



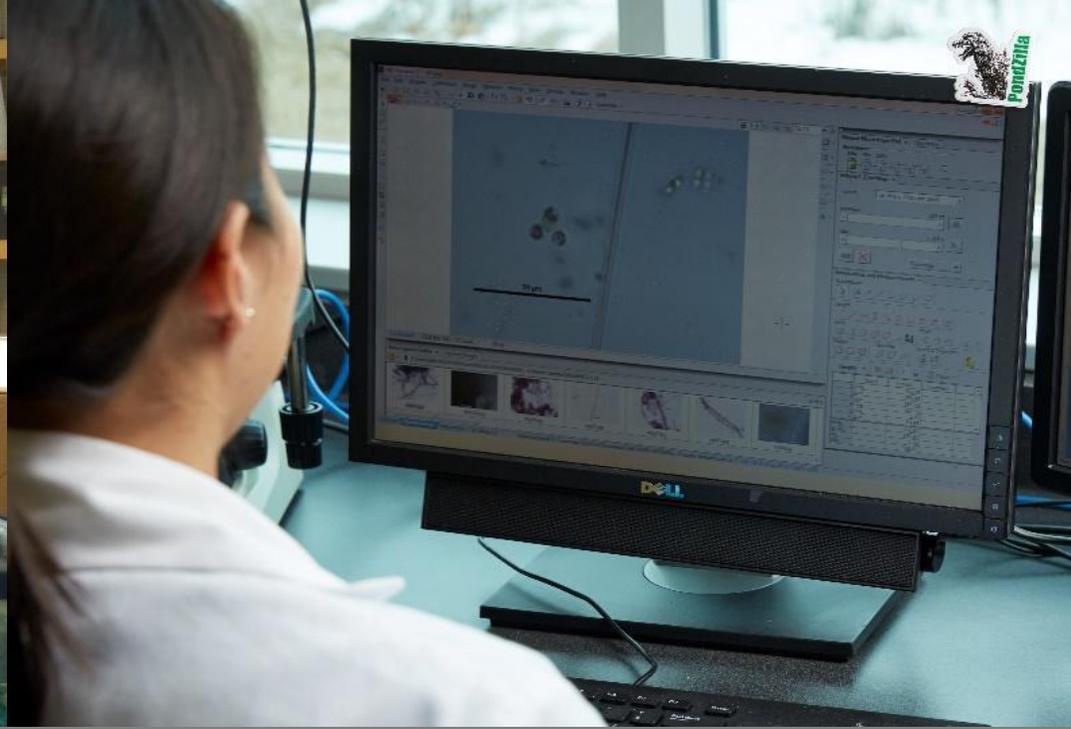
Foaming Filament Control

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TECHNICAL SERVICE MANAGER

AQUAFIX Inc.

Aquafix Laboratories – Biological Solutions



Identifying the Culprit



- New Bacterial Growth
- Surfactants

- Over Aeration/Mixing

- Grease Slug
- Filaments

Surfactant Based Foam



Nocardia



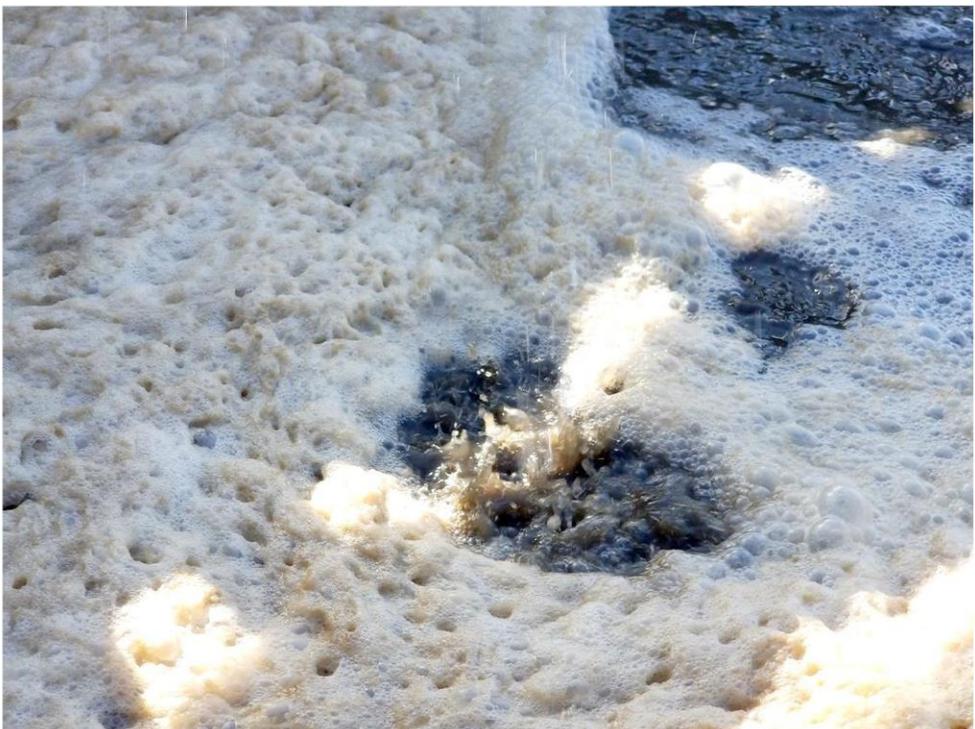
Lab ID:

- True Branching structure
- Gram positive staining

Field ID:

- Dense Stable Foam
- Tan to Brown Color
- Up to Several Feet Thick
- Excellent BOD Removal

Nocardia





Nocardia

Microthrix



Lab ID:

- Spaghetti like tangles
- No Branching
- Gram positive staining

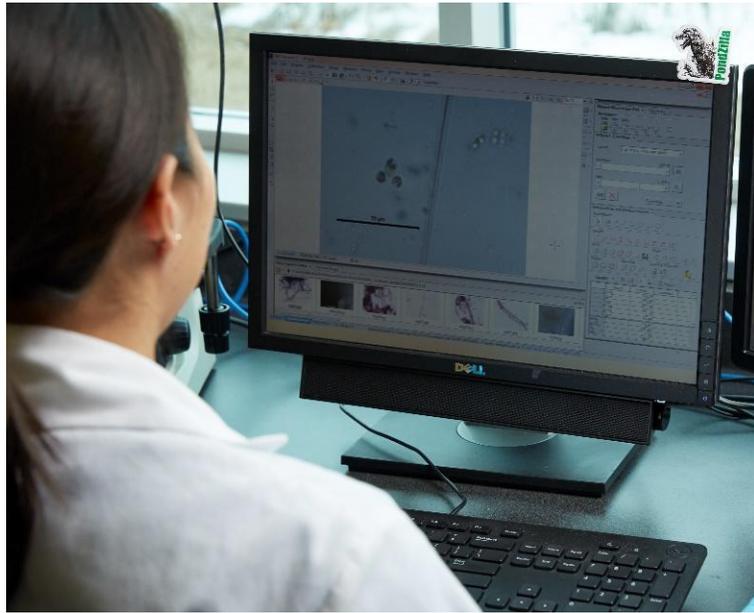
Field ID:

- Dense Foam
- Dark Brown
- Around 6" Thick

Microthrix



Filament Origins Testing



- Filament ID, Causes
- Sludge Age
- Floc Structure
- Oxygen Penetration
- EPS Sliming
- Other
- \$425

Fill sample bottles 3/4 Full



Place bottles upright in provided resealable bag, expel excess air



Identifying the Culprit- Lab Testing

Microscopic Observations SBR Foam

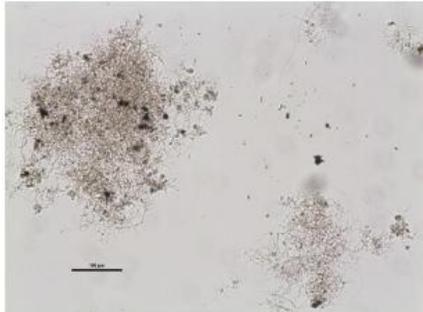


Figure 13-SBR 1 Foam unstained and viewed with 100X magnification showing clumps of branched filaments and trapped fine particles including septic particles.



Figure 14-SBR 1 Foam unstained and viewed with 400X magnification showing clusters of branched filaments making a raft-like structure.

