



# Carbon Accounting & Groundwater Asset Management

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# Is carbon accounting important?

How do we do it?

How will it develop?



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Is carbon accounting important?



“The water industry is on the  
**front line**  
of climate change”

→ Sir John Harman, Chairman, Environment Agency

- Water sector regulators:
  - Defra, Ofwat, CCW, Environment Agency
- Defra “Future Water” national water strategy 2008
  - Focus on climate change adaptation and mitigation
  - CO2 reduction commitment
- Regulators united on importance of new Water Strategy
  - But no consensus on practical implementation
  - No clear strategy for balancing emissions, quality and price –  
except for inclusion of Defra Shadow Price of Carbon (SPC)



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## Carbon accounting: how we do it

- To estimate the carbon effects of different choices at the early selection stage; i.e. before the design has been finalised
- To compare the CO<sub>2</sub> profile of processes, to help process selection
- To quantify the CO<sub>2</sub> impacts of designed schemes



- Construction (Embodied CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - Materials
    - Civil
    - M&E
  - Construction energy (inc vehicle movements)
- Operational
  - Electricity consumption (pumping + plant)
  - Other energy consumption
  - Consumables (chemicals etc)
  - Direct emissions (chemical and biological processes)
  - Transportation

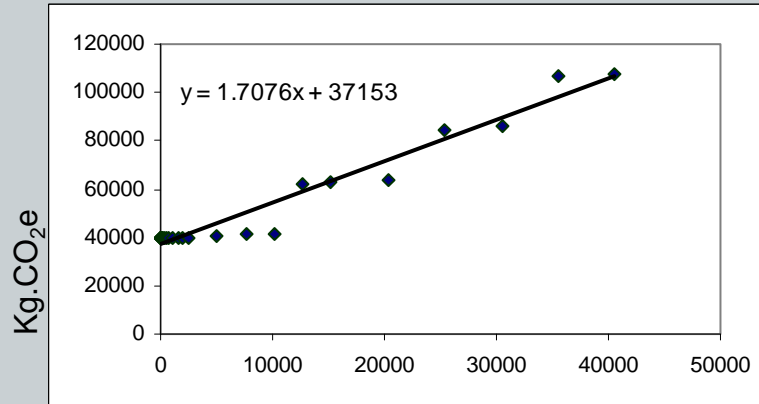


# Identify capital components →

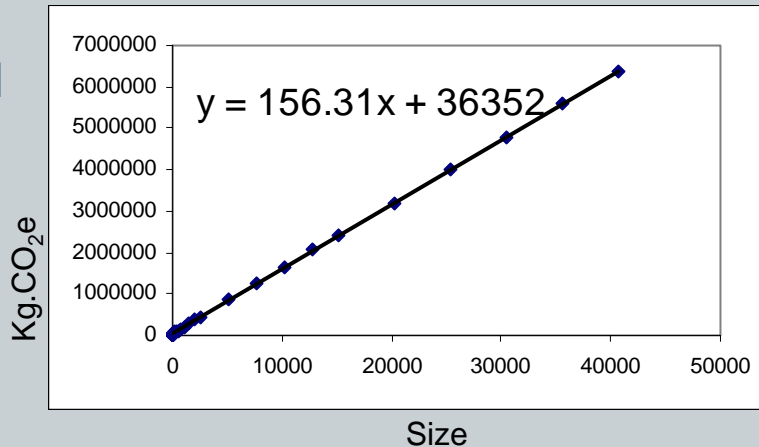
	Abstraction	Pumping	Storage	Pipes	etc...
Option 1	ML	kWh	m <sup>3</sup>	m	
Option 2	ML	kWh	m <sup>3</sup>	m	
Option 3	ML	kWh	m <sup>3</sup>	m	
Option 4	ML	kWh	m <sup>3</sup>	m	
Option 5	ML	kWh	m <sup>3</sup>	m	

database of asset types (or activity types) and sizes in the investment plan...

Capital  
(embodied)  
carbon



Operational  
carbon per  
annum



Every process has detailed models to derive the size:CO<sub>2</sub>e relationship.

Models can include construction, capital maintenance, and process operational CO<sub>2</sub>e as required.

In this example the relationships are linear but in others they may be curves.

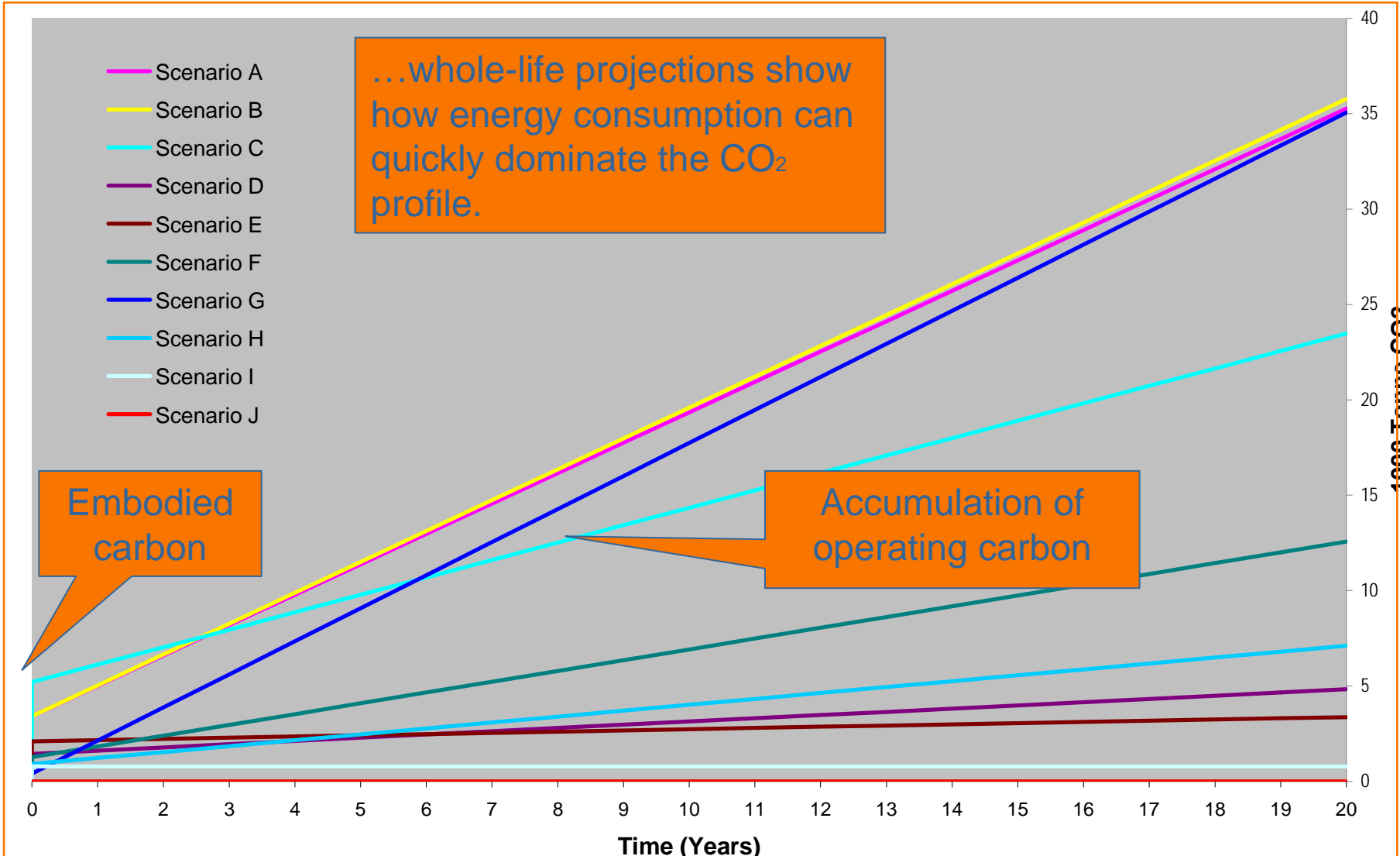
Individual process relationships are used to model whole works...

