

# Clark>Dietz

Engineering Quality of Life®



## Primary Sludge Grit Removal for the Evansville Water and Sewer Utility

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The background consists of a repeating pattern of overlapping diamonds. The diamonds are oriented with their vertices at the top, bottom, left, and right. The colors are in shades of orange, with a darker orange for the central diamond and lighter, semi-transparent shades for the overlapping layers, creating a sense of depth and movement.

**BACKGROUND**

# Evansville East WWTP

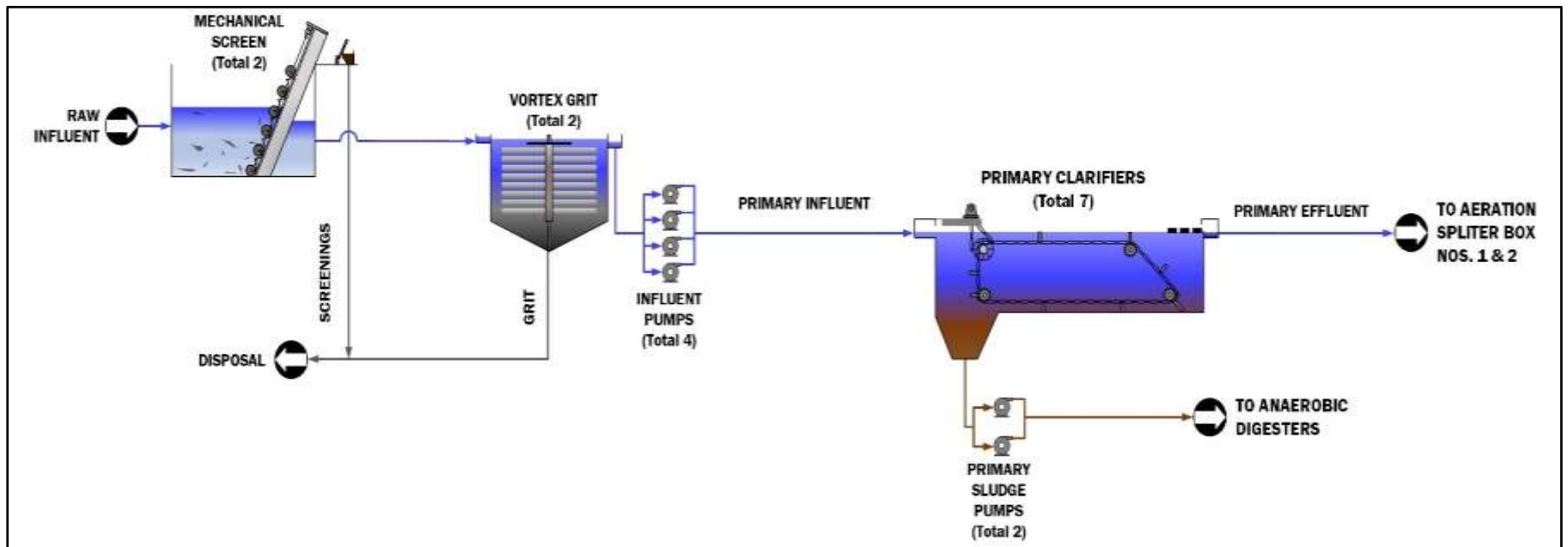
- › Evansville, Indiana
- › Design Capacity of 18 MGD / 22.5 MGD Peak
- › Expansion to increase peak flow to 40 MGD

# Evansville East WWTP





# Evansville East WWTP



# Grit Issues

- › Change order to remove large deposits of grit during digester cleaning
- › Difficult pumping conditions for grit pumps due to depth of grit basins
- › Large amounts of grit bypass removal system and settle in primary clarifiers

# How bad is it?

- Grit sampling performed on primary sludge at various flow rates



# Grit Sampling

- › Grit sampling performed on primary sludge at various flow rates

Trial No.	Date	Time	Flow (MGD)	Concentration (lb/MG)	Daily Load (lb)
Trial 1	6/13/2018	8 am	16.7	43,658	3,056
Trial 2	6/13/2018	10 am	16.7	10,631	744
Trial 3	7/19/2018	8 am	8.5	34,780	2,435
Trial 4	8/24/2018	8 am	8.8	1,287	90
Trial 5	8/24/2018	11 am	8.8	759	53
Typical	-	-	-	500-5,000	35-350

