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Considerations for Maintaining the Correct Biosolids Stabilization Process for Your Current Situation

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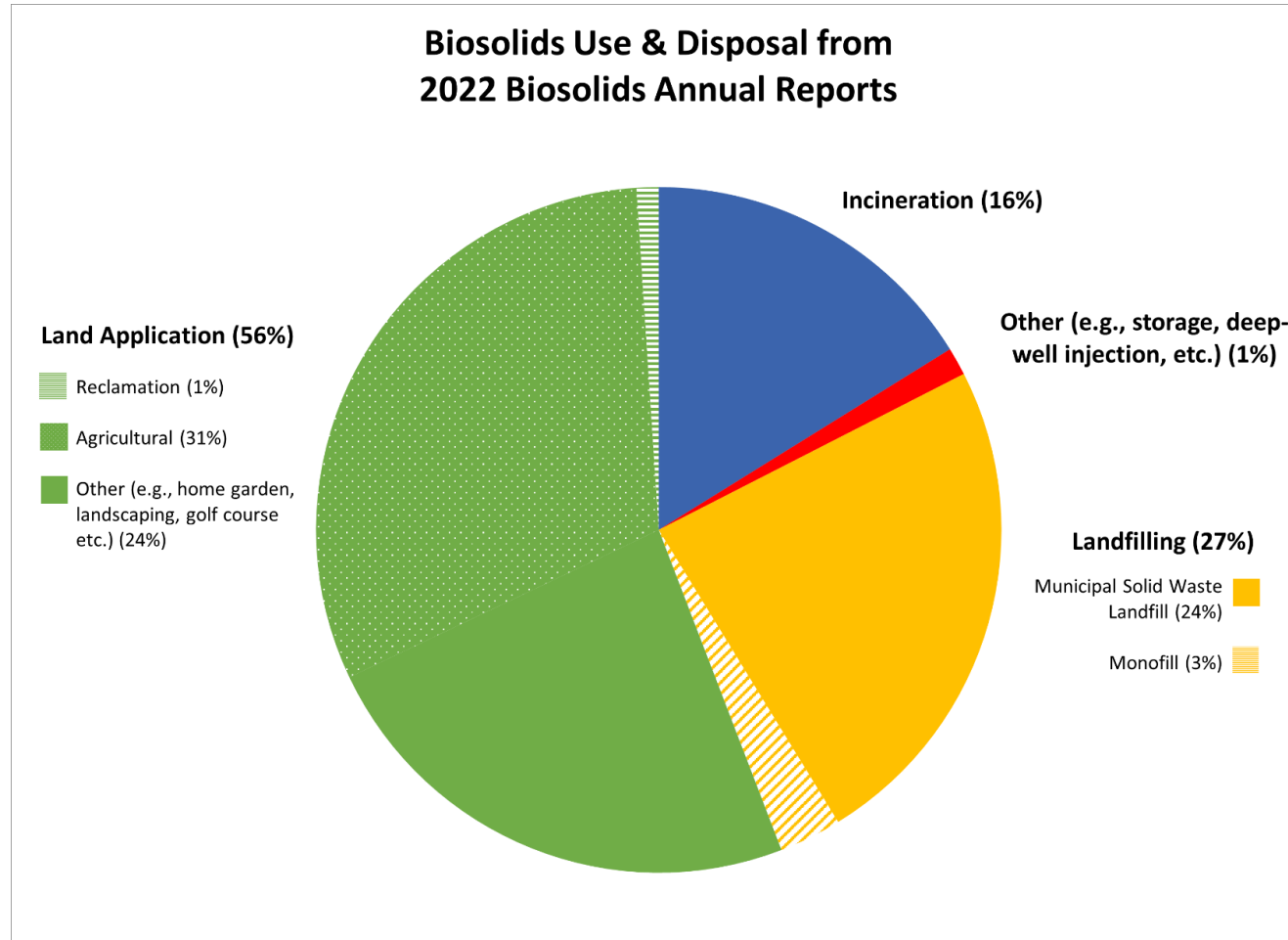
Outline of Presentation

- Definition & Importance
- Factors Influencing Process Selection
- Biosolids Stabilization Methods
- Changing Existing Processes
- Conclusion

Definition & Importance



Biosolids Stabilization is the Process of Treating Wastewater Sludge to Make it Safer and More Accessible for Reuse or Disposal



Source: US EPA

- Types of treatments:
 - Biological
 - Chemical
 - Thermal
- Stabilization benefits:
 - Reduces health risks
 - Fertilizer applications
 - Reduces biosolids volume
 - Helps control odor

