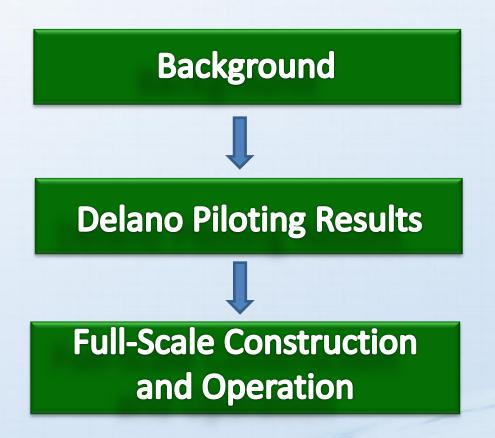


Two-stage, Fixed-bed Biodenitrification at the City of Delano: Pilot Testing to Fullscale Implementation

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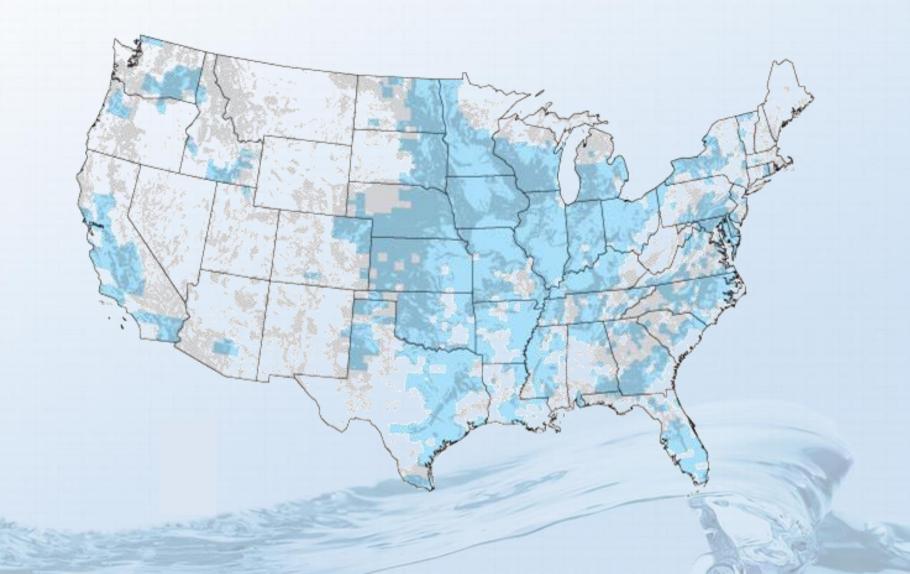


This presentation will cover...



Background

Nitrate Is One of the Most Common Groundwater Contaminants in the US



Universe of Treatment Alternatives Nitrate, VOCs, Cr(VI) GAC lon Other Membranes Exchange Filtration Oxidation **Pressure Electrical** Liquid Phase Conventional UV/AOP EDR NF/RO **Gas Phase Multiple** (w/Air Stripping) Single Use Resins

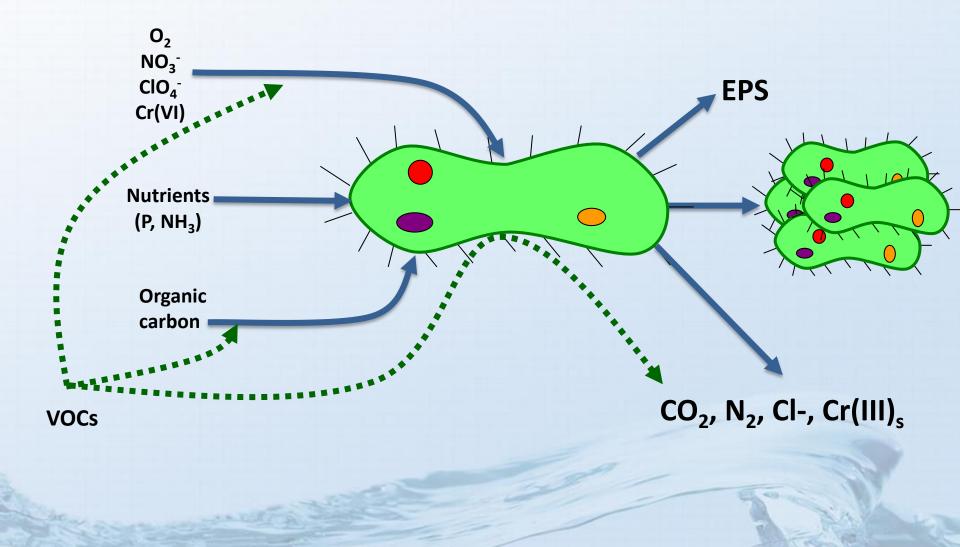
Existing Technologies Present Some Challenges

