# State of the Solids Stream: An Update on the City of Columbus Biosolids Program

#### **Presenters:**

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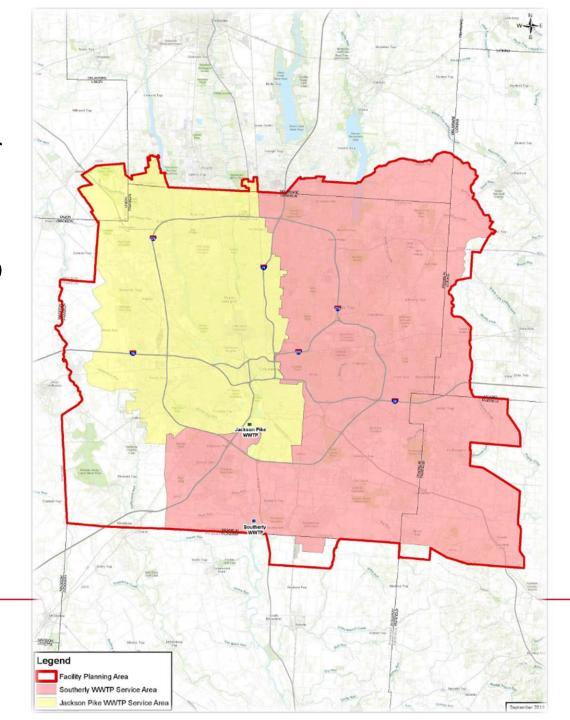


Division of Sewerage and Drainage

## Facility Planning Area-686 Square Miles

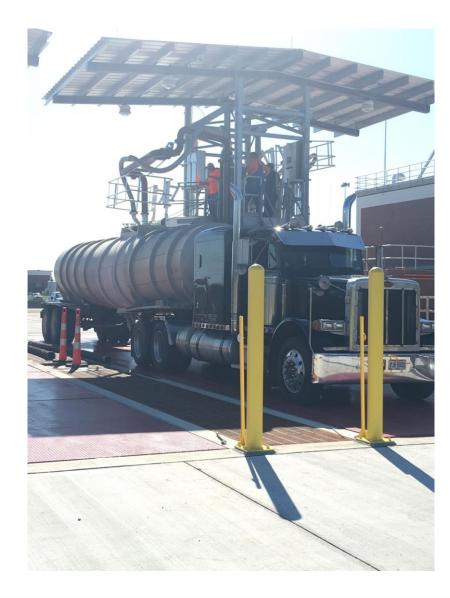
- Serve ~280,000 sewer accounts
- Southerly PermittedDaily Flow 114 MGD
- Southerly Permitted
   Peak Flow 440 MGD
- JP Permitted Daily Flow 68 MGD
- JP Permitted PeakFlow 150 MGD





#### **Outline**

- Stabilization
  - Acid Phase Digestion
  - Methanogenic Digestion
  - BLAF & BLAI
- Disposal
  - Compost Facility
  - Deep Row Hybrid Poplar
  - Class B Liquid Land Application
  - Commercial Digestion
  - Landfill
- Risks
- Growth
- Innovation









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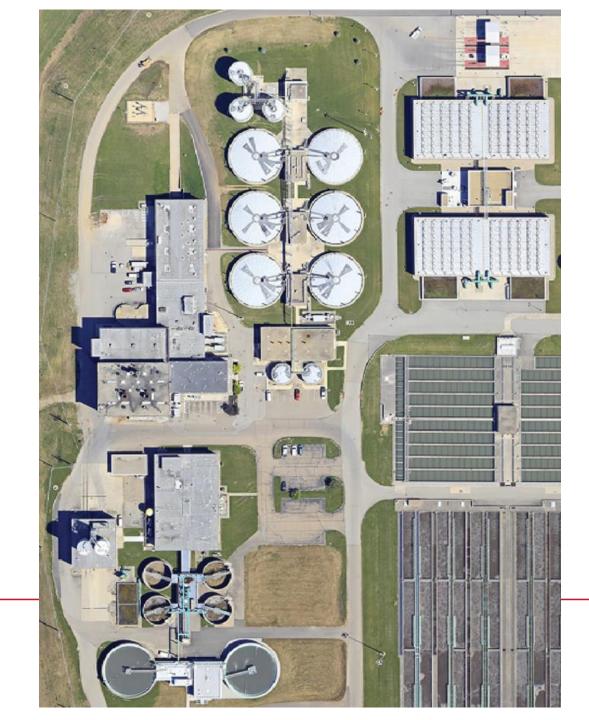
Southerly WWTP Solids Stream

