## Overview Of Alcoa's

## Enhanced Natural Systems (ENS) Project

A ALCOA 㘠
Mt. Holly, South Carolina
International Applied
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## Alcoa, Mt. Holly Plant



## Alcoa, Mt. Holly Plant



## Purpose Of Mt. Holly ENS Pilot Project

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


## 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
$\rightarrow$ Develop full-scale applications for Alcoa sites world-wide.

## Zero Water Program Update

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

## Water Management Current Condition



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



## Components Of Mt. Holly ENS Project

## East Pond Area <br> - 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<br>Fluoride/Metals Removal


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## East Pond CTW Design

## Key Design Elements:

$>$ No. Test Cells: 2
> Cell Size (each): 75' x 150' (11,250 ft²)
> Cell Types: Sub-Surface Flow
$>$ Constituents Of Interest: F1, As, A1, Mn, Ni, $\mathbf{Z n}$
> 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



## Basis For Design

## Bench Testing To Evaluate:

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

## East Pond Bench Testing Program



## East Pond CTW Pilot Layout





## Potline Courtyard

## Grass Filter Strips

For
Fluoride Removal

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## Potline Courtyard ENS Design

## Key Design Elements:

> No. Test Plots: 2

- ENS Plot (3 grass filter strips)
- Control Plot (gravel)
$>$ Plot Size: 750' x 60' (45,000 $\mathbf{f t}^{2}$ )
> Vegetation: Buffalo and Bahia Grass
$>$ Water Source: Roof Drainage from Potlin Area
> Constituents Of Interest: Fluoride, Aluminum,
TSS
> Treatment Objective:
- Enhance storm water rund and reduce guantit


## Courtyard Vegetated Filter Strips



Vegetated Grass Filter Strip Pilot Plot


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## Sprayfield

# Phyto Plots For Water Consumption/Metals Retention 



## ©

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



## Spray Field Phyto Pilot Plot Design

## Key Design Elements:

> No. Test Plots: 2
$>$ Plot Size (each): 258' x 225' (58,000 $\mathbf{f t}^{2}$ )
$>$ 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, y'
$>$ Treatment Mechanisms:
- Consumptive water use through ET
- COIs are retained in root zone


## Spray Field Phyto Plot Layout



PLAN VIW OF EOSTMG EPAYY FEID AREA


DTGAED PLM YTV OF gPAY RTD PIOT PLOT


## Sprayfield Phytotechnology Pilot Plots



## Basis For Design

## Rooting Test Experiments To Determine:

$\checkmark$ the ability of site soils to support and sustain
a viable vegetative community;
$\checkmark$ bapurachpriate tree and grass species to at the site; and
$\checkmark$ the form and amount of soil supplements speqiained to support the sele


## © <br> ROUX





## Spray Field Phytotechnology (Tree) Plot Cross Section

1-year old hybrid cultivar poles Irrigation spray head



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## Projected ENS Benefits

## Cost Advantages:

$\checkmark$ Cost savings of 50-80\% can be realized in capital investment stage; and
$\checkmark$ Cost savings exceeding $90 \%$ are typical in the operation $\mathbb{E}$ maintenance stage.
$>$ Other Advantages Include:
$\checkmark$ Simplicity of operation and maintenance;
$\checkmark$ Tolerance to wide Eluctuations in hydraulic and constituent loading rates; and
$\checkmark$ Aesthetic attributes.

## The Far Side


"Well, actually, Doreen, I rather resent being called a 'swamp thing.'
...I prefer the term 'wetlands-challenged mutant." ${ }^{\prime \prime}$

