

Innovative Dewatering Approaches to Achieve Lowest Life Cycle Costs

NEWEA 2020 Annual Conference

January 27, 2020



Agenda

- Background
- Project Approach
- Design Criteria Development
- Alternatives Evaluation
- Financial Analysis
- Conclusions





Background

Plant Overview

- Permitted Capacity: 23 MGD
- Secondary Treatment with Biological Nitrogen Removal and Chemical P Removal
- Future upgrades include tertiary treatment



Solids Overview

- Solids Conditioning Building
 - Two GBTs
 - Two BFPs
- One Sludge Storage Tank
- Lime Stabilization (Class B)
- Final Product Storage Area



Project Drivers

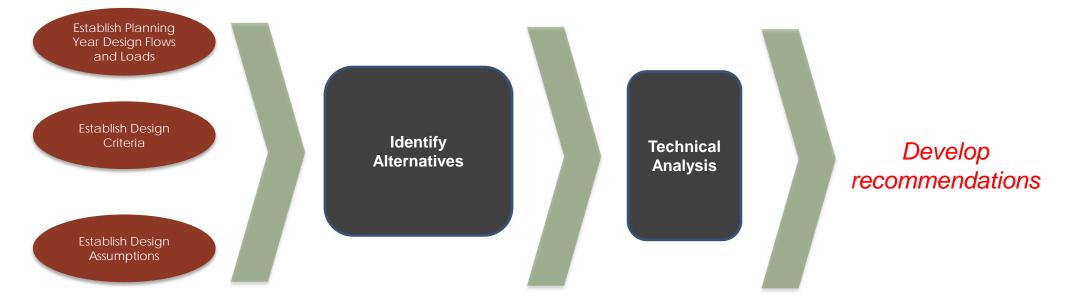




Overly complex, limited redundancy

Approach

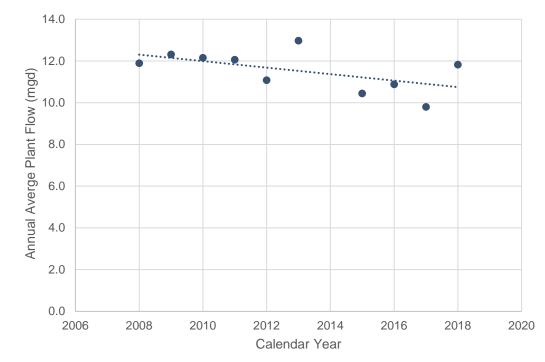
Project Approach



Design Criteria Development

Influent Flow

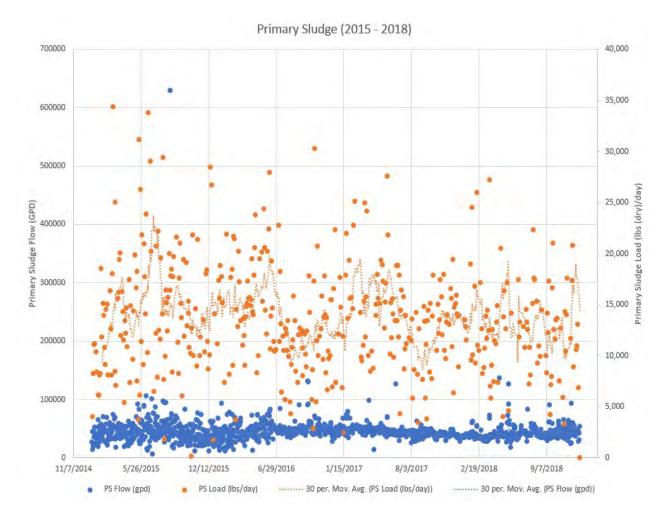
Year	Flow (mgd)		
2015 (AA)	10.4		
2016 (AA)	10.9		
2017 (AA)	9.8		
2018 (AA)	11.8		
AA (2015-2018)	10.7		
MM (2015-2018)	16.5		
MW (2015-2018)	23.3		



