



**Maggie Brooks**  
*County Executive*

**Mike Garland, P.E.**  
**Director**

## **Wastewater Treatment in Monroe County: Research Opportunities and Upcoming Issues**

**Presented by: Drew Smith**  
**Environmental & Regulatory Compliance Manager**

[dsmith@monroecounty.gov](mailto:dsmith@monroecounty.gov)

**585/753-7555**

**Department of Environmental Services**



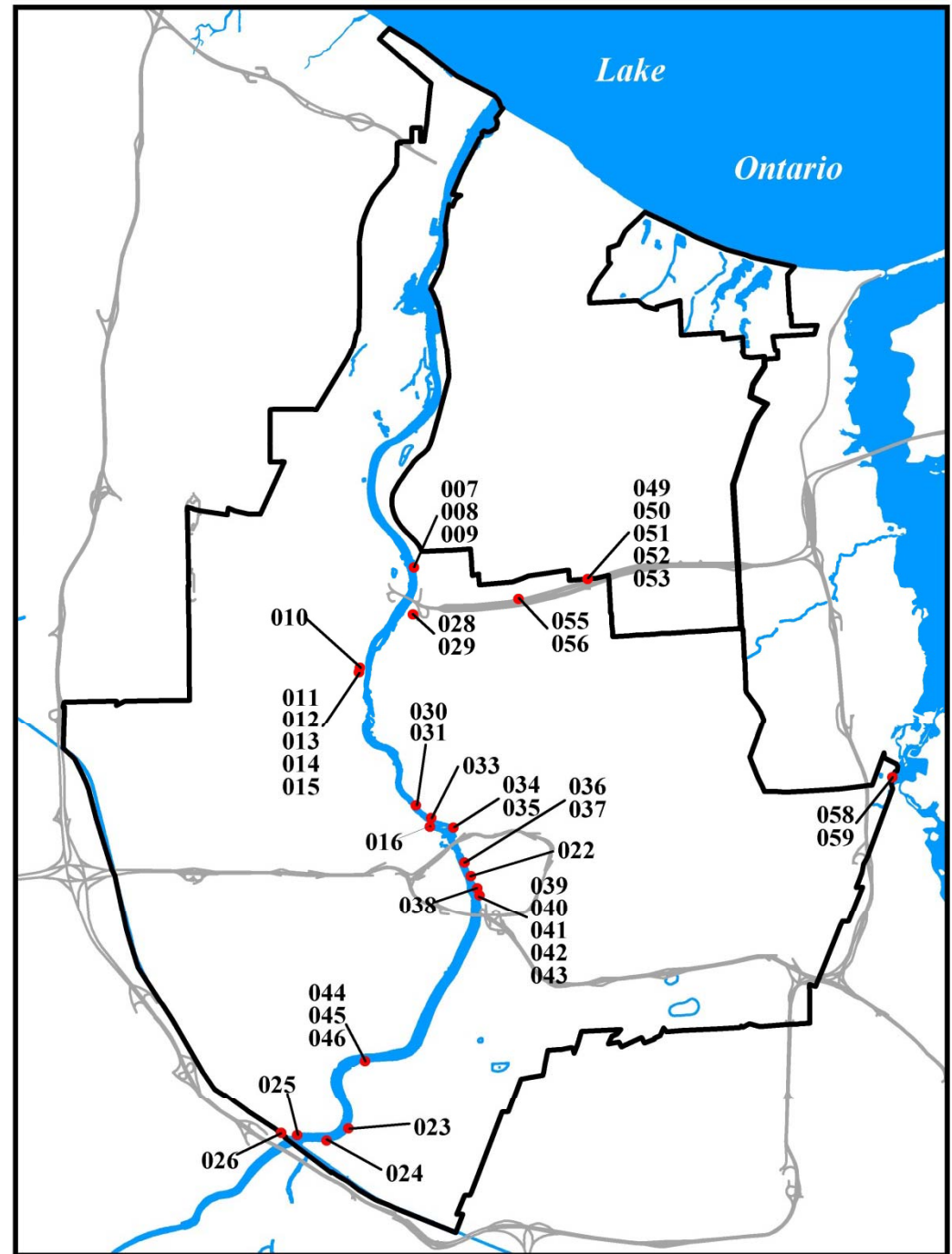
# The Way We Were



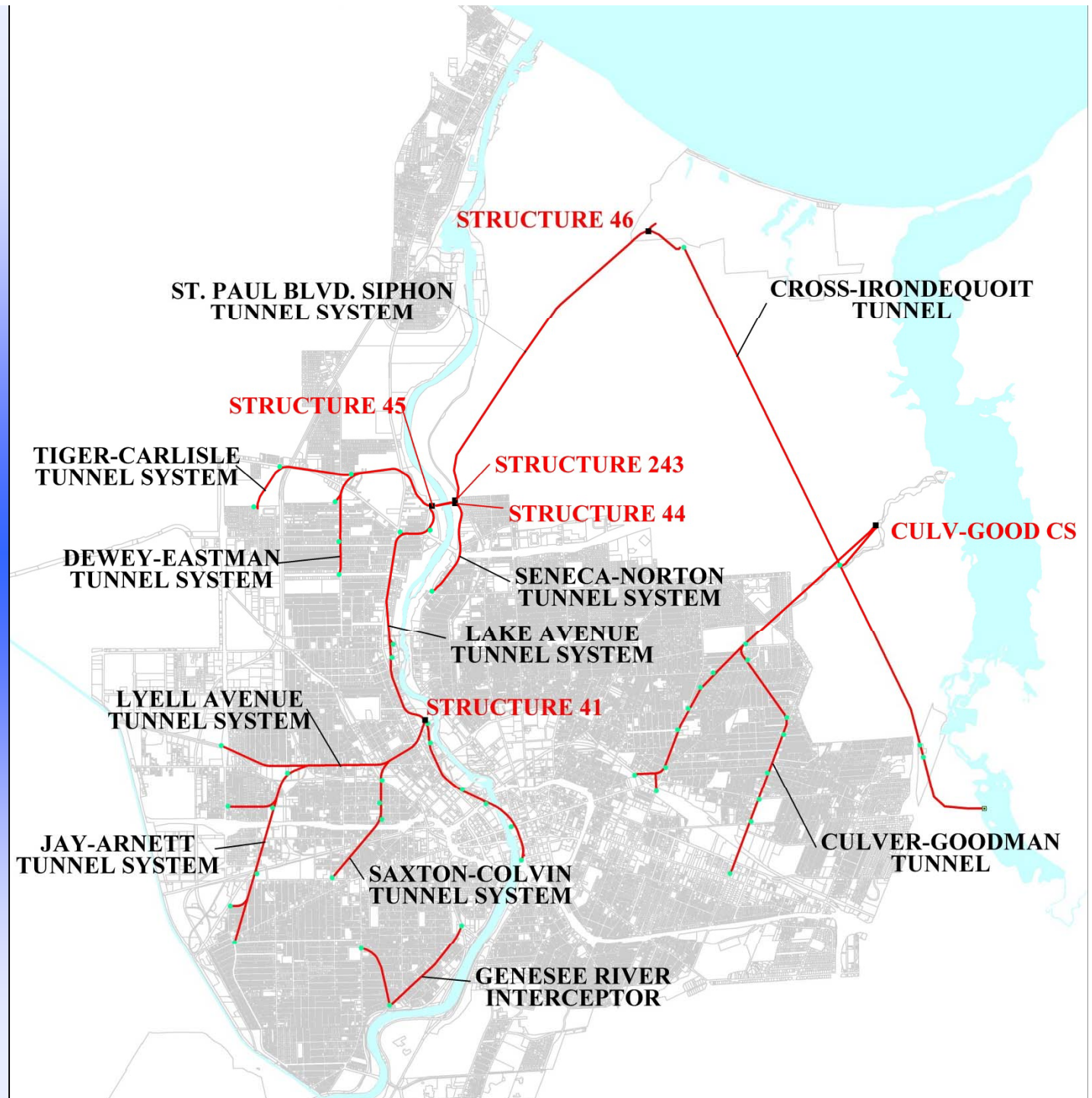


# The Way We Were...

- **Waterway CSO  
Protection  
Priorities**
  - **Highest:  
Irondequoit  
Bay**
  - **Second:  
Genesee River**
  - **Third: Lake  
Ontario**



