Treatment Treatment Upgrade

Using Ballasted Flocculation for

Zinc and Phosphorus removal

A first in Rhode Island — pilot and full-scale operation

Smithfield, Rhode Island

Presented by:

Bryan Weiner, PE, Wright-Pierce David Bowen, PE, Wright-Pierce Kevin Cleary, PE, Town of Smithfield





General Information

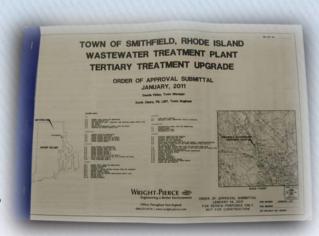
- Town of Smithfield
 - Population: 21,430 ~ 80% sewered
 - Primarily domestic sewer flow
 - SIUs, MIPP Program
- WWTF design flow
 - Average flow = 3.5 MGD
 - Max month = 6.5 MGD
 - Peak flow = 9.5 MGD
 - Discharge to Woonasquatucket River and Narragansett Bay





Project Overview

- New RIPDES Permit
 - Stringent Effluent Limits: Zinc (50.1 μg/L) and Phosphorus (0.2 mg/L)
 - Consent Agreement
- Facility Planning & Piloting
 - Technology Recommendation
 - · Implementation schedule
 - Project cost and Funding
- Design Challenges
 - Site constraints and existing operations
 - Small footprint available
- WWTF Ballasted Flocculation Operation
- Funding & Construction



WWTF History and Permit Timeline

1974
WWTF
Construction
completed

2000
RIPDES
Permit
TP = 0.2 mg/l
(June – Sept.)

2005
DBO upgrade
A2O &
Disc filters

2007
New RIPDES
Permit
TP = 0.2 mg/l
(April – Oct.)
Zinc = 50.1 µg/l

2008 Consent Agreement 2009-2010

Facility
Planning &
Pilot Testing

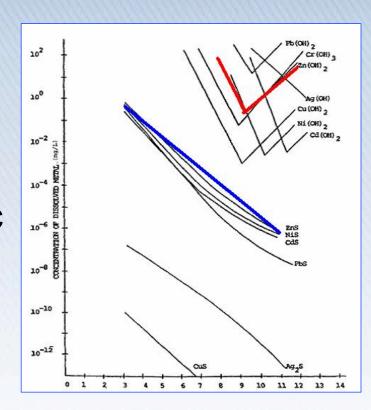
2011-2012 Design & Bid

2012-2014 Construction

Zinc Removal

- Stringent zinc limit of 50.1 μg/L, year round
- Solubility depends on temperature and pH
- Increase pH to 8.5, add ferric chloride, and remove solids
- Inadequate detention time upstream of disc filters

Solubility of metal hydroxides and sulfides as a function of pH



Phosphorus Removal

- Revised seasonal TP concentration of 0.2 mg/L April to October
- Limit could go lower in the future?
- Disc filters can not reliably treat to < 0.2 mg/L TP
- Adverse impact from additional chemicals and pH changes

Zinc and Phosphorus Removal – Solids Capture

After the zinc and phosphorus is converted to an insoluble form (chemically or biologically), the solids have to be captured.

- ✓ Its about solids removal!
- ✓ Tertiary Treatment System Upgrades needed to meet new RIPDES limits

Facility Planning & Piloting

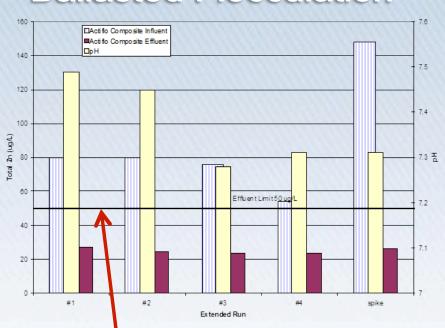
- Alternatives evaluated:
 - Existing disc filters (not reliable)
 - Ballasted flocculation type process
 - Dissolved air floatation
 - Membranes (\$\$\$)
- Pilot Testing Objectives:
 - TP reliably meet < 0.1 mg/L (future)
 - Total Zinc < 50.1 μg/l
- ✓ Pilot tested Ballasted flocculation & DAF

