

Comparative waterfootprint profile of vegetable oils for biodiesel production

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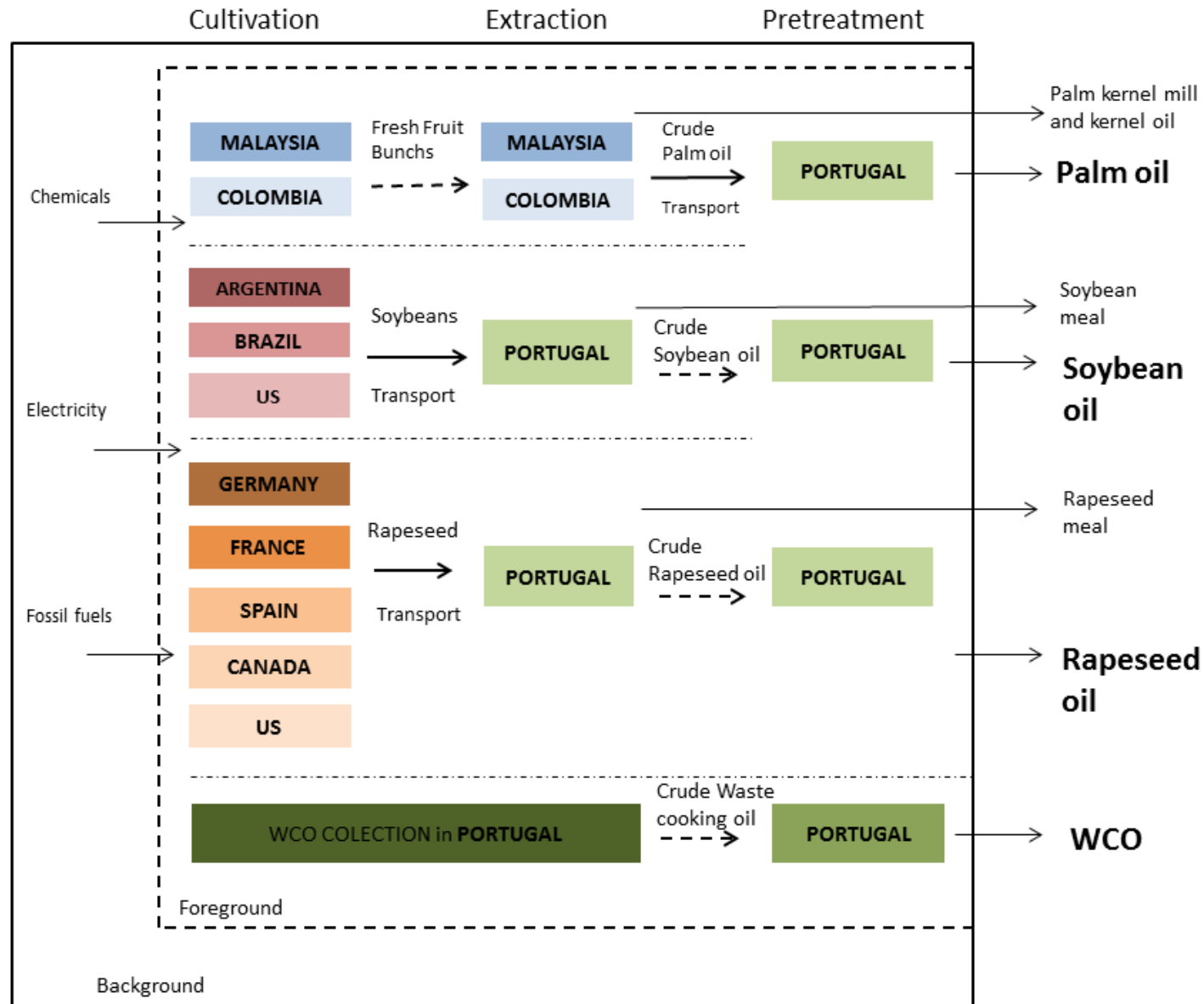
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1. GOAL AND SCOPE

