# Overview Of Alcoa's Enhanced Natural Systems (ENS) Project



ALCOA



Mt. Holly, South Carolina

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## Alcoa, Mt. Holly Plant



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- Identify and evaluate passive "green" technologies that can:
  - ✓ Enhance the stormwater quality in on-site retention ponds;
  - ✓ Reduce the quantity of water discharged from stormwater retention ponds;
  - ✓ Eliminate process water discharges to the local POTW; and
  - ✓ Enhance the quality of stormwater runoff from the



### Purpose Of Mt. Holly ENS Pilot Project (continued)

- Demonstrate the viability of using passive technologies at the Mt. Holly Site;
- Demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of ENS technologies; and
- Develop full-scale applications for Alcoa sites world-wide.





Goal: To develop/test/demonstrate zero water natural treatment systems, technologies, and minimization approaches for Alcoa use worldwide.

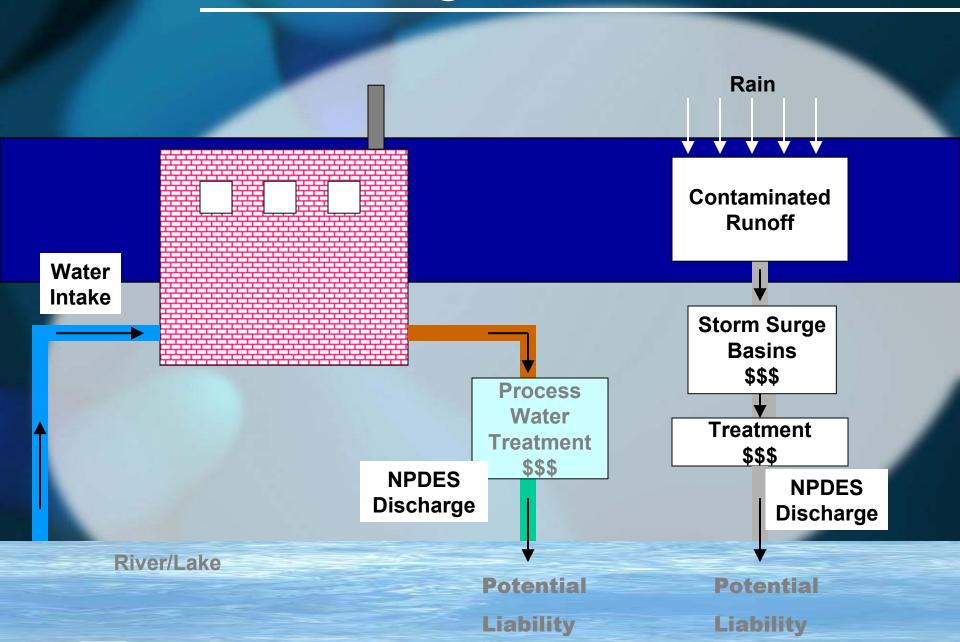
Focus on zero water discharge and protection of groundwater through chemical sequestration/degradation.

Partnerships between ATC, Primary Metals, Mt Holly, EHS Services, EHS Science & Technology

