

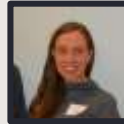
**WASTEWATER  
TREATMENT  
IN PARKER, CO**

**SENIOR DESIGN IN ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING**

**April 30, 2016**

# INTRODUCTION

**Project Manager**



**Erica Gilrein**

**Lead Engineer**



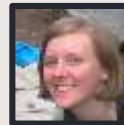
**Joseph Meier**

**Process Engineer**



**Antolin Barraza**

**Process Engineer**



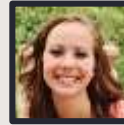
**Sierra Johnson**

**Site Investigator**



**Megan Varner**

**Sustainability Engineer**



**Shelby Kindsvater**

# PROJECT OVERVIEW

- **Goal - Select best approach to:**
  - Expand tertiary treatment to meet future increase in flows due to population increase
  - Meet effluent phosphorus standards
  - Evaluate reduced chemical usage (especially for disinfection)
- Define “best” as an appropriate balance of sustainability measures of economic, environmental, and societal criteria (i.e., triple bottom line sustainability accounting)
- Develop a conceptual design for the selected “best” alternative

# BACKGROUND

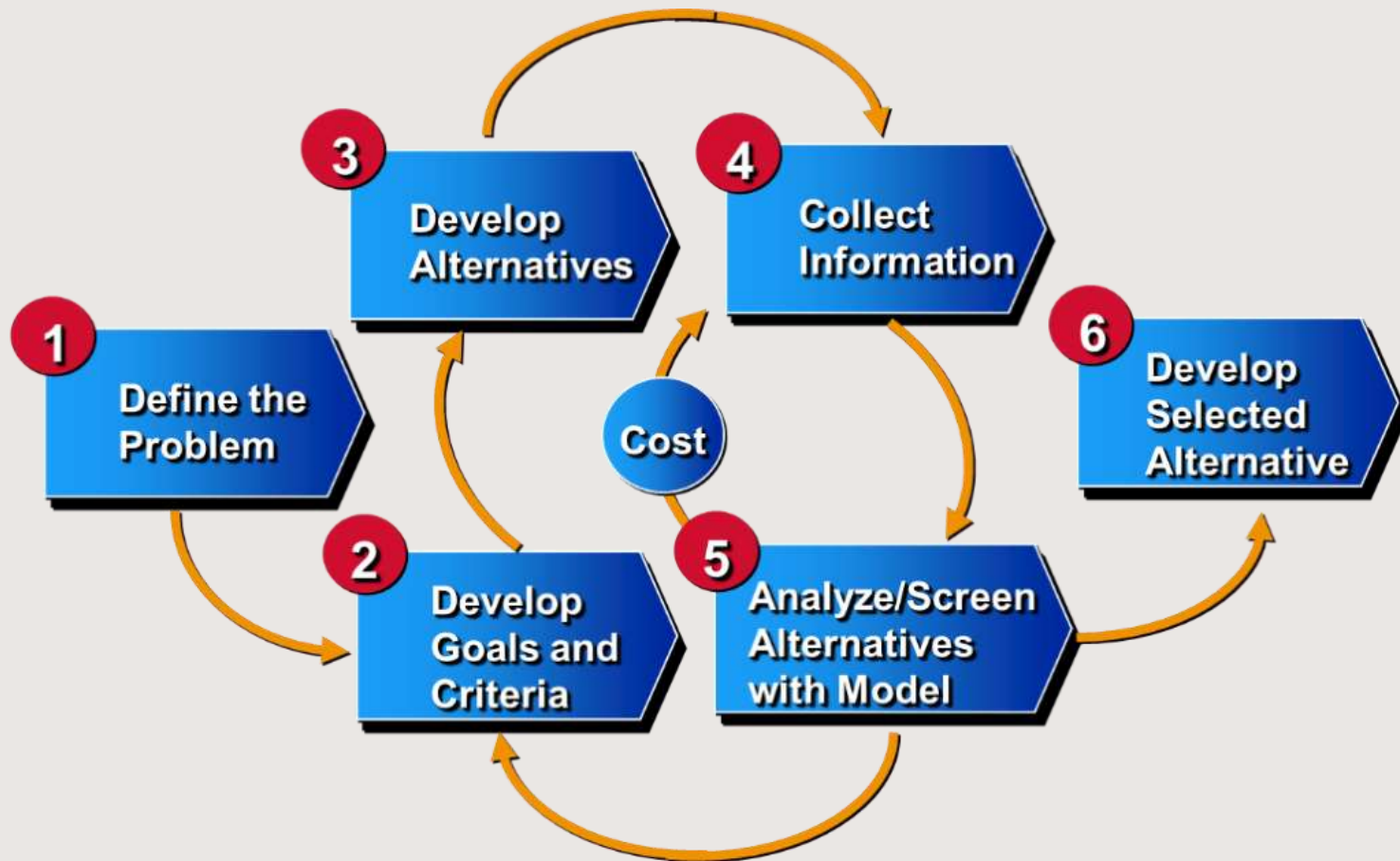
- Serves 50,000 people in and nearby Parker, CO
- 2.6 million gallons per day (mgd) currently treated in two facilities
- Capacity exceeded by 2021
- Expansion to 6.0 mgd
- Only AWT/disinfection considered
- Relevant Processes:
  - Biological Nutrient Removal
  - Tertiary treatment by MRI plate settlers and Tonka filters
  - Disinfection by chlorination



