

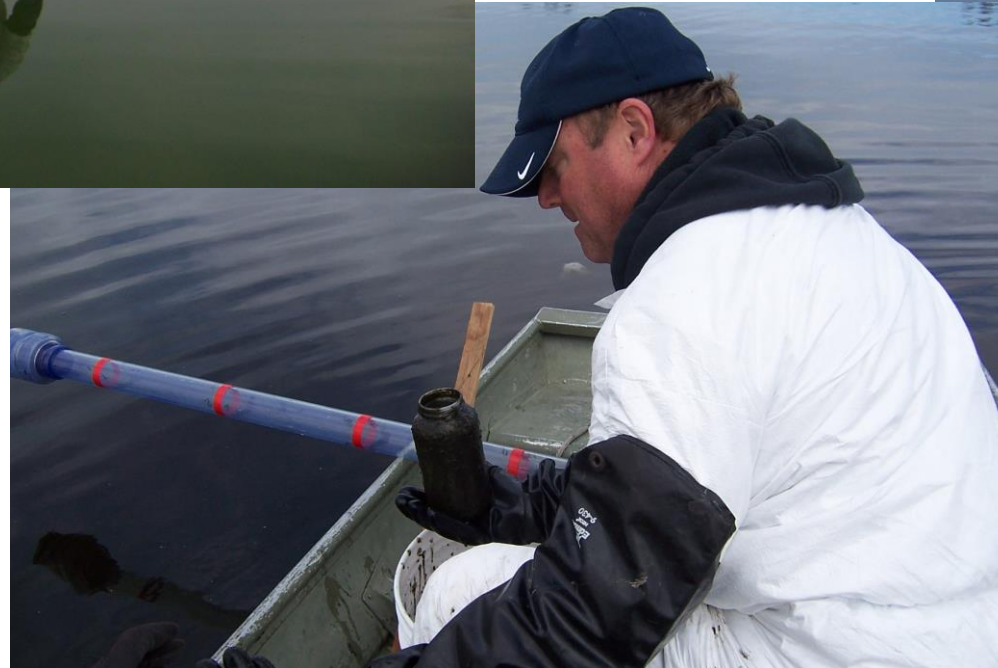
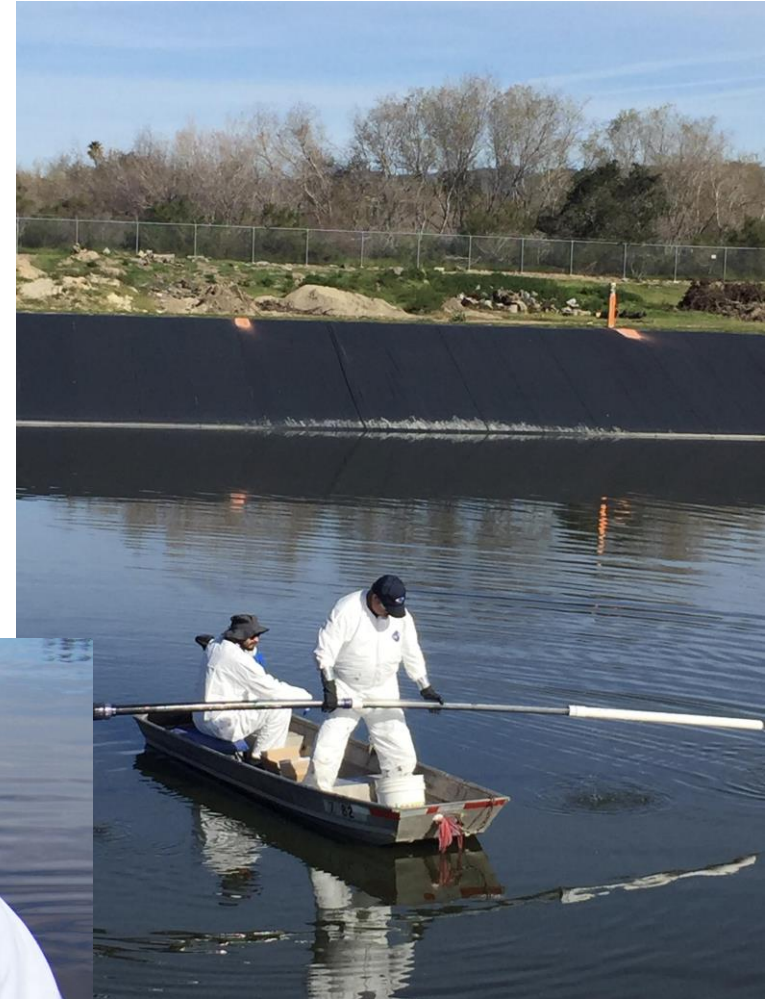
Aerated Wastewater Lagoon Troubleshooting

- Steven M Harris
- President
- H&S Environmental, LLC
- www.lagoonops.com



What we will do today:

- Make introductions
- Describe the general principals behind aerated lagoon troubleshooting
- Go through case studies























Objectives

Introduce you to our protocol for optimizing and troubleshooting aerated wastewater lagoon systems

- 
- This Protocol Starts with Understanding the Following:
 - There is a where, a when, and a why to solving problems and optimizing wastewater lagoon systems
 - Algae cause BOD problems because they respire for five (5) days in the BOD₅ test bottle
 - Intra-Pond Testing is CRITICAL to solving lagoon problems
 - Cell # 1 should remove at least 80% of the influent BOD₅. Cell # 2 Should be for removing nutrients and the other cells are for killing pathogens and settling (clarifying) effluent water
 - You can do little to solve problems without data!

- Wastewater lagoons fail for about six (6) main reasons, but they fail largely fail because of two (2) main reasons;
 - 1) Short-circuiting, and
 - 2) Sludge accumulation
- When and how you test is very important. Composite sampling is the best
- The collection system should be considered as part of your pond system

The Protocol

Your Town WWTP

Cell # 2 Effluent

pH
D.O.
NH₄
NO₃
Alkalinity
Temperature
BOD₅, CBOD₅

Cell # 3 Effluent

pH
D.O.
NH₄
NO₃
Alkalinity
Temperature
BOD₅, CBOD₅

Influent

NH₄
NO₃
TSS
Alkalinity, pH
BOD₅
Total Nitrogen

Cell # 1 Effluent

pH
D.O.
NH₄
NO₃
Alkalinity
Temperature
BOD₅, CBOD₅

Within Each Cell:

Sludge depth profile
DO & pH profile at 1 ft. increments from the surface of the cell to bottom

Final Plant Effluent Post Disinfection

pH, D.O., NH₄, NO₃, Alkalinity
Temperature
Total Nitrogen,
BOD₅, CBOD₅, SCBOD₅,
TSS



Anytown, USA

Cell # 1 Effluent

pH
D.O.
NH₄
NO₃
Alkalinity
Temperature
COD & sCOD or BOD₅
CBOD₅ & TSS

Cell # 2 Effluent

pH
D.O.
NH₄
NO₃
Alkalinity
Temperature
COD & sCOD or BOD₅

Cell # 3 Effluent

pH
D.O.
NH₄
NO₃
Alkalinity
Temperature
COD & sCOD or
CBOD₅ & TSS

Final Plant Effluent

pH, D.O., NH₄, NO₃, Alkalinity
Temperature
COD & sCOD or
BOD₅ and CBOD₅ & TSS
& sBOD₅

Influent

COD or BOD₅
NH₄
NO₃
TSS

Within Each Cell:

Sludge depth profile
DO & pH profile at 1 ft. increments from the
surface of the cell to bottom

Google earth

- 1) This testing protocol is the basis for understanding what is happening biologically and biochemically in your lagoon, so you can make decisions to optimize a system to meet permit limits.
- 2) Pinpointing the source **and location** of a lagoon system's inefficiencies saves time and money by selecting the right troubleshooting or optimization course of action. It also provides a greater understanding of how and **where** lagoon systems work and why a system performs the way it does.
- 3) We combine at least five (5) years of historical data with field grab sample data taken onsite and perform statistical analysis on DMR and system data sets to find correlations leading to the direction optimization and or troubleshooting should take.
- 4) Field data and historical data are then combined to understand why things are happening in the system, where things are happening, and when it is happening. In this way, we can pinpoint the source of the problem or find the place to focus optimization efforts to meet treatment objectives.

Here is how the optimization/troubleshooting process works; the primary treatment cell is responsible for removing up to eighty percent (80%) of a system's influent BOD. If the Primary treatment cell is not accomplishing this goal, it tells us that there is:

- Short-circuiting
- Too much sludge accumulation
- Too little air for the load
- A need for pre-treatment (toxicity / loading control)
- A need for headworks modification or maintenance
- Too great of a load (septage waste, portable toilet waste, vault waste, illegal drug waste or industrial waste)

If the primary treatment cell can remove 80% of the influent BOD_5 , then other cells are free to effectively remove **nitrogen**, settle solids, and kill pathogens.

Not removing 80% of the influent BOD “pushes” the job of BOD removal to subsequent treatment cells. Getting the primary treatment cell to do its job, for example, is critical to successful ammonia removal in wastewater lagoon systems.

This allows the lagoon system to accomplish what the engineer designed the system to do

Cases

Diffused Air System With Too Much Sludge and Too Little Ammonia Removal

Case 1

Discharge Point: 001 - External Outfall

Pollutant: Nitrogen, ammonia total [as N]

Monitoring Location: Effluent Gross

Show/Hide Table



Download Data



Chart Legend

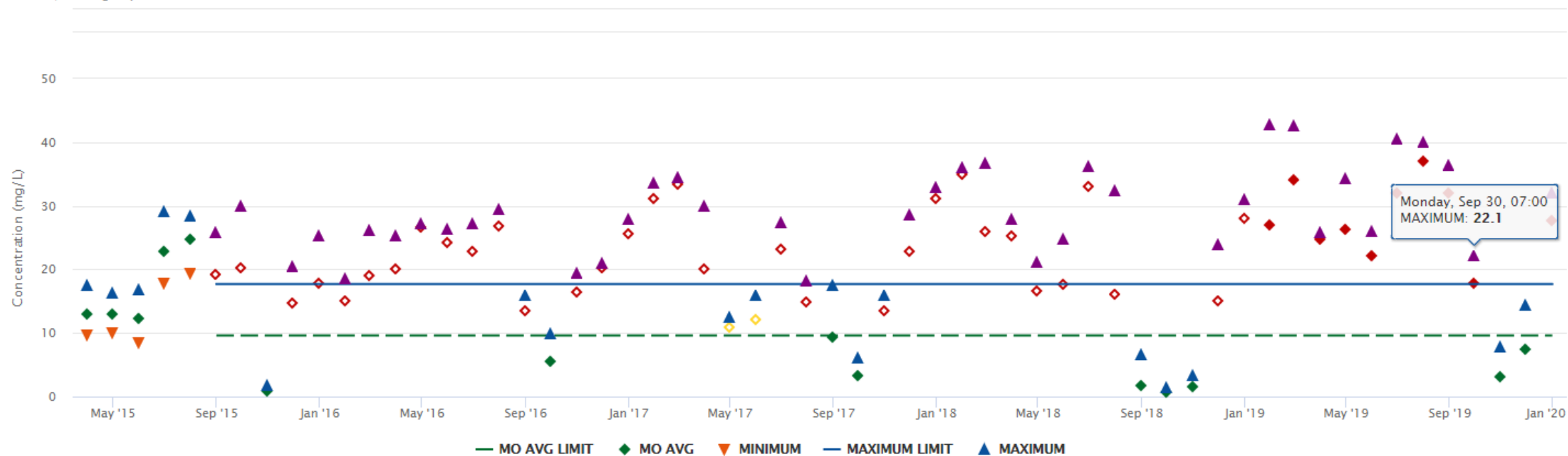


Help

Concentration

Download Chart

Late/Missing Reports Timeline



Discharge Point: 001 - External Outfall

Pollutant: Nitrogen, ammonia total [as N]

Monitoring Location: Effluent Gross

Show/Hide Table



Download Data



Chart Legend



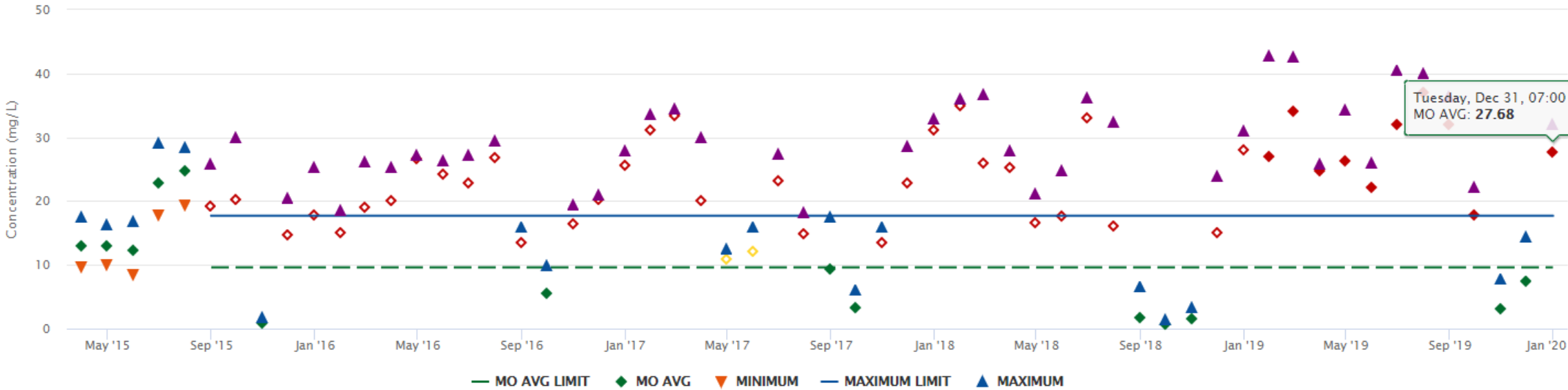
Help

Concentration

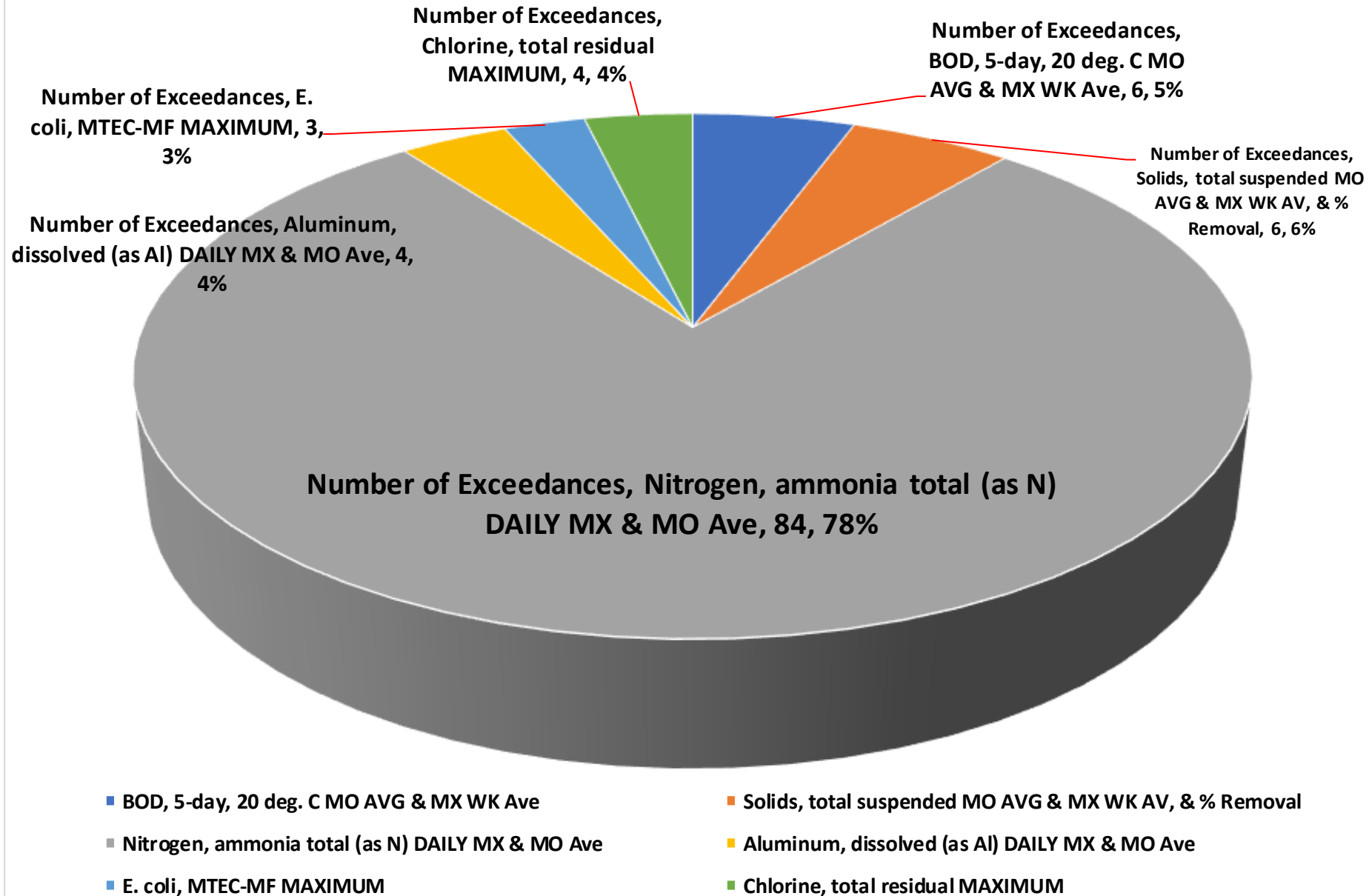


Download Chart

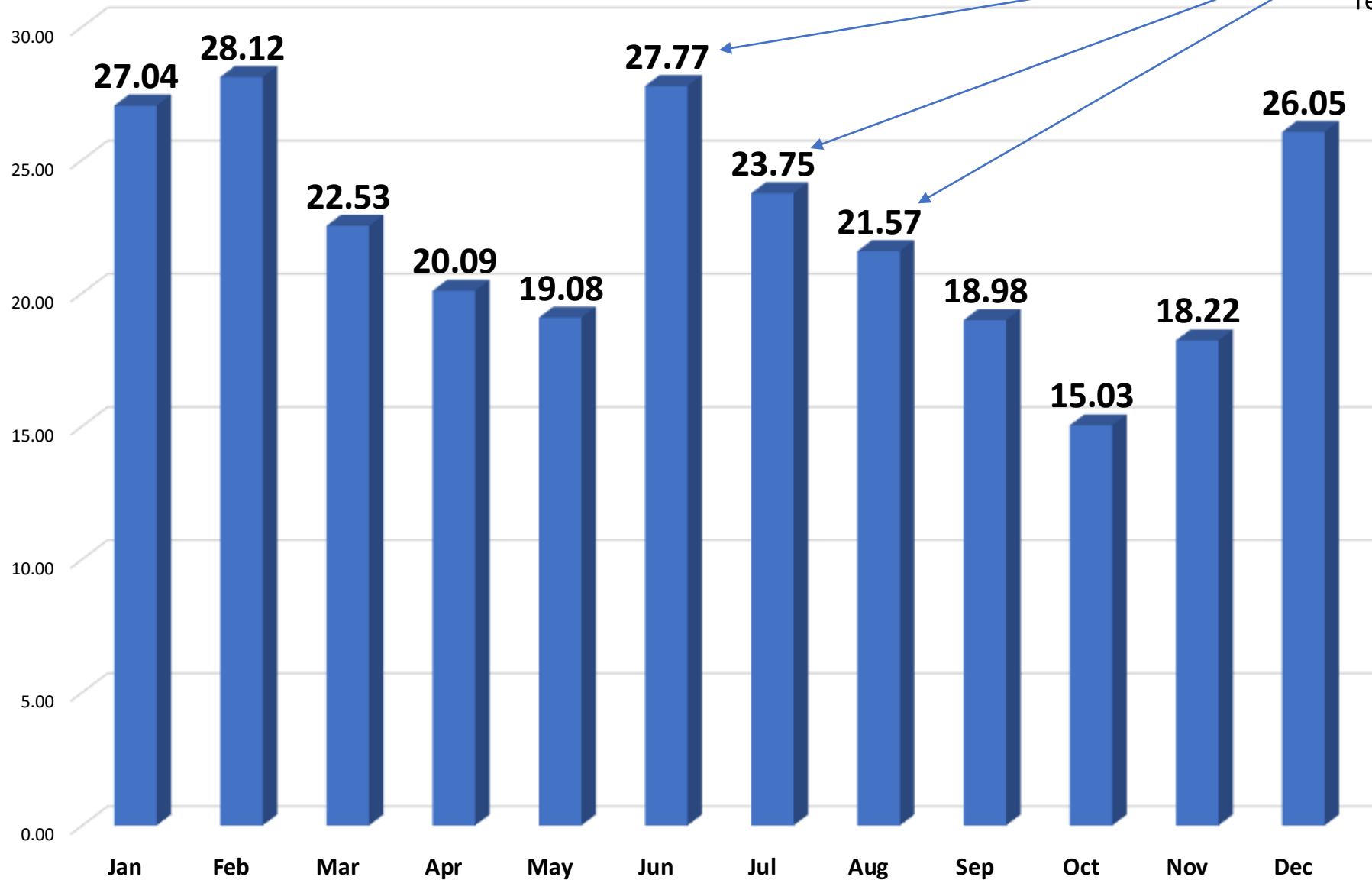
Late/Missing Reports Timeline



Six Years of Permit Exceedances for the XXXX Aerated Wastewater Pond System



Six Years of Effluent Ammonia Concentrations Grouped by Month



You know you have too much
sludge when your system can't
reduce ammonia to below 1 mg/l
during the summer

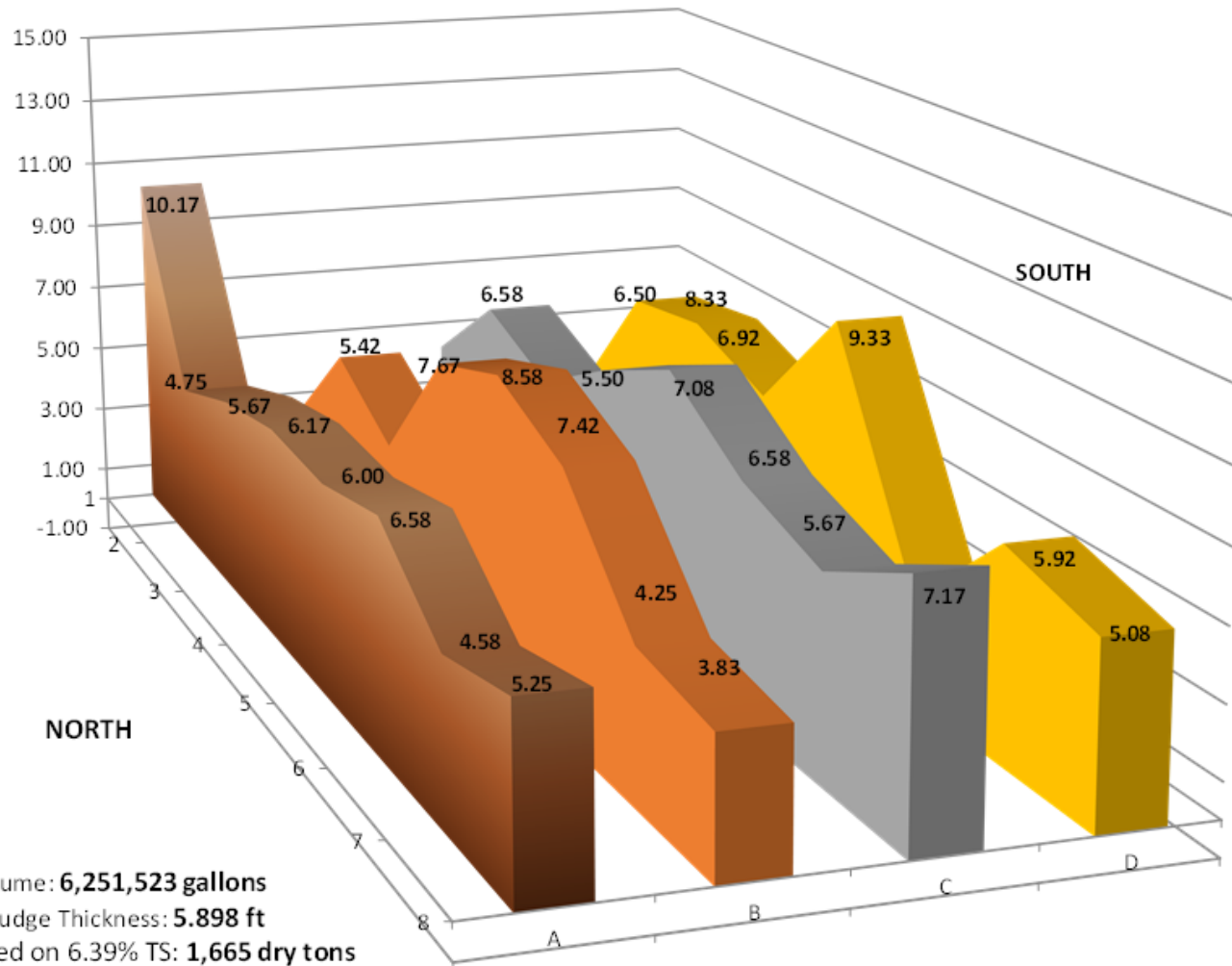


Cell # 1 Sludge Blanket Thickness Locations

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	10.17	4.75	5.67	6.17	6.00	6.58	4.58	5.25
B	2.33	5.42	3.92	7.67	8.58	7.42	4.25	3.83
C	4.17	6.58	5.50	7.08	8.33	6.58	5.67	7.17
D	2.50	6.50	6.92	5.92	9.33	2.92	5.92	5.08

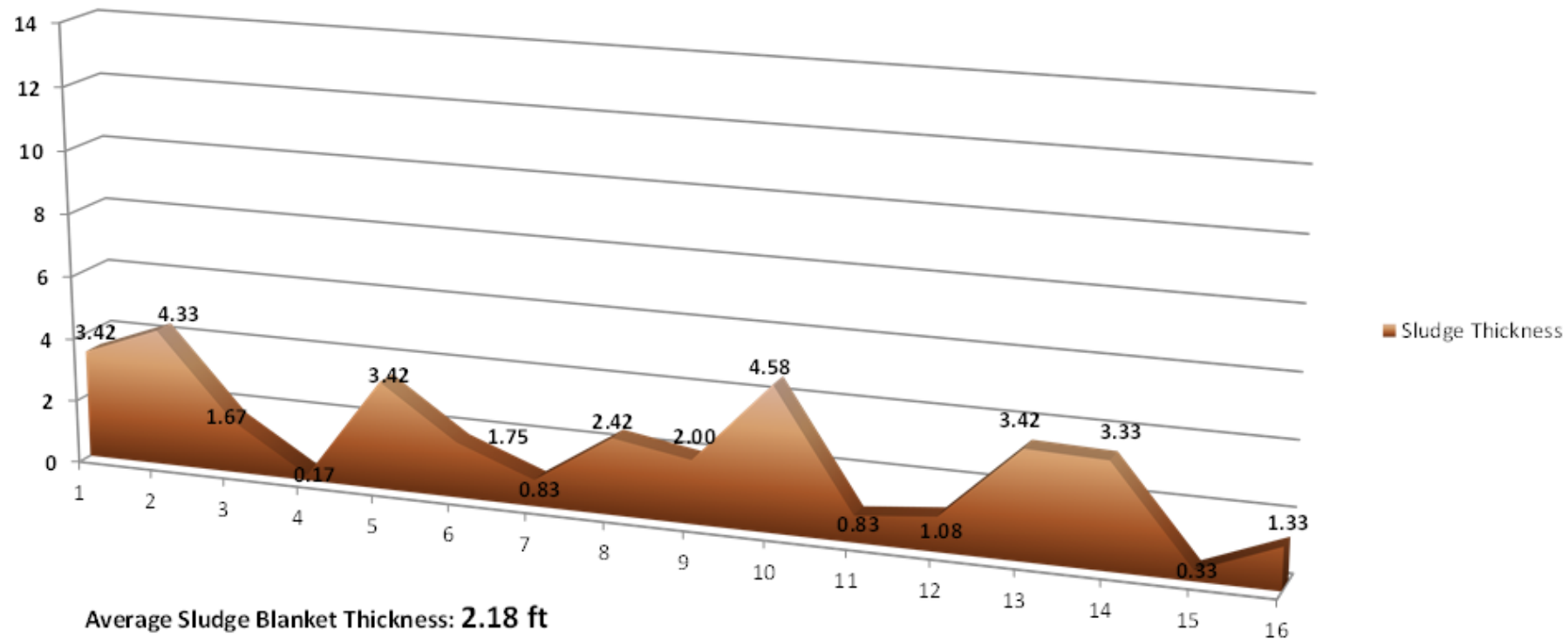
© 2016 Spindle

Cell # 1 Sludge Blanket Profile for the Wastewater Pond System

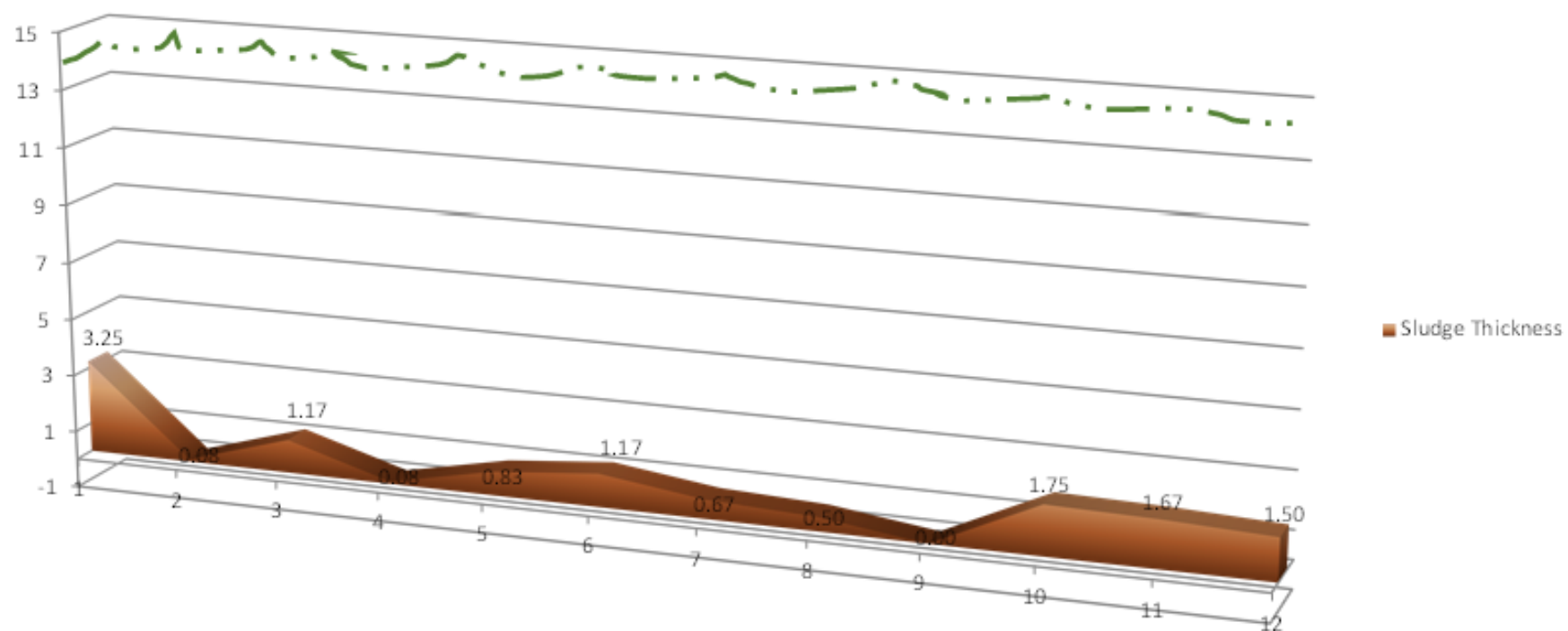


Sludge Volume: **6,251,523 gallons**
Average Sludge Thickness: **5.898 ft**
Mass based on 6.39% TS: **1,665 dry tons**
Average Water Depth: **14.5 ft**

Cell # 2 Sludge Blanket Thickness Profile for [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System

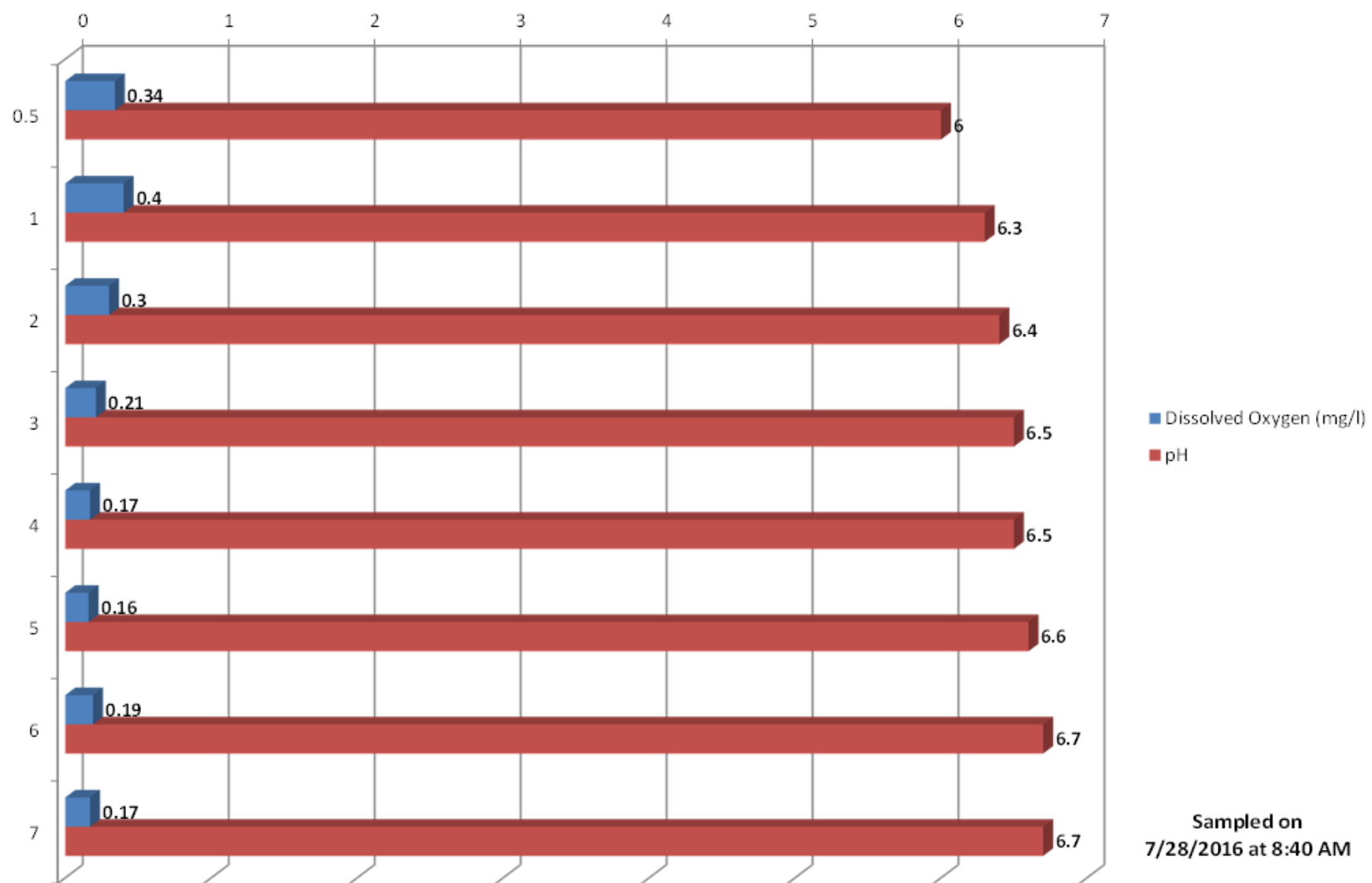


Cell # 3 Sludge Blanket Thickness Profile for the Wastewater Pond System

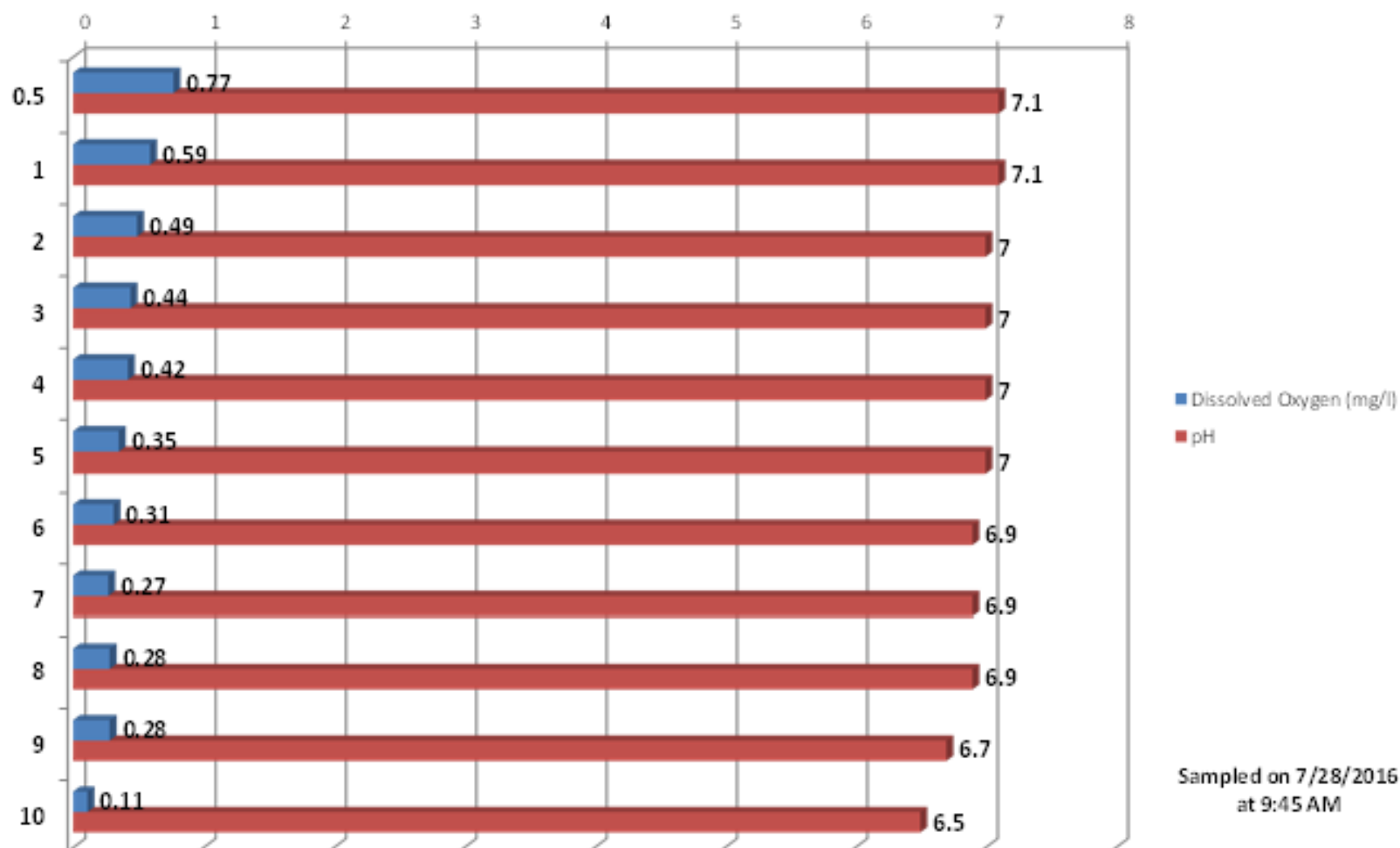


Average Sludge Blanket Thickness: 1.055 ft
Sludge Volume: 480,880 gallons
Average Water Depth: 14.37 ft

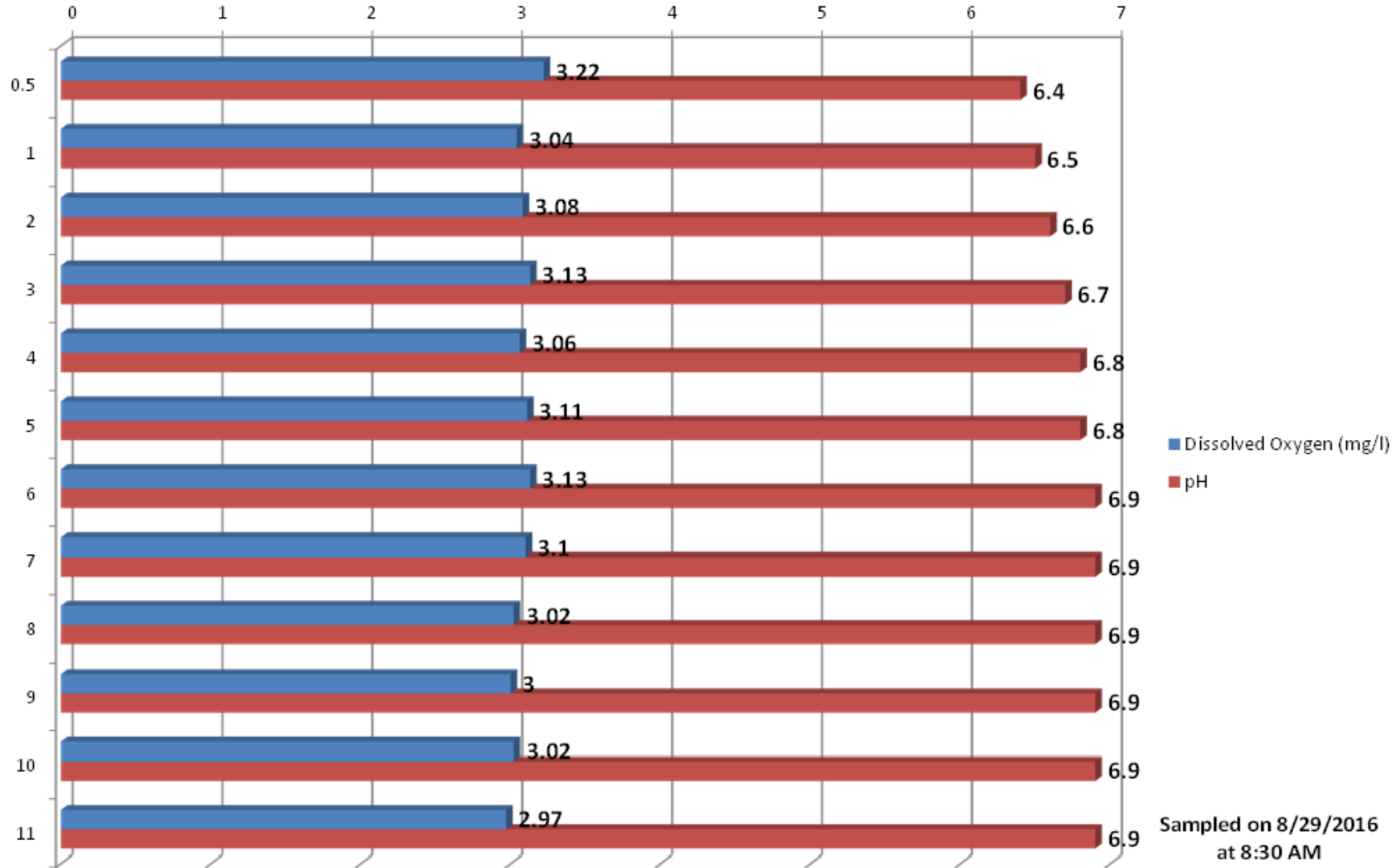
Dissolved Oxygen Profile of [REDACTED] Treatment Cell # 1



Dissolved Oxygen Profile for Cell # 2 of the City of [REDACTED]
Wastewater Stabilization Pond System



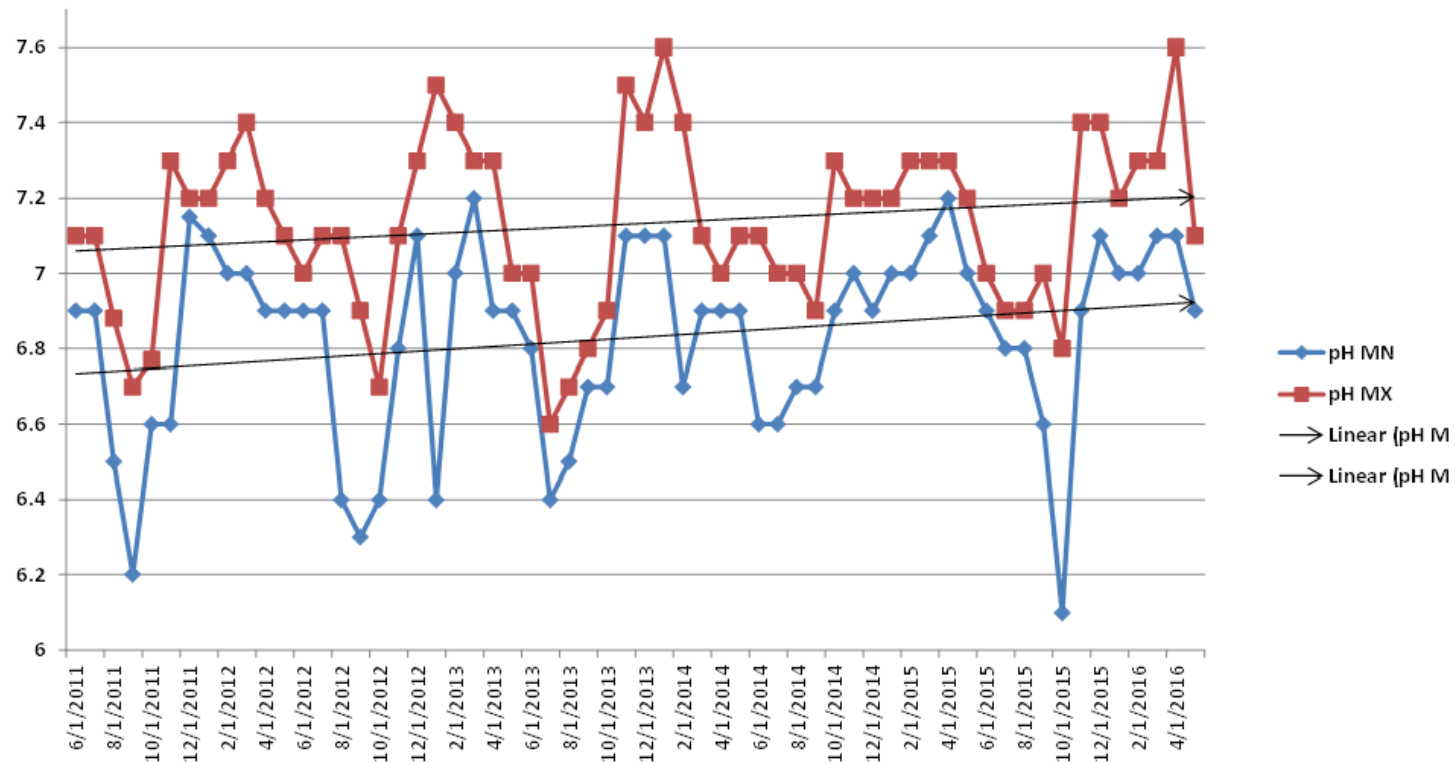
Dissolved Oxygen Profile for Cell # 3 taken at One Foot Increments from the Top of the Water to the Sludge Water Interface



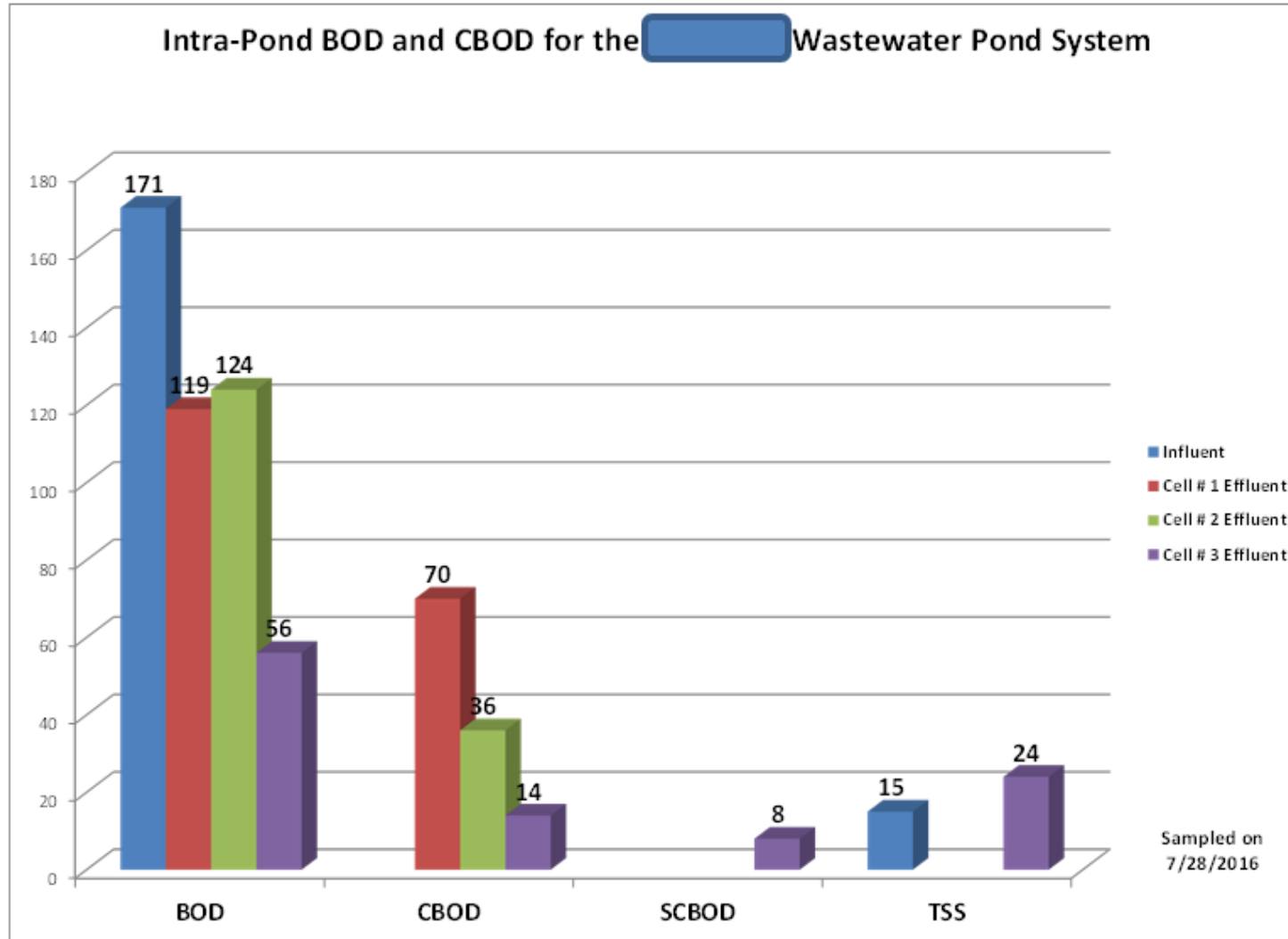


Effluent pH is Around Neutral

pH Over a Five Year Period in the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



Poor BOD5 Removal...too Much Ammonia is Leaving the Plant



30.6 % BOD Removal in Cell # 1
(Should be 80%)

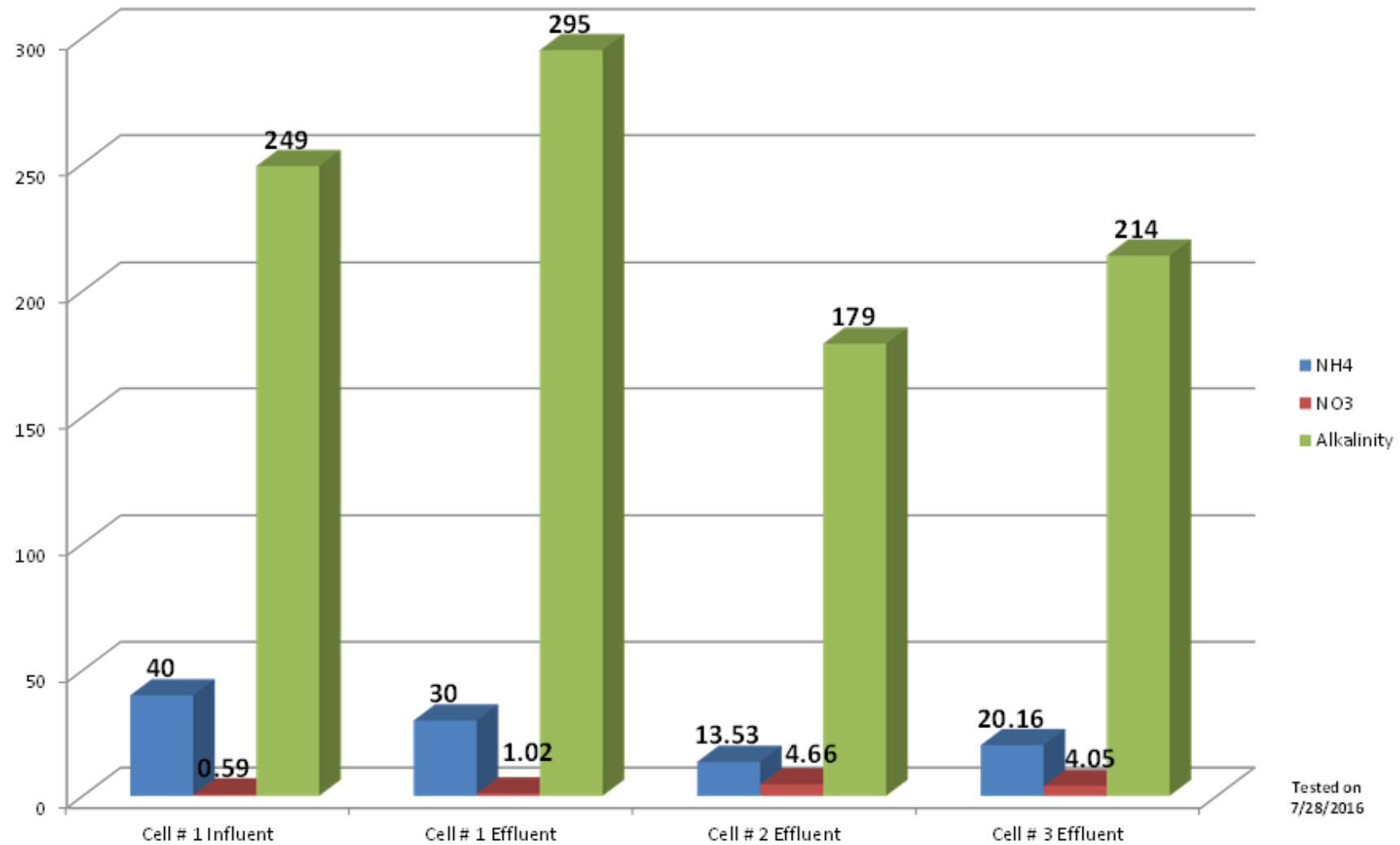
67.3% BOD Removal by the Final Cell

42% of the final effluent BOD is caused
by nitrification in the BOD₅ test bottle

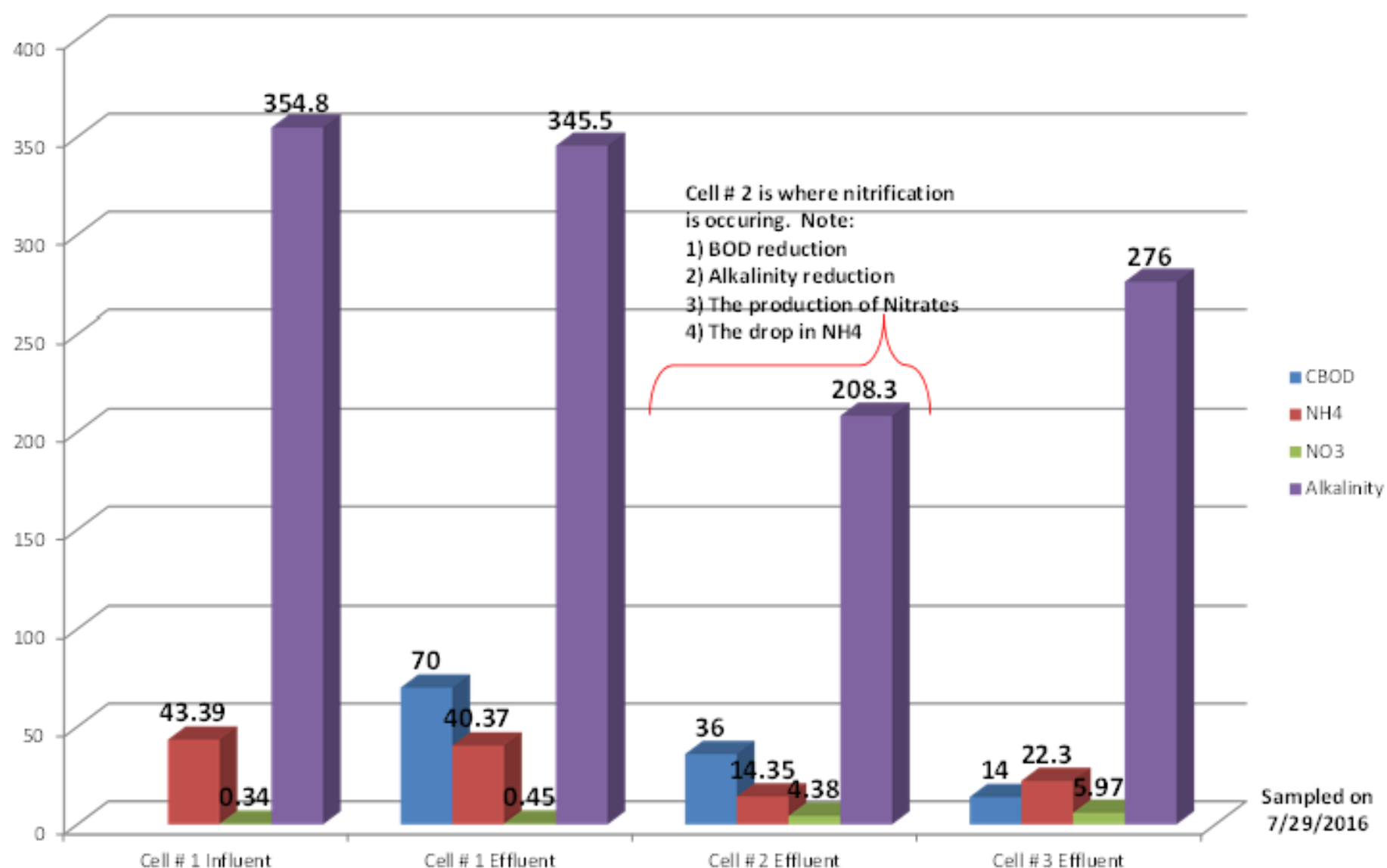
This means more air must be added up
front to remove ammonia in the pond
system itself. Too much ammonia is
getting into the BOD₅ test bottle



Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, and Alkalinity Concentrations in the Wastewater Pond System



Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, Alkalinity, and CBOD Showing Where Nitrification Occurs in the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



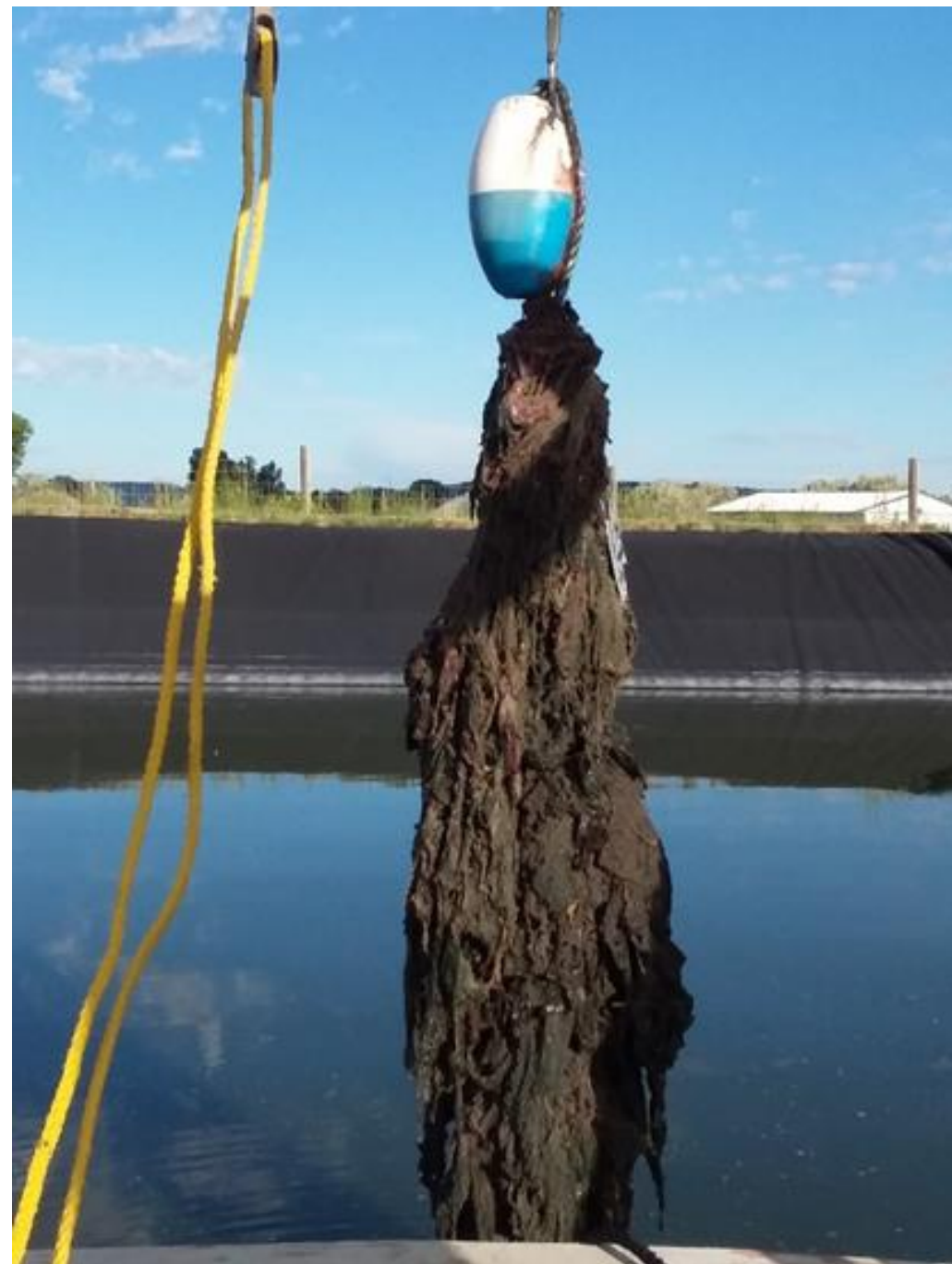


The saving grace for this system. A clarifier. This is why TSS and even BOD is so low

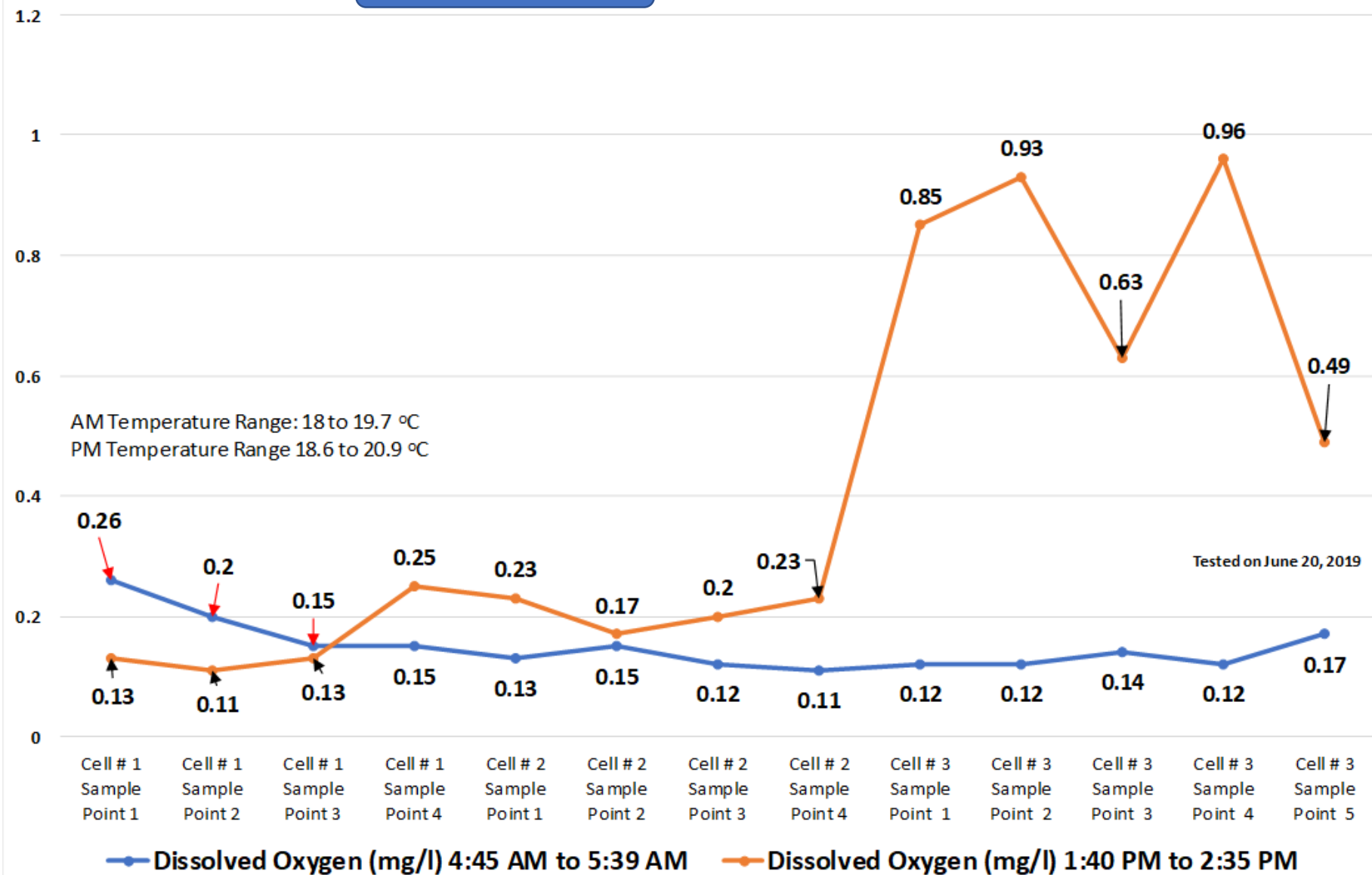
Low Dissolved Oxygen

This lagoon system runs anoxic both day and night, has very poor ammonia removal, poor Cell # 1 BOD₅ removal efficiency, smells, and pops sludge in the final treatment cell.

Case # 2

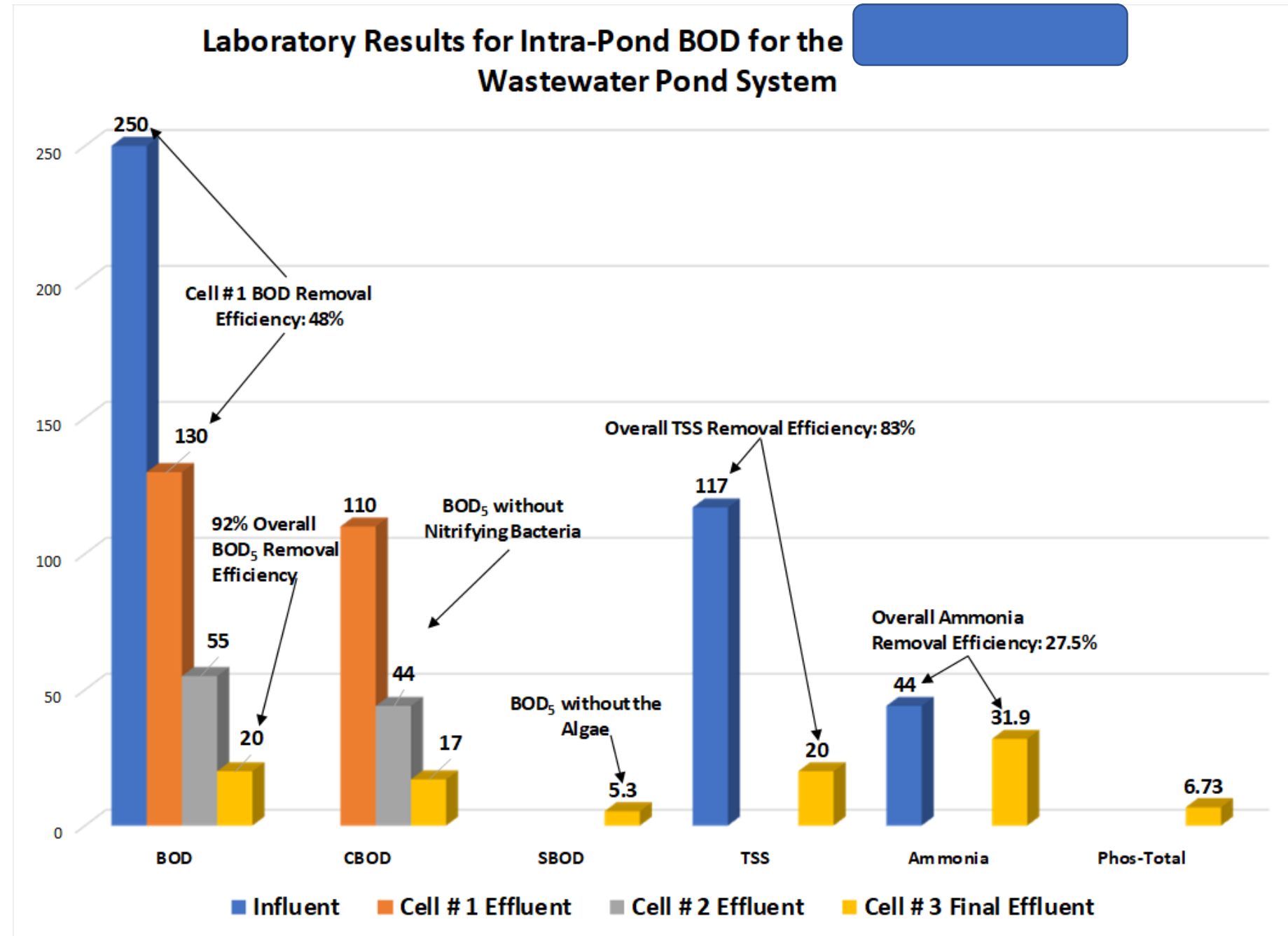


Pre-Dawn and Afternoon Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System

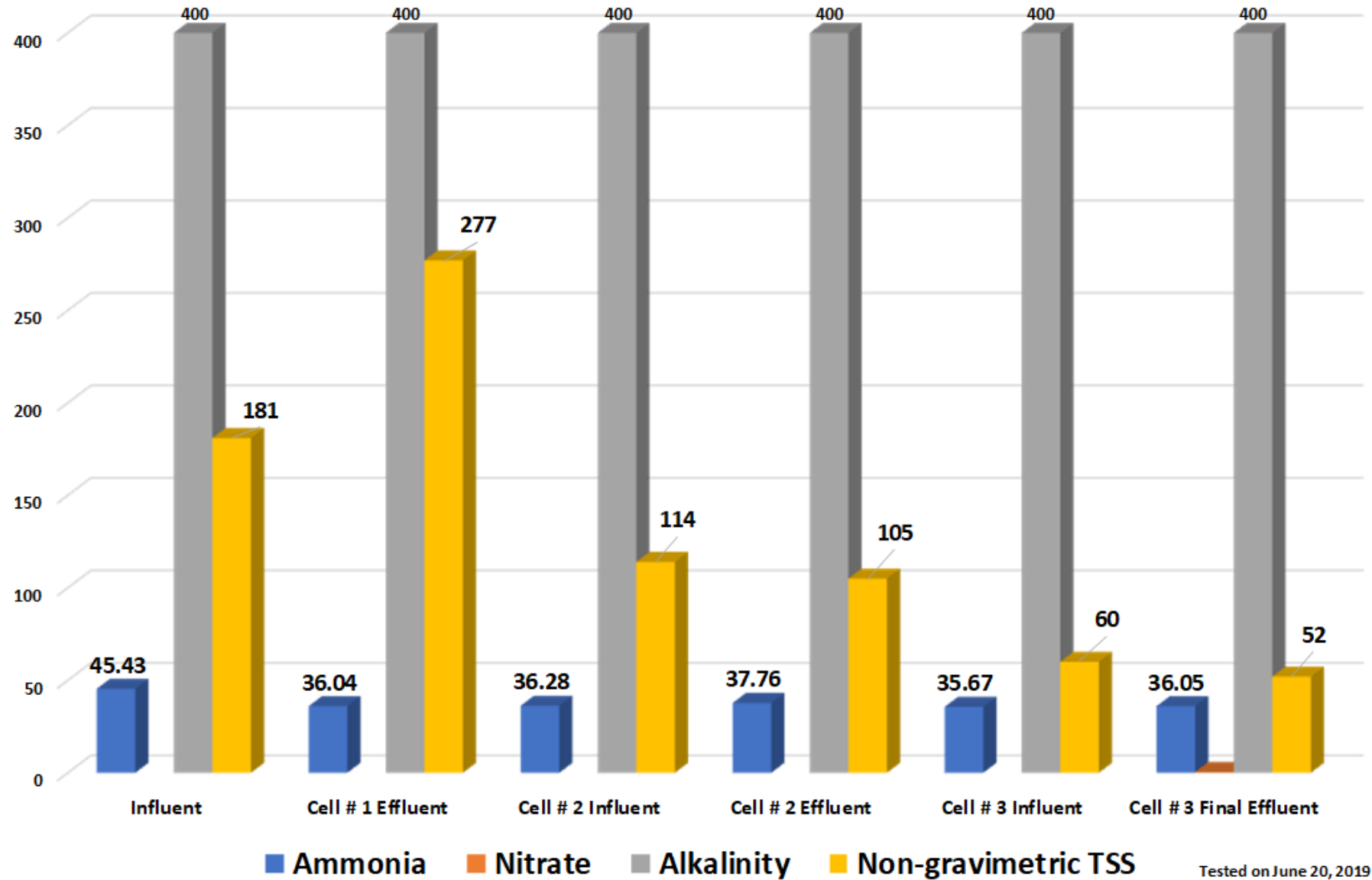


Poor BOD₅ and Ammonia removal can be seen to occur in the XXX system. Poor Cell # 1 BOD₅ and effluent ammonia removal efficiency result from too little dissolved oxygen delivered to the microbes required to remove these pollutants.

