



Environmental Dynamics International
Presents

Lagoon Solutions:
Treatment Performance and
Nutrient Removal

October 25, 2018

Tim Canter
Process Specialist
Environmental Dynamics International

Agenda

- Compliance and Capacity
- Lagoon Aeration
- Lagoon Processes
 - Traditional
 - Review of Advanced Technologies
- Final Thoughts
- Q&A



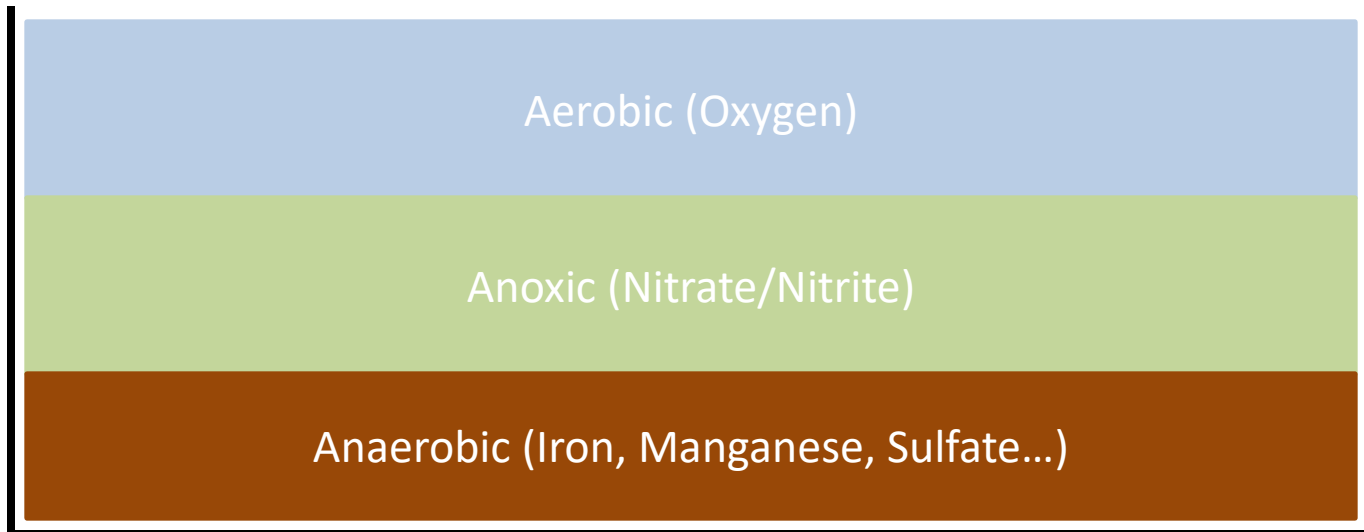
Compliance and Capacity

Compliance and Capacity

- VAST
 - Volume
 - Aeration
 - Short-circuiting
 - Temperature

Lagoon Aeration

Lagoon Aeration – Why Aeration?



Lagoon Aeration – Why Aeration?



A diagram illustrating the vertical stratification of a lagoon. It consists of a large rectangle with a black border, divided into two horizontal layers. The top layer is light blue and labeled 'Aerobic (Oxygen)'. The bottom layer is light green and labeled 'Anoxic (Nitrate/Nitrite)'. The text is centered within each layer.

Aerobic (Oxygen)

Anoxic (Nitrate/Nitrite)

Lagoon Aeration – What to Use?

- Surface vs. Diffused Aeration
 - Surface
 - Easy, less expensive to install
 - Diffused
 - Higher energy efficiency
 - Generally 40-50% the power for equivalent oxygen

Lagoon Aeration – What to Use?

- Fine Bubble vs. Coarse Bubble

- Fine Bubble

- SOTE 1.5-2.2%/ft
 - Maintenance requirement (membrane changes)
 - Backflow prevention
 - Head loss across membrane
 - May increase or decrease with age and use
 - Greater volumetric pumpage for mixing (than coarse bubble)

Lagoon Aeration – What to Use?

- Fine Bubble vs. Coarse Bubble
 - Coarse Bubble
 - SOTE 1%/ft
 - No maintenance expected
 - Nominal head loss
 - Less volumetric pumpage for mixing (than fine bubble) but able to lift heavy particles with focused suction (i.e., airlift pump)

Lagoon Aeration – What to Use?

