



# Revolutionizing Ammonia Monitoring

Discover the NH6000sc Advantage

Adam Jennings WWT-IV, WWC-IV, WLA-I Wastewater Applications

# Agenda slide

- Why measure  $\text{NH}_3$  /  $\text{NH}_4$ ?
- What is Ammonia / Ammonium?
- Ammonia Treatment
- Common Nitrification Challenges?
- How to measure  $\text{NH}_3$  /  $\text{NH}_4$  online?
- New NH6000sc analyzer
  - Accurate and Reliable Results
  - How to Check Analyzer Accuracy
  - Maintenance
- Q & A

# Why Measure $\text{NH}_3$ / $\text{NH}_4$ ?





# Why $\text{NH}_3/\text{NH}_4$ Matters

## Environmental Toxicity

Ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) is toxic to aquatic life

## Eutrophication

Algal blooms/die off causing oxygen depletion

Recreational use loss: Fishing, Tourism, Property Value

## “Blue Baby Syndrome”

Nitrate leaching into drinking water systems is harmful to babies

1. Ammonia is a **regulated** parameter
2. Water body **impairment**

>4200  
Nutrient Permits



>5700  
Nutrient  
Monitor



Water Body  
impairment



# Why Measure NH<sub>3</sub> / NH<sub>4</sub>?

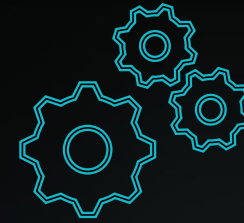
## Regulation



At last check there were >4200 NPDES permits with **numerical limits** for nutrients (Ammonia/Phosphorus). An additional >5700 were required to **monitor only**.

If Ammonia, Total Nitrogen, Total Inorganic Nitrogen, ect. Is expected on upcoming regulations. Measuring ammonia **online now** can better inform design.

## Process Optimization



Ammonia is removed through biological processes requiring regular monitoring to ensure treatment efficiency.

There are numerous factors that affect Ammonia removal and how we monitor nitrification

Optimization allows for the balance between compliance risk **AND** efficiency.



**Measuring ammonia helps ensure water quality, comply with regulations, and monitor the effectiveness of treatment processes**

# Common Requirements in NPDES Permits

Table 2: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements for Outfall 001						
Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Effluent Monitoring Requirements	
		Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
pH <sup>8</sup>	s.u.	6.5 – 9.0 at all times			5/week	grab
E. coli Bacteria <sup>1,2</sup>	#/100 ml	126 (geometric mean)	—	576 (instantaneous max.)	2/week	grab
Phosphorus, Total as P <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Report	Report	—	2/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	See Table 1				calculation <sup>9</sup>
Ammonia, Total as N <sup>2,4</sup> (October – April)	mg/L	0.308	—	1.25	5/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	26.2	—	106		calculation <sup>9</sup>
Ammonia, Total as N <sup>2,4</sup> (May – September)	mg/L	0.406	—	1.65	5/week	24-hr. comp.
	lb/day	34.5	—	140		calculation <sup>9</sup>
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	6.0 minimum			5/week	grab

- **Seasonal limits:** Tighter in certain seasons
- **24 Hour Composite:** Daily Maximum
- **24 Hour Composite:** Monthly Average
- Lbs. based and/or concentration based
- WET Testing (Bioassay)

