



Lesson Learned – 23 Years of Food Waste Acceptance

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Des Moines Wastewater Reclamation Authority (WRA)

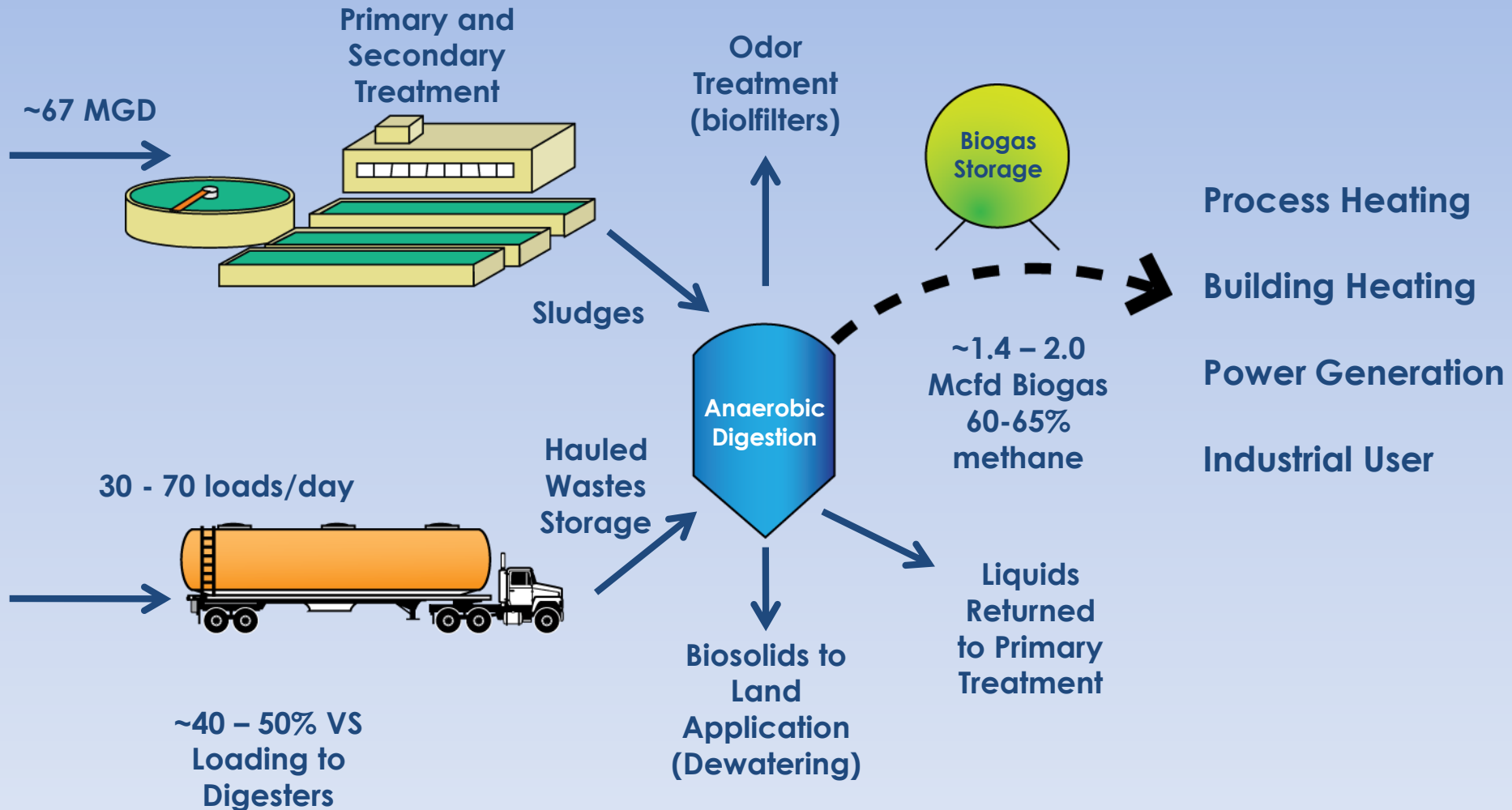
- WRA Serves 17 member agencies in three counties
- City of Des Moines is the contract operator of the WRA's wastewater reclamation facility (WRF)
- Average dry-weather flows of ~67 million gallons per day (MGD)
- Serves ~500,000 residents in greater metro Des Moines area
- *Mission Statement - Preferred hauled waste facility for Iowa and surrounding areas*





Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF)

Des Moines WRF Flow Schematic:

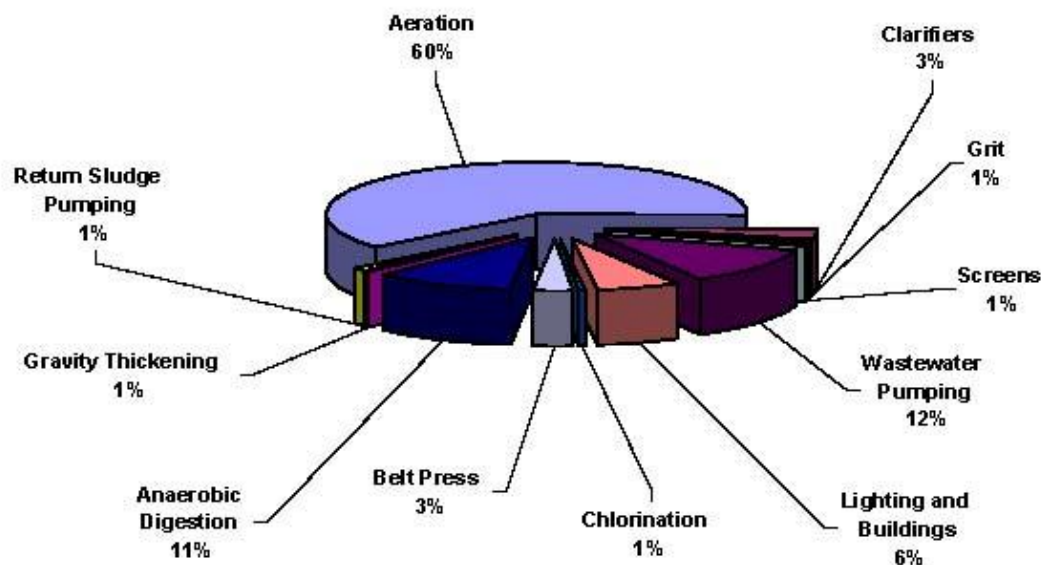




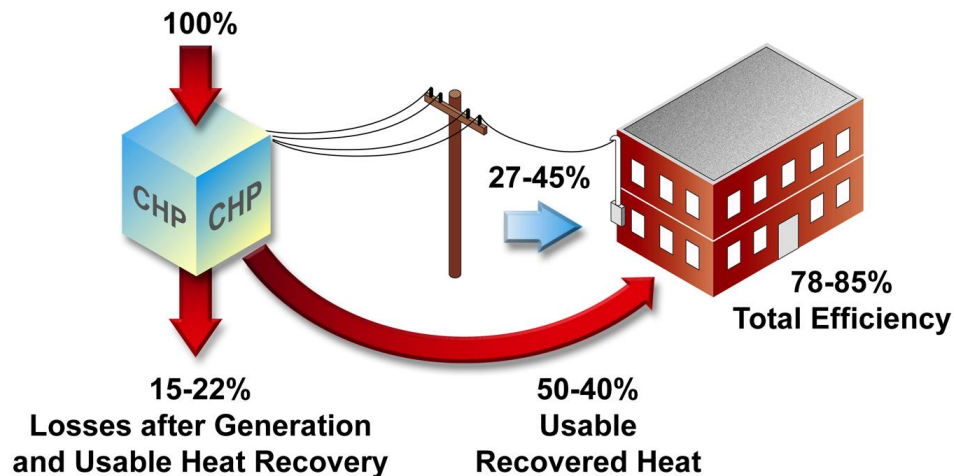
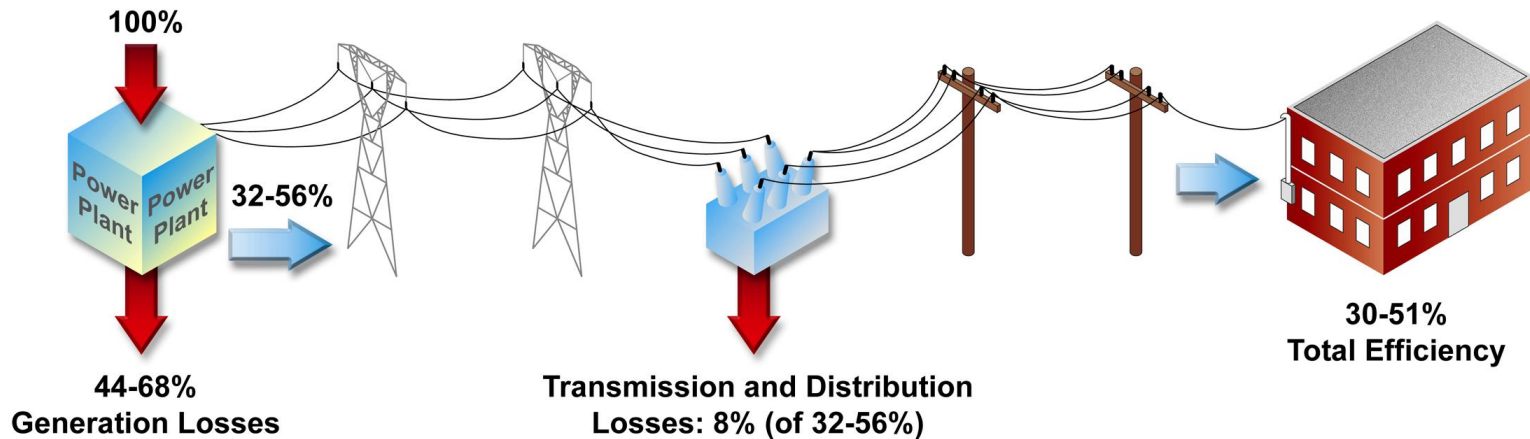
HIGH STRENGTH ORGANIC WASTE [HSOW]

Understand Your Need For Energy (Heat and Power)

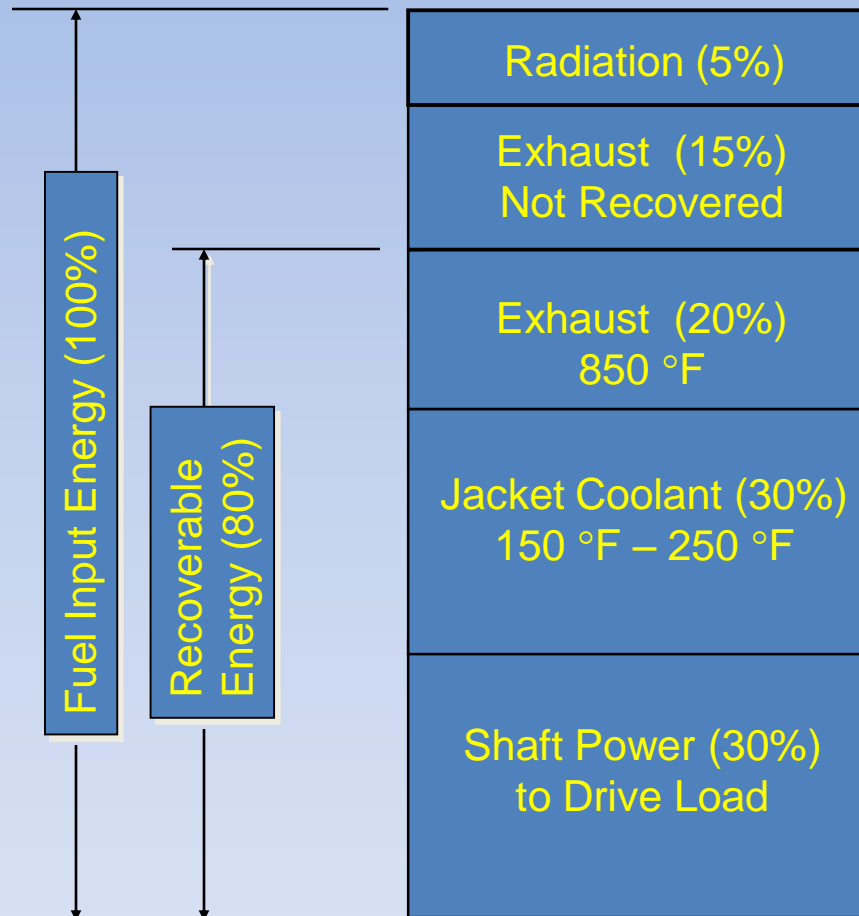
Electricity Requirement for Typical Activated Sludge Facilities (WEF, 2007)