# Grit Sampling

Micron	US Sieve No.	Trial 1 (% Capture)	Trial 2 (% Capture)	Trial 3 (% Capture)
53	270	100	100	100
74	200	99.40	99.19	99.67
105	140	97.35	96.86	98.74
149	100	86.73	89.19	96.28
210	70	71.31	75.57	88.67
297	50	42.33	50.55	66.65
841	20	2.53	3.44	5.59
1680	12	1.29	1.97	3.16
3180	1/8	0.65	1.08	0.95
6300	1/4	0.18	0.46	0.13

A large, light blue diamond shape is centered on a darker blue background. The diamond is composed of several concentric, slightly offset layers, creating a 3D effect. The text is centered within the diamond.

Primary Sludge Grit Removal  
**WHEN, WHY, AND HOW?**

# When to Consider?

- › Best for grit to be captured in the headworks to prevent wear on downstream equipment – are there other options?
- › Significant grit buildup in digesters
- › Ineffective grit removal from influent stream
- › Increased grit loading during storm flows

# How to Implement?

- › Separation of grit from primary sludge can be difficult due to the viscosity of the sludge
- › Primary sludge needs to be thinned to  $<1\%$ 
  - Selecting the right technology
  - Thickening process prior to digestion

# Why Primary Sludge Grit Removal?

- › Need to remove the grit
- › Improved primary clarifier settling
- › Improved primary sludge distribution to digesters

