



# From 80 MGD to 400 MGD: Simulating Operation of a 320-MGD Water Treatment Plant

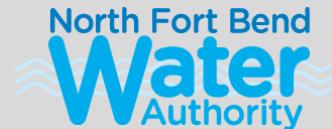
PNWS-AWWA Conference

May 1, 2019

Qianru Deng, Carollo Engineers



Central Harris County  
Regional Water Authority



# Roles & acknowledgements

## Design-Builder



Joint-Venture of:



## Ownership Partners (16%)



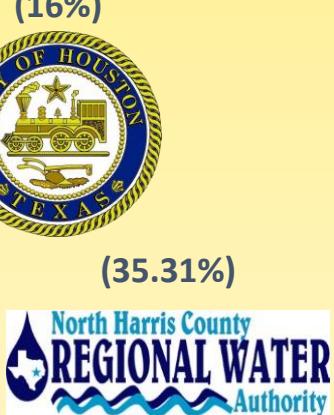
(25.76%)



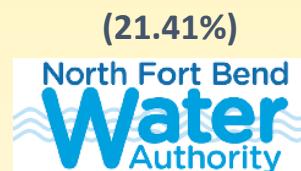
(1.53%)



Central Harris County  
Regional Water Authority



(35.31%)



(21.41%)

## Project Advisor/ Technical Consultant



In association with:

- 5Engineering
- Aviles Engineering
- Capital Project Strategies
- CP&Y
- EJES Inc.
- Gunda Corporation
- Gupta & Associates
- Hunt & Hunt Engineering
- RPH Consulting Group
- SES Horizon Consulting Eng
- Strong Strategies, LLC
- United Engineers

# Agenda

1 Project Background

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2 Process Challenges & Solutions

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3 Operational Model

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4 Example Simulations

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5 Staff Training

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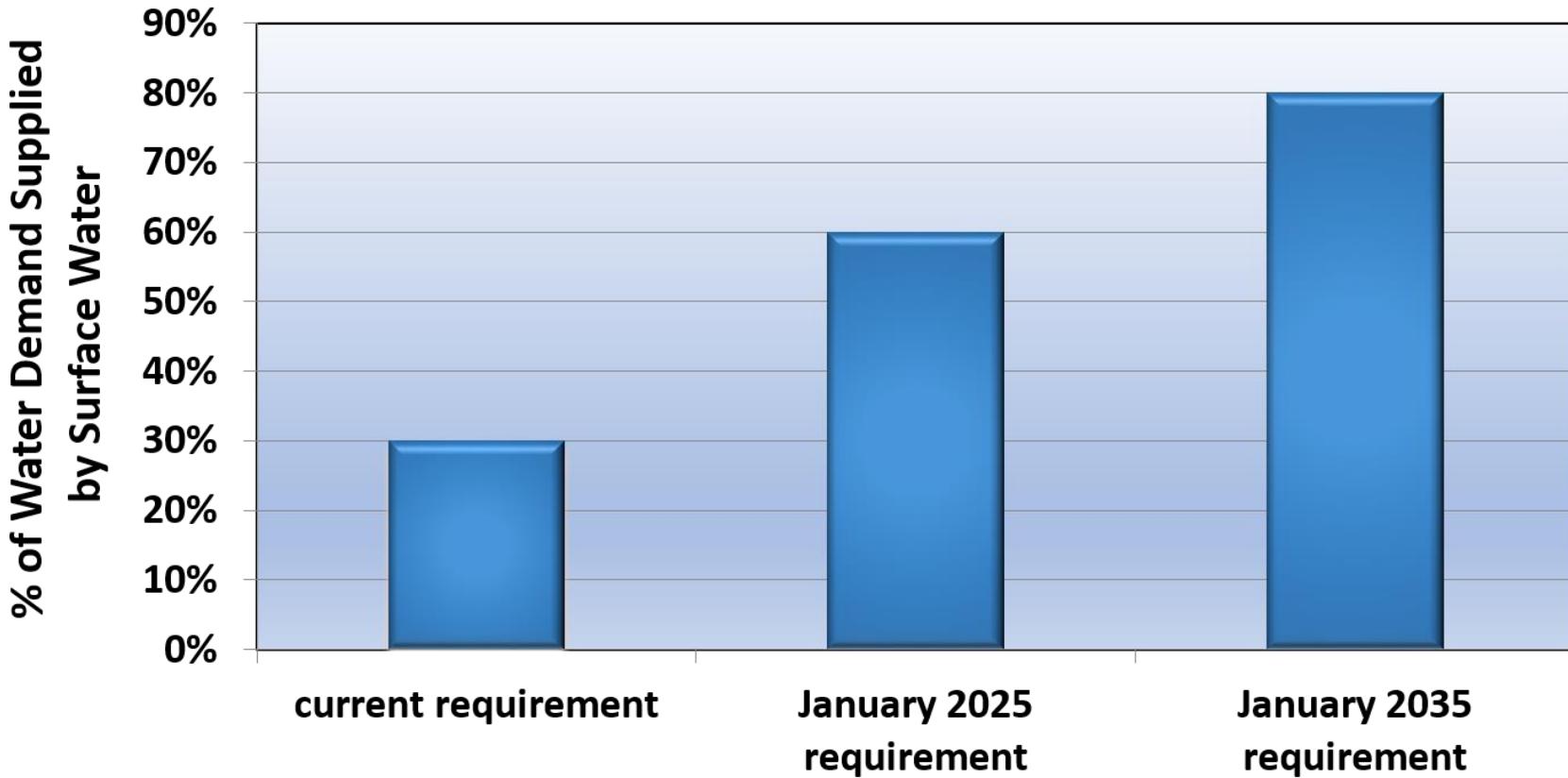


## Operational modeling is a powerful tool for challenging projects:

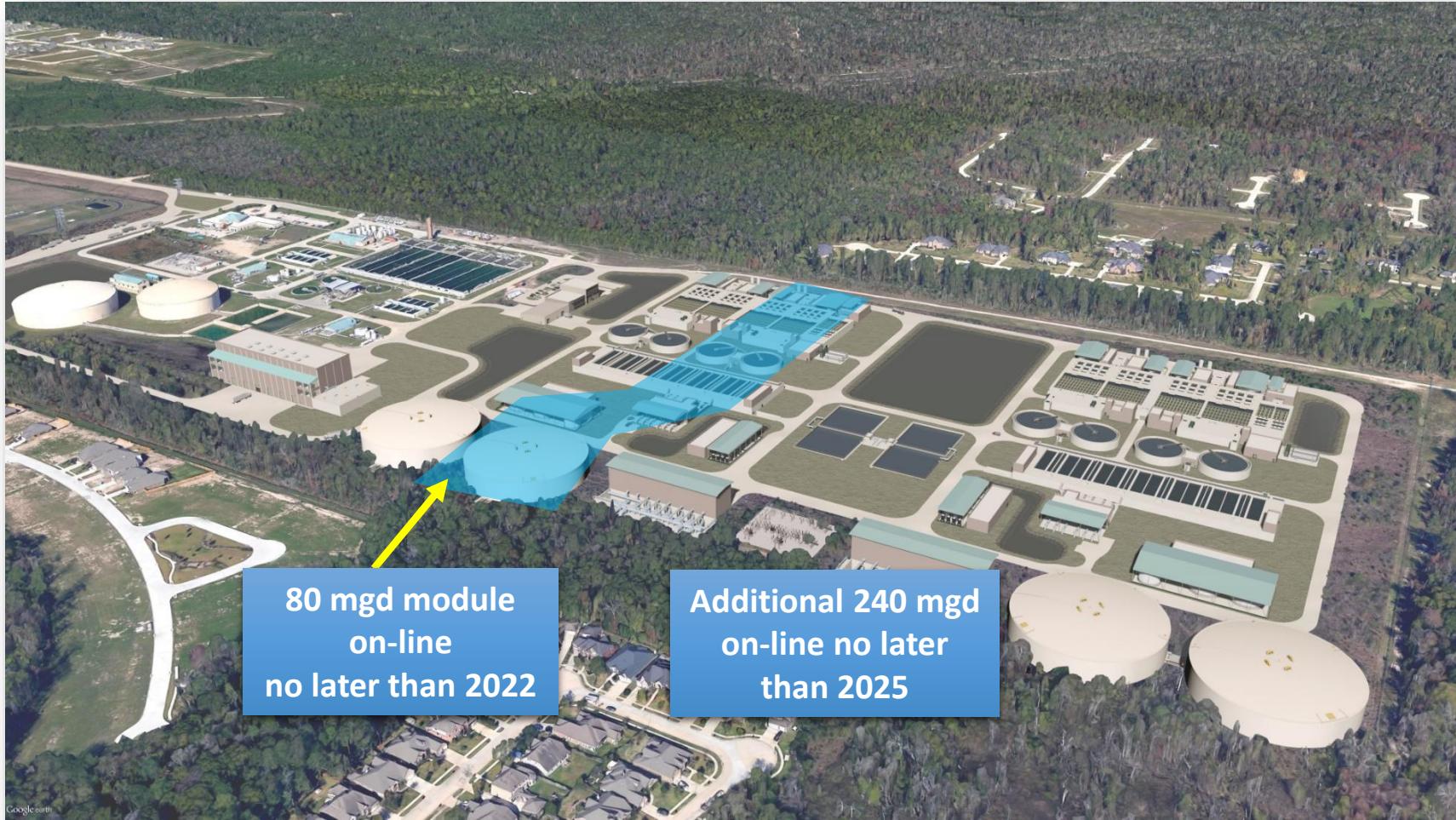
- Useful at any stage of a project:
  - Planning, design, or operations
- Useful to the full range of stakeholders
  - Decision makers, plant managers, operations staff, and design engineers

