

# TERAX Waste Deconstruction

Eliminating landfilling of organic waste streams

Lakes TAG Update -2 August 2013



# Overview

- RDC Solid waste management
- Development History
- TERAX at RDC WWTP
- Further Research Underway
- Future Opportunities

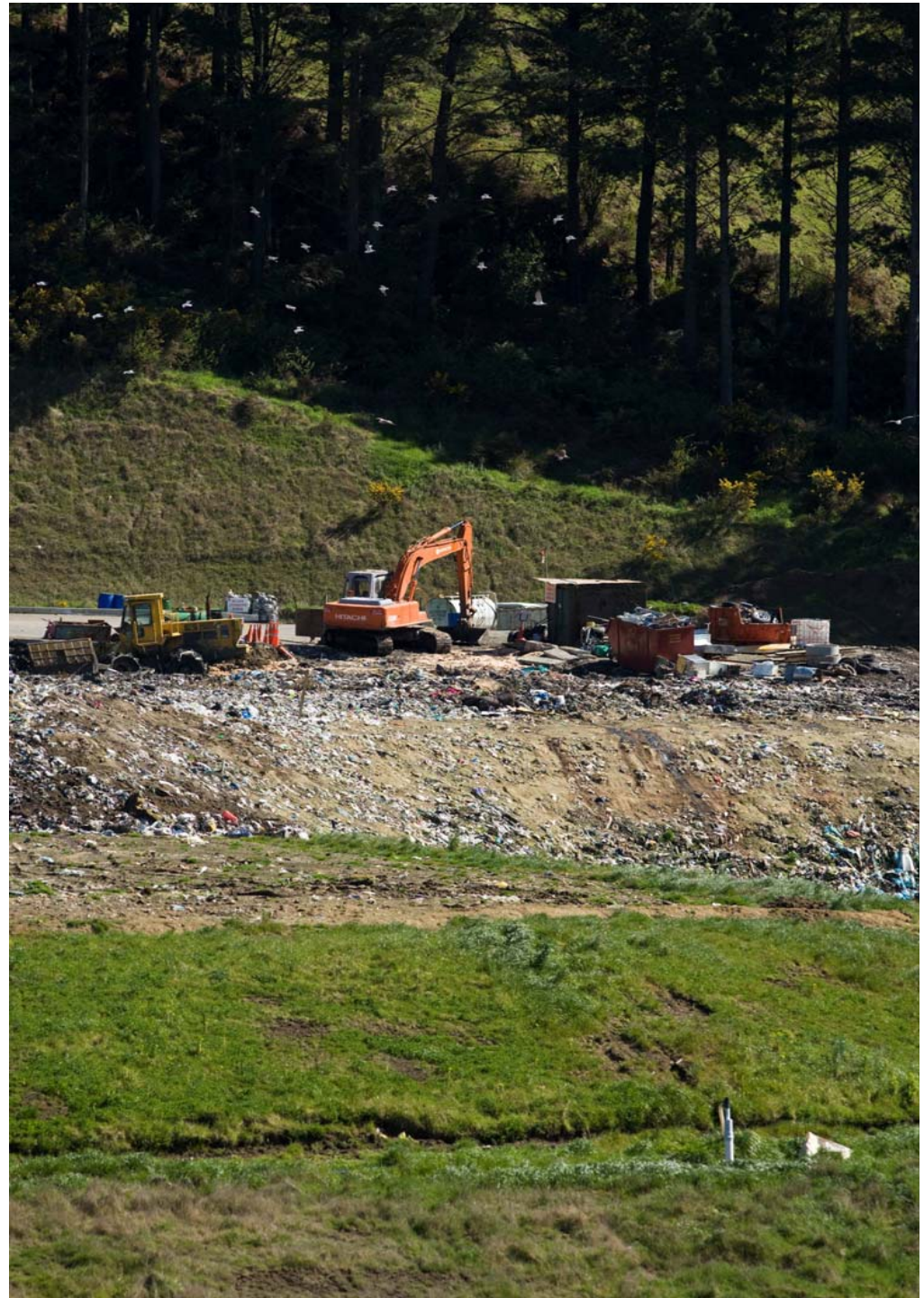
# RDC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BACKGROUND





# Landfill Impacts

- ~125,000 tonnes p.a. landfilled in BOP
- >60% organics
- Leachate treatment
- GHG emissions
- Increasing costs



# Biosolids

- Original Plant 1973 – Digesters
- Upgrade 1991 - Composting
- Late 1990's - Landfill
- 2011 - Vermicomposting



## Biosolids (continued)

- Approximately 10,000 t/annum currently

## NZ Waste Strategy

- Beneficial use of Biosolids
- Tendered options

## RDC Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2010

- Waste Assessment considered all options
- Wet Oxidation Preferred option



## Other Organic Waste

### Wider Organic Waste

- RDC own landfill
- 65% organic - 30,000t per annum
- Increasing Costs – exposure to ETS etc



### Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

- Greenwaste Separation 6 → 7000 t composted
- Preferred option – wet oxidation
- Consideration of organic waste collection

# The biosolids challenge.....

- 85% moisture content
  - Maintain aqueous conditions
- Carbon content = 450 kg/t dry weight
  - Recover carbon as add value feedstock
- Energy content = 19 GJ/t dry weight
  - Recover energy during deconstruction
- Nutrient content contributes to eutrophication
  - Segregate and recover nitrogen and phosphorus