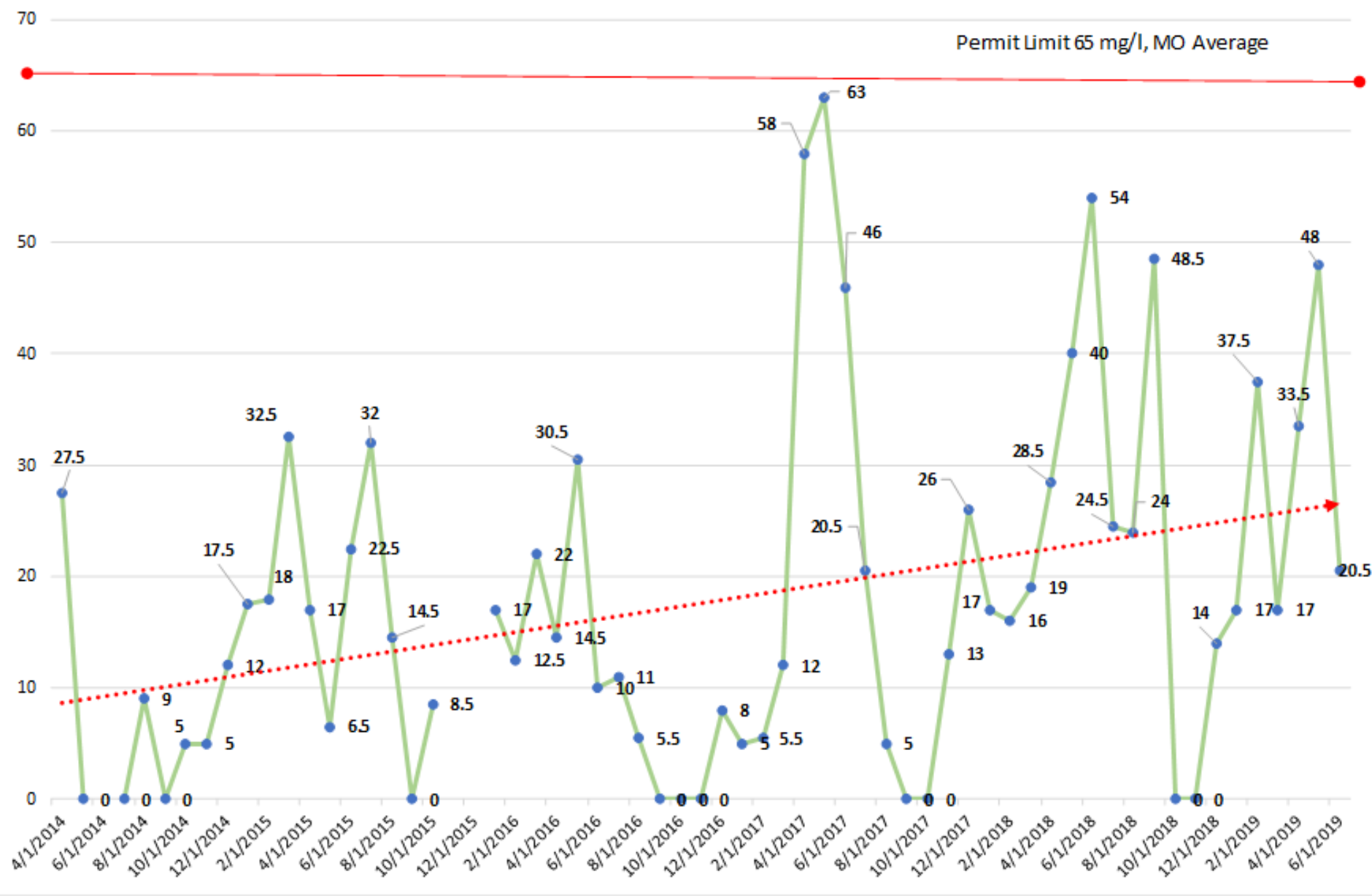
Lesser treatment facilities across the USA remove ammonia down to 0.5 mg/l during the summer.



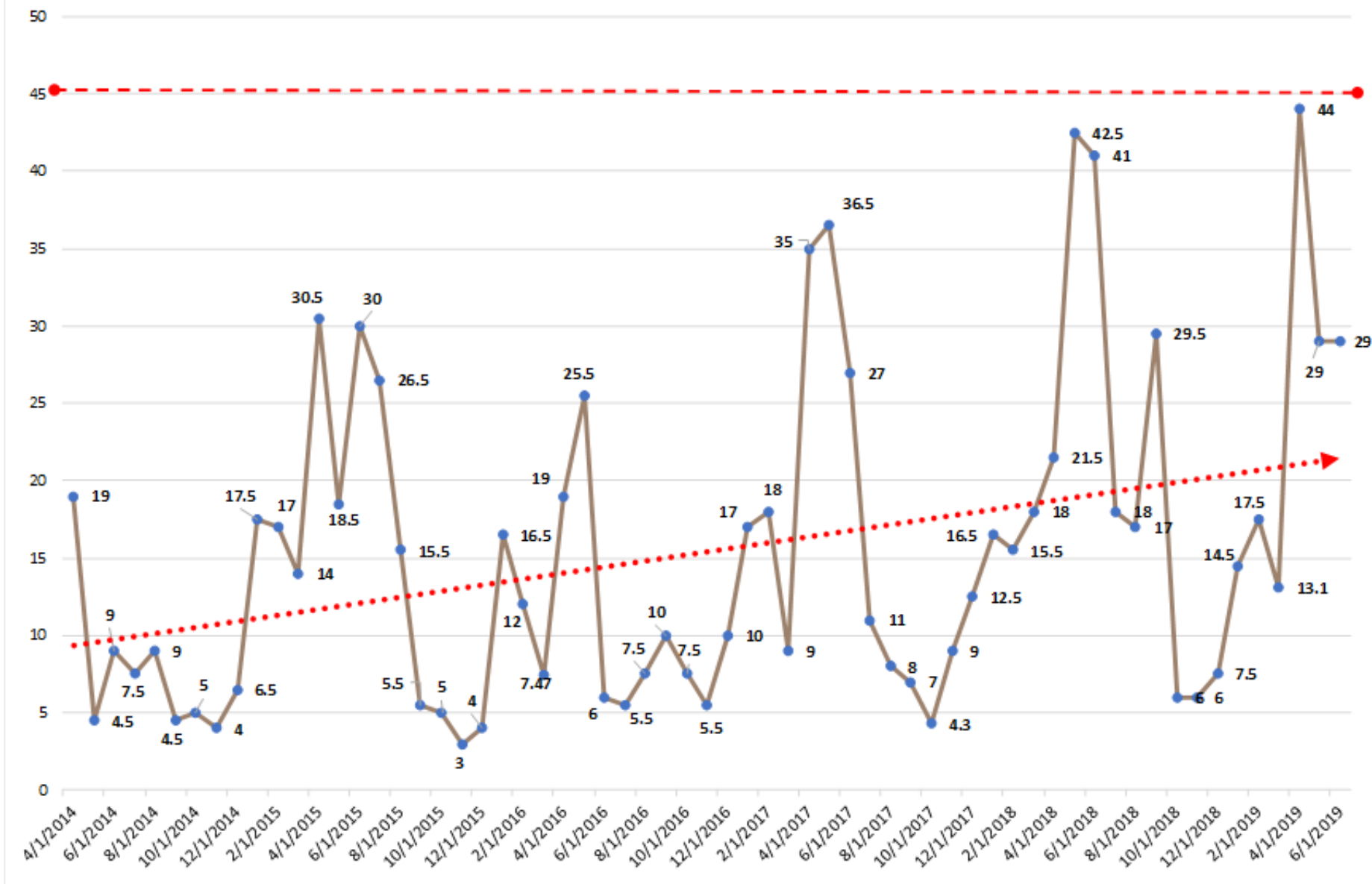
Intra Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, and Alkalinity for the Wastewater Pond System



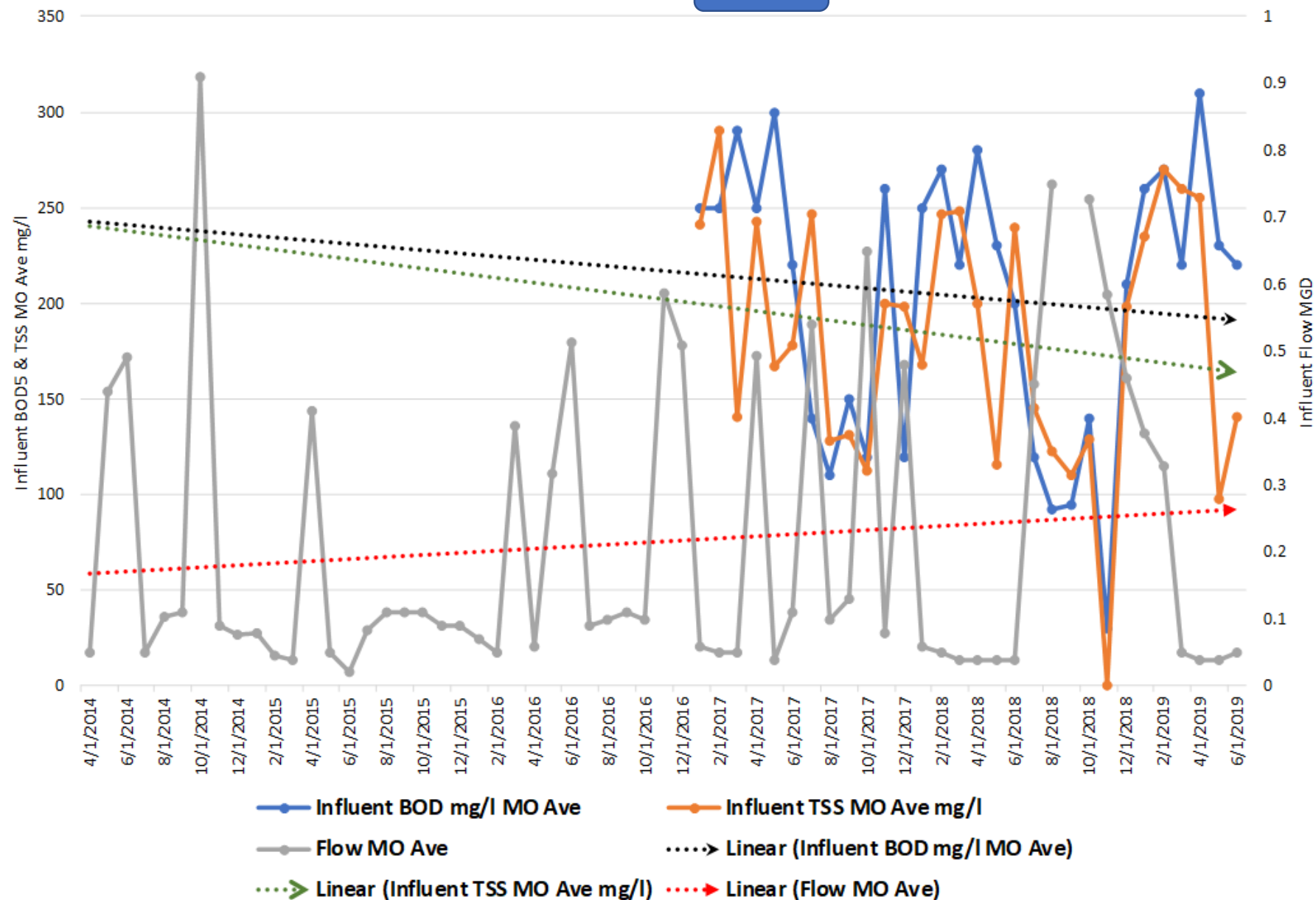
Five Years of Monthly Average Effluent TSS for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



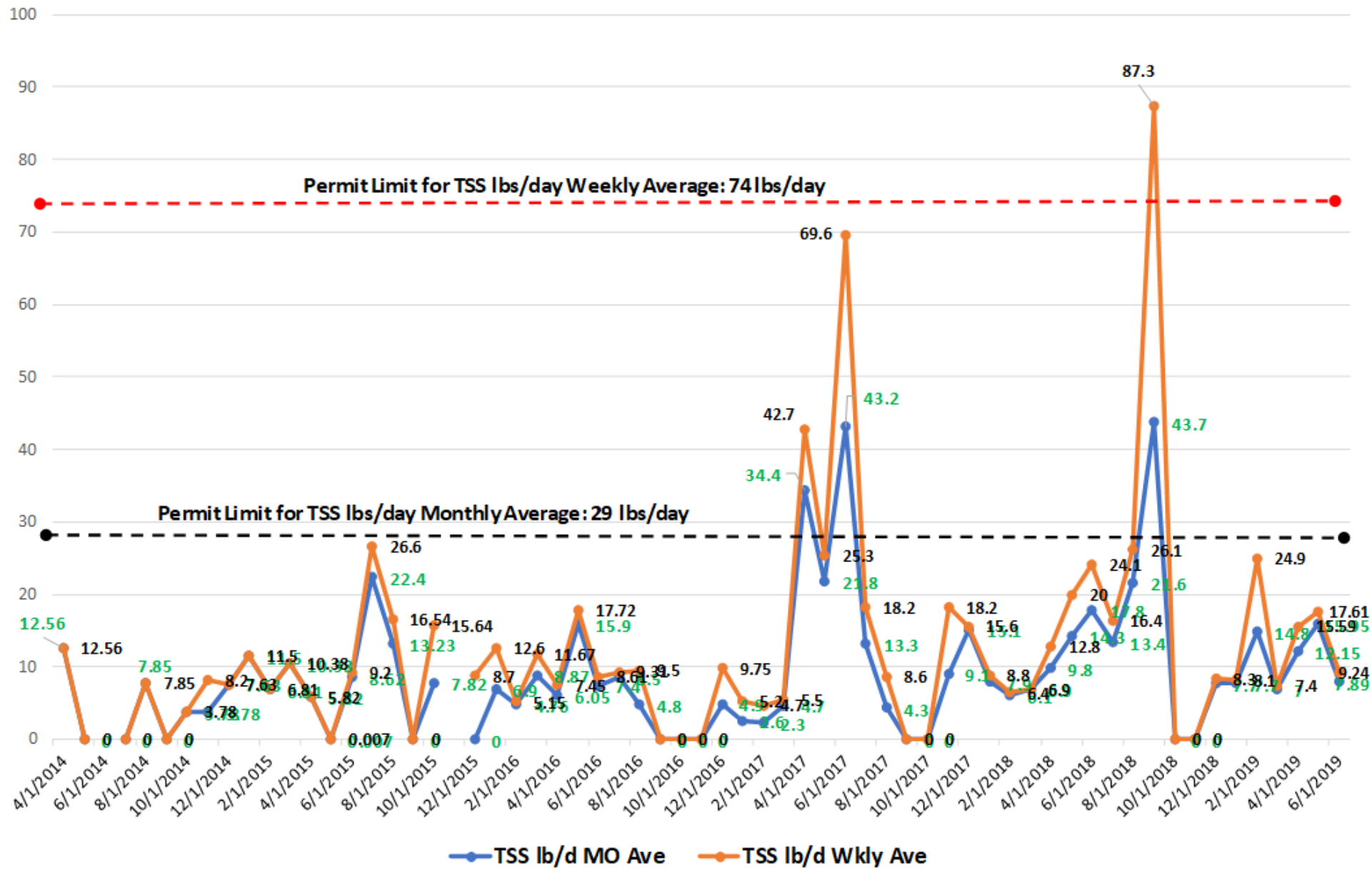
Five Years of Monthly Average Effluent BOD₅ for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



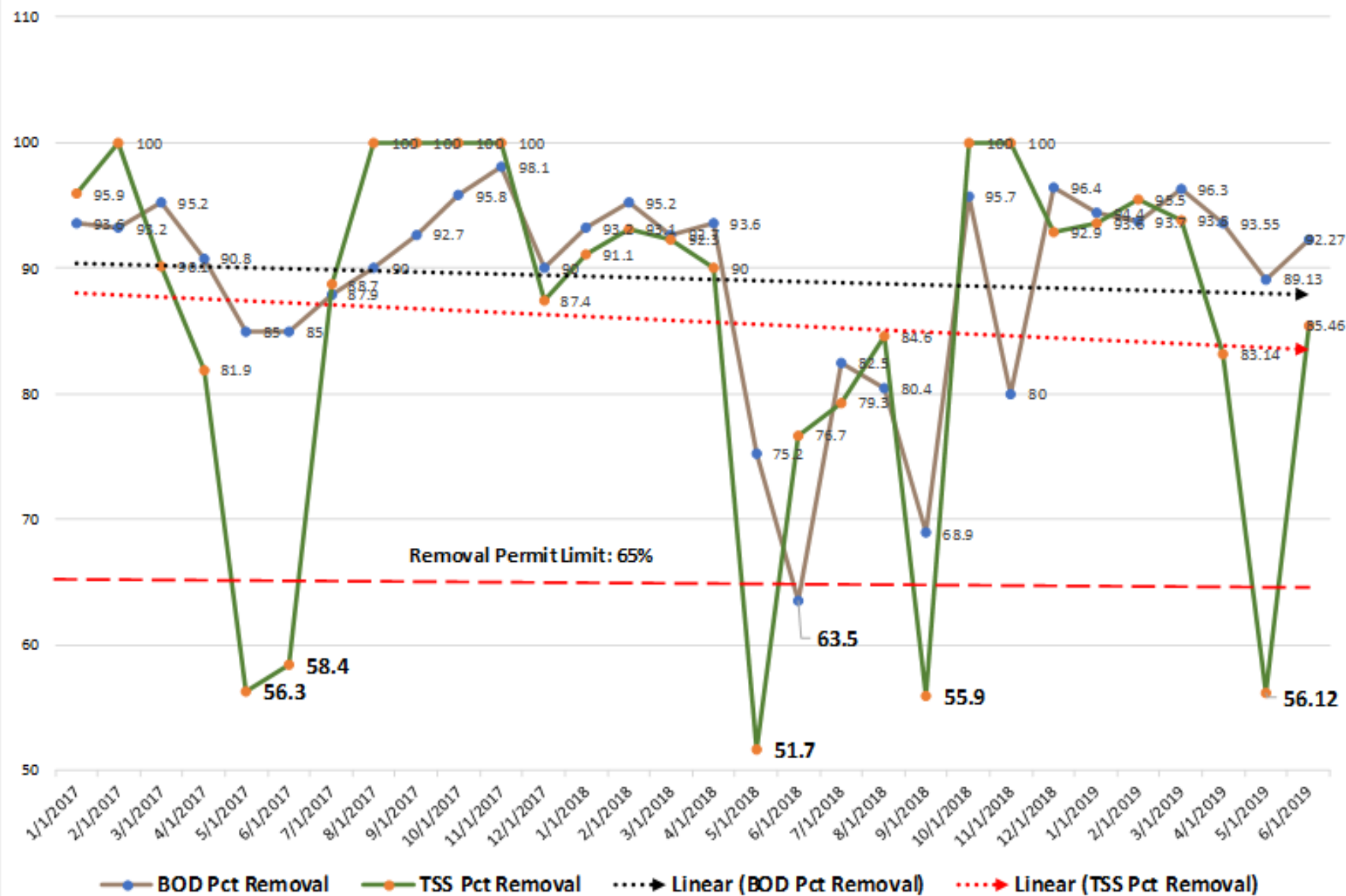
Influent Flow, TSS, and BOD₅ for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System

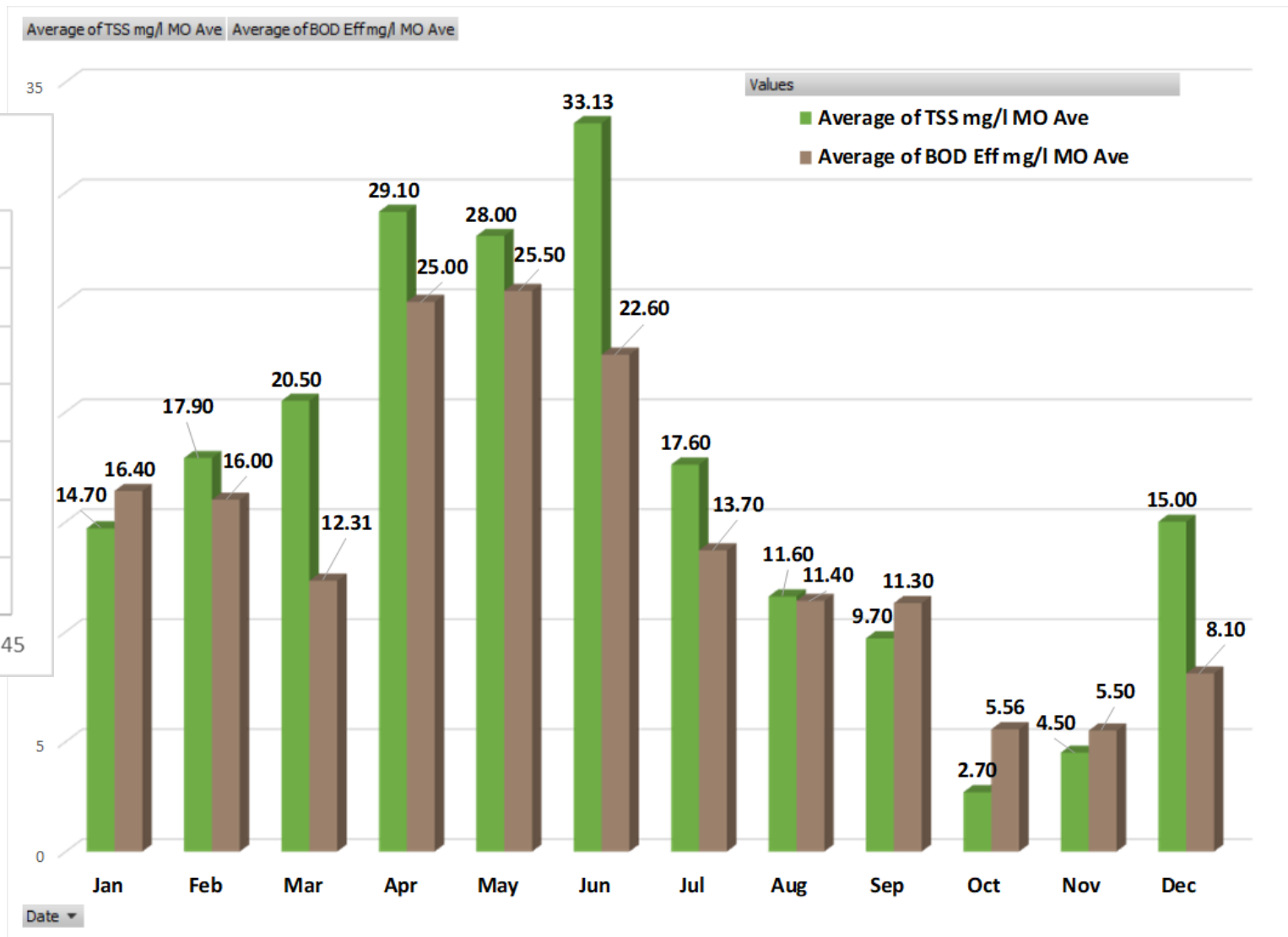
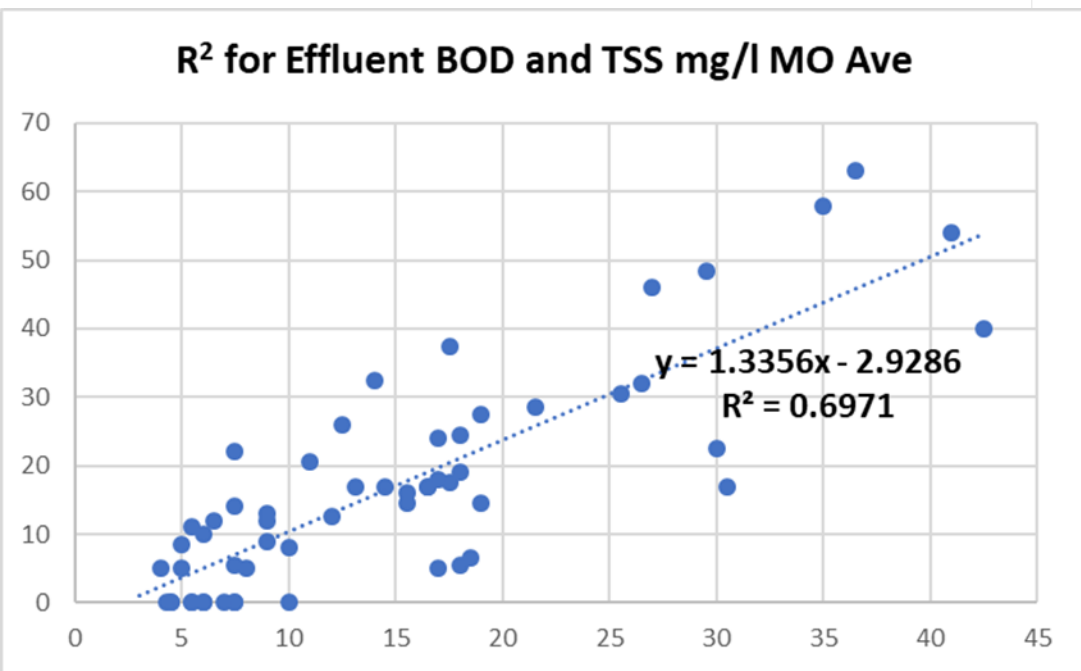


Effluent TSS in Pounds Per Day Over the Past Five Years for the Wastewater Pond System

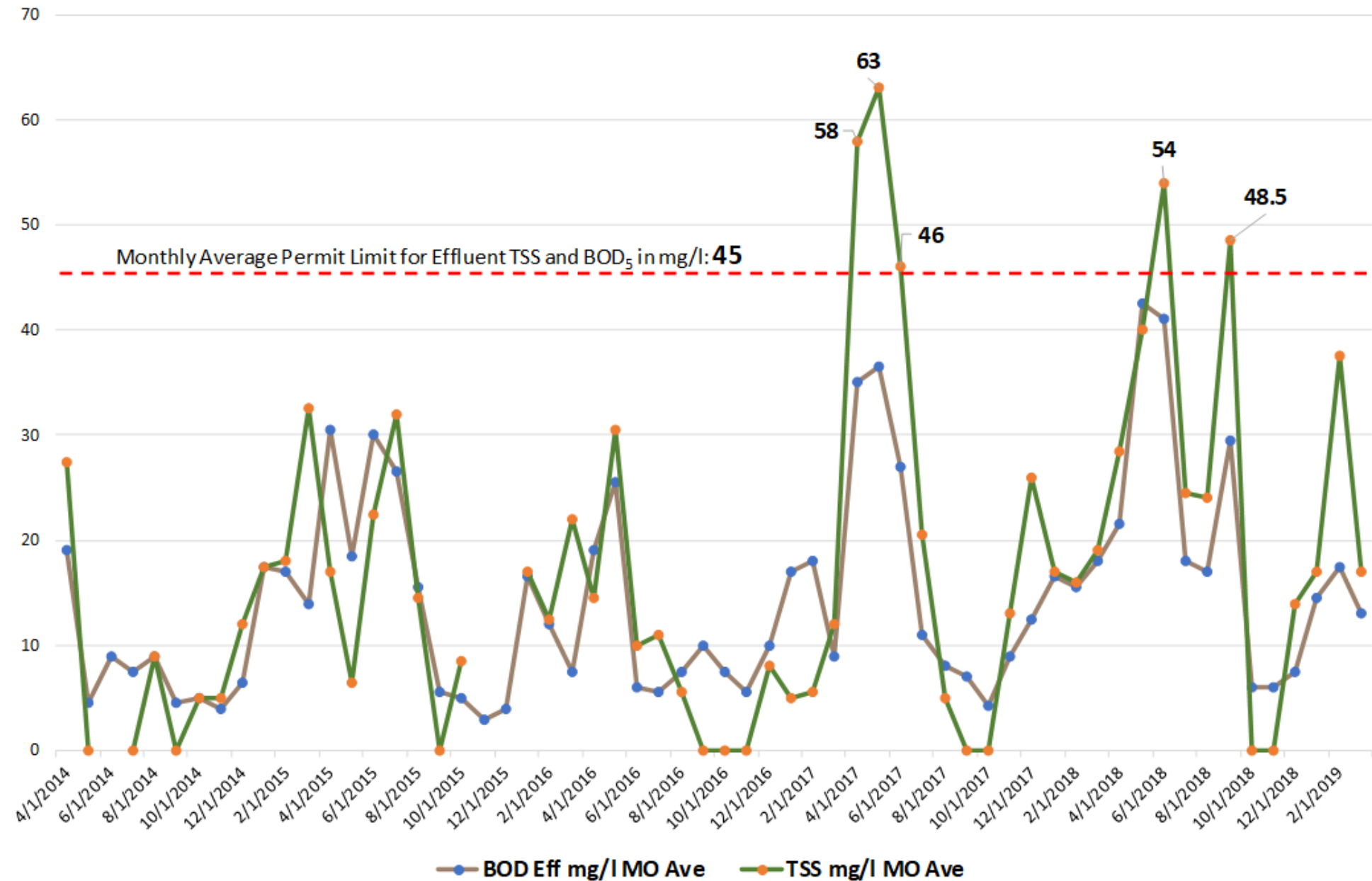


Two and a Half years of Effluent BOD₅ and TSS Removal Efficiency





Five Years of Monthly Average Effluent TSS and BOD₅ for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System in mg/l



1. Strive to maintain a two (2) mg/l dissolved oxygen level in each treatment cell at all times.
2. Continue to clean and replace diffuser sleeves for better oxygen transfer from the diffusers
3. Consider adding a headworks to the system to remove the profound amount of trash entering the pond system every day
4. Consider adding an effluent multiple-level draw-off to pull fewer algae cells and popped up floating sludge into the effluent
5. Add about five (5) horsepower of mixing to Cell # 3 to drive off CO₂ for reduced algae growth
6. Smoke test the collection system to discover the sources of infiltration and inflow due to storm events and runoff. Controlling I&I can be one of the best lagoon upgrades
7. Quarterly perform diagnostic BOD and TSS sampling to understand the nature of the TSS in the effluent. Focus maximizing BOD and ammonia removal from the effluent of Cell # 1

This is why it is important to take samples, record the data and then trend the data to see if things are getting better or worse after making changes

Case # 3

Balancing Aeration Cells

Final
Effluent that
Has Been
allowed to
Sit Fallow for
Months



Pulling Samples Between Treatment Cells to Isolate the Problem

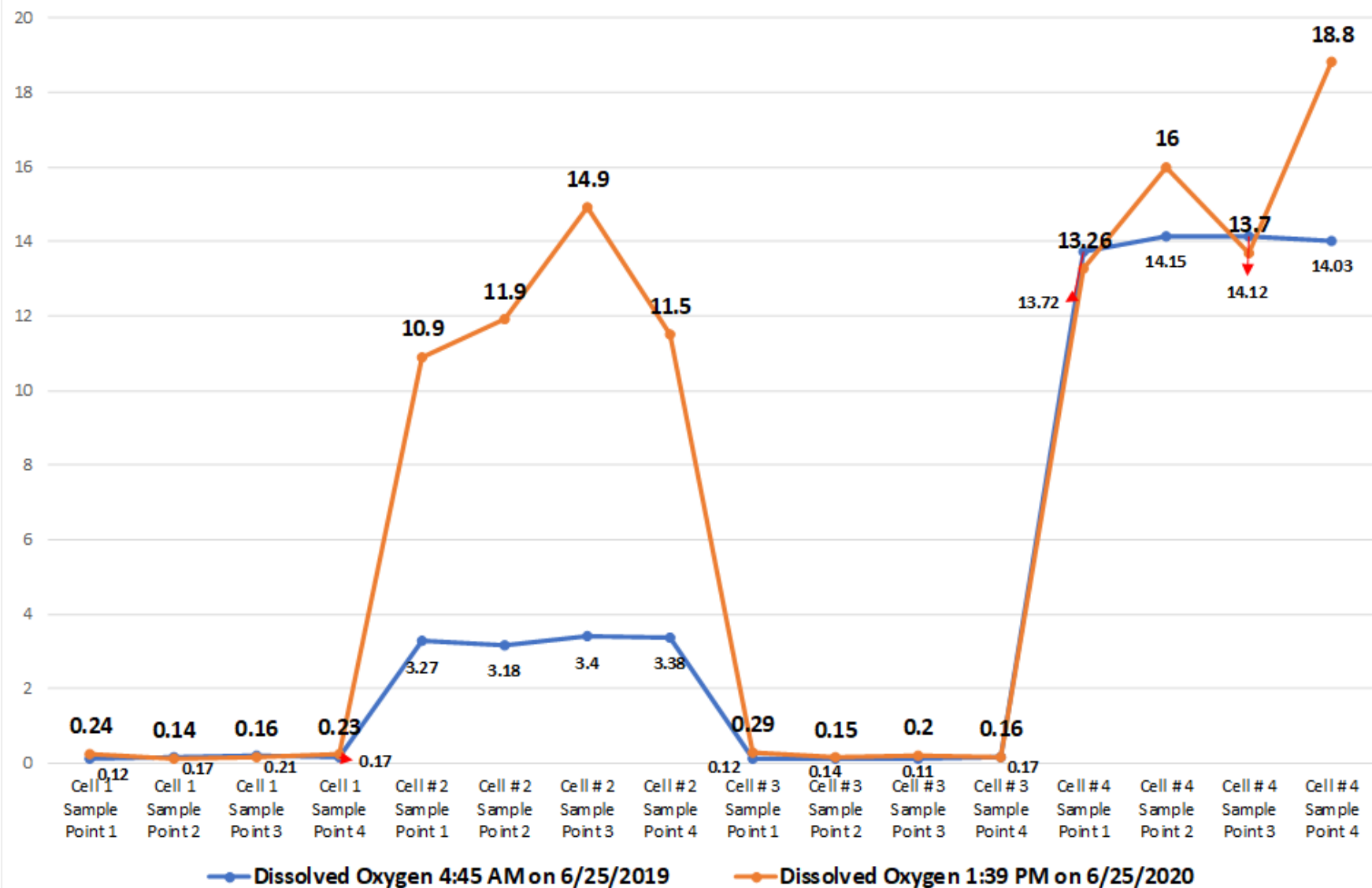


Lots of
Sludge
Trapped in
the Effluent
Wet Well



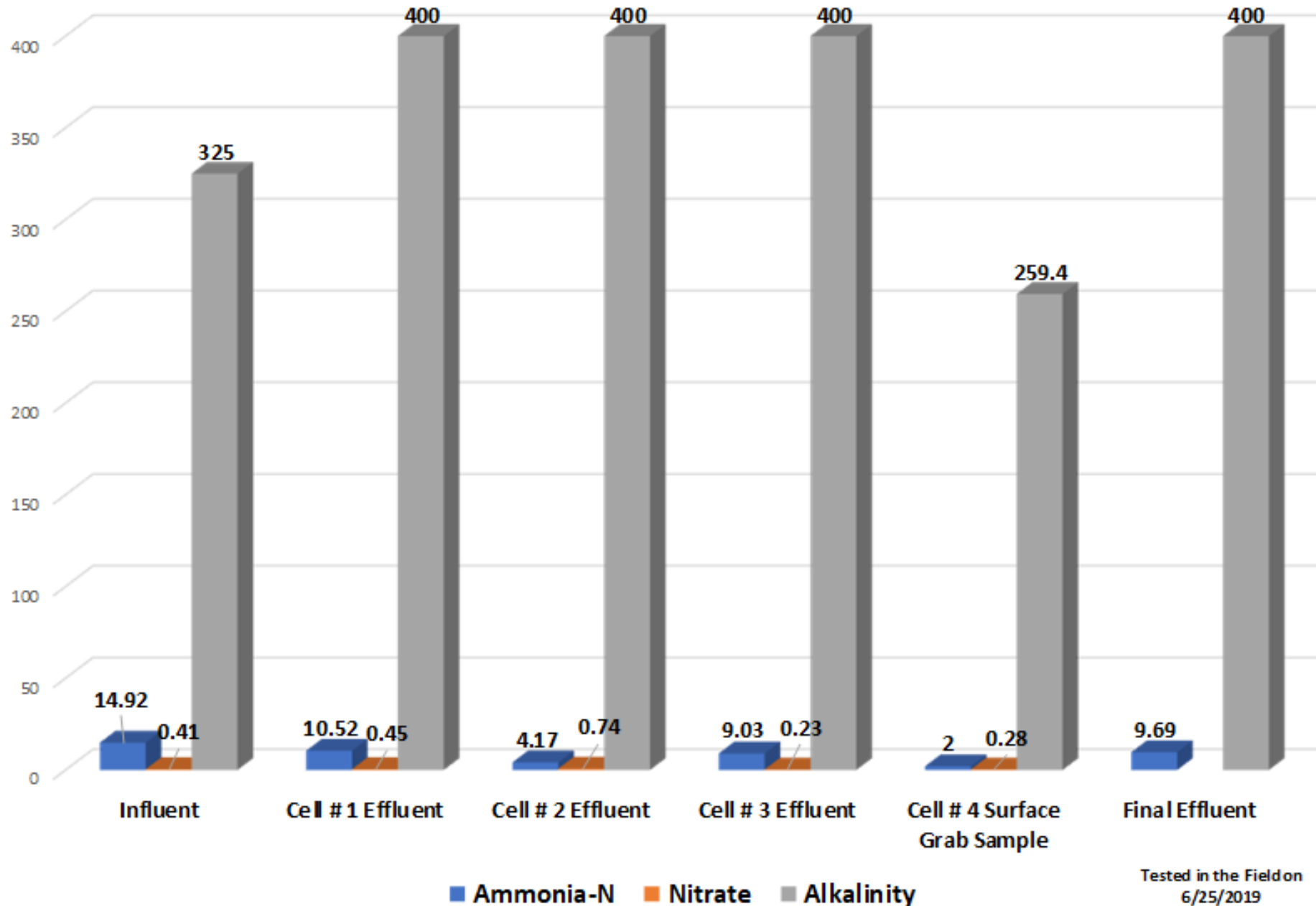


Morning and Afternoon Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations at the Wastewater Lagoon System

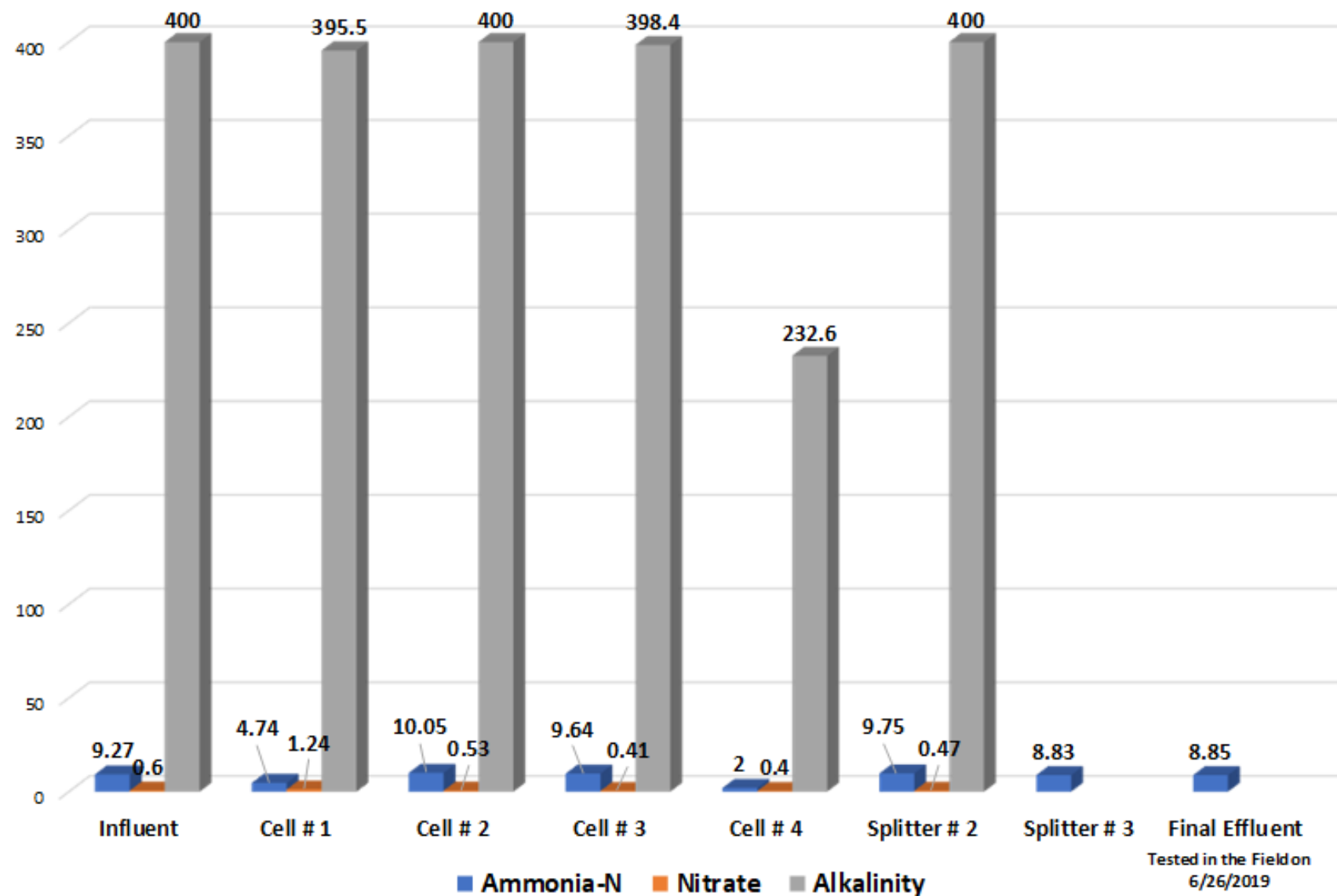


Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, and Alkalinity Concentrations Day 1

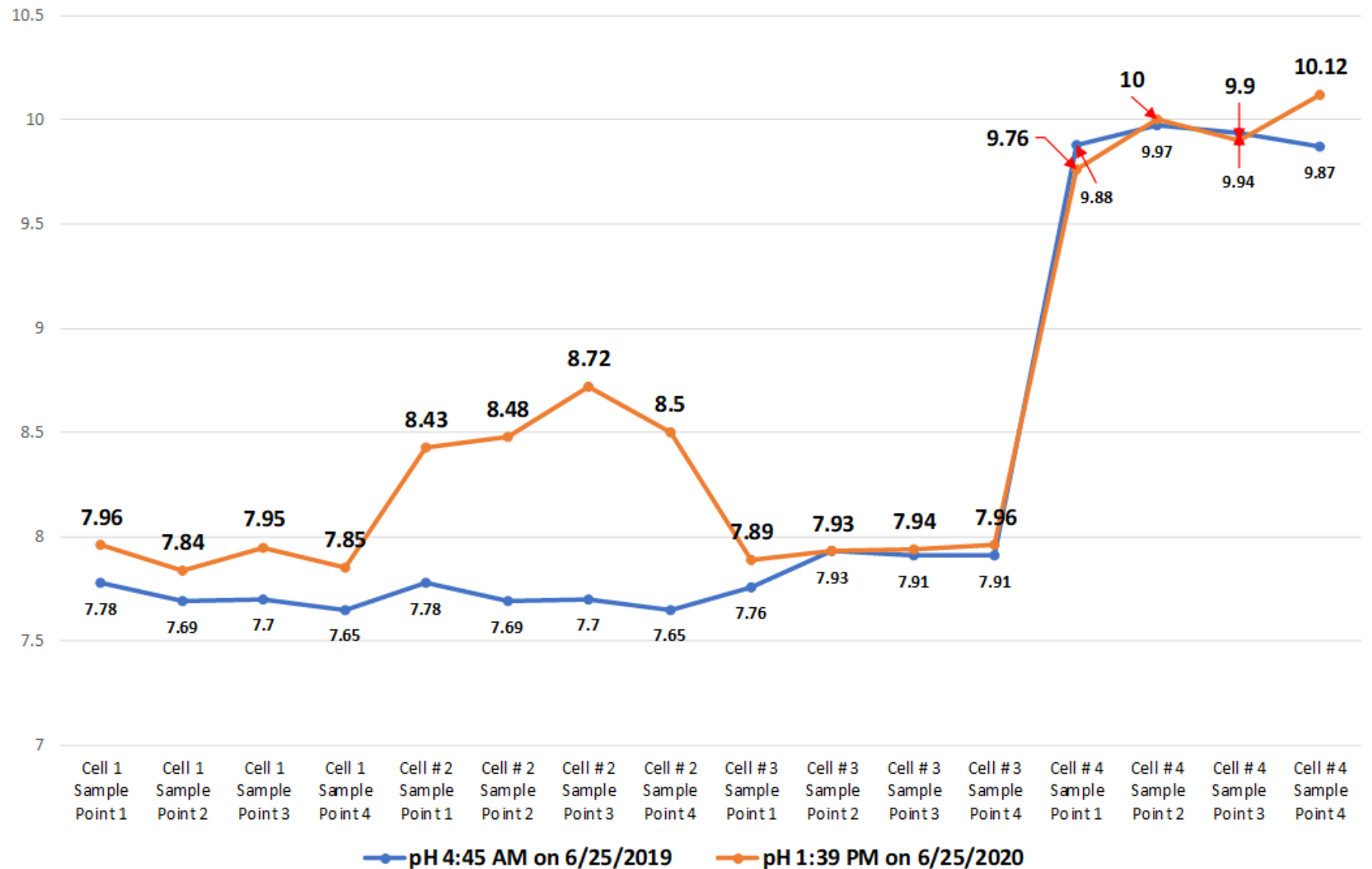
Intra-Pond Testing



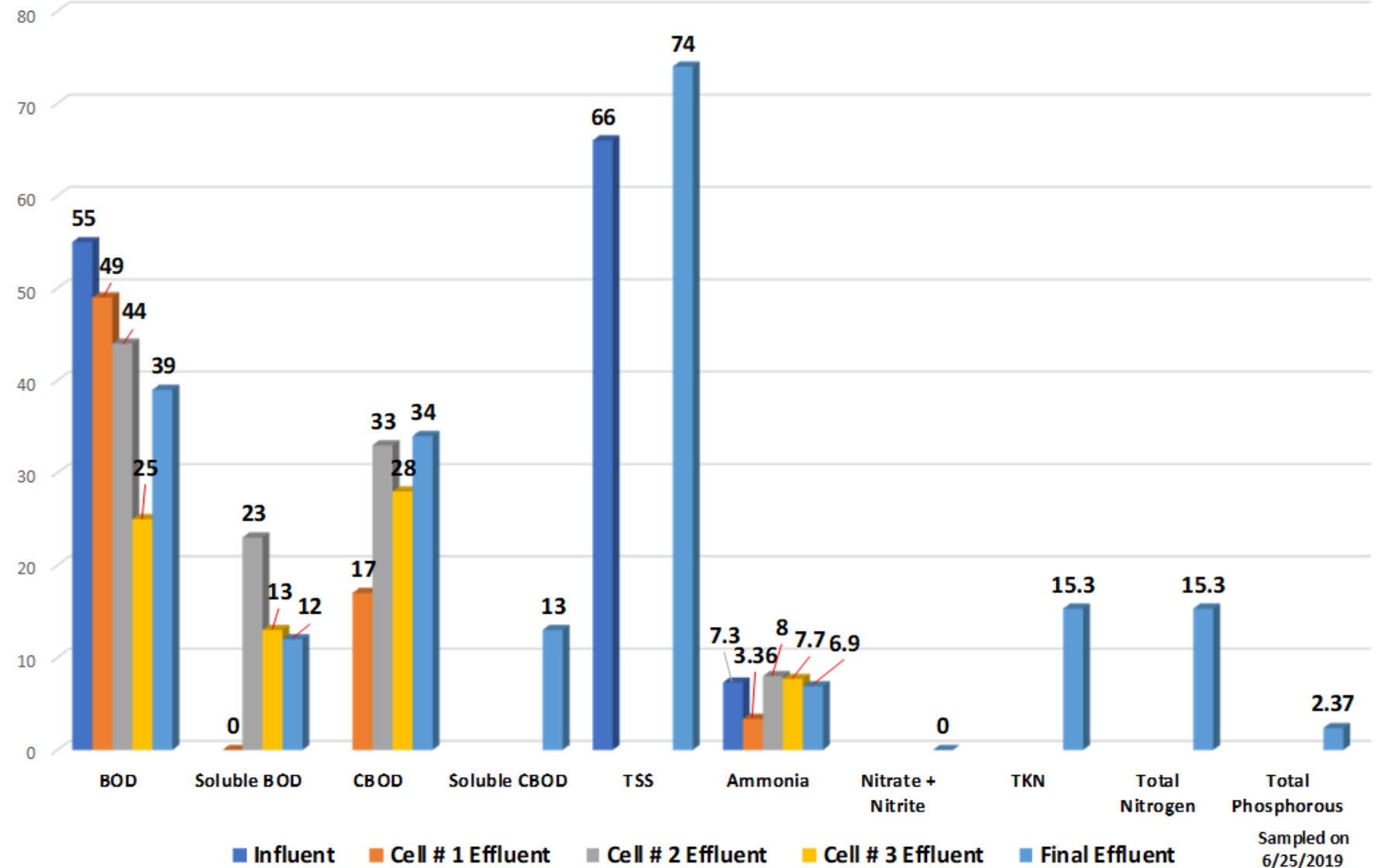
Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, and Alkalinity Concentrations for the [REDACTED]
Wastewater Pond System Day 2



The Differences Between Morning and Afternoon pH in All Four Treatment Cells at the [REDACTED] Pond System



Intra-Pond BOD and Ammonia for the Wastewater Pond System



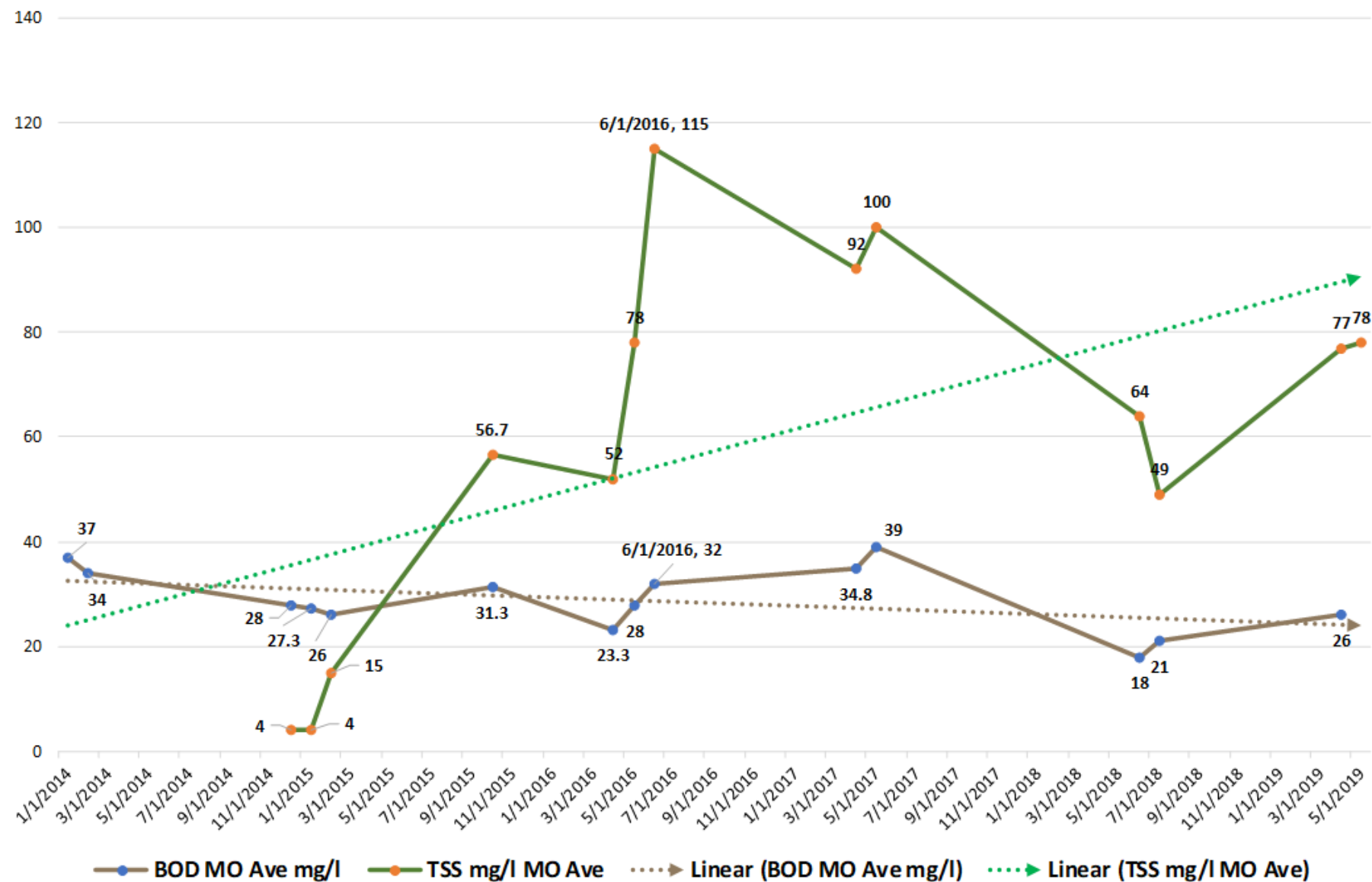
Maintenance and operational items that need to be addressed as listed below:

- 1) Replace or repair blowers and motors. Completely replace the control panel
- 2) Replace UV bulbs
- 3) Repair diffusers after blowers are replaced or repaired to correctly assess the magnitude of diffuser failure
- 4) Adjust Cell # 4 discharge piping to draw effluent from the lowest to the middle discharge pipe. Cease discharging from Cell # 3 to the effluent and direct all effluent flow to Cell # 4.
- 5) Purchase a DO/pH meter. A dissolved oxygen/pH meter is essential to running the xxxx pond system. A DO meter will help balance air delivery to the system and help Tanner know from which pipe to discharge. A pH meter will help meet pH permit limits as adjustments are made to the valving of the effluent discharge
- 6) Run all treatment cells at a uniform depth...fifteen (15) feet or greater.
- 7) Adjust valving to split flow evenly when running Cells 1 & 2 in parallel. Stop discharge to the effluent of Cell # 3 water! Discharge through Cell # 4 exclusively! Cell # 4 is where the water quality can be controlled through the multiple level piping configurations.
- 8) Begin recording lift station run times to calculate influent flow and loading.
- 9) Begin to sample routinely as outlined in the XXXXX discharge permit
- 10) Test again after ninety (90) days to measure the success of operational changes that have been made

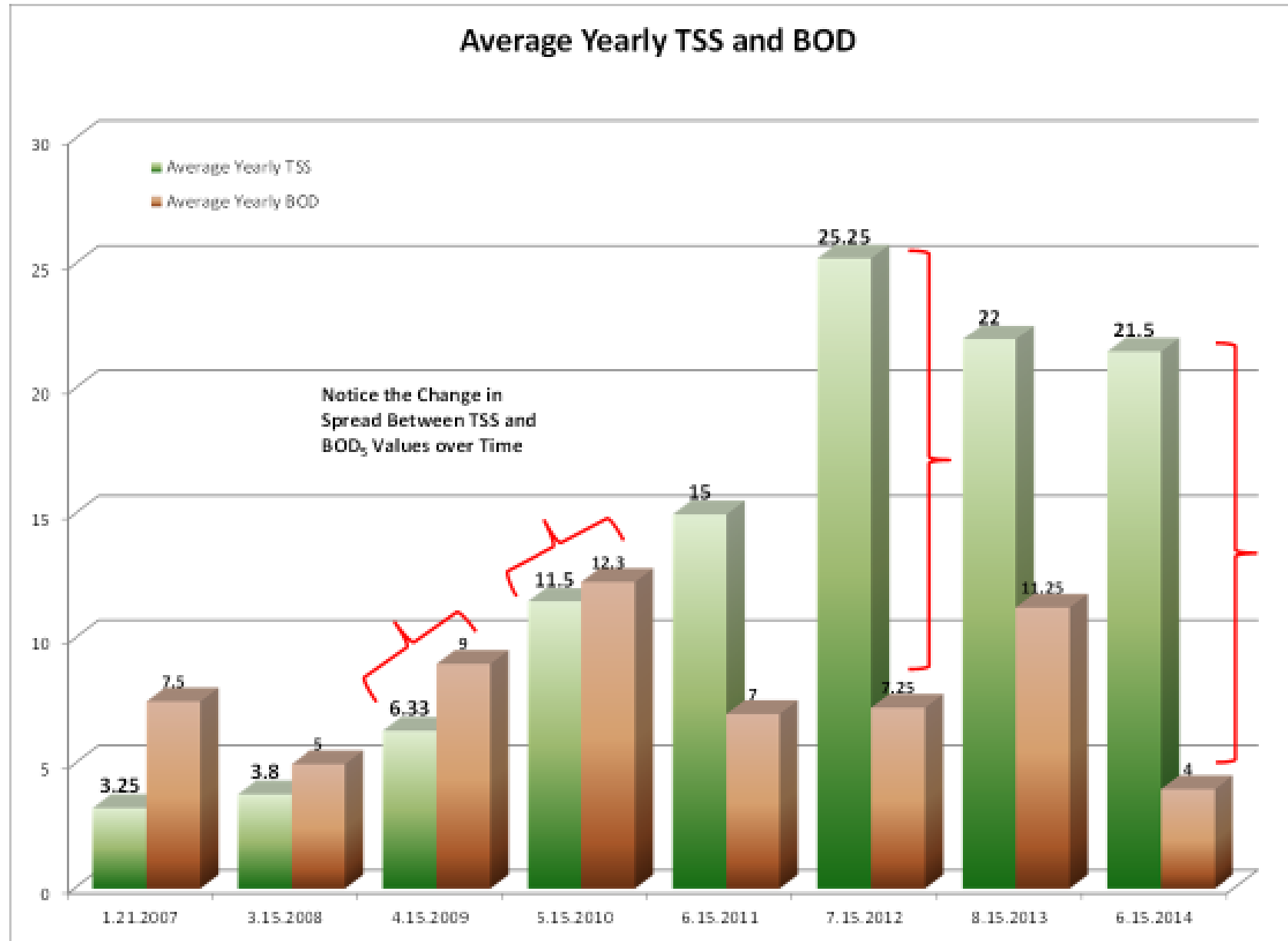
Sludge at the Effluent Structure



Five Years of Effluent TSS and BOD₅ for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



This is what 30-year-old sludge looks like



Sludge at the Effluent Structure



Sludge Accumulation in the chlorine contact chamber at a Small Plant in Indiana

The Jar to the left is from the final treatment cell.
The jar to the right is from the chlorine contact chamber after the chamber was mixed





Three Feet of
Sludge at the
Effluent
Structure



sludge
accumulation
at the effluent
structure



These accumulated Solids Can
Affect Permit Results



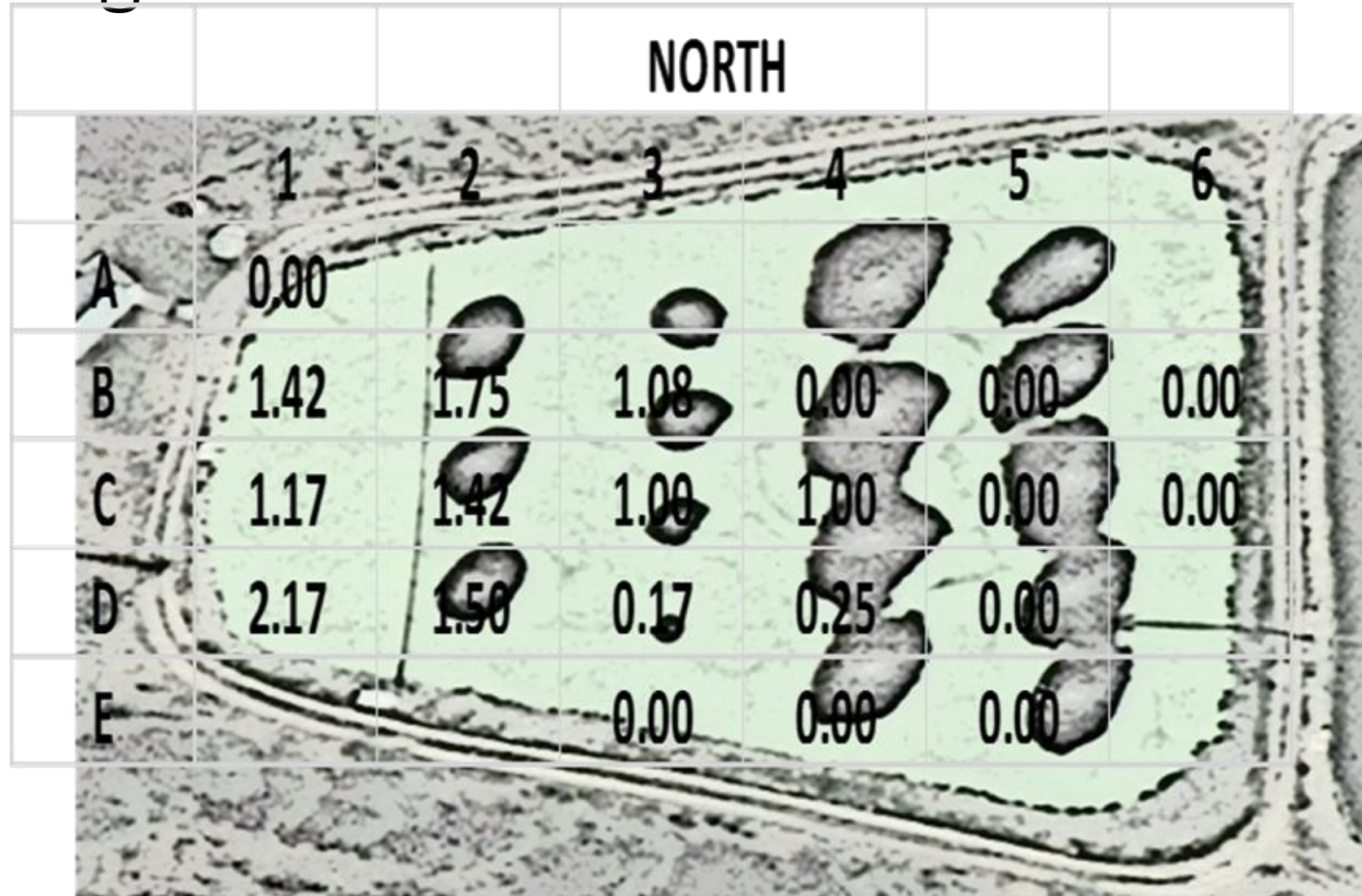




Solids at the effluent can cause sporadic test results as sludge “burps” up whenever



Discharge Cell





Sludge in the
Discharge Well

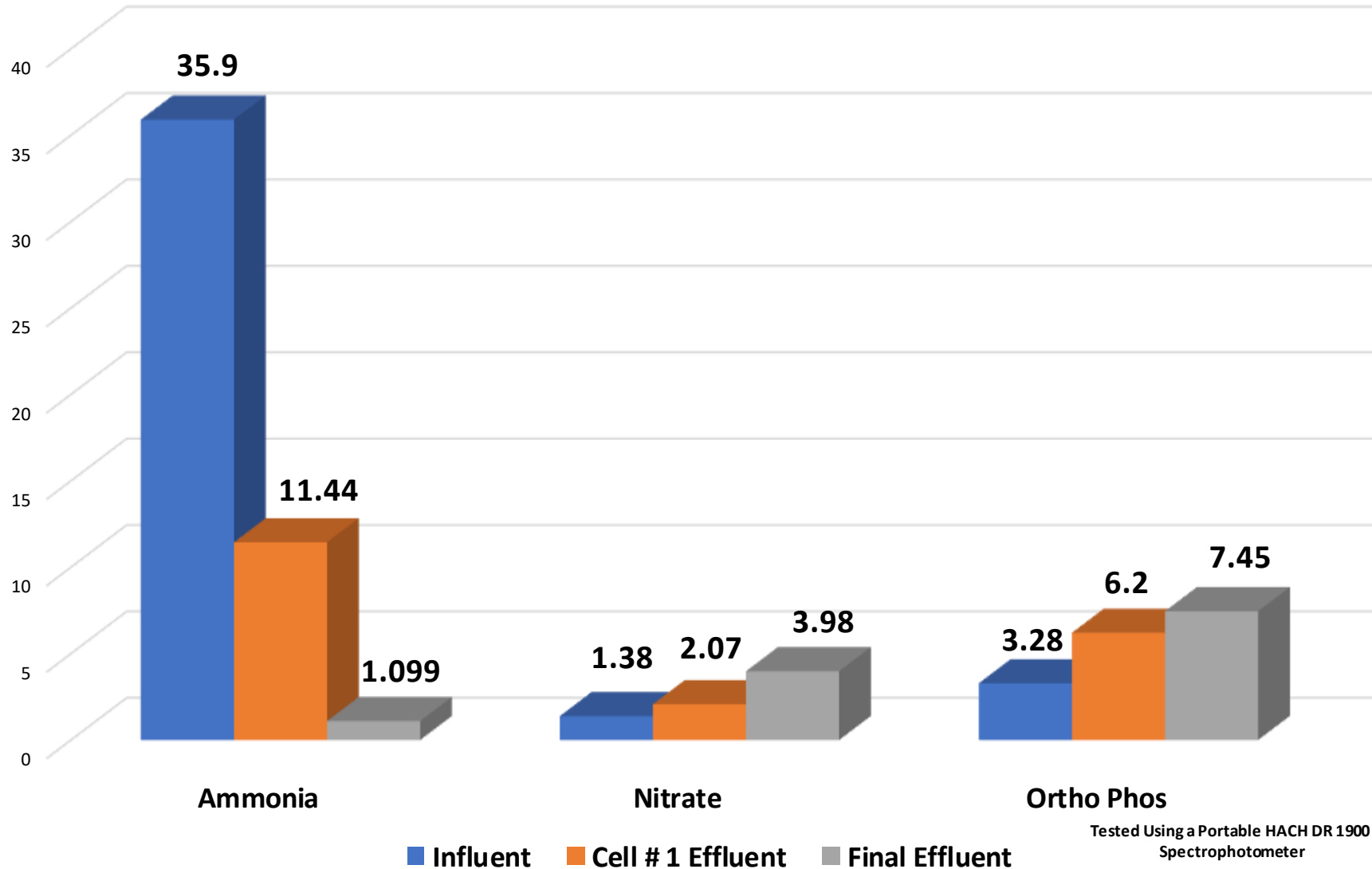
Sludge in the UV Tank



A Word About Sludge

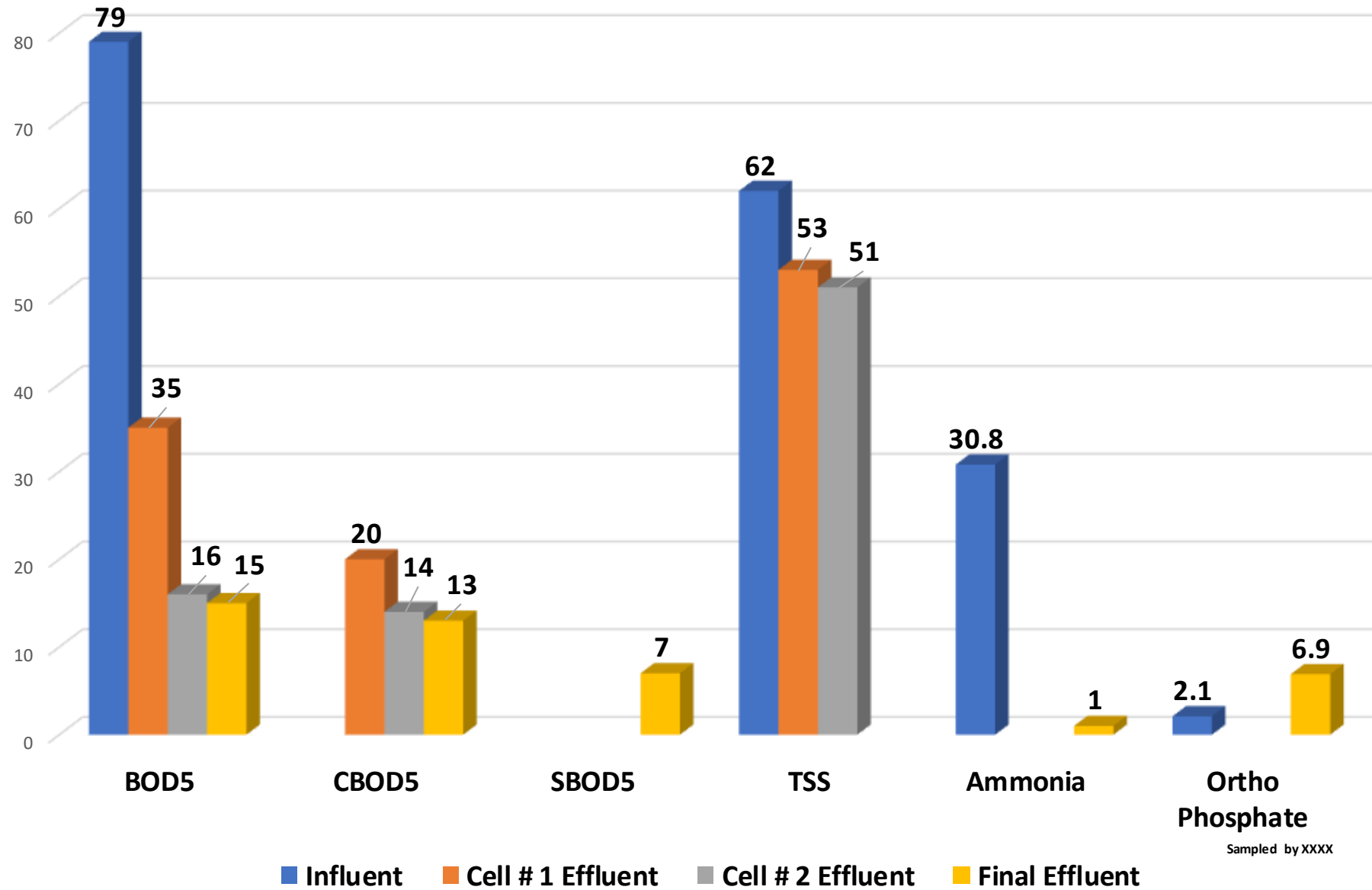
Its impact on pond systems

Field Nutrient Sampling Results on January 24, 2020



This is
what
benthal
feedback
looks like

Intra-Pond BOD₅ Laboratory Results for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System



