

TACWA Meeting March 2021

Sewage Sludge to Biosolids: A Century of Biosolids Management

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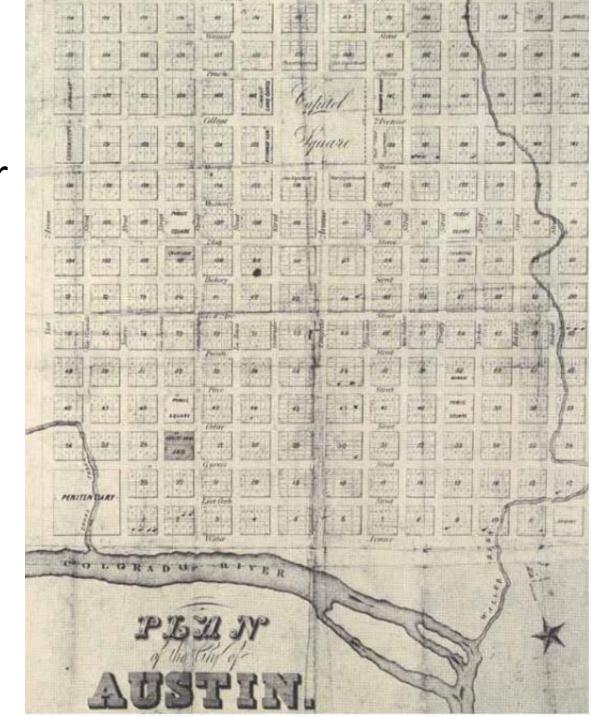
March 19, 2021

Acknowledgements

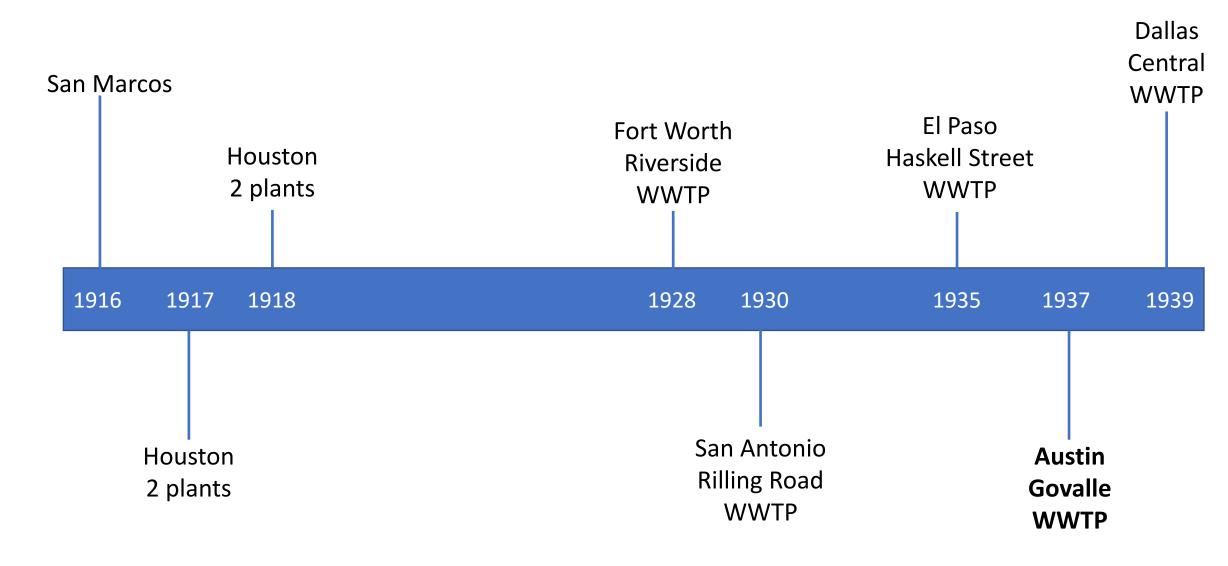
- Austin Water Lisa Boatman, Dr. Kevin Anderson, Jody Slagle, Jim Doersam
- Austin History Center
- TCEQ David Galindo, Louis C. Herrin, III
- EPA Robert Bastian
- UT Austin The Late Dr. Joseph F. Malina, Jr.
- Freese and Nichols Dr. Leonard E. Ripley
- Water Environment Association of Texas
- Water Environment Federation
- The Water Research Foundation