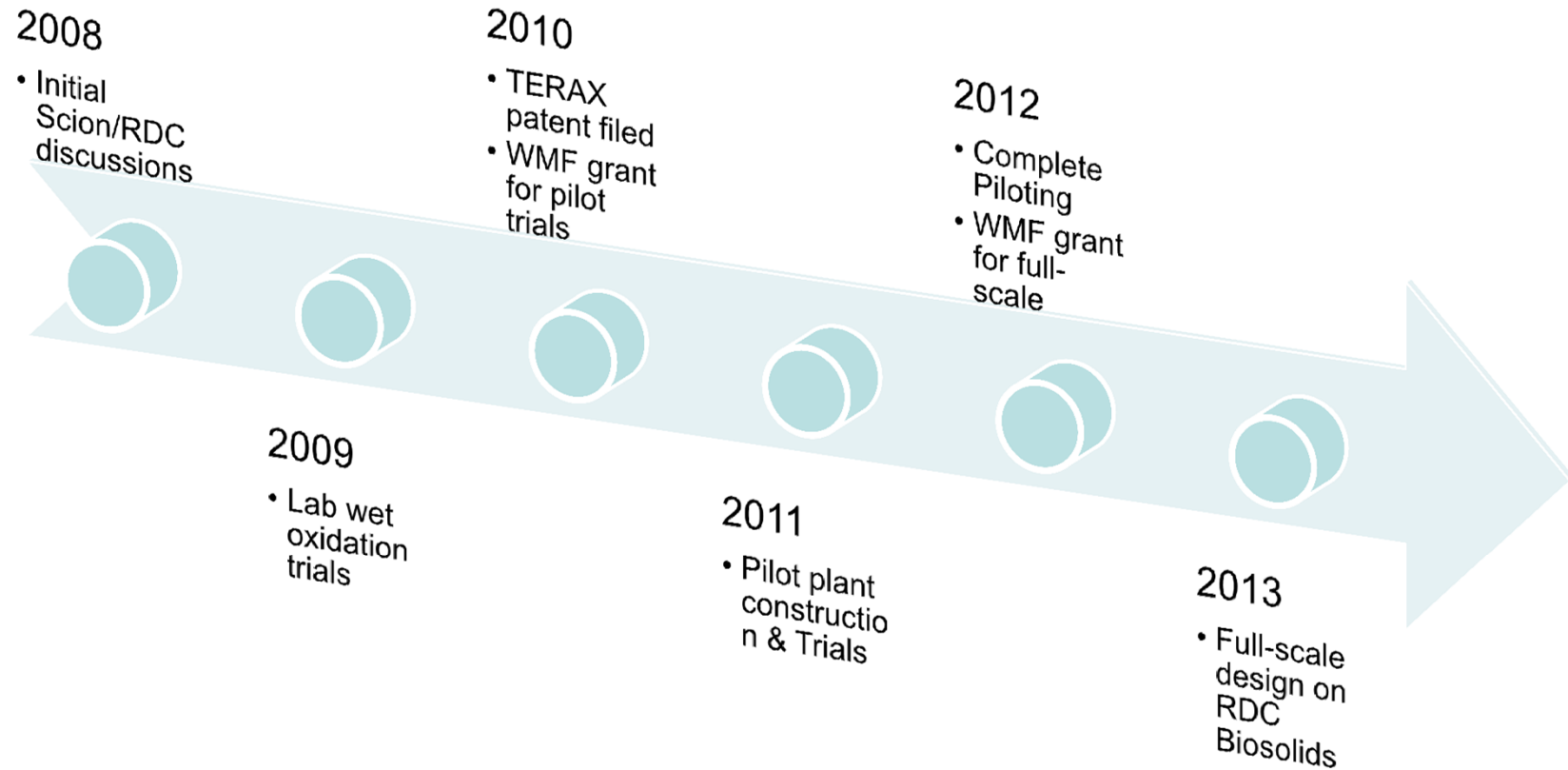




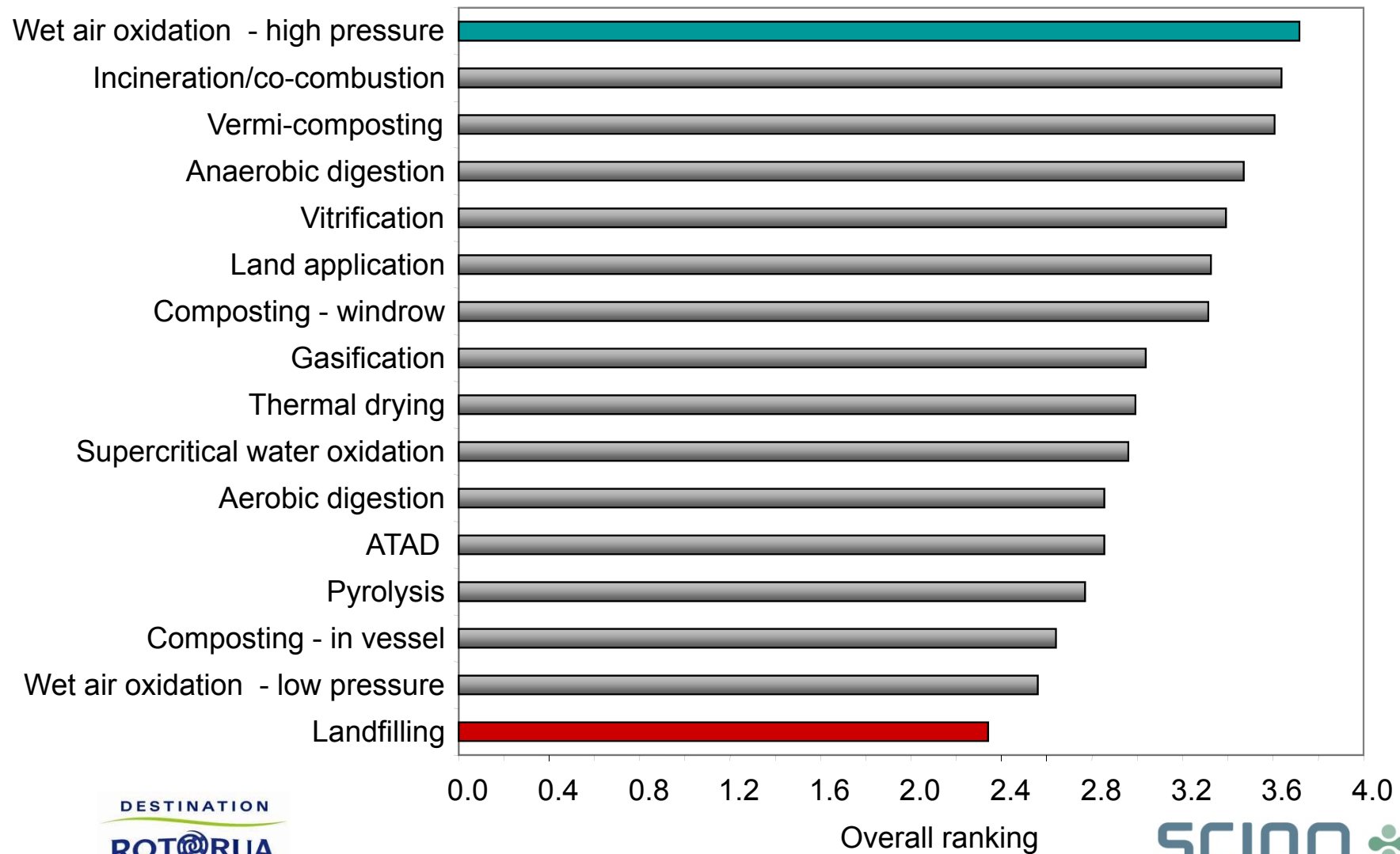
# TERAX DEVELOPMENT HISTORY



# Timeline



# Technology assessment – Biosolids case study



# Wet oxidation

- Invented in 1935, F.J. Zimmermann
- Complex polymers into low mass chemicals
- Pulping liquor from a pulp and paper mill
- Produce artificial vanilla flavouring
- By 1940, supplied 70% of vanillin in USA





