

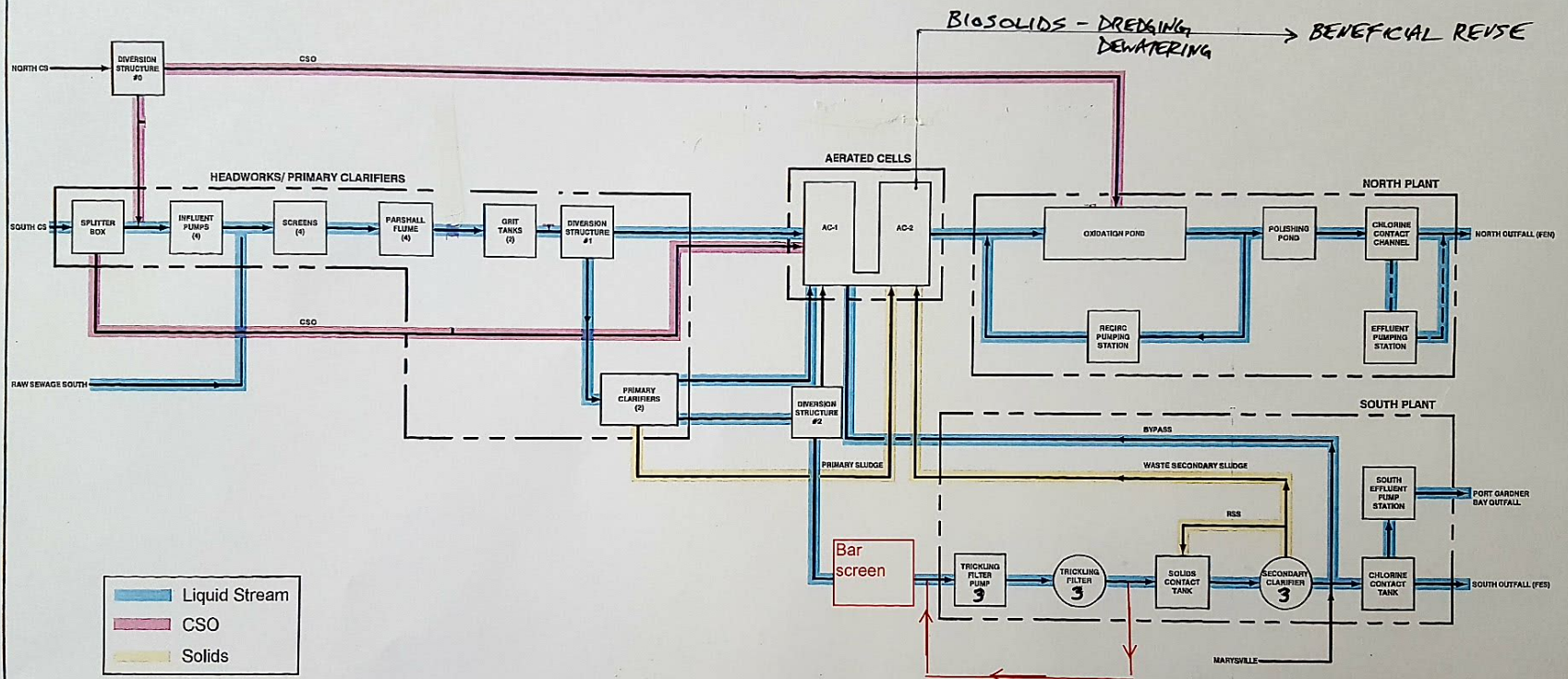
Biosolids Management in a Lagoon System

Chris Chesson
Senior Environmental Specialist
City of Everett PW

Water Pollution Control Facility

- Dual Process facility consisting of a mechanical plant and facultative lagoon system
- Max Month Design Flow = 40.3 mgd
- 2 active outfalls
 - Lagoon system – Snohomish River
 - Mechanical Plant – Port Gardner Bay deep water





WPCF PROCESS SCHEMATIC

FIGURE 2.1

CITY OF EVERETT
WPCF ENGINEERING REPORT

Lagoon system

- 130 acre oxidation pond and 30 acre polishing pond (constructed in 1960, original WW facility for the City)
- 2 - 15 acre aeration cells (constructed in 1972) oxygen provided by mechanical means
- Anaerobic decomposition of solids
- Approximately 7-8 feet deep

