



10 October 2018

Zebra Mussel Control Study

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BLACK & VEATCH

Agenda

- **Zebra Mussel Overview & Limits of Infestation**
- **Zebra Mussel Control Strategies**
- **Overview of Viable Zebra Mussel Control Strategies**
- **Recommendations & Next Steps (Path Forward)**



Zebra Mussel Overview & Limits of Infestation



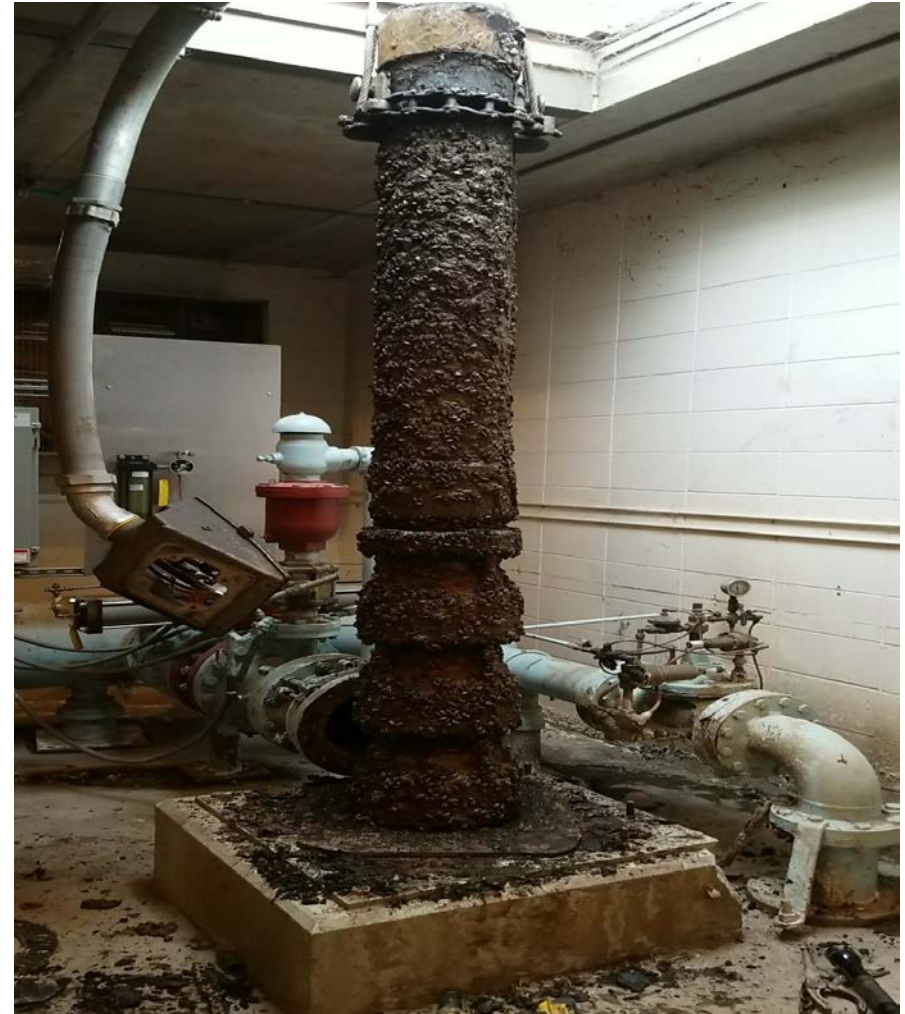
Zebra Mussel Overview

- Zebra mussels originated from Russia & were introduced to the Great Lakes in the 1980s
- Optimum conditions for zebra mussel growth:
 - Water temperature above 60°F
 - Velocity less than 7 fps
 - Turbidity < 50 NTU
- Spawning season in Lewis & Clark Reservoir estimated to be between May and October



Zebra Mussel Infestation at Intake No. 1

- Zebra mussels observed during pump repair work in April, 2018
- The degree of infestation on the screens, Intake Pipelines and Raw Water Pipeline is unknown



Intake No. 1 – Site Plan & Design Parameters



INTAKE/PUMPING STATION NO. 1
1" = 500'-0"

DESCRIPTION	INTAKE NO. 1
Intake Screen	
Intake Type	T-Screen
Velocity through Intake Screen	< 0.5 fps
Intake Pipeline	
Number of Intake Pipes	2
Diameter	20-inch
Length	Approx. 300 ft.
Velocity in Intake Pipeline	3.7 fps
Intake Pumps	
Firm / Total capacity at normal reservoir level	5.25 / 6.75 MGD
Raw Water Pipeline	
Number of Pipelines	1
Diameter	18-inches
Length	Approx. 9,260 ft.
Velocity	5.9 fps



