

Thank you to our Patrons



We will begin our presentation in a few minutes...



Leadership and Excellence in Environmental Engineering and Science



OCTOBER 29 2025 | 1:00 PM EST

From Flood Zone to Future-Proof: California's First MBR-IPR Mainline Facility

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Agenda

01

Project
Drivers

02

The Final
Product

03

Design
Features

04

Fixed Price
Design-
Build
Delivery

05

Operation



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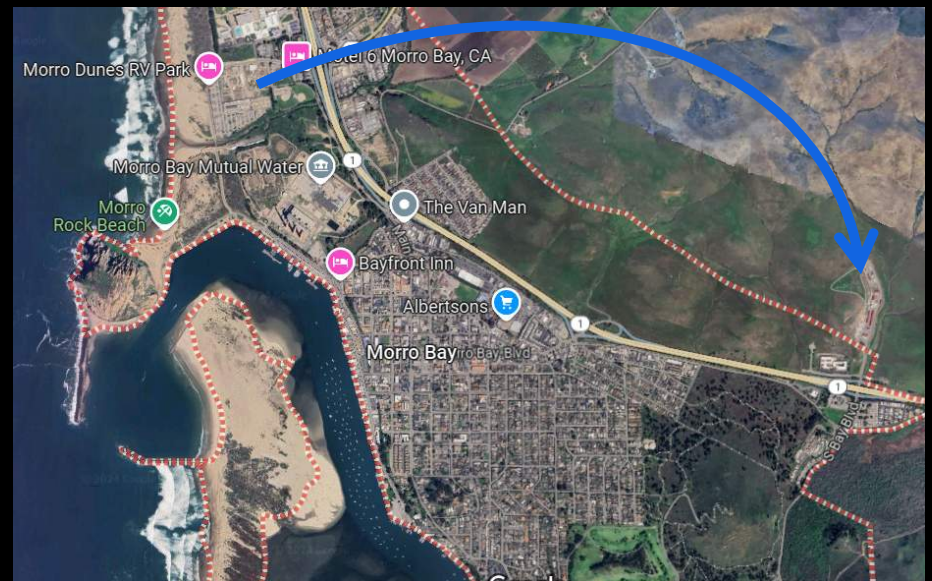
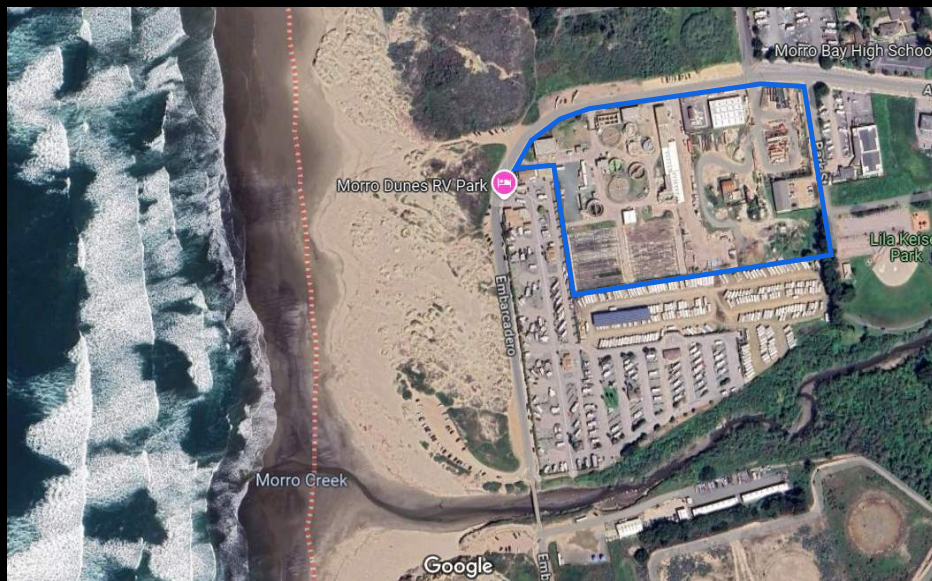


2: Project Drivers

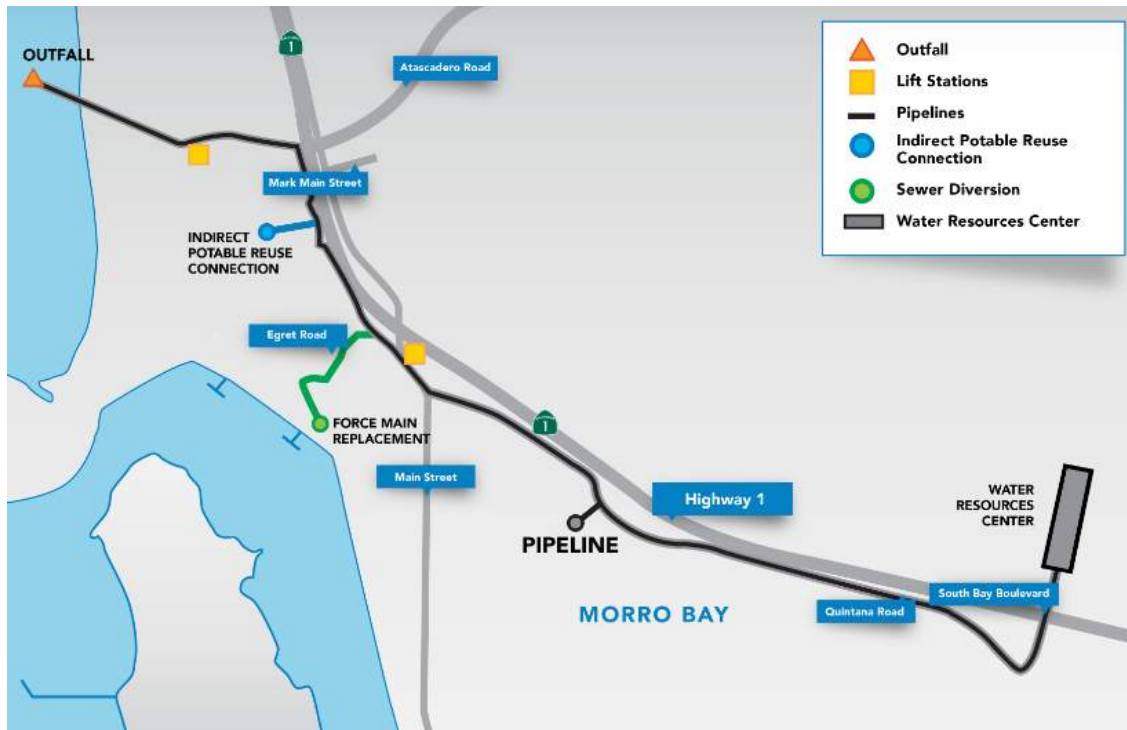
- Protect plant from flooding.
 - Protect water quality of Morro Bay and ocean.
 - Protect Morro Bay's economy.
- Replace aging 70 year old WWTP.
- Create a locally sustainable potable water resource.

1: Moving to High Ground

MOVE 70 YEAR OLD WWTP OFF COAST



2: Morro Bay Our Water Program Elements



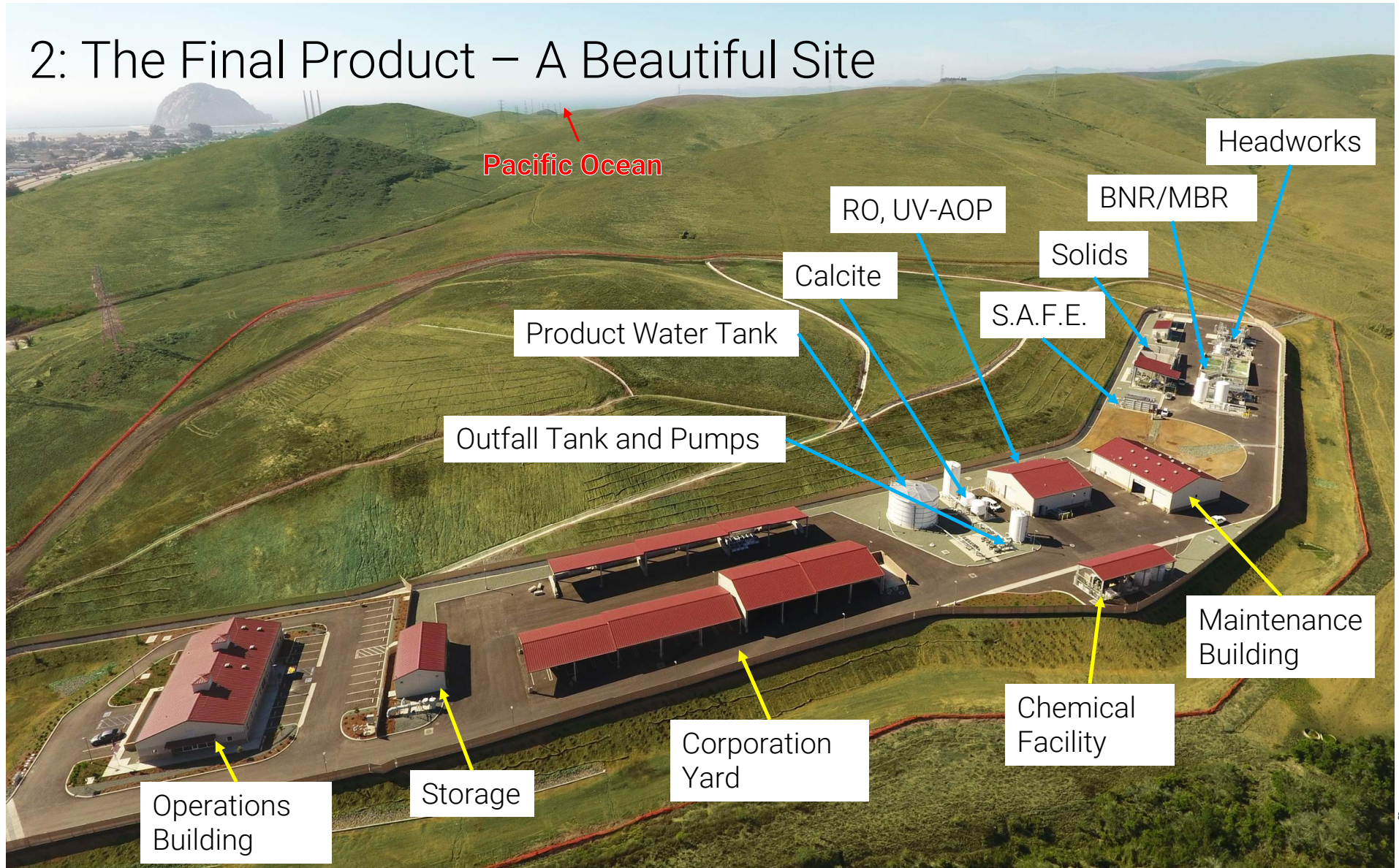
- Lift stations and influent pipeline
- Water Resources Center (Fixed Price Design-Build)
 - 8.14 mgd peak
 - 2.74 mgd max day
 - 1.16 mgd max month
 - 0.97 mgd annual average
 - 0.97 mgd IPR Facility
- Ocean outfall connection pipeline
- IPR product water pipeline
- IPR injection wellfield



2: The End Product

- A beautiful site.
- Two plants in one, double the fun.
- Process flow diagrams can be mooving.