- Fine Bubble and Coarse Bubble
 - Challenges of combining the two:
 - Engineered orifice satisfies design at one airflow rate
 - High or lower air flow results in disproportionate air flow to coarse
 - Less efficient overall
 - Combining 2%/ft with 1%/ft must result in higher air flow than 2%/ft throughout
 - No mixing advantage for the addition of sparsely-placed airlift pumps

Lagoon Processes

Lagoon Processes - Traditional

- Four Primary Types:
 - Anaerobic
 - Covered (welded), no oxygen, mostly industrial
 - Facultative
 - Atmospheric oxygen, also as QZ for settling
 - Partial Mix
 - Aeration, minimal suspension of solids
 - Complete Mix
 - Aeration, homogenous conditions

Lagoon Processes - Traditional

- Partial Mix Design

- For BOD: $\frac{C_e}{C_0} = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{kt}{n}\right)\right]^n}$

- $t = \text{hrt (days)}$

- $n = \# \text{ of ponds}$

- $k = 0.276 / \text{day @ } 20^\circ \text{ C}$

- $Kt = 0.276 * 1.036^{T-20}$

Lagoon Processes - Traditional

- Complete Mix Design

- For BOD: $\frac{C_e}{C_0} = \frac{1}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{kt}{n}\right)\right]^n}$

- $t = \text{hrt (days)}$

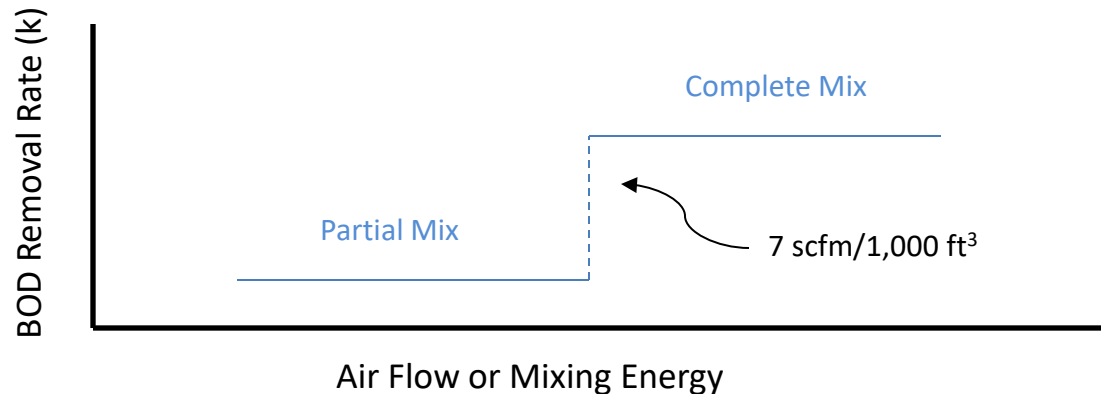
- $n = \# \text{ of ponds}$

- $k = 2.5 @ 20^\circ \text{ C}$ (Note: $PM = 0.276$)

- $Kt = 2.5 * 1.036^{T-20}$

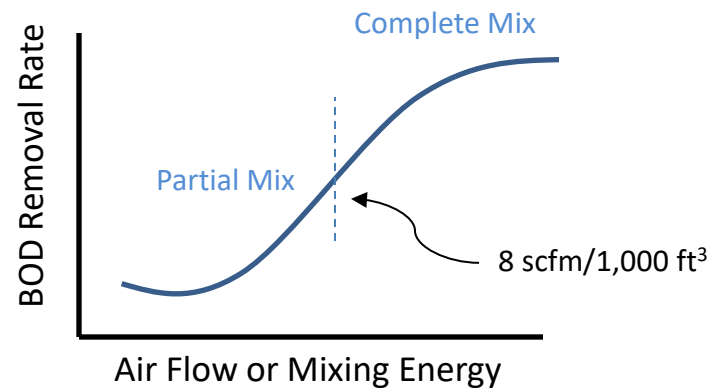
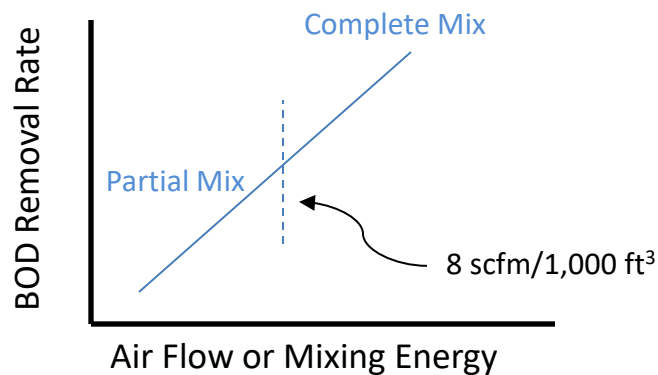
Lagoon Processes - Traditional

- Complete vs. Partial Mix Design
 - What does “completely mixed” mean?
 - Is this really a step function?