Historical Flow Data

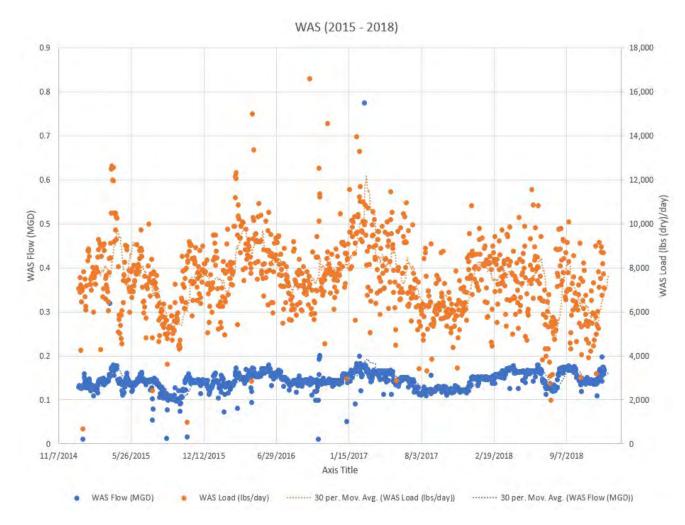
Primary Sludge

Parameter	Annual Max Average Month		Max Week
Sludge Flow, gpd	45,000	72,500	138,100
Sludge Flow PF	1	1.61	3.07
Solids Load, dry Ibs/day	13,900	22,200	51,100
Solids Load PF	1	1.6	3.67
Percent Solids (%) (average)		3.68	



WAS

Parameter	Annual Average	Max Month	Max Week
Sludge Flow, gpd	144,100	192,300	263,400
Sludge Flow PF	1	1.33	1.83
Solids Load, dry Ibs/day	7,600	12,200	16,900
Solids Load PF	1	1.61	2.24
Percent Solids (%) (average)	0.63		



Design Criteria

Parameter	Load, Ibs/day		Flow, gpd (average)			
	Annual Average	Max Month	Max Week	Annual Average	Max Month	Max Week
Primary Sludge	29,800	47,600	109,400	96,400	155,100	295,700
WAS	16,200	26,100	36,200	308,400	411,700	563,700
Tertiary	4,600	7,400	14,600	55,100	88,400	174,500
TOTAL	50,600	81,100	160,200	459,900	655,200	1,033,900

Notes:

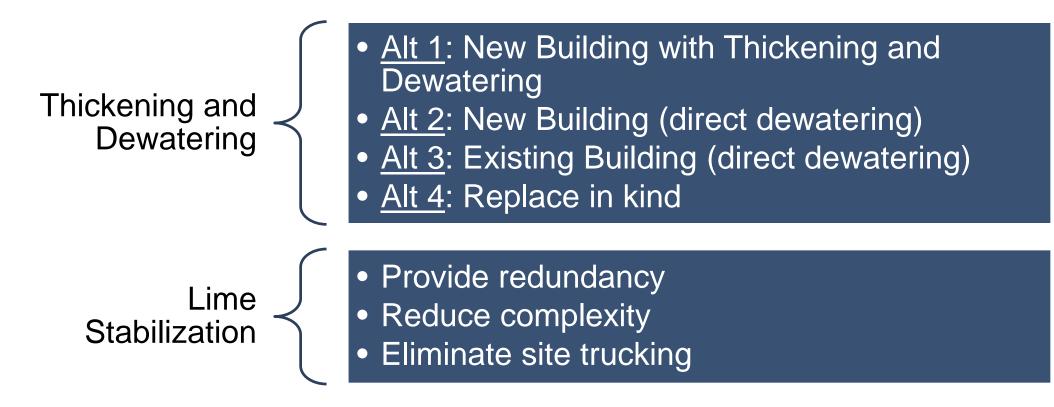
Assumed 10% increase in total sludge from implementation of tertiary process. Actual PS and WAS PFs used to estimate load during future MM and MW operating conditions.

Design criteria developed from historical data with consideration given to permitted capacity as it relates to operating hours.