# EXISTING AWT AND DISINFECTION SYSTEM



# DECISION METHODOLOGY

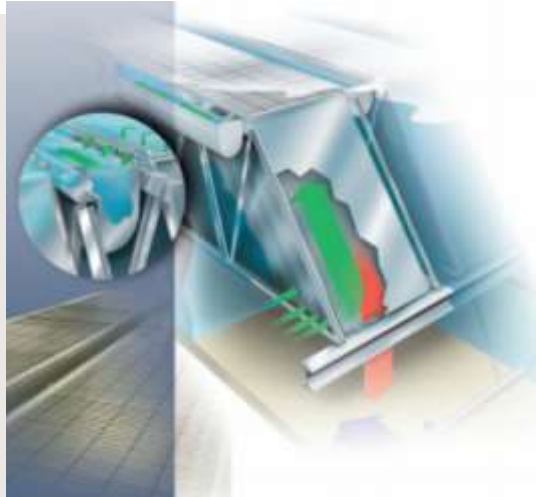


# AWT ALTERNATIVES

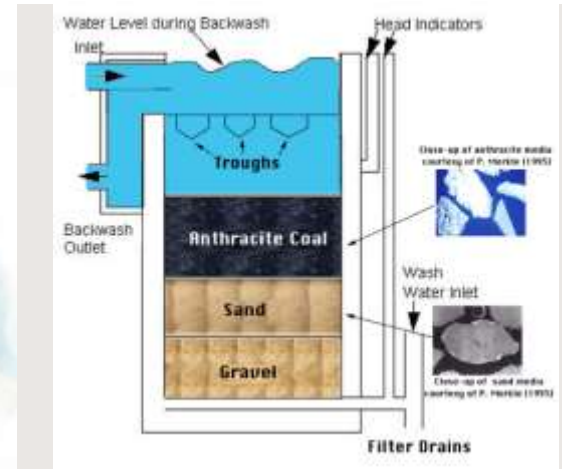
- 1. Coag/Floc/Plate/Media Filter**
- 2. Coag/Floc/DAF/Media Filter**
- 3. ACTIFLO/Media Filter**
- 4. BluePRO**
- 5. ACTIFLO/Membrane Filter**
- 6. Coag/Membrane Filter**
- ~~**7. Biological**~~
- ~~**8. Reverse Osmosis**~~
- ~~**9. Distillation**~~
- ~~**10. Electrodialysis**~~

# PLATE SETTLER

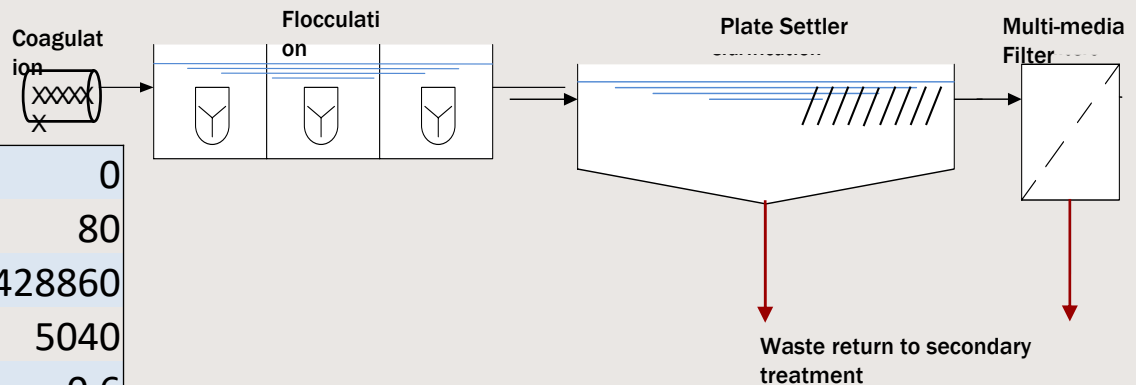
- Alum and polymer
- Flocculation through mechanical mixing
- Plate settler by Meurer Research Institute
- Filter box with anthracite, sand, gravel



<http://www.meurerresearch.com/products/plate-settlers/>



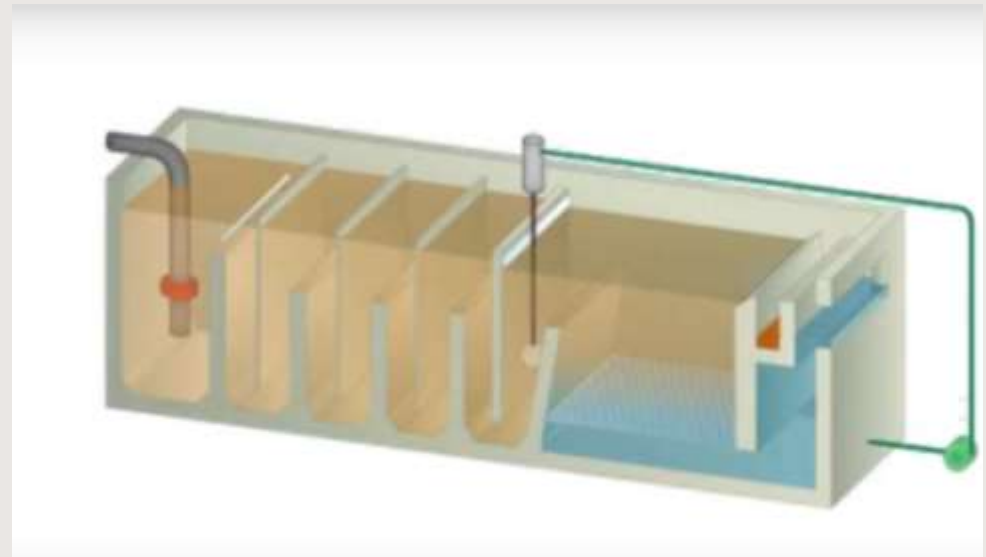
<http://theglobalscientist.com/2014/07/10/780-million-people-could-gain-access-to-safe-drinking-water-by-using-manganese-oxides/>



Ammonia-Nitrogen Removal (%)	0
TSS Removal (%)	80
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	1428860
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	5040
Operational Intensity *	0.6
Number of years in use	23
Cost	\$10,010,000

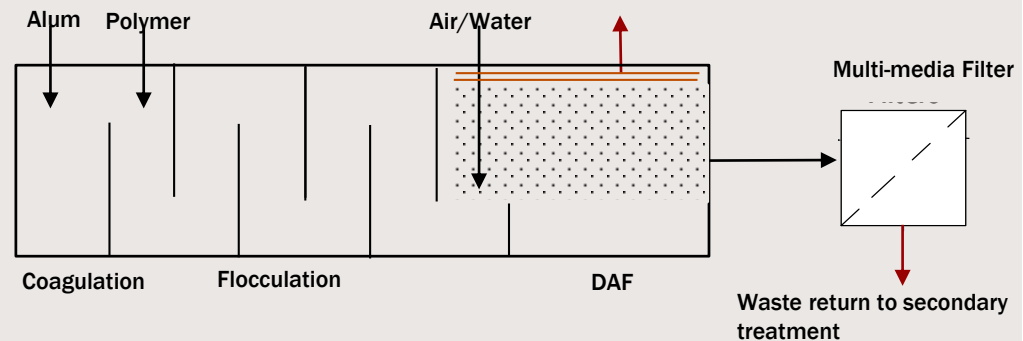
# DISSOLVED AIR FLOTATION CLARIFIER

- GreenDAF by Degremont
- Flocculation through baffled chamber
- Air bubbles collect floc
- Sludge collected from surface
- Multi-media filter