- Generate high-strength, contaminant-laden waste
- Often target a single contaminant stacked treatment processes required for multicontaminant applications → increased costs & footprint
- O&M costs can be substantial high headloss across multiple unit processes; waste handling/disposal; high media regeneration or changeout frequency, etc.
- Treatment efficiency often impacted by raw water quality

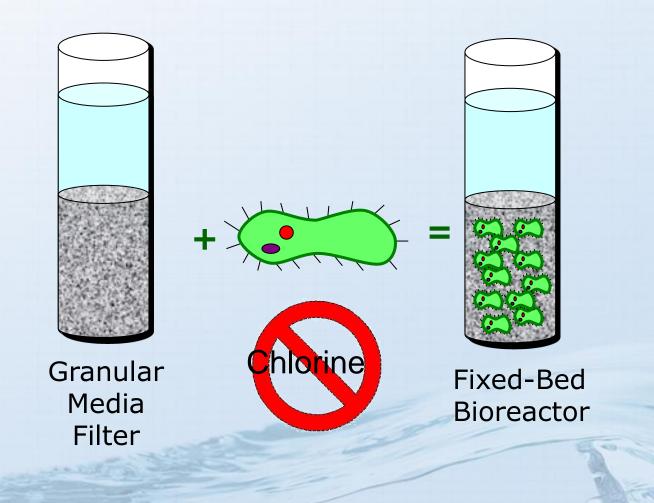
Two-Stage, Fixed-Bed Biotreatment Realizes Multiple Benefits



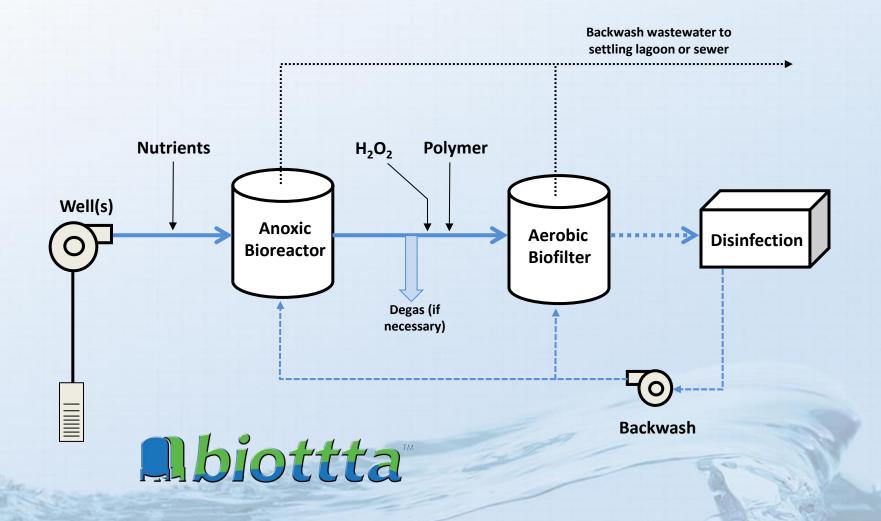
Bacteria Oxidize and Reduce Contaminants to Generate Energy and Grow



Fixed-Bed Biological Treatment is Based On Conventional Granular Media Filtration



Biologically-Tailored, Two-Stage Treatment Approach : Meets water quality objectives and is designed for automated operation and robust performance



Fixed-Bed Biological Treatment Received DDW Conditional Approval in 2004



SANDRA SHEWRY

Director

Department of Health Services

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER Governor

November 15, 2004

Jess C. Brown, Ph.D. Project Manager, Biological Treatment Carollo Engineers 10540 Talbert Avenue, Suite 200 East Fountain Valley, California 92708

DHS Certific 19954822

Dear Dr. Brown:

CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF FIXED-BED BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DRINKING WATER FROM PERCHLORATE CONTAMINATED WATER

WTC) of the Drinking Water Program in the California the following document submitted with treatment as a means of

