



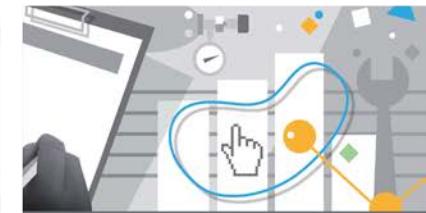
**Environmental odour management & modelling**



**Product and material testing**



**Sensory and molecular odour testing**



**Digital platforms for odour management**

# Odournet Group

- is the world's largest specialist consultancy exclusively dedicated to environmental odour management & odour assessment
- has developed a portfolio of thousands of studies over 30 years in all odour relevant sectors of the economy
- Odour testing using molecular and sensory methods
- Product & Materials testing using unified methods in three continents
- Employs over 60+ sensory specialists, operates 6 accredited olfactometry laboratories, one high resolution GC-MS laboratory and dedicated facilities for sensory testing of products and materials



# Services



**Environmental odour management**  
emission and immission measurement of  
environmental odours



**Product and material testing**  
product- and material testing  
automotive, consumer goods, deodorant,  
hygiene products, textile, non woven etc.

# EnviroSuite

**21<sup>st</sup> century odour management**  
Access environmental intelligence, online  
modelling and complaint management for  
real-time decisions, anytime, anywhere



# Methods



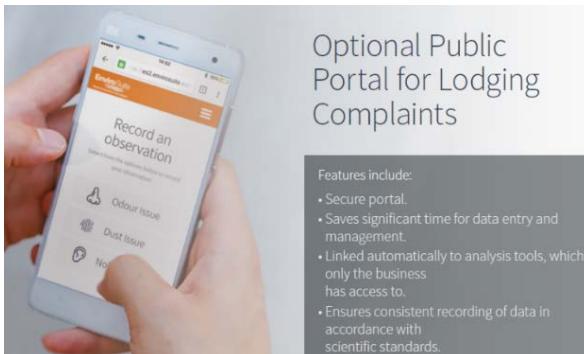
## Sensory odour testing

- EN13725 olfactometry source testing
- EN16841 ambient air odour frequency
- EN16841 Plume extent
- Citizen panels



## Molecular odour testing

- GCMS-TOF odours unravelled to ppt
- GC-sniffing pinpoints odour relevant compounds
- GC-IMS for fast odour fingerprinting



Optional Public Portal for Lodging Complaints

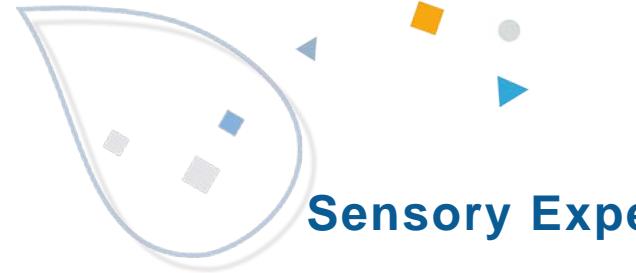
Features include:

- Secure portal.
- Saves significant time for data entry and management.
- Linked automatically to analysis tools, which only the business has access to.
- Ensures consistent recording of data in accordance with scientific standards.

## Digital platform odour management

- Complaint management and ticketing
- Source verification using reverse trajectory analysis
- Predictive analytics
- Odour treatment optimisation & savings





## Sensory Expertise delivered worldwide



Spain: Odournet SL/Odournet Tek SL

United Kingdom: Odournet UK Ltd

France: Aroma Consult SA

India: Odournet Holding India Pvt Ltd

Brasil: Odournet Brasil Ltda

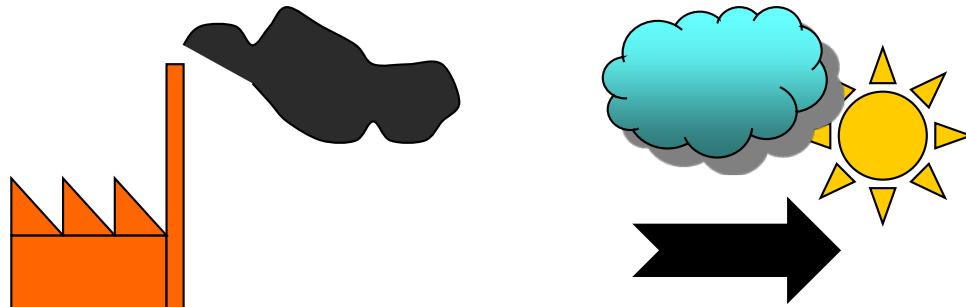
[www.odournet.com](http://www.odournet.com)



## Definiciones y conceptos basicos

- Si huele mal... ¡No puede ser bueno para mi!
- Cualquier olor identificable no deseado en el entorno privado puede generar molestia

### Generación y Emisión Dispersión



### Impacto (inmisión)



## Principales actividades generadoras de olores

- Descomposición de materia organica, en condiciones anaerobicos
  - Proteinas > sulfhidrico, compuestos azufrados (mercaptanos), amines (olor a pescado), amoniacos
  - Azucares y carbohydratos > alcohols, cetonas, aldehydes
  - Procesos:
    - Tratamiento de aguas residuales
    - Tratamiento de residuos solidos
    - Lodos y excreciones de ganaderia
- Industrias quimicas y hydrocarburos
  - Refinerias,
  - Fertilizantes
  - Pharma
- Industrias de Alimentos
  - Azucar
  - Fermentacion
  - Ganaderia
- Industrias de fragancias
- Etcetera.....





