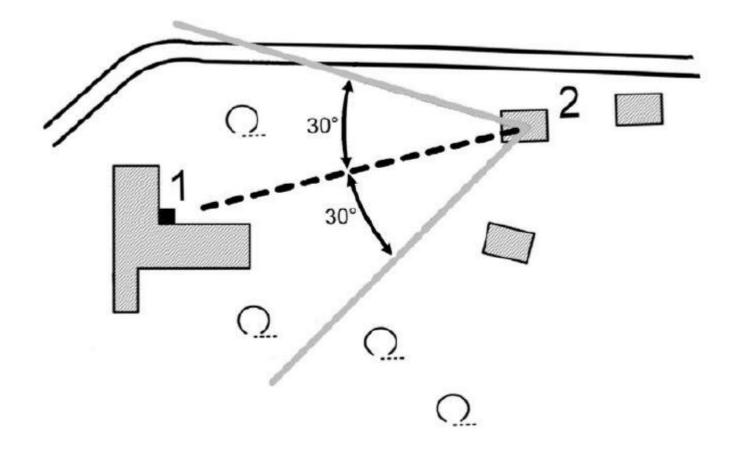
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Y/X+	-0	,50	0,2	20	0,	10	0,4	0	0,7	0	1,00	i i	1,30		1,60		1,90		2,2		2,50		+X/Y	(km)







TG7. Calculate origin/type of a source

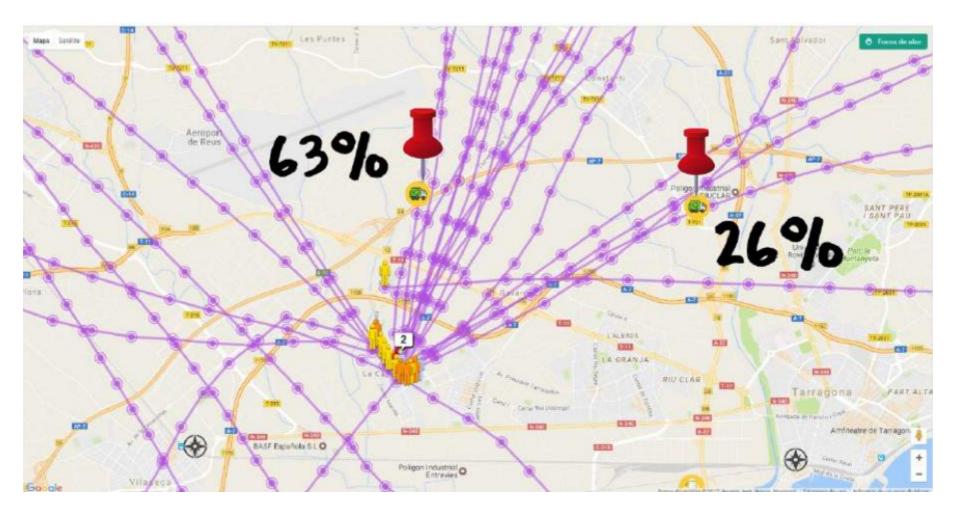








TG7. Calculate origin/type of a source









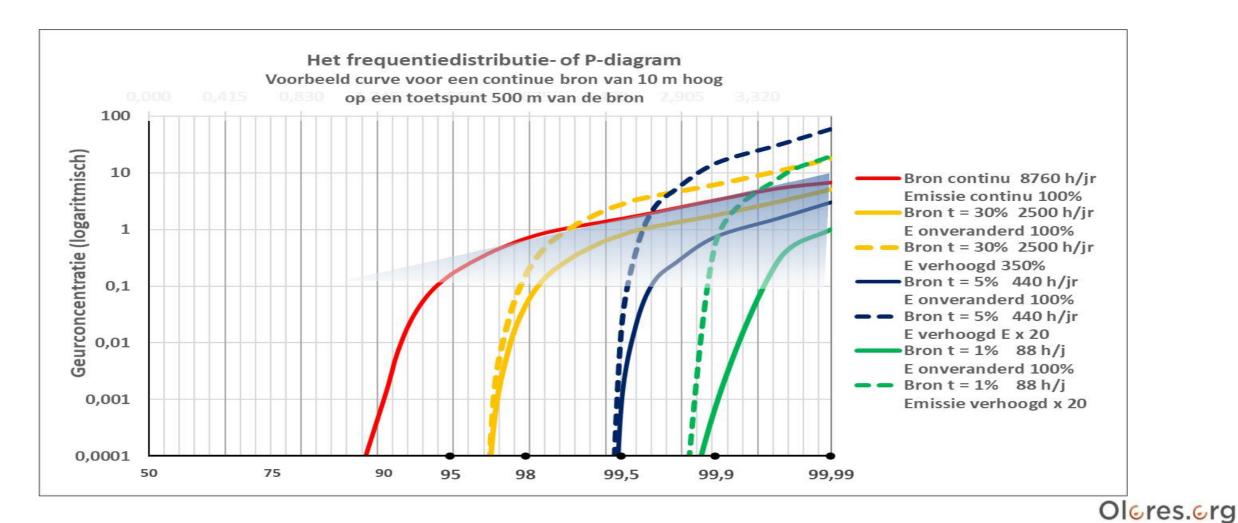
TG7. Balance hedonic tone of multiple sources







