



New Headworks Project Summary

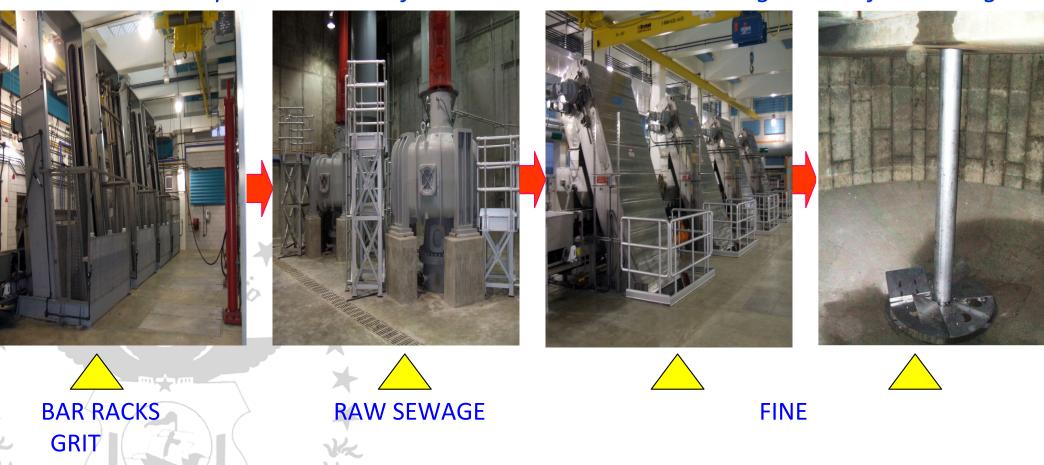
- Replace existing Headworks with all new facility
- \$110 million construction project
- Project design started in 1997
- Began operations in March 2008
- Major components:
 - Collection System Modifications
 - Coarse Screening
 - Raw Sewage Pumping
 - Fine Screening
 - Grit Removal
 - Wet Weather Flow Control
 - Odor Control





