# **CPP Water Treatment Plant**

Presented By:

### Group 2

Andrew Lim
Alex Tran
Albert Larios



If video doesn't work, use link: https://youtu.be/rg3B\_xLj\_nk

## **Project Description**

Project: Preliminary Plant Design

Location: Cal Poly

Pomona

5 Experiments performed



## **Testing**

Water tests required for plant design

- Filtered, tap, and pond water
- Pond water used as influent
- Pond water data obtained used for plant design

## **Retesting?**

#### Two experiment:

- Experiment 2: Coliform
- Experiment 5: Dissolved Oxygen and microbial investigation

### Retesting? Cont.

Exp #2: Coliform (indirect way to test bacteria)

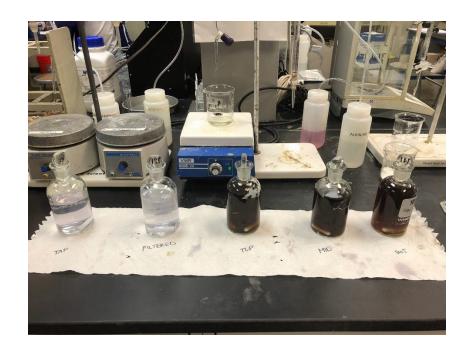
Lab required to observe coliform in the incubator after 24 hours.
 Obtained data 48 hours later

- and...

### **Retesting? Cont.**

Experiment 5: dissolved oxygen and microbial investigation

- Unable to get duck pond water to clear
- No clear reason or explanation
- Further test must be conducted
- Different location of pond or just retest



## **Water Quality Parameters**

- Turbidity
- Coliform/Disinfection
- Color
- Dissolved Solids

Why are these parameters important?

## **Turbidity**

Based on EPA standards,

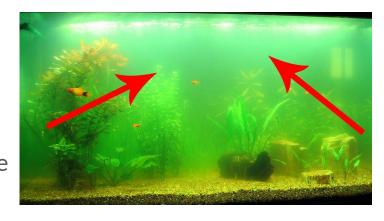
- EPA Primary standard
- Measures the cloudiness of the water

Contaminant	MCL or TT¹ (mg/L)²	Potential health effects from long-term <sup>s</sup> exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>
Turbidity	π'	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff	n/a

## **Turbidity Cont.**

Based on EPA standards,

- Used as an indicator of water quality
  - High turbidity = higher level of disease
- Has no max contaminant level



Contaminant	MCL or TT <sup>1</sup> (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	Potential health effects from long-term <sup>3</sup> exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>
Turbidity	π'	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff	n/a

## **Turbidity Cont.**

Based on EPA standards,

- Has no max contaminant level
  - How do you contain turbidity? Or get rid of cloudiness?
  - Through indirect means: microbes/coliform, dissolved solids, color

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations			EPA 816-F-09-004   MAY 200	
Contaminant	MCL or TT <sup>1</sup> (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>	Potential health effects from long-term <sup>3</sup> exposure above the MCL	Common sources of contaminant in drinking water	Public Health Goal (mg/L) <sup>2</sup>
Turbidity	π'	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. These organisms can cause short term symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	Soil runoff	n/a

### **Coliform Disinfection**

Based on EPA primary standards

- All microorganism levels should be zero
- Water is safe and clean to drink without getting sick

### Color

If the water color is not clear, people are less likely to drink it.

The color outcome of the water samples are based on how much chemical used to treat the water.