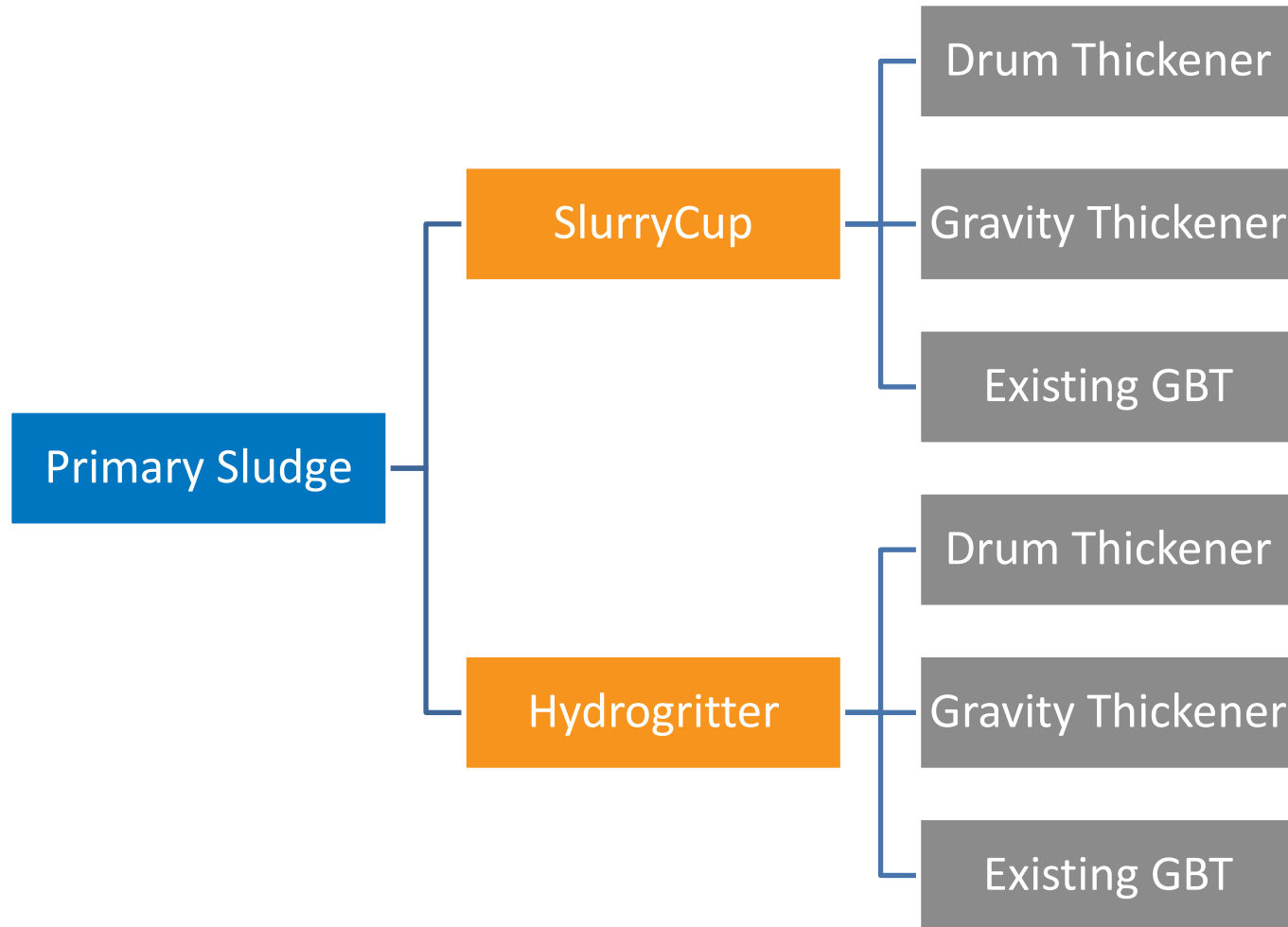


**EVANSVILLE DESIGN**

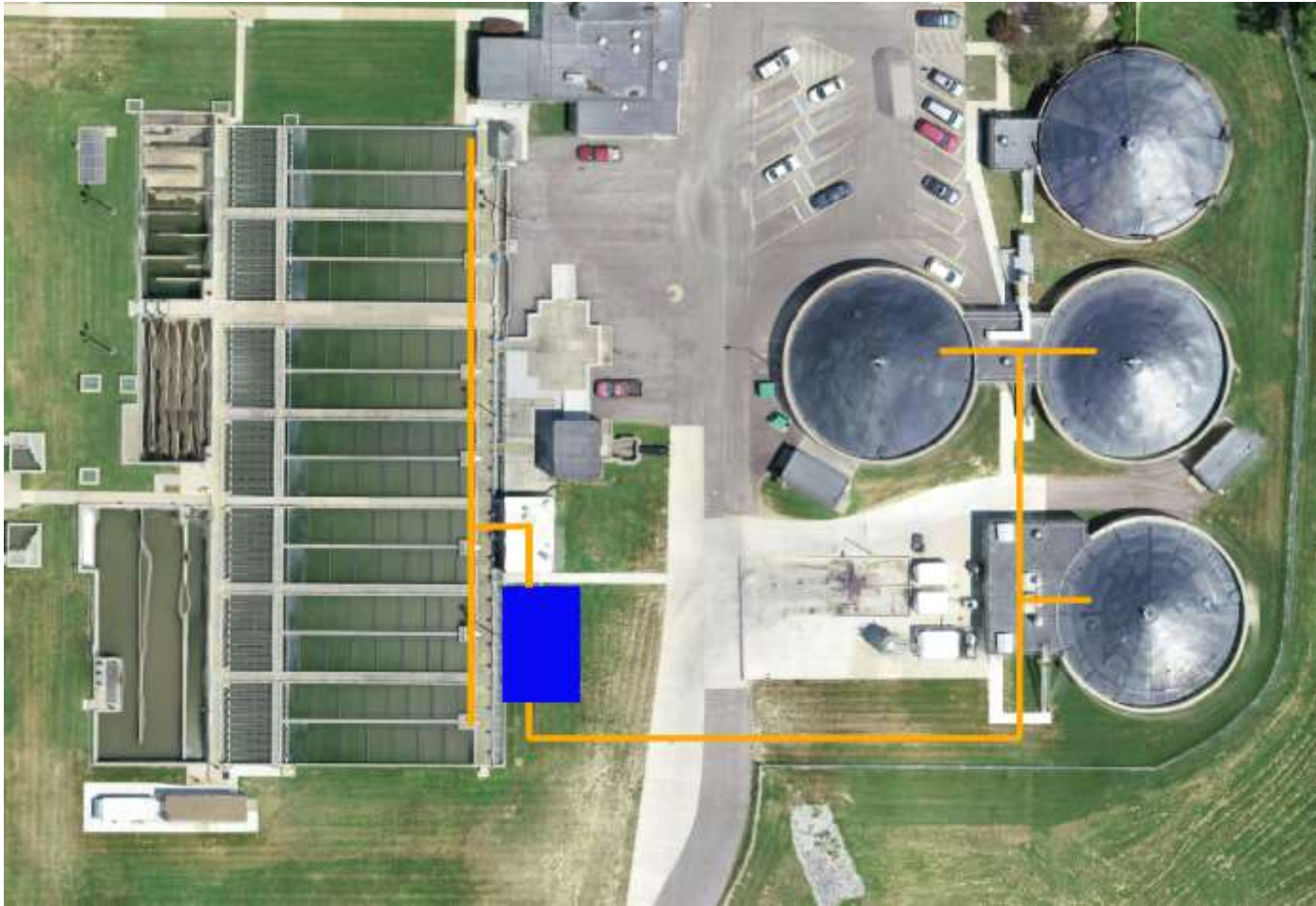
# Design Considerations

- › Increased, more continuous pumping required to thin primary sludge stream
- › Actuated valves to control primary sludge draw from 7 primary clarifiers
- › Alternatives analysis of equipment suited for separated grit from primary sludge
- › Thickening of primary sludge prior to digestion
- › Automated primary sludge feed controls to 3 primary digesters
- › New building
- › Odor control