# CSOAP Tunnel System





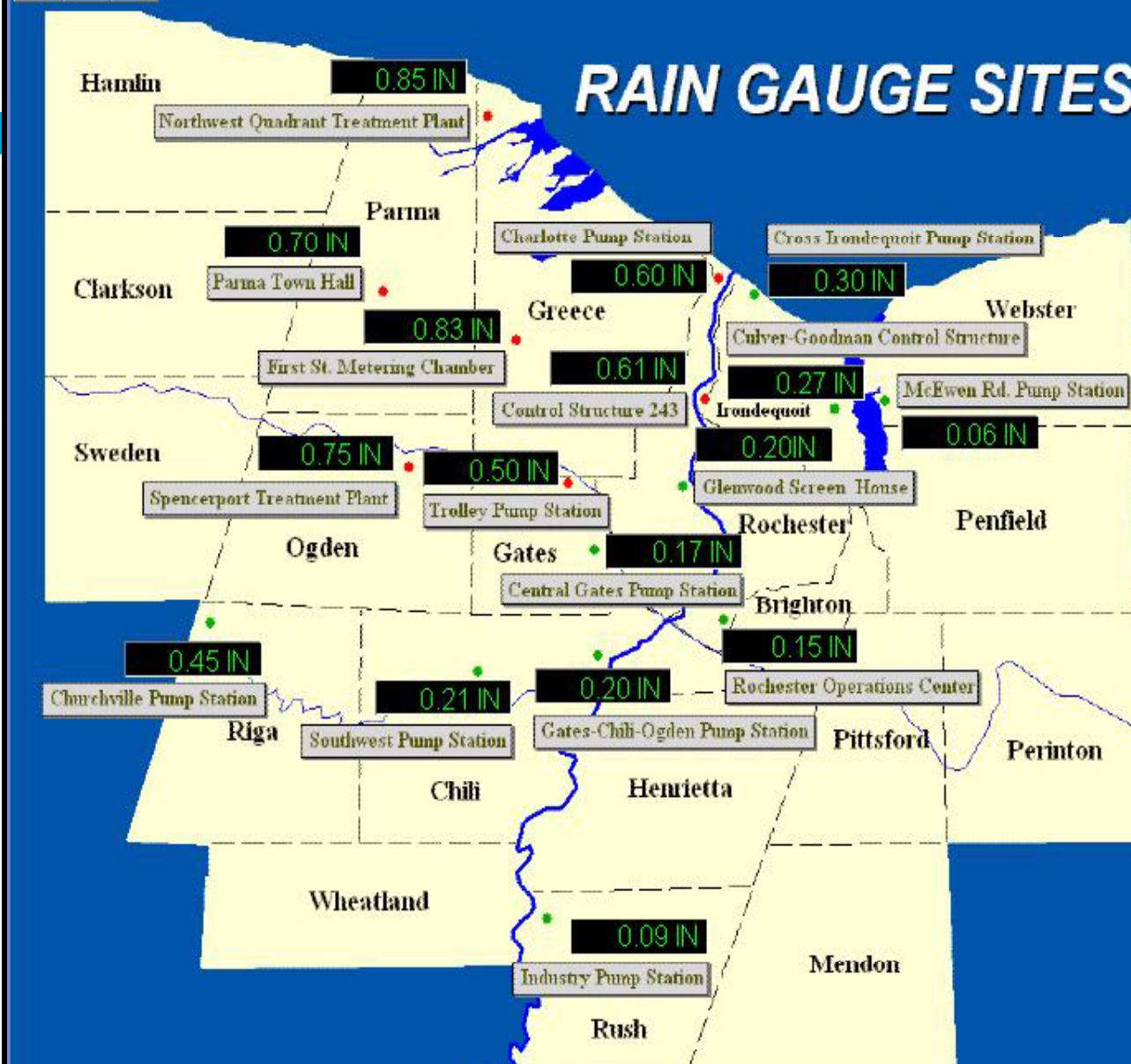
# RAIN GAUGE SITES

## PRECIPITATION RATES

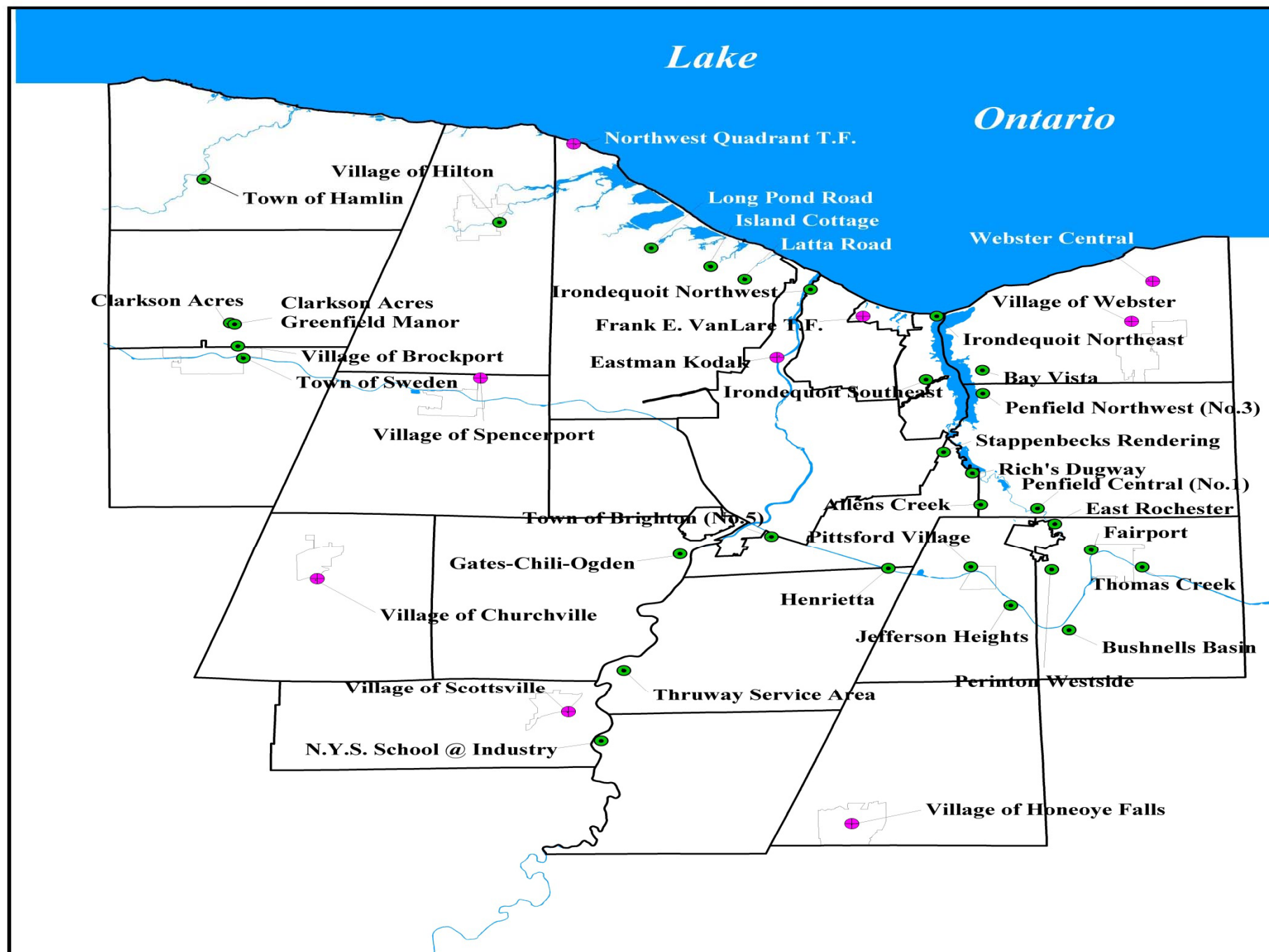
Uses trend data to calculate the current rate of precipitation. These rate values are also trended and are available from the buttons below.