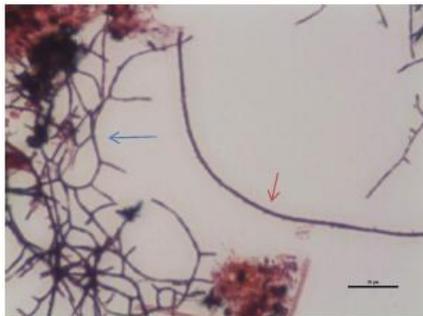


Figure 15-SBR 1 Foam Gram stained and viewed with 1000X magnification showing Nocardioforms (blue arrow) and *M. parvicella* (red arrow).



Figure 16-SBR 2 Foam Gram stained and viewed with 1000X magnification showing Type 0092 (arrow).



Figure 11-SBR 2 ML Gram stained and viewed with 1000X magnification showing Gram positive, unbranched filaments of *Microthrix parvicella* (purple filaments in center).

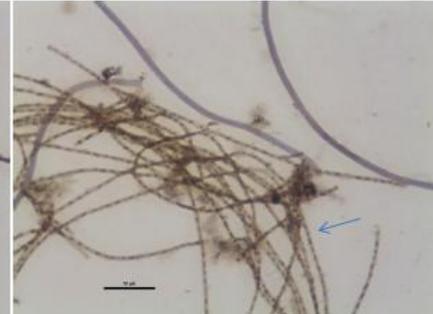


Figure 12-SBR 1 ML Neisser stained and viewed with 1000X magnification showing Neisser positive granules in *M. parvicella* filaments (arrow).

Summary:

- SBR 1 ML and SBR 2 ML were similar in composition. Both SBR's contained medium amounts of stalked ciliates and crawling ciliates with low amounts of rotifers. The presence of these types of ciliates should lead to a clear effluent and the presence of rotifers indicates that there are no toxins in these SBRs. The floc were about 200-300um in diameter and consisted of condensed areas with black spots as well as very open areas due to filamentous microorganisms extending from inside the floc structure. These floc may be breaking apart due to filament extension. The flocs were white in color with black spots when observed under phase contrast. This indicates that most of the floc is getting adequate dissolved oxygen but there are areas that are getting no oxygen. These areas may be particles of magnetite from the magnetite system getting into the return. Although the floc showed only low amounts of exopolysaccharides (EPS), much of the EPS was observed easily pulled off the floc structure and into the bulk liquid. This indicates that the structure of the floc EPS may be too weak to hold the floc together. This is sometimes caused by some form of nutrient deficiency.

- The SBR ML sample contained high amounts of filaments observed both inside and outside of the floc.

Rank	Filament	Abundance	Cause
1	Type 0092	High	Low F:M, high simple organic acids.
2	Nocardioforms	High	FOG, long MCRT
3	<i>Microthrix</i>	Medium	FOG, cold temperature
4	Type 0675/0041	Low	Low F:M

When is Filament Foam Most Common?

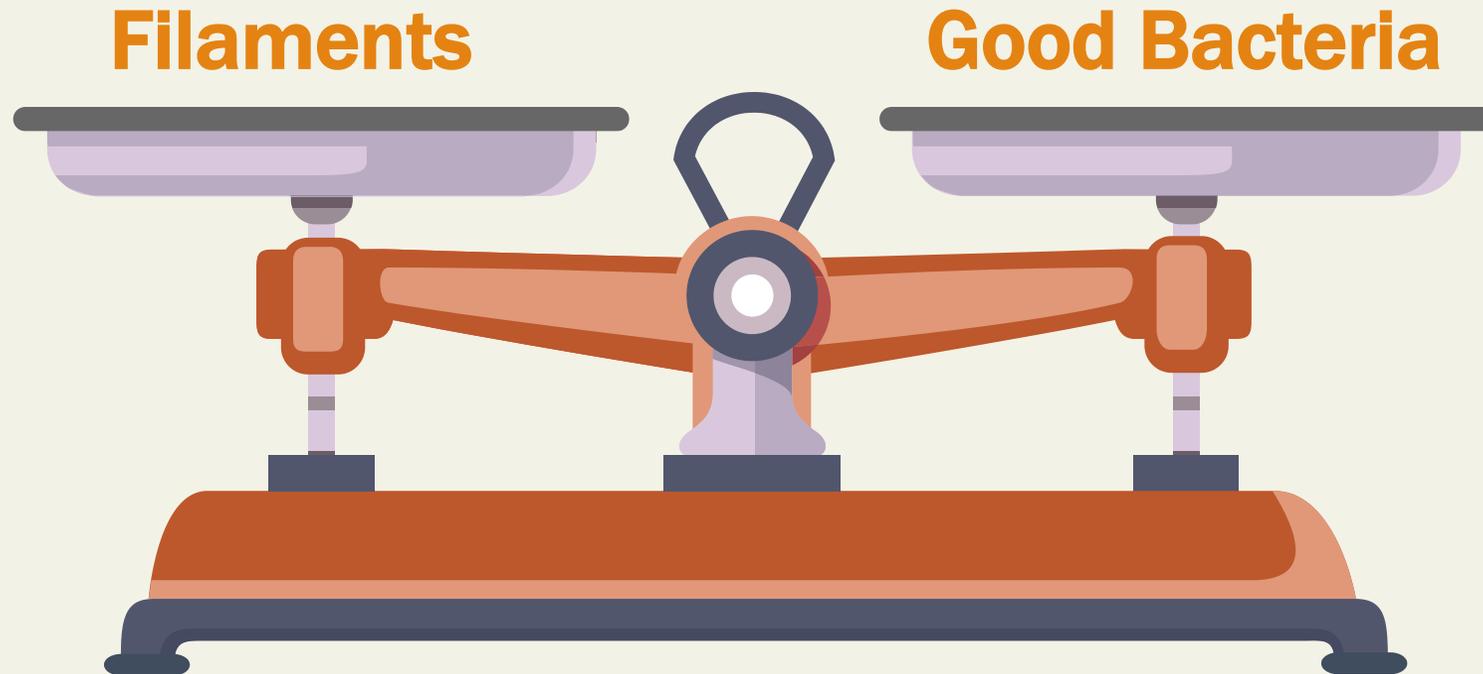


- High Fats, Oils, Grease
- Cold Weather
- Stressed Floc Forming Bacteria

- Old Sludge Age
- Low F:M Ratio

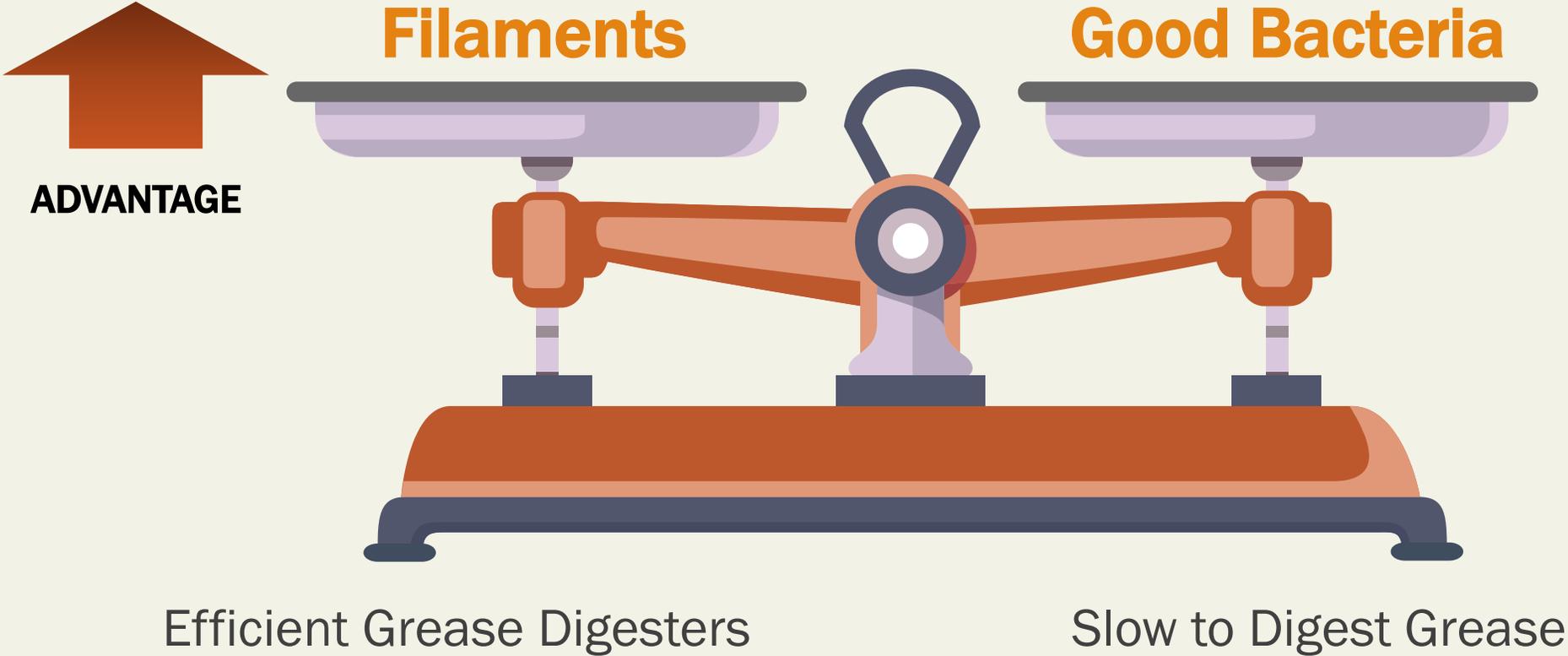
Competitive Balance

- Most Plants Have Filaments, and Floc Forming Bacteria
 - Competing for Resources
- Fixed Amount of Food Entering the System
- Filaments Exploit Certain Advantages to Gain Edge



