



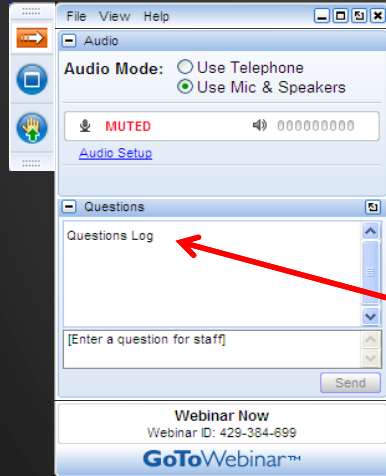
Collection System Protection Through an Effective Pretreatment Program

Thursday, May 10, 2018

1:00 - 3:00 PM ET



How to Participate Today



- Audio Modes
 - Listen using Mic & Speakers
 - Or, select "Use Telephone" and dial the conference (please remember long distance phone charges apply).
- Submit your questions using the Questions pane.
- A recording will be available for replay shortly after this webcast.



Today's Moderator



Erik White, PE
President



Today's Speakers

- Ali Ling
 - H₂S Corrosion
- Mike Harmer
 - Introduction to Pretreatment Programs
- Hamid 'Ed' Abbasi
 - Construction Dewatering Pretreatment

Our Next Speaker



Ali Ling, PhD, PE
Environmental Engineer



H₂S Corrosion - How it works and what you can do about it

Ali Ling, PhD, PE
Barr Engineering



Financial impacts

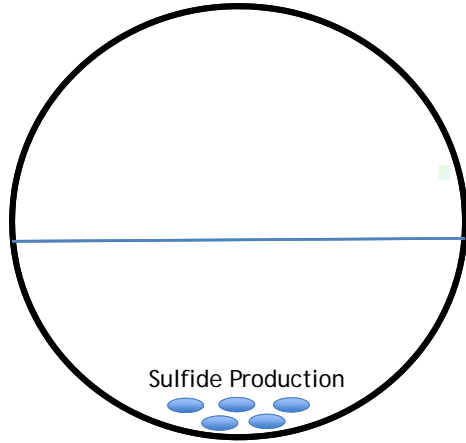
- Over 70% of wastewater utilities in the USA experience this form of corrosion
- ASCE estimates \$298B needed in next 20 years



Photo courtesy of PAR, Denver Metro



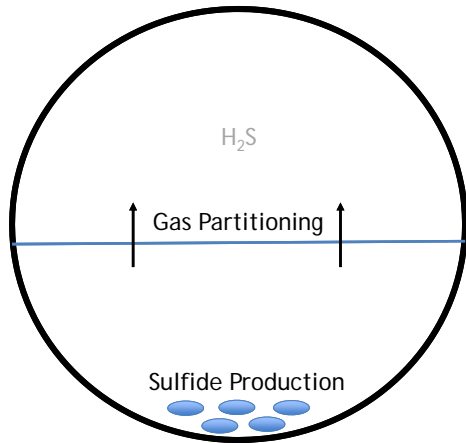
How Corrosion Happens



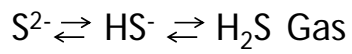
Sulfide production



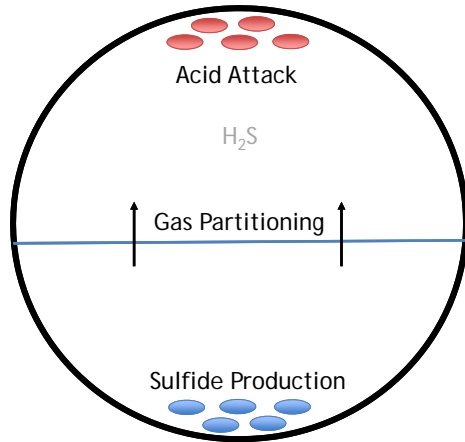
How Corrosion Happens



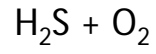
Gas Partitioning



How Corrosion Happens



Acid Production



Sulfuric Acid

Corrosion Stages

	Stage 1
Surface pH	12 to 8
Microbial Activity/ Degree of Corrosion	Limited



Corrosion Stages

	Stage 1	Stage 2
Surface pH	12 to 8	8 to 4
Microbial Activity/ Degree of Corrosion	Limited	Moderate



