
New Business Opportunities for Recycling Biomass, Phosphorus and Water

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Global Business Club of Mid-Michigan
Environmental Sustainability and Business Profitability:
An International Perspective

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MSU Henry Center for Executive Development

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Challenges in the Global Environment

- World population in 2012: 6.9 billion; projected in 2030: 8.3 billion¹
- Water projected needs in 2030: 30% increase²
- Energy projected needs in 2030: 40% increase²
- Food projected needs in 2030: 50% increase²
- Water quality resulting in premature deaths: 1,700,000/year³
- World population suffering from waterborne diseases or shortages: 50%⁴
- Air quality resulting in premature deaths: 800,000/year³

¹United Nations World Water Assessment Program.
<http://unesco.org/images/021/002154/215492a.pdf>

²The Water-Food-Energy Live Debates, The Guardian,
www.guardian.co.uk/sustainable-business/nexusthinking-global-water-food-energy

³Organization of Economic Co-Operation and Development
<http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/40396531.pdf>

⁴Our Planet, Our Health, Report by WHO Commission on Health and Environment
<http://www.ciesin.or/docs1001-012/001-012.htm>



Evolution of Waste Management

Some things are tough
to throw away



From: Pollution Prevention: Fundamentals and Practice, Bishop, 2000

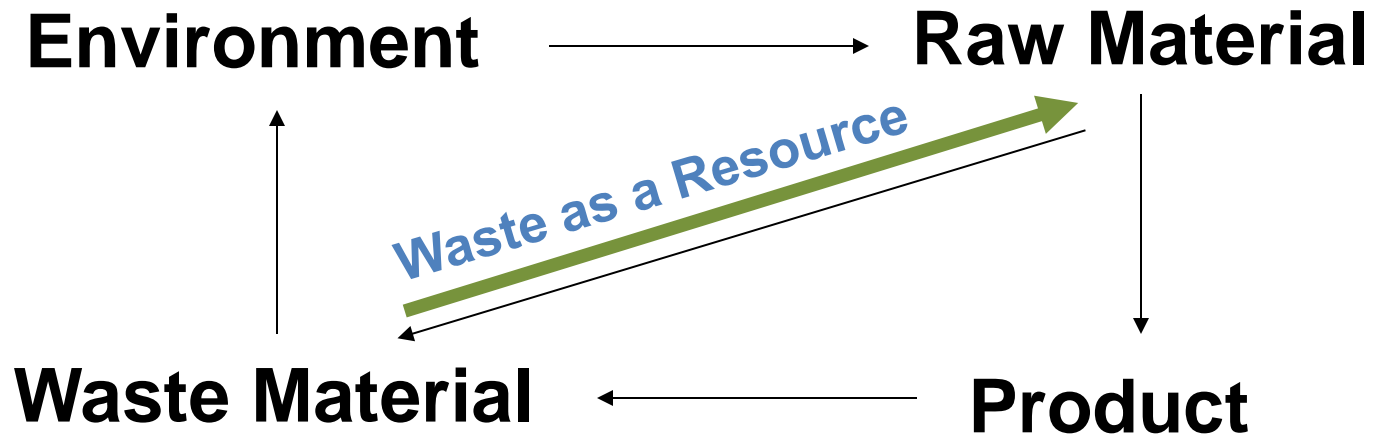
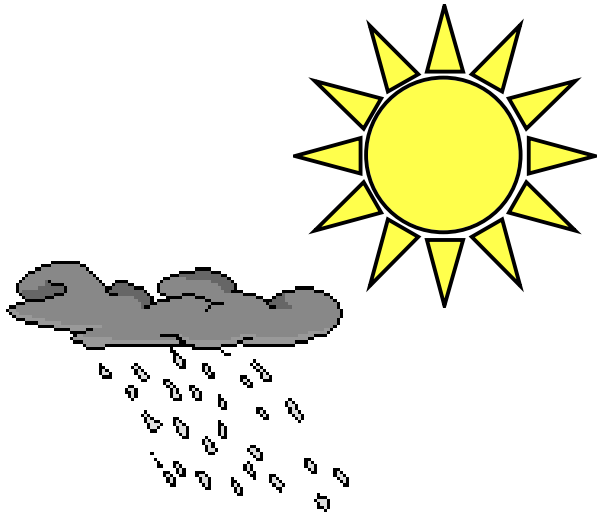
Some things are tough
to throw away



Some things are tough
to throw away



Evolution of Waste Management



Challenges = Opportunities

Wastes = Resources

Wastes



Food production
wastewater to grow
commodities



Energy production
from organic wastes



Nutrients from
wastewater

Resources



<http://www.norganics.com/products/fertilizers/phosphate-rock.html>

Why Agriculture

- Amount of fresh water required by agriculture: 70%¹
- Required water for a pound of rice: 3,500 L; for beef: 15,000 L¹
- Increase in phosphorus use since 1960: doubled²
- Global estimated phosphorus reserves: 35 years³
- Phosphorus reserves: 90% in Morocco, Jordan, S. Africa, US, China³



¹United Nations World Water Assessment Program.
<http://unesco.org/images/021/002154/215492a.pdf>

²USDA Soil Quality Institute Technical Pamphlet 2, Phosphorous in Agriculture.
<http://soils.usda.gov/sgi/publications/files/prole.pdf>

³Does Peak Phosphorous Loom? American Scientist, 2010, 98(4):291

Wastewater Irrigation

Food Processing Wastewater

- Efficient treatment
- Commodity production
 - Water
 - Nutrients
- Aquifer recharge
- Effective treatment?