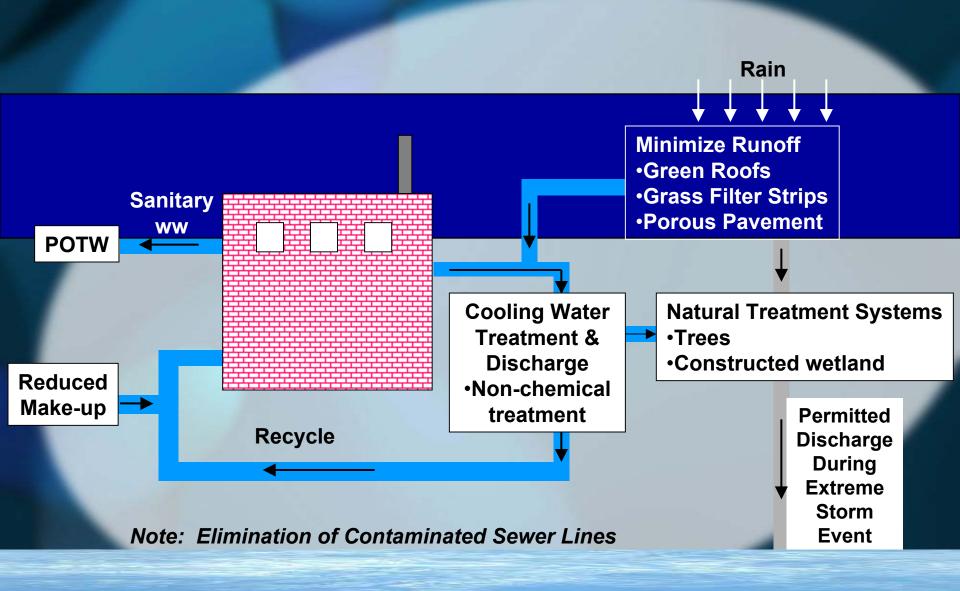
**July 25, 2002** 



### Water Management Current Condition



# Alcoa's Zero Water Discharge Conceptual Approach (Process and Storm Waters) Future Condition

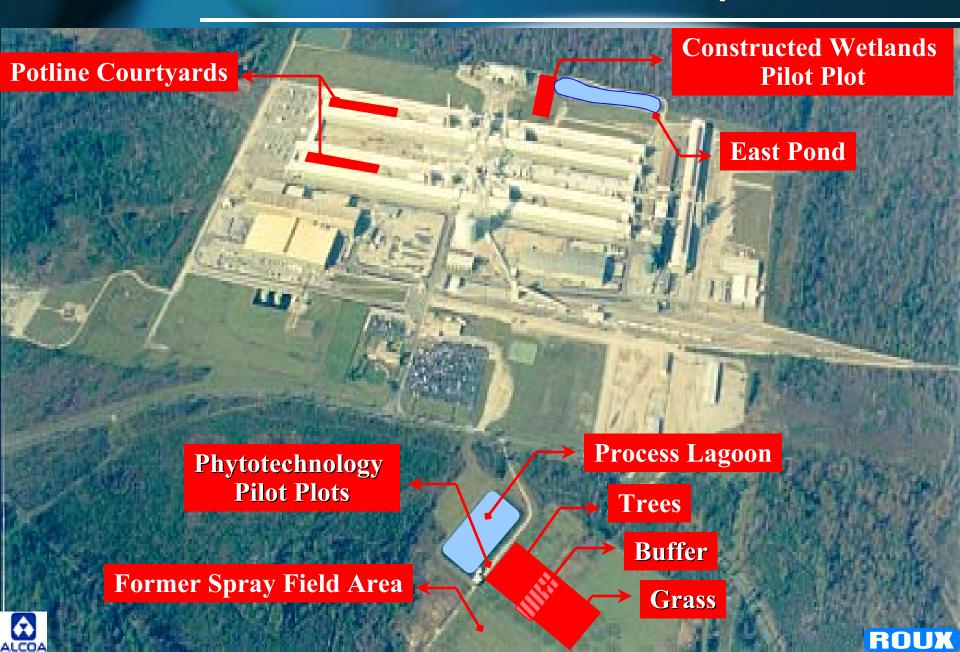




- East Pond Area
  - Constructed Treatment Wetlands (CTW
- > Former Spray Field Area
  - Phyto Pilot Plot
  - Grass Pilot Plot
- > Pot Line Courtyard Areas
  - Vegetative Filter Strip
  - Control Plot



