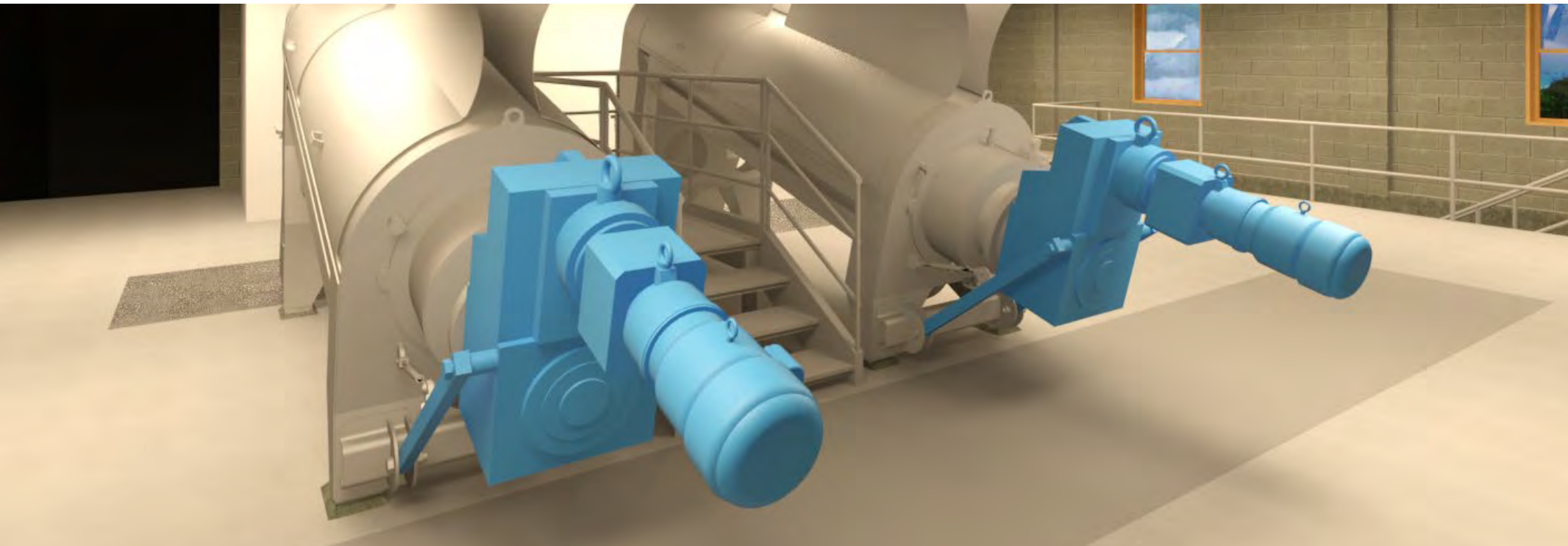


New Options for Slow-Speed Dewatering - Another Technology in the Engineer's Toolbox

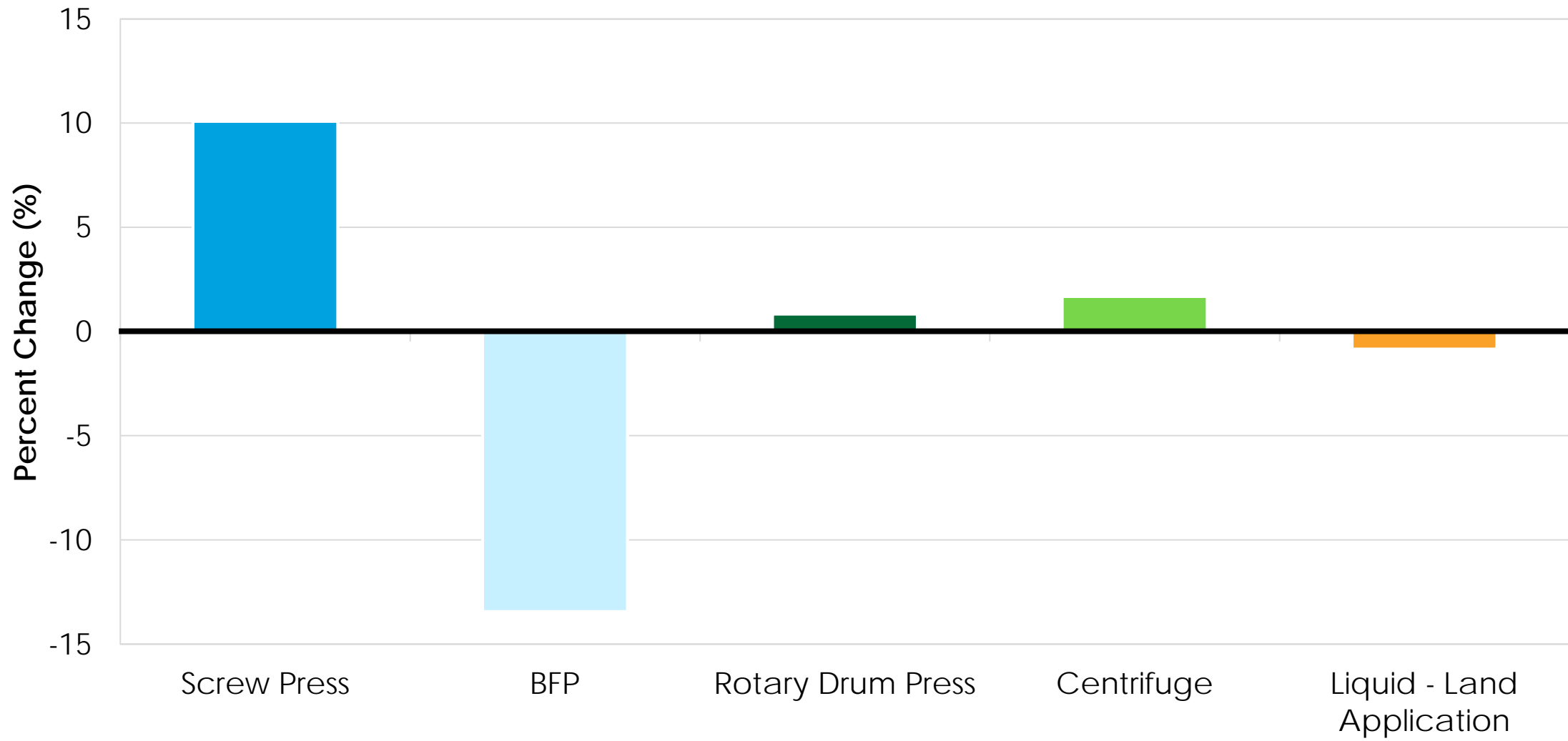
New England Water Environment Association Conference

January 2020

Matthew Burns, PE - Wright-Pierce
Bryan Levitt - City of Bath, Maine



Changes in Dewatering Technologies in Maine (2011 to 2020)



City of Bath, Maine - Solids Handling Upgrade

City requirements:

- Slow-speed technology
- Operational flexibility
- Redundancy
- Reduce odors
- Increase cake solids

Key Design Issues

- CSO Community – high volumes, low solids concentrations
- Separation of primary and waste sludges

