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# management of municipal wastewater

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Scientific Executive Board of ECOMONDO ([www.ecomc](http://www.ecomc))

  
SMART-Plant



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# Who we are and what we do



## Qui recuperiamo le risorse cadute nell'acqua sporca

Fertilizzanti, metalli, scarti chimici. Al LabICAB li tirano fuori dagli scarichi, trasformando i **depuratori** in fabbriche di sostanze riciclate

di **Micaela De Medici**

Ogni volta che tirate lo scarico in bagno, quando lavate i piatti o fate la doccia, avete mai pensato che le acque reflue potrebbero essere una miniera urbana ecosostenibile dalla quale recuperare energia, fertilizzanti, sostanze chimiche e metalli? Dovreste farlo. Perché, in effetti, le cose stanno proprio così. Di fatto, dagli scarichi di ogni persona si potrebbero recuperare acqua riutilizzabile, cellulosa, polimeri biodegradabili, fosforo, azoto, metano e fertilizzante organico. Al LabICAB, il Laboratorio di Ingegneria Chimica dell'Ambiente e dei Bioprocessi dell'Università di Verona, si lavora proprio in questa direzione: si ricercano, si sviluppano e si trasferiscono processi e impianti biotecnologici innovativi che possano rendere efficienti i depuratori di acque reflue urbane già esistenti, fino a trasformarli in "fabbriche di risorse recuperate", sostenibili dal punto di vista tecnico, economico e ambientale, con attenzione alle emissioni di gas serra (carbon footprint). Lo studio di questi temi risale agli anni Ottanta quando Franco Cecchi, professore ordinario di Impianti chimici all'Università di Verona, per primo concepì l'idea del depuratore come "centro urbano multifunzionale", utilizzabile per trattare diversi flussi di scarto urbani, come le acque reflue e la frazione organica dei rifiuti solidi, per recuperare biogas — dunque



«La nostra è una ricerca applicata. Partiamo dagli impianti esistenti per rinnovarli e renderli efficienti, ottimizzando i consumi»

energia —, fertilizzanti e ammendanti (cioè fertilizzanti che migliorano le caratteristiche fisiche del suolo). Sviluppando queste idee innovative si arriva, una quindicina di anni fa, all'impianto di depurazione urbano di Treviso: allora esempio pionieristico in Europa proprio per lo schema che includeva il recupero di biogas e nutrienti dalla co-digestione di fanghi e Forsu (Frazione Organica del Rifiuto Solido Urbano, cioè il materiale raccolto dalla raccolta differenziata dell'organico, altrimenti detto umido), il recupero di fosforo sotto forma di struvite e il processo biologico per produrre scarico finale a bassissimo contenuto di nutrienti. Da allora il LabICAB è cresciuto fino ad affermarsi come punto di riferimento in Italia e all'estero per il trattamento di acque reflue e di rifiuti organici. La sede del dipartimento è sempre a Verona: le ricerche hanno inizio nei laboratori, ma l'applicazione viene realizzata dove si trovano materialmente i rifiuti e gli impianti — da Treviso a Catania, da Porto Marghera alla Toscana. Non solo. Oggi Francesco Fatone e David



LabICAB  
Verona

## Green Award Winner 2015

## Leading position in the EU R&I: Coordinator Horizon2020 «SMART-Plant»



SMART-Plant



SMART-Plant



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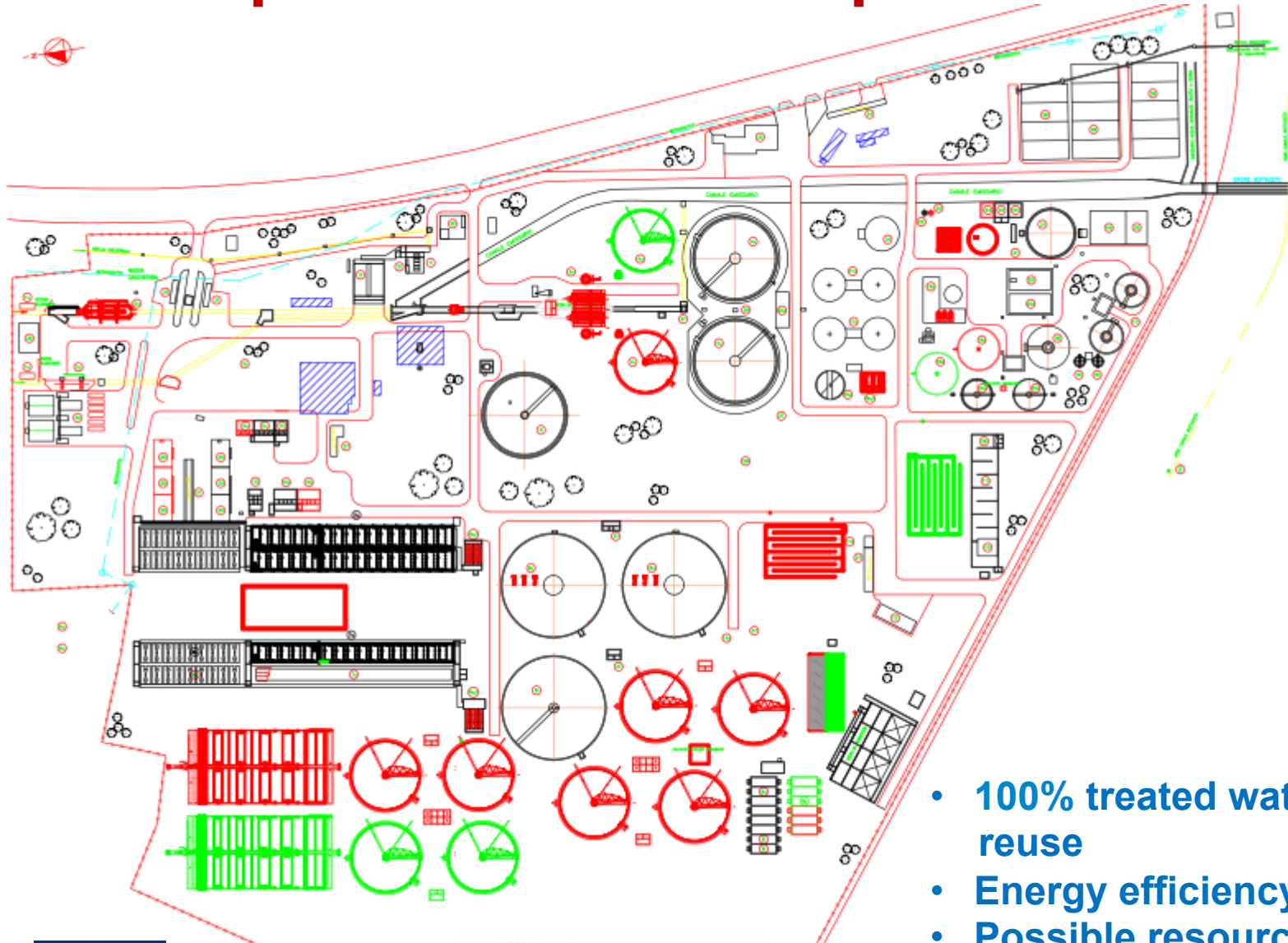


ECOMONDO  
the green technologies expo

# Our main R&D&I topics

- Design, operation and optimization of innovative **wastewater treatment** processes directed **towards the circular economy concept**: convert waste streams into value streams
  - Nutrients recovery**
  - Energy production**
  - Bioplastics production**
  - Carbon and environmental footprint reduction**
- Anaerobic (co)digestion of biowaste**
- Treatment of supernatant from anaerobic digestion** for nutrients removal or recovery and bioplastics production
- Occurrence and removal of **emerging contaminants** during waste and wastewater treatment processes

# Bringing R&D&I to full scale: example of the new wwtp of Catania



- 100% treated water reuse
- Energy efficiency
- Possible resource

# Industrial WWTP Porto Marghera, Venice, Italy (EU largest industrial Membrane BioReactor)



# Our ongoing EU R&D&I projects (within **Horizon2020**)



Water

## **EU H2020 – SMART-Plant**

Scale-up of low-carbon footprint material recovery techniques in existing wastewater treatment plants



Water

## **EU H2020 – IntCatch**

Development and application of Novel, Integrated Tools for monitoring and managing Catchments



Water

## **EU H2020 - ENERWATER**

Standard method and online tool for assessing and improving the energy efficiency of waste water treatment plants



Water

## **EU Water JPI – Pioneer STP**

The potential of innovative technologies to improve sustainability of sewage treatment plants



Waste

## **EU H2020 – RES URBIS**

REsources from URban Blo-waSte



Waste

## **EU H2020 – NoAW**

Innovative approaches to turn agricultural waste into ecological and economic assets



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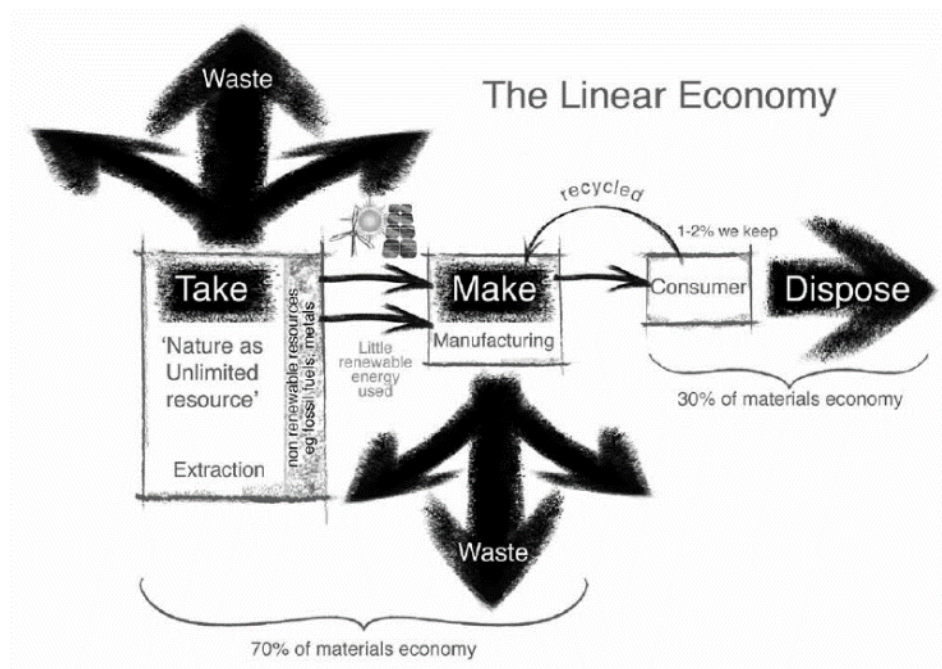


# Contents of the presentation

- 1 **Linear vs Circular** Economy
- 2 **ECOMONDO**: #1 Italian platform for circular economy
- 3 **SMART-Plant**: circular management of wastewater
- 4 **Urban mining** by integration of organic waste treatments and municipal wastewater
- 5 **SP-JV** to deliver custom solutions for **valorizing recovered chemicals**

