

Emerging Water & Wastewater Treatment Technologies

Lagoon Optimization

Deer Creek State Park Lodge &
Convention Center
Mount Sterling, Ohio

August 3, 2016



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Microalgae (Lagoon Optimization)



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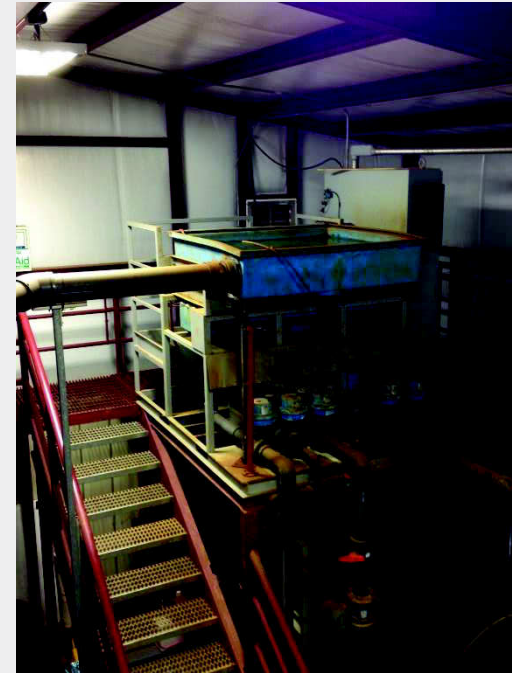
Municipal



Greenhouse



Primary
Lagoon Cell



Electrocoagulation



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The Challenges We Face

Fact

- 30% of the wastewater treatment systems in the United States employ some sort of lagoon system

Challenges:

- Power consumption and maintenance costs are increasing
- Most rural and small communities cannot afford the costs associated with mechanical alternatives
- Discharge regulations will become more stringent for all NPDES permit holders



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Wastewater Treatment Challenges

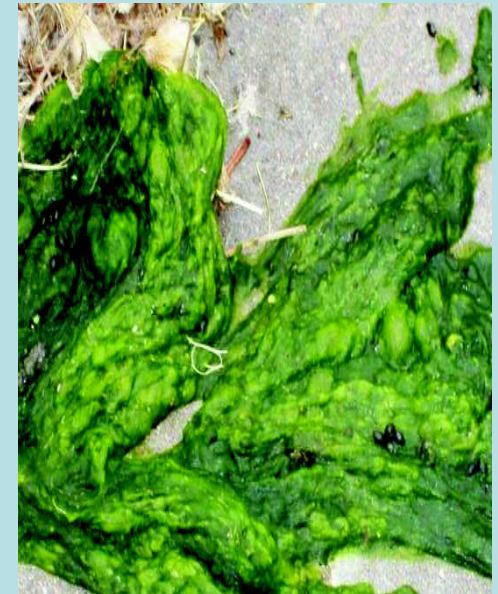
BOD	Pond dimensions	Land Application
TSS	Ice cover	More Restrictive
Odor	Pond hydraulics	Sludge Buildup
pH	Temperature	Phosphorus
I & I	Pond Configuration	Ammonia
Toxicity	Short Circuiting	TKN
Mat Algae (cyanobacteria/ cyanotoxins)	Duckweed	Fecal Coliform
	Fluoride	Viruses
	Forced mechanical upgrades	Pharmaceuticals
	Low Oxygen	Arsenic
	Illegal Dumping	Selenium



Bad Algae vs. Good Algae

Bad Algae---“Mat algae” (cyanobacteria or blue-green algae) disrupt treatment process and pollute discharge waterways and can produce cyanotoxins.

Good Algae---Single-cell (microalgae) produce pure oxygen for the bacteria which, in turn, will out-compete the “mat algae” for nutrients.