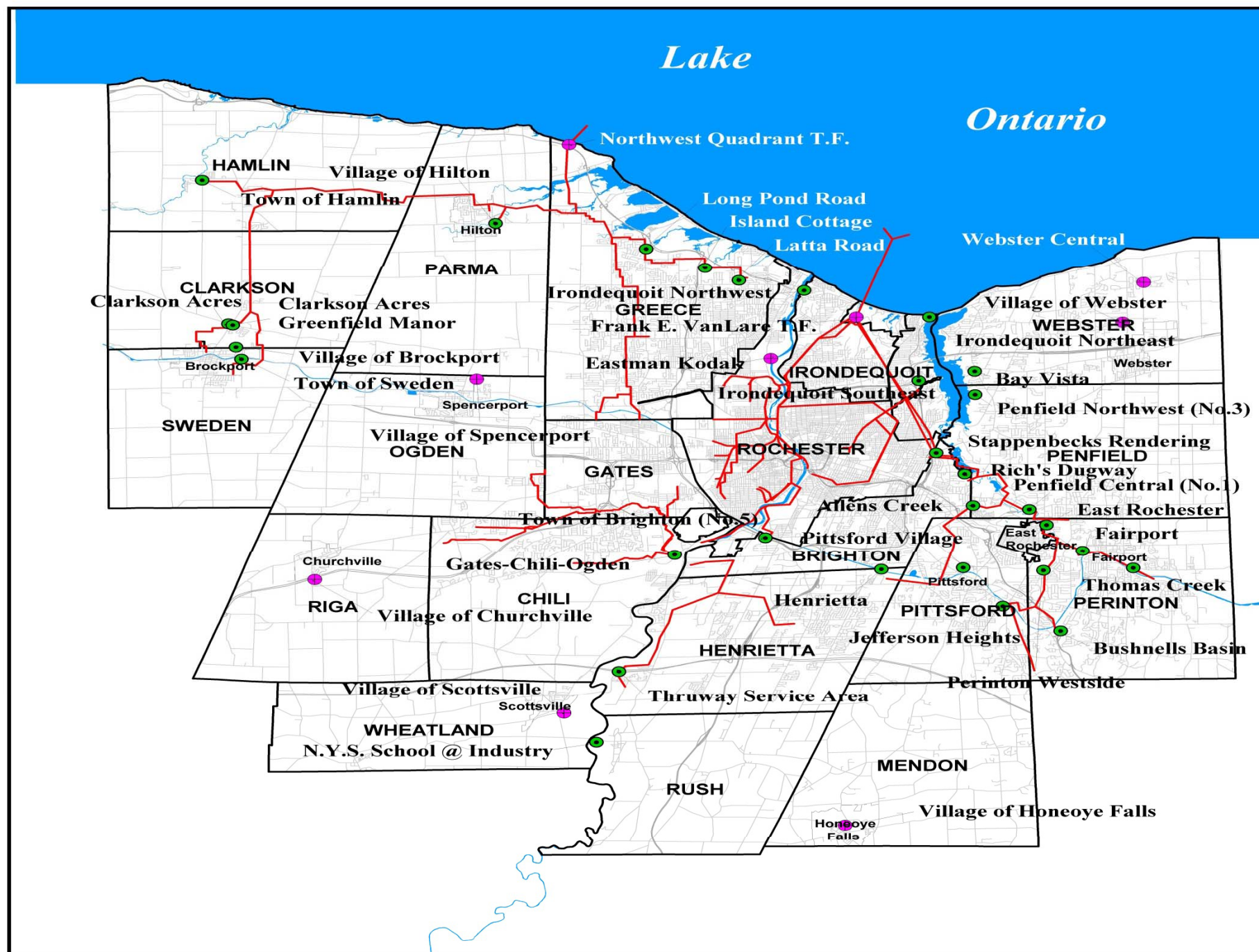


NWQ	2.05 IN/HR
PARMA	0.95 IN/HR
FIRST ST.	1.02 IN/HR
TROLLEY	1.05 IN/HR
CHURCHVILLE	0.49 IN/HR
SOUTHWEST	0.43 IN/HR
SPENCERPORT	0.75 IN/HR
ROC	0.37 IN/HR
CHARLOTTE	0.95 IN/HR
CS 243	1.05 IN/HR
GLENWOOD	0.30 IN/HR
CENTRAL GATES	0.32 IN/HR
GCO	0.22 IN/HR
CIPS	0.44 IN/HR
CGCS	0.48 IN/HR
MCEWEN	0.29 IN/HR
INDUSTRY	0.12 IN/HR









# Sludge/Bio-Solids



The settled sludge is pumped to gravity thickener tanks.



