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Wastewater Treatment in Monroe County: Research Opportunities and Upcoming Issues

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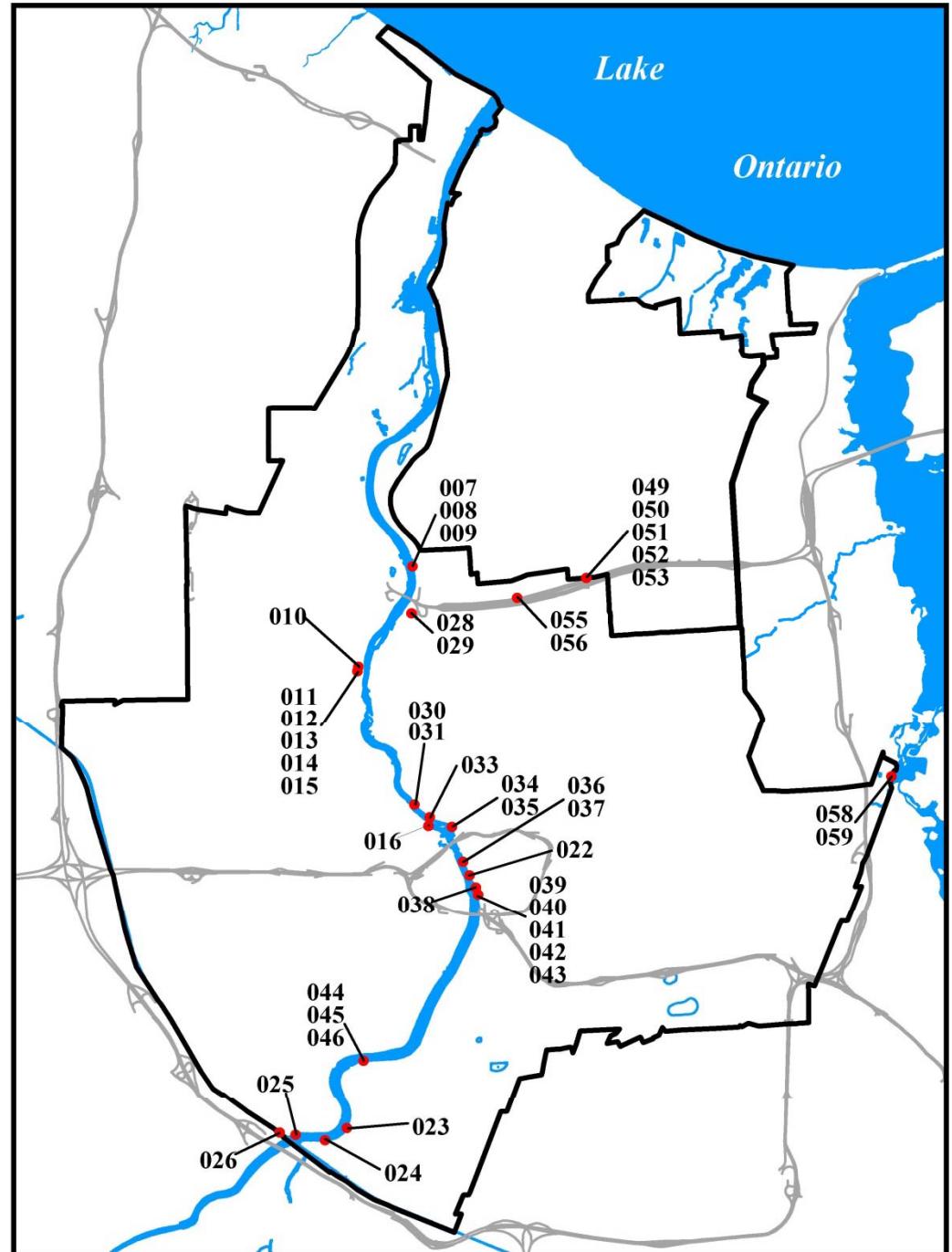
Department of Environmental Services

