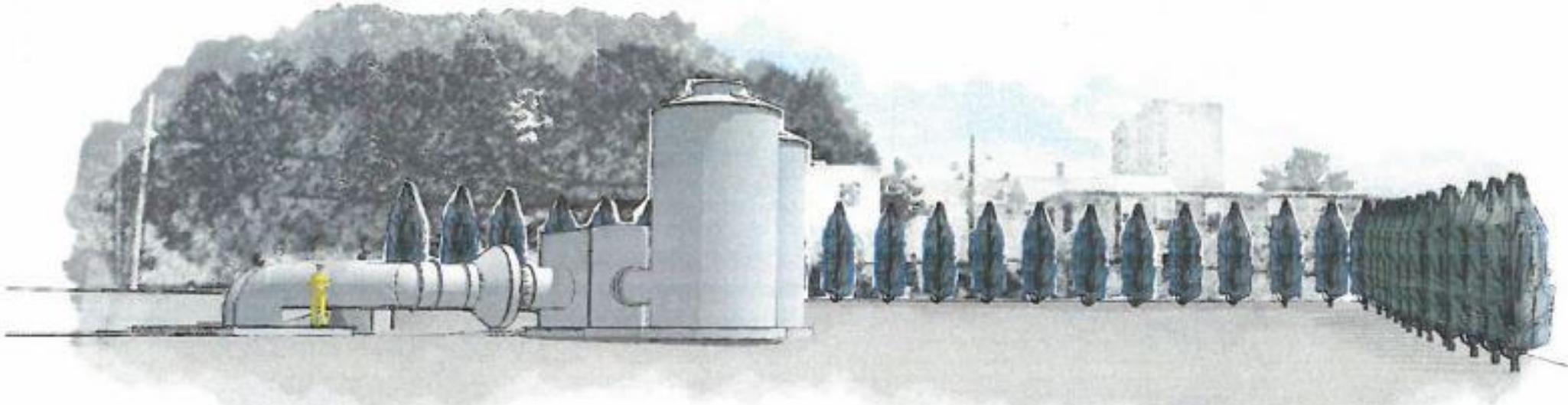


Performance Evaluation of the Narragansett Bay Commission's CSO Tunnel Odor Control System and Ancillary Facilities

February 2022

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Presentation Overview

Introduction/Background

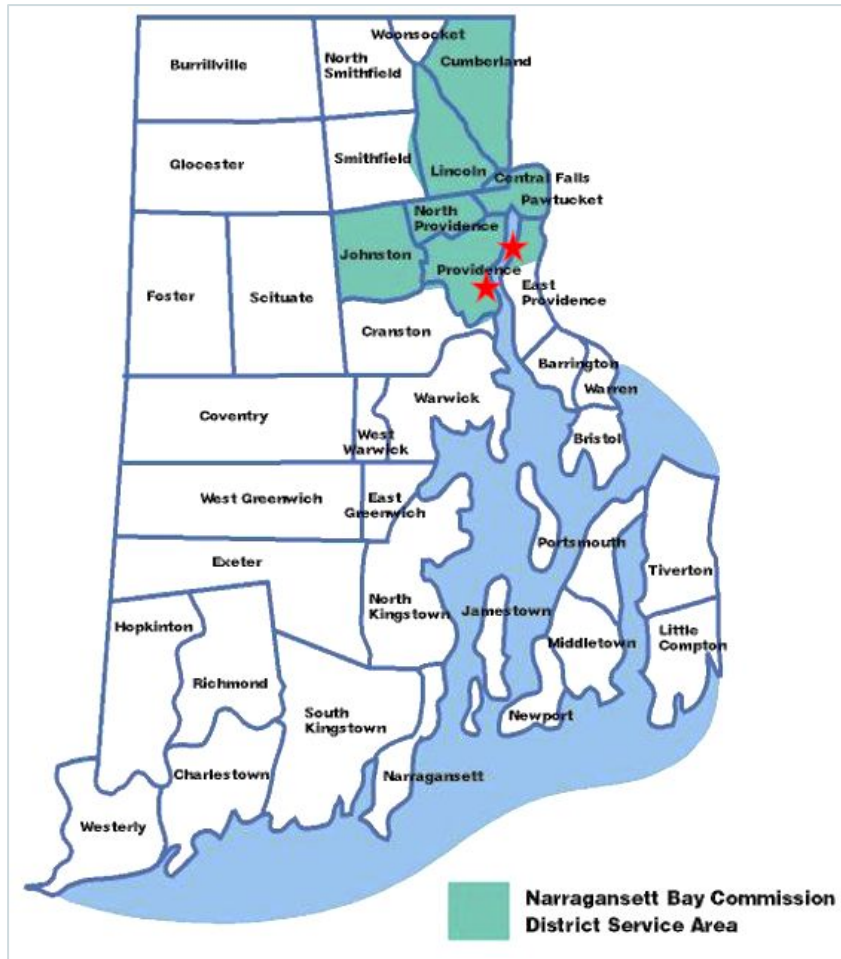
CSO Tunnel Construction History

Phased Connections of CSO Overflow Interceptors

New Odor Control System Study

Conclusion

The Narragansett Bay Commission



- Quasi-public agency
- Largest wastewater authority in RI
- Own, Operate and Maintain:
 - Two largest WWTFs
 - 110 miles of interceptor pipes
 - CSO tunnel
 - Six pumping stations
 - Septage Receiving Facility
- Ten Communities
 - ≈ 70,000 customers (34% RI)
- Operates an existing CSO tunnel in the Field's Point Service area that was completed in 2008 (Phase I)
- Currently constructing a second CSO tunnel for the Bucklin Point Service Area (Phase III)

