

Is it 0.2 or 0.8? Flexible Limit Piloting for Phosphorus Removal on Lagoon Effluent

Village of Waterbury, Vermont

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November 18, 2015

Photo credit: <http://www.fredmurphy.com/img/mtphilo.jpg>

The Highlights

1 Waterbury Where?

2 Brief History of Phosphorus Removal in Vermont, the Status of the TMDL (this week), & Project History

3 Pilot Testing – Goals and Results

4 The Mystery Unveiled – Design Decisions

5 Construction

6 Performance

1 Recognize these?



<http://msmagazine.com/blog/2011/09/30/an-open-letter-to-ben-and-jerry/>



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Waterbury, Vermont

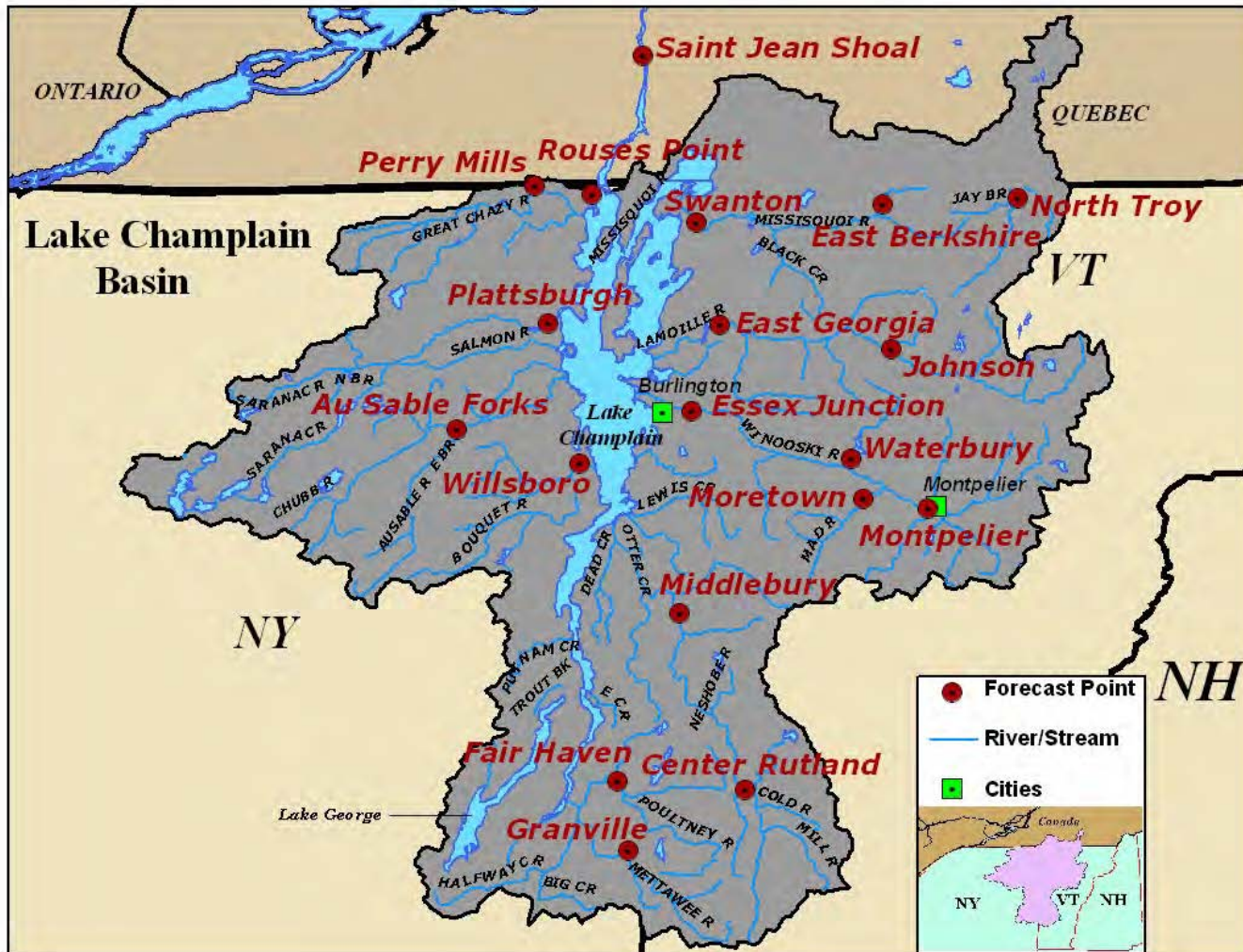
- Population = 4900



Source: ESRI

By Janet Loehrke, USA TODAY

Waterbury, Vermont



http://www.erh.noaa.gov/nerfc/webmaps/LCH_webmap2.jpg

The Facility (Pre-Upgrade)



