A photograph of a stream flowing through a forest. The water is a distinct reddish-brown color, likely due to iron or manganese. The stream is surrounded by trees and rocks, with some fallen branches in the water. The text is overlaid on the image.

Bear Run

Swedish-Bucket Lime Doser Demonstration

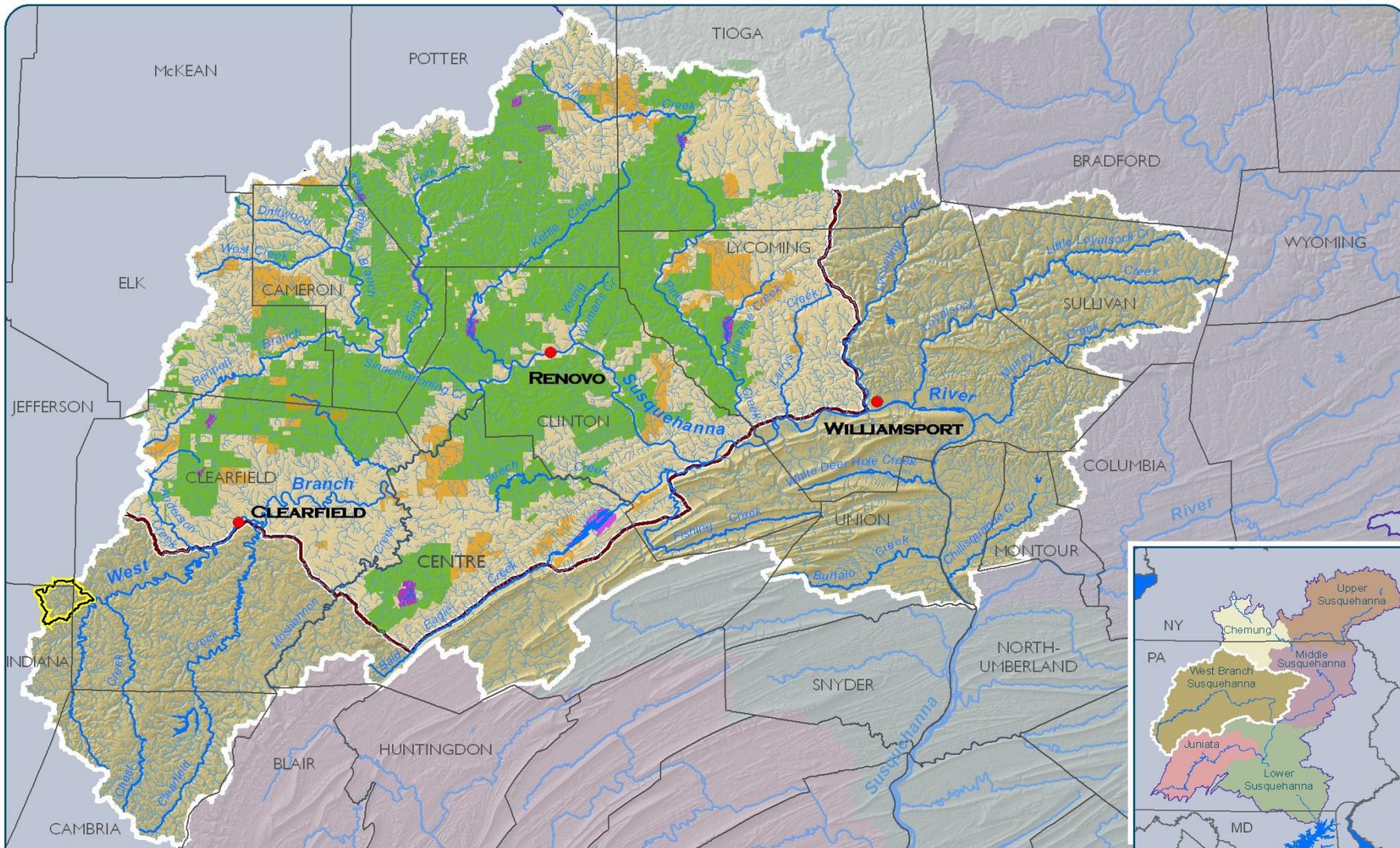
Tom Clark, AMD Program Coordinator, Susquehanna River Basin Commission

