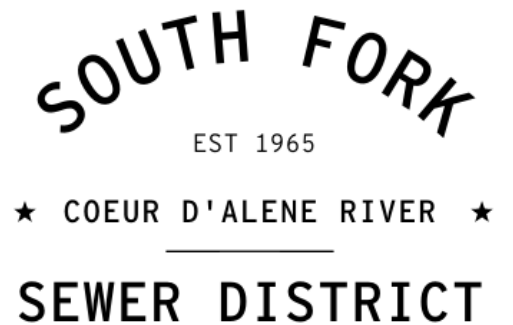


Page WWTP Phosphorus Reduction

Leading Idaho Initiative Project Update

Pete Stayton

BEIPC May 28, 2025



Outline

- Overview of South Fork CDA River Sewer District
- The Problem
- The Solution
- Implementation

- Sewer District established 1965
- Serve 22 separate towns and communities
- Service population 7,055
- 57 miles of pipe (18 miles of interceptor)
- 1,200 manholes
- 7 lift stations
- 2 wastewater treatment plants

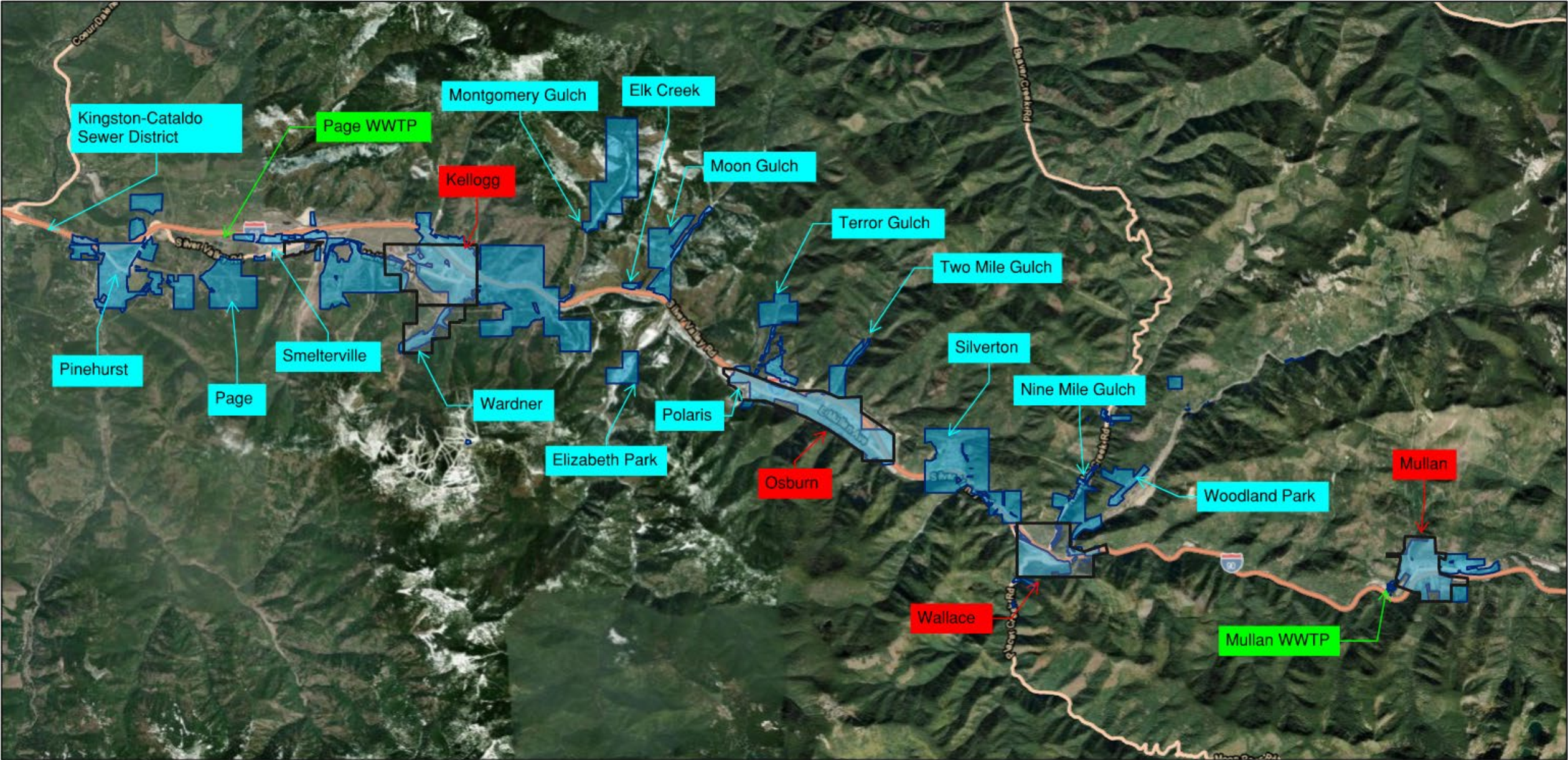
SOUTH FORK

EST 1965

★ COEUR D'ALENE RIVER ★

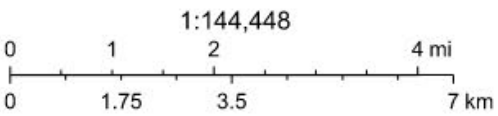
SEWER DISTRICT





2/19/2025, 8:10:49 AM

- World Transportation
- City Boundaries (1965)
- Boundary with Annexations (Post-Formation)

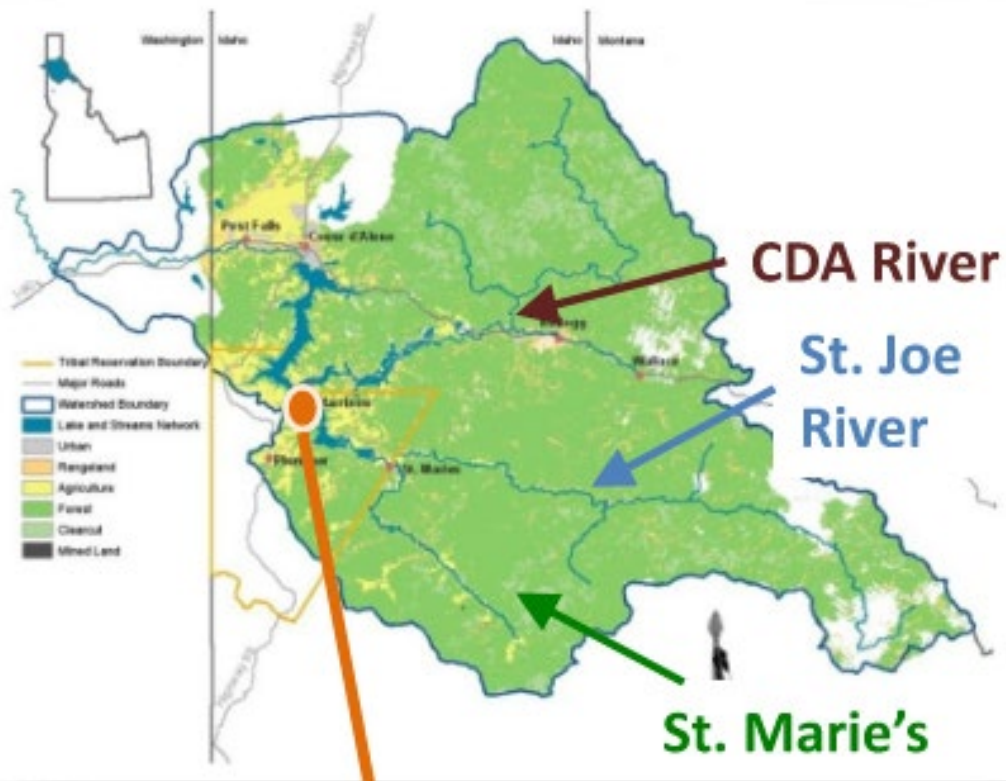


Esri, HERE, Earthstar Geographics

The Problem...

