



**American Academy of Environmental Engineers and Scientists  
Webinar Series | Sept. 21, 2022**

# **Converting Organic Waste Into Liquid Gold**

Jay Brady, Principal Engineer, Stanley Consultants

Jon Koch, Director of the Water & Resource Recovery Facility, City of Muscatine, Iowa

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We will begin our presentation in a few minutes...

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# Why did we want to work this hard?



Watching energy waste off into the air

Multiple tons/day to landfill from multiple industries  
How many in 100-mile radius with the same issue?



# Idea Formulation



Local Organic Wastes + Anaerobic Digestion =  
RENEWABLE FUEL FOR VEHICLES



FOG Program + Spare Unused Tanks + Lightly Loaded Digesters  
+ Continuously flaring unused Digester Gas = OPPORTUNITY

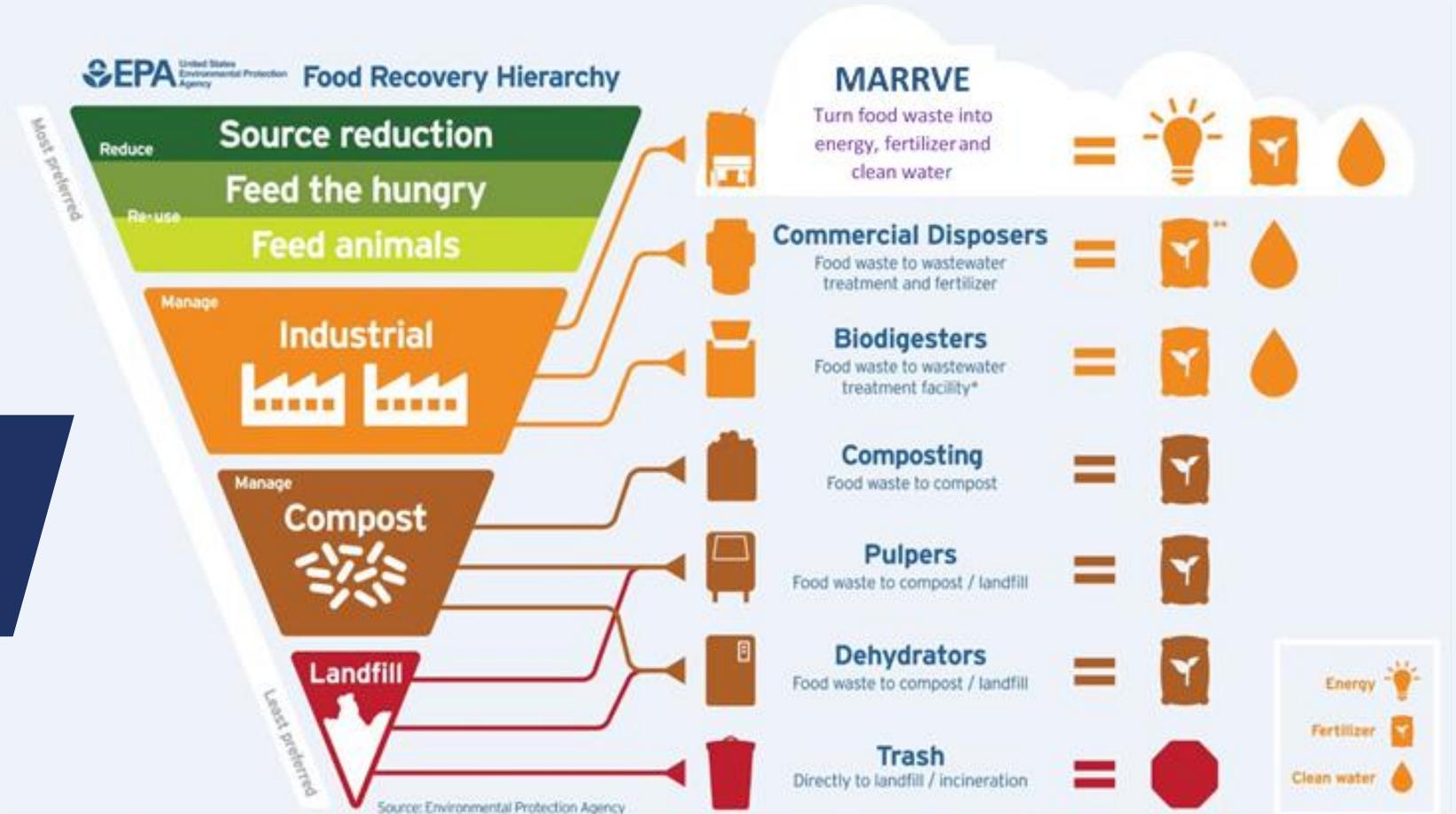
40% of food produced is not eaten  
20% of landfill waste is organic and can be recycled



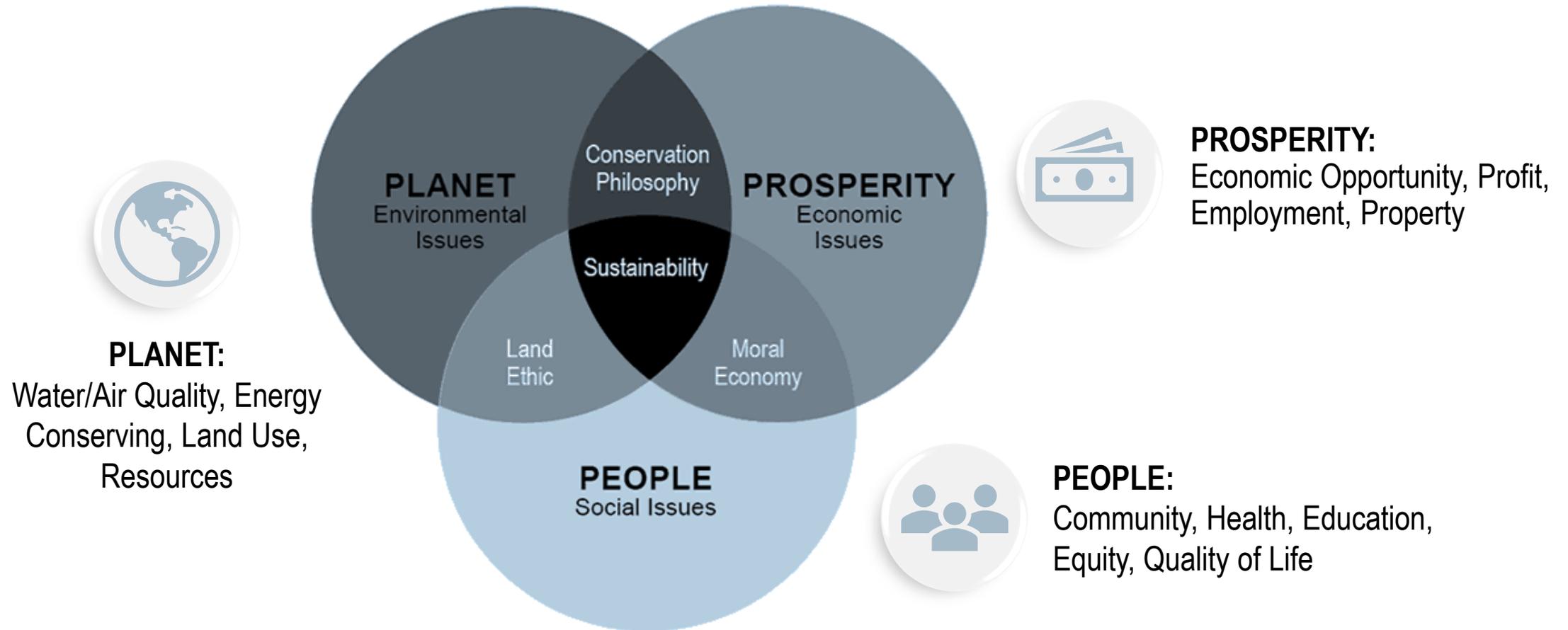
# Our Philosophy

Why is it worth it?

**30% - 40% of all food produced is not eaten!**



# Sustainability Drives Innovation, Directs Our Actions...



# Waste to Fuel Benefits



Landfill diversion (up to 20%)  
saving expensive landfill space



Lower air emissions



Provides a needed service to the  
community/industry  
(good for industry and the environment)



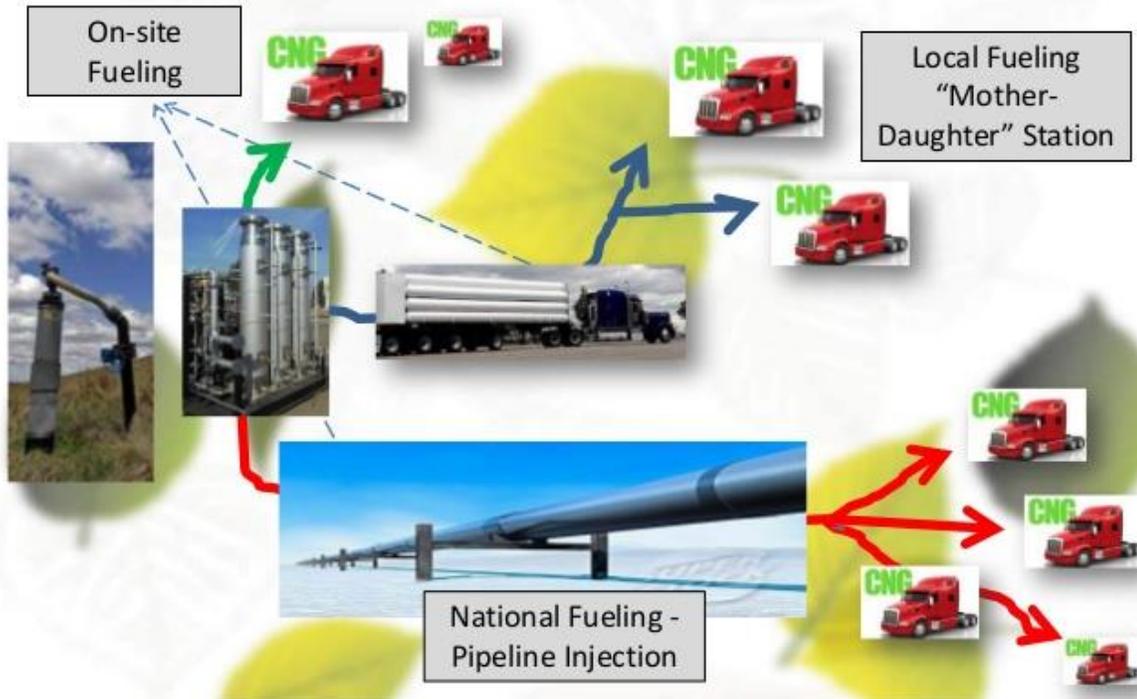
Recoup capital and develop a sustainable  
revenue source for wastewater

# Revenue and Clean Renewable Energy from Waste

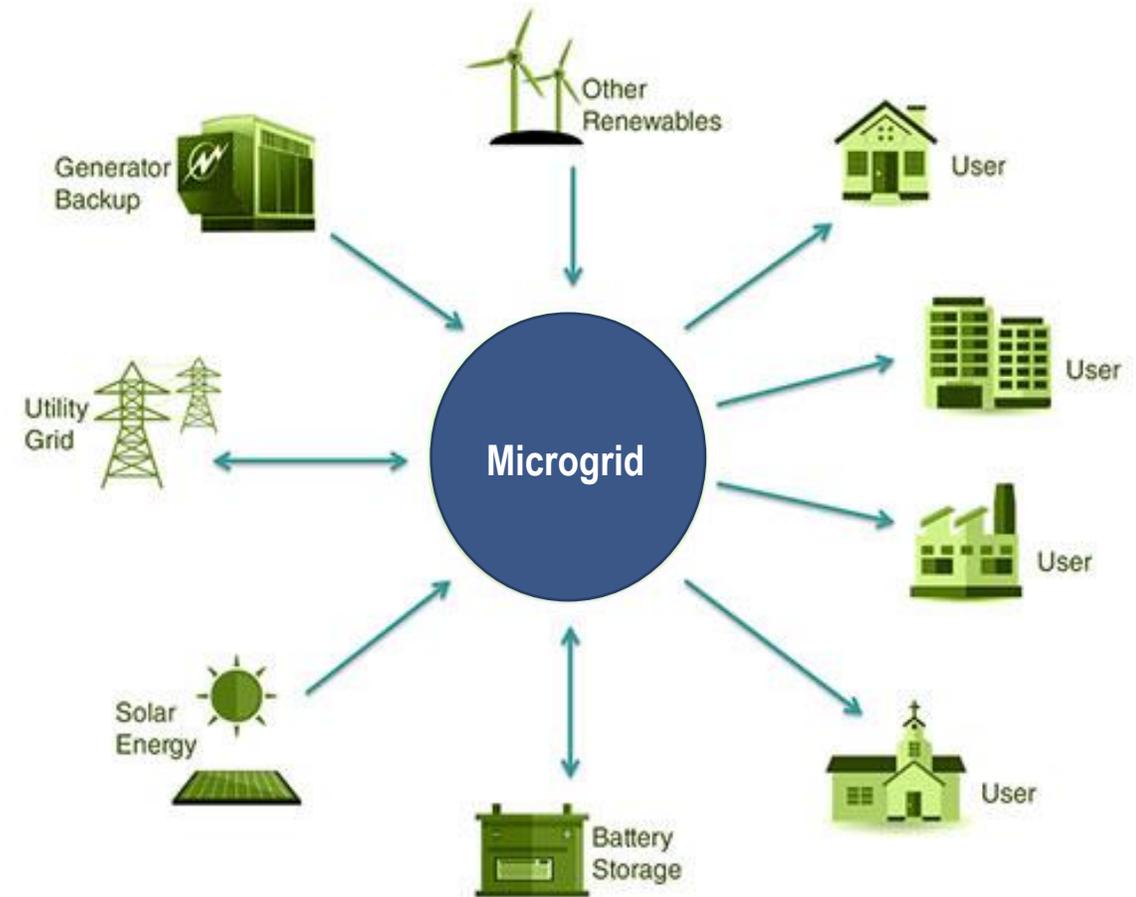


# MARR for Vehicles and Energy

## CNG Delivery Models



Losing popularity, electric vehicles gaining



Connected microgrids can supplement power coming from traditional utilities, reduce demand charges and collect eRIN's for revenue.