Alternatives Evaluation

Alternative Development



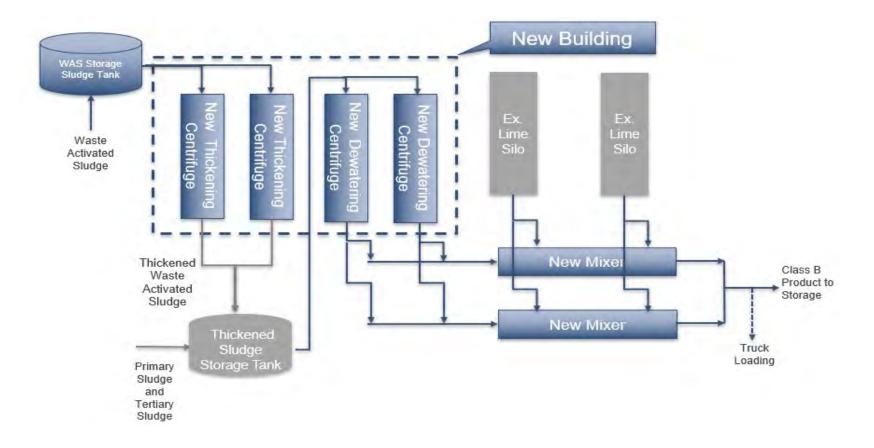
Alt 1 and 2: New Building Location

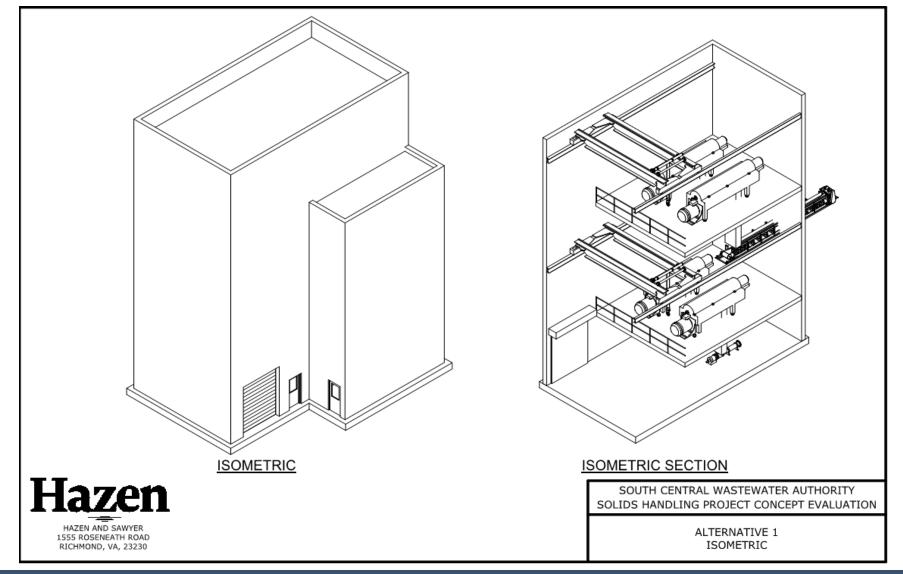
Lime Stab<u>ilization</u> Alt 3 and 4: Ex. Building Alternatives

