

# Italian experience in Waste management

Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, 24/May/2016

# Municipal wastewater as a Feedstock for Valuable Resources

Prof. Eng. Francesco Fatone, PhD and Dr. Olivia La Corte

University of Verona and ECOMONDO -Italy-

# Who we are and what we do



## Qui recuperiamo le risorse cadute nell'acqua sporca

Fertilizzanti, metalli, scarti chimici. Al LabICAB li tirano fuori dagli scarichi, trasformando i **depuratori** in fabbriche di sostanze riciclate

di **Micaela De Medici**

Ogni volta che tirate lo scarico in bagno, quando lavate i piatti o fate la doccia, avete mai pensato che le acque reflue potrebbero essere una miniera urbana ecosostenibile dalla quale recuperare energia, fertilizzanti, sostanze chimiche e metalli? Dovreste farlo. Perché, in effetti, le cose stanno proprio così. Di fatto, dagli scarichi di ogni persona si potrebbero recuperare acqua riutilizzabile, cellulosa, polimeri biodegradabili, fosforo, azoto, metallo e fertilizzante organico. Al LabICAB, il Laboratorio di Ingegneria Chimica dell'Ambiente e dei Bioprocessi dell'Università di Verona, si lavora proprio in questa direzione: si ricercano, si sviluppano e si trasferiscono processi e impianti biotecnologici innovativi che possano rendere efficienti i depuratori di acque reflue urbane già esistenti, fino a trasformarli in "fabbriche di risorse recuperate", sostenibili dal punto di vista tecnico, economico e ambientale, con attenzione alle emissioni di gas serra (carbon footprint). Lo studio di questi temi risale agli anni Ottanta quando Franco Cecchi, professore ordinario di Impianti chimici all'Università di Verona, per primo concepì l'idea del depuratore come "centro urbano multifunzionale", utilizzabile per trattare diversi flussi di scarto urbano, come le acque reflue e la frazione organica dei rifiuti solidi, per recuperare biogas — dunque



«La nostra è una ricerca applicata. Partiamo dagli impianti esistenti per rinnovarli e renderli efficienti, ottimizzando i consumi»

energia —, fertilizzanti e ammendanti (cioè fertilizzanti che migliorano le caratteristiche fisiche del suolo). Sviluppando queste idee innovative si arriva, una quindicina di anni fa, all'impianto di depurazione urbano di Treviso: allora esempio pionieristico in Europa proprio per lo schema che includeva il recupero di biogas e nutrienti dalla co-digestione di fanghi e Forsu (Frazione Organica del Rifiuto Solido Urbano, cioè il materiale raccolto dalla raccolta differenziata dell'organico, altrimenti detto umido), il recupero di fosforo sotto forma di struvite e il processo biologico per produrre scarico finale a bassissimo contenuto di nutrienti.

Da allora il LabICAB è cresciuto fino ad affermarsi come punto di riferimento in Italia e all'estero per il trattamento di acque reflue e di rifiuti organici. La sede del dipartimento è sempre a Verona: le ricerche hanno inizio nei laboratori, ma l'applicazione viene realizzata dove si trovano materialmente i rifiuti e gli impianti — da Treviso a Catania, da Porto Marghera alla Toscana. Non solo. Oggi Francesco Patone e David



## LabICAB - UniVerona: Green Award Winner 2015

### Coordinator Horizon2020 «SMART-Plant» Innovation Action



SMART-Plant



SMART-Plant



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di VERONA



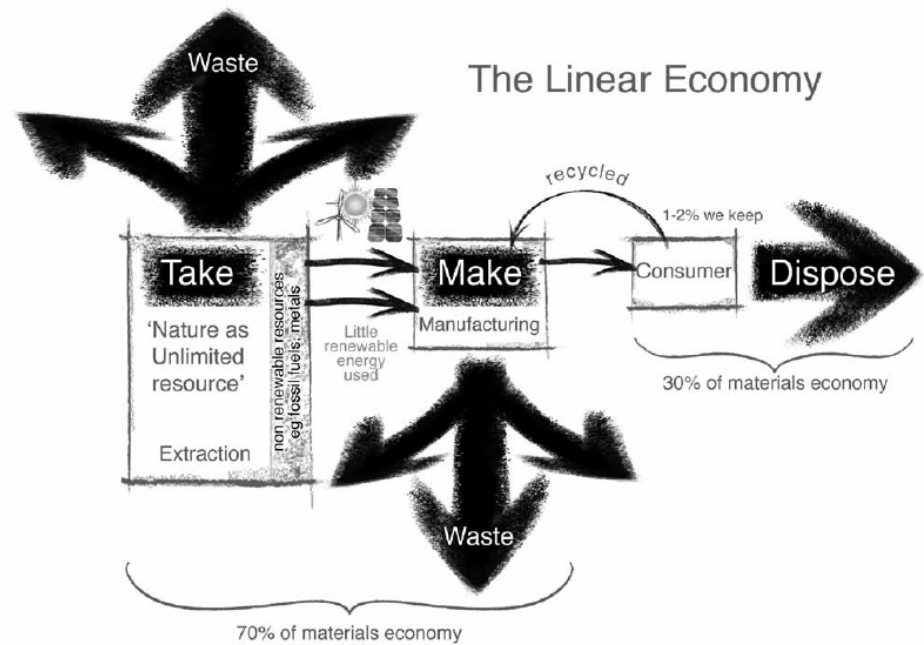
ECOMONDO  
the green technologies expo

# Contents

- **Linear vs Circular** Economy
- The Italian activity and the **ECOMONDO** platform of innovative solutions for circular economy
- The **SMART-Plant** to innovate municipal treatment plants towards circular wastewater management
- The integration of the municipal wastewater and organic waste treatments: towards the multipurpose site for **urban mining**

