

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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Iowa Wastewater Facilities Design Standards Update

Chapter 14 – Wastewater Treatment Works

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- Section 14.1.3.2 Definitions
 - Innovative Technology
 - Outfall
 - Professional Engineer
 - Public Use Area
 - Raw Wastewater
 - Technology Not Fully Developed
 - Treatment Works
 - Viable

- Section 14.2.4 Anaerobic Wastewater Treatment Lagoons
 - 1,250 feet from residences or public use areas (100,000 gpd or less)
 - 1,875 from residences or public use areas (greater than 100,000 gpd)

- Section 14.2.5 Separation Distance Exceptions
 - Remote Pumping Station
 - Remote Subsurface Wet Weather Equalization Basin
 - Office or Laboratory Buildings
 - Wetted Disposal Area for Land Application (per Chapter 21)

- Section 14.2.5 Separation Distance Exceptions (continued)
 - Wastewater Facilities for Water Treatment Plants
 - Boiler or Cooling Tower Blow Down Holding or Flow Regulating Basins
 - (These Exceptions do not apply to Stripping Towers for Wastewater Treatment)

- Section 14.2.6 Flood Protection
 - Protect structures and electrical equipment to the 100 year flood elevation plus 1 foot
- Section 14.4.1.3 Prohibited Wastes
 - Any waste with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees
- Section 14.4.2 Pre-Design Meeting
 - Appendix 14-C (Mechanical Treatment Facilities)

- Section 14.4.3 New Process, Equipment and Application Evaluation and Contingency Plan
 - Criteria for the Review of an Innovative Technology
 - If Necessary, Protocol for Appropriate Testing
 - Contingency Plan (Perhaps if Less than 3 Full Scale Facilities)

- Section 14.4.5.1 Critical Flow Conditions, Municipal
 - Maximum Seven Day Wet Weather (MSDWW) flow
- Section 14.4.5.2 Existing System, Municipal
 - At least 5 years of Flow Data Recommended

- Section 14.4.5.5 Wet Weather Flow Equalization
 - Return Flows to the Treatment Plant in a Timely Manner During Off-Peak Periods
 - Where feasible, a plant hydraulic capacity equal to or exceeding the wettest 7 days of record is recommended
 - In no case, shall the plant hydraulic capacity be less than the AWW flow

- Section 14.4.6.1 Domestic Loadings
 - TKN Design Loadings for Incremental Growth

- Section 14.4.6.2 Industrial Loadings
 - Discussion on variability of organic loadings, especially small plants and periodic processes

- Section 14.4.6.3 Other Loadings
 - Identify
- Section 14.4.8.8 Sludge Disposal During Construction
 - Present Acceptable Plan

- Section 14.5.1 Facility Reliability Classes
 - Updated descriptions of the receiving streams based on current use designations

- Section 14.5.2.2 Unit Process Reliability Criteria B
 - Two stage nitrification includes intermediate clarification

- Section 14.5.3 Power Source Reliability
 - Recommendation to use an emergency generator where both substations may lose power
 - If natural gas is proposed, an emergency generator that can run on multiple fuel supplies should be considered
 - Exception for aerated lagoons to not provide backup power for disinfection has been eliminated

- Section 14.6.1 Discharge Impact Control
 - Cascade Aeration
 - Limited or across-stream dispersion
- Section 14.6.3 Sampling
 - Effluent Sampling Prior to Disinfection is Required, except UV Disinfection

- Section 14.6.4 Effluent Diffuser System
 - May be considered to eliminate acutely toxic conditions in the receiving stream
 - The treatment plant should be designed to meet average effluent limits at any time
 - Pumping is required to ensure adequate head

- Section 14.6.4 Effluent Diffuser System (continued)
 - The orifice velocity should be 10 feet per second if the risers may become covered with sand and mud
 - Recommendations are provided for port sizing and location
 - Risers shall discharge below the low water surface of the receiving stream

- Section 14.6.4 Effluent Diffuser System (continued)
 - Reliability shall be considered
 - Manifolds must be placed below the natural stream bed
 - Location of the diffuser in the river shall be posted

- Section 14.7.2 Flow Measurement
 - Where continuous flow measurement is provided, the design should record the maximum hourly flow during any 24 hour period and the peak instantaneous flow every minute
 - "H" flume recommended for flow measurement at small systems

- Section 14.7.2 Flow Measurement (continued)
 - Extra flow measurement will be required if influent and effluent flows are different (such as sequencing batch reactors or plants with excess storage or flow equalization)
 - Magnetic flow meters will be accepted
 - Elapsed time meters will be limited to systems serving 500 PE or less

- Section 14.7.3 Sampling Equipment
 - Provide as necessary to meet Discharge and Influent Monitoring Requirements
 - Influent Sampling shall be at the Plant
 - Composite Samplers shall meet the Electrical Requirements of Section 13.4.7
 - Include Provisions to report the amount and rate of Septage

- Appendix 14A Recommended Process Pipe Color Coding (updated)
- Appendix 14B Recommended Laboratory Guidelines
 - Additional laboratory monitoring may be required on a case by case basis
 - Delete mention of Asbestos Floor Surfaces

- Appendix 14B Recommended Laboratory Guidelines (continued)
 - Air Intake and Exhaust should maintain positive air pressure in the Laboratory
 - Microscope (added)
 - Balance and Table (added)
- Appendix 14C Mechanical Treatment Facilities
 - Summary of Section 14.5