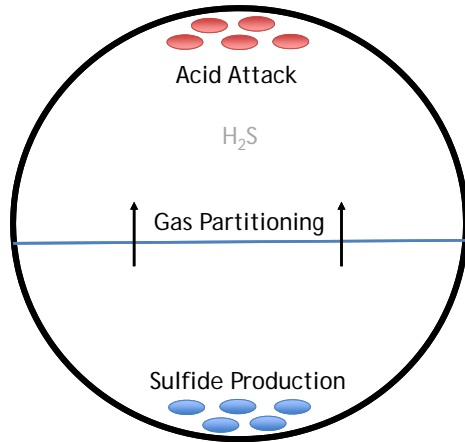
Corrosion Stages

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Surface pH	12 to 8	8 to 4	4 to 0
Microbial Activity/ Degree of Corrosion	Limited	Moderate	Very Active



pH of 0.1 is equivalent to 20% sulfuric acid

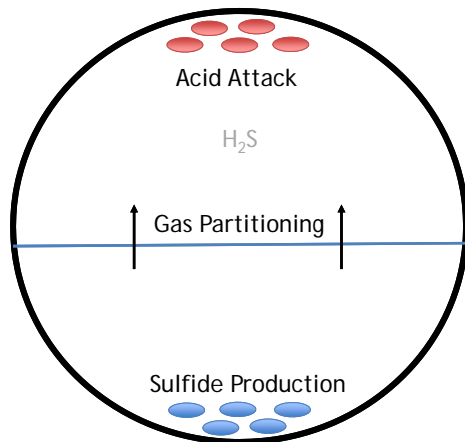
Contributing Factors



H_2S is often cited as the cause of corrosion, but there isn't much you can do once it's made.

What causes H_2S ?

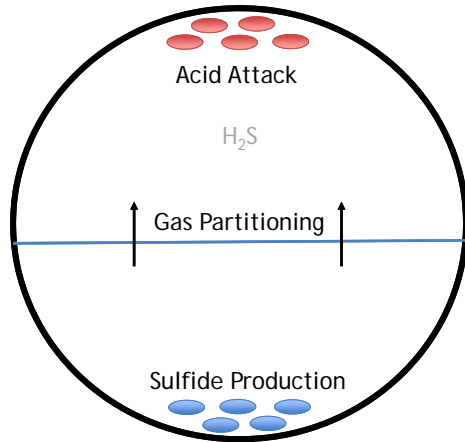
Contributing Factors



What contributes to H_2S formation?

- Long retention times
- High sulfate and organic content

Contributing Factors

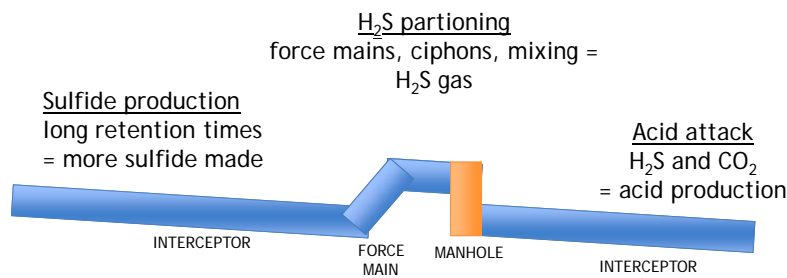


What contributes to H₂S formation?

- Mixing, low pH
- Long retention times
- High sulfate and organic content



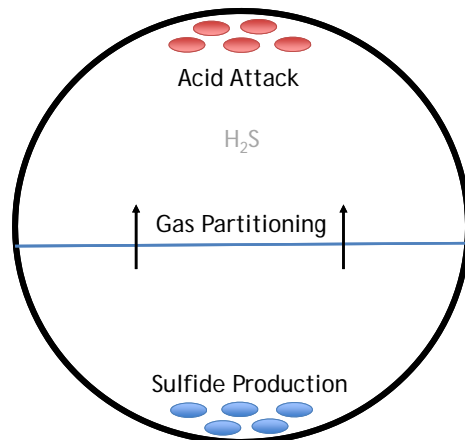
Contributing Factors



Key Indicators of Corrosion Risk

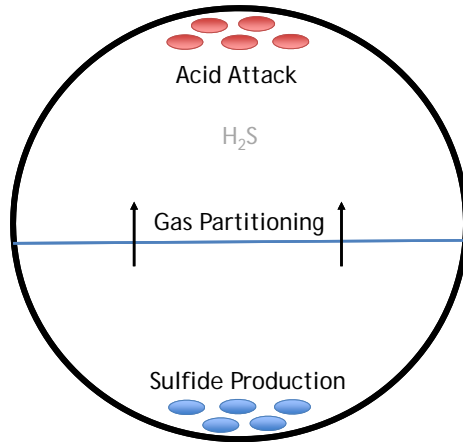
- Hydraulics: Long retention times and immediately downstream of mixing
- Gas measurements:
 - $\text{H}_2\text{S} > 5 \text{ ppm}$
 - $\text{CO}_2 > 10,000 \text{ ppm}$
- Surface pH: $\text{pH} < 7$ indicates risk

