TRIECA 2016 CONFERENCE

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Using Polymer Enhanced Best Management Practices to Control Erosion and Enhance Water Quality

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Applied Polymer Systems, Inc.

Anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM)

- PAM is a polymer of acrylamide (AMD) monomers
- Erosion PAMs are 12 to 24 Mg/mole & >150,000 chained monomers/molecule
- Erosion PAMs have <0.05% unreacted AMD



POLYACRYLAMIDE





NWISRL Kimberly, ID Anionic PAM is the active ingredient. Only products using water soluble anionic PAM as the active polymer ingredient should be used. Products containing a synthetic cationic polymer or chitosan should not be used due to their higher toxicity to aquatic organisms.

-Anionic Polyacrylamide Application Guide for Urban Construction in Ontario
Prepared by Toronto and Region Conservation
June 2013
http://sustainabletechnologies.ca/wp/wpcontent/uploads/2013/02/Polymer-Guide-Final_NewFormat.pdf Although cationic polymers are effective flocculants and do reduce turbidity, their positive charges make them toxic to aquatic organisms when dissolved in water. Consequently they should not be used as flocculants in stormwater that runs off the land into natural waterbodies. However, anionic polymers, which carry a negative charge, are not toxic.

Office of Water, 4203M
 www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/polymerfloc.pdf
 Stormwater Best Management Practice: *Polymer Flocculation October* 2013

Anionic Erosion and Water clarifications PAM based polymers are FAR less toxic than Fungicides, Insecticides, Rodenticides, Cationic Polymers, most Herbicides and even concentrated Fertilizers.

-USDA Kimberly, ID

USDA Has Used PAM To:

- •Reduce Agricultural Erosion
- •Increase Soil Infiltration
- •Improve Crop Yield





Uses of Polyacrylamide

Removal of suspended solids from industrial waste water before discharging, reuse, or disposal



Flocculent in the treatment of municipal water supply

Clarify fruit juices and sugar liquors



COSMETICS



Mineral Processing

POTABLE WATER



Animal Feed Thickener



Adhesives and Paper in contact with food



Soil conditioning agent

-Mining and Drilling applications-

Paper and Pulp Production





RELATIONAL TRENDS OF FRESH WATER FISH ACTIVITY TO TURBIDITY VALUES AND TIME

http://duluthstreams.org/understanding/param_turbidity.html

Schematic adapted from "Turbidty: A Water Quality Measure", Water Action Volunteers, Monitoring Factsheet Series, UW-Extension, Environmental Resources Conter. It is a generic, un-calibrated impact assessment model based on Newcombe, C. P., and J. O. T. Jensen. 1996. Channel suspendees a figurent and fisheries: a synthesis for quantitative assessment of risk and impact. North American Journal of Fisheries Management. 16: 695-



PRODUCT SELECTION:

Safe based on expected release rates, toxicity reports and product Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). An MSDS should be available for the specific anionic PAM product to be used, and should indicate that the product is safe at the anticipated concentration (calculated from product release rate) and based on the intended use. As a minimum, acute and chronic toxicity test data should also be available from the manufacturer or a third party organization....

-Anionic Polyacryamide Application Guide for Urban Construction in Ontario

http://sustainabletechnologies.ca/wp/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Polymer-Guide-Final_NewFormat.pdf

PERFORMANCE

- One PAM does not work on all soil and water chemistries
- Performance testing before applying is necessary to ensure results
- Can be done doing a simple "cup test"
- Using an incorrect PAM:
 - You may not see results
 - It may not bind to your soil at all





TREATMENT TRAIN:

One of them alone (BMP's) may be sufficient for a relatively simple project, or several of these BMPs may be used together to design a polymer flocculation system for a larger project.

Designing polymer flocculation systems often involves using multiple BMPs and having them work well together.

-Office of Water, 4203M <u>www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/polymerfloc.pdf</u> <u>www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps</u> Stormwater Best Management Practice: *Polymer Flocculation October 2013*

Polymer Enhanced Soil Stabilization

(Including Polymer Enhanced Soft Armoring technique)

PAM-Treated Furrow Irrigation



Soil Untreated VS Soil Treated







HWY 98 DOT Project

Suwannee River

> St. Johns River

> > - martine

South Florida

Southwest Florida



Northwest Florida





Highway 98 Damage by Hurricane Dennis

(Carabelle to Eastpoint)

Highway 98 Repair - Carabelle to Eastpoint



Erosion after initial repair required an industrial BMP that would work on beach sands



Polymer Enhanced Soft Armor Systems was chosen. After grading, compost was placed as an organic layer

Jute matting was placed over the organic layer as a binding media for attachment of the polymer, sand and soil





Jute matting was placed over the 14 miles of repair area as a binding agent. 50 pounds / acre polymer application rate was used





Sod was placed over the polymer enhanced BMP





Sand

One year after placement shows no erosion or need for further repair. This area received a tropical depression and a category 1 hurricane after initial installation

06/13/2006







Polymer Enhanced Inlet Protection



Sediment Retention Barriers (SRBs)



Sediment Retention Barriers (SRBs)



Sediment Retention Barriers (SRBs) in a treatment train



Rock checks and wattles

Polymer Enhanced Rock Checks/Wattles



Apply the correct soil specific polymer to the matting

Polymer Enhanced Rock Checks/Wattles


Polymer Enhanced Rock Checks/Wattles



Water Clarification:

Mixing and Dewatering Systems





Polymer + Soil matrix forms an agglomeration



Flocculation is the process where a chemical agent (flocculant) is used to reduce the turbidity of a liquid by binding suspended particles in the liquid together to form larger particles (flocs) that are heavy enough to settle to the bottom of the liquid.....Polymer flocculation provides the basis for a number of best management practices (BMPs) for reducing turbidity and its toxicity.

