#### Reducing the Cost of Wastewater Upgrades by Changing day-to-day Operations

CIFA SRF Workshop Cleveland, Ohio November 18 & 19, 2019

Grant Weaver, PE & wastewater operator G.Weaver@CleanWaterOps.com

## Creative Funding Notwithstanding ... Wastewater treatment facilities are expensive!

#### **Expensive to build**

For many rural American communities ...

So expensive as to be unaffordable.

#### **Expensive to operate**

## Creative Funding Notwithstanding ... Wastewater treatment facilities are expensive!

#### **Expensive to build**

Typical Cost for a Kansas community of 10,000 population **\$8 million** 

Typical Cost for a Montana community of 10,000+ population **\$20 million** 

#### **Expensive to operate**

Typical Cost for a family Up to \$1200 per year: Kansas \$550 avg to \$1200 per year: Montana

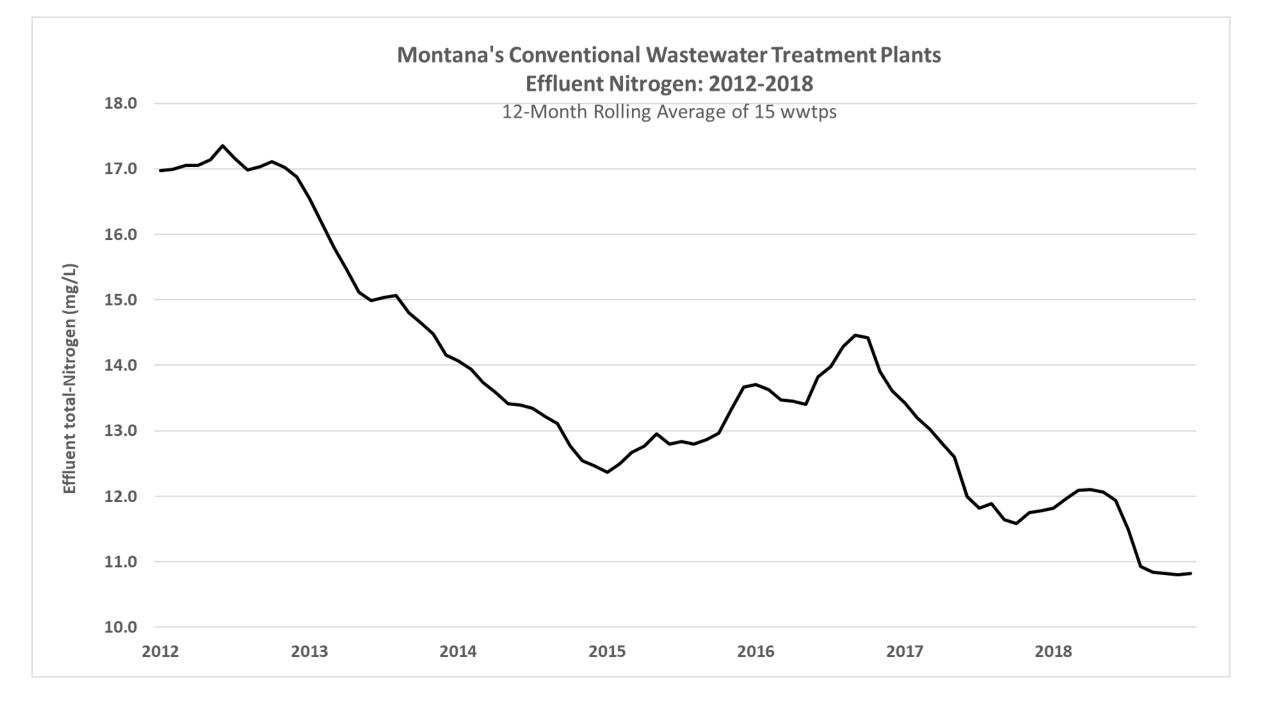


## Montana

## Nitrogen Discharge (mg/L) from Montana WWTPs

<b>BNR/AWT Plants</b>		Conventional Plants after/before optimization			
Bozeman:	6.1	Chinook:	2.1 / 23.3		
Kalispell:	5.4	Conrad:	8.2 / 30.1		
Missoula:	9.2	Forsyth:	8.4 / 17.0		

