

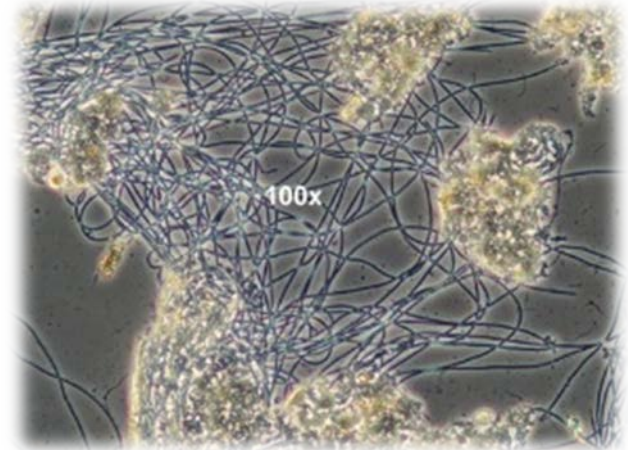


WISCONSIN WASTEWATER  
OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

# Case Studies

## Common Issues In Municipal WWTPs

WWOA Annual Conference  
Grand Geneva, WI



**MCO**

Midwest Contract Operations

Presented by: Ryan Hennessy  
Midwest Contract Operations

# Proper Environment For Bugs

- ▶ 1) pH (7–9)
- ▶ 2) Alkalinity (>100 mg/L)
- ▶ 3) Time (HRT and SRT)
- ▶ 4) Temperature
- ▶ 5) Dissolved Oxygen
- ▶ 6) Nutrients
- ▶ 7) FOGs (limited)
- ▶ 8) Septicity (limited)

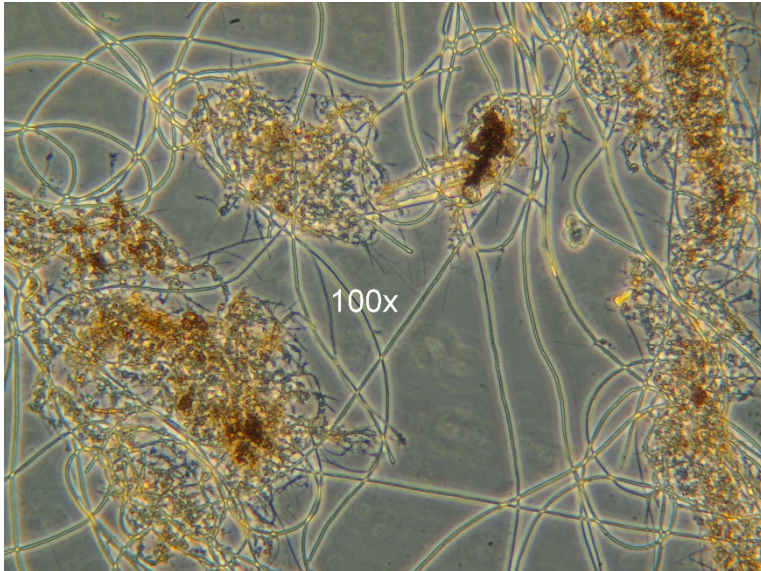


# Presentation Outline

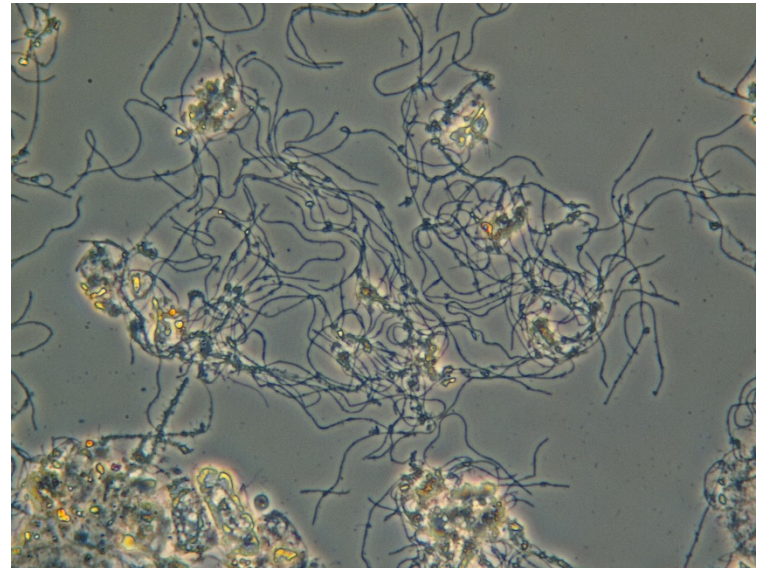
- ▶ Filamentous bulking explained
- ▶ Filamentous bacteria causes
- ▶ State Point Analysis
- ▶ Nocardia case study
- ▶ Septicity filament case study
- ▶ Loss of nitrification case study
- ▶ Pin floc case study
- ▶ Nitrogen gas entrapment (denitrification)
- ▶ Nightmare plant