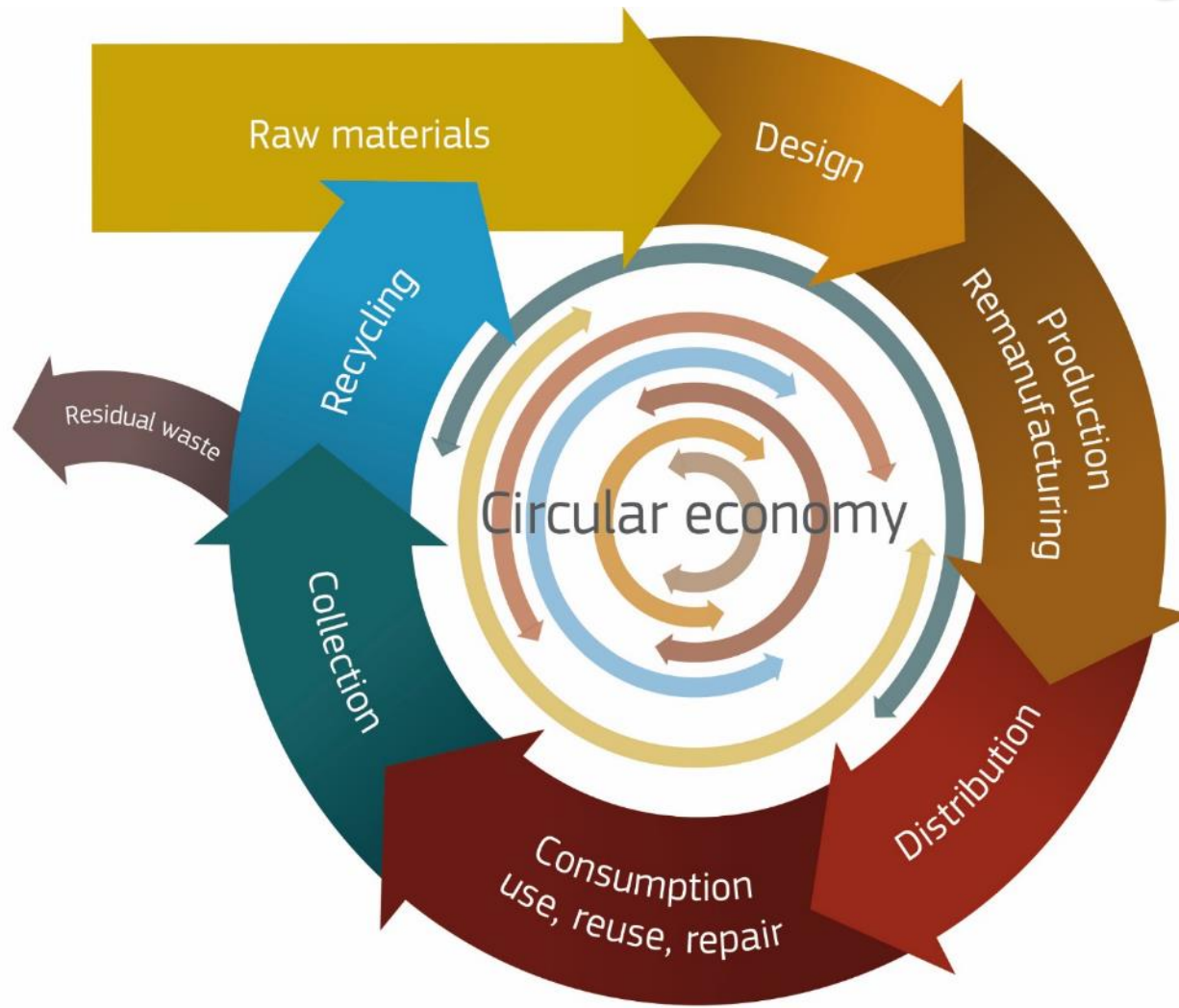
# The Linear Economy

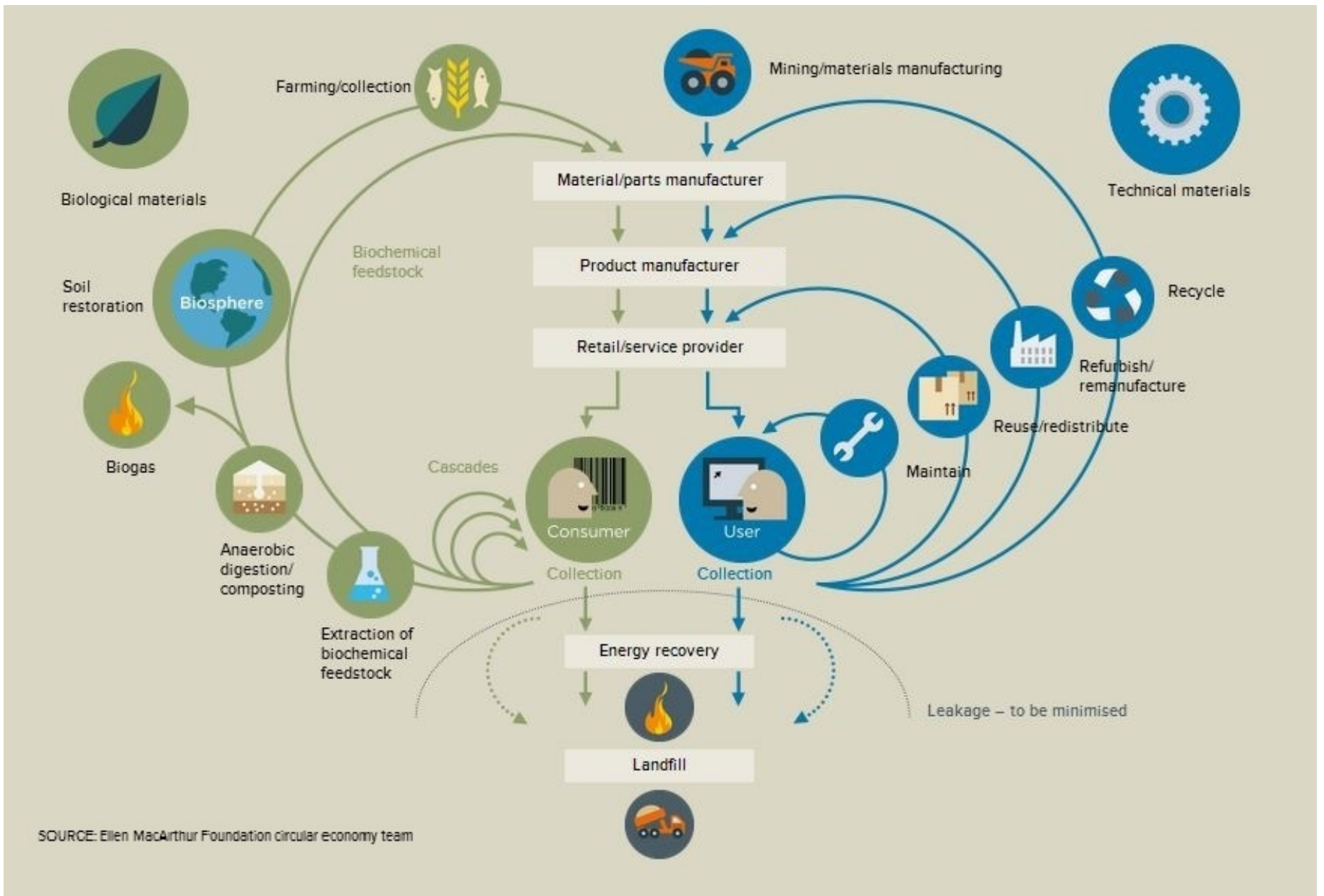
- Current economic model of 'Take-Make-Dispose'
- World as unlimited resource and waste bin;
- 65 billion tonnes of raw materials enter the economic system, p.a.;
- Around 60% of waste ends up in landfill...





# The circular economy





SOURCE: Ellen MacArthur Foundation circular economy team

# Circular Economy: imitation of natural cycles

*The circular economy requires a very careful management of two material flows:*

- **biological nutrients** (biomasses) to be returned safely to the biosphere to restore the natural capital;
- **technical nutrients** (materials) designed to keep quality and circulate without entering back in the biosphere

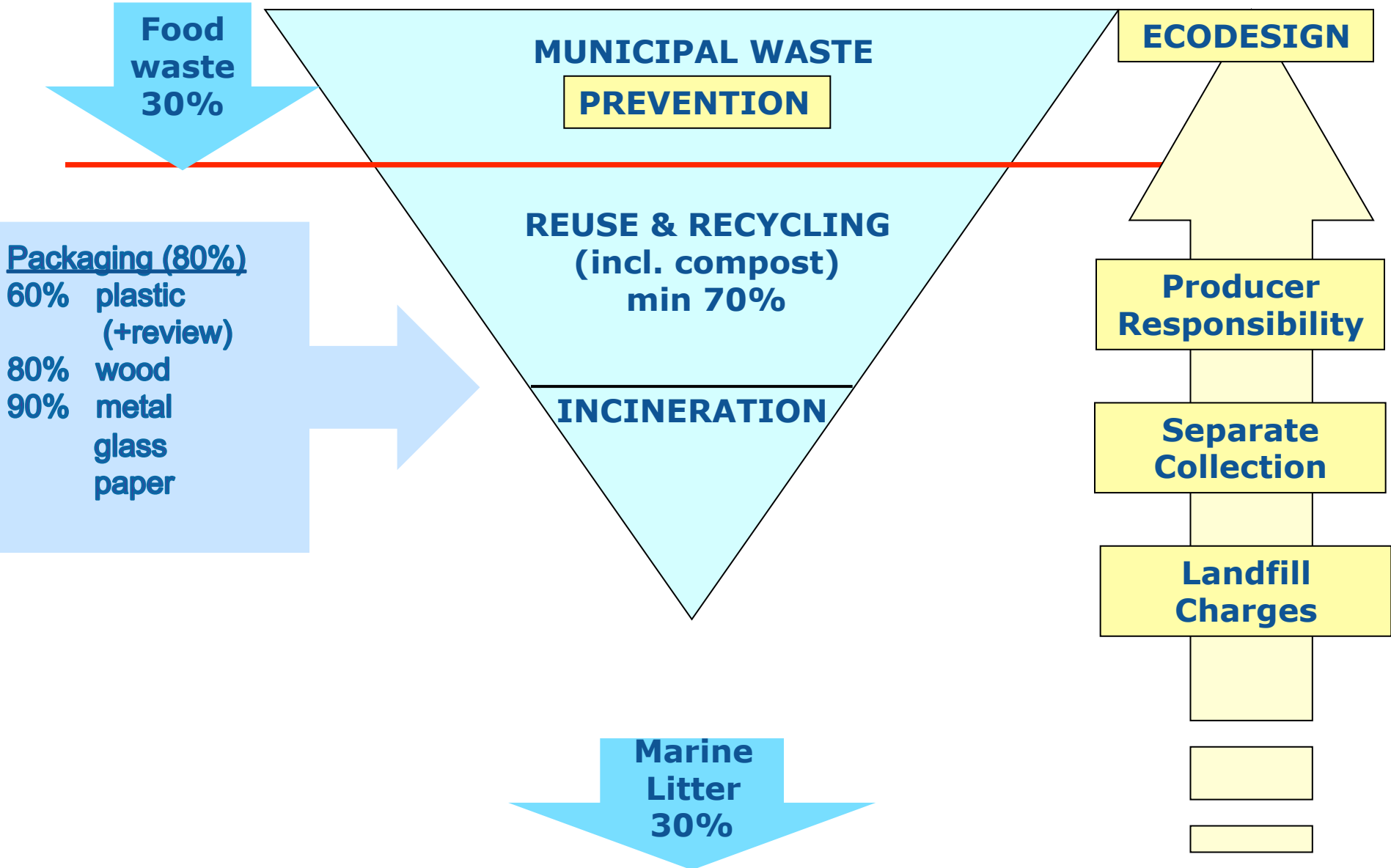
# Circular Economy: our choice

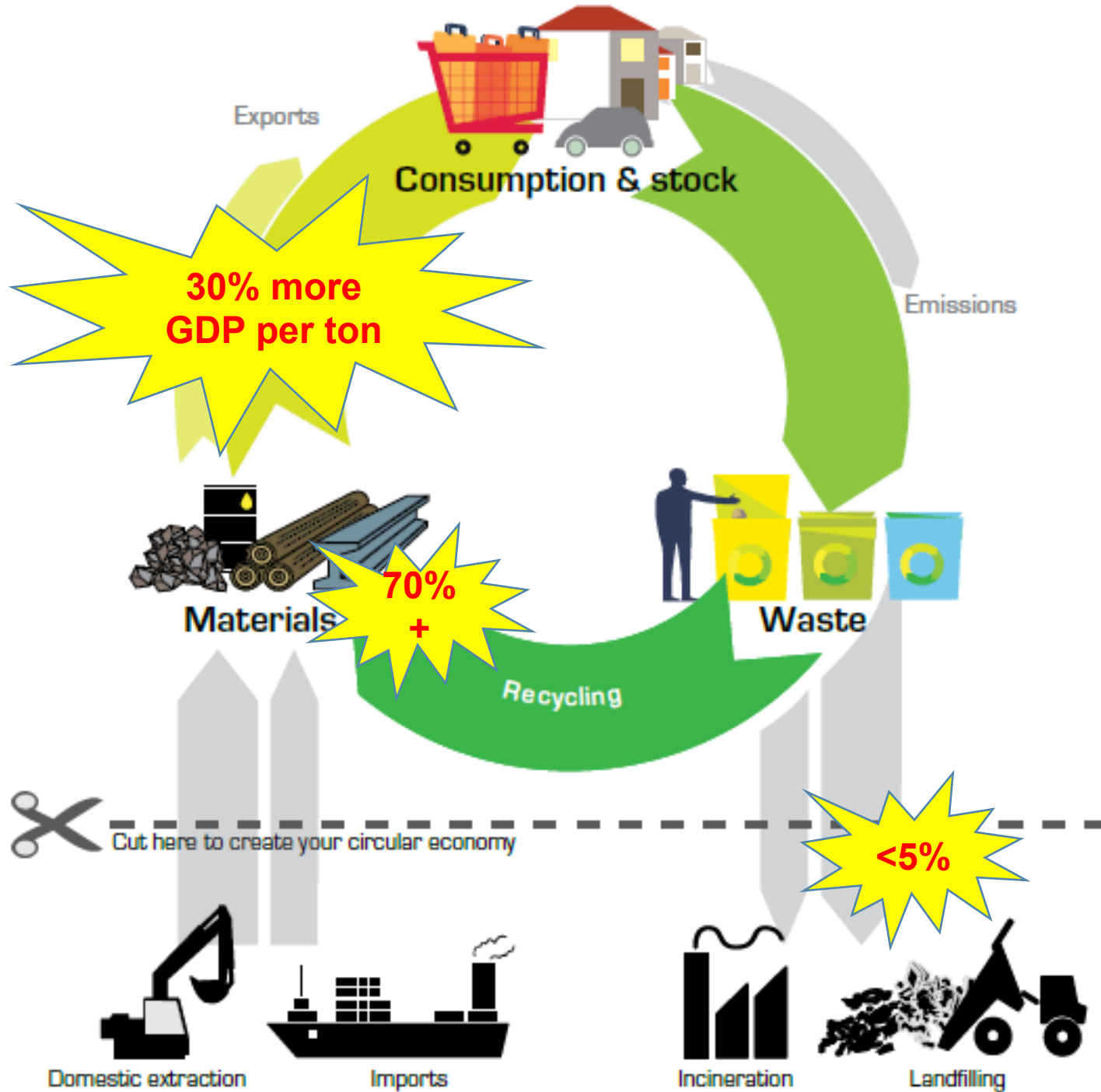
The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new Circular Economy Package to stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy that will boost global competitiveness, foster sustainable economic growth and generate new jobs.

This transition will be supported financially by the European Structural & Investment Funds (ESIF), which include €5.5 billion for waste management.

2030 –

# Waste Targets





**30% more  
GDP per ton**

**70%  
+**

**<5%**

Exports

Consumption & stock

Emissions

Materials

Waste

Recycling

Cut here to create your circular economy

Domestic extraction

Imports

Incineration

Landfilling

# ECOMONDO: the platform of the circular economy

[www.ecomondo.com](http://www.ecomondo.com)



# ECOMONDO

THE GREEN TECHNOLOGIES EXPO



La vetrina più completa sulle soluzioni tecnologiche più avanzate e sostenibili per la corretta gestione e valorizzazione del rifiuto.



La sezione espositiva dedicata a tutte le fasi della filiera del ciclo idrico integrato, dalla captazione alla restituzione all'ambiente.

## ENERGY

L'appuntamento dedicato alle energie sostenibili, all'efficienza energetica nell'industria, alle smart cities.



