

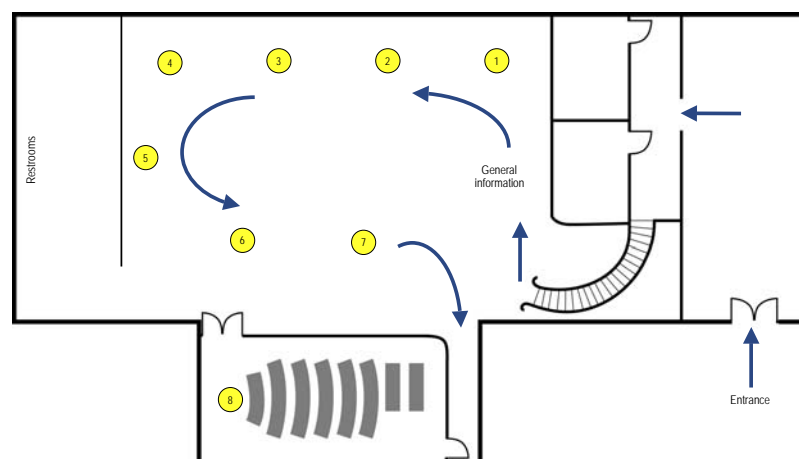


## Welcome to Our Open House

*Draft*

# Environmental Impact Statement for a Proposed Water Treatment Residuals Management Process

- ◆ The posters displayed in this building highlight major aspects of the Washington Aqueduct and our water treatment residuals management project.
- ◆ Please visit each station at your own pace.
- ◆ Our staff at each station will present the project and the process and will answer questions.
- ◆ Please visit our stenographer if you have comments about this project that you want to include in the formal public record.





# Twenty Six Alternatives Have Been Evaluated in a Feasibility Study Screening Process

## ♦ Historical

## ♦ Newly Developed

## ♦ Ideas from Scoping Period

Category Number	Category Description	Number of Alternatives
I.	Alternatives Without Continuous Off-site Trucking From Dalecarlia WTP	7
II.	Alternatives Including Some Discharge to the Potomac River	3
III.	Alternatives Involving Modified Use of Dalecarlia Reservoir	4
IV.	Alternatives Including Facilities at McMillan WTP	8
V.	Alternatives Including Facilities at Dalecarlia WTP	3
VI.	No Action Alternative (Required By Law)	1

**Possible Alternatives for Residuals Management**



**Feasibility Study  
Eliminated 22 of the  
Alternatives**

**Four Alternatives will be  
Carried into the EIS for  
Detailed Evaluation**

Alternative	Alternative Description	Category
A	Process residuals at the Dalecarlia WTP and dispose of them in a monofill on the Dalecarlia Reservoir property	I. Alternatives Without Continuous Off-site Trucking From Dalecarlia WTP
B	Process residuals at the Dalecarlia WTP and truck them off-site	V. Alternatives Including Facilities at Dalecarlia WTP
C	Convey thickened residuals in a dedicated pipe and dewater at the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Facility	I. Alternatives Without Continuous Off-site Trucking From Dalecarlia WTP
D	No Action Alternative (required by law)	VI. No Action Alternative





## ALTERNATIVE A

# Residuals Processing at Dalecarlia Plant with Disposal in Monofill on Reservoir Grounds

- Residuals from Dalecarlia and Georgetown sedimentation basins are thickened and dewatered at the Dalecarlia WTP
- Processed residuals trucked to Dalecarlia property on east side of MacArthur Blvd.



### Processing and Monofill Trade-offs Include

- No trucks through neighborhoods
- Changes to land use and neighborhood views
- Disposal solution lasts 20 years; Allows time for future technology development