The Way We Were

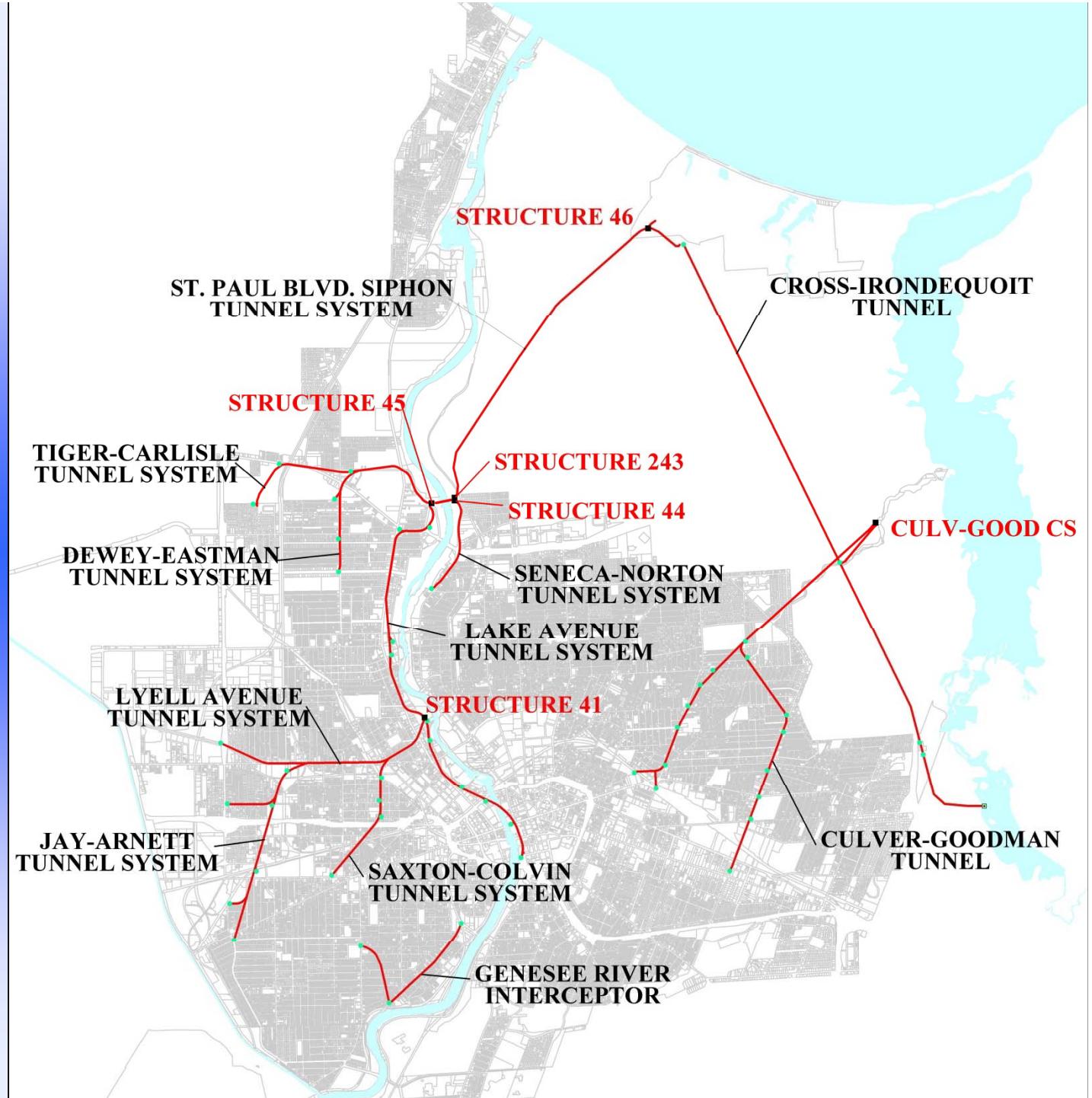


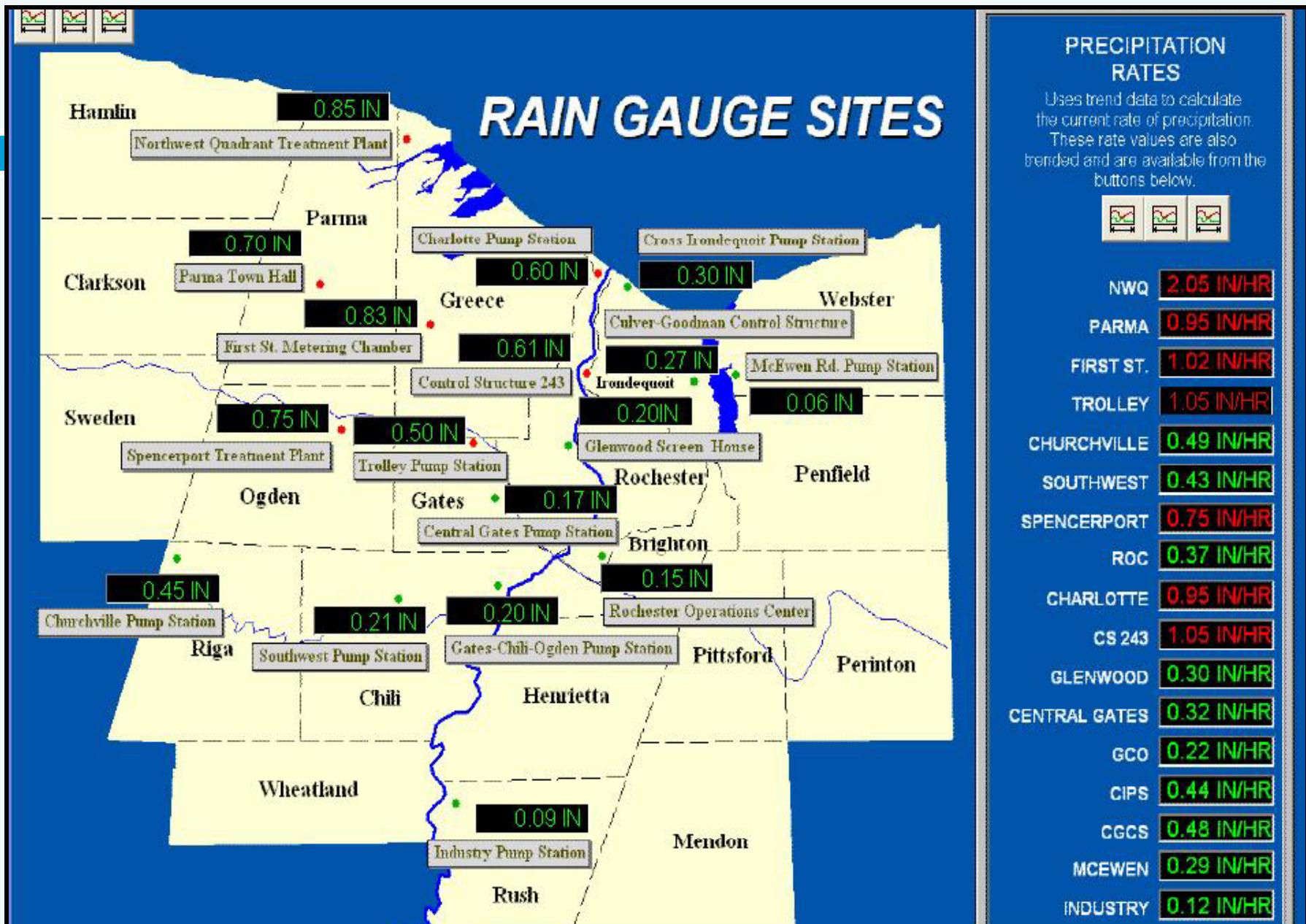
The Way We Were...