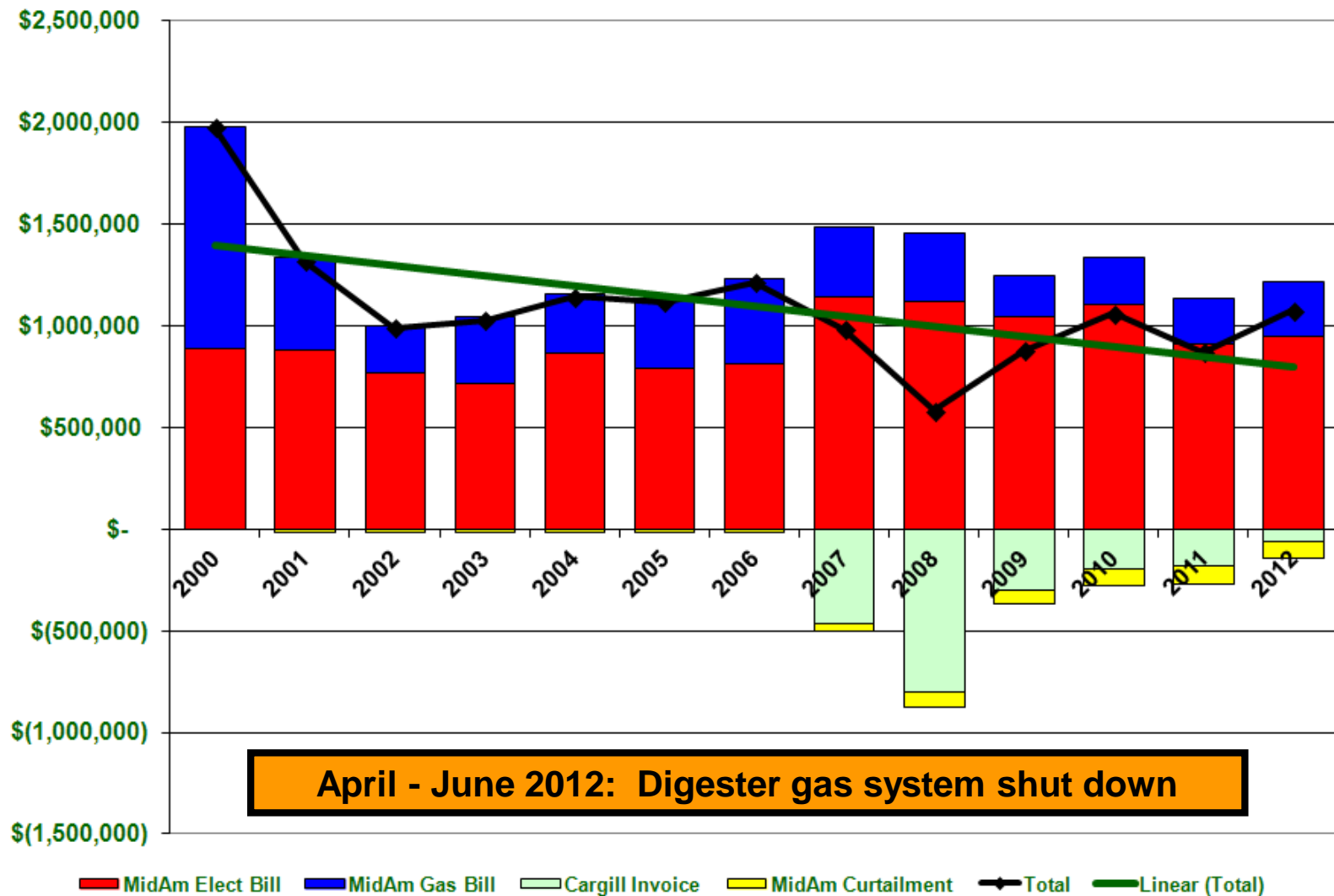
How CHP Saves Energy



Reciprocating Engine - Heat Balance



WRF Net Energy Cost



Reciprocating Engines

Rules - of - Thumb

Capacity Range (kW)	100 – 500	500 – 2,000
Electric Generation Efficiency LHV of Fuel (%) Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	24 – 28 14,000 – 12,000	28 – 38+ 12,000 – 9,000
Recoverable Useful Heat Hot Water (BTU/h per kW) Steam (lbs/h per kW)	4,000 – 5,000 4 - 5	4,000 – 5,000 4-5
Installed Cost (\$/kW) (with Heat Recovery)	1,800 – 1,400	1,400 – 1,000
O & M Costs (\$/kWh)	0.015 – 0.012	0.012 – 0.010

Gas / Combustion Turbines

(Rules - of - Thumb)

Capacity Range (kW)	1,000 – 10,000	10,000 – 50,000
Electric Generation Efficiency LHV of Fuel (%) Heat Rate (BTU/kWh)	24 – 28 14,000 – 12,000	31 – 36 11,000 – 9,500
Recoverable Useful Heat Hot Water (BTU/h per kW) Steam (lbs/h per kW)	5,000 – 6,000 5 - 6	5,000 – 6,000 5 - 6
Installed Cost (\$/kW) (with Heat Recovery)	1,500 – 1,000	1,000 – 800
O & M Costs (\$/kWh)	0.015 – 0.012	0.012 – 0.010
Emission Levels (ppm) NO _x (Dry Low NO _x) NO _x (SCR)	< 25 < 9	< 25 < 9



90

DIGESTION COMPLEX

90-1

- Combined heat and power (CHP)
- 3 engine generator sets, each ~600 kW
- Used over **175 million cubic feet of digester biogas** to generate **10.9 million kWh of electricity** in 2012



Biofuels Co-Digestion

Des Moines WRF

- ~67 MGD Primary & Secondary WWTP w/ Anaerobic Digestion
- Receives ~500,000 gal / week of “Hauled-In Waste” for Co-Digestion High Volatile Solids, which makes up > 40-50% of Digester Loading
 - FOG (Brown grease from grease traps)
 - Corn syrup mash from Ethanol Production
 - Glycerin from Biodiesel Production
 - Soybean Oil
 - Sugar Waste
 - Dairy Waste
 - Rendering gelatin
 - Lutein (marigold extract)



Hauled Waste Receiving Upgrades (2007)



Hauled Waste Unloading Facility
~1994



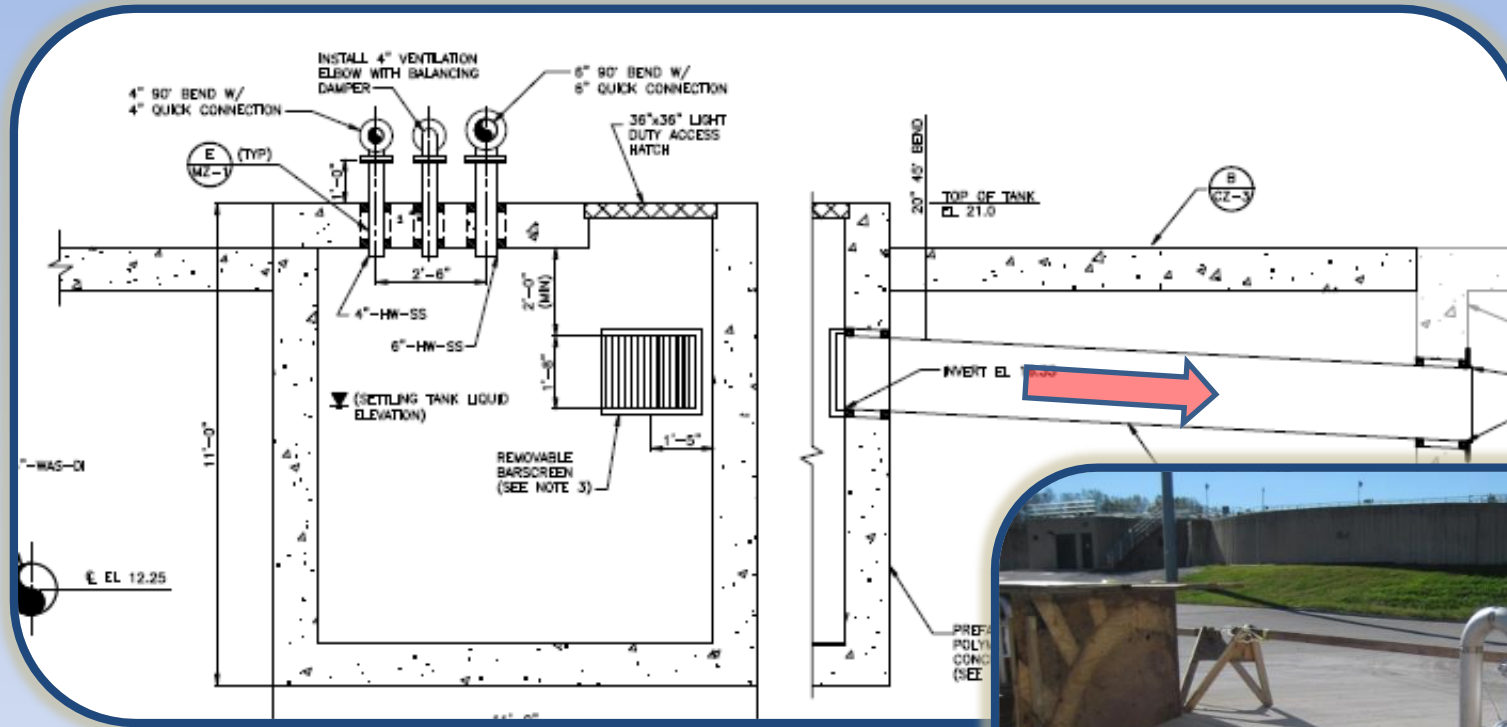
Hauled Waste Unloading Facility
Upgraded ~2007