Intake No. 2 – Site Plan & Design Parameters



INTAKE/PUMPING STATION NO. 2
1" = 1000'-0"

DESCRIPTION	INTAKE NO. 2
Intake Screen	
Intake Type	T-Screen
Velocity through Intake Screen	< 0.5 fps
Intake Pipeline	
Number of Intake Pipes	2
Diameter	24-inch
Length	Approx. 560 ft.
Velocity in Intake Pipeline	4.2 fps
Intake Pumps	
Firm / Total capacity at normal reservoir level	8.6 / 10.2 MGD
Raw Water Pipeline	
Number of Pipelines	1
Diameter	24-inch
Length	Approx. 9,300 ft.
Velocity	5.0 fps



Zebra Mussel Control Strategies





Zebra Mussel Control Strategies

- **Chemical Treatment**
 - Ozone
 - Chlorine Dioxide
 - Hydrogen Peroxide
 - Polymer
 - Chloramines (Chlorine + Ammonia)
 - Sodium Hypochlorite
 - Sodium Permanganate
 - Copper-based biocide
- **Copper Ionization**
- **UV Reactors**



Viabile Zebra Mussel Control Strategies

Intake Pipeline, Pump Wetwell & Raw Water Pipeline

- Alternative 1: Sodium Permanganate
- Alternative 2: Copper-based Biocide
- Alternative 3: Copper Ionization

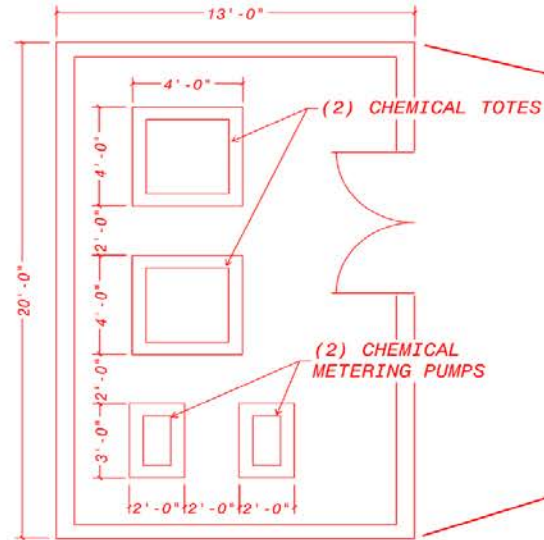
Intake Screen

- Alternative A: Periodic Inspection & Physical Cleaning
- Alternative B: Replace Intake Screens with mussel-resistant material
- Alternative C: Coat Existing Intake Screens with mussel-resistant material



Overview of Viable Zebra Mussel Control Strategies

Alternative Nos. 1 & 2 – Intake No. 1 Site Plan & Facility Layout (Sodium Permanganate or Copper-based Biocide)



CHEMICAL STORAGE AND FEED SYSTEM

3/8" = 1'-0"

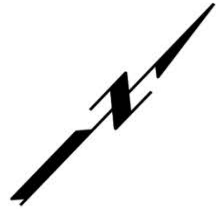
BUILDING FOOTPRINT = 260 SQ.FT.



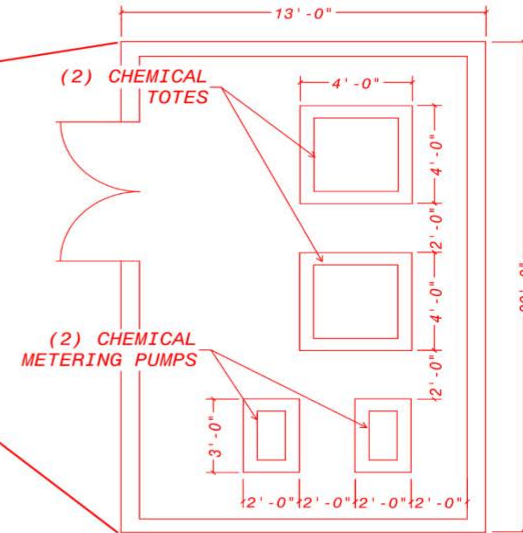
INTAKE/PUMPING STATION NO. 1



Alternative Nos. 1 & 2 – Intake No. 2 Site Plan & Facility Layout (Sodium Permanganate or Copper-based Biocide)



