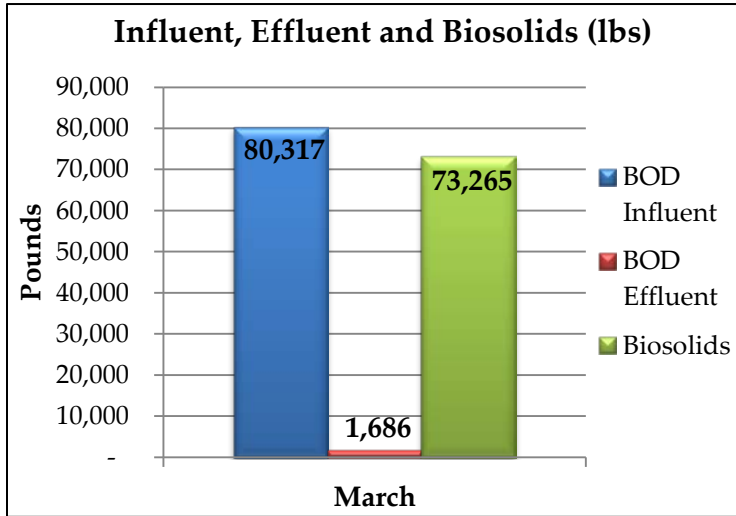


River Falls Municipal Utilities Waste Water Treatment Plant

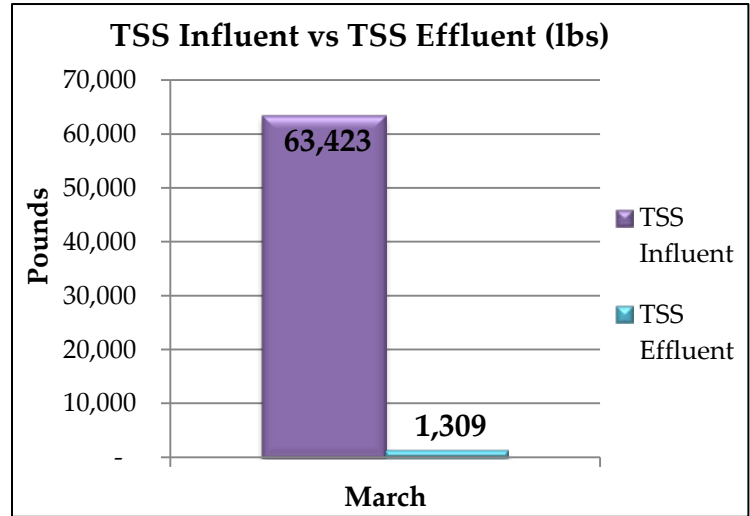
For March 2015

Influent, Effluent and Biosolids (lbs.)



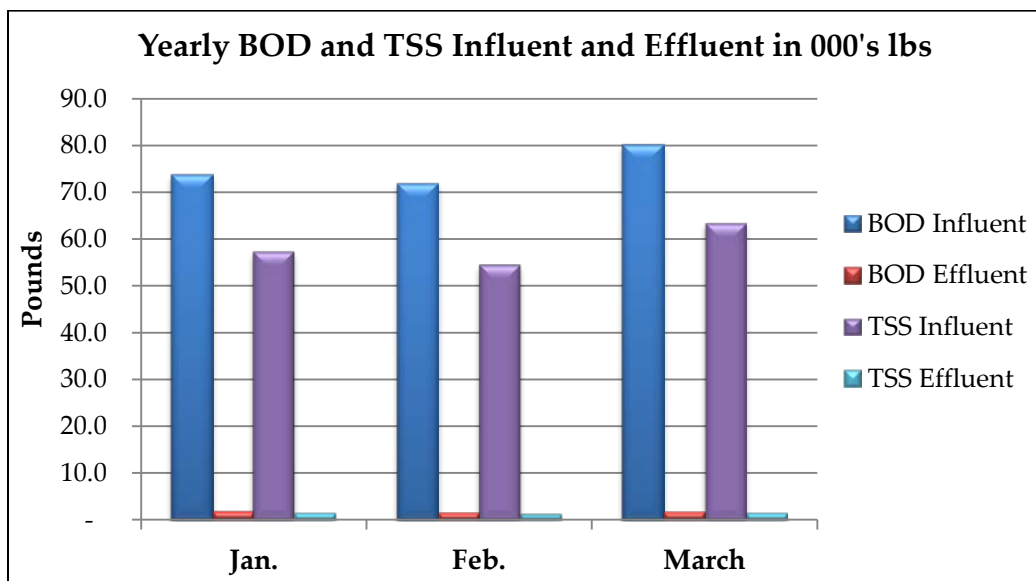
The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Influent and BOD Effluent pounds represent pounds of oxygen needed for treatment.