## Cuando vuelve un olor a ser una molestia?

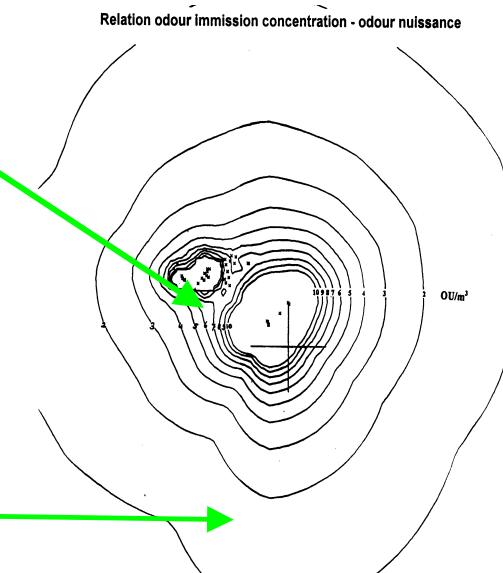
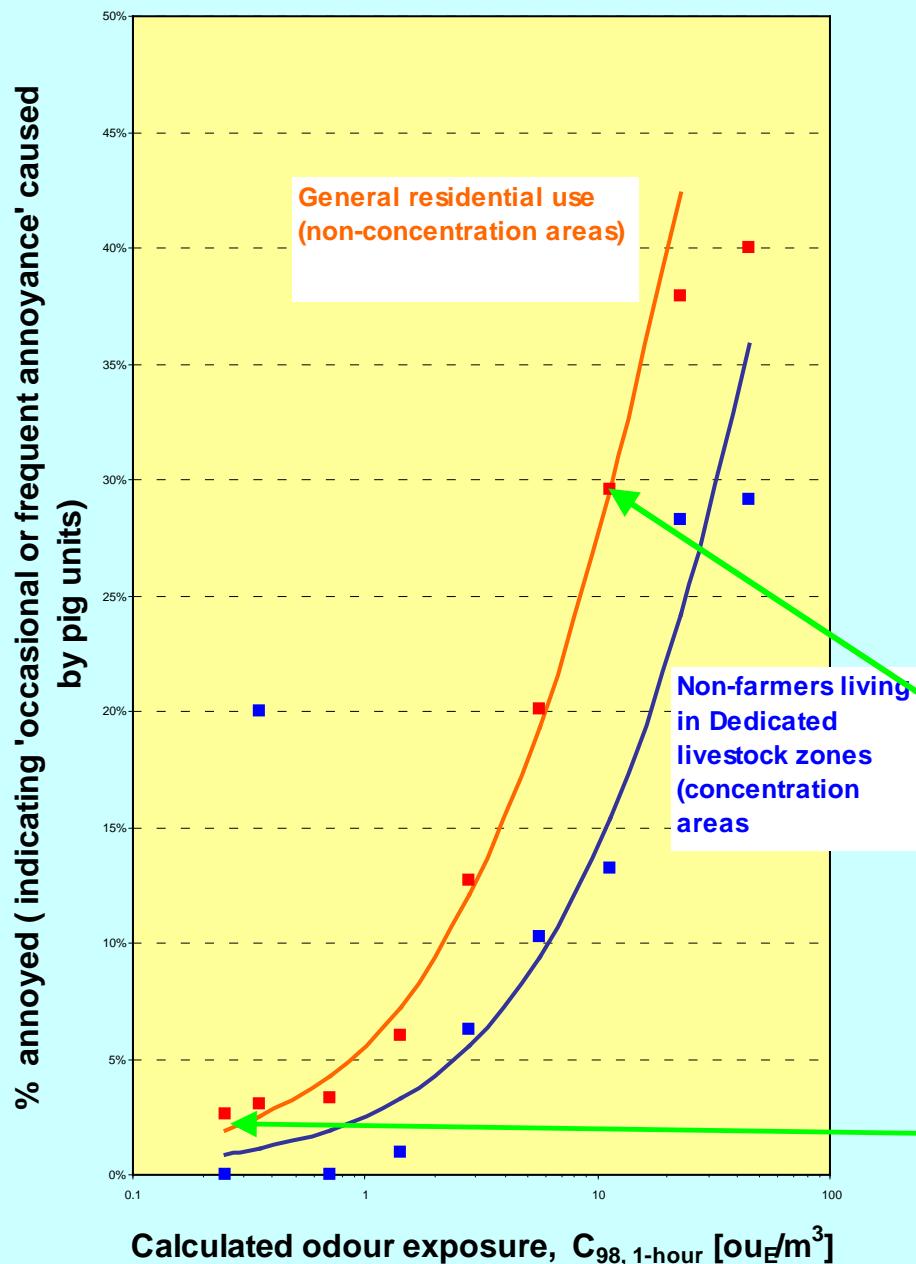
- Olor y molestia (FIDOL)
  - Frecuencia
  - Intensidad
  - Duración
  - Offensiveness
  - Location

## Methodologias basicas para caracterizar exposicion a olores

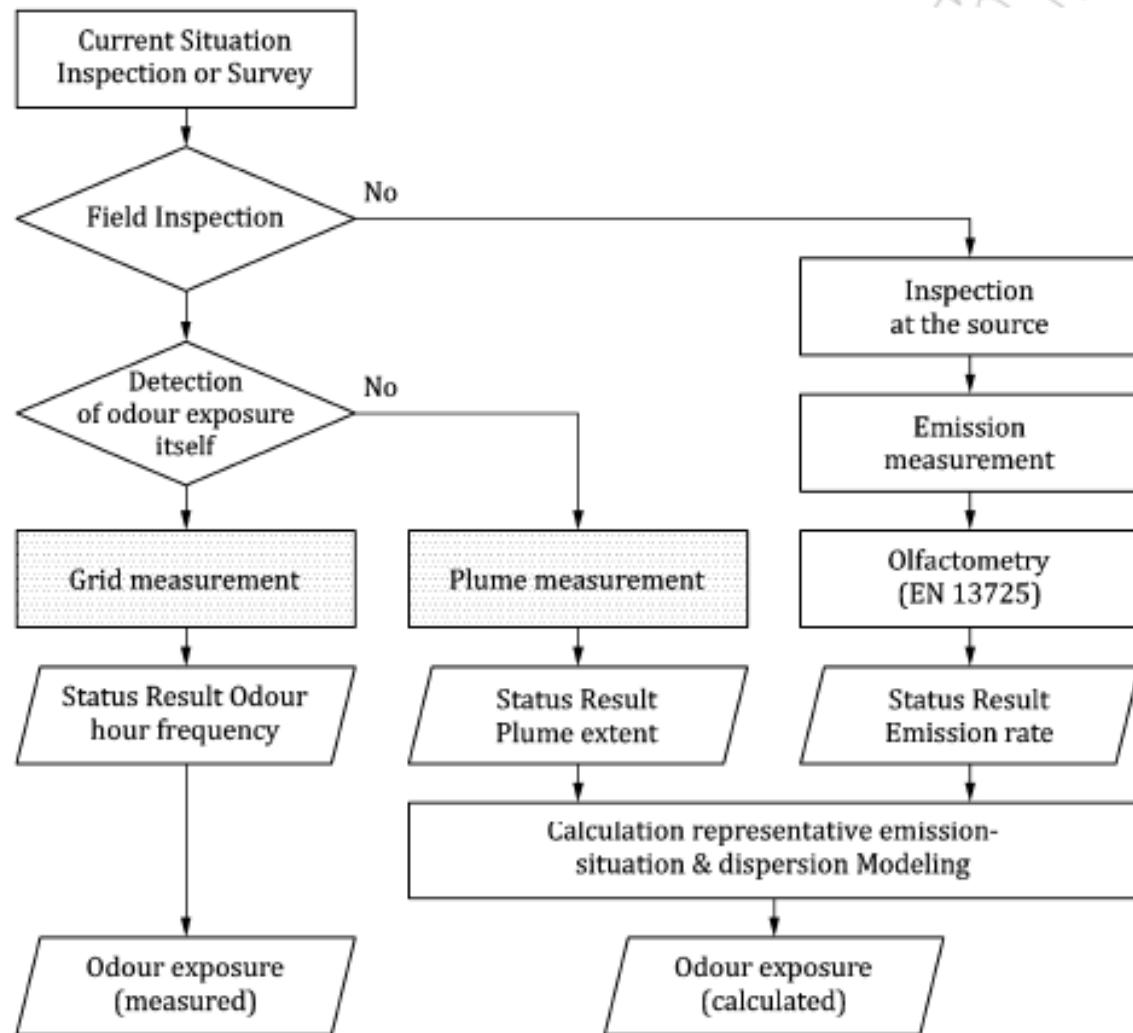
- **Medición de emisiones en foco por olfactometria EN13725, seguido por modelización de la exposicion con un modelo matematico de dispersion, en base de la meteorologia**
  - Criterio de exposicion, (dosis) relacionado con grado de molestia (efecto)
    - Percentil de promedios horarios (98-percentil, 99,5 percentile)
    - Concentracion de olor limite (por ejemplo 5 ou<sub>E</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>)
  - Metodo mas comun para regular olores: Reino Unido, Holanda, Francia, España, Irlanda, Australia, Nueva Zelandia.....
- **Medición directa de frequencia de horas de olor en inmision**
  - NO se puede medir con olfactometria EN13725
  - Se mide con panels de campo, durante 6 meses.
    - Desarollado en Alemania (VDI3940)
    - Metodo fundamental de la regulación de olores Alemana
    - Norma Europea CEN EN16841 part 1 (2016)
- **Regulacion en base de compuestos quimicos**
  - Regulación hibrido en Japon
  - Regulaciones sectoriales (TRS para papeleras en Chile)