Delano Well 35 Project Objectives

- 1. Demonstrate treatment effectiveness for removing nitrate from Well 35 groundwater
- 2. Demonstrate system robustness
- 3. Assess full-scale operation requirements
- 4. Support water supply permit application to operate full-scale facility in rural settings
- 5. Familiarize City staff with the system

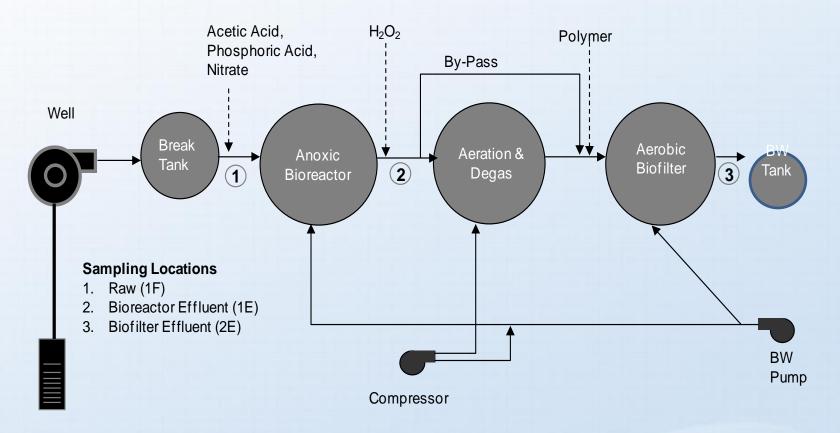
Delano Piloting Results



Well 35 Pilot Study – Testing Phases

1. Acclimation & Optimization (Phase 1) 2. Steady-State Operations (Phase 2) a. Disinfection (CT) Testing b. DBP Formation Potential (DBPFP) Testing 3. Challenge Testing (Phase 3) a. Raw water quality fluctuation b. Acetic acid feed failure c. System shut-downs 4. Intermittent Operation Testing (Phase 4)

