MINUTES
Key Largo Wastewater Treatment District (KLWTD)
Board of Commissioner’s Special Call Meeting
September 29, 2004, 5:00 PM,
Key Largo Civic Club, 209 Ocean Bay Drive

The KLWTD Board of Commissioners met for a regular meeting on Sept 29, 2004 at 5:00 PM. Present were Chairman Gary Bauman, Commissioners Charles Brooks, Andrew Tobin, Jerry Wilkinson and Cris Beaty. Also present were General Manager Charles Fishburn, Board Clerk Carol Simpkins, District Counsel Thomas Dillon and all appropriate District staff.

Chairman Gary Bauman led the Pledge of Allegiance.

APPROVAL/ADDITIONS/DELETIONS TO THE AGENDA.

Motion: Commissioner Jerry Wilkinson made a motion to approve the agenda.
The motion was seconded by Commissioner Cris Beaty.

Vote on motion:

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Motion passed 5 to 0

MINUTES

Motion: Commissioner Jerry Wilkinson made a motion to approve the minutes of September 15, 2004. Motion was seconded by Commissioner Cris Beaty.

Vote on Motion

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PUBLIC COMMENT: The following persons addressed the Commission: General Manager Charles Fishburn took this time to introduce Myles Milander the new inspector, to the Board.

ACTION ITEMS
Pending Payments
General Manager Charles Fishburn presented the pending payments schedule for Sept 29, 2004.

Motion: Commissioner Cris Beaty made a motion to approve the pending payments list for September 29, 2004 Commissioner Charles Brooks seconded the motion.

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Motion passed 5 to 0

ENGINEERS REPORT
Ed Castle, with the assistance of Elizabeth Ignoffo, EI, gave a power point presentation on the status of the RFQ for the Sexton Cove/Lake Surprise Project. See exhibit “A”.

Commissioner Andrew Tobin stated that he thinks that it would be better if there was a range presented for the project cost.
Commissioner Jerry Wilkinson asked Mr. Castle if the Deep Injection Well process had to be used. Mr. Castle explained that once a plant reaches the 1 million gallons permitted capacity it is required that the deep well process has to be used.

Commissioner Charles Brooks questioned the cost of the chemicals that are used for the Bardenpho Process (BNR) and the Biological Phosphorus Removal (SBR) Process. Mr. Castle answered that the cost of each would be approximately the same. He further stated that an additional benefit to ultraviolet disinfection is that no potentially harmful residual chlorine is discharged to the environment.

Commissioner Charles Brooks asked if the ability of permitting a deep well has been looked into yet. Mr. Castle explained that since the deep well is a requirement of the DEP he did not think that there would be any problem getting the permit, although some opposition by environmental groups could be encountered. He stated that the opposition would be minimized by treating the effluent to AWT standards.

Commissioner Charles Brooks then asked if reuse has been considered and if we are not going to do reuse has the rational for that decision been discussed. Mr. Castle replied that it is a requirement of the permitting process so the engineers that are selected will be required to do a reuse study.

Commissioner Andrew Tobin would like to see the District start the process for the application to go for the other 1.2 acres of land for use by the District.

Chairman Gary Bauman expressed concern over the possibility of a hurricane and severe flooding. It was explained that the land is on an elevation of seven feet and everything electrical will be raised up above the 100 year flood.

Commissioner Jerry Wilkinson wanted to know which of the systems, BNR or SBR, would recover the quickest if they were flooded with salt water. Mr. Castle stated that the recovery time would be about the same for each of the systems.

Chairman Gary Bauman would like to see some technical coordination between all of the entities involved with wastewater in Monroe County.

Mr. Castle stated that the next step will be to write the scope, review it and work with the attorney on putting a contract together to go out with the RFQ.

GENERAL MANAGER’S REPORT

KLTV Escalation Change Request

General Manager Charles Fishburn presented the Material Escalation Claim by the Haskell Company.

District Counsel Thomas Dillon stated that the Haskell Company had been given an extension of time for five months. In that agreement the right was reserved that if the
Haskell Company wanted further increases they would have to show the District, Entitlement, Causation and Damages.

