



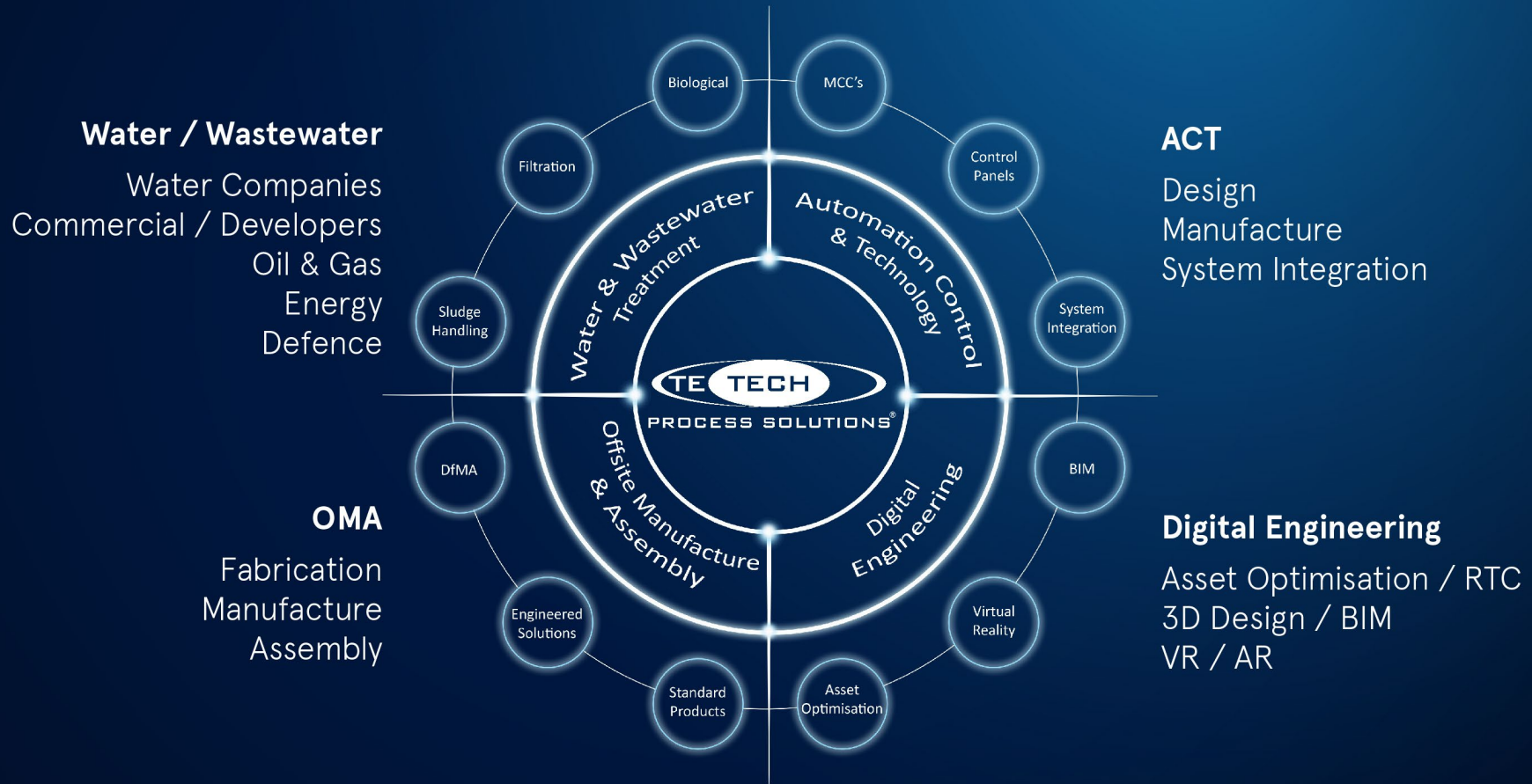
Primary Sludge Fermentation – A Natural Step Towards Chemical-Free Phosphorus Removal

