

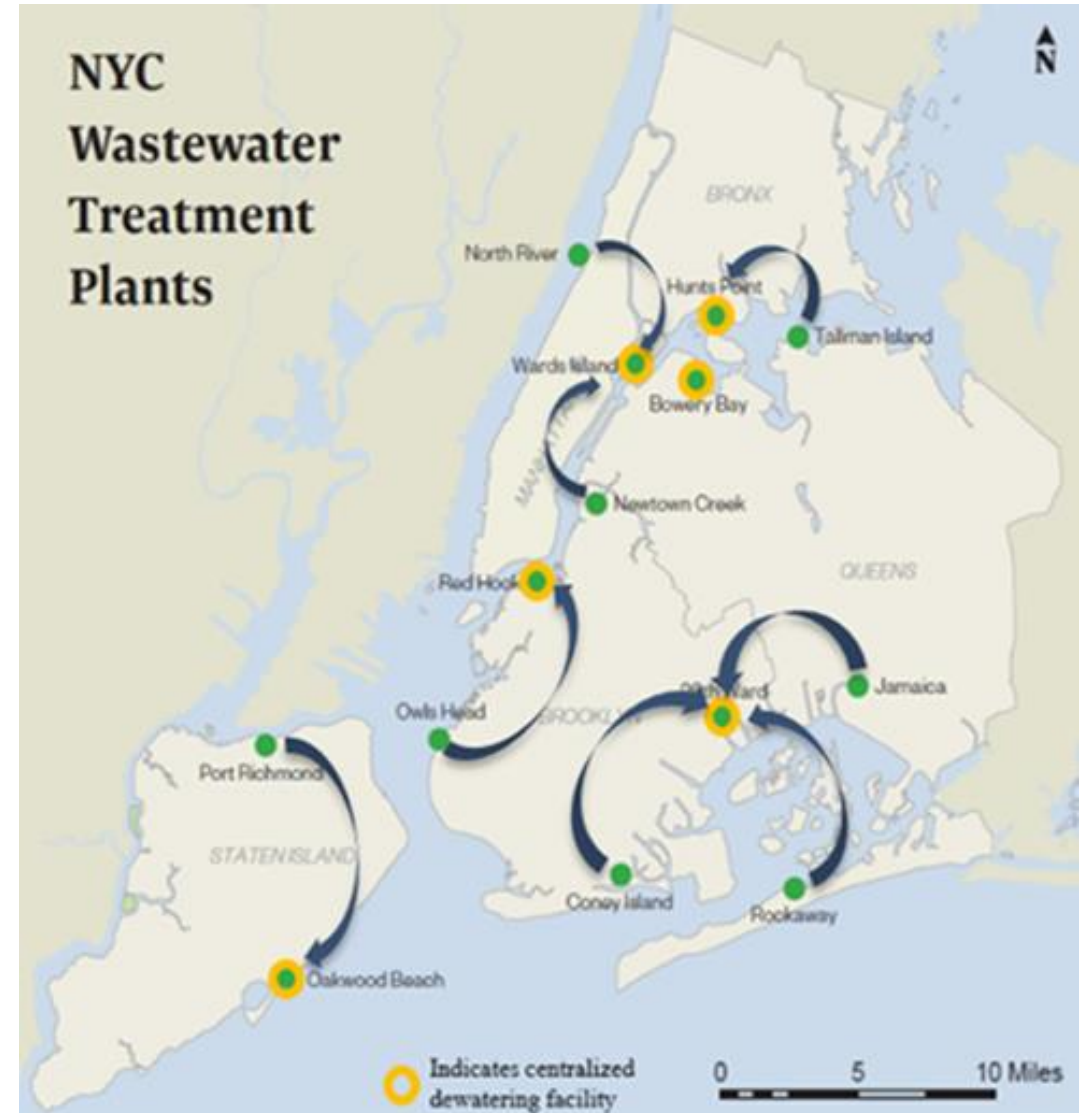
Biosolids Management Decisions Considering Climate Change and Future Pollutants

Mohammad Abu-Orf, PhD, National Biosolids Practice Leader

March 26 , 2024

Case Study: NYCDEP

- DEP is the largest combined water and wastewater utility in the United States, with 6,000 employees and an annual budget of more than \$1 billion.
- DEP's Bureau of Wastewater Treatment (BWT) operates 14 in-City WRRFs treating more than 1 billion gallons of wastewater per day and producing approximately 500,000 wet tons per year of residual biosolids.
- DEP's Office of Energy and Resource Recovery (OERR) is guiding DEP's efforts to meet Citywide energy and carbon reduction goals through the Energy and Carbon Neutrality Plan



