



Certification Boulevard

Test Your Knowledge of Residuals Management Answer Key

- Given the following data, what is the Specific Oxygen Utilization Rate (SOUR) in an aerobic digester?
 - OUR test starting D.O. is 6.8 mg/L
 - OUR test ending D.O. is 3.5 mg/L
 - OUR test time is 10 minutes
 - Digested sludge total solids concentration is 1.2%
 - 2.1 mg/hr/gm TS
 - 1.1 mg/hr/gm TS
 - 1.65 mg/hr/gm TS**
 - 10.9 mg/hr/gm TS

$$\text{SOUR, mg/hr/gm TS} = \text{OUR, mg/L/hr} \div \text{TS, gm/L}$$
$$(6.8 \text{ mg/l} - 3.5 \text{ mg/L}) \div 10 \text{ minutes} \times 60 \text{ mins/hr} = 19.8 \text{ mg/L/hr OUR}$$

$$\text{gm/L TS} = \text{mg/L TSS} \div 1,000$$

$$1.2\% \text{ TS} \times 10,000 = 12,000 \text{ mg/L TSS}$$
$$19.8 \text{ mg/L/hr} \div (12,000 \div 1,000)$$
$$= 1.65 \text{ mg/hr/gm TS}$$

- Based on Question No.1, does this aerobic digester meet EPA's vector attraction reduction regulation for Class B residuals?
 - Yes
 - No**
 - Not enough data to answer this question

The standard for SOUR to satisfy vector attraction reduction requirements for aerobic digestion is to be no more than 1.5 mg/hr/gm TS.

- Given the following data, what is the percent volatile solids reduction in an anaerobic digester using the Approximate Mass Balance (AMB) formula?
 - Feed Sludge Total Solids = 3.4%
 - Feed Sludge Volatile Solids = 2.7%
 - Feed Sludge Daily Flow = 0.09 mgd
 - Digested Sludge Out Total Solids = 2.4%
 - Digested Sludge Out Volatile Solids = 1.5%
 - Digested Sludge Out Flow = 0.09 mgd
 - 40.1%
 - 37.0%
 - 34.5%

d. 44.4%

Approximate Mass Balance formula

$$= (VS \text{ in, lbs/day} - VS \text{ Out lbs/day}) \div VS \text{ in, lbs/day} \times 100 = \% \text{ VS reduction}$$

$$VS \text{ in, lbs/day} = 0.09 \text{ mgd} \times 27,000 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal} = 20,266 \text{ lbs/day}$$

$$VS \text{ out, lbs/day} = 0.09 \text{ mgd} \times 15,000 \text{ mg/L} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal} = 11,259 \text{ lbs/day}$$

$$(20,266 - 11,259) \div 20,266 \times 100$$

$$= 44.4\% \text{ VS reduction}$$

4. What happens to the pH in an aerobic digester when carbon dioxide is stripped out of the sludge?
- The pH decreases
 - The pH increases**
 - Carbon dioxide does not affect pH
 - Alkalinity is increased
5. What are the requirements for lime stabilization to accomplish Class B stabilization standards?
- Raise the sludge pH to no greater than 11.0
 - Raise the sludge pH to at least 12 for the first 2 hours, and then maintain at least 12.5 for the next 24 hours
 - Raise the sludge pH to 10.0 to 10.5 for 30 minutes
 - Raise the sludge pH to at least 12 for the first 2 hours, and then maintain at least 11.5 for the next 22 hours**
6. Given the following data, what is the volatile solids loading rate in an anaerobic digester?
- Digester tank diameter is 75 feet
 - Digester side water depth is 24 feet to overflow
 - Volume in cone is 35,000 gallons
 - Digester sludge feed rate is 125 gpm for 8 hrs/day
 - Sludge feed total solids concentration is 3.2%
 - Sludge feed volatile content is 81%
- 0.12 lbs per day VS per ft³**
 - 0.34 lbs per day VS per ft³
 - 0.15 lbs per day VS per ft³
 - 1.5 lbs per day VS per ft³

$$VS \text{ loading rate, lbs VS per day per ft}^3 \text{ digester capacity} \\ = \text{lbs/day VS feed to digester} \div \text{ft}^3 \text{ digester capacity}$$

$$\text{flow to digester} = 480 \text{ mins/day} \times 125 \text{ gpm} = 60,000 \text{ gpd} = 0.06 \text{ mgd}$$

$$\text{volatile solids fraction} = 3.2\% \text{ TS} \times 81\% \text{ volatile} = 2.592\% \text{ volatile fraction}$$

$$\text{lbs/day VS feed} = 0.06 \text{ mgd} \times 25,920 \text{ mg/L VS} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal} \\ = 12,970 \text{ lbs/day VS feed to digester}$$

$$\text{digester ft}^3 \text{ capacity} = (\pi r^2 \times \text{SWD, ft}) + (\text{cone volume} \div 7.48 \text{ gal/ft}^3)$$

$$(3.14 \times 37.5 \text{ ft} \times 37.5 \text{ ft} \times 24 \text{ ft SWD}) + (35,000 \text{ gallons in cone} \div 7.48 \text{ gal/ft}^3)$$

$$105,975 \text{ ft}^3 + 4,679 \text{ ft}^3 = 110,654 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$12,970 \text{ lbs/day VS} \div 110,654 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= 0.117 \text{ lbs/day VS per ft}^3 \text{ digester capacity}$$

7. Which is the EPA rule that provides rules and regulation for the disposal of wastewater residuals?
- 305 rule
 - 640 rule
 - 736 rule
 - 503 rule**
8. Given the following data, what is the annual budget for lime in a lime stabilization process?
- Lime dose rate is 5.5% per wet ton of sludge
 - Sludge wet weight is 28,690 lbs/day
 - Lime cost is \$120.00 per ton delivered
 - Sludge is processed 7 days per week
- \$36,145
 - \$14,345
 - \$34,557**
 - \$28,274

$$\text{tons/day lime used} = \text{sludge wet weight, tons/day} \times \text{lime dose, \%}$$

$$28,690 \text{ lbs wet sludge} \div 2,000 \text{ lbs/ton} = 14.345 \text{ ton/day wet sludge}$$

$$14.345 \text{ tons/day wet sludge} \times 0.055 \text{ lime dose} = 0.788975 \text{ tons/day lime used}$$

$$\text{tons/year lime used} = 0.788975 \text{ tons/day} \times 365 \text{ days/year} = 287.976 \text{ tons/year lime used}$$

$$287.976 \text{ tons/year lime used} \times \$120.00 \text{ per ton of lime delivered}$$

$$= \$34,557.10 \text{ per year lime cost}$$

9. What is one of the alternate methods for vector attraction reduction for an anaerobic digestion process if the volatile solids reduction does not meet the required number?
- Chlorine residual
 - SOUR
 - Extended 40-day bench test**
 - Ammonia-nitrogen
 - None of the above
10. What is the fecal coliform limit to meet standards for Class B biosolids?
- 1,000 #/gram TS
 - 10,000 #/gram TS
 - 1,000,000 #/gram TS
 - 2,000,000 #/gram TS**