# Investigaciones epidemiológicos dosis-efecto



## Overview and interaction of existing odour measurement methods

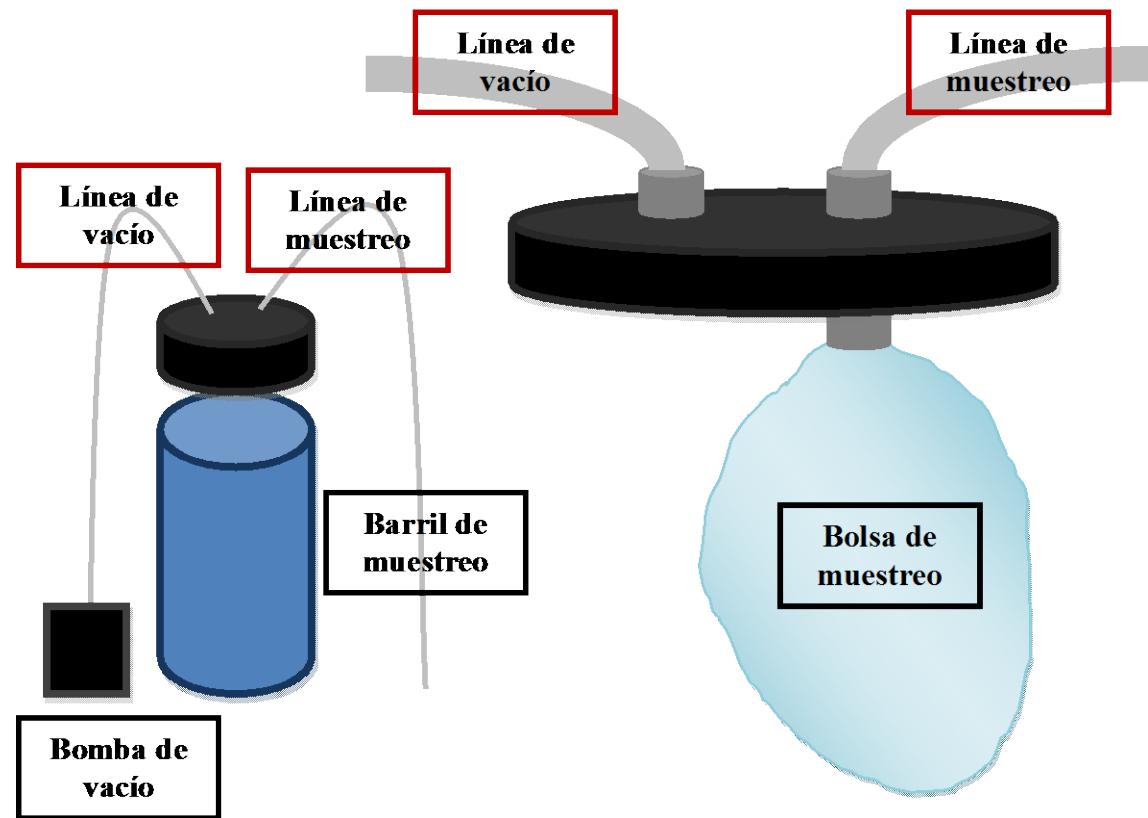


Metodologías para la medición de olores y su impacto

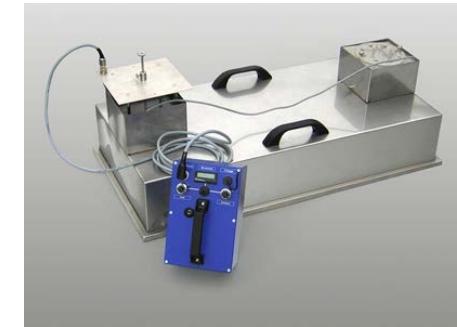
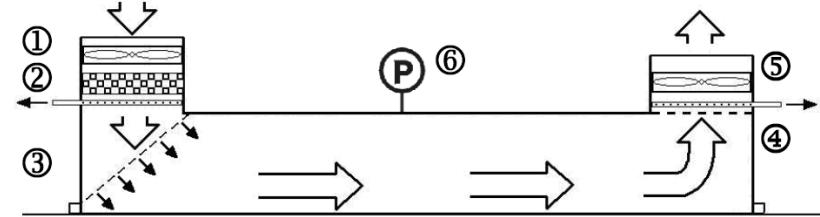
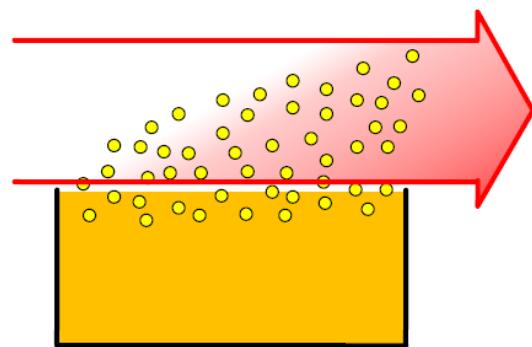
Figure A.1 — Overview and interaction of existing odour exposure assessment methods including grid method (Part 1), plume method (Part 2) and dynamic olfactometry according EN 13725



