



# Central States Water Environment Association

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND ENERGY  
(R<sub>2</sub>E) COMMITTEE OF THE FUTURE



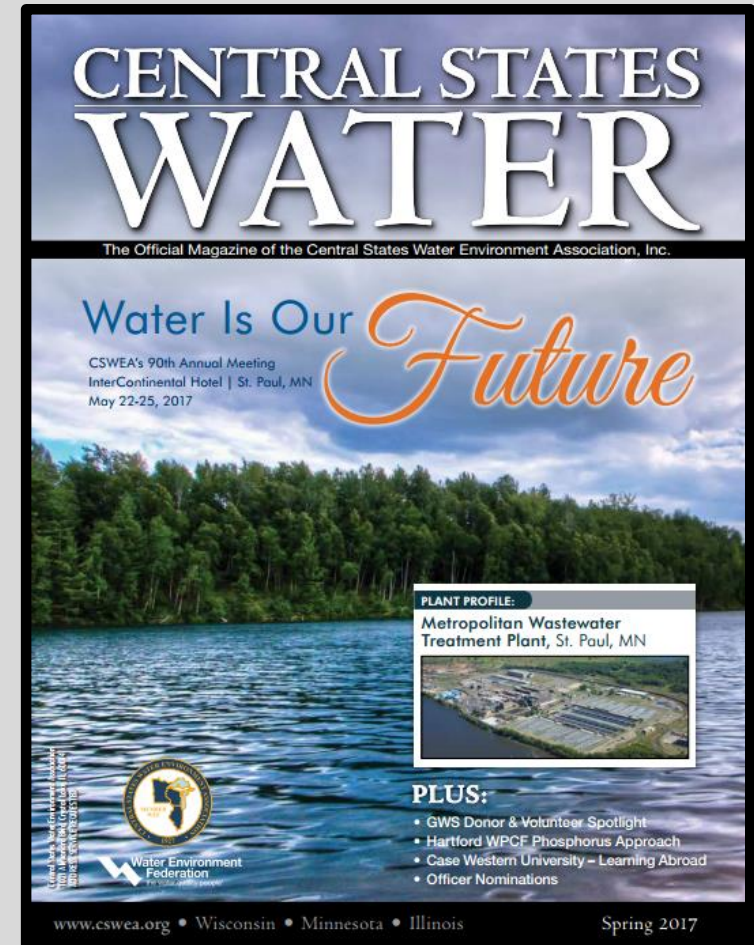
# Overview

- R<sub>2</sub>E Introduction
- Context: Sustainability & Resiliency
- Organizations and R<sub>2</sub>E
- Technology & R<sub>2</sub>E
- Funding for R<sub>2</sub>E projects
- Case Studies
- Conclusions



# CSWEA Vision Statement

*“To provide a Water Environment Federation (WEF) organization (Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin) offering multiple opportunities for the exchange of water quality knowledge and experiences among its members and the public and to foster a greater awareness of water quality achievements and challenges”*



# R<sub>2</sub>E Vision Statement

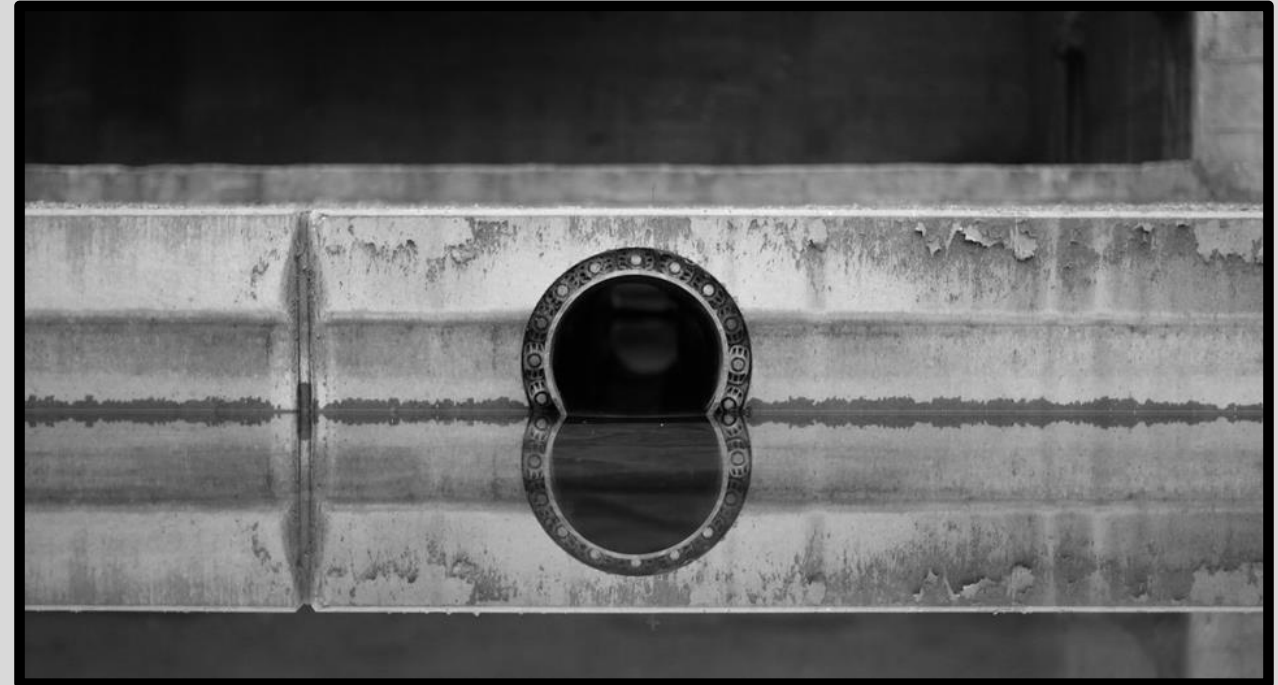
*“To increase communication and provide tools and resources for all interested parties that are enhancing their nutrient recovery and energy related opportunities”*





# Resource Recovery and Energy (R<sub>2</sub>E) – The Committee of the Future

- Resource for WWTF's
  - MN Learning Network
- Sustainable technology
- Planning for the future
- For operators, supervisors, and others
  - Large and Small Utilities
- Opportunities to get involved
- Conference on the Environment
  - Minnesota Utility Registration
  - Flexible presentation schedules



# A Changing Wastewater Environment

- Treatment changes over the years
- Crumbling, aged infrastructure
- Lack of available funds for upgrades
- Other socio-environmental factors impacting wastewater treatment
- The impact of these factors on wastewater treatment

# A Brief History of Wastewater Treatment in the US

## **1776 – 1870's**

- Septic tanks, cess pools, and surface waters

## **1870's – 1930's**

- Sewerage introduced, mostly untreated

## **1930's – 1970's**

- “Treatment” consisted of settling ponds and lagoons

## **1970's – Present**

- Clean Water Act passed, Federal funding made available
- Many plants created/updated existing treatment facilities