@ 2019 Google

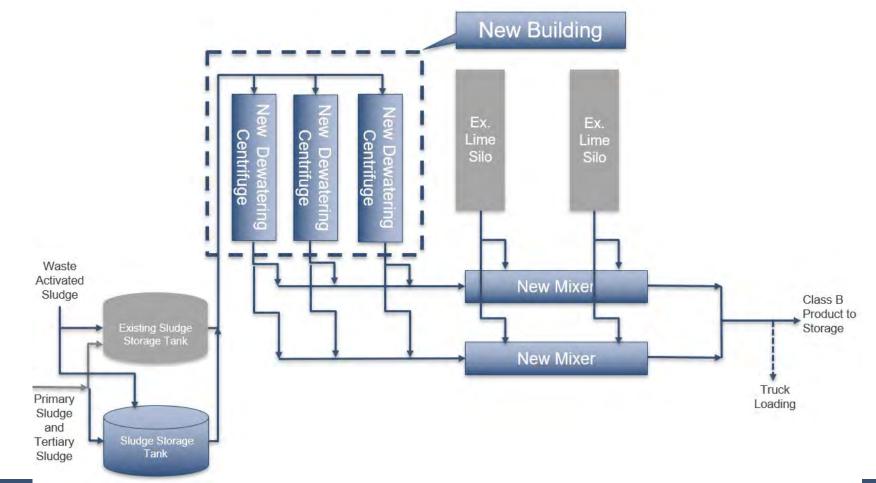
Truck Path To Storage

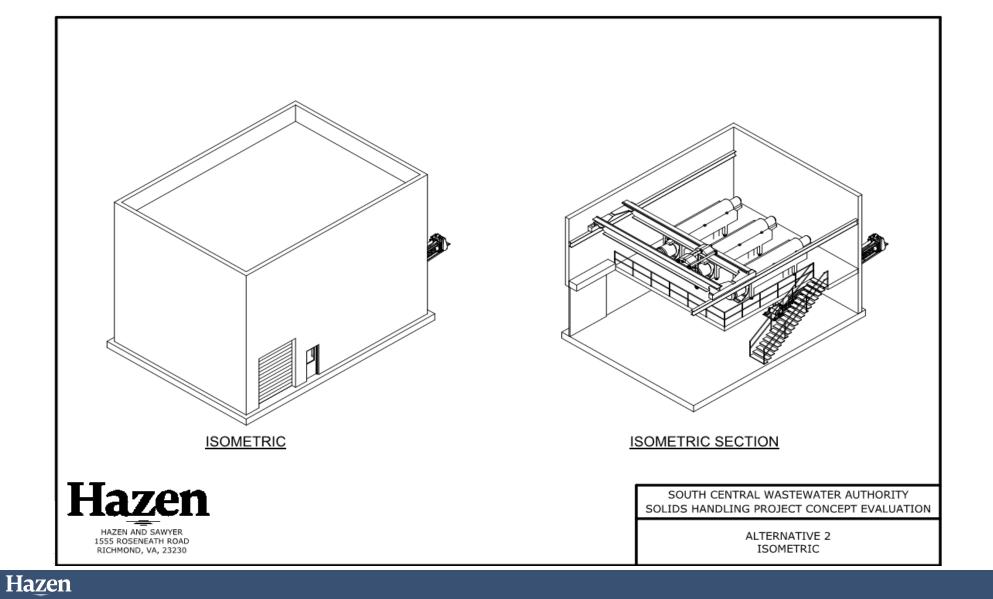
Alt 1: New Building with Thickening and Dewatering



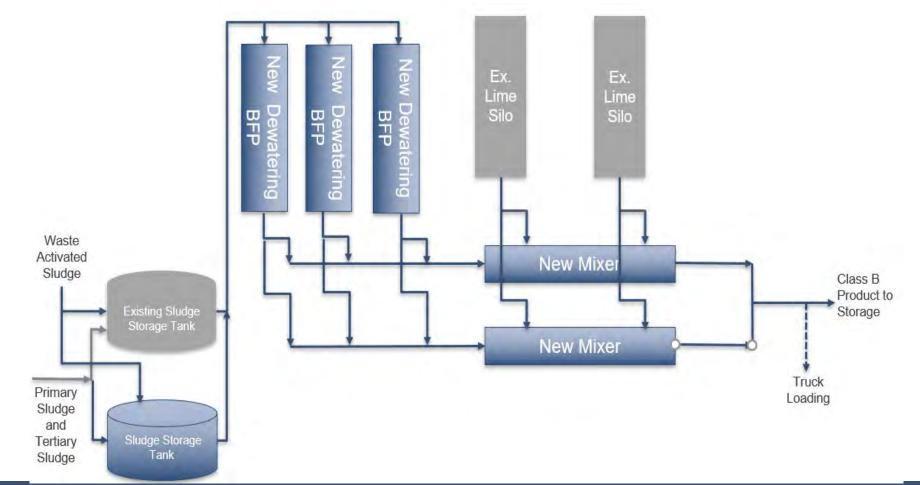


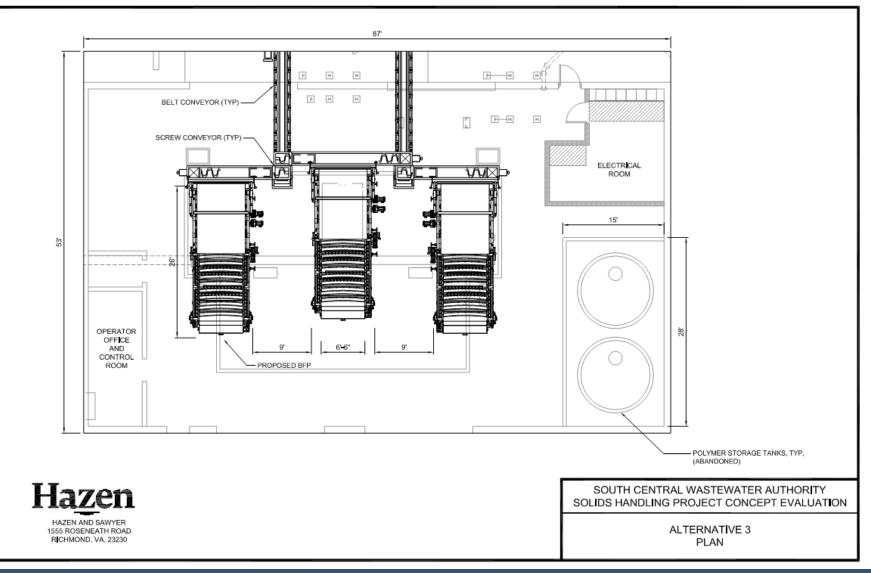
Alt 2: New Building (direct dewatering)