Factors Influencing Process Selection



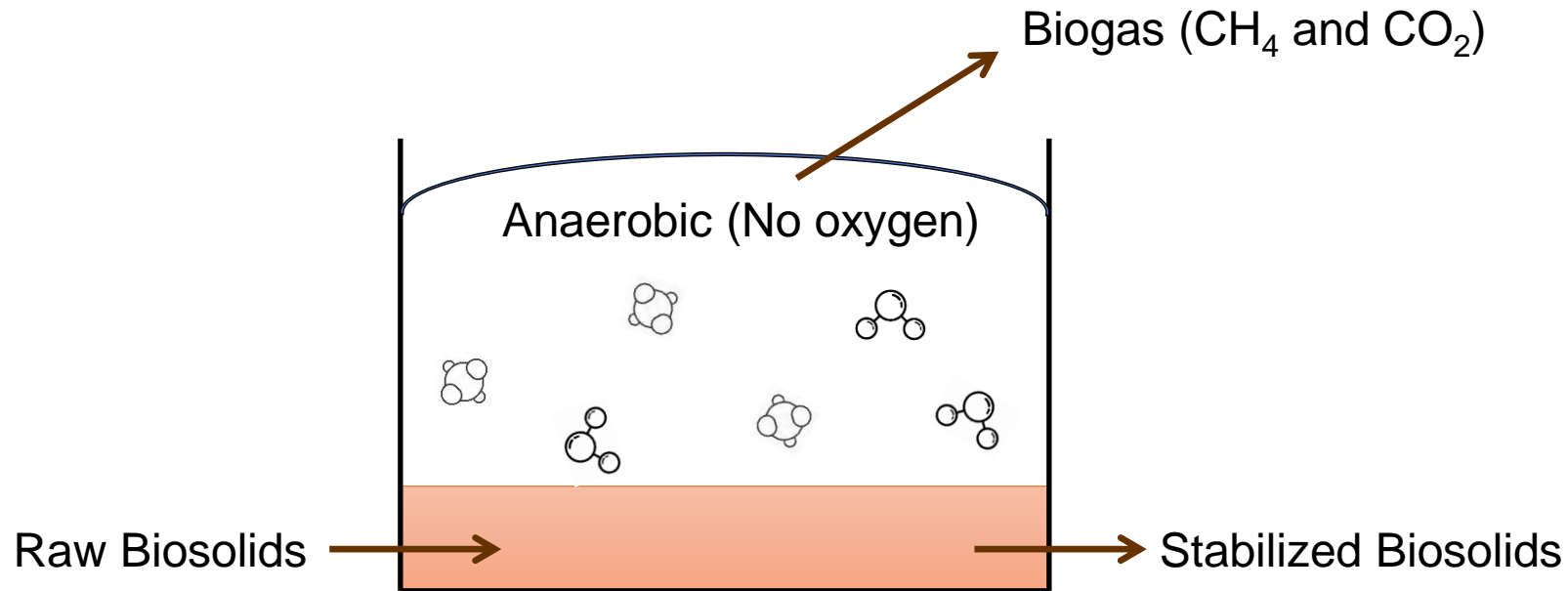
Stabilization Processes Can Be Selected Based on Plant Size, Energy Use and Recovery, and Disposal Method