# Elements of wet oxidation



Waste



+oxygen



+temperature

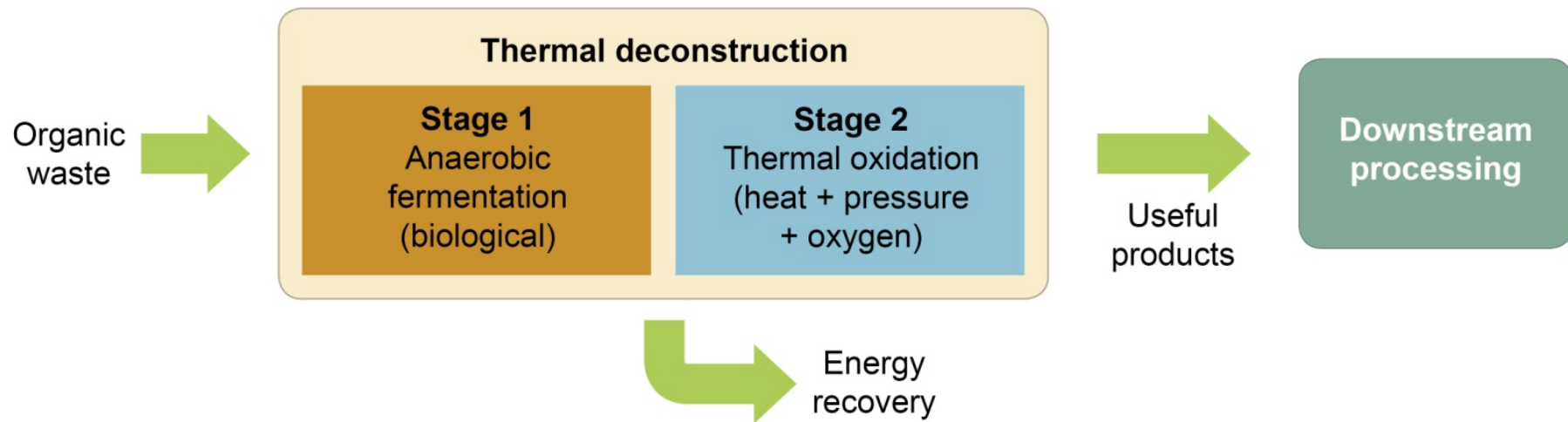


+ time

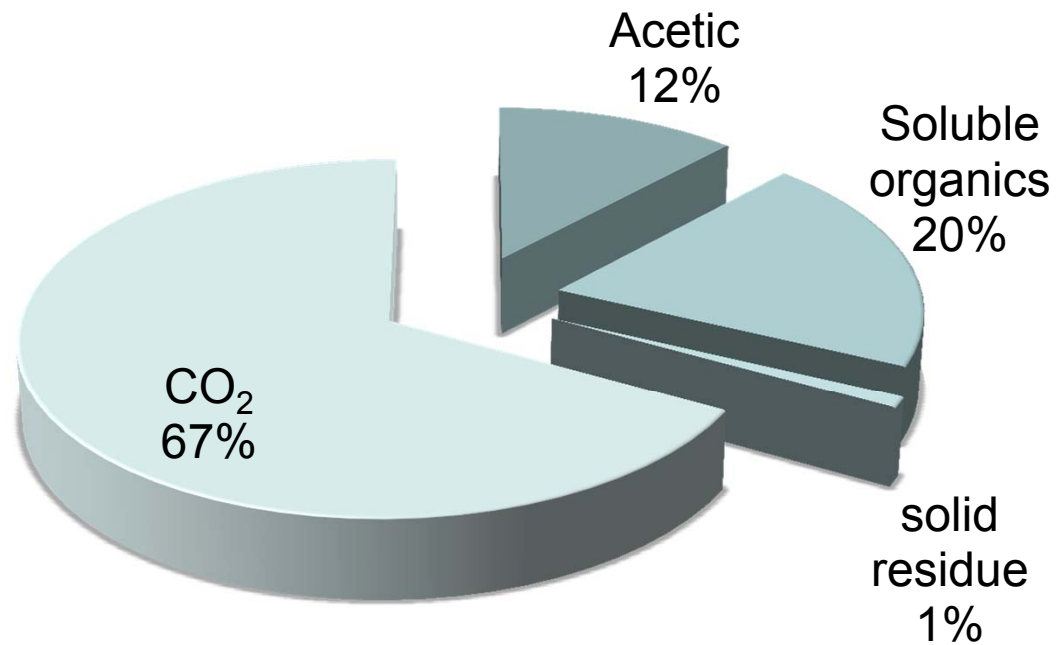
# Scion's laboratory wet oxidation system