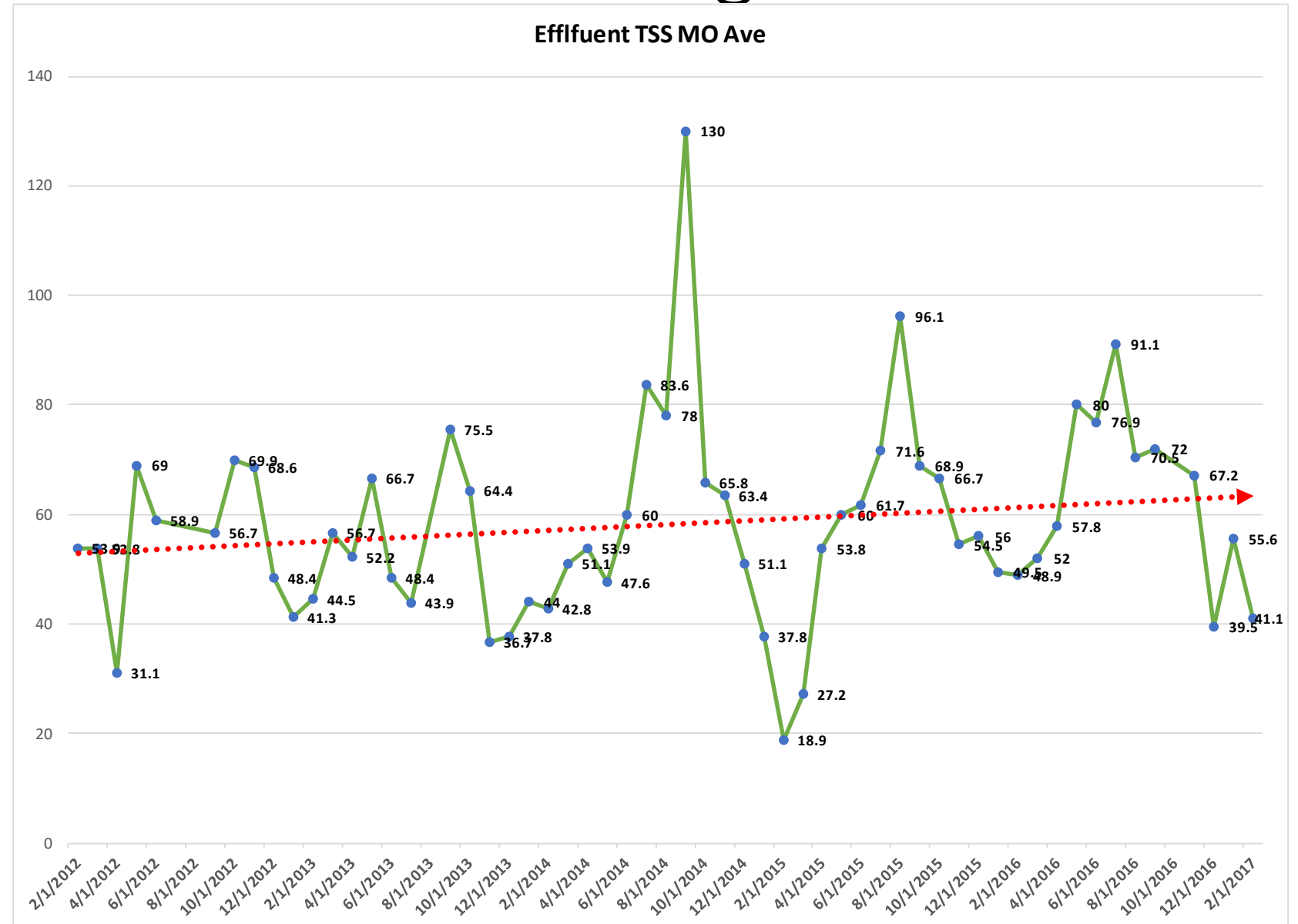
Sludge accumulation like this is common in diffused air systems



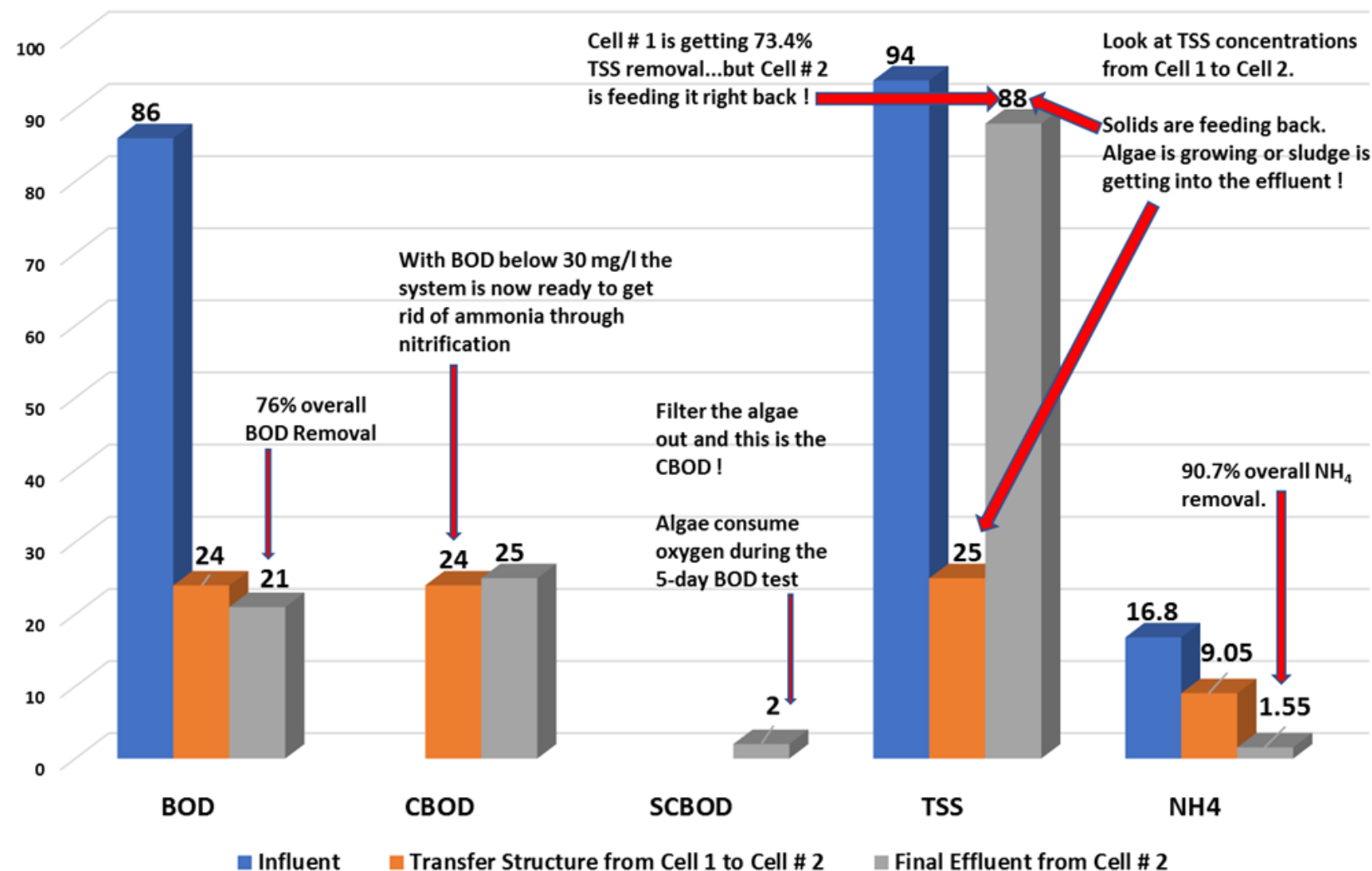
Solids Accumulate Where
There is Not Enough Mixing
Energy to Suspend solids



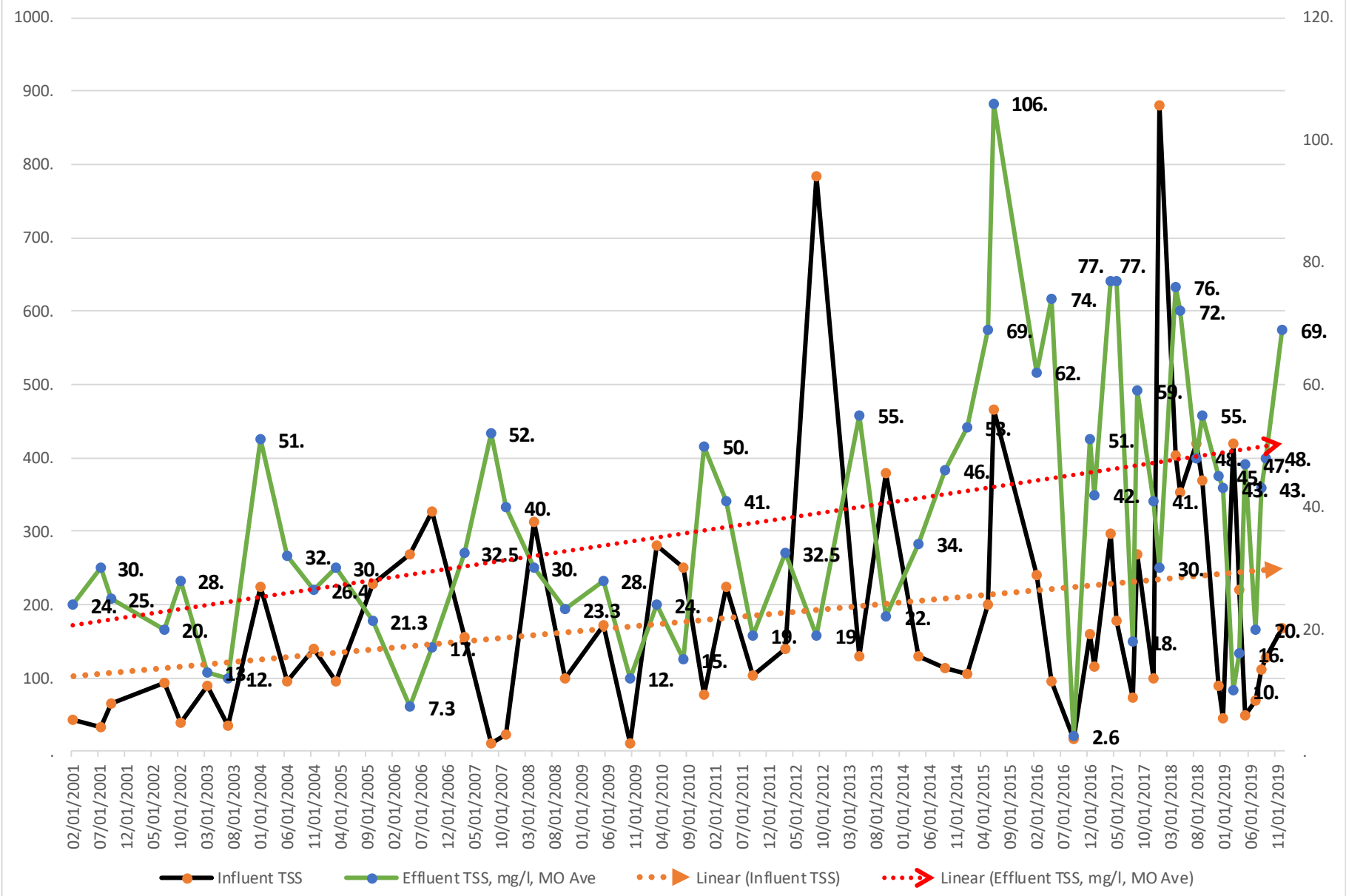
Here is what accumulated sludge looks like over time:



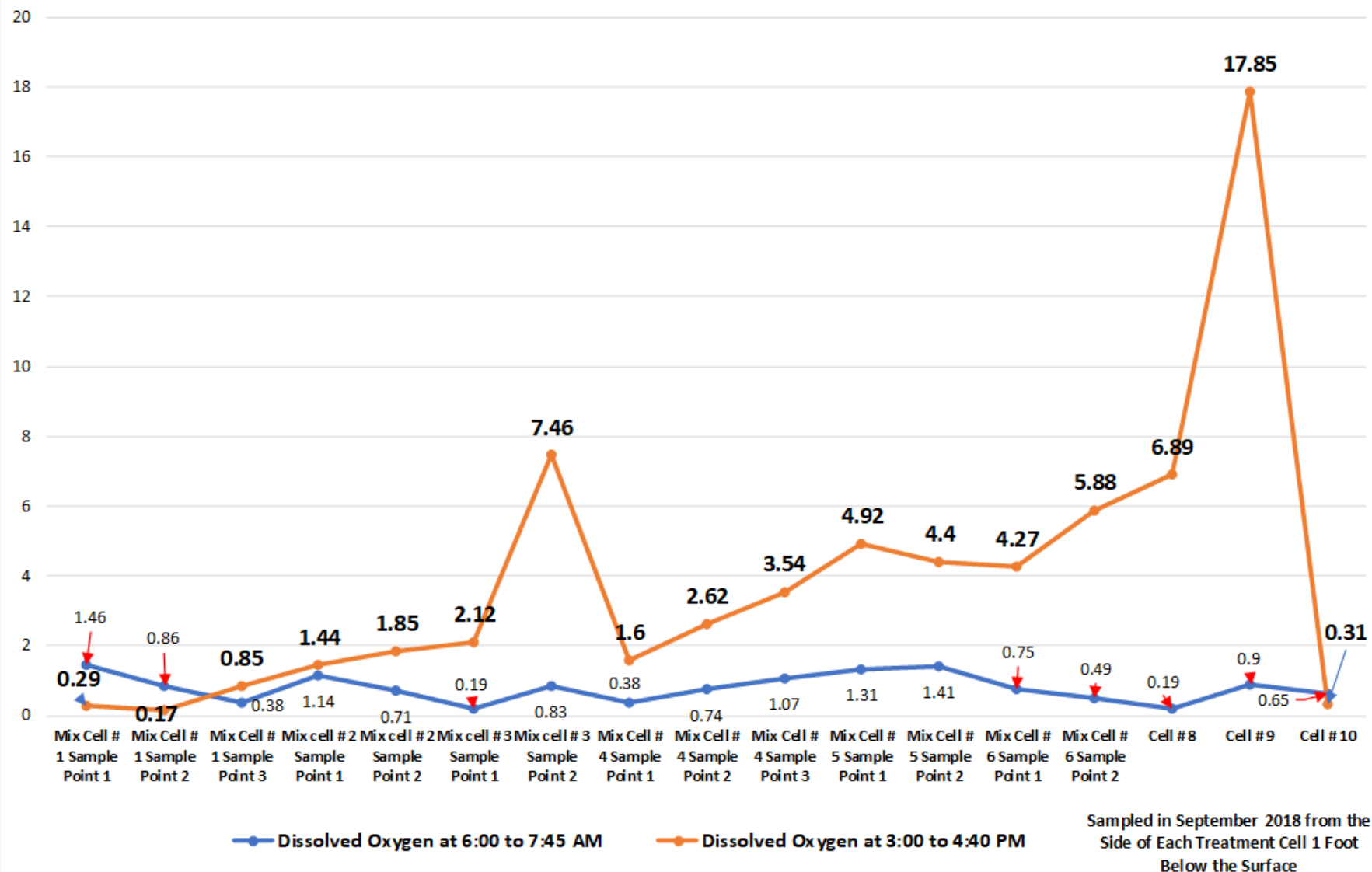
Intra-Pond BOD, CBOD, SCBOD, TSS, and Ammonia for the Wastewater Lagoon System



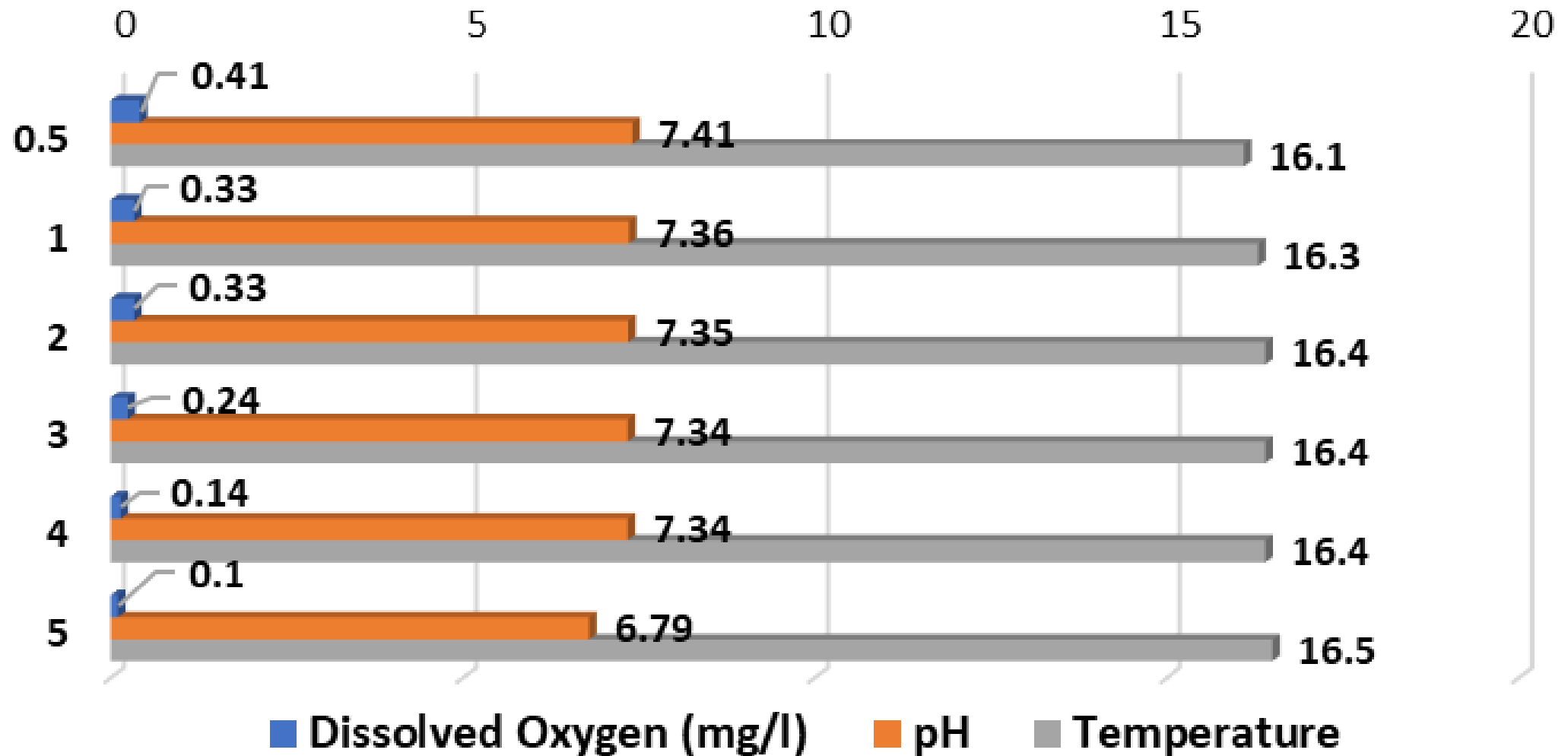
Twenty Years of Influent and Effluent Total Suspended Solids



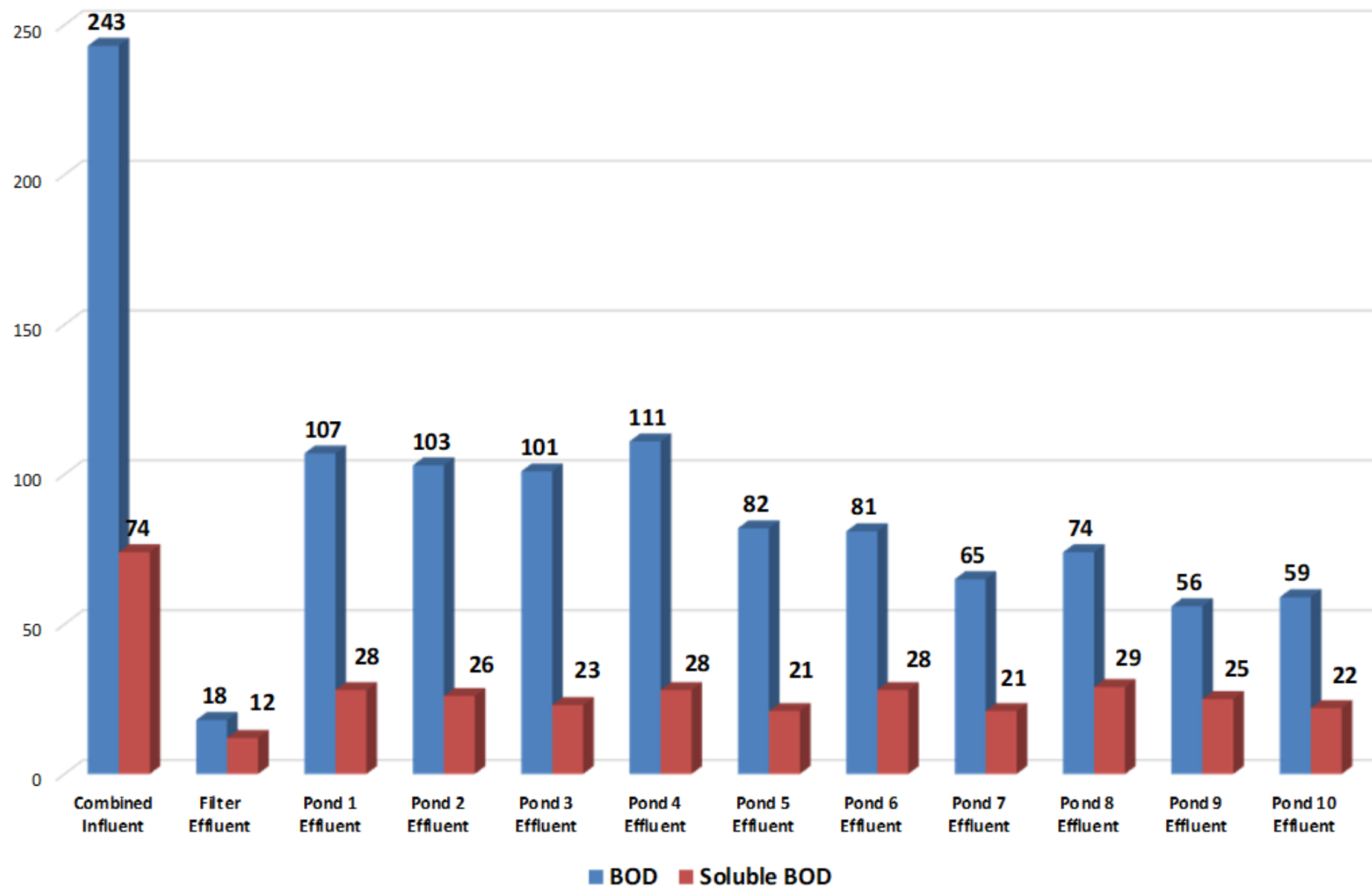
Pre-Dawn and Afternoon Surface Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



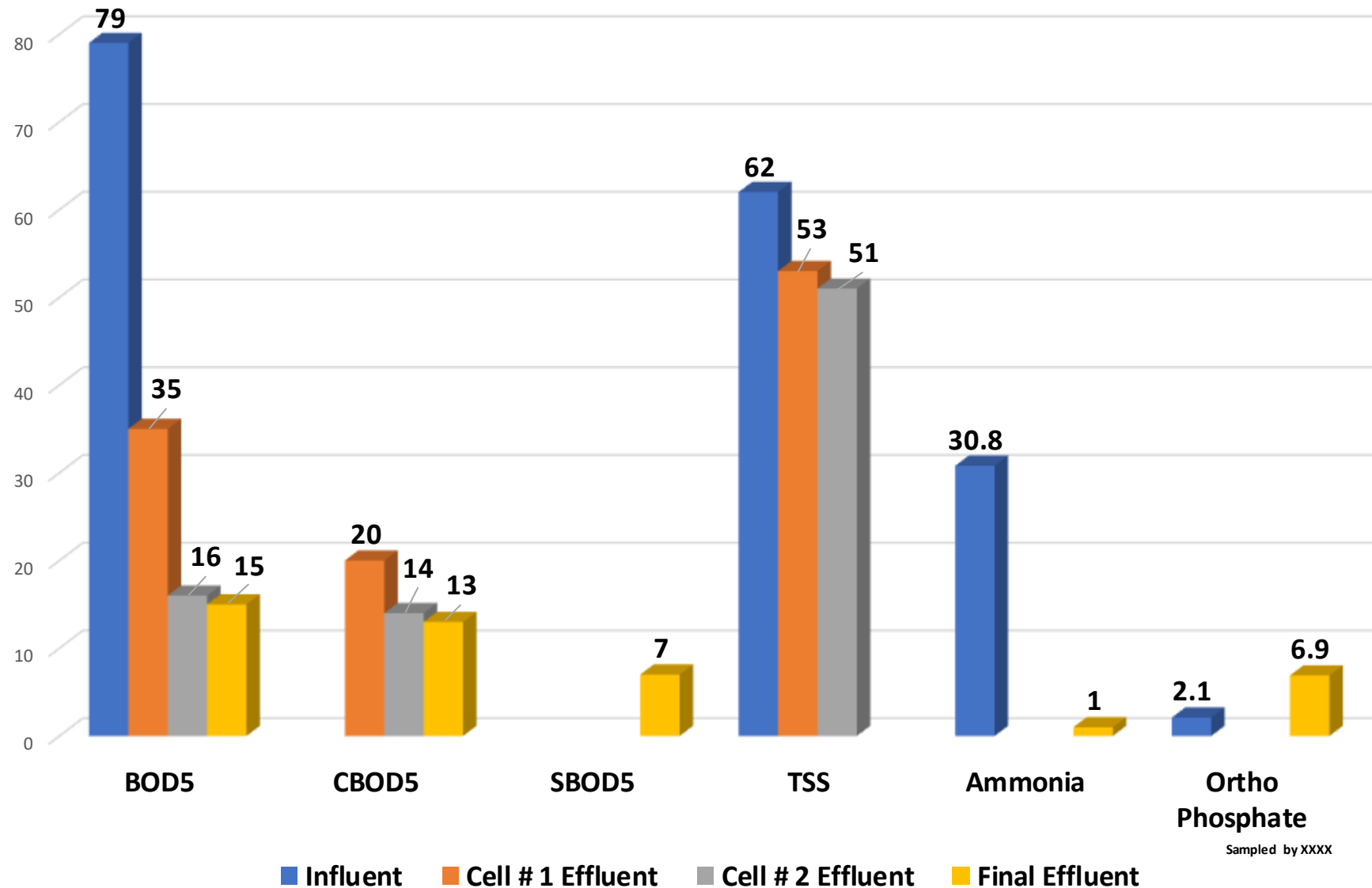
Pond 10 Dissolved Oxygen Profile Sampled on 9/26/2018 at 8:30 AM



Intra-Pond BOD₅ and SBOD₅ for May 2018 at the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



Intra-Pond BOD₅ Laboratory Results for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System



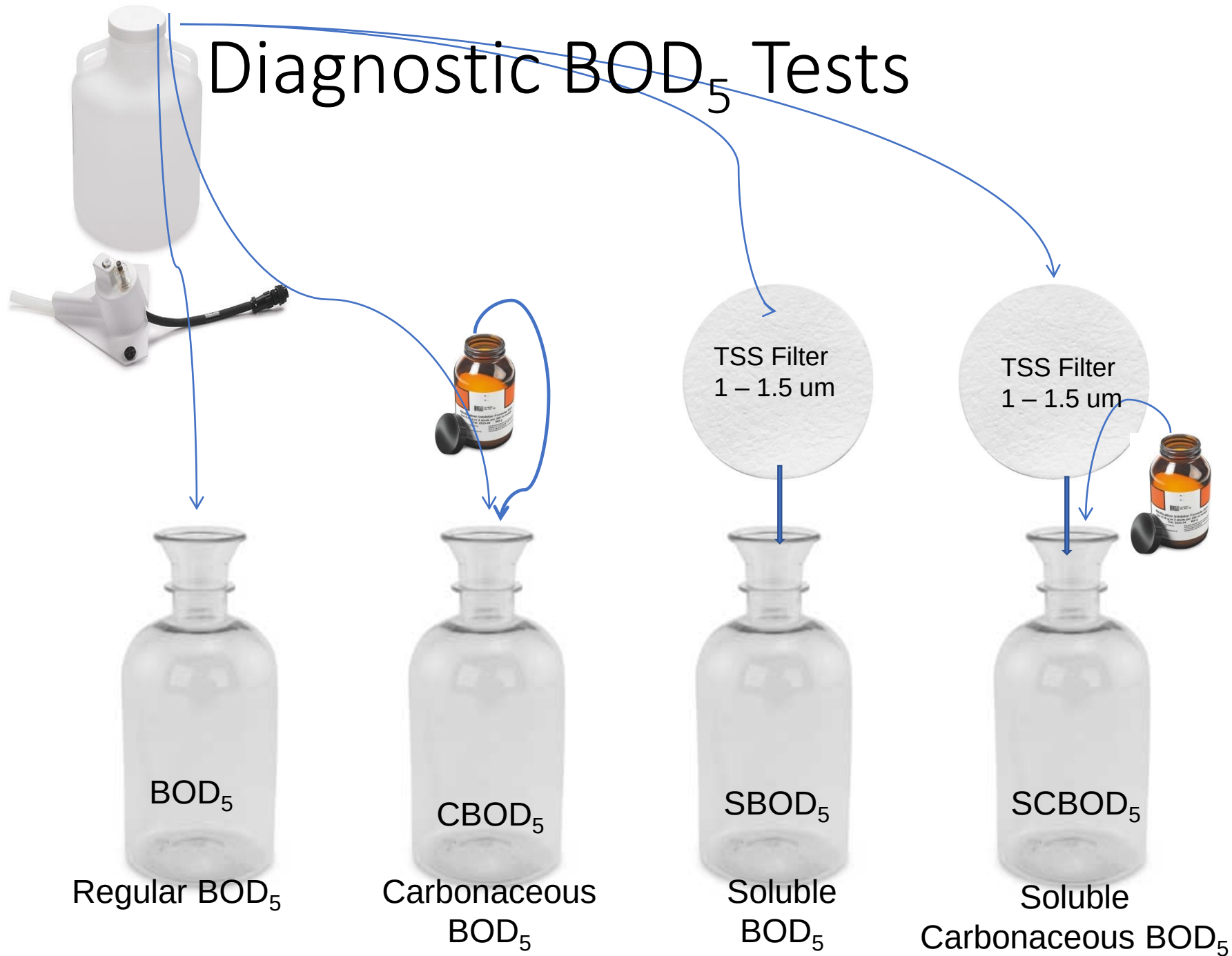
Here is an example of benthic feedback...nutrient release from the sludge blanket.

This system has a severe effluent TSS problem.

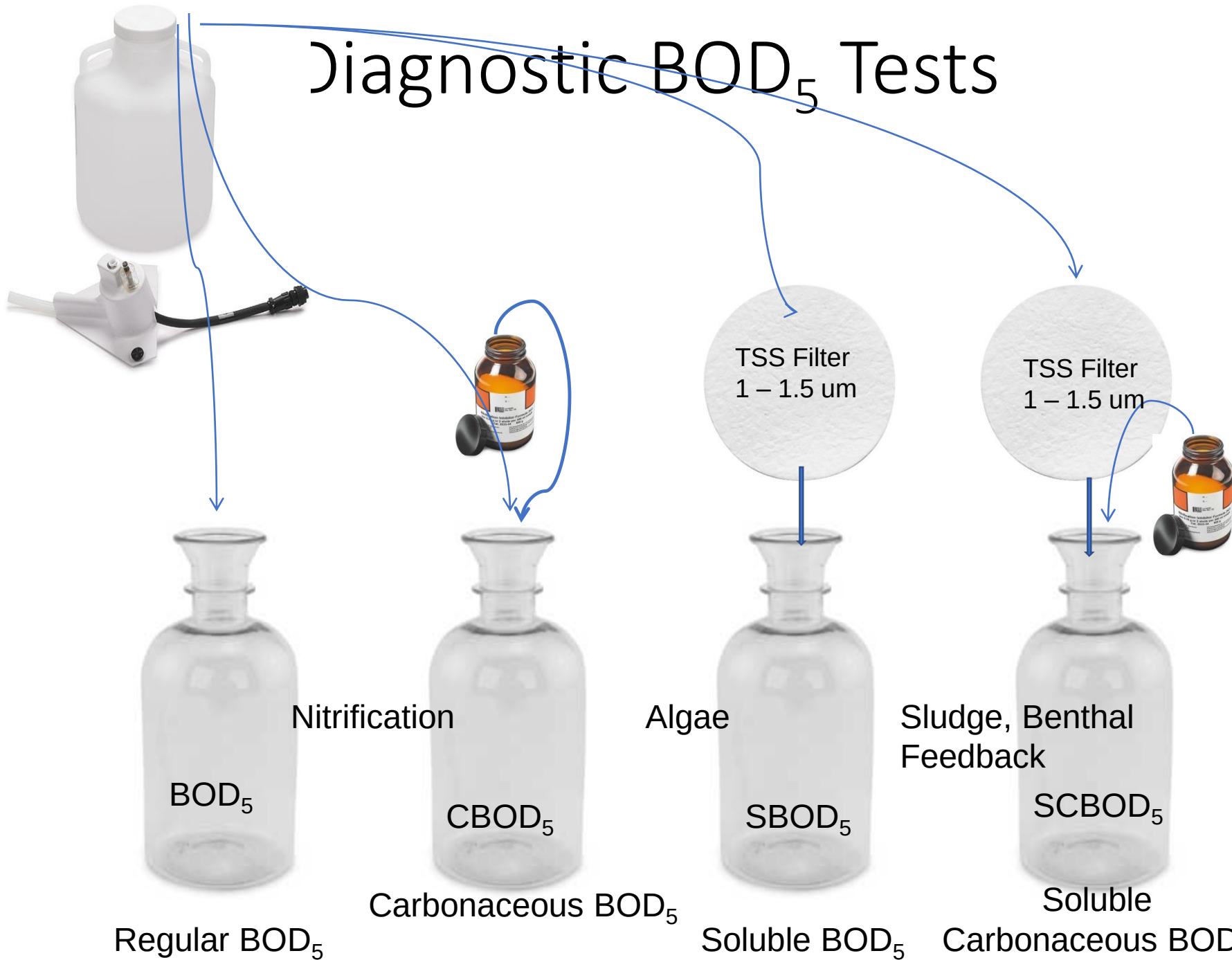
Sampled last month.
Temperatures 5.5 degrees C

Diagnostic BODs

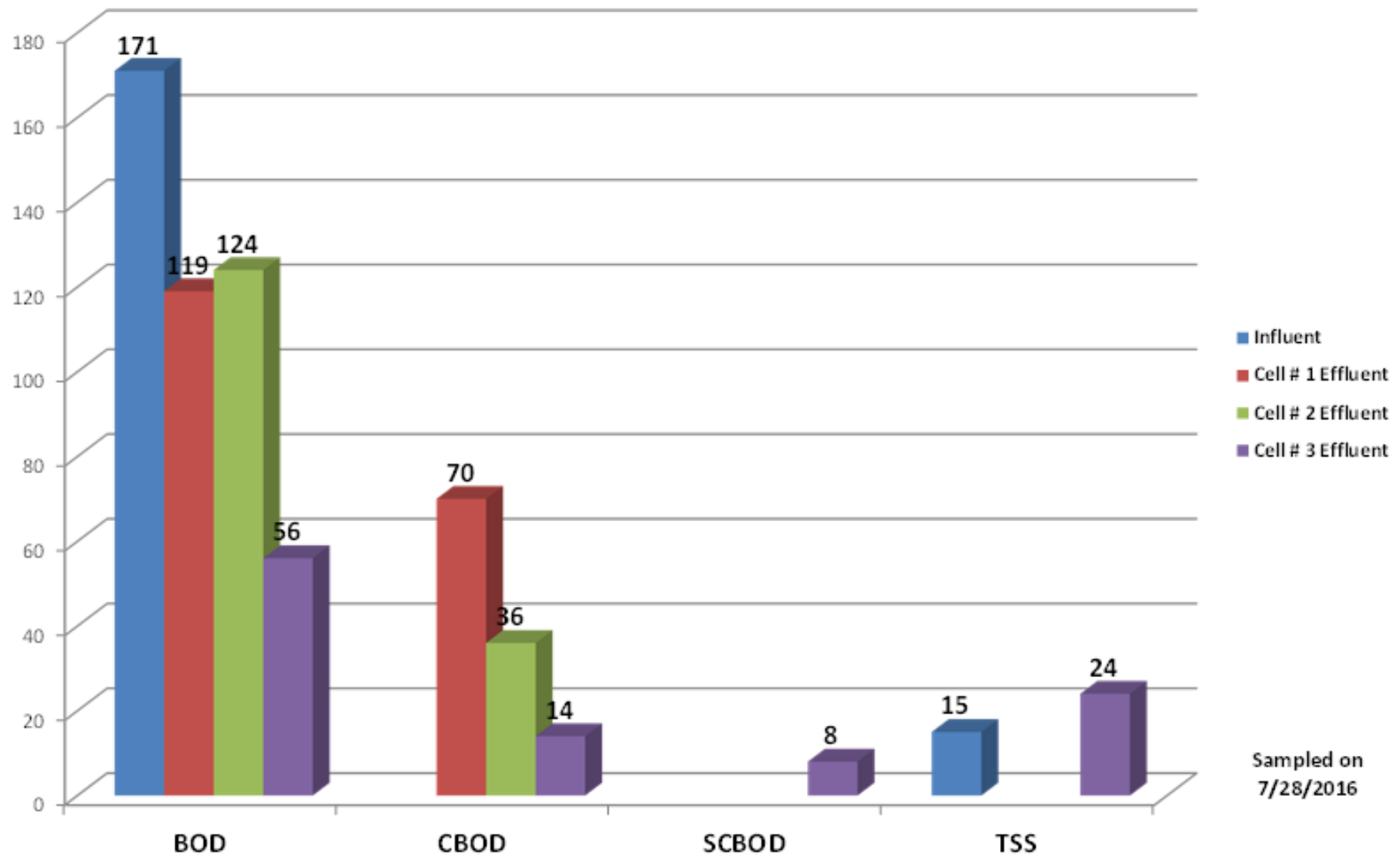
Diagnostic BOD₅ Tests



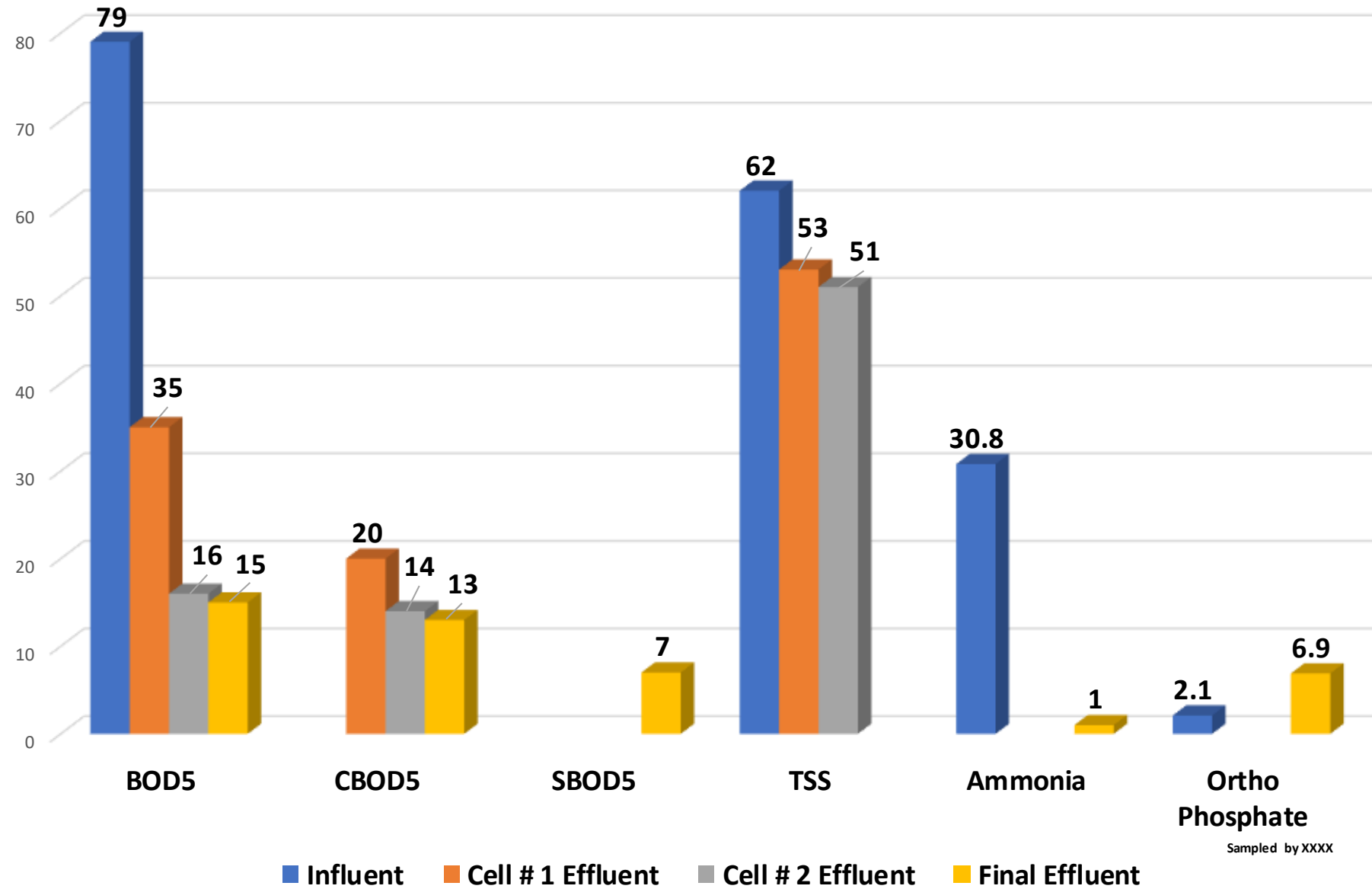
Diagnostic BOD₅ Tests



Intra-Pond BOD and CBOD for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System

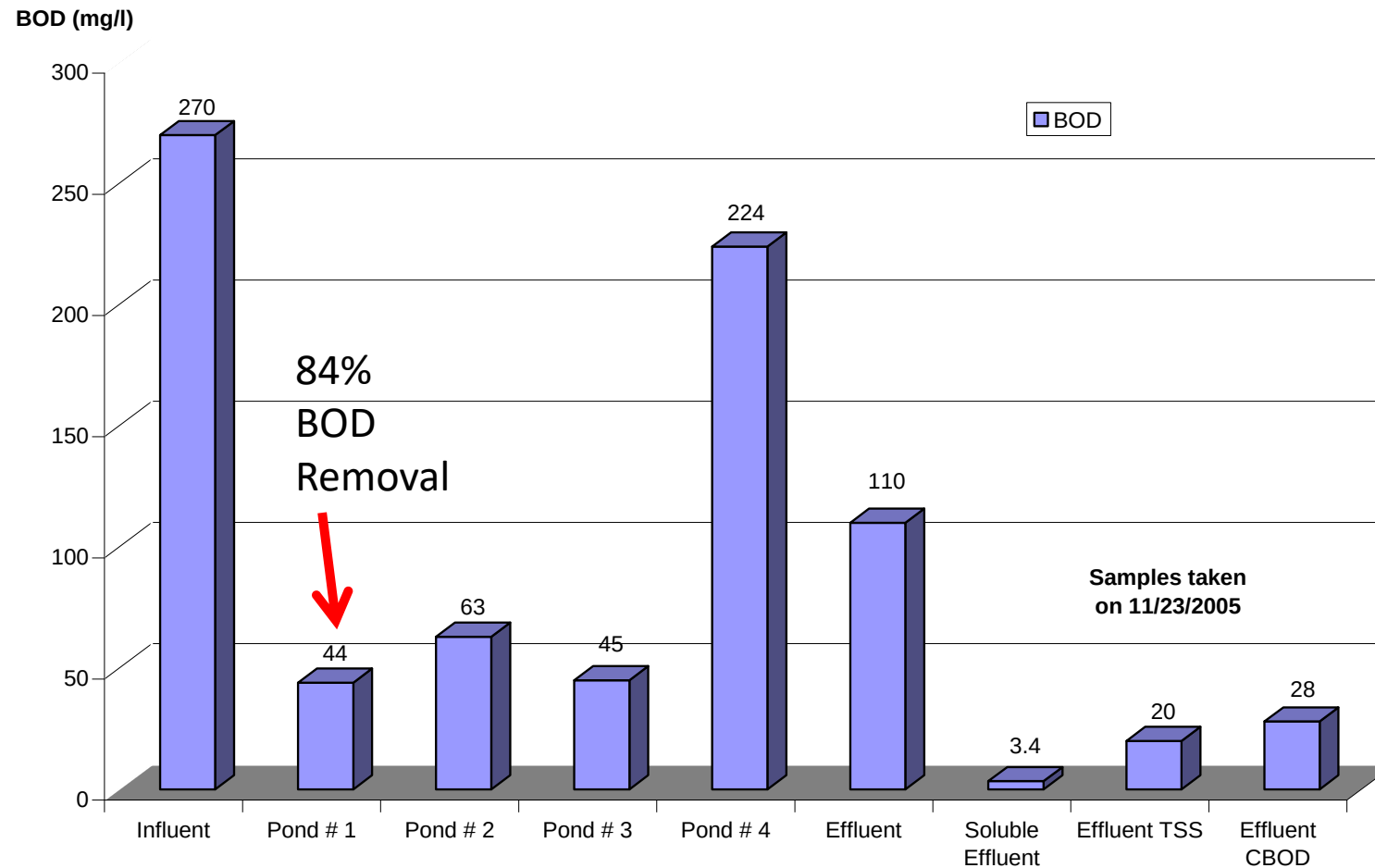


Intra-Pond BOD₅ Laboratory Results for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System



It is Important to know Where the Problem is Occurring

BOD Analysis for [REDACTED]





What do you suppose the difference in pH would be? BOD₅? TSS?



Picture Courtesy of **Mark Court**,
Wyoming Rural Water Association

Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5210B	54	10	mg/L	10	A613004	09/23/16 16:37	09/28/16	
Sample ID: A6I2745-04 Sampled By: Sample Description: Pond 2 out						Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:10 Matrix: Waste Water Sample Type: Grab			
BSK Associates Fresno General Chemistry									
Analyte	Method	Result	RL	Units	RL Mult	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5210B	130	30	mg/L	30	A613004	09/23/16 16:39	09/28/16	
Sample ID: A6I2745-05 Sampled By: Sample Description: Pond 3 Discharge						Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:15 Matrix: Waste Water Sample Type: Grab			
BSK Associates Fresno General Chemistry									
Analyte	Method	Result	RL	Units	RL Mult	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5210B	100	15	mg/L	15	A613004	09/23/16 16:41	09/28/16	
Sample ID: A6I2745-06 Sampled By: Sample Description: Pond 3 Discharge						Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:15 Matrix: Waste Water Sample Type: Grab			
BSK Associates Fresno General Chemistry									
Analyte	Method	Result	RL	Units	RL Mult	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand - Dissolved (1)	SM 5210B	6.0	4.0	mg/L	4	A613004	09/23/16 16:43	09/28/16	

Both Pond # 3 Discharges!!!

100 mg/l

Both Pond # 3
Discharges!!!

100 mg/l

6 mg/l

Figure 3. Final Filtered BOD, BOD without Algae Cells, is 6 mg/L. 94 mg/l of BOD is caused by Algae Respiring in the BOD test bottle

94 mg/l caused by algae consuming oxygen in the BOD₅ test bottle for 5 days

Diagnostic TSS

Diagnostic TSS



- $TSS = BTSS + ATSS + MTSS$
 - BTSS is suspended bacterial solids
 - ATSS is the algal component of TSS
 - MTSS is silt, clay, cell debris, bottom solids



Solids Types Lost to the Effluent

- Raw Wastewater Solids - Short Circuiting or
Poor aeration
- Old Sludge Particles - Sludge buildup
- Treatment Solids (bacterial flocs)
organic overload or sludge accumulation
- Filamentous Bacteria - indicates low D.O. or septicity
- Sulfur Bacteria - anoxic conditions and sulfides forming
- Algae or Protozoa

This is an effluent structure



What would Sludge Look Like on a TSS Filter Under the Microscope?



Hydraulics









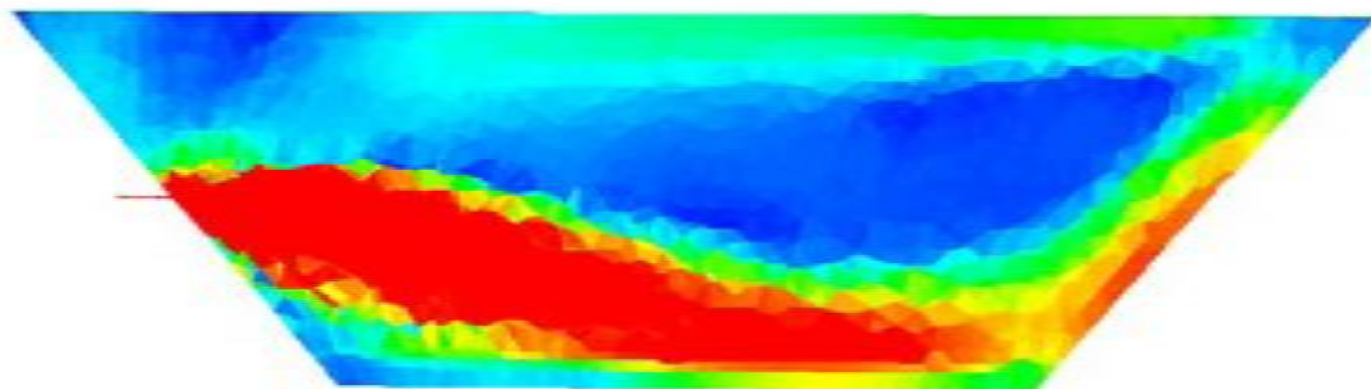
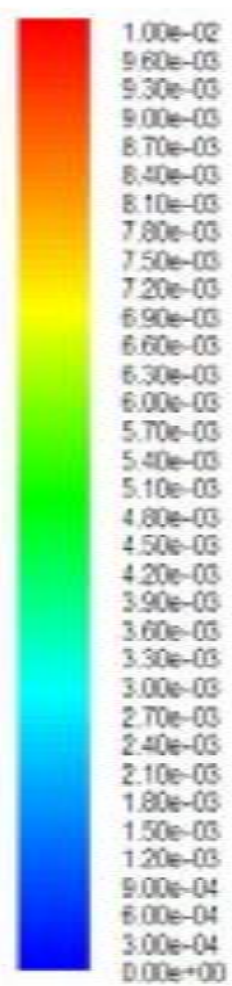




Drogues set at influent of Cell # 1 and traveled to the effluent of Cell # 1 in 45 minutes!

“Short-circuiting is the greatest deterrent to successful pond performance, barring any toxic effects. The importance of the hydraulic design of a pond system cannot be overemphasized”

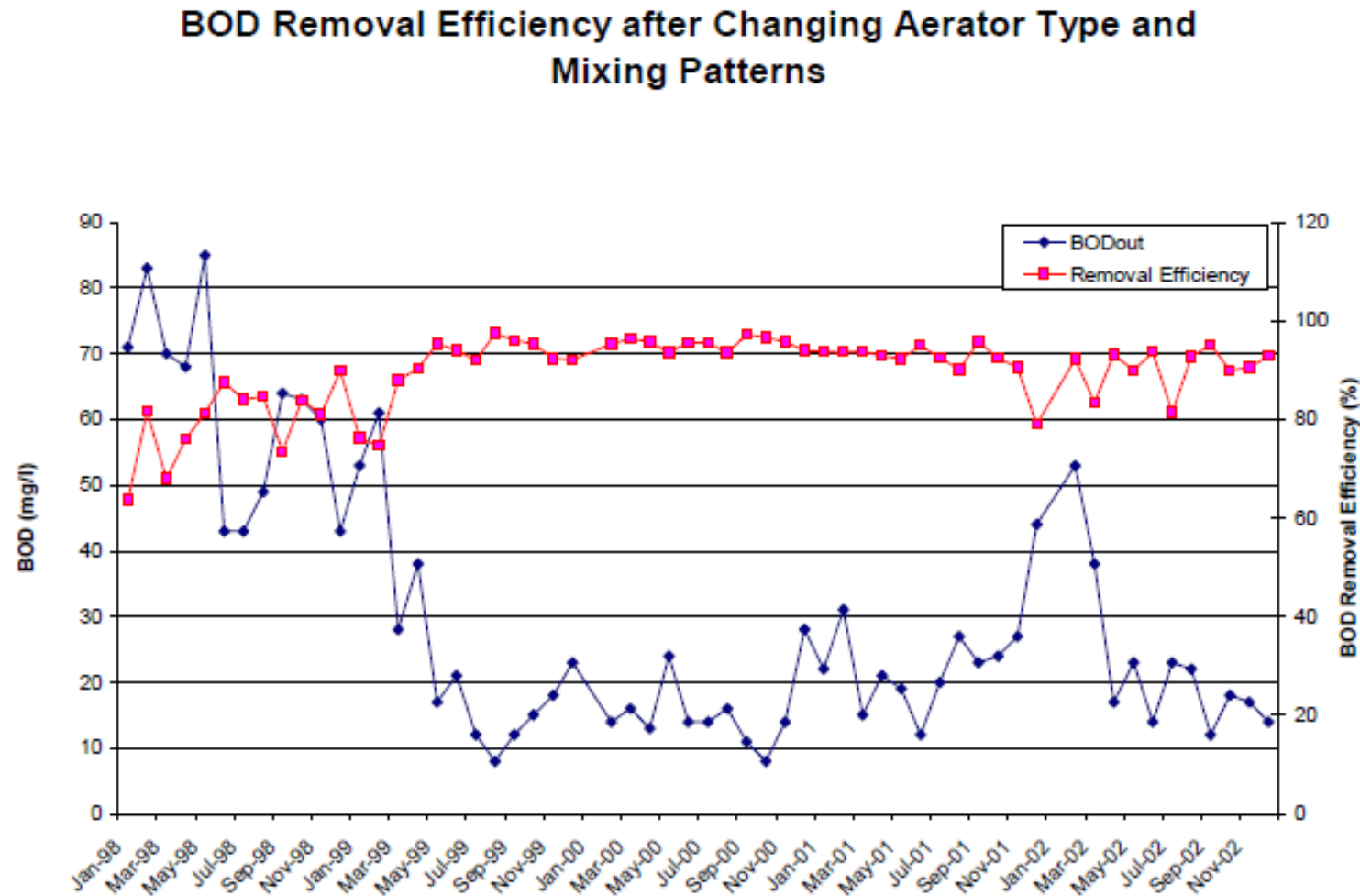
- Middlebrooks



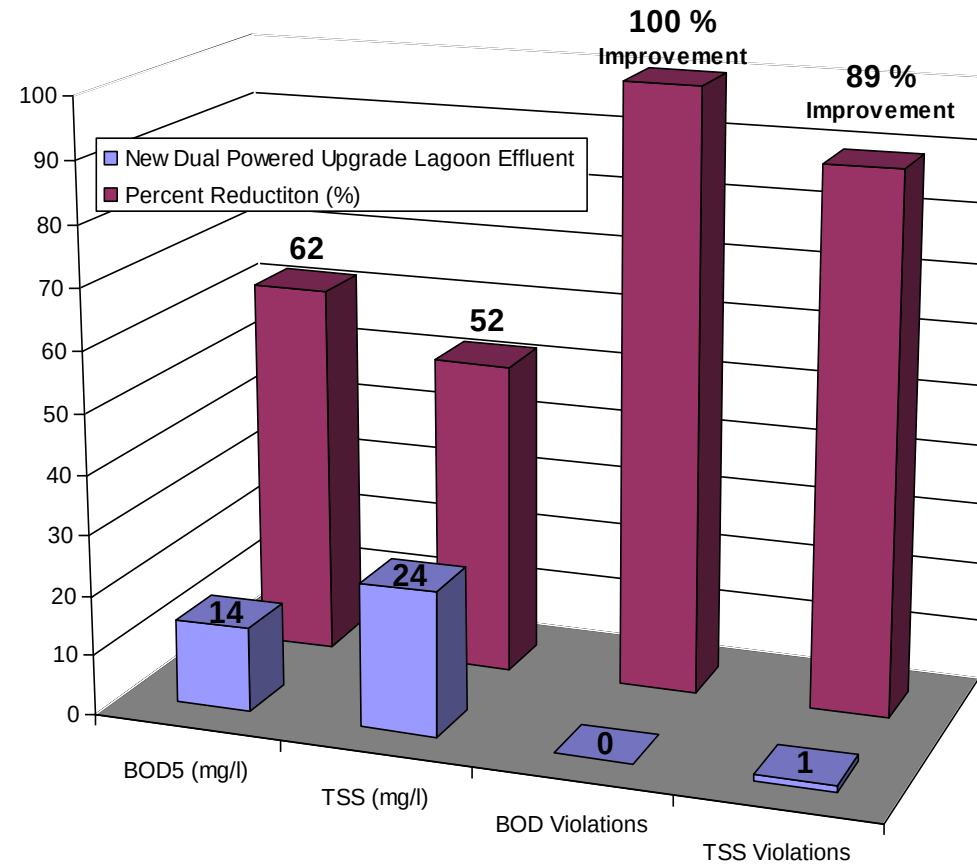
The Hydraulic Difference Between Types of Aeration



The Effect of Switching Aerator Types at the Wasco State Pr



Performance of New Lagoon System Since Upgrade to Dual Power Multi-Cell System



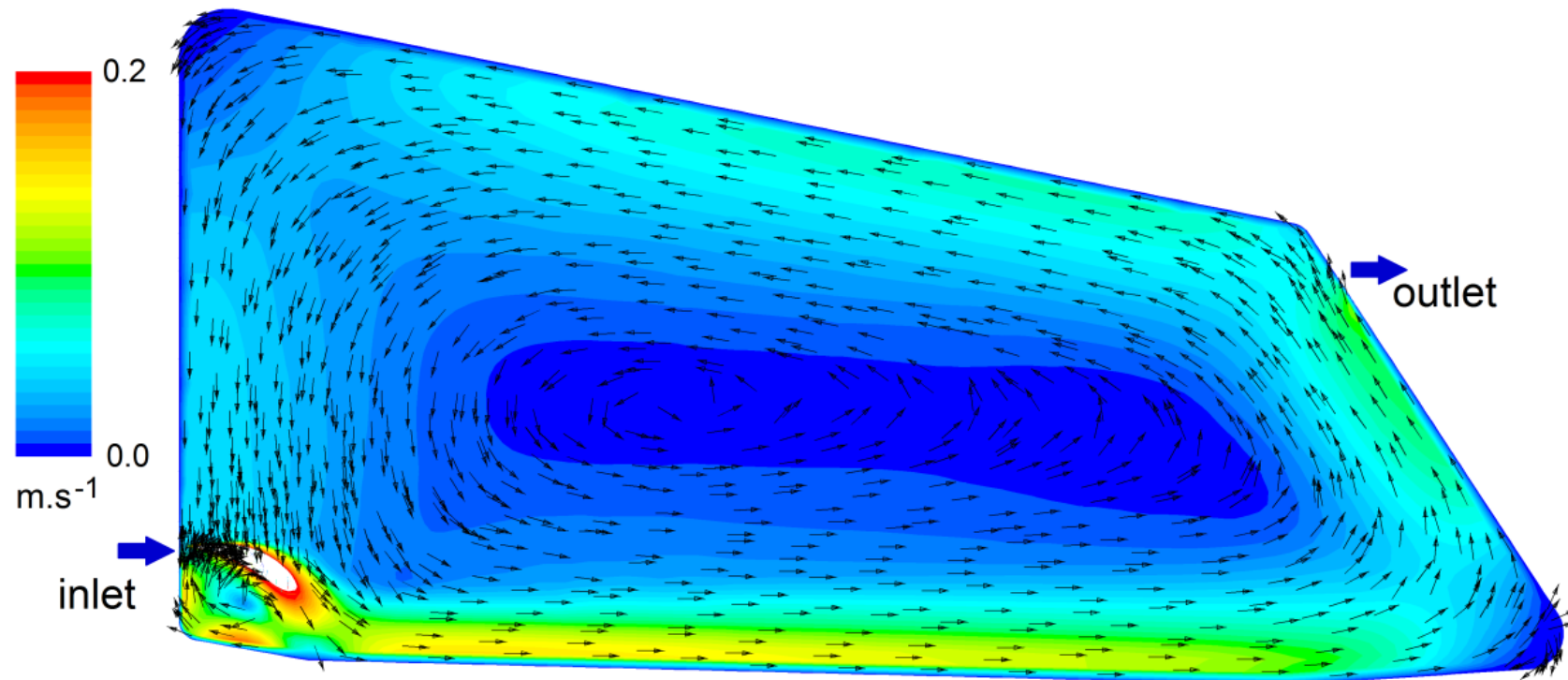
Saves \$110,000/year in energy costs using 8 less aerators

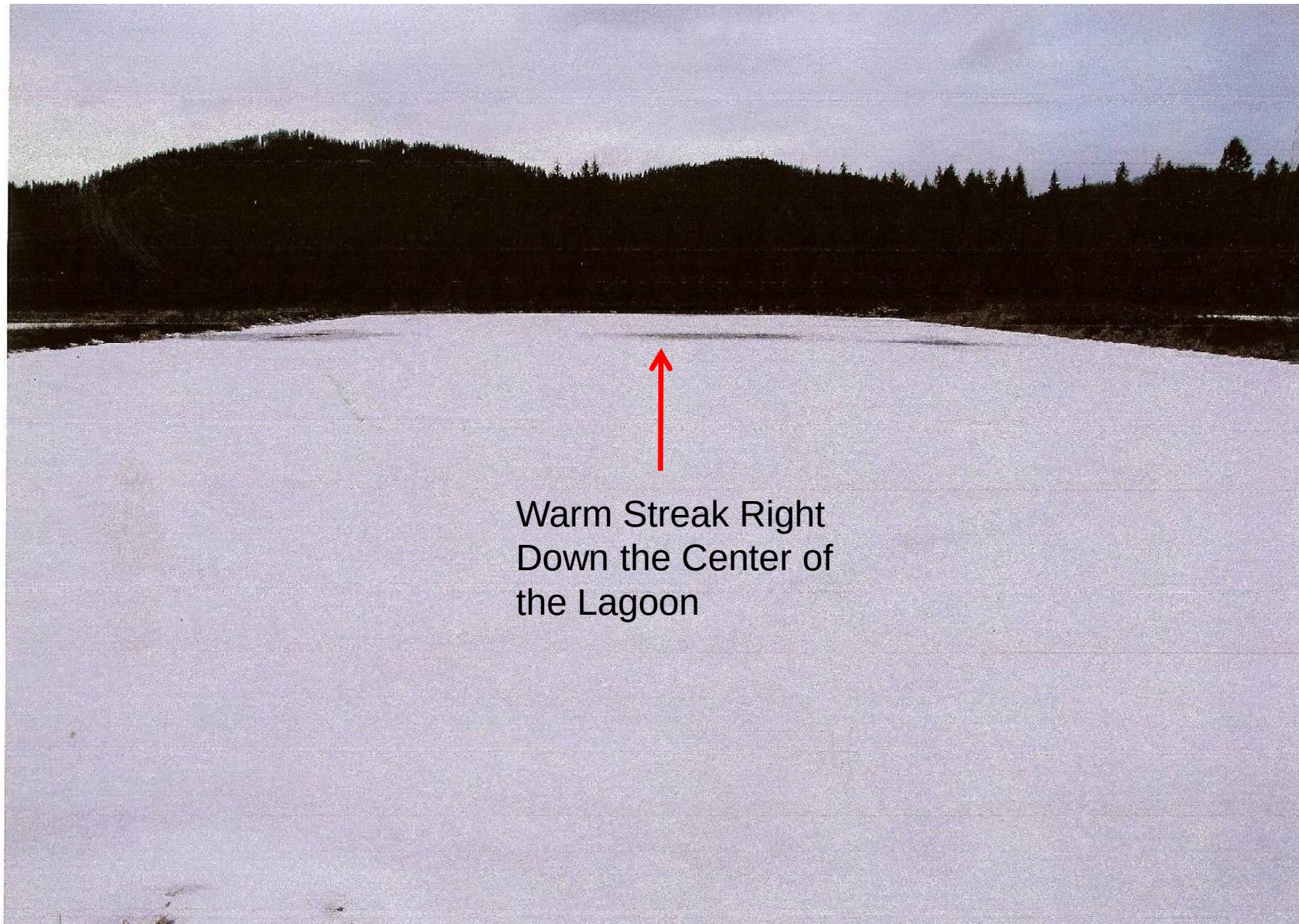
Total Construction Cost Including stabilizing lagoon embankments: **\$650,000**





Notice the Dead Zones





Warm Streak Right
Down the Center of
the Lagoon







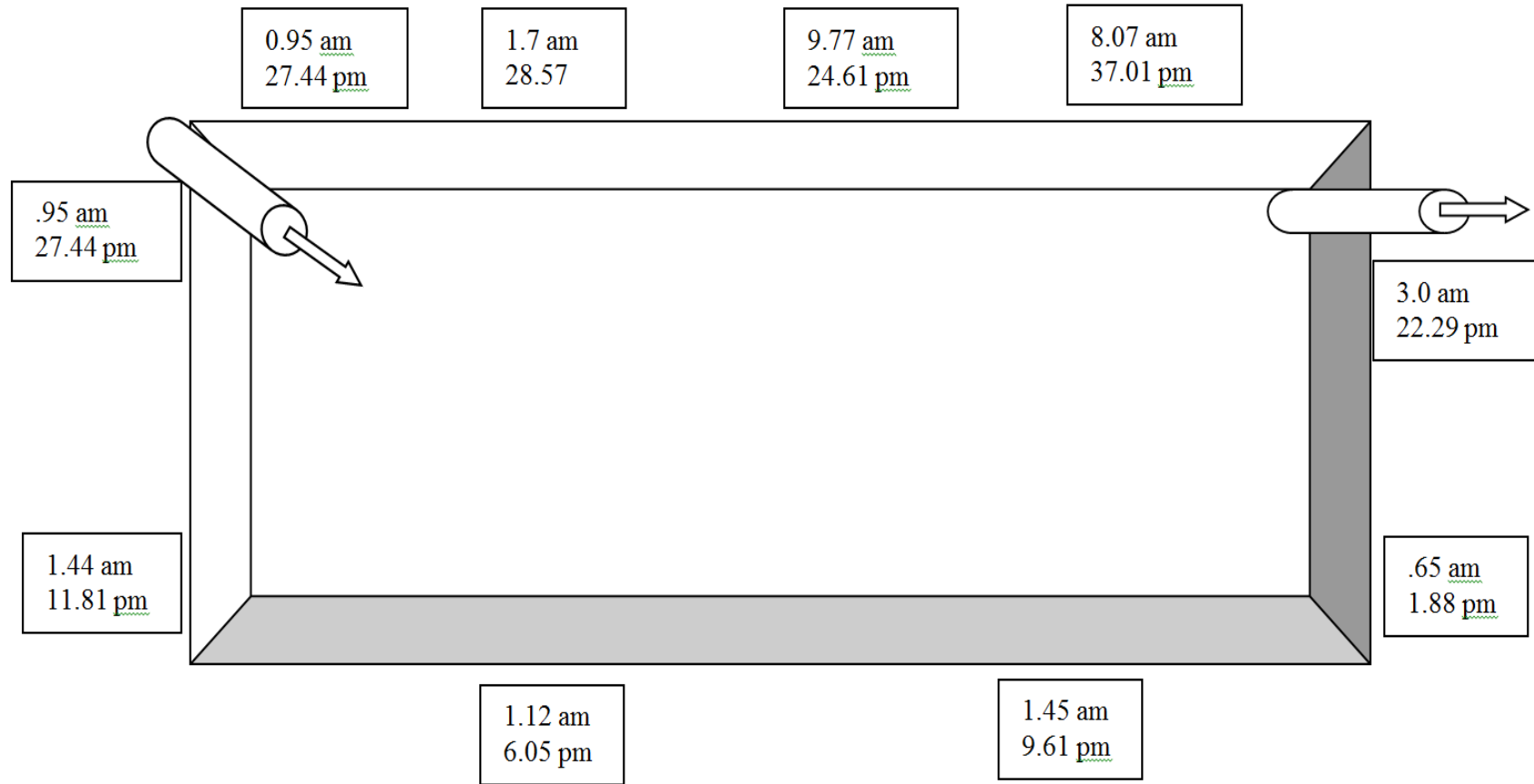




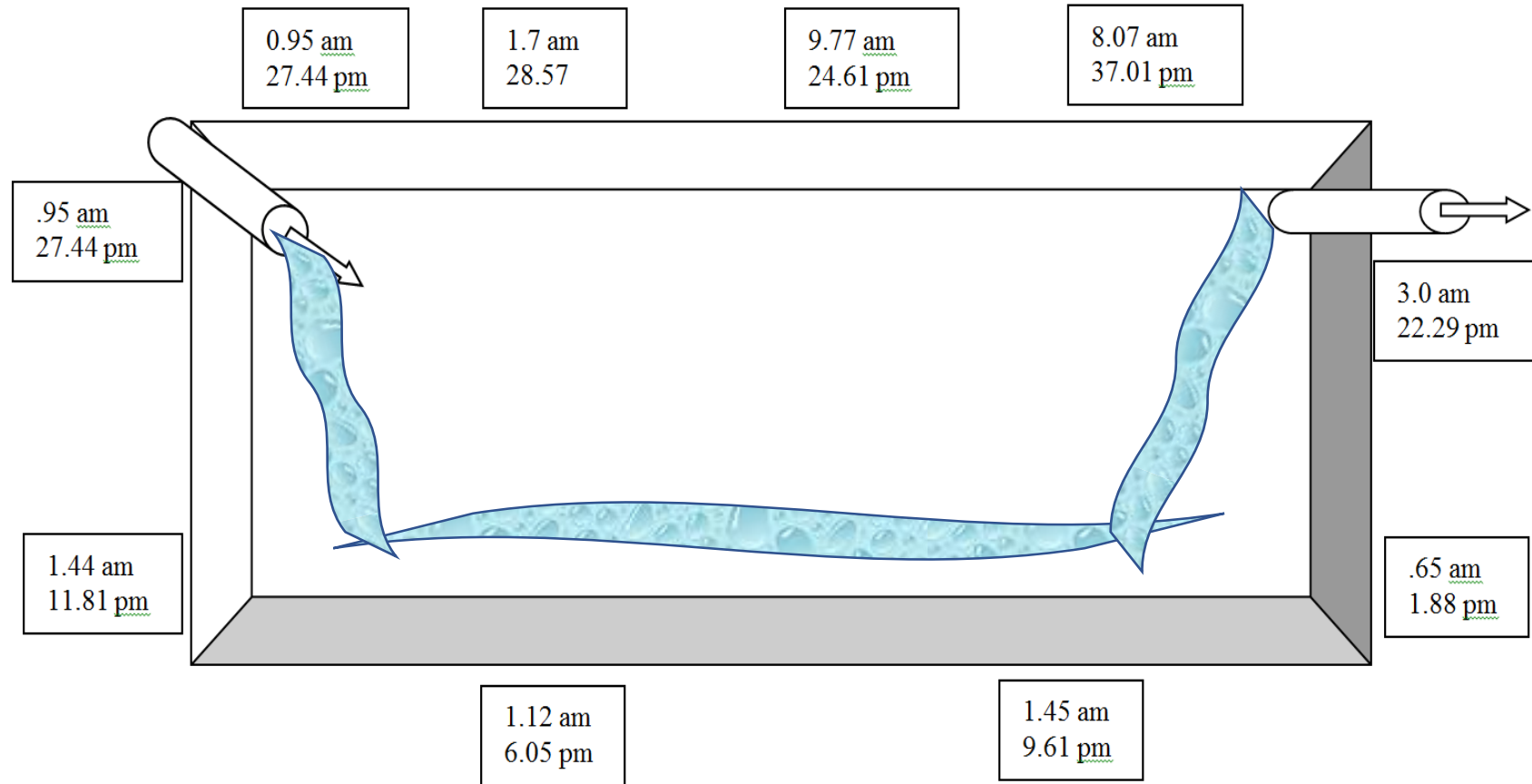


Center of
Pond
Influent
Structure

Spatial Changes in D.O. Measurements at



Spatial Changes in D.O. Measurements at



XXXX Pond Hydraulics

Repositioning Aerators for Enhanced Hydraulics
Performance

XXXX Cell # 1

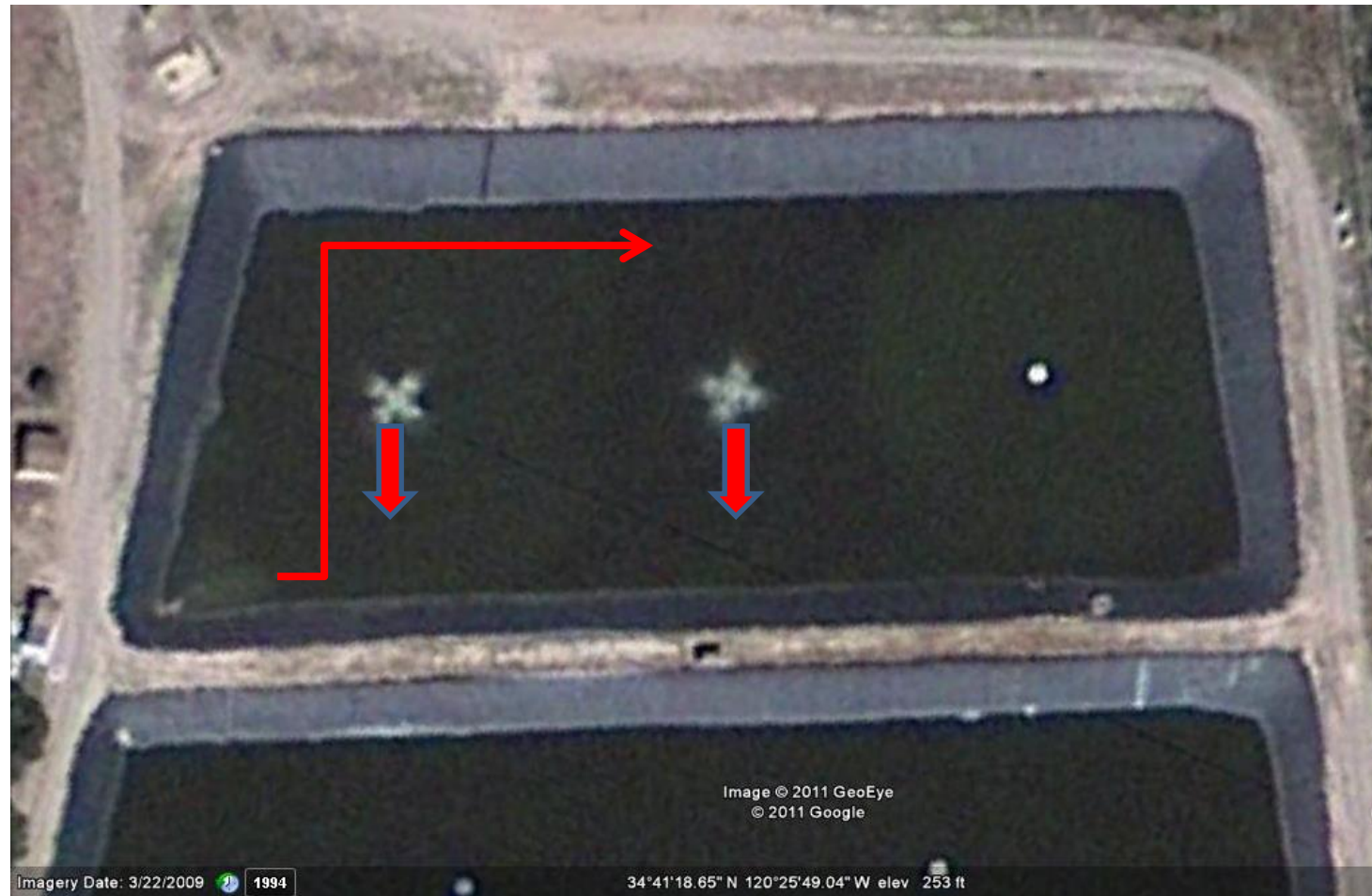
Influent



- XXX the plant operator floated lemon drogues to observe the path of the flow.
- Lemon drogues floated south along the dike and out with the effluent in just six (6) hours!
- The engineers designed the cell to operate with a twelve (12) day retention time

