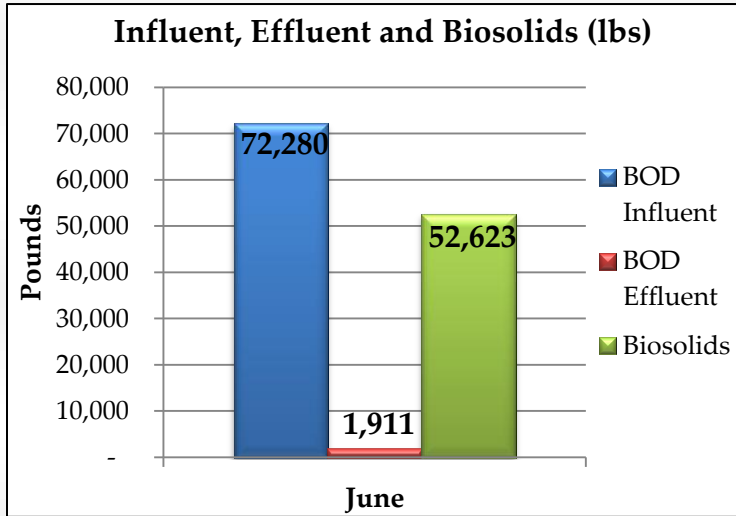


River Falls Municipal Utilities Waste Water Treatment Plant

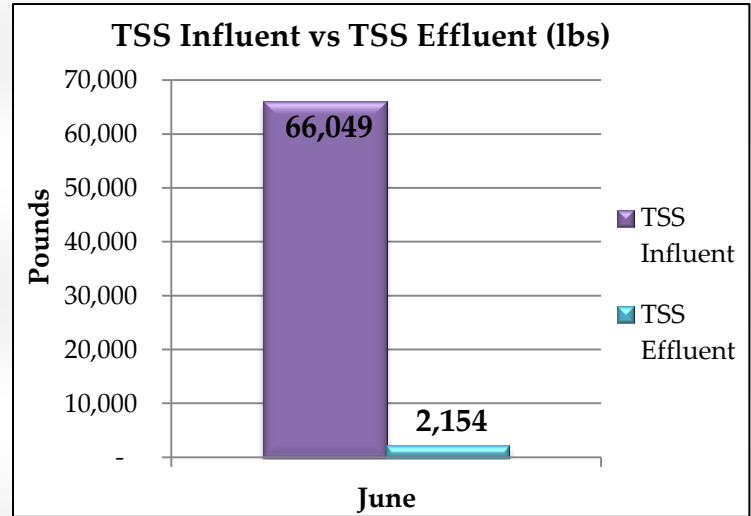
For June 2015

Influent, Effluent and Biosolids (lbs.)



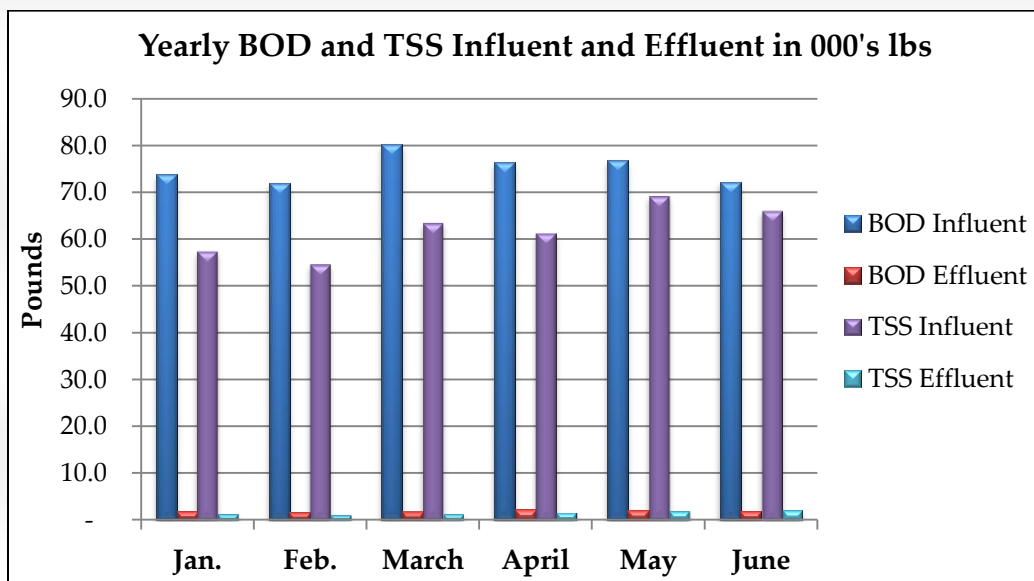
The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Influent and BOD Effluent pounds represent pounds of oxygen needed for treatment.

