

Biosolids Alternatives

Woodward Ave Facility

Hamilton, Ontario



**CDM
Smith**

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Overview

- 409,000 cubic meters/day rated capacity WWTP
- City is currently producing 40,000 wet tonnes of biosolids per year with growth rate of 1% per year
- Truck dewatered biosolids offsite for land application as a soil additive
- During winter biosolids are stored in an approved facility

Existing Hamilton Facility



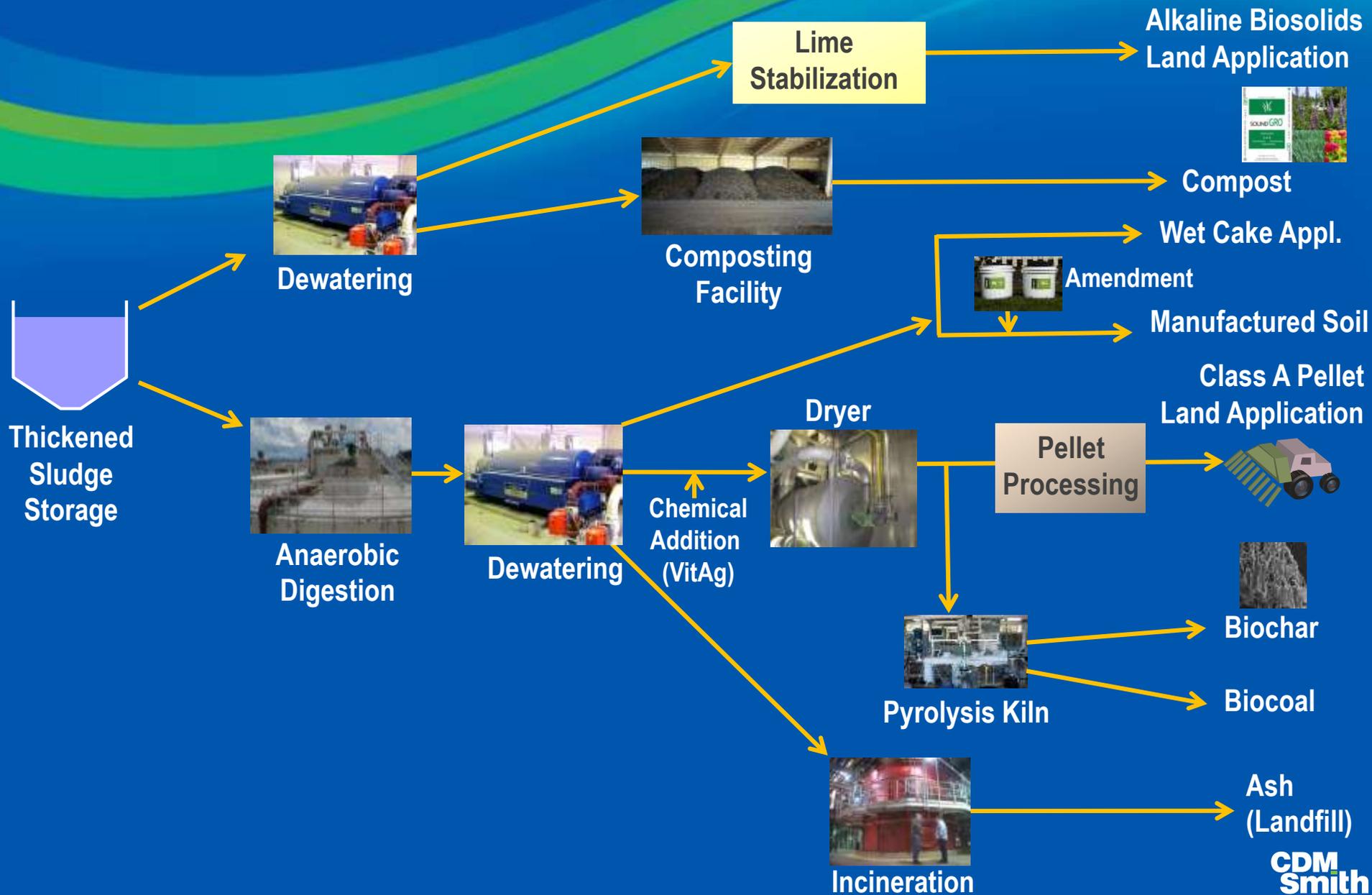
Challenges

- ❑ Limited service providers in Ontario with the capacity to handle the volume of biosolids produced
- ❑ Uncertainty about the continued availability of land for application of Class B biosolids
- ❑ Looking to advertise DBFOM for biosolids handling with a 30 year operating period