Preliminary Treatment Sequence

Treatment sequence selected for most reliable O&M with high level of screening



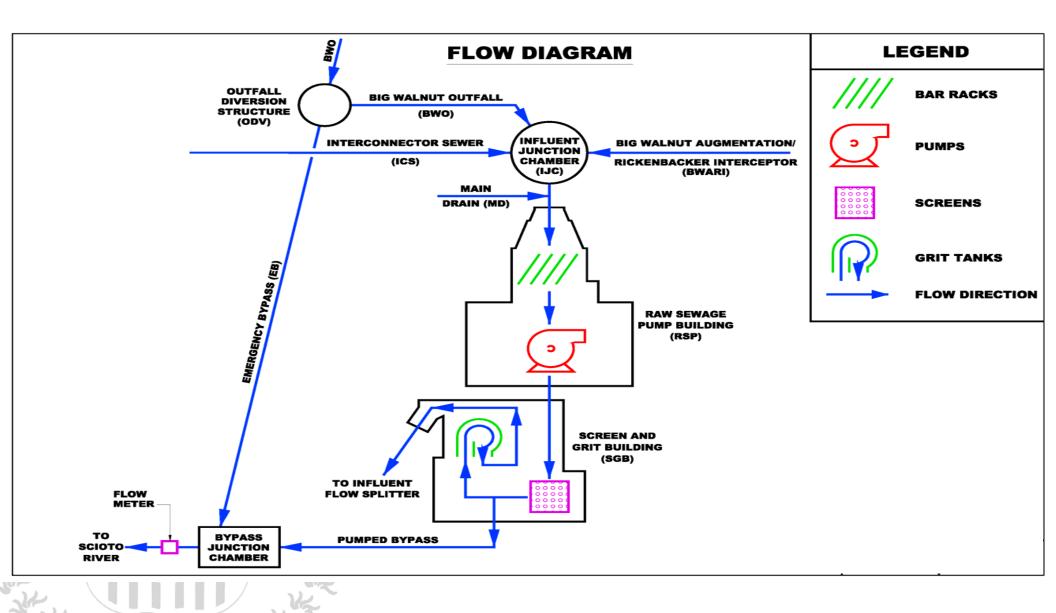
SCREENING

REMOVAL

PUMPING

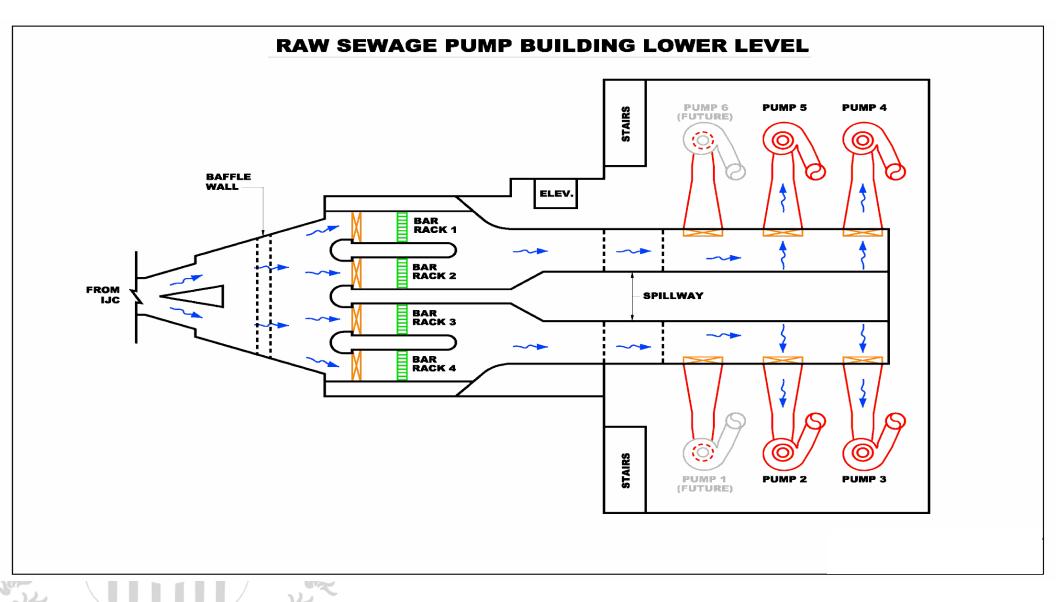


General Arrangement of Headworks

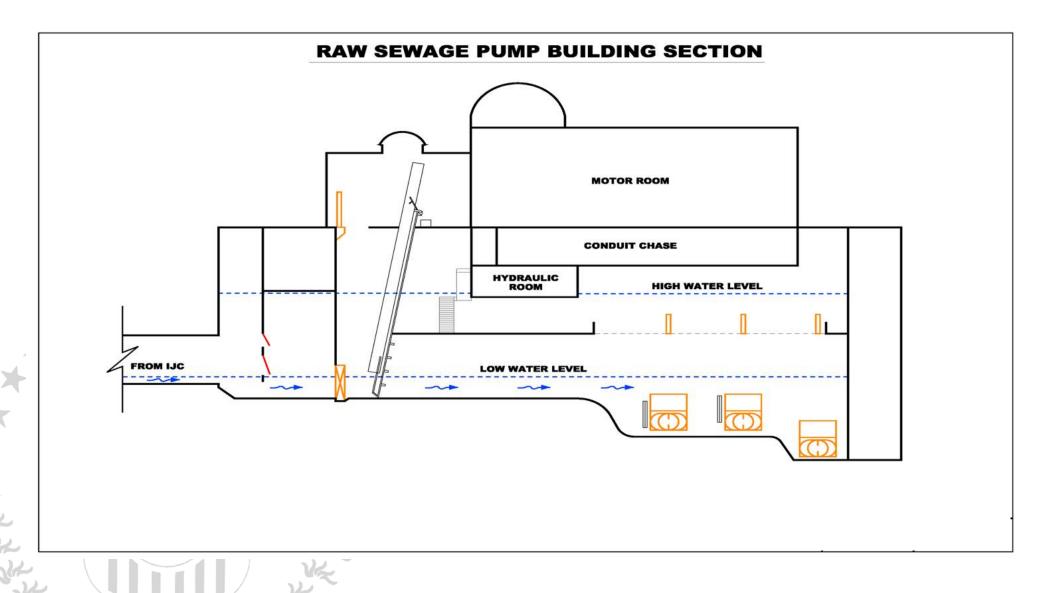




Raw Sewage Pumping



Raw Sewage Pumping



Bar Racks

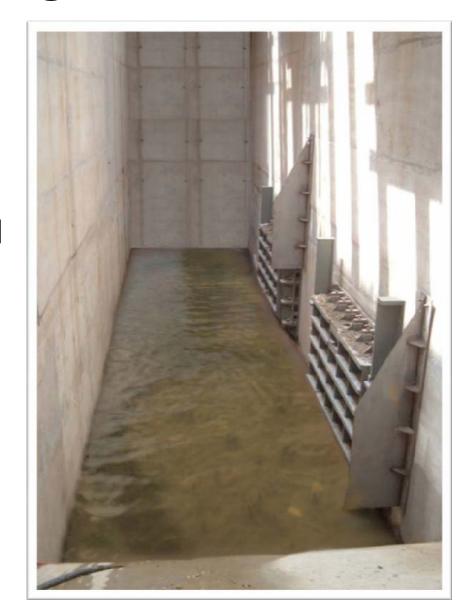
- Type Mechanicallycleaned reciprocating rake
- Channel width 9 ft
- Clear bar spacing 3 inches
- Rake speed Adjustable
 (~ 20 40 ft/min)
- Design flow per bar rack At least 330 MGD





Wet Well Arrangement

- Dual wet wells with no interconnections
- Space for three pumps per wet well (2 installed initially)
- Self-cleaning trench type wet wells.
