

## Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago

Welcome to the October Edition of the 2025 M&R Seminar Series

## **NOTES FOR SEMINAR ATTENDEES**

- Remote attendees' microphones are muted at entry to minimize background noise.
   For attendees in the auditorium, please silence your phones.
- A question and answer (Q/A) session will follow the presentation.
- For remote attendees, please use "Chat" only to type questions for the presenter.
   For other issues, please send emails to <a href="MnRseminars@mwrd.org">MnRseminars@mwrd.org</a>.
   For attendees in the auditorium, please raise your hand and wait for the microphone to ask a verbal question during the Q/A session.
- The presentation slides will be posted on the MWRD website after the seminar.
- This seminar has been approved by the Engineering Society of Illinois (ESI) for one PDH and is pending approval by the IEPA for one TCH. Certificates will be issued only to participants who attend the entire presentation. For PDH certificate seekers, completing a brief course evaluation and submitting it are required.

## Travis Vodnik, P.E., Engineer North Shore Water Reclamation District Gurnee, Illinois



Travis Vodnik earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Engineering from the University of Wisconsin – Platteville. He worked for a local civil engineering company for two years, before joining the North Shore Water Reclamation District (NSWRD) in 2021 as an Engineer. He is a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Illinois since 2023, and is the NSWRD's only non-management P.E. Since working for the NSWRD, he has designed and managed numerous plant and collection systems projects. He has been involved with the NSWRD Biosolids Masterplan (BMP) since the project began in 2022 and was one of the NSWRD Engineers to perform the inhouse condition assessment. Travis is currently the NSWRD's main project manager for the BMP Basis of Design Report.



## Joe Marino, P.E., ENV SP Chicago Local Leader Brown and Caldwell



Joe Marino brings over eighteen years of expertise in water and wastewater planning, design, and construction. Specializing in the management and design of biosolids and energy projects, Joe leads the Chicago office of Brown and Caldwell, driving innovative solutions and sustainable practices in the industry.

# Developing North Shore's 2023 Biosolids Master Plan

Joe Marino, PE

Travis Vodnik, PE

MWRD M&R Seminar | October 24, 2025







## Program Drivers for Change



– Functional Performance: Need to replace aging equipment at WRFs and Zion BRF

#### – Regulatory Drivers:

- Potential PFAS land application regulations
- Future phosphorus limits (may exceed existing dryer capacity)
- **Biosolids Product Quality:** Limited digestion results in odorous and flammable dried biosolids product
- Energy/Sustainability: No existing biogas or energy recovery

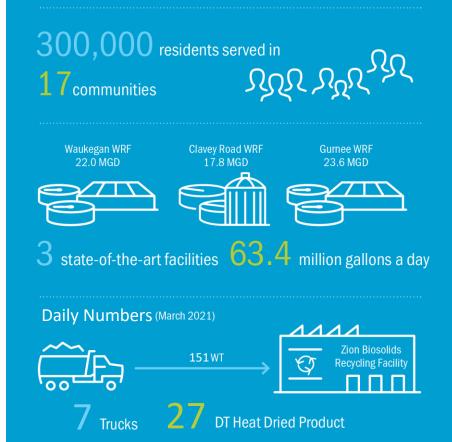
#### The District by the Numbers

1914 **NSWRD** founded

interceptor sewers

awards





## Comprehensive BMP Approach for North Shore WRD

PHASE II PHASE II

Step 1

#### Existing Conditions Investigations

Develop a deep understanding of NSWRD's program



Assess and characterize the conditions of the existing biosolids management program (baseline) including assets, future flows and loads, and markets and regulatory dynamics. Step 2

#### Technology Screening

Explore new, established, and innovative technologies



Explore compatible technologies and methods that align with NSWRD's desired level of service and eliminate options that do not meet NSWRD's goals Step 3

#### Alternatives Analysis

Develop end-to-end solutions and select options in collaboration with NSWRD



Consider local and regional options for solids processing and renewable energy generation. A multicriteria decision making framework was used based on monetary and non-monetary criteria to guide the alternatives analysis Step 4

#### Develop Implementation Plan

Prioritize projects into a 20year CIP roadmap



Determine the critical projects from the preferred alternative and develop a schedule to implement the new biosolids management program with. Identify program triggers that may lead to alternative program solutions

## **Existing Conditions**



**Capacity Constraints** from upcoming phosphorus limits

Expected solids increase (+15 to +27%)

BRF processing capacity



Aging Assets require renewal/replacement



**Risks** from current treatment performance limitations

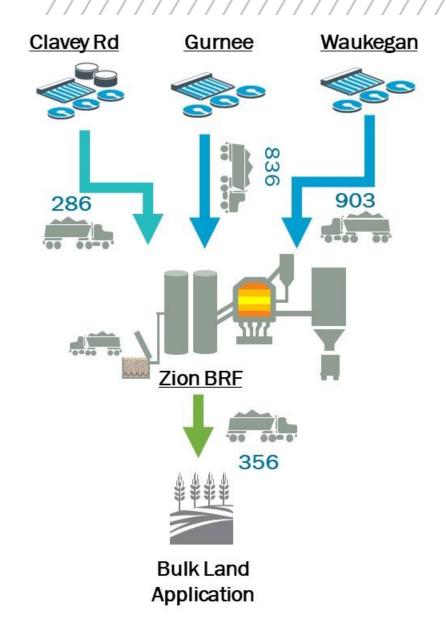
Anticipated PFAS regulations

No redundancy/Plan B option

Product quality results in landfilling

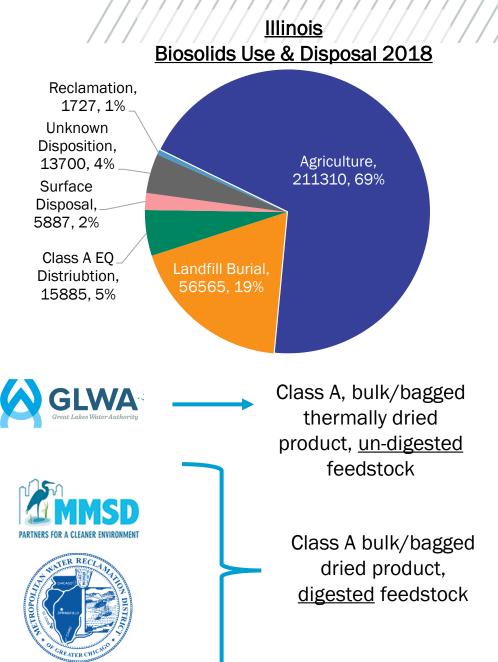


**Estimated investments of >\$160M** needed in the existing system (baseline) just to increase capacity and asset renewal

