

UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC)

WATER TREATMENT



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UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC)

WATER TREATMENT

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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND (Preparing Activity)

AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEER SUPPORT AGENCY

Record of Changes (changes are indicated by \1\ ... /1/)

Change No.	Date	Location
<u>1</u>	1 Sept.2018	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Updated information in 1-2, and 1-3.1.2. Added reference to UFC 3-201-01 in paragraph 2-1.3. Revised reference to DoD Instruction in paragraph 1-3.2.4. Revised design requirements in paragraph 2-1.1.5. Revised 2-1.2 and 3-1 to revise requirements and remove CONUS and OCONUS.6. Revised AWWA reference in 2-1.3 and 3-5.7. Revised requirements in paragraphs 2-1.1, 3-2, 3-3.1.1, 3-3.1.2, 3-3.2 and 3-4 to coordinate with changes to UFC 3-230-01.8. Updated references in Appendixes A and B.

This UFC supersedes UFC 3-230-08A and UFC 3-230-12A, both dated 16 January 2004.

FOREWORD

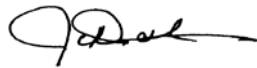
The Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) system is prescribed by MIL-STD 3007 and provides planning, design, construction, sustainment, restoration, and modernization criteria, and applies to the Military Departments, the Defense Agencies, and the DoD Field Activities in accordance with [USD \(AT&L\) Memorandum](#) dated 29 May 2002. UFC will be used for all DoD projects and work for other customers where appropriate. All construction outside of the United States is also governed by Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA), Host Nation Funded Construction Agreements (HNFA), and in some instances, Bilateral Infrastructure Agreements (BIA.) Therefore, the acquisition team must ensure compliance with the most stringent of the UFC, the SOFA, the HNFA, and the BIA, as applicable.

UFC are living documents and will be periodically reviewed, updated, and made available to users as part of the Services' responsibility for providing technical criteria for military construction. Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (HQUSACE), Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), and Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment (AFCEE) are responsible for administration of the UFC system. Defense agencies should contact the preparing service for document interpretation and improvements. Technical content of UFC is the responsibility of the cognizant DoD working group. Recommended changes with supporting rationale should be sent to the respective service proponent office by the following electronic form: [Criteria Change Request](#). The form is also accessible from the Internet sites listed below.

UFC are effective upon issuance and are distributed only in electronic media from the following source:

- Whole Building Design Guide web site <http://dod.wbdg.org/>.

Hard copies of UFC printed from electronic media should be checked against the current electronic version prior to use to ensure that they are current.



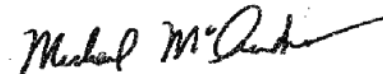
JAMES C. DALTON, P.E.
Chief, Engineering and Construction
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



JOSEPH E. GOTT, P.E.
Chief Engineer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command



TERRY G. EDWARDS, P.E.
Director, Air Force Center for Engineering and
the Environment
Department of the Air Force



MICHAEL McANDREW
Director, Facilities Investment and Management
Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Installations and Environment)

UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC)
REVISION SUMMARY SHEET

Title: UFC 3-230-03, *Water Treatment*

Superseding: UFC 3-230-08A and UFC 3-230-12A.

Description: This new UFC 3-230-03 consolidates into one Tri-Service document the civil engineering criteria applicable to water treatment that were formerly in the superseded documents. This UFC – through succinct reference to industry and government standards, codes and references – makes possible the replacement and/or consolidation of numerous criteria documents.

The complete list of water engineering documents referenced in this UFC can be found in Appendices A and B.

Reasons for Document:

- The new UFC updates the guidance and requirements for water treatment contained in several existing engineering documents and efficiently consolidates them into a single UFC.
- The superseded UFC documents included requirements that were not consistent with industry standards or utilized different industry standards.

Impact:

This unification effort will result in the more effective use of DoD funds in the following ways:

- By significantly improving the design process for DoD projects and facilities, through a more efficient application of facilities criteria and enabling more efficient maintenance of facilities criteria.
- The consolidation of the UFC 3-230-03 will positively impact the project costs incurred, as a result of the following direct benefits:
 - Reduction in the number of civil references used for military construction provides more clear and efficient guidance for the design and construction of DoD facilities.
 - Improved clarity and convenience results in reduced time required for execution of project designs.
 - Reduction in ambiguity and the need for interpretation reduces the potential for design and construction conflicts.
 - The reduction in the number of documents and the use of industry standards improves the ease of updating and revising this reference document as better information becomes available.

