

# Dialing in a Membrane Bioreactor for Nutrient Removal

Butte-Silver Bow, Montana





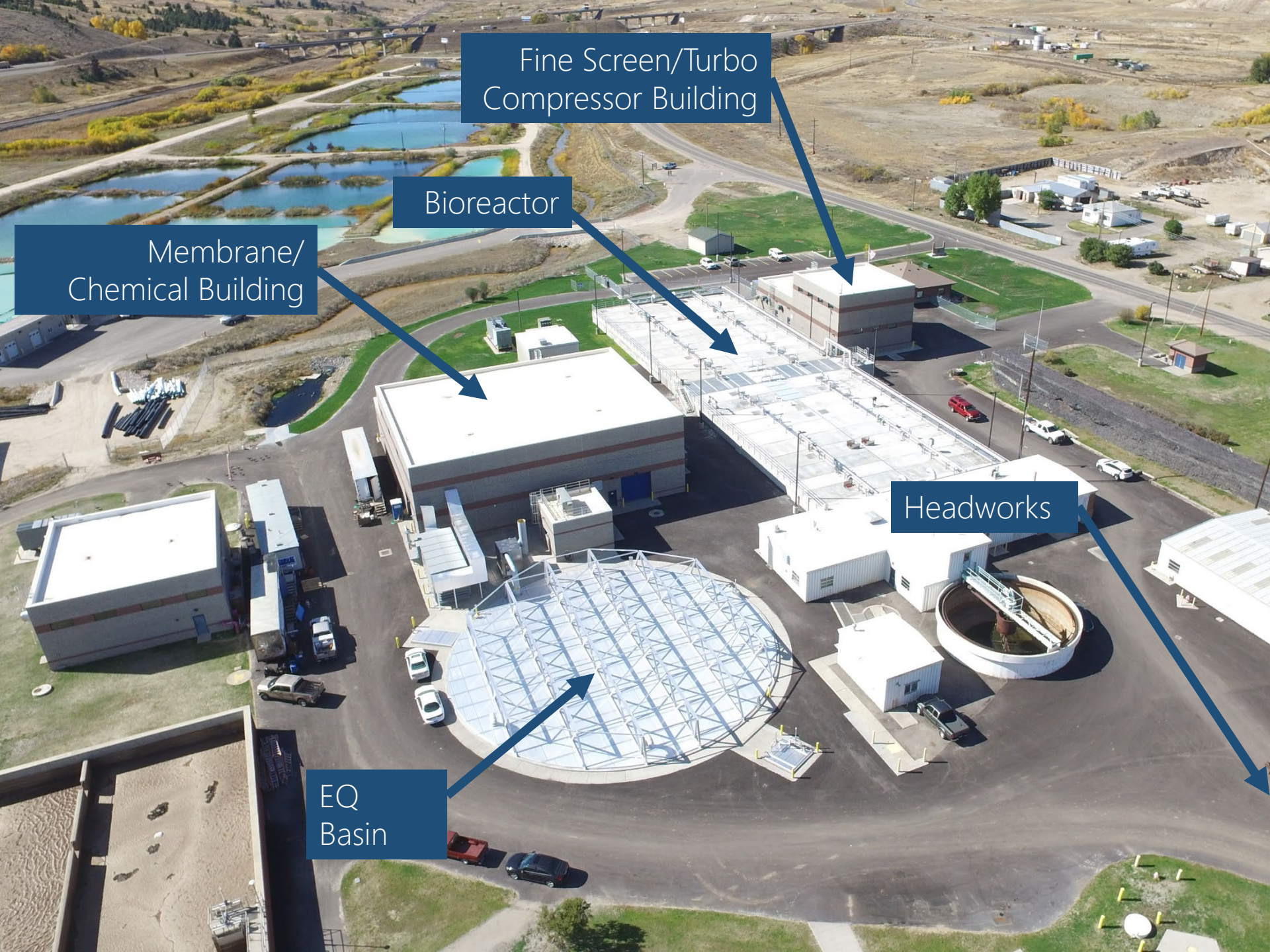
Fine Screen/Turbo  
Compressor Building

Bioreactor

Membrane/  
Chemical Building

Headworks

EQ  
Basin





# The Numbers

- 2016 – new process taken into service
- 2017, 2018, 2019 – period of record for presented nutrient data
- 2007-2019 – period of record for presented metals data
- 3.9 mgd – overall current average plant flow
- 5.5 mgd – overall full build-out design average flow

# The Numbers

- **3.7** mg/L – average influent total phosphorous
- **28** mg/L – average influent total nitrogen
- **99** µg/L – average influent copper (TR)
- **295** µg/L – average influent zinc (TR)













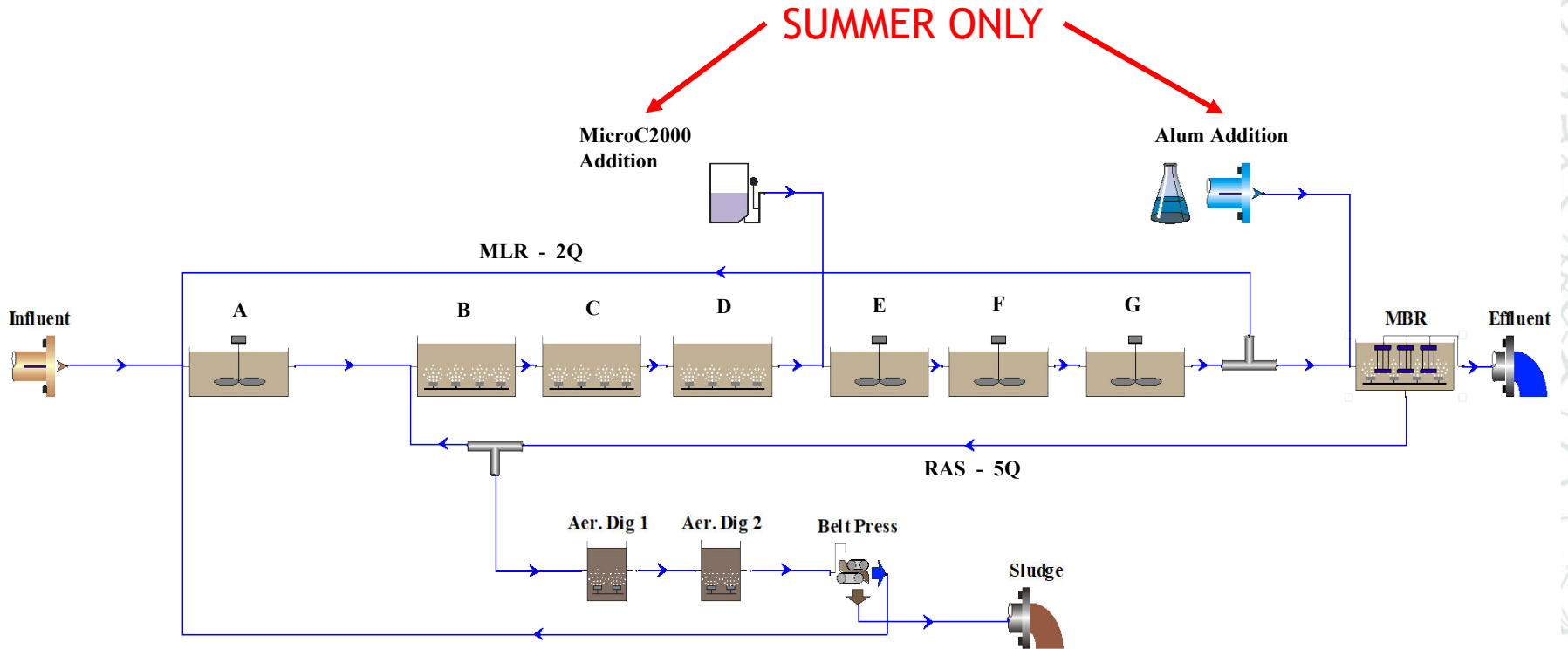






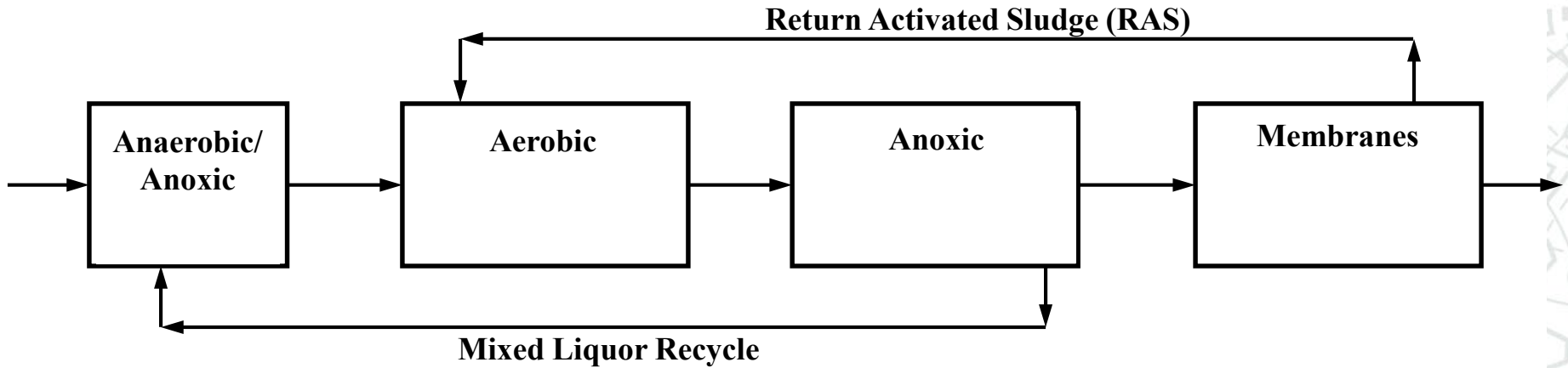


# Bioreactor Processes





# Bioreactor Processes





- **Anaerobic –**

- Phosphorus accumulating organisms (PAOs) release phosphorous and consume/store readily available carbon source (volatile fatty acids, VFAs or “PAO candy”)