NYC DEP Biosolids and Energy Plan

2025

- 35% GHGe Reduction
- 20% Reduction in Energy Usage

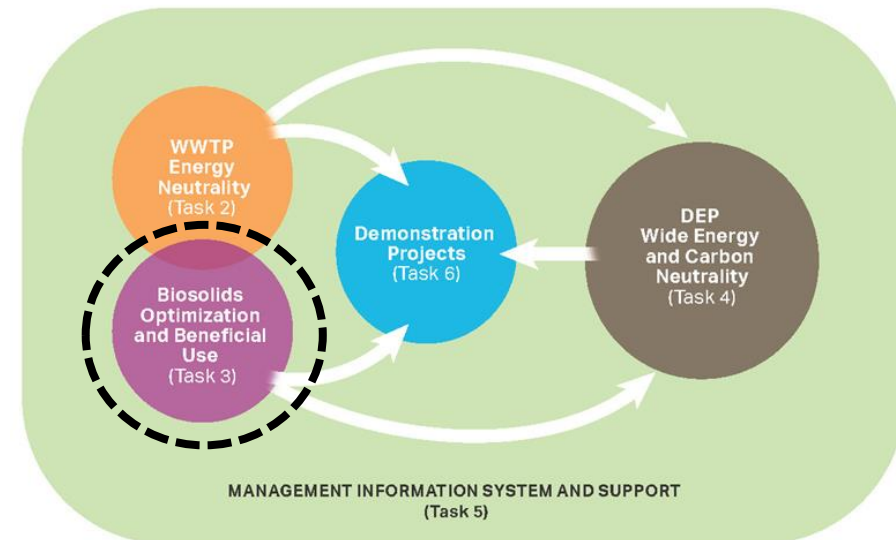
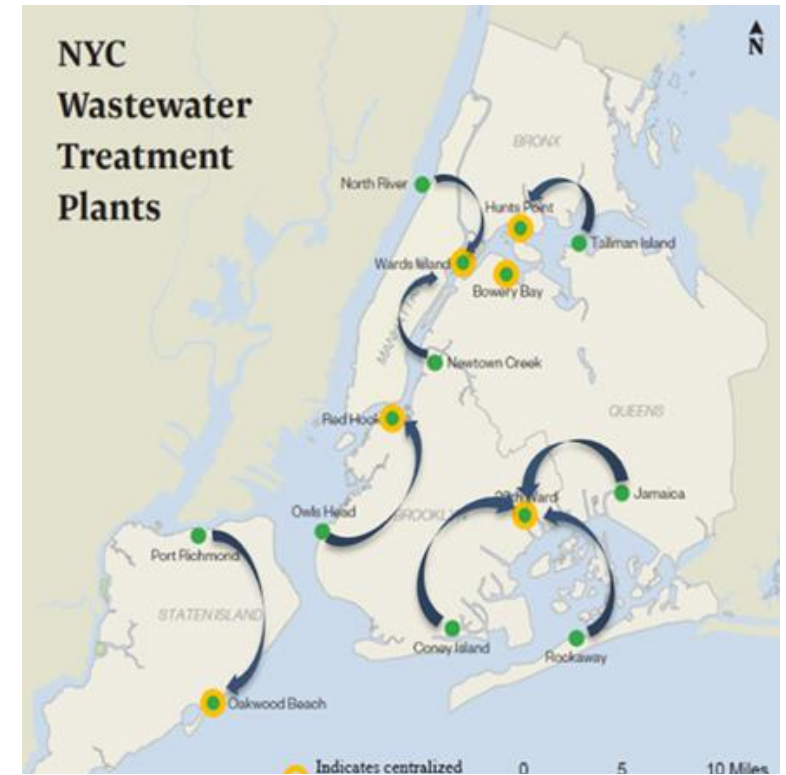
2050