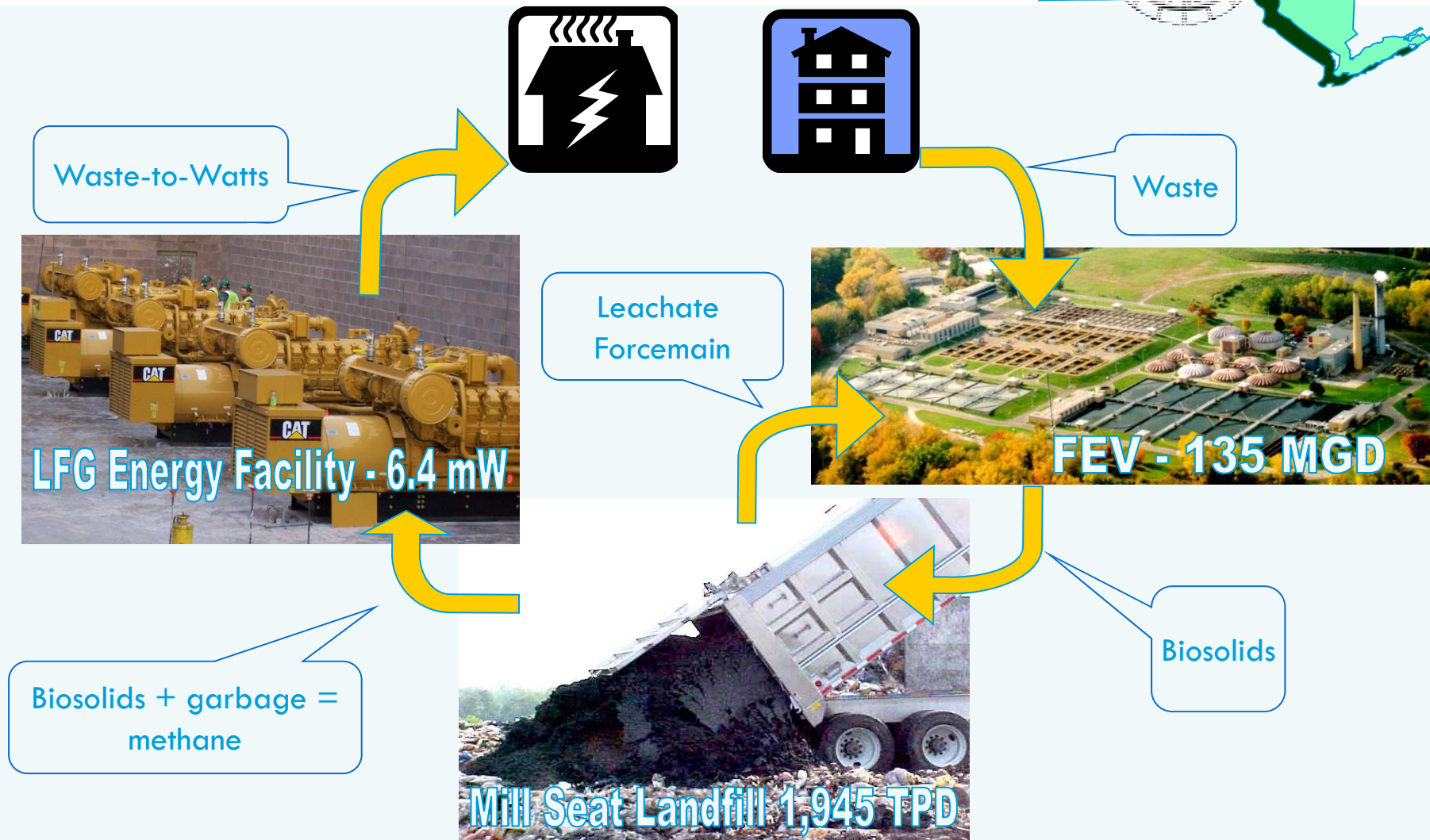
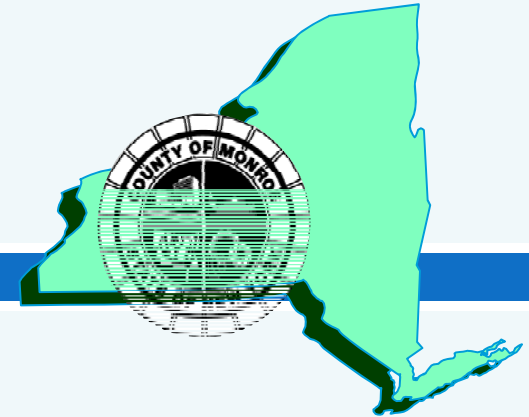
Sludge with the addition of polymer enters into the centrifuges, further separating water from the solids.



The bio-solids are hauled to the landfill where they are added to other municipal solid waste and helps to produce methane gas for the production of energy.



# Waste to Watts Cycle



Department of Environmental Services also collects household hazardous waste

...in efforts to keep them out of the wastewater.



Lawn Care Products  
Paint Related and Car Care Products





What the Future Brings?