- **Waterfootprint profile (water consumption and water degradability) assessment of four different vegetable oils used for biodiesel production** following the ISO 14046 guidelines
- Compare two methods to assess water consumption: **WSI** (Pfister et al. 2009; Pfister & Ridoutt 2013)) and **AWARE** (Boulay et al. 2015)
- Comparison of 4 alternative feedstocks for biodiesel: **rapeseed, soybean, palm and waste cooking oil** (Functional unit: 1 kg of oil)
- **Addressing cultivation in different countries**
- The results will be used by a biodiesel producer to support decision planning on the selection of “oil blends” for biodiesel production

1. GOAL AND SCOPE

System Boundaries



1. GOAL AND SCOPE

Impact categories

- Water consumption (Pfister 2009, Aware 2015) → **Water consumption**
- Eutrophication (Recipe)
- Acidification (Impact 2002 +)
- Ecotoxicity (Usetox) → **Water degradability**
- Human toxicity (Usetox)

Multifunctionality

- Energy allocation (Renewable Energy Directive approach)

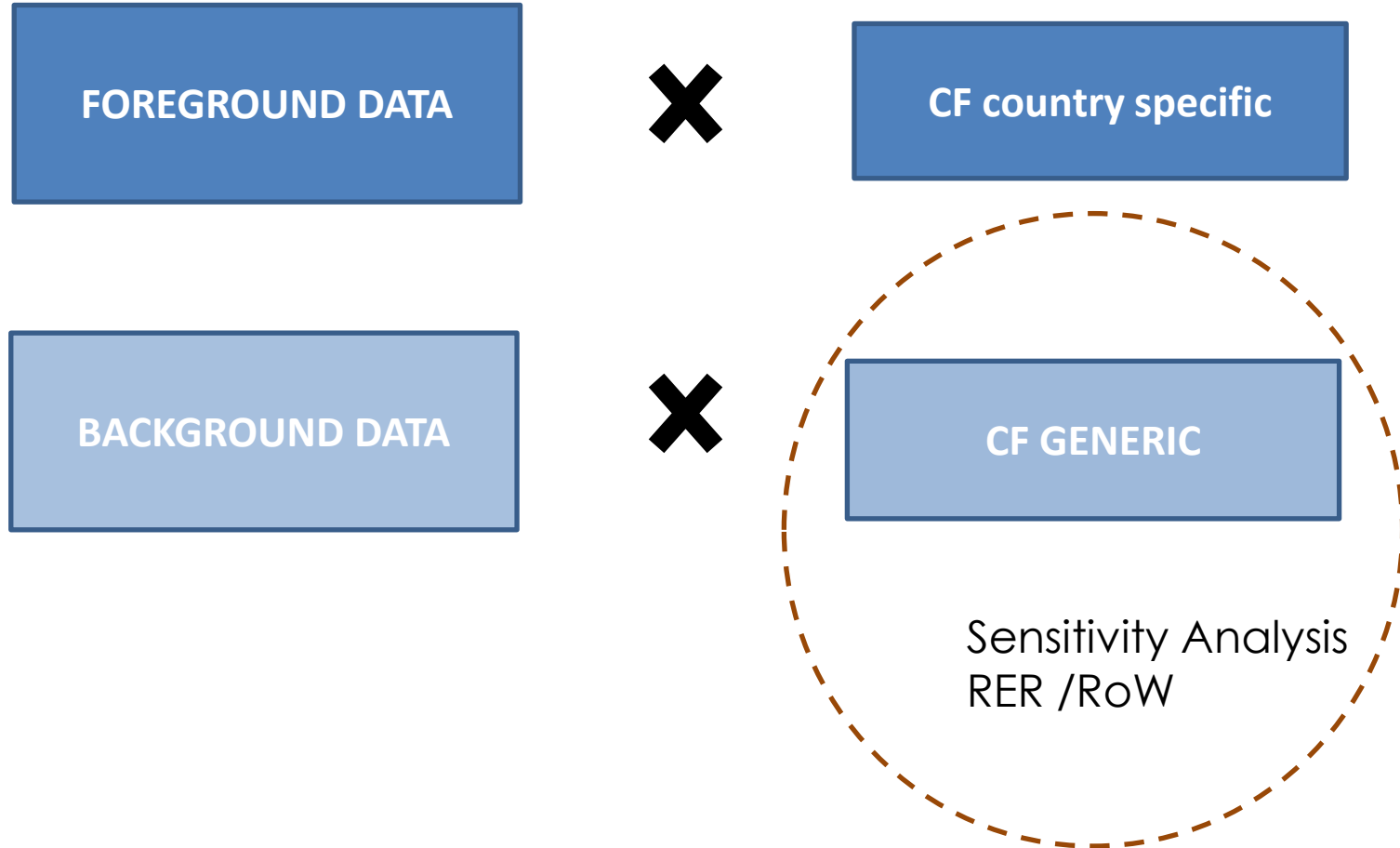
General assumptions

- No infrastructures
- No specific agricultural activities/ general process for diesel agricultural machinery
- Transportation of chemicals and materials not included
- Transportation Seeds/beans/oil /WCO collection included

2. LIFE-CYCLE INVENTORY

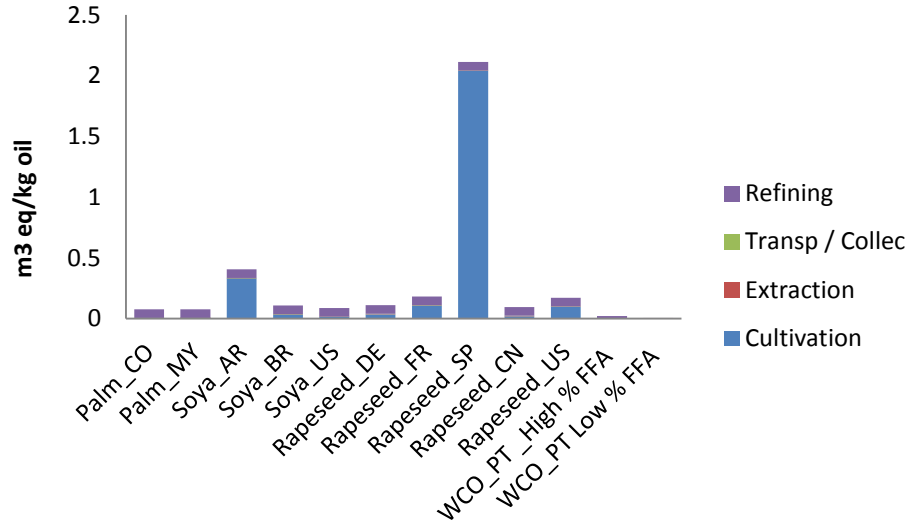
STAGE	DATA SOURCE