- 80% GHGe Reduction
- Energy Neutral Operations at WWTPs

2030
0 Waste to Landfills

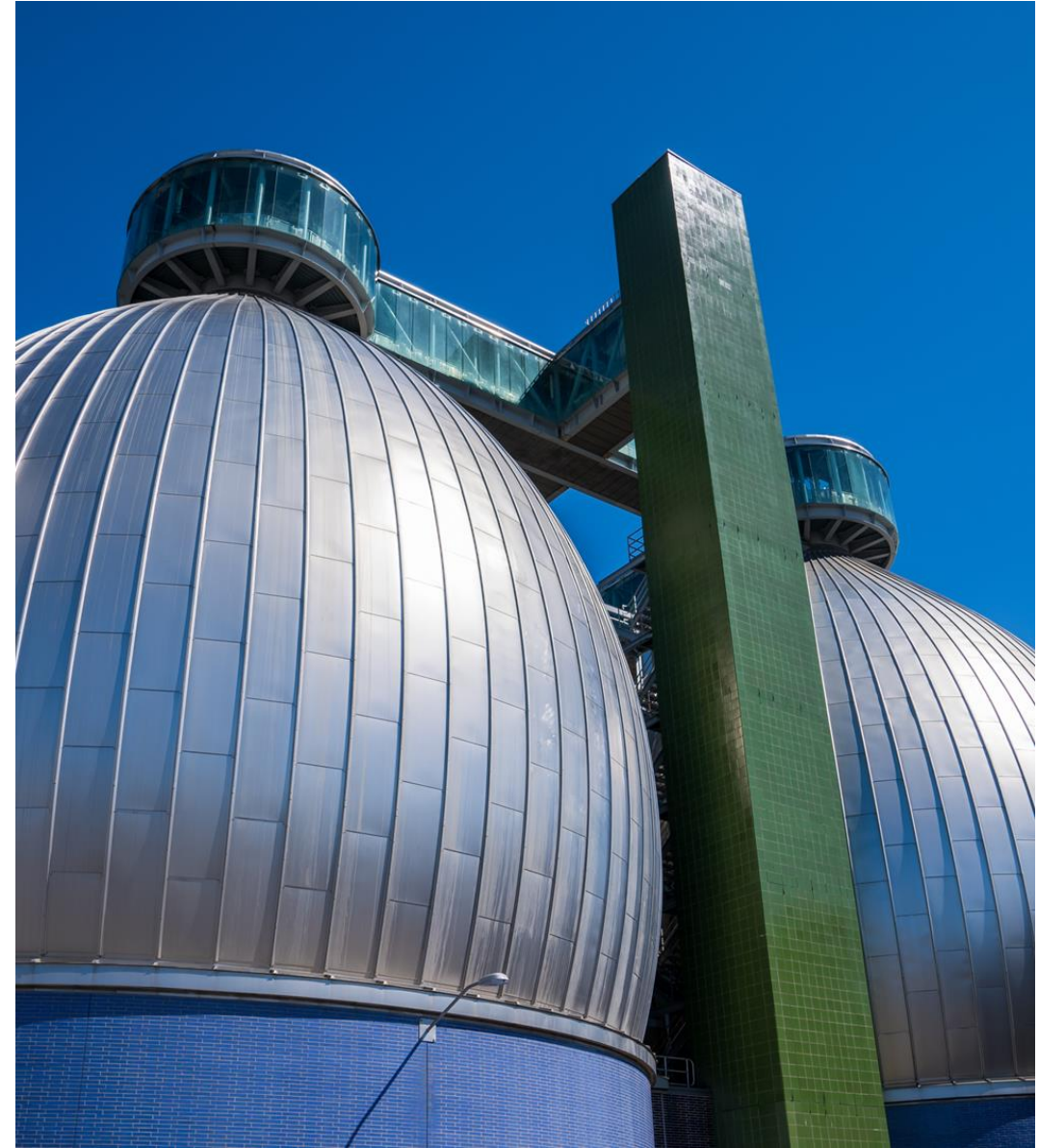


A strategic plan to optimize biosolids management and increase resource recovery through beneficial use