# Existing Digesters

- 2 Digesters
- 938,900 gallons total volume
- Design SRT: 22.8 days
- Current Primary/TWAS Sludge Volumes
  - 24,300 gpd average
  - 36,800 gpd maximum month
  - 5% solids

# Existing Digesters

- FOG/HSW: 16,500 gpd average
- Gas Yield:
  - 56,300 CF/day average; Big range
  - ~14 CF/lb VS destroyed

# Existing Digesters



- 4 old rectangular digesters
- Need rehabilitation
- Represent ~2,000,000 gallons capacity

# Plant Energy Use



## BIOGAS

- ~30,000 CF/d average digester bldg. & process heating demand with peak of ~80,000 CF/d (477 Therms)
- Equivalent to heating 91 homes per year
- Winter/Summer usage swings

## NATURAL GAS

- 3,650 therms average per month; 8,180 therms/month peak
- \$3,300 per month in natural gas use for plant. ~\$7,000 during peak winter months

## ELECTRICITY

- 325,000 kWh per month electric use = \$15,400

# Waste Types (Feedstocks)



FOG = Fats, Oils, Greases – Restaurants

Liquid Organic Waste = high strength waste – liquid wastes with high organic content – often from food processors

## Solid Organic Waste

- Packaged materials – i.e. bottled ketchup
- Past prime vegetables from grocer
- Cafeteria waste from schools



# Local Potential

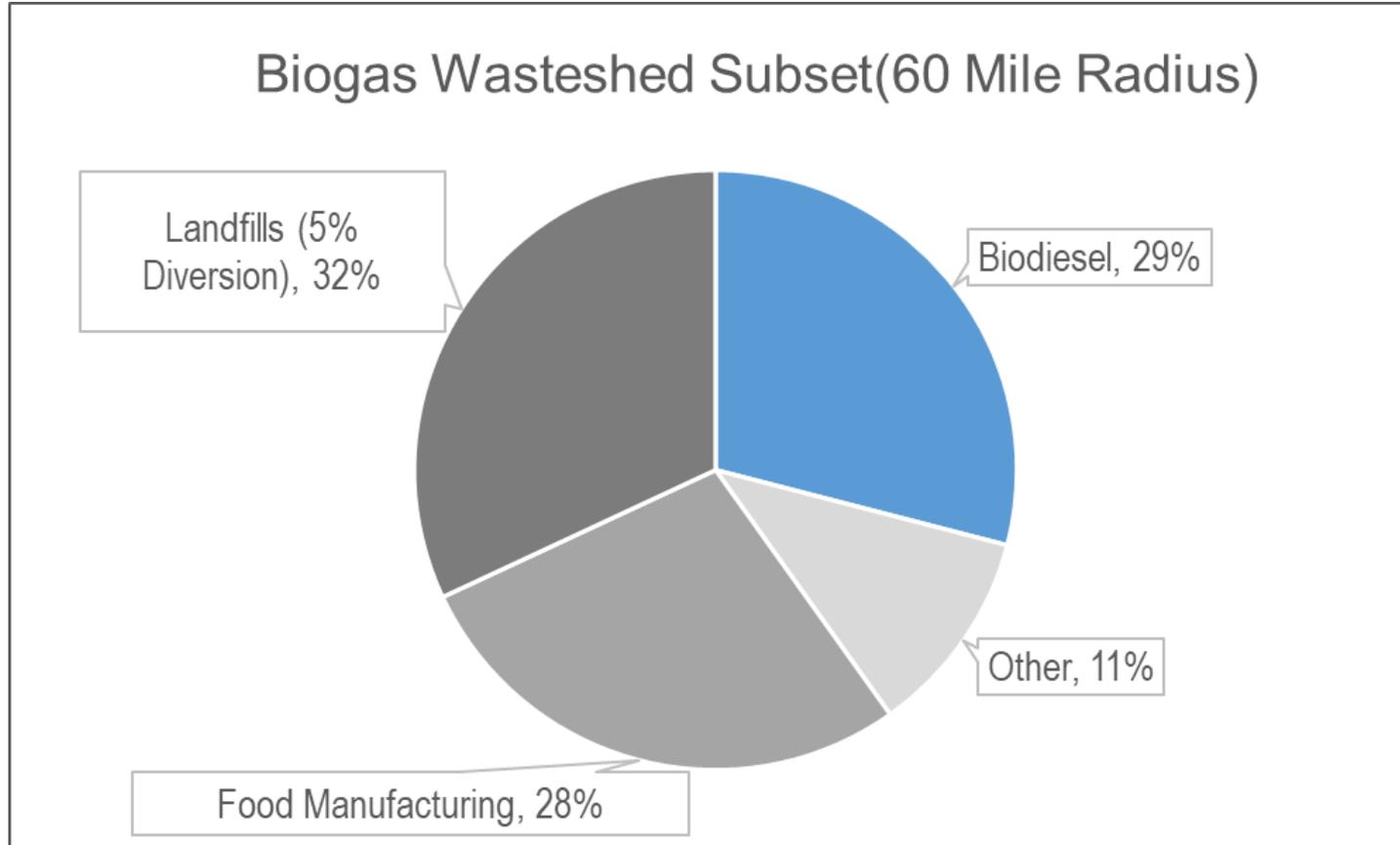
- FOG Haulers
- Local Industries such as Kraft Heinz
- Local Businesses such as HyVee Grocery
- Regional Industries
- Possible Fuel Purchase Partner (Ruan)

# Local Potential

Feedstock Source	GPD
Treatment Sludge	36,778
Organic Solid Waste	2,646
Organic Liquid Waste	500
FOG/Available	22,670
Existing Digestion Capacity	62,594

*In 60 mi radius, feedstock available for 4 million CF Biogas/day = 17,000 Diesel Gallons/Day*

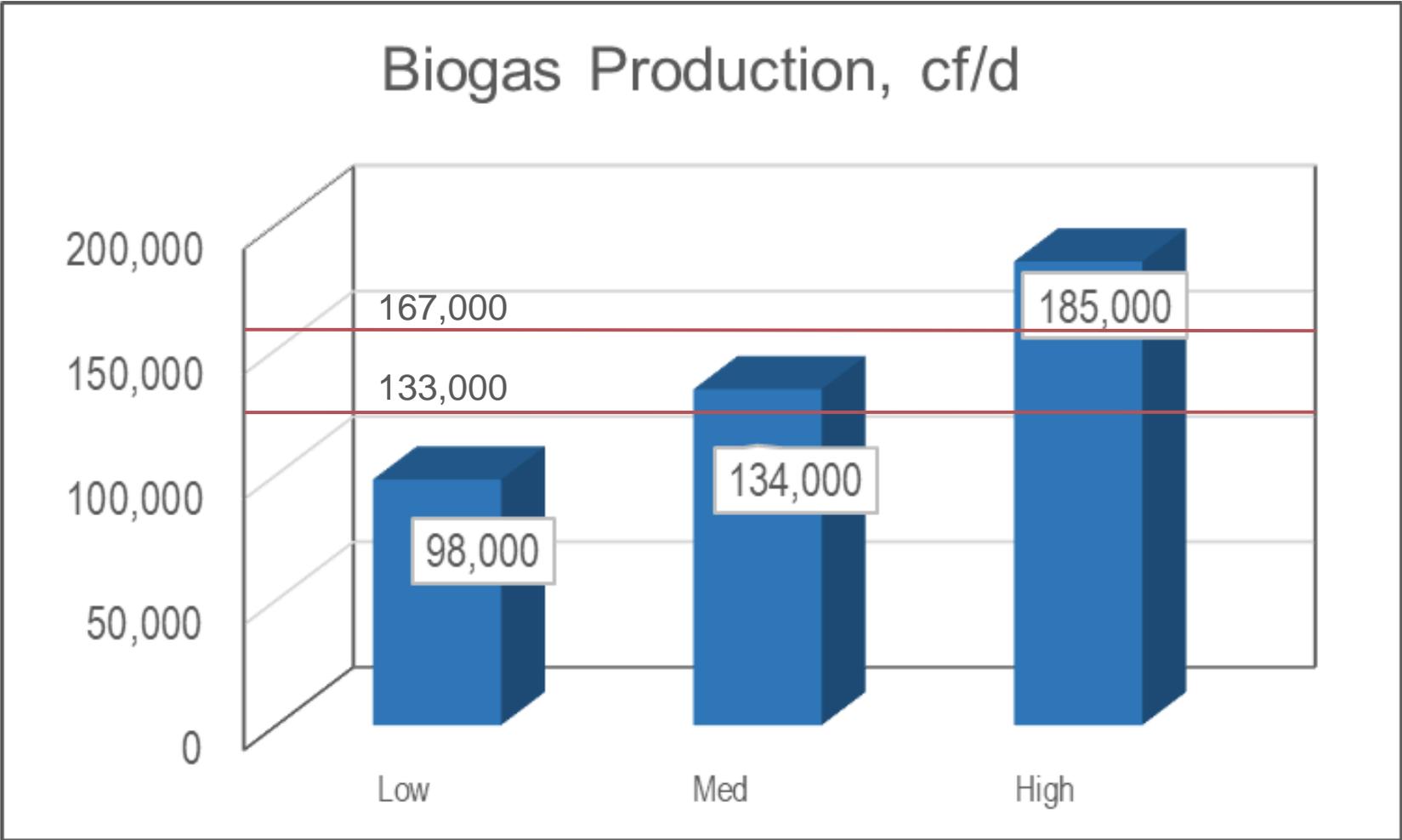
# Local Potential



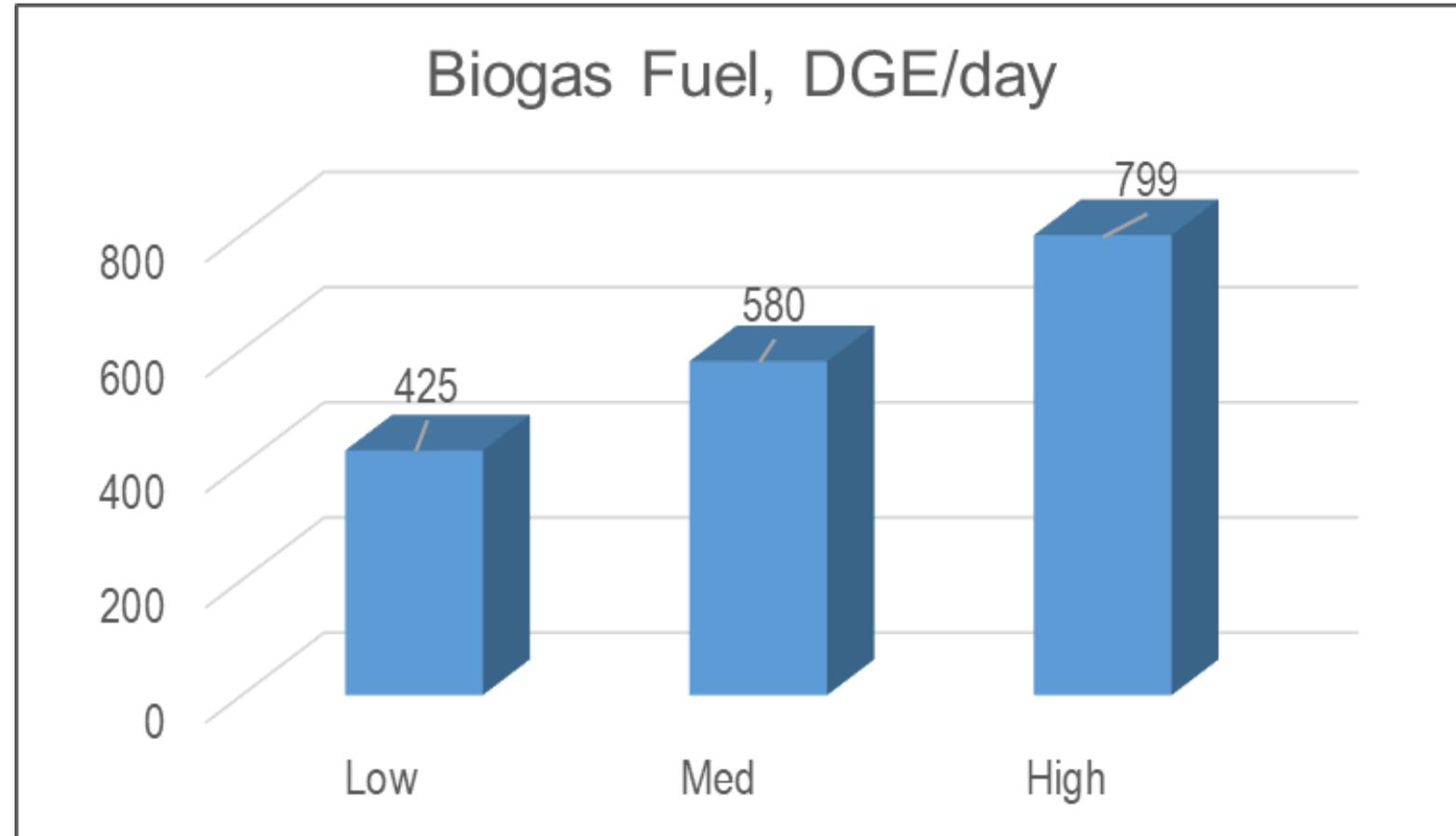
4 million CF Biogas/day  
17,000 Diesel Gallons/Day

Source: EcoEngineers, Stanley Consultants

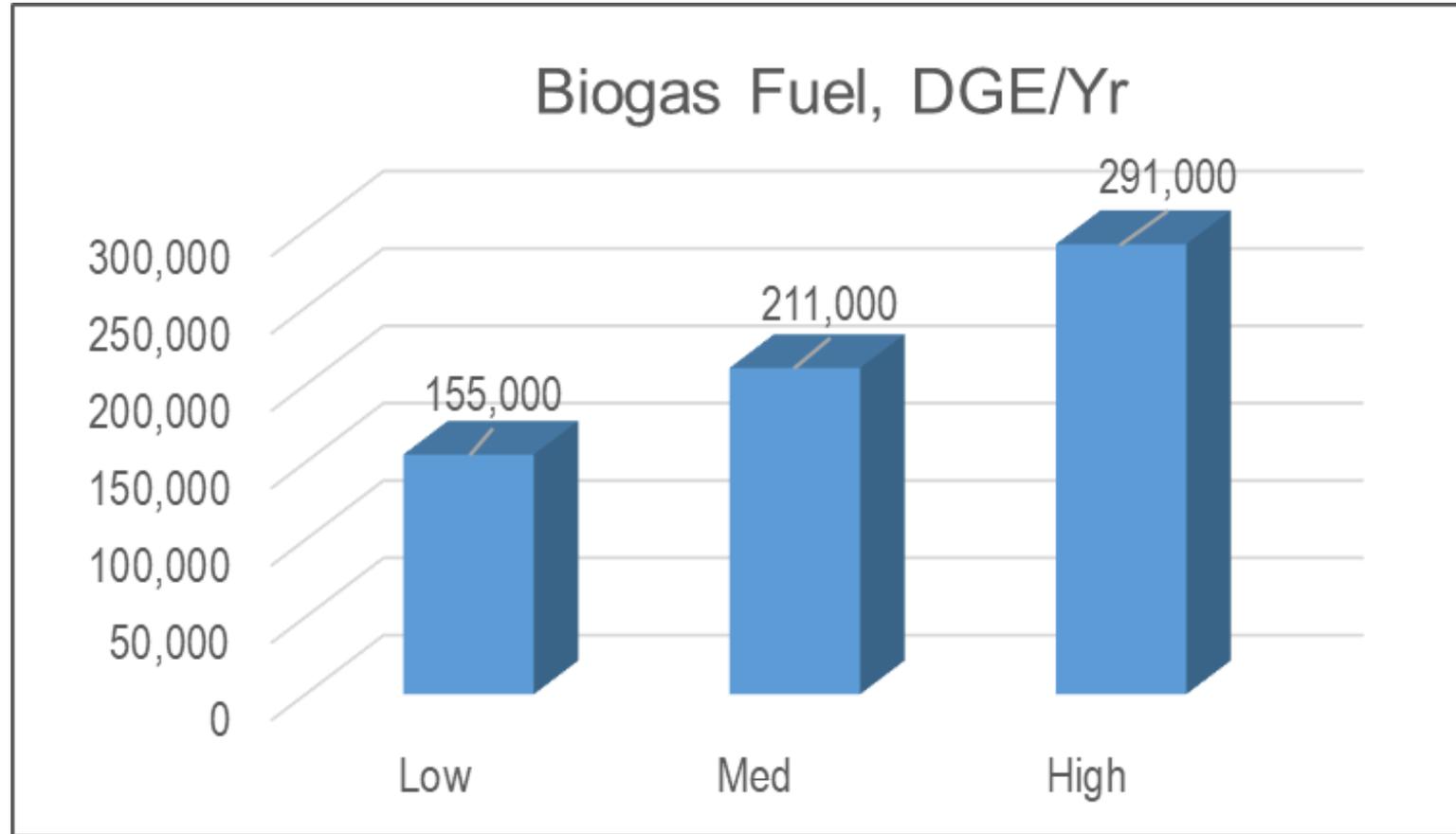
# Biogas Production



# Biogas Fuel in Diesel Gallons



# Annual Fuel



# Biogas Utilization Alternatives

1. Direct firing in building furnaces
  - Gas piping infrastructure
2. Cogeneration of heat and electric power
  - Traditional – Doesn't maximize renewable energy credits
  - New twist - microgrid management w/ e-RINs
3. Compressed natural gas for vehicle fuels
  - CNG Inventory Management
4. Treated biogas natural gas pipeline injection
  - Pipeline Connection Cost
  - Lack of utility gas specification