Biosolids Stabilization Methods

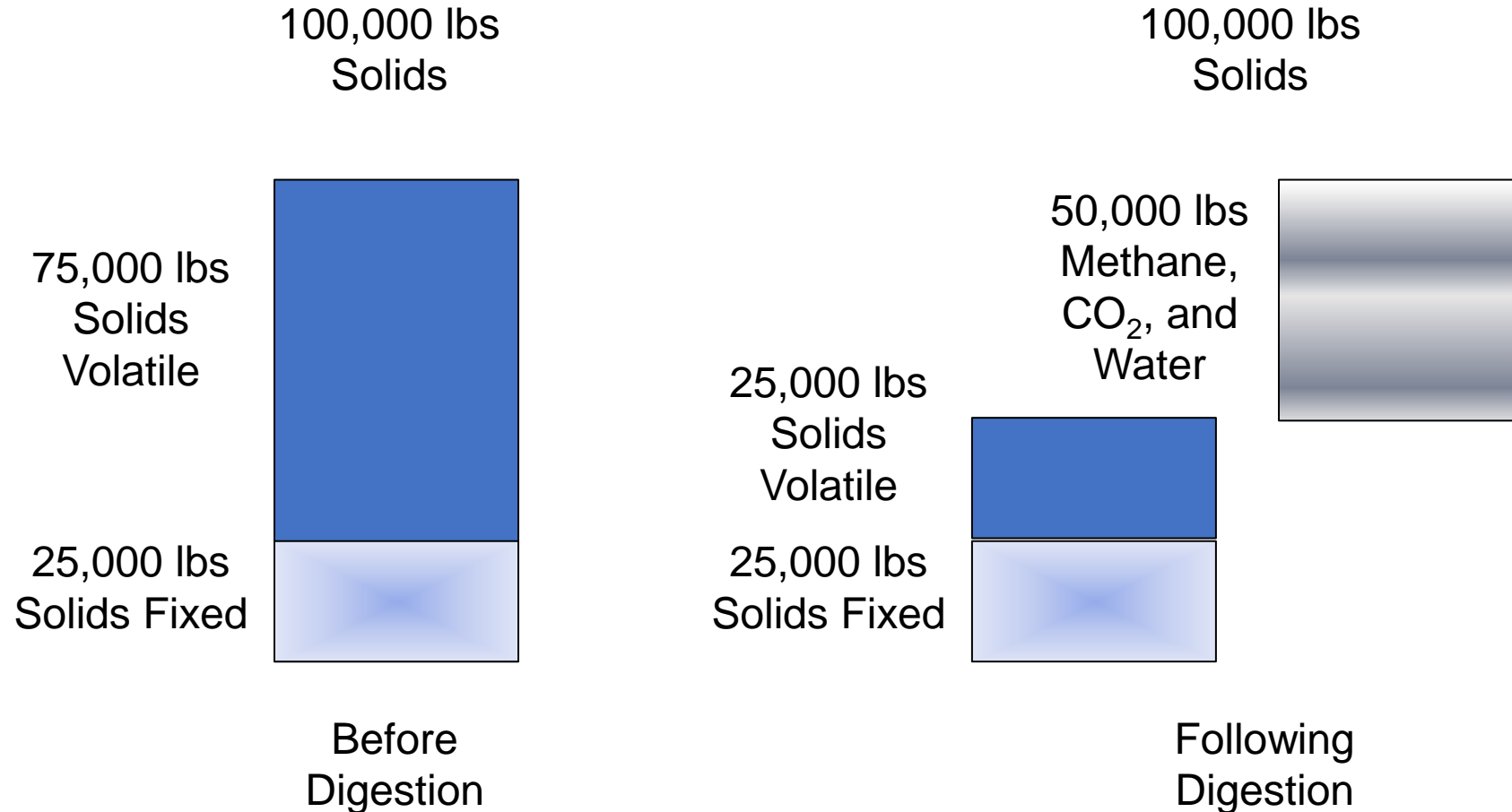


Anaerobic Digestion Breaks Down Organic Matter to Produce Stabilized Biosolids and Biogas



- Commonly used at large facilities
 - Handles high volumes
 - Produces stable product
- Volume reduction
- Major benefit is the production of biogas
- Market for selling biogas to local utility

Anaerobic Digestion Gas Production at Lexington-Fayette County



Anaerobic Digestion Offers Multiple Options for Energy Reuse and Recovery With Conditioning



Co-Generator



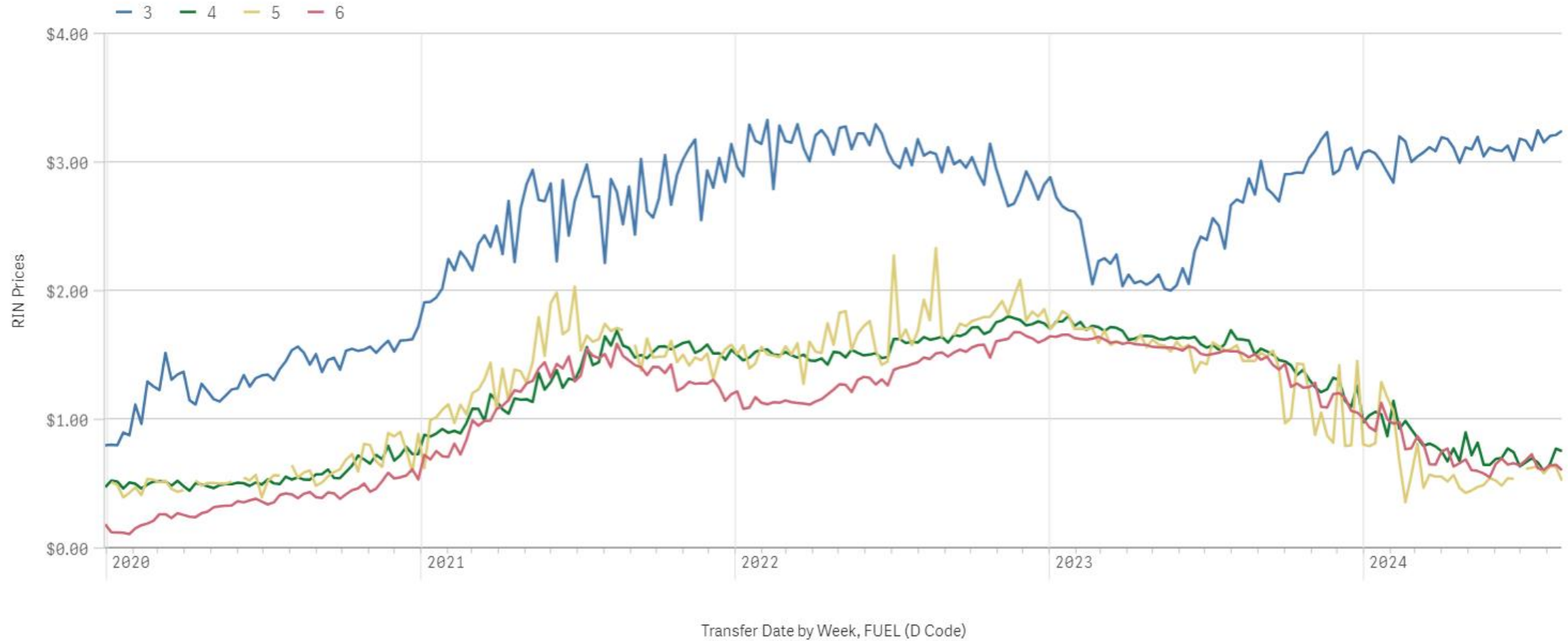
Microturbines



Digester Boilers

Biogas Can Be Injected Into Utility Lines and Sold on the RIN Market

Weekly D3, D4, D5 and D6 RINs Prices



Source: US EPA

Mesophilic and Thermophilic Digestion Offer Distinct Advantages Depending on Process Goals

