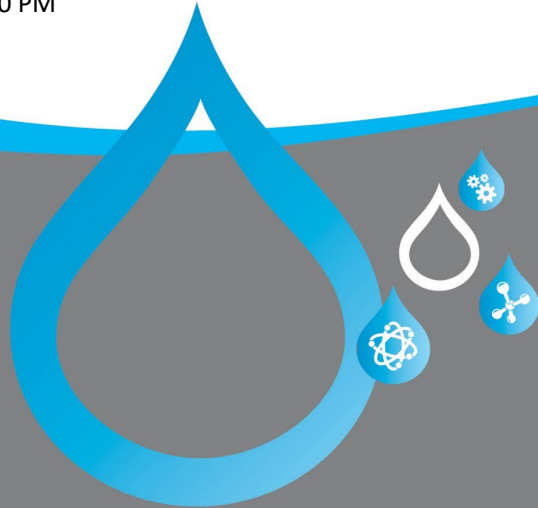




WELCOME WQTC 2022

TUE14 - DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OPERATIONAL IMPACTS
ON WATER QUALITY

Day: Tuesday, November 15,
Track: Distribution Systems
Time: 4:00 PM



Challenges of Studying Water Storage
Tanks in Distribution Systems: a field-
and pilot-scale approach to understand
the ecosystem

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WATER QUALITY
Technology Conference

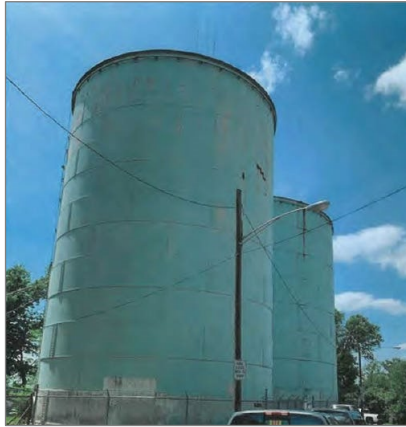


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Drinking water storage tanks



**Ground-level and
buried tanks**



Elevated tanks

Description

- storage tanks are used to store finished water that will undergo no further treatment to reduce microbial pathogens except residual disinfection.

Purpose

- designed to equalize water demands, reduce pressure fluctuations, and provide reserves for firefighting and other emergencies.

Why is it so important to monitor storage tanks?

Water storage tanks are **large capital assets**. The maintenance and monitoring of these critical drinking water distribution system components is often **overlooked or deferred**, resulting in water **quality violations**, **customer complaints** and **service disruptions**.



Image from: <https://esemag.com>



Image from: <https://esemag.com>



Image from: <https://www.cityandstateny.com>

Water quality problems associated with storage tanks

Chemical

- disinfectant decay
- chemical contaminants*
- DBP formation*
- taste and odors

Biological

- microbial regrowth*
- nitrification*
- pathogen contamination*
- taste and odors

Physical

- corrosion
- temperature/stratification
- sediment*

*Water quality problem with direct **potential health impact**.

Adapted from: US EPA (2002) *Finished Water Storage Facilities*.

Federal regulations



Office of Water (4601M)
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Distribution System Issue Paper

Finished Water Storage Facilities



Drinking Water Storage Tank Assessment
Study Protocol



The views expressed in this protocol are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Office of Water (MS-140)

EPA 815-B-21-005

March 2021

August 15, 2002

There are no specific federal regulations for water quality monitoring or inspection of storage facilities.

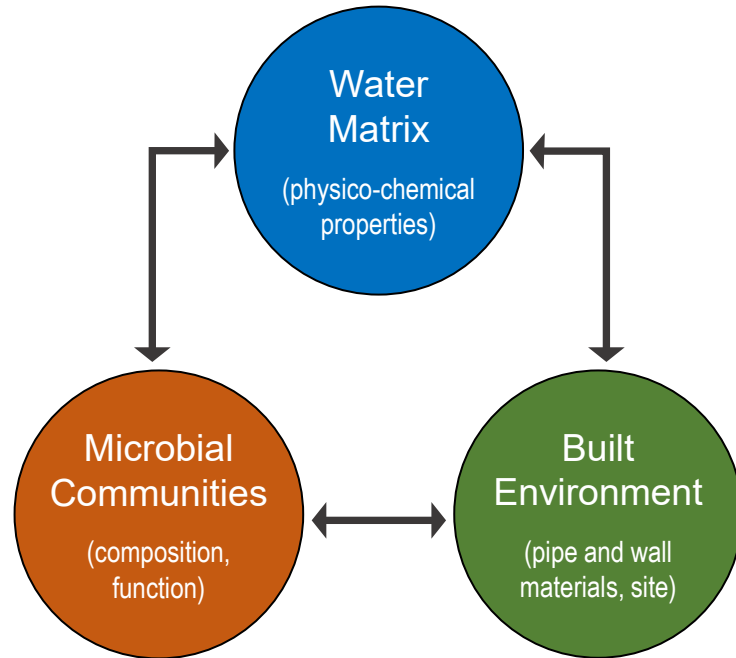
A series of white papers were published by the US EPA as a resource to provides a guidance on how to assess the impact of tank operations, inspect and clean water storage tanks.