Pilot Testing

- Chemical and pH optimization
- Rise Rate Analysis/Hydraulic Flow Rate
- Extended runs
 - optimum chemistry and rise rate
- Stress testing
 - Hydraulic variations to simulate storm event
 - Elevated TSS to simulate poor clarifier performance

Pilot Testing Zinc Removal

Ballasted Flocculation



DAF

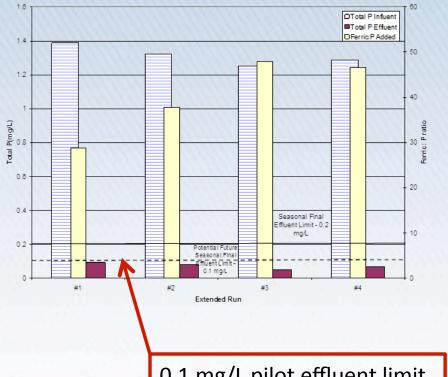


50.1 ug/L effluent limit

50.1 ug/L effluent limit

Pilot Testing Phosphorus Removal

Ballasted Flocculation



0.1 mg/L pilot effluent limit

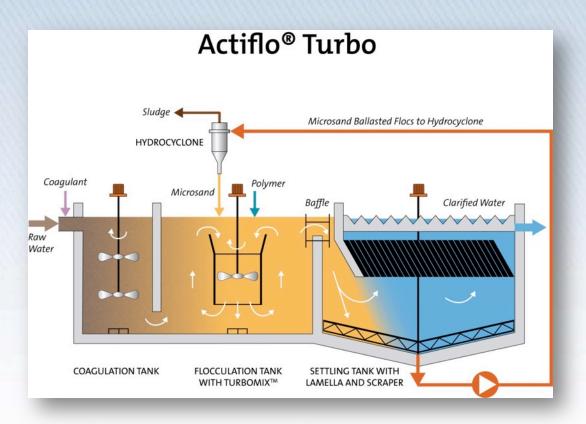
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Technology Recommendation

Ballasted flocculation process (Kruger ACTIFLO®)

✓ Piloting confirms process will meet new permit limits!



Upgrade & Design Challenges

- Close proximity of existing building
- Tight site
- Small footprint available
- Existing turning radius
- Construction sequencing
- Maintain plant operations