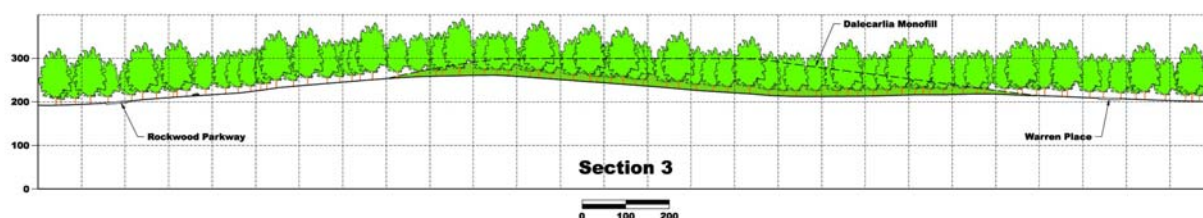
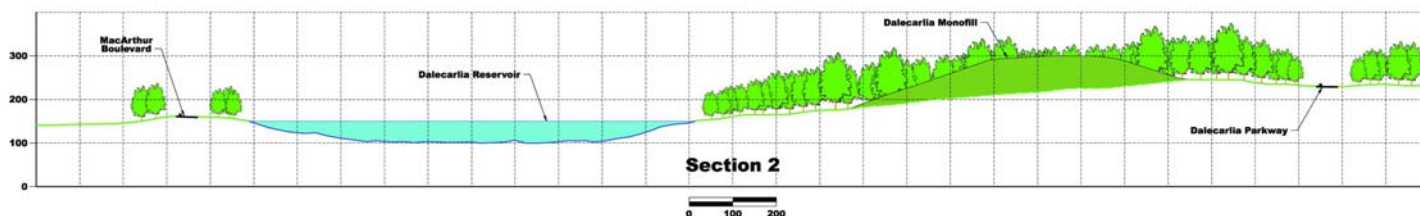
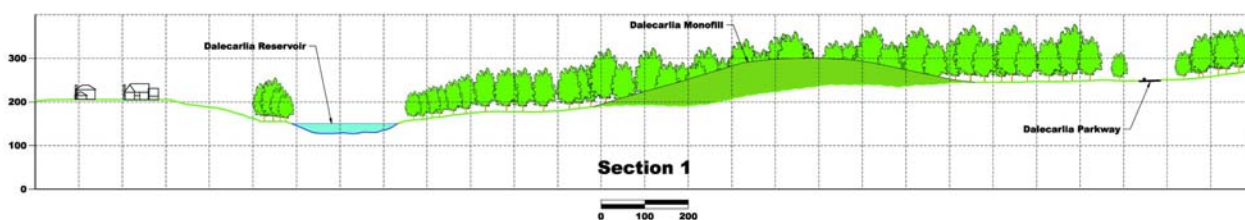
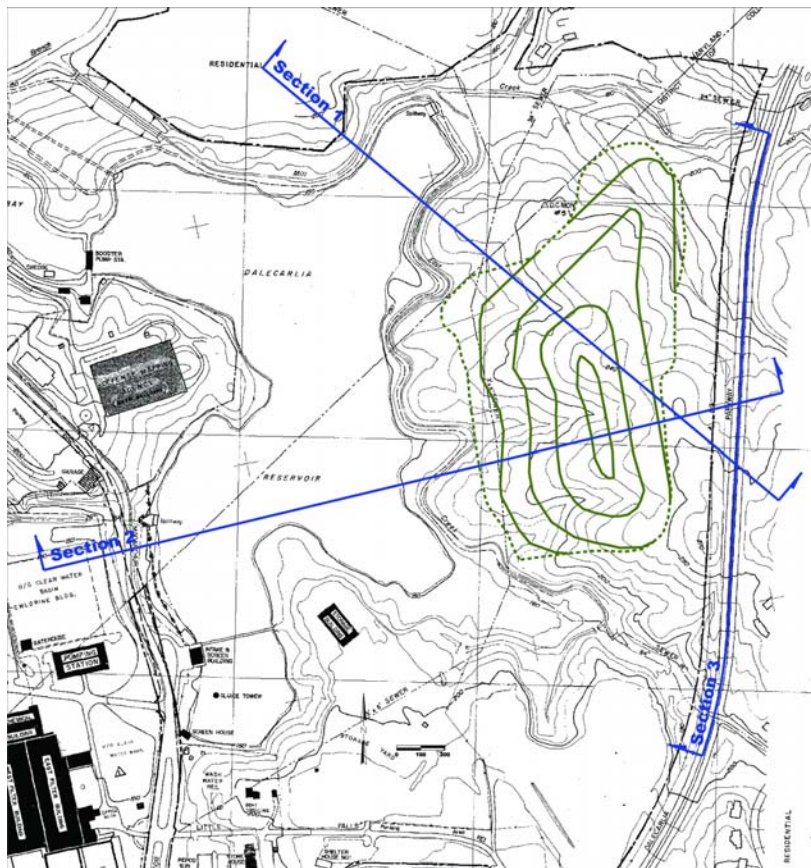
### Areas of Concern in the EIS