# TERAX<sup>TM</sup> Process



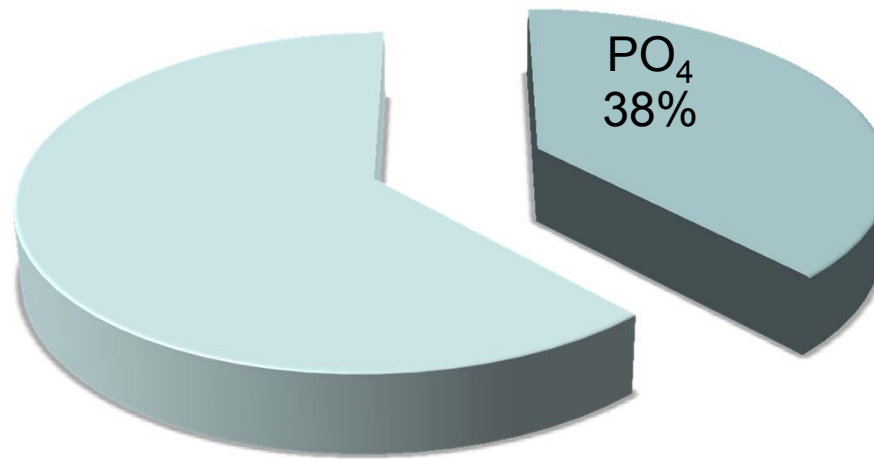
# Organic sludge conversion



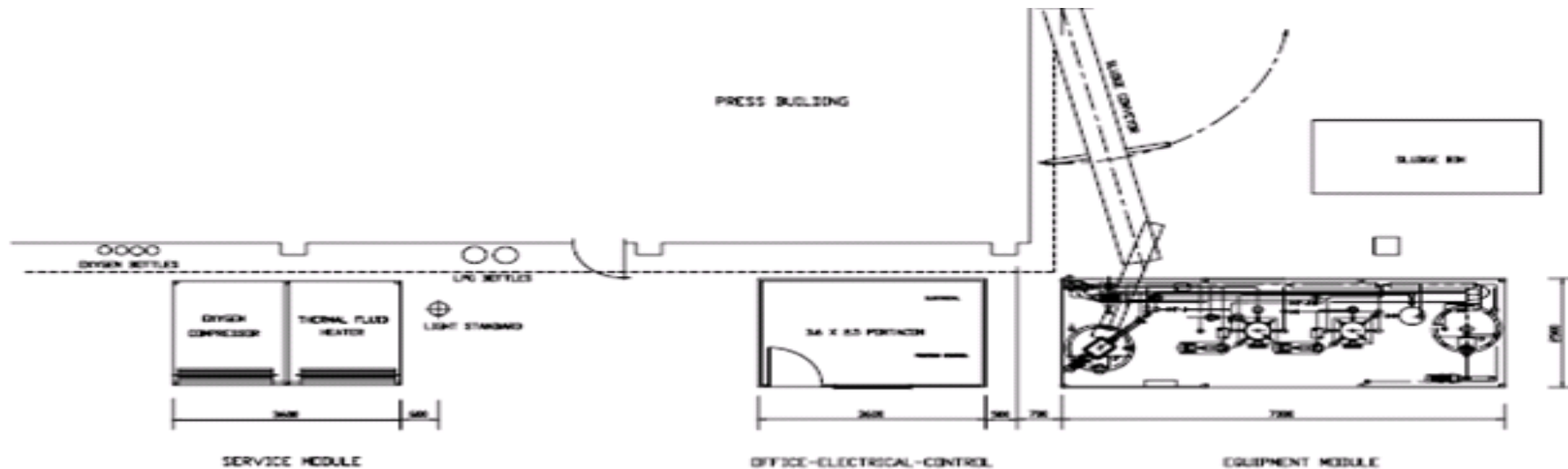
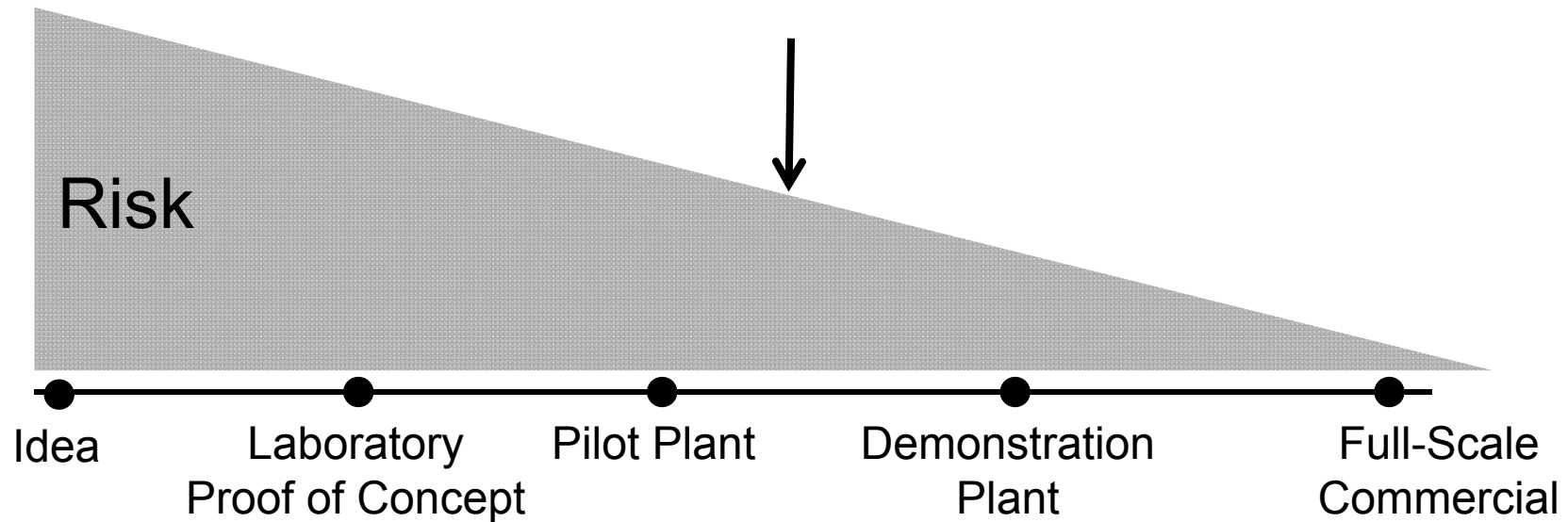