# Present day

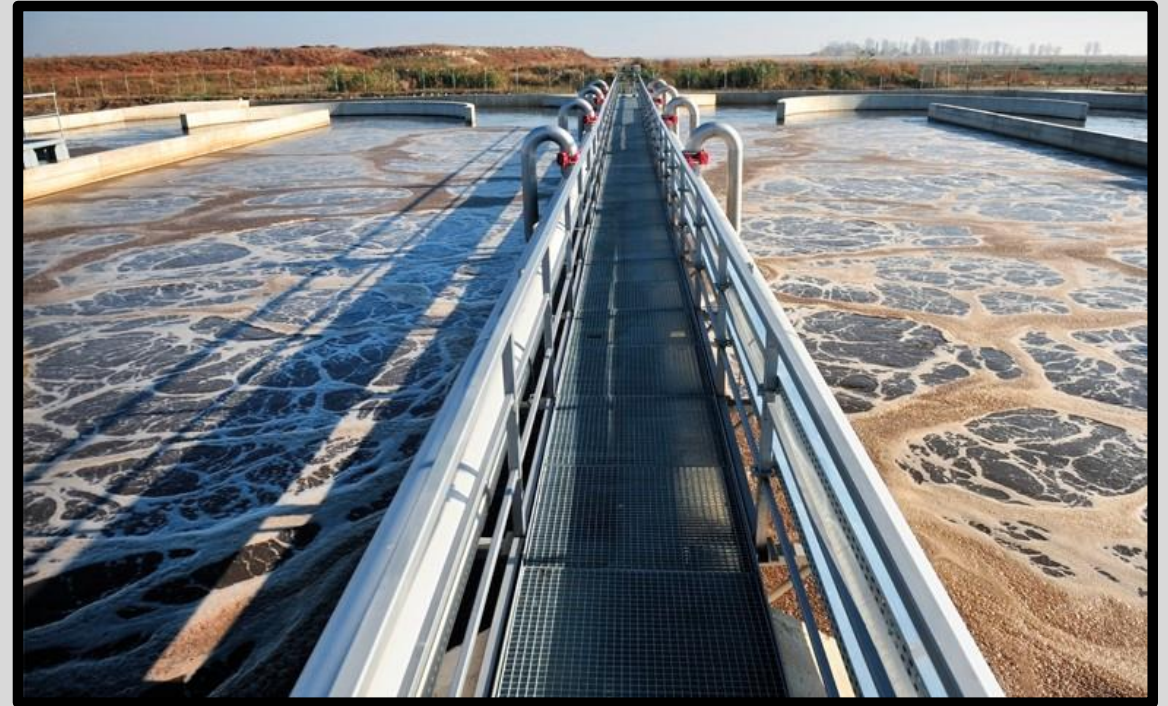
- American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE): Wastewater Infrastructure at a D+
- EPA: ~ 23K- 75K Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) annually
- No major federal funding for WWTF's since CWA
- Estimated costs to update these facilities within next 20 years is > \$1 Trillion





# Future Expected Challenges

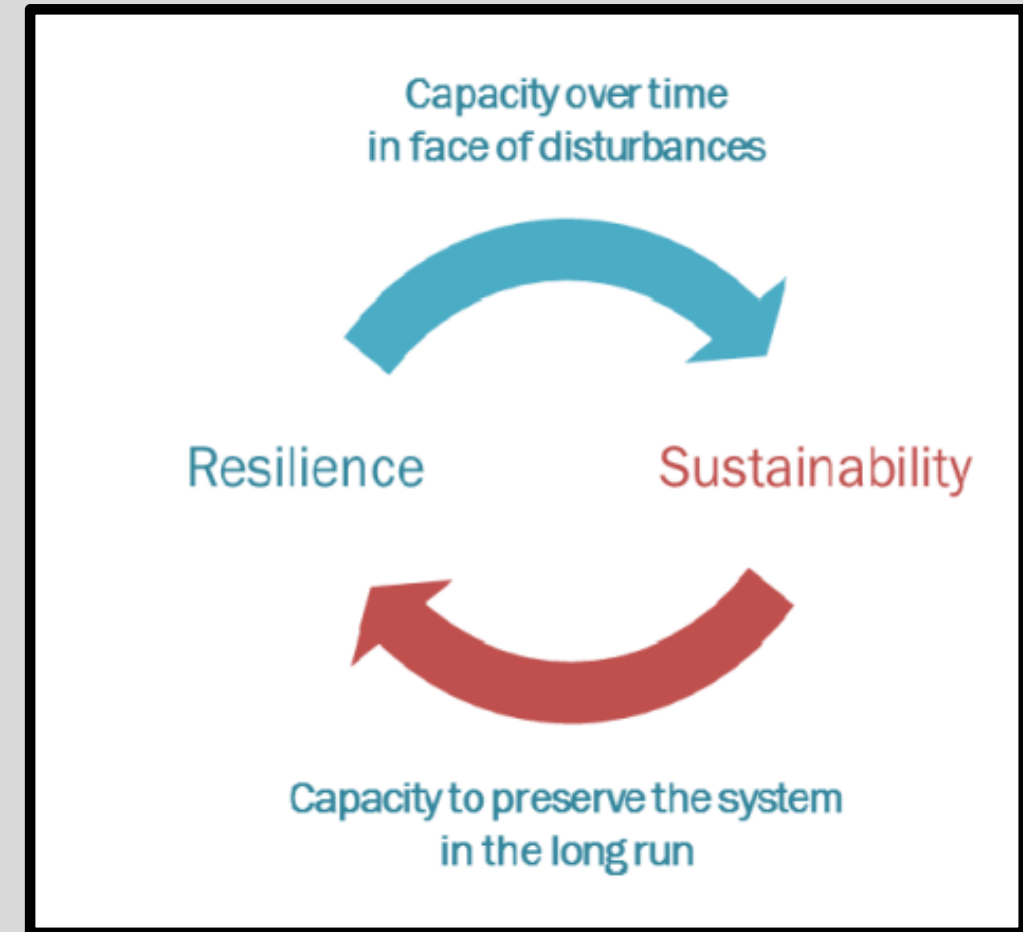
- Population
  - Rising in urban areas, falling in some rural areas
- Funding
- Utility Rates
- Regulations
- Environmental factors (for MN)
  - flooding, seasonal difference, changing precipitation