Improper Wastewater Disposal

How groundwater gets contaminated

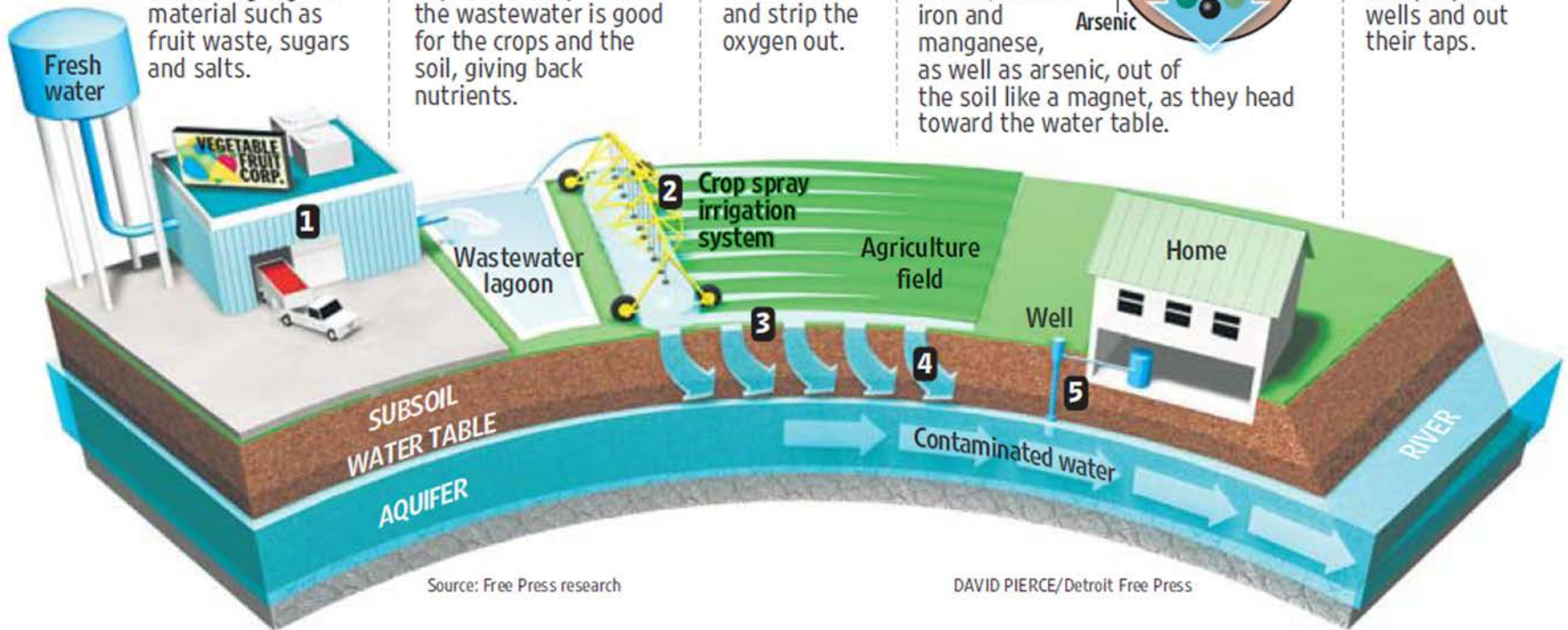
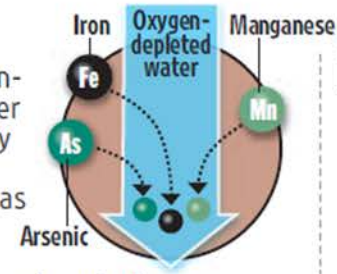
1 Food processors wash vegetables or fruit, creating wastewater containing organic material such as fruit waste, sugars and salts.

2 The wastewater is pumped into pipes and then sprayed onto fields the processors rent or buy. The theory is that the wastewater is good for the crops and the soil, giving back nutrients.

3 Scientists have found that bacteria thrive in the wastewater and strip the oxygen out.

4 The oxygen-depleted water pulls naturally occurring metals, such as iron and manganese, as well as arsenic, out of the soil like a magnet, as they head toward the water table.

5 The groundwater with metals and arsenic flows into people's wells and out their taps.



Source: Free Press research

DAVID PIERCE/Detroit Free Press

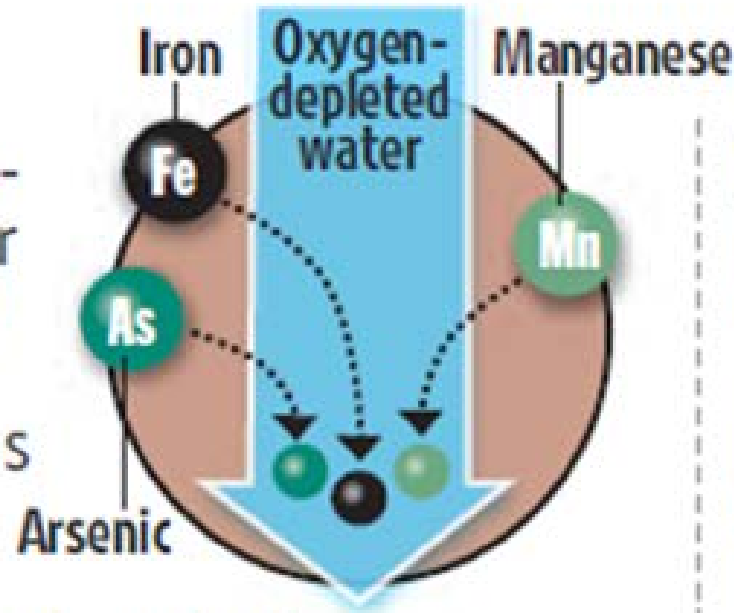
Detroit Free Press, 8/10/2009

(<http://www.freep.com/uploads/pdfs/2009/08/0809%20GROUNDWATER%20dp.pdf>)