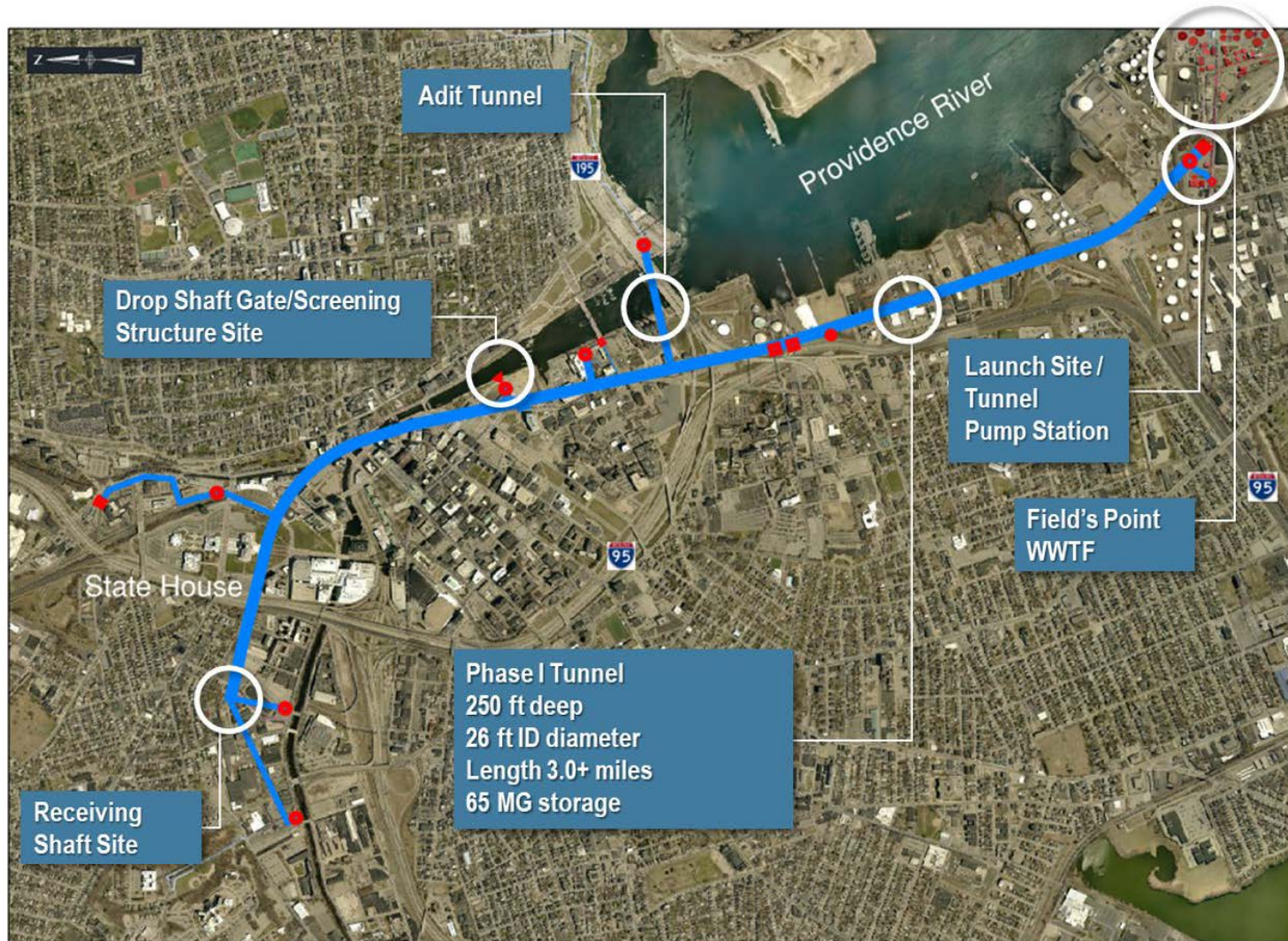
Field's Point Wastewater Treatment Facility Providence, RI



Fields Point WWTF Quick Stats

- Largest WWTF in RI
- Serves: Providence, Johnston, North Providence, Lincoln (Cranston, Smithfield)
- 77 MGD Advanced Secondary Treatment capacity
- Wet Weather Treatment for an additional 123 MGD
- (200 MGD total)
- 38 CSOs

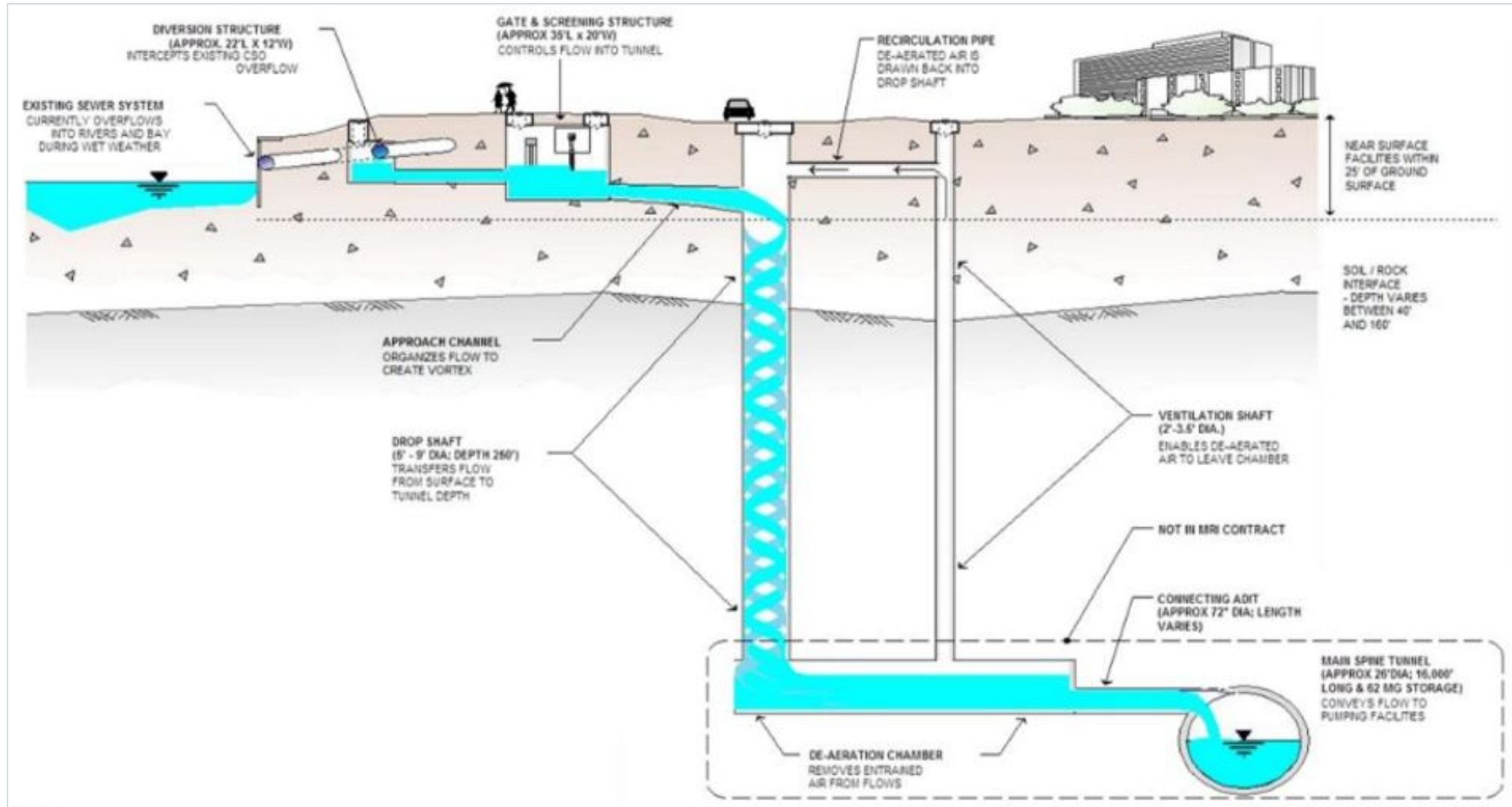
Existing CSO Tunnel (Phase I)