### **Locations Of Pilot ENS Components**



# **East Pond ENS Pilot**

CTW for Fluoride/Metals Removal











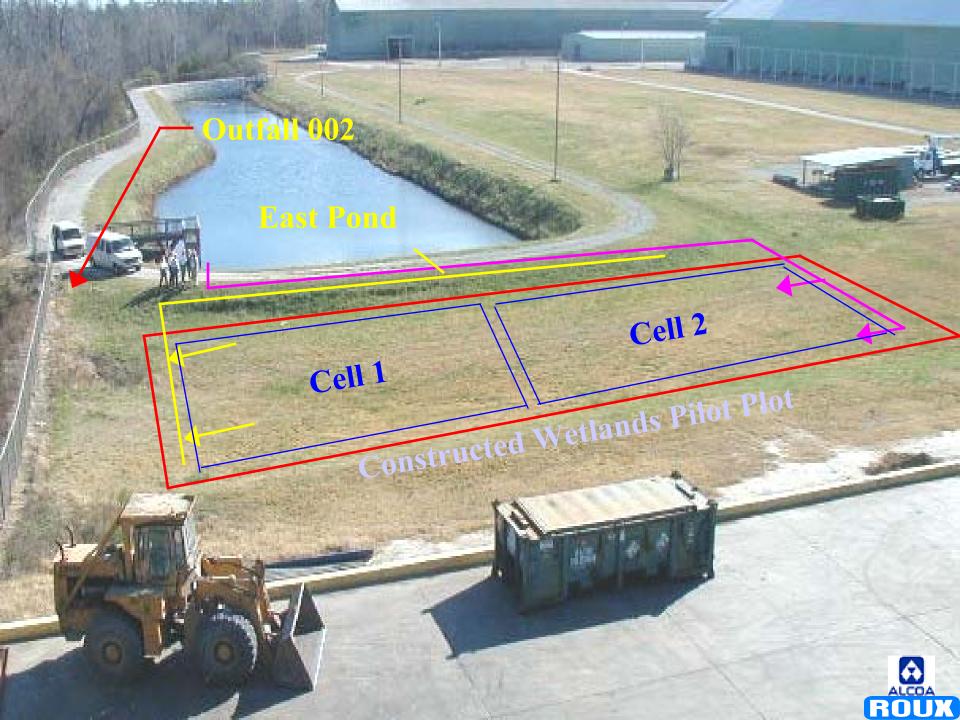
### **Key Design Elements:**

- No. Test Cells: 2
- > Cell Size (each): 75' x 150' (11,250 ft<sup>2</sup>)
- > Cell Types: Sub-Surface Flow
- > Constituents Of Interest: F1, As, A1, Mn, Ni, Zn
- > Treatment Sequencing and Removal Mechanisms:
  - Cell 1: Fluoride removal via adsorption
  - Cell 2: Metals removal via sulfate reduction

/co-precipitation

- Design Flow: 10 gpm (14,400 gpd)
- Water Source: East Pond
- Discharge To: East Pond







#### **Bench Testing To Evaluate:**

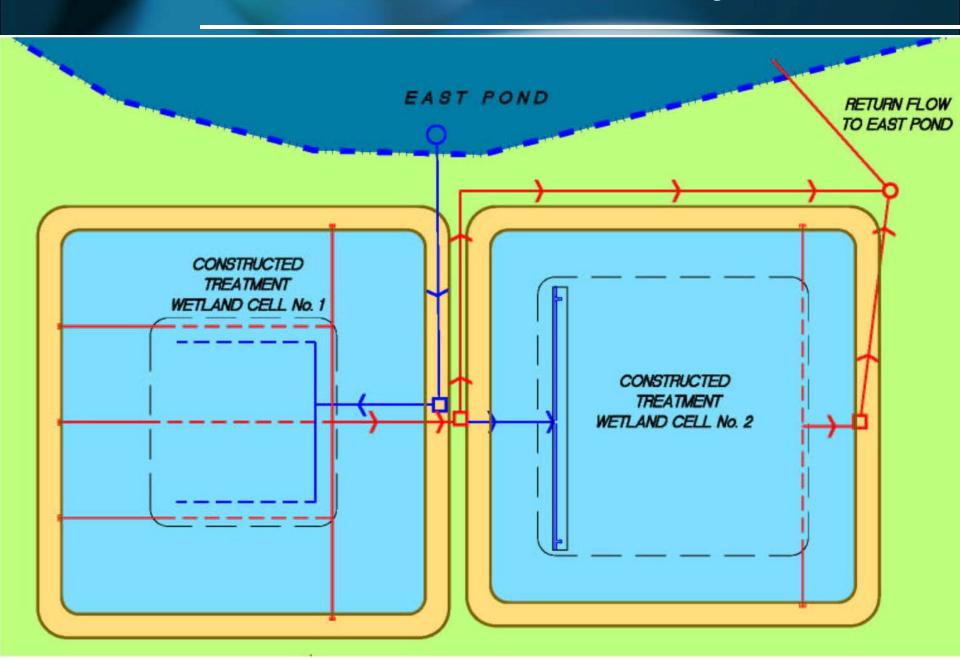
- ✓ the effectiveness of experimental media to remove fluoride from stormwater;
- √ the effectiveness of spent-mushroom comp
  as a metals treatment media;
- √ design hydraulic retention times;
- √ pilot cell sizing requirements; and
- ✓ sequencing requirements.