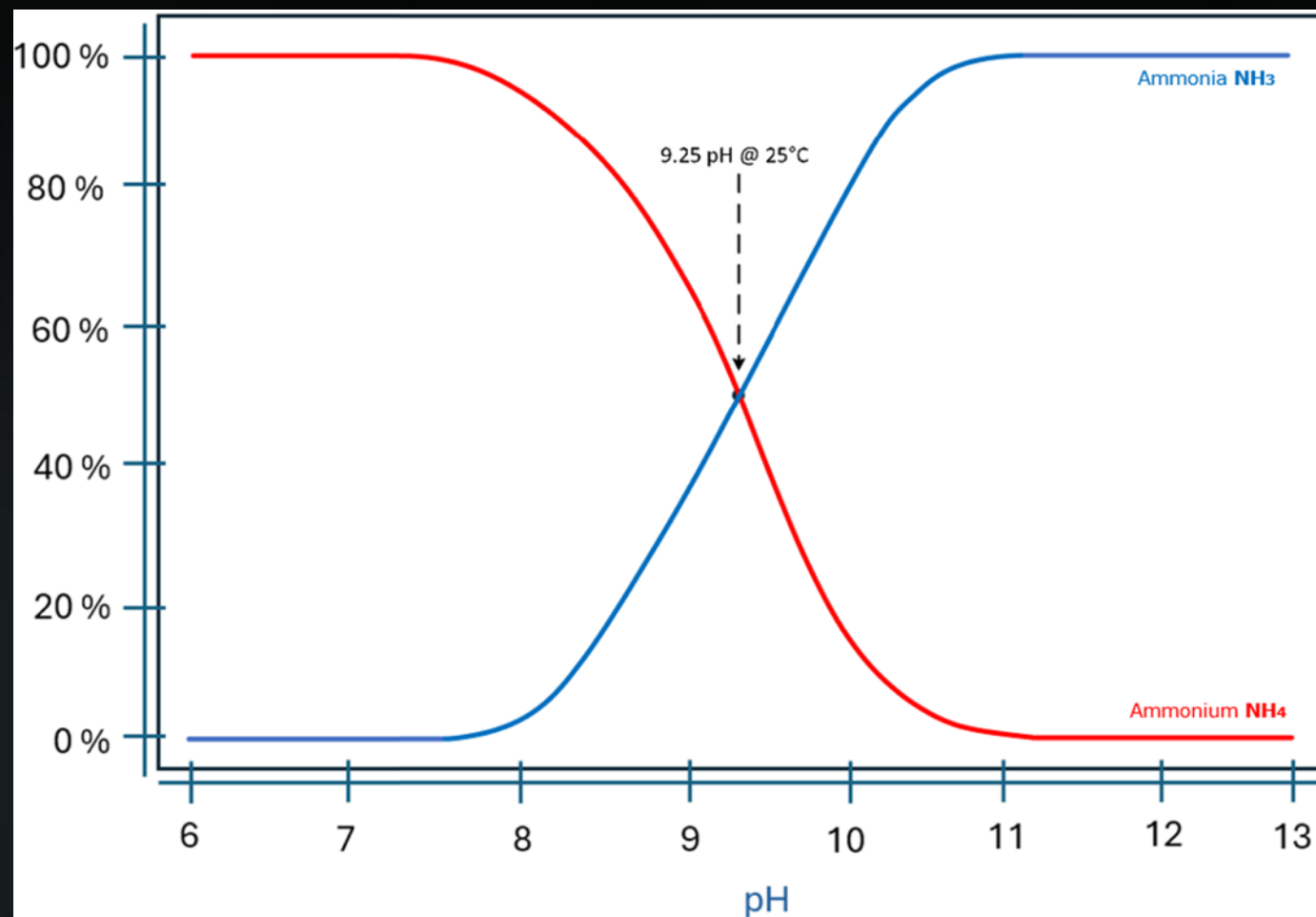


# What is Ammonium / Ammonia?



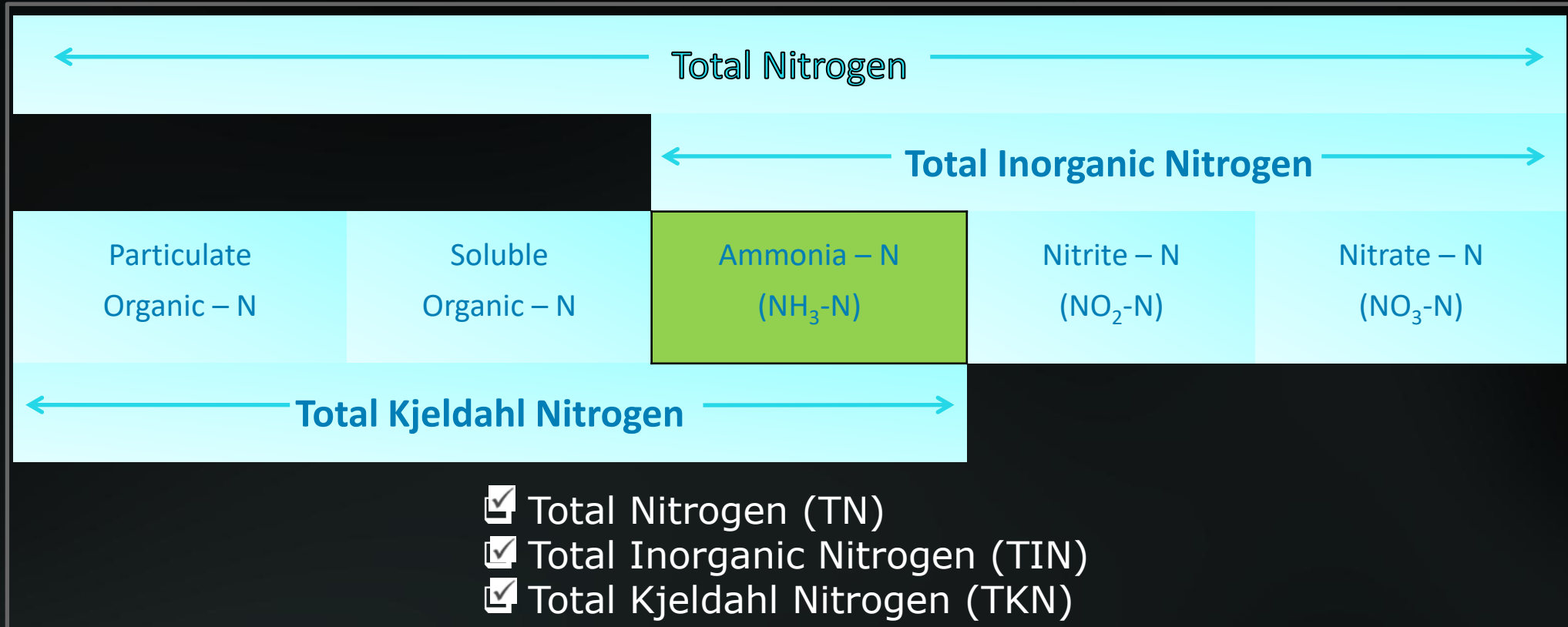
# Ammonia vs Ammonium

- Ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) **highly toxic** to aquatic life
- Ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4$ ) far **less** toxic
- Most Municipal WW ~7 pH





