Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Proper Management of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) Screenings and Grit

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Solid Waste Advisory Committee
What are STP Screenings and Grit?

Wastewater Treatment Flow Chart

Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
Course Screens aka Bar Racks
STP Screenings

• Typical Components:
  – Textiles
  – Plastics
  – Paper
  – Rocks
  – Wood
  – Organics
  – Other Rubbish
Grit Removal

- Grit – sand, silt, cinder, small gravel, coffee grounds, eggshells and other inert materials
- Grit is very abrasive to mechanical processing equipment and will cause excessive wear
- Grit will also accumulate in tanks, digesters and pipes causing down time for clean outs
- Aerated chambers, horizontal flow through basins, vortex removal and hydrocyclones
Volumes of Screenings and Grit

• Bridgeport, West Side (40 MGD) – 305 cy/week
  – Daily disposal

• Norfolk (0.35 MGD) – 0.012 cy/week
  – Yearly disposal (0.624 cy/year)
Management/Disposal

- Screenings and Grit are defined as ‘Special Waste’ by the Department
- Special Waste require special handling and disposal procedures based on its physical and chemical characteristics
- Permitted Solid Waste Landfills
  - Manchester Landfill
Management/Disposal

• Stockpiled at Sewage Treatment Plant
• Resources Recovery Facilities (RRF) –
  – directly transported to a permitted RRF and disposed as special waste; or
  – if it has been properly “washed, ground and dewatered”, may be accepted as municipal solid waste
Washing, Grinding & Dewatering

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Possible Survey & Inspections

• Department may conduct a survey in the future to assess the current management of screenings, grit as well as sewage sludge.

• Department may inspect facilities to determine compliance with State Statutes, Regulations and Permits.
Any Questions?