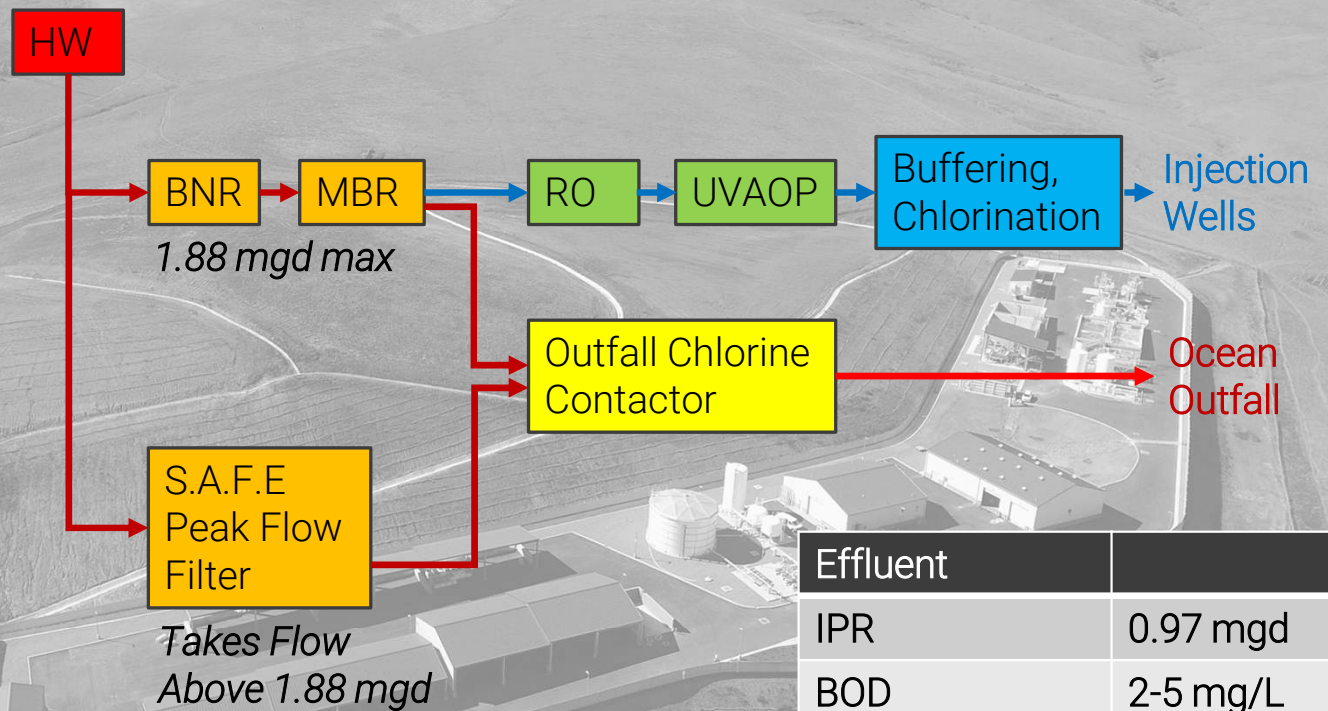
2: The Final Product – A Beautiful Site





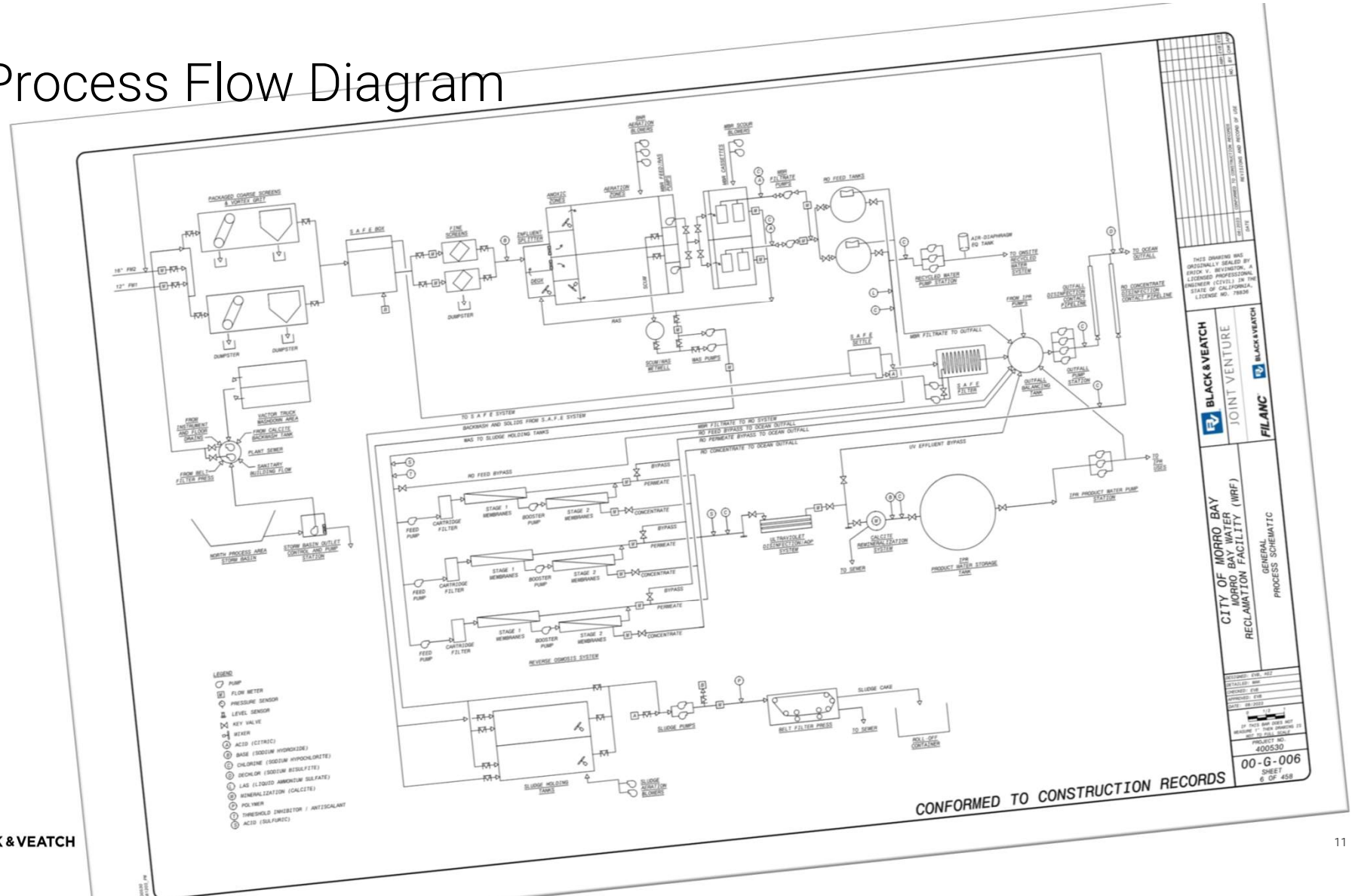
2: Two Plants in One, double the fun

Influent	
Peak Hour	8.14 mgd
Max Day	2.74 mgd
Max Month	1.16 mgd
Annual Average	0.97 mgd
BOD	354 mg/L
TKN	57 mg/L
TSS	392 mg/L

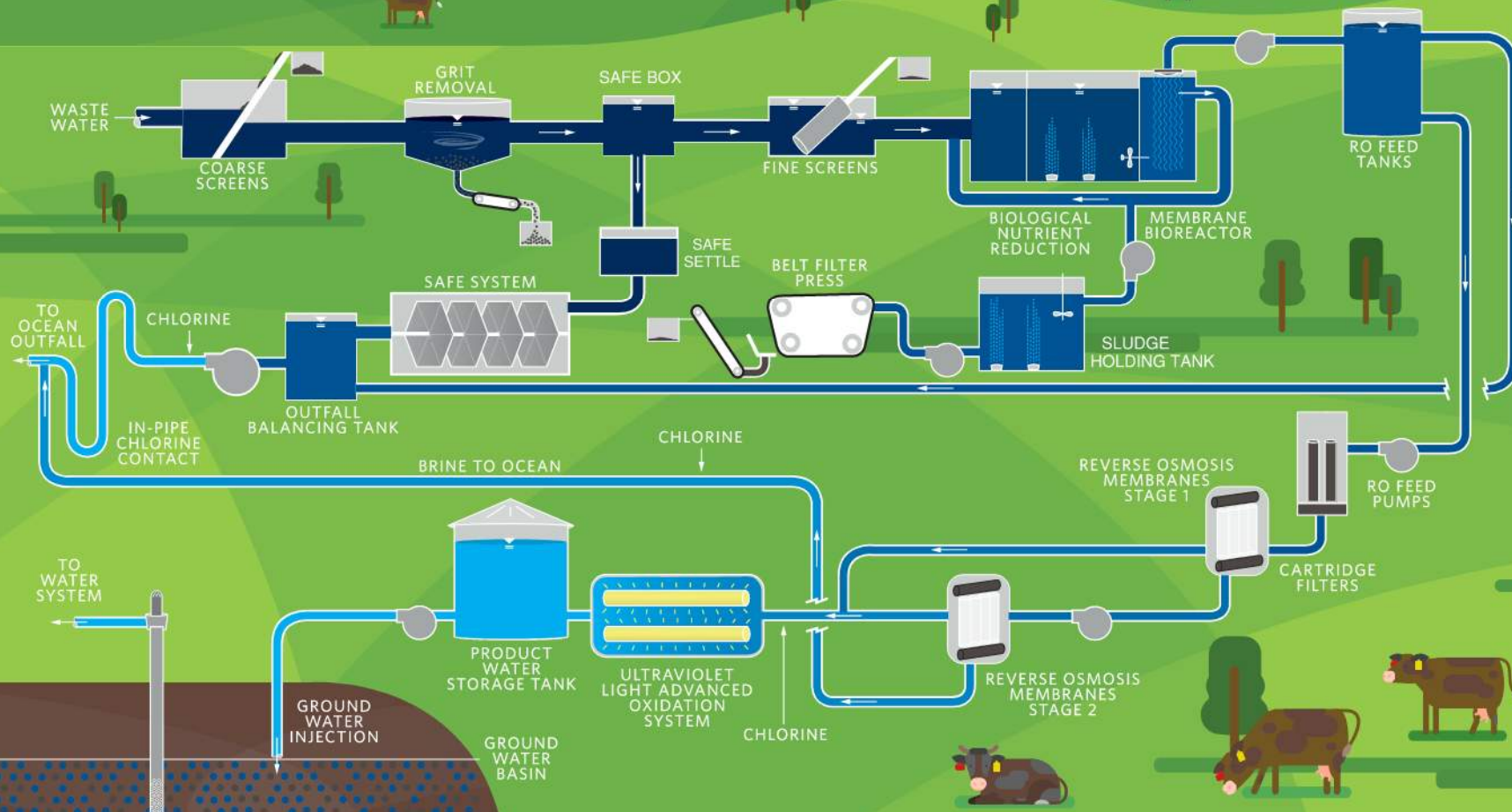


Effluent	
IPR	0.97 mgd
BOD Regulation	2-5 mg/L 20 mg/L
TKN Regulation	2-4 mg/L 20 mg/L
Turbidity Regulation	0.1 NTU 20 NTU

