



Water: Manage Your Business through the Ebbs and the Flows

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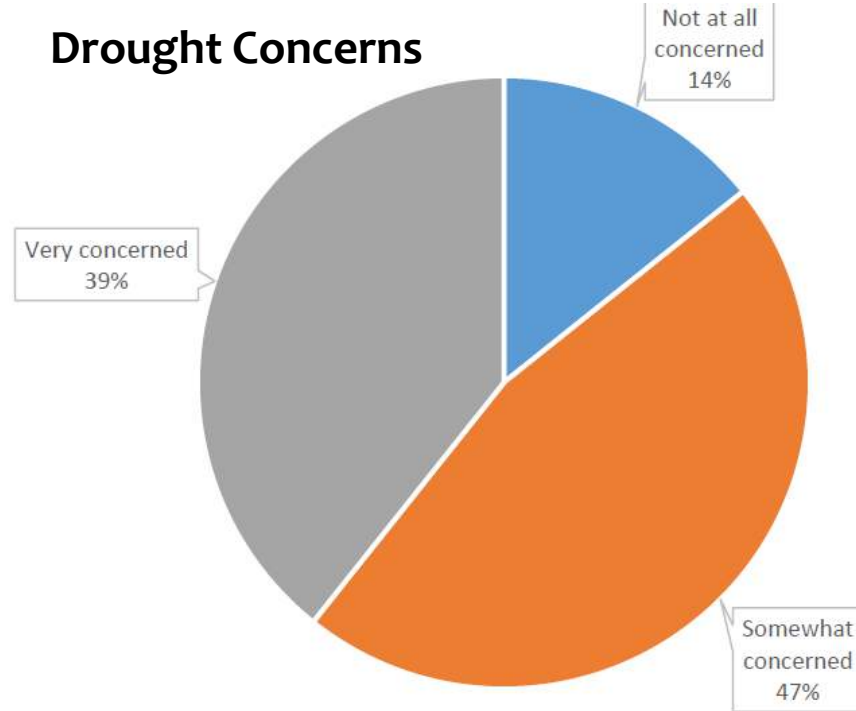


Current Craft Beverage Concerns

• Impediments to Growth

| Issue |
|--|
| Access to capital |
| Land/space/available real estate |
| Distribution |
| Water/wastewater management |
| Availability/price of inputs/materials |
| Permits/local regulation |
| Marketing |
| State/federal regulation |
| Taxes |