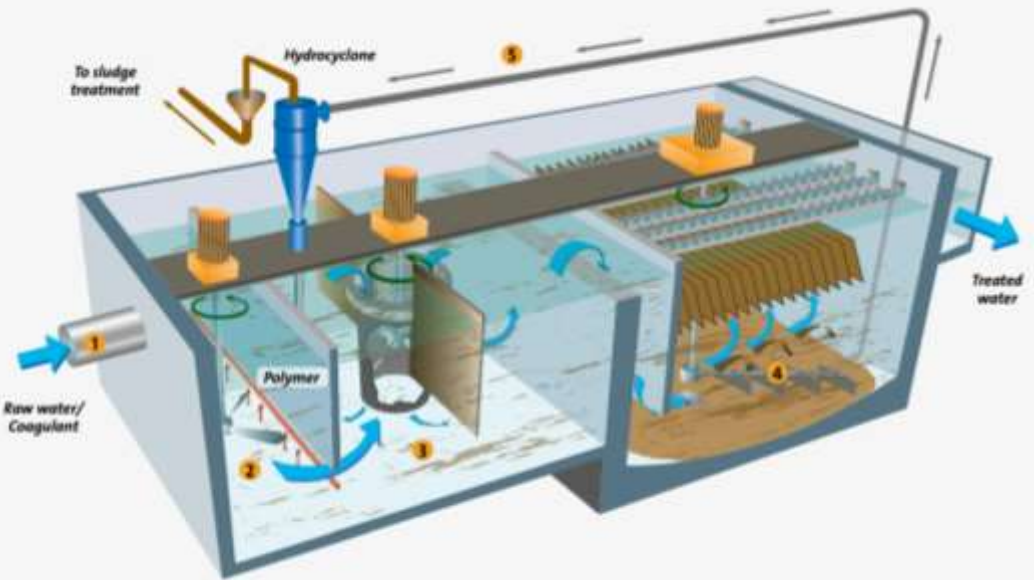
<http://www.degremont.com/en/know-how/municipal-water-treatment/wastewater/phosphate-removal-greendaf/>

Ammonia-Nitrogen Removal (%)	0
TSS Removal (%)	80
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	1816430
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	2120
Operational Intensity *	0.7
Number of years in use	6
Cost	\$8,940,000



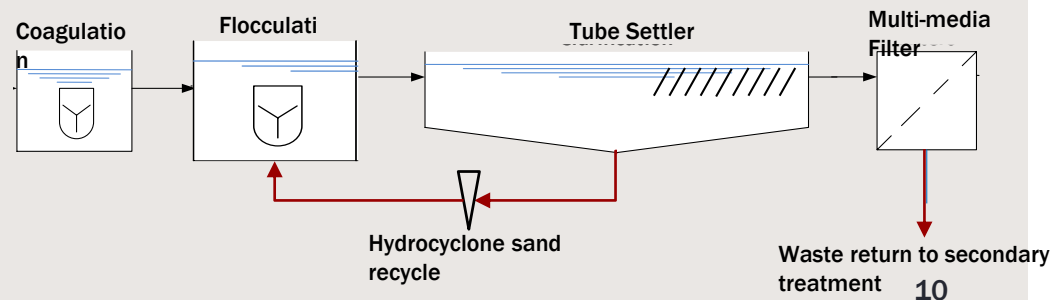
# BALLASTED FLOCCULATION

- ACTIFLO by Veolia Water Technologies
- Microsand flocculation aid
- Mechanical Flocculation
- Turbomix draft tube
- Multi-media filter



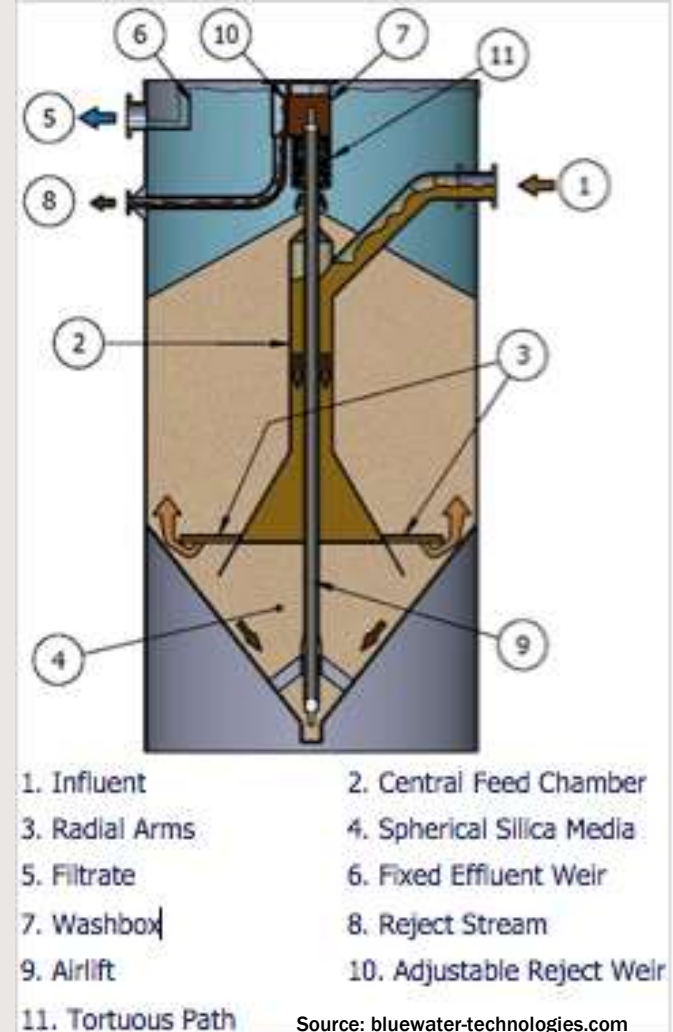
[http://technomaps.veoliawatertechnologies.com/processes/lib/municipal/3329.Actiflo\\_brochure-7\\_datasheets\\_EN\\_09.pdf](http://technomaps.veoliawatertechnologies.com/processes/lib/municipal/3329.Actiflo_brochure-7_datasheets_EN_09.pdf)

Ammonia-Nitrogen Removal (%)	0
TSS Removal (%)	80
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	1572860
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	2100
Operational Intensity *	0.4
Number of years in use	20
Cost	\$10,990,000



# BLUE PRO

- Continuous backwash filter
  - 7-8% of influent rejected and recycled upstream
- Contaminant removal through adsorption
  - Media coated with hydrous ferric oxide (HFO)
- No floc or clarification basins needed



