Ponds/Lagoons

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Anaerobic Lagoon

An anaerobic lagoon is a deep impoundment, essentially free of dissolved oxygen, that promotes anaerobic conditions. The process typically takes place in deep earthen basins, and such ponds are used as anaerobic pretreatment systems.

- Typically not heated, aerated or mixed.
- Greater than eight feet deep.

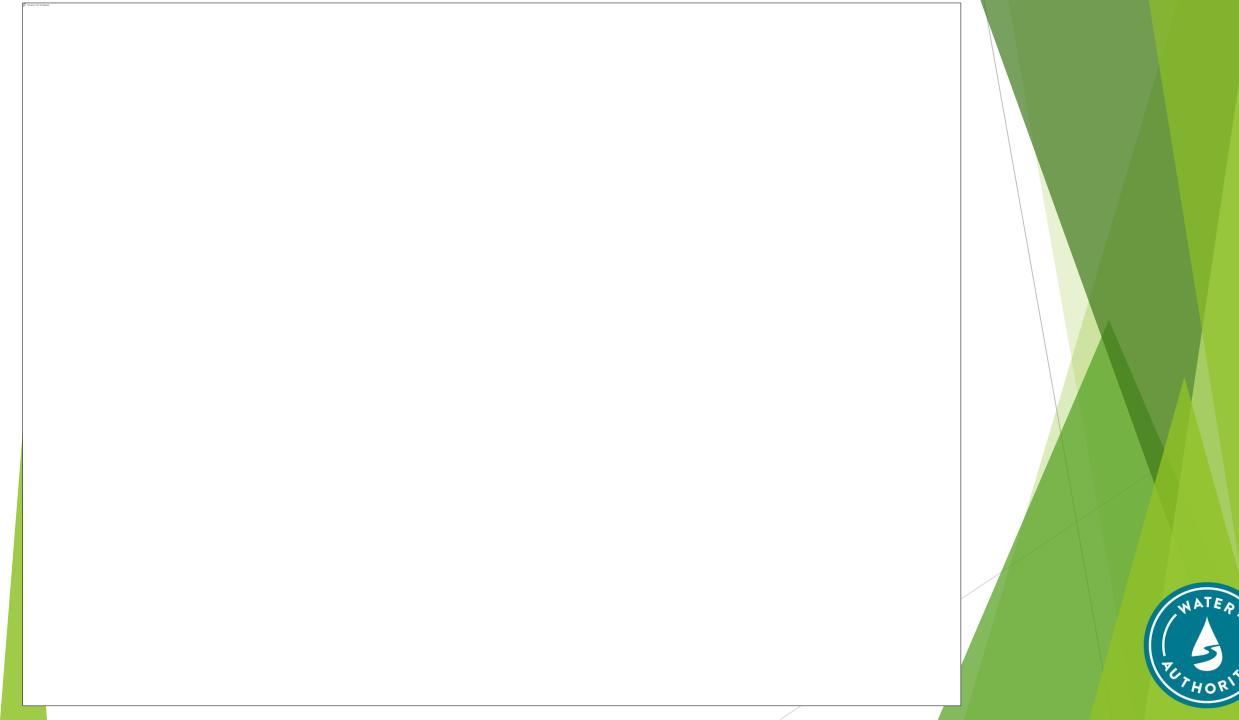




Purpose of Anaerobic Lagoons Pretreatment of high strength industrial wastewaters. Pretreatment of municipal

wastewater to allow preliminary sedimentation of suspended solids as a pretreatment process.





Why use Anaerobic Lagoons?

These lagoons have been especially effective for pretreatment of high strength organic wastewaters.

BOD removals of up to 60 percent are possible.

Good for Rural areas where odors are not a major issue.





As with all wastewater treatment, Lagoons are preceded by a bar screen and sometimes grit removal.

Should have some sort of influent flow measurement device. Name some?