Drought Concerns

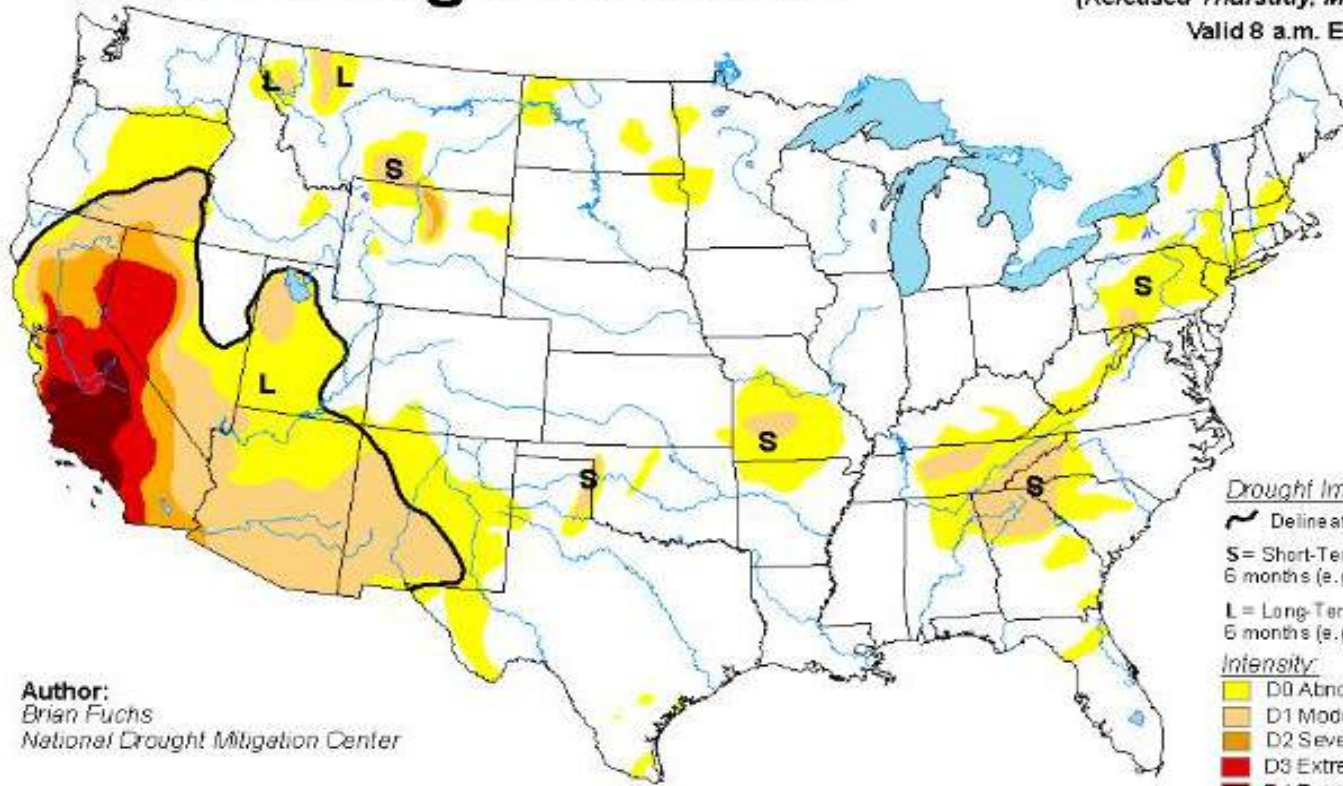


Source: National University System Institute of Policy Research, San Diego Craft Brewing Industry: 2016 Update

Current Water Situation in the United States

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 10, 2016
(Released Thursday, May 12, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Impact Types

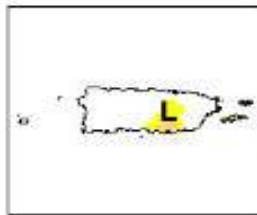
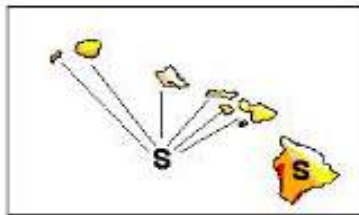
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

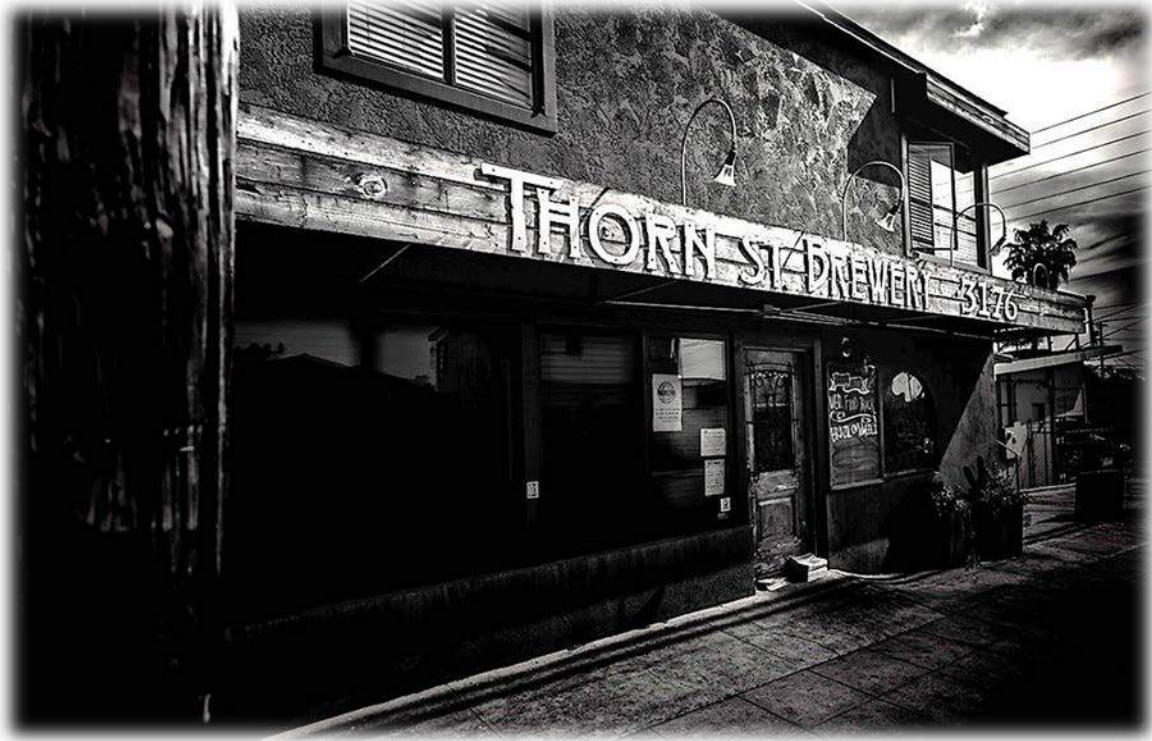
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:
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National Drought Mitigation Center