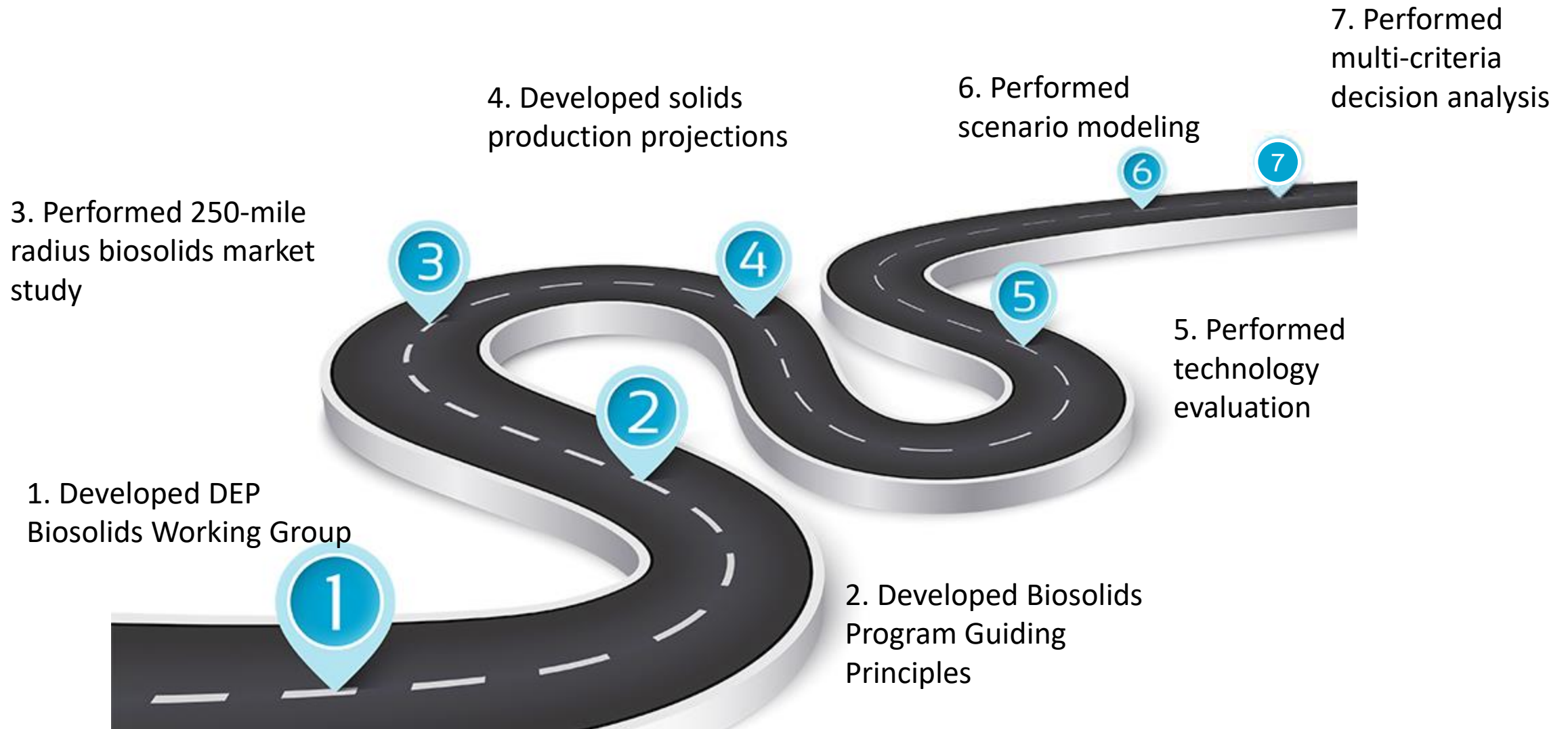


Objectives

- Provide a tool that allows DEP flexibility to evaluate the carbon footprint impacts for portfolio wide biosolids management
- Provide data to evaluate the potential impact of different decisions
- Develop example Roadmap to 2050



Approach



Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)

“We can’t just consider cost! What about the other stakeholders’ concerns...”



- Breaks Complex problems down into smaller and more consistent pieces
- Competing pros and cons are documented
 - Different stakeholders:
 - Different objectives and priorities
 - Different hopes and fears

