

Diverting & Recycling Organics

Barriers, Opportunities and Solutions



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The Problem

- Improper management of organic wastes causes:
 - Air pollution via odours, GHGs
 - Water pollution via contaminated runoff and leachate
 - Public health problems via vectors
 - Reduction in quality of life for residents
 - Deterioration in economic vitality for communities
- Organics:
 - 40-60% of municipal solid waste are decomposable
 - Municipal and industrial sludges
 - Animal manures and mortalities

How are these organics managed in U.S.?

■ Composting

- 4,000 – 5,000 composting facilities in U.S. today
- Windrow (most), aerated static pile (growing), in-vessel

■ Anaerobic digestion (AD)

- Stand-alone solid waste AD – 21 on-line, 14-16 in development
- Landfill gas-to-energy – 645 operational projects
- Livestock AD – 247 operational
 - > 60 co-digestion with food scraps
- Sludge AD at WWTPs – 1,238 operational
 - 12-15 are co-digesting food scraps, more in development

U.S. trends in organics management

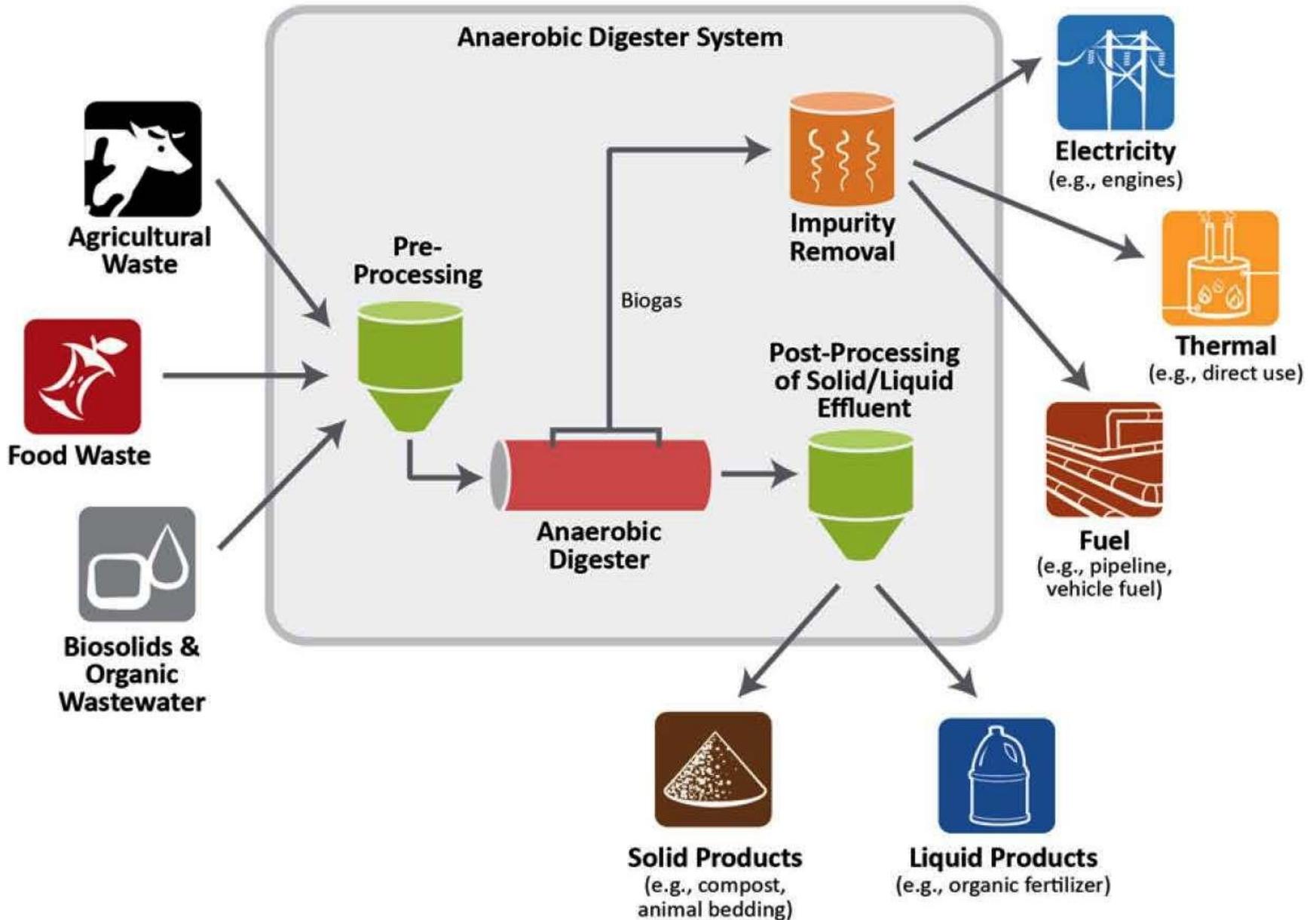
■ Composting

- Various state programs regarding organics
 - CT, VT, MA, RI – new bans on landfilling food scraps
 - IA – reversed ban on landfilling yard trimmings
 - FL, MN – adopted 75% recycle goals by 2020
- Several high-profile shutdowns recently
 - Odors, contamination, storm water quality major issues
- Growing interest in small-scale community facilities linked to community-supported agriculture (CSA)

U.S trends in organics management

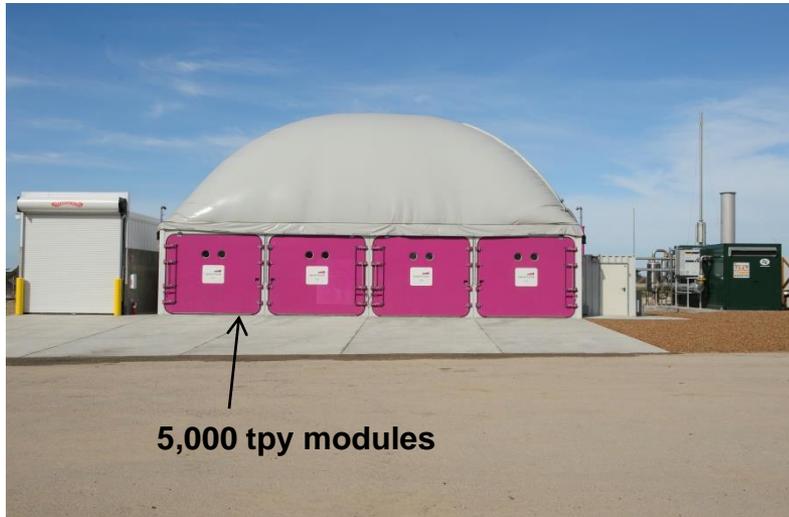
■ Digestion

- Markets for AD biogas competing with fracked gas
 - Power utilities willing to accept net metering – of great interest to WWTPs
 - CNG for fleet vehicles most robust market today
- Digestate management
 - No accepted end usage standards yet
 - Additional processing (i.e. composting) needed
- Growing interest in European dry fermentation systems for solid waste digestion
 - Four on-line, > dozen in development