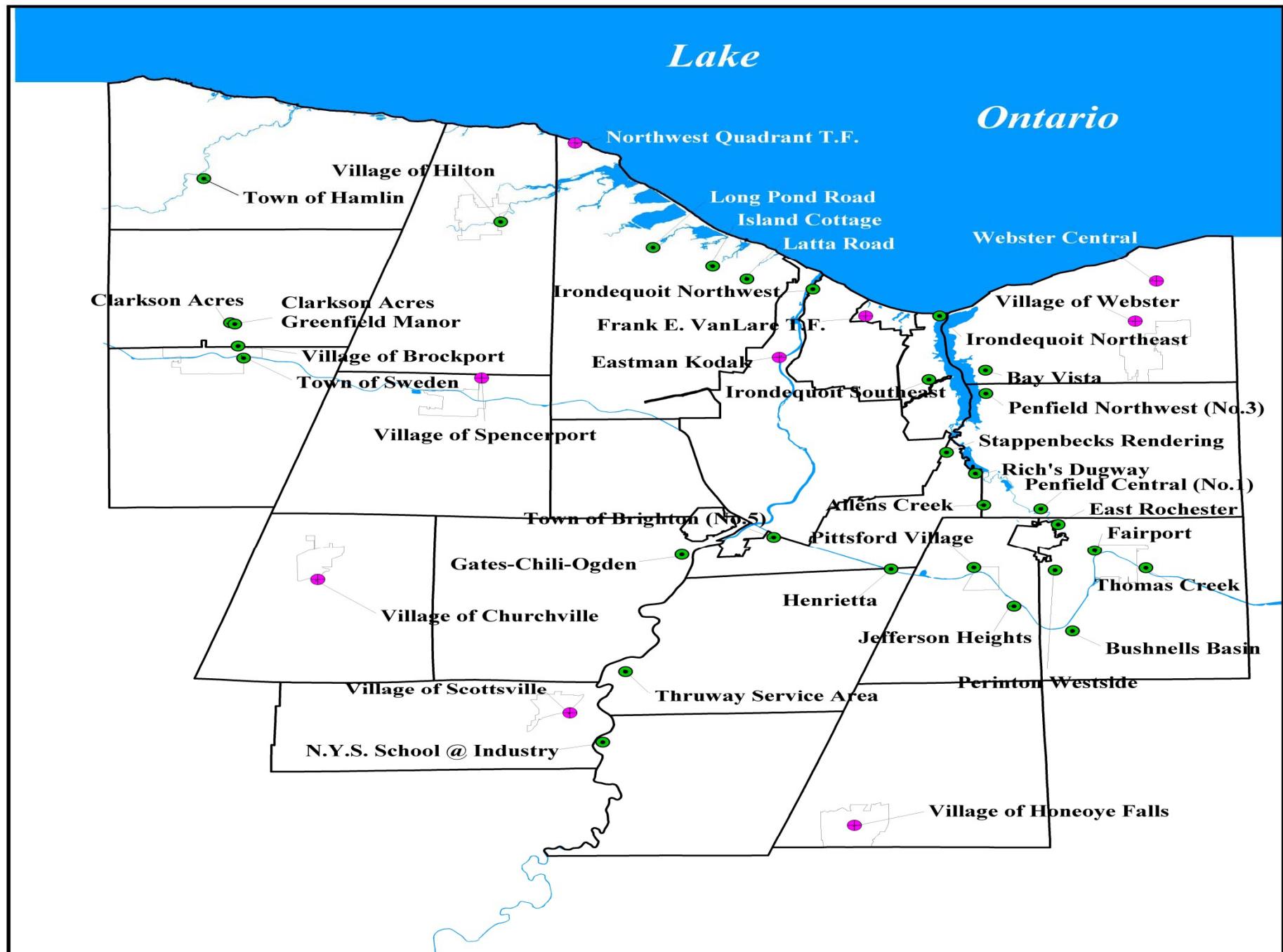
- Waterway CSO Protection Priorities
 - Highest: Irondequoit Bay
 - Second: Genesee River
 - Third: Lake Ontario

