



**SELMA ESTATES
AND
RASPBERRY FALLS**

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

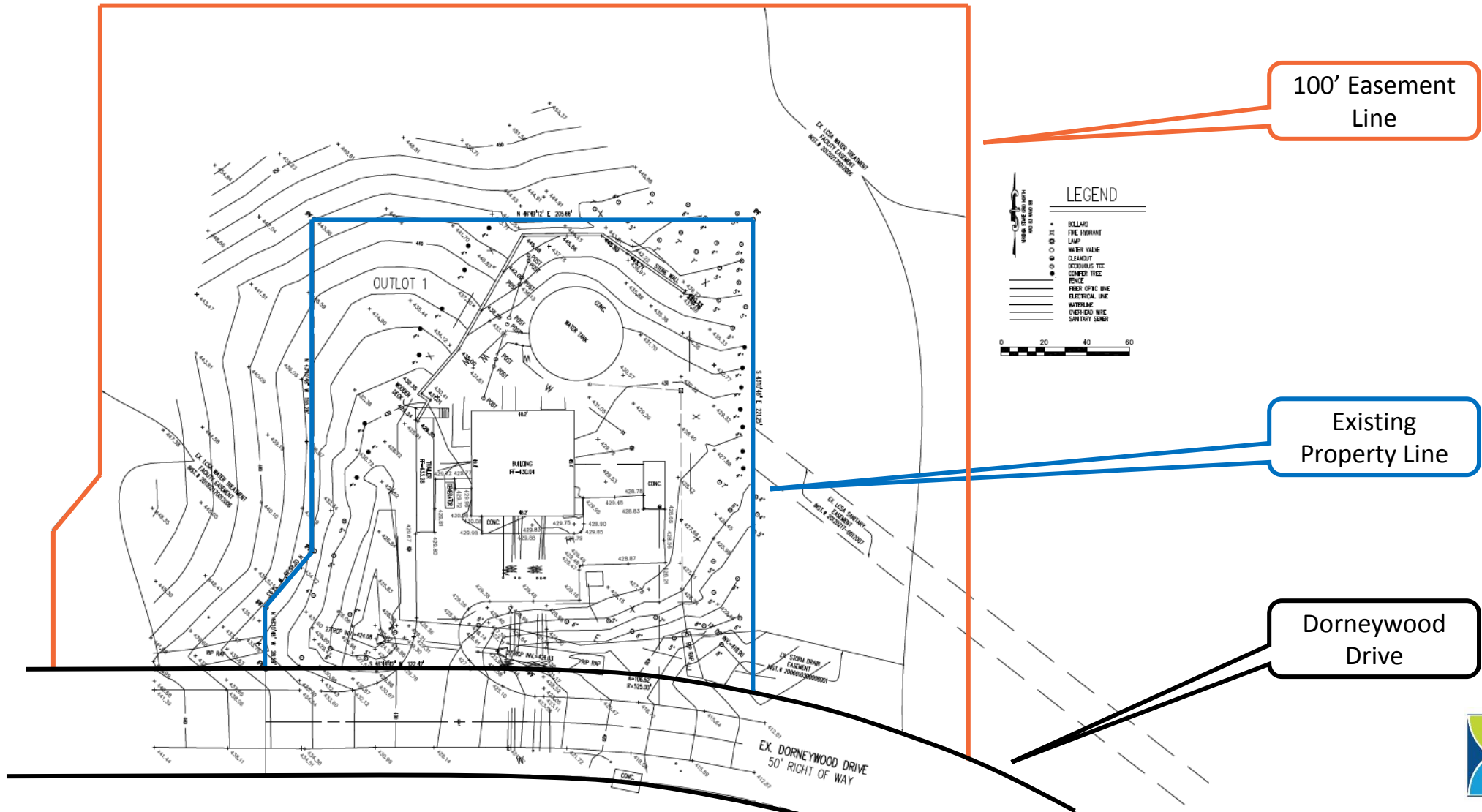