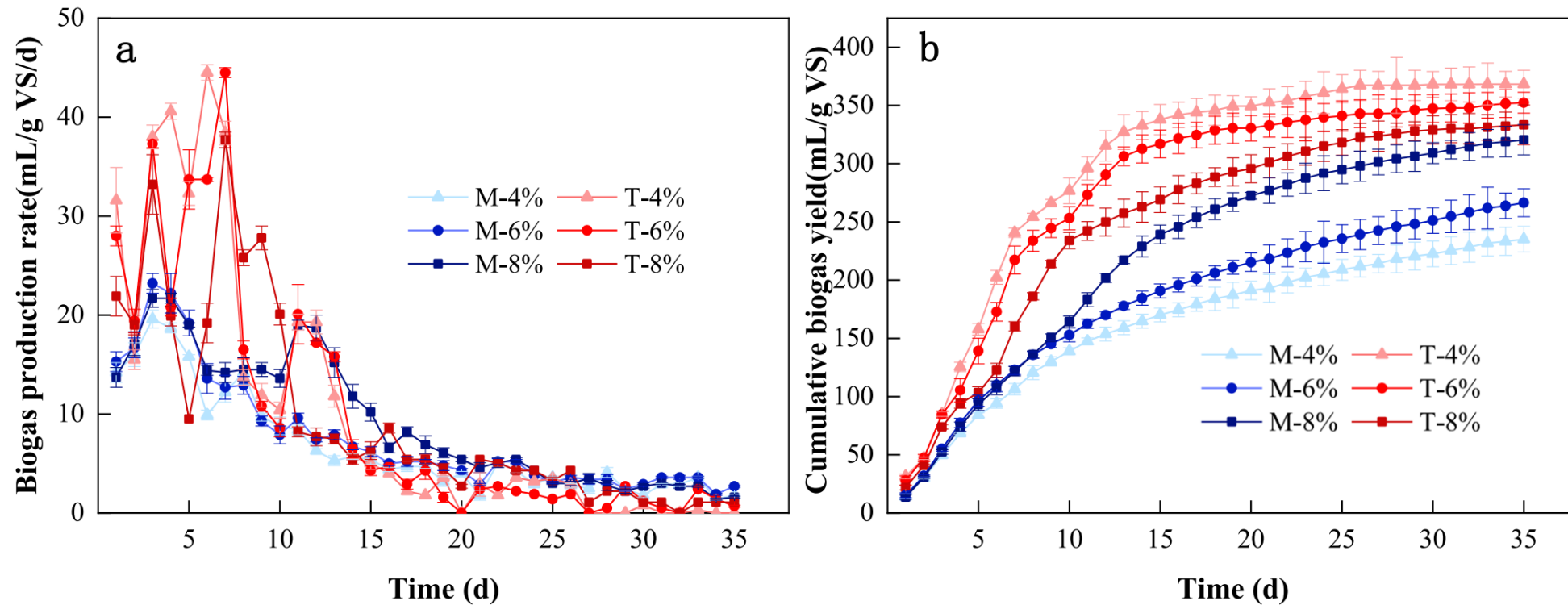
MESOPHILIC

- Operation temperatures between 86-104 degrees Fahrenheit
- Advantages:
 - Stability
 - Lower energy use
 - Less operational expenses
- Disadvantages:
 - Slower digestion rate

THERMOPHILIC

- Operation temperatures between 122-140 degrees Fahrenheit
- Advantages:
 - Faster digestion rate
 - More biogas production
 - Superior pathogen reduction
- Disadvantages:
 - Energy intensive
 - More susceptible to operational changes

Mesophilic and Thermophilic Gas Production Varies



Source: M. Wand, et al. *A comparative study on Mesophilic and thermophilic anaerobic digestion of different total solid content sludges produced in a long sludge-retention-time system*, 2023

Aerobic Digestion Has Key Characteristics That Make it Ideal for Certain Applications

- Breaks down organic material with oxygen
- Less complex infrastructure
- Flexible operation
 - Standalone process
 - In conjunction with other stabilization methods
- Low odor emissions
- Direct land application



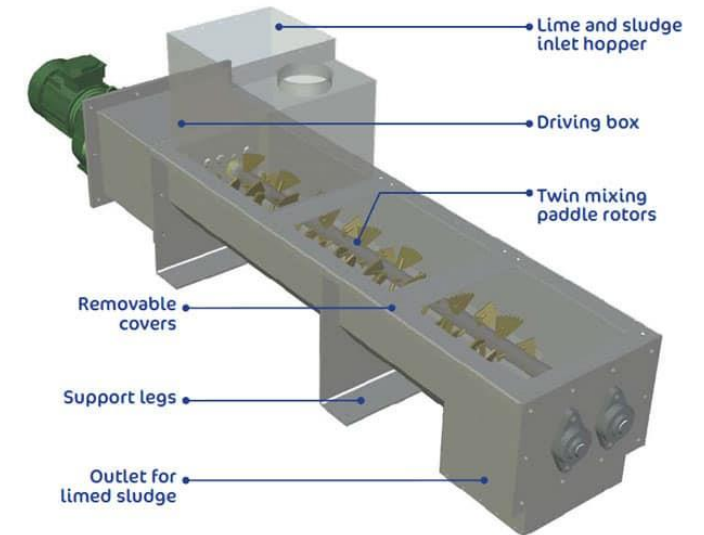
Lake Barrington IL, Aerobic Digester

Alternative Methods of Stabilization Can Be Used Instead of or In Conjunction with Digestion

- Alternatives:
 - Co-digestion
 - Chemical Stabilization
 - Hybrid Systems
 - Composting
 - Heat Drying