- **Aerobic –**

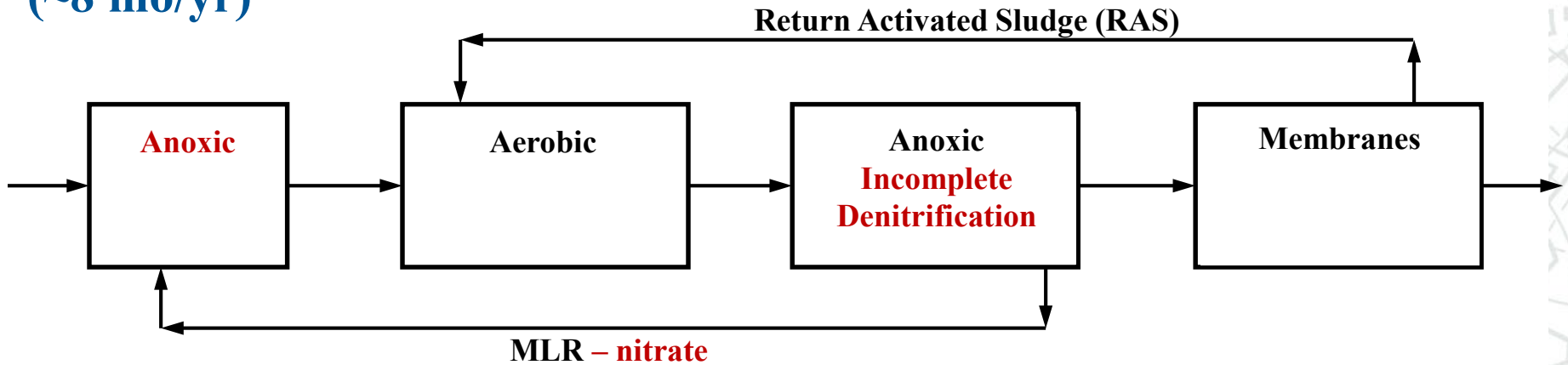
- Heterotrophs consume carbon (BOD) and use DO for respiration
- Autotrophs convert ammonia to nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3$ ), use dissolved  $\text{CO}_2$  as food source, and DO for respiration
- PAOs take up phosphorous while living off the stored “candy”

- **Anoxic –**

- Heterotrophs are deprived of DO and turn to using the oxygen in  $\text{NO}_3$  for facultative respiration and consume carbon (BOD)
- Autotrophs and PAOs hang out without doing too much

# Bioreactor Processes

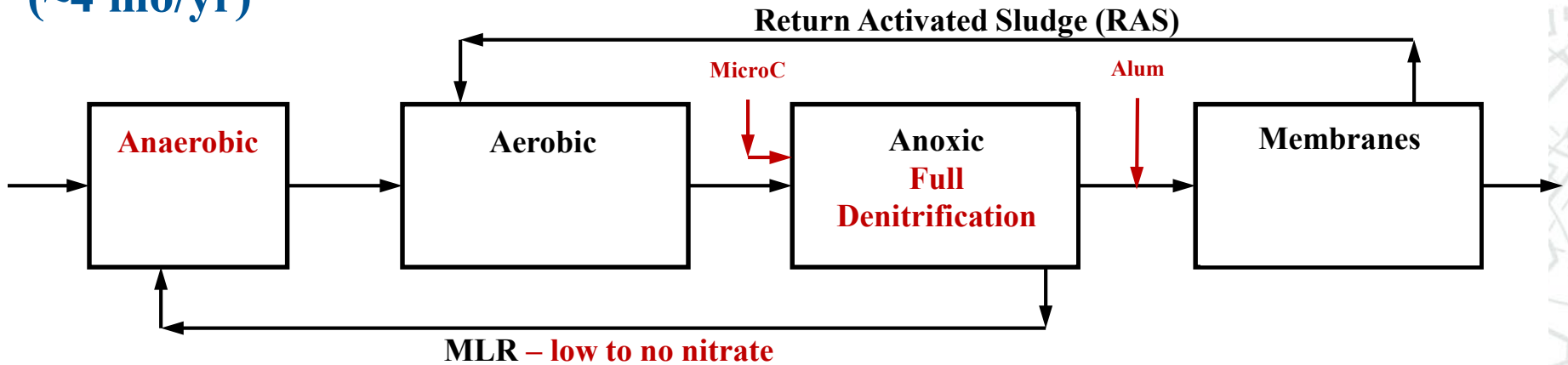
## Non-Summer Operation (~8 mo/yr)





# Bioreactor Processes

## Summer Operation (~4 mo/yr)



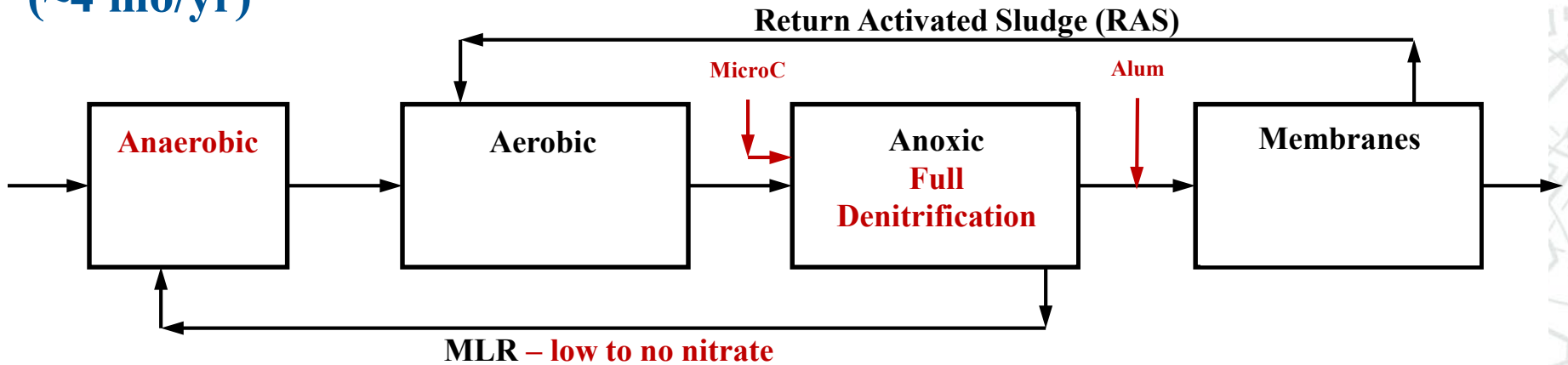
# Chemical Info

- MicroC (Vita-Micro CS 70)
  - Proprietary glycerin-based carbon source for microorganisms, used here particularly for heterotrophs during denitrification and possibly during phosphorous release
- Alum (aluminum sulfate)
  - Metal salt that reacts with ortho-phosphate and other wastewater constituents to form solid precipitates



# Bioreactor Processes

## Summer Operation (~4 mo/yr)



# Membrane System





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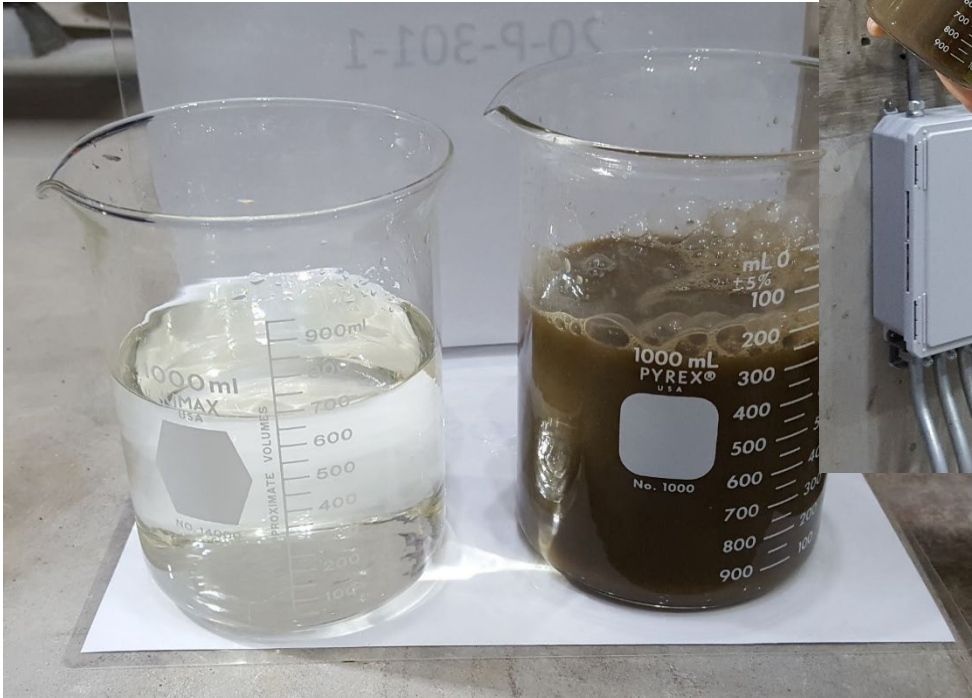