- 75 million metric tons of lead, cadmium, zinc and arsenic deposited in lake bottom
- Logging, farming, construction contribute sediment and nutrients (nitrogen & phosphorus)





Lake acts as a sink for metals and nutrients



Lake Metabolism:

Nutrients, Carbon, Oxygen

- Nutrients (N, P) = Plant growth
- Plants decompose = Reduced oxygen
- No oxygen (hypoxia) = Metals release
- Higher metals = reduced lake productivity
- Tipping point when lake becomes eutrophic

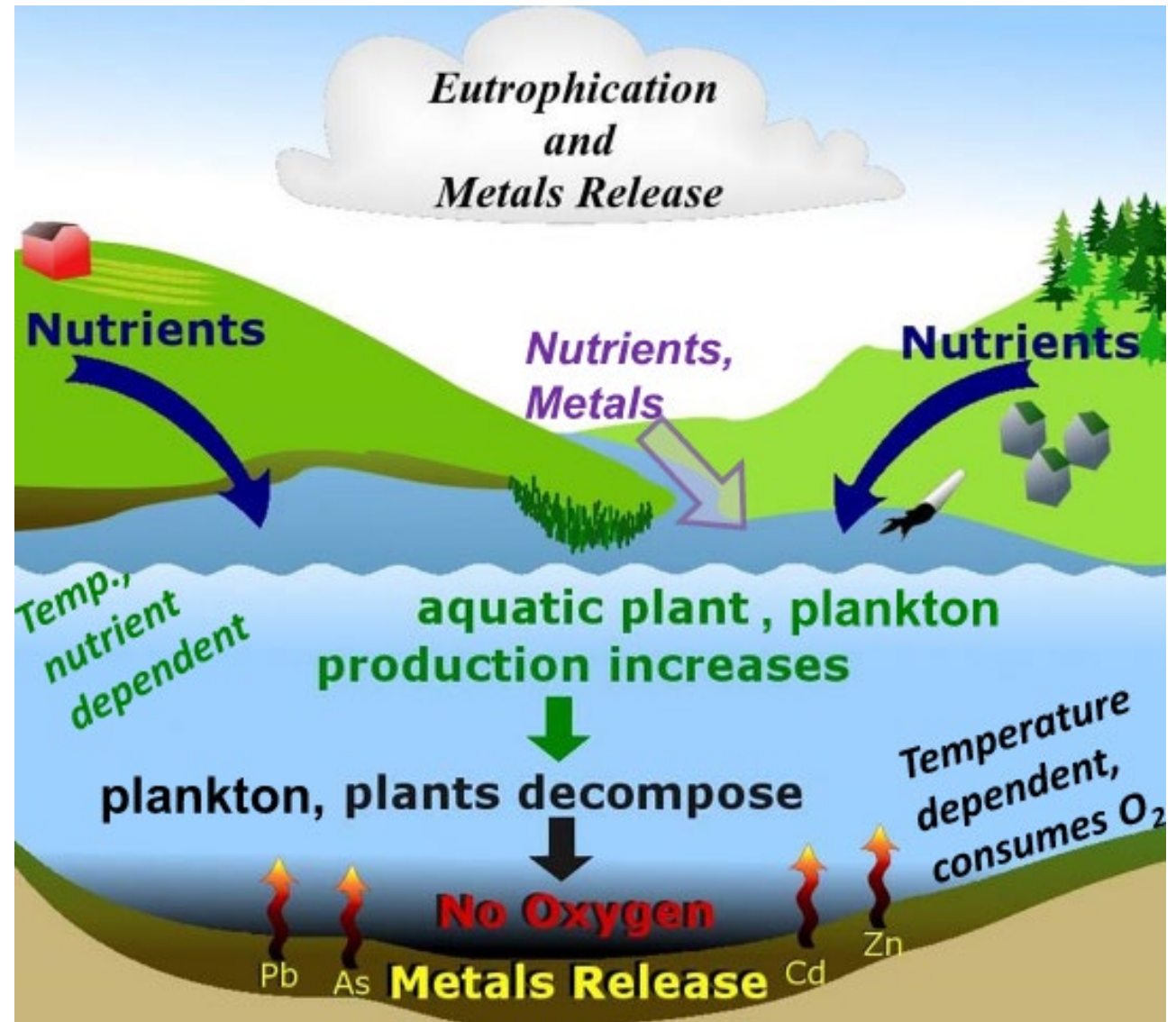
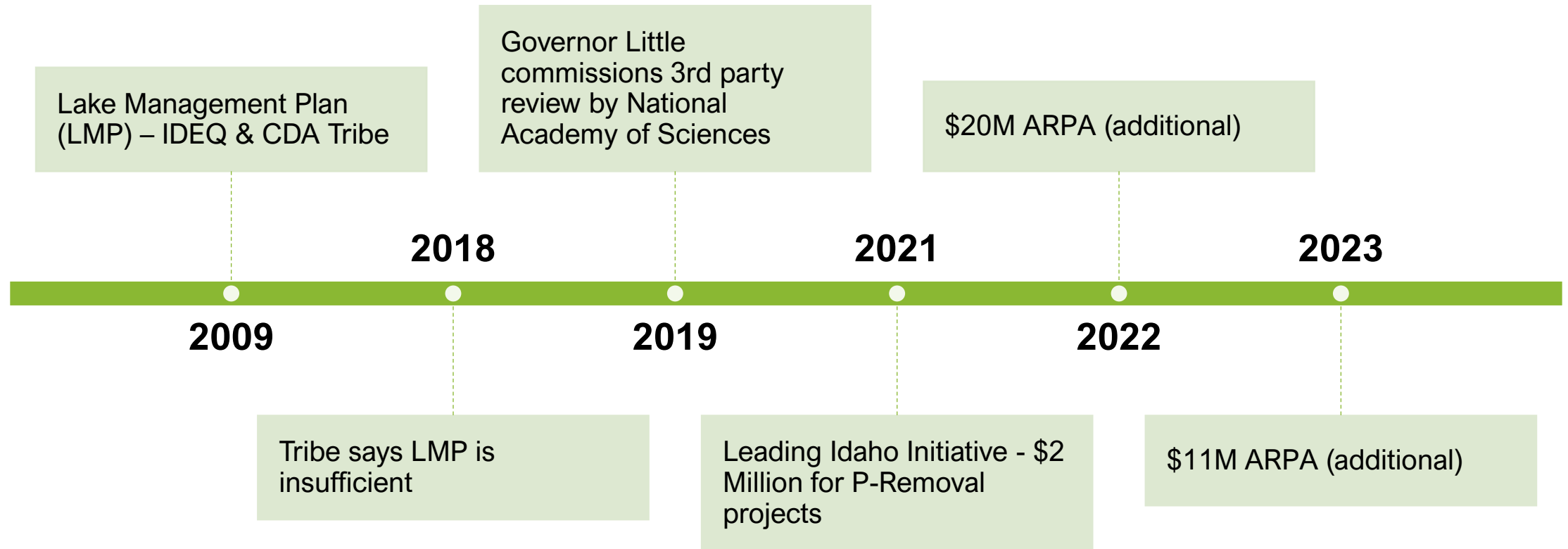


Image courtesy of IDEQ

Coeur d'Alene Lake Advisory Committee



- Page WWTP Tertiary Treatment
 - 65% of total phosphorus from point source discharges
 - 8-10% of total phosphorus load from CDA River
 - Tertiary treatment estimated to reduce P load by up to 7,015 lb/year (90% Removal)
 - Estimated project cost \$17M

Page Wastewater Treatment Plant

- Dry Weather ADF = 1.8 mgd
- Max Month Flow = 6.4 mgd
- Peak Day Flow = 13.0 mgd (peaking factor = 7.2)
- Average effluent phosphorus
 - 1.5 mg/L
 - 21.4 lb/d
 - 7,800 lb/yr