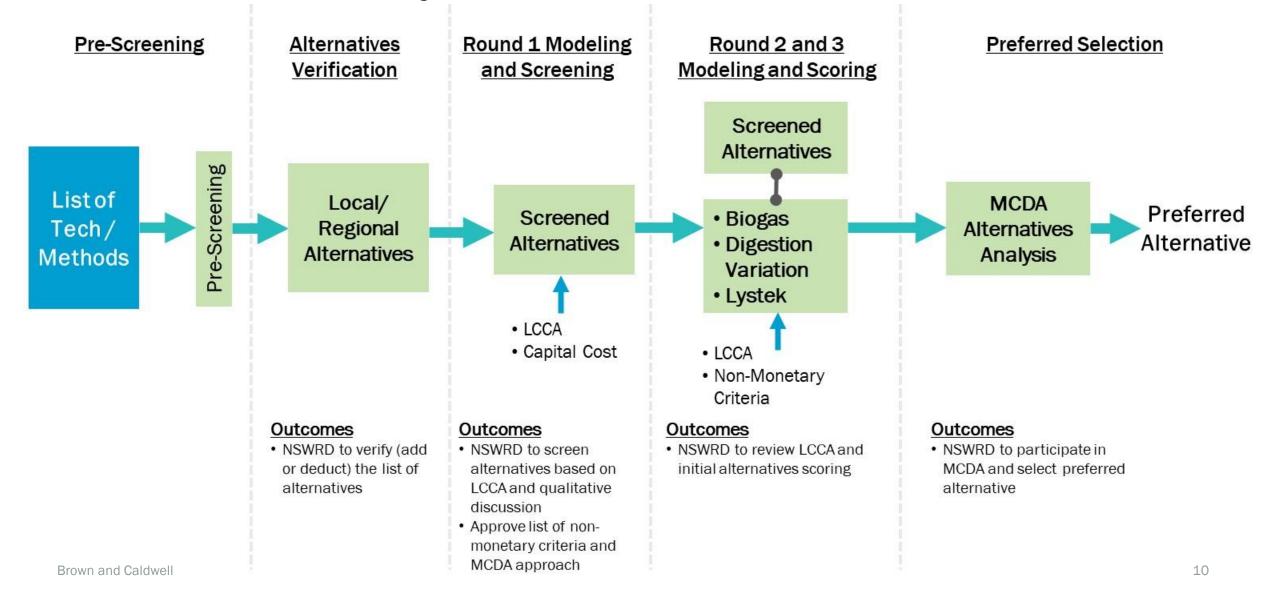


### Market Assessment

- Consumer Interviews
  - 50 lb. bags, 1-ton bulk bags, truck loads, train carloads
  - Good impressions or open, but more education required
- Regional Competition
  - Strong regional competition in bagged consumer-grade biosolids
  - Opportunities for un-digested, Class A biosolids in the state



## Alternatives Analysis Workflow



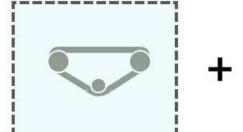
## Pre-screening the Universe of Technologies





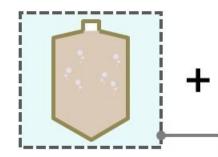
## Universe of Technologies/Options

#### **Thickening**



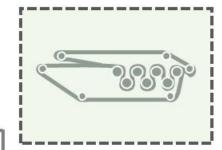
- · Thickening Centrifuges
- · Gravity Belt Thickeners
- · Rotary Drum Thickeners
- Gravity Thickeners
- · Dissolved Air Flotation

#### <u>Stabilization</u>



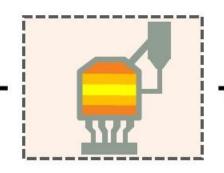
- Mesophilic AD
- Thermophilic AD
- Thermal Hydrolysis + AD
- Temperature-Phased AD
- Autothermal Thermo Aerobic Digestion

#### Solids Dewatering



- Solids Centrifuges
- Belt Filter Press
- Screw Press
- Rotary Press

#### Thermal Dying



- Direct Drying
- Indirect Drying
- Solar Drying

#### Post Processing



- Windrow Composting
- Aerated Static Pile
- · Enclosed/In-Vessel
- Drying + Pyrolysis
- Drying + Gasification
- Hydrothermal Carbonization
- Hydrothermal Liquefaction
- Supercritical Water Oxidation





- RNG
- Cogeneration
- Process/Space Heating

## Pre-Screening



#### **Pre-Screen Criteria**

- 1. Produces Class A Biosolids
- 2. Creates Program Resiliency
- 3. Compatibility with Existing Operating Scheme
- 4. Established/Mature

#### **Screened Tech/Methods**

#### **Thickening**

- Thickening Centrifuge
- Gravity Belt Thickener
- Rotary Drum Thickener

#### **Digestion**

- Mesophilic AD
- Thermophilic AD
- Thermal Hydrolysis + AD
- Temperature-Phased AD
- Thermo-Alkaline Hydrolysis + AD

#### **Dewatering**

- Centrifuge
- Belt Filter Press
- Screw Press
- Rotary Press

#### Drying

- Direct Drying
- Indirect Drying

## Modeling Alternatives



## A Look at Many Alternatives, with a Structured Approach

270 -> 9

Round 1: Local versus Regional

25

Round 2: Stabilization and Energy Variations

5

Round 3: End to End Alternatives

1

**Preferred Alternative** 

## Round 1: Development of Alternatives

#### Starting with regionalization

- No existing system, economies of scale, consolidated staffing

#### **Objectives:**

- Is there a financial benefit to regionalization or is it better to process locally?
- How would regionalization look?
- Is there an advantage to advanced (Class A) digestion?
- What is the best way to move solids around the system in a regional scenario?