## Toma de muestras en bolsas de muestreo



## Toma de muestras en focos de superficie pasivos



# Turbulencias



**OPOURNET**  
sensory experts since 1980



## Toma de muestras en focos de superficie activos



## Caracterización del foco emisor & modelos de dispersión para establecer mapas de exposición

- Medición en foco emisor: EN13725

Concentración de olor [ $\text{ou}_E \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ ]

Caudal del flujo [ $\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ]

Superficie muestreo [ $\text{m}^{-2}$ ]



- Plumas belgas EN16841-part 2:2016

## Medición directo de exposición en inmisión

- VDI3940:2006
- EN16841 – part1:2016

NEN-EN 16841-1:2016

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 16841-1**

November 2016

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ICS 13.040.20

English Version

Ambient air - Determination of odour in ambient air by  
using field inspection - Part 1: Grid method



## EN16841 part 1 grid panel method

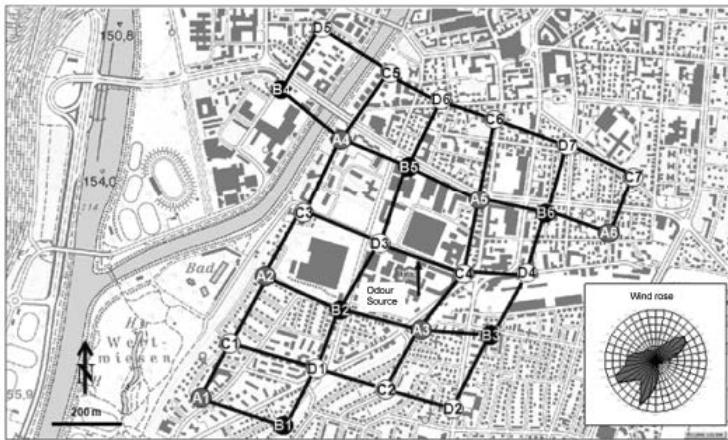
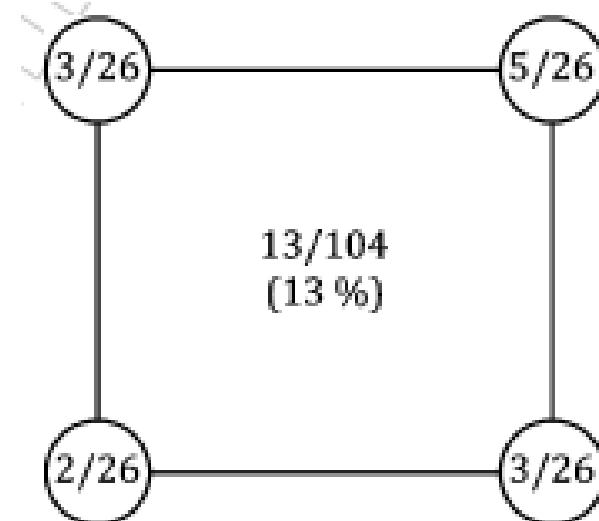


Figure 1 — Example for an assessment area in the surrounding of an odorant source with assessment squares and measurement points





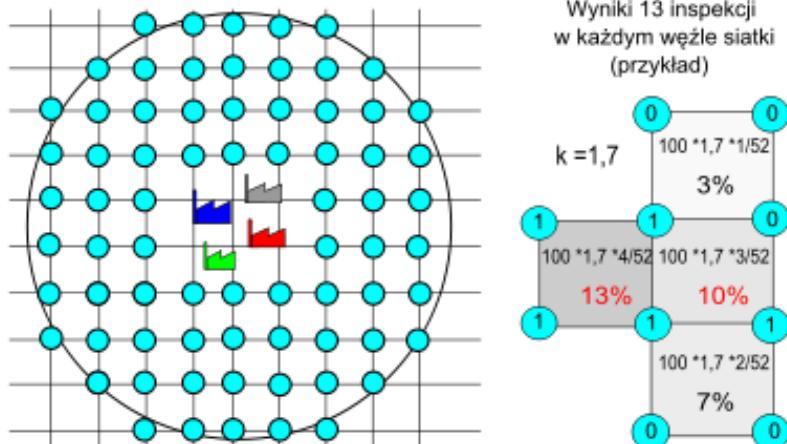
## VDI 3940/EN18841: Field Measurements with trained panels

- A group of trained panelists, selected in compliance to the olfactometry standard EN13725, observes the odour situation on grid points (of a grid that covers the surroundings of a site) on a regular basis over a long period.
- This grid method is a long period (6-12months) statistical survey method to obtain a representative map of a recognizable odour exposure over the selected area.
- This statistical approach gives a reasonable impression of the odour impact in the vicinity of an emitting site and the results can be correlated nuisance levels.



## VDI 3940: an example

- A grid of 153 observation points in the area of interest is assessed by 4-8 field trained panelist.
- Each square of the grid is quantified by 416 sensory observations (24.960 Sensory records) measured over a six months period.
- In each sensory record the panelist writes down the presence/absence of odour, intensity, and type of odour.
- If a panelist smells the specific odour during at least 10% of his/her the observations it is considered as “Odour hour”.





## VDI 3940: Odour Impact criteria



- Green zone: It indicates less than 10% of odour hours. Acceptable level for residential receptors.
- Yellow zone: It indicates between 10-15% of odour hours. Acceptable level for industrial receptors.
- Red zone: It indicates more than 15% of odour hours. Not Acceptable level for residential or industrial receptors.