Managing Corrosive & High-Strength Materials

- Corrosive conditions
 - pH, 3.5 to 12
 - VS, 32 – 99%, Avg. = 81-percent
 - Temp, 50 – 200 °F
 - Oil and Grease, <1,000 – 125,000 mg/L, Avg. 8,600 mg/L
- Highly variable characteristics from each hauled waste load



Hauled Waste Receiving Upgrades (2009)

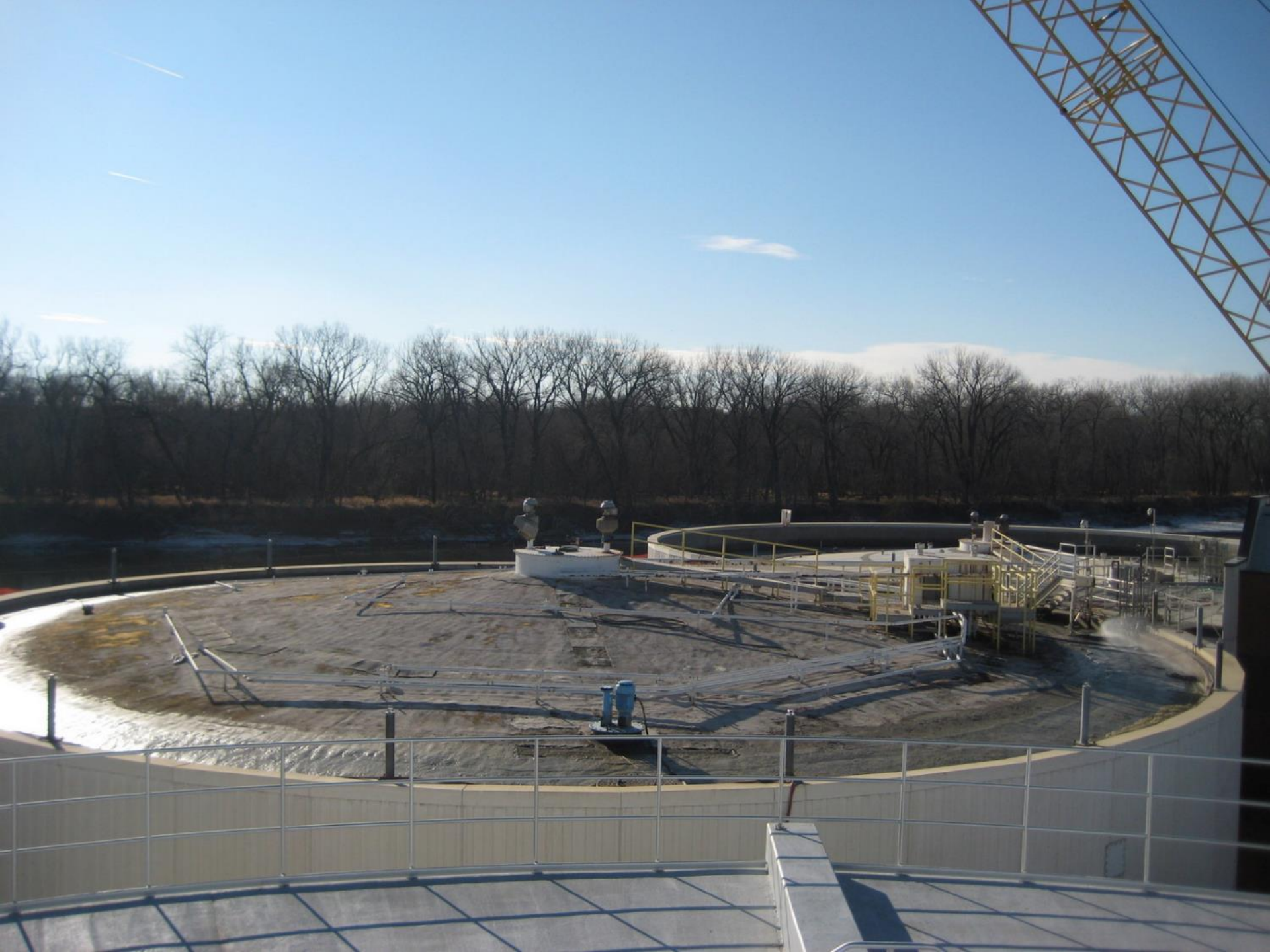


A Wastewater and Hauled Organic Waste Treatment Center



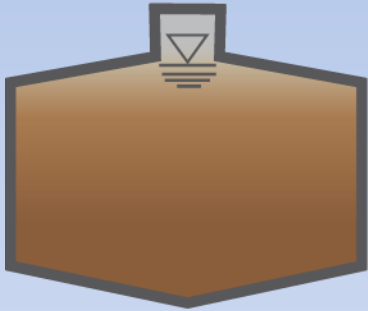


FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

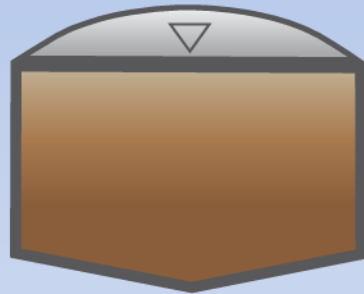


WRF Digester Improvements

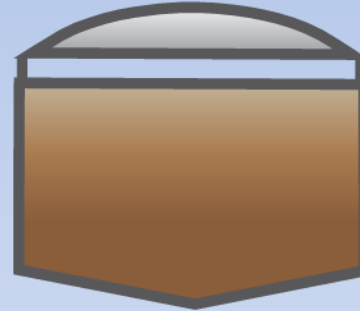
- Digester Covers Evaluated



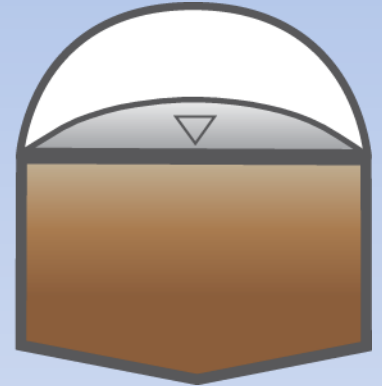
Submerged
Fixed
Concrete



Fixed Steel



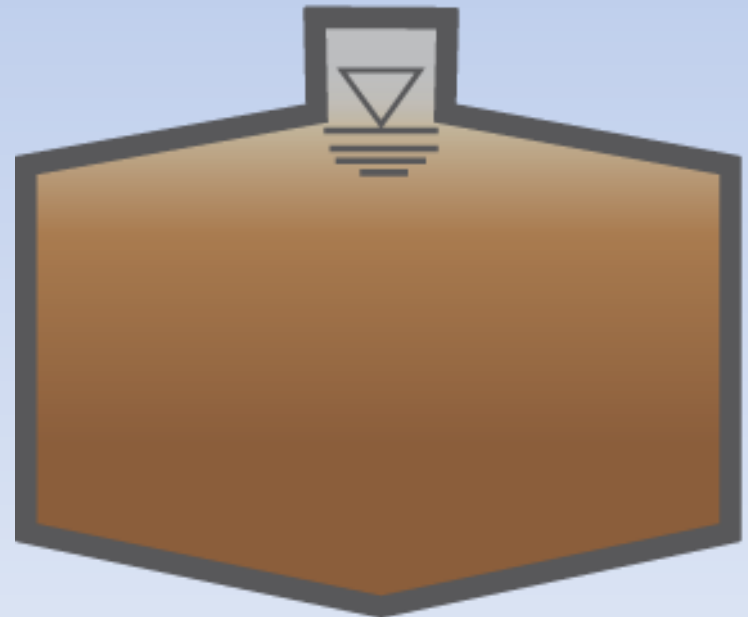
Floating



Gas
Membrane

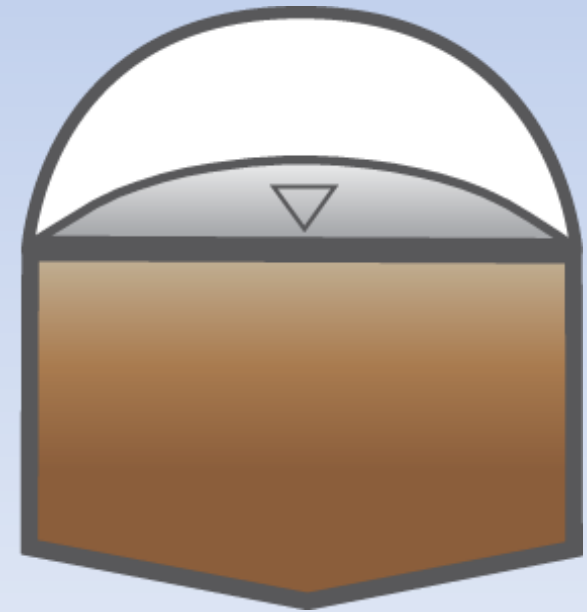
Submerged Fixed Concrete Covers Selected for Primary Digesters

- Concentrate scum and foam at central point
 - *Allows spray suppression to be more effective*
 - *Large diameter draw-off for rapid removal*
- Additional benefits
 - *Ease of maintenance*
 - *Increases tank capacity 8%*



Gas Membrane Covers Selected for Secondary Digester

- Allows for variable sludge levels for flexibility in dewatering operational schedule
- Provides biogas storage dampening
- Designed with capability to continue to operate as primary digester