Main PS → Influent Box → Aerated Lagoons → Chlorination → Winooski River

The Facility - Stats

Influent Characteristics

- ADF = 0.51 MGD
- Max = 1.02 MGD
- BOD₅ = 250 mg/L
- TSS = 260 mg/L
- TP = 7 mg/L

Effluent Characteristics

- BOD₅ = 15 mg/L
- TSS = 15 mg/L
- TP = 4± mg/L

Typical Lagoon Operational Challenges

- Seasonal Turnover
- Lagoon Chemistry Changes
- Algae and Duckweed

2 History

- TMDL for Lake Champlain
- History of the Project
- Status of the TMDL (this week)
- TMDL and Waterbury

The Lake Champlain TMDL

(Total Maximum Daily Load)

- Where is Lake Champlain?
- Why the TMDL?



<http://www.vtwinecruise.com/>



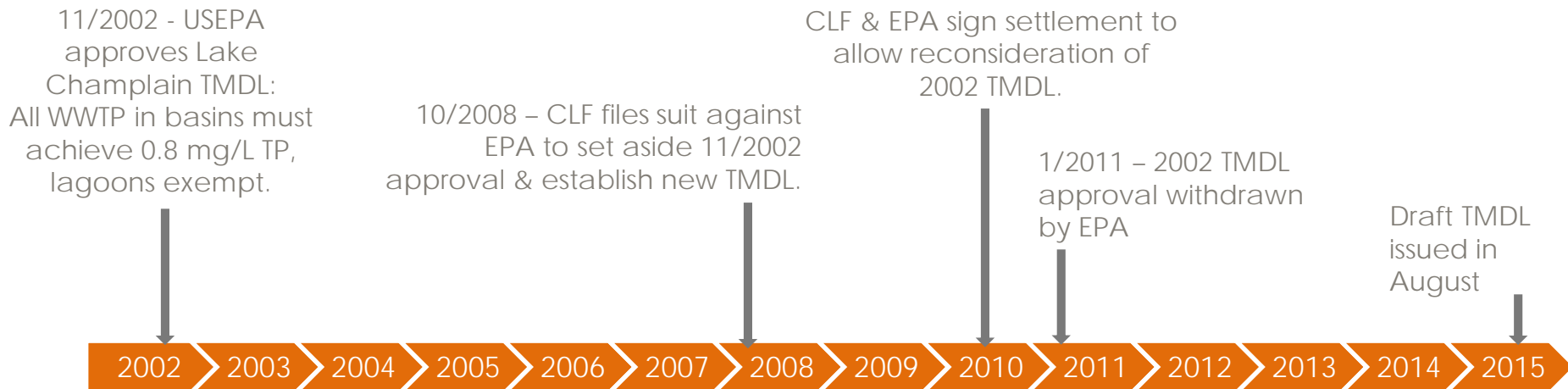
<http://www.soea.com/get-away-to-lake-champlain/>