Example of construction model, based on part of a borehole abstraction and pumping station

Abstraction e.g. 5MLd		Dimensions	Volume of material	Mass of material	GWP of material*	GWP kgCO <sub>2</sub> e
Process civil structure						
Borehole casing						
	Stainless steel	Diameter, length, mass per m		500kg	2.134**	1067
Headworks						
	Precast concrete	Segment volume		500kg	0.215**	107.5
	In-situ concrete	Volume m3		500kg	0.134**	67
	Steel reinforcement bars	Diameter, length, mass per m		500kg	1.720**	860
	etc...					
	etc...					
etc...						
					<b>Total</b>	<b>2100</b>
						<b>etc...</b>

\* In kgCO<sub>2</sub>e.kg<sup>-1</sup>

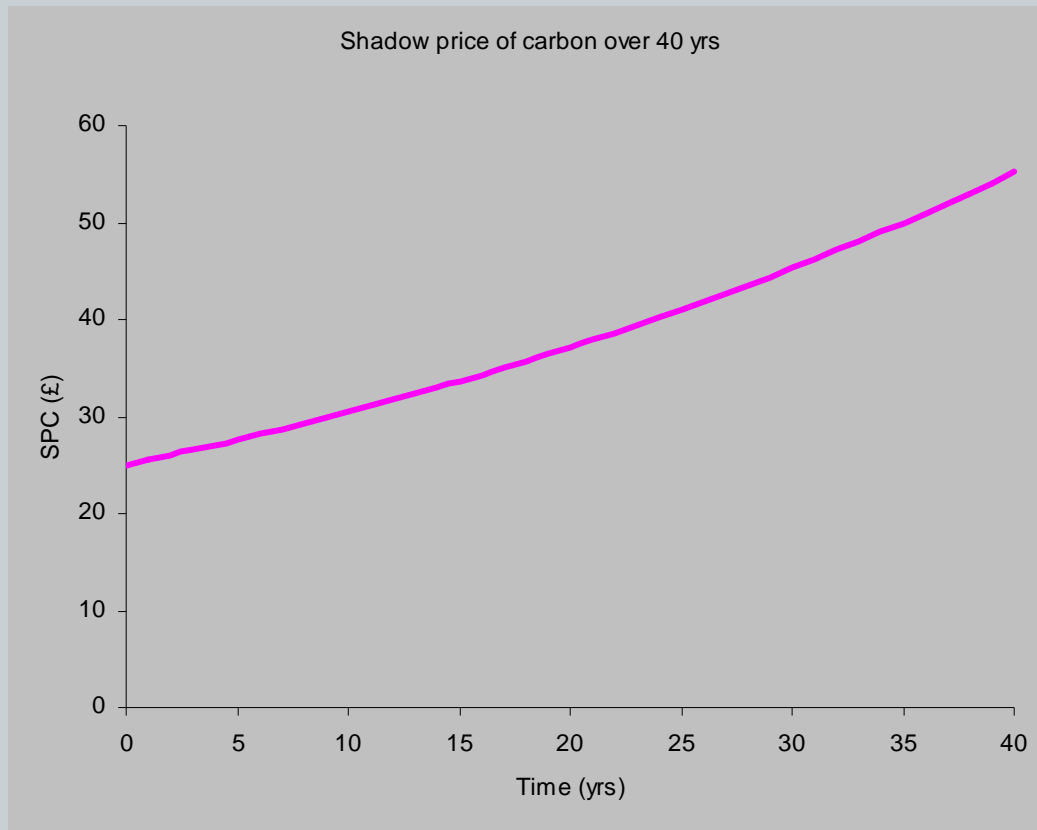
\*\* University of Bath inventory of carbon and energy