-www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps

















Particle Curtains



Mixing Chambers



Baffle Grids and Mixing Chambers





Baffle Grids and Mixing Chambers



SKIMMERS





Dredging



Basic rules for dredging with PAM

- It is crucial that the bulk sediment is settled out before treatment; leaving only turbid water, not mud.
- Adequate mixing is imperative. Flocculation begins when water moves over and around the Floc Logs.
- Provide a settling pond collects the flocculated particulate that settles out of the water leaving clean water for discharge.

A particle collection system is very useful for catching the fine floating particulate that might not have settled in the settling pond.

Dredging Treatment Systems

Kentucky Lake Project Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

In Henry County, TN





Dredge spons from Kentucky lake were discharged to a stilling basin.



The water discharged from the riser into a wooded wetland area (TVA owned) and eventually back to Kentucky Lake. Complaints of deposits of clay fines in the wetlands and concerns about erosion caused the project to be shut down by TDEC.

Kentucky Lake Project, Dewatering Treatment System Diagram



















Mud/Sediment Removal (dredge spoils/pond cleanout)












Mud/Sediment Removal



Mud/Sediment Removal



Pond Cleanout utilizing De-mucking techniques

Croft Pond

A pond at the Nashville Zoo that historically had water quality issues due to low flows, leaks and contamination from stormwater runoff from an industrial park.



A total of 7000 tons of sediment had to be removed that was covered by as much as 3 feet of standing water.



Water to the pond was diverted and the standing water on the pond was pumped out of the pond to a detention area and clarified with Floc Logs.



Once the standing water was removed de-mucking began using Silt Stop Powder and heavy machinery to get adequate mixing to thicken the unmanageable muck, making it manageable to scoop out and haul away.





Pond and Lake Management:

Nutrient (phosphorus) Control

NUTRIENT REDUCTION USING POLYMER ENHANCED TECHNOLOGIES



 Various data from studies and research has shown up to a 75-90 percent reduction in phosphorus and up to a 95 percent reduction in overall turbidity using anionic PAM based technologies.



- Pond Logs need to used in conjunction with circulation/aerations systems to get mixing, and in turn, reaction.
- As water flows over and around the Pond Log they slowly dissolve and their dissolved components are then circulated throughout the pond/lake.
- Phosphorus is then able to be bound together and removed from the water.



Hiliman Lake DEP Solar Bee Study

- Reedy Creek Water Management District did a 1,000 day study on Lake Hiliman starting in 2005
- A solar powered aerator/ circulator (SolarBee) was used in conjunction with the PAM blend technology
- The lake is a 2.4 acre storm water pond circulating 3 million gallons at 347 gpm
- Study was monitored and reported by Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency



- Logs tied to a solar powered aerator/ circulator
- Placed in the flow of water to facilitate dissolving, mixing, and reaction
- Polymer is in a log form and can be added to many types of fountains, aerators, diffusers, or circulators



Before treatment



After treatment



The Anna River Culvert Replacement Project

The Anna River culvert replacement project was done to replace an old metal culvert on Perch Lake Road that was beginning to rust away and potentially collapse and bury the Anna River. Due to Ana River being a live active salmon stream this project was permitted through Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and overseen by Alger Soil and Water Commission.

Environmentally safe anionic water soluble polymers were used on this project to ensure no sedimentation or turbid water escaped into the river during construction. The Anna River Replacement Project outlines key points in correctly using Polymer Enhanced Best Management Applications:

- Absence of toxicity to aquatic organisms (In this case spawning salmon)
- Polymers performance tested to ensure optimal results
- Polymer Enhanced Best Management Practices (BMP's) used in a treatment train to achieve optimal results (not BMP's alone or polymer alone)

An excavator was used to begin the removal of the old culvert.



A diversionary wall was built to isolate the stream and divert it to the other side while the culvert was torn out.



Particle curtains were placed down stream from the logs to capture flocculated particulate.

















Polymer enhance soft armored rock checks in the ditch next to the new road to capture sediment moving into the stream.



Polymer enhanced soft armoring was installed to stabilize the areas where sediment could move into the stream.



The mixture was spread on all areas of bare soil. The polymer not only stabilized the soil but prevents the seed and fertilizer from washing into the stream.





One year after installation



CONCLUSION

- No erosion or sediment loss occurred from start to finish of the culvert replacement
- Absence of toxicity to aquatic organisms
- No impact or affects to spawning habitats and egg deposition
- Salmon were able to go through their normal life cycles due to the absence of disruption during construction activities
- By using polymer enhanced BMP's in a treatment train optimal results were achieved
- Vegetation was successfully established through polymer enhanced soil stabilization to achieve permanent stabilization

QUESTIONS?



Polymer References

http://kimberly.ars.usda.gov/pampage.shtml

www.stormwater.ucf.edu

http://sustainabletechnologies.ca/wp/wpcontent/uploads/2013/02/Polymer-Guide-Final_NewFormat.pdf

www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/polymerfloc.pdf

www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps

www.siltstop.com

Go to: Polymer Enhanced BMP Application Guide