### Methodology:

- All solids processing technologies held constant; size/location varied
- Parallel in-depth drying analysis
- Held Constant: GBT, MAD, centrifuges, biogas flaring, and belt dryers

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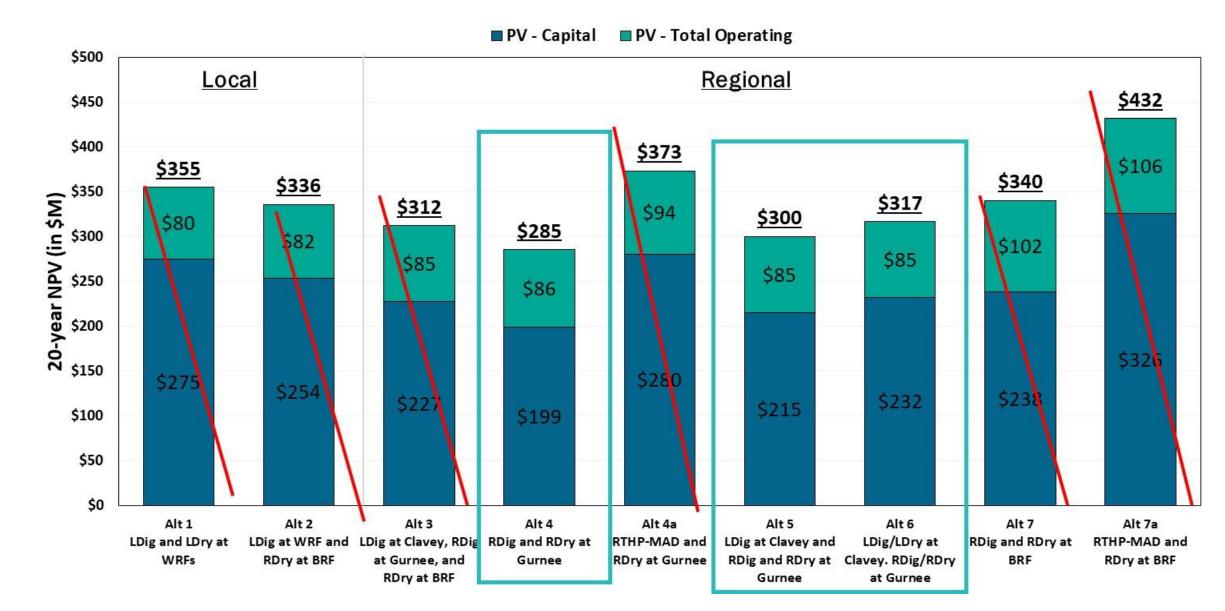
## Round 1 Alternatives

		Wauk	egan	Gurr	nee	Clavey	Road	Zio	n
		Digester	Dryer	Digester	Dryer	Digester	Dryer	Digester	Dryer
	Alternative 0 (Baseline)								
Local	Alternative 1								
	Alternative 2								
Regional	Alternative 3								
	Alternative 4								
	Alternative 4a								
	Alternative 5								
	Alternative 6								
	Alternative 7								
	Alternative 7a								



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## Round 1: LCCA



## Round 1: Conclusions

- Clear benefits to regional digestion, not necessarily true for drying
- Force main between Waukegan WRF and Gurnee WRF advantageous
- THP-MAD expensive solution for regionalization (dewatered cake)
- Local alternatives improved redundancy and independence but at cost

#### Alternatives to Round 2

Alt 4: Regional digestion and drying at Gurnee WRF

Alt 5: Local digestion at Clavey Rd; Regional digestion and drying at Gurnee

**Alt 6**: Local digestion and drying at Clavey Rd; Sub-regional digestion and drying at Gurnee

## Round 2: Development of Alternatives

#### Parallel evaluations of stabilization and gas utilization

#### **Objectives:**

- What gas utilization strategies pair best financially with the selected solids stabilization?
- What types of stabilization and gas treatment processes can take advantage of economies of scale?

### Methodology:

- Solids stabilization and biogas utilization evaluated separately
- Held Constant:
  - Biogas flaring with varying solids stabilization
  - MAD with varying biogas utilization

## Round 2 Alternatives - Solids

#### **Digestion Selection**

#### A4 – Regional at Gurnee MAD Regional at Gurnee One Option • THP-MAD (Class A) • TAD Preferred digestion • TPAD (Class A) MAD-Lystek (Class A) A5 / A6 - Sub-regional at Gurnee MAD Sub-regional at Gurnee One Option • THP-MAD (Class A) • TAD Preferred digestion • TPAD (Class A) MAD-Lystek (Class A) A5 / A6 - Local at Clavey Rd MAD **Local at Clavey Rd** One Option • THP-MAD (Class A)