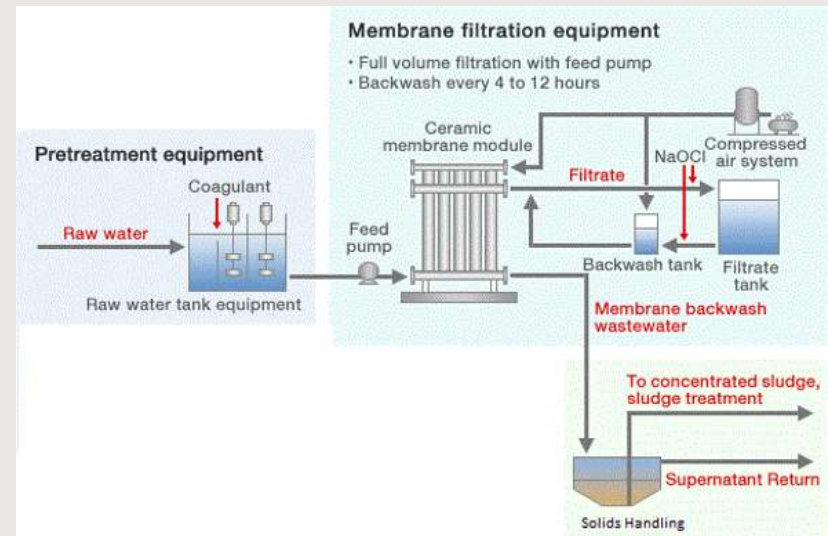
Ammonia-Nitrogen Removal (%)	85
TSS Removal (%)	80
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	125740
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	1024
Operational Intensity *	0.8
Number of years in use	15
Cost	\$3,402,047

# MEMBRANES

- Provides safer water
  - High protozoan, virus, and bacterial removal
    - Polymer-Based Nanostructure Membranes
    - Ceramic Membranes
      - Parker Water Treatment Plant has first and largest facility to employ ceramic membranes in North America
- Coagulation/Membrane Filter
- ACTIFLO/Membrane Filter



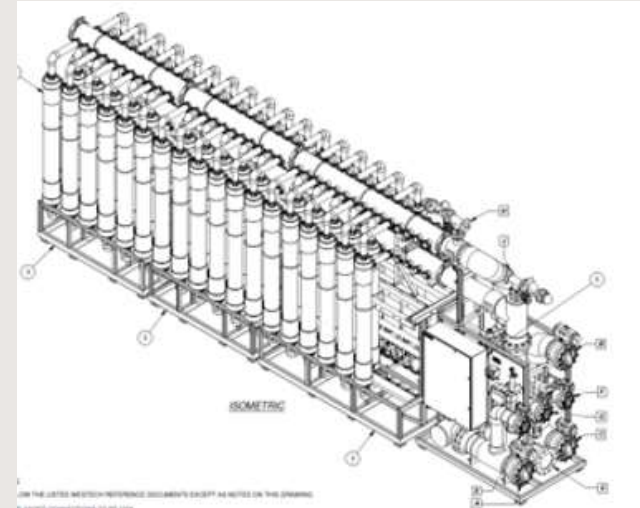
[http://www.metawater.co.jp/eng/product/plant/water/membrane\\_clarify/](http://www.metawater.co.jp/eng/product/plant/water/membrane_clarify/)



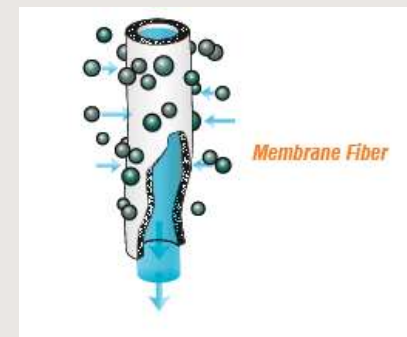
[http://www.metawater.co.jp/eng/product/plant/water/membrane\\_clarify/](http://www.metawater.co.jp/eng/product/plant/water/membrane_clarify/)

# ULTRAFILTRATION HOLLOW-FIBER MEMBRANES

- Automated operation
  - Built on skids for easy installation
- Low pressure filtration
- Excellent particle barrier
  - Pore size of 0.01 micron
    - TSS < 1 mg/L
    - Virus > 1.5 log removal
    - Giardia > 5.5 log removal
    - Cryptosporidium > 5.5 log removal
    - Bacteria > 5.5 log removal
    - Turbidity < 0.1 NTU
    - 0.03 mg/L P



1001-GENERAL ARRANGEMENT, ALTAFILTER, 74 MODULE CAPACITY.pdf



<http://www.westech-inc.com/en-usa/products/ultrafiltration-membrane-package-system-altapac>

# ULTRAFILTRATION HOLLOW-FIBER MEMBRANE CRITERIA SCORES

## ■ Coag/Membrane Filter

Ammonia-Nitrogen Removal (%)	0
TSS Removal (%)	98
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	585000
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	1700
Operational Intensity *	0.3
Number of years in use	10
Cost	\$10,100,000

## ■ ACTIFLO/Membrane Filter

- 30% higher membrane loading rate
- 30% fewer modules

Ammonia-Nitrogen Removal (%)	0
TSS Removal (%)	98
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	720000
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	2400
Operational Intensity *	0.1
Number of years in use	10
Cost	\$15,200,000

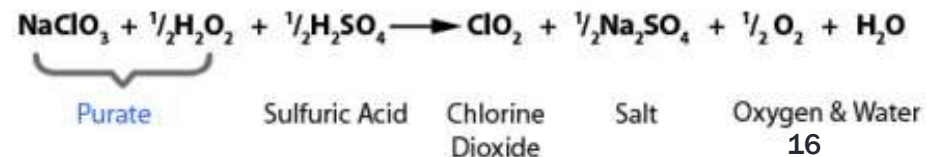
# DISINFECTION ALTERNATIVES

1. Chlorine Dioxide
2. Sodium hypochlorite, delivered
3. Sodium hypochlorite Onsite Generation
4. UV
5. Ozone
- ~~6. Gaseous Chlorine~~
- ~~7. Solid calcium hypochlorite~~
- ~~8. Chloramine~~
- ~~9. Pasteurization~~
- ~~10. E-beam~~

# CHLORINE DIOXIDE – PURATE SYSTEM

- No chlorine gas used or produced
- Simple two-chemical feed
  - Purate and sulfuric acid
- Effectively deactivates the chlorine-resistant Giardia and Cryptosporidium
- Two new hazardous chemicals