Methods to Limit Corrosion



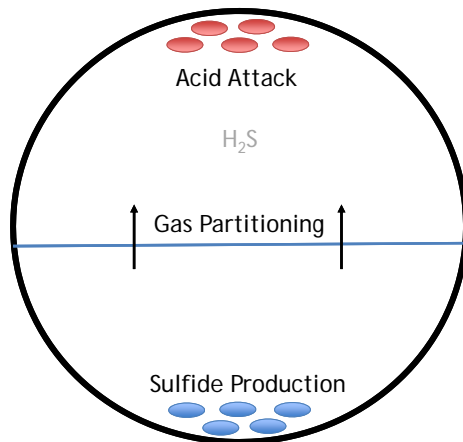
- Limit sulfide production (biological)
 - Add nitrate salts
 - Add iron salts
 - Add oxidants

Methods to Limit Corrosion



- Limit gas partitioning (chemical/physical)
 - Raise pH
 - Limit mixing
- Limit sulfide production (biological)
 - Add nitrate
 - Add iron salts
 - Add disinfectant

Methods to Limit Corrosion



- Limit effect of acid
 - Alternative materials
- Limit gas partitioning (chemical)
 - Raise pH
 - Limit mixing
- Limit sulfide production (biological)
 - Add nitrate
 - Add iron salts
 - Add disinfectant

Methods to Limit Corrosion

Alternate materials

- epoxy and other coatings
- cured-in-place pipe (CIPP)
- fiberglass



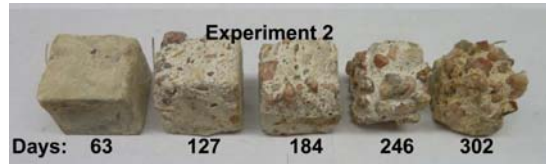
Materials Selection Implications

- Alternate materials
 - pH of 0.1 equivalent to 20% sulfuric acid
 - Coatings need to be completely gas-tight



Materials Testing

- Evaluate materials compatibility
- Concrete or other materials



New corrosion control product

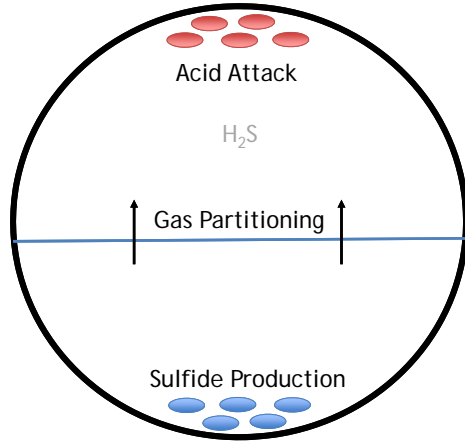
ThioBan is a simple cement additive:

- Charcoal or PAC with metal recycled from Cu & Co plating baths
 - Replace portion of fine aggregate mass
 - Inhibits bacteria that produce acid at Stage 2



Patented, working on licensing and distribution

Summary



- Complex, multi-stage process
- Limit H₂S formation, where possible
- H₂S and CO₂ both indicators of risk

Contact Info

Ali Ling
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Our Next Speaker



Mike Harmer
Regulatory Services Division
Manager



Introduction to Pretreatment Programs



What is the Pretreatment Program?

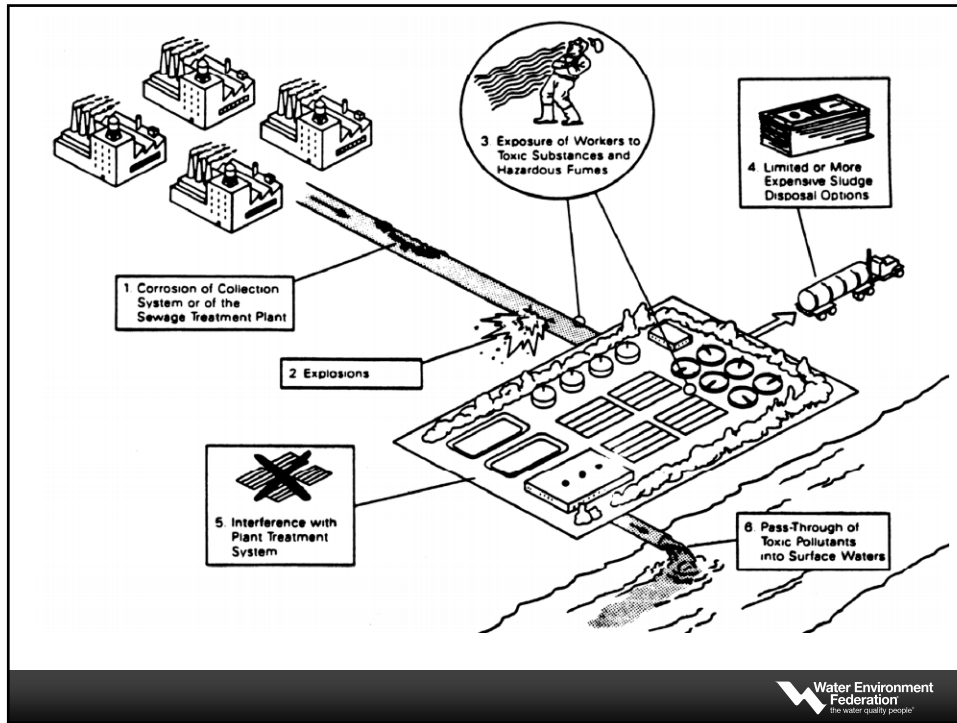
- Pretreatment = Pollutant control requirements for nondomestic sources discharging wastewater to sewer systems that are connected to publicly owned treatment works
- National program
- Implemented through EPA Regions', States' and local program