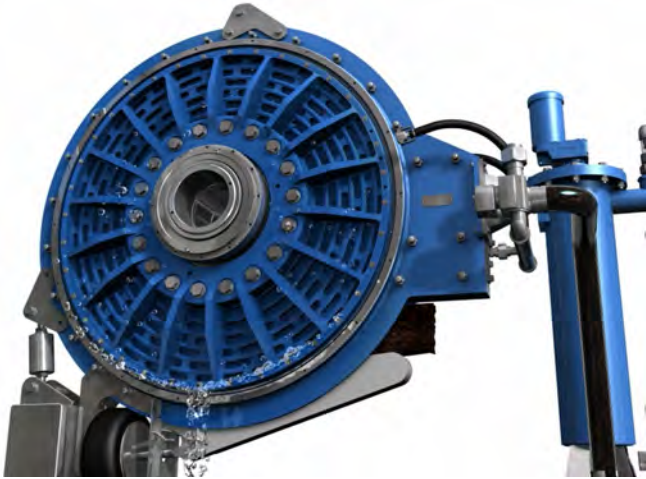


Old Belt Filter Press

Slow-Speed Dewatering Technologies Considered

Rotary Drum Presses

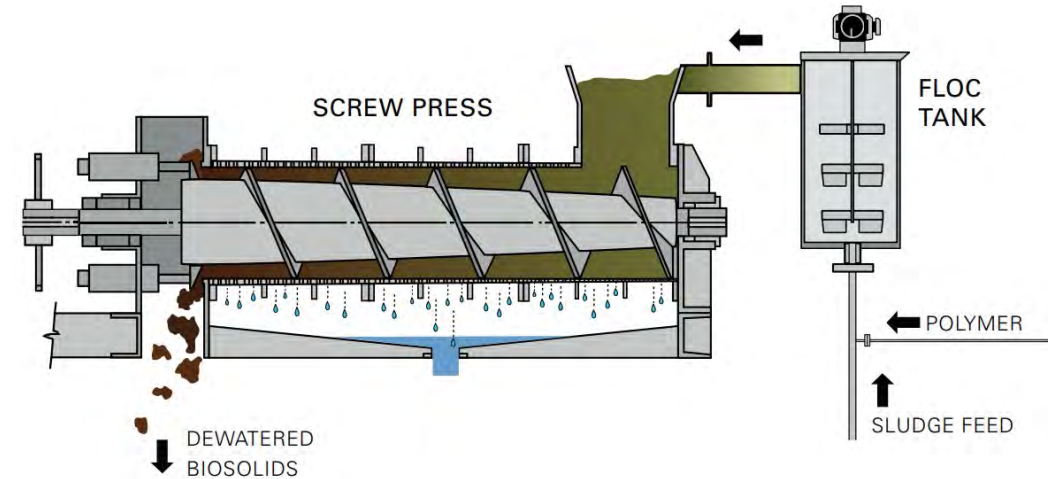
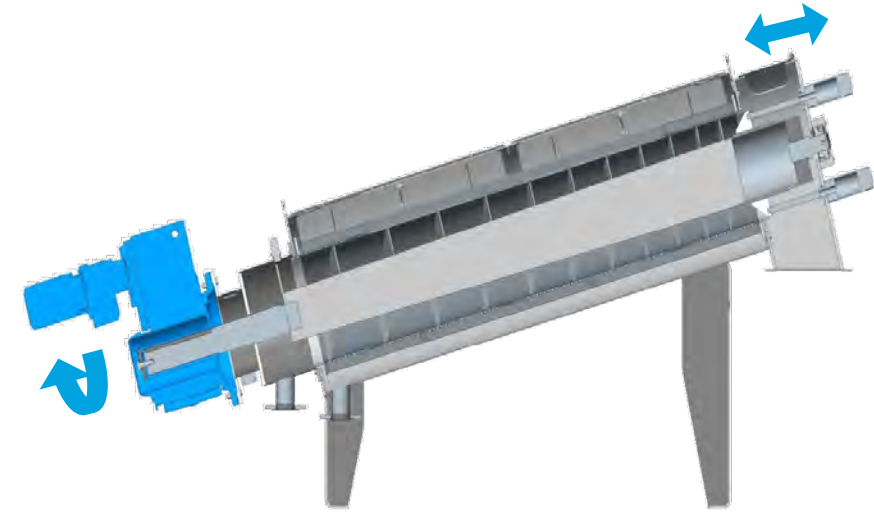
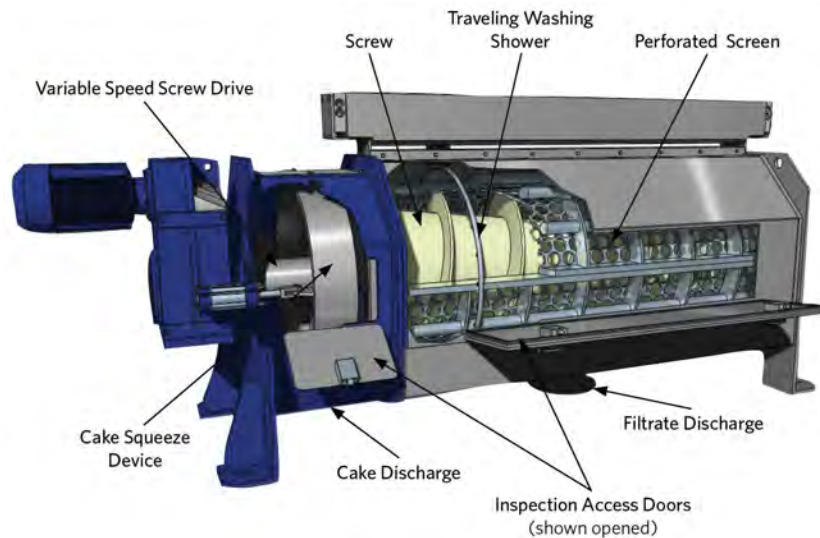
- Fournier, Prime Solutions



Slow-Speed Dewatering Technologies Considered

Rotary Screw Presses

- Inclined (Huber)
- Horizontal (FKC)
- Horizontal (Ishigaki)
- Horizontal (Schwing BioSet)



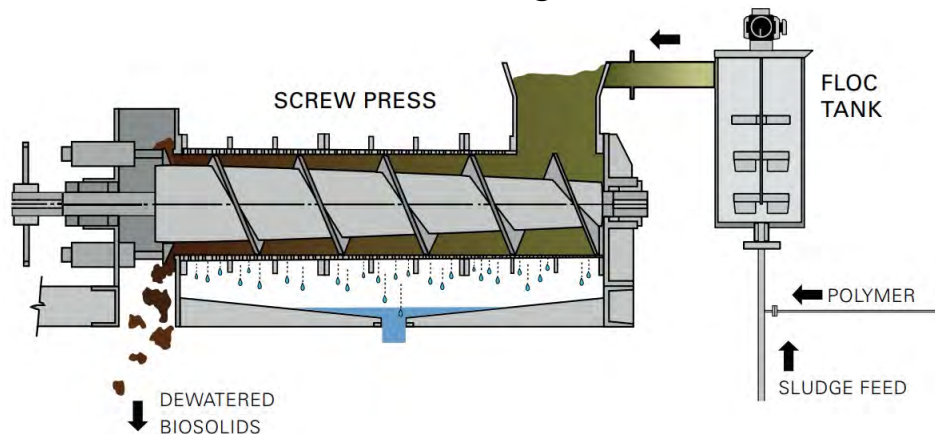
Rotary Screw Press

Advantages

- Slow rotational speeds
- Low energy requirements
- Low noise levels
- Suitable for 24 hour per day operation
- Fully enclosed – minimal odors
- Custom-designed for specific loading rate (horizontal only)

Disadvantages

- High entry cost
- Space requirements
- Extended operation may be needed to keep size down
- Limited sizes available for inclined (but increasing)