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Storage tank systems: *a complex ecosystem*

Why is it so important to examine the ecosystem?



*“The formation, dynamics, and functions of [ecosystems] in storage tanks are shaped by complex interactions of factors related to the characteristics of the structure, its water physico-chemical properties, and the **microbial communities** associated with both.”*

Adapted from: NAS (2017) *Microbiomes of the Built Environment*.

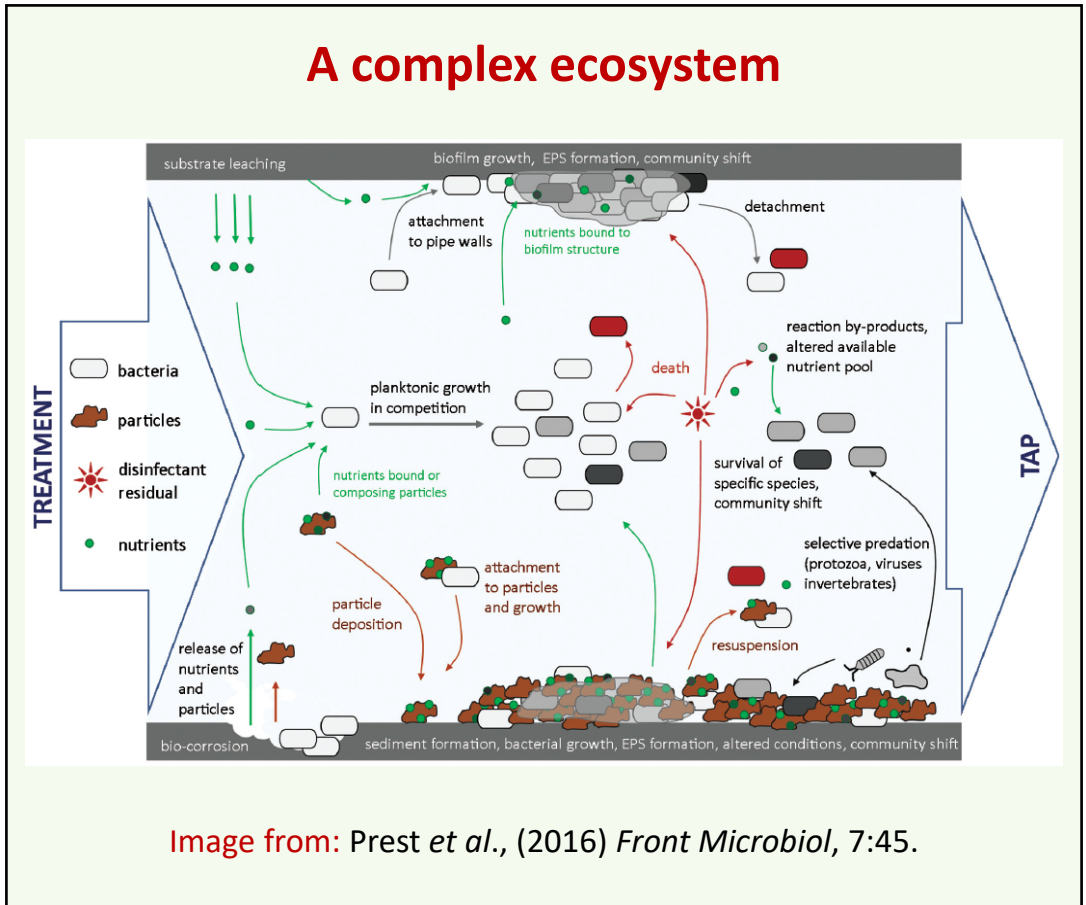


Image from: Prest et al., (2016) *Front Microbiol*, 7:45.

Bridging the microbiome in storage tank systems

Microbiome involves a microbial community occupying a well-defined **habitat** which has distinct physio-chemical properties.



Image from: <https://www.ucsf.edu>

Understanding the **microbiome** is essential for monitoring the **biological stability** of the system.



This information could be incorporated into **water management programs** which identify hazardous conditions and include steps to **minimize** bacteria growth and spread in tanks.