Raw wastewater enters near the bottom of the pond and mixes with the active microbial mass in the sludge blanket.



Process cont.

- Anaerobic conditions prevail except for a shallow surface layer in which excess undigested grease and scum are concentrated.
- Must deal with this scum layer routinely.
- Effluent is at the top opposite end of the pond.
- These lagoons must be further treated by aerobic or facultative lagoons.



Equilibrium

When the system is working properly, the two phases of degradation occur simultaneously in dynamic equilibrium.

► Volatile organic acids are converted to methane at the same rate that they are formed from the more complex organic molecules.



Maintaining Equilibrium

Ideally, temperatures should be maintained within the range of 25 to 40 degrees C.

Anaerobic activity decreases rapidly at temps below 15 C, below freezing biological activity will virtually cease.

► pH value should range from 6.6 to 7.6



Maintaining Equilibrium cont.

Volatile acid concentrations will be low if the lagoon system is working properly.

As a general rule, Volatile acid concentrations should be less than 250 mg/L

Advantages

More effective for rapid stabilization of strong organic wastes. Good for high organic loading

- Produces lots of Methane, if collected this can generate power.
- Produces less biomass which saves in sludge hauling.
- No additional energy required to operate.
- Less expensive to construct and operate.
- Can be operated in series.



Disadvantages

Requires a relatively large area of land.

- Produces undesirable odors unless covers are used to collect the gasses produced.
- Require a relatively long detention time for organic stabilization. Desired DT is 1-50 days.
- Environmental conditions such as temperature, directly impact operations.
 - Should be constructed with a liner.