## CIRCULAR ECONOMY

MARTEDI | VENERDI | NOVEMBRE 2016  
08-11 | RIMINI ITALY

Organizzato da



In collaborazione con



Con il patrocinio di



Municipio di Serravalle



[www.ecomondo.com](http://www.ecomondo.com)



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ED ENERGIA E DELLO SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE



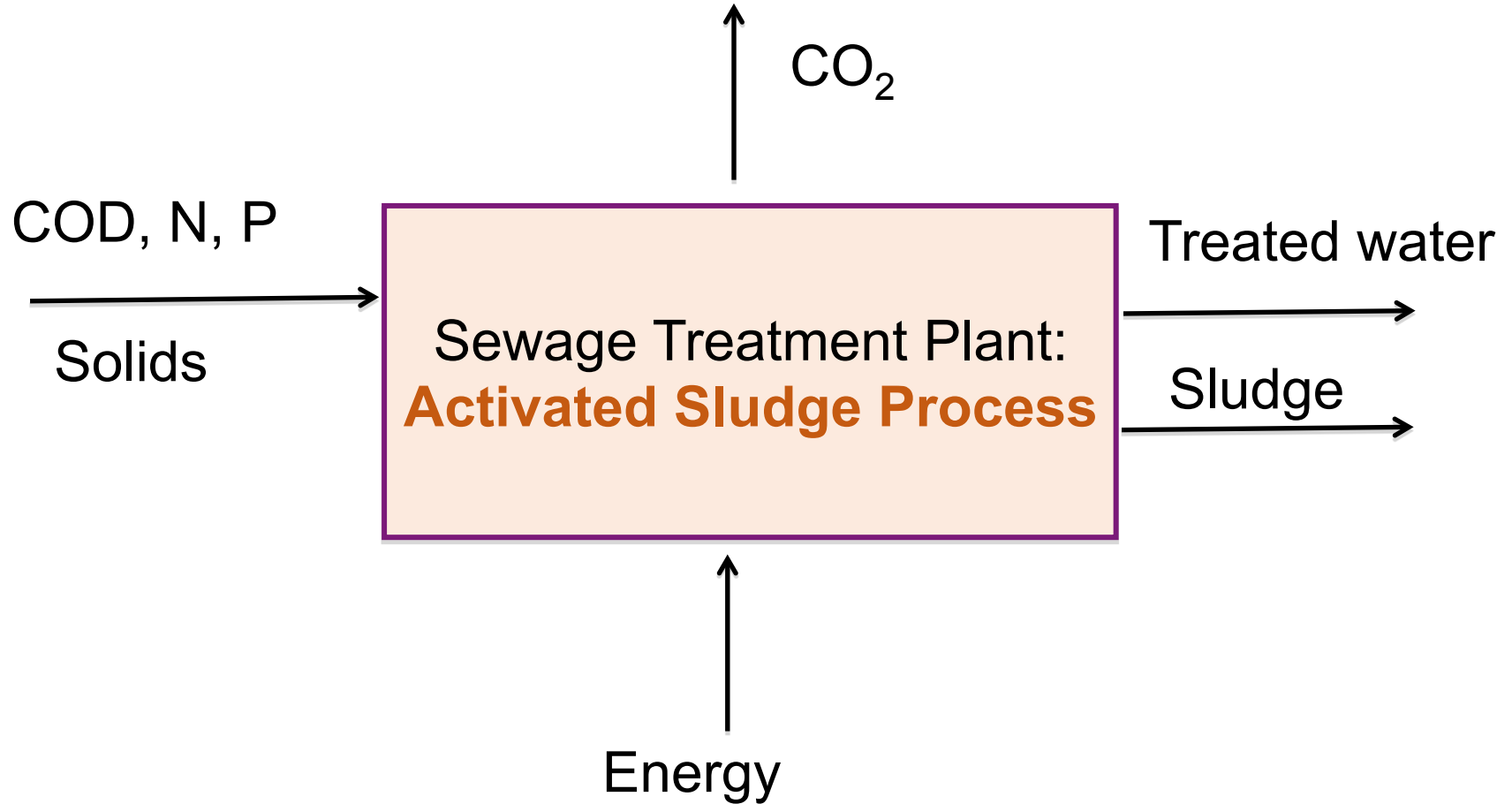
ECOMONDO  
the green technologies expo

# Water in the circular economy?

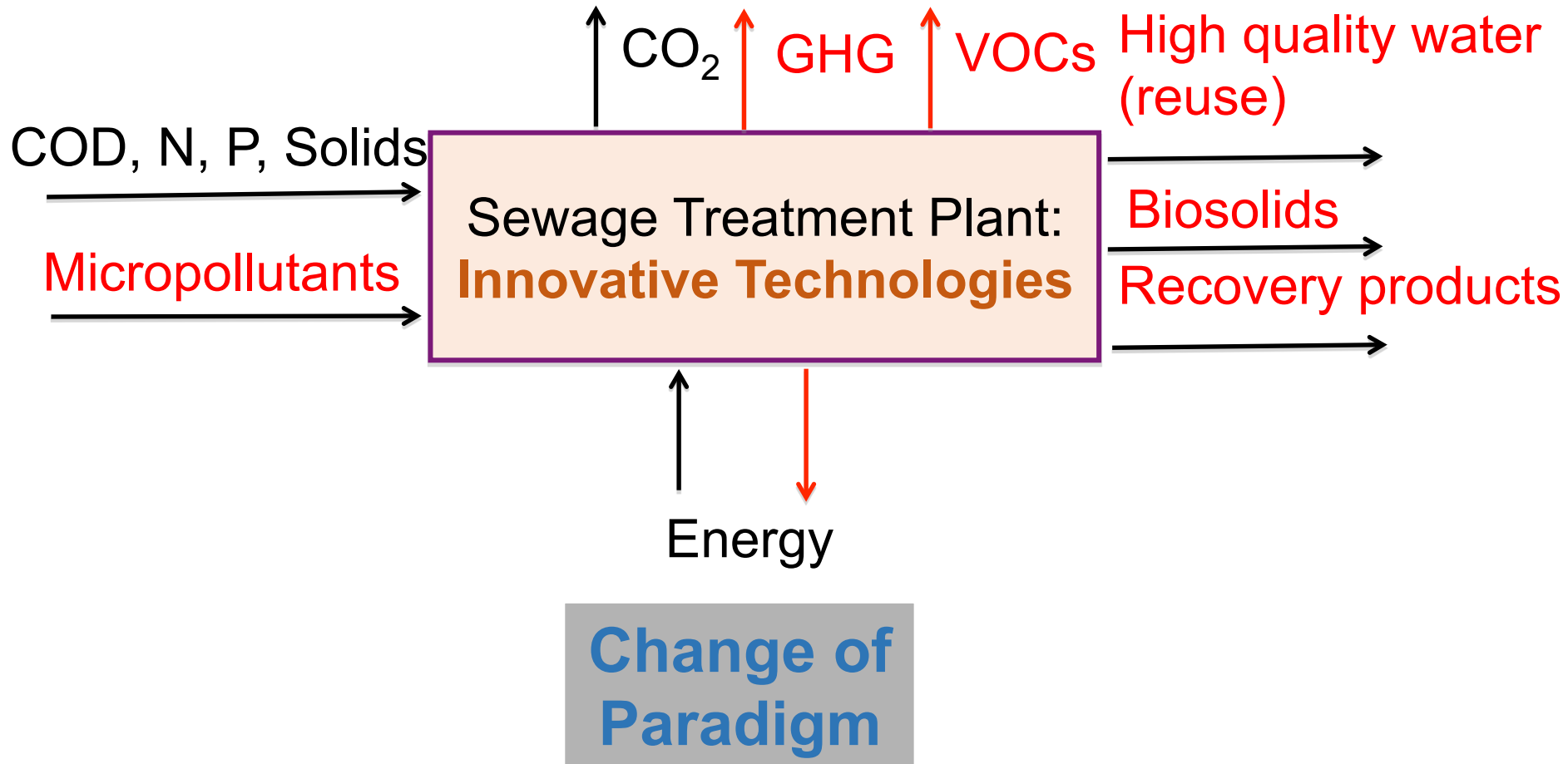
The wastewater treatment plant is the key enabling element of the value chain



# Conventional WWTP



# Advanced and circular WWTP



# Resources embedded to municipal wastewater

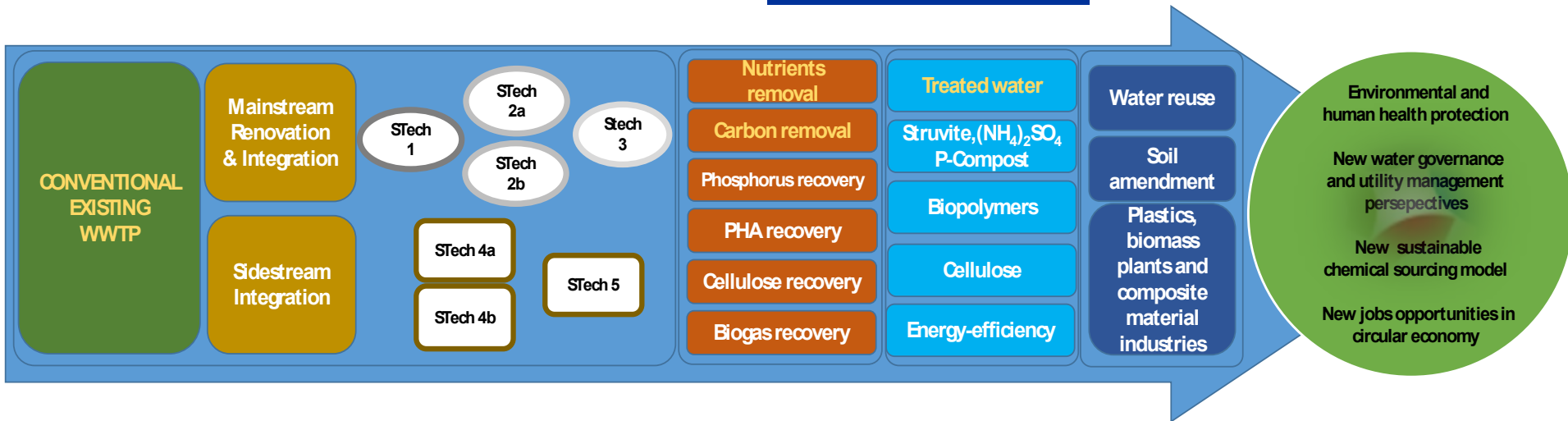
Parameter	Value
Reusable water (m <sup>3</sup> /capita year)	91,3
Cellulose (kg/capita year)	6,6
Biopolymers; PHA (kg/capita year)	3,3
Phosphorus in P precursors (kg/capita year)	0,9
Nitrogen in N precursors (kg/capita year)	4,6
Methane (m <sup>3</sup> / capita year)	12,8
Organic Fertilizer (P-rich compost) (kg/capita year)	9,1

Verstraete et al. (2009) *Bioresource Technology* 100, 5527–5545  
Salerizadeh and van Loosdrecht (2004) *Biotechnology Advances* 22, 261–279

**Key Enabling Strategy: upstream solid concentration, integration and innovation of the**



# SMART-Plant



**The overall target** of SMART-Plant is to validate and to address to the market a portfolio of SMARTechnologies that, singularly or combined, can **renovate and upgrade existing wastewater treatment plants** and give the added value of instigating the **paradigm change towards efficient wastewater-based bio-refineries.**

# The SMART-Plant consortium

Participant No	Participant organisation name	Acronym	Type	Country
1 (Coordinator)	Università degli Studi di Verona	UNIVR	RES	Italy
2	Università di Roma La Sapienza	UR	RES	Italy
3	Brunel University	UBRUN	RES	UK
4	Cranfield University	CU	RES	UK
5	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	UAB	RES	Spain
6	Universitat de Vic	UVIC-UCC	RES	Spain
7	National Technical University of Athens	NTUA	RES	Greece
8	Berlin Centre of Competence for Water	KWB	RES	Germany
9	Biotrend S.A.	BIOTR	SME/TP/SP	Portugal
10	Socamex S.A.	SOC	LI/TP/ENDU	Spain
11	BYK Additives Ltd	BYK	SME/TP	Germany
12	SCAE srl	SCAE	SME/TP	Italy
13	AGROBICS Ltd	AGRB	SME/TP	Israel
14	Salsnes Filter A.S.	SALSNES	LI/TP	Norway
15	Instituto de Biologia Experimental e Tecnológica	IBET	RES/SP	Portugal
16	Athens Water Supply and Sewerage Company	EYDAP	SME/ENDU	Greece
17	Alto Trevigiano Servizi S.r.l.	ATS	SME/ENDU	Italy
18	Mekorot Water Company Ltd	MEKOROT	LI/ENDU	Israel
19	Aguas de Manresa S.A.	AdM	SME/ENDU	Spain
20	BWA B.V.	BWA	SME/TP	Netherlands
21	Execon-Partners GmbH	EXC	SME/SP	Switzerland
22	SEVERN TRENT WATER Ltd	STW	SME/ENDU	UK
23	JV Aktor SA and Athina SA	AKTOR	SME/TP	Greece
24	Vannplastics Ltd. (Ecodek)	ECODEK	SME/TP	UK
25	Wellness Smart Cities SLU	WSC	SME/TP/SP	Spain



RES=Research Organization; SME=Small/Medium Enterprise; LI=Large Industry; TP=Technology Provider; SP=Service Provider; ENDU=End User