# 1 - Project Background

# Subsidence regulations & growth drive need for expansion

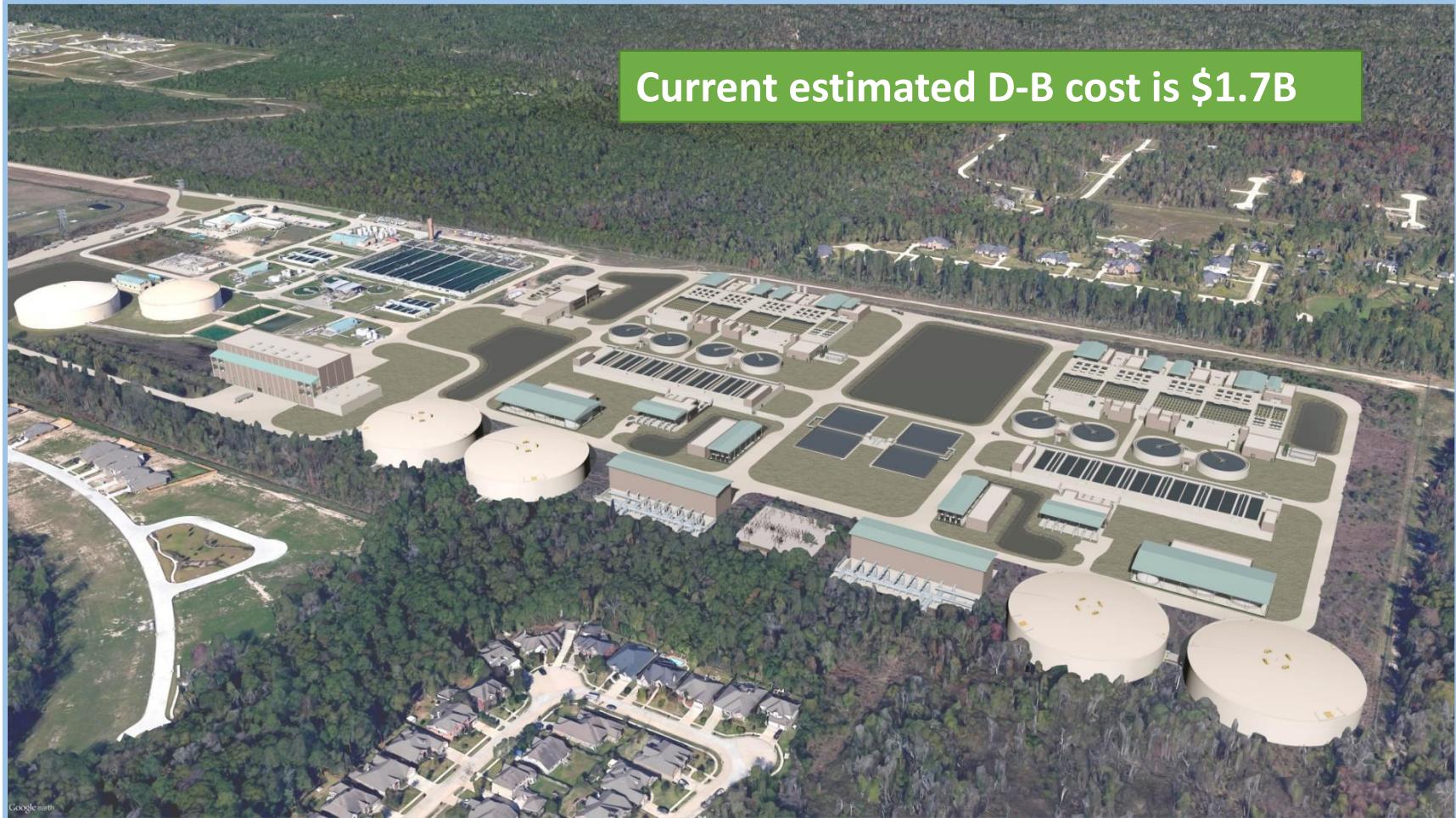


# This 320 mgd expansion has an early 80 mgd milestone



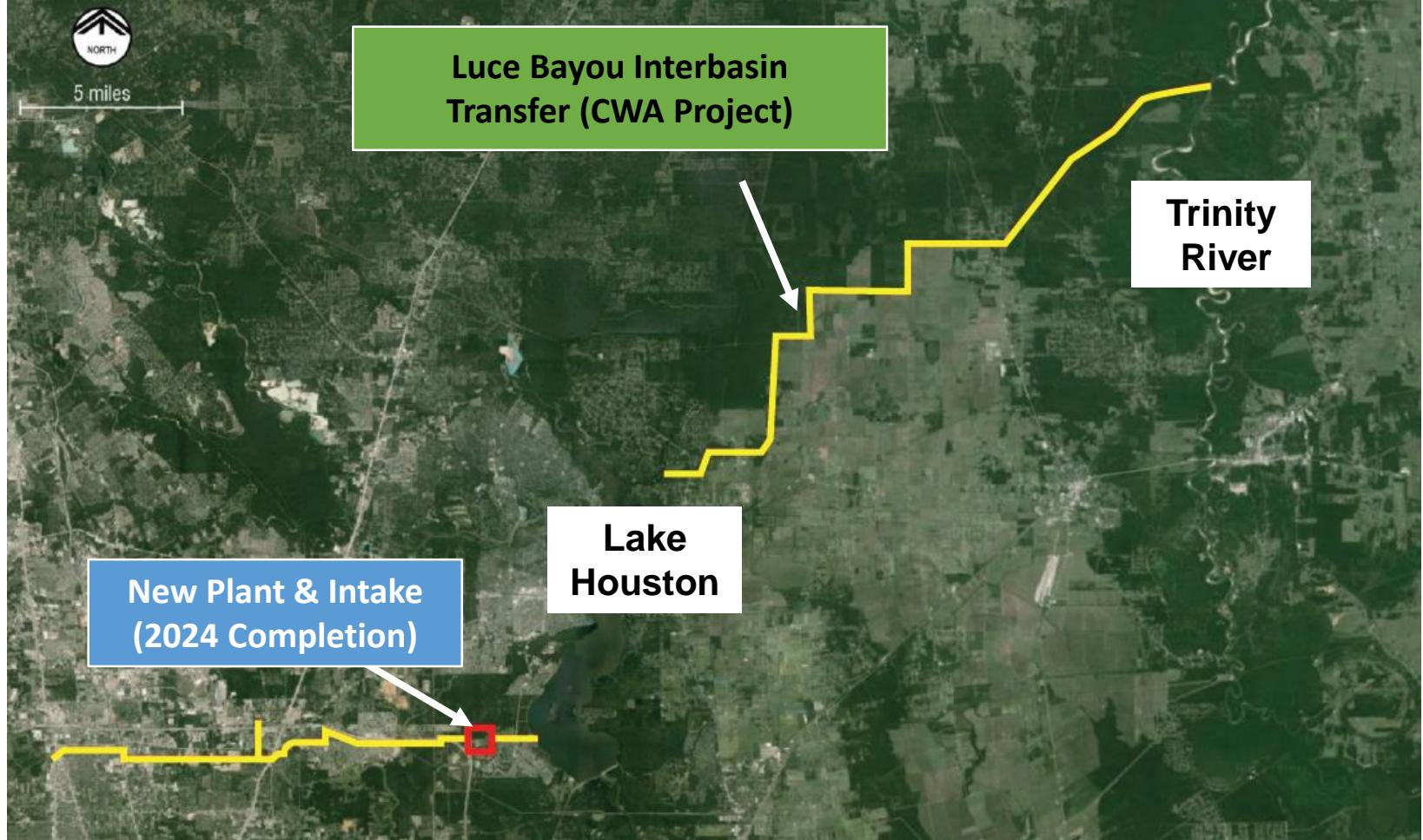
# Design is at 90% completion milestone

Current estimated D-B cost is \$1.7B

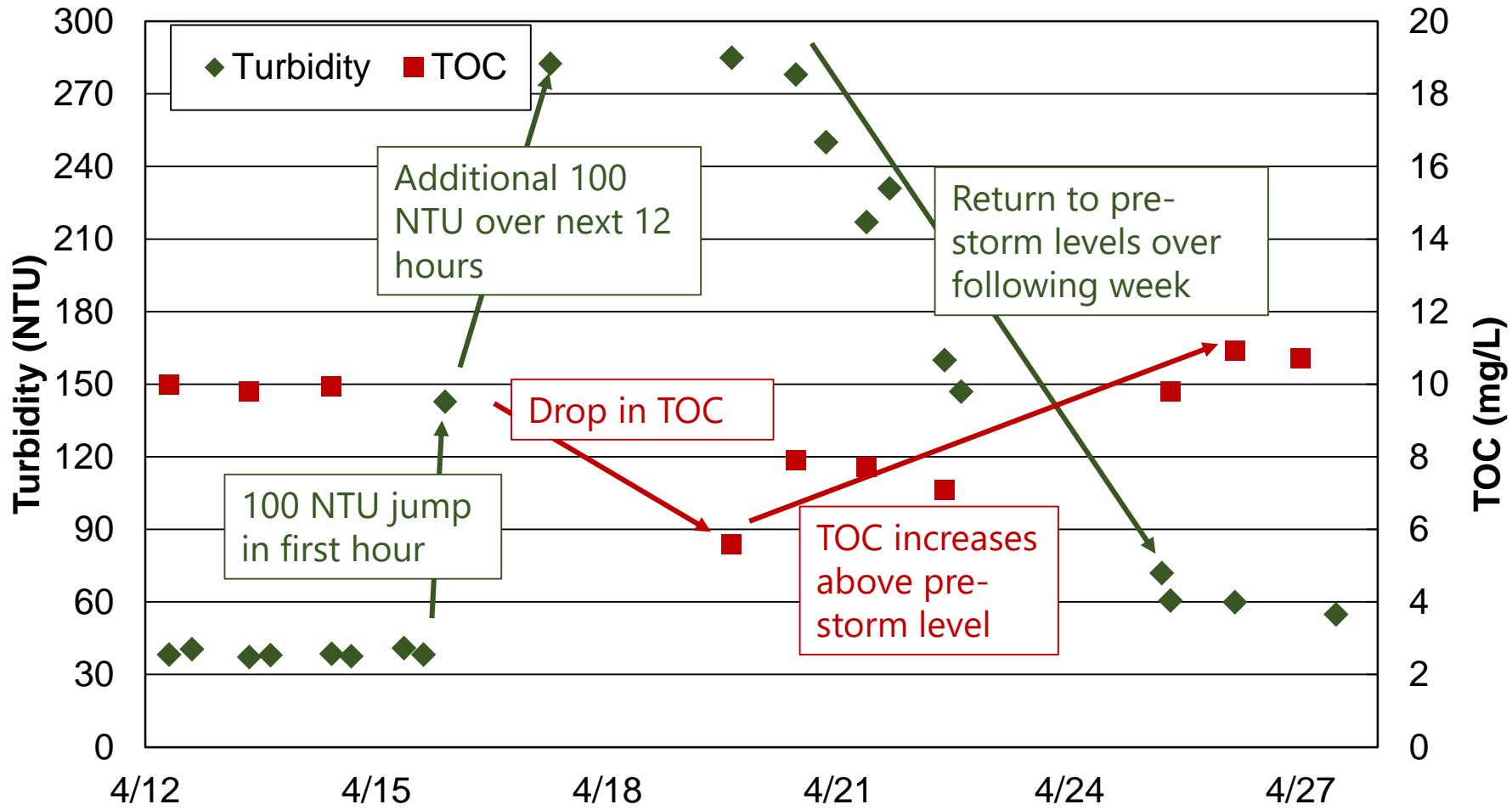


## 2 - Process Challenges & Solutions

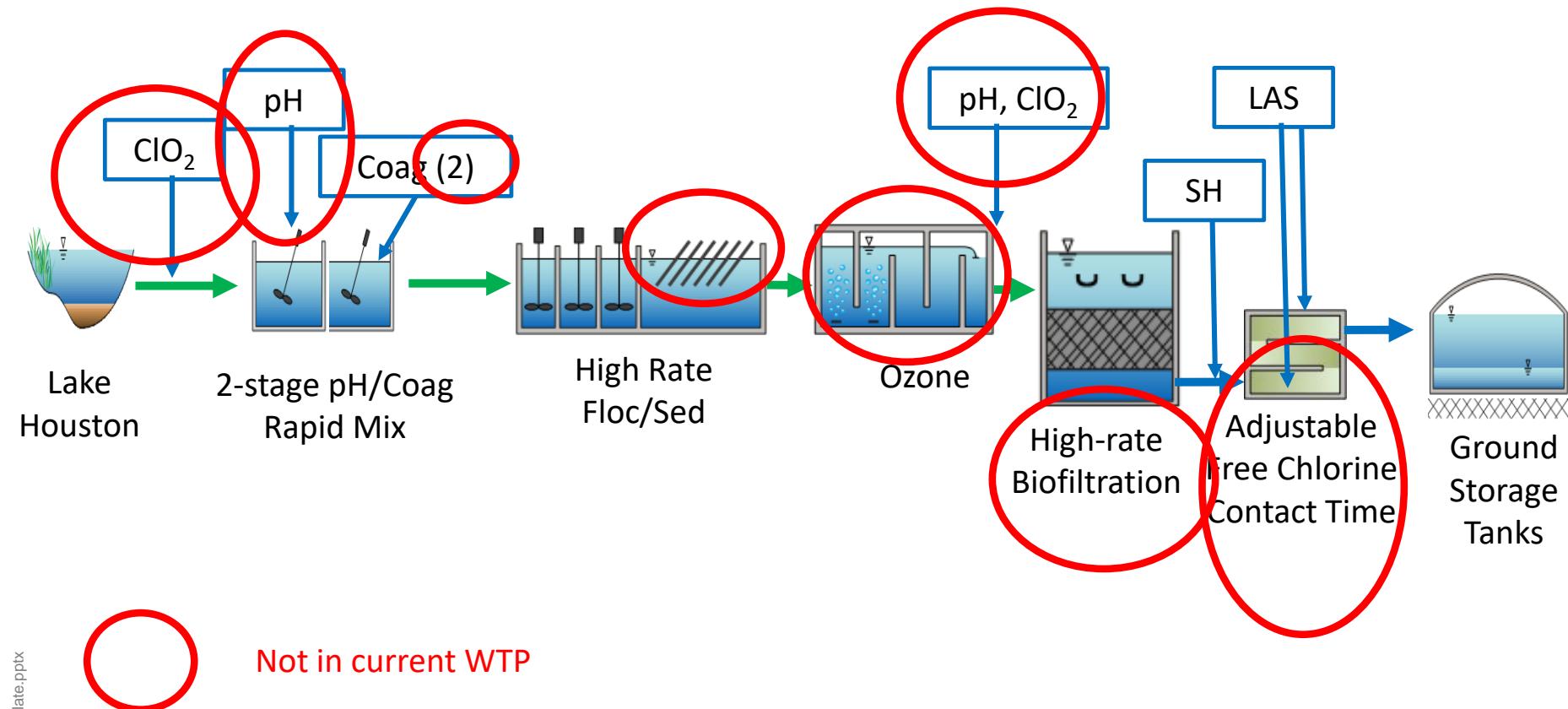
