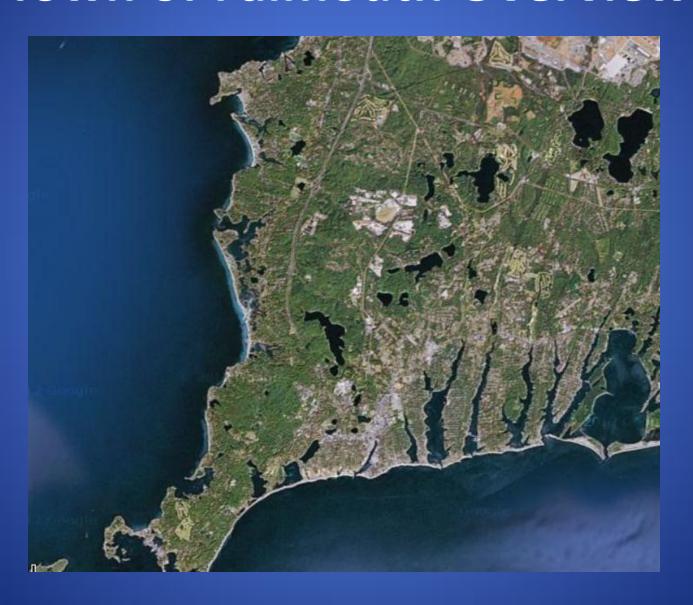
Nitrogen Removal from Municipal Wastewater

Amy Lowell
Assistant Wastewater Manager

March 6th, 2013

Town of Falmouth Overview



Falmouth Wastewater Overview

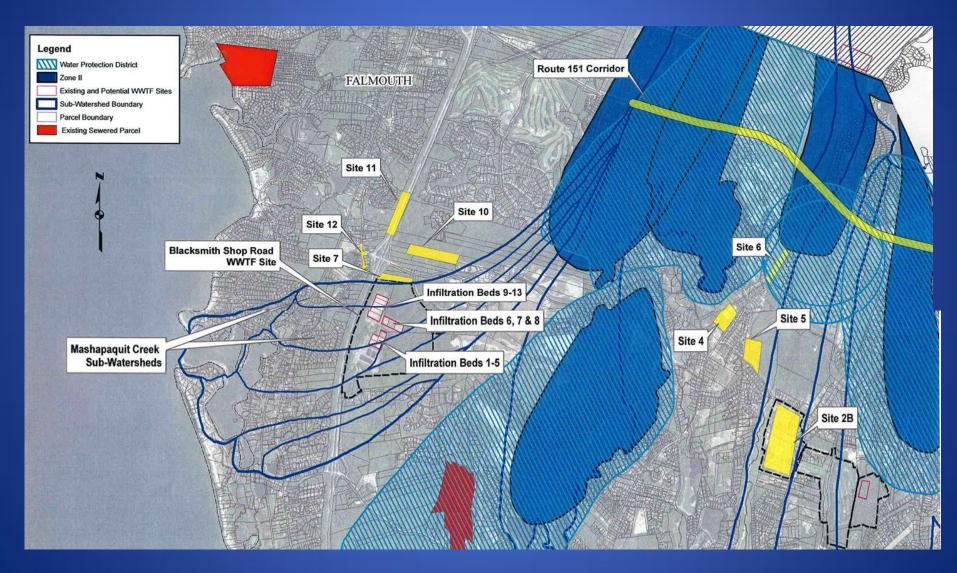
- ~ 3% of developed properties (~700) in town connected to Main WWTF collection system
- Majority of the rest of the properties have septic systems or cesspools – WWTF handles this septage as well
- Municipal New Silver Beach WWTF serves an additional ~ 200 properties
- Some clusters and advanced individual systems