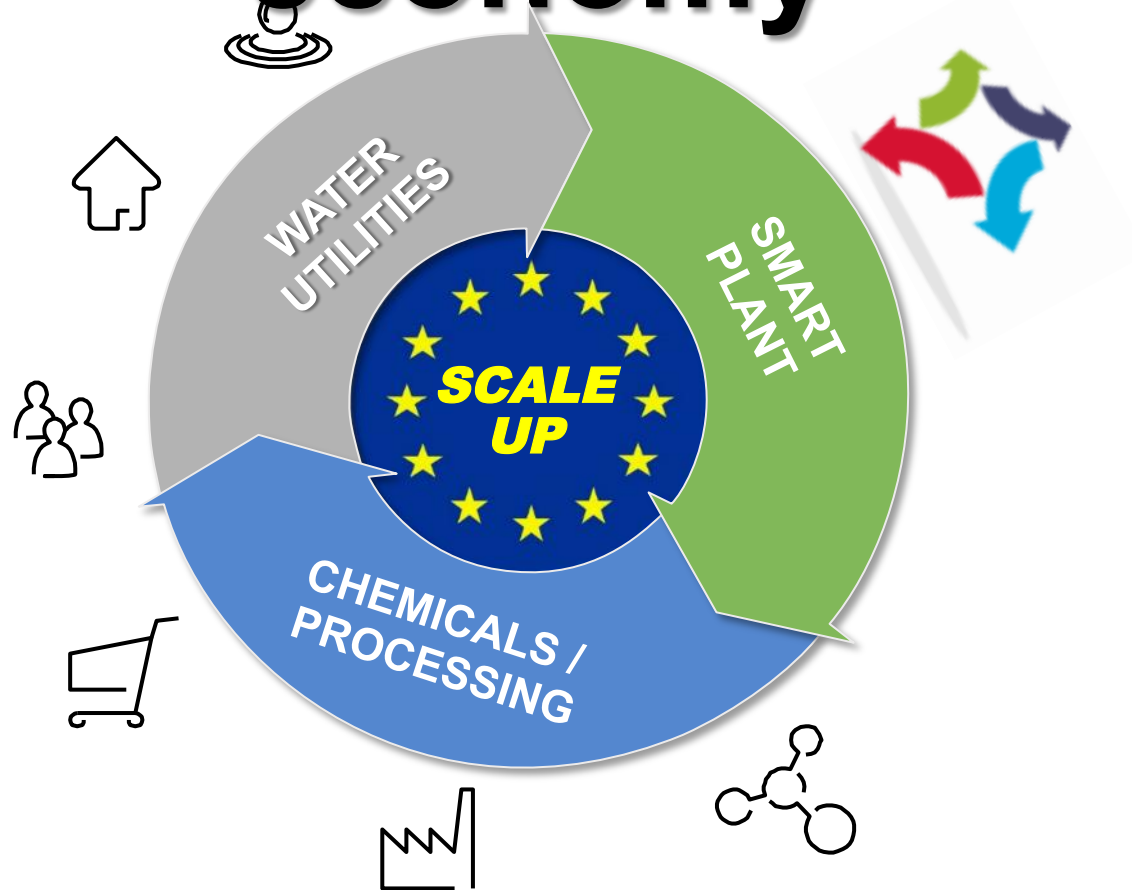


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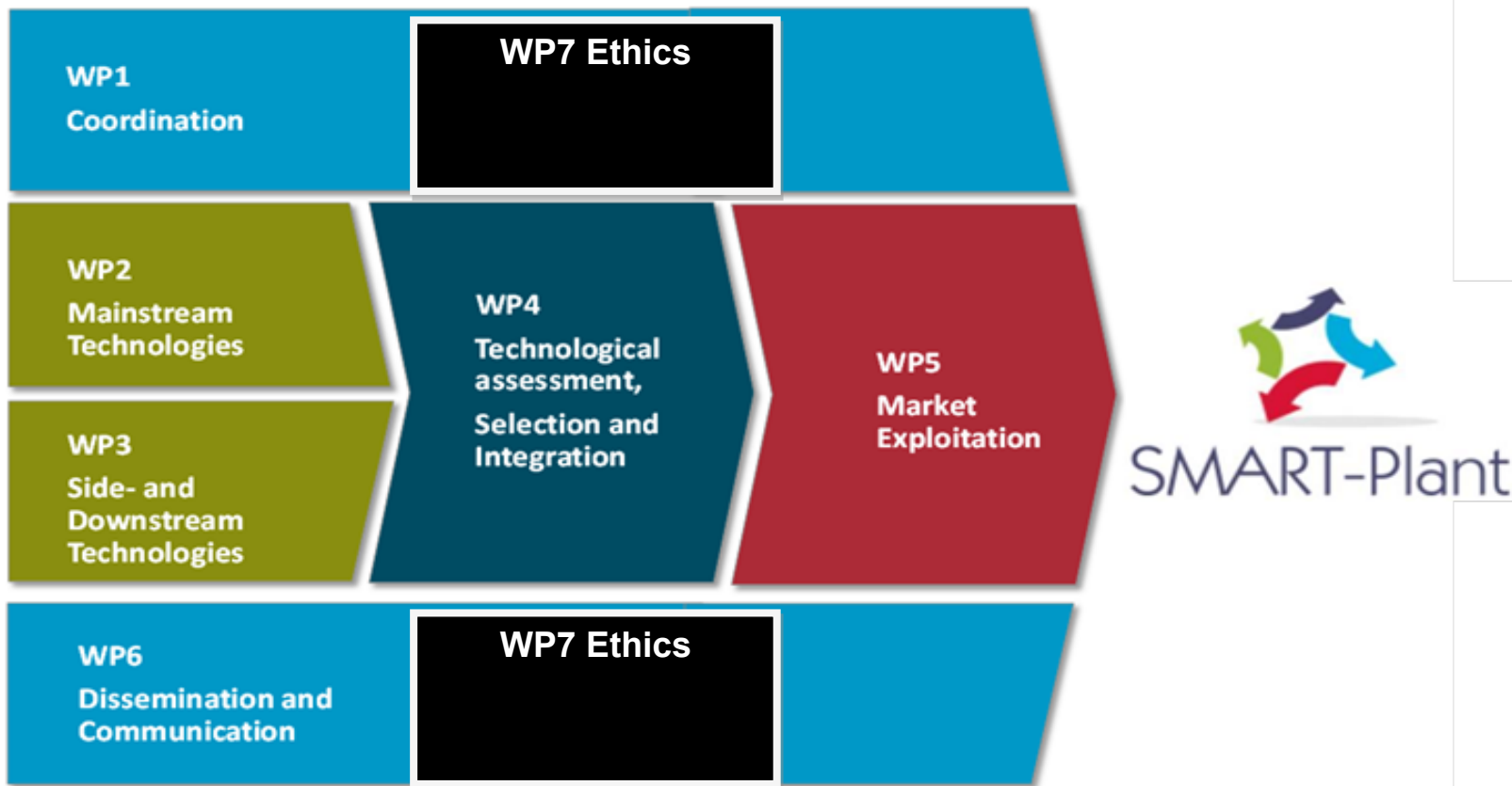


# The SMART-Plant Consortium

# SMART-Plant open the pathway to deliver circular economy

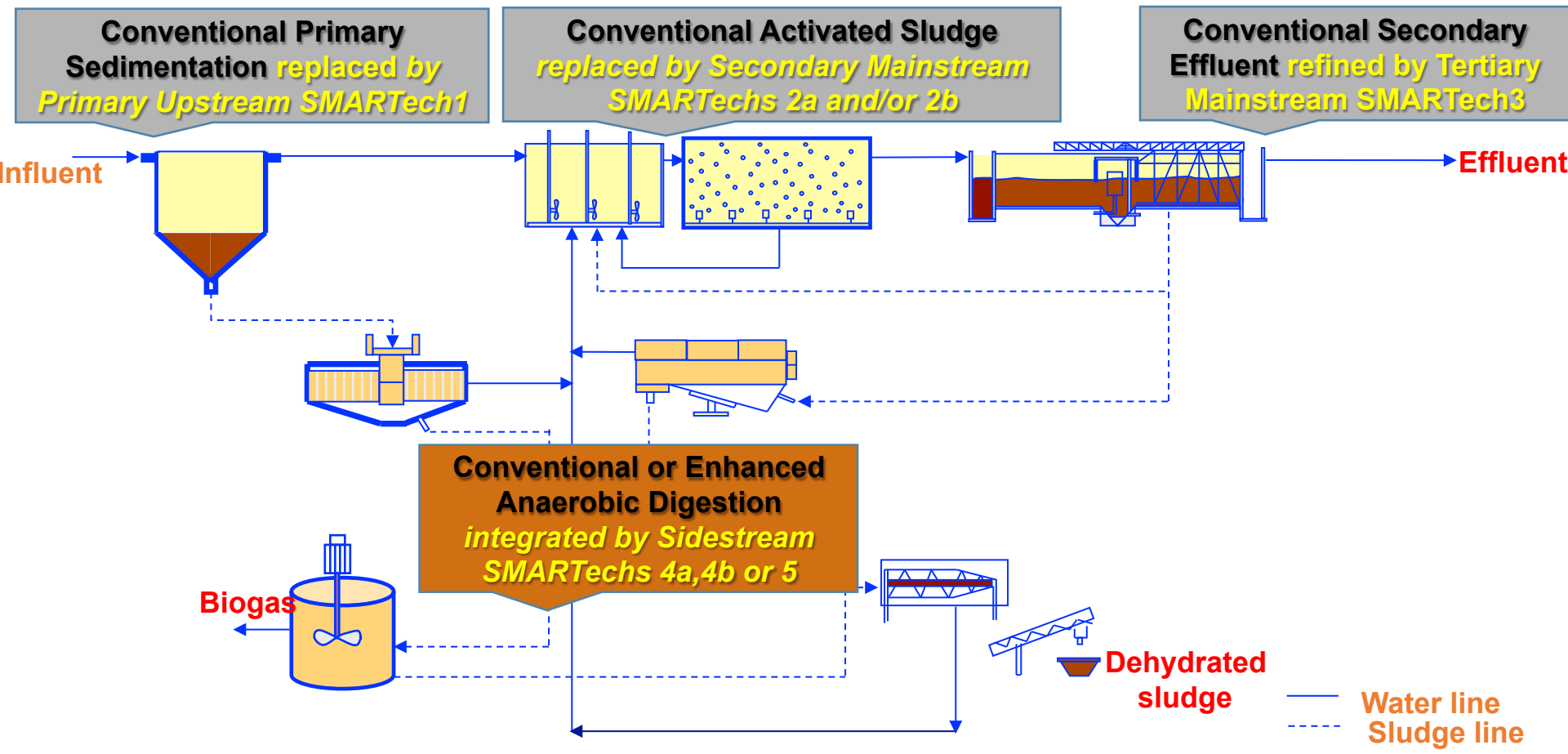


# SMART-Plant workplan structure

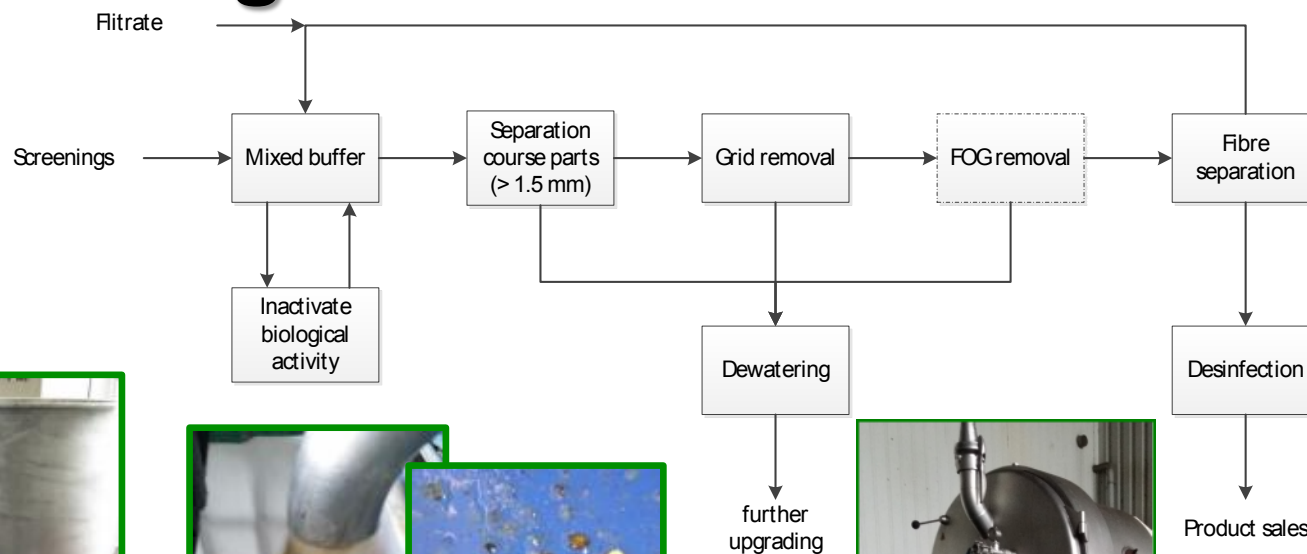




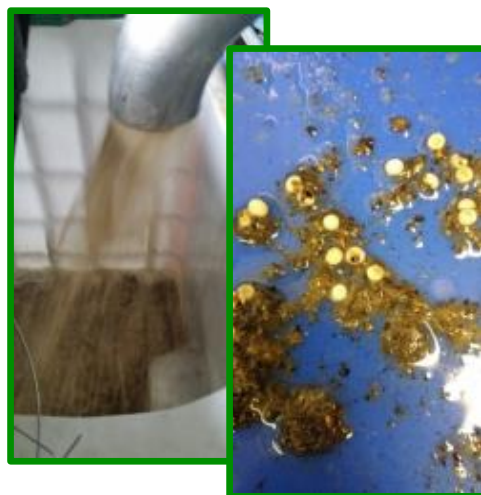
# The SMARTechnologies



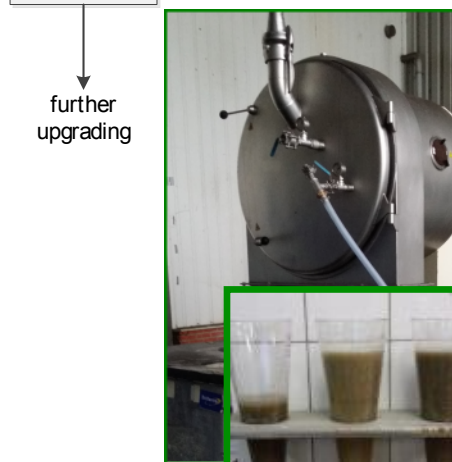
# SMARTech1: Primary (upstream) dynamic sieving and clean cellulose recovery



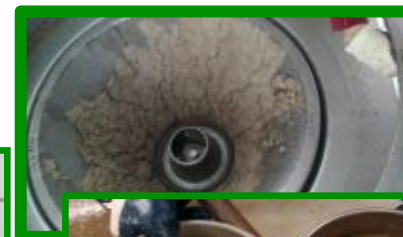
Inactivation biological activity



Separation course parts



Sand-/grid removal



Fibre separation

# SMARTech1: Primary (upstream) dynamic sieving and clean cellulose recovery

Realization of a full-scale plant

- ü all process steps combined in one process

Optimization:

- ü Efficiencies of different process steps
- ü Energy-/chemical consumption individual process steps
- ü Quality cellulose fiber after different process steps
- ü Optimization interdependence

Market development

- ü Marketing and valorization of recovered cellulose
  - ü Reuse in asphalt
  - ü Raw material for composite (Brunel)
  - ü Insulation materials (In development, not sure yet)