## Field Measurements

- Measuring ambient odour levels is one of the biggest misconceptions in odour management.
- Measurements in ambient air are often carried out in an effort to establish a link between the annoyance experienced by the population and the odours they are exposed to.
- Some of the most common problems undertaking ambient odour measurements include:
  - It is often difficult for investigators to witness odour incidents that are episodic and short-lived.
  - Emissions are greatly diluted from their point of release, and are often below chemical and sensory detection limits of instruments but can still be detected by people.
  - It can be difficult to work out where an emission comes from, or to distinguish it from other sources.
  - Weather conditions play a very important role



## Field Measurements

- An ambient measurement campaign needs to be conducted over a long period of time (and the contribution from the problem site must be clearly identifiable), to assess the situation well.
- A trained field panel is necessary to conduct such measurements.
- Field dilution equipment is neither necessary, nor recommended.
- Field measurements should be done in compliance to a measurement standard (like VDI 3940) to guarantee the quality (and the significance) of the results.



Olfacto es muy selectivo, la química no atribuye relevancia olfactiva. Falta información sobre compuestos odorantes y umbrales de detección

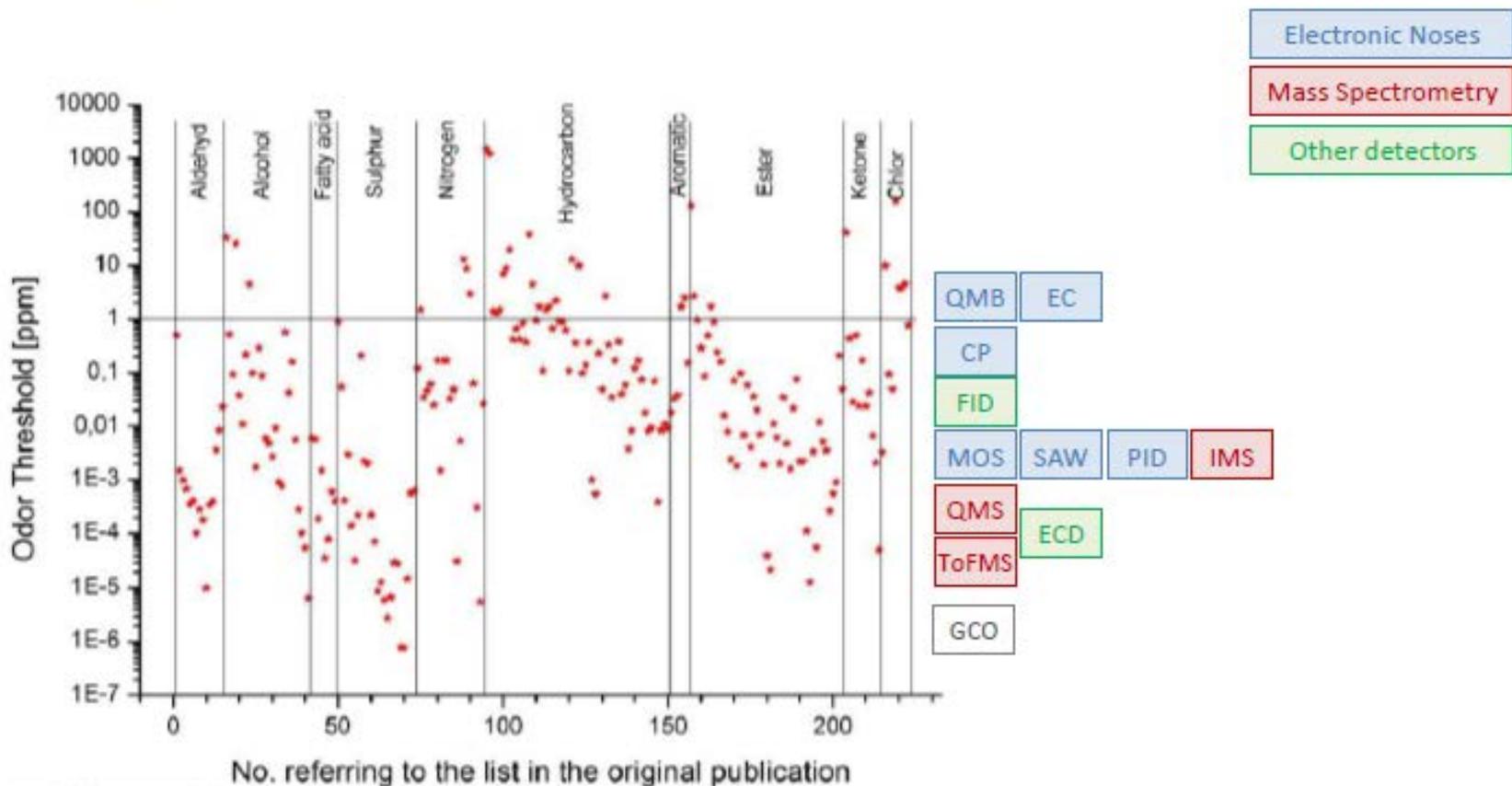
~400 types of olfactory cells  
~10.000 each: >S/N  
odour threshold ppt – ppm  
filter function: odorant detection  
continuous renewal

