



ACHIEVING ULTRA-LOW PHOSPHORUS AND METALS REMOVAL AT BURRILLVILLE, RI

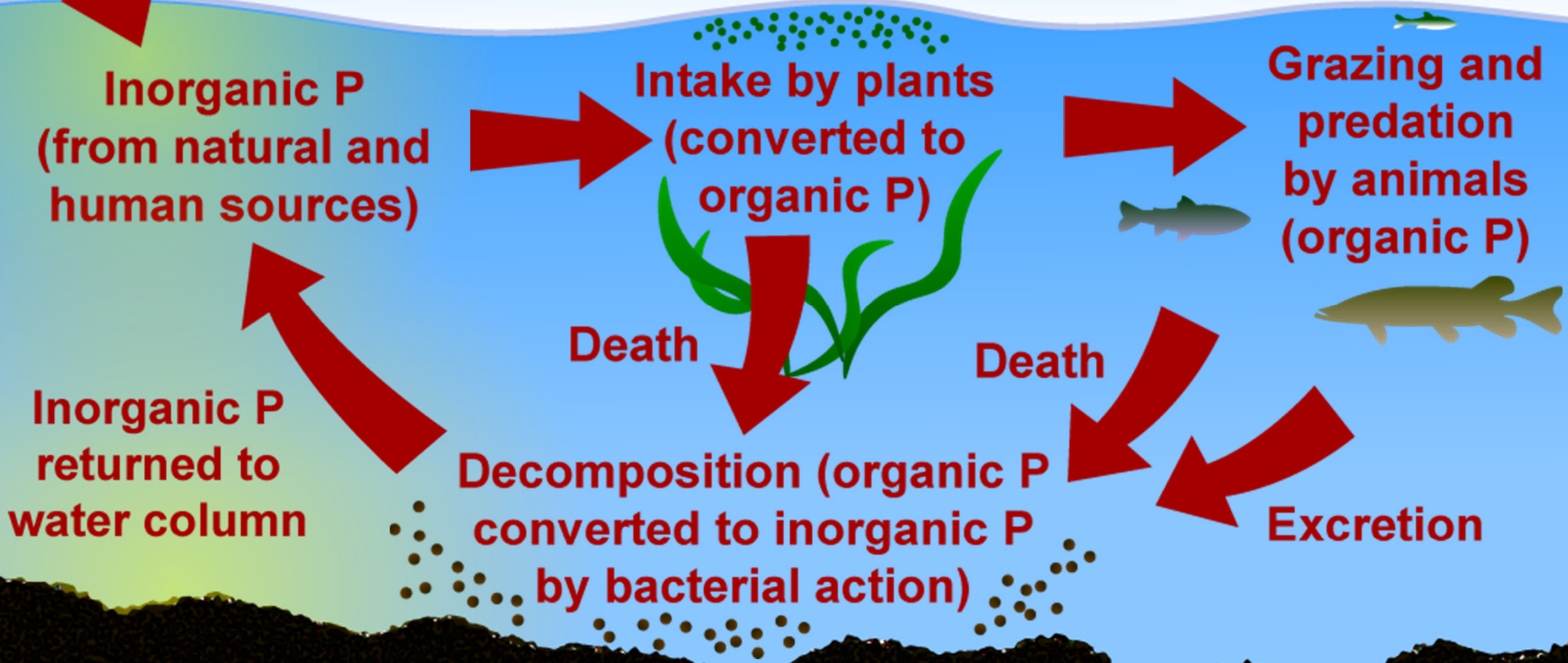
NEWEA Annual Conference
Session 3: Sustainability

January 27, 2021

Challenges to Burrillville

- Need flexibility for future requirements:
 - Ultra low phosphorus
 - Trace metals polishing
- Need TSS reduction for disinfection and discharge

