

STATE BIOSOLIDS SURVEY

2018 data conducted 2020-2021 biosolidsdata.org

Connecticut

Sheet 1 of 2 - Biosolids Infrastructure & Quantities

		er		
Total Number of WWTPs	2004 Data 89 (survey), 94 CWNS	2018 Data 94		-
WWTP & Biosoli	1			
Number of Separate Preparers (in- or out-of-state, receiving solids from your state):	4	0		
Total number of your state's WWTPs sending to those Separate Preparers:	96	0		
Number of operating sludge incinerators in your state (total):	6	6		
Fluidized bed:	3	3		
Multiple hearth:	3	3		Publicly-owned & -operated incineration systems are at Harfford MDC (2 operating units, 1 back-up, all multiple-hearth), Mattabassett
Number of Part 258 landfills in your state accepting sewage sludge:	data not requested for 2004	1		District (fluidized bed), and New Haven (multiple hearth). Private merchant incineration operations are at Waterbury (fluidized bed operated by Veolia). • One municipal landfill takes in its own WRRF's solids and
Number of WWTPs in your state with industrial pre-treatment programs:	data not requested for 2004	0		the solids from one other small WRRF. • Dry weather flow was taken from 2020 data as there was a statewide drought. • All
Number of WWTPs in your state with <i>sludge</i> lagoons:	data not requested for 2004	0		volumes of solids/biosolids in this table are estimated by the state biosolids coordinator at CT Department of Energy and
Wastewa	ter Flow Totals	Environmental Protection (CT DEEP). • CT DEEP estimated here that 70% of the state's population is served by septic systems, the Dept. of Public Health, which oversees this form of wastewater management, estimates 40%, which NBDP uses here		
Total statewide average daily wastewater flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	441		(https://portal.ct.gov/dph/Environmental-Health/Environmental-Engineering/Environmental-EngineeringSubsurface-Sewage).
Total statewide WWTP design capacity for wastewater flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	567		
Total statewide average daily dry weather flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	360		
Oth	er Totals			
Number of documented odor & nuisance complaints received by state in 2018 related to biosolids transportation and use or disposal outside of the gates of the WWTP:	data not requested for 2004	0		
Number of WWTPs involved in those complaints:	data not requested for 2004	NA		
Percent of population served by on-site systems (e.g. septic systems):	no data	40%		

Biosolids Use and Disposal

Biotonido Coo and Biopodal						
	UNITS:	Dry U.S. tons	Dry U.S. tons			
BIOSOLIDS USED OR DISPOSED, 2018 (adjusted total): 140,000						
	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	NOTE: Quantity of sewage sludge or biosolids used or disposed means the quantity that goes out the gate of the WWTPs, and is measured in the units (the form of measurement) indicated above.	
Beneficial Use (applied to soils, not including ADC)	2	2,000	2	6,929	These data were provided by the CT Dept. of Energy & Environmental Protection (CT DEEP). CT DEEP did not indicate the source(s) of	
Disposal & Alternative Dispositions	87	116,000	95	133,539	the data and how they compiled them. • Note that CT DEEP entered 133,847 dry U.S. tons in this summary at left, for disposal &	
Other	0	0			alternative dispositions. This total did not match the total for the same category, below. NBDP updated this summary number to be the	
TOTAL	89	118,000	97	140,468	same as the total in the disposal section below. The difference was only a few hundred tons.	
	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids		
Agricultural	0	0	0	0		
Forestland	0	0	0	0	In 2018, one of the two beneficial use facilities, Fairfield, which makes biosolids compost, generated 684 dry U.S. tons (621 dry metric	
Reclamation	0	0	0	0	tons) of solids, as reported in the NBDP/NEIWPCC survey. The other Class A EQ facility is Stamford's heat drying operation. The	
Class A EQ Distribution	2	2,000	2	6,929	Stamford biosolids were used in the past in a pilot gasification system, but are now mostly transported out of state for use as fertilizer.	
Beneficial Use Subtotal	2	2,000	2	6,929	In general, CT DEEP has discouraged the use in CT of any in-state biosolids, although out-of-state EQ products cannot be excluded	
Long-term storage	0	0	0	0	and have been used in CT for many years. CT DEEP does not have any biosolids regulations, and the two facilities producing EQ products are mostly regulated through their NPDES permits.	
				products are mostly regulated through their NPDES permits.		
Number of acres to which biosolids were applied:		no data	(0		
Disposal & Alternative Dispositions						
	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids		
MSW landfill (total)	7	5,000	7	11,213		
Burial	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	7	11,213		
Alternative daily (ADC), intermediate, or final cover	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0		

