

● ● ● ● ● Bioreactor Landfills – An Innovative Technology for Biostabilization of Municipal Solid Waste

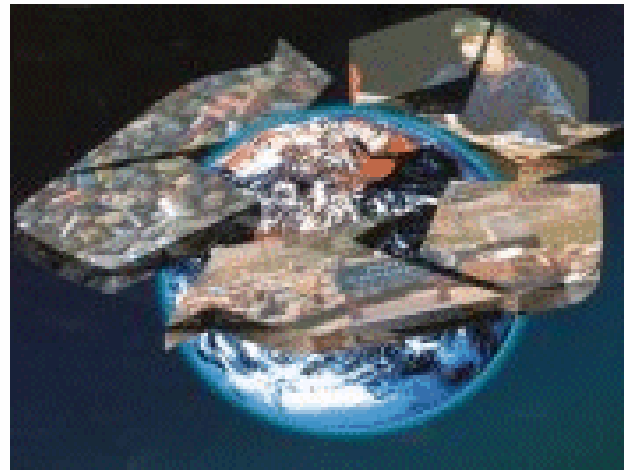
Nandana Perera, Don Davies, Stantec Consulting Ltd.
David van Everdingen, Jasna Hundal, City of Calgary
Patrick Hettiaratchi, University of Calgary



Outline



- Municipal Solid Waste
- Waste biostabilization in a landfill
- Bioreactor Landfills - Introduction
- Conventional vs. Bioreactor Landfills
- Case Study – City of Calgary Sustainable Landfill Bio-cell
 - Design
 - Construction
 - Cell filling
 - Operation/monitoring