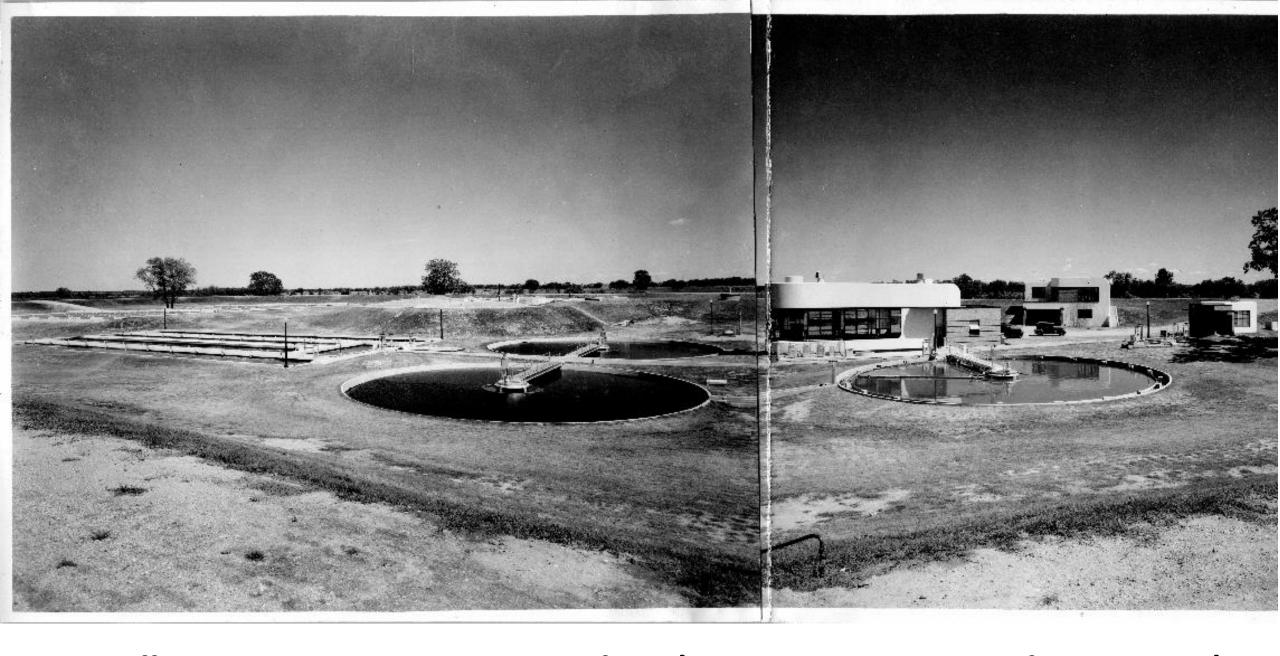
Early Days In Austin

- Sketchy information on wastewater collection and treatment
- Septic Tanks
- Collection System
- Imhoff Tank at Canterbury Street until 1937
- Sludge → Sludge Drying Beds → Agricultural Use
- If drying beds were full, sludge discharged to the Colorado River



Early Activated Sludge Plants in Texas





Govalle Wastewater Treatment Plant (May 15, 1937 – October 4, 2006)

Govalle Wastewater Treatment Plant

- 1934 Under the New Deal, Public Works Administration approved \$500,000 grant and loan for the Plant
- Design Population 125,000
- 31-acre site
- 1935 Construction started
- 1937 Plant operation started, May 15
- 4 Anaerobic Digesters (2+2) Later converted to sludge holding tanks
- Digested Sludge → Sludge Drying Beds → Agricultural Use
- If drying beds were full, sludge discharged to the Colorado River

