WPCA Facilities Planning in Bridgeport: Balancing Critical WWTP Infrastructure Needs &

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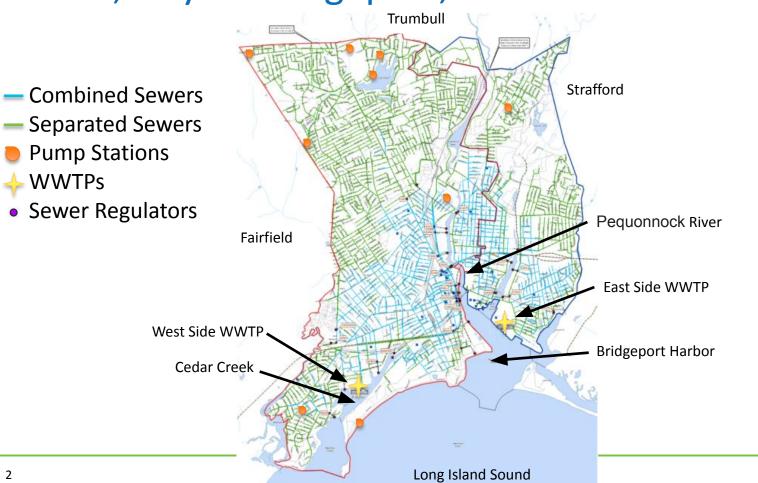
Resolving CSO Discharges

January 24, 2022





WPCA, City of Bridgeport, CT



Administrative Order Long-Term CSO Control Plan (LTCP)

Objective: control the 1-year, 24-hour storm

- Illicit connection elimination program
- Sewer Separation in four sewersheds
- Low impact technologies (green infrastructure)
- Two, 1.5-MG CSO storage tanks
- CSO relief sewers
- Deep rock CSO storage tunnel
- Continuous WQ monitoring and modeling program

Approved byCT DEEP inJanuary 2018

Second Administrative Order: March 2019 WWTP Facilities Plan

Objectives:

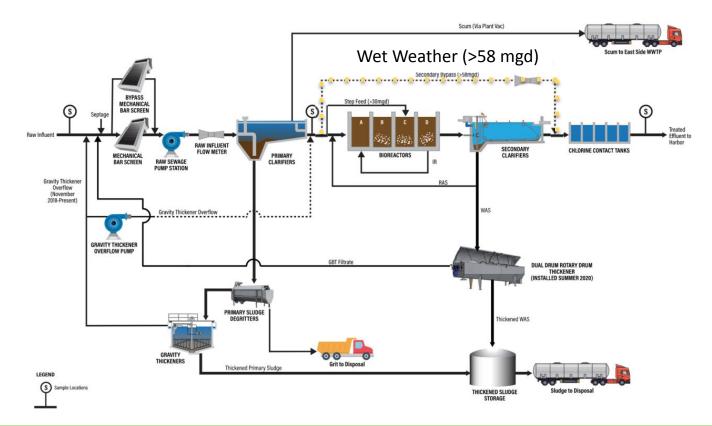
- Improve performance and operation of WWTPs
- Replace aging assets
- Manage high flows to reduce CSOs
- Improve wet weather discharge quality
- Improve BNR to optimize nitrogen credits
- Provide system resiliency
- Update instrumentation and controls

West Side WWTP

- AADF: 30 mgd
- Secondary Treatment Capacity: 58 mgd
- WW Capacity: 90 mgd
- General Permit for Nitrogen:
 1,041 lb/day (4.2 mg/L)
- 19 NPDES Permitted CSO Outfalls



