

Industrial Pre-Treatment: Where we Were, Where We Are, and the Challenges Ahead

Presented

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by

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Overview of Presentation

- Where we Were Pre CWA of 1972
- The Early Years of the Pretreatment Mandates
- Learning to Live With The Pretreatment Mandates
- Where we Are Now Our Successes Under the Mandates
- What are the Remaining & Emerging Challenges?
- Where Do We Go From Here? or
- Where Should We/Would We Like to Go From Here?

The Major Players

- The Federal Govt. USEPA
- The States
- The POTW Community
- The Industrial Discharger Community
- The NGOs Activists Groups, NRDC
- The Consulting Community

The Pre-CWA Era IW Control was

Very Rudimentary

State of Illinois

Floatables, pH, explosive mixtures (BTXs)

Chicago

Floatables, pH, BTXs, FOGs

Other Jurisdictions

Probably Similar to Illinois and Chicago

Issues of Concern - National

- Acid Related Sewer Collapses
- Sewer Explosions Chicago, Louisville
- Pass Through Events Fish Kills

The Era Between CWA & Pretreatment

How Did We Function?

- Very Rudimentary IW Control Ordinance/Regulations
- Very Minimal Plant Inspection for Pollutants
- Periodic Sampling for FOGs (Limit 100 mg/L)
- Minimal Effluent Sampling by POTWs Except BOD, SS
- Virtually No Sampling by Industrial Dischargers
- We Knew When Campbell's Made Vegetable Soup

The Early Years of the Pretreatment Mandate

How Did We Cope?

- There was Much Inertia to Overcome
- There was Much Discussion and Planning
- Some Serious Efforts to Design IW Control Ordinances
- Some Attempts at Enforcing New IW Control Rules
- Most Governing Boards Were Not Eager to Pressure Industry
- Industry was Not Very Impressed
- We In Chicago Needed A Catalyst!!!

Learning to Live With the Pretreatment Mandates

Chicago's Industrial Categories Community – Abbreviated List

- Electroplating Metal Finishing Circuit Boards (400)
- Leather Tanning & Finishing
- Iron & Steel*
- Organic Chemicals
- Food Processing Fog Generators
- Petroleum Refining

Enter the Catalyst

The Chicago Experience

- In Place 40 CFR Part 403
 - a. No significant change in quality of Industrial Discharges
 - b. Industry Had Settled Into Getting Comfortable

The Catalyst

- 40 CFR Part 503
- The Case was Made to Protect Land Application
- The 40 CFR Part 503 Enforcement Initiative
- To Reduce Metals Conc. in ~1 million lbs/day of Biosolids
- The Rest would Fall Into Place

Current Status of Pretreatment –

Chicago/Nationally

The Successes of The Program

- About 60% Biosolids Production to Land Application
- VOC Emissions From A/S Systems No Longer an Issue
- Incinerator Emissions Significantly Reduced
- POTW Effluents Significantly Improved
- Many Pretreatment Cases (Nationally) Still in Litigation

The Federal Govt. – USEPA

Where are They Planning to Take The Program?

- Revisiting Existing Limits/Regulations?
- New Categoricals, Deicers, WTP Sludges
- New Conditions on Existing Categories?
- New/Revised Analytical Approaches?
- New/Revised Sampling Issues?
- Emerging Issues of Concern?

Hauled Wastes

Examples, Risks & Benefits

- Chemical Toilets & Domestic Septage
- FOGs Energy Conversion, Methane, Biodiesel
- Water Treatment Plant Sludges (Cleveland, Chicago)
- Sampling & Control Target the Owner*
- Treat the Program as One Large SIU
- One Transfer Station Only!!

Alternative Fuels – Biofuels (1)

Driving Forces

- The Need for Energy Independence
- Environmental Benefits, CO₂, etc.
- Federal & State Tax Incentives \$0.1-\$1.0/gal
- 30% Cost Credit for Installing Clean-fuel Equipment
- MTBE Ban as Additive

Alternative Fuels – Biofuels (2)

Challenges – Wastewater Management

- Water Demand 3.5 to 6 gal/gal eth
- Process Feedstock is also important Human Food-stock
- Wastewater ~12 gal/gal eth
- BOD: 4,500-37,000 mg/L; TSS: ~150 to 2100 mg/L
- FOG: 150 to 1,000 mg/L

Pharmaceutical Wastes (1)

Types of Pharmaceuticals – Abbreviated List

- Antibiotics, Retrovirals
- Endocrine System Hormones
- Steroids
- Reproductive System Hormones
- Narcotics
- OTC Drugs Pain Killers Cold Medicines

Pharmaceuticals Wastes (2)

Sources – Just Where do They Come From?

- Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Sites
- Hospitals, Medical & Dental Clinics & Research Centers
- Every Connected Household in Every Jurisdiction in the USA*
- Universities, Veterinary Research Centers
- Nursing Homes
- Expired & Discarded Prescription Drugs

Pharmaceutical Wastes - Inputs to

POTWs (3)

Relative Contributions by Source

- Private Homes Patients Taking/Excreting Medicines*
- Hospitals
- Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Operations
- Nursing Homes/Extended Care Facilities
- Expired, Unused & Discarded Drugs

*May Exceed All Other Sources Combined – Ph RMA

Personal Care Nanotech Products* - Are

We Ready?