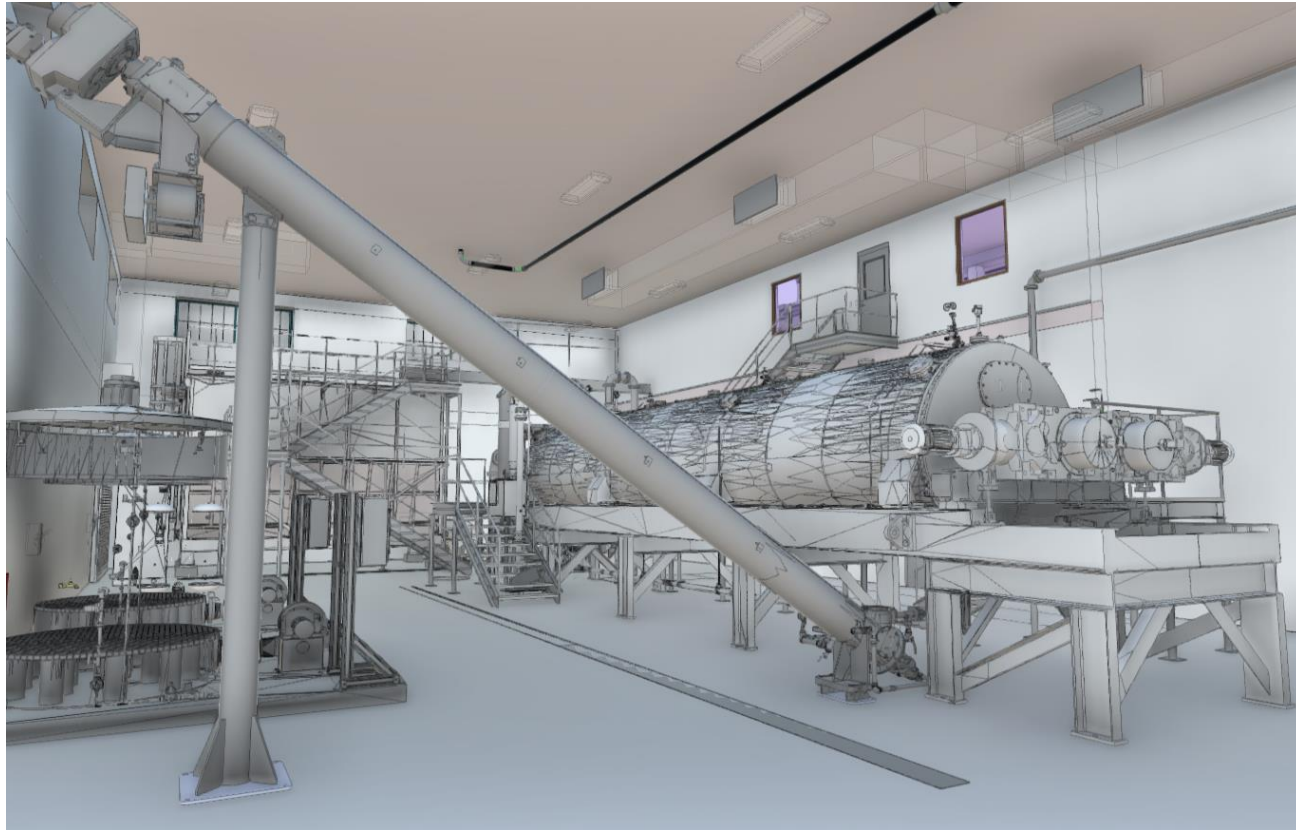


Feed stock addition for co-digestion



Lime stabilization equipment

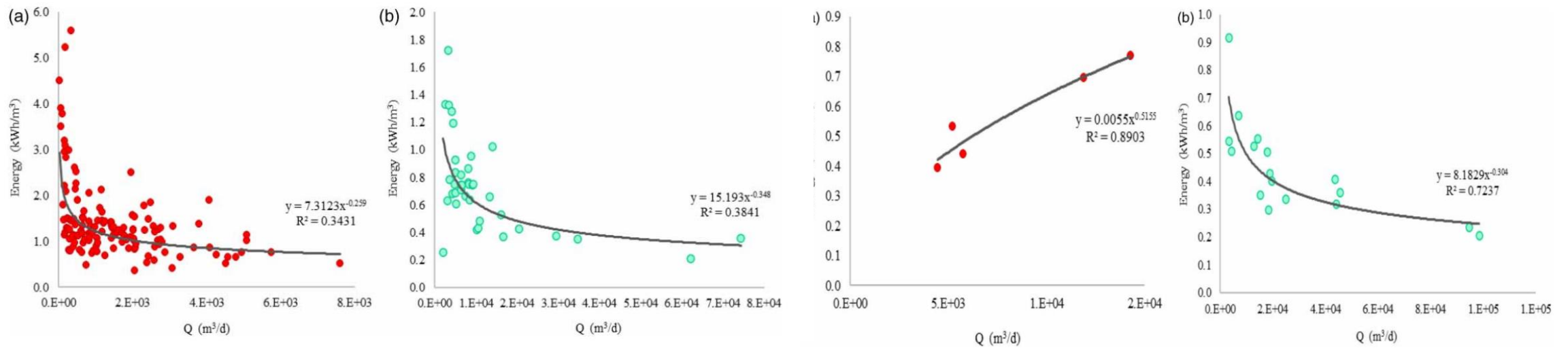
Biosolids Drying is an Effective Alternative for Reducing Volume and Enhancing Disposal Options



Revit Model for Huntington Sanitary Board Dryer Building

- Significant reduction in volume and weight
- Cost effective transport, storage, and disposal
- Flexible disposal options
 - Land application
 - Fuel source
- Reduces pathogens and odors
- Technological advancements