Biosolids Program Guiding Principles

Developed by the working group and in alignment with DEP's Strategic Plan

Diversification

Environment



People



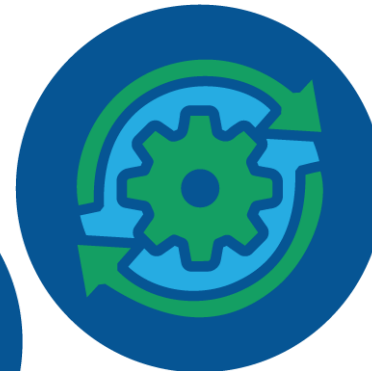
Economy



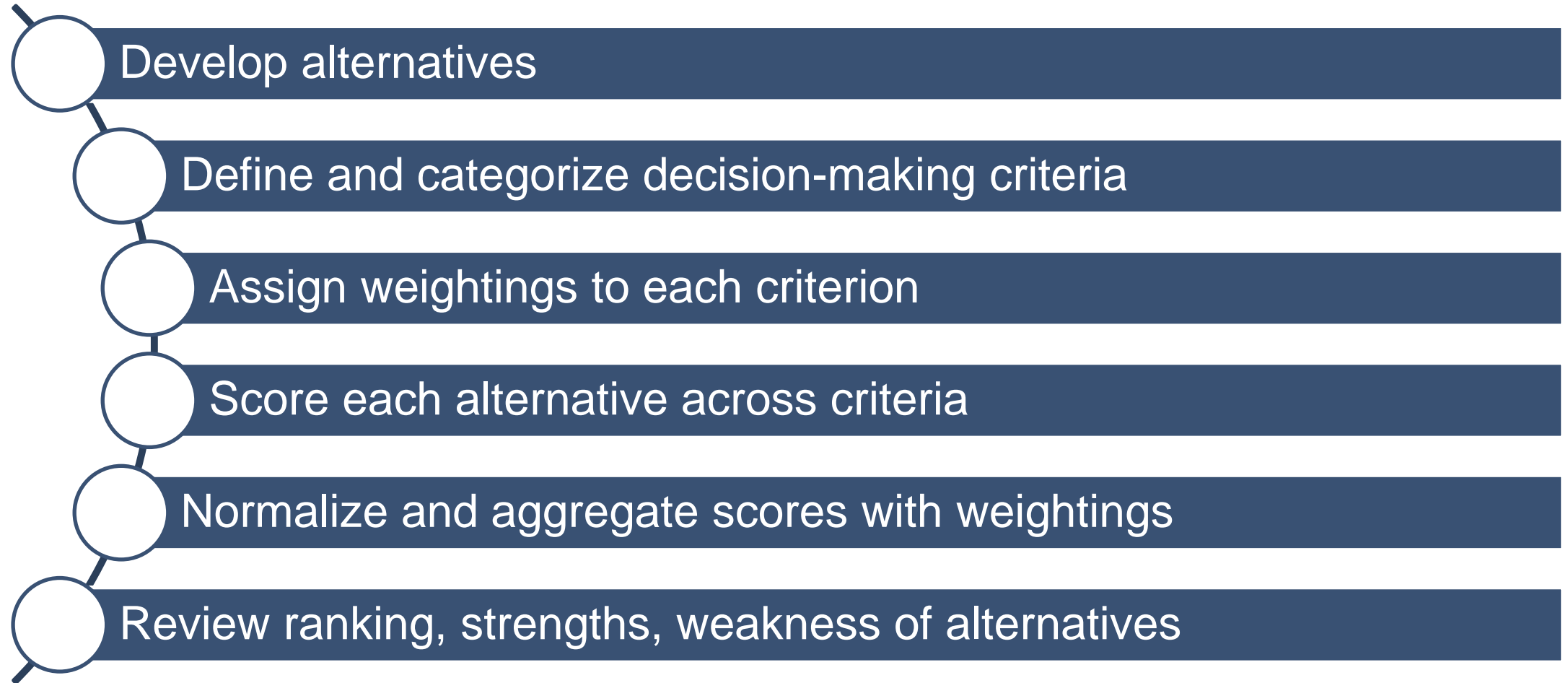
Equity & Env.
Justice

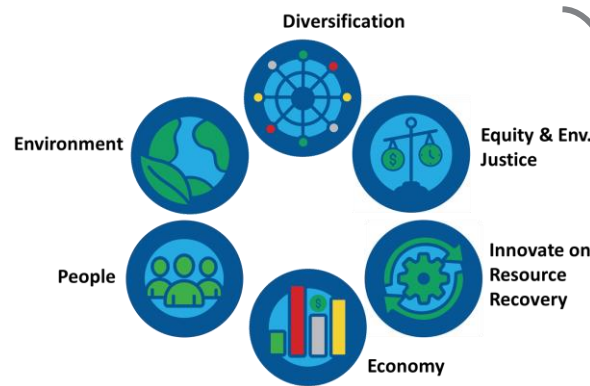
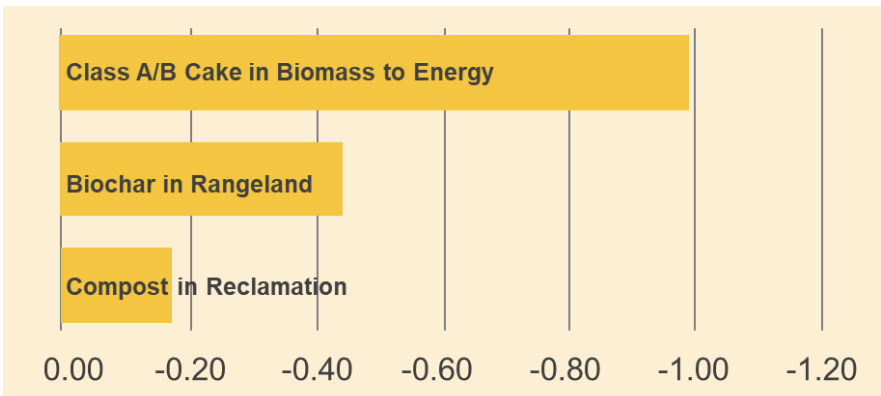
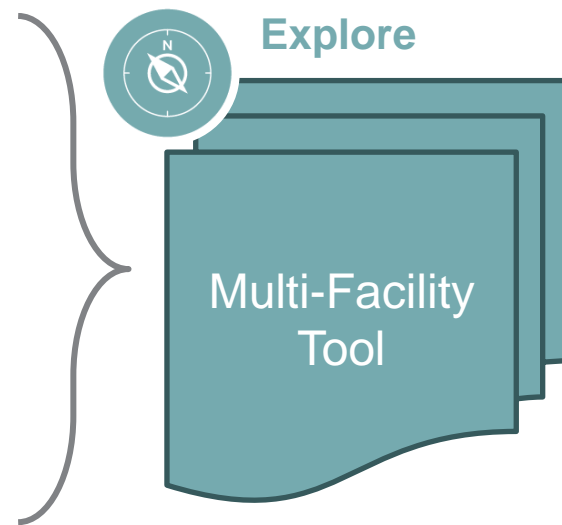
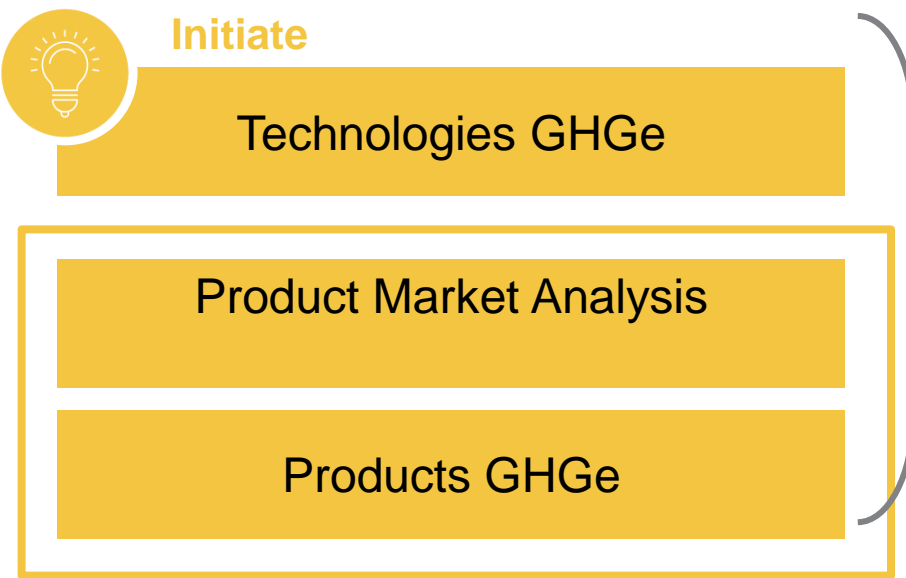


