

February, 2007

Biosolids Division Monthly Report

Submitted to:

Glenn S. Gerstell
Chairman of the Board

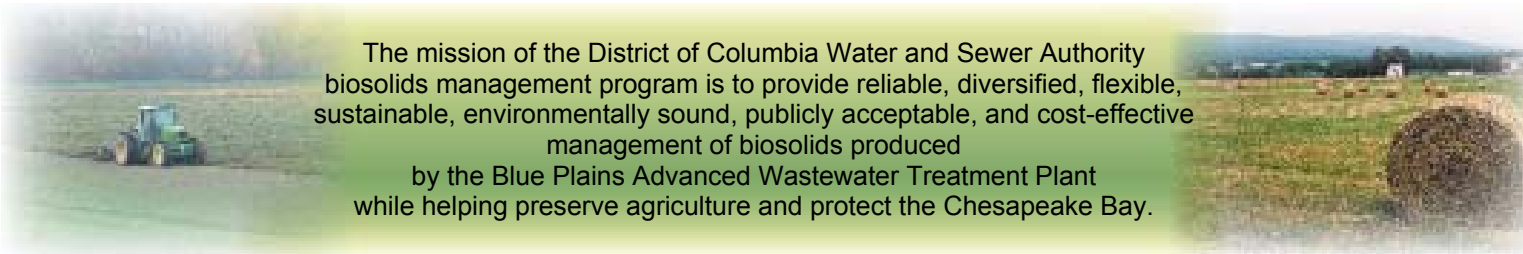
Submitted by:

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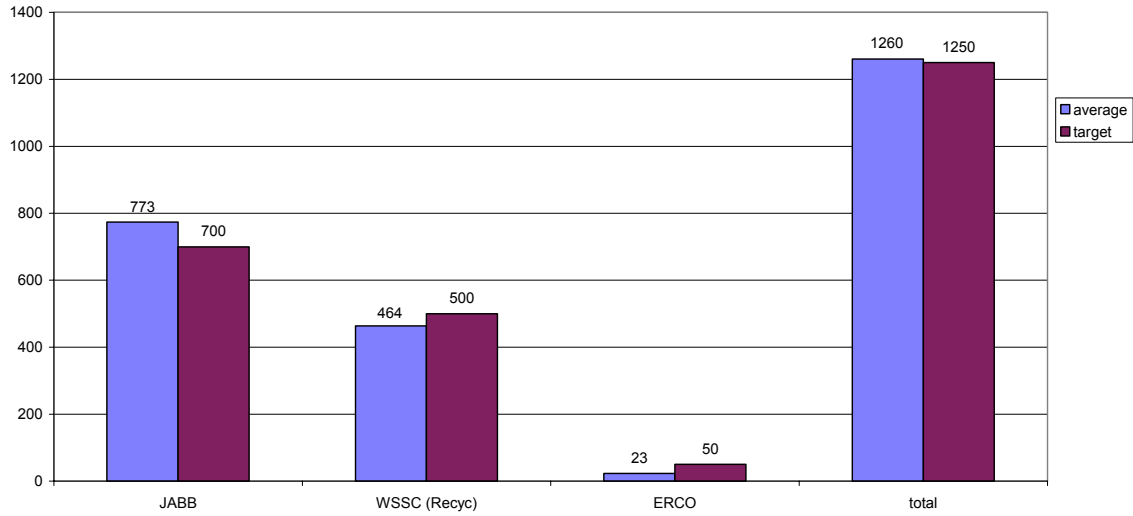
A wide-angle photograph of a rural agricultural landscape. In the foreground, a green tractor is working in a field. To the right, there is a large, round hay bale. The background shows rolling green hills under a clear sky.

The mission of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority biosolids management program is to provide reliable, diversified, flexible, sustainable, environmentally sound, publicly acceptable, and cost-effective management of biosolids produced by the Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant while helping preserve agriculture and protect the Chesapeake Bay.