Entitlement: There is a contract provision that allows for an increase if there is a delay due to causes beyond the contractors control they are entitled to an increase to cover the reasonable additional increase in cost due to the delay.

Causation: This is a big problem. There is a schedule in the contract and it is not a CMP schedule and it does not show the critical path. You can not tell the effect of various delays in the timing of things. The schedule is ridiculously hopeful and optimistic. The correspondence gives the impression that the assumption was that the Phase II FEMA funding would be available sometime last fall. A letter was sent to Haskell Company stating that it looks like Phase II would be delayed and the Haskell Company immediately sent out a notice of delay. As it turned out the funding did not turn up until August. It was a delay not in Haskell control, but on the other hand there were lots of delays in their control. The only time they get compensation is when it is only delays outside of their control. These are concurrent and Haskell is probably not entitled to additional compensation. There is no evidence, right now, that they have provided either that the delay has been due to causes only beyond their control or the quantity of the delay.

Damages: The damages are not clear with the documentation that has been provided.

District Counsel Thomas Dillon stated that he believes every claim deserves to be considered for settlement as soon as it is reasonably possible. The Board should also have the data that would allow them to make a rational decision to settle a claim. The Board does not have Causation or Damages in this case.

Mr. Dillon explained that in his opinion the claim is not something that they could rationally settle at this time for this amount of money, especially against the recommendation of the General Manager.

**Motion:** Commissioner Charles Brooks made a motion to reject the Haskell Company’s proposal letter as well as their letter for the summary of settlement proposal, material escalation claim and also rejecting the counter offer items, 1, 2 & 3 in the email sent out Sept. 28, 2004. Motion seconded by Commissioner Jerry Wilkinson.

**Vote on motion:**

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Key Largo Park Contract
General Manager Charles Fishburn presented the facts concerning the contract. He recommends that the Notice to Proceed be issued to Higgins, Inc.

Motion: Commissioner Charles Brooks made a motion to direct the General Manager to issue the Notice to Proceed to Higgins, Inc. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Andrew Tobin

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Rate Study Direction
General Manager Charles Fishburn had no comment on this item at this time.

COMMISSIONER COMMENTS
Inter-Local Government Task Force
Chairman Gary Bauman explained that he has presented to Ken Sorenson and Murray Nelson that the District took the stand that the grant money should go to one or two locations in the County and that the Key Largo Wastewater Treatment District would wait for another money source.

Commissioner Charles Brooks commented that his presentation before the BOCC as he stated was to defend the Inter-Local Governmental Task Force because it has been a five year process of which today he just played a tape/CD that he had that was the Dec. 3, 2001 Inter-Governmental Task Force meeting that Nora Williams was chairing and being
a member of that committee since being elected here and being a private citizen attending those meetings he felt that some of the comments made about the Inter-Local Governmental Task Force needed defending. It is a good body and ironically it is comprised of the same people that Ken Sorenson and the Mayor are suggesting meet. It was his main thrust as a private citizen that he objected very strongly as to the processes that are being suggested for making decisions regarding funding. Not the 10 million but funding in general and one of the main things that he pointed out to the BOCC and which Vice Mayor Rice pointed out the he was correct in, was that we have been left out of the matrix. The point is not the 10 million dollars but it is the process. They are talking about a plan for the future, not the 10 million now, but the plan for the future of where the other State money is going to come in and we are going to have the Mayor of Key West and the Mayor of Marathon determine when we get in that line and how much we get. That is what he objects to. He does not feel that the Task Force is defunct, it still has a function. He discussed it with Mr. Nelson and Mr. Sorenson, they have no objection to the Inter-Local Governmental Task Force meeting. He thinks that if the Inter-Local Governmental Task Force does nothing else but meet and answer the remarks that have been made about the committee and say fine we agree with the State, we agree with all of this we will disband. He does not think that committee should be told by one or two individuals that they no longer exist.

Chairman Gary Bauman said that he had met with Representative Sorenson the day before the meeting and he assured the Chairman that the five year plan would include input from the KLWTD Board. Mr. Sorenson called Sonny McCoy and he also agreed that the KLWTD Board would be involved. Jim Roberts also called Mr. Bauman asking for the District plans for the next few years to be included in both the bonding and the planning that the County is doing. He told Commissioner Brooks that his presentation got some people moving.