Non Unified Issues: No major unification issues.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1-1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

This Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) provides requirements for typical water treatment systems for the Department of Defense (DoD). These minimum technical requirements are based on UFC 1-200-01. Where other statutory or regulatory requirements are referenced in the contract, the more stringent requirement must be met.

1-2 APPLICABILITY.

\1\This UFC applies to service elements and contractors involved in the planning, design and construction of permanent DoD facilities worldwide. It is applicable to all methods of project delivery and levels of construction.

1-2.1 Foreign Countries.

All design and construction outside of the United States and United States territories is governed by international agreements, such as the Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA), Host Nation-Funded Construction Agreements (HNFA), and in some instances, Bilateral Infrastructure Agreements (BIA), and country-specific Final Environmental Governing Standards (FGS) or the DoD *Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document*, DoD 4715.05G. The OEBGD applies when there are no FGSs in place. Therefore, in foreign countries this UFC will be used for DoD projects to the extent that it is allowed by and does not conflict with the applicable international agreements and the applicable FGS or OEBGD./1/

1-3 OTHER CRITERIA.

1-3.1 General Building Requirements.

\1\Comply with UFC 1-200-01, DoD Building Code (General Building Requirements)./1/
UFC 1-200-01 provides applicability of model building codes and government-unique criteria for typical design disciplines and building systems, as well as for accessibility, antiterrorism, security, sustainability, low impact development (LID) and safety. Use this UFC in addition to UFC 1-200-01 and the UFCs and government criteria referenced therein.

1-3.2 Safety.

All DoD facilities must comply with \1\DoDI 6055.01/1/ and applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) safety and health standards.

1-3.3 Antiterrorism and Security.

Specific security concerns for Water Treatment Facilities are addressed in the “Policy Statement on Infrastructure Security for Public Water Supplies” of the *Ten State Standards*. Use Best Practices document, ASCE/AWWA Draft American National Standard for Trial Use, *Guidelines for the Physical Security of Water Utilities*, for latest guidelines for protection of water utility systems.

1-4 REFERENCES.

Appendix A contains the list of references used in this document. The publication date of the code or standard is not included in this document. In general, the latest available issuance of the reference is used.

1-5 BEST PRACTICES.

Appendix B identifies background information and practices for accomplishing certain water treatment design and engineering services. The Designer of Record (DoR) is expected to review and interpret this guidance as it conforms to criteria and contract requirements, and apply the information according to the needs of the project. If a Best Practices document has guidelines or requirements that differ from the Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) or UFC, the UFGS and the UFC must prevail. If a Best Practices document has guidelines or requirements that are not discussed in the Unified Facilities Guide specification (UFGS) or UFC, the DoR must submit a list of the guidelines or requirements being used for the project with sufficient documentation to the Government Project Manager for review and approval prior to completing design.

CHAPTER 2 GENERAL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

2-1 DESIGN.

\1\Use UFC 3-201-01 for preliminary site analysis, site design, storm drainage systems, and pavements./1/

2-1.1 Design Criteria.

Design water treatment systems to meet the drinking water quality requirements of applicable federal, state and local government agencies or overseas equivalent.\1\

2-1.1.1 Within The United States.

Use UFC 3-230-01.

2-1.1.2 Foreign Countries.

Use UFC 3-230-01./1/

2-1.2 Design Approval.

\1\The DoR must identify, assist, and provide, as applicable, all permits, approvals, and fees required for the design and construction of the new project from Federal, state and local regulatory authorities or overseas equivalent. The Civil Engineering Designer of Record must be a Professional Civil Engineer experienced and licensed; licensure in the location of the project may be required to obtain permits and approvals. For new water treatment systems, rehabilitation or replacement of existing water treatment systems to water treatment systems, coordinate with the Safe Drinking Water Act primacy agency, as applicable, to determine primacy agency requirements. In the United States and its territories and possessions the Government will review plans for acceptability. In locations outside of the United States and its territories and possessions with Host Nation agreements, follow design approval procedure as directed in project scope and by Government Project Manager. In areas outside of the United States and its territories and possessions without Host Nation agreements, the Government will review and approve plans for compliance.