very individual  
fatigue

*Nose does not detect all volatile  
compounds but only odorous compounds!*



## Medicion de olores: Quimico o Sensorial?

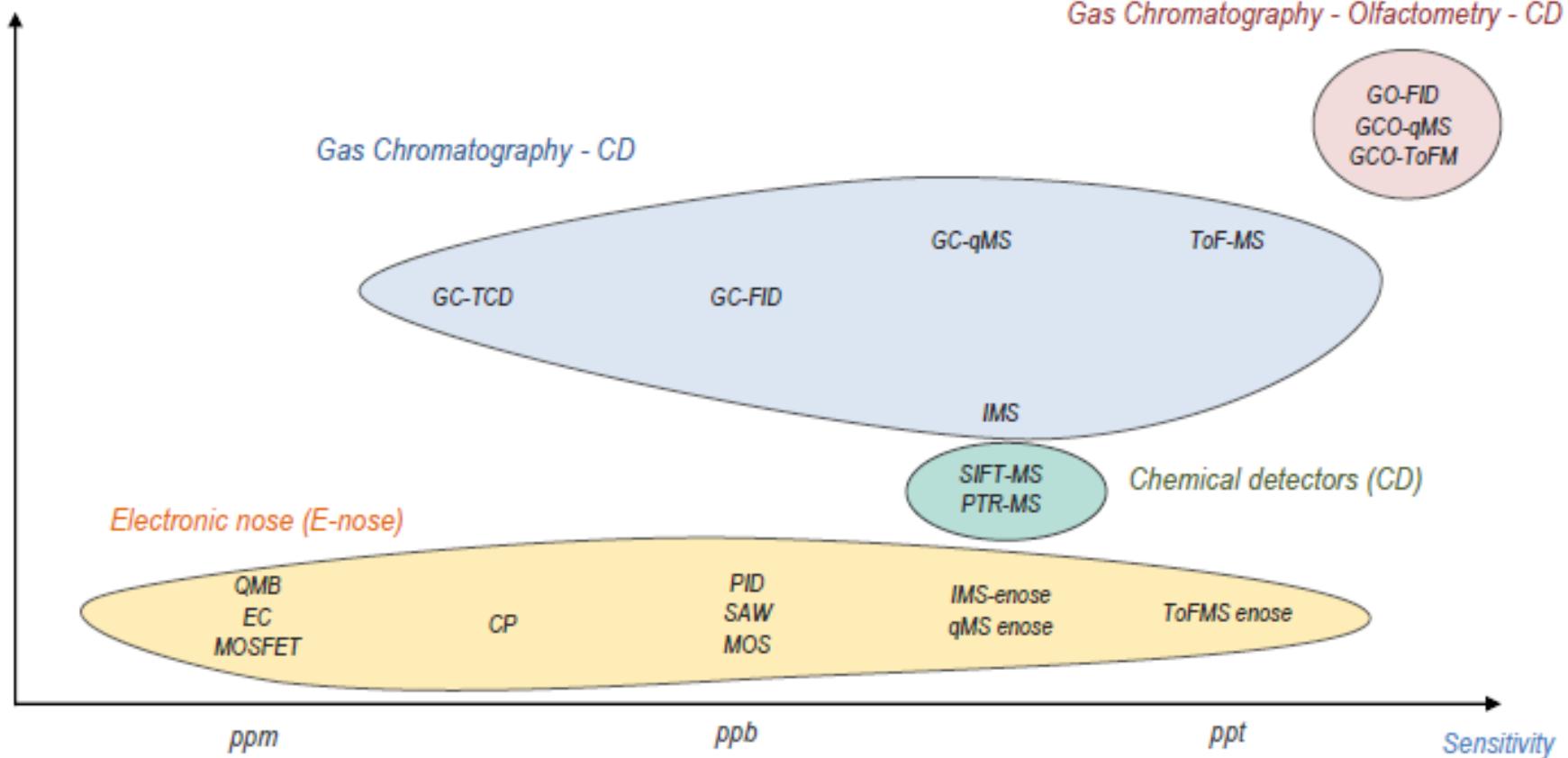


Source: Nagata, Y. Measurement of Odor Threshold by Triangle Odor Bag Method  
[https://www.env.go.jp/en/air/odor/measure/02\\_3\\_2.pdf](https://www.env.go.jp/en/air/odor/measure/02_3_2.pdf)

Graph prepared by Dr. Peter Bosker, University of Bonn

## Opciones para medir olores con instrumentos: tiempo requerido vs. sensibilidad

*Time-consuming*

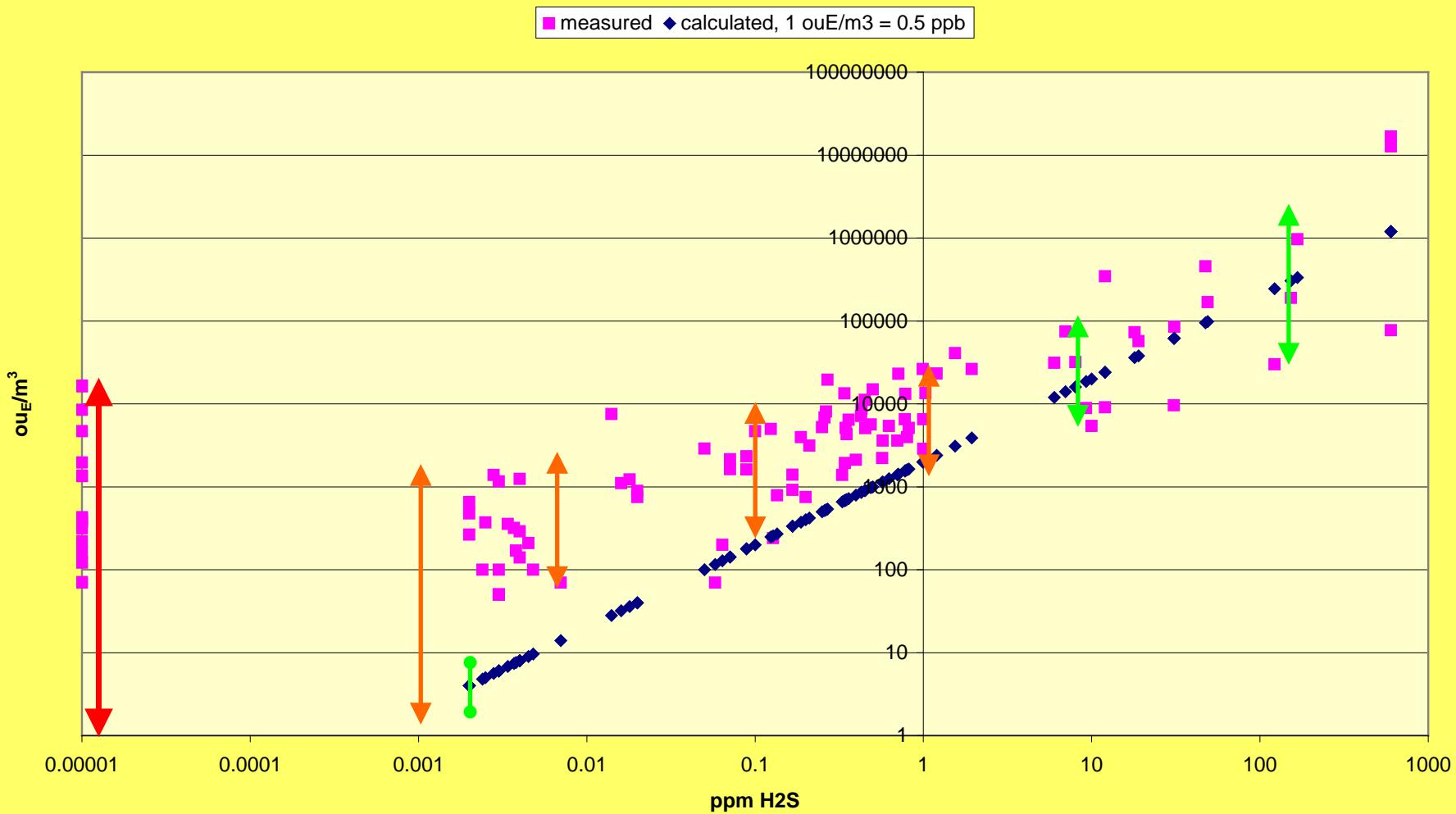


## Los casos excepcionales que permiten aplicar caracterizacion quimica como estimacion de concentracion de olor

- Un compuesto odorifico dominante con umbral de detección bajo es dominante en el olor
  - Ejemplo: Sulfhídrico en altas concentraciones (>10 ppm)
  - TRS
- Las emisiones estan bastante constants de composicion y contienen un compuesto indicador en alta concentracion
  - Ejemplo: Gases de vertedero con aprox. 40-50% metano y entre 1 y 4 millones de ou<sub>E</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>
- Una mezcla de compuestos odorificos de composición estable, bien caracterizado y verificado de no contener 'odorantes sin detección química', con una validacion robusto entre olfatometria y predicción en base de química.