# Utilization Alternatives

Alternative	Capital \$1000	Annual Cost \$	Annual Revenue/ Savings \$	10 Yr PW \$
Direct Fire	740	4,300	26,000	(500,000)
Cogen	2,380	22,400	115,000	(1,600,000)
BioCNG	3,770	105,000	394,000	(500,000) to 3,200,000
Pipeline	7,180	125,000	784,000	(1,600,000)

# Estimated Project Cost

Phase	Estimated Study Cost
Phase 1 Receiving/Feed Facilities	\$2.5- to \$3 million
Phase 2 Digester Renovation	\$1.6 million
Phase 3 BioCNG Vehicle Fueling Facility	\$2.5- to \$3 million

## Projected Operational Costs

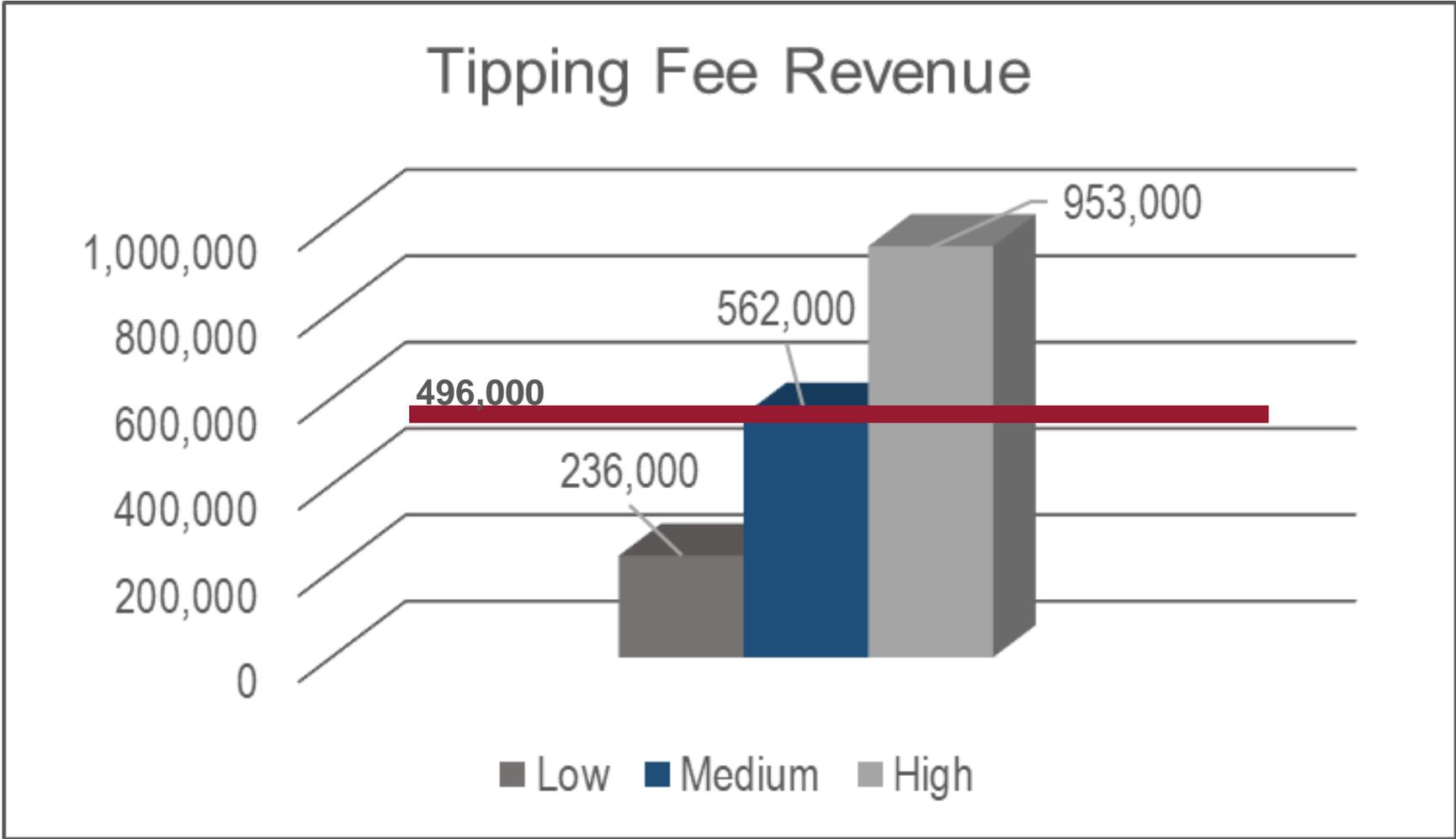
Phase 1 Receiving: \$60,000 to \$90,000

Phase 2 BioCNG: \$95,000 to \$120,000

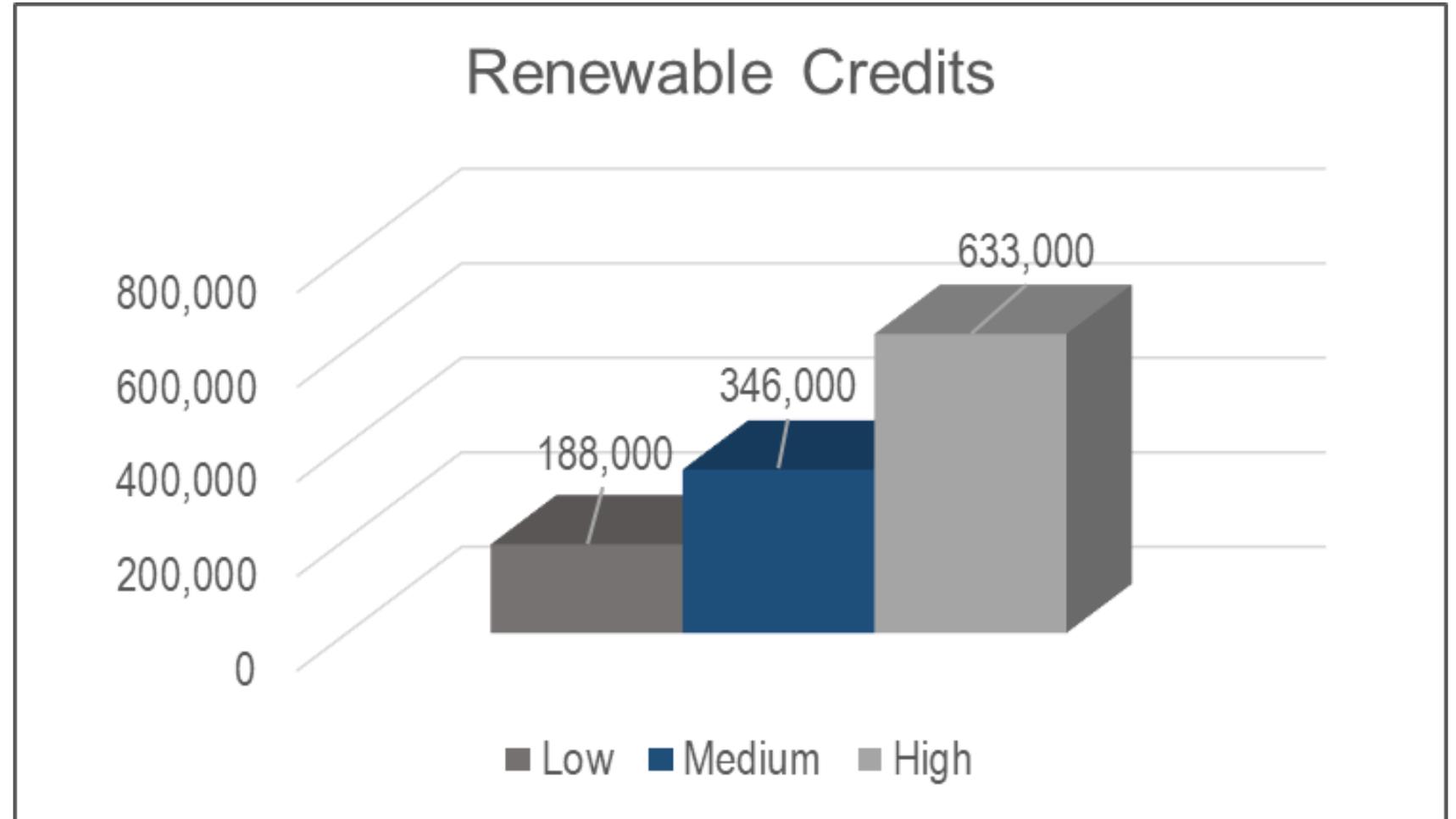
# Potential Revenues

- Waste tipping fees
- Fuel Value
- Renewable Energy Credits
  - Petroleum producer \$ paid to obtain offsetting renewable energy credits
  - Federal credits + for transportation related credits states such as CA, OR
  - Can be substantial revenue stream that can offset the capital investment