Consult with the Government Project Manager to determine the appropriate signatories for permit applications./1/

2-1.3 Planning for Non-War Emergencies.

Refer to Best Practices document \1\AWWA M19/1/, for non-war emergencies such as earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and vandalism.

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CHAPTER 3 \1\SYSTEM/1/ SOURCES AND FLOWS

\1\The design capacity of the water treatment plant, including water system source and equalization storage, as indicated in UFC 3-230-01 chapter titled *Finished Water Storage*, must be able to accommodate the design flow./1/

3-1 \1\SYSTEM/1/ SOURCES.

Unless otherwise directed by the Government Project Manager, obtain potable water supply from a nearby public system. If this is not practical, sources must be developed for the Military activity.

The selection of a water supply source involves a review of the alternative sources available and their respective characteristics. Consider water quality and quantity data for the supply source over a significant period of time to sufficiently assess seasonal and long-term variability. Consider the following factors when selecting a water supply source:

- Safe yield
- Water quality
- Collection requirements (intake structure, wells, etc.)
- Treatment requirements (including the cost and feasibility of residue disposal)
- Transmission and distribution requirements

A complete discussion of water source selection and development is beyond the scope of this document. Refer to state waterworks regulations or overseas equivalent for the project location. \1\For areas outside of the United States and its territories and possessions/1/, evaluate all possible alternative sources, including cost, relations with the Host Nation, and antiterrorism considerations. Brackish or salt water must be used only when other sources are unavailable and must be converted to fresh water by a suitable process. Refer to AWWA's *Water Quality and Treatment*.

3-2 DESIGN POPULATION.

Refer to UFC 3-240-02, \1\Section/1/ entitled "*Design Population*".

3-3 \1\DESIGN FLOW.

The design flow is the greater of:

- peak hourly demand.
- maximum daily demand plus required fire flow.

When computing the design flow, account for other demands such as industrial demands./1/

3-3.1 Domestic \1\Demands/1/.

Domestic uses include drinking water, household uses and household lawn irrigation.

3-1.1.1 Per Capita Requirements.

\1\Use reliable water meter records to compute flows. If reliable water meter records are not available, use state regulations or overseas equivalent. Compute flows based/1/ on daily water consumption rates for the types of facilities included in state regulations or overseas equivalent. In locations where state regulations or overseas equivalent do not address types of facilities, obtain typical water demand from Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Daily Domestic Consumption Rates ¹

Use Category ²	Flow Requirement (gpcd) (m³/cap/s)
Unaccompanied Personnel Housing ²	110 (4.82 x 10 ⁻⁶)
Family Housing ^{2,3}	125 (5.48 x 10 ⁻⁶)
Nonresident Personnel and Civilian Employees (per 8 hr. shift)	30 (1.31 x 10 ⁻⁶)
Military Training Camps ²	50 (2.19 x 10 ⁻⁶)

¹ Allowances do not include industrial \1\demands/1/.

² These values represent domestic \1\water rates/1/ for resident personnel averaged over the entire installation for a 24-hour period.

³ In family housing areas, each housing unit must be assigned 3.6 residents for the purpose of calculating populations.

In addition to Table 3-1, other buildings and establishments normally found on military installations must be assigned typical daily water consumption rates obtained from the latest edition of Best Practices document, \1\MWH's/1/ *Water Treatment: Principles and Design*. Do not use these typical daily water consumption rates for contingency operations.

3-3.1.1 Controlling Demands.

The \1\Average Daily Demand/1/ must be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Average \1\Daily/1/ Demand (gpd) (m}^3\text{/s)} = (\text{gpcd) (m}^3\text{/cap/s)} \times \text{Design Population}$$

Demand variations must be evaluated by the following:

$$\text{Maximum Demand} = \text{\1\Average Daily/1/ Demand} \times K$$

\1\Compute Maximum Daily Demand and Maximum Peak Hourly Demand using the average daily demand and the coefficients indicated in Table 3-2. Use the greater of the computed demand or historical water meter records/1/.