# Permit Requirements

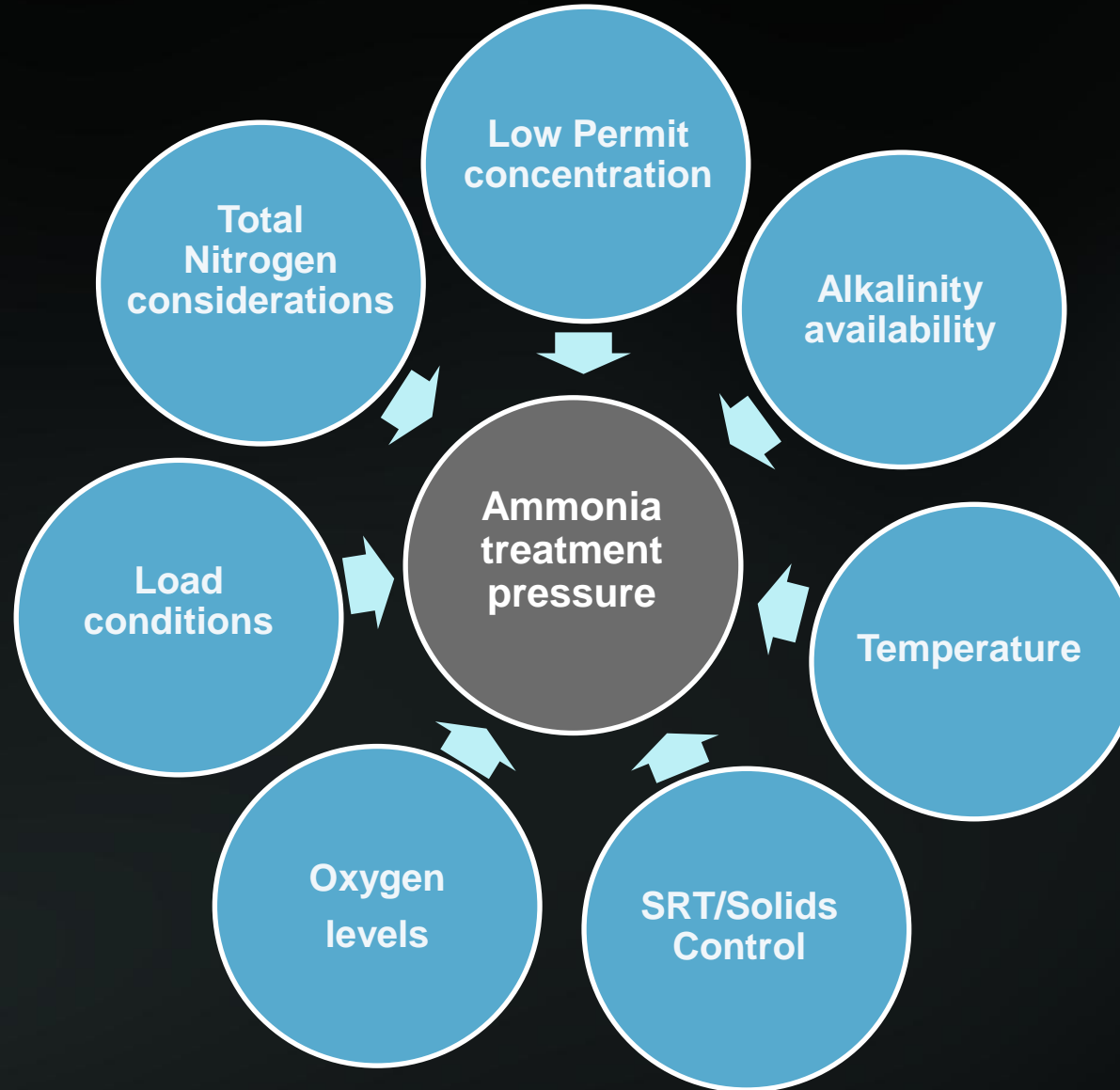


# Dynamic Ammonia Treatment Pressures



# Dynamic pressures on Ammonia Removal Performance

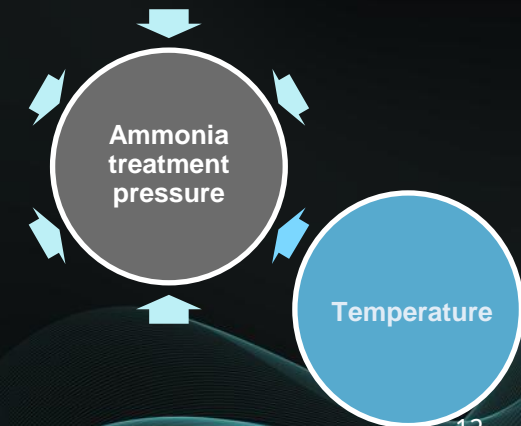
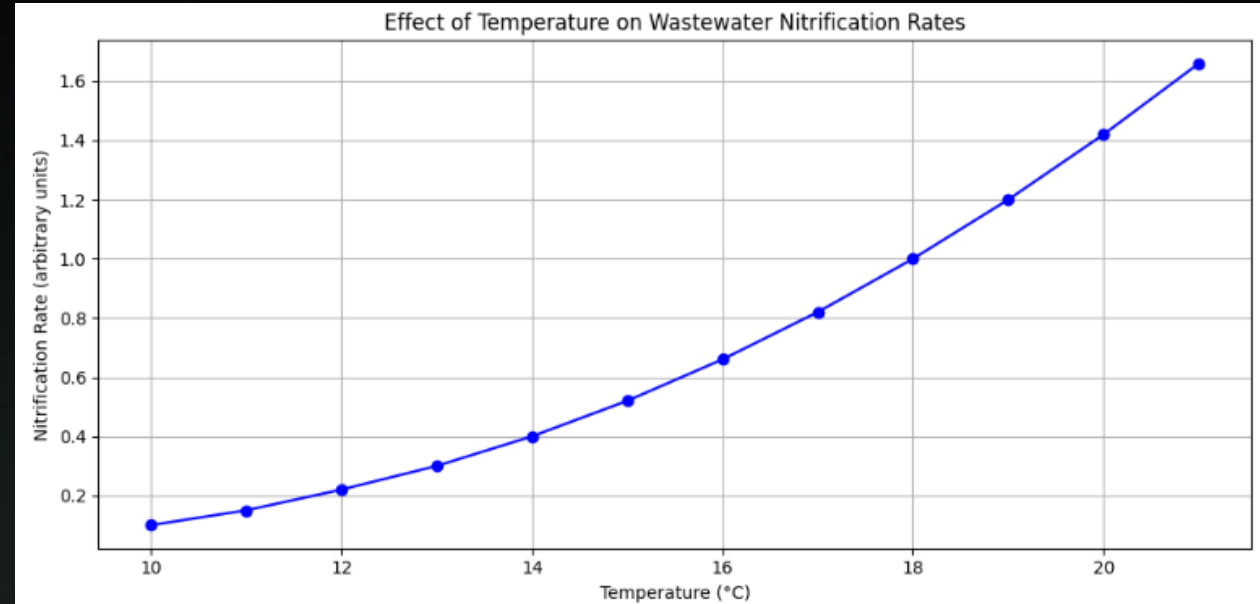
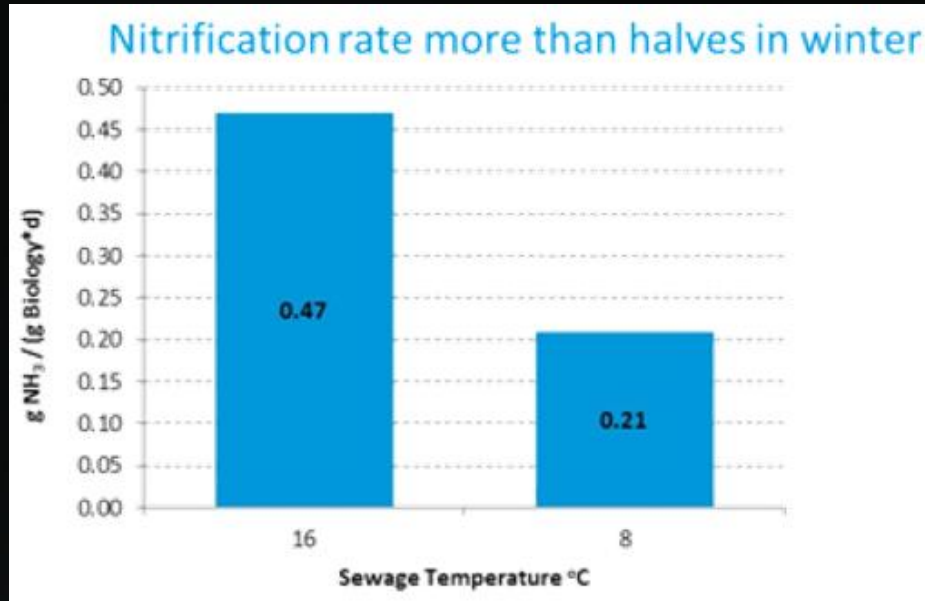
## *Specific Ammonia Treatment Kinetics*