Lagoon Processes - Traditional

- Complete vs. Partial Mix Design
 - What does “completely mixed” mean?
 - Is it linear?
 - Or sinusoidal?



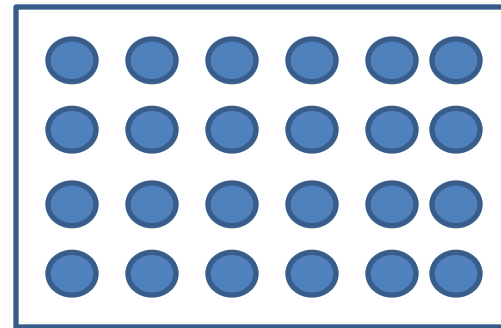
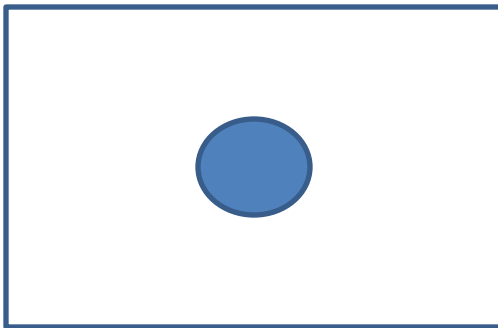
Lagoon Processes - Traditional

- Complete vs. Partial Mix Design
 - What does “completely mixed” mean?
 - Is it linear?
 - Or sinusoidal?

There is no accepted lagoon model known as “Vigorously Mixed”

Lagoon Processes - Traditional

- Complete vs. Partial Mix Design
 - What does “completely mixed” mean?
 - Energy input is only one dimension
 - What about distribution of energy?



The slide features a decorative border of blue water droplets at the top and bottom. The main content is a large, dark blue, underlined title centered on a white background.

Review of Advanced Technologies

Review of Advanced Technologies

- Front-of-the-Plant

- Advantages

- Decreased footprint

- Total nitrogen removal

- Reduced energy

- Shared blowers for BOD/ammonia

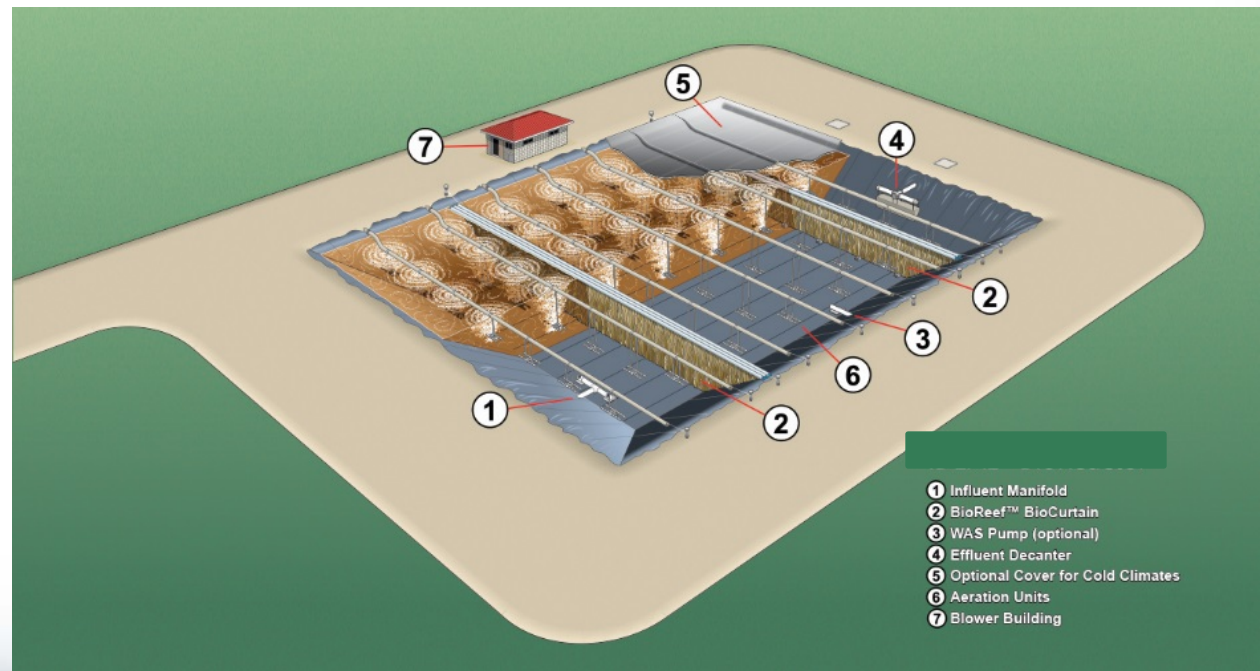
- Denitrification reduces energy cost (use nitrate vs. oxygen)