## **Southerly Solids Stabilization**

- Acid Phase Digestion
  - Constructed in 2006
  - Operational issues diagnosed through 2012, abandoned
  - Brought back online in 2017
  - Breaks complex fats, proteins, and carbs into short chain fatty acids, amino acids, and sugars
  - Improves efficiency of methane phase digestion
  - Allows complete digestion of waste activated sludge

- Methane Phase Digestion
  - Built in 1967
  - Rehabilitated in 2006
  - Limited loadout functionality
  - Gas reuse limited due to siloxanes

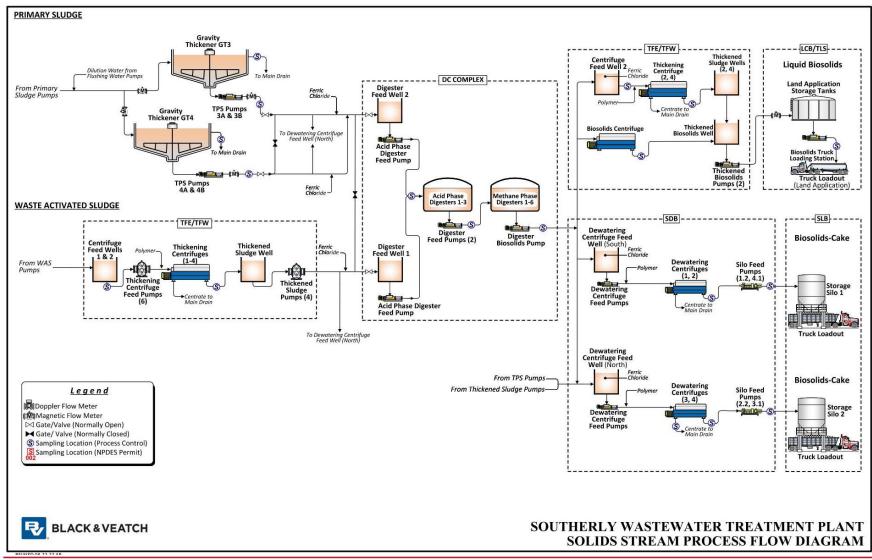


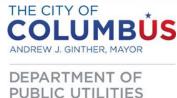




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## **Southerly Solids Flow Diagram**





## **Southerly Biosolids Land Application Facility**

- Constructed in 2016 to coincide with Incinerator shutdown
- 8 Million Gallons of Biosolids Storage
- Goal of 10% solids, closer to 6% in practice
- Provides wide spot for storage between application seasons









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Jackson Pike WWTP Solids Stream

