

CURRENT WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROCESS



1) WASTEWATER FROM HOMES AND BUSINESSES IS TRANSPORTED THROUGH PUMP STATIONS TO ONE OF TWO WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES.



DID YOU KNOW?
DUE TO OUR MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, LACSD NEEDS 21 PUMP STATIONS TO MOVE WASTEWATER THROUGH THE SYSTEM TO THE TREATMENT FACILITIES

THERE ARE APPROX. 300 MILES OF SEWER PIPES AND 10,000 MANHOLES WITHIN LACSD'S SEWER SYSTEM.

2) AT THE PLANT, WASTEWATER FIRST PASSES THROUGH BAR SCREENS. THIS ALLOWS WATER TO PASS BUT NOT LARGE DEBRIS.



3) WASTEWATER THEN FLOWS INTO A GRIT CHAMBER WHICH SLOWS DOWN THE WATER FLOW, ALLOWING SAND, GRIT AND OTHER HEAVY SOLIDS TO SETTLE AT THE BOTTOM WHERE THEY CAN BE LATER REMOVED.



4) WASTEWATER THEN MOVES TO PRIMARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS WHERE SMALLER PARTICLES SETTLE TO THE BOTTOM OR FLOAT TO THE TOP OF THE TANK. DEVICES SUCH AS SCRAPERS COLLECT THE SOLID MATTER THAT REMAINS (PRIMARY SLUDGE).



5) WASTEWATER THEN GOES INTO TRICKLING FILTERS WHICH MIMICS THE NATURAL STREAMBED PROCESS.



6) WASTEWATER FLOWS INTO A SECONDARY SEDIMENTATION TANK WHERE THE SETTLEABLE SOLIDS ARE REMOVED.



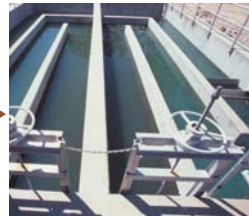
7) WASTEWATER IS THEN PUMPED TO A HOLDING POND



8) WATER FROM HOLDING POND IS PUMPED THROUGH A NITROGEN REMOVAL PROCESS.

DID YOU KNOW?
THE REMOVAL OF WASTEWATER PROTECTS LAKE ARROWHEAD AND ITS WATERSHED AREA.

LACSD IS PLANNING AN UPGRADE AND EXPANSION OF THE GRASS VALLEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT.



TO KILL ESSENTIALLY ALL PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS IN THE WATER.

9) WASTEWATER IS THEN SENT TO DISINFECTANT TANKS WHERE CHLORINE IS ADDED BEFORE IT LEAVES THE PLANT



PERCOLATES INTO GROUND-WATER.

10) TREATED WATER IS PUMPED THROUGH THE OUTFALL LINE TO A FARM IN HESPERIA WHERE IT