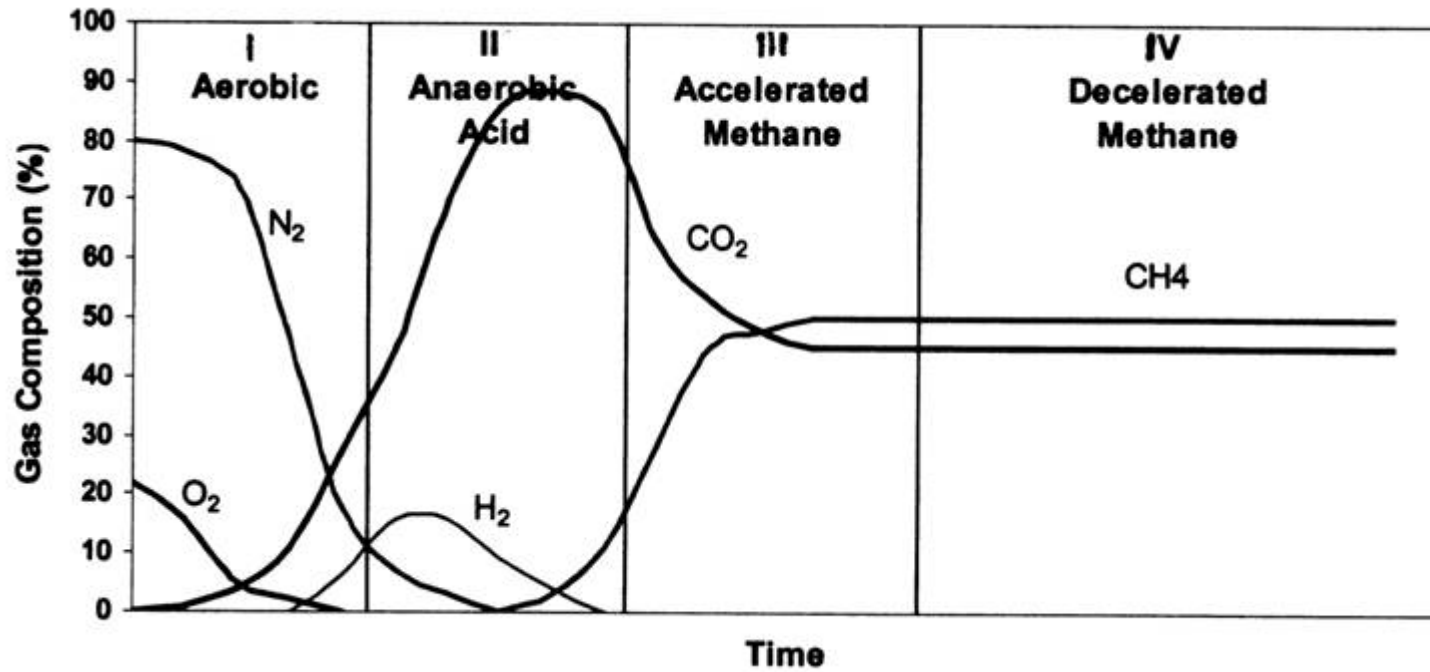


Municipal Solid Waste



- Approximately 70% of the waste currently landfilled is organic
 - Yard waste (24%), Food waste (20%), Paper (27%)
- Up to 75% of MSW generated in the region is disposed to landfills
- Decomposition of organic component of MSW in landfills- landfill gas and leachate are generated
- Landfills try to reduce impacts from leachate and landfill gas
- Conventional landfills use dry tomb approach

Waste Biostabilization



Phases of MSW Decomposition in a Landfill

Bioreactor Landfills – An Introduction



- Designed/operated to ensure favourable conditions are created for rapid biodegradation of organic waste, landfills as “treatment vessels”
- The most significant factor affecting waste biodegradation - moisture
- Leachate recirculation
- Operated near the field capacity of the waste
- Could be anaerobic, aerobic or a combination

Anaerobic Bioreactor Landfill



Anaerobic Bioreactor



**Gas
Collection
to Generate
Energy**

**Groundwater
Monitoring**

**Liquids
Storage**

 **Leachate / Liquids Addition**
 **Gas Collection**

Source:
Waste Management Inc.



Stantec

Aerobic Bioreactor Landfill



Aerobic Bioreactor



 Leachate / Liquids Addition
 Air Injection

Source:
Waste Management Inc.



Stantec

Conventional vs. Bioreactor Landfills



- Conventional landfills - “dry tomb” philosophy
- Could take 100 or more years for biostabilization in drier climates
- Conventional landfills could potentially pose long term risks
- Bioreactor landfills – decomposition occurs in a shorter period
- Bioreactor landfills are designed and operated to minimize the short term risks

Why Bioreactor Landfills?



- Potential for air space recovery
- Less leachate treatment costs
- Energy recovery
- Lower long-term risks
- Lower post closure costs
- Potential for resource recovery and recycling
- Potential for GHG emission reduction

Challenges



- Higher initial capital/operating costs
- Supplementary moisture sources
- Increased landfill gas and leachate generation
- Leachate seeps and slope stability issues
- Large settlements
- Shift from “dry tomb” philosophy