City of Bath, Maine - Solids Handling Upgrade

Design Approach

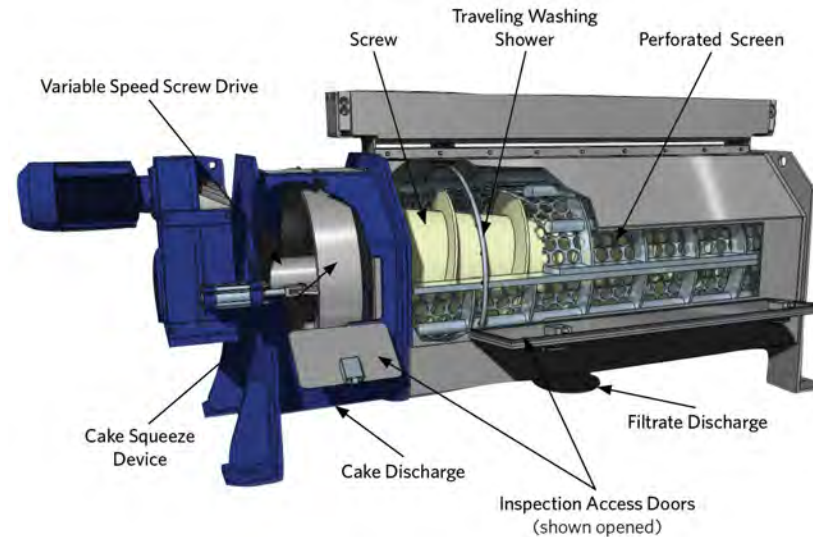
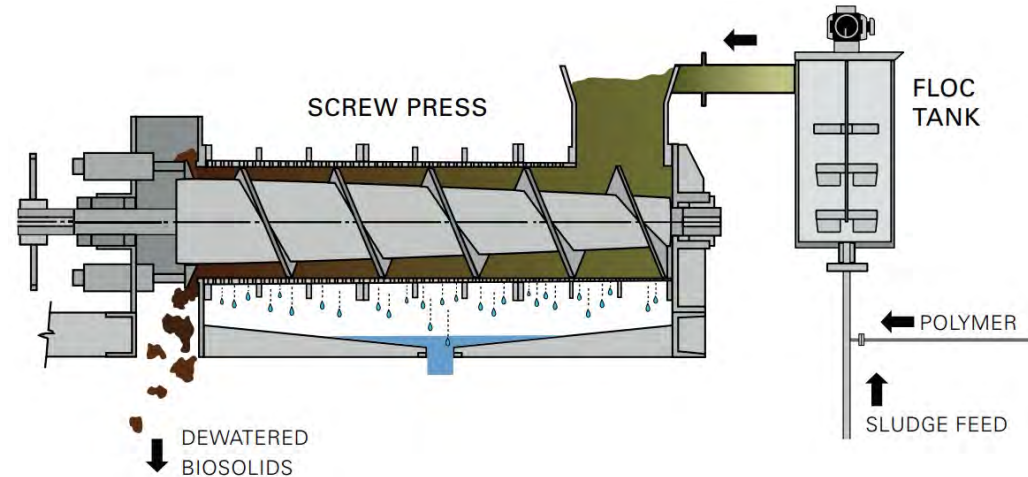
- Pilot testing conducted to determine total life cycle costs and total present worth

Item	Rotary Screw Press – Inclined	Rotary Screw Press – Horizontal	Rotary Screw Press – Horizontal
Manufacturer/ Model	Huber Q-Press 800	Ishigaki A-0706	FKC 600x3500
Polymer (lbs active/dry ton)	35	30	25
Expected Cake Solids	20%	28%	23%
# of Units Required	2	2	2
Total Present Worth	\$4.57 million	\$3.72 million	\$4.06 million

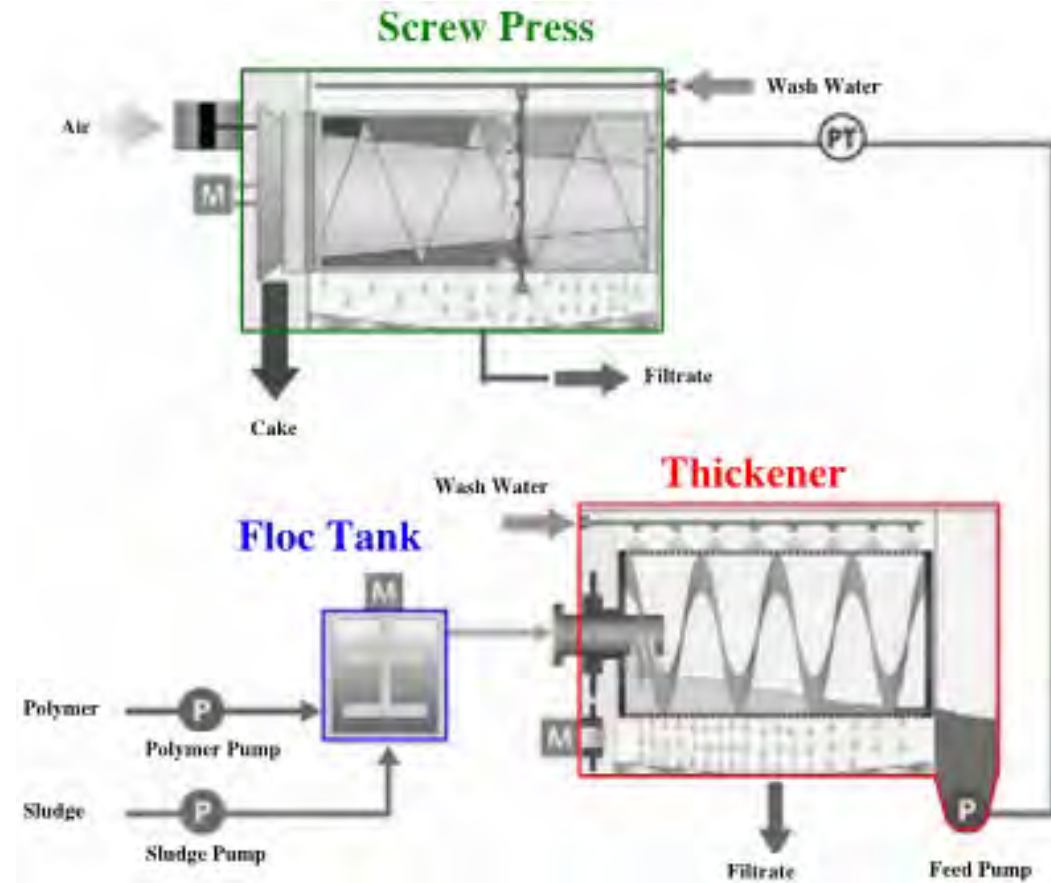
City of Bath, Maine - Solids Handling Upgrade

Basis of Design

- Open bid - new redundant horizontal screw presses
- Horizontal, gravity feed system
- OR
- Horizontal, pressurized feed system



Dewatering System Process Flow Diagram



Flocculation Tank



- Two 600-gallon steel flocculation tanks
- Variable speed blended sludge fed into tank
- Variable speed paddle mixer
- Various polymer injection points
 - 2 in the bottom and 1 into the sludge feed line
- Viewing window
- Gravity flow to thickener

Thickener



- Tumbling Thickener
- 1 polymer injection point
- 20 gpm of stationary, overlapping wash water
- Spiral flights, cylinder and screens all rotate together
- Sludge is dropped in the hopper
- Hopper is equipped with a level sensor
- Thickened sludge is transferred to the screw press via progressive cavity pump
- Pump is variable speed and controls the level of the hopper and the pressure of the screw press

