P-Chem Plant Process Performance

Dr. John T. O'Connor, PE





Coagulated

Effluent

FER

Neutralized

Influent

Dark solids settle readily from raw influent
Lime addition coagulates metal precipitates
Polymer rapidly agglomerates loose floc
Settled water turbid from suspended bacterial cells

Influent, Effluent, and Sludge

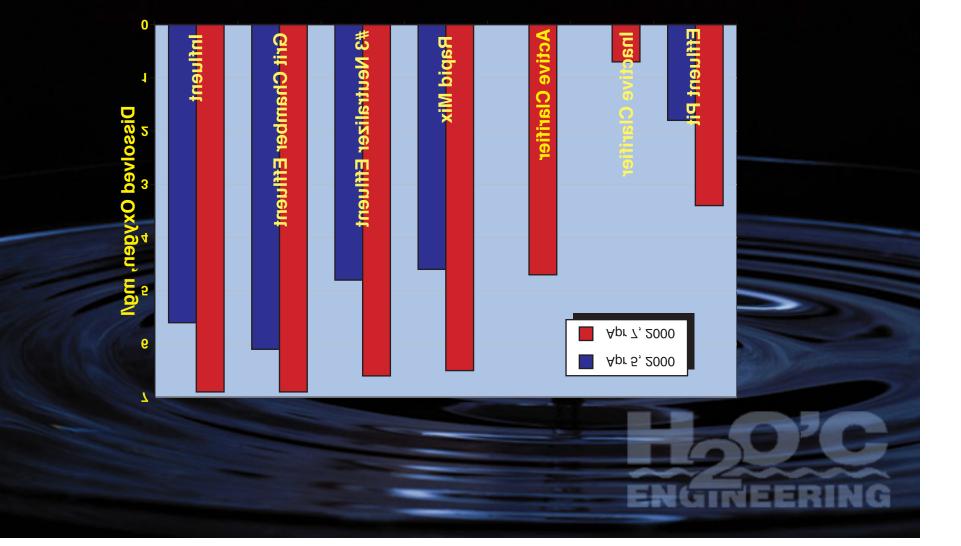
EFF

Dark color and odor of sludge indicates precipitation of metal sulfides

