

# US EPA Office of Compliance Technical Assistance Webinar Series

Introduction: Seth Heminway, US EPA Office of Compliance (heminway.seth@epa.gov)

- Webinar series supports the national EPA and state initiative to reduce noncompliance among CWA -NPDES permitted facilities. Focus is on helping wastewater system operators return their facilities to compliance, and those interested in fine-tuning their systems.
- The webinar will be recorded and posted.
- Certificates of attendance will be sent to those who have registered.
- You will be in “listen only mode.”
- Use the chat box to ask questions and to suggest other training
- Speakers do not necessarily reflect EPA positions or policy.
- Be sure to download the Chart from Downloads Tab to follow along.
- We strive for continuous improvement. Please complete the post webinar survey.

# Facultative Wastewater Lagoon Troubleshooting

Steven M Harris

President

H&S Environmental, LLC

[www.lagoonops.com](http://www.lagoonops.com)

# What we will do today:

- Make introductions
- Describe the general principals behind facultative lagoon troubleshooting
- Go through case studies



































# Objectives

Introduce you to our protocol for optimizing and troubleshooting wastewater lagoon systems

## This Protocol Starts with Understanding the Following:

- There is a where, a when, and a why to solving problems and optimizing wastewater lagoon systems
- Algae cause BOD problems because they respire for five (5) days in the BOD<sub>5</sub> test bottle
- Intra-Pond Testing is CRITICAL to solving lagoon problems
- Cell # 1 should remove at least 80% of the influent BOD<sub>5</sub>. Cell # 2 Should be for removing nutrients and the other cells are for killing pathogens and settling (clarifying) effluent water
- You can do little to solve problems without data!

- Wastewater lagoons fail for about six (6) main reasons, but they fail largely fail because of two (2) main reasons;
  - 1) Short-circuiting, and
  - 2) Sludge accumulation
- When and how you test is very important. Composite sampling is the best
- The collection system should be considered as part of your pond system

# The Protocol

# Your Town WWTP

## Cell # 2 Effluent

pH  
D.O.  
NH<sub>4</sub>  
NO<sub>3</sub>  
Alkalinity  
Temperature  
BOD<sub>5</sub>, CBOD<sub>5</sub>

## Cell # 3 Effluent

pH  
D.O.  
NH<sub>4</sub>  
NO<sub>3</sub>  
Alkalinity  
Temperature  
BOD<sub>5</sub>, CBOD<sub>5</sub>

## Influent

NH<sub>4</sub>  
NO<sub>3</sub>  
TSS  
Alkalinity, pH  
BOD<sub>5</sub>  
Total Nitrogen

## Cell # 1 Effluent

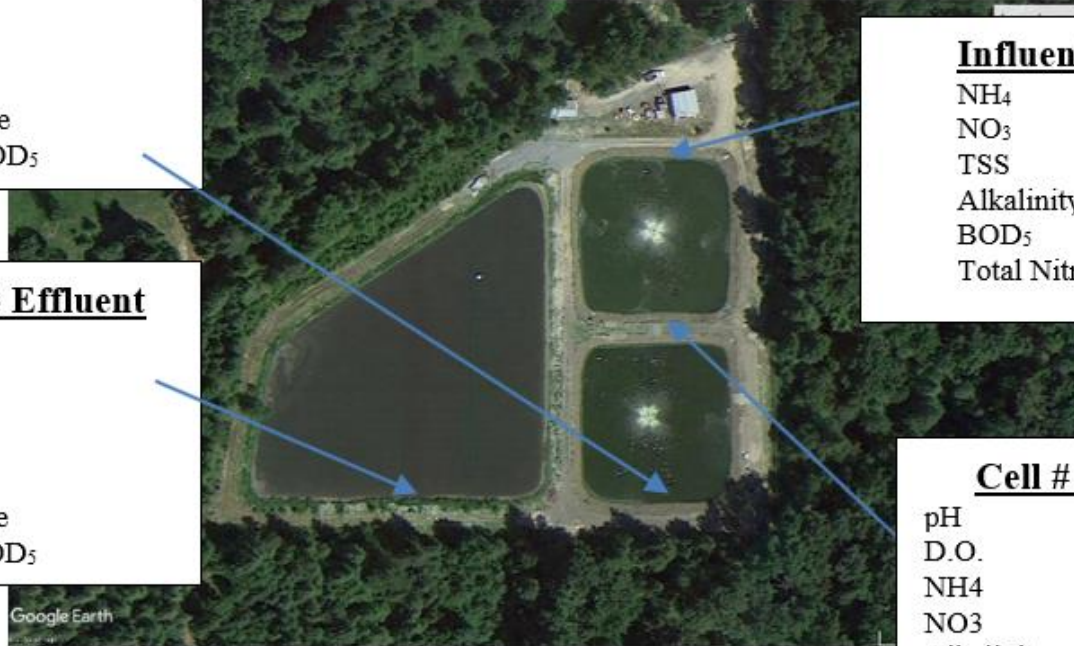
pH  
D.O.  
NH<sub>4</sub>  
NO<sub>3</sub>  
Alkalinity  
Temperature  
BOD<sub>5</sub>, CBOD<sub>5</sub>

## Within Each Cell:

Sludge depth profile  
DO & pH profile at 1 ft. increments from the surface of the cell to bottom

## Final Plant Effluent Post Disinfection

pH, D.O., NH<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>, Alkalinity  
Temperature  
Total Nitrogen,  
BOD<sub>5</sub>, CBOD<sub>5</sub>, SCBOD<sub>5</sub>,  
TSS



Google Earth



- 1) This testing protocol is the basis for understanding what is happening biologically and biochemically in your lagoon, so you can make decisions to optimize a system to meet permit limits.
- 2) Pinpointing the source *and location* of a lagoon system's inefficiencies saves time and money by selecting the right troubleshooting or optimization course of action. It also provides a greater understanding of how and **where** lagoon systems work and why a system performs the way it does.
- 3) We combine at least five (5) years of historical data with field grab sample data taken onsite and perform statistical analysis on DMR and system data sets to find correlations leading to the direction optimization and or troubleshooting should take.
- 4) Field data and historical data are then combined to understand why things are happening in the system, where things are happening, and when it is happening. In this way, we can pinpoint the source of the problem or find the place to focus optimization efforts to meet treatment objectives.



Here is how the optimization/troubleshooting process works; the primary treatment cell is responsible for removing up to eighty percent (80%) of a system's influent BOD. If the Primary treatment cell is not accomplishing this goal, it tells us that there is:

- Short-circuiting
- Too much sludge accumulation
- Too little air for the load
- A need for pre-treatment (toxicity / loading control)
- A need for headworks modification or maintenance
- Too great of a load (septage waste, portable toilet waste, vault waste, illegal drug waste or industrial waste)

If the primary treatment cell can remove 80% of the influent  $BOD_5$ , then other cells are free to effectively remove **nitrogen**, settle solids, and kill pathogens.

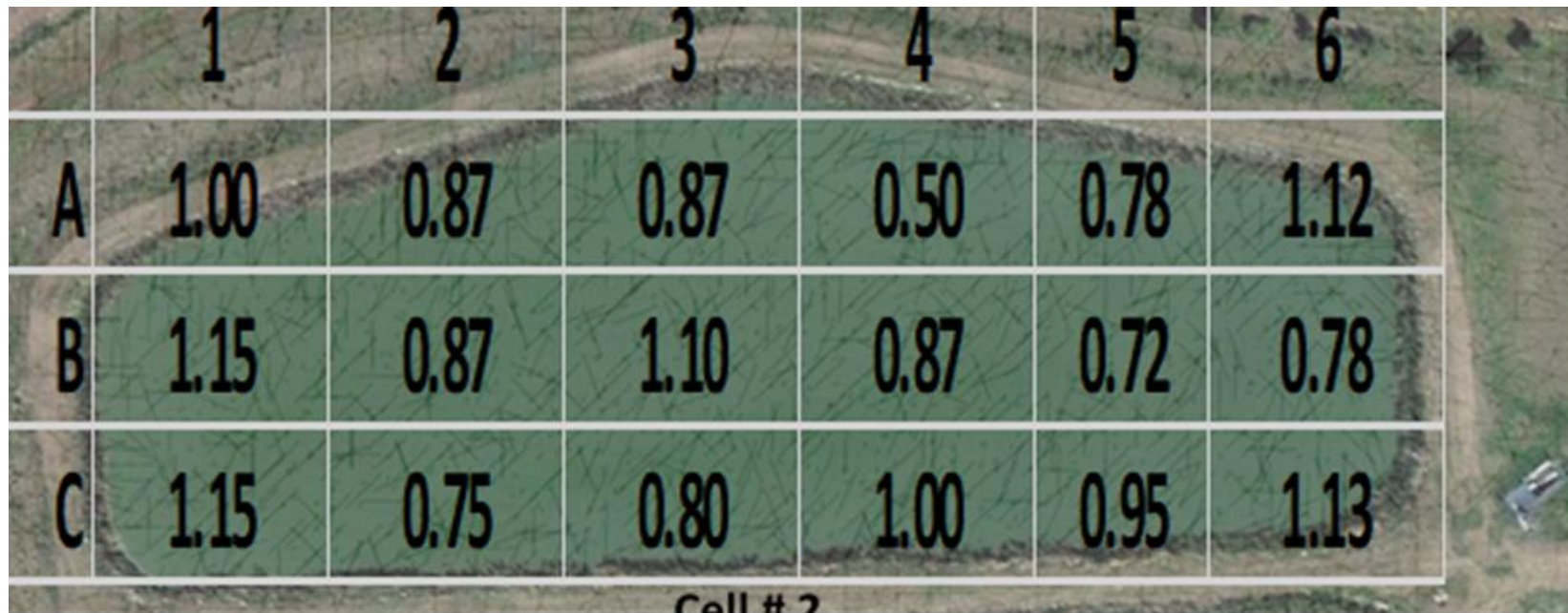
Not removing 80% of the influent BOD “pushes” the job of BOD removal to subsequent treatment cells. Getting the primary treatment cell to do its job, for example, is critical to successful ammonia removal in wastewater lagoon systems.

This allows the lagoon system to accomplish what the engineer designed the system to do

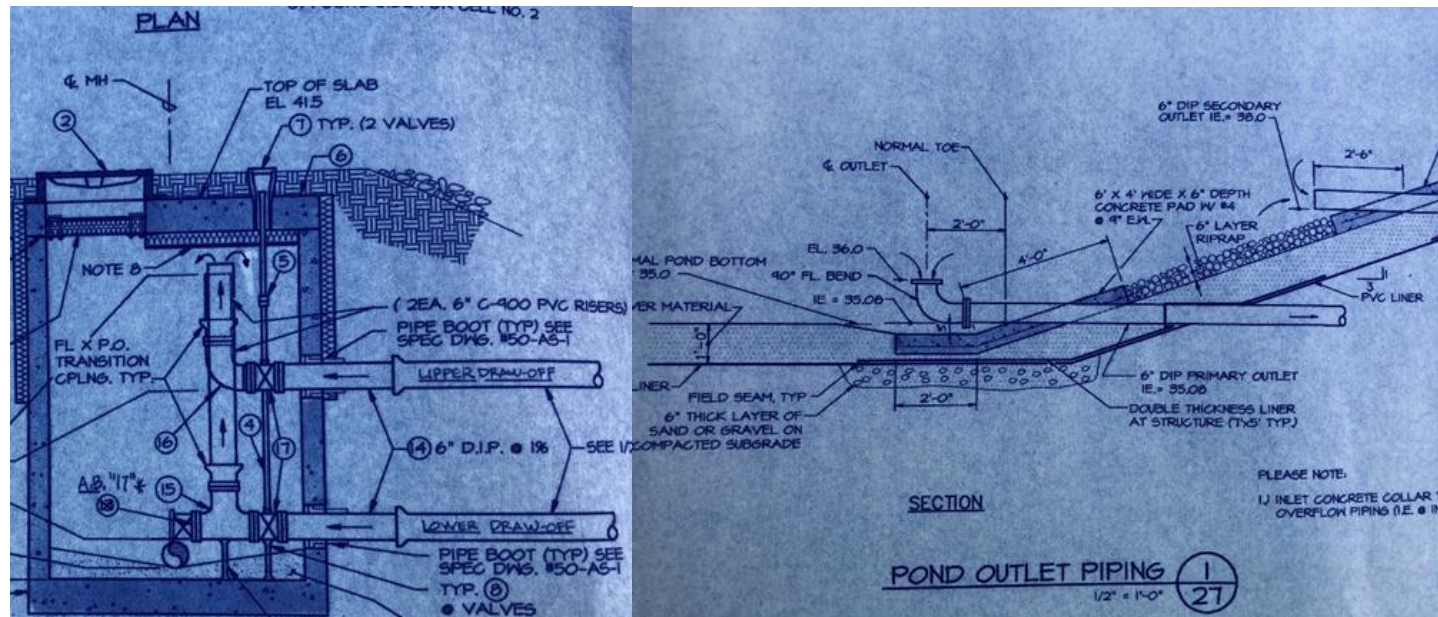
Cases

## Case # 1, The Problem with Sludge





Cell # 2

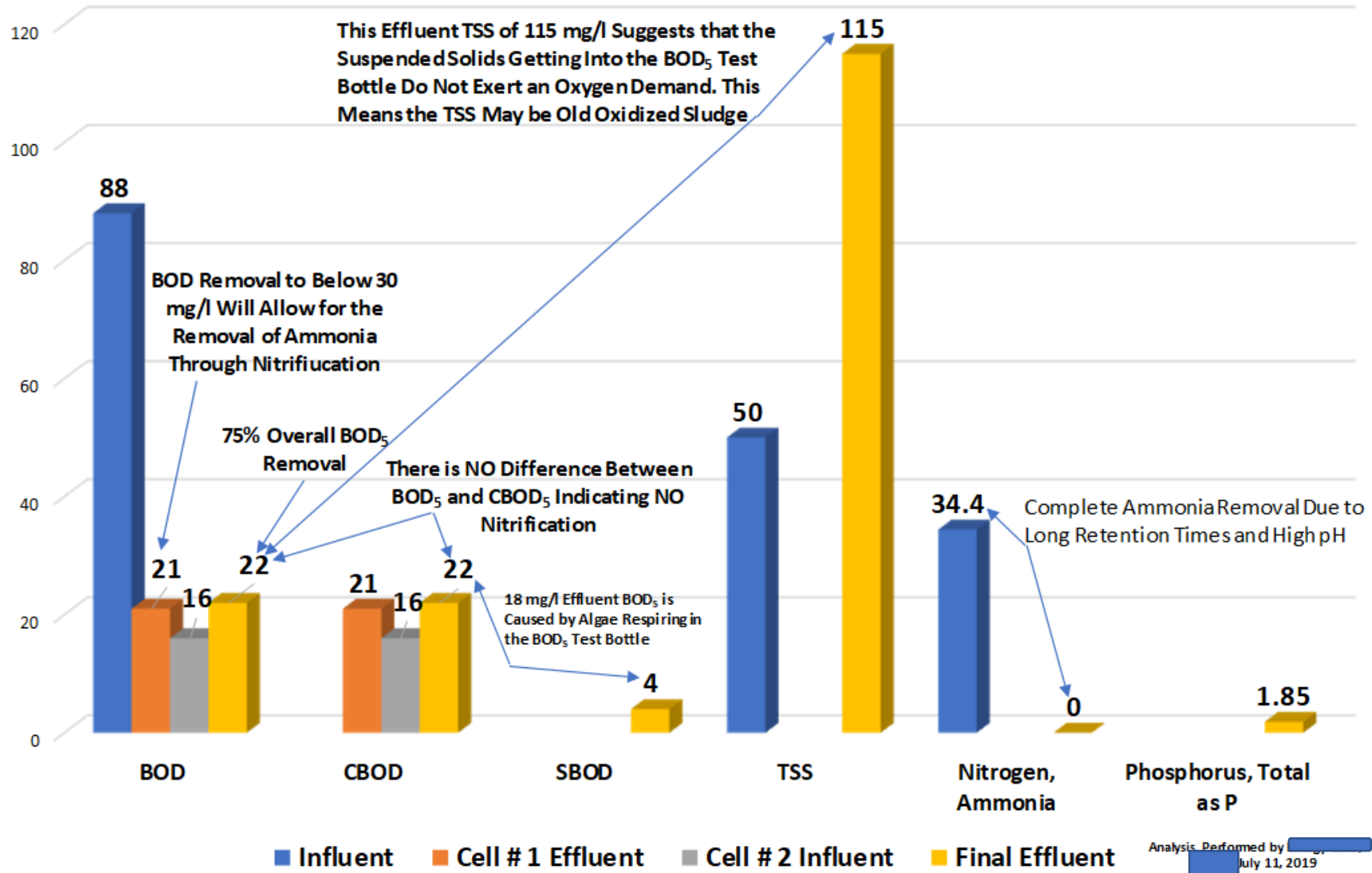




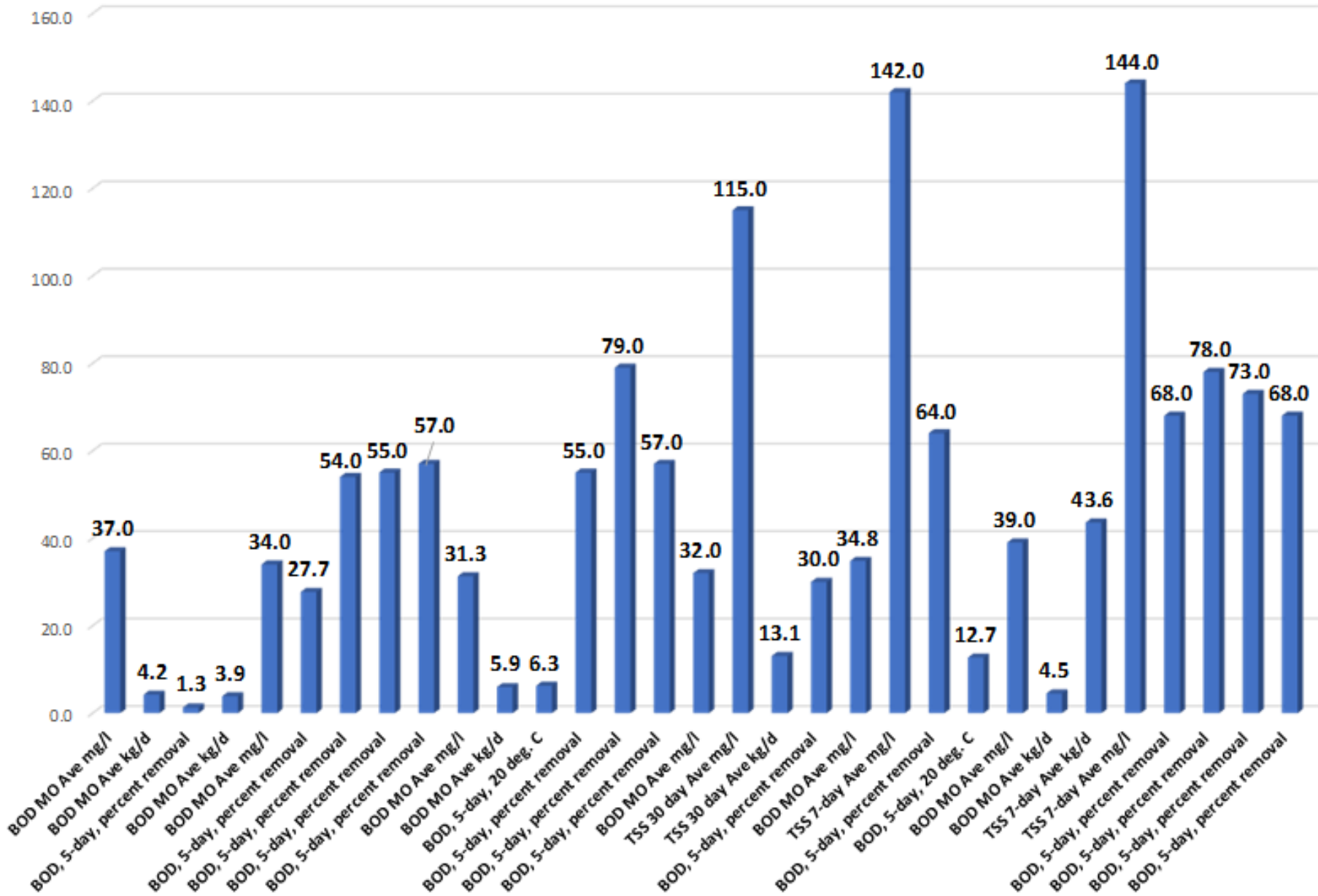
Samples are taken right from the effluent weir



## Intra-Pond BOD Analysis for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System

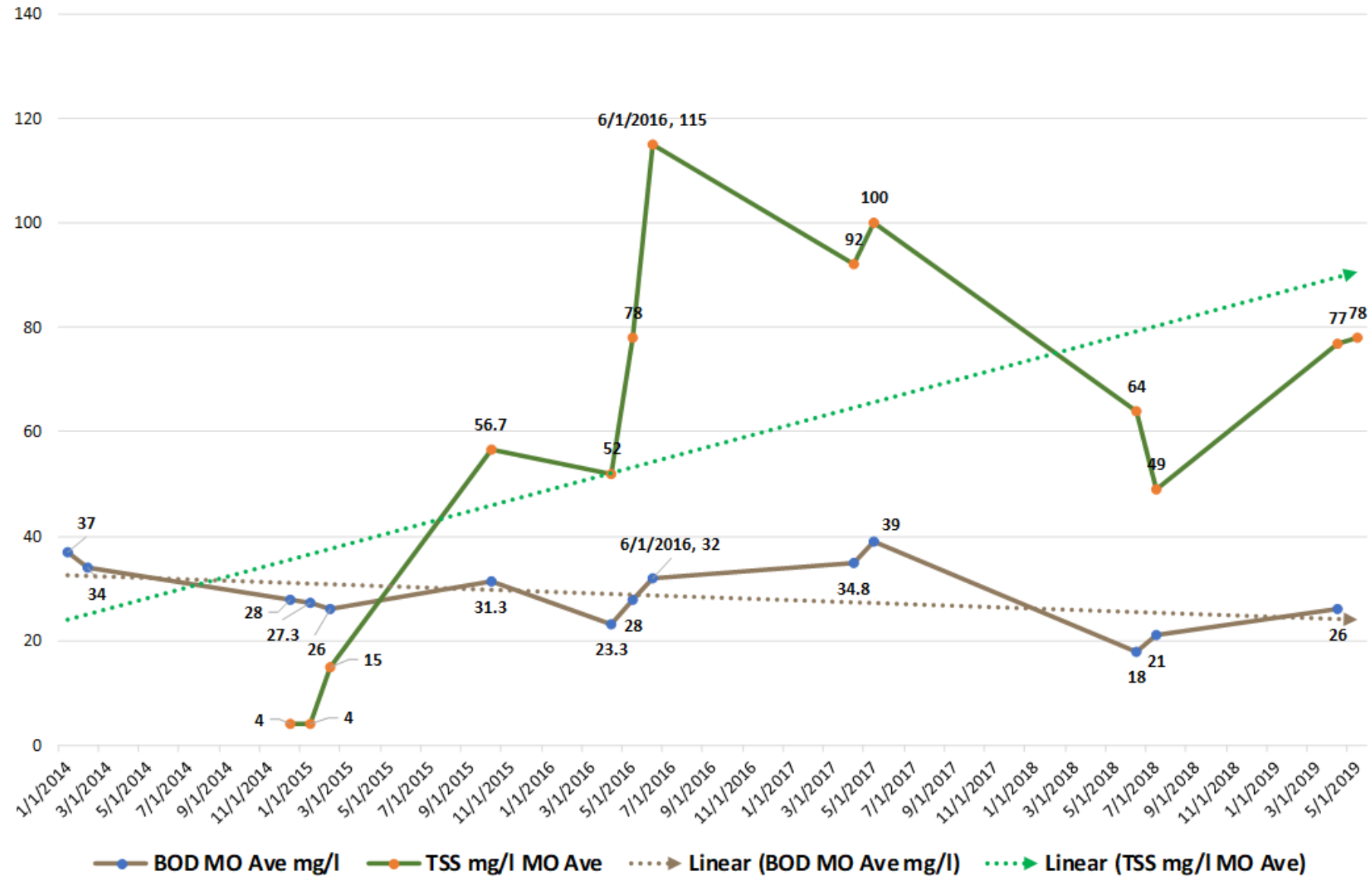


## Permit Limit Exceedances by Type Over the Past Five Years

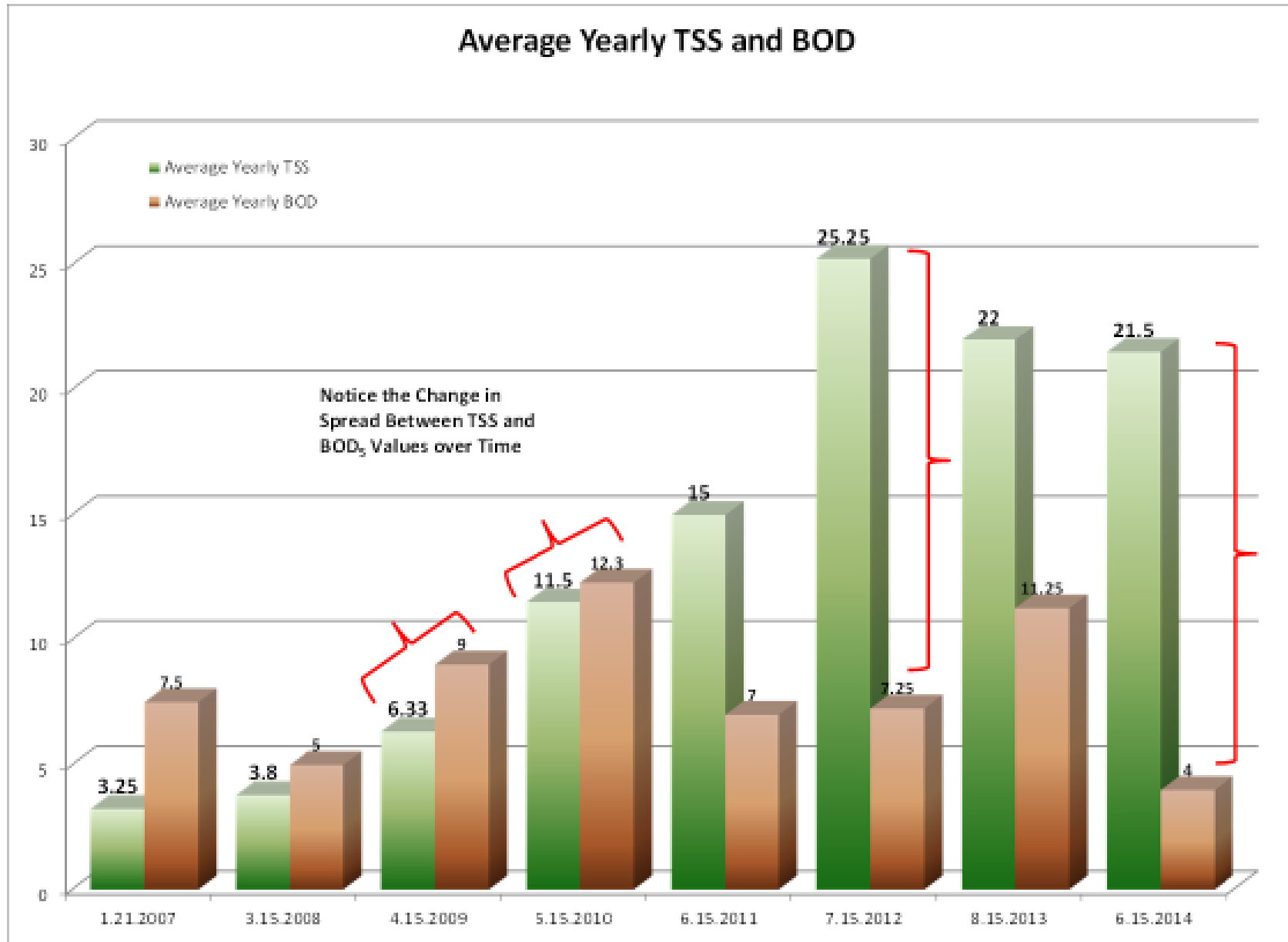




## Five Years of Effluent TSS and BOD<sub>5</sub> for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



This is what 30-year-old sludge looks like



# Sludge at the Effluent Structure



Sludge Accumulation in the chlorine contact chamber at a Small Plant in Indiana

The Jar to the left is from the final treatment cell.  
The jar to the right is from the chlorine contact chamber after the chamber was mixed





