



SKWGEN

ENERGY
SERVICES

EVAPORATION ECONOMICS AND EMISSIONS
SWANA – FLORIDA – SUMMER 2024



CONTENTS

1. Truck and Treat vs Evaporation
2. Evaporation types
3. How evaporation systems differ
4. Heat sources and site integration
5. Costs and cost considerations

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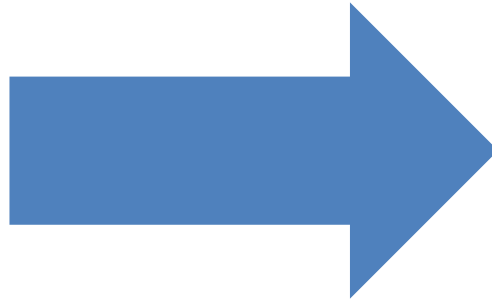


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Track and Treat

- Cheap
- Reliable
- Easy



- Turbidity is too high



Reverse Osmosis

- BOD is too high



Biological reactor

- Ammonia is too high



Anoxic reactor

- PFAS



Foam fractionation

- What next??



?????

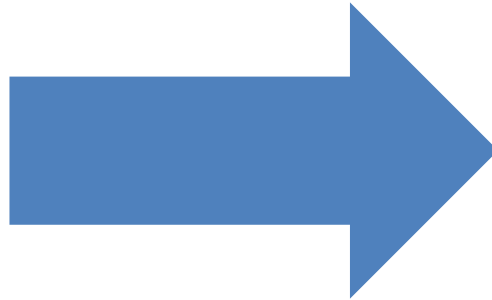


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Truck and Treat

- Cheap (**sometimes**)
- Reliable (**for some sites**)
- Easy (**until your kicked out**)



- Turbidity is too high



Reverse Osmosis

- BOD is too high



Biological reactor

- Ammonia is too high



Anoxic reactor

- PFAS



Foam fractionation

- What next??



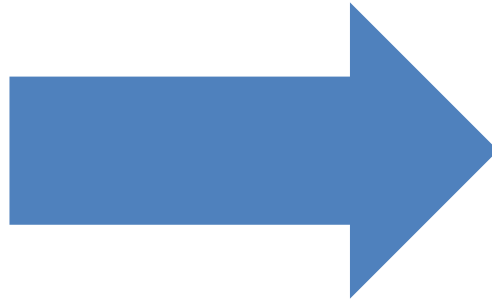
?????



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Evaporation



- **Contains contamination on site**
- **Predictable cost**
- **Leachate disposal is in the sites control**



LEACHATE INJECTION

Leachate is injected into a hot exhaust stream. The water partially evaporates leaving a concentrate stream.

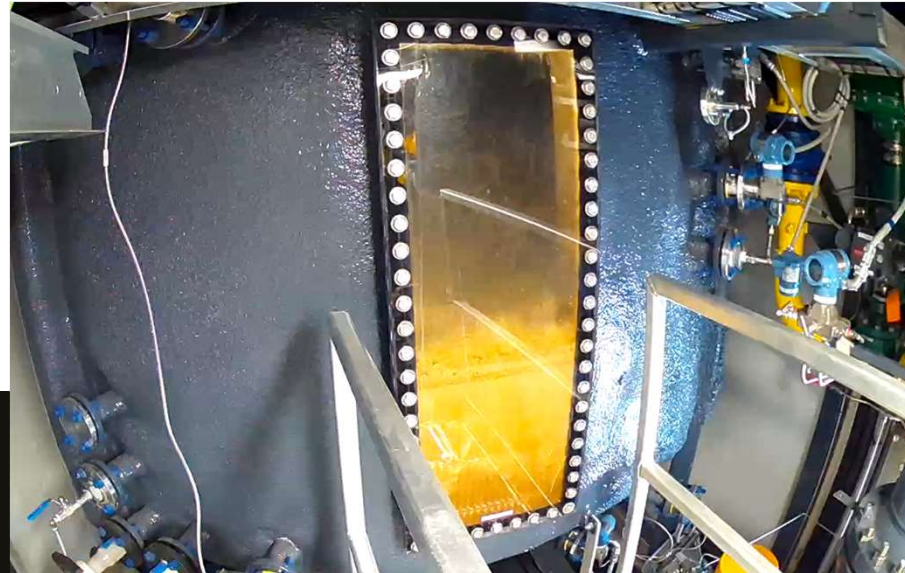


90-95% Thermal Efficiency



DIRECT HEAT INJECTION

Hot gas is bubbled through the water, driving evaporation.