Falmouth Main WWTF



Original WWTF Constructed in 1980s; Upgrade completed 2005

West Falmouth Harbor Watershed

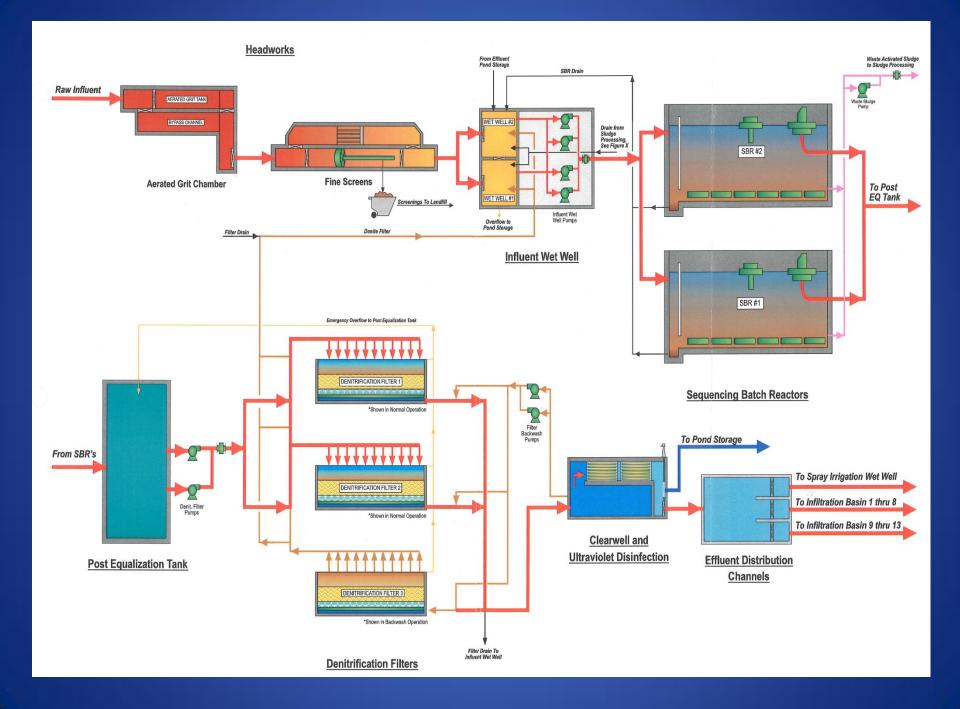


Groundwater Discharge Permit Limits

- 800,000 gpd (no more than 570,000 gpd from outside the West Falmouth Watershed)
- Total Nitrogen: 10 mg/L daily maximum
- Additional TN targets:
 - Effluent TN: 3 mg/L
 - Annual effluent TN load of no more than 5,204
 lbs/year to the West Falmouth Harbor watershed
- TSS / BOD: 30 mg/L
- Oil / Grease: 15 mg/L
- Fecal coliform 200 cfu/100 mL

WWTF Background

- Variable influent flow and load: seasonal community + septage receiving
- Flow ranges from 200,000 gpd to 700,000 gpd
- Influent BOD and TSS range from < 100 to > 350 mg/L; average < 200 mg/L
- Effluent BOD average < 3 mg/L, TSS average < 5 mg/L
- Effluent TN average < 5 mg/L since start up;
 lower in past 2011 and 2012



Falmouth Main WWTF



Biological Nitrogen Removal

Bacteria do work of nitrogen removal Influent contains nitrogen in 2 forms: ammonia and organic nitrogen

Ammonification:

Organic matter → ammonia (much of this occurs in collection system)

Biological Nitrogen Removal

Nitrification:

two-step oxidation of ammonia to nitrate by bacteria, summarized:

$$NH_4^+ + 2O_2 \rightarrow NO_3^- + 2H^+ + H_2O$$

Requires oxygen (and alkalinity)

Biological Nitrogen Removal (Continued)

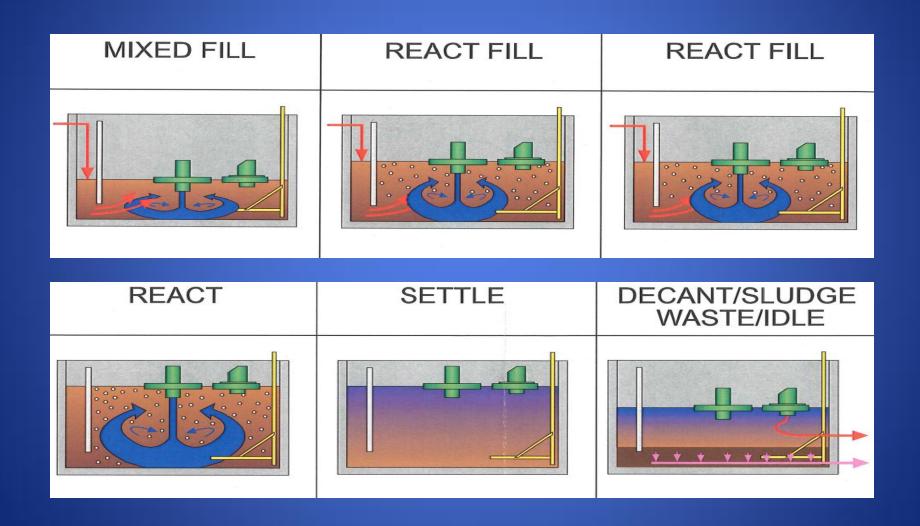
Denitrification:

Conversion of nitrate to nitrogen gas by bacteria, summarized:

$$6 \text{ NO}_3^- + 5 \text{ CH}_3 \text{OH} \rightarrow 5 \text{ CO}_2 + 3 \text{ N}_2 + 7 \text{ H}_2 \text{O} + 6 \text{ OH}$$

Requires carbon, absence of oxygen

SBR Phases



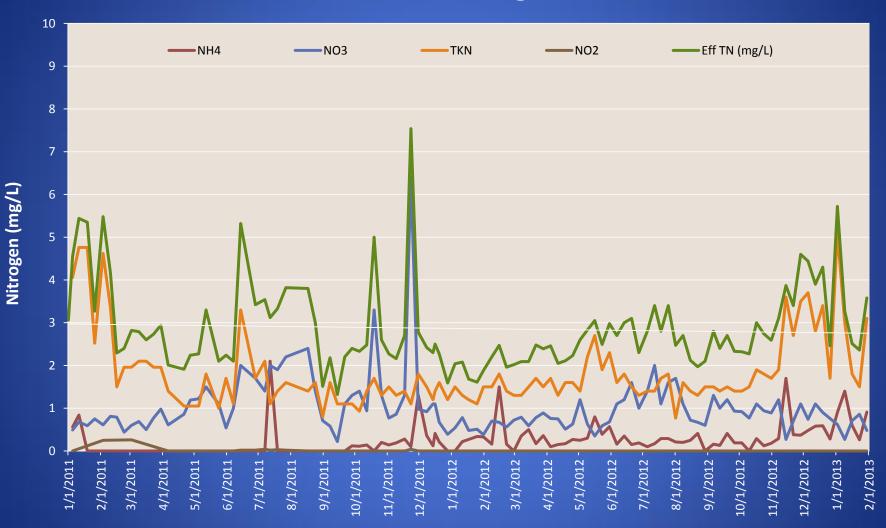
Sequencing Batch Reactor



Nitrogen Removal Limits

- 3 mg/L is generally achievable for our WWTF
- However would be concerned about enforceable 3 mg/L effluent limit because:
 - 3 mg/L is "limit of technology" for "enhanced nitrogen removal processes" like SBRs + denit
 - Insufficient flexibility for issues that arise under normal operation: variation in influent characteristics (flow, load, toxicity, etc), operator error, mechanical problems
 - Biological processes take time to recover, particularly in cold weather
 - "refractory nitrogen" eff TKN sometimes > 3 mg/L

Falmouth WWTF Effluent Nitrogen - 2011 thru 2012



The Value of Falmouth's Estuaries



Falmouth has more estuaries than any other town in Massachusetts (15 total)