The TMDL & Lagoons

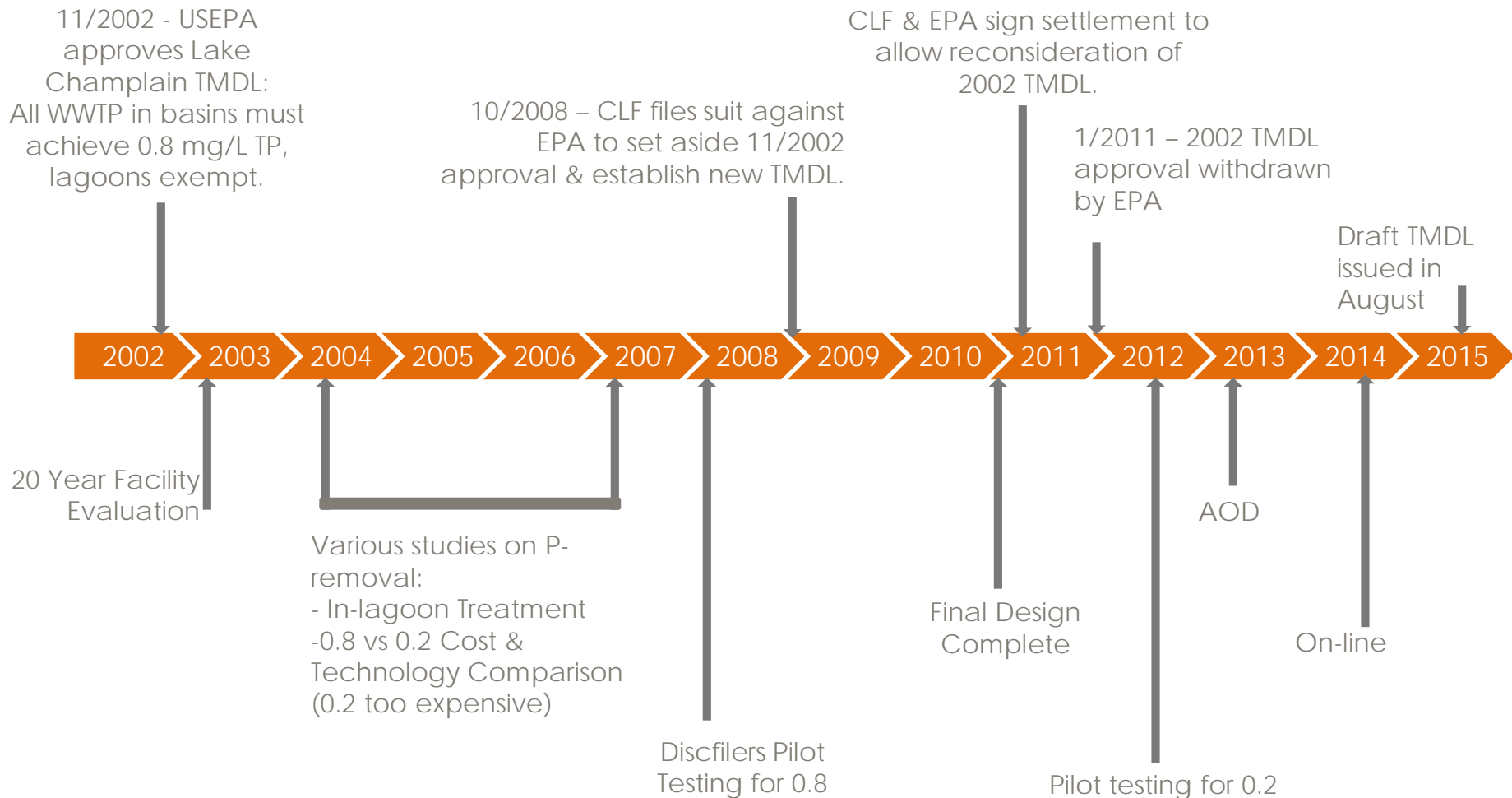
How did the initial TMDL affect Waterbury's WWTP?

- Lagoons initially exempt
- ...Lagoon exemption removed, must achieve 0.8 mg/L compliance by 12/31/2007
- The Village signed an AOD agreement

Timeline of the TMDL



Timeline of the Project



TMDL Status Going Into Design

- Uncertain!

Proceeding without a Goal

To avoid lawsuits and in good faith, Waterbury proceeded with pilot testing for technologies that can meet 0.2 mg/L effluent TP.

- Can the existing design reliably and consistently meet 0.2 mg/L?
- Other treatment processes?
- Village signs the Assurance of Discontinuance (AOD).

3 Pilot Testing



Piloting Goals

- Meet 0.2 mg/L effluent TP
- Determine coagulant and polymer types and doses.
- Estimate solids production.
- Estimate electrical costs, ballast losses.
- Ability to respond under high-flow, high-load conditions.

Piloting Outcomes

Both technologies produced similar quality effluent including:

- TP < 0.2 mg/L
- BOD₅ < 3 mg/L
- TSS < 5 mg/L
- *E. Coli* < 2 colonies/100 mL

Decisions, Decisions

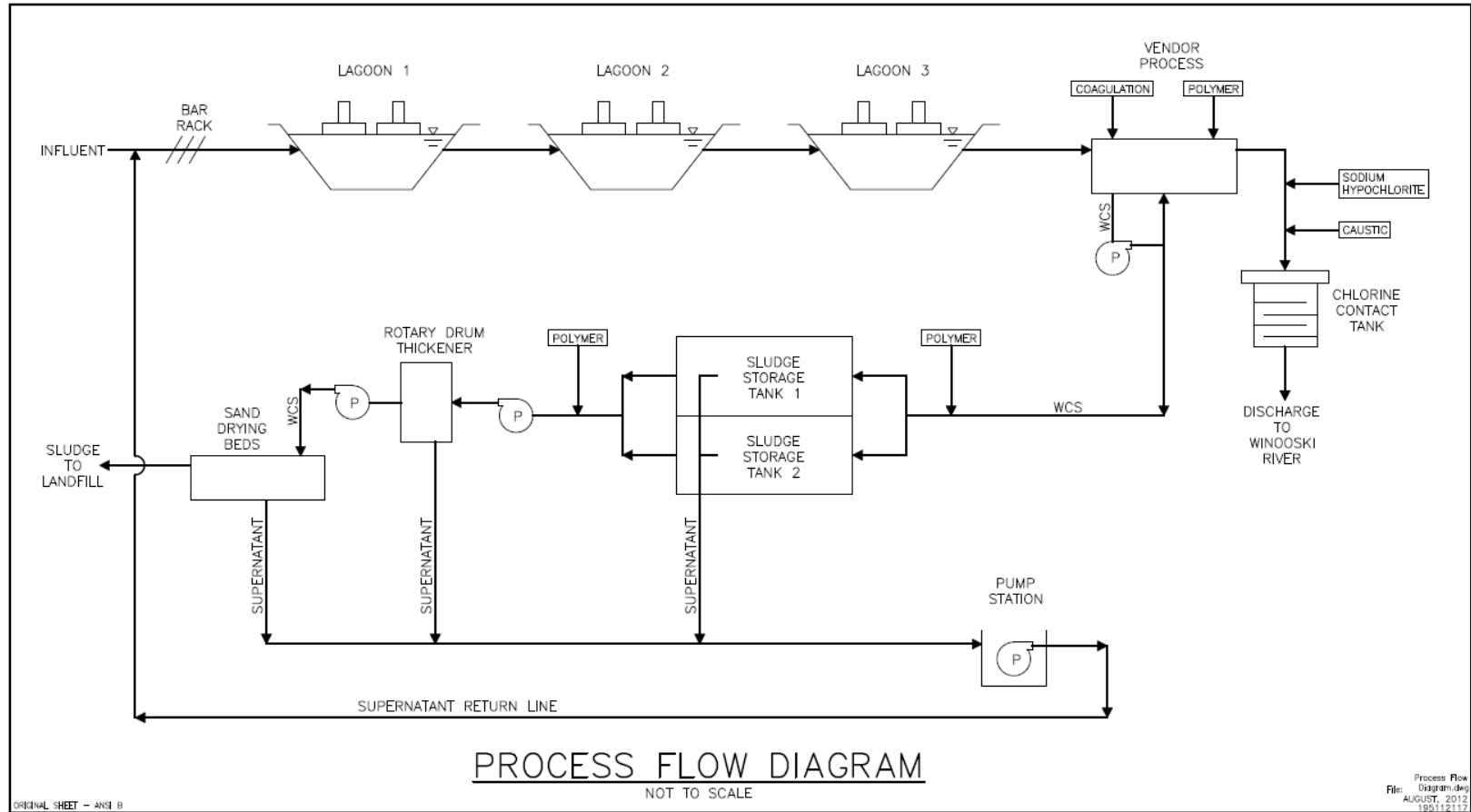
Compared based on the following items, among many:

- Efficiency of Coagulant Use
- pH Adjustment
- Solids Production
- Degree of Operator Attention Required
- Ease of Maintenance
- Ability to handle algae and duckweed

4 Mystery Unveiled – Design Decisions

CoMag

Process Flow Diagram



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Legend

Notes

Client/Project: VILLAGE OF WATERBURY
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL UPGRADE
Figure No.: 1.0

Title: PROCESS FLOW
DIAGRAM



5 Construction

- Construction began October, 2013.
- The CoMag process went online in July, 2014.
- Currently at substantial completion.
- Virtual Tour!

























6 Performance

- How is the CoMag process performing?

During Startup

- During the 7-day Performance Demonstration:
- Effluent TP ranged from 0.079 mg/L to 0.798 mg/L.

During First Year of Operation

- Experienced some challenges, but still met permit
 - Equipment and Programming Bugs
 - Highest algae and duckweed bloom in years (influent TSS to CoMag >200 mg/L)

7 TMDL Redux

(bonus section)

Draft TMDL – Vermont

- This Plan does **not** allocate any additional phosphorus reductions to wastewater treatment plants in the Lake Champlain basin.
- Any further reductions in wastewater allocations should be targeted only to facilities in those lake segment watersheds where the currently permitted wastewater load represents a higher proportion of the total phosphorus load from all Vermont sources, and where wastewater upgrades would meaningfully reduce the phosphorus reduction burden placed on non-wastewater sources.

Draft TMDL – EPA

- Further WWTF load allocations are appropriate in the following segments: Main Lake, Shelburne Bay, Burlington Bay, St. Albans, South Lake A and B, and Missisquoi Bay.
- Factors determining allocations:
 - Design flow <0.1 MGD: no action
 - Design flow 0.10 MGD – 0.20 MGD: Limit of 0.8 mg/L at design flow
 - Design flow >0.2 MGD: Limit of 0.2 mg/L at design flow
- Permits will have limits expressed in total annual mass loads, NOT daily max mg/L.

Questions?