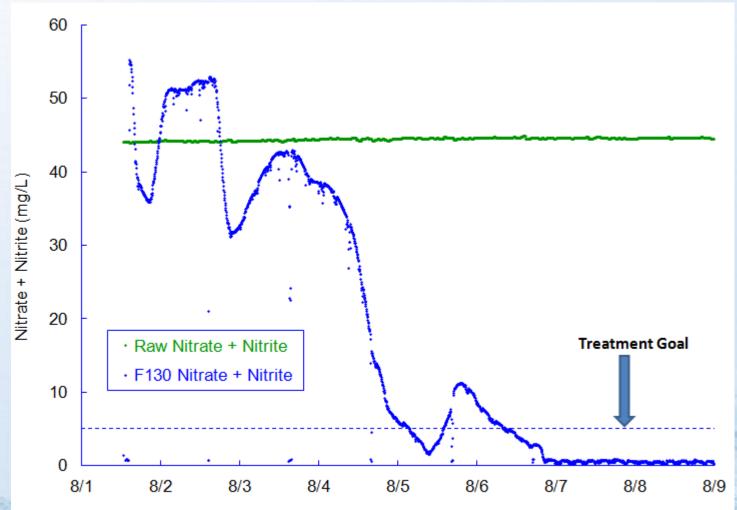
Pilot Matches Full-Scale Process Flow



Pilot Matches Full-Scale Process Flow

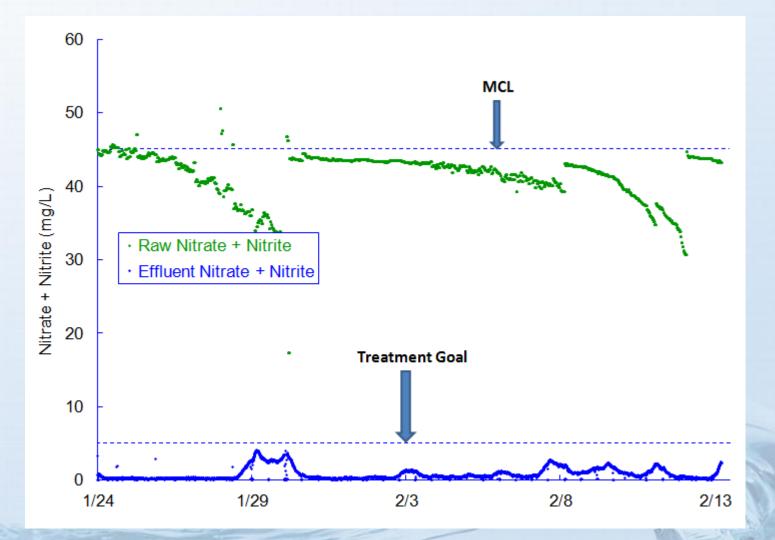


Rapid Acclimation with Fresh GAC Media

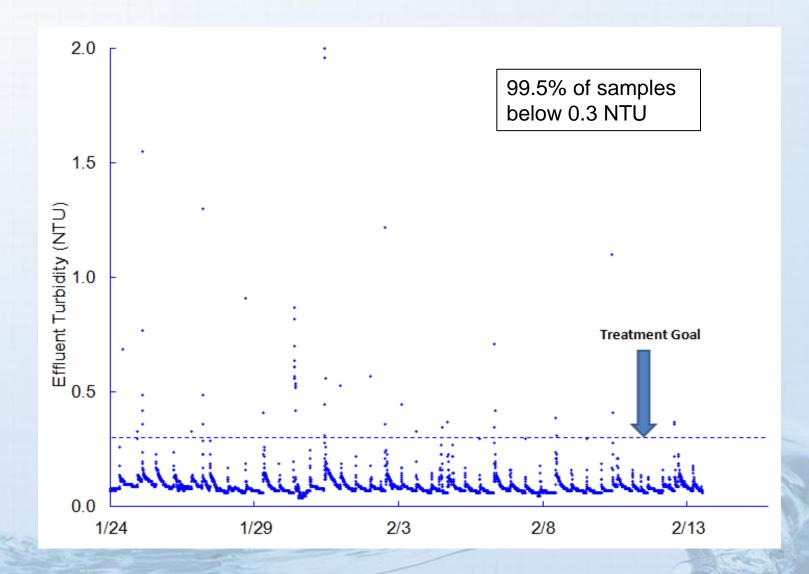


ALC: NOT

Sustained Nitrate Removal Observed



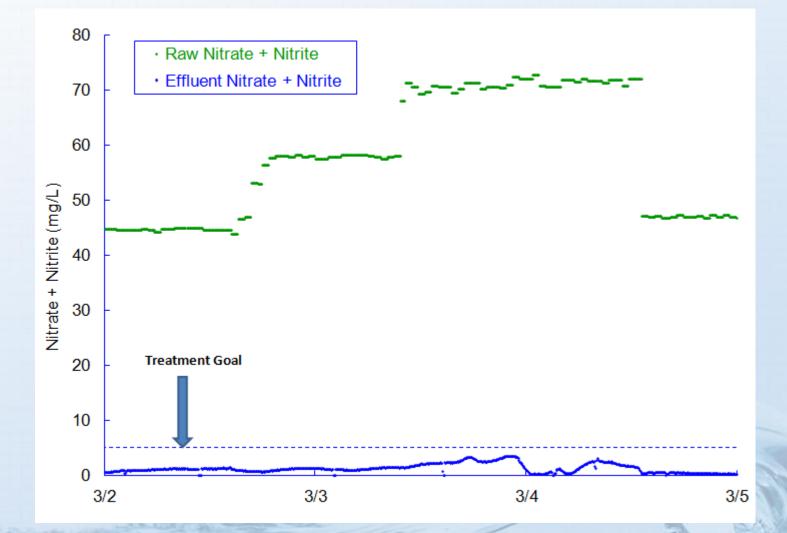
Turbidity Goals Met



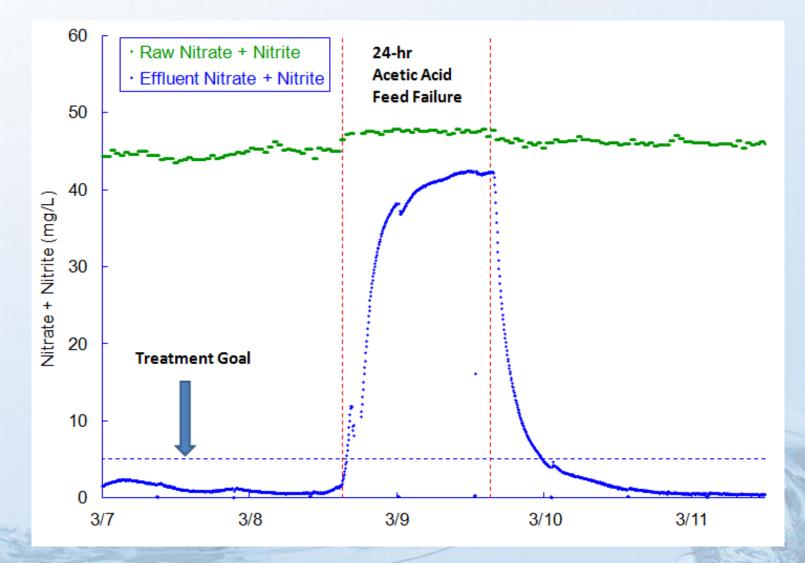