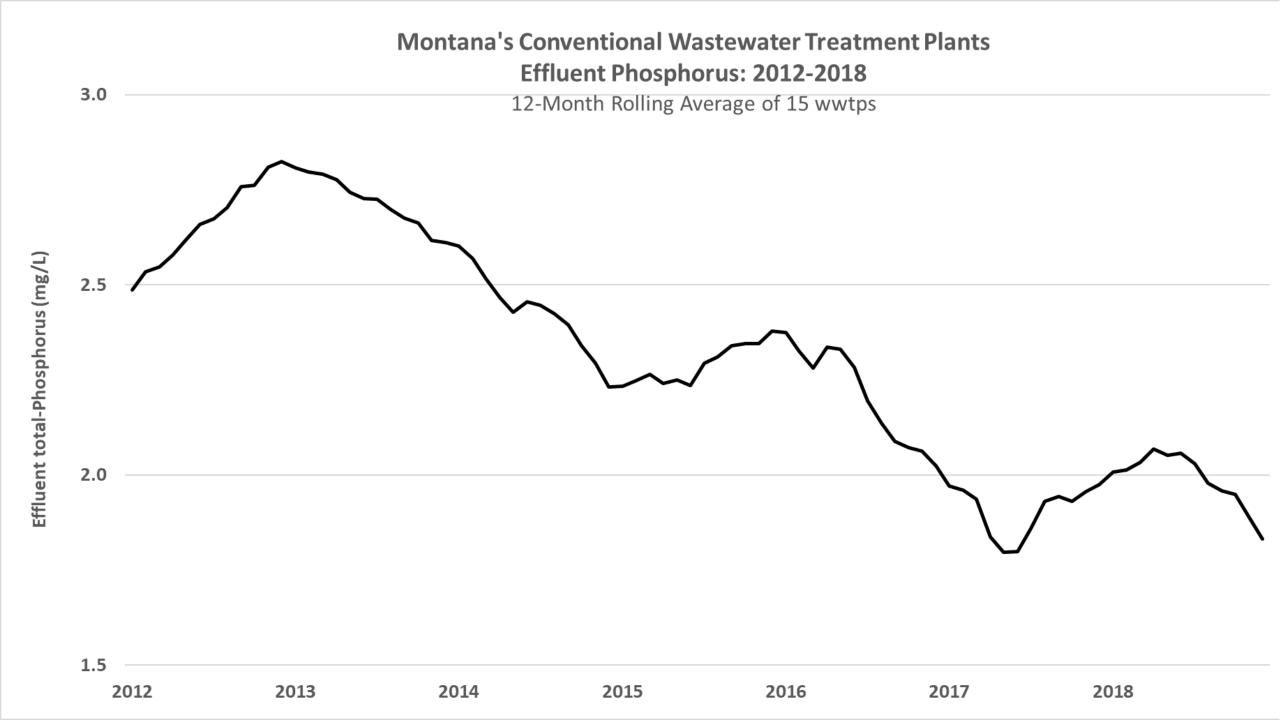
\$15,000,000 each \$10,000 each



## Phosphorus Discharge (mg/L) from Montana WWTPs

<b>BNR/AWT Plants</b>		Conventional Plants after/before optimization			
Bozeman:	0.36	Chinook:	1.23 / 2.11		
Kalispell:	0.18	Conrad:	0.11/2.47		
Missoula:	0.60	Forsyth:	0.86 / 1.16		