- Land use
- Visual impact of monofill and dewatering facility
- Biological resources
- Spring Valley, AUES Investigations
- Groundwater
- Soil
- Surface water
- Air Quality



# Alternative A

## How the Dalecarlia Monofill Fits into the Existing Reservoir Site







## ALTERNATIVE A

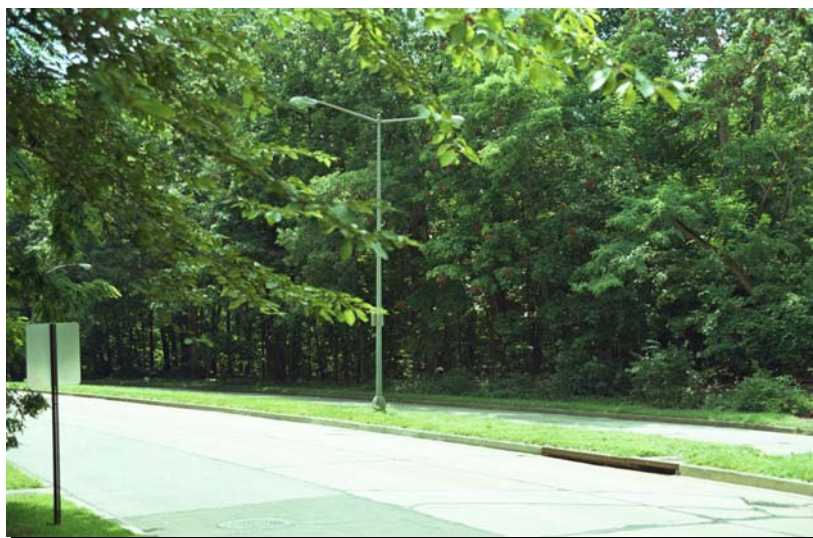
# Visual Impact of Dalecarlia Monofill would be Minimized by Maintaining Existing Tree Buffer

Completed Monofill as seen from behind the homes located on Chalfont Place



Existing trees will screen Monofill from view at the intersection of Rockwood Parkway and Dalecarlia Parkway

Existing trees will screen Monofill from view at the intersection of Warren Place and Dalecarlia Parkway



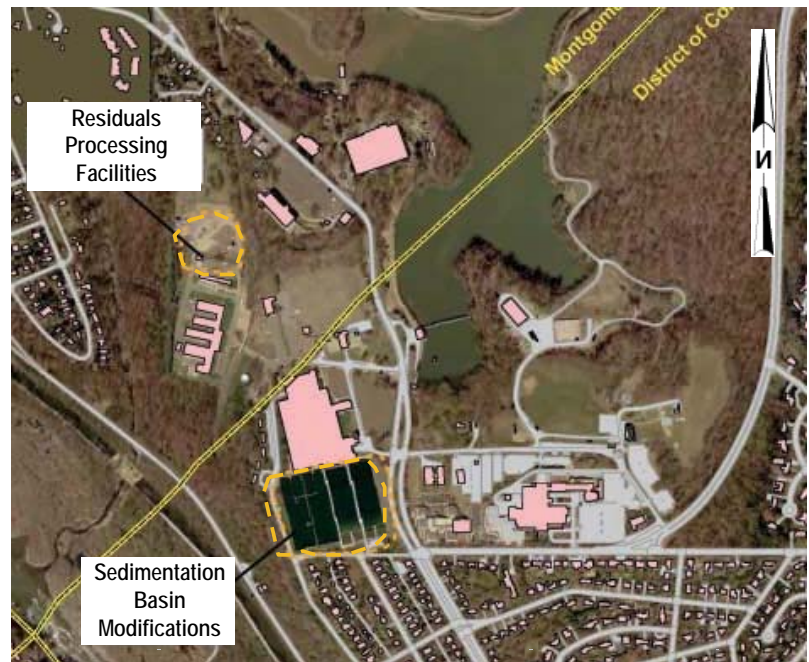




## ALTERNATIVE B

# Residuals Processing at Dalecarlia Plant with Disposal by Trucking

- 💧 **Residuals from Dalecarlia and Georgetown sedimentation basins are thickened and dewatered at the Dalecarlia WTP**
- 💧 **Contract haul to existing permitted disposal facilities**