Aeration Cell Aerators

40 total

13 Splash @ 40 hp each

27 Brush @ 10 hp each

Hydrographic Survey prior to each biosolids removal

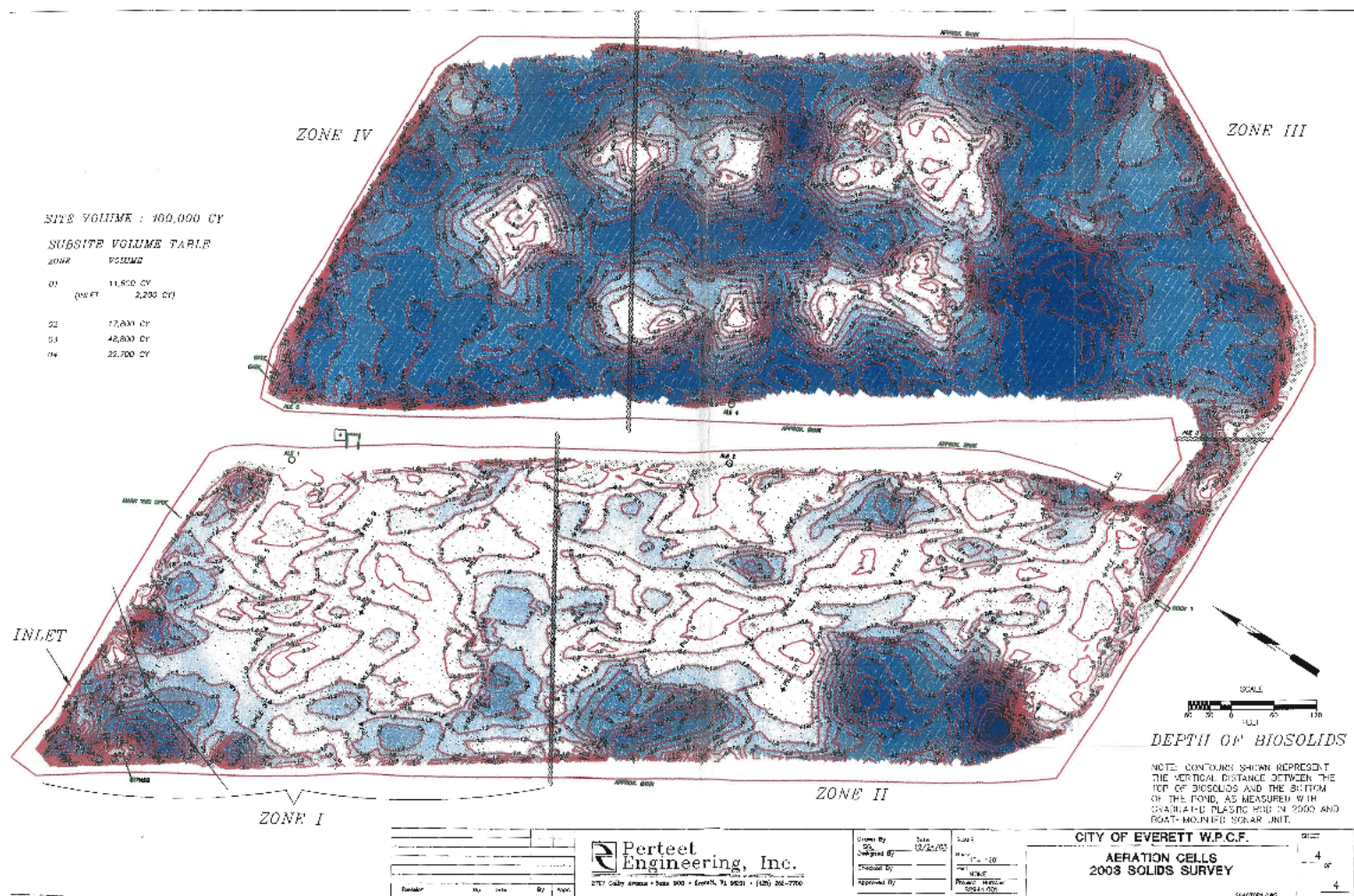
- Local Surveyor and Plant Staff
- Sonar device for top of biosolids measurements
- GPS each sampling location – 25 foot grid pattern
- Elevation difference between top of biosolids and bottom of pond (determined in 1999) is used to determine varying depths of biosolids