Source: Global Methane Initiative, 2013

Figure 2: Anaerobic Digestion Process



Monterrey Regional Solid Waste Mgt. District, Marin, CA



San Jose AD/IVC Facility, San Jose, CA

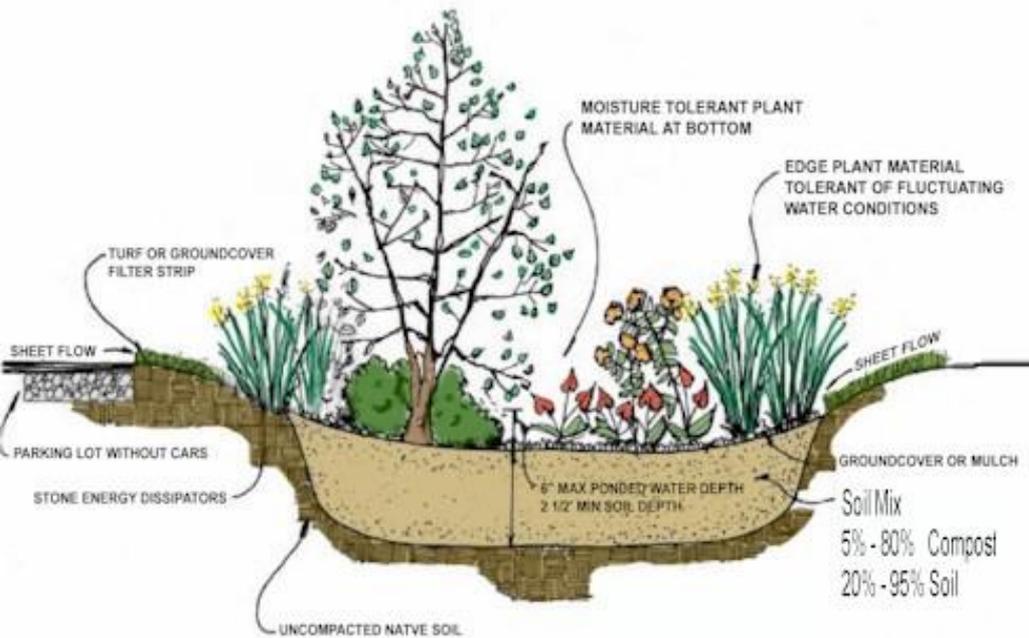
Possible policy initiatives - financial

- Set up Revolving Loan Fund for infrastructure
- Allow investment and/or production-based tax credits
- Explore preferential tax treatments for investments in facilities in all three countries
- Consider exempting compost products from sales taxes
- Create a centralized info depot for Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) from organic wastes recycling facilities
 - Create a pool of RECs available for purchase tri-nationally

Possible policy initiatives - markets

- Establish national compost & digestate quality standards
- Encourage CSA groups and community-scale composting
- Establish a tradable “soil health carbon credits” pool for improved carbon sequestration in amended soils
- Encourage compost usage (blankets, filter socks) for erosion and sediment control in all three countries
- Encourage compost-based soils for storm water runoff treatment through biofiltration

Bioretention/Biofiltration/Rain Garden



Possible policy initiatives - regulatory

- Consider implementing state-level bans on landfilling organics and/or establishing high recycling rate targets (> 50%)
- Simplify permitting by removing bureaucratic silos
 - Waste vs. water vs. air
- Establish incentivizing Feed-In Tariffs for electricity produced by renewable energy
 - At least US \$0.10 / kWhr
- Remove barriers to co-digestion of food wastes with sewage sludges

Challenges in rural communities

- Cheap disposal
- Expensive energy
- Lack of affordable technology
 - Field-scale anaerobic digesters for cooking, heating fuel

Small digester at
Addis Ababa
Institute of
Technology



Role of CEC in trilateral initiatives

- Information dissemination – case studies, costs info
 - Operating facilities – composting & AD
 - Agronomic crop yield performance in compost-amended soils
 - Carbon sequestration in amended soils
- Develop and disseminate value proposition for healthy soils amended with organics
 - Reduced water demand for irrigation
 - Improved storm water runoff quality
- Set up study tours of operating facilities
- Quantify CO_{2eq} emissions benefits from co-collection

Co-collection of SSO with MSW



GHG emissions*

SSO collected separately –
0.343 mt CO_{2eq} / ton SSO

SSO co-collected –
0.026 mt CO_{2eq} / ton SSO

*Source: Wenck Engr. 2015, Organics Collection Carbon Emissions Baseline Study of Blue Bag Organics®/Green Bag Organix™ in Elk River, Minnesota



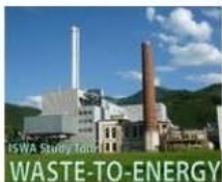


Upcoming ISWA Events Spring/Summer 2017



Belgium: 29 May - 2 June 2017 Study Tour on Biological Treatment of Waste

ISWA's new Study Tour on Biological Waste Treatment. See five top technologies at three mega-site visits in Belgium! [Need 5 Good Reasons to Join? ... Read More](#)



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ISWA's 8th Study Tour Waste-to-Energy with special seminars and technical site visits to 10 plants and facilities in Alpine Germany and Austria...[Read More](#)



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The TAP centre in Singapore offers a 2-day seminar on the fundamentals and features of mechanical-biological treatment of waste...[Read More](#)



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Submit your waste video spot and have it featured at the Vienna Film Festival!...[Read More](#)



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The two-week ISWA Summer School will be hosted by the University of Malaya, with the theme: 'Issues and Challenges of Landfill Management in Developing Countries'...[Read More](#)



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A close-up photograph of a pair of weathered, brown hands cupping a small, vibrant green seedling with four leaves. The seedling is growing out of a mound of dark, rich soil. The background is a blurred, dark surface, possibly more soil. The overall tone is natural and earthy.

Questions?

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