Protozoa (Log Removal)	2
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	13140
Chemical Use (Y/N)	Yes
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	476
Operational Intensity*	0.8
Operator Safety*	0.7
Public Safety (Yearly Truck Traffic)	12
Cost	\$1,261,000



# DELIVERED SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE

- Currently used at the plant
- Safer to handle than gaseous chlorine
- Corrosive
- Cannot be stored for more than a month

Protozoa (Log Removal)	0.5
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	6570.0
Chemical Use (Y/N)	Yes
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	3390.0
Operational Intensity*	1.0
Operator Safety*	0.8
Public Safety (Yearly Truck Traffic)	17.0
Cost	\$965,000



# SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE GENERATION

- A salt and water solution is exposed to an anode and a cathode
- The solution separates into sodium hypochlorite and hydrogen gas
- 0.8% solution concentration

Protozoa (Log Removal)	0.5
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	109500.0
Chemical Use (Y/N)	Yes
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	875.0
Operational Intensity*	0.8
Operator Safety*	0.9
Public Safety (Yearly Truck Traffic)	8.0
Cost	\$1,754,124



<http://www.severntrentdenora.com/products-and-services/seawater-electrochlorination-systems/clortec/750-0210.pdf>

# UV DISINFECTION

- Pathogens get exposed to UV light which penetrates cell walls and disrupts DNA chains
- Once these chains are disrupted, the pathogen cannot reproduce and become harmless

Protozoa (Log Removal)	4
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	340000
Chemical Use (Y/N)	No
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	198
Operational Intensity*	0.7
Operator Safety*	0.9
Public Safety (Yearly Truck Traffic)	0
Cost	\$1,464,899

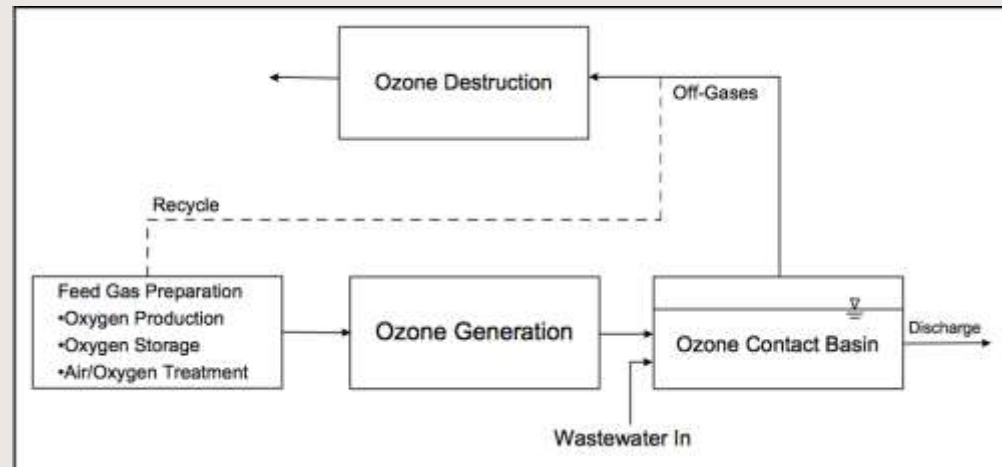


[http://upload.ecvv.com/upload/Product/20119/China\\_welnic\\_Wastewater\\_automatic\\_cleaning\\_UV\\_sterilizer\\_20119271538024.jpg](http://upload.ecvv.com/upload/Product/20119/China_welnic_Wastewater_automatic_cleaning_UV_sterilizer_20119271538024.jpg)

# OZONE DISINFECTION

- Uses air or liquid oxygen to produce ozone ( $O_3$ )
- Strong oxidant kills pathogens
- Added to wastewater at 5-10mg/L
- Low contact time
- Thermal destruction of ozone

Protozoa (Log Removal)	1
Energy Use (kWh/yr)	1314000
Chemical Use (Y/N)	No
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )	1800
Operational Intensity*	0.4
Operator Safety*	0.5
Public Safety (Yearly Truck Traffic)	31
Cost	\$5,374,952



# DATA INPUTS

## Advanced Water Treatment

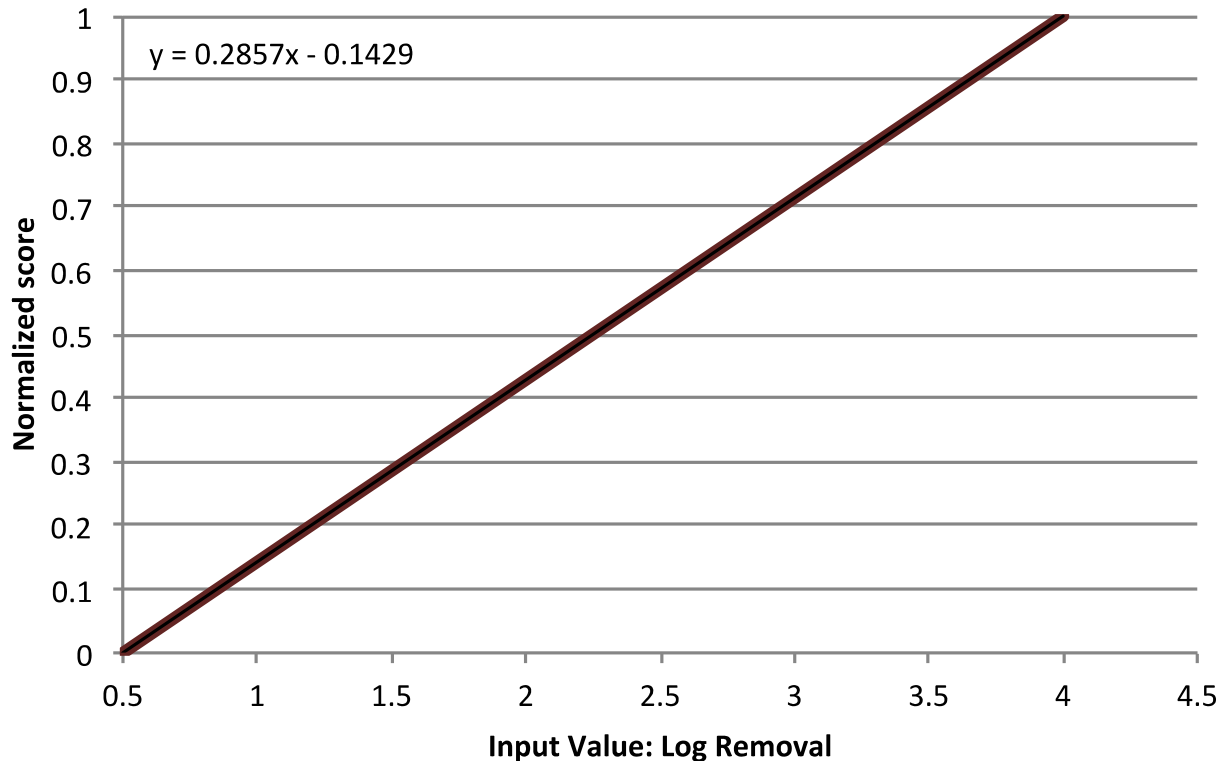
### Criteria

Ammonia-Nitrogen Removal (%)
TSS Removal (%)
Energy Use (kWh/yr)
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )
Operational Intensity *
Number of years in use
Total
25-Year PV (\$)