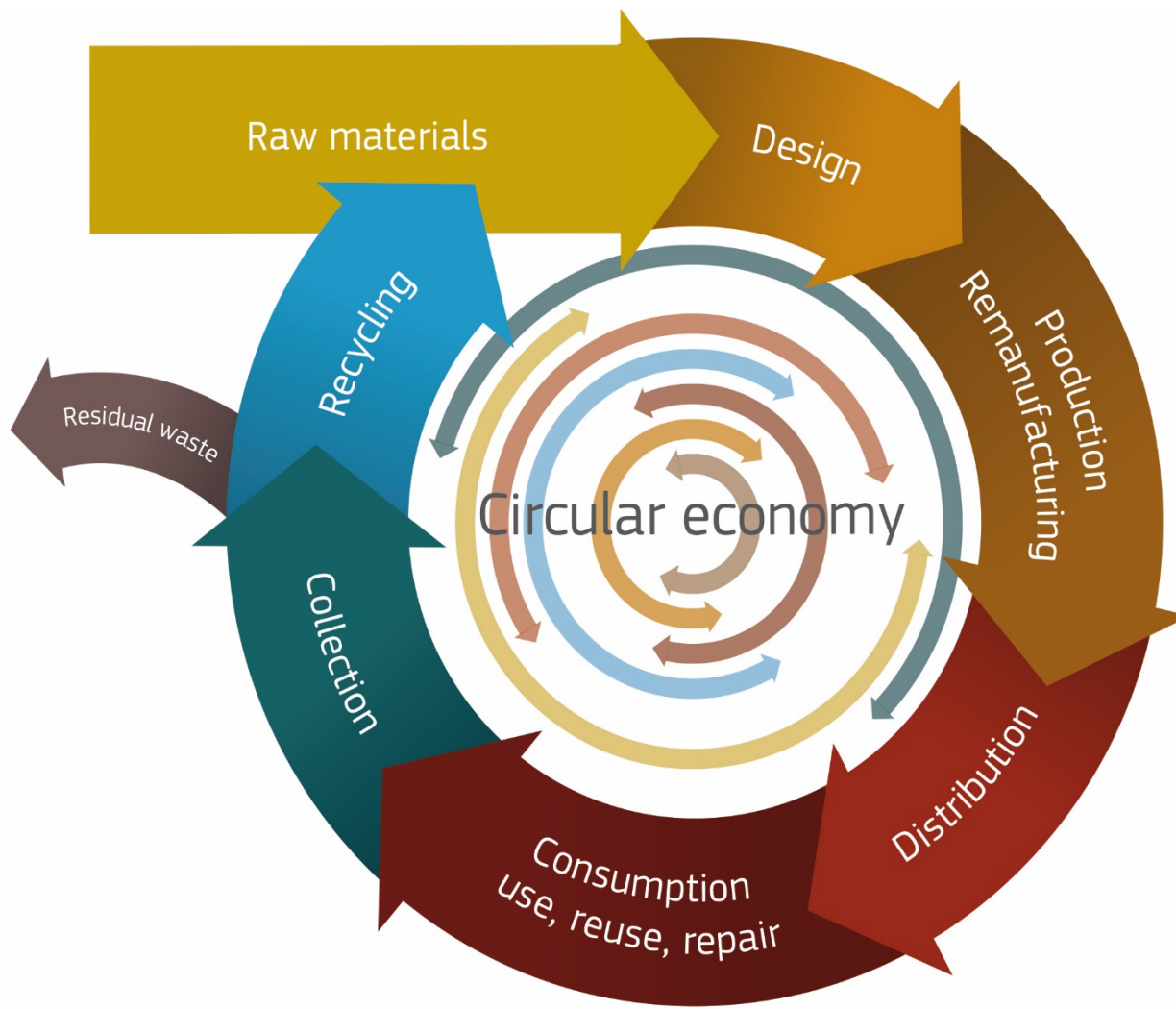
# The Linear Economy

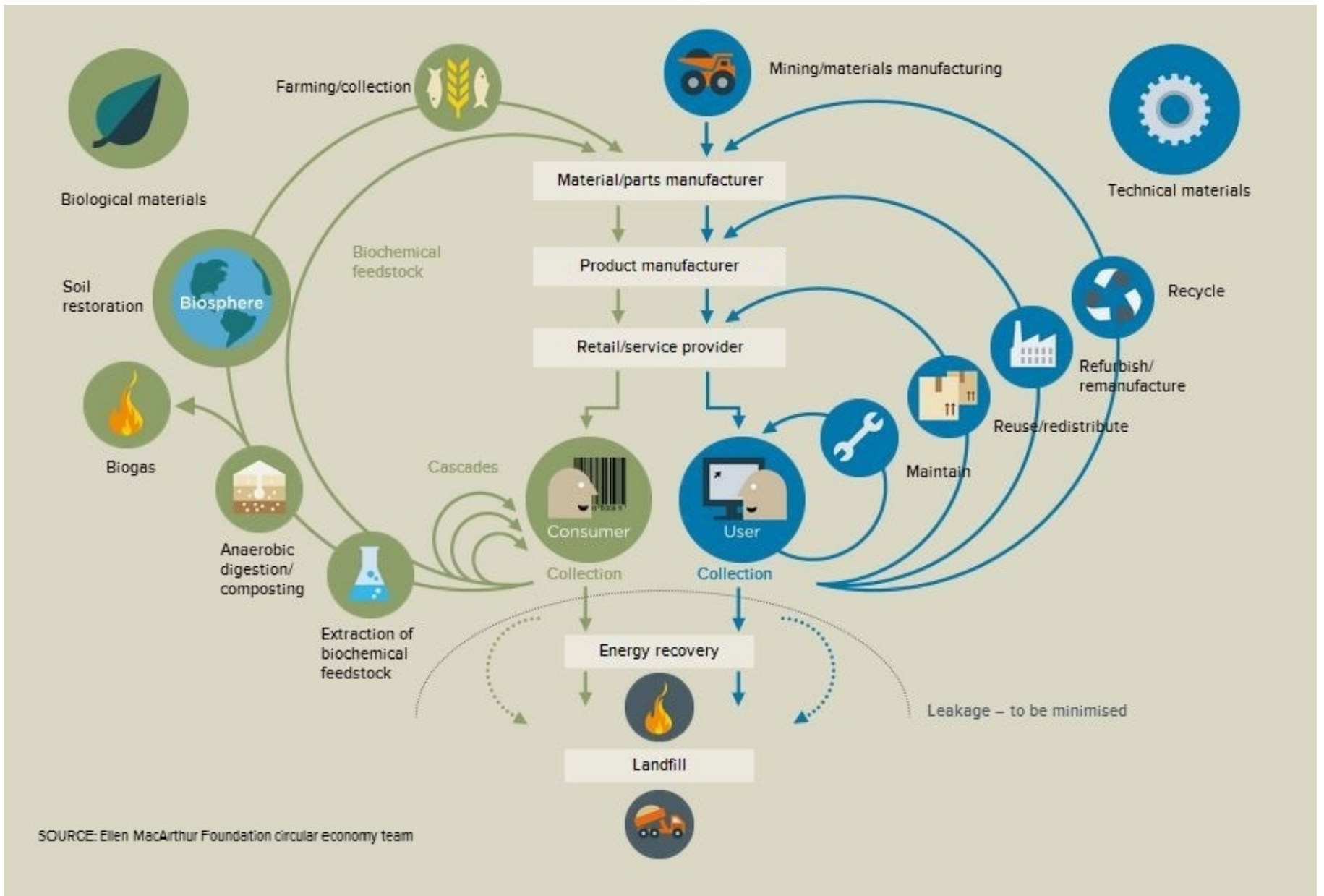
- Current economic model of 'Take-Make-Dispose'
- World as unlimited resource and waste bin;
- 65 billion tonnes of raw materials enter the economic system, p.a.;
- Around 60% of waste ends up in landfill...





# The circular economy





# Circular Economy: imitation of natural cycles

*The circular economy requires a very careful management of two material flows:*

- ***biological nutrients*** (biomasses) to be returned safely to the biosphere to restore the natural capital;
- ***technical nutrients*** (materials) designed to keep quality and circulate without entering back in the biosphere

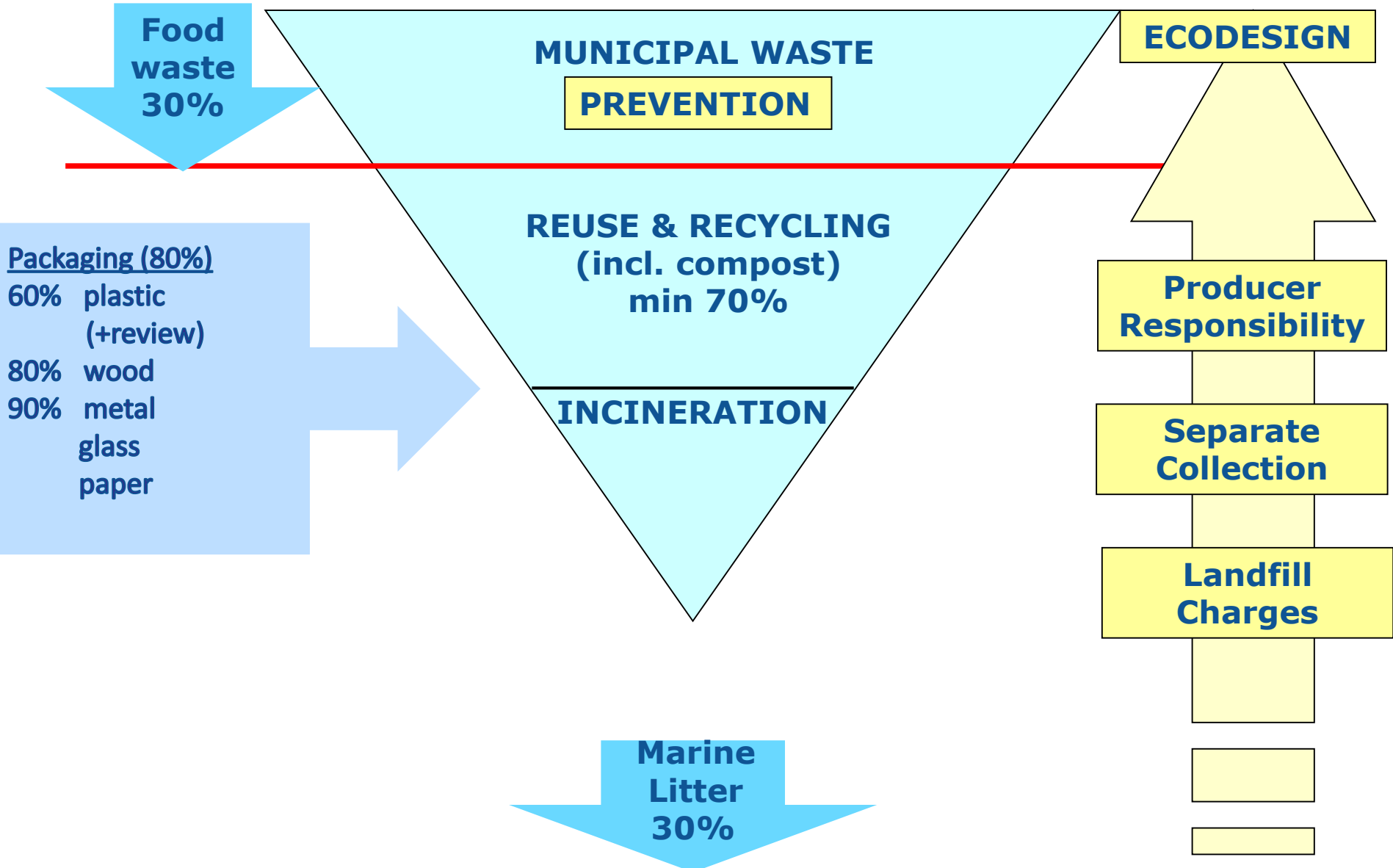
# Circular Economy: our choice

The European Commission has adopted an **ambitious new Circular Economy Package to stimulate Europe's transition towards a circular economy** that will boost global competitiveness, foster sustainable economic growth and generate new jobs.

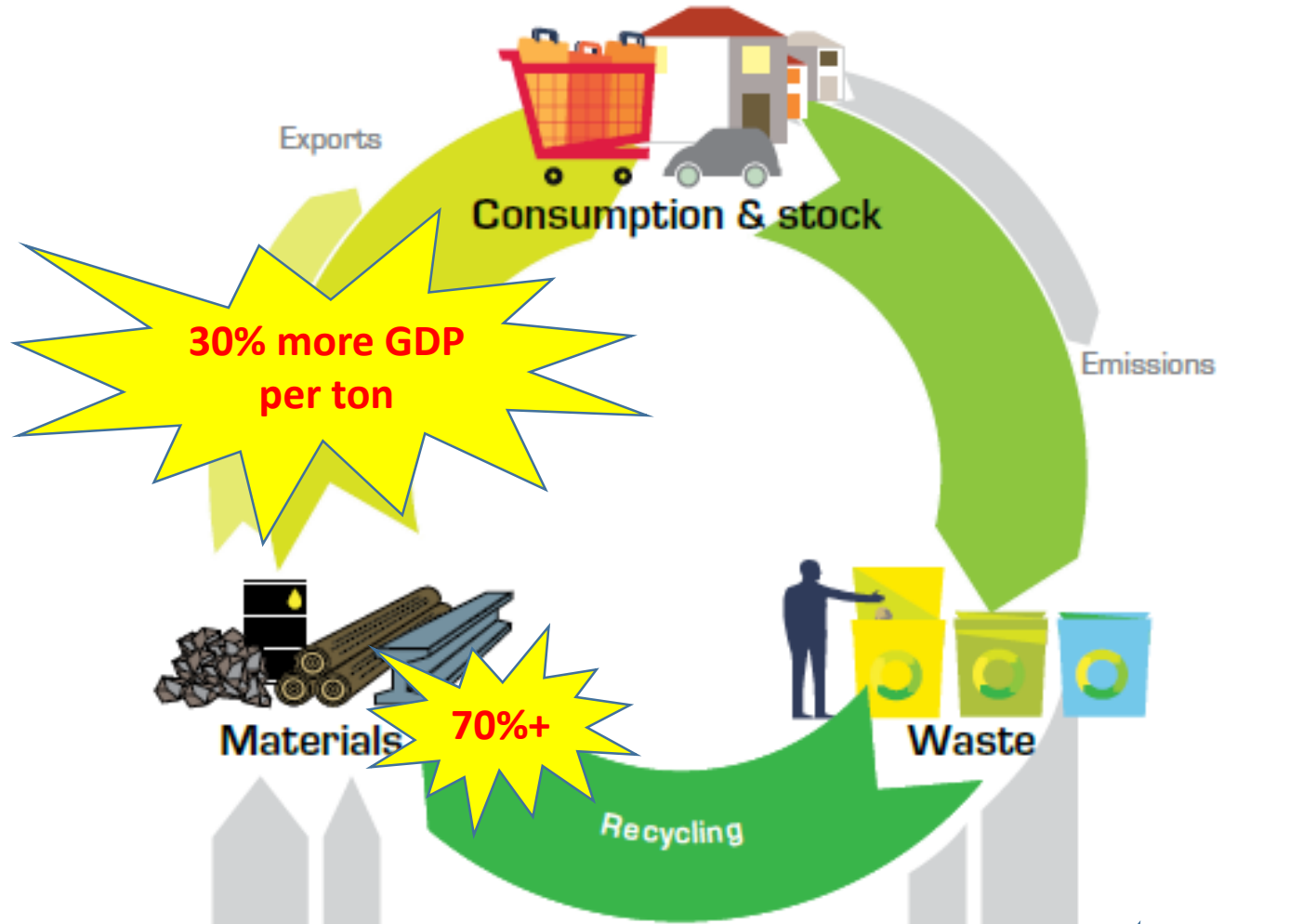
This transition will be supported financially by the European Structural & Investment Funds (ESIF), **which include €5.5 billion for waste management.**

2030 –

# Waste Targets







Cut here to create your circular economy



Domestic extraction



Imports



Incineration



Landfilling

**<5%**

# ECOMONDO: the platform of the circular economy

[www.ecomondo.com](http://www.ecomondo.com)



# ECOMONDO

THE GREEN TECHNOLOGIES EXPO



La vetrina più completa sulle soluzioni tecnologiche più avanzate e sostenibili per la corretta gestione e valorizzazione del rifiuto.



La sezione espositiva dedicata a tutte le fasi della filiera del ciclo idrico integrato, dalla captazione alla restituzione all'ambiente.

## ENERGY

L'appuntamento dedicato alle energie sostenibili, all'efficienza energetica nell'industria, alle smart cities.