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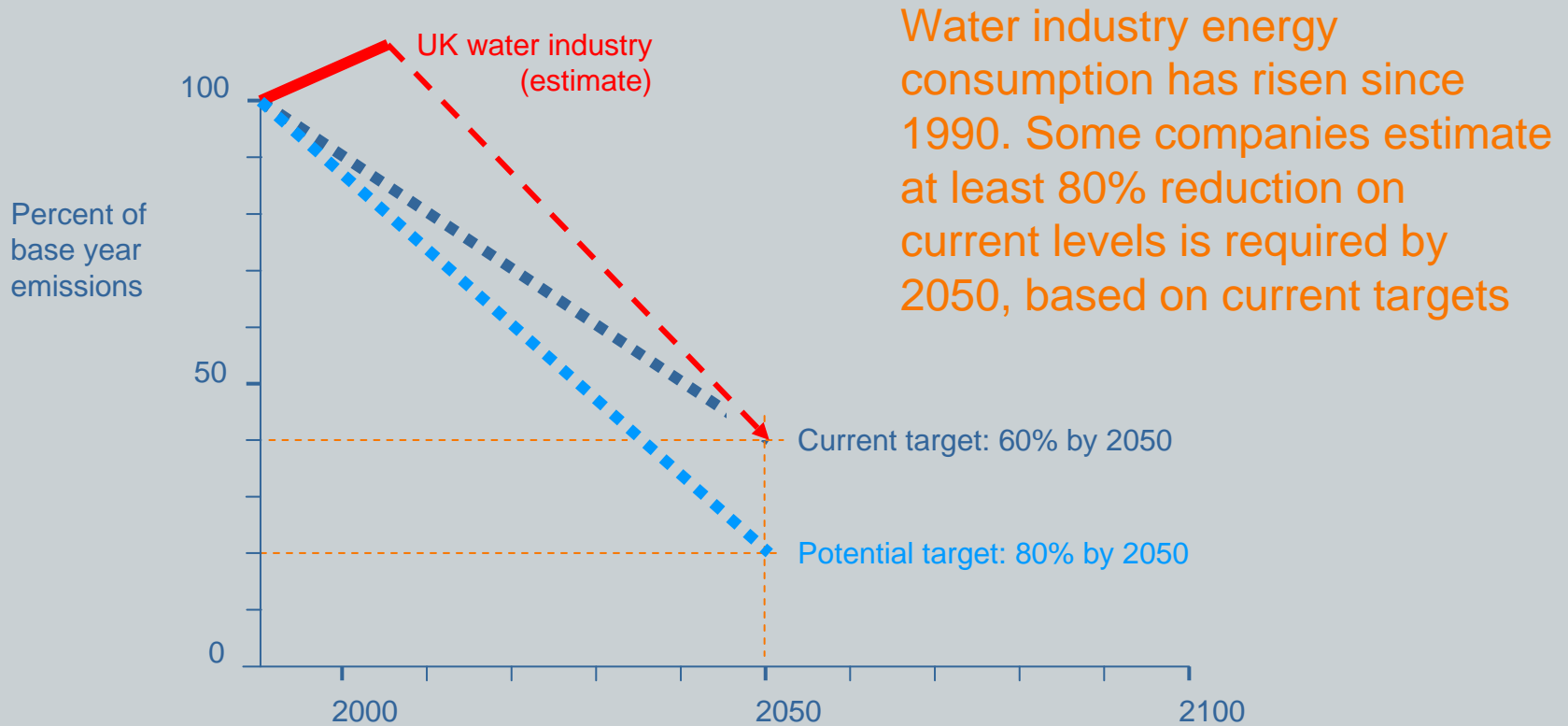
Where are we and how will CFP develop

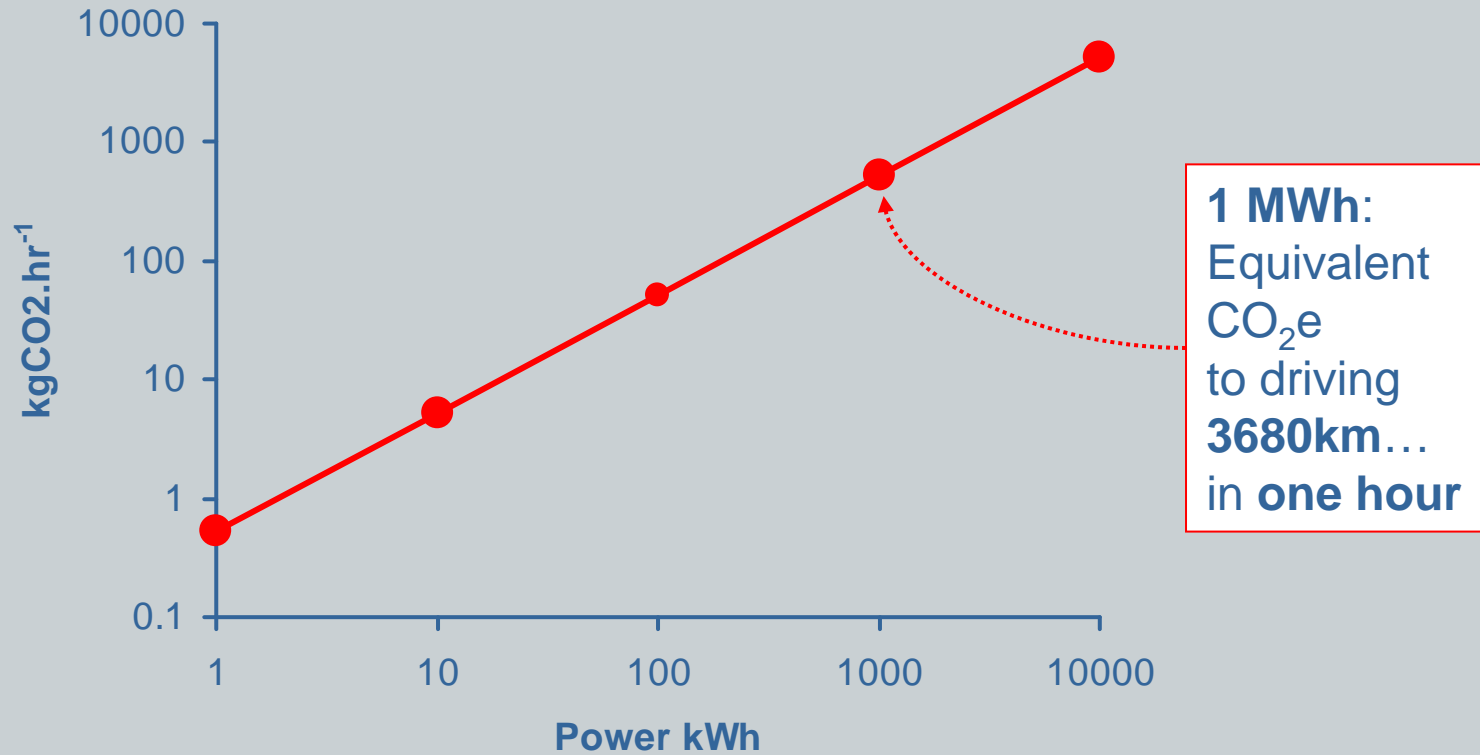


Starting value  
£25.tCO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>-1</sup> in 2007

Appreciates by 2%pa  
(current) to reflect  
increasing harm of  
continuing emissions,  
and desire to reduce  
them over time

The appreciating value  
of the SPC has a  
significant effect on the  
costs of carbon over  
extended periods





Can you eliminate energy consumption from your processes?