### Criteria

Protozoa (Log Removal)
Energy Use (kWh/yr)
Chemical Use (Y/N)
Footprint (ft <sup>2</sup> )
Operational Intensity*
Operator Safety*
Public Safety (Yearly T)
Total
25-Year PV (\$)

## Disinfection: Protozoa Utility Function



### Coag/ Membrane

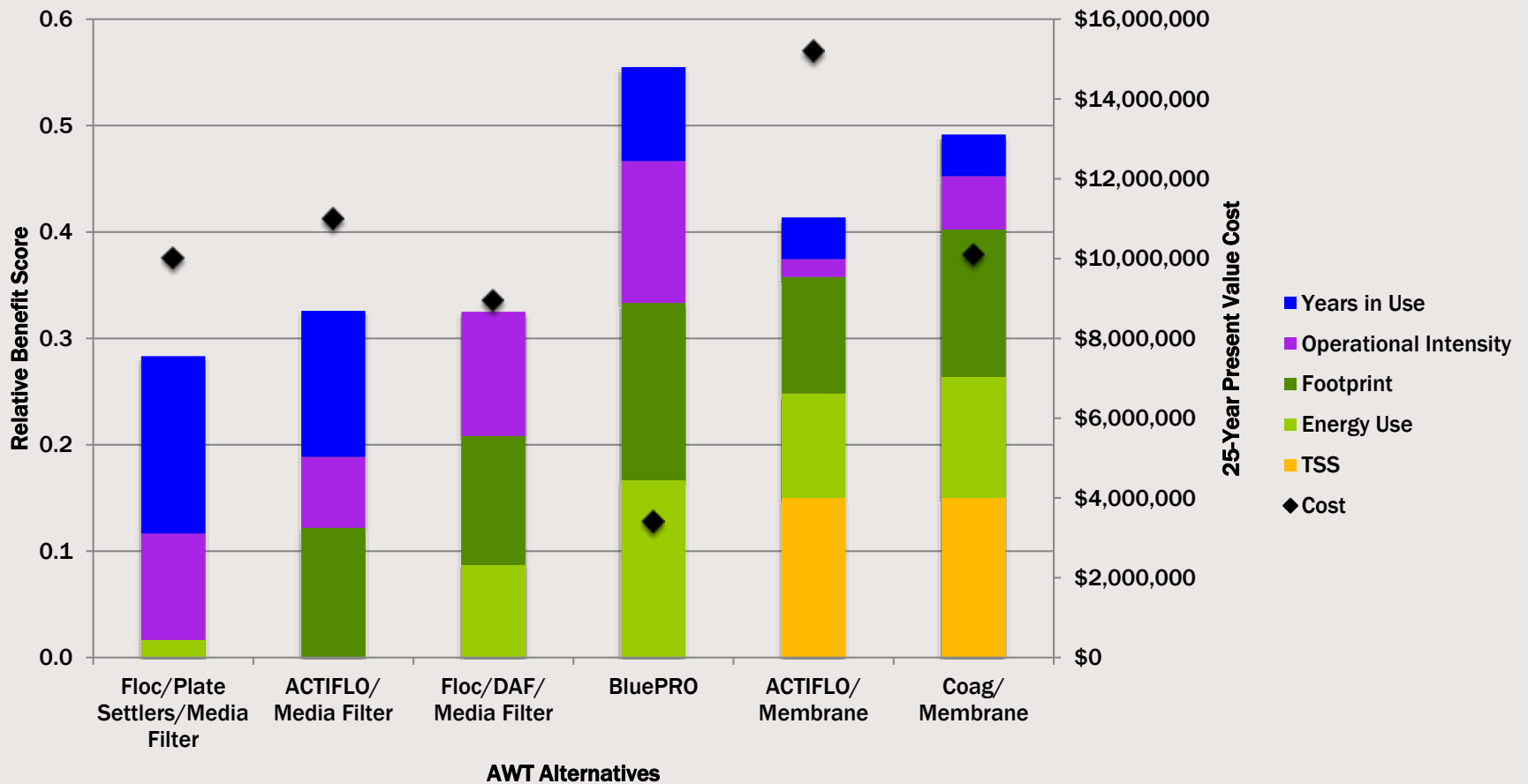
Output	WNScore
0	0.000
98	0.150
585,000	0.114
1700	0.139
0.3	0.050
10	0.039
	0.492
10,100,000	

### Ozone

WNScore	
1	0.020
4,000	0.000
No	0.143
1800	0.071
0.4	0.057
0.5	0.071
31	0.000
	0.363
5,374,952	

