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SEWAGE SLUDGE DISPOSAL: THE COMPOSTING OPTION

Thesis presented in fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Technology in Biotechnology at Massey University

> Carlo Bogoni October 1988

ABSTRACT

The objective of the present studies was to explore the possibility of employing composting as a mean of sewage sludge stabilization. A series of composting experiments were performed using dewatered secondary activated sewage sludge from a domestic wastewater treatment plant in New Plymouth, New Zealand. These trials have been carried out treating the sludge in both open and closed composting systems on a laboratory scale. Two open system methods, one aerated windrow and one static pile, and three closed experiments using a compostumbler were performed. Throughout the whole study woodchips (in varying ratios) were used as a bulking agent.

An initial moisture content of nearly 60% in the sludge woodchips mixture produced the highest degree of composting activity over a three week period.

Biological drying during the process was indicated by an increase in total solids up to values between 17% and 27%.

Partial stabilization of the organic fraction was indicated by a decrease in volatile solids of 28% - 50%. In two closed system trials a total carbon decrease of 26% - 42% was observed, serving as an additional indication that there had been a reduction in organic matter.

Total nitrogen losses were substantial in all experiments. Reductions were in the range of 14% - 58% with the highest

i

losses observed in the static pile experiment.

Phosphorus was found to be stable with only minor concentration changes observed.

Temperature development in the composting material followed the well known pattern, provided that the factors influencing the composting process were close to optimal. Temperatures approaching 70°C in the initial stage of the process were measured.

Bacteriological studies indicated, that the final composted product was not free from microbial hazard. In one closed system trial, however, no entero-streptococci were observed, indicating a complete inactivation of these indicator microorganisms.

Ongoing development of the composting systems used, including improvements of methodologies employed is necessary in conducting further investigations.

ii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge the assistance of many people within the Department of Biotechnology, Massey University, during the course of this work. In particular Dr R. Bhamidimarri and Dr G. Manderson for their advice and guidance throughout; Dr R. Chong for his suggestions concerning parts of this work; Messers J. Alger and B. Collins for their assistance in setting up the experimental equipment; Mr M. Stevens and all the laboratory technicians from the Biotechnology Department for their help in familiarizing me with the laboratory and its equipment; Mr J. Sykes for performing the carbon analyses; the laboratory staff in the Food Technology Department for their patience and never ending humour in coping with rather unfamiliar smells caused by the special and often quite unpleasant characteristics of the samples treated in their laboratory. I also acknowledge the assistance of Mr L.D. Currie and his laboratory technicians in the Soil Science Department at Massey University for sharing their competence in performing the analytical work in their laboratory.

The thesis could not have been finished in a relatively short time without the guidance of my friend Peter McAllister. His continuous support in helping me use the different software packages during thesis preparation is deeply appreciated. All our innumerable, often quite humorous and certainly always useful discussions throughout these studies will always be remembered.

iii

I also would like to acknowledge Dr L. Broad from the Dairy Research Institute for his advice concerning the statistical analysis and Beverly Hawthorn, Patty Comiskey and Lucy Cruz for their patient help in completing the final typing work.

There are many people outside Massey University who really contributed in an invaluable manner to make my stay here in New Zealand a great and successful experience. It would be impossible to mention all the names at this occasion, nevertheless I am very grateful to all of them. Among them I would particularly like to express my deepest appreciation to Mrs D. Harrison and her extended family and also to Mr W. & Mrs J. Barnett, all from Palmerston North. Finally I wish to thank my family back home for their continued encouragement and also my dear friend Dianna Tawharu, from Palmerston North, for her kind company and support during my stay in New Zealand.