Wastewater Plants Are Being Viewed as Resource Centers



Biosolids as a Resource



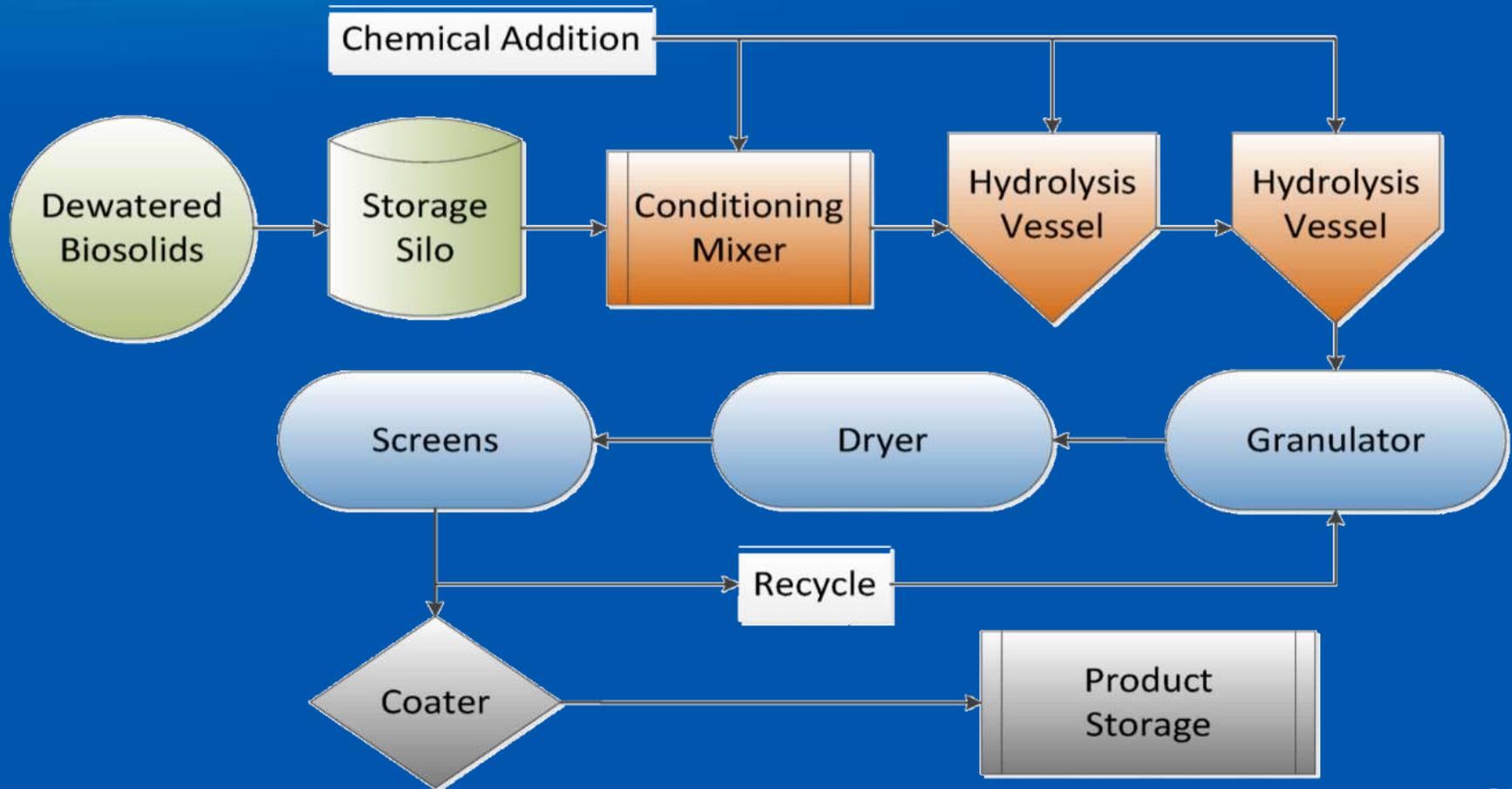
Potential Biosolids Process Applicable to Hamilton

Process	Biosolids Final Product
VitAg	<i>Enhanced Organic Fertilizer</i>
Biosolids Dryer	<i>Dried Pellet</i>
Pyrobiomethane	<i>Biochar</i>
Mitsubishi Biocoal	<i>Biocoal</i>
Fluidized Bed Incinerator	<i>Ash</i>

