## **Progress Report on the Ovivo CSO Rapid Treatment Pilot**

Presentation to MWPAAC E&P Subcommittee June 6, 2019 Michael Galvan, Pedro De Arteaga, Bob Bucher King County Wastewater Treatment Division







## What is Ovivo CSO Rapid Treatment Technology?

- Patterned after Ovivo's stormBLOX; polymeric membrane technology to treat raw sewage during wetweather flows
- Potential to apply the treatment technology at Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO), Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO), or stormwater sites
- Technology employs a physical/chemical treatment process comprised of three key elements:
  - Screening
  - Addition of a coagulation aid
  - High rate filtration using silicon carbide membranes

# Why are we interested in this technology for CSOs?

- Effective barrier to bacteria without disinfection
  - Potentially eliminates need for chlorine or UV disinfection
  - Potentially eliminates need for dechlorination
- Effective removal of other constituents
  - Phosphorus
  - Metals
  - BOD
  - Nitrogen?



Silicon Carbide Flat Sheet Membrane

## How could this technology help with CSO treatment?

- May address many of our current exceedance issues at wet weather treatment stations
  - Fecal coliform
  - TSS
  - Settleable solids
  - Chlorine
  - pH (due to de-chlorination)



Silicon Carbide Module Stacks

## Vendor demonstration of treatment technology (Oct. 2017)

- Ovivo's initial demonstration of ability of technology to treat simulated CSO/SSO flow
- Conducted tests on various parameters over two days of testing in Austin, TX
- Opportunity to test the system beyond recommended limits



# What were the vendor demonstration results on simulated CSO/SSO flows?

- Total Suspended Solids
  - 95 >99% reduction
- Biochemical
  Oxygen Demand
  - 71-92% reduction
- Fecal Coliforms
  - All <400/100mL
  - Majority 1/100mL

## **Total Phosphorus**

- 97-99% reduction
- Copper
  - 99% reduction
- Zinc
  - 51-94% reduction





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## What else did we learn from the vendor demonstration?

#### **Coagulant addition is CRITICAL**

- System went to shutdown after a period of time with zero coagulation addition
- Redundant chemical pumps and sufficient coagulant is a necessity

#### Solids in the tank need to be managed

- Small amount of thickened wastewater could be returned to the interceptor or hold until after storm
- Managing solids allows maximum permeate flux to be maintained without degradation transmembrane pressure (TMP)

#### System recovery was extremely fast with chemical clean

- After system was forced to shutdown, a 15 minute chemical clean allowed the system to return to normal parameters
- Cleaning can be automated with no labor required other than monitoring

## **Currently under commissioning phase at West Point Treatment Plant**

- Pilot equipment arrived mid-February
- Pilot size 28 ft x 8.5 ft x 17 ft
- Average operating flow rate: **0.3 mgd**
- Max flow rate: 0.5 mgd
- Currently addressing mechanical and sub-system issues preventing reliable operation for 24 hours
- Project team has developed a schedule and action plan to address issues affecting commissioning with the goal to be fully commissioned in July

## **Conduct Process Testing at West Point** (July-September 2019)

- Confirmation of maximum permeate flux
  - 24-hour period
  - At lower water temperatures
  - Confirm how CSO alkalinity affects polymer addition
- Determine the optimum Total Suspended Solids level in filtration basin
  - Filtration basin holding and wasting strategy
- Verify ability for immediate start-up
- Confirm treatment reliability and effluent quality

# Potential for Performance Testing at Elliott West Wet-weather Treatment Station (September 2019-April 2020)

- Test and characterize performance of platform on actual CSO flows
- Develop design criteria for full-scale treatment technology use
- Confirm treatment reliability and effluent quality for CSO treatment

## **Summary**

- Technology appears worthy of piloting to test feasibility for use in CSO treatment applications
- Technology may provide another tool to address future regulatory requirements and improve water quality
- Continued evaluation of the technology is critical to determine its viability in CSO applications



## **Questions?**

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