Purpose of the Pretreatment Program

- To prevent the introduction of pollutant into POTWs which will:
 - Interfere
 - Pass through and/or
 - Be incompatible
- To improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges
- To protect POTW workers





Pretreatment Prohibitions Related To Collection System Protection

- Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard
- Pollutants that cause toxic vapor and gases

WSSC's Current vs Proposed Limits For Metals

Pollutant	Current Limit (mg/L)	Proposed Limit (mg/L)
Arsenic	No Limit	0.28
Cadmium	0.17	0.10
Chromium	7.0	7.0
Copper	2.0	2.0
Cyanide	1.0	0.40
Lead	0.4	0.35
Mercury	0.001	0.03
Molybdenum	No Limit	0.35
Nickel	3.4	3.4
Selenium	No Limit	0.4
Silver	1.2	0.50
Zinc	4.2	4.2



Current vs Proposed Limits For Other Pollutants

Pollutant	Current Limit (mg/L)	Proposed Limit (mg/L)
TTO	2.13	No Limit
Tetrachloroethylene	No Limit	0.945
Trichloroethylene	No Limit	0.026
TDS	1,500	5,000
TSS	400	3,000
Total Solids	1,900	8,000
BOD	300	3,000
COD	500	No Limit
Total Phosphorous	No Limit	5
PCBs	No Limit	<0.001
Fats, oil and grease	100	200
Oil and grease (Nonpolar)	No Limit	250
pH	6.0 – 10.0 s.u.	6.0 – 10.0 s.u.
Temperature	140 F	140 F
Ammonia	No Limit	190