Table 3-2: Demand Variations (Coefficient K)

Demand	Units of Demand	Coefficient K	
		Population < 5000	Population > 5000
Maximum \1\Daily Demand/1/	gpd (m ³ /s)	2.25	2
\1\Peak Hourly Demand/1/	gpm (m ³ /s)	4.0	3.5

The designer may make allowances in per capita demand, as deemed necessary, for small activities where all or nearly all demand occurs during working hours. Also account for a planned buildup or population decrease.

3-3.2 \1\Industrial Demands.

Use reliable water meter measurements to determine industrial demands. If reliable historical water records are not available, compute industrial demands based on actual conditions. Water meter records for similar types of facilities having similar uses to those anticipated may be used but must be adjusted to account for facility differences and regional conditions. When computing industrial demands consider processes such as cooling water systems, issues to ships, irrigation, swimming pools, shops, laundries, dining, processing, flushing, air conditioning, wash racks, rinse racks, and boiler makeup./1/ Confirm water characteristics required for industrial processes to determine appropriate treatment.

3-3.3 \1\Fire Demands.

Fire system demands must be derived from UFC 3-600-01./1/

3-4 \1V1/

3-5 MATERIALS SELECTION.

Approach selection of equipment, piping, materials and coatings for water treatment systems in accordance with current AWWA standards. \1\Use AWWA M27 for the selection of materials, coatings, linings, and protective methods for specific pipe material, or a cathodic protection system to protect from external corrosion. Explicit approval by the Government is required prior to providing a cathodic protection system on a buried pipeline. Ensure compliance with NSF Standard 60 and NSF Standard 61./1/

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CHAPTER 4 SITE SELECTION

4-1 LOCATION.

Water treatment plants must be located above the projected 100-year flood elevation according to UFC 3-201-01. Government approval is required for lower elevations to be considered even if it can be adequately shown that the proposed treatment plant can be protected from flooding.

- Consider the following for a treatment plant site:
- Proximity to the source of raw water.
- Proximity to the area to be served.
- Potential for flooding of the site.
- Availability and reliability of electric power from more than one source of outside power.
- Geology and topography of the site.
- Size of the site, both for original and for anticipated expansions.
- Legal obligations or restrictions.
- Environmental considerations.
- Antiterrorism integrity.

4-2 ACCESS.

The site must be selected so that an all-weather road is available or can be provided for access to the plant. Consideration must be given, during layout of buildings, roads, fencing and appurtenances, to winter conditions, especially of snow drifting and removal.

4-3 FIELD INVESTIGATION.

4-3.1 Existing and Proposed Service Areas.

Utilize Installation's existing utility maps and proposed planning documents to develop existing and proposed service areas for present \1\and future conditions. Estimate future growth as required by UFC 3-240-02, Section entitled *Design Population.*/1/

4-3.2 Topographic Survey.

Provide a topographic survey of project area including locations of existing utilities in accordance with UFC 3-201-01.

4-3.3 Soils.

Evaluate geotechnical data on existing soils \1\for/1/ corrosivity, if existing operating records, visual observations, inspections or testing indicates a need for corrosion control. \1\When required by the contract/1/, provide an evaluation of existing soils at the proposed depths and locations of the water system components in accordance with

\1\AWWA M27, Chapter 3 entitled "Evaluating the Potential for Corrosion"/1/ and provide recommendations on materials and positive corrosion protection systems.

4-3.4 Environmental Considerations.

Contact the Installation's Environmental Reviewer prior to design and evaluate site for environmental concerns and known contamination. Notify Government Project Manager of known environmental contamination to ensure adequate funding in current project.