Three Feet of  
Sludge at the  
Effluent  
Structure



sludge  
accumulation  
at the effluent  
structure

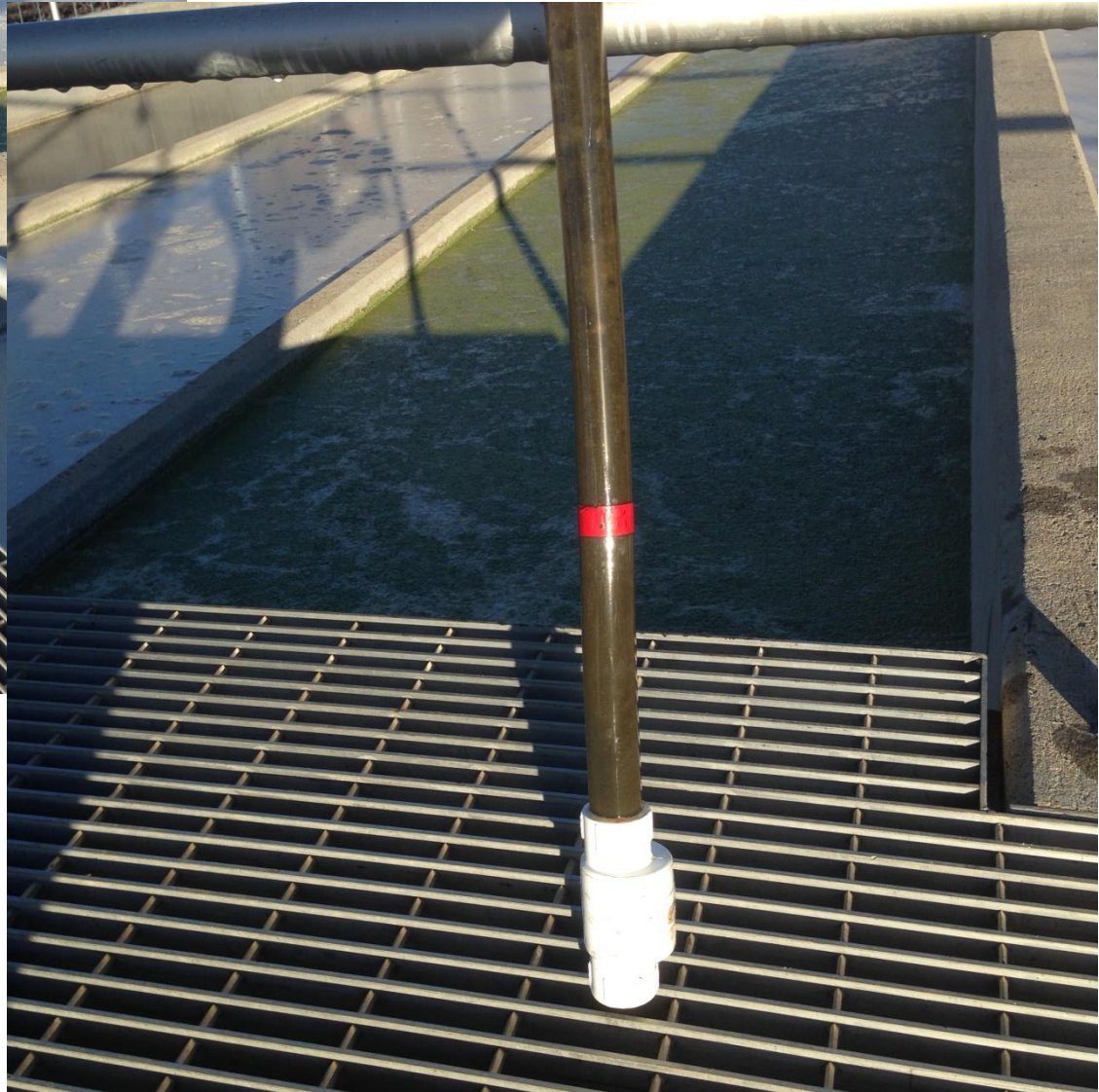
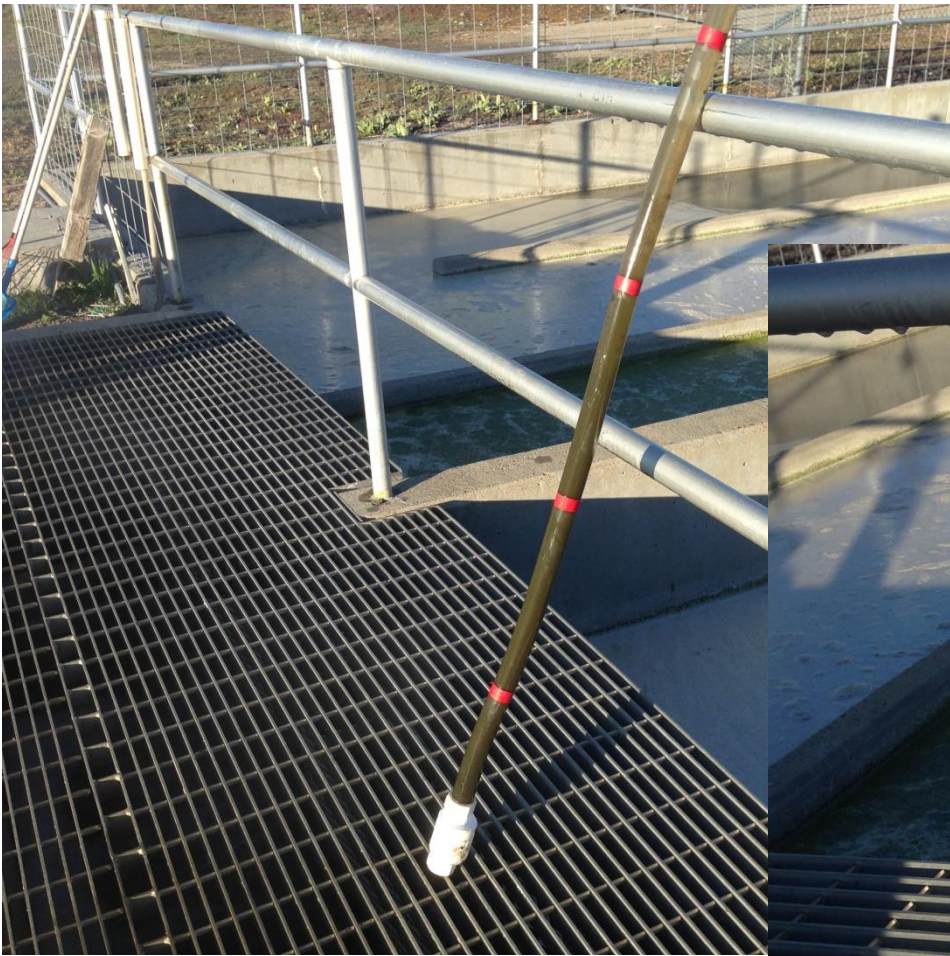


03/23/2017





These accumulated Solids Can Affect Permit Results



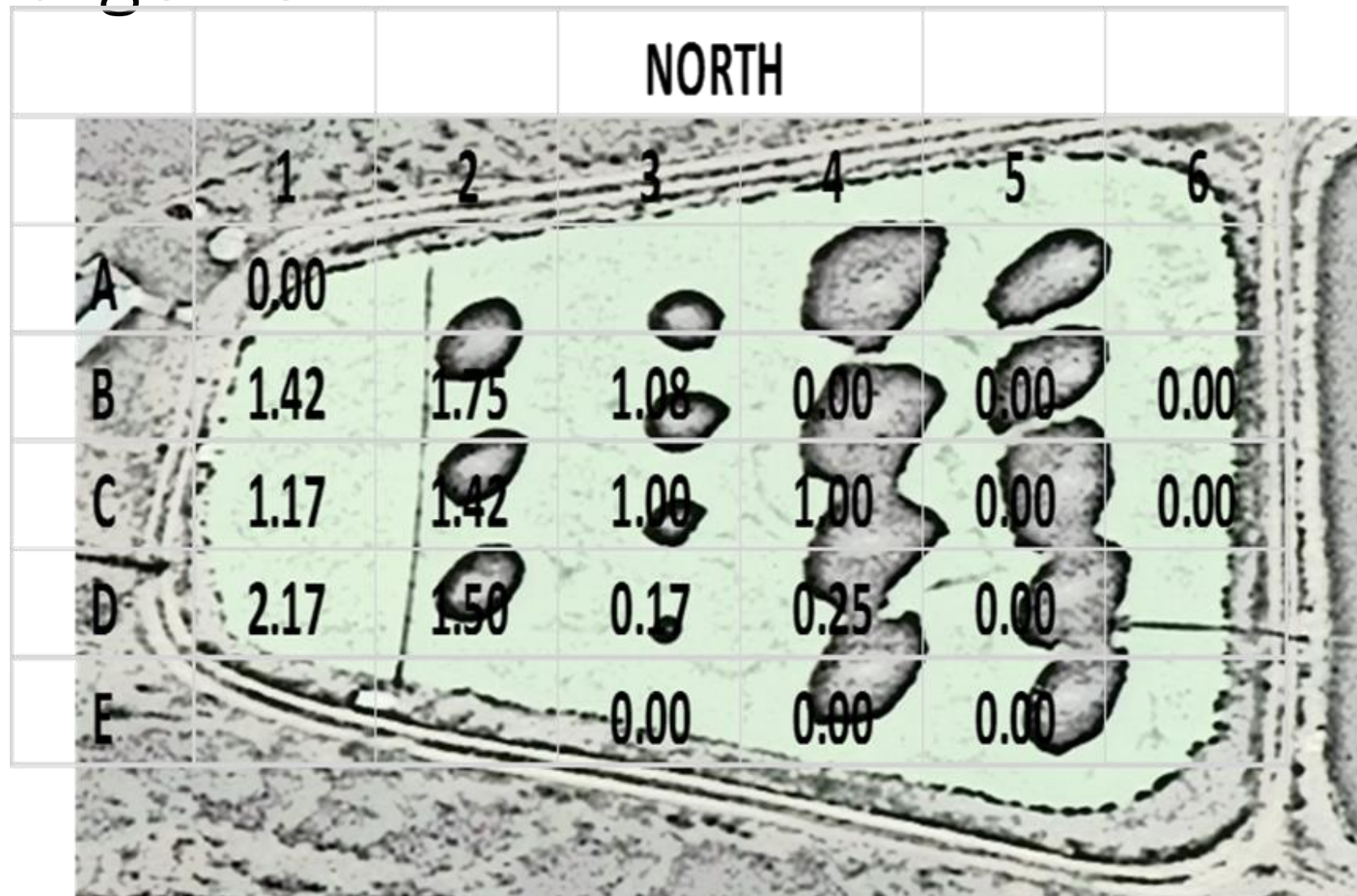




Solids at the effluent can cause sporadic test results as sludge “burps” up whenever



# Discharge Cell



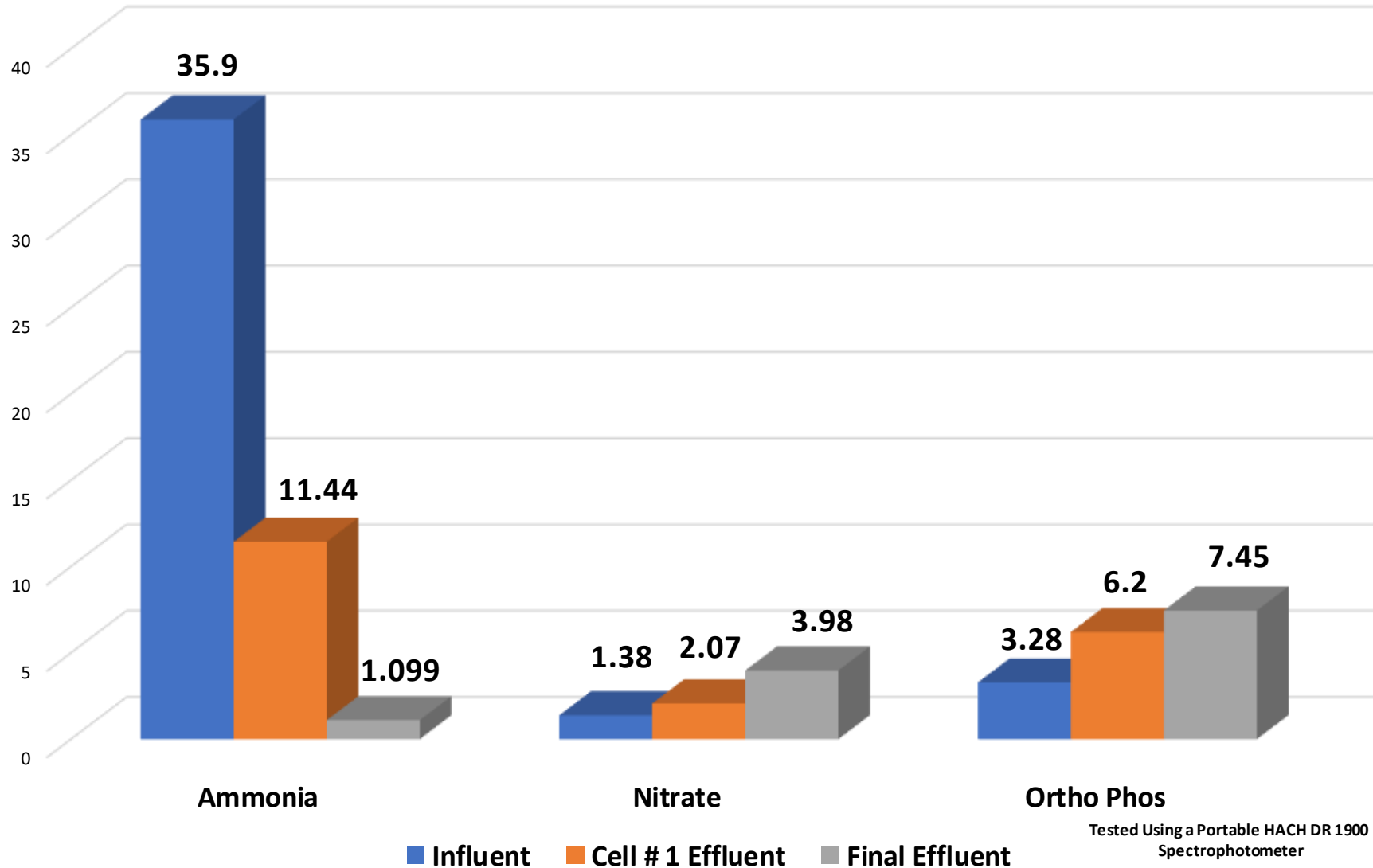


Sludge in the  
Discharge Well

# Sludge in the UV Tank



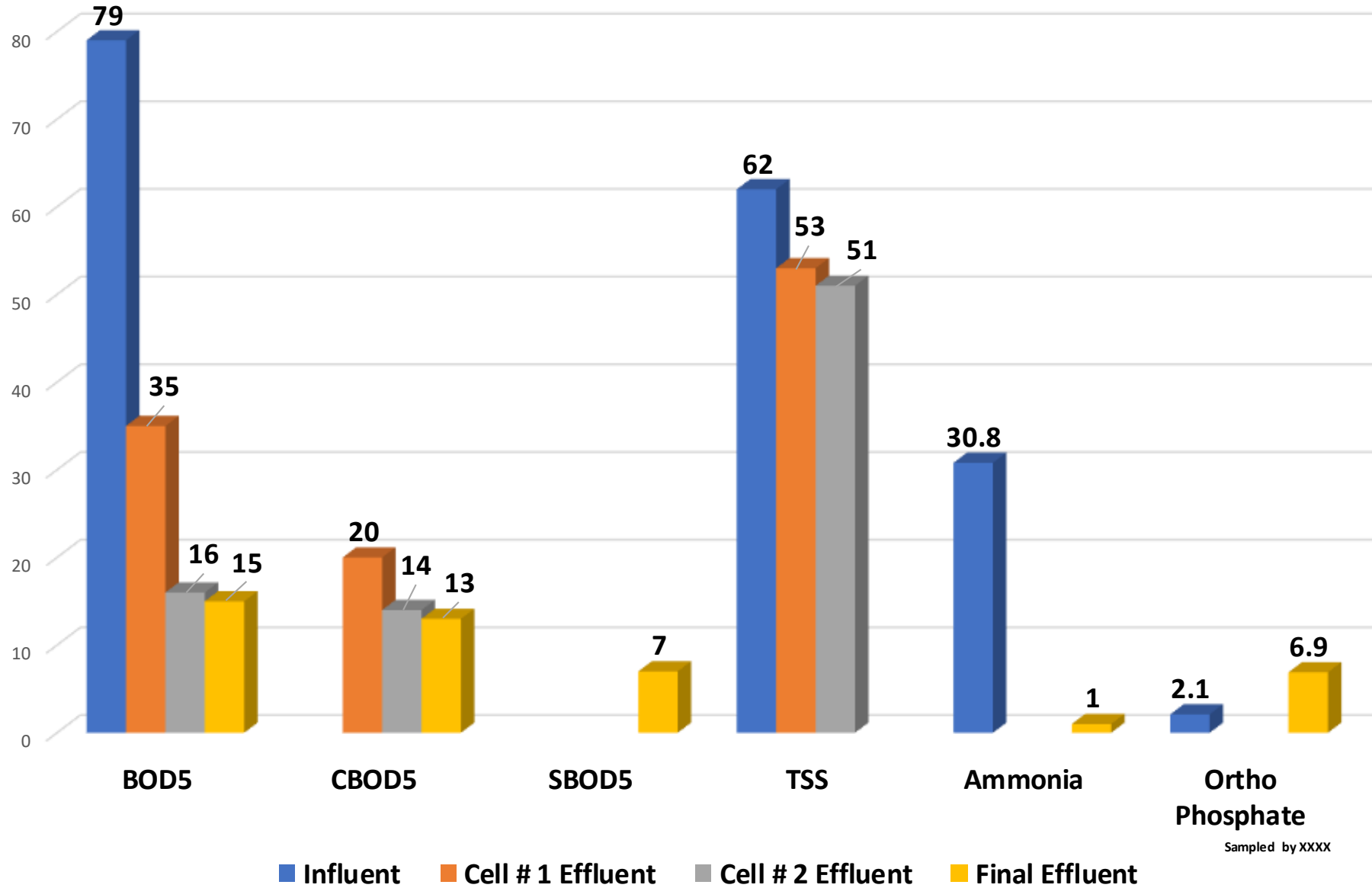
## Field Nutrient Sampling Results on January 24, 2020



This is  
what  
benthal  
feedback  
looks like



## Intra-Pond BOD<sub>5</sub> Laboratory Results for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System



# Overloading Case

# Overloading Case



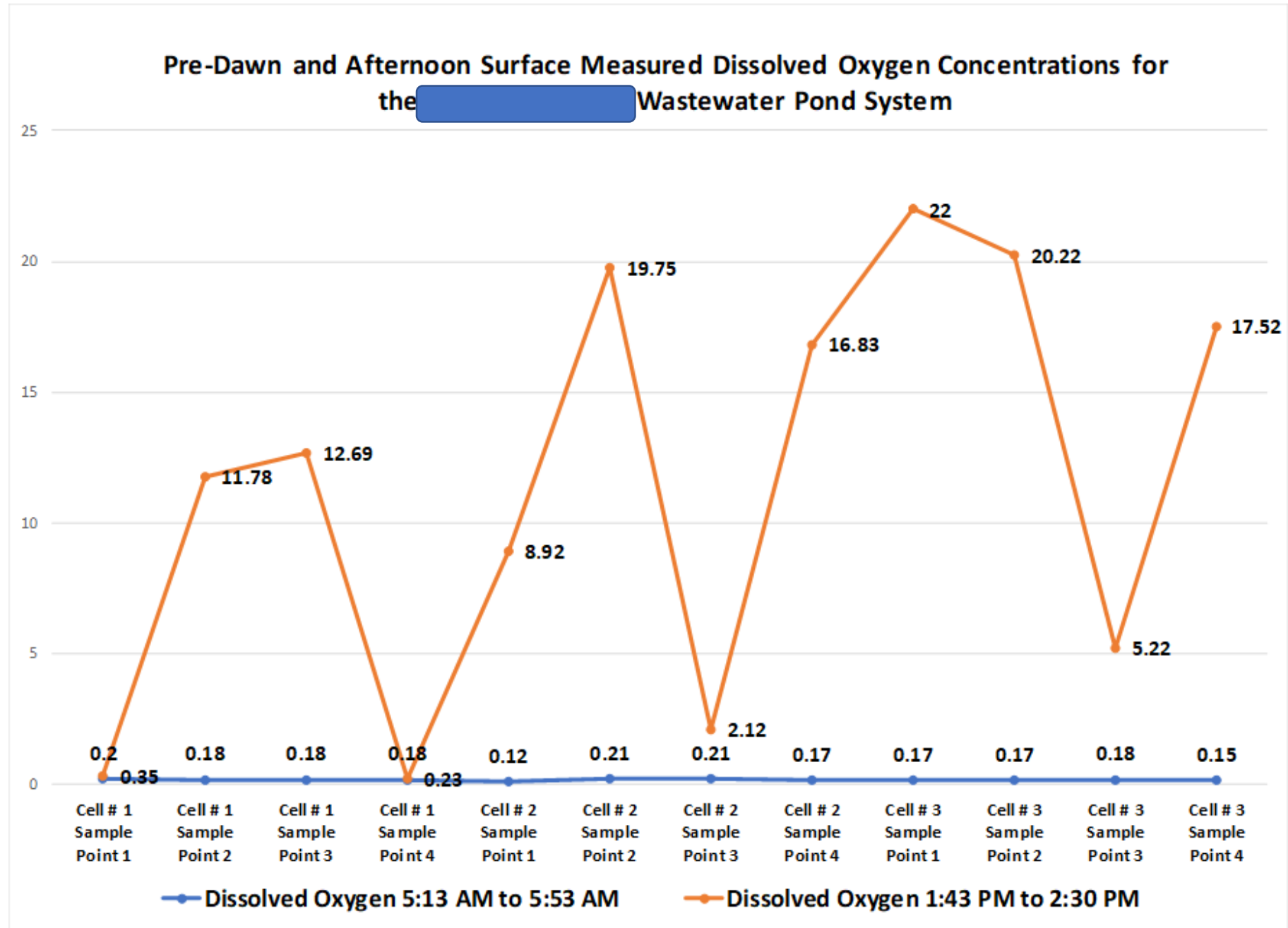


There was very little sludge accumulation in any of the three treatment cells

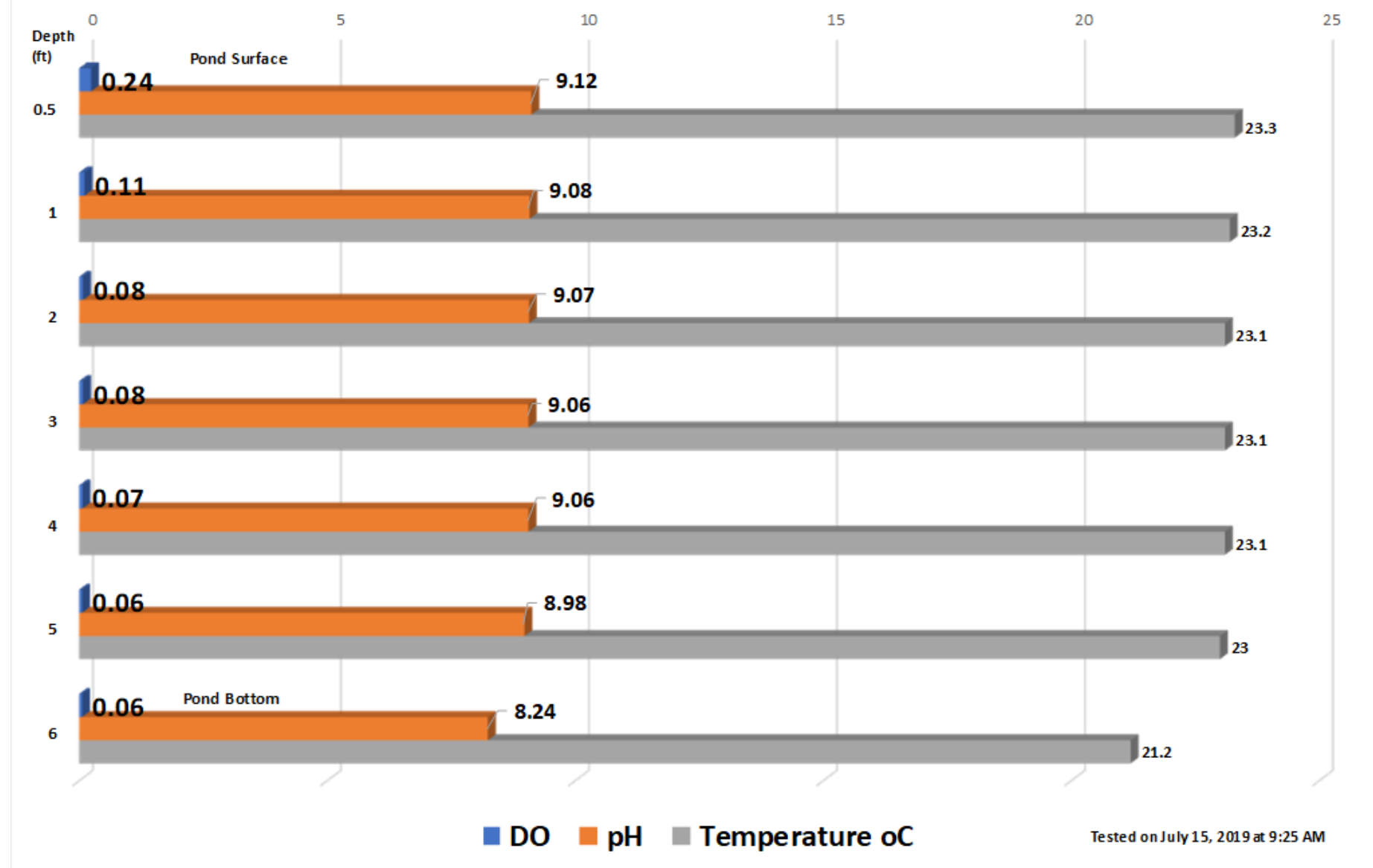
	1	2	3	4	5
A	0.58	0.52	0.43	0.52	0.62
B	0.65	0.92	0.45	0.55	0.58
C	0.93	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.57
D	0.50	0.70	0.92	0.68	1.02

Cell # 1

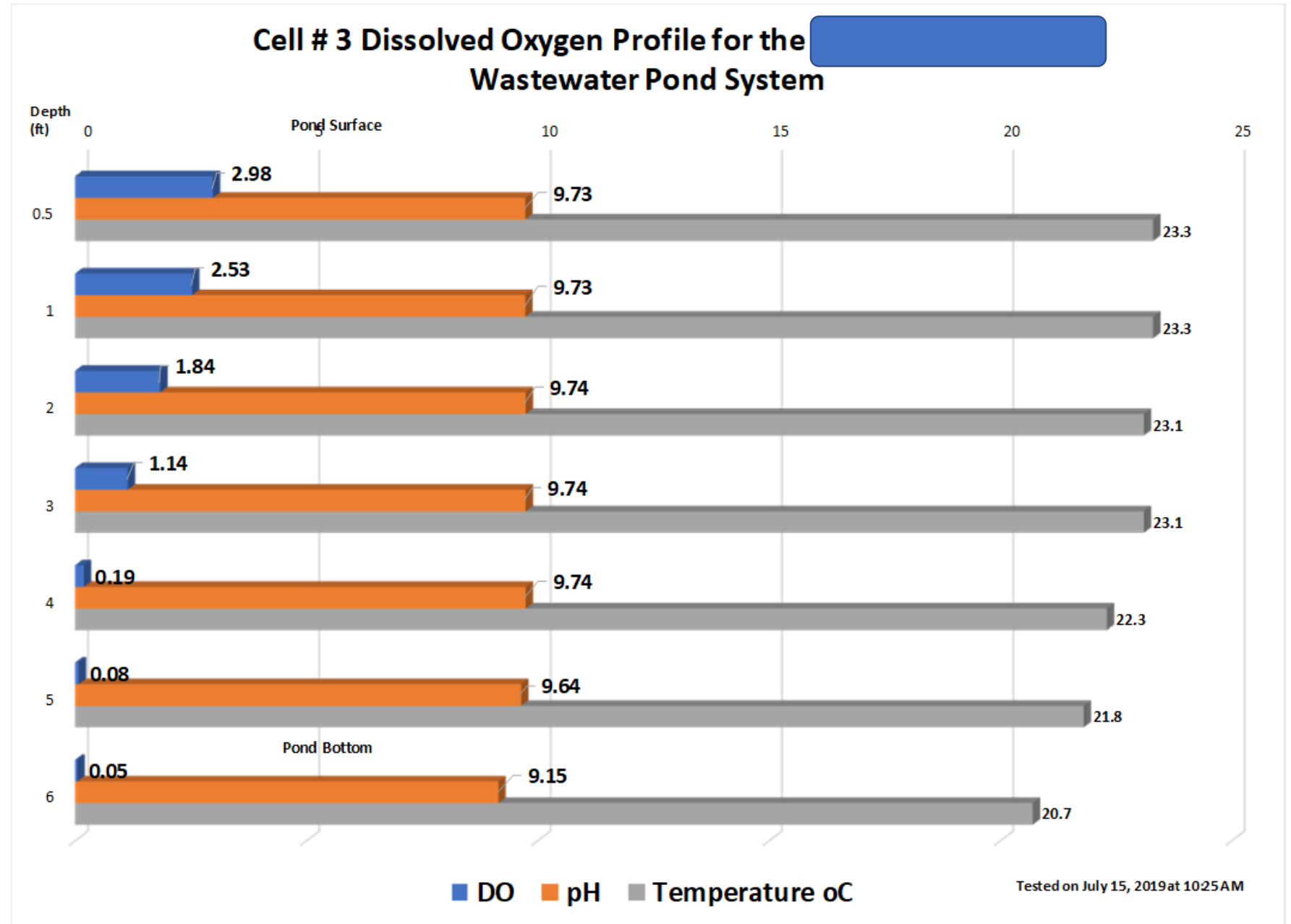
Dissolved Oxygen was completely absent in the early morning hours before sunrise