All Major Producers - Many Categories – Cosmetics

- The Old Products Selenium
- Toothpastes
- Beauty Soaps, Shampoos
- Skin Care Moisturizers
- Anti-Wrinkle, Anti-Aging Creams
- Cell Exfoliation Gels

*Majority of Products Said to Contain Silver

Controlling PPCPs (1)

What Constitute a Sensible Approach? Strategy

Must Share Control Responsibility Equitably Between
 Pharmaceutical Companies
 Pharmacies
 Pharmacies
 Pospitals & Clinics
 Patients
 POTWs

Requires Serious Cooperation of Local, State &

Federal Agencies

Controlling PPCPs (2)

Interest to Control is Universal – Need Multi-Source Control Strategy

Suggestions:

- Drug Take-Back Programs
- Drop-Off Bins @Pharmacies, Police Stations, Senior Facilities
- Safe Medicine Disposal (Days) Programs
- Acceptance at HHW Collection Sites
- The Individuals Taking Medicine(s) What, How, When, Why?

What Role – The Pharmaceutical Industry?

The Unresolved Mercury Issues (1)

- **Generic Sources**
- Domestic
- Air
- Industrial
- National
- International 83% of Hg Deposited in US is from International Sources. (EPA)

The Unresolved Mercury Issues (2)

Selected Domestic Sources – Ave. Conc. (AMSA Aug. 2000)

*	Shaving Cream	340 ng/kg	*	Soap	7,908 ng/kg
*	Dishwashing Detergent	1,478 ng/kg	*	Shampoo	835 ng/kg
*	Deodorant	1,180 ng/kg	*	Bleach	6,170 ng/kg
*	Laundry Detergent	1,478 ng/kg	*	Toothpaste	1,230 ng/kg
*	Drain Cleaners	4,230 ng/kg	*	Mouthwash	n 15 ng/kg
*	Toilet Paper	827 ng/kg			

Dental Amalgam

- About 50% of Hg Entering POTWs is from Dental Offices* (ADA, 2003)
- **Should We?**
- Require BMPs
- Numerical Limits Sampling 90th Floor Sears Tower?
- Installation of Amalgam Separators (AS)
- AS Testing, Certification, Accreditation
- Approved Analytical Labs./Services

The Unresolved Mercury Issues (3)

Findings – (AMSA Aug. 2000)

- Significant amounts Hg at average conc. of 138 ng/kg consistently found in strictly domestic WW
- This was WW that contained no industrial or commercial inputs, dental offices included
- POTWs remove 97% of Hg discharged to their sewerage systems
- Household and toiletry items contain high conc. of Hg
- These items cumulatively contribute ~15% of Hg concentration in domestic WW
- Controlling these sources would require a broad national effort

The Unresolved Mercury Issues (4)

Findings – (AMSA Aug. 2000) contd.

- Feces and urine from individuals with dental amalgam fillings are the highest Hg source >80%
- Data corroborated by results from studies of chemical toilet and septic tank wastes analysis
- While controlling human wastes is impractical, the long-term outlook is promising because of the trend for fewer cavities and less amalgam fillings expected in the population
- Domestic wastes contributes high concentrations of Hg to POTWs, and must be considered when addressing Hg control strategies, and the likelihood of virtual elimination of Hg?
- Background Hg conc. averaging >100 ng/kg can be expected even without industrial inputs



MWRA Massachusetts Water Resource Authority

- Adopted a Prohibition on Mercury
- Local Limit is enforced at 1 ppb
- ~ 350 MGD
- > 250 SIUs
- 13% of the Mercury Loading to Headworks was from Dentists Compared to the 3% from the Regulated Industrial Community



The MOU

Between NACWA, EPA & ADA, Signed December 29, 2008

Provides A Voluntary Program that:

- Commits NACWA, EPA & The ADA to Work Together to Decrease mercury Discharges
- Encourages Dental Clinics to Follow the ADA's Best Management Practices Including – the proper Installation & Maintenance of Amalgam Separators
- Improves Handling of Dental Amalgam Where Local Programs have not Already been Developed
- Does not Affect Local Clean-water Agency Authority



States Requiring Separators

- Connecticut, Massachusetts
- New Hampshire, Rhode Island
- Maine, Vermont,
- New York, New Jersey
- Oregon, and Michigan



What is An Amalgam Separator?

These Units are Efficient Particulate Collectors that:

- Separate Amalgam and other Particulate Material contained in the wastewater suctioned from dental operations
- Targets Particulate Material Rather than Hg directly in the Dental Wastewater Streams



Nano Technology

1 Nanometer nm = 1 Billionth of m; 1 Hair strand = 80,000 nm

Item of Major Concern is Nano Silver Particles

Nano Silver is Used as an Anti-Bacterial

The Samsung Silver Care Washing Machine Produces:

- 400 Billion nano-sized Silver lons per cycle
- They Directly penetrates Fabrics, and
- Creates anti-bacterial/sterilization effects on clothes

These lons are Discharged to public Sewers

• Effects????

Any Role for Pretreatment in Meeting The

Nation's Critical Infrastructure Needs?

All POTW Infrastructure is Critical & Need Protection

- Most Major Non-Terrorist Disasters Have Been Sewer Explosions – Chicago, Louisville, Guadalahara, Kobe City Japan – Earthquake
- Numerous Corrosion Related Sewer Collapses
- Numerous Age Related Sewer Collapses
- Kobe City & Guadalahara the Most Destructive
- Any Ideas?????

QUESTIONS?