Public Meeting

June 18, 2015

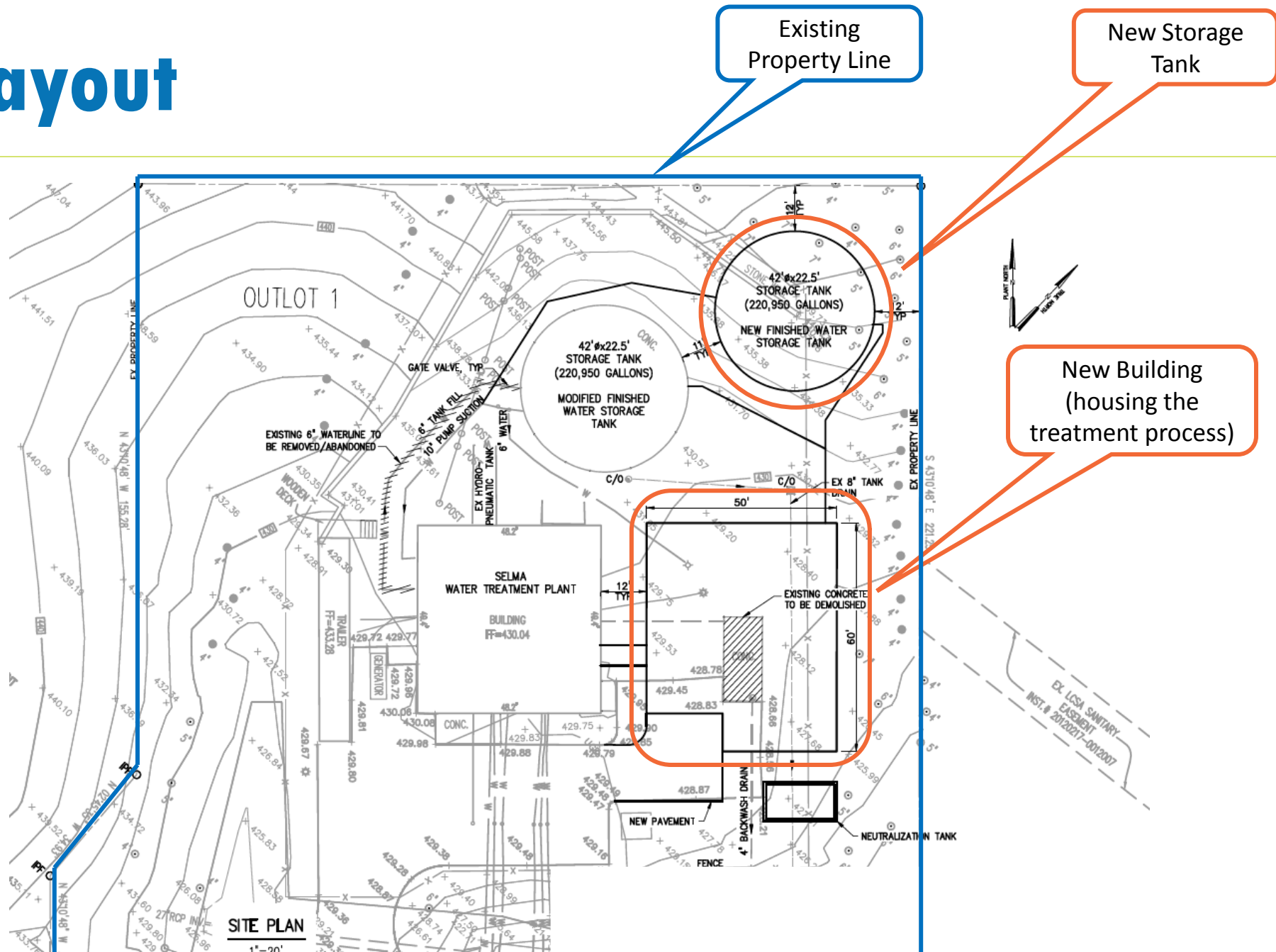
HAZEN AND SAWYER
Environmental Engineers & Scientists