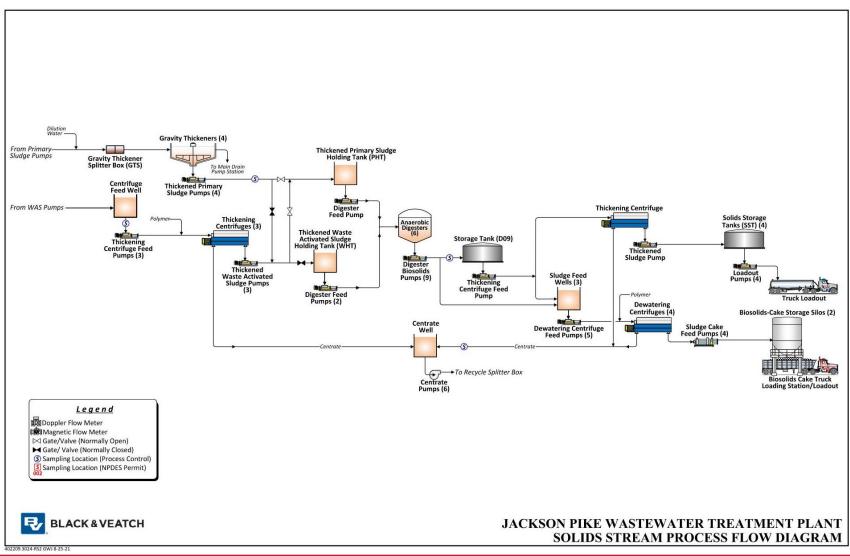
#### **Jackson Pike Solids Stabilization**

- Digesters built in 1934
- Last complete renovation in 1987
- Covers and control system rehabilitated in 2008





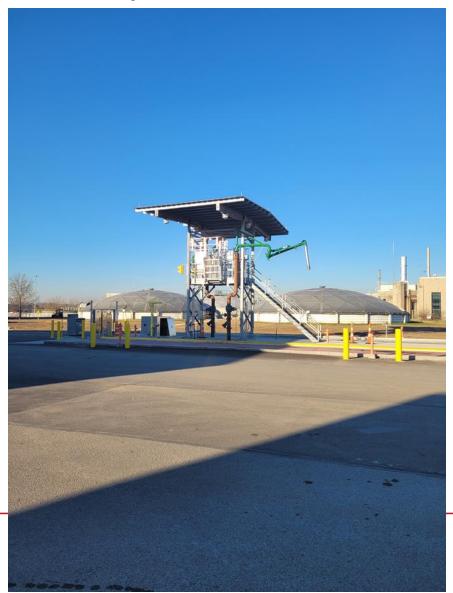
## **Jackson Pike Solids Flow Diagram**





## **Jackson Pike Biosolids Land Application Improvements**

- Facility has been commissioned
- 5.1 Million Gallons of Class B storage
- Solids goal of 10%, closer to 8% in practice



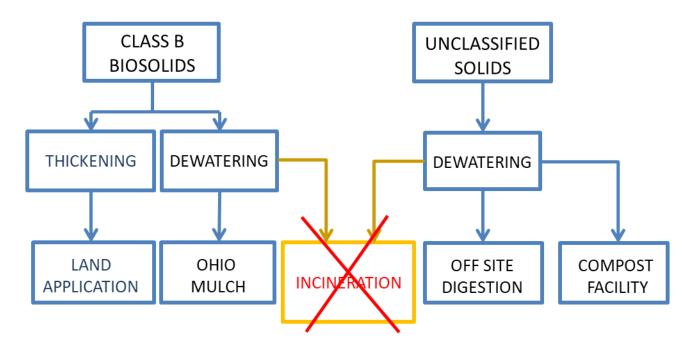






Residuals Management

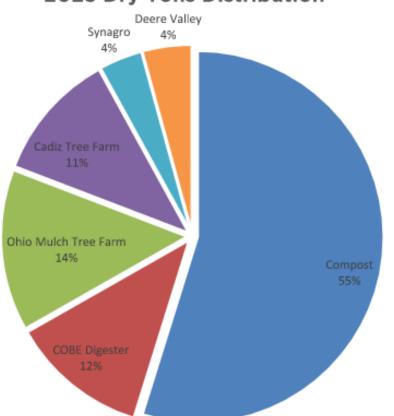
## SOLIDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM 100 % Beneficial Reuse