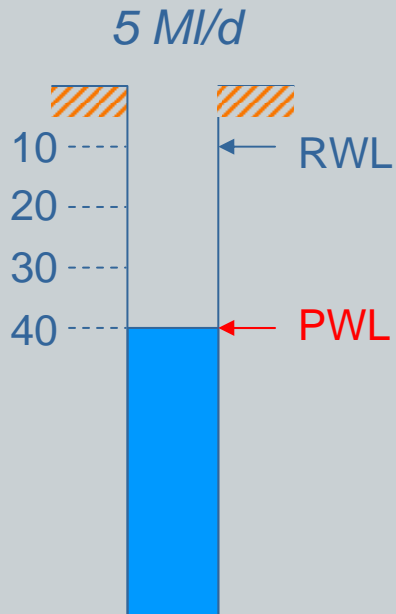




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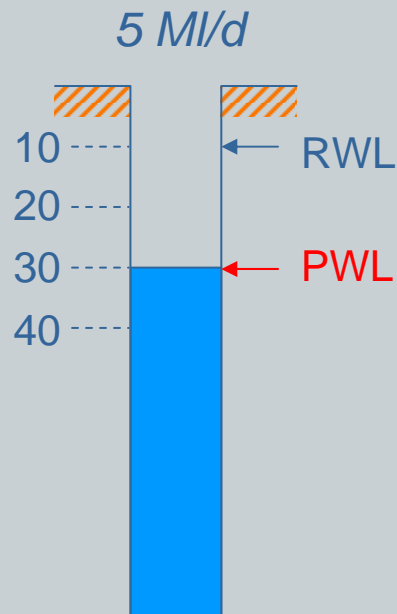
# Application to Groundwater Asset Management

## Scenario 1



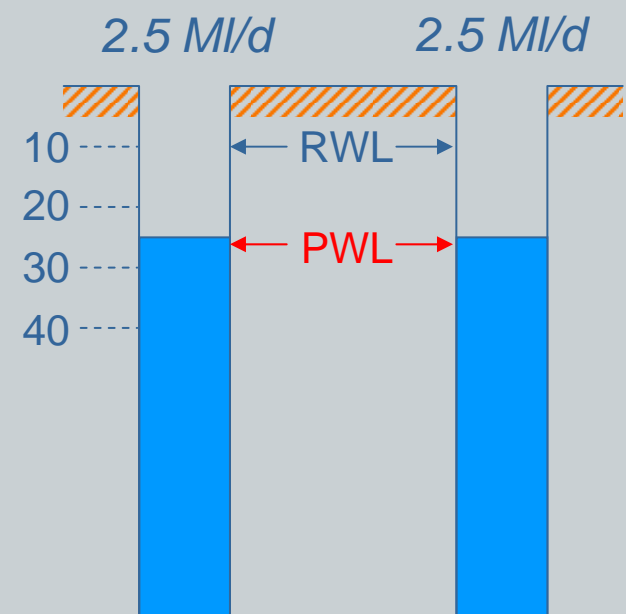
Baseline

## Scenario 2



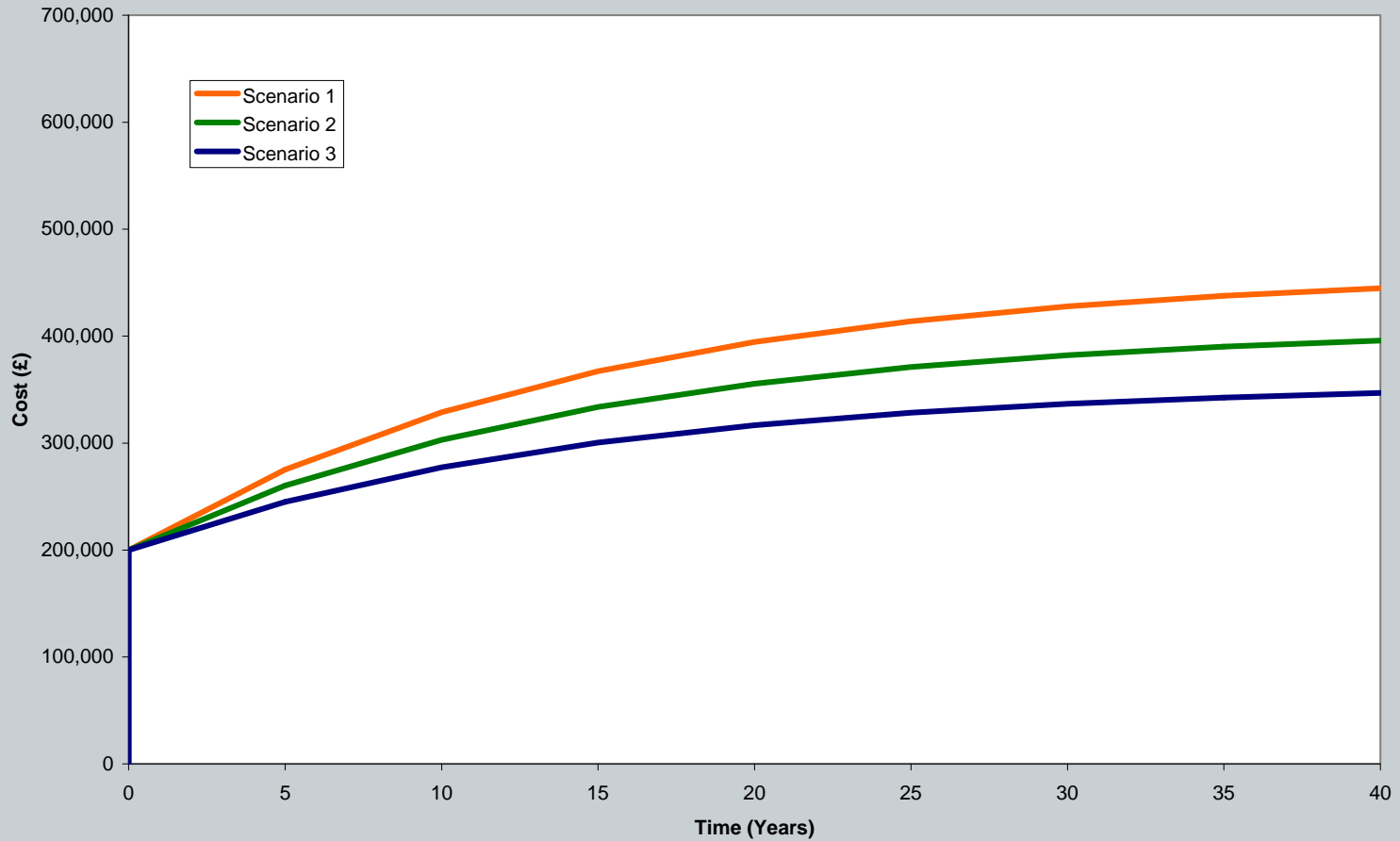
Additional investment  
to reduce drawdown

