

Monitoring for Taste & Odor Algae at Newport News Waterworks

THE CUSTOMER

Newport News Waterworks is a regional water provider, owned and operated by the City of Newport News, Virginia. Serving over 400,000 people, Newport News Waterworks owns and operates 5 reservoirs and more than 12,000 acres of watershed property.

THE CHALLENGE

Newport News previously used manual microscopic examinations of water in their terminal reservoirs. Increased algal populations, especially in the summer months, reduced filter run times and resulted in the potential for taste and odor episodes. The manual examinations were subjective. Therefore, Newport News sought a method that would provide them with analytical and quantifiable results for their water testing. Additionally, they wanted a way to trend the results of water testing, so that they could be more proactive in remediating potential blooms. FlowCam provided a solution.

With better quality data, operations teams are making process changes within the waterworks treatment plants and using additional data to support raw water pumping strategies.

FROM MANUAL MICROSCOPY TO INSTANT RESULTS

Before introducing FlowCam, Newport News had a single employee who monitored algae with a standard microscope. They tested raw water at the terminal reservoir about 1-2x per week. This manual analysis method was labor intensive and time consuming, as well as too dependent on a single operator.

With FlowCam, multiple users at the utility now have the capability to test all reservoirs and the water bodies that feed them on a more consistent basis - up to 7 or 8 samples per week during warmer summer months.



“FlowCam provides an easy method to be proactive, and enables more consistent monitoring. As a result, we have more confidence in water quality.”

Sherry Williams, Water Quality Control Supervisor

FlowCam has made algae analysis more accessible. “Even ignoring that it’s simpler to run a sample through FlowCam vs. pulling out the microscope, FlowCam provides large, high-quality images of the particles I am interested in, which lets me go through some books and try to identify the organism at my own pace,” said Anna Maria Miller, Laboratory Analyst.

FlowCam also calculates algae concentration (particles/mL). This is the standard number Newport News uses for their routine reporting. “FlowCam changed the monitoring process by creating a quicker turn-around time. I can run a sample within a few minutes of it arriving. Then, if necessary, I can just give someone a quick call and say ‘it doesn’t look great’ before going through the classification process,” said Anna Maria Miller.

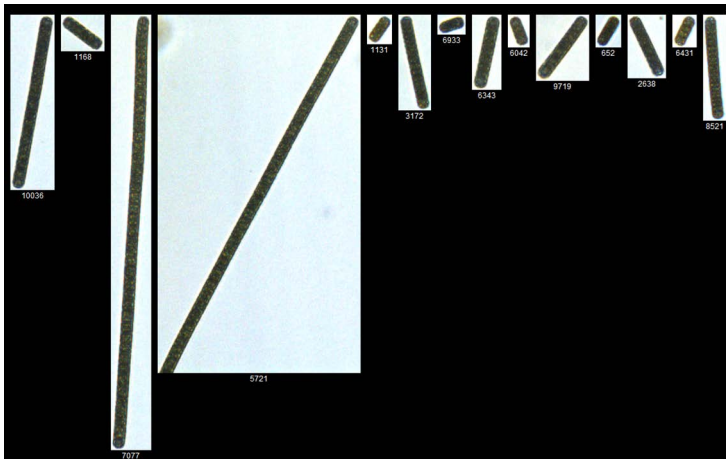


Figure 1. Lyngbya, the cyanobacteria responsible for the taste and odor episode at Newport News Waterworks

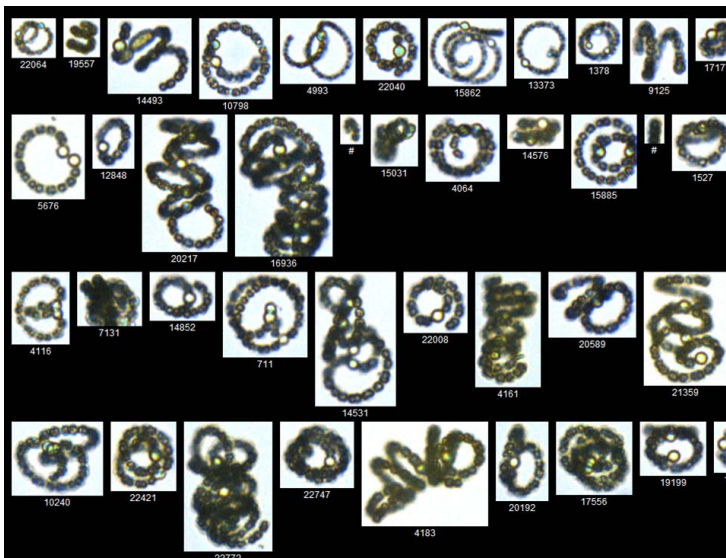


Figure 2. Anabaenopsis, one type of cyanobacteria responsible for blooms at the Newport News reservoirs

CHANGING HOW AND WHEN TO TREAT FOR BLOOMS

When there is an impending bloom, time is of the essence. Being able to treat a reservoir immediately, versus having to wait a day, can impact the amount of copper sulfate needed to remediate the bloom. By providing quick analysis and trackable metrics of algae populations, FlowCam has enabled a more proactive approach to algaecide use.

NEW FLOWCAM TO MONITOR CYANOBACTERIA

Newport News is currently focusing its water quality tracking efforts on cyanobacteria. They recently traded in their original FlowCam VS for a new FlowCam Cyano which is configured with a red laser and optical filters that allow the instrument to distinguish cyanobacteria from other algae based on pigment detection of chlorophyll and phycocyanin.

Relying on image analysis alone is not always feasible when identifying filamentous and colonial cyanobacteria. By seeing the phycocyanin fingerprint of cyanobacteria in their reservoirs, managers have the ability to confidently determine when it is necessary to test for cyanotoxins.