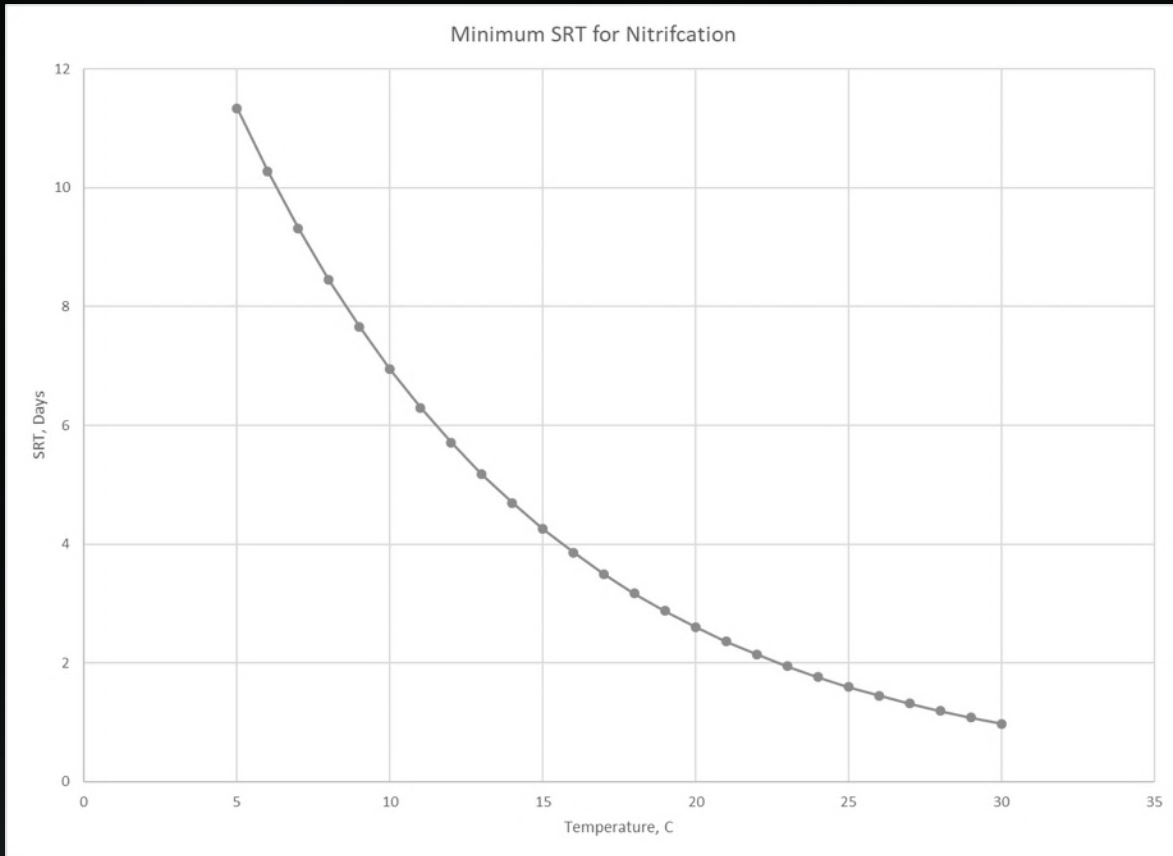
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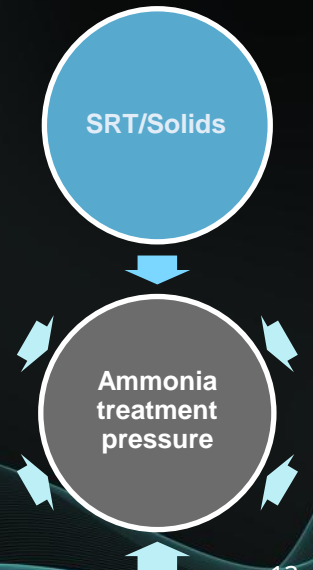
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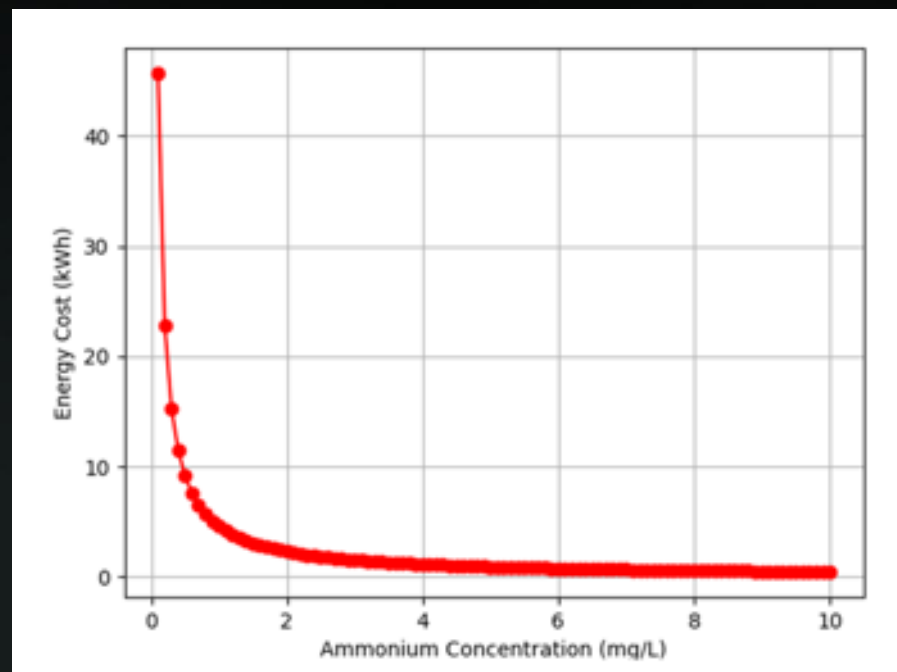
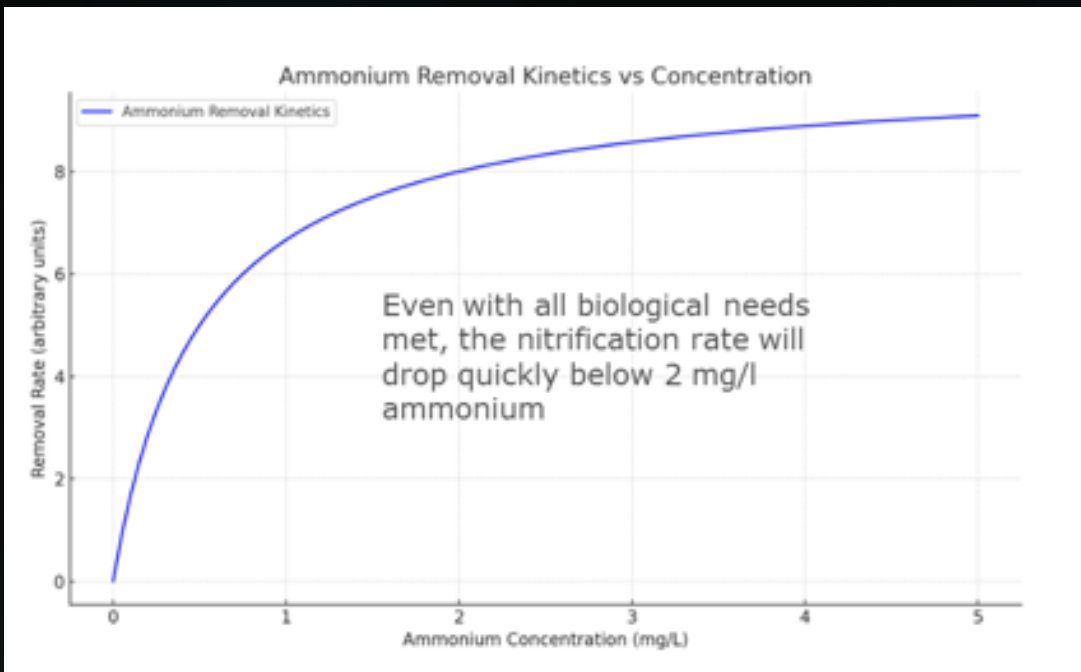
Common to over design with a high-risk factor for solids capacity

Maintaining proper SRT key in avoiding issues like filament bulking, aeration expense



# Dynamic pressures on Ammonia Removal Performance

## *Specific Ammonia Treatment Kinetics*



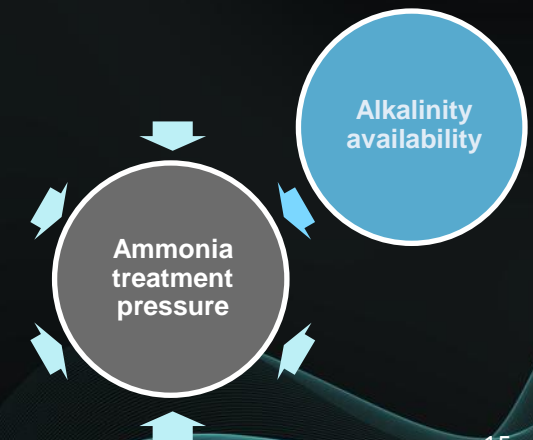
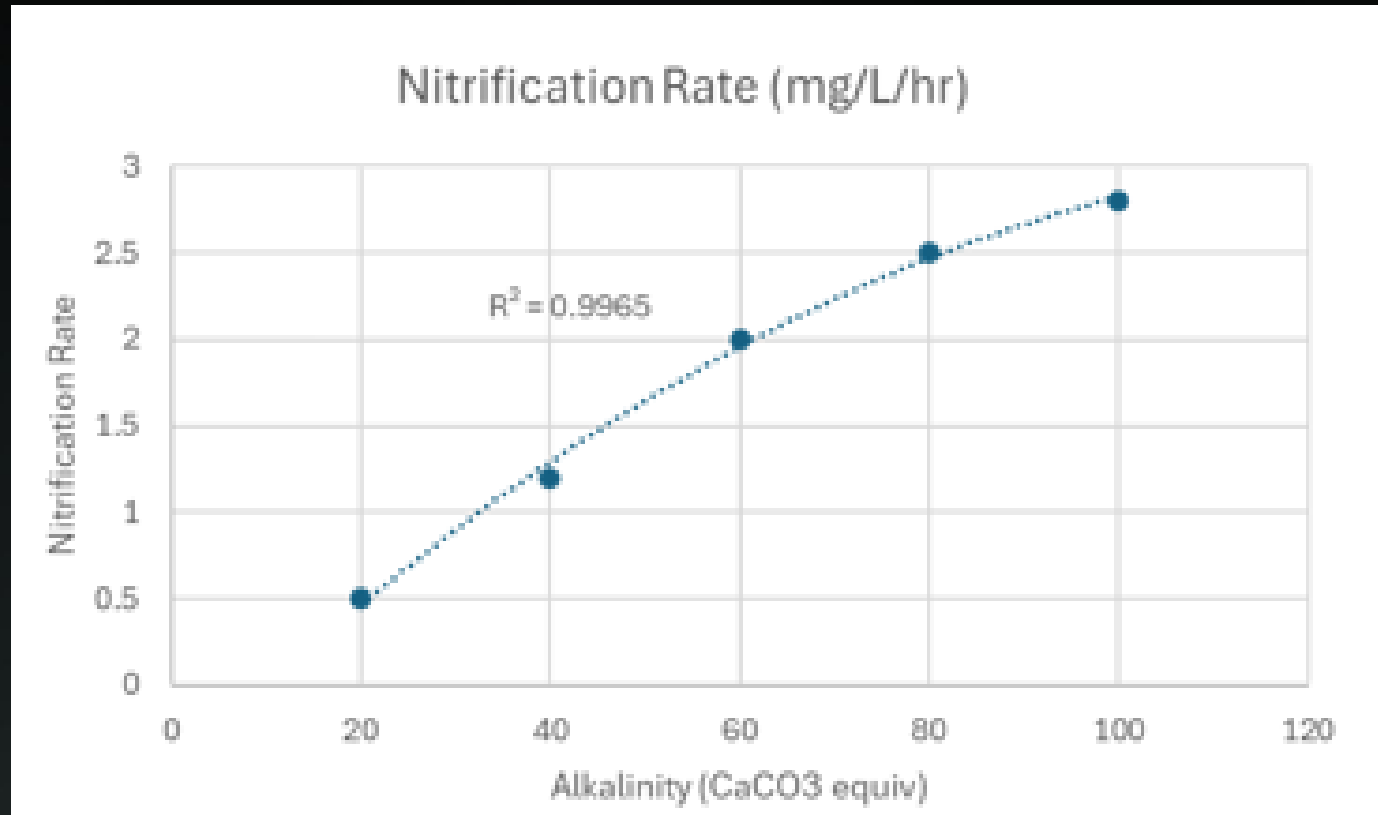
Low permit concentration