# A high Phosphorus ash

## Phosphate content of the ash



# Integrated development programme



# Thermal deconstruction module



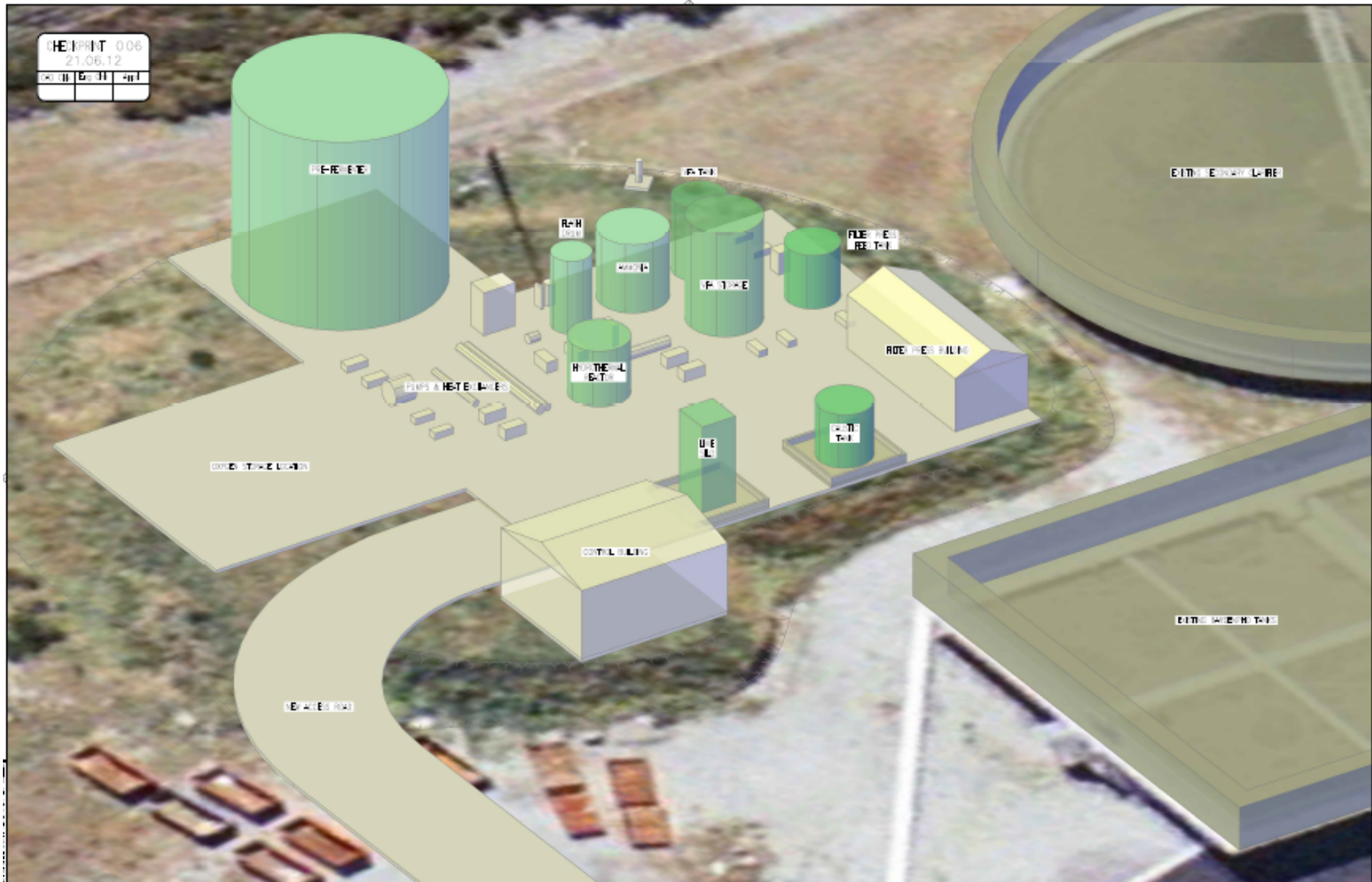


# Biochemical deconstruction module





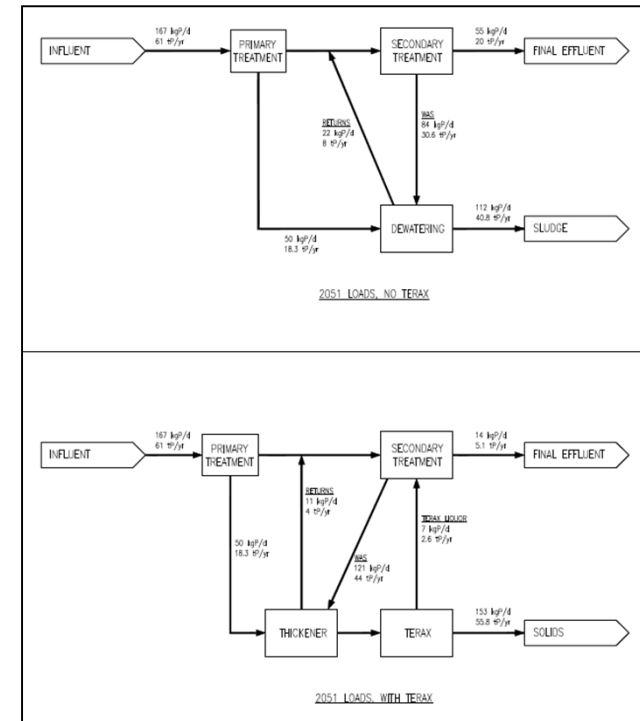
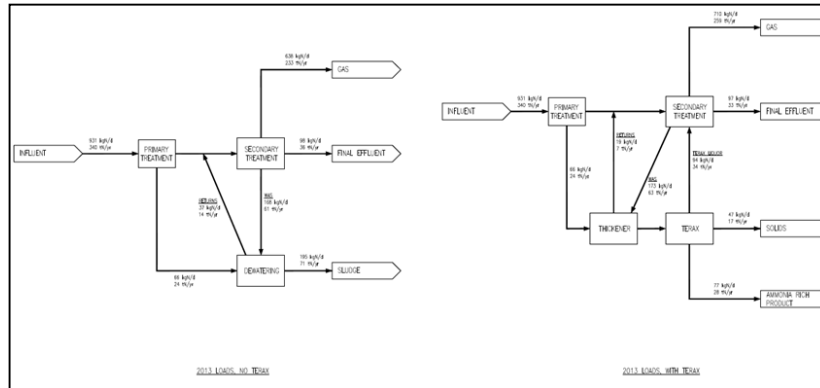
# Concept design



