



## GOVERNMENT

### **Compliance and Lower Treatment Cost Add Up to Better Water and Continued “Water Independence” for a Small City**

#### **Problem**

In addition to regulating Total Organic Carbon removal, the EPA’s Stage I Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule requires cities of less than 10,000 population to keep total drinking water Trihalomethanes below 80 ppb and Haloacetic Acids below 60 ppb as of January 1, 2004. A municipality in the Midwest, which used aluminum sulfate as its primary water plant coagulant, was having great difficulty achieving the new standards. Unless the plant managers could find a solution, the municipality was faced with having to close down the water treatment plant and buy its potable water from “out of town” sources.

#### **Solution**

Working with Garratt-Callahan field representatives, the water treatment plant managers replaced aluminum sulfate with Garratt-Callahan’s proprietary coagulant blend, AH-423. The municipality’s drinking water process soon produced lower turbidity, allowed reduced lime usage, and improved Total Organic Carbon reduction. And, the water treatment plant achieved compliance with the EPA’s Stage I Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

#### **Results**

The municipality avoided the expense of closing its water treatment plant and purchasing water from an outside district at a much higher cost. In addition, chemical costs at the municipality’s water treatment plant declined by \$9,000 per year, as it now consumes less coagulant and lime in the purification process.

#### **Conclusion**

By replacing a commodity coagulant with its proprietary coagulant blend, AH-423, Garratt-Callahan was able to not only reduce costs for this municipality, but also enable it to continue to operate its potable water plant while meeting the new Byproducts Rule.

**Garratt-Callahan: Better water from better water treatment.**