# Sustainability, Resiliency, and the Future

## How do we face these challenges?

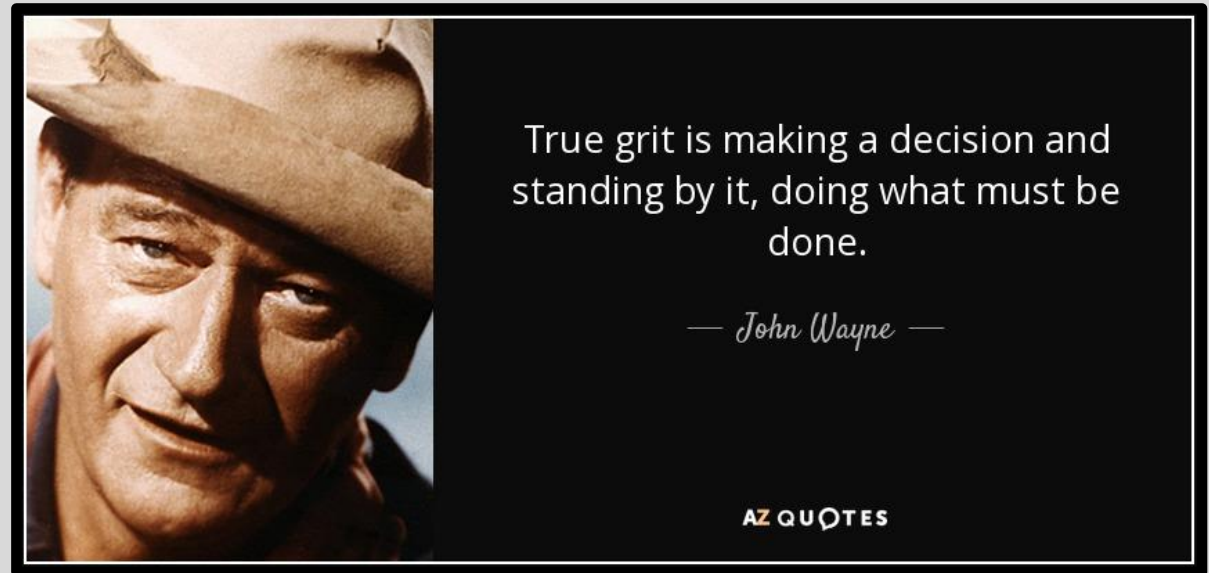
- Sustainability
  - Economy, Ecology, Community
  - “Utopian” vision not viable
- Resiliency
  - Ability to bounce back
  - Anticipating future setbacks
  - Collaborating with others
- Sustainability and Resiliency
  - Planning for challenges promotes sustainability



# Sustainability through Resiliency

## The how:

- Preparation and planning
- Collaboration and Consensus building
- Multiple stakeholders
- Innovation
- Learning networks
- Grit and hard work



# R<sub>2</sub>E, Sustainability, and Resiliency

- R<sub>2</sub>E is a resource for the WW industry
- Collaborate with municipalities, engineering firms, regulatory agencies, communities
- Provide assistance and ideas for all interested WWTF's
- A learning network that builds trust among multiple stakeholders





# Organizations

- **WEF**
  - ❖ Water Environment Federation
- **WERF**
  - ❖ Water Environment and Reuse Foundation
- **NACWA**
  - ❖ National Association of Clean Water Agencies
- **DOE**
  - ❖ Department of Energy

# Water Environment Federation

## WEF

- Est. 1928; over 33,000 members
- Connects professional, encourages innovation, provides education
- Resources
  - Resource Recovery Roadmaps
  - Biosolids & National Biosolids Partnership
  - Energy
  - Nutrients
  - Water Reuse



# Water Environment Research Foundation

## WERF

- Non-profit organization → WEF
- Research portfolio: >\$200 Million
  - Applied research in water and the environment
  - Accelerating innovation and the adoption of technology
  - Transfer of knowledge
  - Setting industry research agendas



# National Association of Clean Water Agencies

## NACWA

- Created after CWA
- Advocated for EPA programs
- Local government oriented
  - WWTF's
  - Collection Systems
  - Stormwater Systems
- Water Resources Utility of the Future – Blueprint for Action
  - Also through AWWA

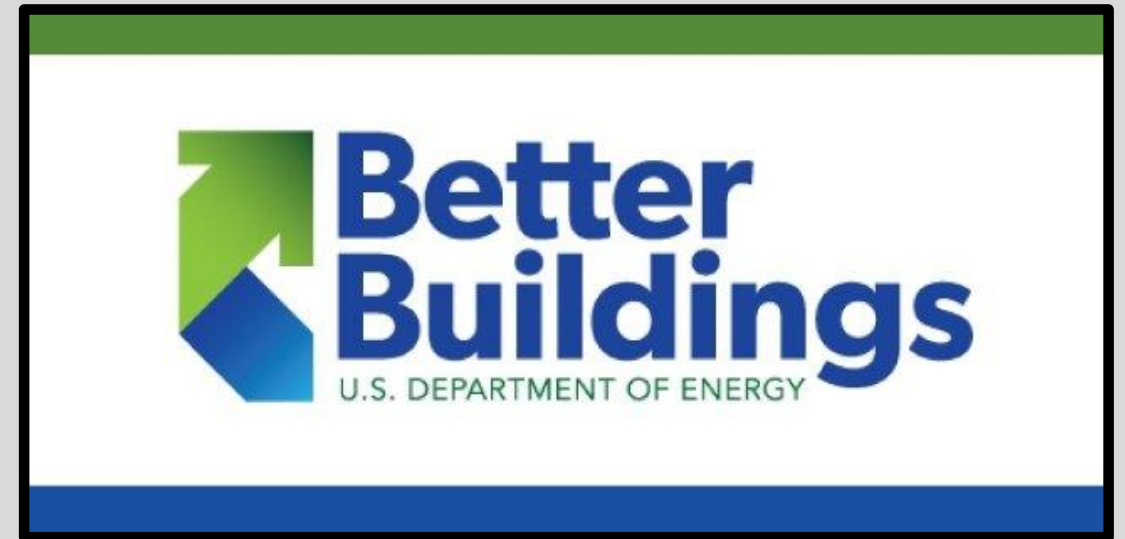




# Department of Energy – Better Buildings

## DOE

- Wastewater Treatment Plant → Water Resource Recovery Facility
- SWIFt – Sustainable Wastewater Infrastructure of the Future
  - Improve energy efficiency
  - Save money
  - Increase competitiveness
- 3 year initiative
  - Federal, state, regional, local
  - Catalyze adoption of sustainable design
  - 30% energy reduction goal
  - Encourage resource recovery



# R<sub>2</sub>E, Affiliated Organizations, and The Future

- Learning networks make us a stronger industry
- Collaboration within water quality community leads to innovation
- Multiple stakeholders improves resilience
- R<sub>2</sub>E can help connect professionals



# R2E Technology

- **Resource Recovery**

- Biosolids
- Phosphorus

- **Energy**

- Solar
- Wind
- Biogas



# Resource Recovery - Biosolids

- **Land application**

- Beneficial to crops/agricultural community
- Can utilize biogas from digesters
- Simple, straightforward process



- **Waste to energy**

- Incinerate biosolids for energy
- Digesters not necessary
- More complex than land application
- Ash (potentially) used as fertilizer





# Fuel Value/Nutrient Value of Biosolids

## Fuel Value – Typical Sludge

- Wastewater sludge  
8,000 BTU / lb dry
- Wood  
8,700 BTU / lb dry
- Low grade Coal  
8,000 BTU / lb dry

## Nutrient Value – Typical Sludge

- Wastewater Sludge  
N = 3%  
P = 2%  
K = 0.3%
- Agricultural Fertilizer  
N = 5%  
P = 10%  
K = 0.3%