Removing Phosphorus



Burrillville, RI

Project Type:
Municipal Wastewater

Design Flow:
1.5 MGD average
4.5 MGD peak

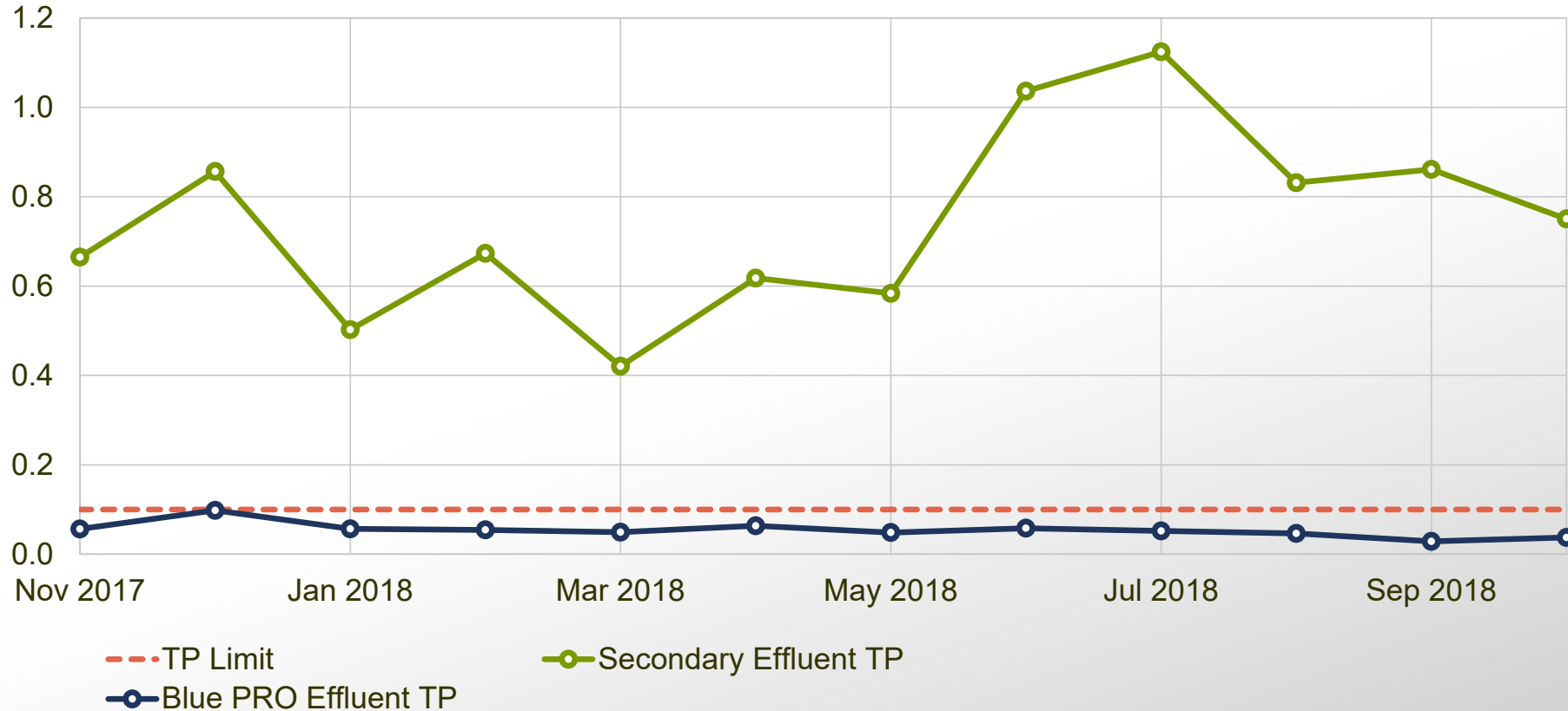
Effluent Limits:

- **TP:** 0.1 mg/L
- **Cu:** 8 µg/L

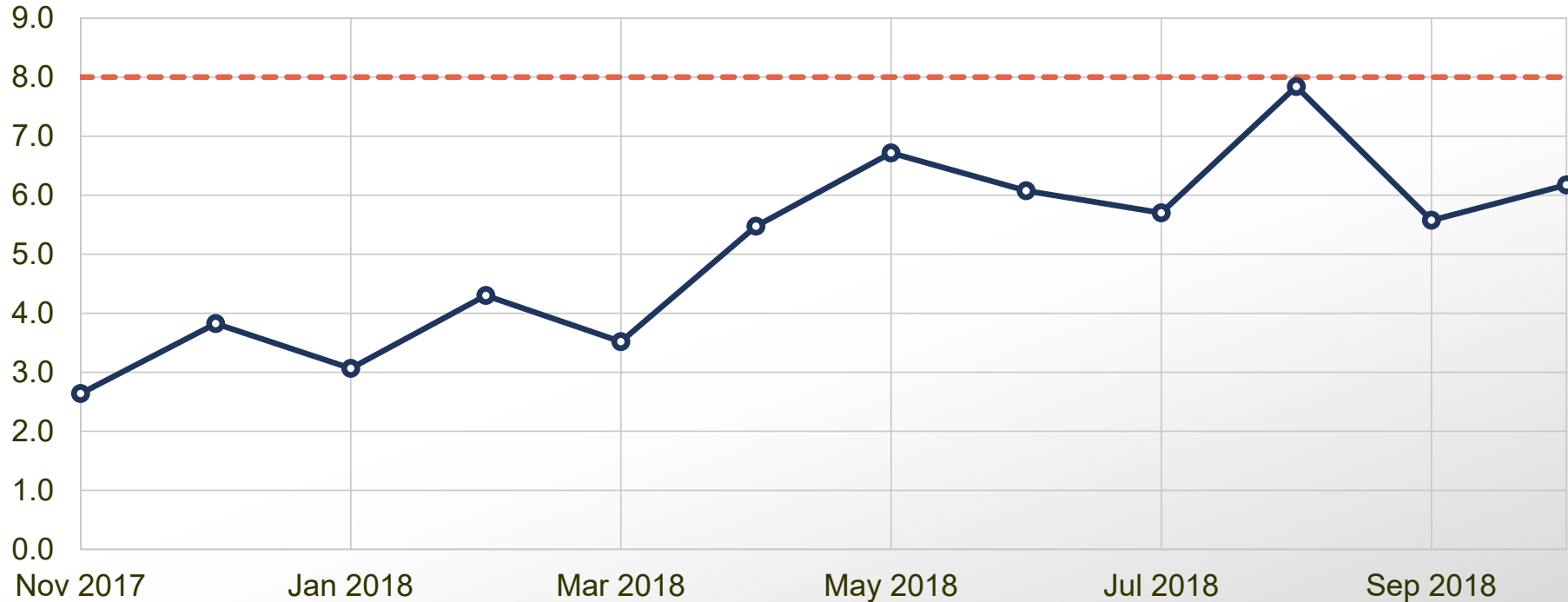
Single-Pass



Burrillville, RI BluePRO® Total Phosphorus (mg/L)



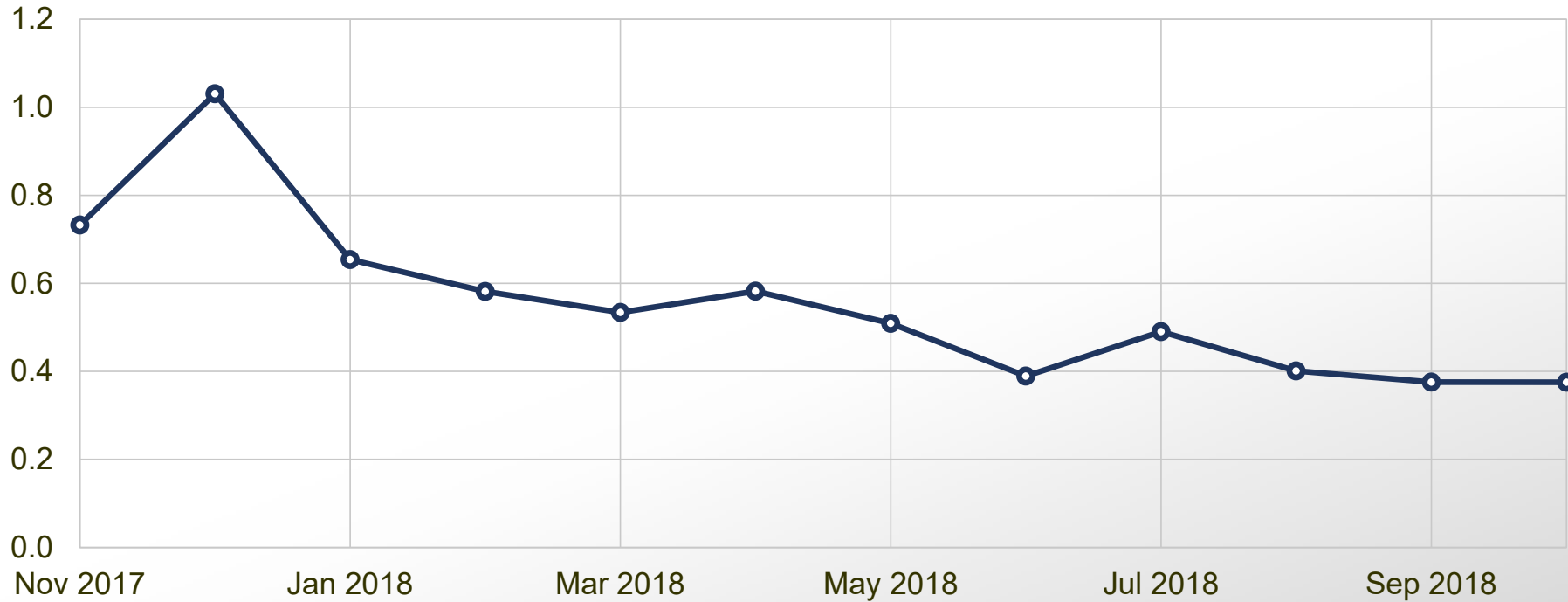
Burrillville, RI BluePRO[®] Total Copper ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)



--- Cu Limit

—○— Blue PRO Effluent Cu

Burrillville, RI BluePR[®] Effluent Turbidity ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)





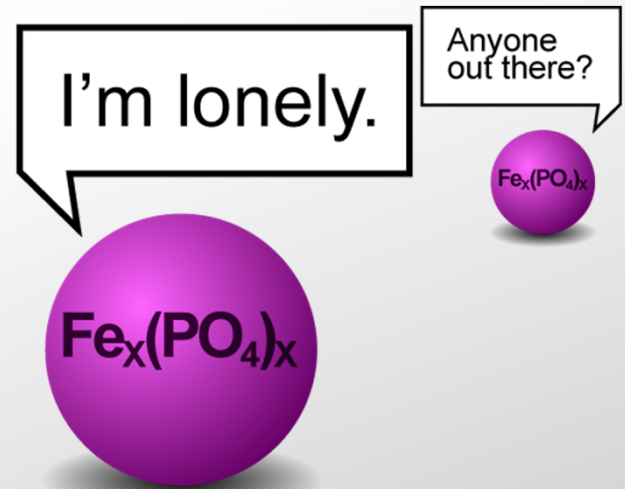
Reactive filtration features **continuous regeneration** of reactive filter media within a moving sand bed filter.