This work was granted by a scholarship from the City Council of New Plymouth, New Zealand. This support is sincerely acknowledged.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | | | | | PAGE | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------|--|
| | ABSTRACT | | | | | i | |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | | | | | | | |
| | TABLE OF CO | TENT | S | | | v | |
| | LIST OF TAB | LES | | | | xiii | |
| | LIST OF FIG | URES 2 | AND PLAT | TES | | xiv | |
| | ABBREVIATION | NS AN | D SYMBOI | LS USED IN | 1 THE TEXT | xvii | |
| | CHAPTER 1: | INTRO | ODUCTION | 1 | | 1 | |
| | CHAPTER 2: | SLUD - AN | GE TREAT OVERVIE | IMENT AND IW | DISPOSAL | 3 | |
| | | 2.1 | GENERAI | L ASPECTS | OF SLUDGES | 5 | |
| | | 2.2 | MUNICIE | PAL WASTER | NATER SLUDGES | 9 | |
| | | | 2.2.1 | SOURCES 2 | AND PRODUCTION | 9 | |
| | | | | 2.2.1.1 | Primary Sludge | 10 | |
| | | | | 2.2.1.2 | Secondary Sludge | 11 | |
| | | | | 2.2.1.3 | Digested Sludge | 13 | |
| | | 2.3 | SLUDGE | TREATMEN | Γ | 14 | |
| | | | 2.3.1 | INTRODUC | TION | 14 | |
| | | | 2.3.2 | SLUDGE C | ONDITIONING | 18 | |
| | | | | 2.3.2.1 | General Considerations | 18 | |
| | | | | 2.3.2.2 | Chemical Conditioning | 18 | |
| | | | | 2.3.2.3 | Physical Conditioning | 19 | |
| | | | | 2.3.2.4 | Thermal Pretreatment of Sludges | 20 | |
| | | | 2.3.3 | MOISTURE CONCENTR | REDUCTION AND ATION OF SOLIDS | 20 | |
| | | | | 2.3.3.1 | Sludge Thickening | 20 | |

1

| CHAPTER | 2: | CONTI | INUED | | | PAGE |
|---------|----|-------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| | | | | | Gravity Thickening | 21 |
| | | | | | Flotation Thickening | 22 |
| | | | | 2.3.3.2 | Dewatering of Sludge | 22 |
| | | | 2.3.4 | SEWAGE S AND DISI | LUDGE STABILIZATION NFECTION | 23 |
| | | | | 2.3.4.1 | Chemical Sludge Stabilization | 24 |
| | | | | | Chlorine Oxidation | 24 |
| | | | | | Lime Stabilization | 24 |
| | | | | 2.3.4.2 | Physical Sludge Stabilization | 25 |
| | | | | | Pasteurization | 25 |
| | | | | | Thermal Reduction | 25 |
| | | | | | Heat Drying | 26 |
| | | | | | Air Drying | 27 |
| | | | | | Irradiation | 27 |
| | | | | 2.3.4.3 | Biological Sludge Stabilization | 28 |
| | | | | | Anaerobic Digestion | 28 |
| | | | | | Aerobic Digestion | 30 |
| | | | | | Composting | 31 |
| | | 2.4 | COMPO PREVI | STING OF S OUS WORK | EWAGE SLUDGE: | 33 |
| | | | 2.4.1 | INTRODUC | TION | 33 |
| | | | 2.4.2 | PRINCIPA | L FACTORS | 37 |
| | | | | 2.4.2.1 | Process Fundamentals | 37 |
| | | | | 2.4.2.2 | Biochemical Aspects | 39 |
| | | | | 2.4.2.3 | Microbiology | 40 |

