

Pilot Study for the Removal of Iron and Manganese



For: Existing Wells No. 1 & 2
Rib Mountain Sanitary District
Rib Mountain, Wisconsin

January 15, 2019



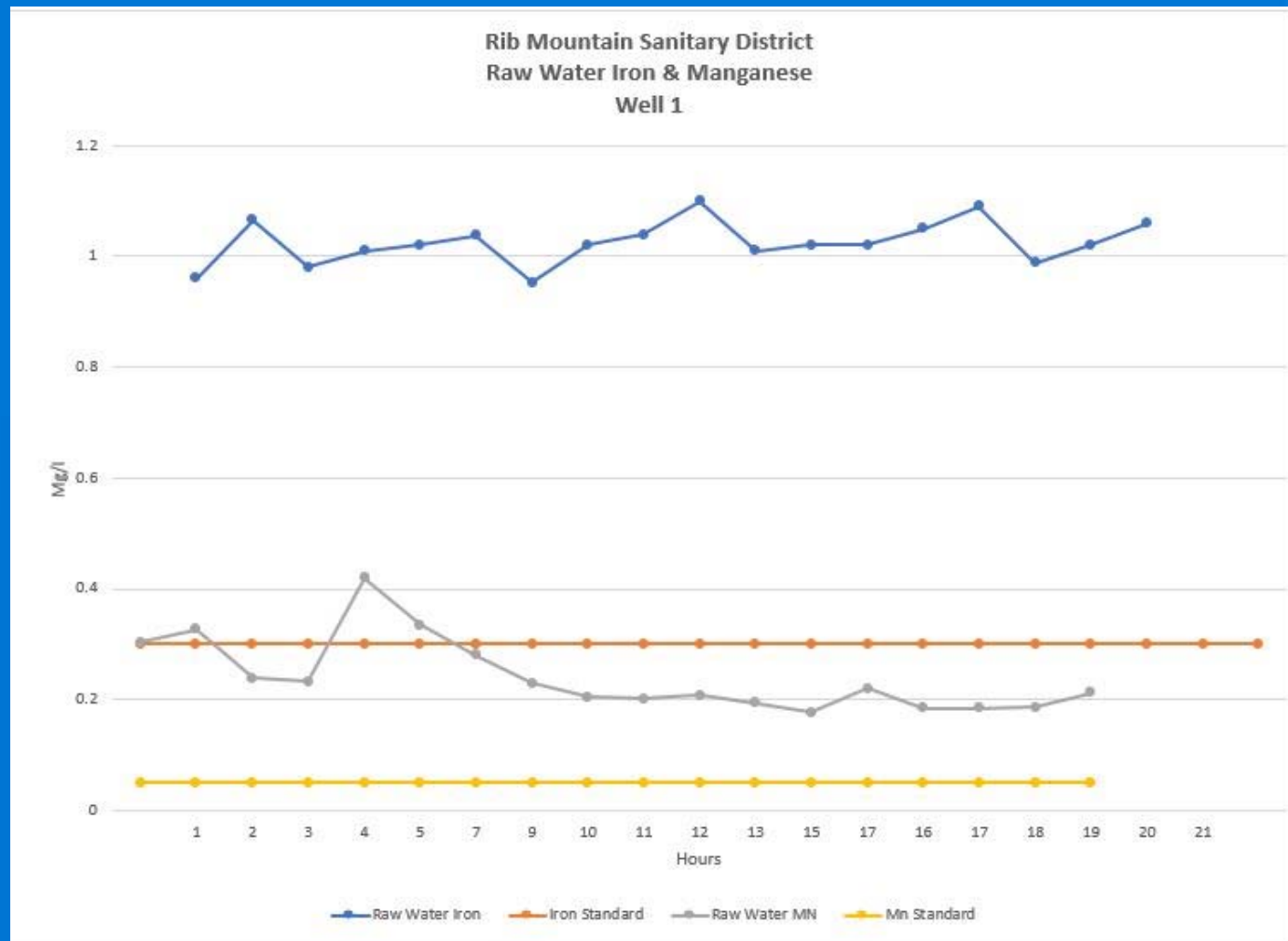
Presented By:
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John Thom, Operations Specialist
Jeff Nussbaum, PE