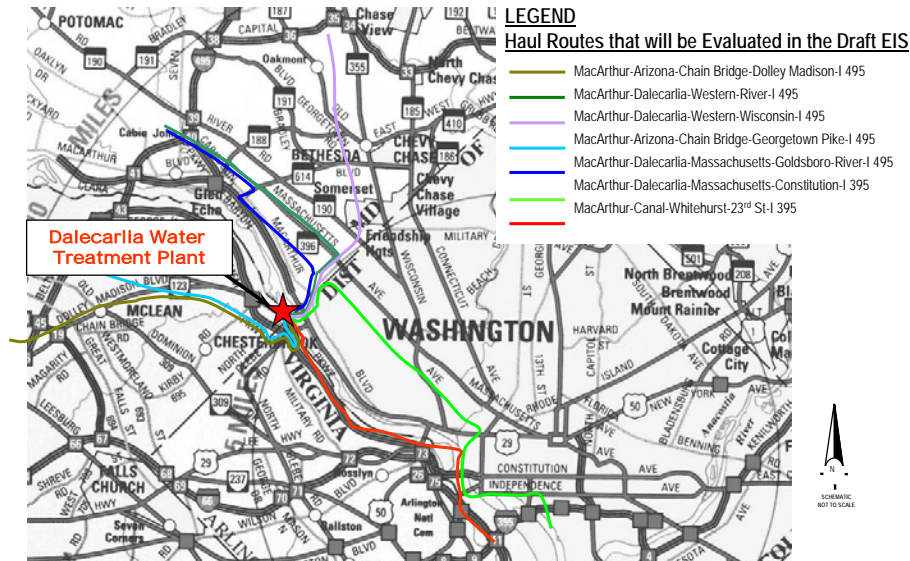
Residuals Processing Facility Visualized from the bridge on the Capital Crescent Trail

- 💧 **Residuals Processing Facility at Dalecarlia will be enclosed to minimize noise and present an appearance consistent with other plant buildings**



# ALTERNATIVE B

## Potential Truck Routes Evaluated to Study the Full Range of Impacts on Neighborhood Traffic



Daily Average (M - F) Number of Loads			
20 Ton Trucks		10 Ton Trucks	
Current	20 Year Projection	Current	20 Year Projection
9	10	16	20



### Trucking Trade-offs Include

- Long term solution
- Avoid disturbance to reservoir land
- Concern about trucks on neighborhood roads
- Increasing hauling costs as disposal sites become more distant

### Areas of Concern in the EIS

- Truck traffic
- Noise
- Visual impact of Dewatering Facility
- Air Quality





# ALTERNATIVE C

## Piping Residuals to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant



Potential Area for Washington Aqueduct Residuals Processing Facility

### Piping Trade-offs Include

- ◆ No trucks from Dalecarlia
- ◆ Long term solution
- ◆ Construction in sensitive areas
- ◆ Residuals trucked from Blue Plains

### Areas of Concern in the EIS

- ◆ Economic Impact
- ◆ Land Use
- ◆ Infrastructure
- ◆ Cultural Resources
- ◆ Schedule and Permit Compliance