\$15,000,000 each \$10,000 each



Historical approach: WWTP operators keep the Technology working

#### Modified Johannesburg

they\_

T

MILY CA

m

### Oxidation Ditch with pre-anaerobic zone

MLE: Modified Luczak-Ettinge

P 8.8

**(**)

B

equencing Batch Reactor

200

*New way of thinking:* 

Empowering people to create & manage environmental habitats ... negating the importance of capital "fixes"

# AGING WATER

## Change day-to-day operations to create ideal habitats for bacteria to remove Nitrogen & Phosphorus



Optimizing day-to-day Wastewater Operations to Reduce Capital Spending



#### Step 1: Convert Ammonia (NH<sub>4</sub>) to Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>)

Oxygen-rich BOD-poor pH of 6.5 or more



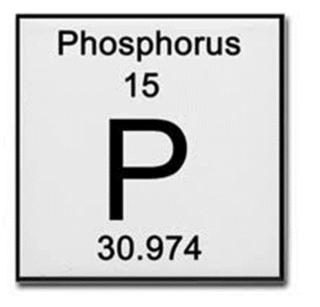
#### Step 2: Convert Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>) to Nitrogen Gas ( $N_2$ )

Oxygen-poor BOD-rich

#### Step 1. Prepare "dinner"

BOD-rich

Zero oxygen: anaerobic / fermentation



#### Step 2. Take bio-P bugs to "dinner"

Move food to bio-P bugs (PAOs) – or – move bio-P bugs to food Zero oxygen: anaerobic / fermentation

Same tank

or, not

#### Step 3. Grow bio-P bugs

Oxygen-rich pH of at least 6.8

#### Connecticut

Colchester-East Hampton East Haddam Farmington Groton New Canaan New Hartford Plainfield Portland Suffield Windham

#### Iowa

Eldora

#### Kansas

Basehor Derby Eudora Garden Plain Goddard Halstead Hiawatha Holden Lansing Osawatomie Shawnee Co. Sherwood Spring Hill

#### Kansas, cont'd

St. Marys Topeka North Wellington Wellsville Winfield

#### Kentucky

Hopkinsville

#### Massachusetts

Amherst Barnstable Easthampton Greenfield Montague Newburyport Northfield Palmer South Deerfield South Hadley Sunderland Upton Westfield Montana

Bigfork **Big Sky** Billings Boulder Bozeman Butte Chinook Choteau Colstrip **Columbia Falls** Conrad Dillon East Helena Forsyth Glendive **Great Falls** Hamilton Hardin Havre Helena Kalispell Laurel Lewistown Libby Lolo Miles Citv Missoula

New Hampshire Keene

South Carolina Greeneville

#### Tennessee

Athens Baileyton Bartlett Collierville Cookeville Crossville Humboldt Lafayette LaFollette Livingston Millington Missoula Nashville Norris Oak Ridge Texas Nottingham MUD (Houston)

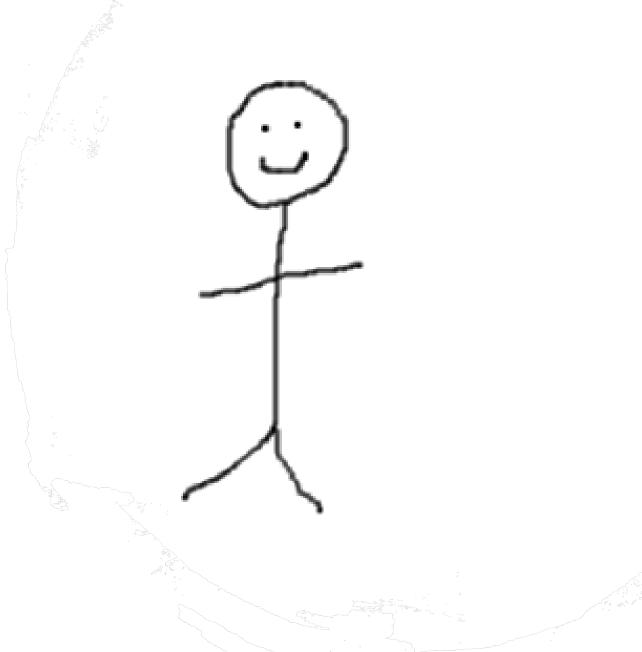
Virginia Strasburg

Wyoming Laramie



Wastewater Operators are ...