## Scenario 3

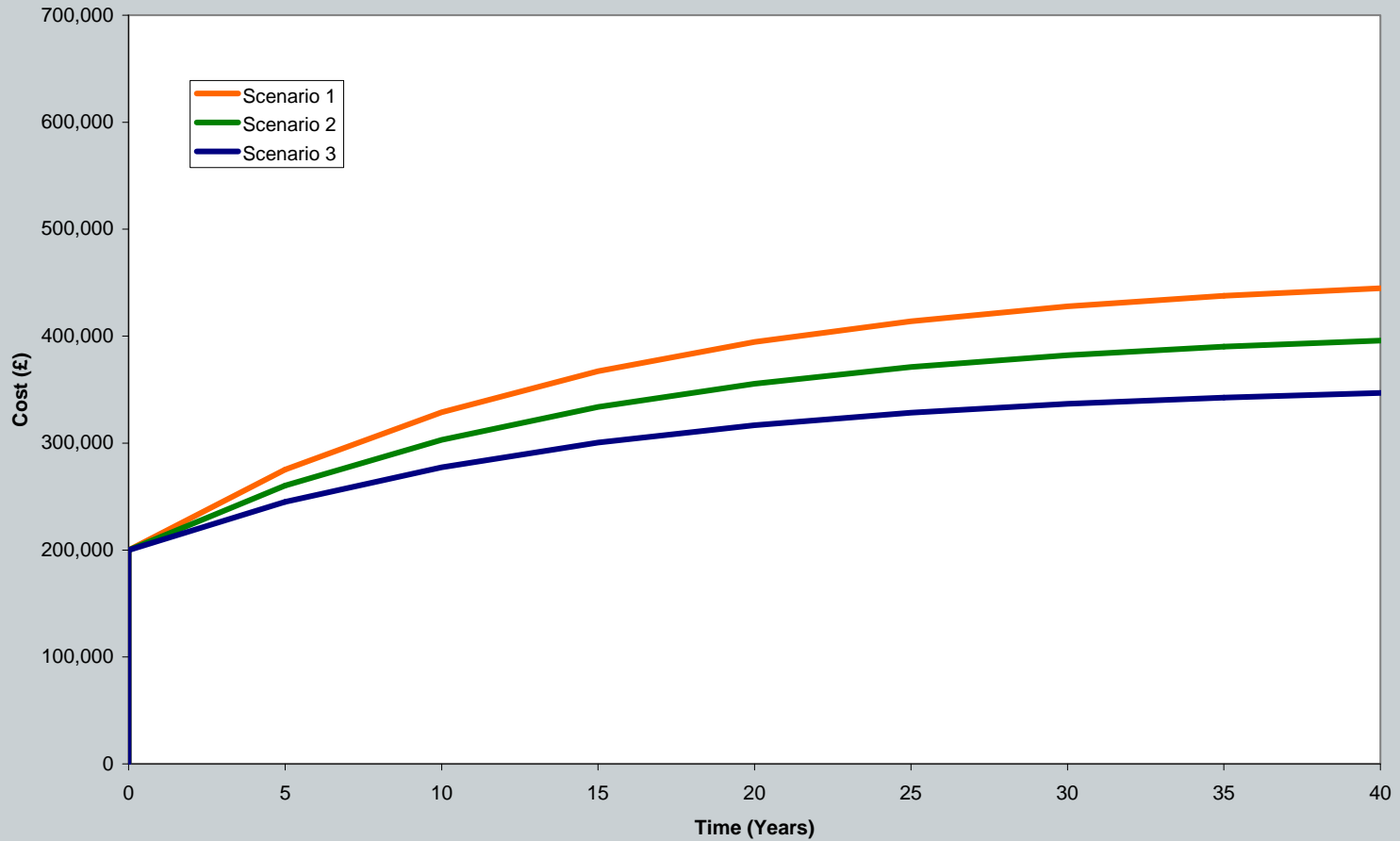


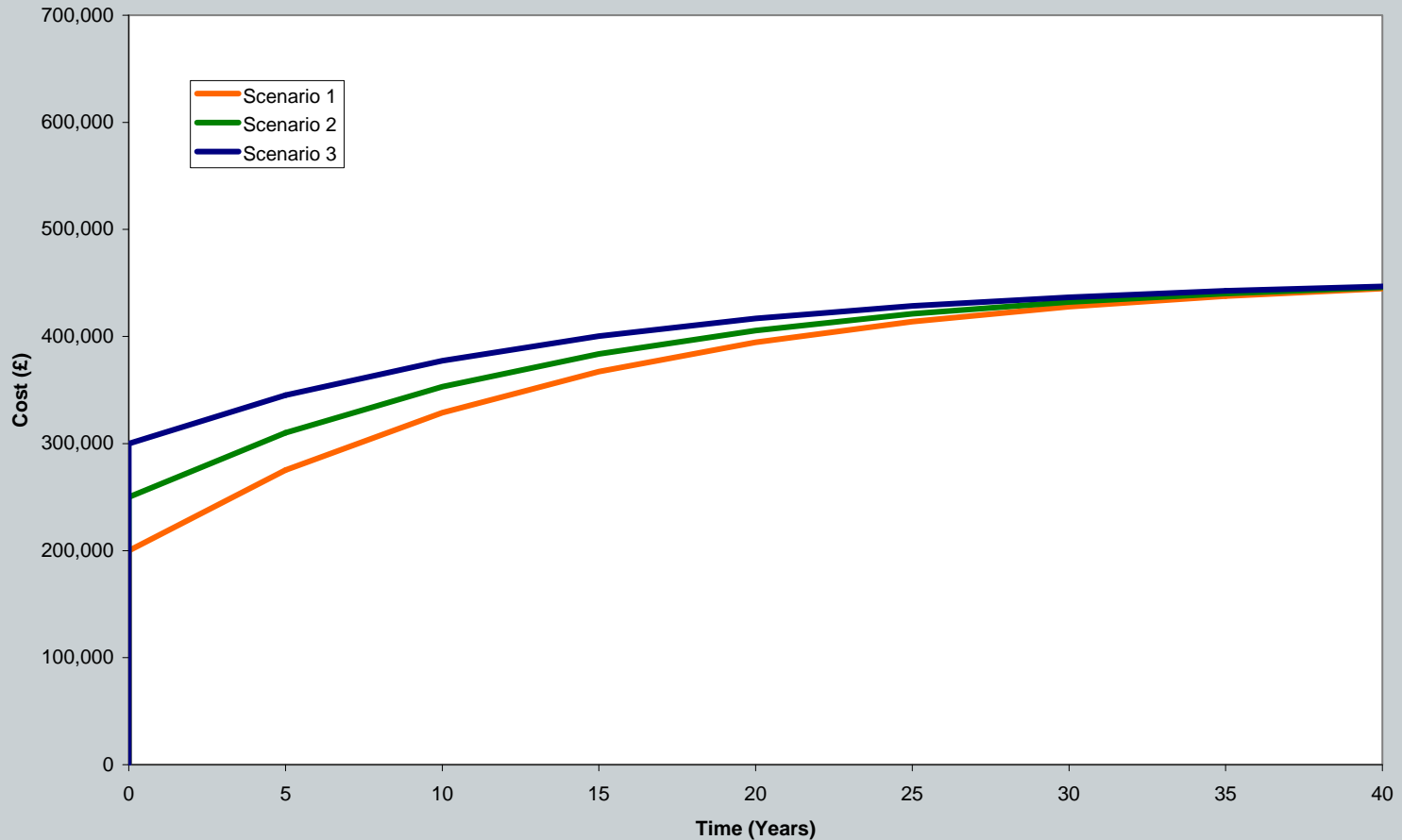
Two abstraction  
boreholes

- Baseline Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) £200,000
- Investment Horizon 40 years
- Discount Rate 7%
- Cost of Electricity 8.0 p/kWh