1

| CHAPTER 2: | CONT | INUED | | | PAGE |
|------------|------|---------|-----------|--|------|
| | | | 2.4.2.4 | Heat Generation and Temperature | 44 |
| | | | | Basic Reaction Pattern | 44 |
| | | | | Heat Generation - Temperature Interactions | 45 |
| | | | 2.4.2.5 | Aeration, Heat and Moisture Removal | 46 |
| | | | 2.4.2.6 | Pathogenic Organisms | 49 |
| | | 2.4.3 | COMPOSTI | NG TECHNOLOGIES | 53 |
| | | | 2.4.3.1 | General Aspects | 53 |
| | | | 2.4.3.2 | Conventional Windrow Process | 55 |
| | | | 2.4.3.2 | Aerated Windrow Process | 56 |
| | | | 2.4.3.3 | Aerated Static Pile Process | 57 |
| | | | | Process Description | 57 |
| | | | | Process Control | 58 |
| | | | 2.4.3.4 | In-Vessel Systems | 60 |
| | | | | Vertical Flow Reactor | 60 |
| | | | | Horizontal and Inclined Flow Reactor | 61 |
| | | 2.4.4 | CONCLUDI | NG REMARKS | 62 |
| CHAPTER 3: | MATE | RIALS A | ND METHOD | S | 64 |
| | 3.1 | EQUIPM | ENT AND M | IATERIALS | 64 |
| | | 3.1.1 | SLUDGE: | SOURCE AND CHARACTERISTIC | S 64 |
| | | 3.2.1 | BULKING | AGENT | 65 |

t

| CHAPTER 3: | CONT | INUED | | | PAGE | |
|------------|------|--------|------------|---------------------|-----------|--|
| | | 3.1.3 | SITE COND | ITIONS | 65 | |
| | | 3.1.4 | AERATION | EQUIPMENT | 65 | |
| | | | 3.1.4.1 | Piping Materials | 65 | |
| | | | 3.1.4.2 | Fan and Compressor | 66 | |
| | | 3.1.5 | COMPOSTUM | BLER | 68 | |
| | | 3.1.6 | TEMPERATU | RE RECORDING | 68 | |
| | | 3.1.7 | SAMPLING | | 69 | |
| | 3.2 | EXPERI | MENTAL PRO | CEDURE | 71 | |
| | | 3.2.1 | MIXING OF | THE COMPONENTS | 71 | |
| | | 3.2.2 | AERATED W | INDROW TRIAL | 71 | |
| | | | 3.2.2.1 | Windrow Constructio | n 71 | |
| | | | 3.2.2.2 | Aeration Pattern | 72 | |
| | | | 3.2.2.3 | Sampling Procedure | 73 | |
| | | 3.2.3 | AERATED S | STATIC PILE TRIAL | 74 | |
| | | | 3.2.3.1 | Pile Construction | 74 | |
| | | | 3.2.3.2 | Aeration Pattern | 75 | |
| | | | 3.2.3.3 | Sampling Procedure | 76 | |
| | | 3.2.4 | DRUM TUME | BLER TRIALS | 79 | |
| | | | 3.2.4.1 | First Trial | 79 | |
| | | | 3.2.4.2 | Second Trial | 80 | |
| | | | 3.2.4.3 | Third Trial | 81 | |
| | 3.3 | ANALYT | ICAL METHO | DDS | 82 | |
| | | 3.3.1 | CHEMICAL | ANALYSIS | 82 | |
| | | | 3.3.1.1 | pH - Measurement | 82 | |
| | | | 3.3.1.2 | Total and Volatile | Solids 82 | |

