Business Item: 2017-52 University of Minnesota Phosphorus Study

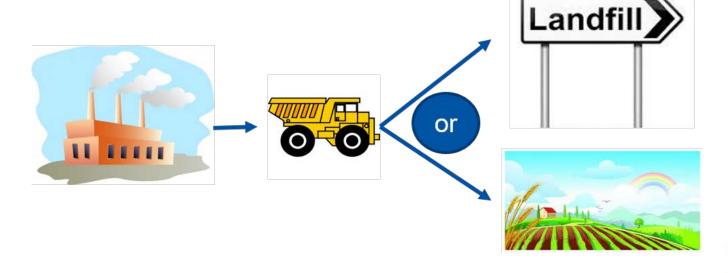
Christine Voigt, P.E., Principal Engineer
Carl Rosen, Professor and Soil Scientist, U of M

Environment Committee: February 14, 2017



Background

- Produced ash is currently landfilled
- Metro ash contains 13% Phosphorus
 - Phosphorus is a finite element needed to live
- Find a beneficial use!



Thrive Lens Analysis

Thrive Lens	Examples
Sustainability	Nutrient recovery Potential to fertilize about 35,000 acres each year
Collaboration	Partnering with U of MN Establish confidence in adoption of ash as fertilizer
Stewardship	Nitrogen reduction



Project Objective

Determine the **viability** of sewage sludge incinerator ash as a phosphorus fertilizer in terms of its impacts on plant growth, soil characterization, and soil microbial populations

- Does it work?
- Is it worth it?



Previous Research

- 1990s Land application of 1980s ash
- 2015 Greenhouse study with cleaner ash
- Next step Field study

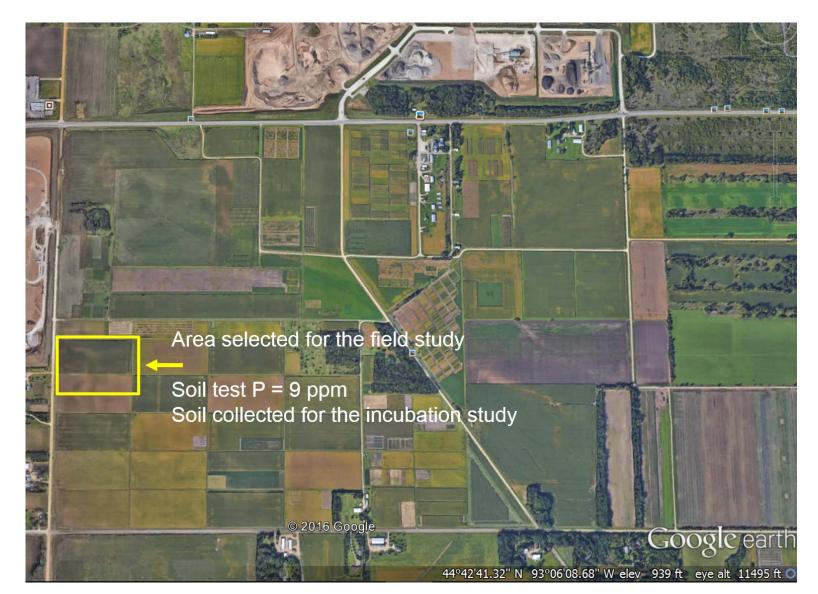


Approach

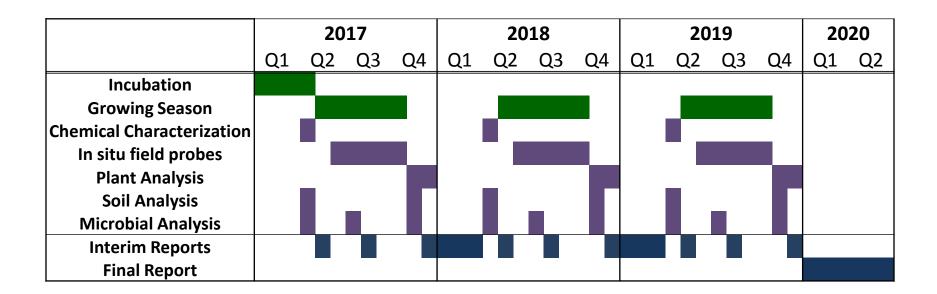
Comprehensive literature review	
Incubation	Phosphorus releaseTrace metals releaseMicrobial characterization
Field Study	 Corn and soybean growth Phosphorus, metal concentration, microbial activity in soil Phosphorus and metal concentration in plants



Rosemount Research and Outreach Center



Timeline





Proposed Action

 That the Metropolitan Council authorize its Regional Administrator to enter into a contract with the University of Minnesota for \$605,108 to conduct an evaluation of metro sewage sludge incinerator ash as a phosphorus source for crop production



Questions?