Ben Hazard, Process Engineer

13/07/2022



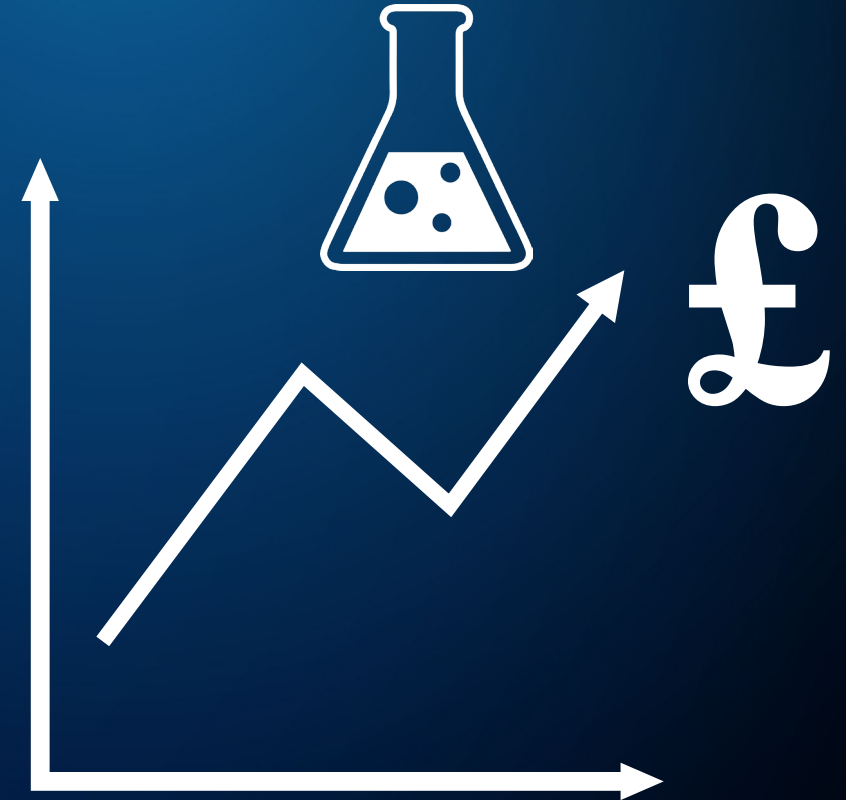
Company Overview



Context – what's the problem?

Increase in phosphorus removal schemes – both new and tightening P consents:

- Increase in chemical usage with demand expected to outweigh supply.
- Increase in OPEX.
- Biological phosphorus removal is an option, but the applicability of this largely depends on the nature of the incoming wastewater.



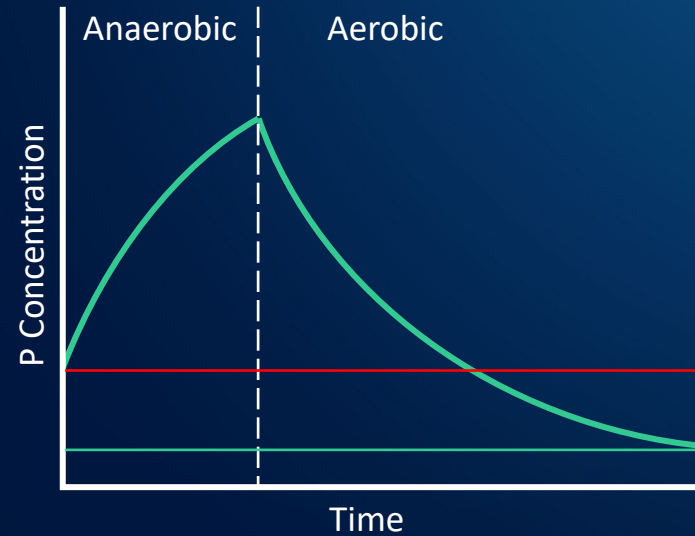
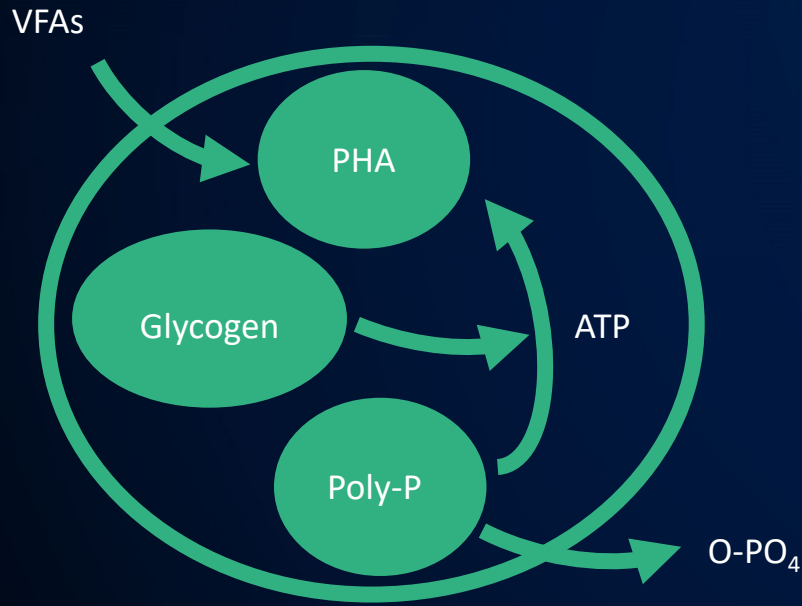
Context – what's the solution?