Innovate on
Resource
Recovery



MCDA Process



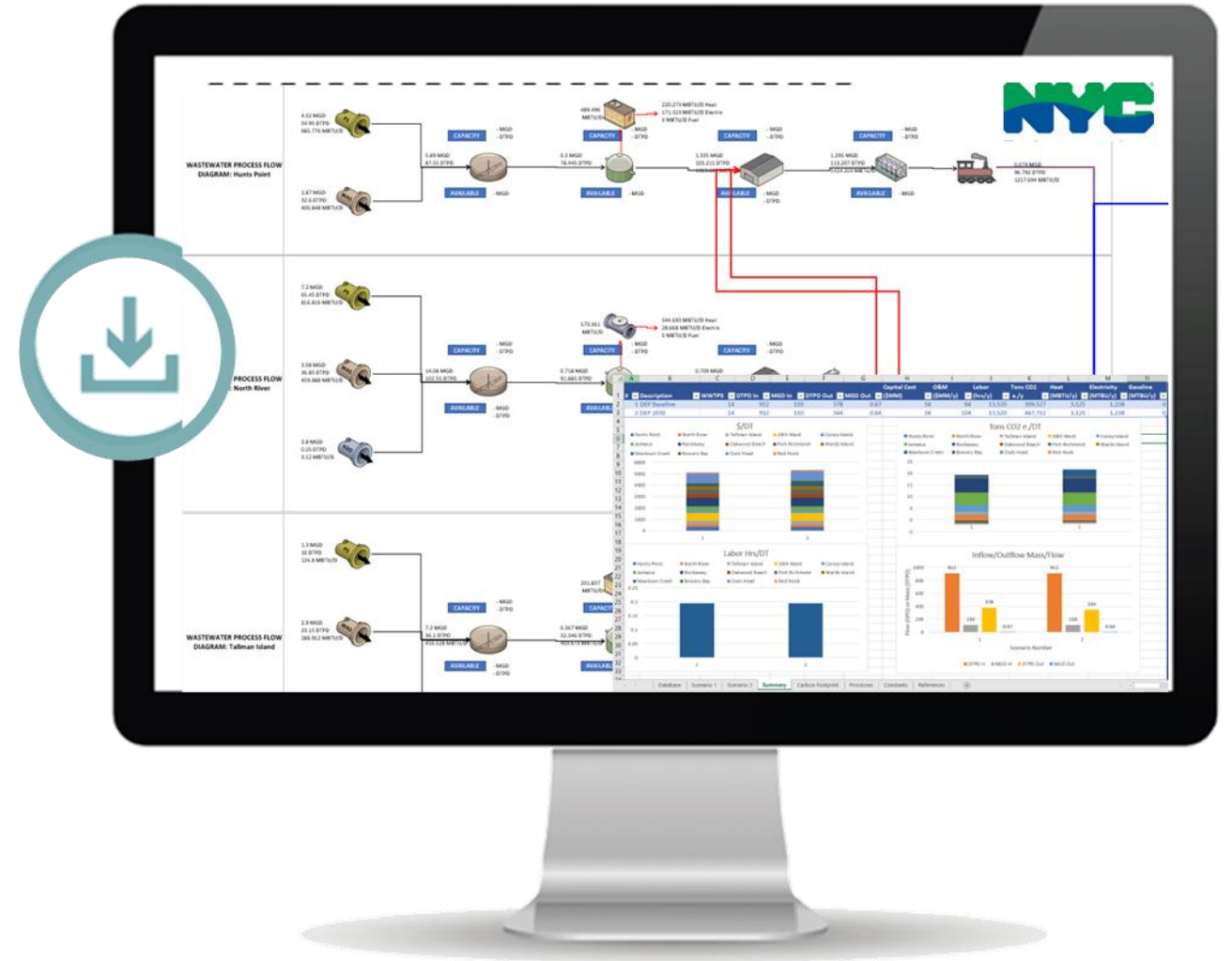


**Short-term
Recommendations &
Long-term Plan
(Roadmap)**

**Environmental Stewardship Can
Drive Biosolids Decision Making**

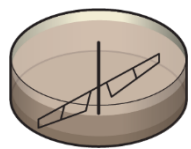
Model Blocks

- Process Blocs
- Product Blocks
- End-use Blocks

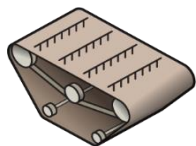


Process Blocs

Thickening



Gravity Thickener

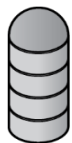


Gravity Belt Thickener

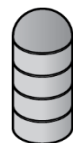
Volatile Solids Reduction



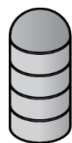
Digestion



Pre Hydrolysis



Intermediate Hydrolysis



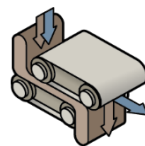
Post Hydrolysis



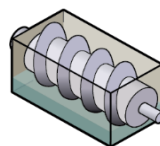
Wet Air Oxidation

Note – not all process blocks need to be onsite

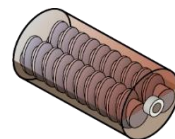
Dewatering/ Drying



Belt Filter Press



Centrifuge

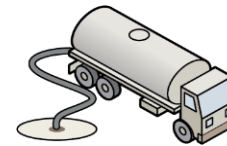


Drying

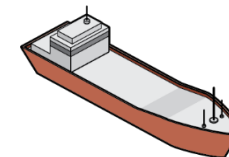
Transport



Hauled Cake



Hauled Sludge



Hauled Sludge



Hauled Cake

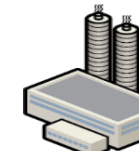
Thermal Conversion



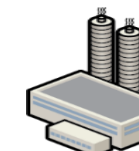
Super Critical Water Oxidation



Hydrothermal Liquefaction

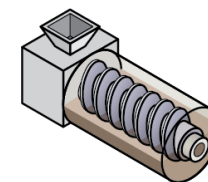


Gasification



Pyrolysis

Conditioning



Alkaline Stabilization



Composting



Blending/Bagging



Gas Conditioning

Products Blocks

- Undigested Sludge
- Class A Liquid Biosolids
- Class B Liquid Biosolids
- Unclassified Digested Sludge
- Class A Cake
- Class B Cake
- Unclassified Cake
- Class A Dried
- Blended Product (e.g. Bloom)
- Compost
- Raw Biogas
- Conditioned Biogas
- Syngas
- Biochar
- Biodiesel