**First pilot testing**

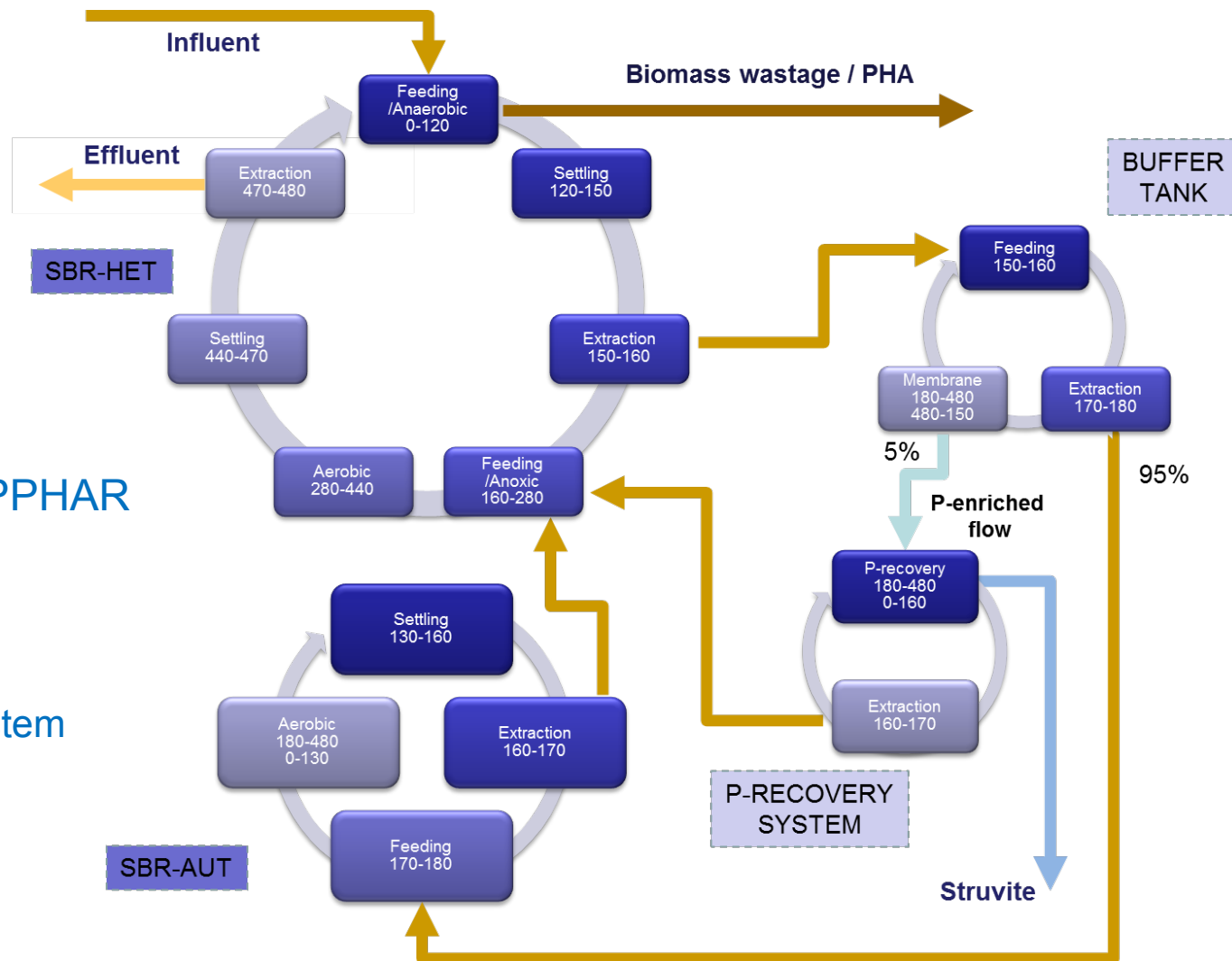
# SMARTech2a: Secondary mainstream biogas recovery by polyfoam biofilter

## § B1 Technical Part

1. An innovative anaerobic immobilized polymeric biofilter.
2. Reaction volume -25 m<sup>3</sup> will be designed and installed in the WWTP of Karmiel (North of Israel)
3. Characteristics:
  - 100-120 m<sup>3</sup>/d.
  - Removal of 30-40% of CODf
  - Additional of 25% biogas
  - Reduction of 25-30% energy consumption.
4. Operation optimization, monitoring and validation:
  - biogas yield
  - biomass activity
  - treated effluent quality



# SMARTech2b: Secondary mainstream SCEPPHAR



## SMARTech2b

## Mainstream SCEPPHAR

- § Two SBR
- § Buffer tank
- § P-recovery system

# SMARTech3: Tertiary nutrient recovery by mesolite and nano ion exchange

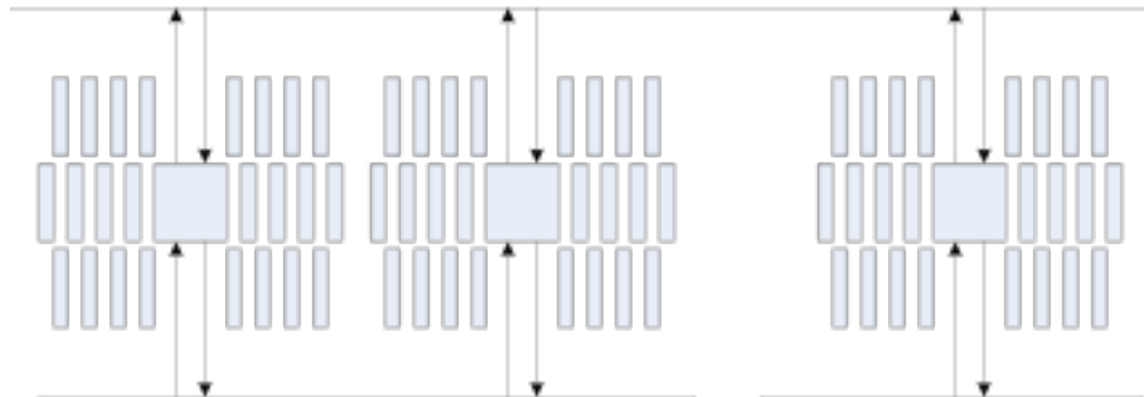
Secondary influent  
10-60 m<sup>3</sup>/day

Ion exchangers

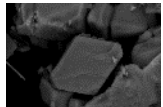
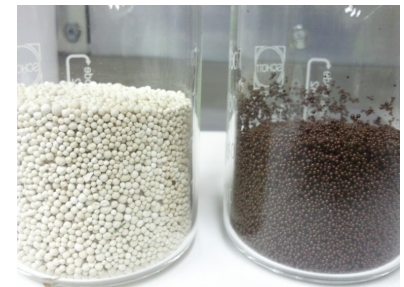
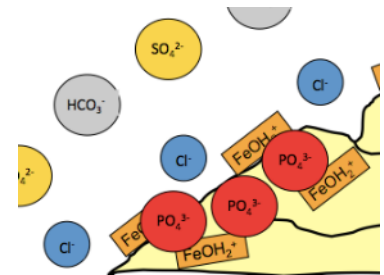
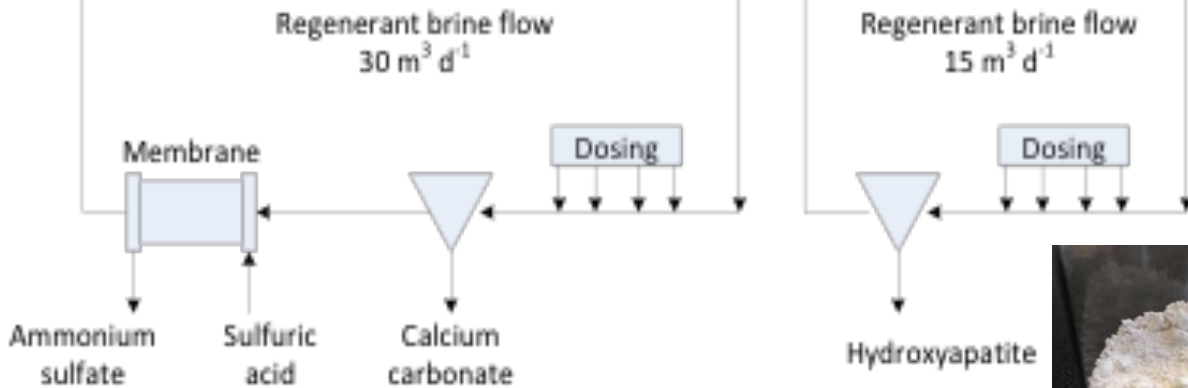
NH<sub>4</sub>-N removal

PO<sub>4</sub>-P removal

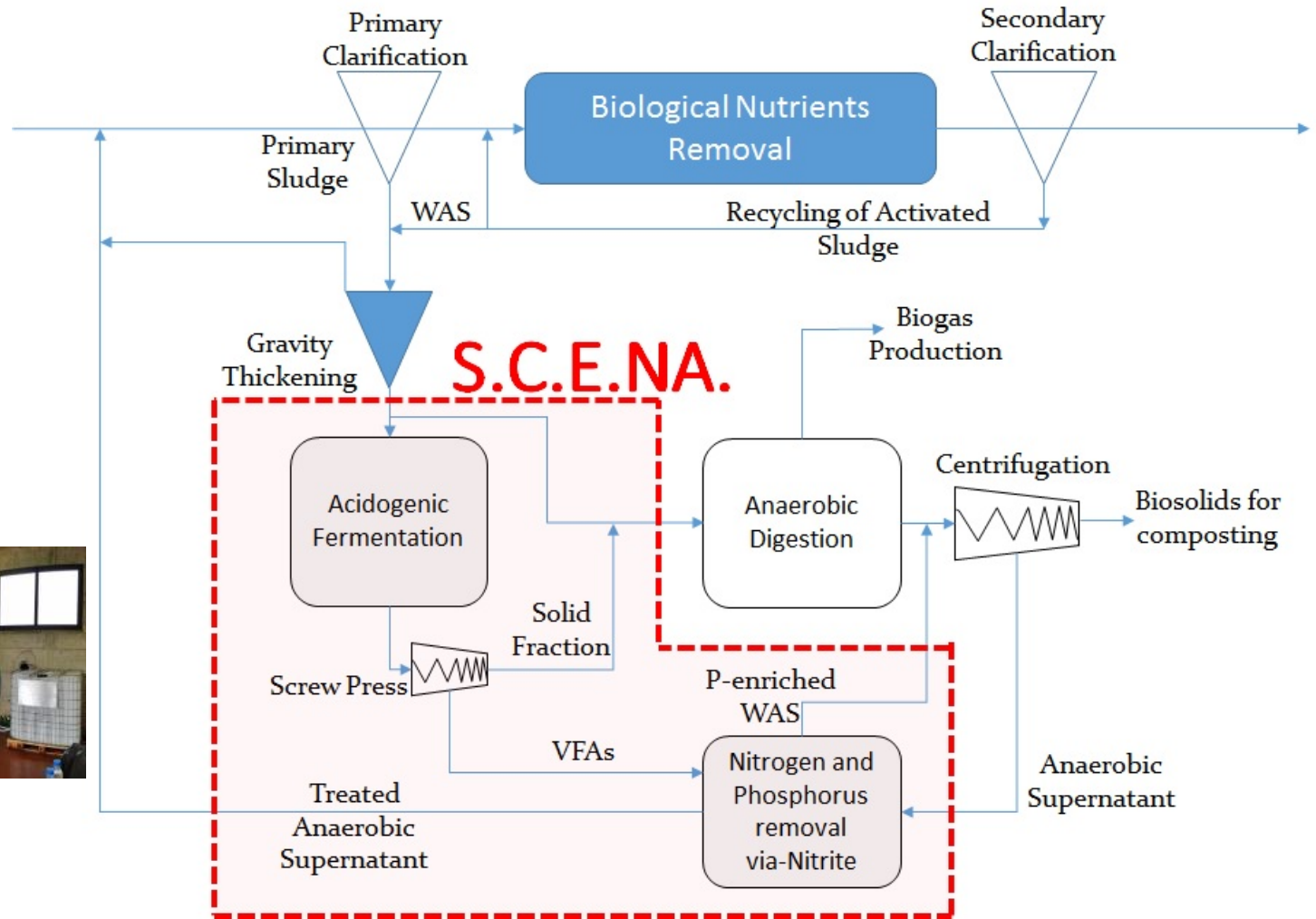
Final effluent out



Regenerant management



# SMARTech4a/b Sidestream S C F N A



# Main features of S.C.E.N.A.

- Costs for nitrogen removal 1.1-1.6 €/kgN
- Biological rates 10-12 times higher than conventional activated sludge processes
- Enhanced Biological Phosphorus Recovery associated to the biological sludge
- Applicable on strong nitrogenous fluxes (e.g. anaerobic digestate, landfill leachate, livewaste slurries and agro-waste, etc)



# Biopolymers (PHA)

## recovery

Purification

Plastic



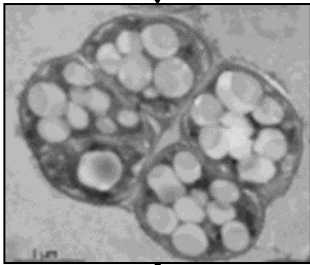
Conversion with  
methanol

Biofuel



Direct chemical  
conversion

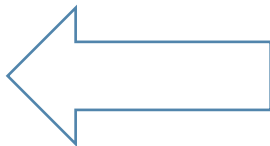
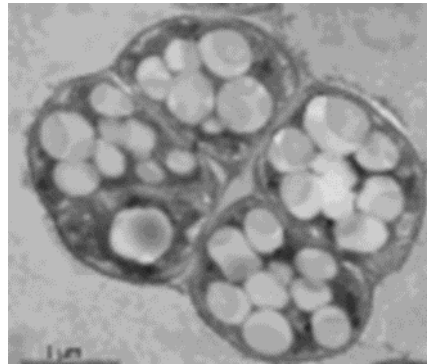
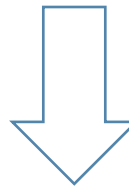
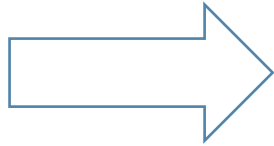
Biochemical