Primary Sludge Fermentation (PSF) is a means of enabling Enhanced Bio-P Removal (EBPR) on sites where this could not occur naturally:

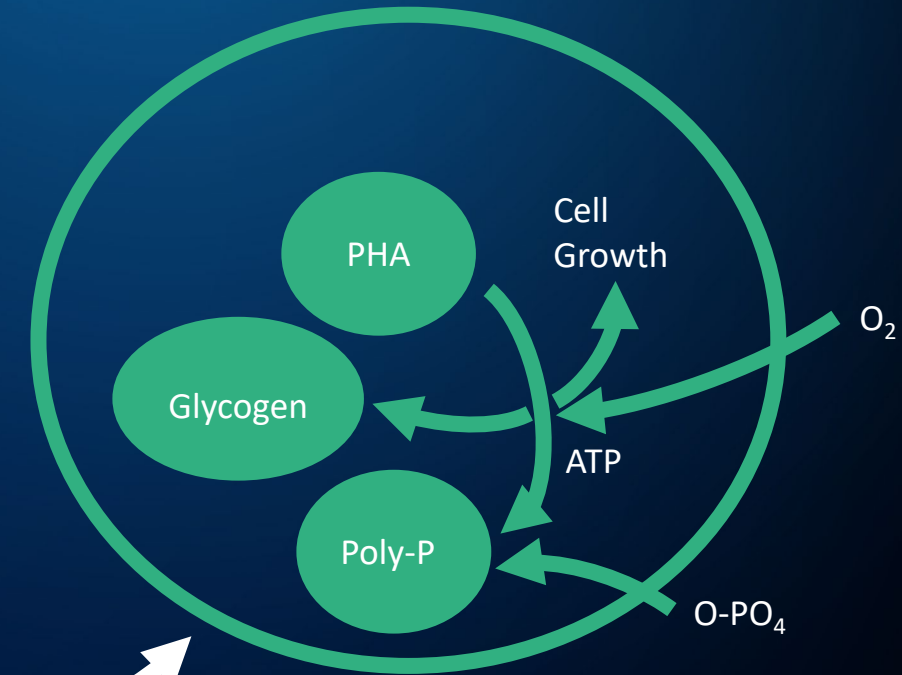
- Reduced chemical usage – more sustainable solution.
- Reduced sludge production.
- Reduced OPEX.
- Potentially remove need for chemical dosing altogether.

Enhanced Biological Phosphorus Removal Principle

Anaerobic Zone



Aerobic Zone



Phosphate Accumulating Organism (PAO)

Volatile Fatty Acids

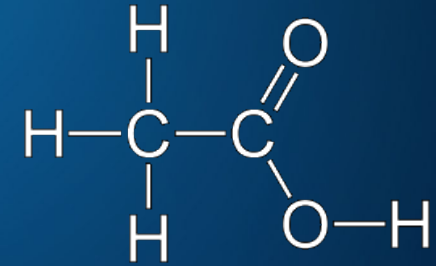
Readily
Biodegradable
COD (Soluble)