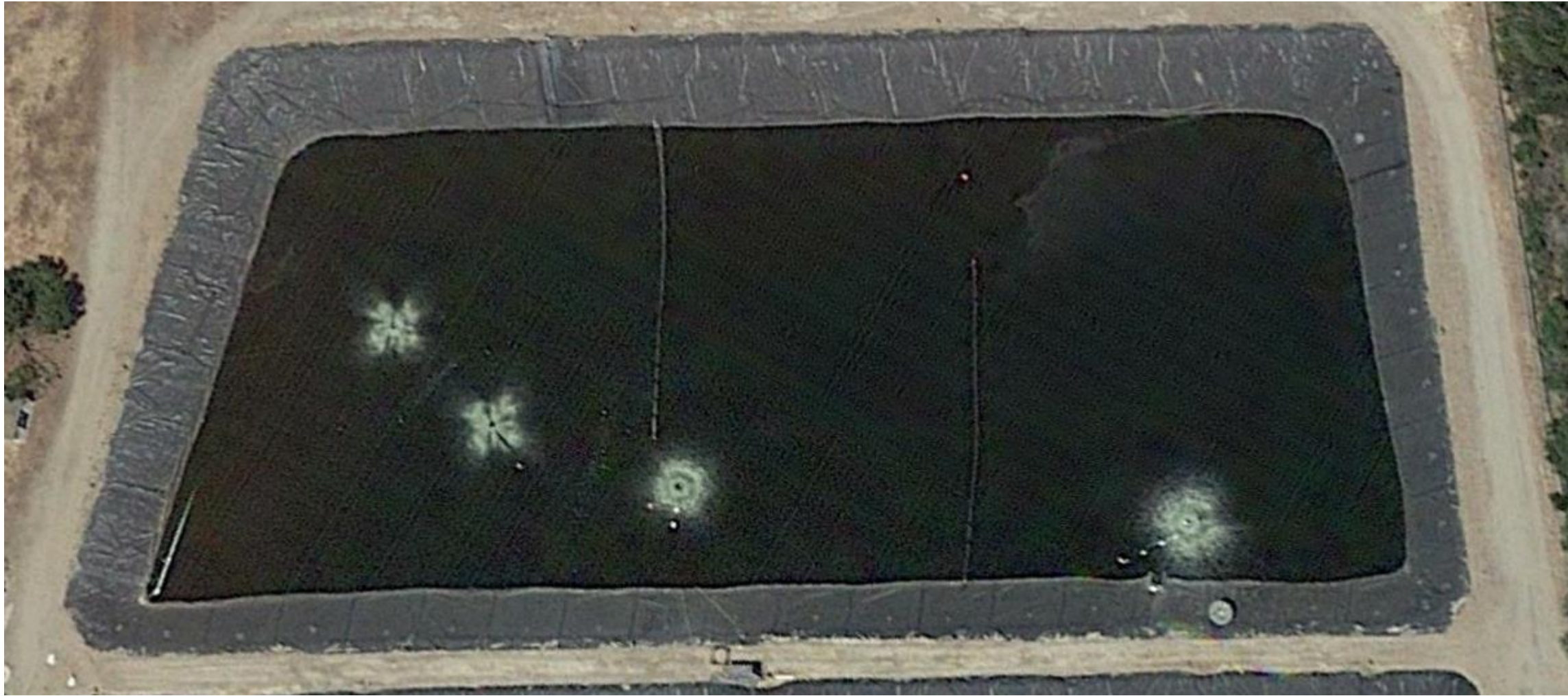
- Moving aerators southward caused the influent flow to move north, around the aerator.
- Now it takes nine (9) days for a lemon to reach the effluent

Aerators Moved South Now Flow Follows a more Plug-Flow Pattern



Picture Taken 3.15.2013









An aerator creates a momentum force pushing water in all directions. Notice how the flow moves north



Observe the waves caused
by the aerator







The Momentum Force Reaches Out



Notice the flow of the influent mass









Old Configuration

New Configuration

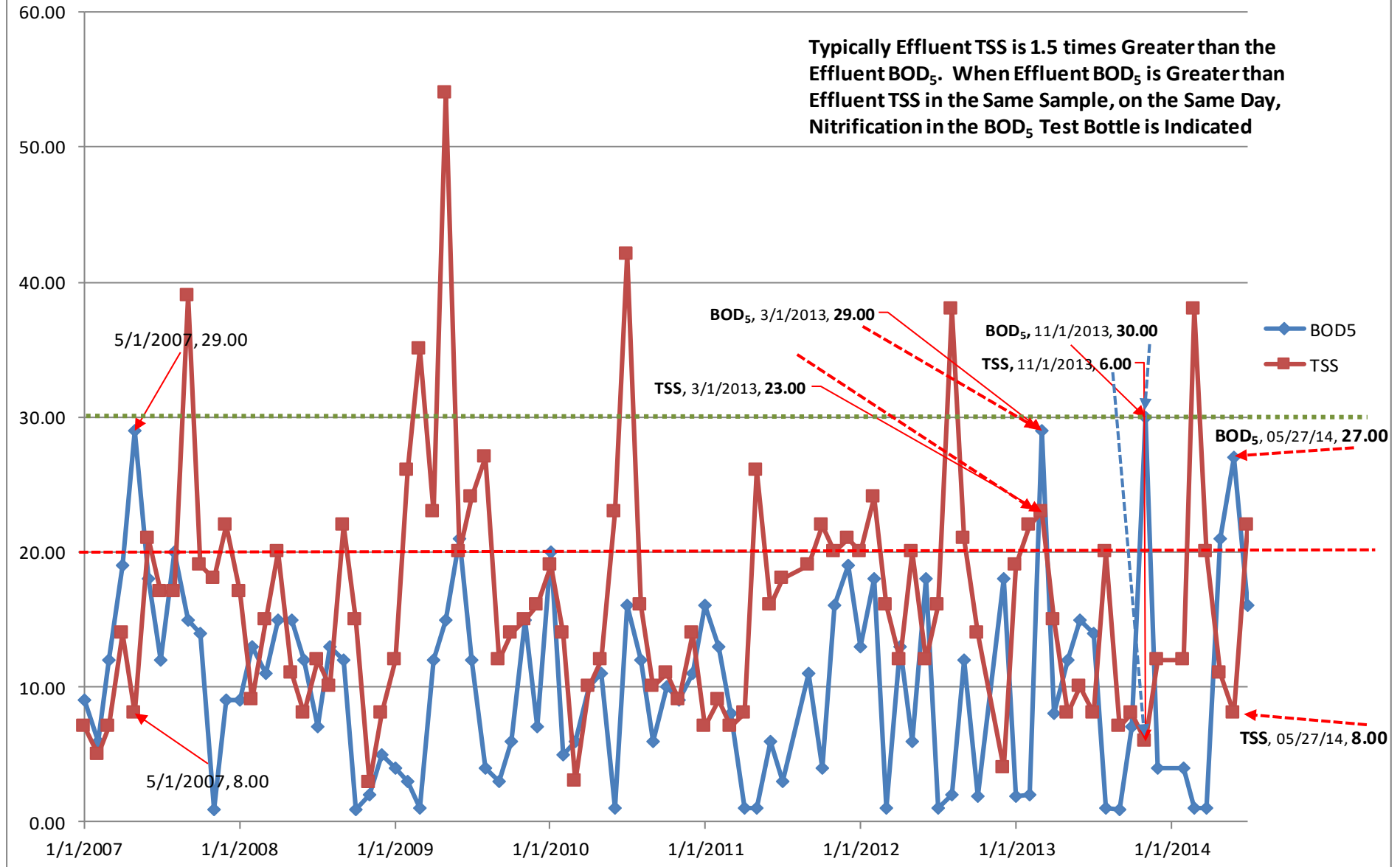


New Aerator Configuration Places Aerator Closer to Influent and in a position to Direct the Flow Path for Optimized Retention



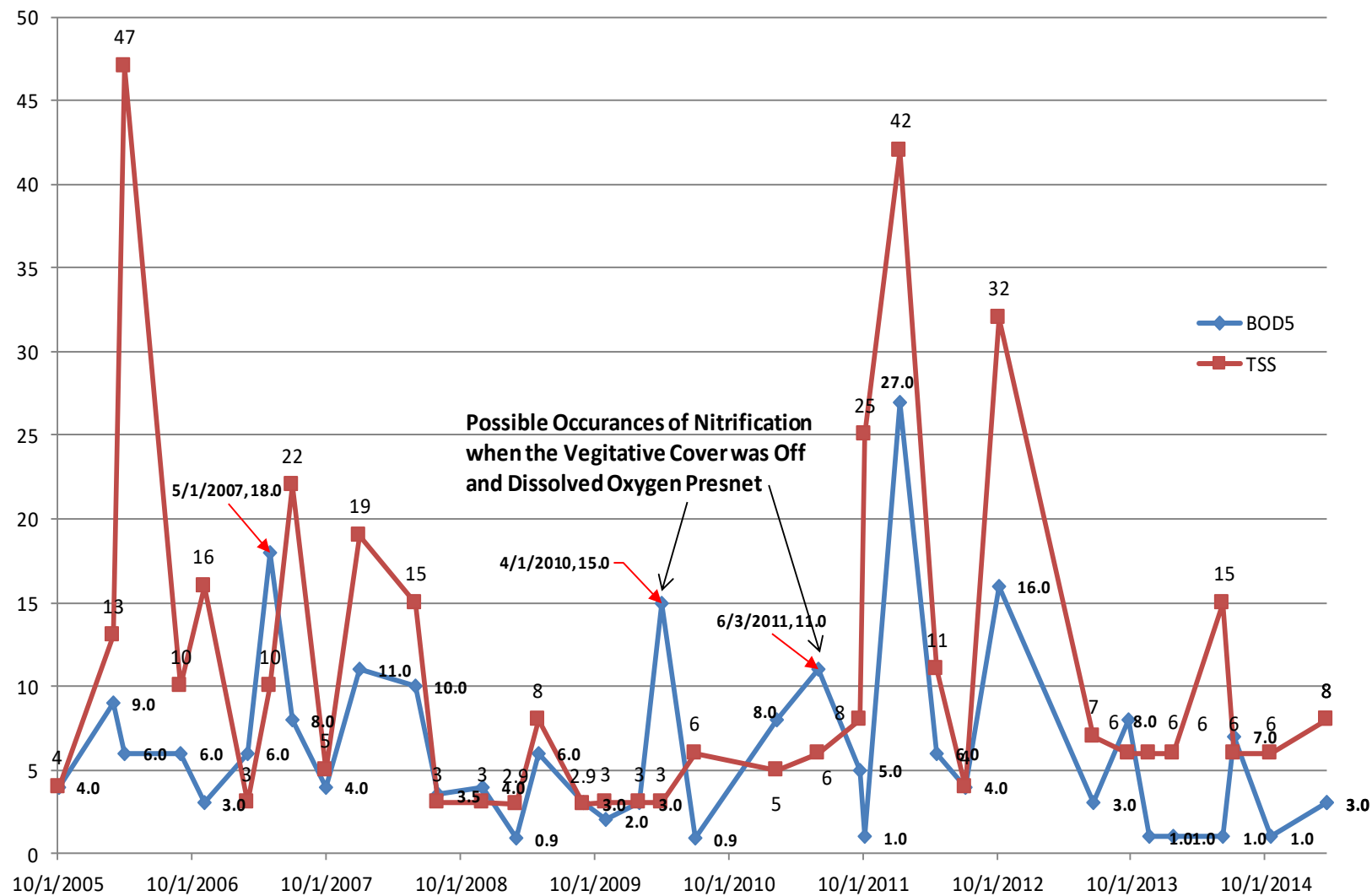
Diagnostic Tools

Effluent TSS and BOD₅ on the Same Scale Showing Signs of Nitrification





Effluent TSS and BOD Charted on the Same Scale



BOD can Also Be Greater Than TSS During the Winter

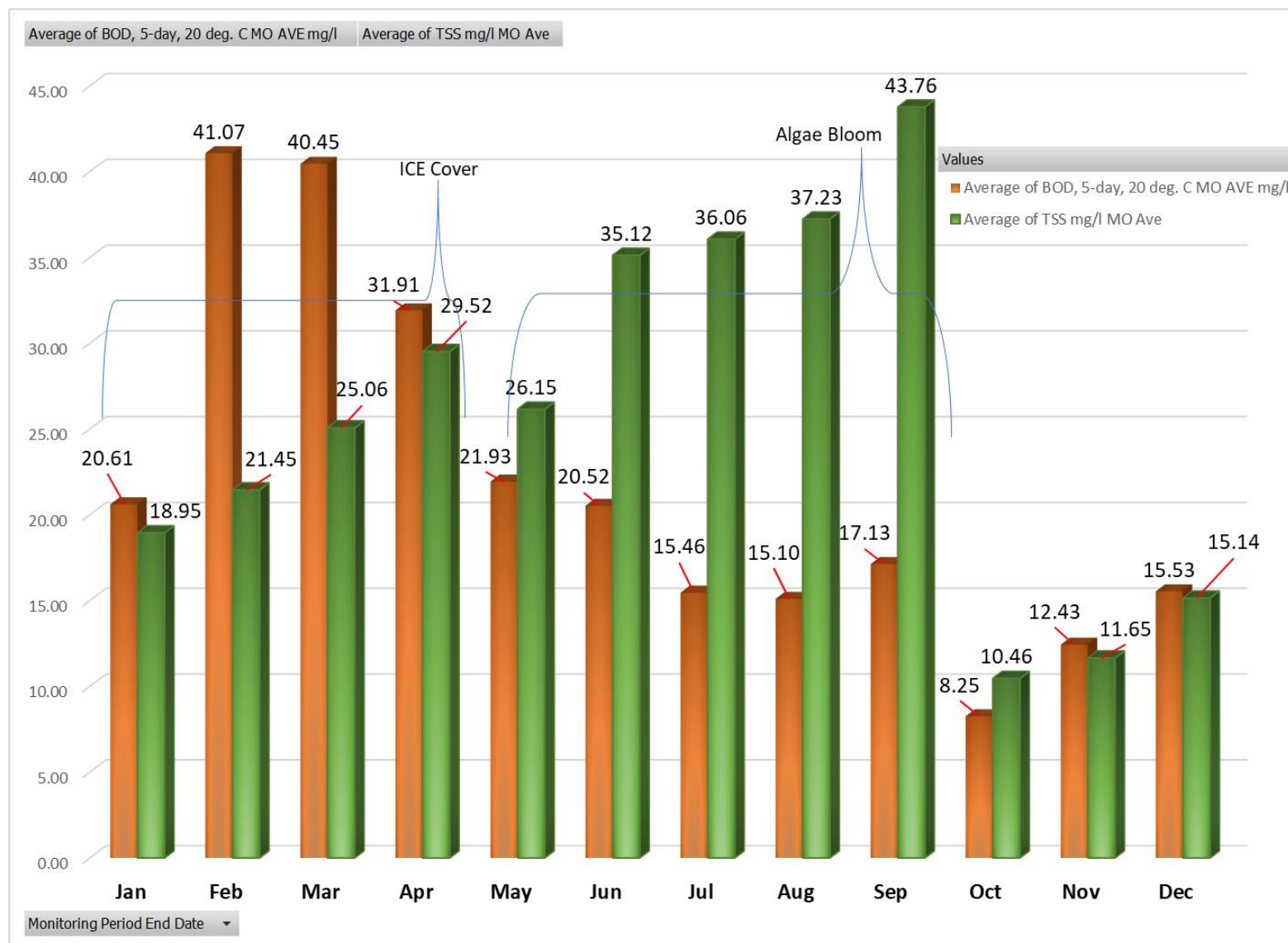
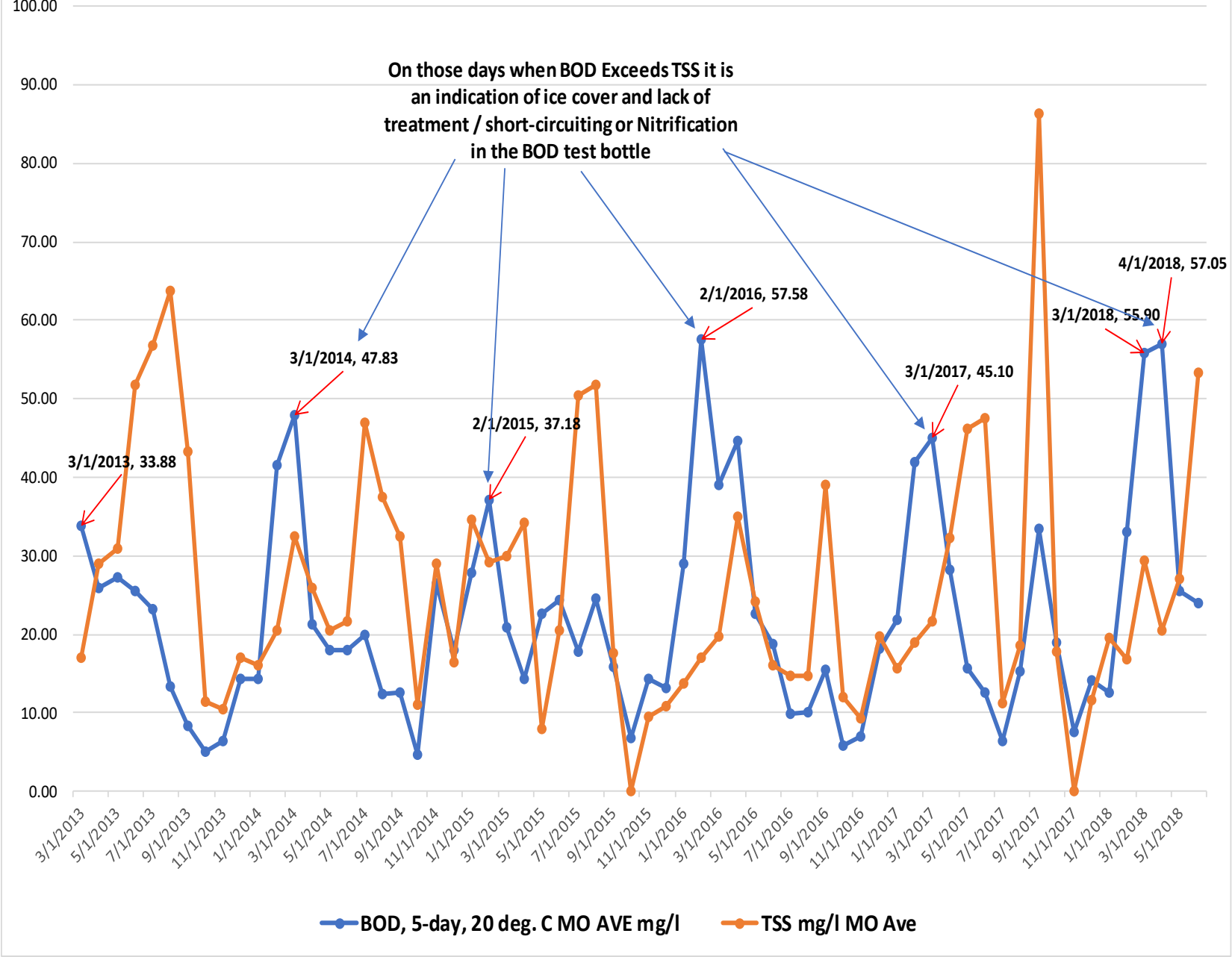


Chart Title

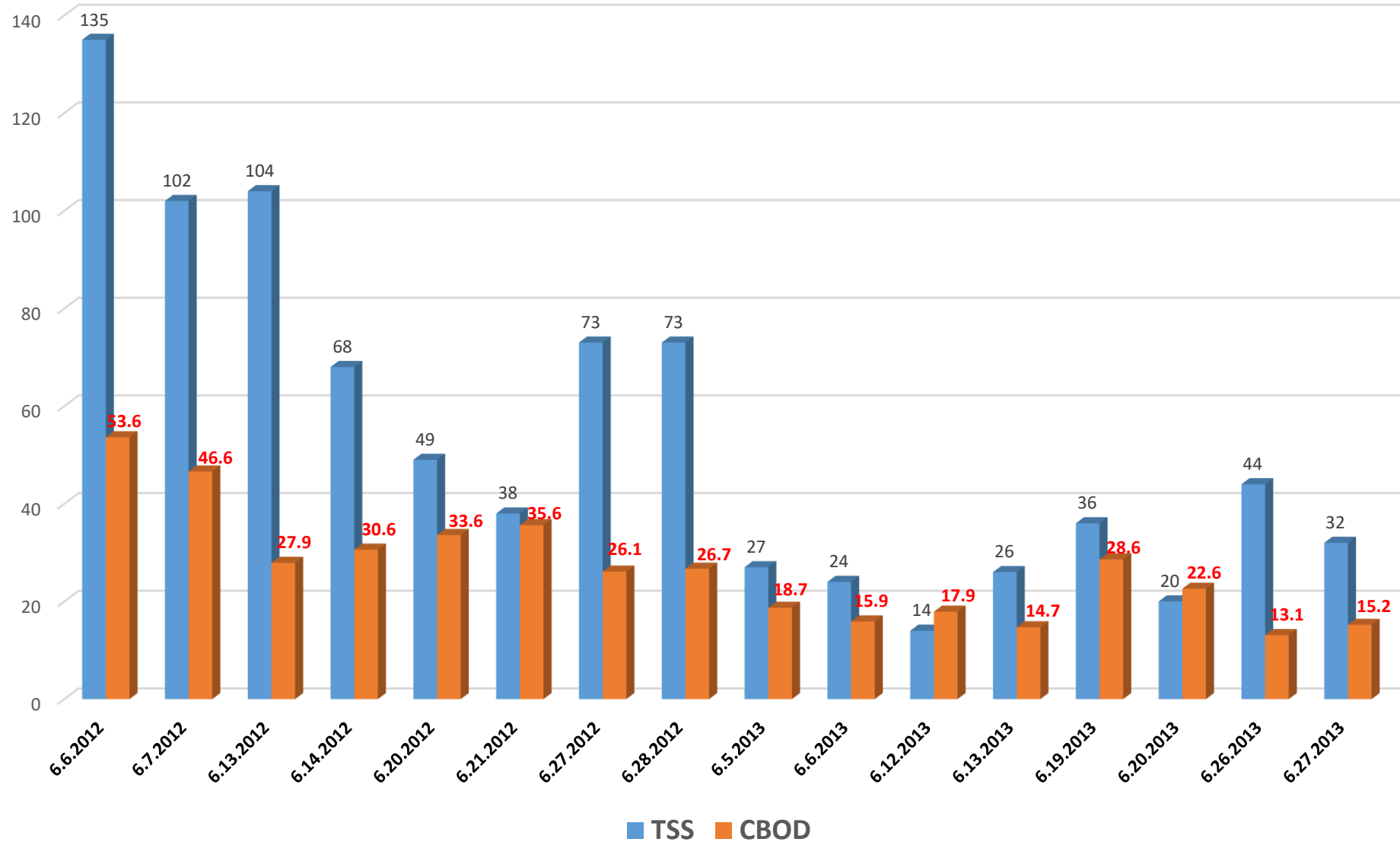


Case for Solving an Overloading Problem

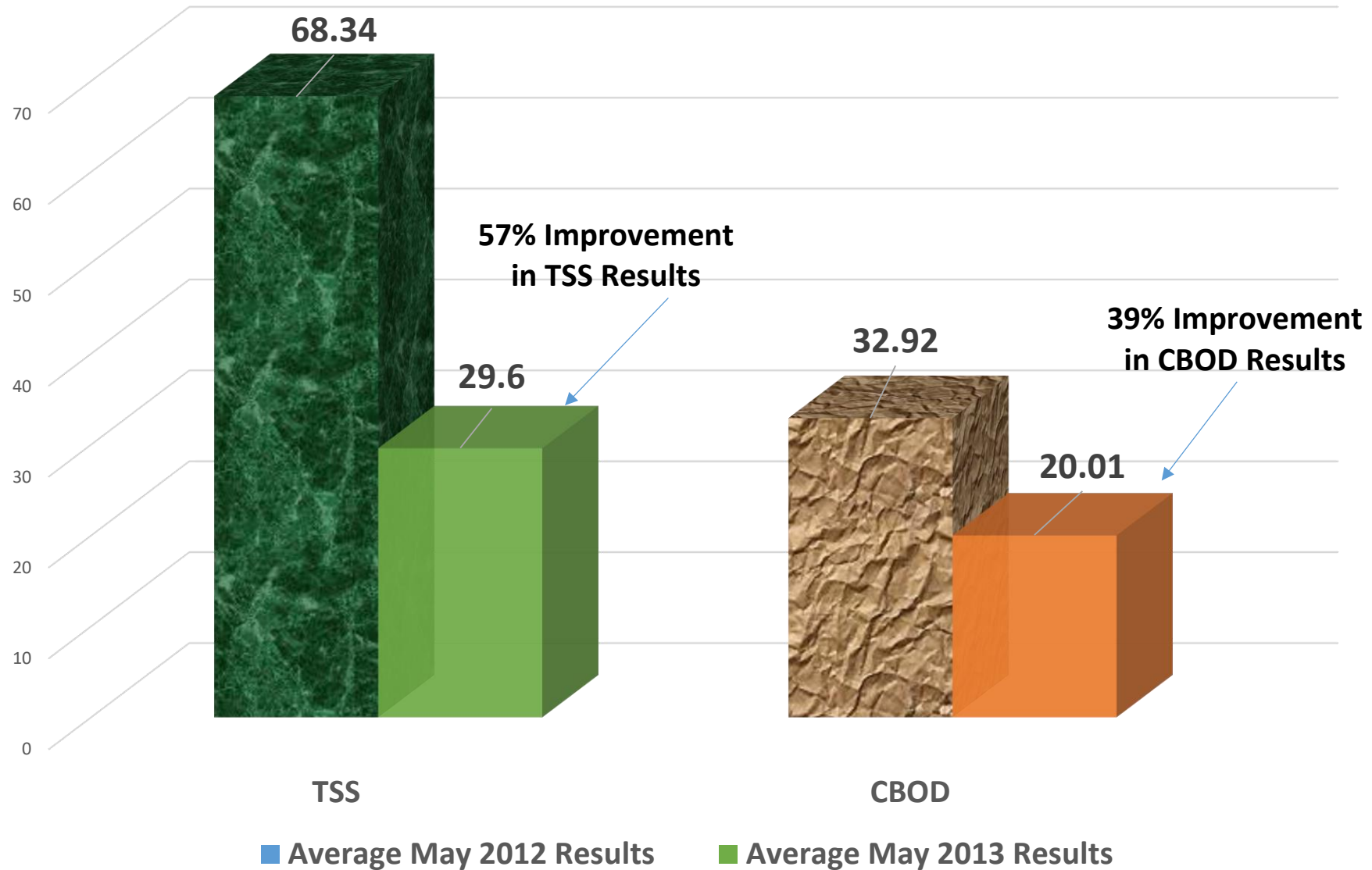
Case # 4

TSS & CBOD Improvement from 2012 to 2013

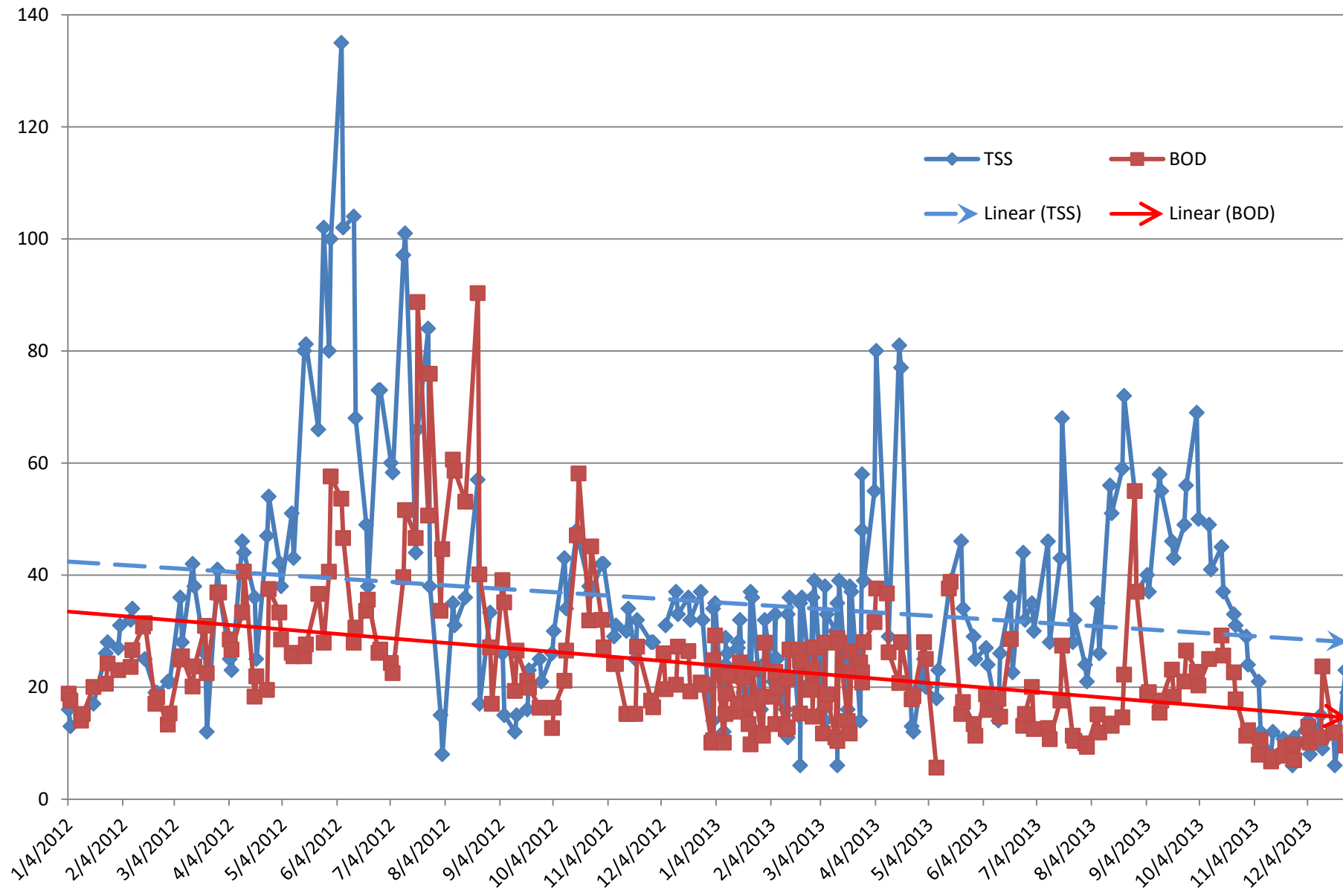
After Adding Aeration



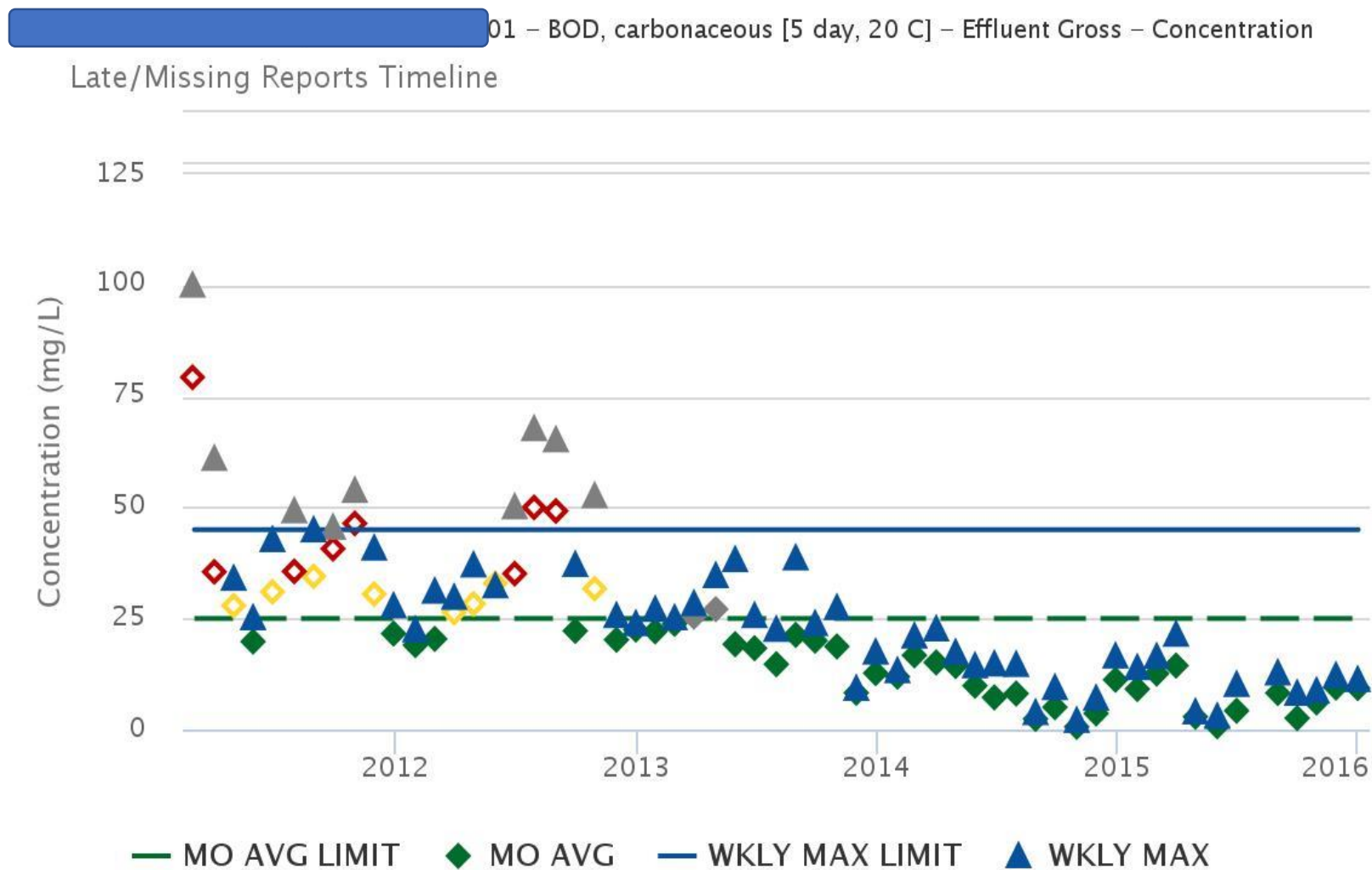
Changes in BOD and TSS From May 2012 to May 2013 after adding Aeration



Effluent CBOD for [REDACTED] after Adding Aeration and the Cessation of Added Industrial Food Processing Waste



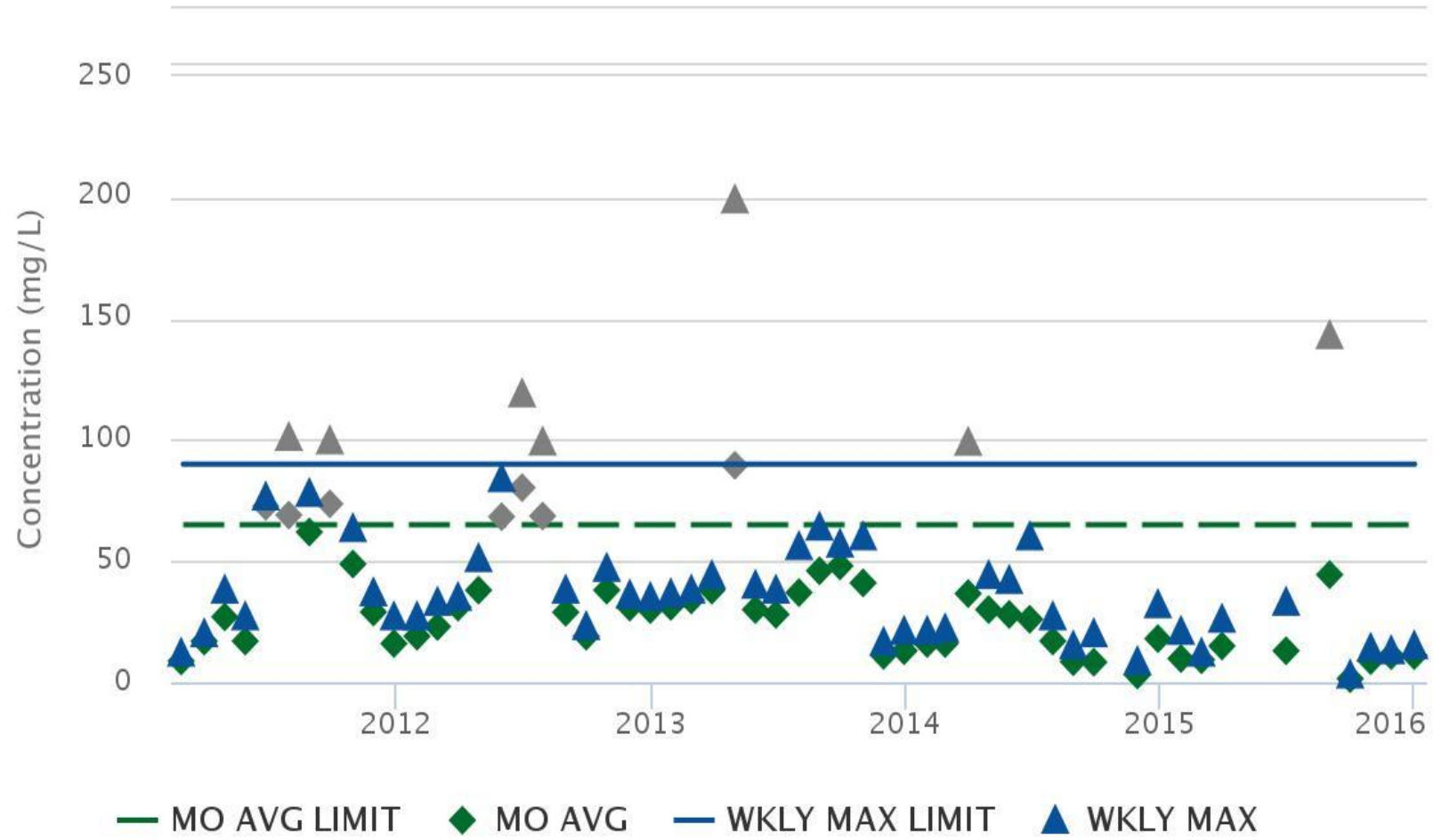
USEPA ECHO Charts





Solids, total suspended – Effluent Gross – Concentration

Late/Missing Reports Timeline



– Nitrogen, ammonia total [as N] – Effluent Gross – Concentration

Late/Missing Reports Timeline

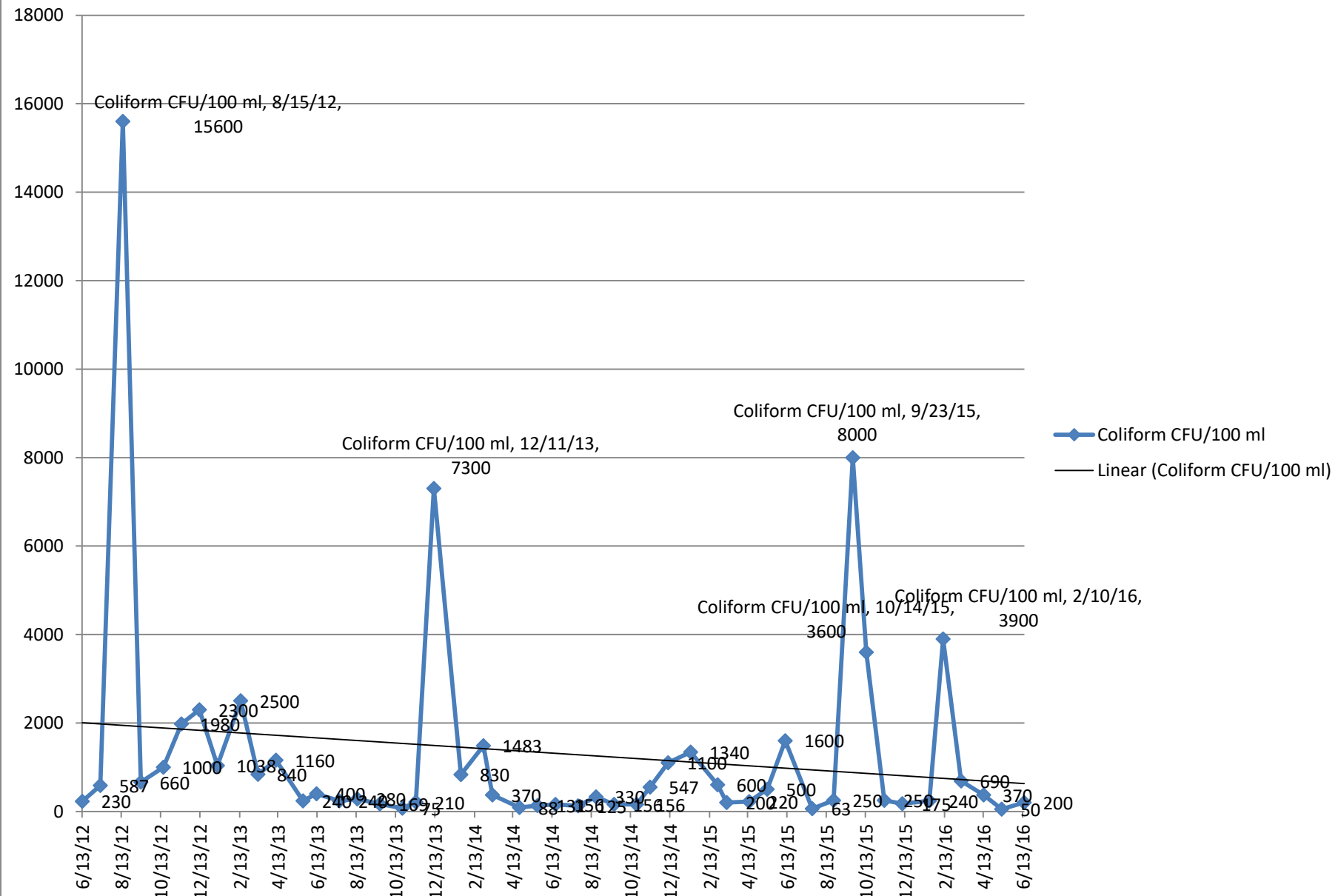




Coliform Violation

Case Study # 5

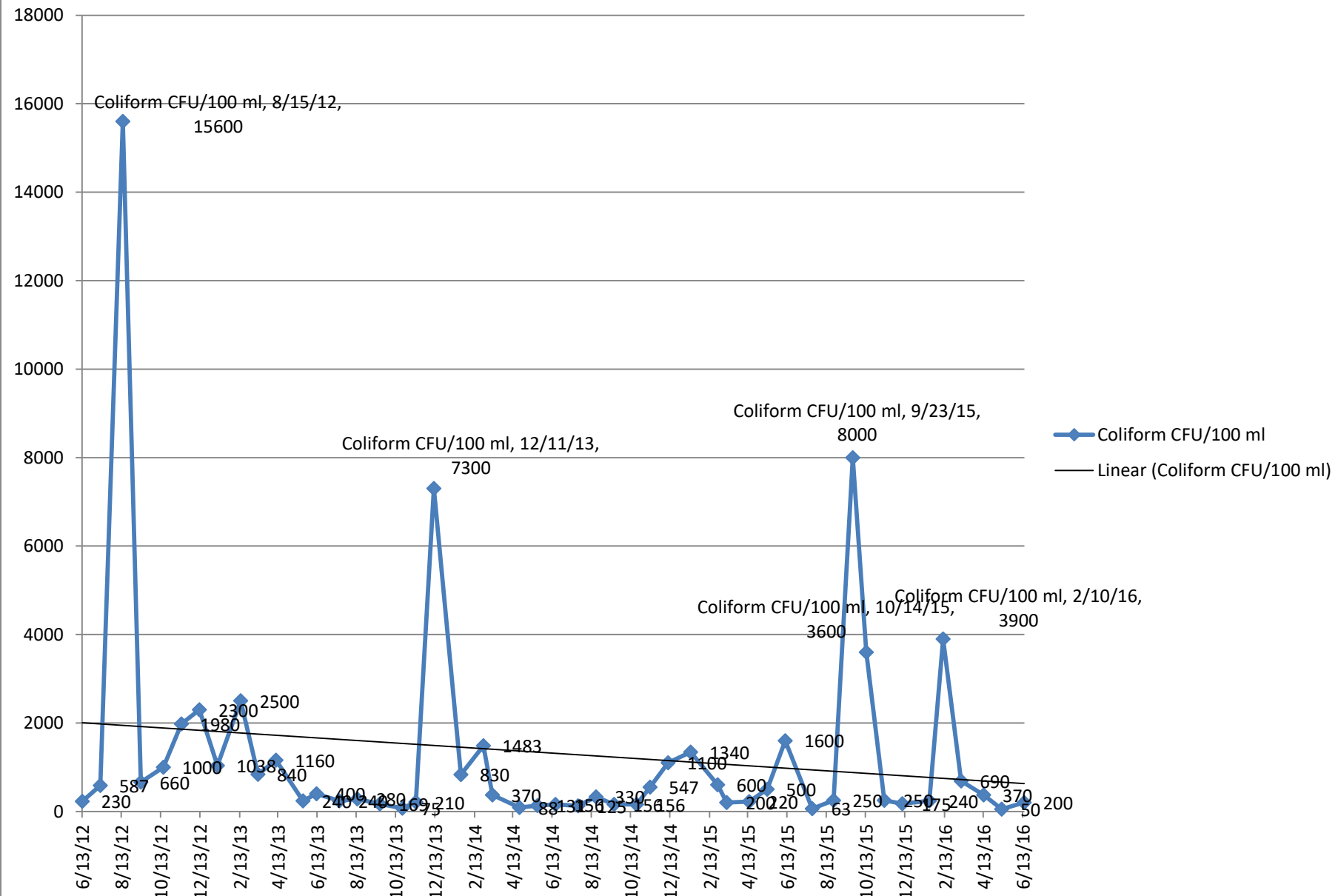
Coliform CFU/100 ml



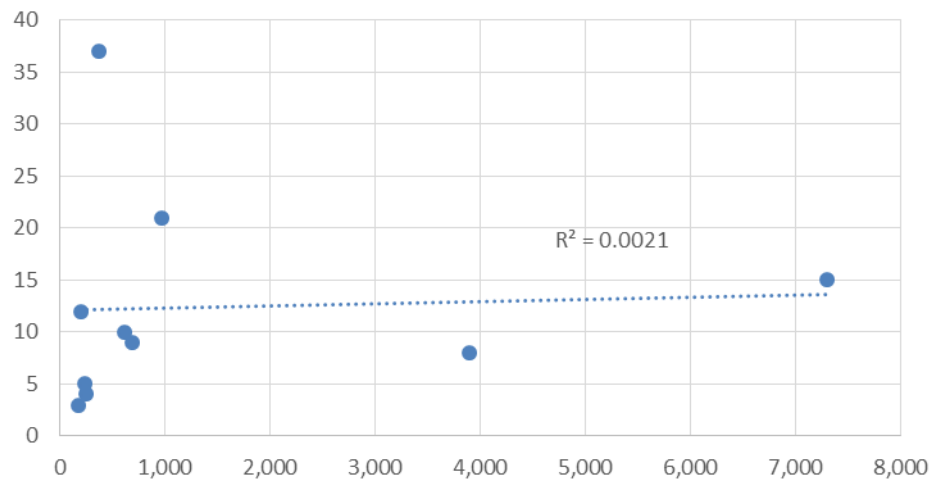




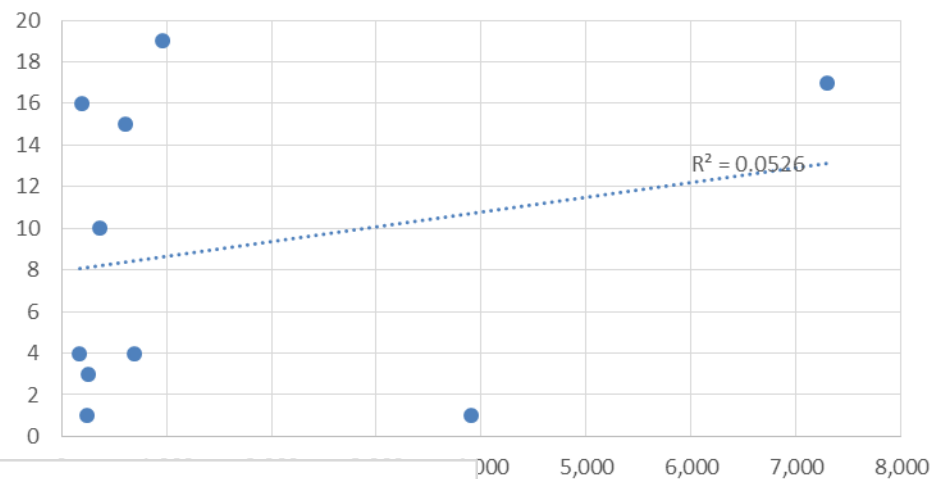
Coliform CFU/100 ml



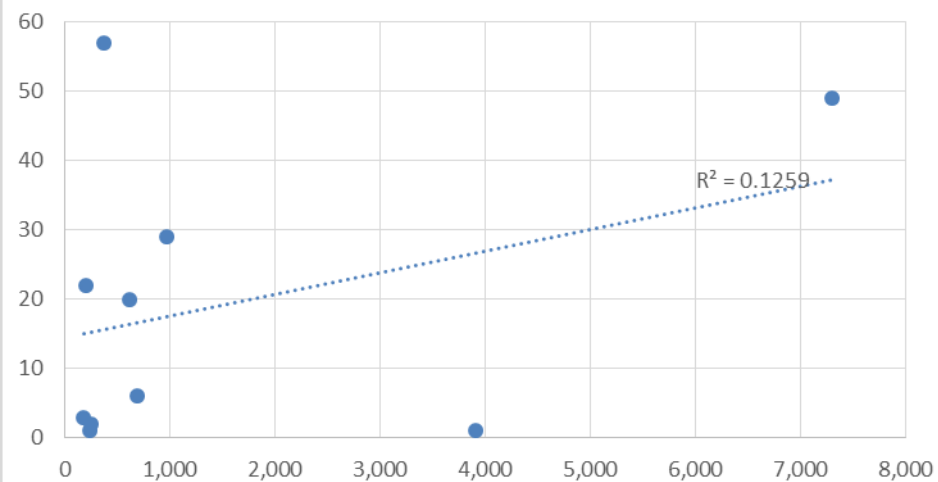
Coliform & BOD (mg/L)



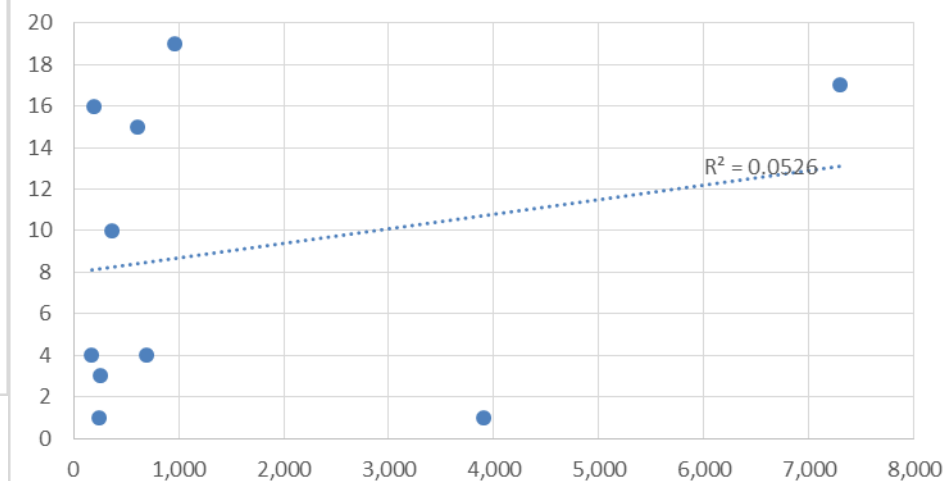
R2 Coliform and Effluent Temperature (C°)



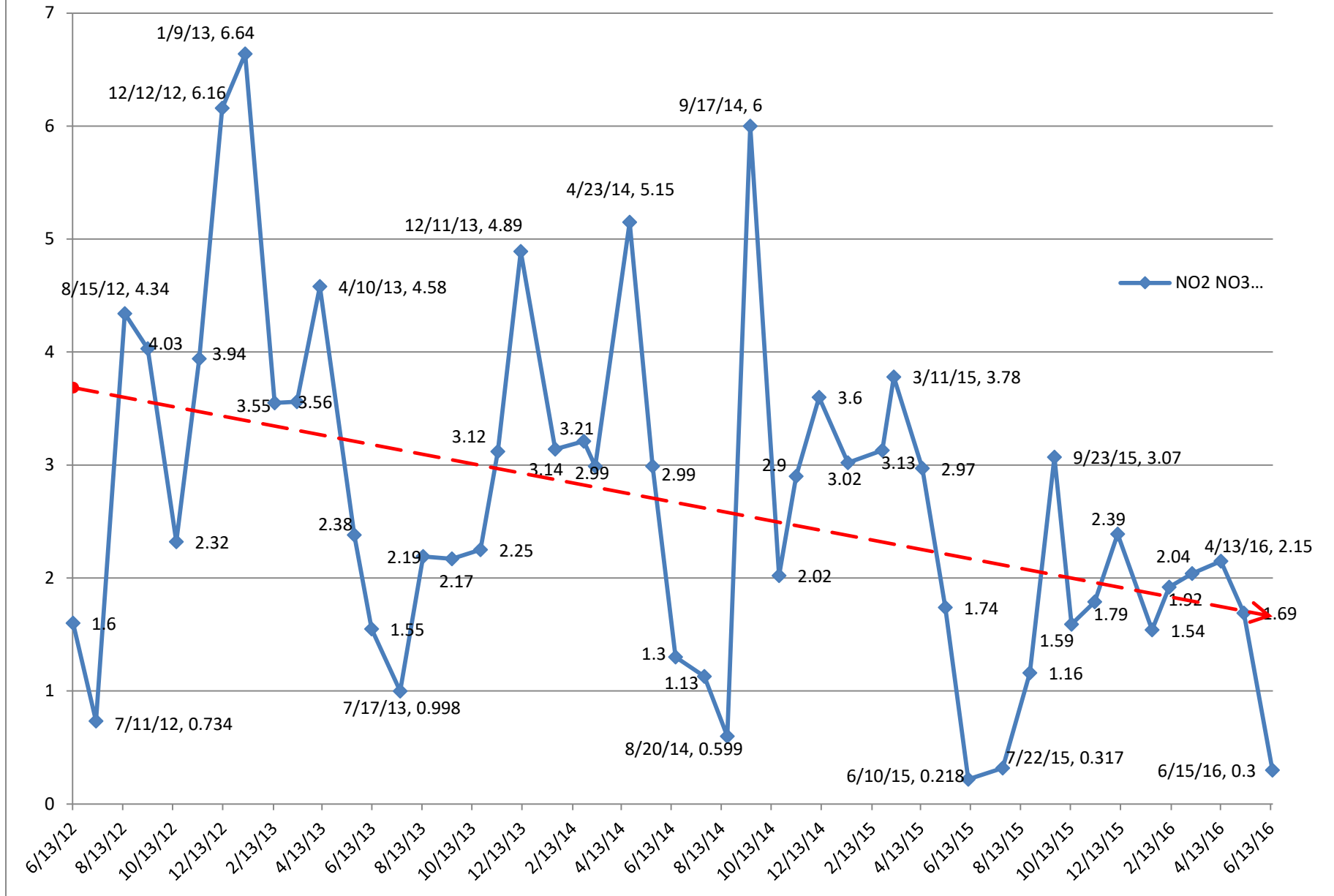
R2 for Coliform & Effluent Total Suspended Solids



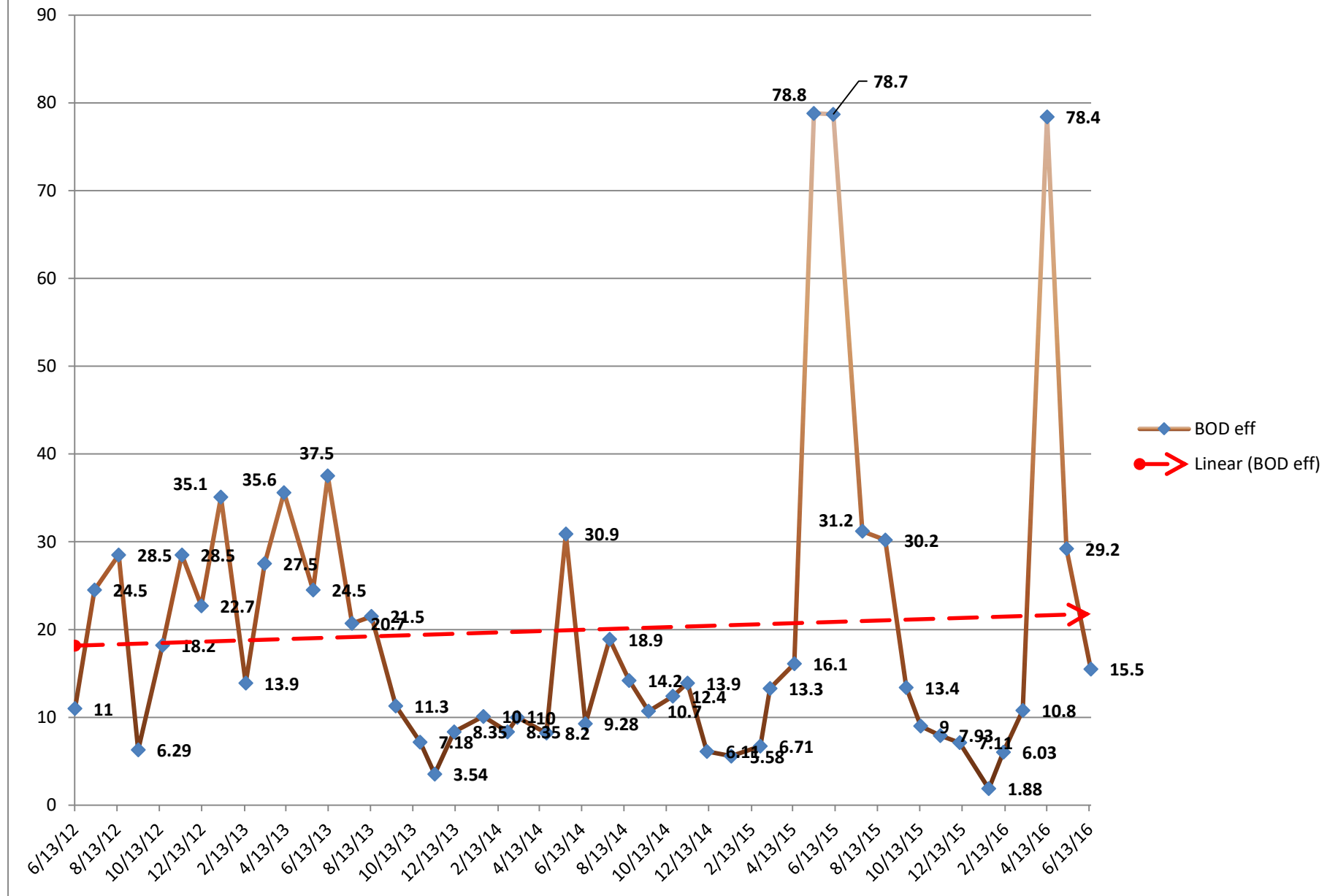
Coliform & Effluent Temperature (C°)



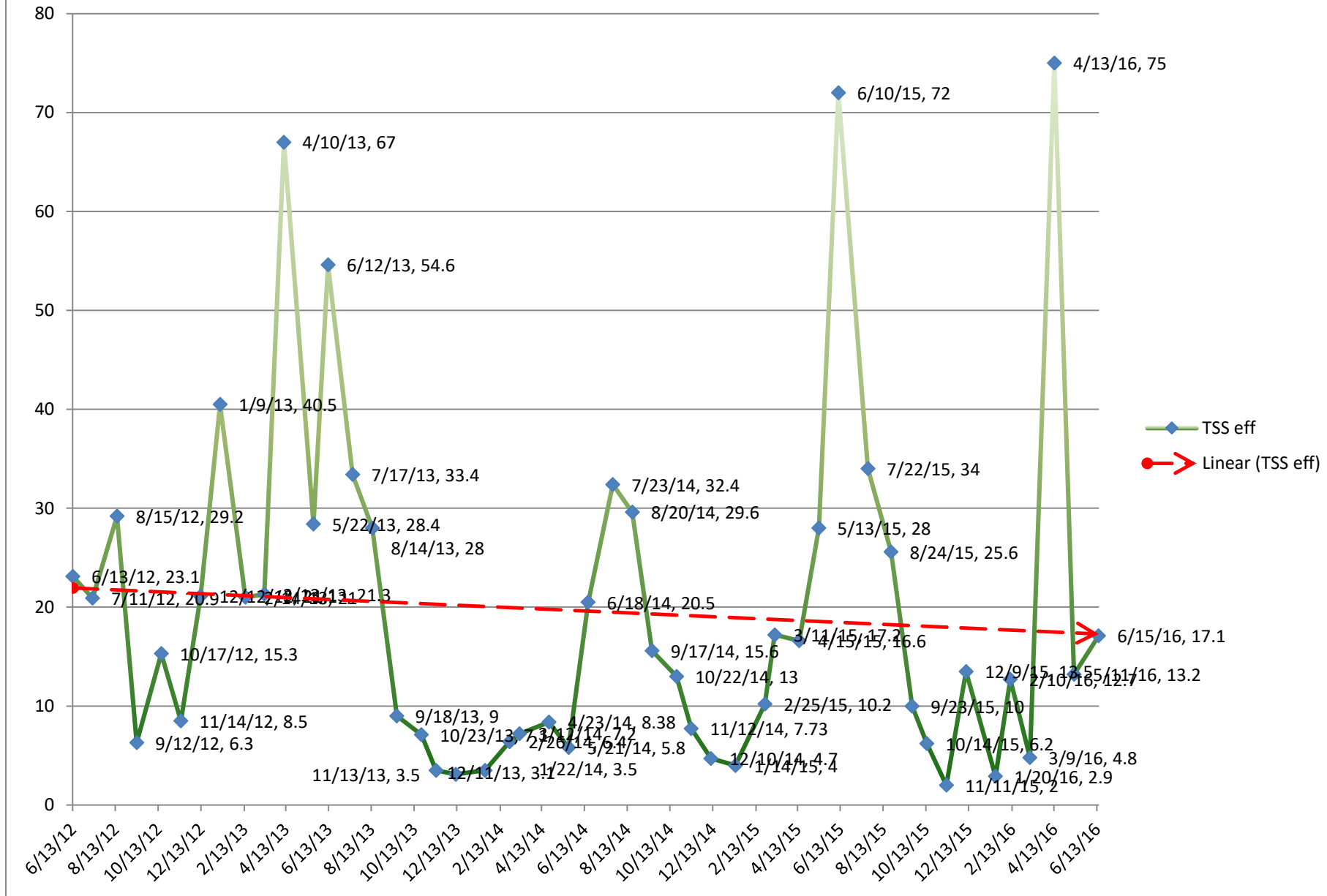
NO2 NO3 eff



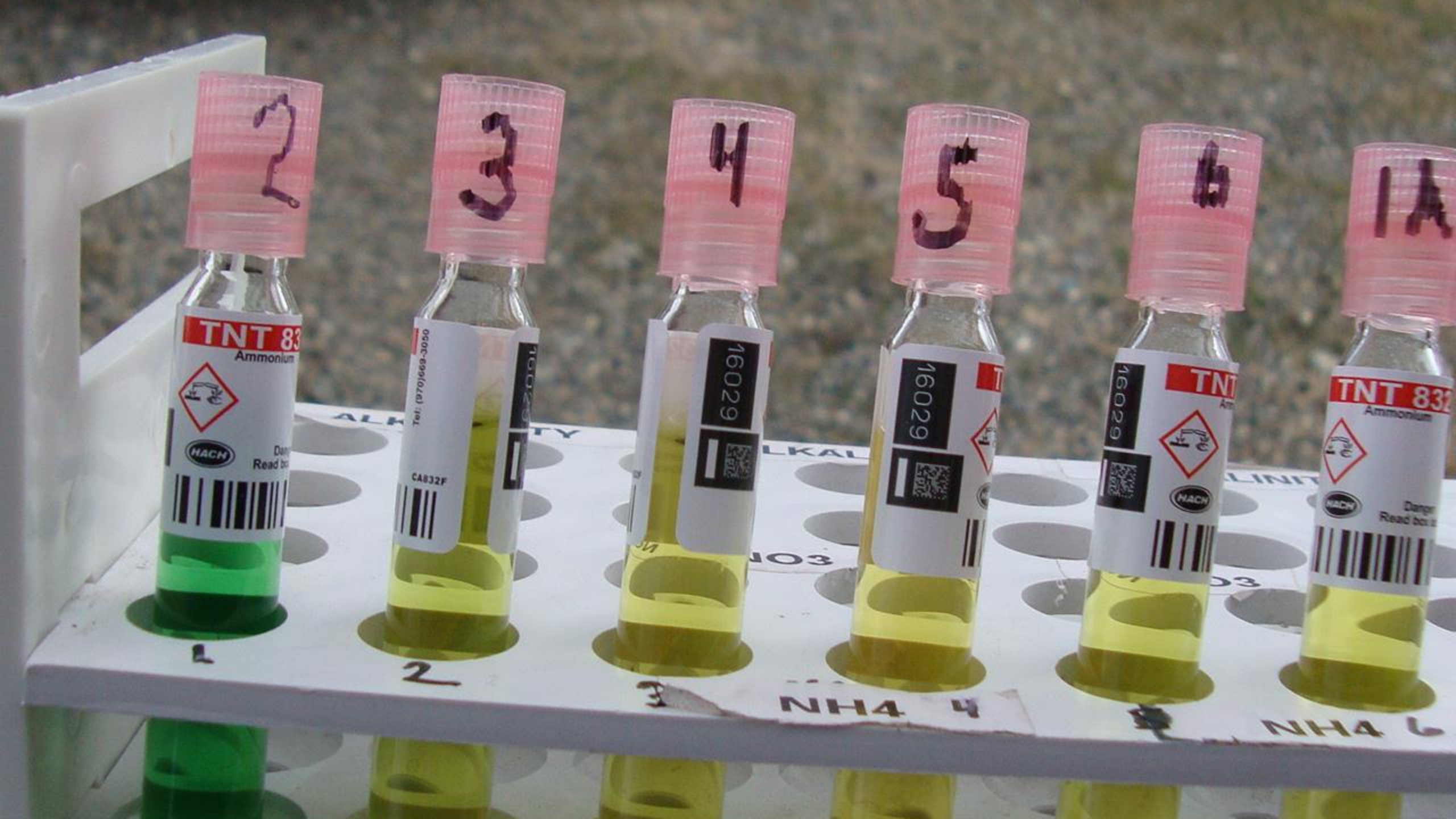
BOD eff



TSS eff







2

3

4

5

6

7

TNT 83
Ammonium

Danger
Read bottle label
Barcode

16029
Barcode
CAB32F

16029
Barcode

TNT
Ammonium

Barcode

16029
Barcode
TNT
Ammonium

Barcode

TNT 83
Ammonium

Barcode
Danger
Read bottle label

1

2

3

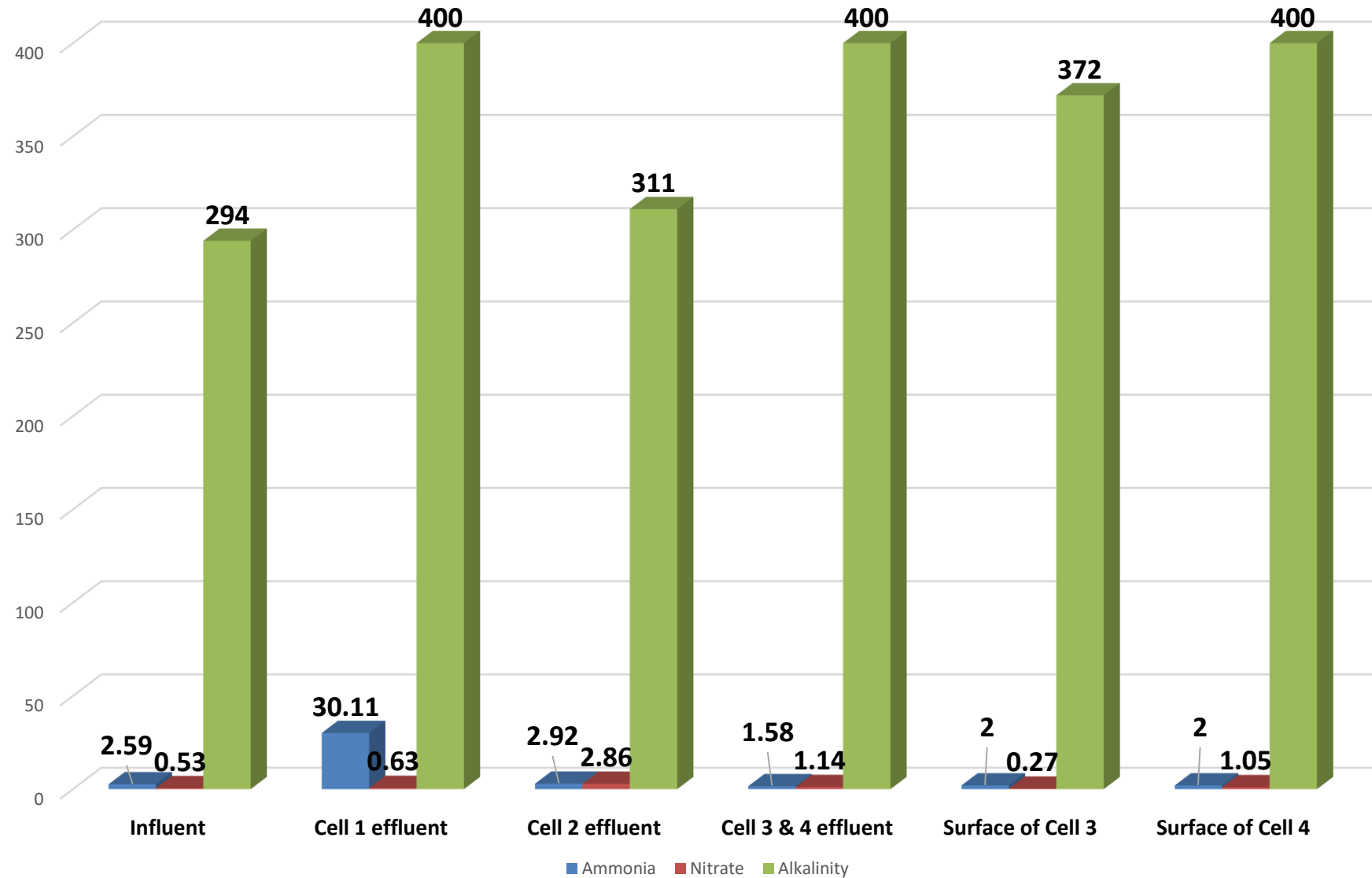
NH4

4

5

NHA

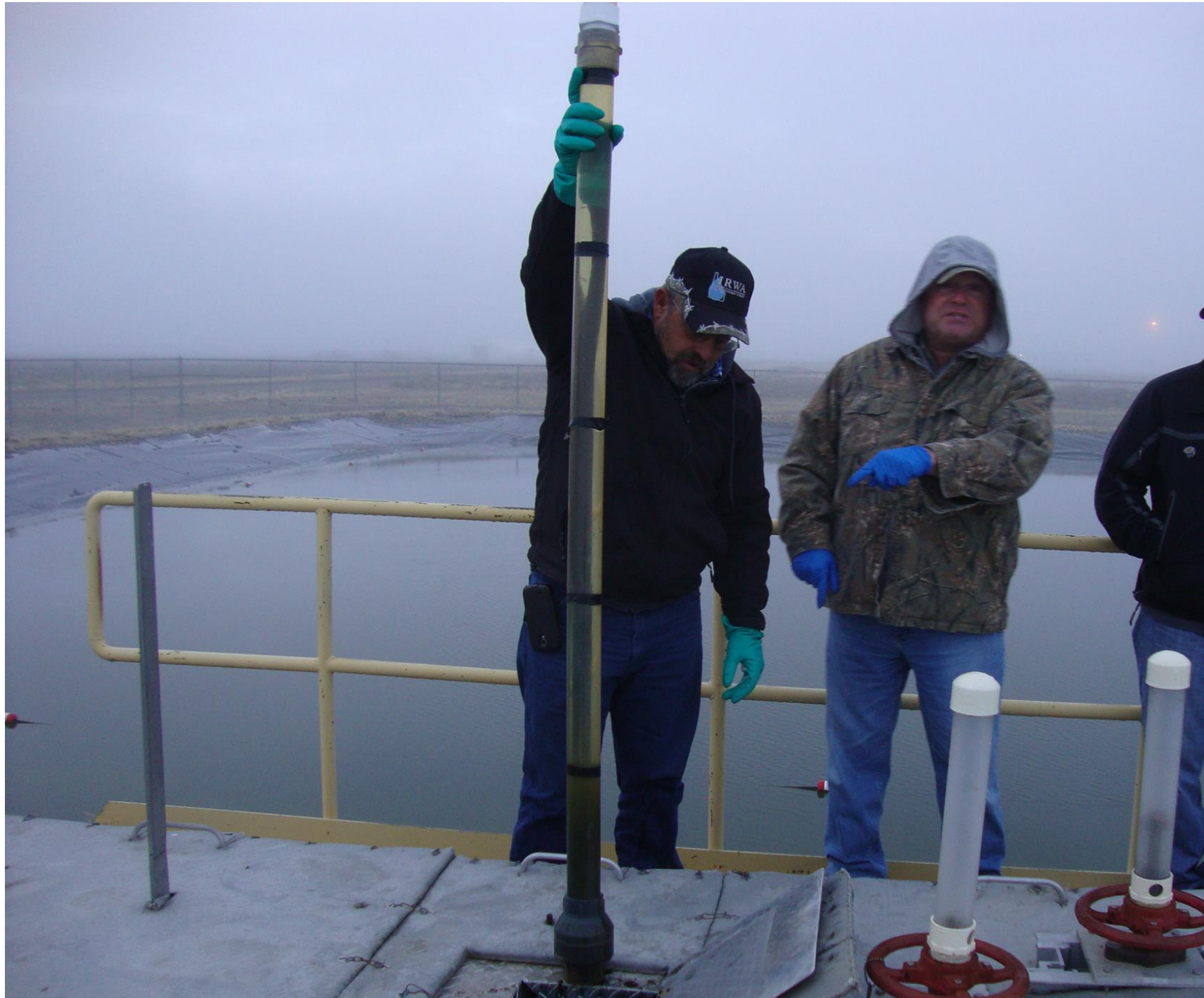
Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, and Alkalinity