# TERAX AT RDC WWTP

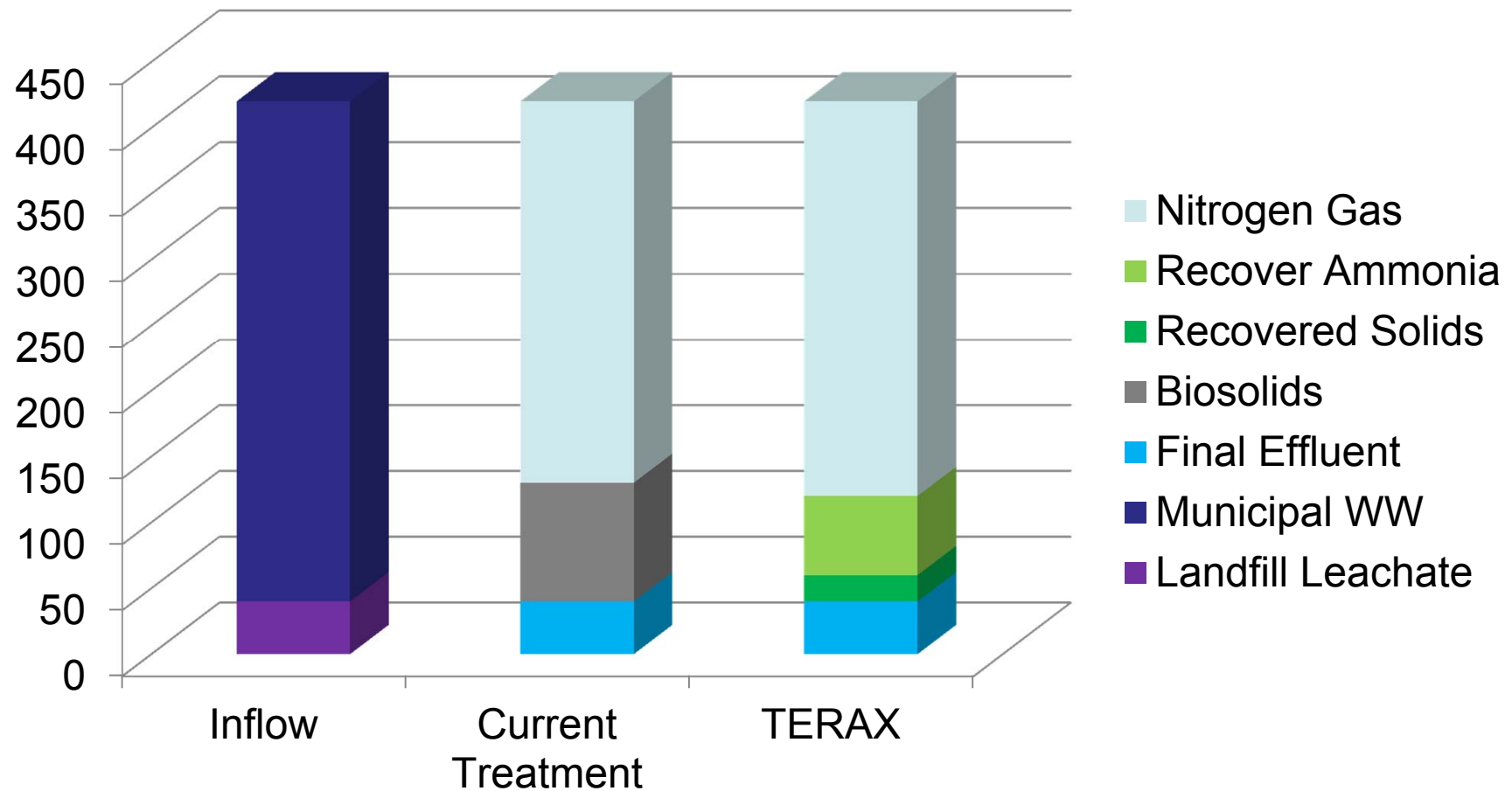


# Process Modelling

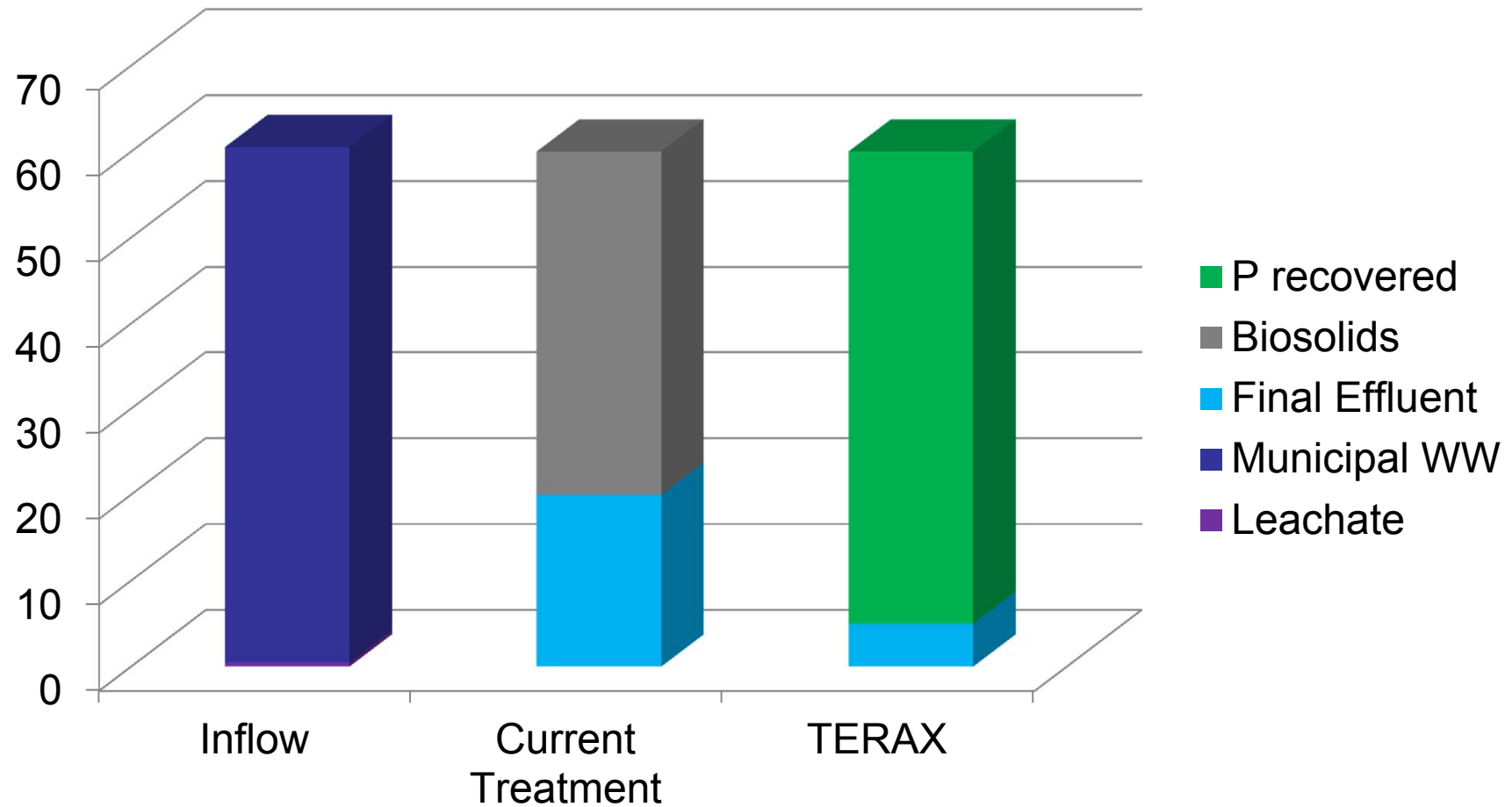


- Focus on nutrient flows
- Ensure final effluent quality is not compromised
- Optimise WWTP process and cost impacts