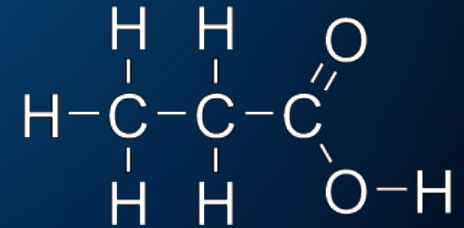
Volatile Fatty
Acids



Acetic Acid



Propionic Acid



C4 - C6



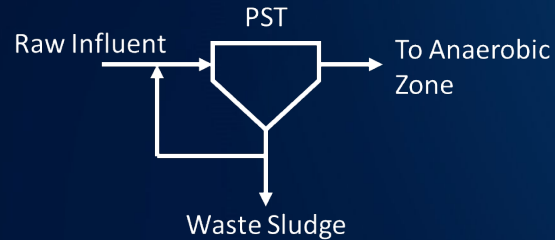
Sources of VFAs

VFA Source	Pros	Cons
Naturally Occurring in Sewage Influent	Free source of VFAs	VFA concentrations can vary wildly from site to site, limiting EBPR on some sites. Also difficult to assess at feasibility stage whether or not EBPR will be possible on greenfield sites.
External Carbon Dosing	Reliable source of VFAs for consistent EBPR performance	All issues generally associated with chemical dosing: increase in OPEX; increase in tanker deliveries; increase in H&S risks
Primary Sludge Fermentation	EBPR performance vastly improved without the need for external carbon dosing	Careful control is required to ensure that fermenters can react to the variable primary sludge characteristics. Without this, the EBPR performance is unreliable.

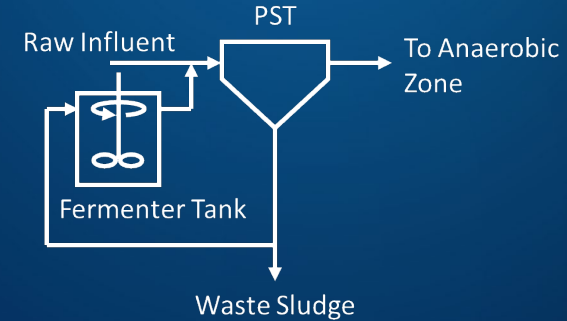


Conventional Primary Sludge Fermentation Designs

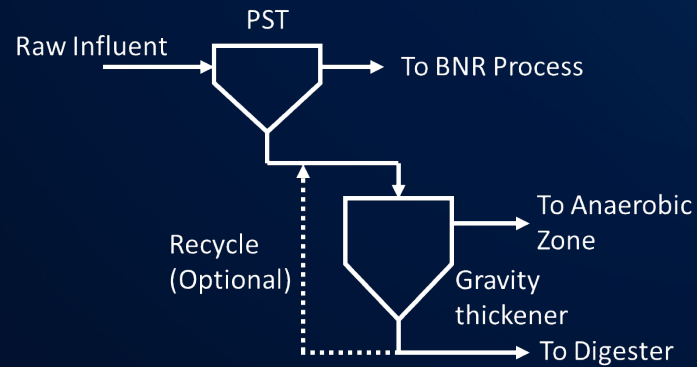
Primary Sedimentation Deep Tank Sludge Blanket Fermenter



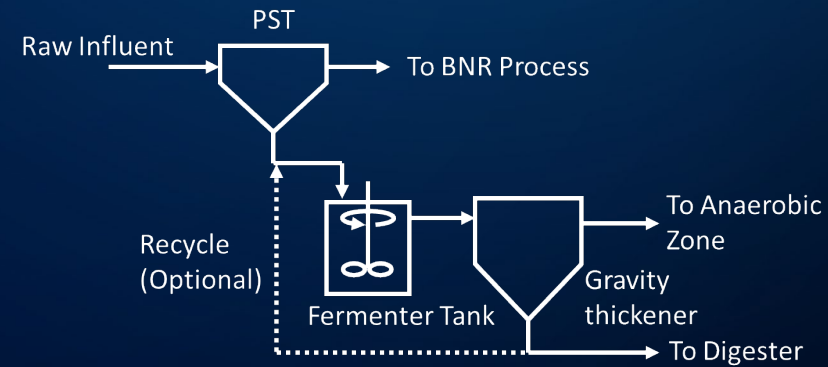
Mixed Fermenter Tank/Primary Sedimentation