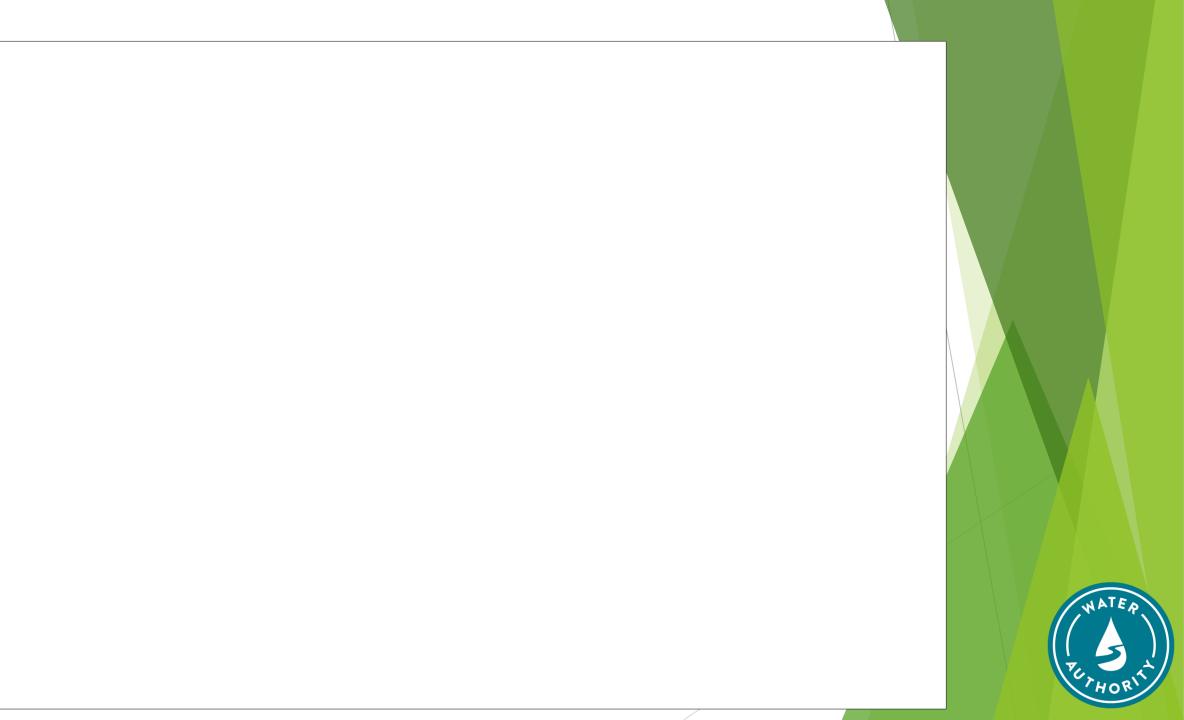


Stabilization Ponds

Most often used ponds. Must have some pretreatment such as primary clarification.

- The SP is designed to be aerobic throughout its depth.
- Provide secondary biological treatment.
- Average depths from three to five feet.
- Most states require multiple ponds in series with a detention time of 30 days plus.









Ponds

- Have multiple submerged inlets.
- Two to three feet of freeboard to prevent overflow.
- Embankment slope of one to three feet.
- Length to width is three to one.
- Must be protected against erosion by a type of grass or rip-rapping.



Ponds cont.

- Typical pond loadings of 35 to 50 pounds of BOD per surface acre per day are normal.
- One surface acre will provide treatment for 300 to 400 people.
- Most suited to small and rural communities that have large land areas.
- Very cost effective with minimal maintenance.