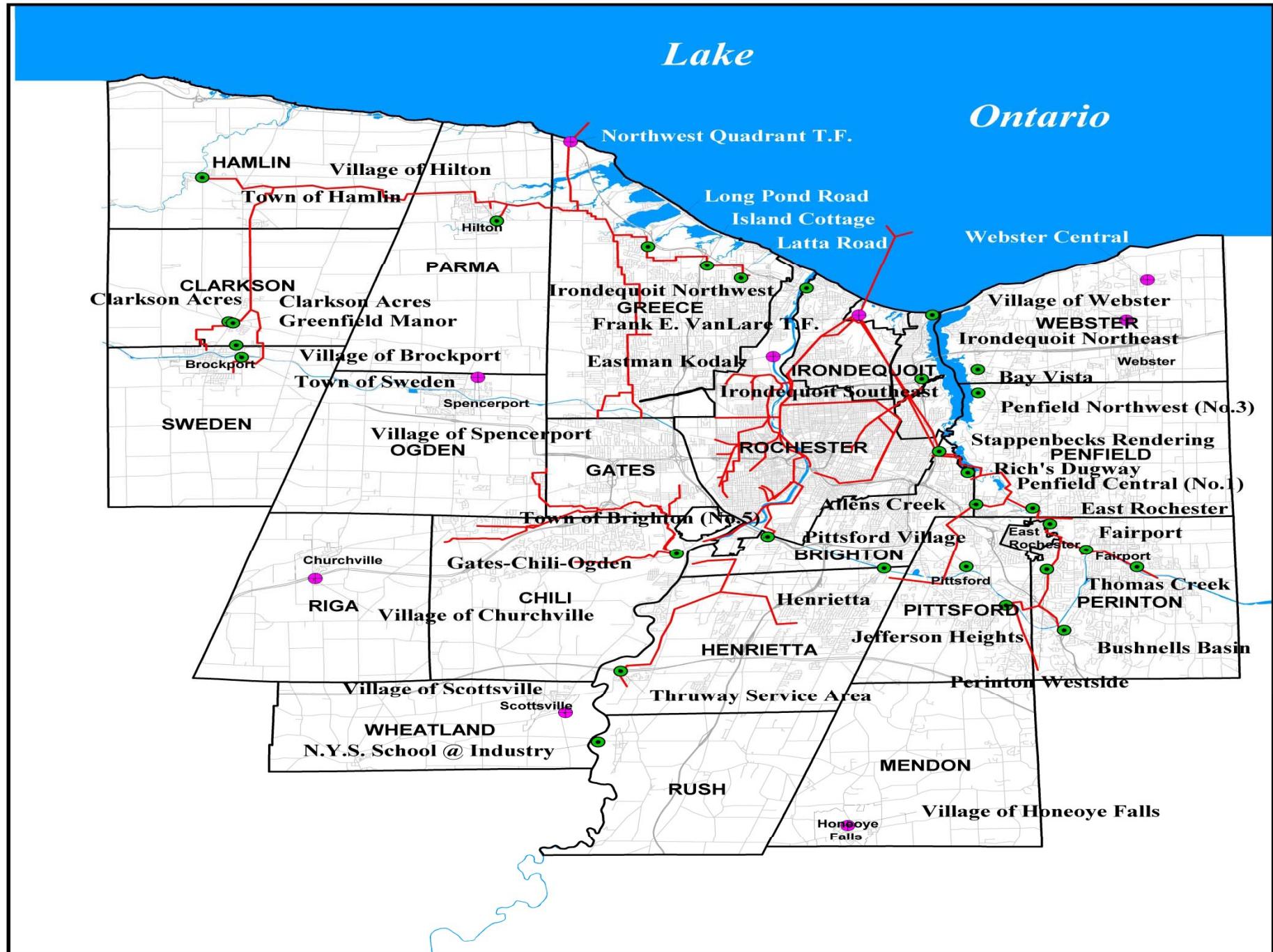


CSOAP Tunnel System









Sludge/Bio-Solids

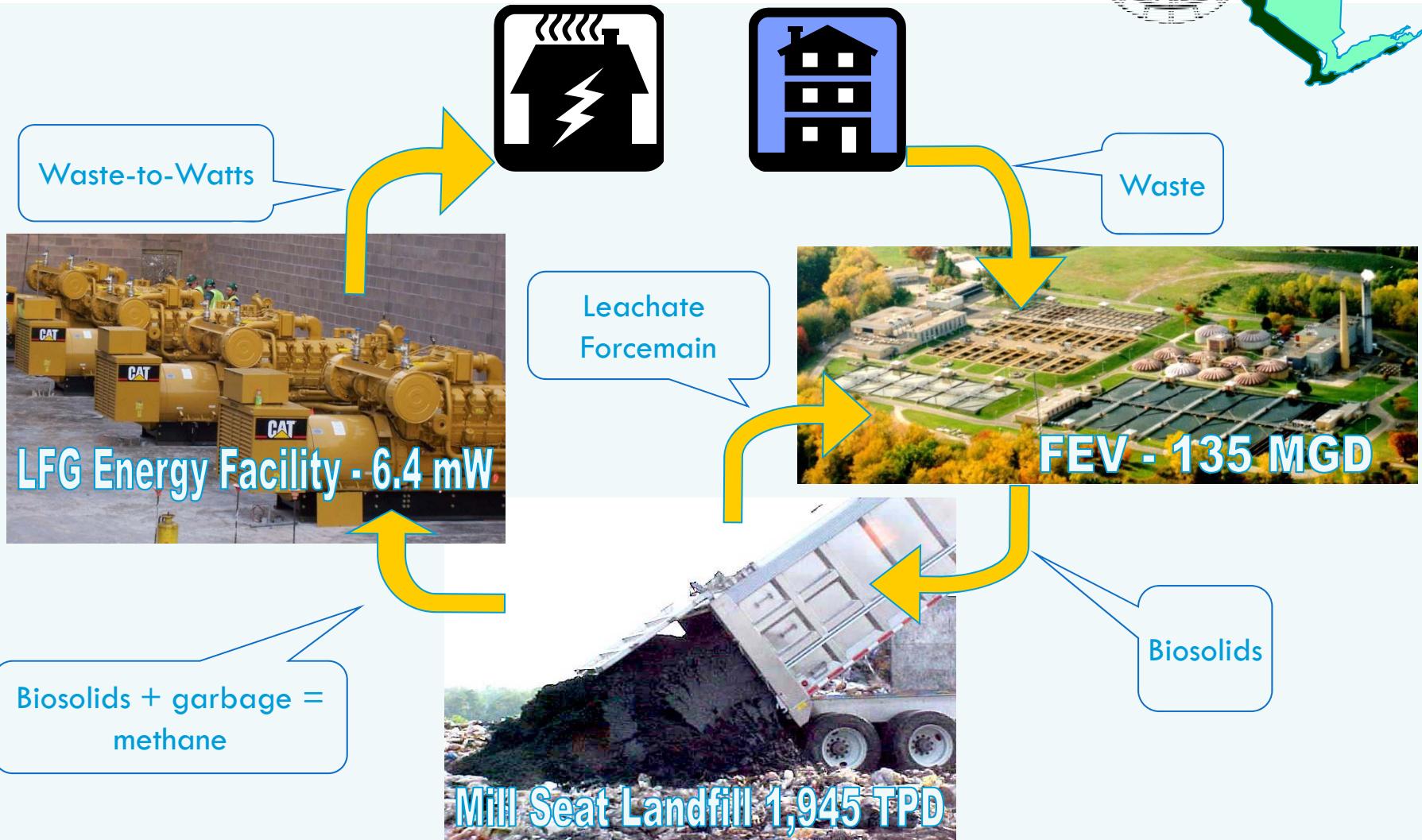
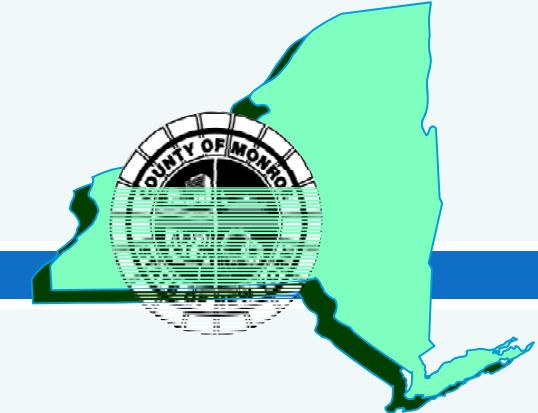


The settled sludge is pumped to gravity thickener tanks.