# Membrane System





# Treatment Performance

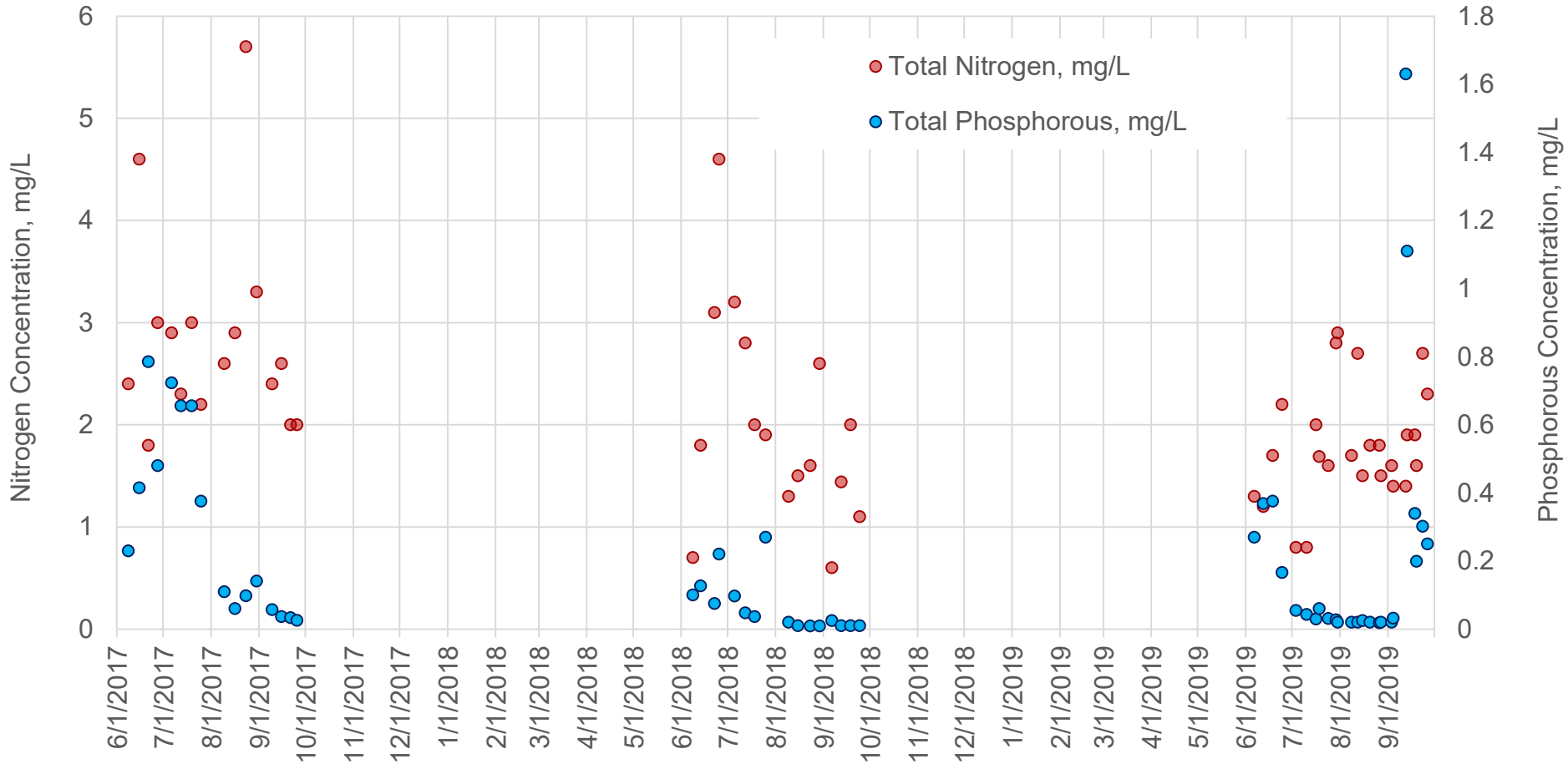


# The Numbers

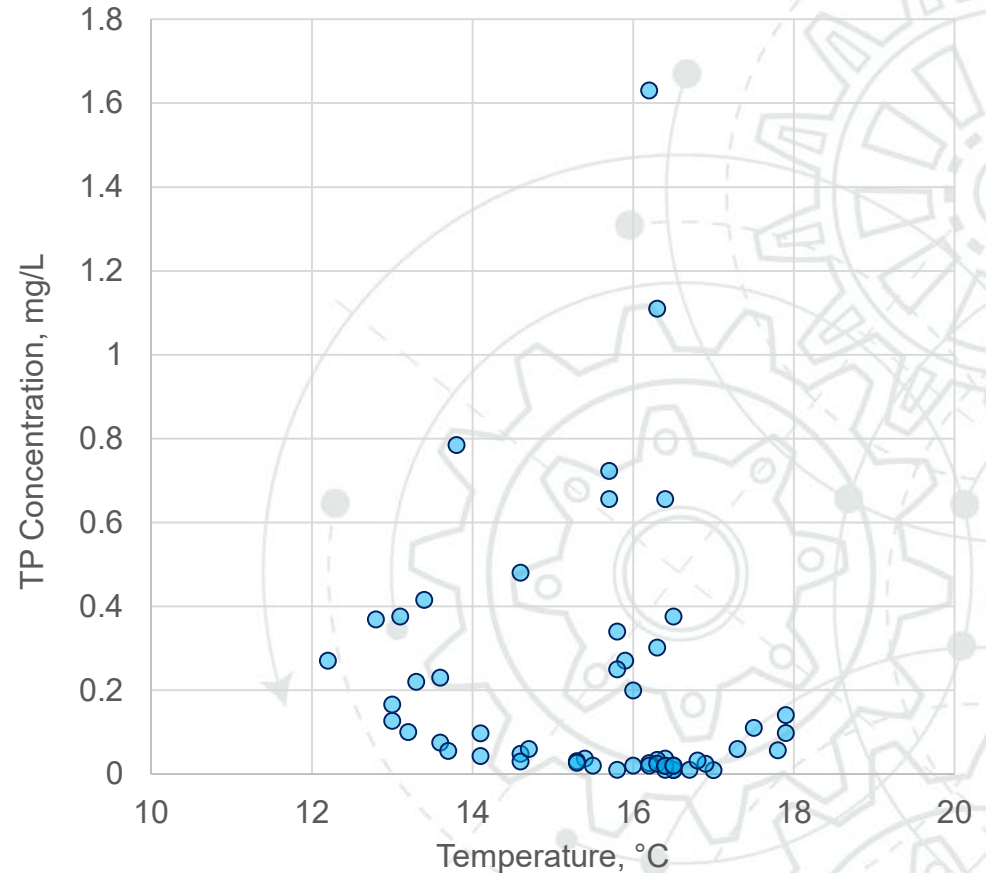
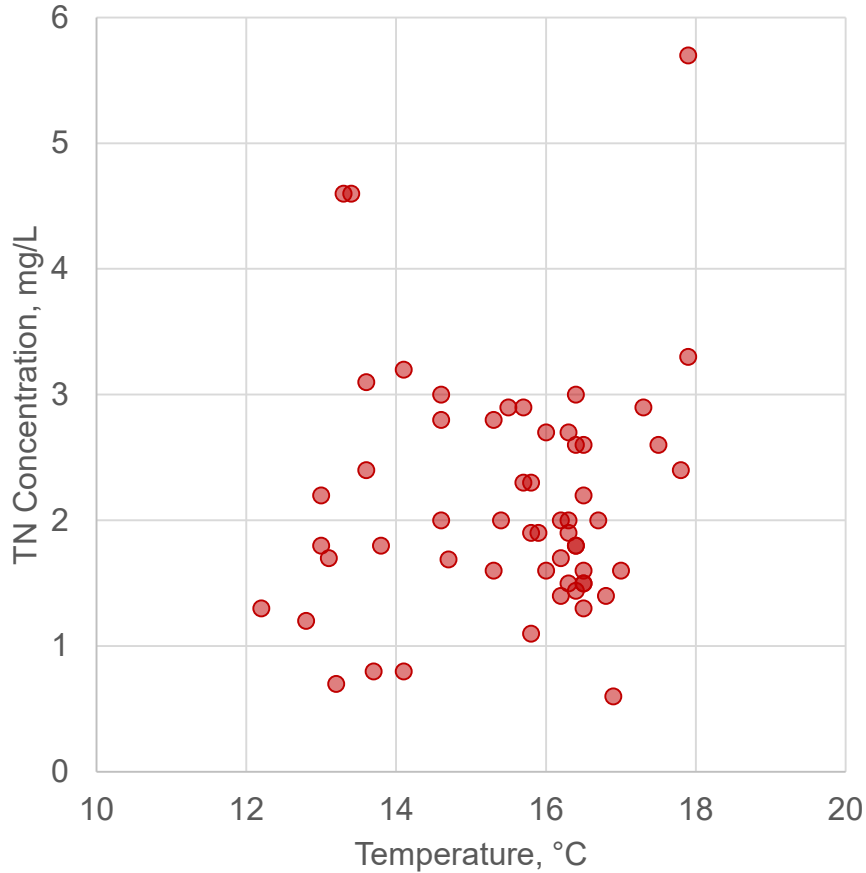
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# Effluent Nutrient Data Overview