# Cell # 1 Dissolved Oxygen Profile for the [Redacted] Wastewater Pond System

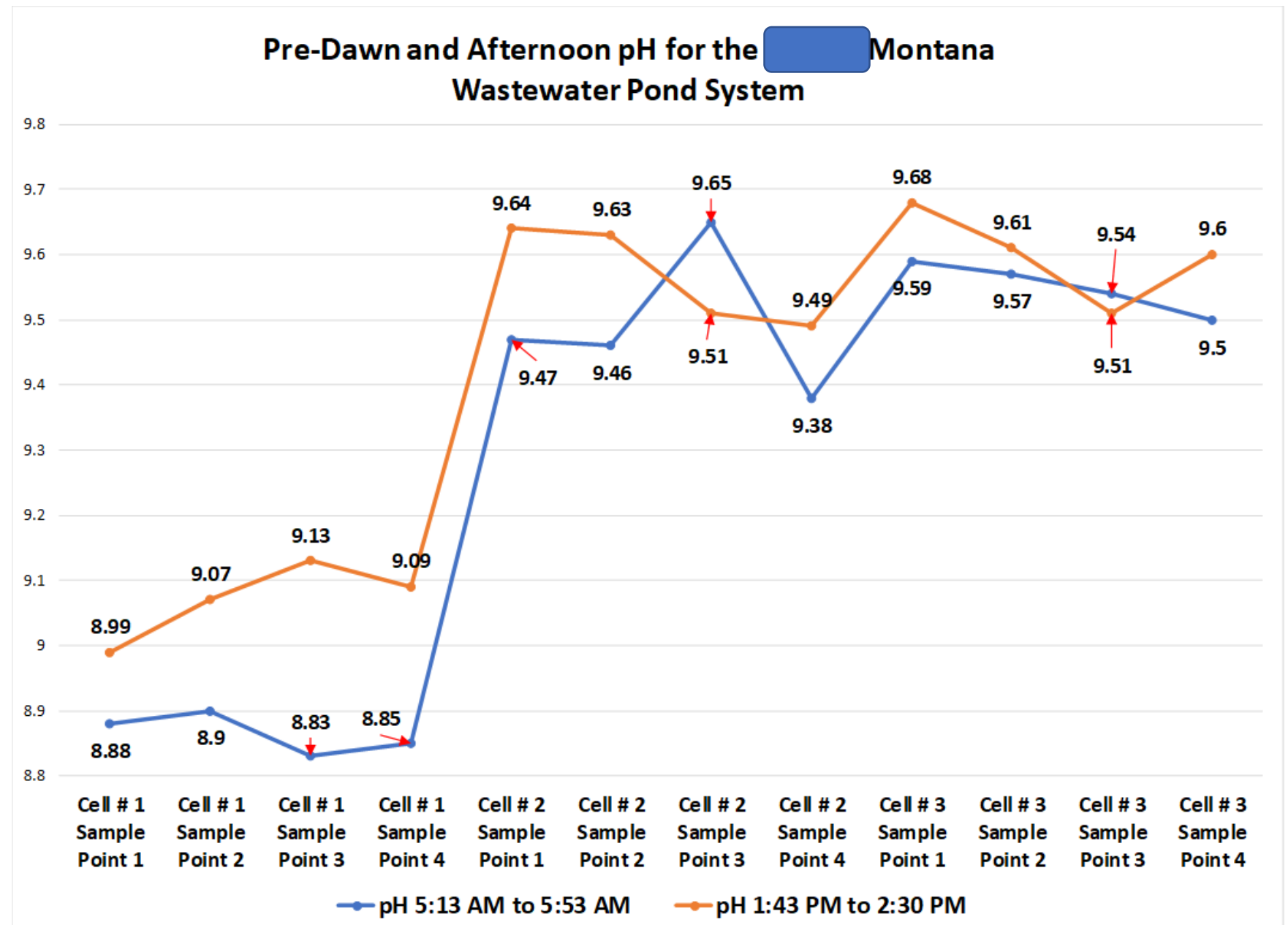


Notice how the dissolved oxygens concentrations drops off rapidly after the first three feet

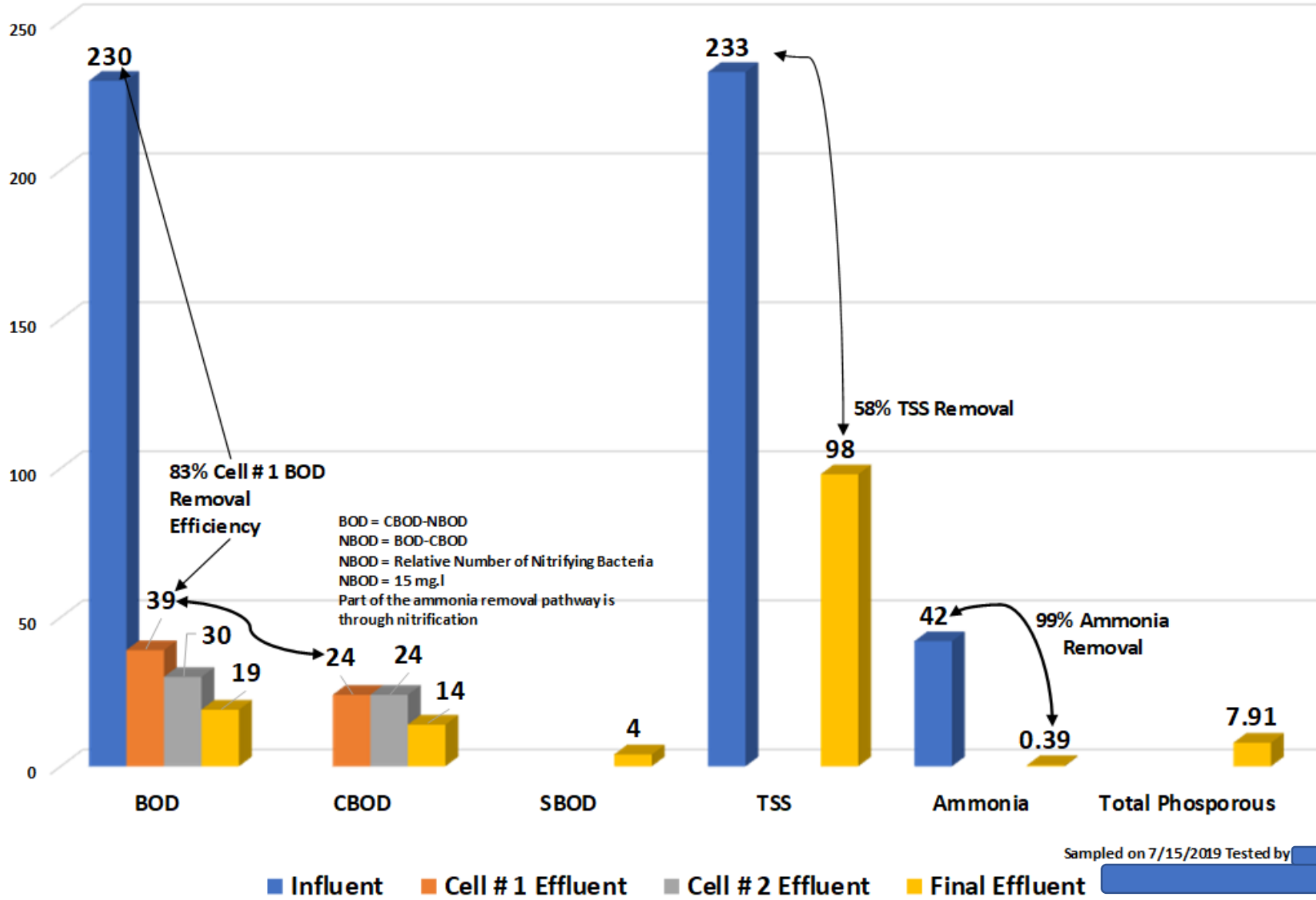




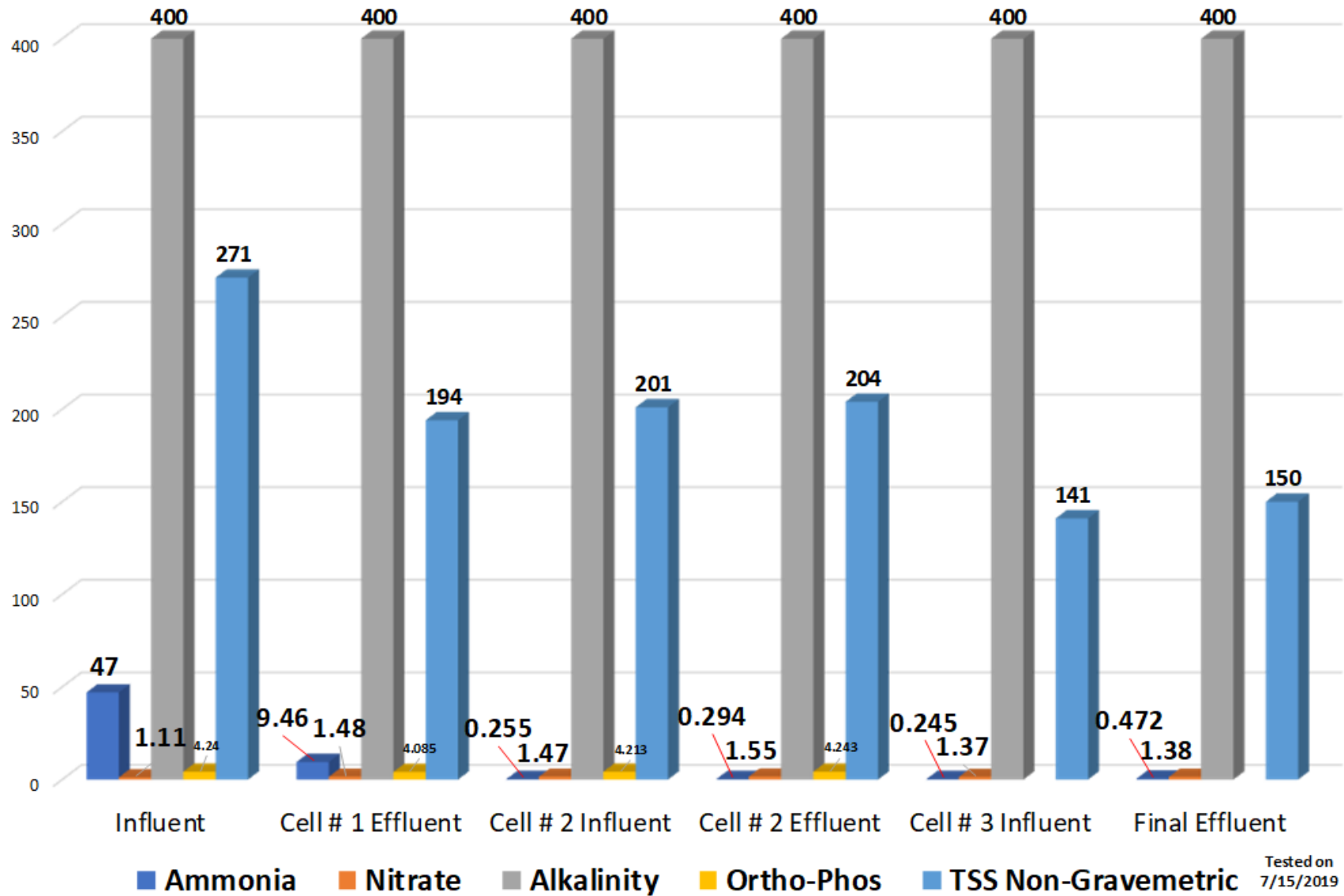
pH is useful for removing ammonia in pond systems



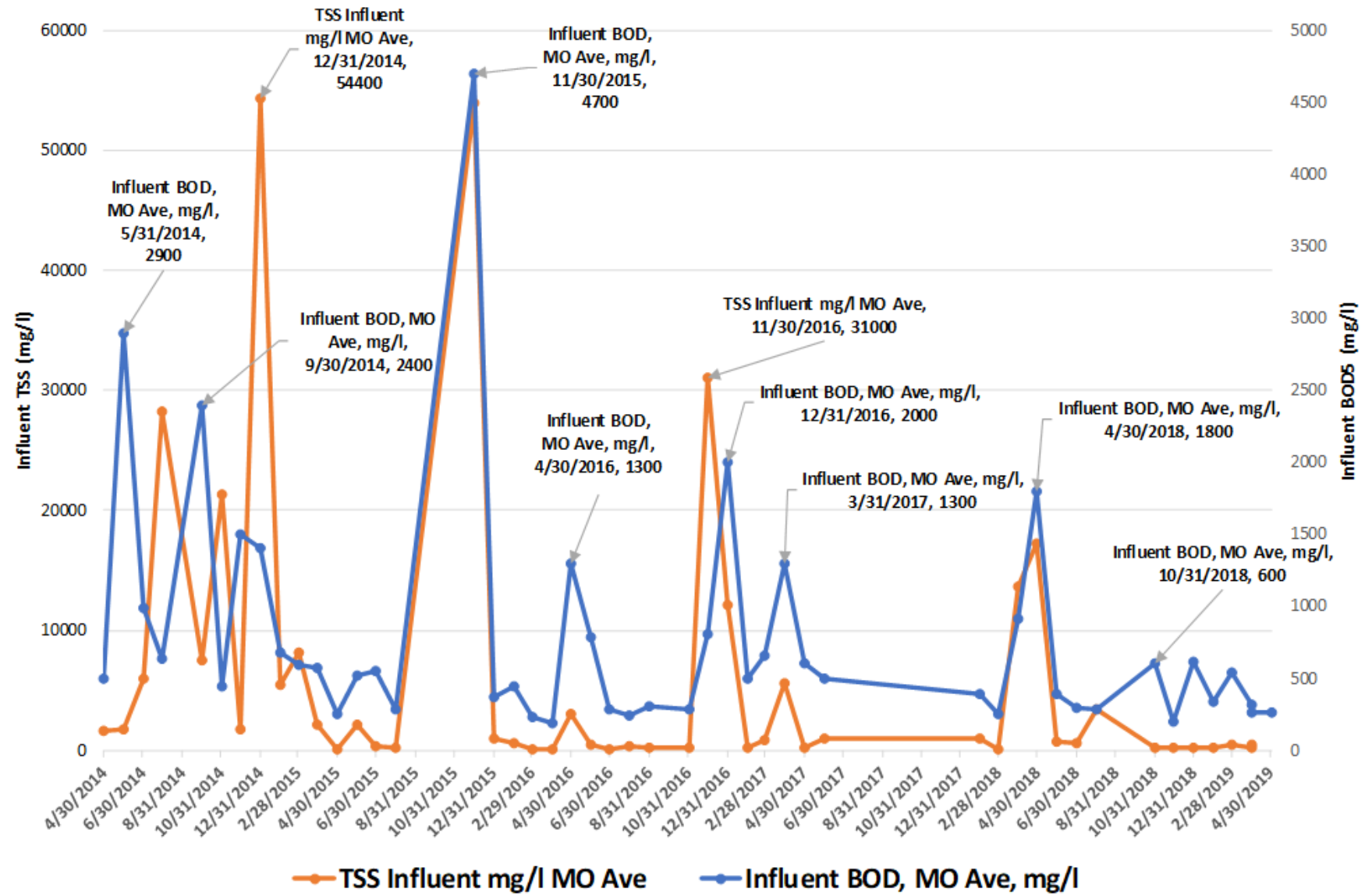
# Intra-Pond BOD<sub>5</sub> for the [Redacted] Wastewater Pond System



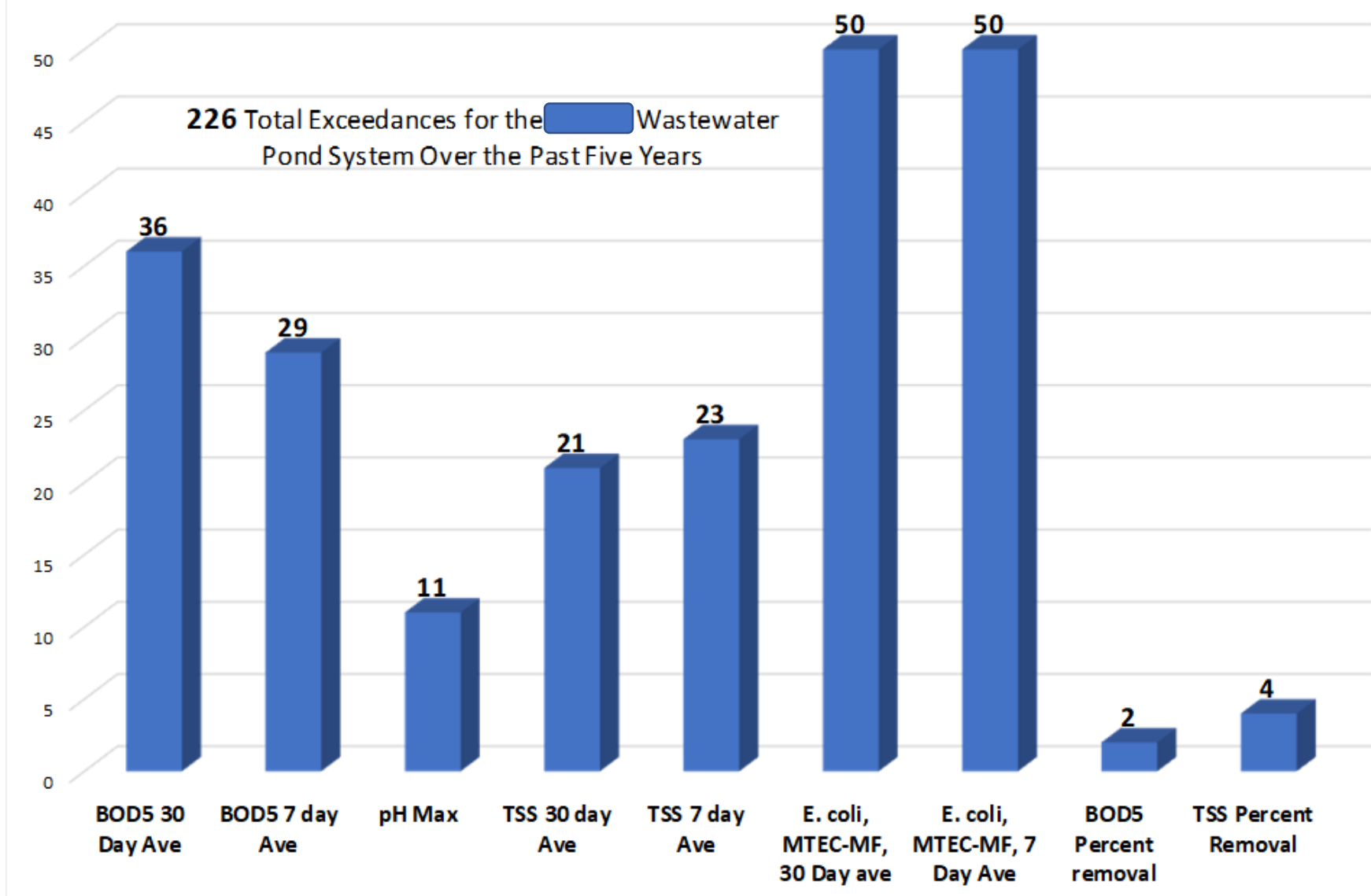
Field Tested Intra-Pond Ammonia, Nitrate, Alkalinity, Reactive Phosphorous, and TSS



## Influent BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS for the   Wastewater Pond System Over the Past Five Years



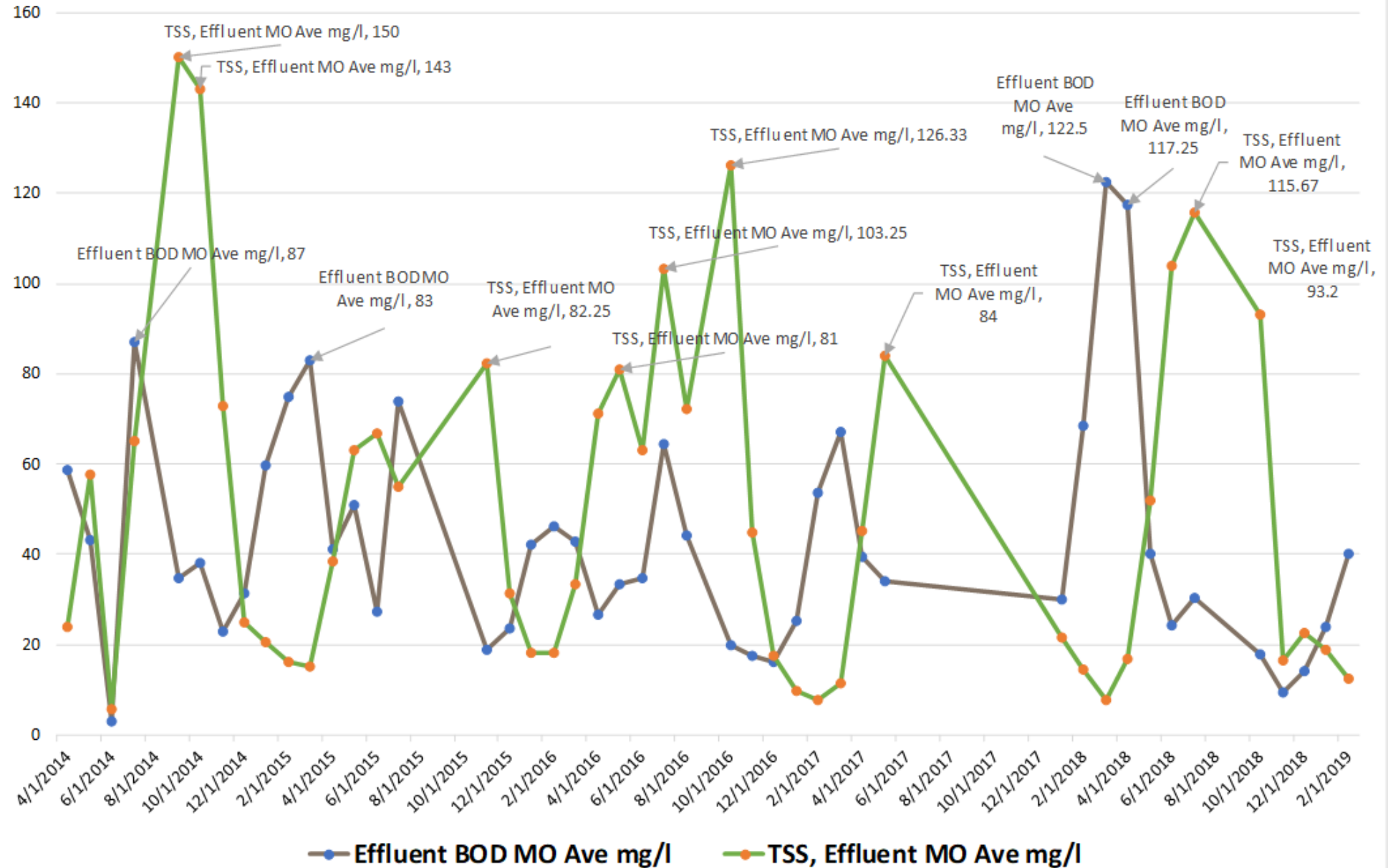
## Number and Type of Exceedances for the   Montana Wastewater Pond System



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA
		Effluent BOD MO Ave lbs/d	Influent BOD, MO Ave, mg/l	Effluent BOD MO Ave mg/l	Effluent BOD Wkly Ave mg/l	Effluent BOD Wkly Ave lbs/d	TSS, Effluent MO Ave lbs/d (17.5)	TSS, Effluent Wkly Ave lbs/d (25.2)	TSS, Effluent MO Ave mg/l	TSS, Effluent Wkly Ave mg/l	TSS Influent mg/l MO Ave	TSS Pct Removal	BOD Pct Removal	TSS:B OD Ratio	NH4 MO Ave	NH4 Wkly Ave	TKN MO Ave mg/l	On	NO2 NO3	TN MO Ave lbs/d	TN MO Ave mg/l	E. coli, MO Ave	Flow MO Ave	Flow Daily Max	Oil & Grease	pH Max	pH Min
8	11/30/2014	2.87	1500	22.75	26	6.56	9.21	23.96	73	95	1770	96	98	3.2	3.3	3.98	16.6	13.3	0.4	2.14	17	61000	0.0751	0.0302	3	8.92	8
9	12/31/2014	7.87	1400	31.2	40	10.09	6.31	9.84	25	39	54400	99	99	0.8	8.8	9.6	16.4	7.6	0.18	4.19	16.6	130000	0.0302	0.0302	5	9.19	6
10	1/31/2015	11.06	680	59.75	67	16.88	4.11	6.3	20.5	25	5430	99	91	0.3	13.2	15.6	21.4	8.2	0.08	4	21.5	41000	0.0223	0.0302	3	9.19	6
11	2/28/2015	16.82	590	75	84	21.17	3.6	4.28	16.25	17	8180	99	87	0.2	14.65	15.6	20.2	5.55	0.02	4.42	20.2	7700	0.0263	0.0302	3	9.16	4
12	3/31/2015	20.66	570	83	88	21.92	3.76	4.28	15	17	2090	99	86	0.2	17.1	17.4	25.3	8.2	0.04	6.38	25.3	130000	0.0302	0.0302	3	9.09	6
13	4/30/2015	0.197	250	41	52	6.24	2.45	5.22	38.4	75	56	31	84	0.9	16.97	19.7	24.6	7.63	0.03	1.71	24.6	44000	0.0094	0.0144	4	9.17	7
14	5/31/2015	0.816	520	50.75	68	0.0751	5.67	9.36	63	78	2150	99.74	100	1.2	15.2	20.3	34.2	19	0.01	1.03	34.2	77000	0.0036	0.0058	2	9.59	
15	6/30/2015	4.25	550	27.4	38	9.94	12.01	33.7	66.8	103	324	79	95	2.4	3.13	4.5	14.8	11.67		2.93	14.8	6500	0.0233	0.0518		9.59	
16	7/31/2015	0.888	290	74	74	0.888	0.66	0.66	55	55	258	79	74	0.7	7.8	7.8	20.2	12.4		0.24	20.2	39000	0.0014	0.0014	5	8.99	8
17	11/30/2015	0.819	4700	18.75	3.74	3.6	18.01	16.8	82.25	140	53900	99.85	99.6	4.4	3.05	3.19	19	15.95	0.03	4.16	19	46000	0.0263	0.0302		10.22	6
18	12/31/2015	1.49	370	23.4	34	8.57	7.86	11.59	31.2	46	958	96.74	93.68	1.3	5.76	6.5	14.8	9.04	0.05	3.75	14.9	69000	0.0302	0.0302		9.96	6
19	1/31/2016	10.58	450	42	53	13.36	4.6	5.04	18.25	20	647	97.18	90.67	0.4	9.5	9.9	17.8	8.3	0.02	4.49	17.8	28000	0.0302	0.0302	1	8.83	6
20	2/29/2016	11.66	230	46.25	51	12.85	4.6	5.04	18.25	20	130	86	80	0.4	12.65	12.9	22.8	10.15		5.75	22.8	41000	0.0302	0.0302	4	9.2	
21	3/31/2016	8.2	190	42.8	65	16.38	5.01	6.36	33.4	53	113	70	77	0.8	13.8	14.1	20.4	6.6		3.53	20.4	6900	0.0207	0.0302	3	9	
22	4/30/2016	5	1300	26.5	28	7.06	14.23	24.19	71	96	3080	98	98	2.7	11.55	12.6	24.2	12.65		24.2	4.5	10000	0.0223	0.0302	1	9	
23	5/31/2016	7.34	790	33.5	10.85	11.63	18.05	27.5	81	123	505	84	96	2.4	6.15	7.4	22	15.85	0.29	22.3	4.85	16000	0.0261	0.0321	1	9.3	
24	6/30/2016	3.75	290	34.8	45	7.01	8.11	17.71	63	91	128	51	88	1.8	3.58	5.1	19.8	16.22	0.04	2.2	19.8	3700	0.0134	0.0234		9.3	
25	7/31/2016	2.82	240	64.5	78	8.14	6.64	23.39	103.25	224	320	68	73	1.6	4.79	5.4	17.8	13.01	0.05	0.68	17.8	5500	0.0046	0.0026		9.2	
26	8/31/2016	1.61	310	44	46	3.15	2.12	3.15	72	98	199	64	86	1.6	1.9	1.9	17.8	15.9		0.6	15	3700	0.0048	0.0082	1	9.3	
27	10/31/2016	6.7	280	19.67	27	9.72	42.65	58.68	126.33	163	209	40	93	6.4	1.29	1.29	21.2	19.91		7.14	21.2	670	0.0404	0.0432		9.1	
28	11/30/2016	4.39	870	17.6	23	6.89	12.09	33.49	44.8	107	31000	99.9	97.8	2.5	2.41	2.78	17.2	14.79		3.42	17.2	14000	0.0239	0.0378	5	9.1	
29	12/31/2016	3.23	2000	16	17	3.5	3.57	6.28	17.5	30	12100	99.9	99.2	1.1	4.2	4.89	10.5	6.3	0.1	2.14	10.6	12000	0.0242	0.025	3	9.2	
30	1/31/2017	5.89	500	25.2	39	10.4	2.11	2.86	9.8	14	272	96	95	0.4	7.45	8.8	13	5.55	0.04	2.94	13	11000	0.0272	0.032	2	9.3	
31	2/28/2017	14.78	660	53.75	67	19.69	2.06	2.99	7.75	11	830	99	92	0.1	8.71	15	19.7	10.99		5.38	19.7	120000	0.0328	0.0353	3	9.3	
32	3/31/2017	18.47	1300	67.25	78	21.93	3.11	3.42	11.25	12	9560	99	95	0.2	16.95	17.1	23.2	6.25		6.43	23.2	49000	0.0332	0.0393	4	9.3	
33	4/30/2017	5.94	610	39.25	44	8.86	6.44	10.39	45.25	70	158	71	94	1.2	14.75	15.2	20.9	6.15	0.02	3.12	20.9	14000	0.0179	0.0242		9.3	
34	5/31/2017	1.98	500	34	38	3.34	5.09	9.6	84	95	1020	92	93	2.5	14.05	15	26.6	12.55		1.61	26.6	6100	0.0073	0.0125		9.3	
35	1/31/2018	7.85	390	30	38	10.94	2.13	5.18	21.39	18	934	99.44	92.31	0.7	8.9	9.7	16.8	7.9		16.8	4.31	17000	0.0308	0.0346	8.1	9.01	
36	2/28/2018	18.25	250	68.5	87	23.43	3.86	4.68	14.5	18	114	87	73	0.2	14.7	15.5	23.7	9		6.31	23.7	6500	0.032	0.0325	4	9.1	
37	3/31/2018	35.65	910	122.5	130	45.05	2.48	6.24	7.75	18	13600	99	87	0.1	21.7	23.5	31.6	9.9	0.01	9.15	31.6	11000	0.0347	0.0416	2	9.1	
38	4/30/2018	41.48	1800	117.25	150	58.52	5.89	8.08	16.75	23	17300	99	93	0.1	26.4	27.5	35.4	9	0.01	12.23	35.4	6000	0.0414	0.0452	3	9.1	
39	5/31/2018	4.26	390	40	30.4	5.77	7.52	15.83	52	125	724	93	92	1.3	11.95	14.4	21.8	9.85	0.07	3.33	21.9	3200	0.0182	0.0305	2	9.5	
40	6/30/2018	3.82	300	24.25	30	5.4	16.42	28.25	104	169	552	81	92	4.3	2.12	4	15.9	13.78	0.02	2.49	15.9	2700	0.0188	0.027		9.5	
41	7/31/2018	1.76	280	30.33	40	3.27	8.68	17.28	115.67	132	3380	97	89	3.8	2.05	3.97	17.4	15.35	0.02	1.18	17.4	120	0.0082	0.0157		9.5	
42	10/31/2018	1.546	600	17.8	31	2.77	7.512	15.08	93.2	178	273	66	97	5.2	0.86	0.87	22	21.14	0.01	2.13	22	1100	0.116	0.166		9	
43	11/30/2018	1.122	200	9.25	12	1.29	2.275	5.978	16.5	50	252	93	95	1.8	0.9	1.18	9.9	9		1.23	9.9	390	0.0149	0.0199		9.4	
44	12/31/2018	3.182	620	14.25	24	7.58	5.112	12.318	22.5	39	215	90	98	1.6	2.55	3.24	8.2	5.65	0.03	1.576	8.2	8300	0.023	0.0379		9.6	9
45	1/31/2019	7.018	340	24	42	13.033	5.321	5.718	18.8	22	195	90	93	0.8	3.61	3.81	11.3	7.69	0.03	3.22	11.3	4900	0.0342	0.0372		9.41	9
46	2/28/2019	13.426	540	40.25	68	21.281	4.21	5.25	12.25	14	511	98	93	0.3	9.7	11.5	15.3	5.6		5.243	15.3	8400	0.0411	0.0455		9.2	9
47	3/31/2019	17.31	320.00	50.75	66.00	25.44	5.66	10.96	15.75	22.00	268.00	94.00	84.00		17.15	18.30	7.30		0.01	7.82	23.00	8400.00	0.04	0.06	2.00	9.00	6
48	4/1/2019	14.35	260	51.2	87	34.45	10.772	19.062	47.2	90	502	91	80		16.6	19.1	27.3			6.939	27.5	28000	0.0303	0.0475	2	9	6
49	5/2/2019	5.44	260	23.75	28	7.52	24.85	43.56	102.25	122		80	91		7.4	9.1	23.4			5.56	23.4	2700	0.0285	0.0475		9.378	6
50	Average	9.04	775.42	42.55	57.03	13.81	10.00	16.61	49.97	71.66	6191.21	88.34	90.90	1.66	9.29	10.49	20.04	11.10	0.08	5.17	19.05	25562.08	0.027	0.03	3.03	9.17	8

- design loading of 22 lbs./acre/day
- 226 permit exceedances in 5 years
- loading to the primary treatment cell is 63.89 lbs./ac/day.