TSS Influent vs TSS Effluent (lbs)



The TSS Influent and TSS Effluent represent the pounds of Total Suspended Solids entering the Waste Water Treatment Plant versus going out into the Kinnickinnic River.

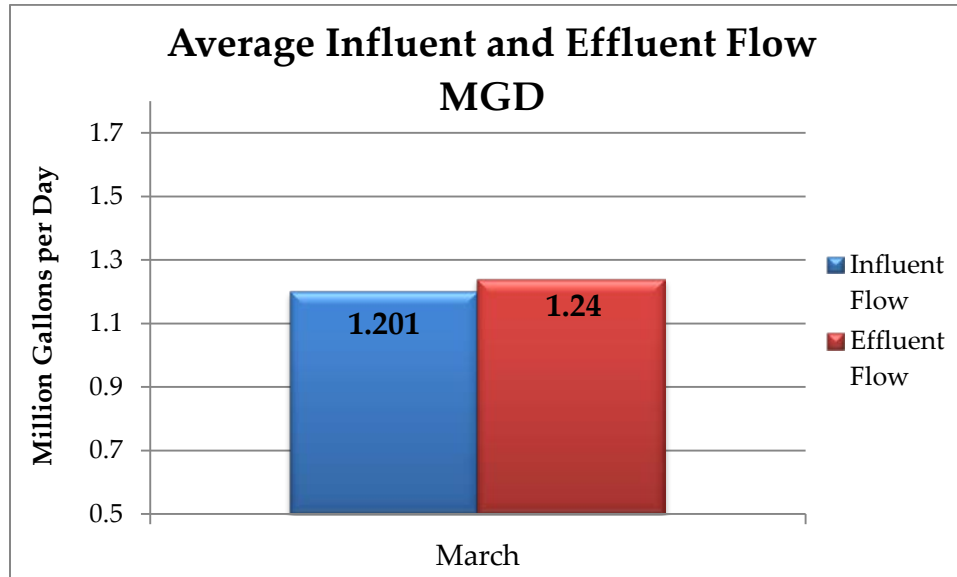
Yearly BOD and TSS Influent and Effluent (in 000's lbs.)



This graph represents the average monthly pounds of both BOD and TSS coming into the plant and being discharged at the plant's outfall into the Kinnickinnic River for the year 2015.

River Falls Municipal Utilities Waste Water Treatment Plant

Average Influent and Effluent Flow in MGD



This graph represents the average daily flow into the treatment plant as well as the average daily flow discharged into the Kinnickinnic River. The design flow for the Treatment plant is 1.8 million gallons per day (MGD).

WWTP Facts

Inflow/Infiltration (I/I) is unwanted clear water that gets into the waste waters collection system. This water does not need to be treated and may have a negative impact on a treatment plant and its collection system .Increased flows during a rainfall is inflow. Increased flows due to high ground water levels is infiltration. Common sources of clear water (I/I) are:

- 1) Sump pumps and foundation drains
- 2) Storm/sanitary crossovers
- 3) Low lying or buried manholes in roads, ditches, or area`s subject to flooding.
- 4) Manhole cracks and defects
- 5) Cracks and leaks in building sewers
- 6) Cracks and offset joints in the sanitary sewer
- 7) Uncapped lateral connections
- 8) Roof drains connected to the sanitary sewer.



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