

Technical Education and Analysis for Community Hauling and Anaerobic Digesters – TEACH AD

The goal of this program is to help communities and water resource recovery facilities in the Midwest region divert food waste from landfills by providing education and no-cost technical assistance to explore the increased adoption of anaerobic digestion and renewable energy biogas technologies.

- Educational Assistance
- Technical Assistance

Marcello Pibiri

Program Manager

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Webinar Speakers



Marcello Pibiri
Senior Research Engineer
UIC Energy Resources Center



Elijah Stuber
Environmental Compliance Specialist
City of St. Cloud



April Thompson

Director of Marketing and Sales

Bloom, DC Water



Thanks to our sponsor!







Q&A

Submit your questions to the host using the Q&A box in the upper right-hand corner

Presentations

A recording of today's webinar will be posted on the TEACH AD webpage and you will be emailed a link by early next week

Survey

After the presentation you will receive a brief survey. We appreciate your feedback

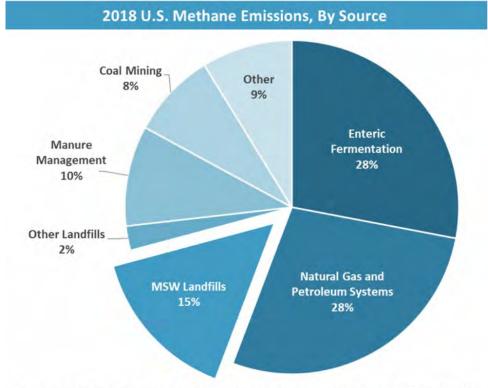
Technical Issues

Contact Sam Rinaldi at: samr@uic.edu or 312-996-2554 for assistance



Importance of diverting food waste from landfills

- Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills are the third-largest source of human-related methane emissions in the United States
- By reducing the amount of food waste landfilled, we reduce methane emissions

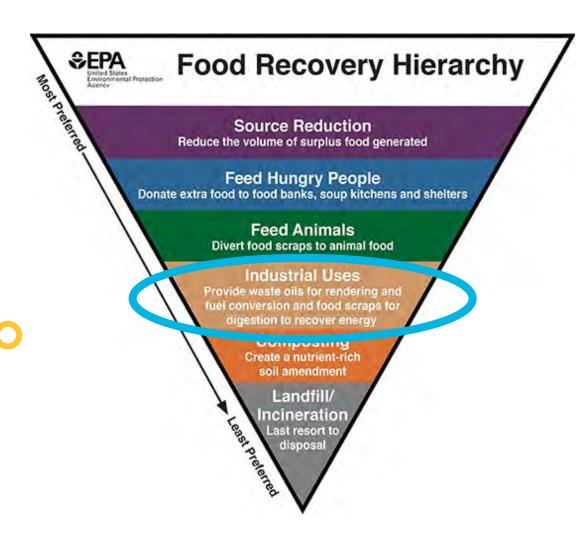


Note: All emission estimates from the Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2018. U.S. EPA. 2020.



Importance of diverting food waste from landfills

- One-third of all food produced for human consumption worldwide is lost or wasted
- Source Reduction
- Feed People, Not Landfills
- Industrial Uses
 - Anaerobic digestion

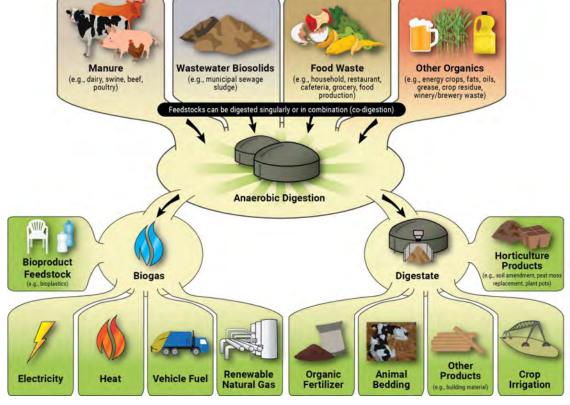




Overview of anaerobic digesters

- Anaerobic digestion is the natural process in which microorganisms break down organic materials in the absence of oxygen.
- Two valuable outputs
 - Biogas
 - Digestate

Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency







Bloom: Marketing Anaerobically Digested Biosolids

April Thompson

Director of Marketing and Sales, Bloom
Washington, DC

There is no such thing as waste, only wasted resources.