# NEWPP will receive blend of Trinity River and Lake Houston water



# 2016 April storm demonstrates water quality variability in Lake Houston water



# Design includes a multi-barrier approach, with treatment processes not in current WTP



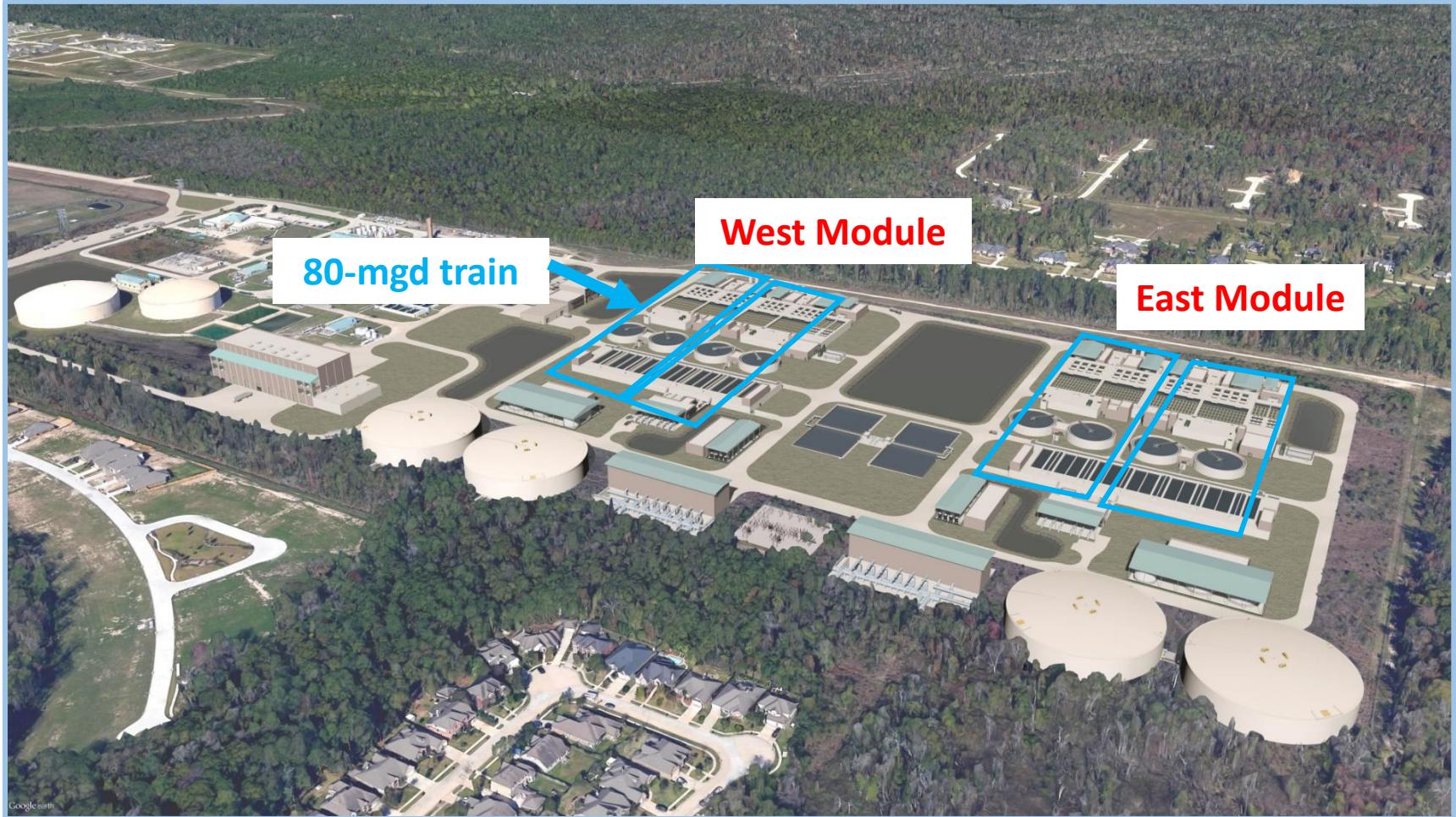
HOW ARE WE GOING TO UNDERSTAND  
AND OPTIMIZE ALL THIS?

## 3 - Operational Model

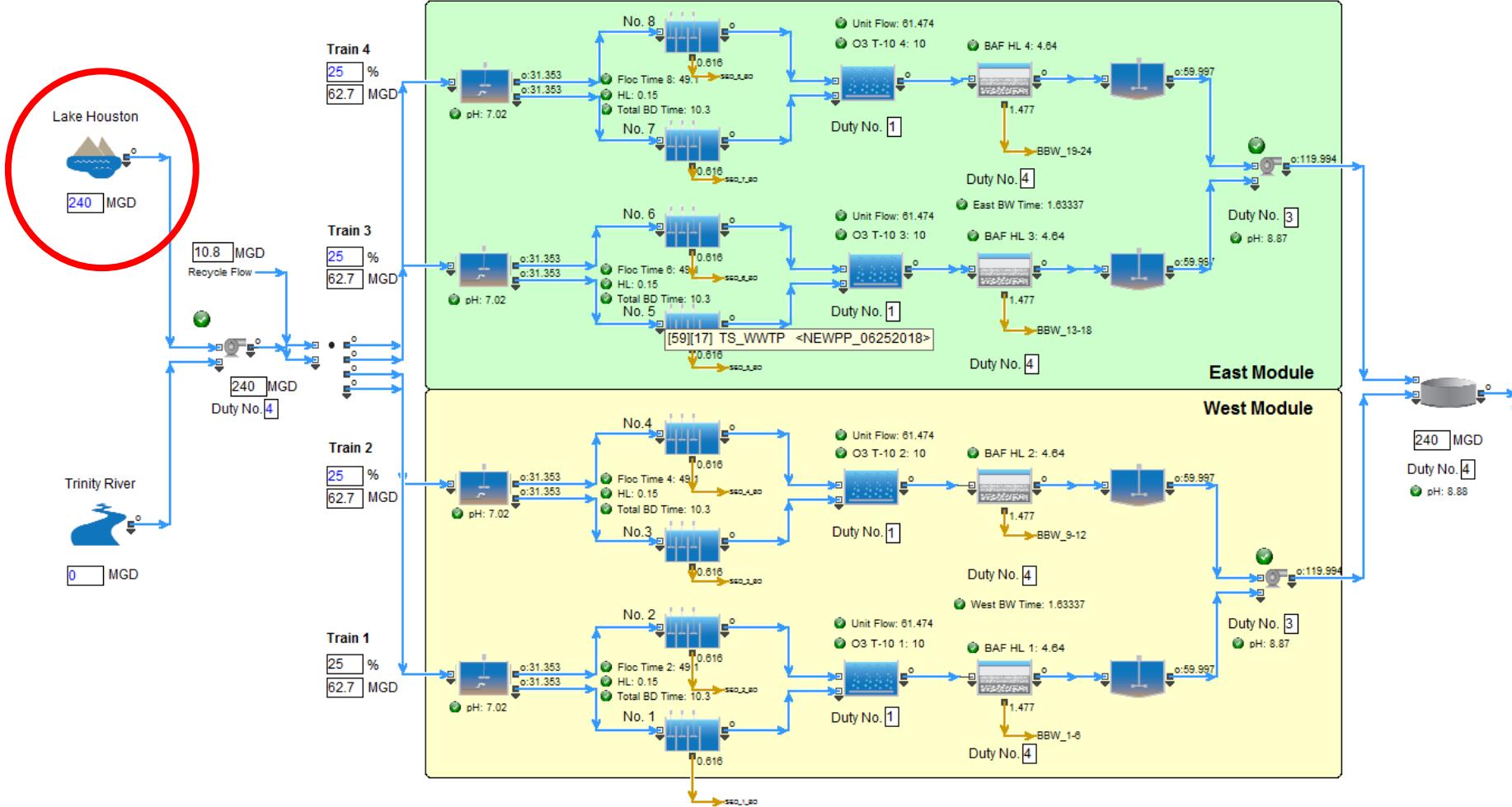
# The model provides insight into how different scenarios impact plant performance

