



DRAFT AGENDA
ESTERO BAY AGENCY ON BAY MANAGEMENT

Tuesday, December 10, 2018 – 9:30 a.m.
SWFRPC
1400 Colonial Boulevard, Suite 1
Fort Myers, Florida 33907

- 1) Call to Order
- 2) Attendance
- 3) Approval of Minutes from September 10, 2018
- 4) New Business- Land Acquisition by Village of Estero- Katy Errington
- 5) New Business- SWFRPC Resolution 2018-03 on Biosolids
- 6) New Business – Formation of the Nominating Committee for Officers
- 7) Old Business – Outcome of Corkscrew Crossing meeting
- 8) Old Business-Funding for EBABM and for the State of the Bay
- 9) Emerging Issues
- 10) Announcements
- 11) Public Comments on Items Not on the Agenda
- 12) Set Date for Next EBABM
- 13) Adjournment

management. His presentation was immediately followed by a panel on the technologies and future trends in biosolids management.

The symposium audience was given a look into the future of biosolids management. Instead of depositing biosolids into the landfill or using agricultural lands to dispose of human biosolid wastes, there are alternatives that allow for improved recovery and sustainable management. The future of biosolids management was discussed by a panel chaired by Fred Mussari, Ph.D., Vice President of Technology at BCR Solid Solutions and included three new technologies.

Although each process is different, all three processes recover useful byproducts from human biosolids and capture its stored energy, water, and nutrients.

Kobe Nagar, P.E., Senior Process Engineer, Pratt School of Engineering at Duke University, presented Supercritical Water Oxidation or SCWO, which is a process that occurs in water at temperatures and pressures above a mixture's thermodynamic critical point. Under these conditions water becomes a fluid with unique properties that can be used to quickly convert biosolids and other hazardous wastes into hot water, electricity, Co₂, N₂, O₂, inorganic minerals and distilled water. Duke's vision for the future of SCWO technology is decentralized SCWO treatment facilities that can be housed in a standard 40 foot long container capable of servicing 6,000 people a day. Duke has developed a working industrial scale prototype (A) capable of treating the fecal waste of 1,000 people per day. A new prototype (B) is under design. Its current focus is on technology transfer and commercialization, with the establishment of a spinoff company to bring the first units to the market in 2020.

The Advanced Pyrolysis Technology system was presented by Steve Wirtel, P.E., Executive Vice President of Business Development at Kore Infrastructure. This technology is made up of individual processes that operate in series: material handling, drying, lower-temperature pyrolysis, and gas conversion into renewable natural gas, methane and hydrogen for power generation. These gases can be used to power the process, with the excess sold on the open market. The process produces a crystallized form of carbon termed "biochar." Biochar sequesters carbon in the soil and can be used as a soil supplement to provide soil structure that helps retain key nutrients and water. It does not contain nitrogen or phosphorus. The equipment used in each step is modular, mobile, and compact to enable multiple system configurations and ease in siting requirements.

Peter Janicki, P.E., of Janicki Industries and Bioenergy provided information on Vapor Recompression Distillation (VRD) and Boiler Technology Electric Generation. The combination of these two technologies are also made up of individual components and processes that can operate in series to produce electricity and fresh distilled water. TN is converted to aqueous ammonium, and the TP ends up in its elemental form in the final ash. The aqueous ammonium can be made available as a more efficient N source for fertilizer. The electricity produced provides the power needed to operate the facility with excess electricity sold back to the power grid. The TP in the reduced volume of final ash can now be transported economically to areas that are currently depleted of nutrients such as the "bread basket region" in middle North America from years of corn, wheat, and soy bean production, or the Caribbean which has seen soil nutrient depletion from years of sugar cane production and other practices.

From: Florida Department of Environmental Protection [mailto:FloridaDEP@public.govdelivery.com]
Sent: Friday, June 08, 2018 4:12 PM
To: Michael Busha
Subject: DEP Announces Creation of Biosolids Technical Advisory Committee

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is committed to protecting Florida's water and natural resources. Vital to our mission is working cooperatively with state, local and federal agencies, local communities as well as various stakeholder and interest groups that provide key input, local knowledge and additional data and information to help inform our regulatory and restoration programs.

DEP is aware of an increased interest in better understanding the nutrient impacts of the land application of biosolids. Because the Department remains committed to using science to guide our efforts, we are creating a Biosolids Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to evaluate current management practices and potential opportunities for enhancements to better protect Florida's water resources.

DEP is currently seeking nominations for membership on the committee, which will include agricultural interests, environmental groups, local governments, academia and research entities, representatives from large and small wastewater utilities (including the Florida Rural Water Association), biosolids haulers and the Florida Onsite Wastewater Association. The deadline for nominations is 5 p.m., July 6, 2018. Any person interested in learning more about the TAC or submitting a nomination may email BIOSOLIDS_TAC@floridadep.gov.



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