- Biomass/Energy Crops
- Ash

End-Use Blocks

Disposal/ Destruction



Landfill



Incineration

Beneficial Use



Land Application



Urban Agriculture



Rangeland

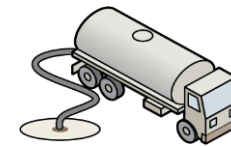


Land Reclamation

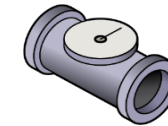


**Land Application to Grow
Energy Crops**

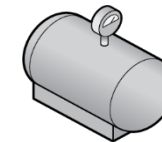
Energy Recovery



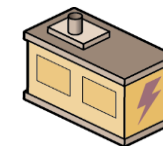
Vehicle Use



Pipeline Injection



Solid Fuel



Engine

2050 Final Scenarios

RNG = Renewable Natural Gas
 ICE = Internal Combustion Engine
 MVR = Mechanical Vapor Recompressing

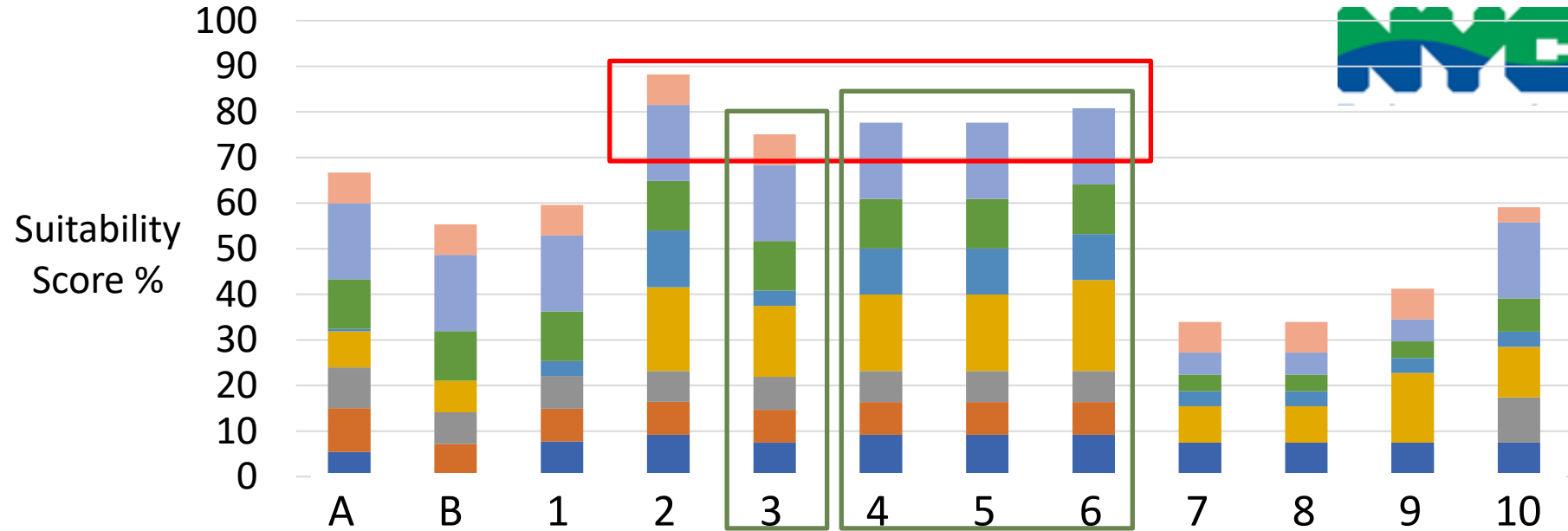
Scenario	1.	2.	3.	4.	5B	6	Digester Gas	Post-processing	End to Energy	End-Product Fate*
1	Yes	No	Yes	-	-	-	RNG to Pipeline	Compost	-	Class A to Agriculture
2	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	RNG to Pipeline	MVR	Biomass Boiler	Ash to concrete
3	Yes	No	Yes	-	-	-	RNG to Pipeline	-	-	Residuals to Land reclamation
4	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	RNG to Pipeline	MVR/Pyrolysis	Syngas to ICE	Biochar to Urban Ag
5	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	RNG to Pipeline	MVR/Pyrolysis	Syngas to ICE	Biochar to Agriculture
6	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	RNG to Pipeline	MVR/Pyrolysis	Syngas to ICE	Biochar to Land Reclamation
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	RNG to Pipeline	-	-	Class A to Urban Ag
8	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	RNG to Pipeline	-	-	Class A to Agriculture
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	RNG to Pipeline	-	-	Class A to Land Reclamation
10	Yes	No	Yes	-	-	-	Fuel Cells	-	-	Residuals to Agriculture