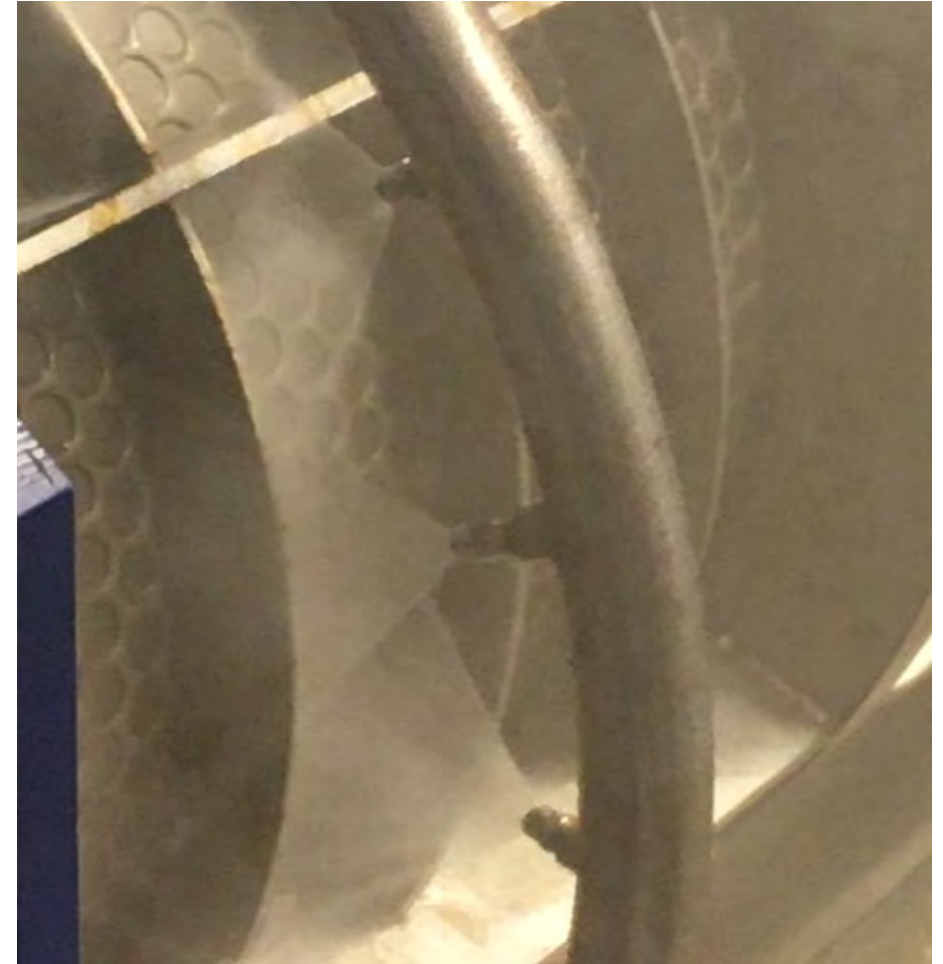
Screw Press



- Screw flights are a constant diameter and are equipped with lip seals to clean the inner diameter and help maintain pressure
- Screw shaft increases in diameter to create more pressure towards the cake end
- Openings in filter screen gradually decrease in size towards cake end to aid in dewatering
- Cake end is equipped with a cone shaped plate controlled by adjustable pneumatic cylinders to optimize cake solids

Wash Bar

- A chain driven, traveling wash system cleans deposits on the outer screen
- Washwater is approximately 80 gpm and can be manually run or put on a schedule



Automatic Controls



- Polymer injection based on sludge pump flow rate
- Sludge flow rate based on thickener hopper level
- Thickener speed based on hopper level
- Progressive cavity pump speed based on hopper level and screw press pressure
- Screw press speed based on pressure

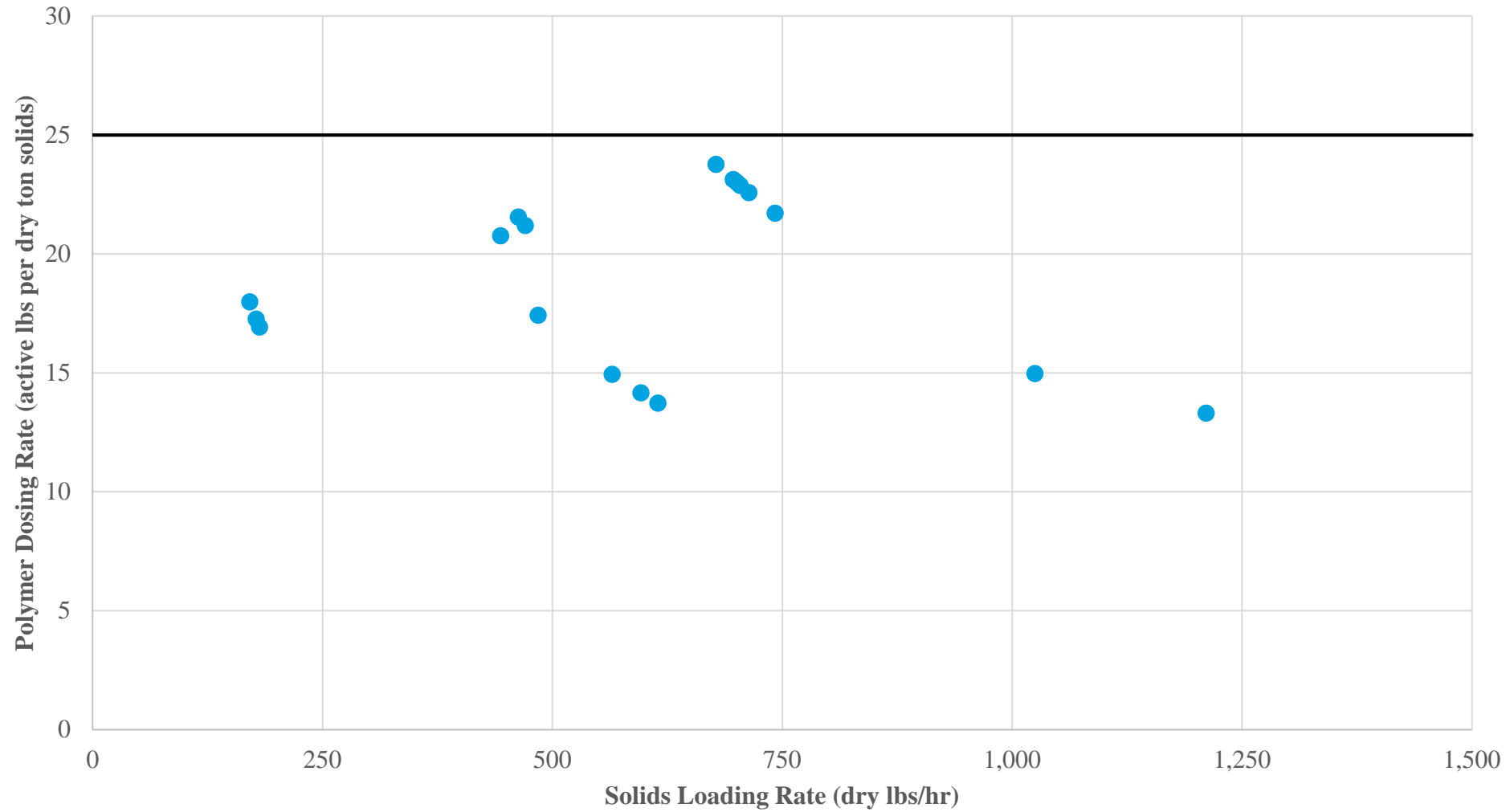
Old Vs. New



- Better working environment
- Better odor control
- Reliability?
- Less time spent overseeing the equipment
- Performance