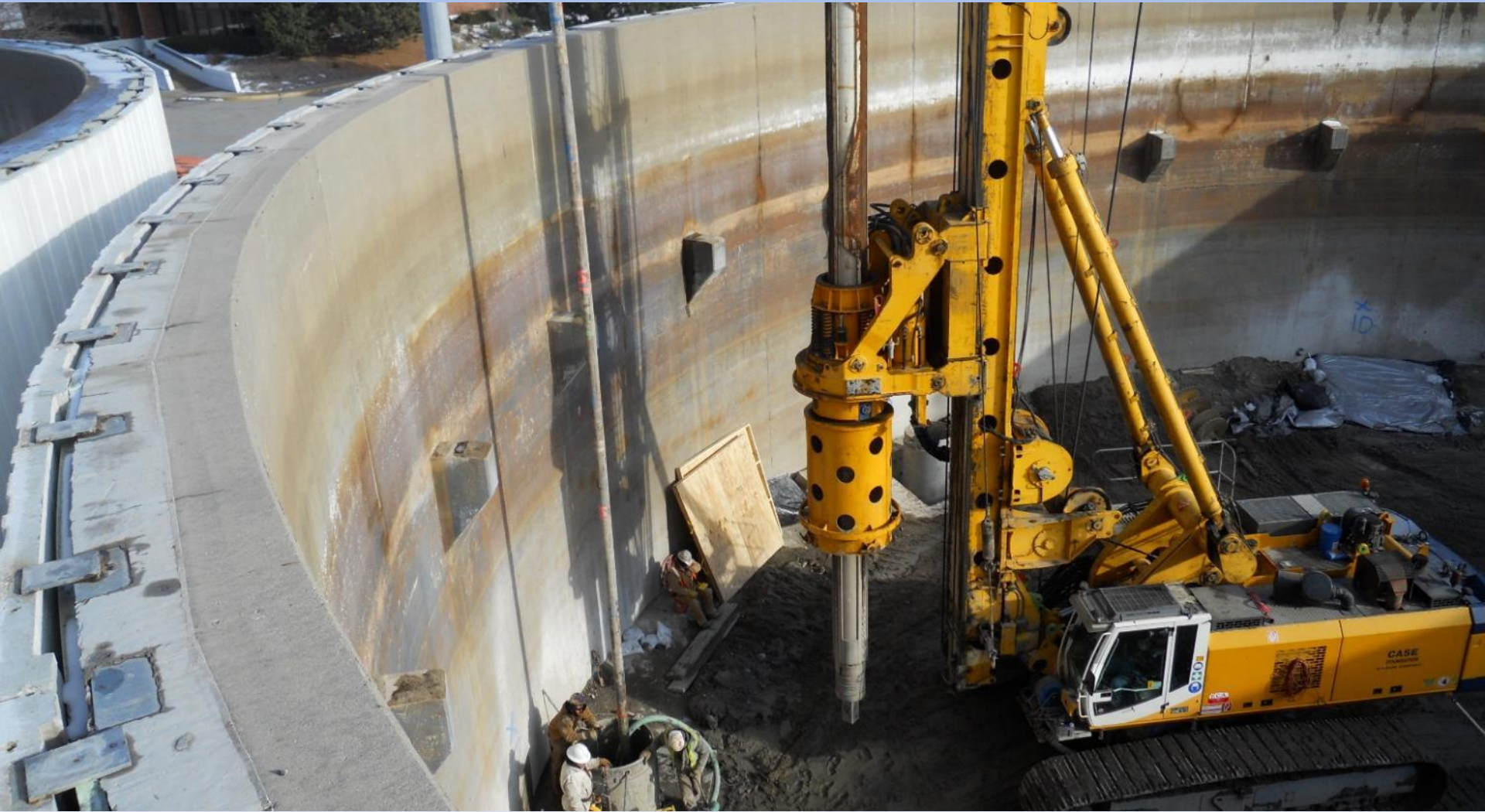
FACILITY CONSTRUCTION



©Makeeff

West view of Digester Complex

New Submerged Fixed Concrete Covers Required Extensive Support System