# Filamentous Bulking



Bridging

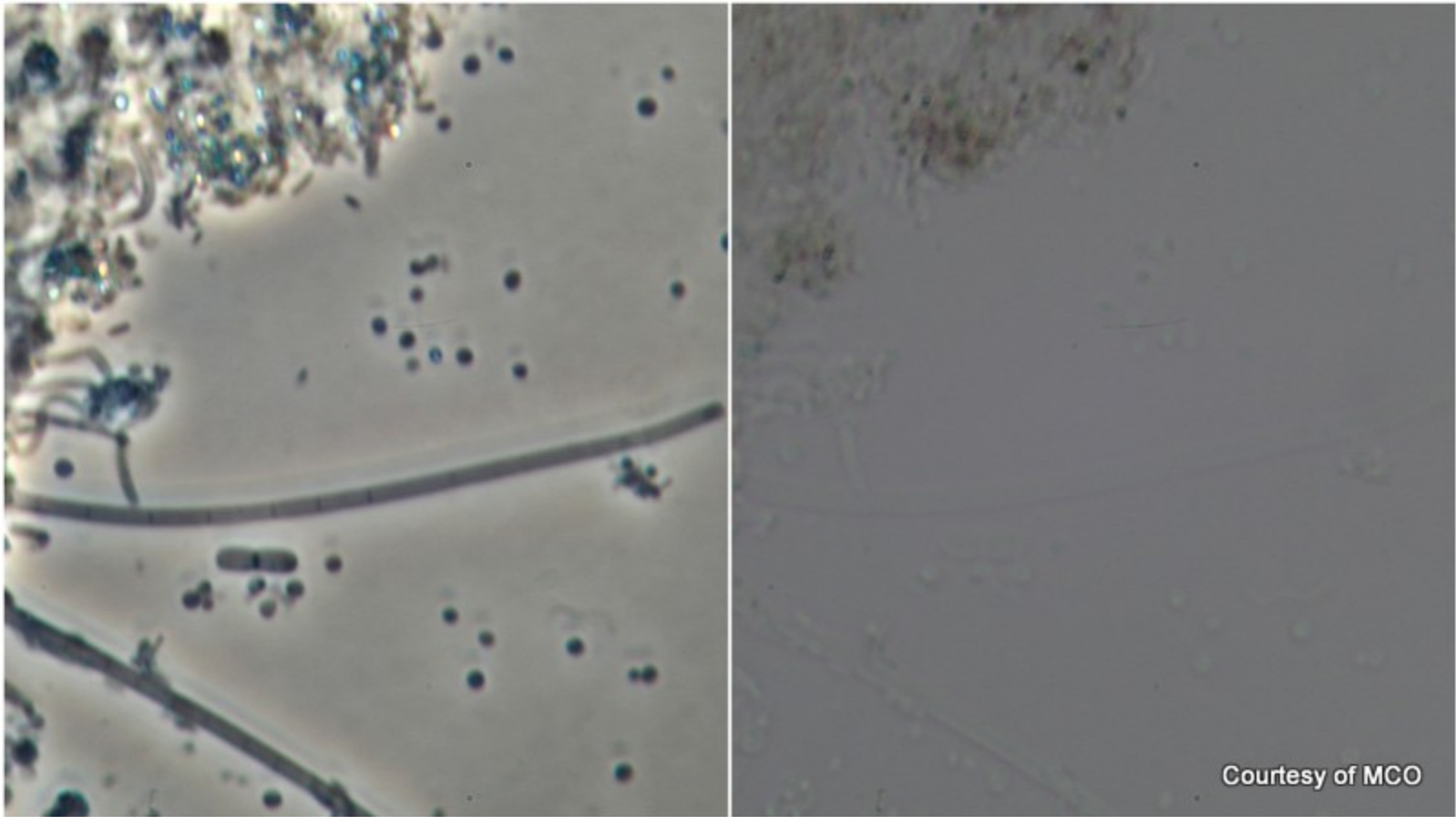


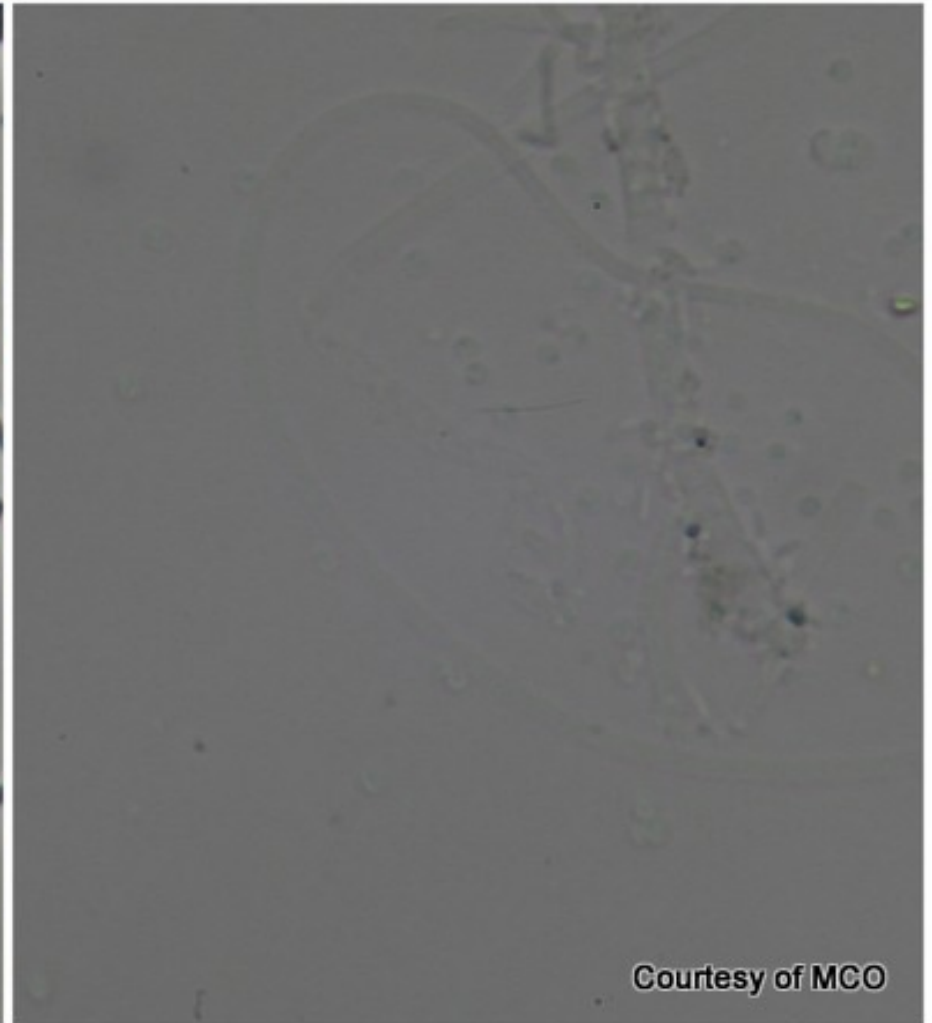
Open- Diffuse flocs

# Filament Identification

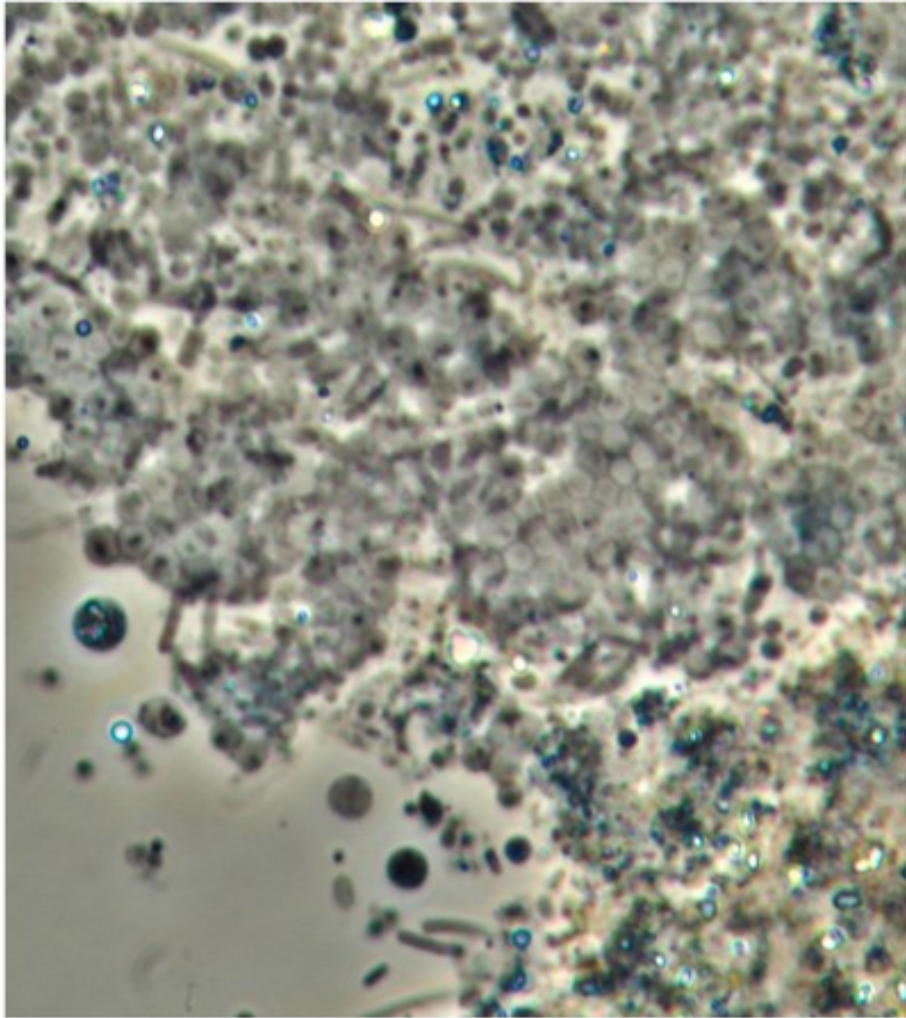


# Why Phase Contrast?





Courtesy of MCO

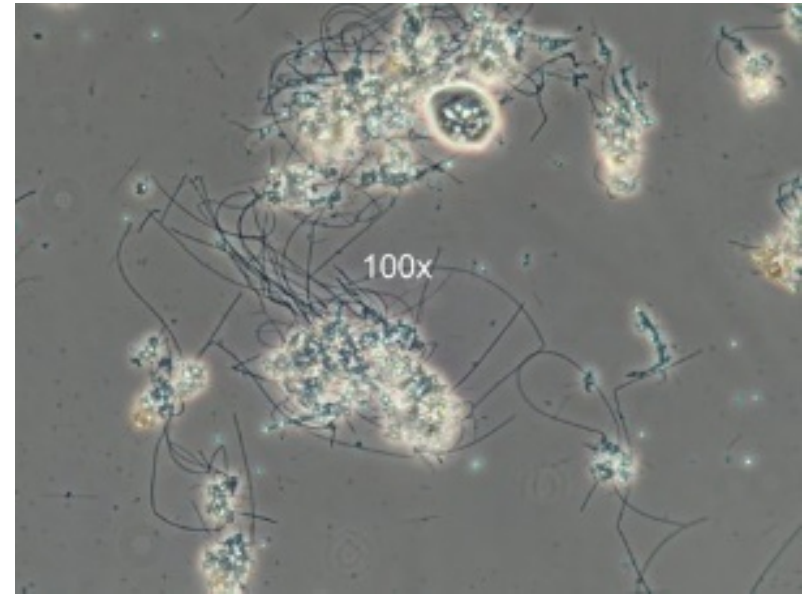
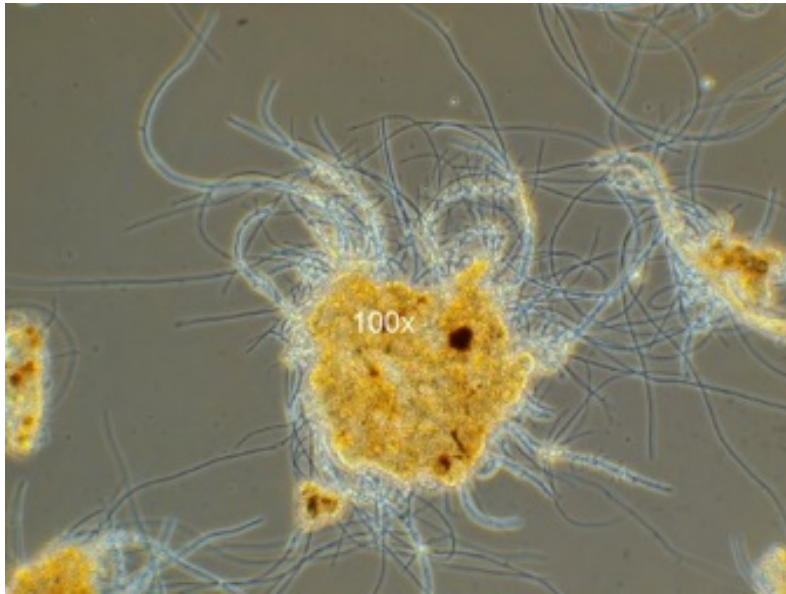