Microalgae Facts

- **Single-cell - Do not form mats**
- **Doubles population every 24 hours**
- **Mobile (swims)**
- **Creates a pure oxygen environment for bacteria**
- **Symbiotic relationship between microalgae and bacteria**
- **Good bacteria population will out-compete the mat algae and duckweed for nutrients, resulting in weed control and odor control.**



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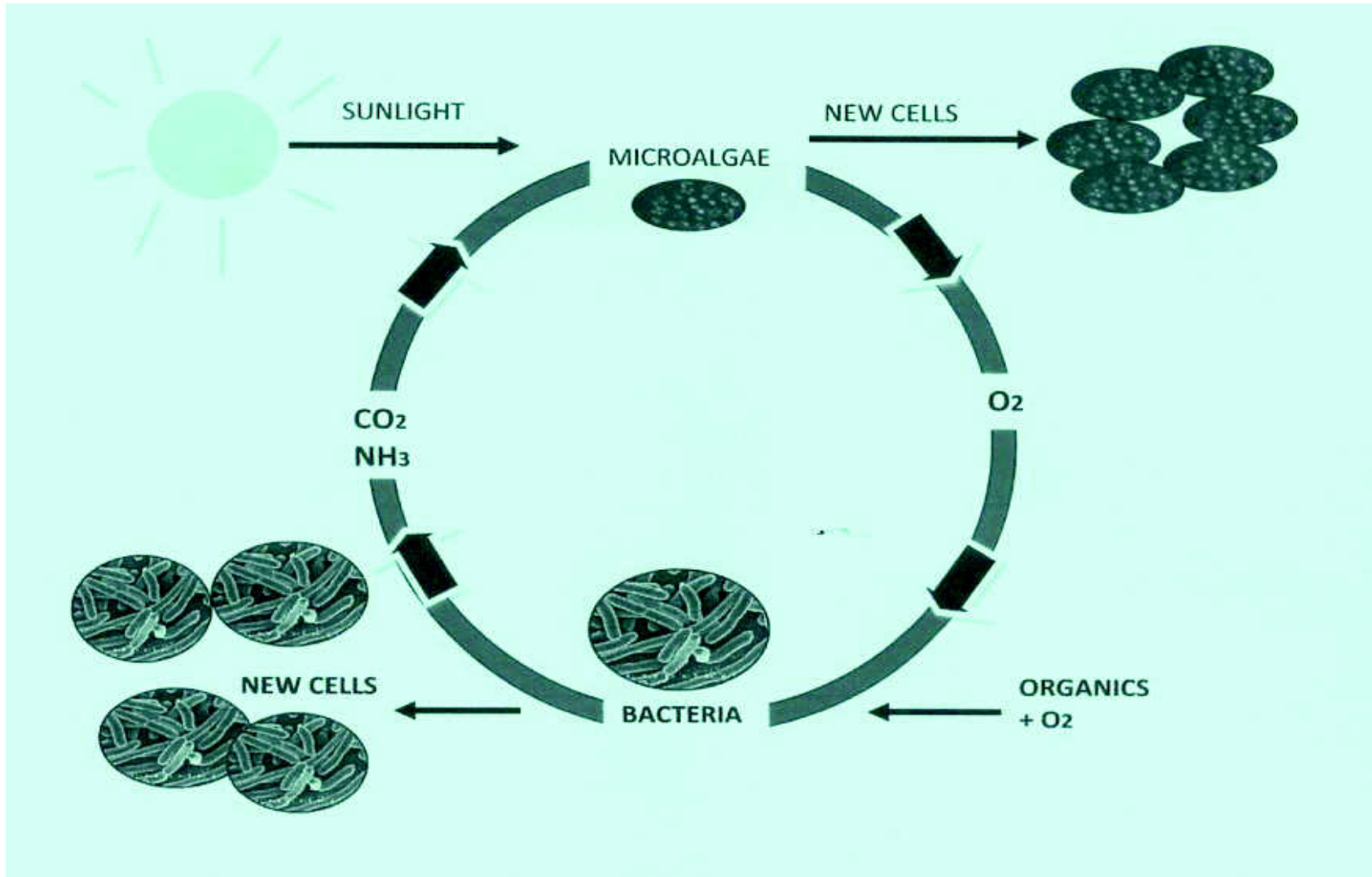
Biological Aeration vs. Mechanical Aeration