Improper Wastewater Disposal

Contaminated

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Detroit Free Press, 8/10/2009

(<http://www.freep.com/uploads/pdfs/2009/08/0809%20GROUNDWATER%20dp.pdf>)

Improper Wastewater Disposal

Metal Mobilization

- Food processing wastewater
- Domestic wastewater infiltration basins
- Manure land applied to crops
- Bioremediation of hazardous waste
- Filter strips for agricultural runoff
- Filter beds for milking facility wastewater

Surface Water Impacts



Wastewater Irrigation Design Criteria

For food processing waste,

Organic loading: 40 to 1800 lb BOD/acre/day

Hydraulic loading: 2,700 to 16,000 gal/acre/day

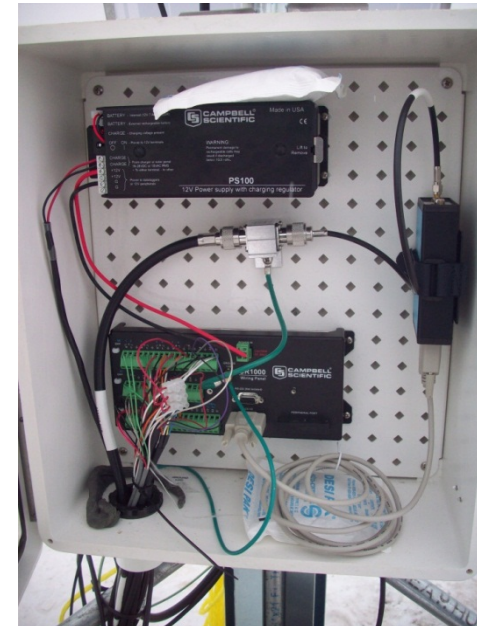
Little justification for these loadings and no coherent irrigation strategies that minimize environmental harm and maximize loadings.

<http://www.egr.msu.edu/~safferma/Research/Green/Deliverables/Assimilation%20Capacity%2012-8-2007.pdf>

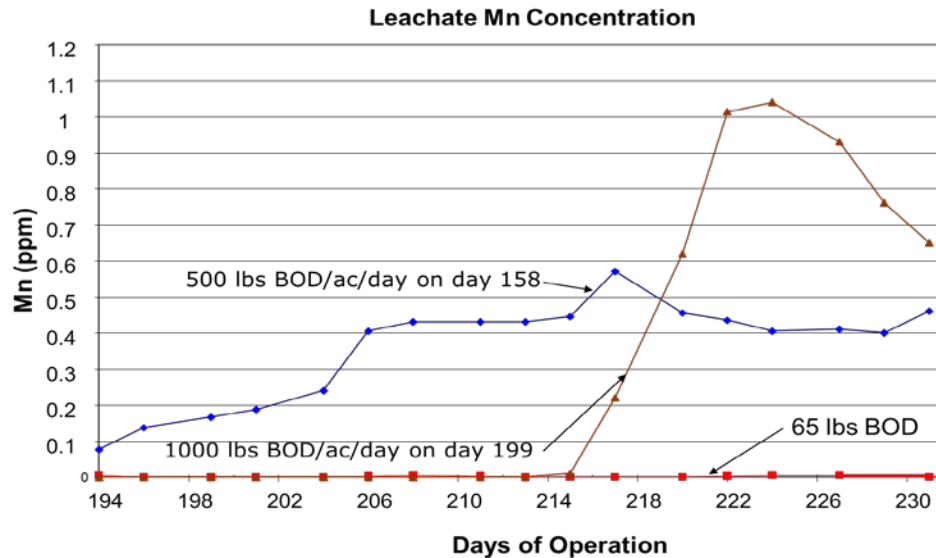
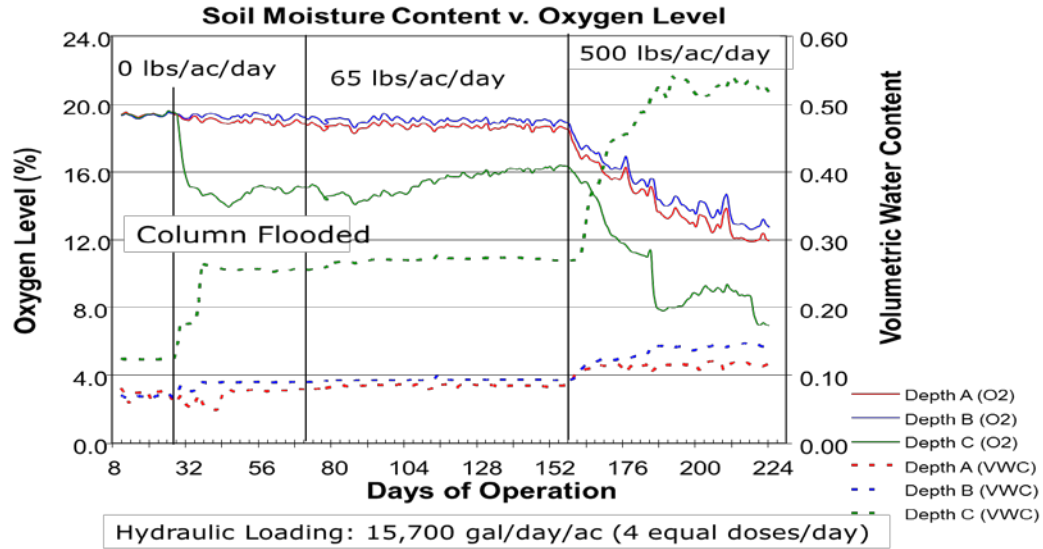
MSU Research Program