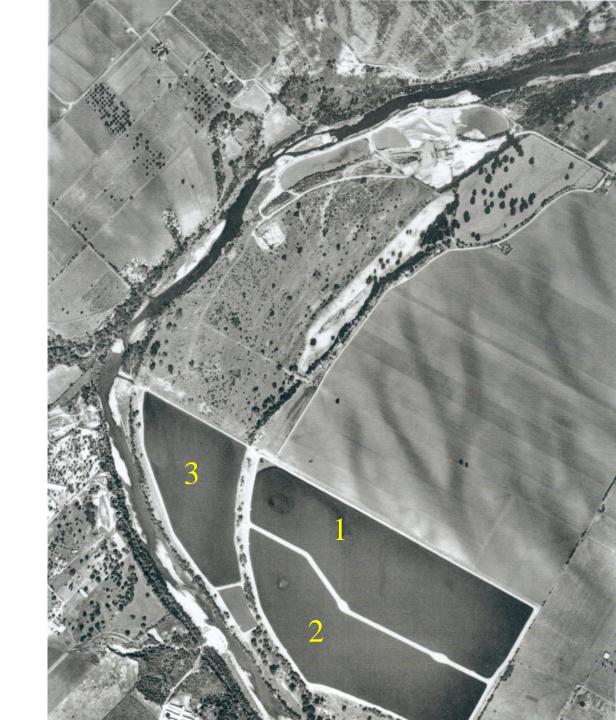
Hornsby Bend Sludge Disposal Ponds

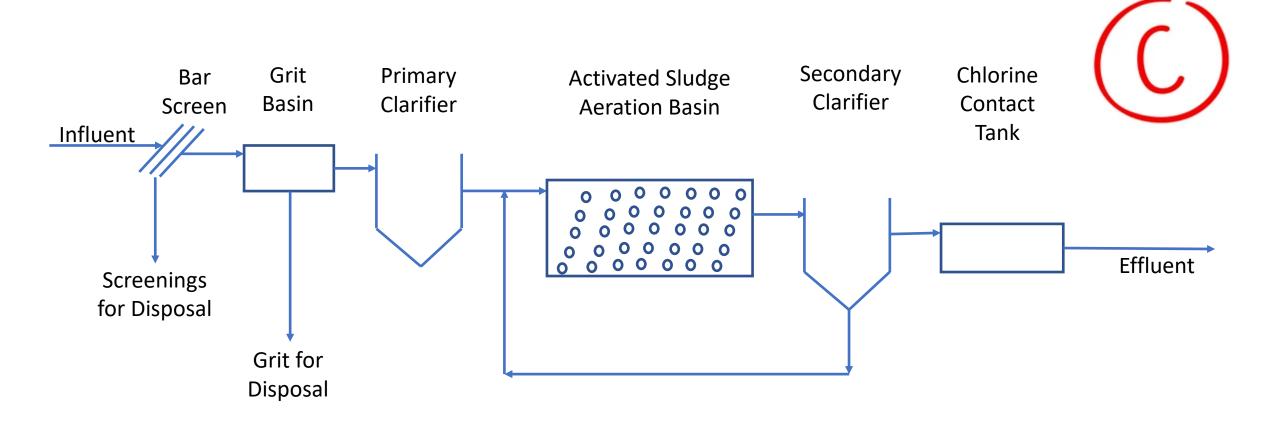
- City of Austin's remote sludge storage and disposal plant
- City acquired 270 acres in mid-1950s
- Three lagoons to receive sludge:
 - -Pond 1 85 acres
 - -Pond 2 65 acres
 - -Pond 3 35 acres