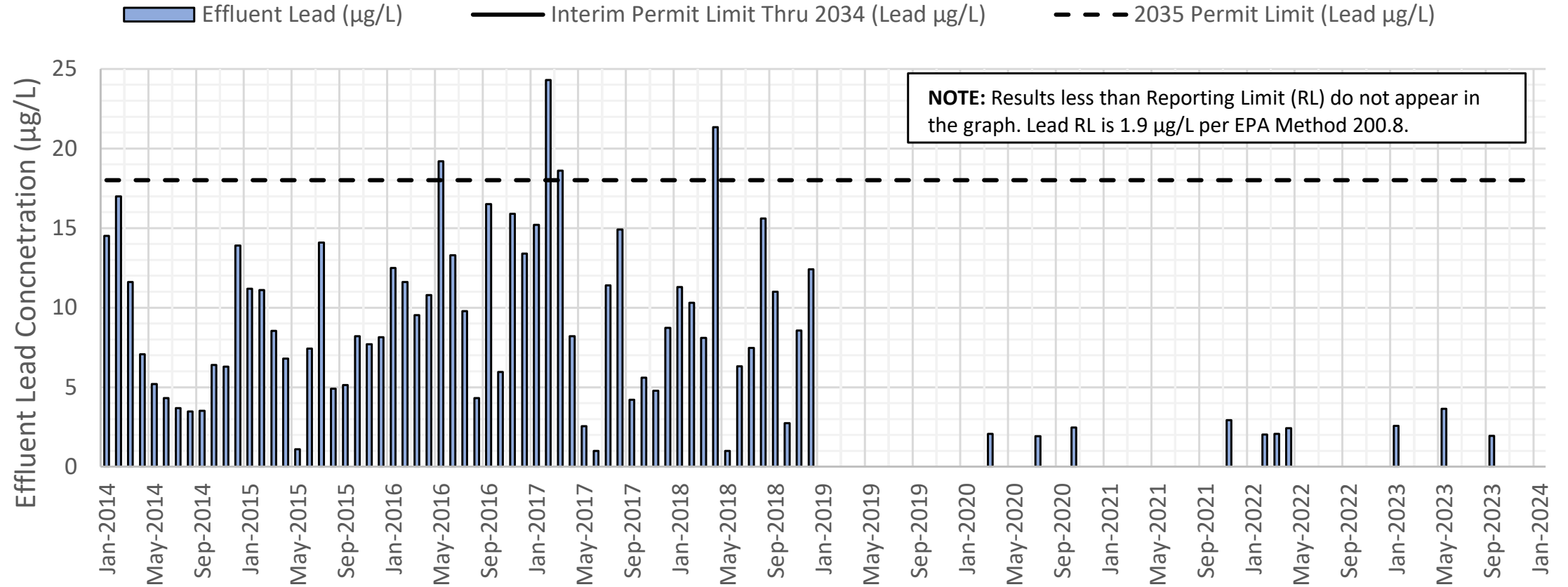


Problem #2: Heavy Metals Limits

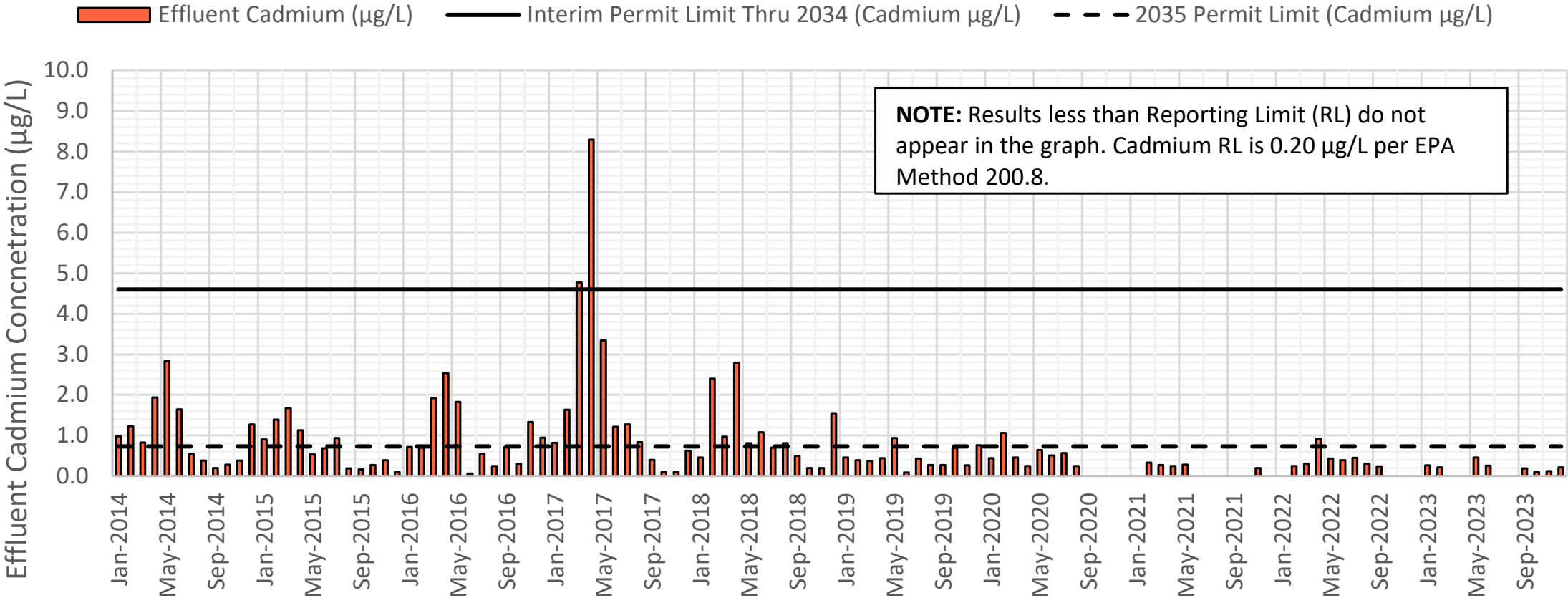


Final Numeric Effluent Limits – Water Quality-Based – Effective January 1, 2035							
Cadmium <i>Effective January 1, 2035</i>	µg/L	0.73	—	1.7	Effluent	1/month	24-hour composite
	lb/day	0.026	—	0.060			
Lead <i>Effective January 1, 2035</i>	µg/L	18	—	39	Effluent	1/month	24-hour composite
	lb/day	0.65	—	1.4			
Zinc <i>Effective January 1, 2035</i>	µg/L	107	—	168	Effluent	1/month	24-hour composite
	lb/day	3.8	—	6.0			

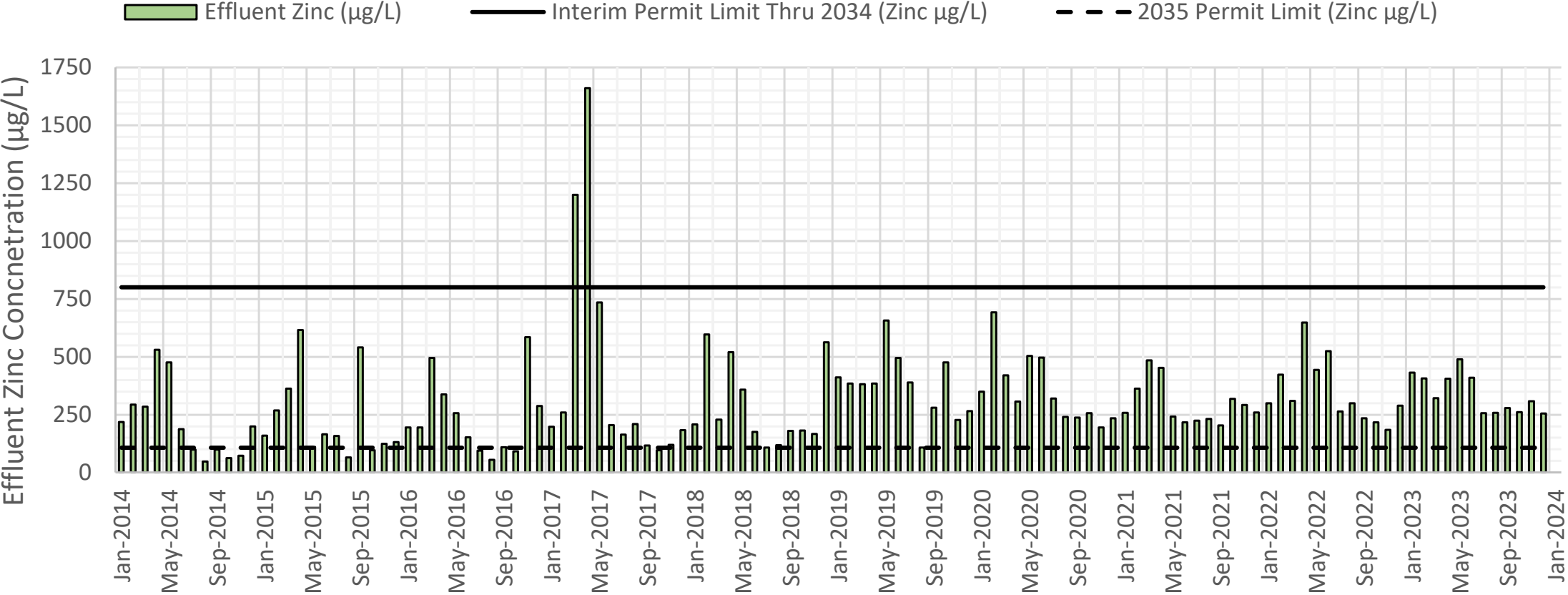
Page WWTP Effluent Lead Concentration, total recoverable (2014-2023)



Page WWTP Effluent Cadmium Concentration, total recoverable (2014-2023)



Page WWTP Effluent Zinc Concentration, total recoverable (2014-2023)



Project Goals



Phosphorus Reduction (voluntary)

Maximize phosphorus removed per dollar spent
Target 80-90% P removal
Future permitting to be determined – ideally
seasonal average ppd