Item	Units	Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3	Cell 4	Total
Bottom Length	feet	80	80	45	45	
Bottom Width	feet	80	80	41	41	
Side Slopes	1 to	3	3	3	3	
Average Sludge Depth	feet	1.08	0.1	0.4	0.29	
As-Built Bottom Elevation	feet	4901.00	4899.50	4899.00	4899.00	
As-Built Top-of-Bank Elevation	feet	4914.00	4912.50	4911.00	4914.00	
Bottom Area	sq ft	6,400	6,400	1,845	1,845	
Top of Sludge Length	feet	86.48	80.6	47.4	46.74	
Top of Sludge Width	feet	86.48	80.6	43.4	42.74	
Top of Sludge Area	sq ft	7,479	6,496	2,057	1,998	
Sludge Volume	cu ft	7,495	645	780	557	
Sludge Volume	gallons	56,059	4,823	5,838	4,168	70,888
Sludge Mass	dry tons					
Embankment Height	feet	4914.00	4912.50	4911.00	4914.00	
Freeboard Required	feet	3	4	4	4	
Useable Remaining Lagoon Depth	feet	8.75	10.07	9.52	9.63	
Top of Water Max Length	feet	158	158	123	123	
Top of Water Max Width	feet	158	158	123	123	
Top of Water Max Area	sq ft	24,964	24,964	15,129	15,129	
Lagoon Volume	cu ft	137,218	157,918	80,796	81,730	
Current Usable Lagoon Volume using Actual Water Depths	gallons	1,026,387	1,181,225	604,356	611,339	
Flow 25,000 gpd						
Retention Time at 25,000 gpd	days	41.1	47.2	24.2	24.5	137









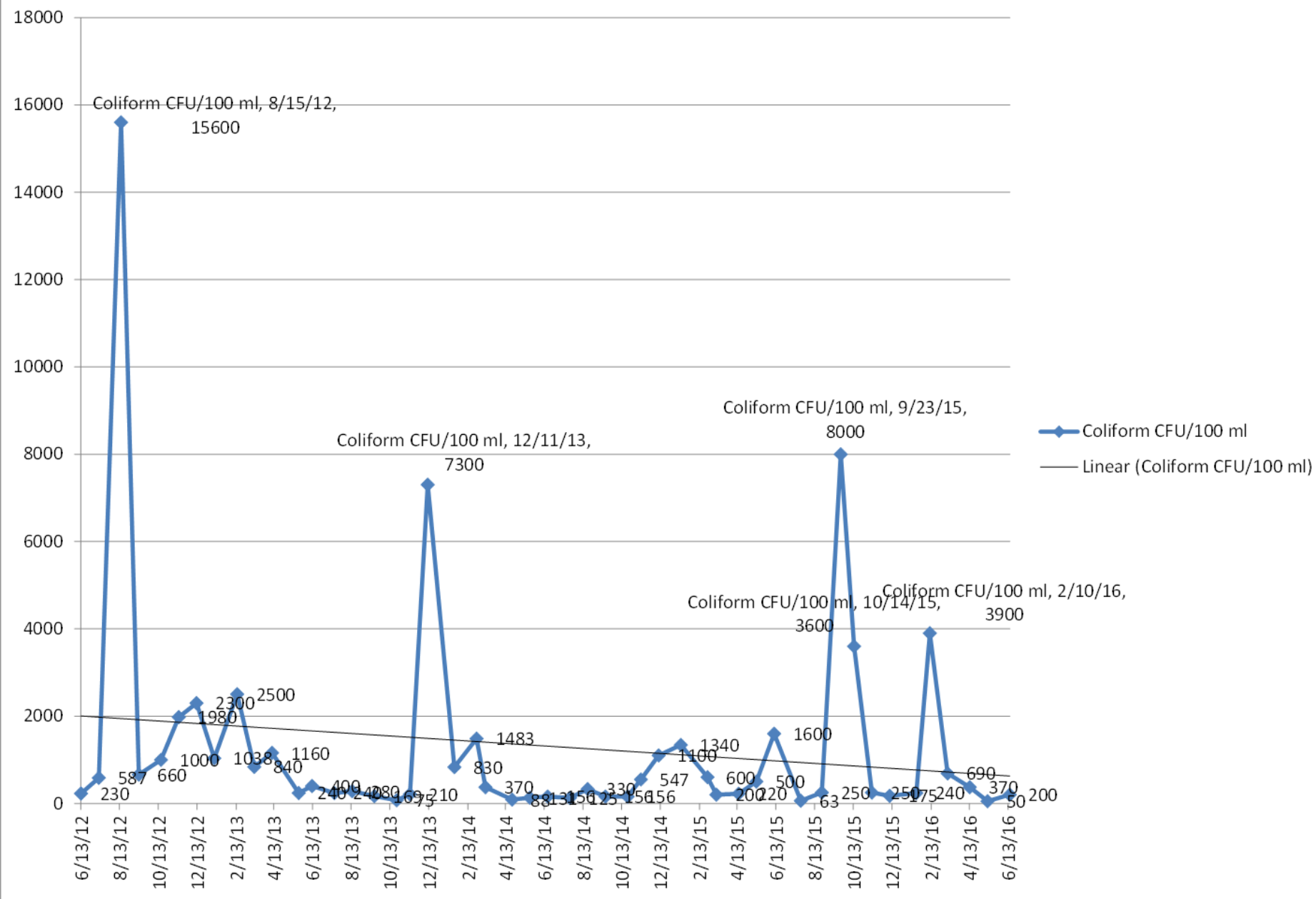
So, Why do you think there was a coliform problem?

- Clear water
- NO sludge in Cells 3 & 4 that discharge to the final effluent structure
- High pH...over 9
- Dissolved Oxygen at 11 mg/l



How Could You Confirm it Was Accumulated
Sludge in the Transfer Wells?

Coliform CFU/100 ml



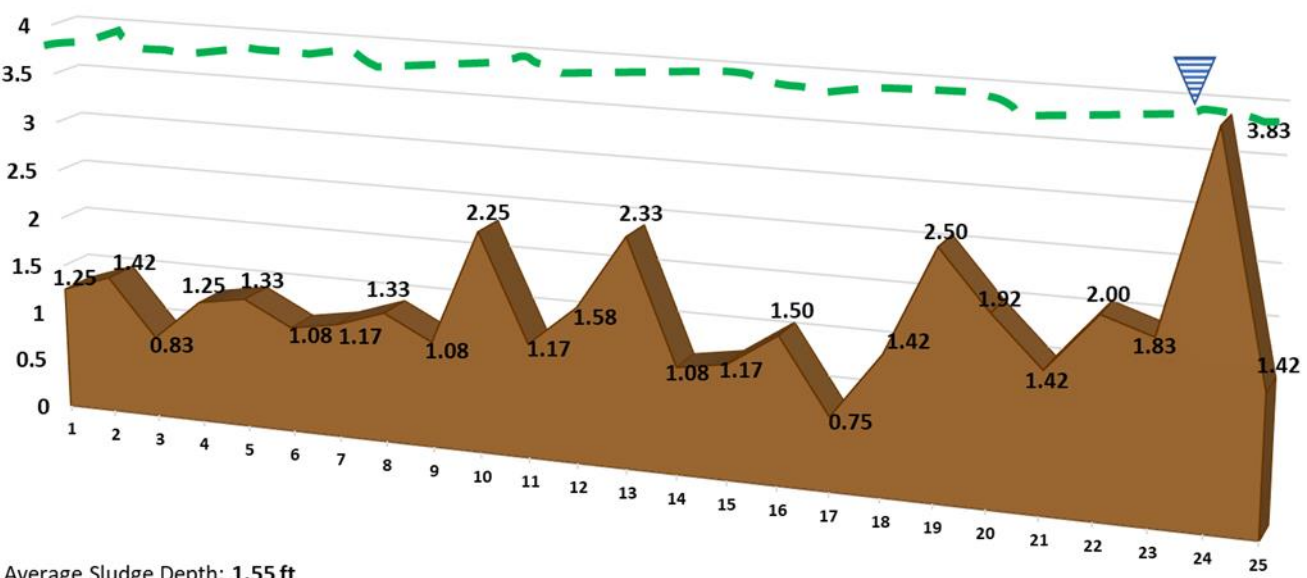
Every time you measure coliform from the transfer structure also measure from the surface of Cell # 4. Compare the two. Your chances of finding high coliforms are high from 9/2016 to 2/2017

Ammonia Removal

Case # 6



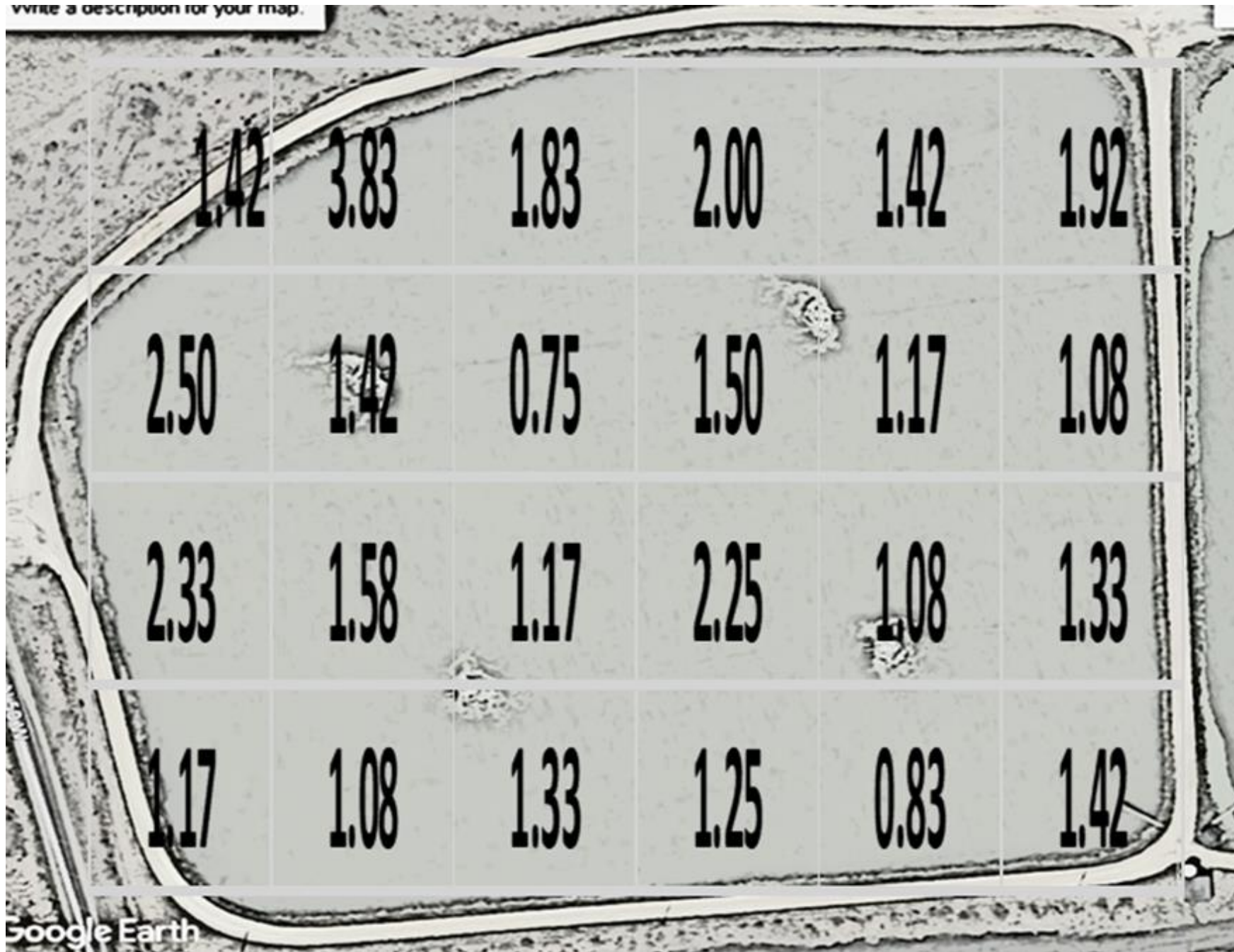
Cell # 1 Sludge Blanket Thickness Profile



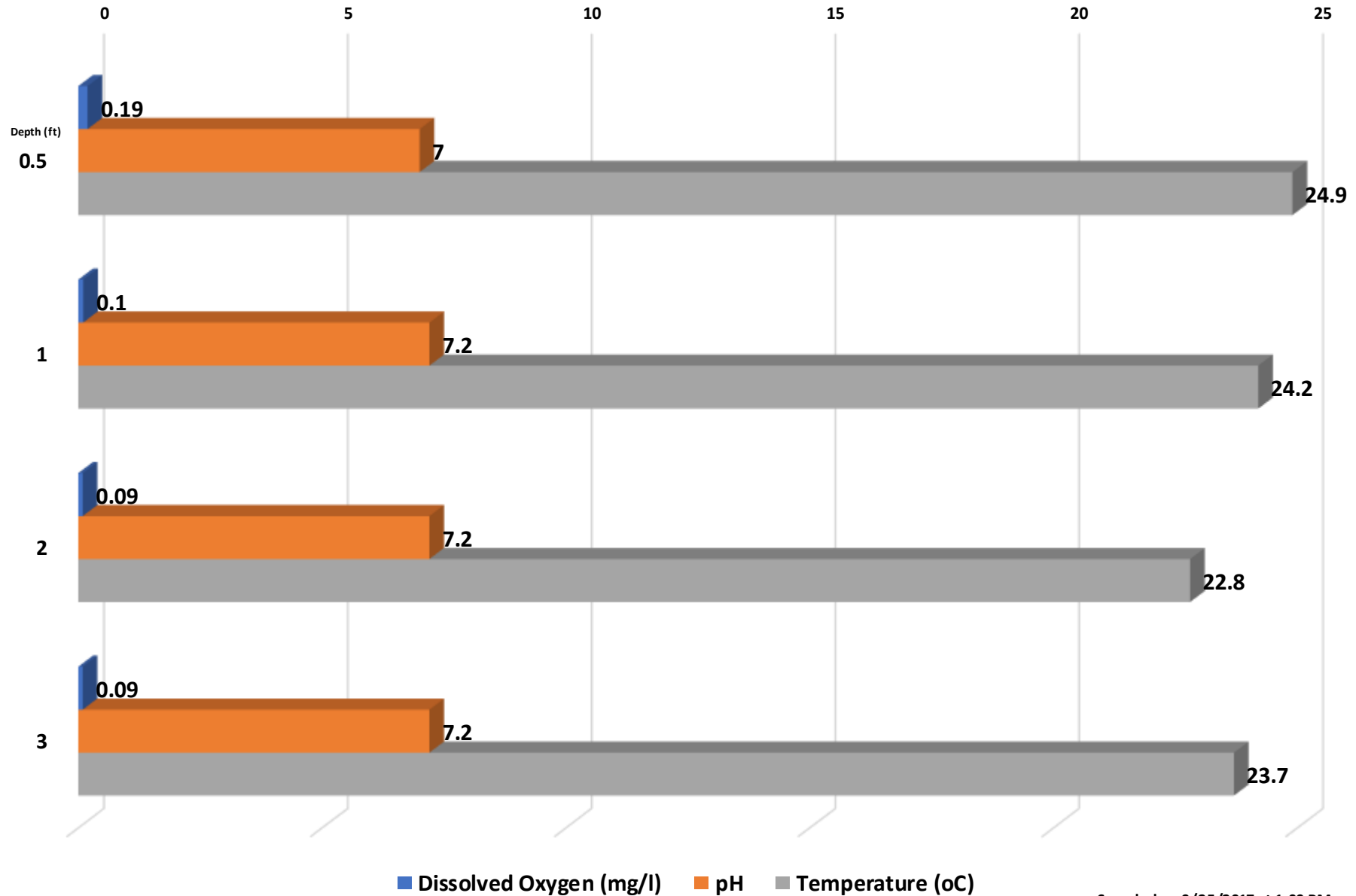
Average Sludge Depth: 1.55 ft
Average Water Depth: 3.82 feet
Average Water Cap Thickness Over Sludge: 2.27 feet

Measured on September 25, 2017

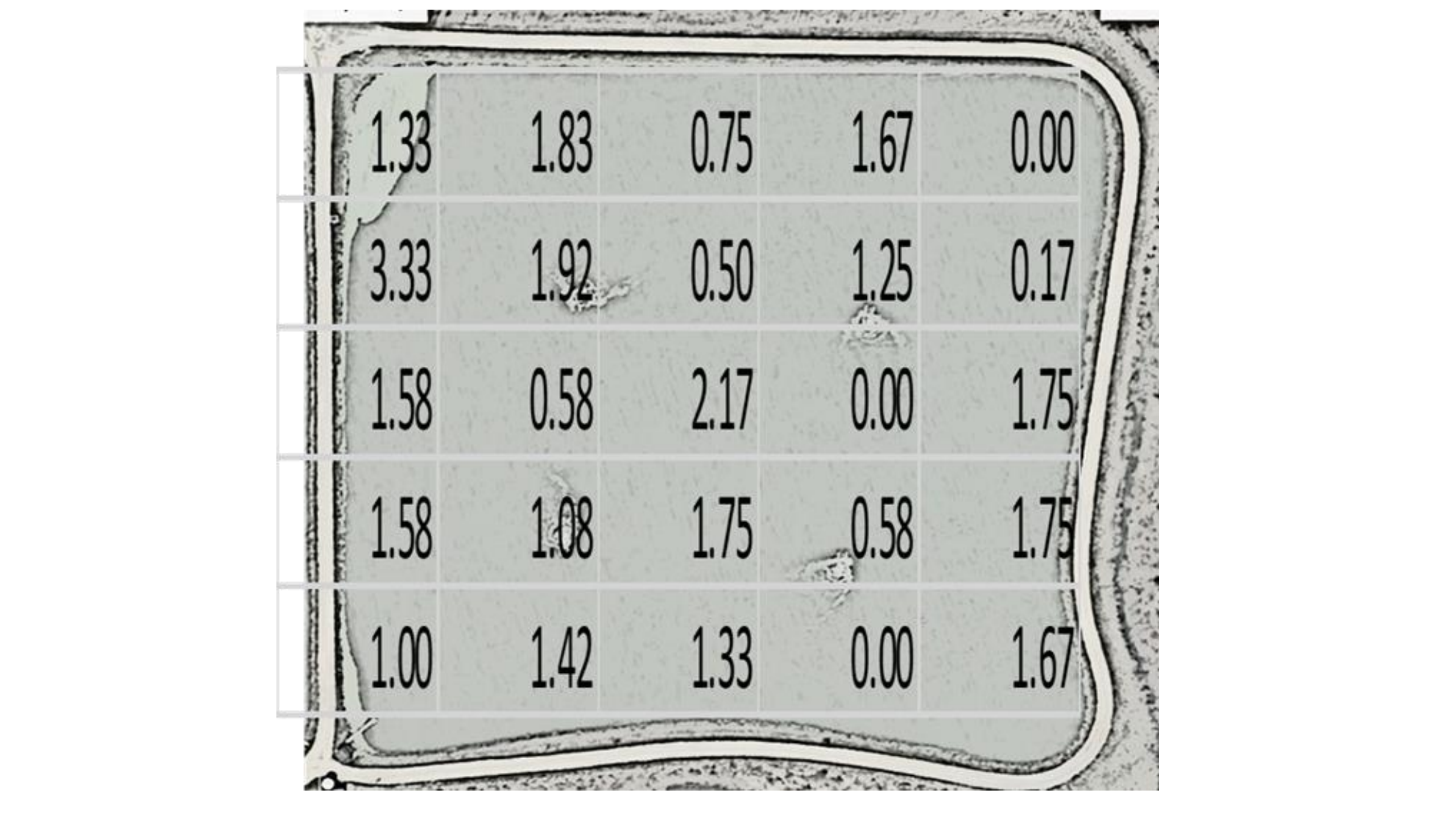
Write a description for your map.



Cell 1 DO Profile at the XXX Wastewater Pond System

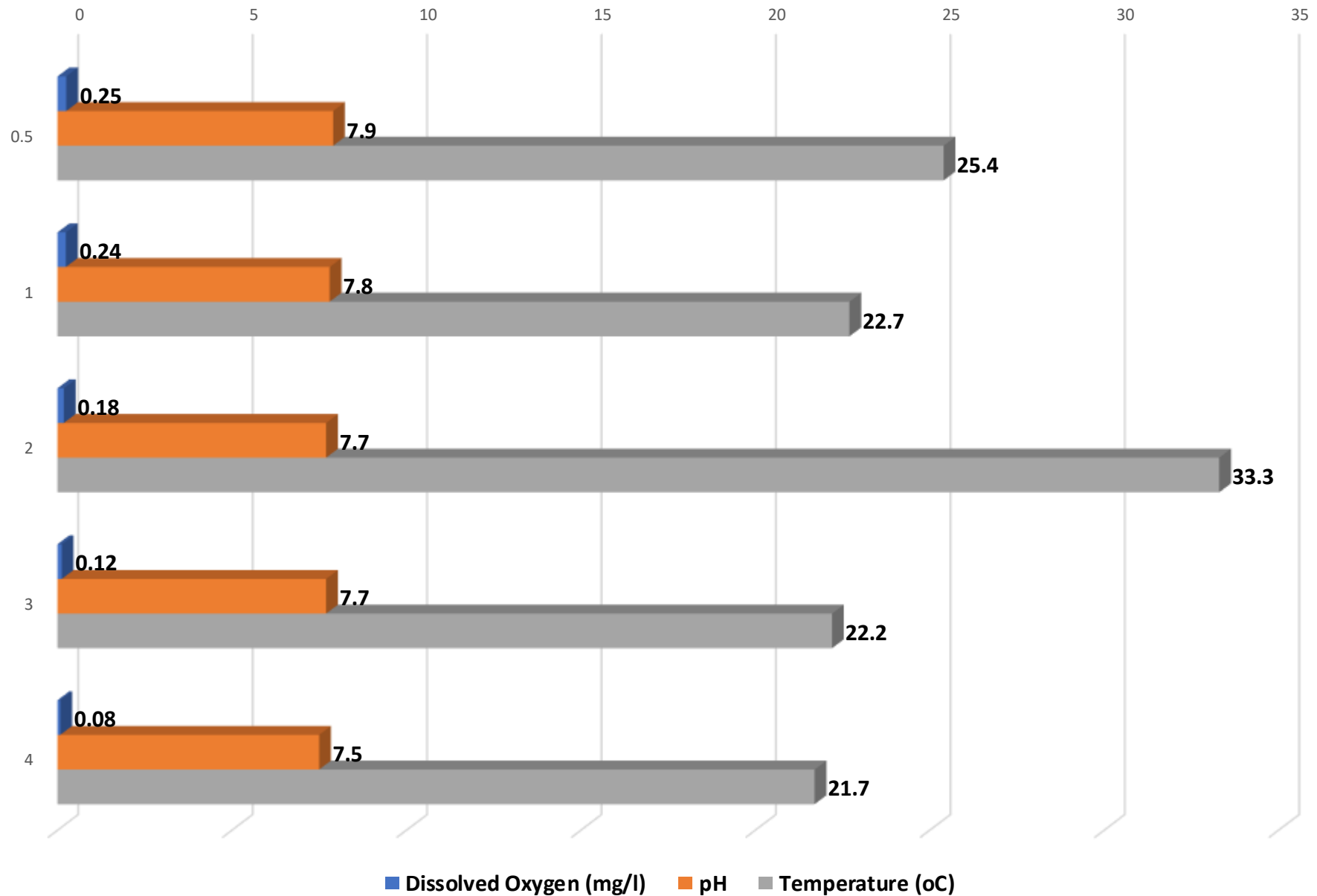


Sampled on 9/25/2017 at 1:00 PM

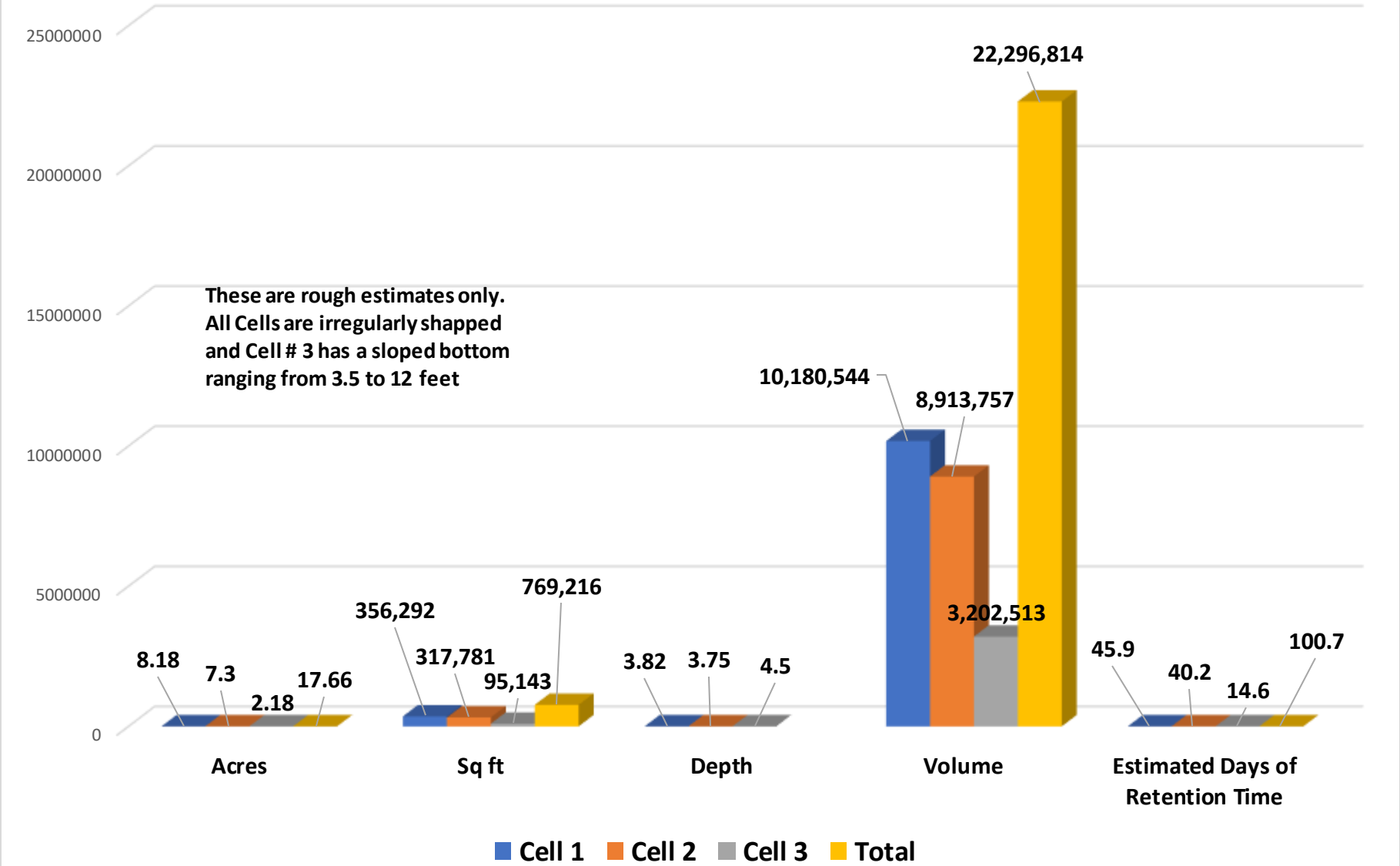
An aerial photograph of a coastal area, possibly a lagoon or bay, with a grid overlay. The grid consists of 5 rows and 5 columns of cells. The cells are shaded in a light gray color. The grid is positioned over a body of water, with a dark, irregular shoreline visible on the right and bottom edges. The grid cells contain numerical values.

1.33	1.83	0.75	1.67	0.00
3.33	1.92	0.50	1.25	0.17
1.58	0.58	2.17	0.00	1.75
1.58	1.08	1.75	0.58	1.75
1.00	1.42	1.33	0.00	1.67

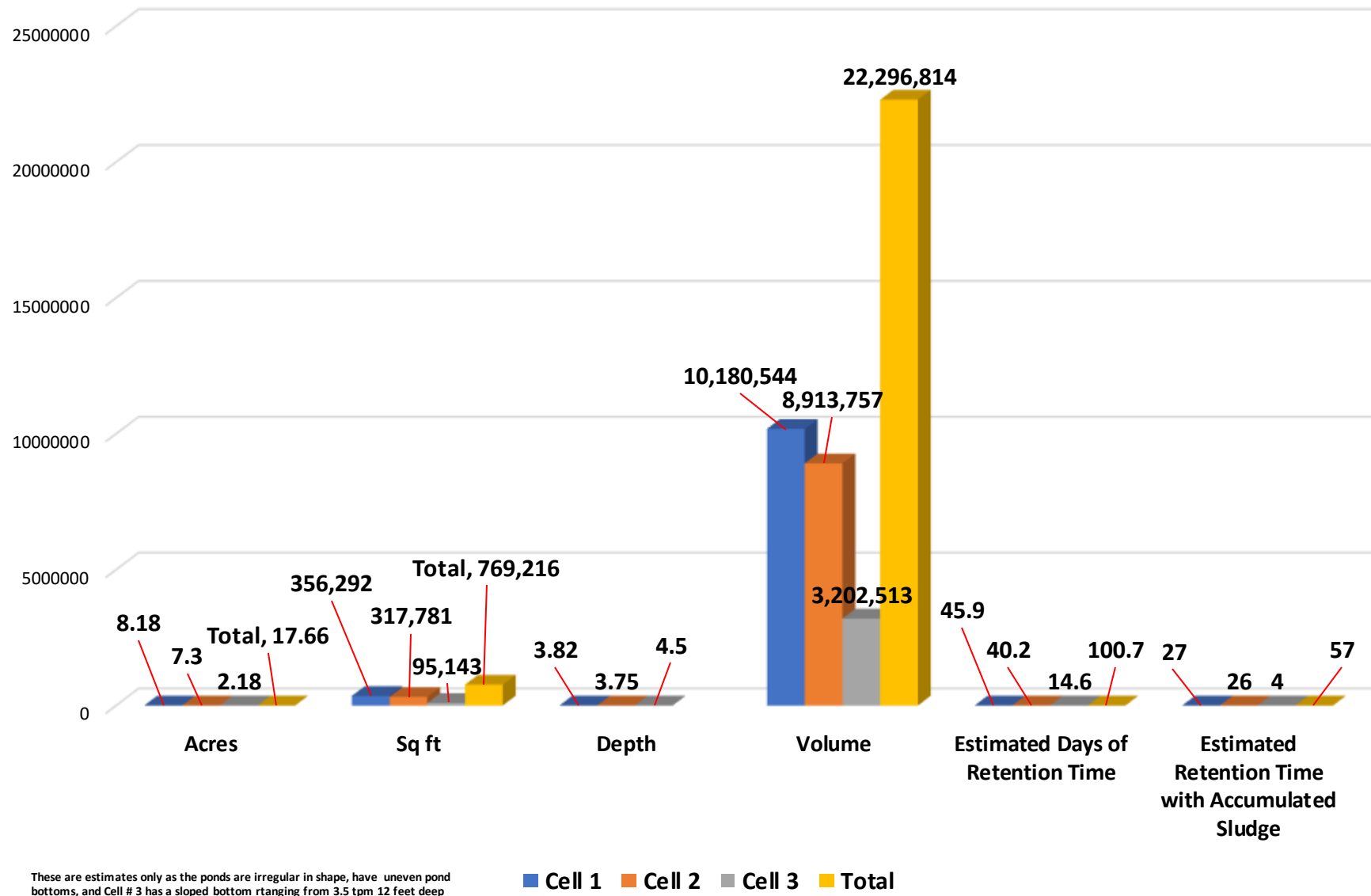
Dissolved Oxygen Profile of Cell # 3 of the XXX Wastewater Pond System



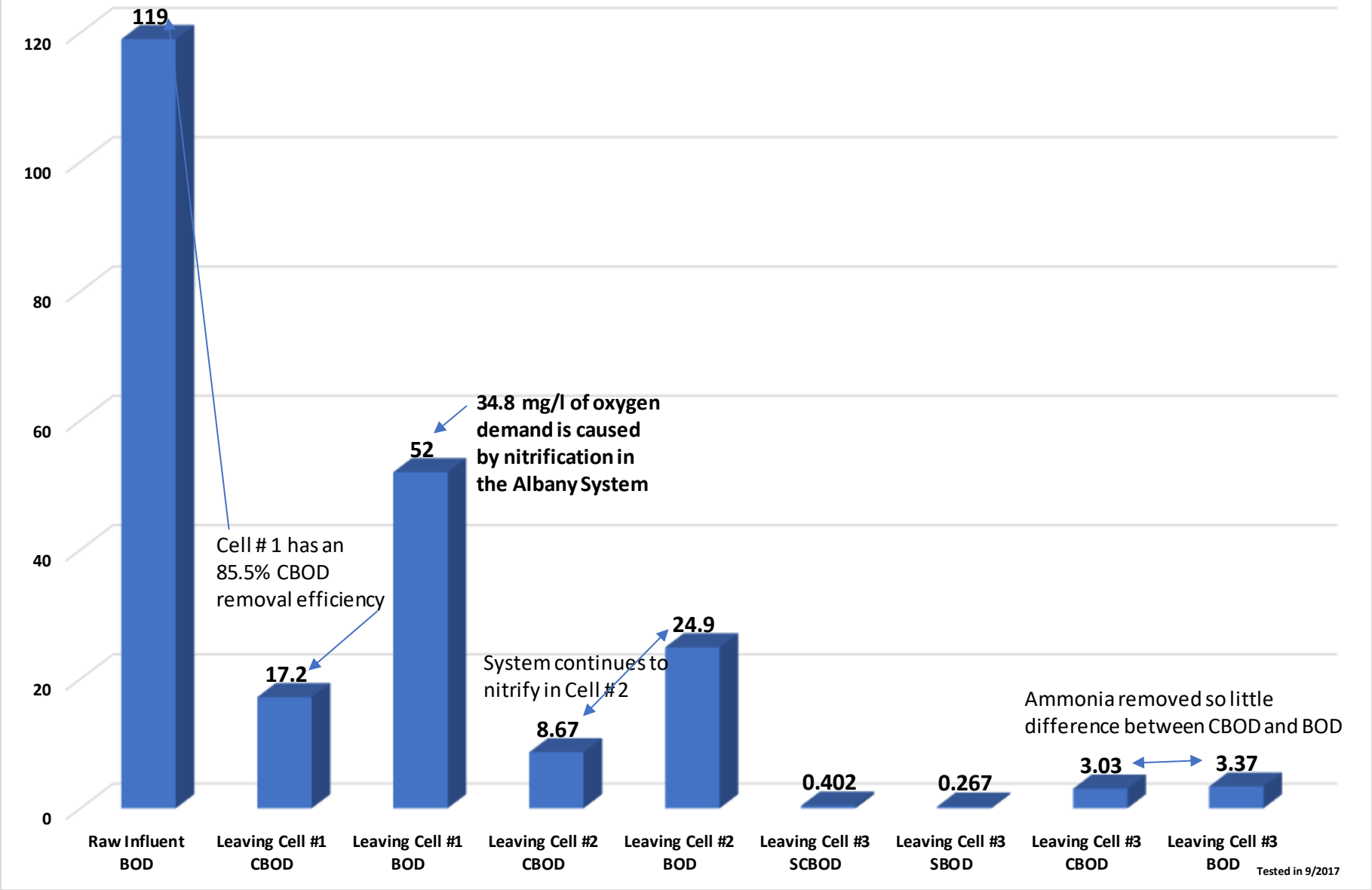
Estimated Retention Time for the XXX Wastewater Pond System
Assuming No Sludge Accumulation



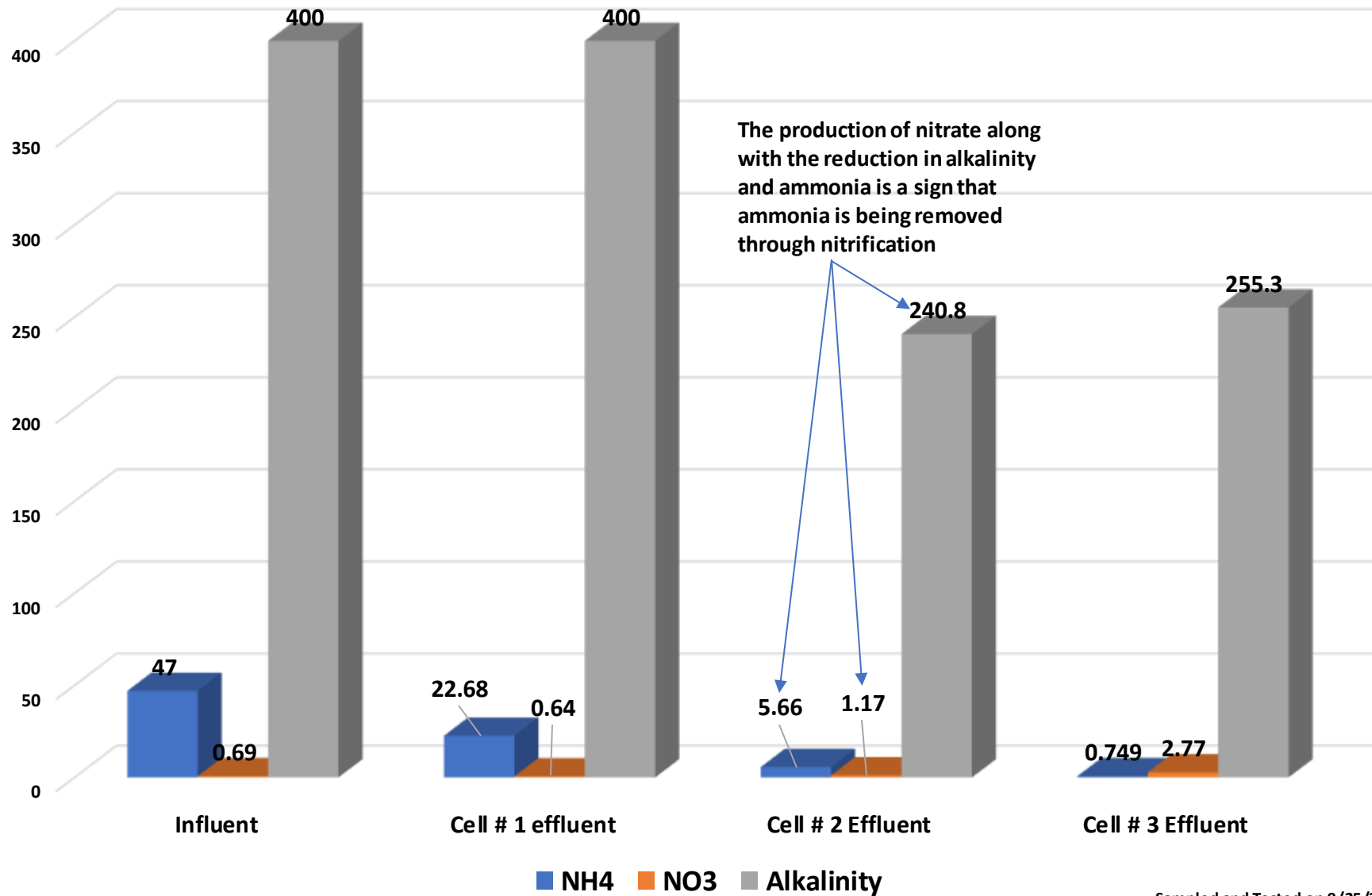
XXXX Wastewater Lagoon System Estimated Volumes and Retention Times



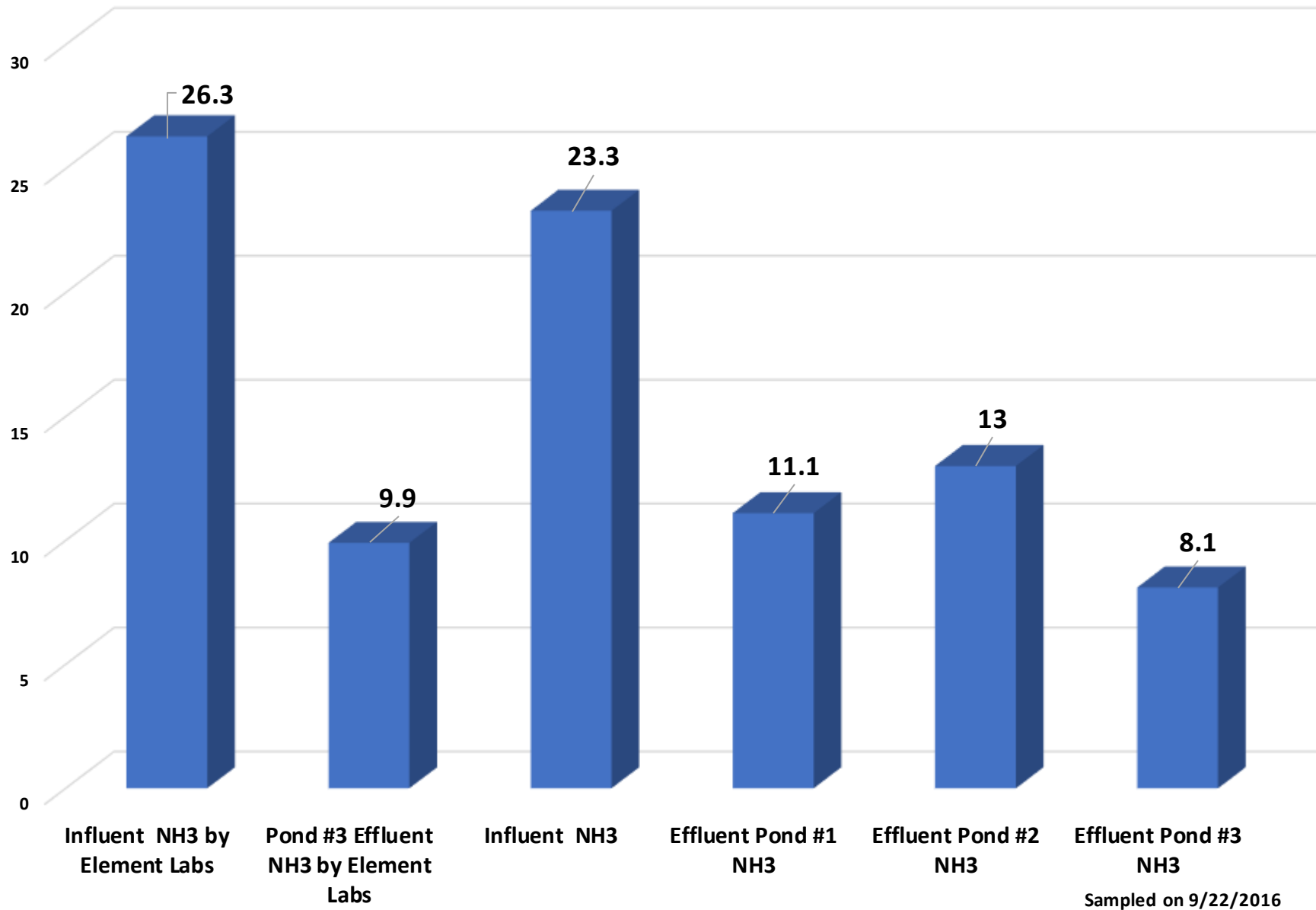
BOD and CBOD from XXX Lab Showing the Presence of Nitrifying Bacteria at Work in the Pond System to Remove Ammonia



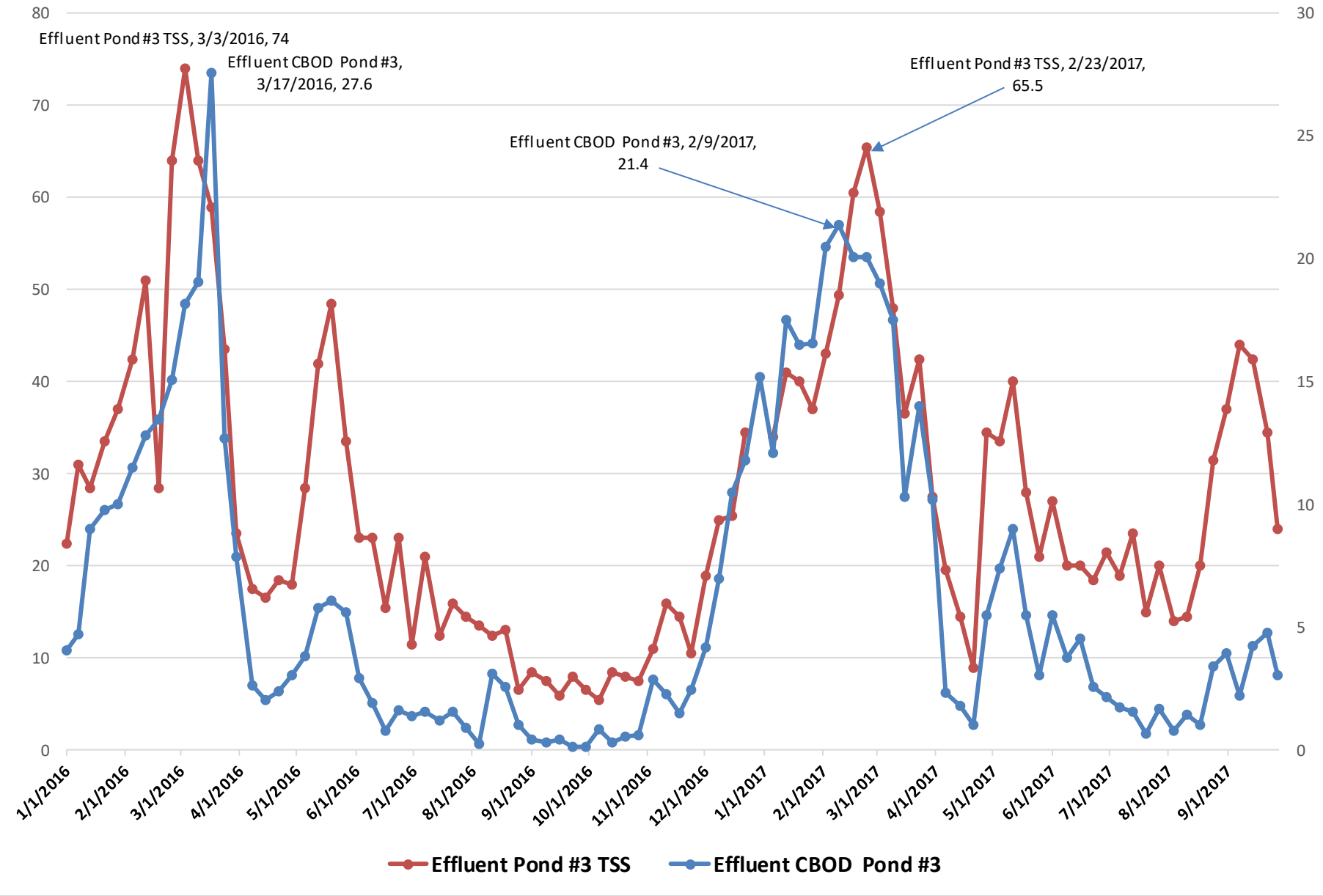
Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate and Alkalinity Grab Sample Results for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System



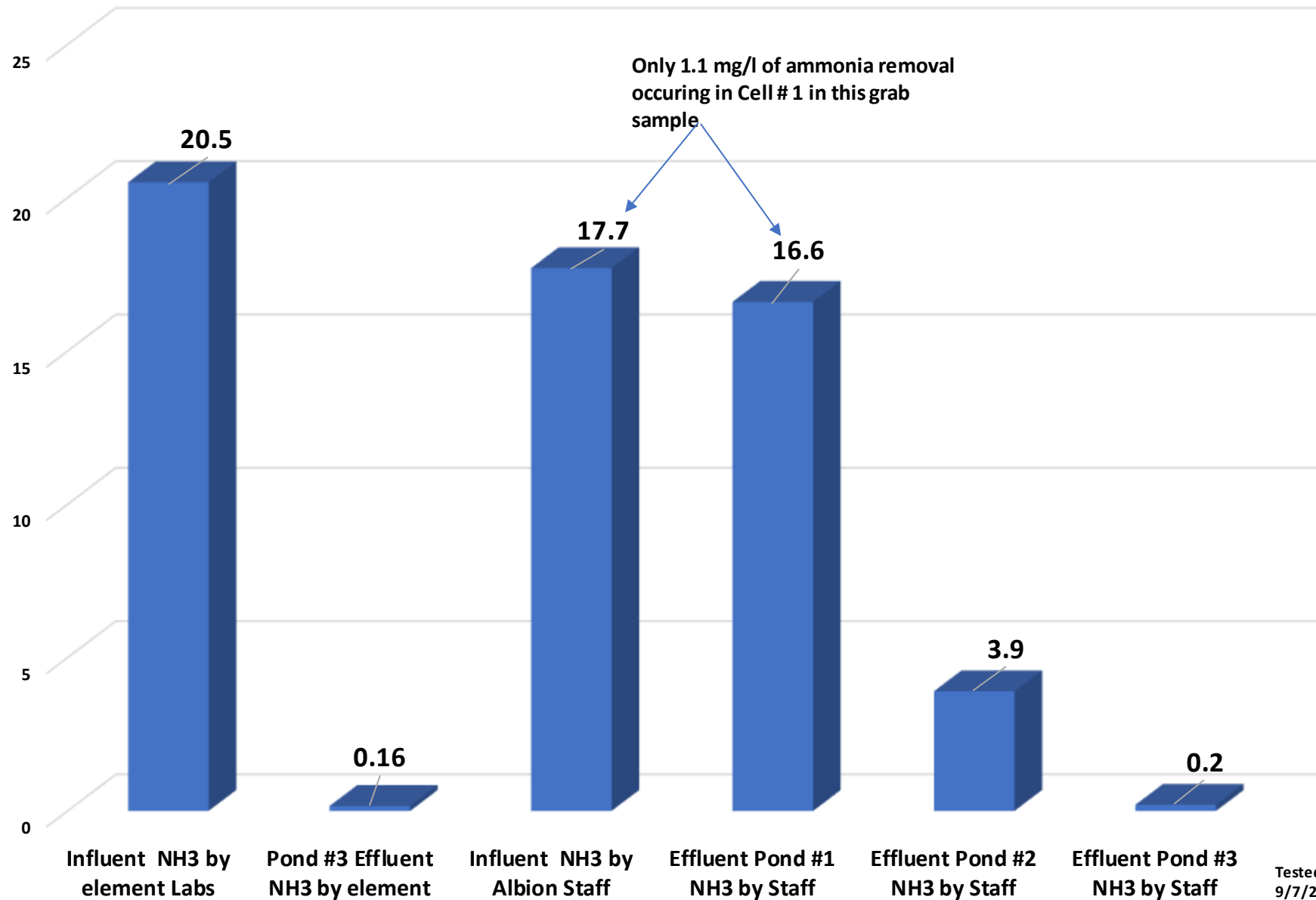
Intra-Pond Ammonia as Sampled by Element Labs and the XXXX Staff



Effluent TSS and CBOD₅ for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System



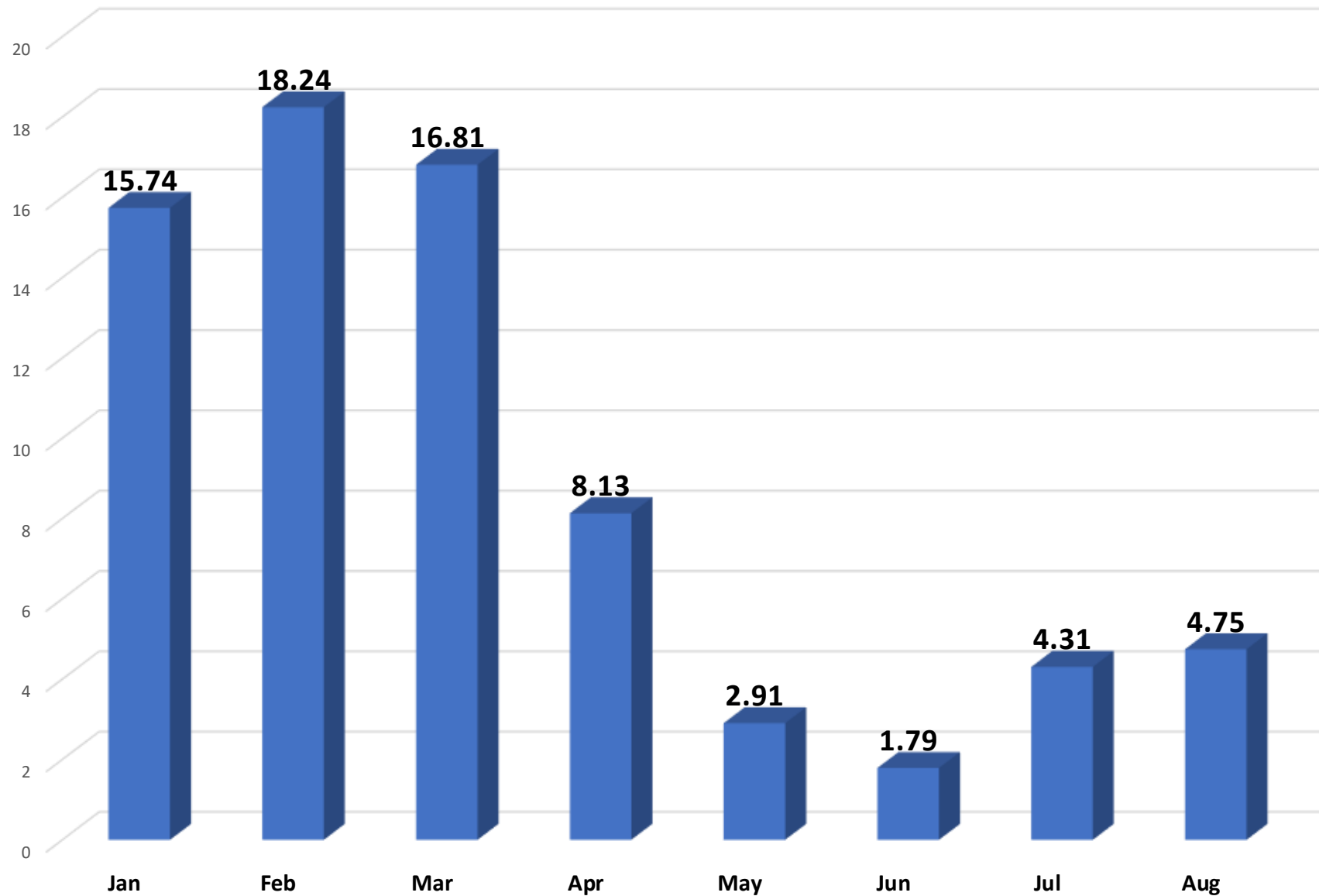
Intra Pond Ammonia Results by Element Labs and the Staff at XXXX







Five Years of Monthly Average Effluent Ammonia Concentrations

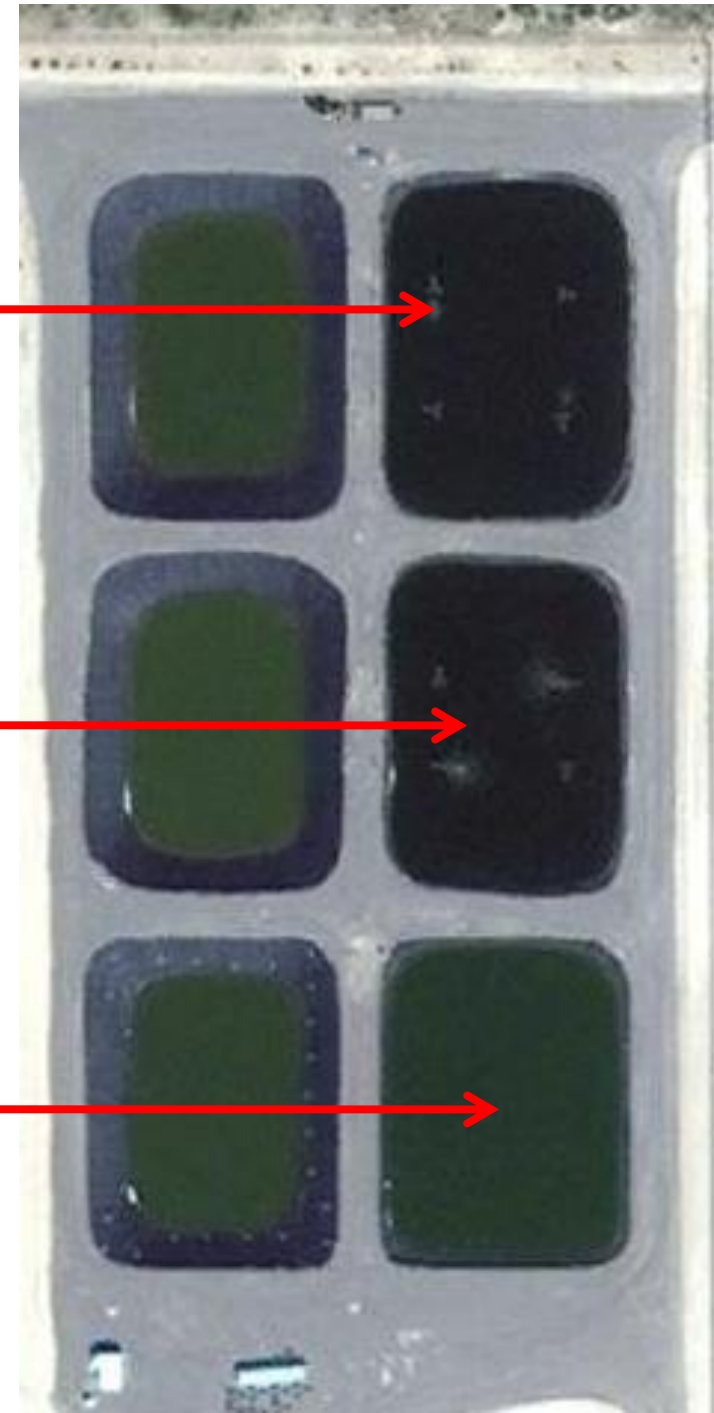
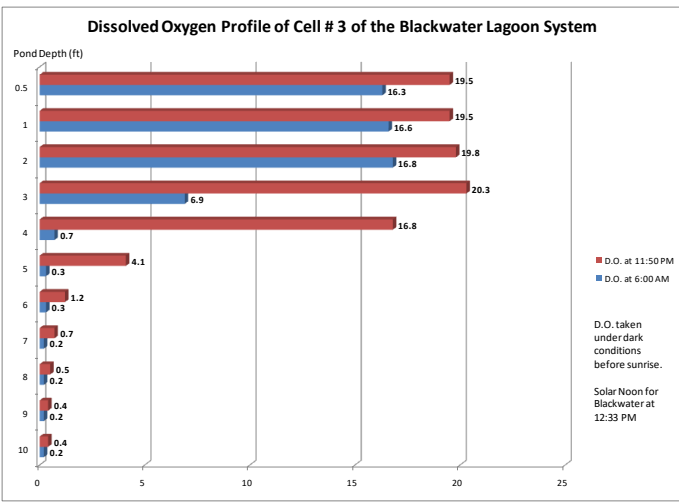
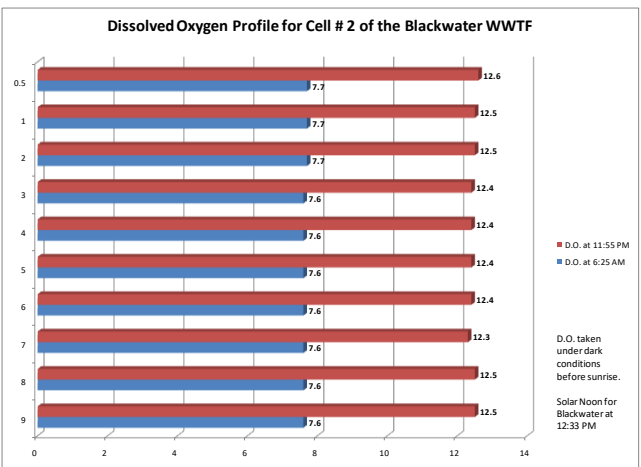
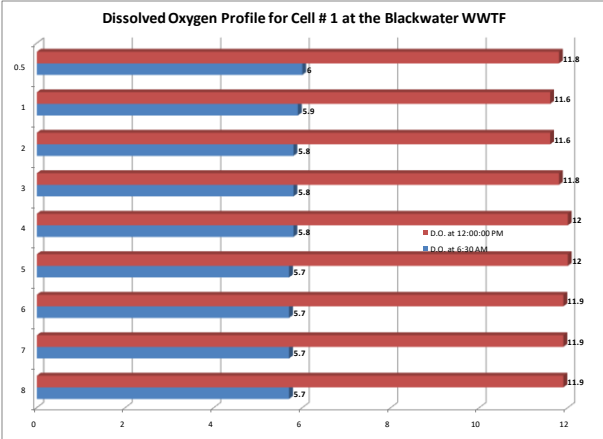


Popping sludge is a sign of denitrification as a result of low dissolved oxygen concentrations

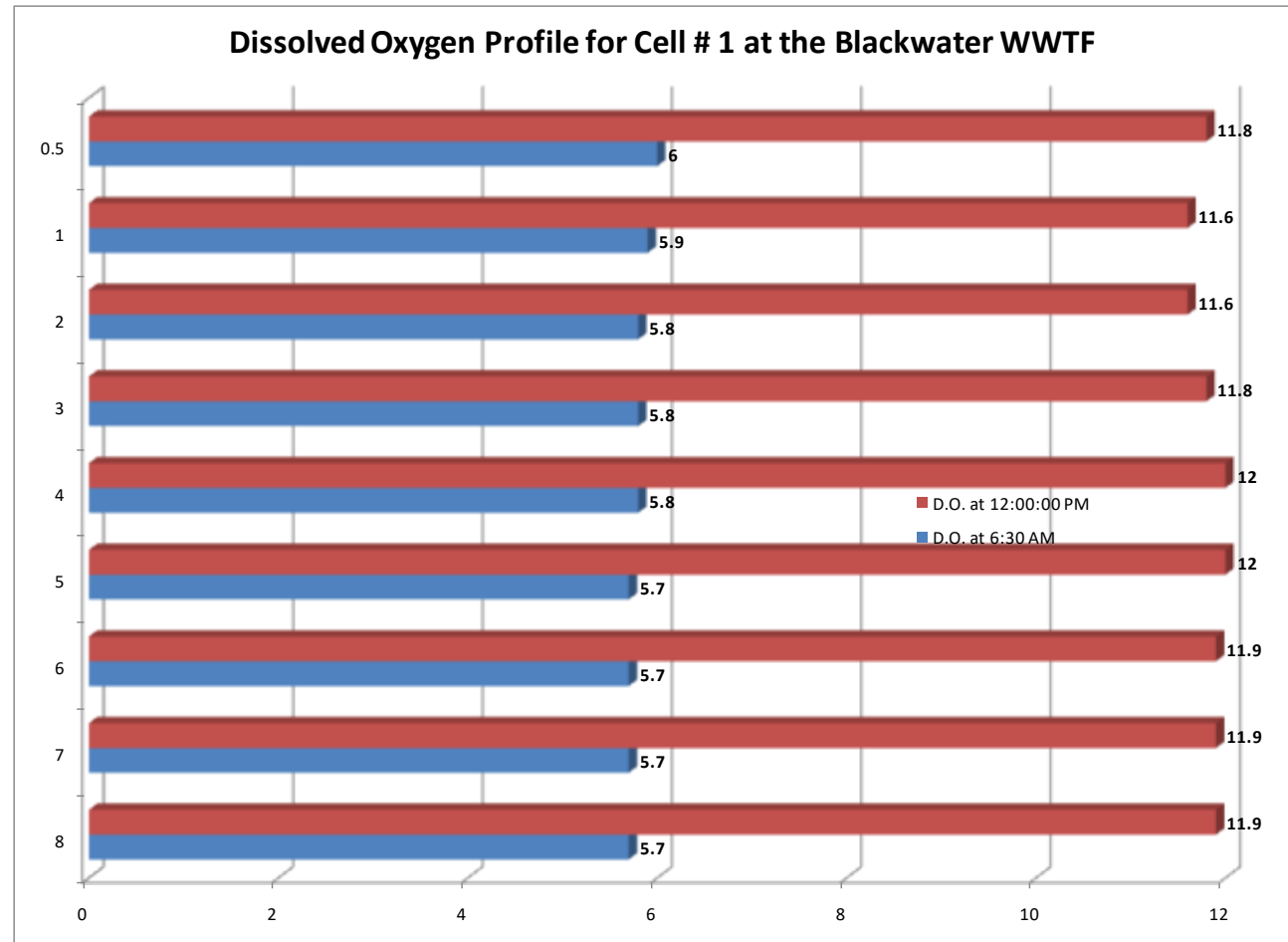


Aeration/Mixing Power

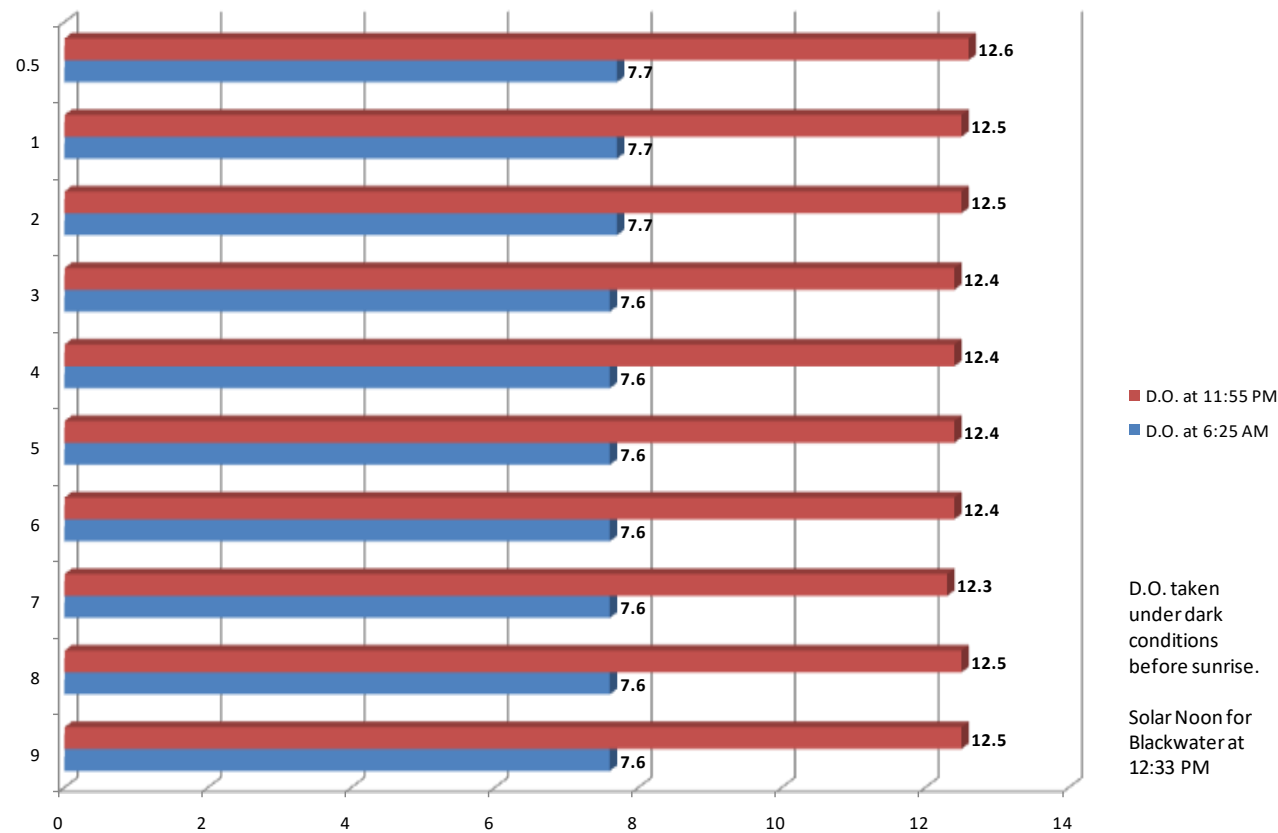
Case # 7



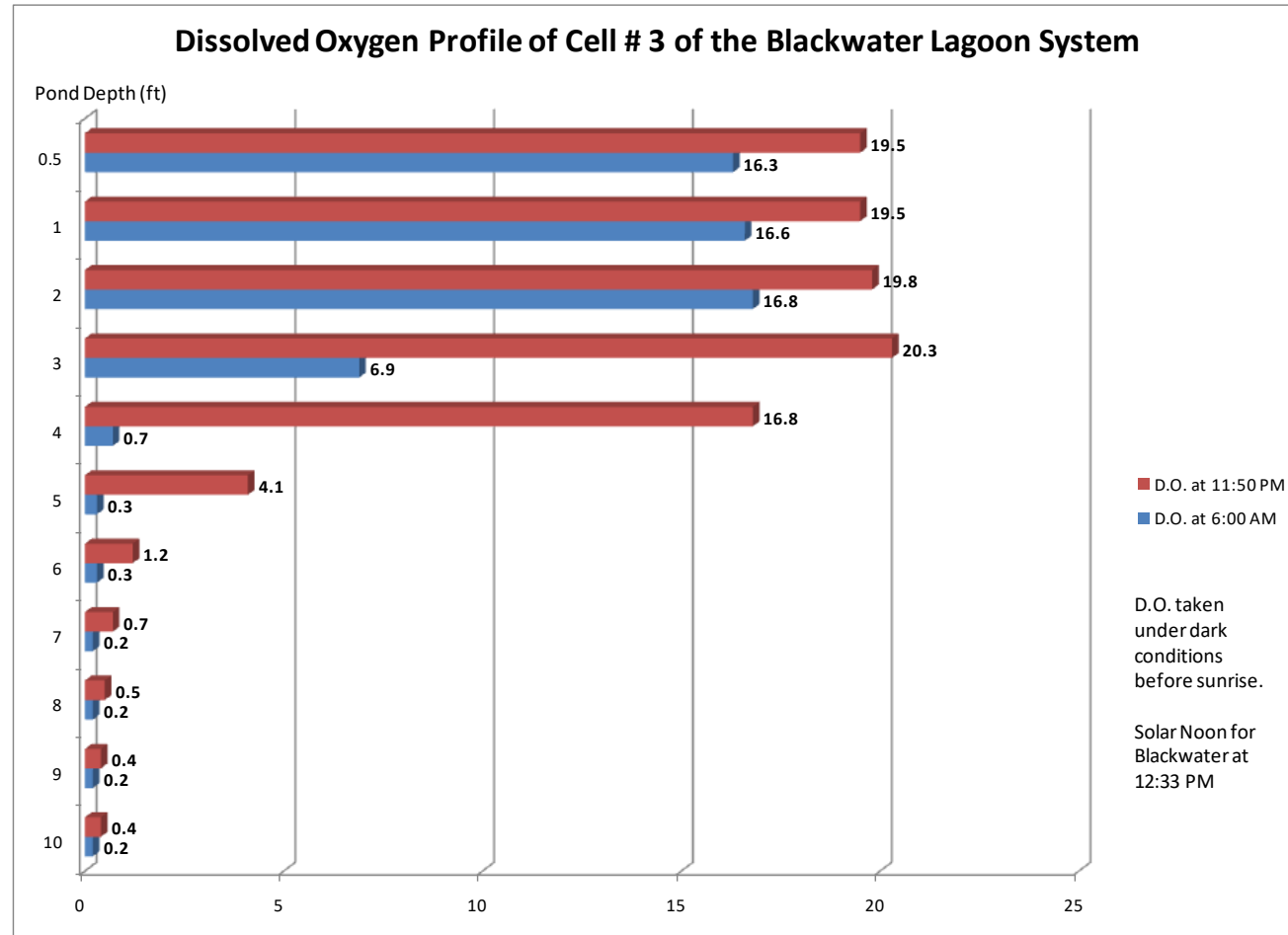
The uniformity of these numbers across the pond and at depth tells us there is good mixing in this pond



Dissolved Oxygen Profile for Cell # 2 of the Blackwater WWTF



Notice the Stratification in this Non-aerated Polishing Pond



Could Aeration be Cut Back?