Ammonia treatment pressure



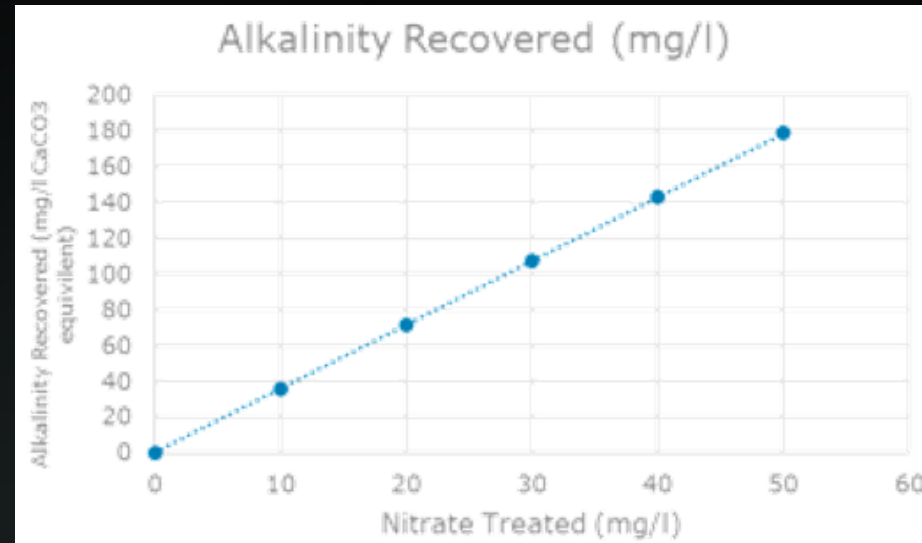
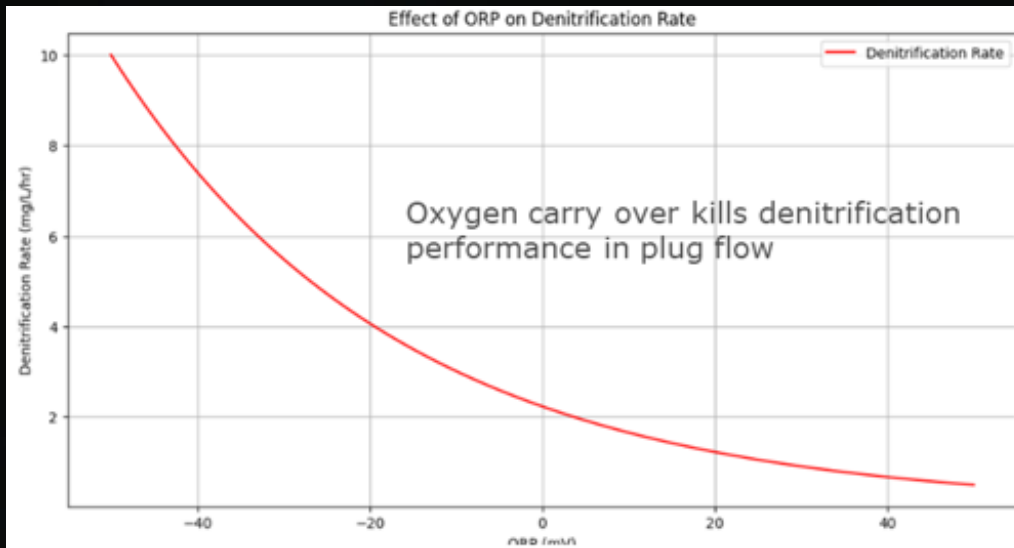
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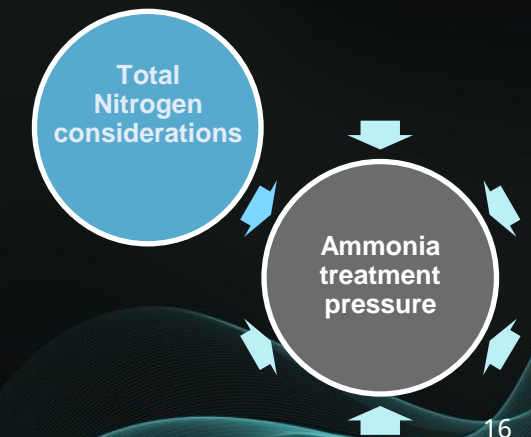