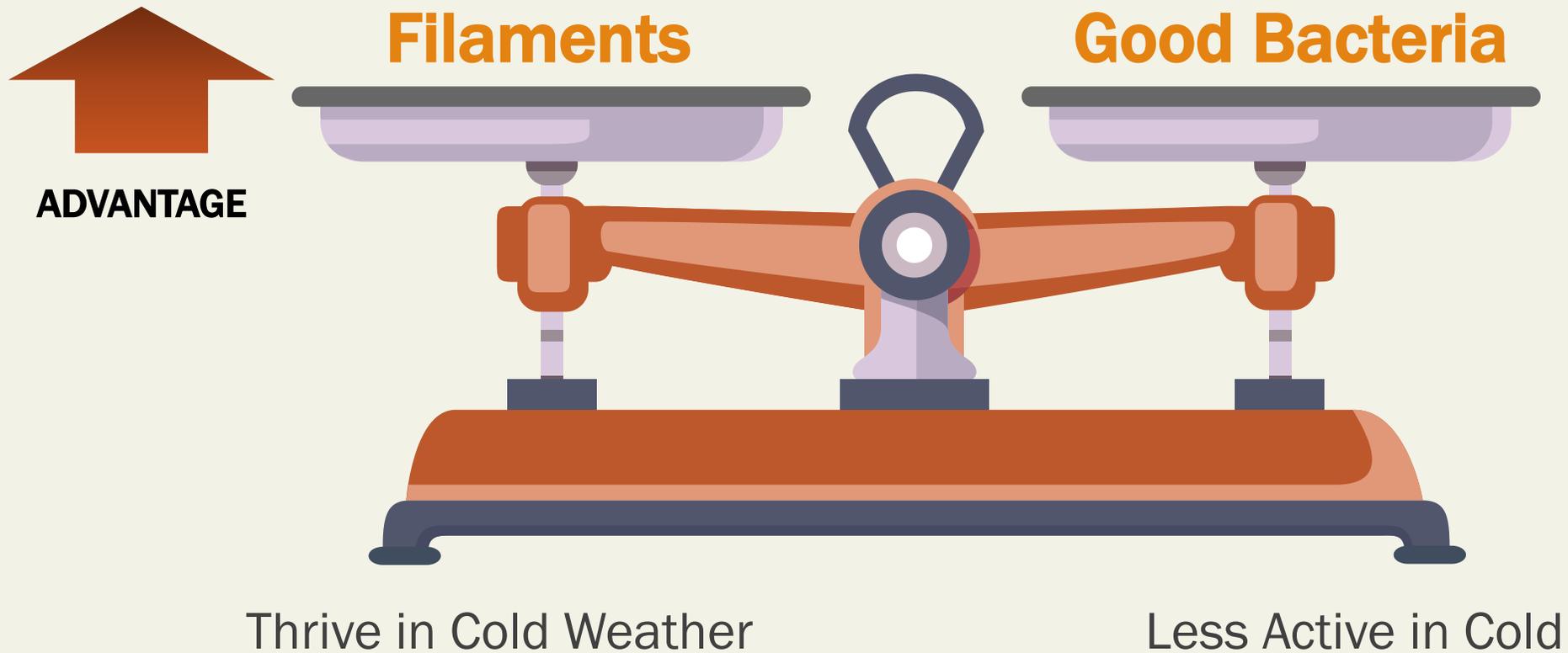
Competitive Balance

Fixed Amount of Food Entering the System



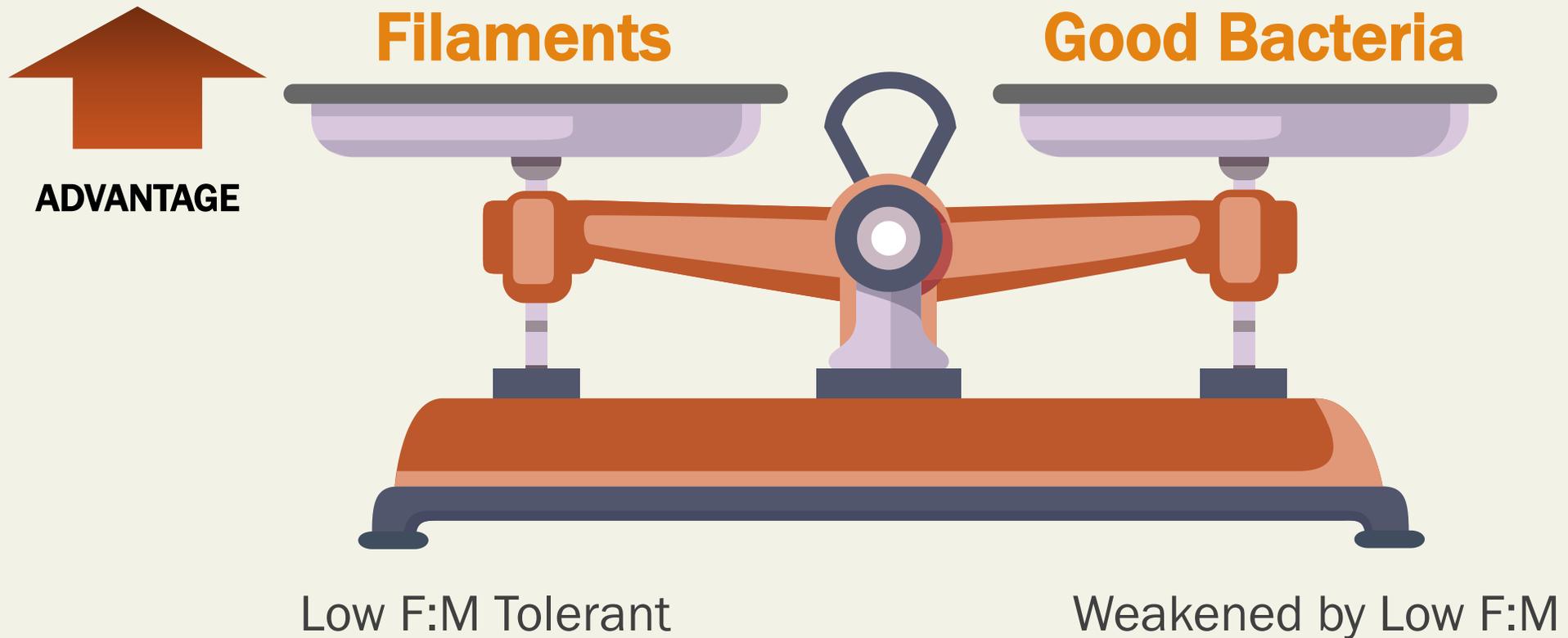
Competitive Balance

Fixed Amount of Food Entering the System



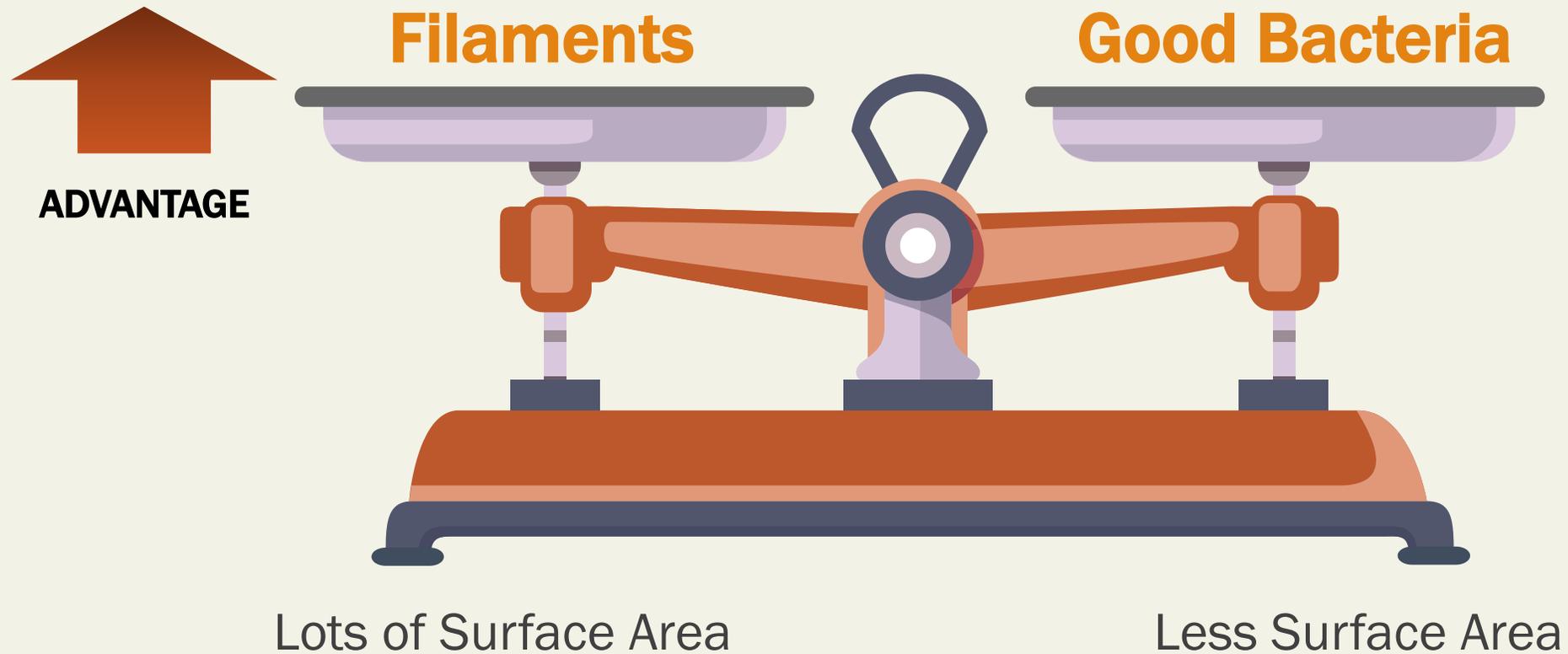
Competitive Balance

Fixed Amount of Food Entering the System

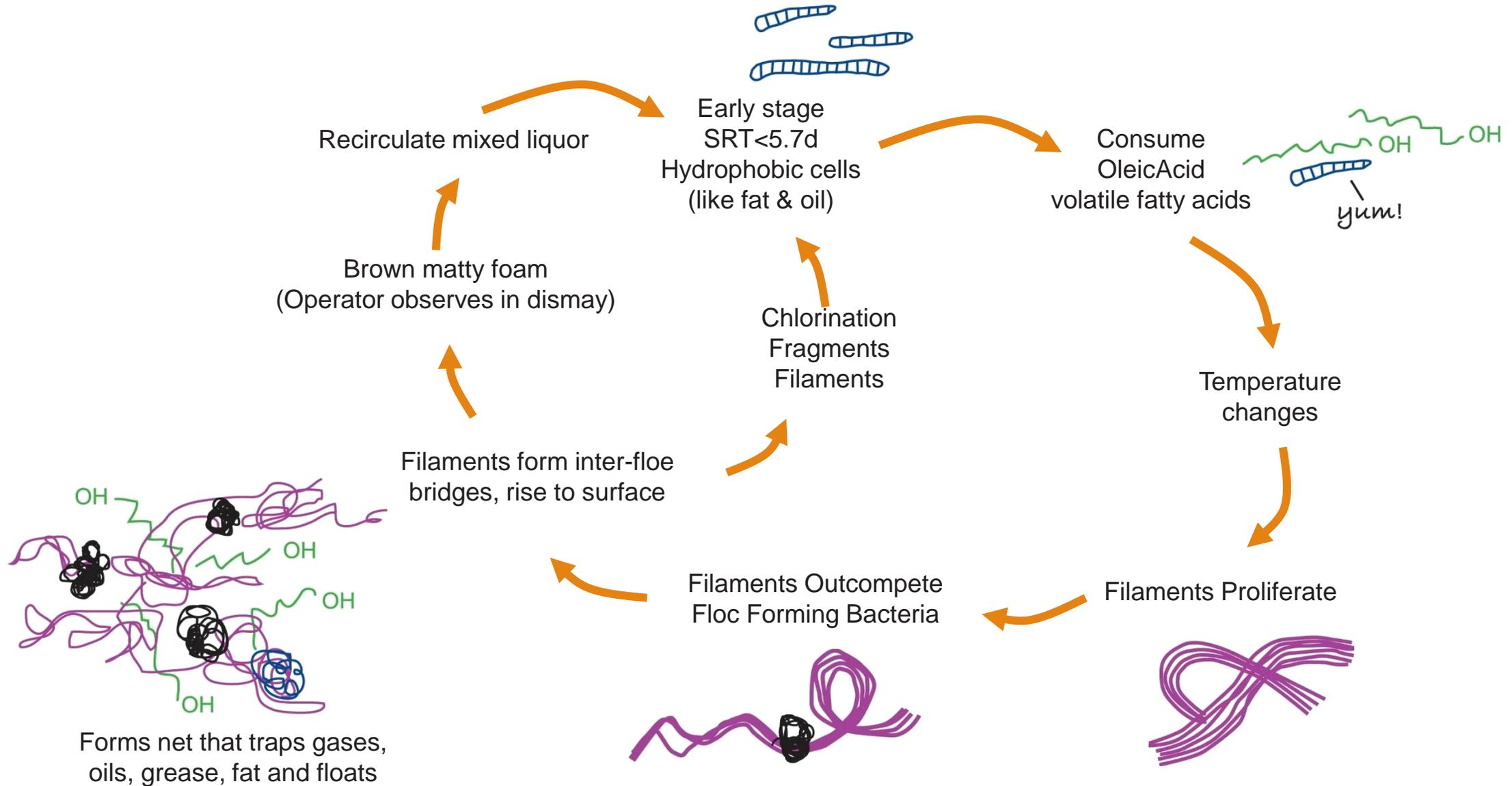


Competitive Balance

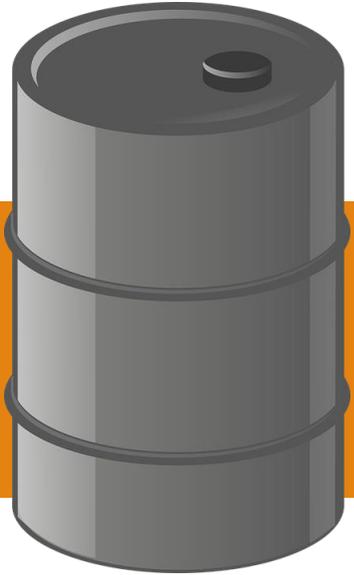
Fixed Amount of Food Entering the System



Mechanism of foam: *Microthrix parvicella* foam cycle

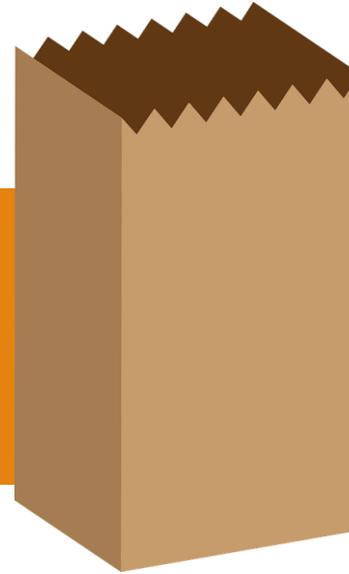


Covering Up the Symptoms



Defoamer

- Silicone Based- Hard on Biology
- Temporary Foam Relief
- Doesn't Address Settling
- Doesn't Get Rid of Filament
- Oil Based Defoamers - OK