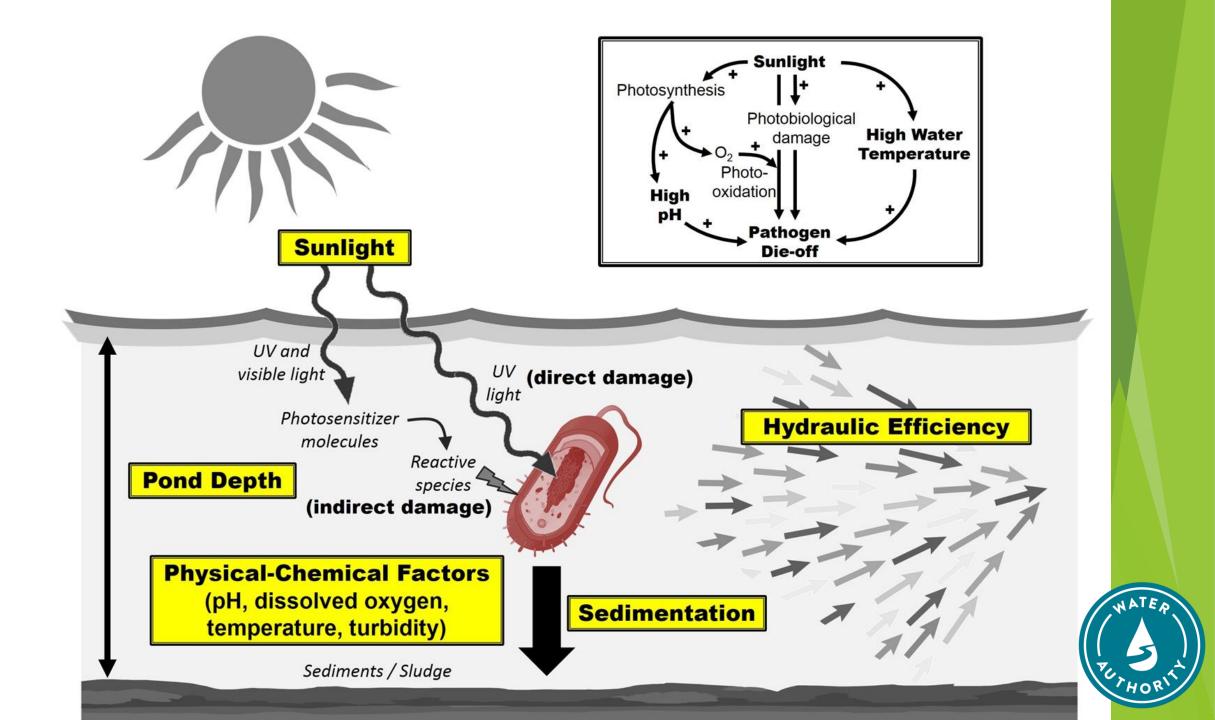
Facultative Lagoons

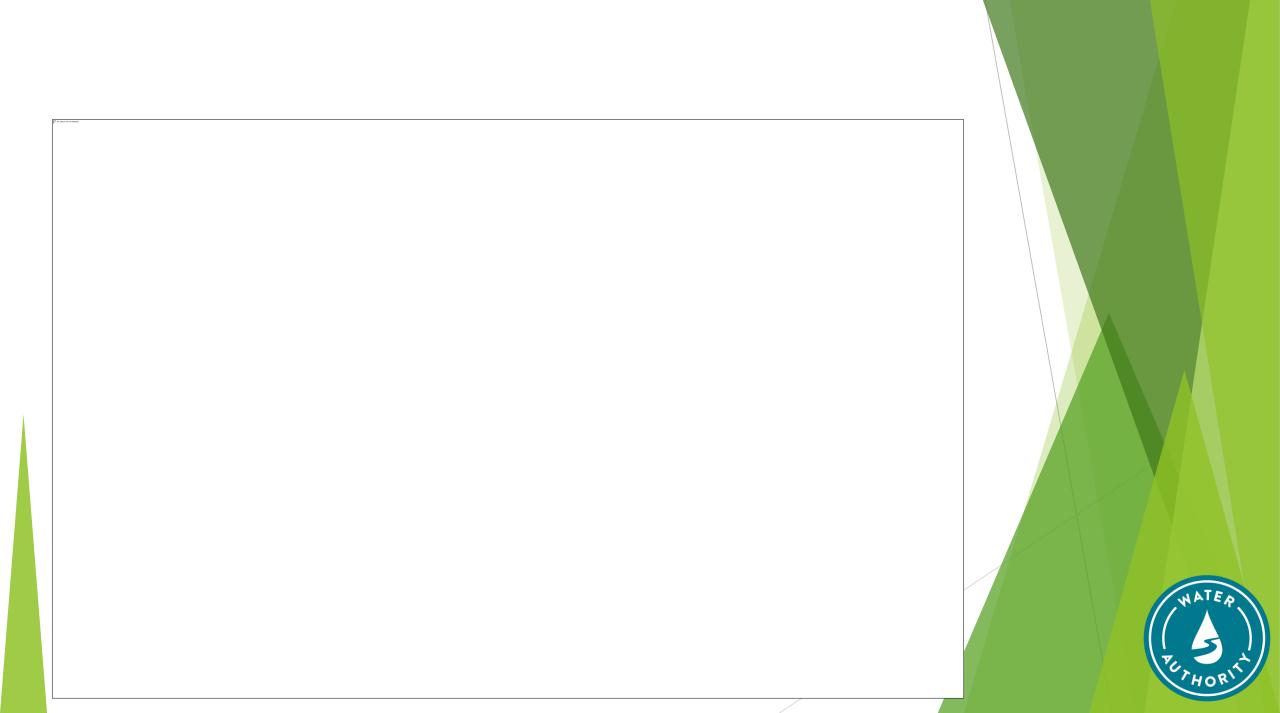
Most often used with in conjunction with stabilization ponds.