Review of Advanced Technologies

- Front-of-the-Plant
 - Disadvantages
 - Sludge management
 - Wasting rates/timing
 - Sludge removal from digester
 - Increased mechanical components
 - Valves, pumps, clarification equipment, etc.
 - Potentially more complicated construction project
 - Maintaining lagoon operation, dirt work, etc.

Review of Advanced Technologies

- Front-of-the-Plant Treatment Examples
 - Lagoon-Based Batch Reactors
 - w/ or w/o attached growth



Review of Advanced Technologies

- Front-of-the-Plant Treatment Examples
 - Lagoon-Based Batch Reactors
 - w/ or w/o attached growth
 - Activated Sludge Lagoons



Review of Advanced Technologies

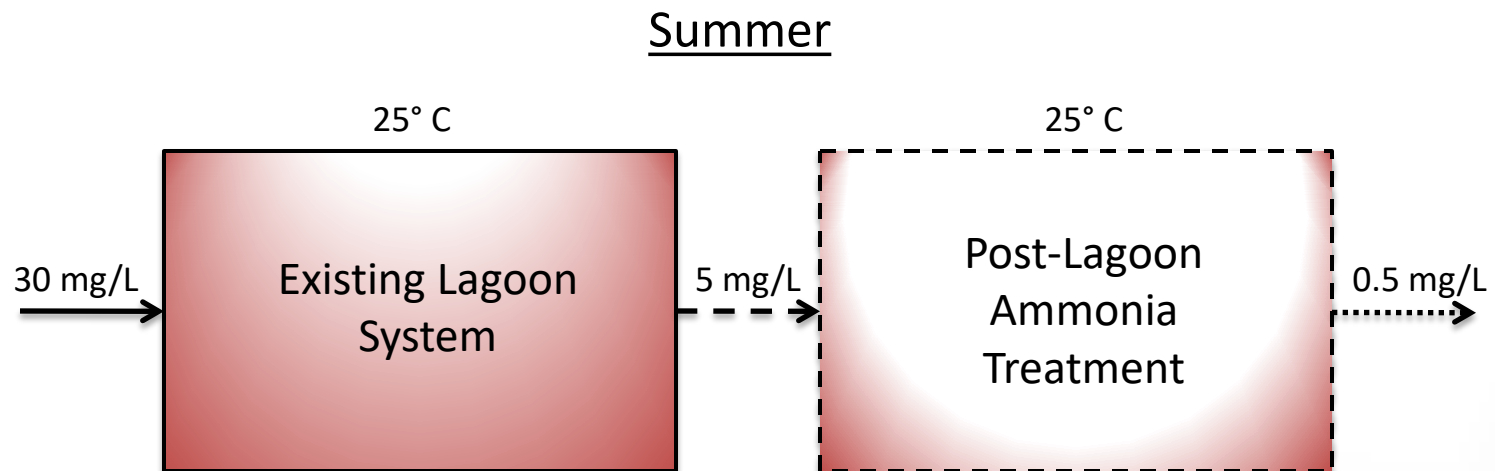
- Back-of-the-Plant
 - Advantages
 - Potentially less invasive construction
 - “Drop in” options may require little site modification
 - Easy to operate/maintain
 - Demonstrated extreme cold performance