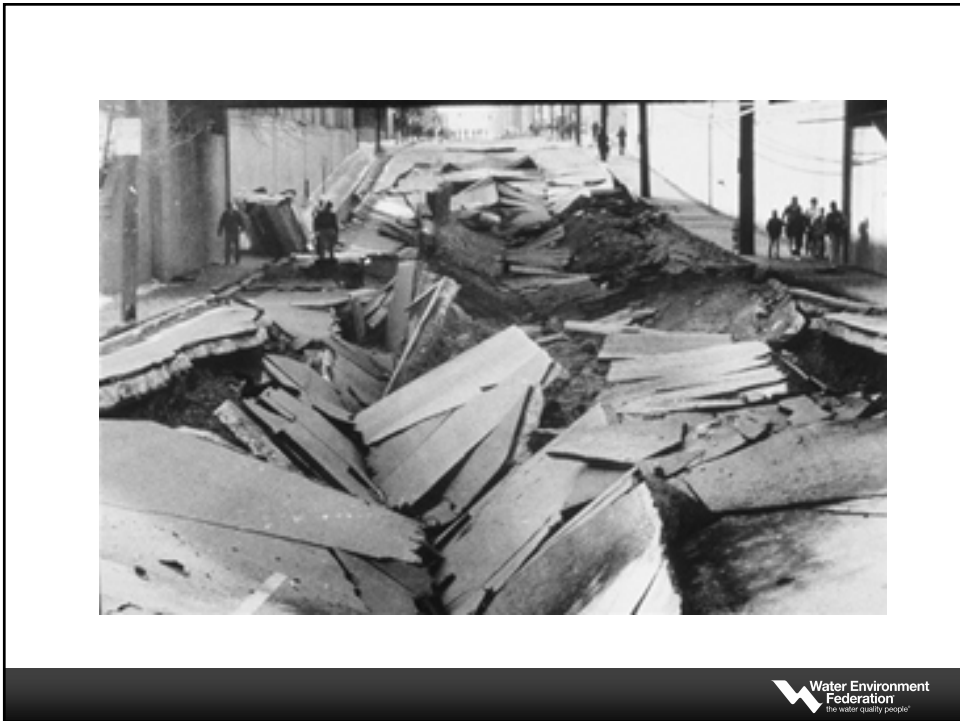
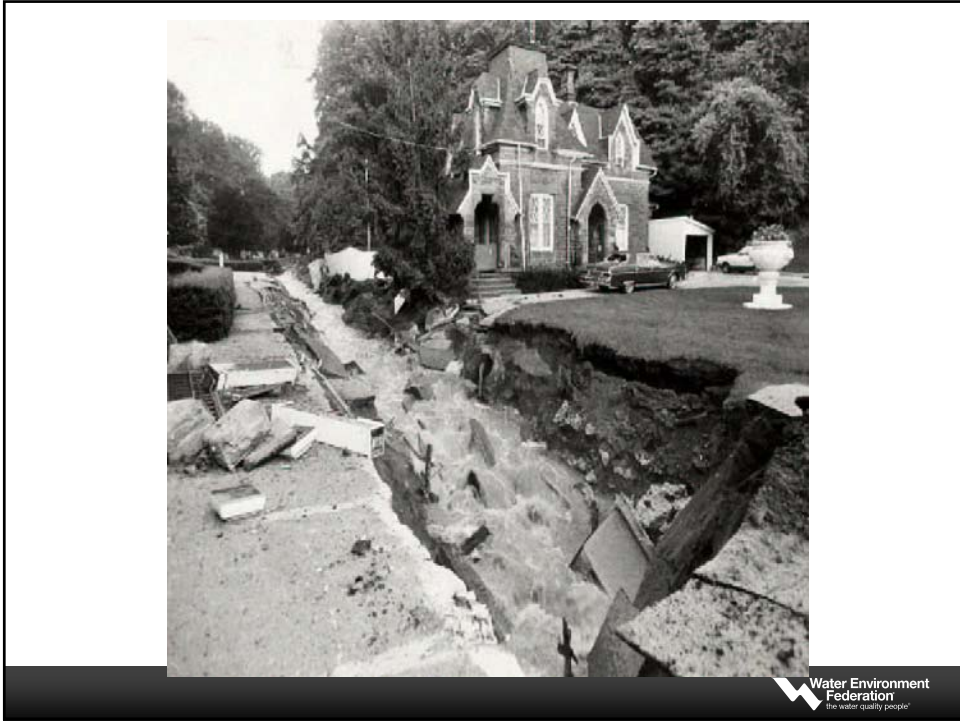


Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



Louisville, Kentucky





Pretreatment Prohibitions Related To Collection System Protection

Solid or
viscous
pollutants in
amounts
which will
obstruct flow



Secaucus Municipal Utilities Authority



Baltimore, Maryland



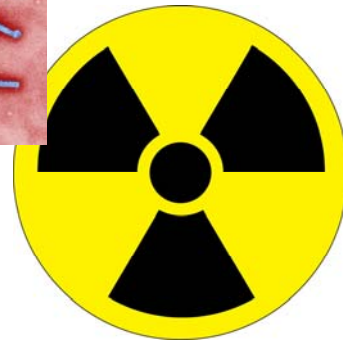
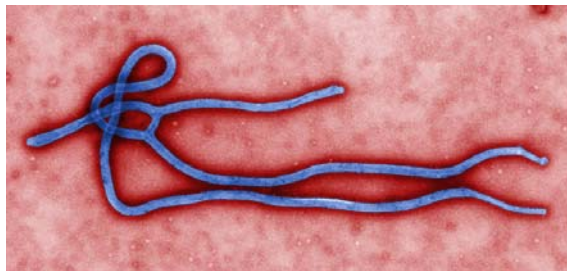
Rogersville, Tennessee



How a Pretreatment Program Can Help These Issues

- Identify
- Educate and Communicate
- Permit and Regulate

Other Collection System Issues - Worker Health and Safety



Ebola at NIH

- Ebola patients at NIH in 2014
- NIH = Permitted as a SIU



Lessons Learned from the Ebola Incident

Communications is
KEY

Other Collection System Issues - Capacity and SSOs



Prevention and Minimization of SSOs via a Pretreatment Program

Blockages

- Implementing a FOG Program
- Regulating problematic facilities
- Education and Outreach

Prevention and Minimization of SSOs via a Pretreatment Program

Line Breaks

- Regulating nondomestic users
- Education and Outreach

Prevention and Minimization of SSOs via a Pretreatment Program

Stormwater Discharges

- Prohibiting stormwater to be discharge to POTW
- Reviewing plans

Prevention and Minimization of SSOs via a Pretreatment Program

Collection System Capacity

- Reviewing Plans
- Communicating with nondomestic users
- Communicating with Collection System staff

Conclusion...