Home to a wide variety of marine life

A focal point for community recreation - fishing, boating, passive enjoyment



Our Estuaries are in Trouble



Little Pond, 1950

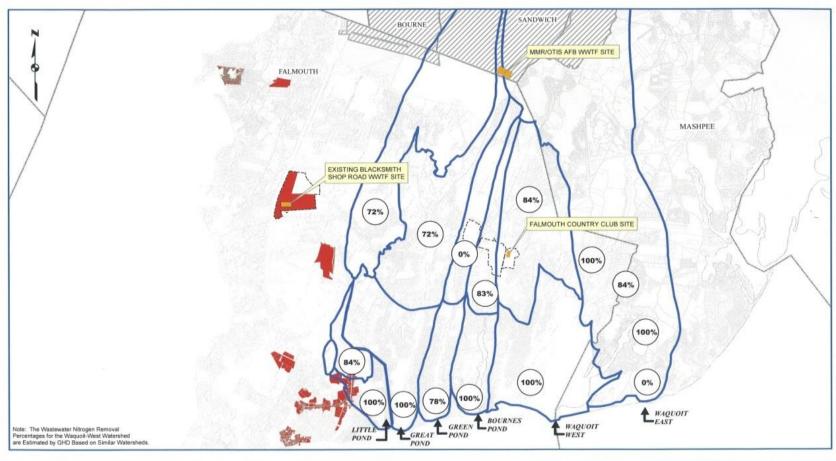


Little Pond, 2009

Excess nitrogen is the main cause of the decline of our estuaries

At least 75% of the controllable nitrogen input comes from septic systems

Estimated % Wastewater Nitrogen Removal to Meet TMDLs



Paper Size ANSI B 0 0.225 0.45

Sub-Watershed Boundary Parcel Boundary

Estimated Future Wastewater Nitrogen temoval Percentage Sewered Parcel

TOWN OF FALMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Revision

86-12163 15 Jun 2012

ESTIMATED FUTURE WASTEWATER REMOVAL PERCENTAGES TO MEET TMDLs

Figure 1-3

1545 Iyannough Road, Hyannis Massachusetts 02601 USA T 1 508 362 5680 F 1 508 362 5684 E hyamaii@ghd.com W www.ghd.com

Falmouth's Estuaries Restoration Plan

April 2011 Town Meeting unanimously passed Article 17, appropriating **\$2.7 million** to proceed with sewer design and alternative demonstration projects

Voters approved this measure on a town-wide ballot, supporting it by a 2:1 margin in every precinct.

In August 2013, Board of Selectmen unanimously approved a Draft Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan (DCWMP) with these elements and submitted it to the state.





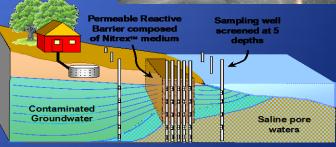
Included in Plan Approved by Selectmen and Town Meeting:

- Eco-toilets
- Shellfish Cultivation
- Permeable Reactive Barriers
- Denitrifying Septic Systems
- Road Runoff Remediation
- Bournes Pond Inlet Widening
- Lower Little Pond Sewering









Bournes Pond Inlet Widening



- 90 foot opening provides optimal flushing
- Could remove as much nitrogen as sewering over 350 homes
- Cost of inlet widening is less than 40% of sewering costs
- Benefits to Bournes Pond are immediate

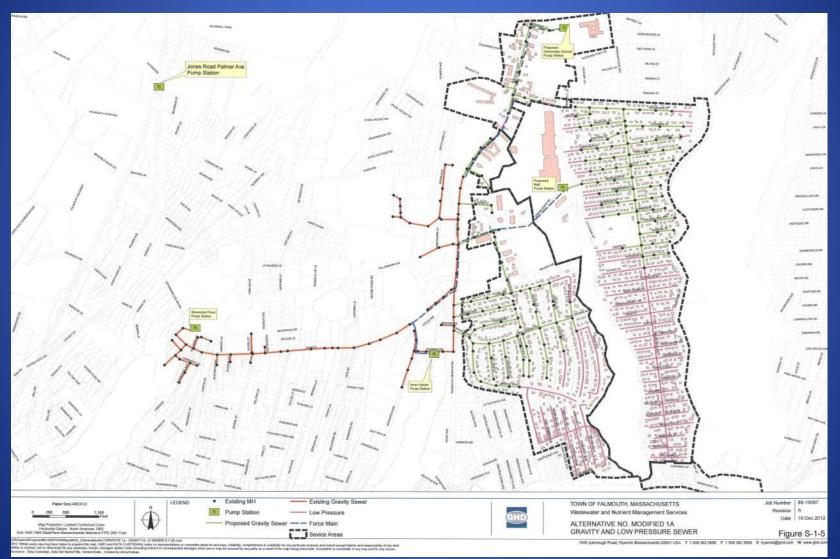
Sewering Lower Little Pond Watershed

An important and cost-effective project:



- Little Pond is town's most degraded estuary
- Many very small lots (5000 square feet or less)
- Area almost at build-out
- Many homes still have cesspools

Lower Little Pond Collection System Preliminary Design



Discussion

