

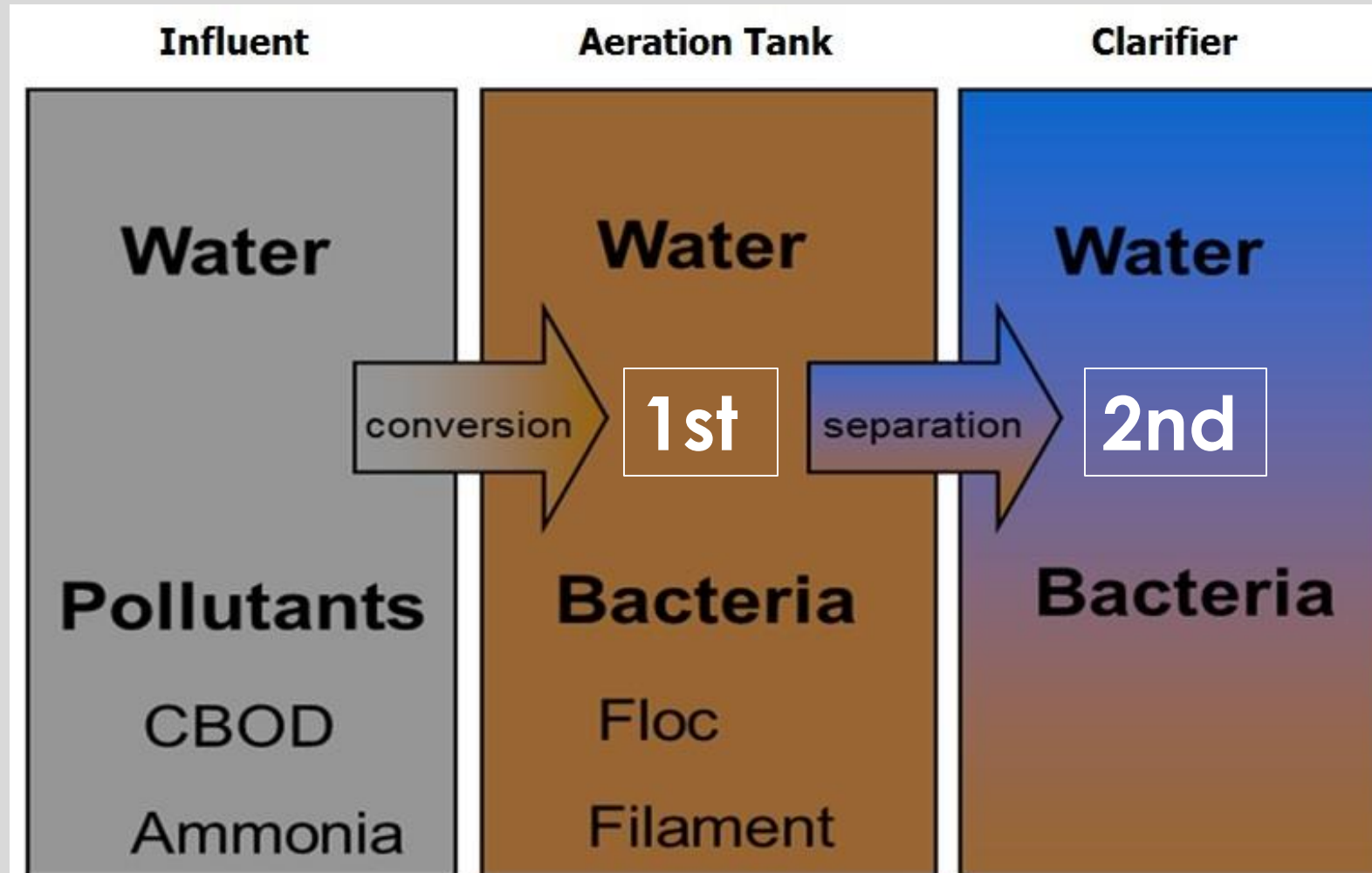
ACTIVATED SLUDGE PROCESS CONTROL

TROUBLESHOOTING CHART

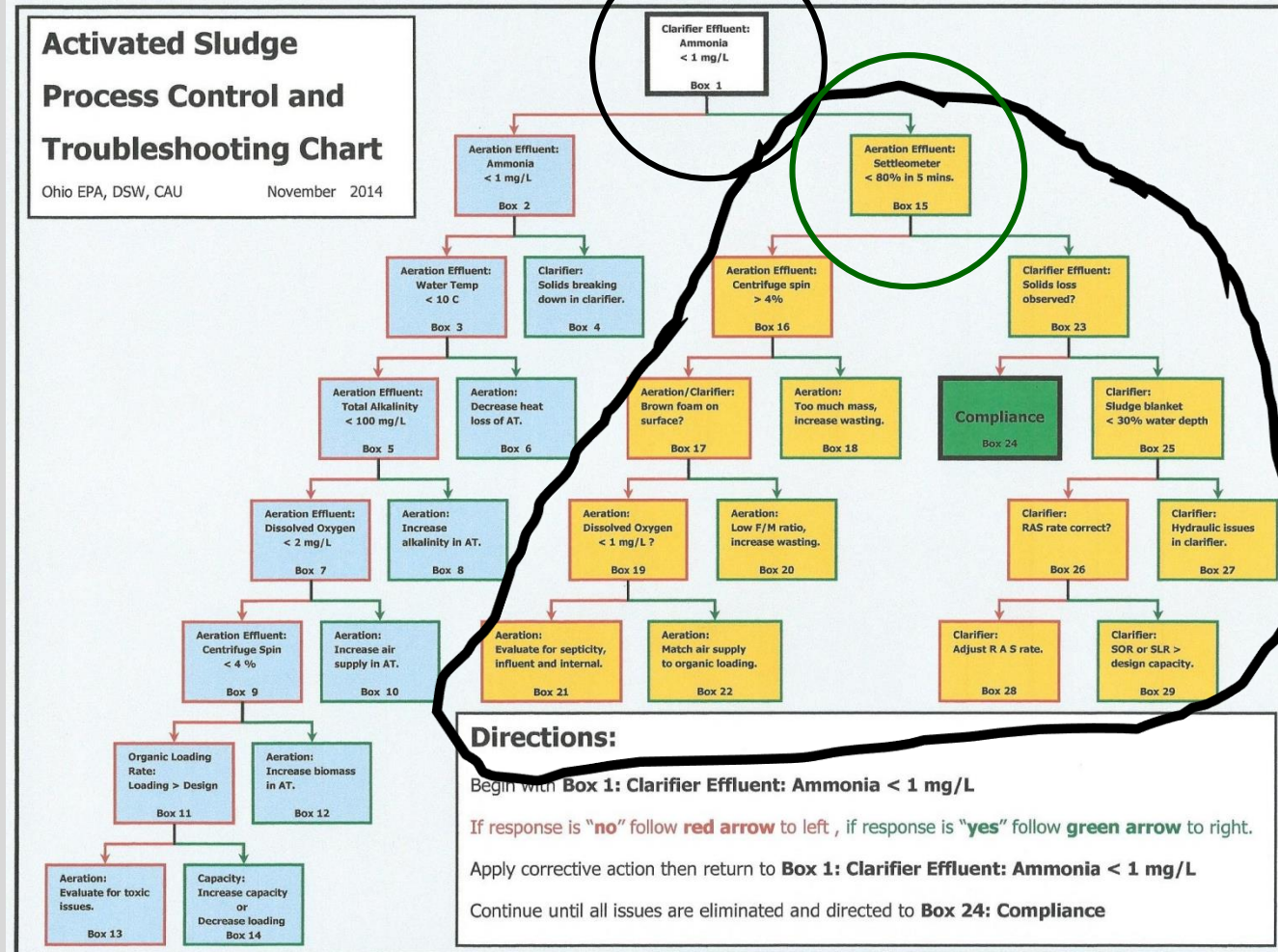


Part Two: Separation

BASIC CONCEPTS

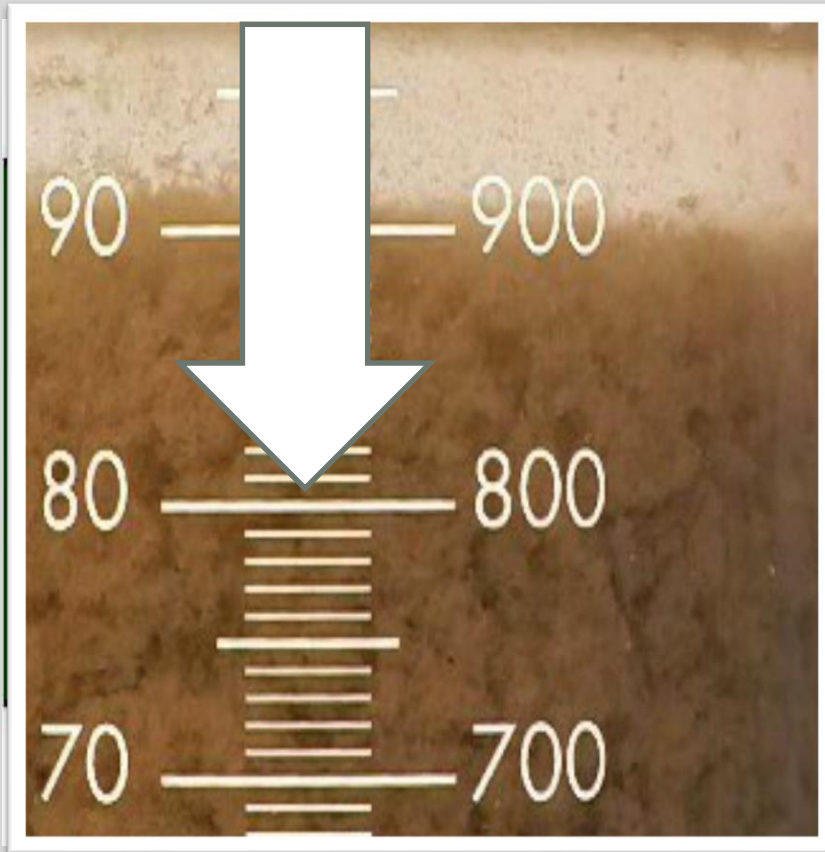


A. S. PROCESS CONTROL



BOX # 15

**AERATION EFFLUENT:
SETTLEOMETER < 80% IN 5 MINUTES**



- Conversion Complete
- Separation Analysis
 - “Perfect Clarifier”
 - < 80 % in 5 minutes
- Inhibited Settling
 - High concentration mass (too crowded)
 - Low density mass (too buoyant)

BOX # 16

AERATION EFFLUENT: CENTRIFUGE SPIN > 4%



- Centrifuge Spin
 - Aeration Effluent
 - > 4% inhibits settling
 - Measure and know
- 2 Minute Diluted Settleometer
 - 100% vs 50%

BOX # 16

AERATION EFFLUENT: CENTRIFUGE SPIN > 4%



- Centrifuge Spin
 - Aeration Effluent
 - > 4% inhibits settling
 - Measure and know
- 2 Minute Diluted Settleometer
 - 100% vs 50%

2 Minute Diluted Settleometer Test Concentration



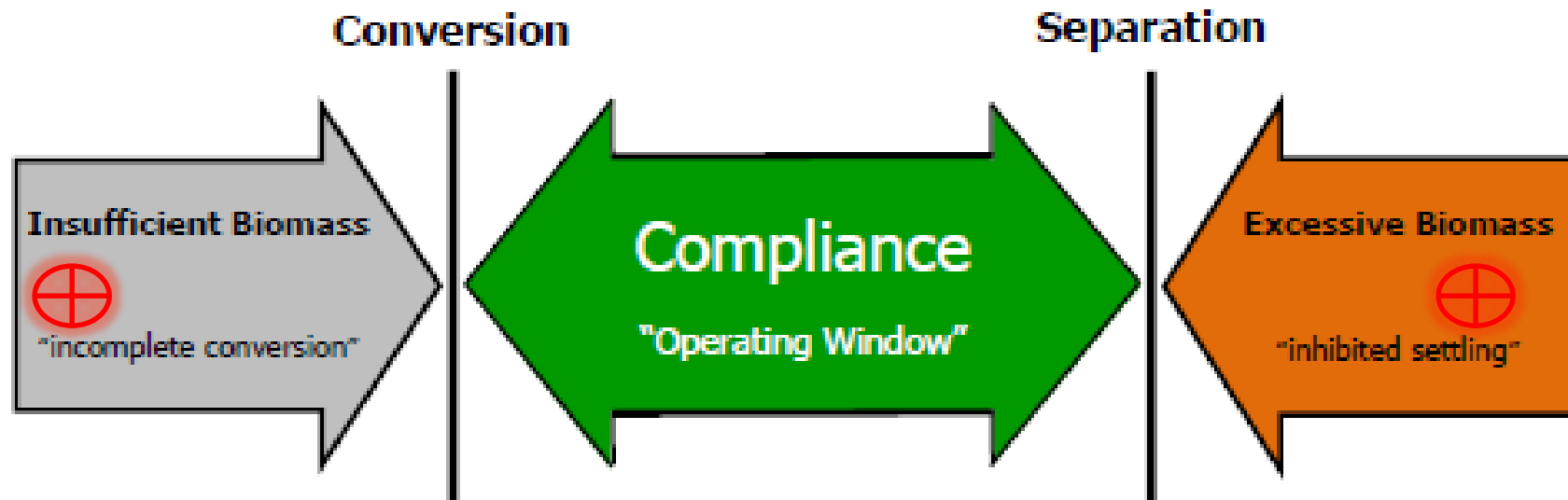


The image shows two identical graduated cylinders side-by-side, each containing a brown, turbid liquid. The cylinders have two scales: a vertical scale on the left (0 to 100) and a horizontal scale on the right (0 to 1000). The liquid level in both cylinders is approximately at the 95 mark on the vertical scale and the 950 mark on the horizontal scale. A semi-transparent dark rectangle is overlaid in the center, containing the title text.

2 Minute Diluted Settleometer Test Density

BOX # 18

AERATION: TOO MUCH BIOMASS, INCREASE WASTING



Establishing a wasting rate is simply a process of maintaining sufficient biomass to achieve complete conversion in the aeration tank (ammonia < 1 mg/L), while not maintaining an excessive amount of biomass to inhibit the settling rate in the clarifier ($< 80\%$ in 5 minutes).

BOX # 17

AERATION / CLARIFIER: BROWN FOAM ON SURFACE



- Filaments
 - >80% in 5 mins.
 - AT spin < 4%
 - 2 min. diluted Settleometer analysis
 - Coning/Jagged
 - Supernatant Clarity
 - Low AT effluent NH₃
 - **Brown Foam**
- Low F/M Environment

BOX # 17

AERATION / CLARIFIER: BROWN FOAM ON SURFACE



- Filaments
 - >80% in 5 mins.
 - AT spin < 4%
 - 2 min. diluted Settleometer analysis
 - Coning/Jagged
 - Supernatant Clarity
 - Low AT effluent NH₃
 - **Brown Foam**
- Low F/M Environment

BOX # 20

AERATION: LOW F/M RATIO, INCREASE WASTING



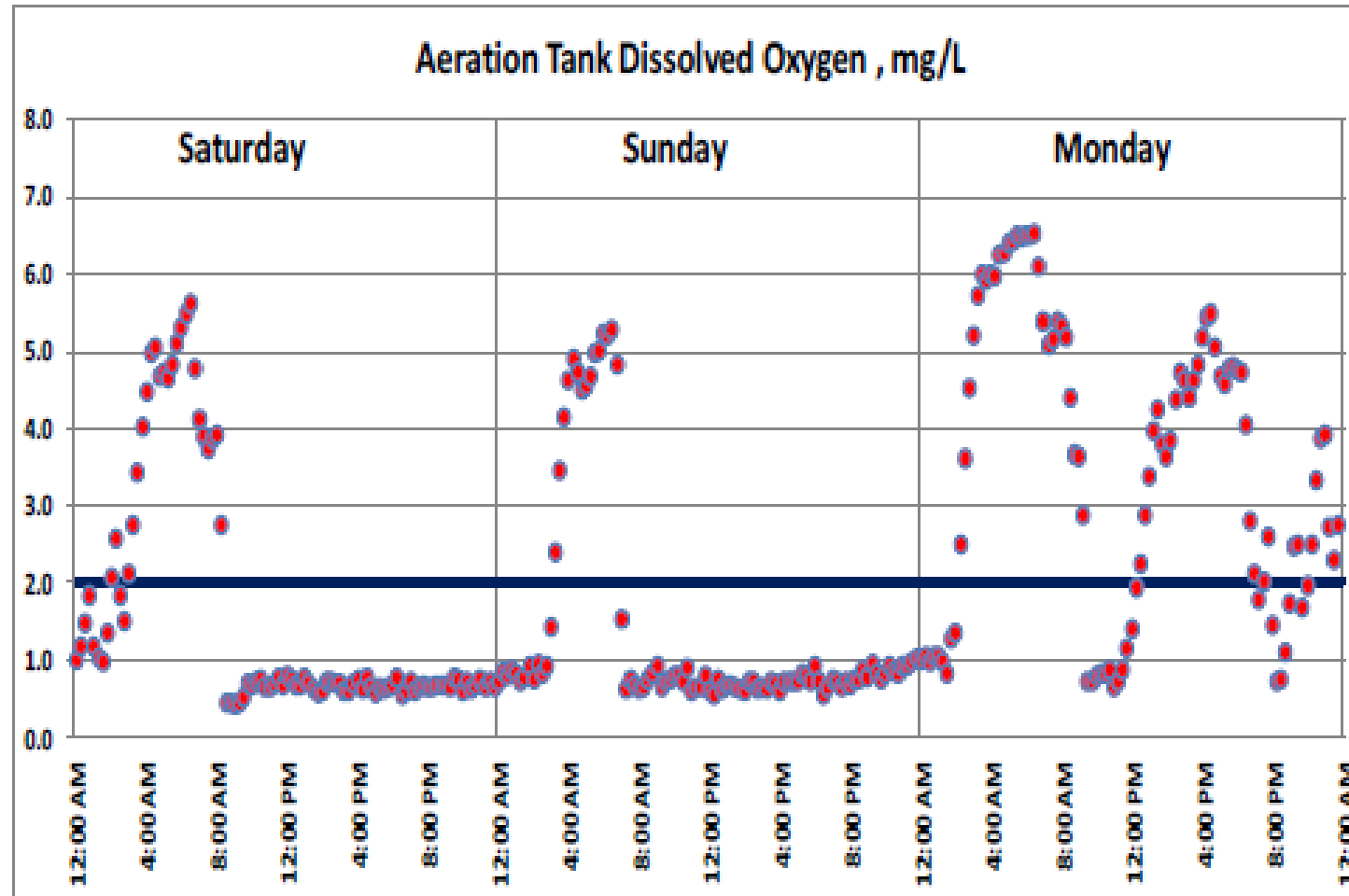
- Low F/M Filaments
- Waste
 - Stop the madness
 - Clean up the mess

BOX # 19

AERATION: DISSOLVED OXYGEN < 1 MG/L



- Filaments
 - >80% in 5 mins.
 - AT spin < 4%
 - 2 min. diluted
Settleometer analysis
- Low DO
 - Long, low levels
 - 1 mg/L DO
 - Short, deep levels
 - < 1 mg/L DO
 - Measure and know

BOX # 22**AERATION: MATCH AIR SUPPLY TO ORGANIC LOADING**

BOX # 21

AERATION: EVALUATE FOR SEPTICITY, INFLUENT AND INTERNAL



- Filaments
 - >80% in 5 mins.
 - AT spin < 4%
- Septic Sources
 - Influent
 - Odor
 - Corrosion
 - Color
 - Internal
 - “aerobic” digester
 - Solids breaking down in clarifier

BOX # 21

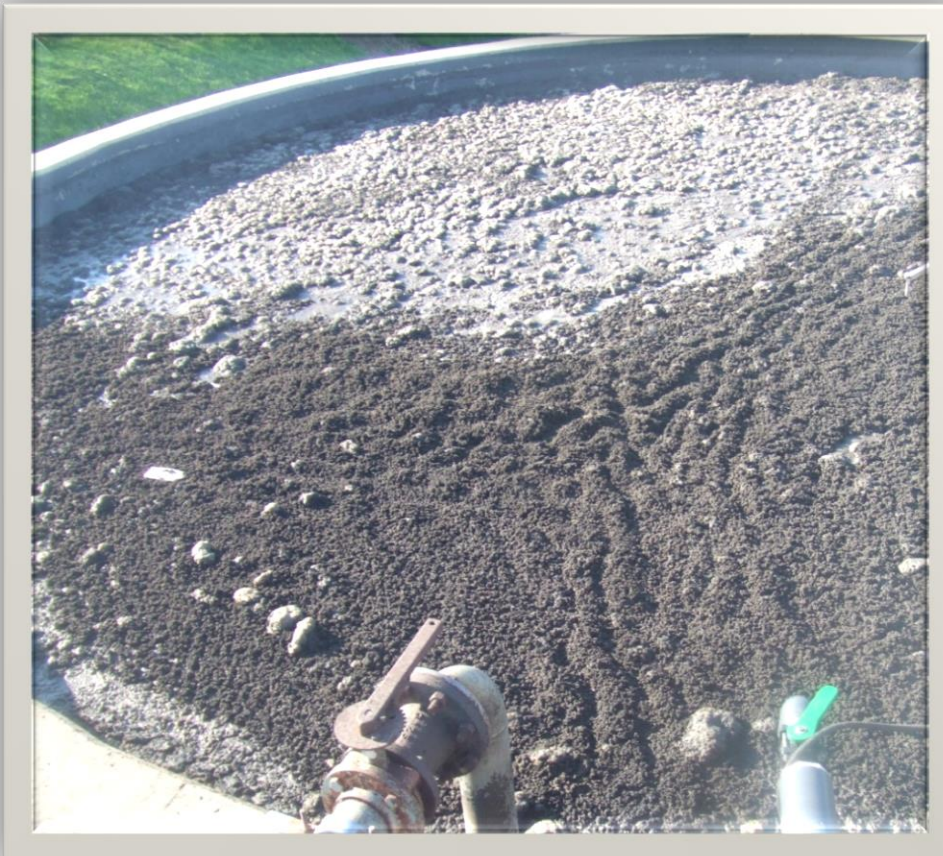
AERATION: EVALUATE FOR SEPTICITY, INFLUENT AND INTERNAL



- Filaments
 - >80% in 5 mins.
 - AT spin < 4%
- Septic Sources
 - Influent
 - Odor
 - Corrosion
 - Color
 - Internal
 - “aerobic” digester
 - Solids breaking down in clarifier