- If your POTW has a Pretreatment Program... talk to them and open a channel of communications
- If your POTW does not have a Pretreatment Program... is it time to see if by having one might help you with your collection system issues?

Our Next Speaker



Ed Abbasi, PE
Senior Industrial Waste
Engineer



King County



Construction Dewatering Pretreatment Program

BMP Based
General
Pretreatment
Permit



Construction Dewatering Pretreatment Program

BMP Based General Pretreatment Permit

LEAN Approach

(To create more Value for customers with fewer resources)



What we do?

Since 1969, the Industrial Waste Program has administered regulations affecting businesses that discharge wastewater into King County's sewage system.

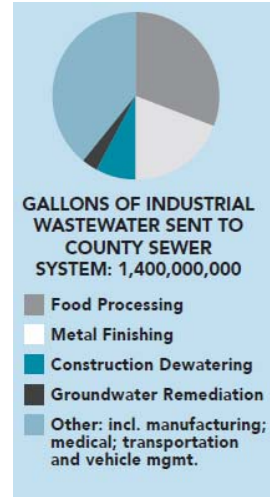
We work cooperatively with more than 650 Industrial users

- We regulate industrial wastewater discharges to the county sewer system by issuing and monitoring wastewater discharge approvals
- We provide technical assistance for industrial users of the county sewer system
- We equitably recover treatment and program costs from industrial users of the sewer system, and
- We protect biosolids and water quality.



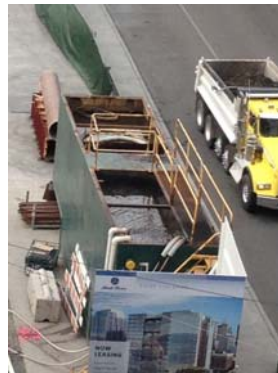
Working with many types of industries

- Metal finishing / Electroplating
- Pharmaceutical manufacturers
- Can makers
- Iron manufacturing
- Centralized waste treatment
- Food processors
- Contaminated stormwater
- Construction dewatering



We had a problem -- too much effort for too little value

- During construction, workers pump groundwater, process wastewater and contaminated stormwater away from the site.
- Sometimes they can send this to King County sewers.
- King County was spending too much time managing permits and authorizations for this water.



King County Wastewater Treatment Division

- 34 local sewer agencies (cities & sewer districts)
- 420 square miles
- 1.5 million people
- 3 Regional plants (West & South Plants, Brightwater)
- 2 local plants (Carnation & Vashon Island)
- 42 Pump Stations
- 389 miles of conveyance lines
- 38 Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO's) and 4 CSO treatment facilities
- Average 175 million gallons per day (MGD) treated wastewater



King County and the local sewer agency must approve construction dewatering to the sewer

- King County can only accept construction wastewater when sewer connections is approved by the local sewer authority (LSA).
- LSA sets conditions for:
 - ✓ Discharge point(s)
 - ✓ Maximum discharge rate (gpm)
 - ✓ Reporting procedures to determine sewer fees.



King County had four types of Construction Dewatering Authorizations

➤ Letter of Authorization

Small uncontaminated flows, **monitoring and reporting not required**, KCIW does not perform preoperative inspection

➤ Minor Authorization

Small uncontaminated flows, **monitoring required but reporting not required**, results shall be kept on site, KCIW does perform preoperative inspection

➤ Major Authorization

Larger flows with **some contamination**, monitoring and reporting required, KCIW does perform preoperative inspection

➤ Permit

Larger flows with **significant amount of contaminations**, monitoring and reporting required, KCIW does perform preoperative inspection and sampling



Problem: Lots of work for little benefit, impact, or potential risk

- Long issuance process (1-3 months)
- Inconsistency and confusion over too many types of authorizations
- Incomplete applications
- Many players
- Other issues



How to Streamline?



- Interviewed KCIW investigators
- Interviewed stakeholders and customers
 - ✓ Internal agencies within King County
 - ✓ Large and small contractors
 - ✓ WS-DOT
 - ✓ Seattle-DOT
- Reviewed many types of active authorizations for construction activities

Streamlining Analysis

Historically

- **About 40%** of construction projects are from sites that are:
 - <1 acre
 - Discharging < 25,000 gpd
 - <1 year duration
 - Relatively clean, no chemical contaminants
- **The other 60%** of are from sites that are:
 - >1 acre Discharge
 - Discharging > 25,000 gpd
 - 1-5 years duration
 - Chemical contaminants present

The Goal of the Pretreatment Program as Described by EPA

Protect POTW and the environment from the adverse impacts that may occur when **“Hazardous or Toxic Wastes”** are discharged into sewer system.