CHAPTER 5 TREATMENT PROCESS SELECTION

The selection of treatment facilities must be determined by feasibility studies, considering all engineering, economic, energy and environmental factors. All legitimate alternatives must be identified and evaluated by life cycle cost analyses. Additionally, energy use between candidate processes must be considered. For the purpose of energy consumption, only the energy purchased or procured will be included in the usage evaluation. All treatment process systems must be compared with a basic treatment process system, which is that system accomplishing the required treatment at the lowest first cost. Pilot or laboratory analysis must be used in conjunction with published design data of similar existing plants to assure the optimal treatment. It is the responsibility of the Civil Engineering Designer of Record to insure that the selected water treatment plant process complies with the National Primary Drinking Water Standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act or overseas equivalent, State and local regulations, whichever is more stringent.

5-1 PROCESS SELECTION FACTOR.

Consider the following factors in the choice of a water treatment process:

- Water supply source quality
- Desired finished water quality
- Reliability of process equipment
- Operational requirements and personnel capabilities
- Flexibility in dealing with changing water quality and equipment malfunctions
- Available space for construction and future expansion of treatment facilities
- Waste disposal constraints
- Capital and operating costs (including chemical availability)
- Process susceptibility to intentional contamination or disruption of operation

5-2 FLUORIDATION.

All designs of new DoD water treatment systems serving 3300 people or greater must include the ability to treat drinking water to the optimally adjusted concentrations of fluoride indicated in the latest Center for Disease Control's (CDC) National Guidelines For Fluoride Use found in *Recommendations for Using Fluoride to Prevent and Control Dental Caries in the United States*. All treatment systems serving less than 3300 people will be determined on a case by case basis.

5-3 CORROSION CONTROL TREATMENT.

Provide corrosion control treatment in accordance with AWWA M58, *Internal Corrosion of Water Distribution Systems* if there is evidence of internal corrosion of distribution system piping and building plumbing.

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CHAPTER 6 SMALL WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

6-1 GENERAL DESIGN CRITERIA.

Design upgrades to existing treatment facilities and construction of new treatment facilities based on the criteria indicated in paragraph entitled "*Design Criteria*".

Design potable water systems treating less than 100,000 gallons per day (4.38×10^{-3} m³/s) in accordance with EM 1110-2-503. Use Best Practices document, AWWA's *Design and Construction of Small Water Systems*, for design guidance.

If the Civil Engineering Designer of Record utilizes a particular water treatment system, technology, component or device, more than one manufacturer must be listed in the construction documents in accordance with the latest FAR regulations. The manufacturers' systems or components indicated must be currently approved for commercial use for the proposed application and project conditions in the State where the project is located. If the State does not maintain an approved water treatment system or components list or the project is in a location not subject to state water works regulations, then documentation must be provided to the Government indicating that each manufacturer's proposed water system or component is approved in at least one other state for commercial use for a similar application.

6-2 TYPICAL MILITARY APPLICATIONS.

Most small potable water systems on military installations that do not obtain water from a municipality use a groundwater source with limited or specialized treatment systems.

6-3 PACKAGED TREATMENT PLANTS.

Many small treatment systems on military installations are packaged treatment plants. These systems combine processes such as flocculation, aeration, sedimentation, and filtration in a single multicompartiment tank. Typical types include demineralization, reverse osmosis, electrodeionization, and sea water desalination. Various processes may include proprietary components.

6-4 DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of the effluent must be provided as necessary to meet applicable drinking water quality standards.

Chlorine gas must not be used for disinfection for a small water treatment system.

6-5 RELIABILITY.

Multiple process units capable of independent operation must be provided for redundancy at all plants.

Provide for emergency power operation, such as a dedicated standby emergency generator or a portable generator, in conformance with applicable regulatory and utility provider requirements.

If the delivery of crucial chemical supplies is uncertain, larger than normal stores of these chemicals must be kept on hand, which will necessitate larger than normal chemical storage areas. Caution on the size of selected vessels and storage of chemicals must be exercised. The expected “shelf life” of chemicals and the operating environment must be taken into account. In addition, the procurement process for the facility must be understood before the finalization of any design project that requires ordering and storage of chemicals.

6-6 OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS.

To simplify plant operations, consider the following during the design stage:

Locate operations requiring frequent attention from plant operators reasonably close together. The most attention is generally required for operation of filters, flocculators and chemical feeding equipment.