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Symbiotic Relationship Between Microalgae and Bacteria



Oxygen Production: How Do We Know How Much Microalgae

Table 1: Total Oxygen Production from Algae Photosynthesis

Parameter	Value for December (month with the least amount of sunlight)	Value for June (month with the most amount of sunlight)
Energy available for photosynthesis (Assume 5% of that from sunlight)	50 kJ/ft ² -day	75 kJ/ft ² -day
Algae cell production by photosynthesis (Assume 24 J produce 1 mg of algal cells)	2,083 mg algal cells/ft ² -day	3,125 mg algal cells/ft ² -day
Oxygen production by algae cells (1.56 mg of O ₂ for every 1 mg of algal cells)	3,250 mg O ₂ /ft ² -day	4,875 mg O ₂ /ft ² -day
Oxygen production in terms of pounds per acre per day in a stagnant pond	310 lbs O ₂ /acre-day	470 lbs O ₂ /acre-day
Total oxygen production with mixing and continuous algae addition (200% that of a stagnant pond)	620 lbs O₂/acre-day	940 lbs O₂/acre-day

1 mg of microalga cells produces 1.56 mg of O₂.



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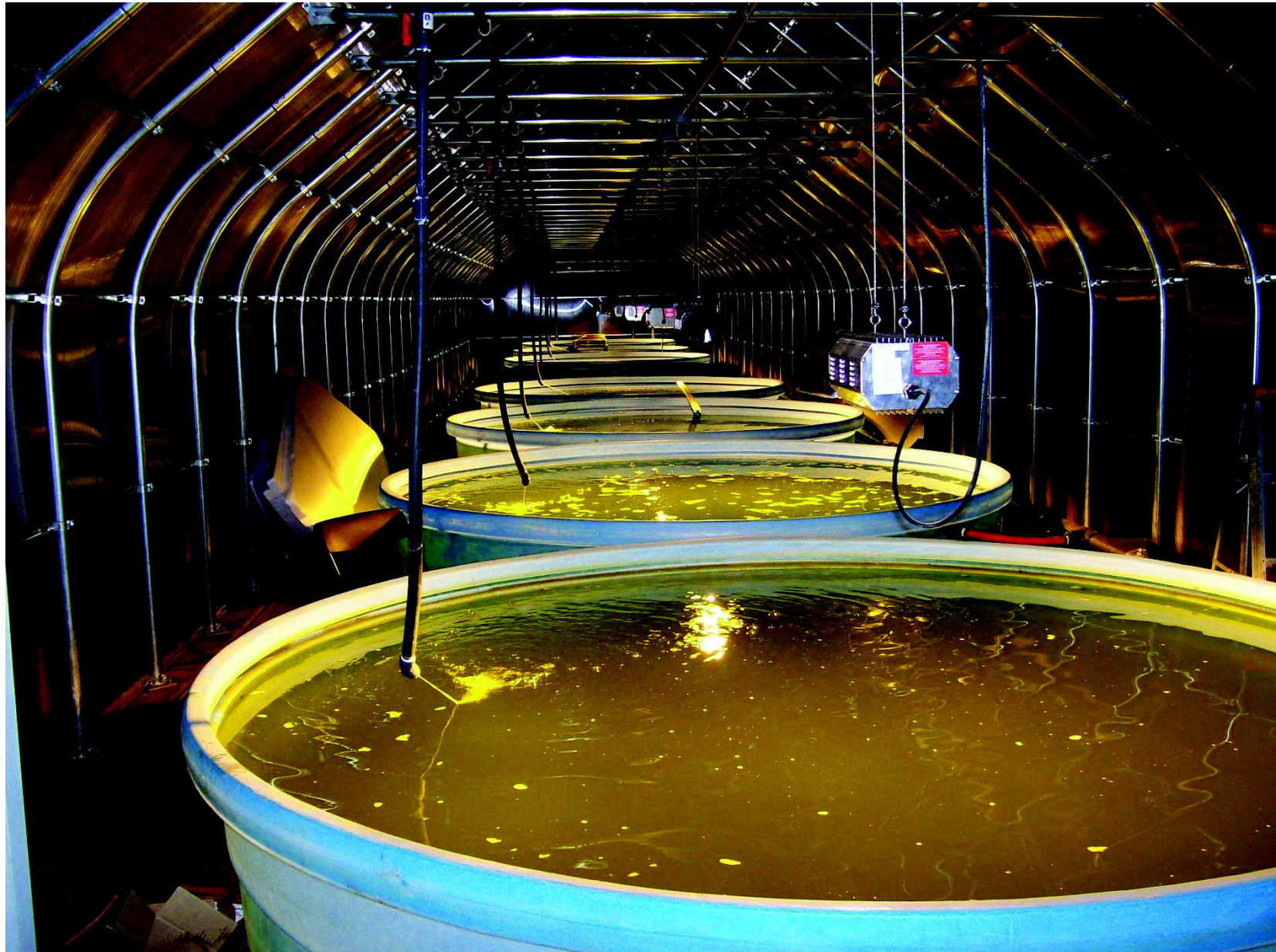
Greenhouse & Microalgae Growth Tanks