Why coagulation/filtration isn't best for low limits

At ultra-low concentrations of phosphorus, **it's inefficient to rely on diffusion** to create contact between:

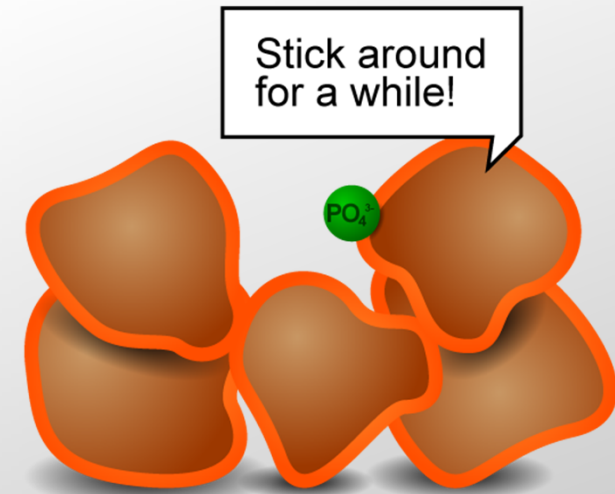
1. the phosphorus and reactant
2. the phosphates with each other so they can coagulate into a filterable floc.



Why reactive filtration is best for low limits

At ultra-low concentrations of phosphorus, **reactive filtration is more efficient** because it:

1. **Creates contact** by filtering phosphorus through reactant-coated sand
2. **Eliminates the need to flocculate** and filter by reacting phosphorus on the sand, then scrubbing it off





Built on the
Centra-flo® platform:

- CA Title 22 Approved

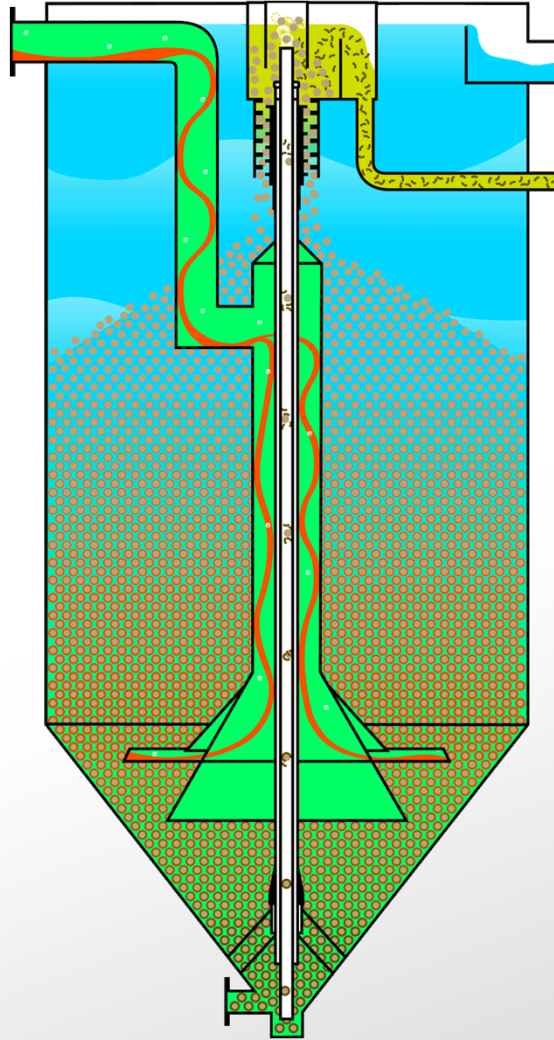
Featuring:

- Non-mechanical
- Gravity sand filter
- Continuous backwash
- Simple!





Reactive filtration,
built on the Centra-flo[®]
continuous-backwash
upflow sand filter
platform.