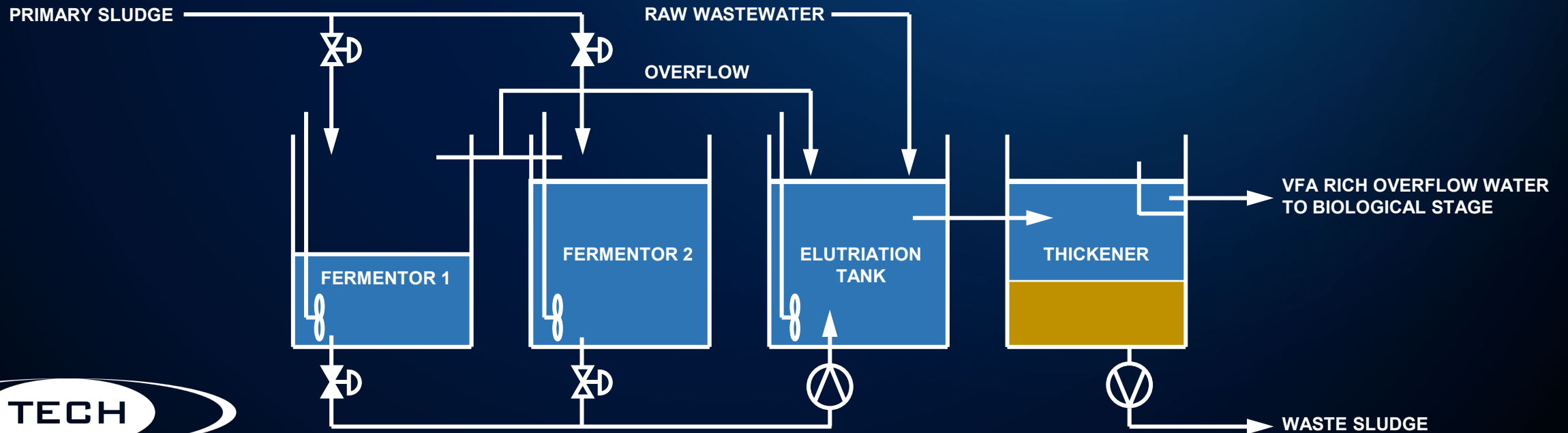
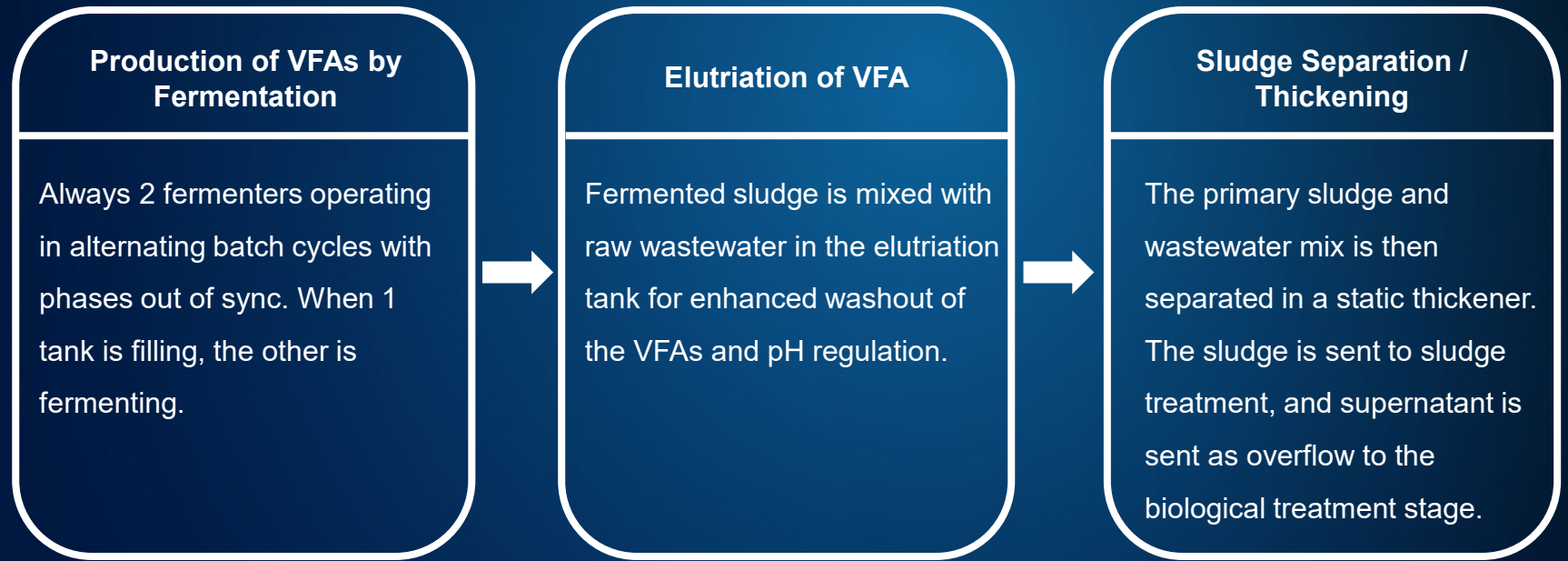
Gravity Thickener Fermenter



