

# Biogas from food processing wastes

Examples in Sydney and New Zealand potential

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# The Hidden Value of Waste

- **Energy/fuel** 5-10 \$/GJ (biogas)
- **Nutrients/fertilizer** N/P/K value, 100-200 \$/ton
- **Water** site specific
- **Organic matter** soil builder, 30-50 \$/ton
- **Carbon credits** 15 - 25 \$/ton CO<sub>2</sub> (2008)  
130 - 150 \$/ton CO<sub>2</sub> (2012)

# Waste Solutions Ltd.

- **32 years practical experience in waste digestion**
- **Fundamental understanding of the process technology**
- **Cost effective plants that work better**
- **Process engineering, automation & control**
- **Heat and mass balance modelling**
- **Wide ranging knowledge of component technologies**

# BTA GmbH, Munich, Germany

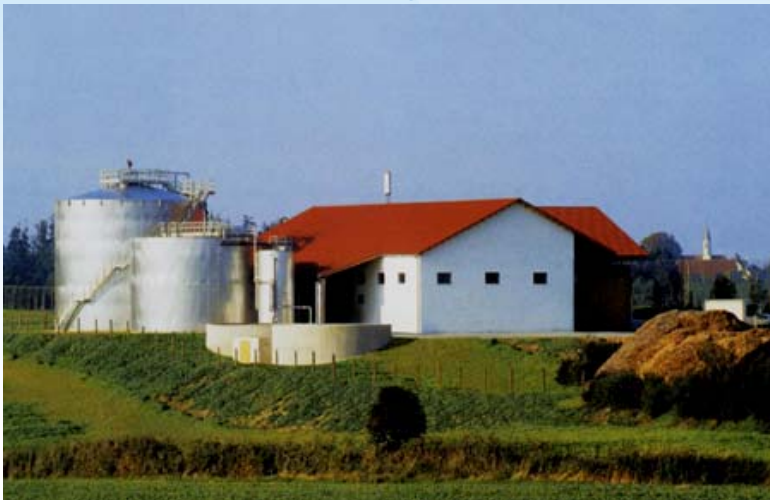
- Source segregated organics and green waste
- Plants in operation since 1992
- Pre-treatment, pulping and contaminant removal