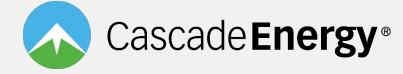
Under valued Risk adverse / under the radar Highly (overly?) regulated Poorly trained Poorly supported / oft ignored



Grant Weaver g.weaver@cleanwaterops.com



Comments & Questions



## 2019 CIFA SRF WORKSHOP

Hilton Cleveland Downtown Cleveland, Ohio November 18-19

#### Water & Wastewater SEM Saving Energy on Both Sides of the Toilet

Layne McWilliams, PE, JD Director, Water/Wastewater Customer Engagement

### POP QUIZ!



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### Welcome to Idaho!

#### Two tickets to the gun show!



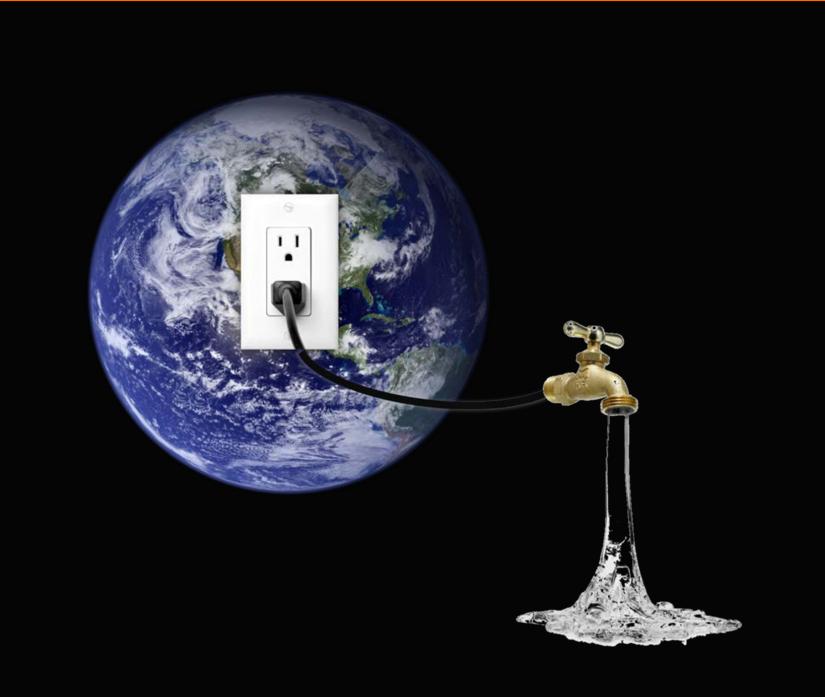
## Lifting 1 million gallons 1 foot

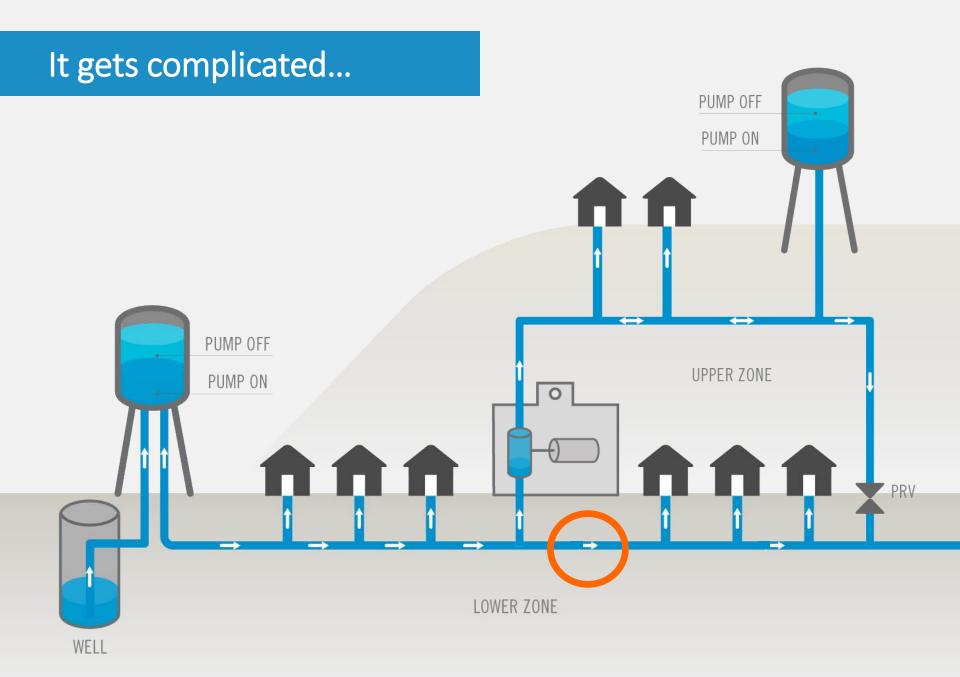