# Grit Removal/Thickening Options

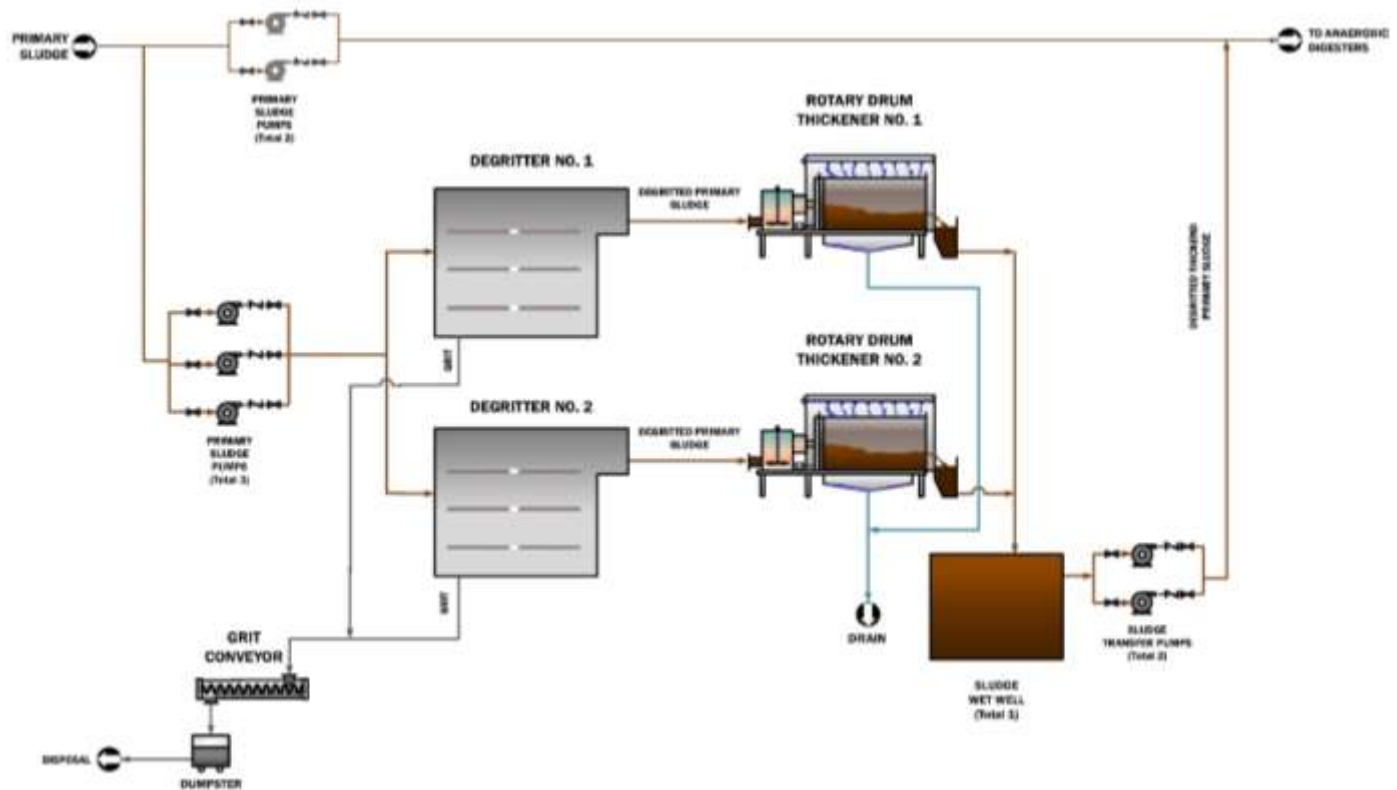


# Site Plan



# Primary Sludge Grit Removal

## ➤ Proposed process flow diagram



# Primary Sludge Grit Removal

Advantages	Challenges
Reduced grit in digester	Increased pumping volume and time
Increase pumping thins sludge blanket in primary clarifiers & improves settling	Space required for grit removal, pumps, and thickening equipment
Thickening post grit removal reduces sludge volume	Maintaining proper sludge thickness for grit separation
Provides opportunity for greater control of primary sludge feed	Cost



# DESIGN CHALLENGES

# Design Challenges



# Design Challenges

- › Implementation of automated system
  - Hundreds of input/outputs
  - Heavy focus on P&ID
  - Developing control setpoints

# Design Challenges

## > Odors

- WWTP located in sensitive location

## > Process not widely used

- How long to pump at each primary?

- Pump all tanks at once vs one at a time

PS Pump Rate (gpm) Flow to Thickener(gpm)	Min Flow																
	290	300	310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400	410	420	430	440	450
	267	276	285	294	304	313	322	331	340	350	359	368	377	386	396	405	414
1.5%	0.30%	0.29%	0.28%	0.28%	0.27%	0.26%	0.25%	0.25%	0.24%	0.23%	0.23%	0.22%	0.22%	0.21%	0.21%	0.20%	0.20%
2.0%	0.41%	0.39%	0.38%	0.37%	0.36%	0.35%	0.34%	0.33%	0.32%	0.31%	0.30%	0.29%	0.29%	0.28%	0.27%	0.27%	0.26%
2.5%	0.51%	0.49%	0.47%	0.46%	0.45%	0.43%	0.42%	0.41%	0.40%	0.39%	0.38%	0.37%	0.36%	0.35%	0.34%	0.33%	0.33%
3.0%	0.61%	0.59%	0.57%	0.55%	0.54%	0.52%	0.50%	0.49%	0.48%	0.46%	0.45%	0.44%	0.43%	0.42%	0.41%	0.40%	0.39%
3.5%	0.71%	0.69%	0.66%	0.64%	0.62%	0.61%	0.59%	0.57%	0.56%	0.54%	0.53%	0.52%	0.50%	0.49%	0.48%	0.47%	0.46%
4.0%	0.81%	0.78%	0.76%	0.74%	0.71%	0.69%	0.67%	0.65%	0.64%	0.62%	0.60%	0.59%	0.57%	0.56%	0.55%	0.54%	0.52%
4.5%	0.91%	0.88%	0.85%	0.83%	0.80%	0.78%	0.76%	0.74%	0.72%	0.70%	0.68%	0.66%	0.65%	0.63%	0.62%	0.60%	0.59%
5.0%	1.01%	0.98%	0.95%	0.92%	0.89%	0.87%	0.84%	0.82%	0.80%	0.77%	0.75%	0.74%	0.72%	0.70%	0.68%	0.67%	0.65%

# Design Challenges

- › Pump design
  - Pump types, flow rates, ability to bypass
- › Polymer addition
  - Testing ability to thicken

Questions?

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