



? Frequently Asked Questions ?

1. Why treat the wastewater entering the Plant?

To remove contamination to prevent it from entering the environment.

2. What are the main nutrients in wastewater?

Phosphorus and Ammonia Nitrogen and Carbon compounds which attribute Biochemical Oxygen Demand.

3. At what stage are they treated?

During the Secondary/Biological Treatment stage.

4. What is the average flow at the plant? Peak flow?

Average 35 MGD, Peak 100 MGD.

5. What happens to the biosolids from the plant?

Agricultural application following extensive treatment.

6. What type of treatment plant is the SW Clean Water Plant? What is this?

Tertiary, Employment of all three stages of wastewater treatment; Primary/Mechanical, Secondary/Biological, and Tertiary/Chemical.

7. How is the Plant effluent disinfected?

By the use of ozone gas.

8. Where is the treated water discharged?

Wilson's Creek

9. What happens when the peak flow is exceeded?

Flows over 100 MGD are diverted to holding facilities and are then pumped back to the plant for treatment.

10. Does stormwater runoff enter the wastewater treatment facility?

Our treatment plant's collection systems are classified as "sanitary" which means that the purposeful entry of stormwater is not designed for or allowed.

11. Where do the bacteria used in the Secondary/Biological treatment come from?

They are naturally occurring in the wastewater.

12. Why do flows increase to the wastewater treatment facility during rain events?

Most all wastewater treatment facilities have to deal with inflow and infiltration during extended rain events. The sewer collection system is designed to prevent infiltration, but over time the network of pipes and pipe joints can become damaged or misaligned which allows for the infiltration of surface water due to the excess hydraulic pressure imparted upon them once the ground becomes saturated with rain water. There also may be illegal connections to the sewer system of rain gutters and basement sump pumps which are referred to as inflow. Broken or missing cleanout caps which become submerged during rain events can also contribute to the inflow issue.