Improved heavy metals treatment

Leverage P-removal process for future metals
compliance



Minimize operational complexity O&M costs

Small operations staff
Keep rates low

All ARPA funding **must** be spent by Dec. 31, 2026

Design Criteria

- ADF 2.4 mgd
- Peak 3.2 mgd
- $Q > 3.2$ mgd secondary treatment only

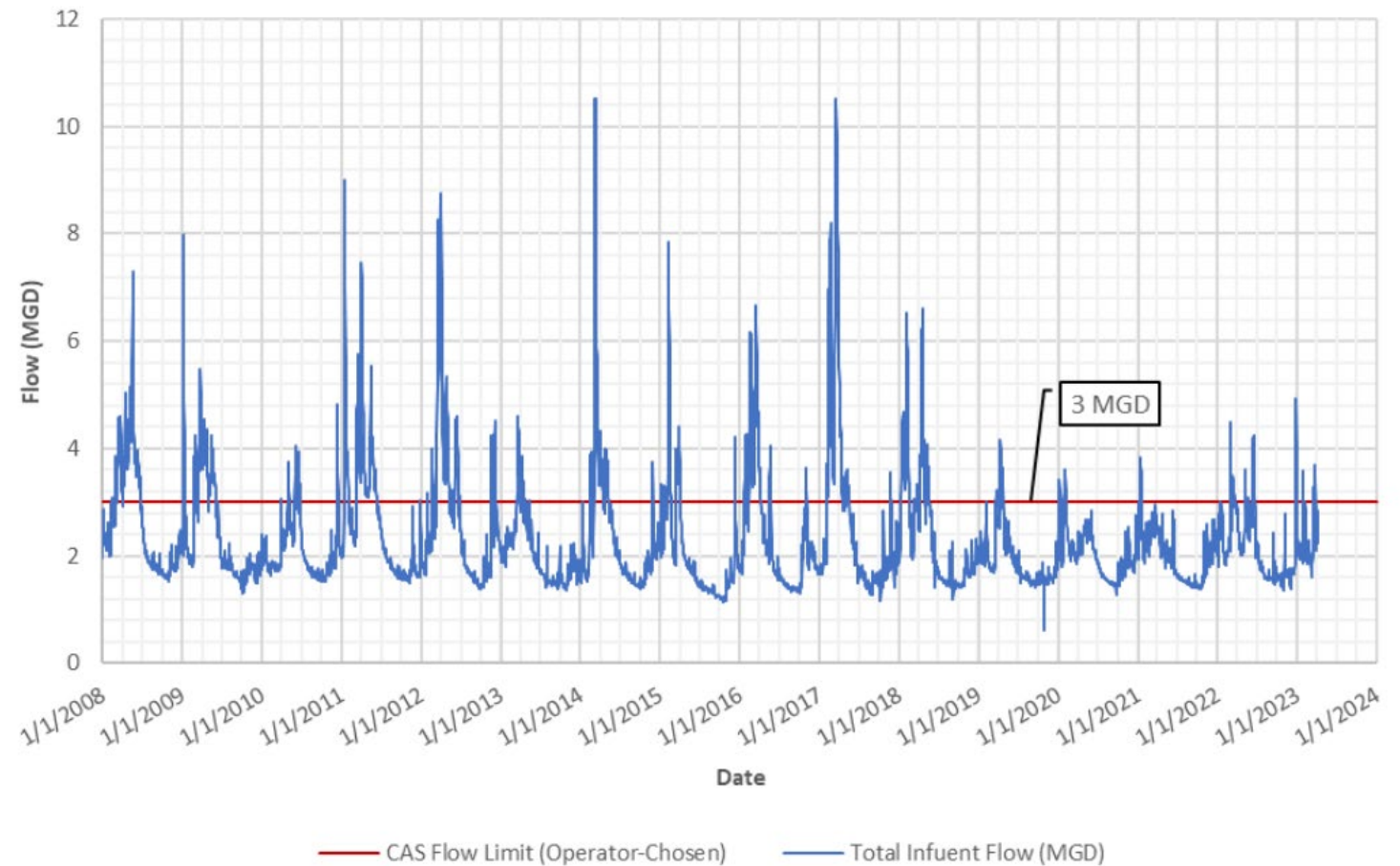


Figure 1 Influent Flow Relative to the AS Capacity

Universe of Treatment Technologies

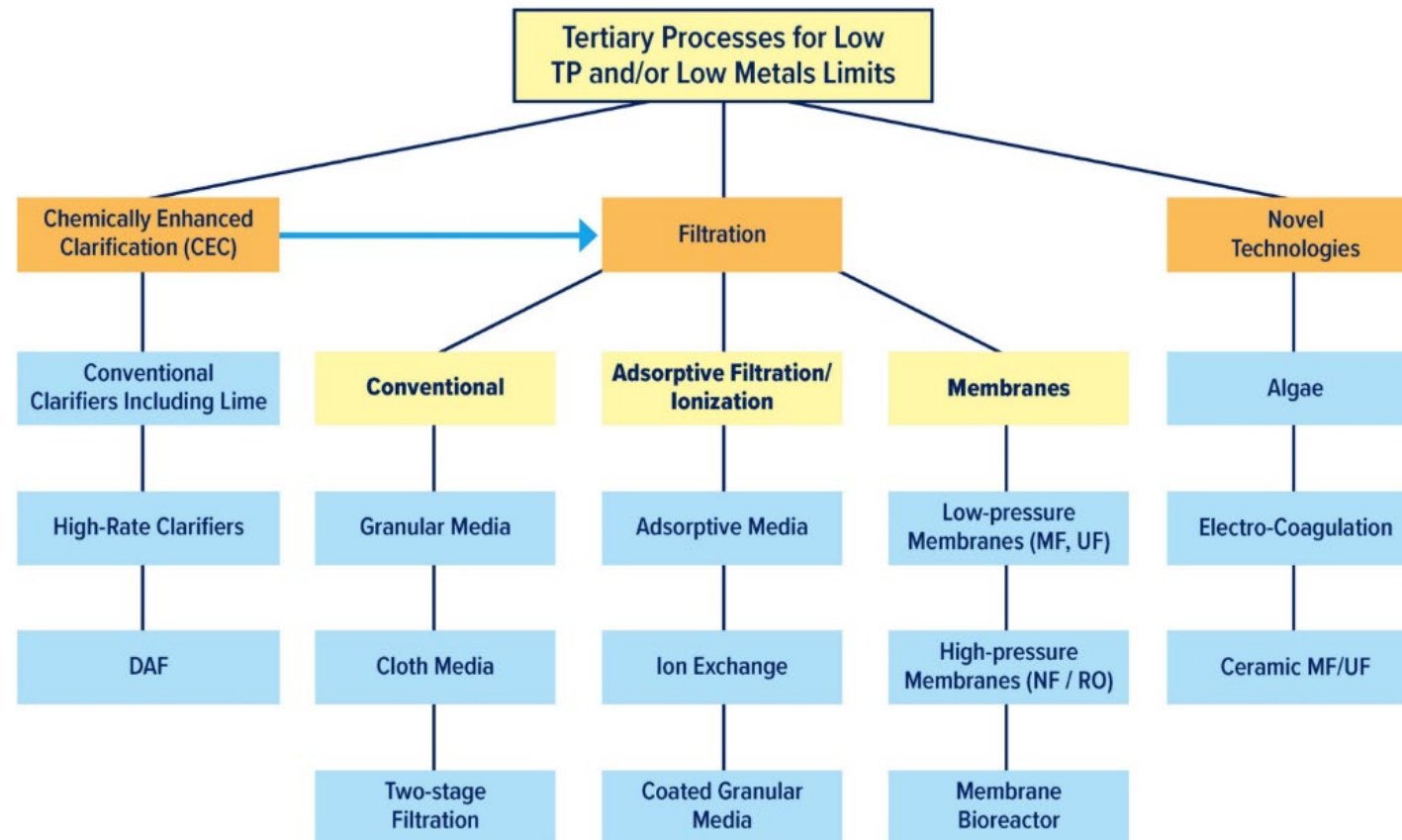
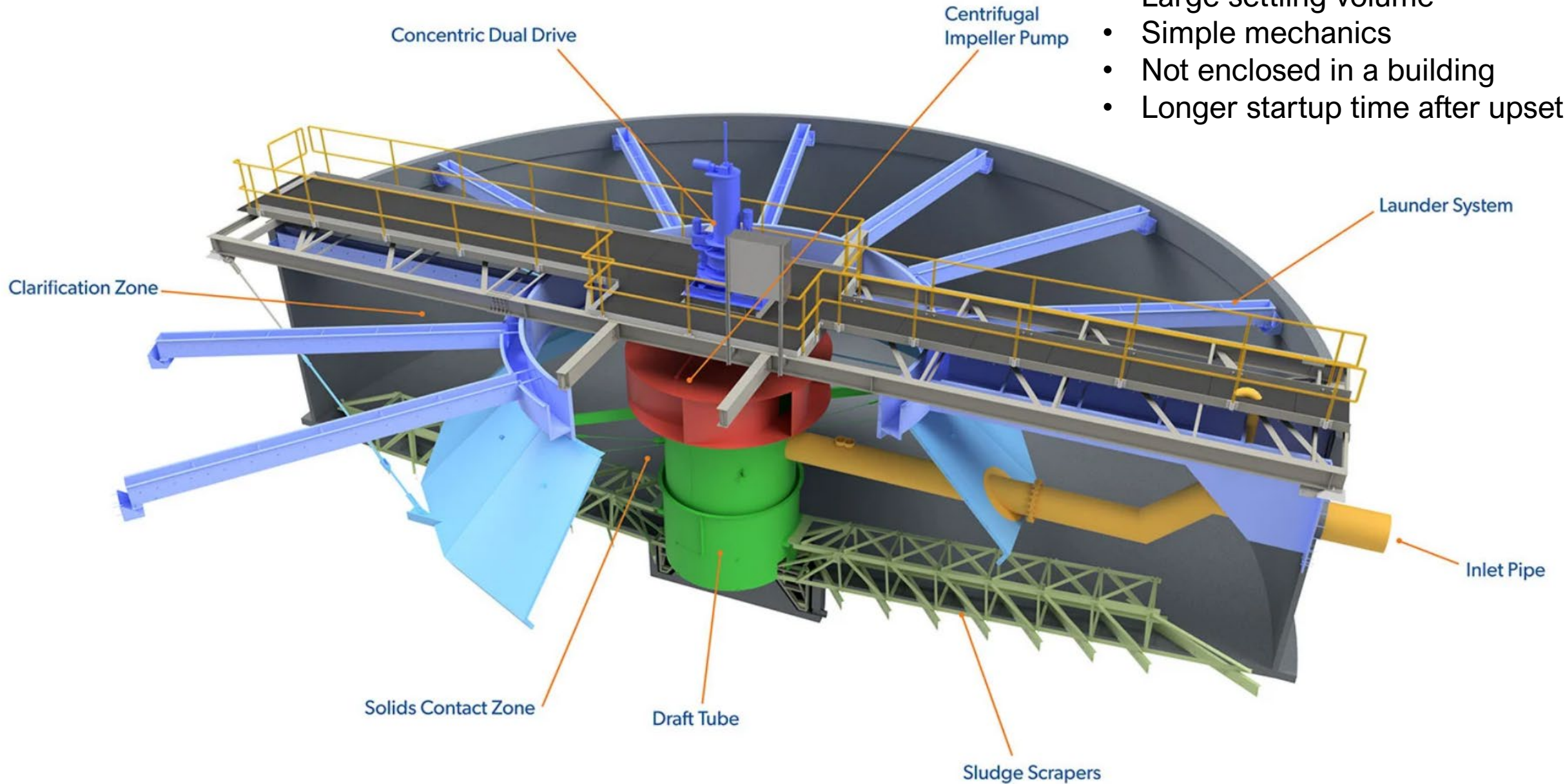