What is a Pilot Study

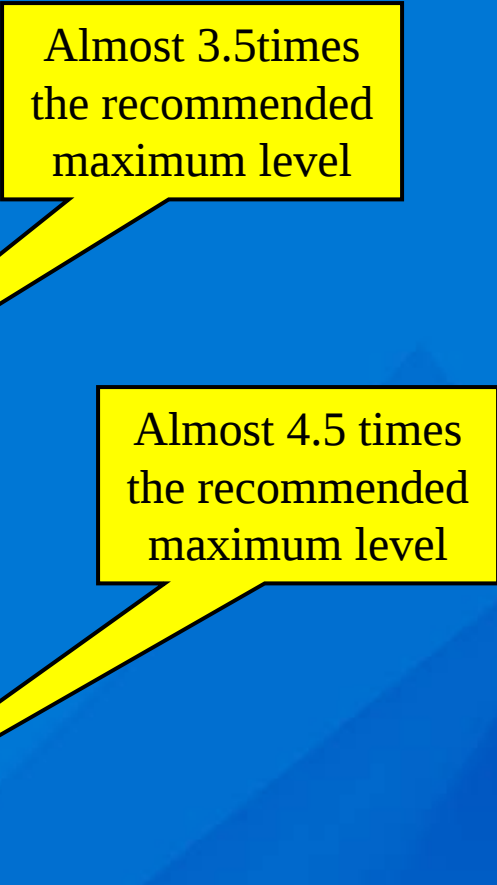
- Scaled model of a water treatment plant.
 - Proving the actual size and shape of proposed treatment required for your water.
- Purpose of the Rib Mountain Study?
 - Show the effectiveness of various treatment processes for the removal of dissolved iron and manganese from well water.
 - Consideration of best available treatment for two existing wells and for future wells.

Existing Filter Water Quality

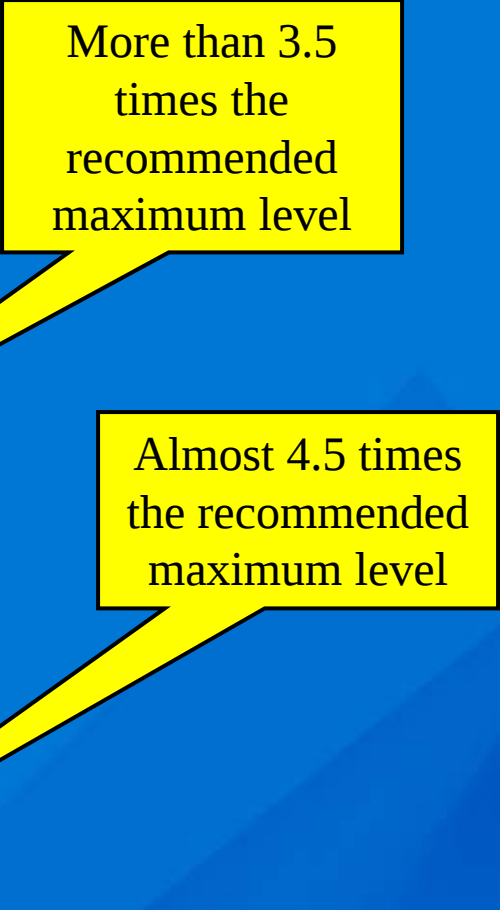
- Water quality with Vyredox system off line
 - Fe
 - Mn
- EPA Standards



Existing Water Quality

- Well No. 1
 - 500gpm or about 0.720 MGD
 - Raw Water Quality
 - Iron
 - Min 0.952 mg/l
 - Max 1.1 mg/l
 - Ave. 1.025 mg/l
 - EPA Limit 0.30mg/l
 - Manganese
 - Min 0.177 mg/l
 - Max 0.420 mg/l
 - Ave. 0.241 mg/l
 - EPA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level 0.050 mg/l
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- Almost 3.5times the recommended maximum level
- Almost 4.5 times the recommended maximum level

Existing Water Quality

- Well No. 2
 - 500gpm or about 0.720 MGD
 - Raw Water Quality
 - Iron
 - Min 0.889 mg/l
 - Max 1.30 mg/l
 - Ave. 1.132 mg/l
 - EPA Limit 0.30mg/l
 - Manganese
 - Min 0.126 mg/l
 - Max 0.393 mg/l
 - Ave. 0.223 mg/l
 - EPA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level 0.050 mg/l
- 
- More than 3.5 times the recommended maximum level
- Almost 4.5 times the recommended maximum level