Screw Press – Certified Testing Results

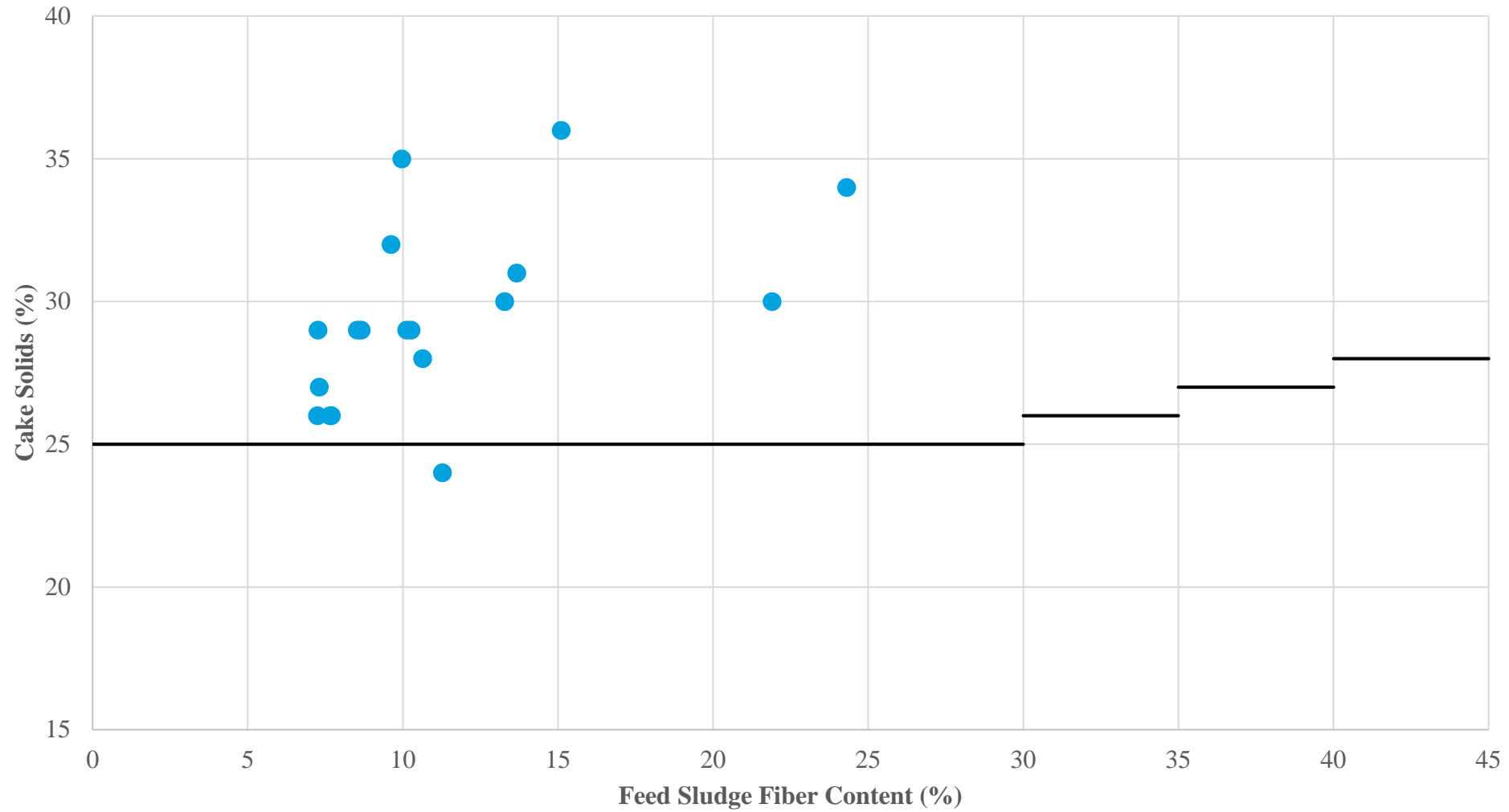
Polymer Dosing Rate vs Solids Loading Rate



● Test Results — Specified Performance Criteria

Screw Press – Certified Testing Results

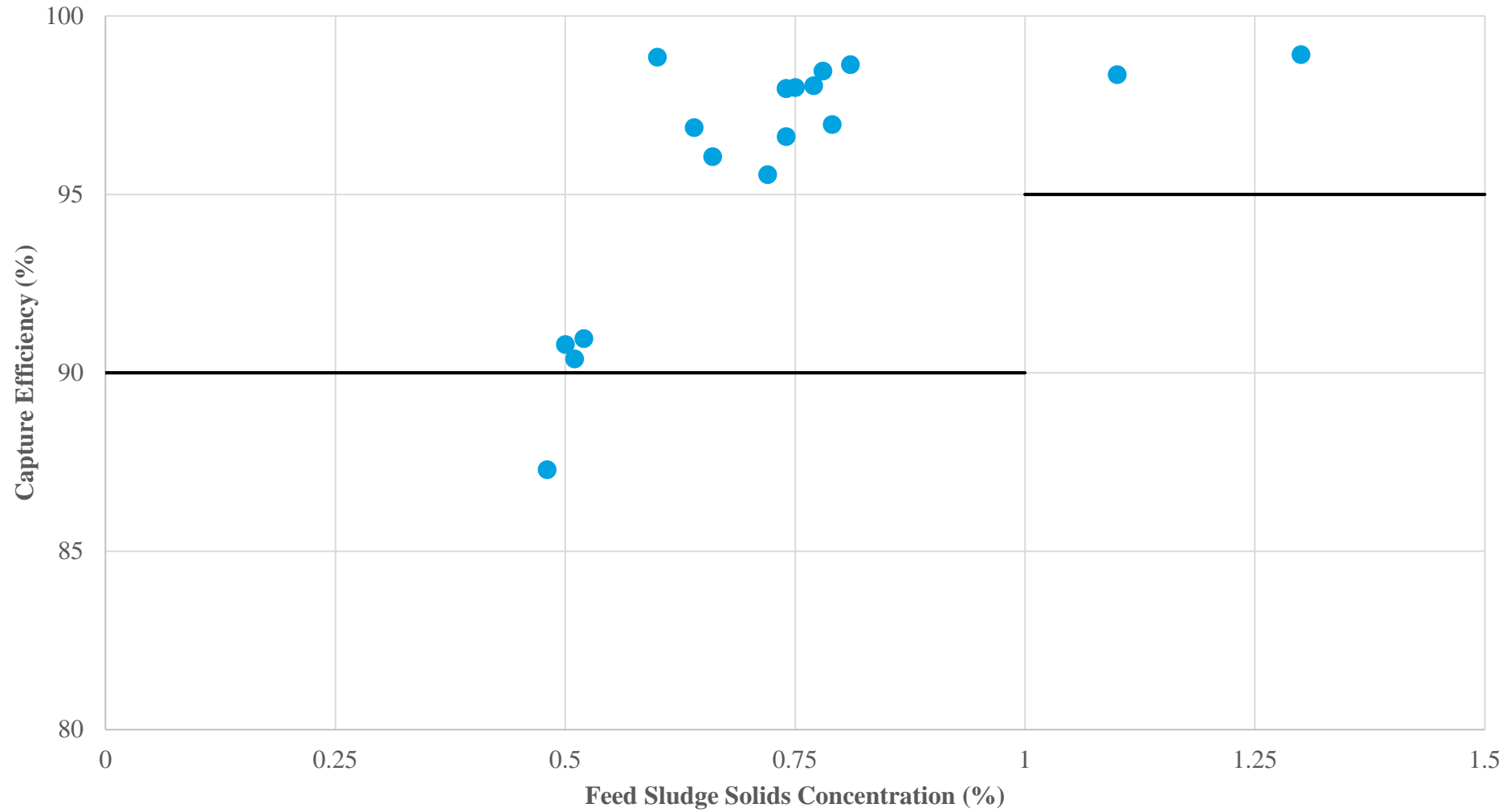
Feed Sludge Fiber Content vs Cake Solids



● Test Results — Specified Performance Criteria

Screw Press – Certified Testing Results

Feed Sludge Solids Concentration vs. Capture Efficiency



● Test Results — Specified Performance Criteria

Rotary Screw Press (Horizontal) – City of Bath

Results – How does the equipment stack up?