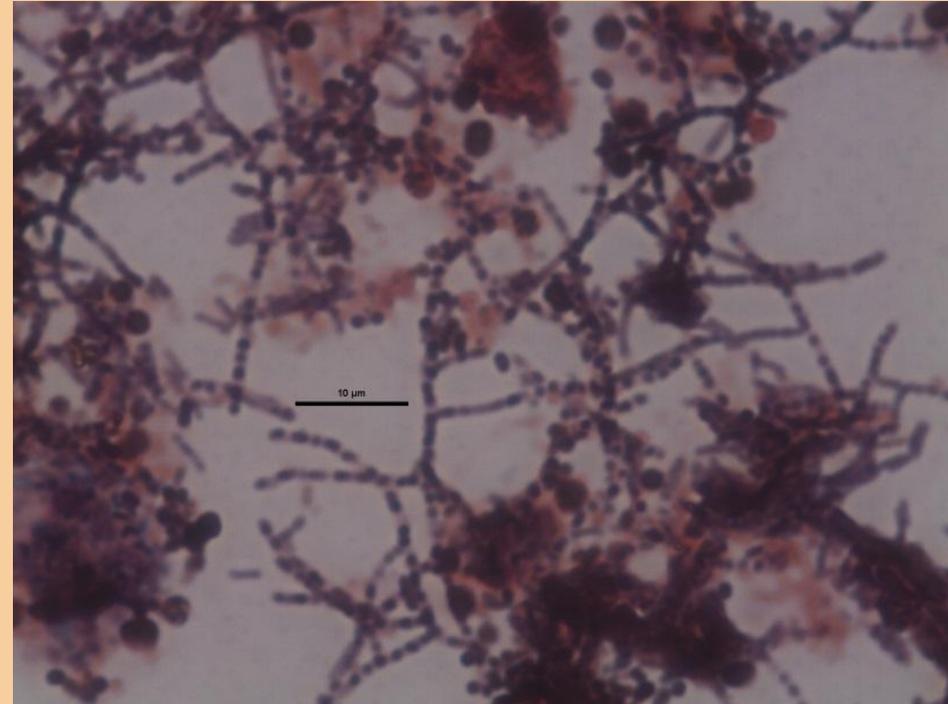
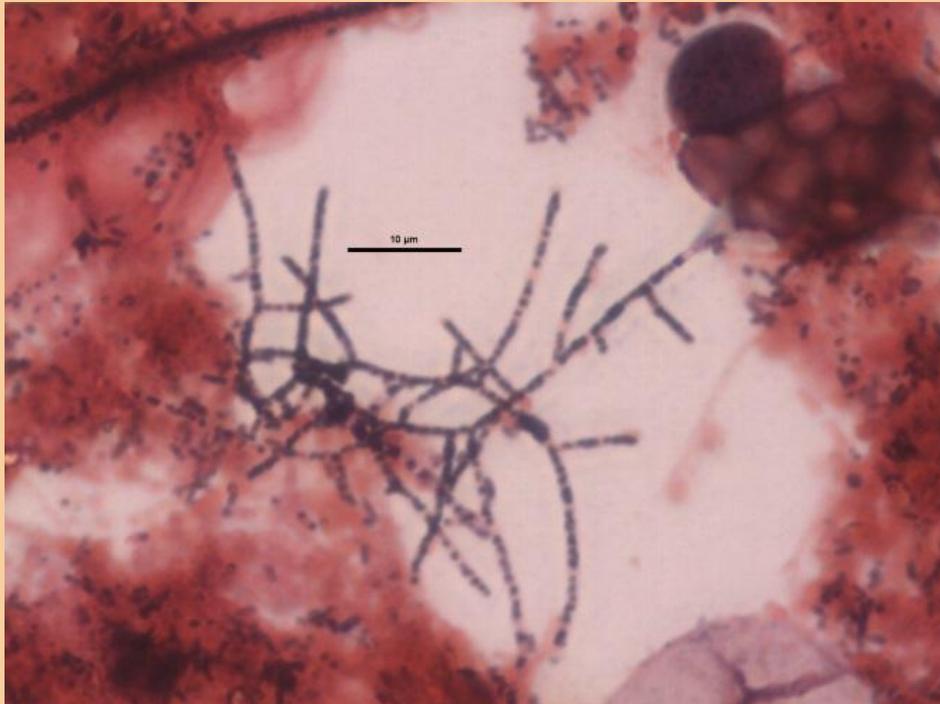


$Al_n(OH)_m Cl_{(3n-m)}$
Poly Aluminum Chloride

- Improves Settling
- Doesn't Address Foaming
- Doesn't get rid of the filament
- Becomes Expensive Quickly

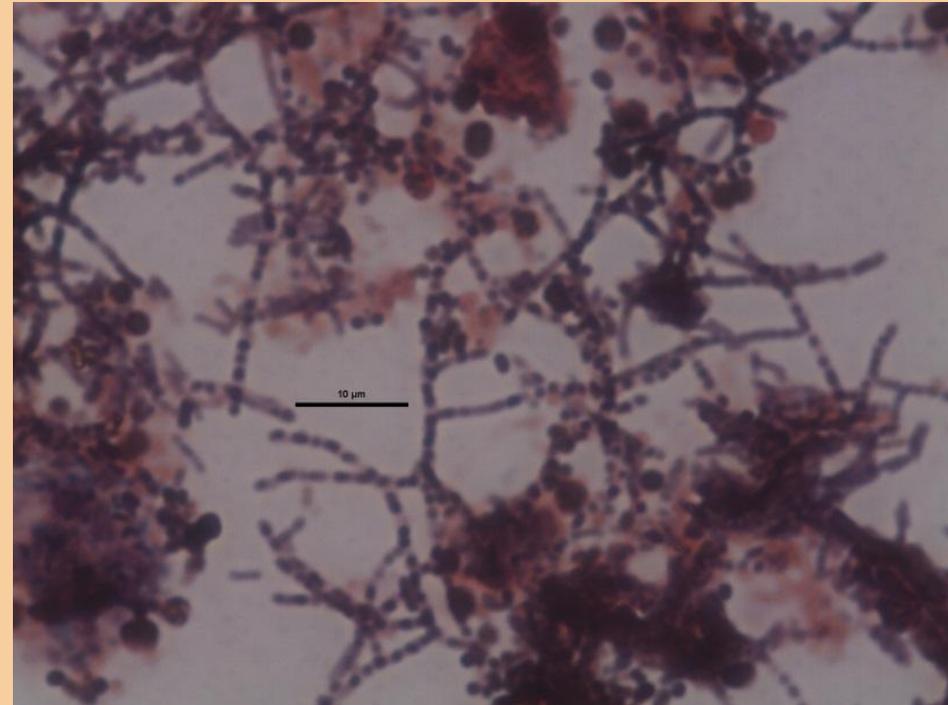
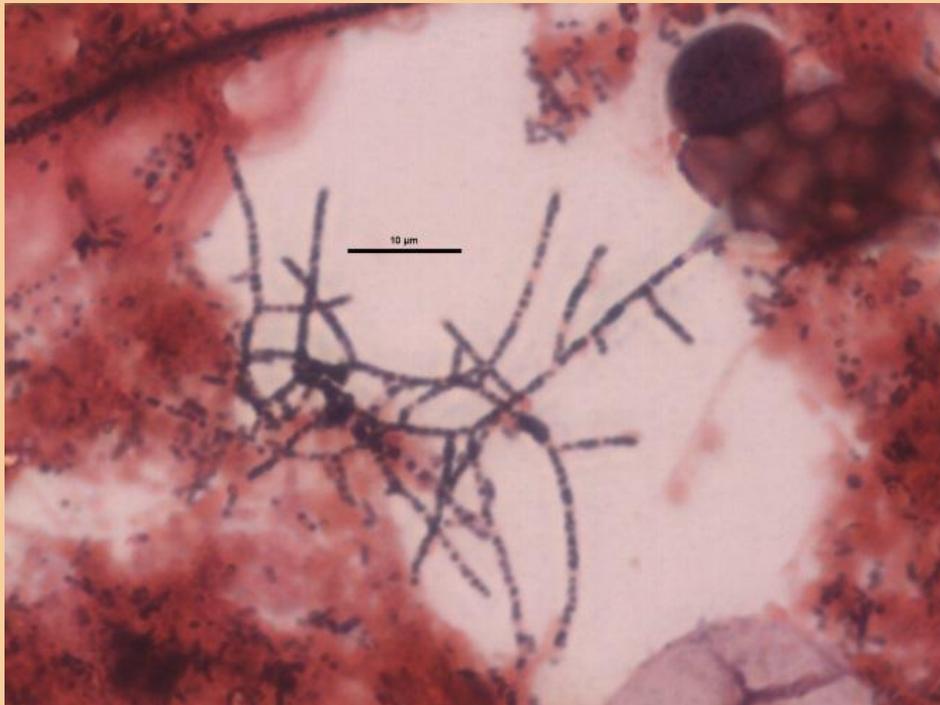
Chlorinating