BOX # 21

AERATION: EVALUATE FOR SEPTICITY, INFLUENT AND INTERNAL



- Filaments
 - >80% in 5 mins.
 - AT spin < 4%

Septic Sources

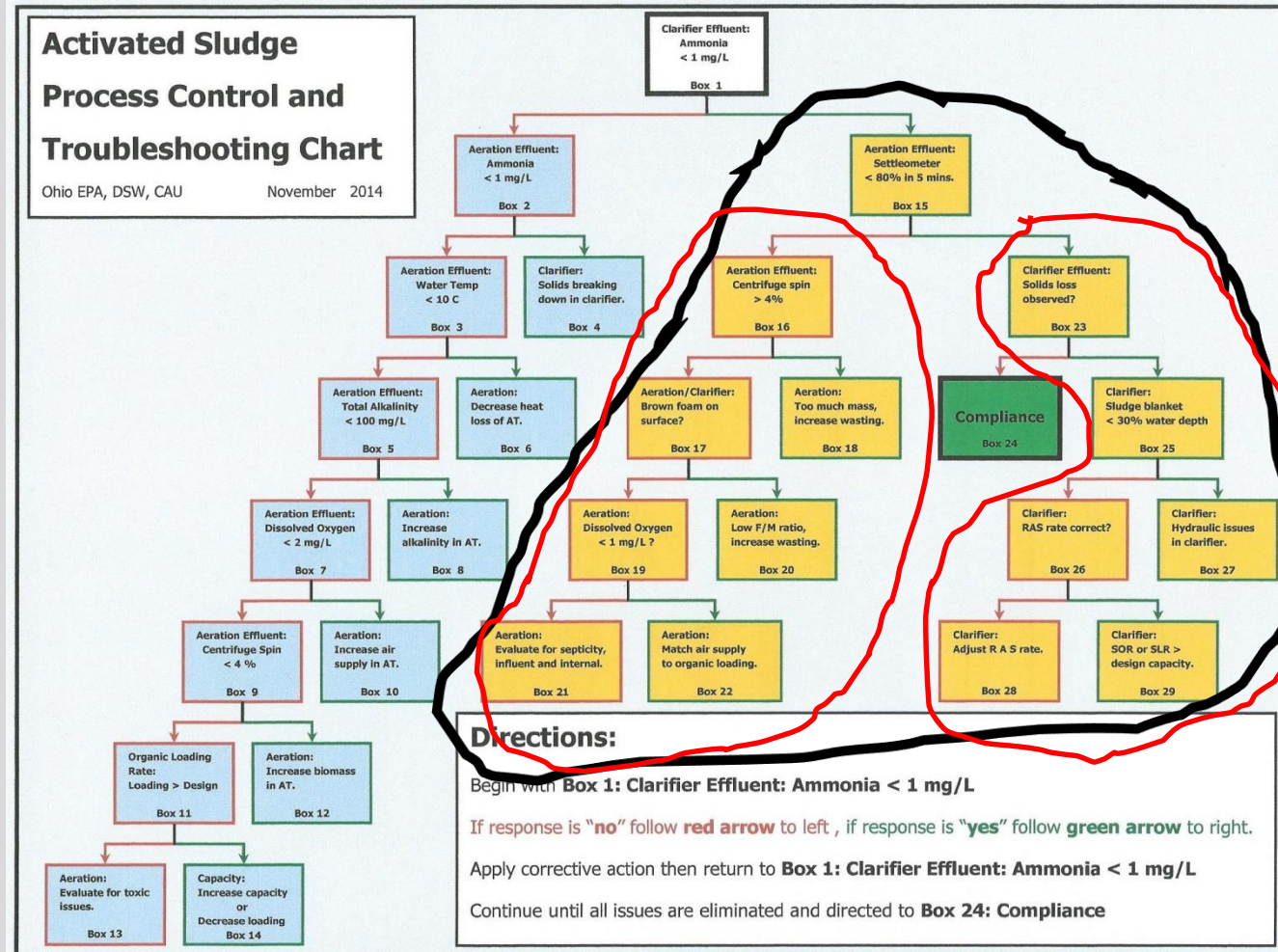
- Influent
 - Odor
 - Corrosion
 - Color
- Internal
 - “aerobic” digester
 - Solids breaking down in clarifier

A. S. PROCESS CONTROL

Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

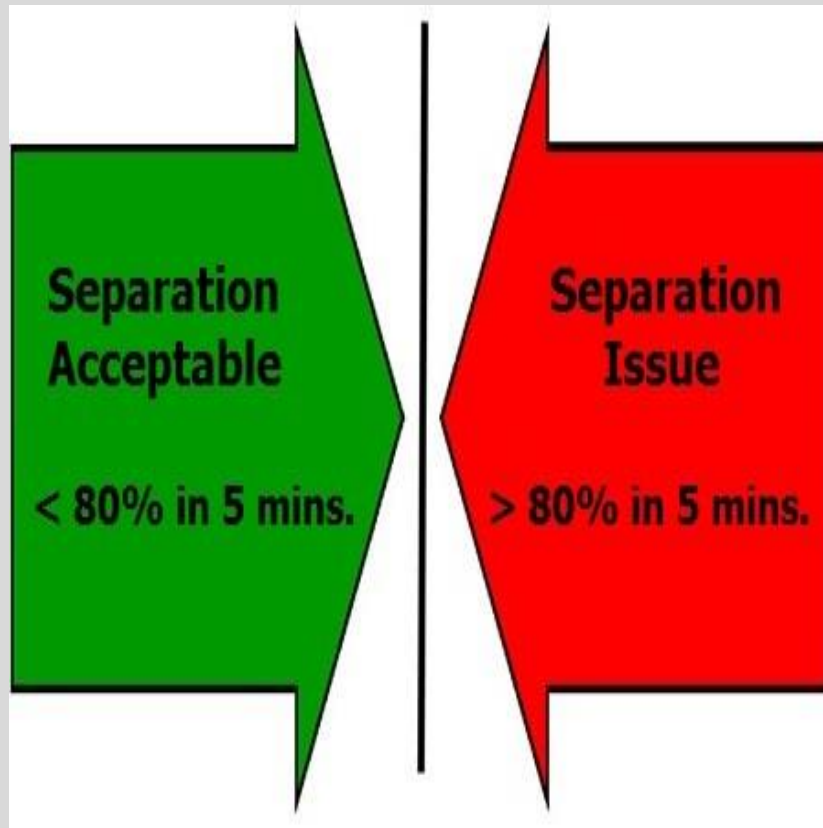
Ohio EPA, DSW, CAU

November 2014



BOX # 15

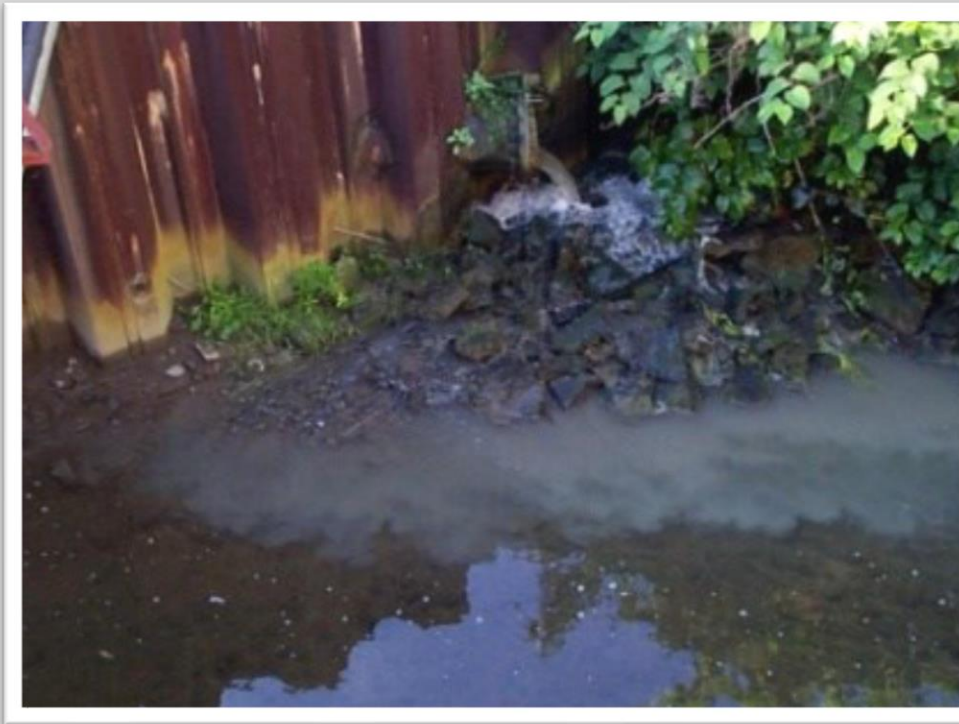
AERATION EFFLUENT: SETTLEOMETER < 80% IN 5 MINUTES



- Conversion Complete
- Separation Analysis
 - “Perfect Clarifier”
 - < 80 % in 5 minutes
- Inhibited Settling
 - High concentration mass (too crowded)
 - Low density mass (too buoyant)

BOX # 23

CLARIFIER EFFLUENT: SOLIDS LOSS OBSERVED



- Observed Loss
 - Clarifier Weir
 - Effluent
- Unobserved Loss
 - Life Expectancy
 - Birth
 - Aged
 - Deceased
 - 2-3 months?

BOX # 23

CLARIFIER EFFLUENT: SOLIDS LOSS OBSERVED



- Observed Loss
 - Clarifier Weir
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- Unobserved Loss
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- Observed Loss
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BOX # 23

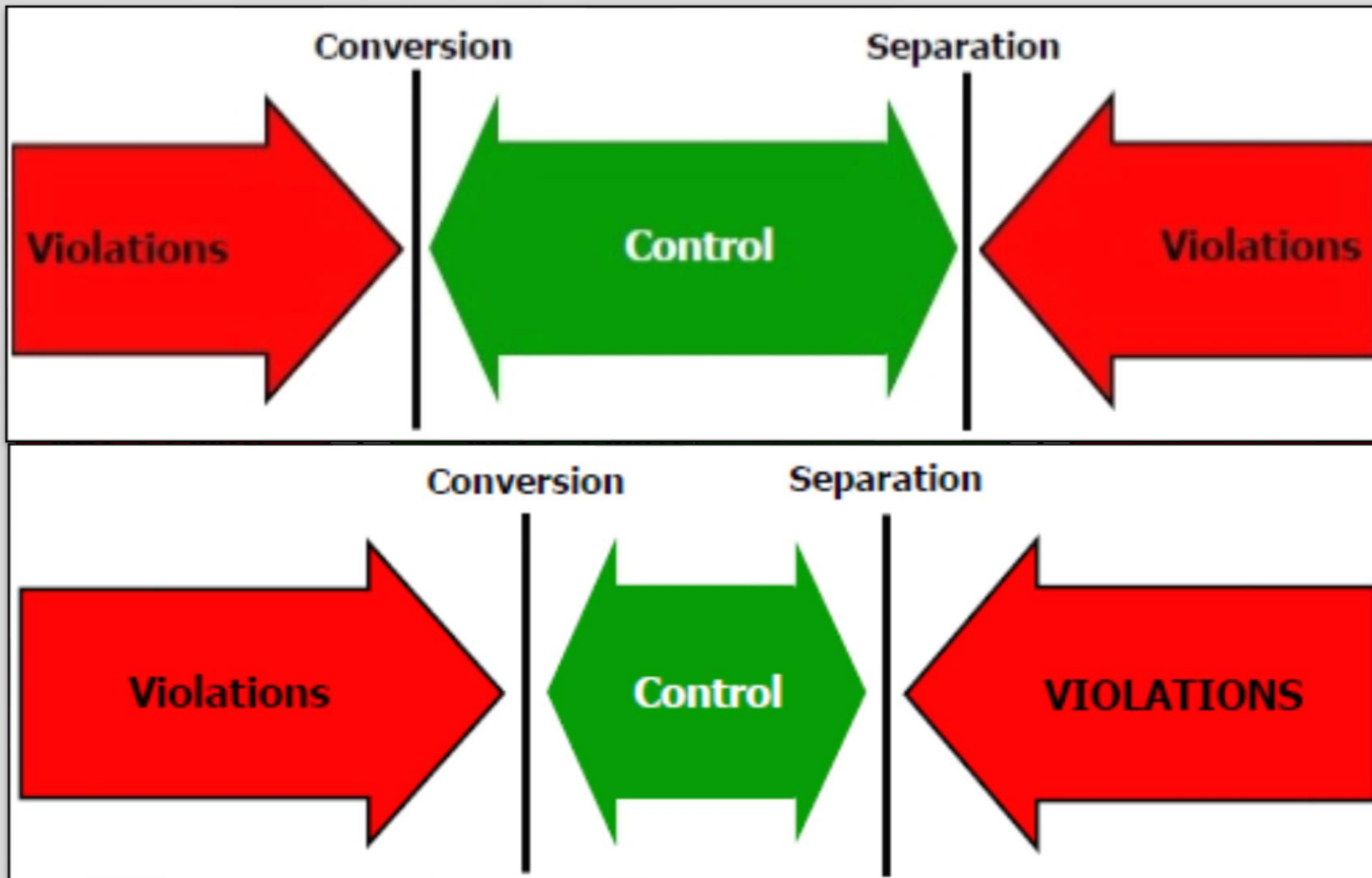
CLARIFIER EFFLUENT: SOLIDS LOSS OBSERVED



- Observed Loss
 - Clarifier Weir
 - Effluent
- Unobserved Loss
 - Life Expectancy
 - Birth
 - Aged
 - Deceased
 - 2-3 months?

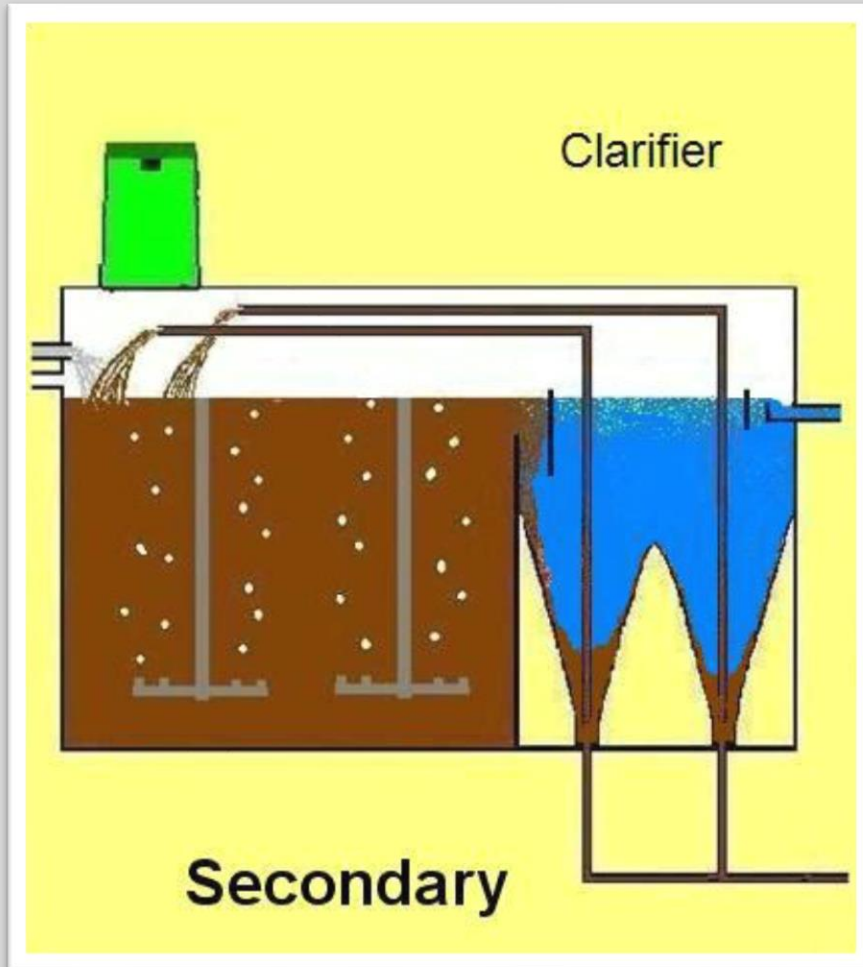
BOX # 24

COMPLIANCE

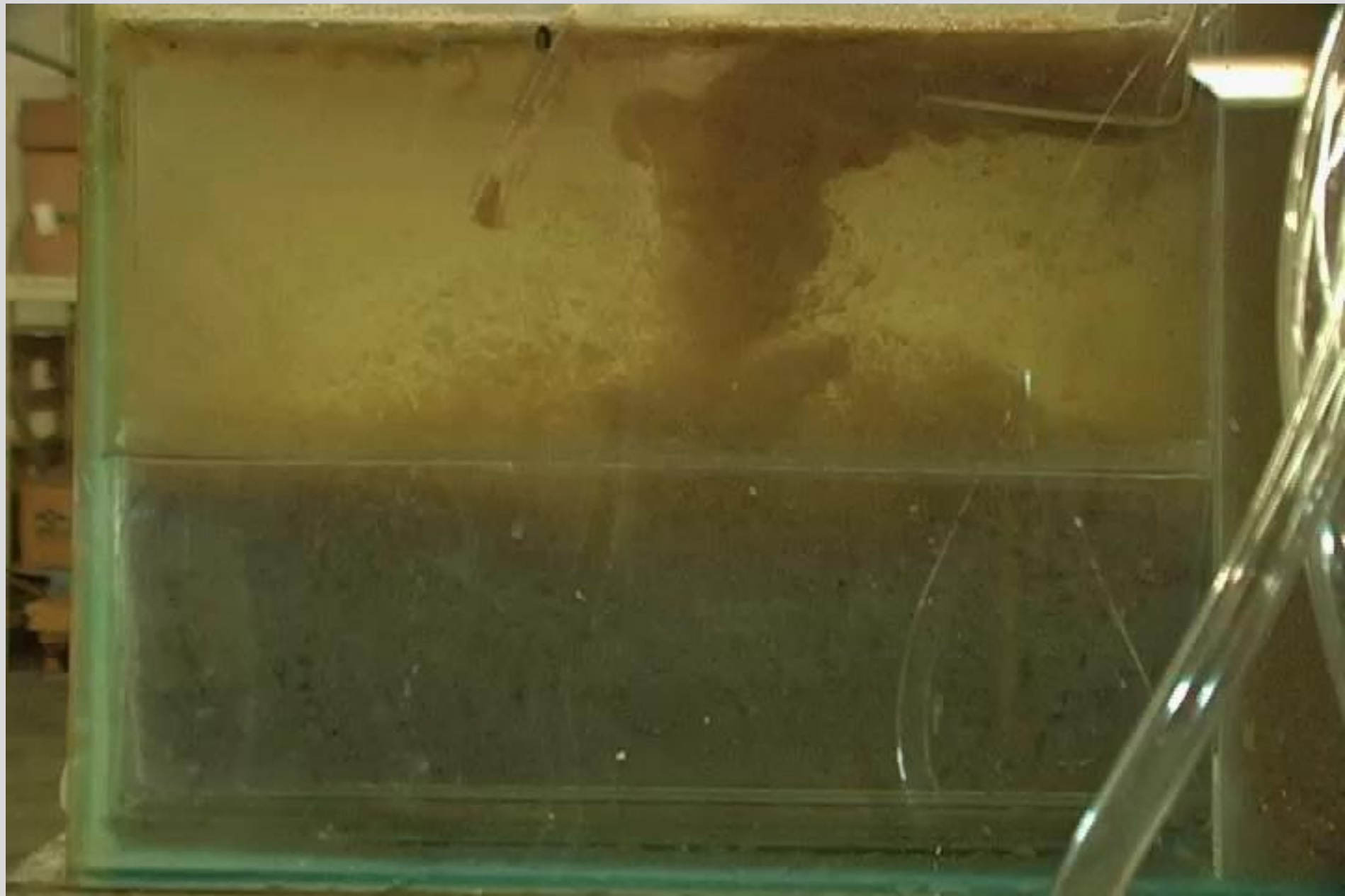


BOX # 25

**CLARIFIER:
SLUDGE BLANKET < 30% WATER DEPTH**

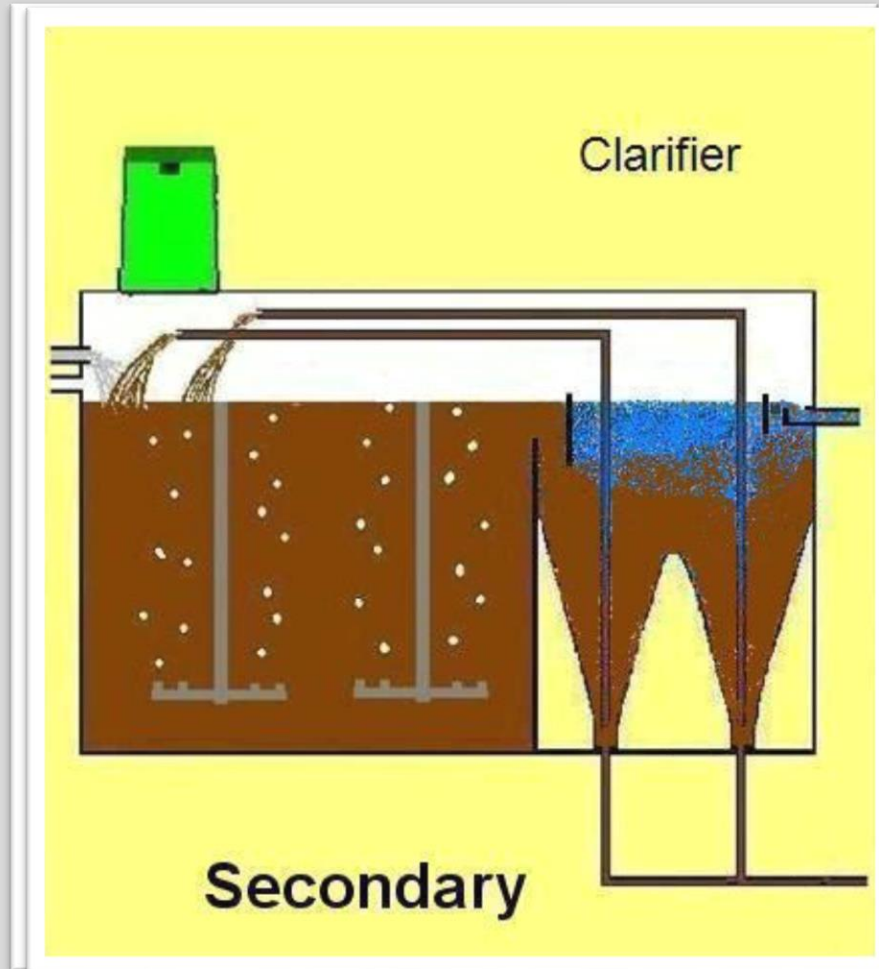


- Blanket Depth
- High blanket, less capacity
- Range: 20% to 30%
- Reduce blanket
 - RAS rate correct?
 - Too much biomass?