VitAg Alternative

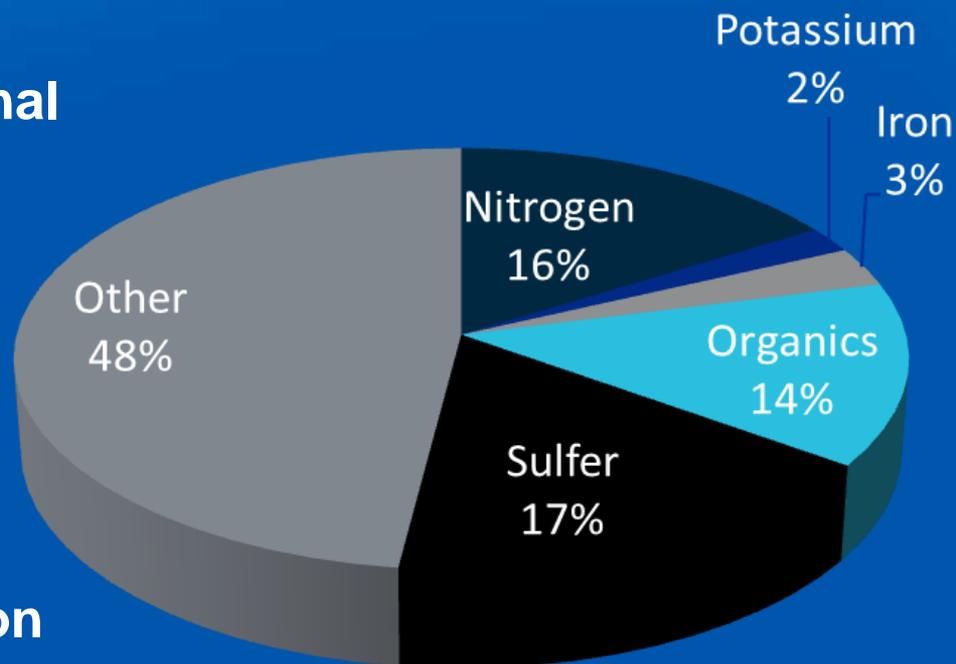


VitAg Process Schematic

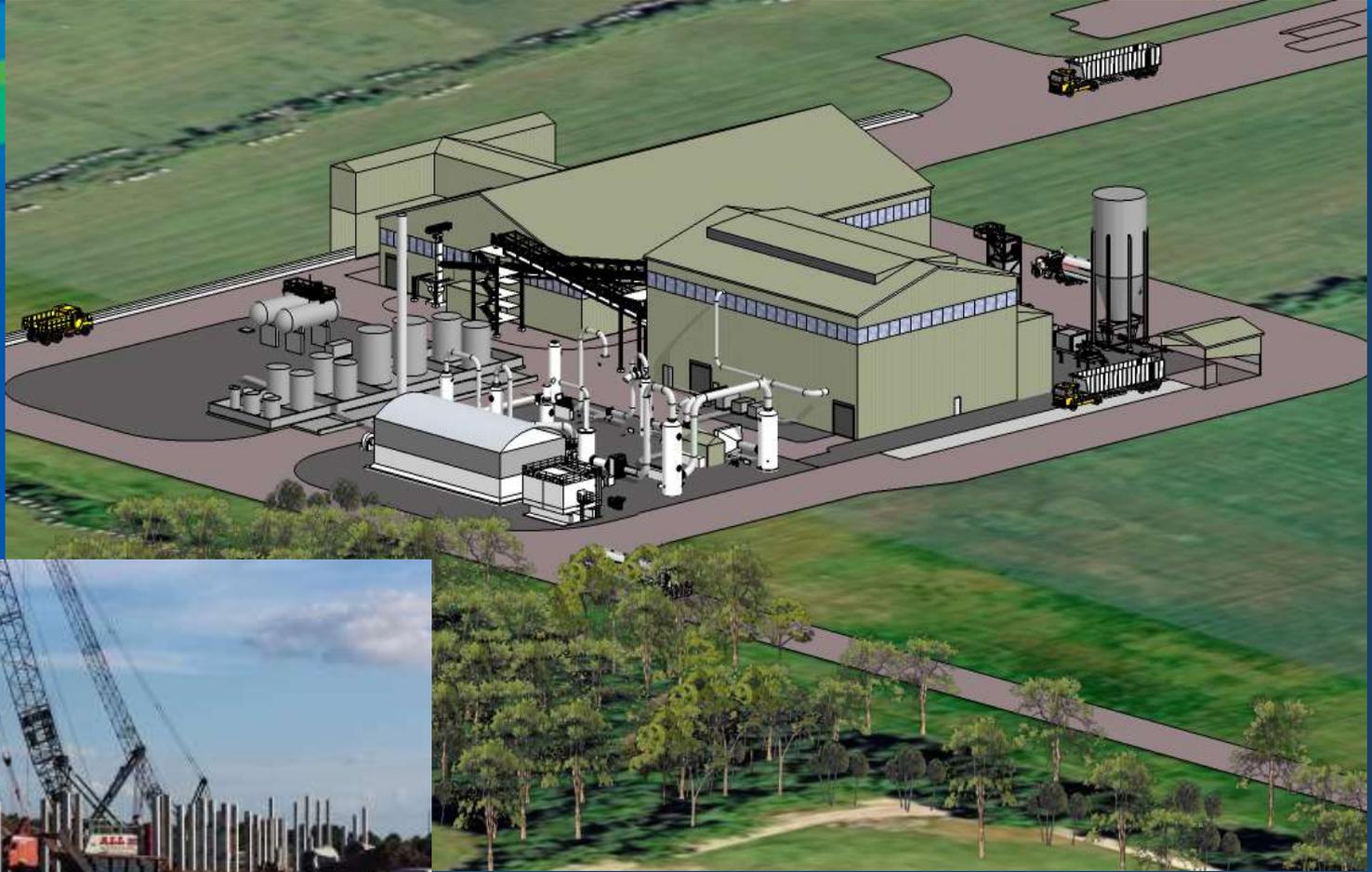


Key Product Characteristics

- Meets USEPA Class A, Exceptional quality standards
- Key fertilizer properties
 - 5-7 # hardness
 - 0.5 to 3 mm diameter
 - <1% moisture
- Ideal for standard farm application equipment
- Application rates: Pound per acre – not tons
- N-P-K-S-Fe-Organic (16-0-2-17-3-14)



VitAg Florida Facility Under Construction



VitAg Site Specific Considerations

Facility Capacity:

Standard VitAg	<i>Up to 60,000 tonnes/year</i>
Hamilton Production	<i>40,000-52,000 tonnes/year</i>

Chemical Used:

Ammonia	<i>25 tonne/day</i>
Sulfuric Acid	<i>80 tonne/day</i>
Ferrous Sulfate	<i>25 tonne/day</i>
Product Production	<i>53,000 tonnes/year</i>

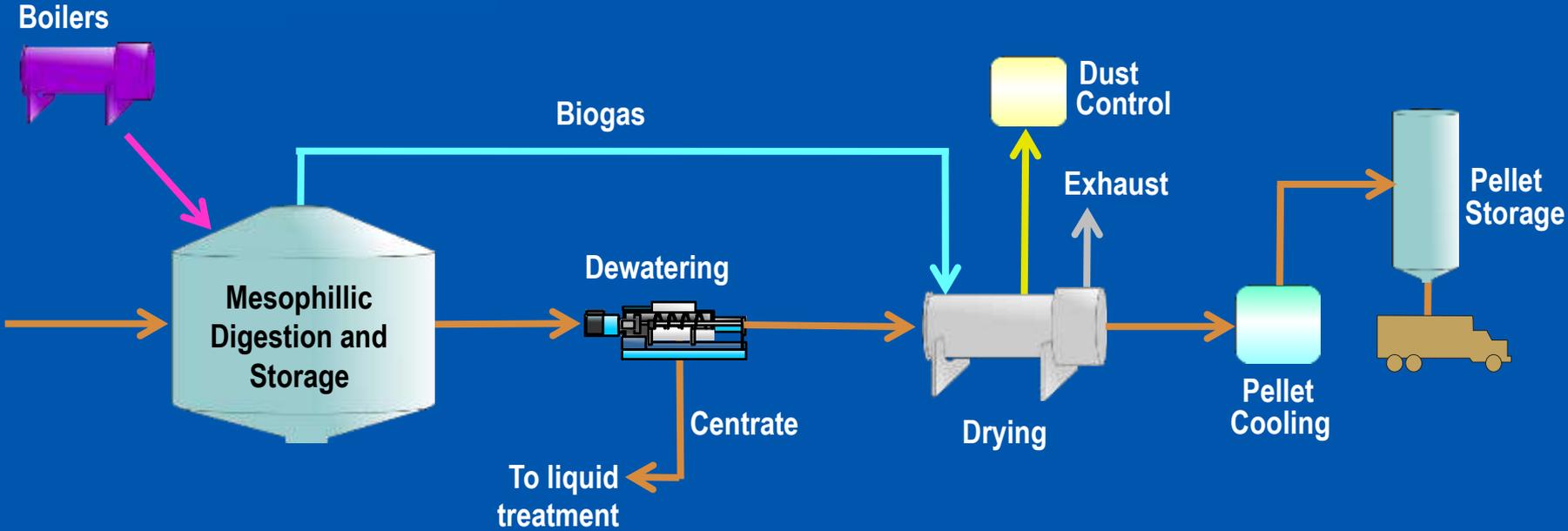
Area Requirements:

Process/Chemicals/Odor Control	<i>12,000 m²</i>
Warehouse	<i>6,000 m²</i>
Utility Needs	<i>Water, sewer, biogas (if available)</i>