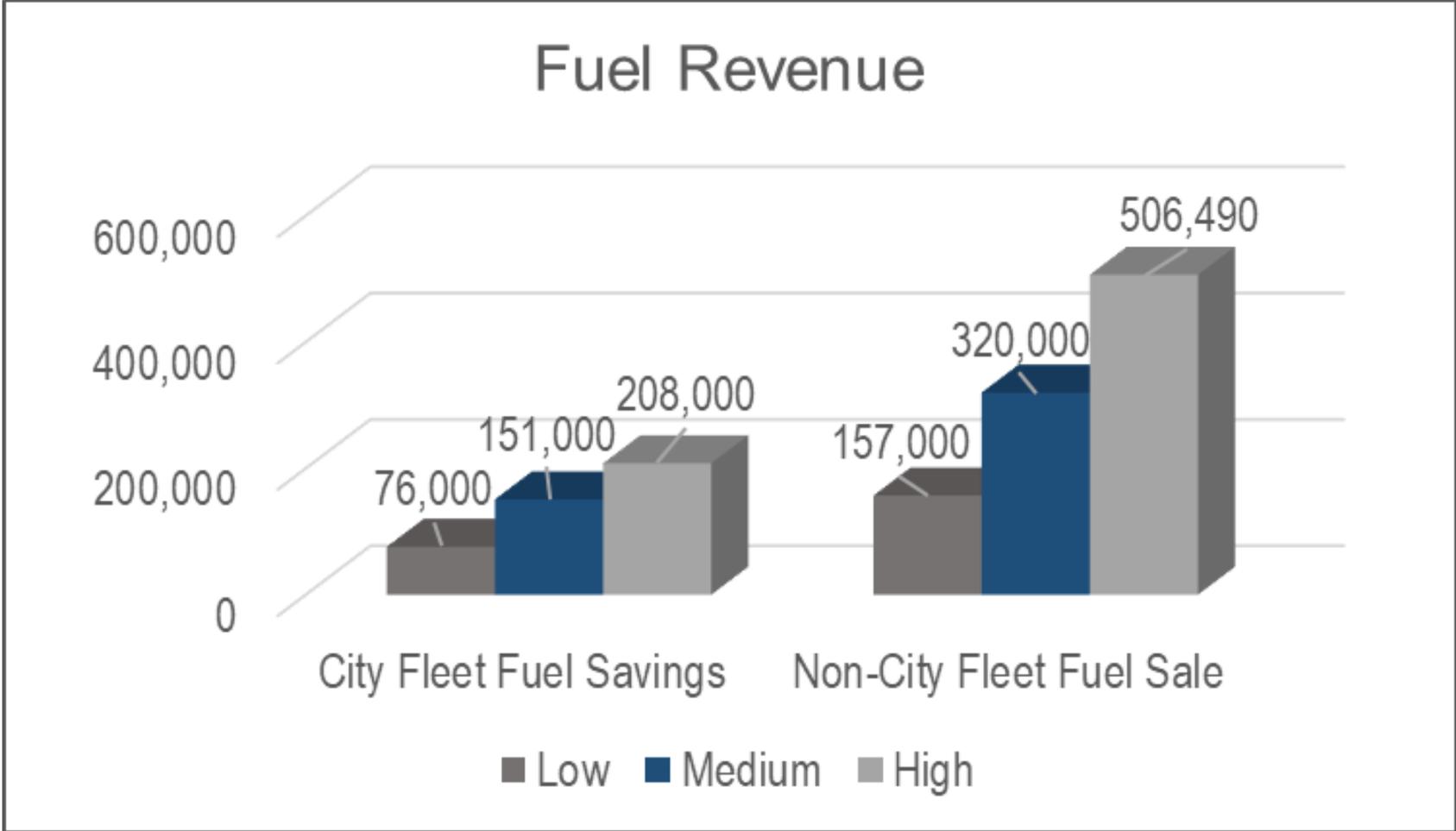
# Potential Revenues



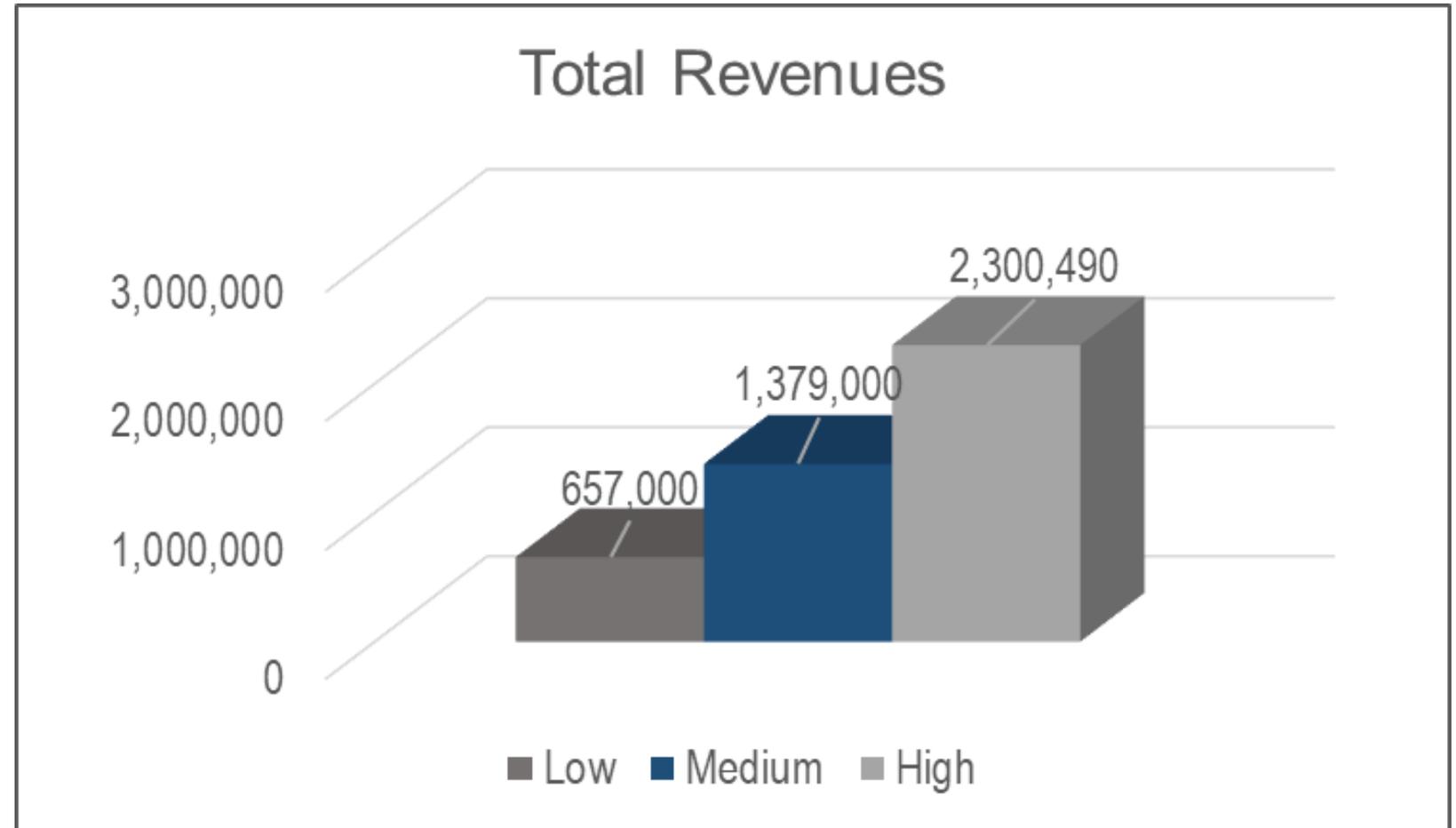
# Potential Revenues



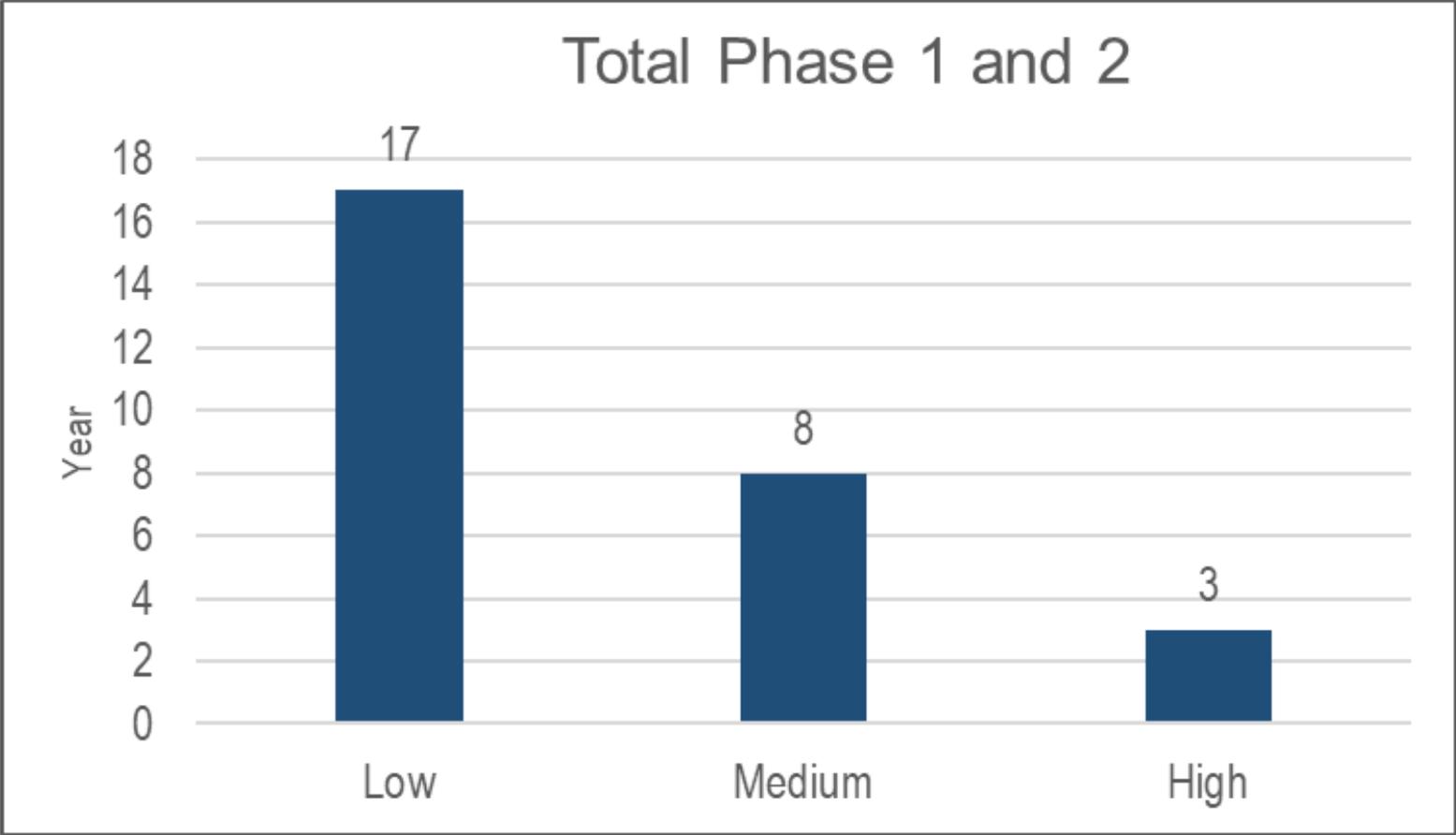
# Potential Revenues



# Potential Revenues



# Rate of Return



# Risks

- Lower organic waste volumes
- Lower fuel usage and sales
- Lower tipping fee rates from competition
- Lower RIN values or phase out
- Higher operating costs