Fields Point Service Area

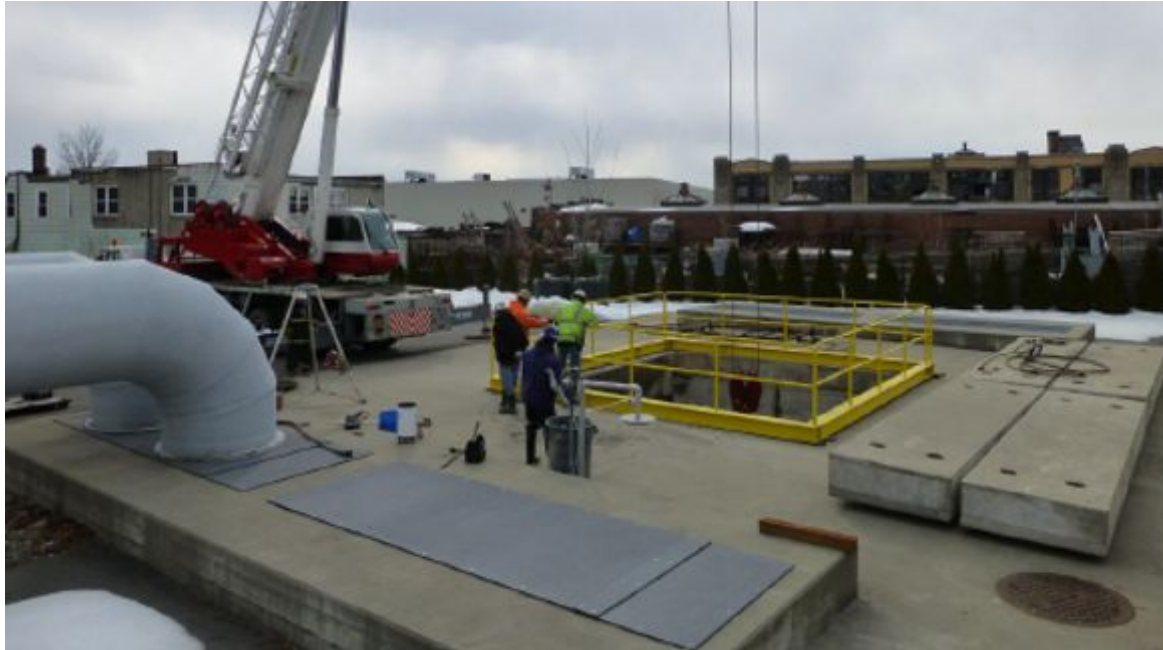
- Phase I Completed in 2008
- 26-ft diameter
- 3.2 miles
- 65-million-gallon storage capacity
- 7 drop shafts
- Two 26-ft diameter shafts:
 - Downstream
 - Shaft @ Tunnel Pump Station Site (for TBM launch)
 - Tunnel Mucking/Screening Facility
 - Upstream
 - Shaft @ Foundry/Calverley Street Site (for TBM removal / Ventilation)
 - Site of Odor Control System

Existing CSO Tunnel (Phase I)