98% Thermal Efficiency

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HOW EVAPORATION SYSTEMS DIFFER

- Residuals
- Mobility
- PFAS Capture
- Adaptability

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01 30,000 gpd capacity

02 Three day set up



EMISSIONS 45,000 gpd

	Florida Air Permit	Skagen Stack Test	
	lb/hr	lb/hr	% Permit Limit
PM10	1.35	0.26	20%
PM2.5	1.59	0.76	48%
CO	6.81	5.68	83%
NMOC Destruction	20 ppm	13 ppm	65%
Fuel - Btu/gallon	504	437	





PFAS EMMISSIONS

- **Exhaust test 1**
 - Tennessee
 - 99% capture
- **Exhaust test 2**
 - Florida
 - Method 1633
 - 99.5% capture
- **Exhaust test 3**
 - Florida
 - Method 1633+
 - 99.3% capture



STATE AMBIENT AIR GUIDELINES

Ambient Air Guidelines		PFHxA	PFOA	PFBS	ΣPFHxS	Br-PFOS	L-PFOS
Michigan	ug/m3	None	0.0700	None	None	0.070	
New York	ug/m3	None	0.0053	None	None	None	
Minnesota	ug/m3	0.500	0.0630	0.030	0.034	0.011	
Texas	ug/m3	None	0.0050	None	None	0.010	
Most Stringent	ug/m3	0.500	0.0050	0.030	0.034	0.010	

% of most stringent	%	2.8%	65.8%	37.1%	23.7%	< LOQ	
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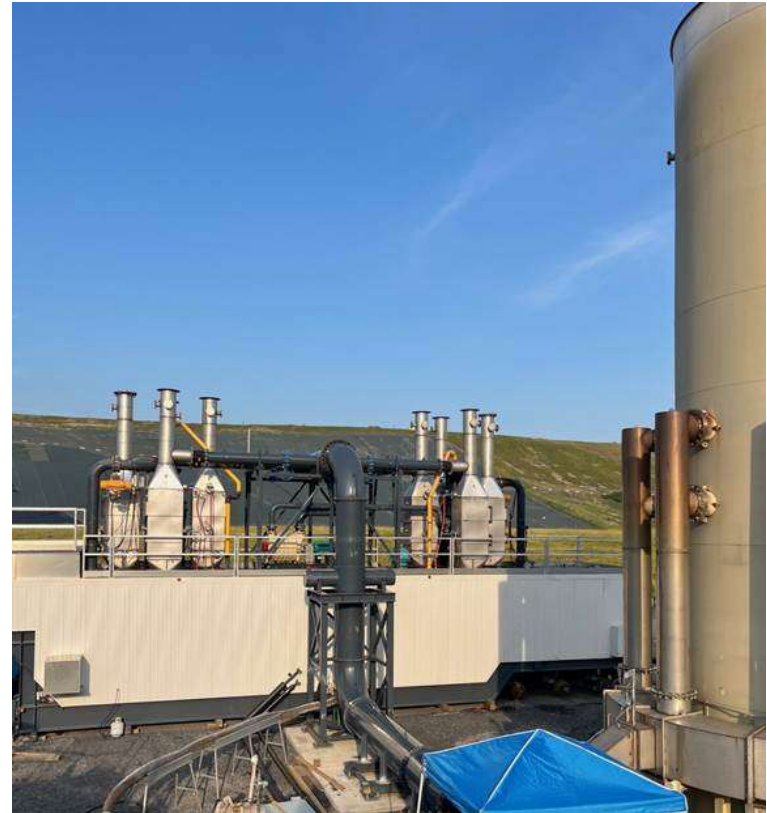


AIR EMISSIONS CHANGES

Drive for insignificance

Ultra-low emissions option

- Increases PFAS capture to 99.9%
- 98% VOC's removal
- 98% Ammonia removal
- Factory option or future retrofit



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F700 Series

30,000 gpd
Multi Fuel



F1400 Series

60,000 gpd
Multi Fuel
Split Fuel



F1200 Series

50,000 gpd
Multi Fuel + Waste Heat

ADAPTABILITY



FEARING 1200 SERIES

Standard Features include:

- Multi-Fuel
- VOC Stripping
- Low Particulate
- Zero Liquid Discharge Capability
- Mobile

