# Water Authority's Wastewater System Permitting, Compliance, Plant and Collection System Operations and Capital Improvements Planning

John Stomp P.E., Chief Operating Officer
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## Wastewater System in 2015

- Southside Water Reclamation Plant
  - Stringent NPDES Permit new permit Oct 2012
- Wastewater Collection System in 2015
  - Collection System
    - Vacuum System largest operating system in the U.S.
    - Small lift stations service to small pockets in valley
    - Small and Large Diameter Concrete
  - Odor Control
    - Vacuum System largest operating system in the U.S.

### **Return Flow and Consumptive Use**

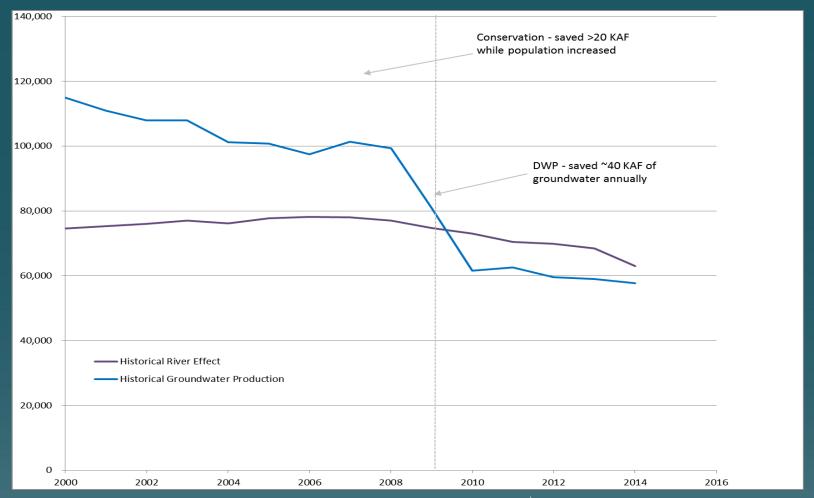
CU less than 4ok af/year

Actual
 percentage
 has increased
 to about 60%
 due to
 conservation





#### Reduced Depletions on the Rio Grande



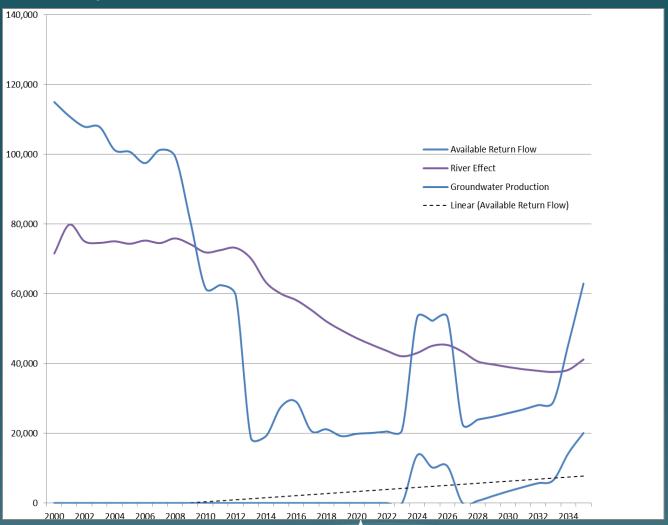
## Wastewater System in 2015

- Significantly reduce depletions on Rio Grande
  - Less pumping reduces impacts to river more return flows available in the future
  - Aquifer rebounding throughout MRG
- Return Flows can be used for other purposes
  - May need to find storage surface and/or aquifer
  - Large scale ASR program infiltrate and/or inject
  - Indirect or direct potable reuse
- NMED working on Indirect/Direct Potable Reuse Standards



#### Future Reduced Depletions and Available Return Flows

Return flow obligation is less due to reduced pumping – available in the future for other uses



## Clean Water Act Compliance

Mark Kelly, P.E.