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Greenhouse Lighting for Microalgae



Greenhouse at Sunset



Laminar Mixing Creates Facultative Zones



← Aerobic zone

← Anoxic zone

← Anaerobic zone



Diffuser Marker



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Curtain Shore Anchors





Laminar Mixing

- can increase the efficiency of sunlight exposure to the microalgae by up to 200%
- distributes more pure oxygen into the lagoon
- creates an 18” to 24” ecosystem biomass of microalgae & bacteria, maximizing overall wastewater treatment.
- Provides the bacteria continual exposure to both the oxygen from the microalgae and to the BOD and TSS within the wastewater
- Keeps the microalgae and solids in suspension



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EC & Compressor Buildings



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EC Unit Connections



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Electrocoagulation Tertiary Treatment



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Solids Separation



Results: Bacterial Components

	Fecal Coliforms (CFU/ml)	Enterococci (CFU/ml)
Before EC Treatment	1,000,000	1,000,000
After EC Treatment	Below Detection	Below Detection

Data Source: Rosario and Adkinson
University of Southern Florida



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Results: Viral Components

	Phage, <i>E. coli</i> (Pfu/ml)	Phage, <i>B. subtilis</i> (Pfu/ml)	PMMoV (copies/ml)	HPyV (copies/ml)
Before EC Treatment	12,800	2,220	60,100	100,000
After EC Treatment	Below Detection	Below Detection	Below Detection	Below Detection

Data Source: Rosario and Adkinson
University of Southern Florida



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Journal of Environmental Management 88 (2008) Pgs. 437-447

“The cost for mechanical treatment is approximately 4-5.5 times higher than a lagoon system.” (3.1.2 page 440)

“Aeration of lagoon systems (by mechanical means) may increase energy use considerably, by 3 times for a 0.1 MGD plant capacity, and 5 times for a 5 MGD plant capacity.” (3.2.1 page 440)



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Review: What is the Powell Water Lagoon Logistics Solution?

- Is a patented and engineered process
- provides oxygen for wastewater treatment in traditional lagoon systems by cultivating beneficial microalgae
- replaces the traditional mechanical lagoon aeration components with this natural source of oxygen
- is a savings of 45% to 80% of the electrical costs for wastewater treatment
- allows lagoon systems to meet the ammonia limits *without* the conversion to a mechanical plant
- Provides additional nitrogen and phosphorus removal
- Reduces sludge accumulation



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THANK YOU!

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