- Available to plant operators, plant supervisors, and managers
- Scenarios can be quickly modified for raw water quality, chemical feed strategy, plant production, and operating strategies
- Insight includes operating metrics (loading rates, run times), finished water quality, operating costs

# The operations model simulates the entire treatment process



# Graphical process flow diagrams mimic the actual facility and display input and output



# The PFDs are linked to dashboard tabs to convey all input, output, and warnings

Screenshot of a Water Quality dashboard showing raw water quality, finished water quality, and finished water corrosion indices analysis. Two sections are circled in red: the Raw Water Quality table and the Finished Water Corrosion Indices Analysis table.

**Raw Water Quality**

Parameters	Lake Houston	Trinity River	Blended
Flow, MGD	240	0	240
Alkalinity, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	63	70	63
Bromide, mg/L	0.07	0.17	0.07
Calcium, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	19	87.5	19
Chloride, mg/L	19.6	64.1	19.6
Hardness, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	57	116	57
Dissolved Manganese, mg/L	0.045	0.066	0
Nitrate, mg/L	0.33	0.3	0.33
pH	7.7	7.58	7.7
Sodium, mg/L	18	41.2	18
Sulfate, mg/L	4.65	24	4.65
TDS, mg/L	162	219	162
Temperature, C	21.8	15.5	21.8
TOC, mg/L	9.2	7.8	9.2
TSS, mg/L	29.1	122.55	29.1
Turbidity, NTU	19.4	81.7	19.4

**Finished Water Quality**

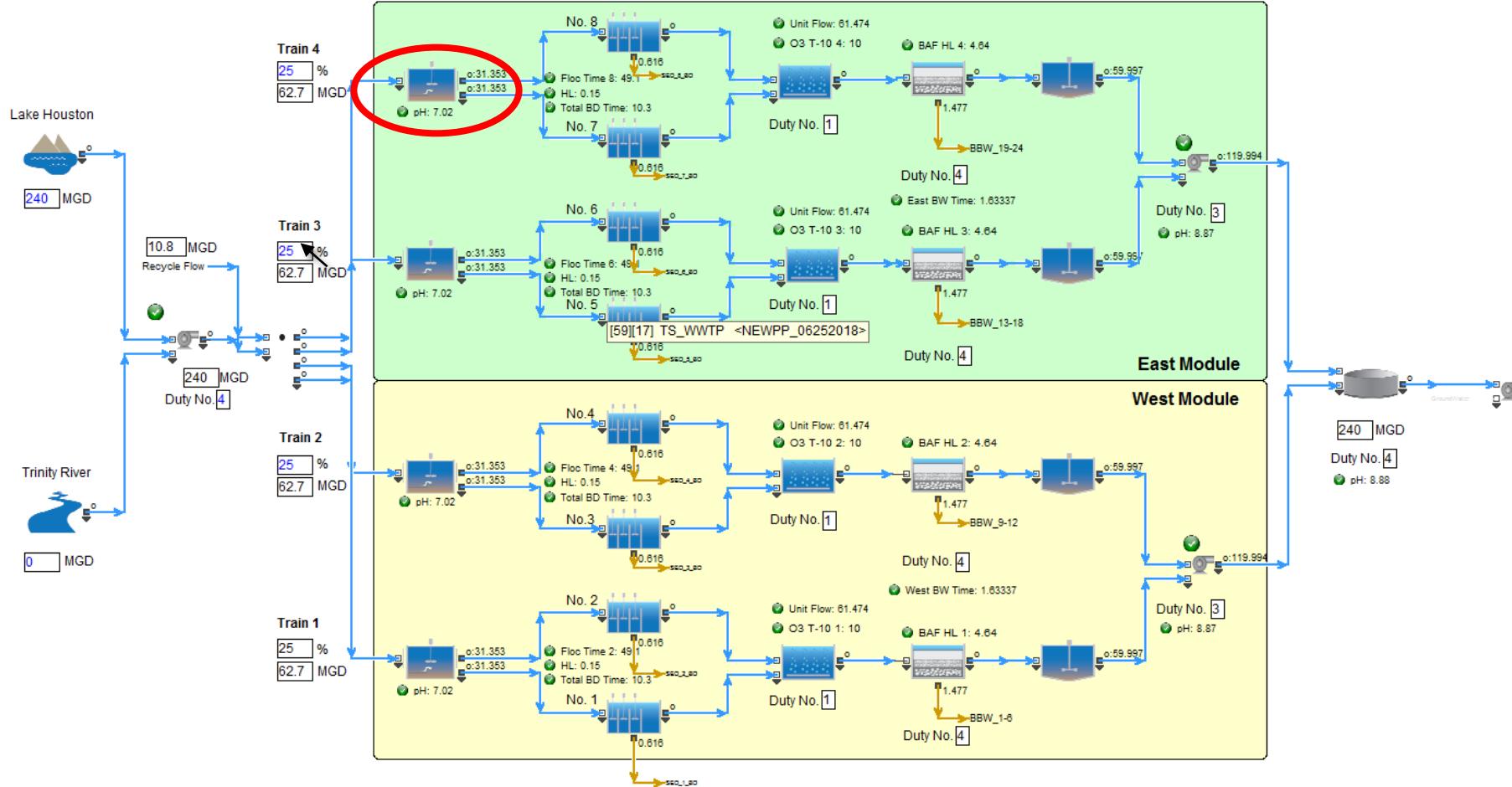
Parameters	Plant Effluent
Flow, MGD	240
Alkalinity, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	91.5
Bromide, mg/L	0.07
Calcium, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	19
Chloride, mg/L	25.84
Hardness, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	57
Manganese, mg/L	0
Nitrate, mg/L	0.33
pH	8.88
Sodium, mg/L	35.15
Sulfate, mg/L	4.65
TDS, mg/L	185.39
Temperature, C	21.8
TOC, mg/L	6.69
TSS, mg/L	1.92
Turbidity, NTU	0.04
CCPP	3.87

**Finished Water Corrosion Indices Analysis**

Parameters	Index Value
Final pH	8.9
CCPP	4.13
Langelier Index	0.42
Larson Index	0.45
Ryznar Index	8.1
CSMR	5.6

Note: Corrosion Indices Analysis only performed for blended finished water. See technical reference documents for corrosion indices details

# Operational decisions can be quickly changed to determine plant-wide impacts



# Operational decisions can be quickly changed to determine plant-wide impacts

Screenshot of the ExtendSim software interface showing operational data for a water treatment plant. The main window title is "Dashboard\_Liquid Process <NEWPP\_06252018>". The "Rapid Mix" tab is selected. A red circle highlights the play button icon in the toolbar.

**Rapid Mix**

**Operation**

Unit Process	East Module		West Module	
	Train 4	Train 3	Train 2	Train 1
Rapdi Mix - pH Adjust	1	1	1	1
Total No., ea	1	1	1	1
Duty No., ea (#>0)	1	1	1	1
Capacity, MGD/ea	112	112	112	112
Basin Vol. cfe/a	15350	15350	15350	15350
Target Det. T, min	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mixing HP	100	100	100	100
CS, mg/L	0	0	0	0
CO <sub>2</sub> , mg/L	0	0	0	0
LS, mg/L	0	0	0	0

**Rapdi Mix - Primary**

Unit Process	East Module		West Module	
	Train 4	Train 3	Train 2	Train 1
Total No., ea	1	1	1	1
Duty No., ea (#>0)	1	1	1	1
Capacity, MGD/ea	112	112	112	112
Basin Vol. cfe/a	5340	5340	5340	5340
Target Det. T, min	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Mixing HP	100	100	100	100
PEC, mg/L	2	2	2	2
Alum, mg/L	0	0	0	0
ACH, mg/L	70	70	70	70
Mixing Eff. Coef., %	75	75	75	75

**Performance**

Unit Process	East Module		West Module	
	Train 4	Train 3	Train 2	Train 1
Rapid Mix - pH Adjust	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7
Total Flow, MGD	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7
Unit Flow, MGD	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7
Detention T, min	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Power Usage, kwh/d	1789.68	894.84	894.84	894.84
G Value, /s	318	318	318	318

**Rapid Mix - Primary**

Unit Process	East Module		West Module	
	Train 4	Train 3	Train 2	Train 1
Total Flow, MGD	62.706	62.706	62.706	62.706
Unit Flow, MGD	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7
Detention T, min	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Power Usage, kwh/d	1789.68	894.84	894.84	894.84
G Value, /s	540	540	540	540