# Nitrogen Flows



# Phosphorus Flows



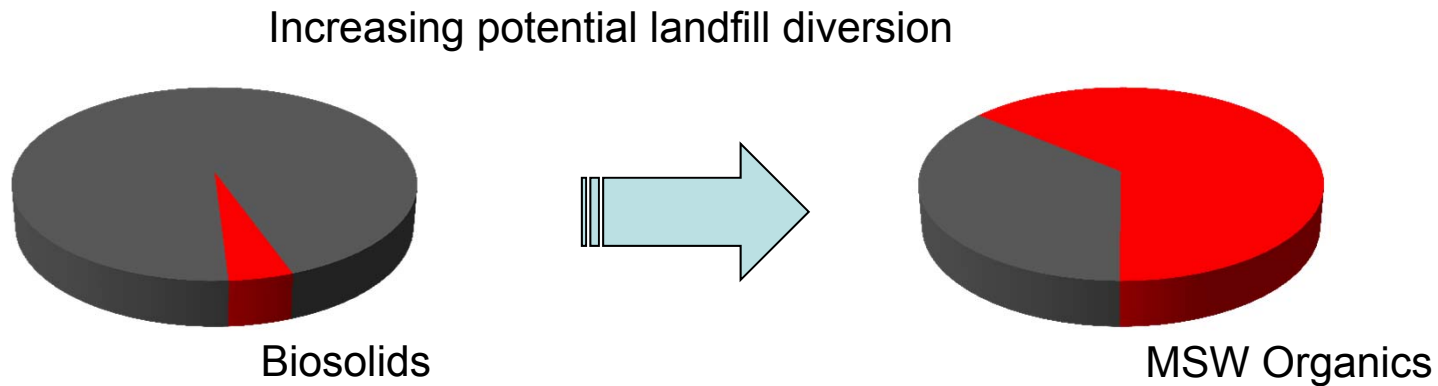


# CURRENT TERAX RESEARCH PROGRAM

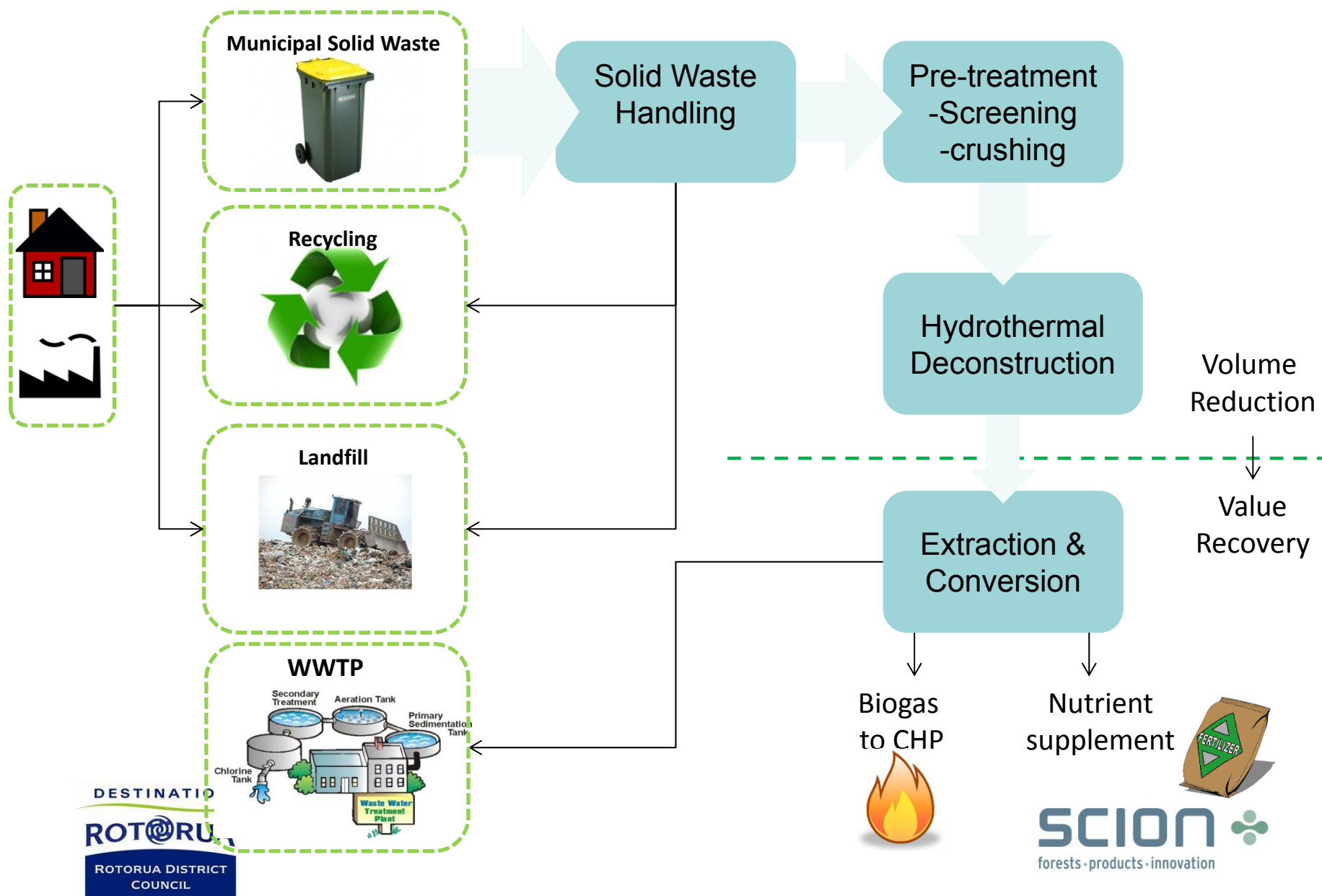


# Project Purpose

Extend application of TERAX™ technology into processing Municipal Solid Waste organics

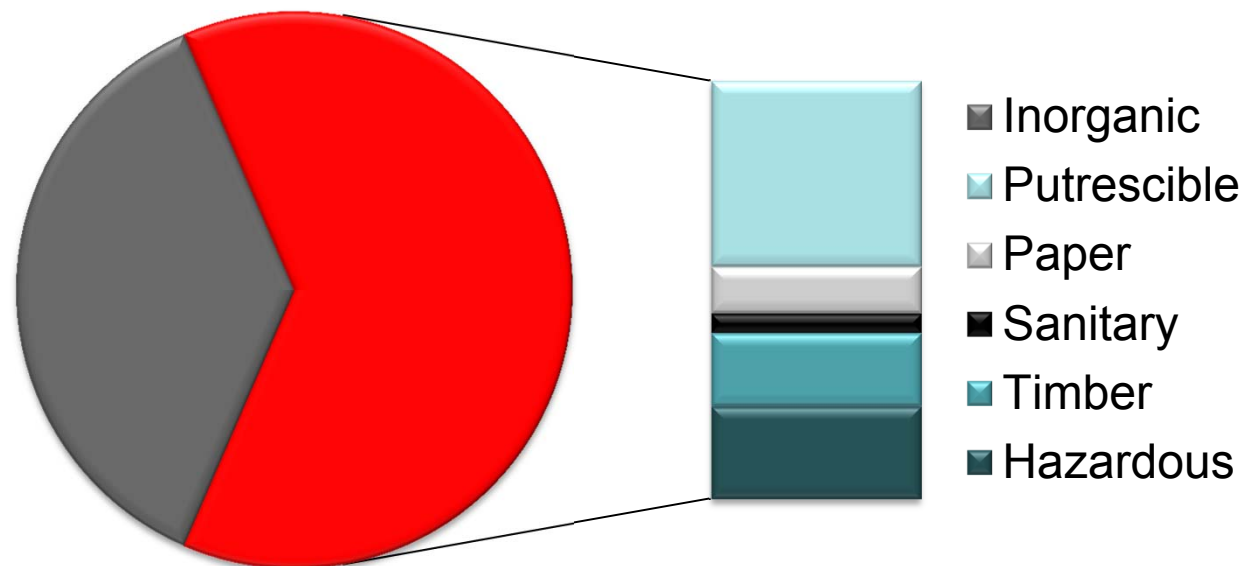


## TERAX™ Technology Diagram - MSW



# Current Approach

## MSW Organic Fractions



- Initial focus on putrescible fraction –fast track to pilot
- Performance screening other fractions
- Impact screening expected contaminants

# FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES





# Further Development -Applications



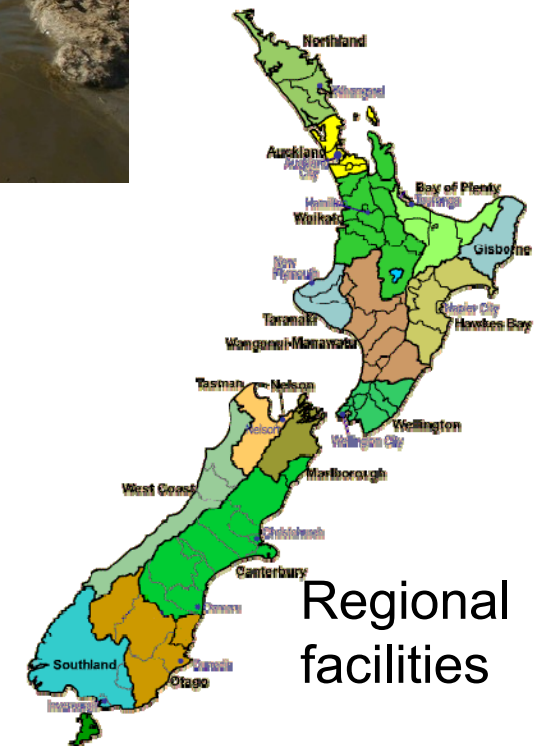
Mobile Plant



Agricultural Waste



Industrial Waste



# Future Development -Products



Bioplastics

Biofuels



Niche Fertilisers

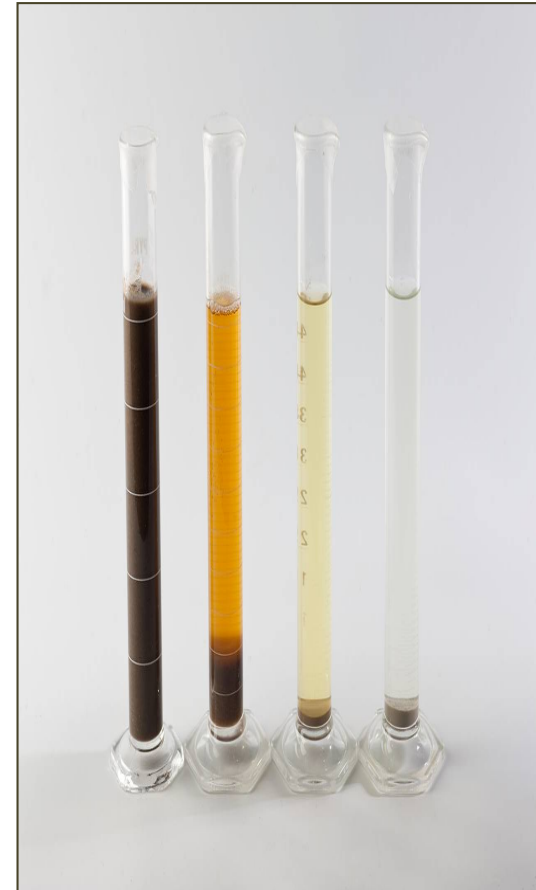
# Scion organic waste audit for NZ

Waste type	Total (000 tonnes)
Putrescible	624
Green waste	492
Biosolids	253
Other	1,338
Total	2,707



## In summary

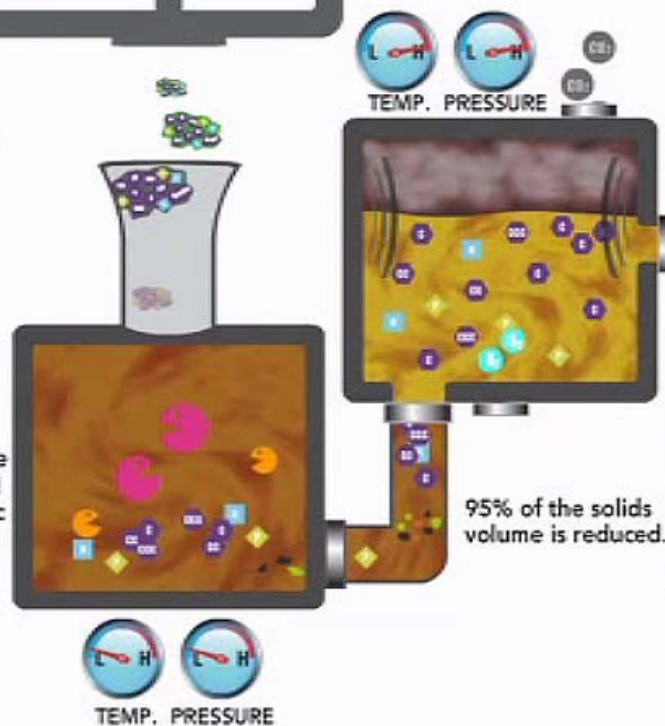
- Organic waste management is a challenge
- TERAX approach offers an exciting solution
- Recovery of nutrients from WWTP
- Improved WWTP discharge quality



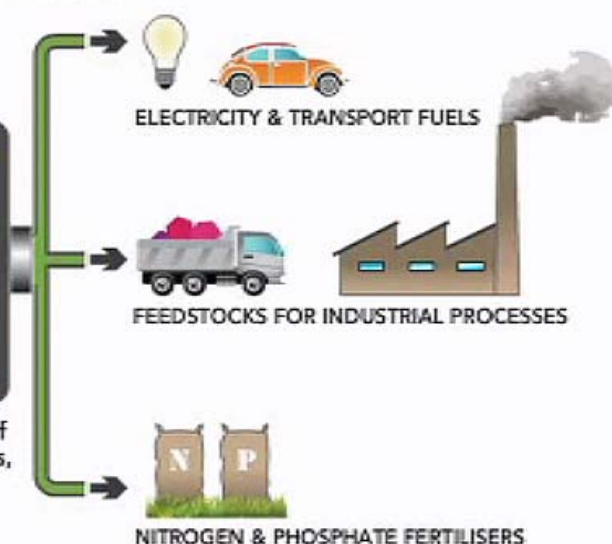
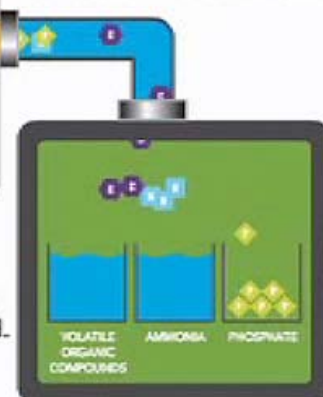




Wet municipal, horticultural, agricultural or forestry solid waste enters the TERAX™ process.



In the hydrothermal oxidation plant, high temperature, pressure and oxygen break down solids into acetic acid, ammonia, carbon dioxide, water and ash.



**SCION**  
forests · products · innovation

DESTINATION  
**ROTORUA**  
ROTORUA DISTRICT COUNCIL