Courtesy of MCO

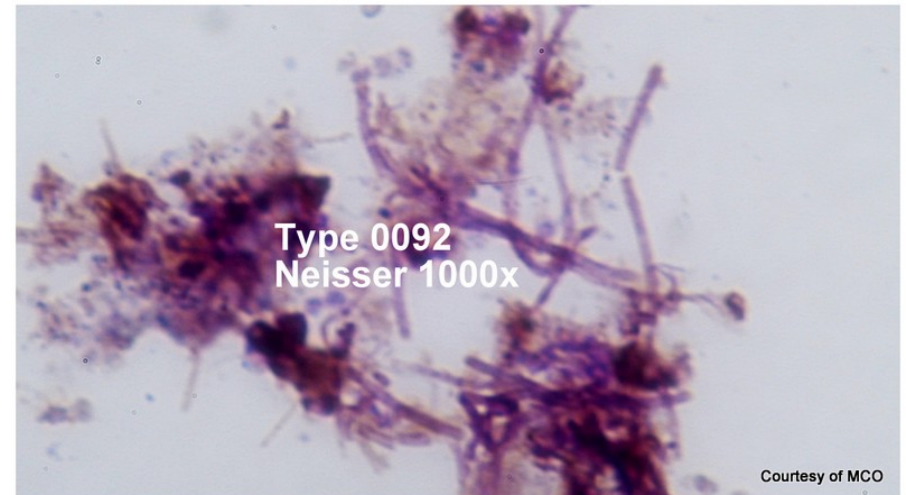
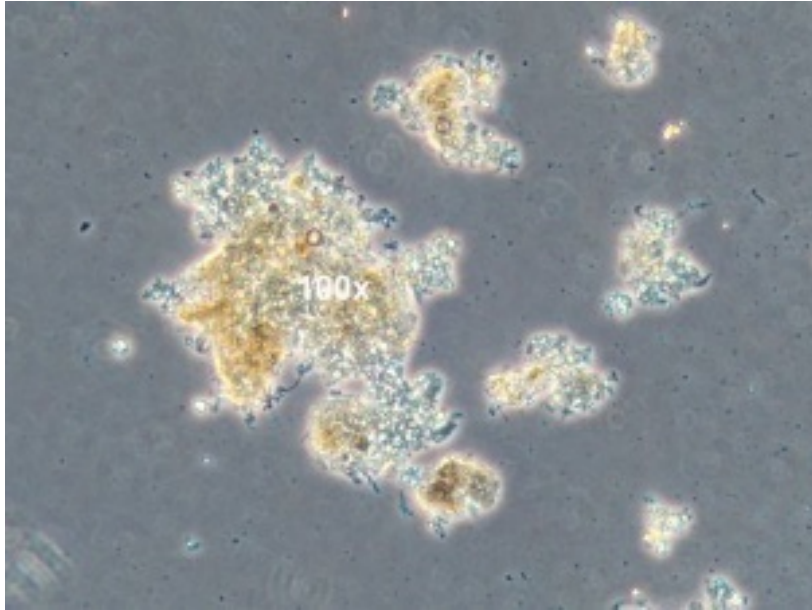
# Filament Causes

Cause	Filaments
Low DO	<i>Spaeroltilus natans</i> Type 1701 <i>Haliscomenobacter hydrossis</i>
Low F/M ratio	Type 0041 Type 0675 Type 1851
Septicity	Type 021N <i>Thiothrix</i> I and II <i>Nostocoida limicola</i> I, II, III Type 0411 Type 0961 Type 0581 Type 0092
Oil and Grease	<i>Nocardia</i> spp. <i>Microthrix parvicella</i> Type 1863
Nutrient Deficiency	Nitrogen: <i>Thiothrix</i> I, II, type 021N Phosphorus: <i>N limicola</i> III, <i>H. hydrossis</i> , <i>S. natans</i>
Low pH	Fungi
<b>Source:</b> Dr. Michael G Richard; used with his authorization.	

# Factor of Floc Strength



# Actually has very common filaments



Big picture: high OAs  
but no issues/ no  
operational changes

# State Point Analysis

This spreadsheet will generate a flux curve given the following inputs (insert value in the appropriate cell between thick lines -- mind your units):

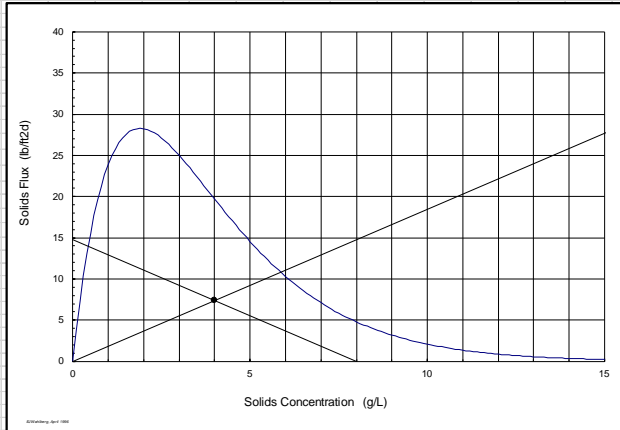
SVISN	160 mL/g
No. of clarifiers	4
Area of each	11304 ft <sup>2</sup>
MLSS	4 g/L
Inf. flow	10 mgd
RAS flow	10 mgd
Alternate inf. flow	mgd
Alternate RAS flow	mgd

Choose desired flux units by placing a "1" in place of the "0" next to desired units:

kg/m <sup>2</sup> h	0
kg/m <sup>2</sup> d	0
lb/ft <sup>2</sup> d	1

X G  
Solids Cor Solids Flux (lb/ft<sup>2</sup>d)

0	0
0.1	3.840602
0.2	7.287178
0.3	10.37005
0.4	13.11745
0.5	15.5557
0.6	17.70928
0.7	19.60097
0.8	21.25199
0.9	22.68205
1	23.90946
1.1	24.95126
1.2	25.82326
1.3	26.54014
1.4	27.11553
1.5	27.56204
1.6	27.89138
1.7	28.11442
1.8	28.24117
1.9	28.28094
2	28.24232
2.1	28.13323
2.2	27.96102
2.3	27.73245
2.4	27.45375
2.5	27.13067
2.6	26.7695
2.7	26.37208
2.8	25.9459
2.9	25.49405
3	25.02028
3.1	24.52802
3.2	24.02044
3.3	23.50038
3.4	22.97047
3.5	22.43309
3.6	21.8904
3.7	21.34435
3.8	20.79672
3.9	20.24911
4	19.70295
4.1	19.15955
4.2	18.62005
4.3	18.08548
4.4	17.55675
4.5	17.03469
4.6	16.51998
4.7	16.01325

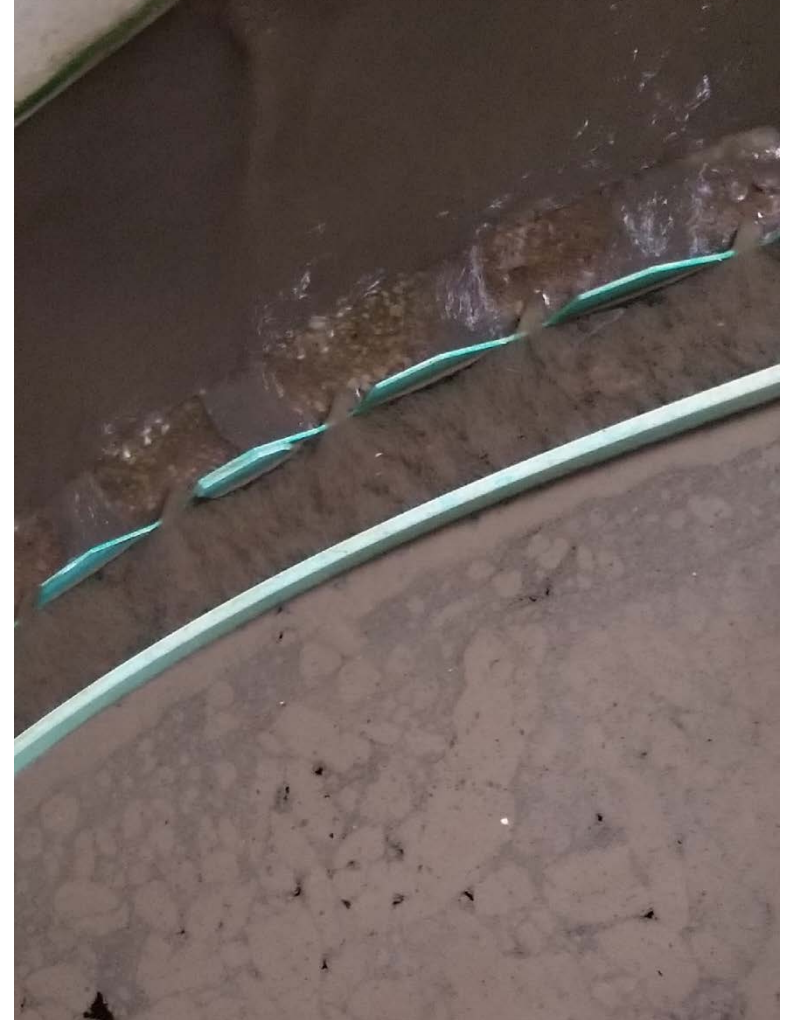


### Summary information

SVISN	160 mL/g
Total Clarifier Surface Area	45216 ft <sup>2</sup>
MLSS Concentration	4000 mg/L
Influent Flow	10 mgd
Surface Overflow Rate	221 gal/ft <sup>2</sup> d
RAS Flow	10 mgd
Applied Solids Loading*	14.75 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> d
RAS SS Concentration*	8000 mg/L
Alternate Influent Flow	0 mgd
Alt. Surface Overflow Rate	0 gal/ft <sup>2</sup> d
Alt. Applied Solids Loading*	0.00 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> d
Alt. RAS SS Concentration*	0 mg/L
Alternate RAS Flow	0 mgd
Alt. Applied Solids Loading*	0.00 lb/ft <sup>2</sup> d
Alt. RAS SS Concentration*	0 mg/L

### BROWN AND CALDWELL

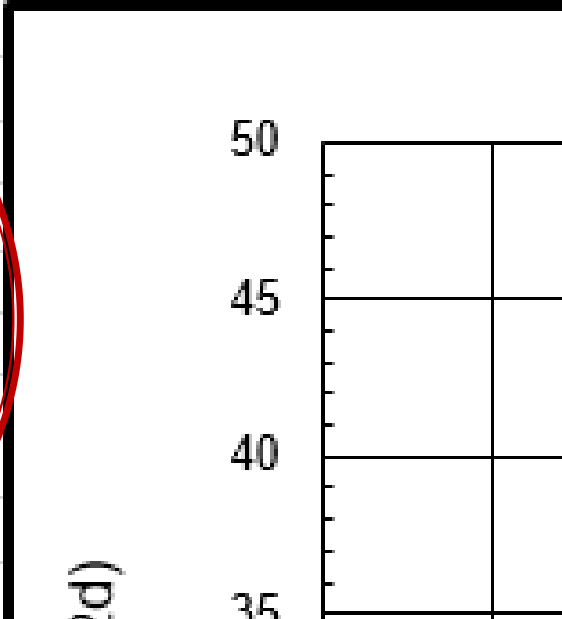
\*Assumes underloaded conditions; check flux curve