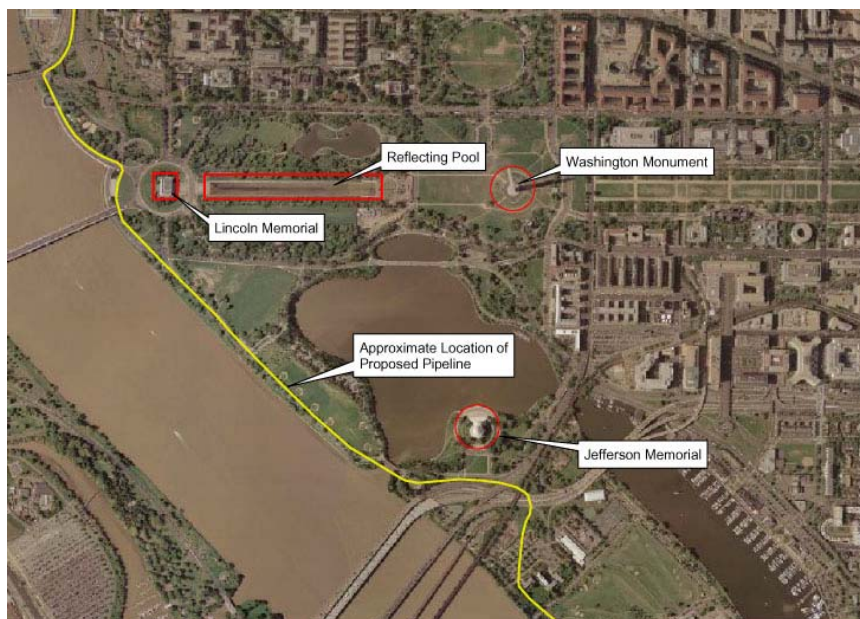
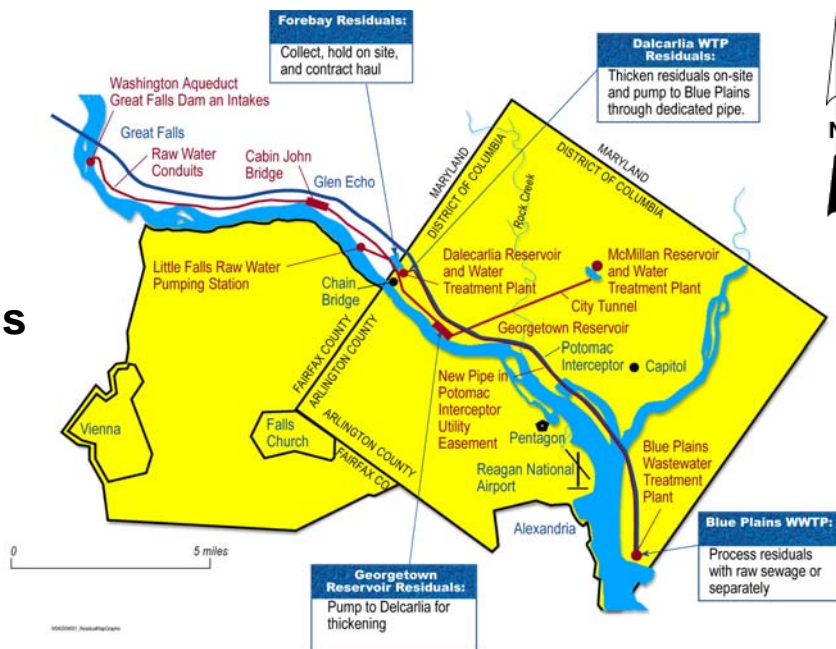




## ALTERNATIVE C

# Piping Residuals to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

- ◆ Residuals from Dalecarlia and Georgetown sedimentation basins would be thickened at Dalecarlia WTP
- ◆ Existing solids loading restrictions at Blue Plains and CSO concerns prevent discharging Washington Aqueduct residuals directly to the Potomac Interceptor
- ◆ Residuals would be conveyed in a separate parallel pipeline to Blue Plains for dewatering