## Effluent TSS and BOD for the Jordan Montana Wastewater Pond System Over the Past Five Years

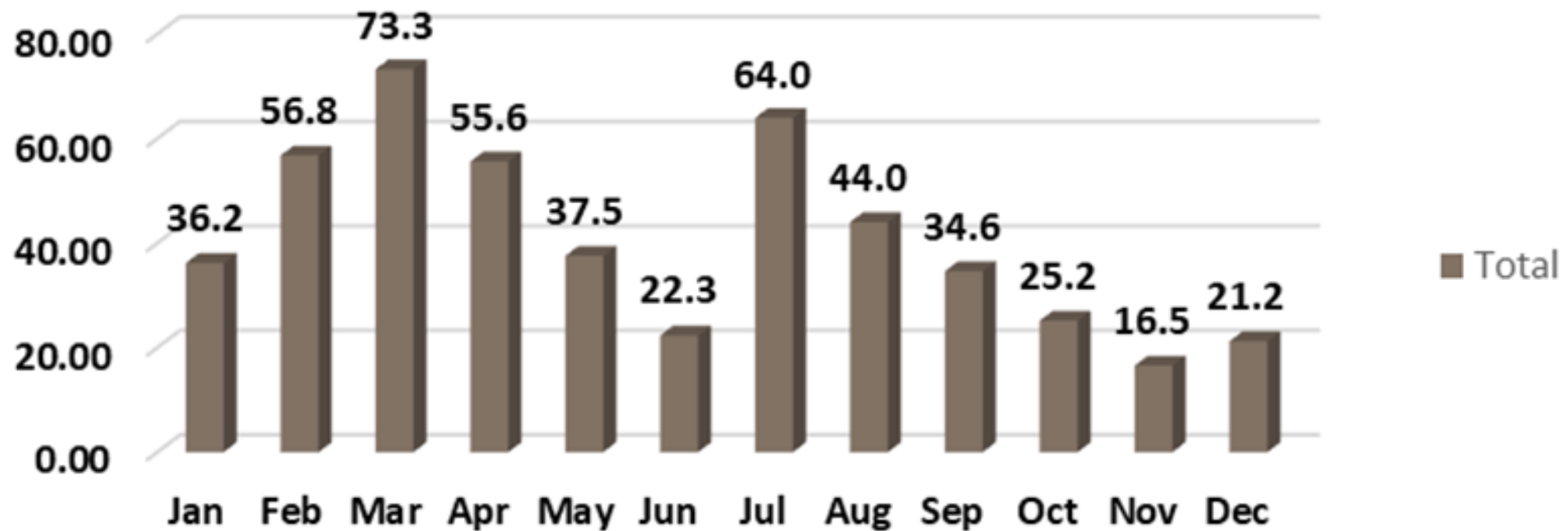


About Seventy-Five (75) Percent of the Time the XXXX Pond System will Violate its Monthly Average Effluent BOD Limits and about Fifty-Six (56) Percent of the Time it will Violate its TSS Limits



Average of Effluent BOD MO Ave mg/l

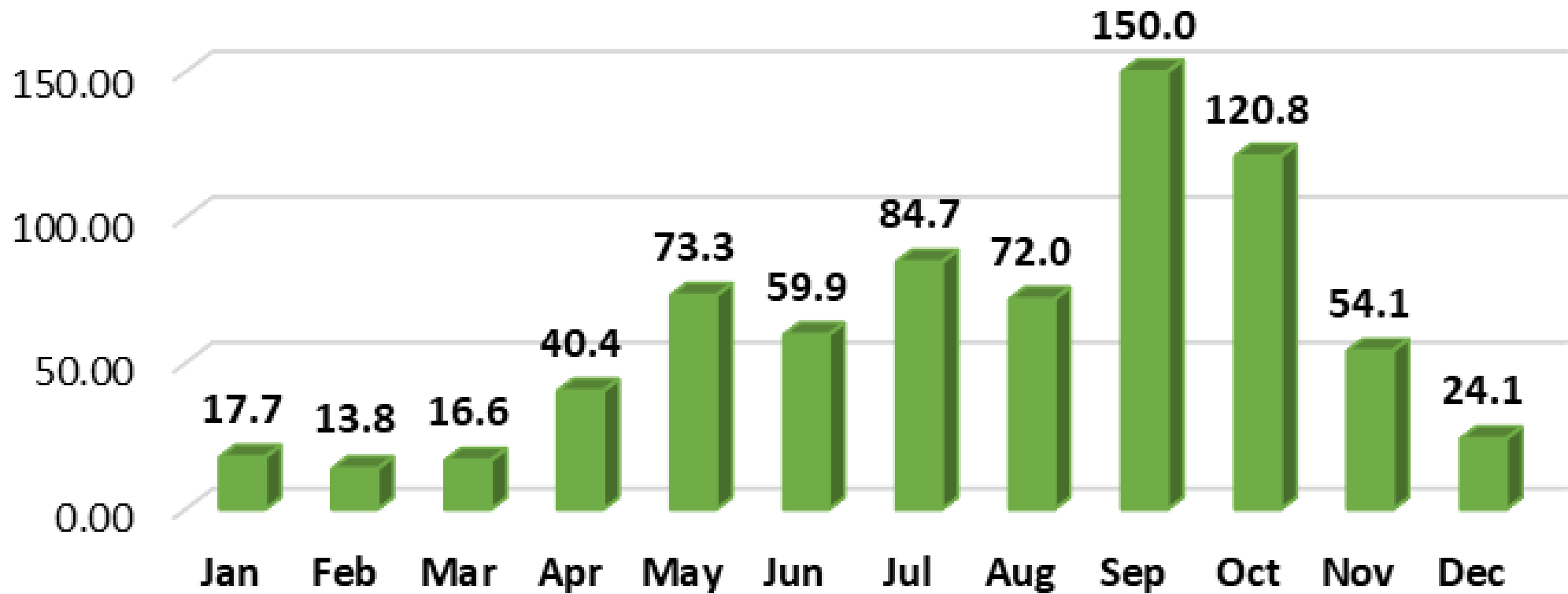
## Five Years of Monthly Effluent BOD<sub>5</sub> Grouped by Month



Date ▼

Average of TSS, Effluent MO Ave mg/l

## 5 Years of Monthly Average TSS Grouped by Month



Date ▾

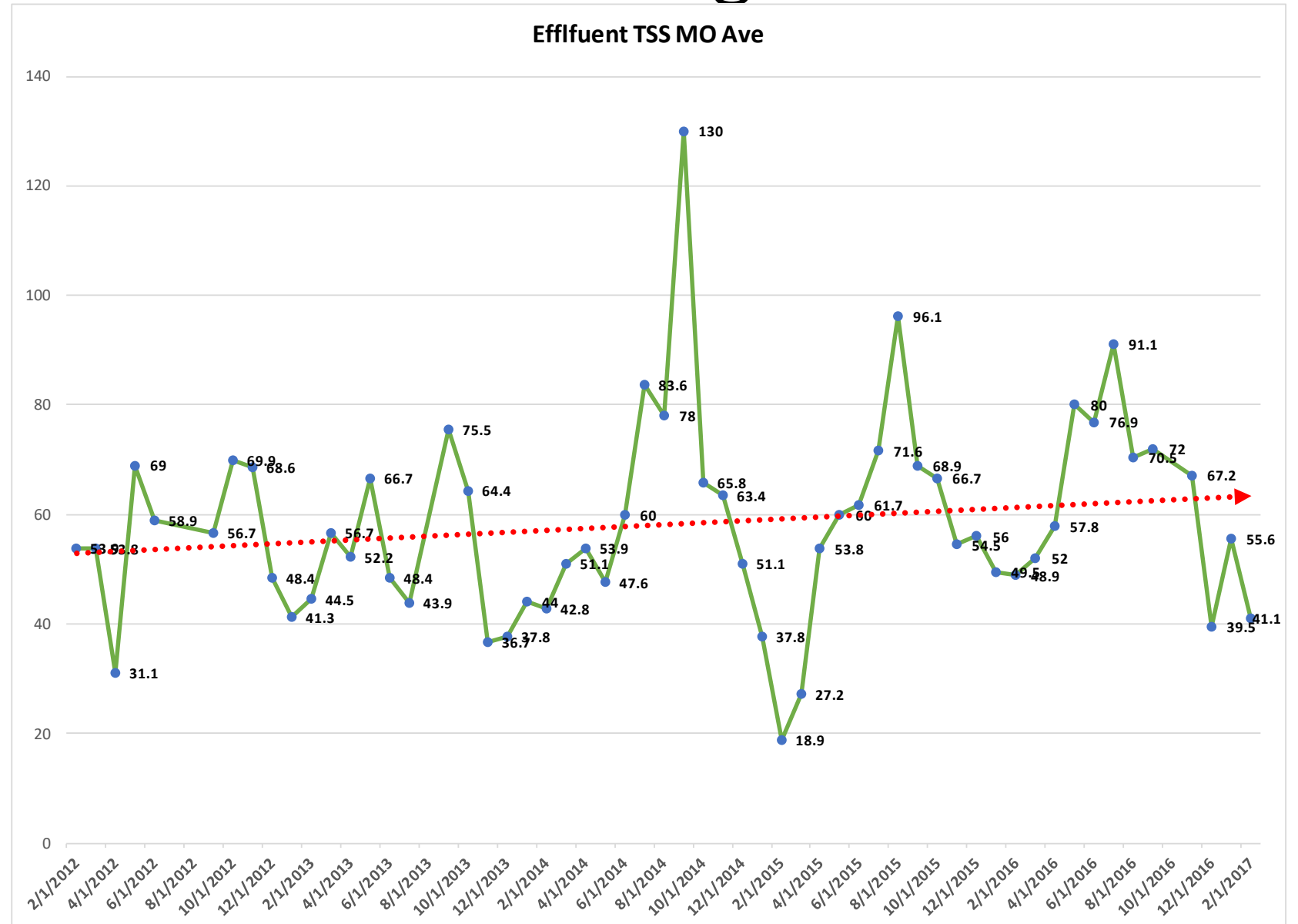
The pond system's intended purpose was to treat domestic waste from its citizens and a few small businesses. The engineers fully expected the pond system to meet treatment objectives based on certain assumptions. Based on the existing design, the engineers anticipated the pond would successfully meet treatment goals with a loading no greater than 300 mg/l BOD<sub>5</sub> or about 27 lbs. BOD<sub>5</sub>/acre/day.

With the existing loadings, the XXX Wastewater Pond System is being asked to do something it was never intended or designed to do. The pond system is not meeting design expectations because it is too heavily loaded. As can be seen from the DMR data, the XXX pond system has consistently failed to meet its treatment objectives.

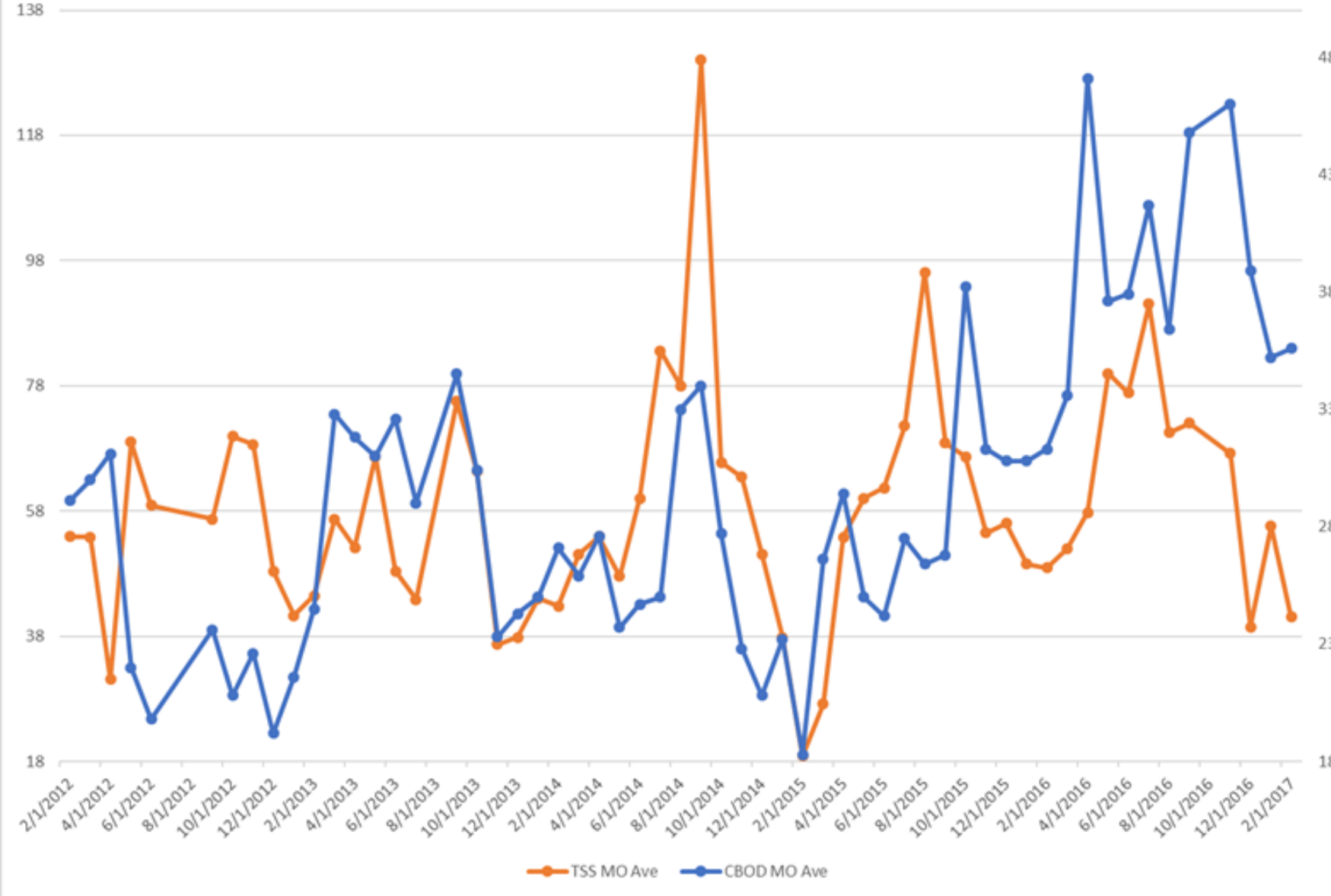
Solutions to this situation are clear...lighten the weekly load to the pond system by removing as much organic (and inorganic) material from the industrial discharge as possible. The pretreatment objective for the industrial discharger should be to send the Town of XXX a waste stream of no more than 300 mg/l BOD<sub>5</sub>. No manure should ever reach the XXX pond system.

# A Word About Sludge

Here is what accumulated sludge looks like over time:

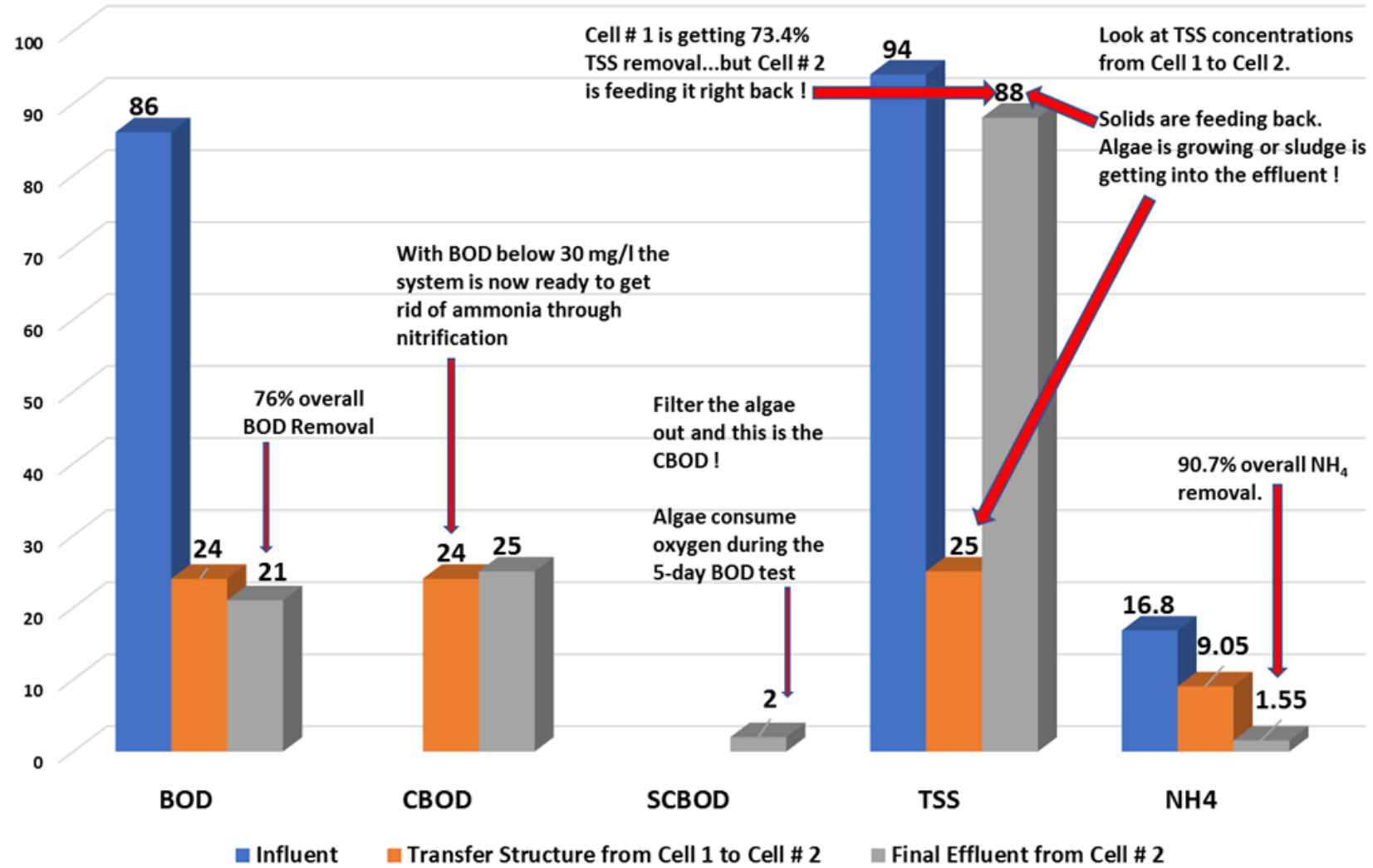


# Effluent CBOD and TSS for St Paul's Wastewater Lagoon System

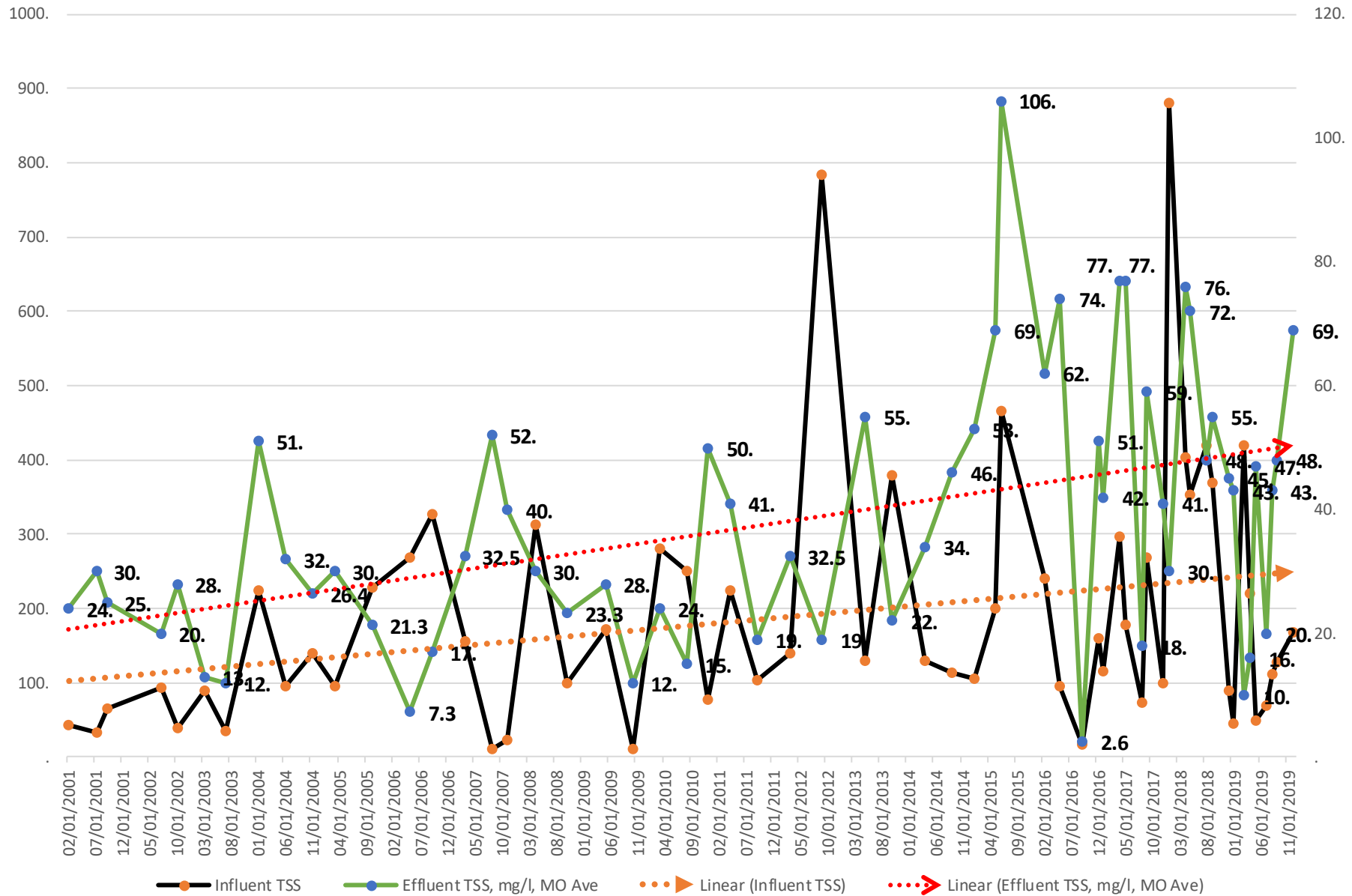


TSS and BOD<sub>5</sub> Typically Move Together if Algae are the sole source of TSS in the effluent