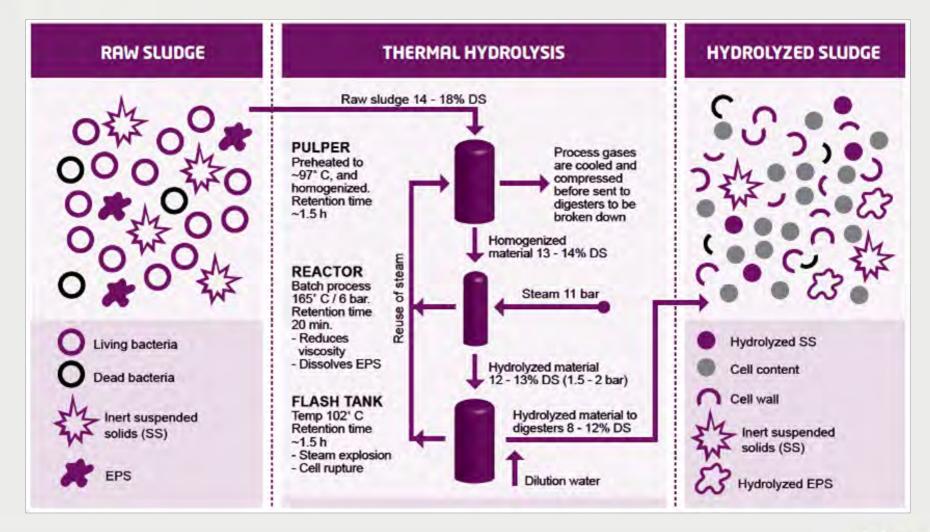


BLOOM SOUL Anaerobic Digestion / Thermal Hydrolysis

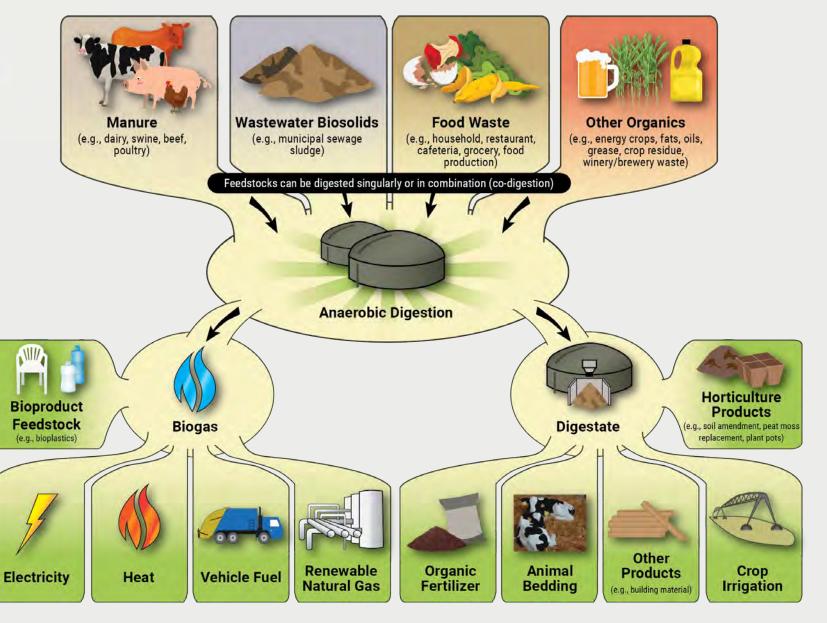


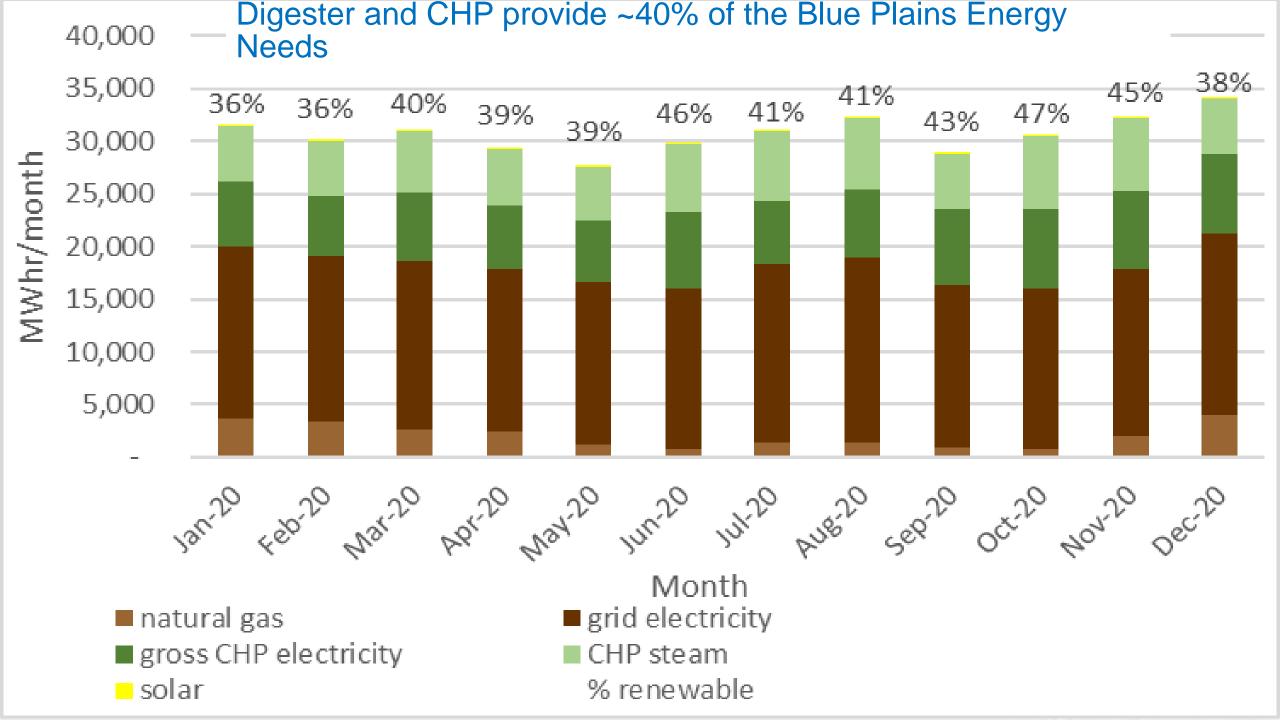


Thermal Hydrolysis Process











GOOD SOIL! Accelerating Nature's Processes





Program Benefits



Reduce biosolids quantities by more than 50%



Improve product quality (Class A and more)