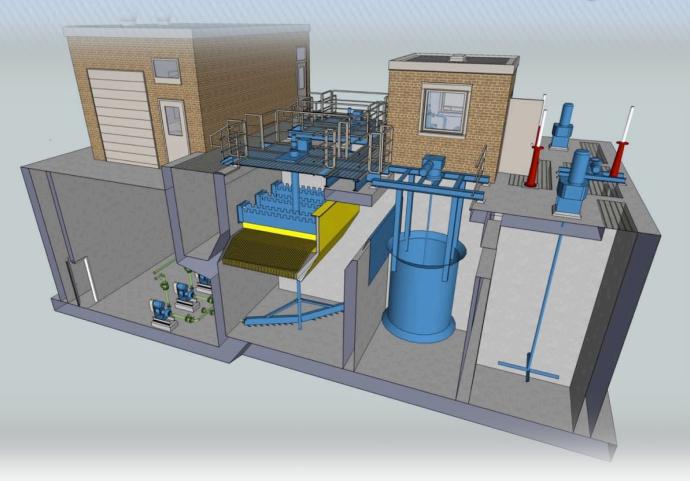




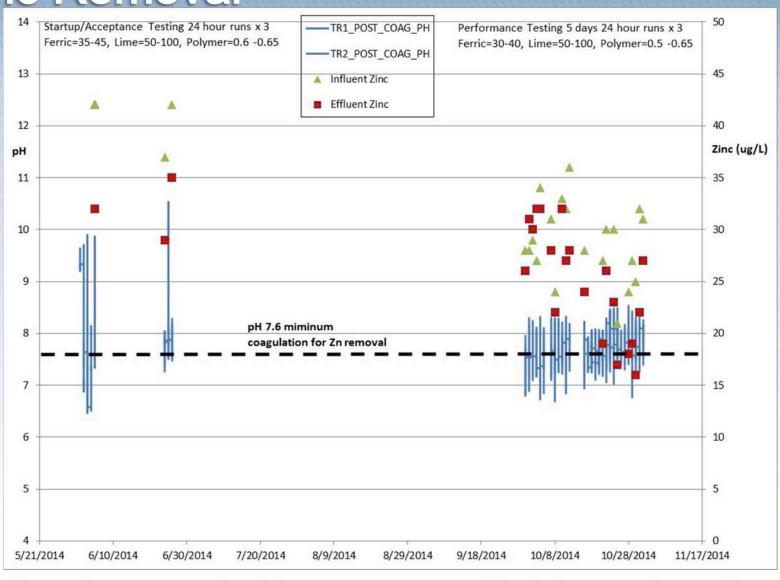




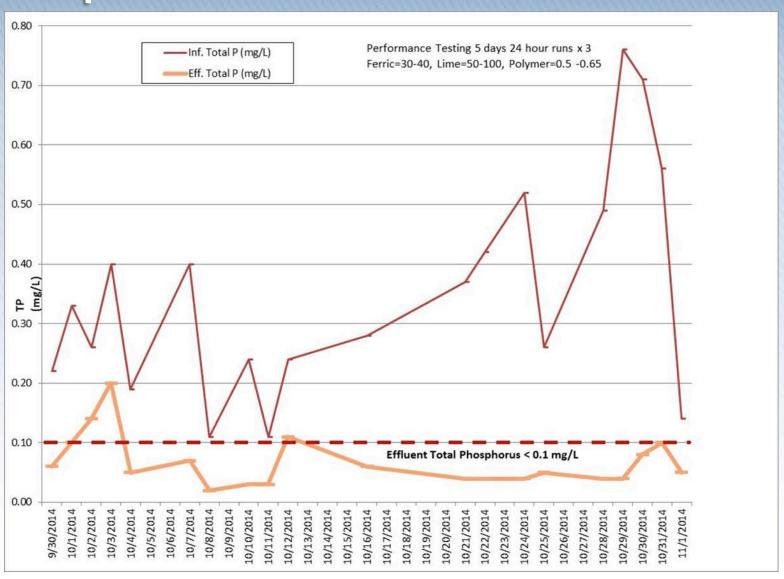




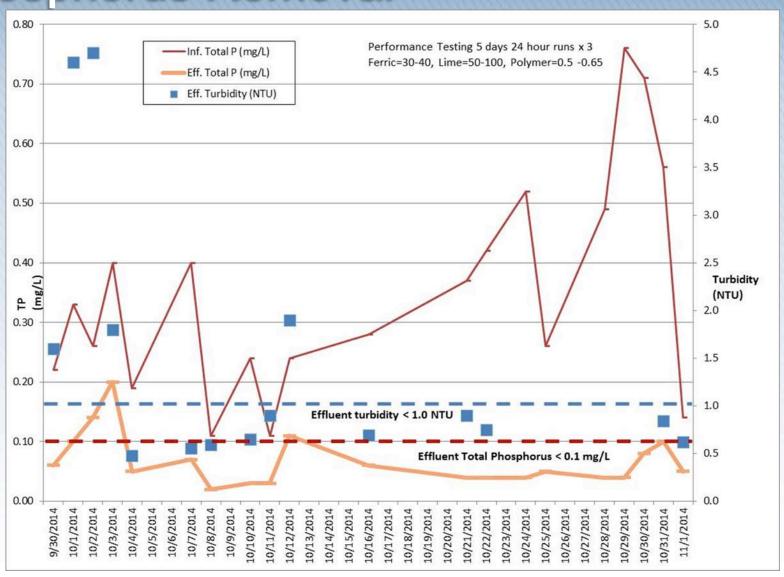
Performance Zinc Removal



Performance Phosphorus Removal



Performance Phosphorus Removal









































Funding & Project Cost

- Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency
 - Two loans: \$4M in 2012, \$3.7M in 2013
- Green Project Reserve Status
 - Town given \$1.4M principal forgiveness
 - Less energy consumption for Turbo than ACTIFLO® Classic
- THE PLANT

ACTIFLO®

- Engineer's Const. Cost Estimate = \$5,808,000
- Contract Bid Price = \$5,797,000
- Contract Price Jan 2015 = \$5,803,533