Simplify chemical handling and feeding as much as possible. Locate unloading and storage areas for chemicals to be easily maintained and readily accessible and be close to the point of application of chemicals. Care must be exercised in the design of storage area ventilation system to ensure that normal and emergency discharges do not affect other areas or personnel.

Plants treating river water must provide the flexibility in treatment processes needed to cope with raw water quality changes such as high turbidity during rain/flood season.

Typically, Operation and Maintenance Support Information (OMSI) manuals are required for treatment plants. OMSI manuals include preparation of the plant operating procedures and controls including a complete description of the treatment process flow.

6-7 ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

Consider technologies that can pre-condition water such that subsequent processing may be able to eliminate unit processes such that only simple technology or conventional treatment is required. Pilot testing to “prove” these assertions must be performed as appropriate.

CHAPTER 7 MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL

The primary purpose for instrumentation and control is to produce high quality aesthetic acceptable water compliant with regulatory primary drinking water standards and provide proactive alarms to treatment process malfunction.

7-1 MEASUREMENT OF PROCESS VARIABLES.

In order to determine the degree of effectiveness of the different treatment processes, several physical and chemical parameters associated with water treatment must be measured. After they are measured, the information must be evaluated so that necessary adjustments can be made in the treatment processes.

7-1.1 Minimum Analyses for Military Water Treatment Plants.

The type of water quality parameters and frequency of analysis to ensure drinking water is compliant with the National Primary Drinking Water Standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act or overseas equivalent are determined by the size of the system, treatment required, and water quality regulations. These requirements are typically set by state and local regulations. The frequency of analyses must also be adjusted locally to meet changing raw water characteristics. Minimum analyses frequencies and laboratory equipment requirements must comply with the more stringent requirements of individual state and local requirements. For locations outside the United States and United States territories refer to paragraph entitled "*Design Criteria*", for applicable requirements. Analyses conducted to determine compliance with drinking water regulations must be performed in an appropriately certified laboratory in accordance with the *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* or approved alternative methods. Physical and chemical testing must be performed by trained and certified treatment plant operators or local laboratory personnel. Provide equipment to ensure proper process control must be required to be provided by the construction contractor or other suitable means prior to the plant coming online.

7-2 INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROLS.

Provide for remote monitoring, such as telemetry, in conformance with applicable regulatory and utility provider requirements. If required, provide off site operation capability from a central location. Remote monitoring and control systems must meet the Installation's IT security requirements and standards.

Refer to AWWA's *Water Treatment Plant Design* for a detailed discussion of Process Instrumentation and Controls.

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CHAPTER 8 CHEMICAL TREATMENT

8-1 CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND STANDARDS.

All chemicals used in water treatment operation must meet the purity requirements of the AWWA standard specifications and comply with NSF Standard 60. Design must be based on the assumption that chemicals will be purchased in normal shipping containers (such as bags, drums, cylinders, or carboys) rather than bulk car or truck loads. Functions of various chemicals and chemical strengths are provided in AWWA's *Water Treatment Plant Design*. For remote locations where delivery is difficult, give priority to chemicals that are stable in storage and slow to degrade or lose potency.

8-2 CHEMICAL HANDLING, STORAGE AND APPLICATION.

Refer to AWWA's *Water Treatment Plant Design* and *Ten State Standards*, Part 5 for discussions of chemical handling, storage and application procedures.

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CHAPTER 9 WATER TREATMENT WASTE RESIDUALS

9-1 QUANTITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE RESIDUALS.

In connection with water treatment plant location and design, the disposal of the wastes generated during the various treatment processes must receive careful consideration. Among these wastes are sludge from pre-sedimentation basins, coagulation and/or softening sludge, filter wash water, spent regenerant and rinse water from ion-exchange softeners, diatomite filter sludge and mineral wastes from desalination facilities. Ensure acceptable point of discharge for brine (mineral wastes) from desalination plants. Quantities of materials contained in the waste stream will be dependent on the type of treatment processes utilized and the quantity of water treated. A determination of the expected quantity of the various types of waste must be made and proper disposal methods identified during the design process.

9-2 WASTE MANAGEMENT.

For information regarding management and disposal of wastes generated by water treatment plants refer to AWWA's *Water Treatment Design*; AWWA's *Water Quality and Treatment*; and *Ten State Standards*, Part 9.