Generate 8 MW of clean, renewable power



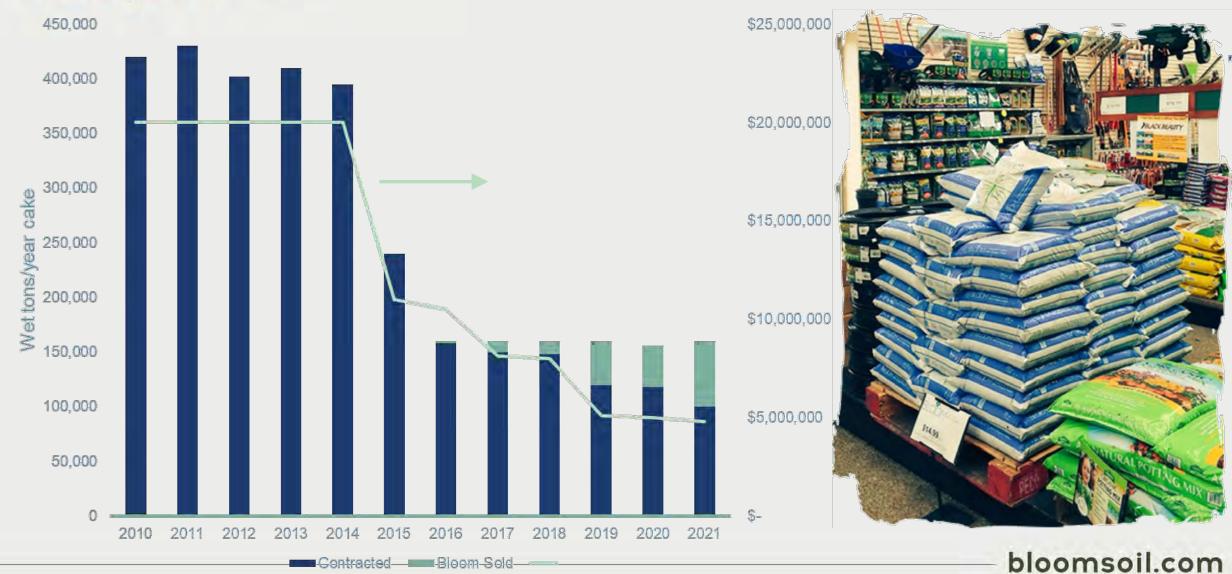
Cut GHG emissions dramatically - by 1/3 or 50,000 MT CO2e annually



Save millions of dollars annually

Costs reduced from \$19M to \$4.8M annually







Class B vs. Class A Product





The Value in Biosolids

Organic Matter

- Food for soil microbes
- · Builds soil tilth
- Erosion resistance
- Water-holding capacity
- Ability to retain nutrients

Macro-Nutrients

Nutrients

- Nitrogen (~1.5%)
- Phosphorus (~2%)
- Calcium

Micro-Nutrients

- Zinc
- Copper
- Molybdenum

Drought resistance

- More root & shoot growth
- Improved yields

Energy

For Energy Recovery

- Energy in the chemical bonds of organic matter
- 9,300,000 Btu/metric ton of biosolids available through anaerobic digestion

Beneficial microbes

- Improved nutrient uptake
- Disease resistance



Research Projects

Virginia Tech

- Drought resistance study
- Greenhouse gas balance
- Wintertime N uptake
- P land base analysis
- Blended soil products development University of Maryland
- Beneficial soil microbes
- Wye poplar plantation surface application
- Mine reclamation with poplars

USDA + University of Maryland

- Triclosan, triclorocarbon
- PBDEs











Bloom Timeline



- First product from digesters: November 2014
- First Distribution (free sample): November 2015
- First product sale: August 2016
- First Distribution & Marketing permits: November 2016
- Bloom trademark registered: January 2017
- First daily production sell-out: April 2018 (450 wt)
- First bagged product in stores: May 2018
- First month sellout: April 2019
- Sales team expansion: November 2019
- Broke \$1M in savings and revenue and 40k tons sold:
 2020



Bloom Products

- Fresh Bloom:
 - Biosolids straight from process
 - Good for farming, construction, blending application
 - Product slinkiness, limits use in home gardening.
- Cured Bloom (100% Bloom):
 - Dried/windrowed material
 - Granular, easy to use
 - Higher nutrient content
 - Requires space and labor to produce
 - Lawn, landscape, home gardens etc
- Blended Products
 - Woody Blend (compost substitute)
 - Sandy Blend (preferred topdress)
 - Same end users as Cured Bloom







Cured Bloom

- Similar to windrow composting
- (biosolids cake air dried to ~60% solids)
- Short piles in long rows, turned regularly and covered during rain
- Private partners curing and bagging; receive royalty on bag sales