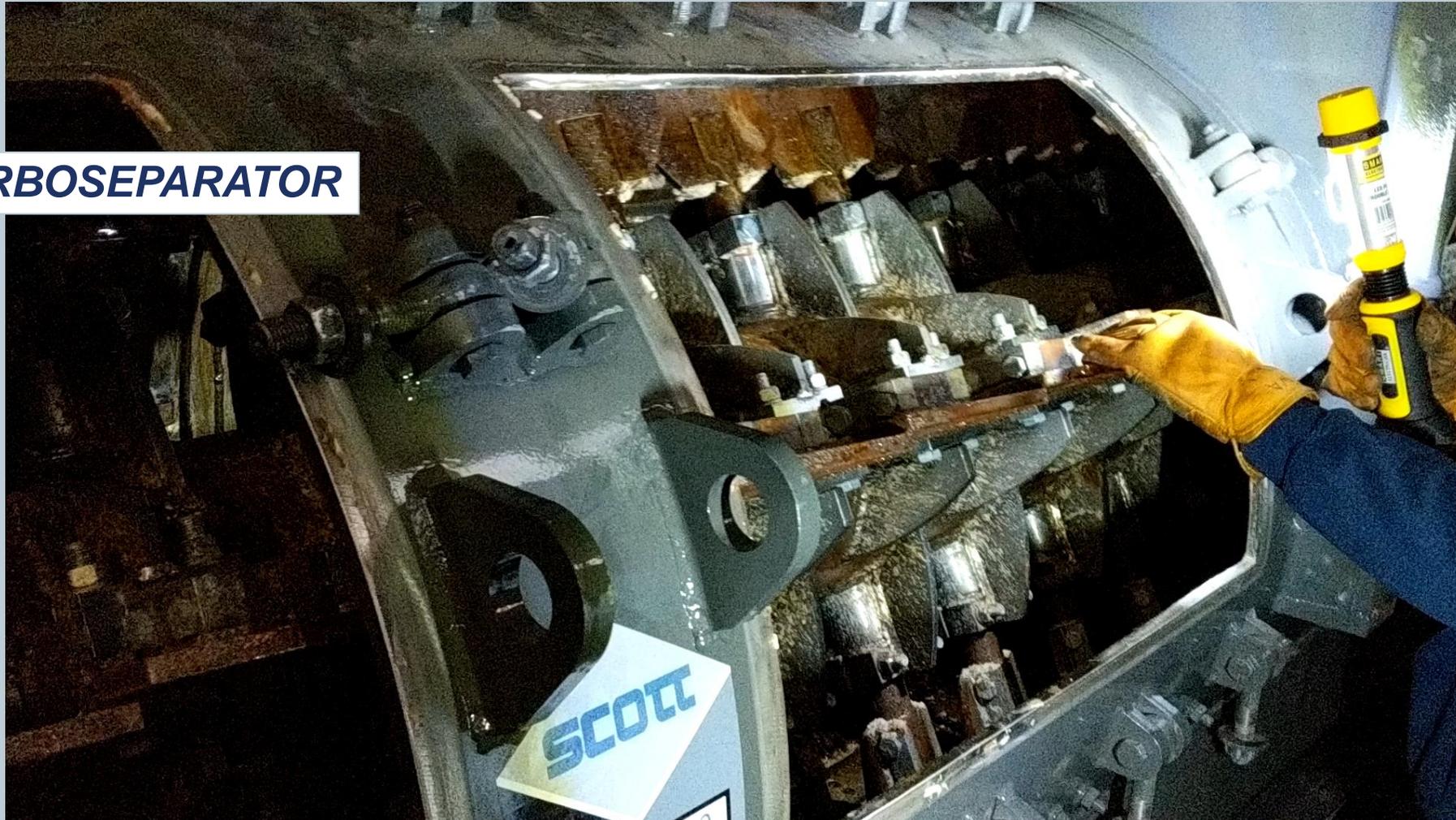


# Scott Equipment Company

## *TURBOSEPARATOR*



# TURBOSEPARATOR



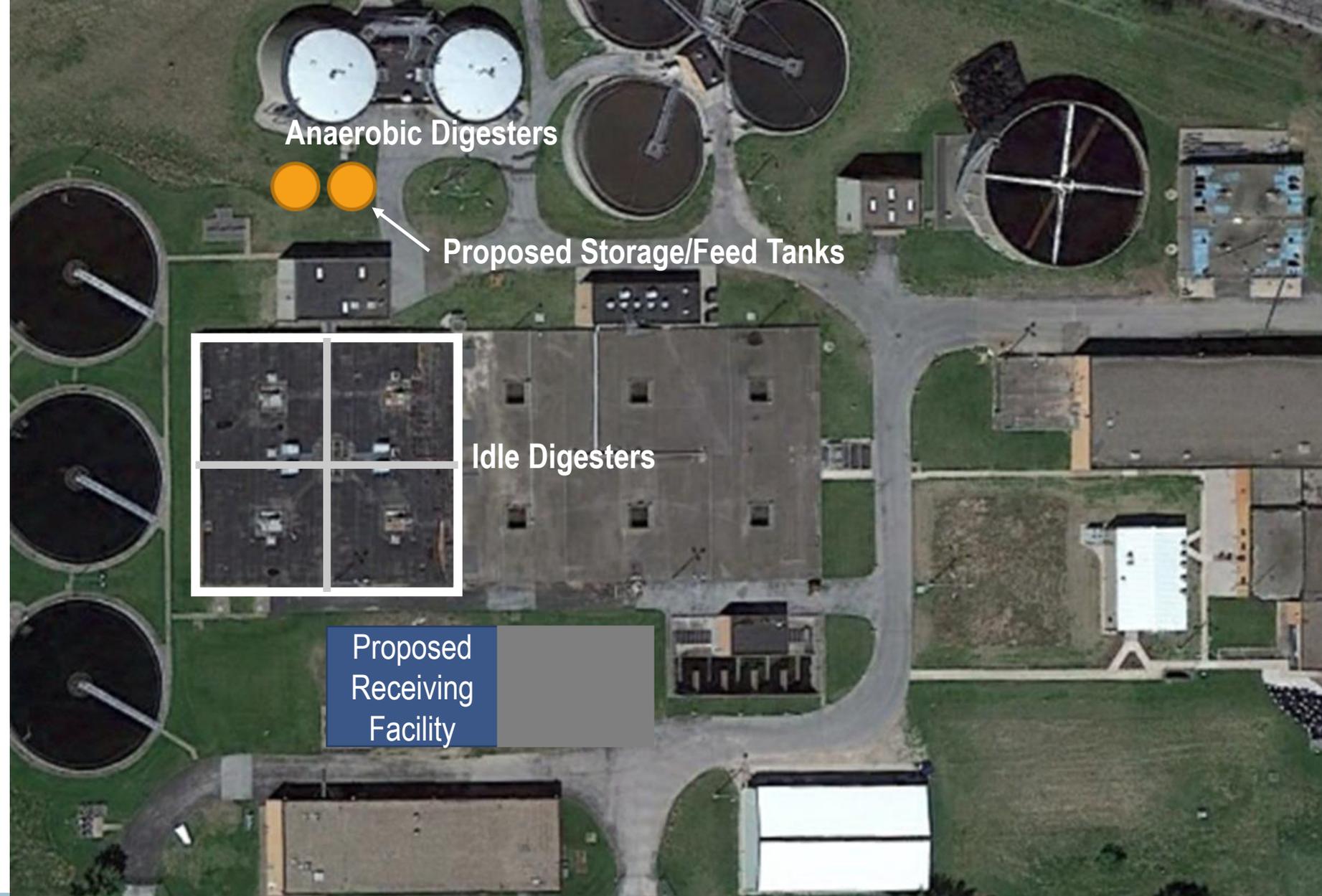


Courtesy Scott Equipment Company

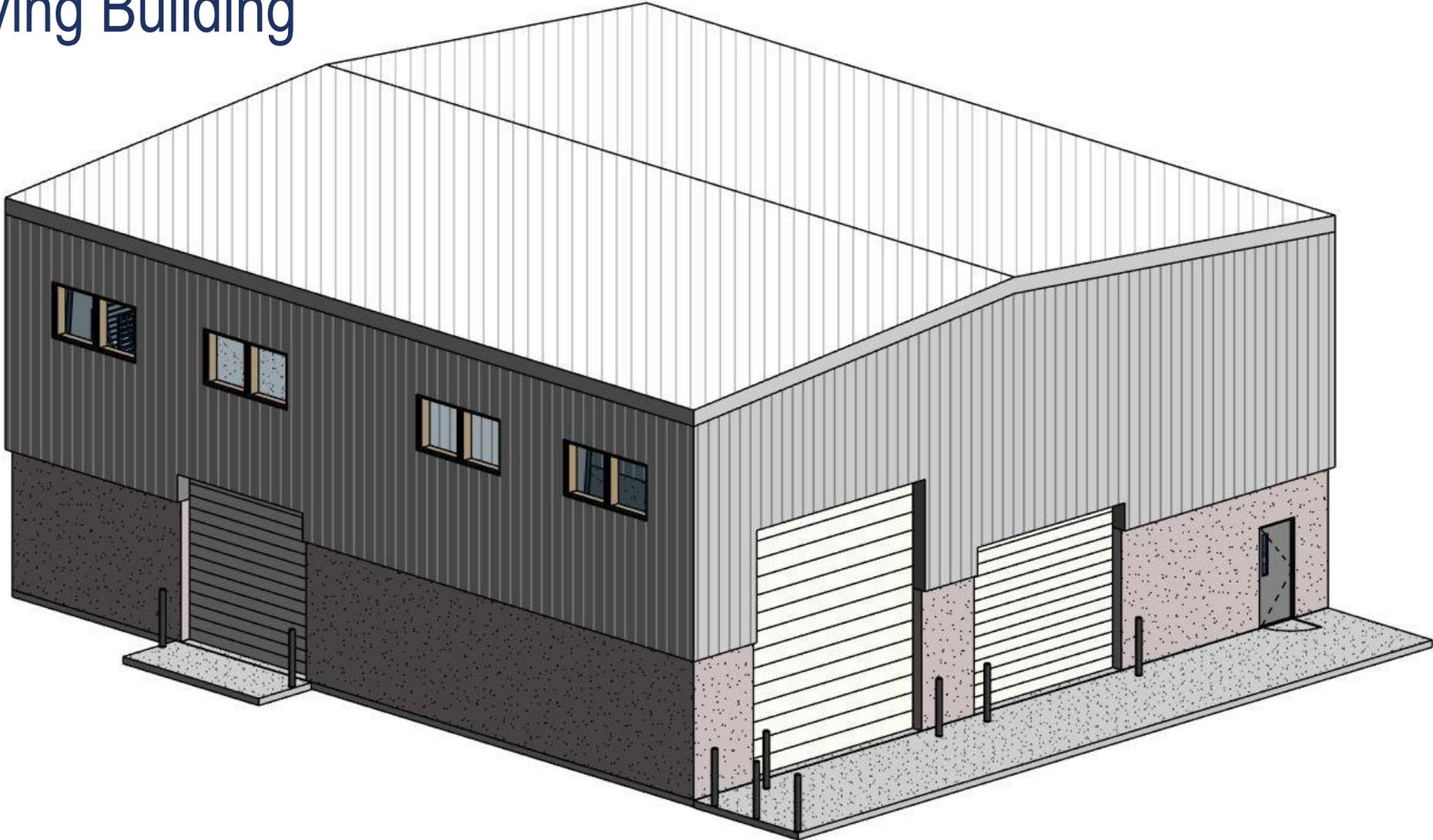
# Plant Site



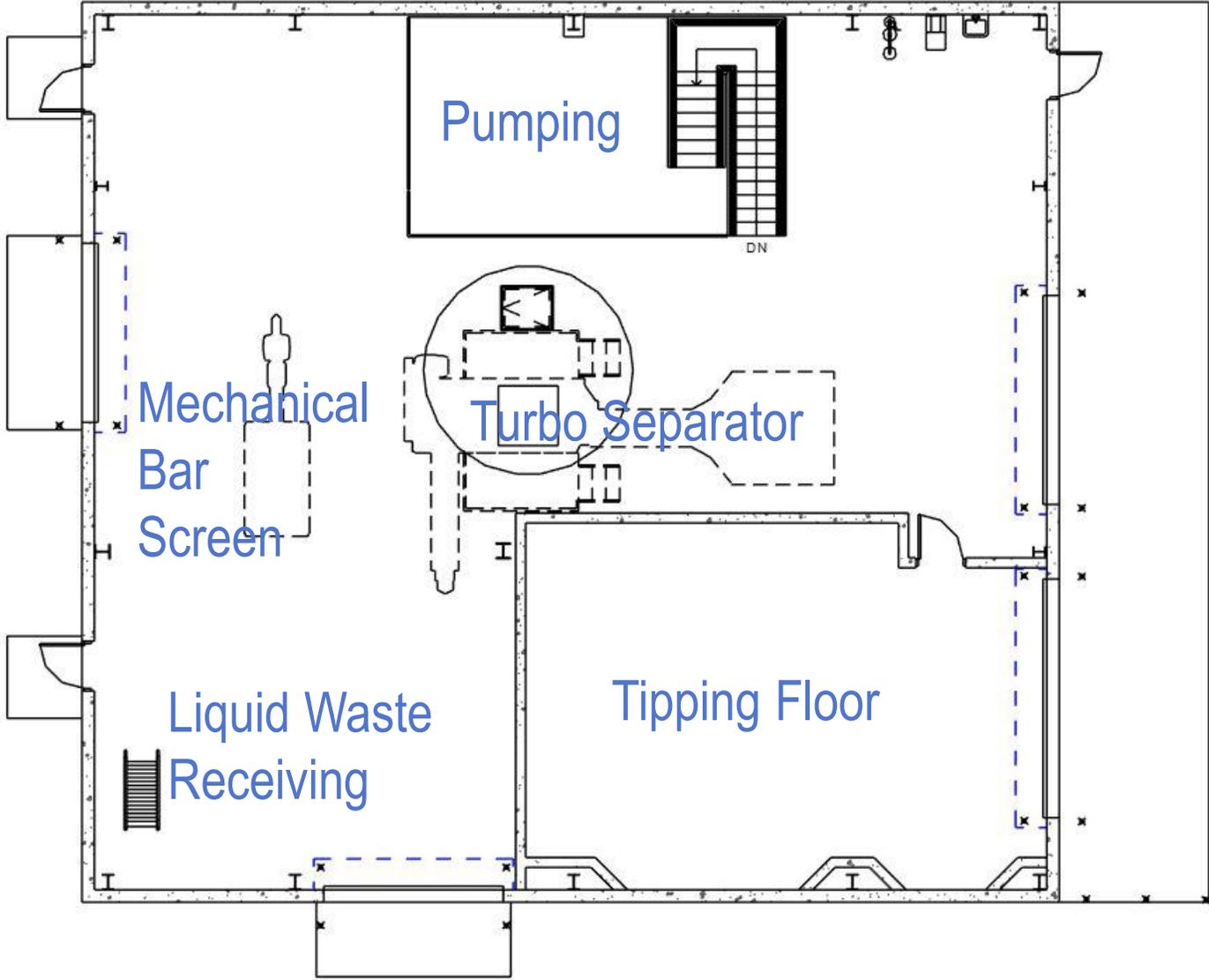
# Initial Project Location



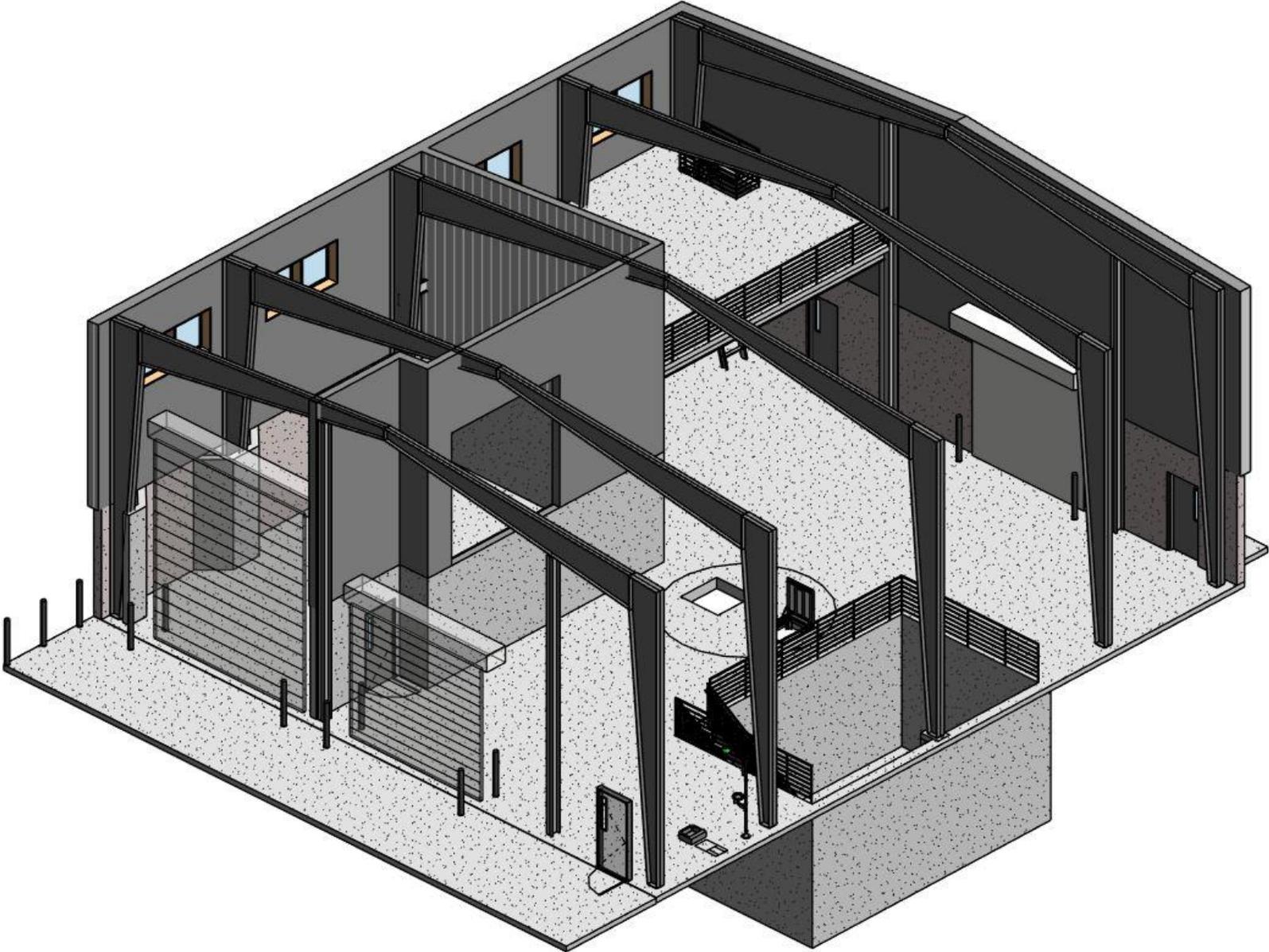
# Initial Receiving Building



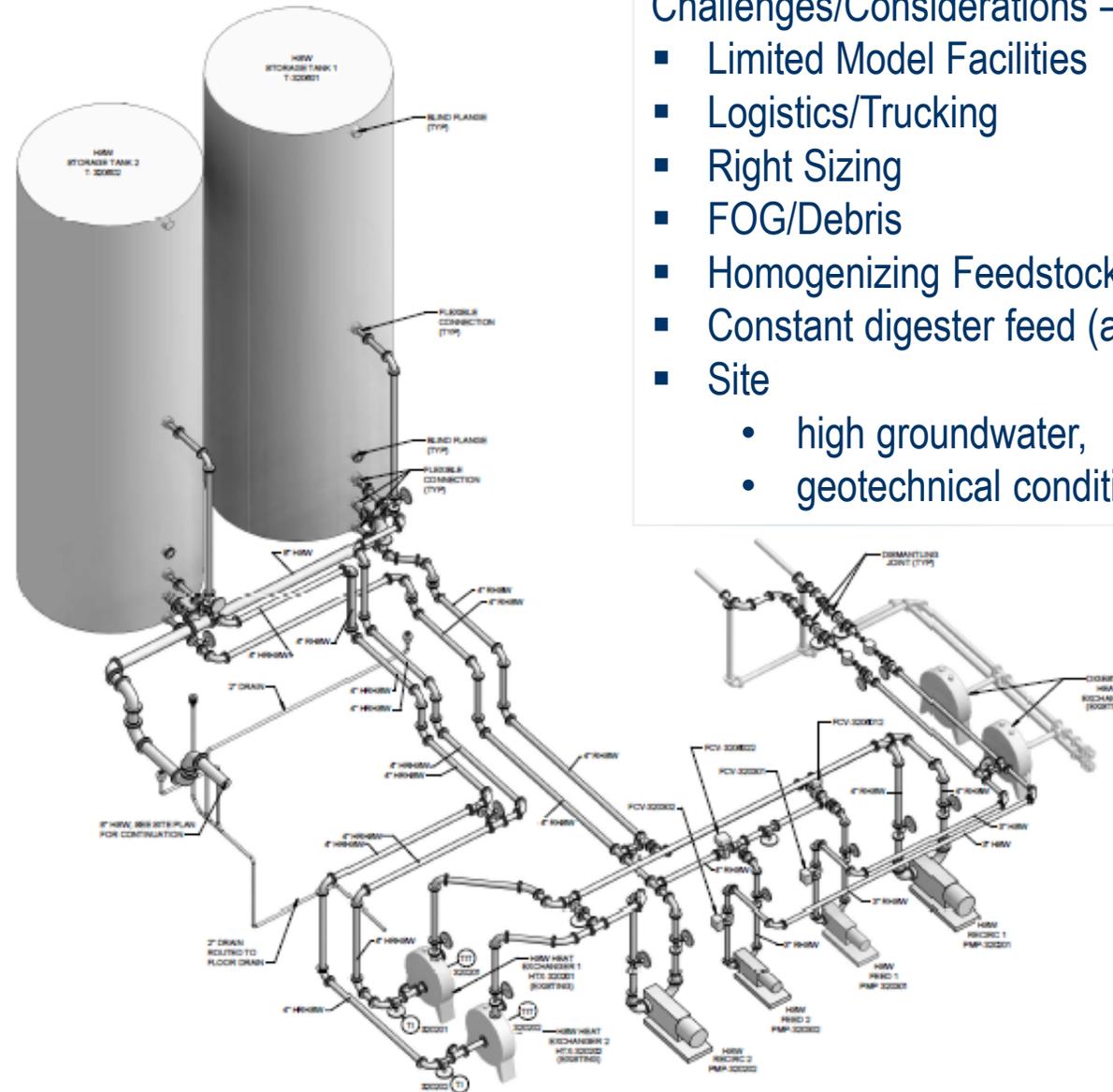
# Initial Receiving Building



# Initial Receiving Building Concept



# Initial Project HSW Storage



## Challenges/Considerations –

- Limited Model Facilities
- Logistics/Trucking
- Right Sizing
- FOG/Debris
- Homogenizing Feedstock & Liquid Inventory
- Constant digester feed (avoid digester upset)
- Site
  - high groundwater,
  - geotechnical conditions