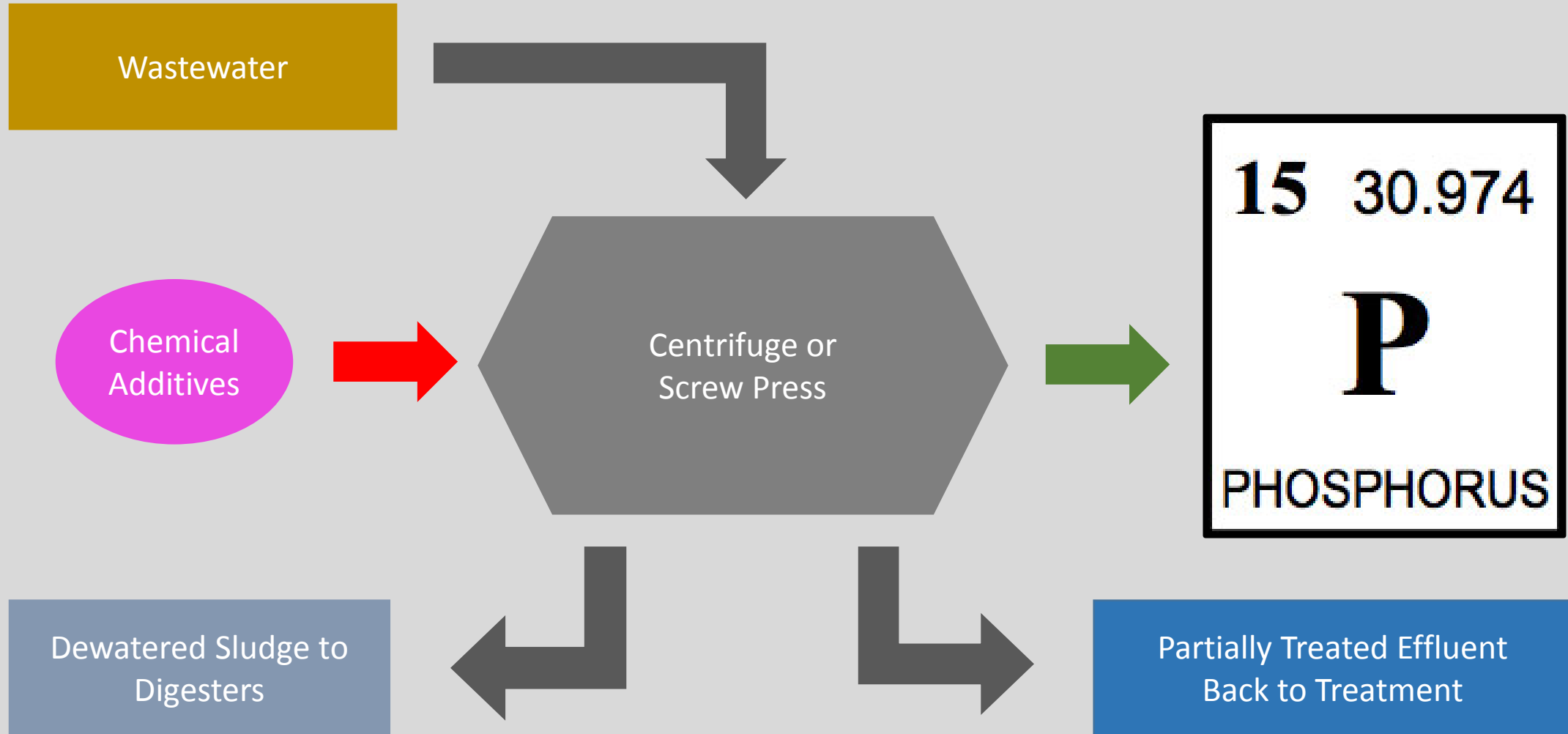
# Phosphorus/Struvite Recovery

## Recovery and Reuse

- Prevent struvite buildup
- Reduce amount of Phosphorus in effluent
- Treat wastewater
- Potential source of income



# Phosphorus Removal & Struvite Recovery



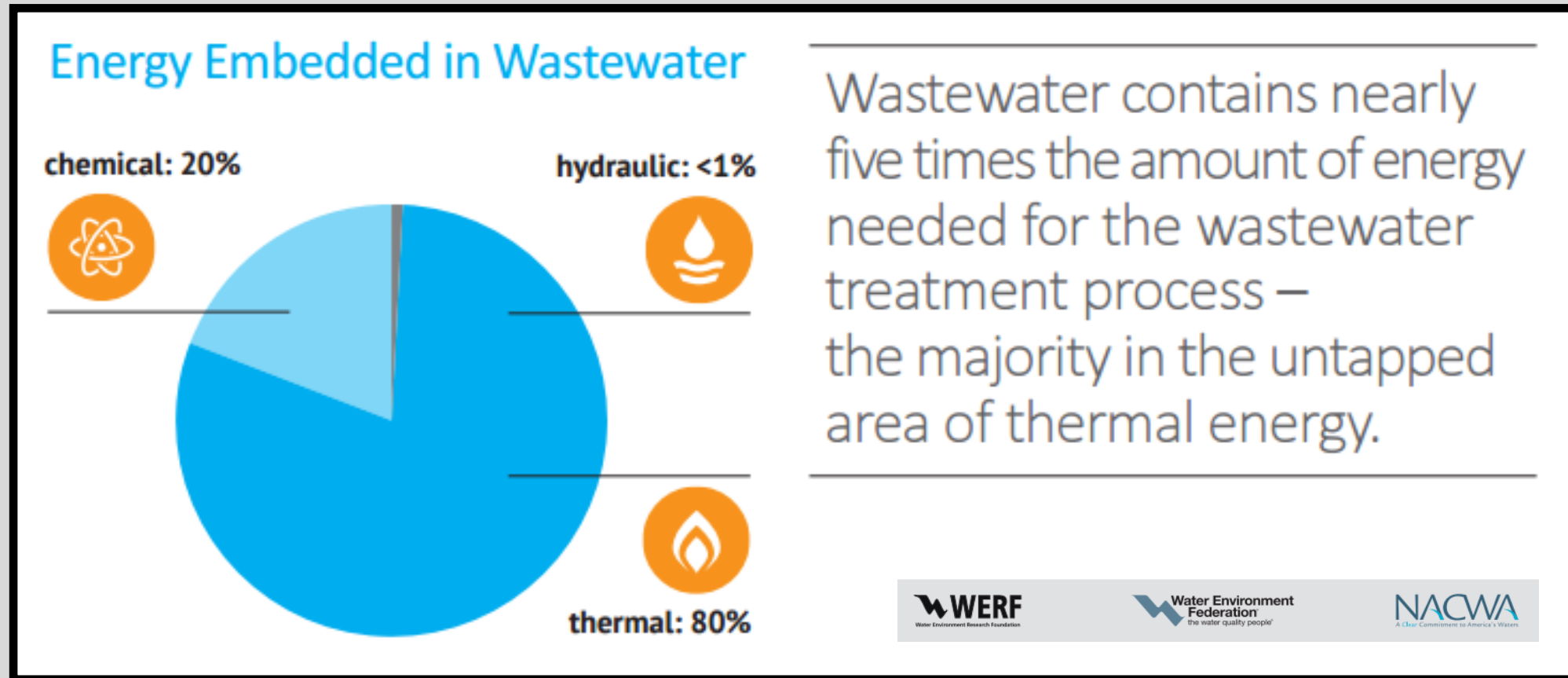
# R<sub>2</sub>E, Resource Recovery, and the Future