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.

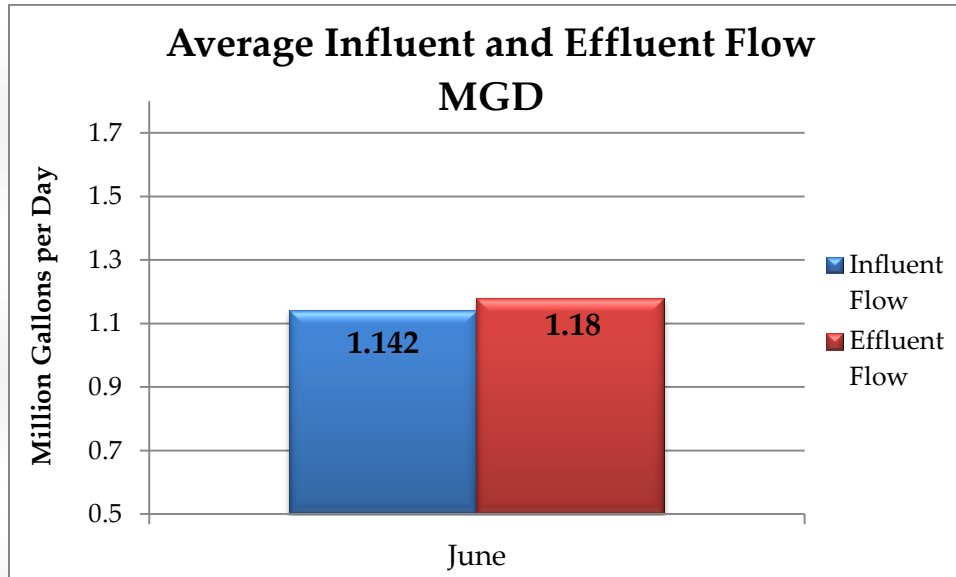
Yearly BOD and TSS Influent and Effluent (in 000's lbs.)



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).

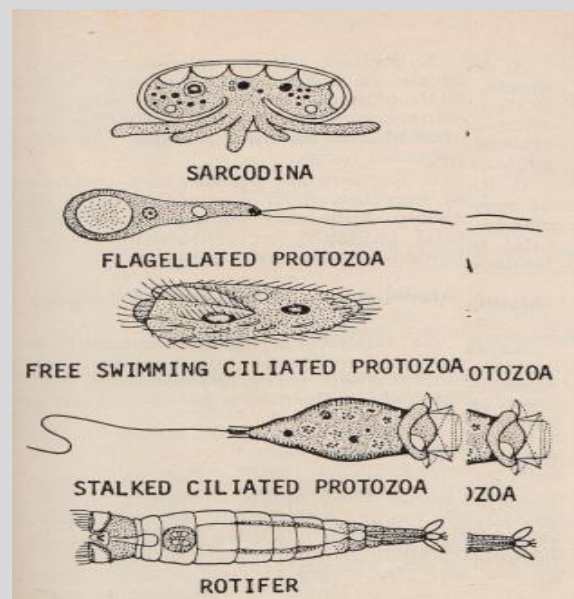
Did you know....

Treatment efficiency can be known by microscopic examination of indicator organisms? Abundance or appearance of particular Protozoa's directly relates to available food (BOD).

Large amount of available food – sarcoina (ameba) and flagellated protozoa
Food still available and very large bacteria population- free swimming ciliated protozoa.

Low food (BOD) (starving) –stalked ciliates and rotifers- excellent effluent. Stalked ciliates are called the brooms of wastewater.

These indicator organisms depend on available food, sludge age and nutrient treatment. Bacteria are the workhorse of wastewater, these organisms consume them.



Protozoa are defined as single-celled organisms with animal-like behaviors, such as motility and predation.

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