courtesy: R. Kleerebezem - Water\_2020 network

# Microbial Community Engineering (MCE) for bioplastic production from wastewater

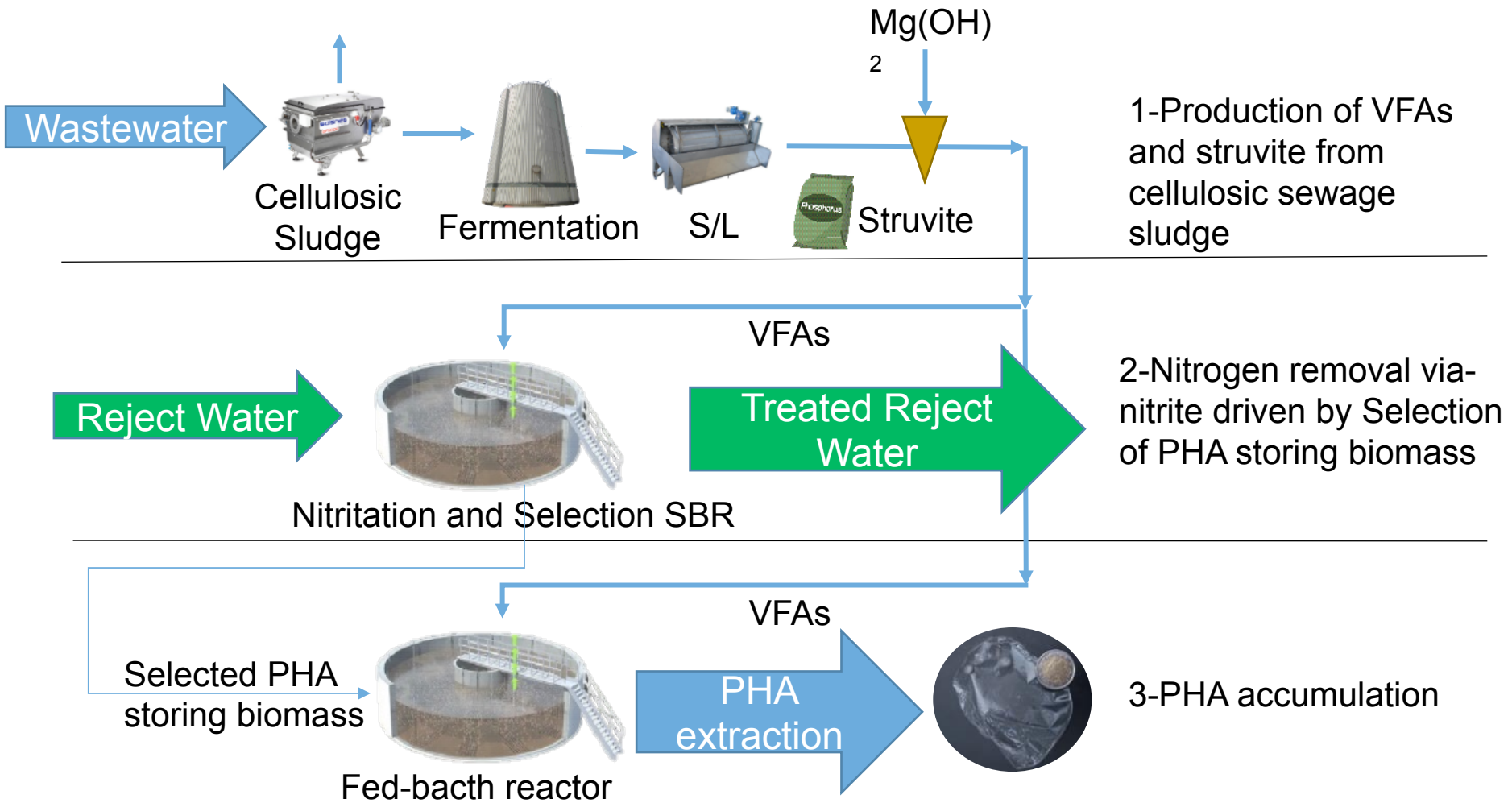
Explore natural microbial community      Improve selective pressure



Products and energy

Select dominant work horse

# SMARTech5 Sidestream SCEPPHAR

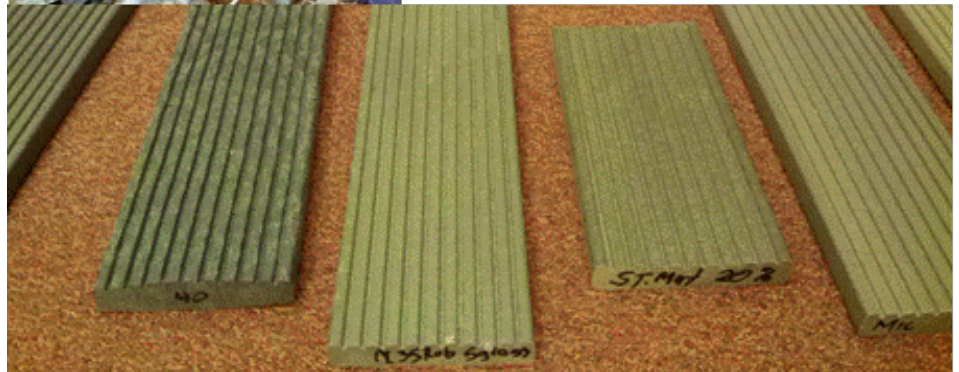


# Downstream SMARTechA Post-processing of recovered cellulose and PHA for bio-composites production

- § Downstream SMARTechA: Incorporation of the recovered cellulosic and PHA-rich materials as raw materials for the production of new type of sludge plastic composite (SPC);
- § Processing of SPC is to be based on the modified extrusion process used for processing classical WPC:




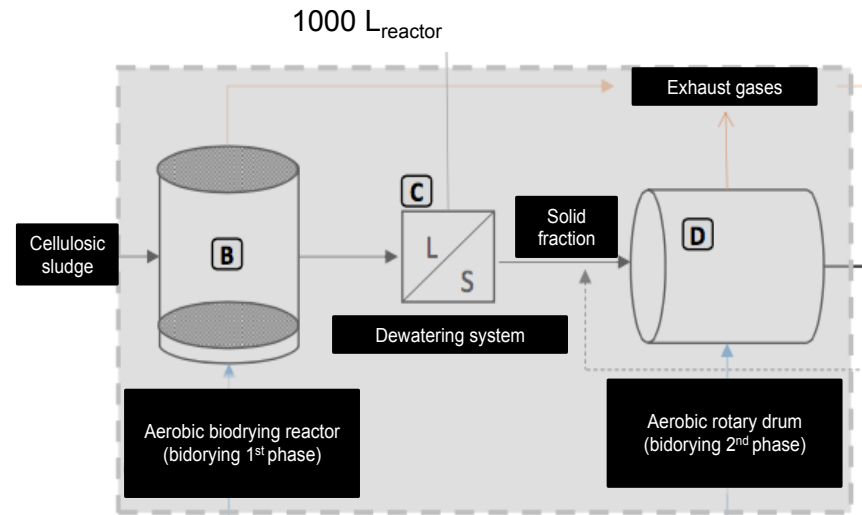
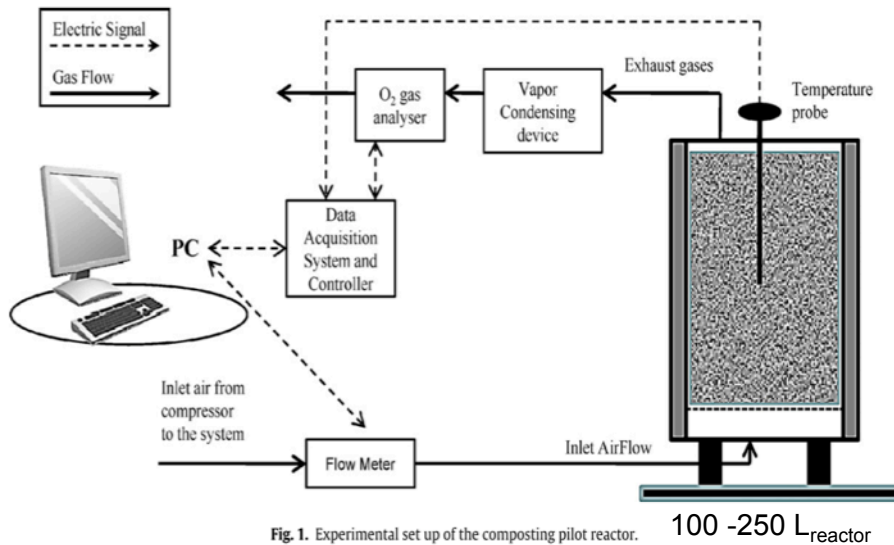
Die Zone	TEMP °C	Barrel Zones	TEMP °C
1	160	1	100
2	130	2	120
3	130	3	180
4	130	4	180
		5	170
		6	130



# Downstream SMARTechB Post-processing of cellulosic and P-rich sludge

Dynamic Composting  Obtain a compost rich in nutrients from P-rich sludge

Biodrying  Obtain a biofuel from cellulosic sludge



- 1) Mixture of bulking agent + P-rich sludge (SCENA)
- 2) Mixture of bulking agent + Mesolite recovered compounds + Prich sludge
- 3) Mixture of mesolite recovered compounds + P-rich sludge + conventional WWTP sludge

Bio-drying is a compost-like process, however, the eventual goal of this concept is to use the metabolic heat to remove water from the cellulosic sludge at the lowest possible residence time and minimal carbon biodegradation hence preserving most of the gross calorific value of the waste matrix

# SMARTechB Post-processing of cellulosic and P-rich sludge

Evaluation of P fertilizing effects of P-rich sludge and struvite

P: “the disappearing nutrient”

find new sources

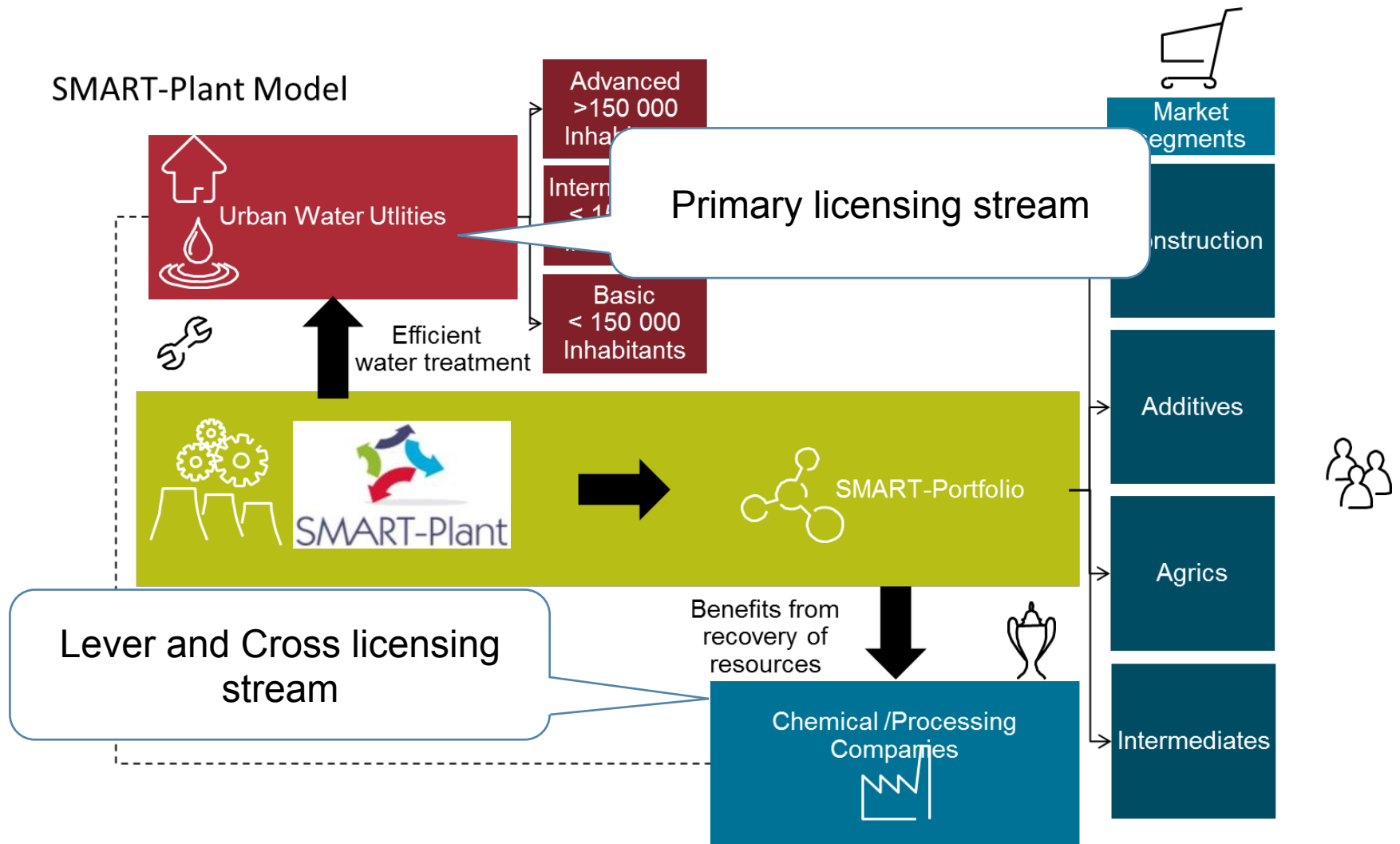
Mg: “the forgotten element”  
fertilizer programs

widespread deficiency, increasingly used in

Plant species: monocots (maize) and dicots (grapevine)



# SMART-Plant Business plan and market deployment strategy



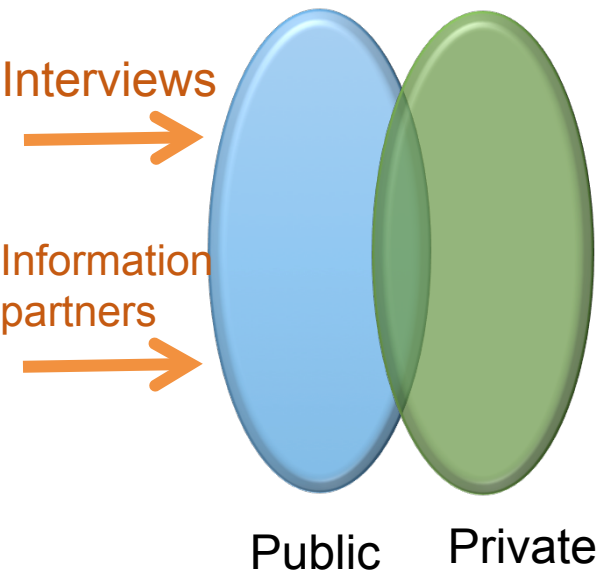
# The business model is developed profiling key target groups:

- **Water utilities:** grouped into basic, intermediate and advanced clusters
- **Chemical and downstream processing industries:** related to the four main strategic pillars: Construction, additive, Agrics and Intermediates