# What's needed

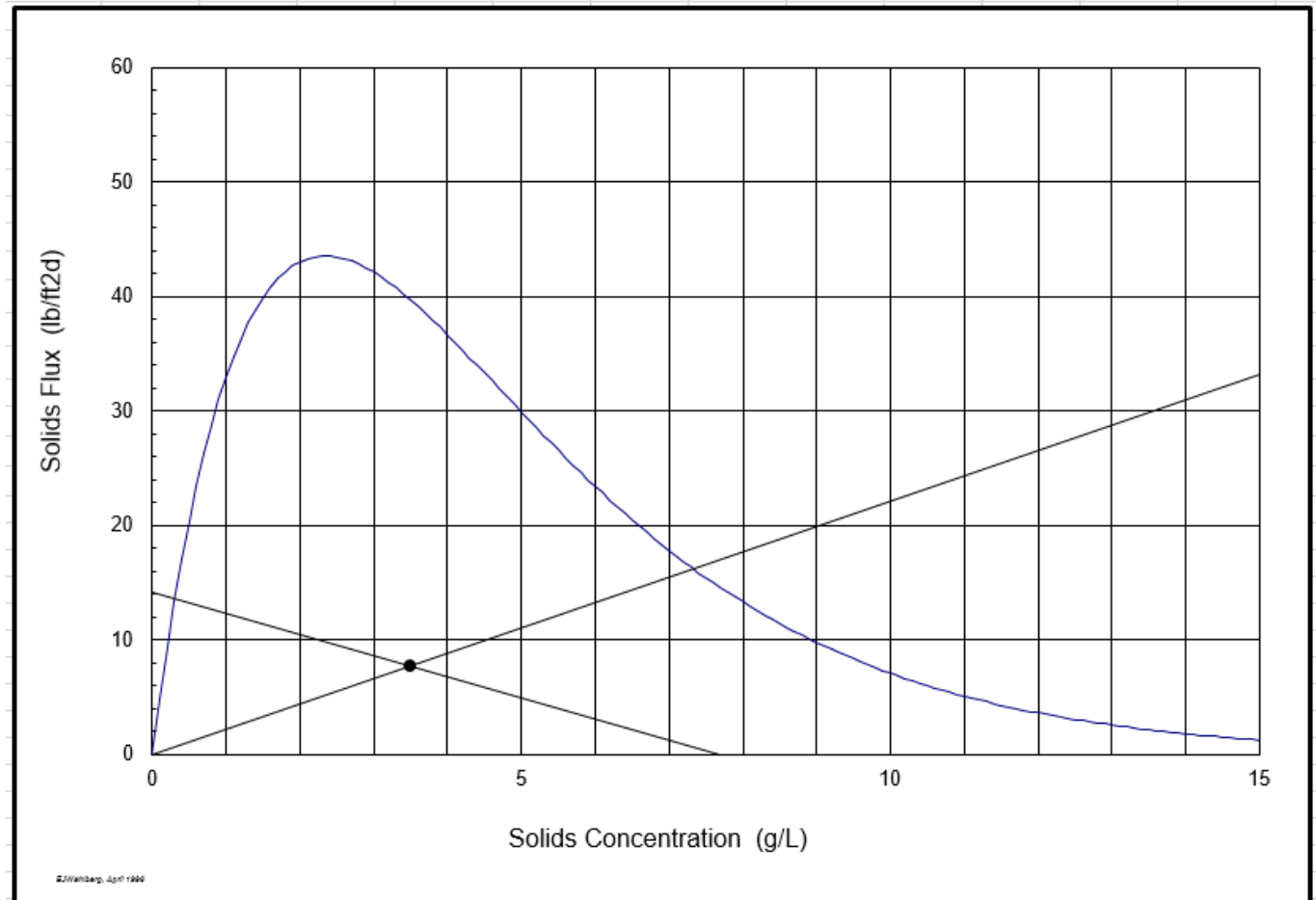
This spreadsheet will generate a flux curve given the following inputs (insert value in the appropriate cell between thick lines -- mind your units):

SVISN	120 mL/g
No. of clarifiers	4
Area of each	11304 ft <sup>2</sup>
MLSS	3.5 g/L
Inf. flow	12 mgd
RAS flow	10 mgd
Alternate inf. flow	mgd
Alternate RAS flow	mgd