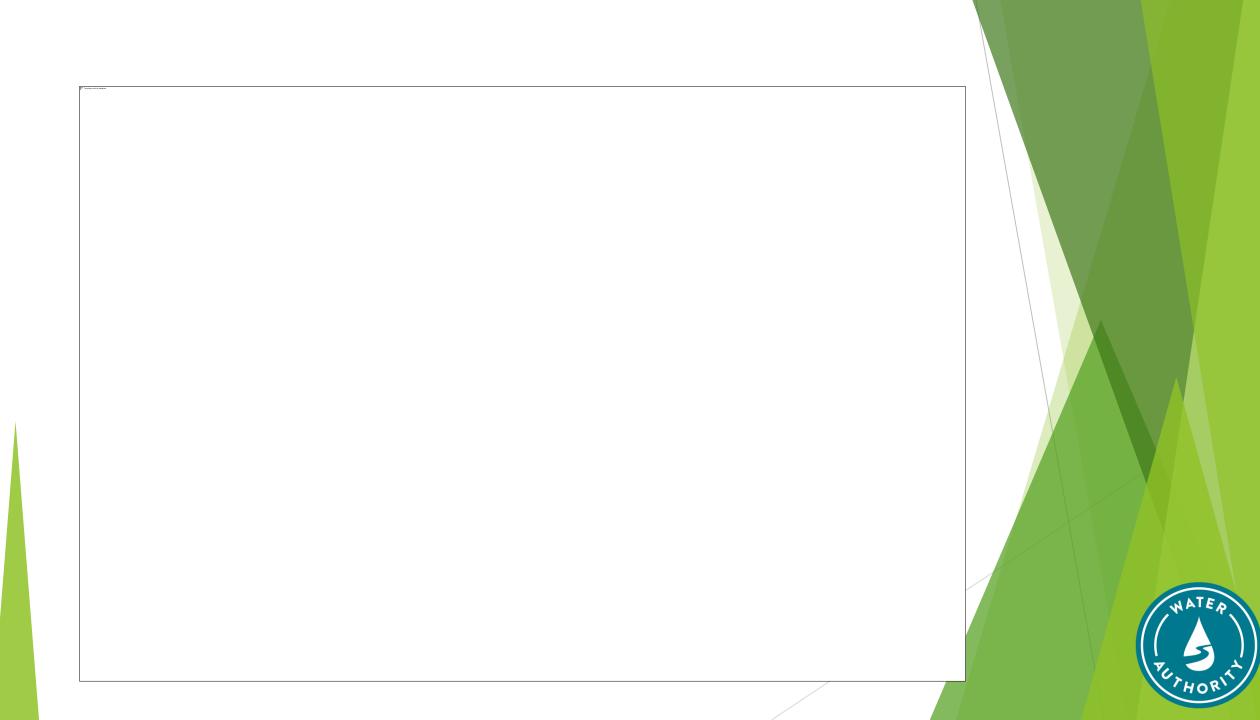
Similar in design with SPs but are five to eight feet deep. Common for inlet depths to be 10-12 ft deep.

Bottom of the FL provides area for anaerobic decomposition/treatment.

Top allows for aerobic secondary treatment.







Pond Systems

Pond systems stabilize organic material through natural processes involving sunlight, water, nutrients, algae, atmospheric oxygen and bacterial action.

Ponds use a multitude of organisms in the treatment process. Bacteria, algae, protozoa, and insects all have a part in this treatment process.

Can eliminate 80% to 90% of the BOD.



Operation/Maintenance

- Most ponds are somewhat maintenance free.
- Many are designed with no pumps or motors.
- All flows are by gravity.
- Maintenance is geared towards keeping grass mowed and removing weeds that have deep roots.
 Must have strong fences to keep livestock away, to prevent heavy damage.