 Largest known in US.
- Hydraulically-driven sluice gates to isolate pump suctions





Self-Cleaning Trench-Type Wet Well

- Introduced in 1998 by HI/ANSI for Pump Intake Design for solids bearing liquids
- First Standard to Distinguish Between Clear Liquids and Dirty Liquids
- Minimizes Accumulation of Solids in the Wet Well
- Organic Solids Accumulations May Become Septic Causing:
 - Odors
 - Corrosion
 - Hazardous Gases



Self-Cleaning Trench Type Wet Well Principles

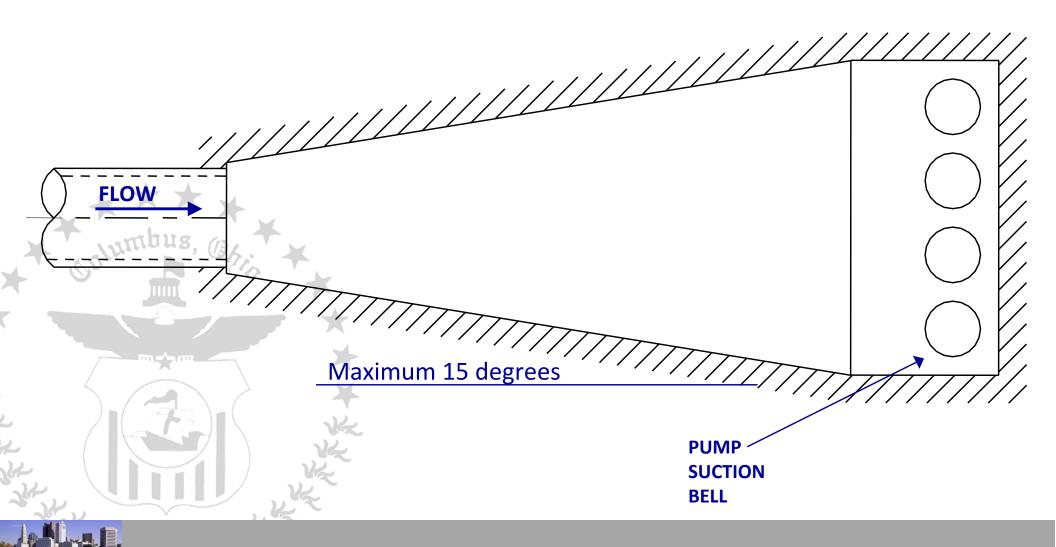
- Minimize Horizontal Surfaces Except for Directly in Front of Pumps
- Use Pumping Equipment to Remove Solids from Wet Well
- Cleaning Cycle Allows for Wet Well Cleaning Using Pumping Equipment