Contracted Dredging and Dewatering and Hauling and Land Application

- Hydrographic survey results (cubic yards)
- In –situ sampling results (metals, VAR, pathogens, nutrients, pH, %TS...)
- Estimate dry tons to be removed
- Specifications for 2 separate Contracts
- Dredging and Dewatering
 - \$604,000 (\$237/dt, \$138,000 mob/demob)
- Hauling and Land Application
 - \$207,000 (Snohomish County)

2002

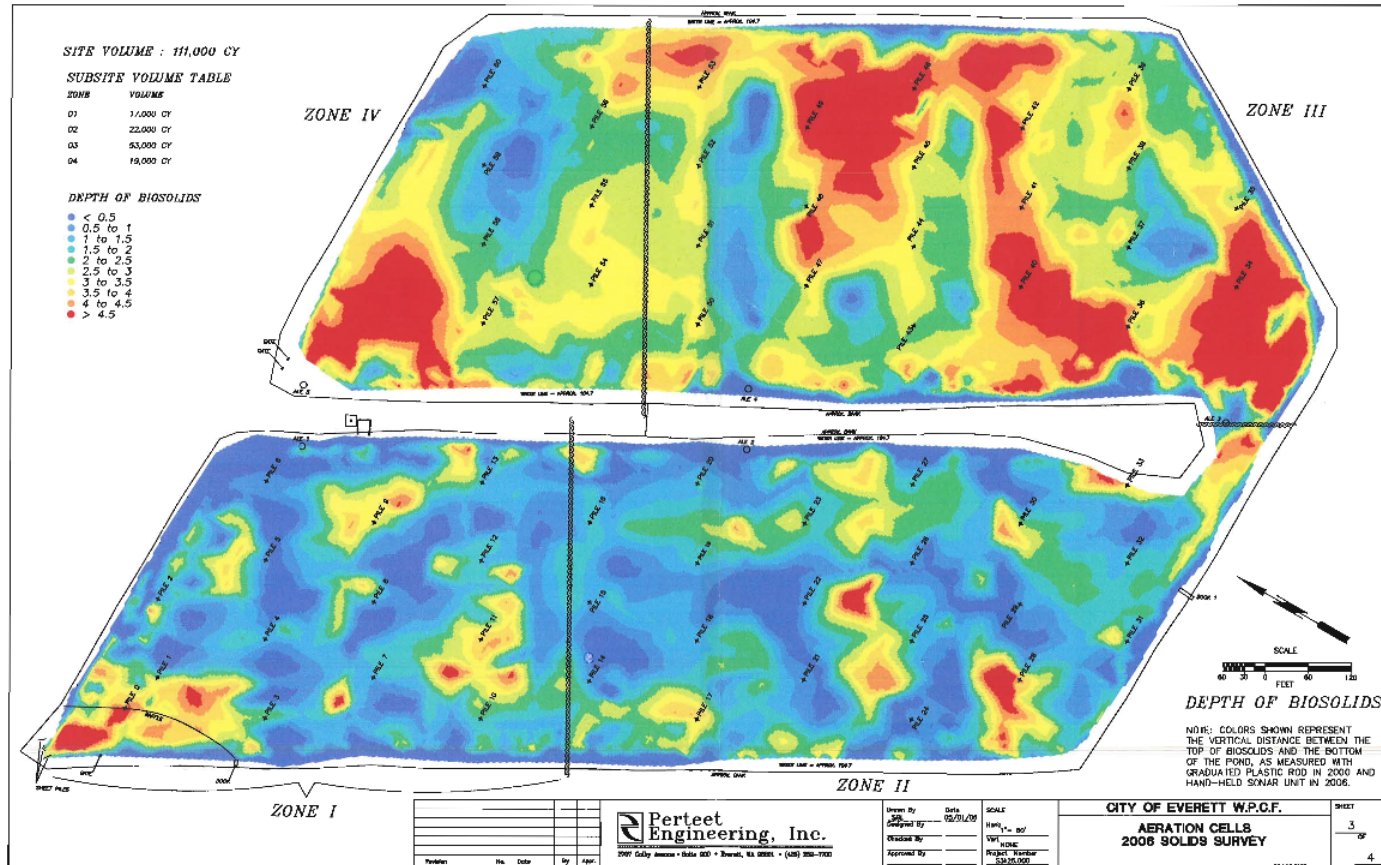




2005



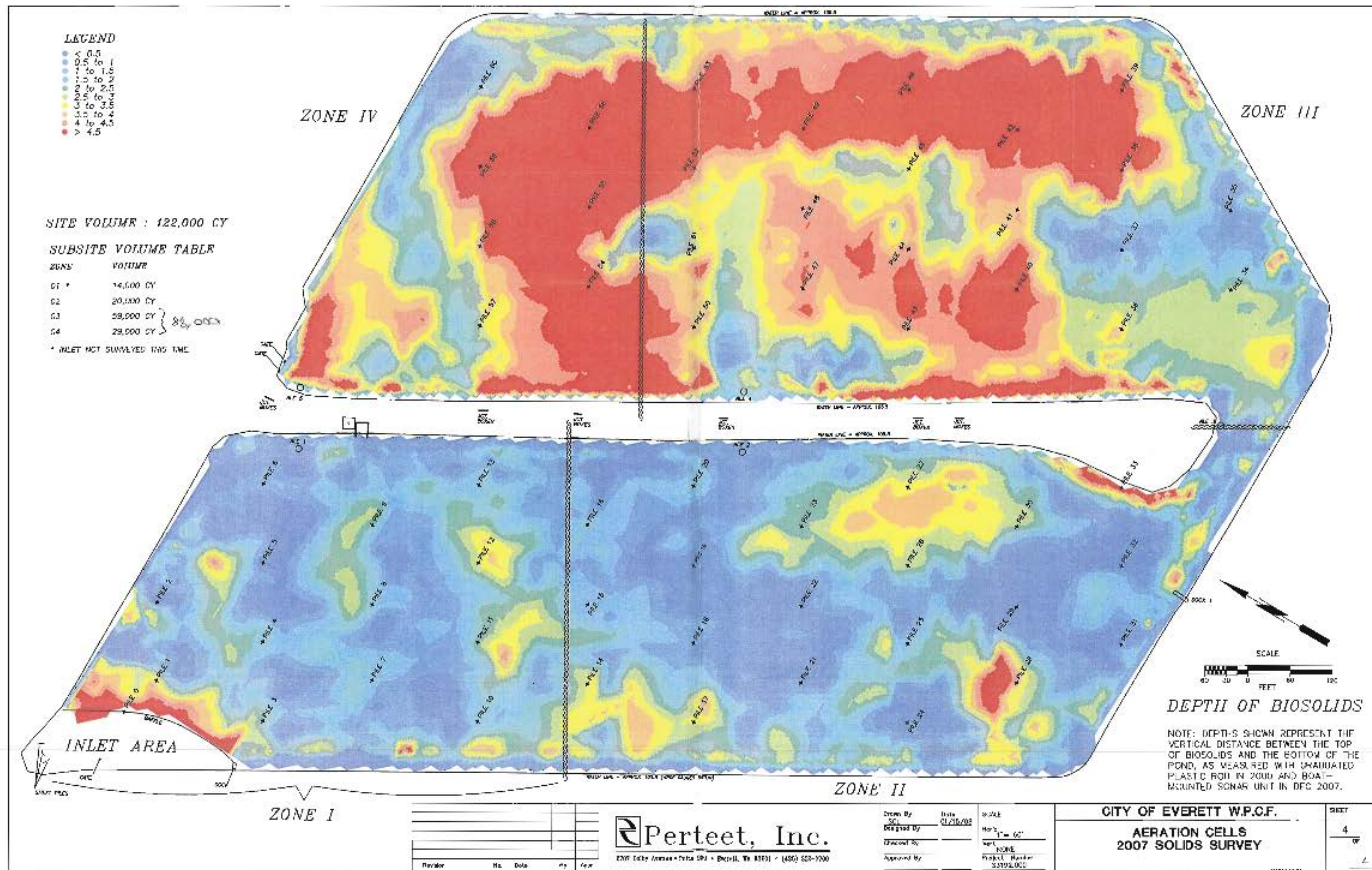
2006 Survey



2007



2007



2009



THICKNESS OF BIOSOLIDS

NOTE: CONTOURS SHOWN REPRESENT THE THICKNESS MEASURED BETWEEN THE TOP OF BIOSOLIDS AND THE BOTTOM OF THE PEGS AS MEASURED WITH GROUNDWATER PEGS IN 2006 AND 2007. HIGHEST SURVEY WAS IN JULY 2006.