Research methods: *decoding tank ecosystems*

Research approach to study storage tanks

Field-based study

- **Type:** observation/survey
- **Data:** point in time
- **Advantage:** conducted under natural settings
- **Disadvantage:** environmental factors are uncontrollable



Pilot-scale study

- **Type:** experimental
- **Data:** time series
- **Advantage:** conducted under controlled conditions
- **Disadvantage:** not always representative of natural environments



Research approach to study storage tanks: microbial ecology

*“**Microbial ecology** is currently undergoing a revolution [in part to the development of **Next Generation Sequencing (NGS)** technology]... ..the rapid accumulation of **metagenomic data** is uncovering vast diversity, abundant uncultivated microbial groups and novel microbial functions.”*

Ingerson-Mahar and Reid (2012) *American Academy of Microbiology*, pp13.

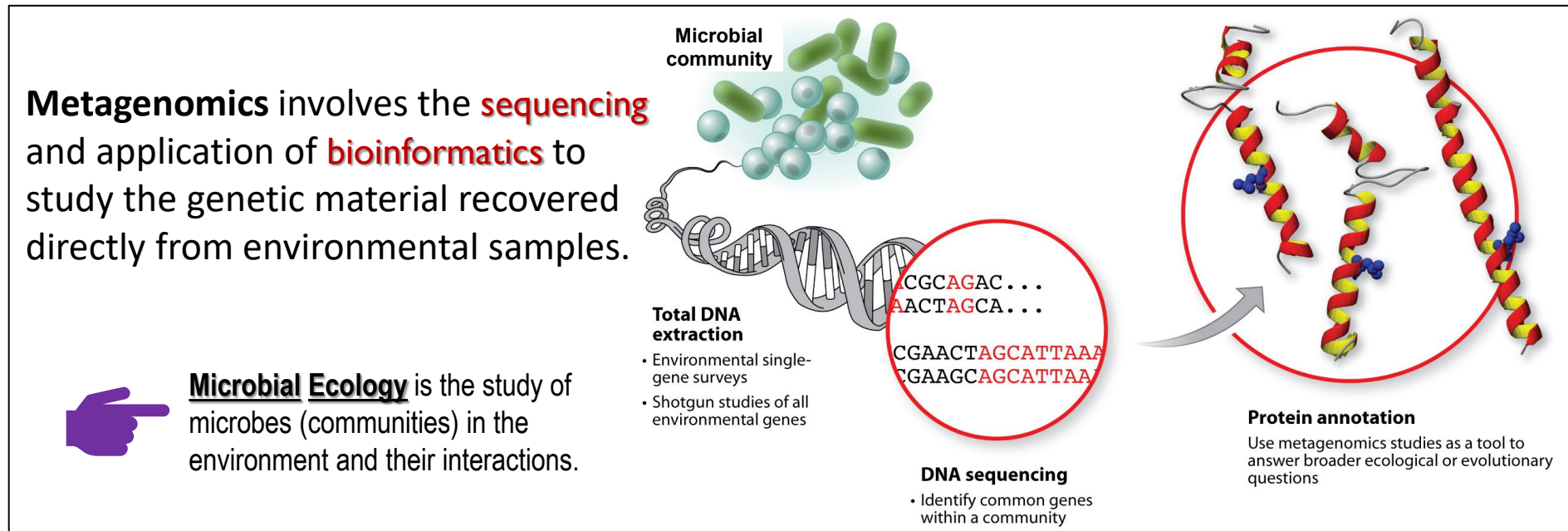


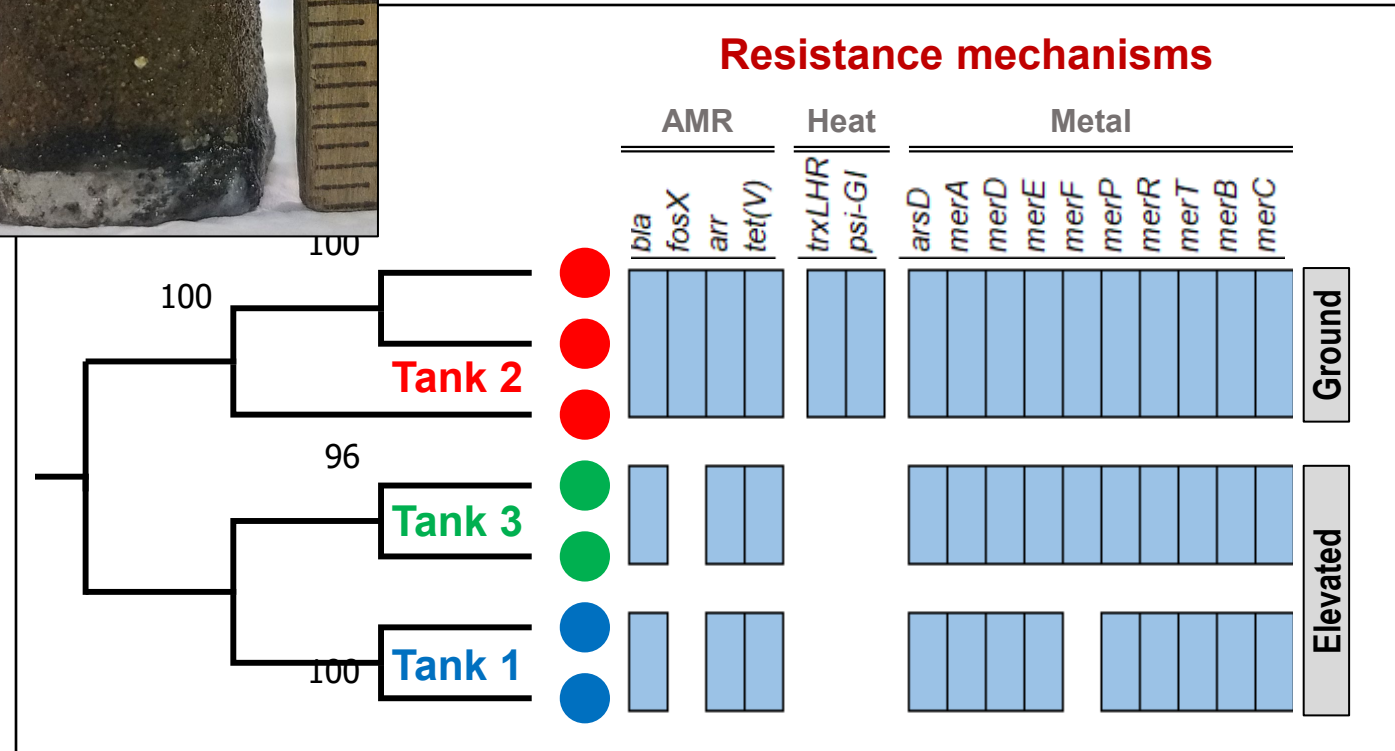
Image adapted from: Gilbert et al., (2011) *Ann Rev Mar Sci*, 3:347.

