Approaches to selecting food waste processing technologies

Daryl McCartney, Ph. D., P.Eng. Edmonton Waste Management Centre of Excellence University of Alberta

29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 31 38 38 50 4

SWRC/SWANA Waste Re Forum, Saskatoon 19 May 2017



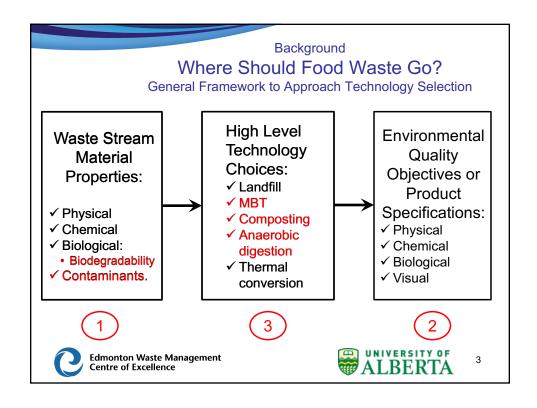


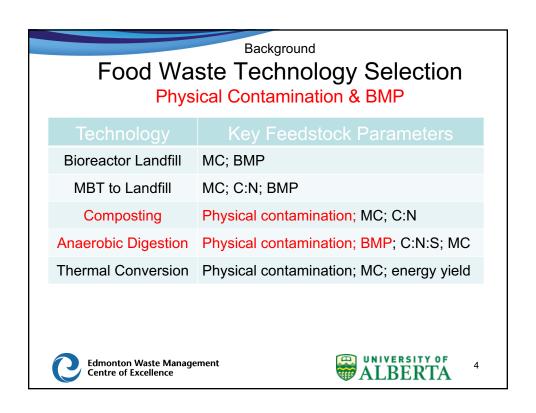
Background City of Edmonton

- Population: 932,500 (2016).
 - Material streams available:
 - · Residential:
 - · curbside & multi-family.
 - · ICI sectors.
 - Technology available:
 - · Composting:
 - · Windrow (Leaf & YW).
 - Covered aerated static pile (biosolids & woodchips).
 - In-vessel basin (OFMSW).
 - · Anaerobic digestion (dry).
 - · Gasification to biofuels.
 - Match streams to best technology.





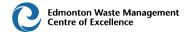




Background Objectives For Today

- Understand impacts of material source on:
 - Contaminants &
 - Biodegradability (BMP).







5

Source of Food Waste Material

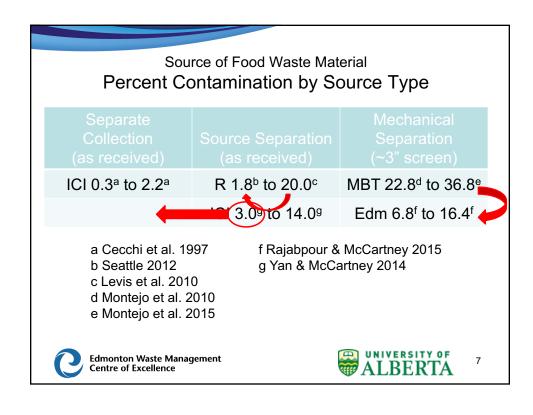
Impact of Collection Method on Feedstock

(Cecchi et al. 2003)

- Three general methods to separate organics from MSW:
 - 1. Separate collection (SC):
 - e.g. pure waste streams from ICI sector.
 - 2. Source separation (SS):
 - e.g. household separation of residential waste also know as BioWaste.
 - 3. Mechanical separation (MS) at central facility:
 - co-mingled collection and then treatment, e.g. MBT in Europe and Edmonton Compost Facility.







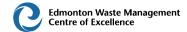
Source of Food Waste material Monthly Variable of Residential (Seattle 2012) Yard waste 66.2 (27.4 - 88.0) 35.4 (34.8 - 53.0) Food waste 26.2 (8.9 - 57.1) 43.4 (34.4 - 51.8) Compostable paper 5.0 (1.9 - 11.5) 7.8 (6.9 - 10.3) Contaminants 1.8(0.5 - 4.3)4.0(3.0 - 5.9)Edmonton Waste Management Centre of Excellence 8

Source of Food Waste Material

ICI Sector: Pre- versus Post-Consumer

(Yan & McCartney 2014, 2017)

Sample Level	Source	Contamination % (min to max)	Recovery, % (min to max)
Between Buildings	Pre-consumer	3 (0 to 7)	NA
	Post-consumer	14 (2 to 19)	NA
Between Buildings	Buildings with Significant Food Services	5 (0 to 10)	25 (0 to 69)





9

Background Objectives For Today

- Understand impacts of material source on:
 - Contaminants &
 - Biodegradability (BMP).





Food Waste Risk & Reward Reward - Substrate Biodegradability

- Most important design & operation factor for:
 - Composting.
 - Anaerobic digestion.
- Used to determine:
 - oxygen demand;
 - air demand to remove heat;
 - biomethane potential; and
 - final product mass.







11

Food Waste Reward - Biodegradability Relative to Other Organic Waste Feedstock

- Biodegradability function of macromolecules.
- Relative biodegradability:
 - carbohydrates/sugar > protein > lipids/fats > > cellulose/hemicellulose >> lignin
- Food waste highly degradable plant and animal material:
 - Manures once digested.
 - Biosolids twice digested.
 - Leaf & yardwaste less biodegradable.





Food Waste - Biodegradability Methane Yield Based on Source of OFMSW

(Cecchi et al. 2003)

Source Methane Yield (m³ CH ₄ per tonne VS)					
Separate Collection	Source Separated	Mechanically Separated			
450 to 490	370 to 400	160 to 370			

Lower methane potential from MS material.





13

Food Waste - Biodegradability Methane Yield Based on Source of OFMSW (Lopez et al. 2016)

		Residential	ICI Sector
Literature Review	m³ CH ₄ per tonne VS	n = 7 298 (225 to 349)	n = 9 447 (281 to 630)
Lopez Data	m³ CH ₄ per tonne VS	NA	n = 8 421 (342 to 496)





Food Waste Composting Risk Risk - Food Waste Can Also Be Very Wet Prince George's County, Maryland Composting Facility







15

Summary & Conclusions



- Understand impacts of material source on food waste contamination & BMP.
- Feedstock source significant impact on contamination & BMP:
 - 1. Separate Collection ICI
 - 2. Source Separated
 - 3. Mechanical Separation