Figure 8 Tertiary Phosphorus and/or Metal Removal Processes

Solids CONTACT CLARIFIER™

- Large footprint
- Large settling volume
- Simple mechanics
- Not enclosed in a building
- Longer startup time after upset



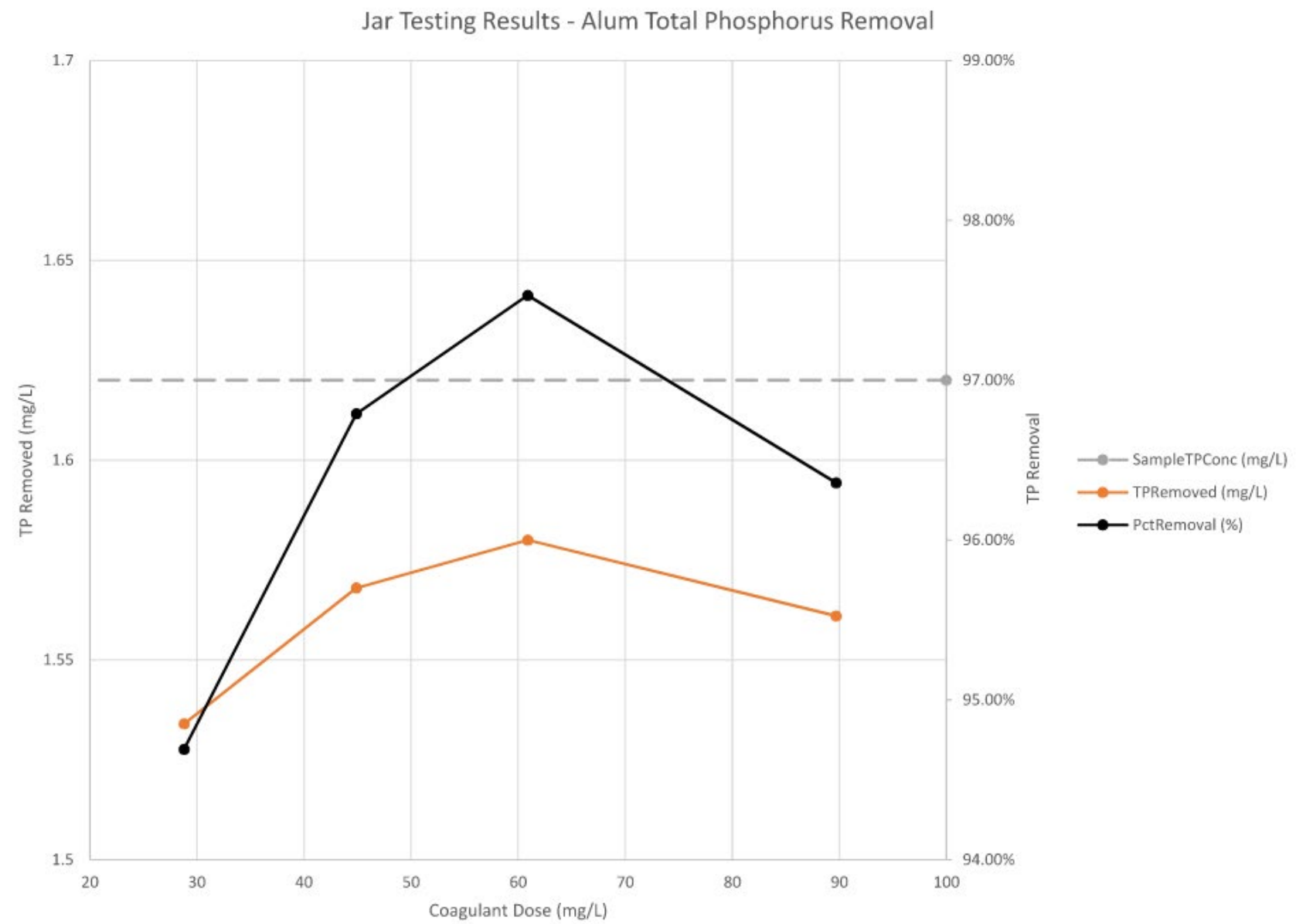
Solids Contact Clarifier



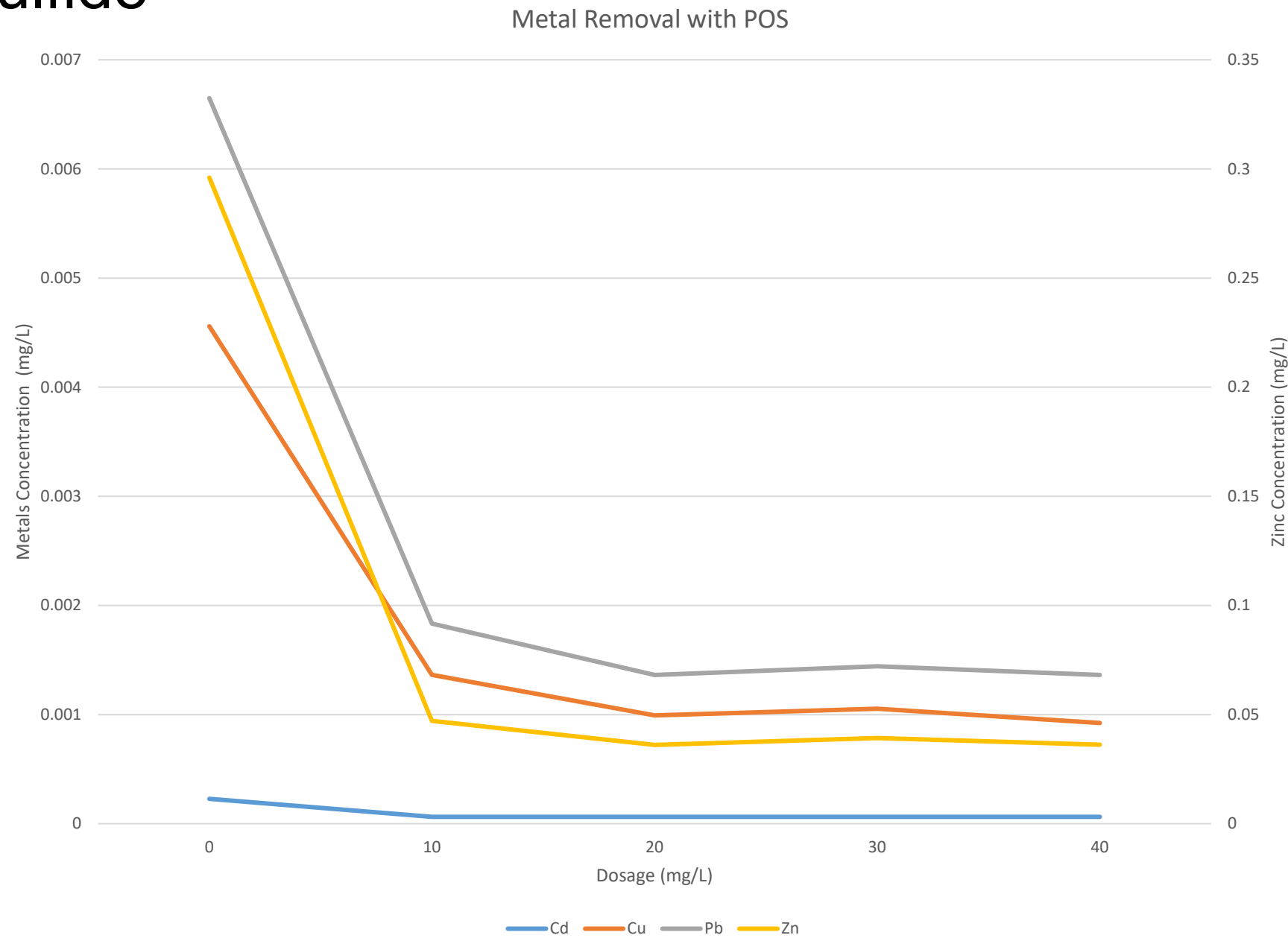
Jar Testing



TP Removal - Alum



Polyorgano Sulfide



Pilot Testing



Pilot Study Objectives



Demonstrate phosphorus removal performance of a SCC treatment and provide data to full scale SCC bidders to facilitate their provision of a performance guarantee. Target – 0.15 mg/l P