- Low Dose = fragments filaments, short term relief
- High dose = killed filaments, loss of nitrifying bacteria
- Filaments and floc formers very similar susceptibility

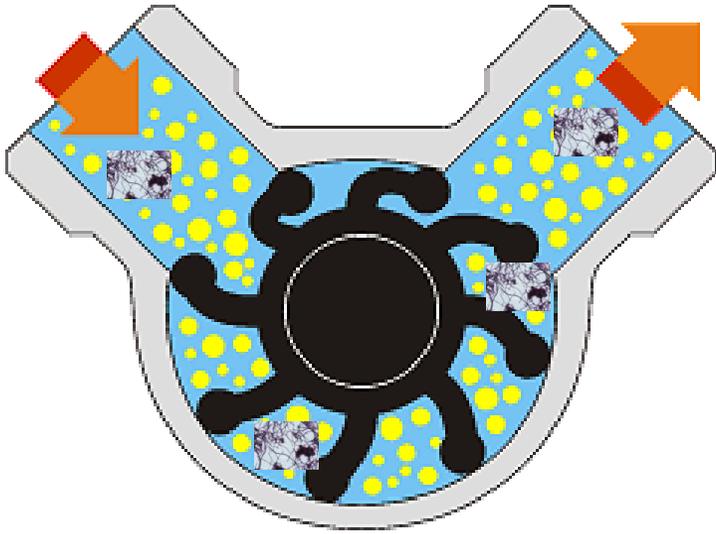


How to Monitor Chlorinating

- 1-10 pounds chlorine/1000 pounds MLVSS inventory/day
- Start Low, add to RAS
- At least once per day, 3+ times per day is better
- Monitor Effluent - Ammonia, Milky, TSS
- Watch the Microscopic Progression