Existing Water Treatment Plant



Existing Water Treatment Process

- Vyredox® iron and manganese removal treatment process was installed in 1985 for Well No. 1 and Well No. 2.
- Current Chemicals Added:
 - Chlorine for disinfection
 - Caustic Soda for corrosion control
 - Fluoride for dental health



Current Maintenance Required

- Vyredox® treatment system oxidizes the iron and manganese in the soil, leaving the iron and manganese in the water source, except their non-soluble form
- Well 1 & 2 well rehabilitation
- Hydrant flushing to remove deposits within distribution system

PILOT STUDY

- Four Different Columns of Media
 - Sand & Anthracite(1)
 - Green Sand Plus (1)
 - Pyrolucite (2)
- Detention
- Aeration
- Filtration 3 gpm/ft²
- Filtration 5-6 gpm/ft²
- Chemical Oxidation
- Scaled Model of New Process



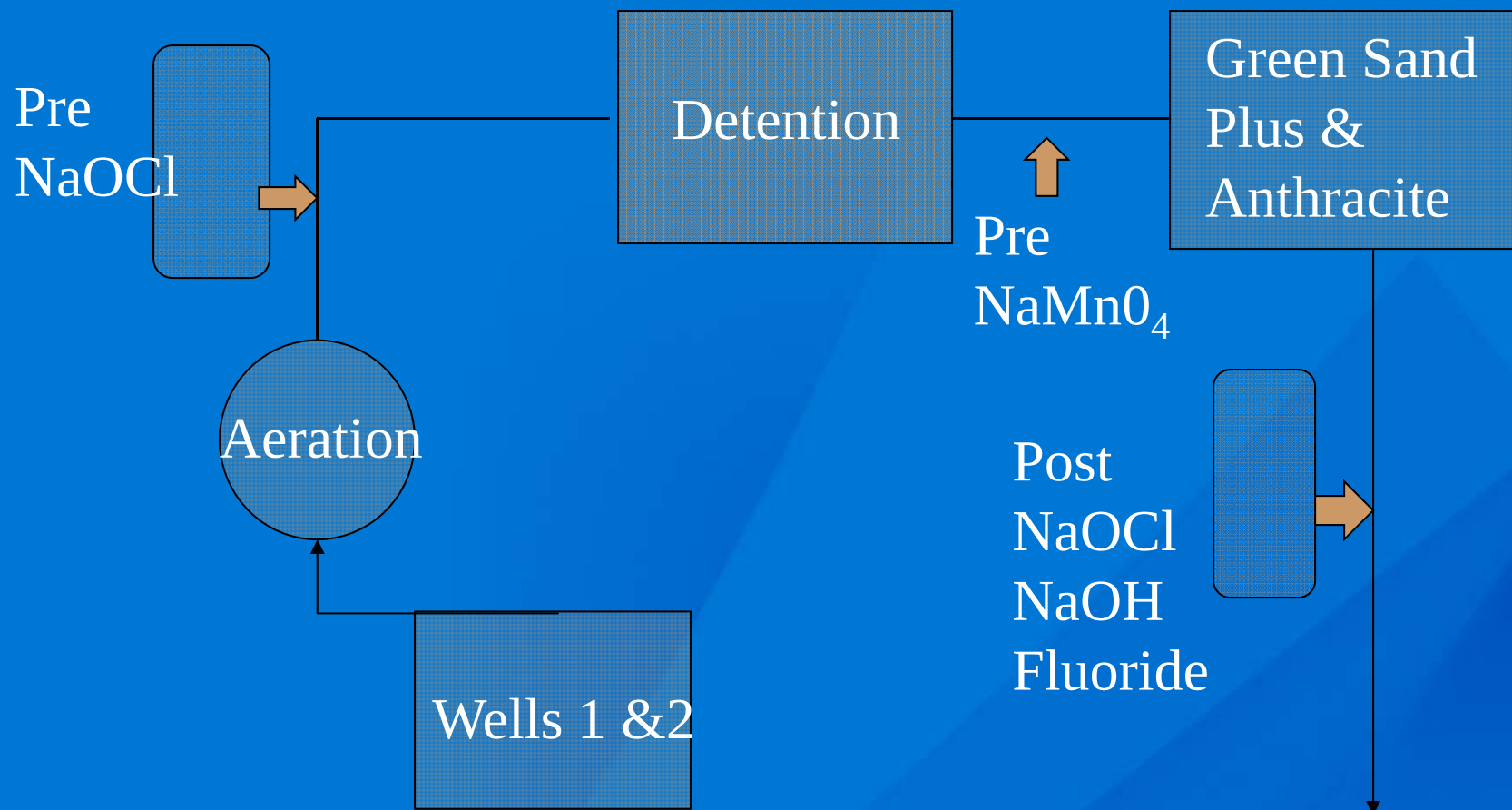
Pilot Study Results

- Filter Media – Two of the columns provided recommendable results and are summarized here:
- Column No. 2 - Filtration (3gpm/sf)
 - Greensand Plus with Anthracite (with aeration & detention)
 - Fe reduced to an average of 0.05 mg/l
 - Mn reduced to an average of 0.01 mg/l or less
 - Head loss difference = 1.97 psi (55 inches)
 - Run time approx. 20 hrs
- Column No. 4 - Filtration (6gpm/sf)
 - Pyrolucite
 - Fe reduced to an average of 0.05 mg/l
 - Mn reduced to an average of 0.01 mg/l or less
 - Head loss difference = 3.62 psi (101 inches)
 - Run time approx. 20 hrs