**DEP is targeting minimum Class B for dewatered residuals applied to land*

Technologies that Meets NYC Future



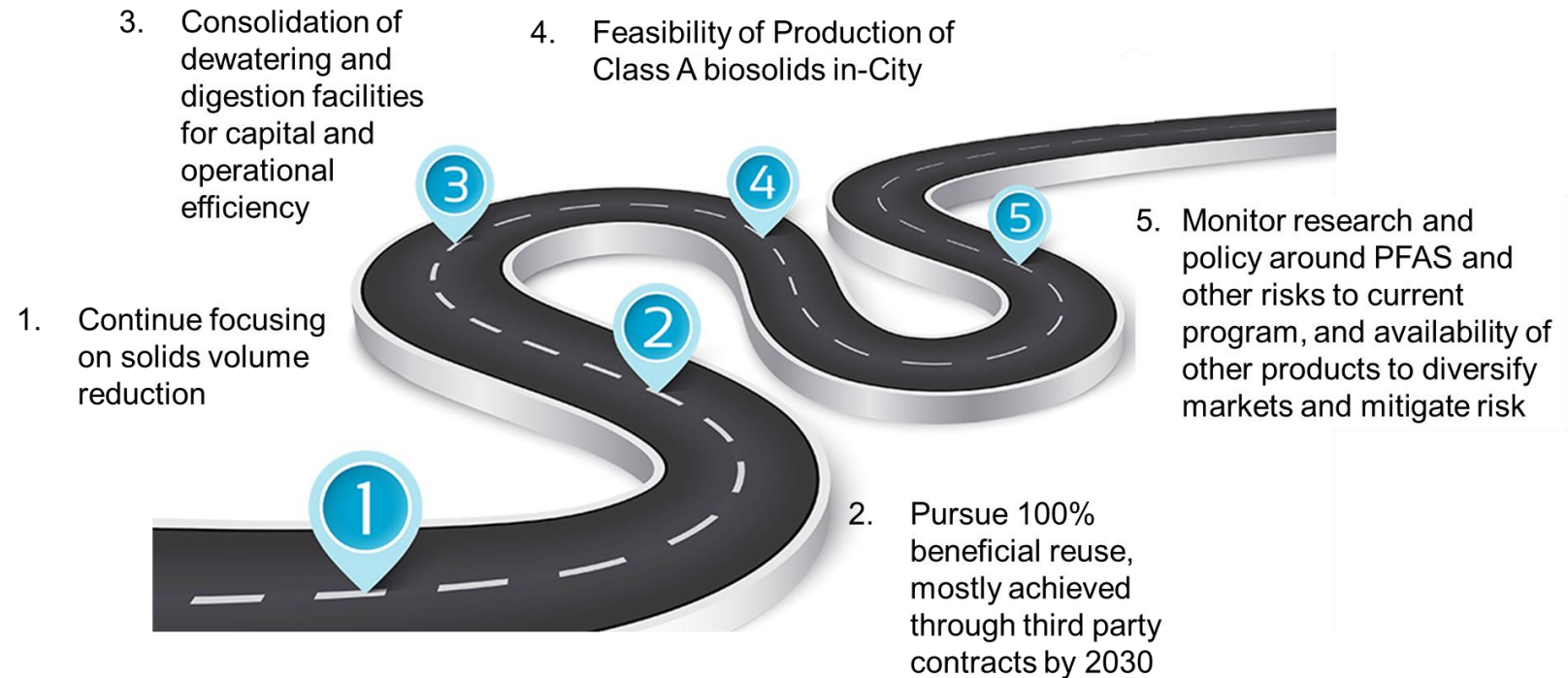
- Technology Maturity
- Environmental Justice
- Staffing
- Energy Balance
- Carbon Footprint
- Operating Cost
- Capital Cost
- Risk



Scenario	Scenario Description	Scenario	Scenario Description
A	2018 Baseline	5	2050 Digested, dried residuals to Pyrolysis, Biochar to Agriculture
B	2030 Baseline	6	2050 Digested, dried residuals to Pyrolysis, Biochar to Land Reclamation
1	2050 Compost – Class A to Land	7	2050 THP, Class A to Urban Agriculture
2	2050 Digested, dried residuals to Solid Fuel	8	2050 THP, Class A to Agriculture
3	2050 Digested residuals to Land Reclamation	9	2050 THP, Class A to Land Reclamation
4	2050 Digested, dried residuals to Pyrolysis, Biochar to Urban Agriculture	10	2050 Biogas to Fuel Cells, Digested residuals to Agriculture

Conclusion and Path forward

- Example of cutting edge biosolids planning **using carbon footprint reduction as the lens for planning**
- Portfolio of technologies able to meet **future pollutants**
- Study produced new information **regarding impact of end-use and markets on life cycle carbon footprint, including different methods of land application**
- Justifies **diversified portfolio** with multiple beneficial use options



Hazen

Thank you

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Example Scenario Model Run