# Change in Direction

High Estimated Cost

## Concerns

- Limited Area for expansion
- Insufficient area for truck traffic
- Underground utilities

## Outcomes

- Change Location
- Eliminate new HSW storage tanks; repurpose idle tank
- More room for truck queuing
- Use existing storage building

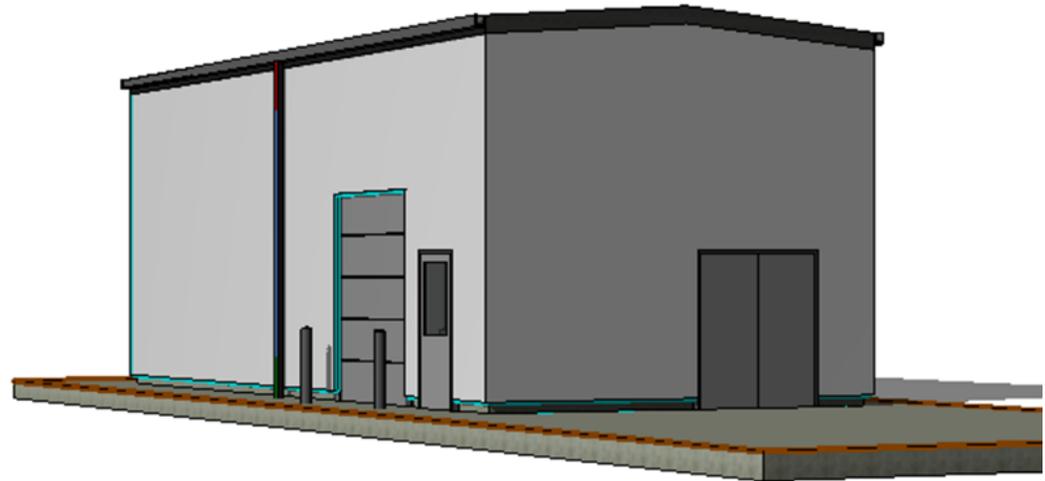
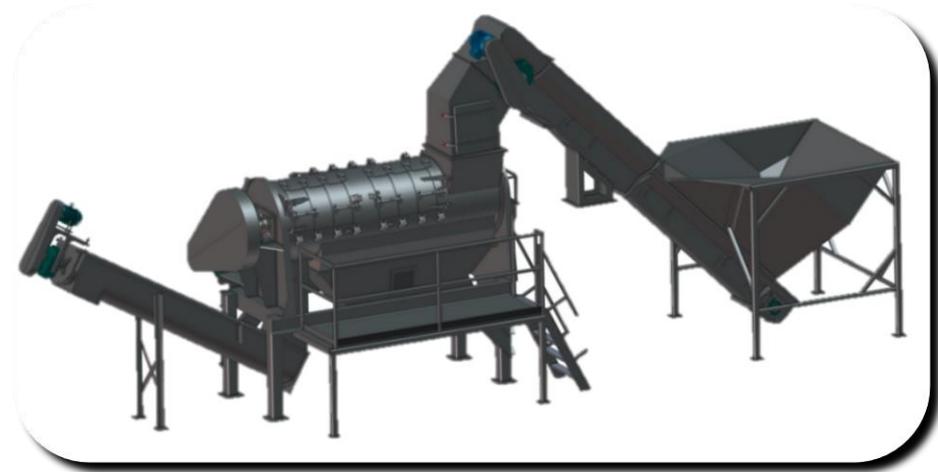
# Reduced Scale

Manual Screening

Liquid Food Waste (LFW) Transfer Pumping

Use Renovated Concrete Tank

Use unused space at Solid Waste Transfer and Recycling Center

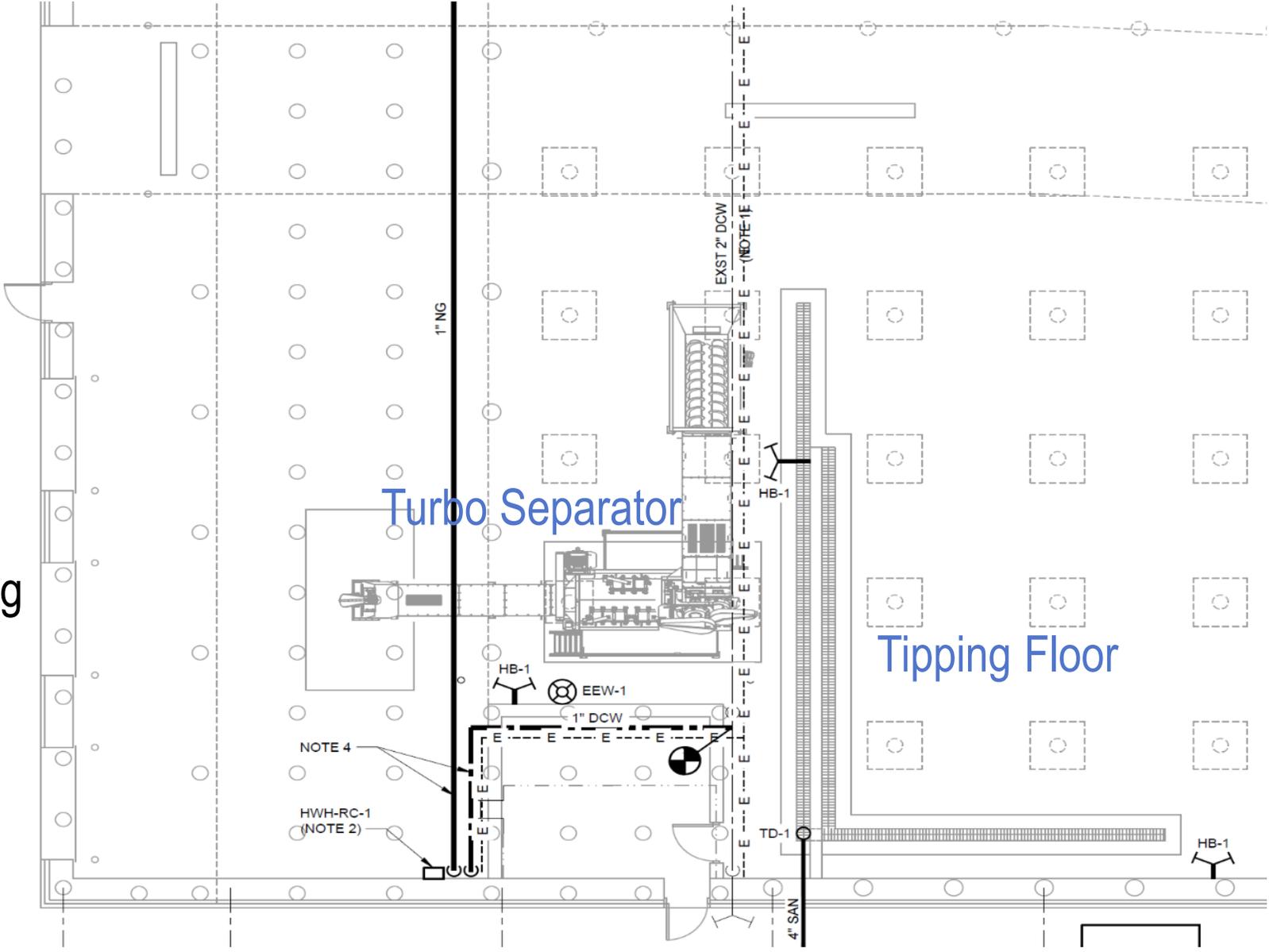


# Recycling the Recycling Facility



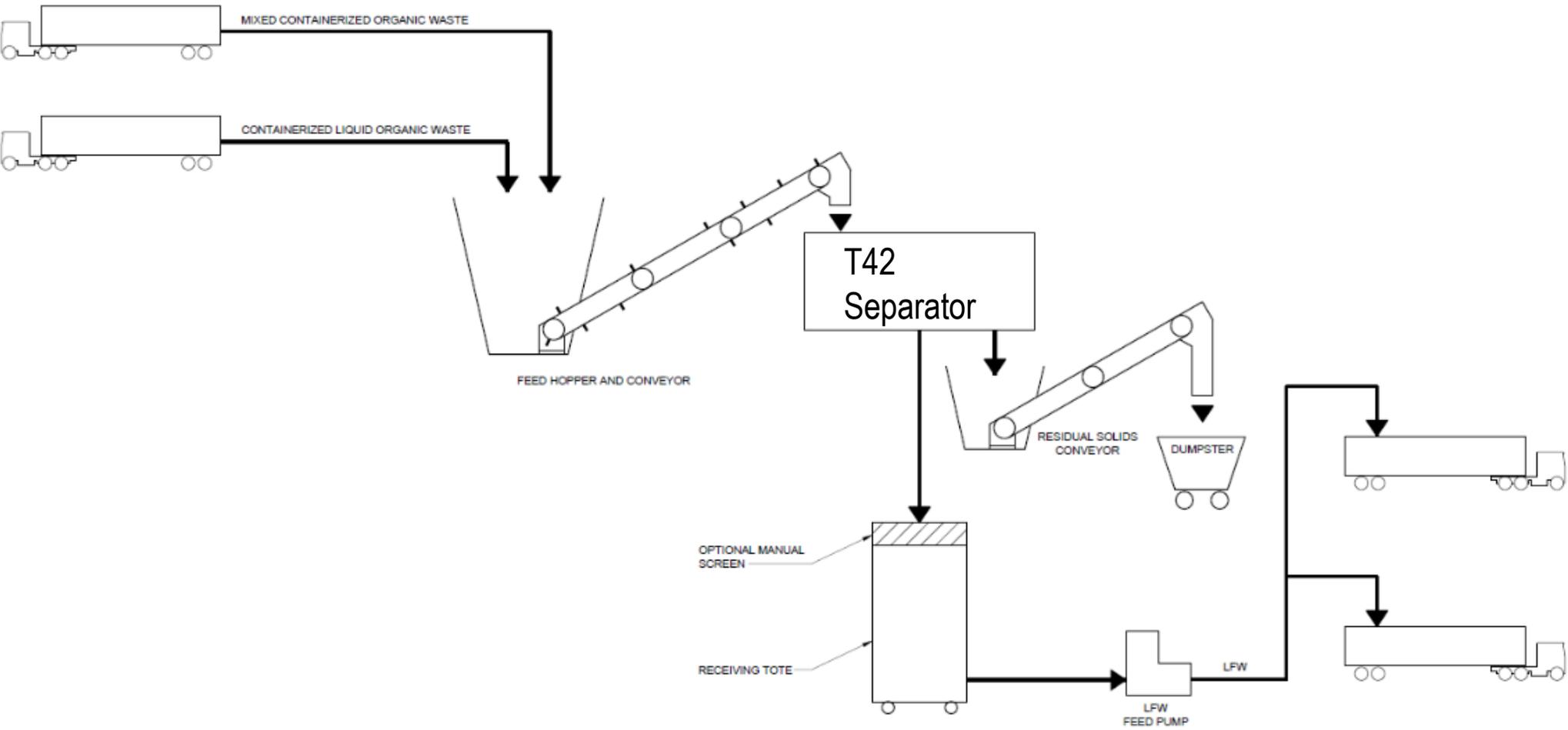
# The Project – Recycling Building

Loading  
Docks



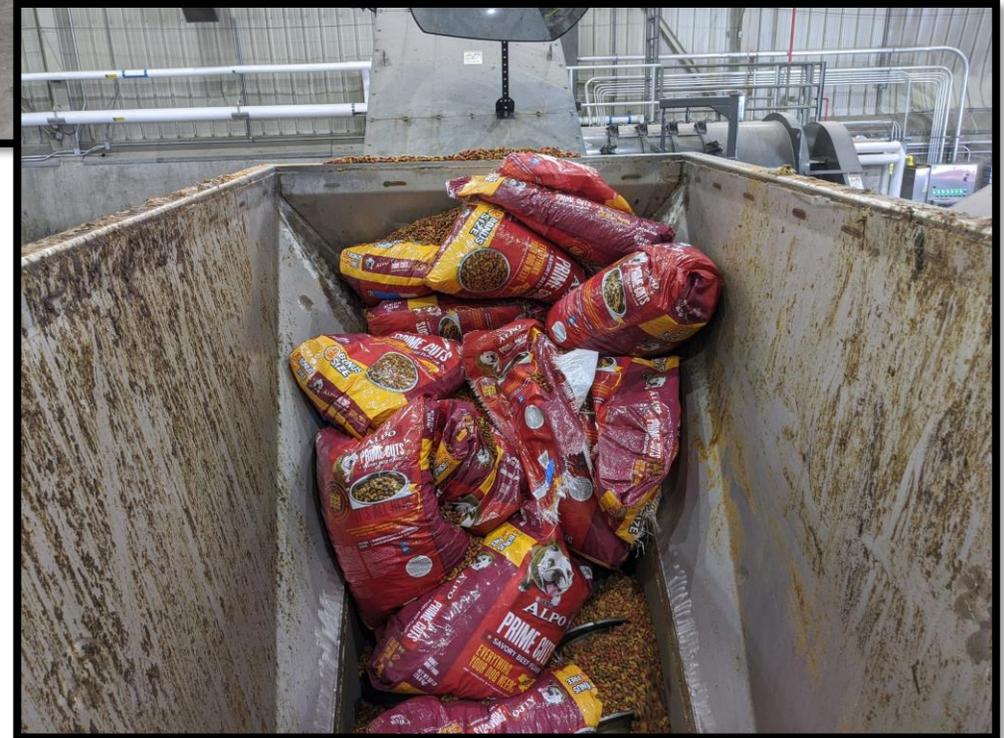
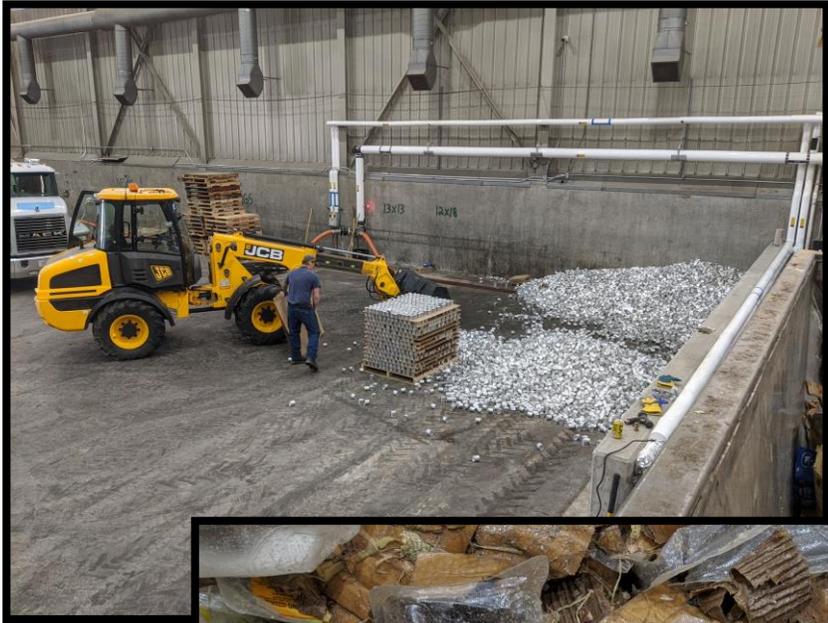
Tipping Floor