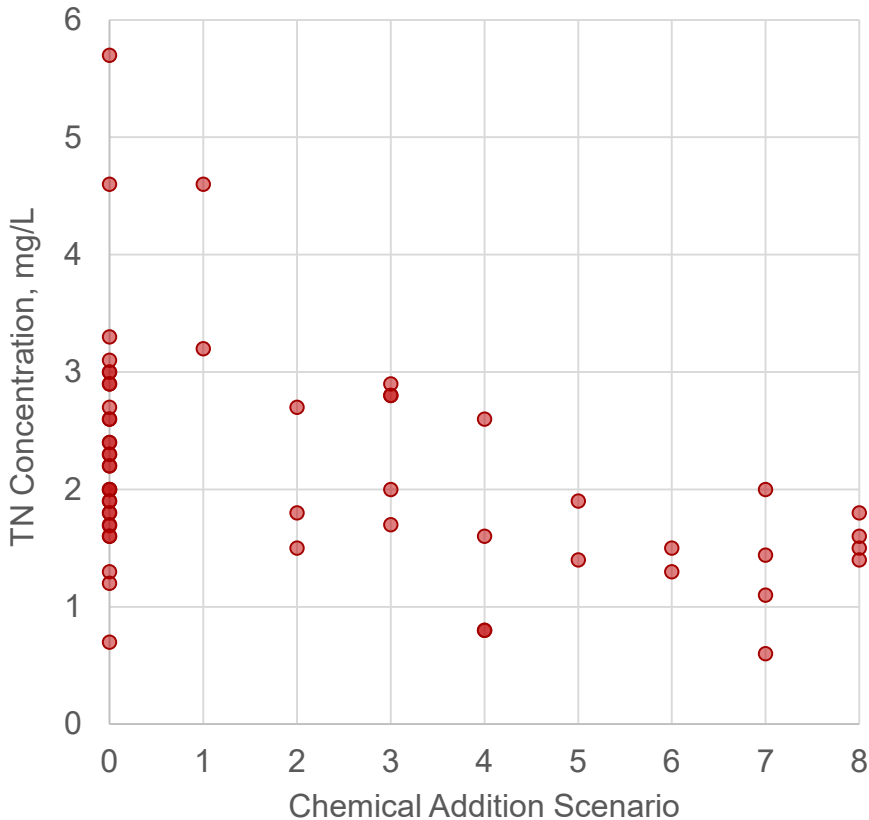


# Effluent Nutrients vs. Temperature



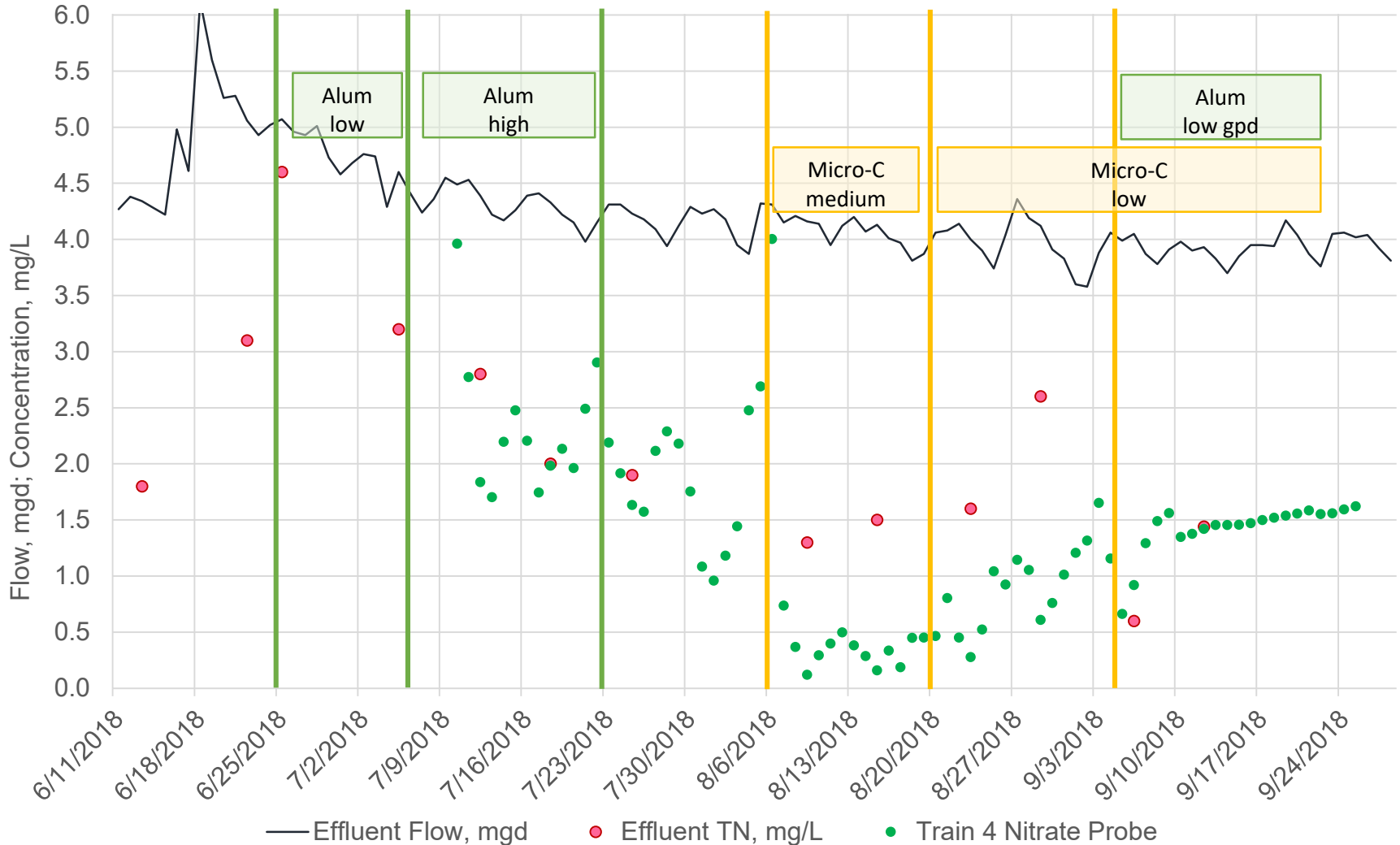


# Effluent Nitrogen vs. Chemical Addition



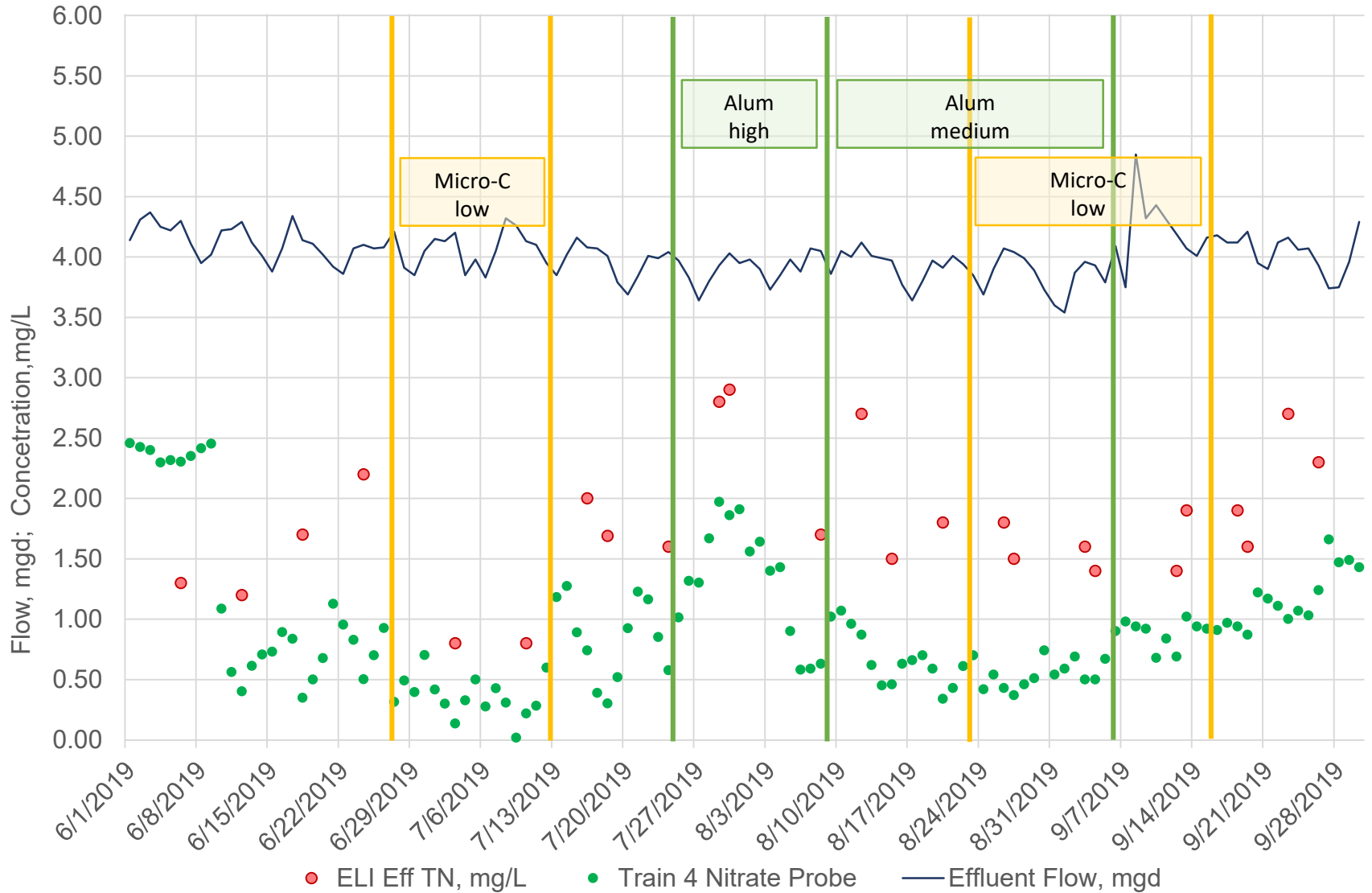
- 0-No chemical addition
- 1-Alum low dose
- 2-Alum medium dose
- 3-Alum high dose
- 4-MicroC low dose
- 5-MicroC medium dose
- 6-MicroC high dose
- 7-Alum low + MicroC low
- 8-Alum high + MicroC high