Bear Run Watershed Facts

- Is a 19.3 square mile subwatershed of the West Branch Susquehanna River
- Located in Indiana, Clearfield, and Jefferson Counties
- Much of the watershed inside SGL 174
- Very rural with an extremely small watershed population
- Impacted by AMD from past coal mining
- First recipient of a Watershed Renaissance Grant Award in the Commonwealth of PA

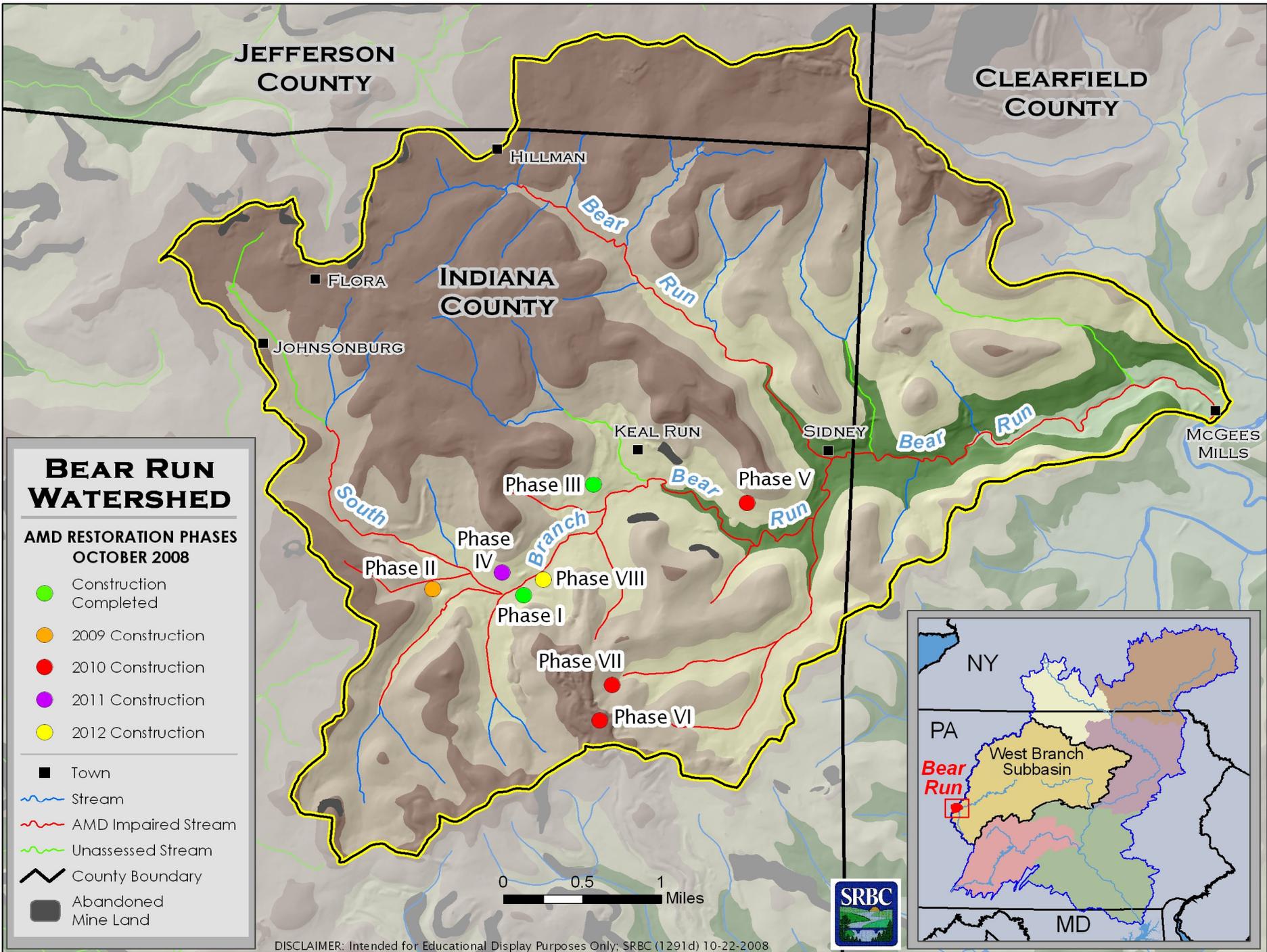
BEAR RUN WATERSHED & THE PENNSYLVANIA WILDS

In Reference to the West Branch Susquehanna Subbasin



- State Forest
- Gameland
- Population Center
- Major Stream
- Bear Run Watershed
- State Park
- PA Wilds Boundary
- County Boundary
- Water Body