Research method: *field-based study*

Field-based study: community profile in sediments



Tank ID	Tank Type (capacity)	Sample ID
Tank #1	Elevated, Multileg (1.0 MG)	T1-1
		T1-2
Tank #2	Ground Supported, Standpipe (0.60 MG)	T2-A
		T2-B
		T2-C
Tank #3	Elevated, Multileg (0.50 MG)	T3-1
		T3-2



Field-based study: taxonomic profile in sediments

Taxa	Size	%
<i>Mycobacterium</i> spp.	256,627	87.29
<i>Nitrosomonas</i> spp.	6,116	2.08
<i>Rhizobiales</i> spp. UBA4765	3,378	1.15
<i>Rugosibacter aromaticivorans</i>	2,121	0.72
<i>Burkholderiaceae</i> spp.	1,430	0.49
<i>Novosphingobium</i> spp.	1,616	0.55
<i>Blastomonas delafieldii</i>	1,325	0.45
<i>Sphingomonas</i> spp.	1,032	0.35
<i>Beijerinckiaceae</i> spp.	746	0.25
<i>Sphingomonas</i> spp.	899	0.31

Actinomycetia

Gammaproteobacteria
Alphaproteobacteria
Bacteroidia
Clostridia
Planctomycetes
Nitrospiria
Bacilli
Verrucomicrobiae
Thermoleophilia
Deinococci
Paceibacteria
Chlamydia
Vicinamibacteria
Syntrophobacteria
Bacteriia
Ktedonobacteria
Gemmatimonadetes
Bdellovibrionia_A
Blastocatellia
Others (52 classes)