- Opportunities for stakeholder collaboration
  - Farmers, City, Citizens
- Valuable product used for energy or fertilizer
- Expand purpose of WWTF's
- R<sub>2</sub>E can provide information, resources, and help network





# Energy in Wastewater



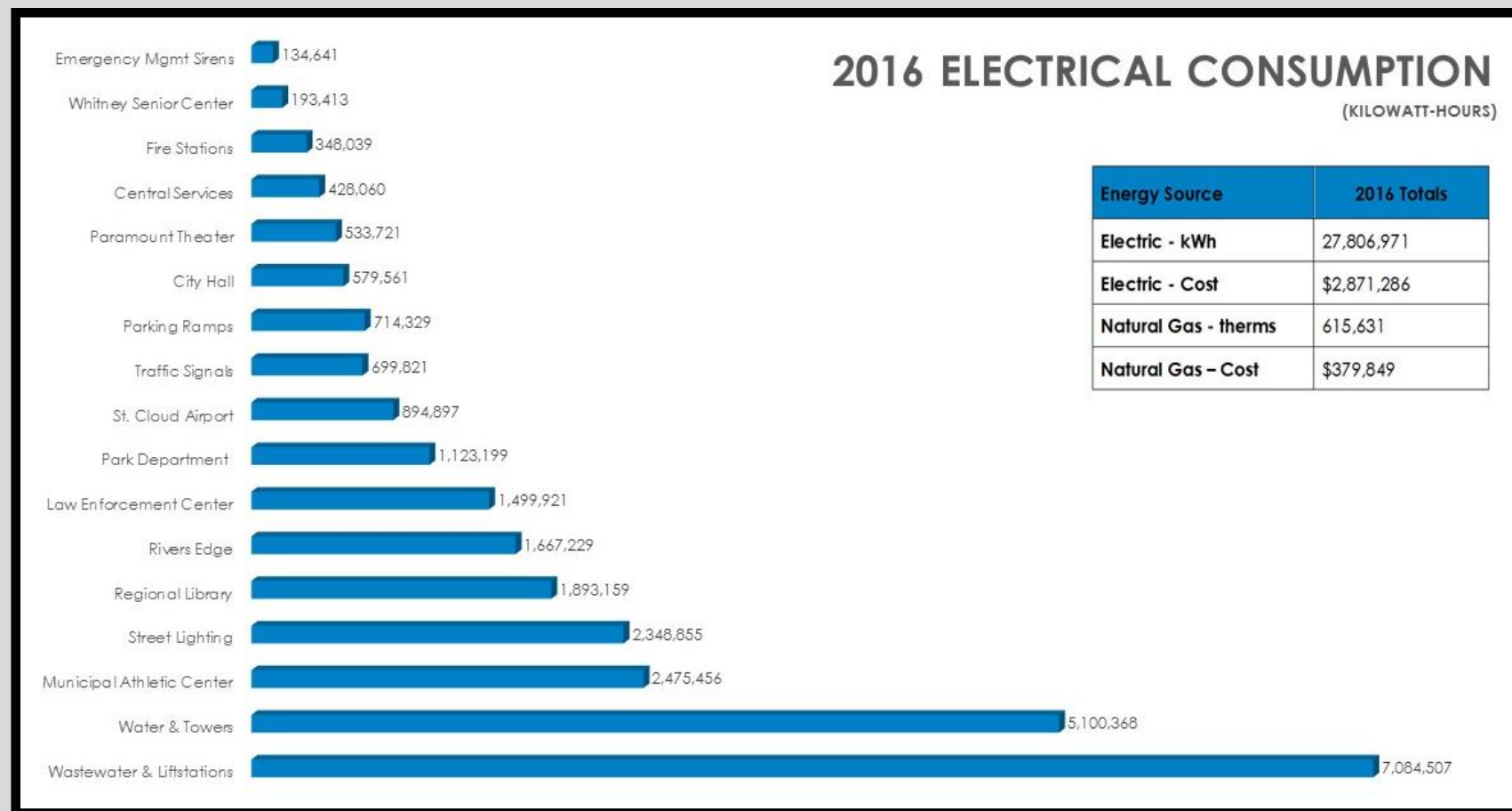
# Energy – Bio-Gas Generators

- Already producing methane
  - Internal Combustion Engines
  - Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
- High Strength Waste
- Heat Recovery