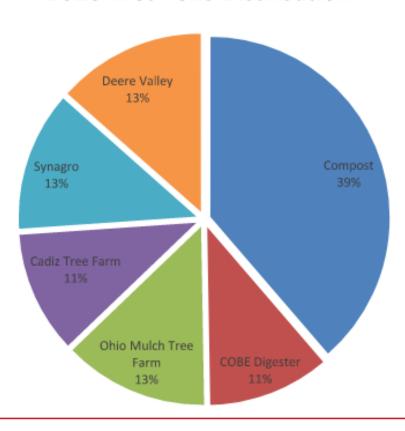


## **2023 Disposal Utilization**



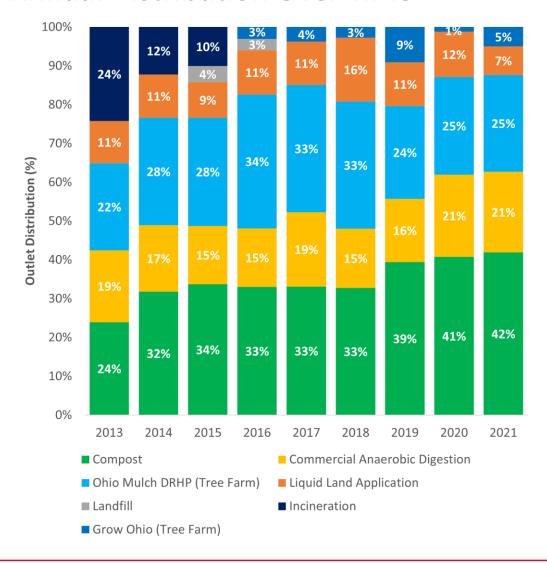


#### 2023 Wet Tons Distribution





#### **Annual Distribution Over Time**

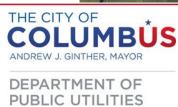


- 100% beneficial reuse for 7 the last 7 years
- Continuous process
   efficiency
   improvements by
   Compost staff year over
   year
- Liquid land application did not picked up year over year as expected, but is starting to increase.



## **City Compost Facility**





## **Compost Facility Process Flow Diagram**

Biosolids Hauling ~140 wt/day to Compost Facility



**Product** 

under ½"

moves

through

screen (25% of volume); each pile is

tested

under Part 503 rules



Finished Com-Til Compost Product

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS
ANDREW J. GINTHER, MAYOR

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Carbon source of woodchips / ground yard waste added to biosolids (4:1)



Screen "overs" or larger woodchips are cycled back into use



Biosolids and carbon source are mixed well



Mix is composted using Negative Static Aeration: Aerate Compost for 25 days



Screen Compost thru 1/2 inch mesh

# **Com-Til Compost**



## New markets:

- Soil health conscious farmers
- Engineering Projects

## Traditional market:

- Topsoil manufacturers
- Landscapers





## **Deep Row Hybrid Poplar Mine Land Reclamation**

- City has contracted with Ohio Mulch since 2012
- City provides Class B dewatered biosolids to New Lexington Tree Farm





## **Typical Trench Composition**



#### 1 Year of Growth





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## **Tracked Dump Truck**

## 9 Years of Growth





## **Class B Liquid Land Application**

- City has avoided surface application of cake to limit odor issues and permit non-compliance
- Class B biosolids at 5-8% solids content are injected at agronomic rates determined via soil testing





## **Commercial Offsite Digestion**

- City began sending 25,000 wet ton/year to Quasar Digester in 2010
- Ownership has changed hands, but the digester has been a consistent component of the City's disposal strategy





#### Landfill

- Landfilling biosolids is considered an operational failure as there is no benefit derived from the biosolids
- Comingling biosolids in a municipal landfill causes issues with slope stability, equipment operations, and odors that is undesirable for the landfill operator

