Aerobic Organic Recycling

A Relevant and Growing Technology





- Located in Stoney Creek, Ontario Canada
- Provides Environmental contracting and waste management services in Organics Processing and Management, Soil and Groundwater Remediation, Demolition and Abatement
- Specializes in organic material processing facility design, operation and management with contracts for AIM CCF Hamilton (City of Hamilton) and Wellington Organix (City of Guelph)

 AIM HAMILTON Central Composting Facility



Relevancy of Organic Recycling

- Operational Costs recycling v.s. landfill
- Sustainable Practices cyclic v.s. cradle to grave
- Environmental Responsibility resource v.s. waste
- Environmental Accountability GHG reduction





AIM CCF Hamilton Inc.

- City of Hamilton Facility receiving municipal green bin SSO from three municipalities with total annual tonnage of 70,000 metric tonnes
- 75/25 split between SSO and L&Y
- Closed in-vessel tunnel technology with 3 week in-vessel processing
- Static Pile curing for 14–21 days







Wellington Organix Inc.

- City of Guelph Facility receiving SSO from two municipalities with total annual tonnage of 30,000 metric tonnes
- 100 % municipal green bin SSO
- Closed in-vessel technology with
 3 week in-vessel processing
- Indoor windrow turning and curing for 21 – 28 days





Types of Organic Feedstock

- Leaf and Yard (Green Waste)
- Green Bin (Municipal Source Separated Organics)
- Ag Products such as manures and bedding





Types of Organic Processing

Outdoor Windrow Composting

In-vessel Aerobic

Composting



- Anaerobic Digestion
- High Solid Anaerobic Digestion



Organic RecyclingTechnology Applications

Feed stock will determine the Optimum Design

- Green Bin → In-vessel Aerobic and/or Anaerobic
- MSW Pretreatment → In-vessel Aerobic
- Bio-solids → In-vessel Aerobic Composting
- IC&I Organics → In-vessel Aerobic and/or Anaerobic Digestion
- Leaf and Yard → Aerobic Outdoor
- Ag Products → Anaerobic and Aerobic Indoor & Outdoor

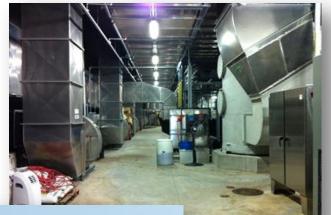






Historical Challenges of Organic Processing

- Odour
- Biological





- Contaminants in Feedstock
 - Quality of End Residuals
 - Market for End Product



New Challenges Faced - 2012 Compost Quality Standards

Changes in New Compost Quality Standards include:

- New Categories of Compost: AA, A, B
- Curing: maintained at 40% moisture for 21 days
- Contaminant Requirements: Sharps & Foreign Matter
- Maturity and Respiration Testing Methods
- Permitting of Site



Odour Control Management

Operational Considerations

Biobed Technology:

Organic Media

Synthetic /biorem Media

- Scrubber Technology:
 - Acid
 - Biological





Agricultural Markets

Benefits of Compost in Agriculture

- Increased Nutrient Value = Increased Yields and Quality
 - Improved Water Retention and Conditioning of Soil
 - Increased Plant Health







AIM Compost Field Trials

AIM Field Compost Trials (2013 – 2016):

- Comparison of three different municipal composts, alone and in combination with fertilizers in terms of nutrient value, crop yields and plant health
- Two test locations in Southern Ontario River Bend Acres (Bright) and Arlington Farms (Jarvis)
- Challenges with field trial:
 Compost Application and equipment
 Weather





Value of Compost: Total Commercial Fertilizer Equivalence

Compost Agri-Value per tonne (total)														
Producer Location	Nitrogen	Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)		Potassium (K ₂ O)		Magnesium		Sulfur		Calcium	Other		Total Commercial Fertilizer Equivalent Value (Including Macro and Micro nutrients)	
Hamilton Compost	\$ 33.61	\$ 15	.48	\$	13.02	\$	18.10	\$	7.73	\$ 46.08	\$	5.33	\$	139.35
Guelph Compost	\$ 27.70	\$ 18	.84	\$	11.18	\$	33.35	\$	21.53	\$ 58.46	\$	2.60	\$	173.66
Other Compost	\$ 22.33	\$ 11	.44	\$	7.70	\$	11.43	\$	4.86	\$ 50.45	\$	1.72	\$	109.93

Total Commercial Fertilizer Equivalent value is based on:

- Macro and Micro nutrients
- Present Value Fertilizer August 2013

Only a portion will be available in the season of application. Additional compost value includes Organic matter content and the beneficial probiotic biological activity.



Digestate v.s. Compost

Digestate:

- 80% of nitrogen in food-based digestate is readily available, with 60% available to crops in the first year
- Fast release of nitrogen results in an increased risk of nutrient management

Compost:

 Source of organic nitrogen (slow release), and crop available phosphorus, potassium and organic matter

	Nitrogen (N)(kg/t)	Phosphate (P	₂ O ₅) (kg/t)	Potash (K ₂ O) (kg/t)			
	Total	Readily Available	Total	Crop Available	Total	Crop Available		
Whole Digestate	5.0	4.0 (80%)	0.5	0.25	2.0	1.6		
	(3.5 - 6.0)		(0.25 -1.5)		(1.5 - 2.5)			
Green Compost ⁺	7.5	<0.2 (<2%)	3.0	1.5	5.5	4.4		
Green/Food Compost+	11	0.6 (5%)	3.8	1.9	8.0	6.4		

^{*} Source Defra "Fertiliser Manual (RB209)"



Conclusion

Benefits of Compost

- Amount of diverted Municipal Greenbin waste per year is equal to the amount of manure produced by 26,500 dairy cattle (close to 10% of cattle in Ontario).
- Compost contributes over 55, 000 tonnes of organic matter and over \$5.25 million/year in crop fertilizer equivalency.

Soils Feed Cities



Cities Feed Soils



Thank You!

QUESTIONS?



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