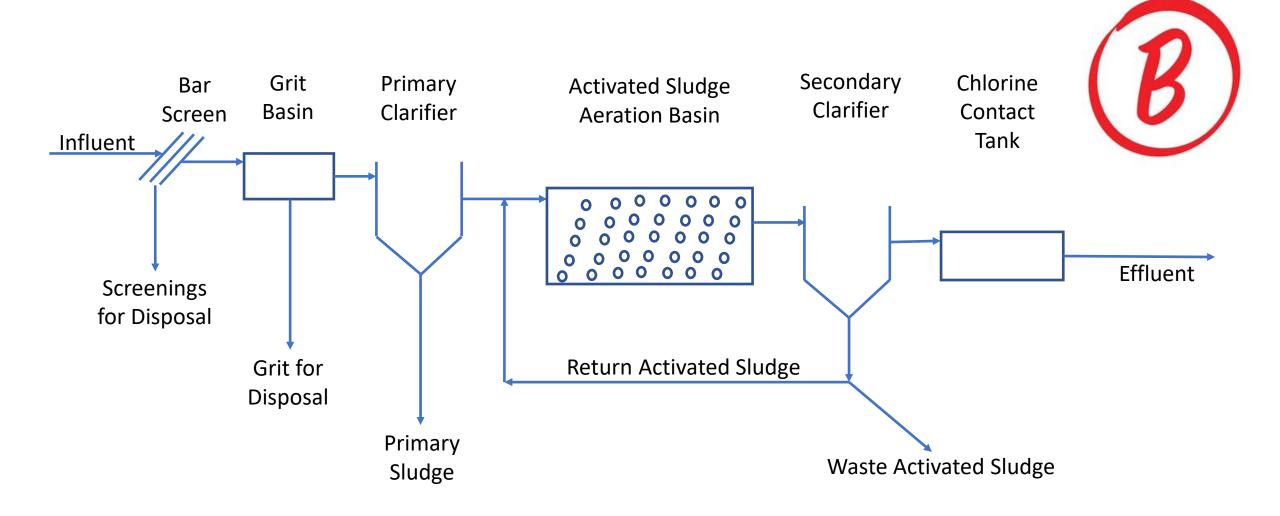


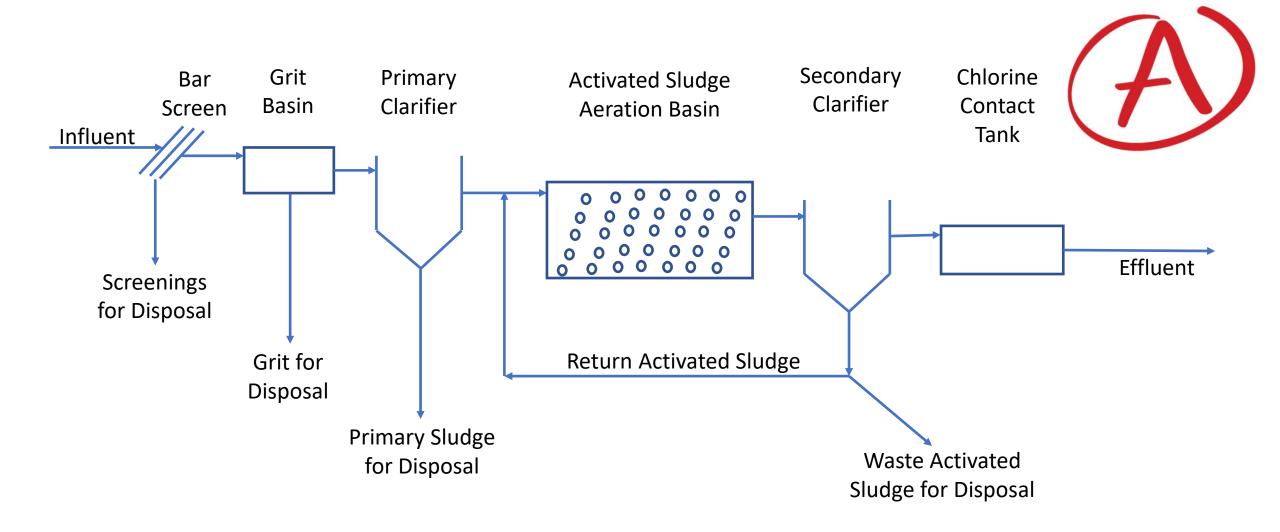
Hornsby Bend Ponds

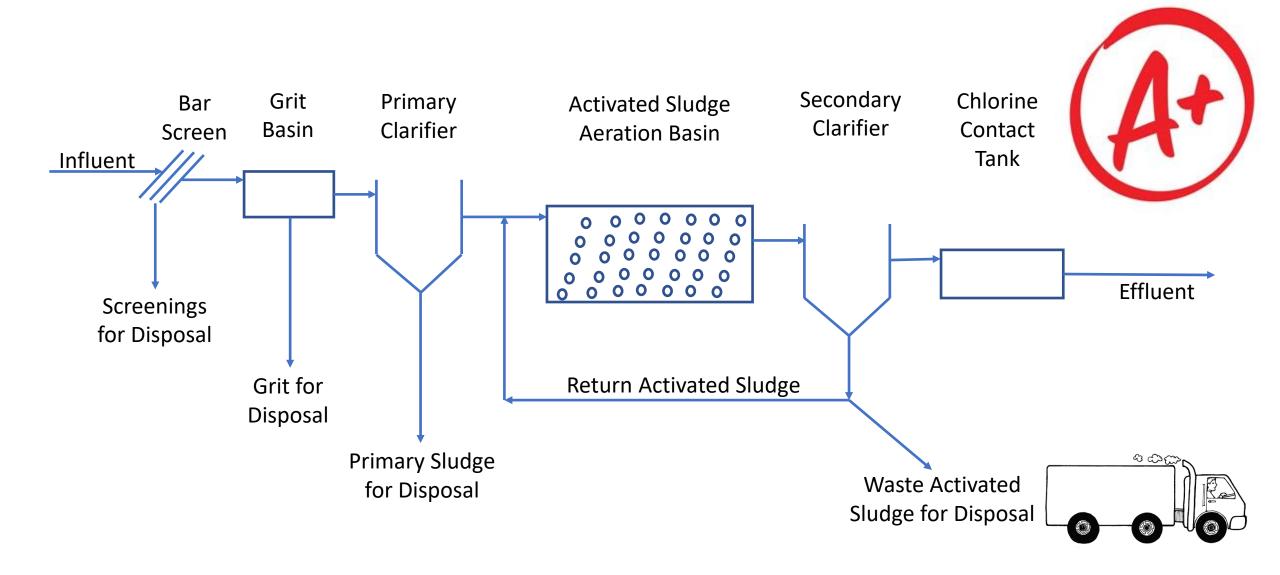
- Earlier no discharge
- As the volume of sludge grew, discharge was necessary
- Later permitted as a waste stabilization pond system
- Discharge Permit limits: 30 mg/l BOD₅ and 90 mg/l TSS
- Initially smaller population, lower loading met permit limits
- Lagooning was one of the acceptable method of sludge disposal
- Initially designed as "Sludge Oxidation Lakes"