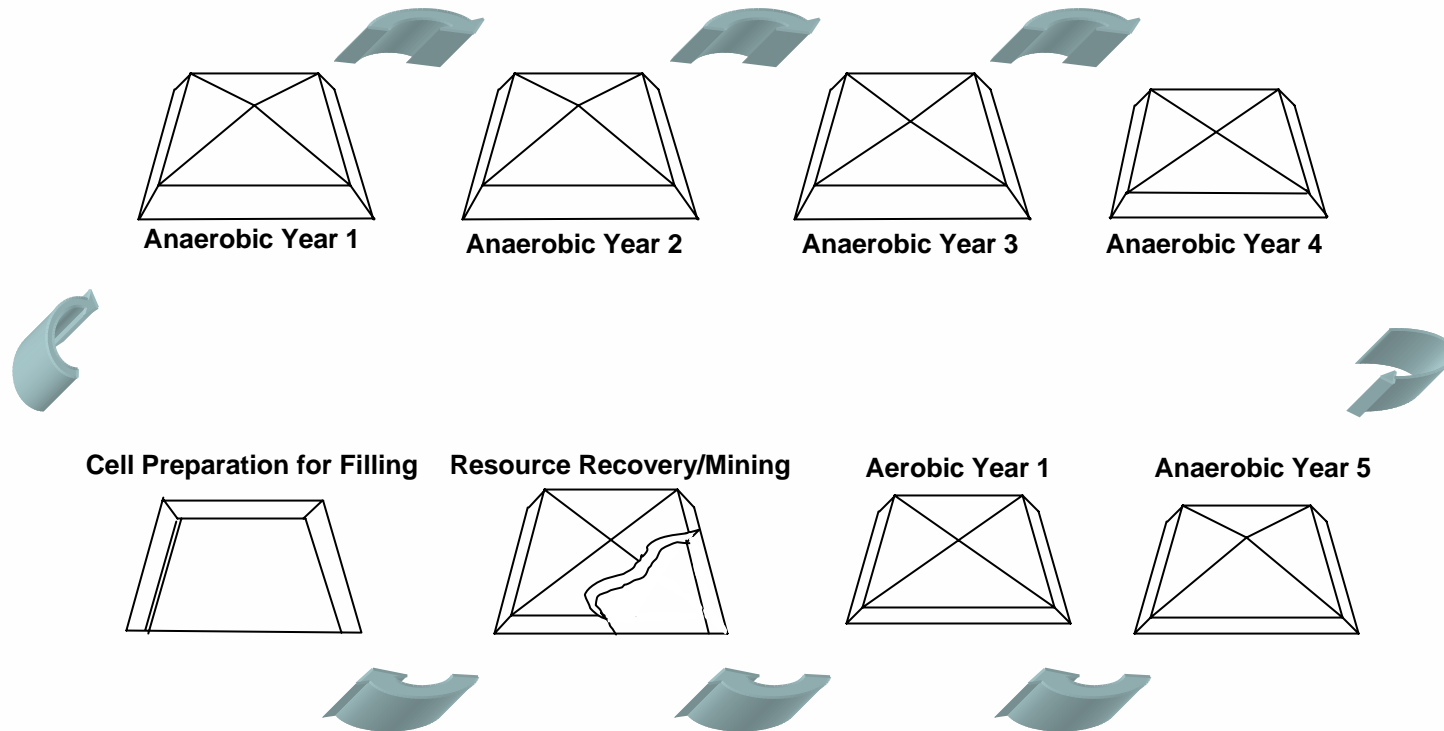
**Bioreactor Landfills are designed/operated
to address these challenges**

Case Study: City of Calgary Sustainable Landfill Bio-cell



- Pilot study for a full-scale bioreactor landfill
- Cell #1 - 55,000 tonnes of residential and commercial organic waste
- Incorporates the advantages of both anaerobic and aerobic processes
- Sustainable waste management solution for the City
- Unique project – developed the term landfill bio-cell (LBC)
- Research – University of Calgary is involved