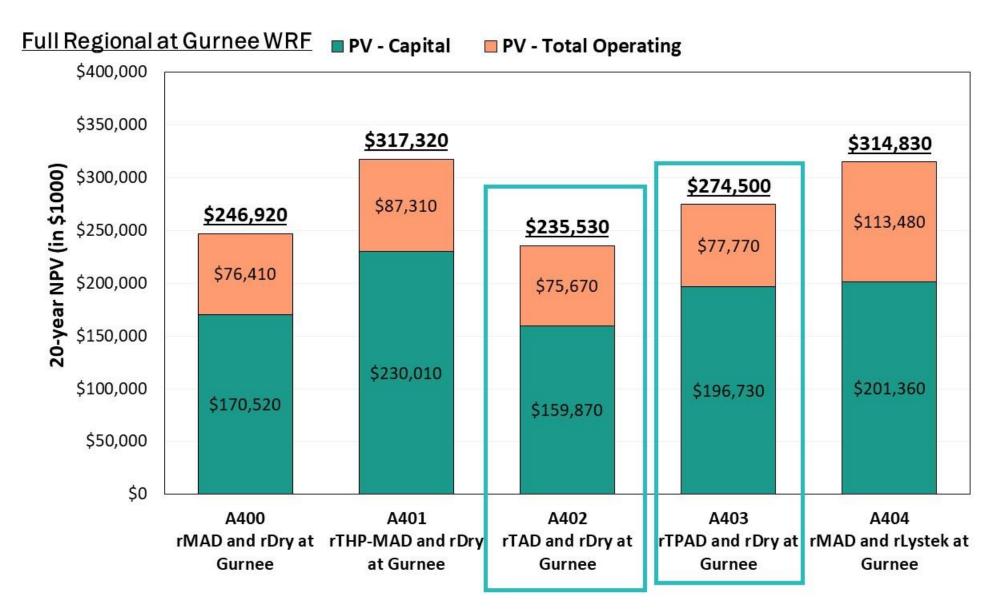
Preferred digestion

• TAD

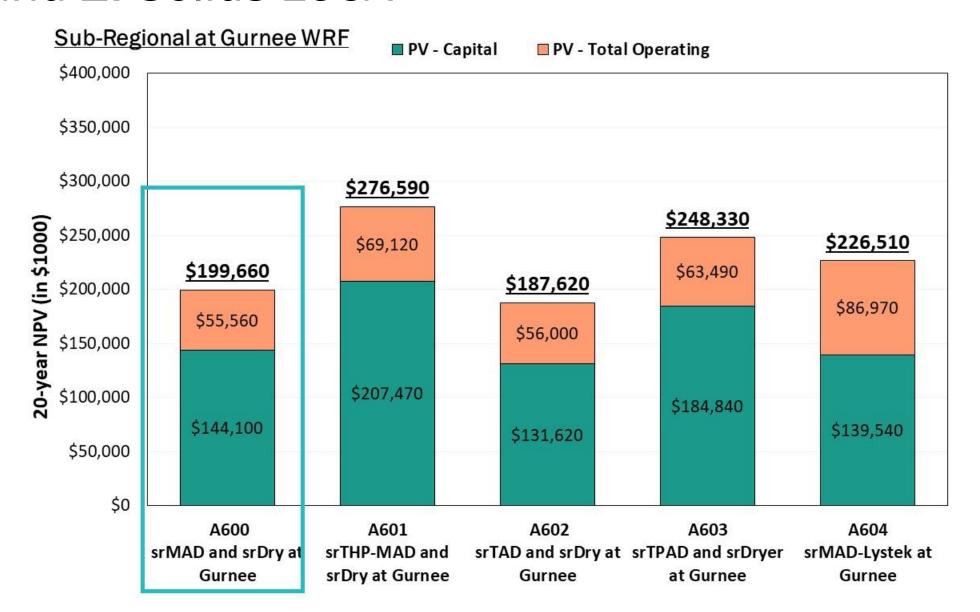
• TPAD (Class A)

MAD-Lystek (Class A)

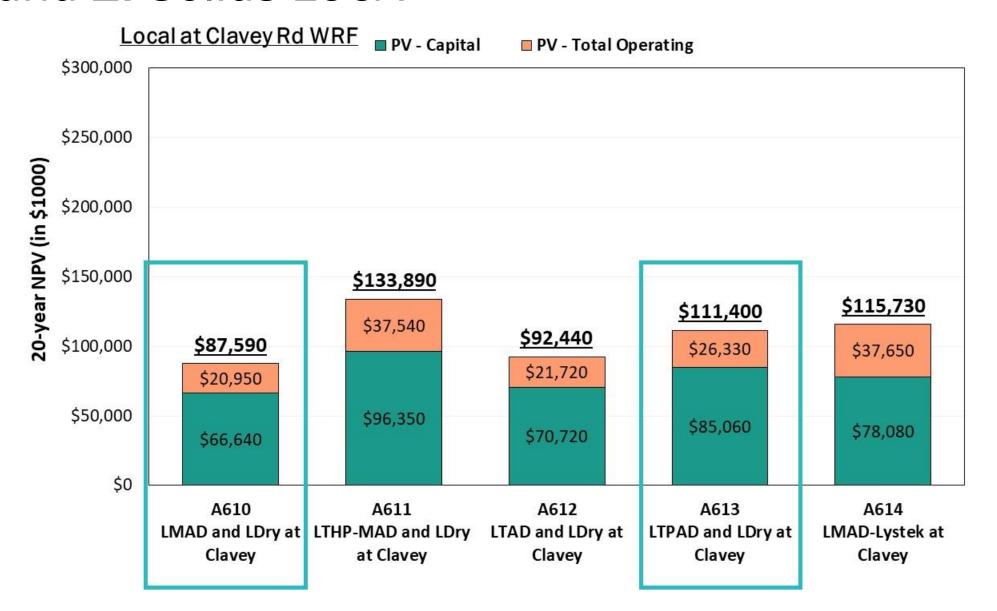
## Round 2: Solids LCCA



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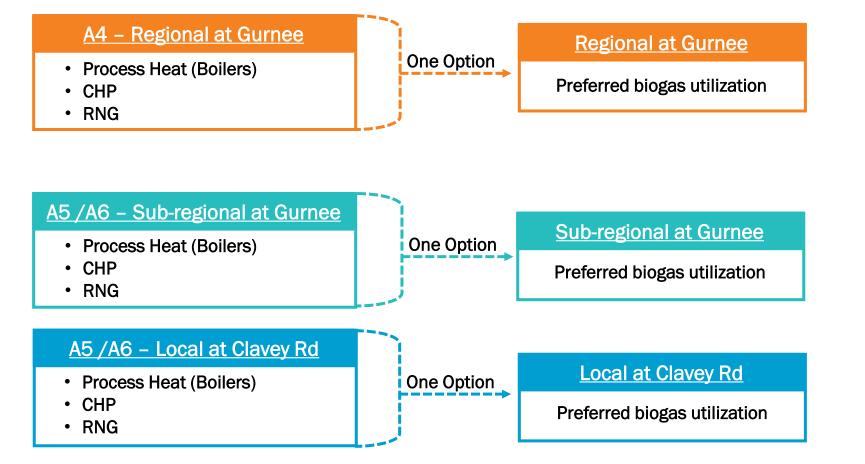