- Laboratory column – prescriptive values
- Field monitoring

MSU Wastewater Irrigation Research

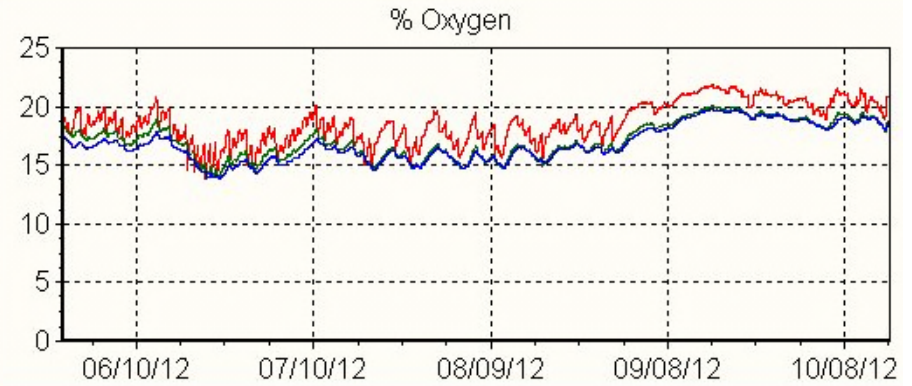
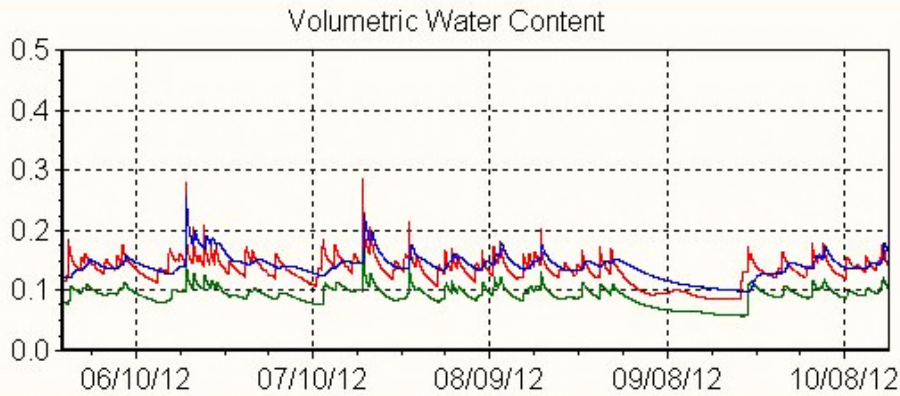


MSU Wastewater Irrigation Research

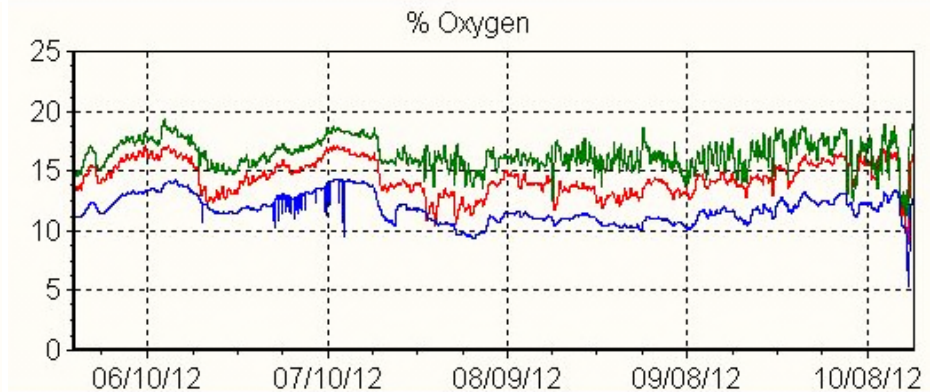


MSU Wastewater Irrigation Research

Cluster 1



Cluster 2



Anaerobic Degradation

What does carbon look like in manure and food processing waste?

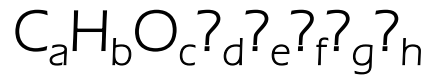
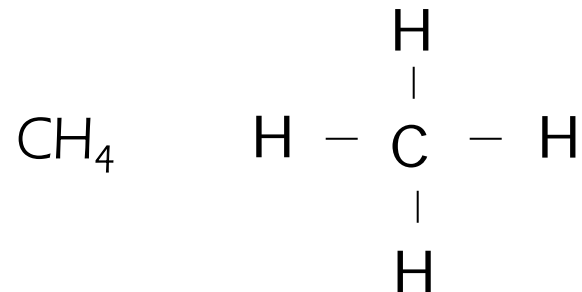


Photo Credit: Andrew Wedel, McLanahan Corp.