**Water Quality**

Parameters	East Module		West Module	
	Train 4	Train 3	Train 2	Train 1
Alkalinity, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5
Bromide, mg/L	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Calcium, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	19	19	19	19
Chloride, mg/L	25.84	25.84	25.84	25.84
Hardness, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	57	57	57	57
Manganese, mg/L	0	0	0	0
Nitrate, mg/L	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
pH	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
Sodium, mg/L	18.11	18.11	18.11	18.11
Sulfate, mg/L	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
TDS, mg/L	168.35	168.35	168.35	168.35
Temperature, C	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8
TOC, mg/L	14.37	14.37	14.37	14.37
TSS, mg/L	90.62	90.62	90.62	90.62
Turbidity, NTU	19.26	19.26	19.26	19.26

CS = Caustic soda; CD = Chlorine Dioxide; LS = Lime Slurry; PEC = Polymer, Cationic; PEA = Polymer, Anionic; PEN = Polymer, Nonionic; SB = Sodium bisulfite; SH= Sodium hypochlorite; LAS = Liquid ammonium sulfate; FA = Fluorosilicic acid

# Operational decisions can be quickly changed to determine plant-wide impacts

ExtendSim

[30][328] Dashboard\_Liquid Process <NEWPP\_06252018>

File Edit Text Library Model Database Develop Run Window Help

100% X: 146 Y: 457

Intake Pump Station Rapid Mix Flocculation Sedimentation Ozone Contactor Biologically Active Filtration Disinfection & Transfer PS Ground Storage & HS PS Developer's Settings

Rapid Mix

Completed

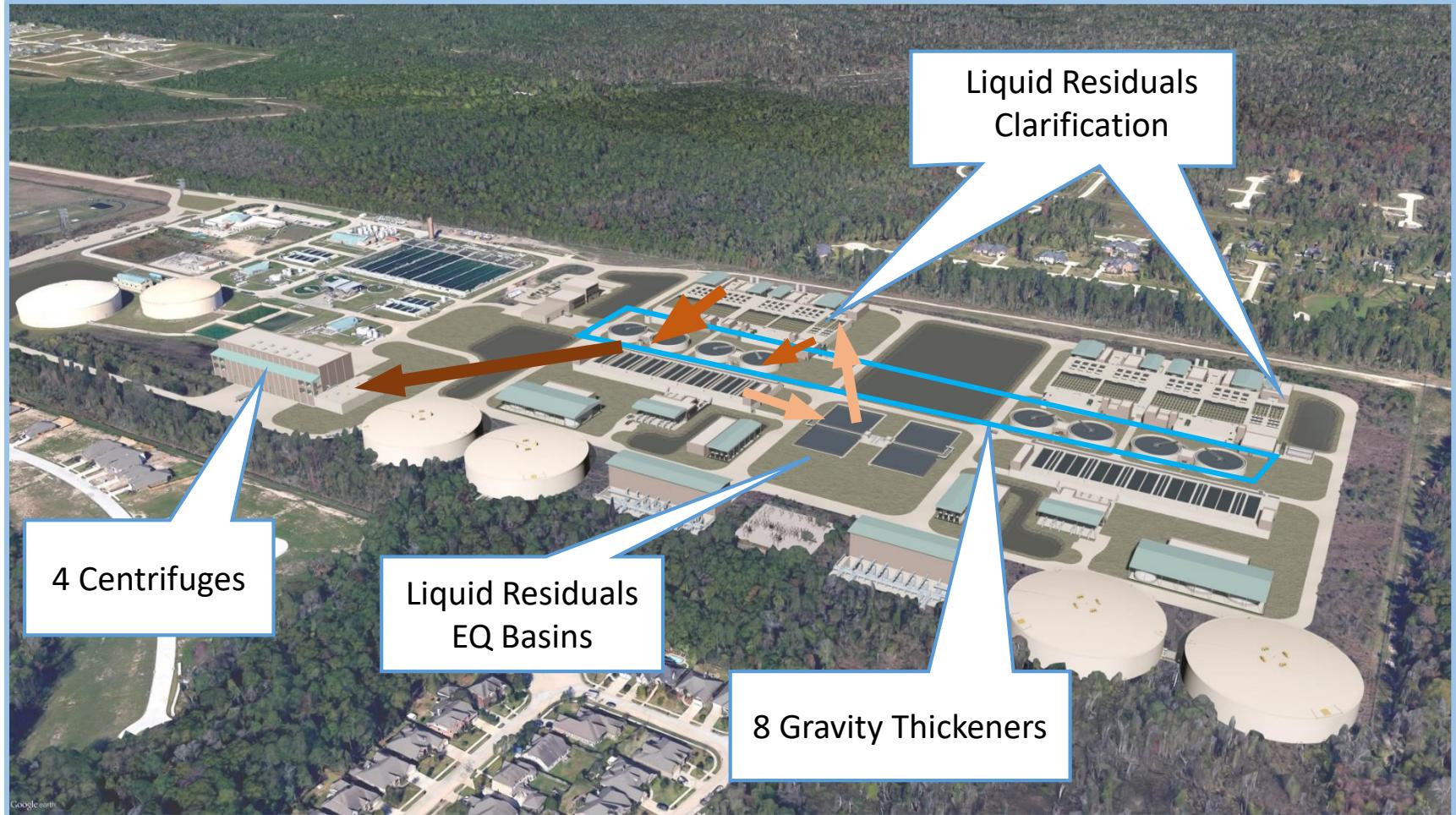
Jump to: Rapid Mix Scenario: 1A.Regular Day - ACH OK Cancel

Operation				Performance				Water Quality						
	East Module		West Module			East Module		West Module			East Module		West Module	
Unit Process	Train 4	Train 3	Train 2	Train 1	Unit Process	Train 4	Train 3	Train 2	Train 1	Parameters	Train 4	Train 3	Train 2	Train 1
<b>Rapdi Mix - pH Adjust</b>					<b>Rapid Mix - pH Adjust</b>					Alkalinity, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5
Total No., ea	1	1	1	1	Total Flow, MGD	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	Bromide, mg/L	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Duty No., ea (#>0)	1	1	1	1	Unit Flow, MGD	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	Calcium, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	19	19	19	19
Capacity, MGD/ea	112	112	112	112	Detention T, min	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	Chloride, mg/L	25.84	25.84	25.84	25.84
Basin Vol. cf/ea	15350	15350	15350	15350	Power Usage, kwh/d	1789.68	894.84	894.84	894.84	Hardness, mg/L - CaCO <sub>3</sub>	57	57	57	57
Target Det. T, min	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	G Value, /s	318	318	318	318	Manganese, mg/L	0	0	0	0
Mixing HP	100	100	100	100	<b>Rapid Mix - Primary</b>					Nitrate, mg/L	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
CS, mg/L	0	0	0	0	Total Flow, MGD	62.705	62.705	62.705	62.705	pH	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
CO <sub>2</sub> , mg/L	0	0	0	0	Unit Flow, MGD	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	Sodium, mg/L	18.11	18.11	18.11	18.11
LS, mg/L	0	0	0	0	Detention T, min	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	Sulfate, mg/L	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
<b>Rapdi Mix - Primary</b>					Power Usage, kwh/d	1789.68	894.84	894.84	894.84	TDS, mg/L	168.35	168.35	168.35	168.35
Total No., ea	1	1	1	1	G Value, /s	540	540	540	540	Temperature, C	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8
Duty No., ea (#>0)	1	1	1	1					TOC, mg/L	14.36	14.36	14.36	14.36	
Capacity, MGD/ea	112	112	112	112					TSS, mg/L	90.62	90.62	90.62	90.62	
Basin Vol. cf/ea	5340	5340	5340	5340					Turbidity, NTU	19.26	19.26	19.26	19.26	
Target Det. T, min	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5										
Mixing HP	100	100	100	100										
PEC, mg/L	2	2	2	2										
Alum, mg/L	0	0	0	0										
ACH, mg/L	70	70	70	70										
Mixing Eff. Coef., %	75	75	75	75										

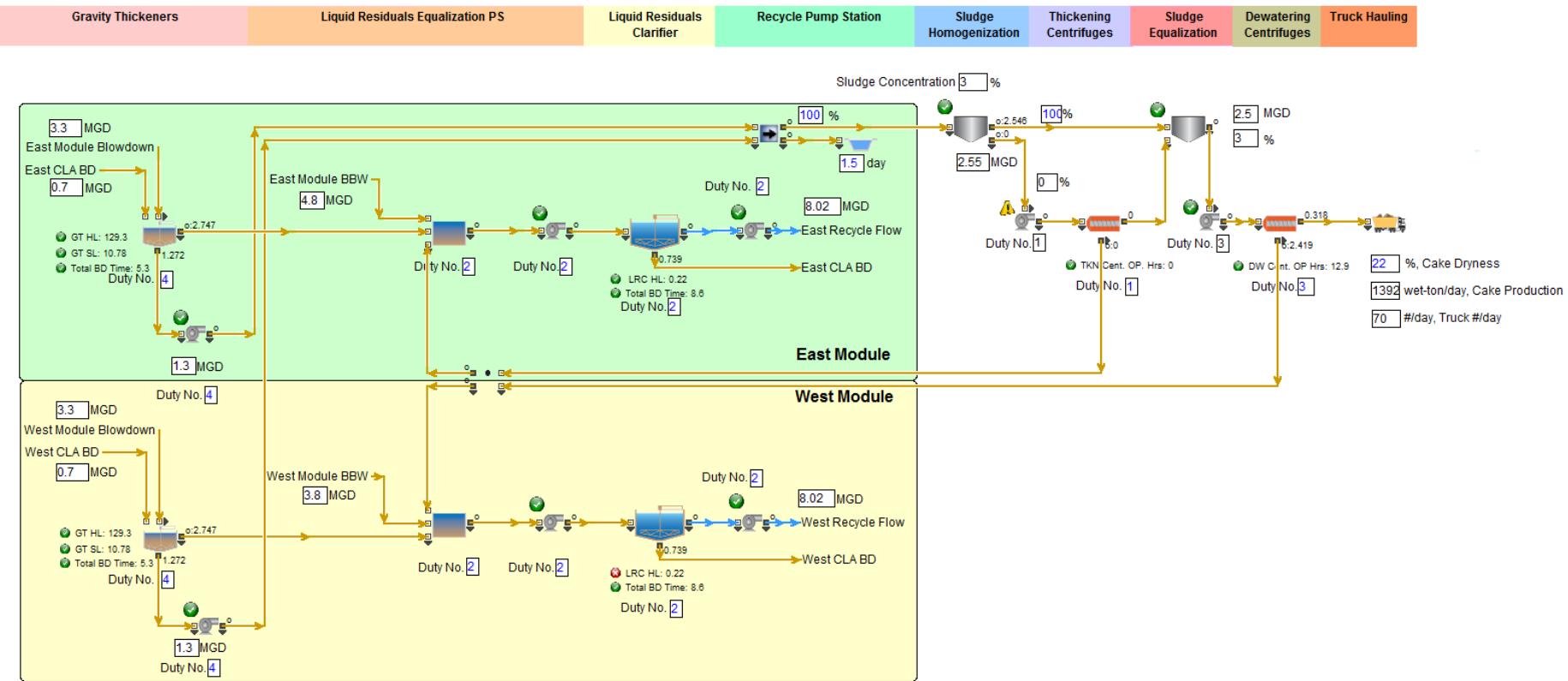
CS = Caustic soda; CD = Chlorine Dioxide; LS = Lime Slurry; PEC = Polymer, Cationic; PEA = Polymer, Anionic; PEN = Polymer, Nonionic; SB = Sodium bisulfite; SH= Sodium hypochlorite; LAS = Liquid ammonium sulfate; FA = Fluorosilicic acid