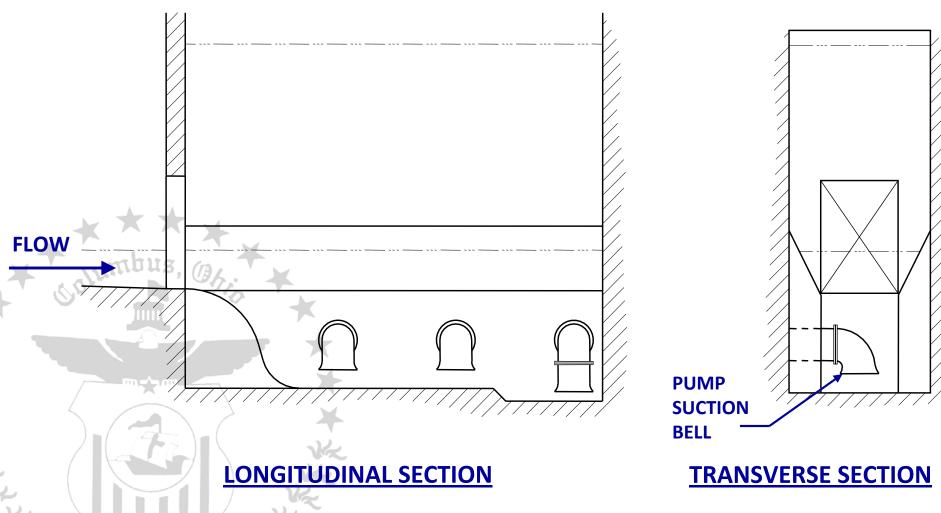


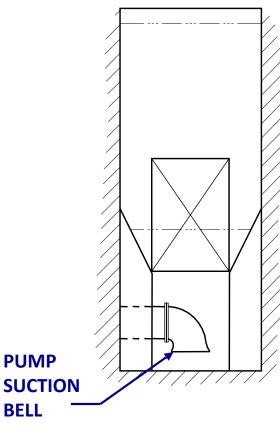
Conventional Wet Well

NOT A SELF-CLEANING WET WELL



Self-Cleaning Trench-Type Wet Well





Self-Cleaning Trench-Type Wet Well

- Advantages
 - Pump inlets are deep so cross currents are low and water tends to enter suction bells uniformly around periphery
 - Incoming flow is coaxial
 - Cleaning can be accomplished by pumping equipment
 - Minimal footprint



Raw Sewage Pumps

- Vertical centrifugal pumps
- Extended shafts with intermediate bearing on midlevel
- 1250-horsepower medium voltage motors at grade level
- VFDs in Electrical Room at grade level





Pumping Capacity

At Normal Wet Well Level

- 92 mgd per pump
- 368 mgd total installed pumping capacity
- 552 mgd total future pumping capacity

At High Wet Well Level

- 110 mgd per pump
- 440 mgd total installed pumping capacity
- 660 mgd total future pumping capacity