Commissioner Andrew Tobin left the meeting at 7:45 PM.

Commissioner Charles Brooks stated that if he is the liaison on the funding then he thinks that he should be in the loop. And he has not been in the loop if Chairman Gary Bauman has been discussing this with Mr. Sorenson and Mayor Nelson. He knows that here is a Sunshine issue and if the way the Mayor is trying to turn this around to only mayors then he feels that he is not needed as liaison.

Chairman Gary Bauman stated that it will include the Chairman of the KLWTD Board and that it should be the Chairman and the Mayors who work on the allocations. He agreed with Commissioner Charles Brooks that he should not be the liaison.

The discussion will be continued at the October 6, 2004 meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

After a motion and second to adjourn the meeting adjourned at 7:48 PM.
The KLWTD minutes of September 29, 2004 were approved on October 20, 2004.

Chairman Gary Bauman

Carol Simpkins, CMC
Board Clerk
Exhibit "A" is the same item that Ed Castle passed out at the Sept. 20, 2004 meeting and will be attached to the official minutes.
First Phase of Expansion to KLWTD 2.25 MGD WWTP

First train of WWTP (5-stage BNR shown), Both Filters and Deep Wells and Disinfection
Final Phase of Expansion to KLWTD 2.25 MGD WWTP

2.25 MGD WWTP (5-stage BNR shown), Both Filters and Deep Wells, Disinfection and Sludge Dewatering
Sexton Cove/Lake Surprise Wastewater System

Request for Qualifications

WEC Project Objectives

- Produce a Request for Qualifications for design of a wastewater system to serve the Sexton Cove/Lake Surprise Hot Spot area
- Maximize the area served assuming $35 M available funding
- Evaluate qualifications of respondents and provide ranking of engineering firms
- After Board selection of an engineering firm, provide design review services
WEC Project Tasks

- Expansion of WWTP to First Train of the 2.25 MGD Regional Plant
- Layout of Force Main System Along US-1
- Define Areas and Properties to Be Served, Staying Within the $35 M Budget

Rationale

- The cost of the WWTP expansion and the force main must be known in order to tell how much of the $35 M will be left for collection system work
- Enough customers must be connected in order to have enough flow to allow the WWTP to operate correctly. For this reason, the design will include connection of larger commercial users along US-1
Regional WWTP Sub-Tasks

- Treatment System Technology, Size and Cost (It was found that, due to Class I reliability requirements, it is more cost effective to construct the entire 2.25 MGD facility at this time)
- Deep Injection Well System Size and Cost
- Waste Activated Sludge Dewatering System Technology, Size and Cost
- Facility Site Plan (Will it all fit?)

WWTP Technology

- Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) favored for reduced use of chemicals, reducing O&M costs
- Physical size of WWTP is dependent on the technology selected.
- Field-erected pre-engineered systems are favored to reduce design and construction costs
- Ultraviolet disinfection is favored due to reduced chemical consumption and smaller footprint.
Bardenpho Process

- 5-stage BNR (Bardenpho) removes most phosphorus biologically, although some chemical precipitation may be needed
- Flow-through process, less dependent on PLC
- Larger footprint (142' diameter for each of two tanks)
- Cost Estimate - $4.4 M for 2.25 MGD system (for WWTP and filtration only)

5-stage Pre-Engineered BNR WWTP under construction
SBR

- Biological phosphorus removal, but some chemical precipitation may be needed
- Batch process is dependent on PLC for operation
- Smaller footprint (125' diameter for each of two tanks)
- Cost Estimate - $3.7 M for 2.25 MGD system (WWTP and filtration only)

Pre-Engineered SBR
Biological Nutrient Removal WWTP
Sludge Dewatering

- Dewatering by centrifuge or belt press to 20% solids is needed to reduce sludge disposal costs
- Leasing of portable dewatering equipment will be considered
- Class B residuals suitable for land application will be produced without further treatment
- Class A residuals would require further treatment, but may be marketable
- Cost-benefit analysis of Class A residuals to be performed as part of the design project