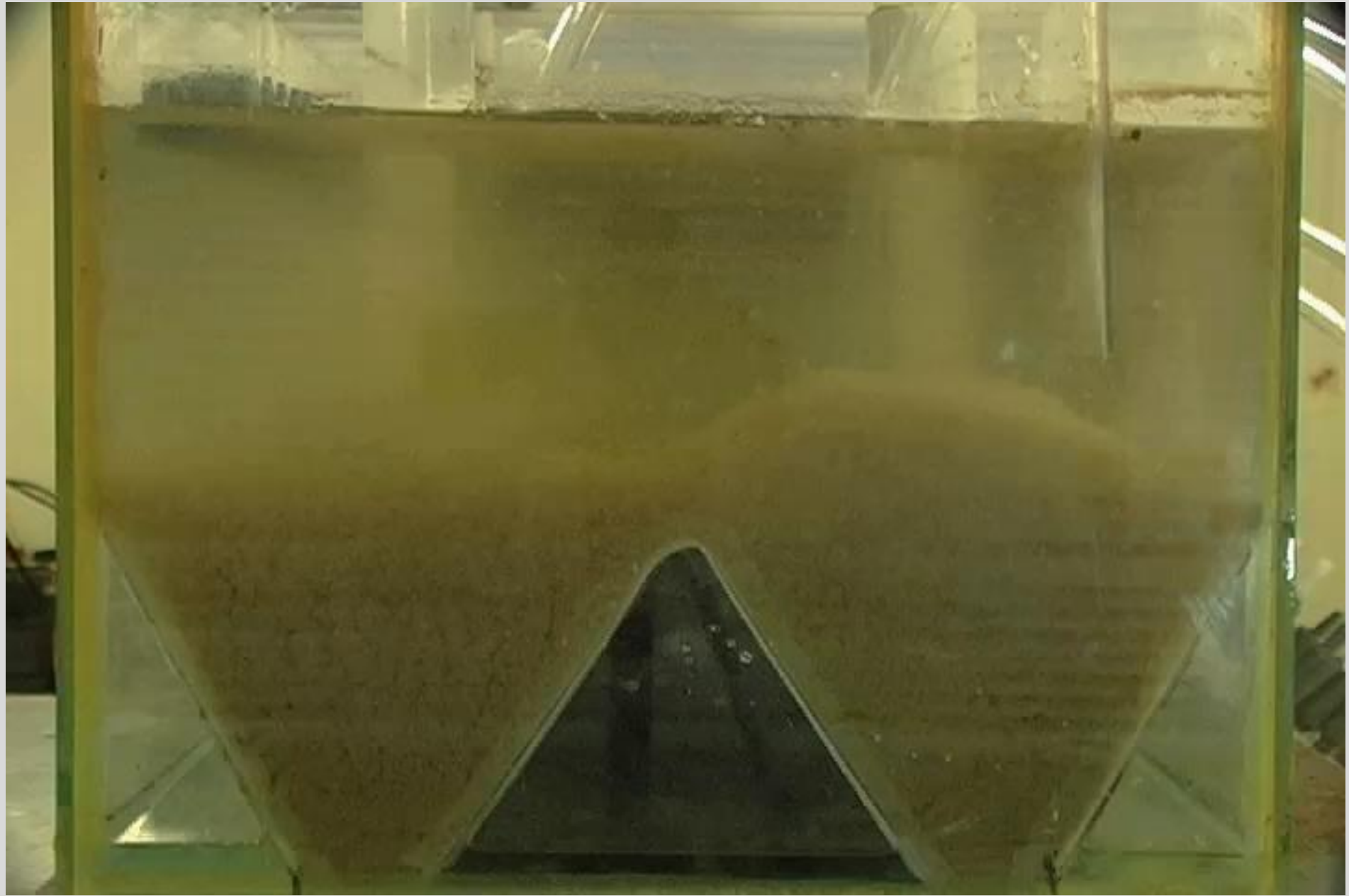


BOX # 25

**CLARIFIER:
SLUDGE BLANKET < 30% WATER DEPTH**



- Blanket Depth
- High blanket, less capacity
- Range: 20% to 30%
- Reduce blanket
 - RAS rate correct?
 - Too much biomass?



BOX # 25

**CLARIFIER:
SLUDGE BLANKET < 30% WATER DEPTH**



- Blanket Depth
- High blanket,
less capacity
- Range: 20% to 30%
- Reduce blanket
 - RAS rate correct?
 - Too much biomass?

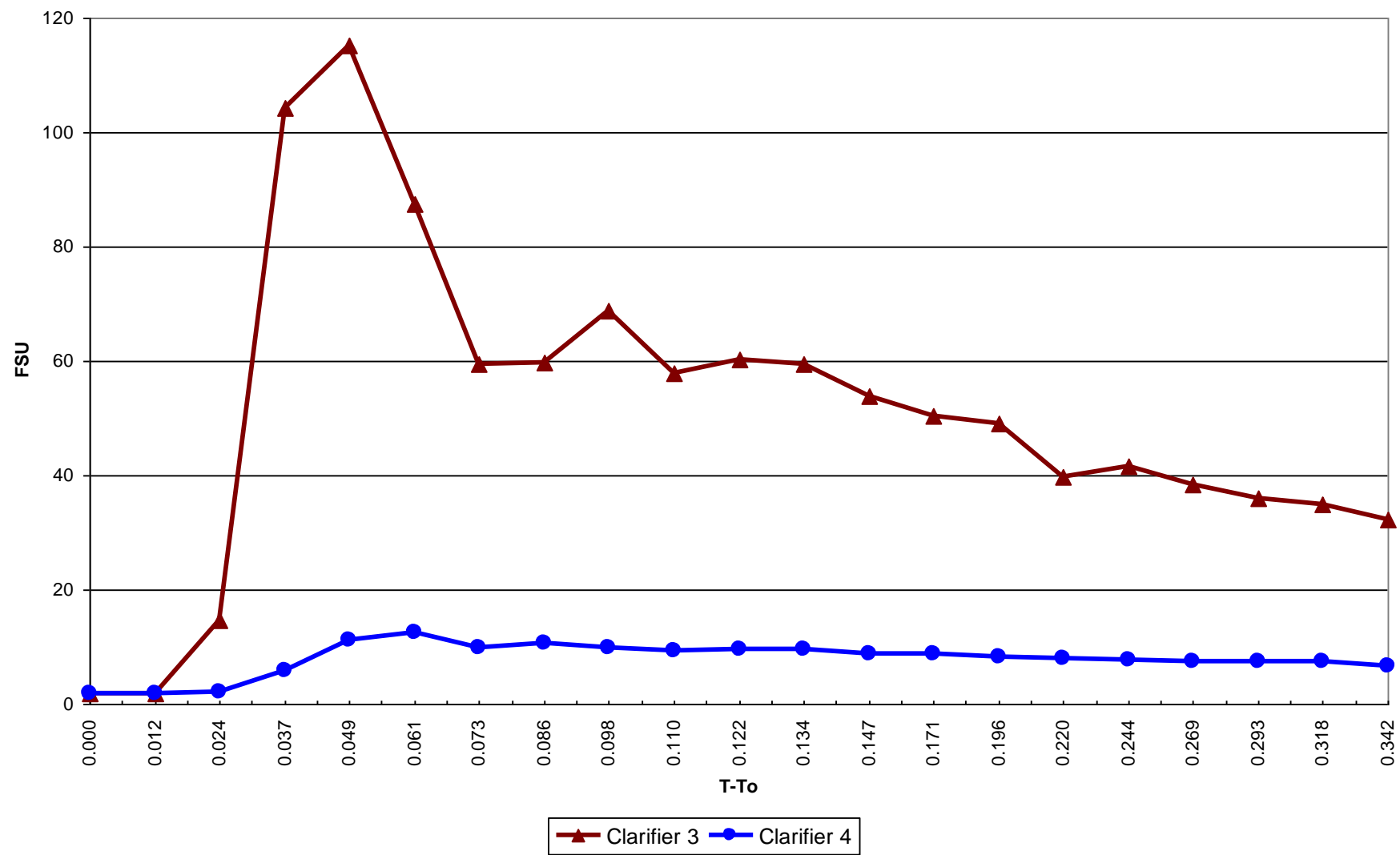
BOX # 27

CLARIFIER: HYDRAULIC ISSUE IN CLARIFIER



- Flow Splitting
- Density Currents
- Effluent Weir
 - Location
 - Elevation

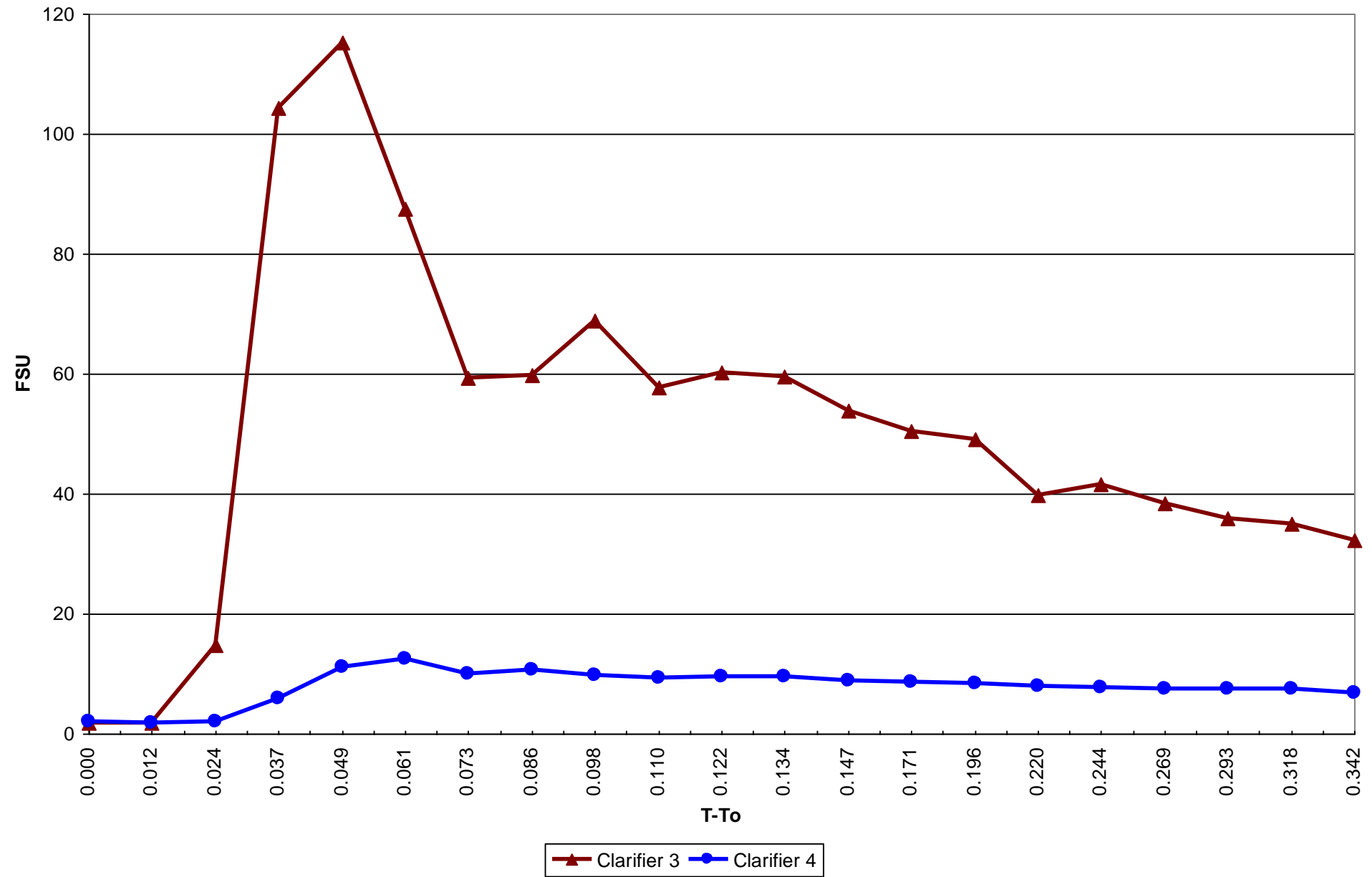


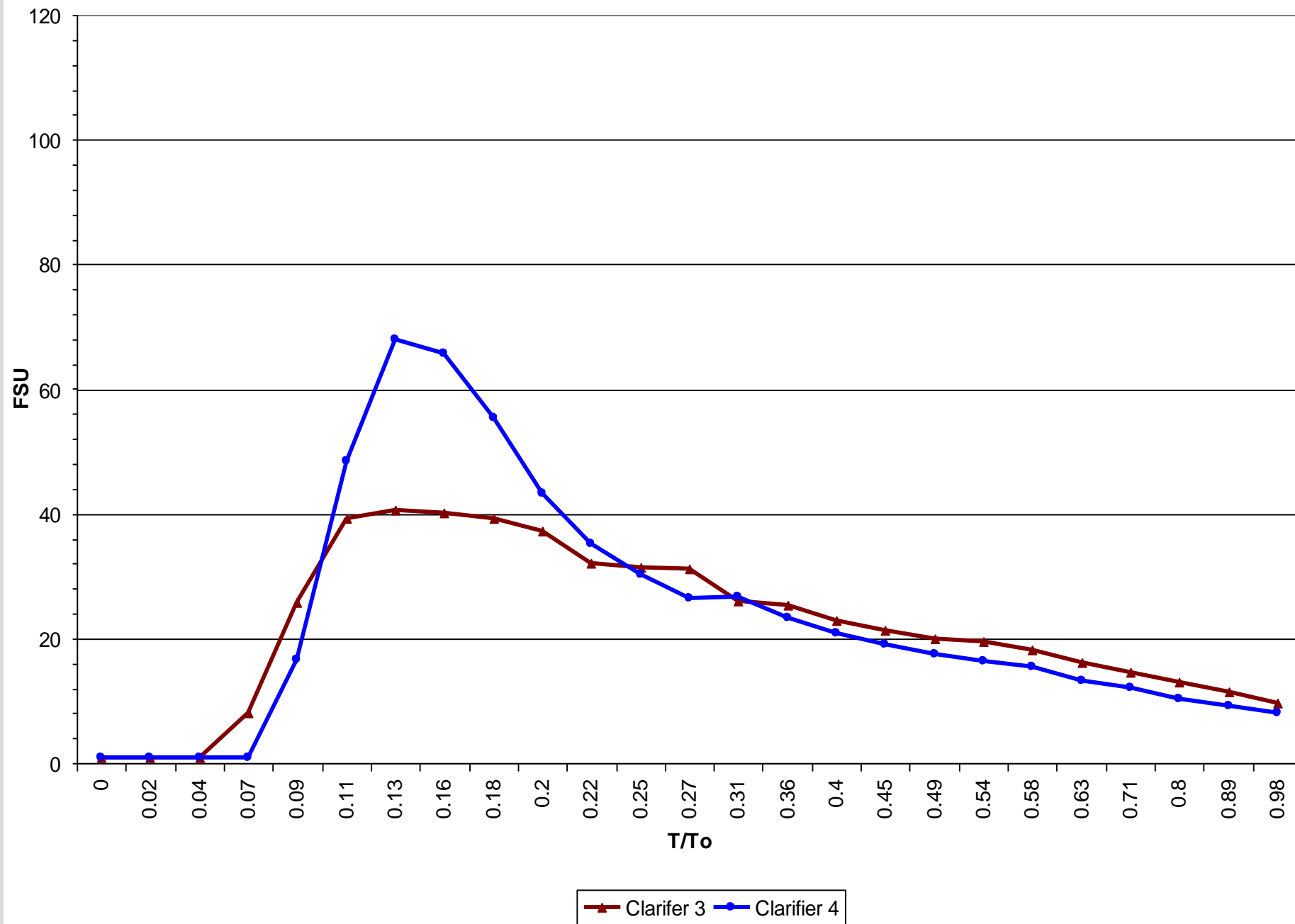












BOX # 27

CLARIFIER: HYDRAULIC ISSUE IN CLARIFIER



- Flow Splitting
- Density Currents
- Effluent Weir
 - Location
 - Elevation

BOX # 27

CLARIFIER: HYDRAULIC ISSUE IN CLARIFIER



- Flow Splitting
- Density Currents
- Effluent Weir
 - Location
 - Elevation

BOX # 27

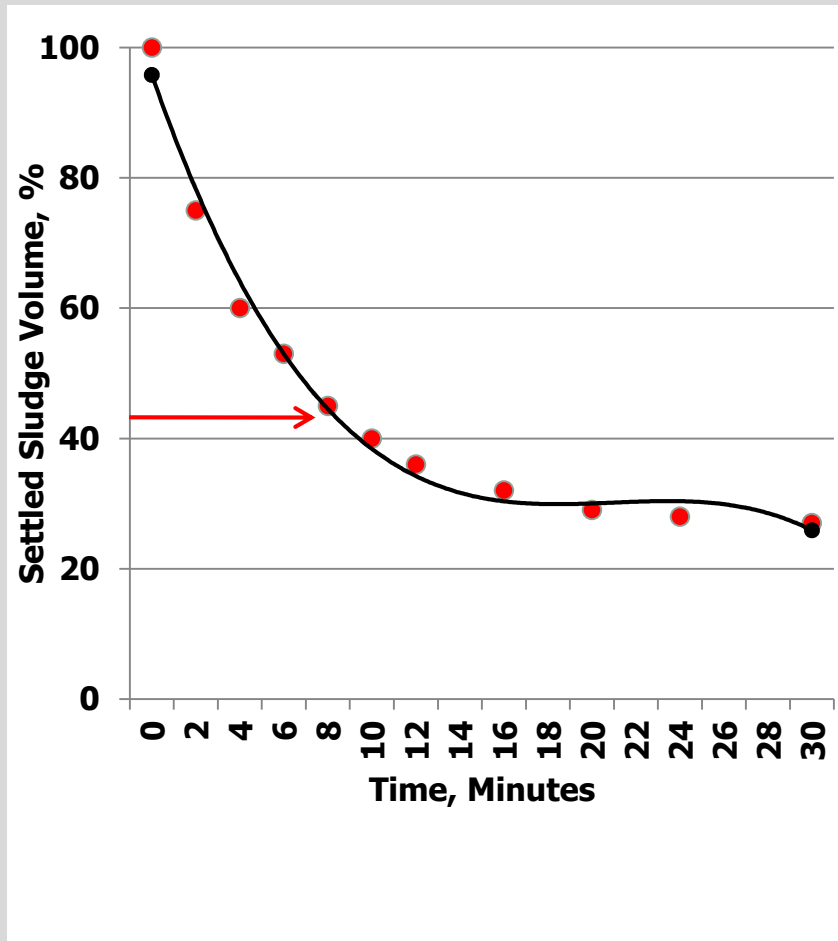
CLARIFIER: HYDRAULIC ISSUE IN CLARIFIER



- Flow Splitting
- Density Currents
- Effluent Weir
 - Location
 - Elevation

BOX # 26

CLARIFIER: RAS RATE CORRECT



- RAS rate
 - Slow settling/slow rate
 - Fast settling/fast rate
- Chart settling rate
- Locate “knee”
- Spin Aeration & RAS
- Calculate
 - Increase/decrease
 - Adjust