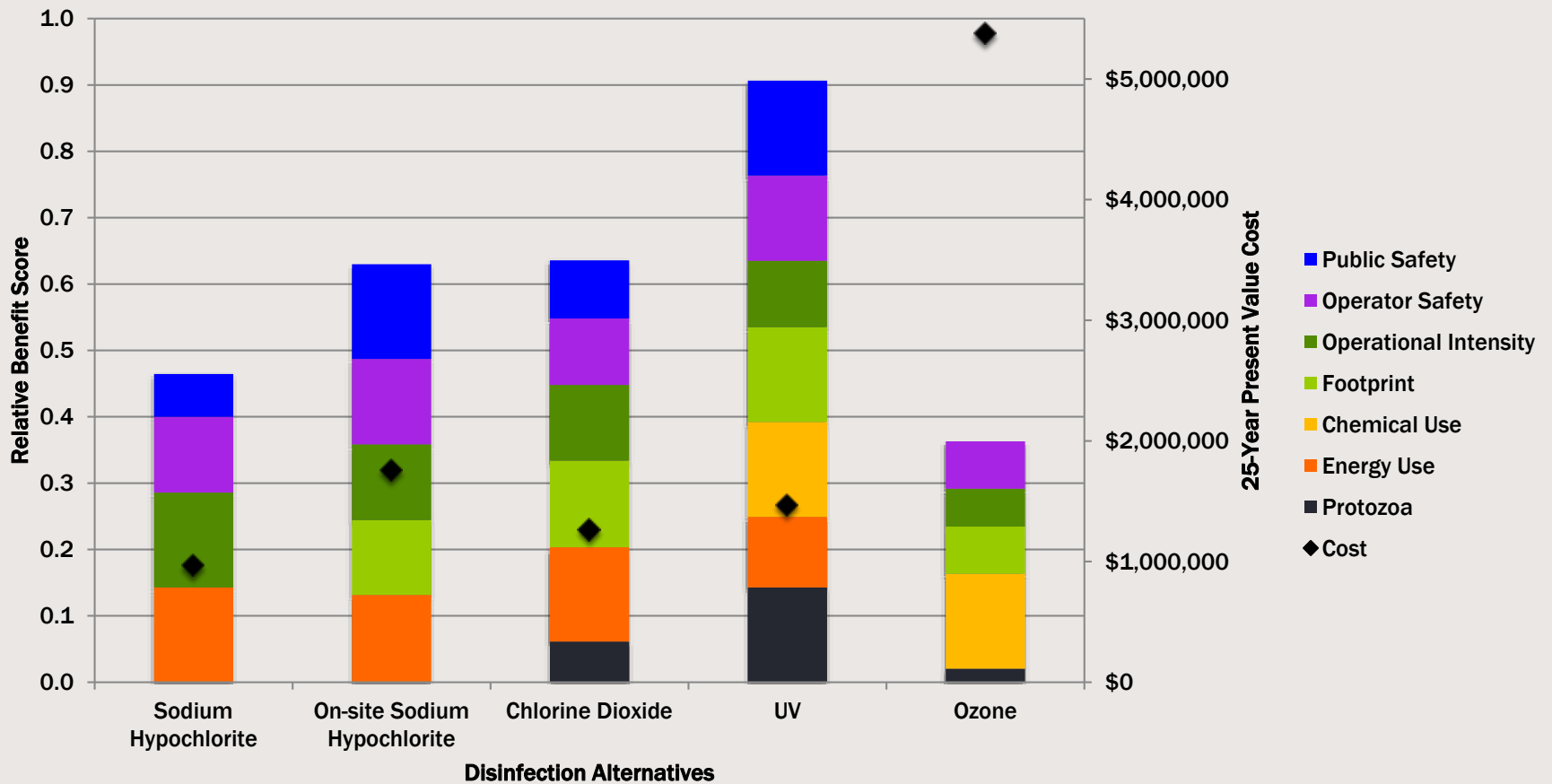
# STACK GRAPH

## Advanced Water Treatment Cost-Benefit



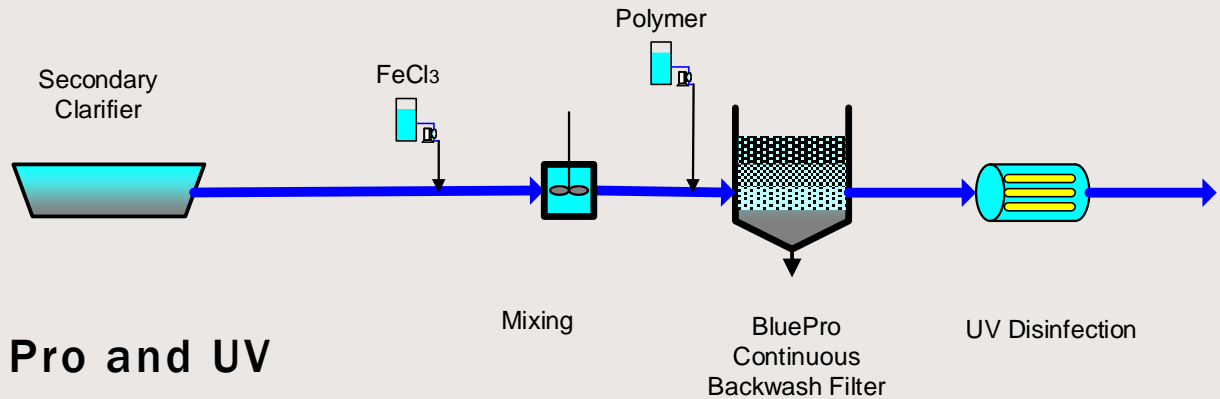
# STACK GRAPH

## Disinfection Cost-Benefit

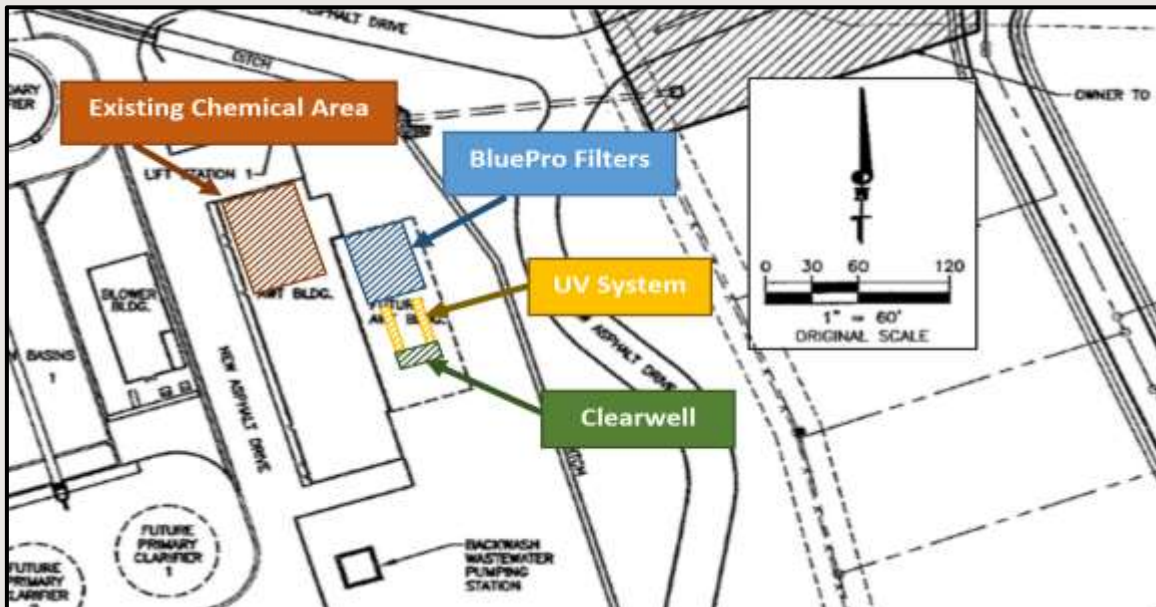


# CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

## Process Flow Diagram



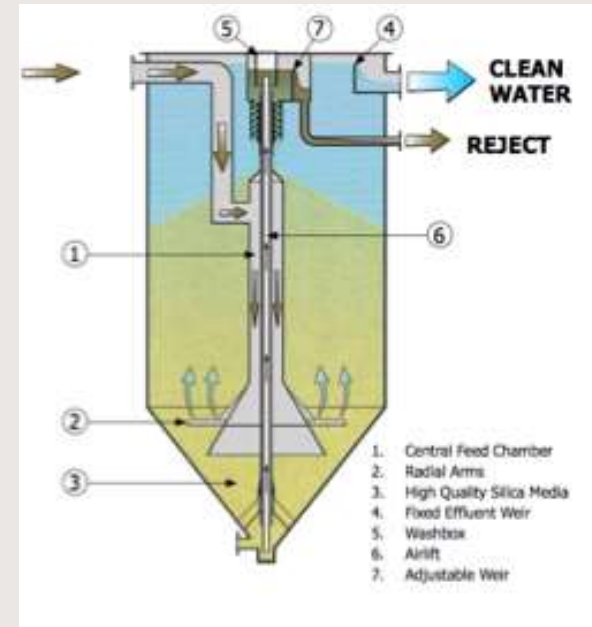
## Site Plan for Blue Pro and UV



# CONCEPTUAL DESIGN-BLUE PRO

## Design Criteria

- 18 filters at 7.5X7.5X7 feet each (Model CF64-80AG)
  - 14 and 16 filters online during ADF and PHF, respectively
- 2000 sq ft of expansion required
  - 1024 sq ft of filter area
- 90-95% contaminant removal in single stage of treatment
  - FeCl dose of approximately 5-10 ppm



Pictures retrieved from email from manufacturer

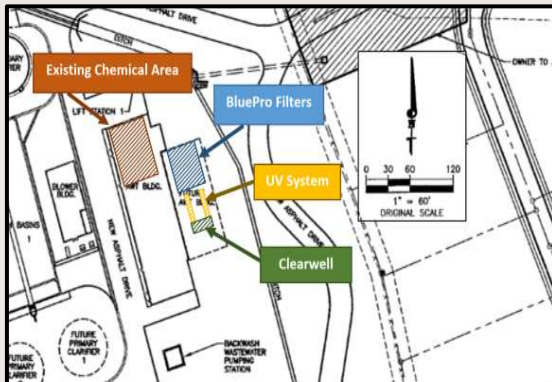
**Total Capital Cost: \$1,247,340**  
**Annual O&M Costs: \$137,927**  
**Total Present Value: \$3,402,047**



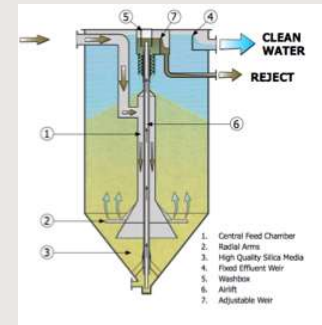
# CONCLUSION

After studying six final advanced water treatment alternatives, we chose a Blue PRO system based on its highest benefit score and lowest cost.

After studying five final disinfection alternatives, we chose UV disinfection based on its highest benefit score and reasonable cost.



Questions?



# WORKS CITED

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- National Service Center for Environmental Publications. “Wastewater Technology Fact Sheet: Disinfection for Small Systems”. *Environmental Protection Agency*. <http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/P100IL6J.txt?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=2000%20Thru%20005&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&UseQField=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A%5CZYFILES%5CINDEXT%20DATA%5C00THRU05%5CTXT%5C00000032%5CP100IL6J.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h%7C-&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=p%7Cf&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1>
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- “Ultraviolet Disinfection”. *Environmental Technology Initiative*. [http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/pdf/WW/publications/eti/UV\\_Dis\\_tech.pdf](http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/pdf/WW/publications/eti/UV_Dis_tech.pdf)