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Craft Brewery Considerations

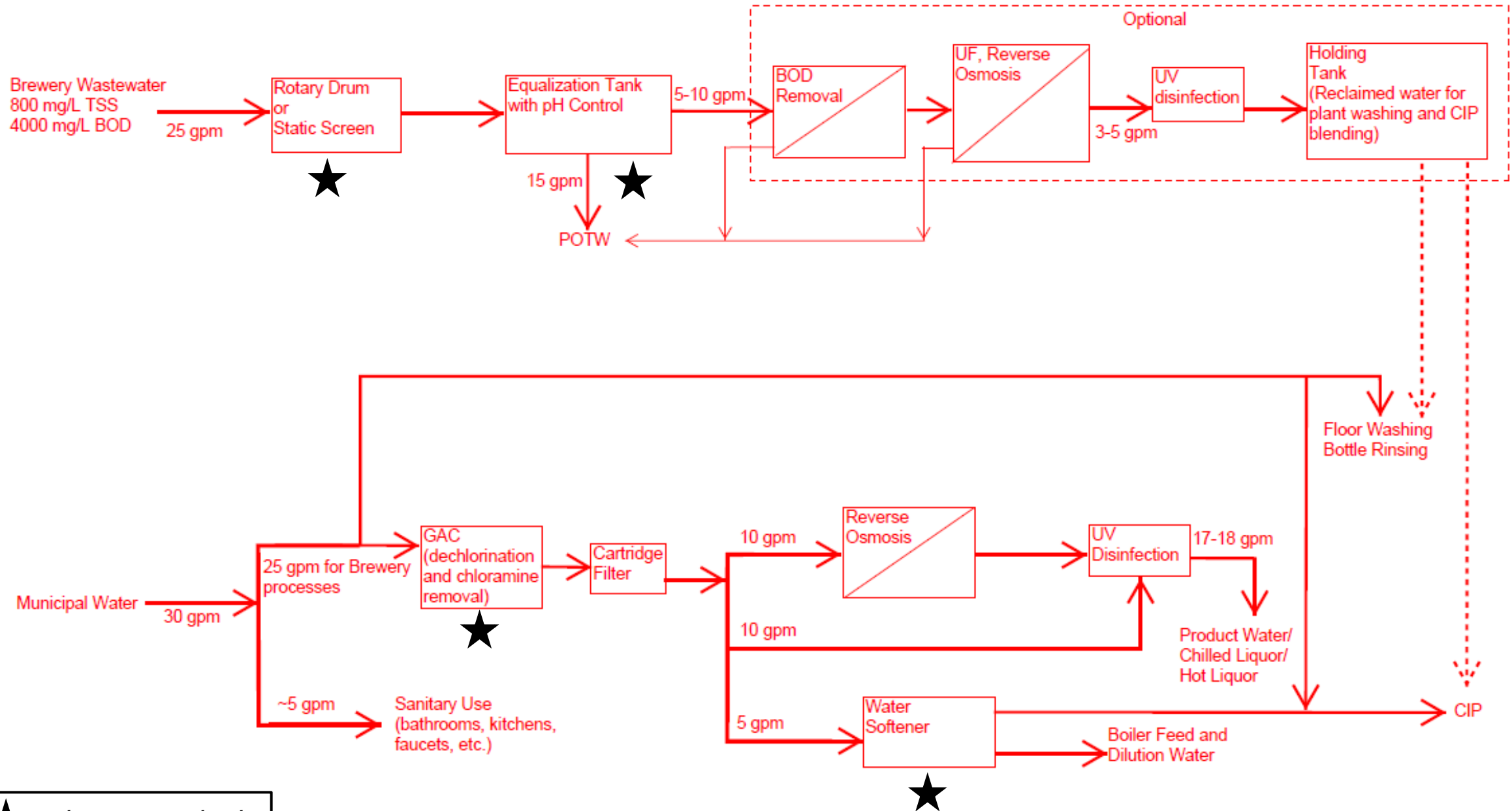


Craft Brewery Considerations of Water Issues

- Similar to other craft beverage subsectors
- Geography dependent
 - Availability, quality, and cost of water
 - Availability and cost of wastewater treatment
 - Equivalent Residential Units (ERU)
 - 10,000 bbls/yr = 1000 homes
- Improving product quality
- Growth and expansion versus efficiency
- Ultimate return/value on capital investment
- Financial, environmental, social nexus



Typical Craft Brewery Water and Wastewater Considerations



Craft Brewery Water Treatment Equipment



What Do the Statistics Show?

- US West Coast breweries of production capacity of 50,000 bbls/yr or more
 - 26 breweries: AZ, CA, CO, OR, WA
 - Almost all perform some pH control as needed before discharge of wastewater effluent
- 5 breweries: On-site biological wastewater treatment
- 5 breweries: Considering on-site biological wastewater treatment
- Threshold for on-site biological treatment: Production capacity of greater than 100,000-150,000 bbls/yr



What Else Do the Statistics Show?

| Parameter | Typical Range |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Water to Beer Ratio (bbl/bbl) | 4 - 13 |
| Wastewater to Beer Ratio (bbl/bbl) | 3 - 10 |
| Wastewater to Water Ratio (bbl/bbl) | 0.60 – 0.90 |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (mg/L) | 2000 - 5000 |
| Total Suspended Solids (mg/L) | 600 - 2000 |
| Flow (\$/1000 gal) | 3.00 – 10.00 |
| BOD surcharge (\$/lb) | 0.20 – 0.60 |
| TSS surcharge (\$/lb) | 0.11 – 0.60 |

Source: Brewer's Association Benchmarking Study (2016)