Belt Filter Press
Centrifuge

Mobile Centrifuge
### Additional WWTP Site Costs

- Ultraviolet Disinfection - $0.37 M
- Foundations, site work, drainage - $3.8 M
- Emergency Generator - $0.100 M
- MCC/Operations Building - $0.50 M
- Sludge dewatering (owned) - $1.7 M

### Deep Injection Wells

Deep injection wells are required for all WWTPs over 1.0 MGD. These wells are approximately 3000’ feet deep. Two disposal wells and one monitoring well will be required.
Deep Injection Well

- Well diameter will be 8 – 9 inches
- Discharge will be into the Boulder Zone approximately 3000’ below surface
- Well drilling rig setup takes a lot of space, so wells will need to be drilled early in the project
- If design finds that 100% reuse of effluent is feasible, only one deep well will be needed
- Cost Estimate - $6.7 M for two deep wells and one monitoring well

Typical Deep Injection Well Diagram
Summary of Components

- 2 – WWTP tanks
- 2 – Effluent Filters
- 2 – Deep Injection Wells
- 2 – UV Disinfection Systems
- 1 – Solids Dewatering Facility
- 1 – Vacuum Pump Station (KLTV)
- 1 – Expanded Motor Control Center (or 2 smaller buildings)
- 1 – Generator
- 1 – Odor Control Unit

Will It All Fit??

- 5-Stage BNR system is the largest, and it will fit, although tightly
- Narrowing the driveway to 20' would allow added room for access around the tanks
- Leasing a mobile dewatering system, or contracting sludge dewatering would free up more space
WWTP Site Total Cost

$17.6 Million
For the KLWTD Regional WWTP capable of treating all wastewater in the District
($15.2 M for SBR and Contracted Sludge Dewatering)

US-1 Force Main System
System Components

- 1500 Linear feet of 8” force main
- 15,200 Linear feet of 10” force main
- 14,700 Linear Feet of 12” force main
- 13 Highway crossings with 4” to 6” force main to pick up collection basins and commercial properties

System Cost - $4.6 M
Lake Surprise Area

Includes the following:
- Lake Surprise/Sexton Cove Residential (including Lake Surprise II)
- Ocean Isle Estates/Largo City Residential
- US 1 Corridor Commercial Accounts

776 Residential EDUs
24 Commercial EDUs (based on flow)

Largo Gardens Area

- Residential connections in Largo Gardens
- Design will take into consideration expansion of the collection system to include all areas of the collection basin

235 Residential EDUs
76 Commercial EDUs (based on flow)
Commercial Connections Along US-1 Corridor

Includes hotels, RV parks, Trailer Parks, Marinas, Etc. that have existing WWTPs and collection system.

1383 EDUs (based on flow, where 167 GPD = 1 EDU)

- This represents the minimum number of EDUs, Actual number of EDUs will be larger, depending on definitions adopted by KLWTD. Could be as much as double this number.

Summary

- WWTP site costs - $17.6 M
- Force Main costs - $4.8 M
- Lake Surprise area - $6.8 M
- Largo Gardens area - $4.5 M
- Design & Permitting - $1.8 M

TOTAL: $35.5 M

Note: A 15% ($5 M) contingency fund on construction costs should be budgeted.
Request for Qualifications

Scope of Work

Design Components

Design and Prepare for Bid Solicitation:
- WWTP phased expansion, including treatment plant, filters, disinfection and other site work
- Deep injection wells and monitoring well
- US 1 force main system
- Collection systems and pumping stations
WWTP and Site Work Design

- A pre-engineered, field erected technology will be specified to reduce design complexity and costs
- Reuse feasibility study included as required for permitting
- Yard piping, screening, generator, MCC, foundations, etc. included in this portion of design

Sludge Dewatering

- Cost benefit analysis of District-owned system versus leased mobile system and contracted dewatering will be performed
- Cost benefit analysis of production of Class A sludge will be performed
Deep Injection Wells

- Deep injection wells will be designed for cost-effective construction
- Seamless fiberglass casing will be considered in lieu of steel
- Consider drilling alternatives (evaluate ability of oil drillers, out-of-state drillers, etc. to perform work)

Force Main System

- Design of the force main system is relatively straightforward
- Feasibility (technical and economic) of directional boring and pipe bursting will be considered
- Connection of large users and existing WWTP systems will be provided
Collection Systems

- Cost benefit for both vacuum and conventional gravity systems will be evaluated for each collection basin.
- Use of existing WWTP sites for potential use as neighborhood pump station sites will be considered.
- Each collection basin will be designed and documented in a manner that will allow construction at any time without sacrificing economy of scale.
- It is recommended that the District consider having all areas north of the WWTP designed at this time as a cost saving measure.