T1-1

T1-2

T2-A

T2-B

T2-C

T3-1

T3-2

Tank 1

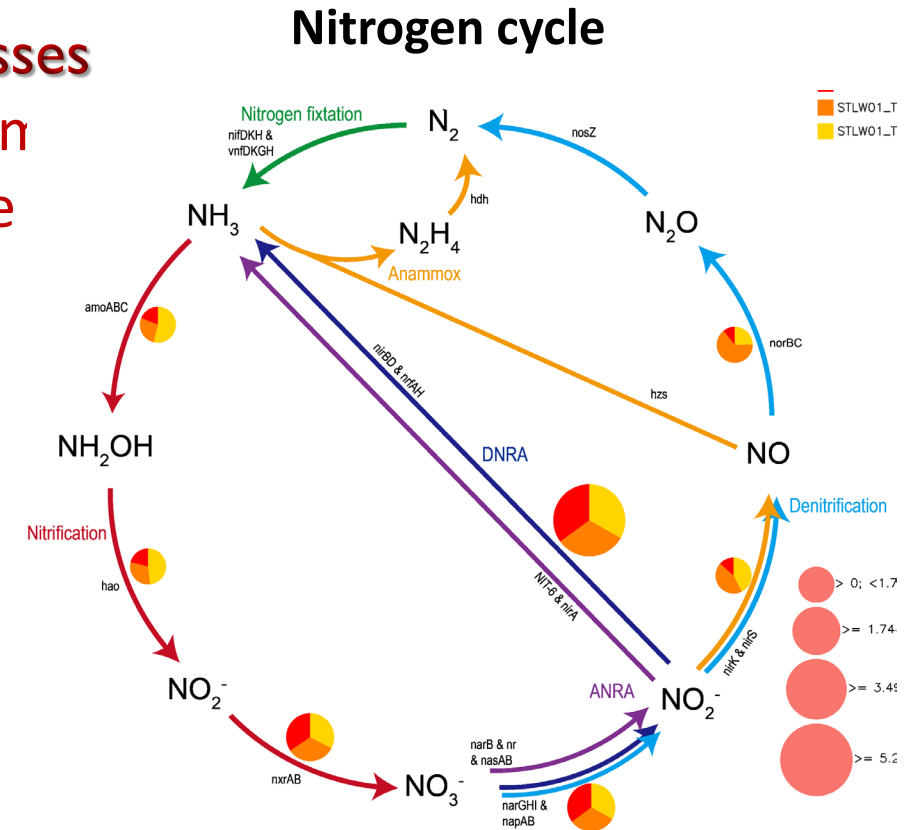
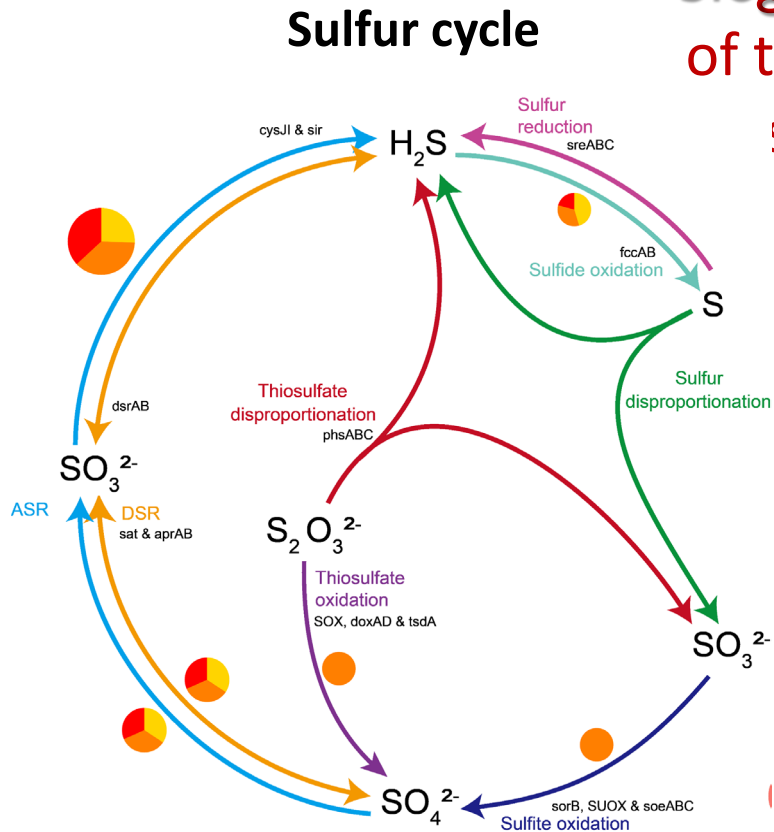
Tank 2

Tank 3

Complex ecosystem
with highly diverse
bacterial
communities.

Field-based study: metabolic profile in sediments

**Complexity of
biogeochemical processes
of the water microbion
s evident in storage
tanks.**



Research method: *pilot-scale study*

Pilot-scale study: distribution system and water tank simulator



Chloraminated water tank (2x 2,500 gallons)



Distribution water tank (300 gallons)

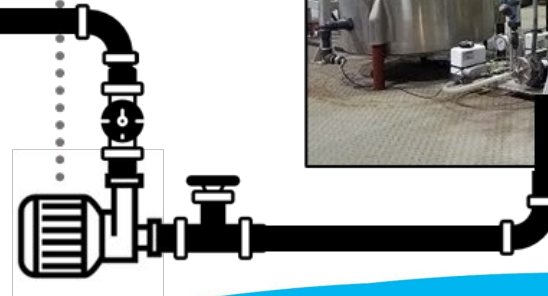


Semi-closed pipe loop (23m x 24cm)

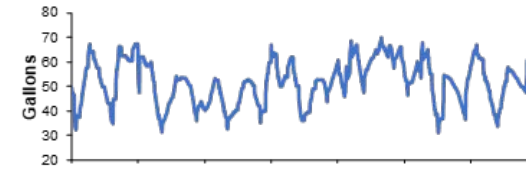
Distribution system simulator (DWDS)