Interior Tank Columns Used to Support the Concrete Cover





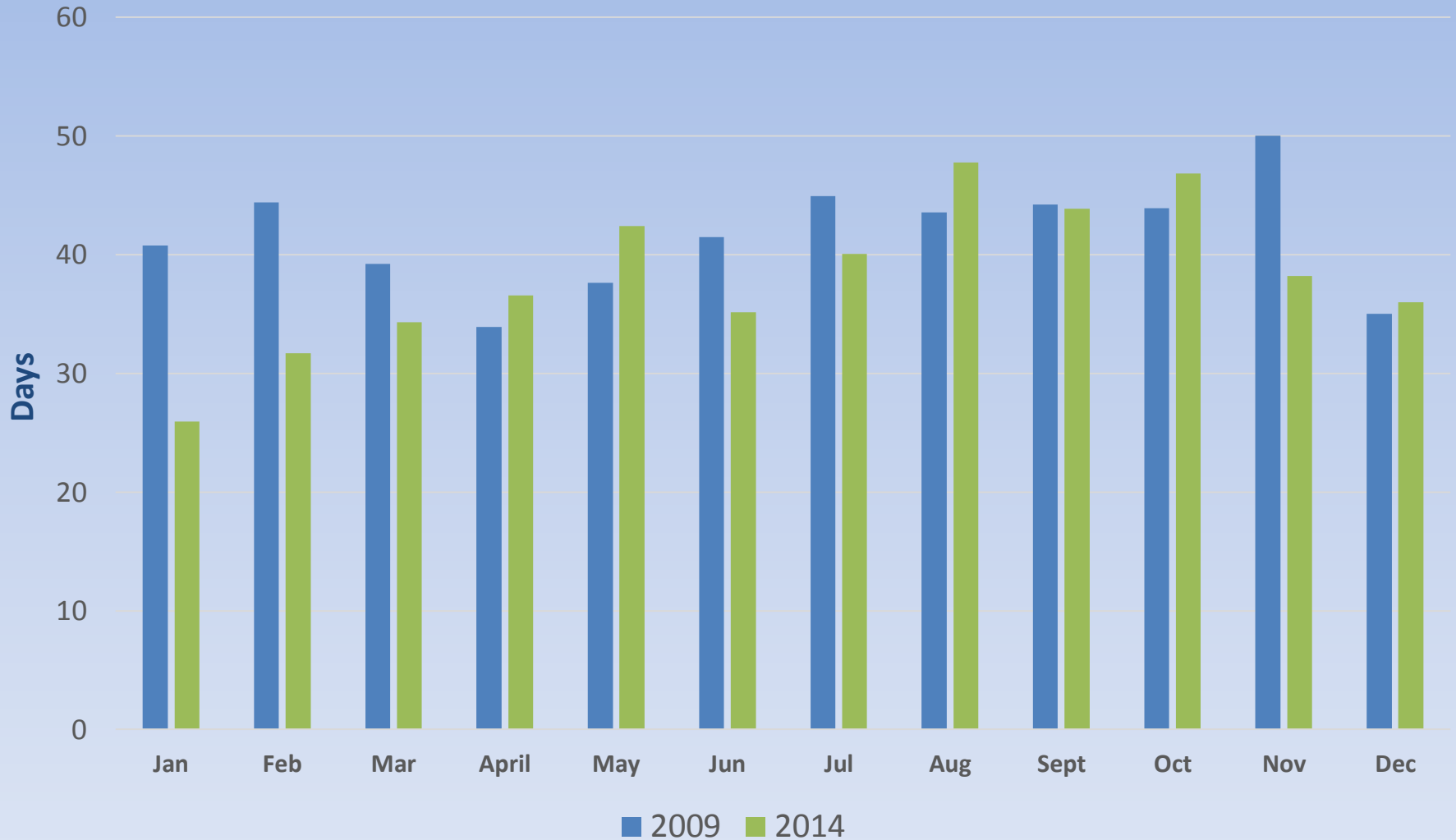




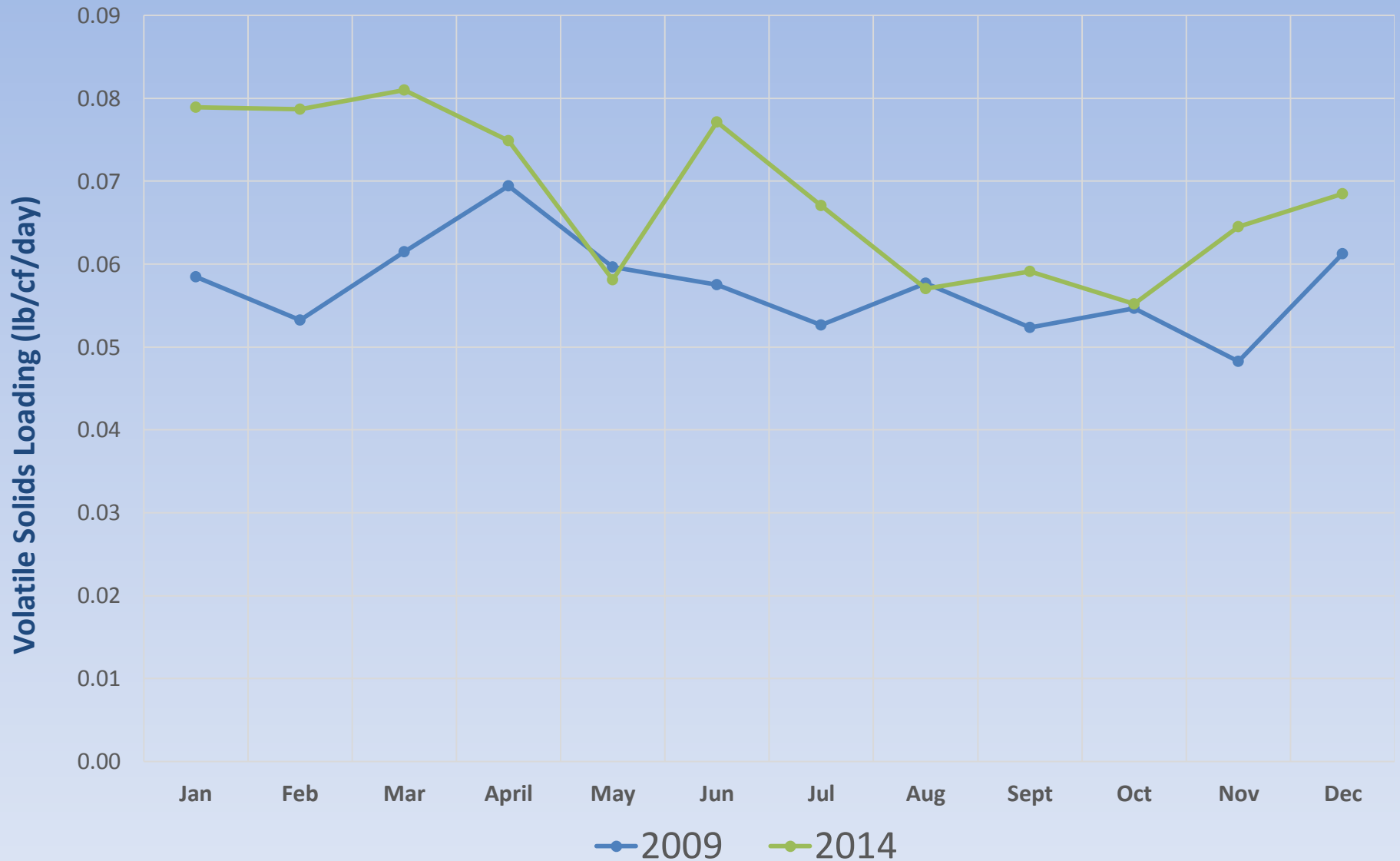


PERFORMANCE METRICS