GOOD SOIL, On-Site Blending Facility







Our Customers



You're in Good Company When You Choose Bloom



CHM@L



















































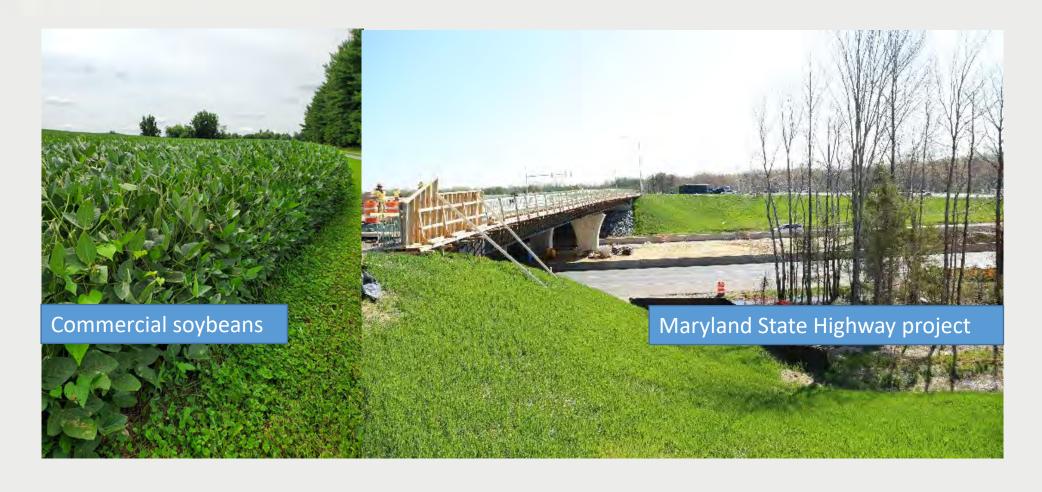


What's Grown in Bloom



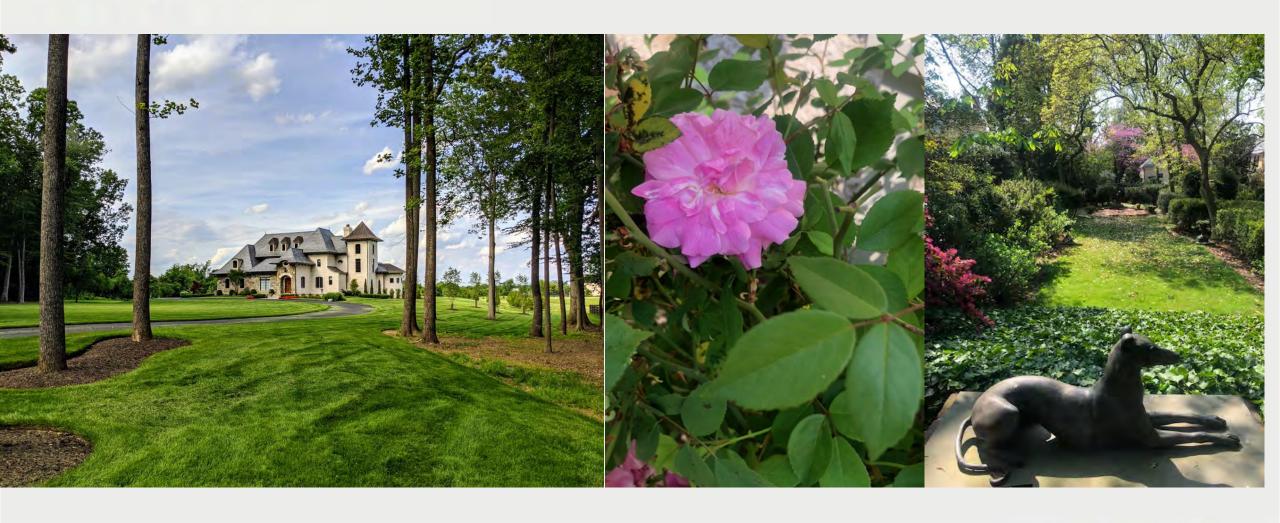


Construction/Blending & Agriculture, Ideal Applications for Fresh Bloom





Blends Ideal for Commercial and Residential Landscaping





GOOD SOIL, Great for lawns!



"This was our first job with Bloom and we got better results than I think we've ever seen, and certainly never so quickly! We did core aeration and overseeding of an existing lawn with poor, claylike soil and within seven days the tall fescue grass was jumping. Anyone trying to establish grass should consider using Bloom."

Bobby White, Owner, Maple HillLawn & Garden

Kane Landscape project using sandy blend, Leesburg VA



School Athletic Field Rehab













bloomsoil.com april@bloomsoil.com

Facebook: @bloomsoil

Instagram: @bloom.soil



City of St. Cloud Public Utilities

















ST. CLOUD NEW RECOVERY FACILITY



TREATMENT OVERVIEW



FULL BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENT REMOVAL



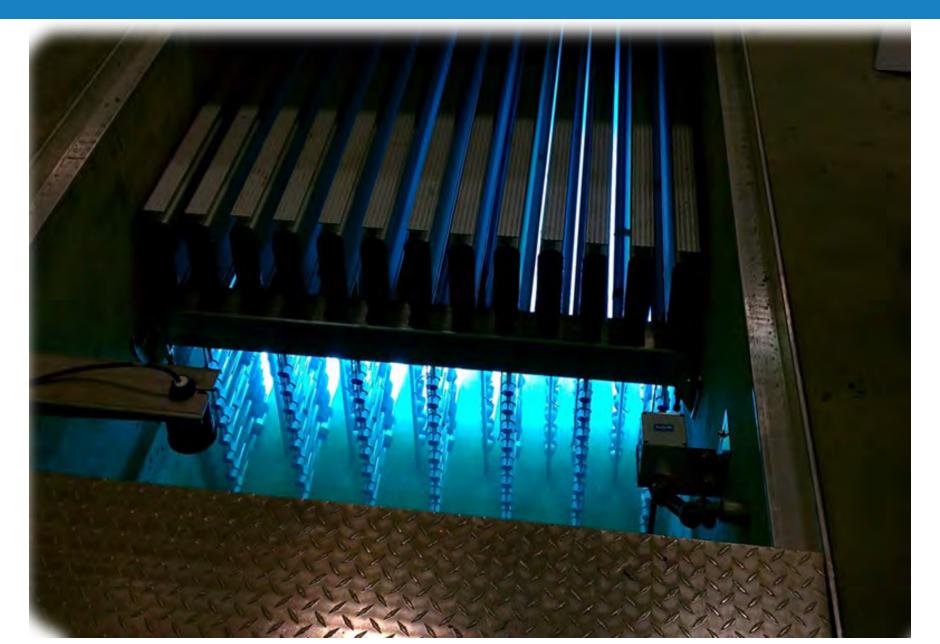


FINAL CLARIFICATION



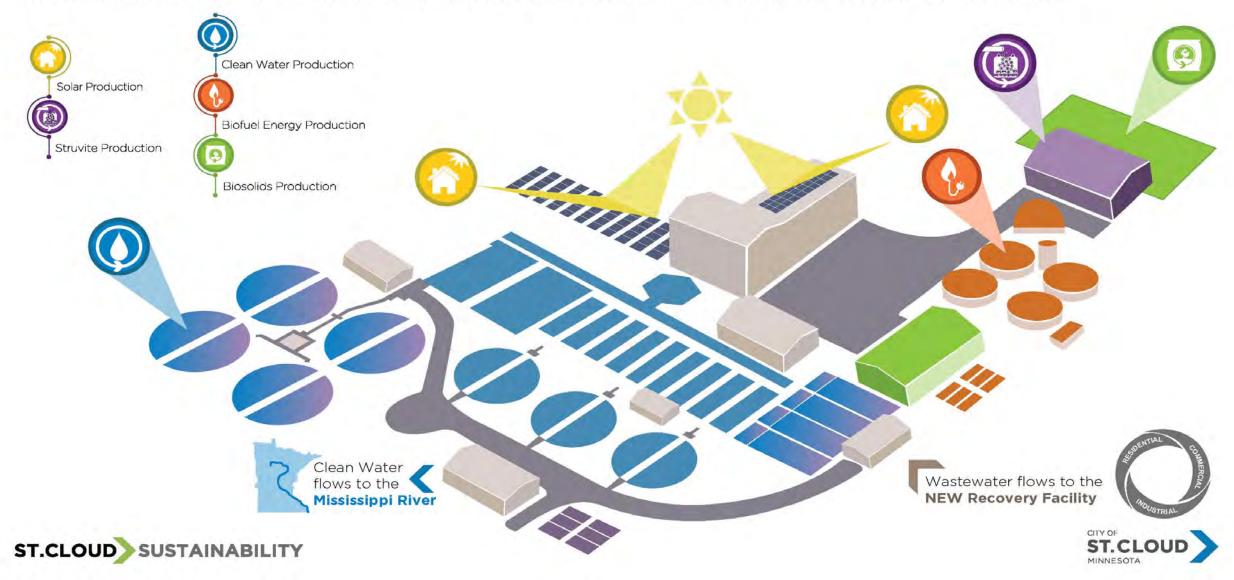


UV DISINFECTION



St. Cloud Nutrient, Energy & Water Recovery Facility Producing Clean Water, Renewable Energy, and Recovering Nutrients