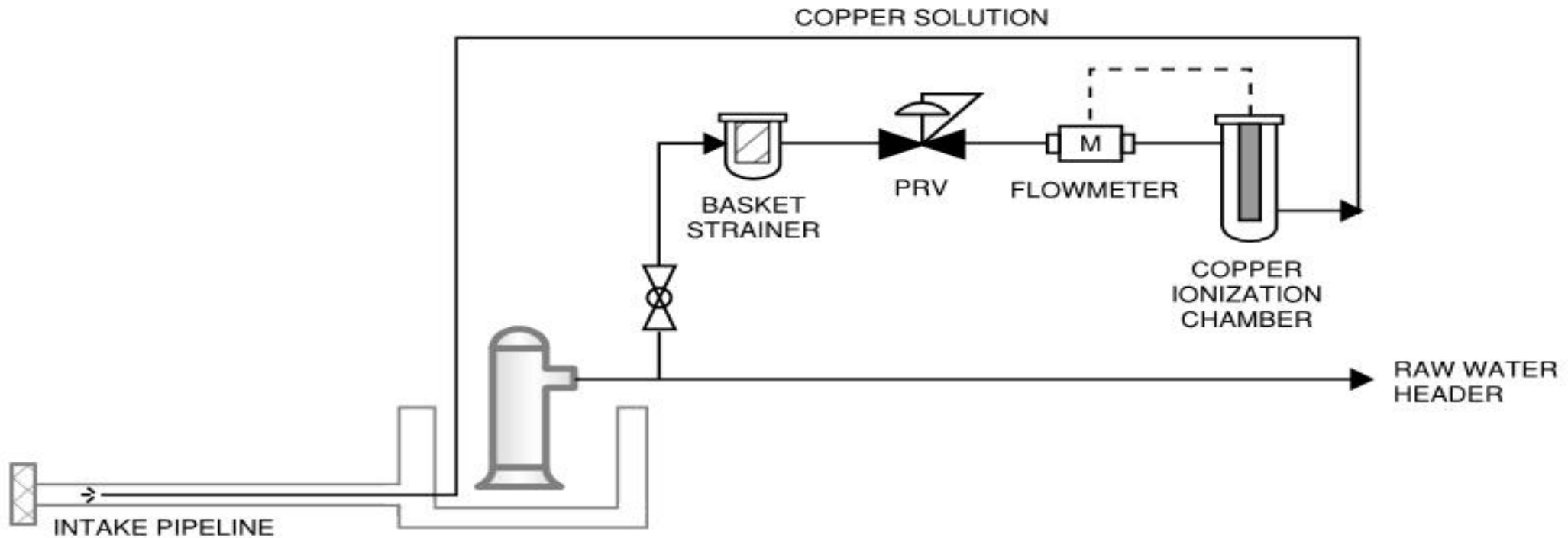
INTAKE/PUMPING STATION NO. 2



CHEMICAL STORAGE AND FEED SYSTEM
3/8" = 1'-0"

BUILDING FOOTPRINT = 260 SQ.FT.