The Goal of the Pretreatment Program...

Prevent adverse impact to:

- ✓ Sewer System
- ✓ Water Quality
- ✓ Biosolid Quality
- ✓ Health and Safety of Workers of POTW and Sewer System
- ✓ POTW NPDES Permit Compliance
- ✓ POTW Operations

The Goal of the Pretreatment Program....

This protection is achieved by:

Regulating nondomestic users of POTWs that discharge to POTW:

- ✓ Toxic wastes, or
- ✓ Unusually strong conventional wastes

The project **MUST NOT** impact:

- ✓ Sewer system
- ✓ Water quality
- ✓ Biosolids quality
- ✓ Workers' health and safety
- ✓ NPDES permit compliance, and
- ✓ POTW operations



Streamlining

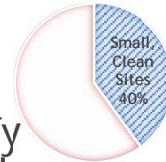
Is it possible to offer a BMP based general construction pretreatment permit, that mimics the Construction Stormwater General NPDES Permit?

Answer:

Yes, it is, but not without any caveats!

Streamlining.....

Set the basic requirements to qualify a small site for a BMP based General Permit:



- ✓ The discharge <25,000 gpd
- ✓ Less than <1 acre
- ✓ Site must be relatively clean, and
- ✓ Pre-approved BMPs as specified by KCIW present on site

BMP Based/ Presumptive Approach?

➤ As a Delegated Pretreatment Program, this approach is consistent with:

- ✓ 40 CFR 122.44(k)(3),
- ✓ 40 CFR 403.5(c)(4) and
- ✓ 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(iii)(A)(1)

It relies on proven BMPs prescribed by approving authority



Presumptive Approach?

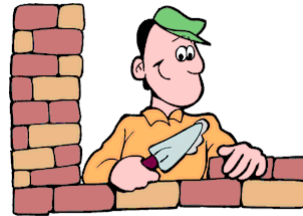
Guidelines, instruction, graphics and design basic for an appropriate treatment system

<https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/wastewater/industrial-waste.aspx>



Presumptive Approach led to General Letter of Authorization (GLA)

- Developed a Simple and objective application for small sites
- Developed specific template (pre-written authorization)
- Built a New Webpage
- Created FAQs



The Benefits...

- ✓ Shorter and simpler application for small projects
- ✓ Quicker turn-around time (a day or two)
- ✓ Improved communication among players
- ✓ No reporting requirements (monitoring data kept on site)
- ✓ Protects water quality and biosolids
- ✓ Saves time & Lowers the costs
- ✓ Supports the regional economy
- ✓ Superior customer service



Steps to Receive a GLA

- ✓ Confirm with LSA first
- ✓ Download the GLA application from KCIW
<https://www.kingcounty.gov/services/environment/wastewater/industrial-waste/business/construction.aspx>
- ✓ Contact LSA for discharge point(s) and other requirements.
- ✓ Submit the GLA application to KCIW
- ✓ Receive authorization from KCIW.

Results.....



- Issued more than 130 since March 2016
- Issued within a day or two
- Conducted random inspections
- Generally good compliance
- Positive feedbacks from customers

Type of Authorizations

Before Streamlining

- Letter of Authorization
- Minor Authorization
- Major Authorization
- Permit

After Streamlining

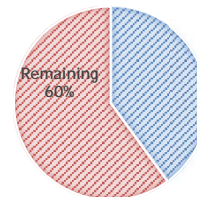
- ✓ General Letter of Authorization (GLA), Site < 1 Acre,
- Discharge Authorization Site > 1 Acre, Discharges > 25,000 gpd
- Permit

Streamlining the other 60%

Is streamlining and general permit for the other 60% possible?

That is when:

- Site is > 1 Acre,
- Discharges > 25,000 gpd,
- Is mildly to highly contaminated



Answer: Streamlining is likely, but general permitting approach unlikely **due to many unknowns.**

Streamlining the other 60%

Points to Consider:

- Maximum flow from the site
 - Could it be significant?
- POTW design criteria and what is considered hydraulically **Significant** at each POTW?
- Level of contamination present
- Extent of soil disturbance,
- Many more.....

Significant Industrial User

Is this a SIU?

Any **NCIU** that discharges **an average of 25,000 gpd** or more of **process wastewater** to the POTW; contributes a process waste stream that makes **up 5% or more** of the POTW ADWF, hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW; or is designated as such by the POTW on the basis that the IU has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement [in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)].