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APPENDIX A REFERENCES

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC), DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD) <http://dod.wbdg.org/>

UFC 1-200-01, *General Building Requirements*

\1\UFC 1-200-02, *High Performance and Sustainable Building Requirements*/1/

UFC 3-201-01, *Civil Engineering*\1\ /1/.

\1\UFC 3-230-01, *Water Storage and Distribution*/1/

UFC 3-240-02, *Domestic Wastewater Treatment*

UFC 3-600-01, *Fire Protection Engineering for Facilities*

UFC 4-010-01, *DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings*

UFC 4-020-01, *DoD Security Engineering: Facilities Planning Manual*

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DoD)

http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/browse_cat.php?o=29&c=76

DoD 4715.5-G, *Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document*

\1\DoDI 6055.01, *DoD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program*,
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/605501p.pdf /1/>

UNITED STATES ARMY

EM 1110-2-503, *Design of Small Water Systems*

NON-GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION, 6666 W. QUINCY AVENUE, DENVER, CO 80235

AWWA M27, \1\External Corrosion Control for Infrastructure Sustainability/1/

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest edition

Water Quality and Treatment, latest edition

Water Treatment Plant Design, latest edition

**CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC), 1600 CLIFTON
ROAD, ATLANTA, GA 30333, cdcinfo@cdc.gov**

*Recommendations for Using Fluoride to Prevent and Control Dental Caries in the
United States*

**GREAT LAKES – UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOARD OF STATE AND
PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGERS**

Recommended Standards for Water Works, latest edition

APPENDIX B BEST PRACTICES

Appendix B identifies background information and practices for accomplishing certain water treatment design and engineering services. The Civil Engineering Designer of Record (DoR) is expected to review and interpret this guidance and apply the information according to the needs of the project. If a Best Practices document has guidelines or requirements that differ from the UFGS or Unified Facilities Criteria, the UFGS and the UFC must prevail. If a Best Practices document has guidelines or requirements that are not discussed in the Unified Facilities Guide specification (UFGS) or UFC, the DoR must submit a list of the guidelines or requirements being used for the project with sufficient documentation to the Government Project Manager for review and approval prior to completing design.

B-1 WHOLE BUILDING DESIGN GUIDE.

The [Whole Building Design Guide](#) provides additional information and discussion on practice and facility design, including a holistic approach to integrated design of facilities.

The WBDG provides access to all Construction Criteria Base (CCB) criteria, standards and codes for the DoD Military Departments, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and others. These include, Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC), Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS), Performance Technical Specifications (PTS), design manuals, and specifications. For approved Government employees, it also provides access to non-government standards.

B-2 CIVIL ENGINEERING RELATED GUIDANCE.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

NON-GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION, 6666 W. QUINCY AVENUE, DENVER, CO 80235

AWWA \1M19, Emergency Planning for Water Utilities/1/

Desalination of Seawater and Brackish Water, latest edition

Design and Construction of Small Water Systems, latest edition

Guidelines for the Physical Security of Water Utilities, latest edition

Solar Distillation Practice for Water Desalination Systems, latest edition

Water Treatment in the five-part series Principles and Practices of Water Supply Operations, latest edition

**NSF INTERNATIONAL, P.O. BOX 130140, 789 N. DIXBORO ROAD, ANN ARBOR,
MICHIGAN 48113-0140**

NSF Standard 60, *Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals*, latest edition

NSF Standard 61, *Drinking Water System Components*, latest edition

**WATER ENVIRONMENT FEDERATION (WEF), 601 WYTHE STREET,
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-1994**

Upgrading and Retrofitting Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants, Manual of Practice (MOP) 28, latest edition

**WILEY, \1\JOHN WILEY/1/ & SONS, INC., 111 RIVER STREET MS 4-02, HOBOKEN,
NJ, 07030-5774**

\1\ *Handbook of Public Water Systems*, HDR Engineering, Inc., latest edition

MWH's/1/ Water Treatment: Principles and Design, latest edition

White's Handbook of Chlorination and Alternative Disinfectants, latest edition

\1\ /1/