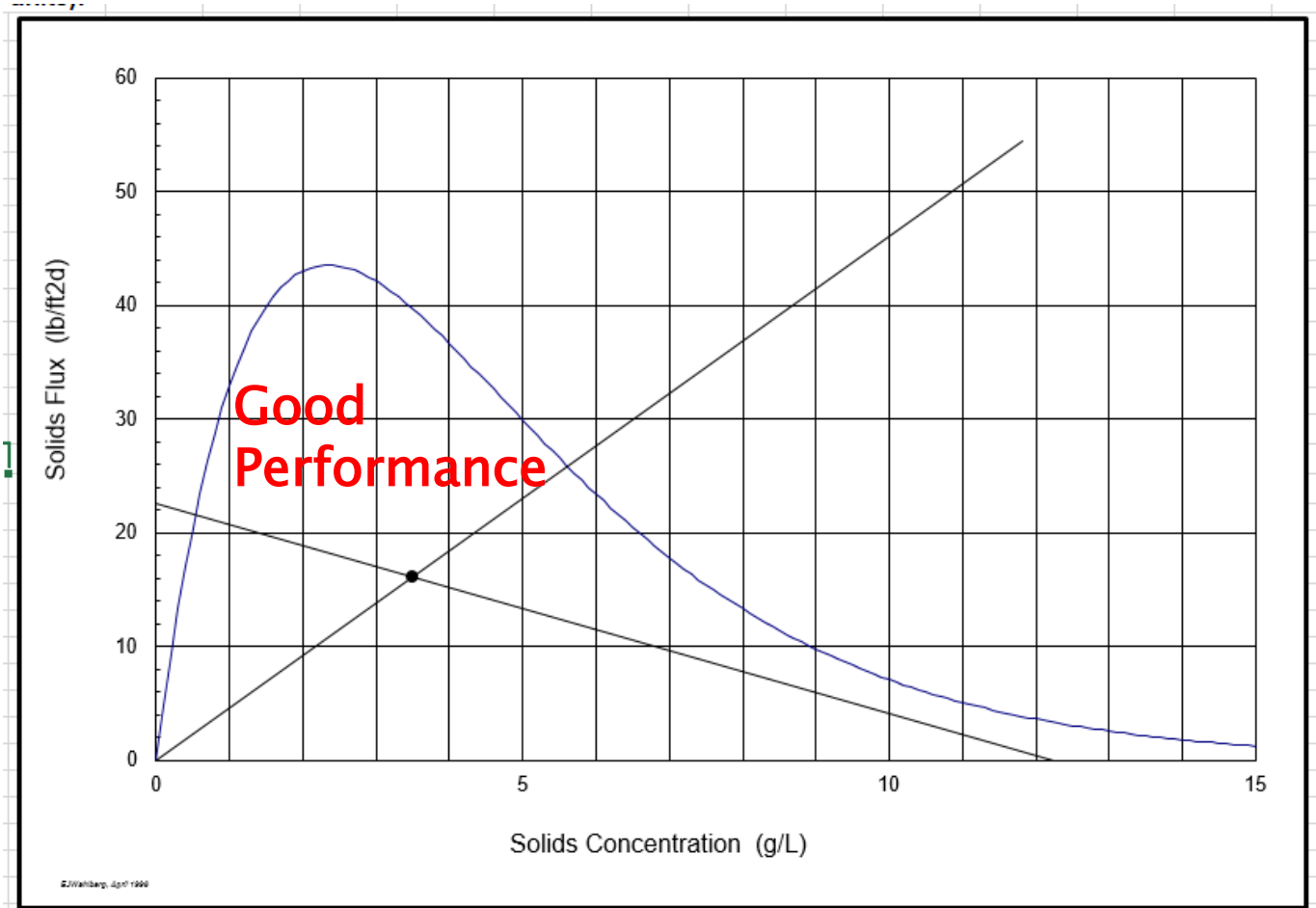
# NMSC normal conditions

RAS	10 MGD
SVI	100
MLSS	3500 mg/L
Flow	12 MGD



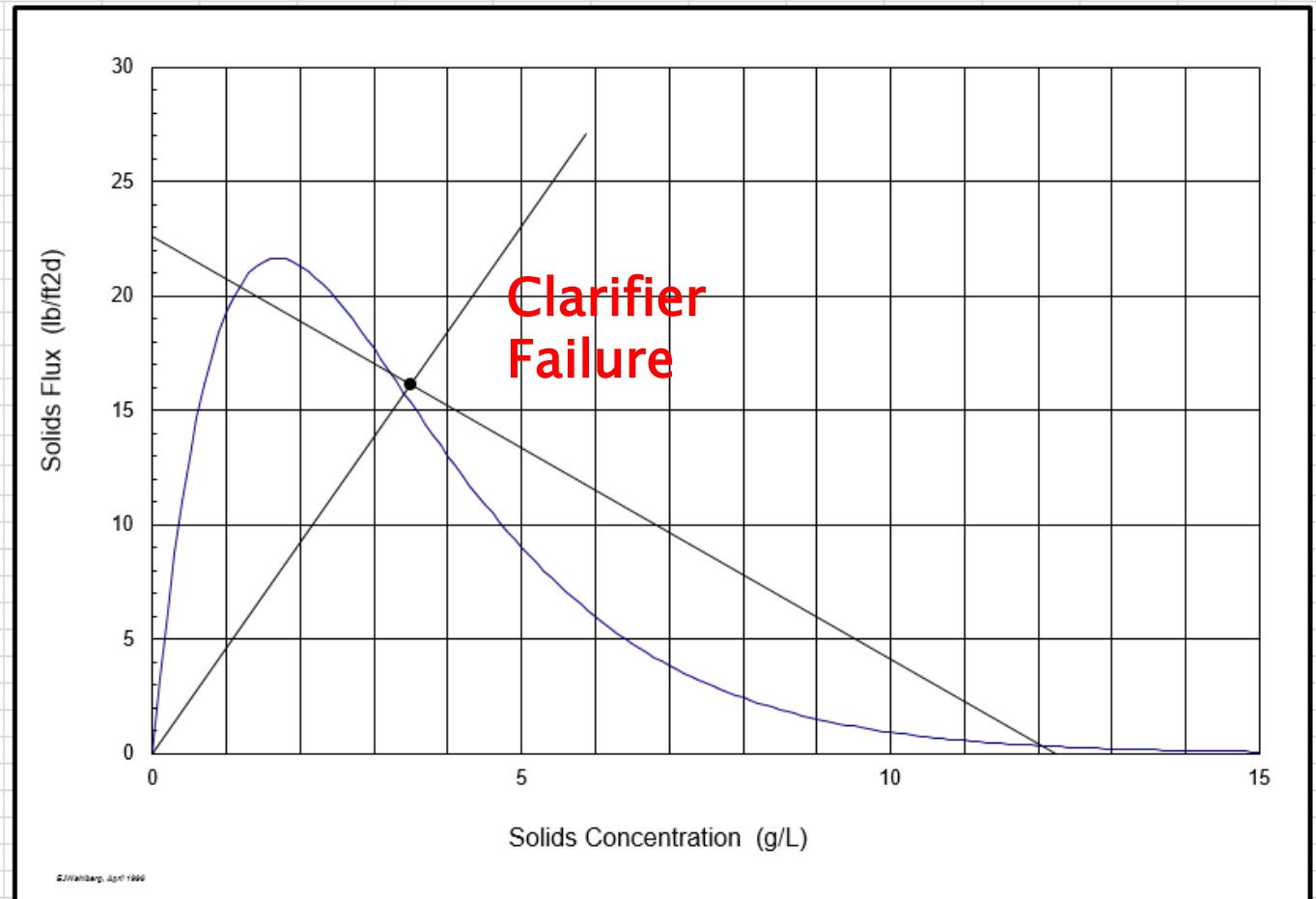
# Normal Rain Event

RAS	10 MGD
SVI	100
MLSS	3500 mg/L
Flow	25 MGD



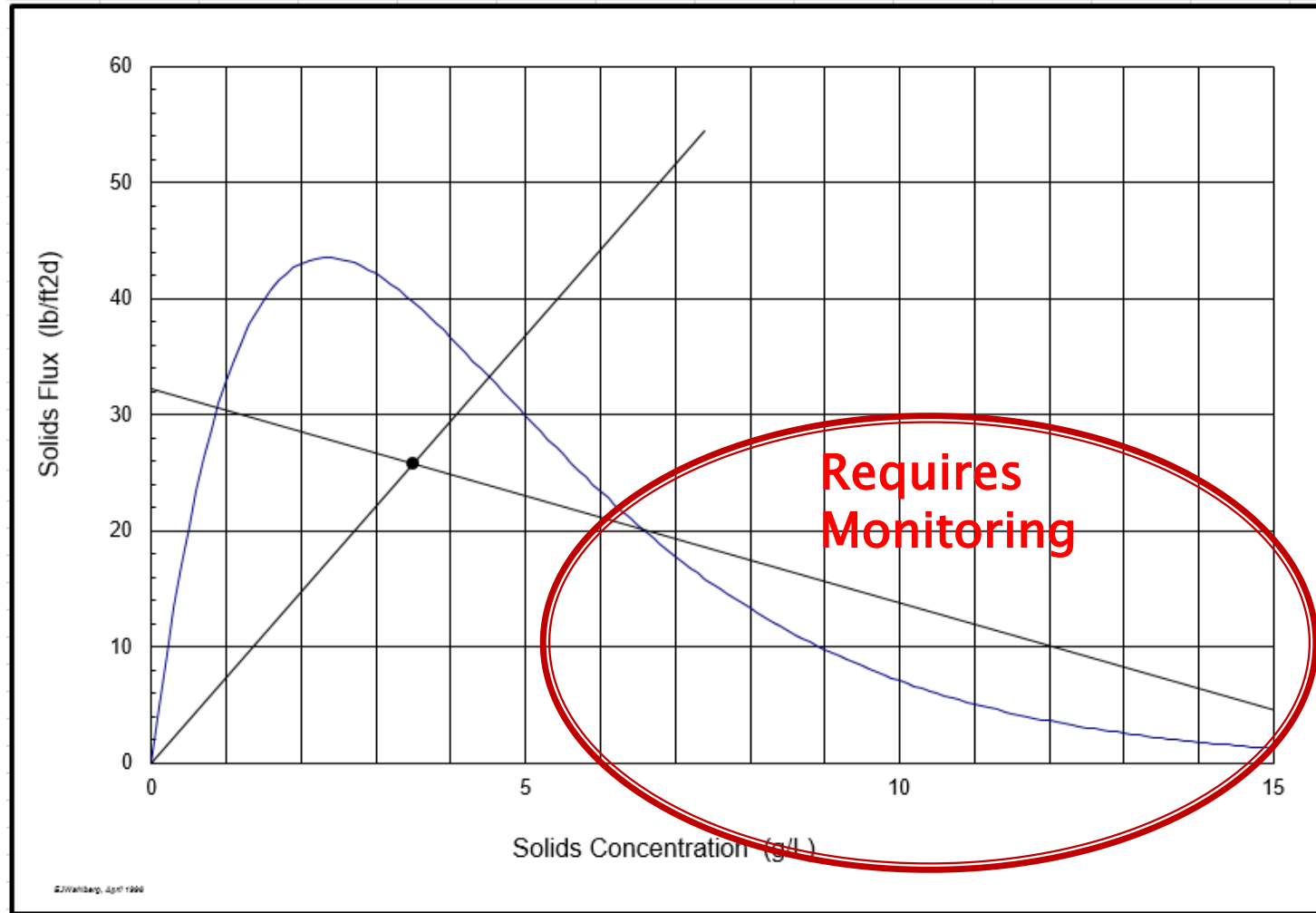
# Normal Rain Event/ High SVI

RAS	10 MGD
SVI	200
MLSS	3500 mg/L
Flow	25 MGD

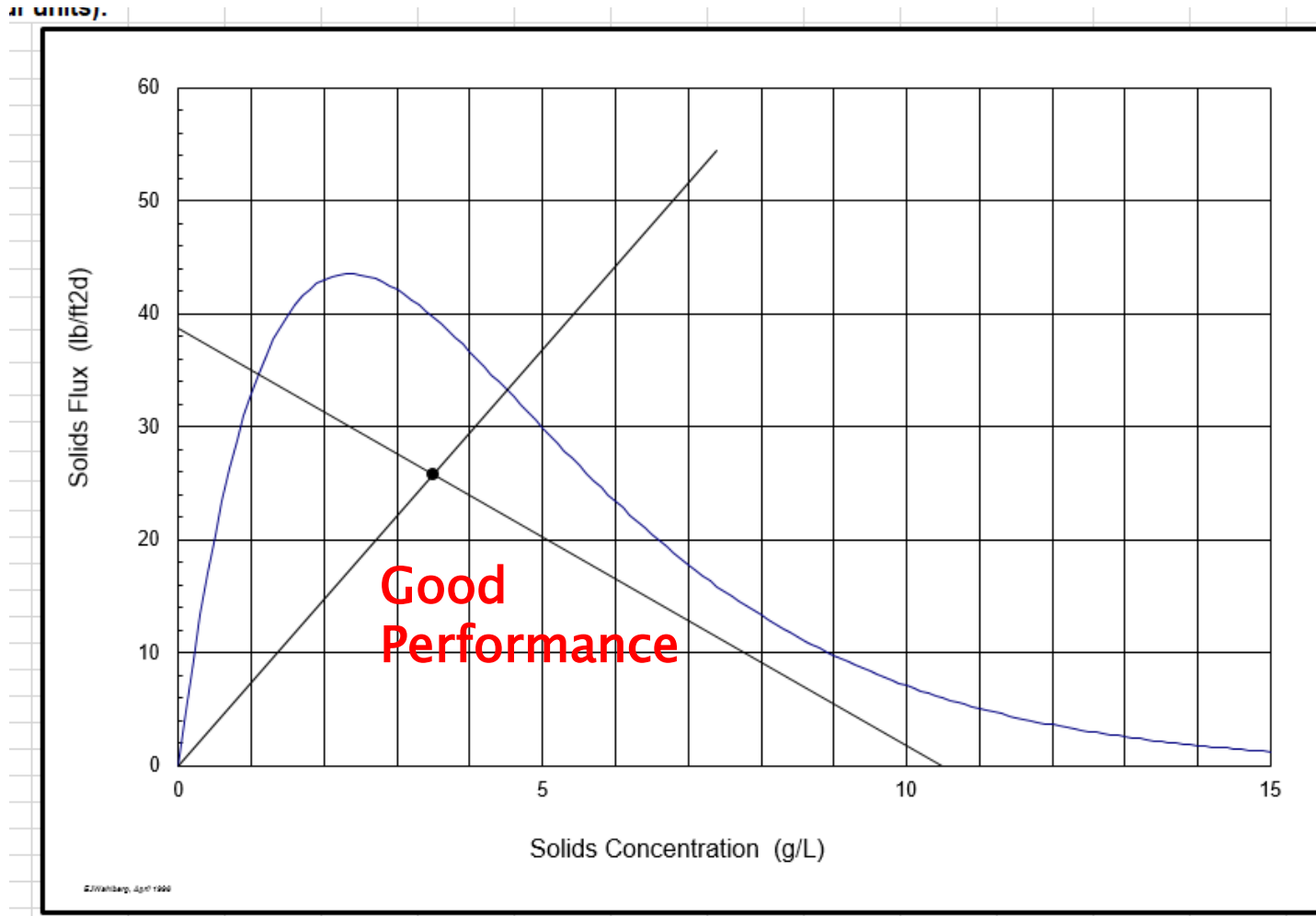


# Major Storm/ I & I

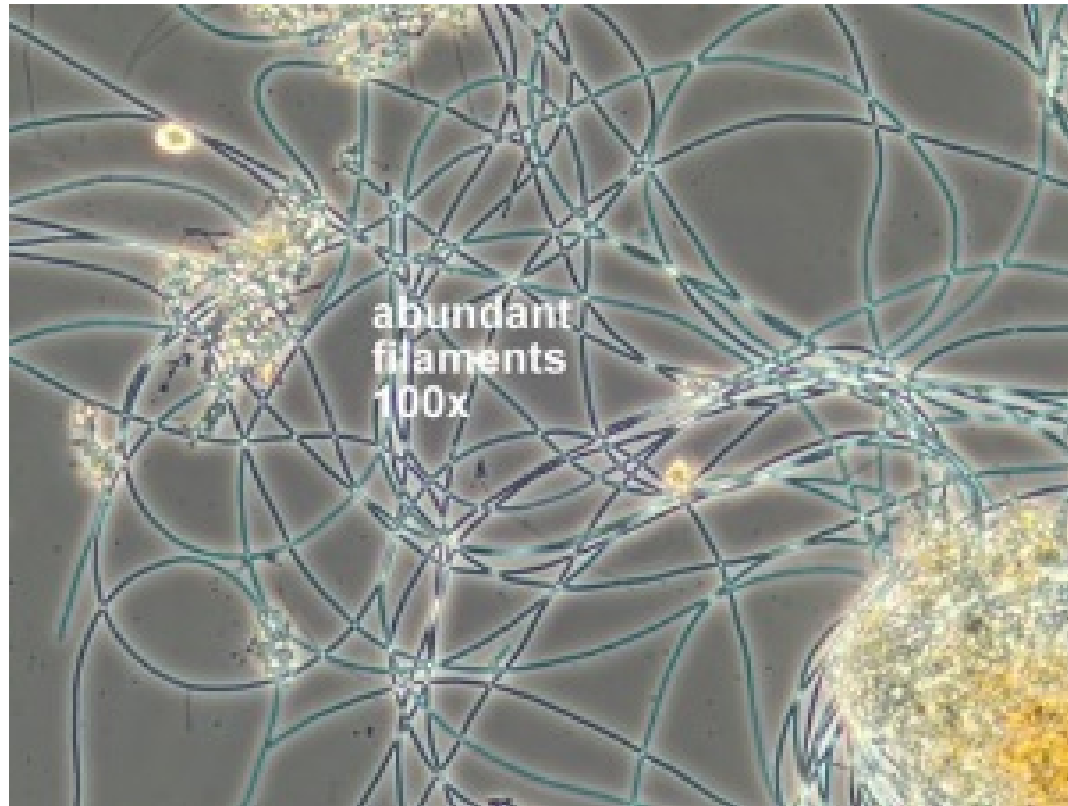