Dryer Alternative



Dryer Process Schematic



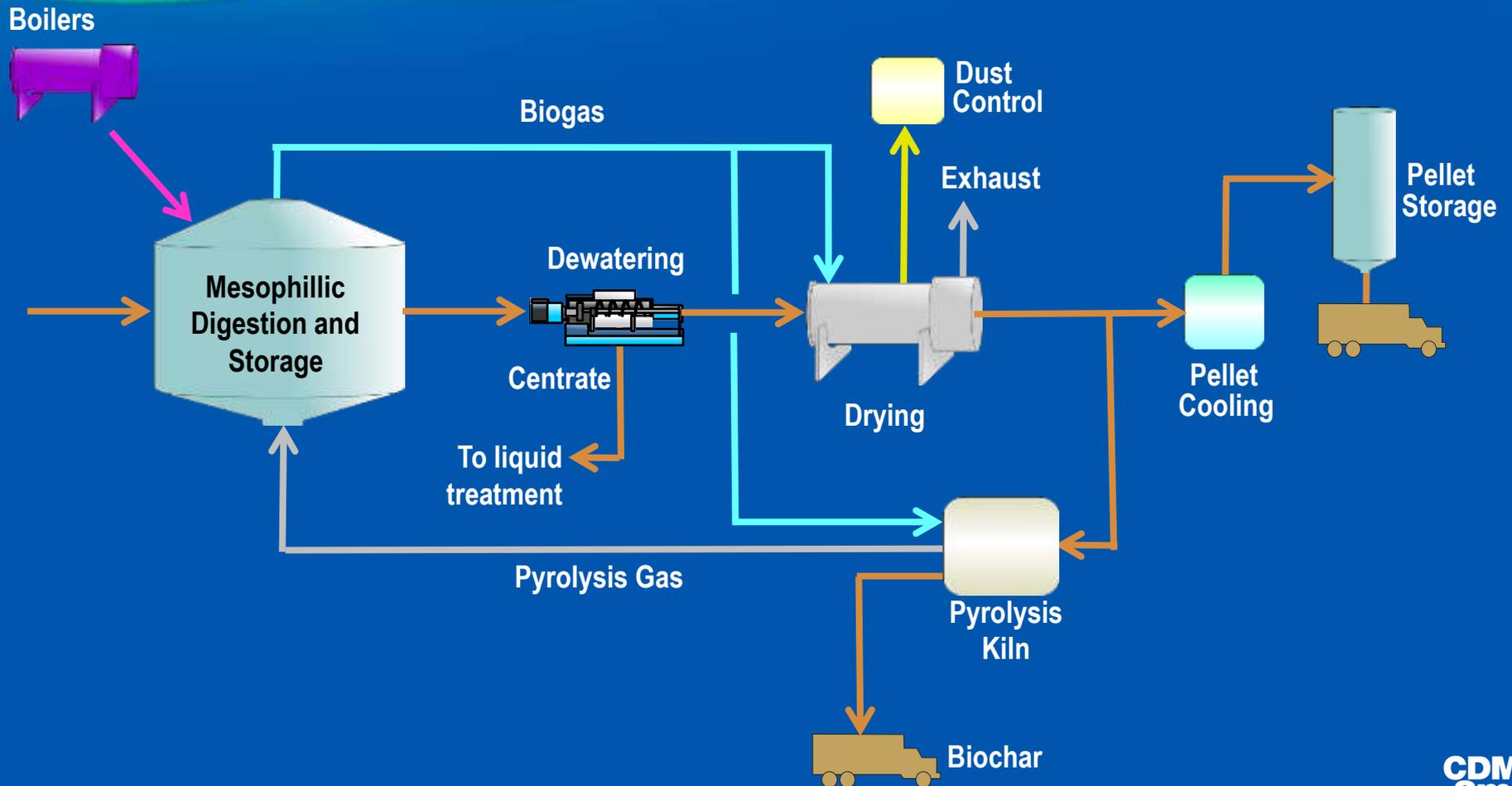
Dryer Installation Considerations

- ❑ Uses heat to evaporate water leaving Class A product at 90% solids
- ❑ Customizable to wide range of solids loadings
- ❑ Produces low value Class A product that can be use as a fertilizer or supplemental fuel
- ❑ Multiple different designs available from relatively simple belt dryers to complex drum dryers
- ❑ Complexity of equipment dependent on product pellet quality and consistency

Pyrobiomethane Alternative

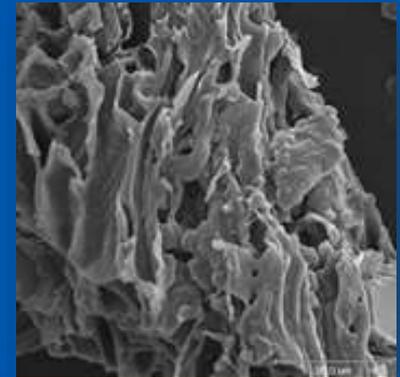


Pyrobiomethane Process Schematic



Pyrobiomethane Process

- **Slow, low temperature pyrolysis process**
- **Converts recalcitrant lignins and other organics in dried, digested biosolids into:**
 - Reduce the amount of residual biosolids
 - Reduce odor of biosolids product
 - Create high value biochar product
 - Increase biogas production for beneficial use using proven gas treatment technology