Combined Sewer Overflow-Diversion and Storage

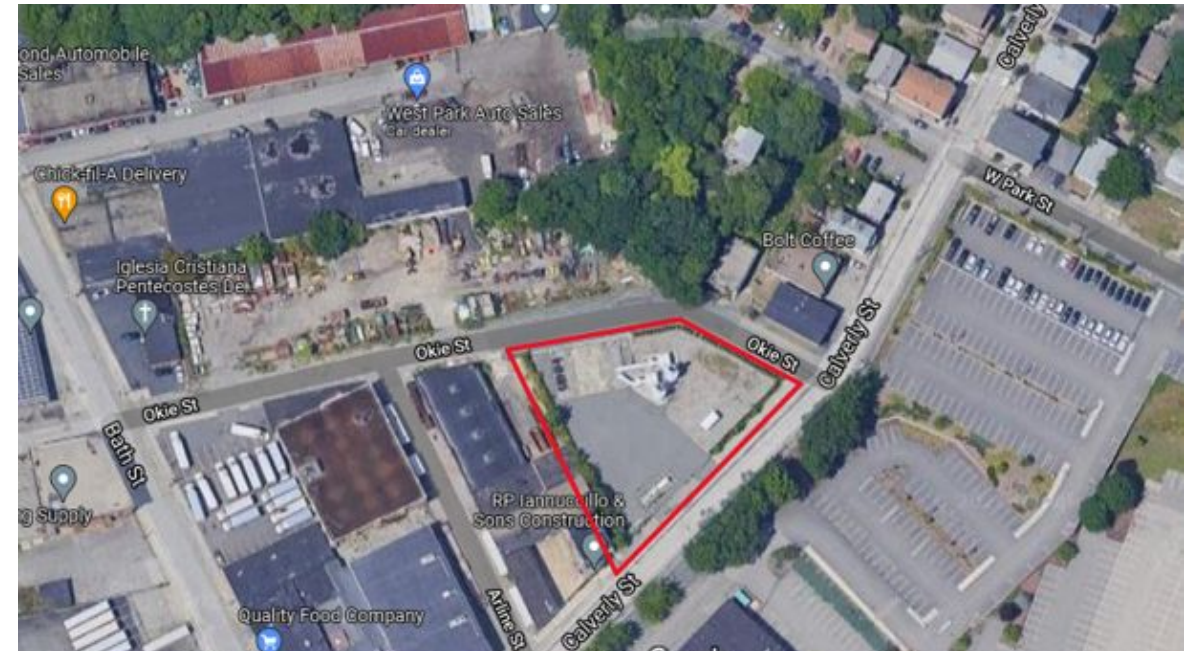
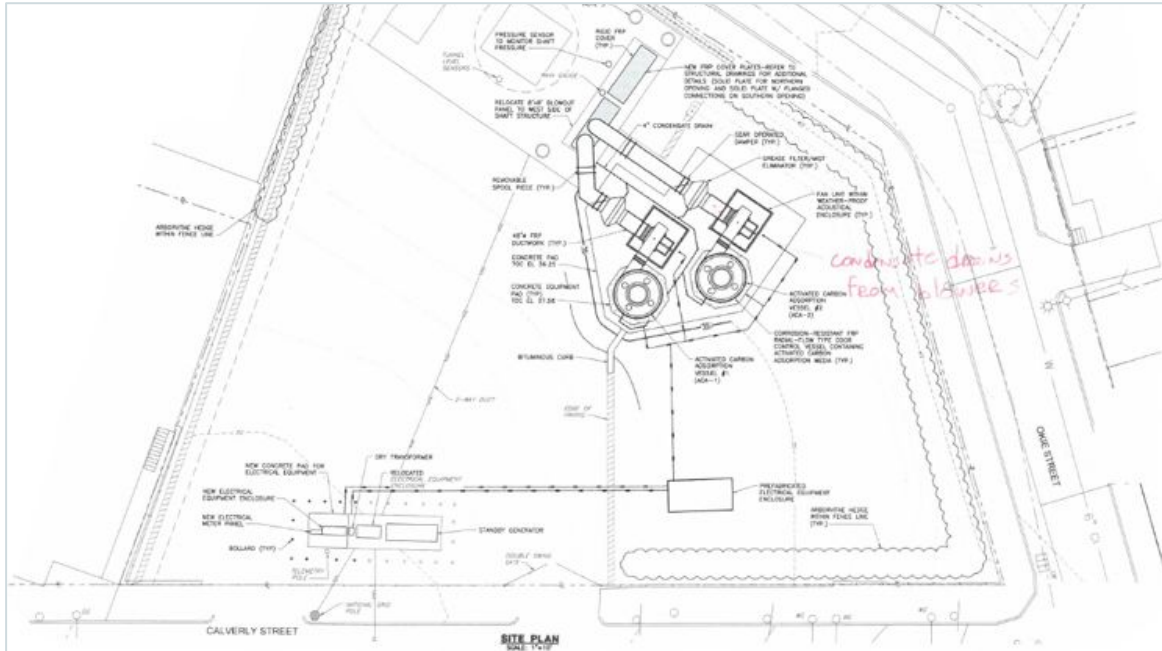
Existing CSO Tunnel (Phase I)