# Intra-Pond BOD, CBOD, SCBOD, TSS, and Ammonia for the   Wastewater Lagoon System

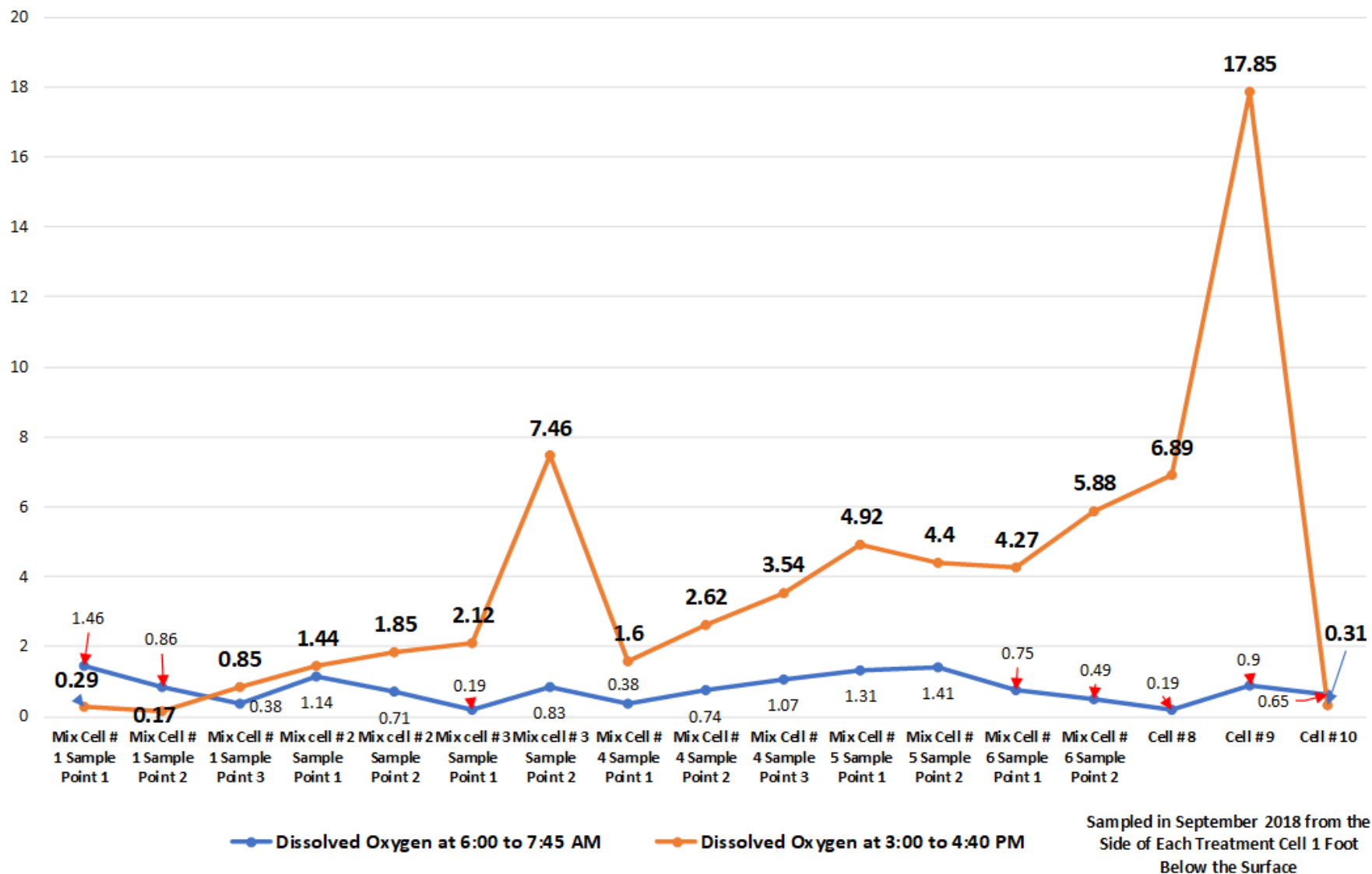


# Twenty Years of Influent and Effluent Total Suspended Solids

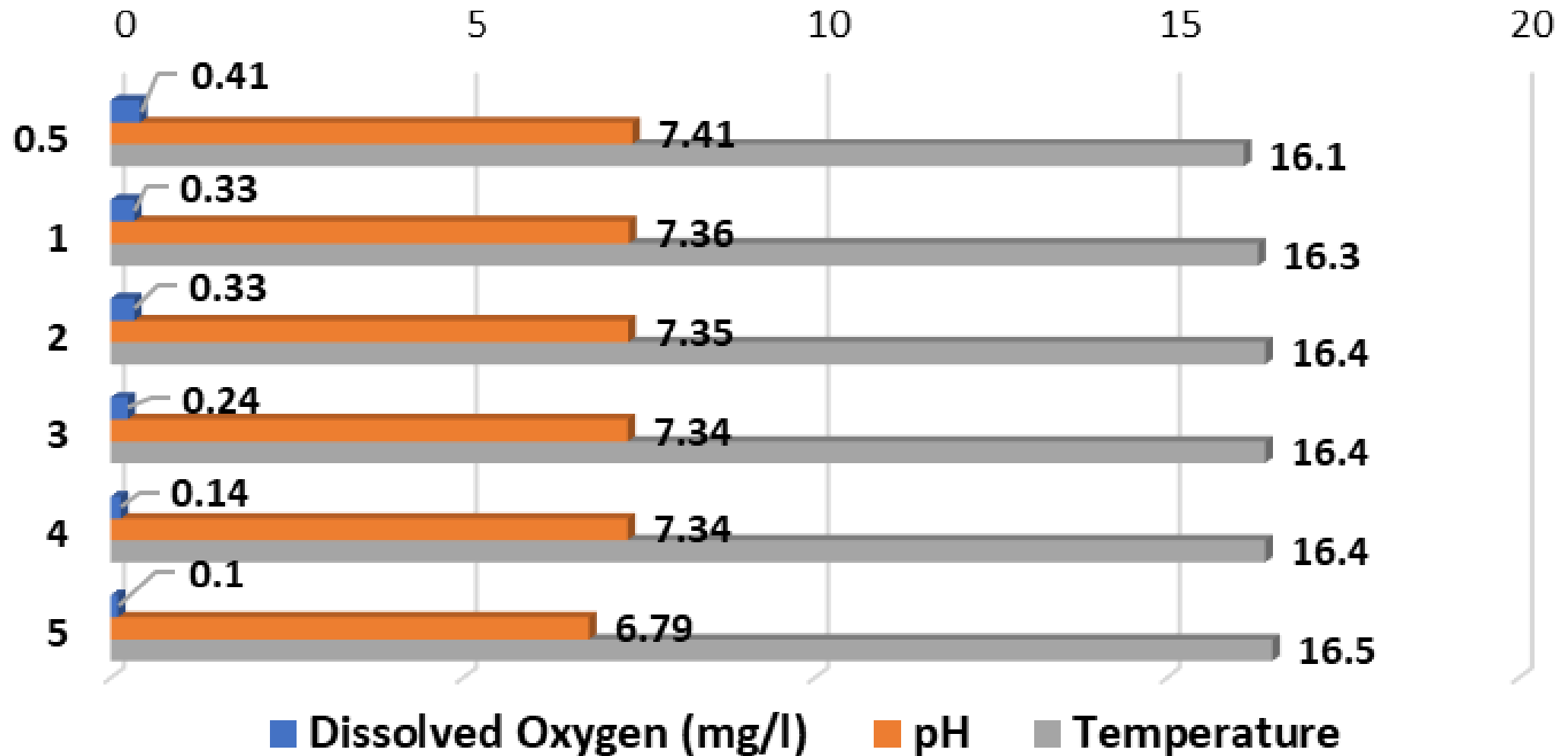




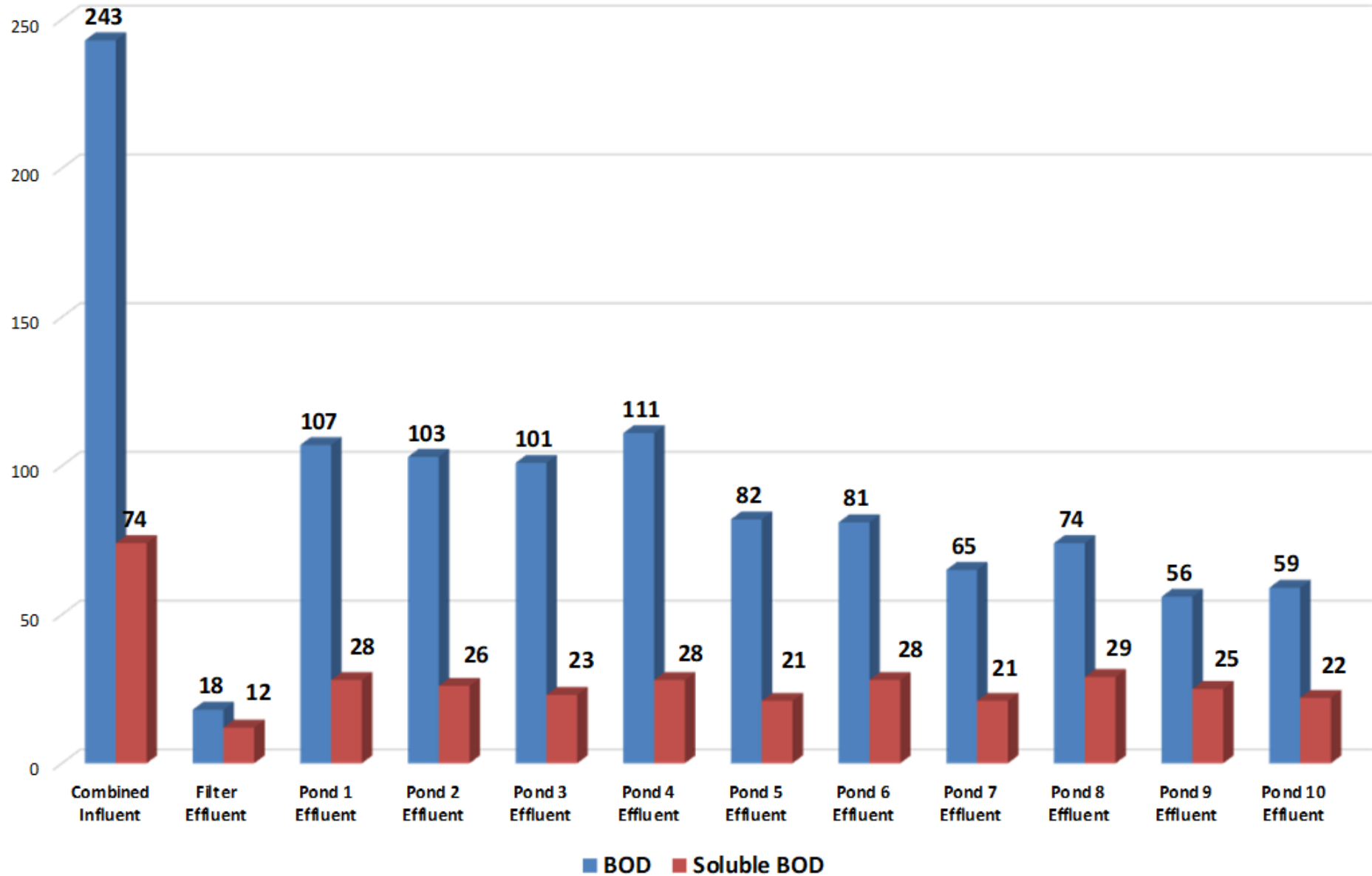
## Pre-Dawn and Afternoon Surface Dissolved Oxygen Concentrations for the [REDACTED] Wastewater Pond System



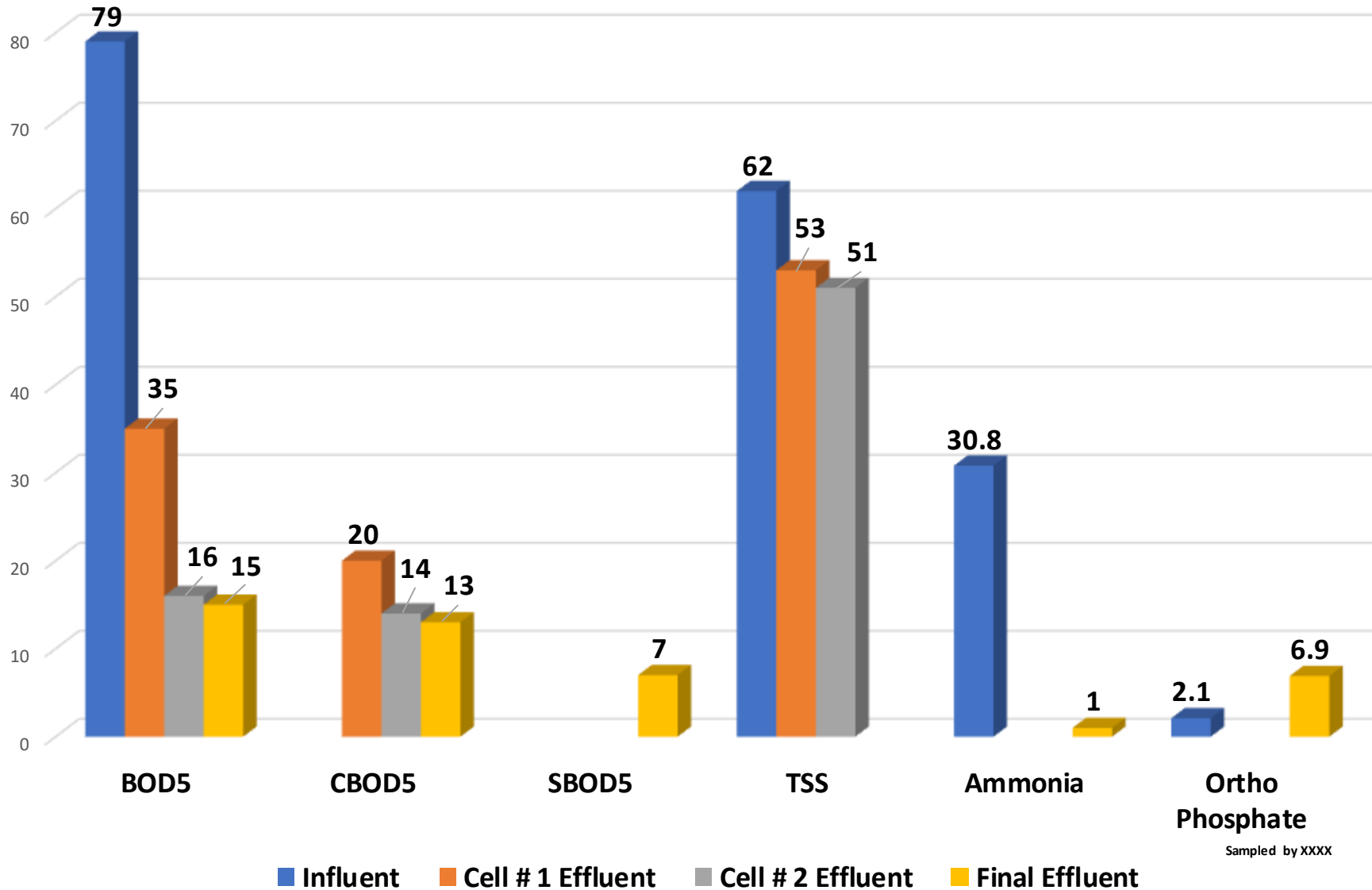
# Pond 10 Dissolved Oxygen Profile Sampled on 9/26/2018 at 8:30 AM



## Intra-Pond BOD<sub>5</sub> and SBOD<sub>5</sub> for May 2018 at the [Redacted] Wastewater Pond System



## Intra-Pond BOD<sub>5</sub> Laboratory Results for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System



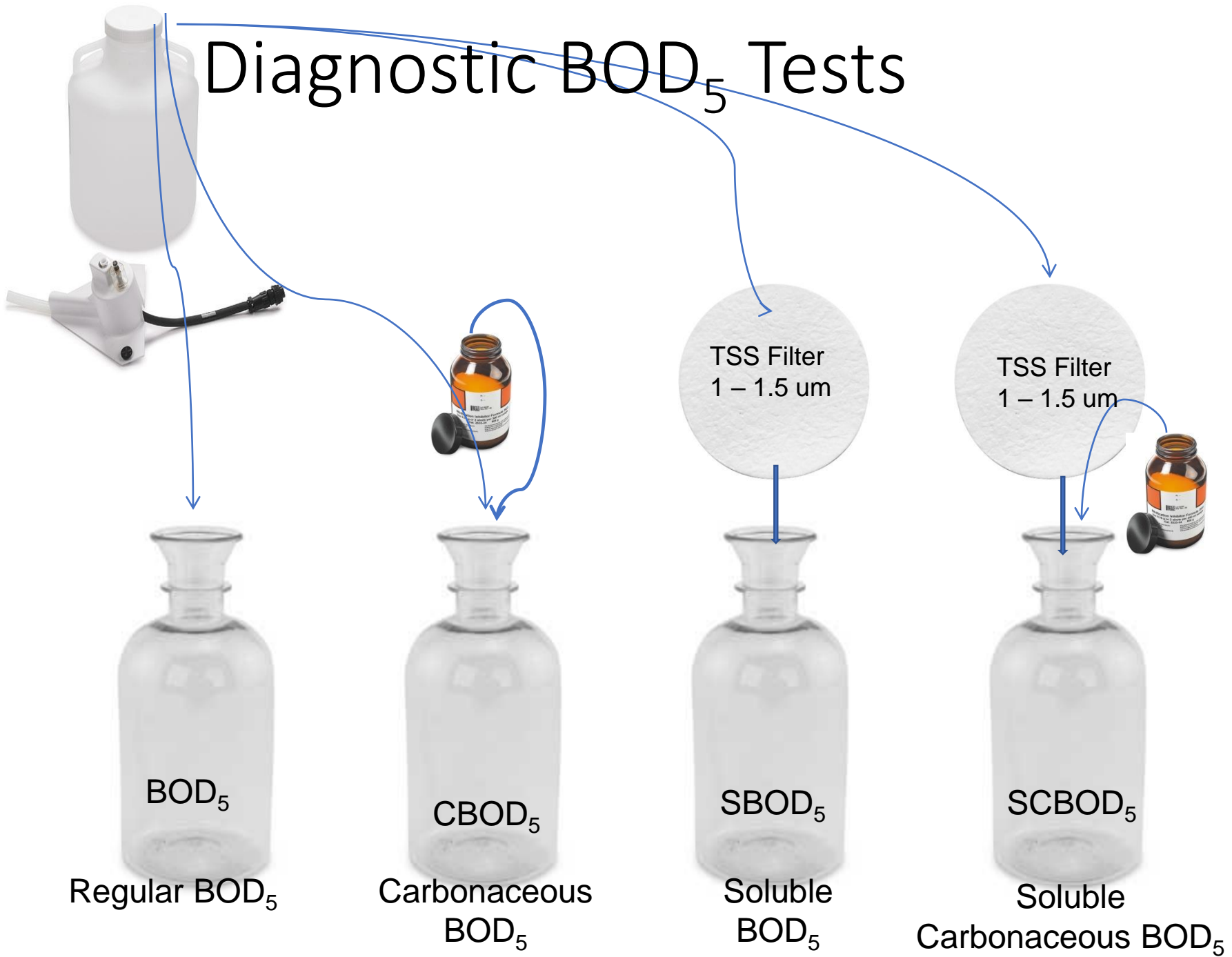
Here is an example of benthic feedback...nutrient release from the sludge blanket.

This system has a severe effluent TSS problem.

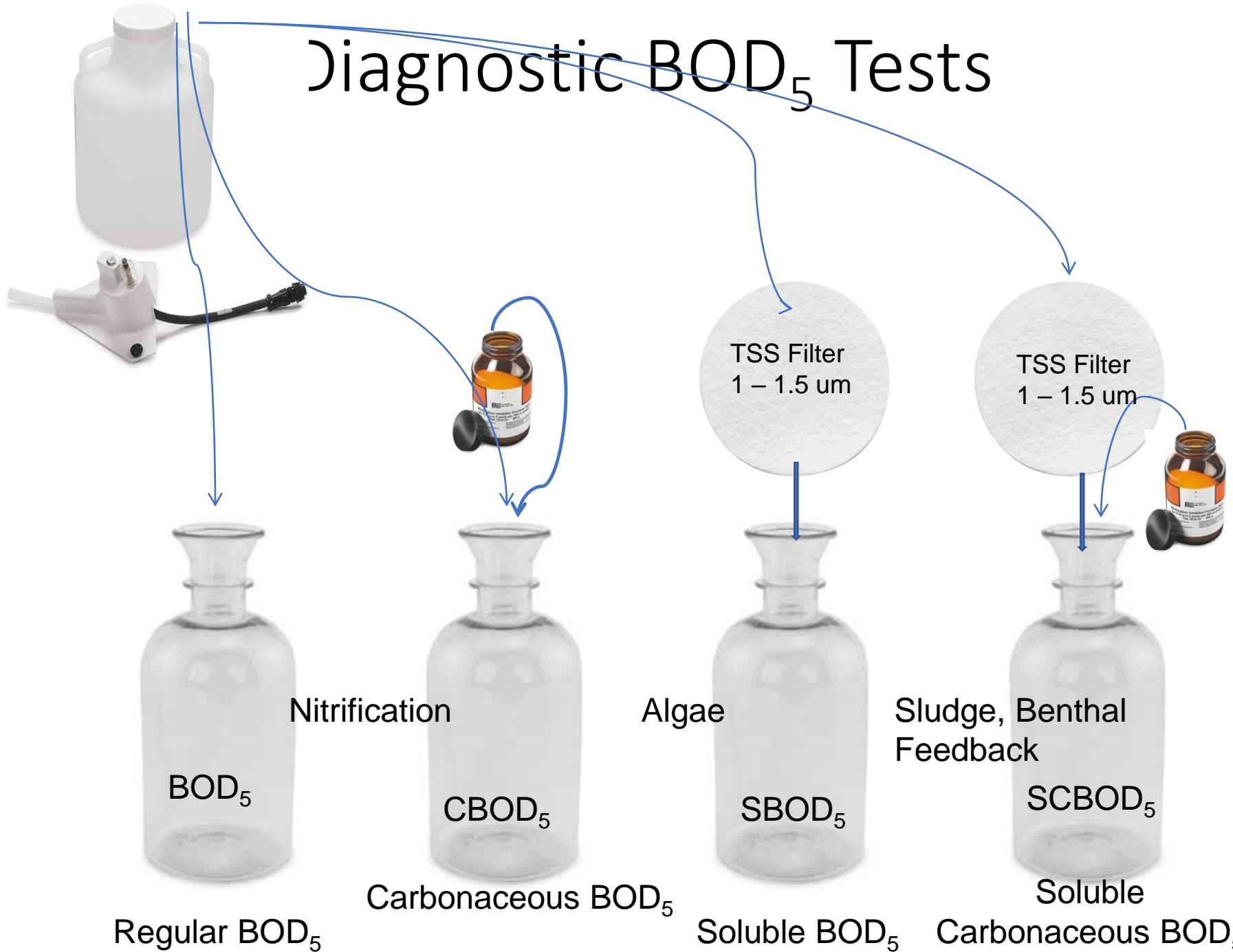
Sampled last month.  
Temperatures 5.5 degrees C

# Diagnostic BODs

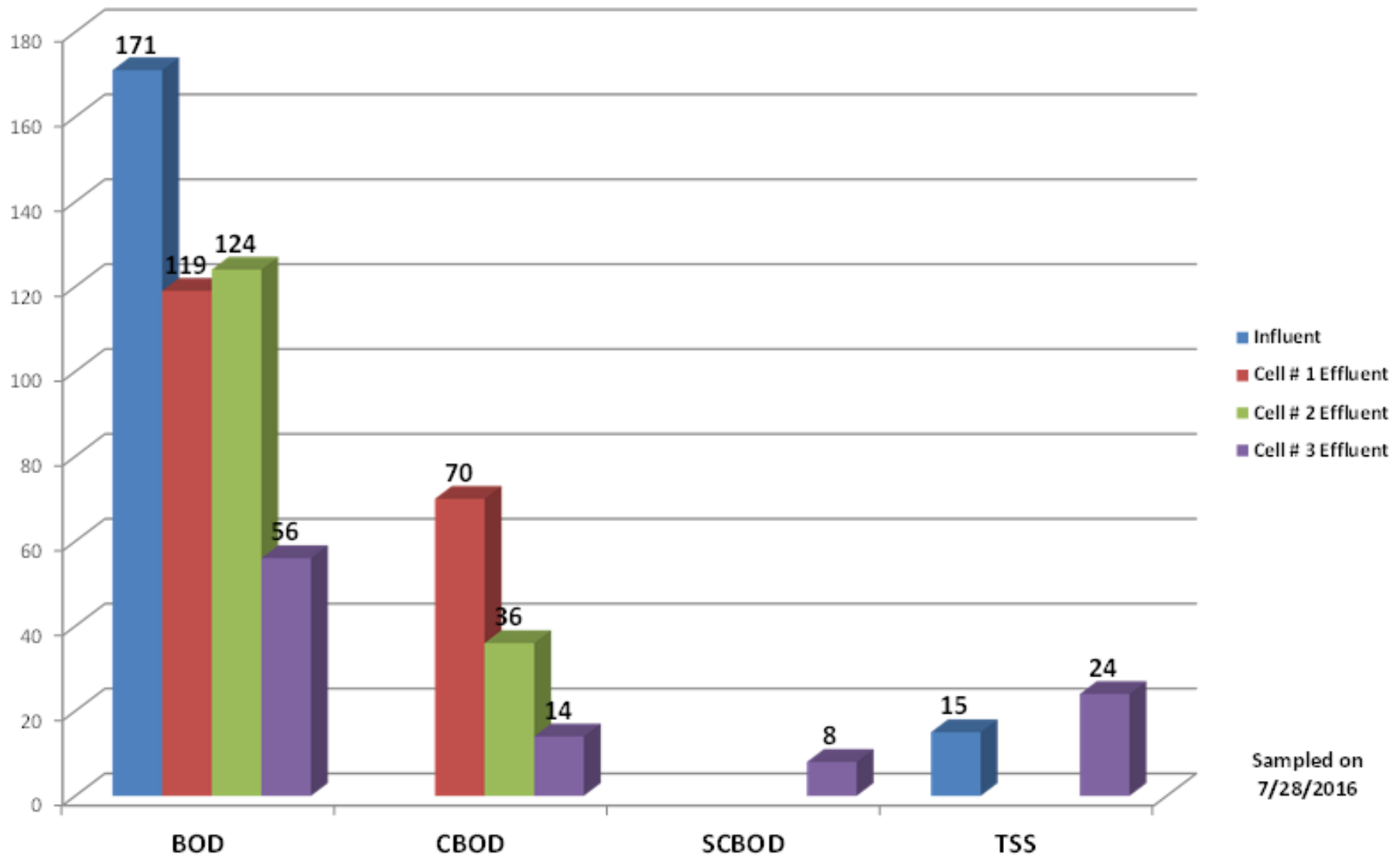
# Diagnostic BOD<sub>5</sub> Tests



# Diagnostic BOD<sub>5</sub> Tests



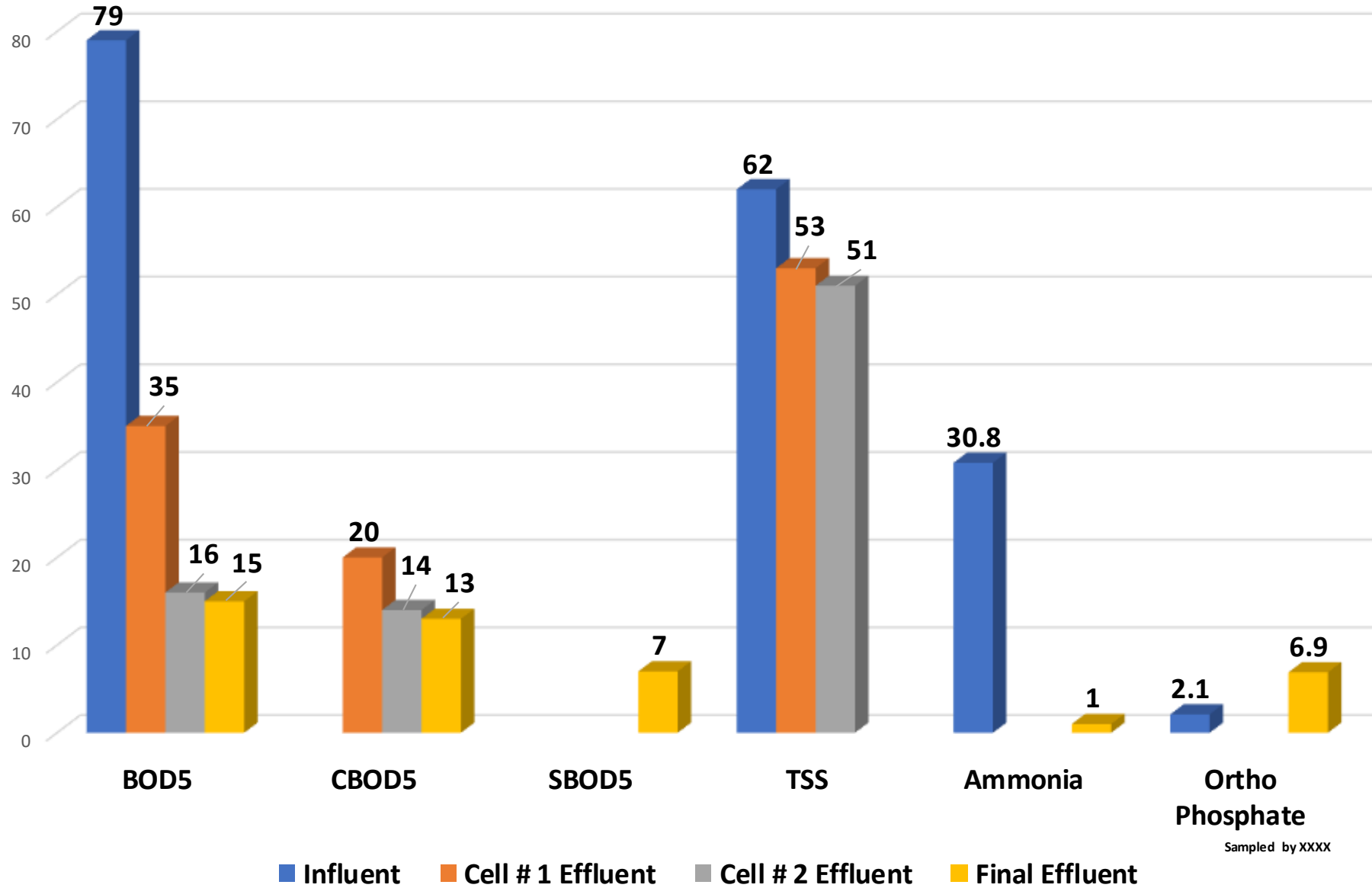
# Intra-Pond BOD and CBOD for the [Redacted] Wastewater Pond System