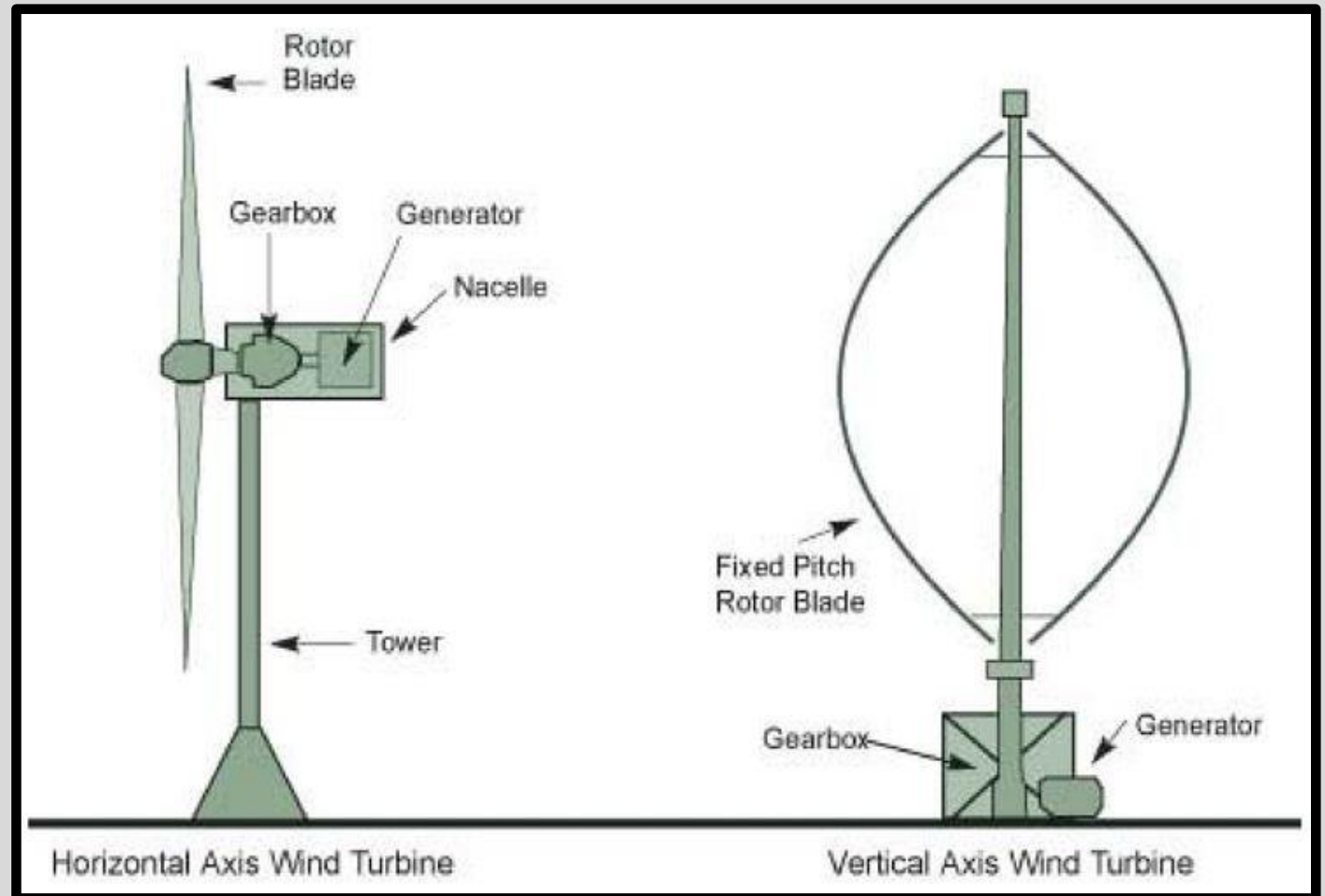
# Energy - Solar

- Unique opportunities for WWTF's
- Massive energy consumers
- Space available for solar
- Advancements in solar:
  - “Perovskite” mineral
  - Nanotubes
  - Battery technology



# Energy - Wind

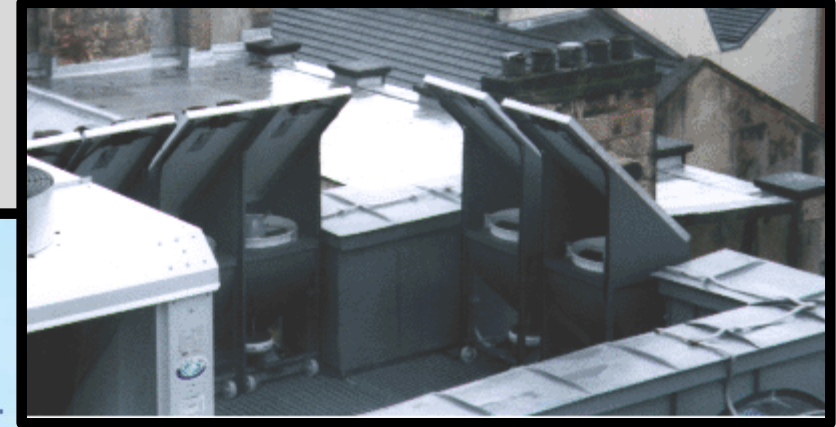
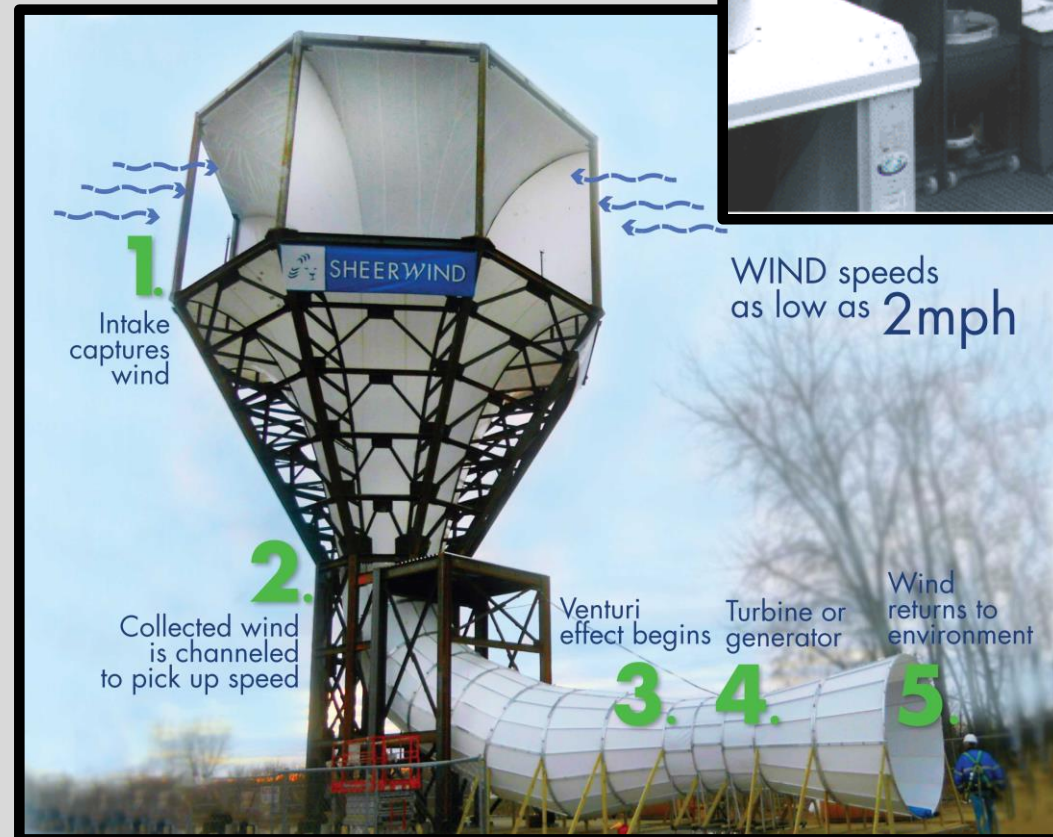
- Types of Turbines
  - Horizontal
  - Vertical
  - Ducted
- Space for Wind Farms





# Energy - Wind

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  - Vertical
  - Ducted
- Space for Wind Farms



# R<sub>2</sub>E, Energy Production, and the Future

- Reduce reliance on power grid
  - “Behind the Meter”
- Offset other costs
- Promote sustainable development and reduce CO<sub>2</sub>
- Expand purpose of WWTF’s
- R<sub>2</sub>E can provide information about options to produce energy onsite



# Funding

***All of this sounds great, but  
how do we pay for it?***

- Public Facilities Authority
- Point Source Implementation Grant
- Energy Savings Company
- Green Project Reserves



# Public Facilities Authority



## PFA

- Community financing/technical assistance for public infrastructure
- Protect public health and environment, promote economic growth
- 3 revolving loan funds provide Money for:
  - Drinking Water
  - Clean Water
  - Transportation