## = 3.14 kWh





## OR 130 Watts!









\$ 200,000 -	A	- 225,000	STEIVI IVIASS BALANCE				
(4 200,000 - 150,000 -		175,000 150,000 125,000			SOURCES		DEMAN
50,000 0			ulative Energy Savings, (k		Name	Flow (gpm)	Zone (gpm)
-	Congratulations! You have saved 233,330 kWh through	- (25,000) - (50,000) - (75,000)	้「ank		Peters Well	1700	
-	Up is Good energy efficiency actions.	- (100,000) - (125,000)	t Tank		A Street Well	1500	2733
	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	(150,000)	reet Ta	nk	10th Street Well	1300	
	seline Period	tion, (kWh)	ll Tank		Marshall Well	400	1,261
		1000			TOTALS	4,900	3,994
			Energy Intensity (kWh/MG)	3,000 2,000 1,000			
X		0	1.00		Plant Well 1	Well 5 W	/ell 3 Well

### MORE IS BETTER!

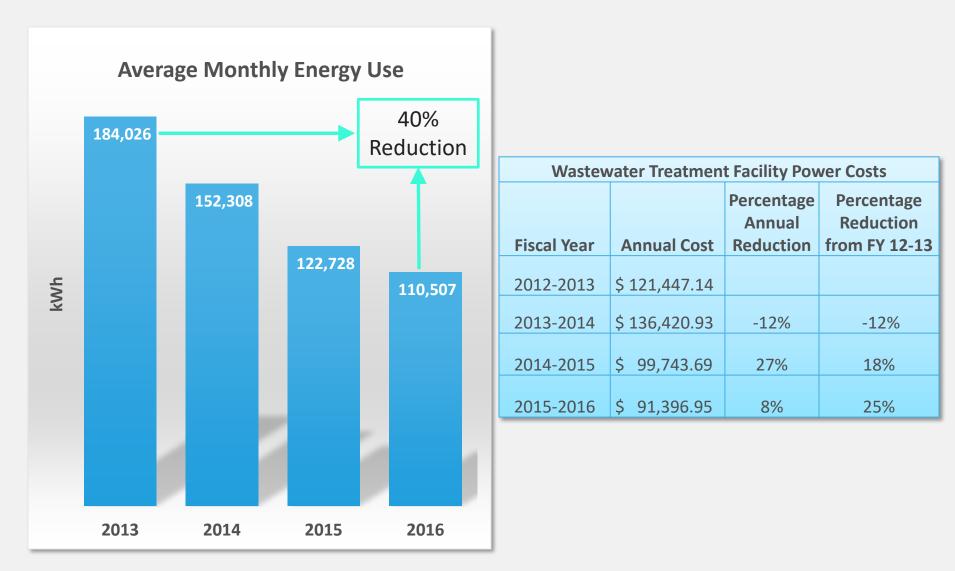
#### MORE IS BETTER!