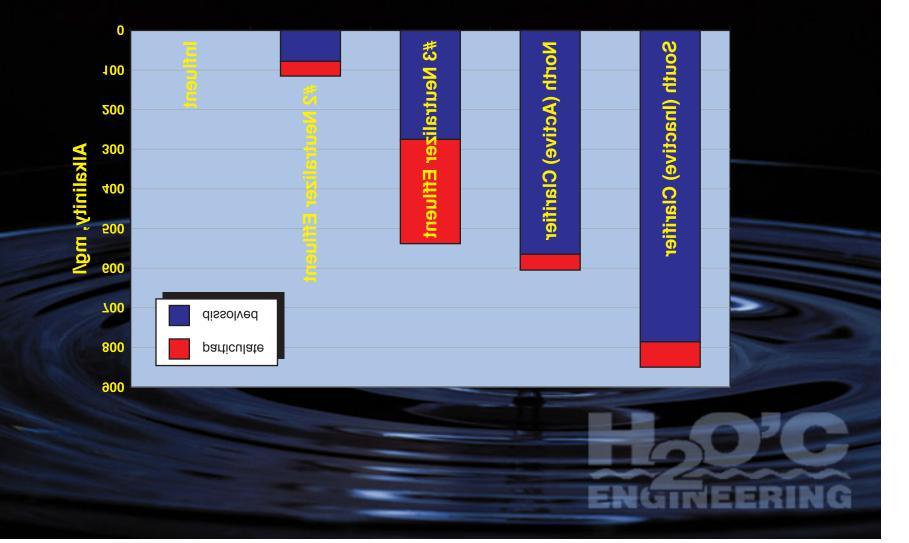
Operational Control

Effluent Metals Analysis Suspended Solids • pH Turbidity Sludge Cadmium TCLP

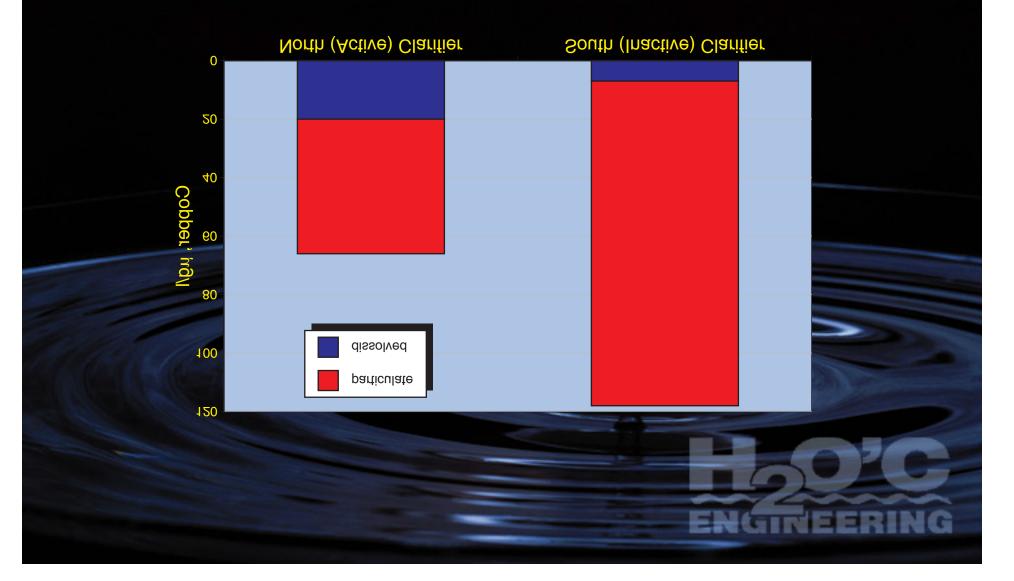
Dissolved Oxygen



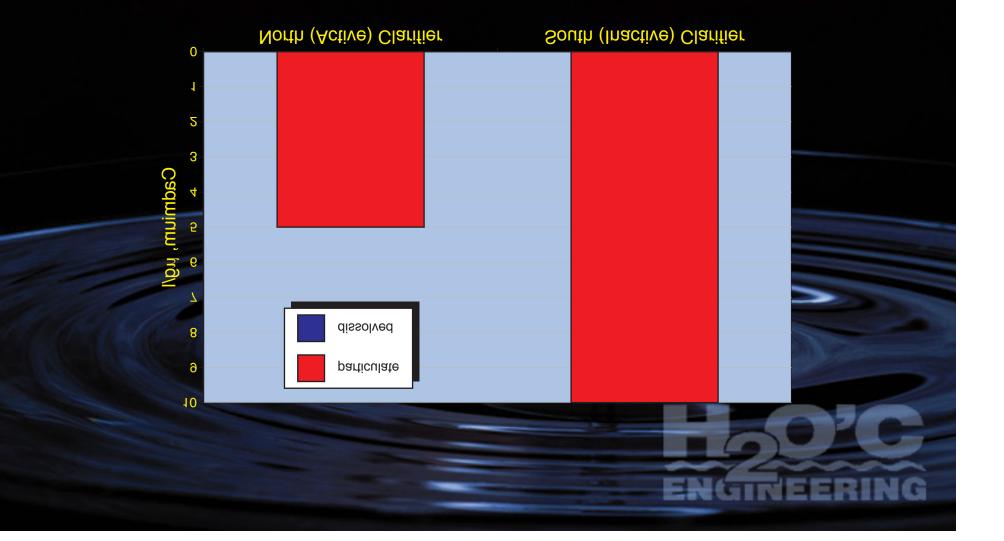
Alkalinity

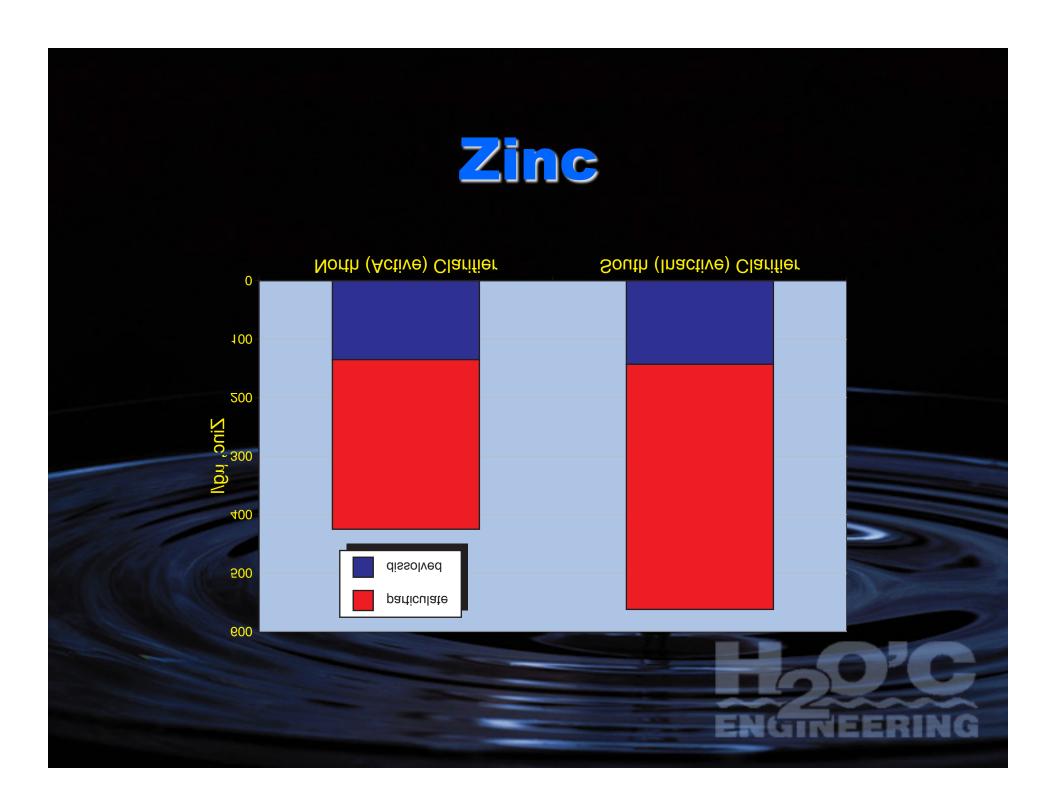












P-Chem Plant

- Annual Average Flow: 4 8 mgd
- No Hydraulic or Process Overload
- Floc Break-up in Flume, Flocculator
- Low Flow, Idle Settling Tank, Anoxia
- Metals Increase in Inactive Tank
- Effluent Metal in Particulate Form
- Turbidity Poorly Related to Metals

P-Chem Plant Effluent 5-Year Averages

35 mg / I Suspended Solids (55% Volatile) 140 mg O / I Biochemical Oxygen Demand

0.43 mg Zn / I 0.23 mg Fe / I 0.09 mg Cu / I 0.04 mg Ni / I 0.01 mg Cr / I 0.01 mg Cd / I 0.00 mg Pb / I 1.70 mg Phenol / I