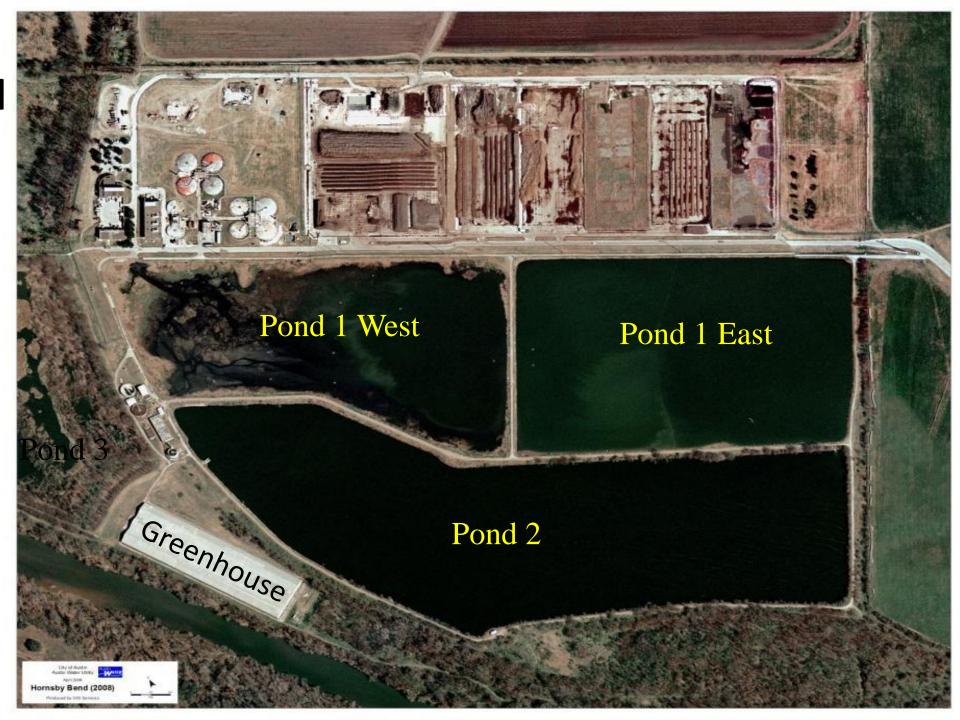
Shift in View

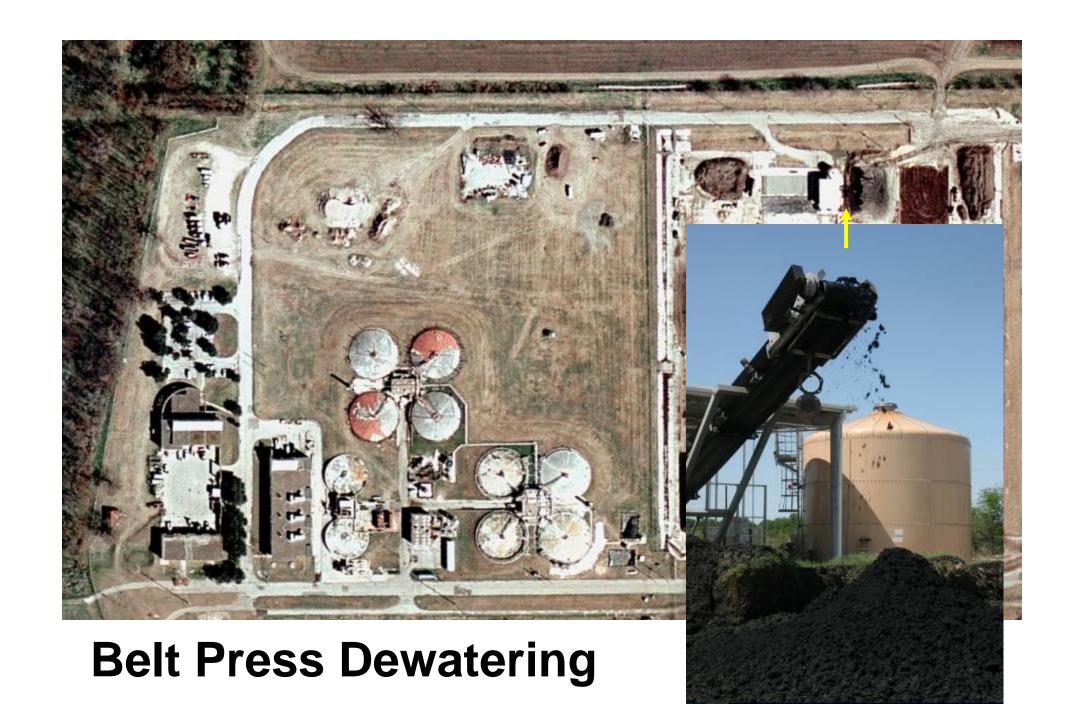
- Biosolids as an end point
 - Minimize life cycle cost
- Biosolids as a *starting* point
 - View as a resource to be used, not as a waste to be disposed of
 - Include sustainability criteria in alternatives evaluations
- Liquid and solids treatment affect each other, must be treated as a system and designed together