## Round 2: Solids LCCA

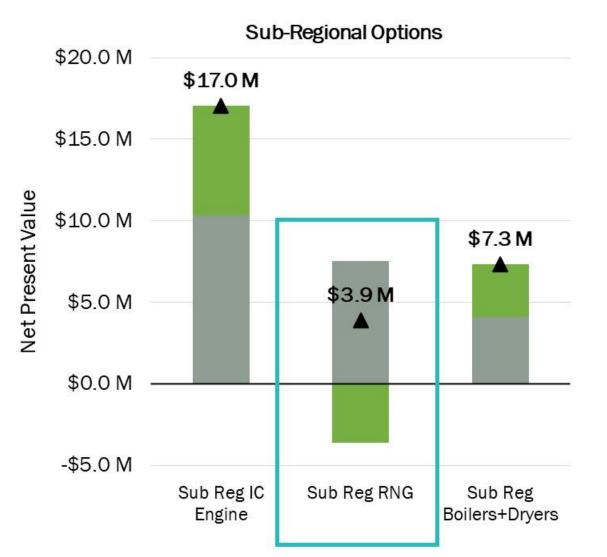


## Round 2 Alternatives - Biogas

#### Gas Utilization Selection

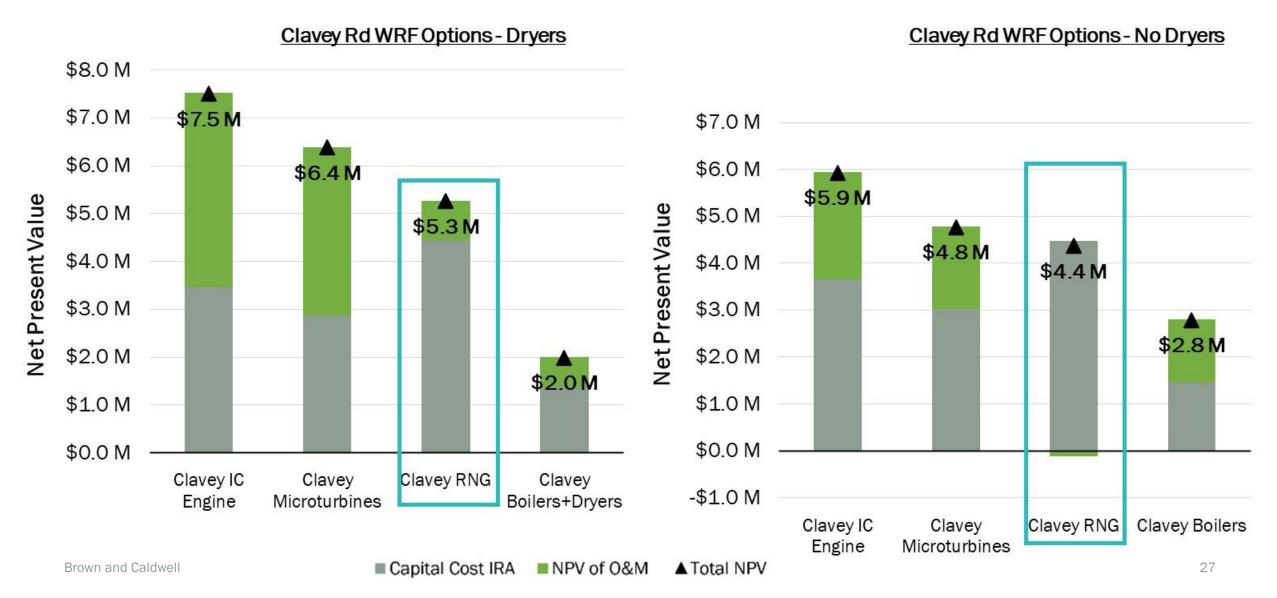


## Round 2: Biogas LCCA





## Round 2: Biogas LCCA



## Round 2: Conclusions

- Clavey Rd WRF's biogas production is too low to make current biogas options feasible
  - RNG was selected for potential to access IRA Funding
- TAD and MAD tend to be cheapest options
- TPAD cheapest Class A option
- Selection to Round 3 based on interest from NSWRD

#### A - Sub-regional at Gurnee

- MAD, Belt Dryer, RNG @ Gurnee
- MAD, Belt Dryer, Boiler @ Clavey

#### B - Sub-regional at Gurnee

- MAD, Belt Dryer, RNG @ Gurnee
- TPAD, RNG @ Clavey

#### C - Regional at Gurnee

TAD, Belt Dryer, RNG @ Gurnee

#### <u>D - Regional at Gurnee</u>

TPAD, Belt Dryer, RNG @ Gurnee

## Round 3: Development of Alternatives

## Compare end-to-end alternatives developed through Rounds 1 & 2 with the baseline

#### **Objectives:**

- Select preferred alternative that achieves all the program goals
- Reach consensus on selection

### Methodology:

- Baseline assumes an upgraded BRF to increase capacity
- Waukegan-Gurnee force main included
- Structured decision support framework in terms MCDA

## Round 3: Alternatives

#### Alt Oa - Baseline

- Capacity expansion at BRF
- Repair and replace at Gurnee, Clavey Rd, Waukegan WRF