# Nitrogen 2018



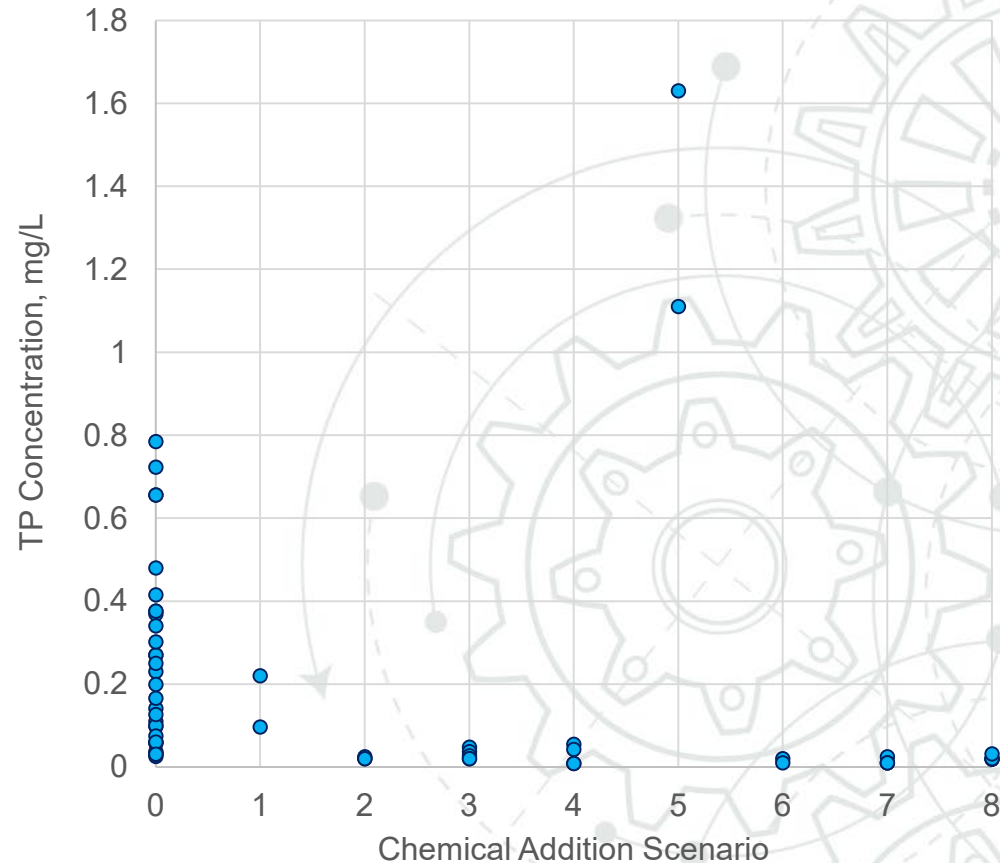


# Nitrogen 2019



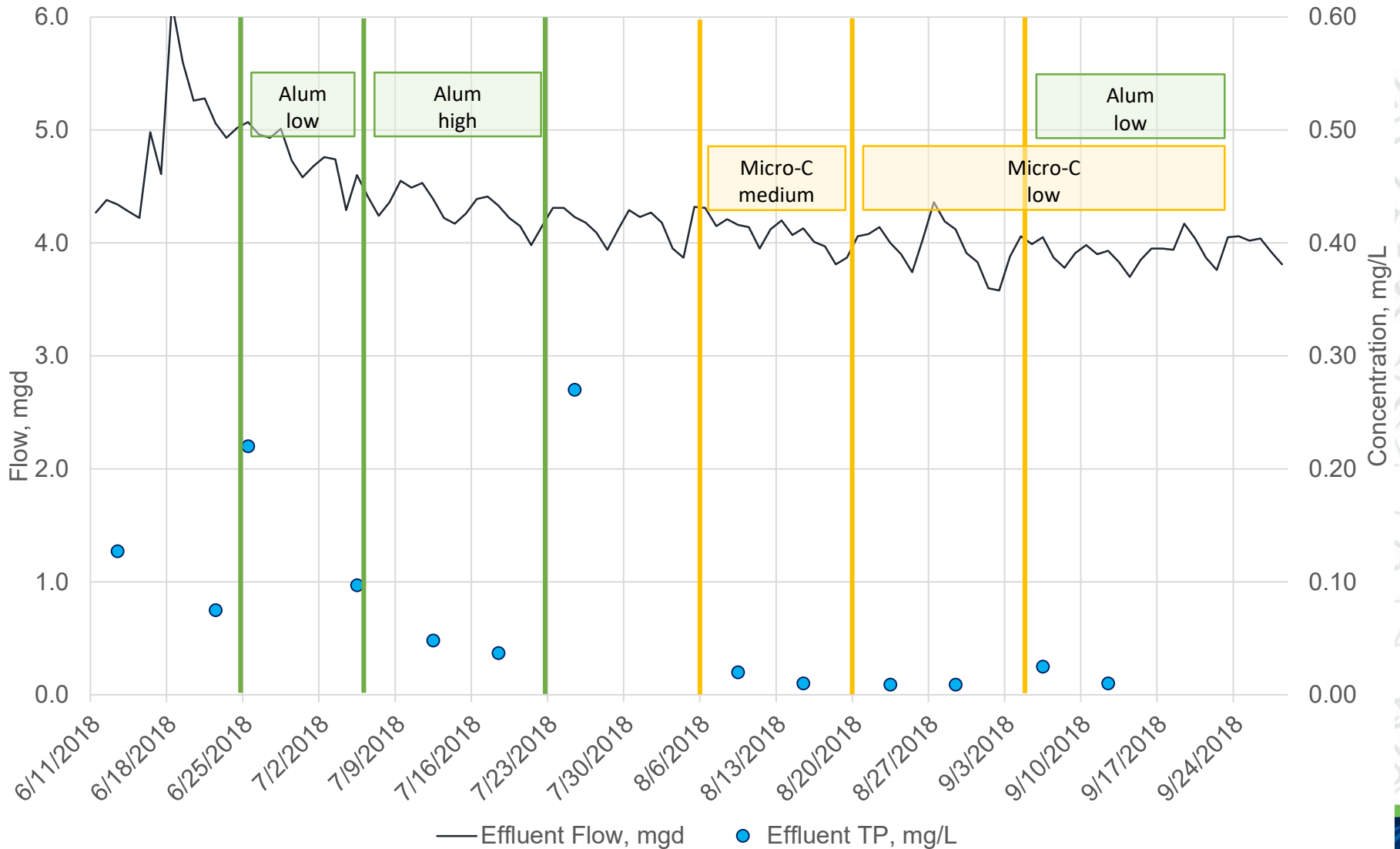
# Effluent Phosphorous vs. Chemical Addition

- 0-No chemical addition
- 1-Alum low dose
- 2-Alum medium dose
- 3-Alum high dose
- 4-MicroC low dose
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- 7-Alum low + MicroC low
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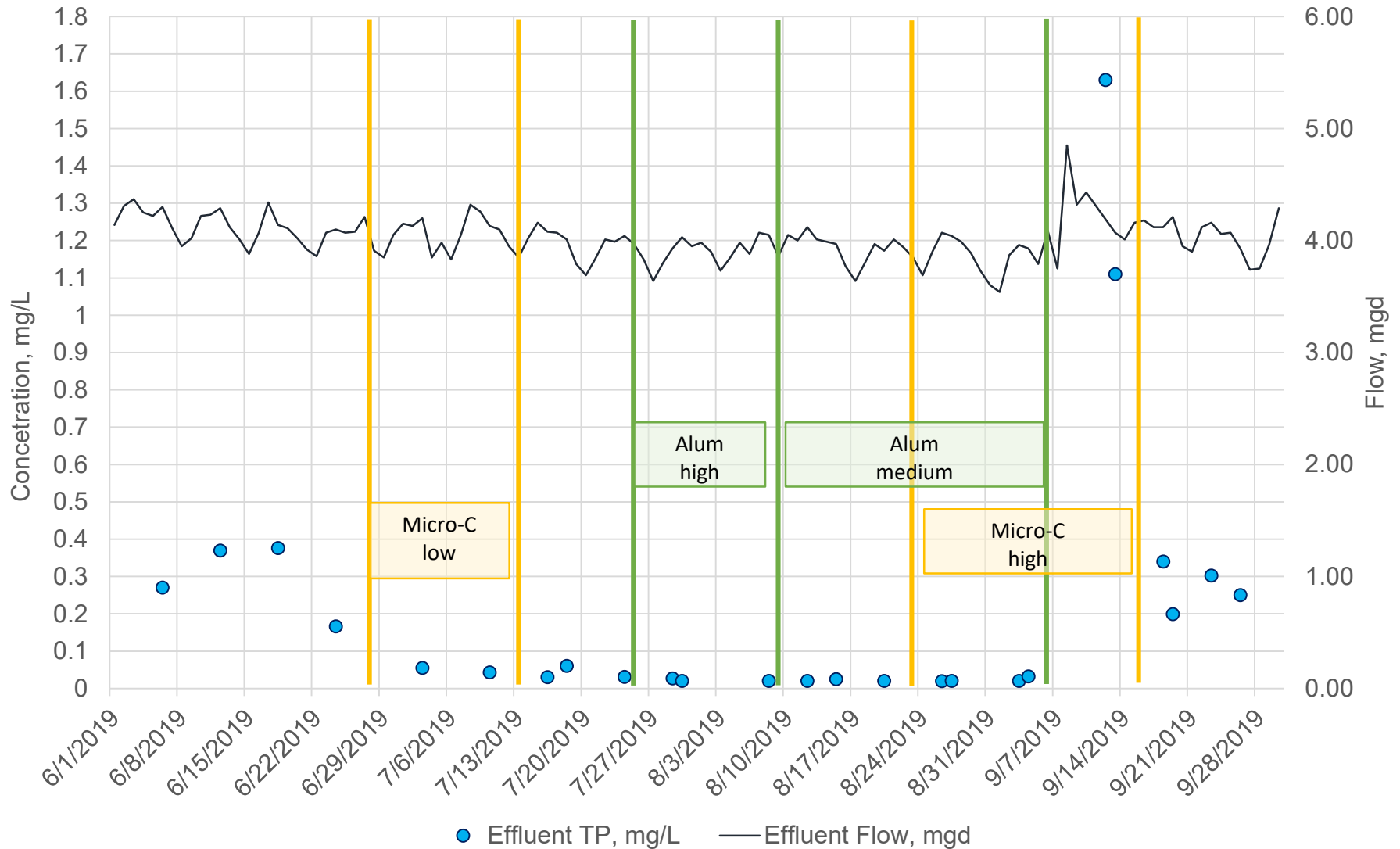




# Phosphorous 2018



# Phosphorous 2019





# Recap

- Alum does reduce effluent TP
  - May remove too much phosphate from the process
    - Phosphate becomes limiting nutrient, hampering growth of denitrifying bacteria
    - Stops/reduces bio-P removal
- MicroC does reduce effluent TN
- MicroC also reduces effluent TP
  - Acts as “PAO candy” and stimulates biological phosphorous removal
- Combining them does not produce additional removal

# Conclusions

- MicroC alone is effective in reducing effluent nutrient concentrations when compared to no chemical addition
  - TP w/o chemical addition: < 0.4 mg/L
  - TP w/ chemical addition: < 0.1 mg/L
  - TN w/o chemical addition: < 3.0 mg/L
  - TN w/ chemical addition: < 1.5 mg/L
- Is this additional reduction in effluent nutrients worth the cost and environmental impact of manufacture and transport of the chemicals?