## **4 - Example Simulation: Solids Handling**

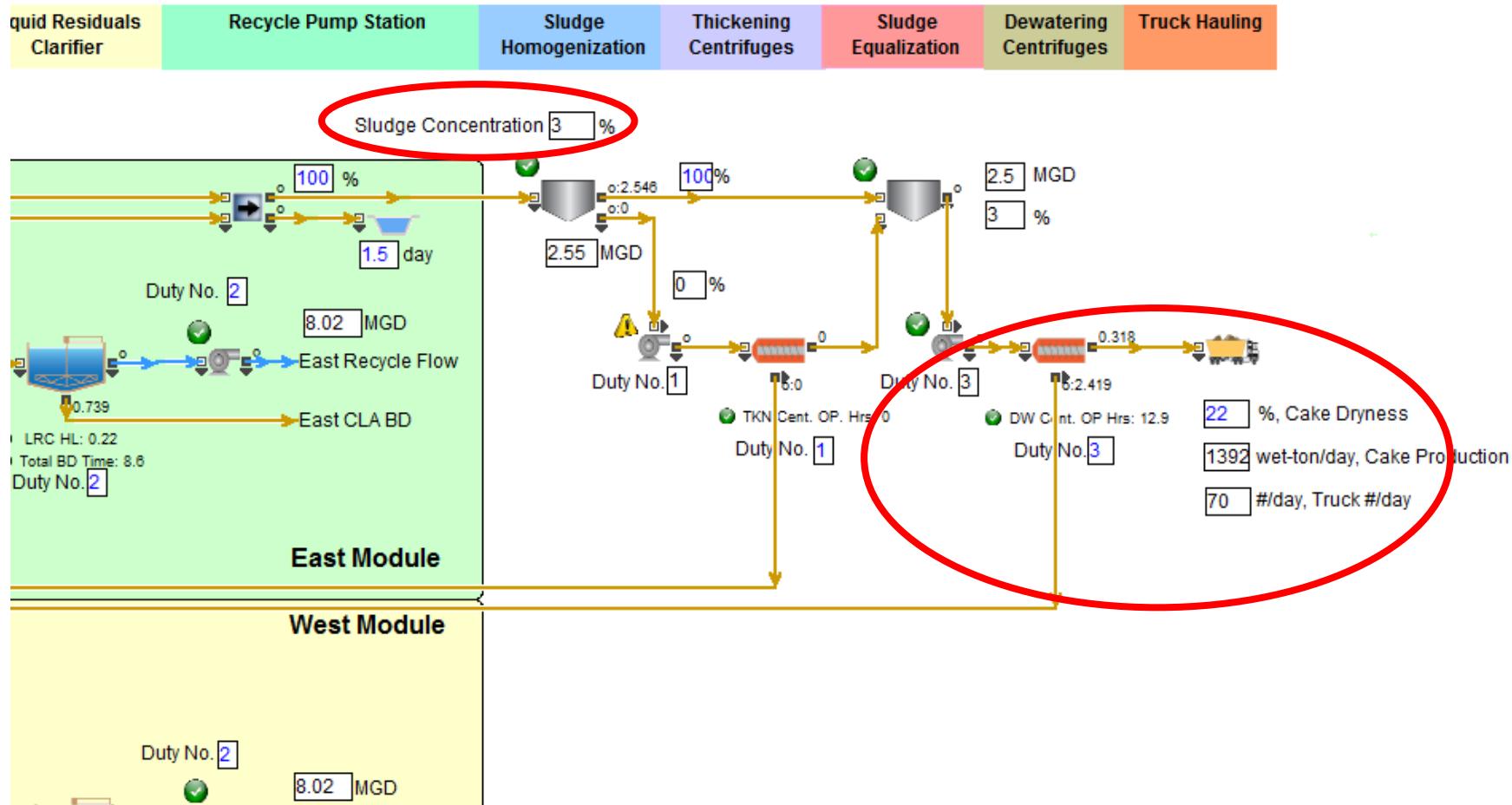
# Solids handling system is a new addition to operations



# The model for the solids handling system confirms operations under the design condition



# The model for the solids handling system confirms operations under the design condition



# But what happens if there is a process upset at the thickeners?

[31][166] Dashboard\_Solids Process <NEWPP\_06252018>

Gravity Thickener Sludge EQ & TK Centrifuge Dewatering Centrifuge Liquid Residual EQ Basin Liquid Residual Clarifier Developer's Settings

## Gravity Thickener

Jump to: Gravity Thickener Scenario: 2A.Design Peak Solids - ACH

OK Cancel

Operation		
Unit Process	East Module	West Module
Gravity Thickener		
Total Number, ea	4	4
Duty Number, ea (#>0)	4	4
GT Diameter, feet	100	100
Design SL*, lb/dsf	11	11
Design HL*, gpd/sf	266	266
Solids Capture, %	95	95
Sludge Blanket %	1.5	1.5
Sludge Blanket D, feet	6	6
CS Dosage, mg/L	0	0
PEA Dosage, lbs/dry-ton	5	5
PEC Dosage, lbs/dry-ton	0	0
Gravity Thickener Blowdown		
BD Conc, %	1.5	1.5
BD Time, min/BD	30	30
BD Flow, gpm	1000	1000
Thickened Sludge PS		
Total Number, ea	6	6
Duty #, ea (#>0)	4	4
Capacity, MGD/ea	0.72	0.72
Discharge Head, ft	150	150
Horsepower, HP/ea	40	40

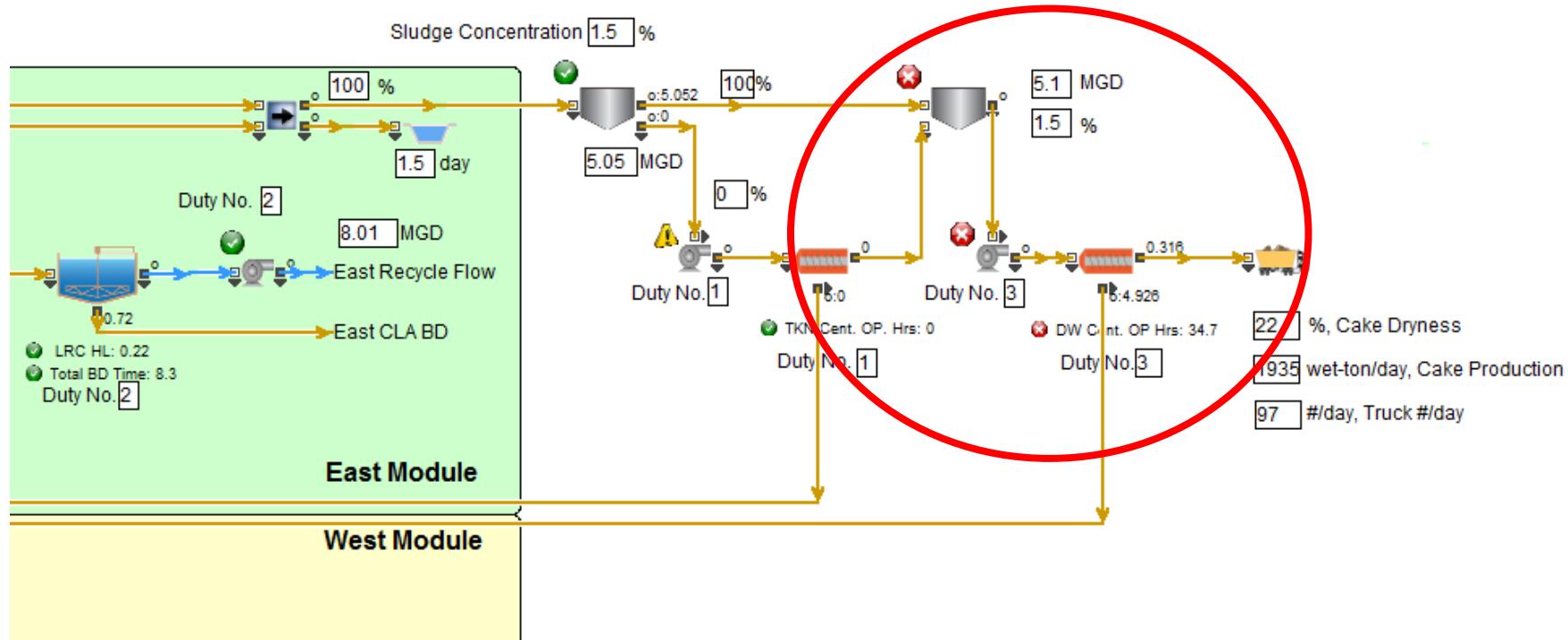
Performance		
Unit Process	East Module	West Module
Gravity Thickener		
Floc/Sed BD, mgd	3.3	3.3
Clarifier BD, mgd	0.7	0.7
Total Feed Flow, mgd	0	4.019
Unit Flow, mgd	1	1
Total Solids L, lb/day	335,082	335,082
Unit Solids L, lb/day	83,771	83,771
Feed Conc, %	0.99969	0.99969
Hydraulic L, gpd/sf	129.3	129.3
Solids L, lb/dsf	10.78	10.78
Days of Sludge Storage	0.5	0.5
Gravity Thickener Blowdown		
Daily BD, ea/day/GT	11	11
BD Time, hrs/d/GT	5.3	5.3
BD Flow, mgd	1.27	1.27
BD Solids, dry-lb/BD	30,024	30,024
Thickened Sludge PS		
Total Flow, mgd	1.3	1.3
Unit Flow, mgd	0.3	0.3
Power Usage, kwh/d	781	781