Questions?

Drilling
Synergy happens when two inputs exceed the sum of their total. And that's what the OMNIFLO® process and DAVCO™ package plant technologies do when they are combined in a single system.

These specialized USFilter technologies—unified under the name OMNIPAC®—provide a revolutionary solution for plant owners and operators who need the benefits of the Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) process in a proven FASTRAC™ treatment plant package. The benefits of this combination are far in advance of any single product currently available. OMNIPAC®—the essence of synergy in today's wastewater industry—combines performance, efficiency, flexibility, and economy in a single, high-reliability package.
The OMNIFLO® Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) process developed by USFilter's Jet Tech Products, is integral to the OMNIPAC® package plant and provides maximum efficiency combined with unparalleled flexibility. Plus, the OMNIFLO® technology eliminates many common treatment problems.

The OMNIFLO® SBR is a fill-and-draw, non-steady state activated sludge process in which one or more reactor basins are filled with wastewater—during a discrete time period—and then operates in batch mode. In a single reactor basin the OMNIFLO® SBR process accomplishes equalization, aeration, and clarification in a timed sequence. In a conventional continuous flow process, multiple structures are required to obtain the same treatment objectives.

A single cycle for each reactor consists of these five discrete periods: Fill, React, Settle, Decant, and Idle. The OMNIFLO® approach is uniquely able to handle influent flows, as well as a wide range of organic loads and industrial pollutants. The OMNIFLO® process is ideally suited for applications where nitrification, denitrification, and biological phosphorous removal are necessary.
The field-erected FASTRAC™ treatment plant from US Filter's Davco Products provides a cost-effective and long-life solution to treatment plant construction. Plus, the FASTRAC™ package plant approach is considerably less capital-intensive than form-built, concrete-basin type treatment plants. This is because FASTRAC™ plants are pre-engineered and factory-built, which avoids the weather-related delays and labor-intensive conditions associated with built-in-place approaches.

The field-erected plants from US Filter's Davco Products are simpler and faster to install because they require less physical space, less yard piping and electrical conduit, less maintenance, and significantly less site preparation.

Installing a plant from Davco Products primarily requires assembling and welding together the components, then cleaning and coating the entire system as needed. Coatings will vary according to the application and the locale.

The field-erected plants from Davco Products have proven their long-life functionality and durability over decades and in all types of climatic extremes. They provide an immediate solution that outlasts other options—options which often cost many times more and take far longer to construct.
The Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) treatment process is ideally suited for biological nutrient removal applications, and those applications requiring high quality effluent at widely varying flows and loadings. These steel field-erected SBR systems are especially attractive where tight budget constraints and critical scheduling pressures are dominant factors.

OMNIPAC® SBR package plants integrate one of the industry's most advanced treatment processes into an effective and proven package system. The result is a highly flexible and efficient treatment facility that can be operational in weeks, instead of months.

In addition, OMNIPAC® SBR Package Plants save money in many ways—both initially and over the long haul—because they eliminate the need for multiple tankage, separate clarification systems, and sludge recycle systems. Engineering and construction costs are also dramatically reduced by the use of pre-engineered components and the precision factory-fabrication of individual assemblies.

In fact, USFilter maintains an experienced installation and construction crew dedicated to OMNIPAC® projects.

OMNIPAC® SBR Package Plants are the perfect solution for a variety of applications, including: Municipal, Food and Beverage, Pulp and Paper, Petrochemical and Oil Refining, Pharmaceutical, Chemical, Landfill/Leachate and Textile industries.
OMNIPAC® Field-Erected SBR installation for municipal and industrial wastewater treatment applications.

To find out more about how to put USFilter to work for you, contact us at

USFilter

Jet Tech Products
1051 Blake
Edwardsville, KS 66111
913.422.7600 phone
913.422.7667 fax
www.usfilter.com website

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