# H<sub>2</sub>S as predictor of odour concentration, 0 to 1000 ppm

Odour concentration and H<sub>2</sub>S in wastewater treatment air samples



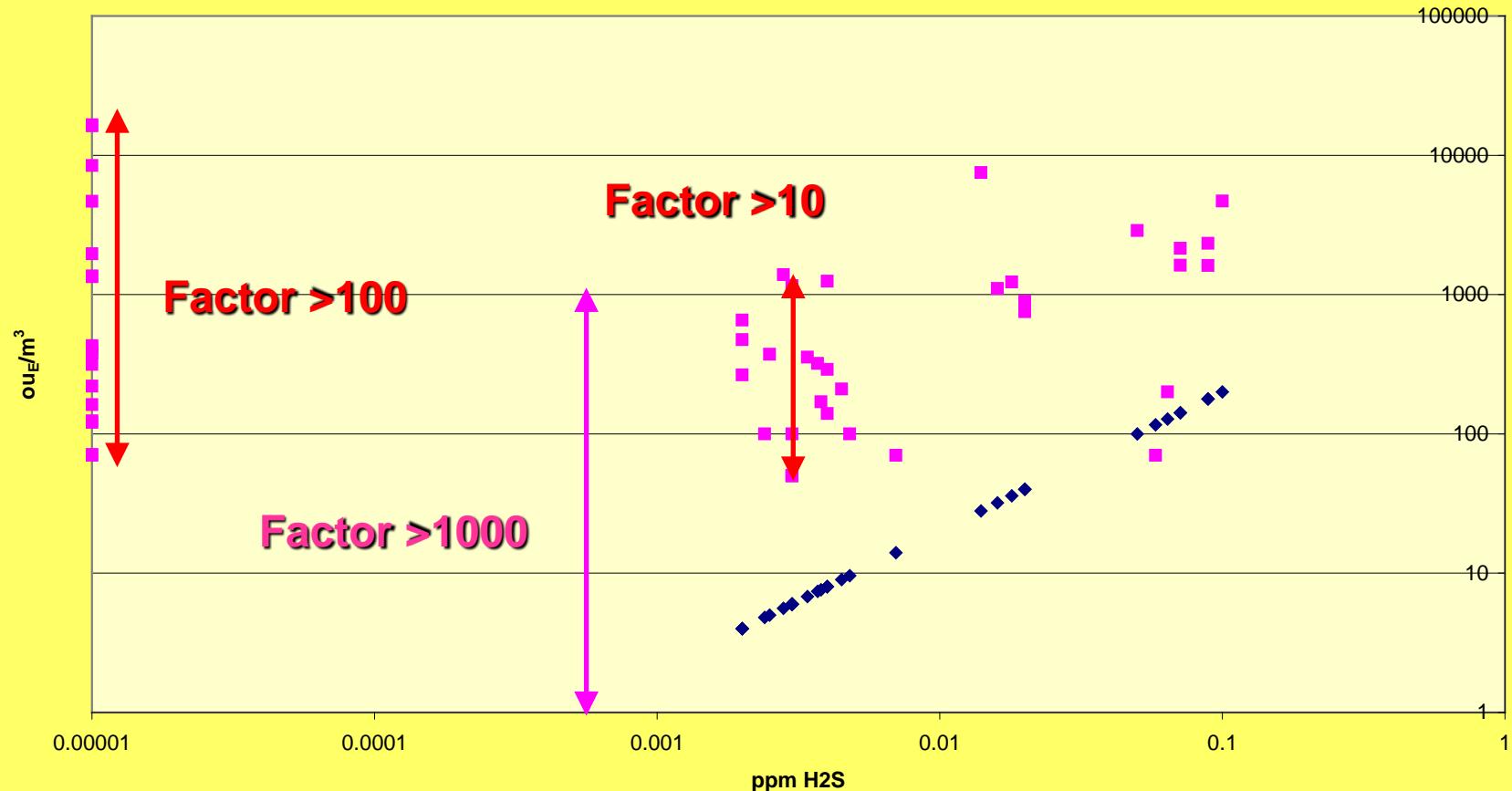
...and not predicting much at less than 1