Review of Advanced Technologies

- Back-of-the-Plant
 - Disadvantages
 - Must address variable loading and temperature
 - The one/two punch of fall/winter nitrification

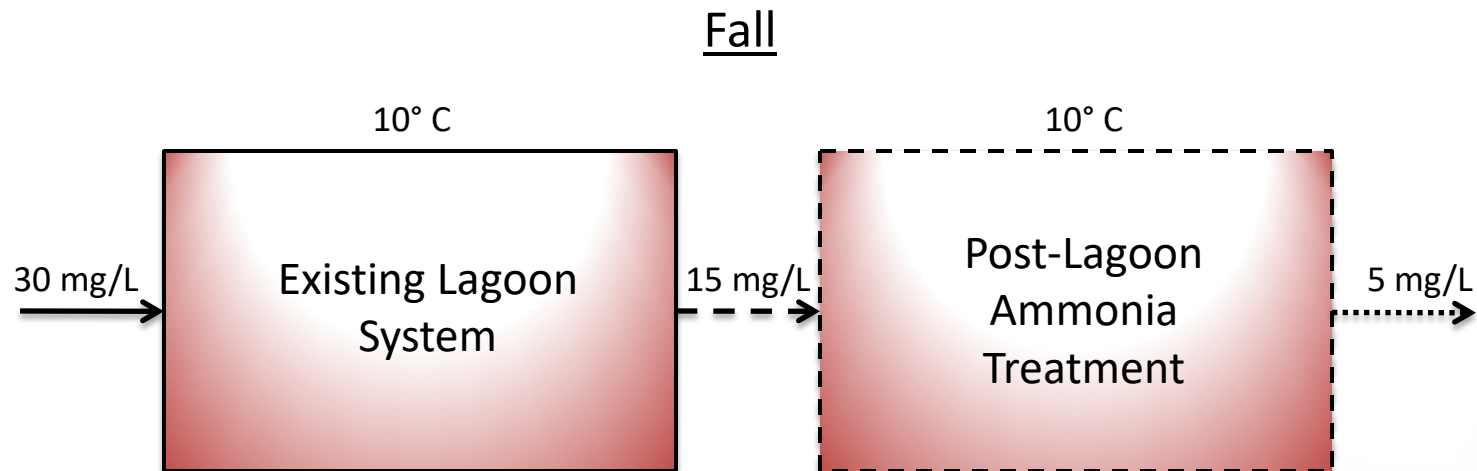
Review of Advanced Technologies

- Back-of-the-Plant
 - Addressing variable loading and temperature



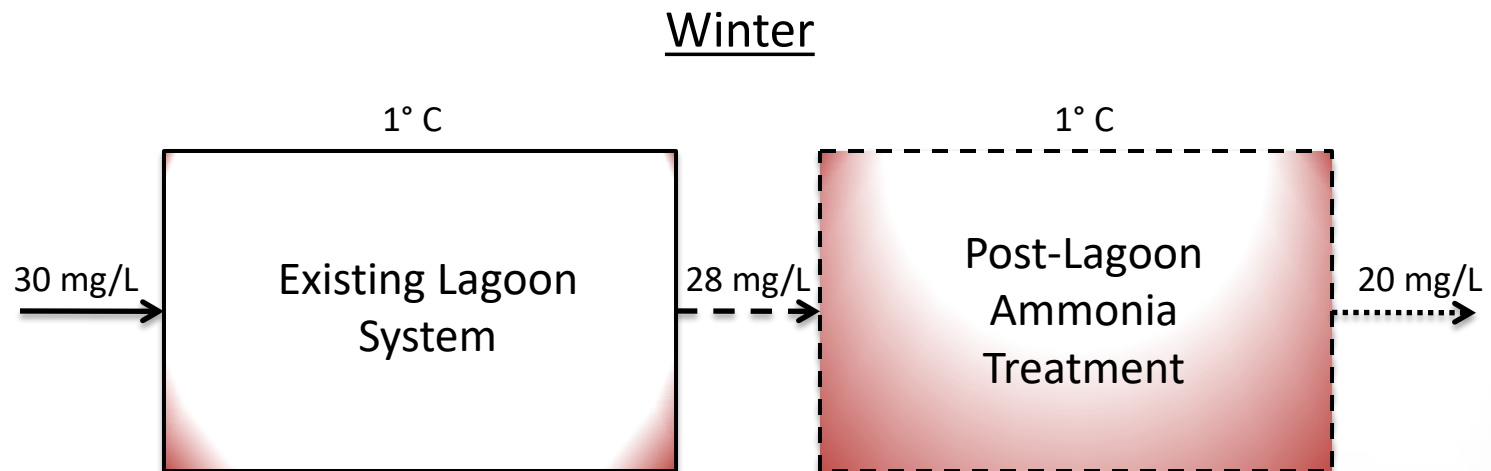
Review of Advanced Technologies

- Back-of-the-Plant
 - Addressing variable loading and temperature



Review of Advanced Technologies

- Back-of-the-Plant
 - Addressing variable loading and temperature



Review of Advanced Technologies

- Back-of-the-Plant
 - Disadvantages
 - Must address variable loading and temperature