CULTIVATION	<p>(1) Pfister, S., Bayer, P., 2014. Monthly water stress: spatially and temporally explicit consumptive water footprint of global crop production. <i>J. Clean. Prod.</i> 73, 52–62</p> <p>(2) Malça, J., Coelho, A., Freire, F., 2013. Environmental Life-Cycle Assessment of Rapeseed-Based Biodiesel: Alternative Cultivation Systems and Locations. <i>Appl. Energy</i>.</p> <p>(3) Castanheira, É.G., Acevedo, H., Freire, F., 2014. Greenhouse gas intensity of palm oil produced in Colombia addressing alternative land use change and fertilization scenarios. <i>Appl. Energy</i> 114, 958–967</p> <p>(4) Castanheira, É.G., Freire, F., 2013. Greenhouse gas assessment of soybean production: Implications of land use change and different cultivation systems. <i>J. Clean. Prod.</i> 54, 49–60</p> <p>(5) Castanheira, É.G., Grisoli, R., Coelho, S., Anderi da Silva, G., Freire, F., 2015. Life-cycle assessment of soybean-based biodiesel in Europe: comparing grain, oil and biodiesel import from Brazil. <i>J. Clean. Prod.</i> 102, 188–201.</p> <p>(6) Ecoinvent database</p>
EXTRACTION	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
TRANSPORTATION	
WCO COLLECTION	(7) Caldeira C., Queirós J., Freire F., 2015. Biodiesel from Waste Cooking Oils in Portugal: alternative collection systems. <i>Waste and Biomass Valorization</i> 6, 771–779.
PRE-TREATMENT	(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

3. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

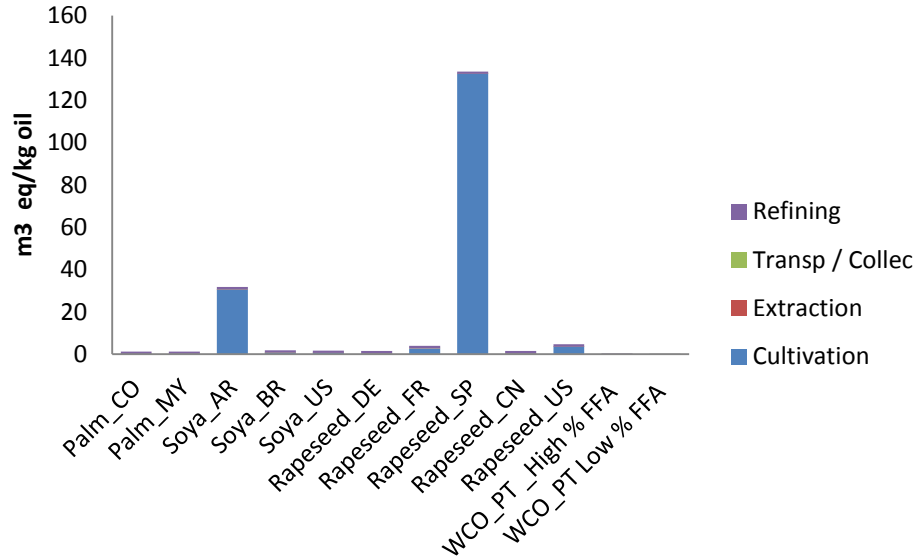


3. IMPACT ASSESSMENT – WATER SCARCITY

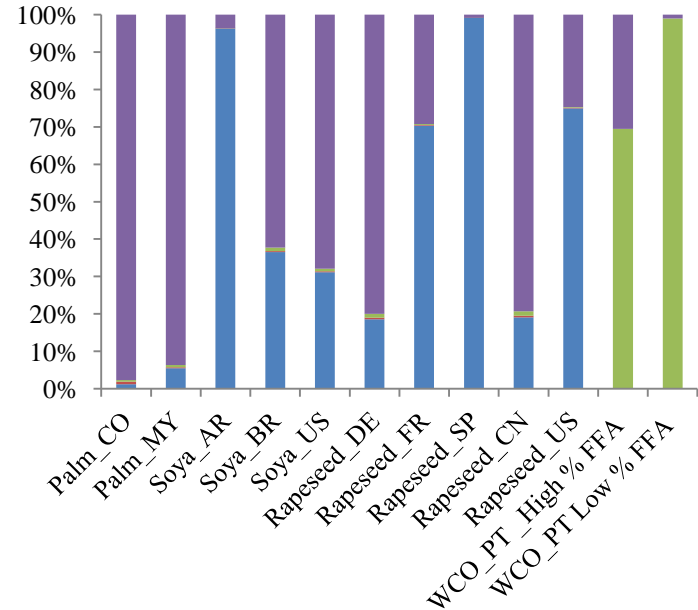
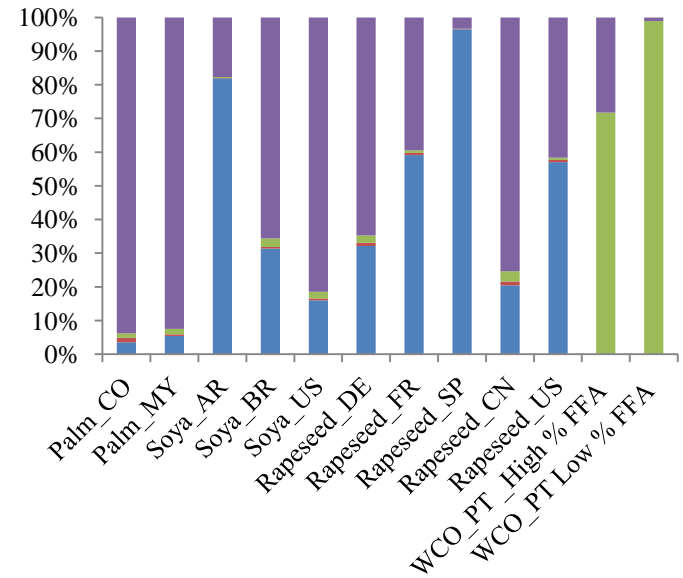
WSI