## CIRCULAR ECONOMY

MARTEDI 08-11 | VENERDI NOVEMBRE 2016  
RIMINI ITALY

20ª FIERA INTERNAZIONALE DEL RECUPERO DI MATERIA ED ENERGIA E DELLO SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE

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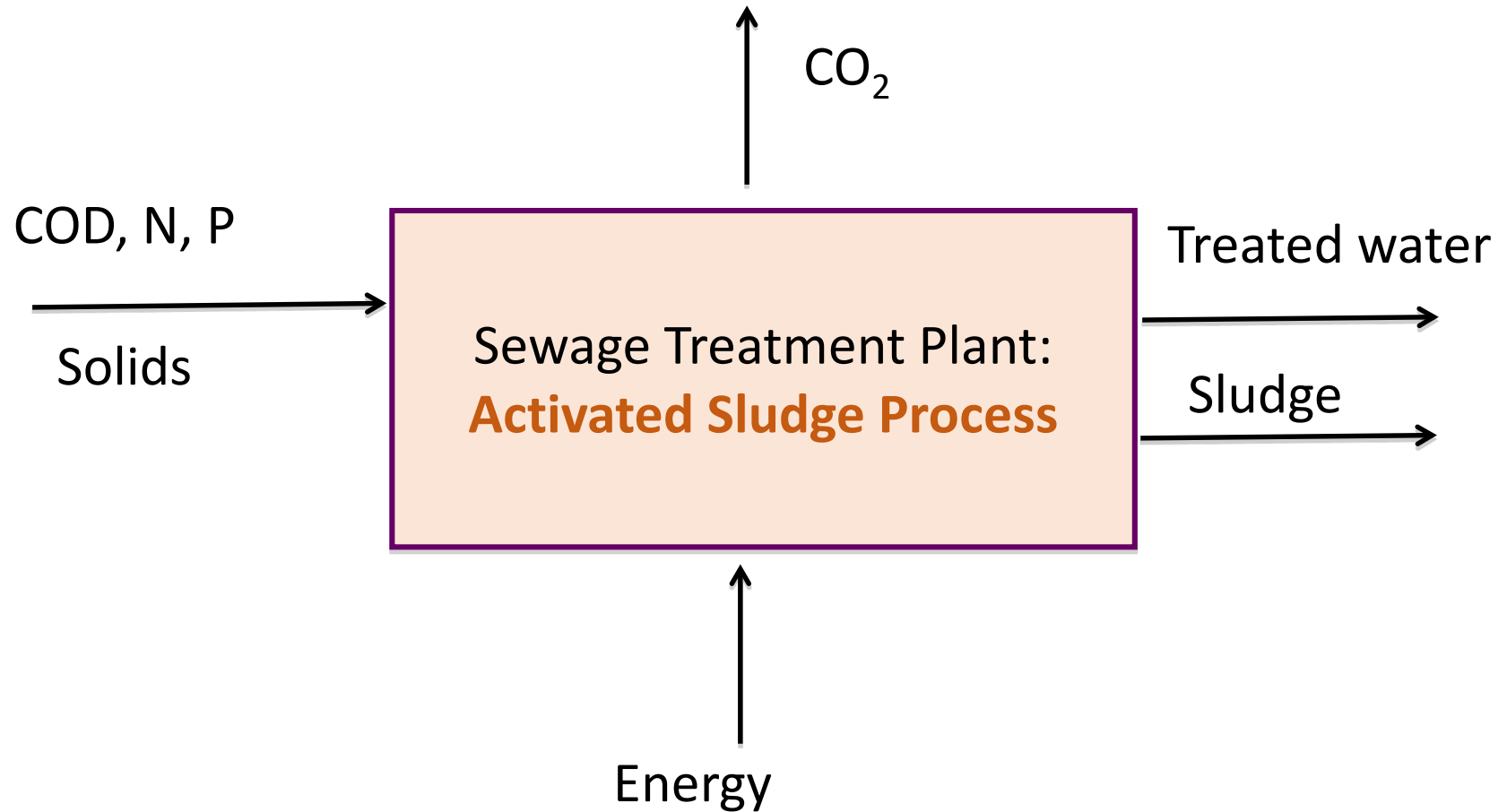
**Greenrail srl**

**Dr. Massimiliano Russo**  
**INNOVATIVE AND**  
**SUSTAINABLE RAILWAY**  
**SLEEPERS**

# Water in the circular economy?

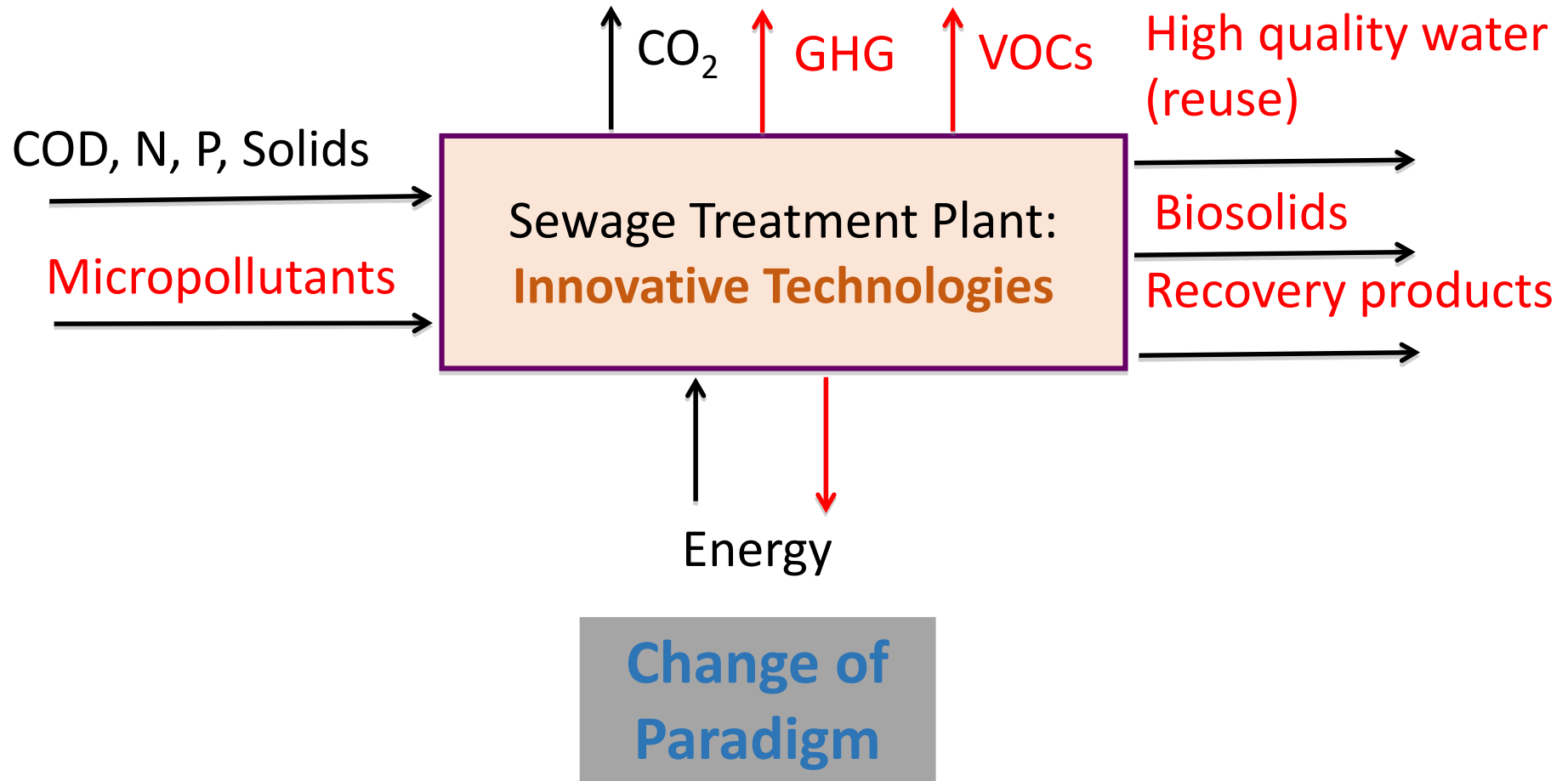
## The wastewater treatment plant is the key enabling element of the value chain

# Conventional WWTP





# Advanced and circular WWTP



# Resources embedded to municipal wastewater

| Parameter  | Value |
|--|-------|
| Reusable water (m <sup>3</sup> /capita year)         | 91,3  |
| Cellulose (kg/capita year)                           | 6,6   |
| Biopolymers; PHA (kg/capita year)                    | 3,3   |
| Phosphorus in P precursors (kg/capita year)          | 0,9   |
| Nitrogen in N precursors (kg/capita year)            | 4,6   |
| Methane (m <sup>3</sup> /capita year)                | 12,8  |
| Organic Fertilizer (P-rich compost) (kg/capita year) | 9,1   |

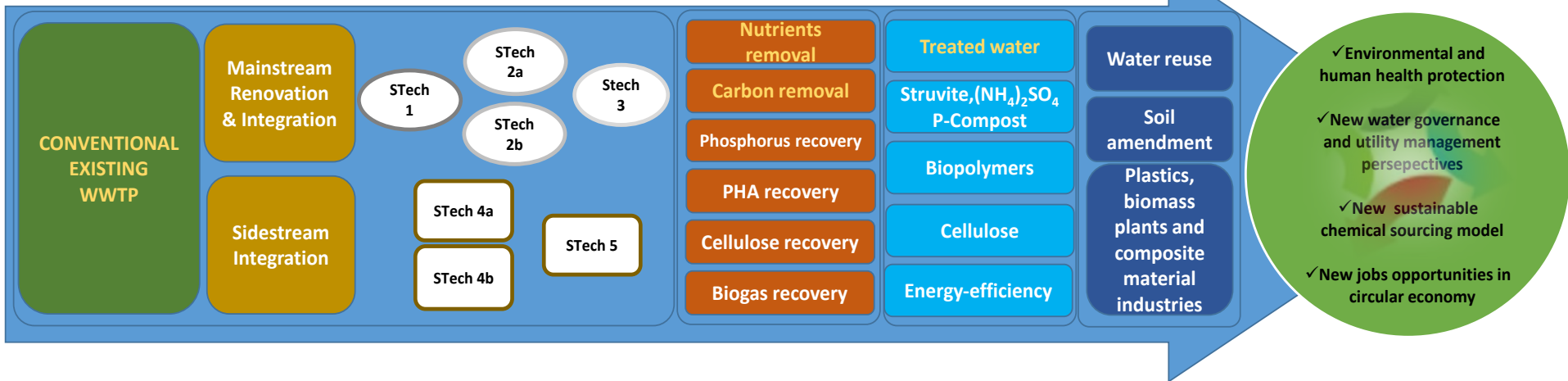
Verstraete et al. (2009) *Bioresource Technology* 100, 5537–5545