West Side WWTP Process Flow

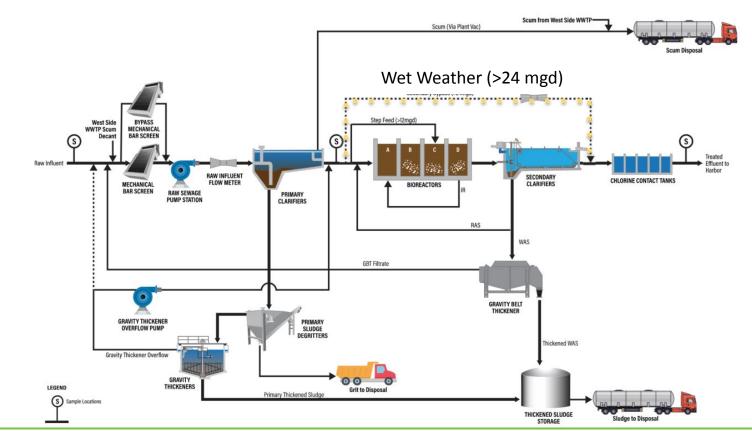


East Side WWTP

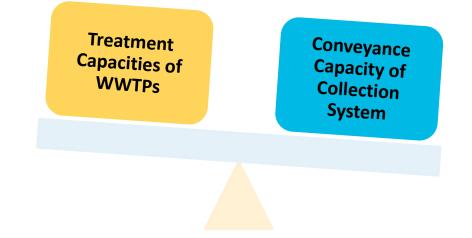
- AADF: 10 mgd
- Secondary Treatment Capacity: 24 mgd
- WW Capacity: 40 mgd
- General Permit for Nitrogen: 362 lb/day (4.3 mg/L)
- 6 NPDES Permitted CSO Outfalls



East Side WWTP Process Flow

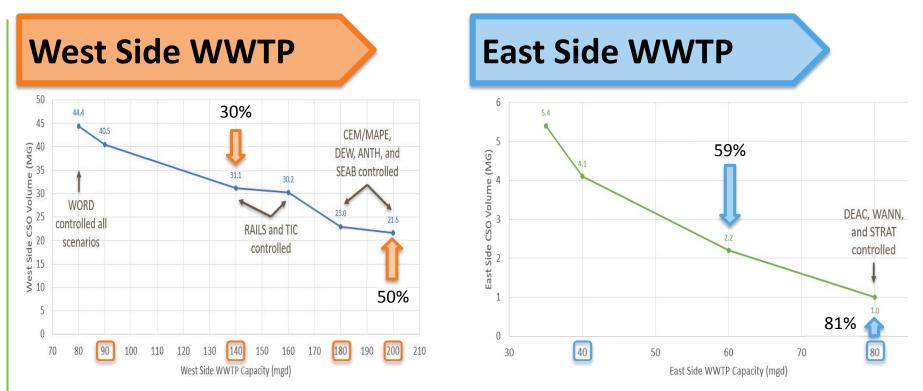


Revisiting & Refining the LTCP's SWMM Model



- LTCP did not evaluate expanding WW capacities at WWTPs per EPA's CSO Control Guidance Documents
- Modeled CSO volumes at various WWTP capacities @ 1-year, 24-hour storm

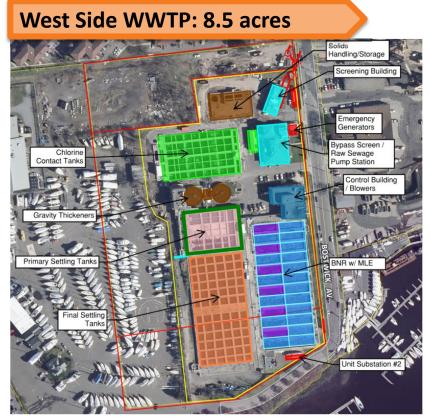
Increase WWTP Capacities to Reduce CSOs



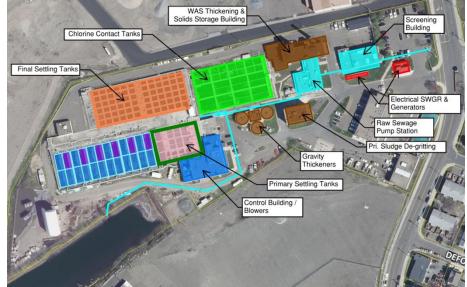
Consider Expansion to: 90, 140, 180 & 200 mgd

Consider Expansion to: 40 & 80 mgd

How to expand capacities at built-out sites?