CALCULATING CORRECT RAS RATE

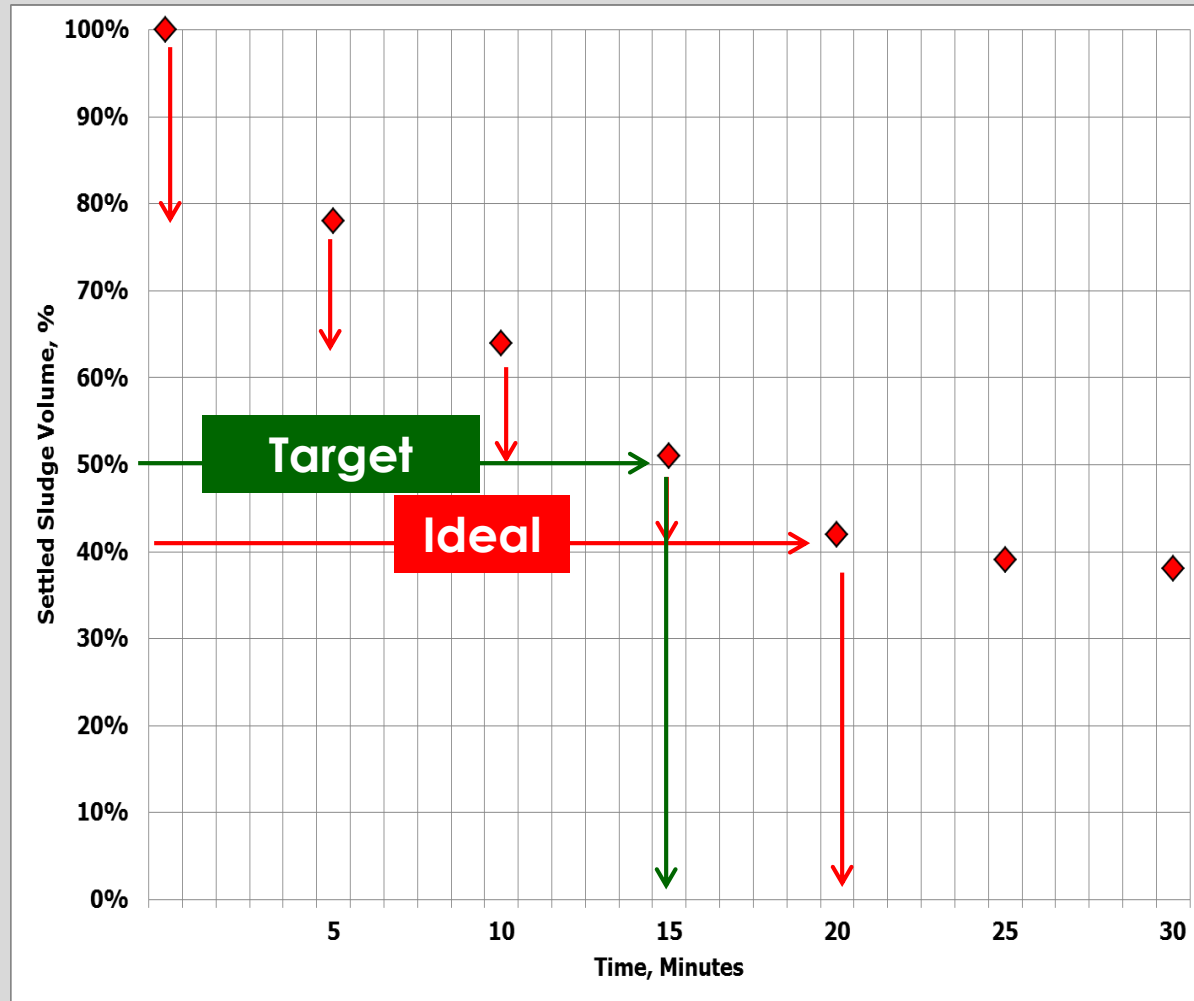
Spins:

AT = 3.2 %

Actual RAS = 8.8 %

Settleometer Results

Time, mins.	SS, %
0	100
5	78
10	64
15	51
20	42
25	39
30	38



CALCULATING CORRECT RAS RATE

Spins:

AT = 3.2 %
Actual RAS = 8.8 %
Target RAS = 6.3 %

Settleometer Results

Time, mins.	SS, %
0	100
5	78
10	64
15	51
20	42
25	39
30	38

Calculating Correct RAS Rate

1. Volume of Settleometer
at start of analysis:

100

2. Aeration Tank Spin

3.2

3. Settled RAS volume (from Chart)

51

Target RAS Spin:

$$\frac{100 \times 3.2}{51} =$$

6.3%

What adjustment is required to the RAS?

BOX # 29

CLARIFIER: SOR OR SLR > DESIGN CAPACITY



- SOR
 - Surface overflow rate
- SLR
 - Solids loading rate

BOX # 29

CLARIFIER: SOR OR SLR > DESIGN CAPACITY



"Ten States Standards" Clarifiers
= 1000 gpd/ft²

- SOR
 - Surface overflow rate

Clarifier: 90 ft diameter
= 6361 ft²

Flow Rate 4.6 mgd

$$\frac{4.6 \text{ mgd}}{6361 \text{ ft}^2} = 723 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$$

BOX # 29

CLARIFIER: SOR OR SLR > DESIGN CAPACITY



Ten States Standards Clarifiers
=35 lbs./d/ft²

- SLR

- Solids loading rate

Clarifier 6361 ft²

MLSS 3,250 mg/L

Inf. Flow 4.6 MGD

RAS Flow 2.3 MGD

$$\frac{3,250 \times 6.9 \times 8.34}{6361 \text{ ft}^2} =$$

29.4 lbs./d/ft²

BOX # 28

CLARIFIER: ADJUST RAS RATE



- Evaluate Rate
- $RAS_{spin} \ 2 \times \text{to} \ 3 \times AT_{spin}$
- $RAS_{spin} \ 4 \times AT_{spin}$
 - Possible
 - Problems can occur
- Confirm with Core

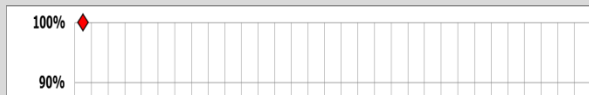
EVALUATE CORRECT RAS RATE

Spins:

AT = 3.2 %

Actual RAS = 8.8 %

Target RAS = 6.3 %



AT % = 2 to 4%

RAS % = 2 to 3x AT%

Clarifier % < AT%

Time, Minutes

Evaluate Correct RAS Rate

Compare ratio of AT, RAS and Clarifier Spins

Typical Spin Ratios

RAS% 2 to 3 x greater than AT%

RAS > 2x could be RAS too slow

Clarifier % greater than AT % ?

indicates solids stored in clarifier

RAS too slow

Too much mass in system

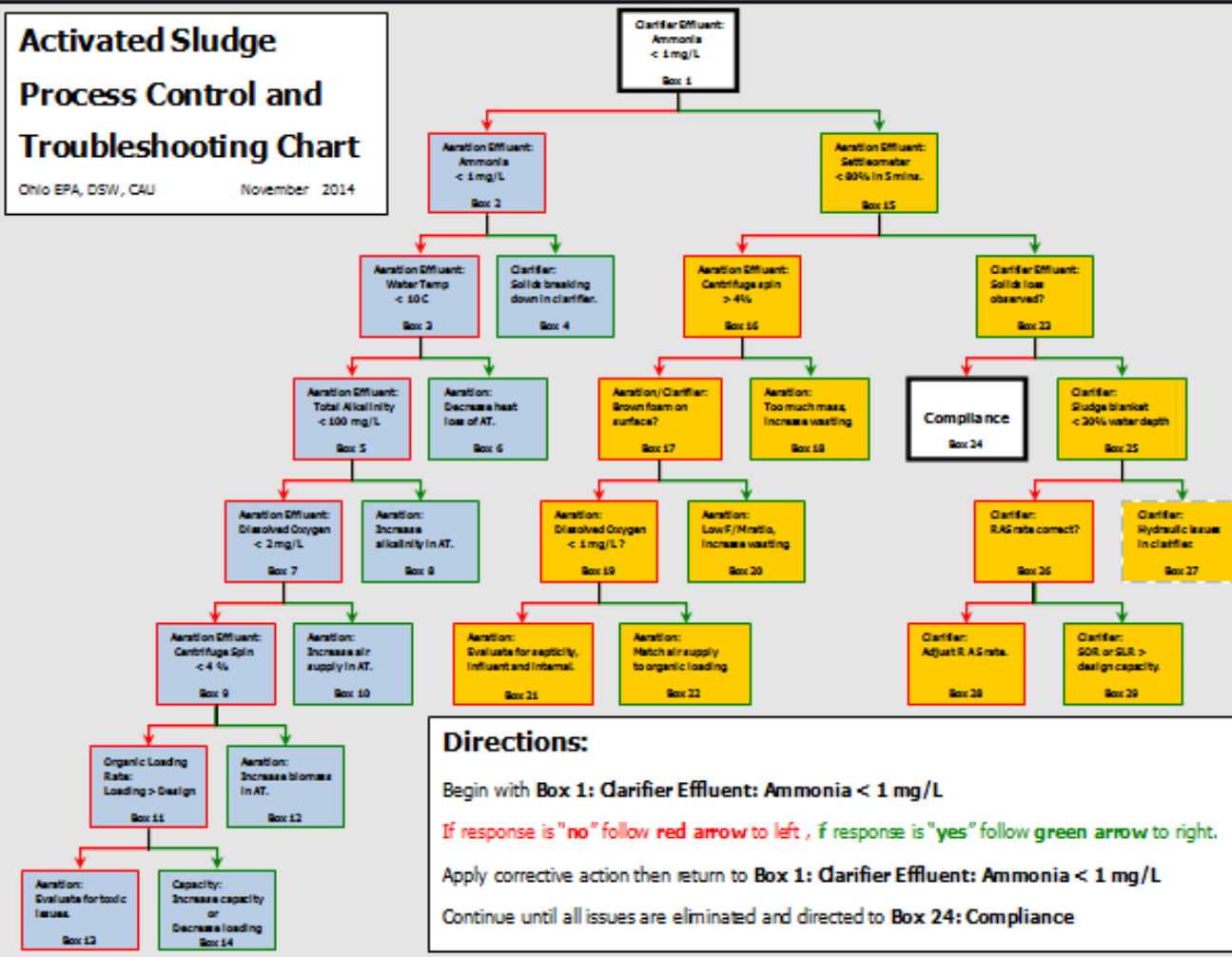
Develop a trend for “standard” operations,
evaluate periodically, calculate if necessary

ACTIVATED SLUDGE PROCESS CONTROL

Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

Ohio EPA, DSW, CAU

November 2014



<http://epa.ohio.gov>

Divisions and Offices

Environmental and Financial Assistance

Wastewater Treatment Plants:

**Get Free Technical Assistance to Improve
Compliance**

Technical Resources

***Activated Sludge Process Control
and Troubleshooting Chart***

Or email me at: jon.vandommelen@epa.ohio.gov

DISINFECTION

A QUICK GUIDE TO TROUBLESHOOTING
DISINFECTION PROBLEMS

DISINFECTION

- **Three Types**
 - **Chlorine**
 - **Tablet Chlorinator / Dechlorinator**
 - **Chemical process**
 - **Peracetic Acid (PAA)**
 - **Newer technology**
 - **Chemical process**
 - **Ultraviolet Light**
 - **Light wavelength disrupts bacterial DNA**
 - **Physical process**

DISINFECTION: CHLORINE

- **Balance**
 - **Chlorine / Dechlor**
 - **Bacterial limit / Chlorine residual limit**
 - **Enough chlorine to get the kill**
 - **Enough dechlorination to meet chlorine residual**

CHLORINE DISINFECTION



CHLORINE DISINFECTION



Tablet Chlorinator



DISINFECTION: CHLORINE

Chlorine Tablets



Dechlorination Tablets

DISINFECTION: CHLORINE



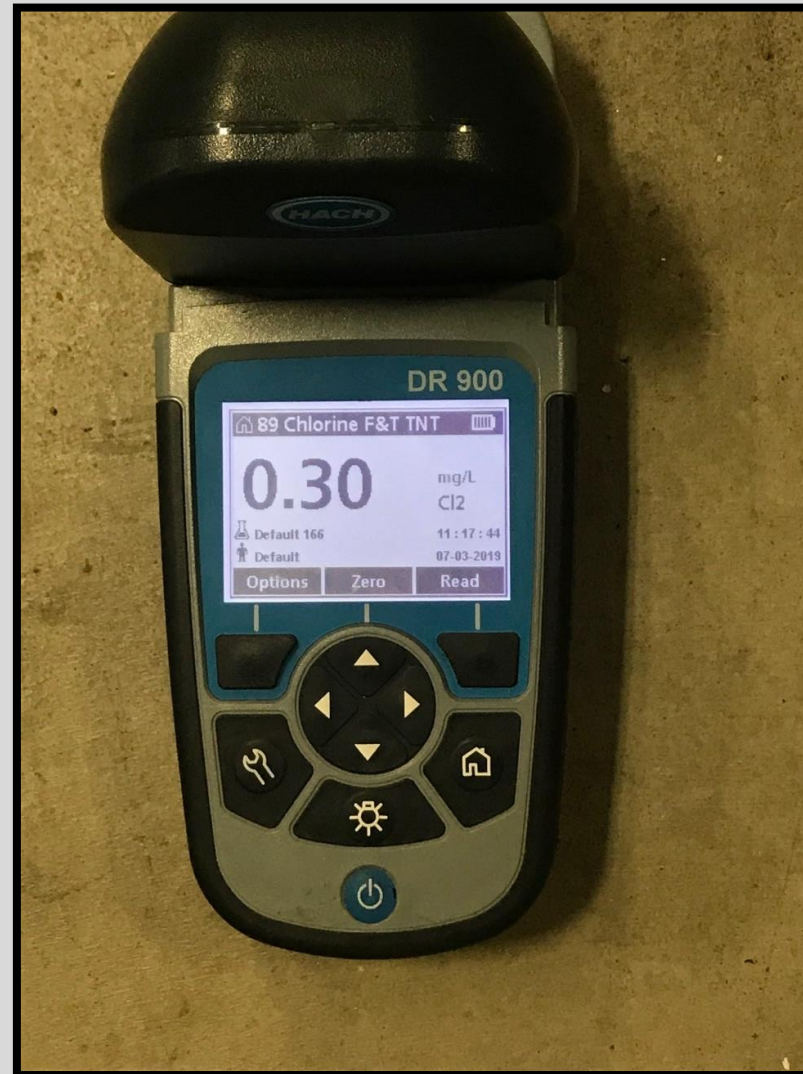
DISINFECTION: CHLORINE

- Check Free Chlorine Concentration
 - After the Chlorinator in the Chlorine Contact Tank
 - Grab Sample (CLEAN tools and containers!)
 - Must have ~ 0.2 mg/L free Chlorine Residual

DISINFECTION: CHLORINE



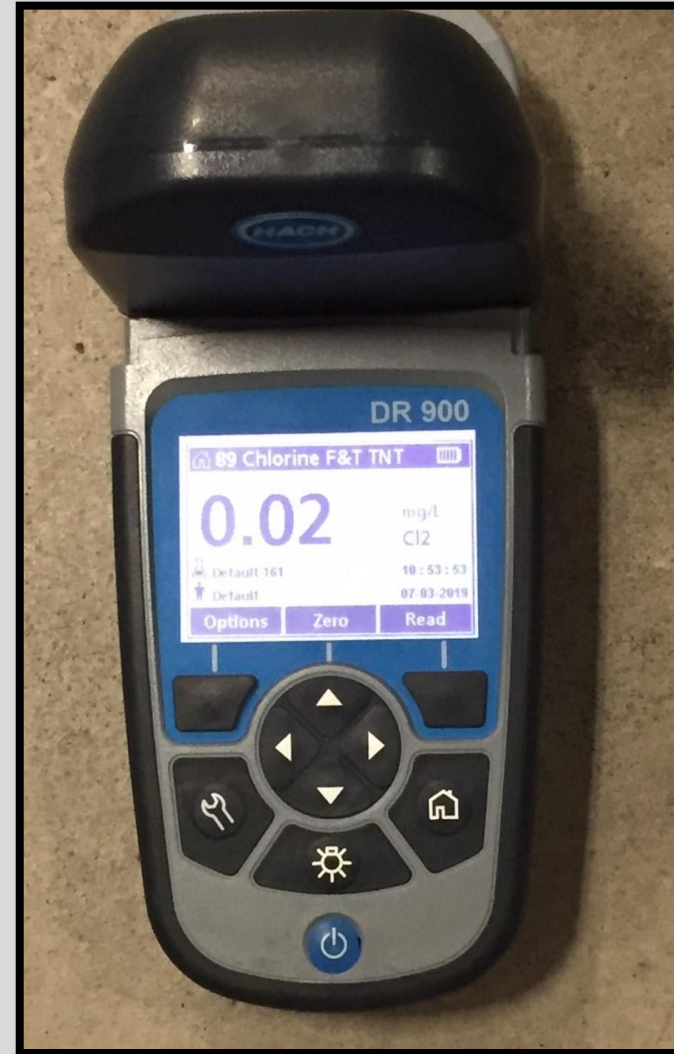
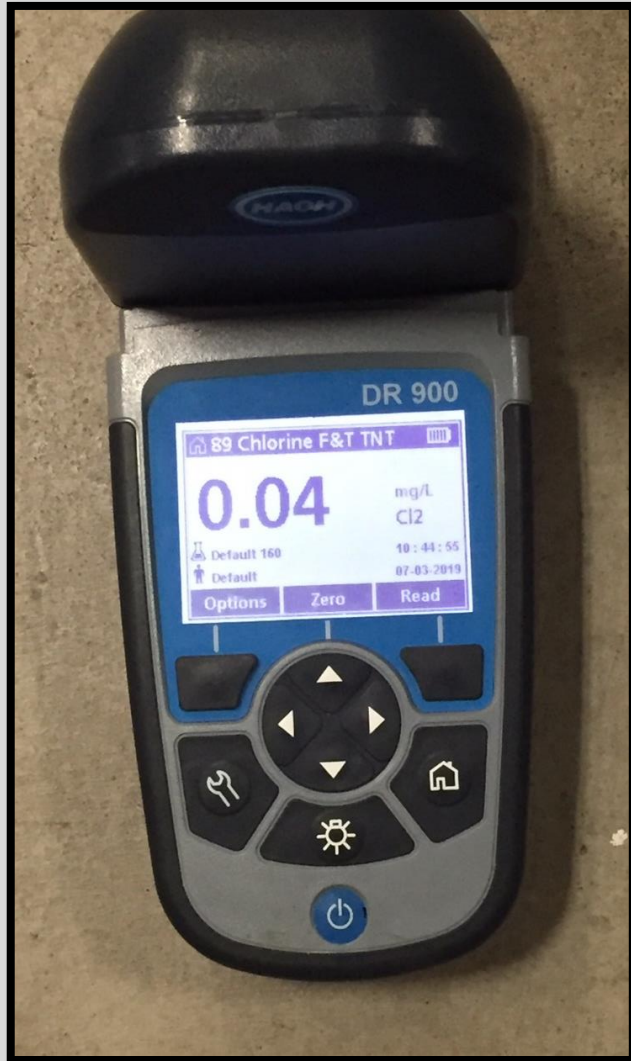
DISINFECTION: CHLORINE



DISINFECTION: CHLORINE

- Check Total Chlorine Concentration
 - After Dechlorination (effluent)
 - Grab Sample (CLEAN tools and containers!)
 - Must be within Permitted Limit
 - If measured value < 0.05 mg/L, presumed Compliant

DISINFECTION: CHLORINE



CHLORINE DISINFECTION

- **Conversion First**
 - **Incomplete conversion will impact disinfection**
 - **Chlorine is more effective in “clean water”**
- **No tablets, no hypochlorite, no disinfection, no kill**
 - **Tablets must be in the water, not bridged**

CHLORINE DISINFECTION



PERACETIC ACID (PAA)

- PAA is gaining a following
 - Similar contact time as chlorine
 - Can test concentration with Chlorine Test Kit
 - Multiply meter result by 1.07 to get PAA concentration
 - Seems to be effective disinfectant
 - Apparently no residual in receiving stream
 - Economical?

PERACETIC ACID (PAA)



PERACETIC ACID (PAA)

Peragreen® 22WW (ANTIMICROBIAL SOLUTION)

Peragreen® 22WW is a peroxyacetic acid-based microbiocide developed for Bacterial and Algae Control in Wastewater Treatment Systems.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Peroxyacetic Acid	21.5%
Hydrogen Peroxide	5.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

	73.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

EPA Registration No: 63838-20

EPA Est. No. 63838-CA-01: 63838-AR-001

Before Using This Product, Please Read This Entire Label Carefully.