Improvements at Hornsby Bend

- 1982-1986: Ten
 Anaerobic Digesters
 Constructed
- 1985: Aquatic Greenhouse
- 1985-1989: Construction of Sludge Drying Basins, and lagoon clean up
- City acquires 900+ acres;
 site is now 1,200 acres
- 1987: Composting Pilot
- 1988: Full-scale Composting
- Beneficial use of Class B biosolids by on site agricultural land application







Composting

3 parts yard trimmings [carbon]

1 part biosolids [nitrogen/phosphorus]



All of Austin's of yard trimmings: 150,000 yd³

~12% of Austin's solid waste stream

~40% of Austin's recycling stream

Compost Pad

Yard Trimmings Processing



~7,000 tons/year of Class A Compost – "Dillo Dirt" and Contractor Compost Product

Clean Water Federal Stimulus Award (2009)

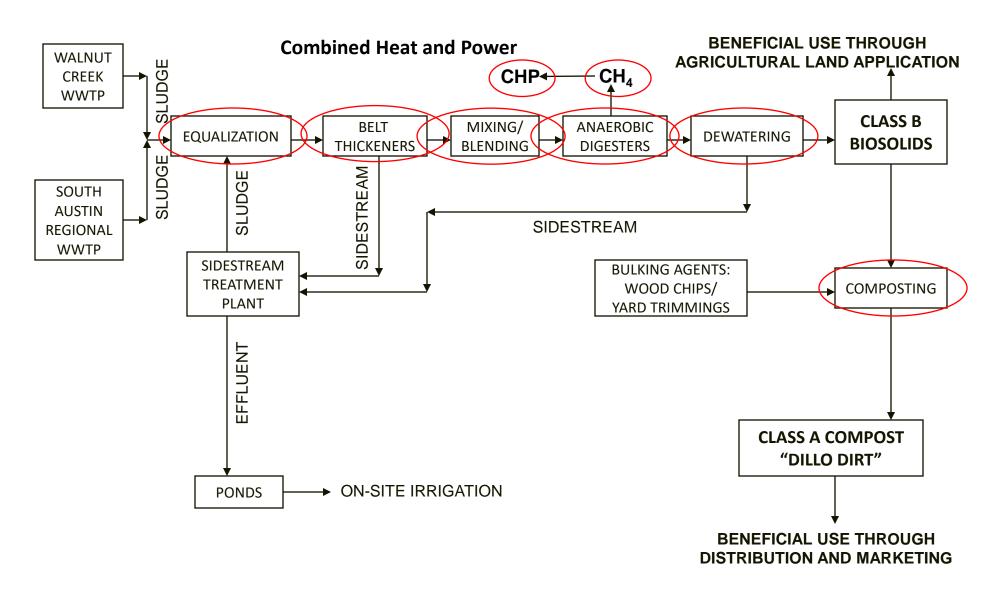


- Hornsby Bend ranked #1 in Texas among "green" projects
- \$31.8 million zero-interest Federal Stimulus Loan



- \$30.7 million in interest savings
- 80% of the funds for the "Green Reserve" projects through the Texas Clean Water State Revolving Fund