CEC's-Chemicals of Emerging Concern

Fracking-High-Volume Hydraulic Fracturing



# CEC's-Chemicals of Emerging Concern

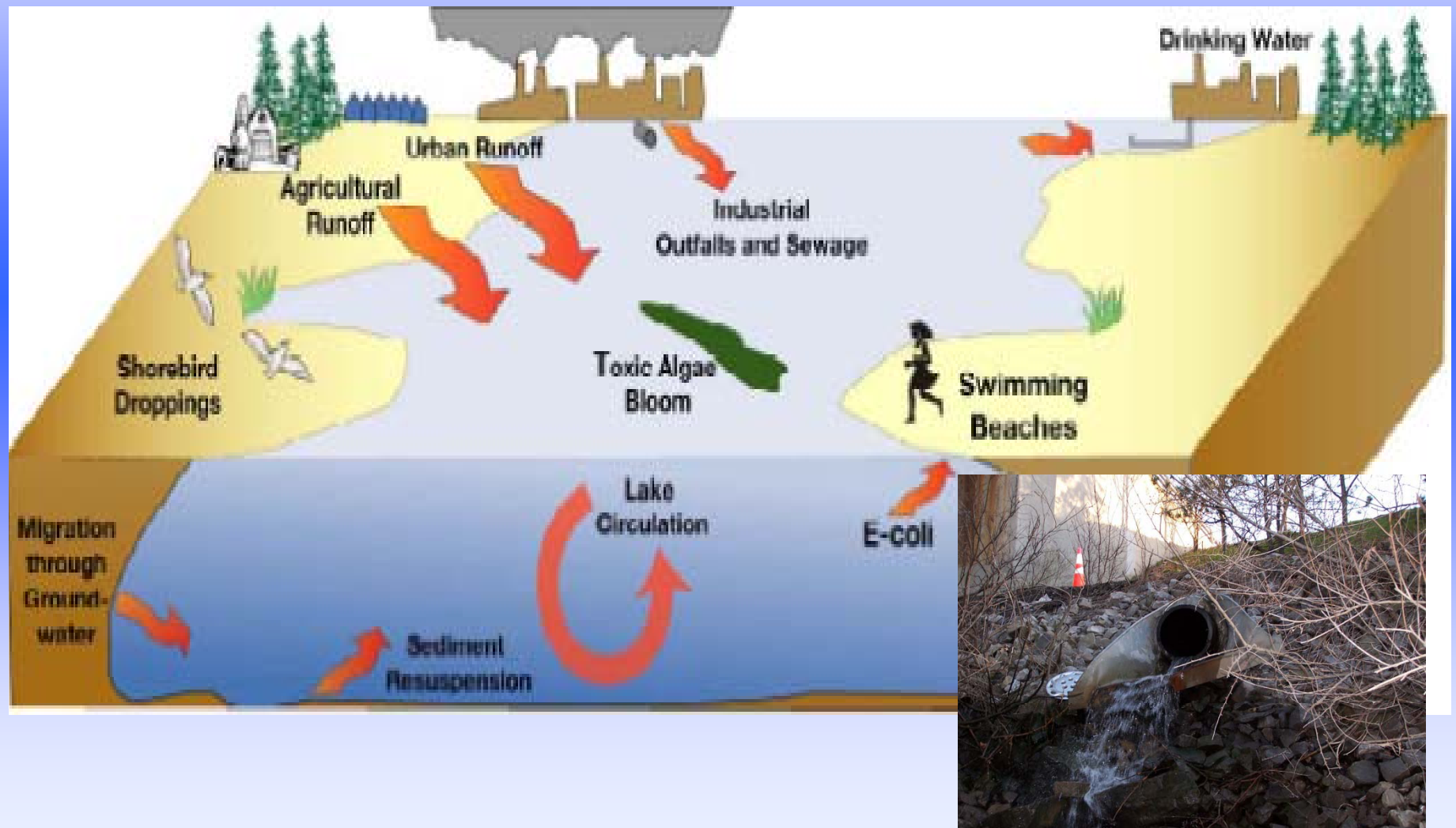
- Pharmaceuticals
- PCP-Personal Care Products
- Nanoparticles
- Pesticides/Herbicides
- Cosmetics/Fragrances
- Paints
- Cleaners/Disinfectants

CEC has come to characterize the increasing awareness of the presence in the environment of many chemicals used by society, and the risk that these chemicals many pose to humans and ecosystems.\*

. . . . Few, if any, have regulations governing their release into the environment and discharges from wastewater treatment plants are a significant source of contaminants to surface water in the Great Lakes basin.\*

\* from IJC 2011 Biennial Meeting, Detroit Mi

# Pollution Pathways





## Effectiveness of Wastewater Treatment Plants on CEC's

Confidence level (n # of records)	Low removal efficiency (<25% probability of 75%+ removal)	Medium removal efficiency (25-75% probability of 75%+ removal)	High removal efficiency {>75% probability of 75%+ removal}_
Low (n<9)	AlI3Zine Pyrene	Benzophenone Indomethacin Sulfamerazine	Musk ketone Di {2-ethylhexyl} adspate (DEHA) N,N-dietyl- toluamide (DEET) Testosterone
Medium (9-15)	Gemfibrozil Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS)	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DERP) Norfloxacin Ranitidine Roxithromycin Tetracycline	
High (15+)	CATbamazepine Ciprofloxacin Clofibric acid Diflufenican Erythromycin Trimethoprim	Bezafibrate B -phenol A Estrone (E1) 17 $\alpha$ -Ethinyl estradiol (EE2) 17 $\beta$ -Estradiol (E2) Gnaxolide Ibuprofen Ketoprofen Nifedipine Nonylphenol Nonylphenol monoethoxylate (NP1EO) Nonylphenol diethoxylate (NP2EO) Ocrylphenol Sulfamethoxazole Tonalide Triclosan	Acetaminophen Caffeine Estril (E3)

Table 3 Summary of confidence level vs removal efficiency for 42 CEC's by activated sludge\*

Frequency of occurrence in samples	Poor removal (<25%)	Moderate removal (25-75%)	Good removal (>75%)
Infrequent (<25%)	Trichloroethyl phosphate (TCEP) Triphenyl phosphate	Octylphenol	Methyl-3-pheuyproptionate
Intennediate (25-75%)	Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) N.N-diethyl-toluamide (DEET) Musk ketone	Ethyl-3-phenylpropionate	
Frequent (>75%)	Galaxolide	Benzopheuone Triclosan	Benzyl salicylate Butylbenzyl phthalate Caffeine Chloroxlenol Methylpa ra ben Ibuprofen Octylmethoxycillllama te Oxybeuzone 3-Phenylpropionate

*Table 4. Sumnal)l of Perroval Efficienciosof Phcncrtck:euticals and Personal Care Prodxts by /ldivaed Sllx:!ge Sysems(Slefthensm andQJpenheirrer, 2007)\**

\* from IJC 2011 Biennial Meeting, Detroit Mi



Comparison of the results presented in Tables 3 and 4 indicates that removal efficiencies for many of the chemicals common to both studies were similar while others were diametrically opposed. The reason for this discrepancy is unclear but may reflect different operating conditions among facilities.\*

\* from IJC 2011 Biennial Meeting, Detroit Mi

# Take a look at the variables:

~300 CEC's

~50 with removal efficiency work done (17%)

WWTP's with varying operational types

WWTP's with varying operational control & removal %

WWTP's with varying waste stream characteristics

Varying discharges to the receiving streams

- Agriculture

- CSO

- Overflow

- Industrial Discharges

- Private septic systems

- Biosolids land applied

# What we do know:

WWTP's with ammonia removal also remove higher percentages of CEC's.