Physical Removal



WASTING

- Removes Filament
- Lowers Sludge Age
- Relocates Filaments



FOAM REMOVAL

- Filament Concentrates in Foam
- Fastest Removal
- Drying Bed Disposal is best

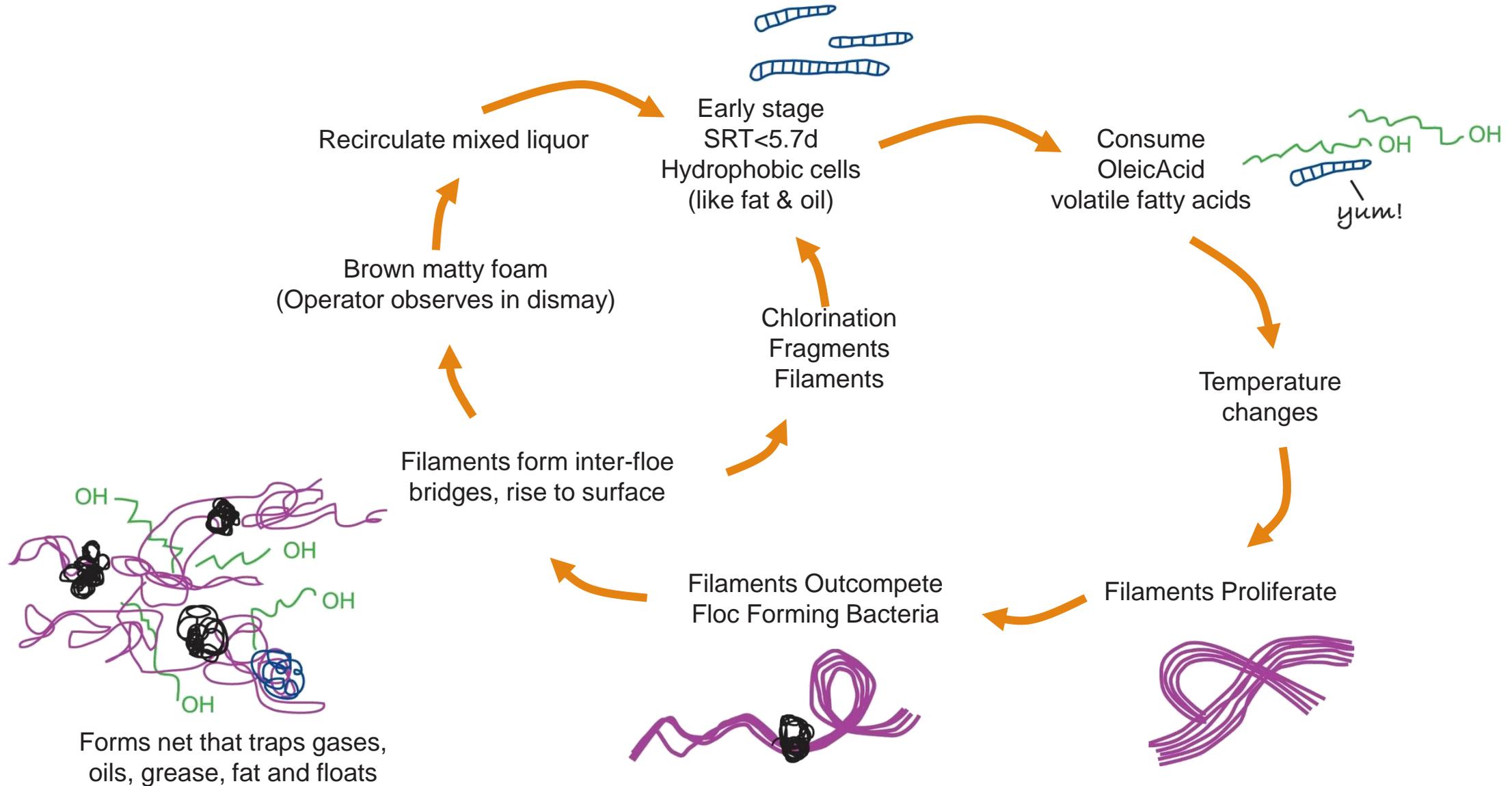
Competitive Balance



Starve the Filament

Boost Floc Forming Bacteria

Mechanism of foam: *Microthrix parvicella* foam cycle



Grease Control

- Grease Traps
- Primary Clarifiers
- DAF Units