**CITY OF EVERETT WPCF
AERATION CELLS
2006 SOLIDS SURVEY**

Pertect, Inc.
200 Lake Street, Suite 200 • Everett, WA 98201 • (425) 301-7000

Drawn by: AM
Checked by: AM
Project No.: 1000000000
Revision No.: 1
Date: 10/1/06

Scale: 1" = 100'
North Arrow: North

Zone I
Zone III
Zone IV
INLET

SITE VOLUME: 103,000 CY
SUBSITE VOLUME TABLE

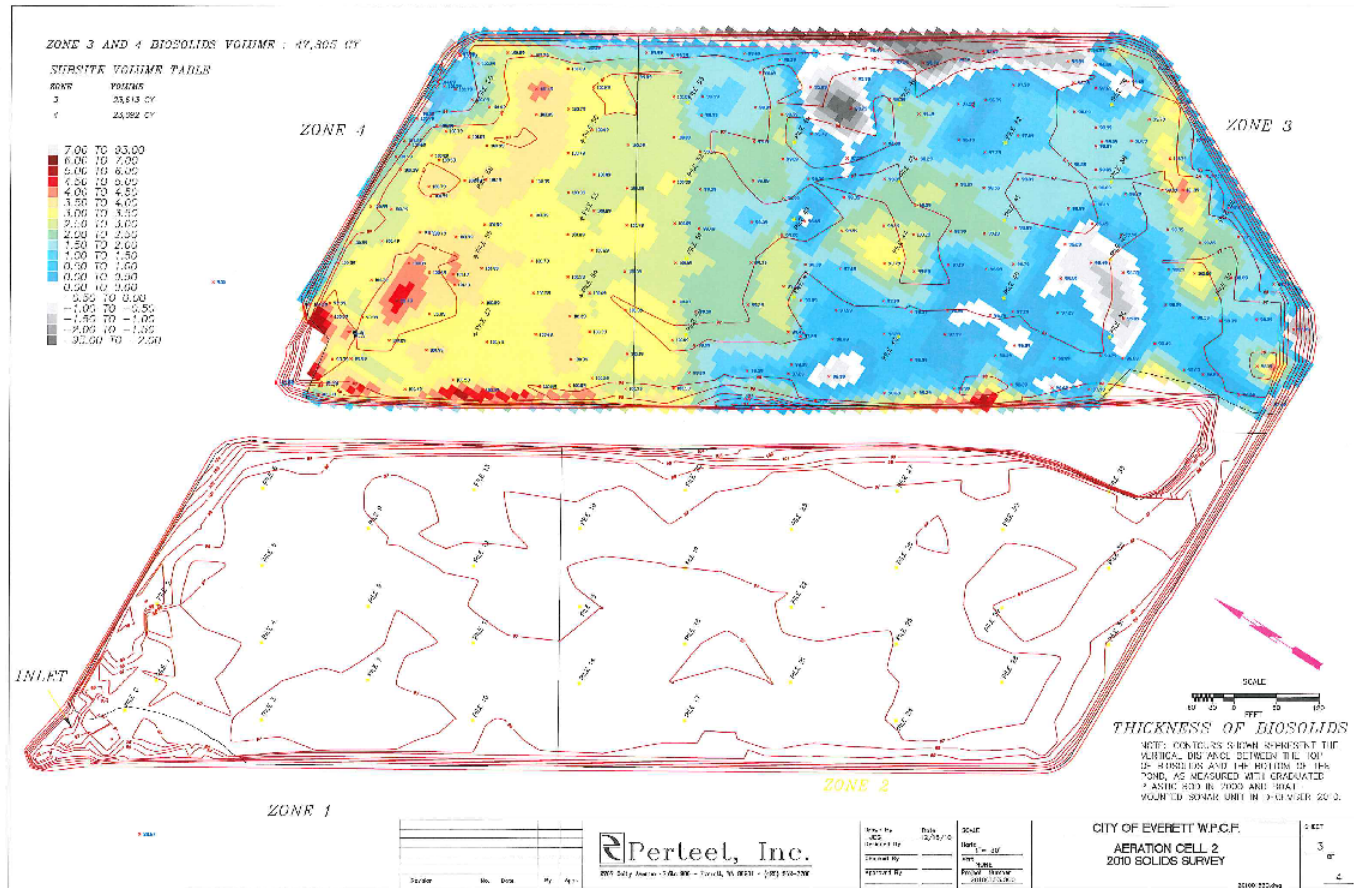
ZONE	VOLUME
ZONE I	15,700 CY
ZONE II	15,700 CY
ZONE III	15,700 CY
ZONE IV	15,700 CY