| CH | APTER | 3: | CONTI | INUED | | | PAGE |
|----|----------|----|-------|--------|-----------|--|------|
| | | | | | | Sludge | 82 |
| | | | | | | Woodchips | 82 |
| | | | | | 3.3.1.3 | Total Nitrogen and Phosphorus | 83 |
| | | | | | | Sample Preparation | 83 |
| | | | | | | Digestion Mixture | 83 |
| | | | | | | Digestion | 83 |
| | | | | | | Determination | 84 |
| | | | | | 3.3.1.4 | Total Carbon | 85 |
| | | | | | | Sample Preparation | 85 |
| | | | | | | Determination | 85 |
| | | | | 3.3.2 | MICROBIO | LOGICAL ANALYSIS | 86 |
| | | | | | 3.3.2.1 | Media | 86 |
| | | | | | 3.3.2.2 | Media Preparation | 87 |
| | | | | | 3.3.2.3 | Sterilization of Media, Glassware and Equipment | 87 |
| | | | | | 3.3.2.4 | Sample Preparation | 87 |
| | | | | | 3.3.2.5 | Analysis for Indicator Microorganisms | 88 |
| | | | 3.4 | STATIS | TICAL ANA | LYSIS | 90 |
| C | סשיייסגנ | ۸. | DECIT | TTO | | | 0.2 |
| C | IAP IEK | 4. | A 1 | | TNADY DEM | ADVC | 92 |
| | | | 4.1 | ODEN C | INARI KEM | IAKKS | 92 |
| | | | 4.2 | OPEN 5 | ISIEMS | MT ON | 93 |
| | | | | 4.2.1 | INTRODUC | NINDRON CONDOCTING | 93 |
| | | | | 4.2.2 | AERATED | WINDROW COMPOSTING | 94 |
| | | | | | 4.2.2.1 | Analysis of Variables | 95 |

| CHAPTER 4: | CONTIN | NUED | | | | PAGE |
|------------|--------|-----------------|----------|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | | | | | Temperature Development | 95 |
| | | | | | Total Solids and Volatile Solids | 99 |
| | | | | | Total Nitrogen and Phosphorus | 102 |
| | | 4.2.3 | AERATED | STA | ATIC PILE COMPOSTING | 104 |
| | | | 4.2.3.1 | Ar | alysis of Variables | 105 |
| | | | | | Temperature Development | 105 |
| | | | | | Total Solids and Volatile Solids | 108 |
| | | | | | Total Nitrogen and Phosphorus | 108 |
| | 4.3 | 4.3 DRUM TUMBLE | | | DSTING | 117 |
| | | 4.3.1 | INTRODUC | TIC | DN | 117 |
| | | 4.3.2 | FIRST TR | RIAI | | 118 |
| | | | 4.3.2.1 | Ar | nalysis of Variables | 119 |
| | | | | | Temperature Development | 119 |
| | | | | | Total Solids and Volatile Solids | 120 |
| | | | | | Total Nitrogen and Phosphorus | 120 |
| | | | | | Microbiological Counts | 123 |
| | | 4.3.3 | SECOND T | RI | AL | 125 |
| | | | 4.3.3.1 | A | nalysis of Variables | 125 |
| | | | | | Temperature Development | 127 |

| CHAPTER 4: | CONT | INUED | | | | PAGE |
|------------|------|--------|-----------|------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | | | | | Total Solids and Volatile Solids | 128 |
| | | | | | Total Nitrogen and Phosphorus | 128 |
| | | | | | Total Carbon | 128 |
| | | | | | Microbiological Counts | 130 |
| | | 4.3.4 | THIRD TF | RIAL | | 132 |
| | | | 4.3.4.1 | An | alysis of Variables | 132 |
| | | | | | Temperature Development | 132 |
| | | | | | Total Solids and Volatile Solids | 134 |
| | | | | | Total Nitrogen and Phosphorus | 134 |
| | | | | | Total Carbon | 135 |
| | | | | | Microbiological Counts | 135 |
| CHAPTER 5: | DISC | USSION | | | | 140 |
| | 5.1 | INTROD | UCTORY RE | EMAR | KS | 140 |
| | 5.2 | OPEN S | YSTEMS | | | 141 |
| | | 5.2.1 | AERATED | WIN | DROW COMPOSTING | 141 |
| | | | 5.2.1.1 | Ge | neral Observations | 141 |
| | | | 5.2.1.2 | Pr | ocess Performance | 142 |
| | | | | | Moisture Content | 142 |
| | | | | | Temperature | 143 |
| | | | | | Decomposition Activity | 145 |
| | | | | | Nutrients | 146 |