Metal Excursions

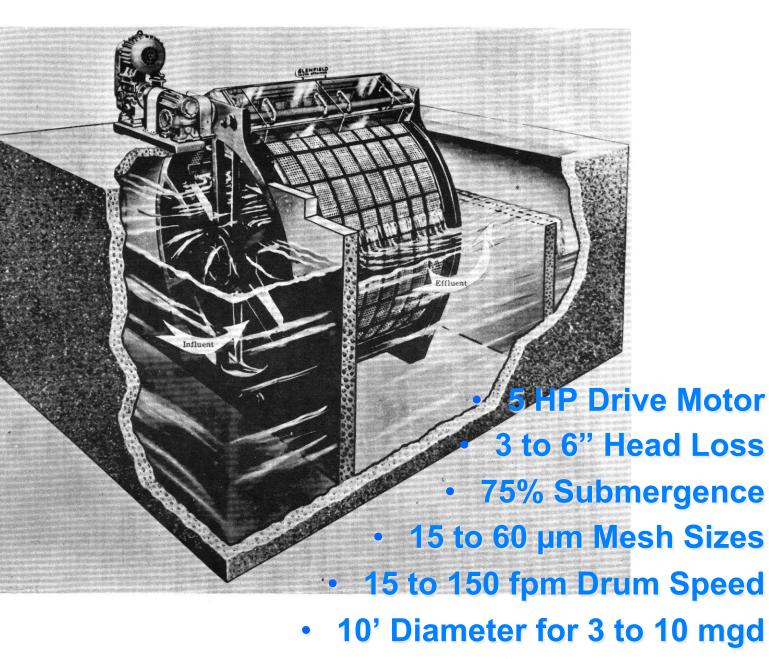
Particulate Form – Retained on Membrane

Evaluate Effluent Polishing

- Tube Settlers at Effluent Launders
- Microscreens in Effluent Channel

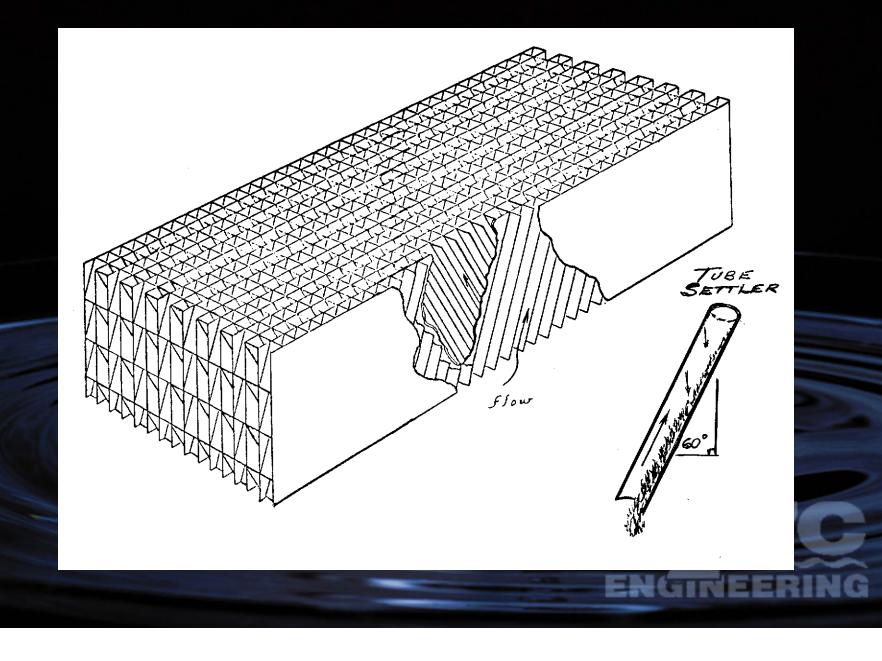
Monitoring

- Total Zinc or Zinc Retained on Membrane
- Total Sulfides
- Color of Membrane



5% Backwash Flow @ 15 psi

Tube Settler Module



Metabolism-Generated Alkalinity and Ammonia

Protein & Organic Acid Degradation
 RCH-NH₂-COOH + 2 H₂O

2 HCO₂

 $NH_{4}^{+} + HCO_{3}^{-}$

• Sulfate Reduction \rightarrow CH₃COO⁻ + SO₄²⁻

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