KEEP OUT HAZARD WASTE WATER POND





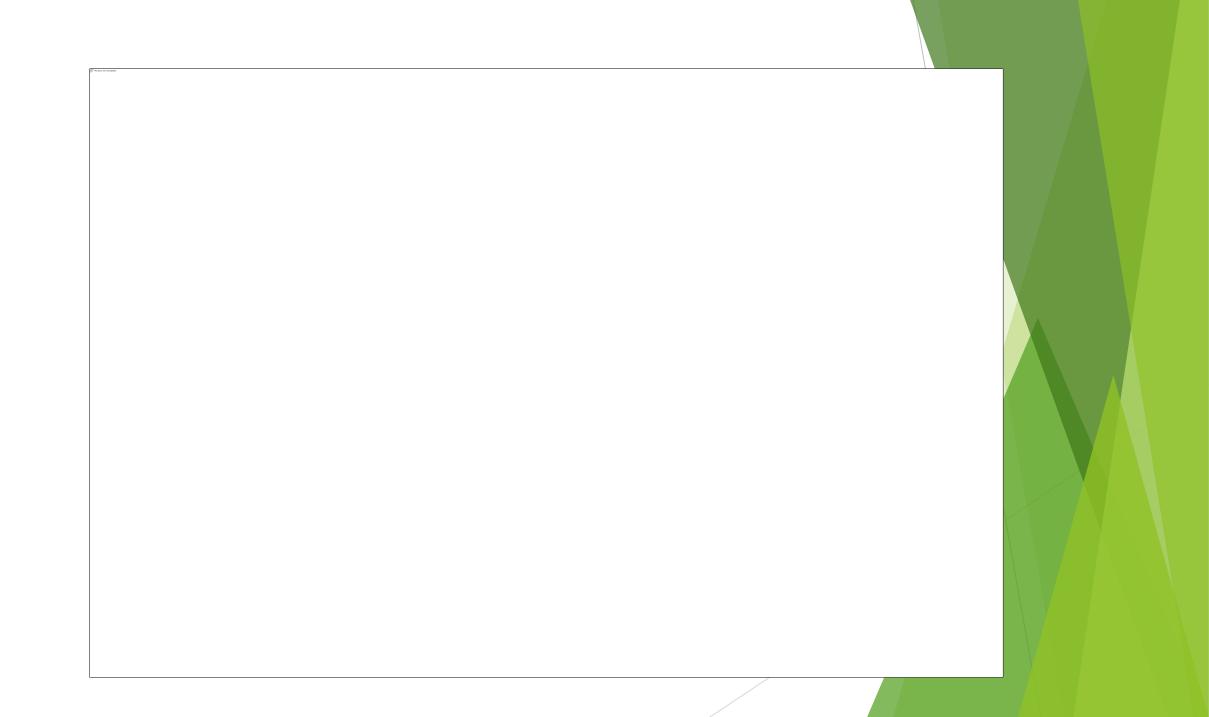


Pond slopes can be slippery



What do you do if you see this?