- Other

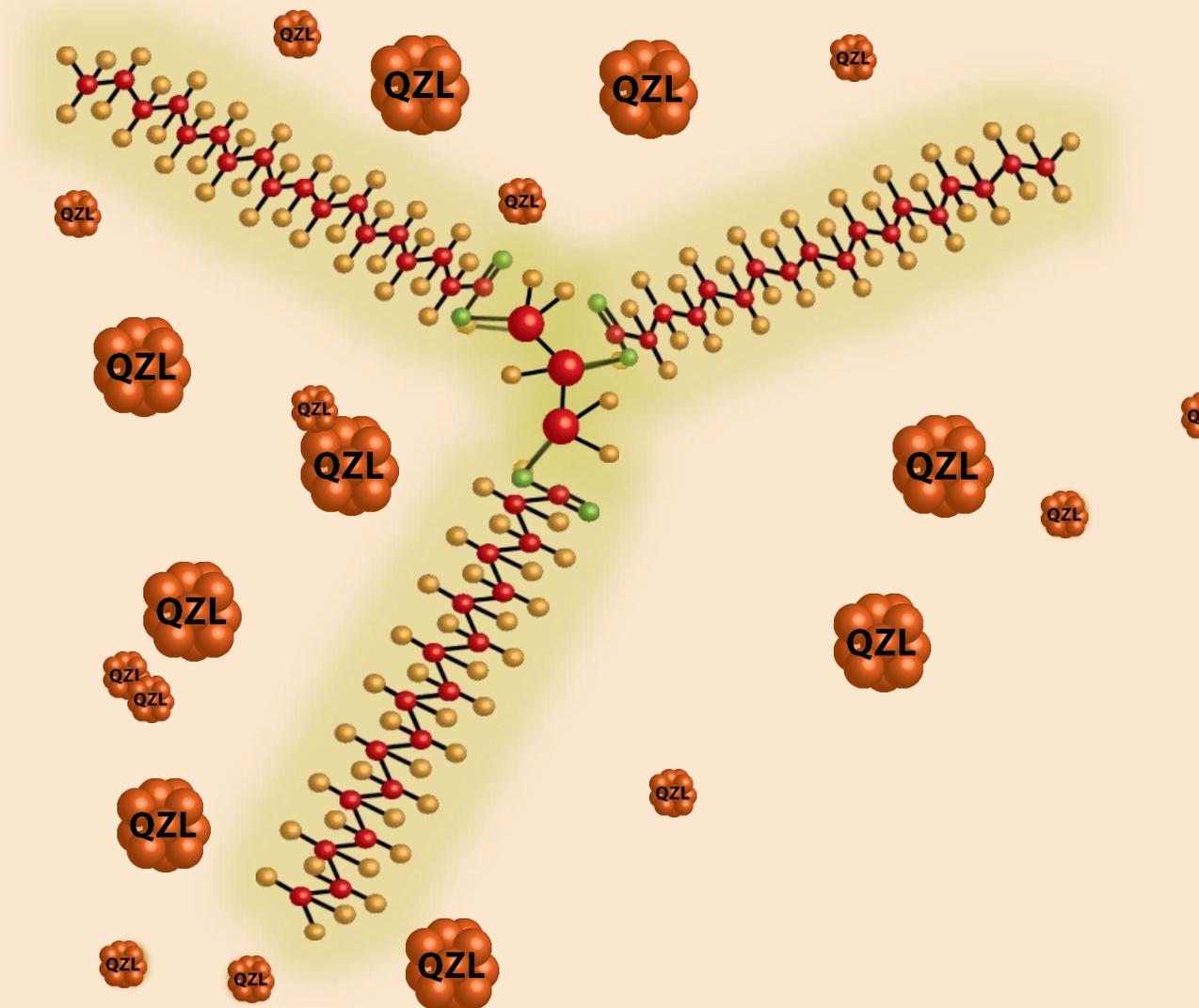
Lift Station Grease Control

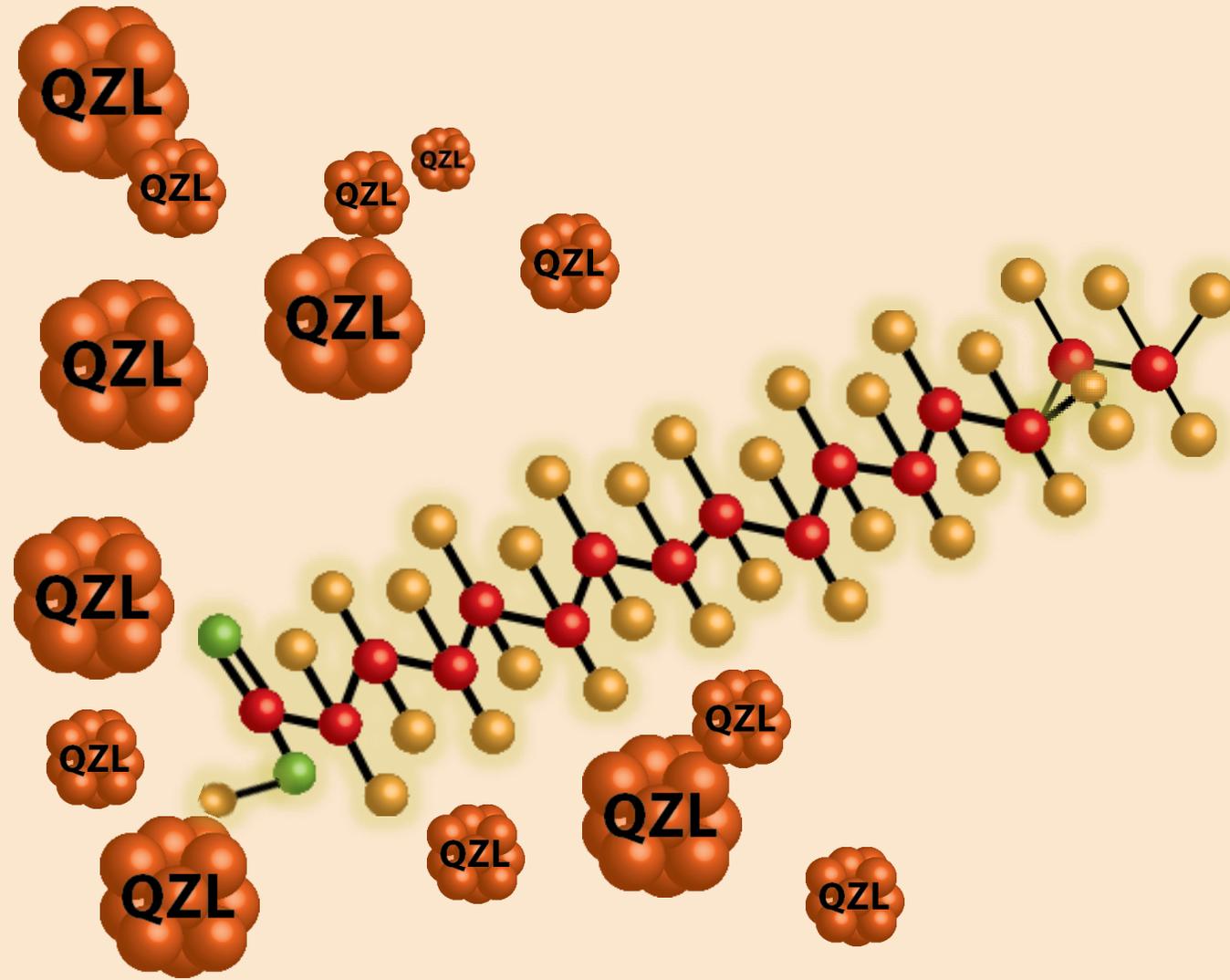
- Used In Collection System
- Lowers Incoming Grease
- Best for Preventing Future Filament Issues

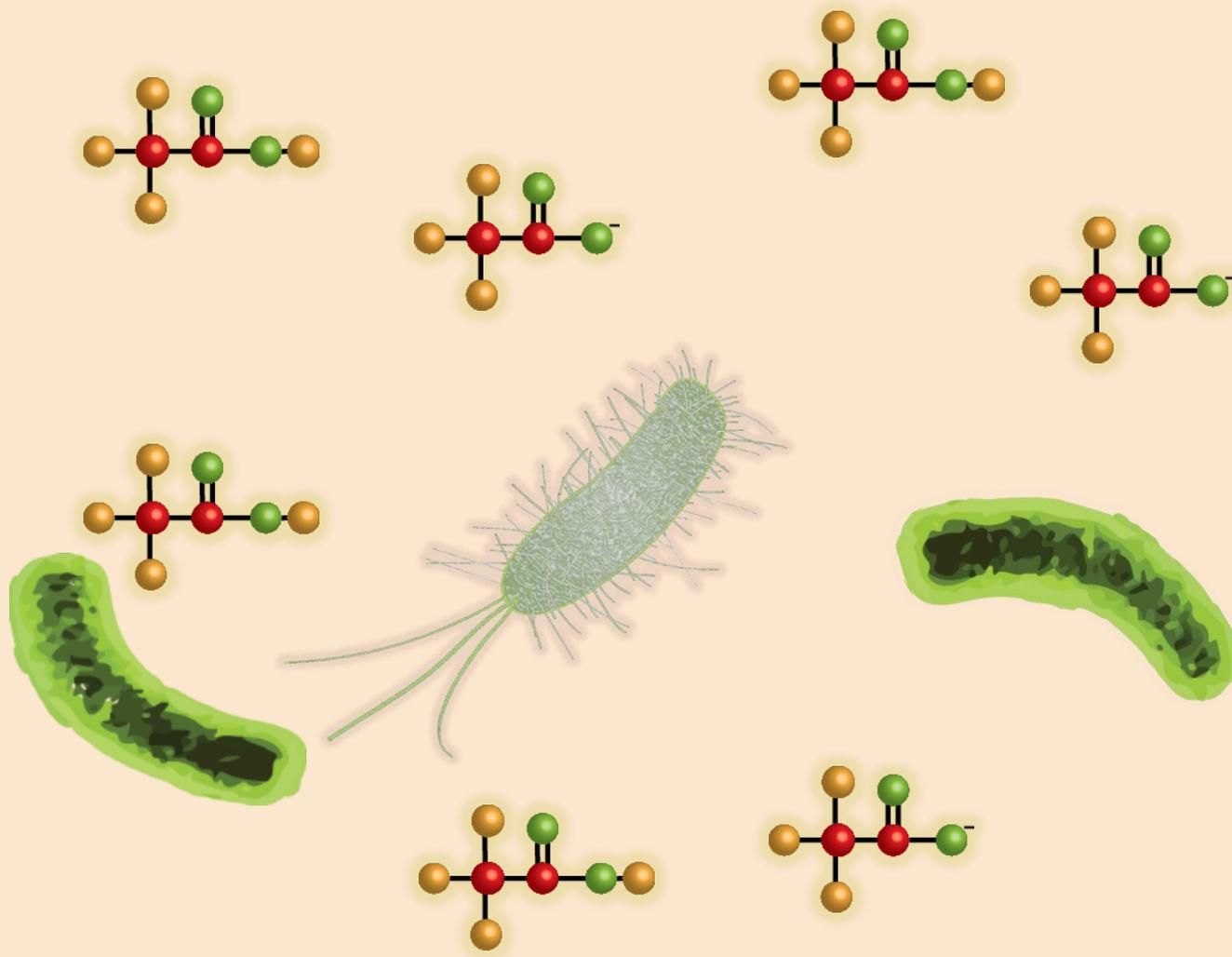


WWTP Grease Control

- Liquid Biocatalysts
- Used in Aeration Basin
- Rapidly Accelerates FOG Digestion
- Works With Existing Bacteria Population