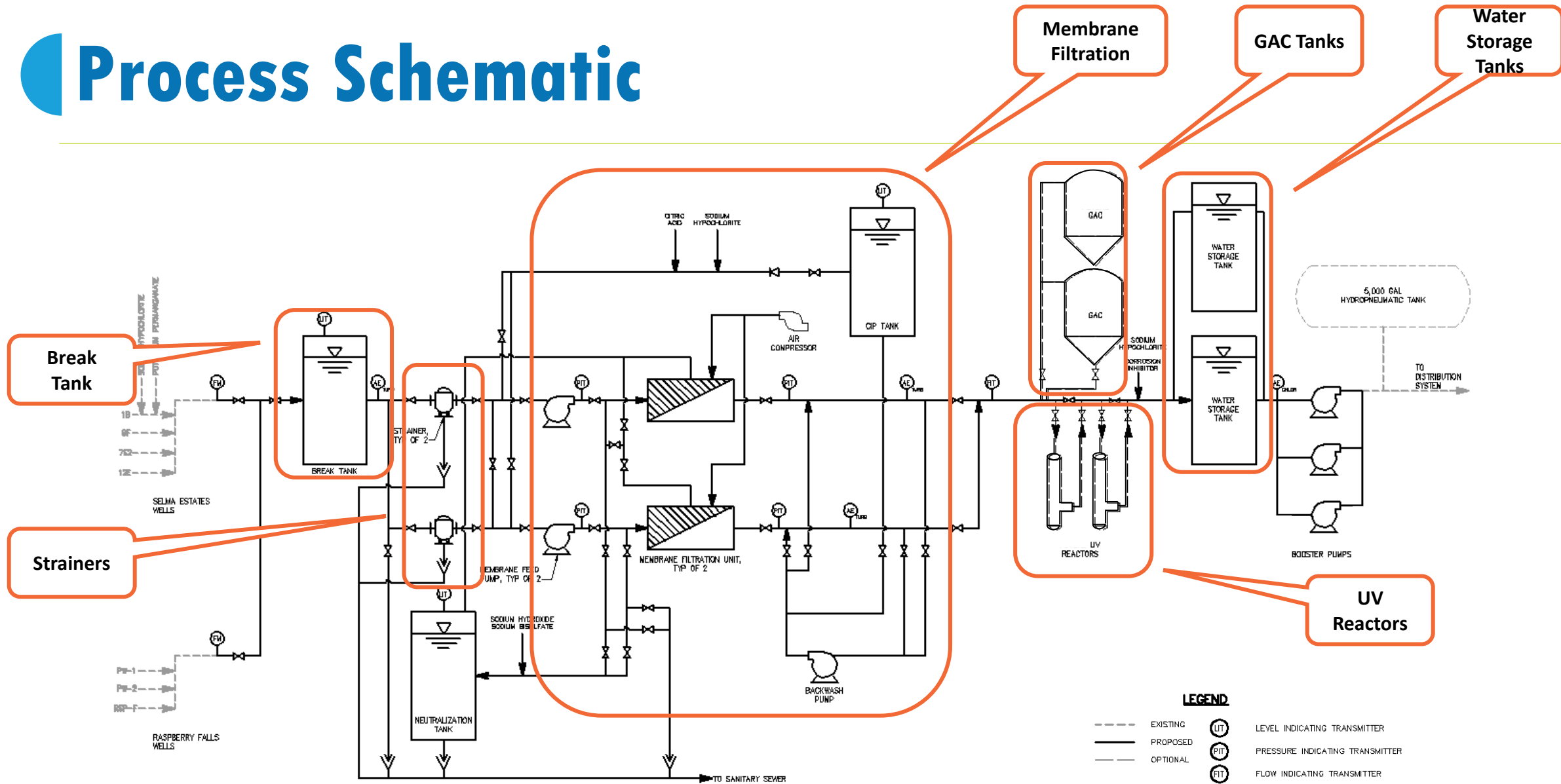
Site Layout



Site Layout



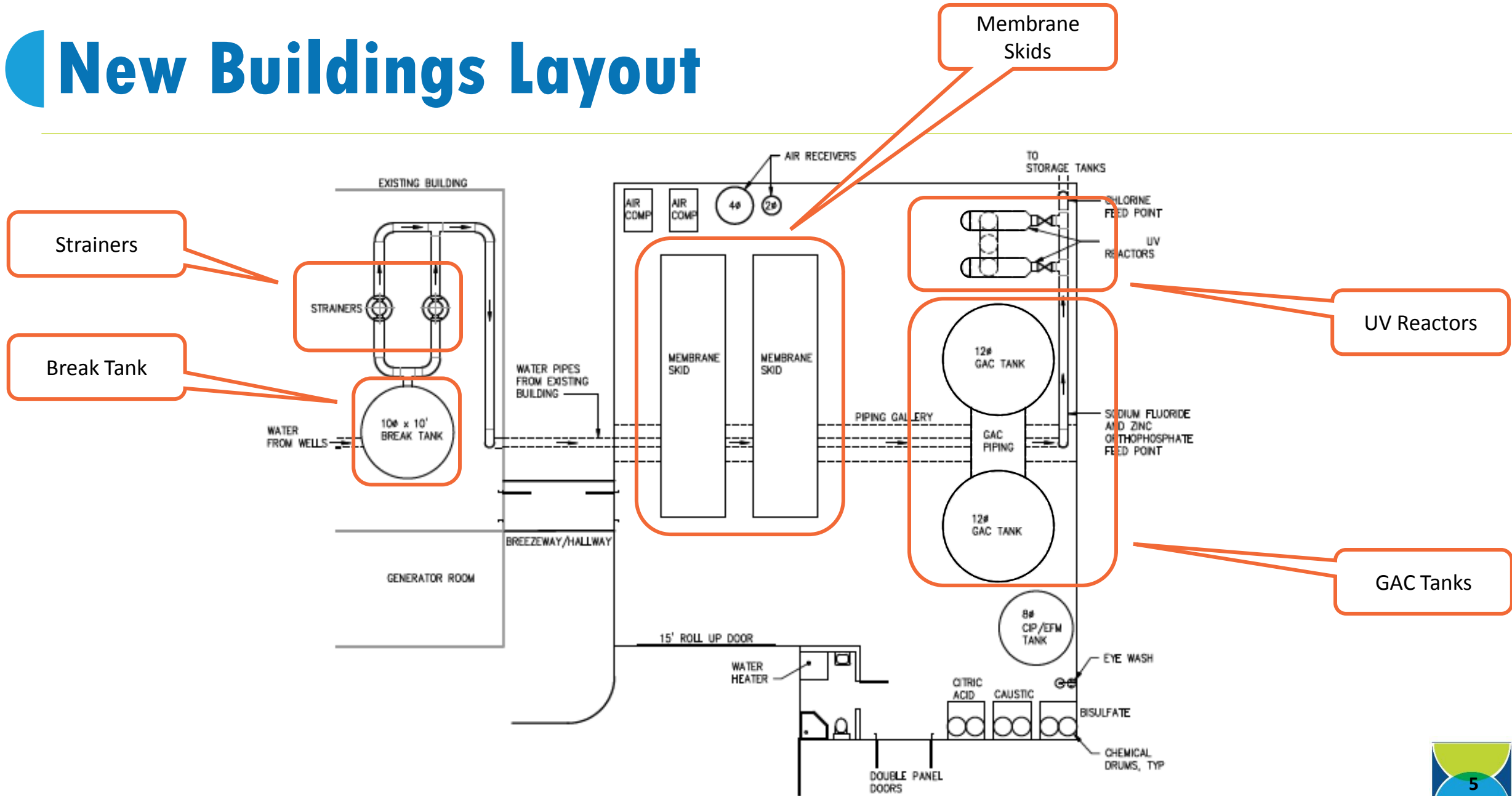
Process Schematic



LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- - - OPTIONAL
- LIT LEVEL INDICATING TRANSMITTER
- PIT PRESSURE INDICATING TRANSMITTER
- FIT FLOW INDICATING TRANSMITTER
- FM FLOW METER
- AE TURBIDIMETER
- AE_{URB} CHLORINE ANALYZER

New Buildings Layout



Filtration

Membrane filtration is a water purification technology that uses a semipermeable membrane to remove particles that are larger than the pore openings from the water.

Advantages

