Long term organics supply & disposition — Phil

1. FEEDSTOCK AVAILABILITY

- Barriers to inter-municipal transportation and processing
- Municipal bylaws; Munis have to allow outside waste
- Move to integrated, centralized facilities (hub and spoke)

2. COMPETITION (on farm digesters)

- Typically limited capacity, less flexibility
- Dispersed sites
- How will they adapt to new variable materials?
- Where will preprocessing and polishing happen?
- Small volumes of solids to landfill
- Digestate management (beyond the host site)
- Need long term contracts for municipalities

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3. POTENTIAL DISRUPTION IN WWTP

- Reserve future capacity
- Overhaul for high solids mixers
- Don't disrupt operations (effluent/biosolids quality, high BODS and solids)

4. PRE-PROCESSING AND POLISHING

- OPTION 1: At WWTP footprint, transport, trucks, odours
- OPTION 2: At transfer station economies of scale
 - Consider cost of transport (small vs. large trucks)
 - Consider odours
 - Lots of water haulage

5. END PRODUCTS

- Dilution factor
- Additional biosolids generated distance, contaminants, NASM plans

Long term organics supply & disposition – Don

1. SCOPE & CAPACITY

- 76 AD facilities within the province.
- Existing surplus capacity vs. capacity created by installed technology

2. DIGESTATE MANAGEMENT

- Net Zero "inside the fence" is not Net Zero
- Needs an end- user market evaluation
- Additional materials = additional volumes. Plan type and volume to create the desired end product characteristics.
- Elevate product quality (simultaneous planning of installed technology)
- Storage and logistics issues
- Stresses within marketplace from other materials (out of prov/country)