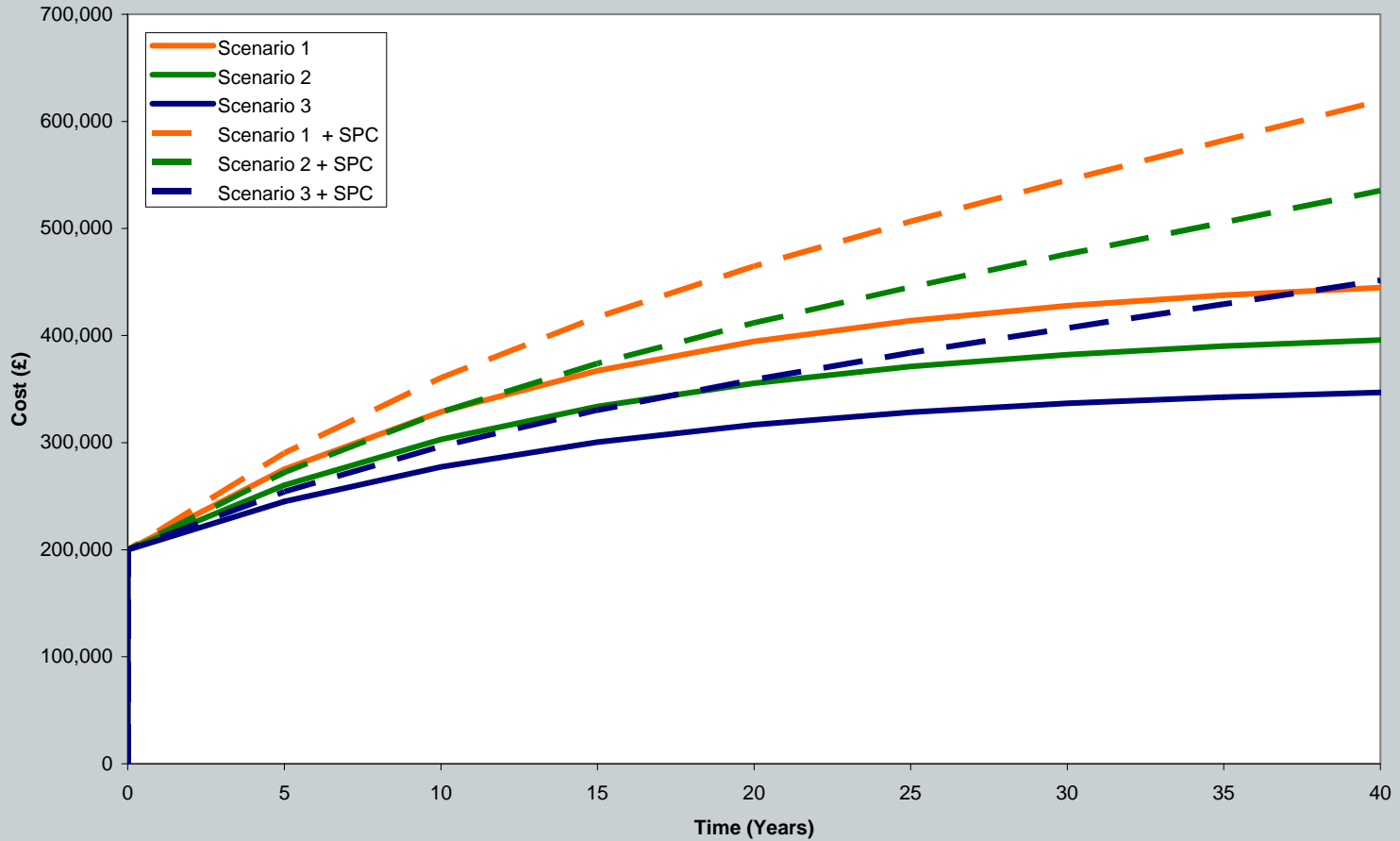
- How much additional capital can be spent on improving borehole performance to get the same WLC over 40 years as baseline investment?
- How does inclusion of CO<sub>2</sub>e at the shadow price of carbon affect this level of additional investment?