Salehizadej and van Loosdrecht (2004) *Biotechnology Advances* 22, 261–279

**Key Enabling Strategy: upstream solid concentration, integration and innovation of the sewage sludge treatment**



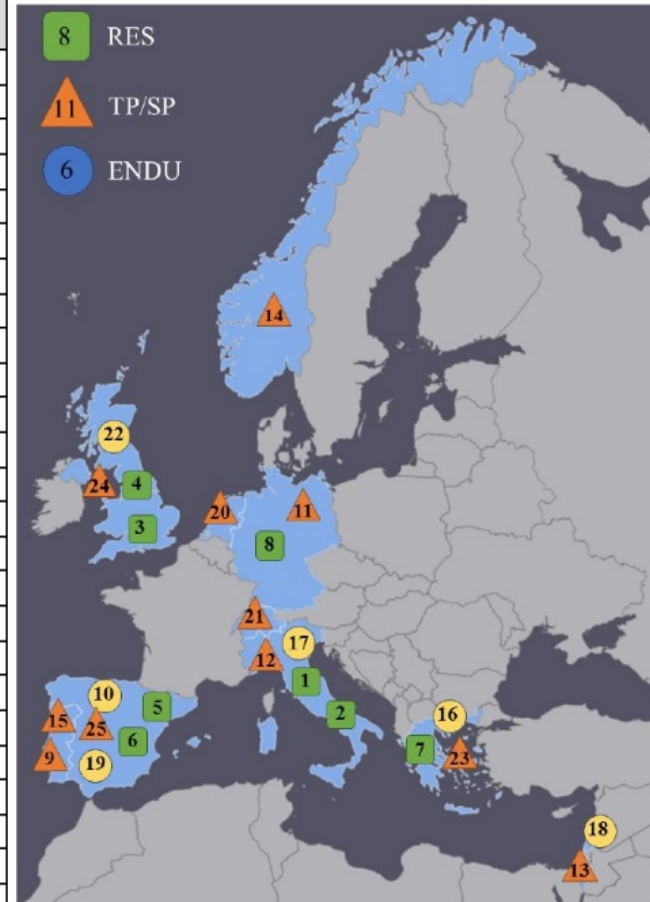
SMART-Plant



**The overall target** of SMART-Plant is to validate and to address to the market a portfolio of SMARTechnologies that, singularly or combined, can **renovate and upgrade existing wastewater treatment plants** and give the added value of instigating the **paradigm change towards efficient wastewater-based bio-refineries.**

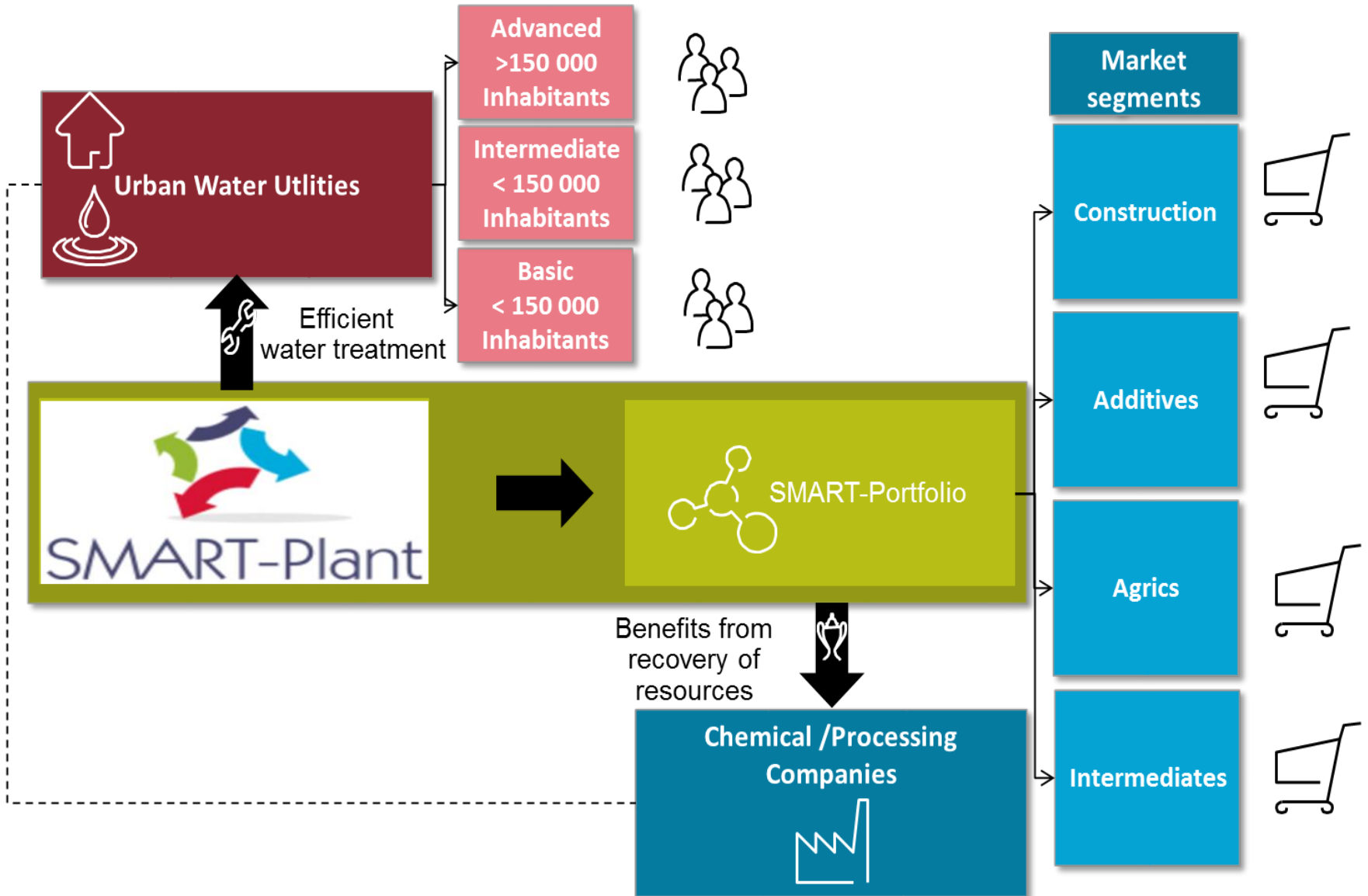
# The SMART-Plant consortium

| Participant No  | Participant organisation name                    | Acronym  | Type       | Country     |
|-----------------|--|----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 (Coordinator) | Università degli Studi di Verona                 | UNIVR    | RES        | Italy       |
| 2               | Università di Roma La Sapienza                   | UR       | RES        | Italy       |
| 3               | Brunel University                                | UBRUN    | RES        | UK          |
| 4               | Cranfield University                             | CU       | RES        | UK          |
| 5               | Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona                | UAB      | RES        | Spain       |
| 6               | Universitat de Vic                               | UVIC-UCC | RES        | Spain       |
| 7               | National Technical University of Athens          | NTUA     | RES        | Greece      |
| 8               | Berlin Centre of Competence for Water            | KWB      | RES        | Germany     |
| 9               | Biotrend S.A.                                    | BIOTR    | SME/TP/SP  | Portugal    |
| 10              | Socamex S.A.                                     | SOC      | LI/TP/ENDU | Spain       |
| 11              | BYK Additives Ltd                                | BYK      | SME/TP     | Germany     |
| 12              | SCAE srl   | SCAE     | SME/TP     | Italy       |
| 13              | AGROBICS Ltd                                     | AGRB     | SME/TP     | Israel      |
| 14              | Salsnes Filter A.S.                              | SALSNES  | LI/TP      | Norway      |
| 15              | Instituto de Biologia Experimental e Tecnológica | IBET     | RES/SP     | Portugal    |
| 16              | Athens Water Supply and Sewerage Company         | EYDAP    | SME/ENDU   | Greece      |
| 17              | Alto Trevigiano Servizi S.r.l.                   | ATS      | SME/ENDU   | Italy       |
| 18              | Mekorot Water Company Ltd                        | MEKOROT  | LI/ENDU    | Israel      |
| 19              | Aguas de Manresa S.A.                            | AdM      | SME/ENDU   | Spain       |
| 20              | BWA B.V.   | BWA      | SME/TP     | Netherlands |
| 21              | Execon-Partners GmbH                             | EXC      | SME/SP     | Switzerland |
| 22              | SEVERN TRENT WATER Ltd                           | STW      | SME/ENDU   | UK          |
| 23              | JV Aktor SA and Athina SA                        | AKTOR    | SME/TP     | Greece      |
| 24              | Vannplastics Ltd. (Ecodek)                       | ECODEK   | SME/TP     | UK          |
| 25              | Wellness Smart Cities SLU                        | WSC      | SME/TP/SP  | Spain       |



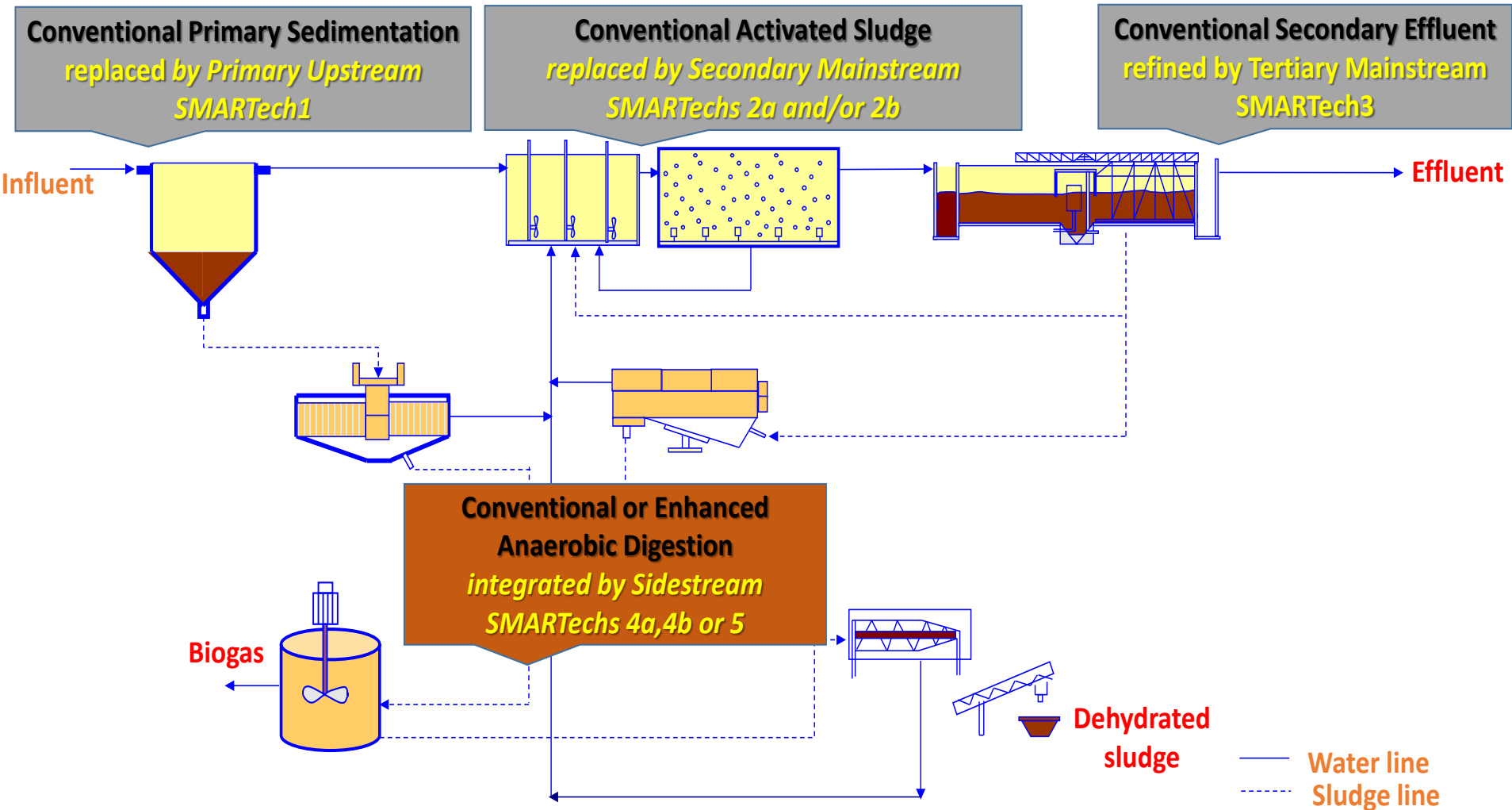
RES=Research Organization; SME=Small/Medium Enterprise; LI=Large Industry; TP=Technology Provider; SP=Service Provider; ENDU=End User

# Schematic view of SMART-Plant Model





# The SMARTechnologies integrated in existing wastewater treatment plants



# Wastewater treatment and reuse: Membrane Bioreactors



Presented by Mr. Mohammed Al Lawati -HAYA Water- at ECOMONDO 2015 – Rimini, Italy, November 2015



# Industrial MBR Porto Marghera, Venice, Italy



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S.N.