#### Alt A - Sub-regional at Gurnee WRF

- MAD, Belt Dryer, RNG @ Gurnee WRF
- MAD, Belt Dryer, Boiler @ Clavey Rd, WRF

#### Alt B - Sub-regional at Gurnee WRF

- MAD, Belt Dryer, RNG @ Gurnee WRF
- TPAD, RNG @ Clavey Rd WRF

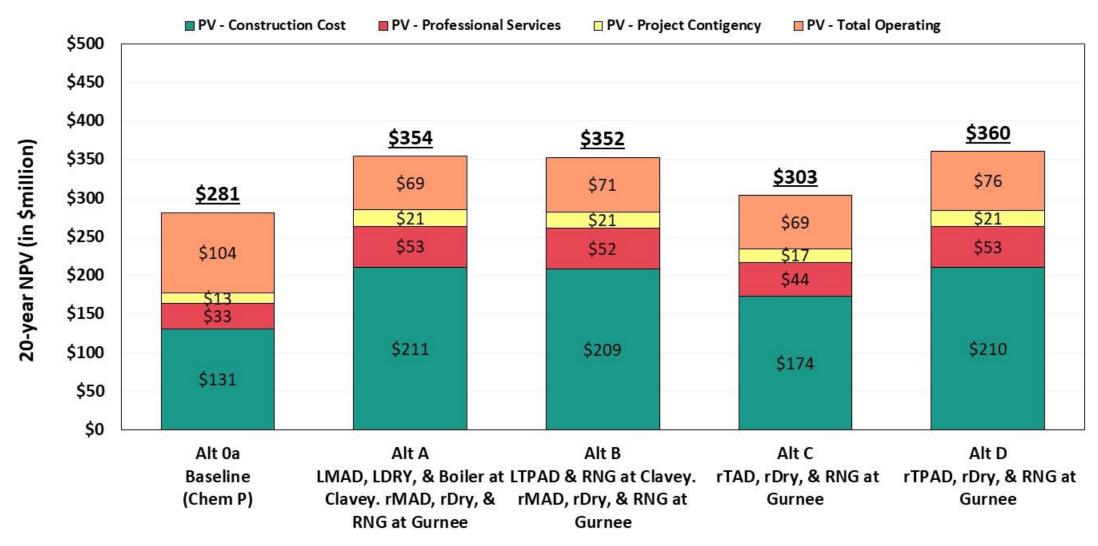
#### Alt C - Regional at Gurnee WRF

TAD, Belt Dryer, RNG @ Gurnee WRF

#### Alt D - Regional at Gurnee WRF

TPAD, Belt Dryer, RNG @ Gurnee WRF

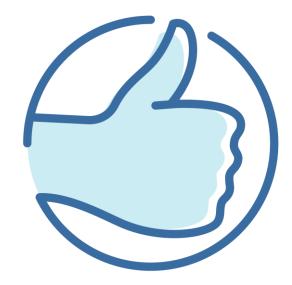
## Round 3: Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA)



## Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)

Clear and defensible decision-support framework

- Non-monetary criteria, defined and weighted by stakeholders
- Within each criteria, rank the alternatives best to worst
- Aggregate scores
- -Scaled benefits to compare against NPV LCCA



Brown and Caldwell

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## Buying a Car



Round 3: Non-Monetary Criteria

#### Technical:

- O+M friendly/easy to own
- Compatible with existing operation
- Maximize regulatory and market resiliency
- Technology maturity
- Modernization

#### **Environmental:**

- Minimize carbon footprint
- Maximize beneficial use of recoverable resources

#### Social:

- Minimize community impact (truck traffic, noise, visual aesthetic)
- Minimize odors



## Performance Metrics

Parameters	Alt Oa Baseline (Chem P)	Alt A LMAD, LDry, & Boiler at Clavey. rMAD, rDry, & RNG at Gurnee	Alt B LTPAD & RNG at Clavey. rMAD, rDry, & RNG at Gurnee	Alt C rTAD, rDry, & RNG at Gurnee	Alt D rTPAD, rDry, & RNG at Gurnee
Hauling, Trucks/yr <sup>1</sup>	3,269	4,243	4,546	6,020	6,022
Hauling (FM), Trucks/yr <sup>1</sup>	3,269	385	688	2,162	2,164
Biogas Use, scf/yr	0	133,521	142,599	160,134	158,626
GHG Emissions, MT CO2e/yr	13,038	2,581	3,158	1,482	1,560
GHG Emissions (FM), MT CO2e/yr	13,037	2,436	3,013	1,339	1,416

<sup>1.</sup> Includes inter-plant hauling and final product

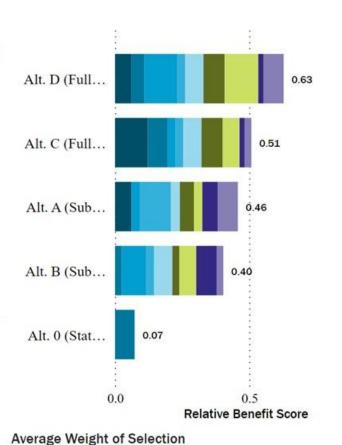


#### NSWRD BMP Decision Support Tool

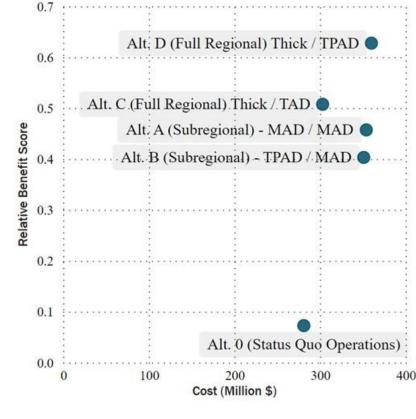


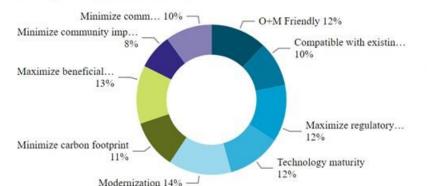


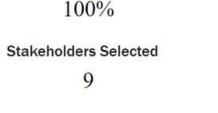
Non-economic Criteria Were Used to Highlight Differential Benefits Among Alternatives.