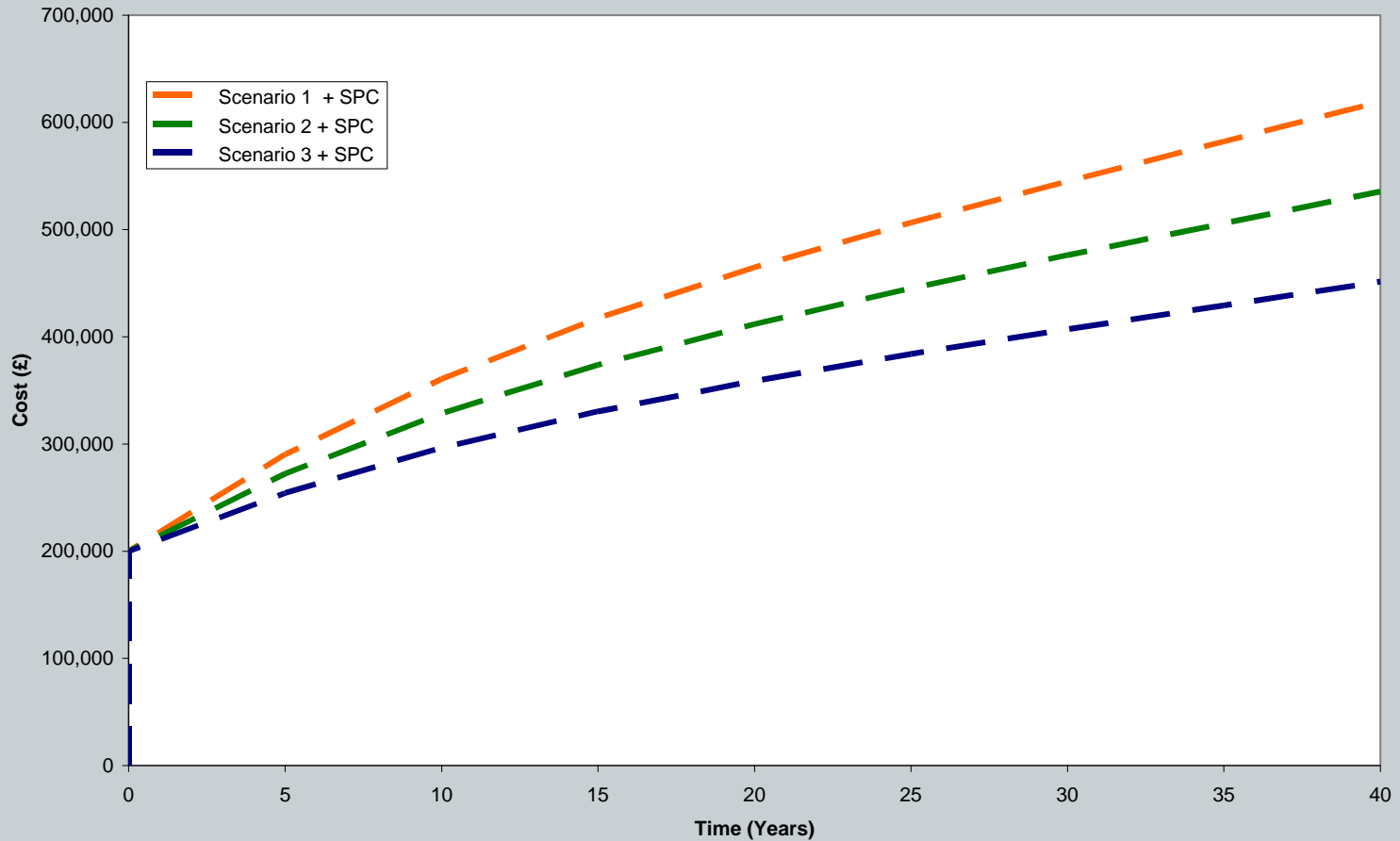


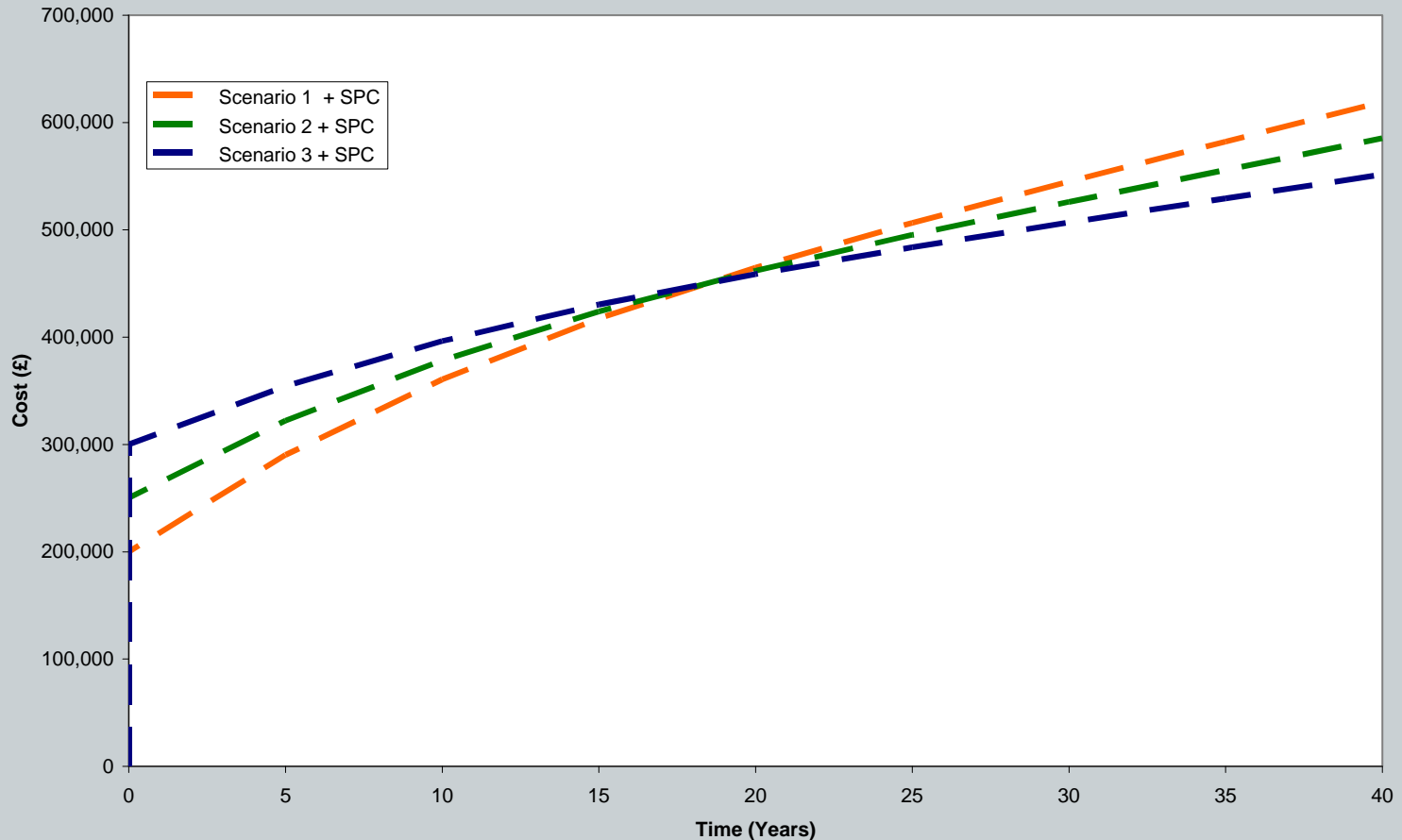
- With S2 we have invested additional £50k
- With S3 we have invested additional £100k