AWARE

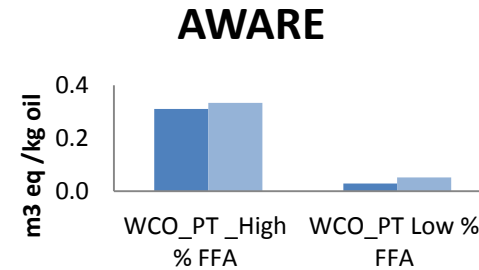
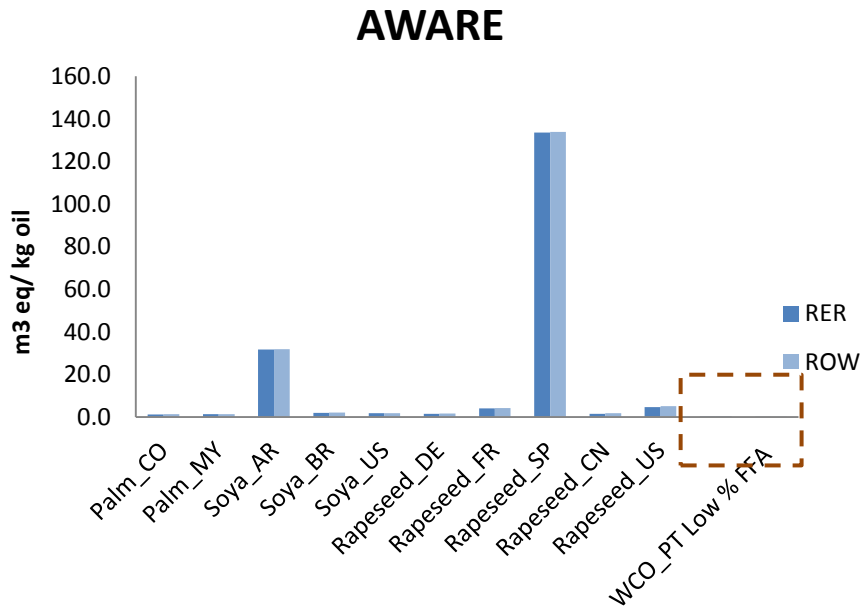
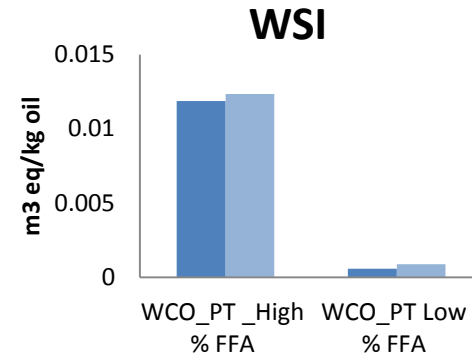
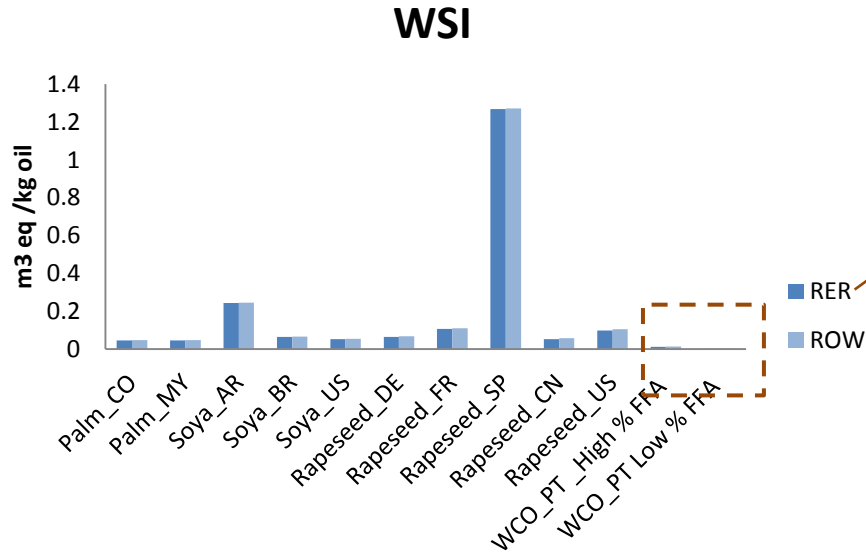