The St. Cloud NEW Recovery Facility is a leader in innovative, cost-effective, and sustainable practices, producing renewable energy, recovering nutrients, and sending clean water back to the environment. The NEW Recovery Facility makes the City of St. Cloud GREATER, converting waste products to renewable resources.











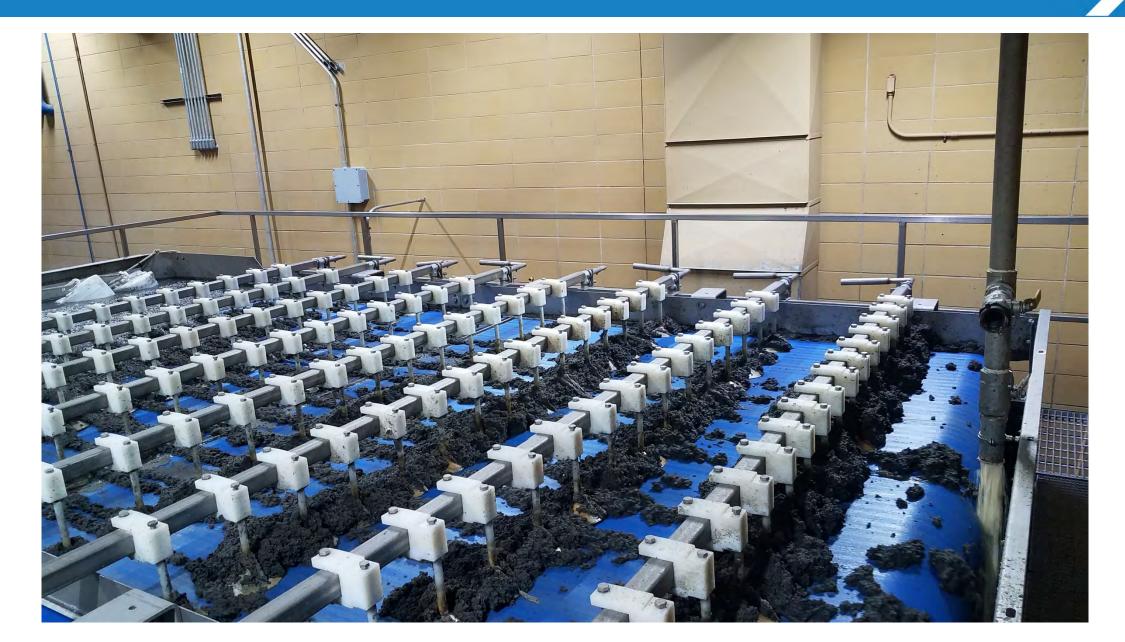


Biosolids Reuse



Nutrient Recovery

SOLIDS • THICKENING



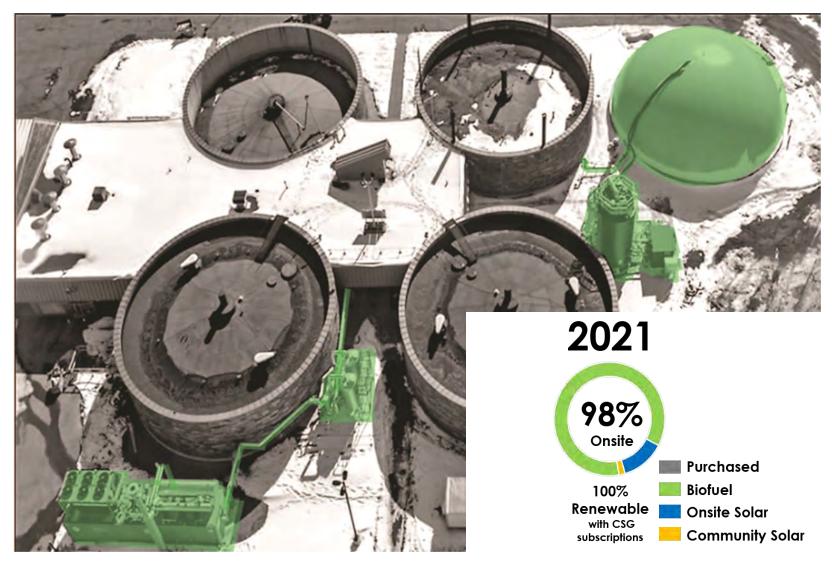
HIGH STRENGTH WASTE PROGRAM



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION



BIOFUEL & HEAT RECOVERY





DIGESTION OVERVIEW

35,000 Municipal Solids + 20,000 gallons High Strength Waste

Thickened to 9% solids by the Gravity Belt Table

Digested for >15 days

TVS Reduction 60%

EPA Class B Liquid Biosolids, ~ 4% solids



DEWATERING



	Class B Biosolids (gallons)	Class A Biosolids (gallons)	Volume Reduction
18	4,321,000	1,516,580	64.90%
19	17,365,000	4,872,120	71.94%
20	17,515,000	5,278,980	69.86%
21	16,301,000	4,656,210	71.44%
22	9,463,000	2,416,170	74.47%