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

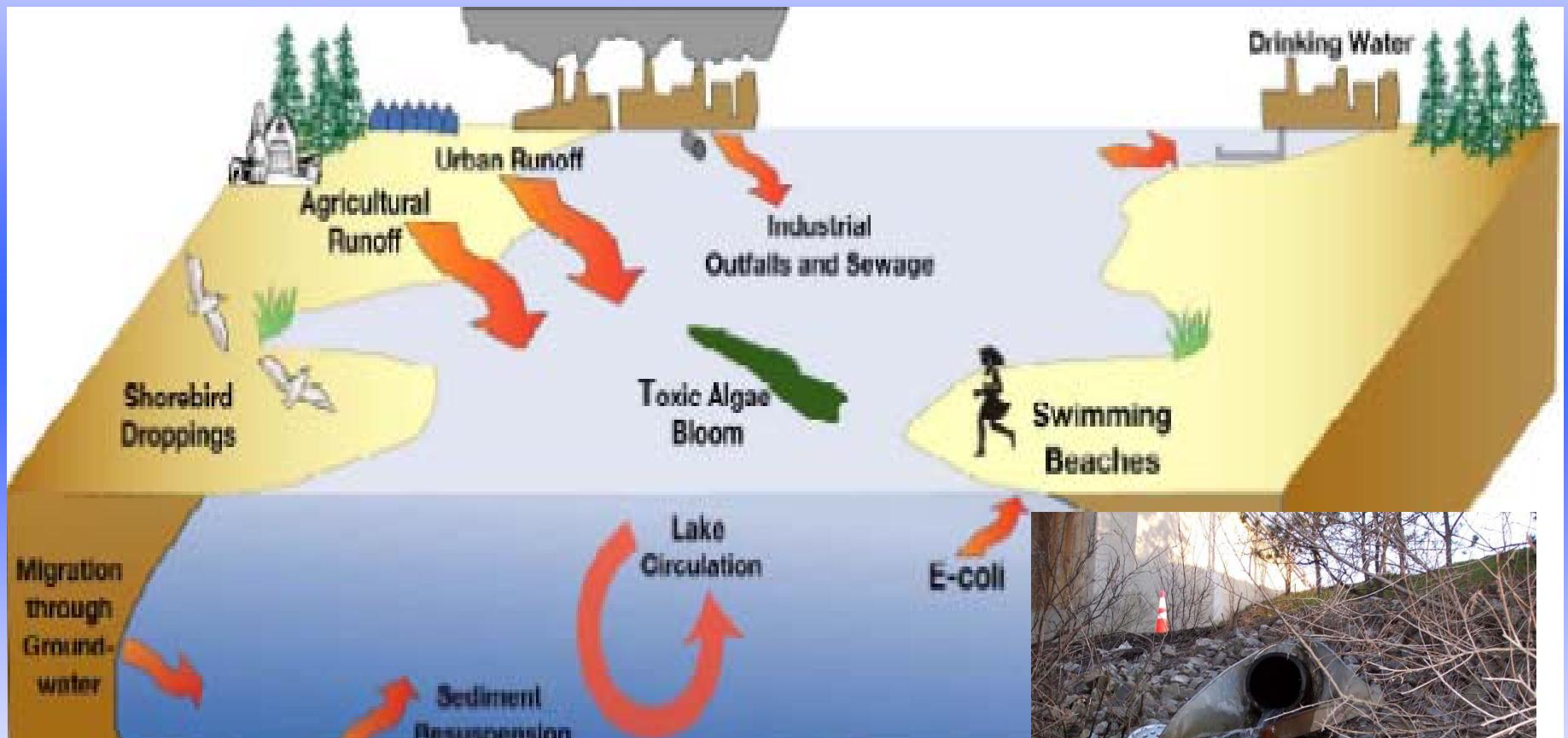
- Pharmaceuticals
- PCP-Personal Care Products
- Nanoparticles
- Pesticides/Herbicides
- Cosmetics/Fragrances
- Paints
- Cleaners/Disinfectants