Equipment

Sand

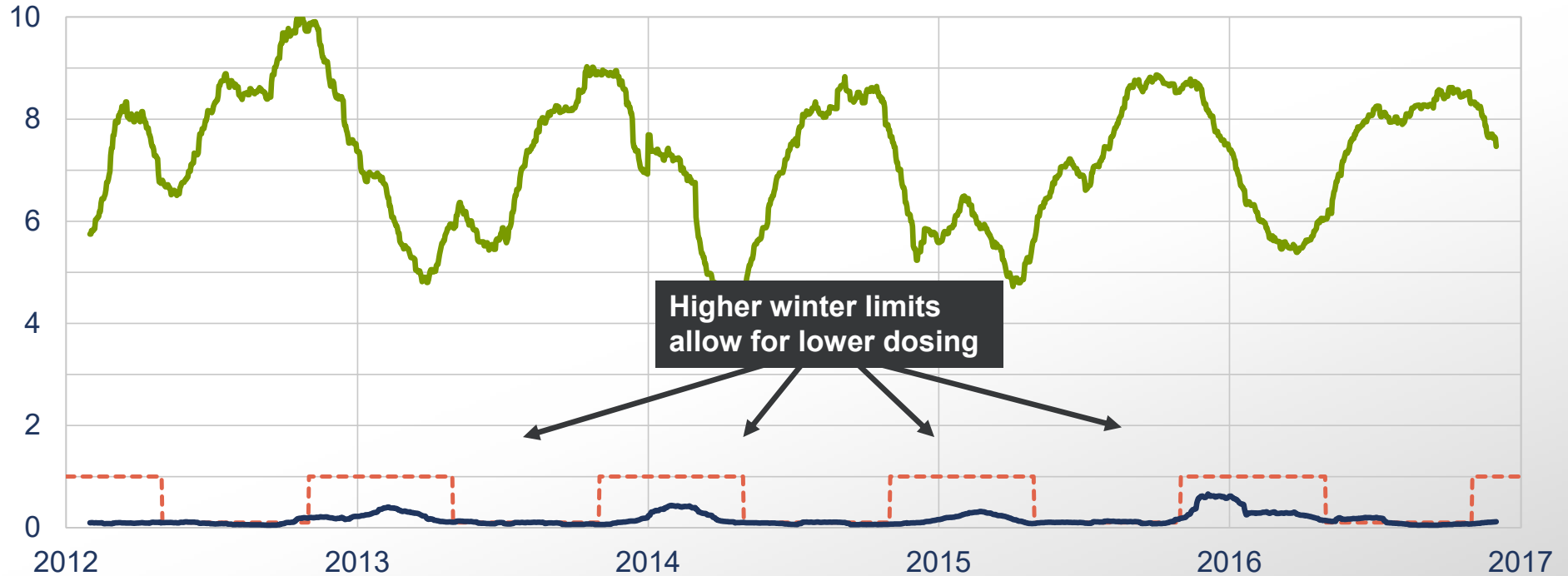
Flow

Airlift

Dosing

Loading

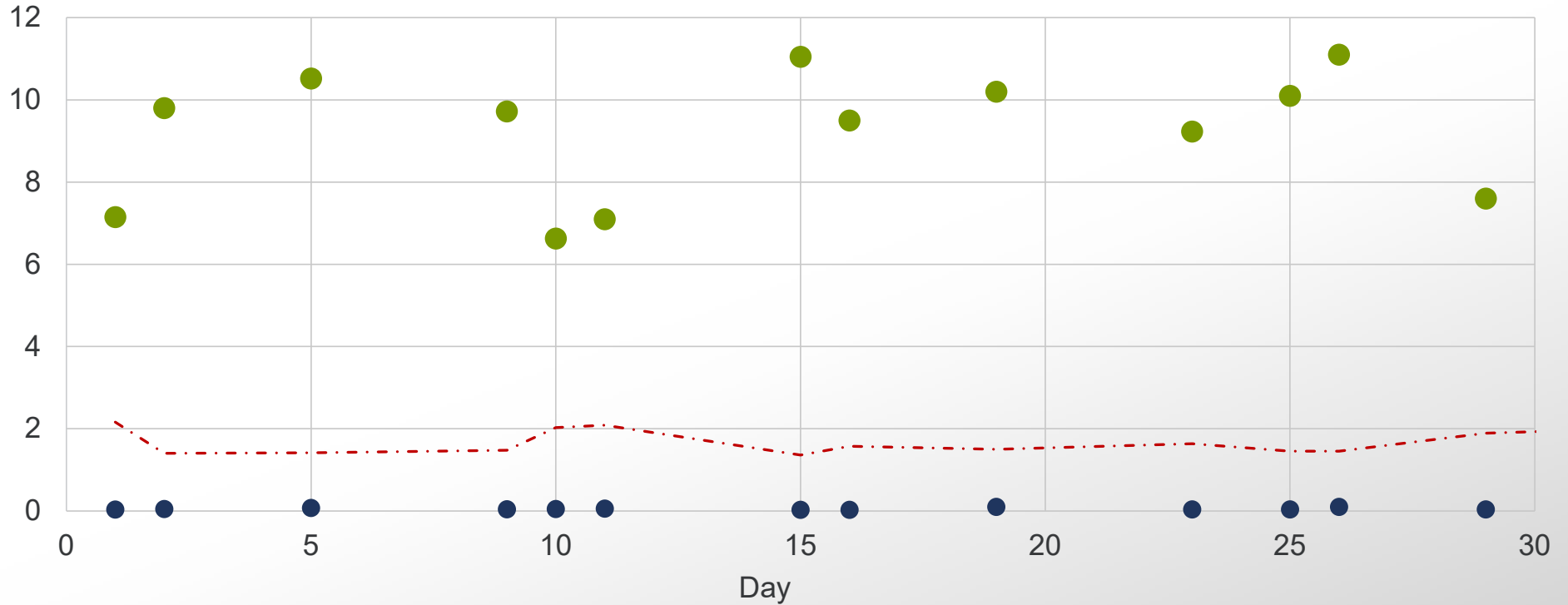
Marlborough, MA BluePRO® Total Phosphorus (mg/L)