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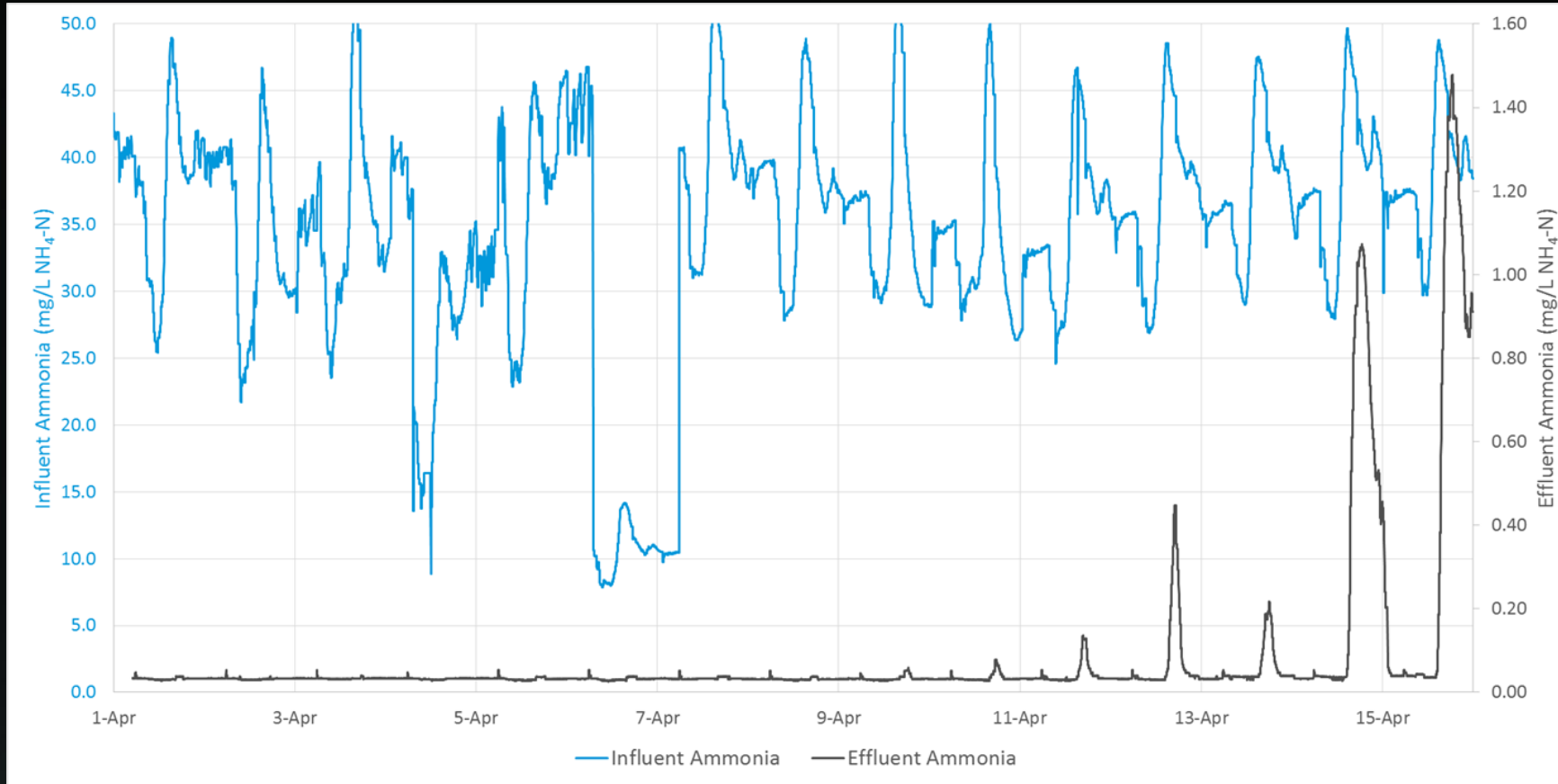


Optimized ammonia treatment will create the space for improved nitrate removal performance



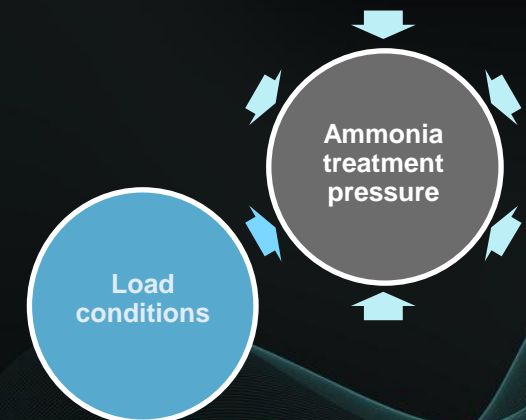
# Dynamic pressures on Ammonia Removal Performance

## *Specific Ammonia Treatment Kinetics*



Often there are internal recycle streams high in ammonia

Two weeks of influent/effluent ammonia data

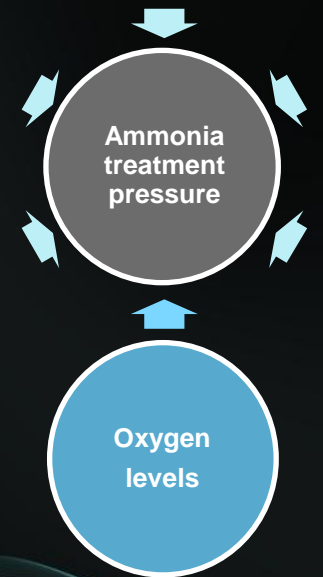
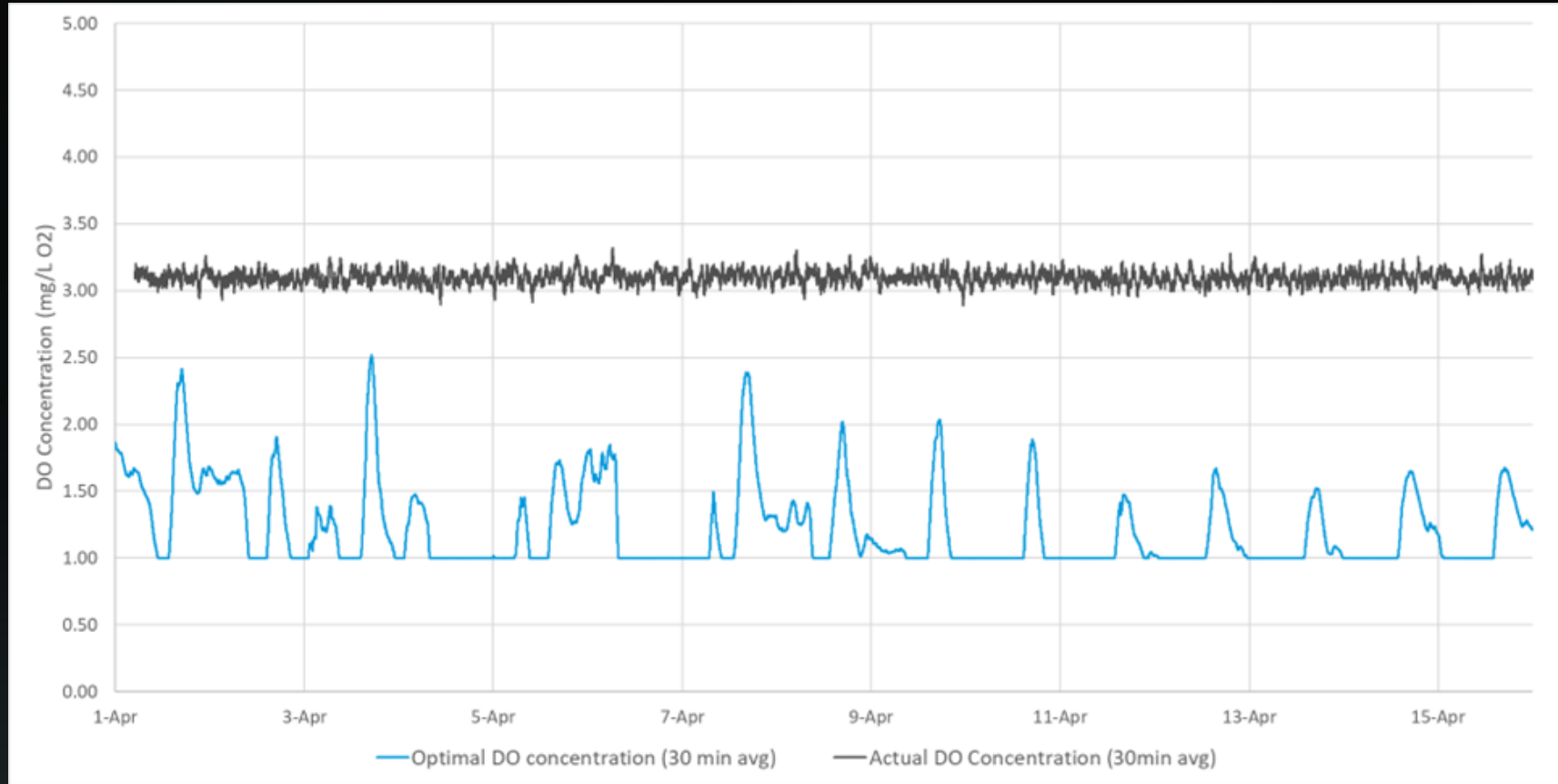