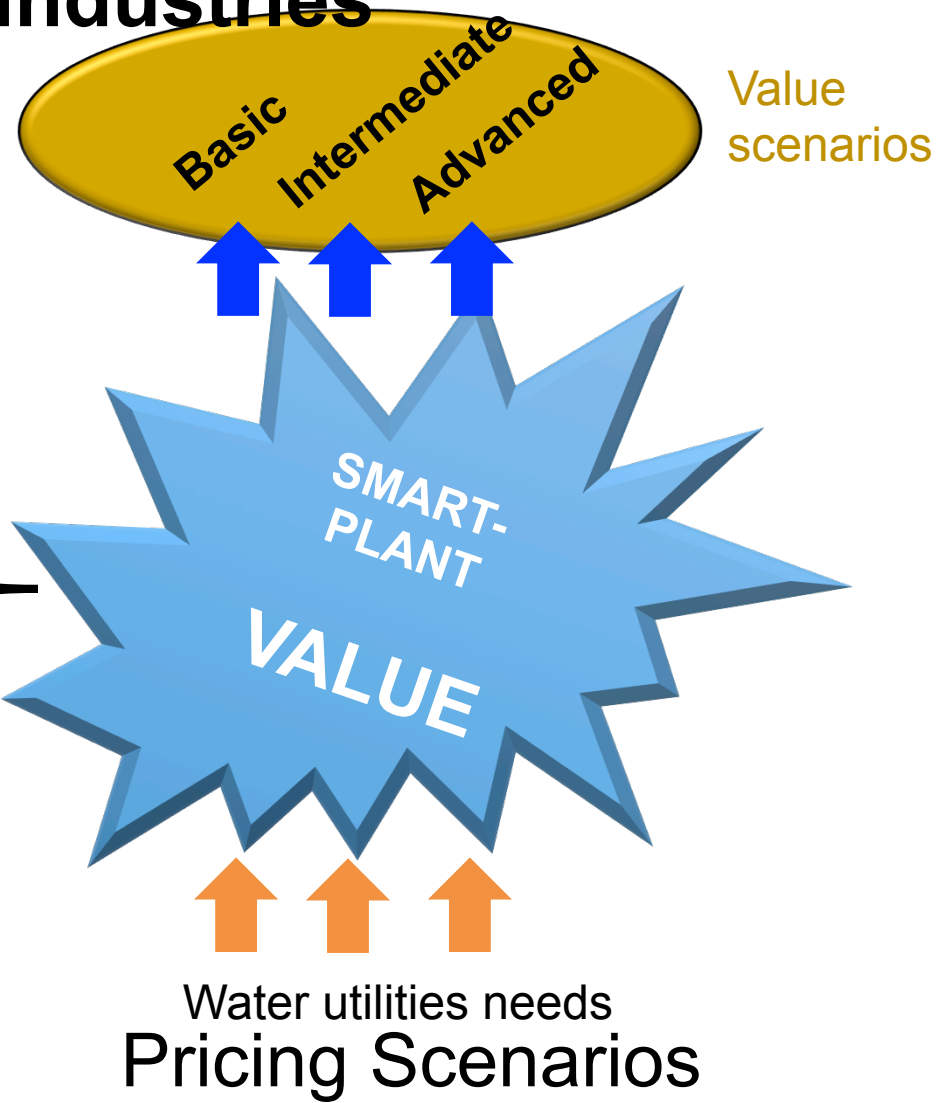


# Public/private water utility management perspectives to deliver circular economy with the chemical industries

## Water pricing



- Water pricing models
- Residual value*
  - Production function approach*
  - Optimization models and programming*
  - Hedonic pricing*
  - Opportunity Cost*



# SMART-product portfolio devt. for the recovered resources

## SMART-Plant strategic pillars

### Construction

§ Compound s PHB / cellu-lose to be developed by ECODEK defined in key product grades based on

### Additives

§ Selected additive application s for consu-mer, incl. plastics, oil & gas and constructio n to be refined for SMART

### Intermediates

§ VFA and N and P derivatives recovered from SMARTech nologies to be assessed as chemical intermediat

### Agriculture

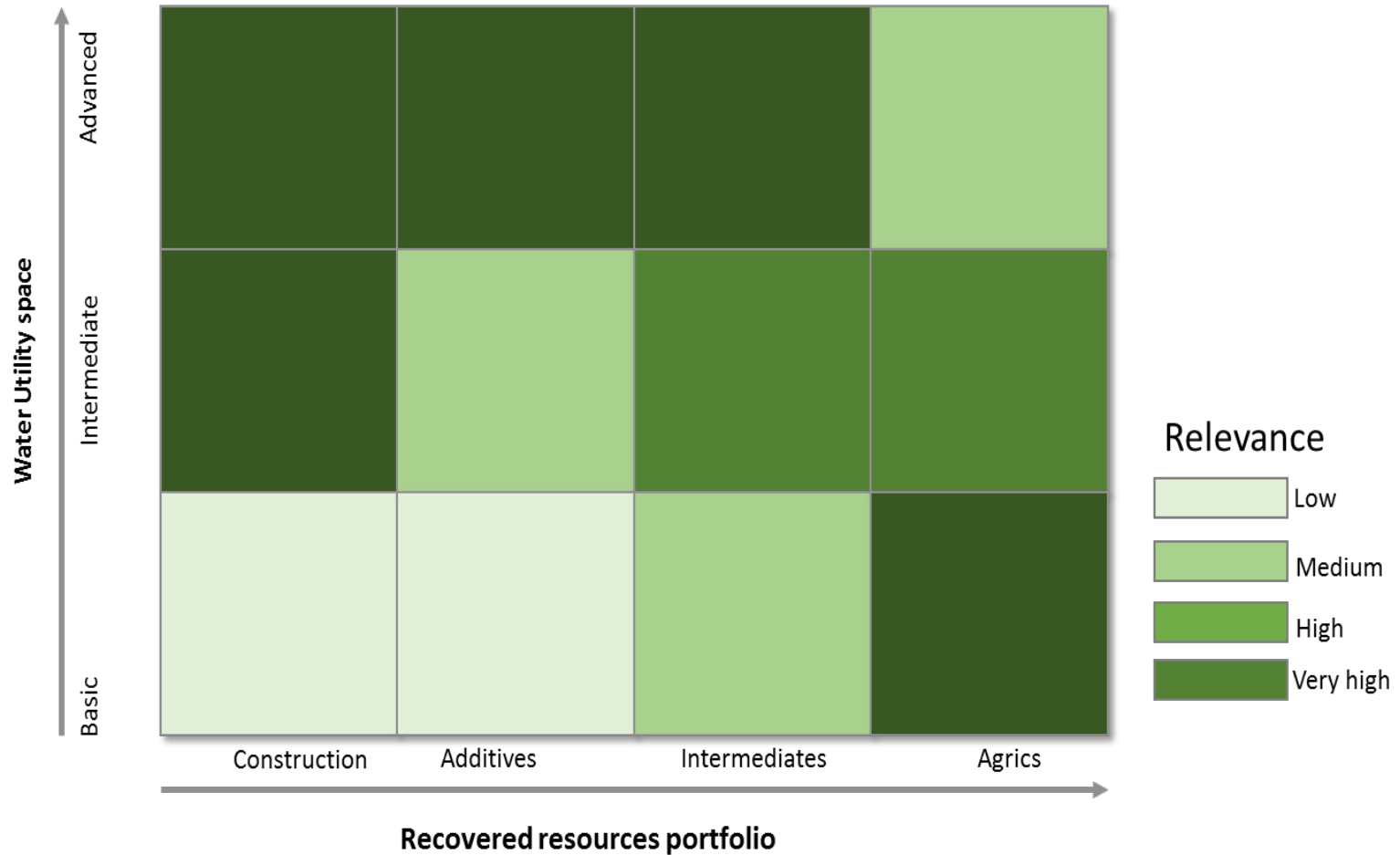
§ Struvite and P rich compost to be assesses with respect to use for agriculture, in selected European countries

use

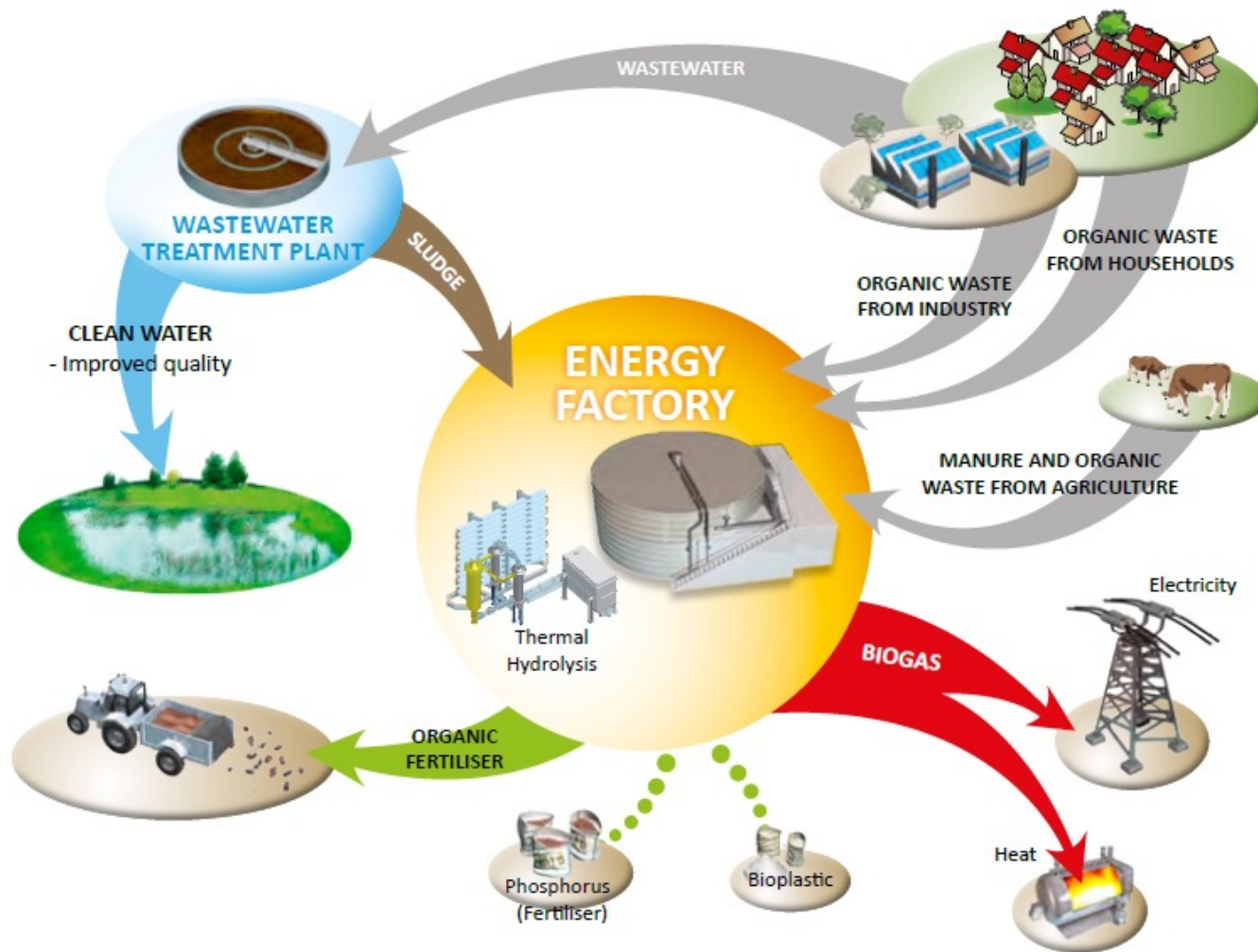
**SMART- Product portfolio with key product offer by strategic pillar to guide exploitation**



# SMART-Plant exploitation matrix and heat map



# Only municipal wastewater? The WWTP can be the urban biorefinery!



# Integration of municipal wastewater and organic waste treatment

First reported in 1988, a pioneering study of co-digestion by Cecchi et al. at Treviso WWTP



Mata-Alvarez J, Dosta J, Macé S, Astals S (2011), *Crit. Rev. Biotechnol.* 31:99-111

# TECHNOLOGIES

## BIOWASTE PREPARATION AND TRANSPORT



1) Source Separate Collection



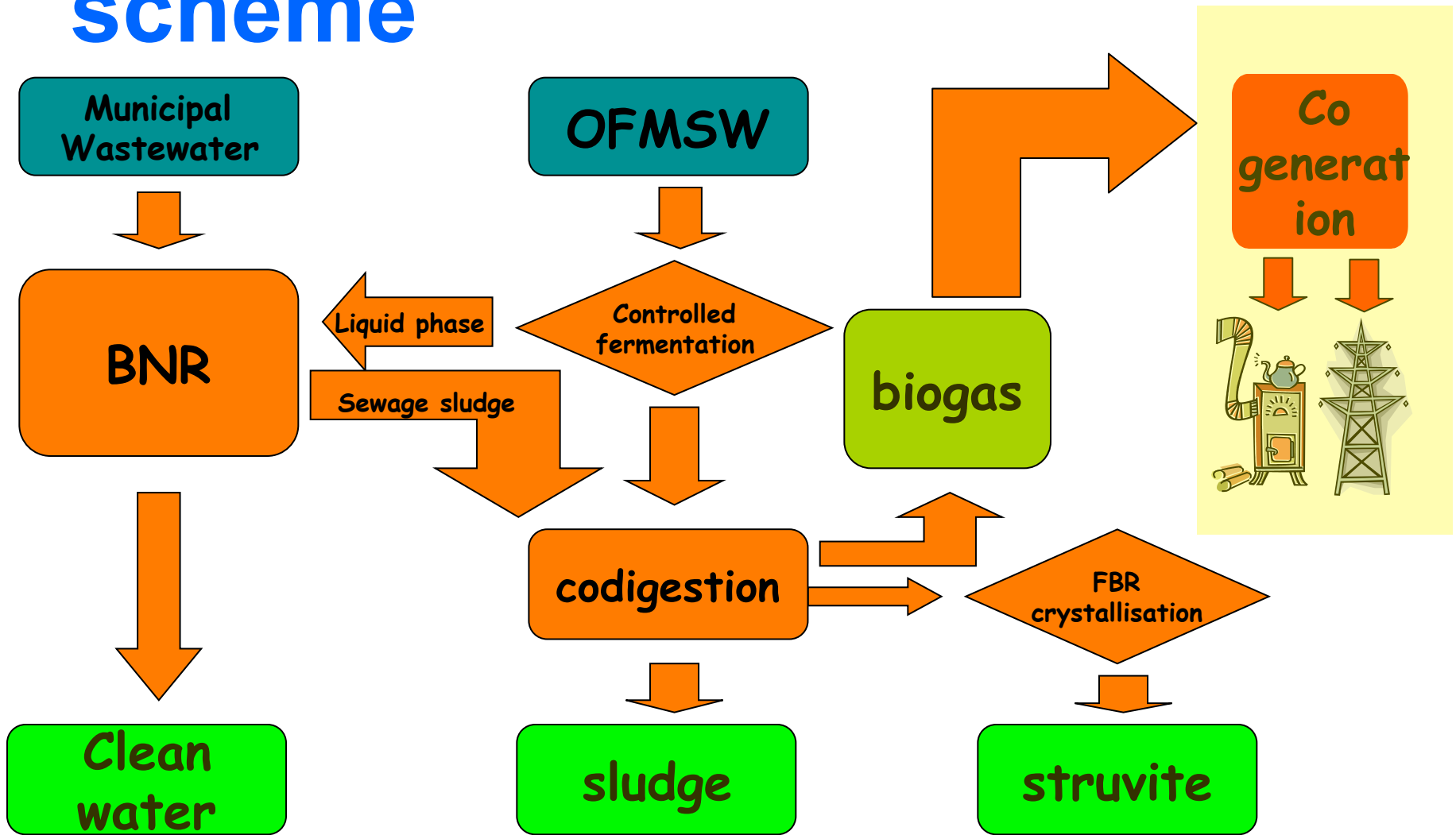
2) Under Sink Food Waste disposer



WWTP

# THE TREVISO FULL SCALE WWTP

# AF-BNR-SCP: process scheme





# TECHNOLOGIES

## Biowaste pre-treatments: Case Studies

Treviso (Italy)

