

WE SOLVE ODOR!



Control H₂S – Increase Biogas Production Reduce Sludge Yield / Increase Capacity / Control Foam in Your Digester

SLUDGE & FOODWASTE

ANAEROBIC DIGESTION **BREAKTHROUGH!**



Springfield Missouri Municipal WWTP operates a three-stage anaerobic digester system that receives 250,000 gallons of sludge from their 45 MGD WWTP and 20,000-36,000 gallons of food waste per day. Biogas generated by the digesters is used to generate electricity for the WWTP and heat for the digesters.

The Challenge/Problem

Recent challenges faced by plant operators include:

Overloaded anaerobic digesters High foam layers (up to 12ft thick in some digesters) limiting capacity and throughput

High H₂S content in biogas

Moderate VS destruction efficiency due to FOG load and overloading of system High cost for H₂S control in sludge during

processing and disposal

Insufficient biogas flow to offset natural gas use High ammonia levels in digesters

Foam layers were

12 inches from 12ft

efficiency increased

VS destruction

reduced to less than



SciCorp Plan & Implementation

SciCorp anaerobic digestion specialist engineers met with Springfield plant management staff and reviewed plant performance data and operation challenges faced by operators.

SciCorp engineers recommended a 3-month trial to treat the entire anaerobic digester system. They recommended a daily dose of 40 gal/day of **BIOLOGIC™ SR2** to be added to the acidification hydrolysis anaerobic reactor that would feed 4 primary digesters which then feed into one polishing digester.

The plant management staff agreed to shared financial risk approach to demonstrate and verify the benefits of using BIOLOGIC™ SR2.

Success

Within the time frame of the trial:

H₂S content in biogas was reduced by 55%

Ammonia levels dropped 12%

Other benefits realized:

Potential for increasing organic load to digesters

Odor issues decreased significantly from digester system, sludge processing and general plant operations



in H₂S

Reduction in odor complaints

95%



Reduction

of foam

+30%

Increase in biogas

production ka VS

to headworks of plant thereby reducing

sludge generation from aerobic plant

benefit for plant operations

Need for supplementary

Need for ferric chloride

potentially eliminated

natural gas was

eliminated



Reduction in sludge generation

Problems Avoided

Shut down of digesters to remove foam Additional cost for biogas scrubbing Supplementation of natural gas to provide power for WWTP operations Ferric addition to sludge to control odor and struvite's

Limiting intake of food waste due to limitation in anaerobic system capacity Odor complaints related to digester and sludge processing disposal operations Corrosion to piping and equipment Higher chemical costs due to price escalations Increasing sludge transport and tipping fees

UL P

ECOLOGO

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by more than 10% Sludge yield (kg/TS / kg BOD + TSS Sludge mass requiring processing

Biogas production per

ka VS feed to diaesters

decreased significantly

increased by 30%+

H₂S in digested cake

influent from WWTP) decreased disposal decreased 25% by 25 - 30% due to recirculation of Use of BIOLOGIC[™] SR2 centrate containing BIOLOGIC[™] SR2 demonstrated net positive cost