# Dynamic pressures on Ammonia Removal Performance

## *Specific Ammonia Treatment Kinetics*

### DO Control vs Ammonia Based

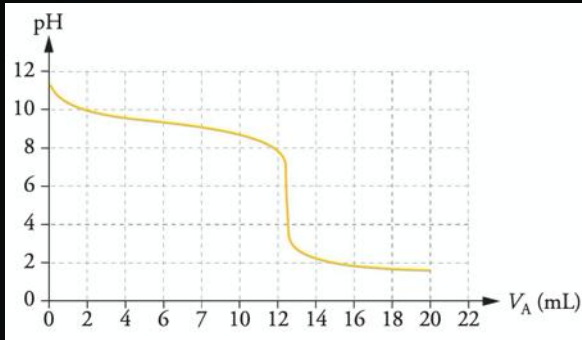


# How to Measure NH<sub>3</sub> / NH<sub>4</sub> Online?



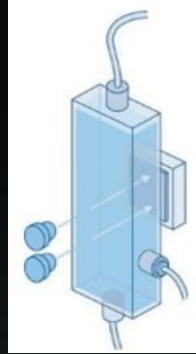
# How to Measure Ammonia / Ammonium online?

## Titration



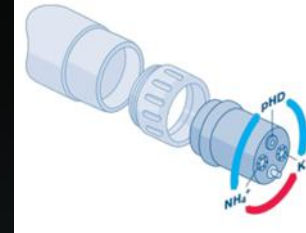
- Online solution with basic principal
- Usually cost or application prohibitive

## Photometric



- Frequent analyzer reagent changes
- Optical fouling common
- Temperature and color can cause error

## Ion Selective



- Lower initial investment
- Increased calibration and frequent manual maintenance at low concentrations

## Gas Sensing Electrode



- No drifting issues with auto calibration and auto clean
- High low-level accuracy and low maintenance
- Unaffected by color and temperature changes



Best in class  
ammonium  
analysis just  
got better.

Introducing the  
NH6000sc with integrated  
FX filtration.



# Six Generations Strong of Ammonia Analyzers

Amtax  
(1989-1994)



Amtax inter2  
(2000 - 2020)



Amtax sc  
(2004 - 2025)



Amtax inter  
(1994 - 2001)



Amtax compact  
(2000 - 2008)



NH6000sc





# Game Changing Technology

## Here's what makes it different:

- **Accurate Low-Range Monitoring**
  - Stable values, even  $<1\text{mg/L}$
- **Integrated Components**
  - Simplified setup with no separate compressor or pump needed
  - Quality Control Features Inside
- **Minimal Maintenance**
  - 50% less maintenance than previous generations
- **Trusted Technology**
  - Proven Gas Sensing Electrode (GSE) with automatic calibration and cleaning



**50%**

Less  
Maintenance

**30%**

Less Reagent  
Consumption

**70%**

Lighter Filter

**200%**

Longer Filter  
Duty Time

**50%**

Longer  
Compressor  
Lifespan



\* Compared to Hach previous AMTAX / Filtrax analyzer

# The Strength of the Hach GSE:

Hach has more than 15 years of expertise in GSE technology

- GSE only needs Sodium hydroxide as reagent (compared to 2-3 reagents for colorimetric method)
- NaOH is sold “Ready to use” (No mixing of powder and liquid necessary) and stable for 2 years even for temperatures above 60°C (no additional fridge needed like some colorimetric methods)
- Sodium hydroxide is corrosive but not toxic (Nitroprussid sodium used in colorimetric method is toxic)
- Not sensitive to the color of the sample, possible fouling of measuring chamber, or “drift”



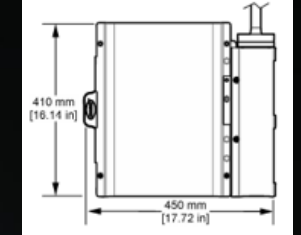
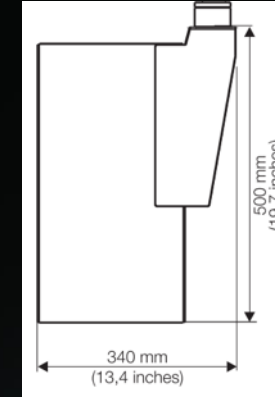
**GSE technology gives very accurate and reliable results with low operation costs**

# Filtration improvements



**Weight**  
(16.53 lbs → 7.72 lbs)  
Improved Handling

**Installation height**  
(19.69 in → 16.14 in)  
Easier installation e.g.  
in outlet channels



**Change of filter module**  
Simple replacement without  
disconnecting of tubes

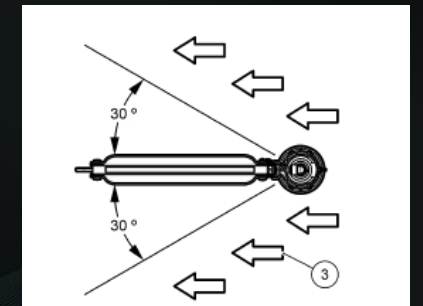


**Flexible Configuration**  
With or without automatic  
air bubble cleaning



**Air bubble cleaning**  
Distinct higher air  
volume to extend  
operation life-time

**Alignment in the flow**  
Less pressure on filter  
module carrier because of  
an integrated hinge





# How to Get Accurate and Reliable Results?



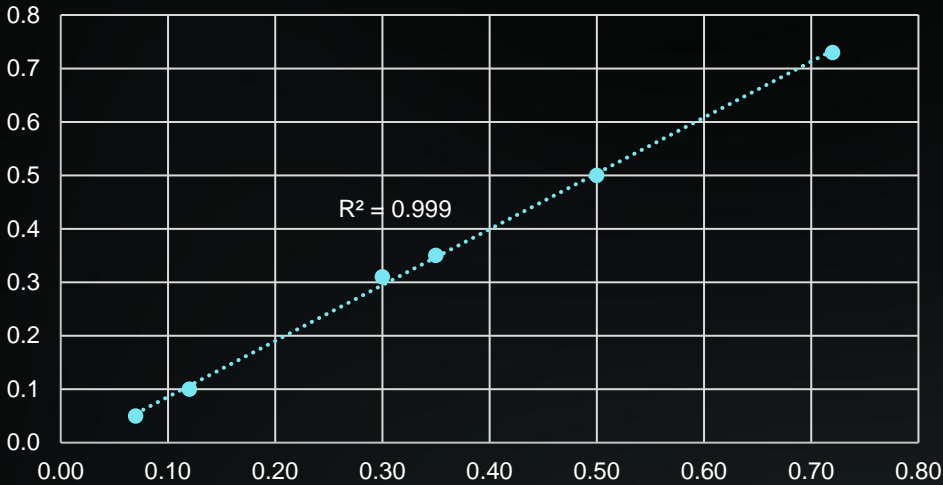
# Reliable Accurate Data

- All starts with filtration
- GSE Technology
- Automatic Calibration
- Automatic Cleaning – *to the filter!*
- Automatic Grab Sample Feature
- Self Diagnostics
- Stop the drift