Sampled on 7/28/2016

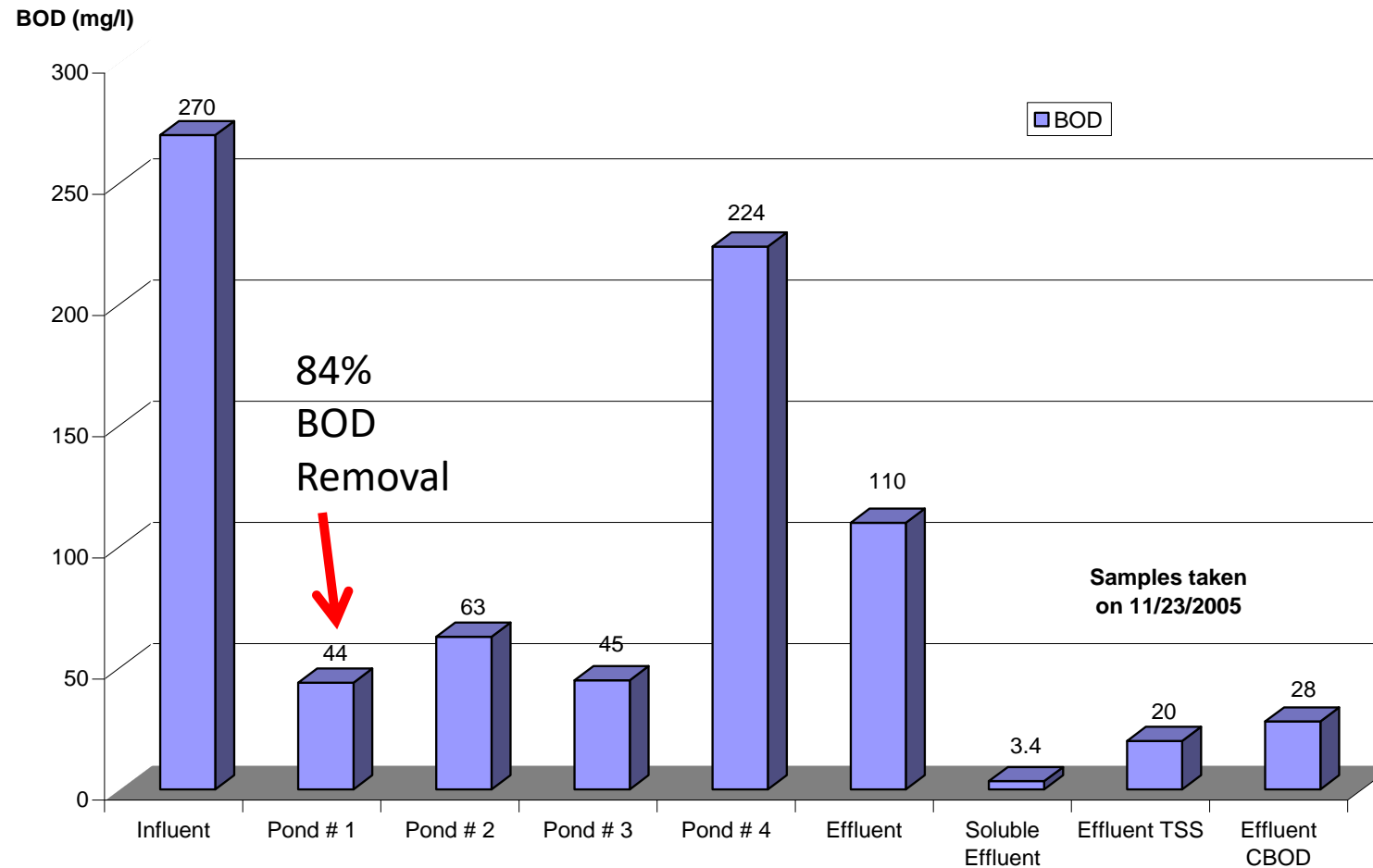


## Intra-Pond BOD<sub>5</sub> Laboratory Results for the XXXX Wastewater Pond System



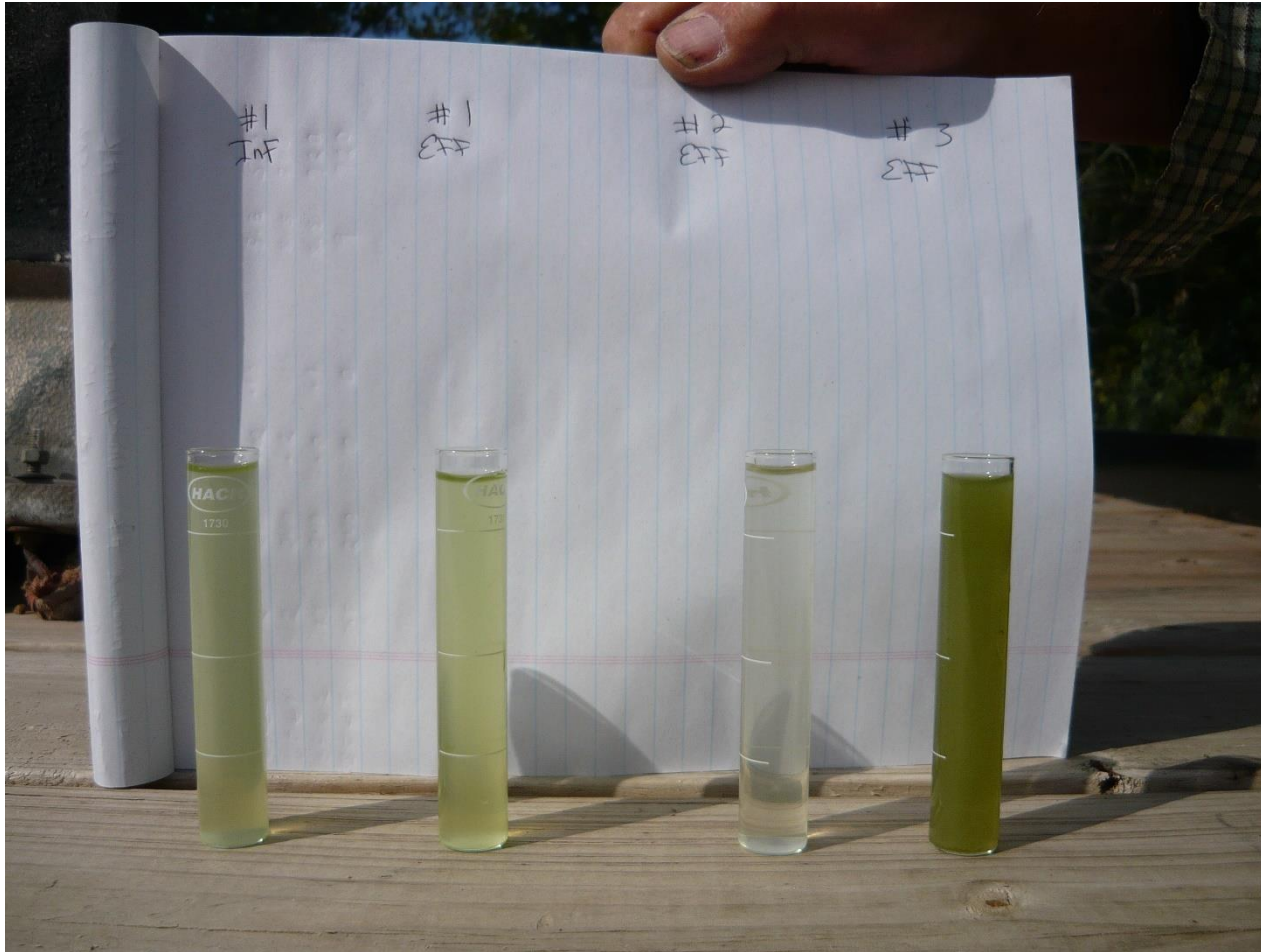
# It is Important to know Where the Problem is Occurring

## BOD Analysis for [REDACTED]





What do you suppose the difference in pH would be? BOD<sub>5</sub>? TSS?



Picture Courtesy of **Mark Court**,  
Wyoming Rural Water Association

Sample ID: A612745-04  
Sampled By: [Redacted]  
Sample Description: Pond 2 out

Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:10  
Matrix: Waste Water  
Sample Type: Grab

**BSK Associates Fresno  
General Chemistry**

Analyte	Method	Result	RL	Units	RL Mult	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5210B	130	30	mg/L	30	A613004	09/23/16 16:39	09/28/16	

Sample ID: A612745-05  
Sampled By: [Redacted]  
Sample Description: Pond 3 Discharge

Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:15  
Matrix: Waste Water  
Sample Type: Grab

**Both Pond # 3  
Discharges!!!**

**BSK Associates Fresno  
General Chemistry**

Analyte	Method	Result	RL	Units	RL Mult	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5210B	100	15	mg/L	15	A613004	09/23/16 16:41	09/28/16	

Sample ID: A612745-06  
Sampled By: [Redacted]  
Sample Description: Pond 3 Discharge

Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:15  
Matrix: Waste Water  
Sample Type: Grab

**100 mg/l**

**BSK Associates Fresno  
General Chemistry**

Analyte	Method	Result	RL	Units	RL Mult	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand - Dissolved (1)	SM 5210B	6.0	4.0	mg/L	4	A613004	09/23/16 16:43	09/28/16	

**6 mg/l**

**Figure 3. Final Filtered BOD, BOD without Algae Cells, is 6 mg/L. 94 mg/l of BOD is caused by Algae Respiring in the BOD test bottle**

**94 mg/l caused by algae consuming oxygen in the BOD<sub>5</sub> test bottle for 5 days**

Diagnostic TSS

# Diagnostic TSS



- $TSS = BTSS + ATSS + MTSS$ 
  - BTSS is suspended bacterial solids
  - ATSS is the algal component of TSS
  - MTSS is silt, clay, cell debris, bottom solids





# Solids Types Lost to the Effluent

- Raw Wastewater Solids - Short Circuiting or  
Poor aeration
- Old Sludge Particles - Sludge buildup
- Treatment Solids (bacterial flocs)  
organic overload or sludge accumulation
- Filamentous Bacteria - indicates low D.O. or septicity
- Sulfur Bacteria - anoxic conditions and sulfides forming
- Algae or Protozoa

This is an effluent structure



What would Sludge Look Like on a TSS Filter Under the Microscope?



Hydraulics

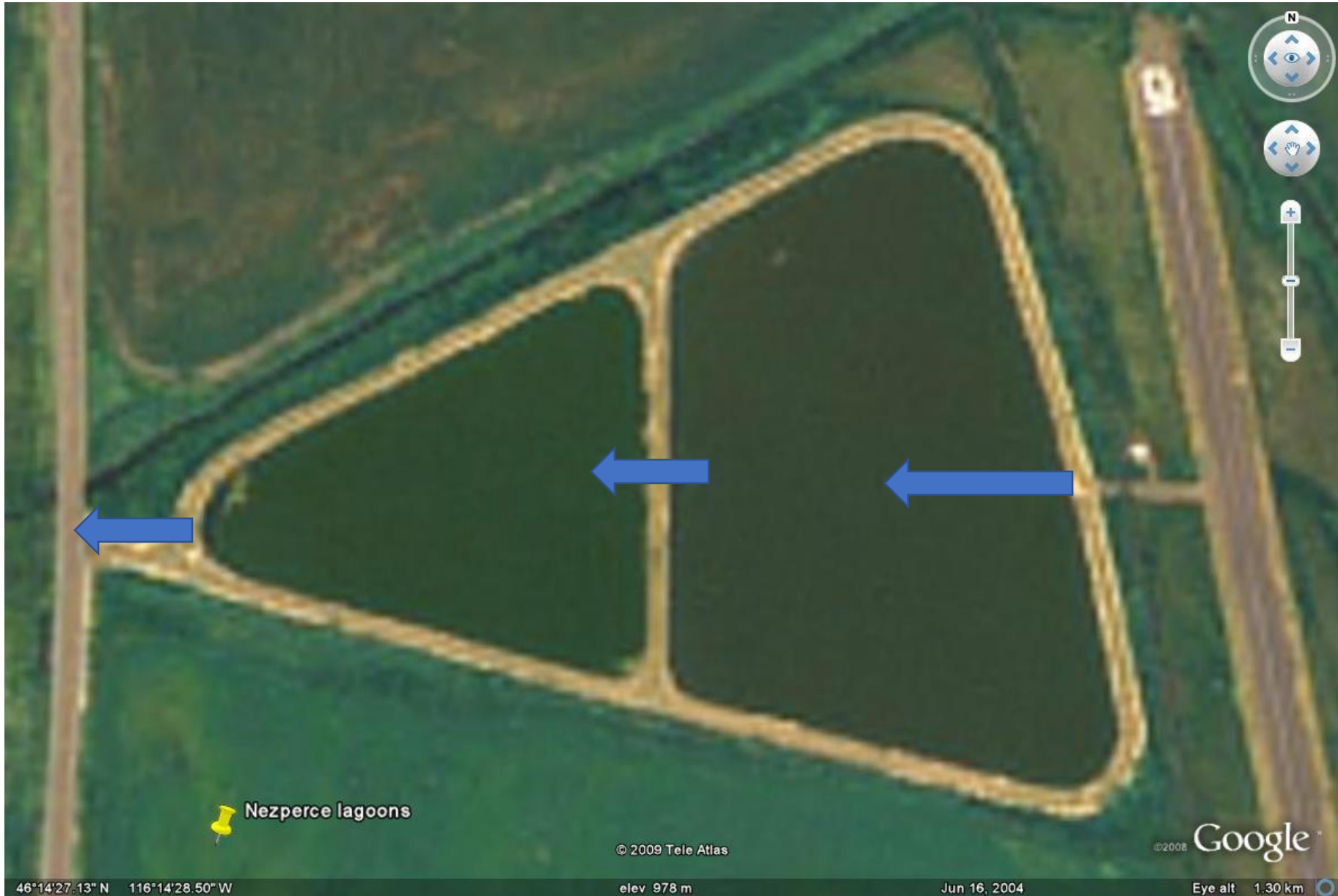



# Short Circuiting

*“Short-circuiting is the greatest deterrent to successful pond performance, barring any toxic effects. The importance of the hydraulic design of a pond system cannot be overemphasized”*

- Middlebrooks





 Nezperce lagoons

© 2009 Tele Atlas

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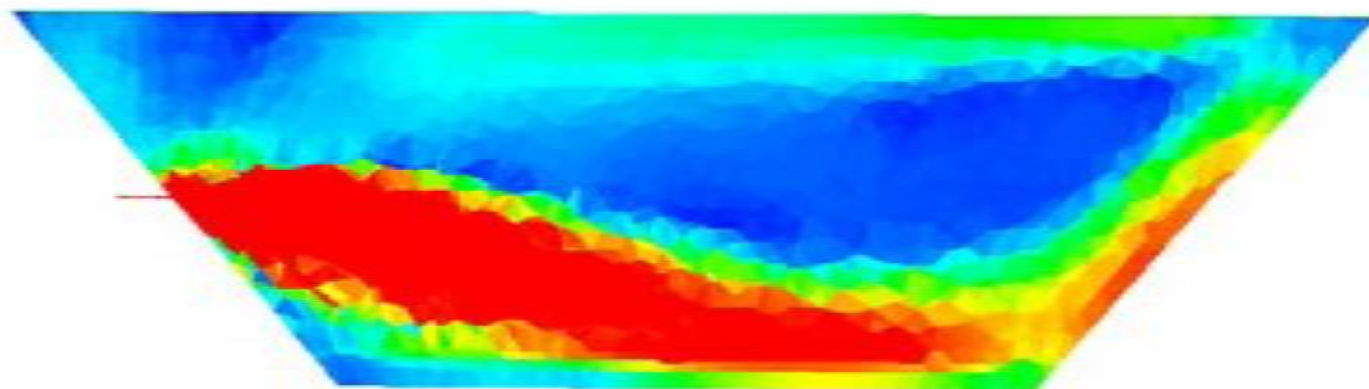
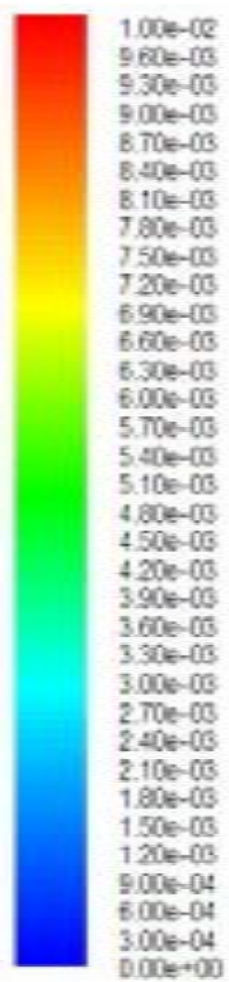
46°14'27.13" N 116°14'28.50" W

elev 978 m

Jun 16, 2004

Eye alt 1.30 km



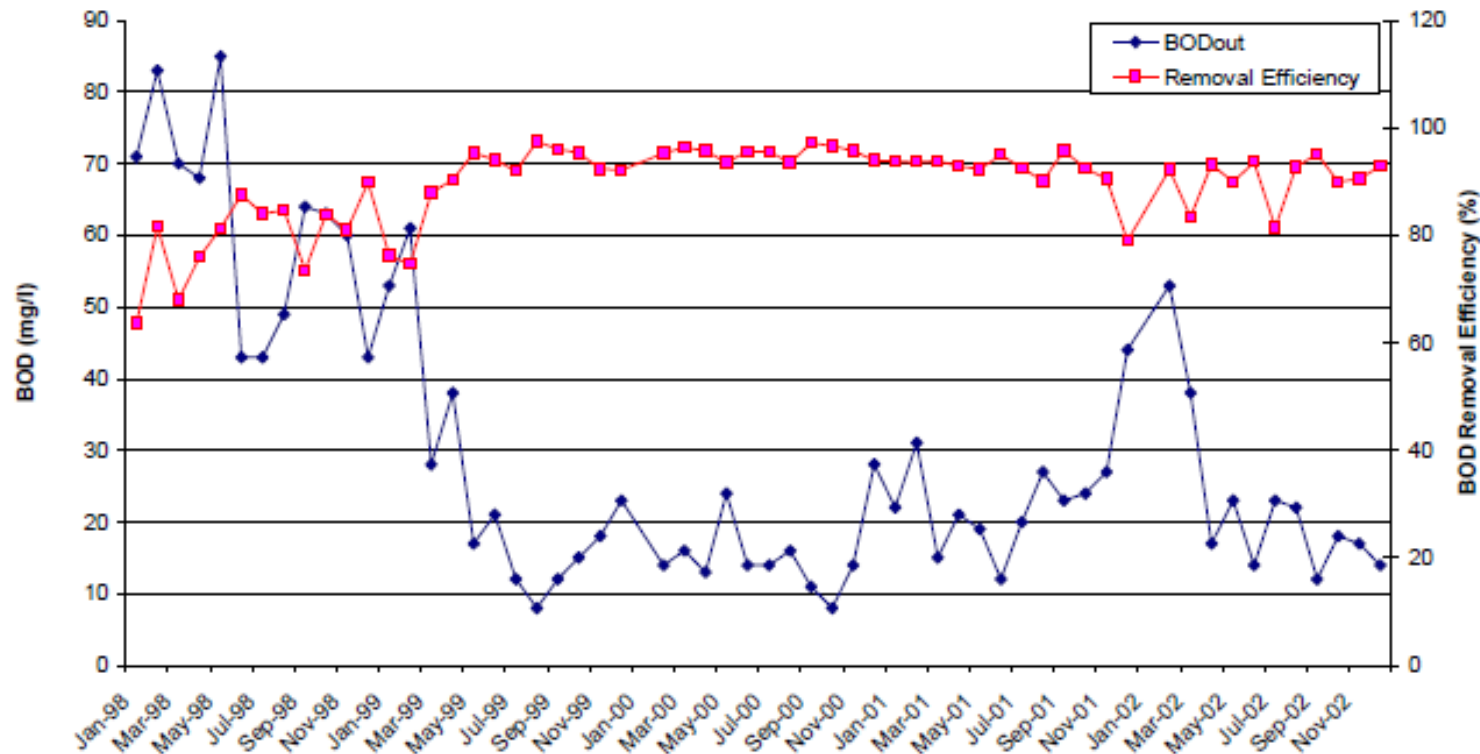


# The Hydraulic Difference Between Types of Aeration

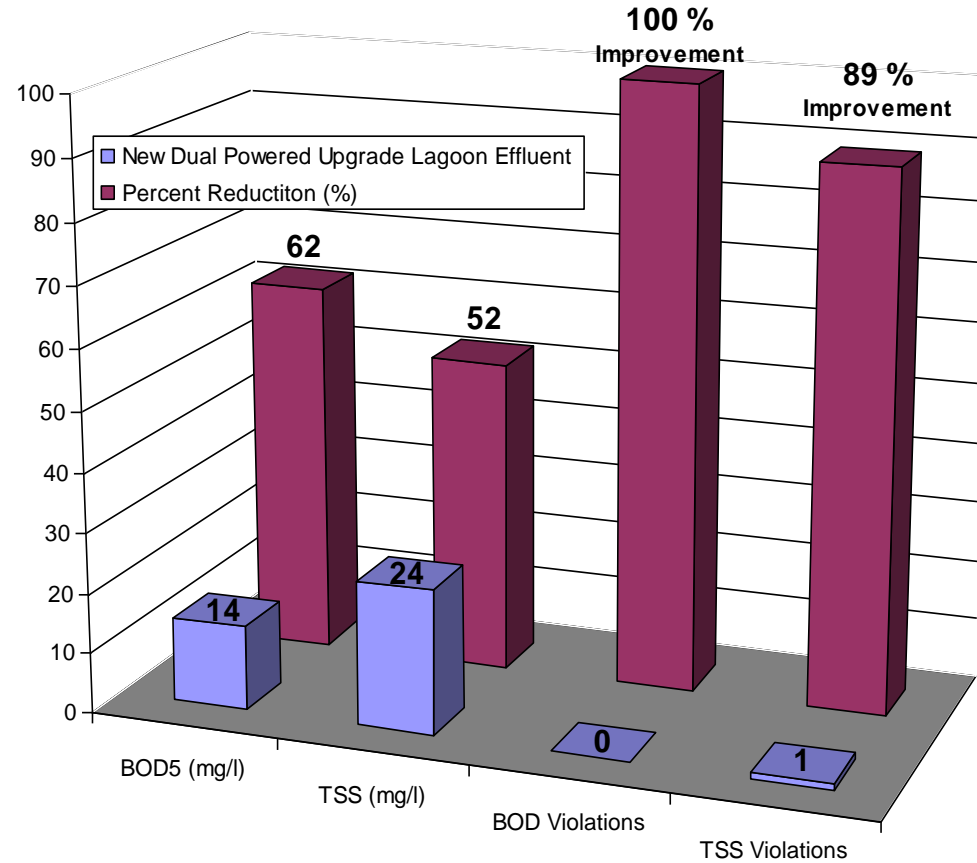


# The Effect of Switching Aerator Types at the Wasco State Pr [REDACTED]

**BOD Removal Efficiency after Changing Aerator Type and Mixing Patterns**



## Performance of New Lagoon System Since Upgrade to Dual Power Multi-Cell System



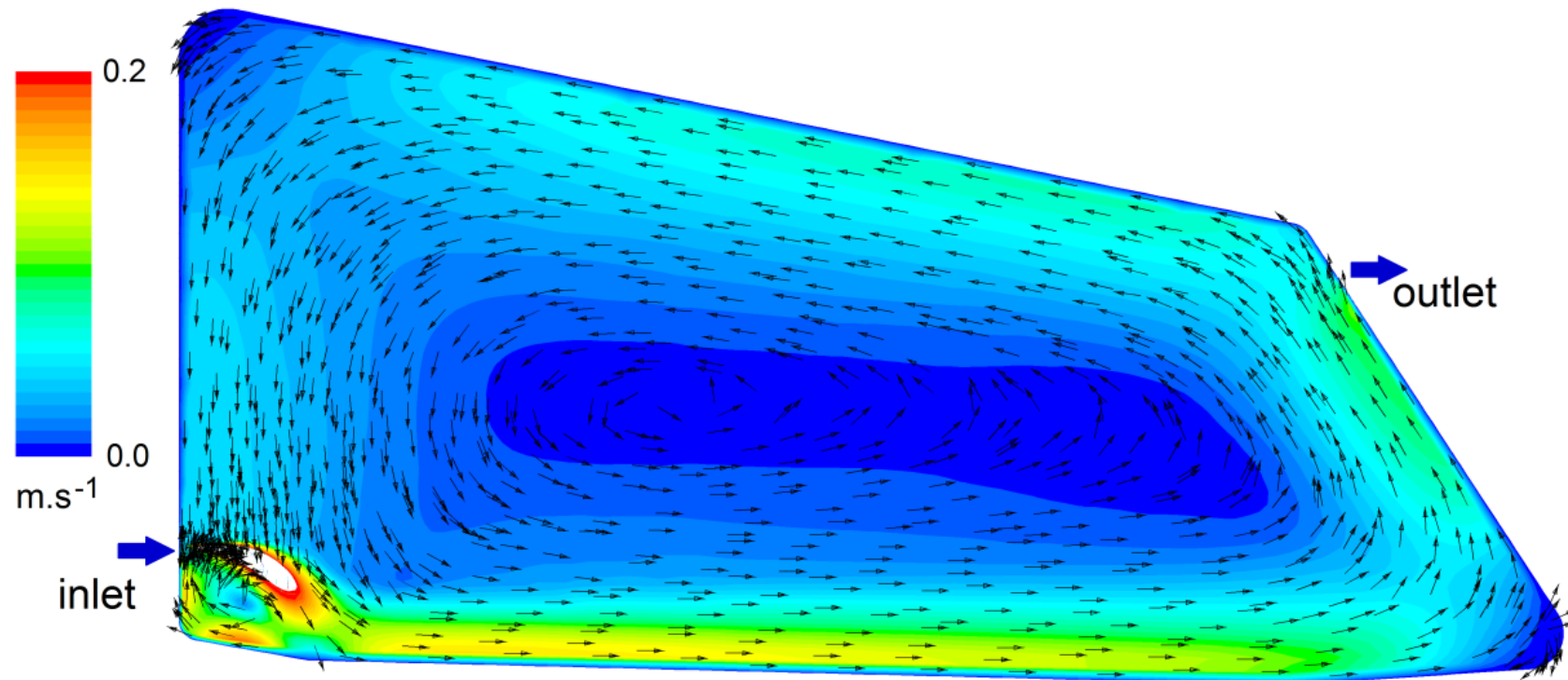
Saves \$110,000/year in energy costs using 8 less aerators

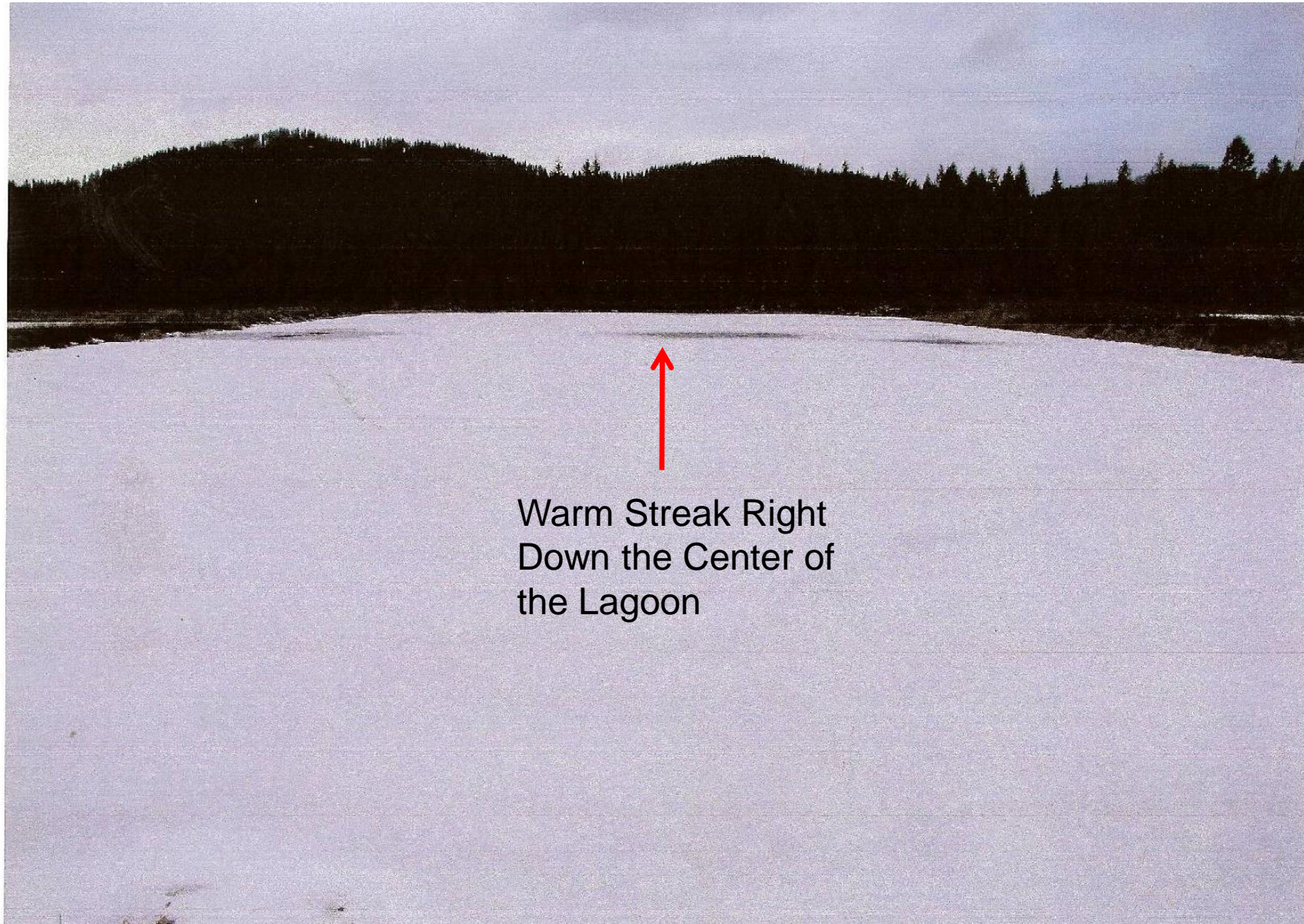
Total Construction Cost Including stabilizing lagoon embankments: **\$650,000**





# Notice the Dead Zones





Warm Streak Right  
Down the Center of  
the Lagoon













Untitled Map  
Write a description for your map.