# Discounted Cash Flow with / without → SPC

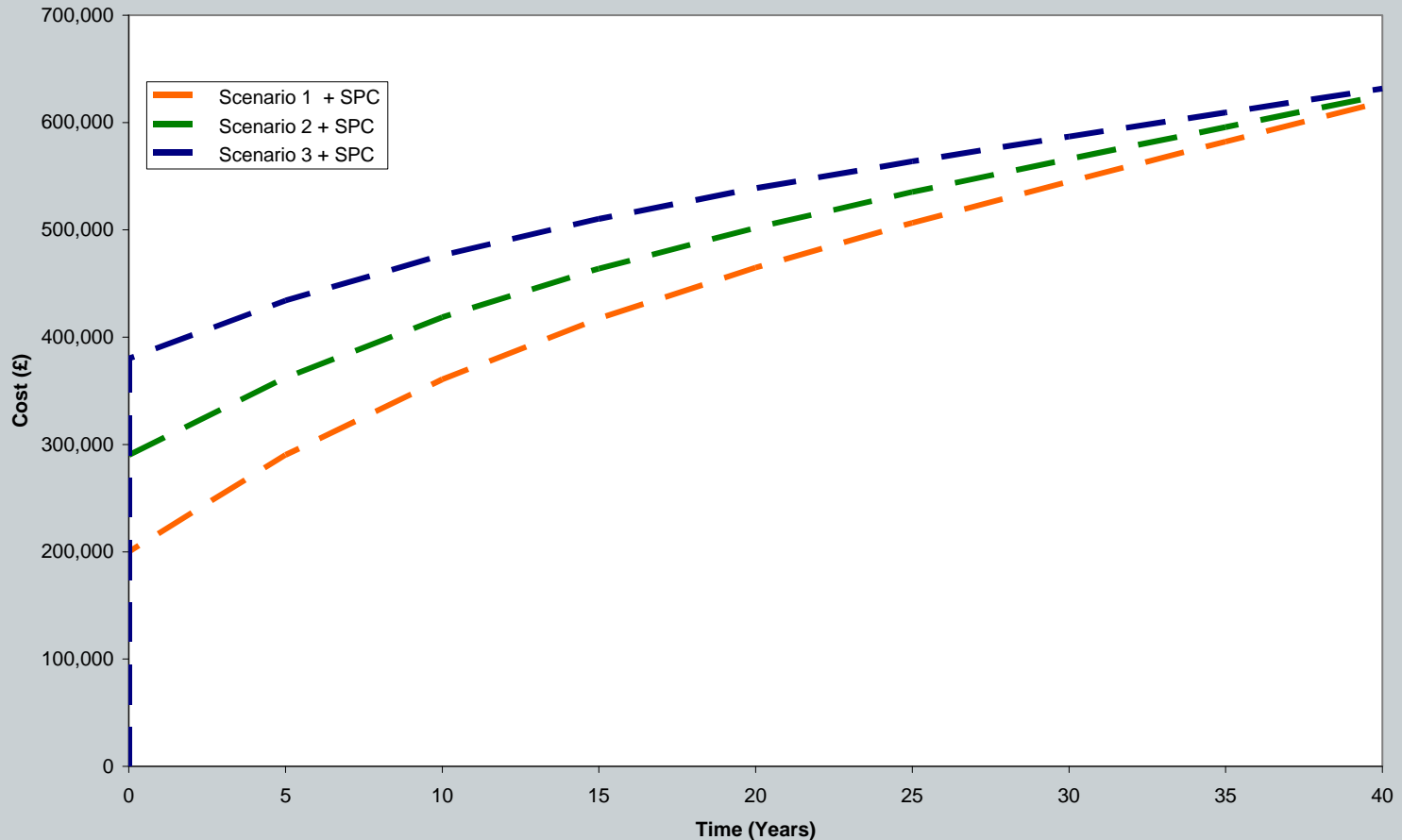








- With S2 we have invested additional £50k
- With S3 we have invested additional £100k



- With S2 we have invested additional £90k
- With S3 we have invested additional £180k

- Historically didn't tend to build to reduce energy costs
  - Energy costs relatively low
  - Technology not readily available
  - No carbon agenda
- Pump configuration options
- Fixed Rate vs. Variable Speed Pumps
- Centralisation of assets vs. local supplies
- Rehabilitation more favourable?
- Other!

- Climate change is high on the policy agenda
- Current models suggest the focus will be on reducing operating energy requirements
- The Carbon Agenda will affect decision making process for groundwater asset management
- There is a need for water companies to be able to calculate the carbon footprints of investment options
- With consideration of SPC there is a changing balance of future operational costs (energy) against capital costs.
- The inclusion of the SPC enables water companies to make different decisions about how to invest in and operate groundwater assets.



“Climate change means  
**water**”



**mm Mott  
MacDonald**

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