Energy Efficiency Plays a Critical Role in the Selection of Biosolids Stabilization Processes



Source: E. Ranieri, et al. *Energy consumption in anaerobic and aerobic based wastewater treatment plants in Italy*, 2021

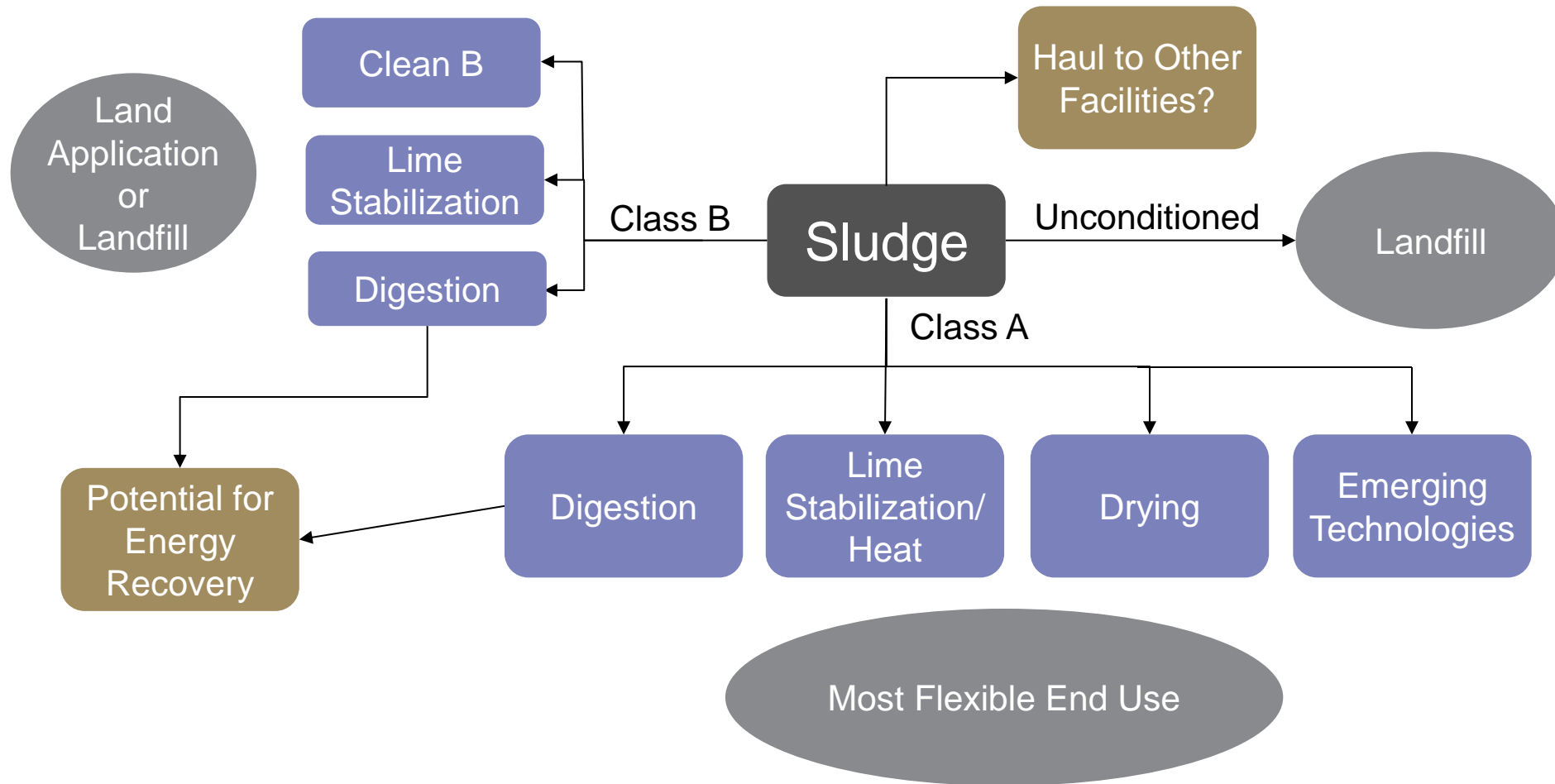
Plant Size and Economy of Scale also Need Consideration

- Anaerobic Digestion
 - Better suited for high biosolids loading
 - Large infrastructure investment
 - More operational considerations
- Aerobic Digestion
 - Better suited for lower biosolids loading
 - Low capital cost