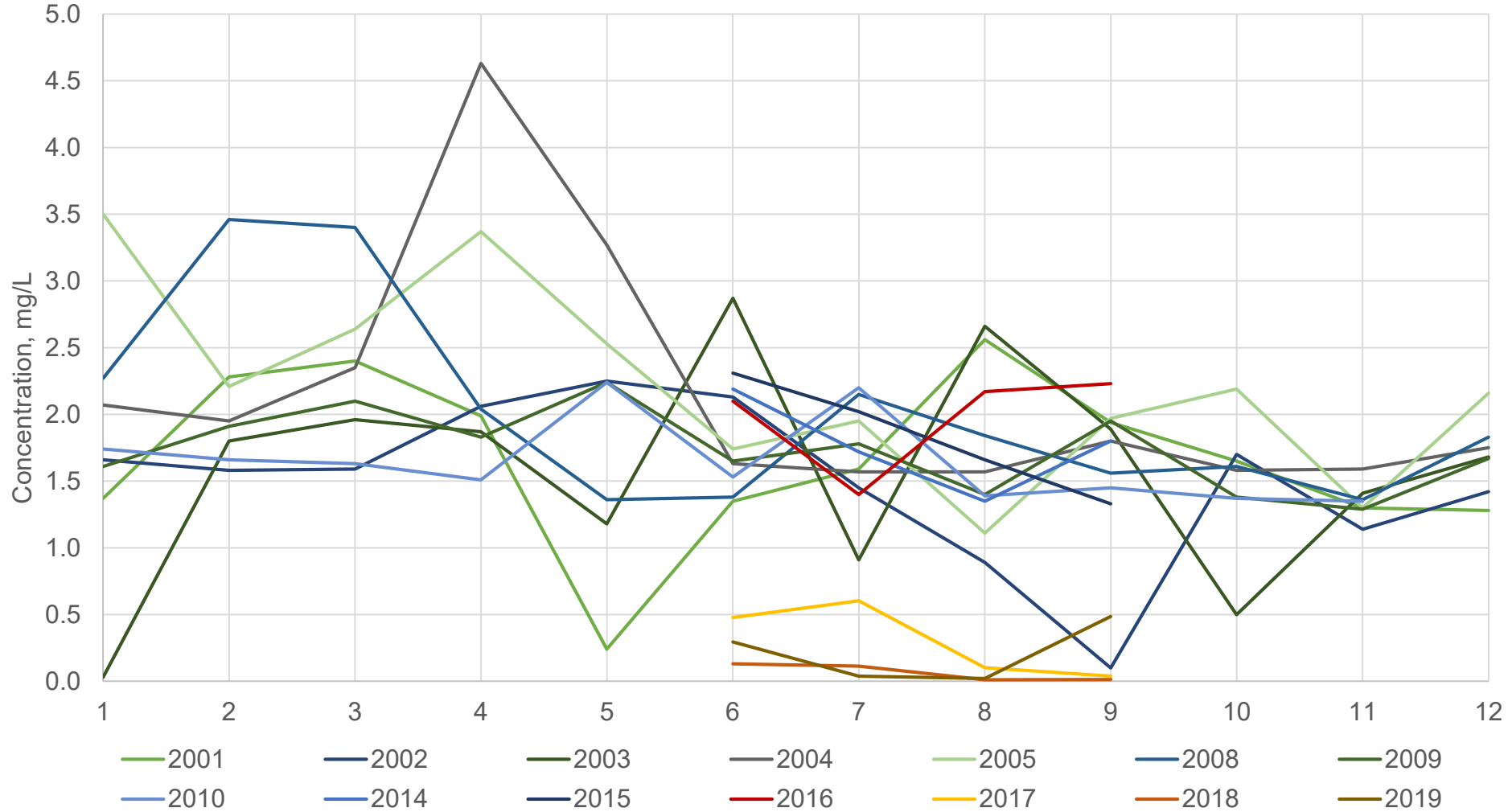


# Restoring Silver Bow Creek





# Total Phosphorous





# Nutrient Load to Silver Bow Creek

	Total Nitrogen	Total Phosphorous
Average for 2015	21.7 mg/L / 665 lb/d	1.83 mg/L / 56 lb/d
Average for 2016	2.75 mg/L / 85 lb/d	1.98 mg/L / 61 lb/d
Average for 2017	2.86 mg/L / 98 lb/d	0.31 mg/L / 10 lb/d
Average for 2018	2.09 mg/L / 74 lb/d	0.05 mg/L / 1.8 lb/d
Average for 2019	1.79 mg/L / 60 lb/d	0.22 mg/L / 7.4 lb/d

Averages for June through September for each year.

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# Silver Bow Creek Over 100 Years As An Industrial Sewer



Historical photo of Silver Bow Creek – Slide by Joe Griffin, Butte



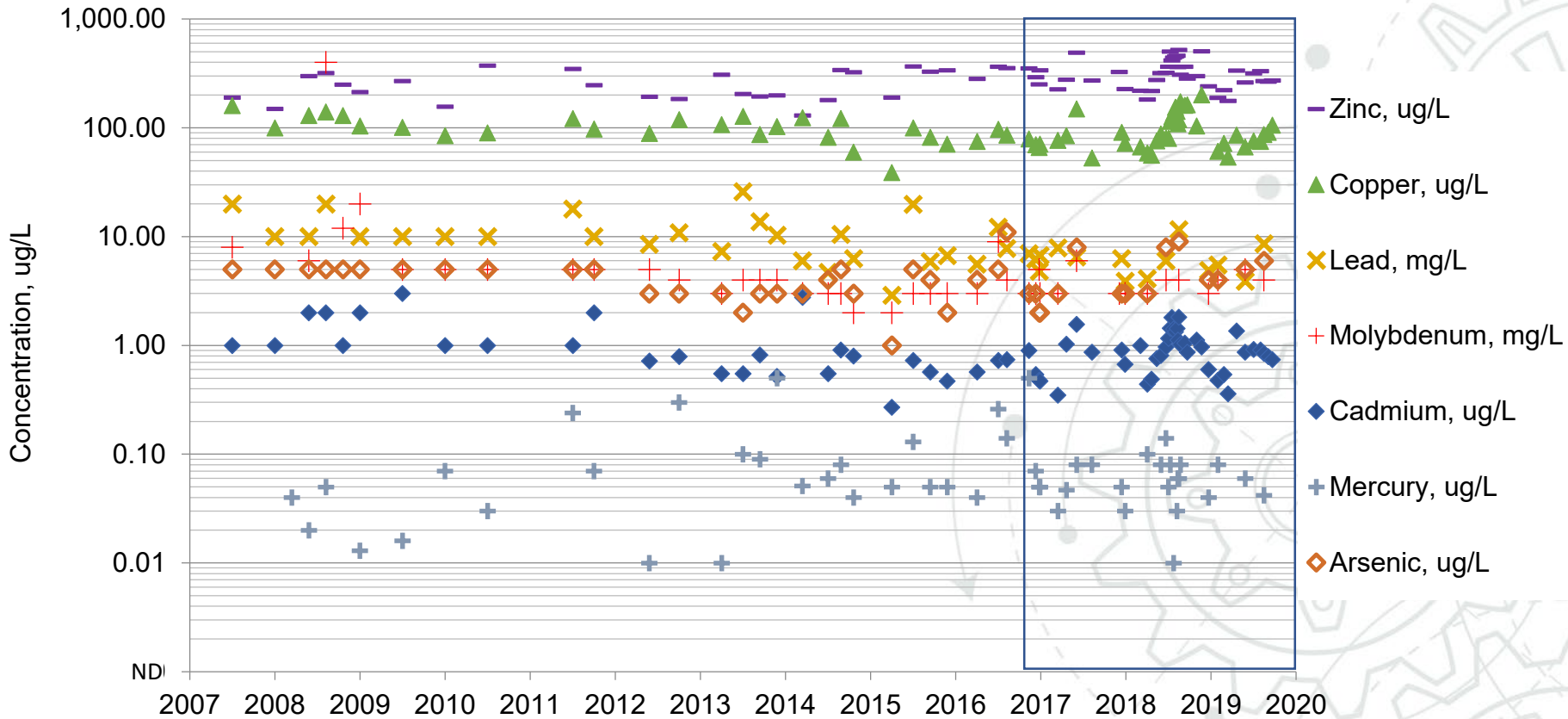
# Metals

- Process was not specifically designed to remove metals
- Higher biomass concentration in new process was speculated to take up and adsorb metals at a greater rate than previous process
- Ultrafiltration was expected to help with removal of particulate metals and those associated with biomass