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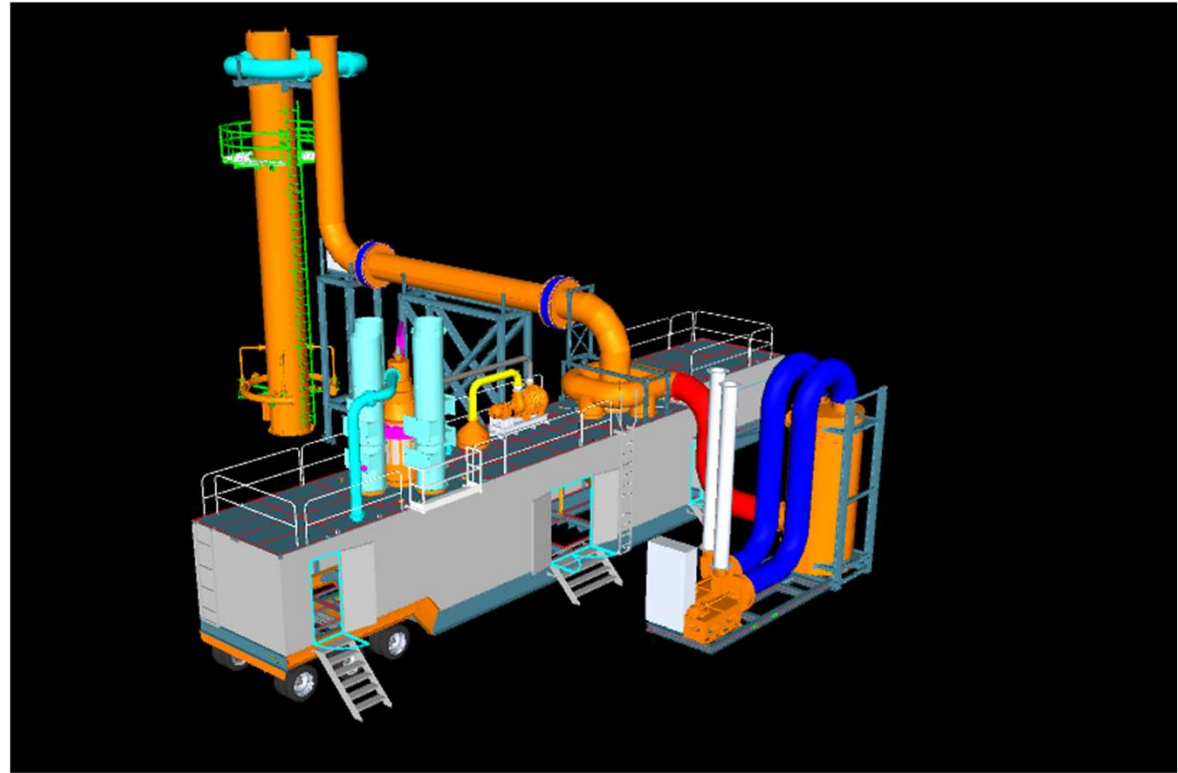


01 50,000 gpd capacity

02 Waste heat units use any hot source of hot exhaust gas to drive evaporation.



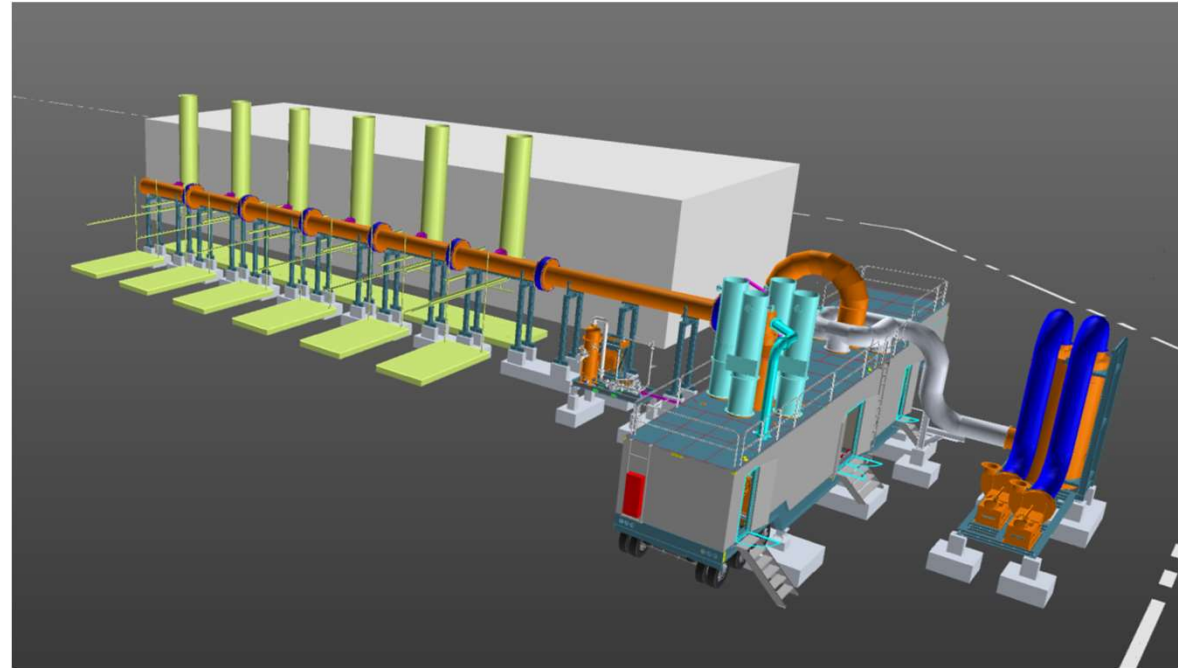
RNG PLANT INTEGRATION



ADATABILITY



GAS TO POWER PLANT INTEGRATION



ADAPTABILITY



Deliver a biogas fueled system.
Install an RNG plant.
Convert one tank to waste heat, the other to natural gas.

ADAPTABILITY

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COST

Three cost components:

- Operations and maintenance
- Equipment cost, capital or noncapital
- Heat source



Payback Period: Two to eight years

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CONTRACTING RNG PLANTS

- Close to 90% of the revenue is in the **RNG credits**, not the gas.
- Three tips:
 1. Hold back enough energy to supply the evaporator.
 - Don't hold back biogas, hold back the natural gas equivalent.
 - RNG credits are still produced and shared.
 2. Make sure the custody transfer to the mainline natural gas system is as close to the site as possible, preferably on site.
 3. PUT A TIME LIMIT ON THE START.



THANK YOU