# The Project – Process Schematic at Recycling Center



# Turbo Separator

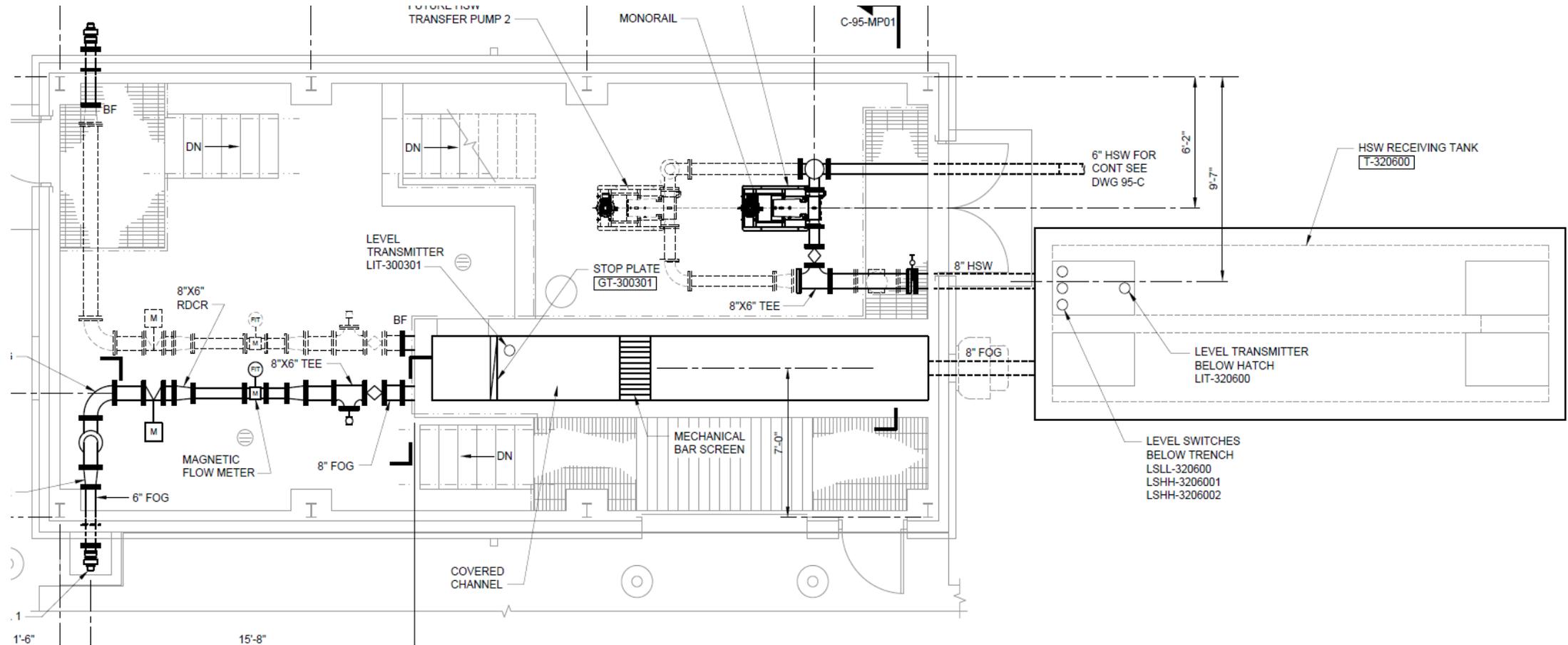




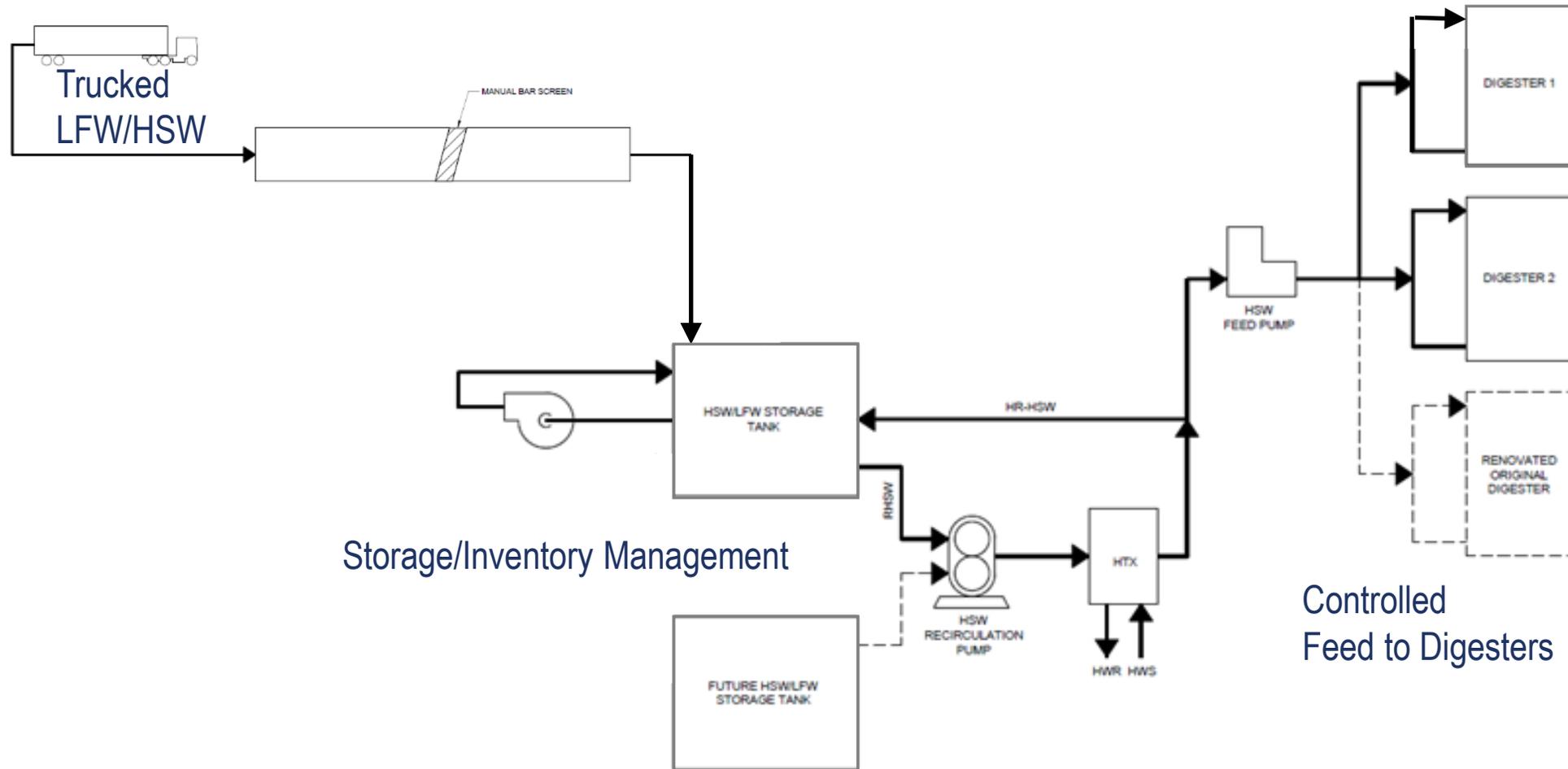
# Turbo Separator in Action



# The Project – Receiving Building



# The Project – Process Schematic

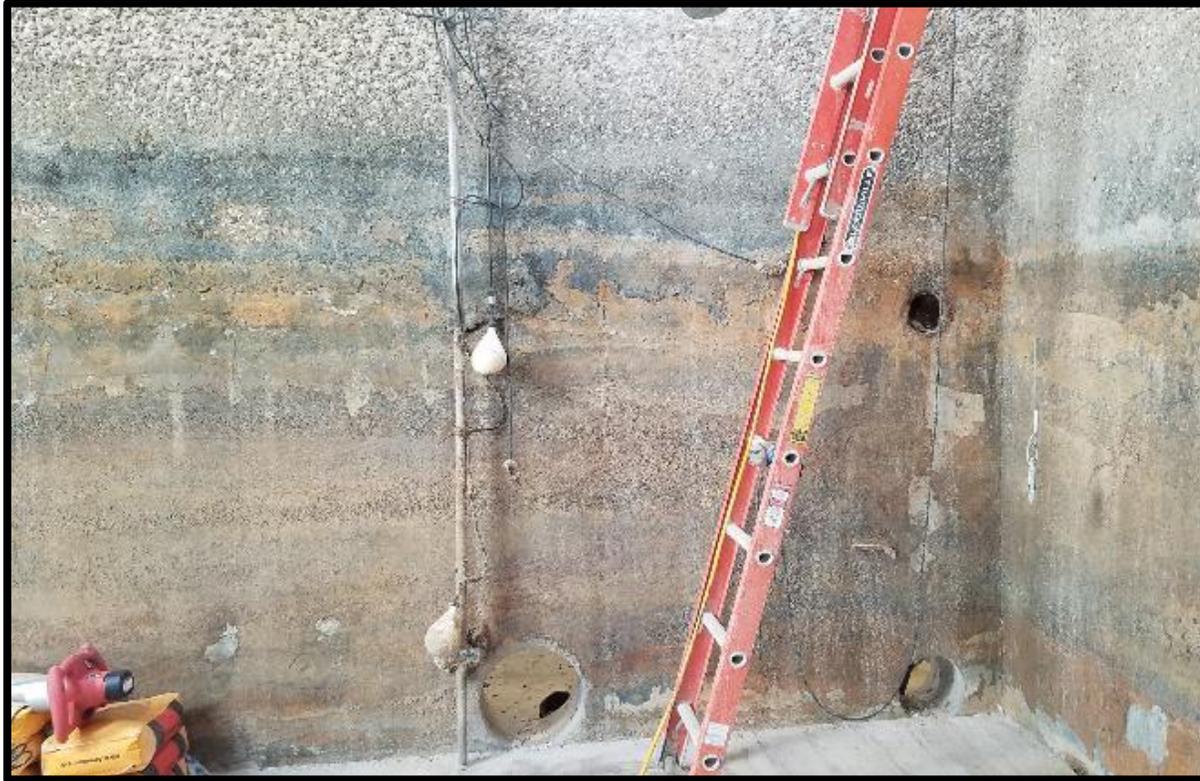


# Receiving at WRRF

- ❖ Liquid and solids directly added to the storage tank.
- ❖ The second tank needs to be rehabilitated for proper dosing



# HSW Tank Rehabilitation

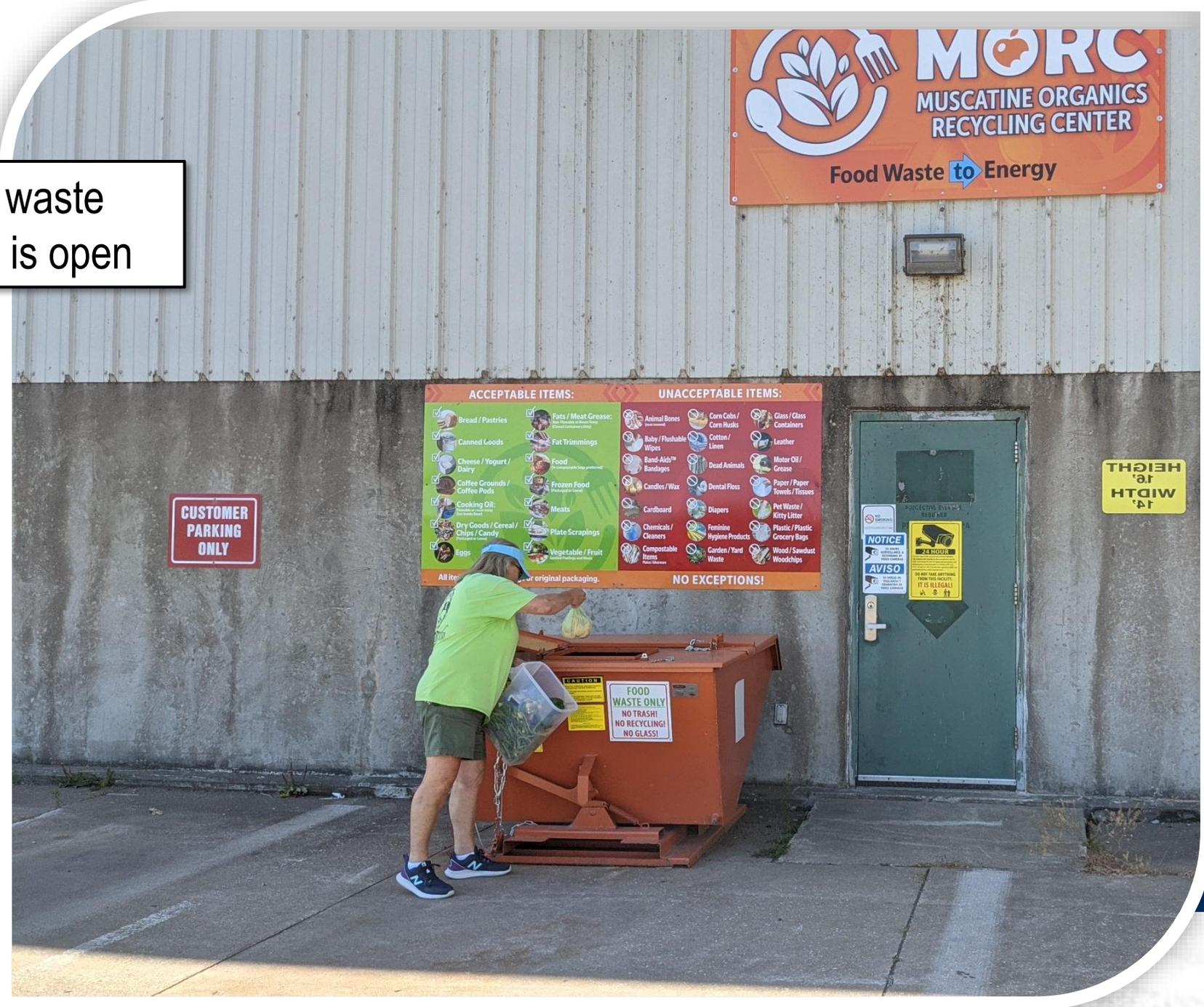


# Mixing & Pumping

- ❖ Tank Rehabilitation and Jet Mixing
- ❖ Tank #2 will receive the same in the Phase II project.
- ❖ Pumps installed
- ❖ New pumps will be installed for Phase II



