

<u>Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation</u>

An Alternate Approach for the On-Site Management of Leachate



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LEACHATE MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS, LLC

"Finding A Better Way"



Leachate Management Specialists Today's Presentation

Topics

• "Natural Systems"

• W.A.I.V – <u>W</u>ind <u>A</u>ided <u>I</u>ntensified e<u>V</u>aporation

- Technology Background
- Worldwide Project Examples
- FAQs
- Costs



"Natural Systems" = ???

A new breed of technologies

<u>Definition</u>

"A *Natural System* is one that strategically takes advantage of and **leverages the ability of natural processes...**

- Evapotranspiration
- Wind movement
- Solar radiation
- Evaporation
- Plant and biological processes

...to solve practical problems."



Natural Systems

Phyto-Utilization[™] Systems
Engineered Wetlands
W.A.I.V.[™]

Natural Systems

- Trade space for "energy"
 - Energy = \$\$\$ Money \$\$\$
 - Electricity
 - Chemicals
 - Man power
 - Transport trucks
 - Mechanical complexity
 - O&M



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Natural Systems "Matural Systems" "Matural Systems"

The use of fast-growing (non-invasive), highly-tolerant plants to **CONSUME industrial wastewater** (leachate) to greatly reduce or eliminate the need for other disposal methods in a GREEN and sustainable way.



Landfill Leachate as a Resource!



Main Components are Water and Contaminants (providing moisture and nutrients)

Natural Systems

Phyto-UtilizationTM Systems



Tree-Based Phyto System

Vetiver-Based Phyto System



Natural Systems Engineered Wetlands



Free-Water Surface (FWS) Wetland

Horizontal Subsurface Flow (HSSF) Wetland



Natural Systems Wind Aided Intensified Evaporation W.A.I.V.[™]



WAIV at a Landfill In Australia

Benefits of Natural Systems

• GREEN, Sustainable Technology

- Reduced carbon footprint
- Corporate sustainability reports / PR opportunities
- Significant Cost Reduction (25-50%)
- Zero Discharge Potential
 - Not dependent on POTW
 - Changing discharge limits
 - Blamed for their problems
 - Price increases
 - Can be cut off (more and more w/ UV disinfection)
- Year-Round Leachate Management



Benefits of Natural Systems

- Thousands of Fewer Miles Driven by Tanker Trucks
- Less Truck Traffic through communities
- Reduced Liability
- Less Wear on Local Roads
- Habitat for Wildlife
- Aesthetic Improvement for Area
- National Award Winning Technology
- Reduce Financial Assurance Premiums
- New Alternative to Consider



Environmental Benefits Example

- **Phyto-Utilization System**
- 3 MGY System, over first
 5 years
 - 15 million gallons total
 - Avoids 3,000 tanker trips
 - If 35 mi one-way, then
 210,000 miles not
 driven
 - 35,000 gal diesel not burned

2010 Republic Services corporate sustainability report... *"We factor in that every trip we make and every mile of road we cover has an environmental impact of it's own."*



Benefits of Natural Systems WIN x 3

Environment





Community



Industry

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Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation

A completely new evaporative technology

<u>What it is NOT</u>

- No Spray
- No Mists
- No Aerosols
- No Blowers or Fans
- No Drift
- No Fuel

WAIV

Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation

What it is NOT

- No Sprays
- No Mists
- No Aerosols
- No Blowers or Fans
- No Drift
- No Fuel

<u>What it IS</u>

- The Newest Evaporative Technology
- Fundamentally Basic, Simple System
- Wind Driven
- Low O&M requirements



Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation

- Developed for the Desalination Industry
- Adapted for Other Industries
 - Solid Waste
 - Mining
 - Oil and Gas
 - Manufacturing
 - Food and Beverage
 - In lieu of Injection Well
 - Metals Finishing
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Others





Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation

Explanation

- High density of wetted surface area within a very small footprint
- Wind causes enhanced, intensified evaporation



WAIV – Intellectual Property

<u>What it is</u>

- Fully patented
 - Numerous US and international patents
- Intellectual Property Rights are solid
- LMS has exclusive agreement with patent holders





WAIV

Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation



WAIV – Main System Components

System Schematic

- 1. Controls (PLC)
- 2. Tank

- 4. Containment5. WAIV Unit
- 3. Pump (circulation and sump)



Figure 3-2 WAIV[™] Unit

WAIV

Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation



Unit Components

- 1. Specialized Wetted Surfaces ("Sails")
- 2. Liquid Distribution
- 3. Tensioning System
- 4. Containment
- 5. Support Blocks and Framing