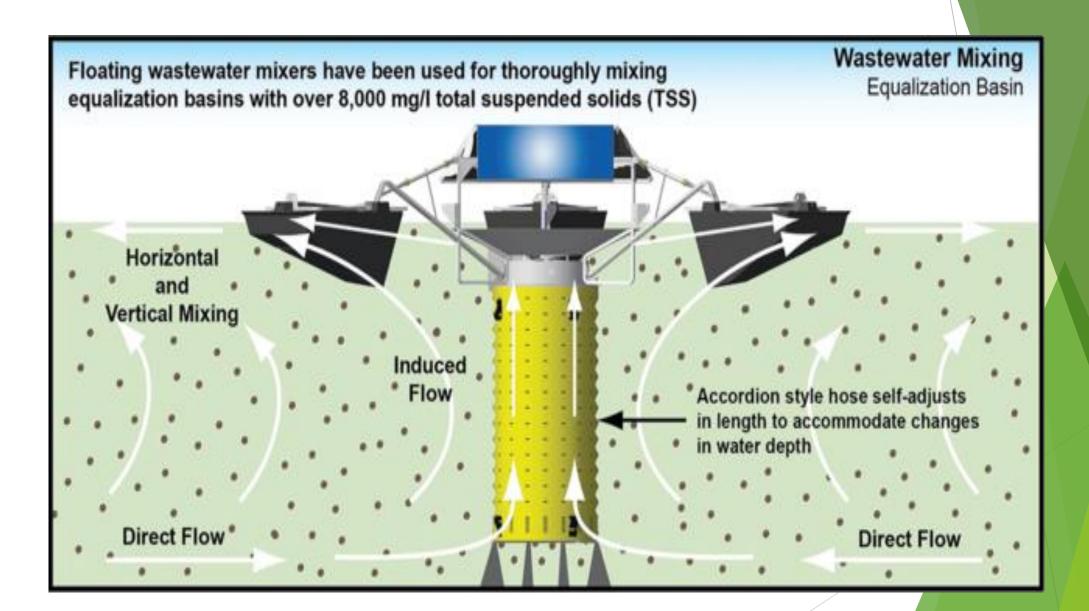




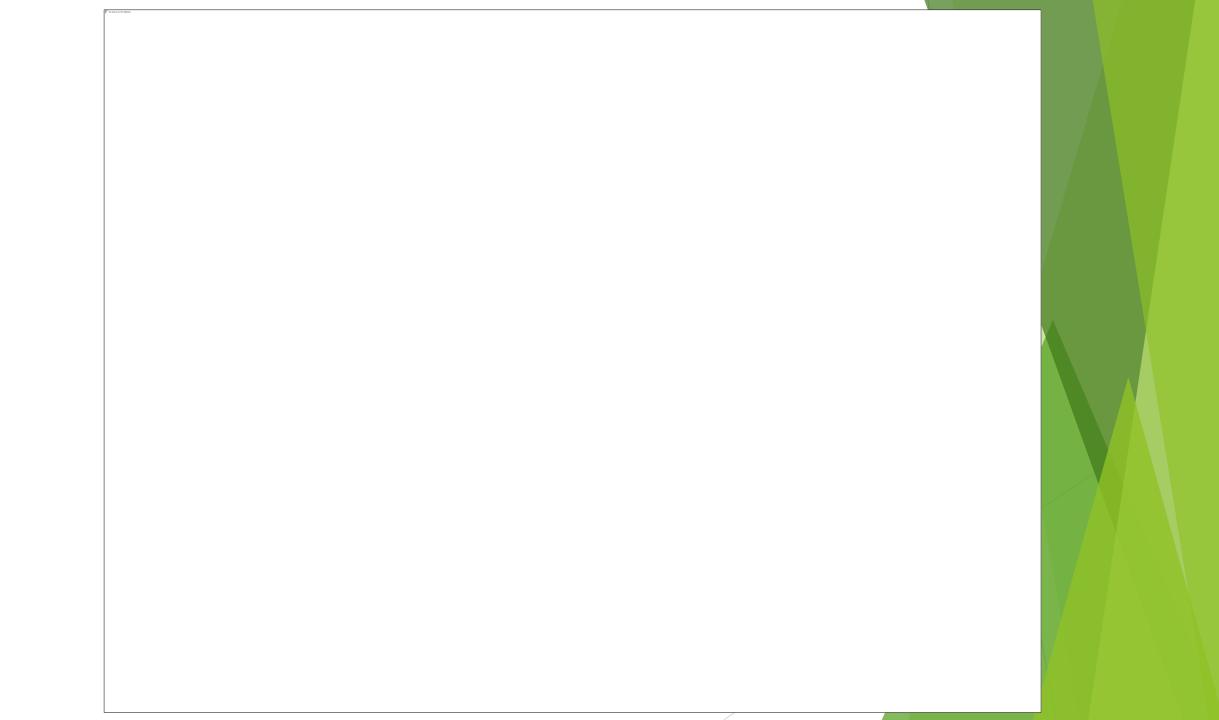


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Remember that Trucks are heavy





Questions?

Thank you for your time.

Remember to be clear-headed for the test. Only a few beers the night before.

Always check question number matches the answer number, don't skip a question for later. I did that and failed a test.

Good luck and have a great day.