# More than 22 Regional Facilities (BTA GmbH)



11,500 Tonnes/year

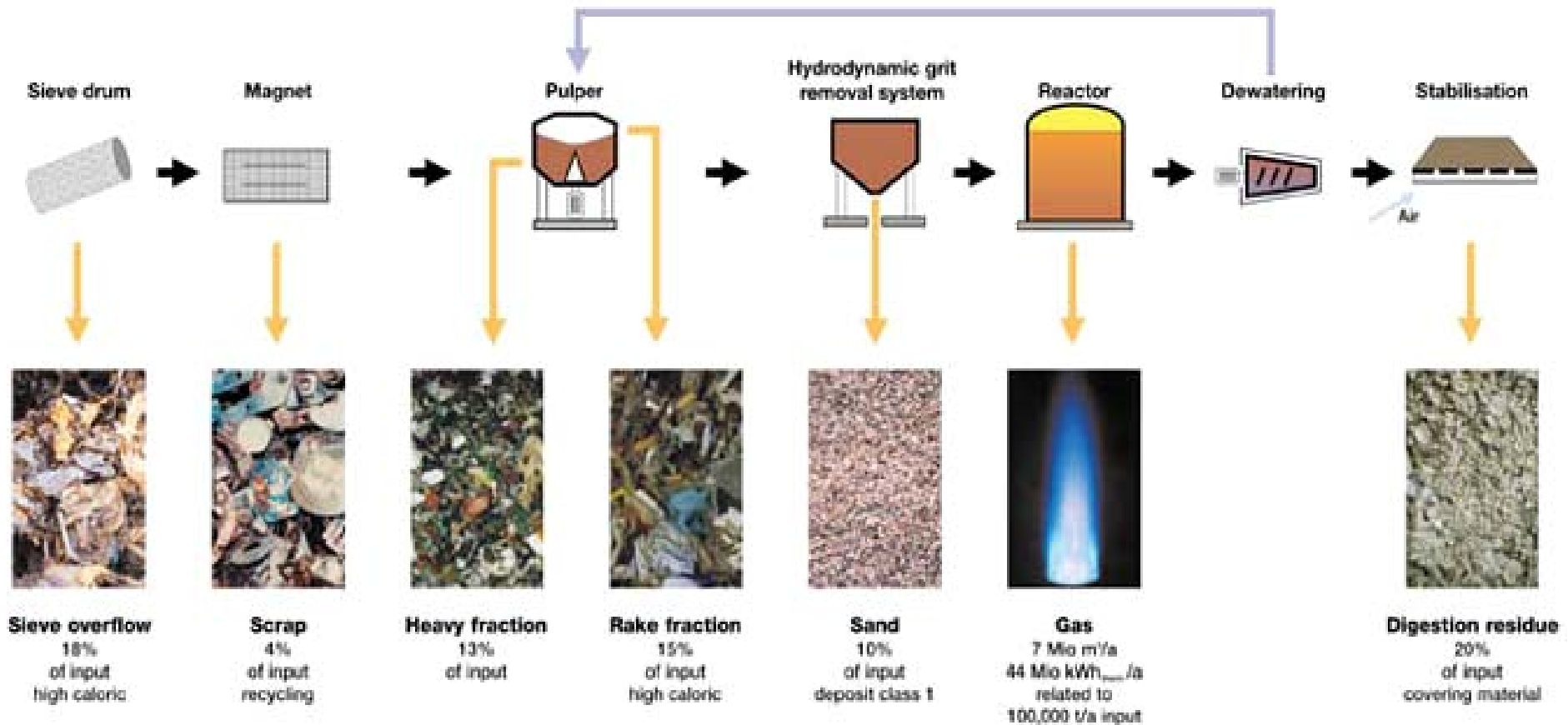


17,000 Tonnes/year



20,000 Tonnes/year

# BTA Process - intermediate stages





**Waste reception & Digester 1**



**Thickening and dewatering**



**The BTA 32 m<sup>3</sup> pulper**



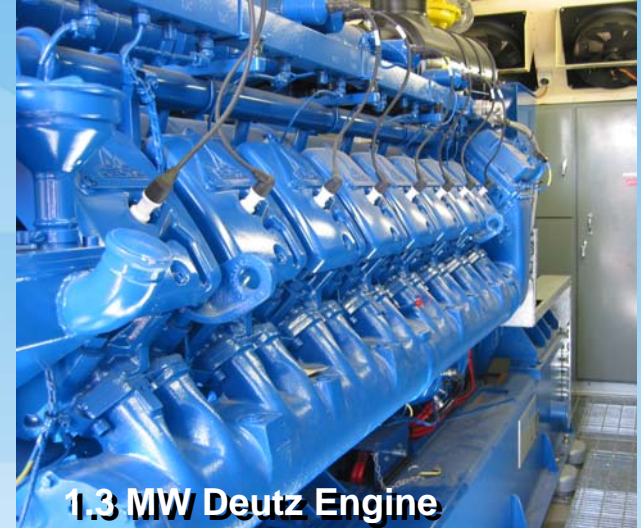
**Ammonia Stripper**



**Co -Generation**



**Flo-Dry Dryer**



**1.3 MW Deutz Engine**



**Odour Control**

# Final Fertilizer Product

5 % N  
0.5 -1 % P  
0.5 % K

20 4 2004



# “Can Waste Sources Change?”

- **Project Developer - “What if we can only get hauler waste?”**
- **Waste Solutions stated:**
  - “Post-consumer waste”
  - “High expectation of foreign objects”
  - “Likely plant damage or capacity reduction.”
  - “ Waste pre-treatment would have to re re-introduced
- **Project Developer - “ Stay with the old waste specification ”**
- **Supermarket waste (< 4 % non food contamination)**
- **Dairy factory processing sludge (no foreign objects)**
- **Reject food material**