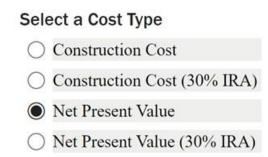


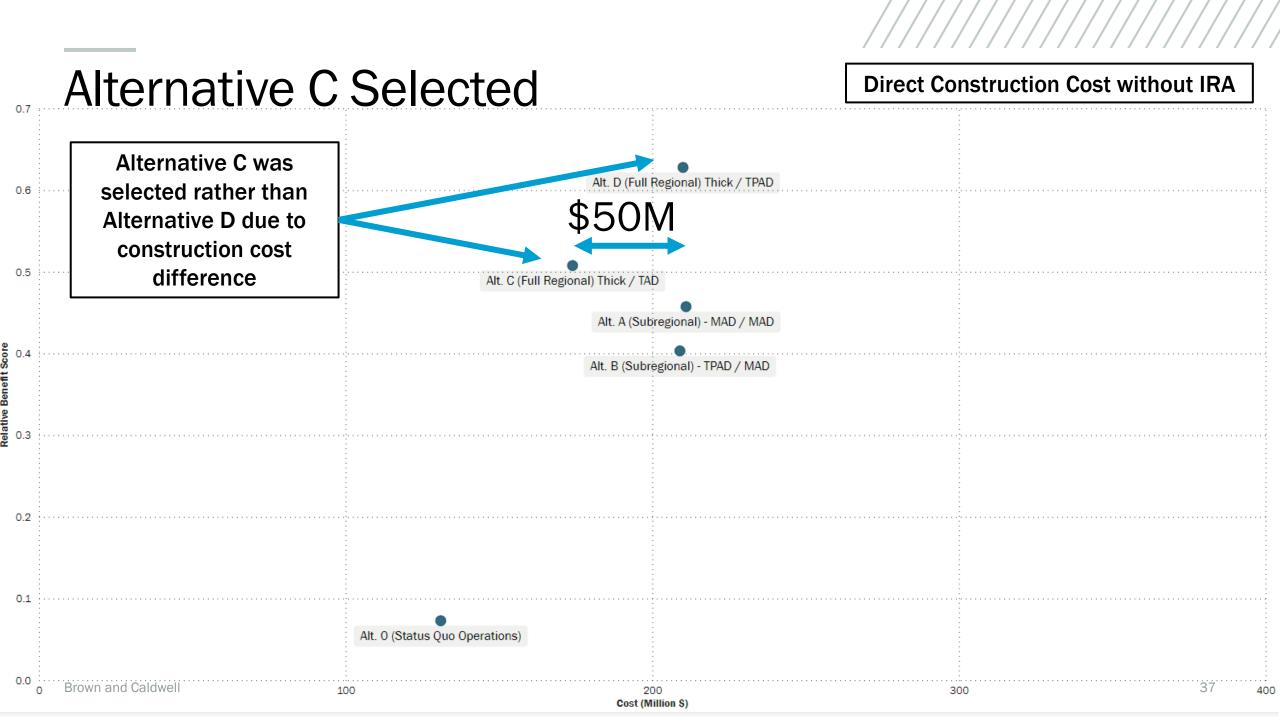






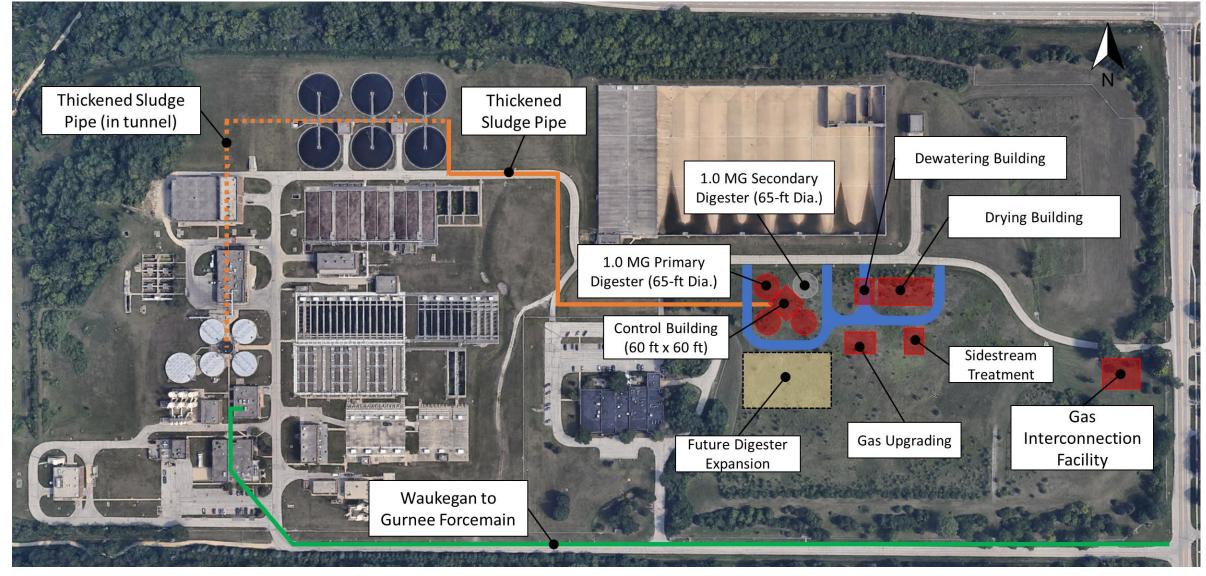
Sum of Weights





#### **SELECTED ALTERNATIVE:**

## Regional Digestion and Drying at Gurnee WRF



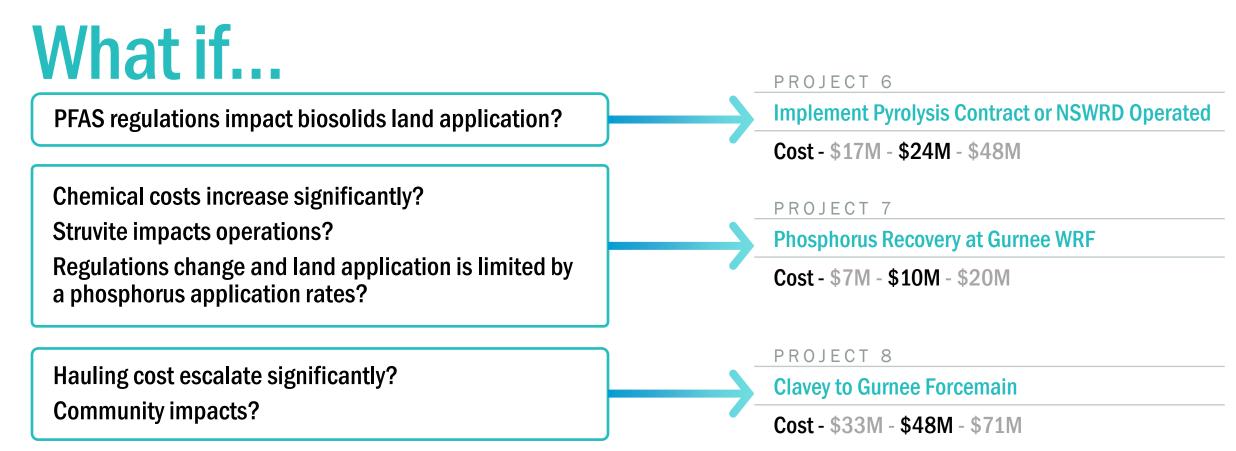
## Development of Projects

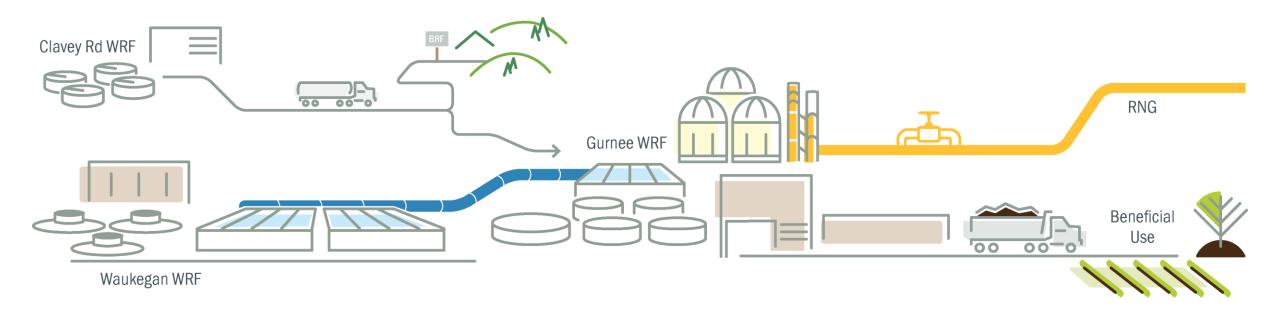
ID	Projects	Benefits	Direct Construction Cost <sup>1</sup>
<b>1</b> a	Gurnee WRF - New Regional Digesters, Dewatering Facility, Sidestream Treatment, Solids Receiving Station Waukegan WRF - Solids Hauling Station	<ul> <li>✓ Solids reduction</li> <li>✓ Solids stabilization (improved product quality)</li> <li>✓ Biogas/energy production</li> </ul>	\$66M - \$94.2M - \$141M
1b	Gurnee WRF – Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) Energy Recovery	<ul><li>✓ Biogas/energy utilization</li><li>✓ RNG revenue / cost offset</li></ul>	\$7.5M - <b>\$10.8M</b> - <b>\$16.1</b> M
1c	Gurnee WRF - Digester Expansion	<ul> <li>✓ Solids reduction</li> <li>✓ Increase biogas/energy production</li> <li>✓ Replace aging digesters at Clavey RD WRF</li> </ul>	\$11.3M - <b>\$16.1M</b> - <b>\$24.1</b> M
2	Gurnee WRF - Thickening Improvements	✓ Increased capacity	\$9.1M - <b>\$13.0M</b> - <b>\$19.5</b> M
3	Clavey Rd WRF - Thickening Improvements	✓ Increased capacity	\$5.2M - \$7.40M - \$11.1M
4	Waukegan to Gurnee WRF - Solids Forcemain	✓ Reduced truck traffic	\$12.9M - <b>\$18.4M</b> - <b>\$27.5</b> M