SWACO is moving towards organics redirection that may limit this disposal

outlet in the future









Program Risks

## **Program Risks and Risk Mitigation - Regulatory**

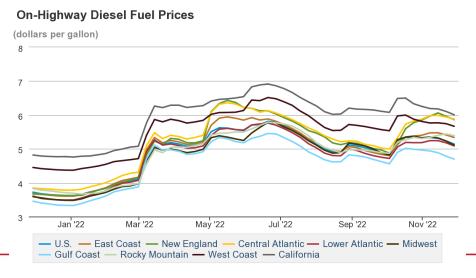
- PFAS regulations support AOMWA lobbying efforts and academic research into uptake pathways
- Zinc limits Implement local limits and complete composite sampling to gain more representative results
- Phosphorous regulations Evaluate and plan orthophosphate recovery systems...Bonus positive of reducing struvite formation





## **Program Risks and Risk Mitigation - Economic**

- Diesel prices Include fuel surcharge language in hauling contracts to account for uncertainty
- Contracted hauler default Develop flexible, shorter term contracts with multiple haulers to diversify contractor pool
- Contracted digester outage Develop emergency beneficial reuse outlets through the contract like tree farms and regional private digesters







## **Program Risks and Risk Mitigation - Social**

- Public perception Leverage community connections and access to Farm Science Review to promote Com-Til. Partner with similar municipalities to support research and outreach on beneficial reuse
- Available application land bank Fill Biosolids Specialist position for networking and highlight Com-Til/Class B Biosolids as a beneficial source of nutrients and carbon to the farming community





#### **Service Area Growth and Diversification**

- Franklin County population is consistently growing
  - Only Midwestern City to add more than 100,000 residents between 2010 and 2020 census
- City is planning a fourth water plant to support growth
  - Fourth train for Southerly WWTP planned in the next decade
- On-shoring of manufacturing is bringing new and diverse industries back to our region
  - Semiconductors
  - Electric Vehicles and Hydrogen Fuel Cells
  - Pharmaceuticals
  - Data Centers
- New waste streams must be evaluated for impacts to residuals
  - Industrial pretreatment program and local limits







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**Current and Future Improvements** 

## **Compost Facility Expansion**

- Facility was not a primary outlet when constructed in the early 80s
- Buildings have been repurposed and abandoned over the years
- Existing leachate lagoon is undersized
- Facility processing capacity is limited by air permit limits on NOx emissions
- Current construction contracts are planned to expand capacity by 50%, improve blower piping reliability, and improve staff amenities



# **Combined Heat and Power Cogeneration at JPWWTP**

- Reusing abandoned incinerator facilities
- New 3 MW biogas powered generator
- Digester gas scrubbing vessels and media
- Exhaust heat recovery to replace antiquated boilers
- Upgraded flares
- Ability to utilize more gas through acceptance of high strength waste to digestion







## Digestion Expansion at SWWTP Phase 1

- Facility currently operating near minimum solids retention time of 15 days
- New Digester 7 is under construction.
- All existing digesters will undergo grit removal
- Digesters 1-5 will undergo cover rehabilitation needed.
- Digester 6 will have a concrete cover





# **Digestion Expansion at SWWTP Phase 2**

- Project under detailed design
- Pilot Studies
  - Microaeration
  - Class B Equivalency
- Rehabilitate APDs
- Add VFDs to digester mixing pumps





## **SWWTP Bioenergy Project**

- New Big Digesters 1 and 2
  - 3 MG each
  - Draft tube mixing
  - Waffle bottom cones
- Cogeneration facility
  - -4-2 MW generators
  - Gas conditioning system
    - Iron Sponge
    - TSA
- New Waste Gas Flares
- Vapor Combustion Unit for fugitive methane control
- High Strength Waste/FOG receiving







## **Long Term Capital Planning**

- Last major round of upgrades was completed at the plants between 2005-2012
- Centrifuges, conveyors, feed wells, and holding silos are all showing their age at both plants
  - Manufacturer support is ending for much of the equipment
- Equipment upgrades and facility improvements are planned for virtually all solids handling facilities over the current 10 year planning horizon



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Questions/Discussion/Jokes at our Expense?