New Tensioning System

Containment Cross Section



Designed to meet requirements of facility type and State requirements

Simplified Process Flow



WAIV Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation

TM



<u>"Unit" Information:</u>

- Modular, scalable
- ~25' x 65' footprint/unit
- >62,000 ft^2 of surface area
- 1.4 acres of surface area

WAIV

Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation



~62,000 sf (1.4 acres) of surface area in ~62 x 25' footprint







~1.3 football fields of surface area



Modular, Scalable



10 x WAIV Unit

WAIV

Wind Aided Intensified eVaporation



"Unit" or "Pod" Info:

- Modular, scalable
- ~50 x 50' footprint/unit
- 62,000 ft^2 of surface area
- 1.4 acres of surface area
- o.8 to 1.8 MGY/unit
- ~2,500 to 5,000 gpd/unit

Note: over 5,000 gpd observed on other sites, but do not want to overestimate

Annual U.S. Pan Evaporation



Annual U.S. Pan Evaporation





Pan evaporation is a measurement that combines or integrates the effects of several climate elements: temperature, humidity, rainfall, drought dispersion, solar radiation, and wind.

Annual Average Precipitation

United States of America





Where science delivers performance.

NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

WAIV Construction

Copping Landfill -Australia


WAIV Construction



Berm, Liner and Concrete Blocks

WAIV Construction



Galvanized Steel Frame





WAIV Surfaces and Distribution Piping Installed

WAIV Construction



Supporting equipment (tank, pumps, filter, PLC, etc.)

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Extensive Research and Validation





Backed by Science

Extensive Research and Validation



Daily data logging of: Cumulative Evaporated, Wind Speed, RH, Temp., Rainfall

Extensive Research and Validation



Validation of Evaporation Modeling with Actual Evaporation Data

Examples of WAIV Systems Around the World

- 1. Leachate: Copping Landfill Tasmania, Australia
- 2. Produced Water Coal: Santos Queensland, Australia
- 3. Concentrated Brine: GM- Ramos Arizpe, Mexico
- 4. Desalination: Pettavel Winery Victoria, Australia
- 5. Desalination: Mekorot Ketziot, Israel

1 – Copping Landfill in Australia for Leachate Evaporation

Copping Landfill in Australia

Site: Southern Waste Solutions (SWS) Copping Landfill Location: Tasmania, Australia (latitude ~42 deg S) Purpose: Leachate Evaporation Operation: 2013 - Present Key Results:

- Initial problems (i.e. strong winds, component strengths, scaling of calcium carbonate on the surfaces, etc.)
- Lessons learned and improvements made
- In the winter months, the system evaporated 5,500 gpd

Copping Landfill in Australia



- April 2016 working reliably
- Adding WAIV capacity for their secured (hazardous) waste cell

2 – Santos Coxon Creek Facility in Australia

Manuel Mar A. R. R. S. S.

the in the stand

for produced water from coal seam gas operations

Santos Coxon Creek Facility in Australia

- Site: Santos Coxon Creek Coal Seam Gas Facility
- Location: Queensland, Australia
- <u>Purpose</u>: Mining RO Concentrated Brine Reduction from Produced Water
- Operation: August 2012 -

Key Results:

- 3,100 gpd average initially
- 5,200 gpd after improvements
- The system consistently evaporated more than 10X the volume of an evaporation pond.

Santos Coxon Creek Facility in Australia

The project included extensive research and validation of WAIV's effectiveness.





An 89 page technical document was produced from the extensive research conducted at this site.

Santos Coxon Creek Facility in Australia







The system was deemed a success and a good demonstration of WAIV's effectiveness to enhance evaporation.

3 – General Motors Plant in Mexico

For concentrated brine from RO desalination

General Motors Plant in Mexico

Site: General Motors Automobile Plant

Location: Ramos Arizpe, Mexico

Purpose: RO Concentrated Brine Reduction

<u>Operation</u>: 2009 – shut-down of entire facility by GM

Key Result:

Additional process water required and GM was looking for alternate to evap ponds for RO brine disposal.

The system evaporated more than 10X the volume of an evaporation pond.





Initial Installation of the WAIV System

WAIV – Lessons Learned

WAIV

- Tested in the field for over a decade
- Numerous improvements have been made to the system as a result of practical field operational experience

Lessons learned regarding:

- Fabric selection
- Mineralogical and biological fouling
- Frame construction
- Dealing with high winds
- Preventing drift
- Diff pumps used to find most effective
- Desired flow rate (circulation rate) tested for optimization

WAIV – Lessons Learned

(continued)

Lessons learned regarding:

- Algae growth blocking pump intake screen
- Access to equipment and WAIV surfaces for maintenance
- Water distribution improvements
- WAIV sail tensioning
- Control panel high temperatures
- Fabric dimensions
- Sail spacing (not too close or too far apart)
- Size of concrete support blocks
- Weather station installation to monitor performance vs conditions
- Other...