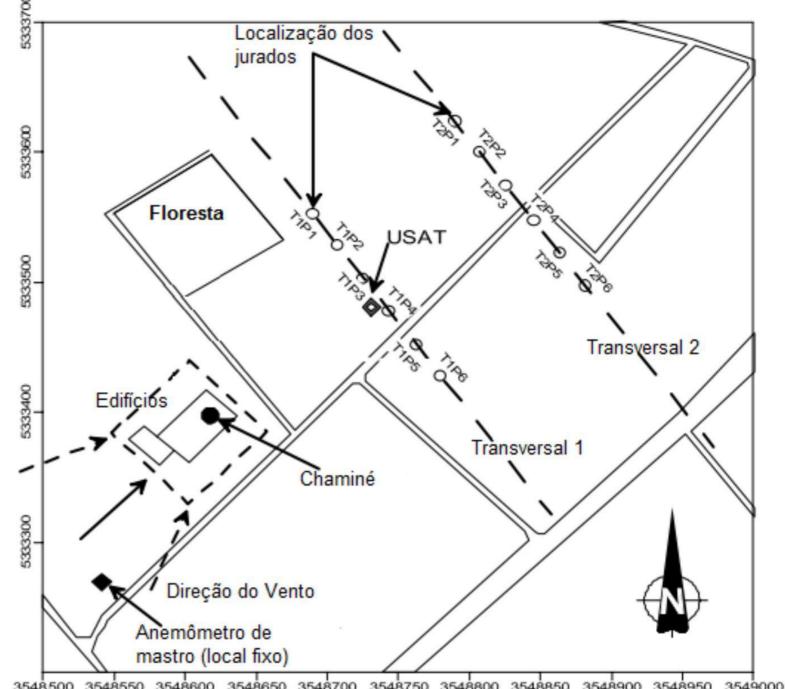
TG7. intermittent sources and non static receptors







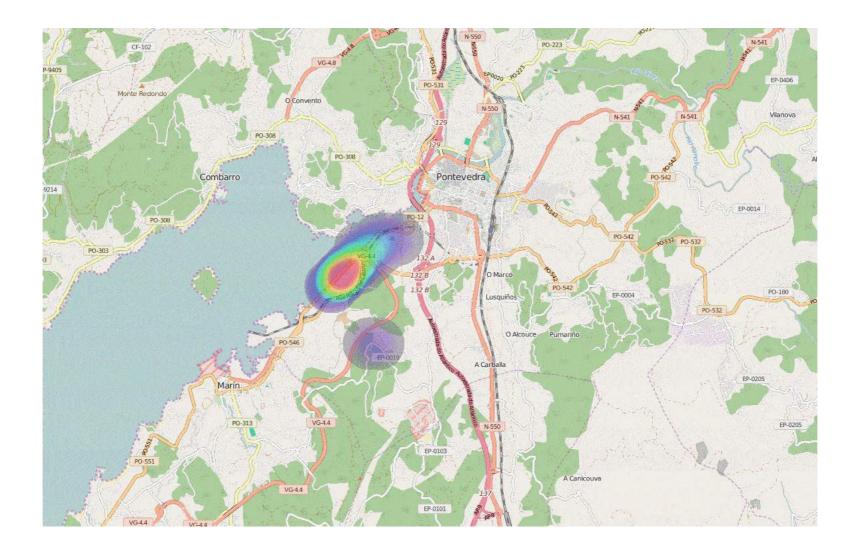
TG7. Tracers.





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TG7. Online calculation of odour impact (real-time, forecasting).









TG7. Role of Instrumental Odour Monitoring Systems





VS

Odorant vs odour







Conclusions

- 50+ international experts from 17 countries.
- Monthly meetings. 22 meetings so far
- 7 Task Groups (TG): TG1 Terms & Definitions TG2 Meteorology, TG3 Odor Emissions and Source Characterization, TG4 Dispersion Algorithms, TG5 Odor Dose Response, TG6 Reporting TG7 Other Approaches.
- First draft was released in August. Not public, only internal revision.
- Second draft will be publicly available for comments.
- Expected publication in 2023
- Volunteers are more than welcomed.















21st International Conference on Harmonisation within Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling for Regulatory Purposes

27-30 September 2022 | Aveiro, Portugal



PERGUNTAS?

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