- “Wastewater Disinfection Factsheet: Ozone Disinfection”. *Environmental Protection Agency*. [http://water.epa.gov/scitech/wastetech/upload/2002\\_06\\_28\\_mtb\\_ozon.pdf](http://water.epa.gov/scitech/wastetech/upload/2002_06_28_mtb_ozon.pdf)

# REFERENCE SLIDES

Criteria	Worst											Best			
	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1				
Safety	Certain death caused by implementation			Accidents can be avoided with knowledge of alternative				Zero chance of an accident, harmless when operated incorrectly							
Operational Intensity	Several points of failure, little to no points of redundancy			Average points of failure, average points of redundancy				Little to no failure points, several points of redundancy							

# REFERENCE SLIDES

AWT	Criteria	Sub-Criteria	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit	High or Low?	Scale	Weight (%)
<b>Environmental</b>	Water Quality Obtained	Ammonia-Nitrogen Removal	%	0	100	High	0.010000	0.1667
		TSS Removal	%	80	100	High	0.050000	0.1667
	Energy Use	.....	kWh/yr	125740	1572860	Low	0.000001	0.1667
	Footprint	.....	square feet	1024	5040	Low	0.000249	0.1667
<b>Societal</b>	Operational Intensity *	.....	Number	0	1	High	1.000000	0.1667
	Number of years in use	.....	Number	6	23	High	0.058824	0.1667
* Qualitative criteria (See "Qualitative Scales" page)							Total-->	1

Disinfection	Criteria	Sub-criteria	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit	High or Low?	Scale	Weight (%)
<b>Environmental</b>	Water Quality Obtained	Protozoa	Log removal	0.5	4	High	0.2857143	0.1429
		.....	kWh/yr	6,570	1,314,000	Low	0.0000008	0.1429
	Chemical Use	.....	Yes/No	0	1	Low	1.0000000	0.1429
	Footprint	.....	square feet	198	3,390	Low	0.0003133	0.1429
<b>Societal</b>	Operational Intensity*	.....	Number	0	1	High	1.0000000	0.1429
	Safety	Operator*	Number	0	1	High	1.0000000	0.1429
		Public	Trucks/yr	0	31	Low	0.0322581	0.1429
* Qualitative criteria (See "Qualitative Scales" page)							Total-->	1

## Advanced Water Treatment Cost-Benefit