Typical Regulations: BOD= 200 mg/L, TSS= 250 mg/L

Good Operating Practices

- Sustainability begins from Day 1... not at some later time
- Follow simple to more complex pathway: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
- Conduct water and wastewater audit



Water and Wastewater Considerations

Water and Wastewater

- Education: Set Standard Operating Practices (SOPs)
- Sub metering

Water

- Minimize leaks
- Turn off water when not in use- Cut-off nozzles
- Process Integration and Automation (i.e., timers, CIP)
- Low-flow faucets, toilets
- Rainwater collection and reuse

Wastewater

- Add tankage to release loads during off-peak hours
- Segregation
 - Malt husks, spent grain, hops - Animal feed component.
Bread, cookies, dog treats
 - Wet and dry yeast, trub - Animal feed component



Winery Considerations



Winery Considerations of Water Issues

- **Effluent Characteristics**
- **BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand): 7,500 ppm
(Pure Wine, 16% alcohol, 160,000 ppm)**
- **pH 4-12**
- **TSS Total Suspended Solids: 100-5,000 ppm**
- **TDS Total Dissolved Solids: 200-4,000 ppm**
- **Nitrate, Nitrite, Ammonia, Sodium, Chlorine**

Waste Water Treatment Methods

- Discharge to city Sewer directly, easiest, costly hook up fees
- To city Sewer with treatment, costly hook up fees
- To Septic/Leach Line System, distribution not much treatment
- To Waste Water Ponds, Facultative, Odors Sludge build up, Wetlands
- To Waste Water Ponds, W/ fine bubble diffuser systems to Bio Reactor, BOD Treatment
- To Membrane Bio Reactor, BOD treatment, smaller footprint
- Don't discharge, operate in a closed loop, MBR, RO, new development