Robustness Testing



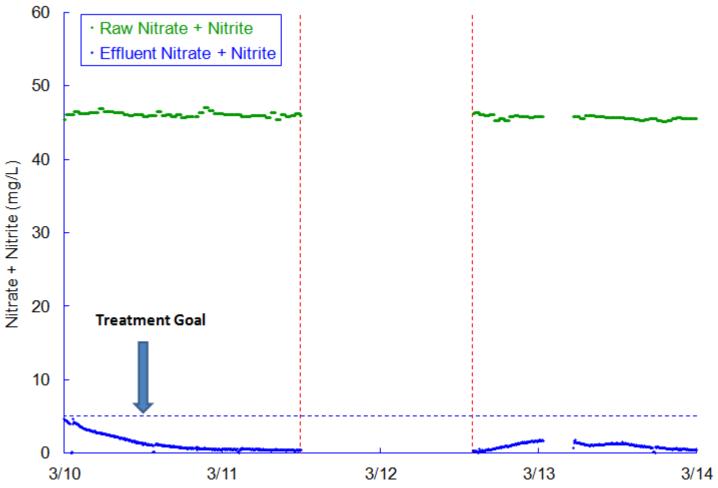
System Performance Not Impacted by Increase in Raw Water Nitrate



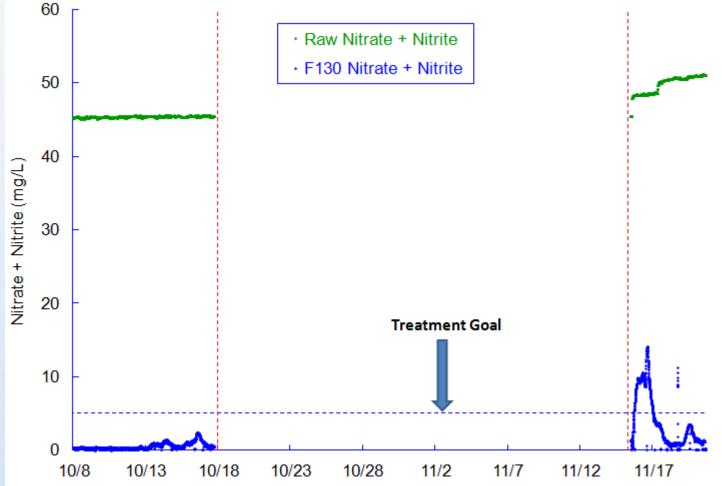
Rapid Recovery following Acetic Acid Feed Failure



System Is Robust with respect to 24-Hour System Shut-Down



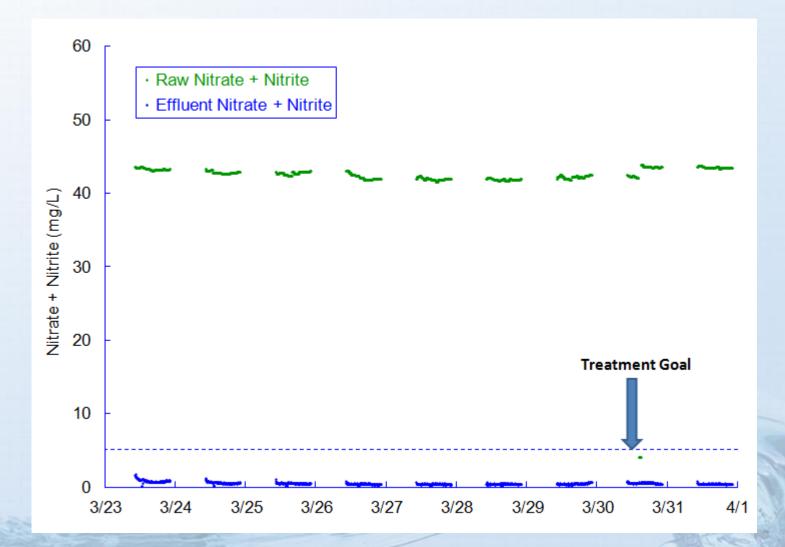
System Is Robust with respect to 1-Month System Shut-Down