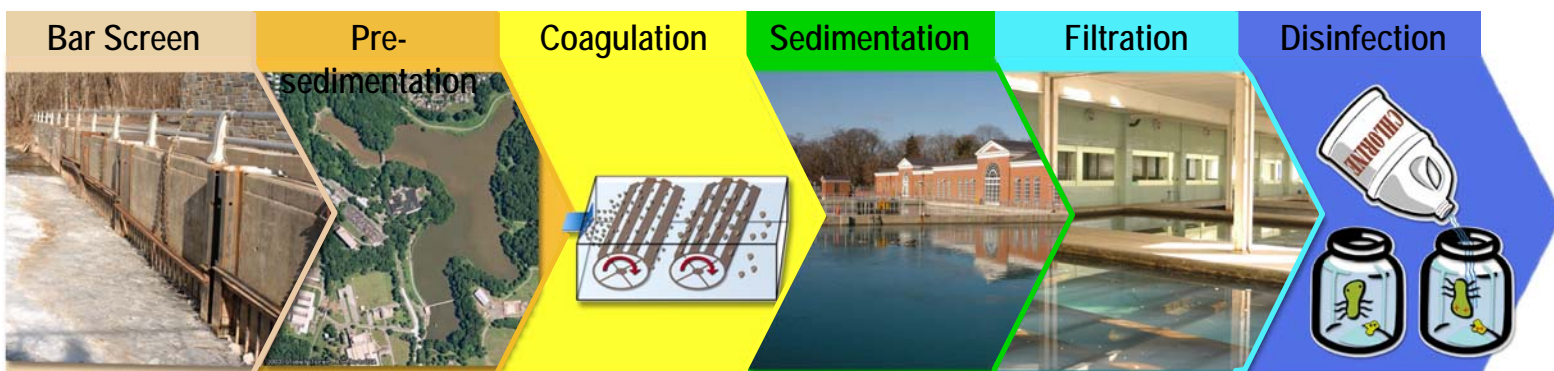


**Potomac Interceptor corridor passes near a number of sensitive land uses**

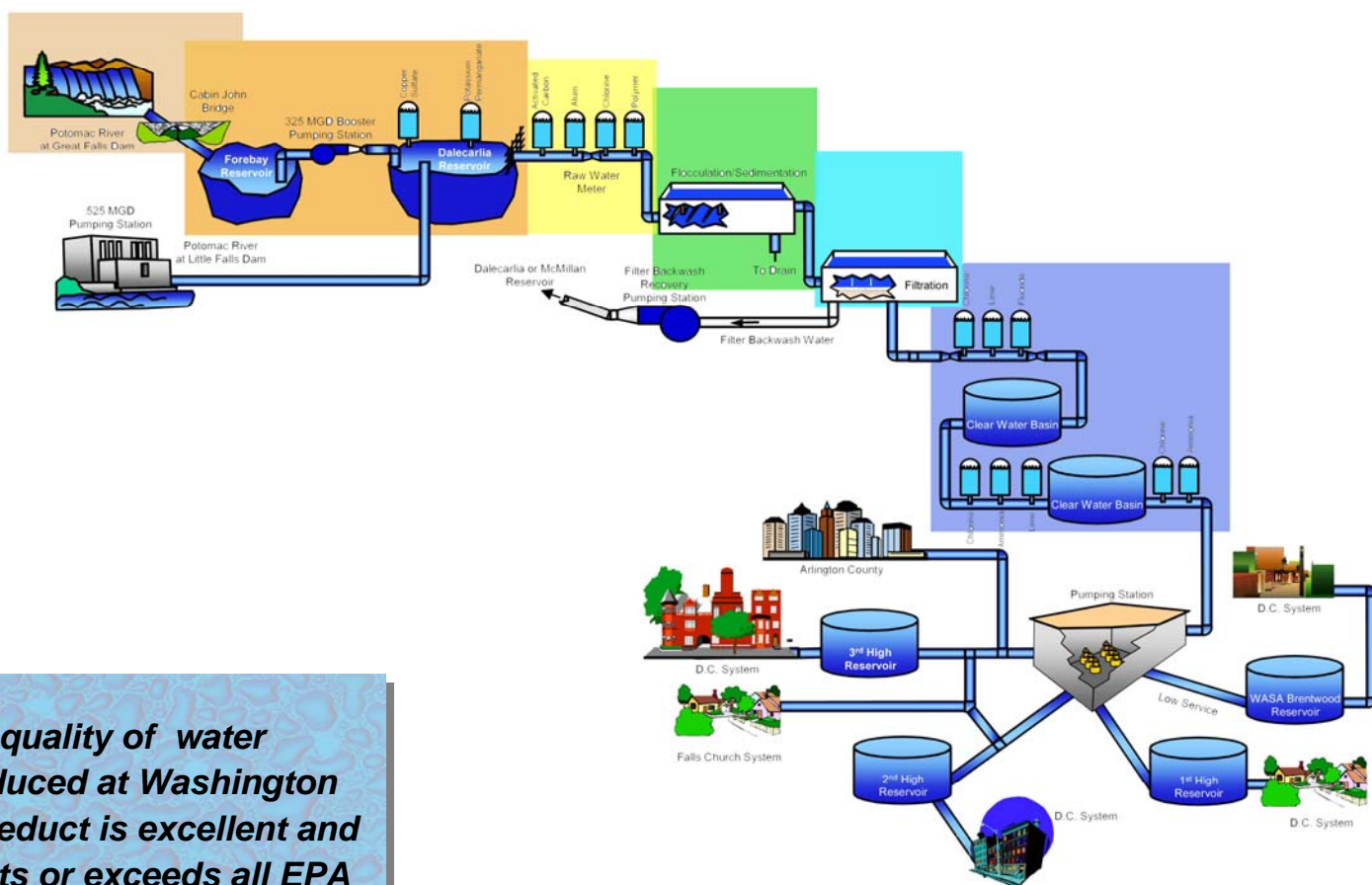


# From the Potomac River to Your Tap: The Washington Aqueduct Process of Treating Water

## Six