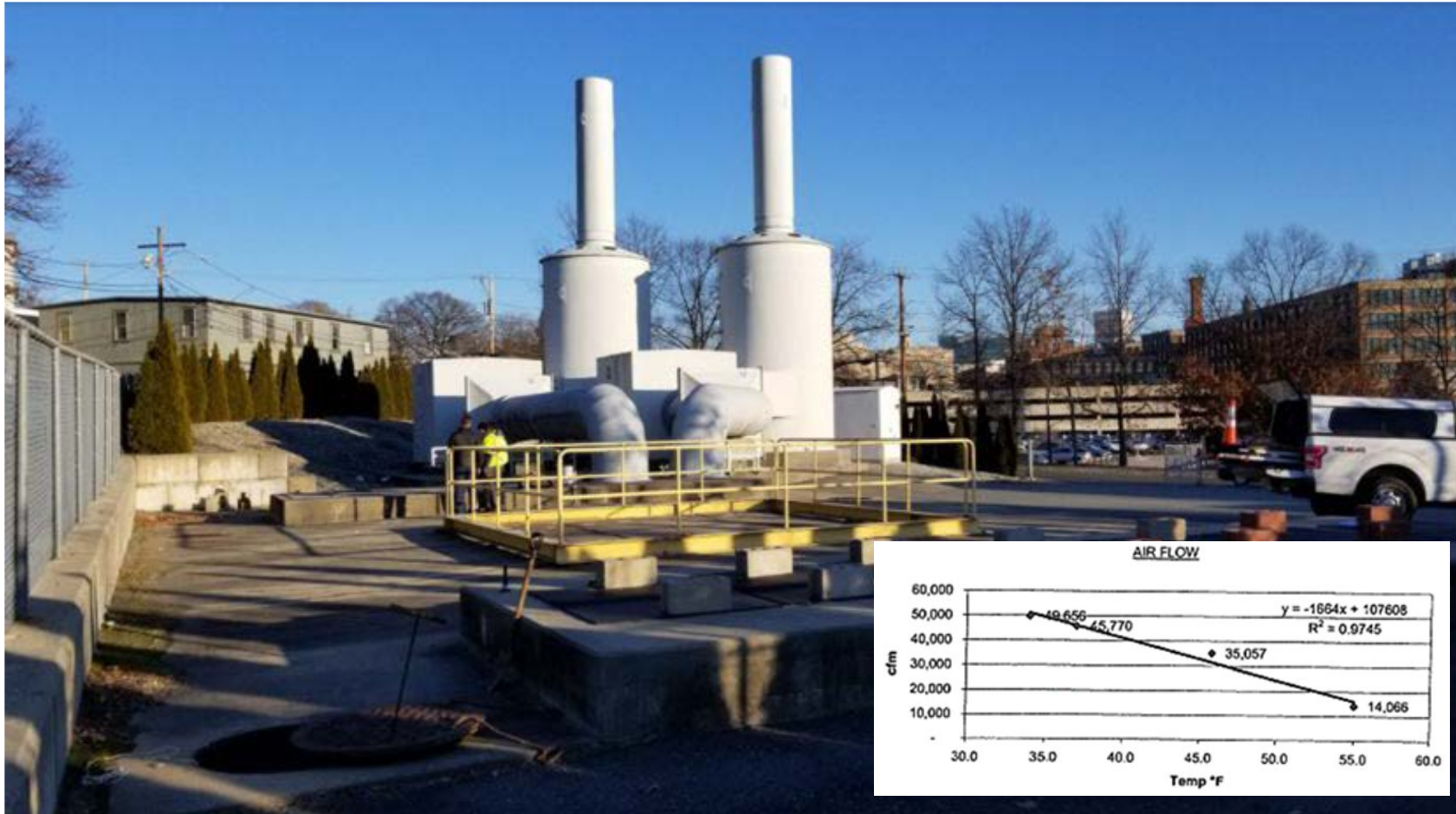
Last Inspected 2014

Odor Control – Round 1

Existing System – Site Plan



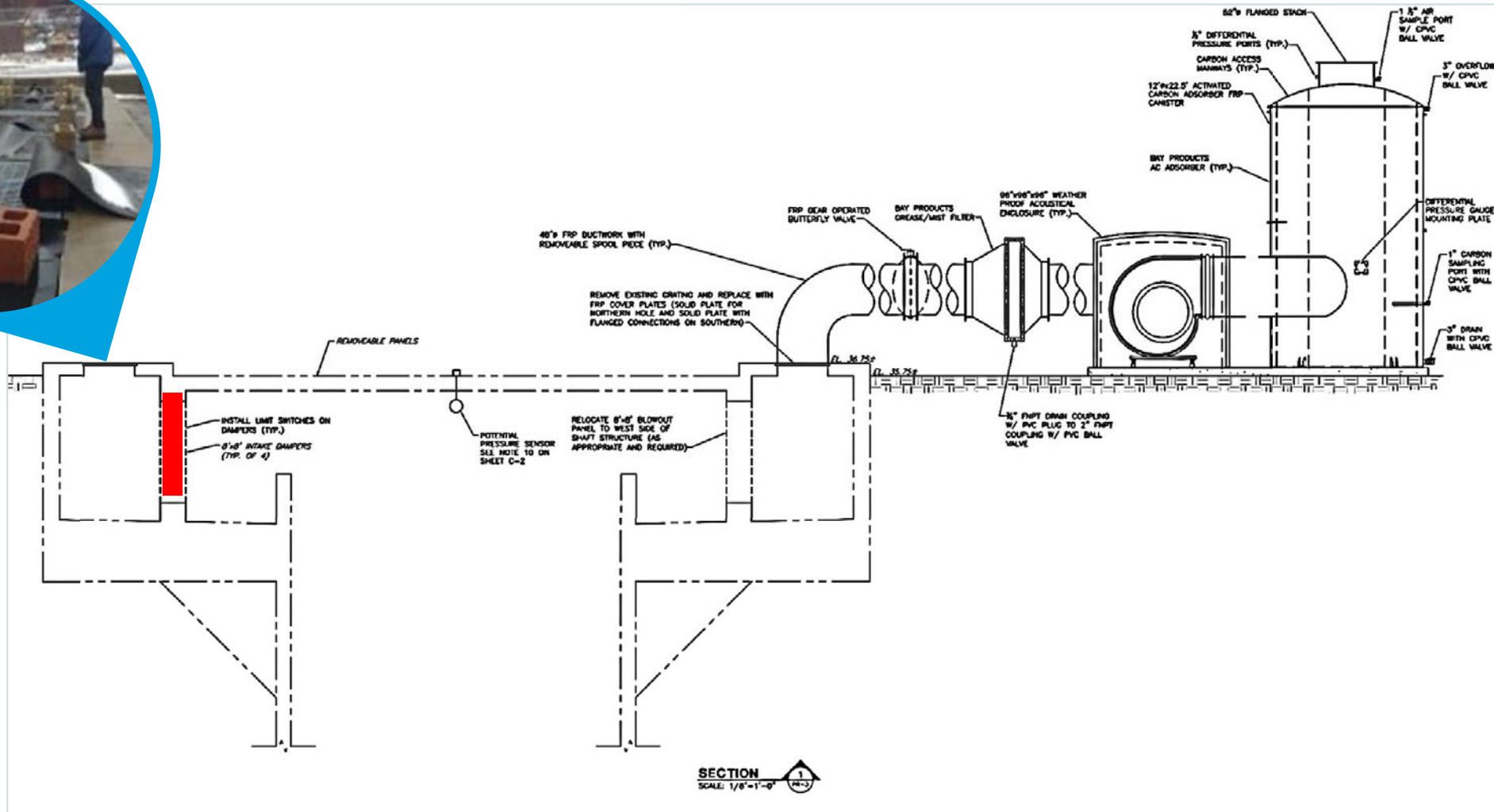
Odor Control – Round 1



- Phase I completed in 2008
- The NBC began receiving odor control complaints associated with the Foundry Shaft shortly after it was placed into operation
- 2009: NBC procures Design-Build Services to construct the Odor Control System at Receiving Shaft (Calvary Street) site
- Two 30,000 cfm radial flow activated carbon units

Existing Odor Control System - Receiving Shaft Site (Upstream)

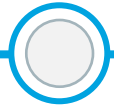
Odor Control – Round 1



Existing System Cross Section

CSO Timeline – Recap

2008



CSO phase I
complete

2008-11



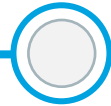
Odor
complaints
received at the
Foundry Shaft

2011



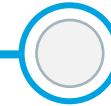
Odor control
facility brought
on-line

2011-15



Reduced odor
complaints

2015-Pres.