# PFA – Point Source Implementation Grant

## PSIG

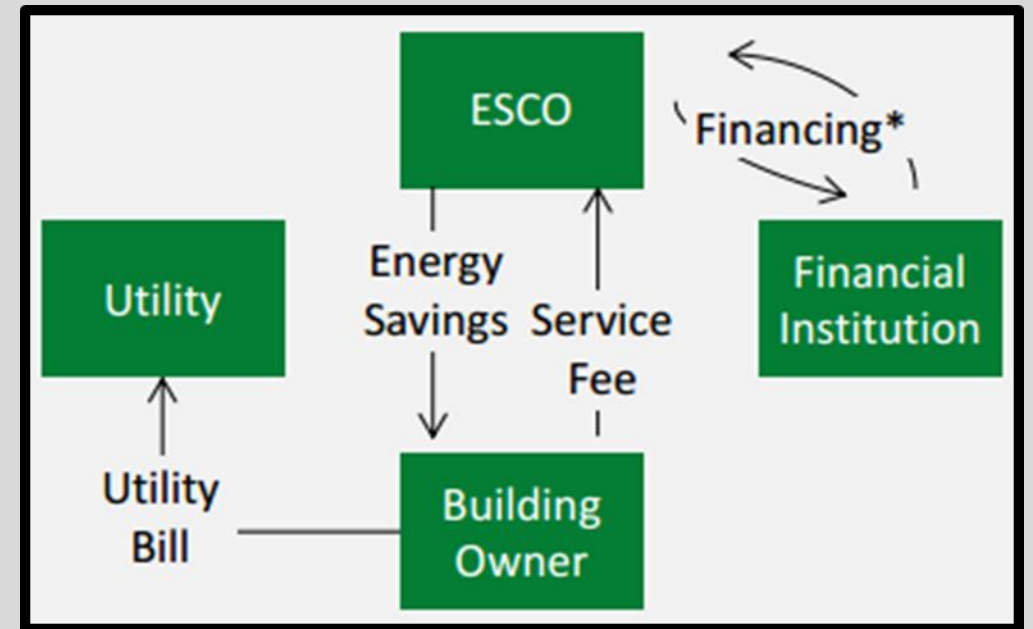
- Designed for WWTF's
- Must be on “Project Priority List”
- Administered annually
  - Help meet TMDL plans
  - Reduce Phosphorus to  $<1\text{mg/l}$
  - Reduce total nitrogen  $<10\text{ mg/l}$
  - Meet/exceed MPCA requirements



# ESCO Funding

## Energy Savings Company (ESCO)

- Third party pays for project → energy savings reimburse ESCO
  - Guaranteed by ESCO
  - Varying payoff times
- Ideal for large municipal projects
  - Long-term property owner
  - Large consumer of energy



# Green Project Reserves funding

- Administered by EPA/MPCA
- Low interest loans for municipalities
- Through Clean Water Revolving Fund
- For green infrastructure, water, or energy efficiency
- Up to \$500,000; not as many requirements as other grants



# R<sub>2</sub>E, Funding, and the Future

- R<sub>2</sub>E projects compliment WWT
- R<sub>2</sub>E projects can open new doors
- R<sub>2</sub>E can increase lifetime of WWTF's
- Matching funds
- R<sub>2</sub>E committee is resource for funding and connecting professionals





# Case Studies

- **MCES – Blue Lake**
  - Fertilizer
  - Waste to Energy
- **City of Rochester**
  - Waste to Energy
- **City of St. Cloud**
  - Biosolids
  - Energy
  - Phosphorus Recovery





# **MCES Blue Lake WWTP**

## **Anaerobic Digesters and NEFCO**

### **Biogas:**

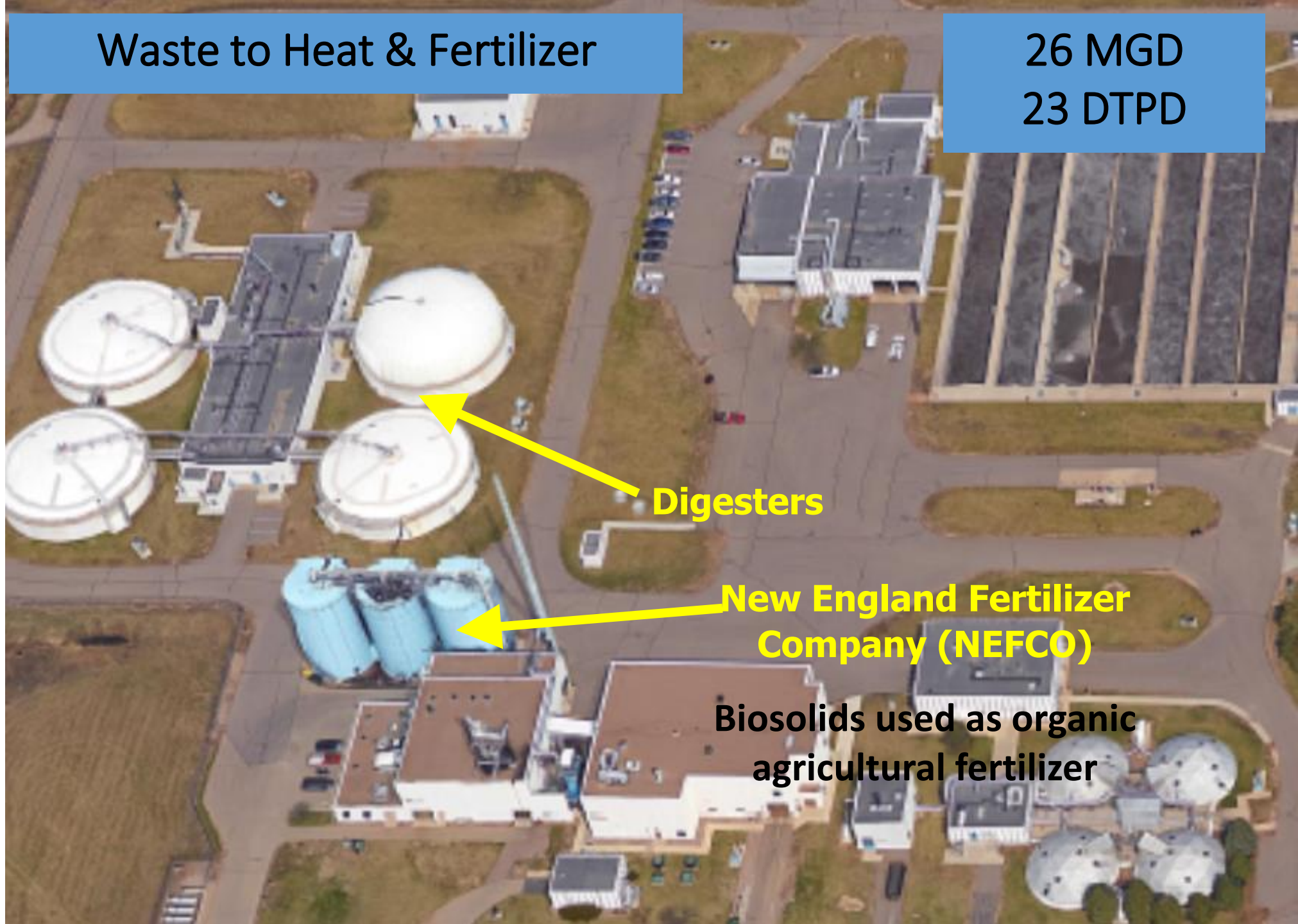
\$500,000/yr natural  
gas savings 4,600  
tons CO2 per year  
avoided  
\$150,000 energy  
rebate

### **Fertilizer:**

23 dry tons per day of  
digested dewatered  
sludge is dried to  
8000 tons per year of  
land-applied pellets