- Limit
- WWTF Influent 60-day rolling average
- Blue PRO Effluent 60-day rolling average

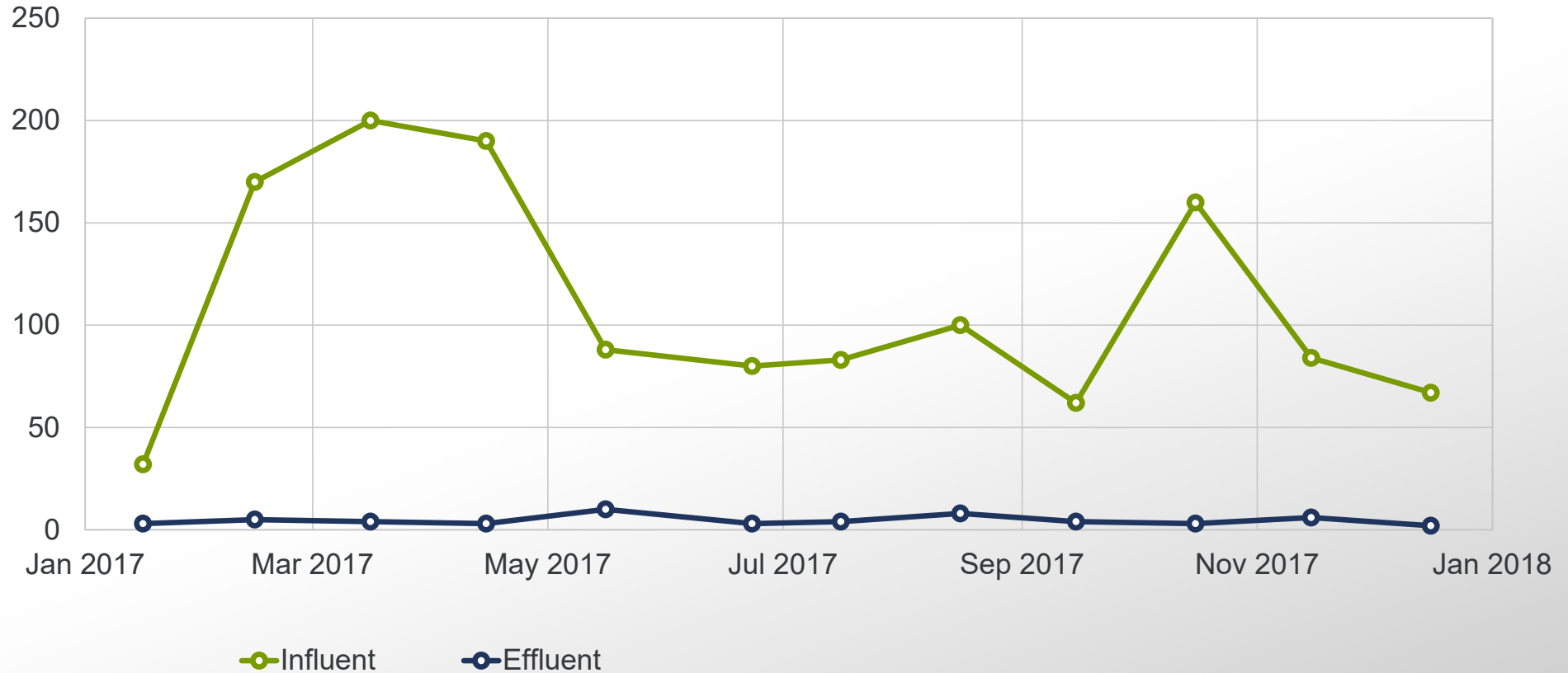
Marlborough MA: DMR 07/12

Total Phosphorus (mg/L)