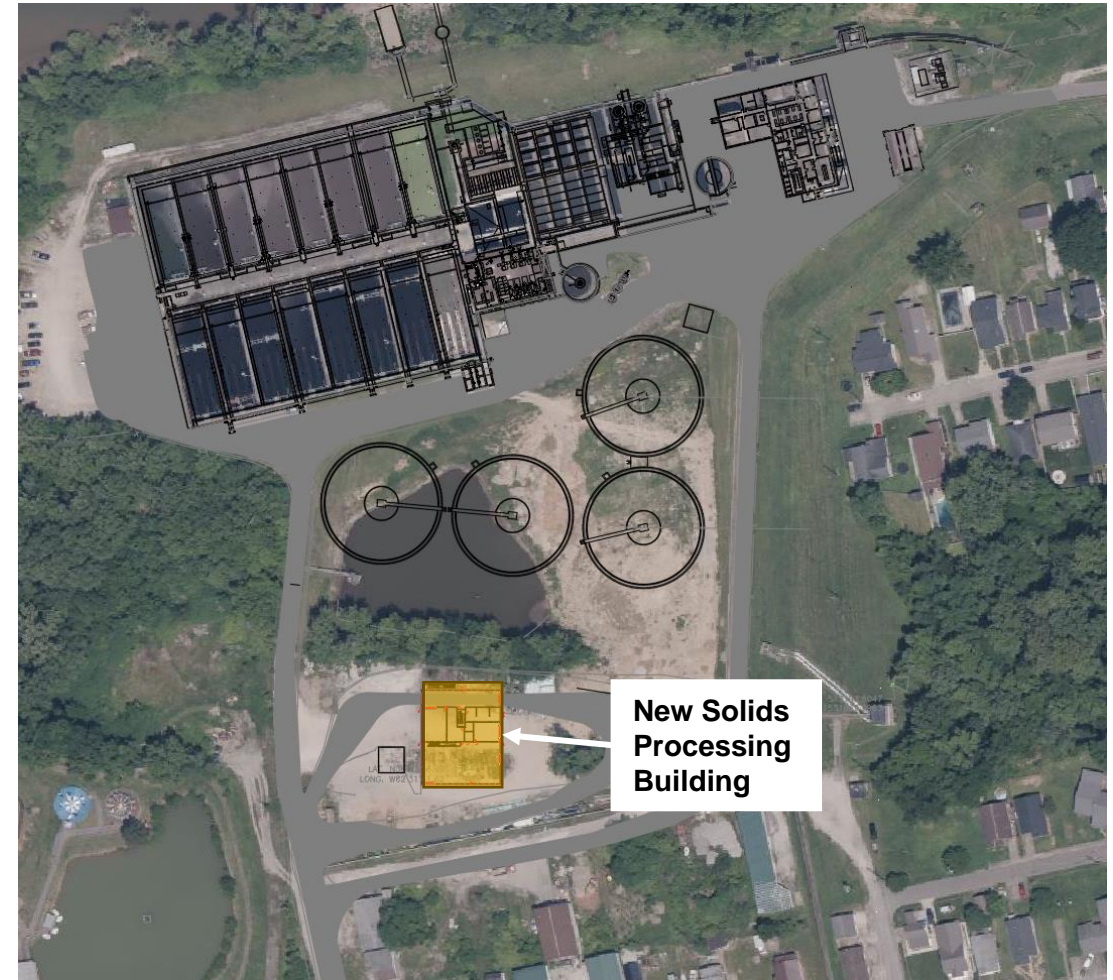
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Disposal Options Significantly Shape the Choice of Stabilization



Huntington Sanitary Board Elected To Landfill Class A Biosolids

- Concern
 - Metals in sludge limited disposal and use
 - 12,000 – 15,000 wet tons hauled to 3 landfills annually (750 truck loads)
 - Limited sludge storage and aging sludge processing facilities
- Solution
 - Include drying in major WWTP upgrade
 - Construct new solids processing building with centrifuge dewatering
 - Biosolids silo for storage



Improvements in Design for HSB WWTP

Gas Safety is Paramount When Using Processes Like Anaerobic Digestion

- Safety Measures
 - Proper gas handling equipment
 - Adequate ventilation
 - Gas sensors
 - Pressure control
 - Regular maintenance



Waste Gas Burner



Gas Accumulators

Changing Existing Processes



Process Changes Can Be Necessary After Years of Operation to Meet Updated Regulations or Goals

- Regulatory restrictions:
 - Stricter environmental standards
 - Reduced pathogens
 - Increased nutrient removal
- Changes in restriction at disposal facilities
- Rising operational costs



Source: © magele-picture – stock.adobe.com

Aging Infrastructure and Financial Incentives are Other Reasons for Change

- Deterioration of digestion equipment
- Equipment upgrades
- Available subsidies for renewable energy generation
- Wastewater treatment facility grants
- Changes in staff
- Process complications