Mixed Fermenter Tank/Gravity Thickener

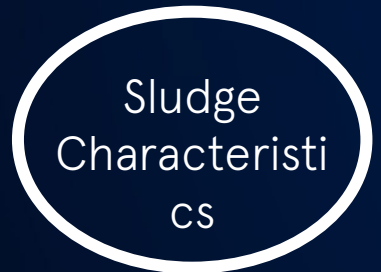


Package PSF Design



PSF Plant Control

Uncontrolled Variables



Variable to Control



Monitored Parameters



Goal to Maximise

With optimised PSF plant control, 100 – 200 g VFA / kg COD_{in} can be expected



Additional Considerations

Other than improved EBPR, Primary Sludge Fermentation also has the following effects on the downstream activated sludge process:

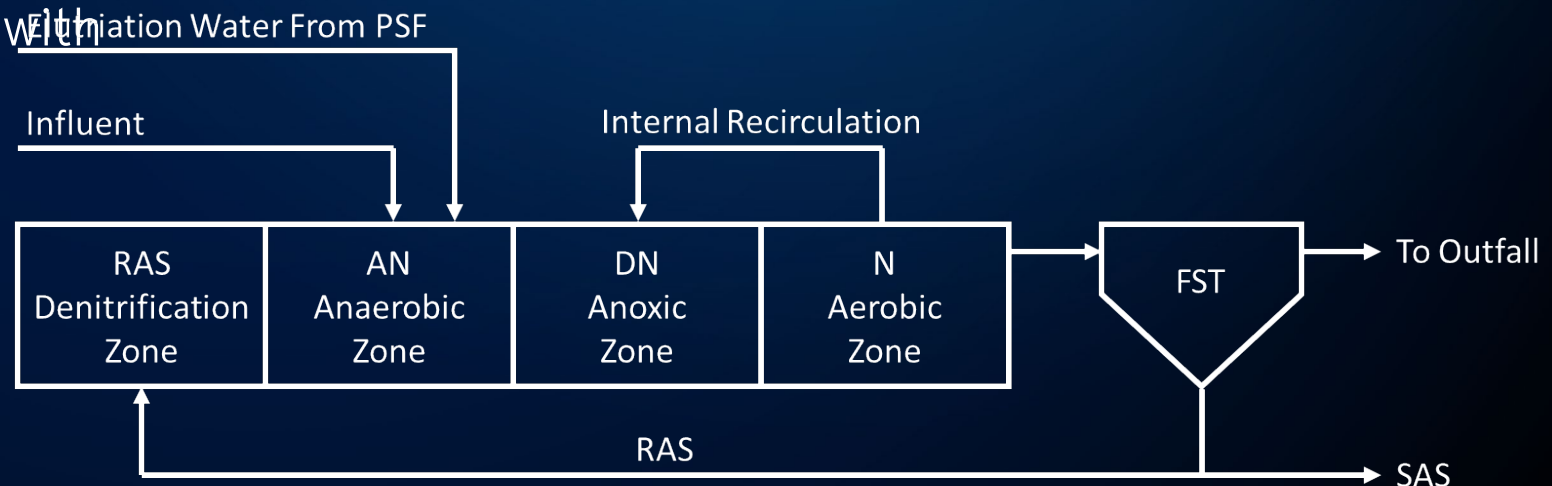
1. Reduction in excess sludge production
 - Reduced sludge disposal and treatment costs,
 - ...but reduction in biogas production on sites with anaerobic digestion
2. Improved denitrification due to improved rbCOD:N ratio
 - Lower activated sludge tank volumes required for new plants or for existing plants, treatment capacity is increased.