These are plants with high solids retention times (MCRT) over 5 days.

These plants not only remove BOD, but also oxidize ammonia to  $\text{NO}_2$  &  $\text{NO}_3$ .  
(nitrification)

With continued holding time the plant off gases  $\text{N}_2$  (denitrification).



Aerated digestion leads to facultative anaerobic digestion when  $\text{O}_2$  is removed.



# Ideas for research:

Confirm digestion variations on % removal

Investigate CSO/bypass effects on receiving stream

Would the benefits of changing treatment outweigh the costs?

Investigate surrogate compounds like  $\text{NH}_3$  (WERF)

What role does biosolids removal have in % removal?

Determine priority of investigation (estrogen vs caffeine)

Do we go after the low concentration, high impact CEC?

Do we pursue high frequency found?

Pollution prevention technique education to the public (grant)

Pharmaceutical collection

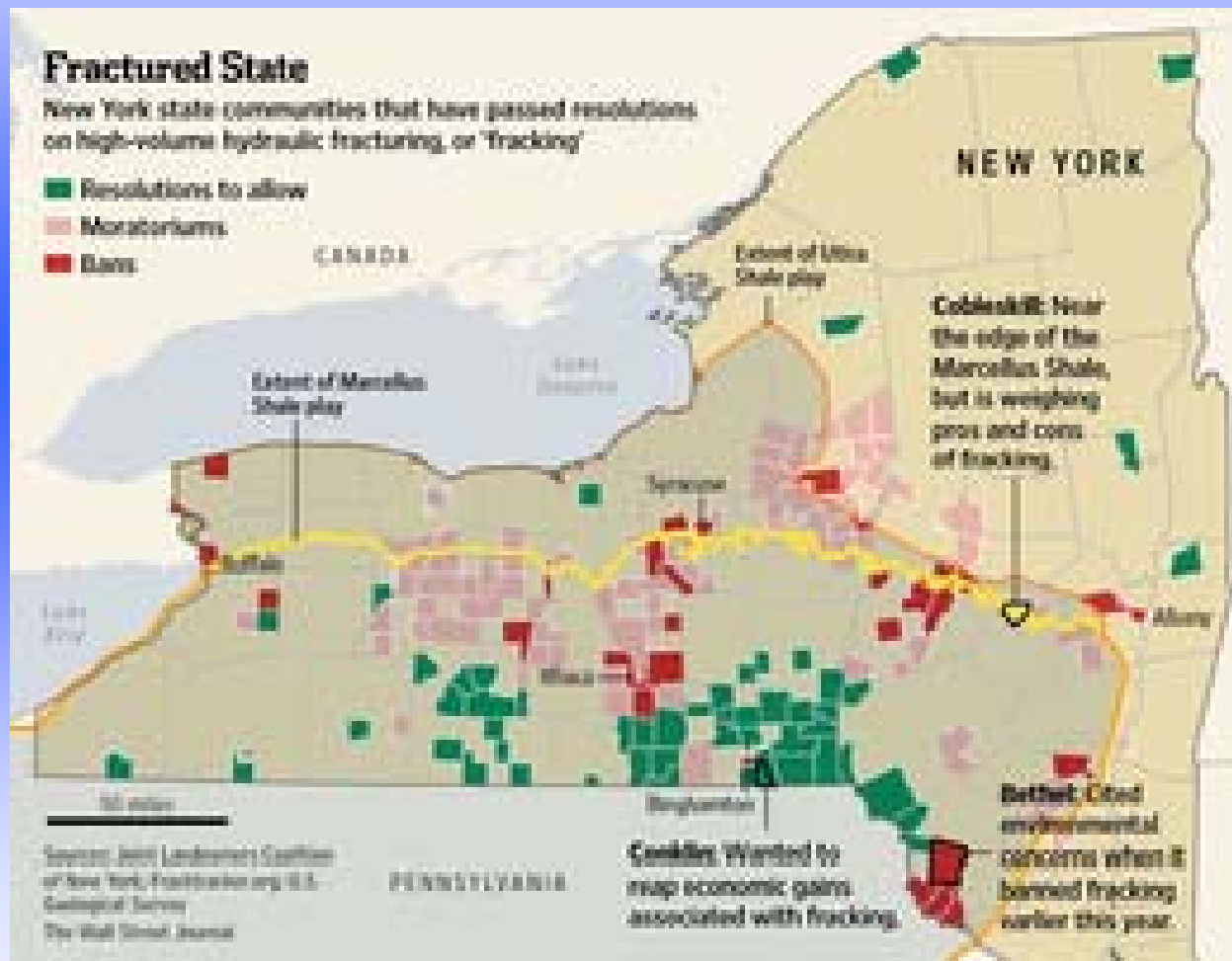
Source volume reduction

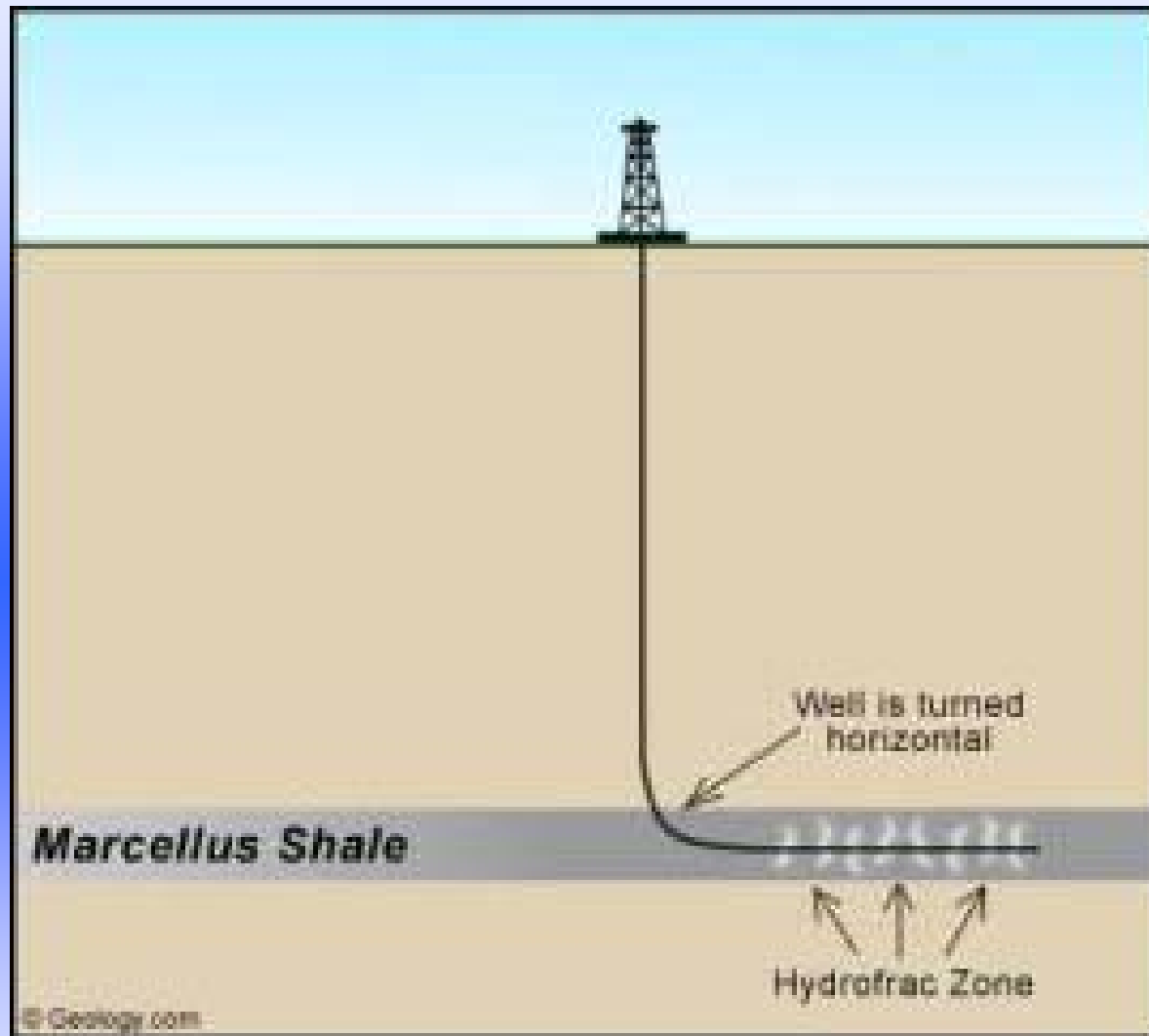
Consider effect before using/buying (Rochester Midland)

Take tox research to the organelle level instead of the whole species.

Impact of leachate on WWTP effluent

# What the frack are we doing?







# The Concern:

Chemical make up  
fracking fluid  
backflow water

Volumes