* NOT MEASURED FOR THIS

2011



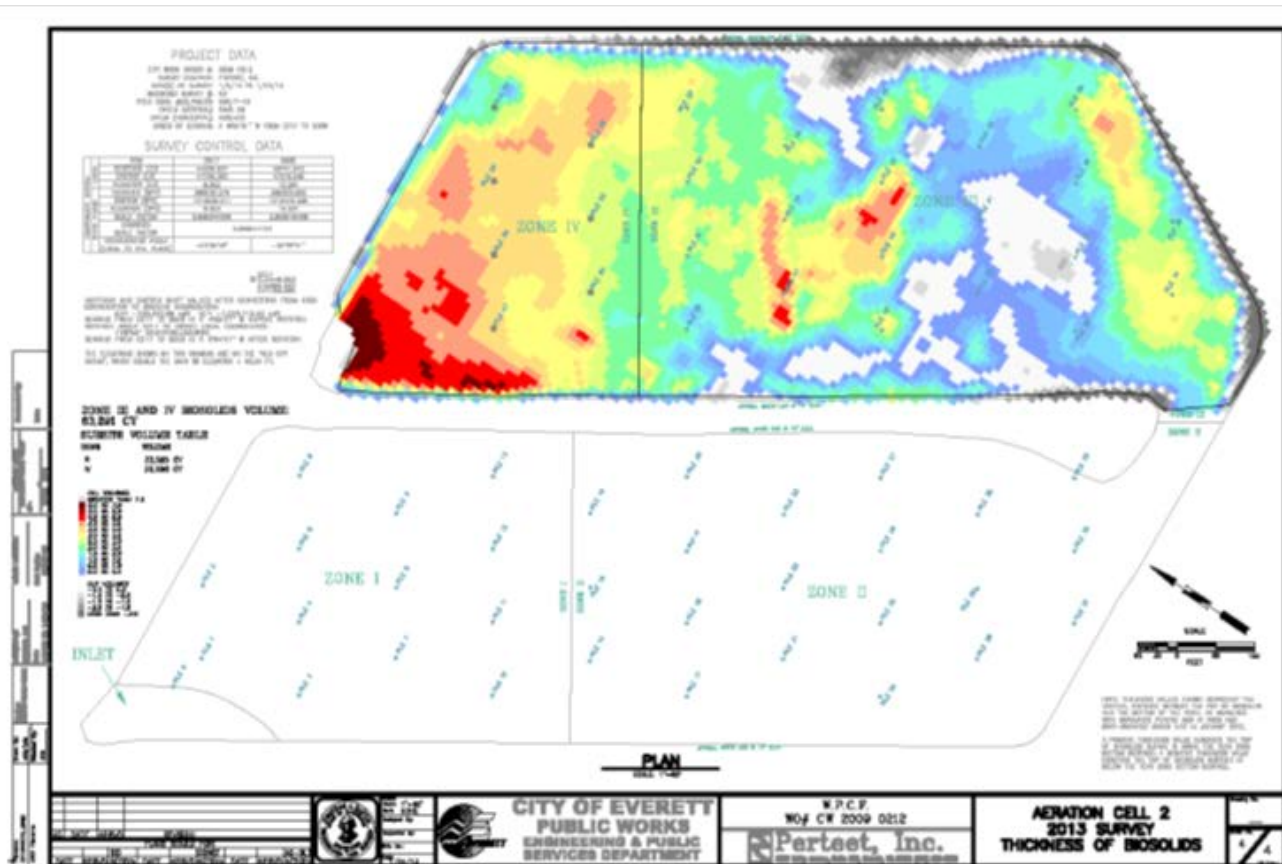
2011



2013



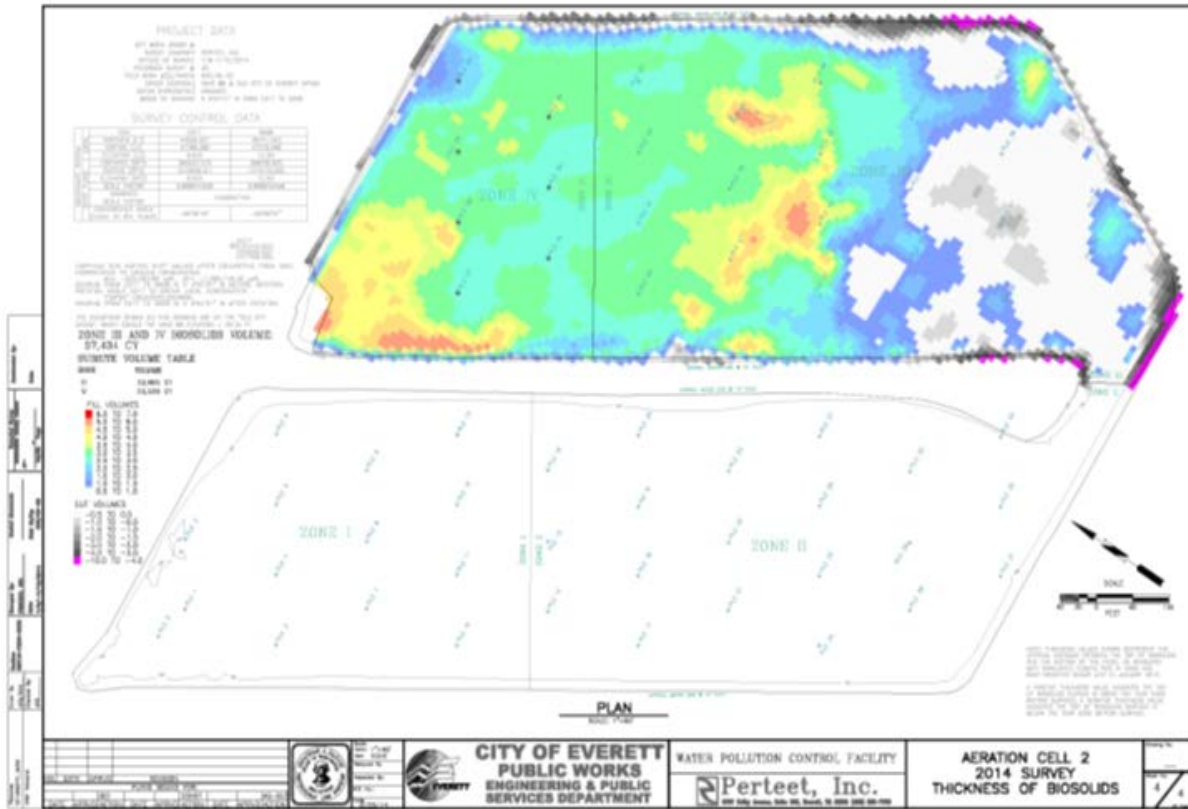
2013



2014



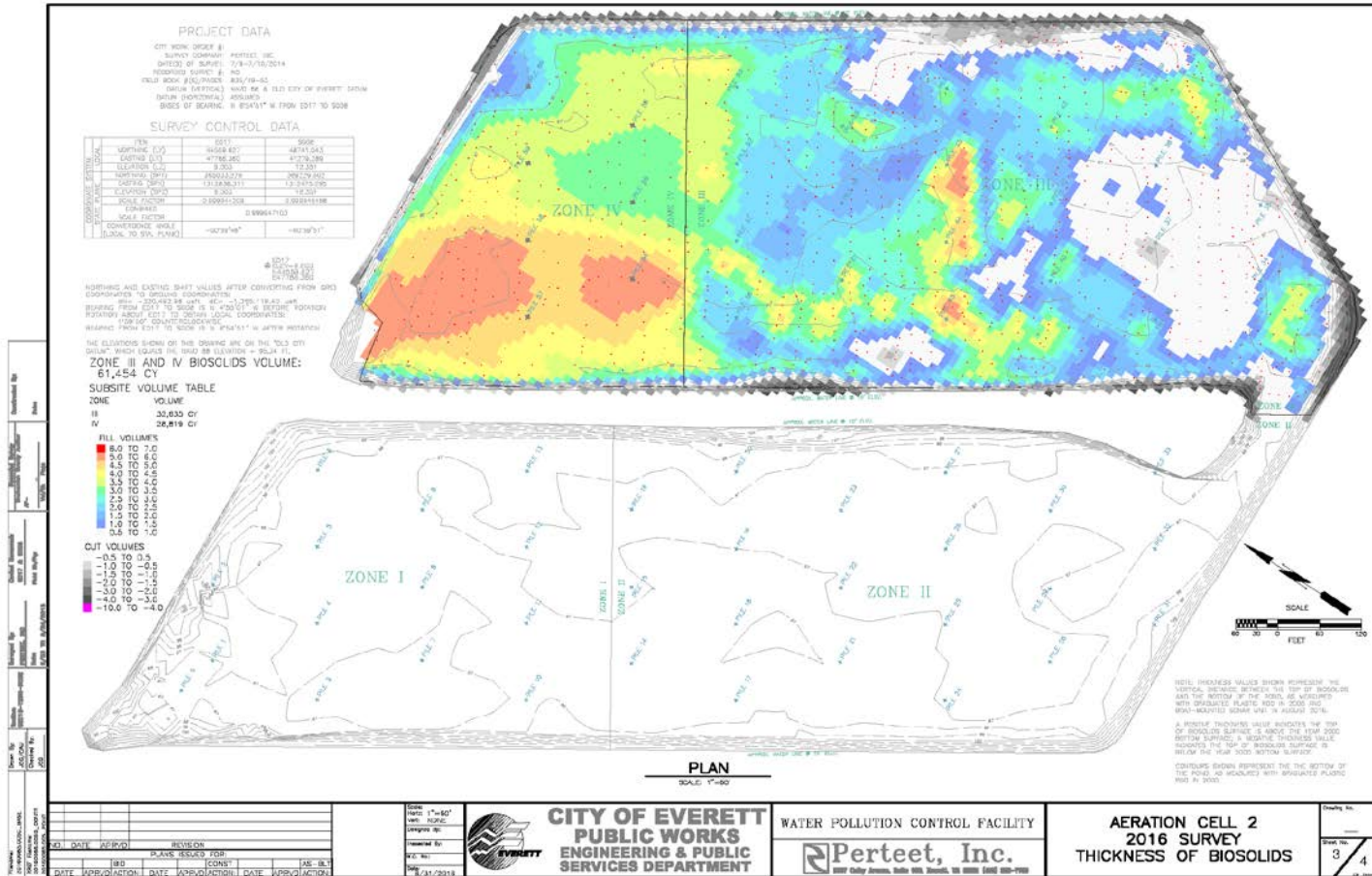
2014



2015



2016



Biosolids Regulations

- 40 CFR Part 503 – Federal Rule contained within the U.S. Clean Water Act
 - EPA administered
- WAC Chapter 173-308 – Washington State requirements
- City of Everett's Industrial Pretreatment Ordinance Chapter 14.40 City Code – sets limits for pollutants that can be discharged to our sewage collection system

Biosolids Quality

The regulations focus on three parameters as a basis for determining biosolids quality:

1. The presence of *pollutants* (As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Mo, Ni, Se, Zn)
2. The presence of *pathogens* (e.g., bacteria, viruses, parasites)