#### Plant Background

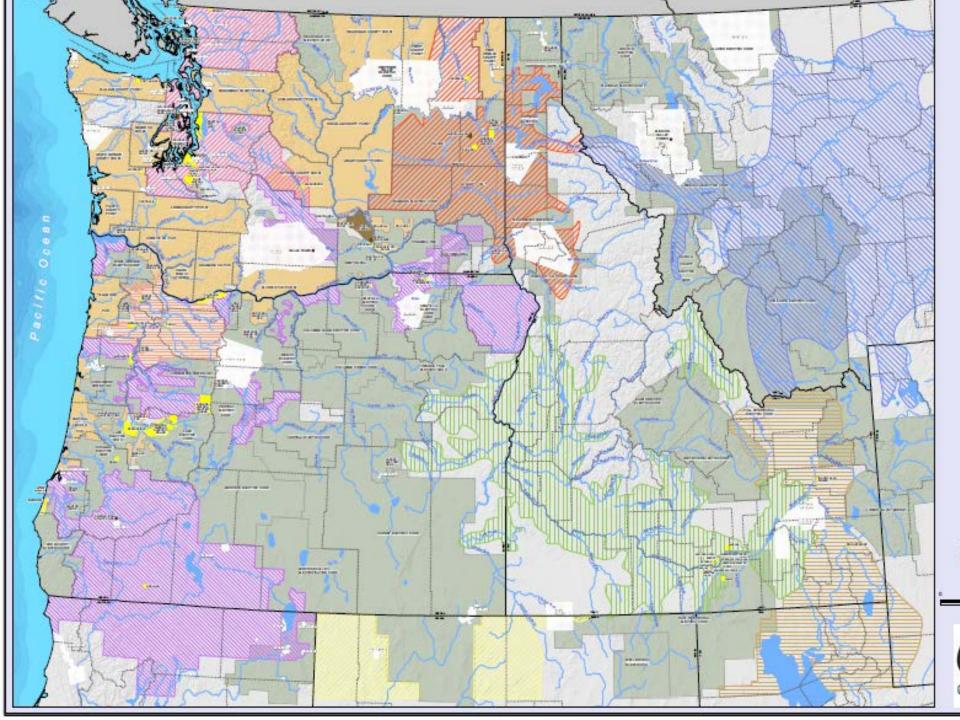
- Extended Aeration Plant with Tertiary Filtration and Ultraviolet Disinfection
- Class A Reuse for Irrigation, Fire Suppression and Snowmaking
- Average Annual Flow: 1.1 MGD
- Design Flow: 4.02 MGD Average