#### Two NPDES Permits

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits
  - Plant Discharge Effluent and Sludge
  - Industrial Stormwater Permit

#### SWRP Effluent

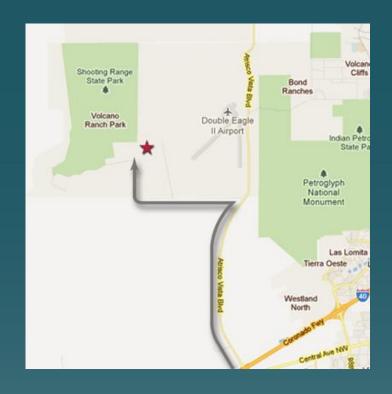
- Monitoring
  - Daily 24 hr composite sample (Ammonia, TSS, TIN, etc.)
  - Daily Grab sample (pH, DO, E. Coli, Cl-)
  - Weekly Mercury
  - Monthly metals (Cd,
  - Quarterly WET
  - Semi-annual Organics
- Reporting
  - Monthly DMR
  - Exceedances



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## Solids Management

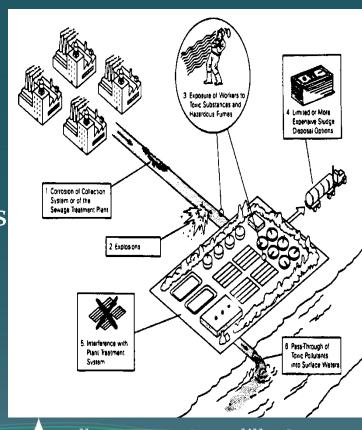
- Disposal Methods
  - Rangeland Application
  - Composting
  - Surface Disposal
- Monitoring
  - Monthly fecal density
  - Bi-Monthly metals
- Reporting
  - Annual DMR
  - Exceedances





#### Pretreatment

- Sewer Use and Wastewater Control Ordinance
- Industrial Permittees
  - 70 Industries
- Fats, Oils, and Grease
  - 2100 Food Service Establishments
- Dental
  - 230 Dental Offices



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## Sanitary Sewer Overflows

- Sanitary Sewer Overflows
- SWRP Overflows
  - Notification
  - Reporting
- Remediation



### Industrial Stormwater Compliance

- EPA General Permit Southside Water Reclamation Plant (Industrial Site)
- Quarterly Inspections
- Quarterly Visual Assessment
- Annual E. Coli Monitoring

## Wastewater Plant Operation

Charlie Leder, P.E.

## SWRP raw material & products

#### Raw Material



#### Clean effluent



#### Power from bio-gas







## SWRP quick facts

- At this site since 1962
- 76 MGD flow capacity (peak month) from service area
- 15 liquid stream
   processes & 10 solid
   stream/power
   generation processes
- 5.6 MW Combined Heat& Power cogenerationsystem
- 1 MW solar power array





#### Recycling that we perform each day at SWRP

- Convert 50 Million Gallons (153 acre feet) of raw sewage into clean effluent for discharge
- Re-claim 1 MG of effluent for industrial cooling / irrigation at SWRP and 1 MG of effluent for off-site park & landscape irrigation
- Process 78 tons per day of waste solids from treatment process into stable bio-solids for:
  - Rangeland reclamation
  - Compost for parks & gardens (also recycles horse bedding, food waste, yard waste, & water treatment sludge too!)



## "Clean effluent for river discharge or re-use" How "clean" is clean?

- Standard for "clean" set by EPA, State, & Pueblo of Isleta; Use for livestock watering, warm water fishery, irrigation, public water supply, wildlife habitat and primary contact recreation
- For discharge to river, "clean" means:
  - Ammonia < 1.5 mg/L</li>
  - Total Nitrogen < 14.5 mg/L</li>
  - E. coli < 88 colonies / 100 ml</li>
  - Total Suspended Solids < 30 mg/L</li>
  - Dissolved oxygen ≥ 5 mg/L
- For landscape / park irrigation, "clean" means:
  - Turbidity < 3 NTU</li>
  - Fecal coliform < 5 colonies / 100 ml</li>
  - Measurable chlorine residual