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)	AIJ3Zine Pyrene	Benzophenone Indomethacin Sulfamerazine	Musk ketone Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (DEHA) N,N-diethyltoluamide (DEET) Testosterone
Medium (9.8n<15)	Gemlibrozil Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) Perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS)	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DERP) Norfloxacin Ranitidine Roxithromycin Tetracycline	
High (n>15)	CATbamazepine Ciprofloxacin Clofibric acid DidofeMc Erythromycin Trimethoprim	Bezafibrate B-phenol A Estrone (E1) 17a-Ethynodiol estradiol (EE2) 17P-Estradiol (E2) Gmla.xolide Ibuprofen Ketoprofen N11proxen Nonylphenol Nonylphenol monoethoxyline (NP1 EO) Nonylphenol diethoxyline (NP2 EO) Ocrylphenol Sulfamethoxazole Tonalide Triclosan	Acetaminophen Caffeine Estriol (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-phenylproprionate
Intermediate (25-75%)	Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA) N,N-diethyl-toluamide (DEET) Musk ketone	Ethyl-3-phenylproprionate	
Frequent (>75%)	Galaxolide	Benzophenone Triclosan	Benzyl salicylate Butylbenzyl phthalate Caffeine Chloroxylenol Methylparaben Ibuprofen Octylmethoxycinnamate Oxybenzone 3-Phenylpropionate

*Table 4. Summary of Removal Efficiencies of PhcnrtcK:euticals and Personal Care Prodxts by /divaed Slx:!ge Sysems(Slefhensm 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 NO_2 & NO_3 .
(nitrification)

With continued holding time the plant off gases N_2 (denitrification).



Aerated digestion leads to facultative anaerobic digestion when 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 out way the costs?

Investigate surrogate compounds like NH₃ (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