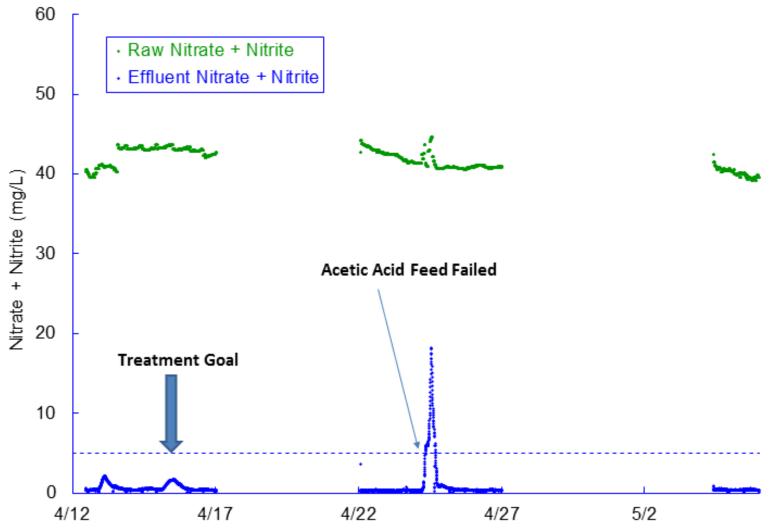
Phase 4 Testing - Intermittent Operating Scenarios

- 1. 24/7 Operation (Baseline Condition)
- 2. On 20 hours/off 4 hours
- 3. On 12 hours/off 12 hours
- 4. On 6 hours/off 18 hours
- 5. On 1 week/off 1 week
- 6. On 100 hours/off 68 hours
- 7. On 45 minutes/off 15 minutes, repeated for 12 hours, then off 12 hours
- 8. On 33 minutes/off 33 minutes, repeated for 12 hours, then off 12 hours.

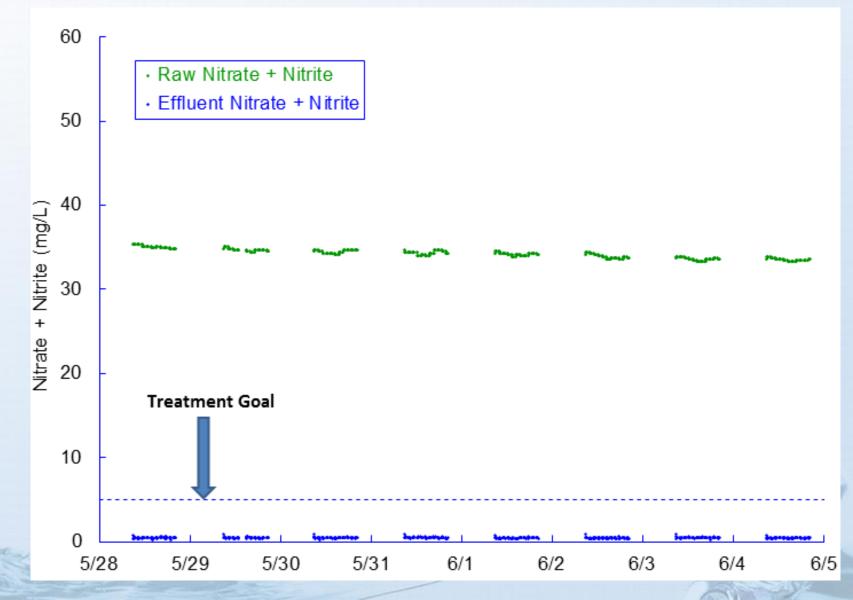
Steady Performance: 12 hrs on/12 hrs off