CSO phase II
completed,
odor
complaints
increase

2019-20



New fugitive
odor emission
study begins

2019-2020 New Odor Control Study



An Increase in Odors? Why?

- Initial thought was there may be an issue with the odor control units
- Some reduction in fan capacity... but not that much, odor control was still within parameters

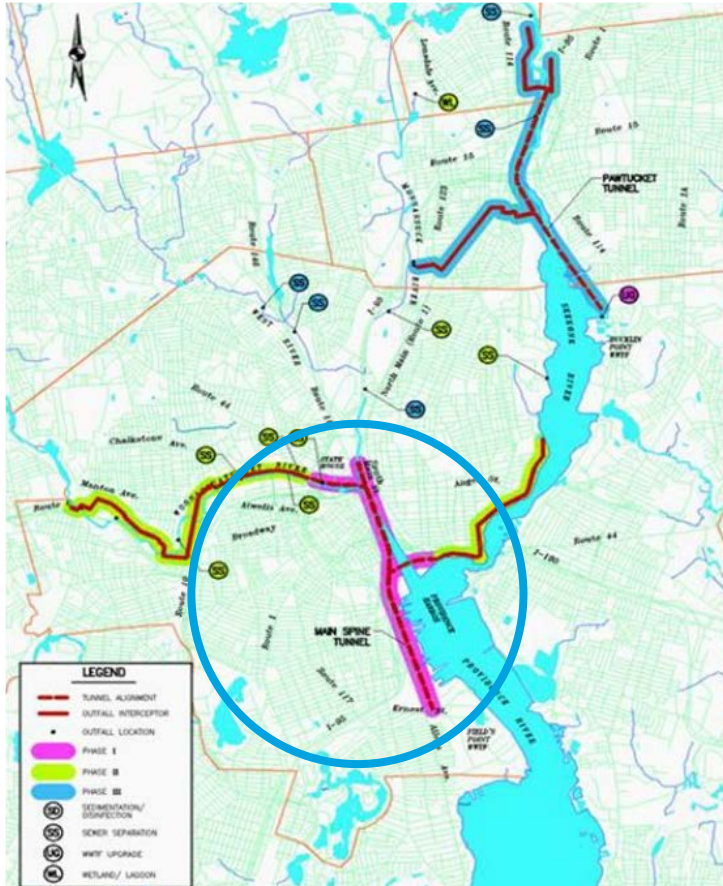
What else could it be....

- Did connection of Phase II induce unexpected airflow patterns?
- Degradation of filter units, media exhaustion?
- Debris accumulation?
- Leaks / Short-Circuiting?
- Other?

The CSO Tunnel Phase II

Connection of Phase II CSO Interceptors

- Phase II – Completed in 2015
 - New Phase II CSO interceptors were connected to the tunnel
 - Combined Sewerage Overflow Interceptor connects directly to the Receiving Shaft
 - Odor complaints returned/increased after connection of Phase II facilities



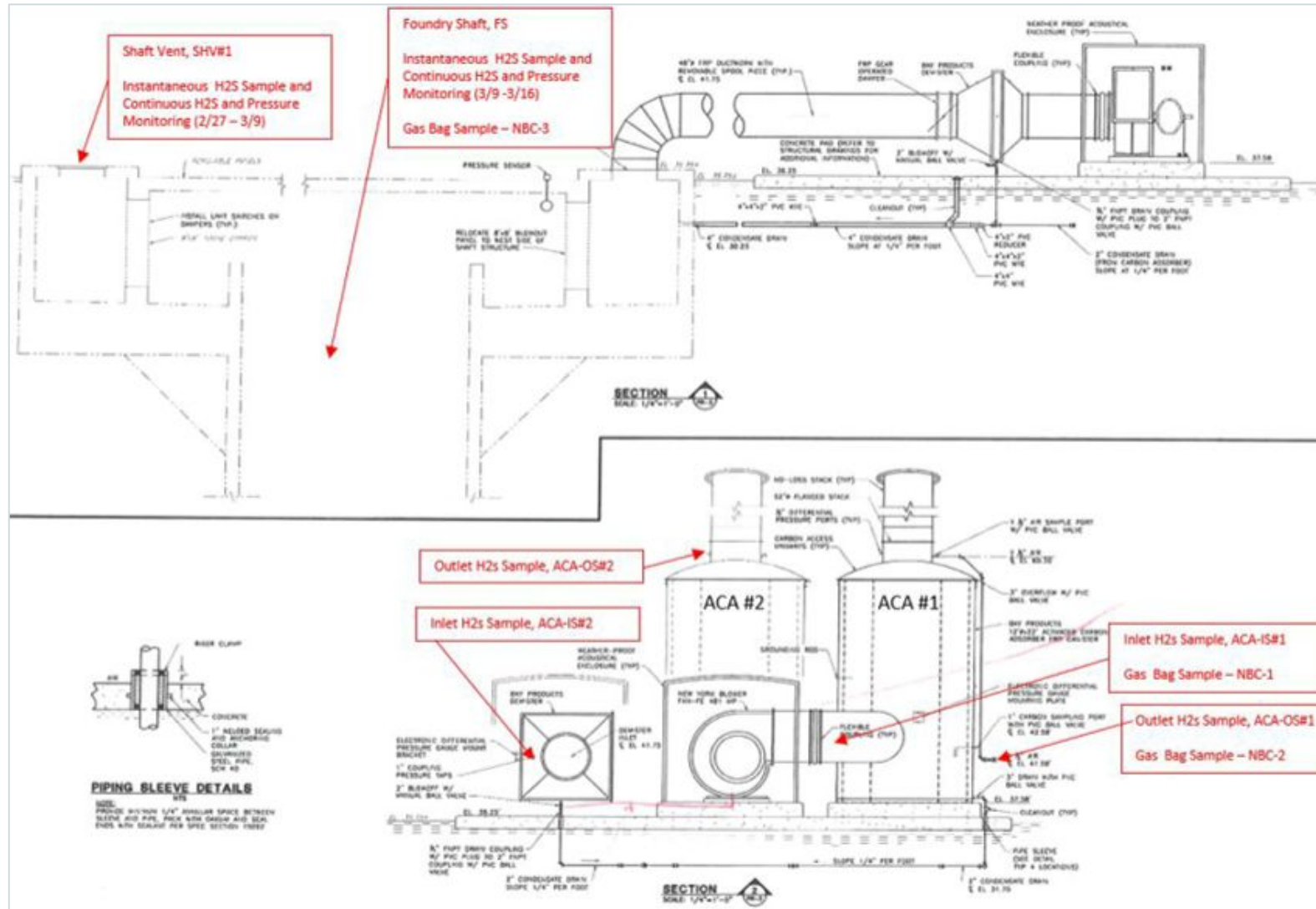
Sniffing Out the Odors



An Increase in Odors?