ppm H<sub>2</sub>S

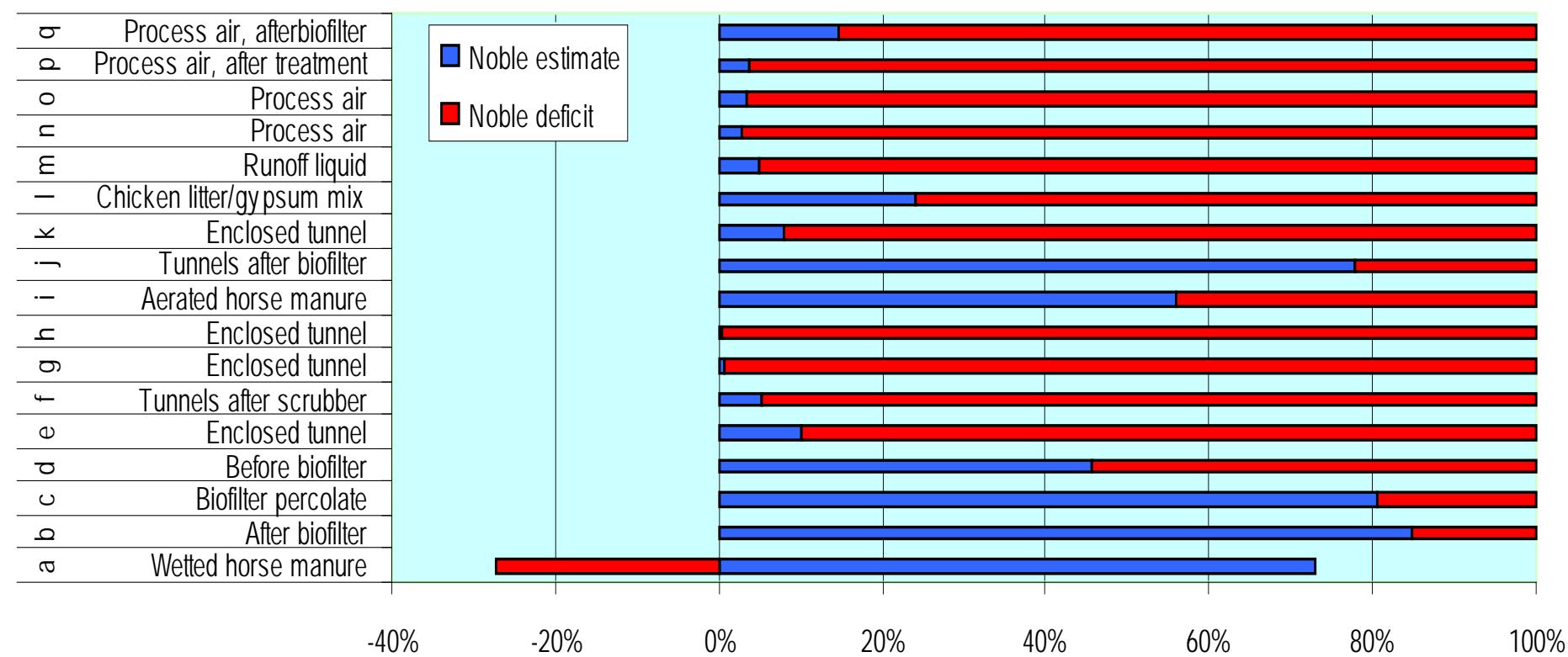


Odour concentration and H<sub>2</sub>S in wastewater treatment air samples

■ measured   ◆ calculated, 1 ouE/m<sup>3</sup> = 0.5 ppb



## Odour concentration predicted by Noble equation and odour unit deficit



# Prediccion de concentración de olor en base de la composicion quimica mejorara en futuro



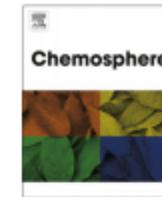
- El análisis será mas completo, hasta niveles de 0,1 ppt (actualmente hasta 10 ppt)
- El tratamiento de datos (big data, mucho mas que actualmente) mejorará
- La información esencial sobre umbrales de detección olfativa de compuestos será mas disponible y mas fiable, cuando se determina según EN13725



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

**Chemosphere**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/chemosphere](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/chemosphere)



## Non-methane volatile organic compounds predict odor emitted from five tunnel ventilated broiler sheds

Kathleen R. Murphy \*, Gavin Parcsi, Richard M. Stuetz

The University of New South Wales, UNSW Water Research Centre, School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia

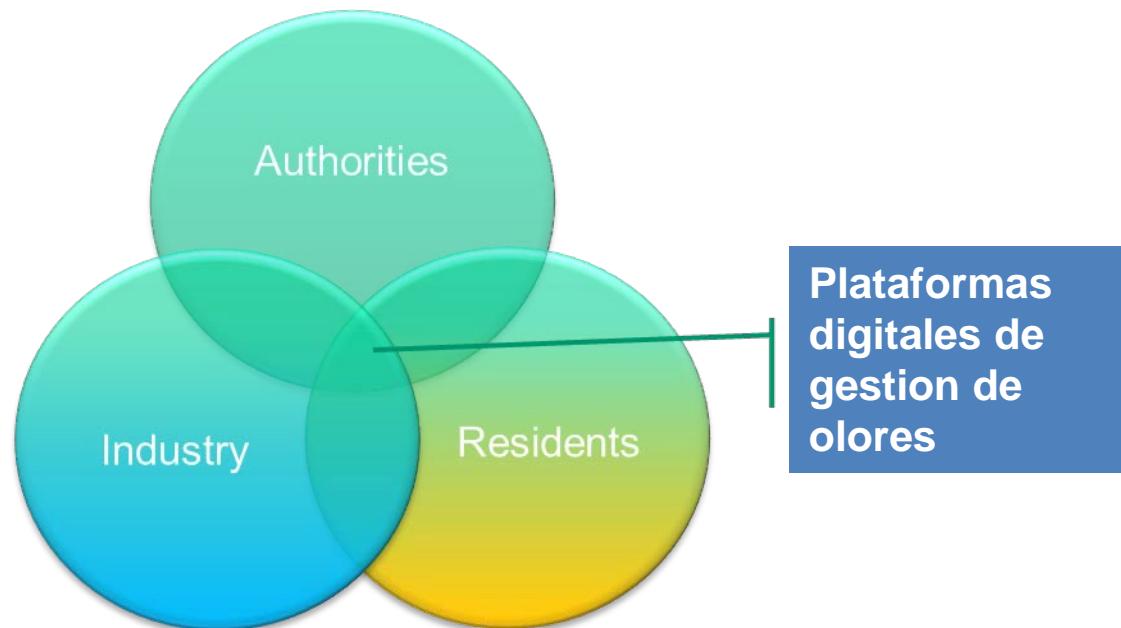
### HIGHLIGHTS

- The relationship between poultry NMVOCs and odor was determined using chemometrics.
- A small set of NMVOCs provided strong predictions of odor.
- High litter moisture favored sulfurous odorants but did not affect odor concentration.
- High bird density favored non-sulfurous odorants and slightly increased odor.
- The dominant odorants were primarily associated with the litter, manure and feed.



# El reto de encontrar sostenibilidad social

- Odour complaint management & community relations intervention requires a transparent and efficient communication channel between all parties.





## Plataformas digitales

- Visualizacion de datos online
- Visualizacion de plumas online
  - Gausiano (steady state)
  - Non steady state (CALPUFF)
- Gestión de quejas
- Soporte en control y planificación de operaciones y riesgos
  - Predictive analytics
    - Modelo meteorológico WRF & observaciones locales
    - Modelos hidrologicos
  - Gestión de quejas, observaciones y comunicaciones sociales
  - Análisis de la localización de la causa de observaciones
  - Interpretación de monitoreo
  - Predicción de perfiles de riesgo para operaciones con alta impacto



## Principios para la modelización de dispersión atmosférica de olores



- Avances tecnológicos en la gestión de olores
- Recopilación y visualización de datos on line
- Gestión de alertas y revisión condiciones de proceso en la industria
- Modelización on-line
- Gestión de quejas
- Identificación de potenciales focos de olor, análisis de trayectoria inversa.
- Ejemplo DEMO
- Sectores relevantes



## Avances tecnológicos en la gestión de olores



## Recopilación y visualización de datos on line