Steady Performance: 1 week on/1 week off



Steady Performance: 33 min on/33 min off for 12 hours, then off for 12 hours



Pilot Testing Summary

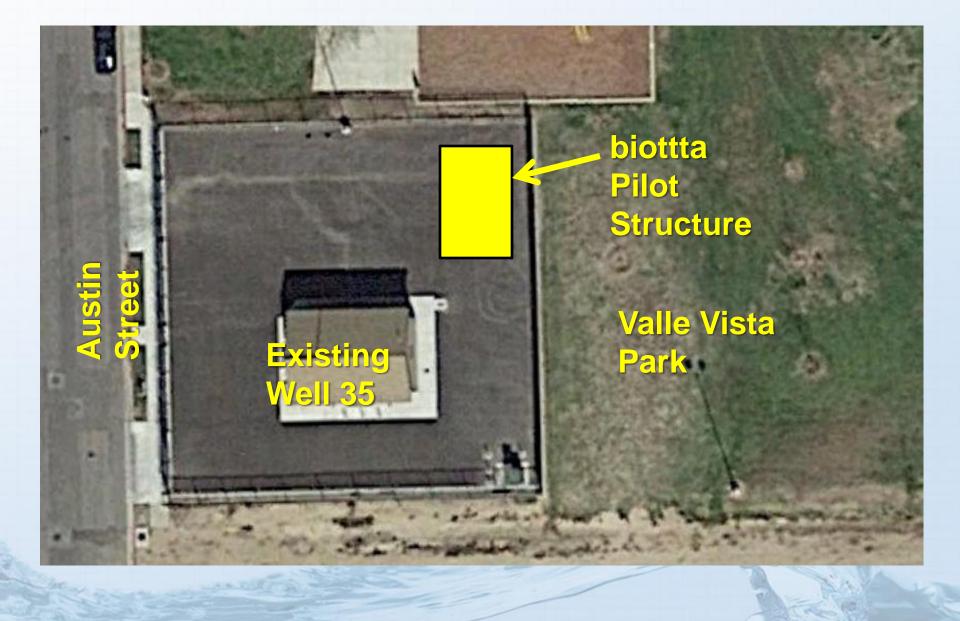
- Efficient nitrate removal observed and water quality objectives met
- System effluent is readily disinfected
- System effluent has a low DBP formation potential
- Backwash wastewater is low strength
- System is robust
 - Backwashing
 - Raw water nitrate fluctuation
 - Acetic acid feed failure
 - System shut-downs
 - Intermittent operation

Full-Scale System

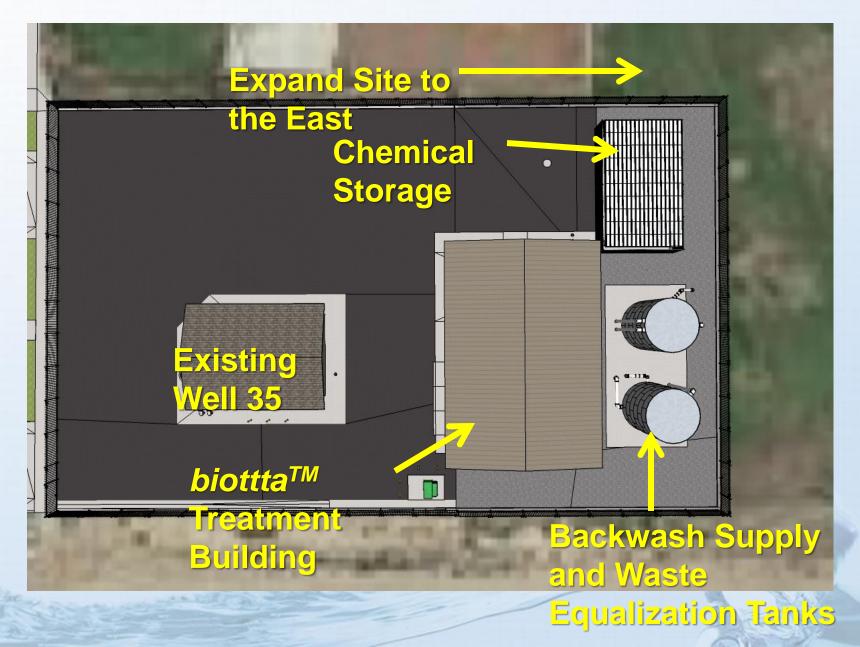
Demonstration Facility: Design Criteria

Description	Criteria
Well 35 Flow Rate	570 gpm
<i>biottta</i> ™ Average Flow Rate	200 gpm
<i>biottta</i> [™] Maximum Flow Rate	350 gpm
Raw Water Nitrate Concentration	45 mg/L as NO3
<i>biottta</i> [™] Target Nitrate Concentration	5 mg/L as NO3
Blended Water Target Nitrate Concentration	31 mg/L as NO3
Number of Vessels	2
Vessel Diameter	8 feet
Bioreactor Media Type and Depth	48 inches GAC
Empty Bed Contact Time (EBCT) at Average Flow	7.6 minutes
Biofilter Media Type and Depth	36 inches GAC over 12 inches sand