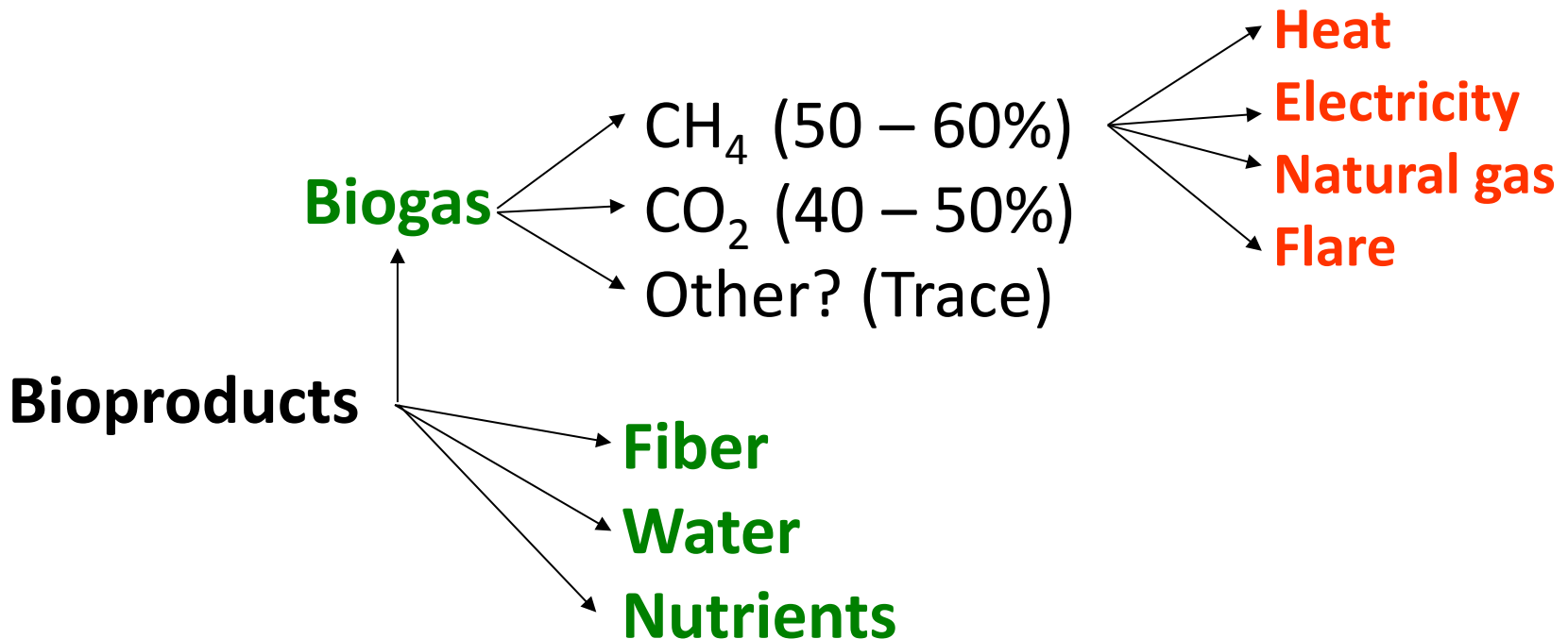
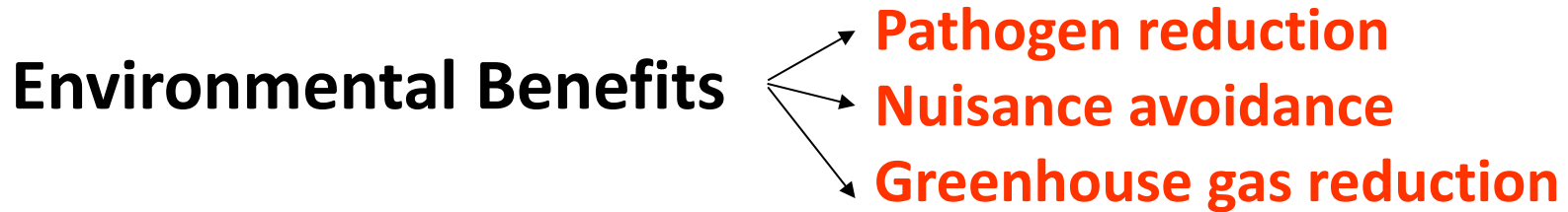
What does carbon look like in energy?