Sustainable Landfill Concept - LBC



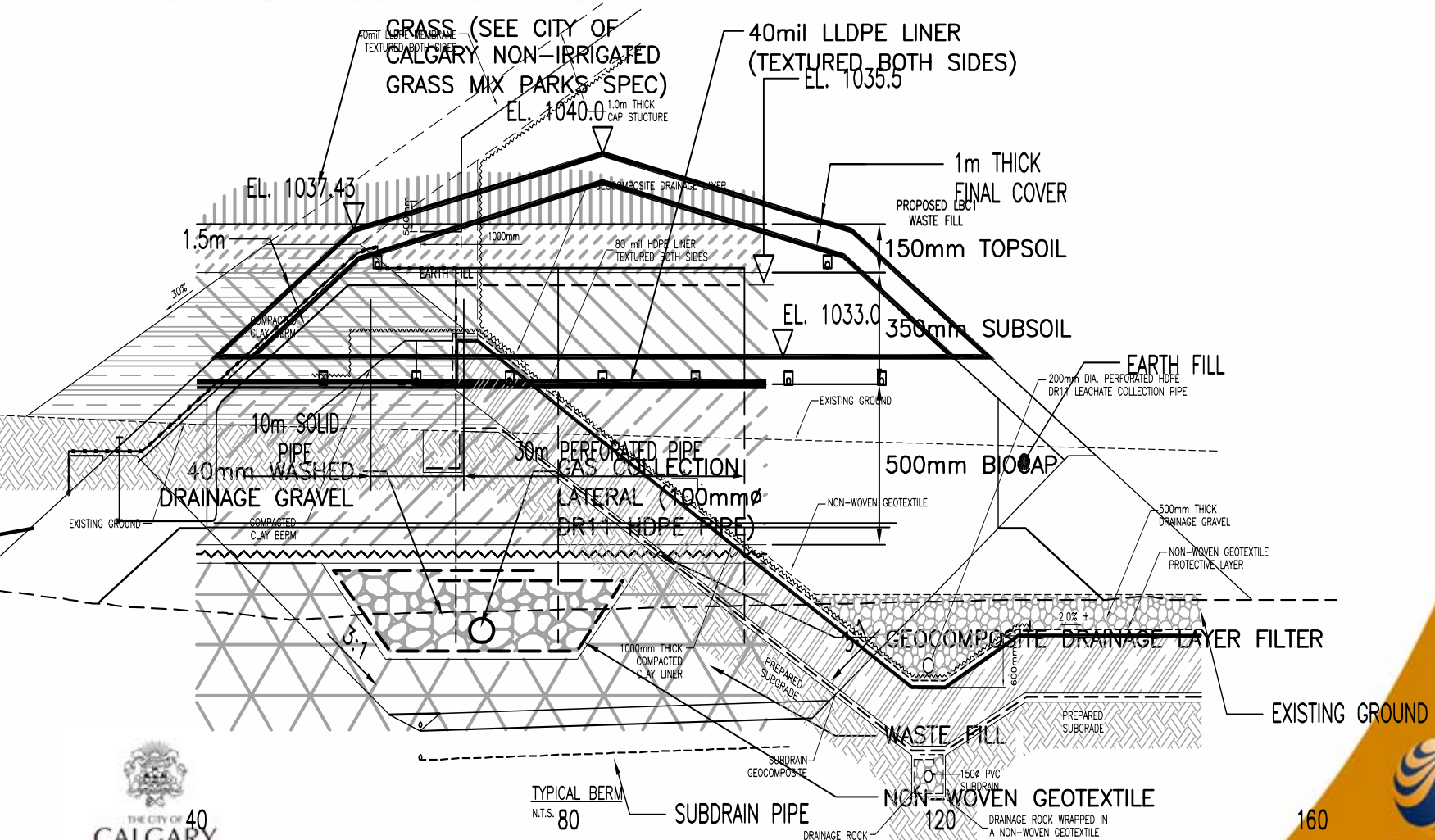
LBC Design



Components of the LBC

- Groundwater Control System
- Composite Liner
- Leachate Collection and Removal System
- Liquid Injection system
- Gas Collection / Air Injection System
- Bio-cap Intermediate Covers
- Final Cover

LBC Design ctd.



LBC Construction



LBC Construction ctd.



LBC Filling



LBC Operation



- Optimum conditions will be maintained
- Main parameters for process evaluation – temperature, gas concentration and moisture content
- Automated monitoring system
- Liquid injection and gas collection/air injection will be controlled

LBC Operation/Monitoring



Conclusion



- Even with aggressive organic diversion, there will still be the organic component remaining in the MSW waste stream
- Bioreactor landfills reduces long term risks associated with conventional landfills and treats waste as a resource
- Bioreactor landfills could provide a sustainable way of solid waste management



Questions?