

Impact of Drought on Stream Aesthetics and Wastewater Treatment



Wastewater Treatment Plants



Decreased Inflows

- Decreased contaminant assimilation capacity
 - Smaller facilities (<10,000 pop) are most vulnerable
- Variability in water temp affects oxygen solubility, biological reaction rates and pathogen survival

- Influent is more concentrated:
 - Ammonia,
 - Nitrate
 - Phosphate
 - TSS
 - TDS
 - Conductivity



Increased Water Temperatures

- Increases bacterial reaction rate – reduces density of settled sludge
- Aeration of warm water increases BOD
- Chlorination rates
- Waste activated sludge must be thickened

 Increases rate of nitrification in activated sludge systems which may lower the pH of the aeration tank and reduce growth rate of nitrifying bacteria



Structural Concerns

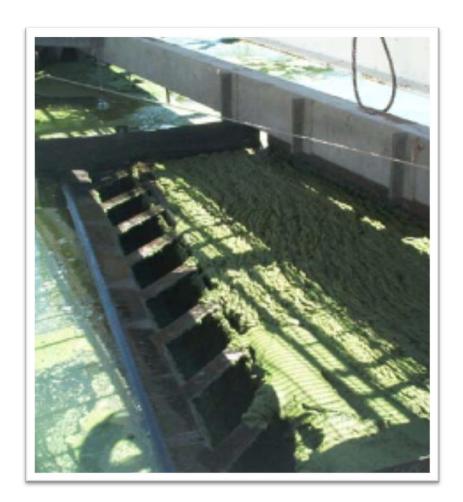
- Contracting soils can cause damage to underground pipes and concrete structures
- Pipe corrosion
- Accumulation of sediment in pipes
- Allow solids (plastic, rags, etc.) to accumulate at joints, bends and in junction boxes





Plant Aesthetics

- Increased concentration of influent can create odor problems
- Algal growth in clarifiers
- Accumulation of sediment downstream of discharge





Drought and Wastewater

- Misinterpretation
- Higher treatment costs
- More direct oversight by personnel
- Can lead to unattainable discharge standards
 - Loadings can reach permit limits before discharge flows
- Increased regulatory impact





Streams



Worst Case Scenario





Pooling and/or No Flow

- Low-dissolved oxygen
- Stagnant water
- Algal growth
- Pathogens
- Fish Kills
- Odors
- Accumulation of sediment and/or debris





Low Flows

- Effluent dominant
- Algal growth
- Accumulation of sediment and/or debris
- Odors







Terrestrial Vegetation

- Exposed sediment may attract terrestrial vegetation
- Post drought affects
 - Taste and odor
 - Snags





Misinterpretation of Conditions