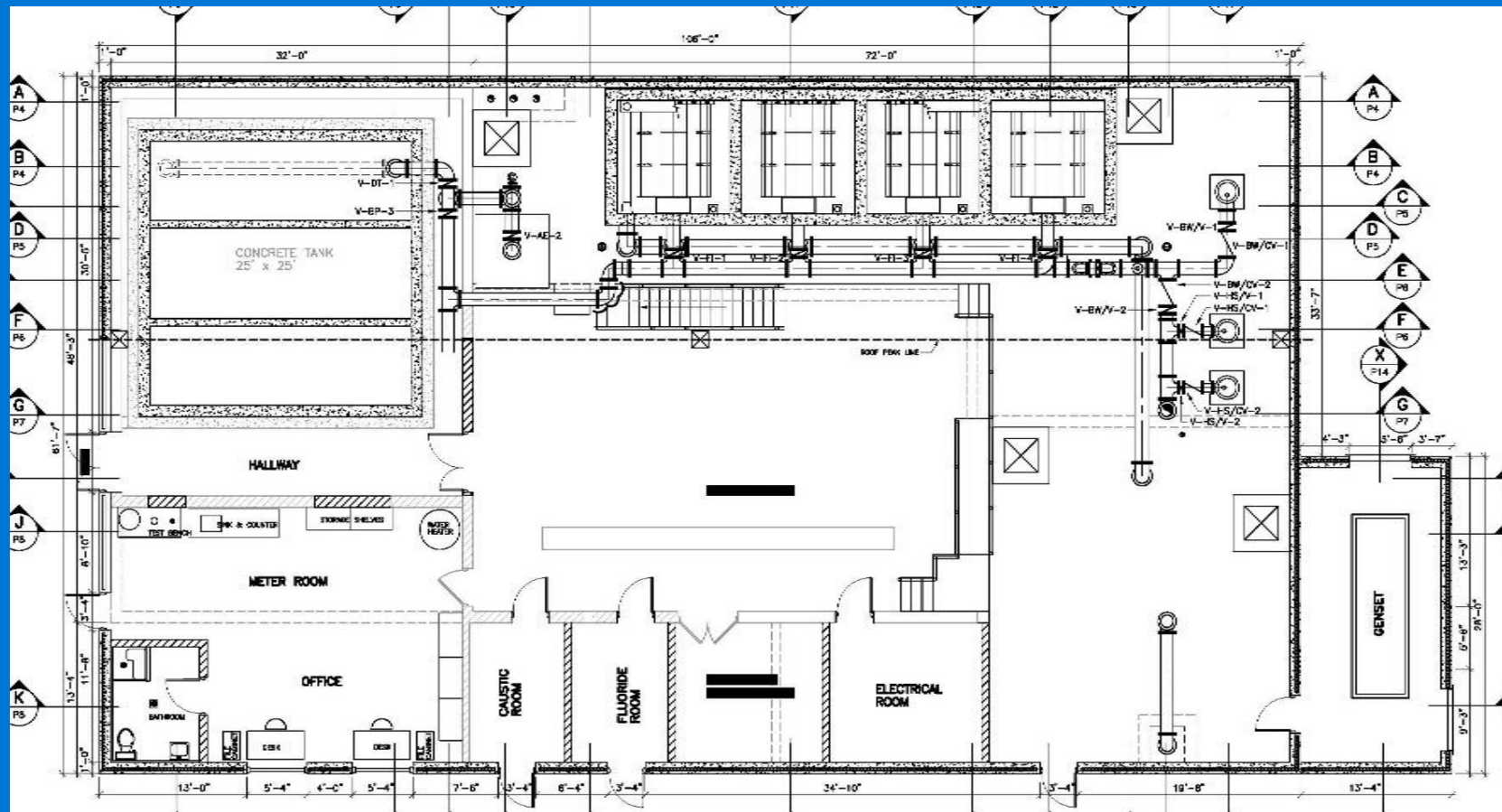
Pilot Study Results

- Column 2 - Detention time & Aeration Required
 - Pretreatment of raw water with chemicals
 - Chlorine
 - Sodium Permanganate
- Column 4 – Chemical Oxidation Only
 - Pretreatment of raw water with chemicals
 - Chlorine only
- Post treatment of filtered water was not tested but would include:
 - Caustic Soda
 - Chlorine
 - Fluoride