Collect data to optimize chemical usage



Investigate metals removal from the SCC process

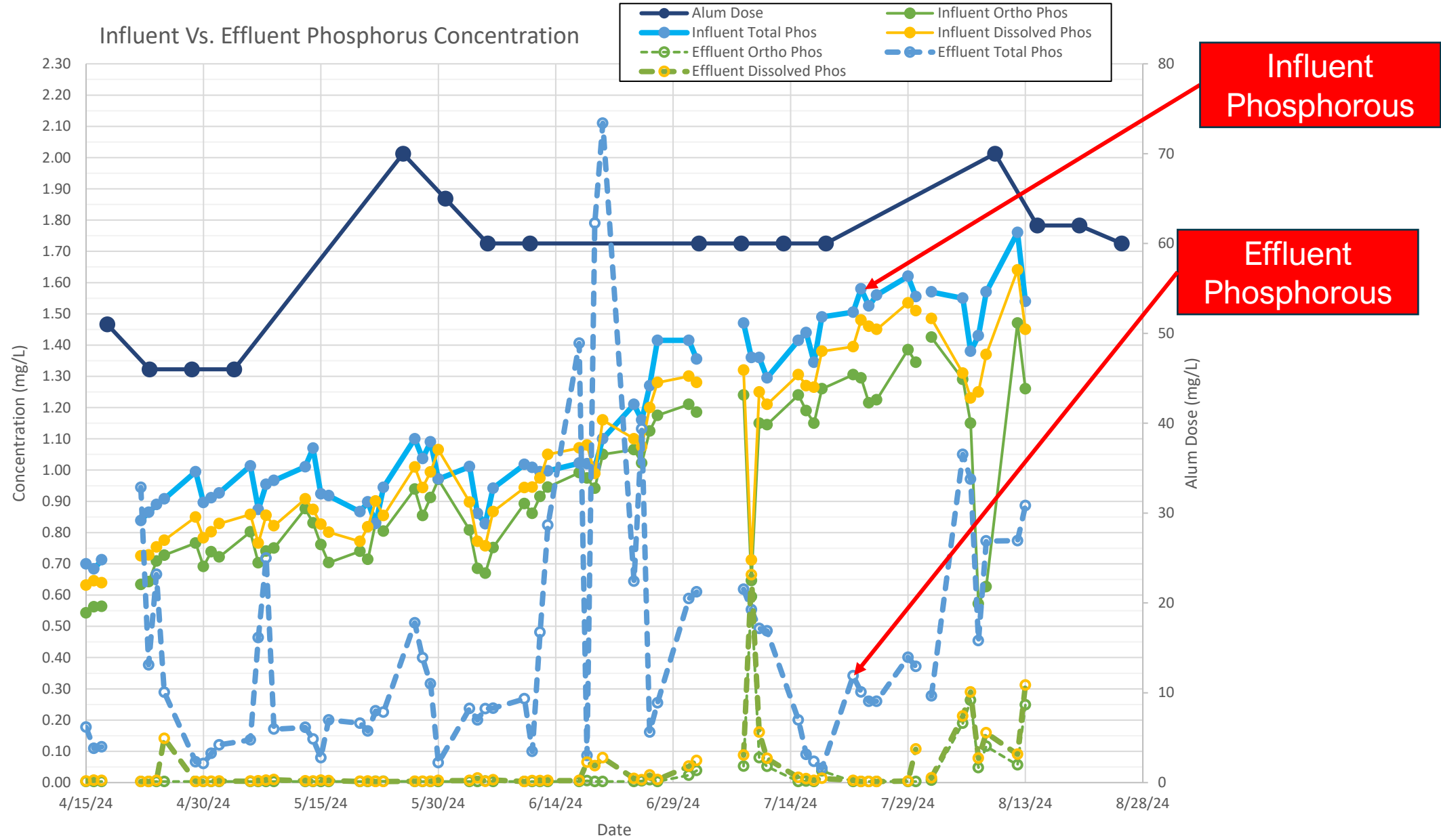


NaOH

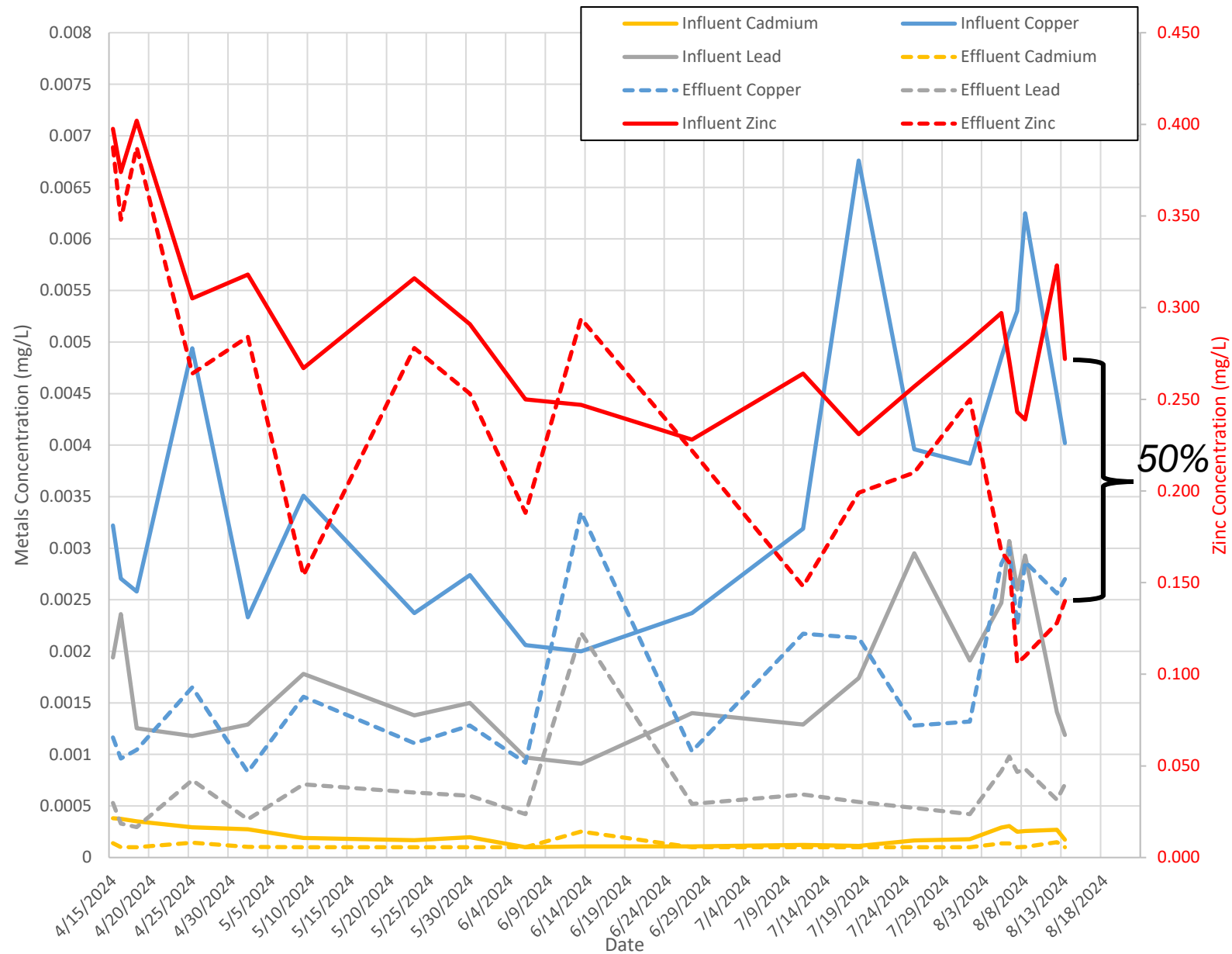
Alum

Polymer &
POS

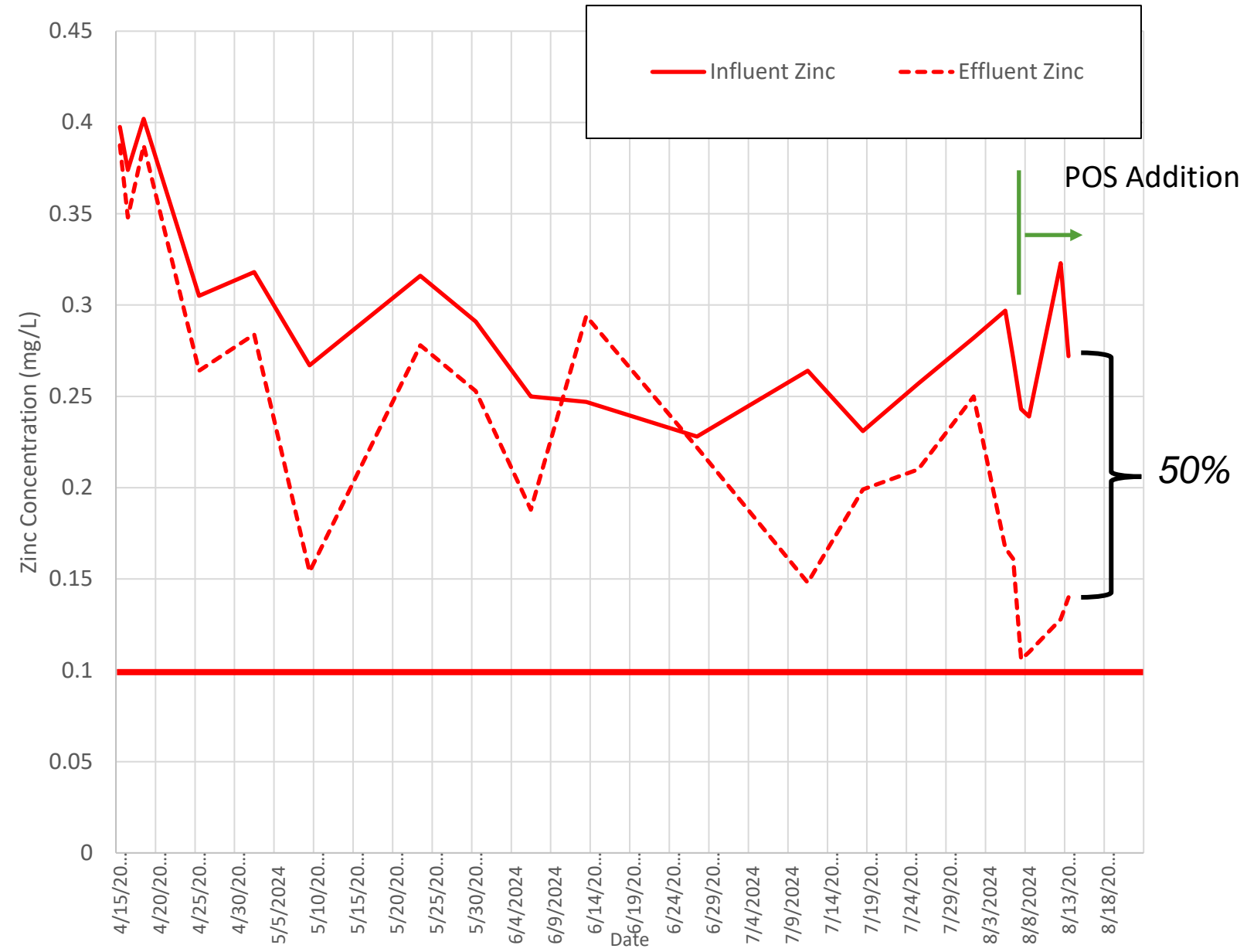
Pilot Results