2007



JEFFERSON COUNTY

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

INDIANA COUNTY

HILLMAN

FLORA

JOHNSONBURG

KEAL RUN

SIDNEY

MCGEES MILLS

Phase III

Phase V

Phase II

Phase IV

Phase VIII

Phase I

Phase VII

Phase VI

South

Branch

Bear Run

Bear Run

Bear Run

NY

PA

MD

West Branch Subbasin

Bear Run

Phase V-VII Water Quality

Discharge	Flow	pH	Alk.	Acid.	Fe	Al
	GPM	SU	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l
V	111	3.1	0.0	144.0	4.1	14.6
VI	60	2.6	0.0	329.0	27.5	18.2
VII	64	3.1	0.0	175.0	4.0	19.4

Phase V-VII Treatment Alternatives

- No Treatment – Bear Run continues to be impaired
- Passive Treatment (VFWs) – Risk of malfunction due to heavy acidity and aluminum loading
- Active Treatment – High operational costs
- Passive/Active Fusion – Benefits of both while lessening the risks and costs

Swedish-Bucket Lime Dosing Silo

- Direct relationship between lime dose amount and flow (can either adjust flow or lime quantity)
- Uses no electricity, only the power of the water flow
- Has only three moving parts, maintenance is minimal, easy, and cheap
- Small footprint
- Minimizes thermal pollution





Swedish-Bucket Test

- One-ton test unit installed on the Banks Coal #1 Discharge
- Similar water quality to the Phase V-VII discharges, just less flow and more accessible
- Filled with ½ ton of hydrated lime
- Data logger installed ¼ mile downstream on Murray Run
- Tested from May 11th – May 18th 2009
- Doser online May 13th – May 18th 2009



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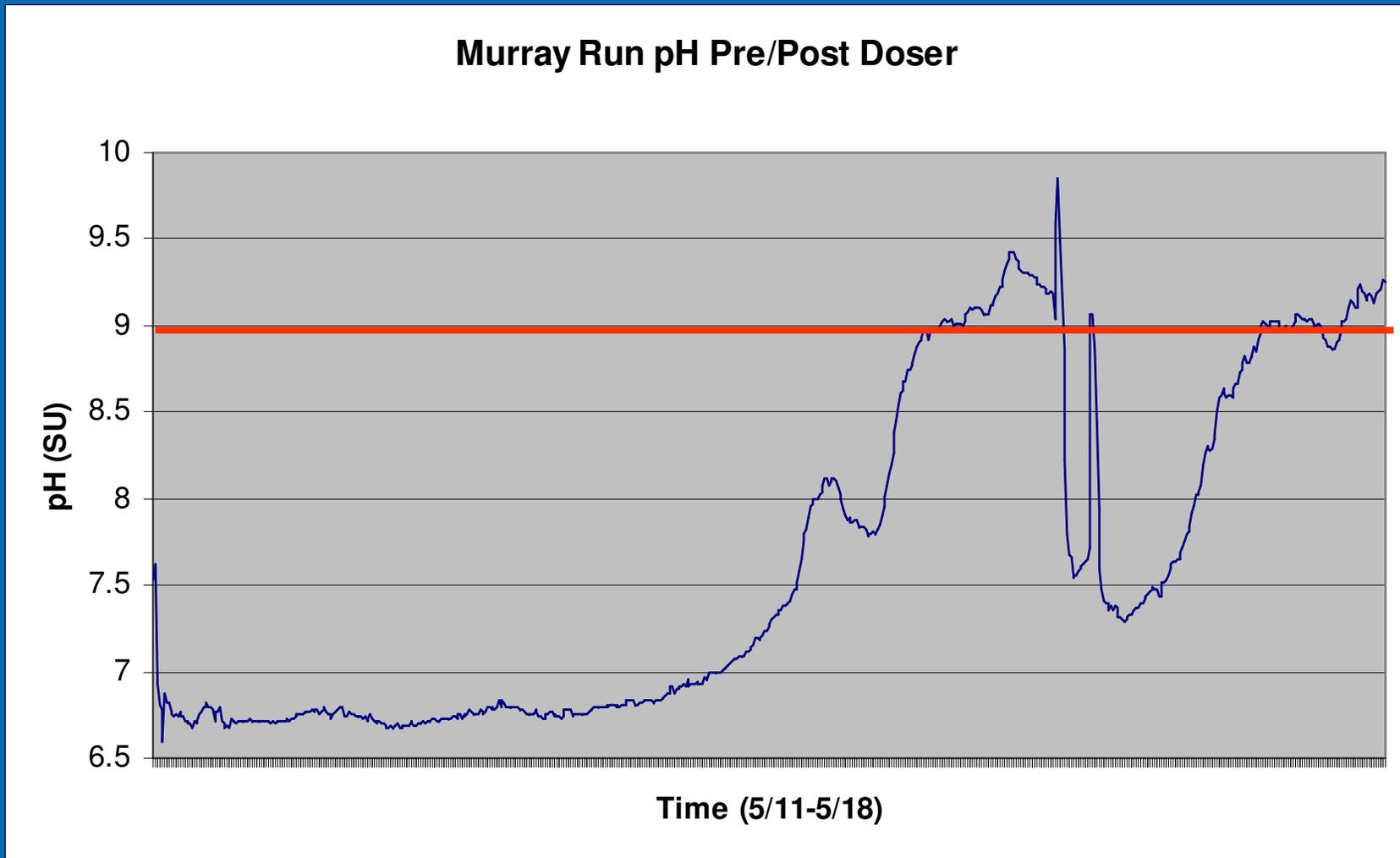
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Swedish-Bucket Test Results