Legend



Center of  
Pond  
Influent  
Structure

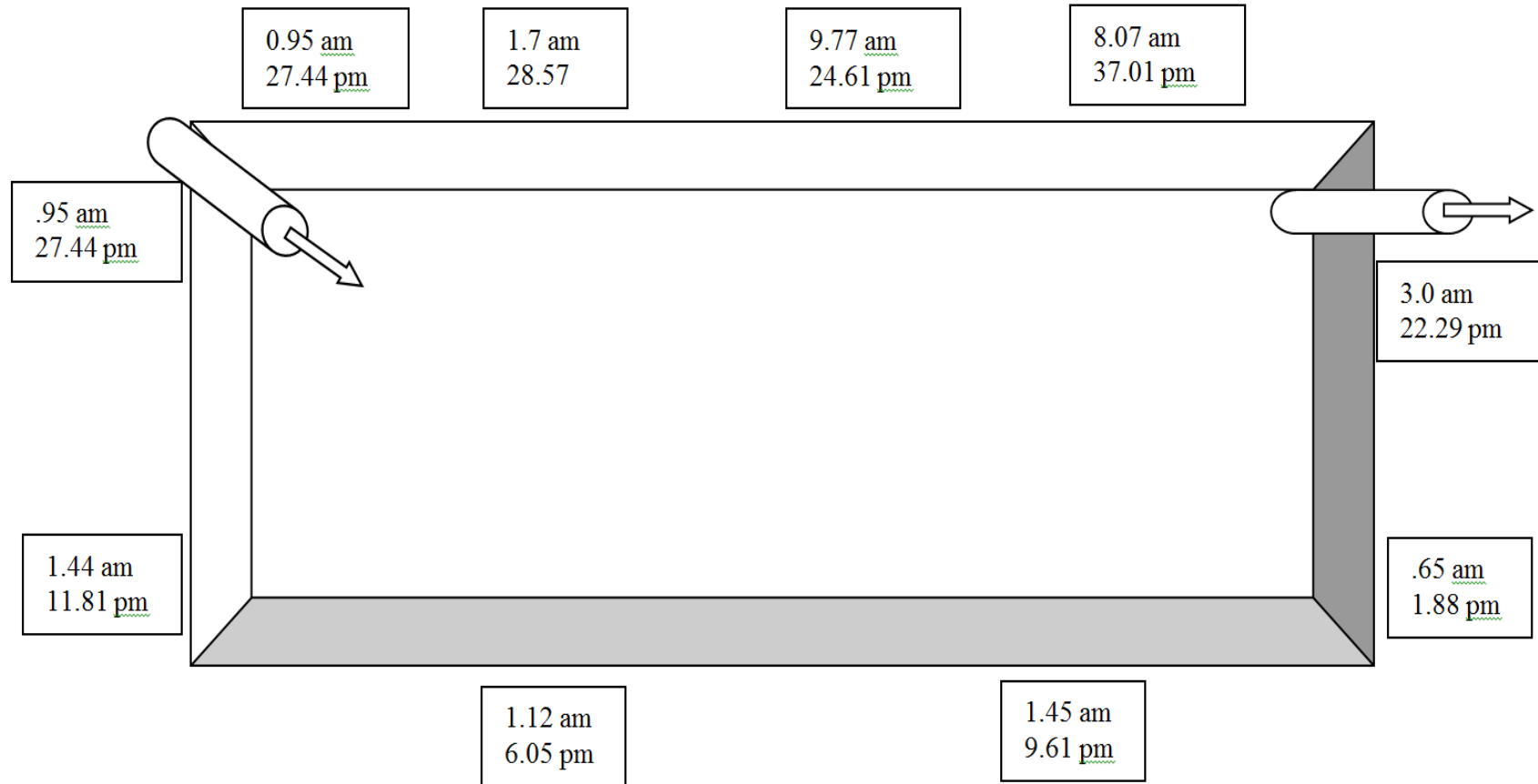
Google Earth

© 2018 Google  
© 2018 INEGI

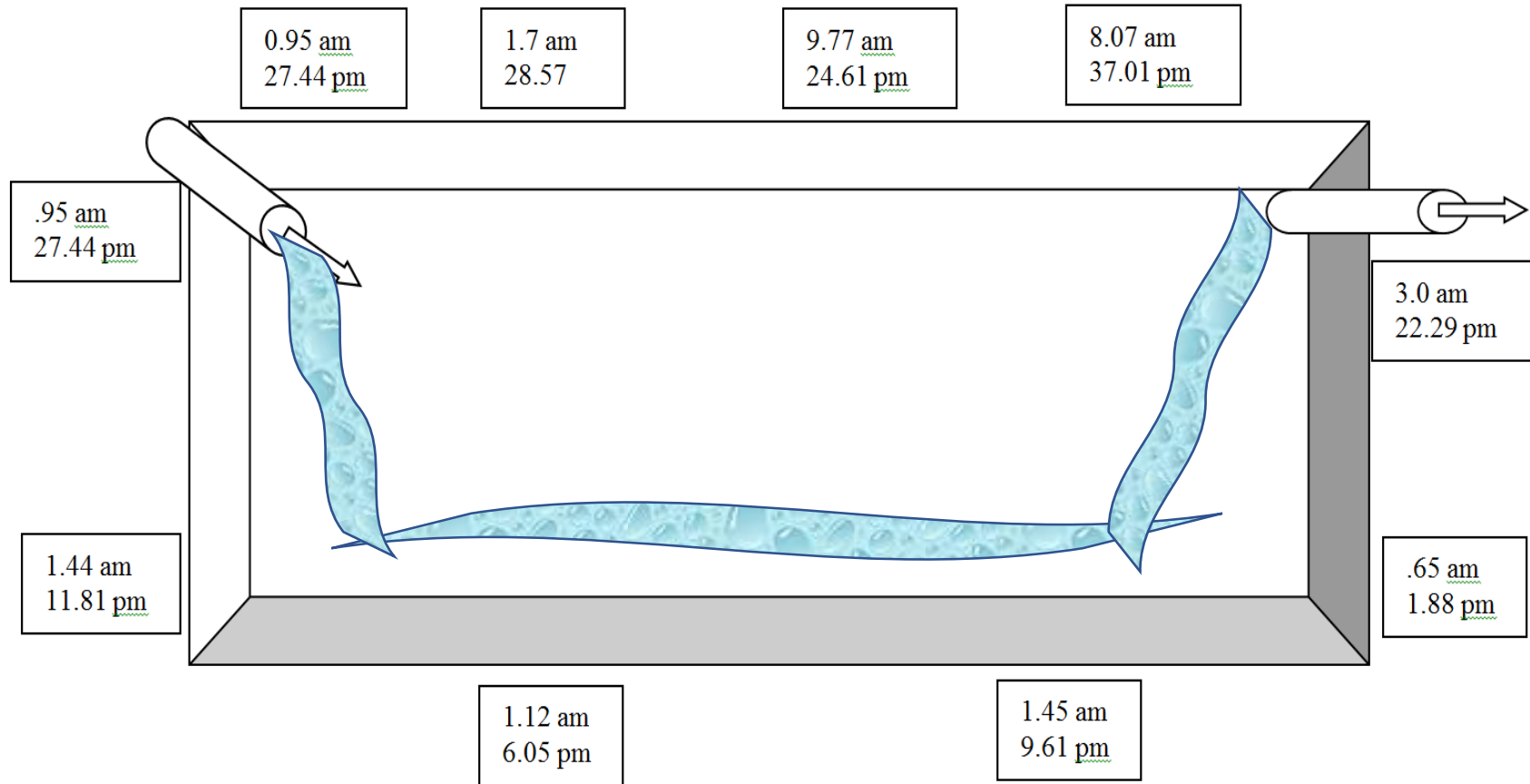
200 ft



# Spatial Changes in D.O. Measurements at

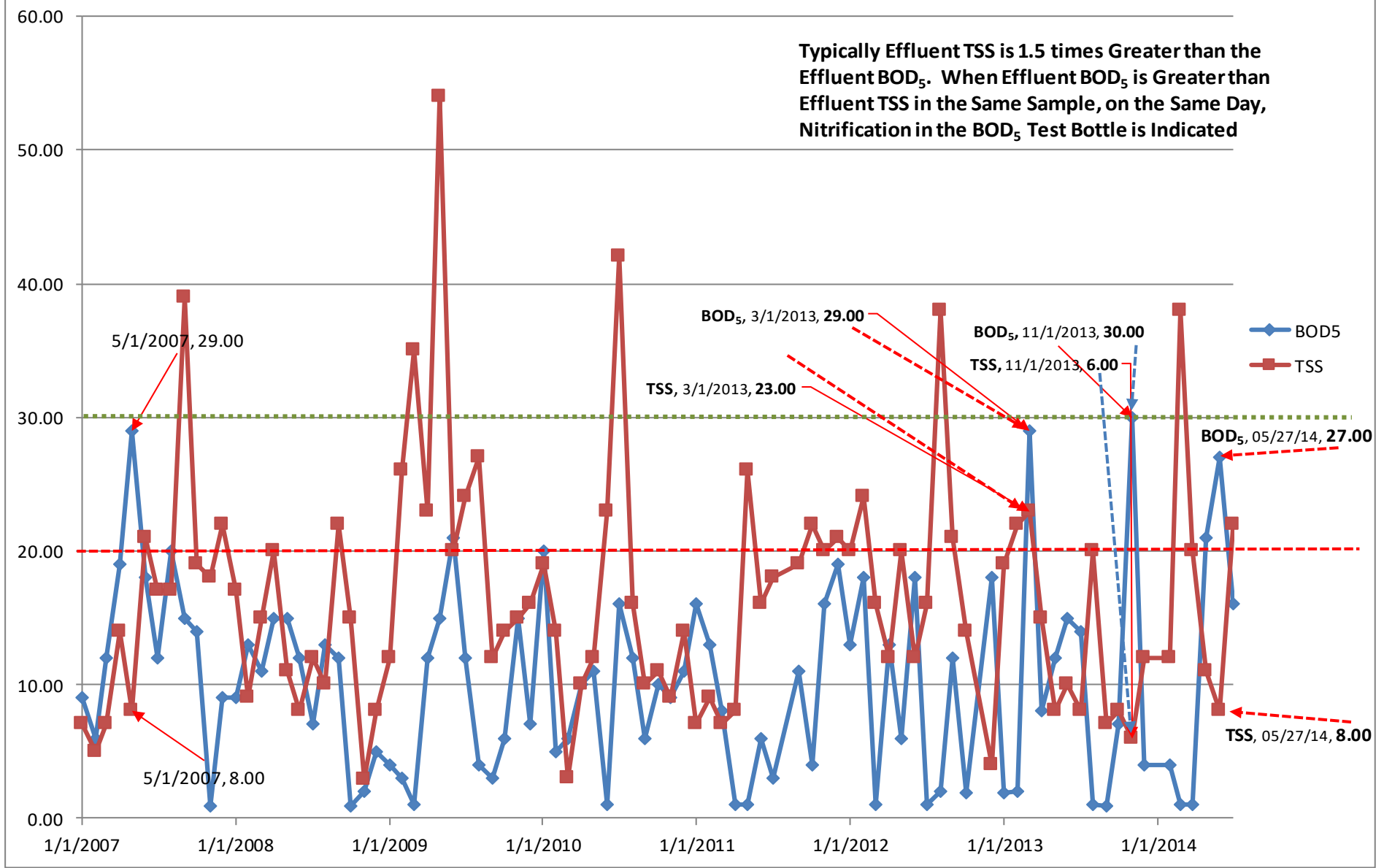


# Spatial Changes in D.O. Measurements at



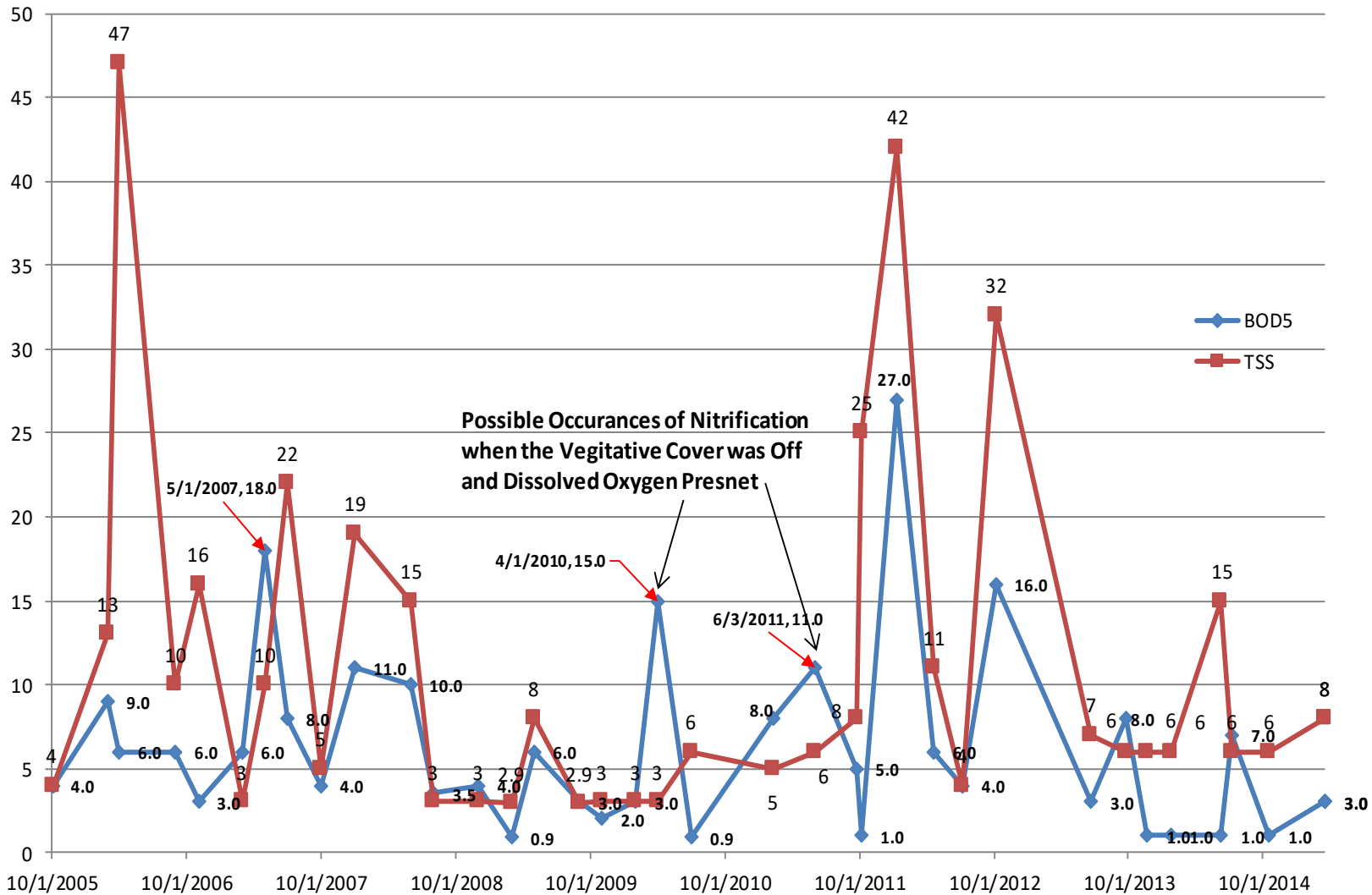


## Effluent TSS and BOD<sub>5</sub> on the Same Scale Showing Signs of Nitrification





# Effluent TSS and BOD Charted on the Same Scale



# BOD can Also Be Greater Than TSS During the Winter

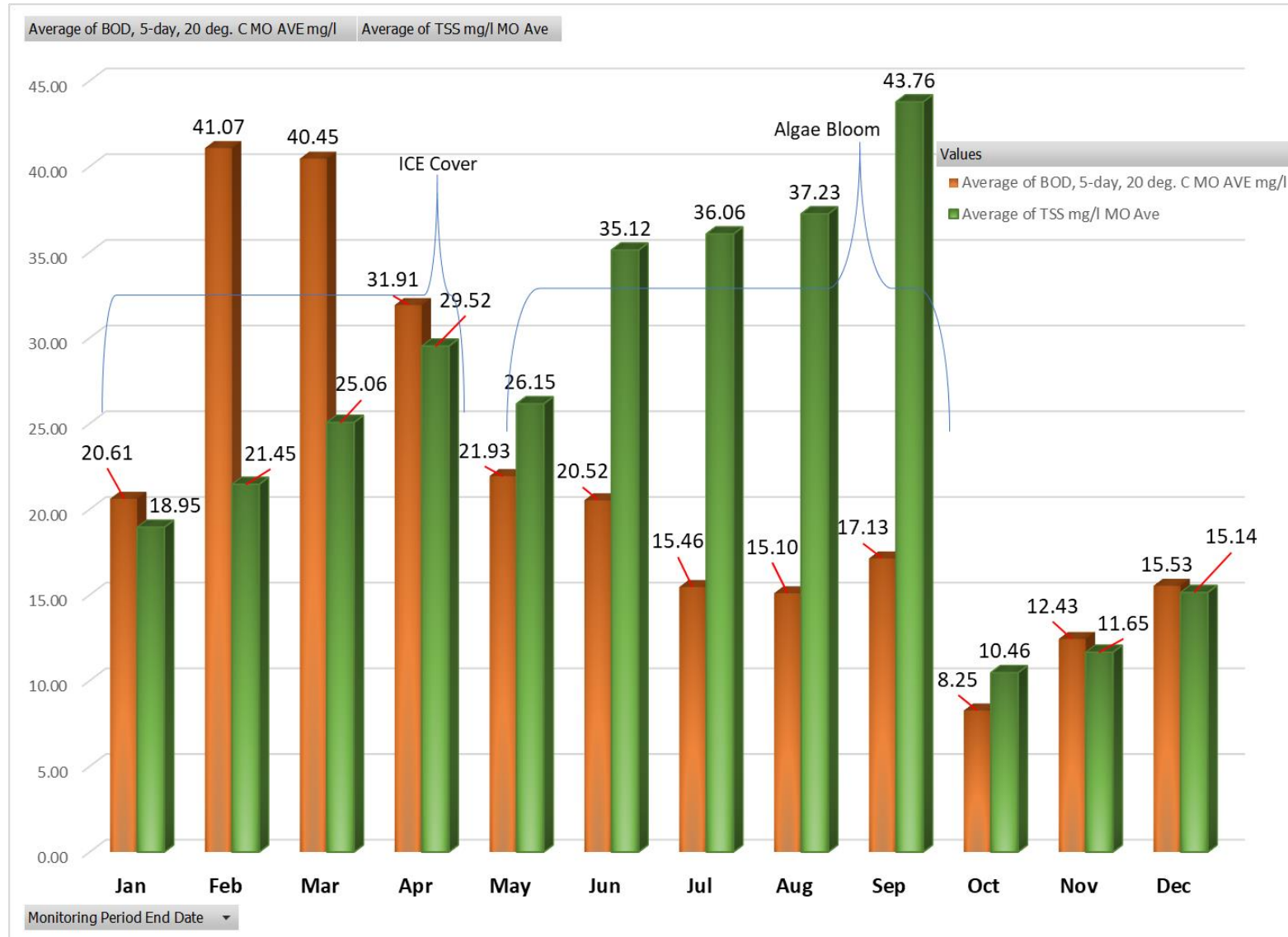
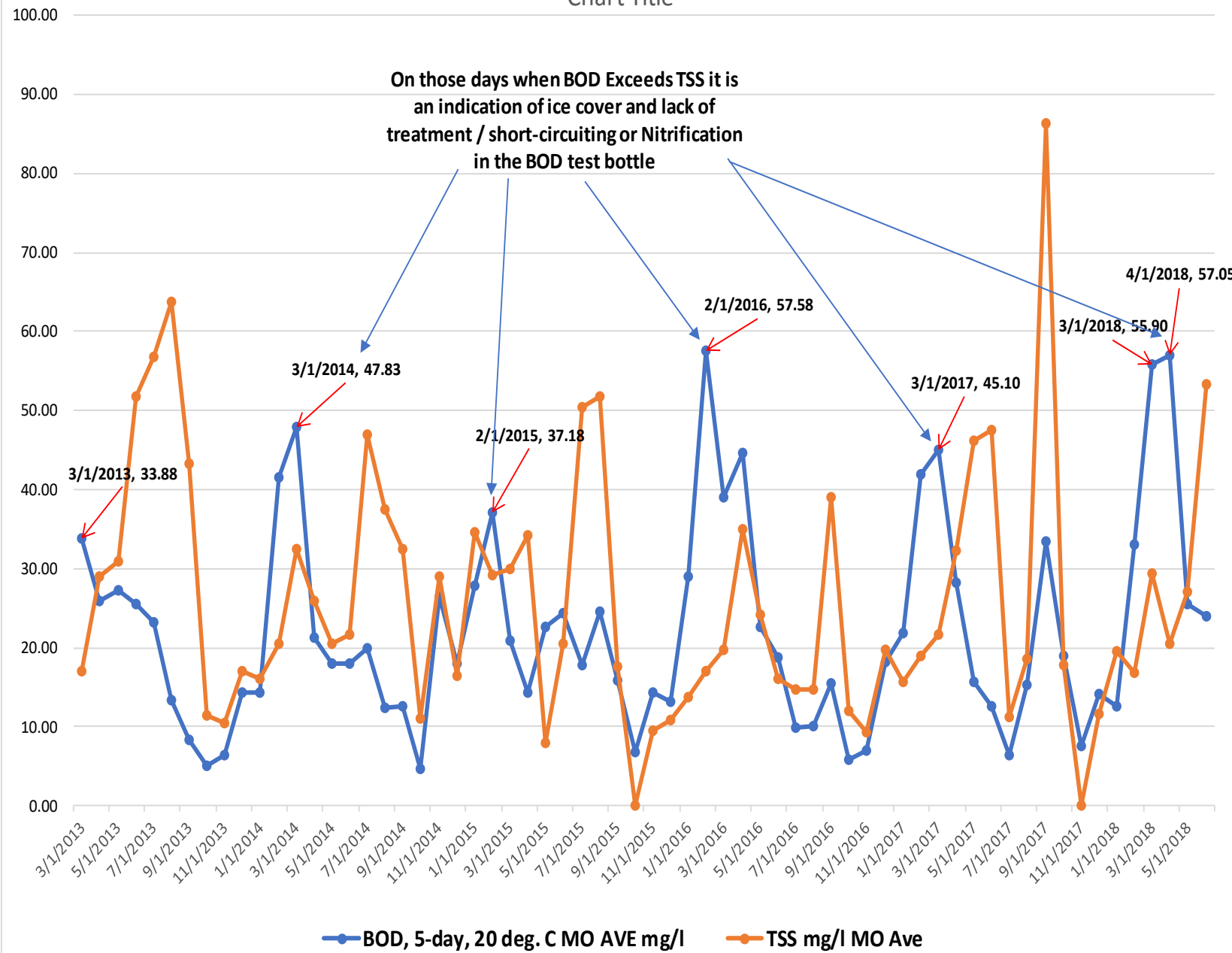
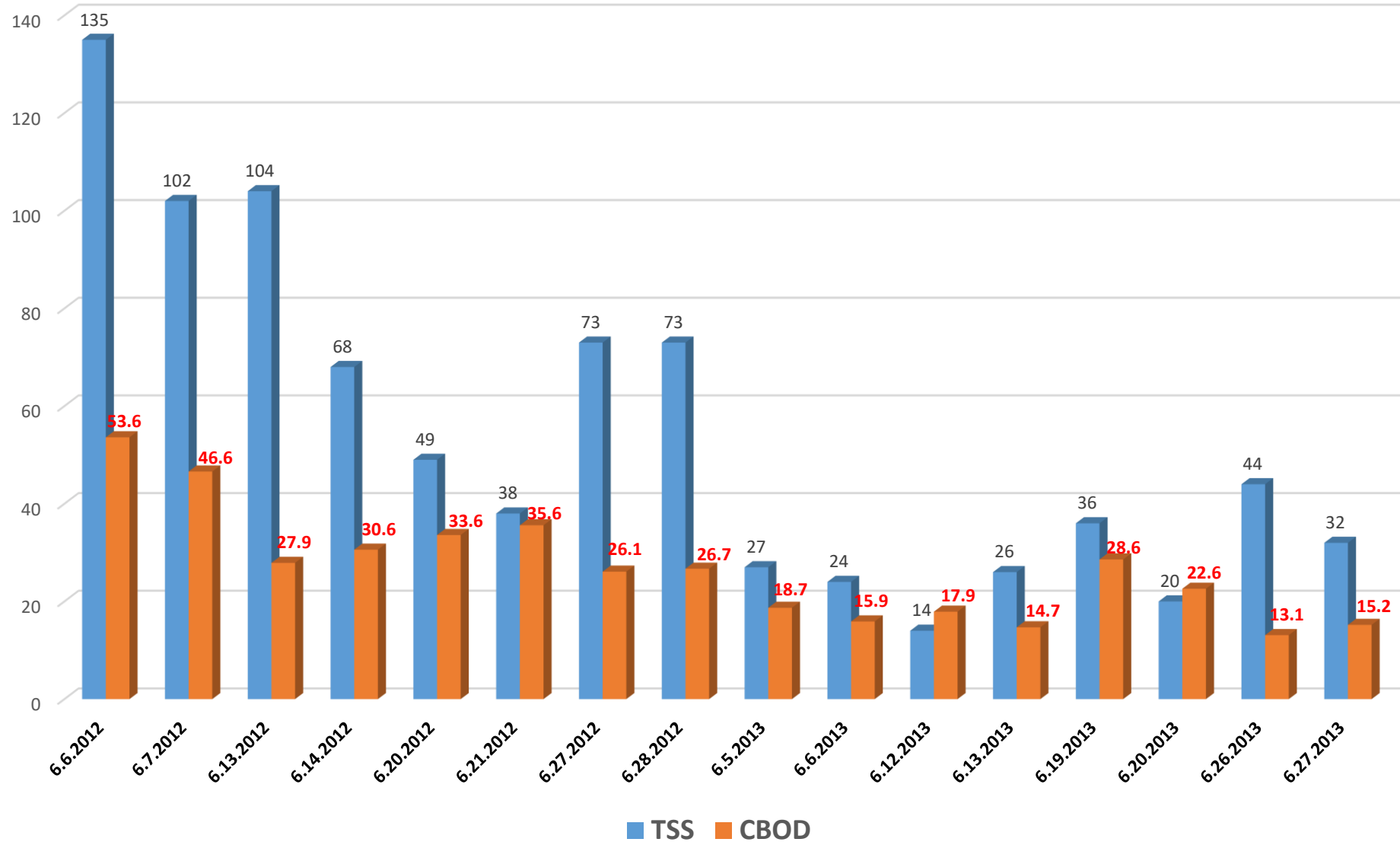


Chart Title

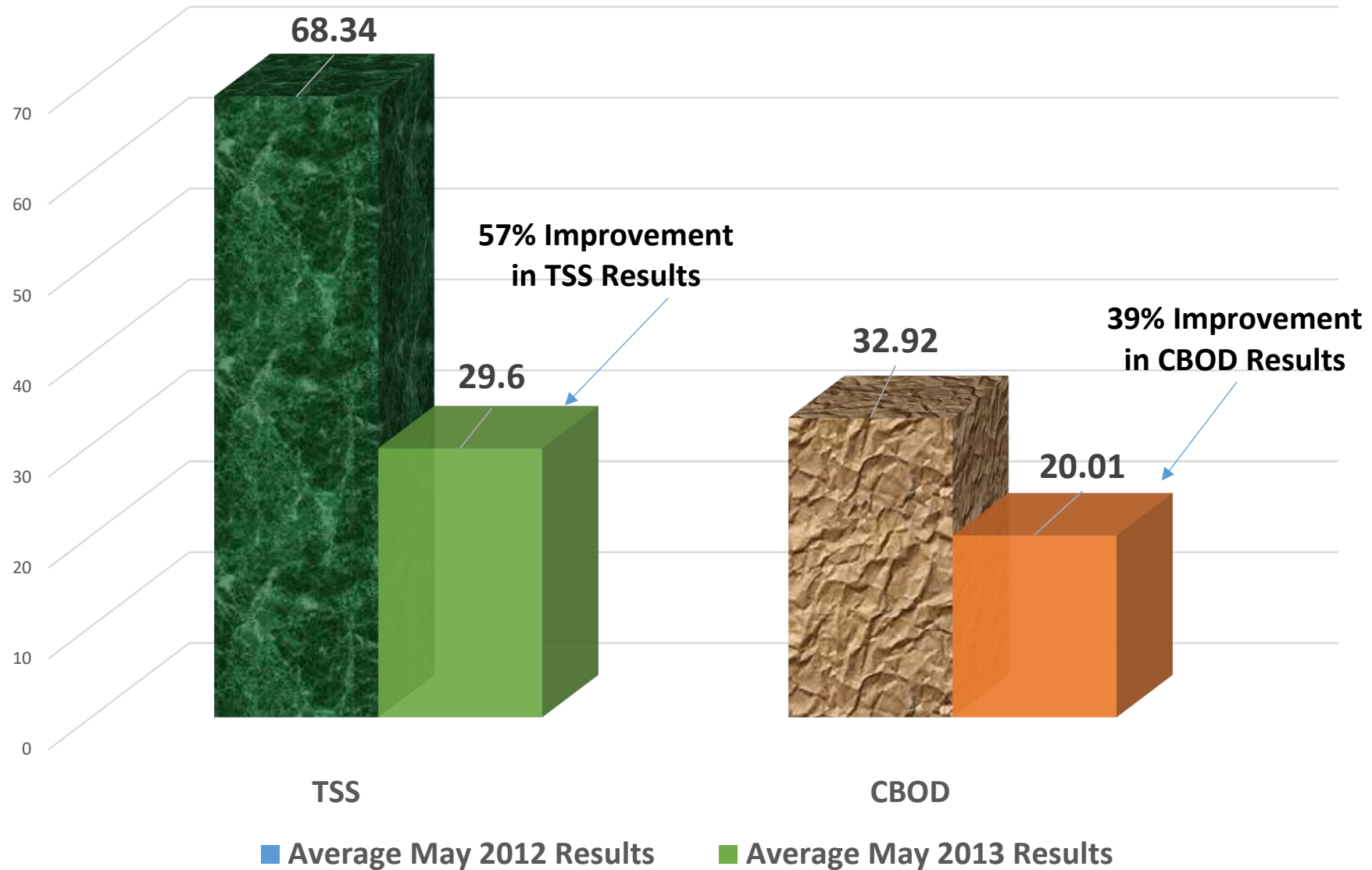


# Case for Solving an Overloading Problem

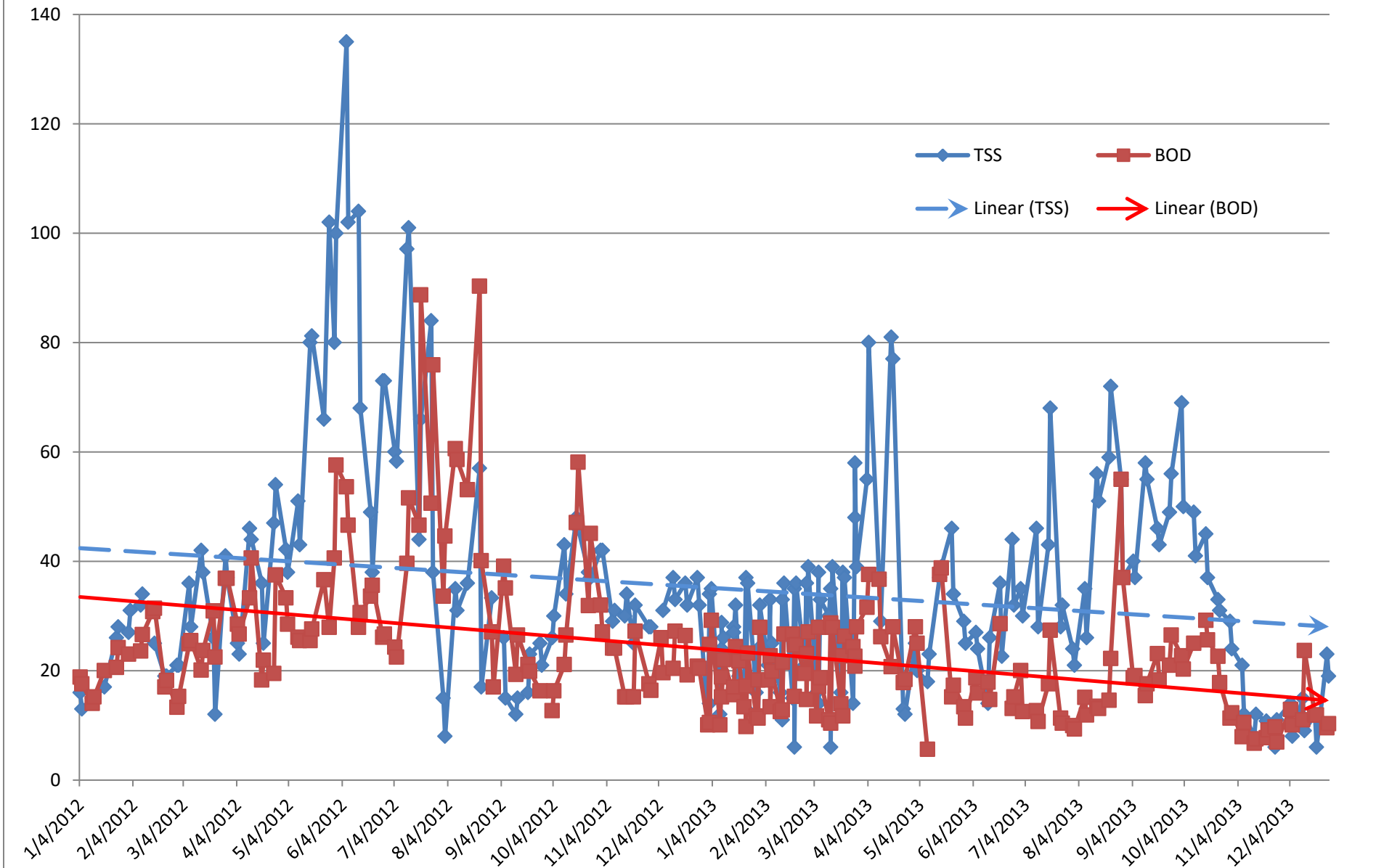
# TSS & CBOD Improvement from 2012 to 2013 After Adding Aeration