Well 35: Existing Site



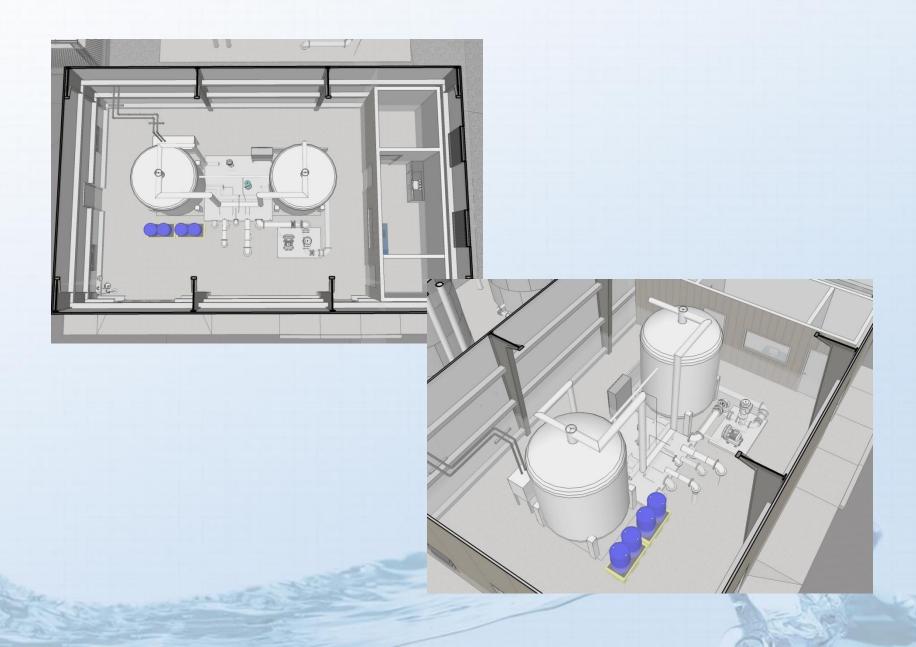
Demonstration Facility Layout



Demonstration Facility Layout



Demonstration Facility Layout







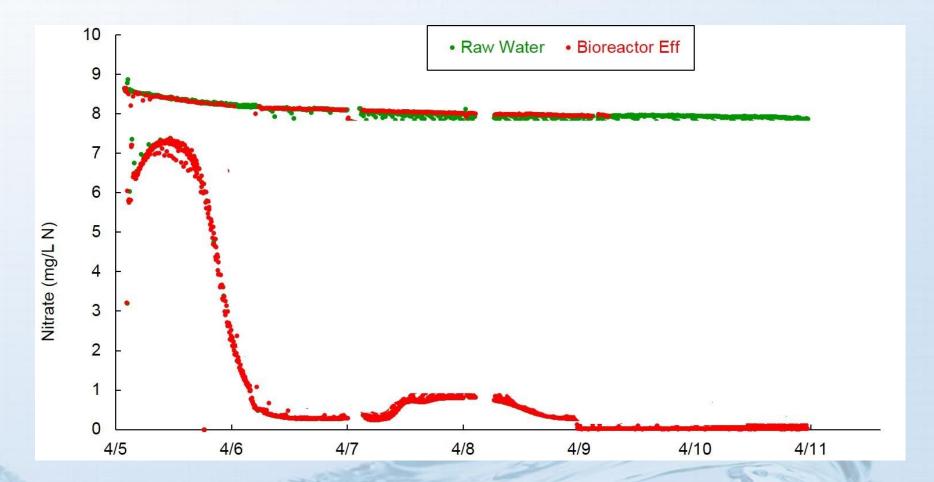




Full-scale System



Complete Nitrate Removal Observed with Full-Scale System



System Performance Summary

- Efficient removal of multiple contaminants can be achieved while avoiding add-on unit processes.
- System is robust.
- Design is modular and flexible.
- Low energy
- Does not generate a contaminant-laden, concentrated waste stream

Acknowledgments

- California Department of Water Resources
- California Division of Drinking Water
- City of Delano
 - Roman Dowling, Craig Wilson, Allen Lutz, Pedro Nunez, and others
- Technical Advisory Committee
 - Karl Longley, Dan Mount, Jack Safely, Heather Collins
- AdEdge Water Technologies
- PCL Construction



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