New Process Diagram For Column 2 – Filtration 3 gpm/sf

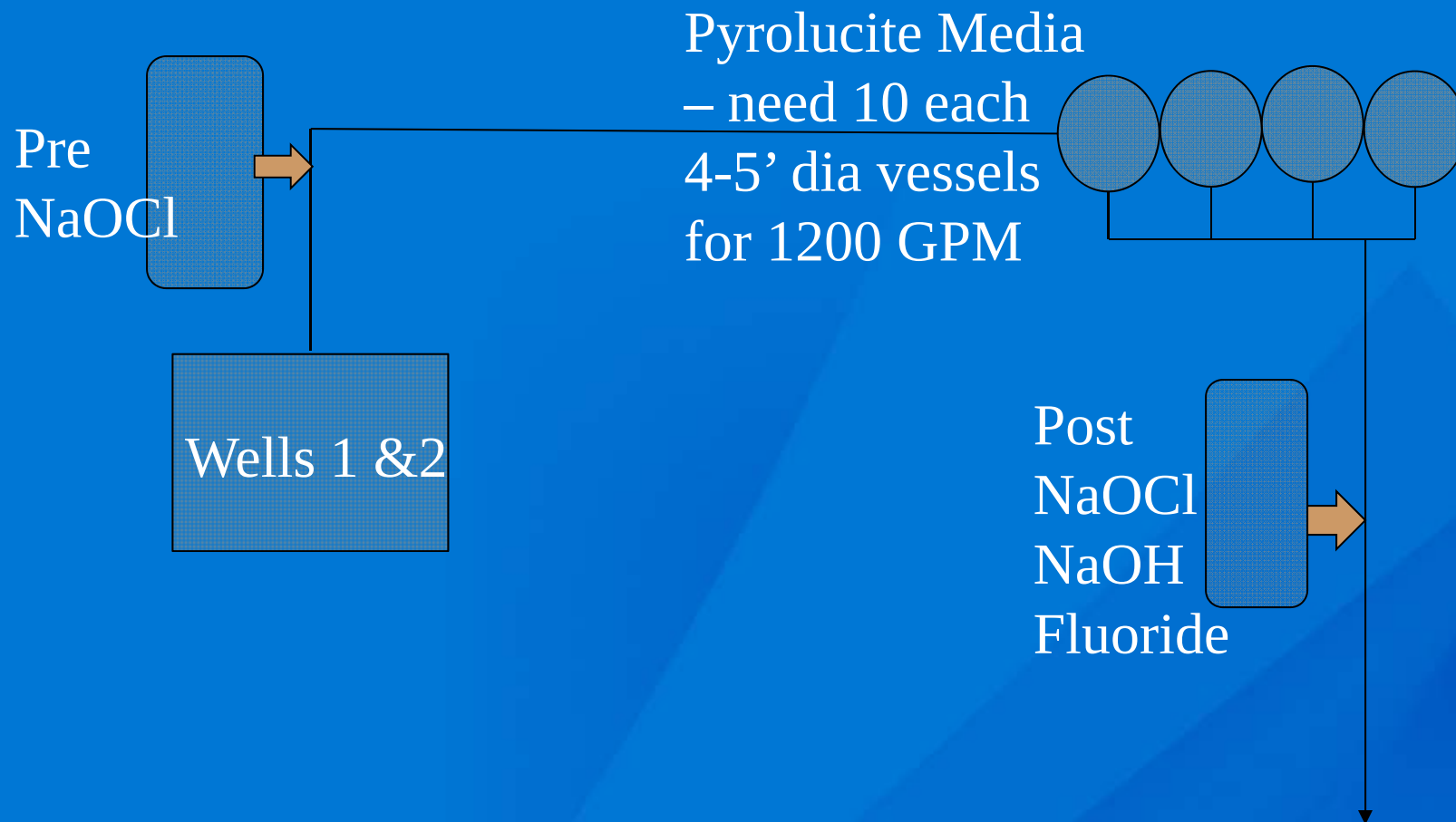


Preliminary Sizing Gravity Filter @ 3 gpm/ft²



Estimated size of building 7,000 sf

New Process Diagram For Column 4 – Filtrations 6 gpm/sf

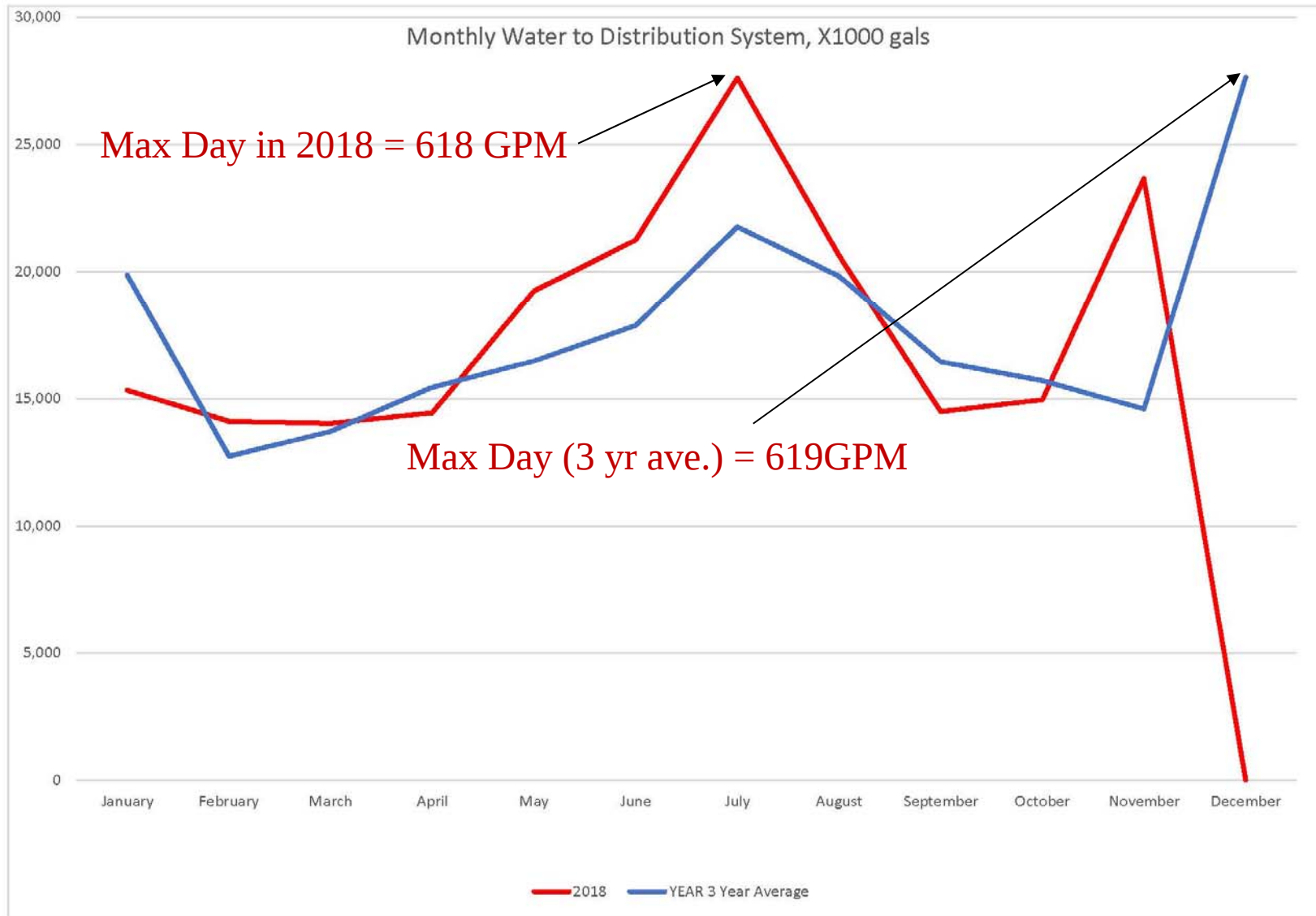


Preliminary Sizing Pressure Filter @ 6 gpm/ft²



Estimated size of building = 3,500 sf

Water Demand Considerations



This aerial map illustrates the proposed water treatment plant (WTP) and raw water mains for the Rib Mountain Sanitary District. The map includes the following features:

- Proposed WTP:** Indicated by a red rectangle in the center of the map.
- Proposed Raw Water Main:** Shown as a blue dashed line running horizontally across the map.
- Future Raw Water Main:** Shown as a yellow dashed line running horizontally across the map.
- Properties and Landmarks:**
 - WISCONSIN RIVER (top right)
 - 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN (top right)
 - W LAKESHORE DR (top right)
 - UTILITY OFFICE (bottom right)
 - UNITED INVESTMENTS INC (bottom center)
 - RIB MOUNTAIN SANITARY DISTRICT (multiple locations)
 - A&C PET RENTALS LLC (center)
 - SKI RECREATIONAL PROPERTIES LLC (left)
- Wells:** WELL 1, WELL 2, WELL 3, and WELL 4 are marked with blue dots and labels.
- Streets:** LILAC AVE (bottom) and FERN LN (left) are labeled.
- Scale and Orientation:** A scale bar (0 to 100 feet) and a north arrow are located in the top right corner.
- Legend:**
 - PROPOSED WTP (Red line)
 - PROPOSED RAW WATER MAIN (Blue dashed line)
 - FUTURE RAW WATER MAIN (Yellow dashed line)

Recommendations

Add Water Treatment Plant Improvements Based on Pilot Objectives and Water Quality Results

- Long Term Improvements
 - Improves Water Quality To All Customers
 - 800 GPM treatment – approx. intermediate need
 - 1,200 GPM treatment – approx. long term need
 - Addresses Energy Efficiency
 - Meets EPA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels
 - Improves Well Operation Efficiency
 - 50 plus Year Life

Recommendations

Option 1

- Gravity Filtration (3 gpm/sf)

Advantages

- Reliability
- Operation & Maintenance Flexibility
- Flexible to Water Quality Changes in the aquifer
 - Fe, Mn, bacteria, turbidity etc.
- Long Run Times
- High Water Quality

Disadvantages

- Higher Capital Costs
- Larger Footprint
- Additional Chemicals
- Additional pumping necessary

Recommendations

Option 2

- Pressure Filtration (6 gpm/sf)

Advantages

- Reliable
- Less capital costs
- Smaller footprint
- Flexible to water quality changes in the aquifer
 - Fe, Mn, bacteria, turbidity etc.
- Long run times
- High water quality
- Uses same well pump and chlorine feed

Disadvantages

- Flexible to water quality changes in the aquifer
- Less flexible for operations & maintenance

Utilize Existing Building For Improvements to WTP?



Preliminary Cost Estimate

WTP for up to 1,200 gallons per minute:

Option 1 - \$4.7 Million

Option 2 - \$3.0 Million

Phased construction discussion....

Financing Discussion

- Utility Bonding
- TIF/TID District Income (probably not available for a sanitary district)
- Safe Drinking Water Loan Program; WDNR
 - ITA/PERF submitted October 2018
 - Application due end of June 2019
- USDA Rural Water Loan

Major Next Steps

- Sanitary District Board direction
- WDNR final pilot study report approval
- Preliminary engineering
 - WDNR engineering report
- PSC rate review and utility financial analysis.
- Safe Drinking Water Loan Program application (SDWLP)
- Final design
 - PSC construction authorization
 - WDNR plan submittal
- Bidding
- Construction
- Startup

Schedule For Next Steps

<u>Description</u>	<u>Milestones (2019)</u>
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Sanitary District Board direction	January
WDNR final pilot report submittal	January
Preliminary engineering	Feb - April
PSC rate review and utility financial analysis	Feb - April
SDWLP Application/Design plans & specs	June (to DNR)
Prepare final bidding documents	June - December

<u>Description</u>	<u>Milestones (2020-2021)</u>
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Bidding	January
Construction Start	April
Startup	2021

Questions and Answers