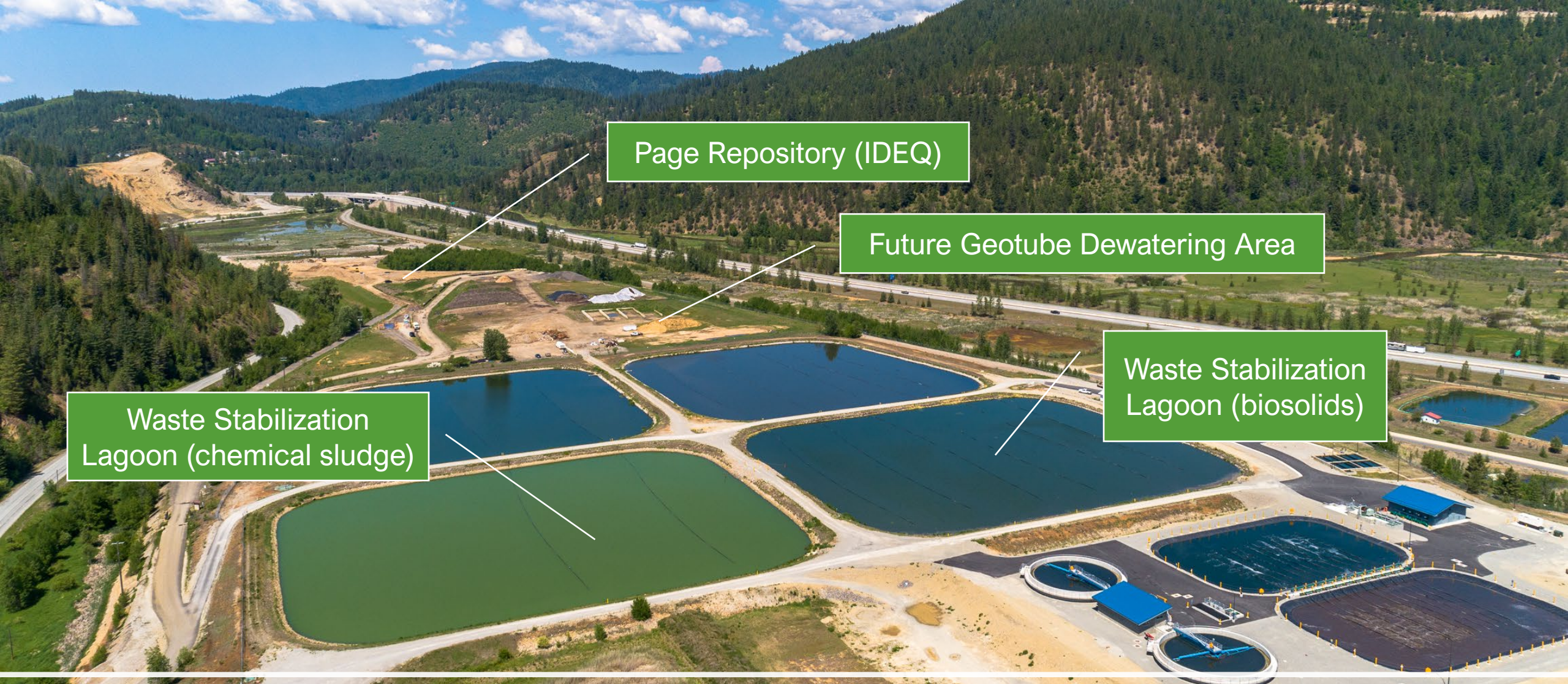


Influent Vs. Effluent Metals Concentration



Influent Vs. Effluent Zn





Page Repository (IDEQ)

Future Geotube Dewatering Area

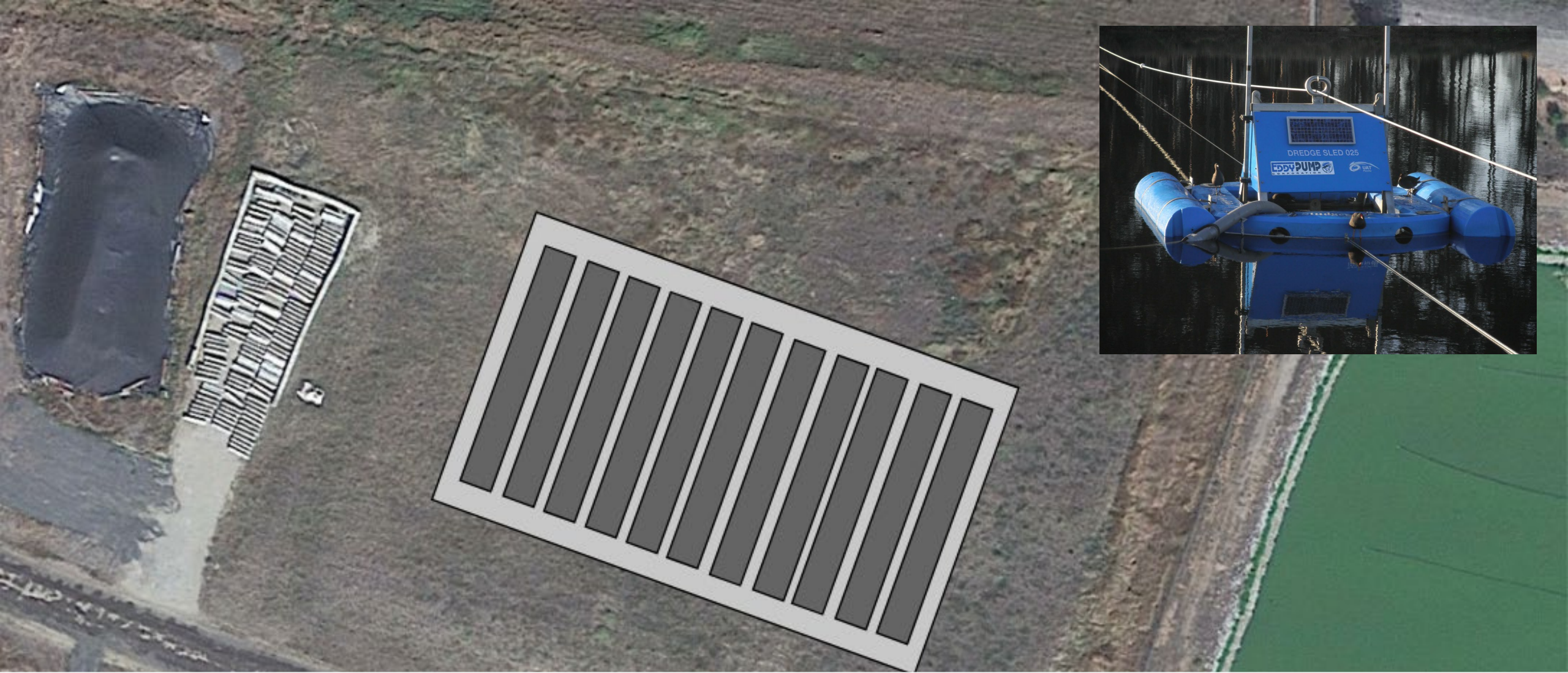
Waste Stabilization
Lagoon (chemical sludge)