- How would you know if you could cut aerator run times?
- What measurements would you take?
- What precautions would you take in cutting aerator run times?

Pond # 1



Pond # 2



Pond # 3



Pond # 3



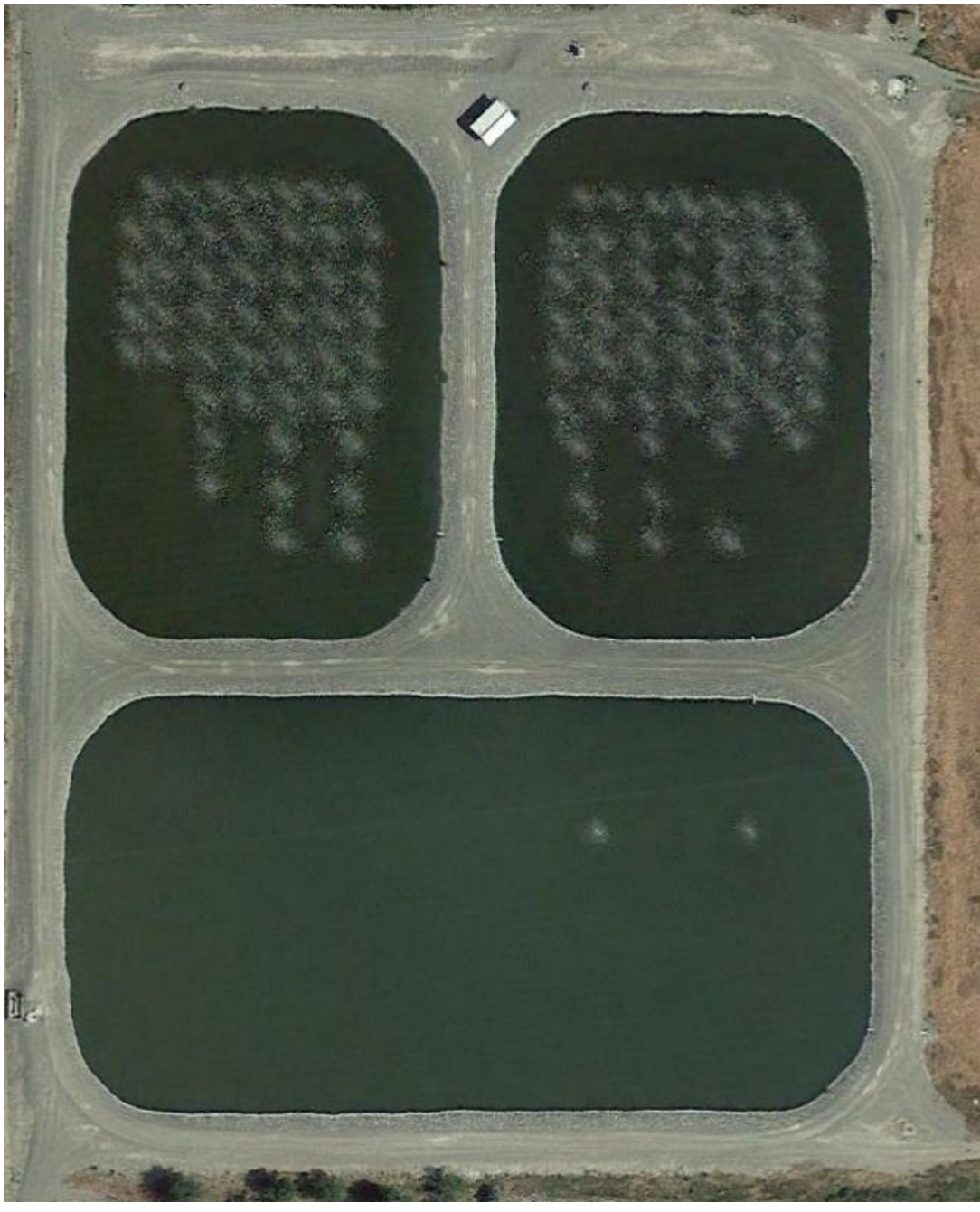
Pond # 3 Influent Pipe

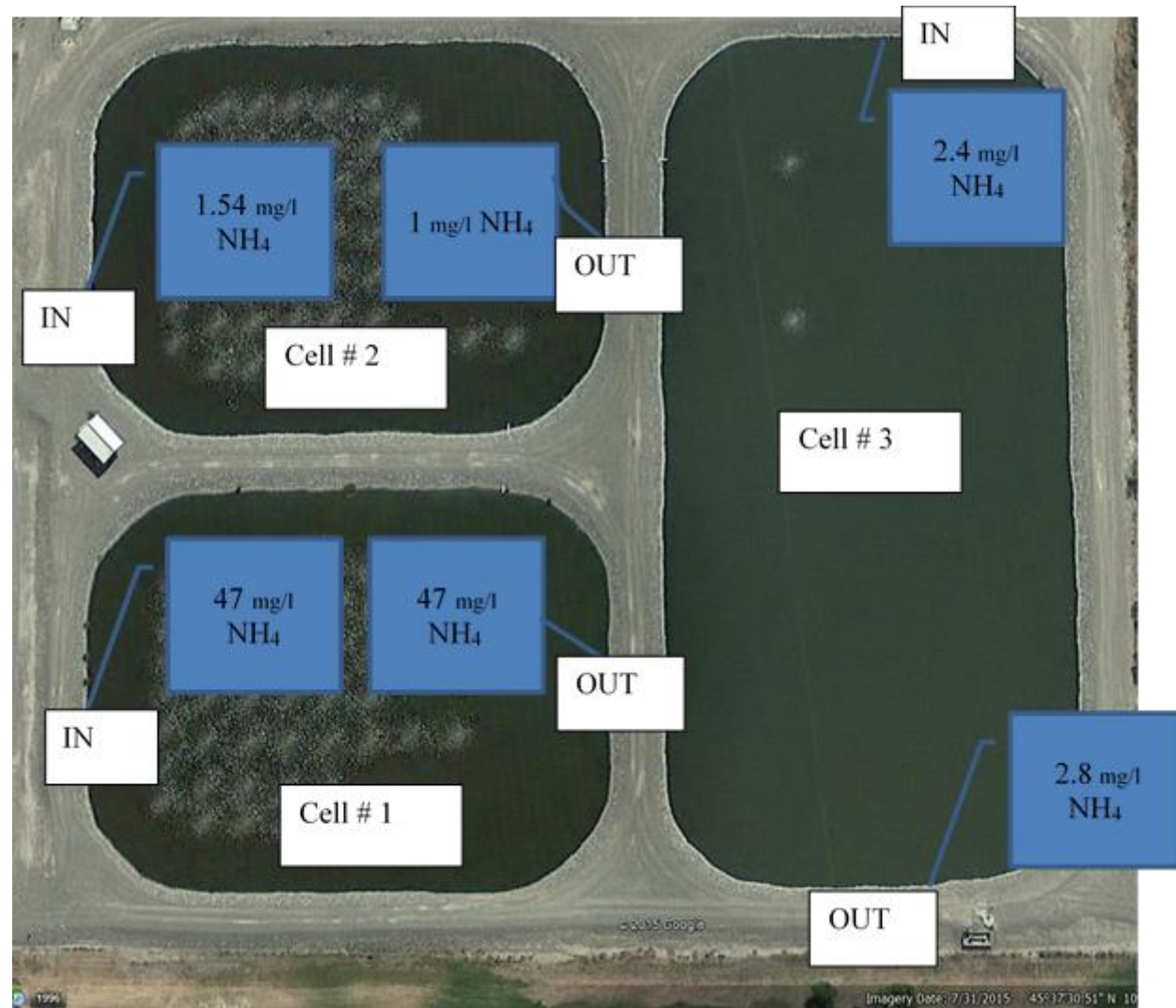


Pond # 3 Influent Pipe



Low Air Case







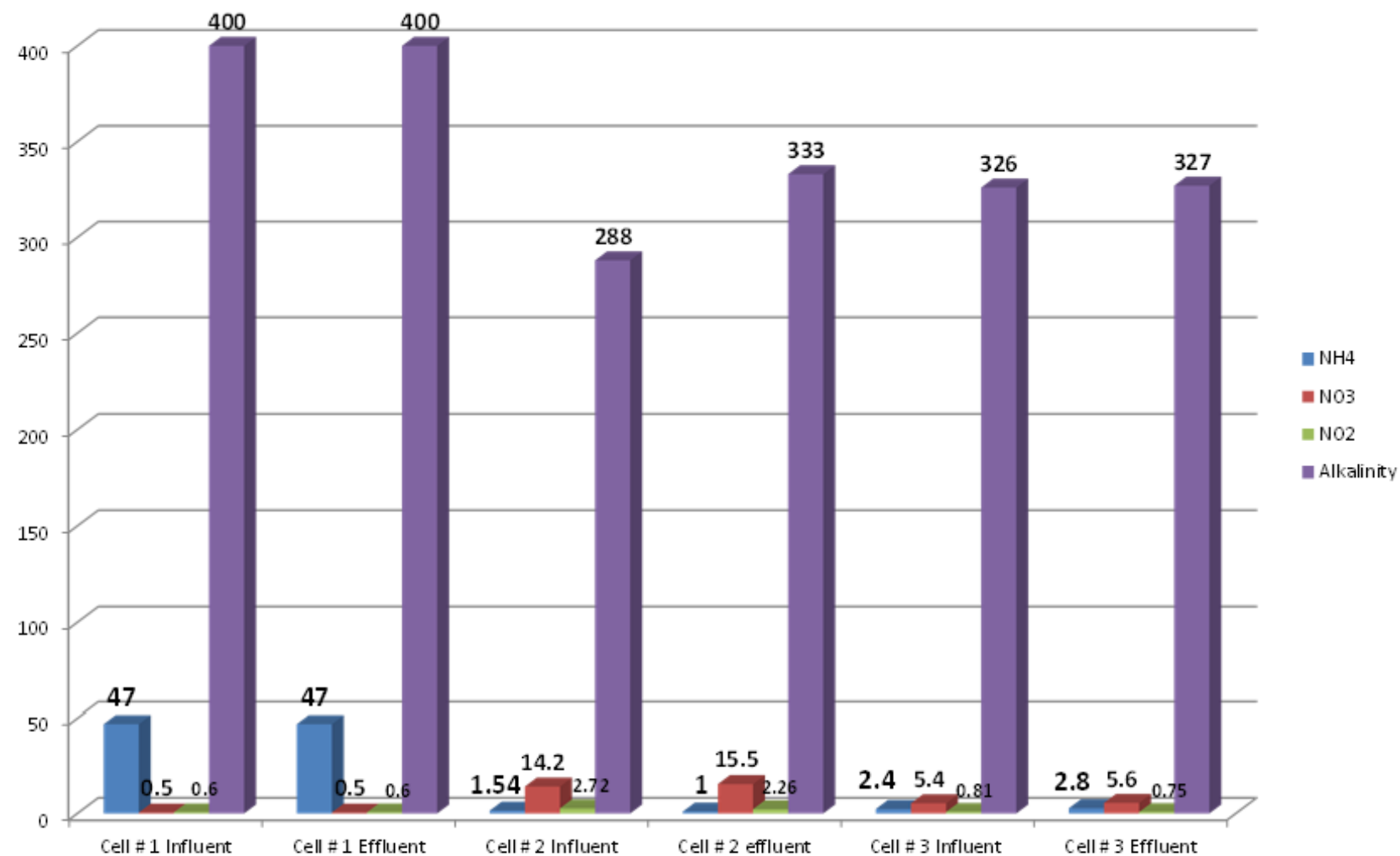




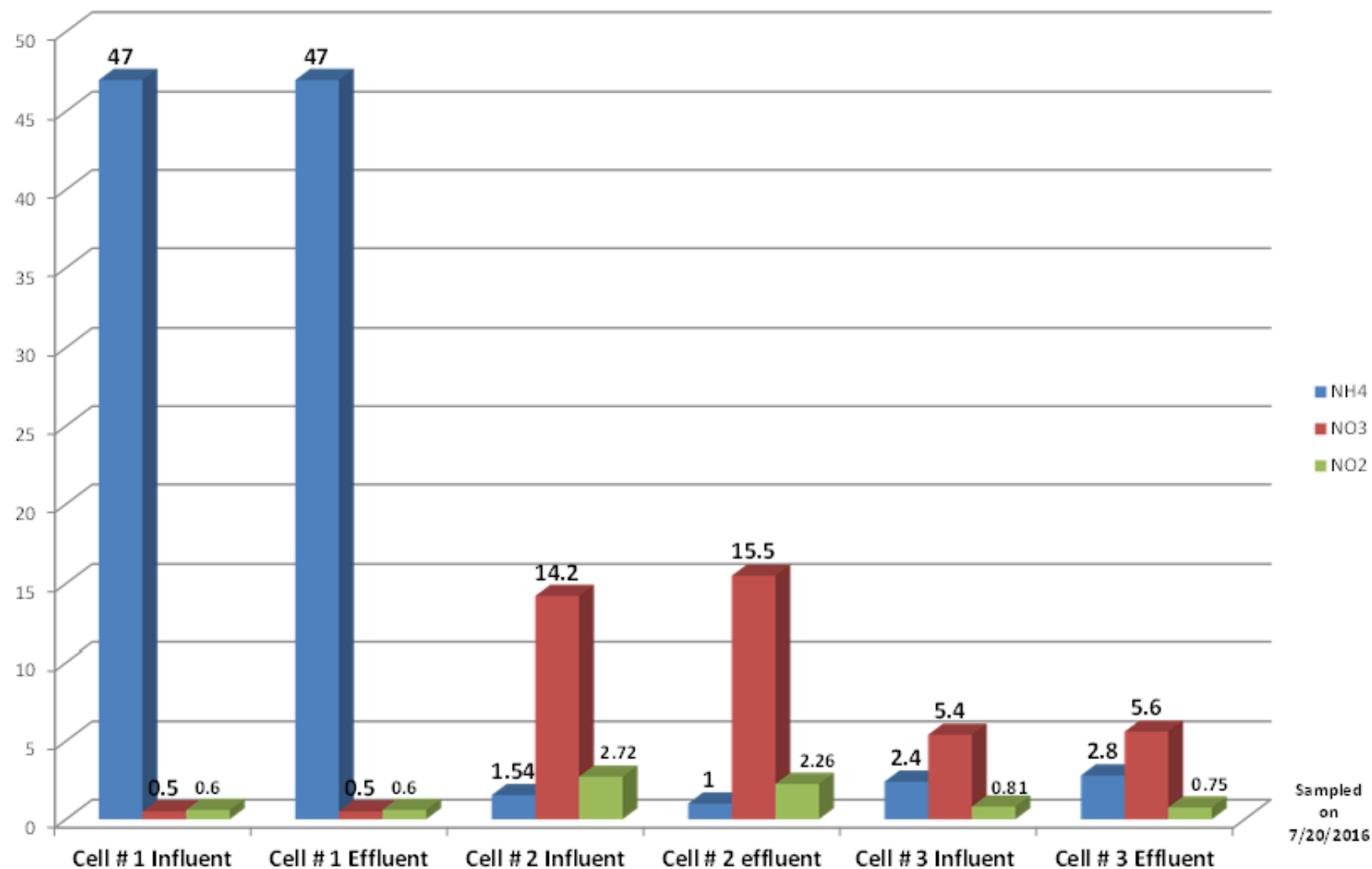




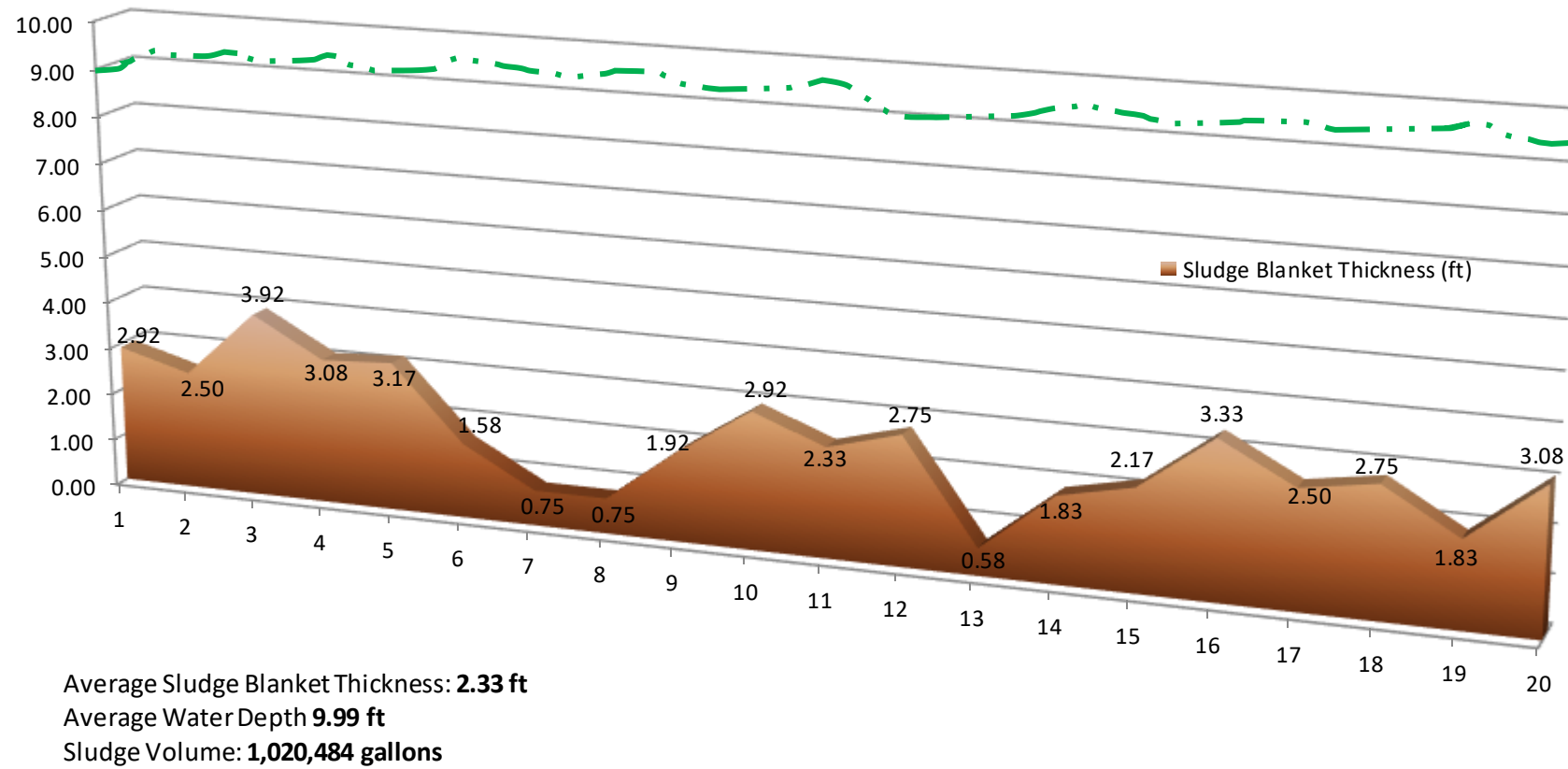
Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, and Alkalinity for the
Wastewater Pond system



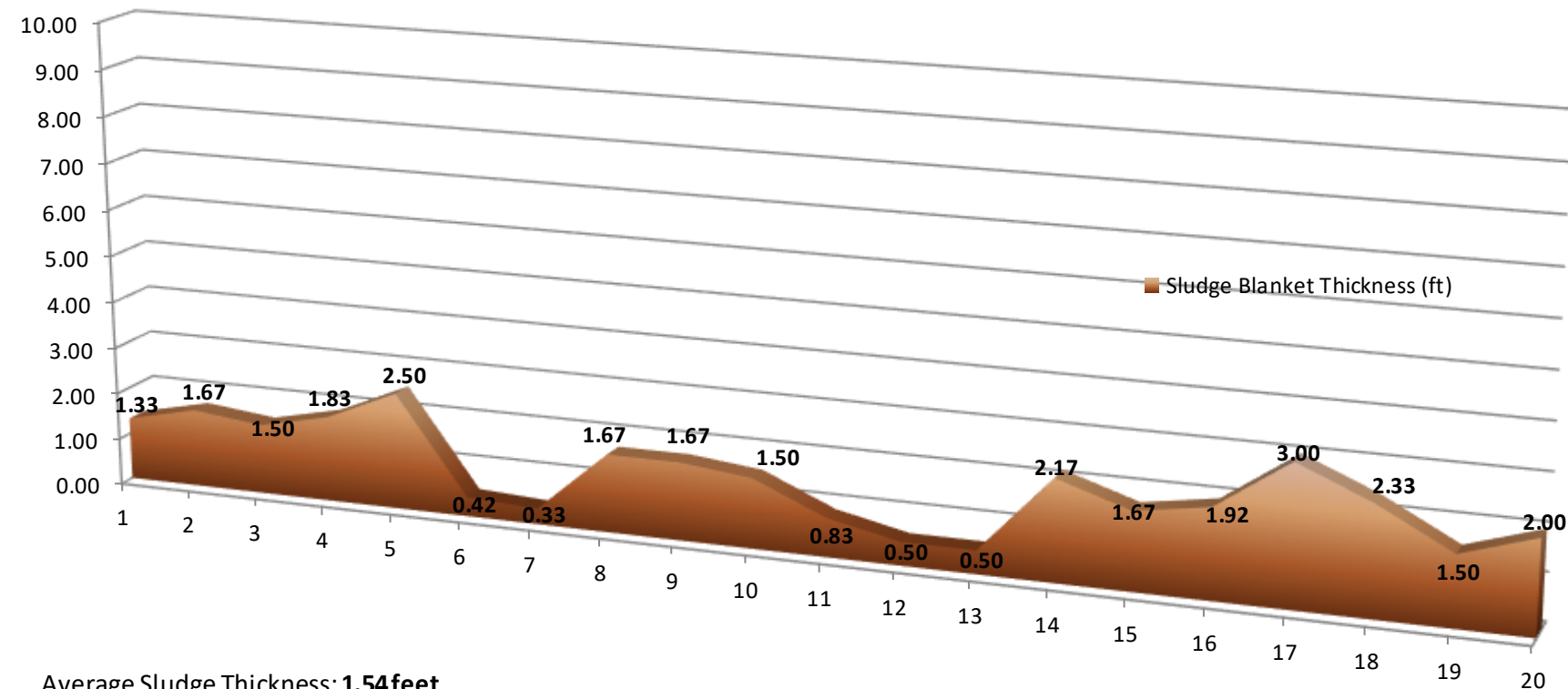
Intra-pond Ammonia, Nitrate, and Nitrite for the Wastewater Pond System



Cell # 1 Sludge Blanket Thickness Profile for the xxxxx Wastewater Pond System

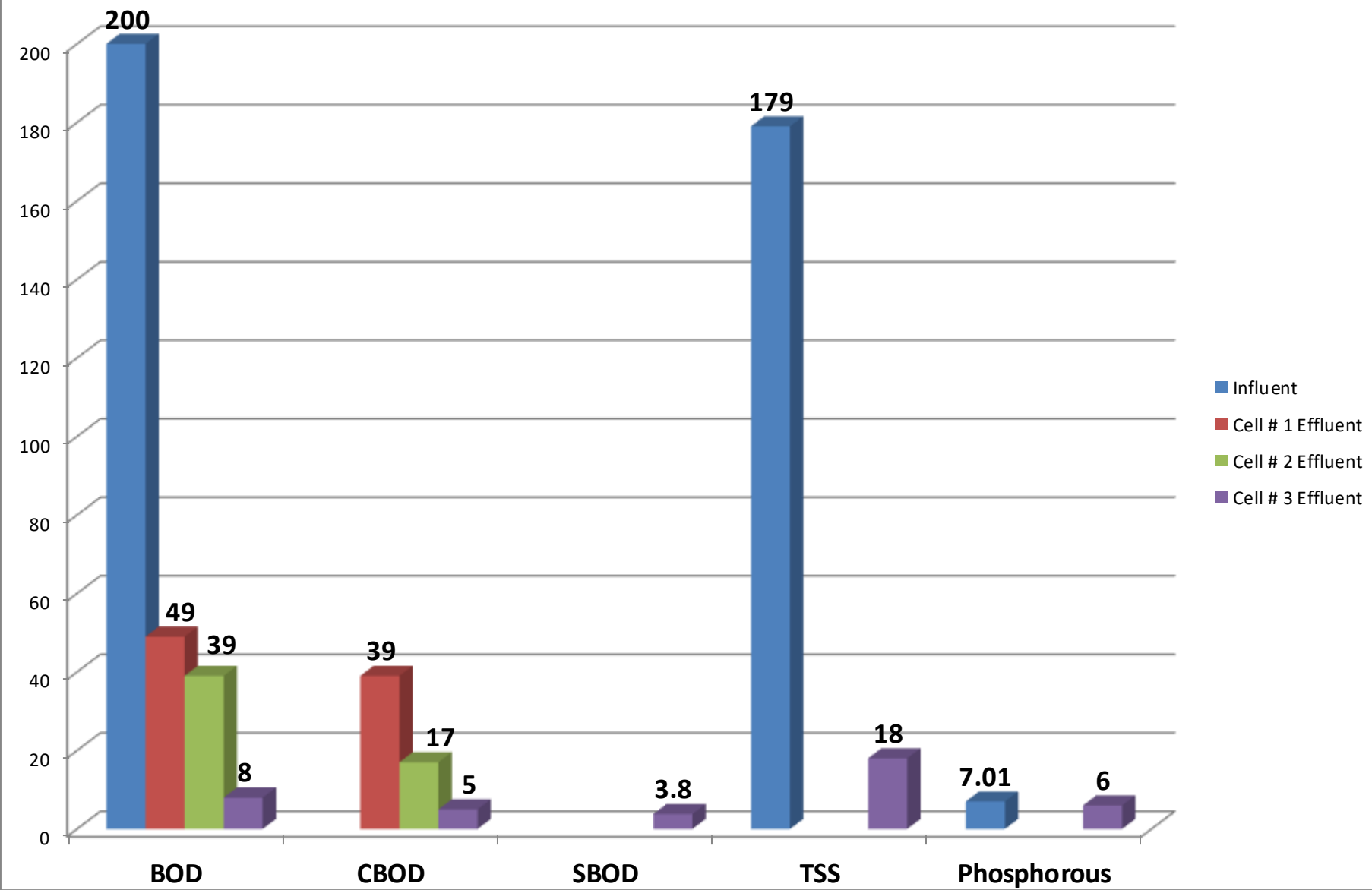


Cell # 2 Sludge Blanket Thickness Profile for the XXXXXX Wastewater Pond System

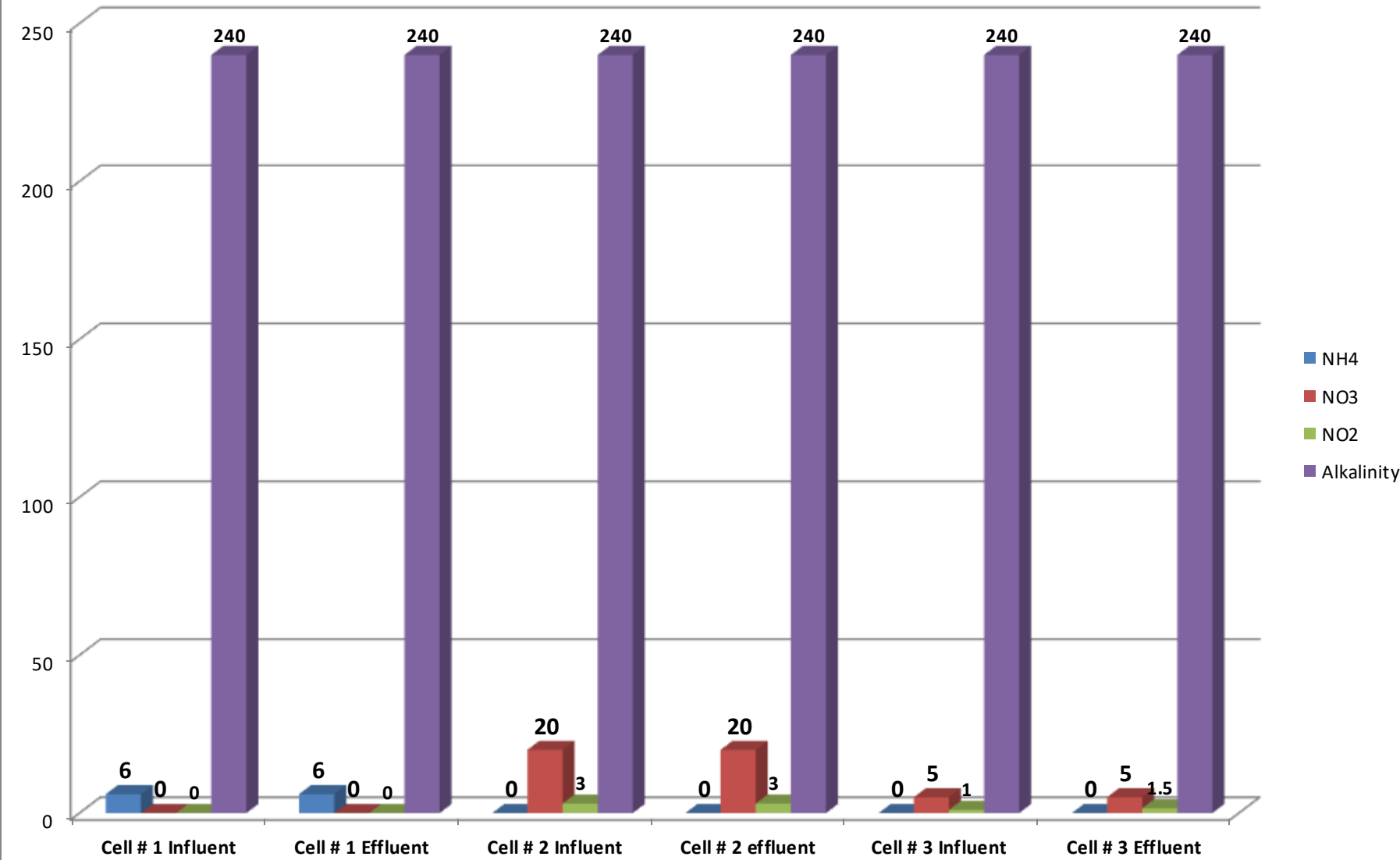


Average Sludge Thickness: **1.54 feet**
Average Water Depth: **10.02 ft**
Sludge Volume: **660,745 gallons**

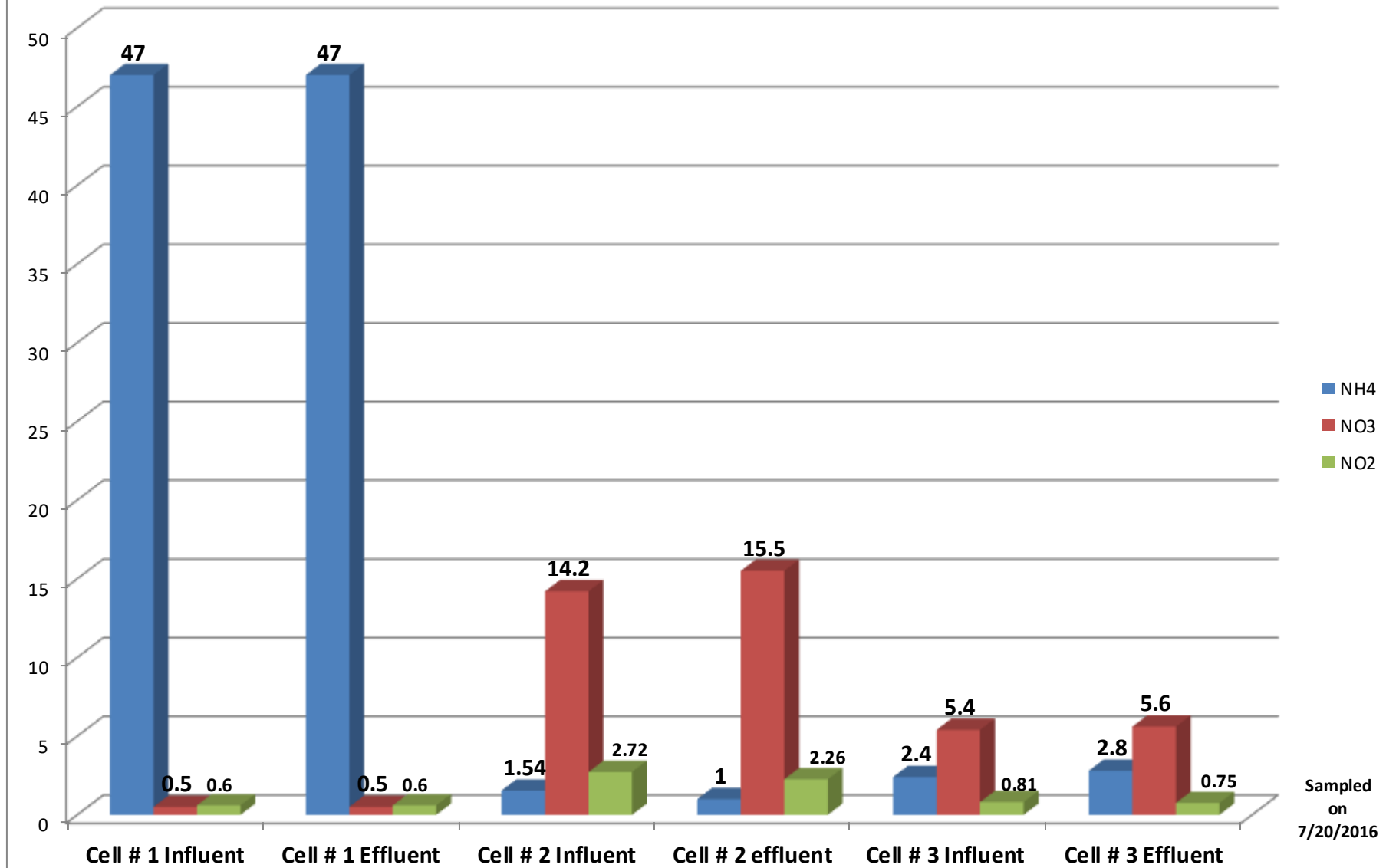
**Intra-Pond BOD, CBOD, & TSS for the XXXXXX
Wastewater Pond System**



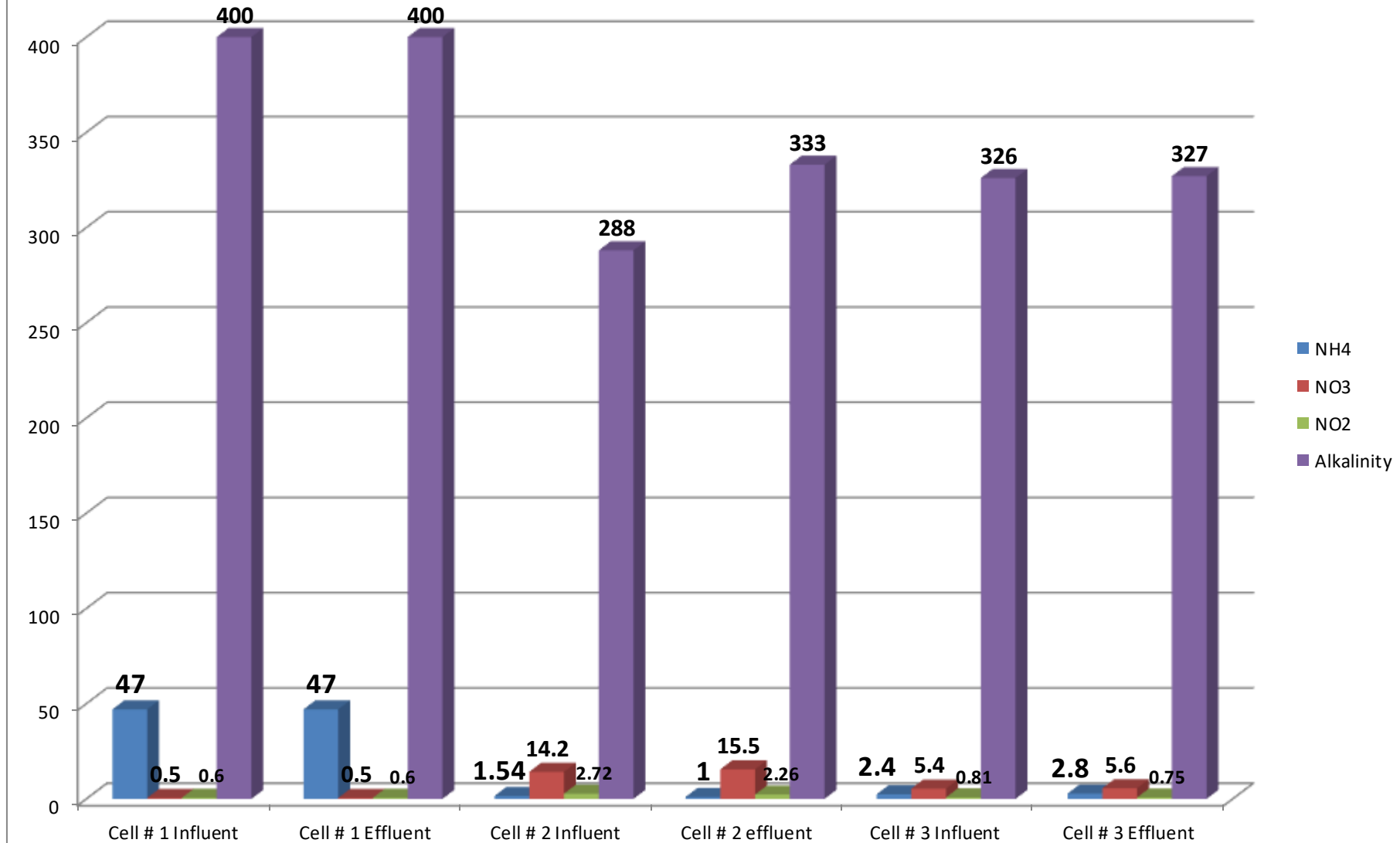
**Intra-Pond Test Strip Nutrient Results for the Pond System at
XXXXXX**



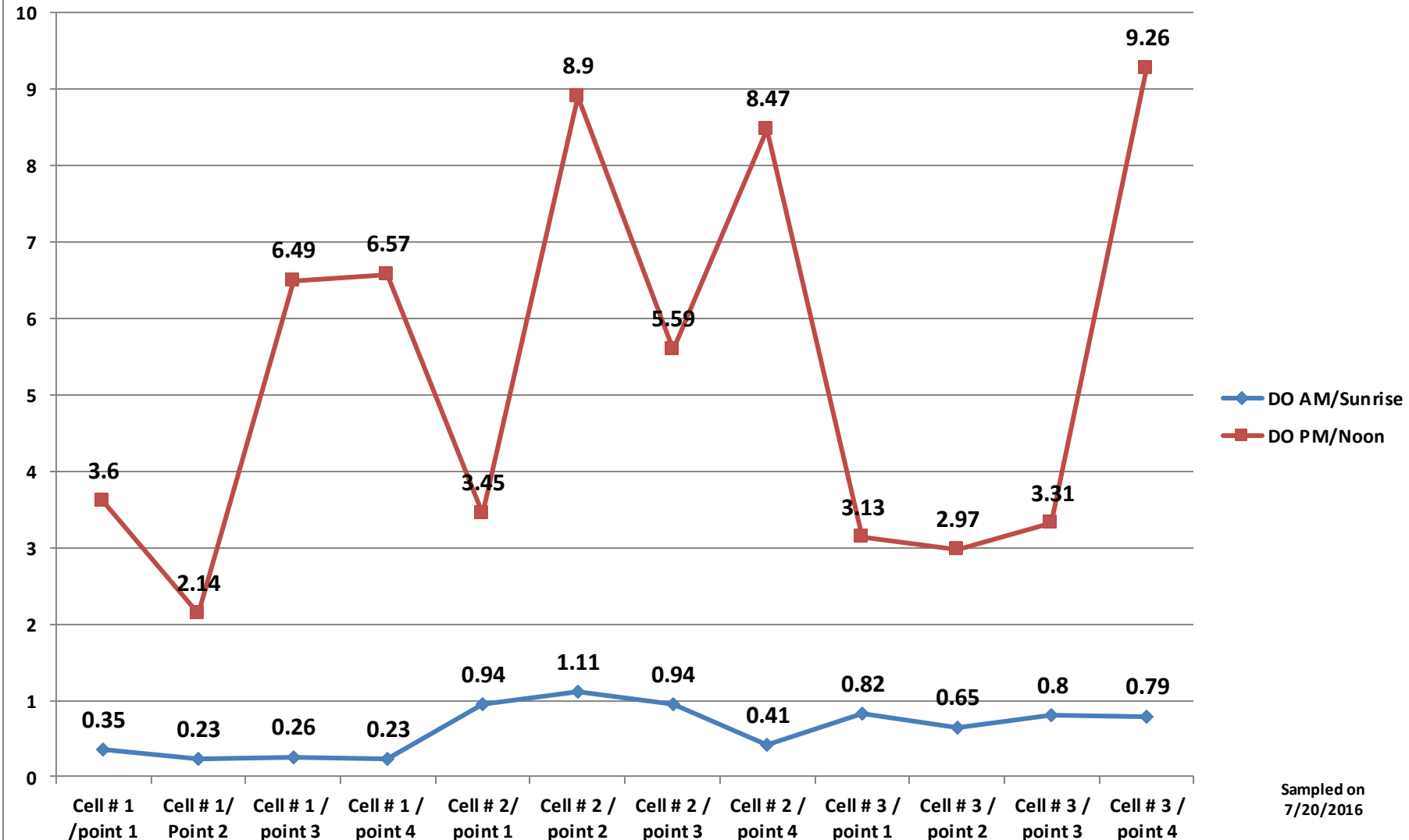
Intra-pond Ammonia, Nitrate, and Nitrite for the XXXXXX Wastewater Pond System



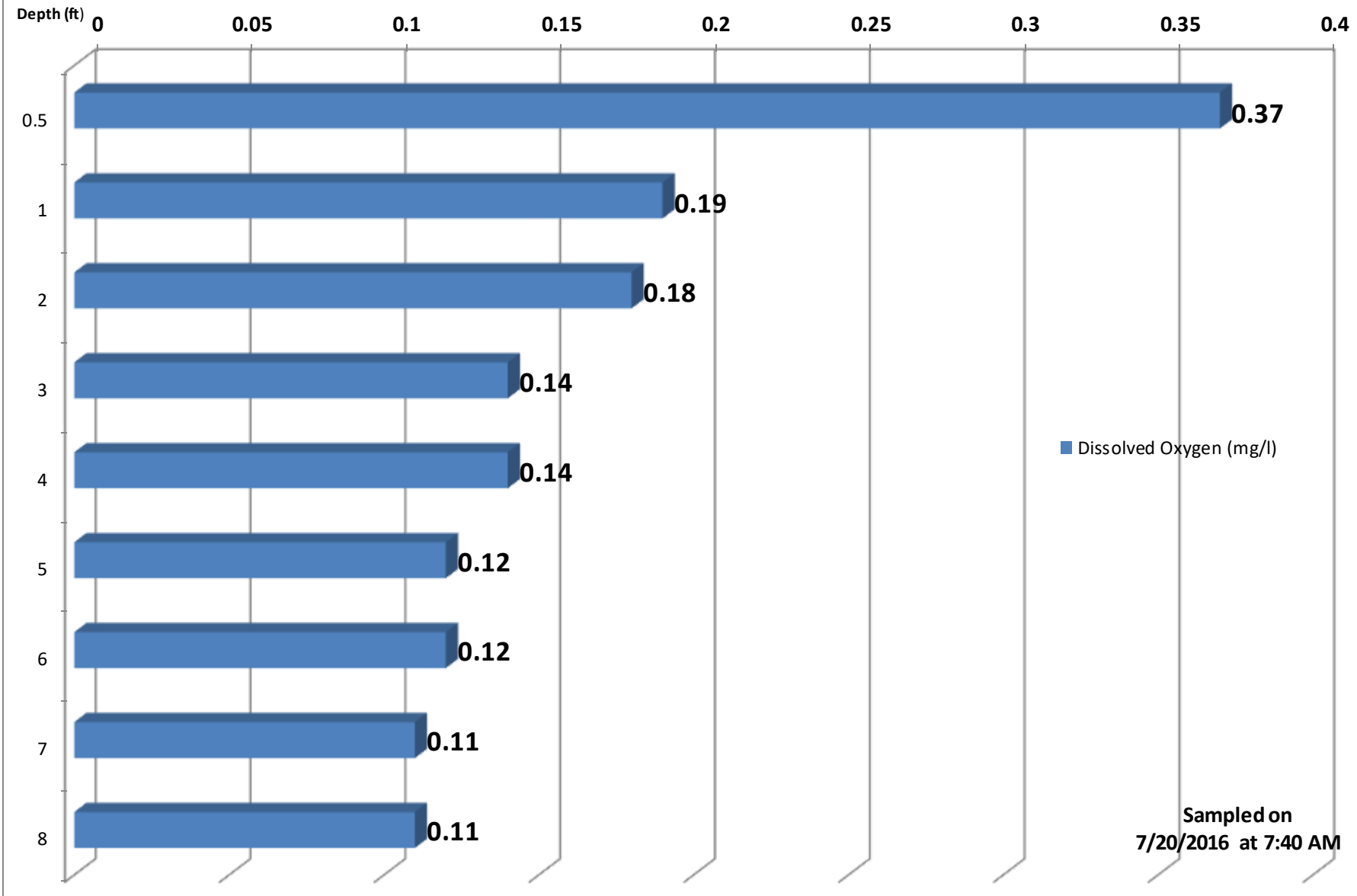
Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, and Alkalinity for the XXXXX Wastewater Pond system



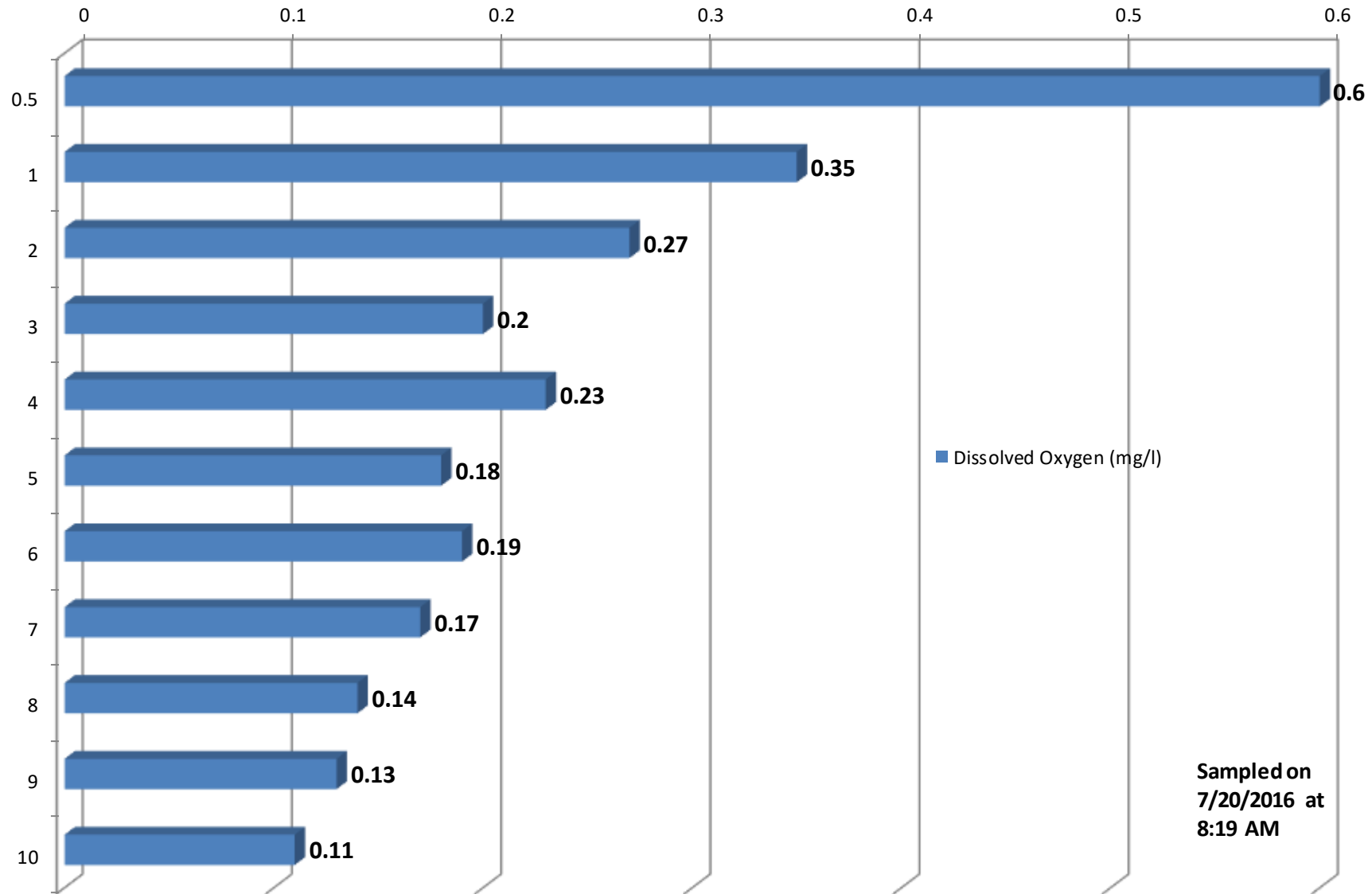
Sunrise and Noon Hour Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations Across all Three Treatment Cells of the XXXXXX Wastewater Pond System



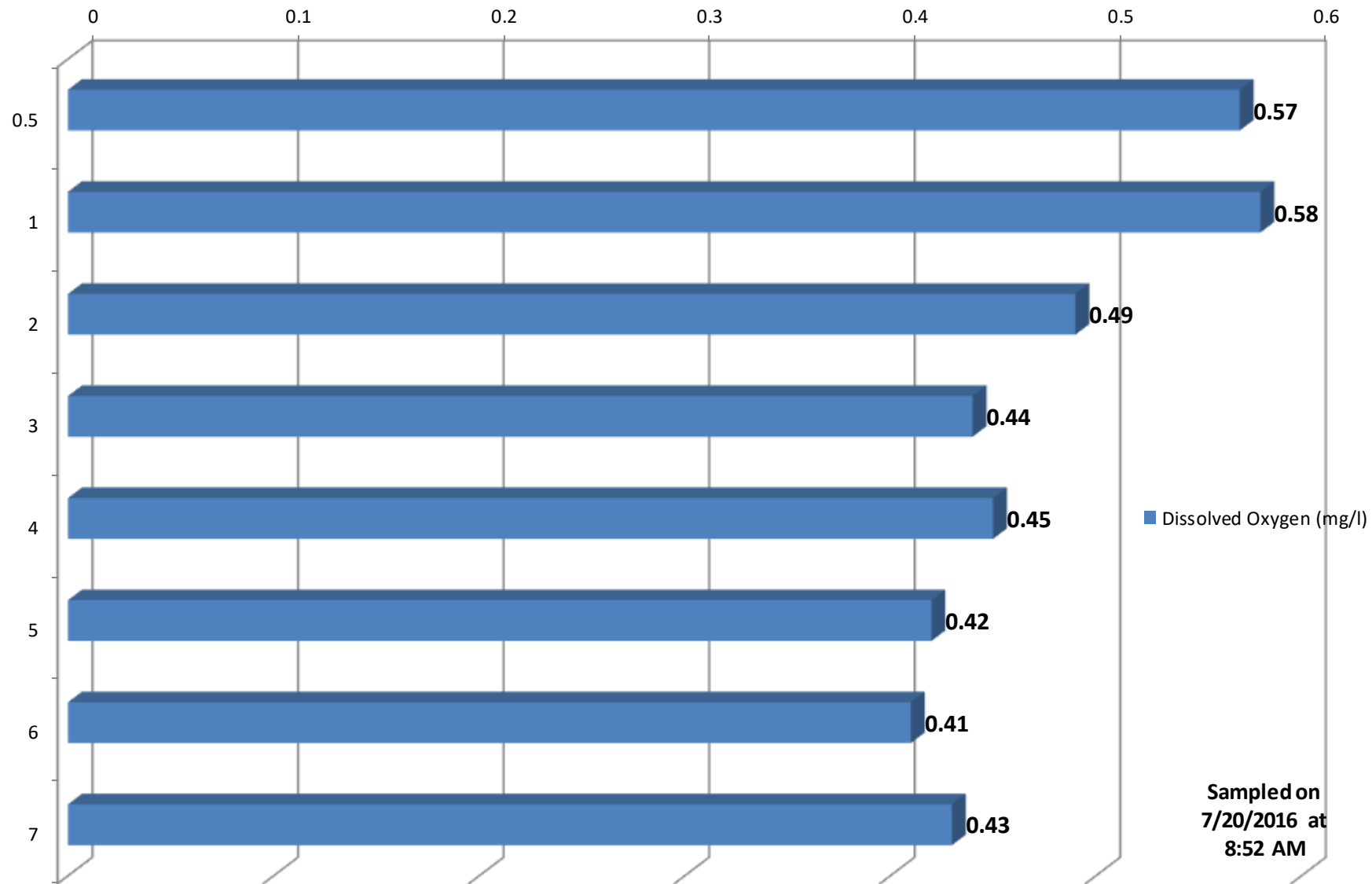
Dissolved Oxygen Profile for Cell # 1 at the XXXXXX Wastewater Pond System



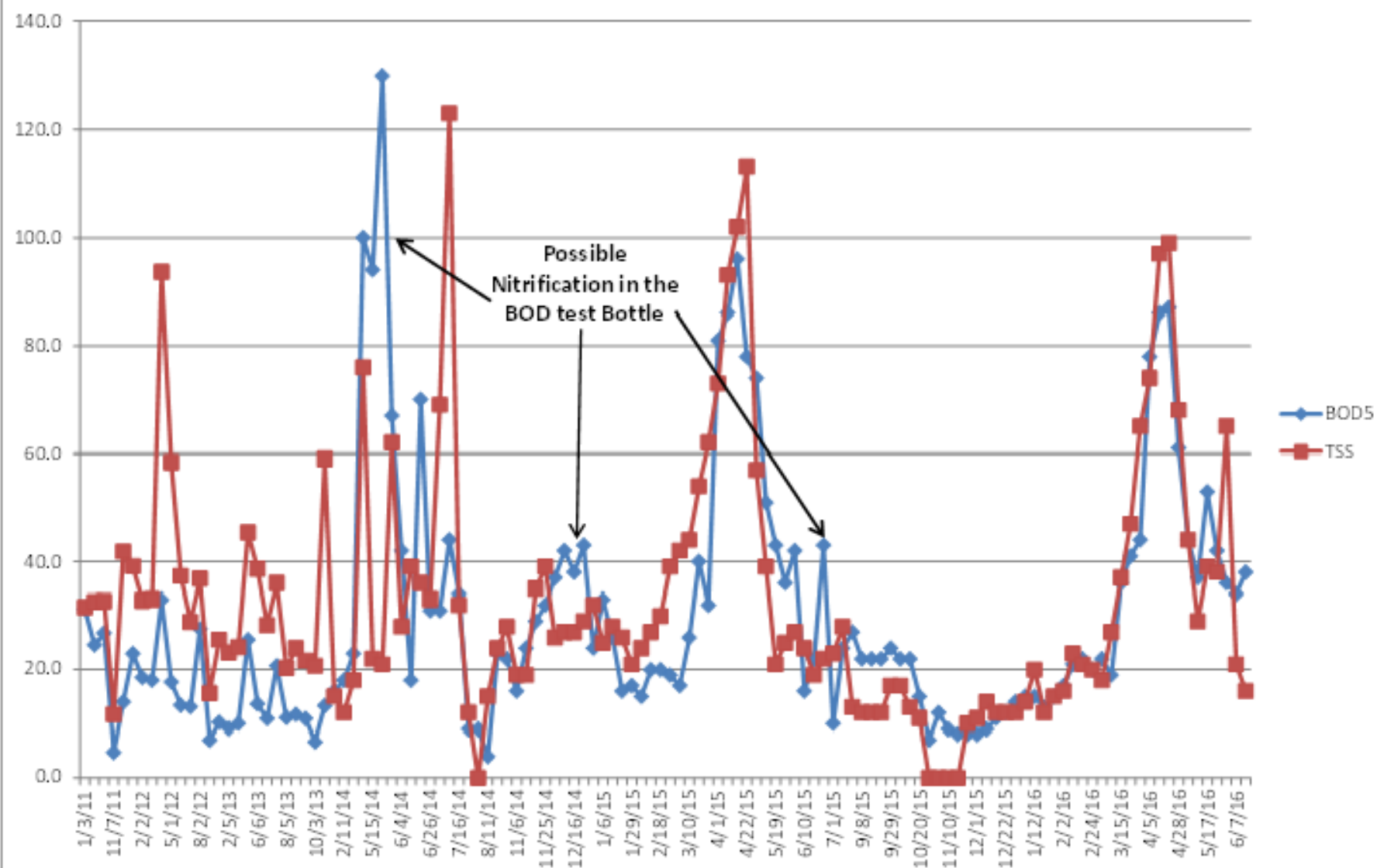
Dissolved Oxygen Profile for Cell # 2 at the XXXXXXXX Wastewater Pond System

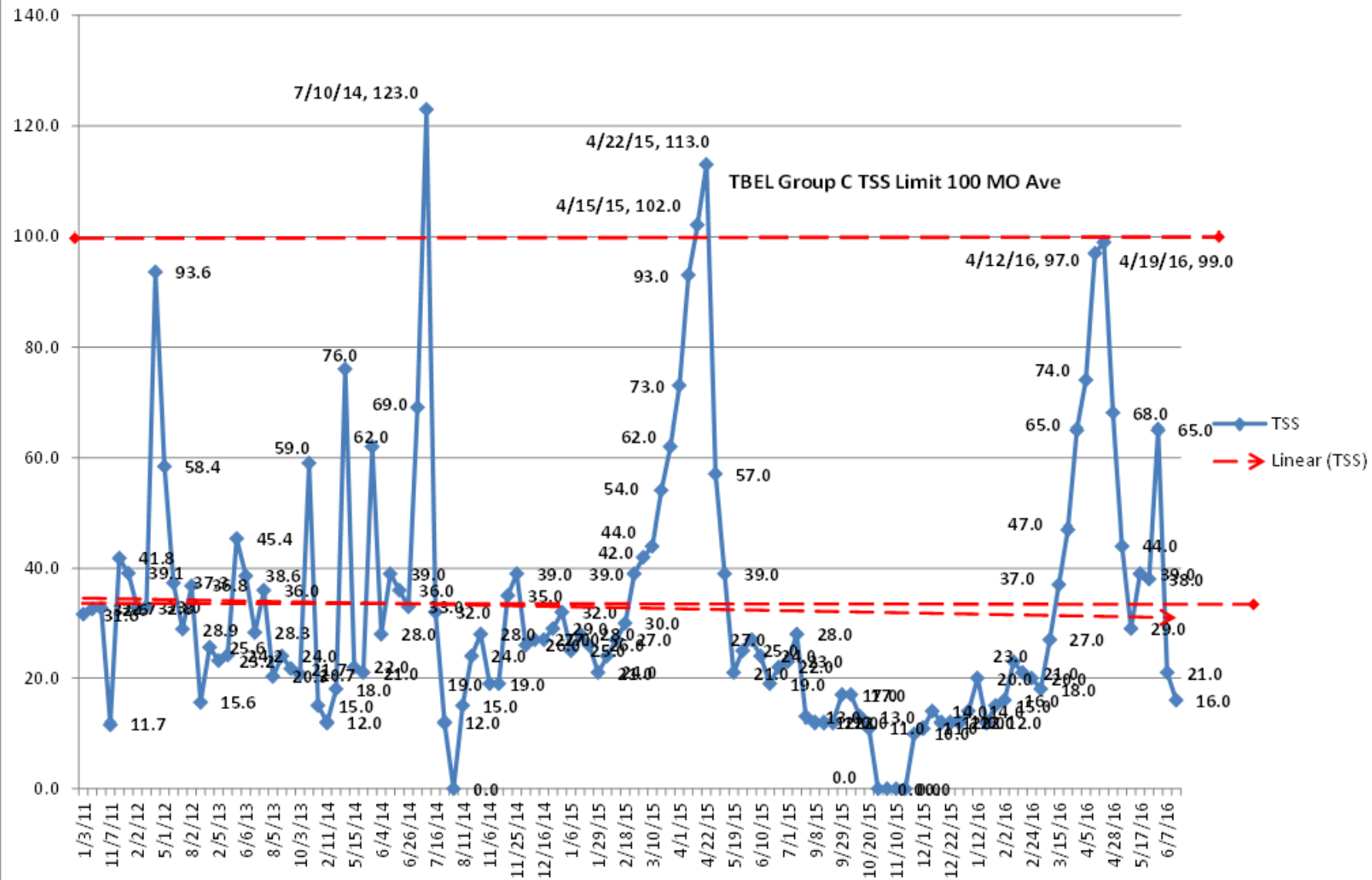


Dissolved Oxygen Profile for Cell # 3 at the XXXXXX Wastewater Pond System

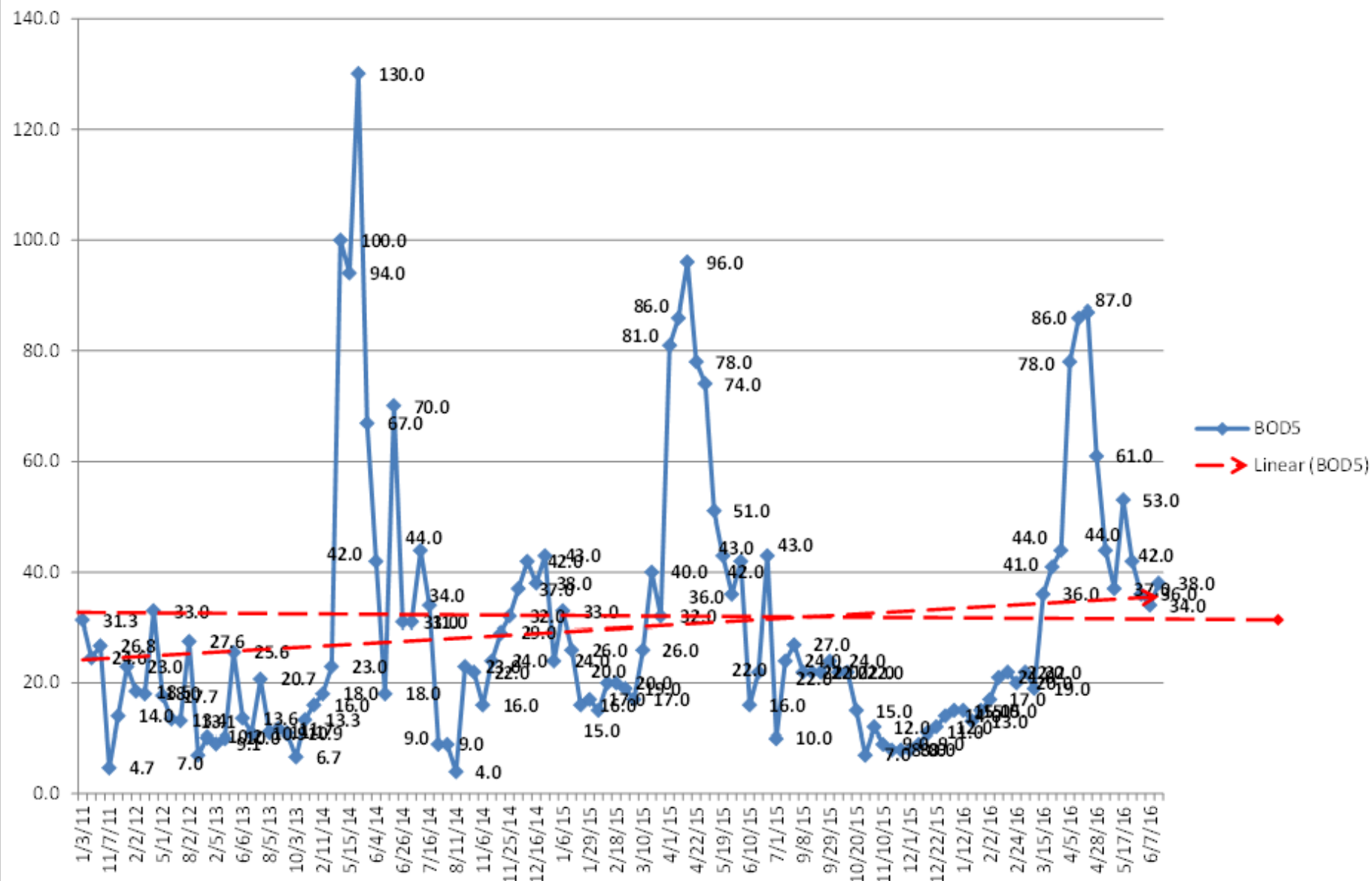


Five Years of Effluent TSS and BOD Results for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System