LYSTEK • KEY COMPONENTS

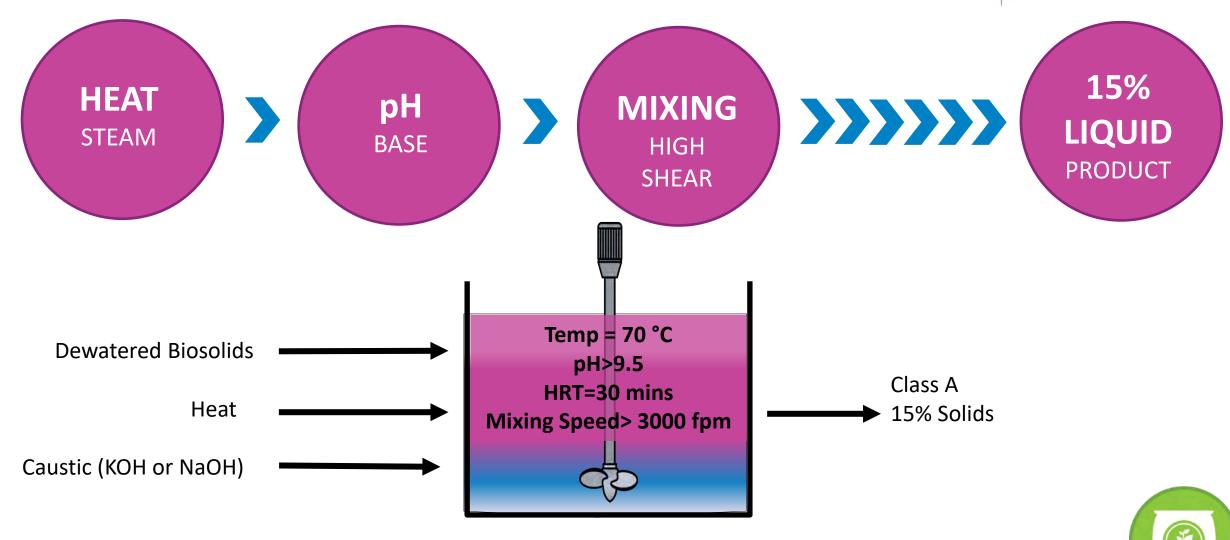






LYSTEK • PROCESS OVERVIEW





RECENT APPLICATION



	Spring 2018	Spring 2022	Difference
Gallons applied:	6,630,695	2,392,870	-64%
Acres applied to:	716.3	590.7	-18%
Miles driven:	11,294	3,021	-73%
Gallons of fuel used:	4,393.9	1,654.1	-62%
Days of recycling:	29	25	-14%
Total Dry Tons applied:	1,049.7	943.3	-10%
Total Pounds of Nitrogen:	143,164.4	98,684.7	-31%
Total Pounds of Phosphorus:	75,045.9	72,828.4	-3%

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT



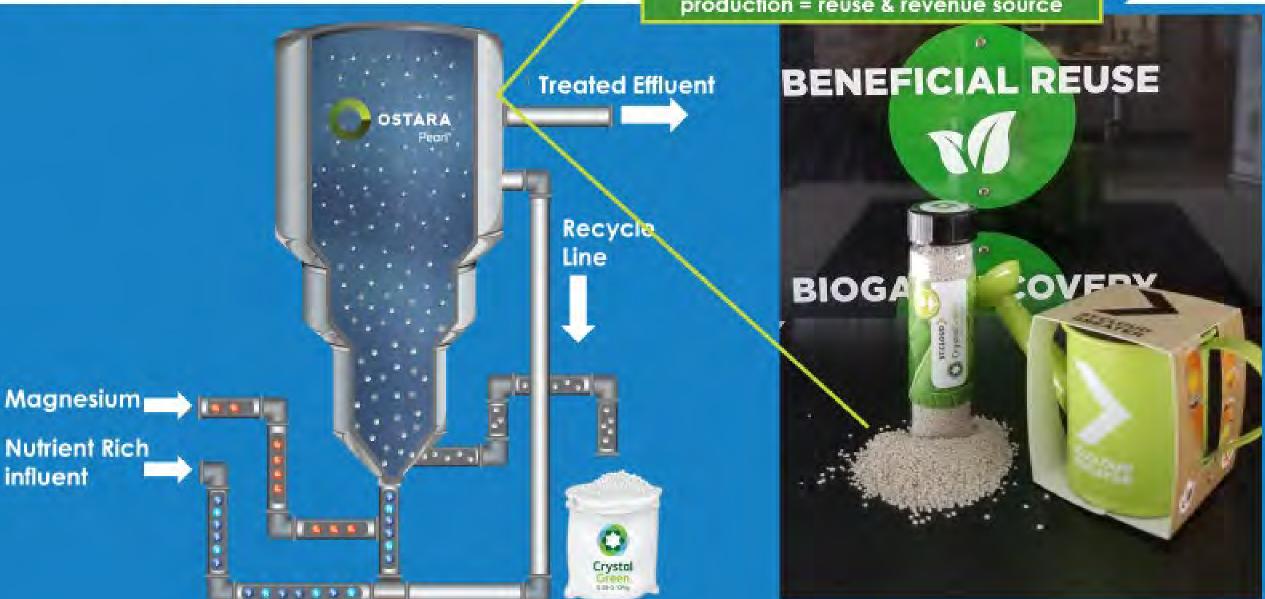


Providing a highly valued agricultural product that is produced in a professional, cost-effective, and sustainable manner.