## Other "Green Things" that we do each day at SWRP

- Digesters produce > 800,000 CF per day of methane-rich bio-gas
- Convert bio-gas into 2.2 MW of power and hot water for heating
  - SWRP is 27% energy self-sufficient
  - Recovered hot water used to heat buildings and warm sludge digesters
- Produce 1 MW of power from new photo-voltaic array (When sun shines)





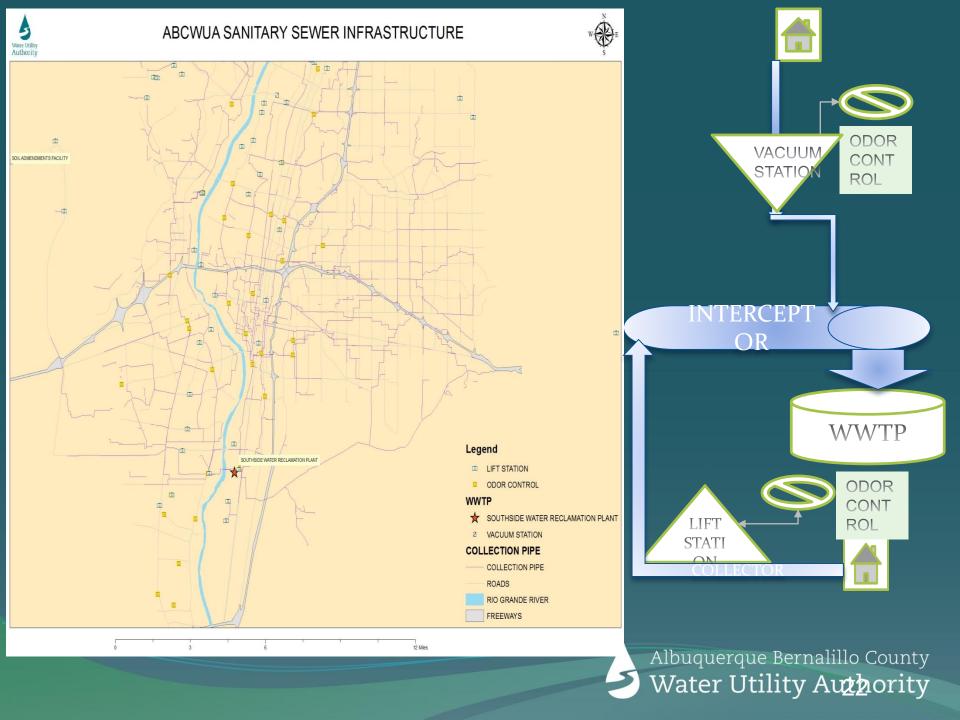


## Wastewater Collections Operation

Mark Holstad, P.E.

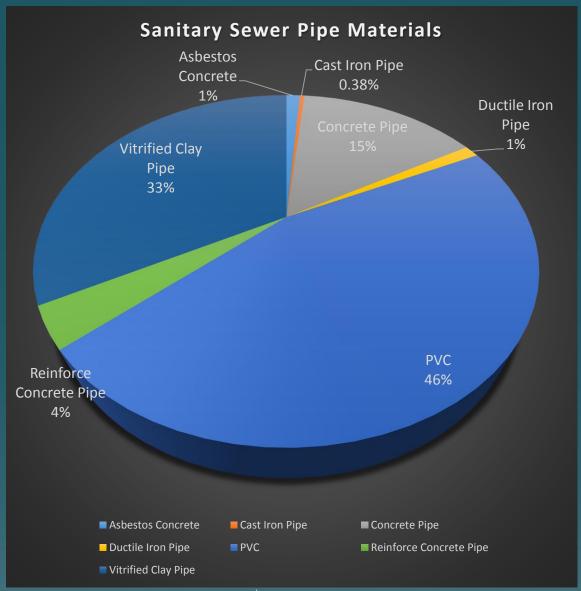


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#### SAS Pipe Inventory

Sanitary Sewer Pipe	2328	miles
Collection Lines	2021	miles
Interceptors	307	miles
avg age of collection		
system	~30	years old





















# Wastewater Collection System Capital Improvement Planning

Bob Strong, P.E.