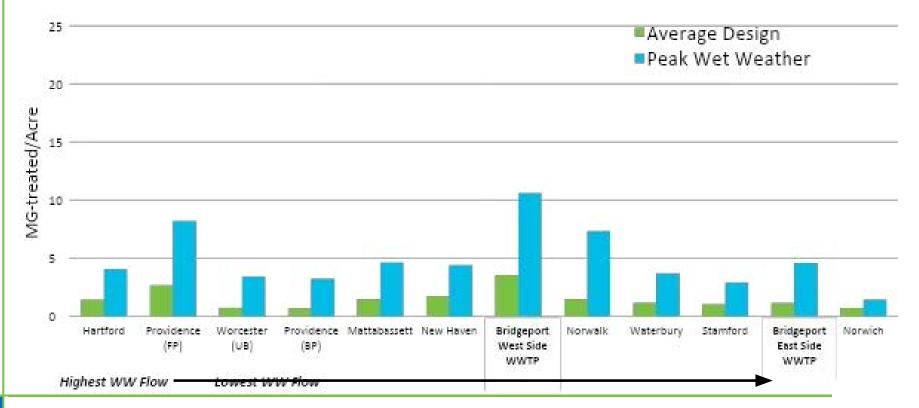


East Side WWTP: 8.8 acres



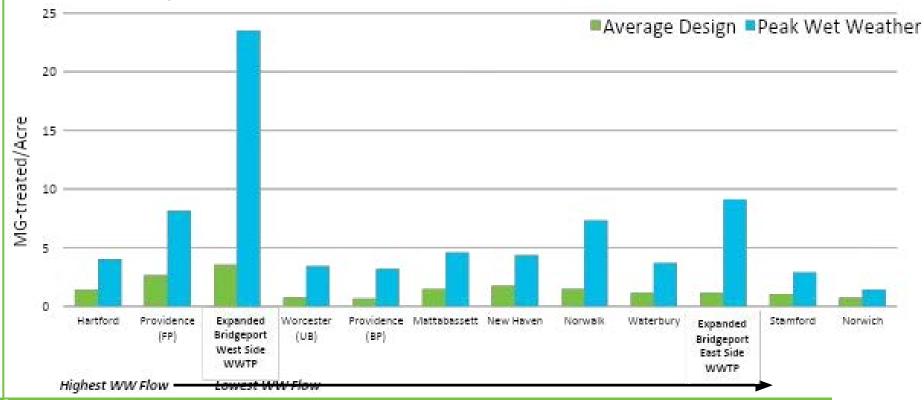
Sizing Up Other WWTPs:

MG-treated/Acre



Sizing Up Other WWTPs:

MG-treated/Acre

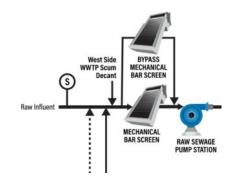


Liquid Treatment Train Technologies



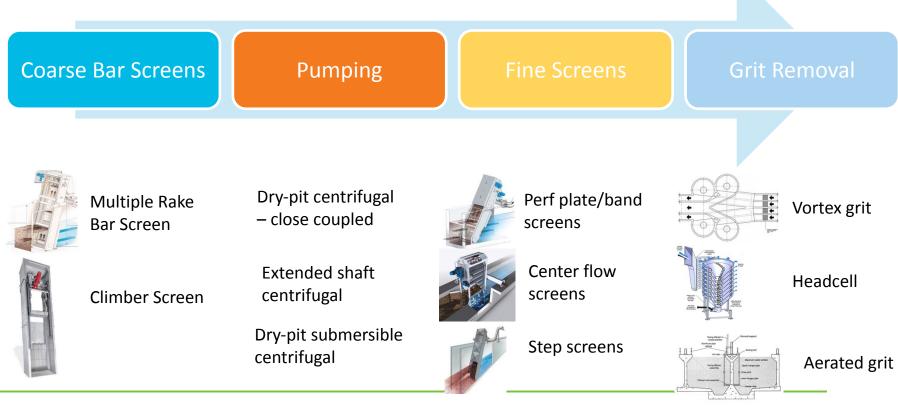
Preliminary Treatment

- Deficient screening
 - Equipment > 30 years old
 - No grit removal
 - Primary sludge degritting ineffective
 - Entire facility below existing flood el.
- Deficient influent pumping
 - 3 duty/1 standby 23,500 gpm @ 51 TDH
 - 400 HP motors w/VFDs
 - At pumped flows >80 mgd, wet well level > high level set point