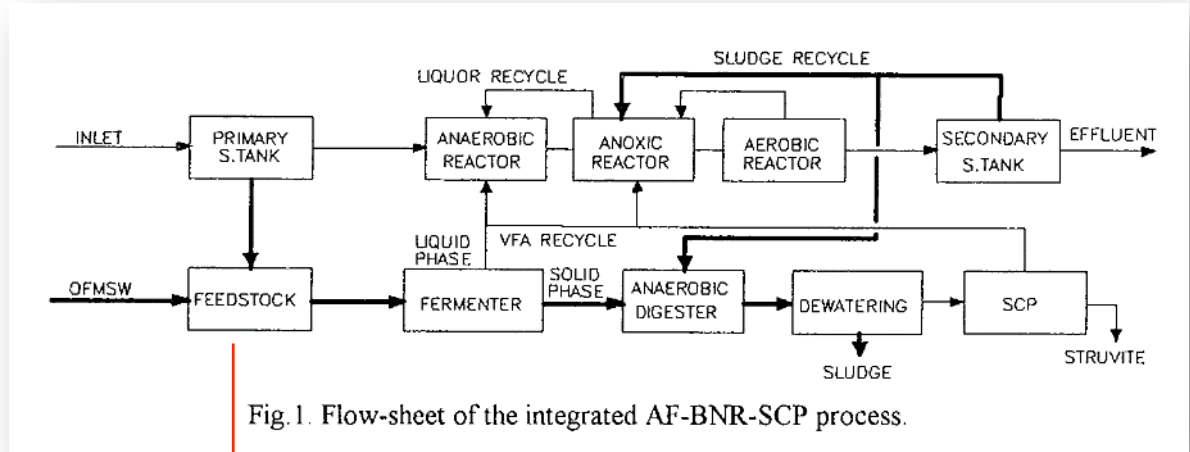


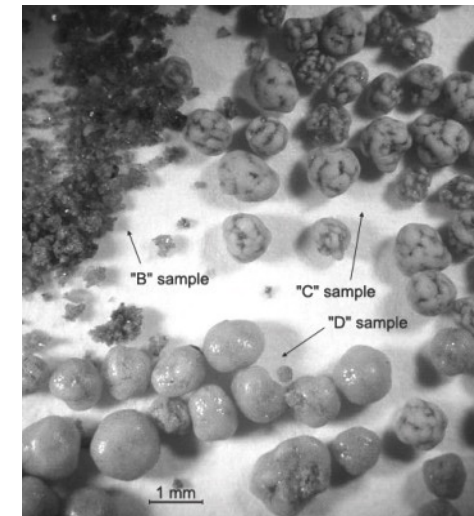
Fig. 1. Flow-sheet of the integrated AF-BNR-SCP process.



# The Struvite Crystallization Plant at the Treviso WWTP



The Struvite  
N-P low release  
fertilizer



## Struvite Crystallization Plant

# TECHNOLOGIES

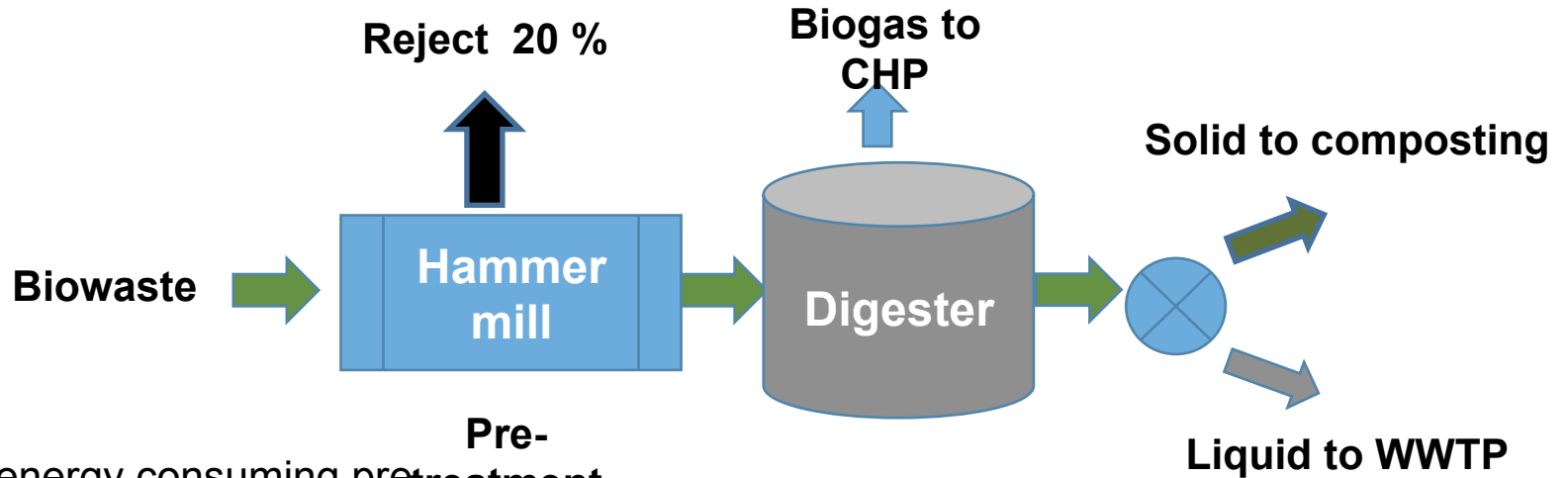
## Biowaste pre-treatments: Case Studies

Rovereto (TN, Italy)

### Hammer Mill



Design capacity, t/y	5.000 SS-biowaste 110.000 sludge (5% TS)
Actual Capacity, t/y	3.000 SS-biowaste 70.000 sludge (x% TS)
Process	Wet
Reactors	2 x 2.500 m <sup>3</sup>
Temperature	Mesophilic



“MEDIUM” energy consuming pre-treatment

# TECHNOLOGIES

## Biowaste pre-treatments: Case Studies



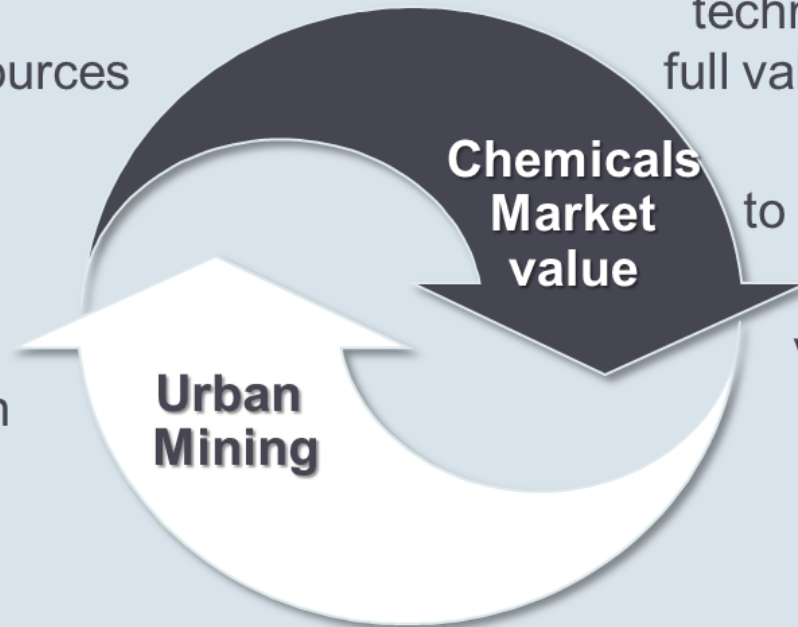
Rovereto (TN, Italy)

# market?

## The SMART-Plant Joint

From Chemicals from Natural Resources to Urban Mining

- SP JV vision is to disrupt the linear model of chemical sourcing, moving to circular economy with full valorization of chemicals, by Urban Mining through watertreatment technologies and full valorization chemical recovered resources
- Chemical sourcing to be a fully closed loop
- Chemicals to be fully disregardless their origin valorized,



# SMART-Plant Joint Venture

## *Mission Statement*

- To enable full transition to Urban Mining

## Through:

- Delivering to wastewater treatment plants custom solutions for resources recovery
- Supporting in full valorization of chemicals for relevant end use

# SMART-Plant JV will support in

1

## Identify

- Key resources to recover
- Technology upgrade required

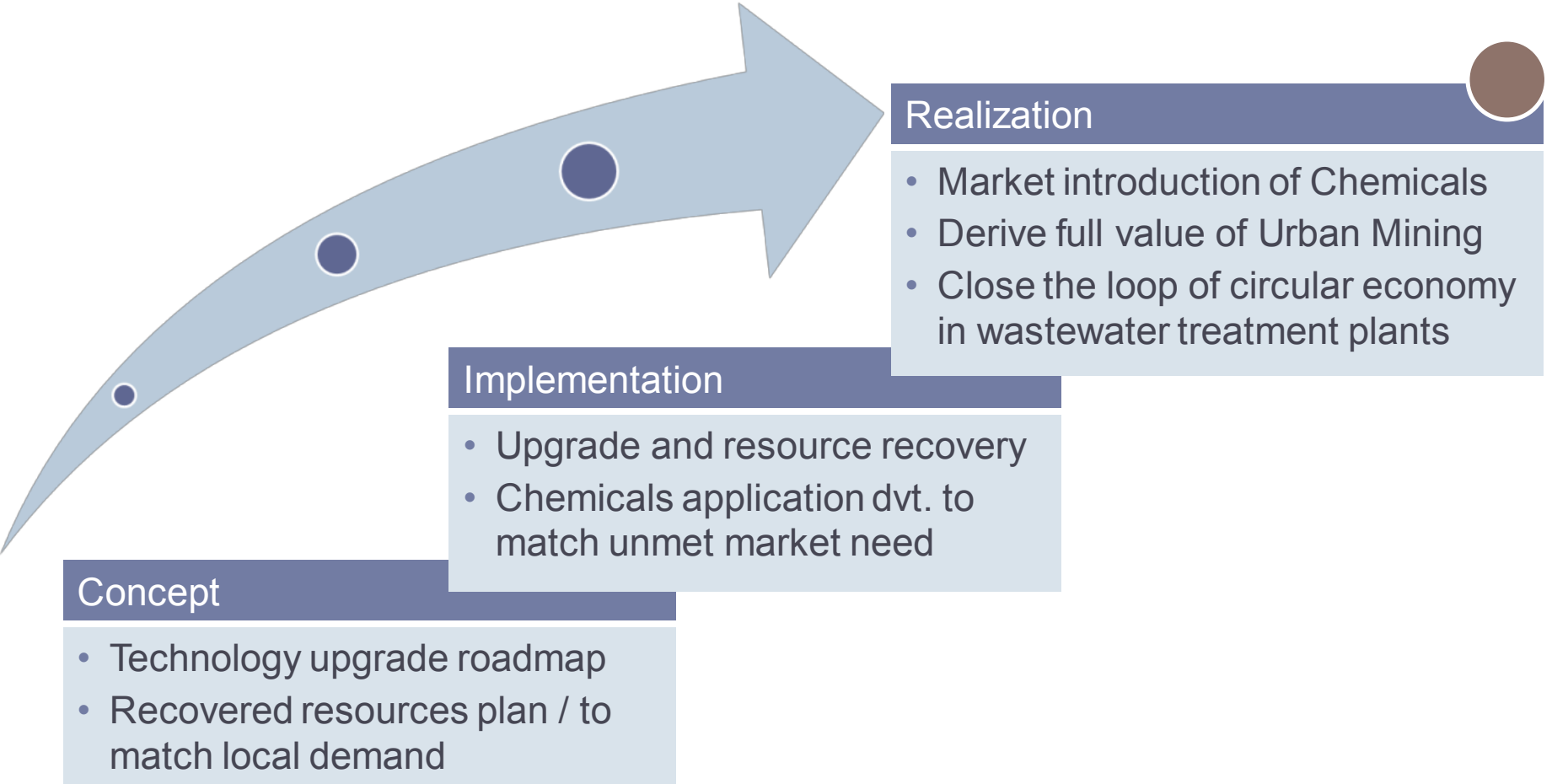


2

**Exploitation of Chemicals (getting full value of Urban Mining)**



# Target is to use full value from Urban Mining



**SMART-Plant Exploitation Manager: InnoEXC**

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# I thank you for your attention and... see you in **ECOMONDO** 2016



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INFO FOCUS CONFERENCES CATALOGUE EXHIBITORS VISITORS MEDIA ROOM Q

- > Waste Management and Exploitation
- > Wastewater & Biowaste management and exploitation - Section Biowaste
- > Wastewater & Biowaste management and exploitation - Section Global Water Expo
- > Biobased Industry and Bioeconomy
- > Site Remediation and Requalification
- > Alternative & Critical Raw Materials
- > Efficient Circular Industry
- > Urban Circular Economy - Section Smart Communities
- > Urban Circular Economy -

## Events program

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08/11/2016 09/11/2016 10/11/2016 11/11/2016

PROGRAM GLOBAL WATER EXPO ([BACK TO INDEX](#)) - WEDNESDAY 09 NOVEMBER

10:00 a.m. -01:00 p.m. Place: Global Water Expo Room



GLOBAL WATER EXPO - Conference

Water management within the circular economy. Resource recovery from the water cycle: market, value chains and new perspective for the water utilities and chemical industry

02:00 p.m. -05:00 p.m. Place: Global Water Expo Room



GLOBAL WATER EXPO - Conference

Ready-to-Market resource recovery technologies. Scale-up of low-carbon footprint material recovery techniques for upgrading existing wastewater treatment plants: the smart-plant Horizon2020 innovation action

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