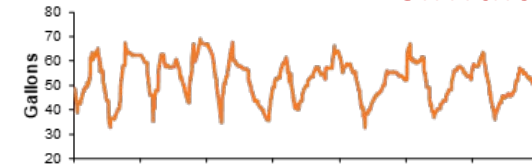
Controller



[4x] Tank (100 gallons)

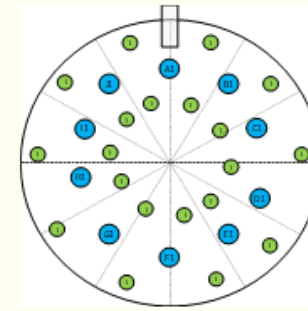
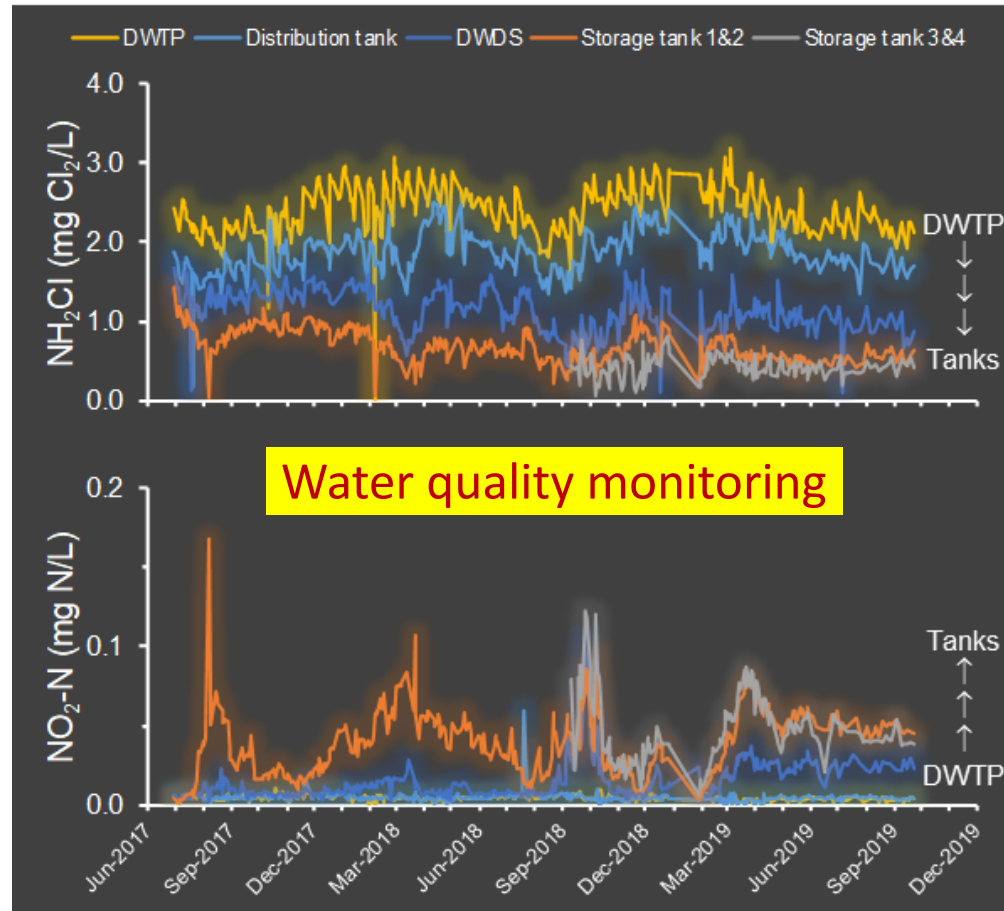


Storage tank simulator

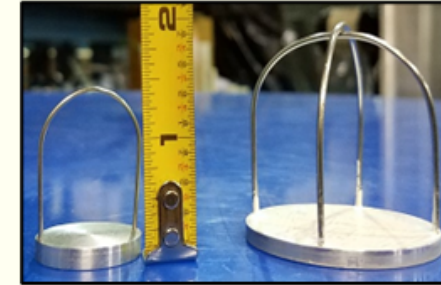


Finished water (DWTP)

Pilot-scale study: monitoring and sampling strategies [time series]



