

Algae's Influence on the BOD₅ Test

Steve Harris, President, H & S Environmental, LLC

Algae...you both love it and hate it. You love algae because they add dissolved oxygen to your system through photosynthesis. This leads to BOD removal, better ammonia removal, pathogen kill, and odor control. This is the upside of having algae in your pond system.

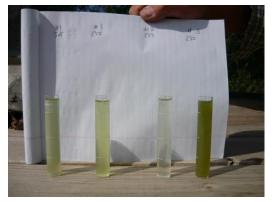


Figure 2. Algae Concentrations Vary from One Cell to Another. This Will Change Water Quality Photo Courtesy of Mark Court, Wyoming Rural Water

You hate it because algae create TSS and BOD violations as well pH problems. TSS violations caused by algae are well

understood, but algae's contribution to BOD violations requires explanation.

When the lights are on algae create oxygen. When lights are off algae no longer create oxygen, but consume it in a process



Figure 1. TSS Filter. Effluent TSS 105 mg/l

called respiration. This is why measuring dissolved oxygen before sunrise is so important. For twelve (12) hours or so

algae have been consuming oxygen at night under dark conditions instead of producing it. The bacteria and protozoa in the system consume oxygen 24/7, algae 12 hrs. When the sunlight returns algae begin once again to make oxygen to add to the water column.



Figure 3. Effluent from Each Cell in the System and the Chlorine Contact Chamber

Imagine dark conditions over your lagoon for five (5) consecutive days! What would happen to your DO? Now think about what happens to your effluent sample during the BOD_5 test. Under the darkened conditions of the BOD_5 test, algae consume oxygen for five (5) days instead of producing it. Along with bacteria, dead and decaying algae cells can also add directly to BOD in the test bottle by releasing the material that was once bound up in their cells.

To determine algae's influence on the BOD₅ test, algae are filtered out of one of the samples in a split sample. The BOD test is run on both samples of the same sample and the two are compared. The results can be

dramatic. The following certificate shows a worst-case scenario from a lagoon system in a rural community...a system probably much like your own.



Algae's Influence on the BOD_5 Test

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		A612745
		General Chemistry
ASSOCIATES		BOD Reduction
	Certificate of Analysis	
Sample ID: A6I2745-01 Sampled By: Sample Description: Headworks		Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:00 Matrix: Waste Water Sample Type: Grab
	BSK Associates Fresno General Chemistry	
Analyte Method		RL Ault Batch Prepared Analyzed Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand SM 5210B		50 A613004 09/23/16 16:33 09/28/16
Sample ID: A6i2745-02 Sampled By: Sample Description: Pond 1 in	300 mg/L	Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:03 Matrix: Waste Water Sample Type: Grab
	BSK Associates Fresno	
	General Chemistry	
Analyte Method		RL. Mult Batch Prepared Analyzed Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand SM 52108		15 A613004 09/23/16 16:35 09/28/16
Sample ID: A612745-03 Sampled By:	63 mg/L	Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:05 Matrix: Waste Water
Sample Description: Pond 1 out		Sample Type: Grab
	BSK Associates Fresno General Chemistry	
Analyte Method		RL Mult Batch Prepared Analyzed Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand SM 52108	54 10 mg/L	10 A613004 09/23/16 16:37 09/28/16
Sample ID: A6l2745-04 Sampled By: Sample Description: Pond 2 out	54 mg/L	Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:10 Matrix: Waste Water Sample Type: Grab
	BSK Associates Fresno General Chemistry	
Analyte Method	Result RL Units	RL Mult Batch Prepared Analyzed Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand SM 52108	130 30 mg/L	30 A613004 09/23/16 16:39 09/28/16
Sample ID: A6I2745-05 Sampled By: Sample Description: Pond 3 Discharge	130 mg/L	Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:15 Matrix: Waste Water Sample Type: Grab
	BSK Associates Fresno General Chemistry	
Analyte Method	Result RL Units	RL Must Batch Prepared Analyzed Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand SM 5210B	100 15 mg/L	Mult Batch Prepared Analyzed Qual 15 A613004 09/23/16 16:41 09/28/16
Sample ID: A6I2745-06 Sampled By: Sample Description: Pond 3 Discharge	100 mg/L	Sample Date - Time: 09/22/16 - 13:15 Matrix: Waste Water Sample Type: Grab
BSK Associates Fresno General Chemistry		
Analyte Method	Result RL Units	RL Mult Batch Prepared Analyzed Qual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand - SM 5210B Dissolved (1)	6.0 4.0 mg/L	4 A613004 09/23/16 16:43 09/28/16
	6 mg/L	



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In this system, on this day, a full 94 mg/l of BOD was caused by the presence of algae in the effluent of this lagoon system. The Dissolved Biological Oxygen Demand (filtered BOD) is the BOD without the algae present. This system had to report effluent BOD of 100 mg/l on their DMR.

So, what does this mean for all of us operating lagoon systems? Discharge as few algae cells as possible! This can successfully be accomplished by 1) discharging your effluent from a few feet below the surface of your pond's surface or 2) using a sand filter. The newest EPA lagoon manual (EPA/600/R-11/088 | August 2011 | www.epa.gov /nrmrl) shows just how successful sand filters can be at lowering not only

TSS but BOD as well. (See Chapter 7)

Sand filters of all types have proven themselves effective at polishing wastewater pond system effluents to very low levels of BOD and TSS. Serious consideration should be given by any lagoon system faced with building an activated sludge plant, to polishing their lagoon effluent using some sort of sand filtration. This alternative will allow you to keep your lagoon system while minimizing upgrade costs to maintain permit compliance.





Figure 4. Algae and sludge Can Both Leave the Pond System to Affect BOD

Because algae need sunlight, their concentrations are typically highest in the upper three (3) feet of a pond's surface. Pulling water from below this "photic zone" helps to minimize the discharge of algae cells.

In deeper treatment cells this is a smart upgrade.

Figure 5. Pulling the Water Below Three (3) Feet Will Generally Result in Fewer Algae Cells Being Discharged