Raw Sewage Pump

Minimum capacity per pump is ~45 mgd



Piping Arrangement

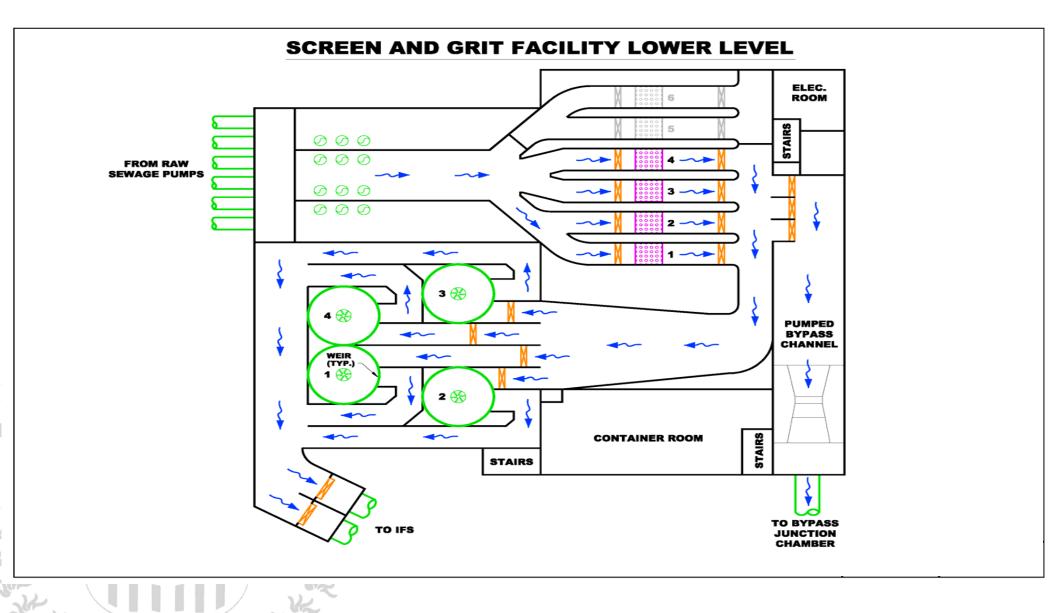
- Each pump is piped separately to screen channels
- Magnetic flow meter on each pump discharge
- No check valves on pump discharge piping
- Anti-siphon valves on each pump discharge at Screen and Grit Building



Pump Discharge Piping



Screening and Grit Removal



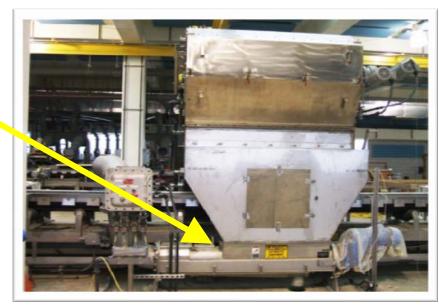


Fine Screening

Components

- Screens
- Screenings presses
- Belt conveyors
 - Screw conveyors







Screens

- 4 screens installed space for 2 more
- Perforated (punched) plate screen on continuous traveling belt
- Screen opening size: 0.25 in (6 mm)
- Channel width 7 ft
- Channel depth 13 ft
- Screen Capacity 110 mgd each
- Peak Headloss 39 inches





Grit Removal

Components

- Vortex-type grit tanks
 - 24-foot diameter
 - Capacity
 - Manufacturer 70 mgd
 - Design 55 mgd
- Grit pumps
- Grit cyclones & classifiers
- Belt conveyors







Odor Control System

Summary

- Completely biological odor control system
 - 10 Bio-trickling Filters (Bioway System)
- Synthetic media with attached biological growth
- No chemicals added
- Capacity
 - Odor Control Only 100,000 cfm
 - With WW Vent Fans 150,000 cfm
- H2S removal efficiency: 99% or 0.1 ppm whichever is greater





Questions?

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