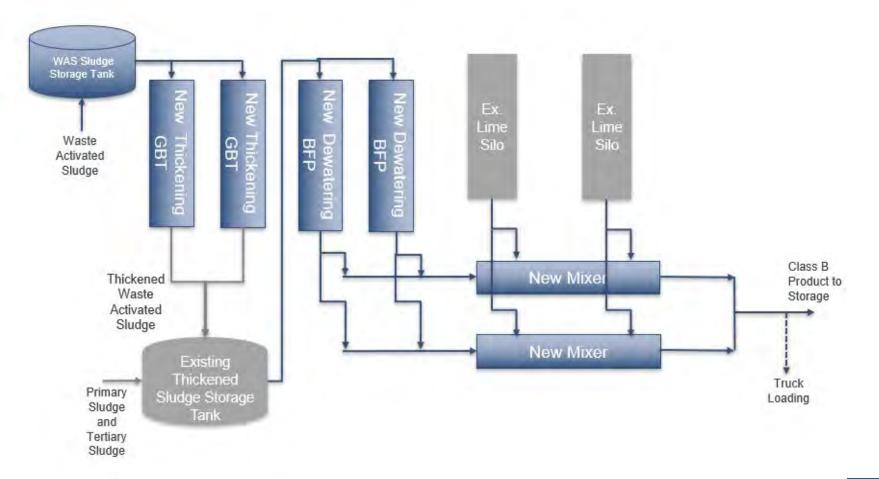


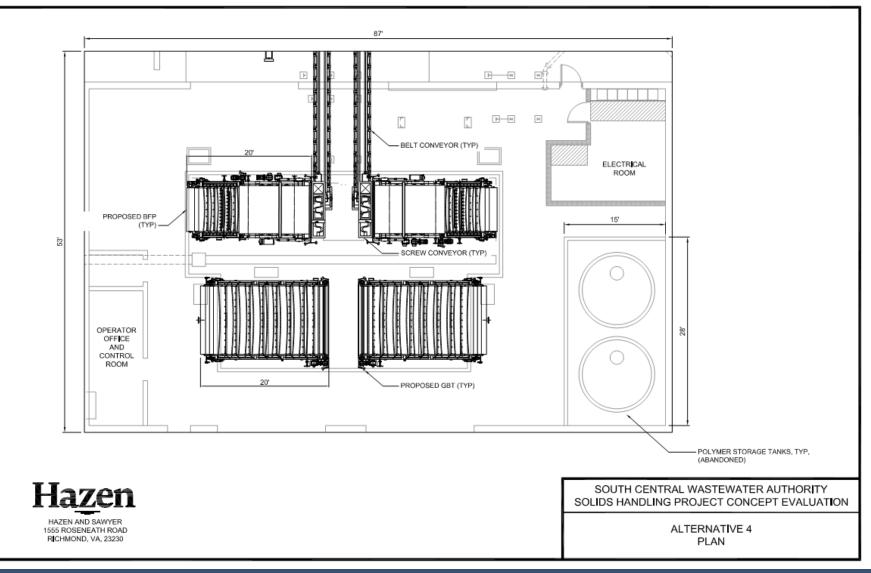
Alt 3: Existing Building (direct dewatering)