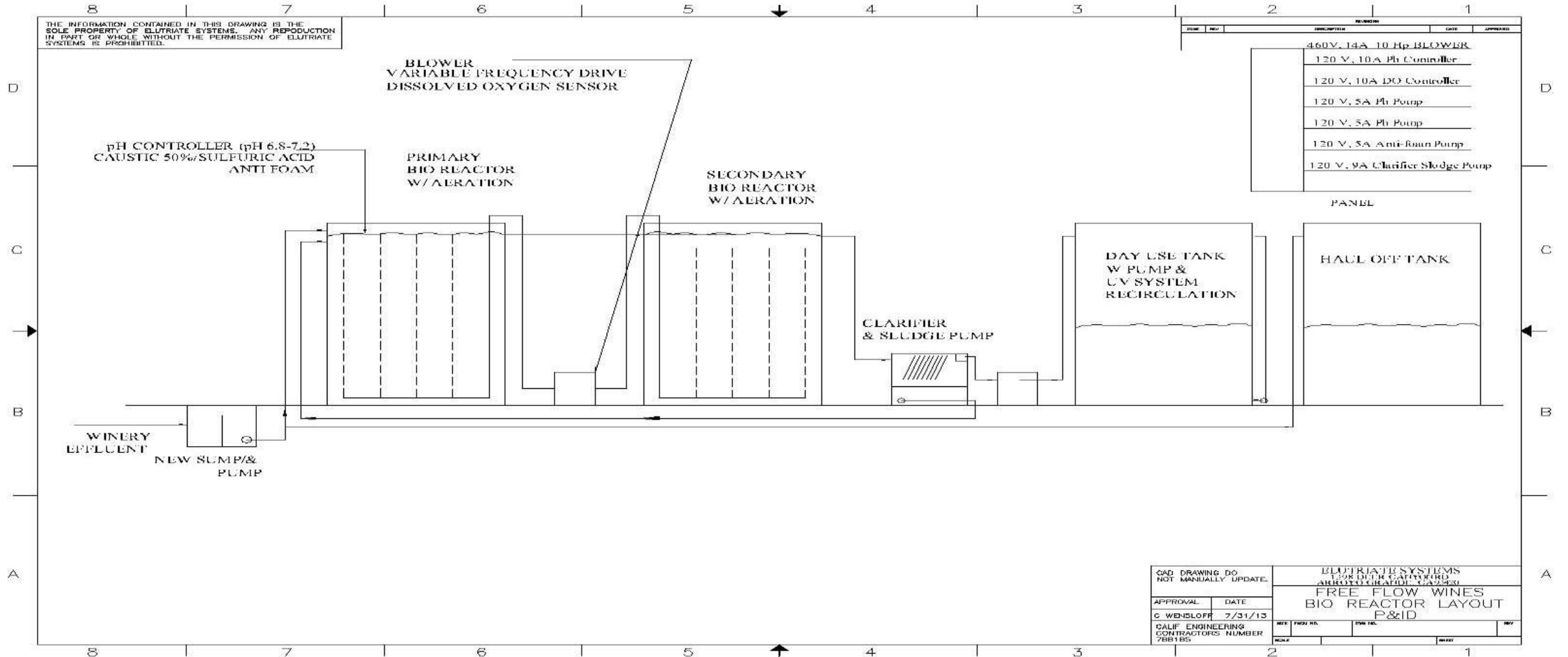
Optimize Waste Water Cost & Hook up Fees

- **Water like all other aspects to your operation can be optimized**
- **Similar to optimizing rent, labor rates, use of power electricity & gas**
- **Not only in quantity required, but also in treatment costs**
- **And also amount to be reused**
- **Hook up fees are based upon volume used and volume discharged**

Examples of Winery Waste Water Treatment Systems



P&ID for a Typical Winery or any High BOD effluent



Conclusions

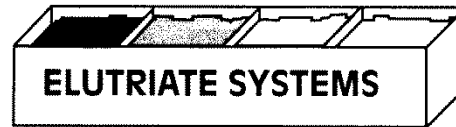
- All sectors face water and wastewater issues
- Understand and assess the quality of:
 - water and wastewater
 - product
- Work closely with the City, Water Providers, and Wastewater Facility Management
- Proactive decisions will pay dividends now, and more so later
- Take incremental steps to reach objectives
- Reactive position will tend to be more costly



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AN ENGINEERING FIRM SPECIALIZING IN THE DESIGN,
INSTALLATION, CHEMICALS AND SERVICE OF WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