Landfills v. Anaerobic Digestion



Anaerobic Digestion



Anaerobic Digestion Costs/Revenues

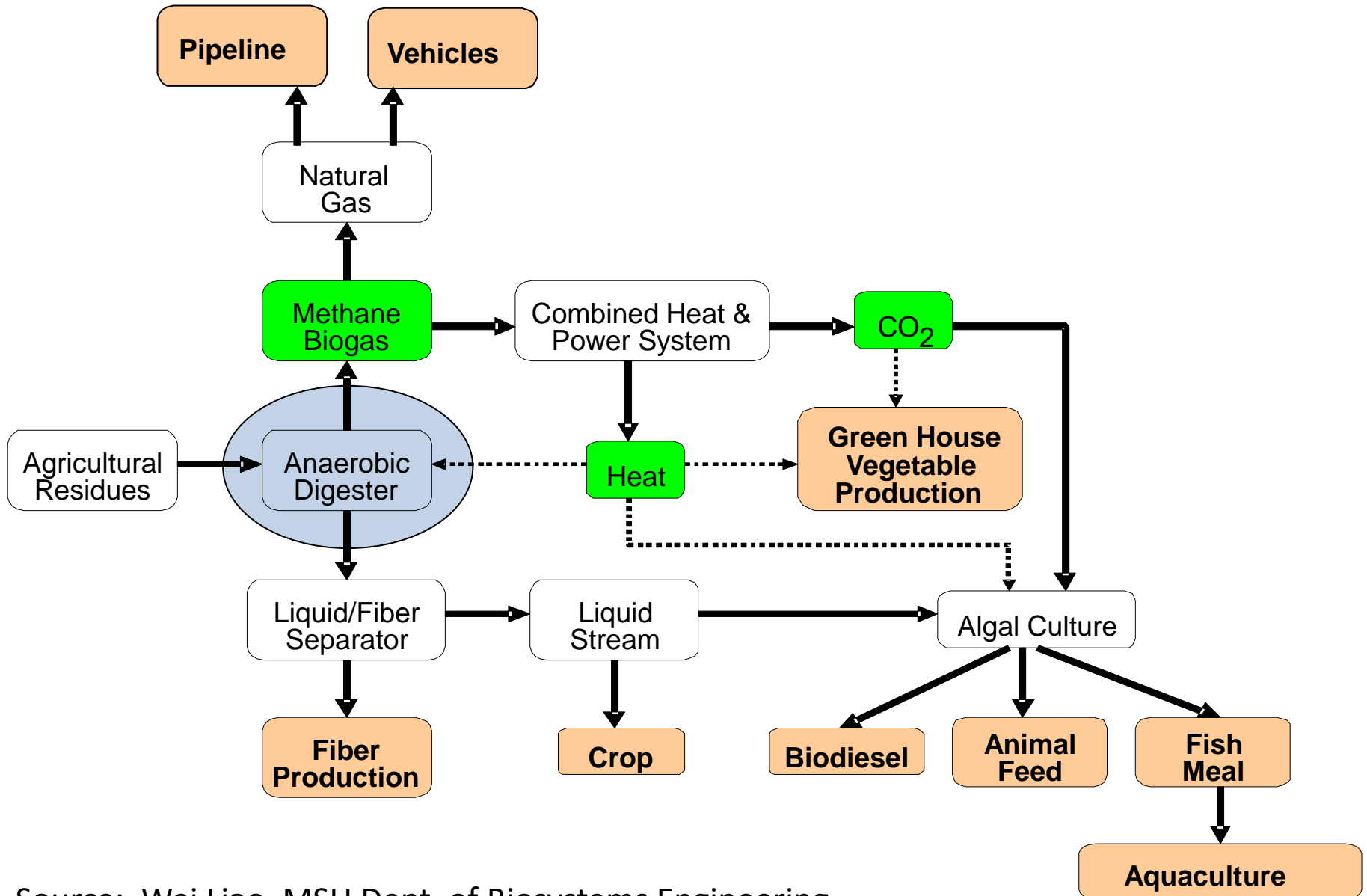
Costs

- Management
- Capital
 - Materials Handling
 - Digesters
 - Interconnections
 - Generator
- Operations

Revenues

- Electricity
- Heat
- Carbon credit
- Renewable energy credits
- Tipping fees
- Fiber
- Difficult to quantify
 - Pathogen reduction
 - Nuisance avoidance
 - Nutrient management

Anaerobic Digestion



Source: Wei Liao, MSU Dept. of Biosystems Engineering

MSU Anaerobic Digestion Research

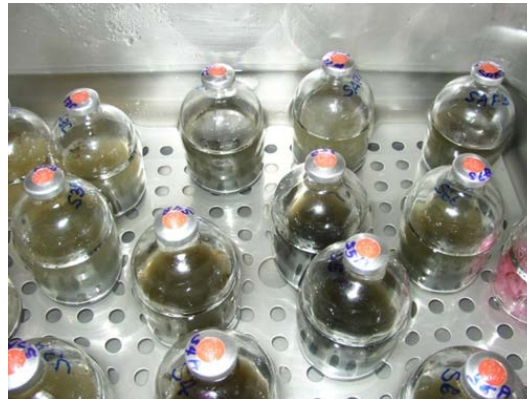
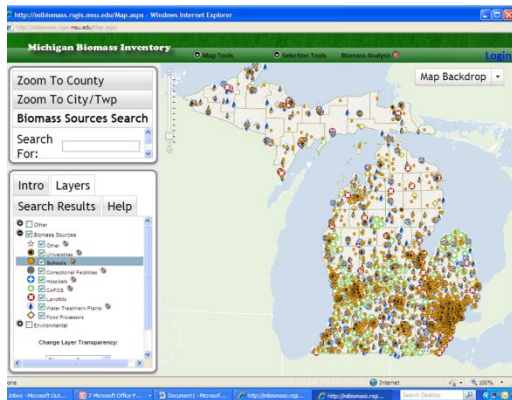
Anaerobic Digestion Research and Education Center



MSU Anaerobic Digestion Research

Continuum of Anaerobic Digestion Research

- Locating Feedstocks
- Modeling
- Biogas Methane Potential
- Design and Cost Testing
- Logistics
- Basic and Applied Research



Phosphorus - Impact

Grand Lake St. Marys



http://www.ohiotraveler.com/popular_ohio_parks.htm



<http://www.lakescientist.com/2010/toxic-algae-continues-to-defile-water-quality-in-the-buckeye-state>



Drakejournal.com

<http://www.darkejournal.com/2010/06/yuk-some-photos-of-grand-lake-st-marys.html>