- Removal of particulates, dissolved components and microorganisms (viruses, bacteria, cysts, etc.) based on the membrane type.
- Constant quality.
- Simple automation.
- No need for chemicals.
- Process and plant compactness.

Microfiltration to be installed at Selma Estates and Raspberry Falls

FILTER APPLICATION GUIDE								
Micron	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1	1.0	10	100	1,000
Size range of Water Constituents	Metal Ions		Viruses		Bacteria		Giardia	
	Aqueous Salts		Colloids		Pollens		Cryptosporidium	
	Dissolved Organics						Beach Sand	
Filter Process	Reverse Osmosis		Ultrafiltration		Microfiltration			
					Particle Filtration			



Microfiltration

Selected Membrane Specifications

Parameter	Design Value
Number of Skids	2
Nominal Pore Size	0.1 μm
Design Flow per Skid	307 gpm



Image courtesy of: pall.com

Adsorption

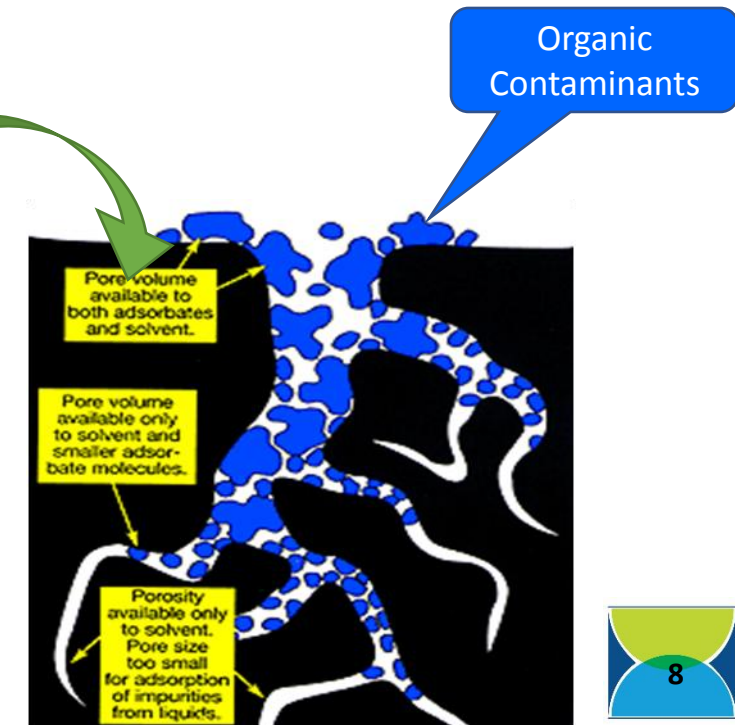
Granular activated carbon (GAC) is used to adsorb soluble organics. Adsorption occurs when molecules adhere to the internal walls of pores in carbon particles that are produced by thermal activation.

Advantages

- Reliable technology for the removal of organics
- Small space requirement
- Easily incorporated to an existing system

Disadvantages

- Regeneration/replacement costs.