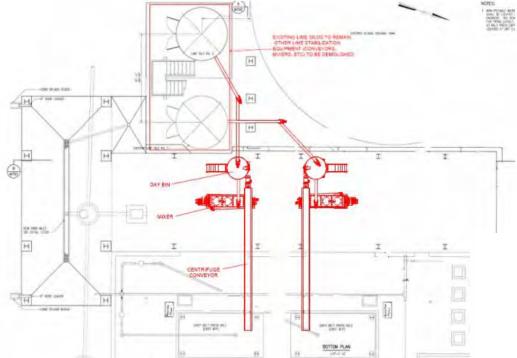


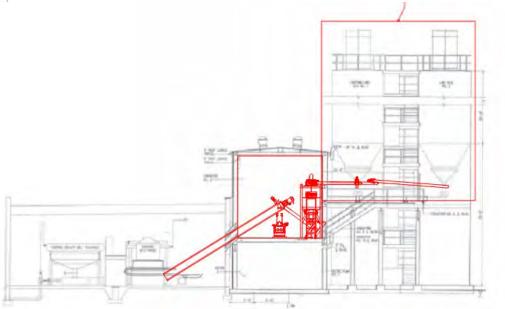
Alt 4: Replace in kind





Lime Stabilization Improvements

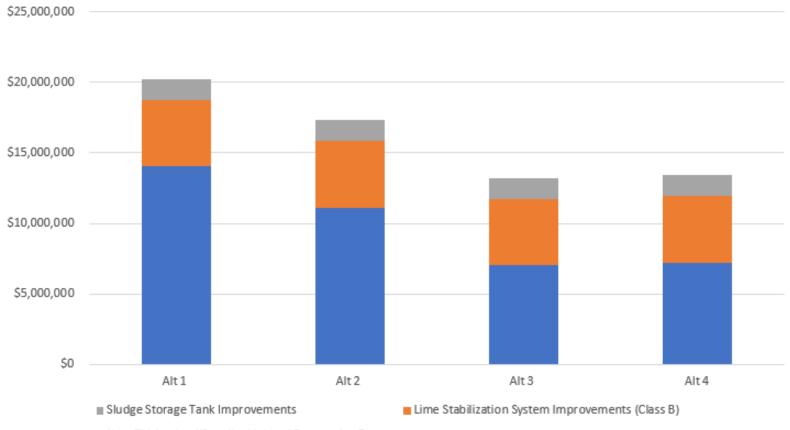




Financial Analysis

Capital Cost Summary

Capital Cost Comparison

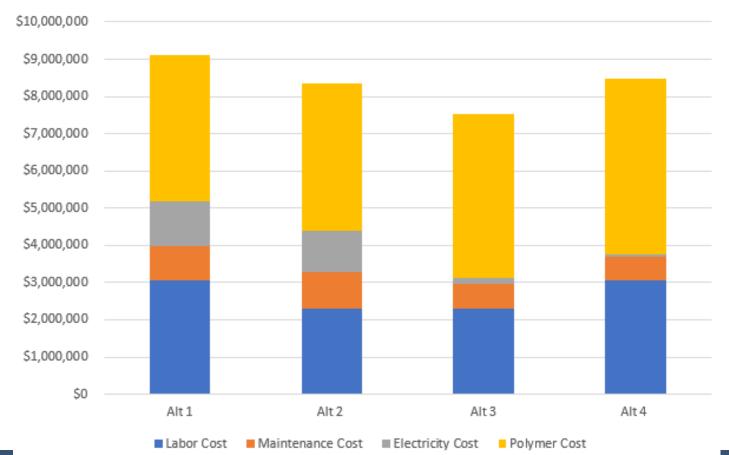


New Thickening (if applicable) and Dewatering Process

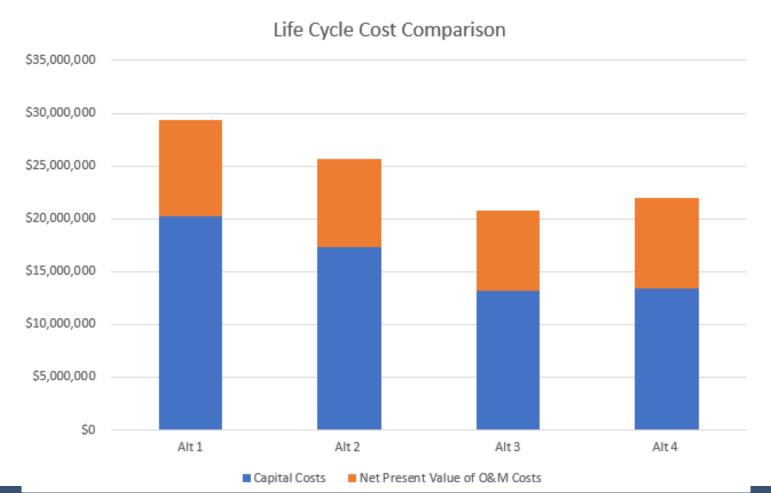


O&M Cost Comparison

NPV O&M Cost Comparison (25 Years)



Life Cycle Cost Comparison



Conclusions

Conclusions

- Development of 4 alternatives
 - Alternative 1 and 2 require new building
 - Alternative 3 and 4 utilize the existing building
- Identification of cost savings and additional operational flexibility through direct dewatering and utilization of existing infrastructure
- Lime stabilization improvements provide redundancy and reduce complexity



Micah Blate, PE

mblate@hazenandsawyer.com

Office: 215-592-4520



One South Broad St, Suite 900 Philadelphia, PA 19107