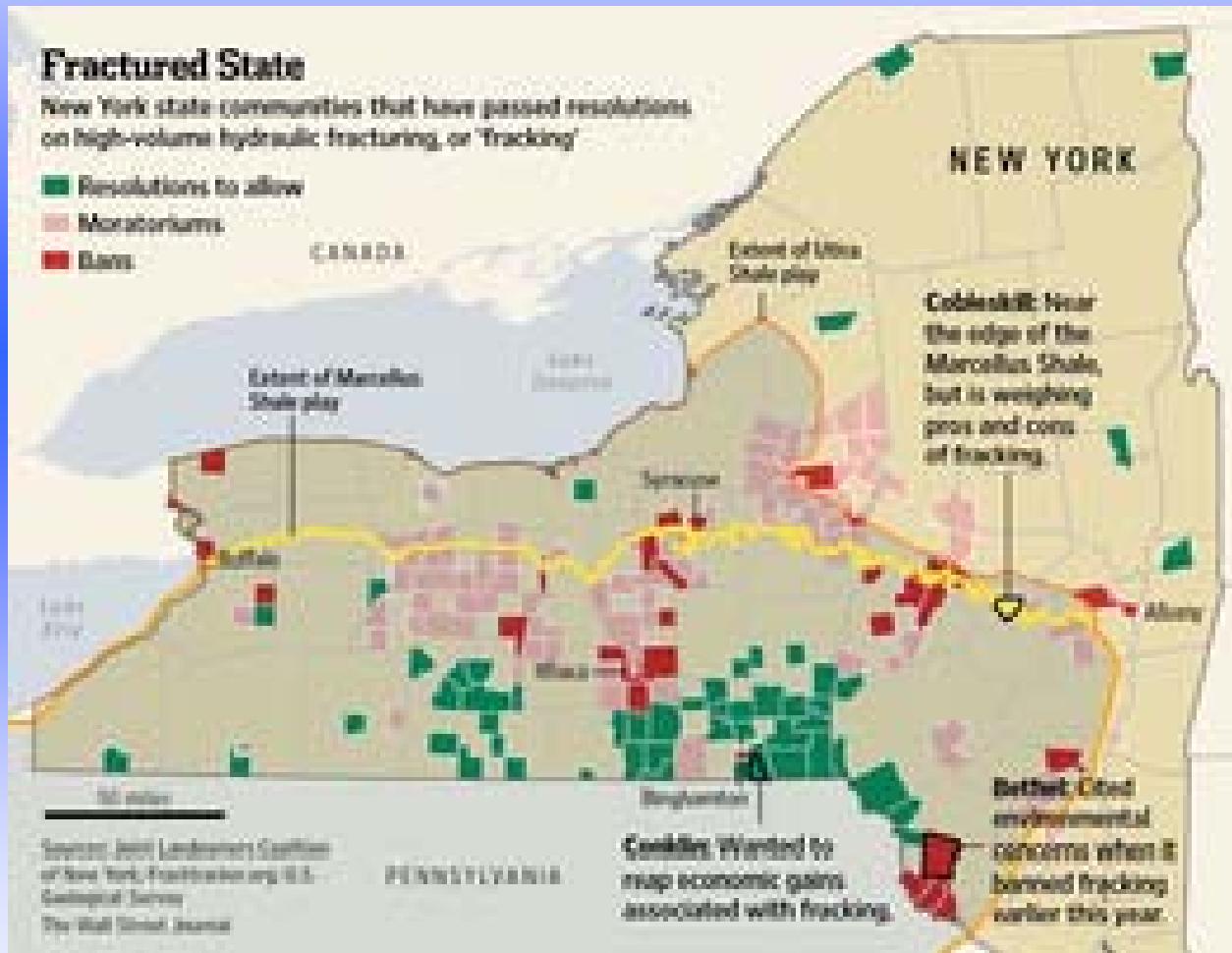
Source volume reduction

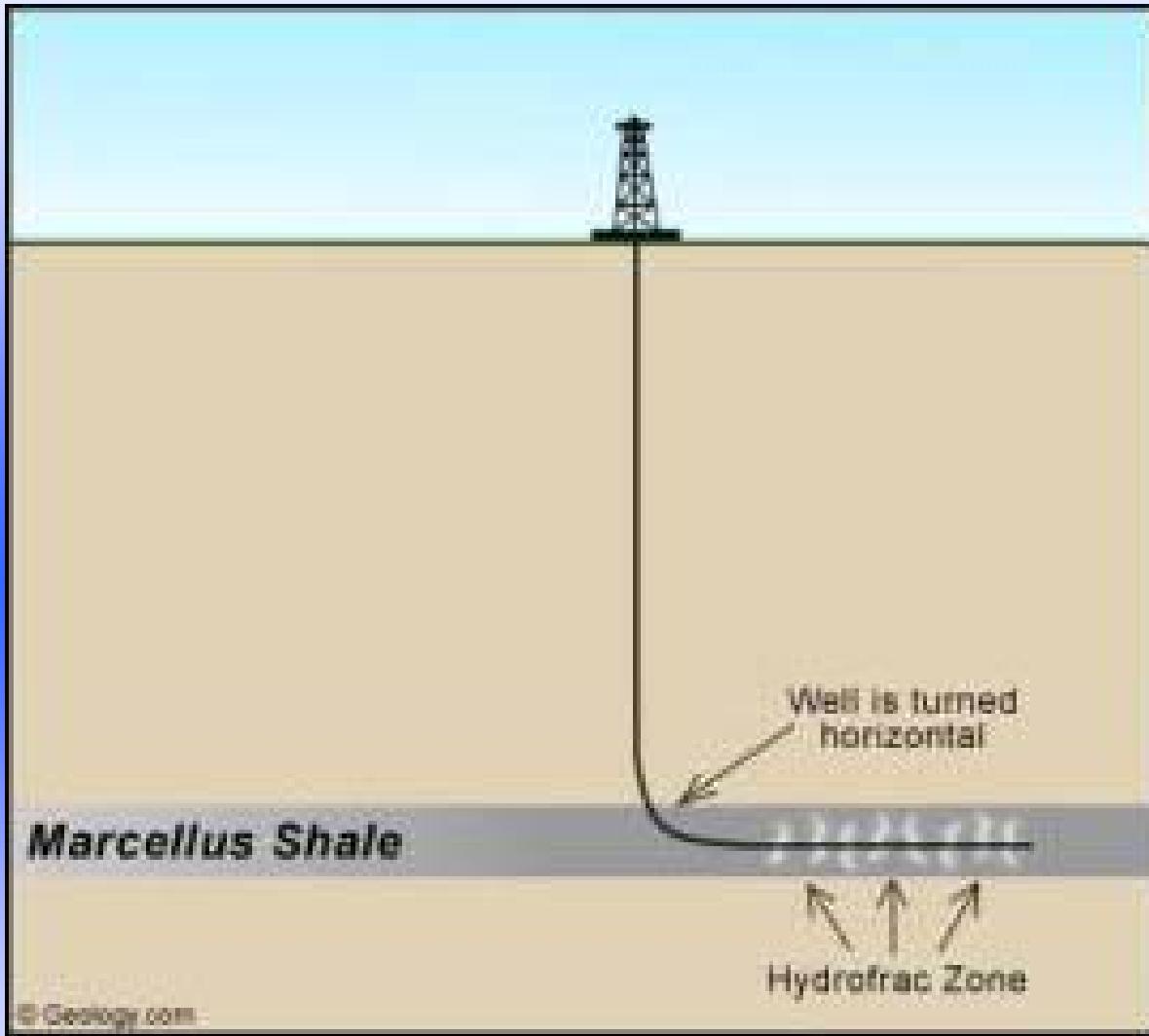
Consider effect before using/buying (Rochester Midland)

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

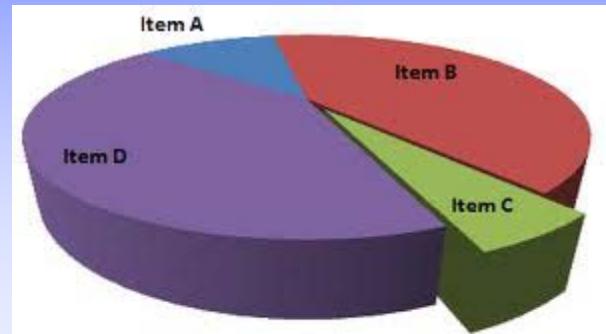
We have to answer two basic questions

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