Influence of PSF on ASP Sizing – Case Study

Assumptions:

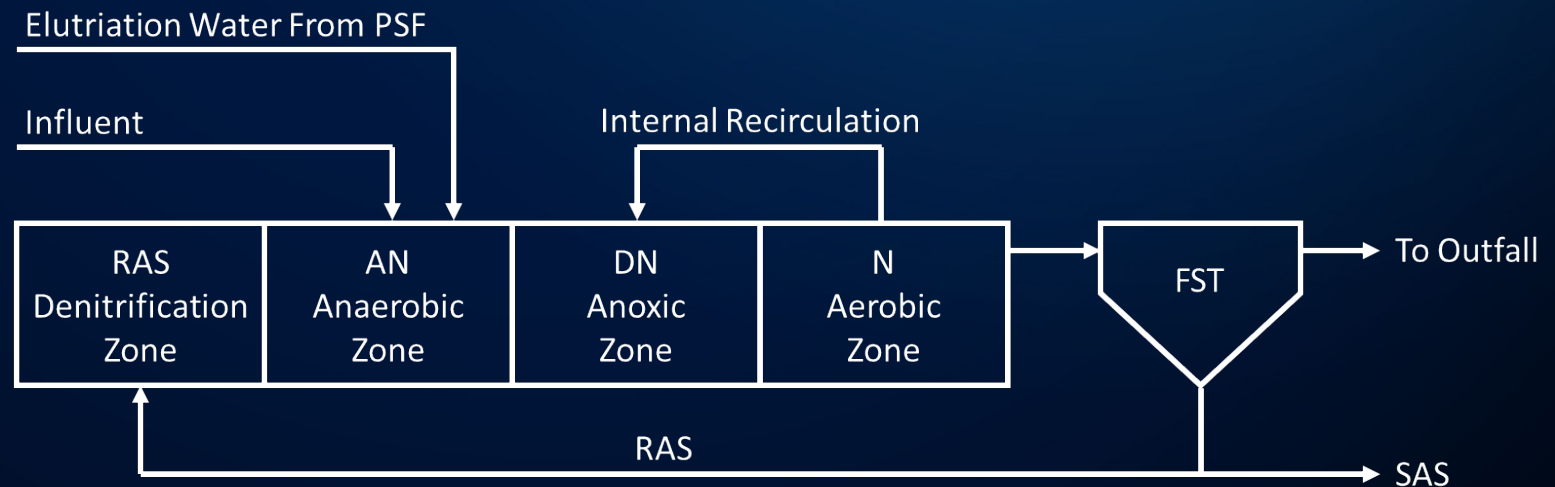
- Plant capacity: 100,000 PE
- Wastewater temperature: 12°C
- Total nitrogen removal: 70%
- Effluent T-P required: 1mg/l
- Aerobic Sludge age: 8 days
- PSF Plant VFA production: 140 g/kg COD
- ASP process type: Johannesburg with return sludge denitrification

Parameter	Unit	Raw Wastewater	PST Effluent without PSF	PST Effluent with PSF
Average Daily Flow	m ³ /d	20,000	20,000	20,000
COD	mg/l	600	360	450
TN	mg/l	55	50	51
TP	mg/l	10	9	9.5



Influence of PSF on ASP Sizing – Case Study

Parameter	Unit	Without PSF	With PSF	
Anoxic + Aerobic Zone Volume (V_{N+DN})	m ³	16,900	15,800	
Denitrification Zone Volume (V_{RAS})	m ³	2,300	1,800	
Anaerobic Zone Volume (V_{AN})	m ³	2,000	2,000	
Total Volume (V_{TOT})	m ³	21,200	19,600	➔ 8% Reduction in total volume
V_{DN} / V_{N+DN}	-	0.54	0.35	
Total Sludge Production	TDS/y	2,190	2,059	➔ 6% Reduction in sludge production
Effluent Phosphate	mg/l	4.7	2.4	
Additional Ferric required for 1mg/l T-P	t/y	529	200	➔ 62% Reduction in chemical usage



Influence of PSF on ASP Sizing – Case Study

Parameter	Assumed Unit Price	Cost Difference with PSF	Unit
Chemical Precipitant Costs	117.5 £/te	-0.39	£/PE/y
Sludge Treatment and Disposal Costs	289 £/TDS	-0.38	£/PE/y
Energy Usage Costs*	17.4 p/kWh	+0.51	£/PE/y
Total Costs		-0.26	£/PE/y

* Includes additional energy for PSF plant mixers, additional aeration required for ASP, and less energy required from biogas plant

Next steps

1. Finalise package PSF plant design with full TOTEX assessment
2. Run pilot trials on live treatment works to obtain real-world data

Summary

Primary sludge fermentation has the potential to significantly enhance EBPR and is a step in the right direction towards chemical free phosphorus removal.