 - Solutions:
 - » Thermal Covers (normalize temperature)
 - » Re-Heat Water (Since at least 2006)
 - » Bioaugmentation
 - » Step-Feed/Short-Circuit

Review of Advanced Technologies

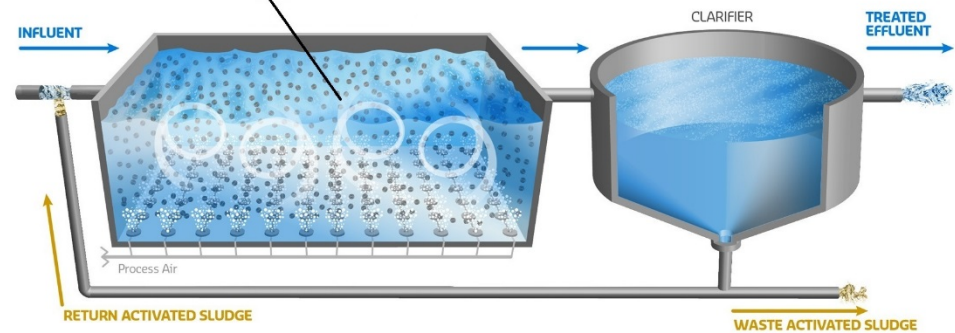
- Back-of-the-Plant
 - Disadvantages
 - Must address variable loading and temperature
 - Filtration may be necessary
 - Full sludge removal may be necessary
 - Total nitrogen removal difficult/complicated
 - Potential long term viability issues

Review of Advanced Technologies

- Back-of-the-Plant Treatment (Examples)
 - IFAS (MBBR) w/ clarifier or filter

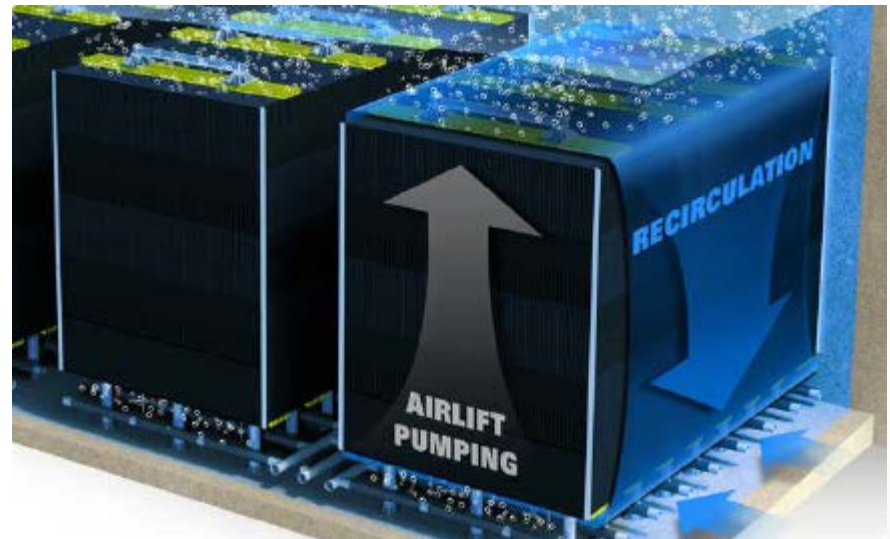


Moving Bed Bioreactors (MBBR)