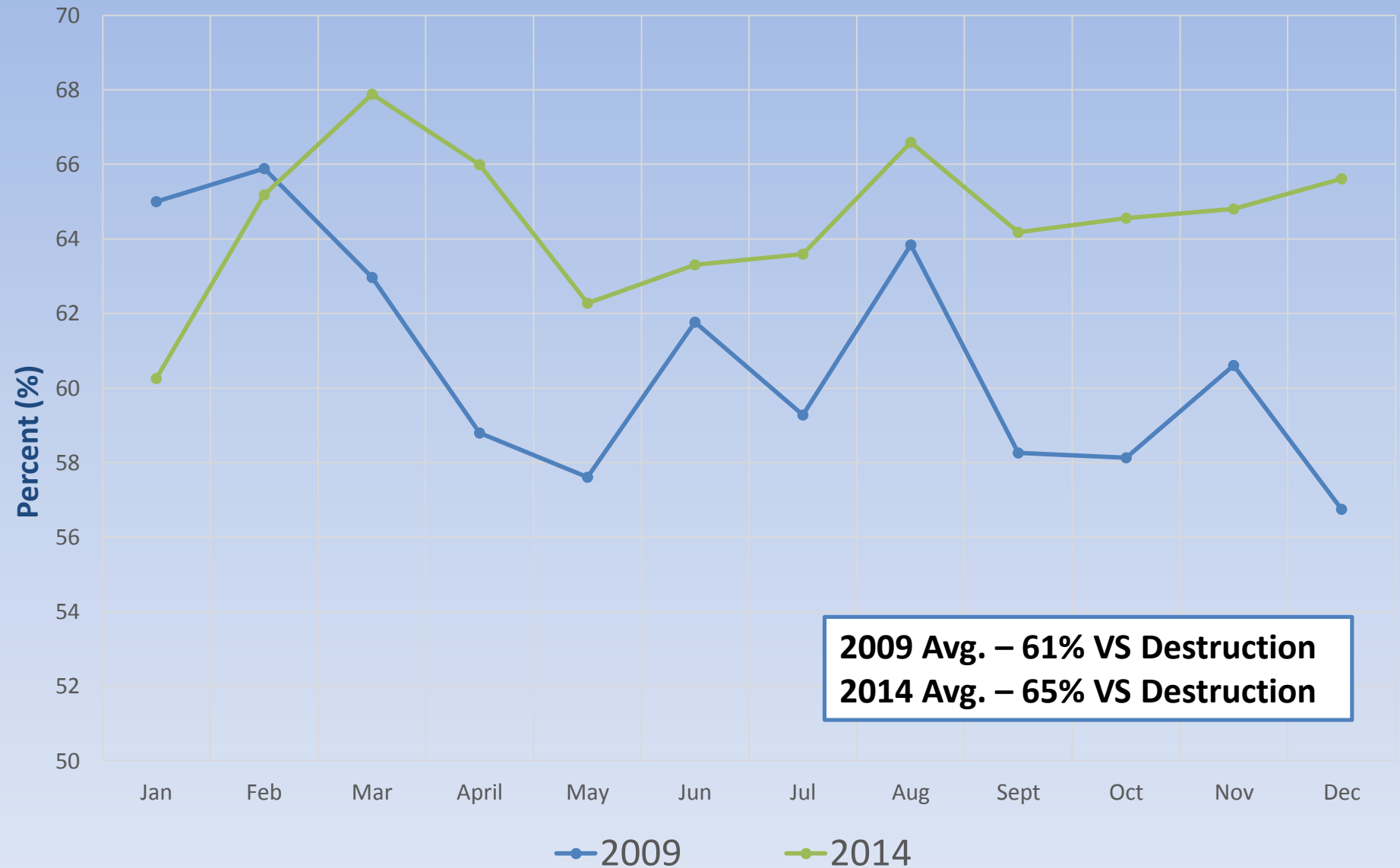
Anaerobic Digester Hydraulic Residence Time (HRT)



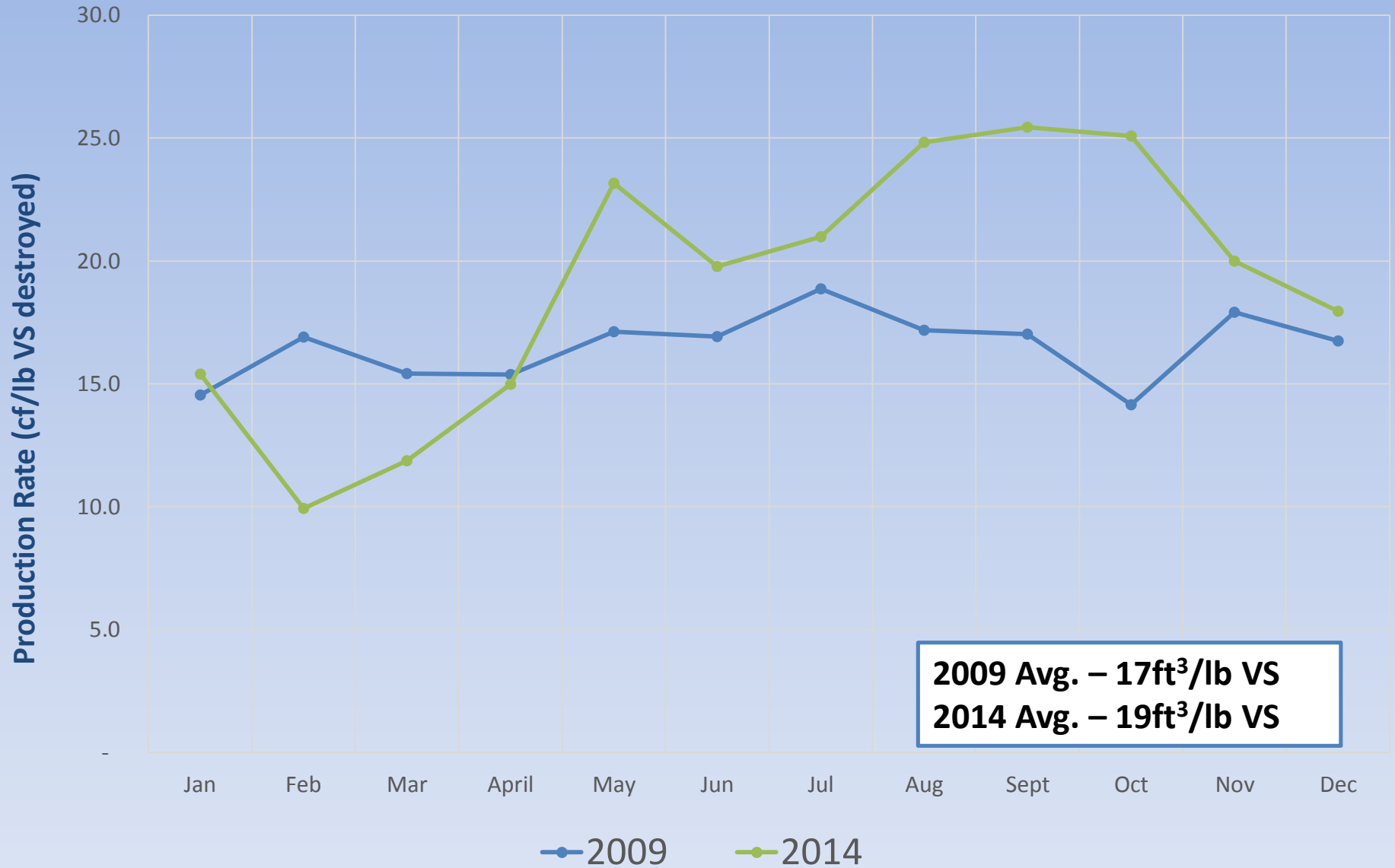
Blended Sludge Feed – Volatile Solids Loading