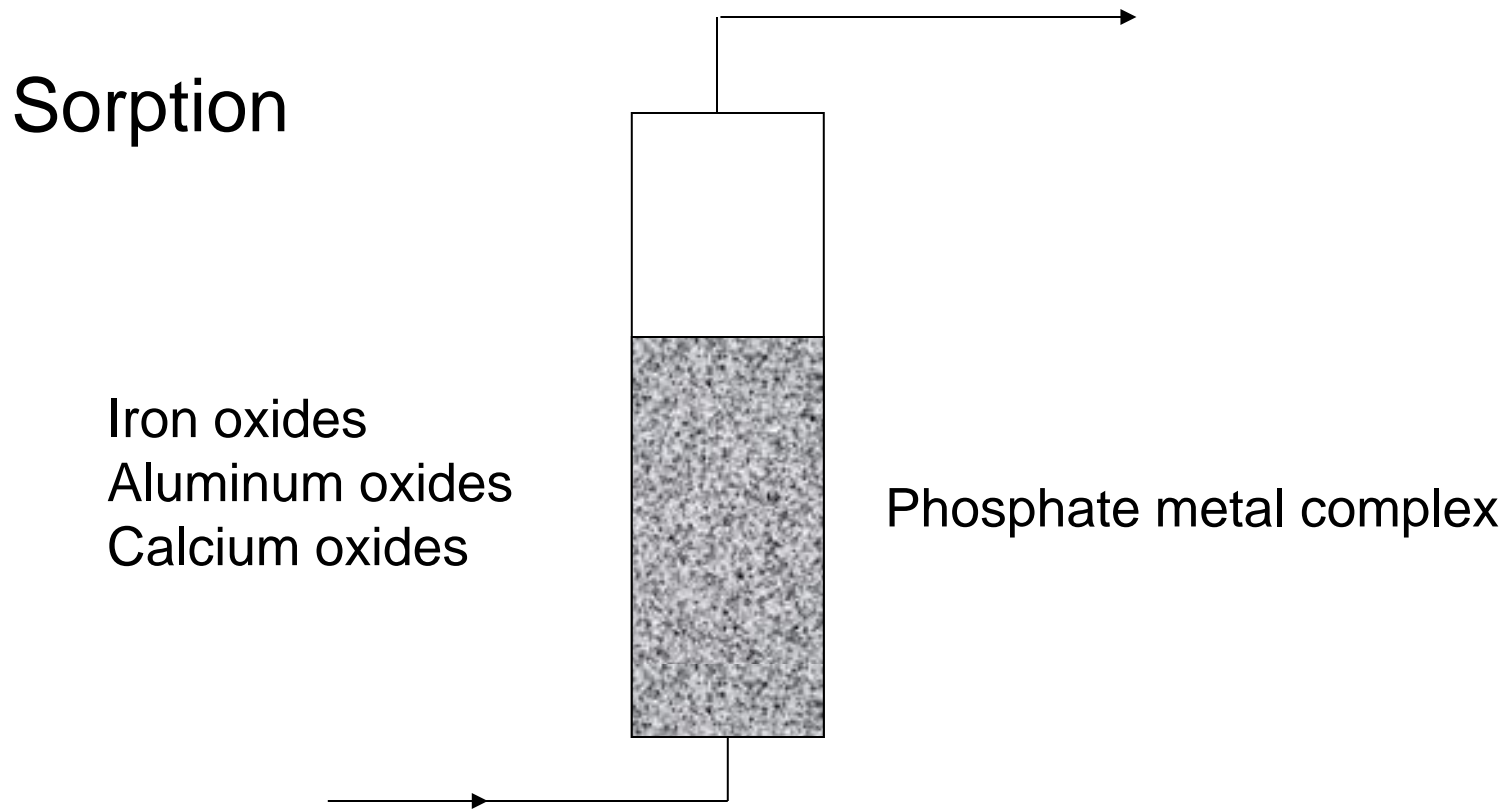


<http://www.daytondailynews.com/news/news/local/algae-chokes-off-lakes-life-regions-livelihood/nNFBH/>

Phosphorus - Sources



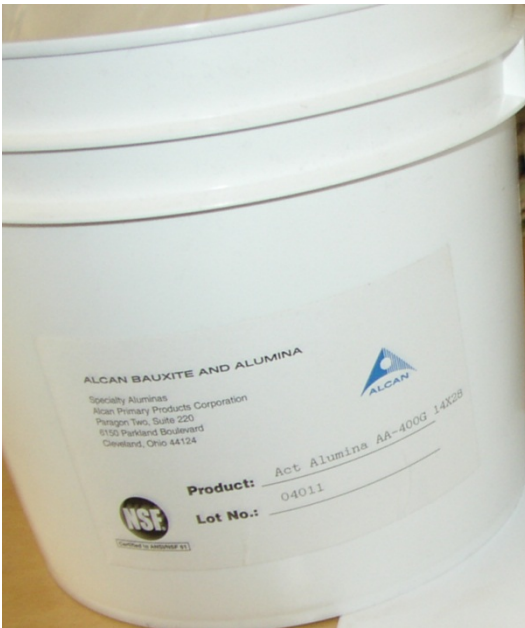
Phosphorus Treatment and Recovery



- Multiple charged cations to attract phosphates
- Form surface hydroxides that can exchange with phosphates
- Form mineral complexes with orthophosphate

Phosphorus Treatment and Recovery

Media



Alcan Activated Alumina (Al_2O_3)
AA400G, Mesh Size 14X28



Nano Enhanced Iron Foam

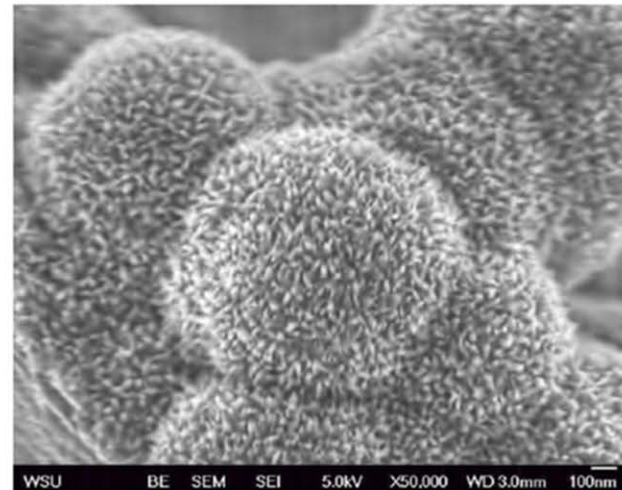
Phosphorus Treatment and Recovery

Nano Enhanced Iron Foam

- Material: iron oxyhydroxide nano fibers grown on zero-valent iron foam
- Porosity: 80%
- Shape: granular or formed
- Pore size: 100-200 micron
- Surface area 60 - 100 m²/g (non porous media: 1 – 2 m²/g)