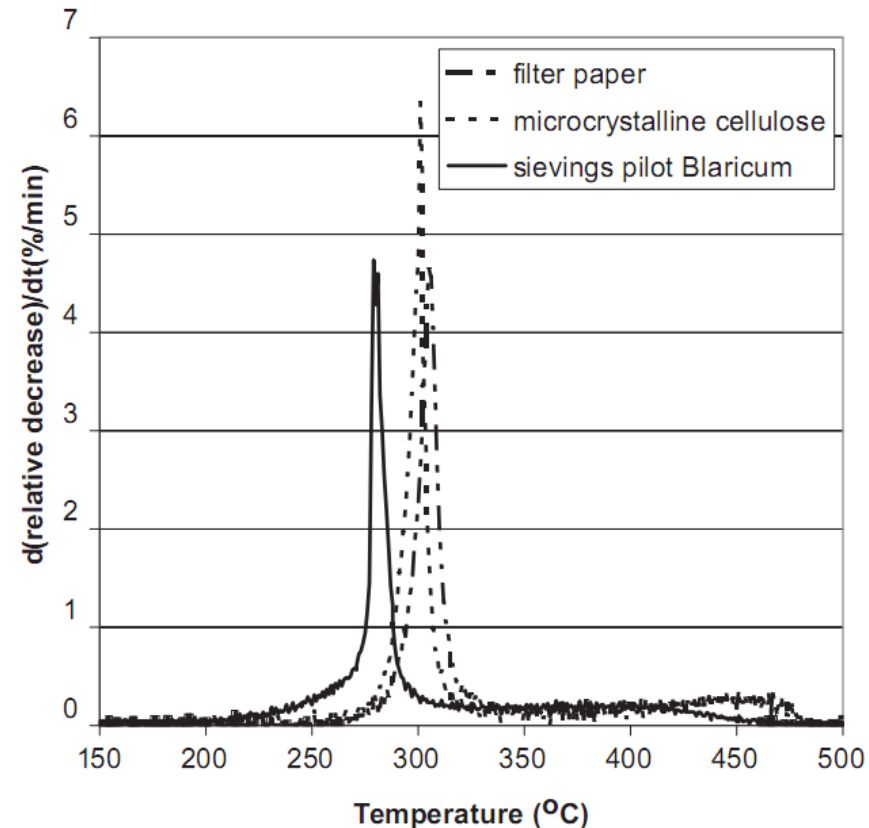
Image Lab

© 2015 Google

Google earth



# Cellulose recovery

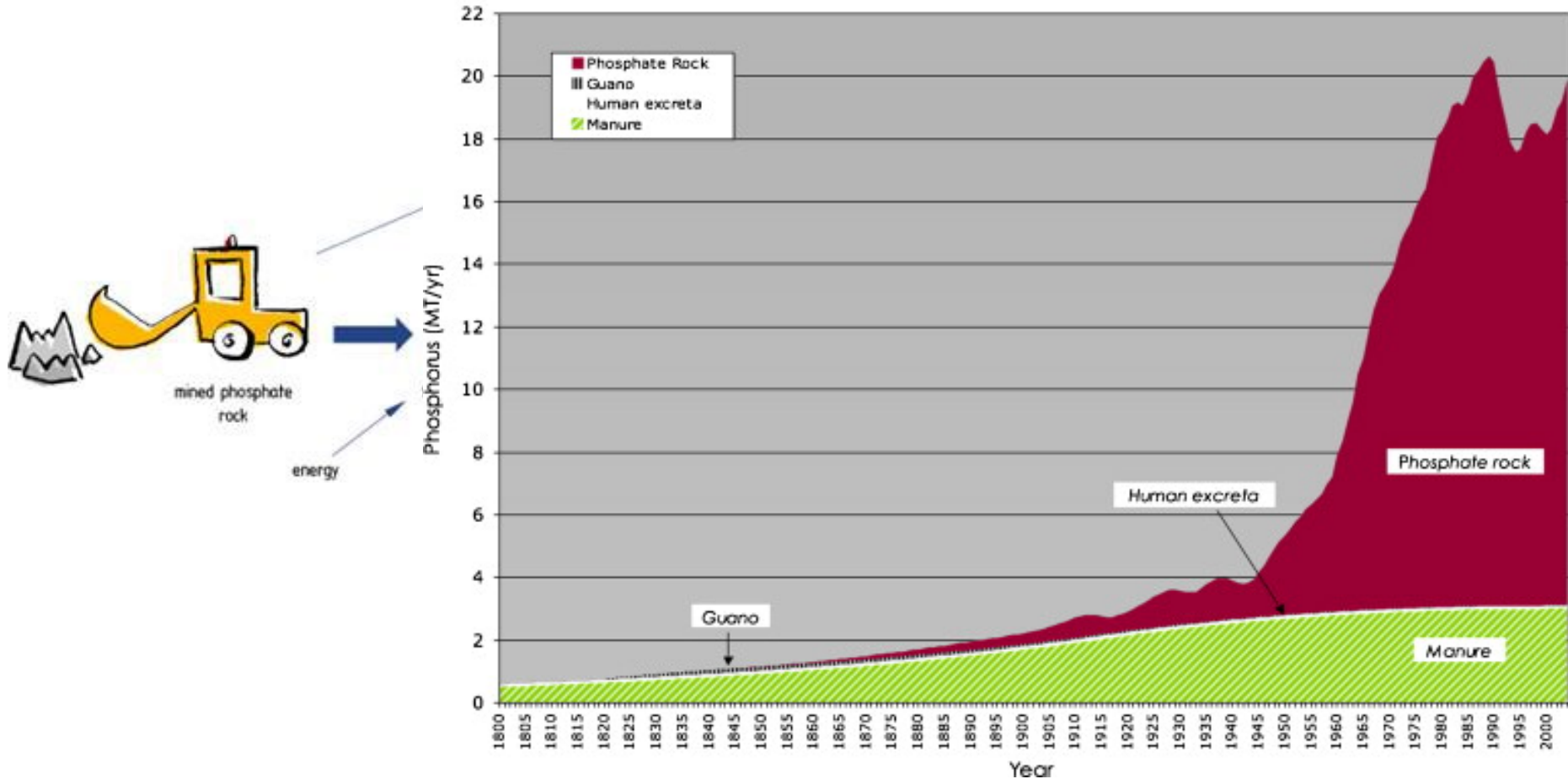


## Possible use of recovered cellulose

- Bioplastics production;
- 100% cellulose recovery;
- Production of energy (thermal of biological processes)

# New (mine-based) phosphorus cycle

Historical global sources of phosphorus fertilizers (1800-2000)

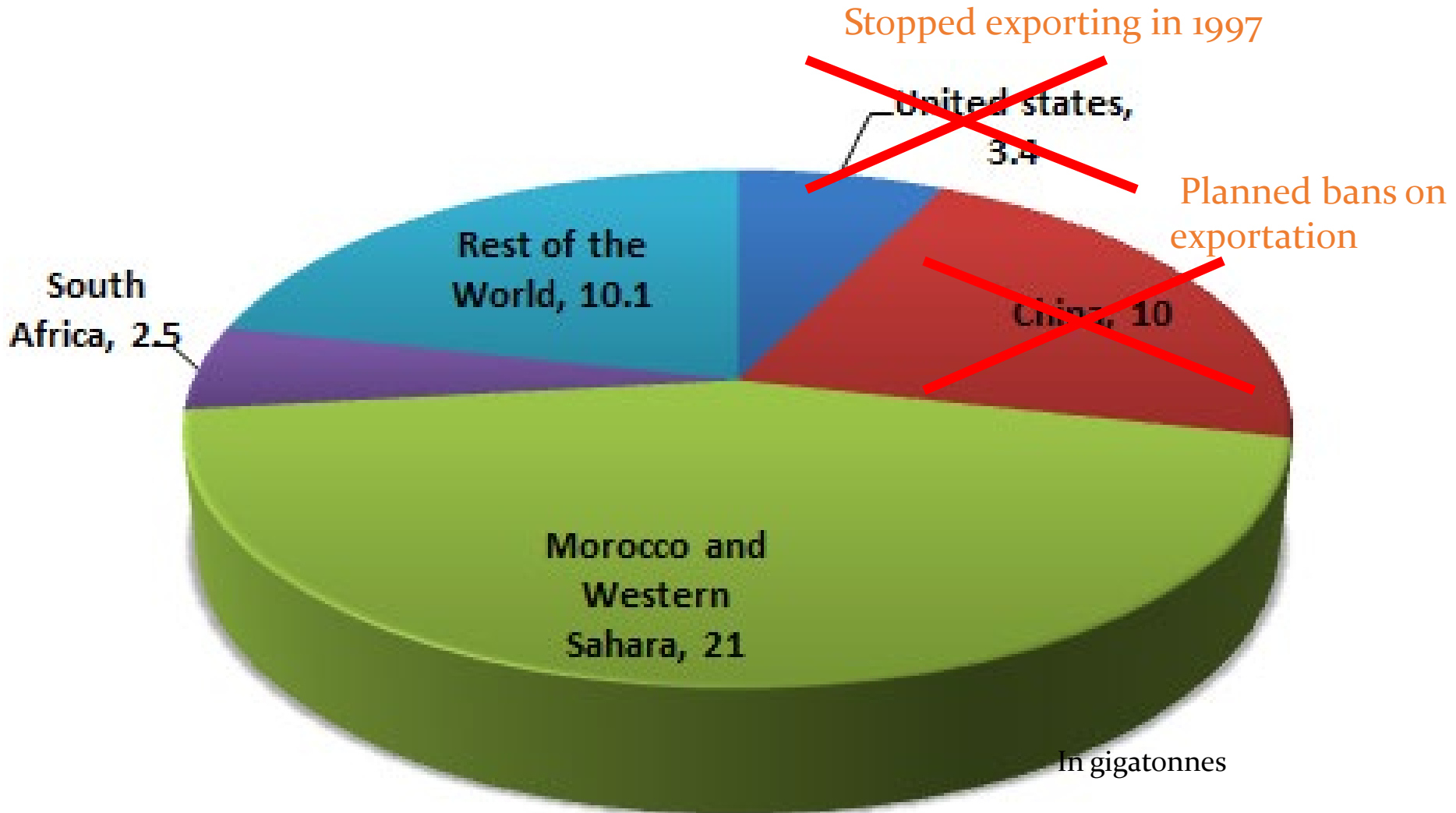


Historical sources of phosphorus for use as fertilizers(1800-2000)

