

MAYBE YOU HAVEN'T HEARD, BUT THERE'S AN OIL BOOM GOING ON... PARS Limnotech ©

Think Big. Go Beyond.

Environment | Engineers

WATFORD CITY, ND

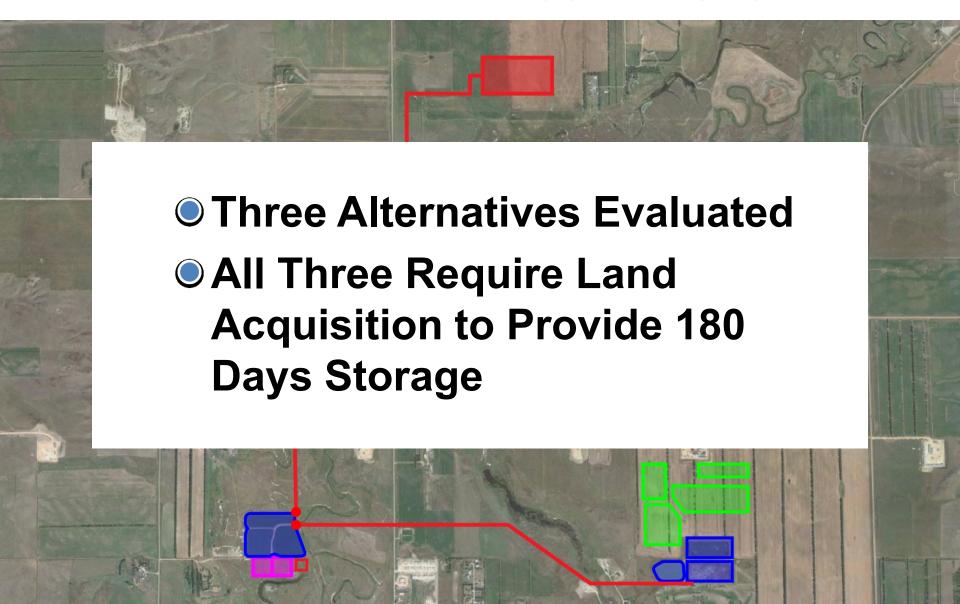
- In the Heart of the Well Field
- Experiencing Unprecedented Growth
- Municipal Services Stretched to Capacity



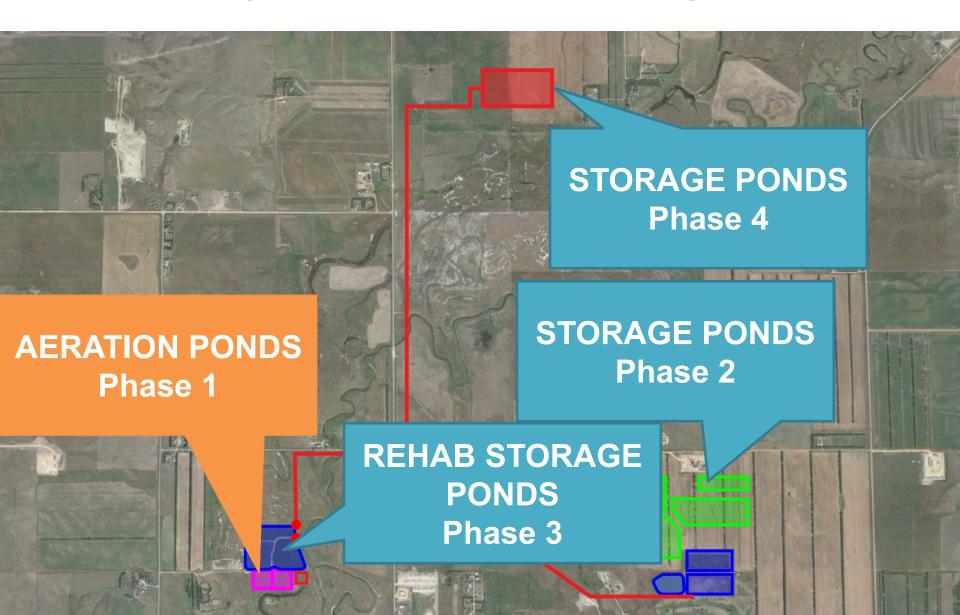
WATFORD CITY, ND

- Aerated Pond Expansion Completed in 2013
- Need for Additional StorageVolume for Intermittent Discharge
- Land for Additional Storage
 Volume Not Available at
 Existing Site

WATFORD CITY FACILITY PLAN AMENDMENT - JUNE 2013



ALTERNATIVE 3 PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY



WATFORD CITY FACILITY PLAN AMENDMENT - JUNE 2013

- Additional aerated ponds and multiple pond storage sites as highest ranked alternative
 - Not particularly cost effective
 - Operational impacts of managing multiple sites
 - Land acquisition difficult

NEED TO EXPLORE MORE ALTERNATIVES – QUICKLY!