Microscopic view of biochar surface

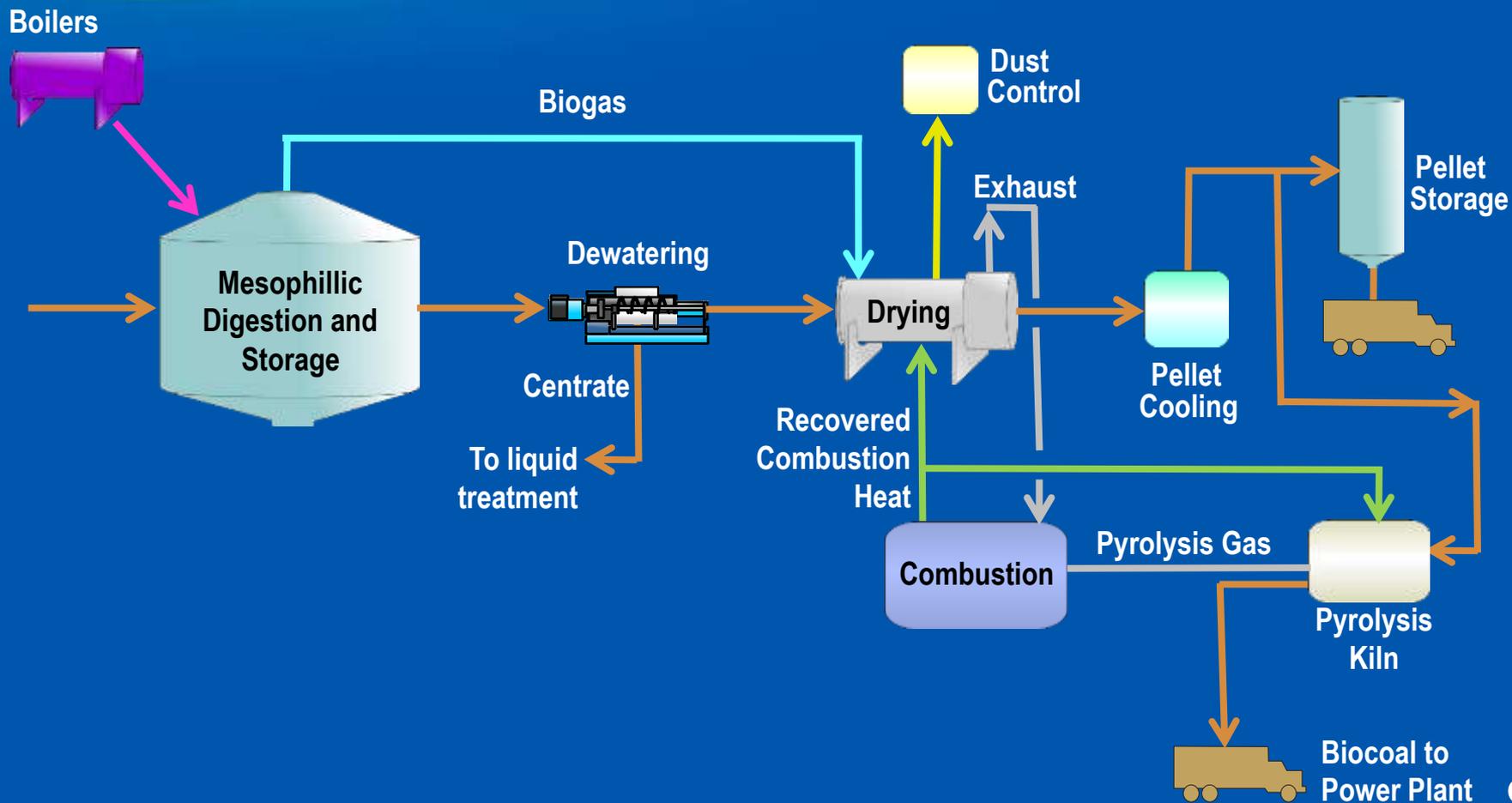
Pyrobiomethane Installation Considerations

- ❑ Dryer process with pyrolysis kiln and pyrogas/liquid handling system on back end
- ❑ One full scale application at Encina treatment plant in Carlsbad, CA (in startup)
- ❑ Market of biochar is not developed
- ❑ Increased complexity compared to drying
- ❑ Biochar product more valuable than dried product
- ❑ Increased potential for metals contamination
- ❑ Opportunity to start with drying and add pyrolysis system later

Mitsubishi Biocoal Alternative



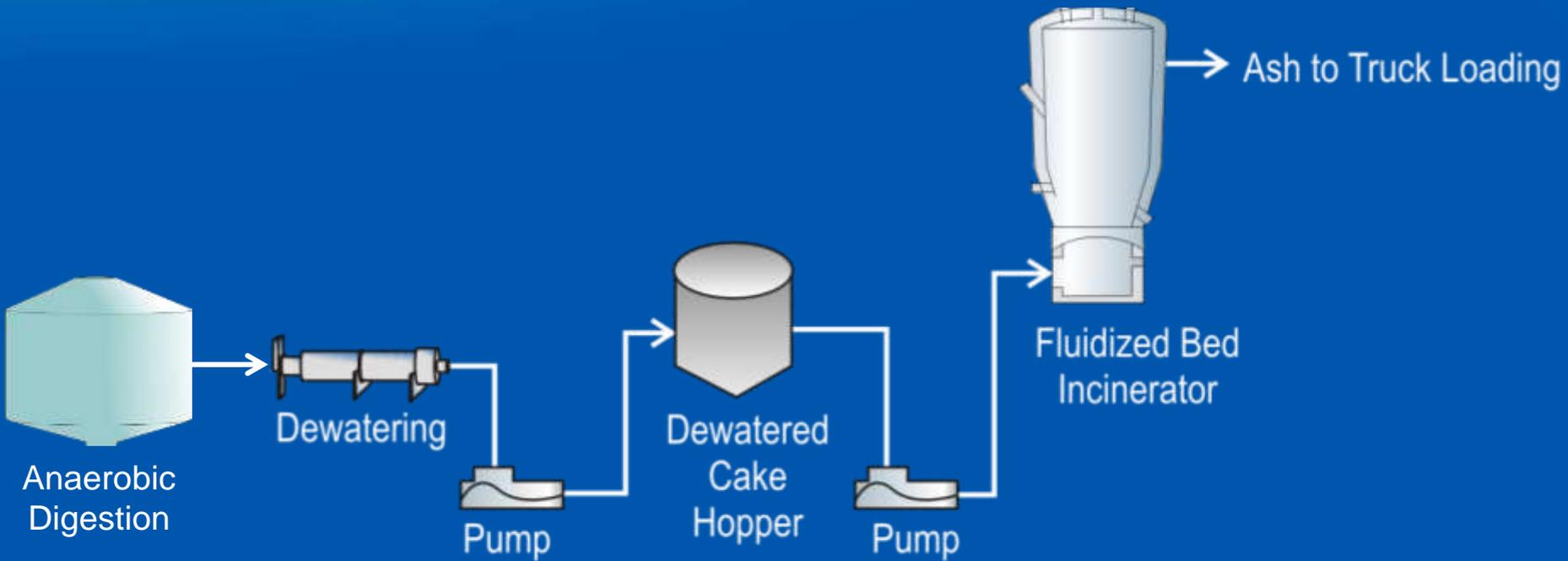
Mitsubishi Biocoal Process Schematic



Mitsubishi Biocoal Installation Considerations

- ❑ One full scale installation with only biosolids
- ❑ Adds pyrolysis kiln and coal combustion chamber to dryer
- ❑ Some of product to be used in process
- ❑ Product is a renewable carbon coal substitute