LC STAGE CONTRIBUTION



3. IMPACT ASSESSMENT – WATER SCARCITY

Sensitivity analysis on the background CF – RER or RoW

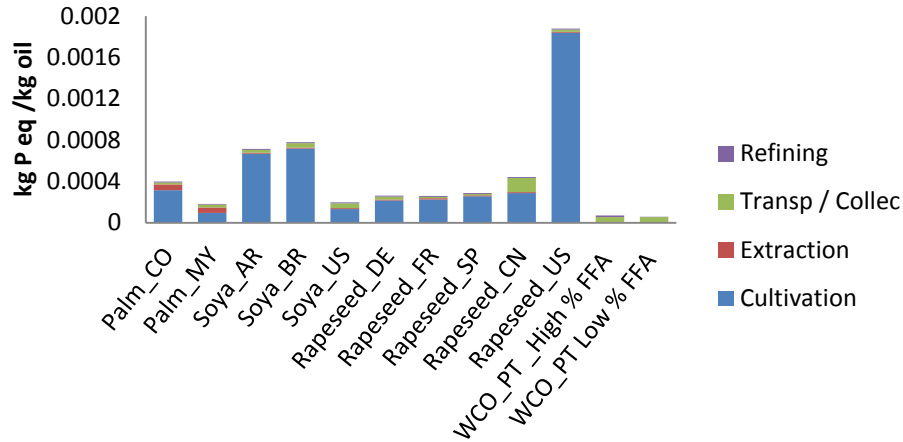


Similar results using the RER or ROW CF in the background system

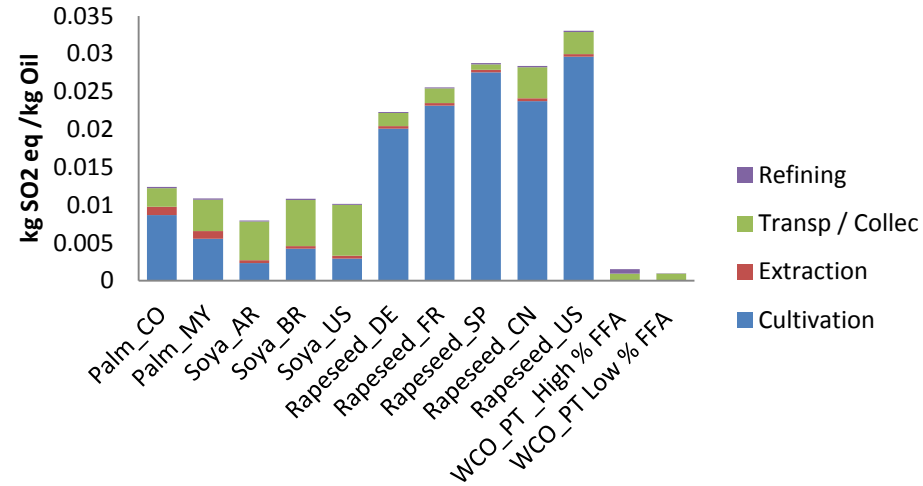
3. IMPACT ASSESSMENT – WATER QUALITY RELATED IMPACTS

Eutrophication and Acidification

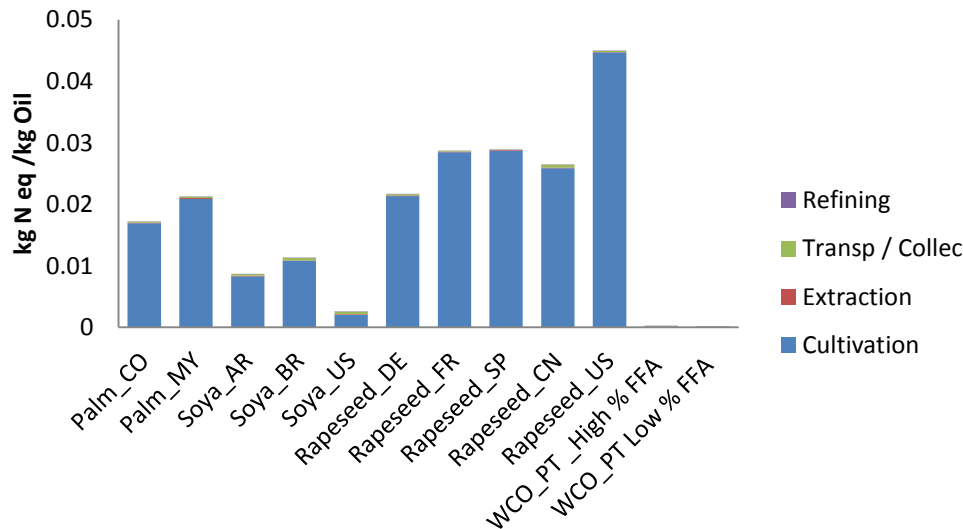
Freshwater eutrophication



Aquatic acidification



Marine eutrophication



Virgin Oils

Cultivation stage

WCO

Collection

4. FEEDSTOCKS WITH HIGHER IMPACTS

Feedstocks with higher impacts

WATER CONSUMPTION	WSI/AWARE	Rapeseed_SP	Soya_AR	Rapeseed_FR
WATER QUALITY RELATED IMPACTS	Freshwater eutrophication	Rapeseed_US	Soya_Br	Soya_AR
	Marine eutrophication	Rapeseed_US	Rapeseed_FR	Rapeseed_SP
	Aquatic Acidification	Rapeseed_US	Rapeseed_SP	Rapeseed_CN

↓

Cultivation

↓

Cultivation

- Impacts in water quality of the cultivation stage are due to the fertilizers use (Phosphates – FE; Ammonia and Nitrates, Nitrogen fertilizers – ME; Ammonia and Ammonium nitrate – AA)

5. MAIN CONCLUSIONS

- Both methods (WSI and AWARE) used to address water scarcity provide the same conclusions
- The higher water scarcity impact was calculated for Rapeseed _Sp
- The higher water degradability impacts was calculated for Rapeseed_US
- Cultivation is the stage that contributes the most to water scarcity and water degradability

THANK YOU!

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