BIOFERTILIZER

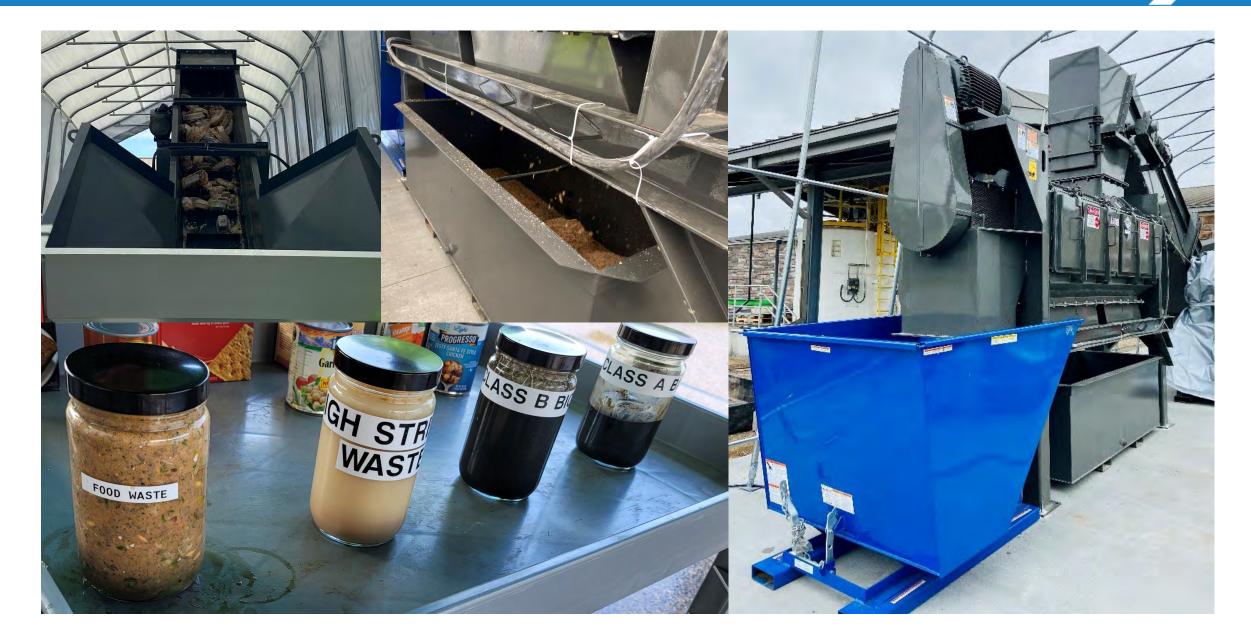
Since 2018, the facility produces this crystalline biofertilizer product which contains slow-release phosphorus for crop production = reuse & revenue source



PHOSPHORUS RECOVERY (lbs.)



Food Waste Pilot Study



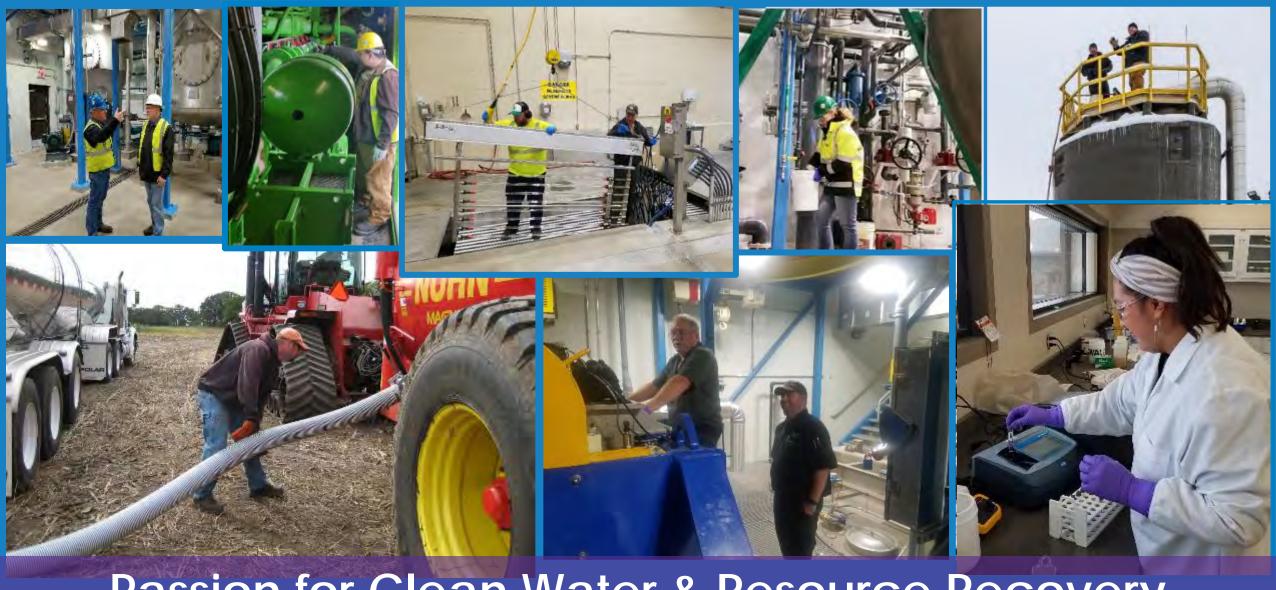
Key Takeaways

- Co-digestion Impacts
 - Biosolids product:
 - Nutrient value and volume
 - Application rates
 - Financial:
 - Revenue source from tipping fees
 - Decreased energy costs
 - Beneficial partnerships with local industries
 - Environmentally friendly disposal option
- Why Lystek
 - Volume reduction
 - Cost to haul reduction
 - Class A liquid biosolids product



SIOUX FALLS . ST. PAUL

TEAM ST. CLOUD • PEOPLE



Passion for Clean Water & Resource Recovery

ST.CLOUD GREATER >INNOVATION > IMPROVEMENT > EXCELLENCE

Thank you!



TEACH AD – Educational Assistance

- In person workshops (2)
 - Onsite events
 - Tour of the site
 - April 2022: Kishwaukee Water Reclamation District for
 - Visit erc.uic.edu/bioenergy/teachad/in-person-workshops/
- Webinars (10)
 - Will cover different aspects of an anaerobic digestion project
 - Join us again in September for our 7th Webinar
 - Visit <u>erc.uic.edu/bioenergy/teachad/teach-ad-webinars/</u>
- Project profiles (8)
 - Will highlight successful AD projects
 - First two project profiles covering UW Oshkosh and Urbana Champaign Sanitary District
 - Visit https://erc.uic.edu/bioenergy/teachad/project-profiles/