# Foreign Objects

- Computers
- Fridges
- Vending machines
- Rope and cable
- Car body parts
- Tires
- 44 gal drums
- Video cameras
- Televisions
- Wire coat hangers
- Paving stones
- Kitchen sinks



# Actual Waste Deliveries

- Raw waste delivery limit exceeded by 40%
- Digestible matter input 82% too low
- Average contamination 29 times too high
- Fat toxicity limit exceeded by 120%
- Digestibility too low
- Plastic content as high as 30 % of received waste

# The Technology - 2002

- The plant had only 16 hours in ten months where wastes could not be accepted. (99.8% availability)
- Waste reception handled wastes well outside of the specification.
- Fully automated - 6 PLC integrated network
- Digestion exceeded expectations even with a lower digestibility waste.
- Dryer operation using co-gen exhaust worked well.
- Dryer operates well despite high paper fibre content.

# Achievements of the Team's Design

- **BTA pulper technology handles 35% contamination**
- **High specific gas yield achieved**
- **High gas productivity (4 Vbiogas/Vreactor.day)**
- **Resilience to process disturbance**
- **Dryer energy 85% from waste heat**
- **Dryer technology resilient to excessive paper**
- **Dryer technology resilient to excessive plastic**

# 2004

- **Installed all the component technologies in order to be able to process “contaminated feedstock” (initially not installed for cost reasons) .**
- **One 1.3 MW engine runs 5 days/week, despite waste input with low digestible content.**

# 2007

- **Camellia Digester Facility, Sydney was sold to a European operating company with extensive previous experience in the waste management sector.**

# Revenue/costs for waste types

(For New Zealand Conditions)

Process Options	Tipping fees	Electricity sales	Fertiliser sales	Operating cost	"EBITDA"
5% contam.	11.1	4.5	2.3	9.4	8.5
0% contam.	3.8	5	2.6	8.8	2.6
35% contam	14.6	3.8	2	14.3	6.1
Europe (2002)	39.2	4.5	0 (Compost)	9.4	34.3

Figures are percent of capital cost  
 "EBITDA" Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, Amortisation.

# Lessons from the Sydney Project

## For Developers:

- Control and know the waste.
- Don't sacrifice flexibility for capital savings.
- Gate fees are critical for commercial success.
- Economic fundamentals must be right!

## For Waste Solutions:

- Ensure client has control over the wastes.

# The Way Forward

- **Single waste supplier projects**
- **Lower capital (US\$ 1-5 million)**
- **Flexible waste capability**
- **Khorat Waste to Energy project**
  - **US\$ 3.4 million capital**
  - **Energy sales US\$ 2.2 million/year (60% of capital)**
  - **Carbon credits US\$ 1.75 million/year (pending approval)**

# Anaerobic digestion advantage:

- Low residue volume
- Compost market price and size is uncertain
- AD reduces specific volume of waste
- AD reduces quantity of waste
- AD residue low in nuisance vector attractants
- Residue quality suitable for low cost composting

# New Zealand Potential ?!

- 75 % reduction of the landfill volume for the digestible waste (if digestion residue not sold as fertilizer)
- Source segregation of digestible waste reduces capital costs
- Requires above approx. 20,000 t waste/annum for economy
- High level of garden waste increases digester capital costs, operating costs and reduces energy yield
- Collected tipping fees (avoided landfill charges) should be above about 100 NZ\$/ton