Sample location



Sediment core samplers

Sampling strategy

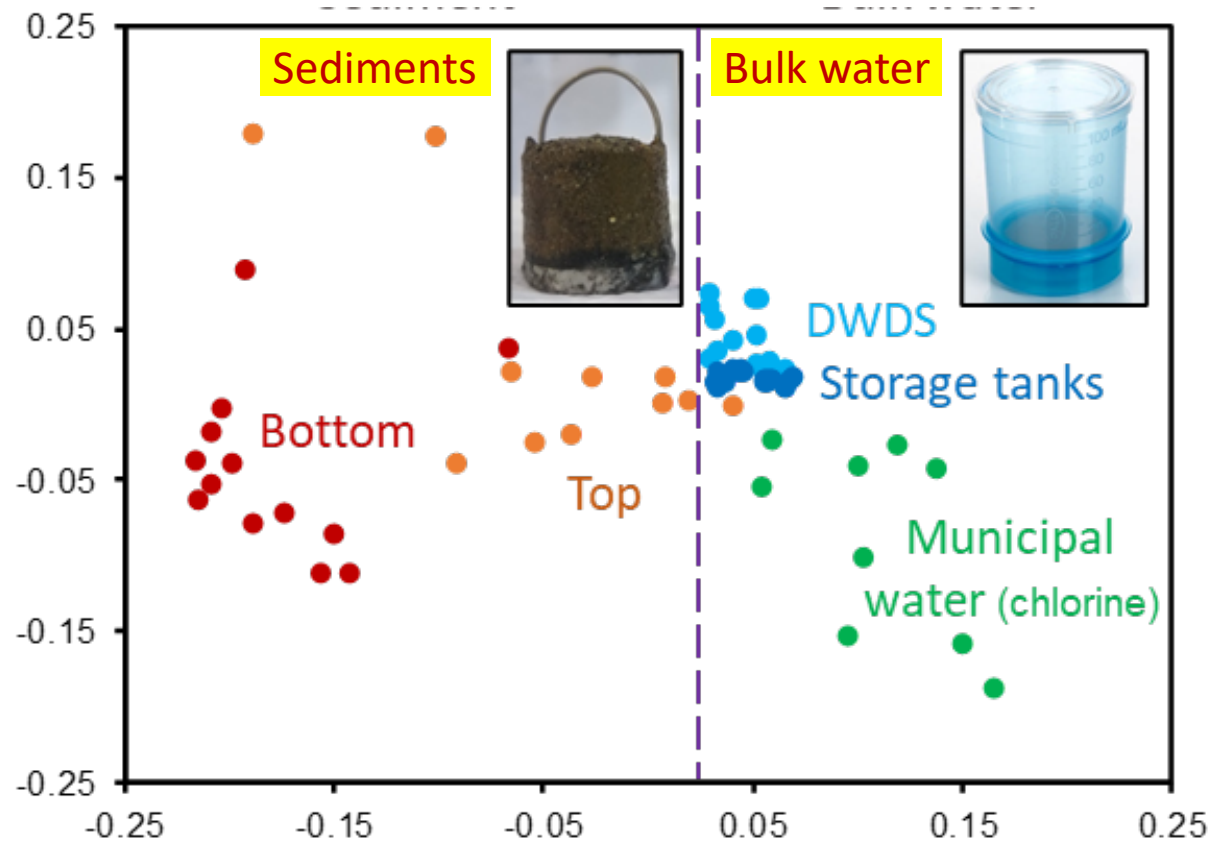


Water filtration

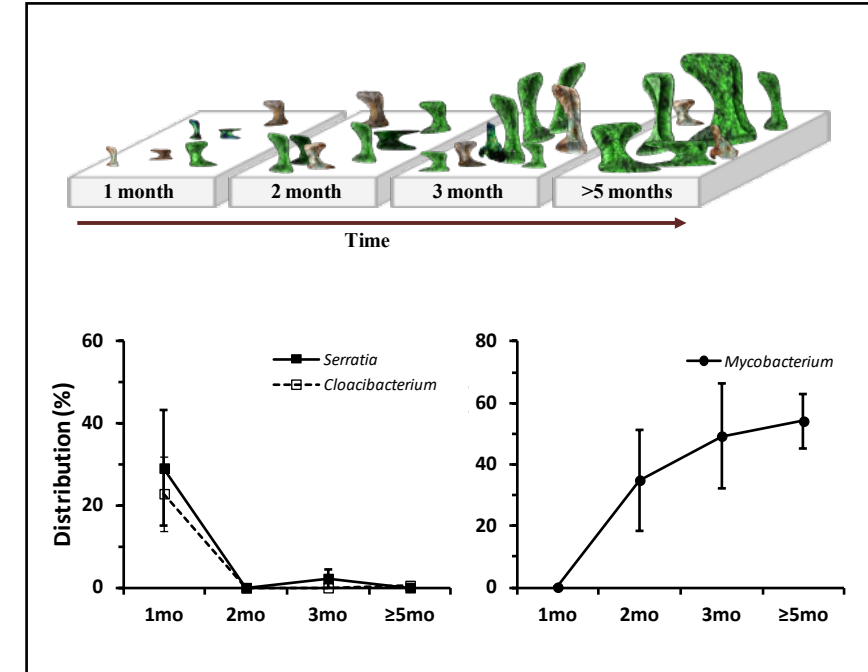


Sediment core

Pilot-scale study: microbial community analysis [time series]