Free Drop-off for food waste when Transfer Station is open

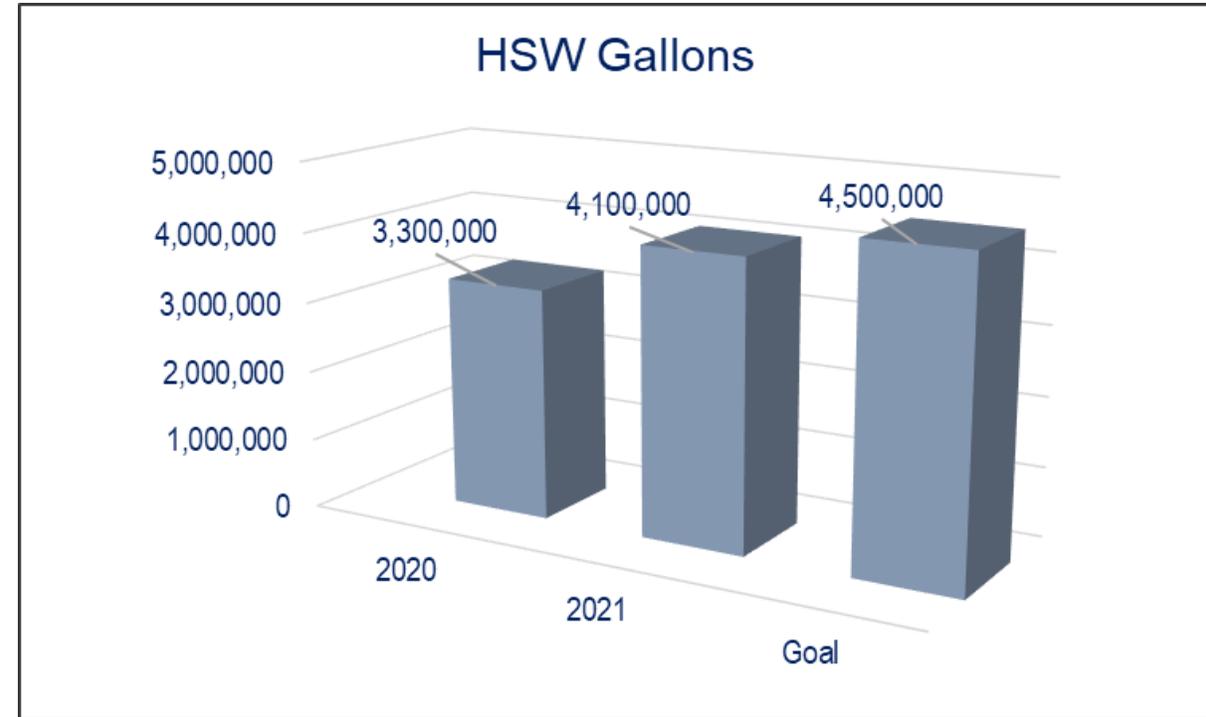
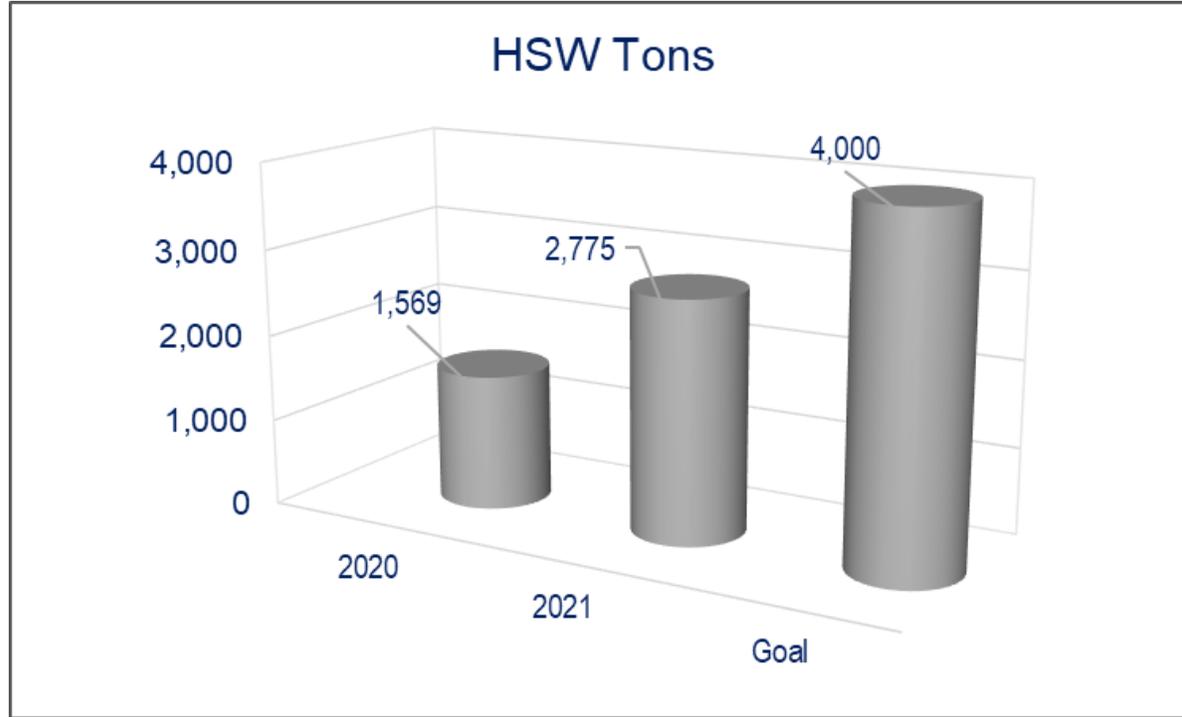


# Project Update

- ❖ Up to 10 new clients beyond original 5 expected
- ❖ Large management companies with multiple clients
- ❖ Both Muscatine Hy Vee stores instead of composting  
Also 6 stores in region

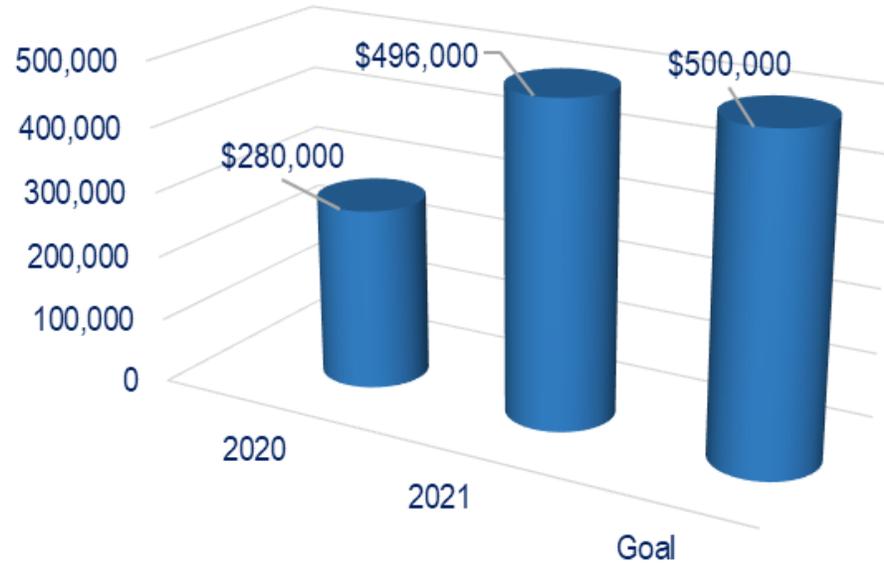


# High Strength Waste Project Update

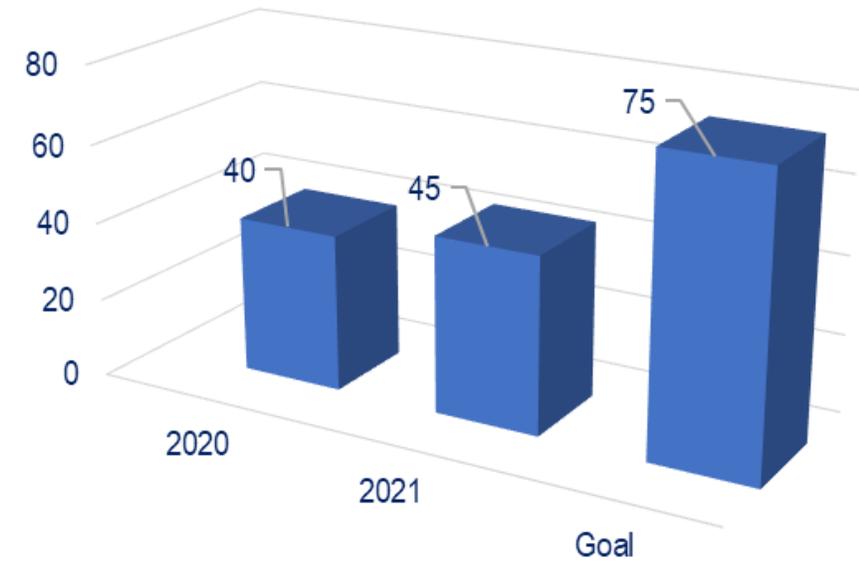


# High Strength Waste Project Update

## HSW Revenue



## HSW Tip Fee



# Operational Tidbits - Receiving

- ❖ Truck queuing/circulation
- ❖ Receiving volume
- ❖ Debris removal
- ❖ Hauler Interface/Billing
- ❖ Liquid train vs Solids Train
- ❖ Beware Antidegradation



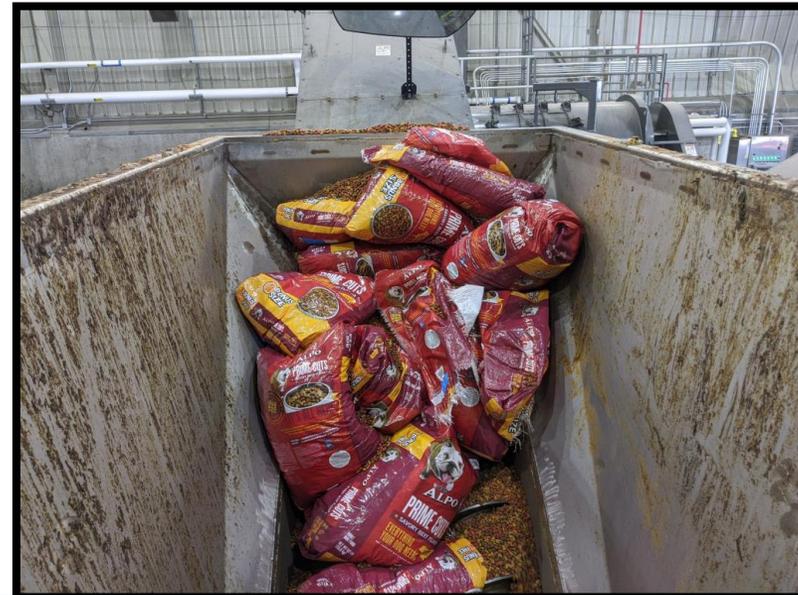
# Operational Tidbits - Depackaging

- ❖ Takes Labor
- ❖ Staging/Feedstock Storage
- ❖ Packaging Volume
- ❖ Auger & Pump Feeds
- ❖ Dry Product Challenges



# Operational Tidbits - Processing

- ❖ Corrosive (low pH), abrasive = wear
- ❖ Balance feedstocks for digestibility
  - ❖ Proteins increase ammonia and phosphorus
  - ❖ FOG = rocket fuel = rapid bulk liquid expansion
- ❖ Homogenize the waste
- ❖ Steady feed digesters



# Operational Tidbits - Processing

Food Waste/Co-Substrate	OLR gVS/L-d	Methane Yield mL/g VS-d
CFW – Chicken Manure	2.5	508
CFW – Chicken Manure	15	317
Kitchen Waste - Biowaste	10.9	420
CFW – Sewage Sludge	1	494
CFW – Rice Straw	5	392
Vegetables - None	1.4	250
Greasy Food Waste - Municipal	2	633
MSW Organic - FOG	4	318

Anaerobic Digestion of Food Waste with Unconventional Co-Substrates for Stable Biogas Production at High Organic Loading Rates, Hegde & Trabold; Sustainability Journal, July 2019

# Avoid Rapid Bulk Liquid Expansion





**MORC**  
MUSCATINE ORGANICS  
RECYCLING CENTER

Food Waste  Energy

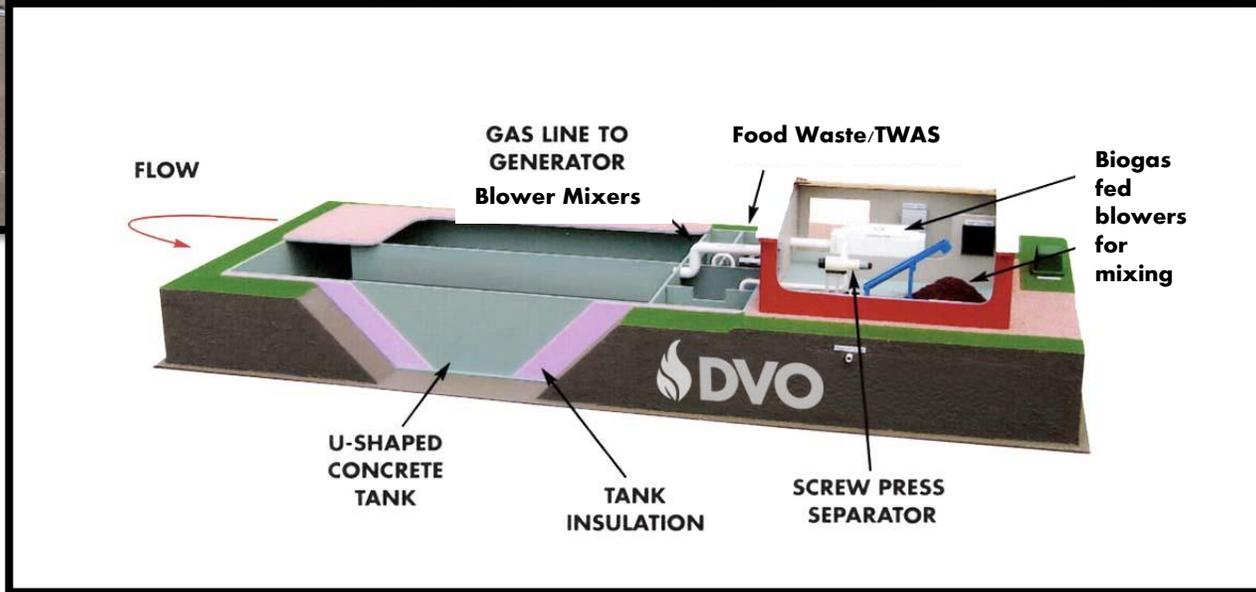
# Muscatine Organics Recycling Center

## MORC...It's Out Of This World!



The new facility was renamed the Muscatine Organics Recycling Center, or MORC, to identify it to the public and best reflect what is happening there.

# Phase II: More Anaerobic Digesters



- ❖ \$800,000 bonded to complete
- ❖ Engineering underway
- ❖ Needed for large quantities expected
- ❖ Needed for upsets



# Discussion



**Contact:** [BradyJay@stanleygroup.com](mailto:BradyJay@stanleygroup.com)  
[Jkoch@muscatineiowa.gov](mailto:Jkoch@muscatineiowa.gov)

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