- Fourth Alternative Developed
- Continuous discharge to an intermittent stream (Cherry Creek)



STREAM MODEL

- AE2S partnered with LimnoTech (Hudson, WI) to develop stream model
- Wasteload allocation (WLA) study
 - How much "load" can Cherry Creek handle?
 - Dissolved oxygen criteria
 - Ammonia criteria

MODEL SELECTION

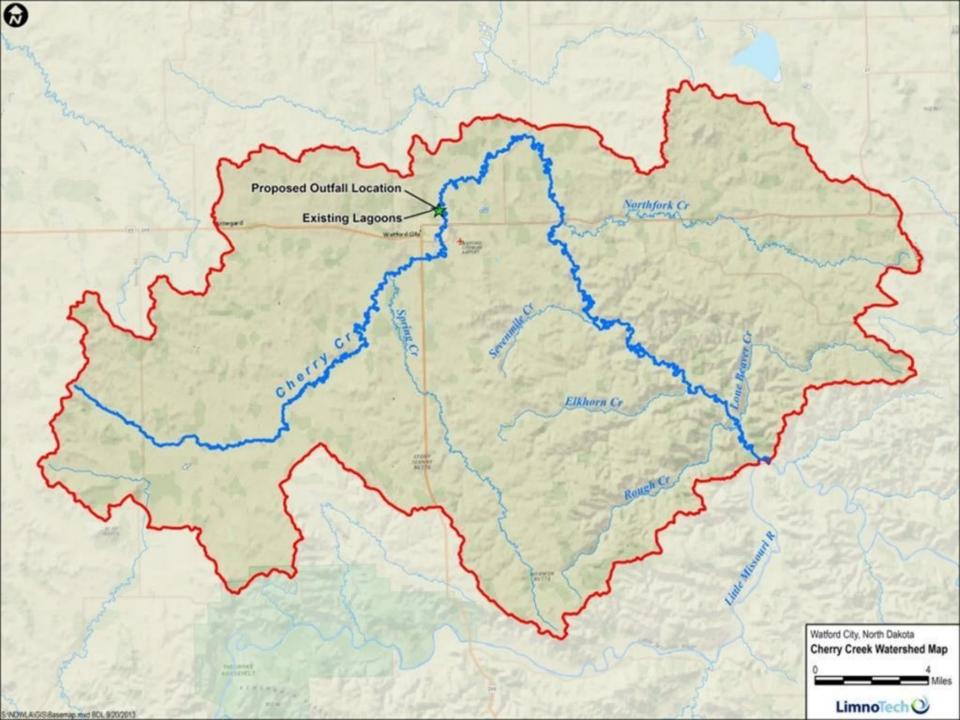
Management Objectives

Model Selection

System Characteristics

Available Resources

What is the allowable level of BOD in the discharge that results in attainment of the dissolved oxygen criterion under critical conditions?





STREETER-PHELPS MODEL CHOSEN

$$DO_t = DO_{sat} - \left[\left(DO_{sat} - \ DO_{init} \right) \cdot e^{-K_a \cdot \Delta t} + \ K_a \cdot \left(\frac{BOD_5 \cdot BOD_u : BOD_5}{K_a - K_d} \right) \cdot \left(e^{-K_d \cdot \Delta t} - e^{-K_a \cdot \Delta t} \right) \right]$$

where:

 $DO_t = dissolved \ oxygen \ concentration \ in \ stream \ after \ traveling \ for \ t \ (days) \ in \ mg/l$