Project Highlights

- Meets water quality goals
- First ballasted flocculation in RI
- Addresses all site constraint criteria
- Excellent performance so far
- Low change order costs (<1%)
- Town received \$1.4 M loan principal forgiveness

Key Participants

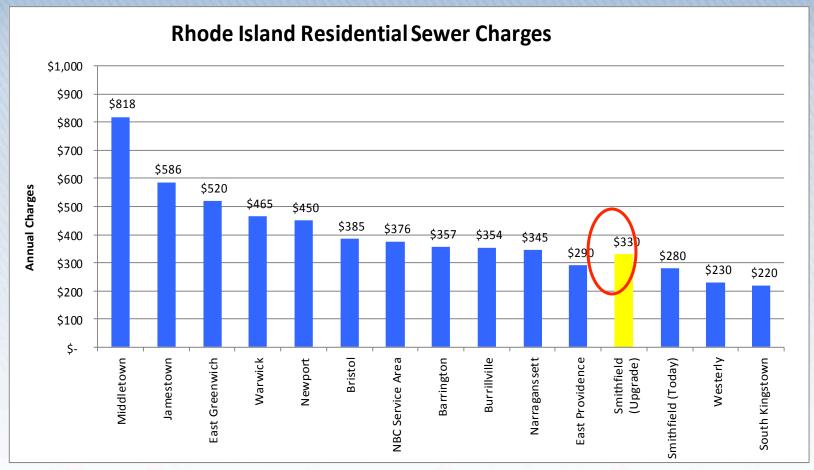
- Town of Smithfield
 - Kevin Cleary, PE, LSIT, Town Engineer
 - Smithfield Sewer Authority
- Veolia Water
- Daniel O'Connell's Sons, General Contractor
- Wright-Pierce
 - David Bowen, PE, Senior Project Manager
 - Bryan Weiner, PE, Project Manager/Lead Engineer

Acknowledgement

Questions & Answers



Impact on Smithfield Wastewater Rates



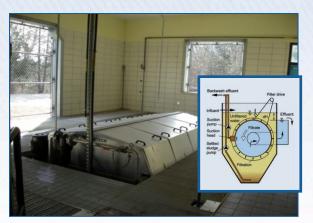
^{*}Sewer Charges presented based on NBC 2008 survey

Project Overview Planning Phase Existing Conditions

Previous RIPDES – January 25, 2000

- Three-tier seasonal P limits
 - 0.2 mg/L (June Sept.); 0.5 mg/L (May, Oct.); 1.0 mg/L (Nov. – April)
- 2005 facility improvements
 - DBO contract (Veolia/ USFilter)
 - EBPR (A²O) first bio-P in RI!
 - effluent filtration disc filters



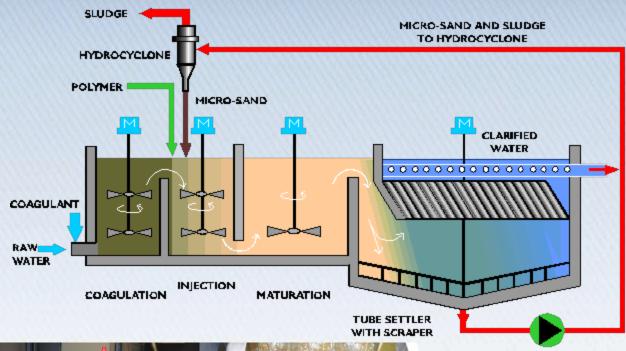


New RIPDES Permit & Consent Agreement

- New RIPDES April 4, 2007
 - new and more stringent removal limits
 - 50.1 ug/L effluent Zinc concentration (year round)
 - 0.2 mg/L total Phosphorus limit in April thru October
 - 2005 upgrades not designed for Zinc or more stringent seasonal Phosphorus limits
 - Consent Agreement Sept. 11, 2008
 - RIDEM Facility Plan Amendment (identify solutions and compliance schedule to meet new RIPDES limits)

Pilot Testing

Ballasted Flocculation – Kruger ACTIFLO®





Smithfield Tertiary Treatment Upgrades Ballasted Flocculation Design



Smithfield Tertiary Treatment Upgrades Ballasted Flocculation Design



Smithfield Tertiary Treatment Upgrades Ballasted Flocculation Design