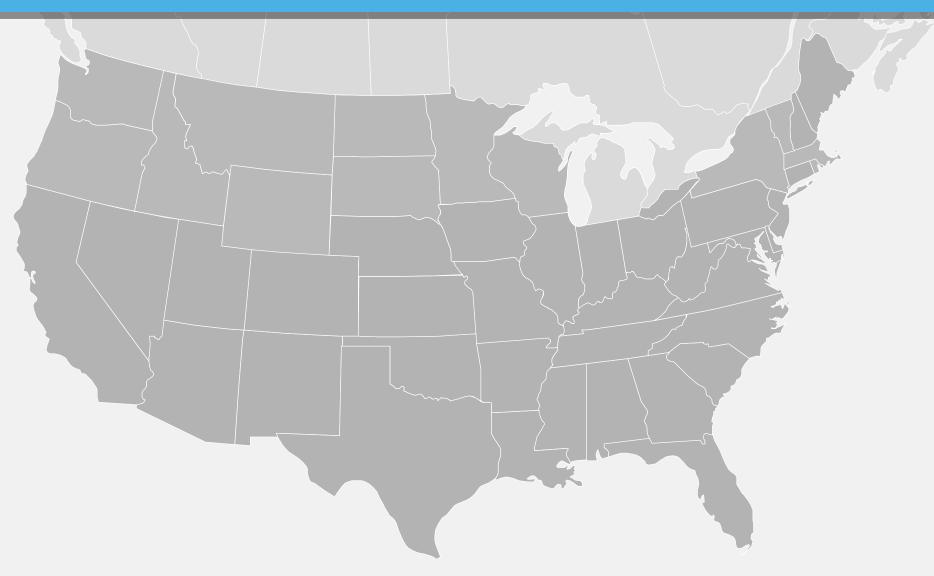
#### Energy Usage & Annual costs







### POP QUIZ!



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## Thank you!

Layne McWilliams, PE, JD Director, Water/Wastewater Customer Engagement Cascade Energy, Inc. <u>layne.mcwilliams@cascadeenergy.com</u> 971-244-8581



#### Data Management & Optimization The Operational Challenge of Identifying Lead Services Lines

Erica Walker Director, Environmental Policy & Programs erica@120wateraudit.com



**120WaterAudit** provides cloud software, kits and services to help Government Agencies, Public Water Systems and Facilities manage lead in drinking water programs and protect public health



#### Data is Fragmented & Inaccessible



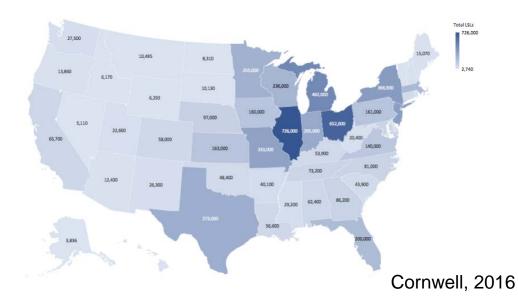
#### **Digital Water Transformation**

- Data Accessibility
- Data Analytics
- Customer Engagement
- Asset Management
  - Lead Service Lines are a component





#### Lead Service Lines



- Estimated 6-10 million LSLs in US
- Public/Private ownership challenge
- Useage ranges from 1920's-1980's
- Most cities do not have complete records
- Inspection can be costly (\$500-\$2K)
- Replacement costs vary (\$2K-\$10K)

#### Public & Regulatory Pressure to Replace LSLs is Increasing



#### • 4 States require LSLIs

• 5 states considered legislation in 2018-19

#### • Lead & Copper Rule Revisions

- Annual public inventories
- Replacement plan with goals
- Stricter replacement provisions
- Increased transparency measures
- Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey

#### Estimates

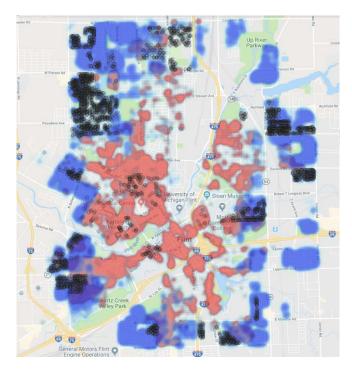
- Costs to replace all LSLs of eligible Public Water Systems
- Public and private LSLs costs must both be assessed (to the extent practicable)
- We have a data problem!
- Inventories can be labor and capital intensive



#### Quality Inventories Drive Optimization

#### • How we get there

- Accessibility: Gather data & connect data silos
- Analytics: Predictive intelligence may be helpful
- Communication & Asset Mgmt: Wholistic utility LSLI policies
- Expands opportunities for CCT management
- Inspection/Replacement work can be coordinated with other projects in for DW & WW
- Inspection/Replacement work can be prioritized by risk
- Cost savings examples
  - Decrease dig costs- machine learning estimated
    \$10 M in potential savings (Flint, MI)
  - Avoid hopscotching- Marginal Cost of replacing customer side \$500 (Lansing, MI)



(Abernathy et.al, 2018)