# The Numbers

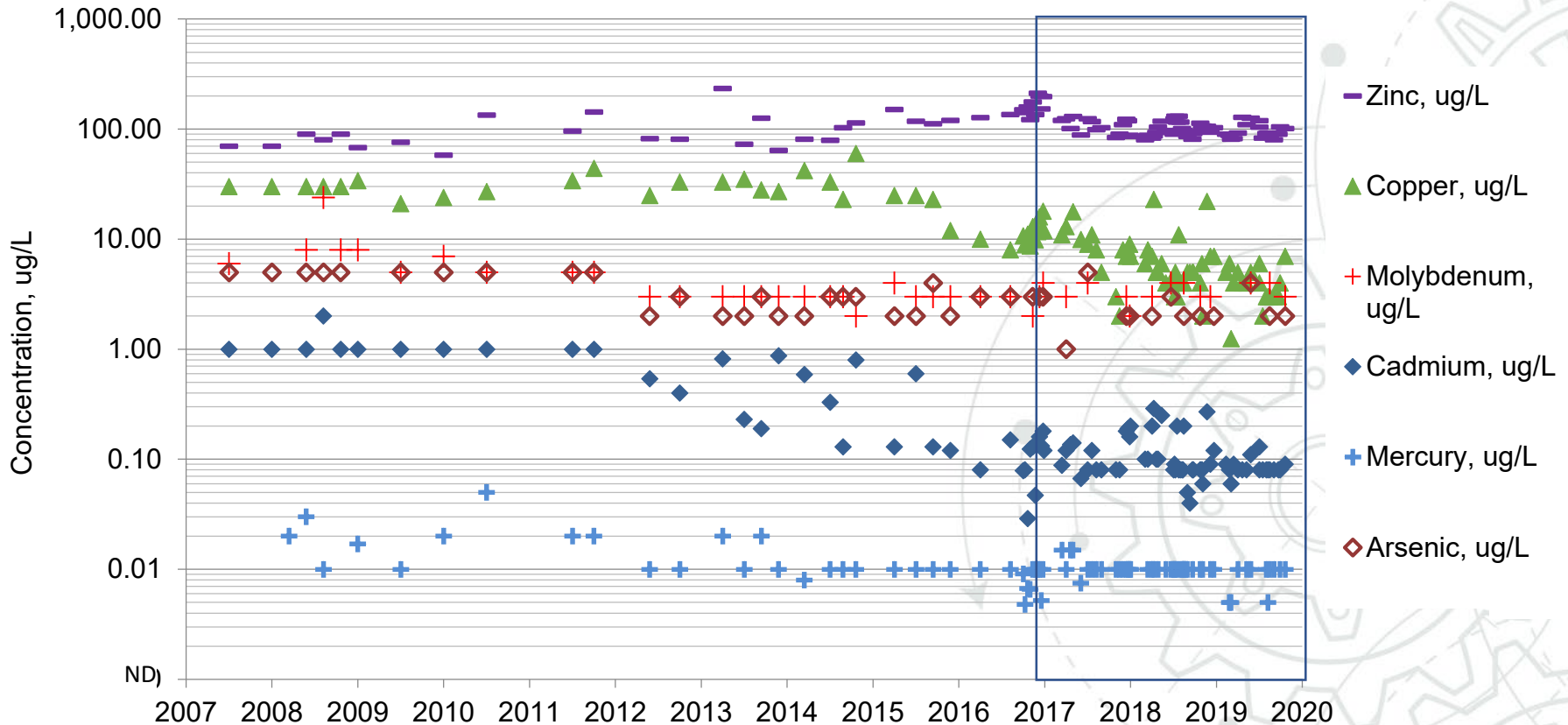
- **2007-2019** – period of record for presented metals data
- **99**  $\mu\text{g/L}$  – average influent total recoverable copper
  - **14-22**  $\mu\text{g/L}$  – WQ Standard for Silver Bow Creek (2019)
- **295**  $\mu\text{g/L}$  – average influent total recoverable zinc
  - **180**  $\mu\text{g/L}$  – WQ Standard for Silver Bow Creek (2019)