Swedish-Bucket Test Conclusions

- Swedish-Bucket Doser viable technique for high acidity/metal concentrated discharges
- Could scale back dosage by $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Banks #1 Discharge treatment (1/4 ton/week = \$1,440/year)
- Lime reaction does increase water temperature of discharge slightly (9.9 °C – 14.7 °C)
- Majority of lime dispensed seemed to be dissolved

Perfect Situation

Consistent flow + elevation + length =  dissolution

Passive vs. Swedish Bucket Cost Comparison

	Phase V		Phase VI		Phase VII	
	Passive (VFW)	Doser	Passive (VFW)	Doser	Passive (VWF)	Doser
Design and Construction*	\$159,192	\$134,314	\$114,585	\$127,635	\$111,655	\$124,705
Yearly Operation and Maintenance*	\$6,482*	\$4,417**	\$5,407*	\$5,961**	\$4,656*	\$3,623**
25 Year Life**	\$521,751***	\$295,355**** (-\$226,396)	\$396,242***	\$344,969**** (-\$51,273)	\$365,931***	\$256,797**** (-\$109,134)

*Equals 3.5% percent of design and construction/year + sludge removal/year

**Equals hydrated lime cost/year + sludge removal/year

***Equals O&M over 25 years with 3.0% inflation and limestone addition at year 25

****Equals O&M over 25 years with 3.0% inflation

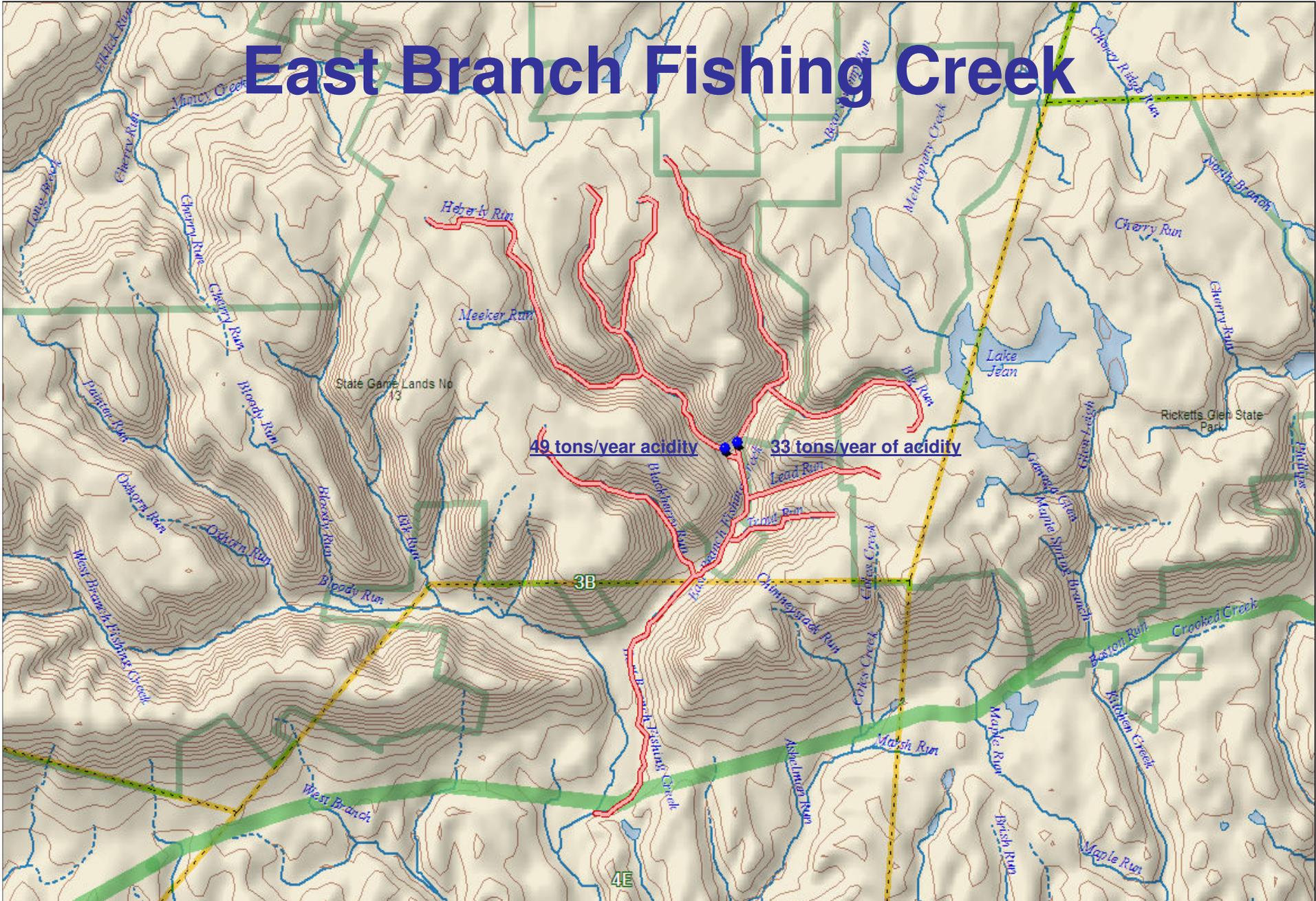
Right Circumstances for Success

- Passive treatment is risky
- Discharge needs to have elevation and length from stream to allow proper mixing