RAS	10 MGD
SVI	100
MLSS	3500 mg/L
Flow	40 MGD



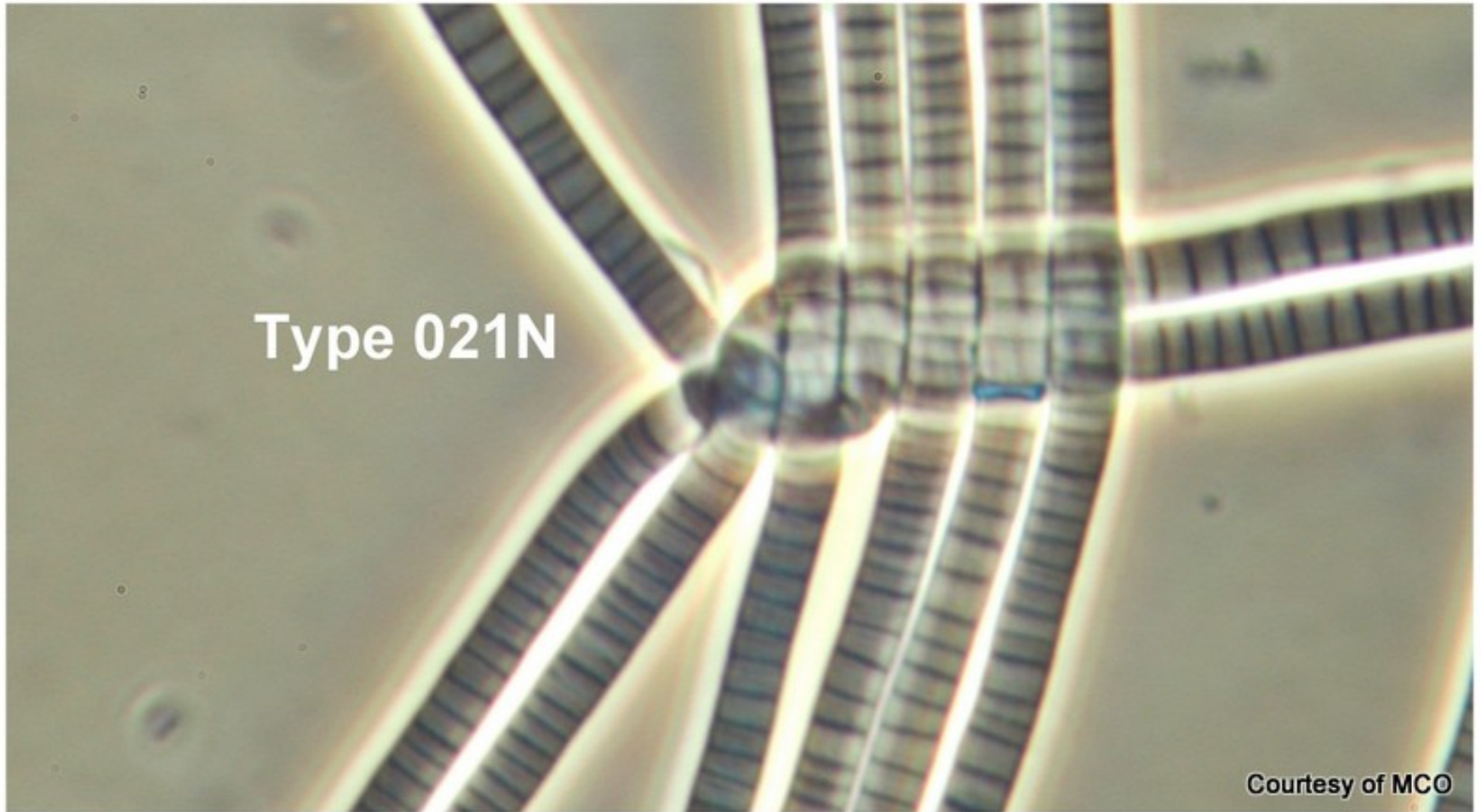
# RAS adjusted to 20 MGD



# Example 1: Abundant Filaments in plant



# The Culprit



Type 021N

Courtesy of MCO

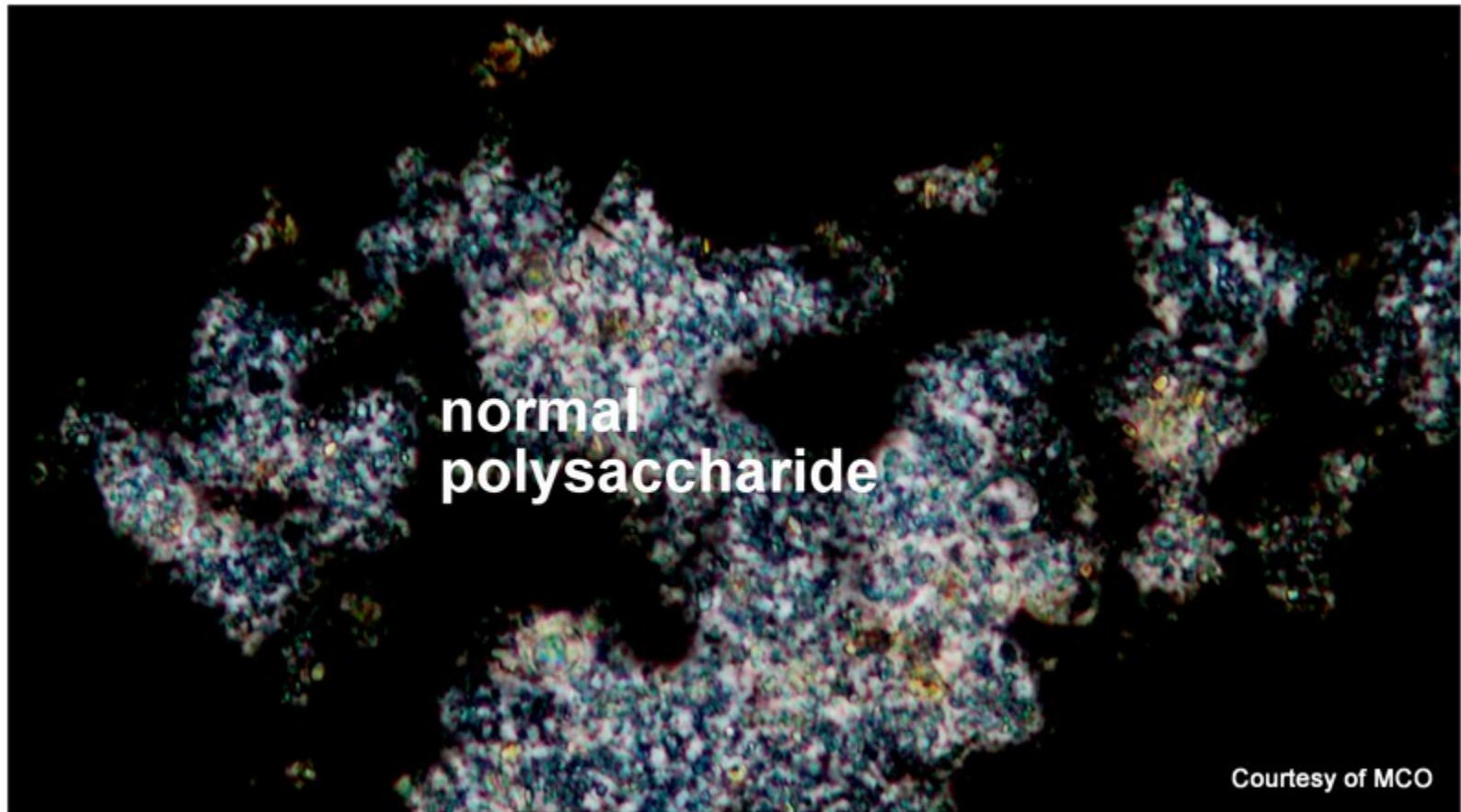
# Determine if a problem

- ▶ Use State Point Analysis
  - ▶ Factor of cost/ urgency etc.
- 
- In this case yes– clarifier failure risk deemed high