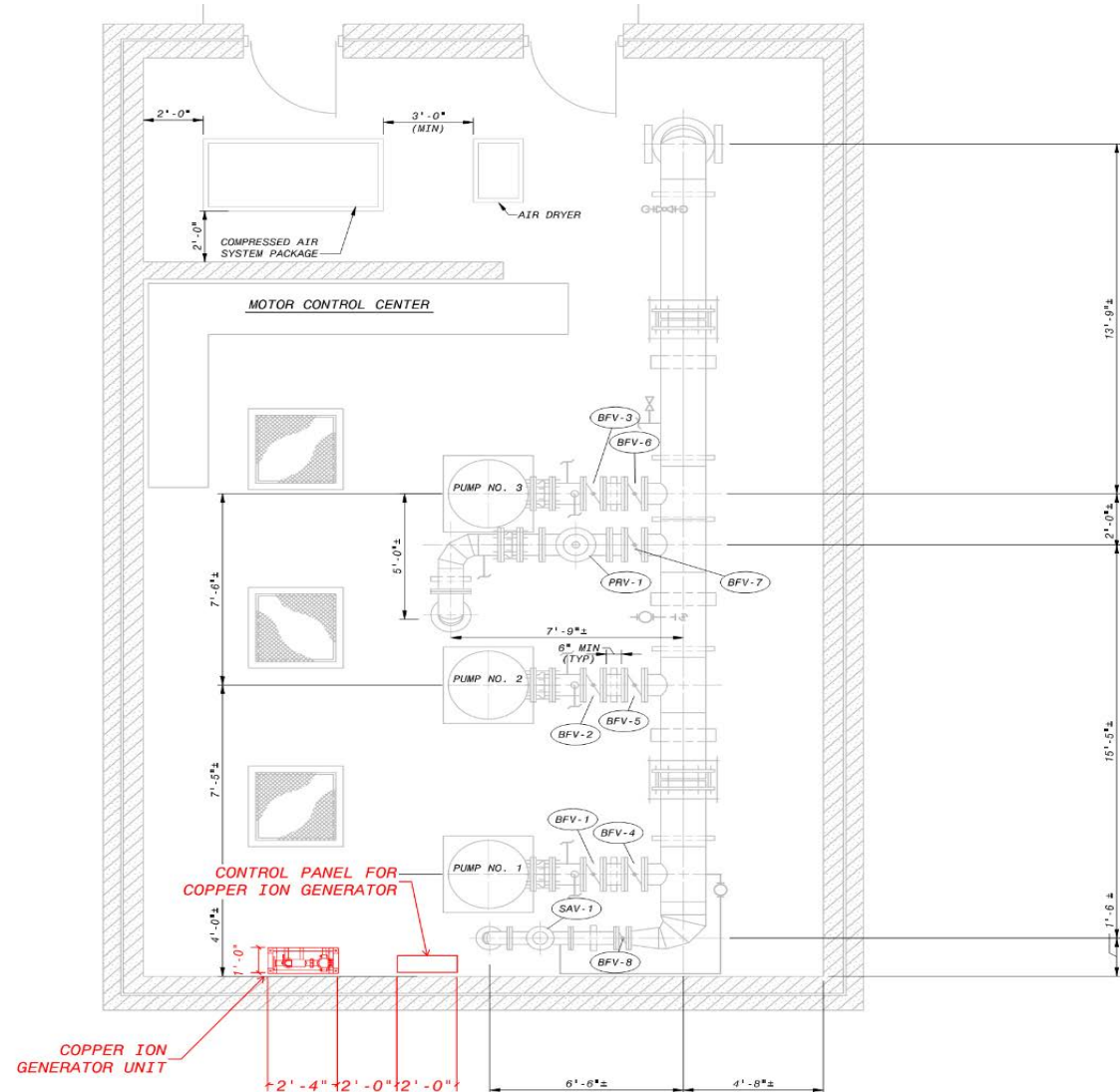
Alternative No. 3 – Copper Ionization



One 10 MGD unit installed at each intake pump station.



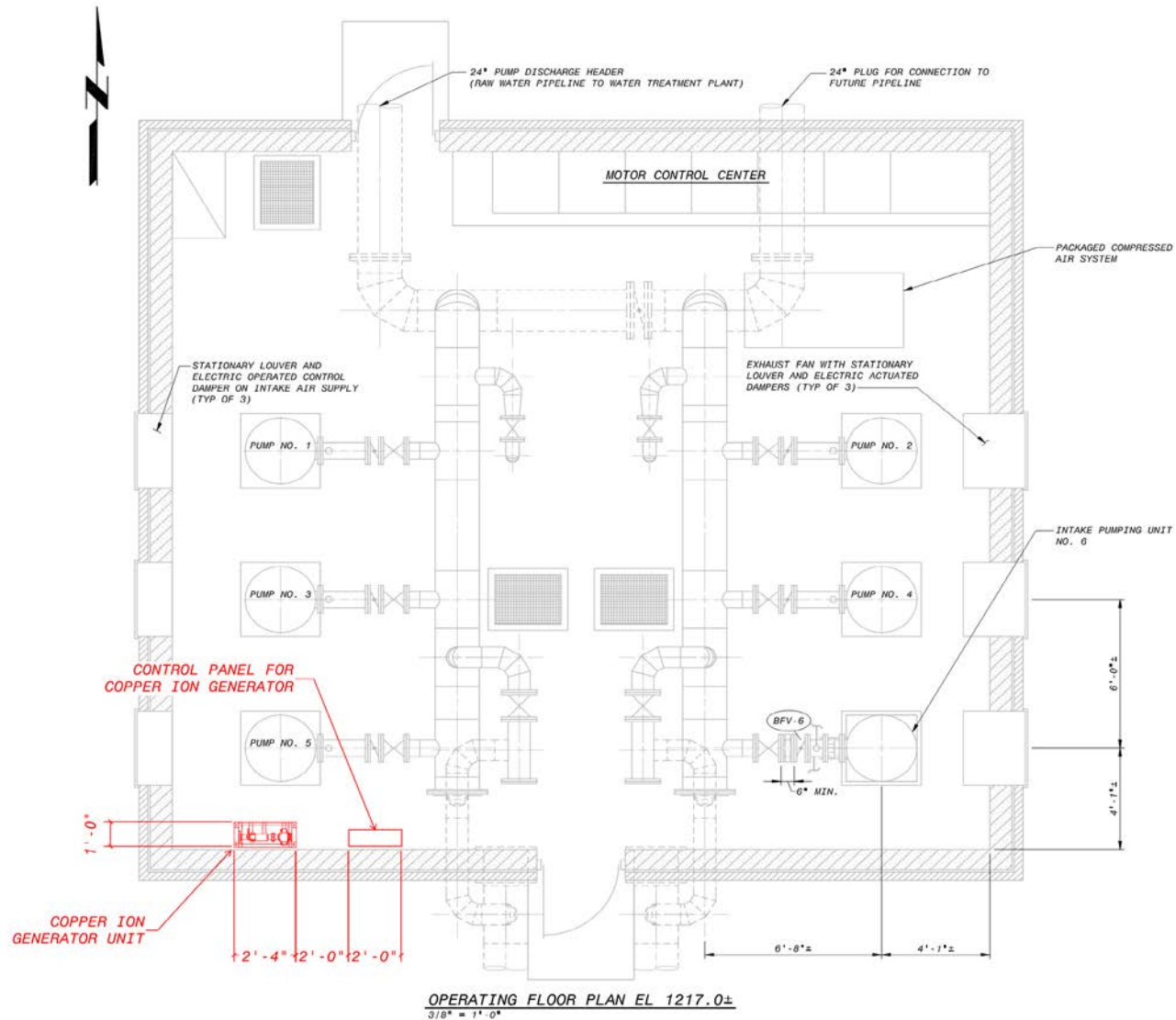
Alternative No. 3: Intake No. 1 – Copper Ion Facility Layout