Waste Stabilization
Lagoon (biosolids)

Sludge Handling

Sludge Dewatering





Sludge Dewatering





Geotube Dewaterability Testing



Implementation



Pre-Procurement

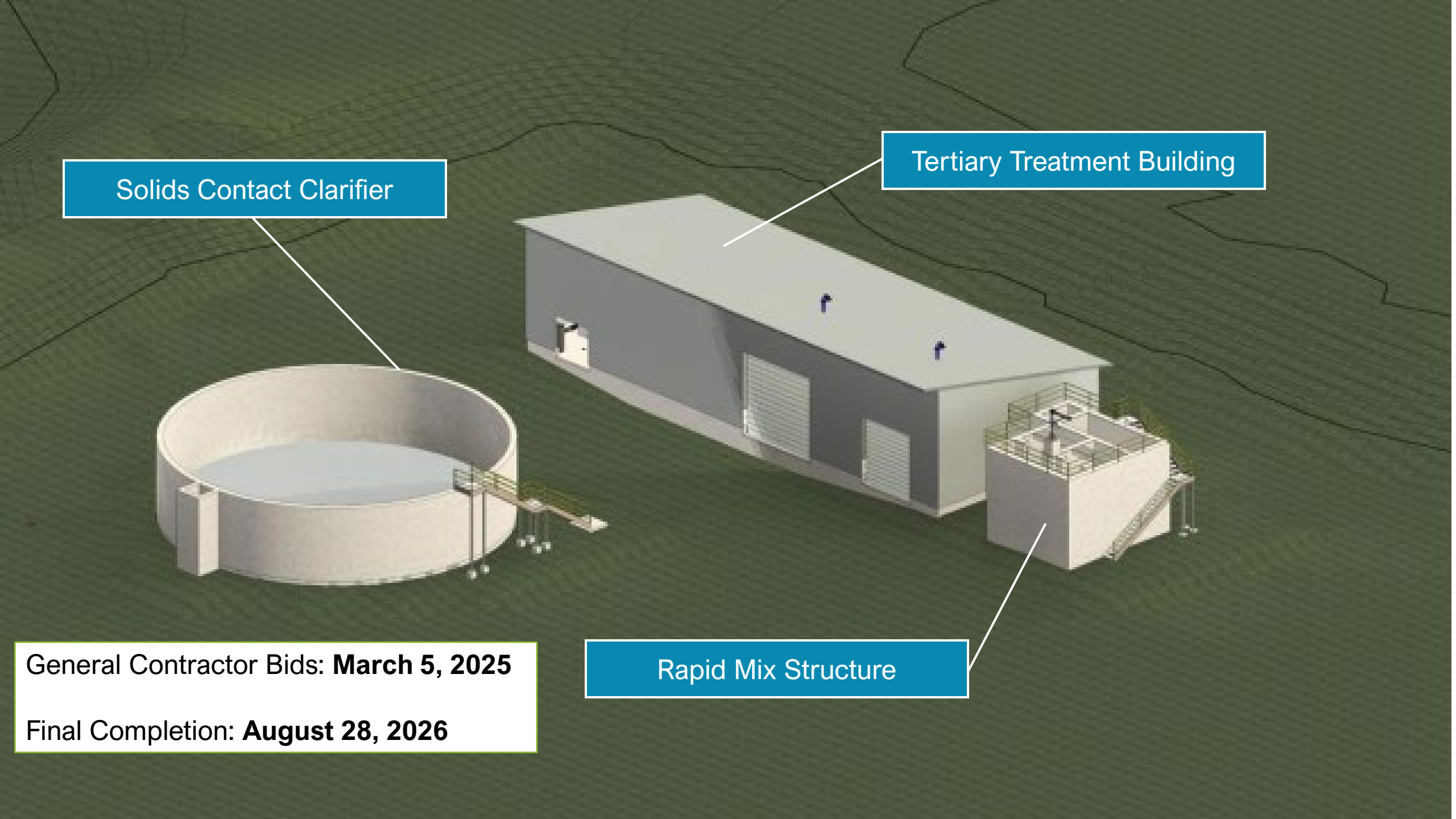
October 2024:
Geotechnical
Improvements
(Big Sky Const.)

October 2024:
Pre-engineered
Metal Building
(Ginno/ PBS)

December 2024:
Solids Contact
Clarifier
(WesTech)







Solids Contact Clarifier

Tertiary Treatment Building

Rapid Mix Structure

General Contractor Bids: **March 5, 2025**

Final Completion: **August 28, 2026**

Project Budget

Phosphorus Reduction Grant:
\$17M

Davis-Bacon Wage Compliance:
\$1.2M

Smelterville Annexation:
\$3.2M

Total Project:
\$21.4M



Questions

Preferred Alternatives

- **BPR Conversion** – Not practical due to retrofit challenges and need for carbon supplementation
- **Conventional Clarification**
 - Solids Contact Clarifiers
 - Lamella Plate/ Tube Settlers
- **High-Rate Clarification**
 - Dense Sludge
 - Ballasted Flocculation
- **Filtration**
 - Cloth or screen disk filters
 - Continuous backwash upflow filters

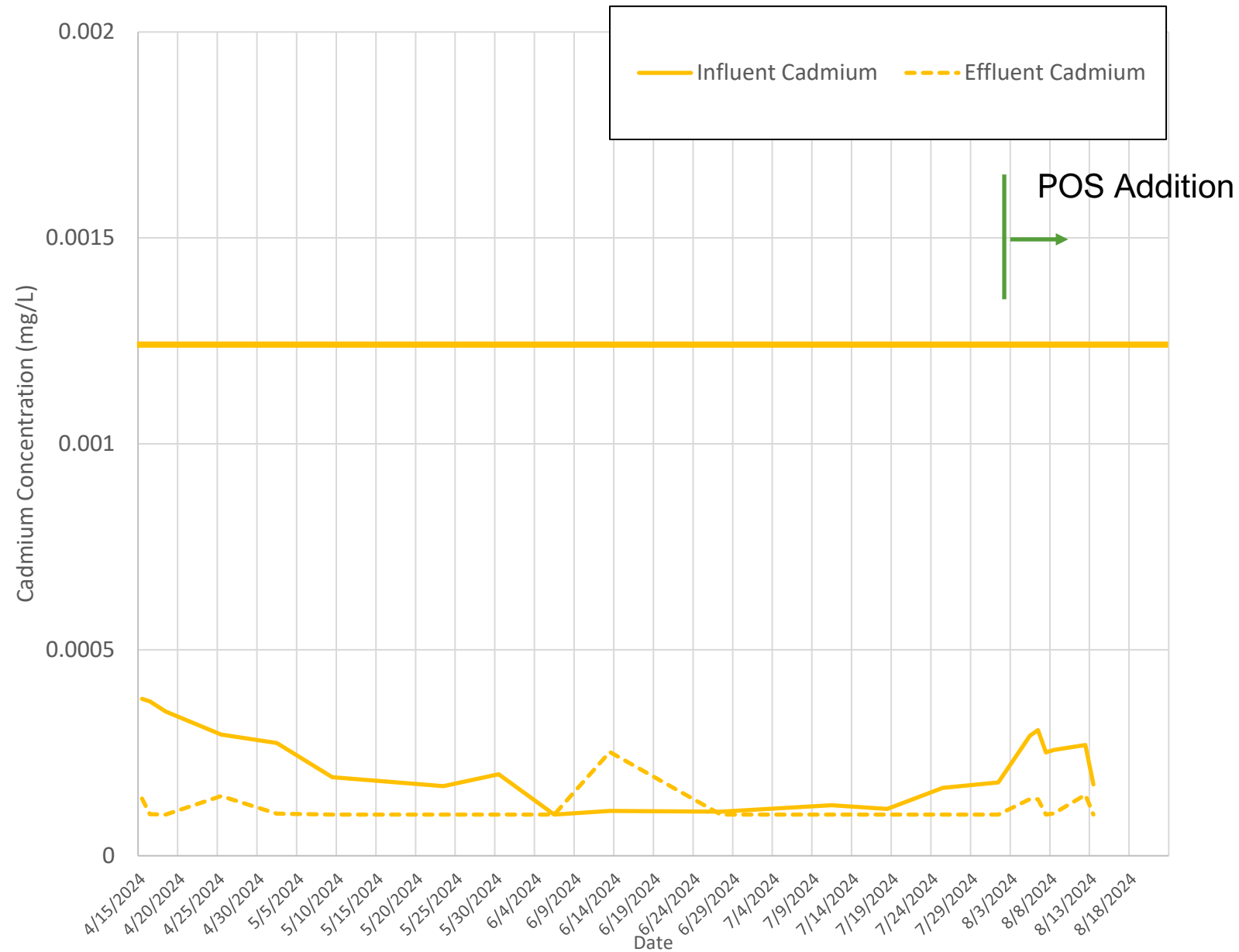


Chemical Precipitation

- Metal coagulant (aluminum or iron based) forms hydroxide sludge
- Hydroxide sludge adsorbs soluble phosphorus creating a particle that can settle or be filtered



Influent Vs. Effluent Cd



Influent Vs. Effluent Pb