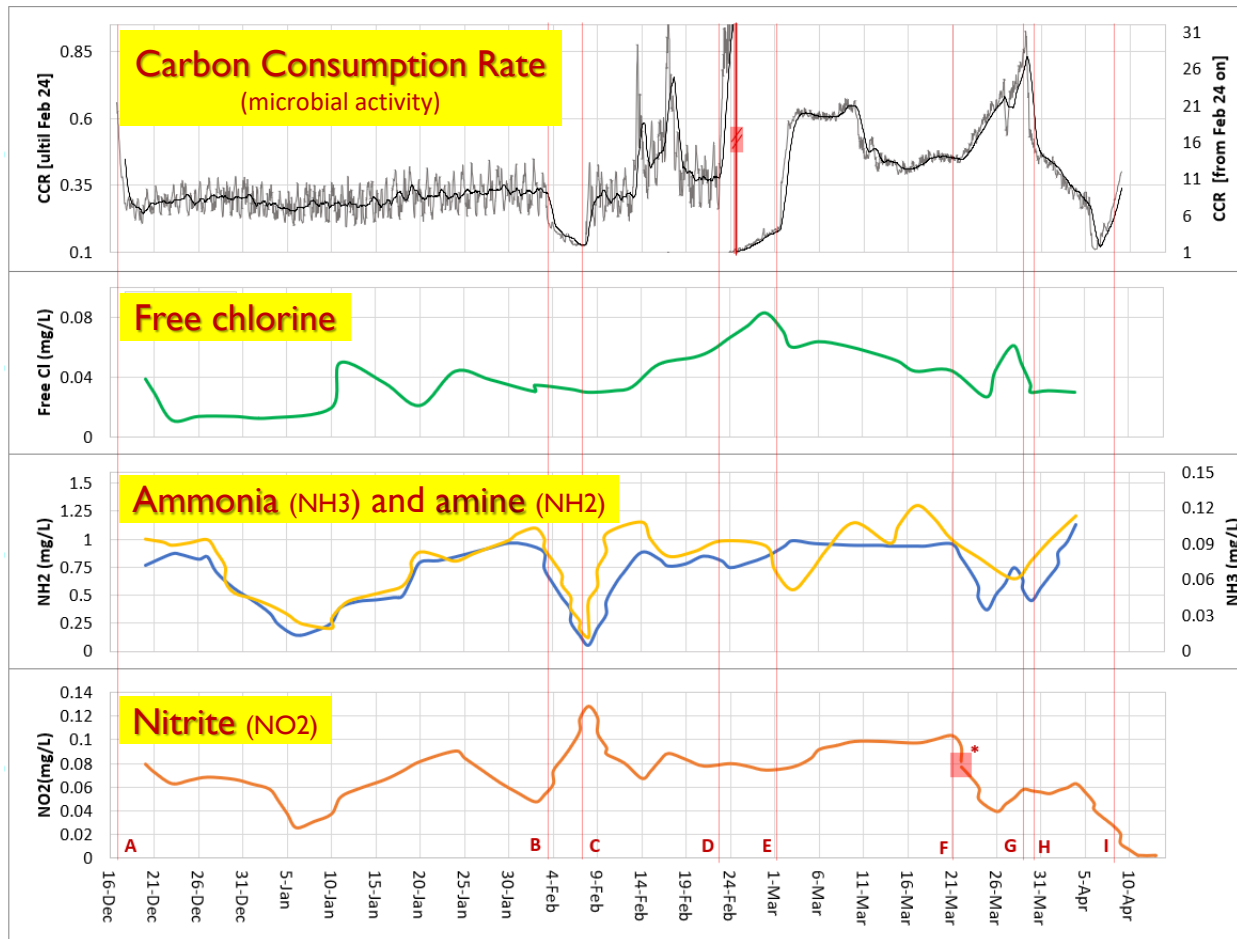


Complex ecosystem with communities structured as a function of the environment.



Biofilm development over time.

Pilot-scale study: test bed platform [ecological disturbance]



Overlay of parameters values and concentrations in storage tank simulators. Red lines correspond to disturbance events.



The SENTRY system was deployed in tanks to monitor daily microbial activity.

FINAL REMARKS

Practical Impact

- Demonstrated the advantages of using field-based and pilot-scale drinking water simulators to test and understand the **ecosystem dynamics** of the storage tanks.
- Molecular approaches allow the genomic analysis of unculturable microbes and role of relevant **functions** in storage tank ecosystems.
- Water Storage Tanks are **complex** ecosystems with **highly diverse** bacterial communities structured as a **function** of both environment [bulk water vs sediment] and sediment depth [top and bottom].
- Ecological insight of the microbial community could be incorporated into **water management programs** and **guidelines** to greatly enhance our ability to minimize bacteria growth and spread in drinking water storage tanks.



THANK YOU

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