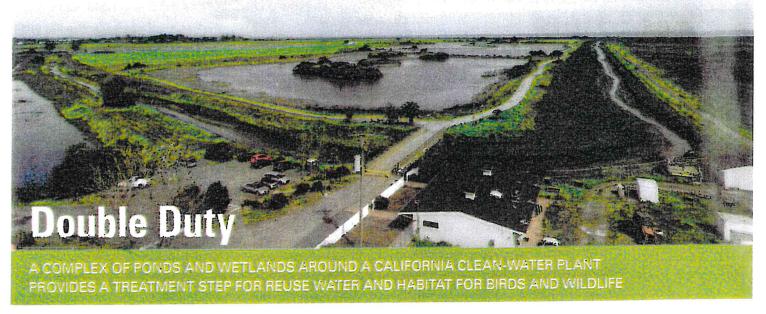


The Las Gallinas Valley Reclamation Ponds



By Jeff Smith

early three-fourths of the 400 acres that contain the Las Gallinas (California) Valley Sanitary District's secondary wastewater treatment plant provide habitat for wildlife, recreation for residents and a location for final treatment of reuse water.

A 10-acre saltwater marsh, 40 acres of storage ponds, 20 acres of irrigated landscaping, a 20-acre wildlife marsh and 200 acres of irrigated pasture create the multipurpose area between the 18 mgd (design) treatment facility and its outfall, Miller Creek, which leads to the San Francisco Bay.

Driven by the need to meet a nondischarge mandate between May and November, the district, in San Rafael, constructed the reclamation area over seven years. The project expanded the plant capacity by 2.9 mgd and gave operators a functional option during that time of year.

EASY TO ENTER

Public access during daylight requires no permits or sign-ins. Benches provide rest stops for hikers and bikers. Parking is provided near the entrance restrooms and recycling cans are nearby. The trails connect to more than 350 miles of the planned 500-mile Bay Trail, a recreational corridor than will encircle San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay when completed.

During nondischarge months, a farmer uses some effluent to irrigate a leased organic hay pasture. Some is stored in the ponds to accelerate evaporation and to supplement flow when recycled water demand peaks. The bal ance is pumped to neighboring water districts for landscape irregation, cawashes and other uses. At completion of a major upgrade, recycled water capacity will increase from 1.4 mgd to 5.4 mgd.

ACET ATTEMENT TO THE

An ideal habitat and refuge for wildlife and birds was created with shoreline textures such as rocky segments, shallowly inundated areas for marsh plants, transitional It's a really popular destination for bird-watchers. And we've got ofters, coyotes, black-tailed deer and lots of other wildlife that call this place home."

areas with drier upland vegetation, and islands populated with trees and brush. The Audubon Society has cataloged more than 250 species of migratory and nonmigratory birds. Raptors, white-tailed kites, plovers, sandpipers, ducks and geese are just some of the birds that visit.

"It's a really popular destination for bird-watchers," says Mel Lieb-mann, plant manager. "And we've got otters, coyotes, black-tailed deer and lots of other wildlife that call this place home."

Five miles of public walking trails and gravel roads meander along the levee banks and berms of the pond areas and provide unobstructed views of the wetlands, San Pablo Bay and distant hills and mountain peaks.

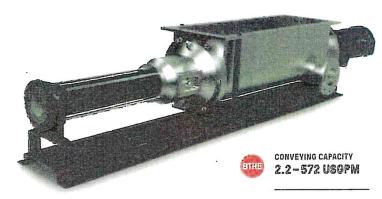
"We treat a portion of our effluent to Title 22 tertiary standards with ultrafiltration membrane filters and UV disinfection," says Joshua Binder operations and maintenance supervisor. "Then we pump it a little morthan 5 miles to the North Marin Water District."

Two 75 hp Weir Floway vertical turbine pumps (one lead and on standby) deliver the effluent through a 12-inch pipe to a 500,000-gallo: storage tank. The pumps are controlled by a submersible pressure trans ducer in the distribution wet well and an ultrasonic level transmitter in th receiving reservoir. Once the recycled water storage tank reaches full capacity, the pumps shut down.

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The staff at the Las Gallinas Sanitary District includes, from left, Brian Exberger, Norman Rogers, Ralph Loveless, Greg Pease, Chris Gill, Mike Cortez, Rob Fernandes, Bob Buchholz, Chris Campbell, Joshua Binder, Kristina Kempf, Teri Lerch, Irene Huang, Manuel Cardenas, Mel Liebmann, Mike Prinz, Robert Ruiz and Sahar Golshani.

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Alternative fuels and affordable technologies save energy and help the district meet its goal of energy

independence. A biogas energy recovery system provides fuel for some district vehicles. Two photovoltaic systems generate 850,000 kWh per year for planî use.

Vegetation maintenance of the wetland includes removal of invasive plants, such as water primrose, bulrush and other overgrown floating weeds. A recent project dredged a small portion of Miller Creek to protect the plant's outfall from sediment buildup. The affected levee banks have since been planted with a mix of native species to stabilize the slope and add habitat.

Community outreach and education are important parts to the district, Liebmann says. Tours of the facility are promoted to advise the public on



environmental and health issues related to sewers and wastewater treatment. School outreach includes field trips, class presentations and activities to promote special events, such as Wetlands Day.

TPO welcomes news about interesting features of your facility's grounds, signage or buildings for future articles in the PlantScapes column. Send your ideas to editor @tpomag.com or call 877-953-3301.

A booth display at business conferences is significant, too. The distri takes part in the Public Education Committee, a group of five county wass water agencies that plan, promote and coordinate educational activities.