Preliminary Treatment Recommended Improvements



Dual-Use Wet Weather/Primary Clarification

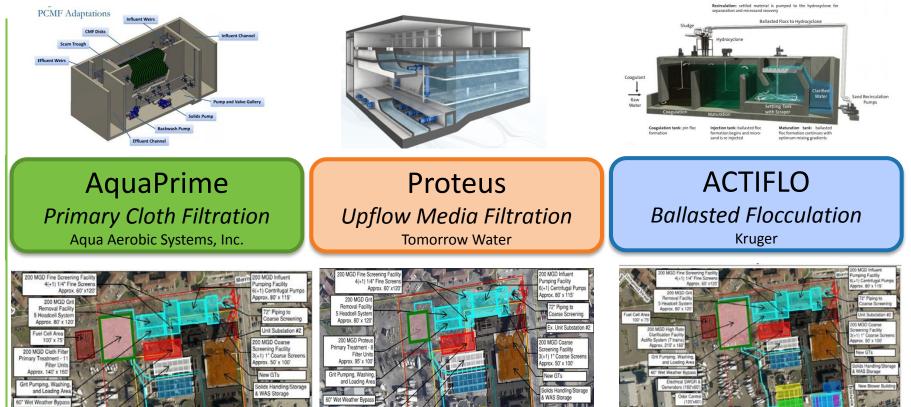
| Flow Condition | Overflow Rate (all three tanks in service) | TR-16 Overflow Rate |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Design ADF: 30 mgd | 2,042 gpd/ft ² | 1,200 gpd/ft ² |
| Design Wet Weather: 90 mgd | 6,127 gpd/ft ² | 3,000 gpd/ft ² |



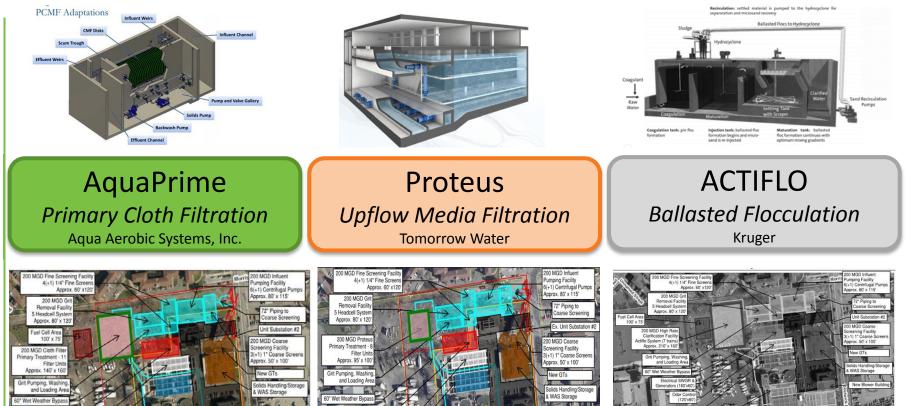
- Undersized
- Poor performance (negligible removal)
- Conventional clarification + CEPT not viable



Alternative Primary Treatment Technologies



Alternative Primary Treatment Technologies

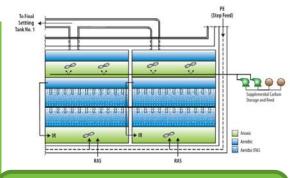


Biological Nitrogen Removal

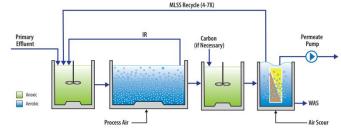
- Insufficient V_{aeration} [>5 MG deficit]
 - Carry HIGH MLSS exceeding secondary clarifier capacity (solids washout)
- Conventional suspended growth AS processes NOT viable
- Must intensify process



Alt Integrated Activated Sludge Processes







IFAS 4-Stage Suspended AS w/ Media + Secondary Clarification



ZeeLung (MABR) 2-Stage Suspended AS w/Membrane Diffused Air in Anoxic + Secondary Clarification

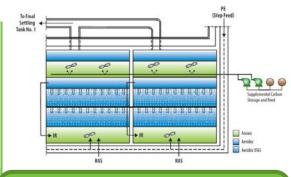


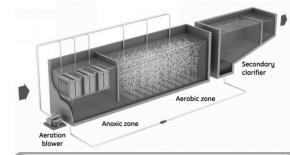
Figure 6: ZeeLung installation concept at Bridgeport WWTP West Plant

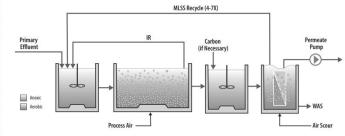
MBRs 4-Stage Suspended AS + Membrane Filtration



Alt Integrated Activated Sludge Processes







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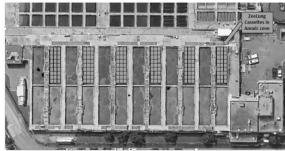
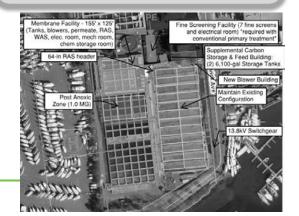