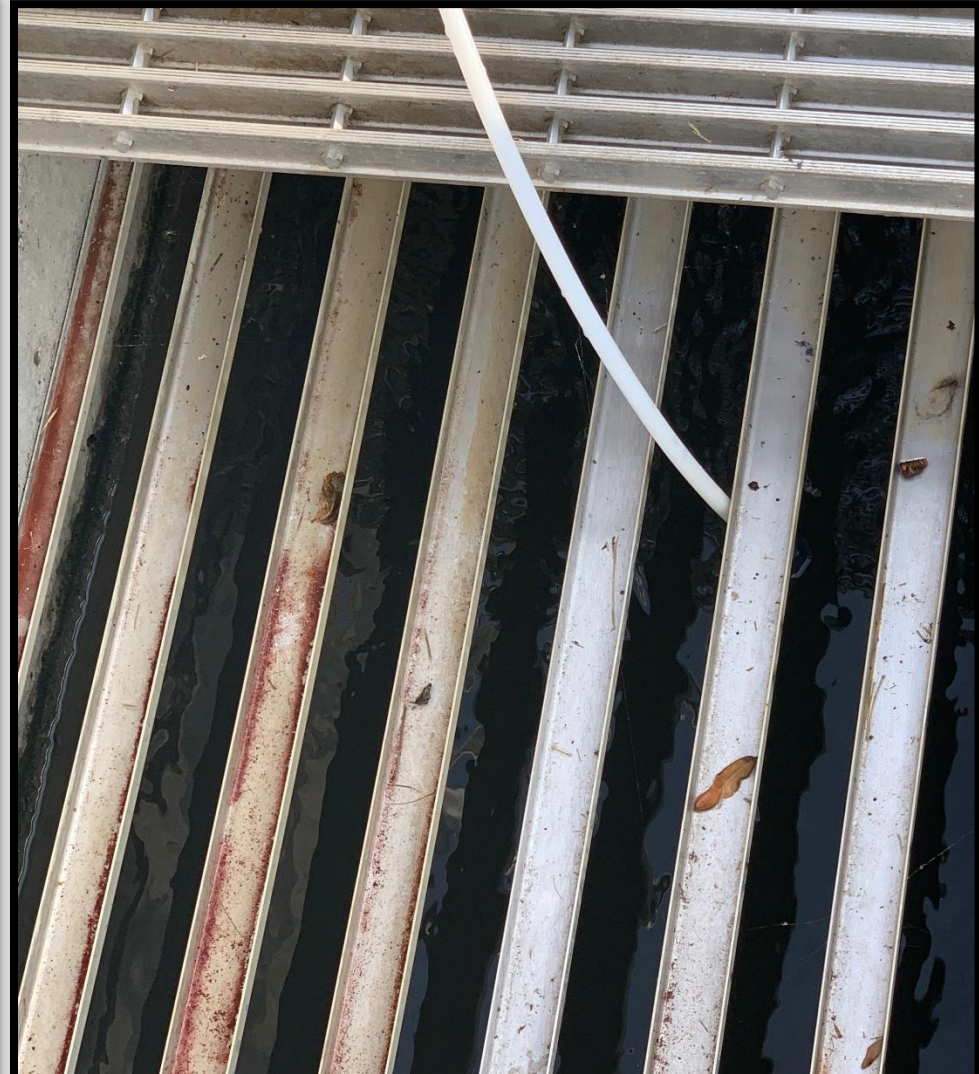
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER- PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
QUESTIONS? 1-209-581-9576	Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:	Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PERACETIC ACID (PAA)



ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION

- Ultraviolet is very effective...
 - If the light can penetrate the water
- Problems
 - Proper hydraulic design
 - Low suspended solids
 - Bulbs must be clean
 - Unit must be powered

ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION



ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION



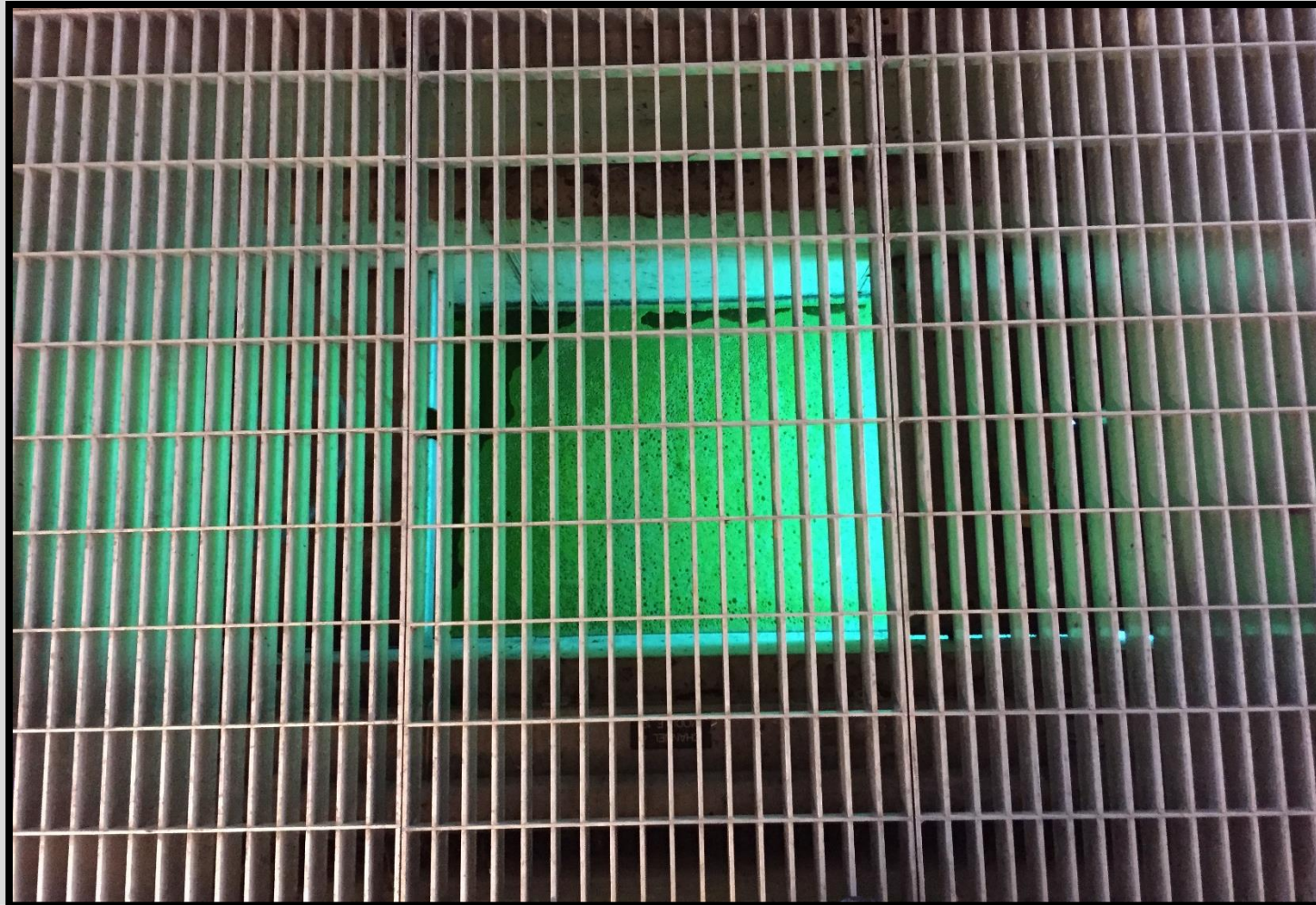
ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION



ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION



ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION



Ultraviolet Disinfection

- If light doesn't penetrate the water?
- Substances that impact UV Transmission:
 - Iron
 - Nitrate
 - Dissolved organic matter
 - A variety of chemicals (rare in large quantities)

ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION

- How good is your effluent?
- How do you know?



ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION



ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION



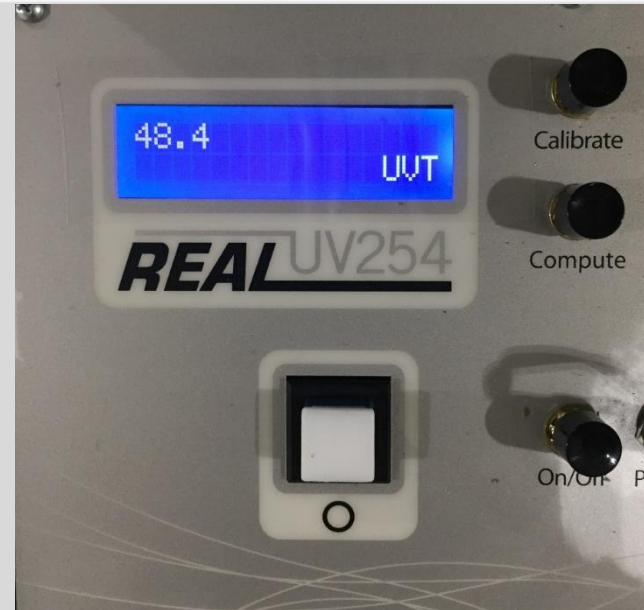
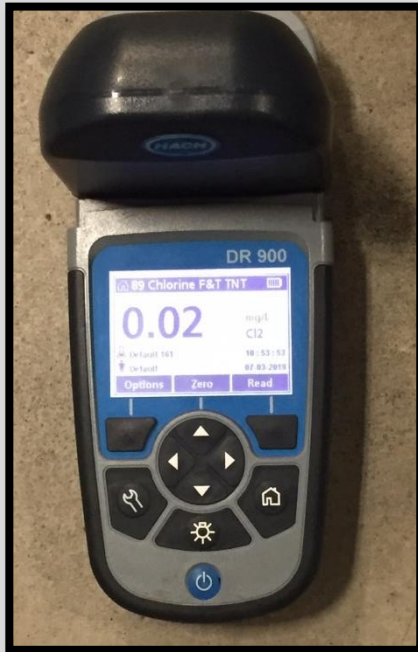
Zero with DI Water



**Read with the
Sample**

DISINFECTION

Measure...



...Don't guess

DISINFECTION

Questions?

jon.vandommelen@epa.ohio.gov

(614) 580-5069

What if . . . ?

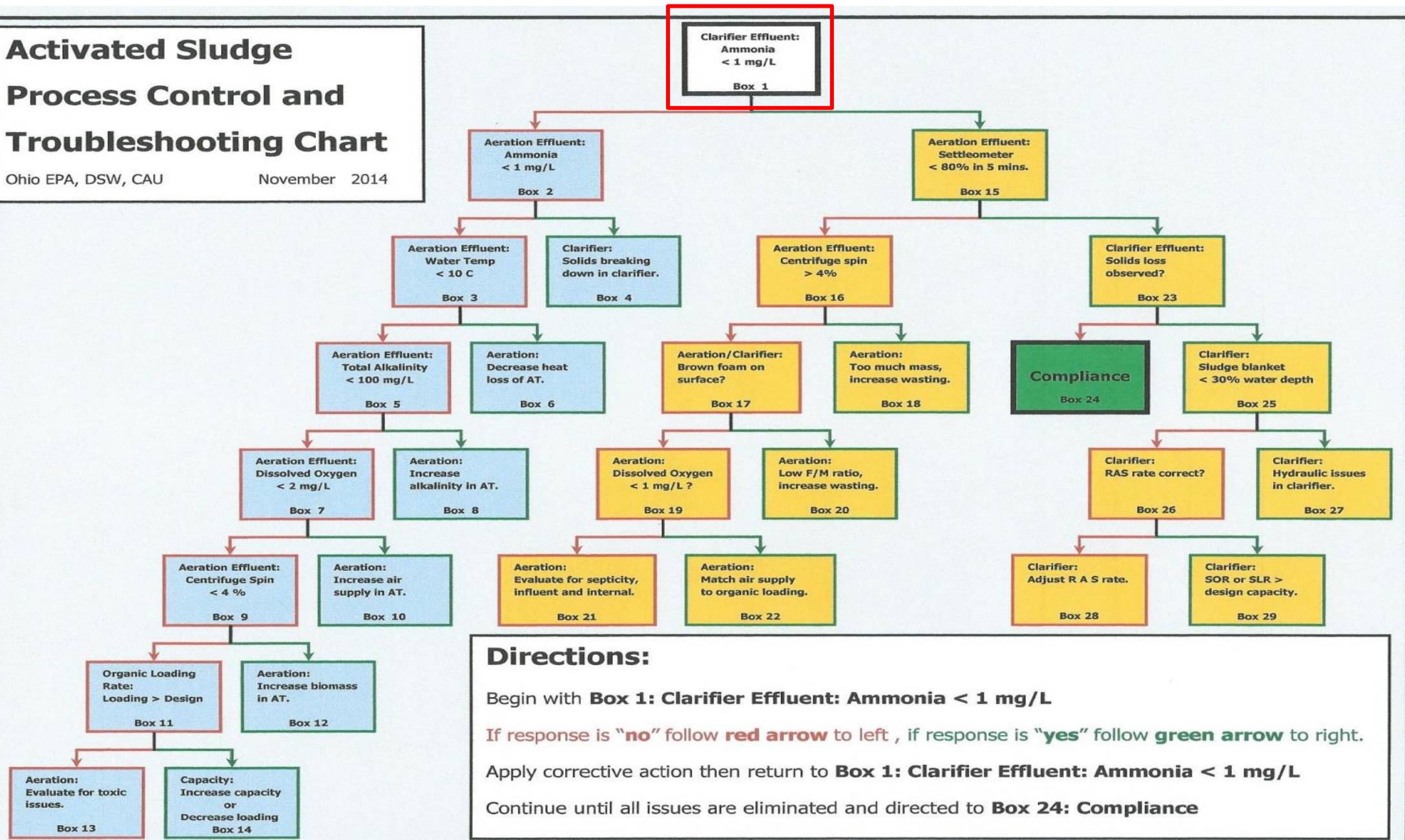
Troubleshooting oxid issues



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

Ohio EPA, DSW, CAU

November 2014



What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.2</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	<u> </u> mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	<u> </u> mg/L	AT, concentration	<u> </u> %
AT, water temperature	<u> </u> °C	AT, OLR > design	<u> </u> y/n
AT, total alkalinity	<u> </u> mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	<u> </u> y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	<u> </u> %	AT, dissolved oxygen	<u> </u> mg/L
AT, concentration	<u> </u> %	AT, corrosion/septicity	<u> </u> y/n
AT, excess brown foam	<u> </u> y/n		

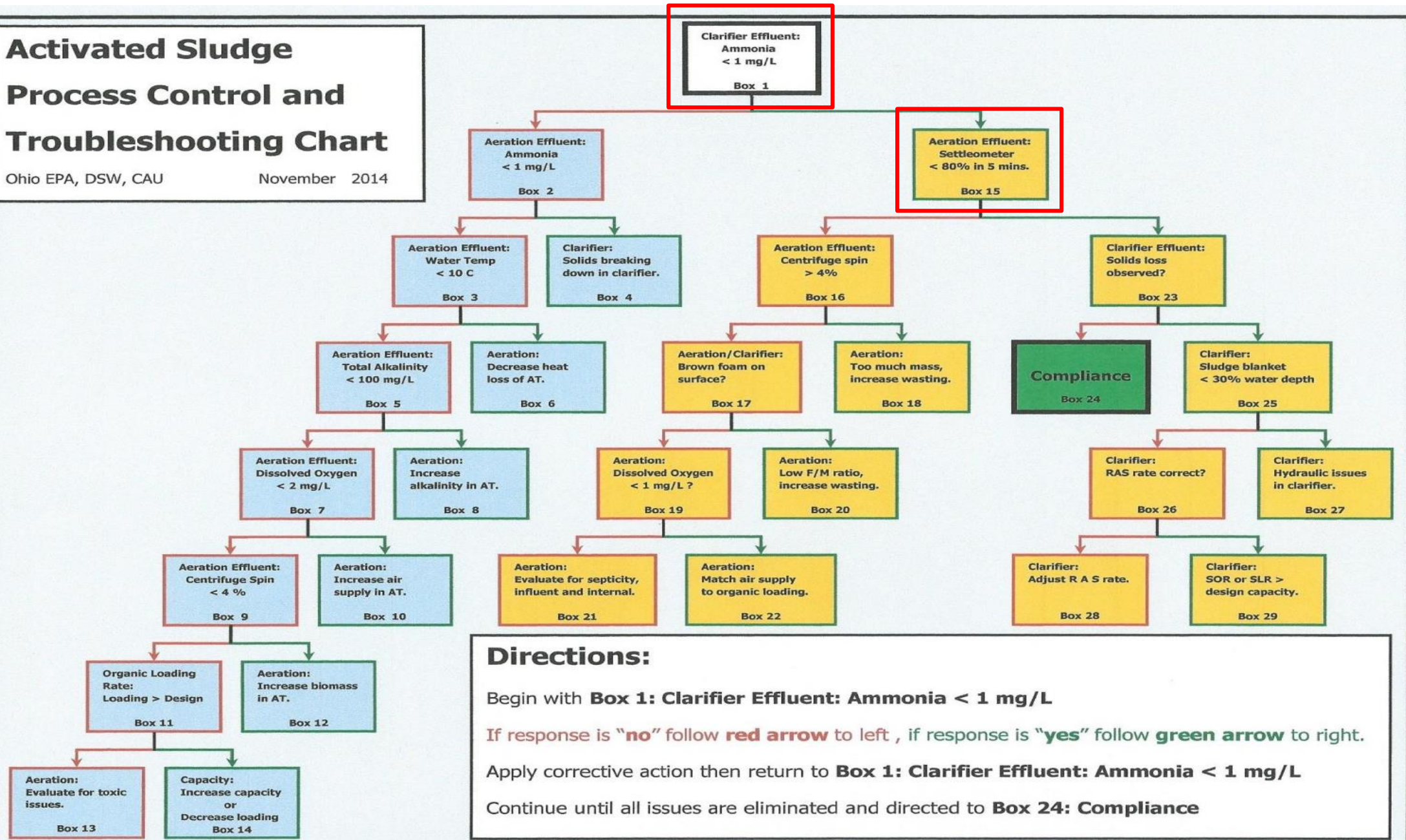
Clarifier, solids loss observed	<u> </u> y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	<u> </u> y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	<u> </u> %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	<u> </u> y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

Ohio EPA, DSW, CAU

November 2014



What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.2</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	<u>65</u> %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

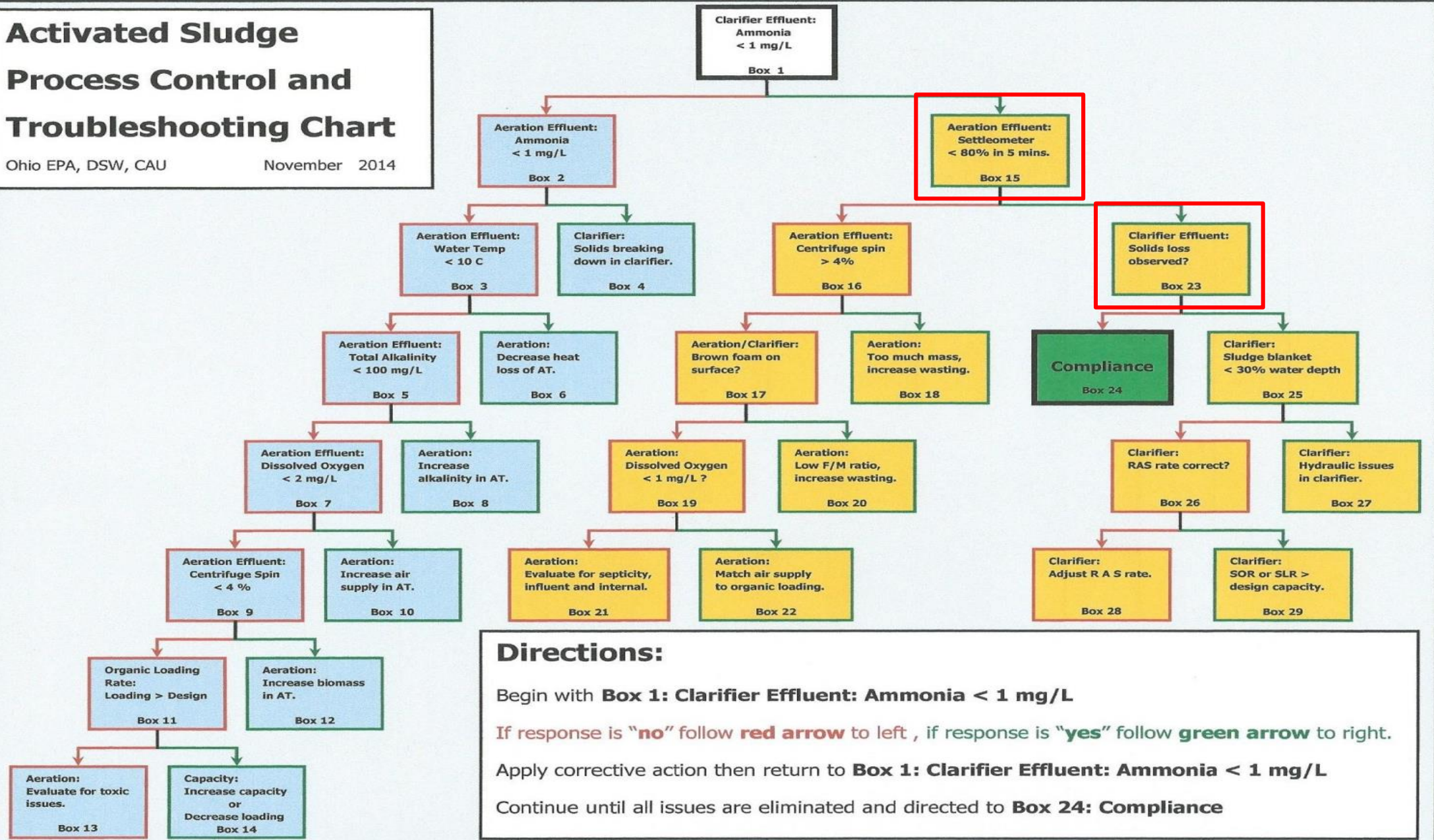
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

Ohio EPA, DSW, CAU

November 2014





What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.2</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	<u>65</u> %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