# Influent Metals since 2007

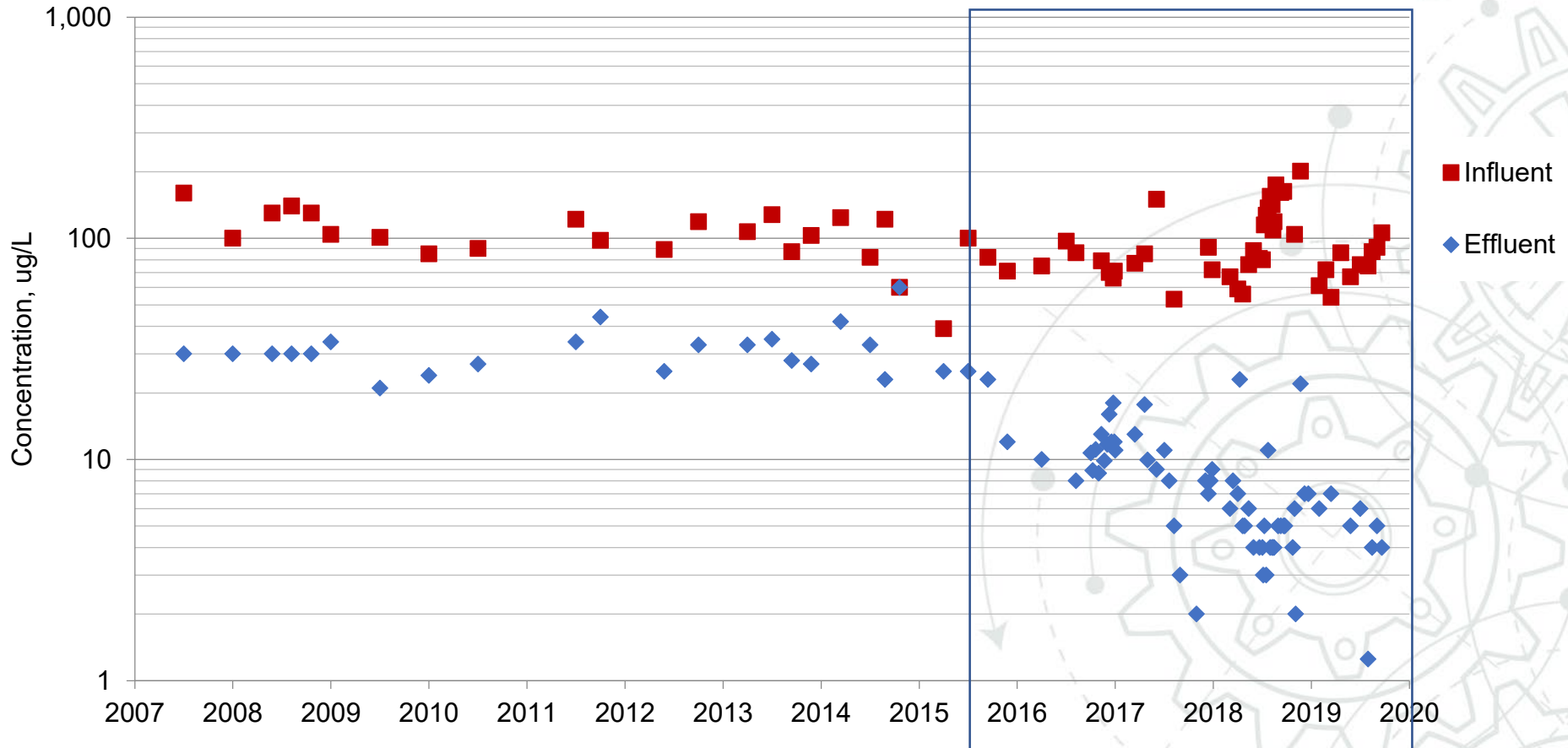




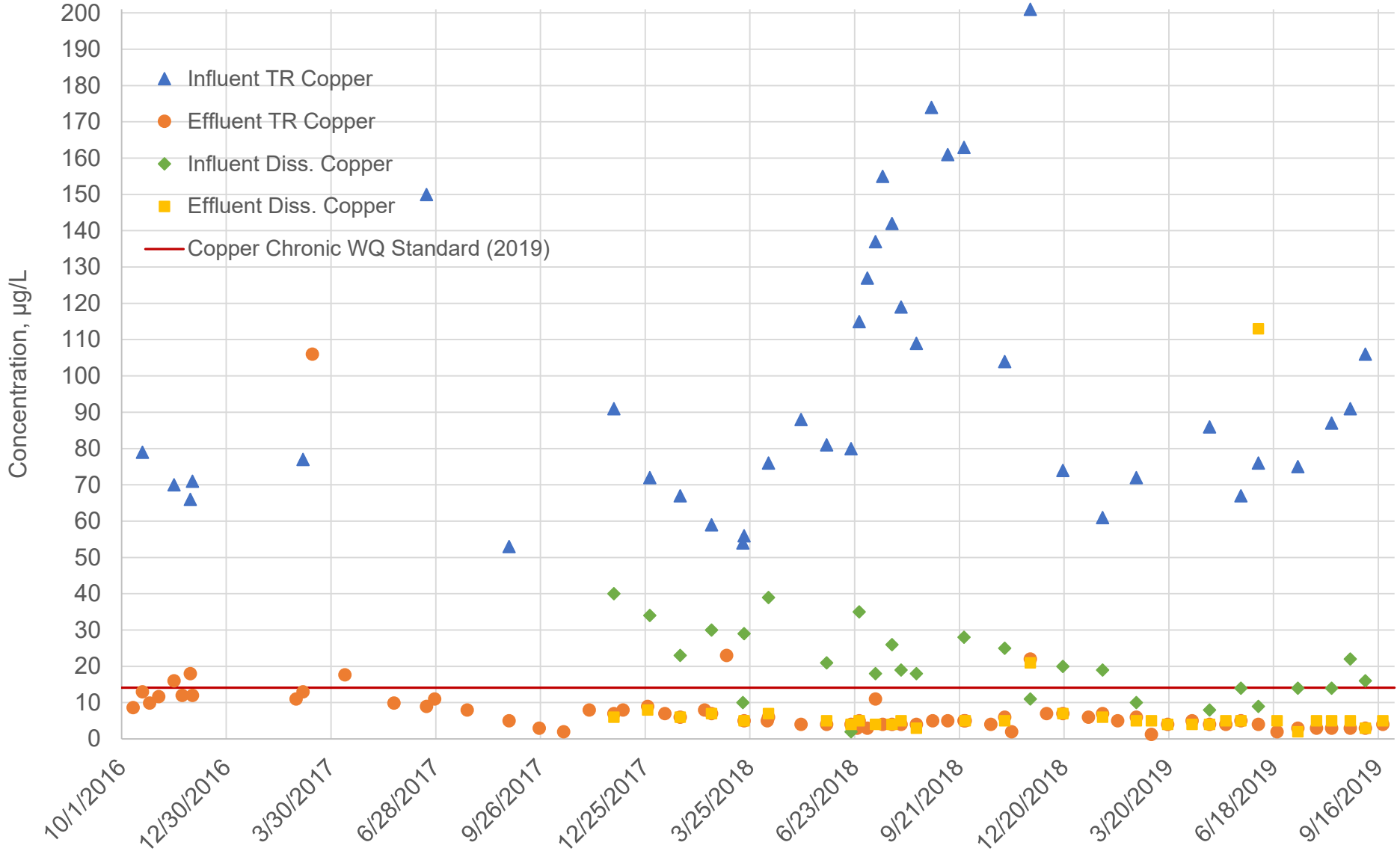
# Effluent Metals since 2007



# Copper

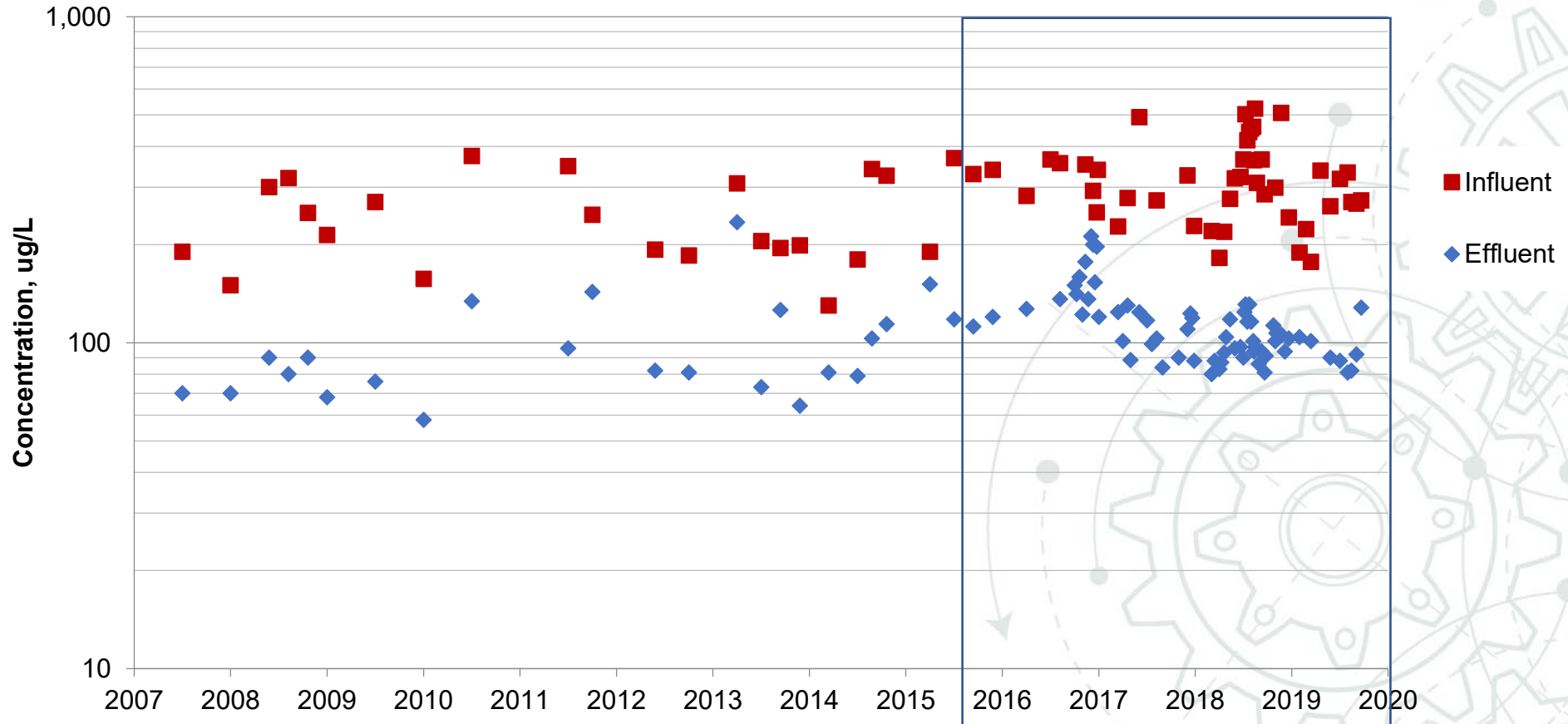


# Copper 2016-2019

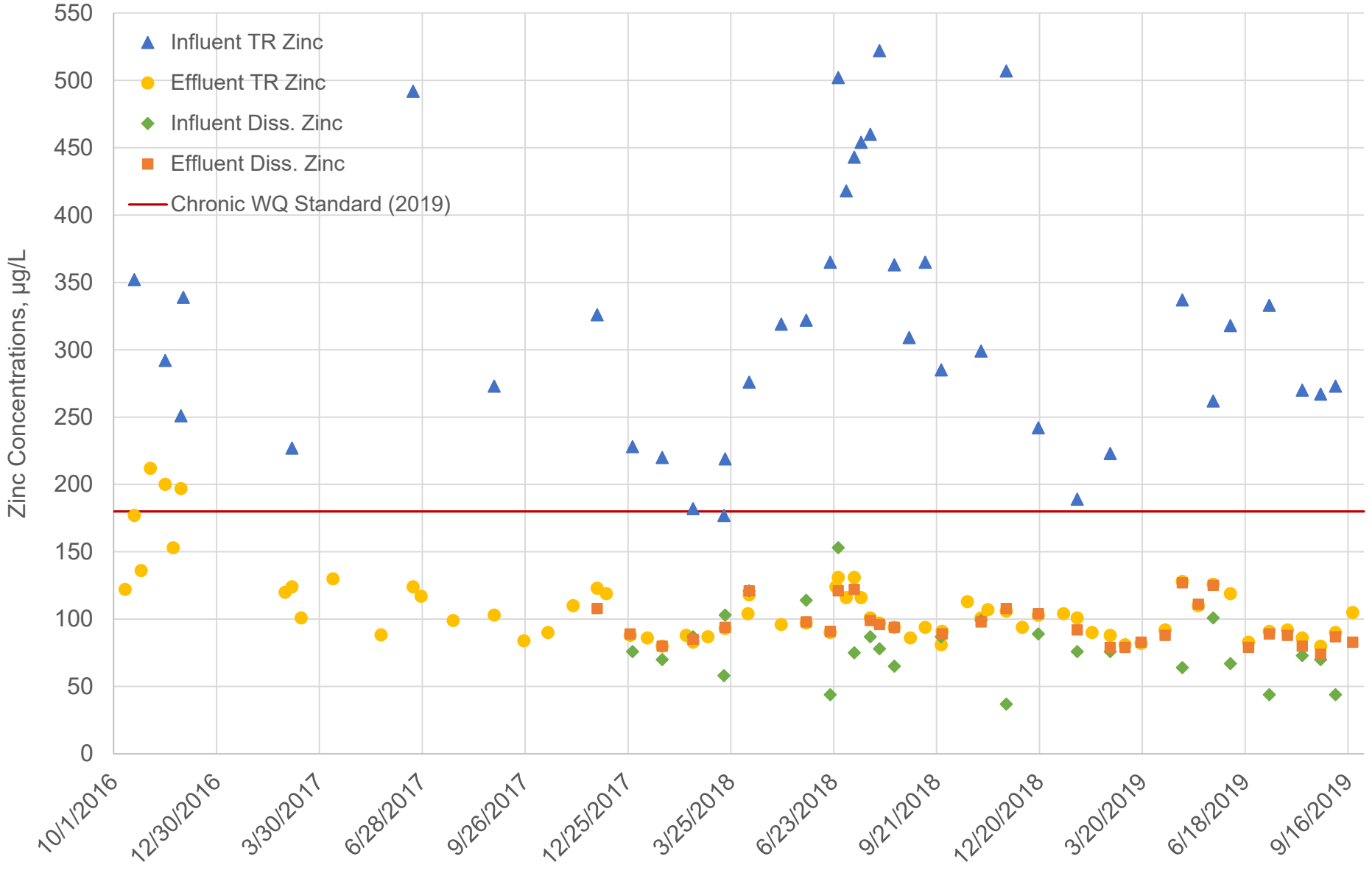




# Zinc



# Zinc 2016-2019



# Metals Load to Silver Bow Creek, pounds per day

	Copper (TR)	Zinc (TR)
Average 2007-2015	30 µg/L / 0.90 lb/d	101 µg/L / 3.0 lb/d
Average 2016-2019	6.88 µg/L / 0.22 lb/d	108 µg/L / 3.5 lb/d

Averages for year-round sampling results  
2007-2015 average flow = 3.6 mgd  
2016-2019 average flow = 3.9 mgd



# Pipe dreams? Maybe not...

Rendering published in the Montana Standard, Nov. 21, 2016



# Questions?

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