| CHAPTER 5: | CONTINUED | PAGE |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| | 5.2.2 AERATED STATIC PILE COMPOSTING | 147 |
| | 5.2.2.1 General Observations | 147 |
| | 5.2.2.2 Process Performance | 149 |
| | Moisture Content | 149 |
| | Temperature | 149 |
| | Decomposition Activity | 150 |
| | Nutrients | 151 |
| | 5.3 DRUM TUMBLER COMPOSTING | 153 |
| | 5.3.1 PROCESS PERFORMANCE | 153 |
| | 5.3.1.1 Moisture Content | 153 |
| | 5.3.1.2 Temperature | 155 |
| | 5.3.1.3 Decomposition Activity | 155 |
| | 5.3.1.4 Nutrients | 157 |
| | 5.3.1.5 pH - Value | 158 |
| | 5.3.1.6 Bacteriology | 159 |
| | 5.4 PRACTICAL PROBLEMS | 162 |
| CHAPTER 6: | CONCLUSIONS | 164 |
| CHAPTER 7: | RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK | 166 |
| REFERENCES | 3 | 167 |
| APPENDIX: | EXPERIMENTAL DATA | 181 |

xii

1

LIST OF TABLES

| Table | | PAGE |
|-------|--|------|
| 4.1a | Mean values of selected variables for the aerated windrow A. | 96 |
| 4.1b | Mean values of selected variables for the aerated windrow B. | 97 |
| 4.2 | Calculated F-values for selected variables for the aerated windrow composting trial. | 103 |
| 4.3 | Calculated F-values for selected variables for the aerated static pile trial. | 110 |
| 4.4 | Mean values of selected variables for the first drum tumbler trial. | 122 |
| 4.5 | Microbial counts in raw dewatered activated sewage sludge including one compost sample, determined during the first drum tumbler trial. | 124 |
| 4.6 | Mean values of selected variables for the second drum tumbler trial. | 126 |
| 4.7 | Microbial counts in raw dewatered activated sewage sludge and compost samples, determined during the second drum tumbler trial. | 131 |
| 4.8 | Mean values of selected variables for the third drum tumbler trial. | 133 |
| 4.9 | Microbial counts in raw dewatered activated sewage sludge and compost samples, determined during the third drum tumbler trial. | 137 |
| 4.10 | F-values calculated for selected variables for all drum tumbler trials. | 139 |
| A.1 | Replicate contents of total solids and volatile solids originating from both windrows in the aerated windrow trial. | 182 |
| A.2 | Replicate contents of total nitrogen and phosphorus throughout the aerated windrow trial. | 183 |
| A.3 | Duplicate contents of selected variables collected at different positions throughout the aerated static pile trial. | 184 |

xiii

LIST OF TABLES: continued

| LIST | OF TABLES: con | tinued | PAGE |
|------|-------------------------|---|------|
| A.4 | Replicate throughout | contents of selected variables the first drum tumbler trial. | 185 |
| A.5 | Replicate throughout | contents of selected variables the second drum tumbler trial. | 186 |
| A.6 | Replicate throughout | contents of selected variables the third drum tumbler trial. | 187 |

LIST OF FIGURES AND PLATES

| FIGURE | | PAGE |
|--------|---|------|
| 2.1 | Diagram of wastewater treatment processes. | 4 |
| 2.2 | Unit processes and operations employed in treatment, utilization and disposal of sewage sludge. | 8 |
| 2.3 | Schematic representation of different activated sludge systems. | 12 |
| 2.4 | Schematic relationship of different alter - native sludge treatment forms. | 15 |
| 2.5 | Schematic overview of the composting process. | 34 |
| 2.6 | Schematic diagram of temperature versus time course during the composting process. | 39 |
| 2.7 | Generalized scheme for the composting process showing inputs of feed substrate, compost product recycle, amendment and bulking agent. | 54 |
| 2.8 | Biological activity of composting systems and their limitations induced by different ventilation systems. | 59 |
| 3.1 | Schematic representation of the aeration piping layout in the aerated windrow trial. | 67 |
| 3.2 | Timer configuration for the 'on - off'- regime of the aeration and the temperature measurement. | 68 |