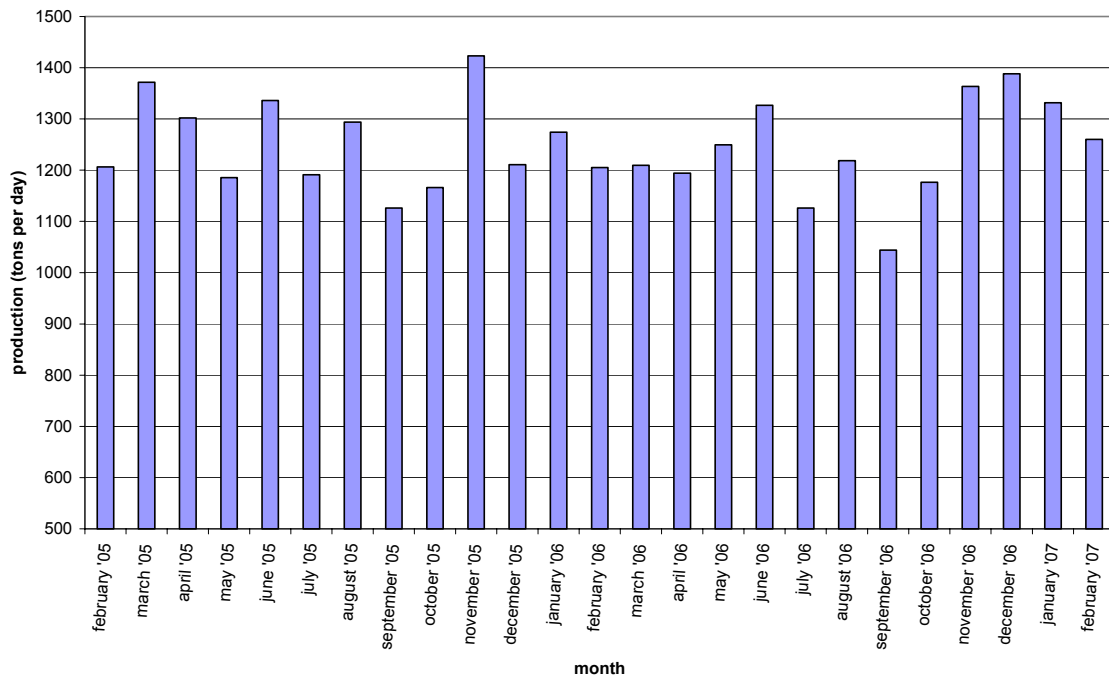
February 2007 Blue Plains Biosolids Report

In February, biosolids hauling averaged 1260 wet tons per day. The graph below shows the hauling by contractor for the month of February. A second graph shows the average daily production per month for the previous 24-month period. Average % solids for the month was 24.52%, and average daily lime delivery was 60 tons per day. Average lime dose for the month was 19% on a dry weight basis.

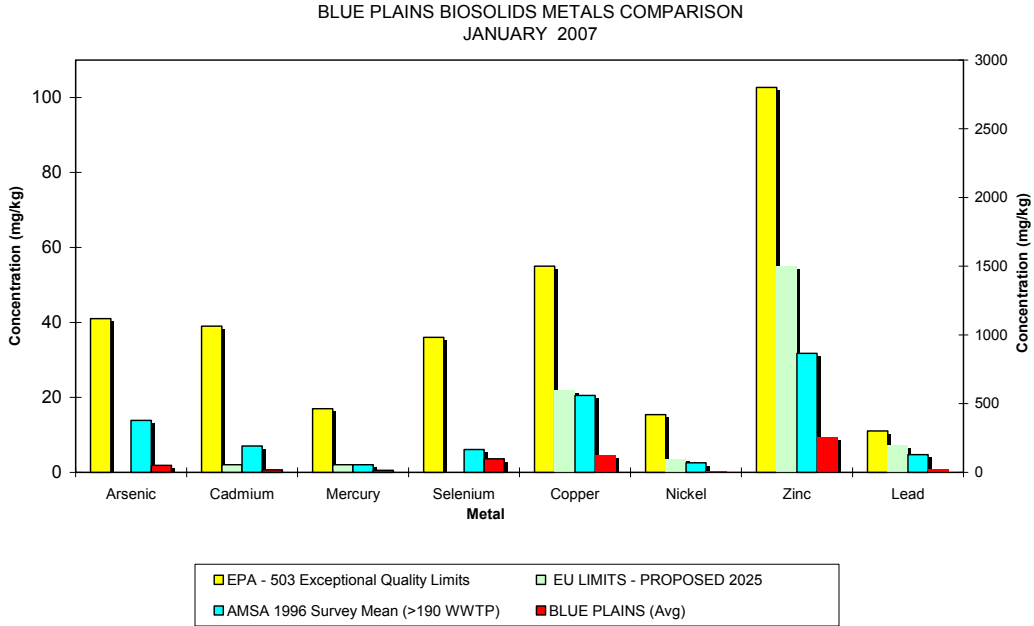
Average Daily Hauling by Contractor for February, 2007