 $DO_{sat} = dissolved \ oxygen \ saturation \ concentration \ in \ mg/l$

 $DO_{init} = initial \ dissolved \ oxygen \ concentration \ in \ mg/l$

 $K_a = reaeration \ rate \ in \ day^{-1}$

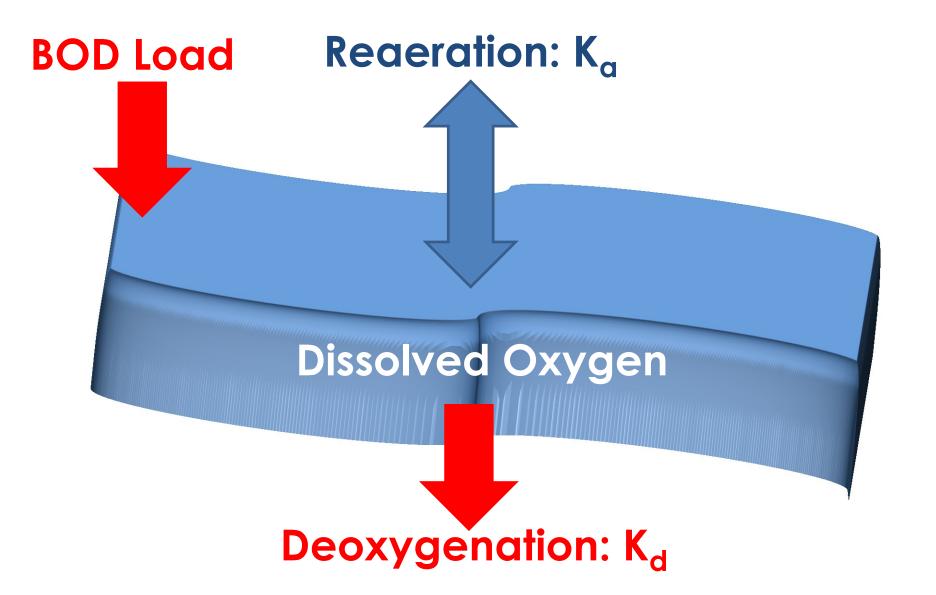
 $\Delta t = travel\ time\ downstream\ in\ days$

 $K_d = deoxygenation \ rate \ in \ day^{-1}$

 $BOD_5 = initial 5 - day biochemical oxygen demand in mg/l$

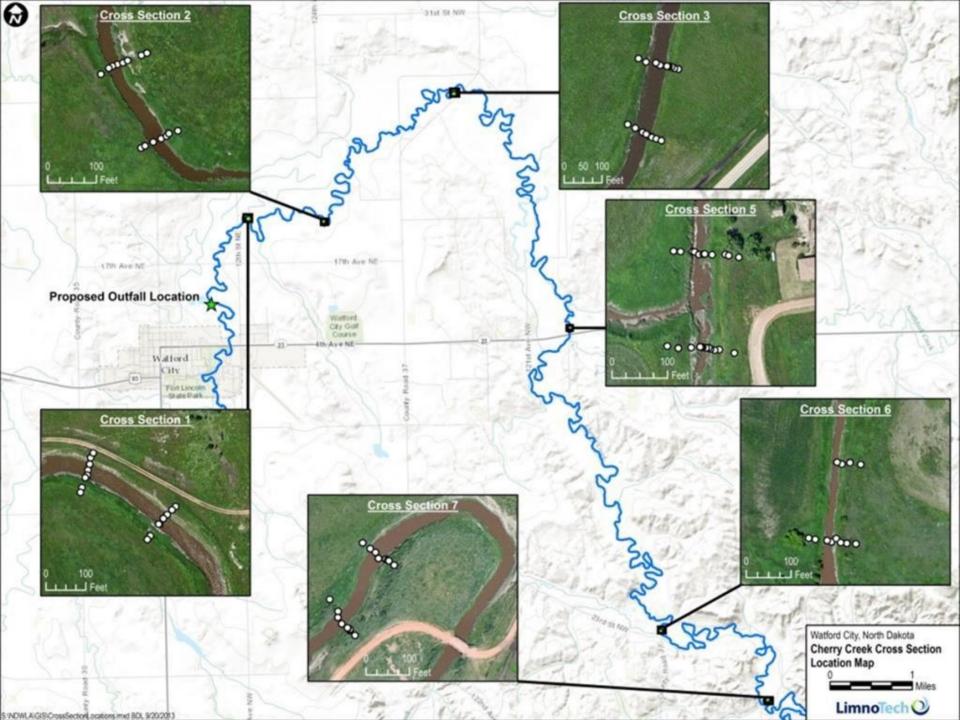
 $BOD_u: BOD_5 = ultimate\ to\ 5 - day\ ratio\ of\ biochemical\ oxygen\ demand$