20 MGD copper ion generator installed in Lawrence, KS



Alternative No. 3: Intake No. 2 – Copper Ion Facility Layout



20 MGD copper ion generator installed in Lawrence, KS



Comparison of Viable Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE 1 – SODIUM PERMANGANATE	ALTERNATIVE 2 – COPPER-BASED BIOCIDES	ALTERNATIVE 3 – COPPER ION GENERATOR
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical storage & feed system housed in a new building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical storage & feed system housed in a new building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copper ion generator located inside existing Intake Pump Station Nos. 1 and 2.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple to operate Does not form DBPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simple to operate Does not form DBPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compact footprint Lowest capital and life cycle cost Does not require chemical deliveries to site Does not form DBPs
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty delivering chemicals to site Higher capital and life cycle cost Potential for pink water if overdosed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty delivering chemicals to site Higher capital and life cycle cost 	
Capital Cost	\$1,265,000	\$1,265,000	\$465,000
Annual O&M Cost	\$28,000	\$26,000	\$7,000
Total Life Cycle Cost	\$2,310,000	\$2,255,000	\$760,000



Zebra Mussel Control Strategies to Protect Intake Screens



Comparison of Alternatives to Protect Intake Screens

ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE 1 – APPLICATION OF COATING SYSTEM	ALTERNATIVE 2 – REPLACE EXISTING INTAKE SCREENS	ALTERNATIVE 3 – PERIODIC INSPECTION & CLEANING
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coat existing intake screens with zebra mussel resistant materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace existing intake screen with new copper-nickel alloy screen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bi-annual inspection and physical cleaning performed by divers
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent protection of intake screen from zebra mussel infestation Requires coating replacement every 10-15 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent protection of intake screen from zebra mussel infestation No annual O&M cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not require an initial capital investment
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires initial capital investment Requires removal of existing screens Cost for recoating screens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires initial capital investment Requires removal of existing screens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High annual O&M cost Potential damage to intake screen during cleaning activities
Capital Cost	\$300,000	\$480,000	N/A
Annual O&M Cost	\$300,000 every 10 years	N/A	\$30,000
Total Life Cycle Cost	\$1,300,000	\$480,000	\$820,000



Recommendations & Next Steps

Recommendations & Next Steps

- **Step 1:** Submit draft report to DENR and solicit feedback.
- **Step 2:** Perform inspection of intake & raw water pipelines using ROV. Perform inspection of intake screens w/ diver.
- **Step 3:** Identify point of chemical application & need for screen replacement based on inspection results.
- **Step 4:** Implement copper ionization system to protect infrastructure identified in Step 3.
- **Step 5:** Replace existing screens with copper-nickel alloy screens when zebra mussel infestation is observed.

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