Parameter	Design Criteria	Test Results (Avg)
Max Hydraulic Loading Rate (gpm)	245	300
Solids Loading Rate (lbs/hr)	659	750
Min Solids Capture Rate (%)	90/95	95.4
Max Polymer Consumption (active lbs/dry ton)	25	19
Min Cake Solids (%)	25-28	30.1

General Improvements



- Co-settling to separating
- Filtrate quality
- Polymer optimization
- Running at night

Additional Points



- Pay attention to the sprayers
- Pilot Test
- Redundancy
- Break the old habits
 - Patience with parameter changes
- Highly adjustable
 - Future transition
 - Adjustability to tailor your needs at the time

CONTACT INFORMATION

Matthew Burns, Wright-Pierce

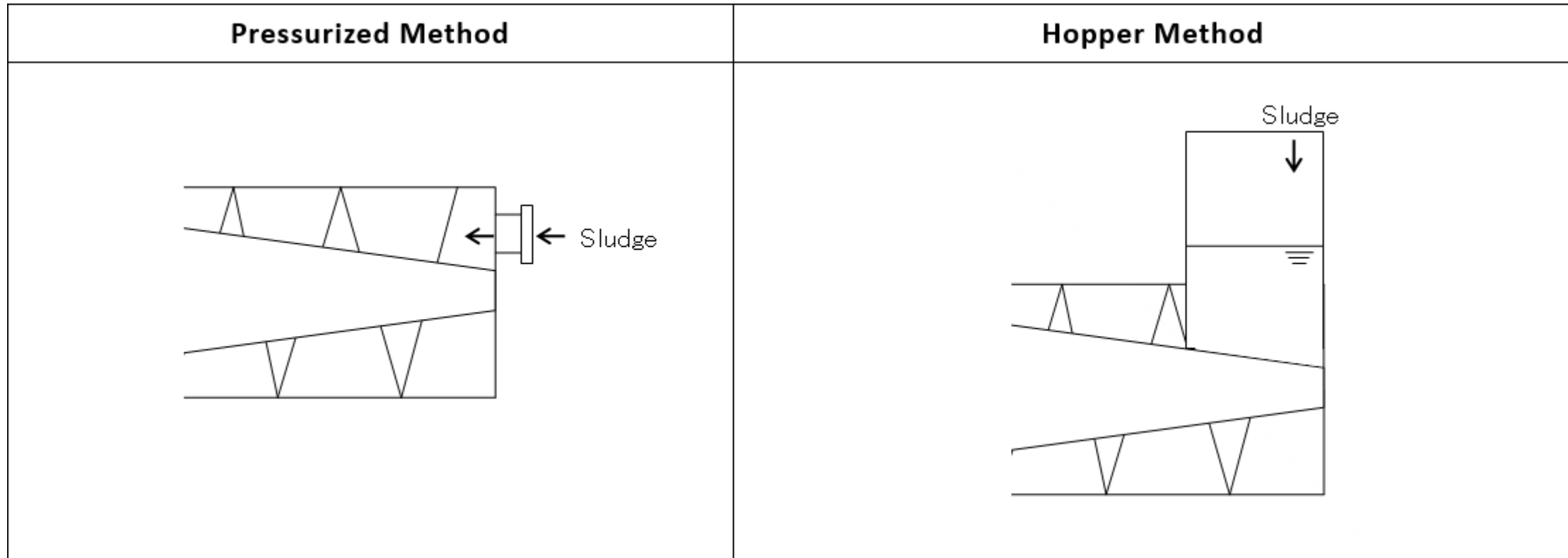
Bryan Levitt, City of Bath Maine

THANK YOU

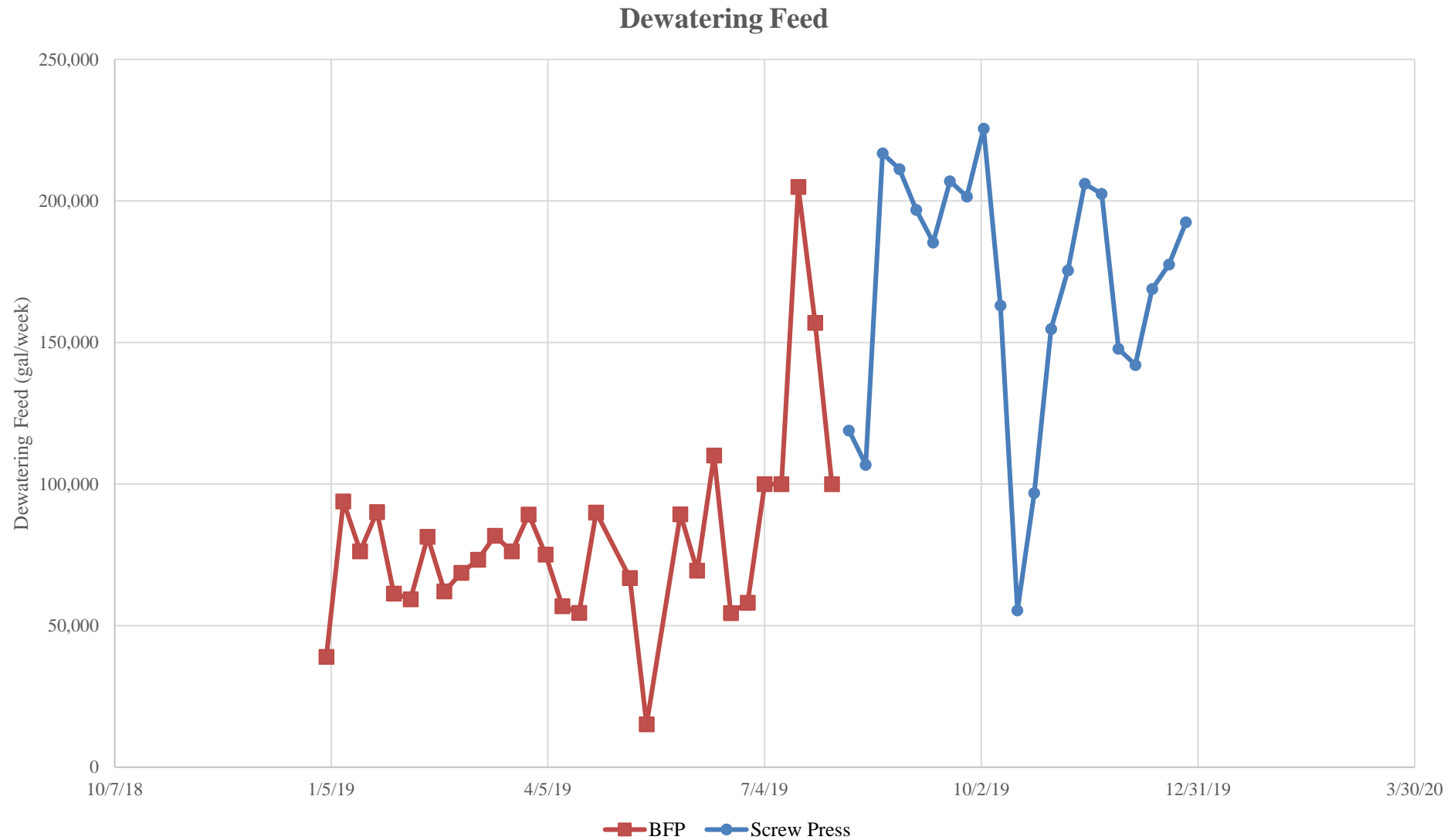
matthew.burns@wright-pierce.com | 207.761.2991