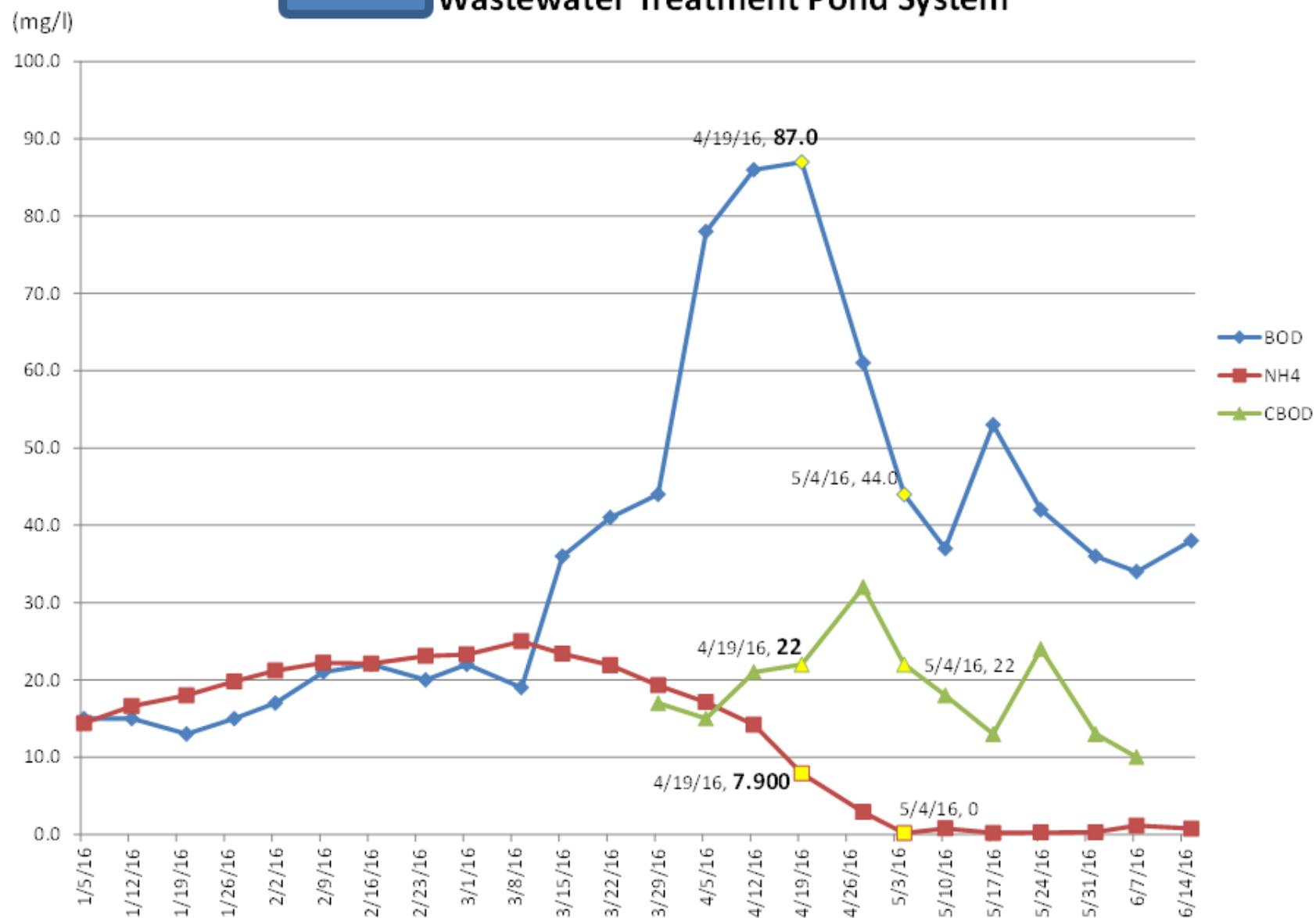




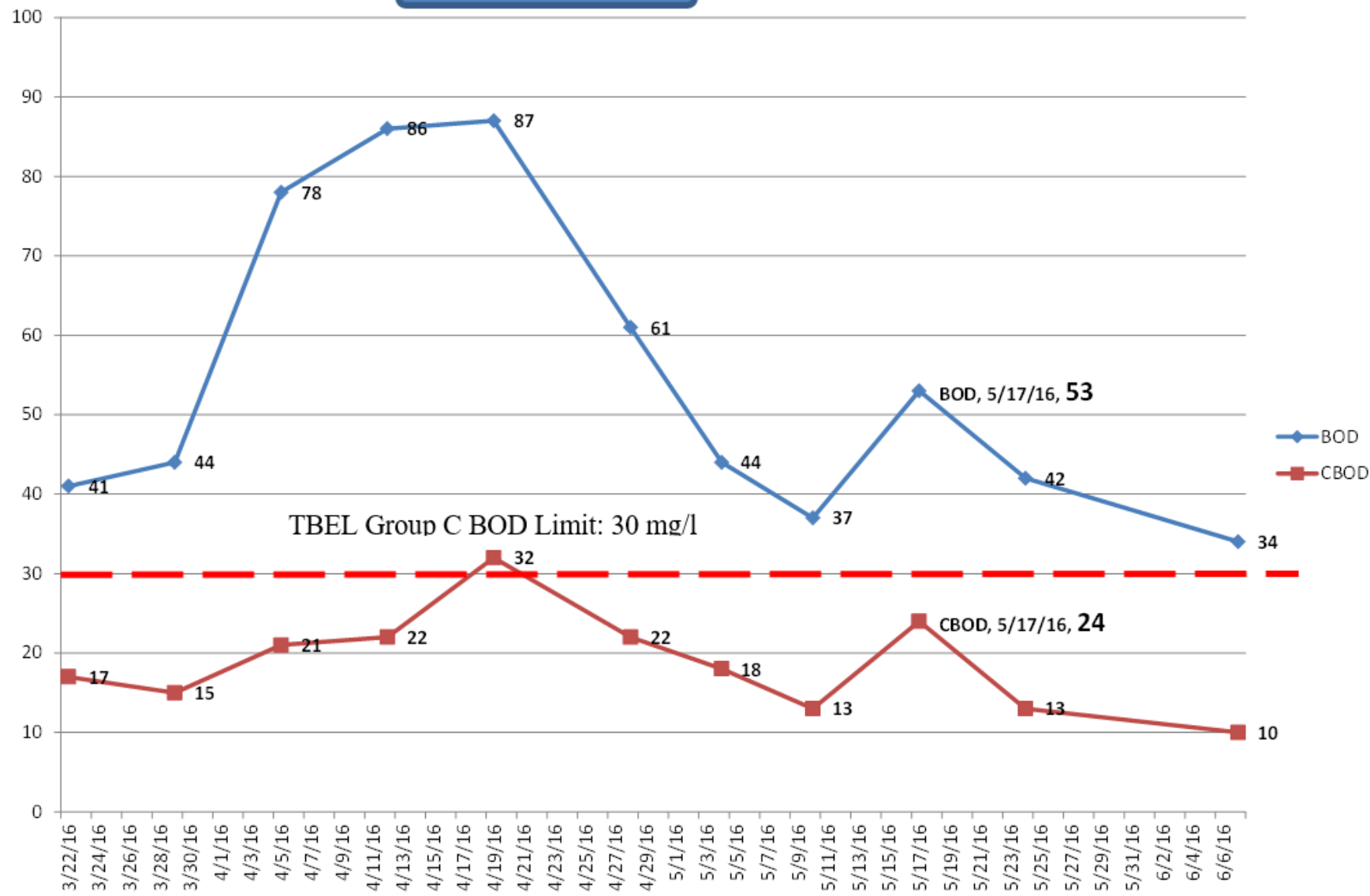
Five Years of Effluent BOD₅ from the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



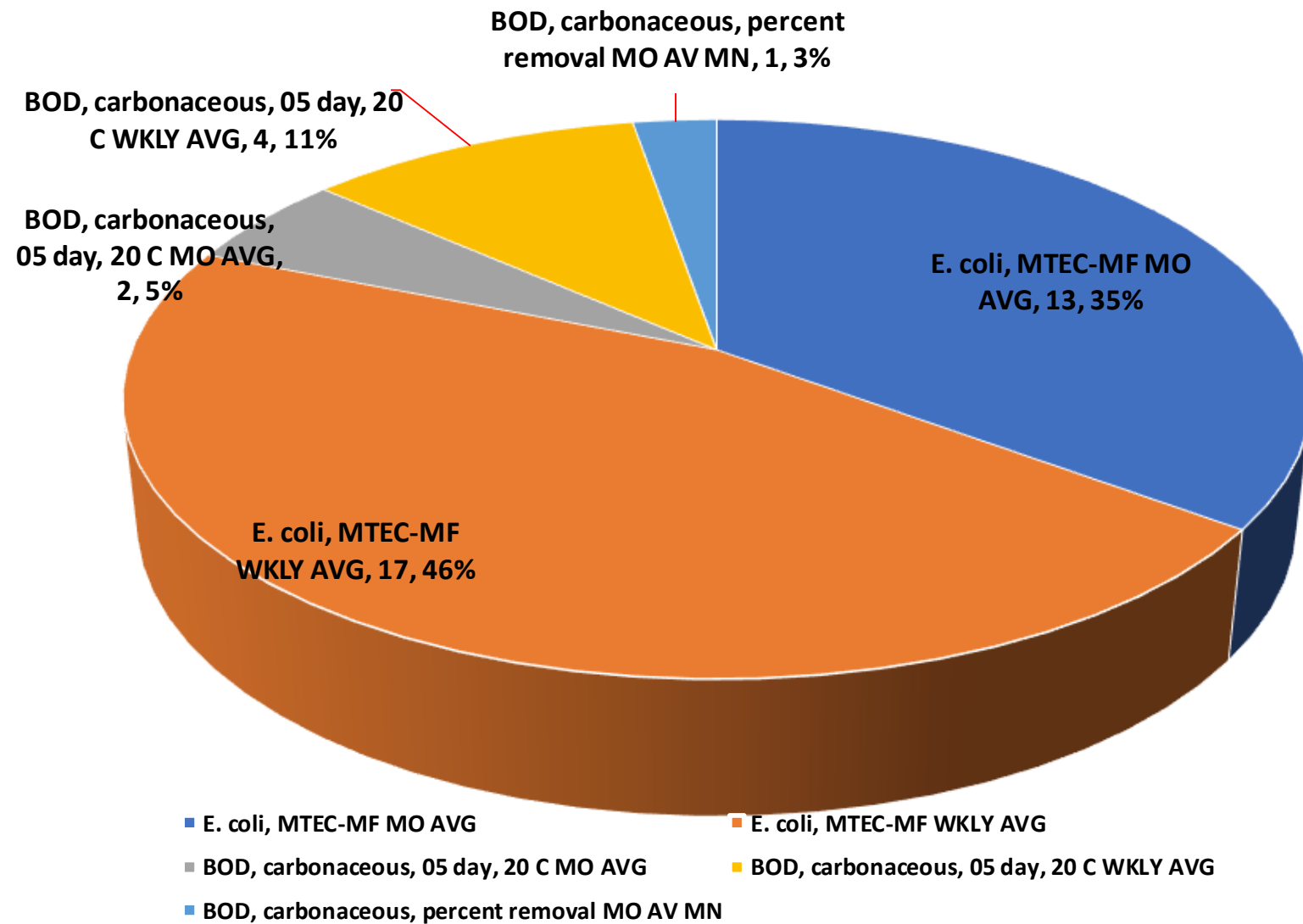
The Influence of Nitrification on BOD Test Results at the [redacted] Wastewater Treatment Pond System



BOD₅ and CBOD₅ run on the Effluent Samples from March to June 2016 at the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



Number of Exceedances From January 2000 to January 2020





A Word About Duckweed

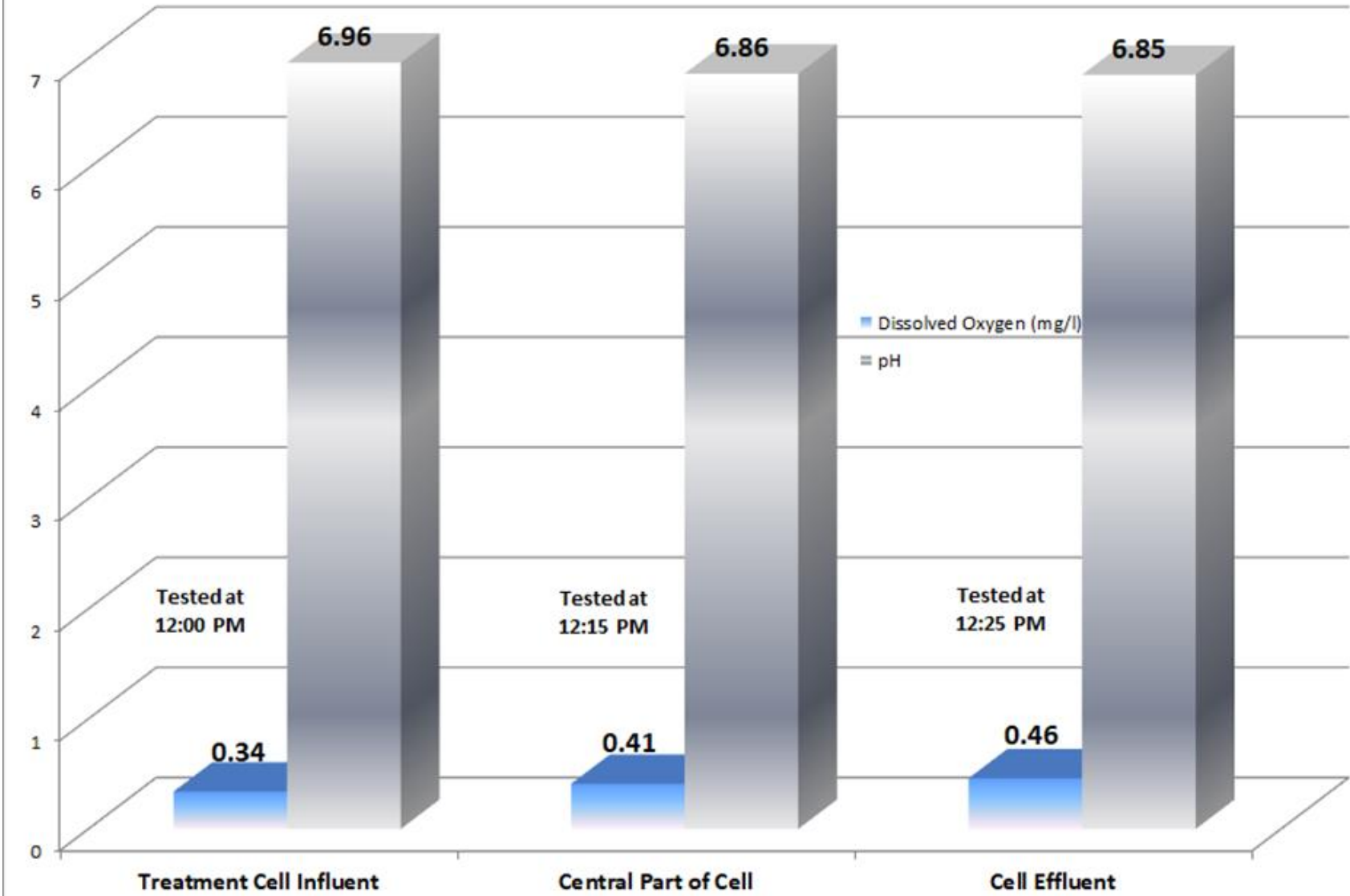
Duckweed



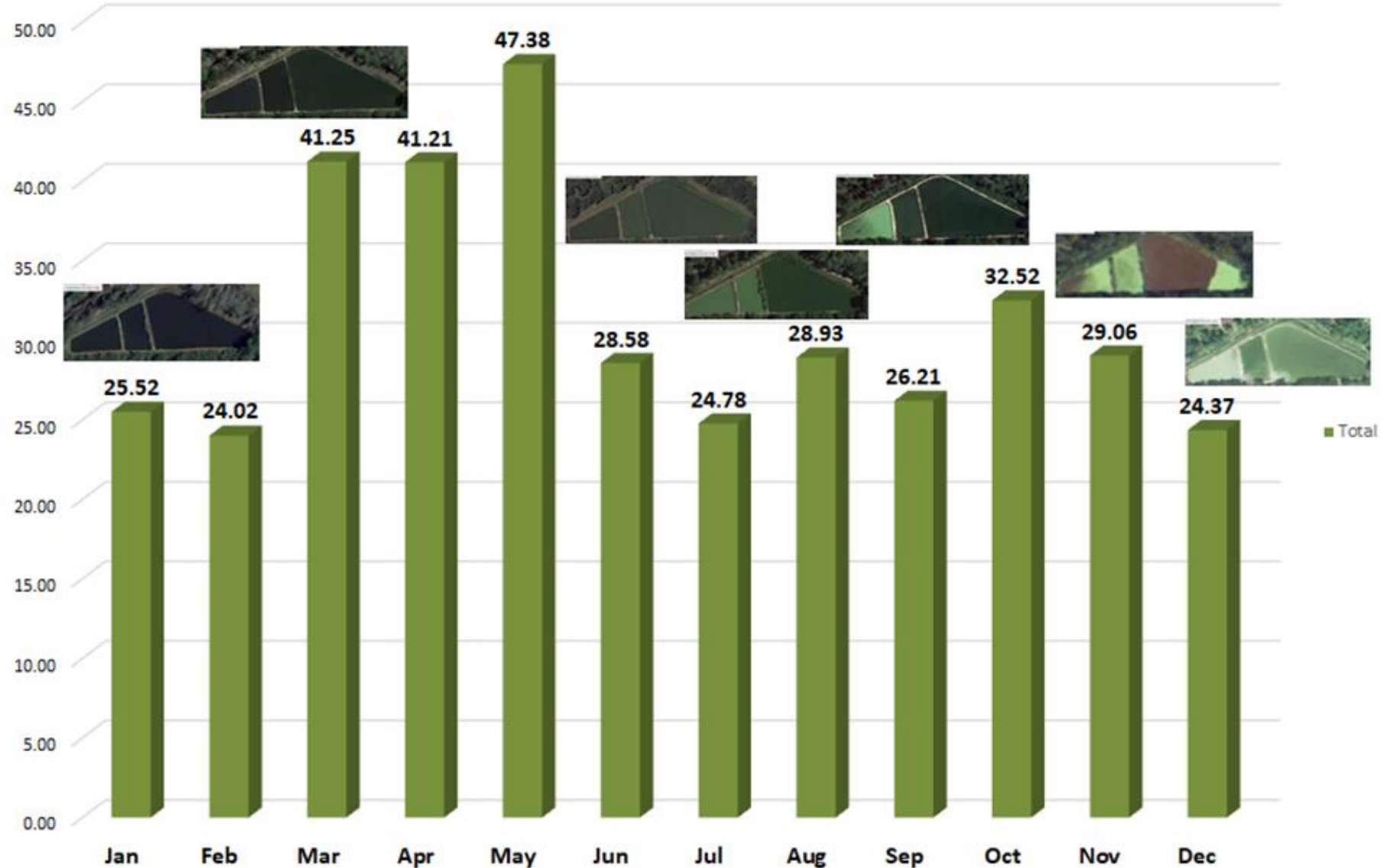




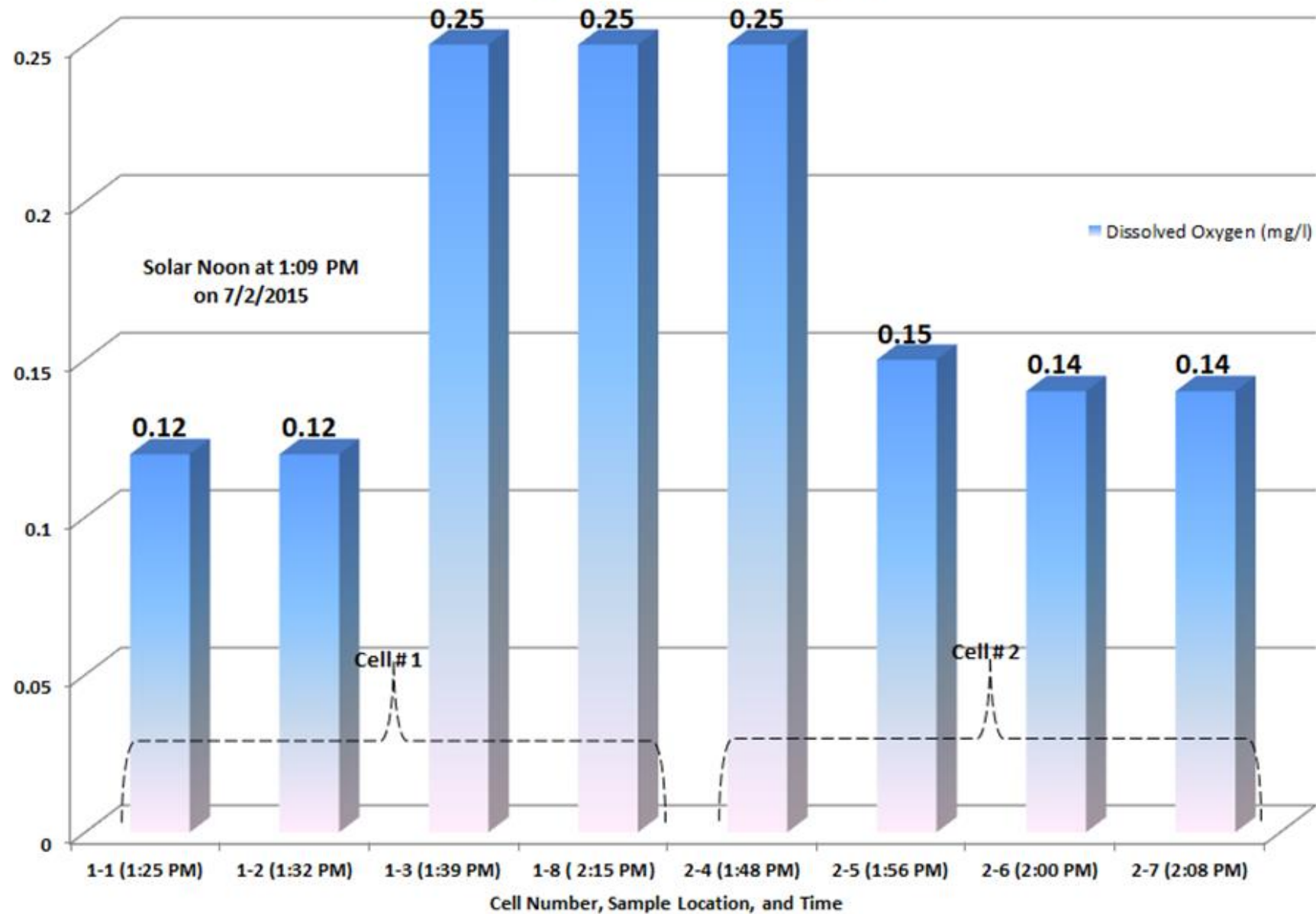
Cell # 3 Dissolved Oxygen and pH Profile Performed Spatially



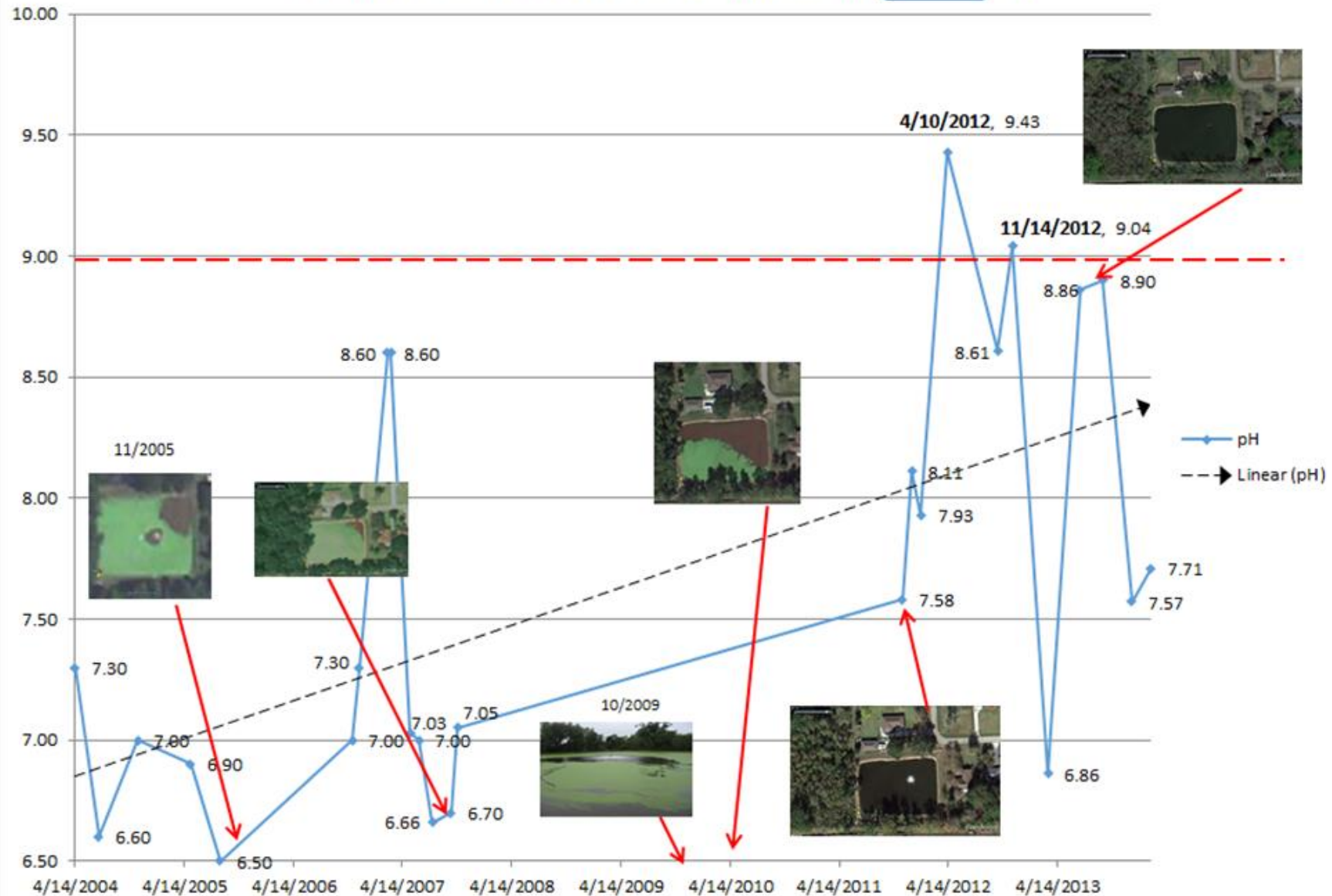
Nineteen Years and Eight Months of TSS Data Arranged by Month



Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations Across Cells 1 & 2 at the [redacted] STP



Duckweed Cover & pH Over Time at the [REDACTED] STP

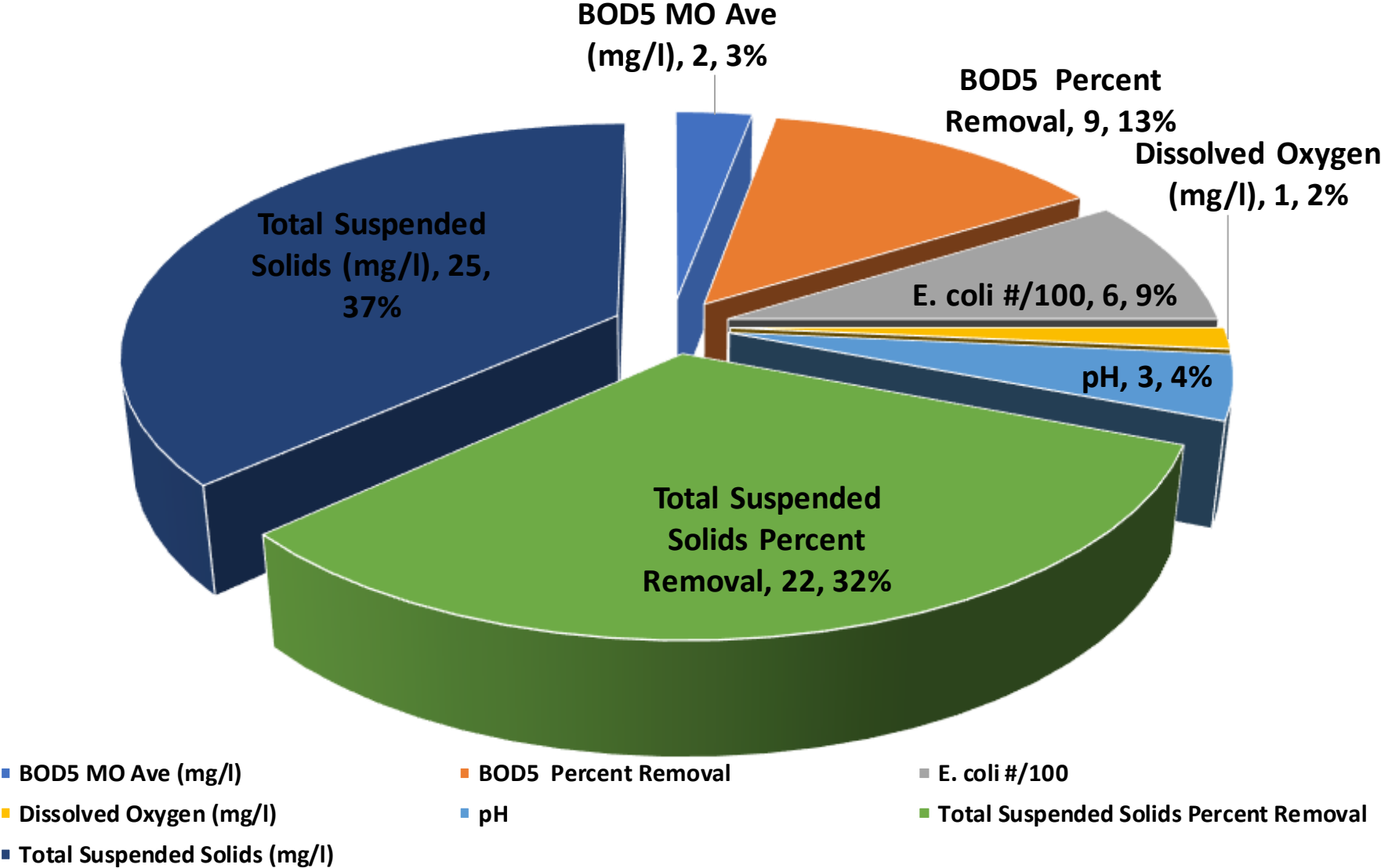


TSS violations due to dilute influent and too much sludge

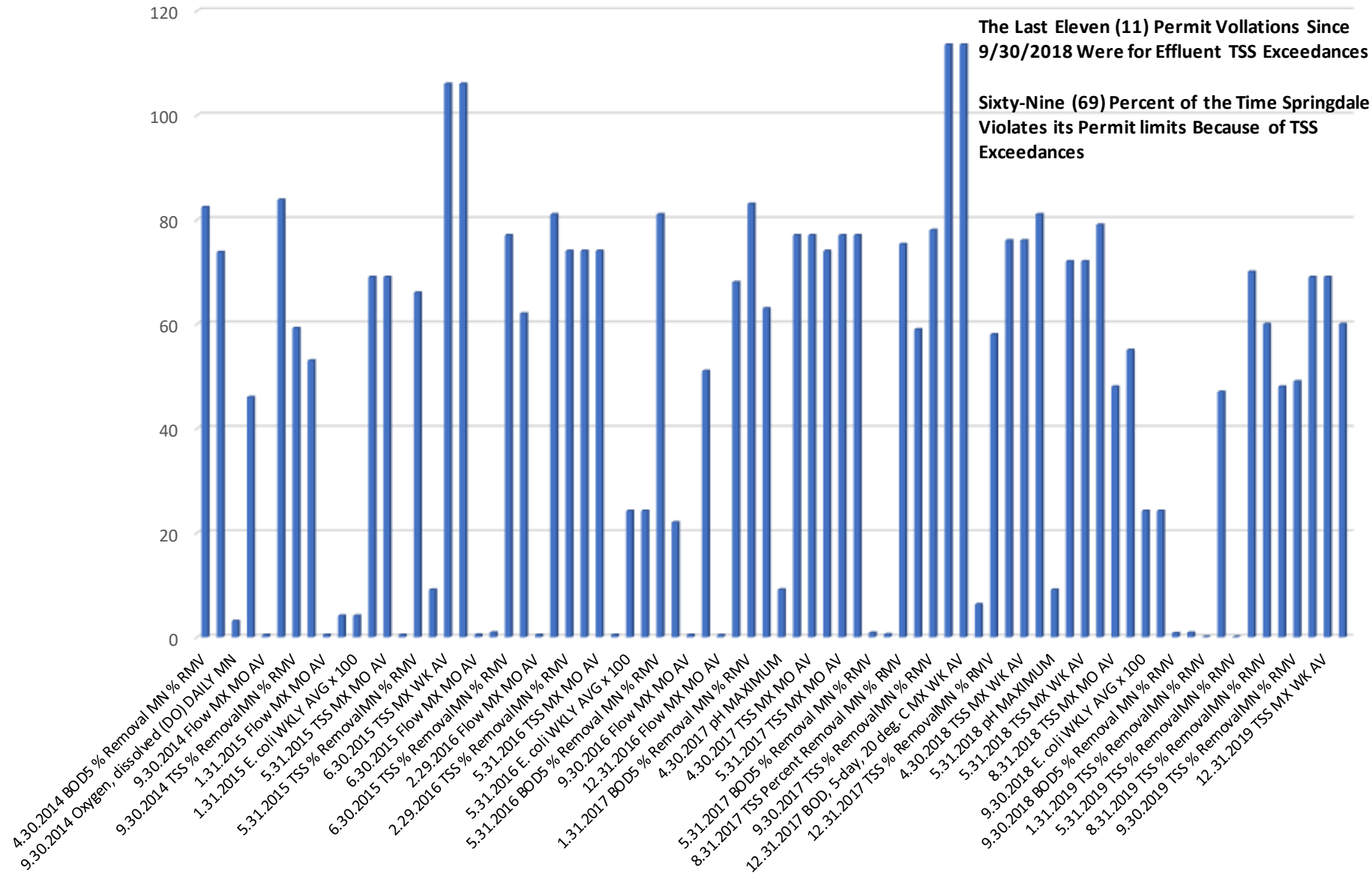
Case # 8



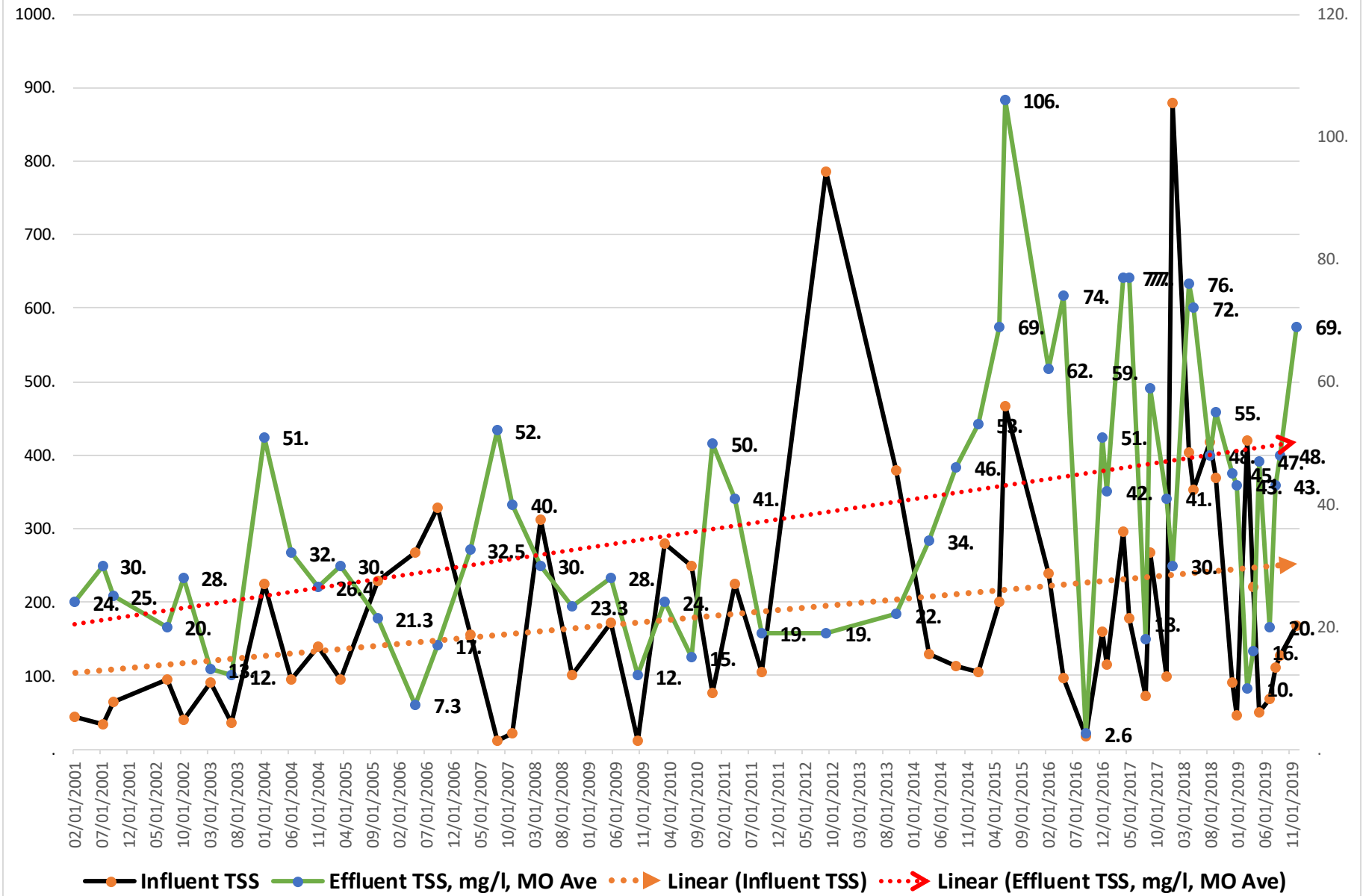
**Number of Violations by Type Over the Past Five Years and Eight Months
for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System**



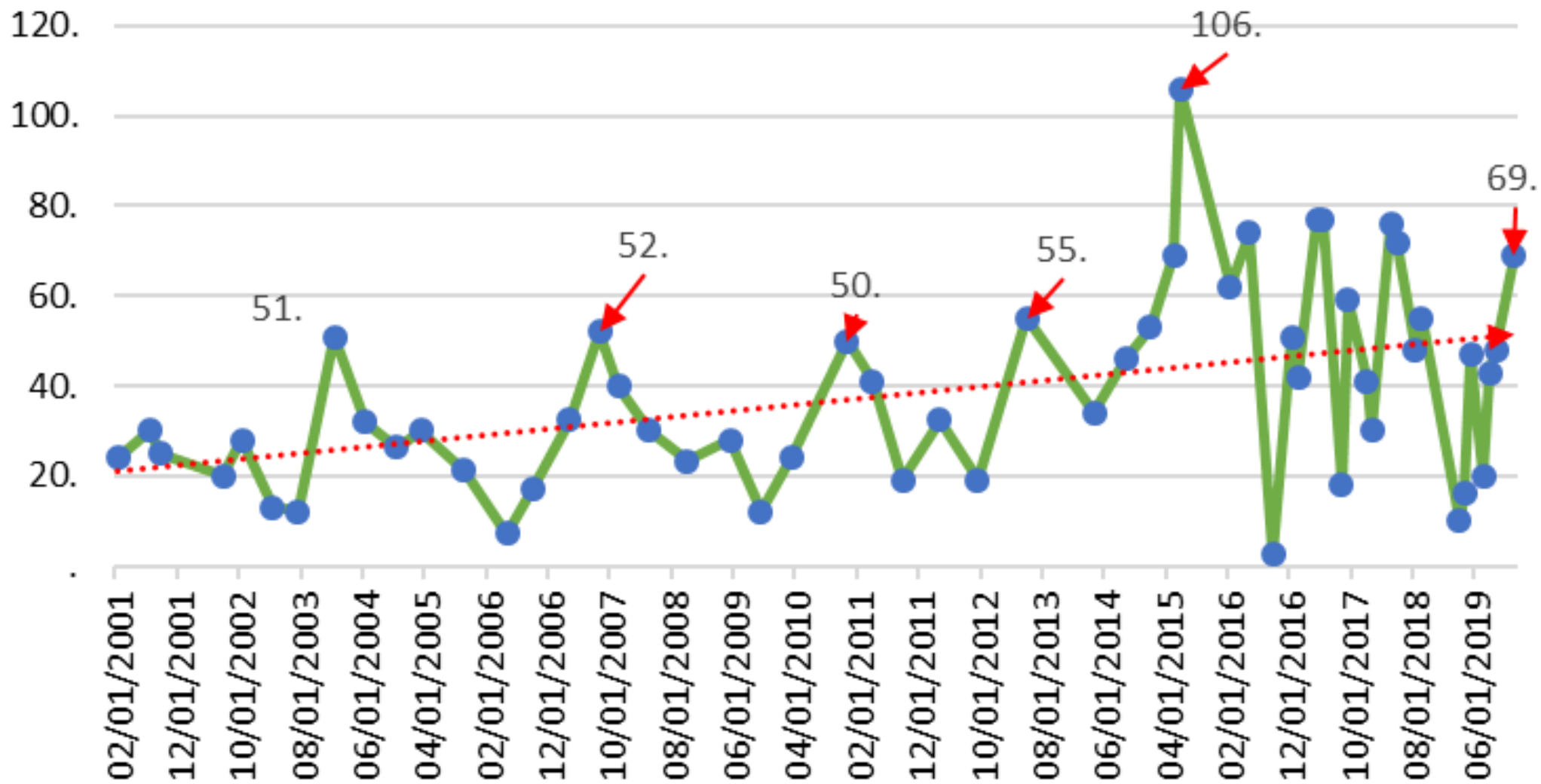
Five Years and Eight Months of Permit Violations for the XXXXX Wastewater Pond system



Twenty Years of Influent and Effluent Total Suspended Solids



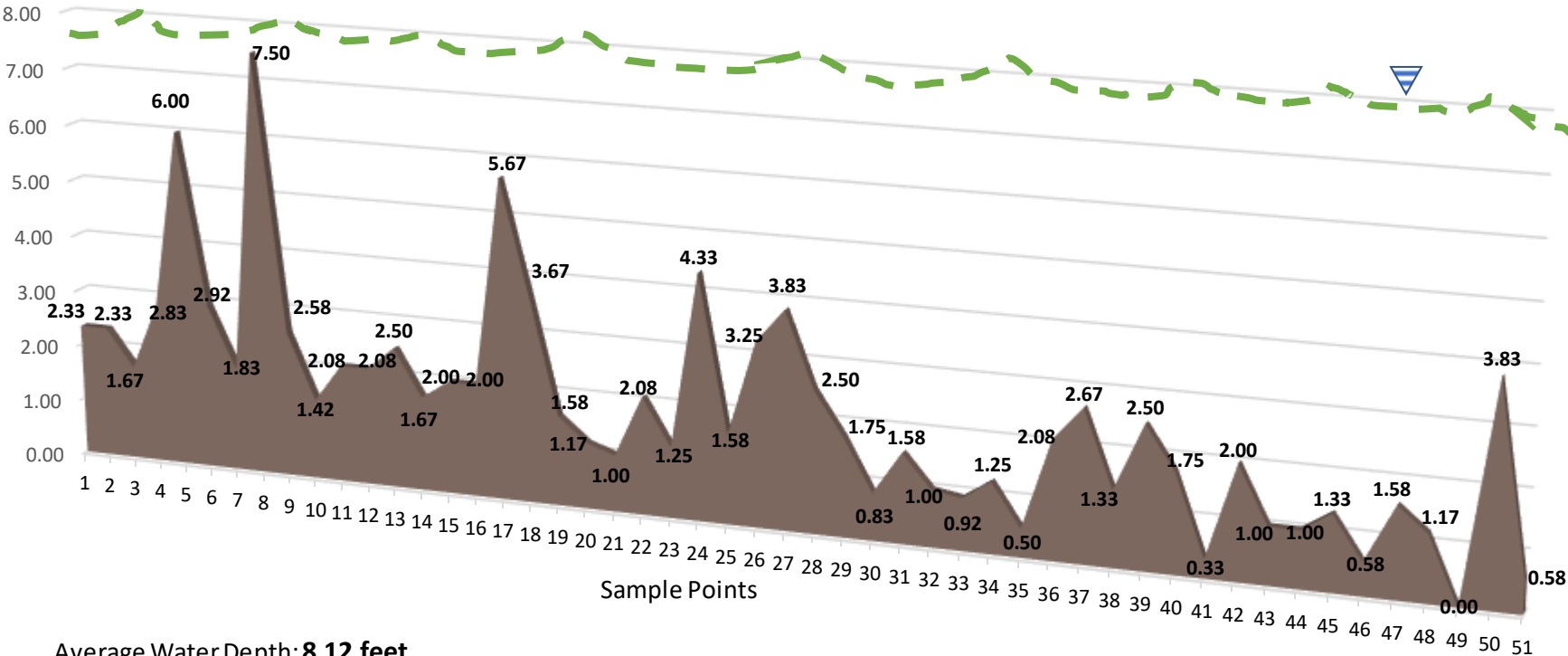
Monthly Average Effluent TSS





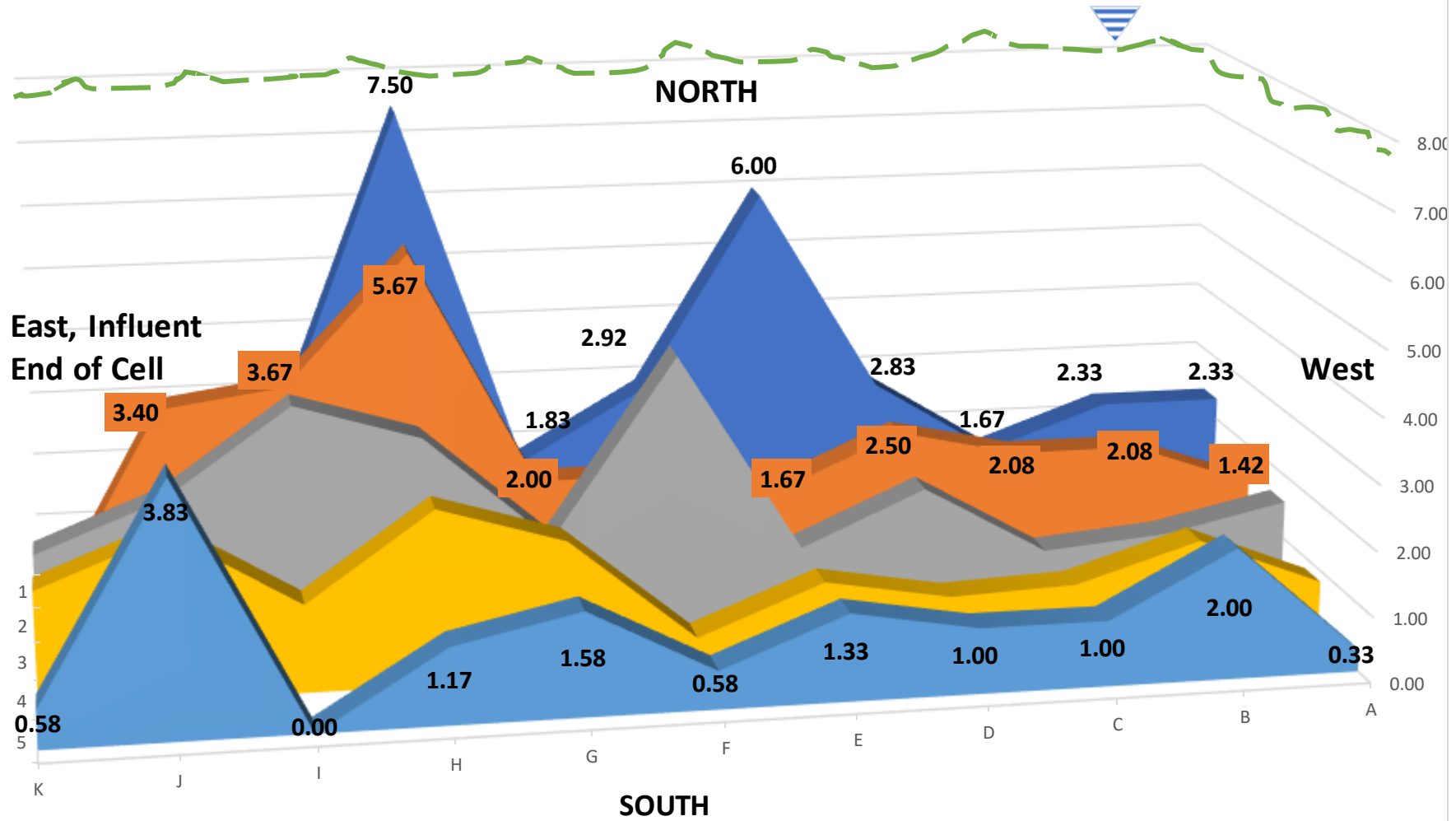
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	2.33	2.33	1.67	2.83	6.00	2.92	1.83	7.50	2.58		
2	1.42	2.08	2.08	2.50	1.67	2.00	2.00	5.67	3.67		
3	1.58	1.17	1.00	2.08	1.25	4.33	1.58	3.25	3.83	2.50	1.75
4	0.83	1.58	1.00	0.92	1.25	0.50	2.08	2.67	1.33	2.50	1.75
5	0.33	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.33	0.58	1.58	1.17	0.00	3.83	0.58

Sludge Blanket Thickness Relative to the Water Depth of Cell # 1 at the XXXXX Wastewater Pond System

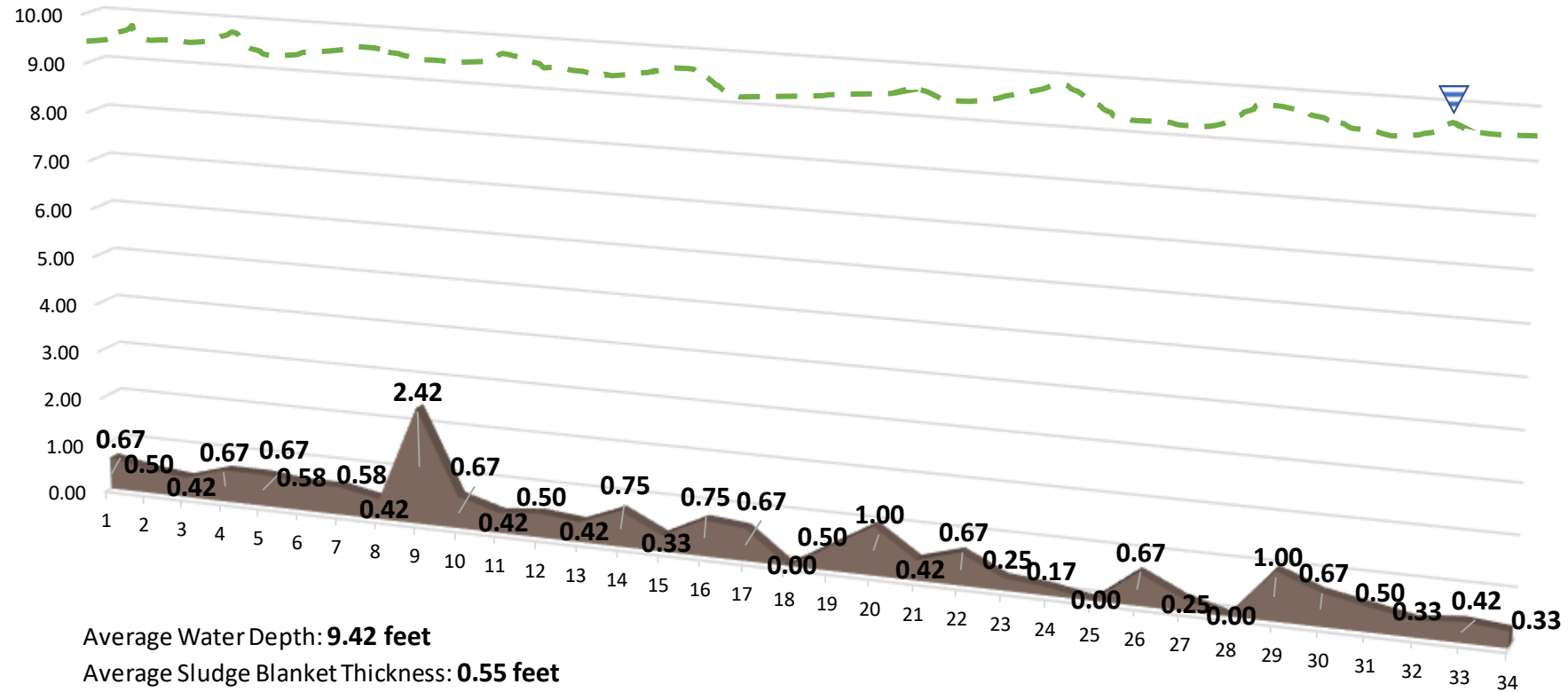


Average Water Depth: **8.12 feet**
Average Sludge Blanket Thickness: **2.10 feet**
Volume of Water: **20,313,776 gallons**
Volume of Sludge: **7,124,938 gallons**
Water Cap Remaining to Treat the Daily Load: **6.02 feet**

Sludge Accumulation in Cell # 1 Relative to Water Depth



Cell # 2 Sludge Blanket Thickness Relative to Average Water Depth at the XXXXXX Wastewater Pond System



Average Water Depth: **9.42 feet**

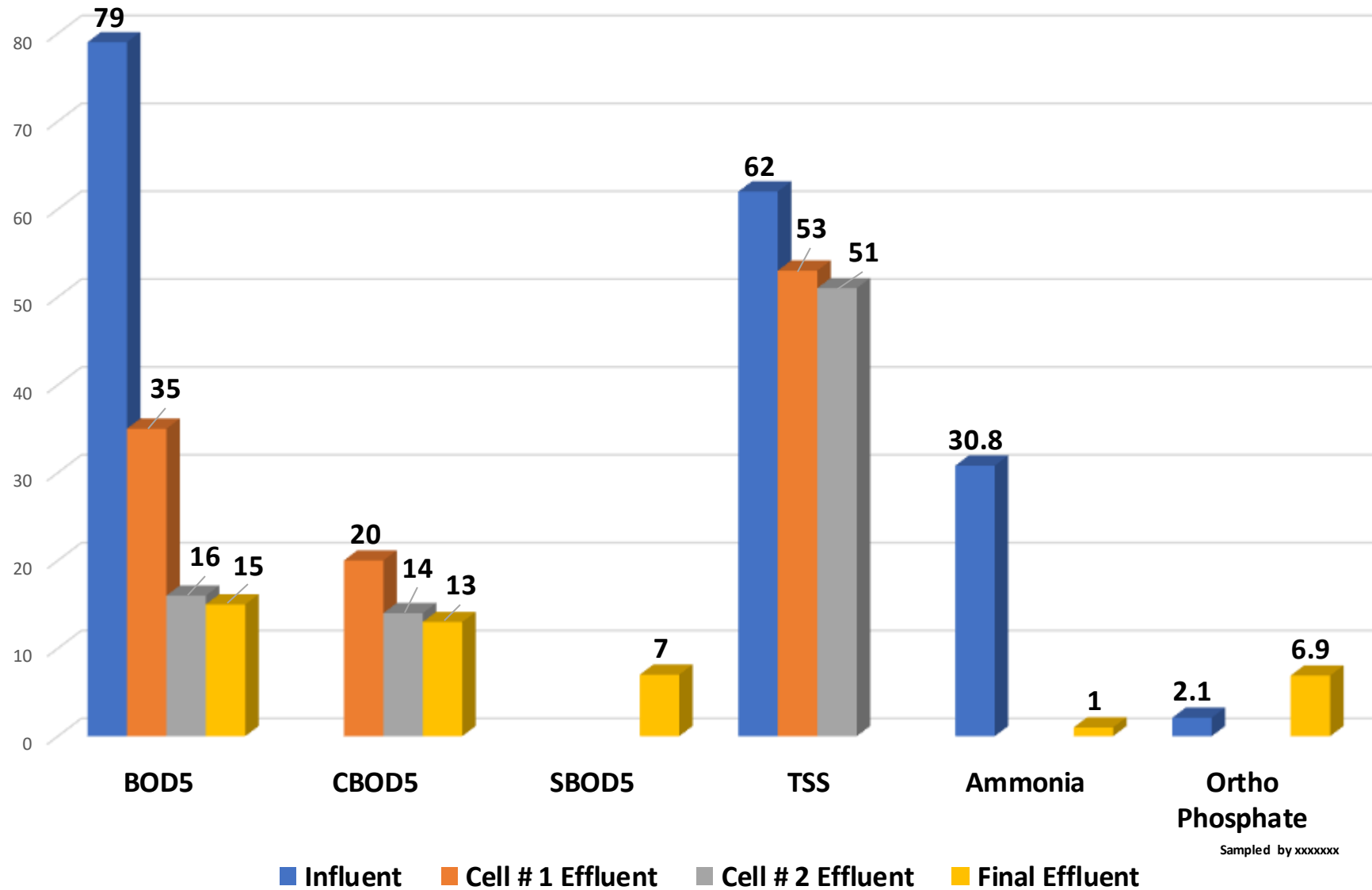
Average Sludge Blanket Thickness: **0.55 feet**

Volume of Water: **30,095,010 gallons**

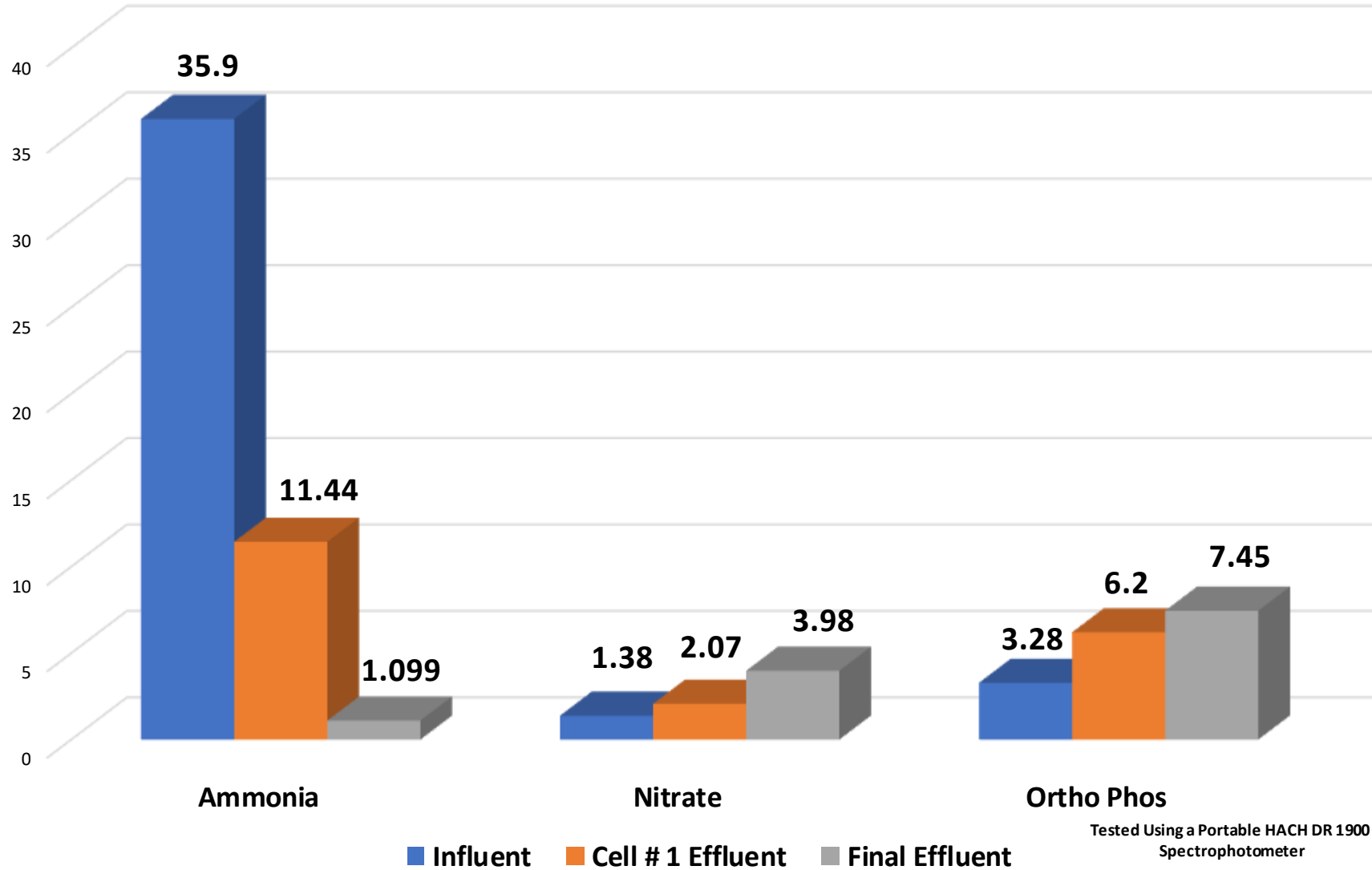
Volume of Sludge: **1,806,838 gallons**

Water Cap remaining Over Sludge: **8.87 feet**

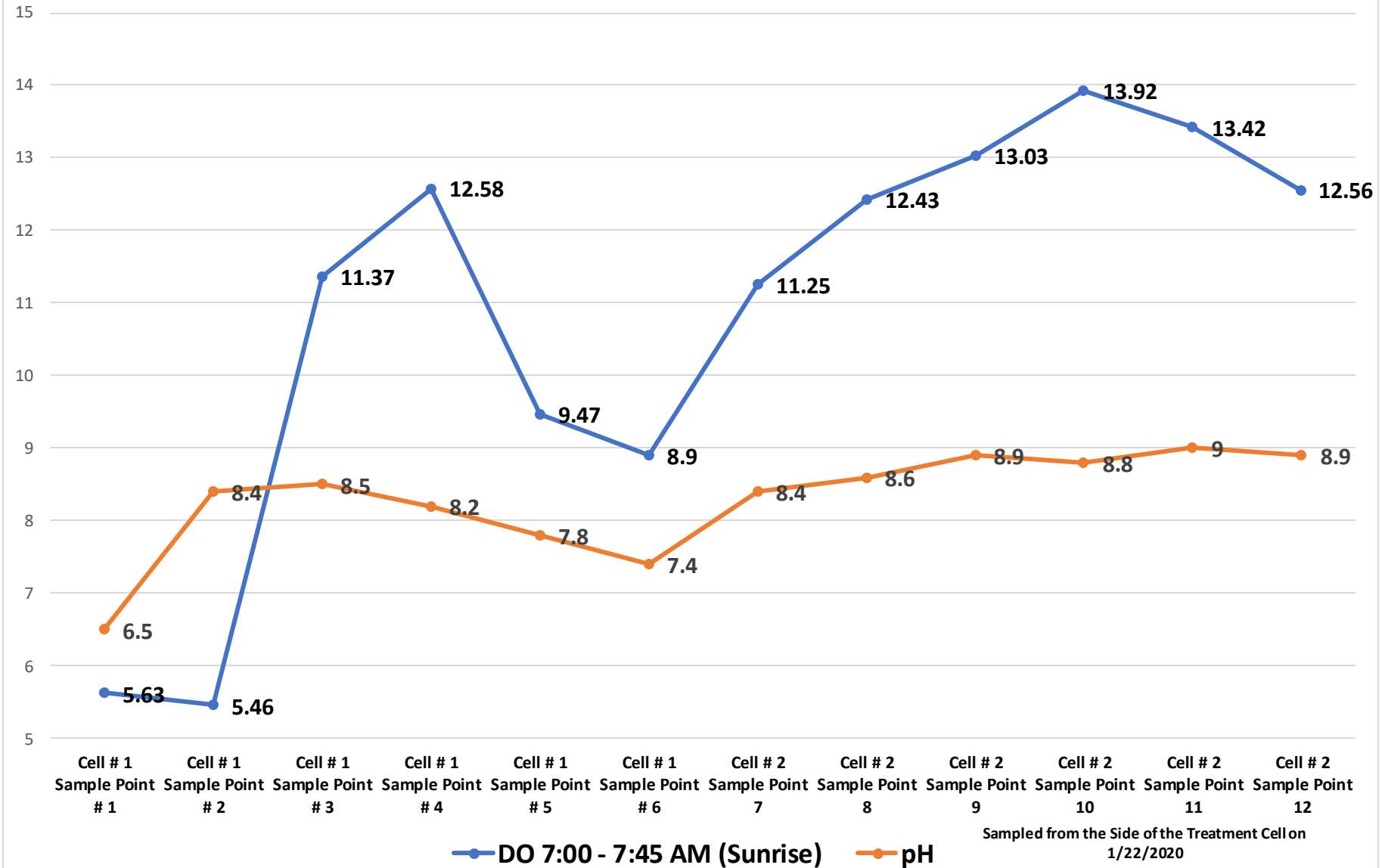
Intra-Pond BOD₅ Laboratory Results for the XXXXX Wastewater Pond System



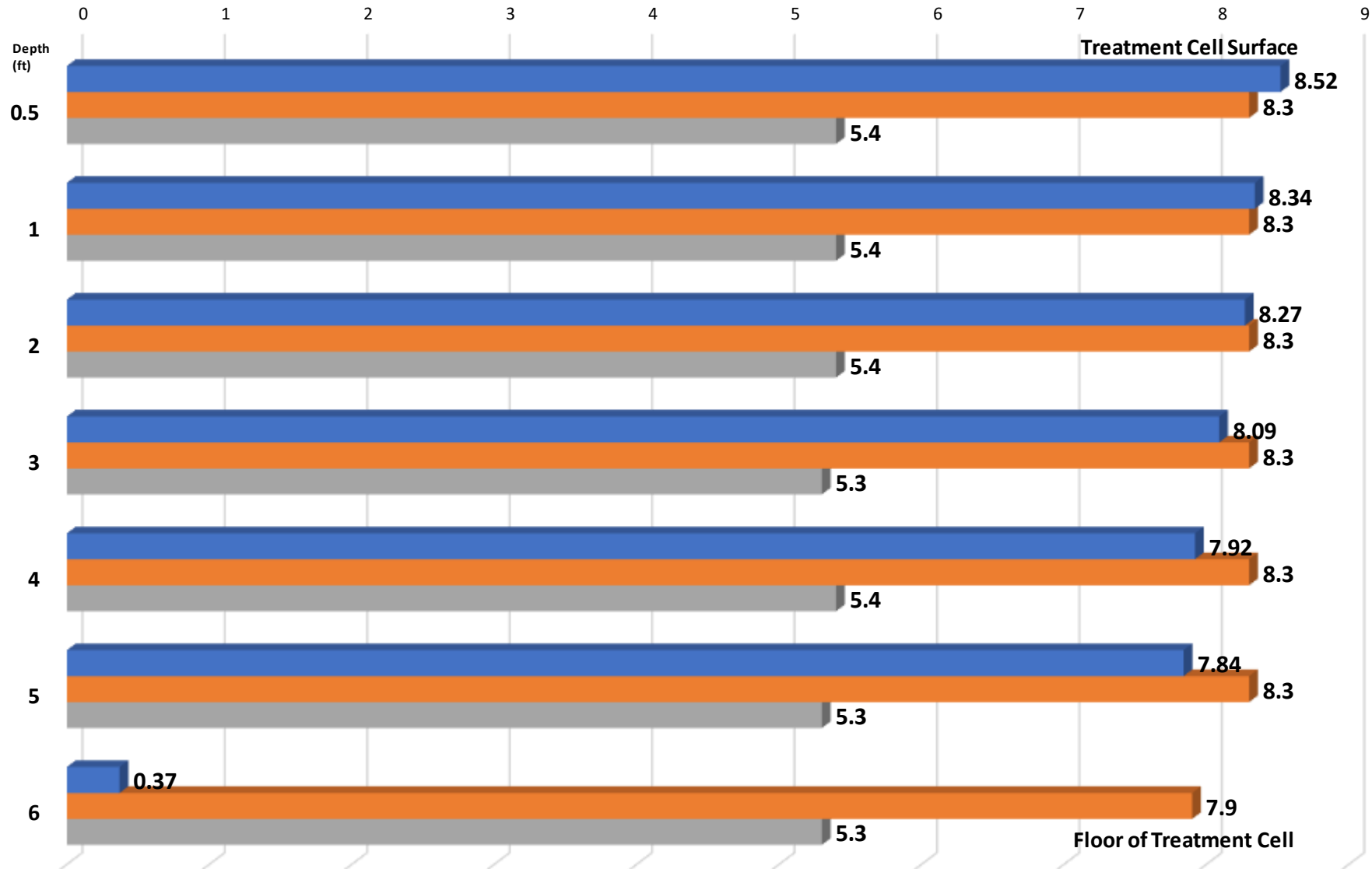
Field Nutrient Sampling Results on January 24, 2020



Pre-dawn Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations Spatially Across Cells # 1 and 2 at the XXXXX Wastewater Pond System



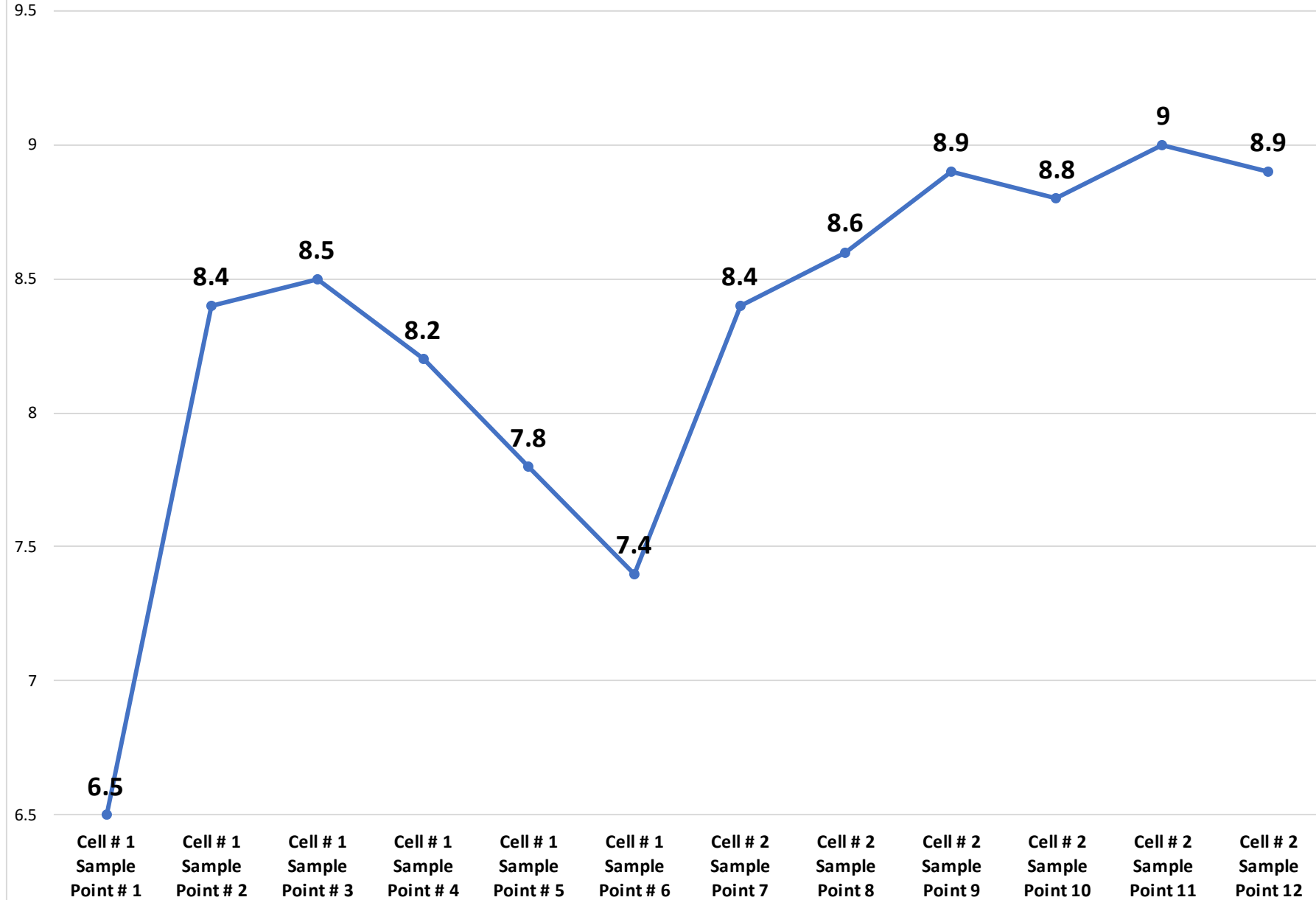
Dissolved Oxygen Profile from the Surface to the Bottom of Cell # 1