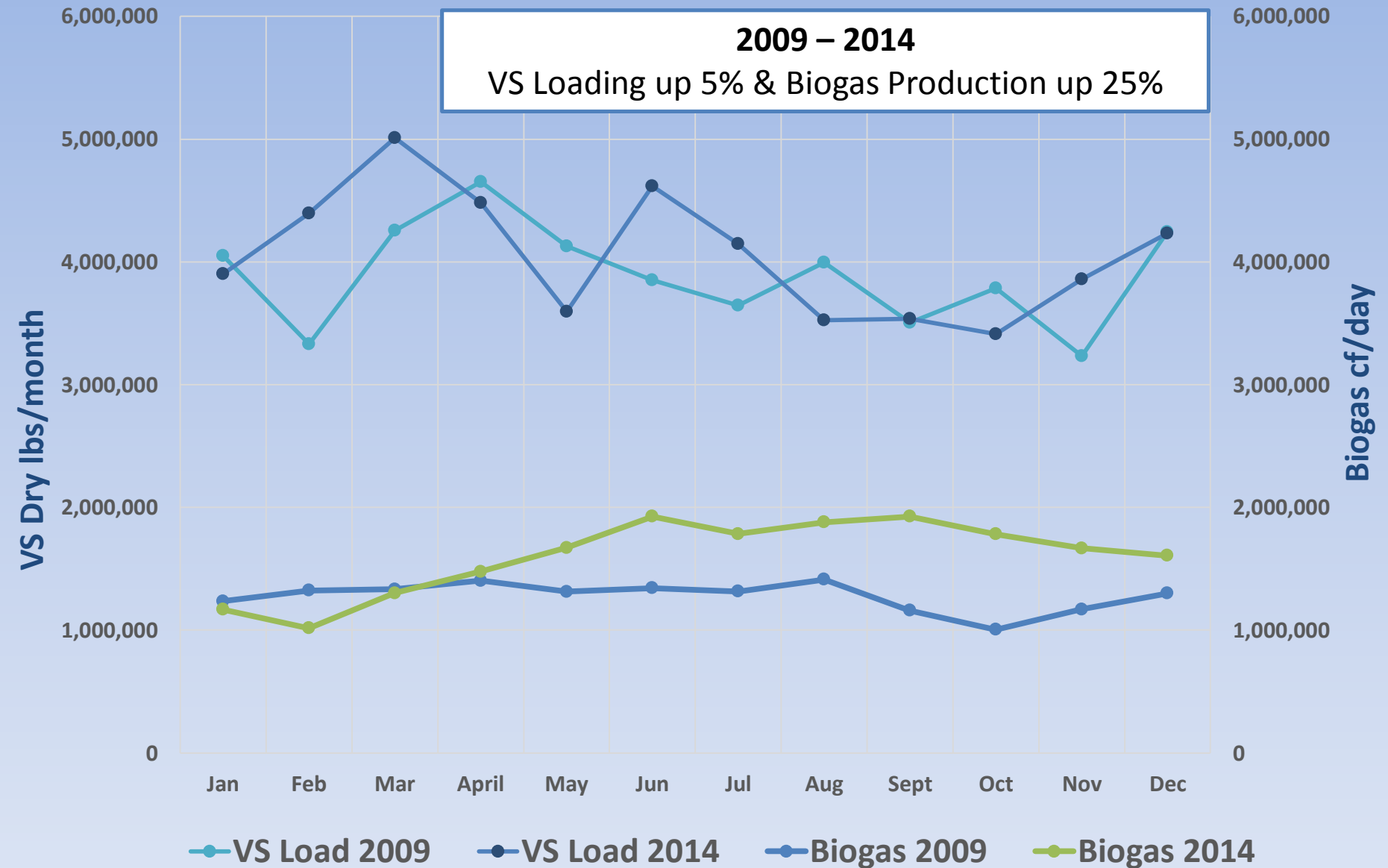
Volatile Solids Reduction



Average Biogas Production Rate



2009 vs. 2014: VS Loading & Biogas Production





CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

- Collect data, flow, temperature, waste characteristics, etc.
- Food wastes are an excellent digester feedstock
- Co-digestion of food wastes is a proven way to increase energy production
 - 5% increase in VS Loading and a 25% increase in biogas production
- Know your energy needs and energy production potential. Recognize that these are rarely in balance
- Utilize existing infrastructure where possible
- Plan for change – keep a list of prioritized improvements



For More Information

Operations Optimization



**FINAL
REPORT**

Co-Digestion of Organic Waste Products
with Wastewater Solids
INTERIM REPORT

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Table 2-6. Gas Production and Yield as a Function of COD Removal.

	Feed	Volume (ml)	COD (mg/ml)	COD Fed (mg)	Digested Sludge COD (mg/ml)	Digested Sludge COD (mg)	COD Removed (mg)	Biogas Volume Increase (ml)	Yield (ml Gas/mg COD _i)	% of Theoretical Biogas Production
Round 1	Co-thickened Sludge	5	95	475	34	170	305	110	0.36	58%
	Canola Oil	0.053	1790	570	34	172	398	165	0.41	67%
	Restaurant Grease	0.205	463	570	33.2	172	398	223	0.56	90%

Acknowledgements

- Larry Hare, Jim Buck, James Beck, Scott Hutchens, and all WRA operations and maintenance staff
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- Scott Carr, P.E., Black & Veatch



QUESTIONS / DISCUSSION

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