## Interceptor Collapse on Grape



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## KAFB 48" Interceptor Rehab



### Line Replacement Under BNSFRR



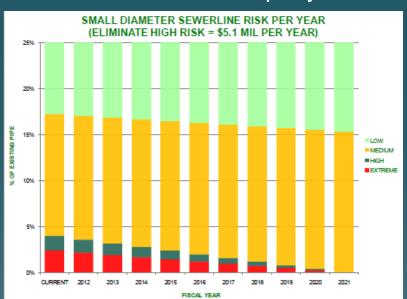
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#### **Small Diameter Collectors**

The ABCWUA has in excess of 2,114 miles of small diameter sewer pipe (4" to 12"):

Unlined Concrete Pipe – 14% or 296 miles (only 40-yr life and High Risk) Vitrified Clay Pipe – 32% or 677 miles PVC – 46% or 972 miles in good condition! – 100 yrs.

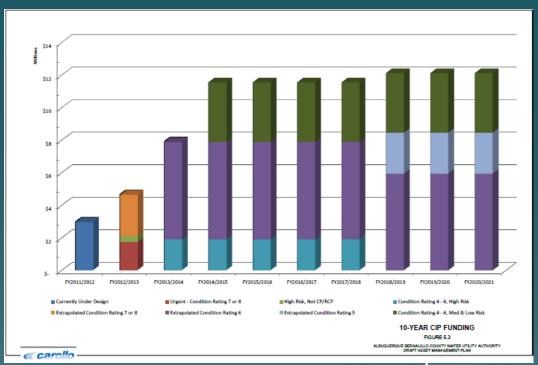
Current Budget is \$1M for an expected 2.5 miles of planned rehab 10-year Plan Target: \$7M to rehab 17.5 miles per year.





## Interceptor Sewer Lines

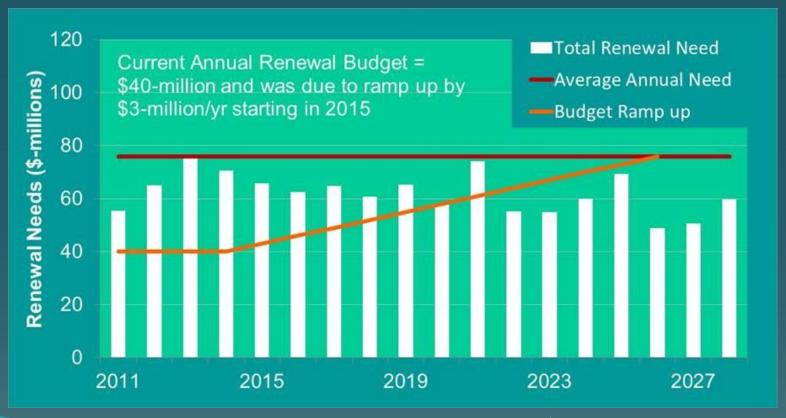
The ABCWUA has in excess of 254 miles of large diameter sewer pipe (15" to 78"): Reinforced Concrete Pipe – 47% or 118 miles (High Risk)
Other (AC, CP, DIP, VCP, ect) – 22% or 57 miles
PVC and Fiberglass Pipe – 31% or 79 miles in good condition!
10-year Plan Target: \$11M to rehab 10.7 miles per year of High Risk lines





Per Asset Management Plans:

Sewer Line Rehab Spending needs to increase from \$5M to \$18.5M/yr Rehab needs to increase from 6.6 miles to 20 miles per year Planned Rehab Projects replace more infrastructure/\$ than Emergencies





#### **Questions?**