| LIST O | F FIGURES AND PLATES: continued | PAGE |
|--------|---|------|
| 3.3 | Compostumbler, used as mixing device and as equipment for the drum tumbler trials. | 69 |
| 3.4 | An example of a remote handling tong, a sampling device similar to the one actually used in the experiments. | 70 |
| 3.5 | Positions of temperature measurement in the two windrows of the aerated windrow trial. | 74 |
| 3.6 | Aerated static pile trial. | 76 |
| 4.1 | Mean temperature changes during composting in the aerated windrow A and B at various positions. | 98 |
| 4.2 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, total nitrogen and phosphorus during composting in windrow A. | 100 |
| 4.3 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, total nitrogen and phosphorus during composting in windrow B. | 101 |
| 4.4 | Temperature changes during composting monitored by thermocouples 1-6 in the aerated static pile study in two dimensional and three dimensional representation. | 106 |
| 4.5 | Temperature changes during composting monitored by thermocouples 7-12 in the aerated static pile study in two dimensional and three dimensional representation. | 107 |
| 4.6 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, phosphorus and total nitrogen at position $\frac{1}{2}$ during aerated static pile composting. | 111 |
| 4.7 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, phosphorus and total nitrogen at position $\frac{2}{2}$ during aerated static pile composting. | 112 |
| 4.8 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, phosphorus and total nitrogen at position $\frac{3}{2}$ during aerated static pile composting. | 113 |
| 4.9 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, phosphorus and total nitrogen at position $\frac{4}{2}$ during aerated static pile composting. | 114 |

| LIST OF | FIGURES AND PLATES: continued | PAGE |
|---------|--|------|
| 4.10 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, phosphorus and total nitrogen at position $\frac{5}{2}$ during aerated static pile composting. | 115 |
| 4.11 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, phosphorus and total nitrogen at position $\underline{6}$ during aerated static pile composting. | 116 |
| 4.12 | Mean temperature changes during composting in the first drum tumbler trial. | 119 |
| 4.13 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, total nitrogen and phosphorus during composting in the first drum tumbler trial. | 121 |
| 4.14 | Mean temperature changes during composting in the second drum tumbler trial. | 127 |
| 4.15 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, total nitrogen and phosphorus during composting in the second drum tumbler trial. | 129 |
| 4.16 | Mean temperature changes during composting in the third drum tumbler trial. | 134 |
| 4.17 | Changes in total solids, volatile solids, total nitrogen and phosphorus during composting in the third drum tumbler trial. | 136 |

Plate

| 3.1 | Aeration during the aerated static pile trial was achieved using a manifold attached to four parallel distribution pipes (orifices were drilled every 0.1 m) | 22 |
|-----|---|----|
| | which ran the length of the pile. | 11 |
| 3.2 | Manifold for air distribution into four parallel perforated pipes. | 77 |
| 3.3 | Compostumbler for tumbling and composting woodchips and secondary sludge. | 78 |
| 3.4 | Experimental aerated static compost pile comprised of woodchips and secondary sewage sludge. | 78 |

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE TEXT

- $B_{95\%}$: 95% confidence interval on the mean
- BEA: Bile Esculin Azide
- C: Carbon
- ^OC: Degree Celsius
- CFU: Colony Forming Units
- C/N: Carbon to nitrogen ratio
- F: F-ratio of mean sums of squares
- g: Gram
- h: Hour
- kg: Kilogram
- l: Liter
- m: Meter
- ml: Milliliter
- MPN: Most Probable Number
- N: Nitrogen
- P: Phosphorus
- PCA: Plate Count Agar
- s: Standard deviation
- TS: Total solids
- VS: Volatile solids
- v/v: Volume/Volume
- w/w: Weight/Weight