Not only should water be safe to drink, it should look good/safe



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MeGDE\_4wloo

### **Dissolved Solids**

Part of secondary standards

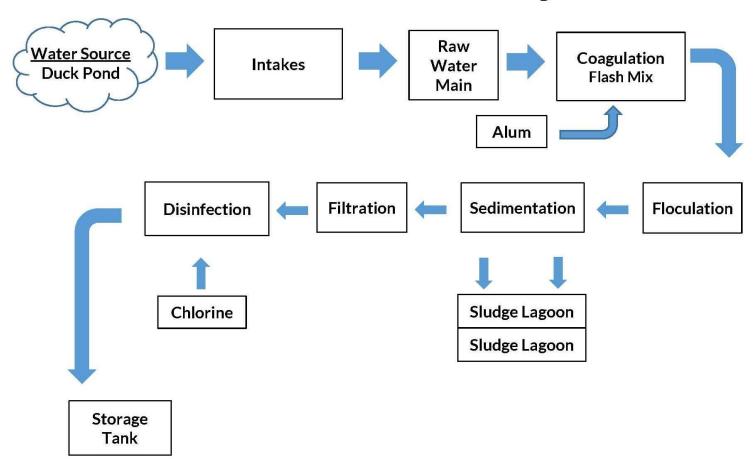
Basically metal and minerals such as magnesium, potassium, sodium.

Will affect taste

If taste is not good, people might not want to drink it even though the water is clean.

Not only should the water look good and be safe, it should also taste good.

#### **Water Treatment Plant Process Diagram**



Now that you know what the water treatment plant is about....

What will it look like?

### The Structure

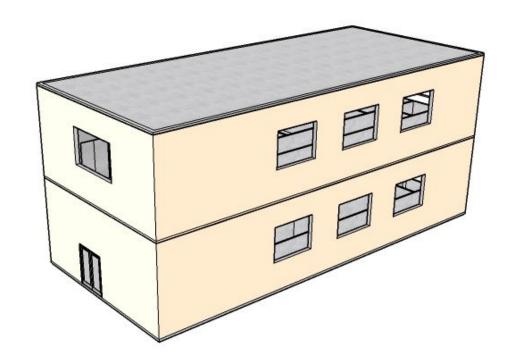
Reinforced Concrete

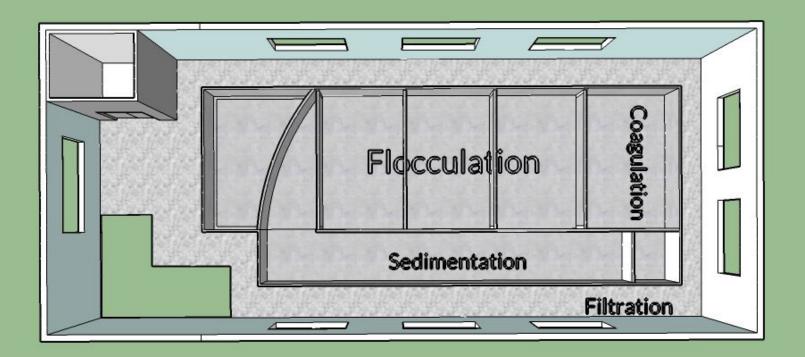
Around 31 feet in height

- 2 stories

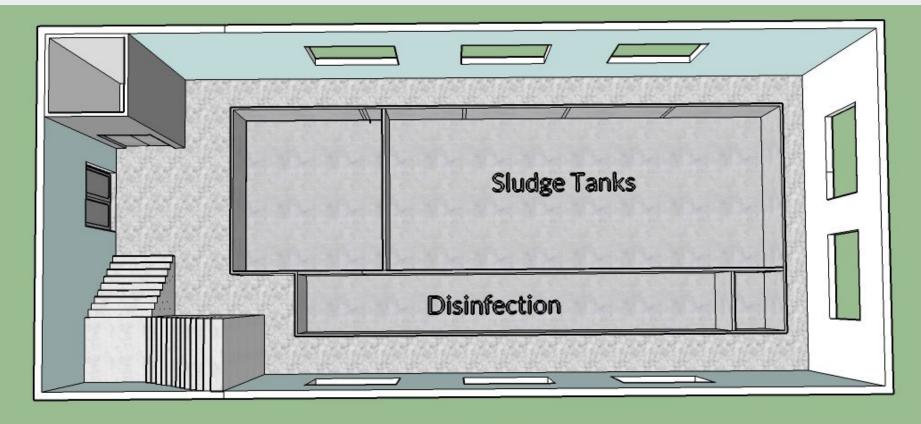
Sustainability (green design)

- Use recycled materials
- Use swales to capture rainwater





2nd Floor



1st Floor





THE END

(FINALLY)