# Causes of type 021N

Septicity	Type 021N <i>Thiothrix</i> I and II <i>Nostocoida limicola</i> I, II, III Type 0411 Type 0961 Type 0581 Type 0092
Nutrient Deficiency	Nitrogen: <i>Thiothrix</i> I, II, type 021N Phosphorus: <i>N limicola</i> III, <i>H. hydrossis</i> , <i>S. natans</i>

# Not nutrient deficiency related



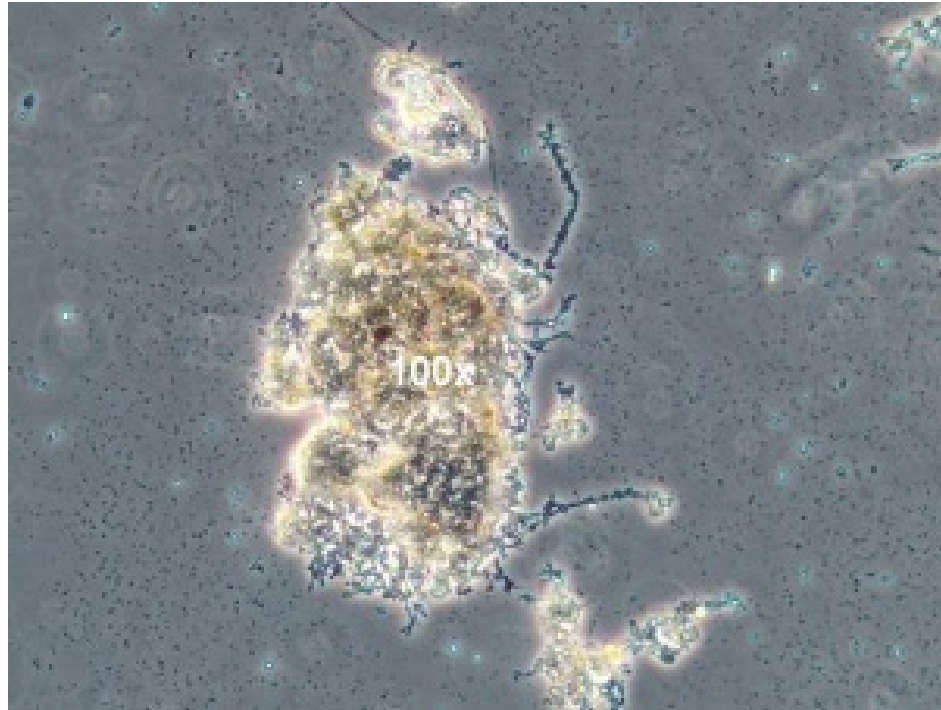
# Options

- ▶ Problem is intermittent
- ▶ Find/eliminate root cause of septicity
  - Sometimes easier said than done
    - Hach TNT872 volatile acids profile
- ▶ Cost analysis
  - RAS Chlorination chosen
    - 4 lbs. chlorine/1000 lbs. MLVSS chosen as starting point



- SVI reduced over 2–3 days at this rate

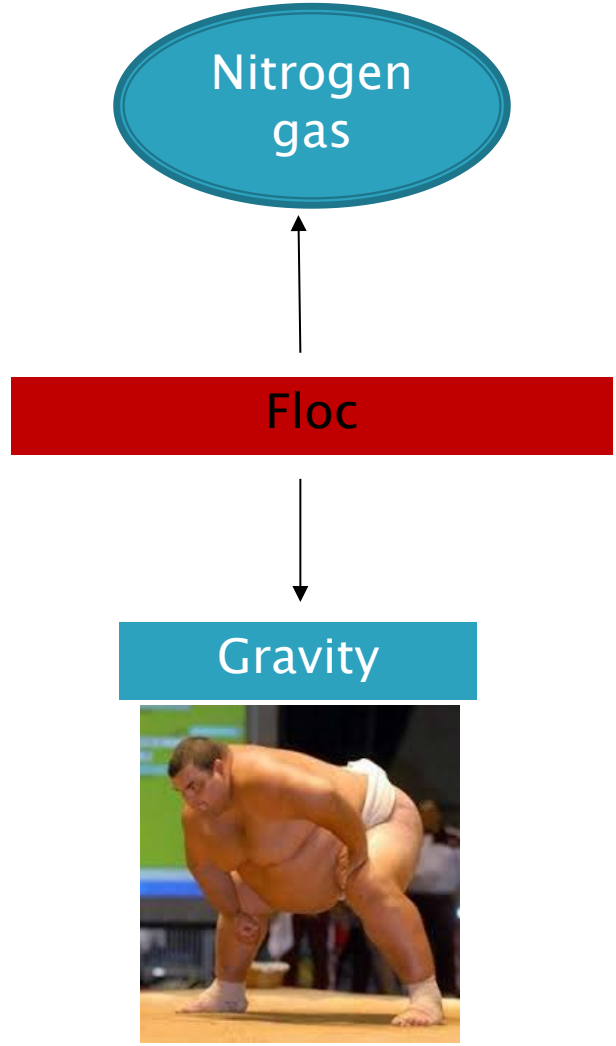
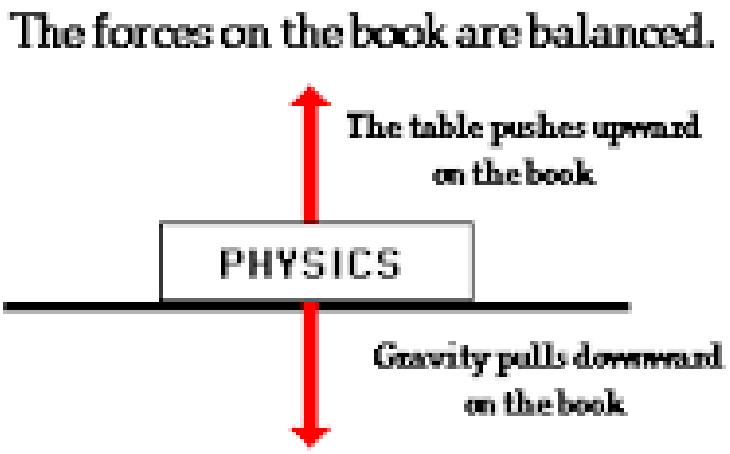
## #2 Strong flocs but a settling issue



# 1 000x magnification in floc



# Elevated SVI Can Be Denitrification Related



# Paddle Test

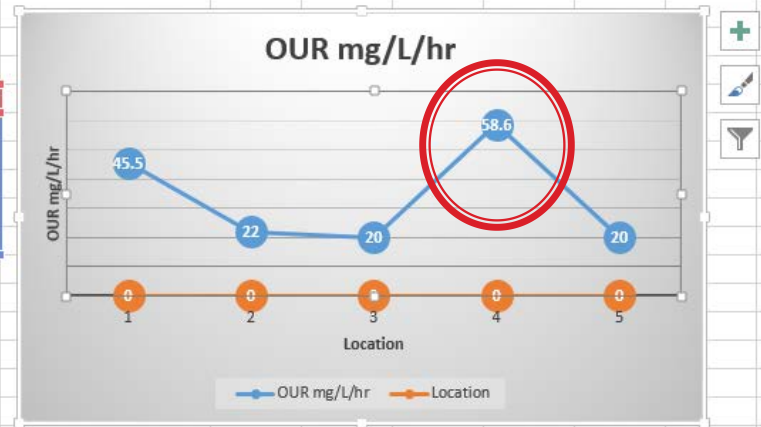


# Conclusion

- ▶ SVI and 30 minute settling decreased at higher MLSS at this reduced gas entrapment
  - Yes– denitrification can occur within the aeration basin and this is much more common than realized