Source: © BOJOShop – stock.adobe.com

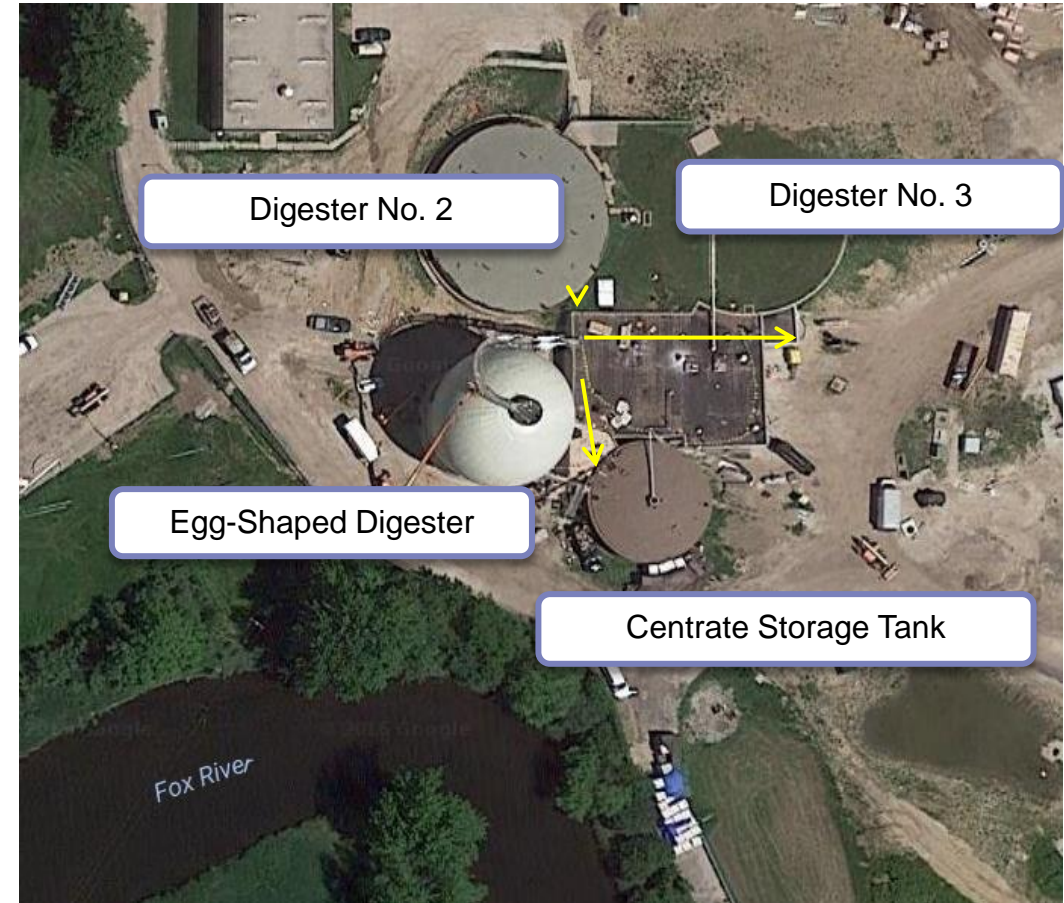
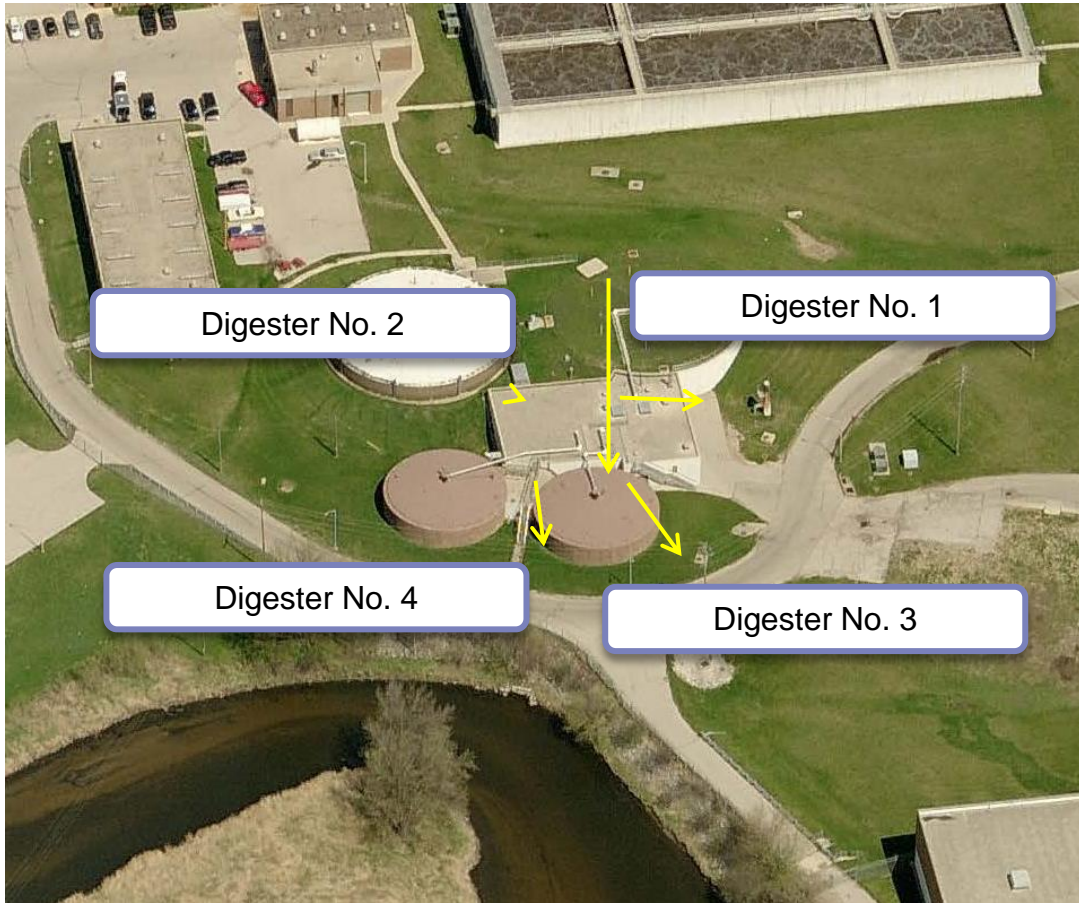
Fond du Lac Switched Two Thermophilic Digesters to Mesophilic

- “Side effect of change”
 - Struvite issue was essentially erased
 - Decreased dewatering efficiency
 - Increased hauling and disposal
 - Reduced biogas production



Anaerobic digesters – Fond du Lac, WI

Retrofitting Existing Structures and Equipment Can Salvage Value and Minimize Costs During Process Change



Waukesha, WI facilities retrofitting

Conclusion



Questions?



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