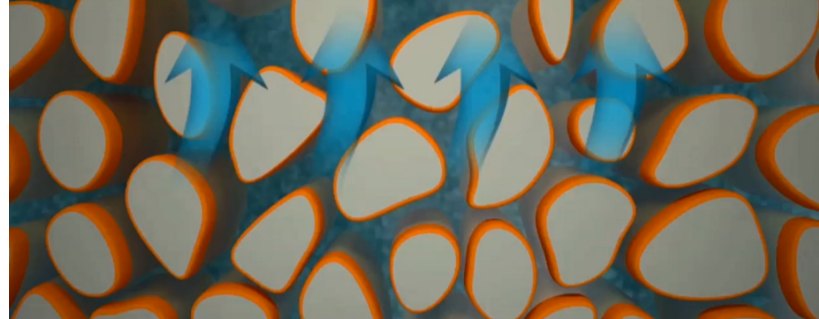
- WWTF Influent, Discrete, 9.08 AVG
- WWTF Effluent, Discrete, 0.06 AVG
- - - Fe:P Ratio, 1.67 AVG

Marlborough, MA BluePR[®] Copper ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$)



Reactive vs Conventional Filtration

BluePR[®]
adsorption/
reaction kinetics



Particle
coagulation/
filtration



Design Benchmarks

Hydraulics

- Daily Design: < 4 gpm/sf
- Peak Hour: < 5 gpm/sf

Surface Solids Loading

- Daily Design: < 2 lb/sf/d
- Peak Hour: < 2.5 lb/sf/d

Headloss

- Average 1-3 feet driving head
- Design maximum of ~4 feet

Constituent Loading

- Plan for a nominal 90% efficiency

How did Burrillville validate reactive filtration during technology selection?

