

# Nutrient Removal in Texas

Overview and Case Study

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# About Me



- University of Houston, B.S. Civil Engineering
- Senior Engineer with Jones | Carter
- 15 years in wastewater treatment
- Experience includes:
  - BNR, chemical P removal, and zero-discharge WWTPs
  - New and expanded WWTPs
  - Complex rehabs and retrofits



*My First Effluent Storage Pond*

# Nutrient limits are coming...for us all.

There is nothing you can do to stop it.  
But it doesn't have to be scary...



# Today's Discussion



- Why Nutrient Removal Matters
- What Regulations Drive Nutrient Removal
- Case Study

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# Nutrient Basics

- Nitrogen & Phosphorus
  - Essential for plant and animal nourishment
  - Fertilizers, detergents, human and animal waste
  - Agricultural runoff, stormwater runoff, WWTP effluent
- Chlorophyll a
  - Allows photosynthesis
  - Indicator used to measure algae biomass in water body
- Eutrophication
  - Increased nutrient load in water bodies



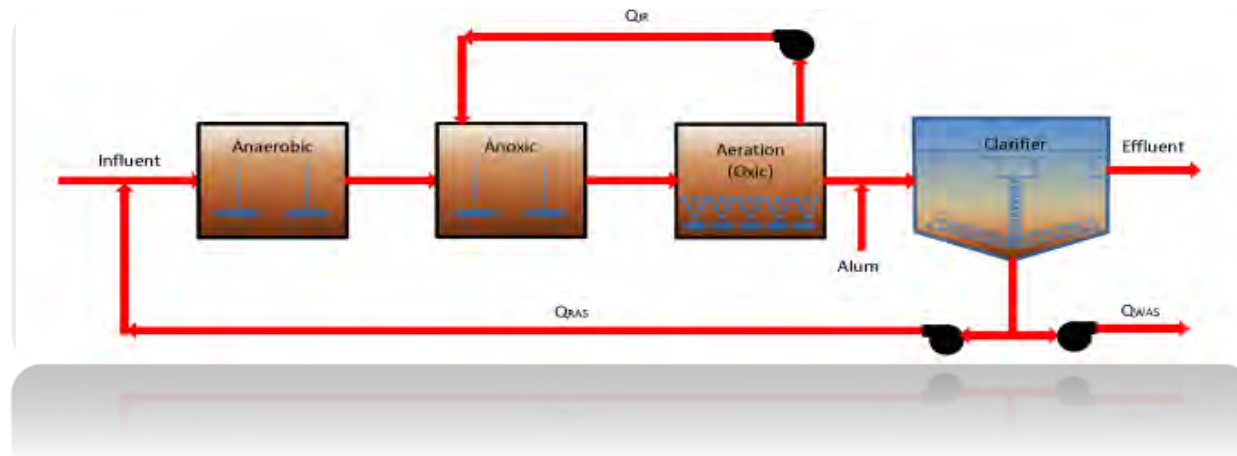
# Why Manage Nutrients in Water Bodies?

- Hypoxia
  - DO depletion due to excessive organic matter decay
  - Displace or kill aquatic life
  - Dead zones and fish kills
- Algal Toxins
  - Released from blooms of certain algae
  - Aquatic life, drinking water, and contact recreation
  - Blue-green algae and cyanobacteria



# What is Nutrient Removal?

- Point-source discharges easy to regulate (WWTPs)
- Nutrient limits in discharge permits (TP or TN)
- Additional treatment and equipment
  - Biological Removal (TP & TN)
  - Chemical Removal (TP)



Biological Phosphorus Removal

- AO
- A2O/A<sup>2</sup>C
- Modified Bardenpho
- UCT
- MUCT
- VIP
- Johannesburg
- Modified Johannesburg
- West Bank
- SBR
- Phostrip



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# Nutrient Management in Texas



- EPA
  - Clean Water Act



- TCEQ
  - Texas Surface Water Quality Standards (2018)
  - Procedures to Implement the TSWQS (2010)
  - TPDES Discharge Permits
  - Nutrient Criteria Development Plan (2014)

***Update to Standards and IPs are expected to be released for public comment in February 2022.***

# Numeric vs. Narrative Criteria

- 1998 EPA National Strategy for the Development of Regional Nutrient Criteria
- Long-term goal Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC) for all water bodies
- 2010 TCEQ adopted Chl a for 75 reservoirs
- 2013 EPA approved 39 of the 75
- All others screened under narrative criteria:
  - *Nutrients from permitted discharges or other controllable sources must not cause excessive growth of aquatic vegetation that impairs an existing, designated, presumed, or attainable use.*