5	Gurnee WRF – Biosolids Belt Drying Facility	<ul> <li>✓ Energy reduction</li> <li>✓ Improved facility operability / ability to operate with NSWRD staff</li> </ul>	\$25M - \$35.8M - \$54M

**TOTAL** \$137M - \$196M - \$293M

## A Flexible and Adaptive Plan

Based on several industry trends, contingent projects were identified beyond the core program that can be implemented if certain triggers occur.





Through this process, the district now has a biosolids management plan that reduces their solids volumes, adds resiliency and operational redundancy, and creates renewable energy.

## Working Towards our BODR

- ✓ Liquid Stream Special Sampling
- ✓ Surveying/Preliminary Field Work
- ✓ Clarifier Stress Testing
- ☐ Flows and Loads
- **□**Solids Process Analysis
- □ Digester Pilot Study
- ■Permitting Outreach



## Lessons Learned (so far...)

- Audit Sample Points
  - Is location representative?
  - Is the data received useful?
- Are lab tests being conducted properly?
- PLC Data Usefulness
  - Verify if calculated or measured
  - Fix logic and calculation problems as they occur
- -Shipping Sludge can be challenging!



## Thank you. Questions?

Joe Marino, PE jmarino@brwncald.com

Travis Vodnik, PE TrVodnik@northshorewrd.org





## For PDH Certificate seekers,

The link to the new on-line course evaluation form has been posted in the Chat. The link is also available on the District website. The form will only be available online until the start of next month's seminar. Please be sure to fill it out and submit promptly.