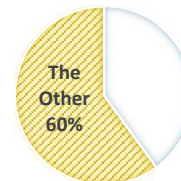
POTW Design Flow

West Points, Renton Sewage Treatment Plant	Renton Sewage Treatment Plant	Brightwater Treatment Plant
AWWF = 133 mgd ADWF = 110 mgd MMAF=215 mgd Instantaneous maximum = 440 mgd	AWWF = 115 mgd ADWF = 96 mgd MMAF = 144 mgd Instantaneous maximum = 325 mgd	AWWF = 30 mgd ADWF = 25.2 mgd MMAF = 41 mgd Instantaneous maximum = 100 mgd
Significant > 0.25 mgd (<0.23% of ADWF)	Significant > 0.20 mgd (<0.21% of ADWF)	Significant > 0.05 mgd (<0.20% of ADWF)

Pollutants of Concern?

Level of Contamination Present

- **General Pollutants:** Settleable Solids, pH, Oil & Grease, and Sulfides
- **Site Specific Pollutants:** Organic Compounds
 - ✓ Dry cleaning based
 - ✓ Petroleum based
 - ✓ Other compounds



Ranking Criteria

- ✓ Duration of Discharge
- ✓ Simultaneous Point of Discharge
- ✓ Presence of chemical contaminants,
- ✓ Presence of PCB
- ✓ Maximum daily discharge volume gpd
- ✓ Presence of Combined Sewer System



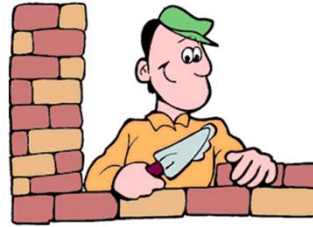
Construction Dewatering DA / Permit Ranking Criteria

Criteria for Construction Dewatering Discharge Authorization (DA) or Permit			Points
1. Duration of discharge (months)			
Less than 24 months			0
Longer than 24 months			1
2. Simultaneous Points of Discharge			
1 Discharge point			0
2 Discharge Points			1
More than 2 discharge points			2
3. Maximum daily discharge volume (gallons per day)			
West Point	South Plant	Brightwater	
Less than 250,000 gpd	Less than 200,000 gpd	Less than 50,000 gpd	0
More than 250,000 gpd	More than 200,000 gpd	More than 50,000 gpd	1
4. Combined Sewer			
No			0
Yes (West Point only)			1
5. Wastewater Quality/Pretreatment system			
No known contamination – gravity solids separation only			0
Presence of low level soil/groundwater contamination or process wastewater			1
Presence of soil/groundwater contamination and/or process wastewater that will require the installation of additional treatment units – these approvals typically do not require review by the KCIW Engineer			2
Presence of soil/groundwater contamination such as PCB and organics contaminants and/or waste streams that will require installation of more complex treatment systems and consultation with KCIW Engineer to review the proposed treatment system and/or development of specific discharge limits			3
Total Points:			
Discharge approval type			
Discharge Authorization	<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than 5 points	
Waste Discharge Permit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Equal or greater than 5 points	



Forms updated

- New individual application
- New inspection form
- New template with,
 - ✓ Consistent Language
 - ✓ Pre-defined sampling and monitoring frequency, and reporting requirements
 - ✓ Pre-defined limits and screening level criteria



Predefined Sampling Frequency Criteria for Metals

Parameter	Daily Average (mg / L)	Instantaneous Maximum (mg / L)	West Point / South Plant			Brightwater		
			<100,000 gpd	100,000 - 250,000 gpd	>250,000 gpd	< 25,000 gpd	>25,000 <50,000 gpd	>50,000 gpd
Heavy Metals	LL	LL	1/Quarter	1/Month	Case by Case	1/Quarter	1/Month	Case by Case

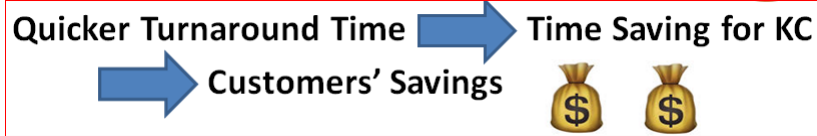
Predefined Sampling Frequency for Organic Compounds

Organic Compounds Identified as Present	Screening Level Criteria (µg/L)	West Point / South Plant			Brightwater		
		< 100,000 gpd	100,000-250,000 gpd	>250,000 gpd	< 25,000 gpd	25,000 - 50,000 gpd	>50,000 gpd
Organic Compounds	KC limits for Organics	1/Quarter	1/Month	Case by Case	1/Quarter	1/Month	Case by Case

Expected Outcome



- ✓ **Greater Standardization & Consistency**
- ✓ **Quicker Turnaround**
- ✓ **Superior Customer Service**
 - GLA (in a day or two) **already proven .**
 - DA (in weeks - to be launched in mid 2018)
 - Permit (improved quality and faster issuance)
- ✓ **Fewer authorization types**



Thank You. Any Questions?



Questions?