Incineration Alternative



Incineration Installation Considerations

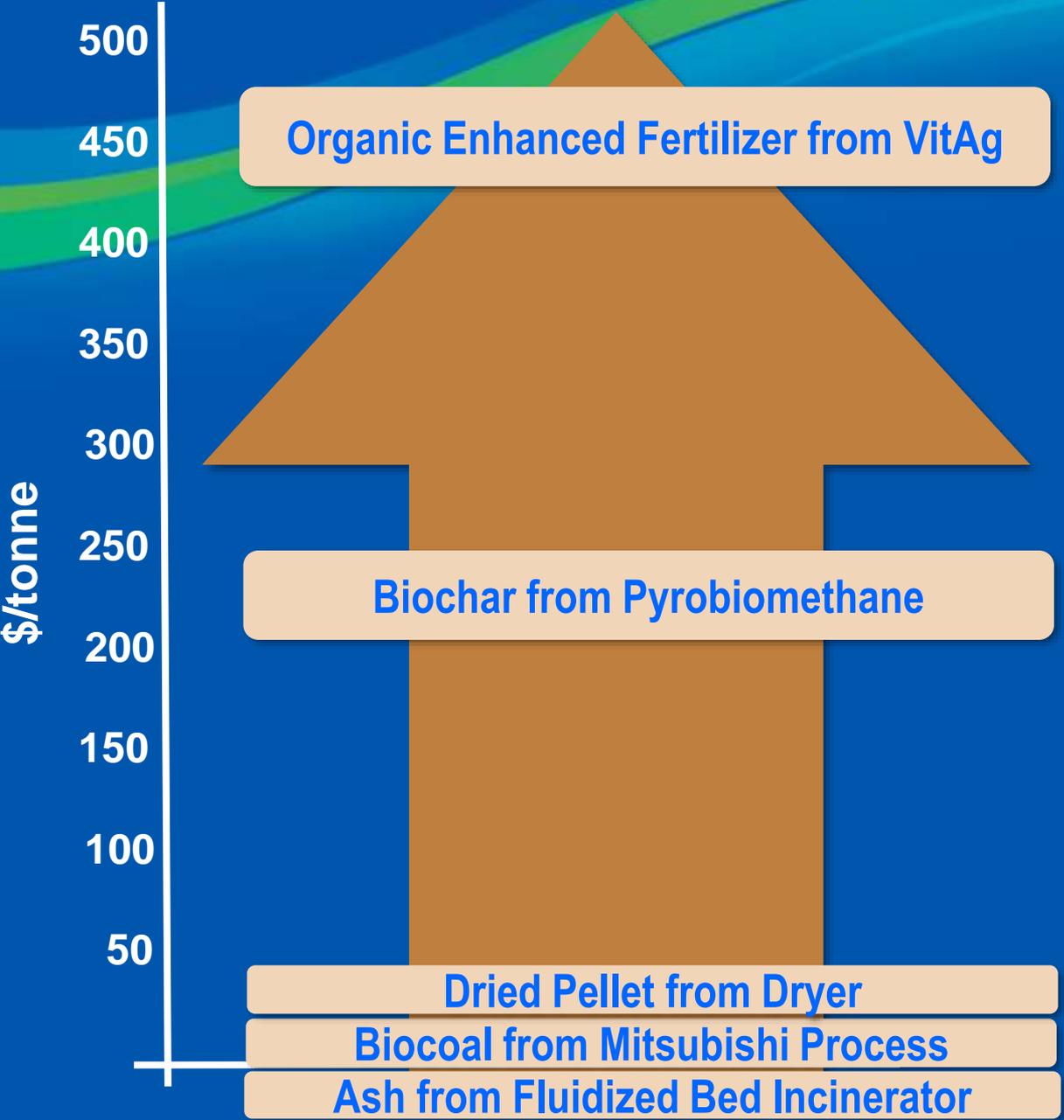
- ❑ Multiple vendors with experience in manufacturing at Hamilton's size
- ❑ Latest Fluidized Bed technology is simpler than previous incineration technologies
- ❑ Likely to require external energy
- ❑ Product is landfilled with no market value

Comparison of Alternatives – Unique Process Components and Product Production

	Anaerobic Digestion	Dewatering	Chemical Mixing	Hydrolysis	Drying	Pellet Production	Emissions Control	Pyrolysis Kiln	Pyrolytic Gas Handling	Incinerator	Ash Handling	Trucking
<i>VitAg</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>											
<i>Drying</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<i>Pyrobiomethane</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>							
<i>Mitsubishi Biocoal</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>							
<i>Incineration</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