STREETER-PHELPS SCHEMATIC

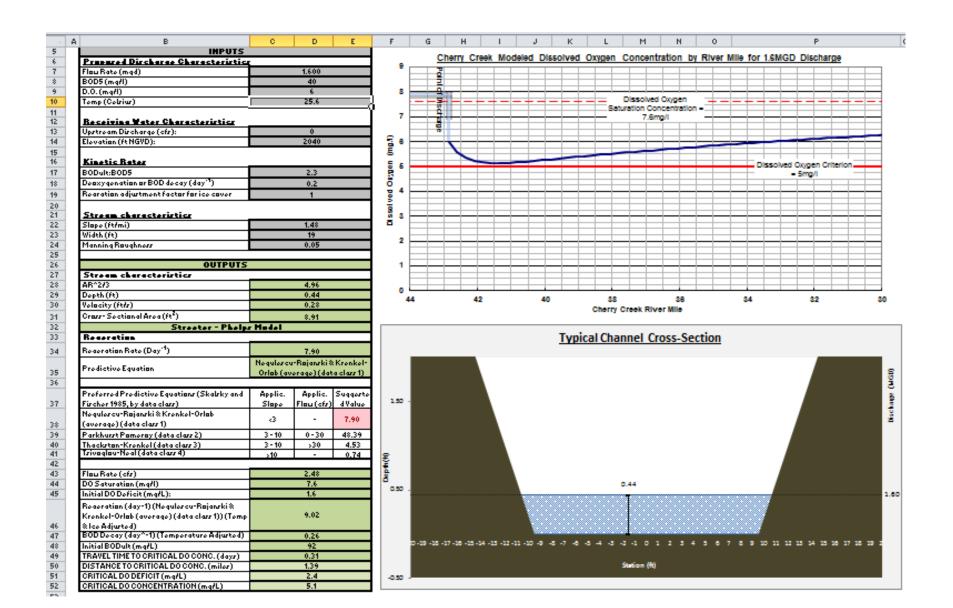


COMPILE REQUIRED INFORMATION/DATA

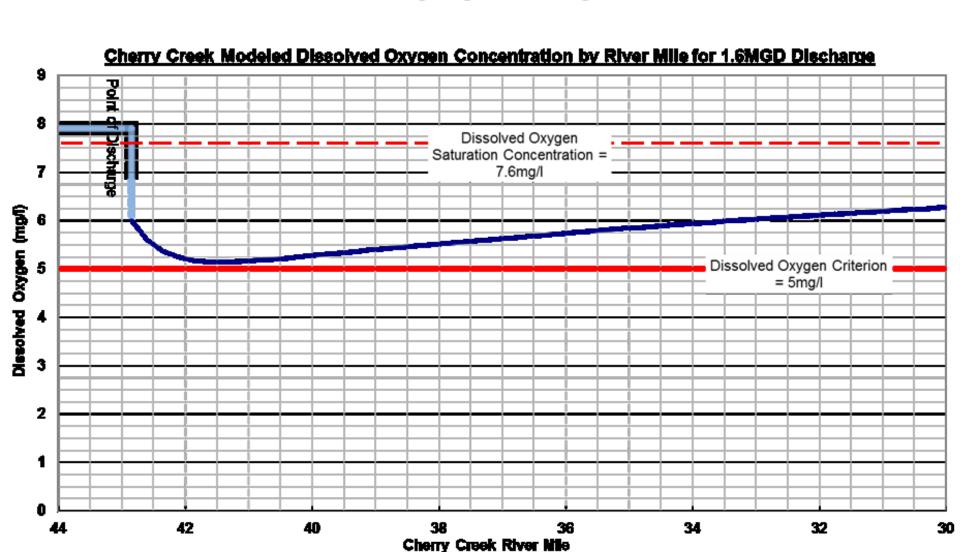
- Critical stream low-flow and temperature
 - Intermittent stream, background low flow = 0
 - Plant discharge: 0.8 MGD, increasing to 1.6 MGD
- Hydraulics using Manning's Equation
 - Need cross-section, slope, and channel roughness
- K_d and BOD_u:BOD₅
 - Use literature rates appropriate for level of treatment
- K_a
 - Select appropriate reaeration formula for stream