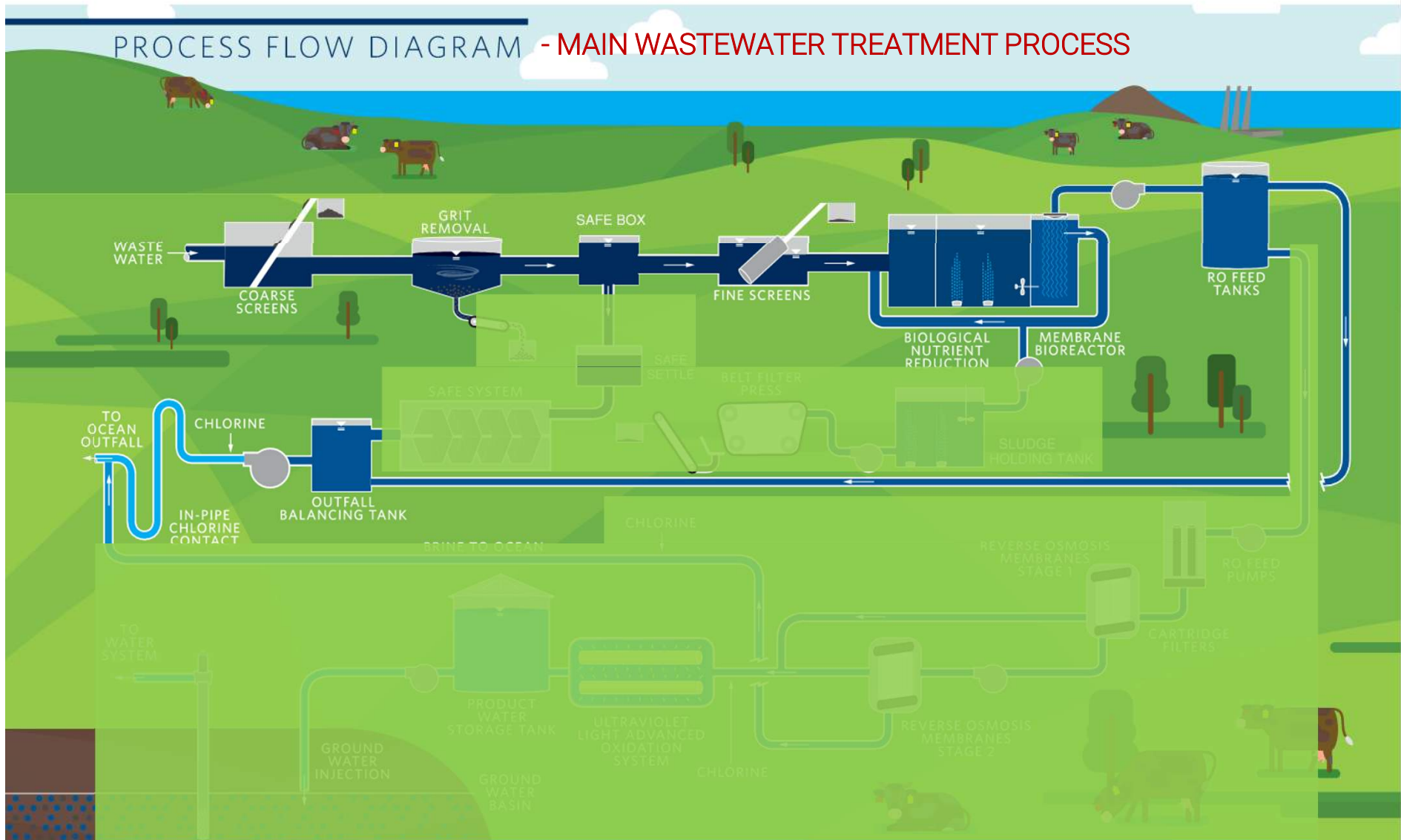
2: Process Flow Diagram



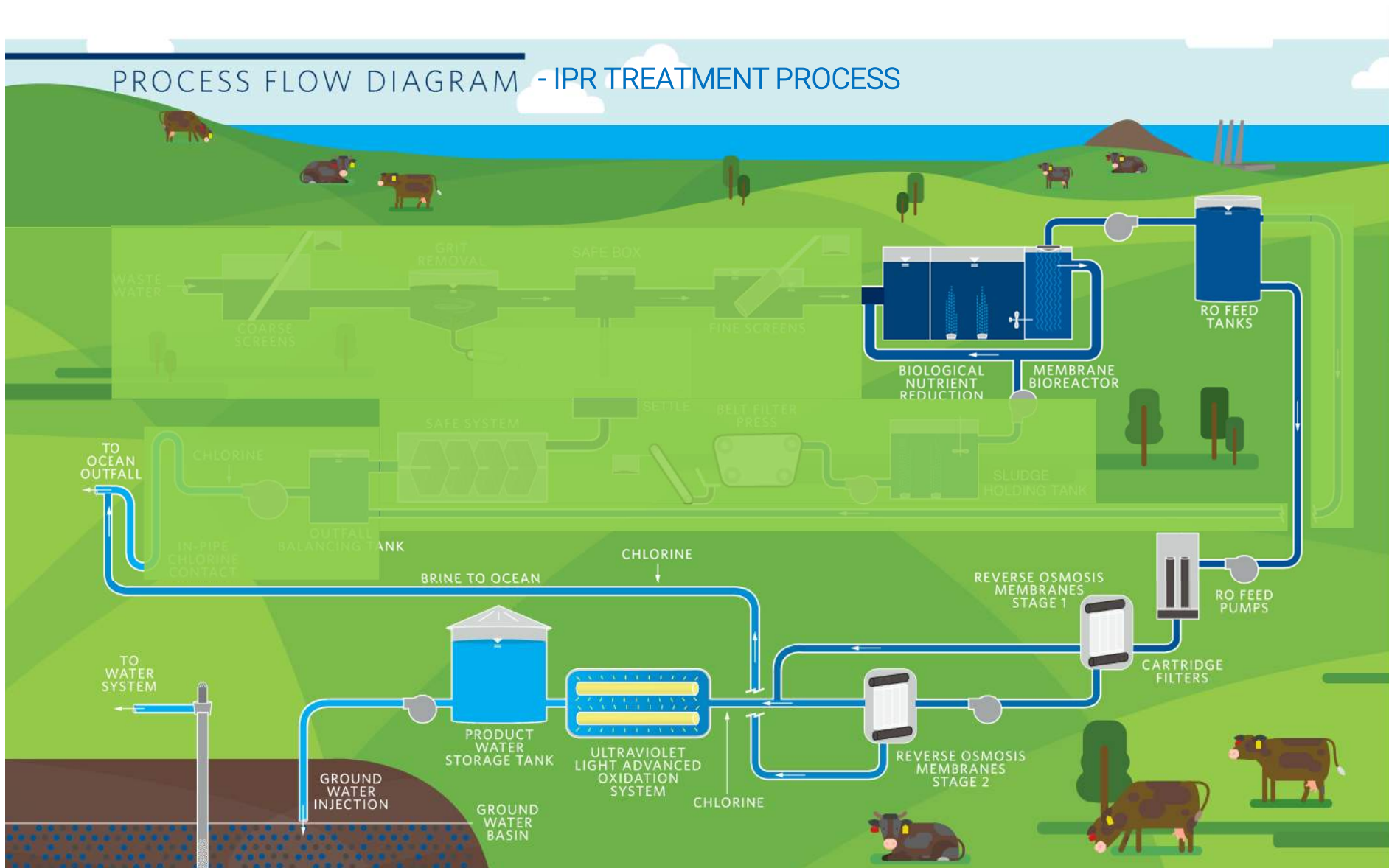
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM - MAIN WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROCESS



PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM - IPR TREATMENT PROCESS

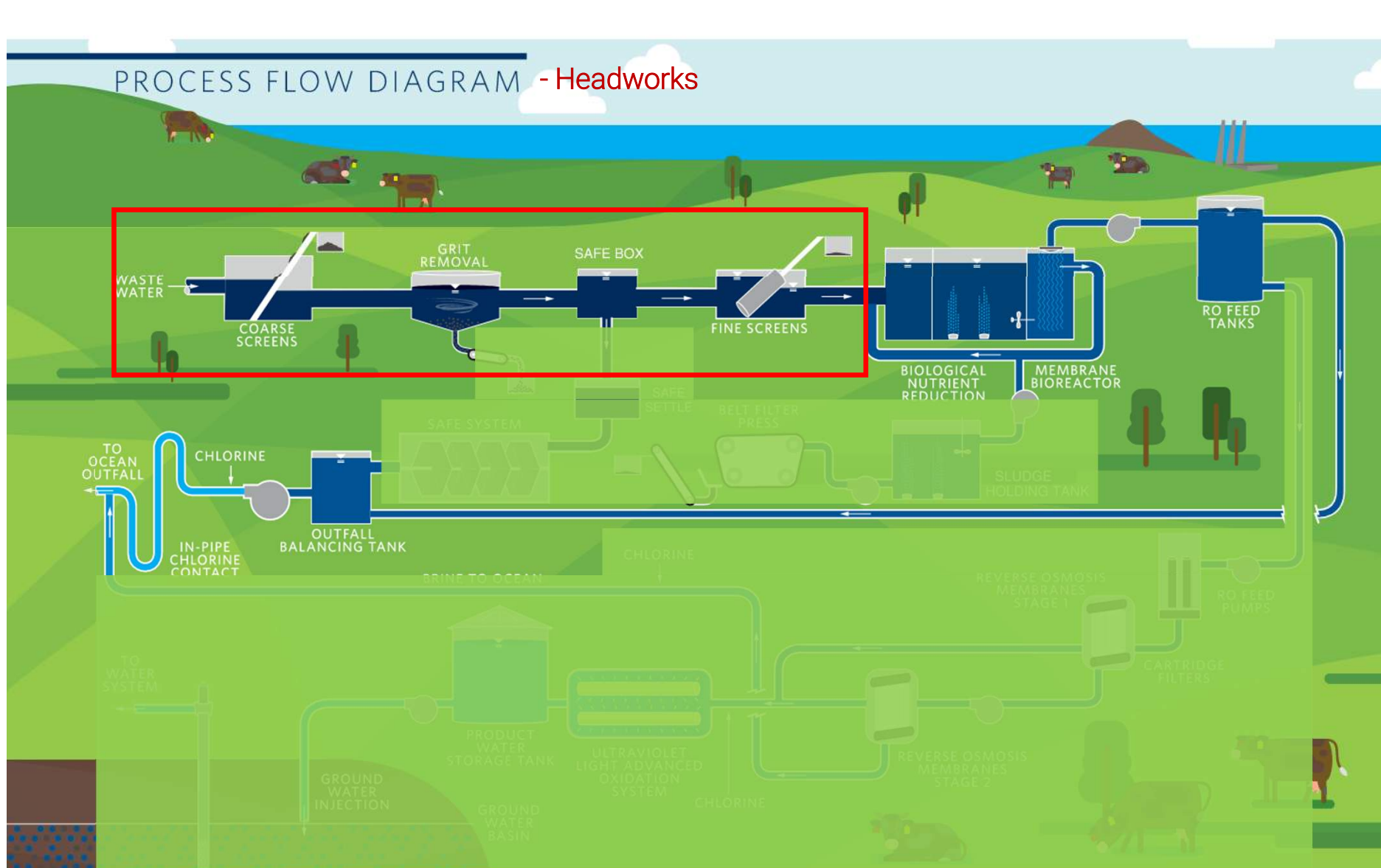




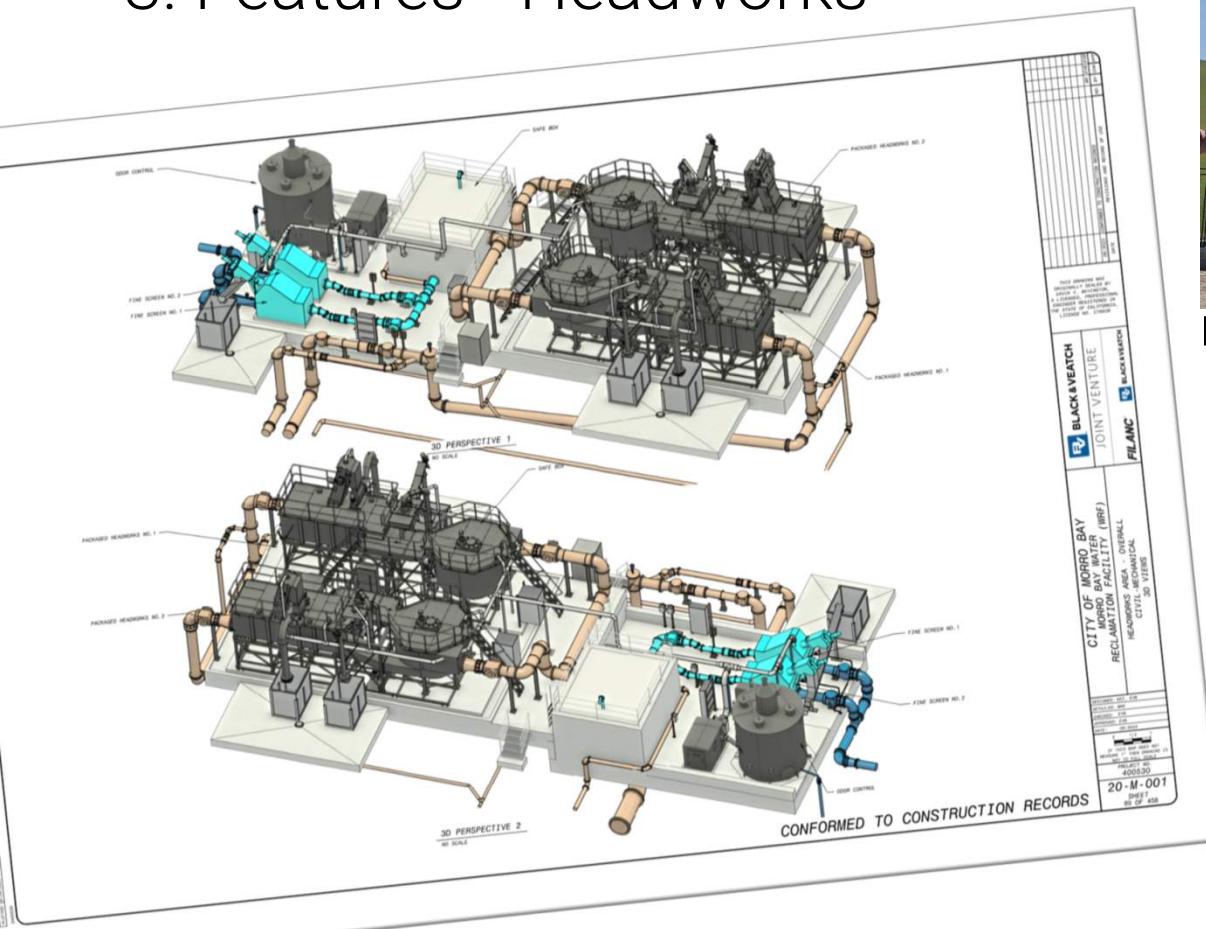
3: Design Features

- Headworks
- BNR/MBR
- SAFE System
- Ocean Outfall
- Solids Handling
- RO
- UV-AOP
- IPR Buffering and Chlorination

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM - Headworks



3: Features - Headworks



Package Headworks – 8.14 mgd

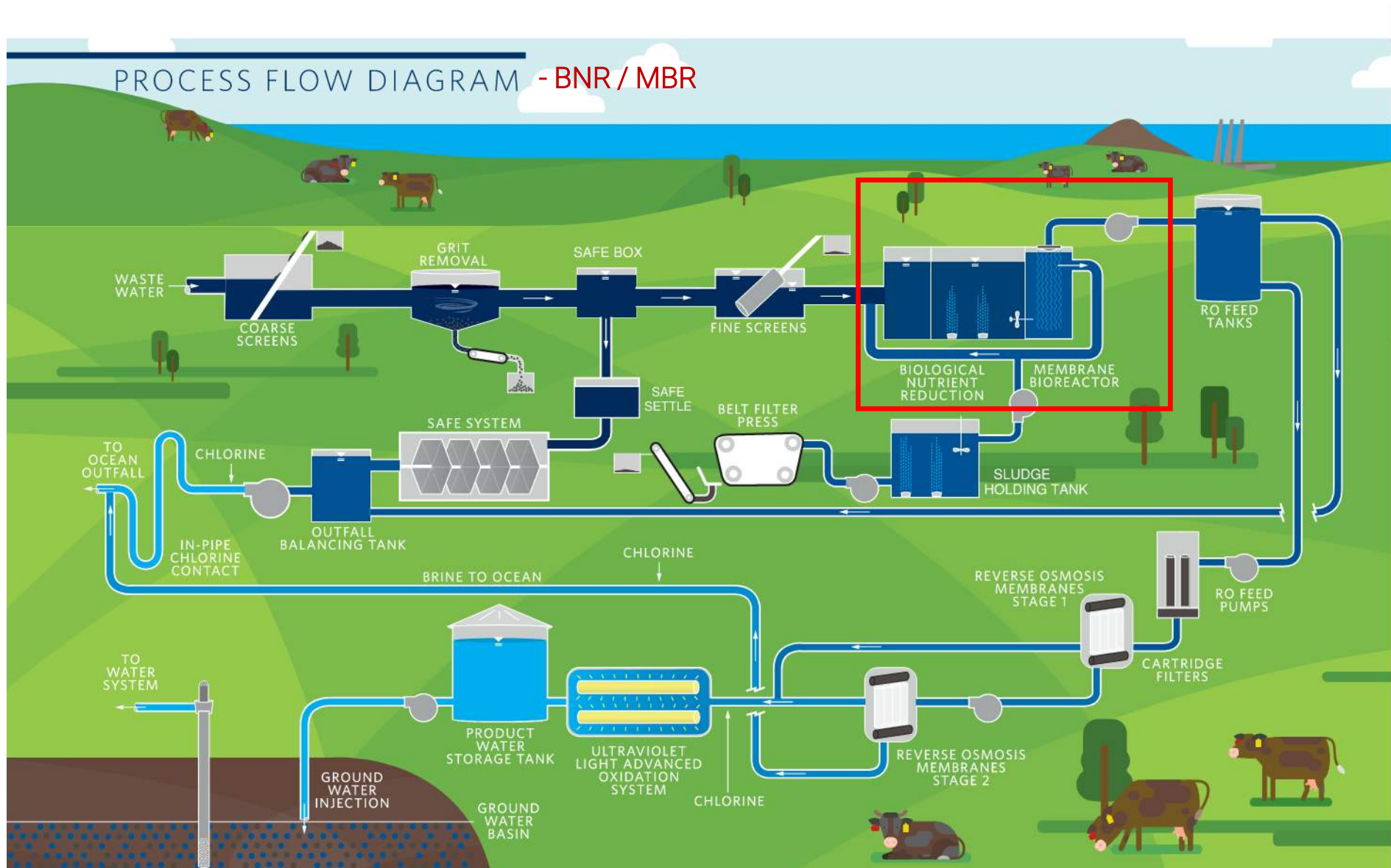
- 1 duty / 1 standby
- ¼" bar screen
- Vortex grit removal