# Changes in BOD and TSS From May 2012 to May 2013 after adding Aeration

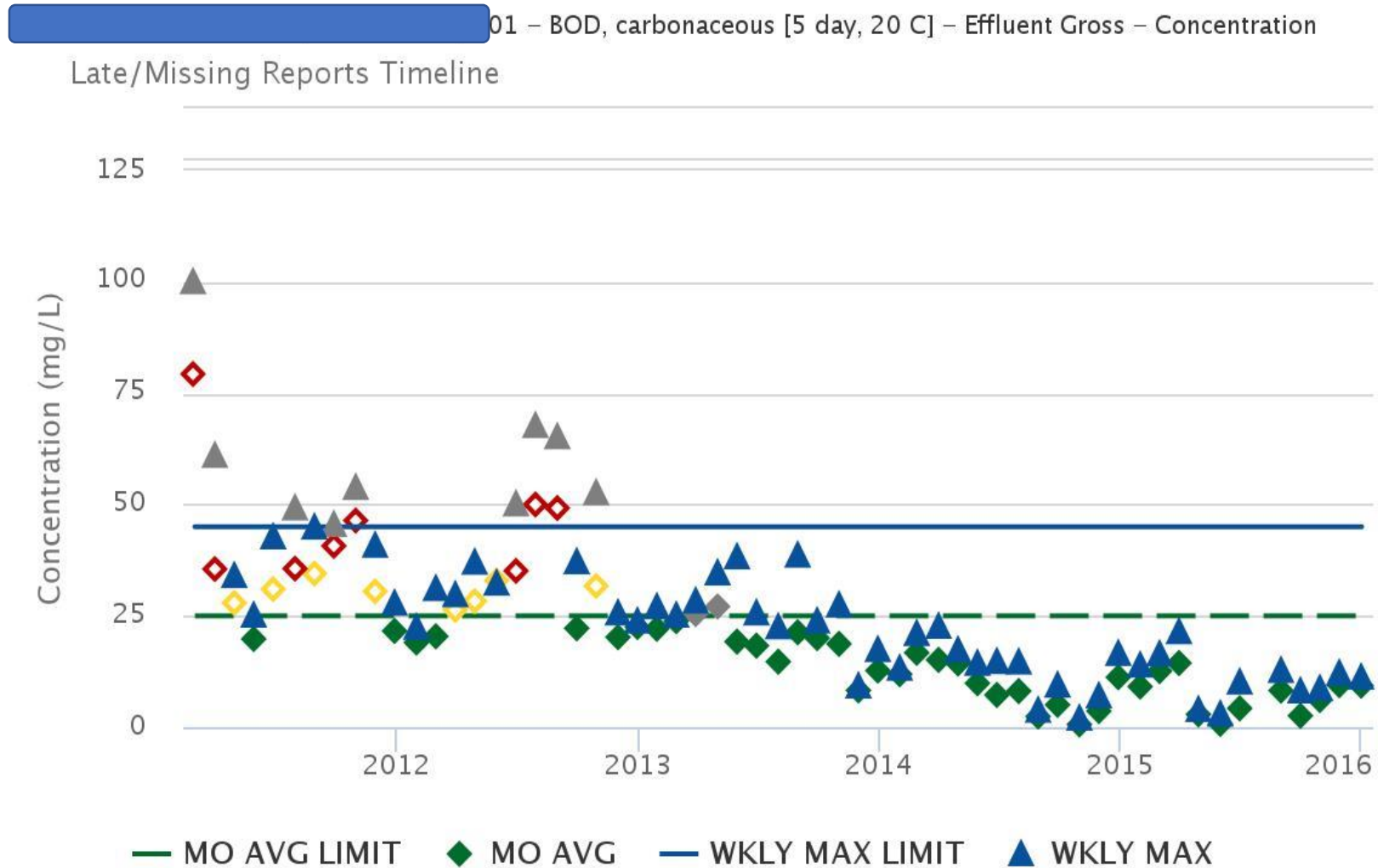


# Effluent CBOD for [REDACTED] after Adding Aeration and the Cessation of Added Industrial Food Processing Waste





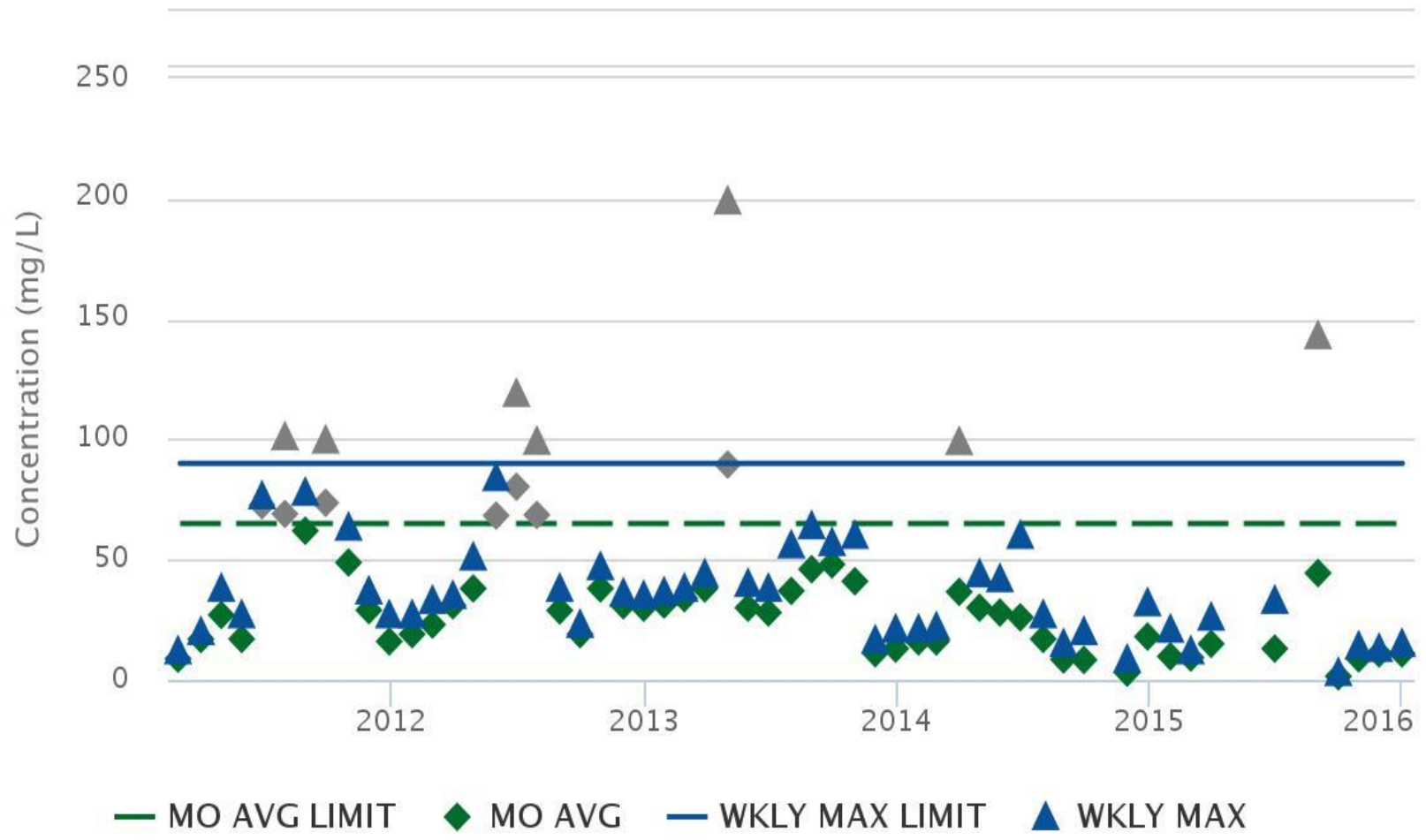
# USEPA ECHO Charts





Solids, total suspended – Effluent Gross – Concentration

### Late/Missing Reports Timeline





# XXX, Missouri

Response to Improved Operations and Maintenance



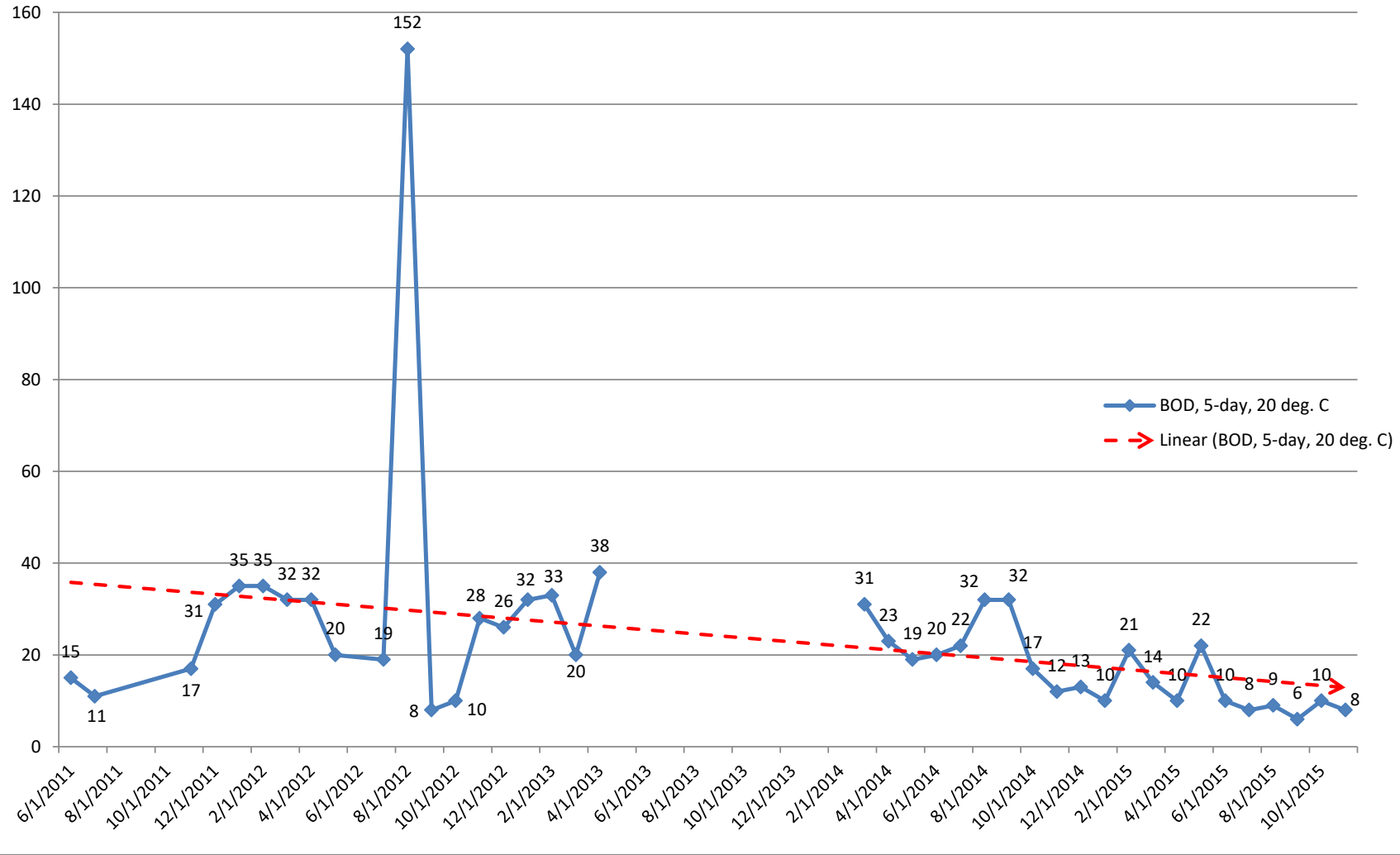
7/2015

Image © 2016 DigitalGlobe

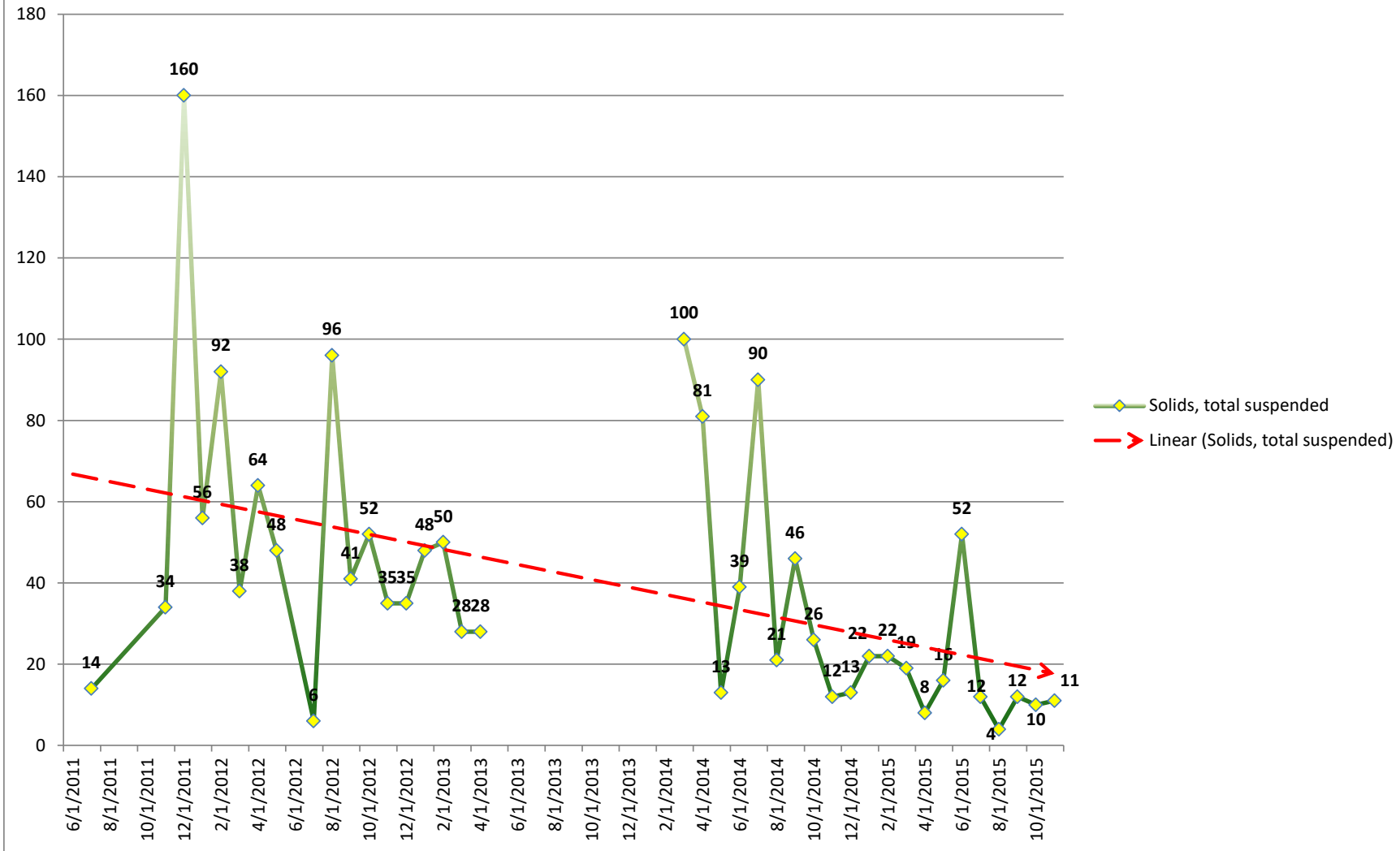
Google earth

Imagery Date: 7/16/2015 39°26'35.74" N 94°20'56.80" W elev 844 ft eye alt 2074 ft

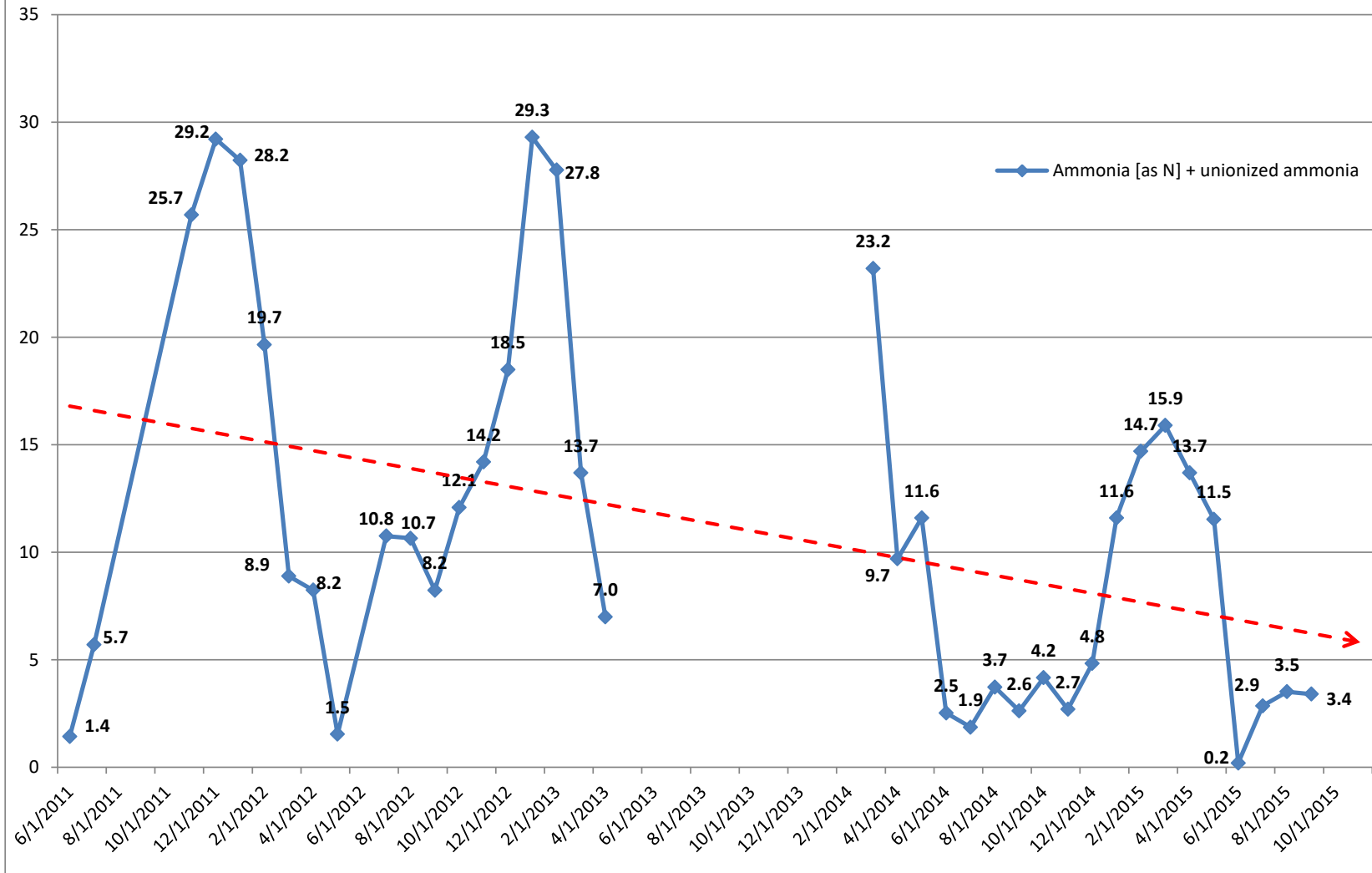
### BOD, 5-day, 20 deg. C



# Effluent Solids, total suspended



### Ammonia [as N] + unionized ammonia





# Operators Notes

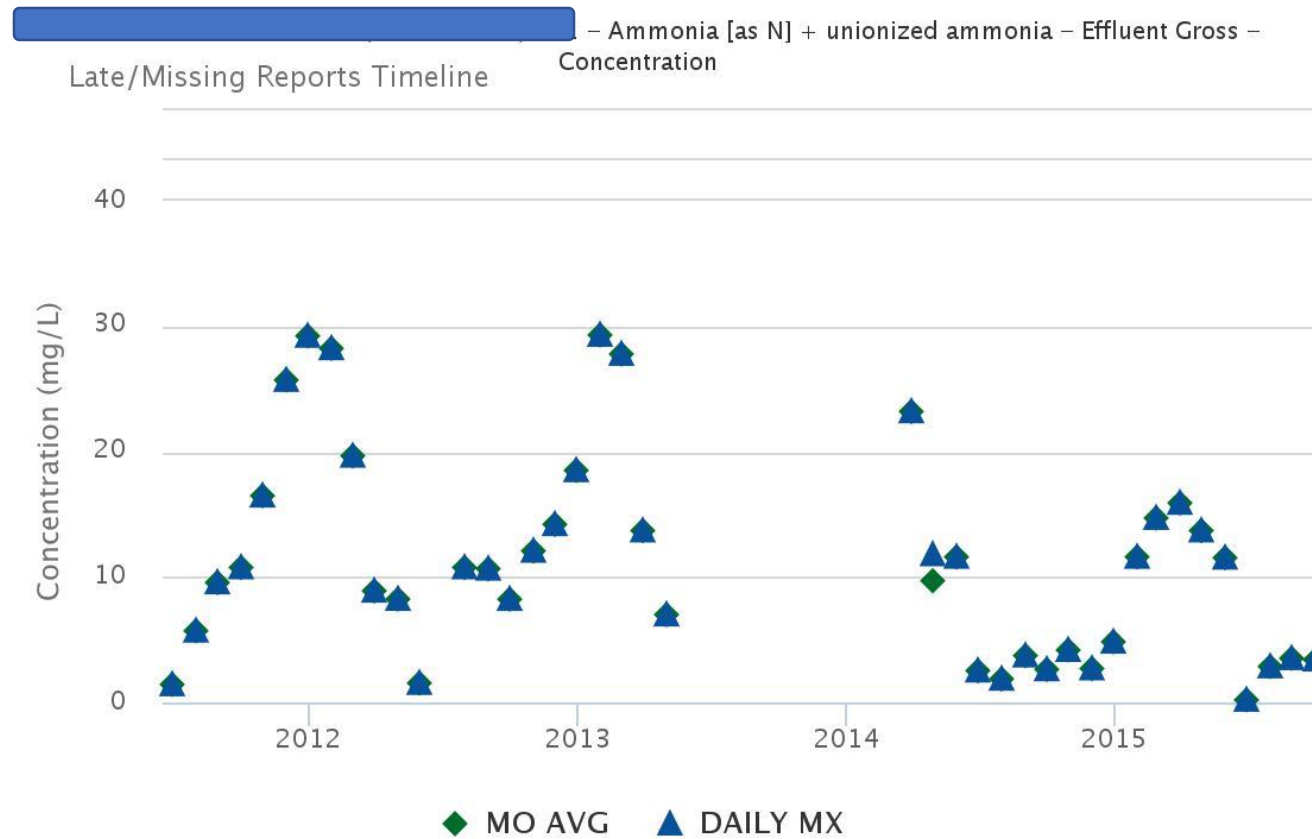
- 1) “The valves were all set on the lowest setting pulling water from too close to the sludge blanket.”
- 2) “The first two cells were completely covered with duck weed which I removed with my custom set up and moved the duck weed to the final tertiary the old fashion Lemna process to knock the TSS down.”
- 3) “Since taking over the lagoons I have dropped the BOD and TSS to almost always single digits. Last month the BOD was 8 mg/l and TSS was 10 mg/l, ammonia was 16.”
- 4) “The grass around [the cells] was taller than my car so now it gets mowed regularly and burned off as well to help keep the D.O. up. Other than that we had no ammonia limit so this is new territory.”
- ...Jonathan Shaw, Operator, 3/14/2016

# What to do next?

- In May we are going to sludge profile each treatment cell
- We will perform nutrient removal and formation testing throughout each cell
- DO and pH profile each cell spatially and diurnally
- Perform intra-pond TSS and BOD sampling through the system

As the XXX Operator Continues to  
Make Changes to His System, Water  
Quality will Continue to Improve

# ECHO Chart for XXXX Effluent Ammonia





# ECHO TSS Chart for XXX



# Headworks

- Will reduce influent BOD
- Extend the time between desludging
- Control vectors







# References:

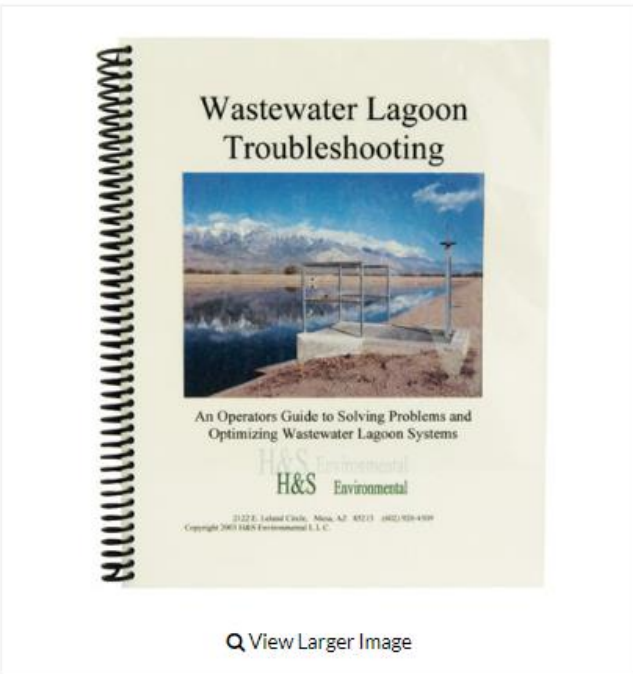
- Principles of Design and Operations of Wastewater Treatment Pond Systems for Plant Operators, Engineers, and Managers  
<https://www.epa.gov/nutrient-policy-data/principles-design-and-operations-wastewater-treatment-pond-systems-plant> (see Appendix E for Troubleshooting)
- <https://www.rcap.org/resource/wastewater-lagoon-basics/> (56 minutes webinar)
- <https://www.rcap.org/resource/wastewater-lagoon-troubleshooting/> (61 minutes webinar)
- EPA - Wastewater Technology Fact Sheet Facultative Lagoons (4 pages)
- EPA - Wastewater Technology Fact Sheet Aerated, Partial Mix Lagoons (<https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/apartlag.pdf>) (5 pages)



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A Good  
Wastewater  
Lagoon Book

Steven M. Harris

H&S Environmental, LLC

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