Waste to Heat & Fertilizer

26 MGD  
23 DTPD



**Digesters**

**New England Fertilizer  
Company (NEFCO)**

**Biosolids used as organic  
agricultural fertilizer**



# Rochester Water Reclamation Plant

## Combined Heat and Power System

\$230,000/yr  
electrical savings  
\$345,000/yr nat  
gas savings

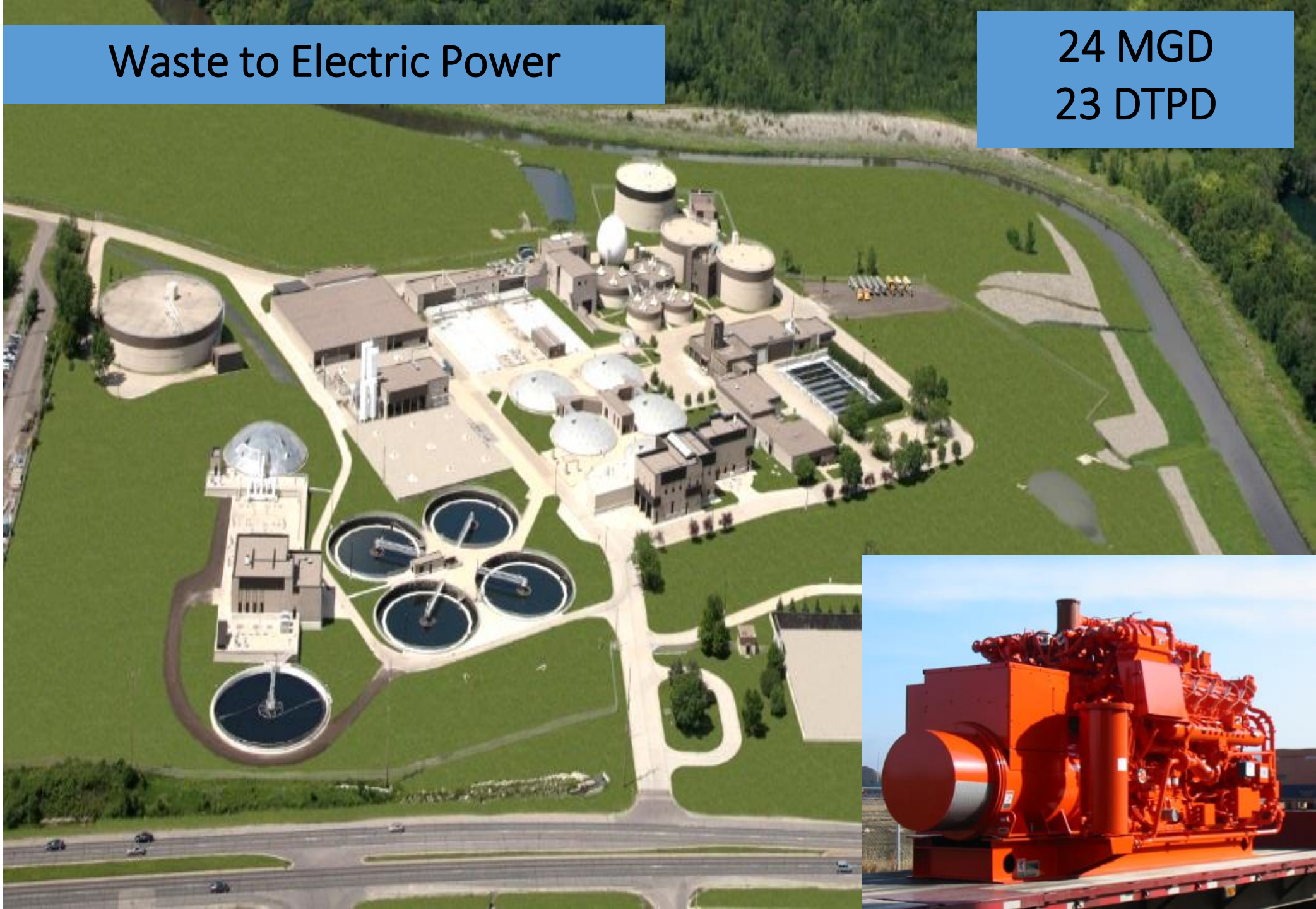
Total=\$575,000

2,300 tons CO<sub>2</sub>  
per year avoided

\$240,000 energy  
rebate

Waste to Electric Power

24 MGD  
23 DTPD





# St. Cloud Resource Recovery Facility

## Biofuel Recovery Project

\$400,000/yr  
energy savings

3,000 tons CO2  
per year avoided

### Waste to Combined Heat & Power

10 MGD



#### SUSTAINABILITY EQUIVALENCIES



5,000,000  
Kilowatt-  
Hours



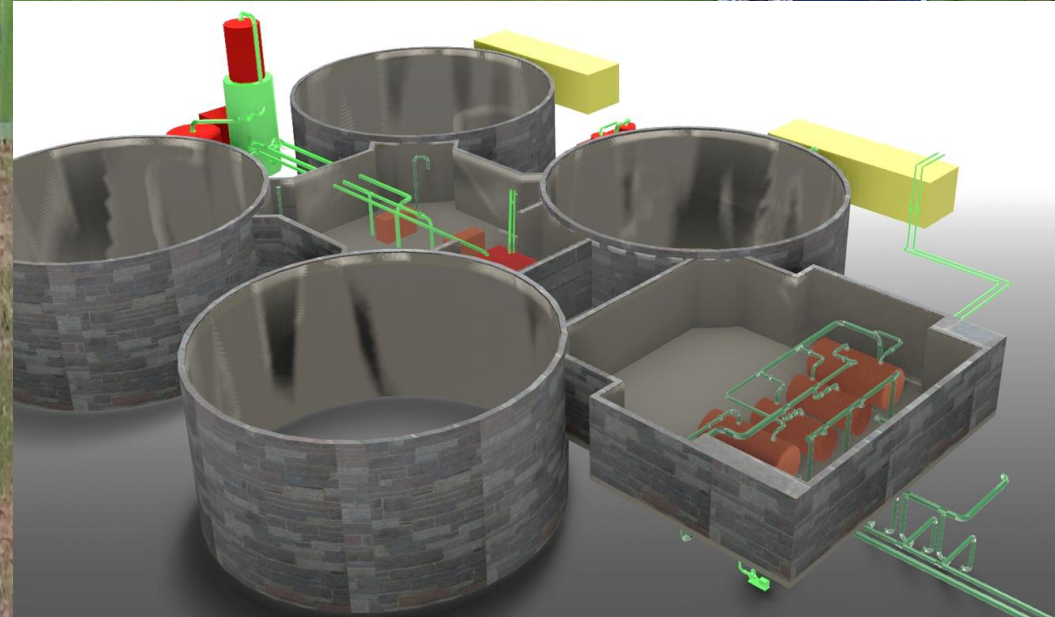
519  
Homes' Electricity  
(Use for one year)



3,749,644  
Pounds of Coal



8,421,560  
Miles Driven  
(By a passenger vehicle)





# R<sub>2</sub>E, Case Studies, and the Future

- Communities with sustainable design
- Upgrades open new doors
- Facilities more resilient
- R<sub>2</sub>E Committee has compiled these as a reference site for MN



# Conclusions

- Many future challenges that R<sub>2</sub>E is here to help with
- R<sub>2</sub>E is a resource for WWTF's
- Several helpful affiliated organizations
- Technology of the future
- How to fund R<sub>2</sub>E projects
- Minnesota examples
- Sustainable planning for the future will make the industry more resilient



# Questions