*Thank you for listening – any
questions?*



Contact us

Ashton Dewey

Chief Operating Officer

ashton.dewey@te-tech.co.uk

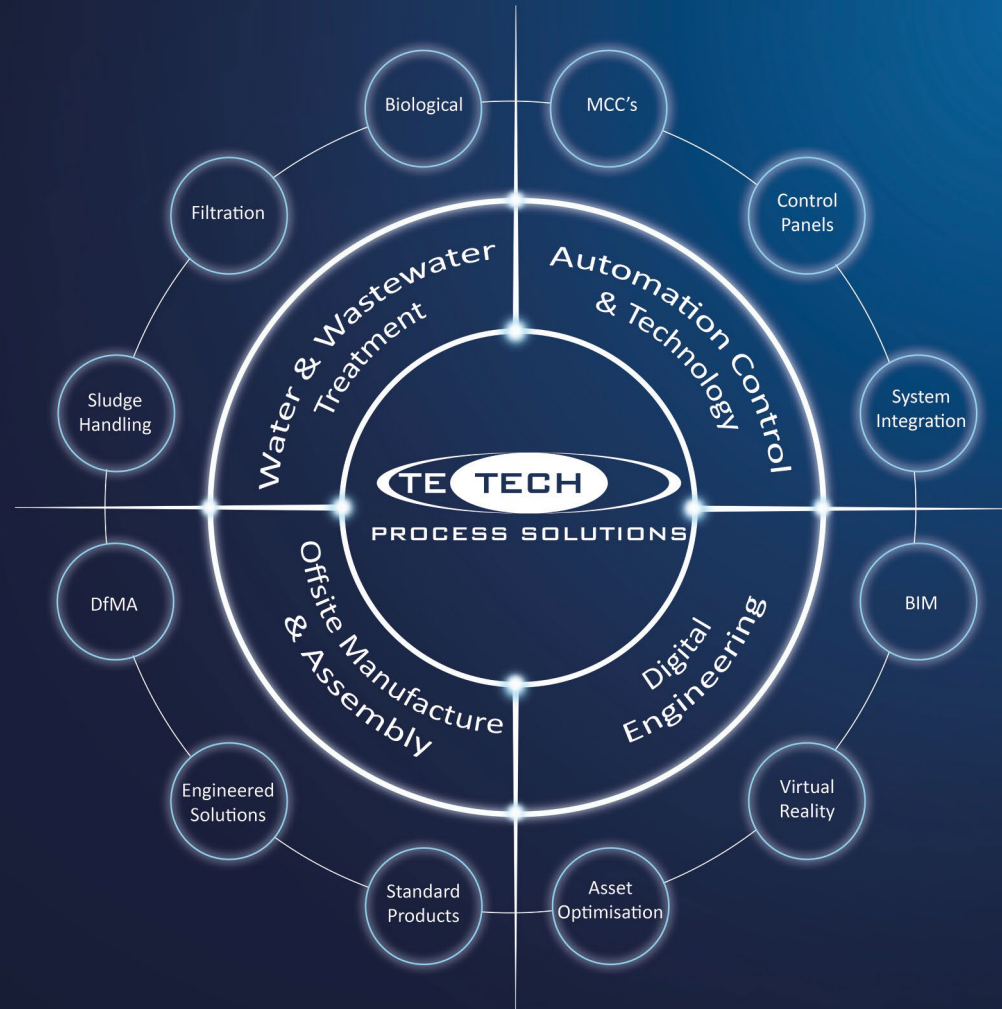
+44 (0) 7865 148589

Mike Froom

Business Development Director

mike.froom@te-tech.co.uk

+44 (0) 7831 214913



2 Contech House, Unit 2 Chapel Lane,
Rushington Business Park, Southampton SO40 9AH

T: +44 (0) 23 8235 1600

E: enquiries@te-tech.co.uk