Interconnecting pore structure contains nano to micron pores



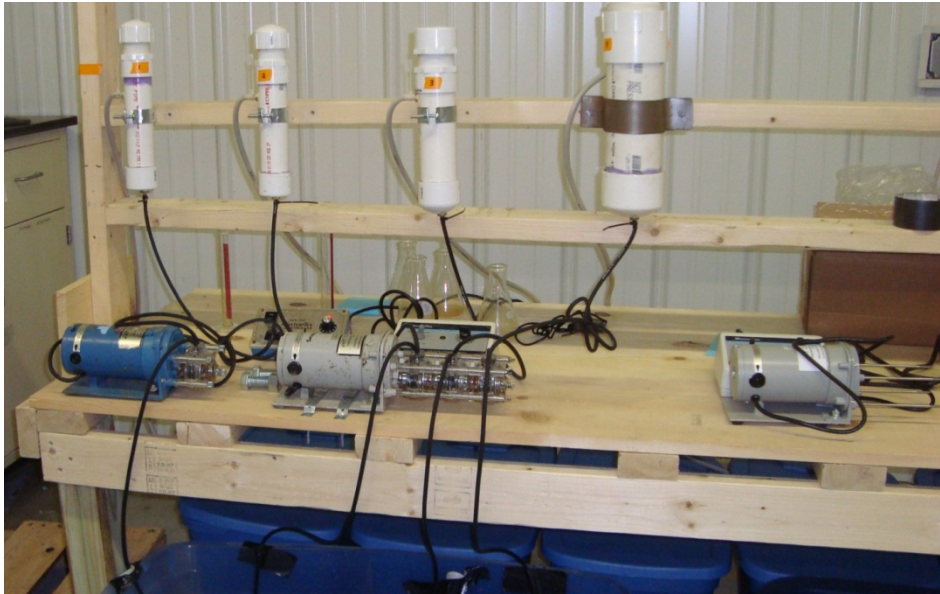
Surfaces covered with 20-100 nm crystal fibers

Phosphorus Treatment and Recovery

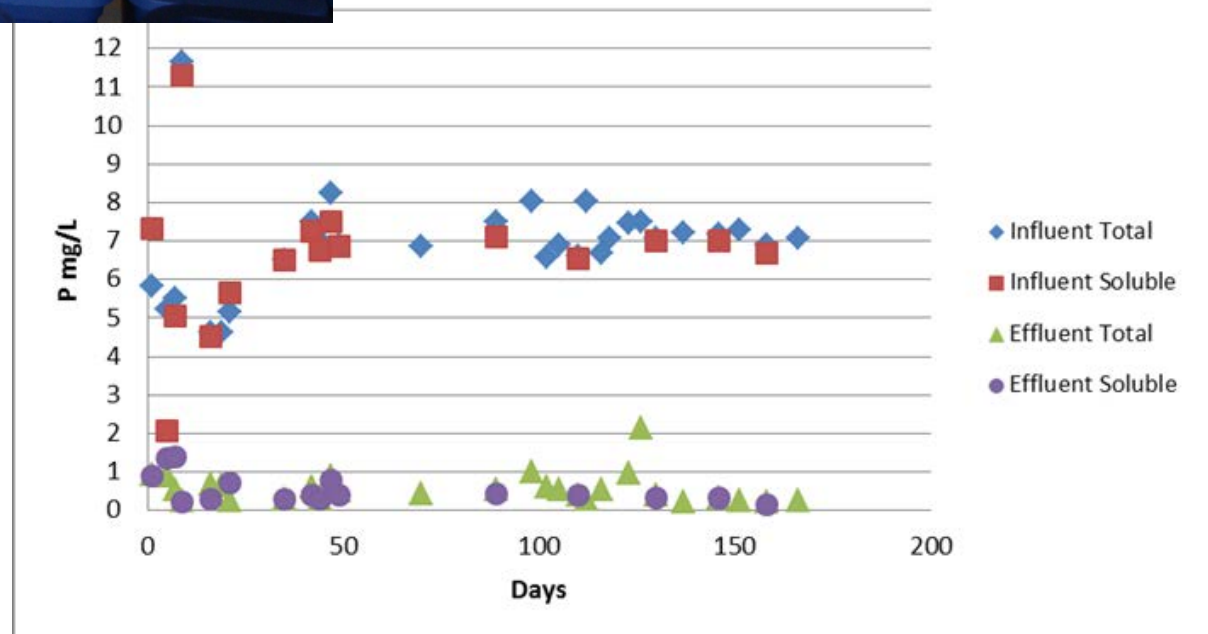
Nano Enhanced Iron Foam



MSU Phosphorus Research



Col. 150



MSU Phosphorus Research

- Nano iron coated iron foam, 2 mg/L breakthrough (450 days): **40–150 mg P/g**
- Activated aluminum A400g: **16.0 mg P/g**
- Activated aluminum A400g, 2mg/L breakthrough (10 days): **10.5 mg P/g**
- Cotton based media coated with iron: **8.9–19.0 mg P/g***
- Natural based media with Fe and Al oxides and kaloinite: **2.1 mg P/g***
- Natural soils and sediments: **0.0063 –0.501 mg P/g****

*Enhanced Adsorption and Regeneration with Lignocelluloses-Based Phosphorus Removal Media Using Molecular Coating Nanotechnology, Kim et al., Journal of Environmental Science, Part A, 41, 2006, pp. 87-100.

**Laboratory Development of Permeable Reactive mixtures for the Removal of Phosphorus from Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems, Baker et al., Environmental Science Technology, 32, 15, 1998, pp. 2308-2316.

Opportunities?

A dramatic sunset over a beach. The sky is filled with large, dark, heavy clouds, with a bright orange and yellow glow from the setting sun breaking through in the center. The sun's light reflects on the ocean surface. In the foreground, a stream of water flows from the left towards the center, meeting the ocean. The beach is visible on the right side of the stream.

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