# Chemical Make Up Fracking Fluid:

99% Water and Sand

1% Varies with manufacturer (Denver Database)

Acid

Anti-bacterial Agent

Breaker

Corrosion Inhibitor

Friction Reducer

Gelling Agent

Iron Control

Scale Inhibitor

Surfactant

# How Monroe County handles Industrial waste?

Industrial users apply for discharge to Pure Waters

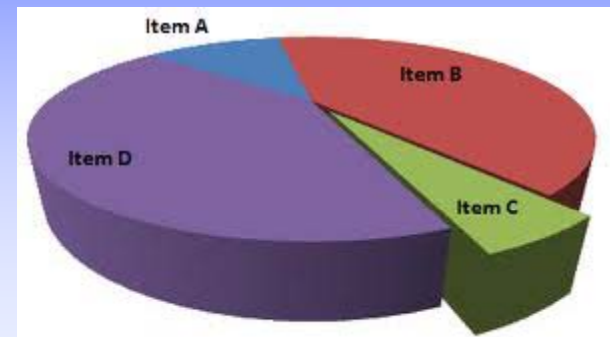
We have to answer two basic questions

What are the chemicals and volumes?

Can we convey and treat it?

Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading (MAHL)

Divide up the pie





Revised Draft Supplemental Generic Environmental  
Impact Statement {(DSGEIS Appendix 22  
(07/11))}

HVHF MAHL is different from current status  
TDS  
NORM  
Metals

Monroe County's team done with analyses

# DEC/EPA needs to approve taking material

SPDES Permit Modification

Additional Monitoring of Plants

Monitoring of Trucked Material

Sewer Use Law gives Pure Waters Final Say

Industrial User-Each Well Needs a Permit and  
Secondary Disposal Procedure

# Research ideas:

Define the 1%

Is the 1% treatable and effect on the ecology?

Human/ecological impacts to discharging Cl to lake

Is there a more sustainable option to HF water?

Reuse of water-treatment on site

Does current requirements provide safe wells?



# Pure Waters