- Conducted two Sampling Programs
- At the Odor Control Units
 - Media – to estimate remaining life
 - Inlet/Outlet - Bag samples – H₂S / Mercaptans, etc.
- Facilities Wide:
 - Instantaneous greater accuracy/semi-portable
 - Acrulog PPB Hydrogen Sulfide Gas Monitor
 - Acrulog Differential Pressure

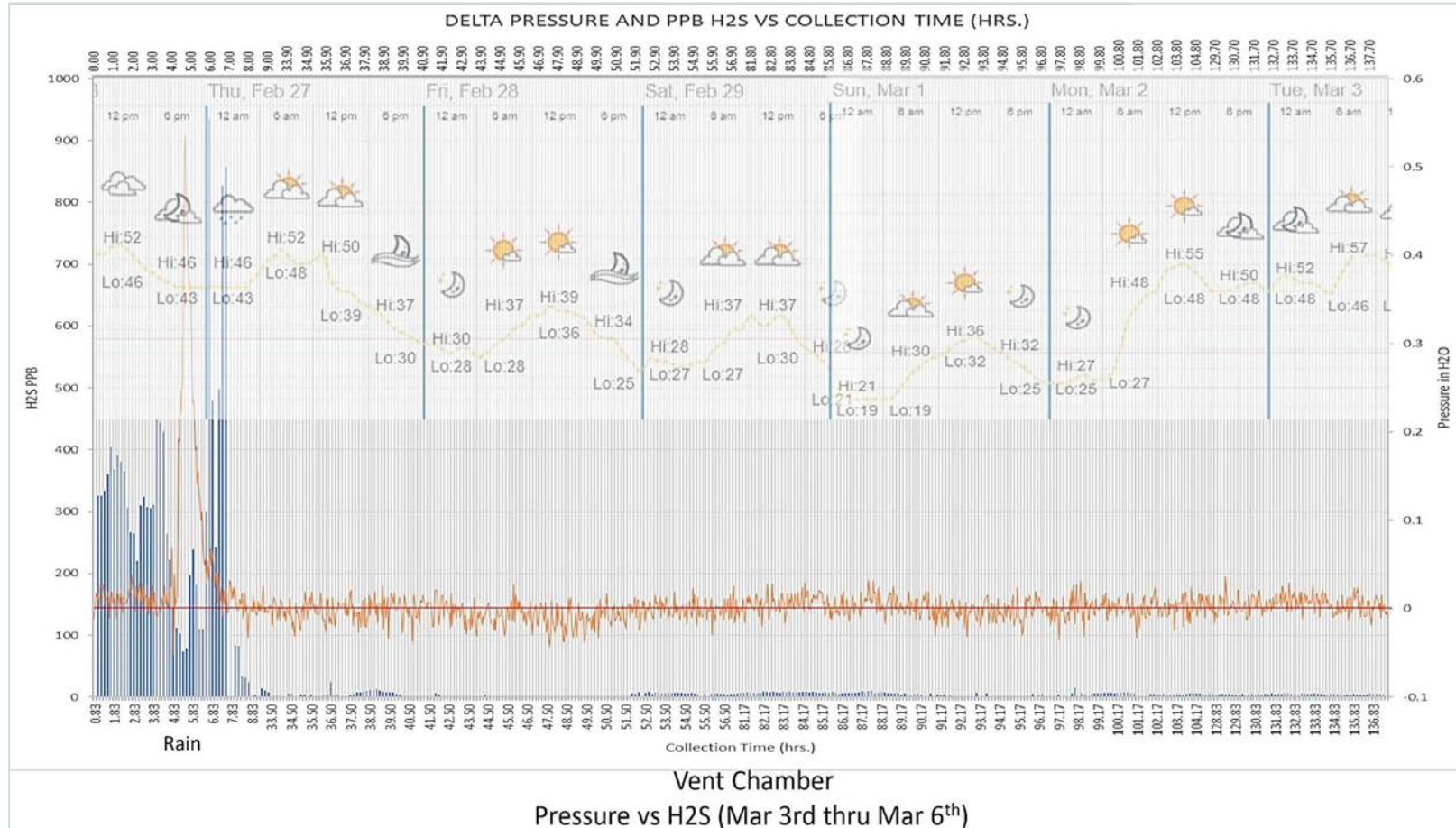
Sniffing Out the Odors II



- Instantaneous bag samples taken
- Velocity measurements across fans, mist eliminators, and carbon stacks
- All measurements within acceptable ranges, although some maintenance items were noted
- Some carbon bricking

