Washington Aqueduct Open House

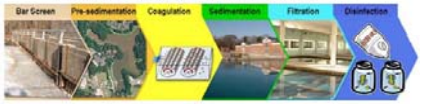
for the

Draft Environmental Impact Statement *for a* Proposed Water Treatment Residuals Management Process

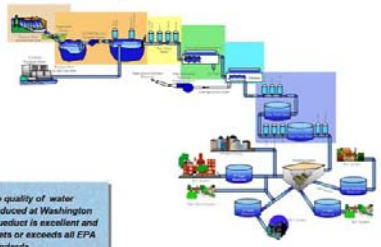
Two 30-minute presentations with Q&A sessions will be given in the theater at 7:15 p.m. and 8:15 p.m.

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

Six Essential Steps to Producing Drinking Water:

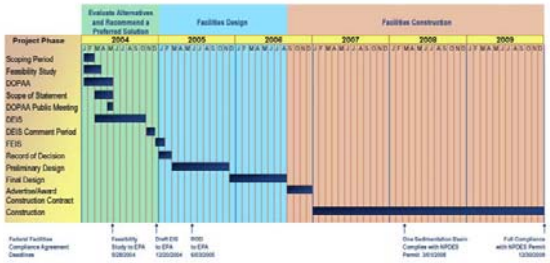


Washington Aqueduct Water Treatment Process:

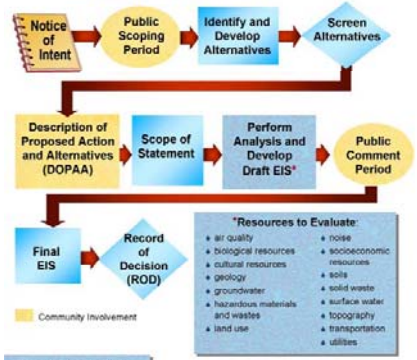


The quality of water produced at Washington Aqueduct is excellent and meets or exceeds all EPA standards

Three Project Phases Lead to Full Permit Compliance by the End of 2009



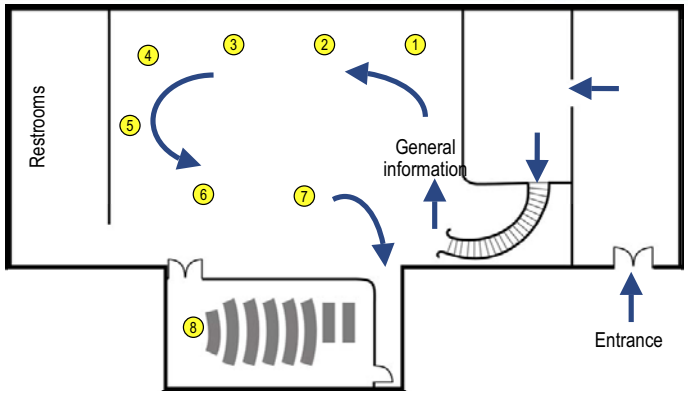
An Environmental Impact Statement Clearly Examines All Issues and Involves the Public and Regulatory Agencies



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.



Information Station Locations

Station	Topic Presented
1	Washington Aqueduct Customer/Treatment Process Information
2	Residuals Production and Processing/Disposal Alternatives Overview Alternatives Evaluated in Feasibility Study and carried forward into EIS
3	Alternative A - Process Residuals at Dalecarlia and dispose in Monofill
4	Alternative B - Process Residuals at Dalecarlia and dispose by Hauling
5	Alternative C - Thicken Residuals at Dalecarlia, Pipe to Blue Plains for Processing/Disposal by Hauling
6	EIS Process Overview and Project Schedule
7	Stenographer
8	Questions Answered Following Open House Session

September 7, 2004

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

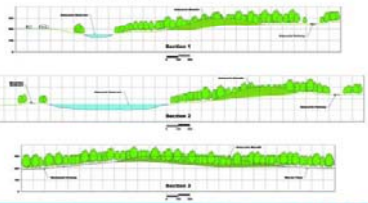
Possible Alternatives for Residuals Management

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
How the Dalecarlia Monofill Fits into the Existing Reservoir Site



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	Areas of Concern in the EIS
♦ No trucks through neighborhoods	♦ Land use
♦ Changes to land use and neighborhood views	♦ Visual impact of monofill and dewatering facility
♦ Disposal solution lasts 20 years; Allows time for future technology development	♦ Biological resources
	♦ Spring Valley, AUES Investigations
	♦ Groundwater
	♦ Soil
	♦ Surface water
	♦ Air Quality

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 Street 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 C
Piping Residuals to the Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

Piping Trade-offs Include	Areas of Concern in the EIS
♦ No trucks from Dalecarlia	♦ Economic Impact
♦ Long term solution	♦ Land Use
♦ Construction in sensitive areas	♦ Infrastructure
♦ Residuals trucked from Blue Plains	♦ Cultural Resources
	♦ Schedule and Permit Compliance

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	Areas of Concern in the EIS
♦ Long term solution	♦ Truck traffic
♦ Avoid disturbance to reservoir land	♦ Noise
♦ Concern about trucks on neighborhood roads	♦ Visual impact of Dewatering Facility
♦ Increasing hauling costs as disposal sites become more distant	♦ Air Quality

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