bryan@cityofbath.com | 207.443.8348

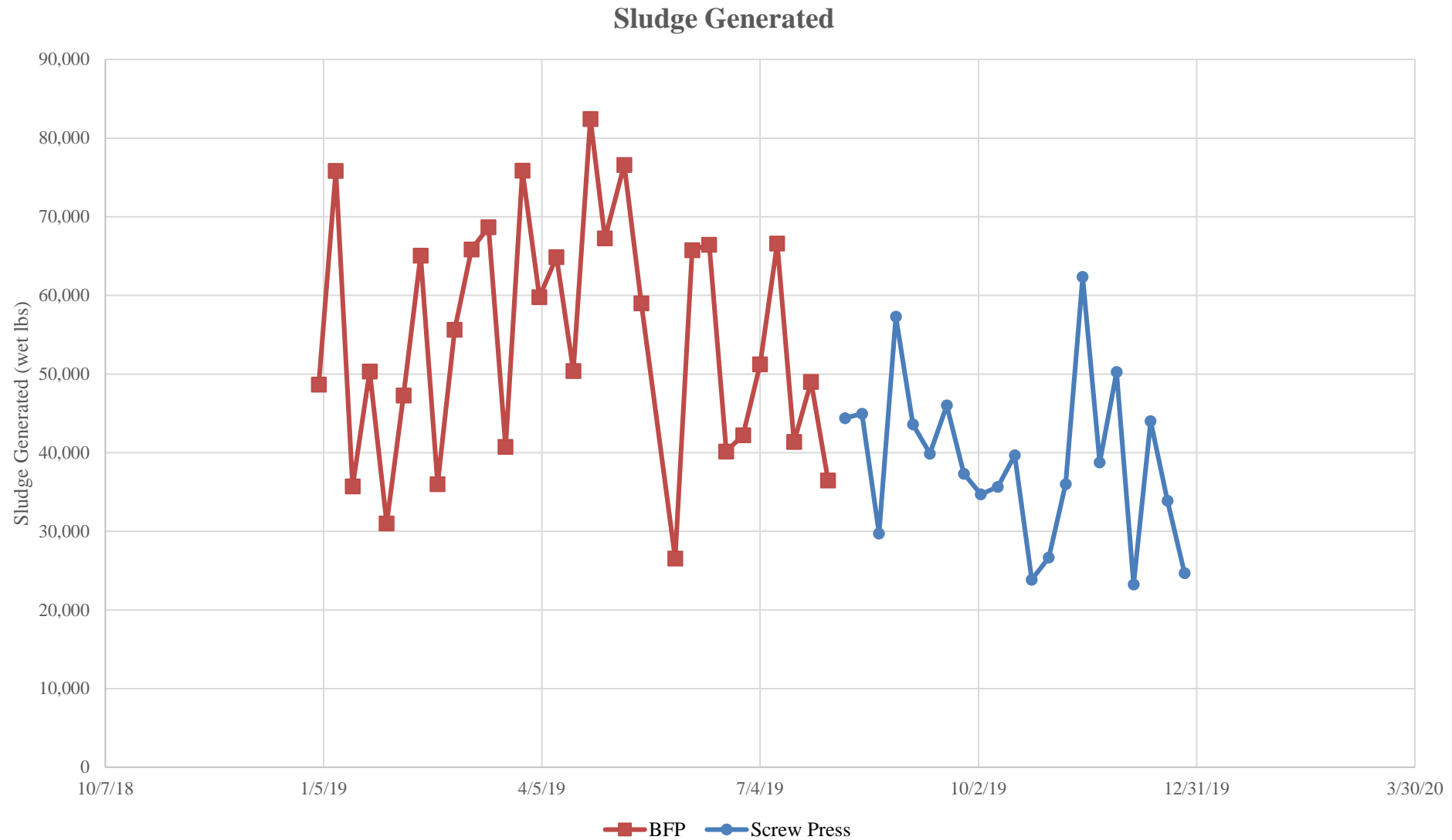
Feed Systems



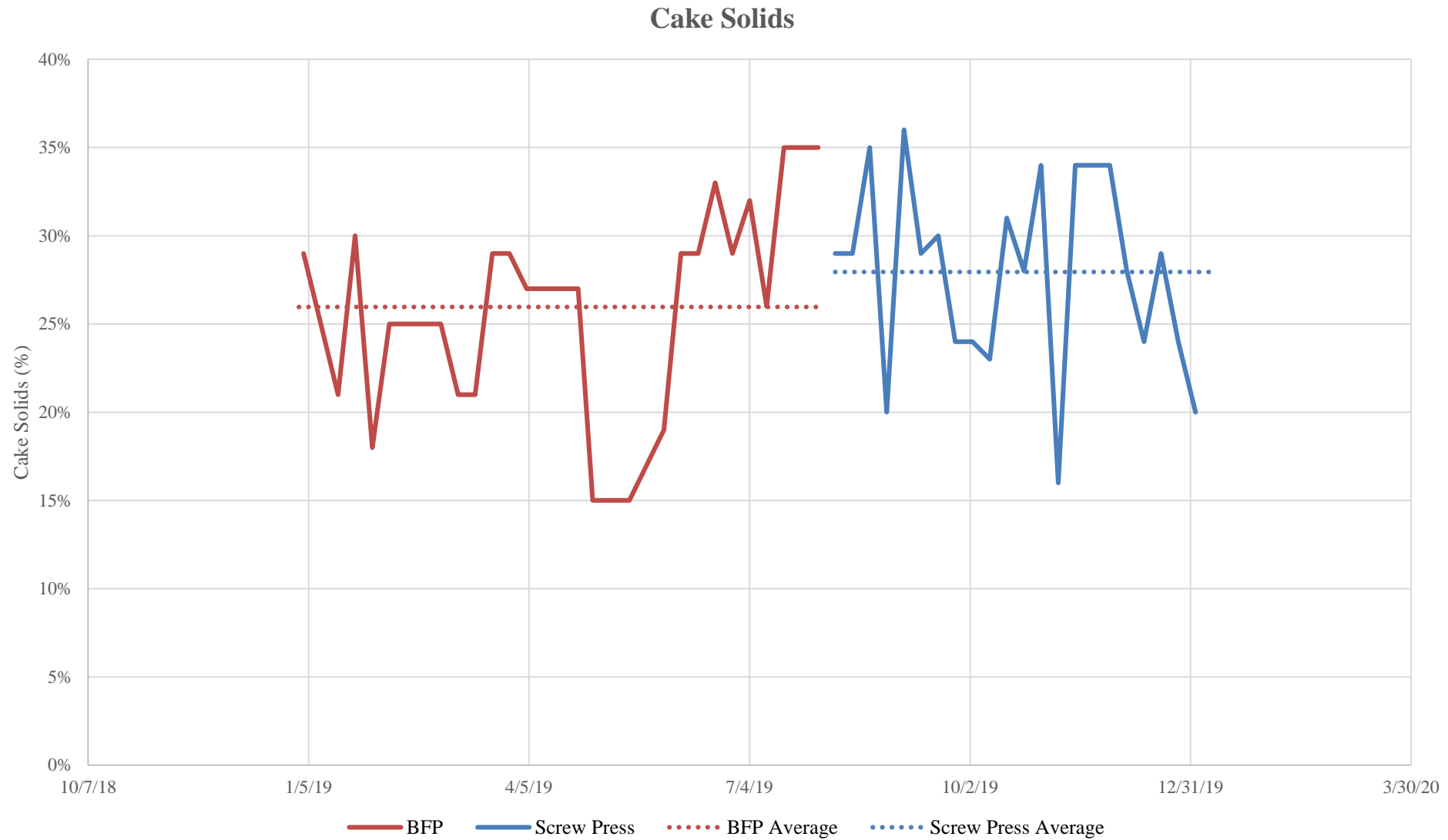
Screw Press Performance Results



Screw Press Performance Results

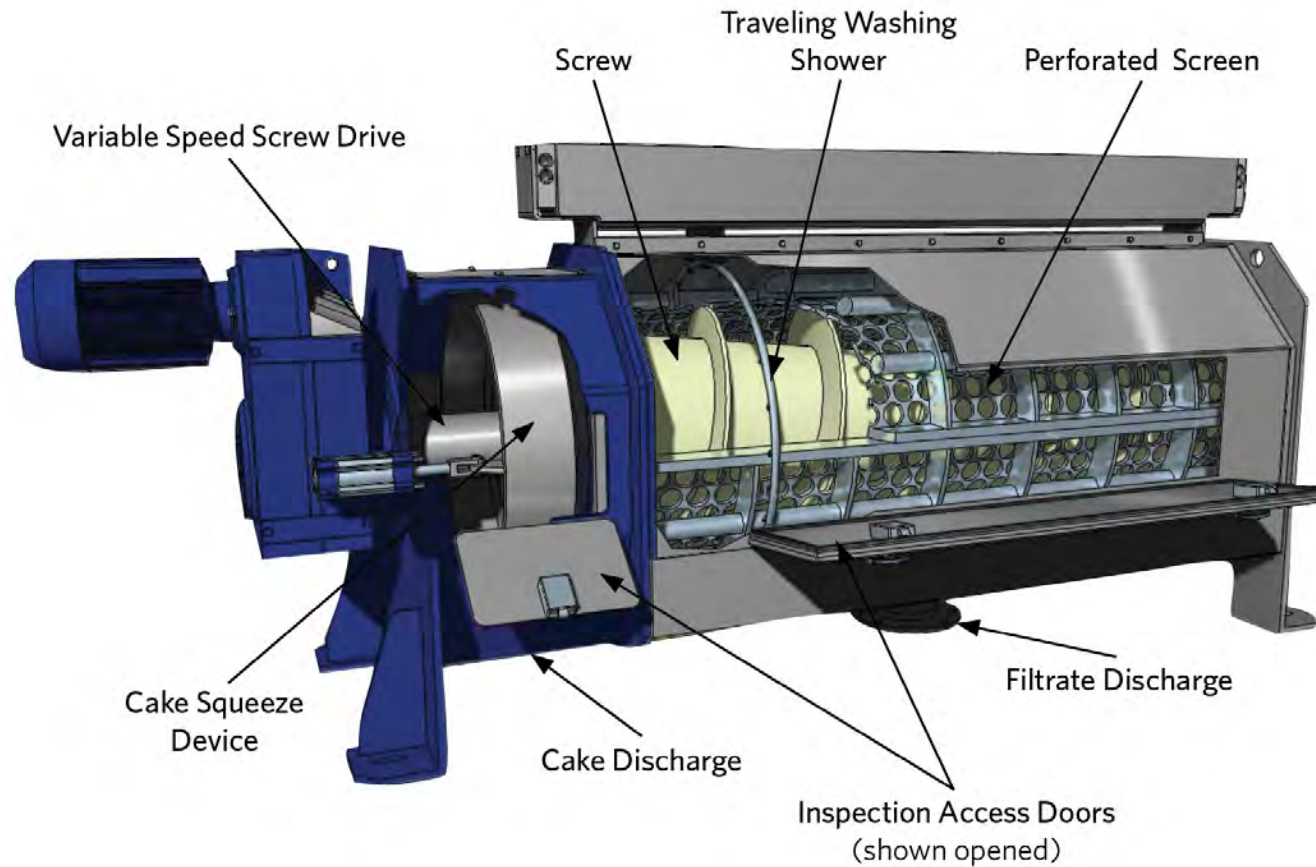


Screw Press Performance Results

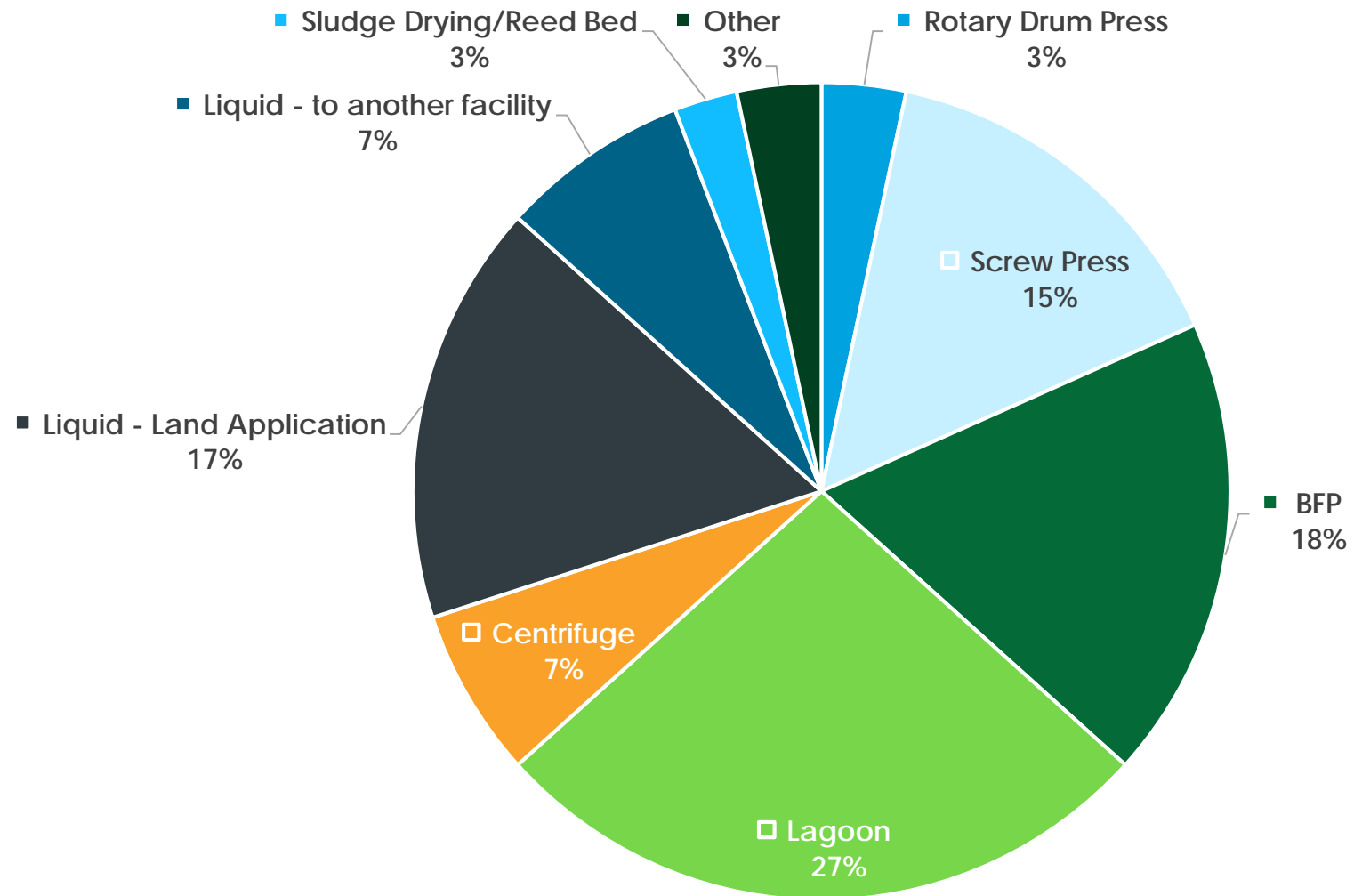


Rotary Screw Press

- Principal of Operation
























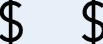


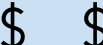


Sludge Dewatering in Maine (2020)



What Technology Is Best for My Plant?

- Comparison of different evaluation criteria

Parameter	Belt Press	Centrifuge	Fan/Screw Press
Low Feed Solids			
Solids Throughput			
Continuous Operation			
Footprint			
Energy Demand			
Noise			
Polymer Consumption			
Sludge Disposal Costs			
Equipment Costs			
Maintenance Costs	