Essential Steps to Producing Drinking Water:



## Washington Aqueduct Water Treatment Process:

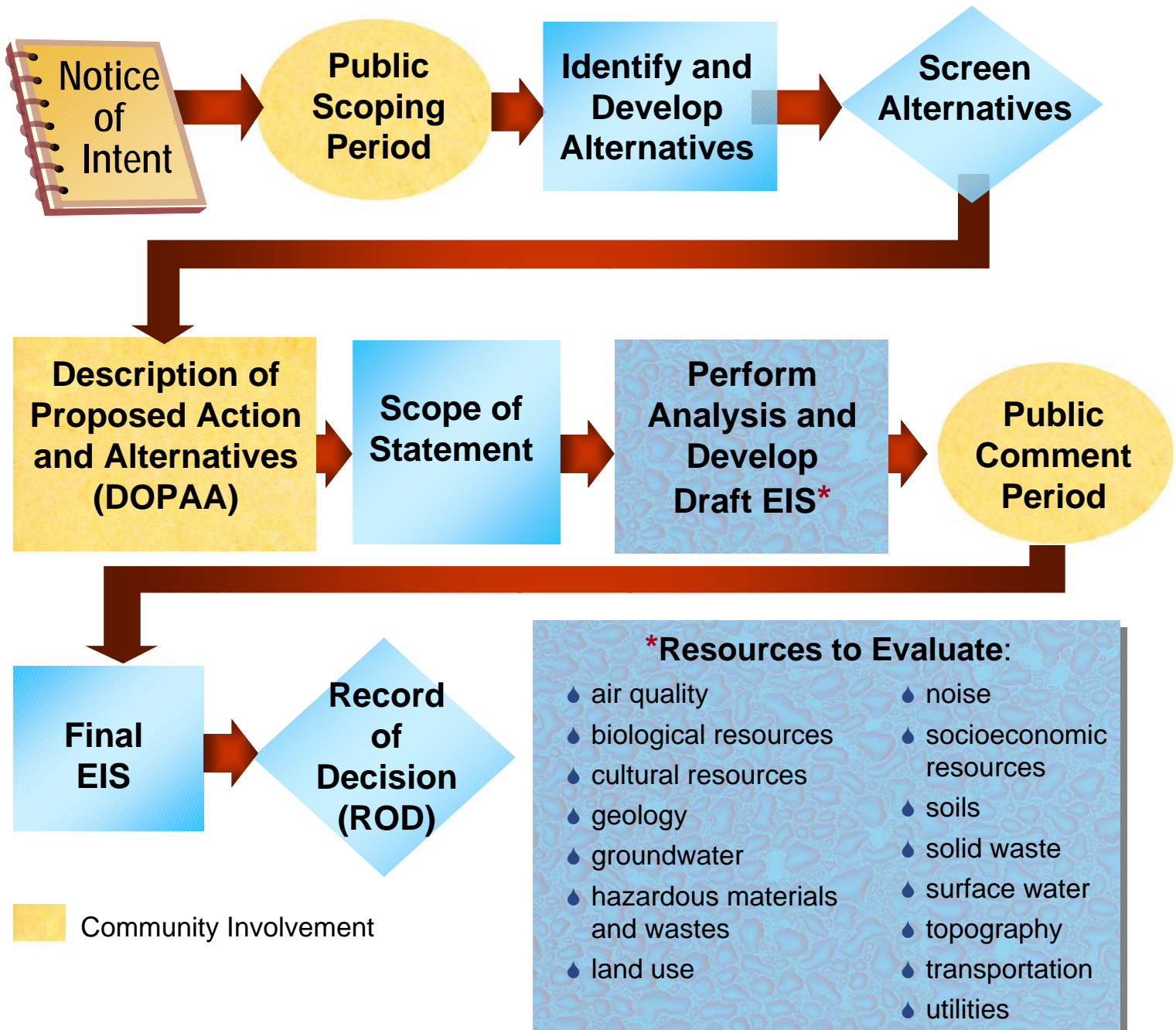


*The quality of water  
produced at Washington  
Aqueduct is excellent and  
meets or exceeds all EPA  
standards*