Burrillville, RI

2013 Pilot Study

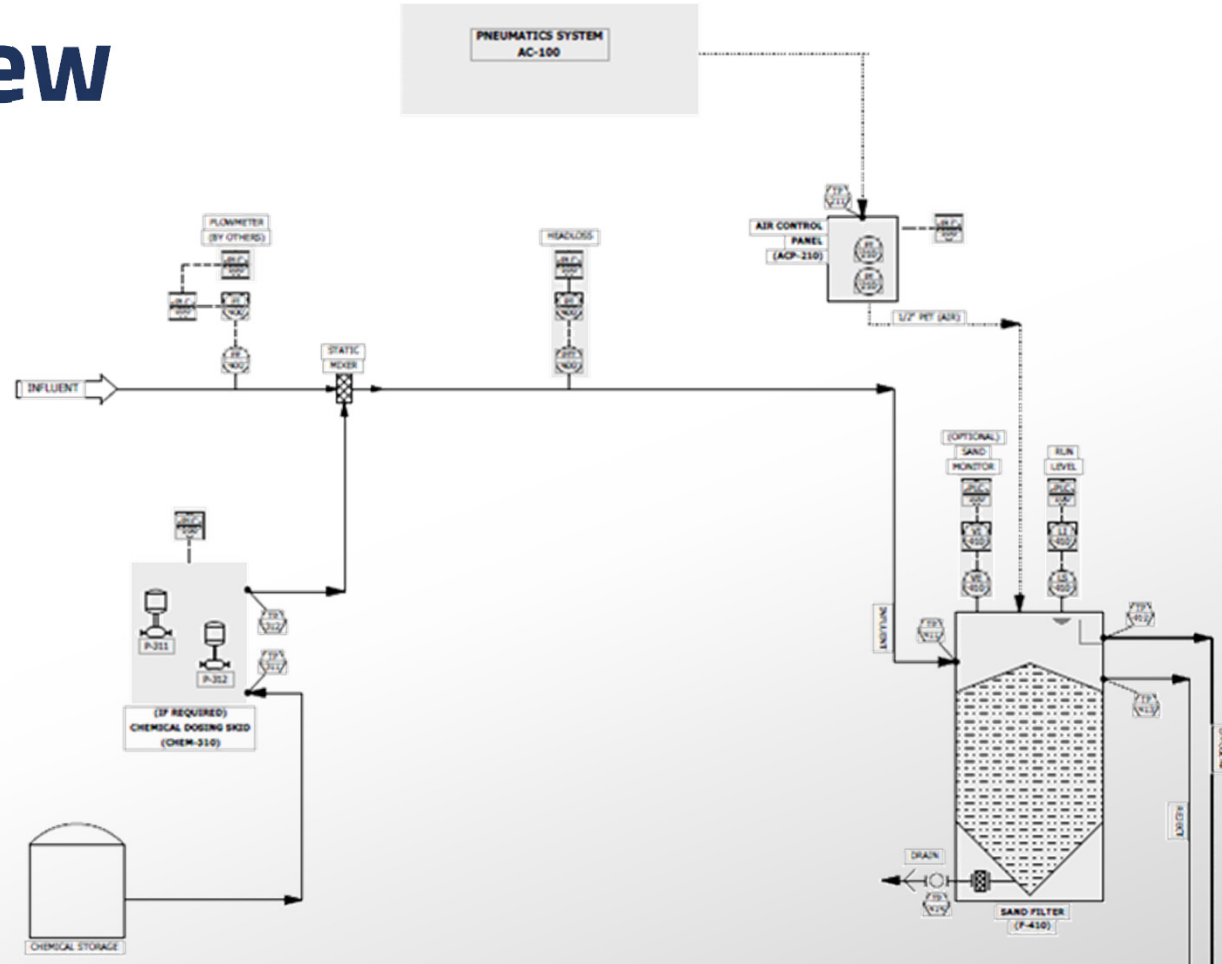


2013 BluePR[®] Pilot Results

Dates	Configuration	Average Results
September 16-20	Loading variations. Optimization for phosphorus removal.	0.061 mg/L P 10.7 µg/L Cu
September 23-25	Influent P stress test.	0.046 mg/L P 8.93 µg/L Cu
September 26-27	Optimization for copper removal.	0.023 mg/L P 3.65 µg/L Cu
October 7-10	Chemical optimization continued for design OPEX.	0.057 mg/L P 5.87 µg/L Cu

**What does this look
like in the real world?**

Process Overview





BluePR[®]
Media



Modular Construction



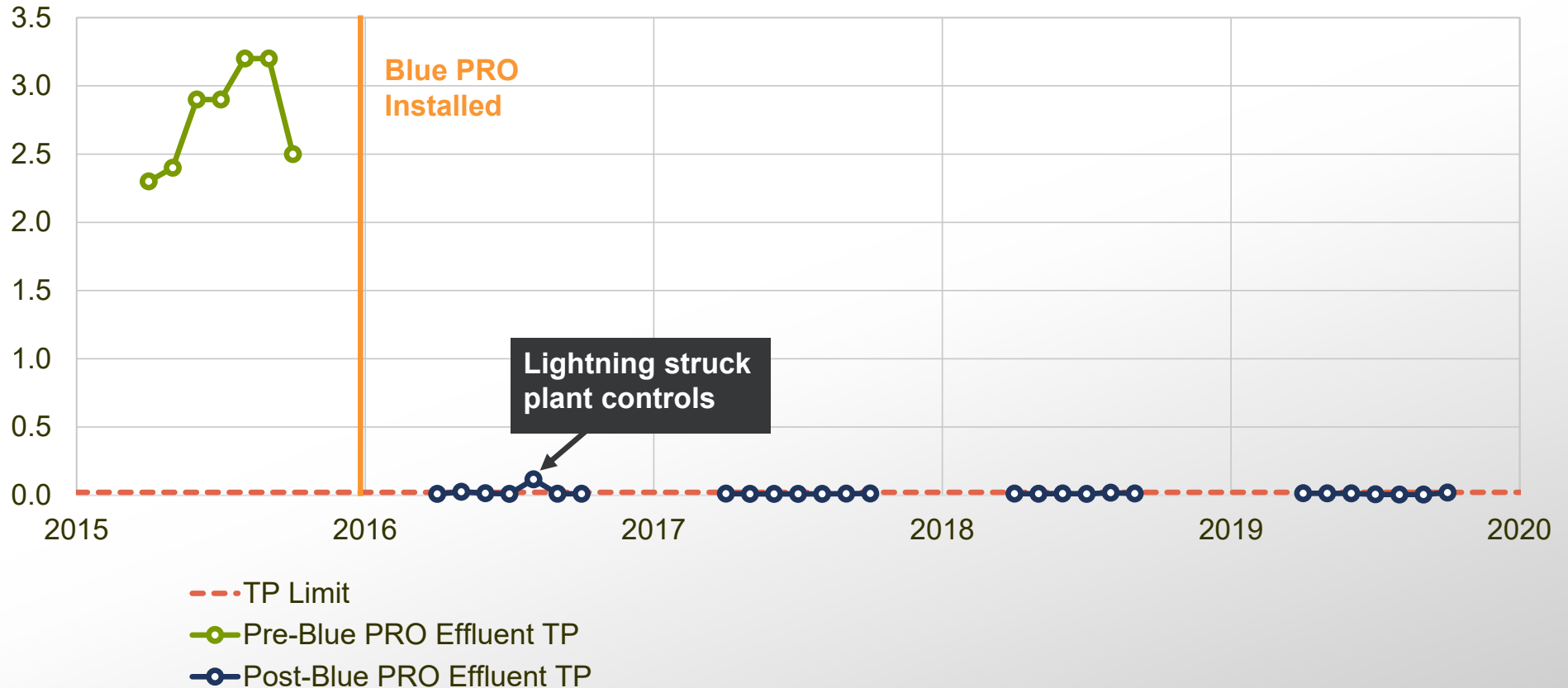
BluePR[®] projects

Completed

Under Construction



Citronelle, AL BluePRO[®] Total Phosphorus (mg/L)





Q?

questions?

www.nexom.com

A!

