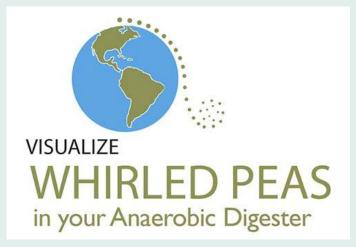






Pathway to AD in Connecticut



NEWMOA Solid Waste Workshop / Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, Hartford CT

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- **Comprehensive Materials Management Strategy**
- (Adopted June 2016 and is the CT's solid waste management strategy)
- Strategy for achieving 60% diversion from disposal by 2024
- A key component to the CMMS is the development of alternatives to waste-to-energy technologies
 - i.e. waste conversion technologies
- Food wastes or <u>Organics</u> are a significant component of MSW



- Agency proposed legislation to create a new category of sold waste facility (2017 H.B. 7065)
 - -Waste Conversion Facility
 - A facility that generates products, fuels, chemicals
 - Not a Resources Recovery Facility
 - Would not trigger a Determination of Need since it is not a specified facility type



- Current Statutory Definitions <u>CGS Sec. 22a-207</u>
- Municipal Solid Waste means trash generated at residential, commercial, institutional or industrial sources (with specific exclusions)
- SSOM means organic material such as food scraps, food processing residue and soiled or unrecyclable paper that have been source separated



- Composting facility means a location or equipment where organic materials originating from another process or location, that have been source separated from non-organic materials, are recovered (processed) using accelerated biological decomposition
- Resources Recovery Facility (RRF)— means a facility using processes to reclaim energy from MSW



- Determination of Need (CGS Sec. 22a-208d) is a formal process that is initiated with the submission of a SW permit application for certain facility types, including RRFs
- Requires the Commissioner to determine that the capacity of the proposed facility, when combined with existing in-state capacity (of all other RRFs), will not result in substantial excess capacity to manage the solid waste generated in the state – potentially arduous process



- RRFs combust MSW to generate heat which generates steam, which drives turbines, which generate electricity and during that process generate ash which is then disposed
- AD facilities use an anaerobic biological process to convert the SSOM into a digestate with both liquid and solid fractions that will then be either used as liquid fertilizer or cured to become a soil amendment or compost



-By-product of AD is Biogas

- Biogas is either bottled and transported off-site for other uses or is used on-site to generate electricity so that the facility may self-power & provide the balance to the electrical grid or a micro-grid for structures or uses in the vicinity
- The process of anaerobic digestion, with the appropriate use of the digestate, allows us in CT to consider these facilities Composting Facilities and not RRFs
- Disposal of digestate means AD = RRF = Det. of Need





• CT's facilities:

- Bridgeport Bioenergy (aka Anaergia) issued August 10, 2015
- B & R Corporation (dba Quantum Biopower) issued April 20, 2016, Mod. Dec. 15, 2016
- Turning Earth of Central CT, LLC issued
 February 21, 2017





- Bridgeport Bioenergy Facility, LLC Bridgeport CT
 - "Wet" technology
 - -900 TPD two separate lines
 - -Food Waste, FOG (fats/oils/grease)
 - Biosolids (sewage sludge) kept separate from food waste
 - Digestates will be managed separately





- B & R Corporation Southington, CT
 - "Wet" technology
 - 336 TPD
 - De-packaging and AD
 - Food Waste, FOG (fats/oils/grease)
 - Began limited operations December 2016
 - 60% capacity and making power by May 2017





- Turning Earth of Central CT, LLC Waste -Southington, CT
 - "Dry" technology
 - 265 TPD Food Waste and Land Clearing/Yard Waste
 - Clean Wood, Leaves & Grass Clippings
 - -Anaerobic Digester Modules with Aerobic Curing



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