Source: Cordella D. et al. (2009) [doi:10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.10.009](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2008.10.009)

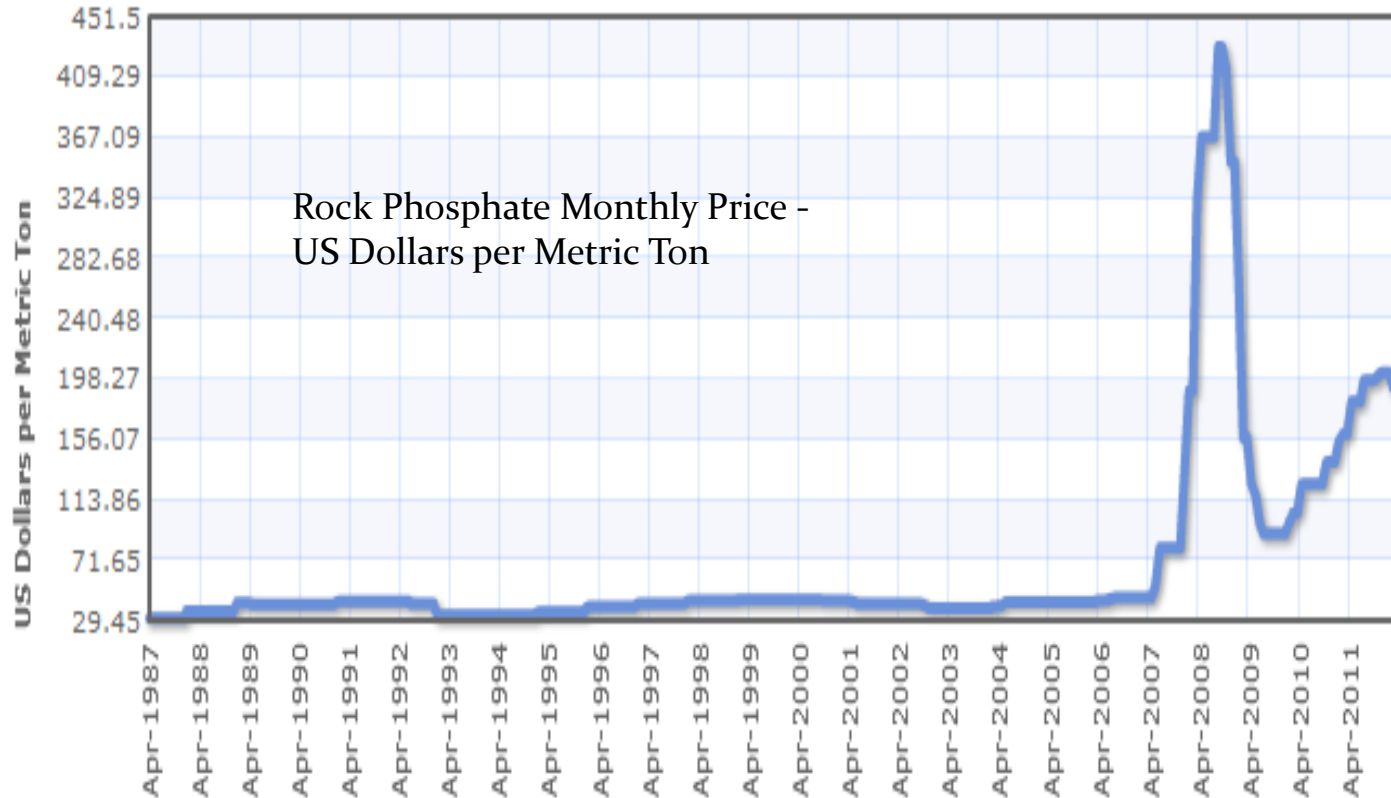


# World P resources



Gilbert N: The disappearing nutrient. Nature 2009 461: 16-718

# Phosphorus (volatile) price



<http://www.indexmundi.com/commodities>

# Our P dependency

*EU is reliant on imports and, as good quality sources of phosphorus diminish, EU will become increasingly dependent on phosphorus reserves that are less accessible and more polluted with toxic elements, such as cadmium and uranium.*

**Phosphorus rock was declared a critical raw material by the EC in 2014**

# Main techniques and processes to recover phosphorus from wastewater

- ***Small-scale decentralised.*** to separate urine, faeces and flush water so that recycling can be achieved more effectively.
- ***Large-scale centralized***
  - **Biological Uptake (Enhanced Biological Phosphorus Removal EBPR)**
  - **Precipitation (e.g. struvite recovery)**
  - **Adsorption**
  - **Ion exchange: more selective than adsorption**

# Overview of P-recovery processes in Europe



Sludge/  
Sludge water

Full-scale

- PEARL Struvite
- NuReSys Struvite
- Crystalact Struvite, CaP
- AirPrex Struvite
- LYSOGEST Struvite
- REPHOS Struvite
- PHOSPAQ Struvite
- Gifhorn Struvite, CaP
- KREPRO FeP
- FIX-PHOS CaP/CSH
- Ecobalans Struvite, NPK

Full-scale (planned)

- P-RoC CaP/CSH
- STRUVIA Struvite, CaP
- Stuttgart Struvite

Demonstration (planned)

- Budenheim CaP

Ash

Leaching

- LEACHPHO P-mineral
- PASCH CaP
- P-bac (INOCRE) Struvite
- ECOPHOS DCP
- SESAL-PHOS CaP
- RECOPHOS D P-mineral

Thermal

- MEPHREC P-slag
- AshDec (ThomPI) P-mineral
- THERMPHOS P<sub>4</sub>
- RECOPHOS AT H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>

KOMPETENZZENTRUM  
WasserBerlin

Full-scale Demo Lab/pilot

www.p-rex.eu



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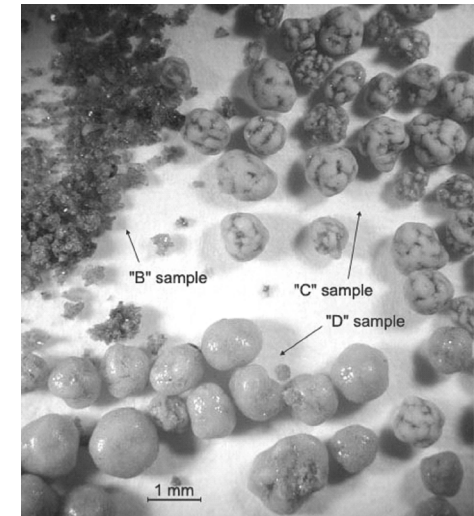
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# The Struvite Crystallization Plant at the Treviso WWTP



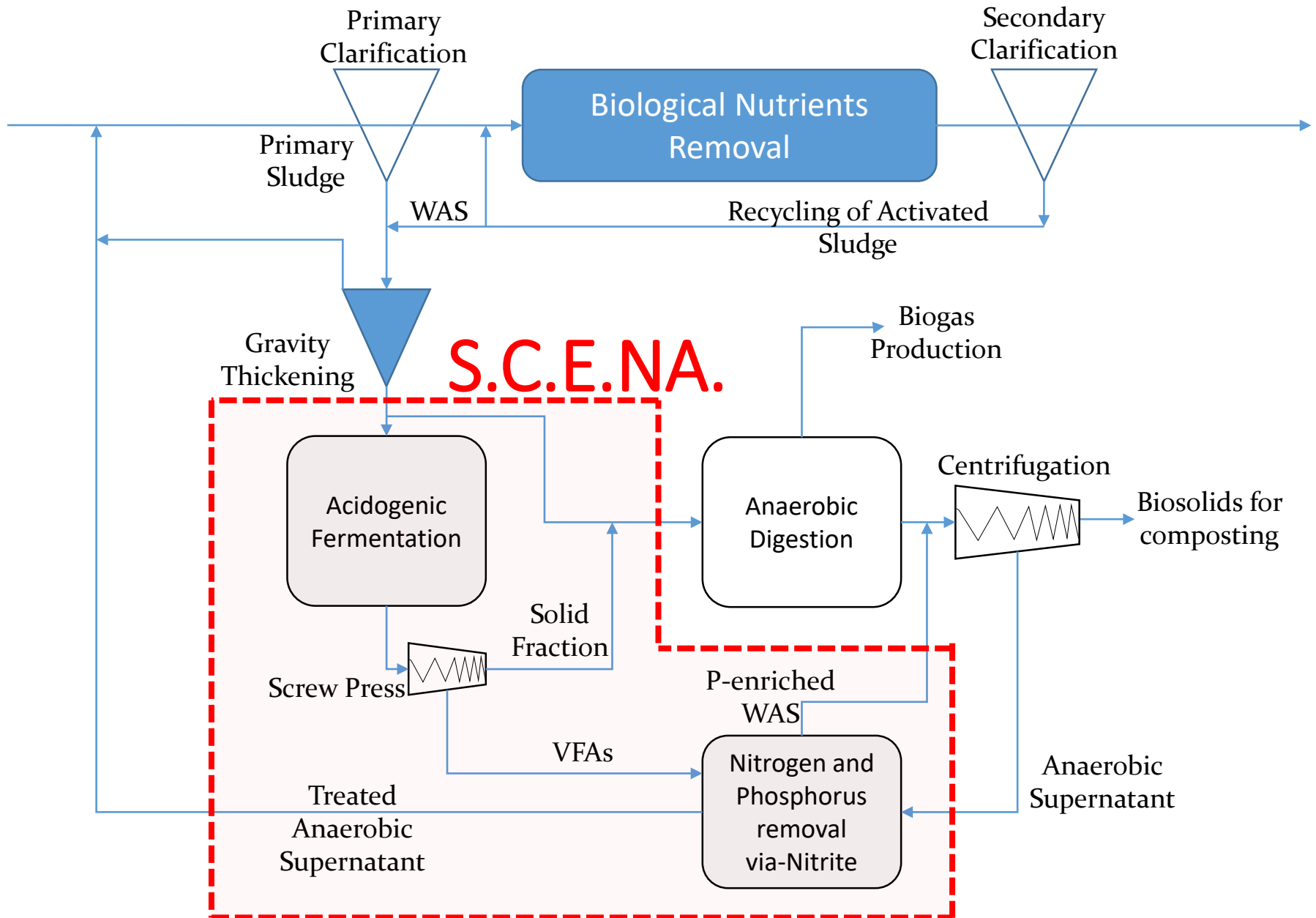
The Struvite  
N-P low release  
fertilizer



## Struvite Crystallization Plant



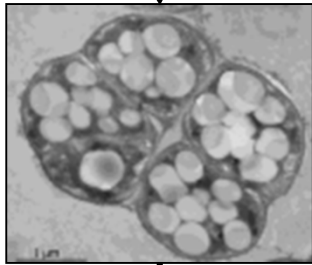
# Short-Cut Enhanced Nutrient Abatement



# Main features of S.C.E.N.A.

- Costs for nitrogen removal 1.1-1.6 €/kgN
- Biological rates 10-12 times higher than conventional activated sludge processes
- Enhanced Biological Phosphorus Recovery associated to the biological sludge
- Applicable on strong nitrogenous fluxes (e.g. anaerobic digestate, landfill leachate, livewaste slurries and agro-waste, etc)