## East Pond Bench Testing Program



### **East Pond CTW Pilot Layout**







# **Potline Courtyard**

Grass Filter Strips
For
Fluoride Removal







### **Key Design Elements:**

- No. Test Plots: 2
  - ENS Plot (3 grass filter strips)
  - Control Plot (gravel)
- $\triangleright$  Plot Size: 750' x 60' (45,000 ft<sup>2</sup>)
- Vegetation: Buffalo and Bahia Grass
- Water Source: Roof Drainage from Potline Area
- Constituents Of Interest: Fluoride, Aluminum,

TSS

- > Treatment Objective:
  - Enhance storm water runoff quality
    and reduce quantity of runoff



### **Courtyard Vegetated Filter Strips**













# **Sprayfield**

Phyto Plots For Water Consumption/Metals Retention





### Alcoa-Mt. Holly Sprayfield Area & Process Lagoon



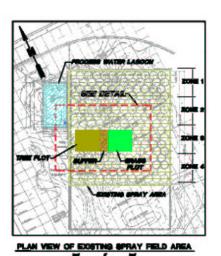


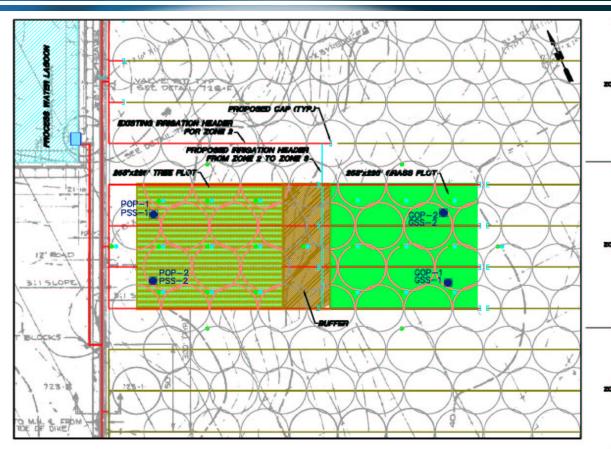
### **Key Design Elements:**

- No. Test Plots: 2
- > Plot Size (each): 258' x 225' (58,000 ft<sup>2</sup>)
- > Vegetation:
  - Plot 1: Tree/Grass Mix Plot 2: Grass
- > Irrigation Water: Retrofit of Existing Lagoon System
- > Preliminary Application Rate
  - > 16,000 gpd/plot
- > Constituents Of Interest (COIs):F1, Cu, Mn, N
- Treatment Mechanisms:
  - Consumptive water use through ET Loss
    - COIs are retained in root zone