Figure 6: ZeeLung installation concept at Bridgeport WWTP West Plant

MBRs 4-Stage Suspended AS + Membrane Filtration



Disinfection

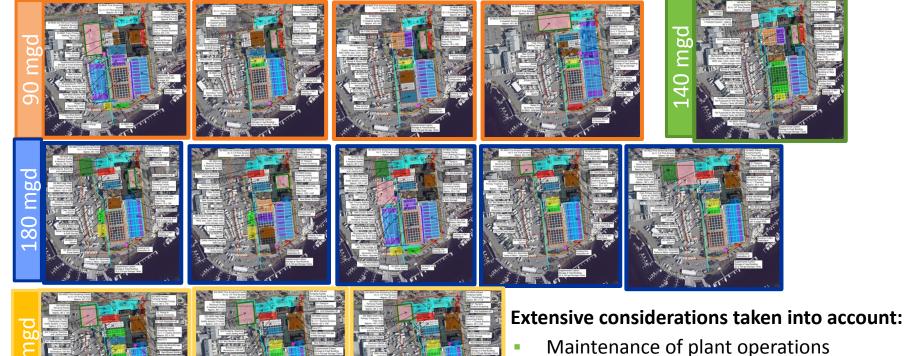
- Dual-use wet weather and secondary effluent
- Sodium Hypochlorite and sodium bisulfite
- CCT old primary settling tanks not appropriately sized
 - L:W ratio causes short circuiting
- Aerate CCT
- Scum on CCTs
- Below 100-year flood plain elevation



Alternative Disinfection Technologies

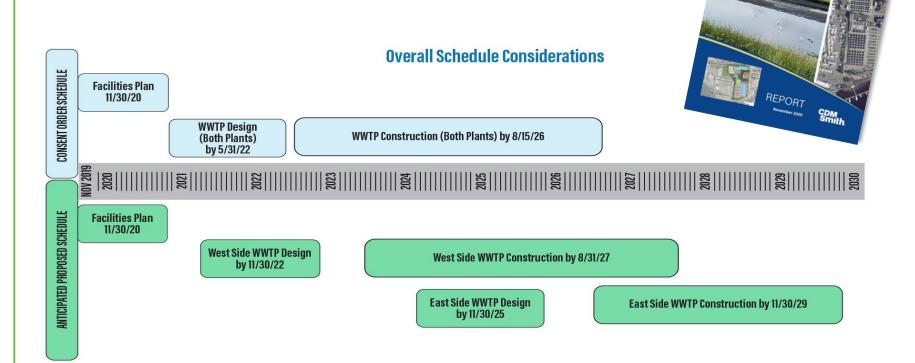
- Conventional disinfection w/hypo and dechlor not feasible due to site constrains
- Peracetic acid (PAA) disinfection
 - Potentially short contact time
 - No dechlorination required
- UV disinfection
- Combined primary effluent + secondary effluent system?
- Two separate disinfection systems?

13 Treatment Trains w/Site Layouts Developed



- Hydraulics
- Constructability

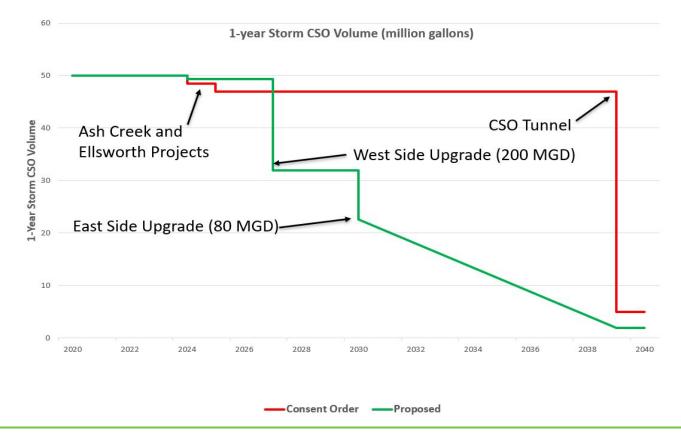
Facilities Plan Revised Schedule



Dual-Use Primary/Wet Weather Treatment Pilot

- Establish TSS, BOD & TKN removals
 - Limit BOD removal
- Monitor PE UVT for UV disinfection system size
- Confirm vendor proposed design criteria
 - Hydraulic loading rates
 - Solids loading rates
 - Backwash frequencies & volumes
- Quantify solids generation & settleability
- System response to FOG
- Inform O&M costs
- Refine system performance guarantees
- Demonstrate system operation to staff

Revised Implementation Schedule Drives Results





CONTACT US!

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