HORNSBY BEND BIOSOLIDS MANAGEMENT PLANT



Two Contracts with Stimulus Funds

- 1. \$6.95 million for Compost Pad expansion
 - Addition of 15-acre compost pad
 - Double composting capacity to use 10,000 dry tons of biosolids per year
- 2. \$27.95 million for digester upgrades and plant-wide efficiency improvements
 - Sludge dewatering improvements

 increase capacity, reduce
 operation cost
 - Digester upgrades improve process efficiency, increase gas production and capture, reduce use of petroleum-based polymers









Digester Improvements

- Changed from floating covers to more efficient fixed covers
- Flexible membrane cover for more efficient gas storage
- New 20 HP linear motion mixers in lieu of 100 HP nozzle mix systems





Digester Mixer Replacement

- Before
 - Nozzle Mixers
 - Inadequate Mixing
 - High power use
- After
 - Linear Motion Mixers
 - Better mixing
 - 80% reduction in power use



Nozzle Mixer



Linear Motion Mixer

Benefits of Stimulus Fund Projects







- 560 local jobs over 3 years
- Increase digester gas production
- Compost capacity doubled to produce exceptional quality Class A compost
- Reduce diesel fuel use by 30,000 gallons/year
- 41% reduction in polymer use
- Extra 16,000 yd³/year of yard and tree trimmings used in composting by 2012
- 300 tons of fly ash in concrete for compost pad

Benefits of Stimulus Fund Projects

(continued...)







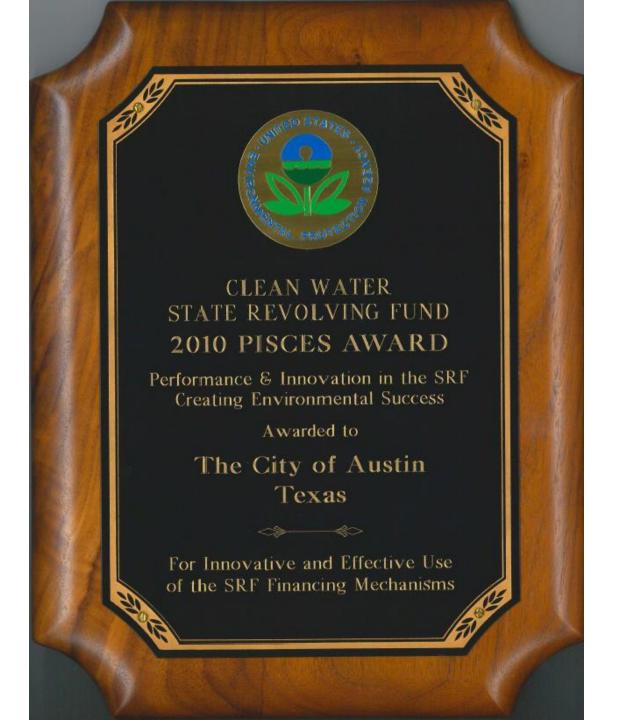
- 6,500 tons of CO₂ equivalent GHG reduction by 2012
- 55% increase in energy production by 2012
- 1.75 MW electricity from a related biogas generator project \$1.2 million grant from U.S. Dept. of Energy through Austin Energy
- Waste heat from generators for heating digesters and other uses
- Generate enough electricity for Hornsby Bend



Combined Heat and Power from Methane

- 875 KW electricity from a biogas generator
- Waste heat from generators for heating digesters and other uses
- Hornsby Bend energy neutral
- Excess electricity goes to the grid







Clean Water State Revolving Fund 2010 PISCES Award

Performance & Innovation in the SRF Creating Environmental Success

Awarded to

The City of Austin Texas

For Innovative and Effective Use of the SRF Financing Mechanisms

Future Upgrades at Hornsby Bend

- Centrifuges replacing Gravity Belt Thickeners – ongoing
- Sidestream Treatment ANITA Mox ongoing
- Exploring options for generating and utilizing biogas
- Increase CHP capacity
- Nutrient Recovery
 - Phosphorus recovery for fertilizers
- Solar Energy Farm









Questions, Comments and Discussion