### **Spray Field Phyto Plot Layout**



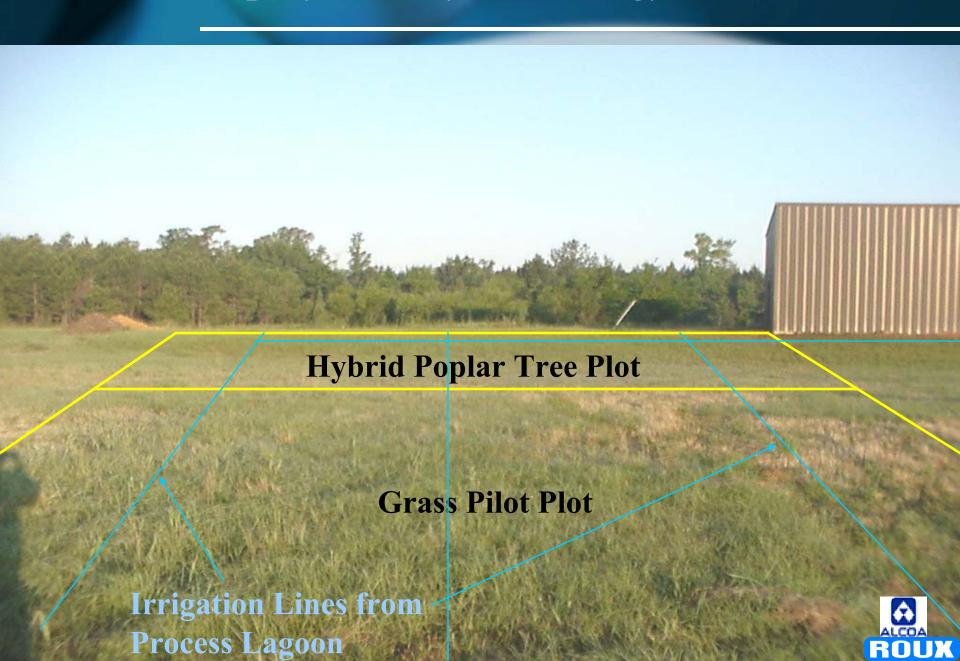


DETAILED PLAN VIEW OF SPRAY FIELD PLOT PLOT





### **Sprayfield Phytotechnology Pilot Plots**





#### **Rooting Test Experiments To Determine:**

- ✓ the ability of site soils to support and sustain
  a viable vegetative community;
- √ bapprespriate tree and grass species to at the site; and
- ✓ the form and amount of soil supplements specificed to support the selection.



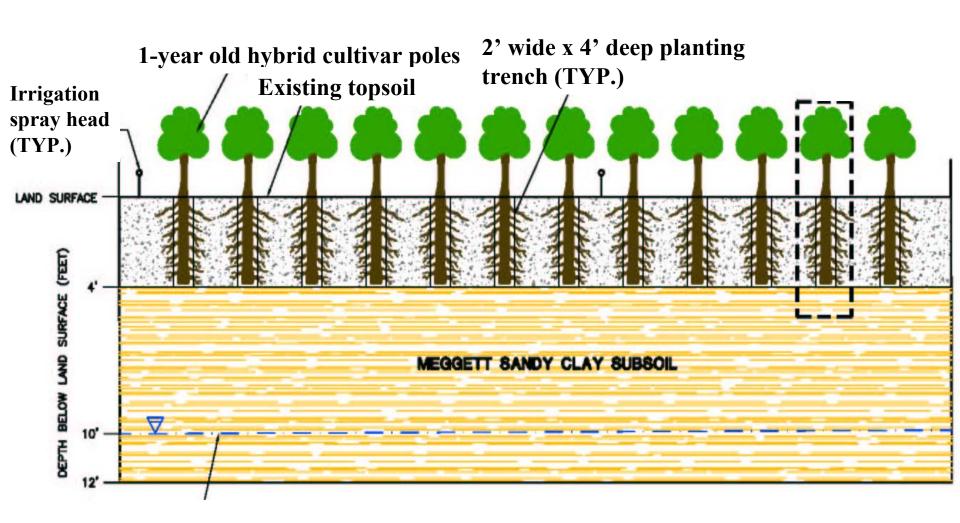








# Spray Field Phytotechnology (Tree) Plot Cross Section











### Cost Advantages:

- √ Cost savings of 50-80% can be realized in capital investment stage; and
- ✓ Cost savings exceeding 90% are typical in the operation & maintenance stage.
- > Other Advantages Include:
  - √ Simplicity of operation and maintenance;
  - √ Tolerance to wide fluctuations in hydraulic and constituent loading rates; and
  - √ Aesthetic attributes.



# The Far Side



"Well, actually, Doreen, I rather resent being called a 'swamp thing.'

...I prefer the term 'wetlands-challenged mutant.'"