3. The biosolids *attractiveness to vectors* (e.g., rodents, flies, mosquitoes).

Dredging



Dewatering



Cake Stockpiled on-site



Class B dewatered cake

Agriculture – corn and grass for silage, winter wheat and barley



Agriculture

- Lease agreement with private farmer
- City-owned land – 160 acres Lowell Snohomish River Road
- City – permitting through Ecology
- Private – Beneficial Use Facility
 - Contractor permitting, siting, and operations

Application at Agronomic Rate

- Required by State Regulation – WAC 173-308
- Based on nitrogen requirements and availability
- Sample biosolids for available N
- Sample on-site soils for residual N (left over from previous applications or commercial fertilizer use)
- Meet intended crop N needs – corn or grass requires 200 lb N per acre for a decent yield
- Calculate a wet ton per acre rate

Class B Site



Class A Compost

- Land reclamation project with Snohomish PUD
- Approximately 500 cubic yards



[illegible]

Solids Quality

- Total solids, total organic carbon, metals and semivolatile organic chemicals
- Primary targets were D/Fs, PCBs, and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs). Emerging CoCs also targeted by the SQAPP included di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), perfluorinated alkyl acids (PFAAs), triclosan, and triclocarban.
- Bioavailability study
- Lead was pollutant that exceeded threshold in 173-308 for unrestricted use
- Opted for disposal in Roosevelt Landfill

Contracted Operations

Landfill Disposal

- Disposal = \$665,000 (\$87/wet ton includes haul to rail, rail to landfill and tipping fee)
- Dredging and dewatering = \$553,000 (\$214/dt \$125,000 mob/demob)

NW Biosolids