# TPDES Permit Nutrient Limits

- Prevent violation of NNC or *preclude excessive growth of aquatic vegetation*
- TP screening for
  - New or expanding domestic discharges
  - Reservoirs, streams and rivers
- TN screening for
  - Sensitive site estuaries (seagrass beds)
  - New and increased discharges
- Renewals and industrial case-by-case

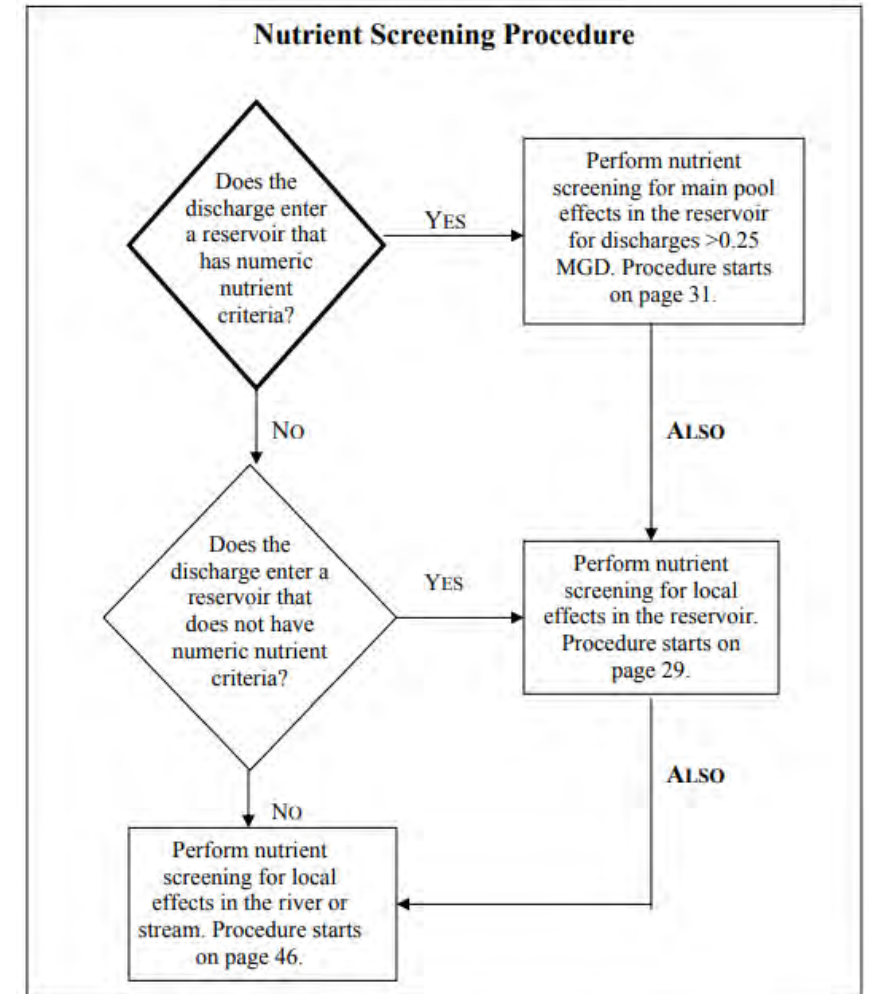


Figure 1. Flow chart showing the nutrient screening procedure.

# The Future?

- Nutrient limits likely for all TPDES permits ultimately
- No timeline or defined path forward
- Start planning now, don't be caught by surprise!



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# Case Study: Lake Conroe WWTP

- 1 MGD Complete Mix Activated Sludge
- Built 1970s
- Major repairs and replacements needed
- Discharges to Lake Conroe
  - No NNC, 40+ WWTPs, Some with TP Limits

Google Earth

# Reactive Approach

- Historically common approach
- Don't spend money until forced
- Limited options for upgrades and improvements
- Lower cost as you go, greater cost in the long run





# Proactive Approach

- Meet with TCEQ to learn permit expectations
- Evaluate
  - nutrient removal options
  - process technologies
  - siting options to replace existing facility vs. modify existing facility
- Incorporate expansion needs for increasing flows

**REACTIONARY APPROACH**

**PROACTIVE APPROACH**



| Item                        | Retrofit Exist Plant | SBR East Site       | Carrousel East Site |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Exist Plant Improvements    | \$9,400,000          | \$1,000,000         | \$1,000,000         |
| New Improvements            | \$8,400,000          | \$20,900,000        | \$24,400,000        |
| <b>Overall Project Cost</b> | <b>\$17,800,000</b>  | <b>\$21,900,000</b> | <b>\$25,400,000</b> |

# A Better Future

- ✗ Reactionary approach
- ✔ Proactive approach
  - ✔ Open to new ideas
  - ✔ Met short-term goals
  - ✔ Long-term solutions
  - ✔ Time to plan
  - ✔ Best value



# Questions?



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