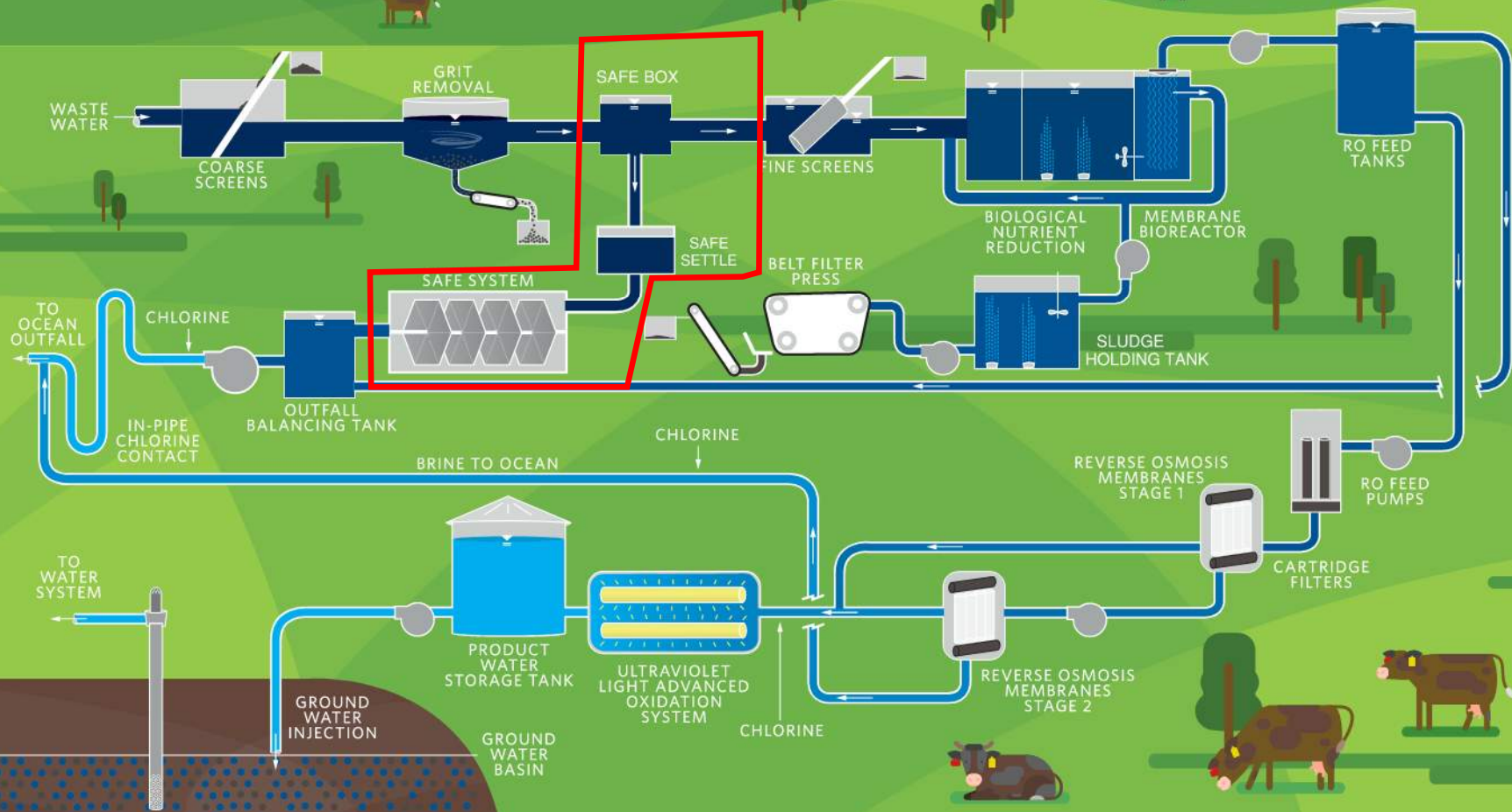


Fine Screens – 1.88 mgd

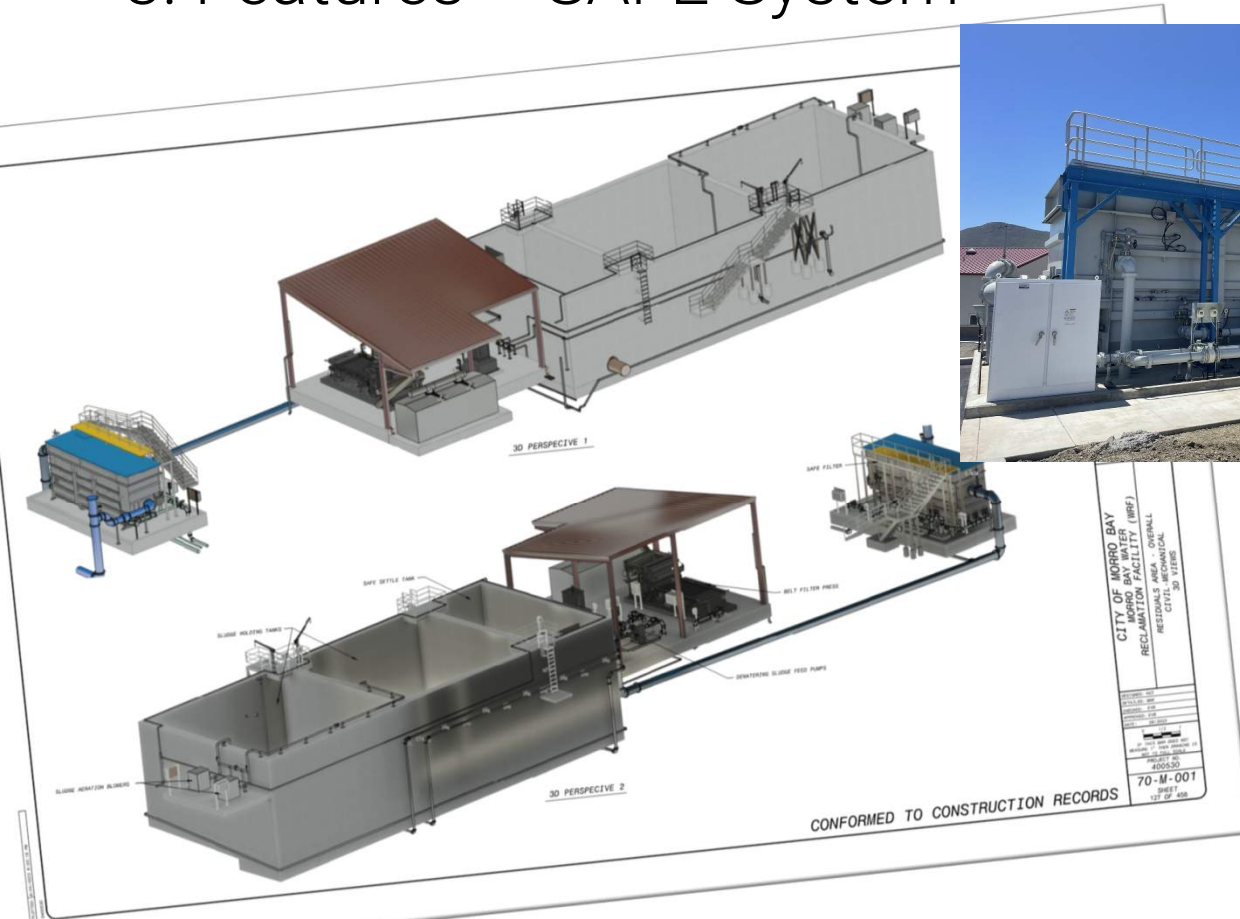
- 1 duty / 1 standby
- 1 mm openings

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM - BNR / MBR



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3: Features – SAFE System

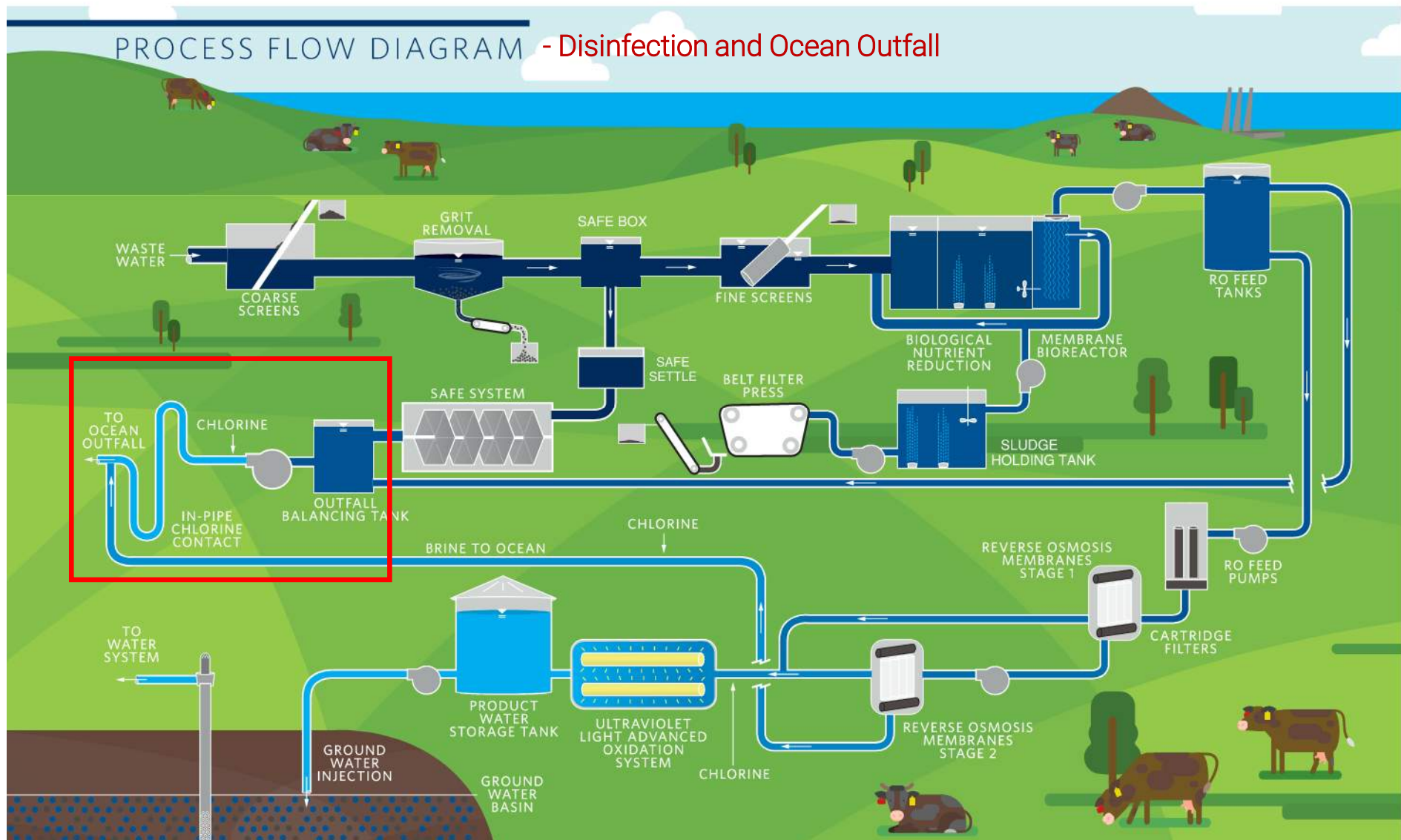


Primary Filtration – 6.26 mgd

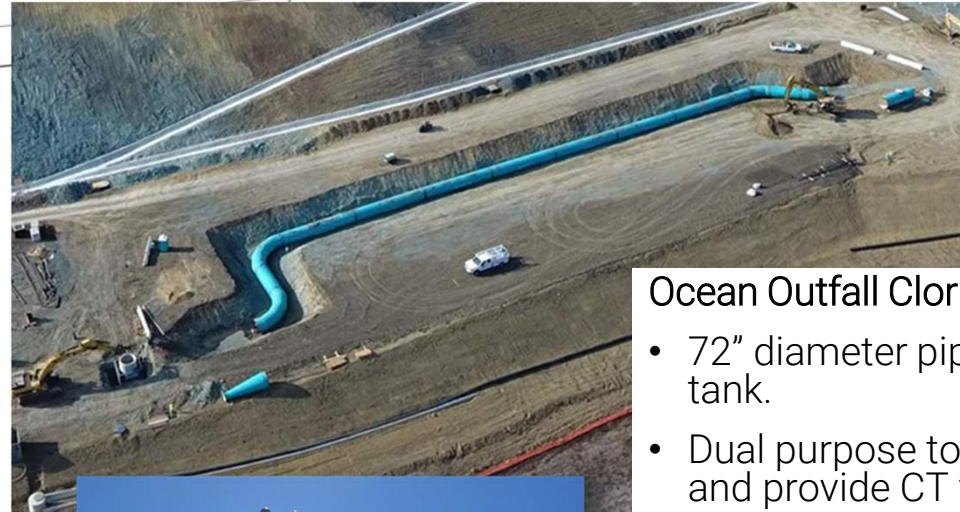
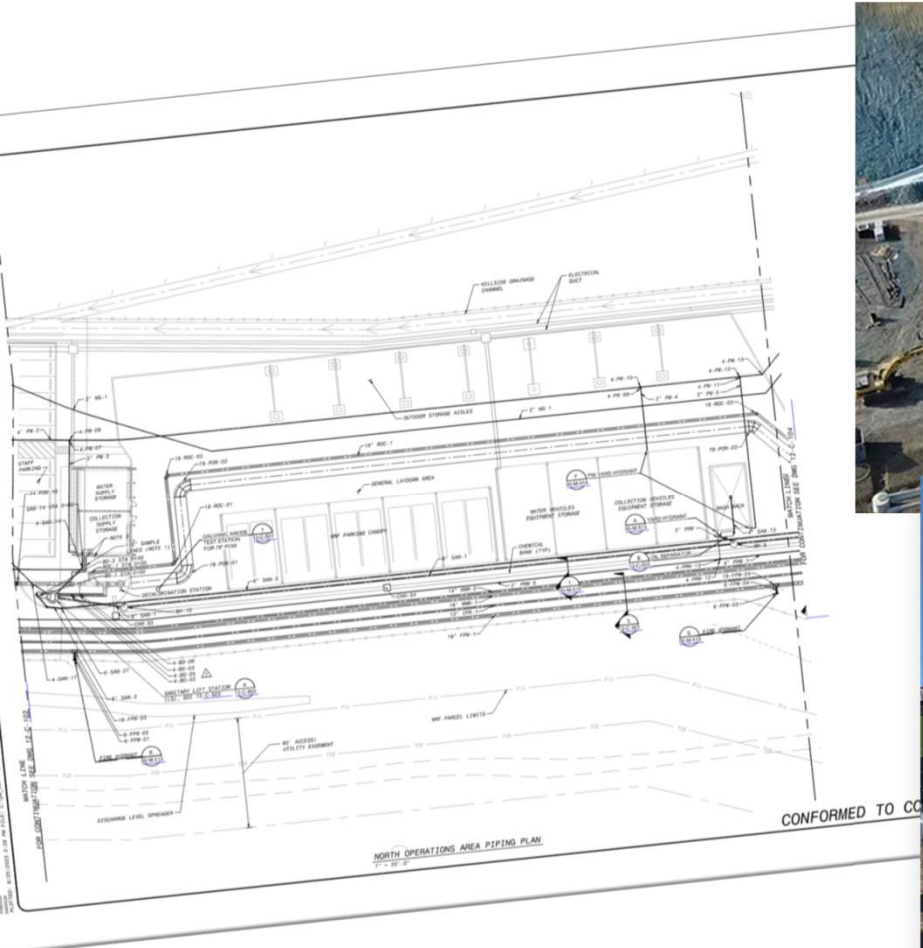
- 1 train.
- Treats settled primary effluent above 1.88 mgd.
- Produces higher quality effluent than primary clarifiers
- Filtered effluent blends with MBR effluent to meet Ocean discharge regs.



PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM - Disinfection and Ocean Outfall



3: Features – Ocean Outfall



Ocean Outfall Chlorine Contactor

- 72" diameter pipe instead of tank.
- Dual purpose to convey water and provide CT volume

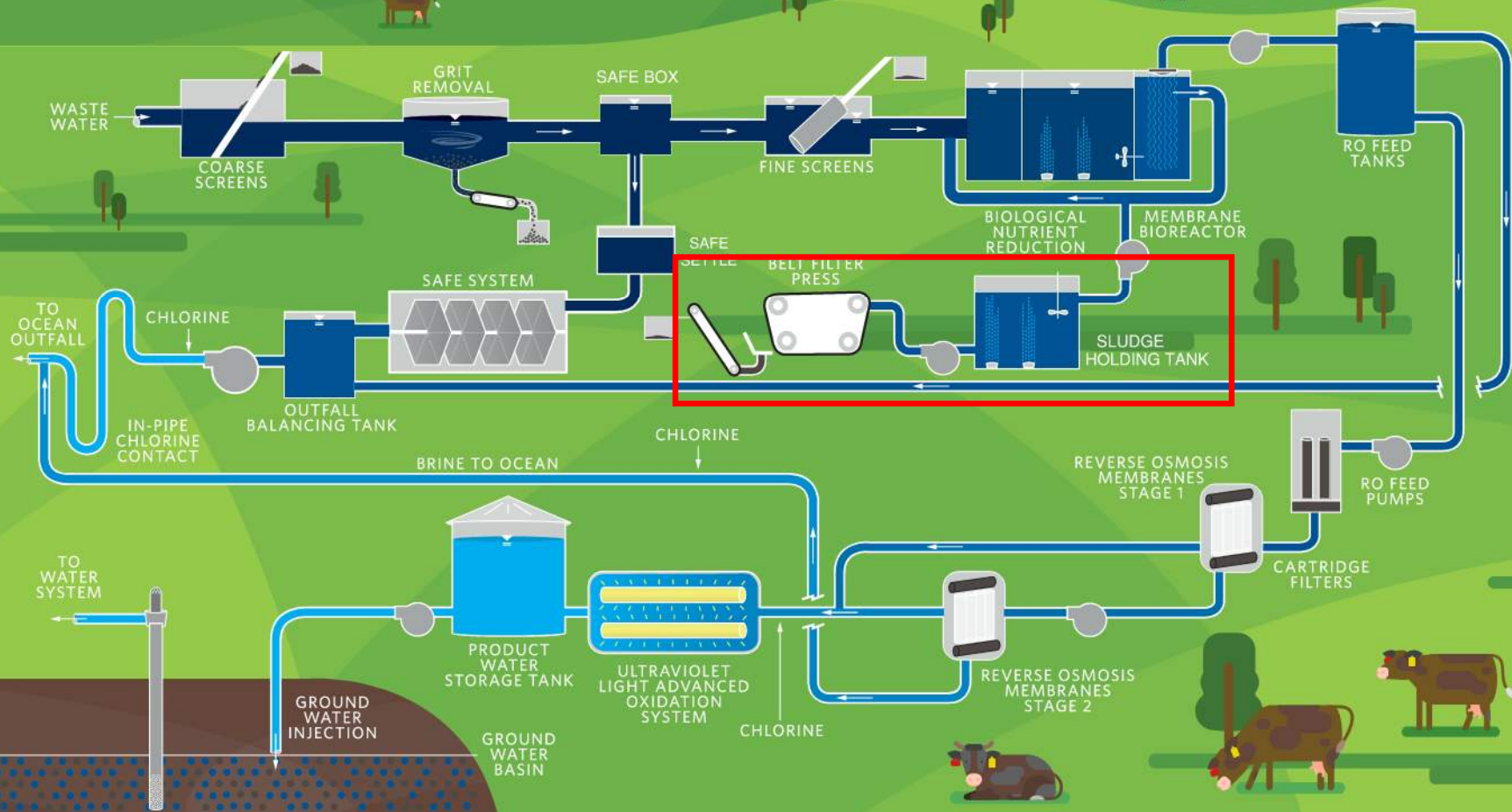


Outfall Balancing Tank and Pump Station – 8.14 mgd

- Equalizes and pumps all flow sent to the Ocean Outfall.
- Takes MBR effluent not used by IPR System.
- Takes SAFE effluent during peak flows.
- Takes IPR bypasses.

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM - Solids Handling

The diagram illustrates the process flow for solids handling in a wastewater treatment plant. The process begins with WASTE WATER entering the system. It passes through COARSE SCREENS, followed by GRIT REMOVAL, and then a SAFE BOX. The flow continues through FINE SCREENS, then to a BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENT REDUCTION tank, and finally to a MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR. The output from the membrane bioreactor goes to RO FEED TANKS. The RO FEED TANKS feed into REVERSE OSMOSIS MEMBRANES STAGE 1, which then feeds into CARTRIDGE FILTERS. The output from the cartridge filters goes to REVERSE OSMOSIS MEMBRANES STAGE 2, which then feeds into a ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT ADVANCED OXIDATION SYSTEM. The output from the UV system goes to a PRODUCT WATER STORAGE TANK. The product water storage tank feeds into a GROUND WATER BASIN, which then feeds into a GROUND WATER INJECTION well. The output from the ground water injection well goes to a TO WATER SYSTEM. The process also includes a SLUDGE HOLDING TANK, which feeds into a BELT FILTER PRESS, which then feeds into a SAFE SYSTEM. The output from the safe system goes to a CHLORINE tank, which then feeds into an OUTFALL BALANCING TANK. The output from the outfall balancing tank goes to a TO OCEAN OUTFALL. The process also includes a CHLORINE tank, which feeds into a BELT FILTER PRESS, which then feeds into a SLUDGE HOLDING TANK. The output from the sludge holding tank goes to a BELT FILTER PRESS, which then feeds into a SAFE SYSTEM. The output from the safe system goes to a CHLORINE tank, which then feeds into an OUTFALL BALANCING TANK. The output from the outfall balancing tank goes to a TO OCEAN OUTFALL. The process also includes a CHLORINE tank, which feeds into a BELT FILTER PRESS, which then feeds into a SLUDGE HOLDING TANK. The output from the sludge holding tank goes to a BELT FILTER PRESS, which then feeds into a SAFE SYSTEM. The output from the safe system goes to a CHLORINE tank, which then feeds into an OUTFALL BALANCING TANK. The output from the outfall balancing tank goes to a TO OCEAN OUTFALL.



The image displays two 3D perspective views of the Morro Bay Water Reclamation Facility (RRF).
3D PERSPECTIVE 1 shows a large rectangular building with a brown roof, identified as the **SAFE SETTLING TANK**. To its right is a long, low structure labeled **SAFE FILTER**.
3D PERSPECTIVE 2 shows a large rectangular tank labeled **SLUDGE HOLDING TANK**. To its right is a structure labeled **SLUDGE FILTER PRESS**.
 A small inset photograph in the top right corner shows a real-world view of the facility, featuring a large rectangular tank with a blue metal walkway and railing in the foreground, and a building with a brown roof in the background under a clear blue sky.

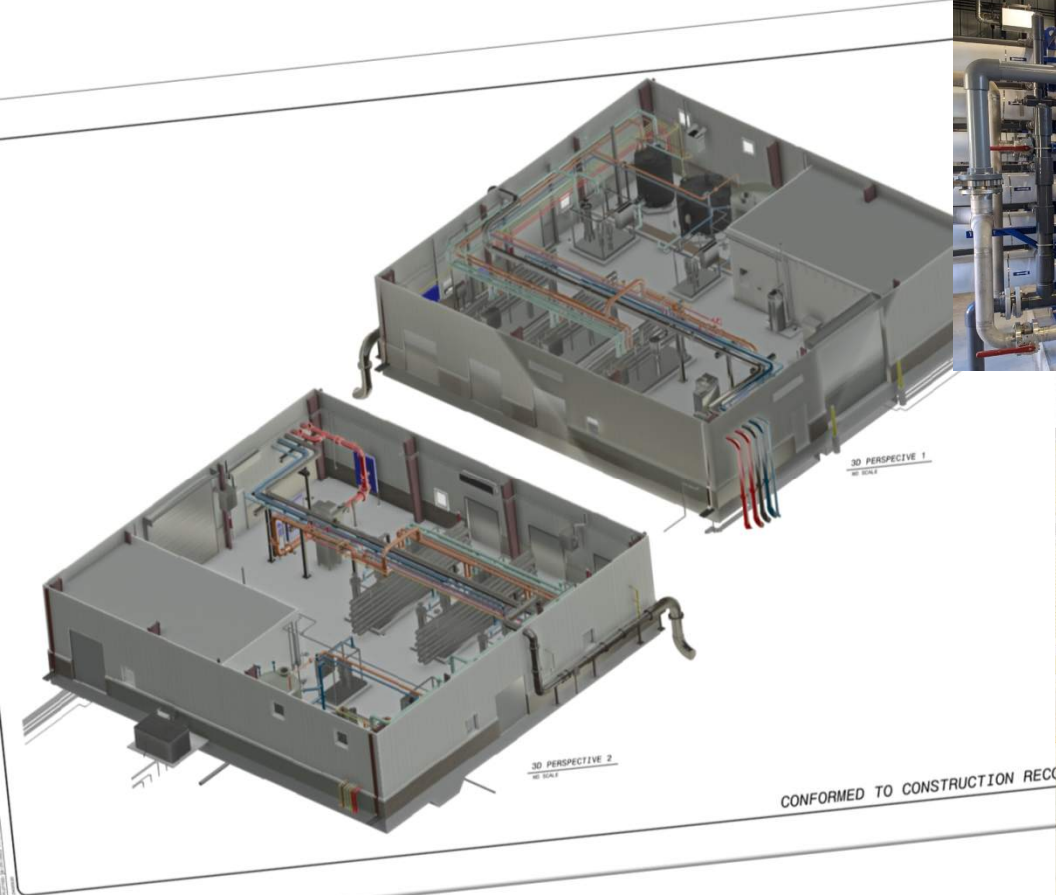
- 1 belt filter press and polymer system.
- 2 aerate sludge holding tanks
- Dewatered solids at 18% solids content are hauled to landfill.



PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM - RO, UV-AOP

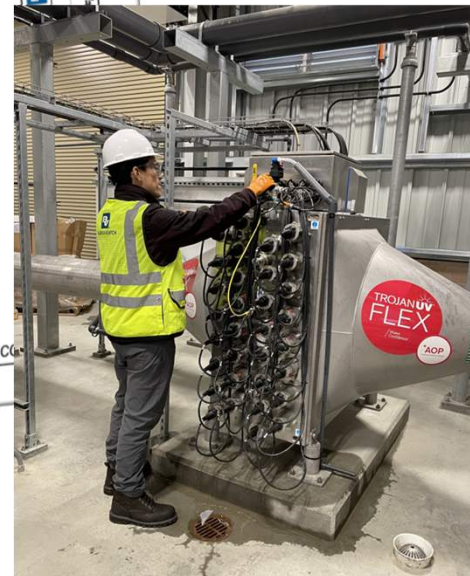
The diagram illustrates the wastewater treatment process, highlighting the Reverse Osmosis (RO) and Ultraviolet Advanced Oxidation Process (UV-AOP) sections. The process begins with WASTE WATER entering the system, passing through COARSE SCREENS, GRIT REMOVAL, and FINE SCREENS. The water then flows through a SAFE BOX and a SAFE SETTLE before entering the BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENT REDUCTION stage. The effluent from this stage goes to a SLUDGE HOLDING TANK and a BELT FILTER PRESS. The water then passes through a SAFE SYSTEM and an OUTFALL BALANCING TANK. The OUTFALL BALANCING TANK has two paths: one leading to TO OCEAN OUTFALL (via IN-PIPE CHLORINE CONTACT) and another leading to the RO FEED TANKS. The RO FEED TANKS are connected to RO FEED PUMPS, which feed into REVERSE OSMOSIS MEMBRANES STAGE 1. The water then passes through CARTRIDGE FILTERS and REVERSE OSMOSIS MEMBRANES STAGE 2. The final product water is stored in a PRODUCT WATER STORAGE TANK, which has a GROUND WATER BASIN and GROUND WATER INJECTION system. The brine from the RO process is sent to BRINE TO OCEAN. The UV-AOP section, highlighted in red, includes a CHLORINE injection point and an ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT ADVANCED OXIDATION SYSTEM. The RO section, also highlighted in red, includes the RO FEED TANKS, RO FEED PUMPS, and the two stages of REVERSE OSMOSIS MEMBRANES.

3: Features – RO / UV-AOP



RO Trains – 0.97 mgd

- 3 trains 0.33 mgd each.
- 2 stage RO.
- Gravity flow to RO High Pressure Pumps.
- Cartridge filter on high pressure side.
- Interstage booster pump.

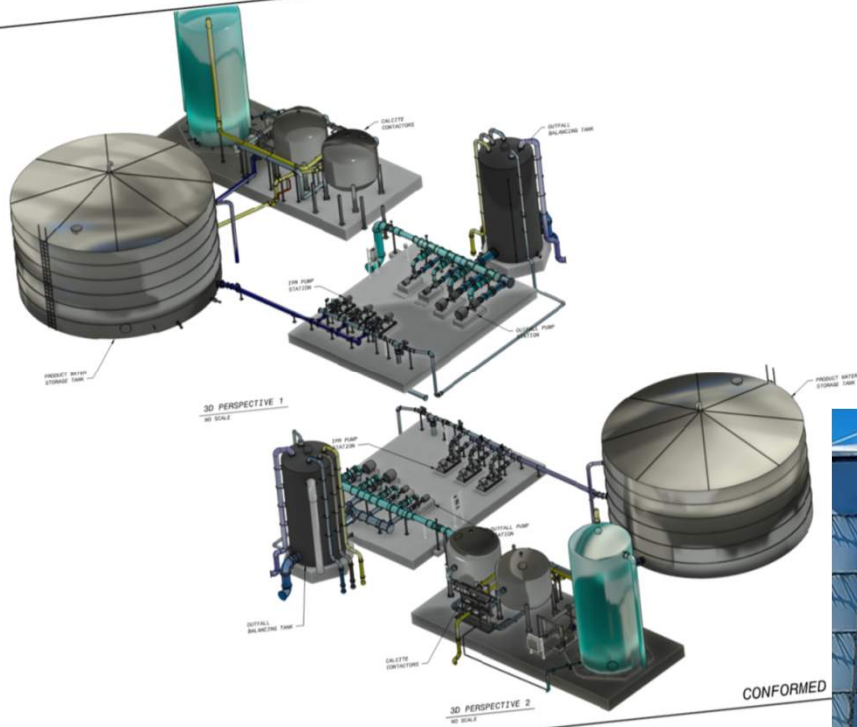


UV-AOP – 0.82 mgd

- 1 train
- No redundancy – IPR is non-critical, can bypass to Ocean Outfall
- UV Chlorine

[illegible]

3: Features – IPR Buffering and Chlorination



Calcite Contactors – 0.82 mgd

- 2 contactor tanks.
- Calcite chips provide buffering.
- 6 month media life.



Product Water Tank – 200,000 gallons

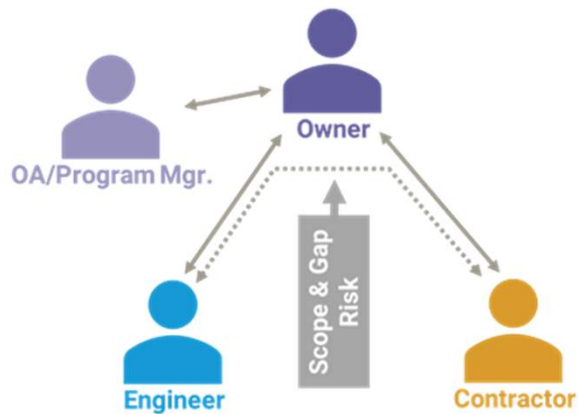
- 1 tank
- Chlorine contact volume
- Operational EQ volume for injection wellfield



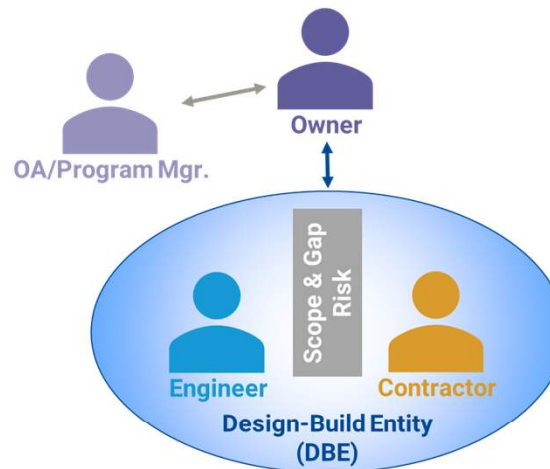
4: Fixed Price Design-Build Delivery

- Fixed Price Design-Build vs. Traditional Design-Bid-Build
- Project Schedule
- Project Schedule vs. DBB Schedule
- Design an \$80M plant in 10 weeks...GO!
- Innovation to reach lowest price with expensive MBR
- Collaboration is still possible with Fixed Price Design-Build

4: Fixed Price Design-Build Delivery Method



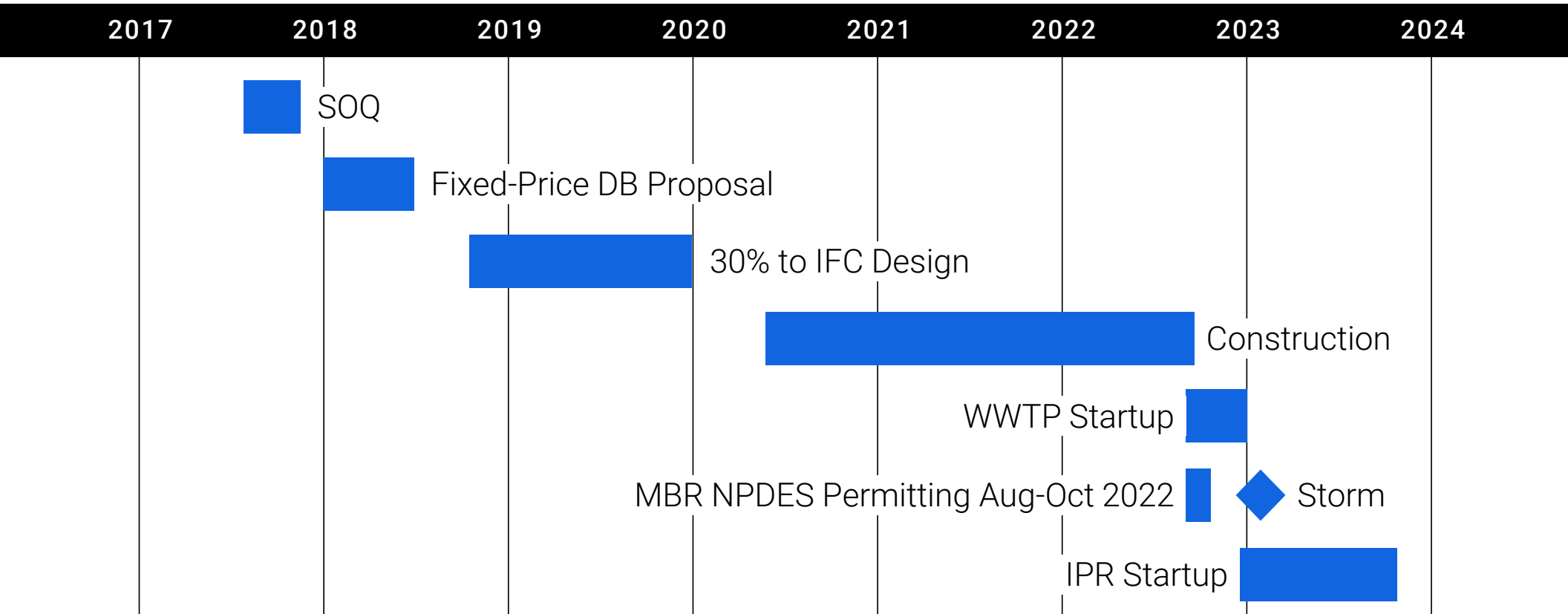
- DBB (Design-Bid-Build)
- CMAR (Construction Manager At-Risk)
- CM/GC (Construction Manager General Contractor)



