

Nutrient Recovery within an AD Platform: Partitioning of Nutrient Streams and Production of Value-Added Products

Craig Frear, PhD
Assistant Research Professor

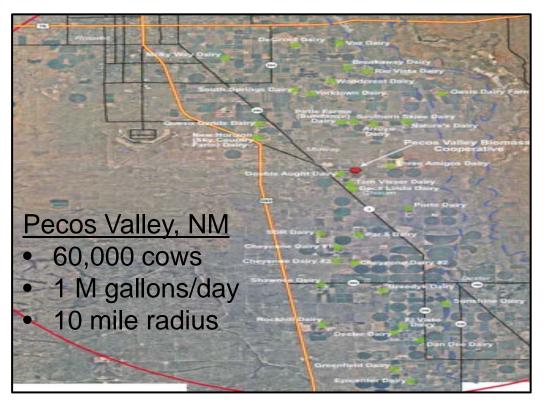
EPA Technology Market Summit Washington DC

May 14, 2012



Concentrated CAFO Regions

Due to expense of transporting liquid manure, soils nearby to *some* CAFOs have become over-burdened with phosphorus, nitrogen, and/or salts (USDA APHIS, 2005). Some regions now report levels in excess of national and state standards for *PM 2.5 air quality, surface P, and groundwater nitrate*.



- Chesapeake Bay
- Mississippi River Valley
- Pecos Valley, NM
- Columbia Basin, WA
- Central Valley, CA
- Magic Valley, ID



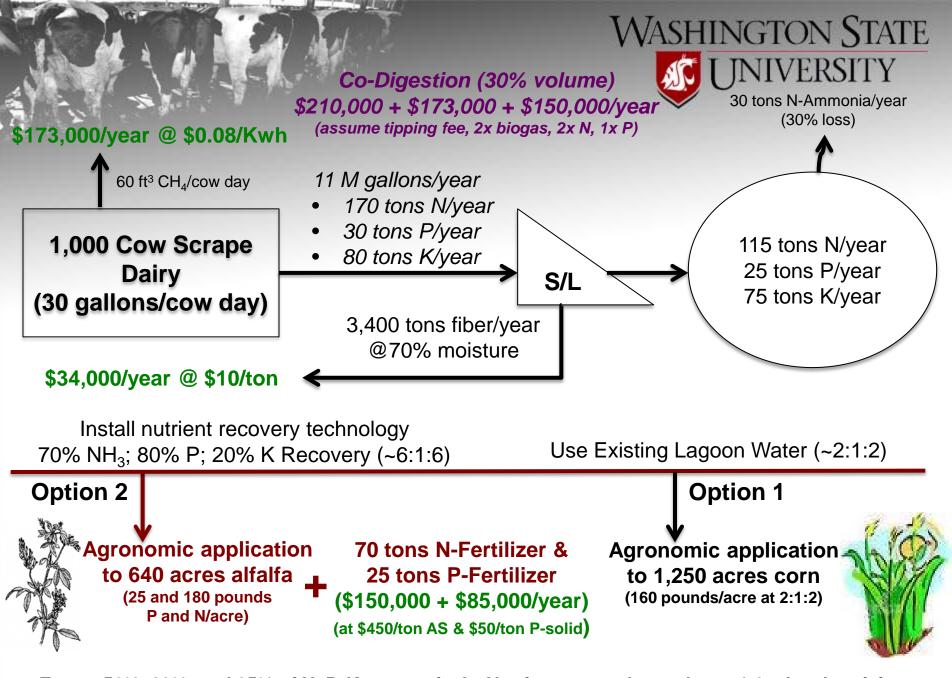
Take Home Message

As opposed to simply transforming a portion of organic nutrients to more bio-available inorganic form (present sales pitch), a paradigm shift is required—nutrients must be removed from the area.

This can only be done by concentrating and partitioning a portion of the nutrients through active nutrient recovery processing.

Thus, next-generation AD must be a combination of AD and nutrient recovery; it is through this combination that serious nutrient threats are minimized and AD adoption is accelerated. Not AD for power, AD for environmental control, which also makes power.

Must have a viable business plan: must be able to provide *cost-effective technologies with viable markets and policy incentives.*



Export 56%, 83%, and 25% of N, P, K, respectively. Nutrient co-product sales at 1.6x the electricity. Halve the number of acres and fuel to apply lagoon water. More effectively use nutrients on field.



Contact

Craig Frear, PhD
Assistant Professor
Washington State University
PO Box 646120
Pullman WA 99164-6120
cfrear@wsu.edu
509-335-0194