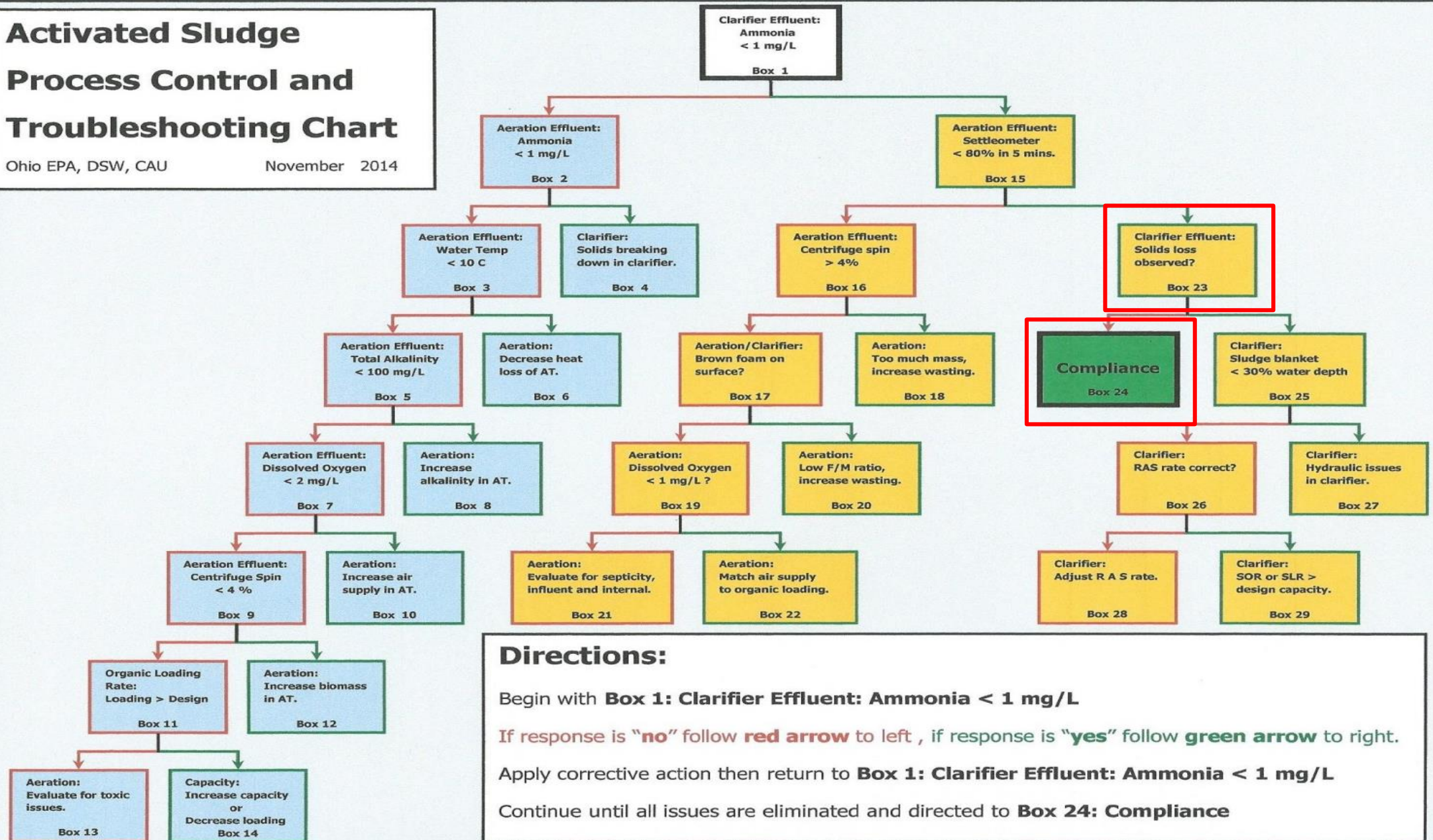
Clarifier, solids loss observed	<u>No</u> y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

Ohio EPA, DSW, CAU

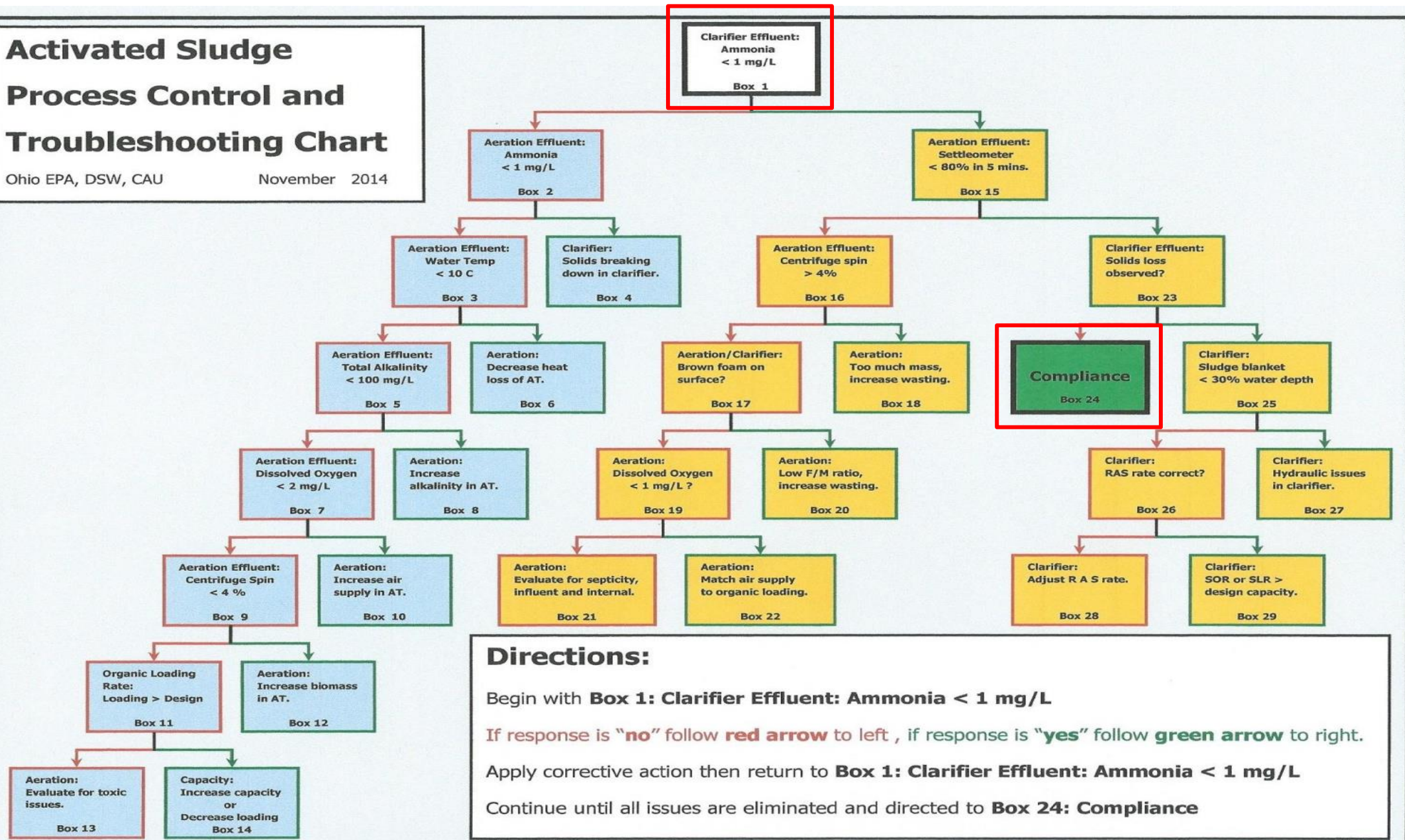
November 2014



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

Ohio EPA, DSW, CAU

November 2014



What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>11.2</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	_____ %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

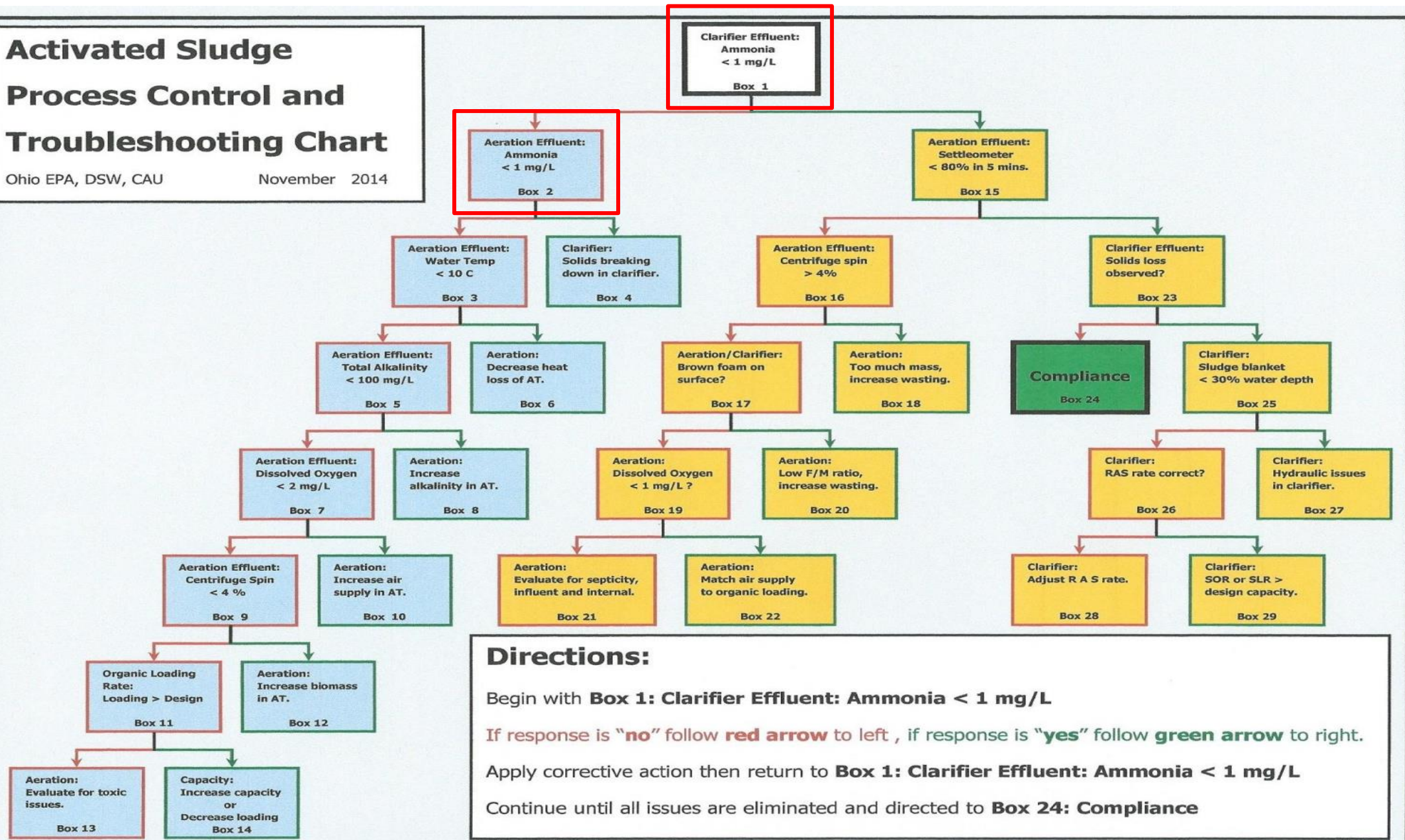
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Is the problem in the clarifier or the aeration tank?

Clarifier, NH_3	<u>11.2</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH_3	<u>13.8</u> mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	_____ %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

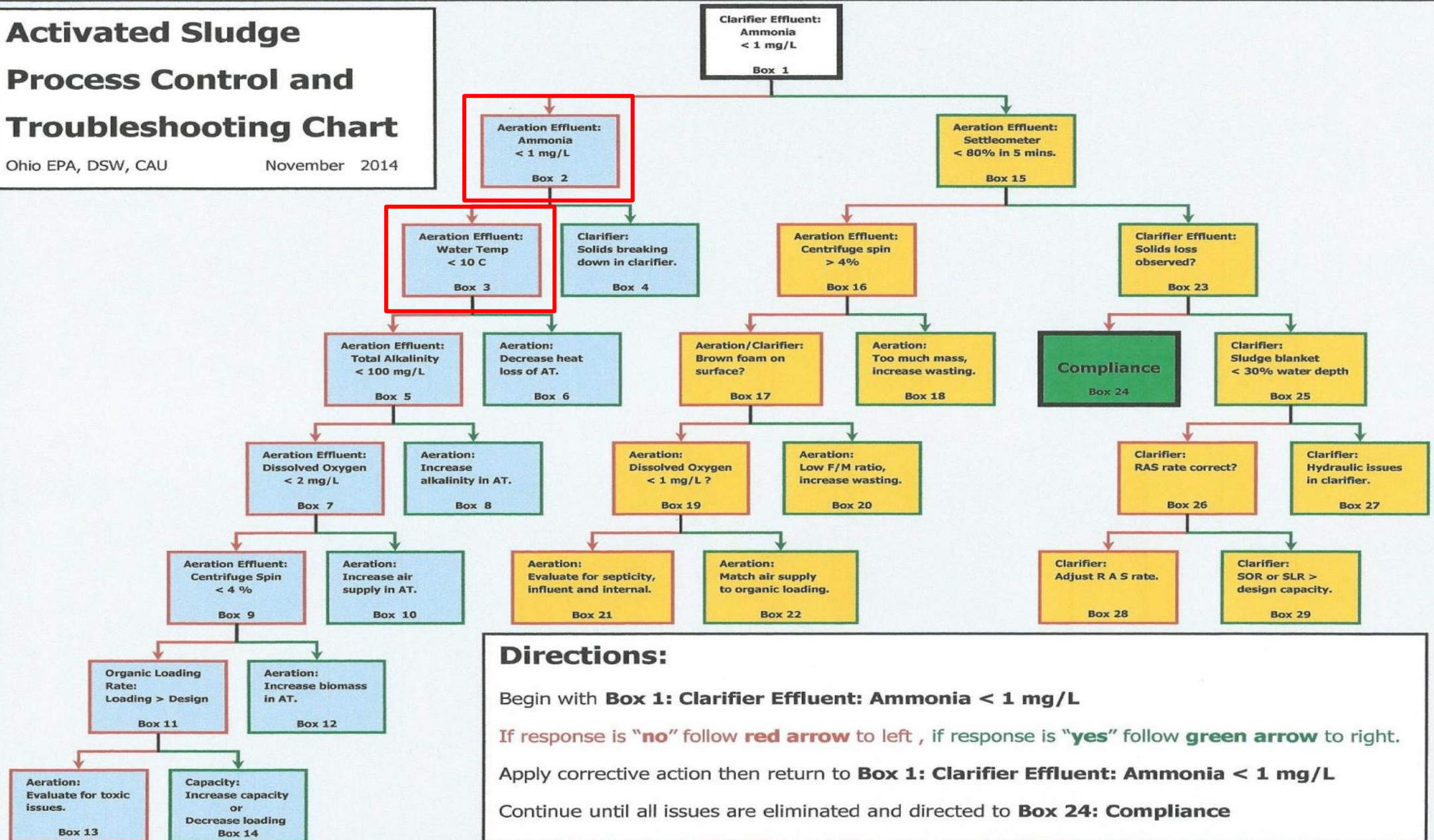
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>11.2</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	<u>13.8</u> mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	<u>21.9</u> °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	_____ %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

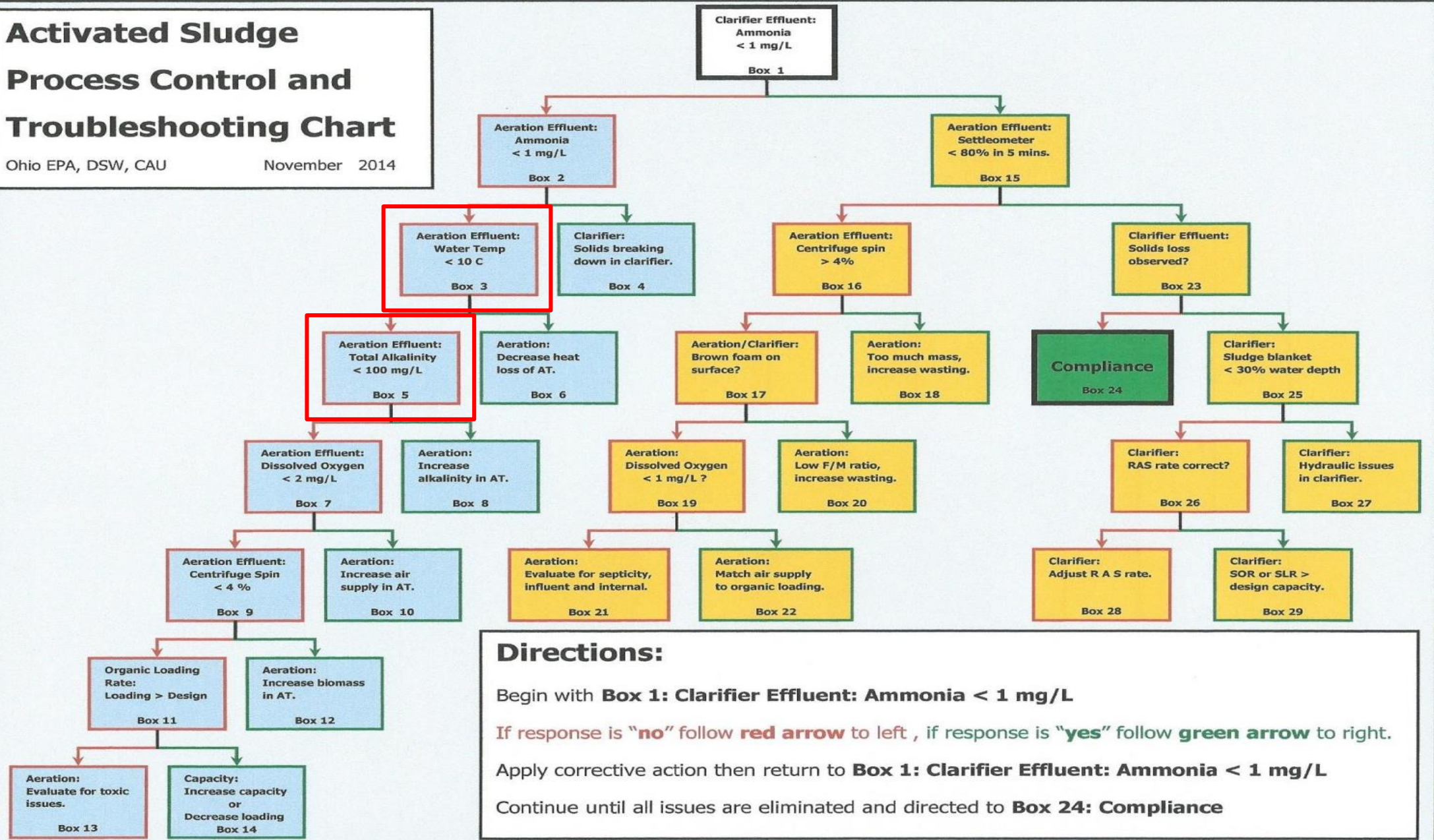
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n

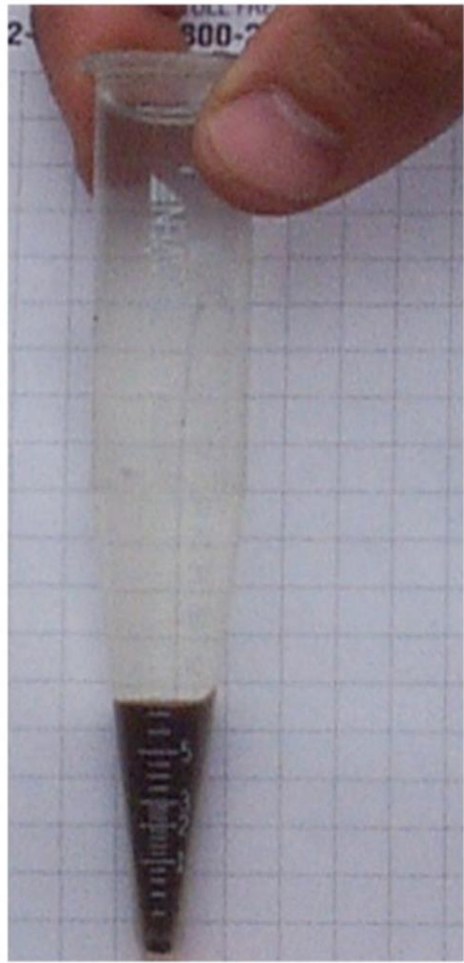


Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>11.2</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	<u>13.8</u> mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	<u>21.9</u> °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	<u>60</u> mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	_____ %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

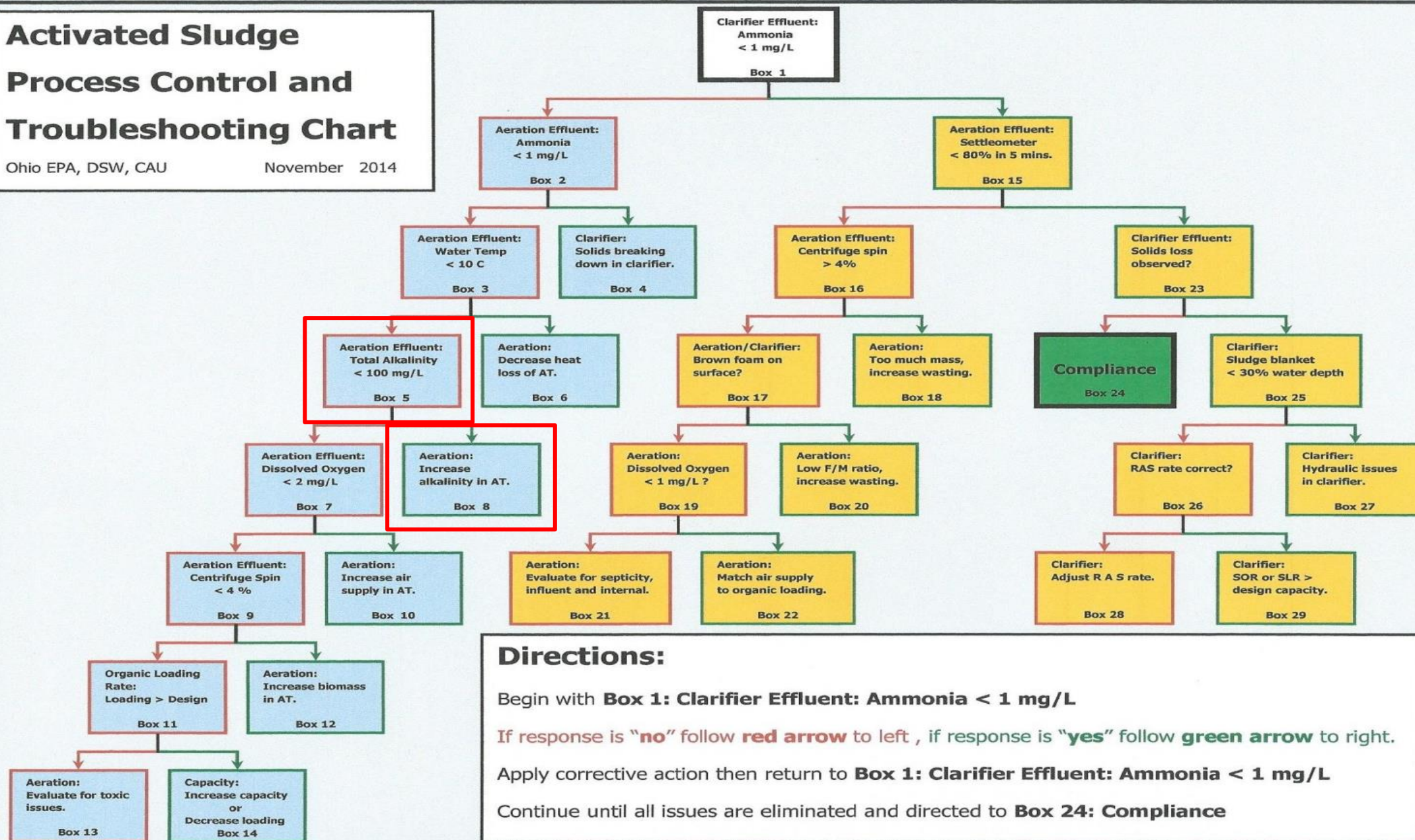
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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Directions:

Begin with **Box 1: Clarifier Effluent: Ammonia < 1 mg/L**

If response is "no" follow **red arrow** to left , if response is "yes" follow **green arrow** to right.