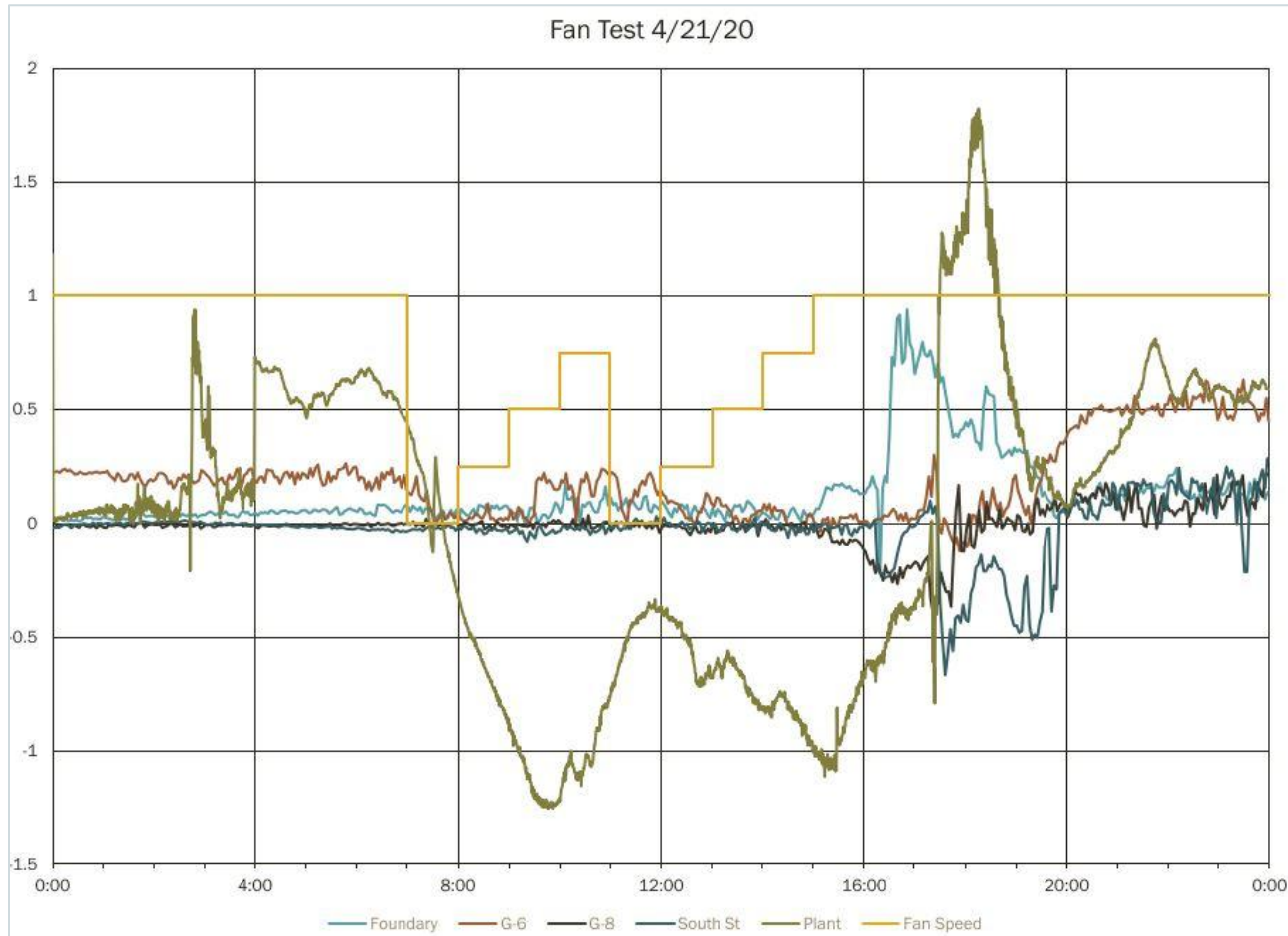
Sniffing Out the Odors III – Receiving Shaft

Continuous H2S and pressure monitoring result



- H2S ppb and differential pressure measured continuous at Foundry Shaft from February to March
 - H2S emission found to be detectable at the receiving shaft
 - H2S correlated well to rainfall (i.e., pressurizing events) and tunnel mucking operations
 - Steam constantly escaping from the louvered side of the Foundry Shaft

Short-Circuiting Airflows and Fan Influence



System wide multi speed fan test with continuous differential monitoring

- Existing odor control fans were varied from 0% to 100% while continuously monitoring pressure at:
 - Foundry Shaft
 - G-6 and G-8
 - South Street
 - Fields Point
- Test conducted on multiple days with varying ambient temperatures
- No strong correlations between fan speeds and pressures

Sniffing Out the Odors IV



Modeling Approach

- **Ventilation Analysis conducted by:**
 - V&A Consulting Engineers LLC.
 - Friction Drag Airflow Modeling (Pescod & Price method)
 - Empirical Buoyancy Model
- **Ventilation modeling indicated:**
 - Dampers at vents are not operating as designed allowing air to short-circuit
 - The Phase II interceptors may be providing air to the odor control unit instead of the Phase I tunnel
 - Headspace temperatures may be different than initially used resulting in greater airflows

Sniffing Out the Odors V

Source of the Odors?



- H₂S is detectable especially following tunnel pressurizing events
- The existing odor control units are operating within their expected parameters
- The WCSOI may influence airflow, but only under a certain set of conditions

What's left???

- Air may be short circuiting the tunnel via the interceptors and the original Gate and Screening Structures (a materials issue)

Short-Circuiting Airflows and Dampers

Gate and Screening Structures



- Wright-Pierce conducted a site investigation of each gate and screening structure
- All equipped with intake and exhaust dampers
- If dampers are damaged/corroded, out of balance, air may short circuit



- Resulting H₂S induced corrosion found to hinder damper functionality. For example, the blades get stuck, require higher pressure to open, and do not fully close
- Dampers found to have varying degrees of deterioration, contributes to air short-circuiting, may enhance “chimney effect”

Short-Circuiting Airflows and Dampers



- Fugitive emissions suspected to escape through defects
- Large plenum dynamic air pattern / zone of influence of blower suction

Receiving Shaft

Conclusion and Moving Forward

Phased Approach:

- Damper replacement / miscellaneous maintenance work (construction scheduled for Spring/Summer 2022)
 - Monitor odor complaints if/when received:
- Media replacement / Carbon Vessel Modifications (future construction contract)
- Re-assess dispersion / evaluate discharge stack height
- Expand Capacity of System (most costly option)

Other:

- Inspection and cleaning of CSO Tunnel & related facilities (future contract part of Phase III)

Additional Assessment Tools



NBC Installed an Airflow Meter

- NBC installed air flow monitoring equipment to confirm model results
- Ultrasonic Transit-Time Meter
 - Frequently utilized in the Mining Industry
- Meter data found to agree with theoretical model

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THANK YOU