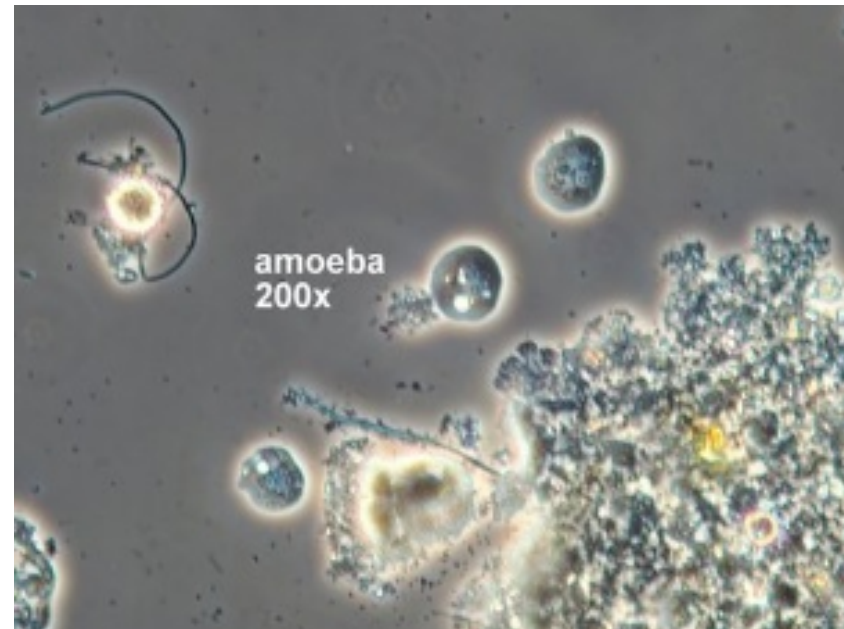
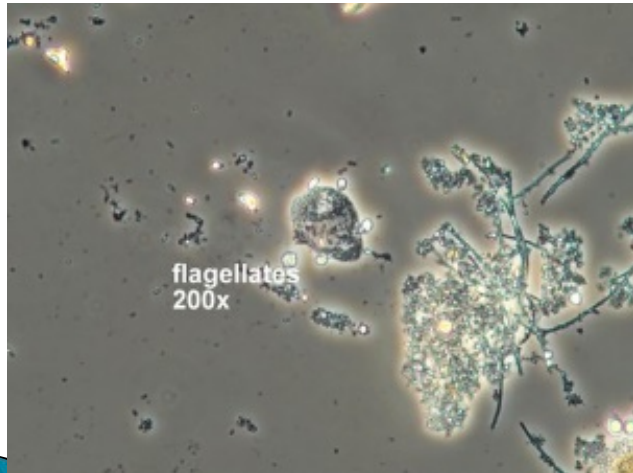
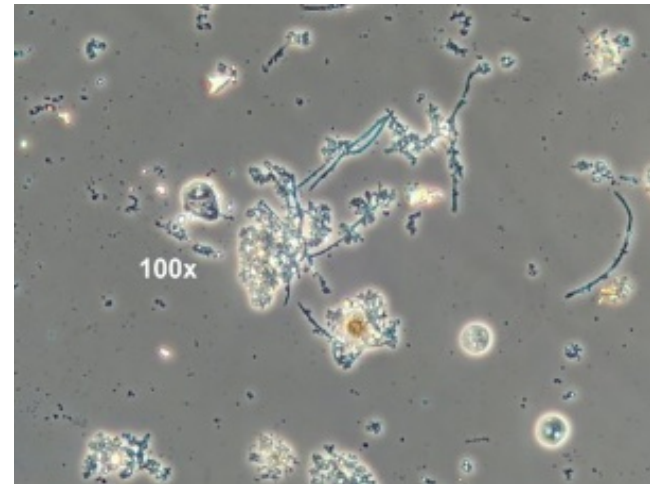
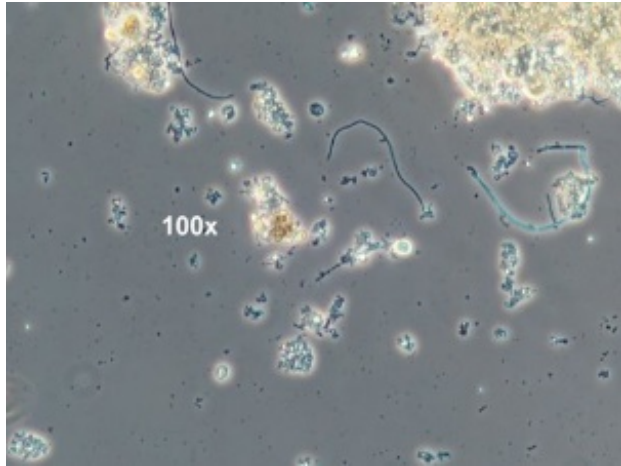
OUR mg/L/hr	Location
45.5	Head of basin
22	1/4 down basin
20	1/2 basin
58.6	3/4 basin
20	end of basin




# #3 Municipal plant in Indiana



# MLSS

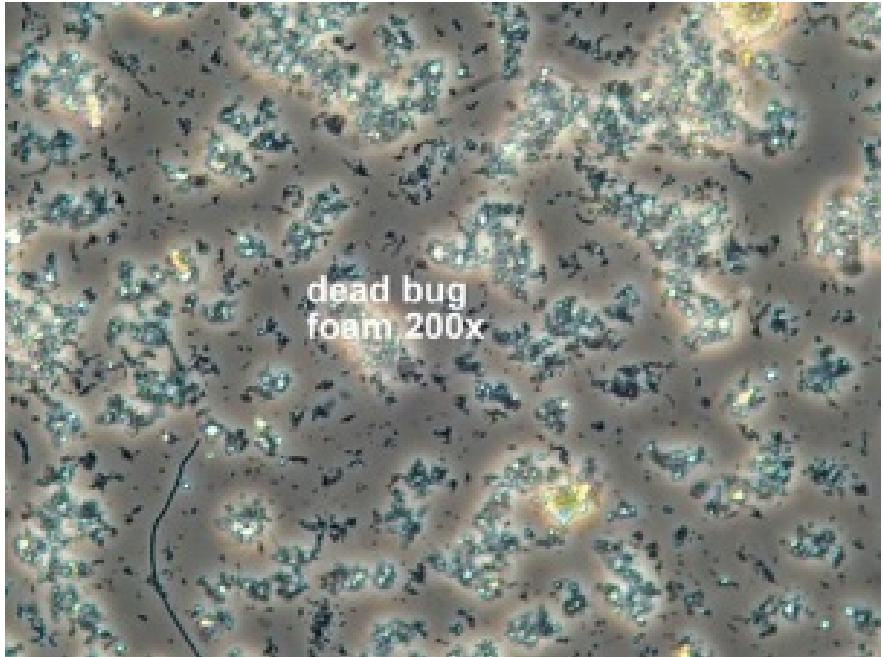


# Foam



empty sheath 1000x

This micrograph shows a long, narrow, slightly curved structure, likely a sheath, containing a dense, dark, granular material. The background is a light, uniform color. A small, circular, dark spot is visible in the upper right quadrant.

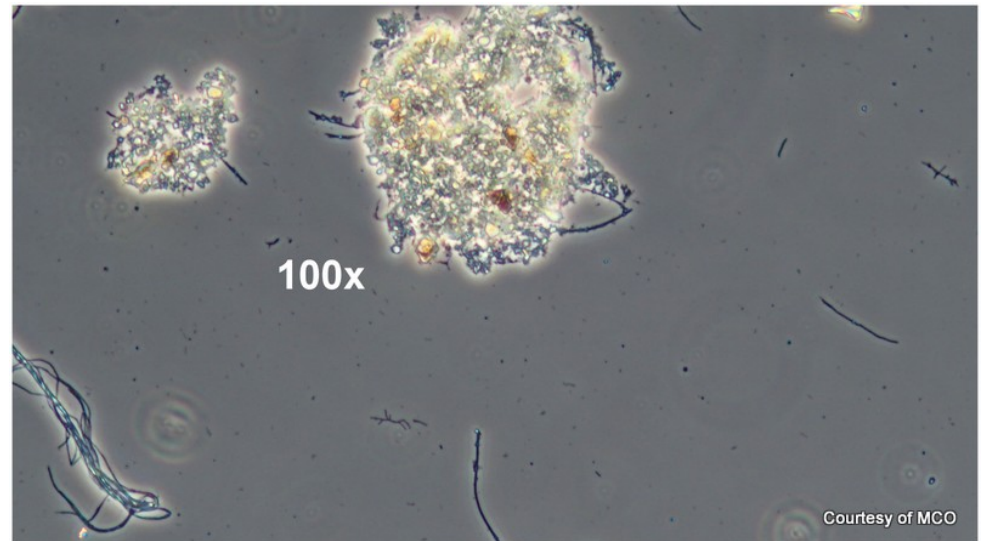


dead bug foam 200x

This micrograph shows a dense, granular material with a complex, irregular structure. The material is primarily dark blue and black, with some lighter, yellowish-green areas. The overall appearance is that of a highly textured, porous foam.

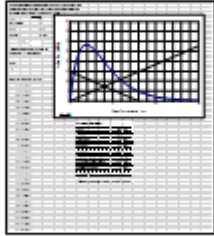
# Corrective Actions

- ▶ Stopped wasting
- ▶ Seed sludge hauled from nearby plant
- ▶ Within a few days back in compliance
- ▶ Resumed normal operations



# Take Home Points/ Review

## State Point Analysis



Cause	Filaments
Low DO	<i>Sphaerotilus natans</i> Type 1701 <i>Haloscomenobacter hydrophillus</i>
Low F/M ratio	Type 0041 Type 0675 Type 1851
Septicity	Type 021N <i>Thiothrix</i> I and II <i>Nostocoida limicola</i> I, II, III Type 0411 Type 0961 Type 0581 Type 0092
Oil and Grease	<i>Nocardia</i> spp. <i>Microthrix parvicella</i> Type 1863
Nutrient Deficiency	Nitrogen: <i>Thiothrix</i> I, II, type 021N Phosphorus: <i>N. limicola</i> III, <i>H. hydrophillus</i> , <i>S. natans</i>
Low pH	Fungi

Source: Dr. Michael G Richard; used with his authorization.



## Proper Environment For Bugs

- ▶ 1) pH (7-9)
- ▶ 2) Alkalinity (> 50 mg/L)
- ▶ 3) Time (HRT and SRT)
- ▶ 4) Temperature
- ▶ 5) Dissolved Oxygen
- ▶ 6) Nutrients
- ▶ 7) FOGs (limited)
- ▶ 8) Septicity (limited)



Questions?