Surface Disposal	0	0	0	0	
Incineration	80	111,000	81	122,326	
Cement kiln or industrial furnace	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	Regarding WRRFs sending solids to MSW landfills: 5 of the 7 go to Pennsylvania landfills; the other 2 go to the Town of Manchester landfill.
Deep well injection	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	ianoin.
Gasification	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Pyrolysis	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Disposal & Alternative Dispositions Subtotal	87	116,000	95	133,539	
TOTAL	89	118,000	97	140,468	

Biosolids Quality Summary

	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Producing	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Producing		NOTE: For "number of entities," the total may not match because some entities go to more than one use or disposal.
Class A EQ	2	2,000	2	6,929	
Other Class A	0	0	0	0	
Class B	0	0	0		Stamford & Fairfield produce Class A EQ biosolids, the former by heat-drying and the latter by composting. All other solids a incinerated or landfilled. most without the stabilization that would make them Class A or Class B.
Other (no data, etc.)	109	116,000	92	133,539	
TOTAL	111	118,000	94	140,468	

Biosolids Treatment Practices

	Estimated Number of WWTPs	Estimated Quantity of Biosolids	Estimated Number of WWTPs or	Estimated Quantity of Biosolids	
	or Separate Preparers Using	Produced Using	Separate Preparers Using	Produced Using	
	Stab	oilization			
Aerobic Digestion (total)	no data	no data	3	267	
Class A (ATAD/Other)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Class B	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Anaerobic digestion (AD) (total)	no data	no data	11	17,308	
Class A (e.g. thermophilic)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
Class B (mesophilic)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004			
WWTPs co-digesting (FOG, food, glycol, etc.)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	N/A	
Biogas used (heating, electicity, fuel, etc.;scf/year)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	Unreported	N/A	
Lime/Alkaline (total)	no data	no data	0	0	
Class A lime/alkaline	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Class B lime/alkaline	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Composting	no data	no data	1	684	
Thermal (e.g. heat drying, not incineration/gasificatn/pyrol)	no data	no data	1	6,245	
Gasification	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Pyrolysis	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Hydrolysis (thermal, chemical, etc.)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	N/A	
Long-term (lagoons, reed beds, etc.)	no data	no data	0	N/A	
Oxidation ditch / extended aeration	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	N/A	
Other stabilization technology	no data	no data	0	0	Regarding co-digestion: CT DEEP has a unique policy of not permitting co-digestion of wastewater solids with food waste. • Fairfield is the one compost facility. • Stamford is the one facility making a heat-dried product "being used in the fertilizer industry."
	Dev	atering			according to the City's website. • The "other" thickening technology used by 13 factilities are rotary drum thickeners.
Belt Filter Press	no data		32	73,497	
Plate & Frame Press	no data	no data	0	0	
Screw Press	no data	no data	2	1	
Centrifuge	no data	no data	7	32,219	
Vaccuum Filter	no data	no data	0	0	
Drying beds (open-air)	no data	no data	4	2,361	
Solar drying (e.g. in greenhouse)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Other dewatering technology	no data	no data	0	0	
	Thio	ckening			
Gravity thickener	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	43	84,754	
Gravity belt thickener (GBT)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	30	73,001	1
Centrifuge	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	1
Dissolved air flotation (DAF)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	1	14,383	1
Other thickening technology	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	13	13,576	1
		Other			
Biosolids sold in bags (explain at right what size bags)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	U	I 0	