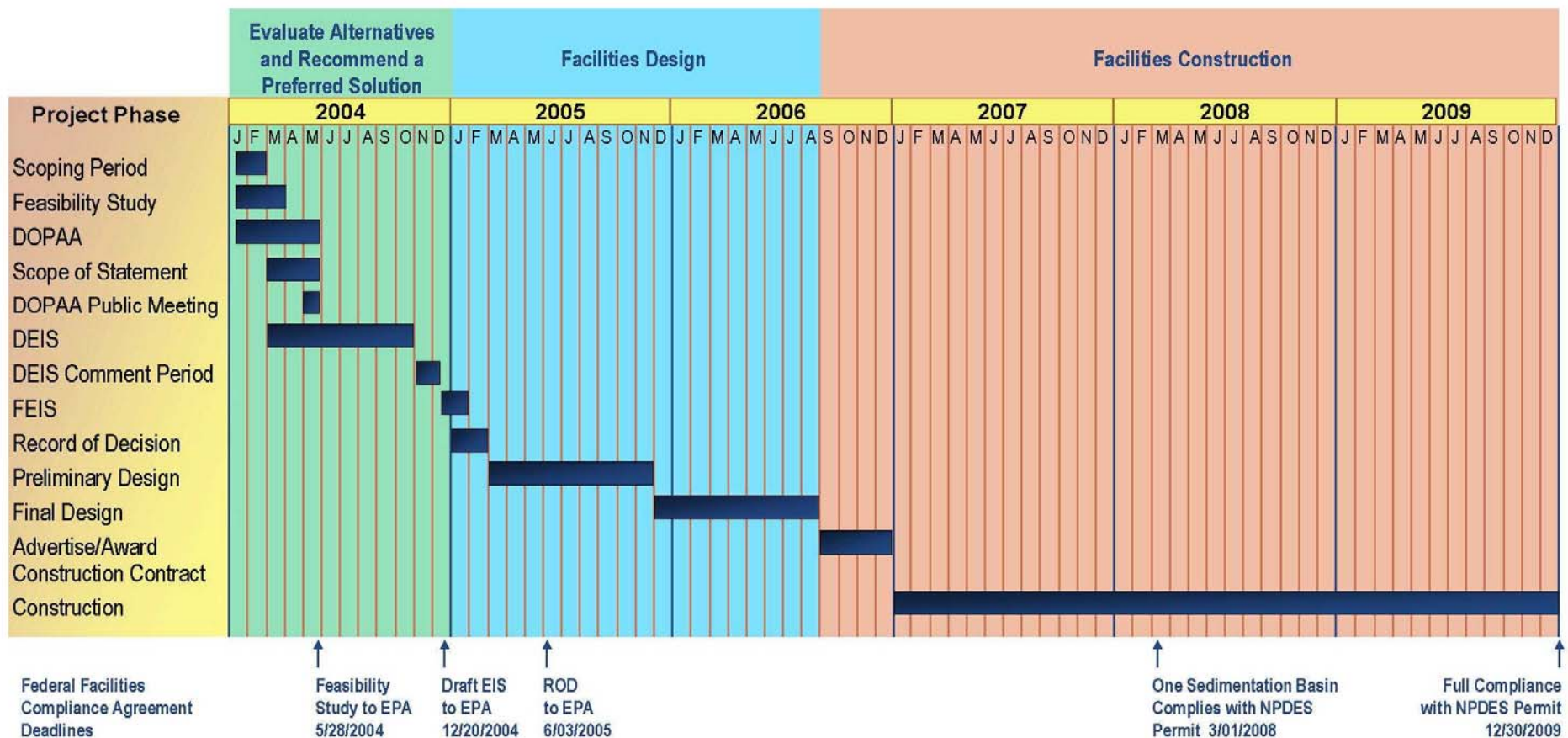




# An Environmental Impact Statement Clearly Examines All Issues and Involves the Public and Regulatory Agencies



*EIS's provide full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts and inform decision makers and the public of reasonable alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse impacts*







# Objectives

- To allow Washington Aqueduct to achieve complete compliance with NPDES Permit DC0000019 and all other federal and local regulations.
- To design a process that will not impact current or future production of safe drinking water reliably for the Washington Aqueduct customers.
- To reduce, if possible, the quantities of solids generated by the water treatment process through optimized coagulation or other means.
- To minimize, if possible, impacts on various local and regional stakeholders and minimize impacts on the environment.
- To design a process that is cost-effective in design, implementation, and operation.