# Biopolymers (PHA) recovery



Purification

Plastic



Conversion with  
methanol

Biofuel



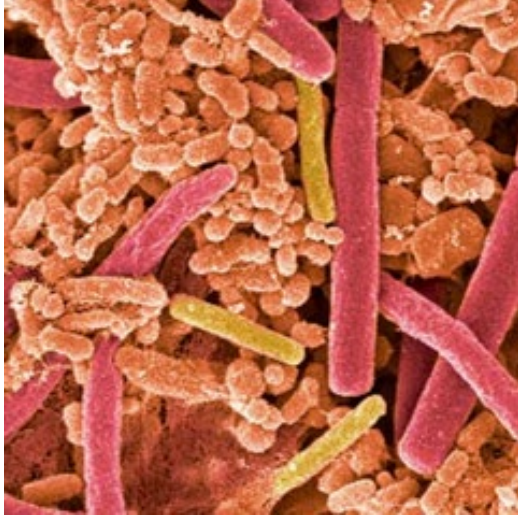
Direct chemical  
conversion

Biochemical

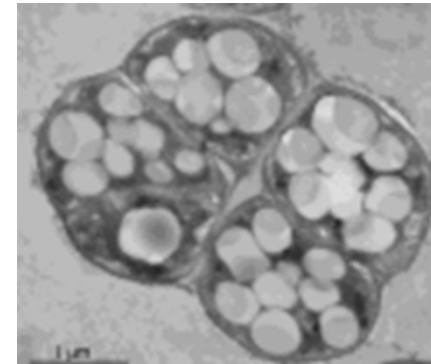
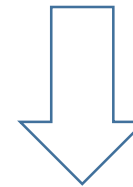


# Microbial Community Engineering (MCE) for bioplastic production from wastewater

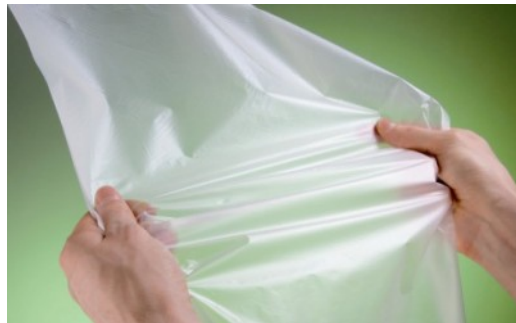
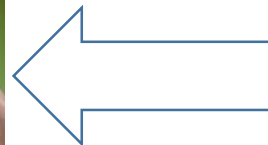
Explore natural microbial community



Impose selective pressure

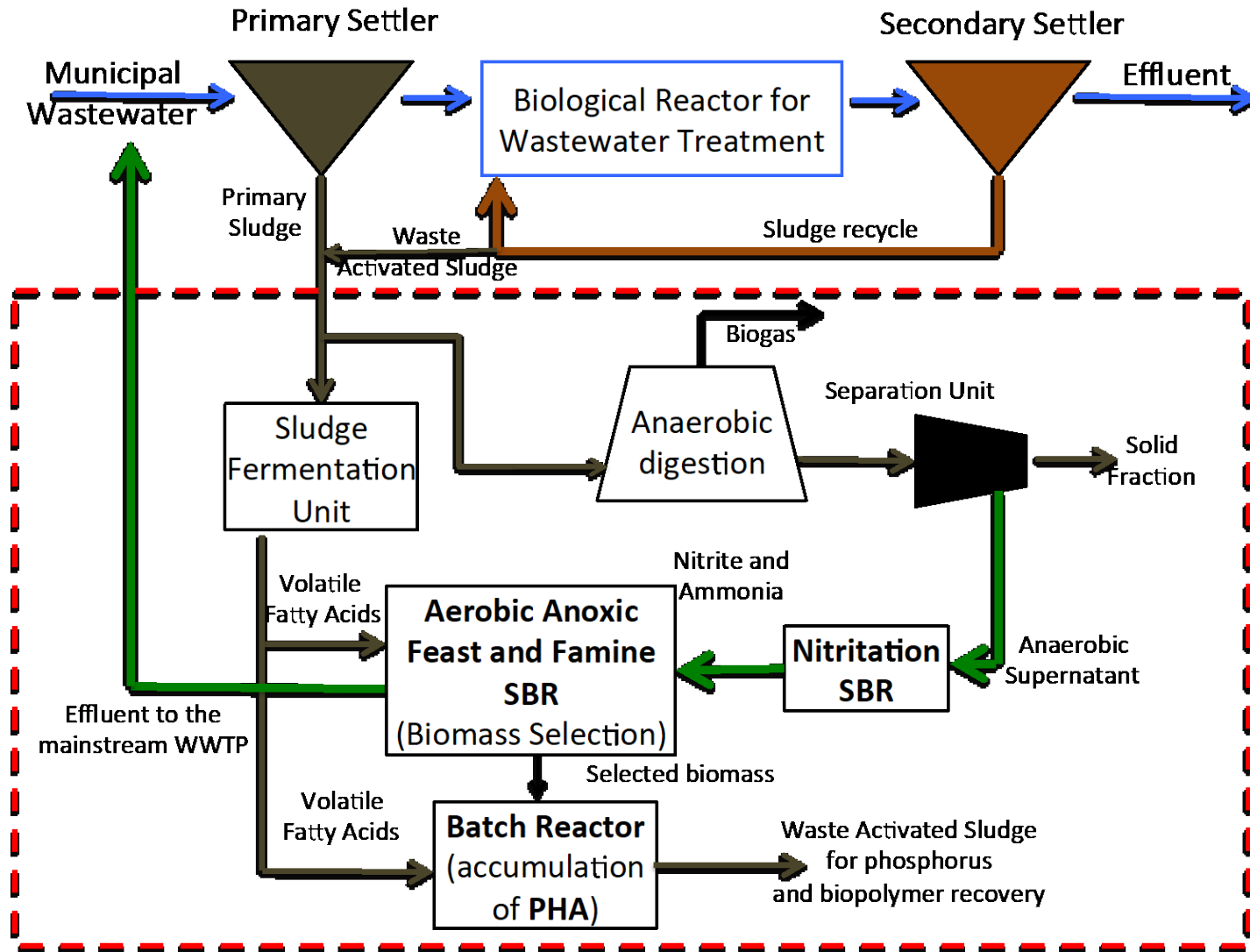


Select dominant work horse



Products and energy

# Short-Cut Enhanced PHA Recovery

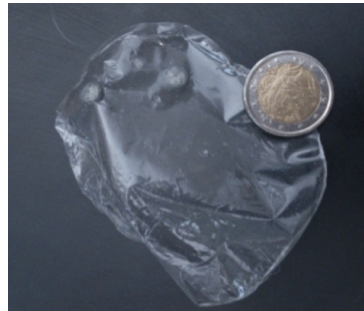


Frison et al., Environmental Science and Technology, 2015

# Main properties of the recovered biopolymers

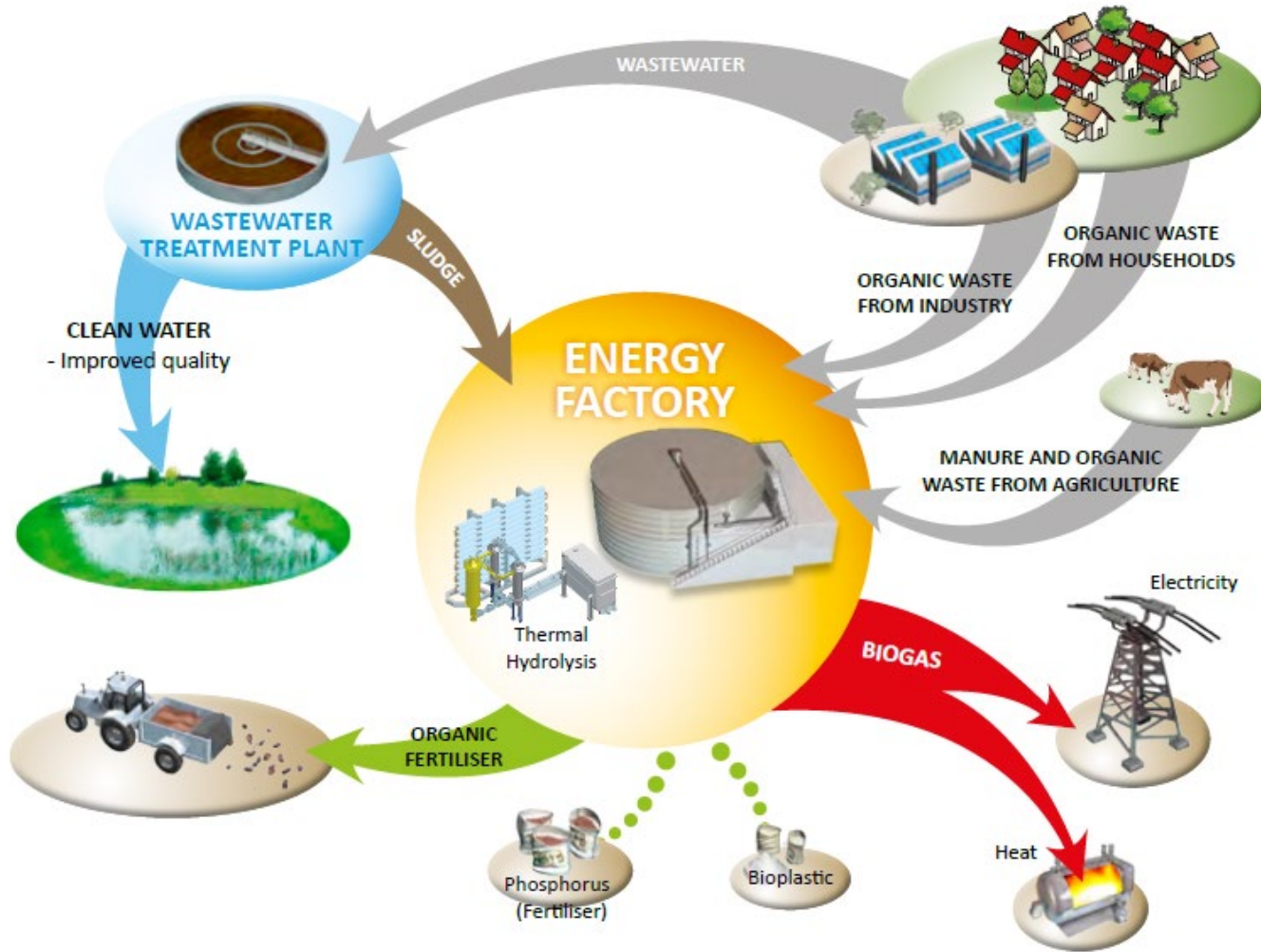
| Carbon source            | $M_w$<br>(g/mol)  | PDI<br>( $M_w/M_n$ ) | $T_g$<br>(°C) | $T_{m1}$<br>(°C) | $T_{m2}$<br>(°C) | $\Delta H_m$<br>(J/g) | $T_{d-trans}$<br>(°C) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Synthetic mixture of VFA | $6.2 \times 10^5$ | 1.30                 | -1.1          | 138              | 147              | 21                    | 267                   |
| SFL                      | $6.5 \times 10^5$ | 1.29                 | -0.5          | 136              | 144              | 24                    | 275                   |
| WSFL                     | $7.4 \times 10^5$ | 1.25                 | -1.6          | 141              | 153              | 27                    | 276                   |

$M_w$ : average molecular weight, PDI: polydispersity index;  $M_n$ : molar number;  $T_{d-trans}$ : decomposition temperature (DSC analyses);  $T_g$ : glass-transition temperature;  $T_{m1,2}$ : melting temperature;  $\Delta H_m$ : melting enthalpy.