Competitive Balance



Starve the Filament

Boost Floc Forming Bacteria

Build Floc Formers



- **Micronutrient Blend**
- **Floc Formers Compete Better**
- **Helps Floc Digest Fatty Acids**



Foam Buster: Foam Under 12" – 60 Day Treatment		
Flow Rate	Initial Dose 30 Days	Maintenance Dose 30 Days
10,000 GPD	0.25# per day	0.25# every other day
50,000 GPD	0.5# per day	0.25# per day
100,000 GPD+	1# per day	0.5# per day
500,000 GPD+	2# per day	1# per day
1 MGD	3# per day	1.5# per day

For faster results go up to 4x this amount. Works best when regular wasting.

Qwik-Zyme L for Foam Microthrix Parvicella or under 12" AND WWTP Grease		
Flow Rate	Initial Dose per day for 30 days	Maintenance Dose per day for 30 days
10 TGD	4 ounces	2 ounces
50 TGD	1 pint	0.5 pint
100 TGD	1 quart	1 pint
200 TGD	2 quart	1 quart
300 TGD	3 quart	1.5 quart
400 TGD	4 quart	2 quart
500 TGD	5 quart	2.5 quart
1 MGD	2.5 gal	5 quart

Competitive Balance

BioCatalyst

Abundance

Micro-nutrient





AFTER

BEFORE

Summary



Address Incoming Grease

Keep Sludge Age Down

Remove Existing Filaments

Digest Fats

Boost Floc Formers

2018 WEBINAR EVENTS

JANUARY 24TH	RESTORING NITRIFICATION
FEBRUARY 28TH	GETTING RID OF LAGOON SLUDGE
MARCH 28TH	TOXICITY IN YOUR WASTEWATER PLANT
APRIL 25TH	OVERCOMING LOW FOOD AND LOW F:M
MAY 30TH	KEYS TO ANAEROBIC DIGESTER STABILITY
JUNE 28TH	CAUSES OF AND SOLUTIONS TO
JULY 25TH	LAGOON ALGAE
SEPTEMBER 26TH	ELIMINATING RED WORMS & MIDGE FLIES
DECEMBER 5TH	TURNING GREASE INTO HELPFUL

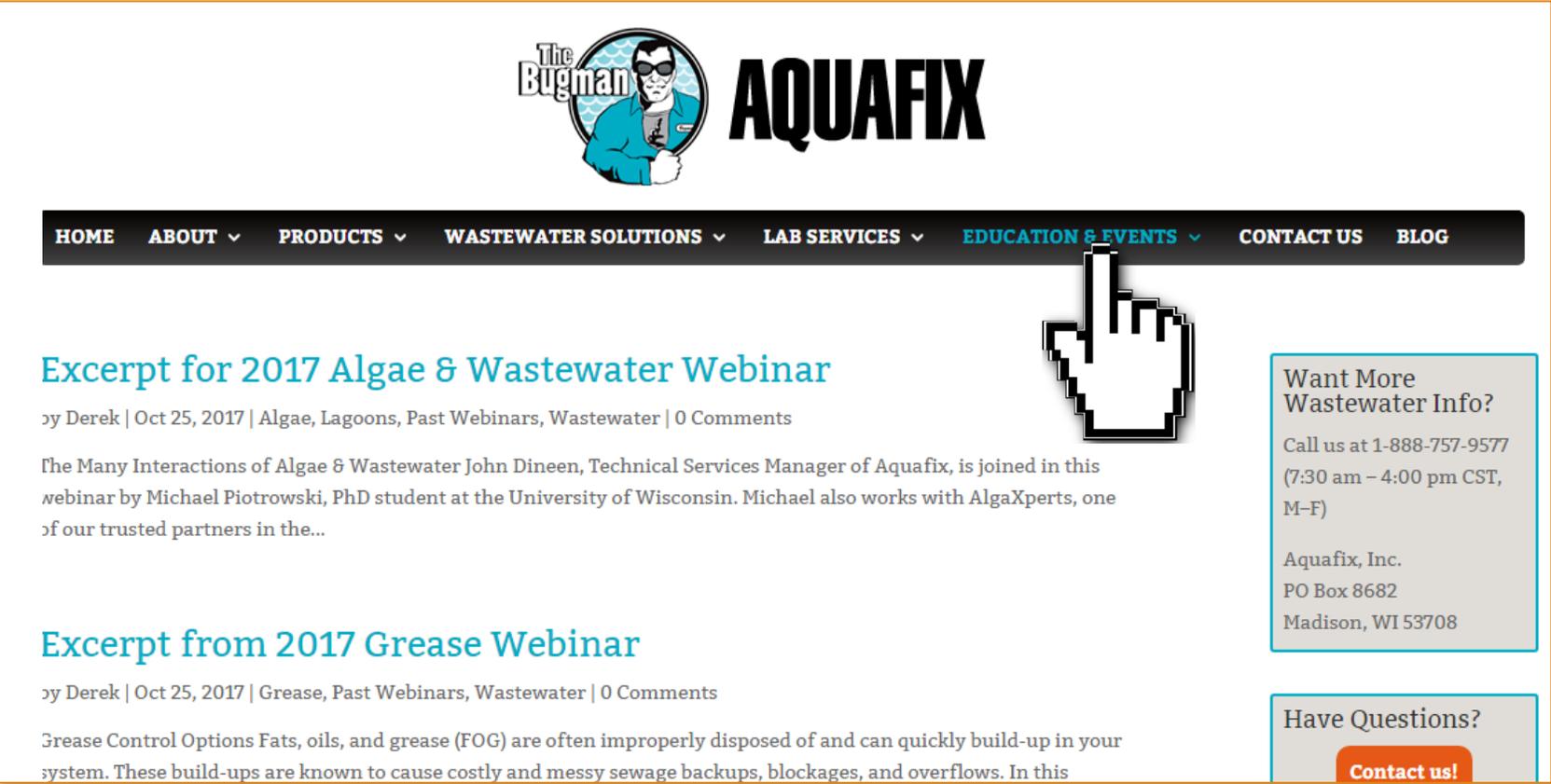


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The screenshot shows the Aquafix website header with the logo "The Bugman AQUAFIX". The navigation menu includes: HOME, ABOUT, PRODUCTS, WASTEWATER SOLUTIONS, LAB SERVICES, EDUCATION & EVENTS, CONTACT US, and BLOG. A hand cursor is pointing at the "EDUCATION & EVENTS" menu item.

Excerpt for 2017 Algae & Wastewater Webinar
by Derek | Oct 25, 2017 | Algae, Lagoons, Past Webinars, Wastewater | 0 Comments

The Many Interactions of Algae & Wastewater John Dineen, Technical Services Manager of Aquafix, is joined in this webinar by Michael Piotrowski, PhD student at the University of Wisconsin. Michael also works with AlgaXperts, one of our trusted partners in the...

Excerpt from 2017 Grease Webinar
by Derek | Oct 25, 2017 | Grease, Past Webinars, Wastewater | 0 Comments

Grease Control Options Fats, oils, and grease (FOG) are often improperly disposed of and can quickly build-up in your system. These build-ups are known to cause costly and messy sewage backups, blockages, and overflows. In this

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GREASE



FOAM



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RED WORMS



CARBON SOURCE



AEROBIC DIGESTION



ANAEROBIC DIGESTION



PH CONTROL