GAC Adsorption

Selected GAC Specifications

Parameter	Design Value
Configuration	Two parallel pressure vessels
Flow Direction	Downflow
Design Flow per Reactor	307 gpm
EBCT (5-30 min. typ.)	15.4 min
Filtration rate (2-5 gpm/ft ² typ.)	2.7 gpm/ft ²

Modular Carbon Adsorption System



Image courtesy of: calgoncarbon.com

UV Disinfection

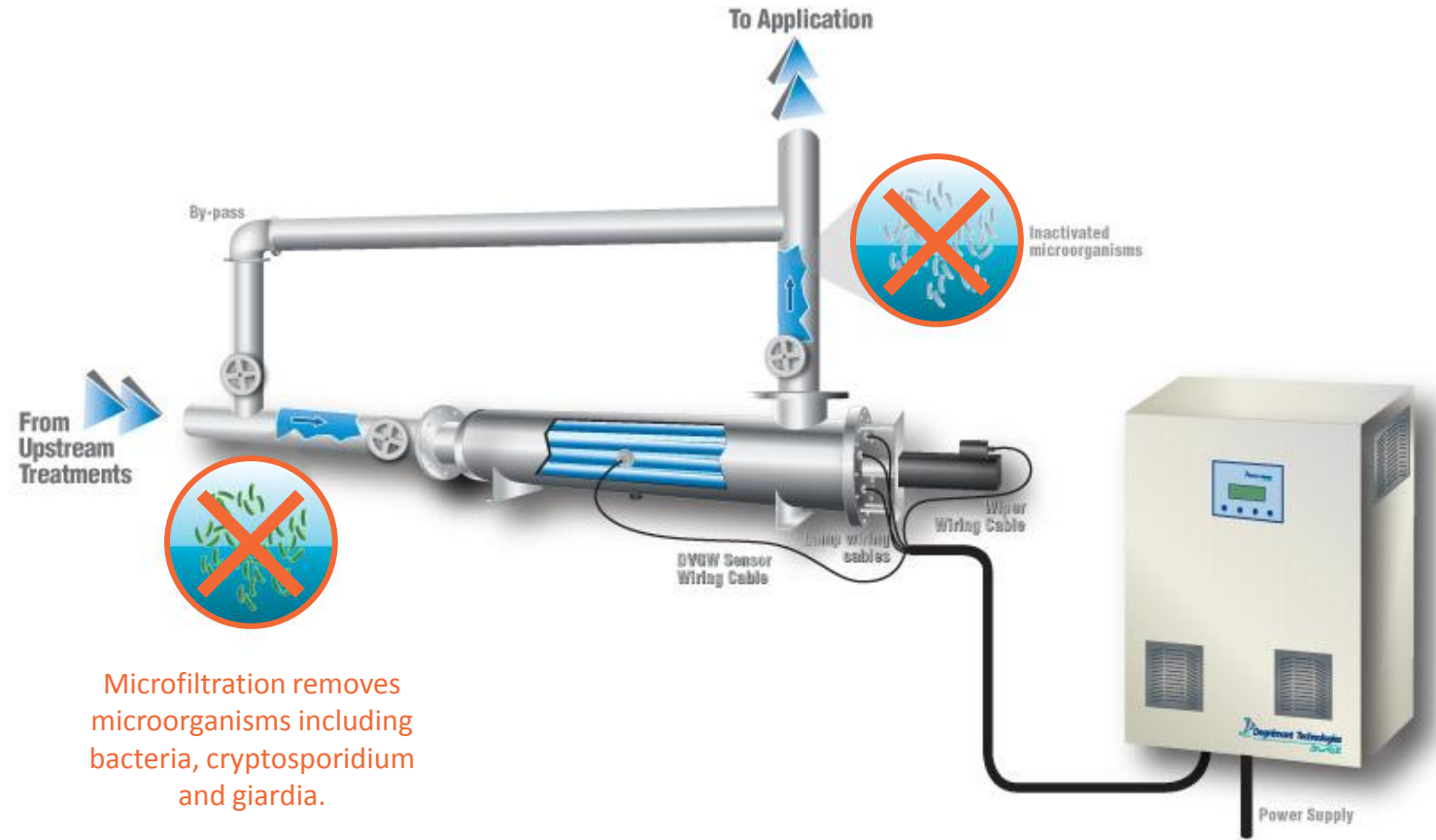
Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection is used in water treatment to inactivate pathogenic organisms that may be present.