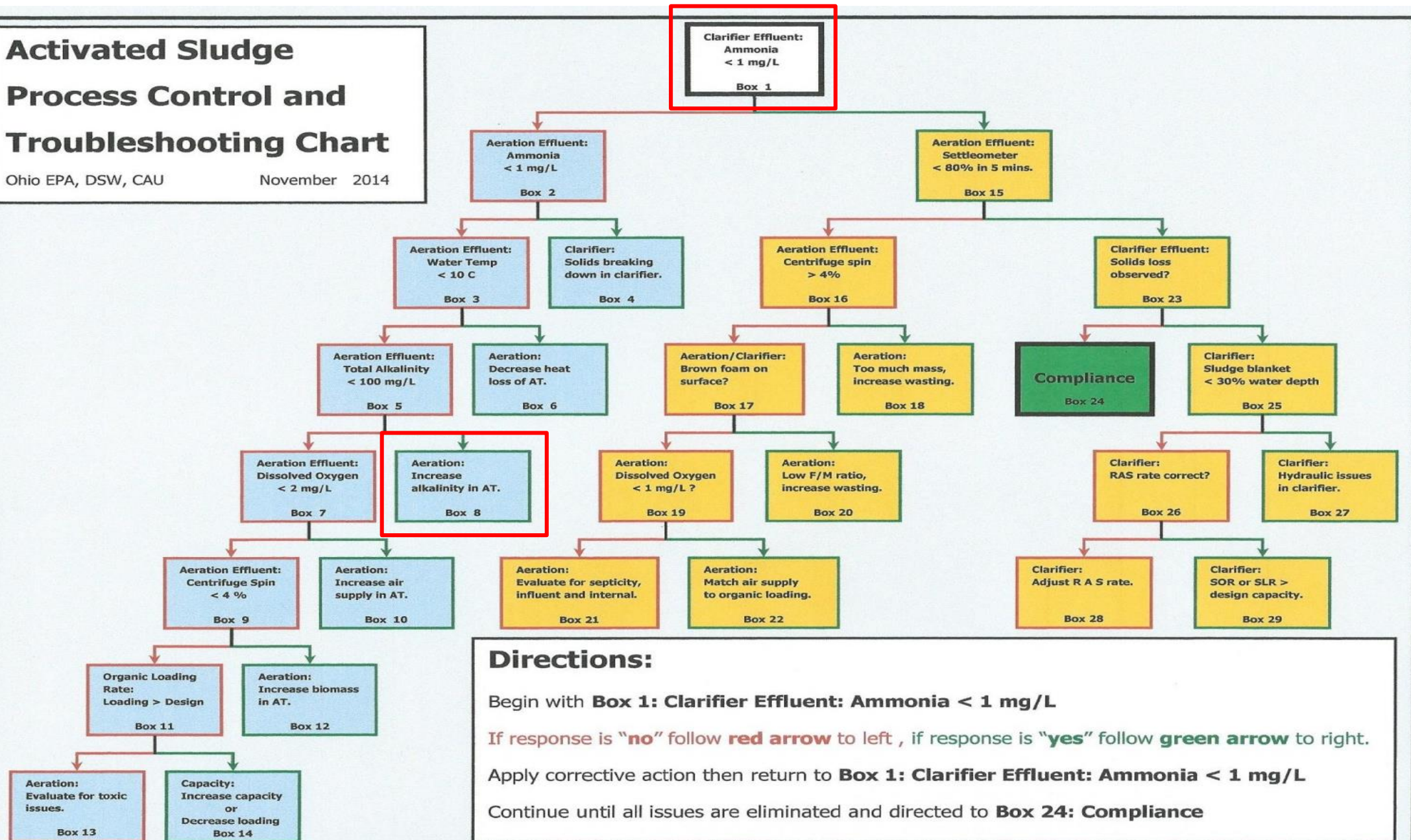
Apply corrective action then return to **Box 1: Clarifier Effluent: Ammonia < 1 mg/L**

Continue until all issues are eliminated and directed to **Box 24: Compliance**

Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.3</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	_____ %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

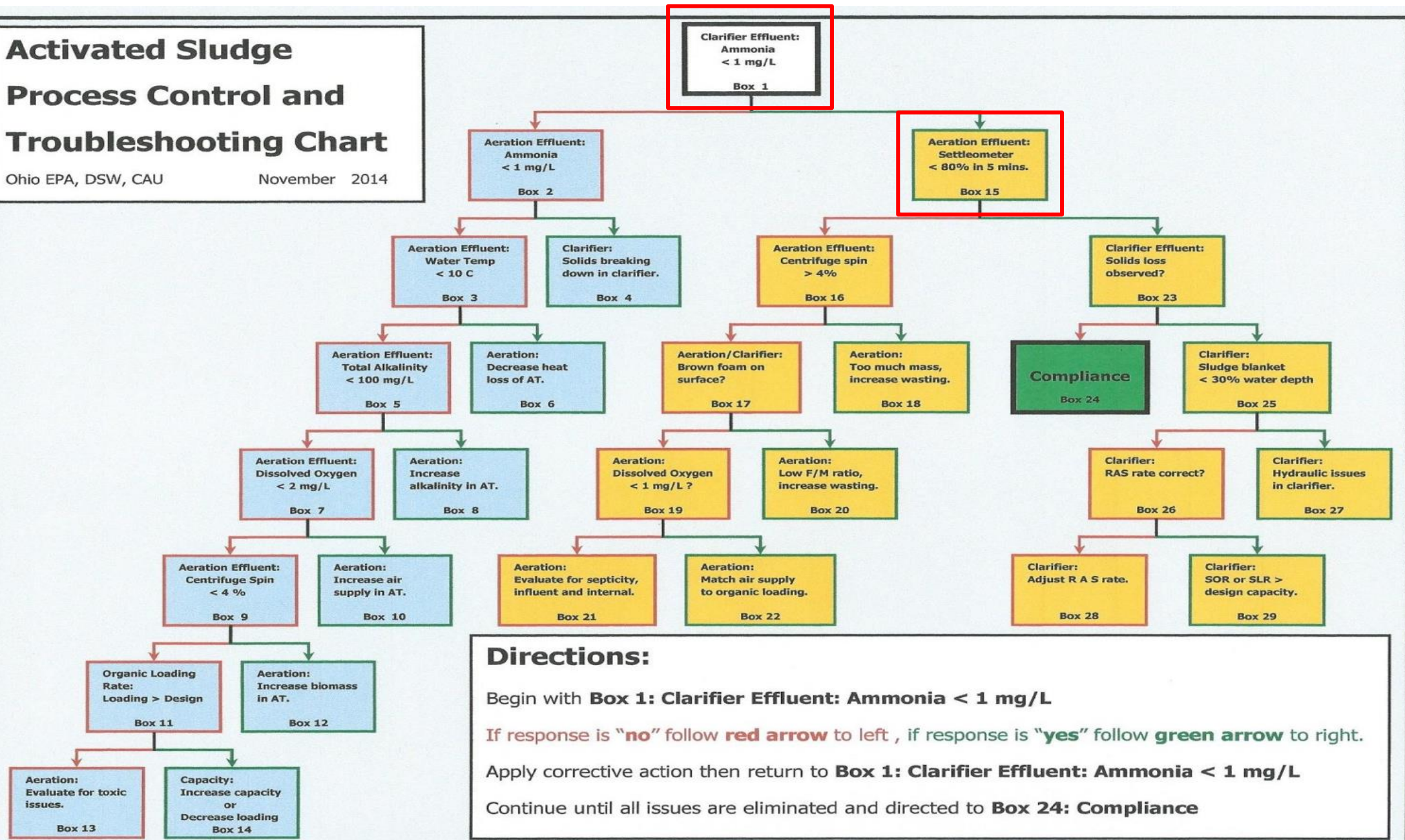
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.3</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	<u>85</u> %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

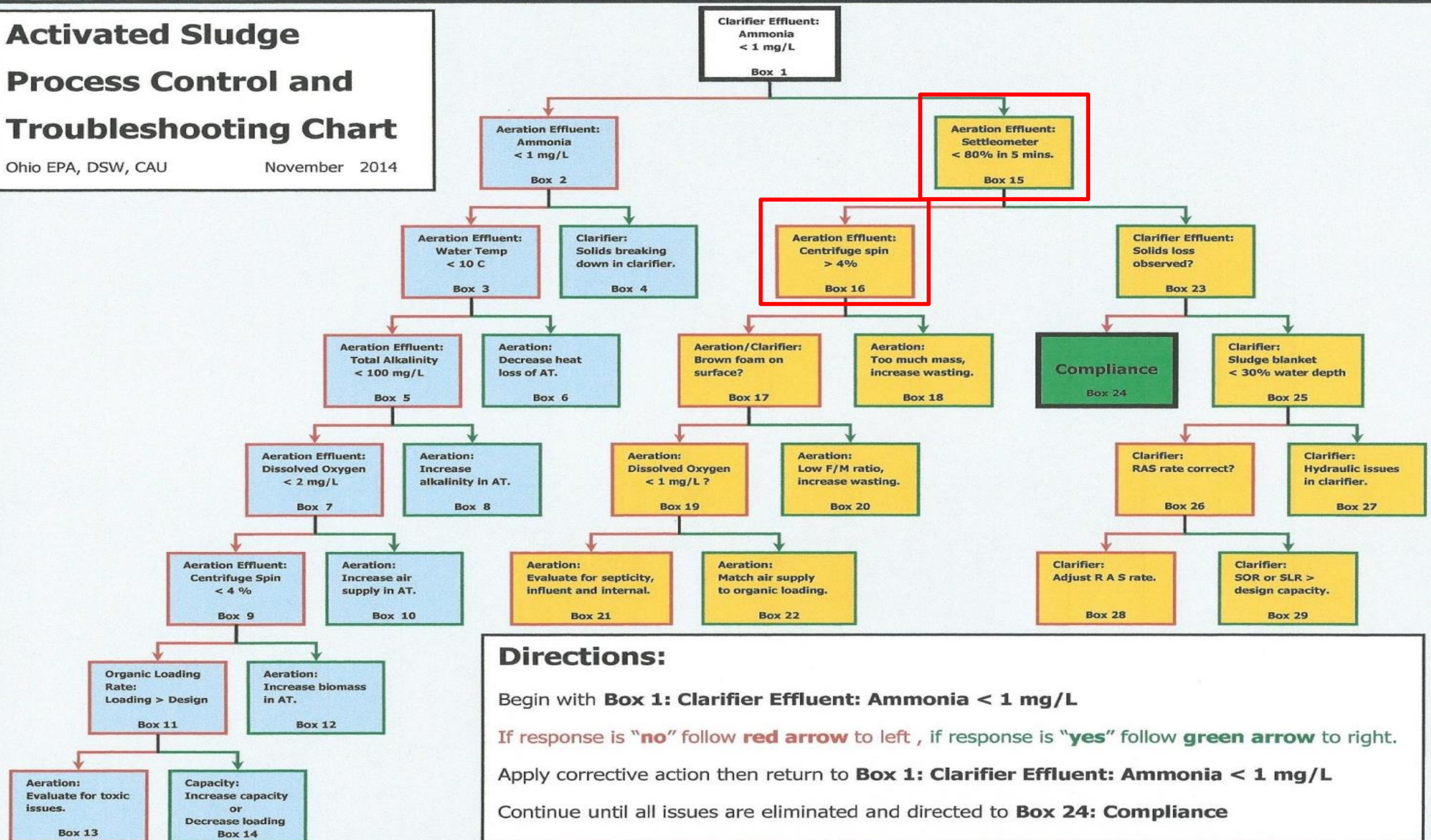
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.3</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	<u>85</u> %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	<u>6.4</u> %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

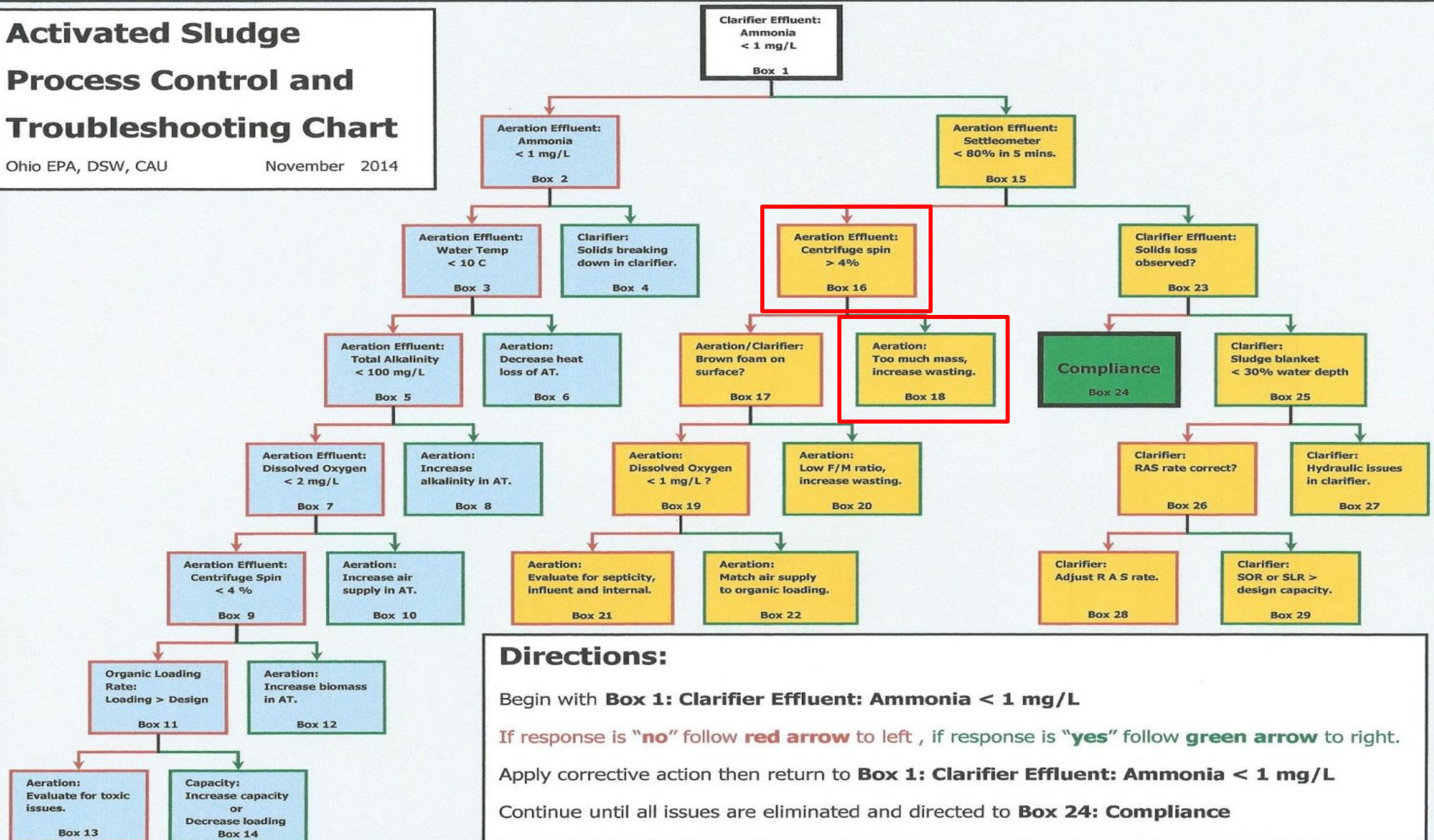
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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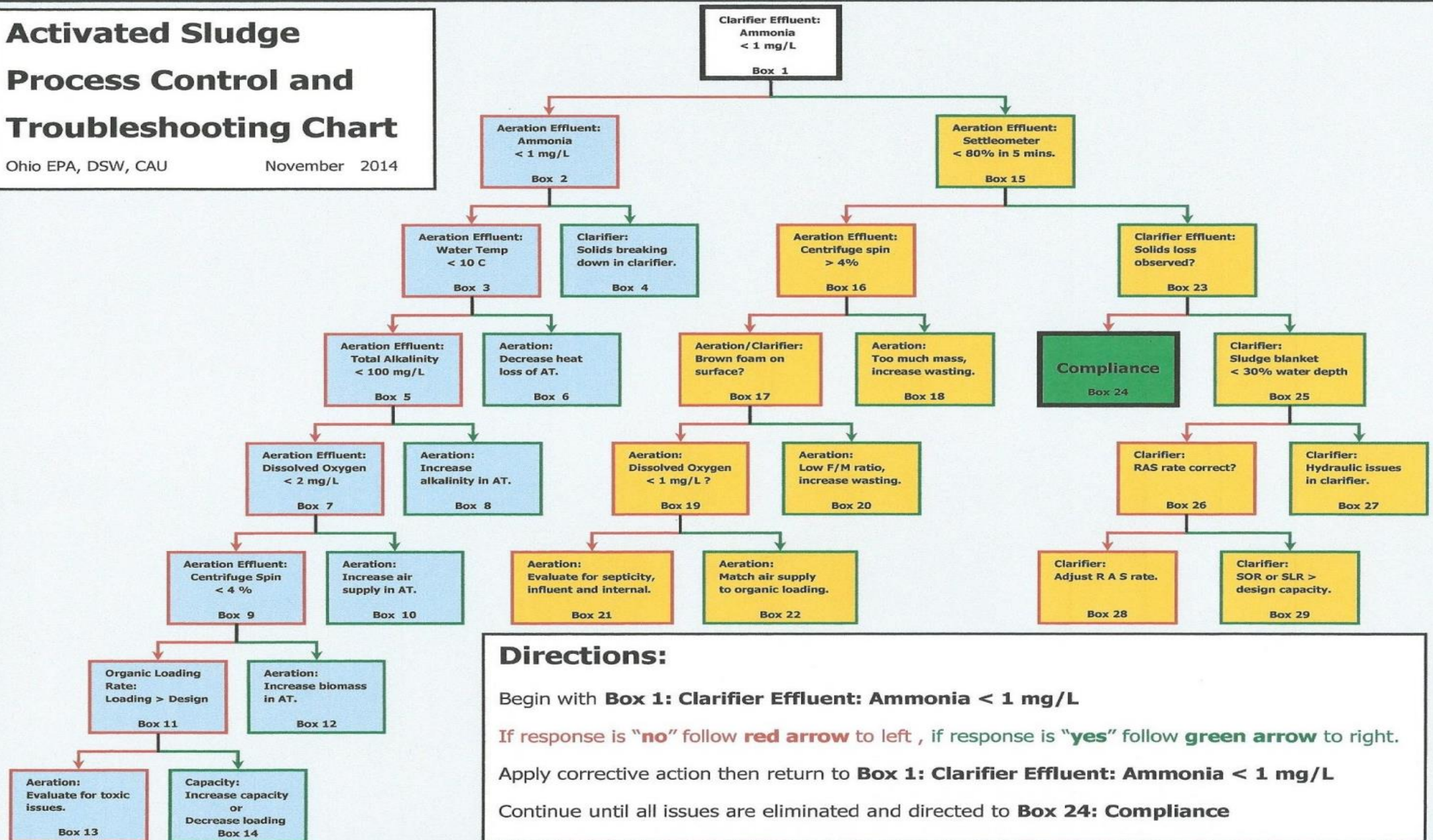
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Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