- Landfill Types Applicability
- Fouling Mineralogical
- Climate
 - Humid Environments
 - High Rainfall
- Processing capacity of a WAIV system

- What types of landfills can use WAIV for leachate evaporation?
- Open landfills
- Closed landfills
- MSW
- C&D
- Industrial or other mono-fill landfills
- Even hazardous waste landfills
- Ash Ponds

What about mineralogical fouling of the WAIV surfaces?

- Developed for desalination industry (which has high TDS in RO reject)
- Leachate TDS typical concentrations
 - Closed = low 1,000's mg/L
 - Open = 7-18,000 mg/L
 - Open extremely high = 30,000+ mg/L
- Maintenance = periodic acid flush

Brine Crystallization



Harvesting Desirable Minerals with WAIV Operates Under Supersaturated Conditions 30% (300,000 mg/L) Dissolved Solids

What about operating in very humid environments like those in Florida and all along the Gulf Coast?

- Direct correlation with Pan Evaporation
 - High solar component
 - Sufficient winds
- Results are predictive (evaporation modeling)
- Operates 24/7 so take full advantage of 'available' evaporation capacity

Annual U.S. Pan Evaporation



Lake Evaporation



(Source: Data from U.S. Department of Commerce via USGS website)














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Orlando, FL
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What about areas of high rainfall?

- Similar to 'Humid' FAQ
- Rainfall volume included in analysis



Leachate Storage Ponds 1" rain / acre = 27,100 gallons 55" / year / ac = 1.5 Million Gallons



What about areas of high rainfall?

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- Similar to 'Humid' FAQ
- Rainfall volume included in analysis
- Ratio of surface area to footprint = very favorable







How much liquid can a WAIV system process?

- 0.8 1.8 MGY/unit
- 2,500 5,000 gpd/unit
- Modular Scale up to desired gpd



Rule of Thumb = ~1 MGY/unit

- Space Requirements
- Costs
 - O&M
 - Capital
- Permitting
- Matching technology to a site
- Performance enhancement

What are the space requirements?

- 1 WAIV Unit ~0.15 acres
- 2 WAIV Units ~0.25 acres
- 3 WAIV Units ~0.35 acres
- Additional WAIV Units each add ~0.1 acres

Location

- Near leachate source
- On TOP of landfill (个 wind speeds)







0&M?

- Facility staff very busy with other site responsibilities
 - Owner can focus on revenue-producing activities
- Primarily hands-off system for Owners
- Provide turn-key installation and all the operational support included
- Goal to make your problems with leachate go away

- O&M is **included** in a per gallon cost
 - Expect per/gal costs cut by 30-50% or more
 - Pay for performance
- Full service O&M included
 - Local approved technician to respond
- Owner expected to help with minor tasks, e.g.:
 - Restart system after power interruption
 - Visual inspections
 - Notify LMS if any concerns
 - Minor troubleshooting with LMS staff

Capital Costs

- Affected by climate and processing capacity / unit
 - 5 MGY in different climates
- Affected by how much an owner <u>wants</u> to invest

Capital Costs

3 Primary Capital Options

- 1. Most costs by owner (TBD per site specifics)
- 2. Shared costs (~\$XY,000 / unit)
- 3. No Cost to owner (\$0 to LMS)
- Pay for performance (reduce risk to Owner)
- Payback on capital investment (ROI): ~1.5 2.5 years typ
- Typical Owner investment ~\$200-400k

What about gaining regulatory approval for a new technology?

- Fundamental technology
- Easy to understand and explain
- Fewer risks than other technologies
- Protective of soil and groundwater
- Anticipate acceptance with thorough explanation

How do I know if this is a match for my site?

- A No-Cost "Initial Site Data Assessment"
 - Look at key site parameters
 - Looking for fatal flaws
- Completed free of charge
 - We're picky!!
 - Too much invested for anything less

Can we enhance performance?

- Install in areas of higher wind
 - e.g. top of closed cells



- High flow industrial fans
 - e.g. Install 3 industrial fans with 20,000 cfm each
 - Total flow = 31.5 <u>billion</u> cubic feet in a year
 - Bound to enhance efficiency (straight physics)
 - Blowers are low hp, so ~\$5-6k/yr electric total

Final Comments

- High degree of applicability
- Developed with science
- Proven in field w/ many improvements
- Low to no cost options, O&M included
- Beneficial for the environment
- <u>No risk</u> to owner to take a look

'Natural Systems' are a new option for landfill owners to consider

Leachate Disposal Through WAIV

THANK YOU Brad Granley, PE bgranley@leachate.us

www.leachate.us



LEACHATE MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS "Finding a Better Way"

Old Way