Advantages

- Effective for Giardia and Cryptosporidium.
- Simple automation.
- Process compactness.

Disadvantages

- Not effective for viruses.
- No residual disinfectant to prevent regrowth of microorganisms.



Images courtesy of: degremont-technologies.com

UV Disinfection

Selected UV Reactor Specifications

Parameter	Design Value
Vessel Type	Closed Reactor
Number of Reactors	2 (1 duty + 1 spare)
Design Flow per Reactor	307 gpm
Minimum Validated UV Dose	40 mJ/cm ²



Water Storage

Provide water storage that can meet the water demand, provide contact time for disinfection, and provide emergency supply.



Finished Water Storage

Total Storage Requirements

Parameter	Storage Volume
Equalization ³ =	89000 gallons
Fire Flow =	60000 gallons
Emergency ^{1,2} =	220950 gallons
Regulatory (CT) ⁴ =	75270 gallons
Summation =	445220 gallons

1. VDH- Regulations (pending amendment calls for a minimum of 1/2 max day demand).

2. Locally accepted design standard for Community Water System storage tanks.

3. Equalization storage is based on 24-hour supply pumping.

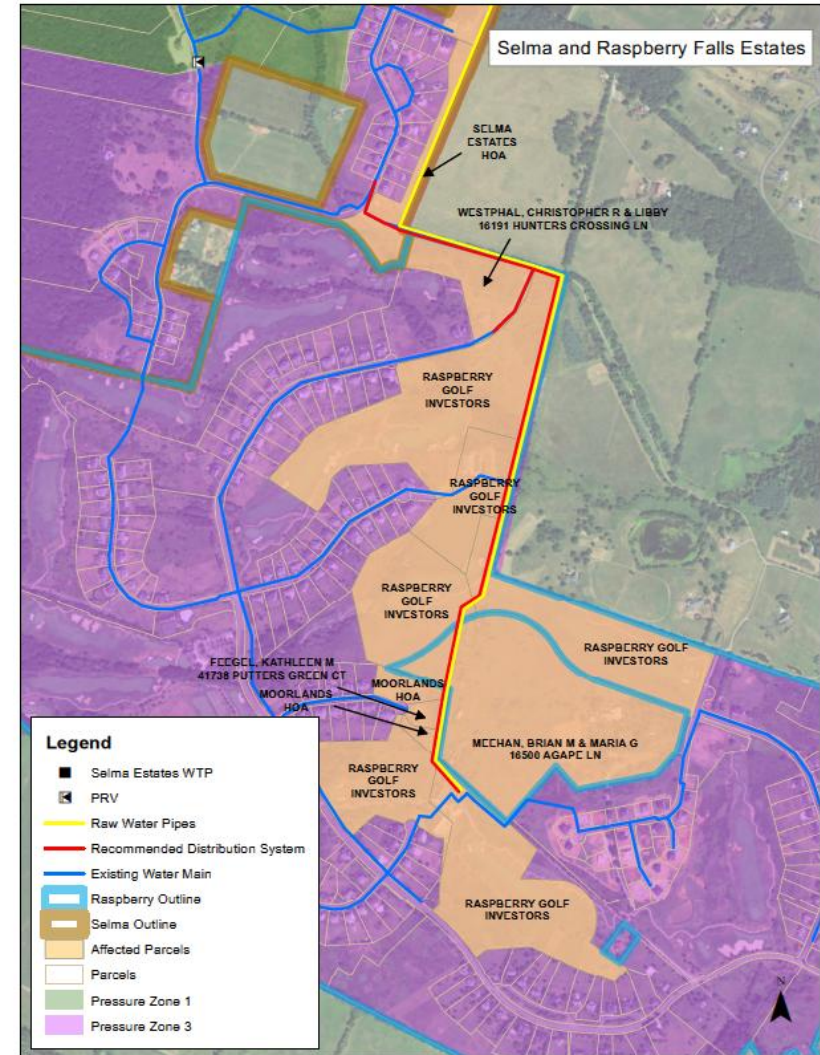
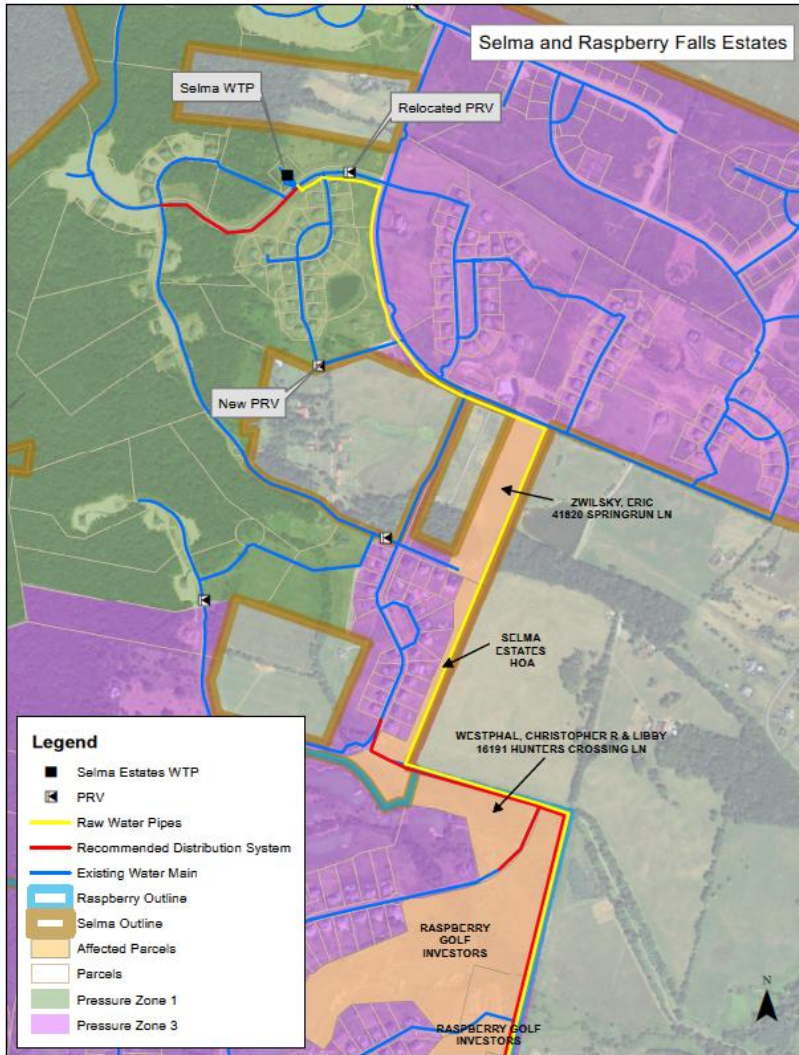
4. Disinfection with free-chlorine.

Storage Tanks Specifications

Parameter	Existing Finished Water Storage Tank	New Finished Water Storage Tank
Diameter, ft	42	42
Number of Rings	5 ^a	5
Height, ft	22.5	22.5
Capacity, gallons	223,000	223,000

a. The existing storage tanks height will be increased from 18 feet to 22.5 feet with the addition of a new ring.

Raw Water Force Main & Distribution System Improvements



Project Schedule