# Only municipal wastewater? The WWTP can be the urban biorefinery!



# Integration of municipal wastewater and organic waste treatment

First reported in 1988, a pioneering study of co-digestion by Cecchi et al. at Treviso WWTP



Mata-Alvarez J, Dosta J, Macé S, Astals S (2011), Crit. Rev. Biotechnol. 31:99-111

# TECHNOLOGIES

## BIOWASTE PREPARATION AND TRANSPORT

1) Source Separate Collection



2) Under Sink Food Waste disposer

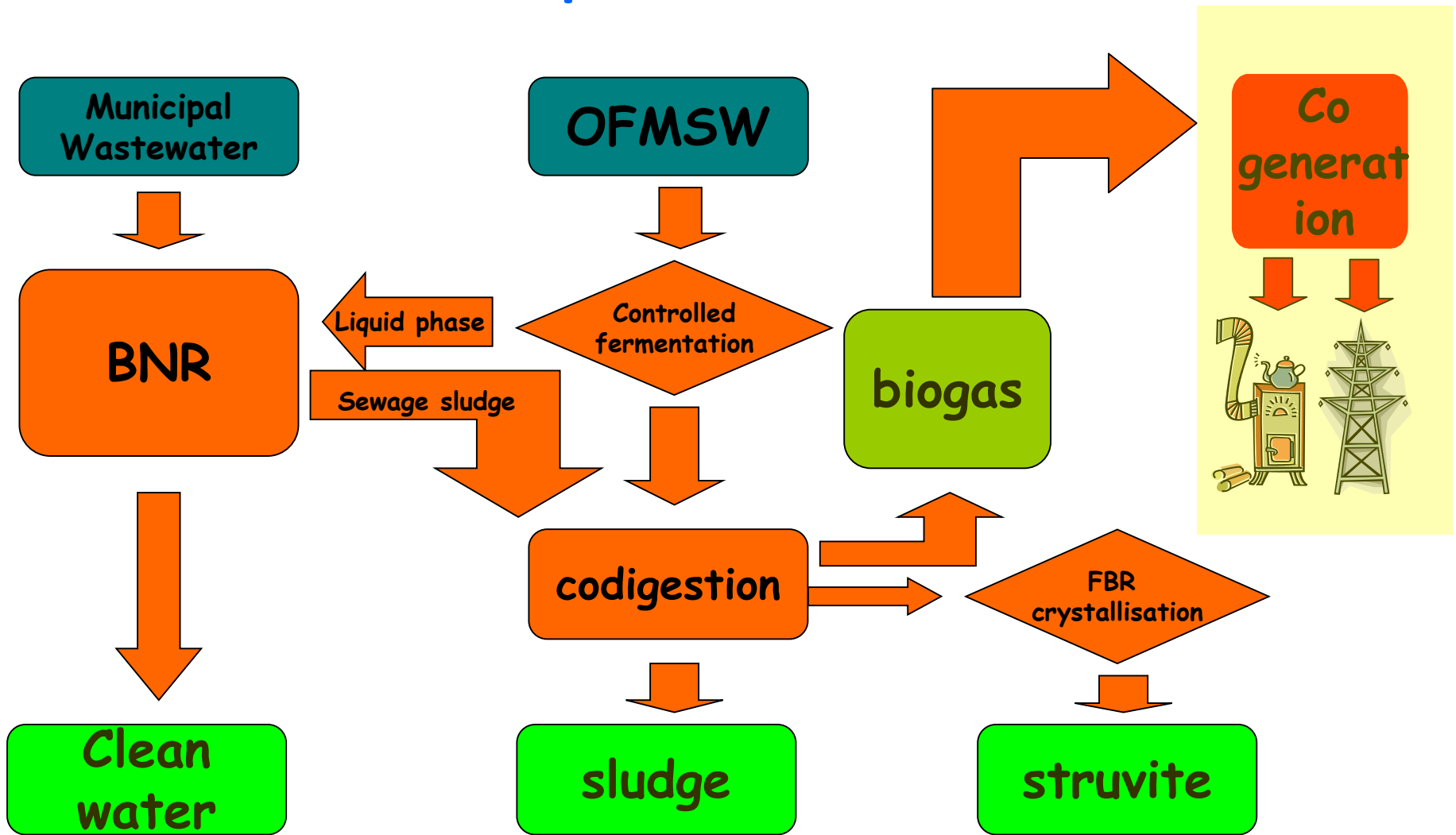


WWTP

# THE TREVISO FULL SCALE WWTP



# AF-BNR-SCP: process scheme



Biowaste pre-treatments: Case Studies

Treviso (Italy)

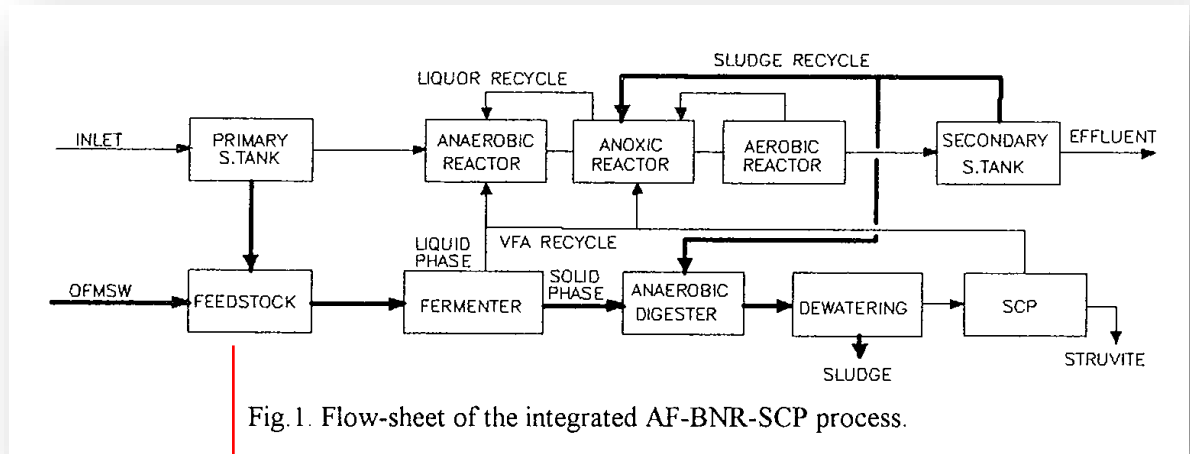
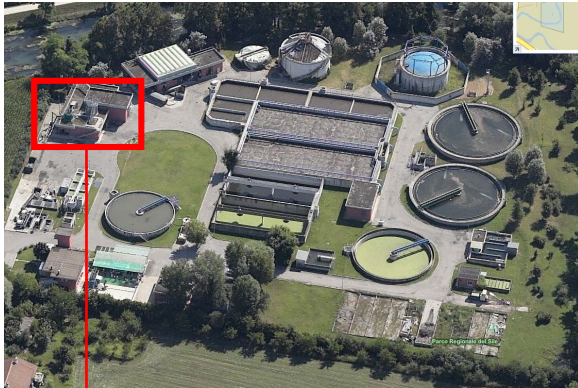


Fig. 1. Flow-sheet of the integrated AF-BNR-SCP process.





# TECHNOLOGIES

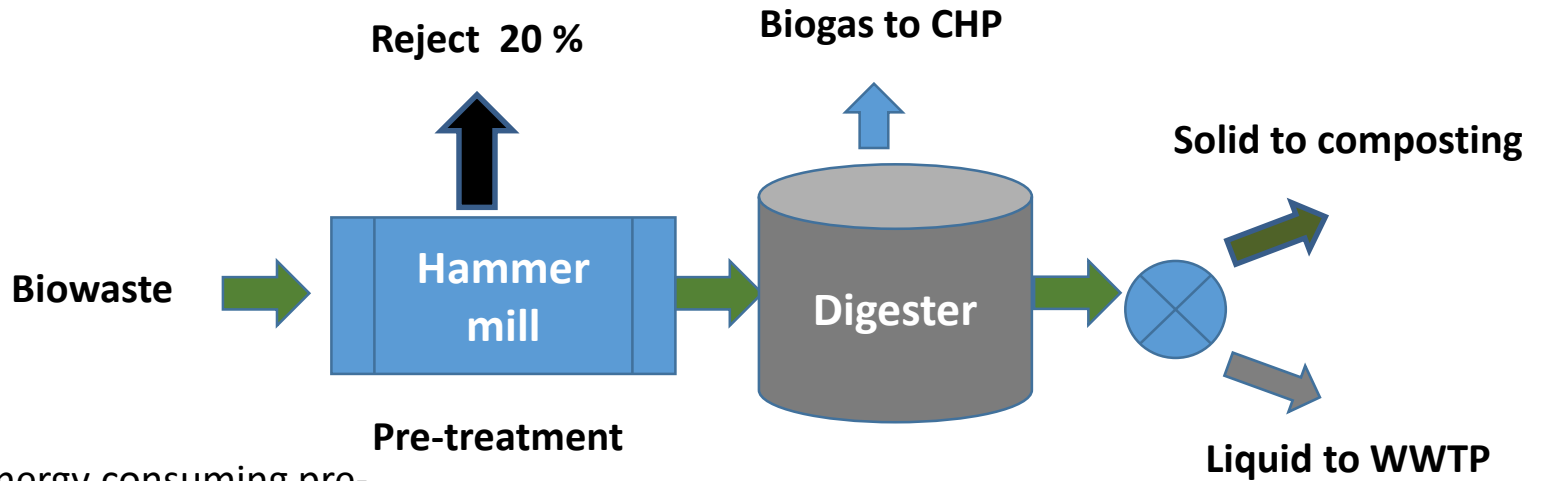
## Biowaste pre-treatments: Case Studies

Rovereto (TN, Italy)

### Hammer Mill



|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Design capacity, t/y | 5.000 SS-biowaste<br>110.000 sludge (5% TS) |
| Actual Capacity, t/y | 3.000 SS-biowaste<br>70.000 sludge (x% TS)  |
| Process              | Wet   |
| Reactors             | 2 x 2.500 m <sup>3</sup>                    |
| Temperature          | Mesophilic                                  |



“MEDIUM” energy consuming pre-treatment

# TECHNOLOGIES

## Biowaste pre-treatments: Case Studies



Rovereto (TN, Italy)

# Thank you for your attention and... see you in ECOMONDO 2016



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- > Alternative & Critical Raw Materials
- > Efficient Circular Industry
- > Urban Circular Economy - Section Smart Communities
- > Urban Circular Economy -

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PROGRAM GLOBAL WATER EXPO ([BACK TO INDEX](#)) - WEDNESDAY 09 NOVEMBER

10:00 a.m. -01:00 p.m. *Place:* Global Water Expo Room



GLOBAL WATER EXPO - Conference

Water management within the circular economy. Resource recovery from the water cycle: market, value chains and new perspective for the water utilities and chemical industry

02:00 p.m. -05:00 p.m. *Place:* Global Water Expo Room



GLOBAL WATER EXPO - Conference

Ready-to-Market resource recovery technologies. Scale-up of low-carbon footprint material recovery techniques for upgrading existing wastewater treatment plants: the smart-plant Horizon2020 innovation action



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