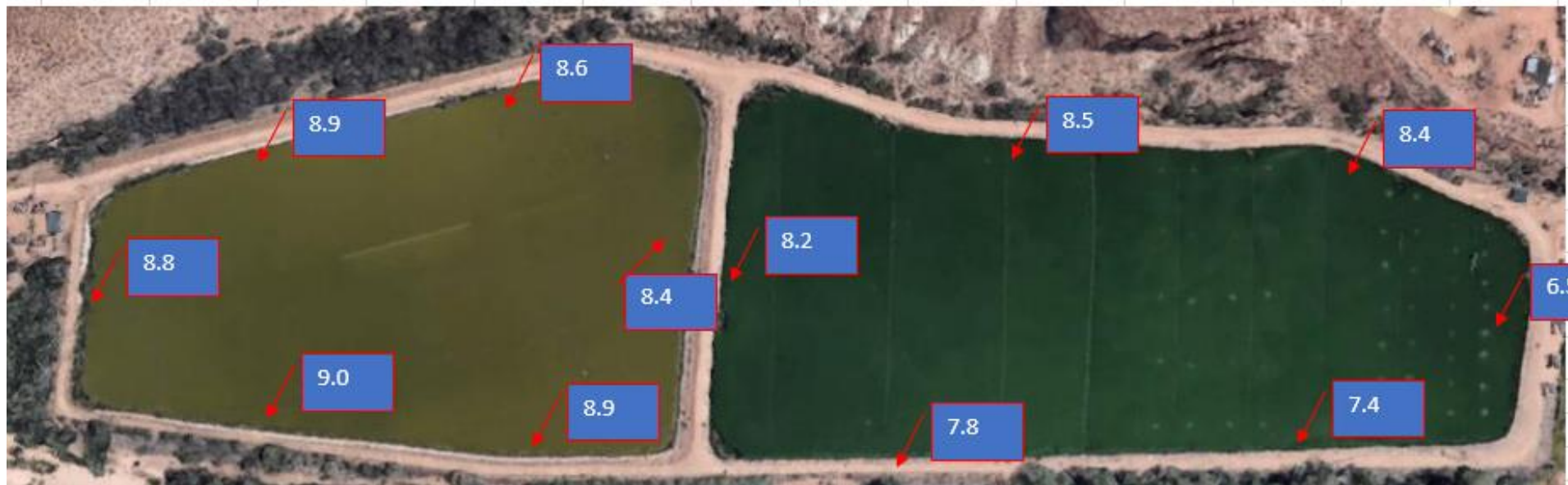
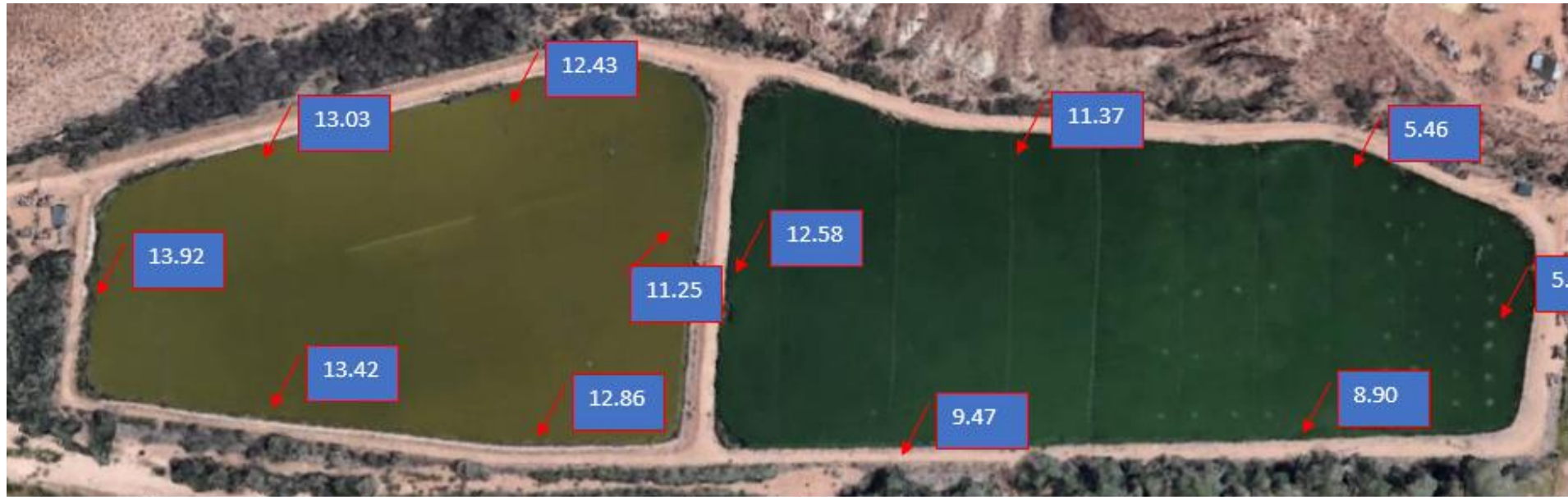


■ DO 8:30 AM ■ pH ■ Temperature (°C)

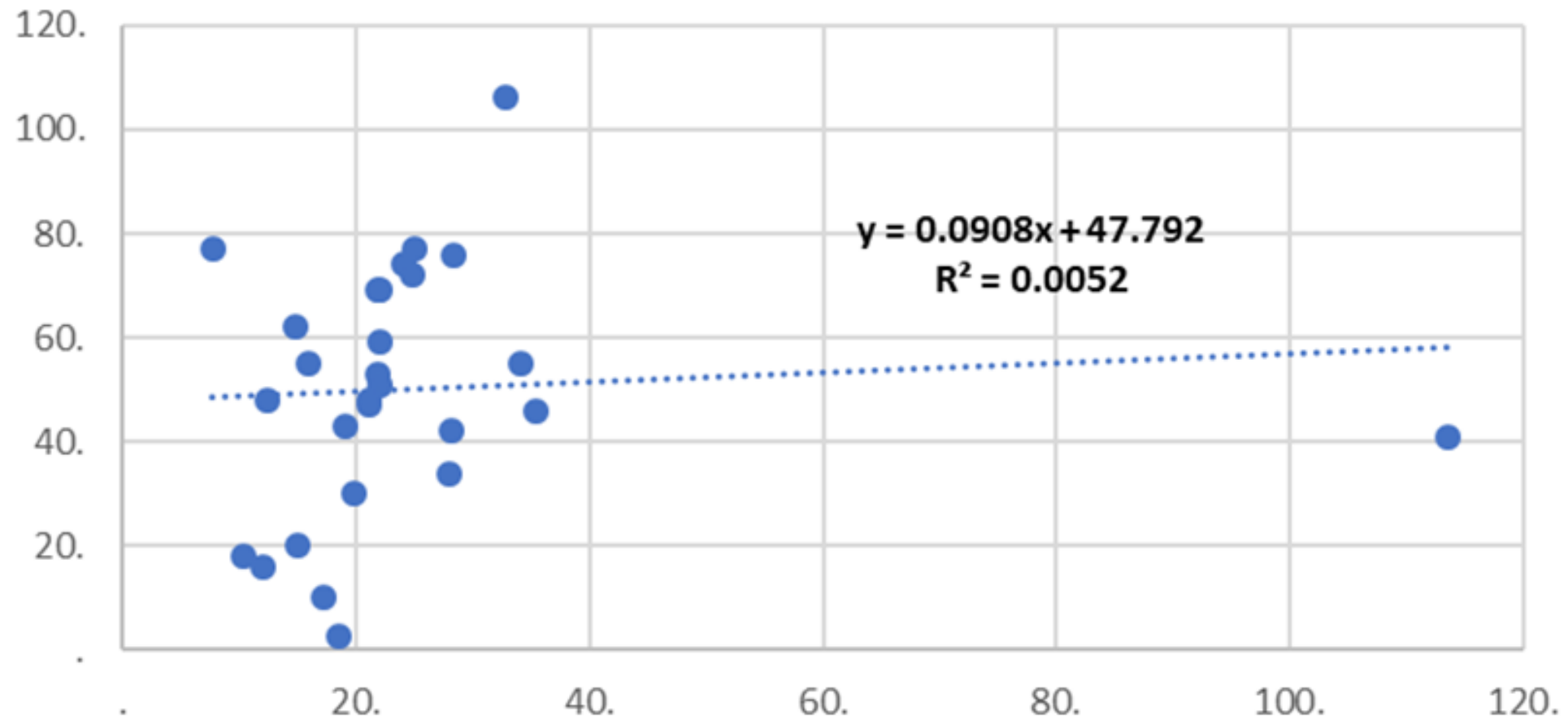
Sampled by Boat from the Middle of the Cell on
1/22/2020

pH Tested at the Surface of Cells 1 & 2 Before Sunrise

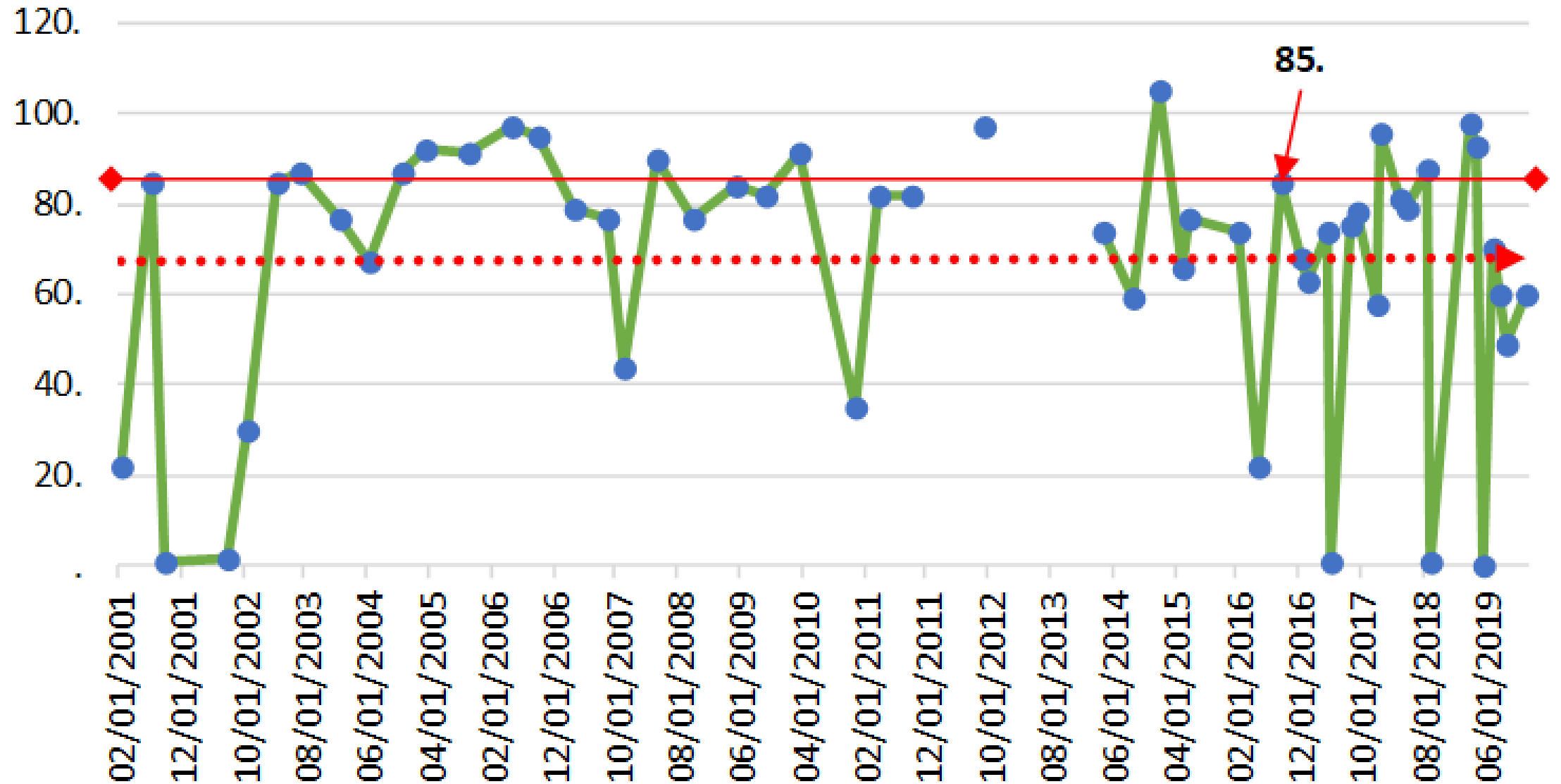




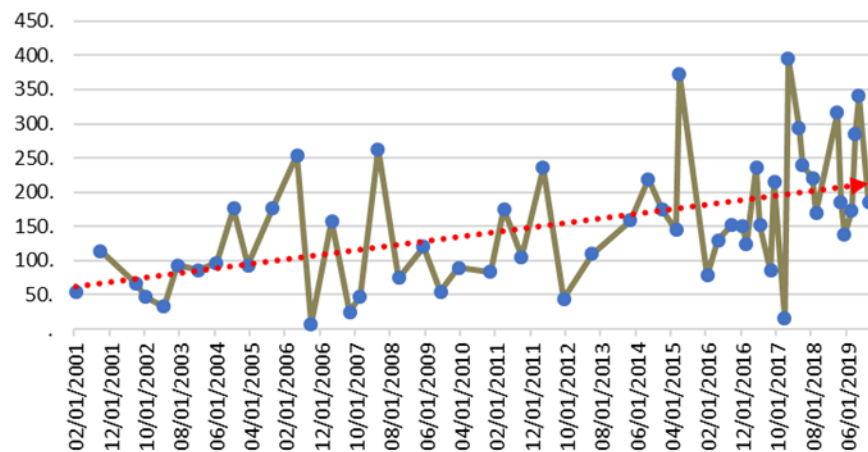
R^2 for Monthly Average Effluent BOD and Effluent TSS



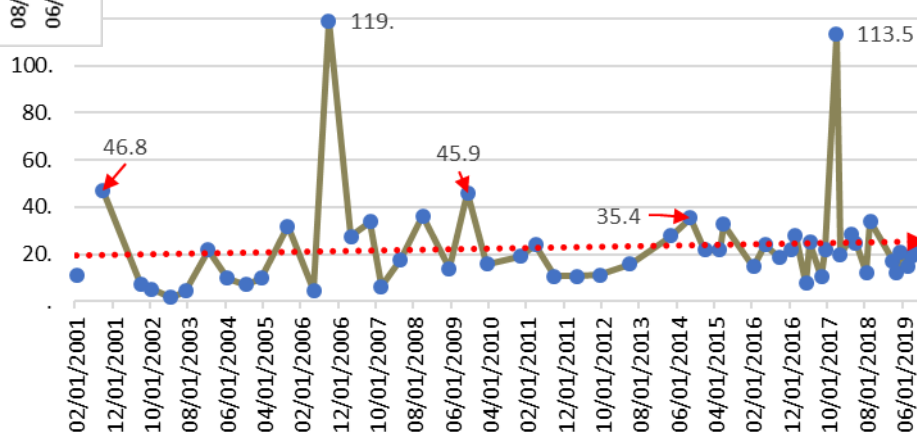
Monthly Average TSS % Removal



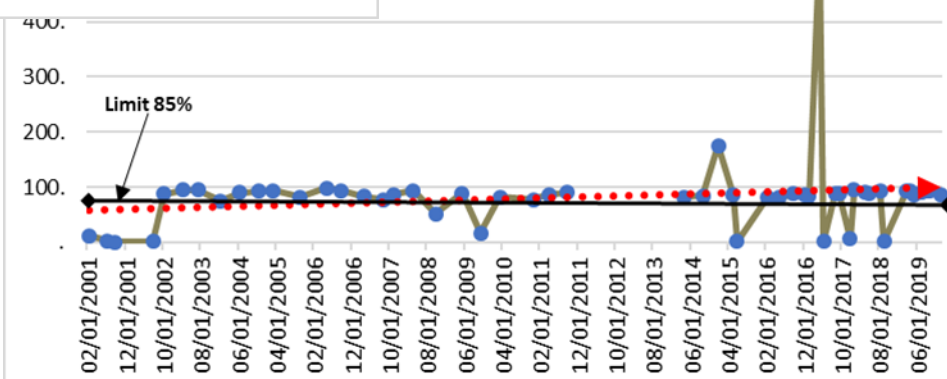
Monthly Average Influent BOD₅



Monthly Average Effluent BOD₅



Average BOD % Removal



Headworks

- Will reduce influent BOD
- Extend the time between desludging
- Control vectors





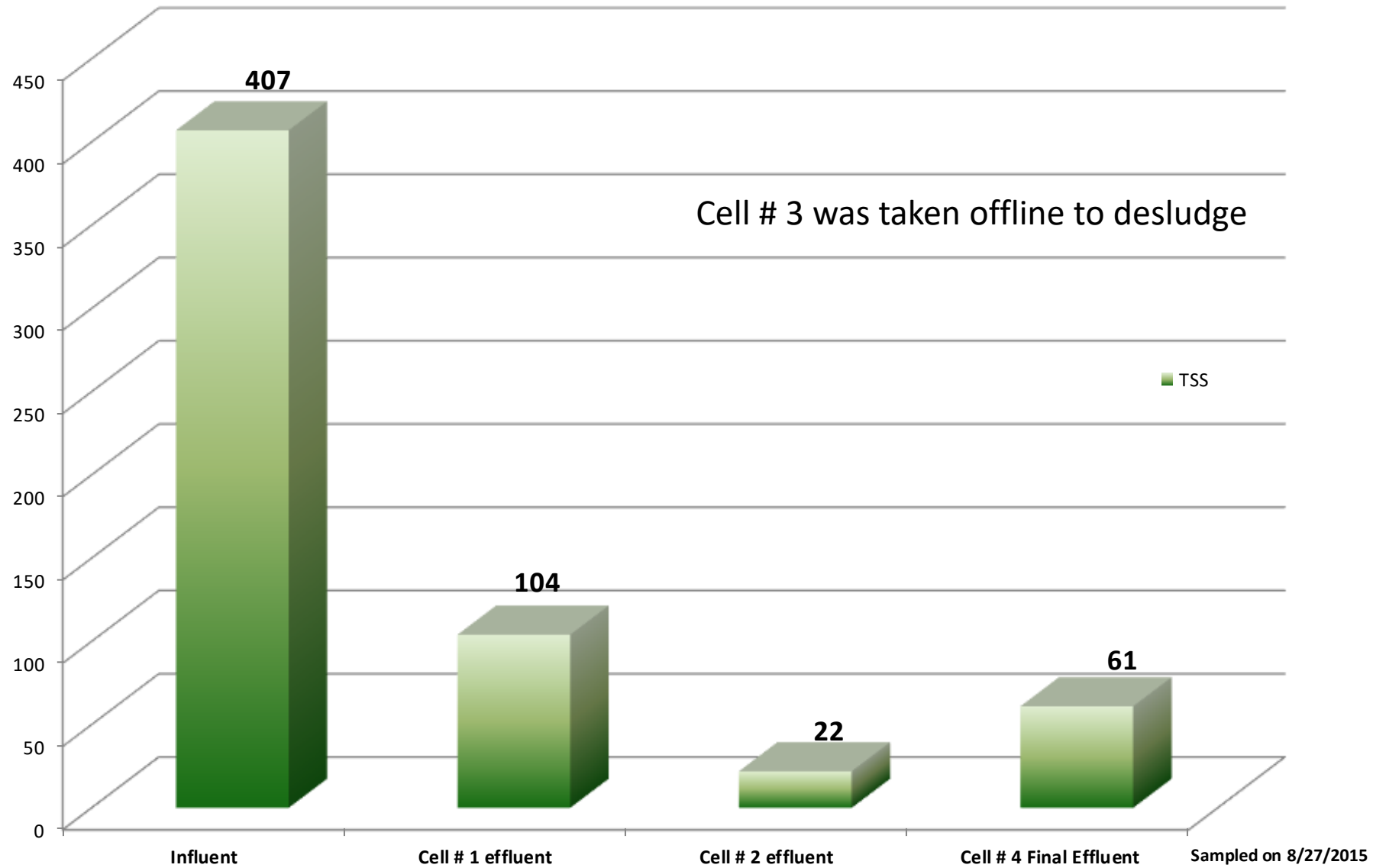
Case # 9

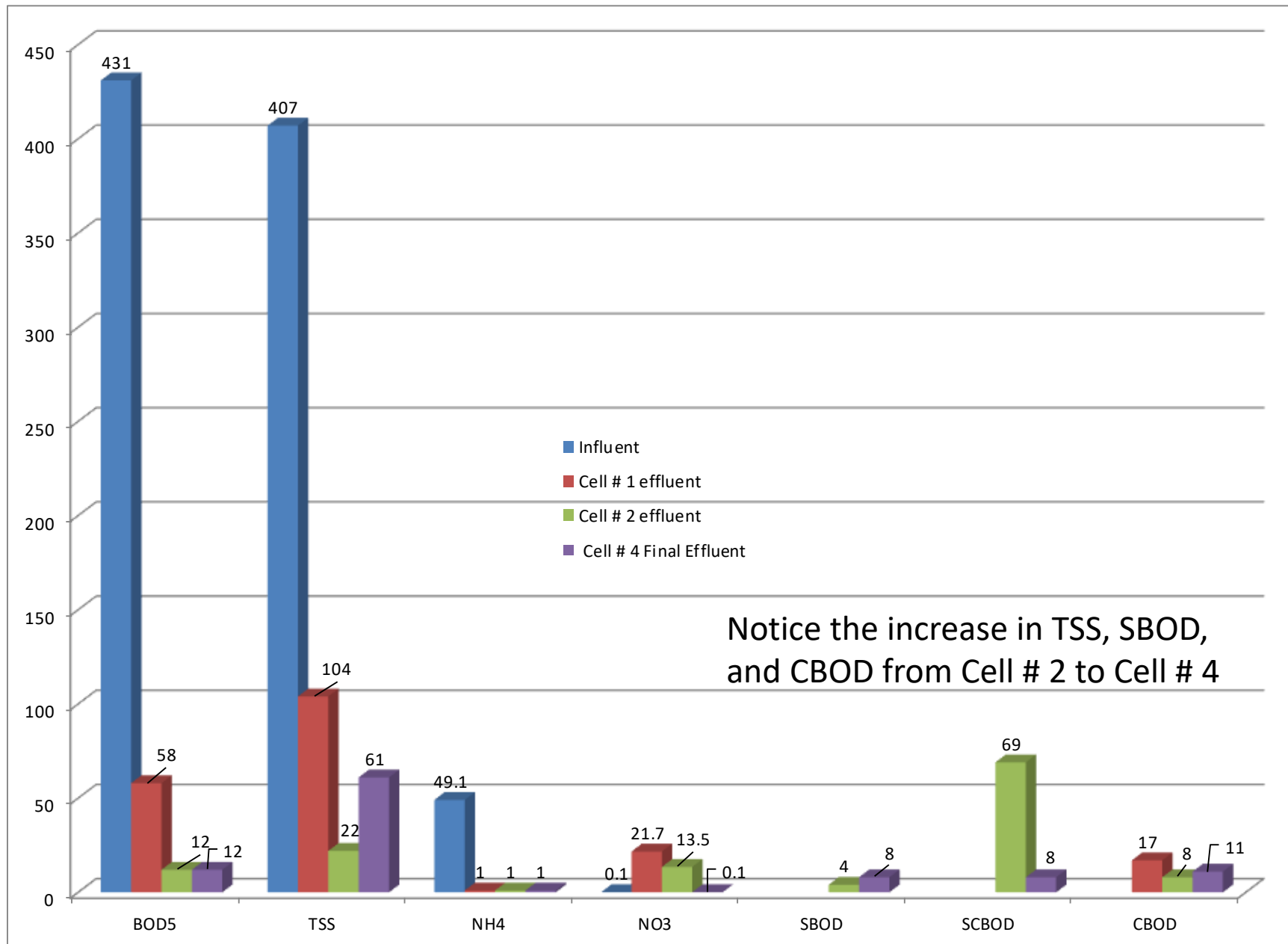
Intra Pond Testing

The evidence of benthal feedback

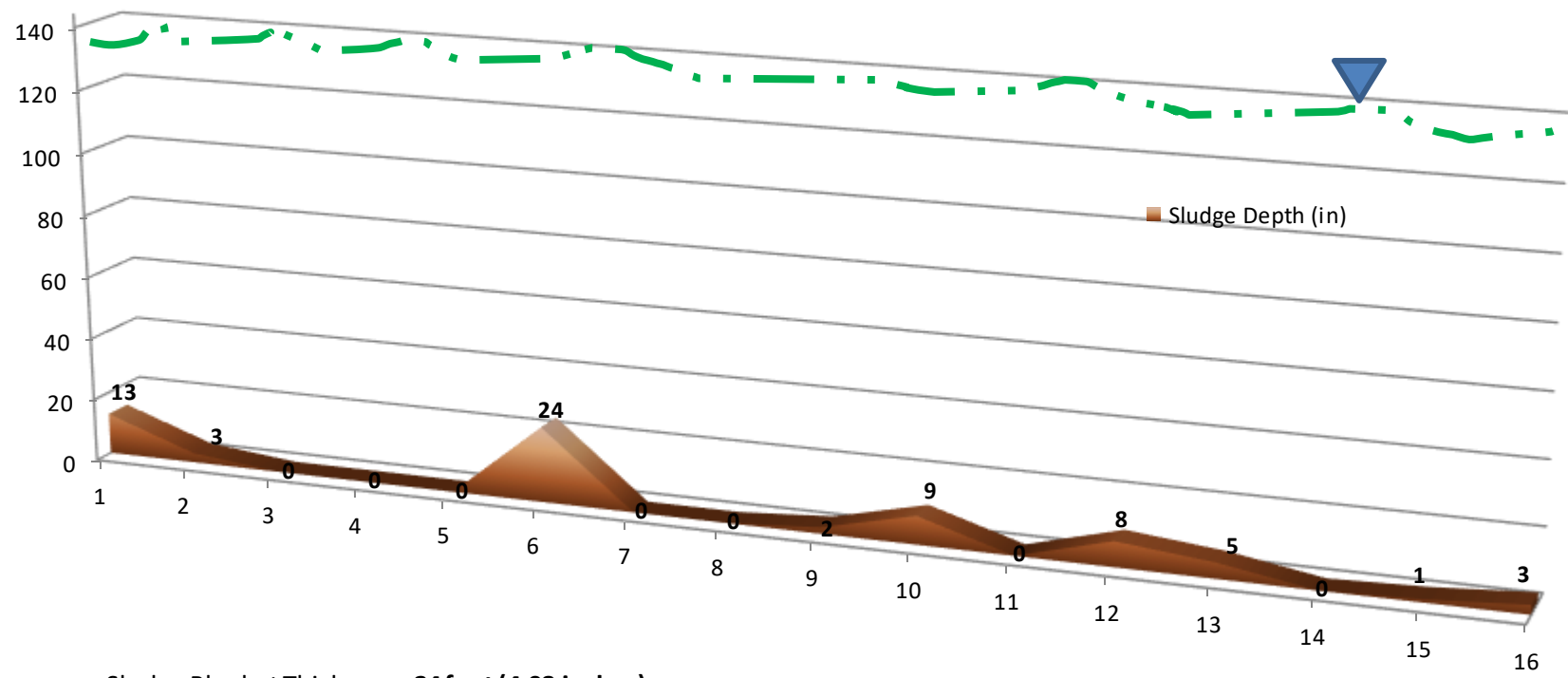


Intra-Pond TSS for the XXXX Wastewater Lagoon System





Sludge Blanket Thickness Profile for the City of XXXX's
Wastewater Lagoon Cell # 1

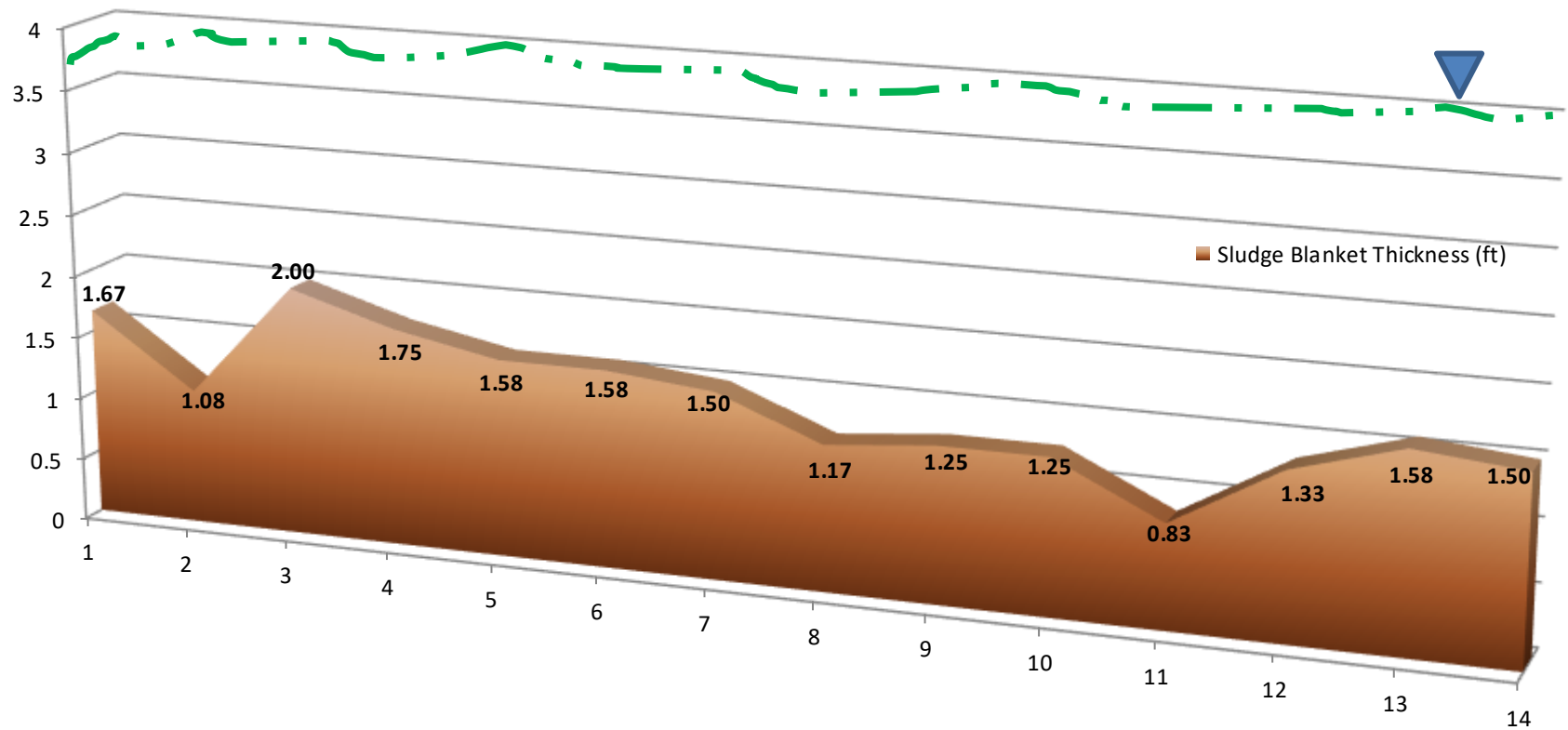


Sludge Blanket Thickness: **.34 feet (4.08 inches)**
Sludge Volume: **34,056 gallons**
Water Depth at the Deepest Point: **12 feet**
Estimated Water Volume: **2,109,091 gallons**

Sampled on August 25, 2015

XXXXX Wastewater Treatment lagoon Cell # 3

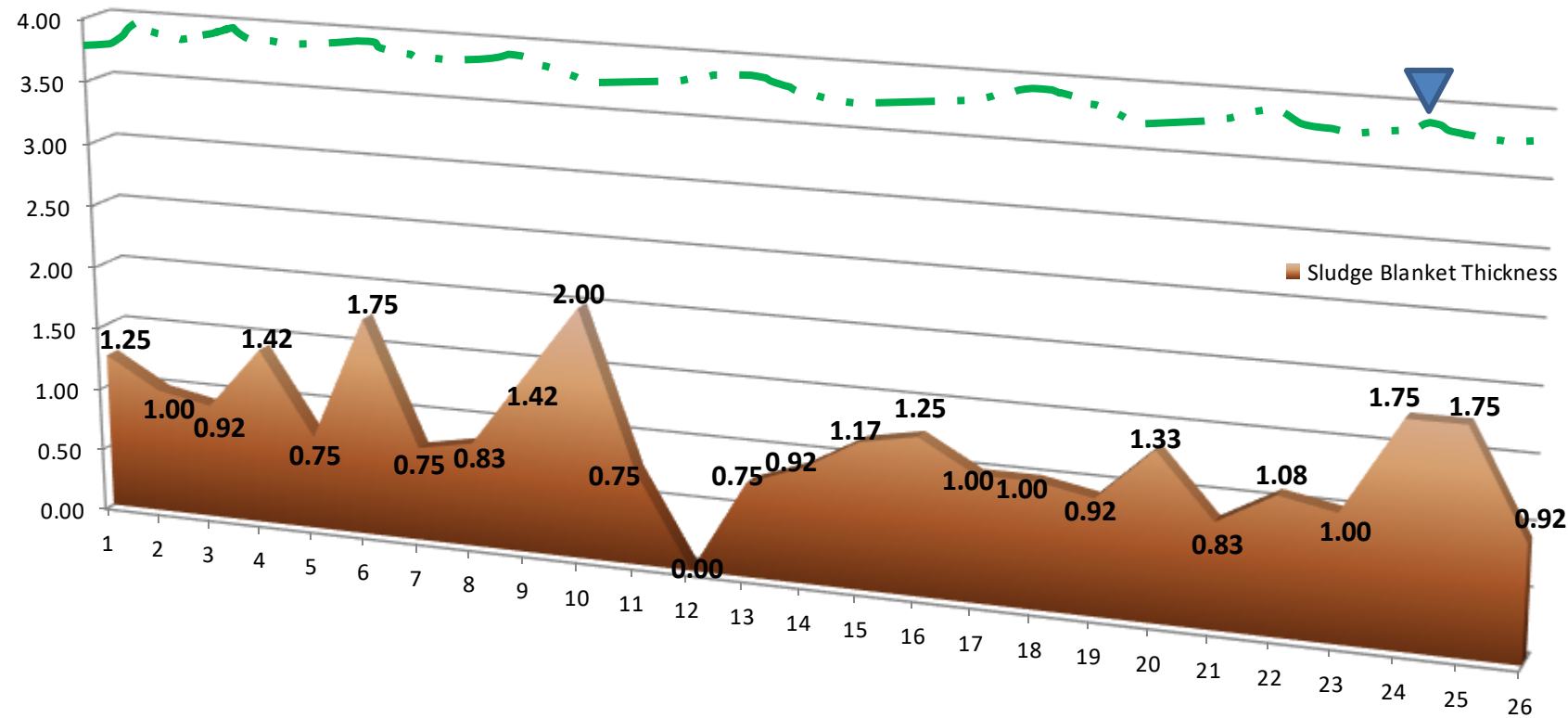
Sludge Blanket Thickness Profile



Average Sludge Blanket Thickness: **1.43 feet**
Sludge Volume: **1,943,138 gallons**

Sampled on August 25, 2015

XXXX's Cell # 4 Sludge Blanket Thickness Profile



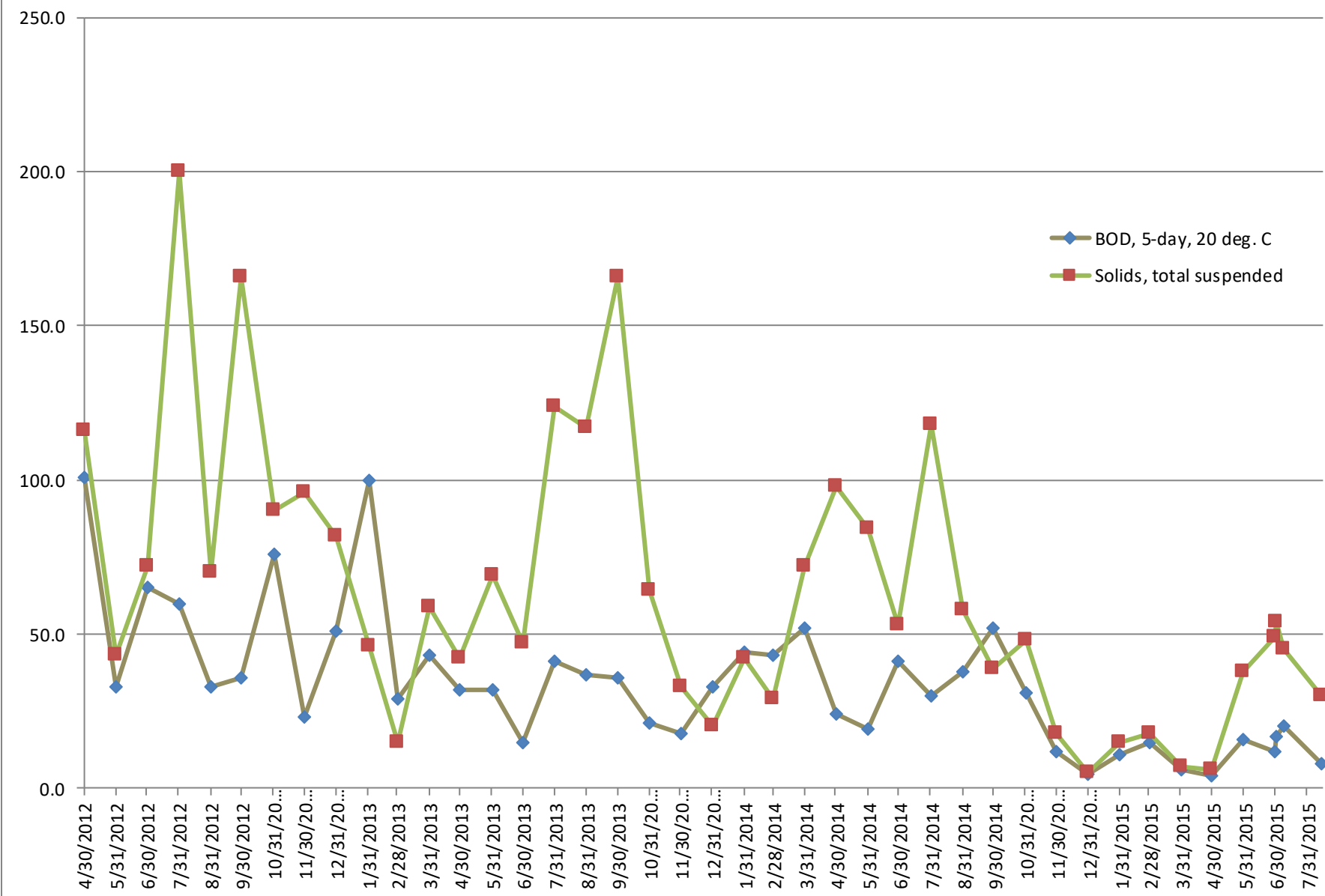
Average Sludge Blanket Thickness: **1.10 feet**
Sludge Blanket Volume: **1,347,420 gallons**
Average Water Depth: **3.81 feet**

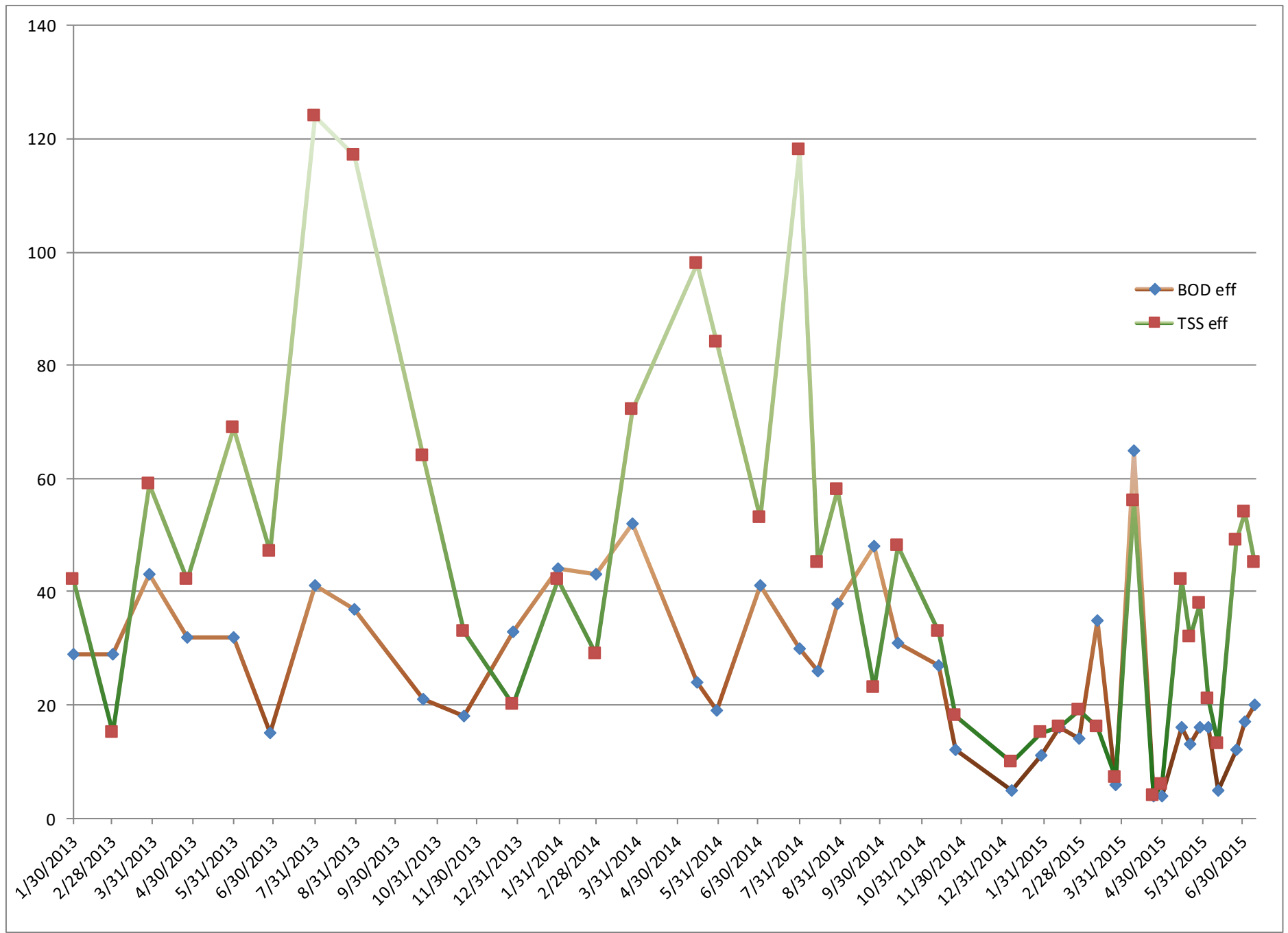
Sampled on August 25, 2015



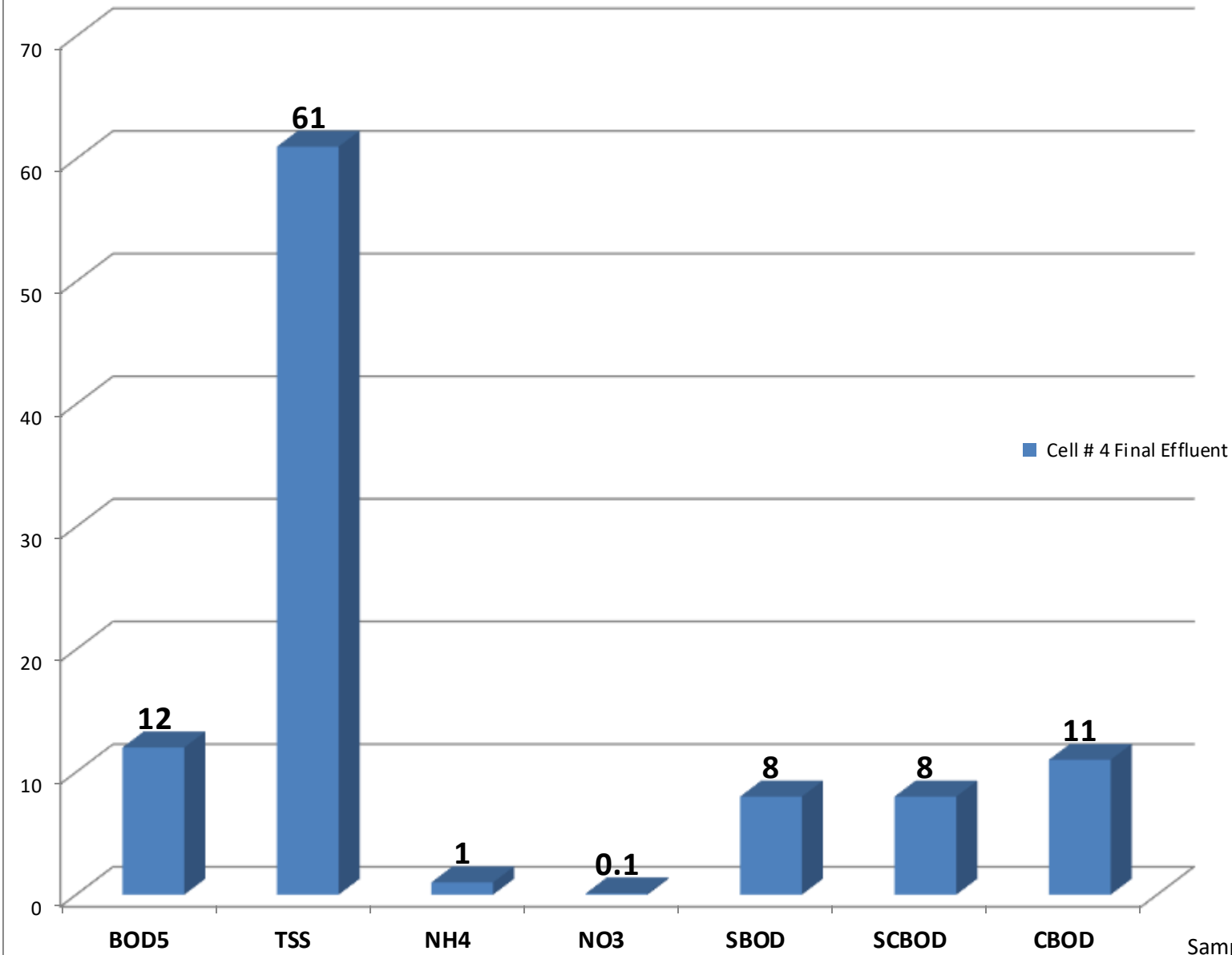


Effluent TSS and BOD Graphed on the Same Scale





Water Quality Grab Sample Results from the Final Treatment Cell

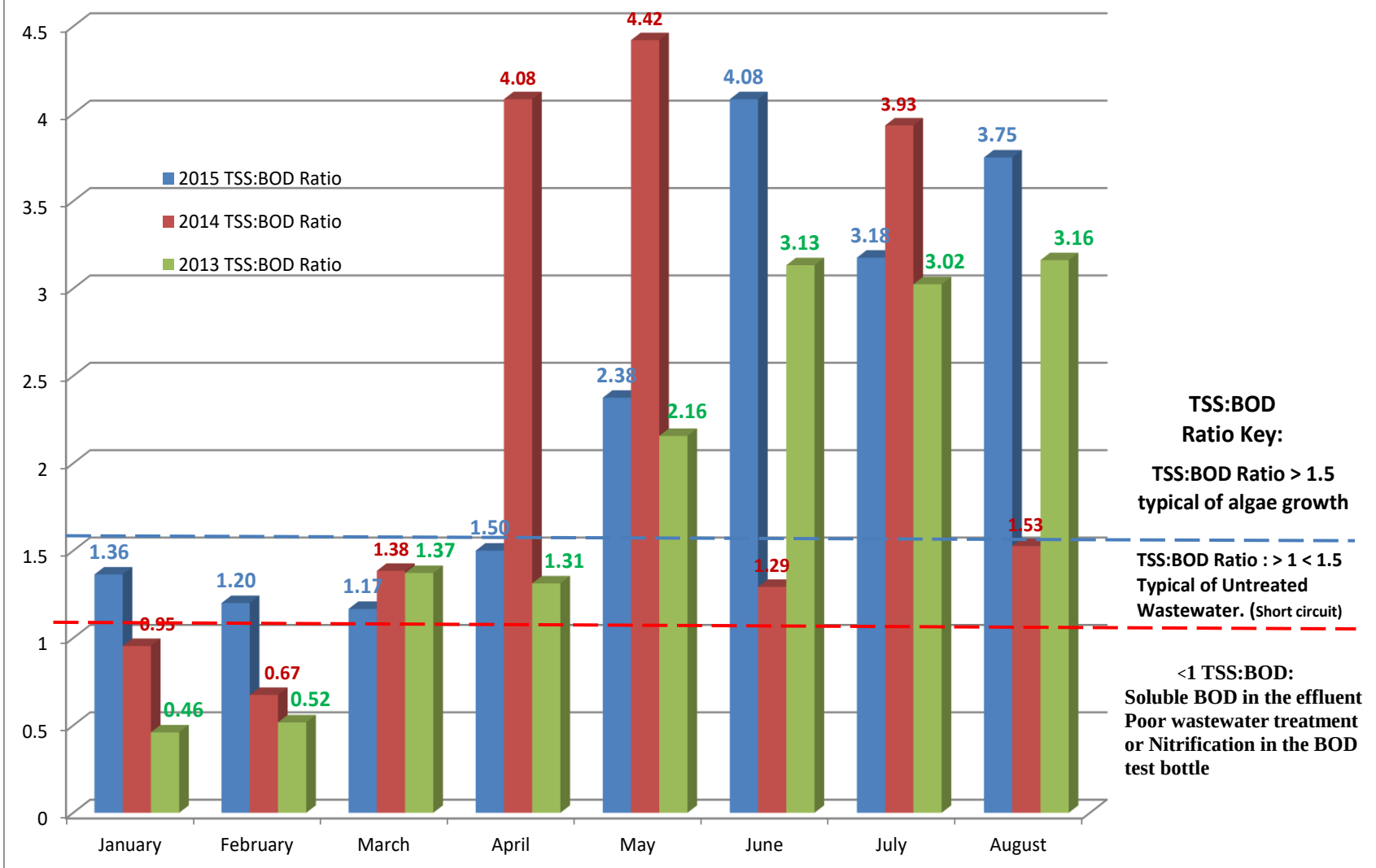


Permit Limits

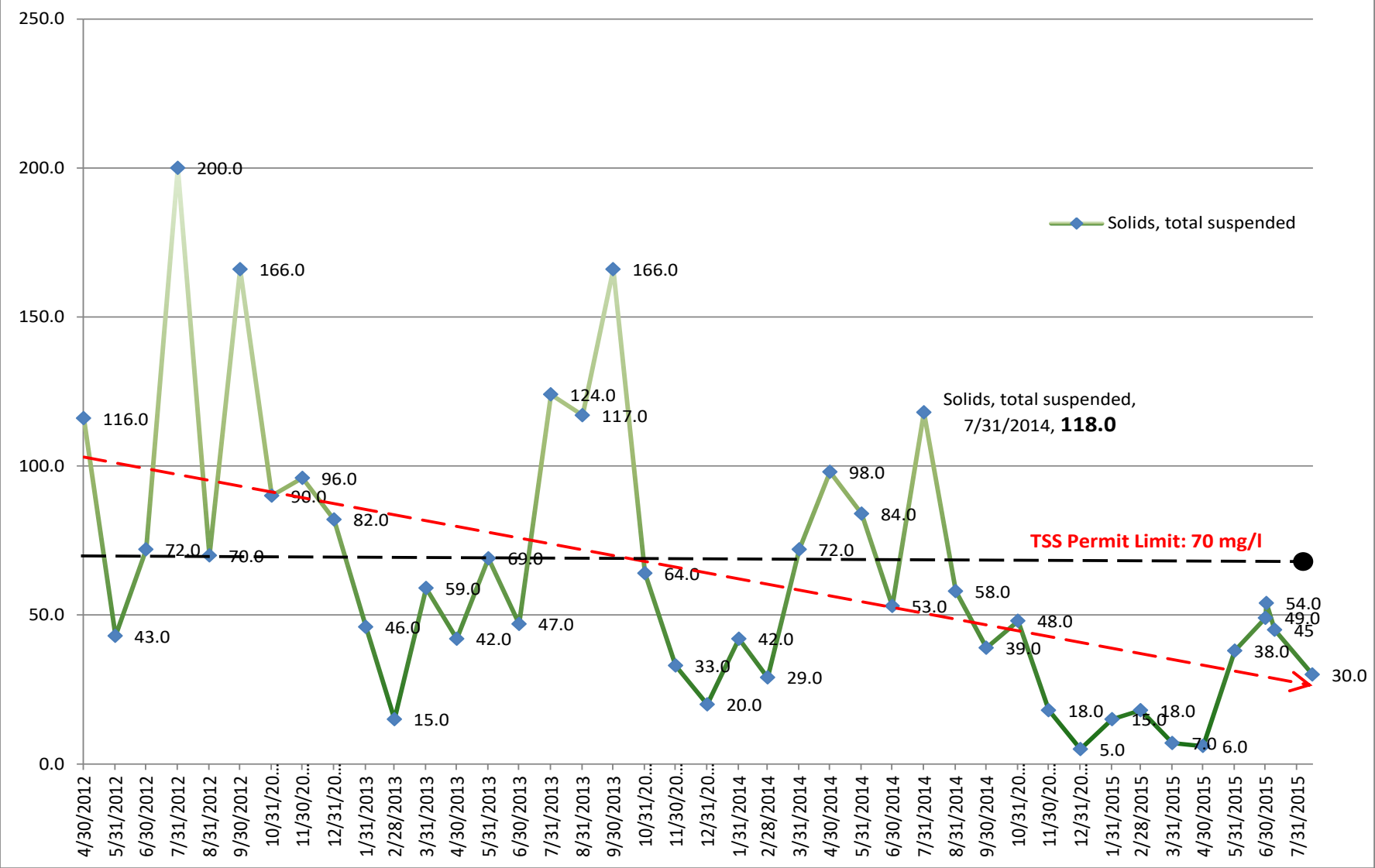
- TSS 7 day Average Limit: 70 mg/l
- TSS 30 day Average Limit: 110
- BOD 7 day average limit: 45 mg/l
- BOD 30 day average Limit: 65



TSS:BOD Ratio for Weston Missouri's Wastewater Treatment Lagoon System

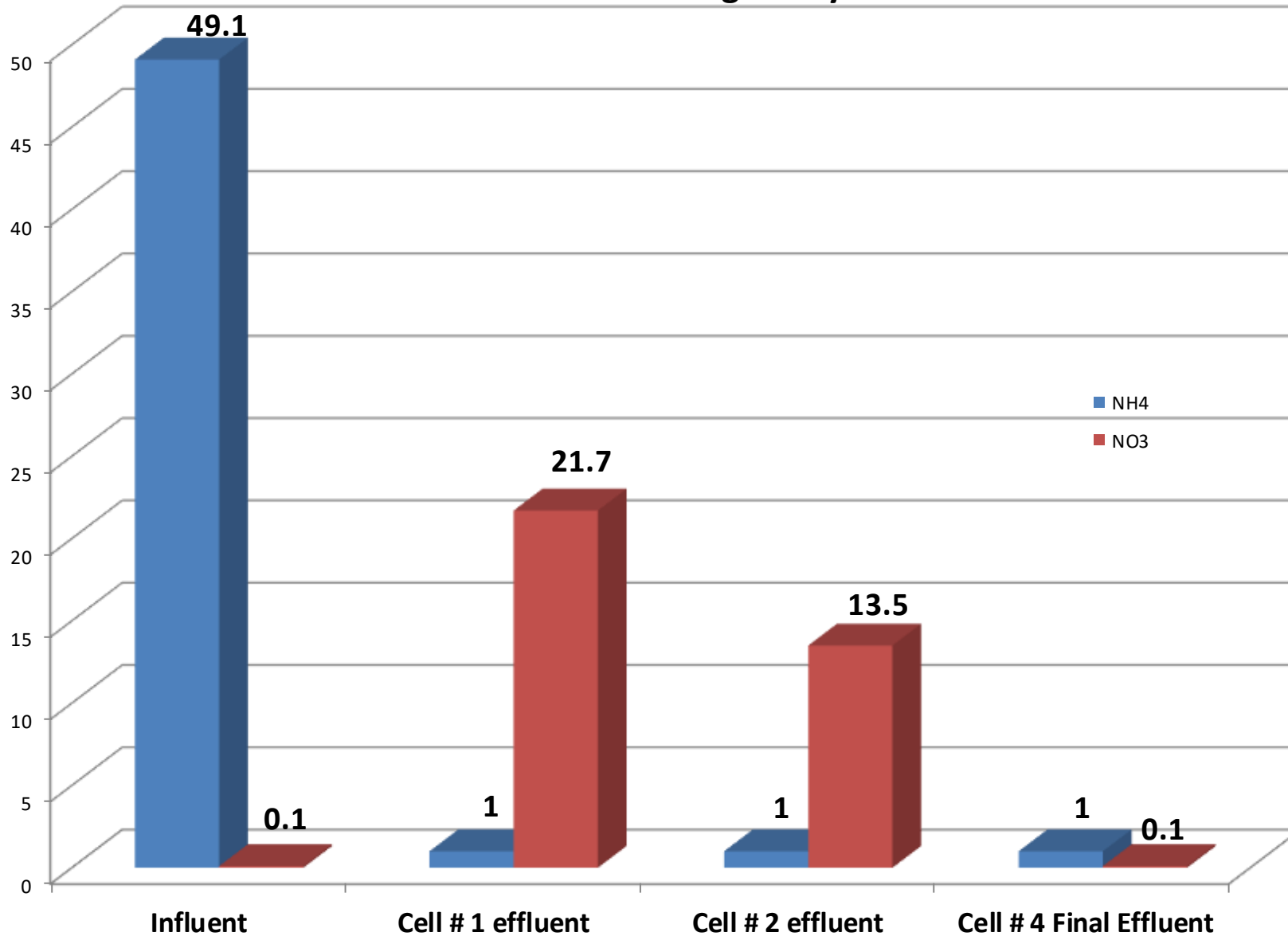


Solids, total suspended

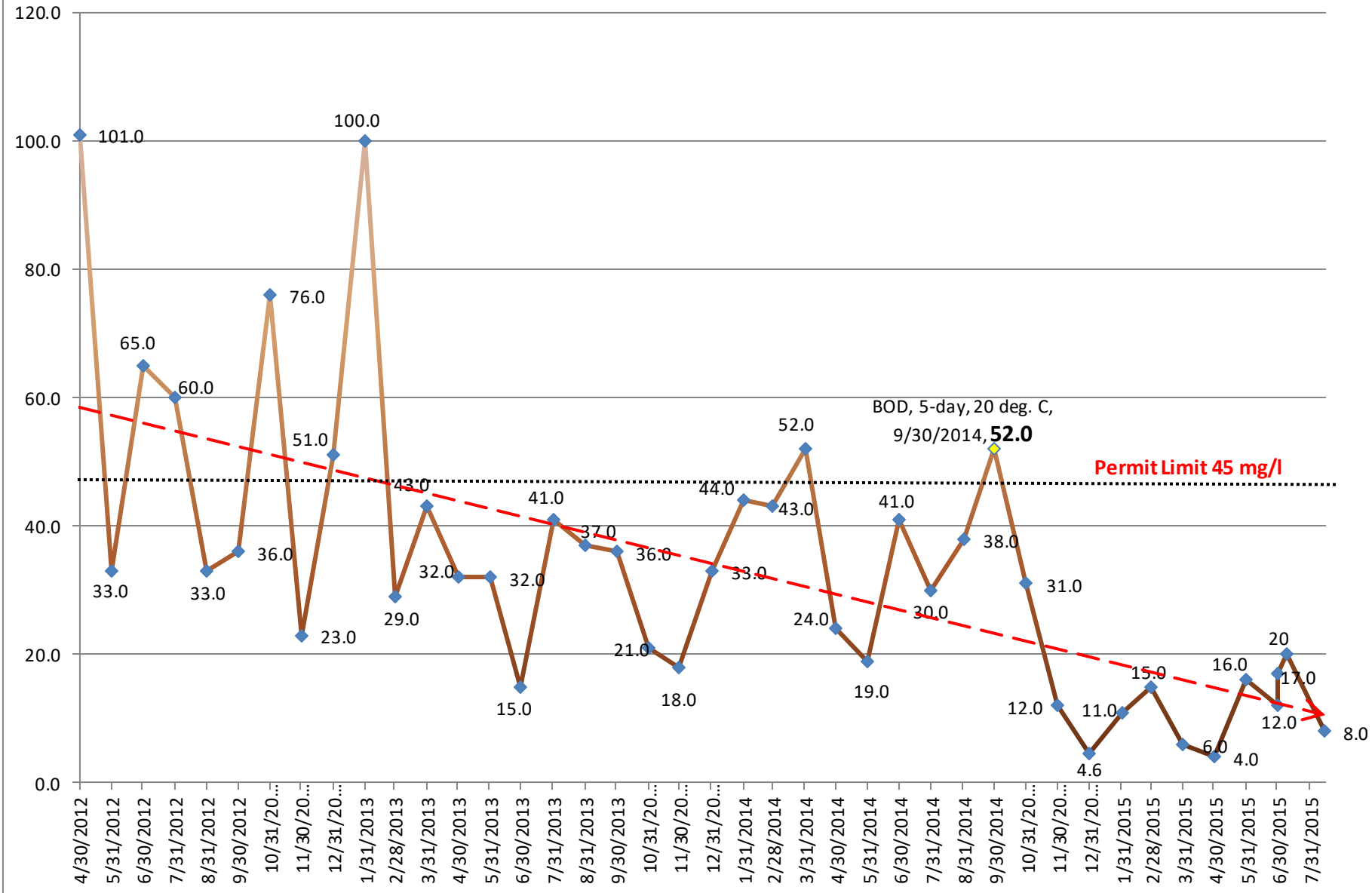




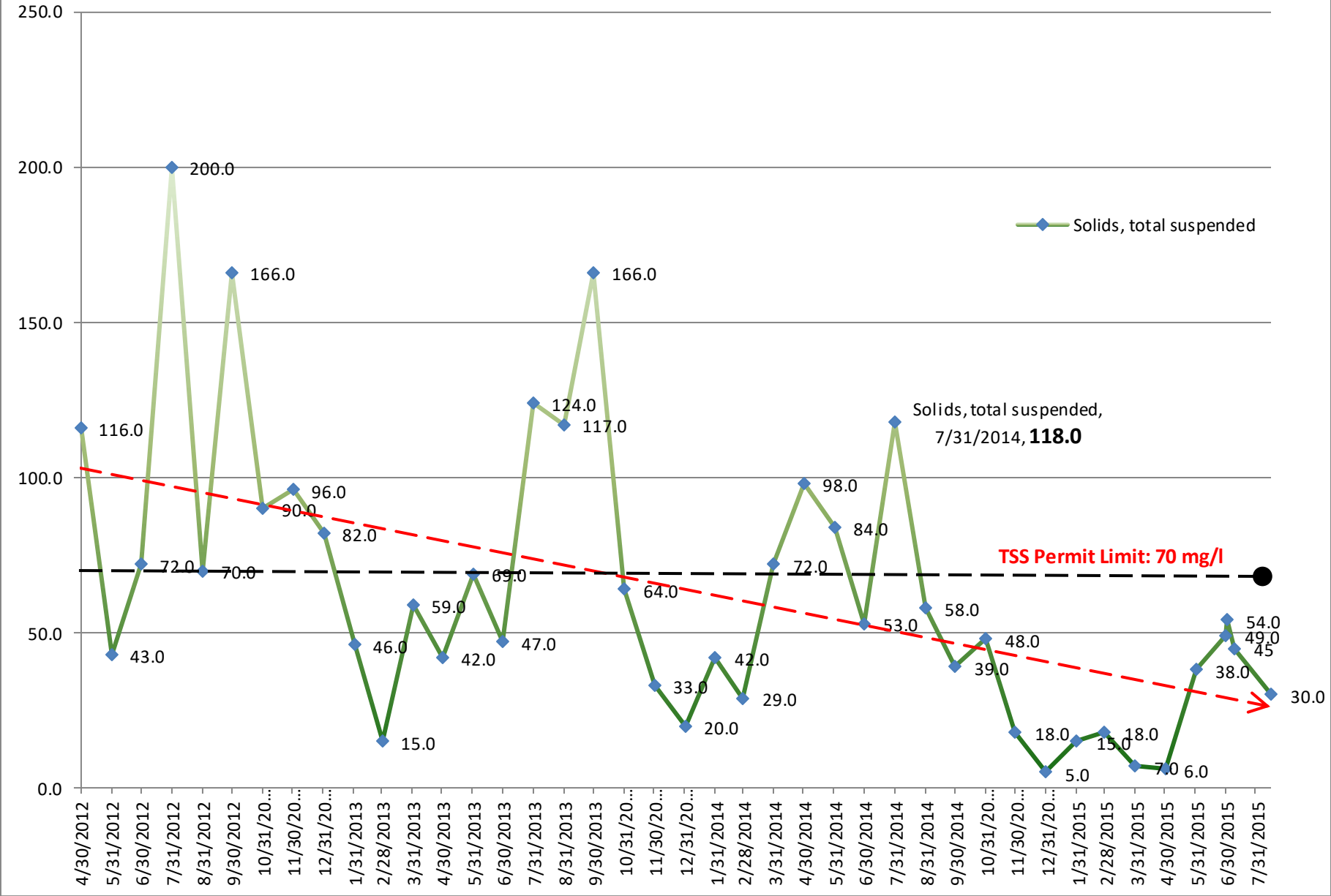
**Intra-Pond Ammonia and Nitrate Concentrations through the xxx
Wastewater Lagoon system**



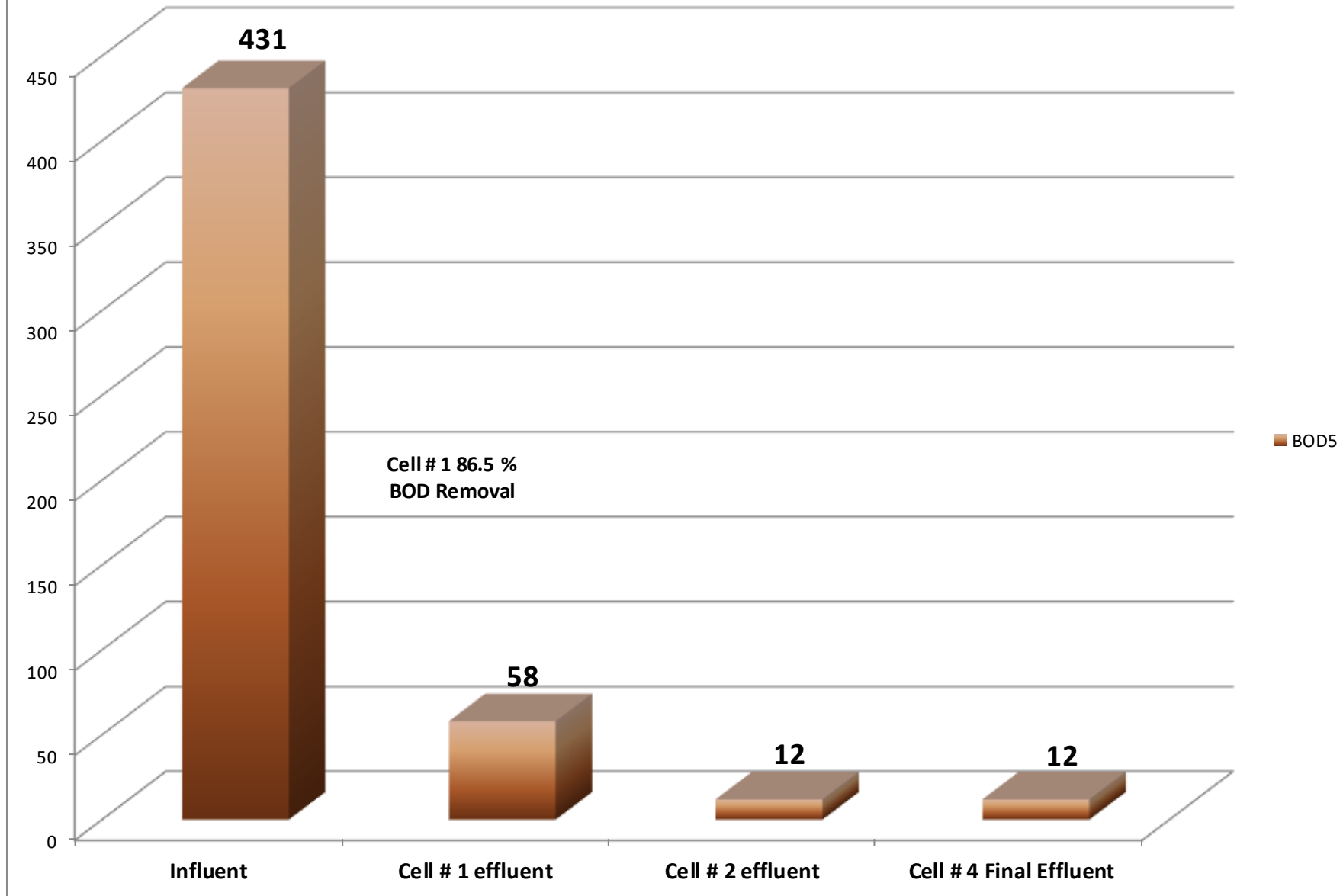
Effluent BOD₅ Over the Past Three Years for the XXXXX Wastewater Treatment Lagoon System



Solids, total suspended



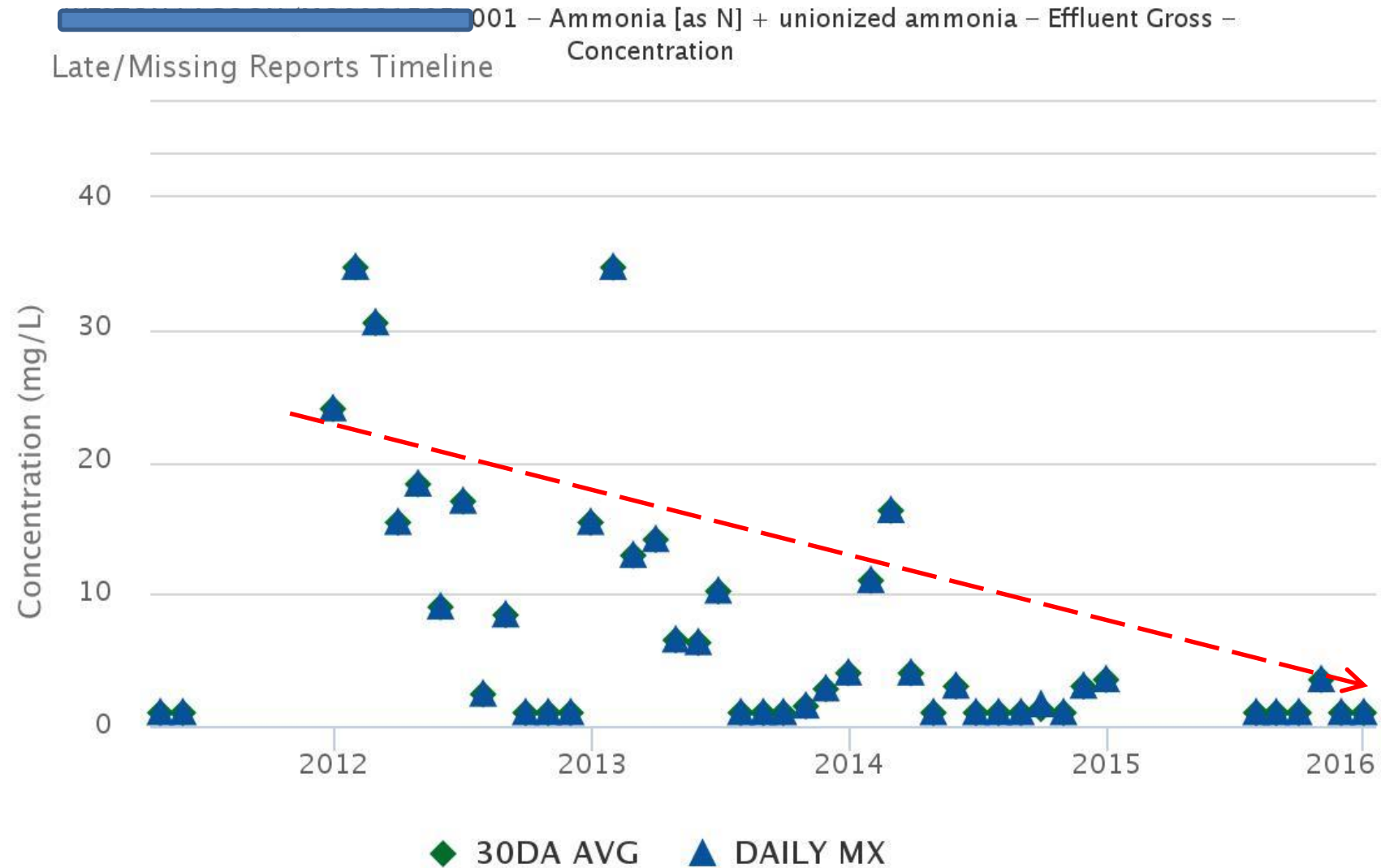
Intra-Pond BOD for a Small Town In Missouri



In Cell # 1, Very Little Sludge Accumulation, almost
Complete Mix



NH3 Chart from USEPA ECHO



- Changes to the xxxx plant have continued. The effluent numbers are still coming down.



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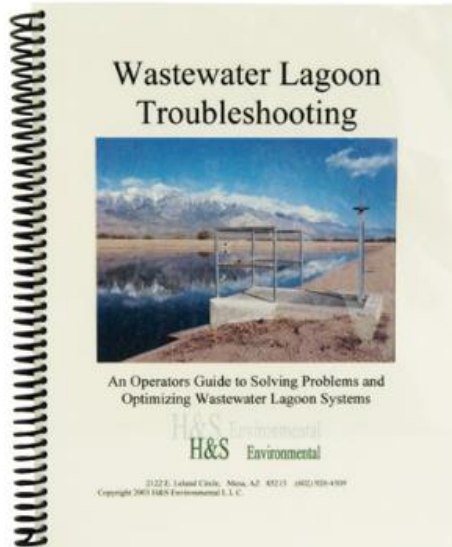
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A Good Wastewater Lagoon Book

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References:

- Principles of Design and Operations of Wastewater Treatment Pond Systems for Plant Operators, Engineers, and Managers
<https://www.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/principles-design-and-operations-wastewater-treatment-pond-systems-plant> (see Appendix E for Troubleshooting)
- <https://www.rcap.org/resource/wastewater-lagoon-basics/> (56 minutes webinar)
- <https://www.rcap.org/resource/wastewater-lagoon-troubleshooting/> (61 minutes webinar)
- EPA - Wastewater Technology Fact Sheet Facultative Lagoons (4 pages)
- EPA - Wastewater Technology Fact Sheet Aerated, Partial Mix Lagoons (<https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/apartlag.pdf>) (5 pages)