# Options for NZ – a flexible approach

Plastic contamination

Digestibility

Low

high

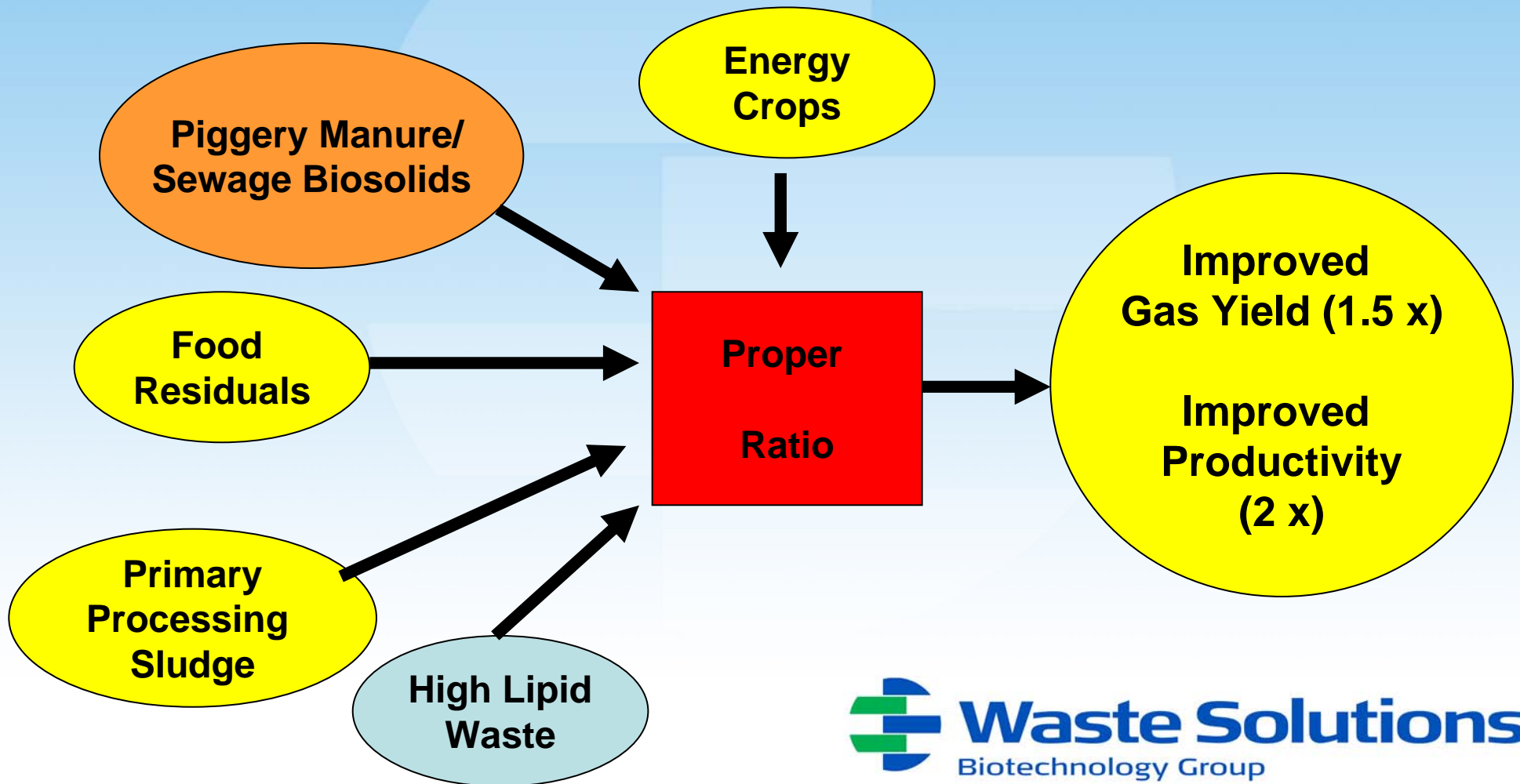
**Stock  
food**

Anaerobic  
Digestion,  
Co-digestion

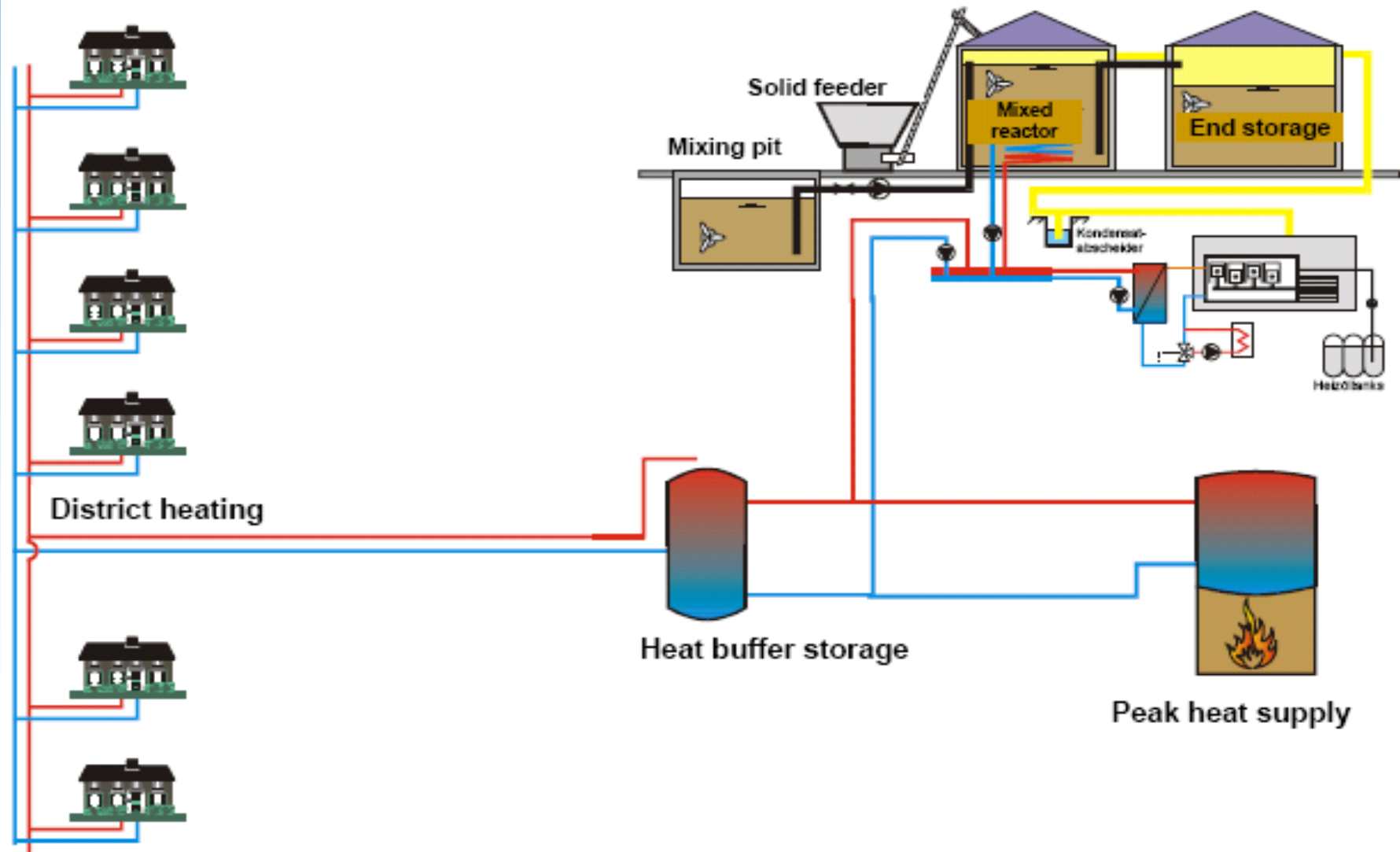
**Com-  
po-  
sting**

# Co-Digestion Systems

Co-digestion : Food Waste + Industrial Feedstocks



# Components of an Agricultural Biogas Heat and Power Station



Schwanau Ottenheim, 500 bull feedlot, digester, maize +  
manure

2 x 1500 m<sup>3</sup> digester, 1 x 2500 m<sup>3</sup> digestate storage