Water/Sludge Quality		
Parameters	East Module	West Module
Decant Flow, mgd	2.747	2.747
Decant TSS, mg/L	731	731
Decant pH	6.77	6.77
Decant Solids, lb/day	16,754	16,754
BD TSS, mg/L	30,007	30,007
BD pH	6.77	6.77
BD Solids, lb/day	318,328	318,328

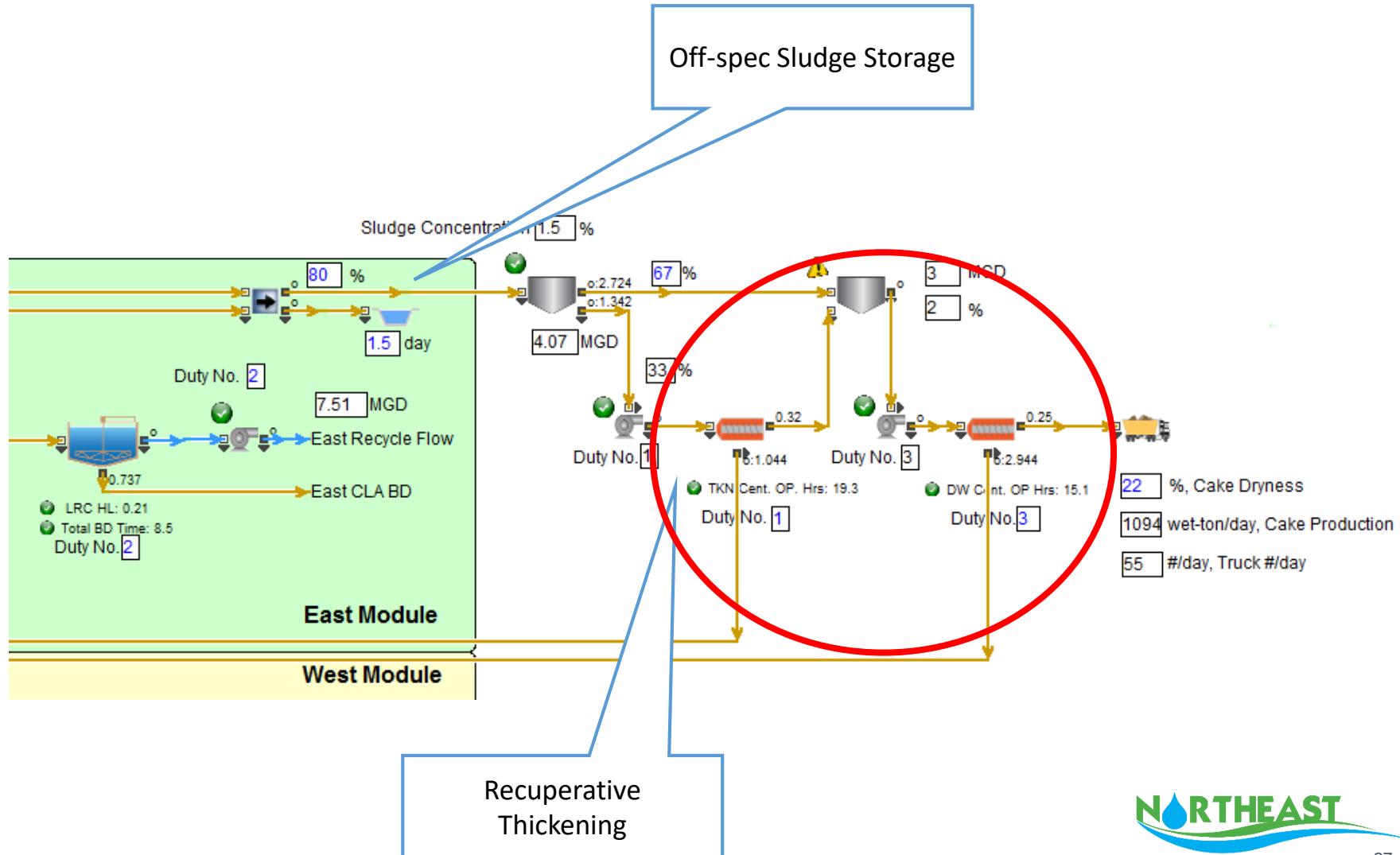
\*Max allowable SL = 11.09 lb/dsf, Max allowable HL = 265.8 gpd/sf.

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# The model highlights the resulting bottleneck: the centrifuges are hydraulically overloaded



# The model provides the operator with a tool to identify the solution



## 4 - Example Simulation: Traffic

# Daily truck traffic for chemical delivery and sludge hauling can exceed 160 trucks/day



# A site management operations team will help coordinate activities

- Transportation oversite and coordination
- Truck scale operation
  - Dual inbound and outbound scales
- Solids hauling coordination
- Chemical inventory and delivery coordination
- Team is on high alert when traffic volumes are high

But when is that?

# Under normal operations, the truck traffic is manageable



**NORTHEAST**

WATER PURIFICATION PLANT EXPANSION  
BLUE PLAN-IT® OPERATION MODEL

**carollo**  
Engineers...Working Wonders With Water™



**BLUE PLAN-IT®**  
DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM



MODEL SETUP TIME MANAGER INPL

## PLANT INFLUENT

Lake Houston	Trinity River	Blended
Flow (MGD) 240		240
Turbidity (NTU) 19.4	1.7	19.4
TOC (mg/L) 9.2	7.8	9.2

## LIQUID PROCESS

East Plant	120	MGD
West Plant	120	MGD
Total	240	MGD

## FINISHED WATER

Flow (MGD)	240
Turbidity (NTU)	0.04
TOC (mg/L)	6.68
pH (s.u.)	8.9
TDS (mg/L)	185.39
CCPP	4.13

## SOLIDS PROCESS

Thickening Cent.	14	hrs/day
Dewatering Cent.	10.6	hrs/d
Recycle Flow	10.8	MGD
Solids loading		lb/day
USPR	994	lb/MG

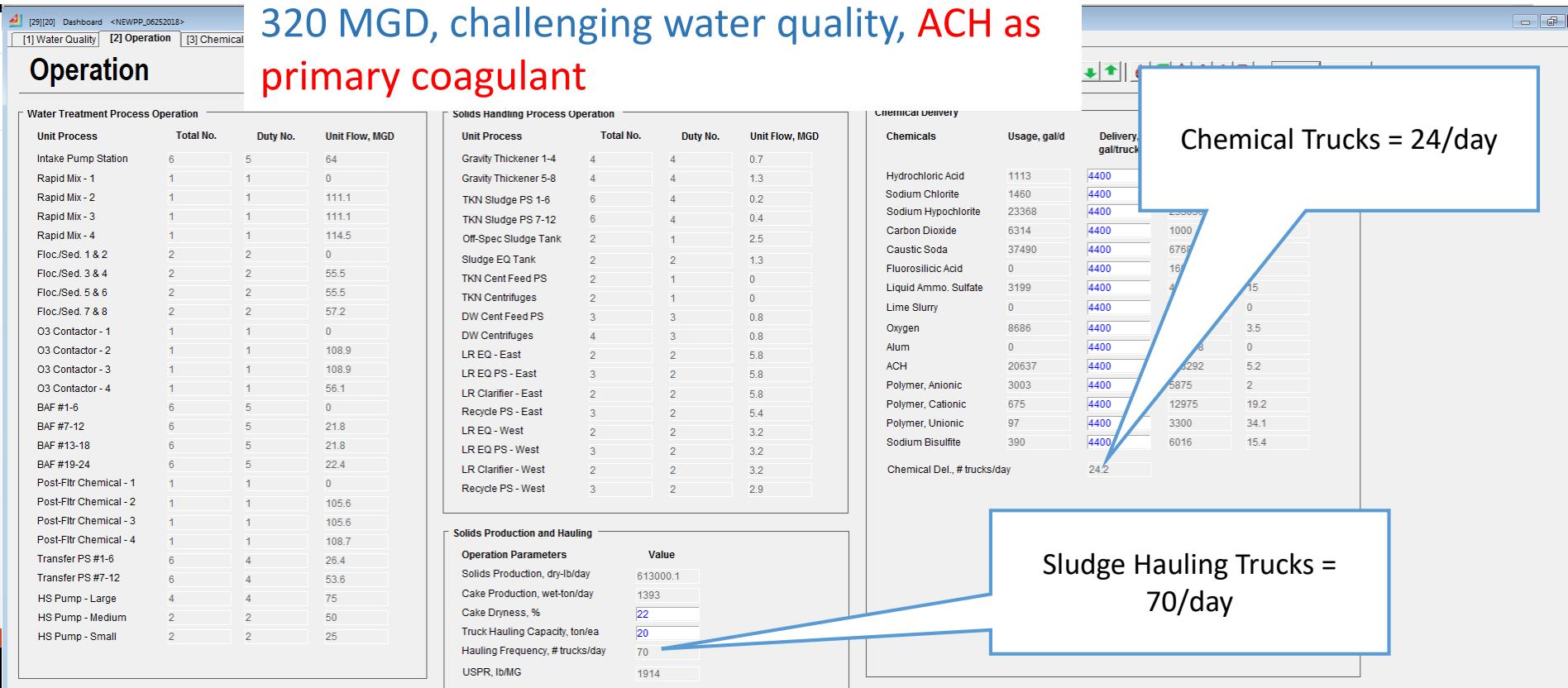
## CAKE HAULING

Cake Production (wet-ton/d)	477
Cake Dryness (%)	25
Truck Hauling Frequency (trucks/d)	24