Average Daily Biosolids Production

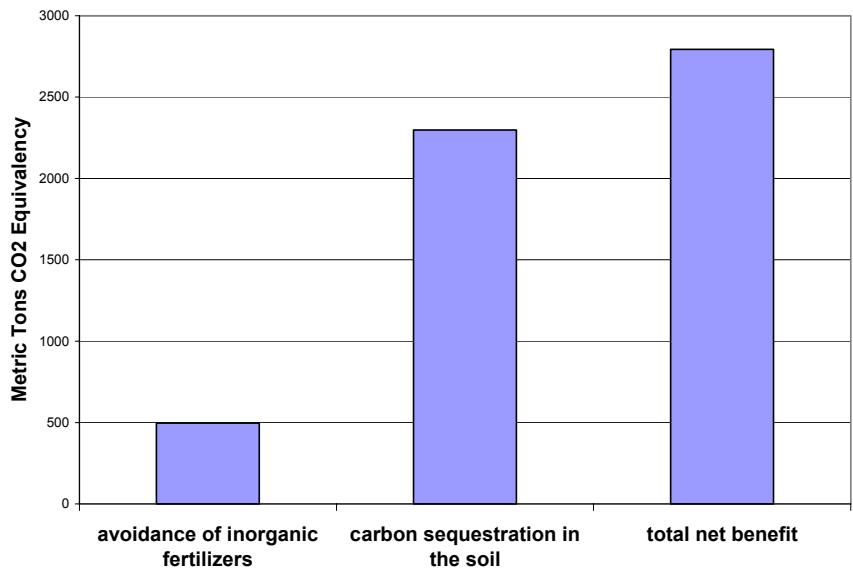


The graphs below show the EPA regulated heavy metals in the Blue Plains biosolids for the month of January 2007. As can be seen in the graphs, the Blue Plains levels are considerably below the regulated exceptional quality limits, the AMSA average levels surveyed in 1996, and even the proposed 2025 European Union (EU) limits.



Greenhouse Gas Balance for January 2007 (refined from last month)

**Benefits of the DCWASA Biosolids Recycling Program
Compared to Landfilling**



HIGHLIGHTS

Staff has refined the greenhouse gas calculations somewhat with the aid of data from the inspection database. Different reuse and disposal options have different benefits/detriments with respect to the greenhouse gas balance. Using data from the inspection database, staff has committed to showing the rise and fall of the benefit based on reuse option. For instance, the greater the amount of biosolids sent to the landfill (due to poor weather or poor quality) the worse the greenhouse gas balance. In January of 2007 staff sent 504 tons to the landfill during inclement weather. The graph above shows the benefits as compared to landfilling all the biosolids in a non-energy recovering landfill. Taking into account the fuel required to transport biosolids to the field, the net benefit is 2606 metric tons CO₂ equivalent avoided emissions. This is compared to the number for January in last months report (2793 metric tons) without the refined landfill numbers. The graph shows the benefit (carbon credit) of the sequestration, of the energy savings, and of the total of the two. This is equivalent to taking 5,910,596 car miles (6,334,008 reported prior to refinement) off the road in the month of January (assumes 20 mpg, 19.4 lb CO₂ emissions/gallon gas – EPA estimate). Staff has shared the calculation spreadsheet with seven agencies across the US thus far in an effort to disseminate the information and promote the use of these calculations. Staff is also distributing the calculations to two University researchers for additional review, and expects further refinement in the future.

Staff attended a National Biosolids Partnership EMS workshop in Alexandria with other certified agencies to discuss the program and possible improvements. Staff presented progress to date of the DCWASA Biosolids EMS program, including the greenhouse gas calculations.

Staff also spent two days as a member of the Water Environment Research Foundation project sub-committee for the health effects timely response project. This project was identified during the biosolids research summit as having the top priority, and WERF pledged to assemble a PSC that included non-traditional stakeholders. The guidelines for the group include gaining full consensus on all issues, which has slowed the process somewhat. The two day session was designed to allow the researcher, tasked with designing a protocol for gathering information and assessing potential problems when there are health complaints, an opportunity to review the preliminary drafts of the team's work.

Map of Blue Plains Biosolids Applications and Agricultural \$'s for January 2006