APPLY MODEL IN SPREADSHEET

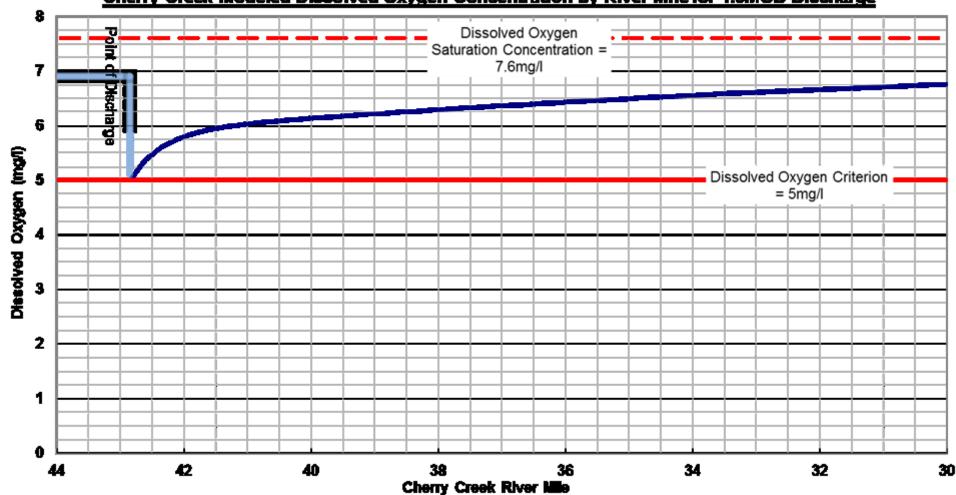


ESTABLISH WASTELOAD ALLOCATION



ESTABLISH WASTELOAD ALLOCATION

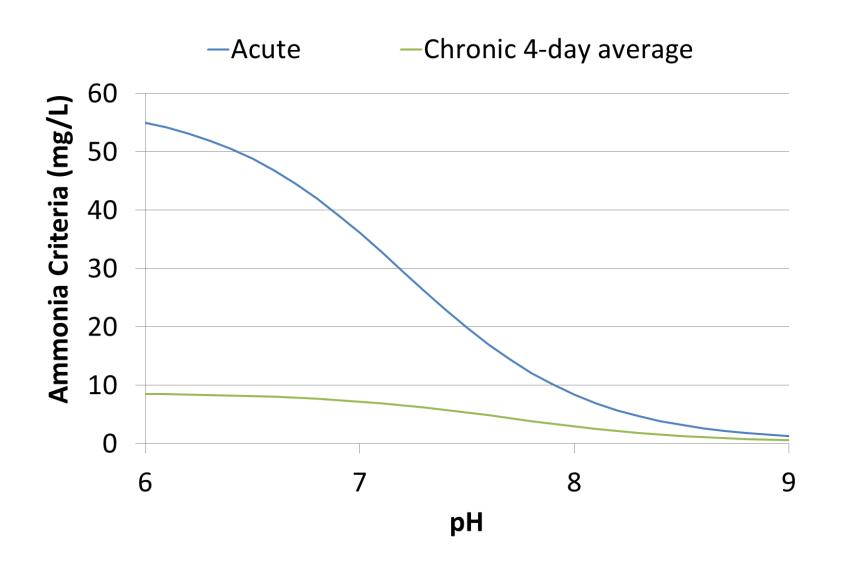




EVALUATE MODEL UNCERTAINTY

- Conduct model sensitivity analyses
 - Adjust model inputs within reasonably expected range of uncertainty
 - Identify any concerns
- If concerns are identified, either:
 - Build in a margin-of-safety; or
 - Collect data to reduce uncertainty

ASSESS AMONIA TOXICITY



WATFORD CITY FACILITY PLAN ADDENDUM - SEPTEMBER 2013

- Used Wasteload Allocation study results for unit processes
 - Continuous Discharge with estimated limits
- Evaluated phasing, costs, operations, and more

WATFORD CITY FACILITY PLAN ADDENDUM - SEPTEMBER 2013

Evaluation determined mechanical facility with continuous discharge had the lowest life-cycle cost and the most "bang for your buck" of all alternatives.



WATFORD CITY FACILITY PLAN ADDENDUM - SEPTEMBER 2013

- Water Resource Recovery Facility
 - Mechanical Treatment
 - Continuous Discharge to Cherry Creek
 - No additional storage requirements
 - No additional land requirements
 - Reuse portions of existing facility

NDDH NDPDES PERMIT

- General Permit Limits (Current)
 - \odot BOD = 25 mg/L, TSS = 30 mg/L, pH = 6 9
- Individual Permit Limits
 - Will be based on receiving water
 - Will include limits on Ammonia, Dissolved Oxygen, and E Coli
 - Possible Phosphorus limits in the future
 - Potential limits for continuous discharge
 - BOD = 25 mg/L, TSS = 30 mg/L, pH = 6 9, NH3-N = 4.4 mg/L (Summer); 8.8 mg/L (winter), e. coli = 126 org/100 ml, DO = 5.0 mg/L

PROPOSED MECHANICAL FACILITY