Sludge Hauling Trucks =  
24/day

**NORTHEAST**  
WATER PURIFICATION PLANT EXPANSION

# The model shows increased traffic with higher flows and challenging conditions

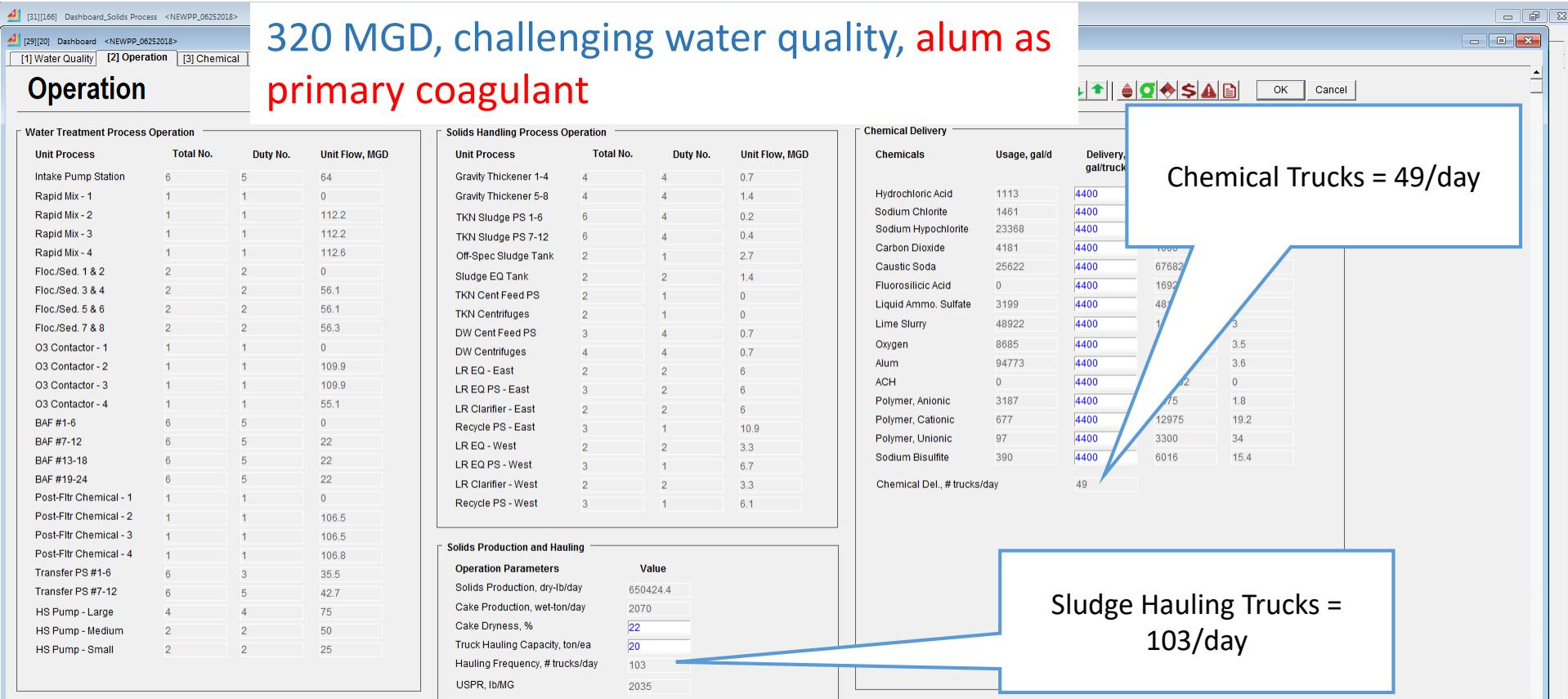


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Help Portfolio Default View

# Model quantifies the operational impacts across the plant of process decisions

320 MGD, challenging water quality, alum as primary coagulant

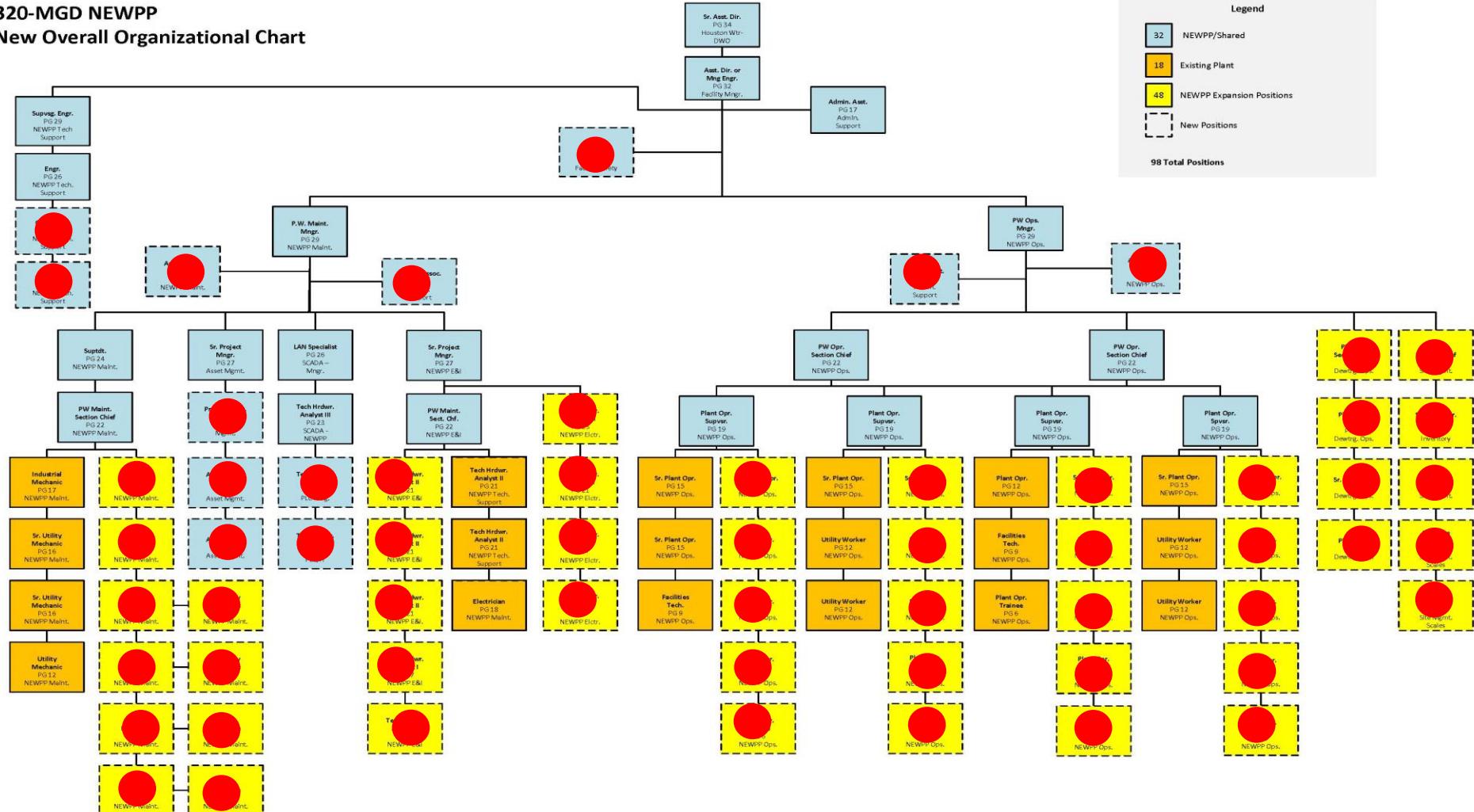


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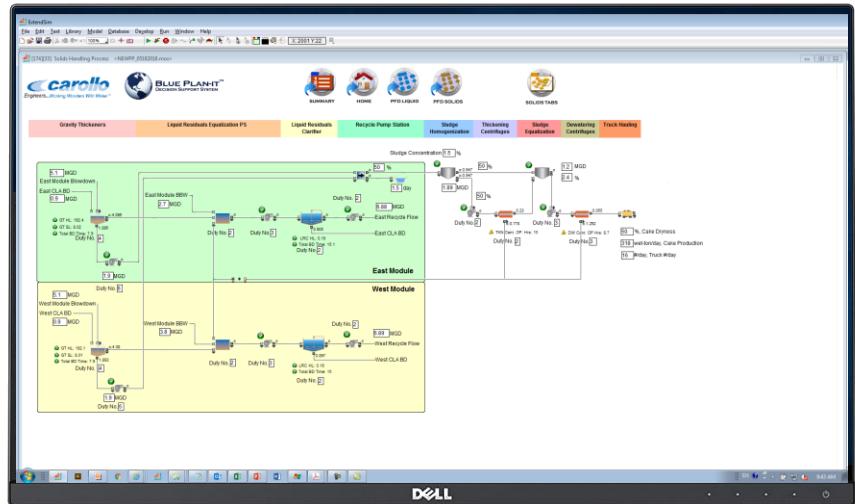
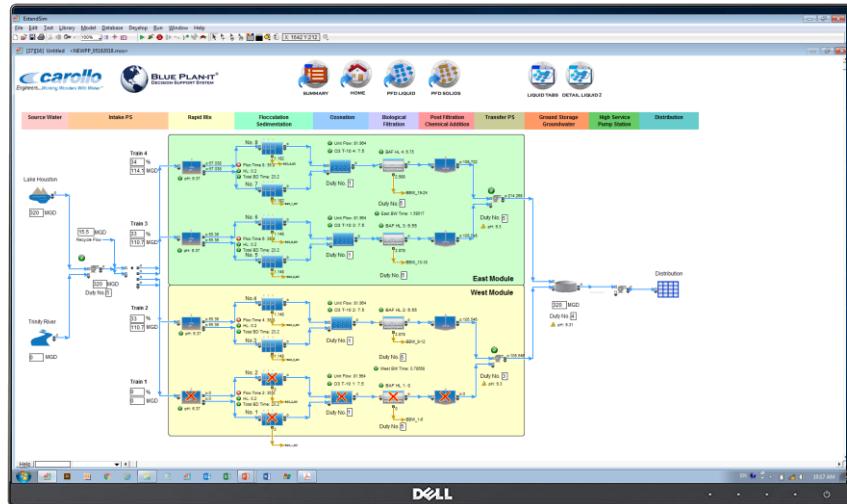
## 5 - Staff Training

**Plant staff will increase from 38 to 98 people, a total of 60 new positions**

## **320-MGD NEWPP New Overall Organizational Chart**



# The operational model will be critical to train new staff in operations and optimization



# The operational model will be critical to train new staff in operations and optimization





# What does it all mean?

# Conclusions

- Challenging raw water quality requires rapid operational response.
- Plant encompasses a lot of flexibility, which creates a lot of complexity.
- That flexibility is only valuable if:
  - Plant staff understand it
  - Plant staff are empowered to experiment.

Operations simulation modeling  
assists with both of these!!



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PNWS-AWWA Conference

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