Ohio EPA, DSW, CAU

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.1</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	_____ %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

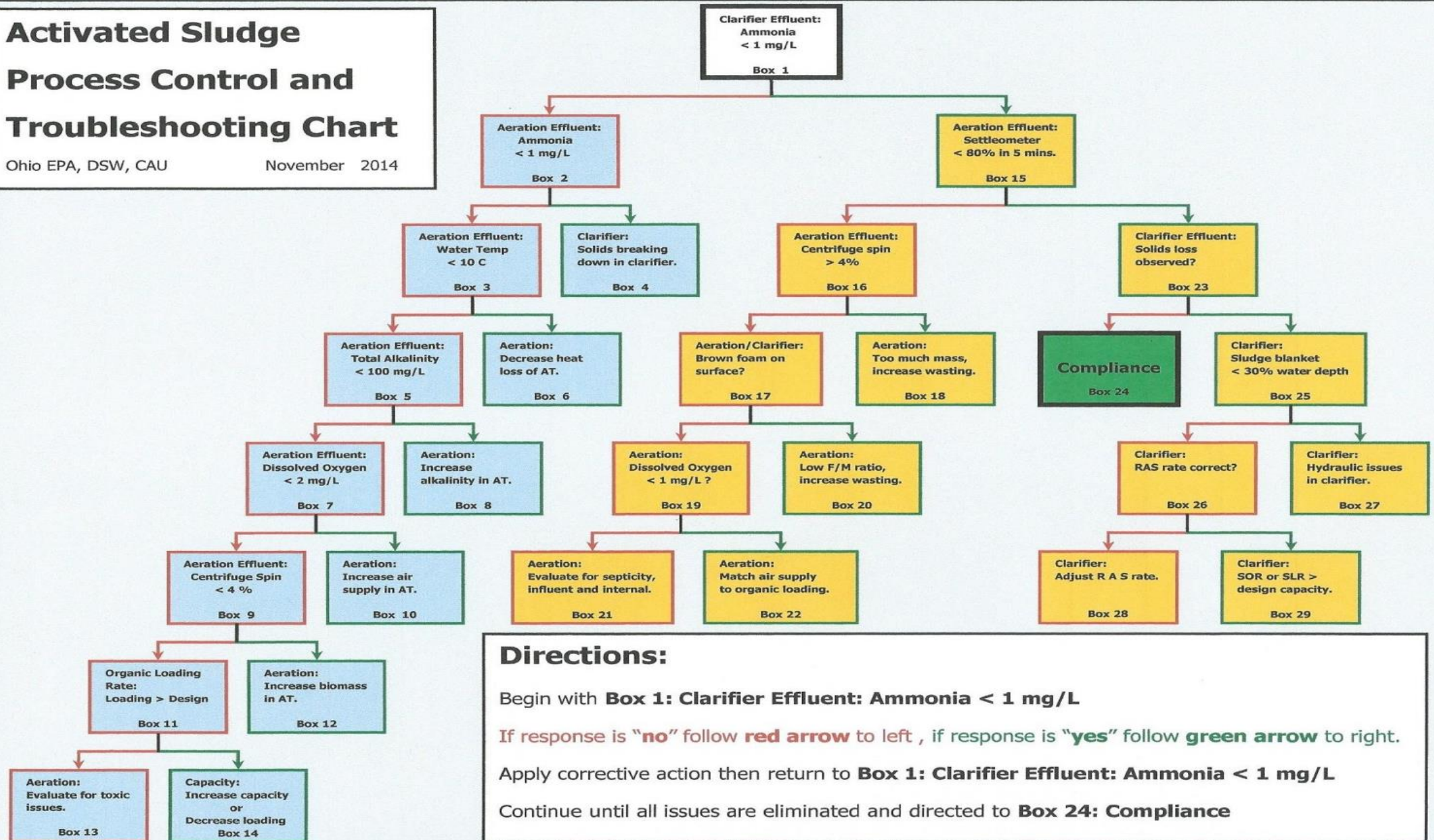
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.1</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	<u>95</u> %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

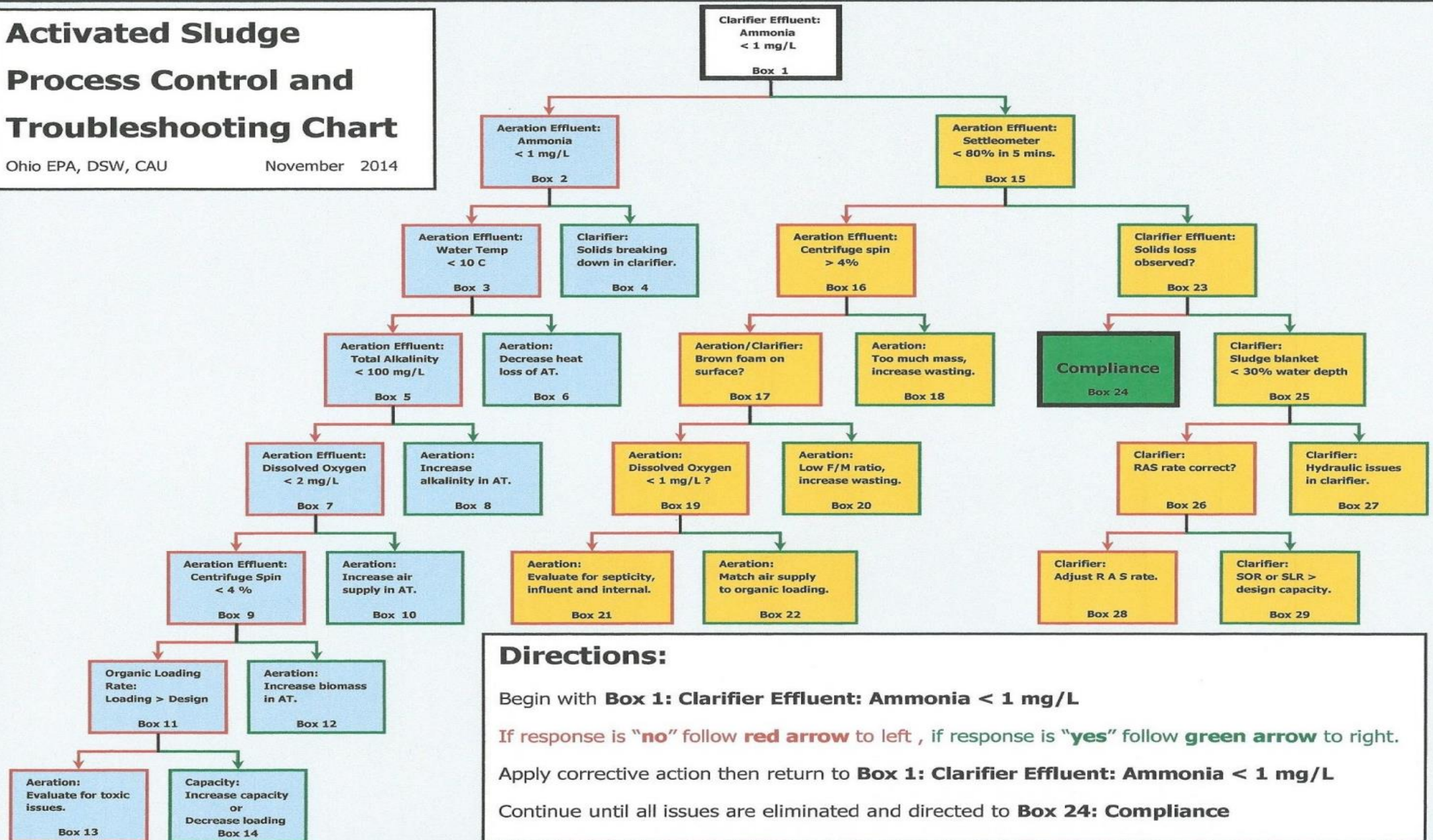
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.1</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	<u>95</u> %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	<u>3.2</u> %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

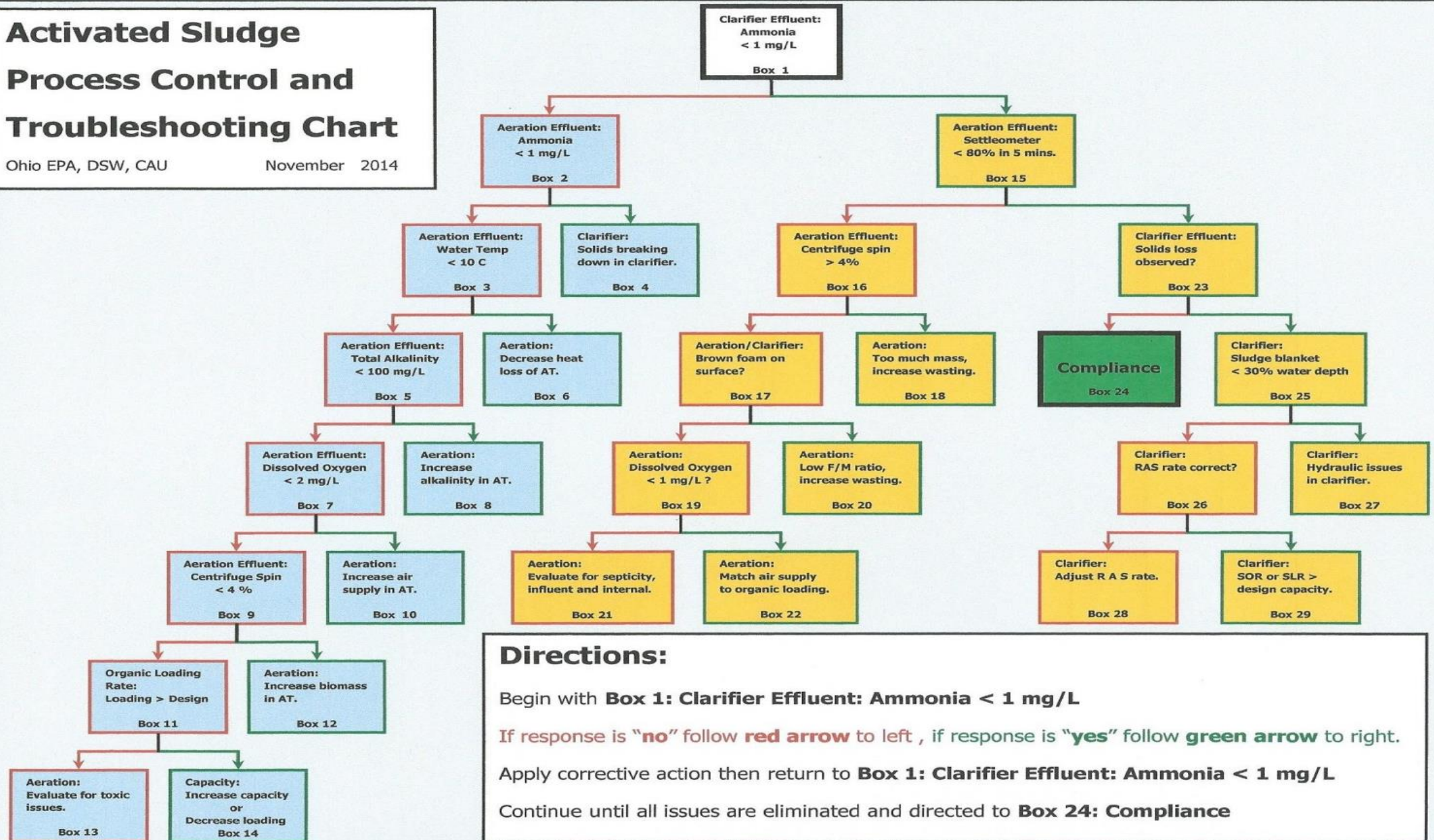
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>0.1</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	<u>95</u> %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	<u>3.2</u> %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	<u>Yes</u> y/n		

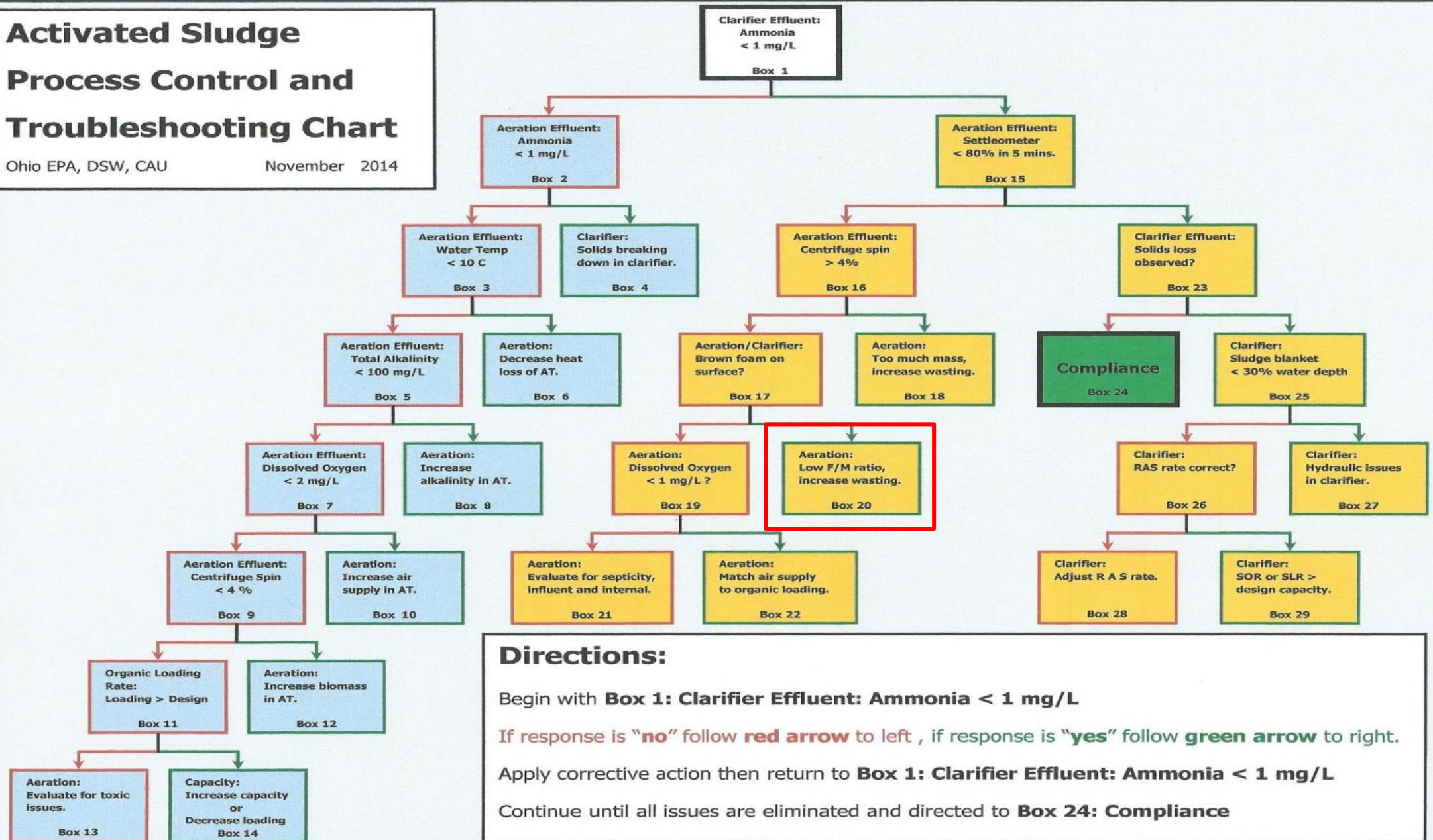
Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



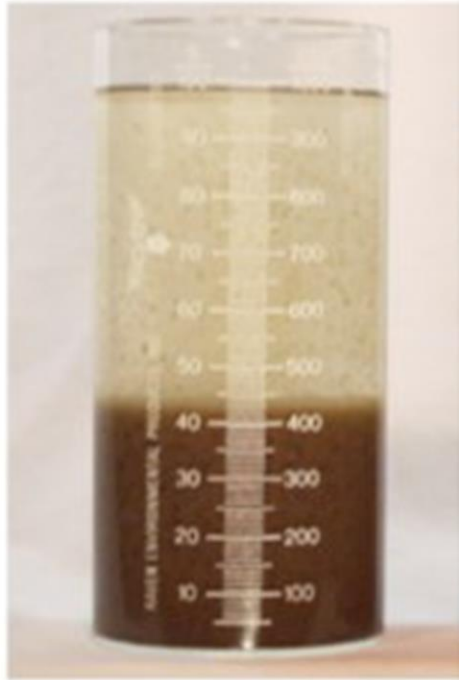
Activated Sludge Process Control and Troubleshooting Chart

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Other signs of filaments



What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>6.4</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	_____ mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	_____ %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n



What if . . . ?

Clarifier, NH ₃	<u>6.4</u> mg/L	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, effluent NH ₃	<u>0.5</u> mg/L	AT, concentration	_____ %
AT, water temperature	_____ °C	AT, OLR > design	_____ y/n
AT, total alkalinity	_____ mg/L	AT, toxicity evaluation	_____ y/n

Settleometer, < 80%	_____ %	AT, dissolved oxygen	_____ mg/L
AT, concentration	_____ %	AT, corrosion/septicity	_____ y/n
AT, excess brown foam	_____ y/n		

Clarifier, solids loss observed	_____ y/n	Clarifier, SOR/SLR over design	_____ y/n
Clarifier, blanket depth	_____ %	Clarifier, RAS rate correct	_____ y/n

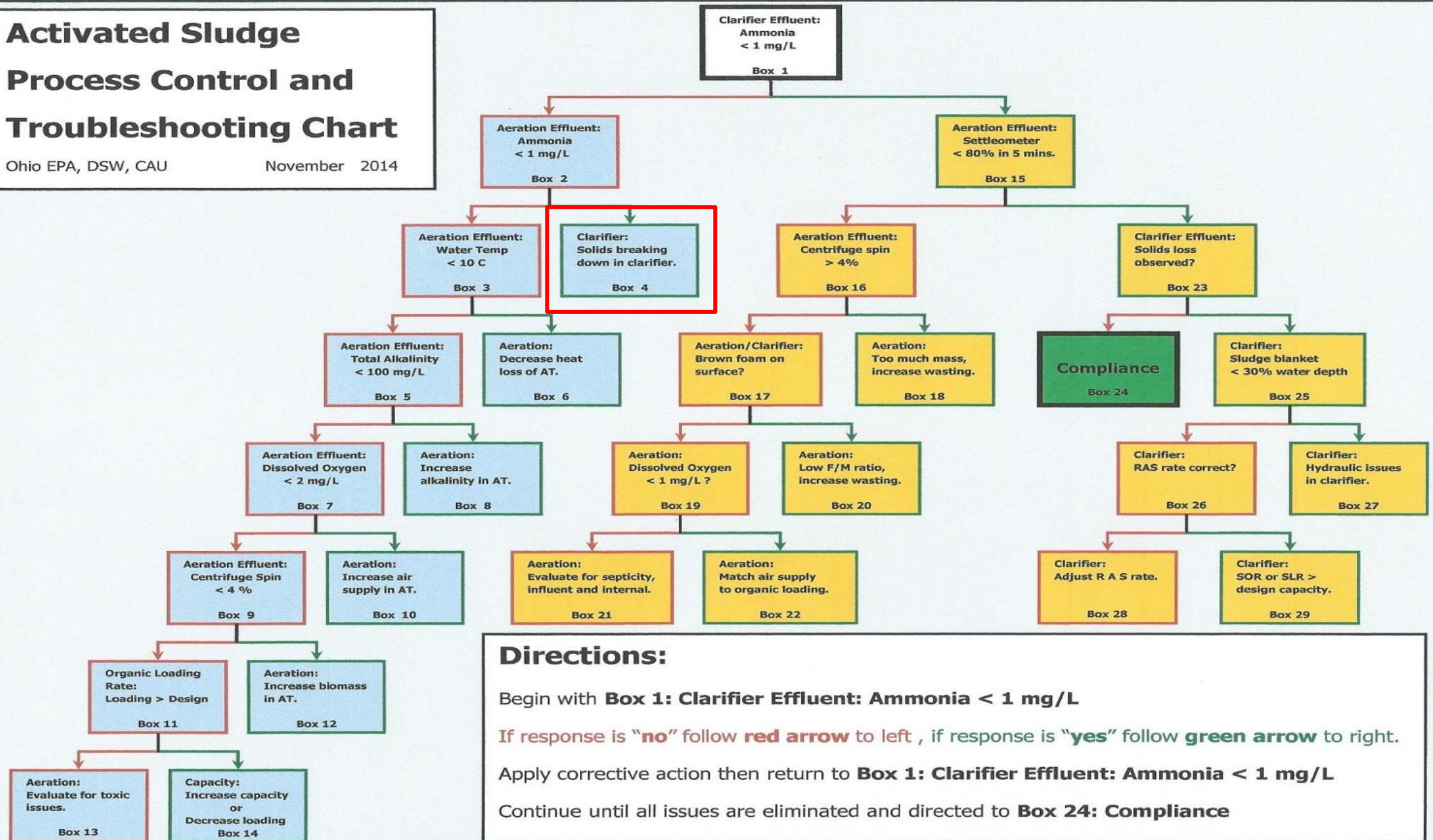




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What if . . .