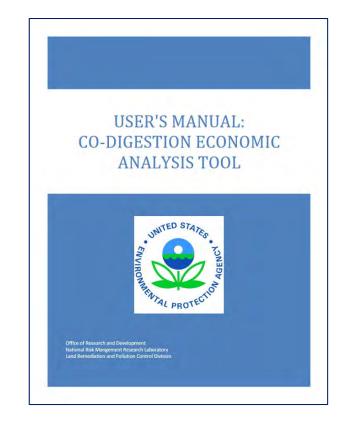
TEACH AD – Technical Assistance

- Anaerobic Digestion Technical Assessments
 - Tailored technical assistance to each client
 - Initial economic and physical feasibility assessment for (co)digestion of organic wastes
 - Assess opportunity for using U.S. EPA's Co-Digestion Economic Analysis Tool (CoEAT)
 - Report presentation and follow up with next steps

INITIAL DATA REQUEST MEETING WITH THE SITE

REPORT PRESENTATION

FOLLOW UP



TEACH AD – CoEat Analysis

	Current	Future A	Future B	Future C	Future D	
Biogas Produced (cf/yr)	13,862,185	26,169,378	26,169,378	26,169,378	26,169,378	37,978.59 cfd
Total Biogas Heating Energy (MBTU/yr)	6,307	11,906	7,620	11,906	0	71,696.92 cfd
Total Energy Needed for Heating (MBTU/yr)	3,853	4,421	4,421	4,421	4,421	49.7895311 cfm
Max Capacity of Digester (gal)	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	Return to Inputs/GUI
Feedstock Feed Rate (gal/day)	13,215	16,907	16,907	16,907	16,907	netani to inputo, con
% Solids of Feedstock Fed to Digester (%)	3.8%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	
Percent Volatile Solids Reduction (%)	57%	57%	57%	57%	57%	
Actual Hyraulic Retention Time (days)	67.8	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	Restore Default Formulas
Target Hydraulic Retention Time (days)	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	
_						
Available Capacity (Gal/day)	46,519	42,827	42,827	42,827	42,827	
Additional Volume Needed to Treat Feedstock (gal)	0	0	0	0	0	Print Input Values
						rint input values
Mass of Biosolids (Tons/yr)	450	704	704	704	704	
Biosolids Cost (\$/yr)	(\$58,608.55)	(\$88,792.80)	(\$88,792.80)	(\$88,792.80)	(\$88,792.80)	
Biosolids Revenue (\$/yr)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Tipping Fees (\$/yr)	\$0.00	\$127,622.25	\$127,622.25	\$127,622.25	\$127,622.25	
Avoided Natural Gas Costs (\$/yr)	\$33,995	\$66,038	\$28,222	\$0	(\$39,006)	
Avoided Electricity Costs (\$/yr)	\$0	\$0	\$129,613	\$0	\$0	
Avoided Vehicle Fuel (\$/yr)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$305,983	\$486,629	
···//	•	•	•			
Annualized Cost of Plant Upgrades (\$/yr)	\$0	(\$36,833)	(\$113,230)	(\$134,973)	(\$149,467)	
Annual Operations and Maintenance (\$/yr)	(\$5,000)	(\$5,000)	(\$67,566)	(\$87,632)	(\$121,673)	
		** * *	** * *	** **		
Net Annualized Value (\$/yr)	(\$29,614)	\$63,035	\$15,869	\$122,208	\$215,312	
Simple Payback (yr)	NA	NA	7.7	5.8	4.9	
Simple Fayback (yi)	INA	IVA	1.1	5.0	4.3	

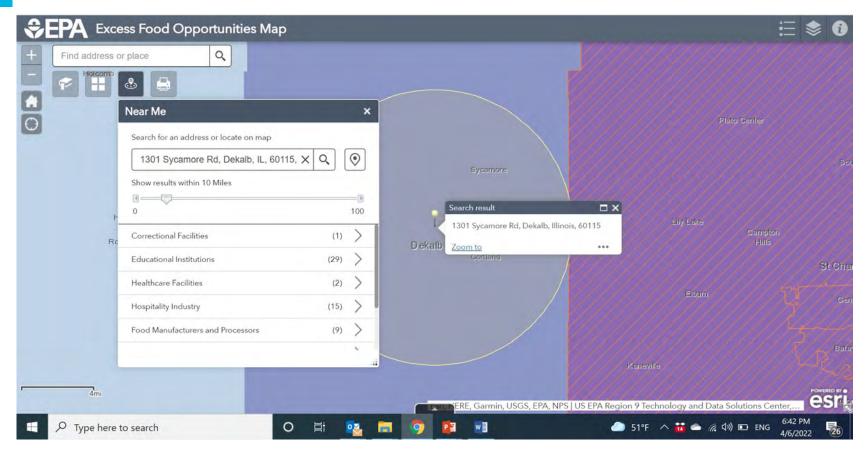


TEACH AD – CoEat Analysis

	Current: Use biogas to heat digester and incomming feedstock. Value is given to excess heat. If digester heating demand is not met, expense for natural gas will incur.				
	Future A: Use biogas to heat digester and incomming feedstock. Value is given to excess heat. If digester heating demand is not met, expense for natural gas will incur. This scenario is not achievable as the plant does not have enough heat demand.				
	Future B: Use biogas in CHP to heat digester and incomming feedstock and generate electricity. Value is given to the electricity generated and excess heat. If digester heating demand is not met, expense for natural gas will incur.				
	Future C: Use biogas to heat the digester and convert the rest to vehicle fuel. If digester heating demand is not met, no biogas will be available for CNG and an expense for natural gas will incur.				
	Future D: All biogas is converted into vehicle fuel. Cost of natural gas to meet the heating demand of the digester and incomming feedstock will incur.				
	For a detailed review of the calculations and assumptions, please observe the "4. Biogas Use" worksheet.				
Analysis	Percent increase in heating demand = 14.7%				
	Percent increase in biogas production = 88.8%				
	Percent increase in biosolids = 56.3%				
	Additional volume needed to treat feedstock = None [gal]				
	Size of CHP = 149 kw				



TEACH AD – EPA Food Waste Map





TEACH AD - Contact

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Questions & Answers



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Bloom, DC Water



TEACH AD Webinar Series

Join us again in **September** for our **7th Webinar!**



Thank You

Please fill out our survey.

A recording of today's webinar will be posted, and you will be emailed a link by early next week.





Thank You