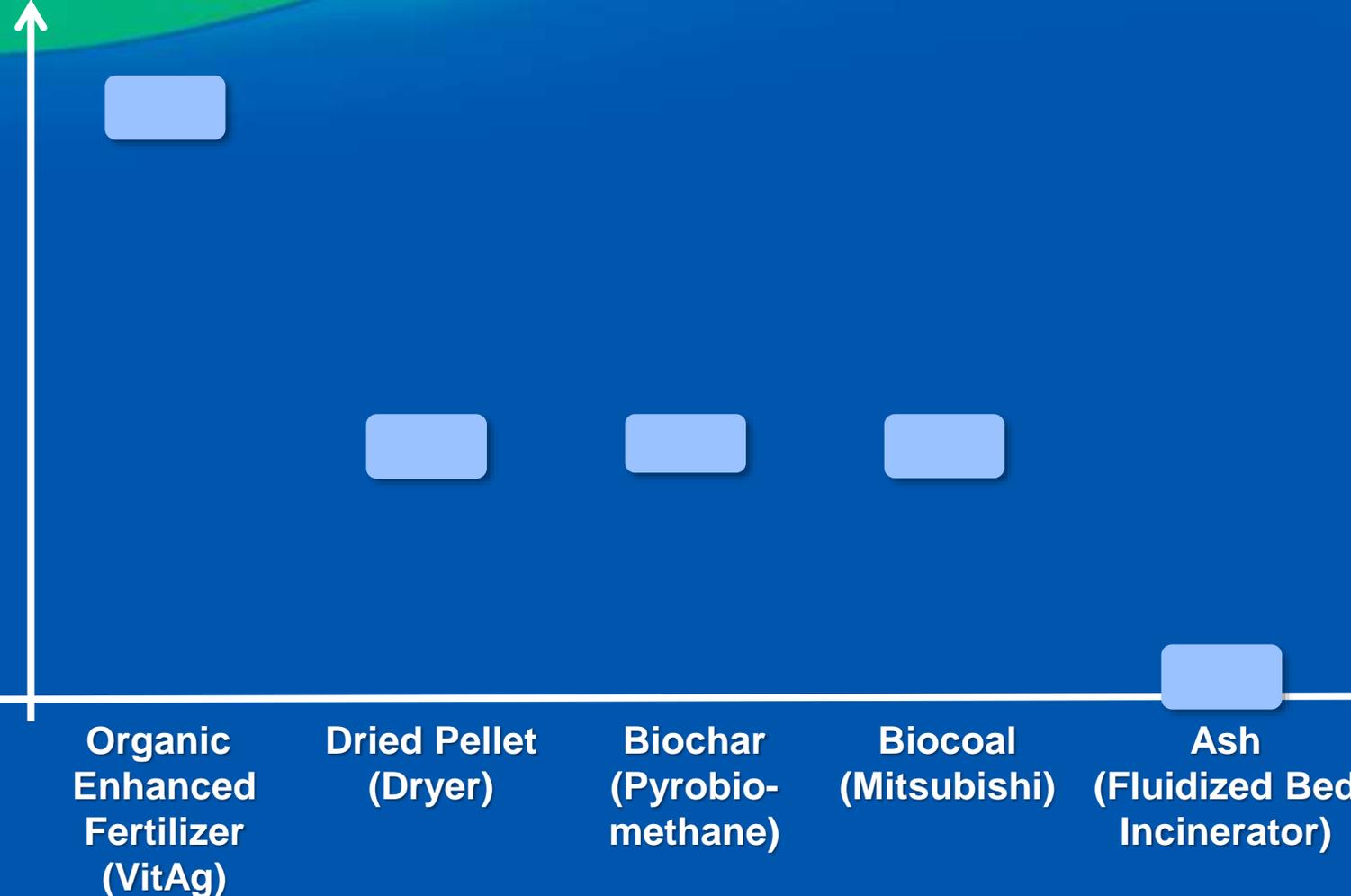
* Not required, but recommended for phasing and product flexibility

Potential Value of Process Products



Product Demand

Product Demand



Comparison of Process Products

Process	Solids Product		Gaseous Product	
VitAg	Fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value • High demand • Ideal for standard spreaders • Reduces greenhouse gases? • Non offensive odour 	N/A	
Dryer	Pellet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Value Fertilizer • Low Value Fuel • Renewable carbon source • Odour Potential 	N/A	
Pyrobiomethane	Biochar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Value Fertilizer • Renewable carbon source • Non offensive odour 	Pyrolitic gas	Fed to digester to increase biogas production
Mitsubishi Biocoal	Biocoal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coal substitute • Used internally in dryer • Renewable carbon source • Non offensive odour 	Pyrolitic gas	Combusted in combustion chamber
Incineration	Ash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfilled • Non offensive odour 	Exhaust	Economically recoverable to heat. Recoverable for power generation with economic challenges

Suggestions for RFP Language to Help Limit the Options for Consideration

- Class A or high value product equivalent
- Product and marketability ownership for 30 years
- 70% of selection will be on price
- Preference for biosolids as a recoverable resource
- Standard land application not preferred
- Lime stabilization and compost not preferred
- Preference for new technologies that can demonstrate sustainable market

Questions