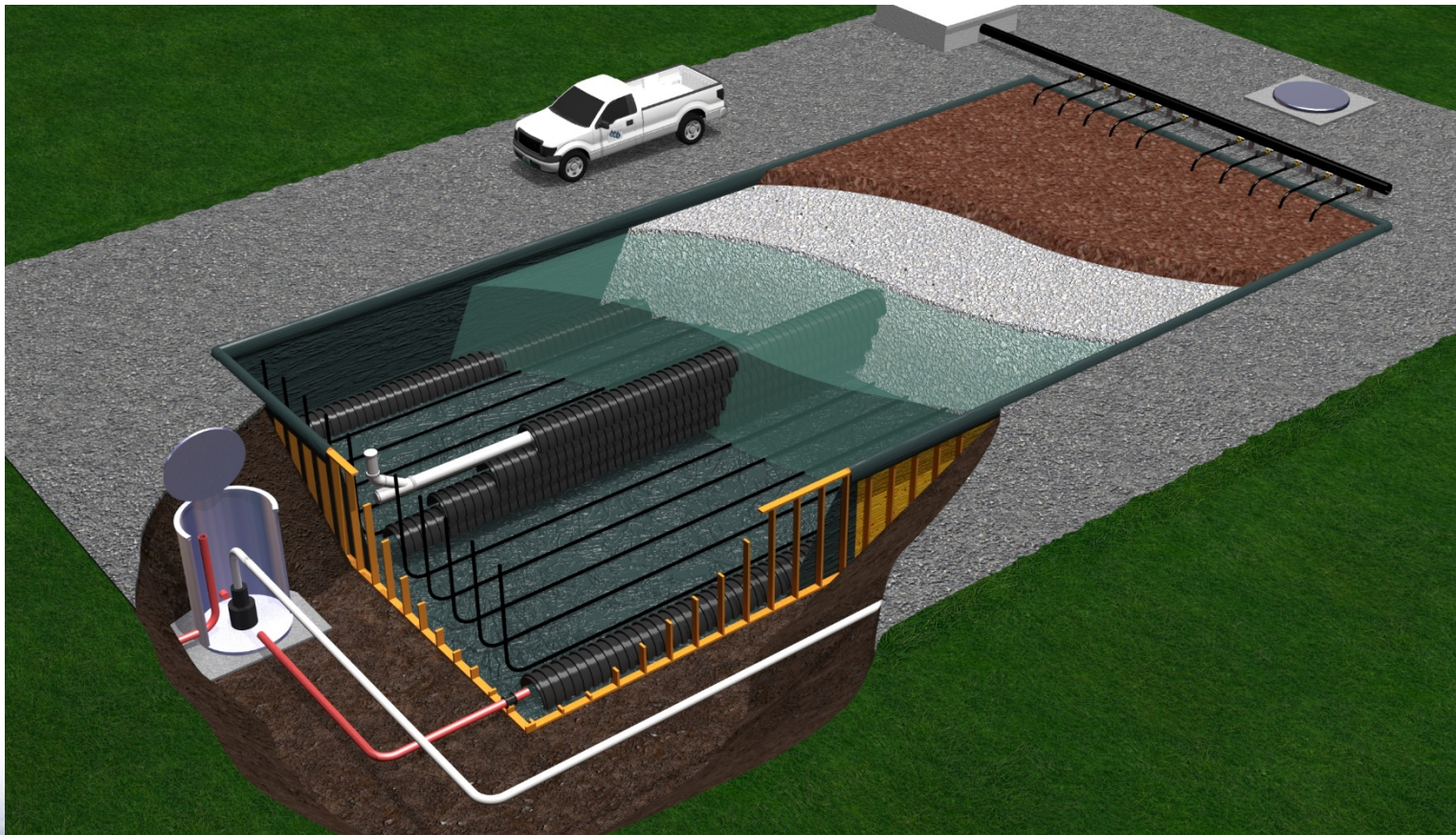
Review of Advanced Technologies

- Back-of-the-Plant Treatment (Examples)



Review of Advanced Technologies

- Back-of-the-Plant Treatment (Examples)



Final Thoughts

Final Thoughts

- Increasing Capacity (VAST)
 - Volume (sludge)
 - Aeration
 - Short-circuiting
 - Temperature
- No Silver Bullet
 - Front/Back-of-the-Plant dependent on client, operator, site limitations, and personal preference
 - All have advantages and disadvantages
- Design only as good as inputs
 - Influent studies needed!!!

Q&A

Tim Canter
tim.canter@wastewater.com
Environmental Dynamics International (EDI)