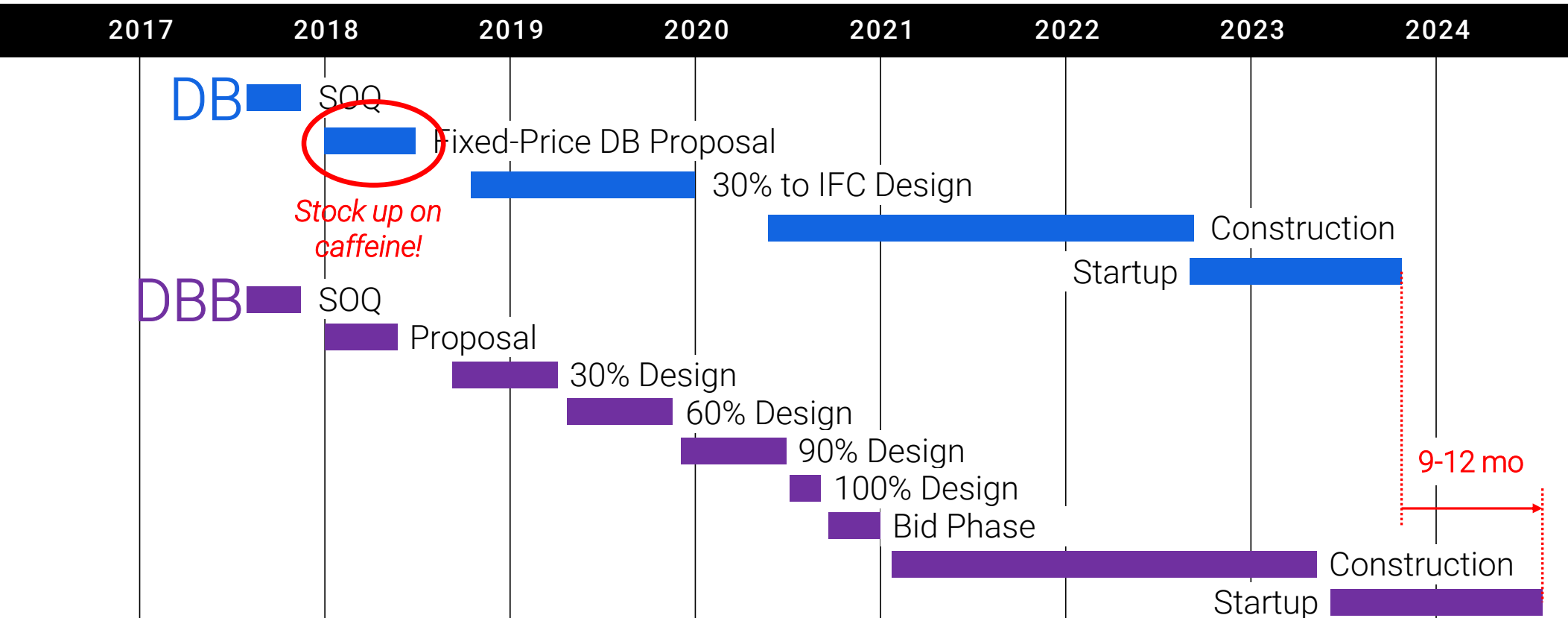
- DB, FPDB (Fixed Price Design-Build)
- PDB (Progressive Design-Build)

Owner Familiarity	-	+
Owner Control	-	+
Flexibility & Collaboration	-	+
Contractor Quality	-	+
Reduce Owner Scope/Gap Risk	-	+
Project Risk Management	-	+
Cost Certainty/Clarity	-	+
Cost Savings Potential	-	+
Price Competition	-	+
Schedule Savings Potential	-	+

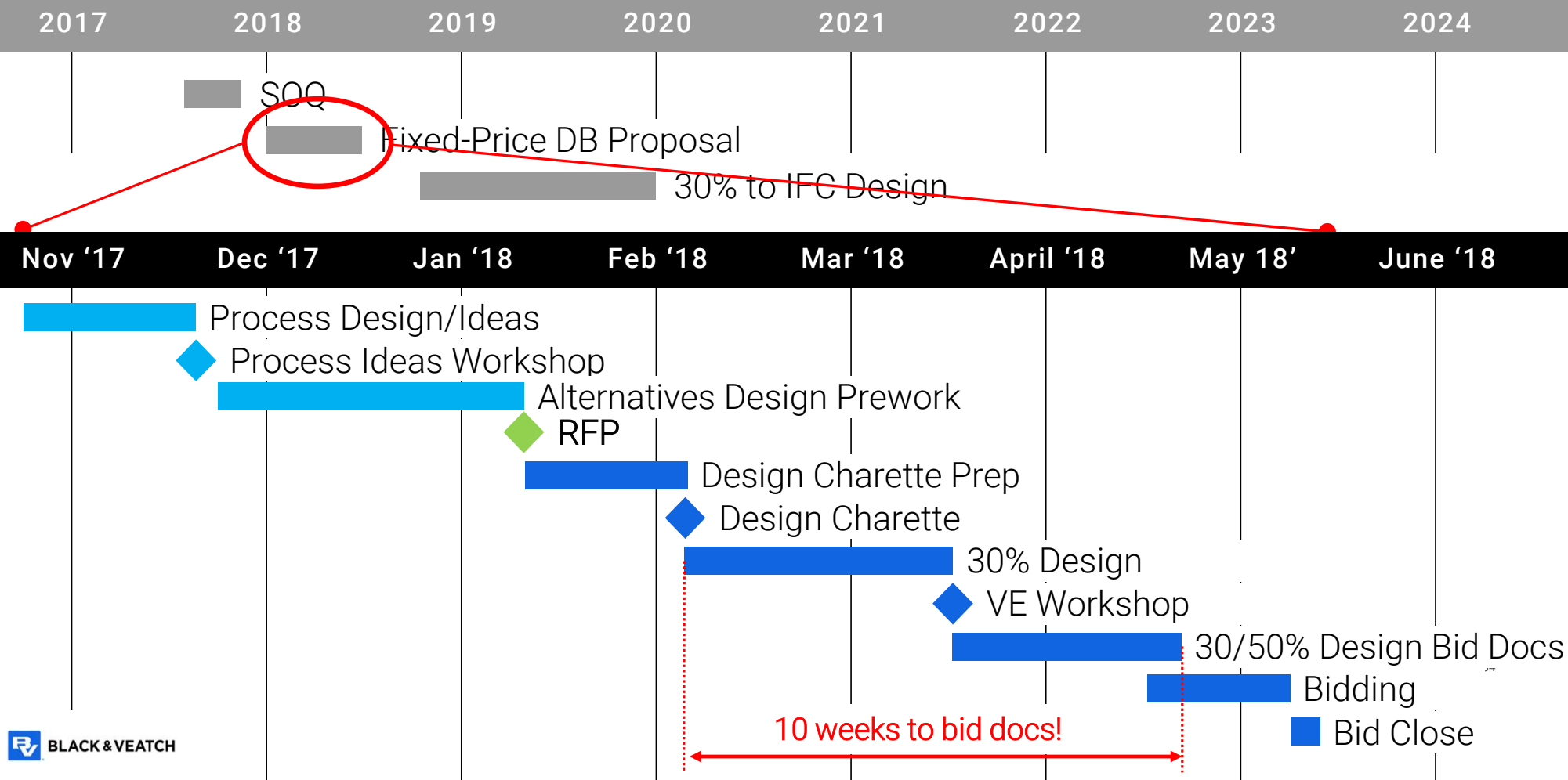
4: WRC Delivery Timeline



4: Developing a Design for Fixed-Price DB Bid



4: Designing an \$80M plant in 10 weeks...GO!



4: Innovation to win a low-price bid with expensive MBR

BHAG: MBR for less than SBR Price

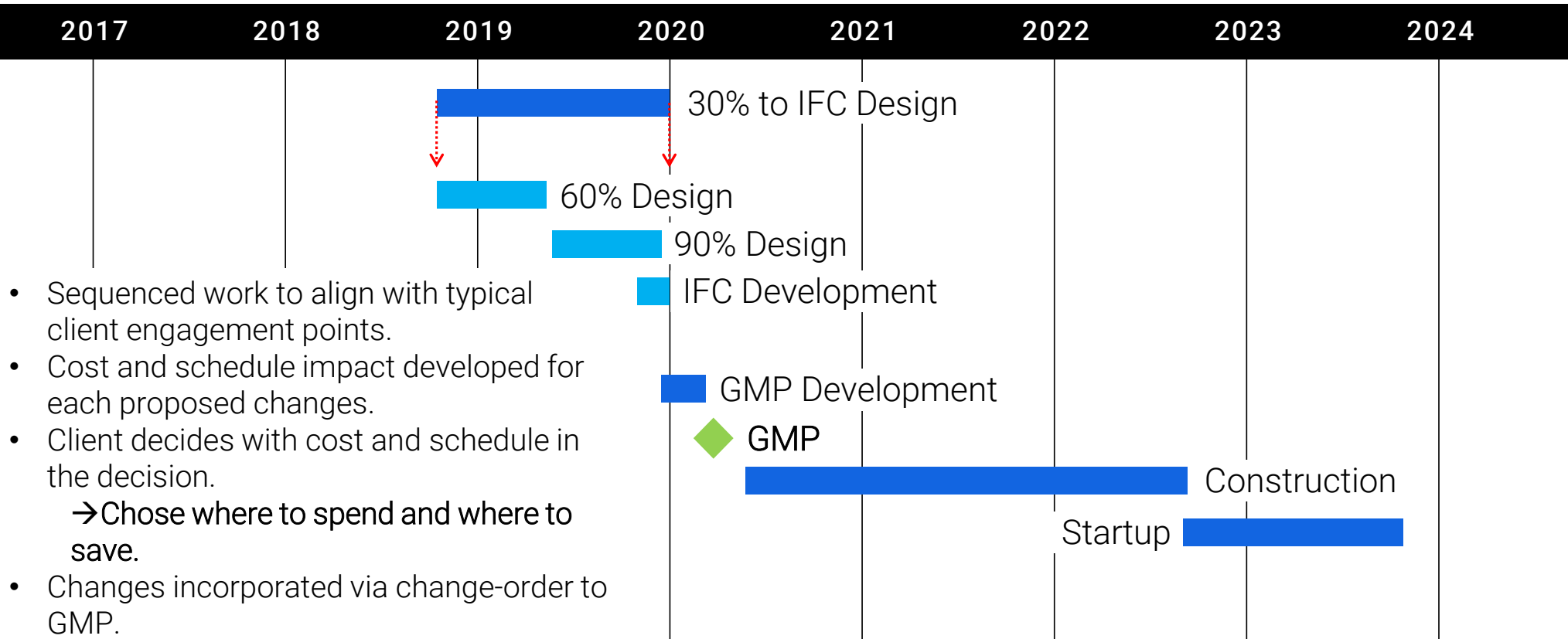
Peak Flow Primary Filtration Saved: \$7M

Gravity Flow to RO Saved: \$0.5M

Omitting MF Saved: \$4M

Surfing the Site SAVED \$3M

4: Collaboration is Possible with Fixed-Price DB Bid





5: Operations

- BNR-MBR system in full operation for 3 years.
- No discharge violations from the first minute of operation.
- IPR injection wellfield under construction.
 - IPR system operated weekly with discharge to ocean.

	Old Plant	New Plant
Turbidity	20-30 NTU	0.1 NTU
BOD	10-15 mg/L	2-5 mg/L
TKN	15-20 mg/L	2-4 mg/L

5. Sometimes “Someday” becomes “Today”





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We have several webinars happening in the near future. Go to <https://www.aaees.org/events> to reserve your spot.

Would you like to watch this event again?

A recording of today's event will be available on our website in a few weeks.

Need a PDH Certificate?

Board Certified Individuals will be emailed a PDH Certificate for attending this event within the next week.

Questions?

Email Marisa Waterman at mwaterman@aaees.org with any questions you may have.



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