- Easily accessible for lime truck
- Inconspicuous as possible
- Trust fund is recommended for annual lime cost
- **ACID RAIN IMPAIRED STEAMS!!!**

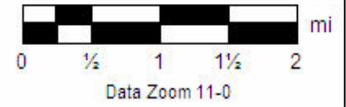
Acid Rain = Perfect Fit

- Inoculate right into stream
- Better/easier management/Consistent dose
- Constant flow and turbulence = high dissolution rate
- No ponds = no sludge removal
- Short stream sacrifice for massive stream restoration
- Low cost, especially per stream miles restored

East Branch Fishing Creek



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East Branch Doser Costs

- Two dosers = ~\$200,000 construction
- ~80 tons hydrated lime per year = \$9,600/year
- 11 miles of HQ-CWF Class A trout water restored
- Cost per mile first year = \$19,054.55
- Cost per mile second year = \$872.73
- Local economic gains due to recreation

Doser Conclusion

- Possibly the best way to treat high acidity/metal mine discharges
- Best situations are streams impacted by atmospheric deposition...under utilized
- There is an annual cost, but at least you know what that cost is going to be every year
- Watershed consultants steer groups away from these due minimal design and permitting (i.e. they do not make any money)
- Dosers made in Brookville, PA
- Single handily have brought back the headwaters of the Potomac River

Questions/Comments