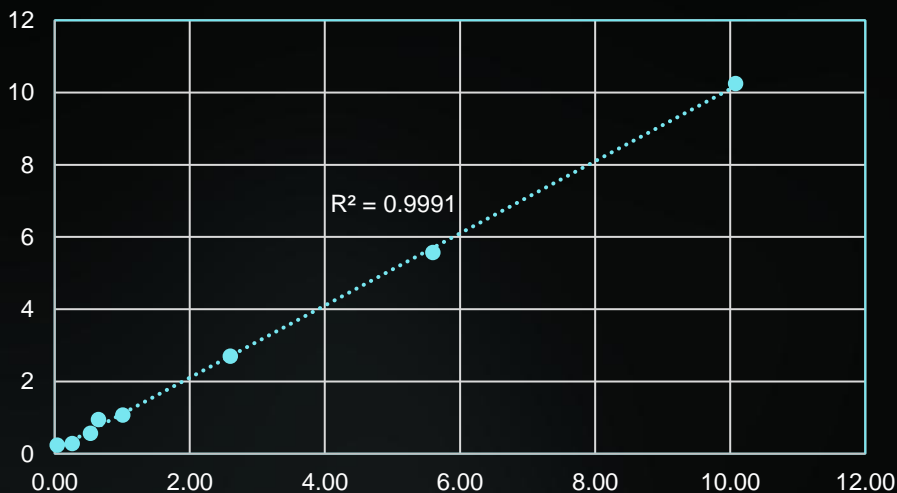
# Comparison Laboratory vs NH6000sc Results

Low range

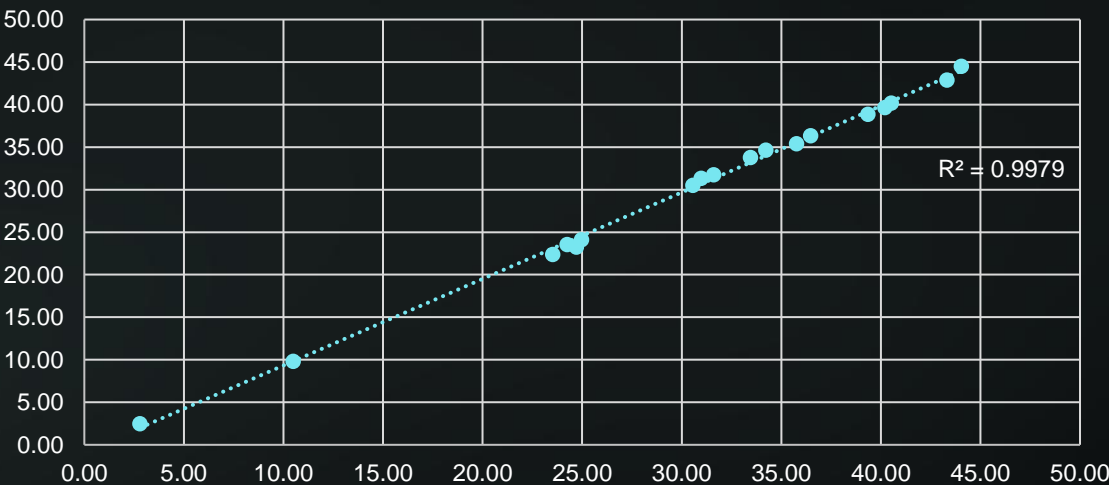


**NH6000sc shows  
an excellent  
correlation with  
laboratory  
measurements in  
all ranges**

Medium range



High range



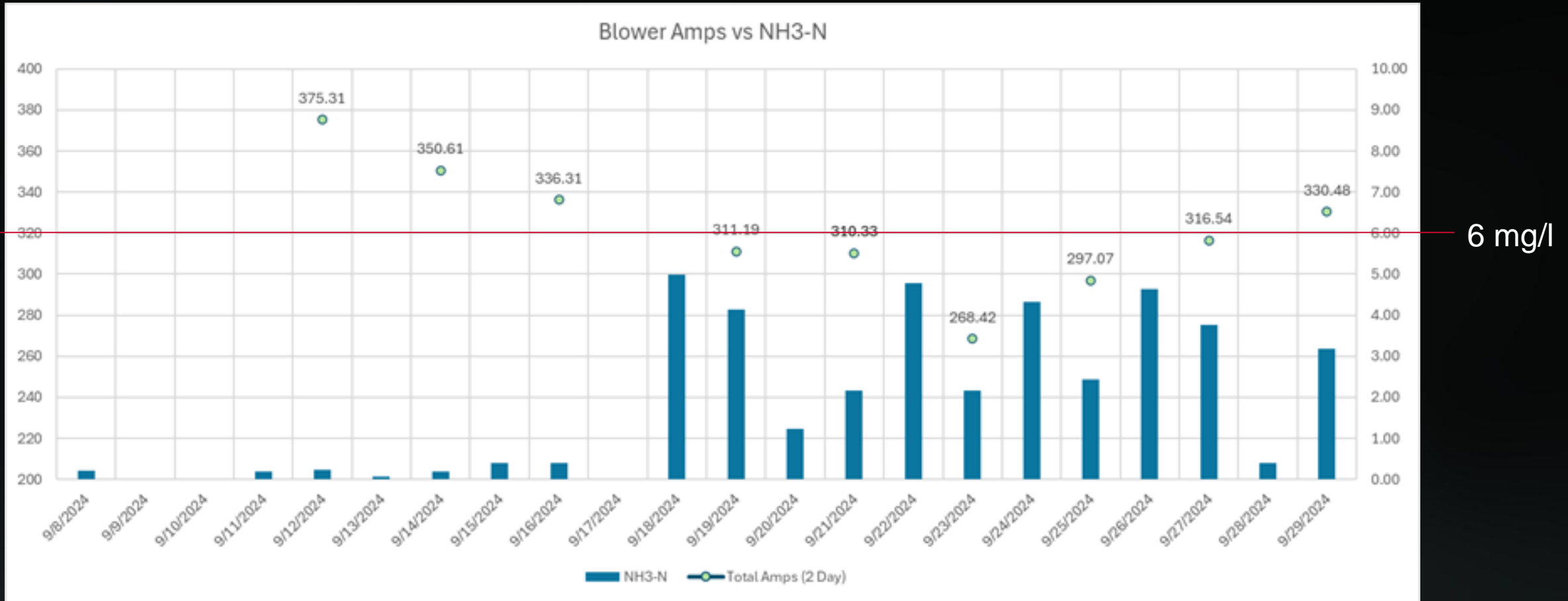
Tests done by using grab samples feature



# Field Example



# City of Grapevine Testing



- Reduced aeration in one of their (3) AB trains
- Turned off 1 of 2 100hp blowers 9/23
- Overall energy reduction 18.4%

- Annualized **cost savings** ~\$74,000
- Annualized CO<sub>2</sub> **carbon reduction** around 404,449 lbs
- Application note available

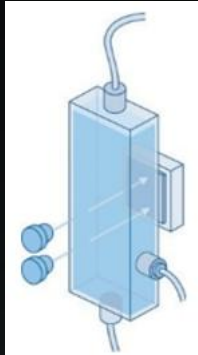


# Total Inorganic Nitrogen/ TN



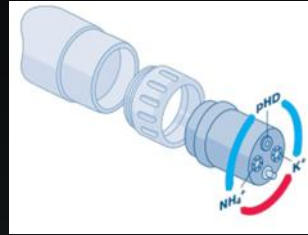
# Online Nitrate Measurement Methods

## Photometric



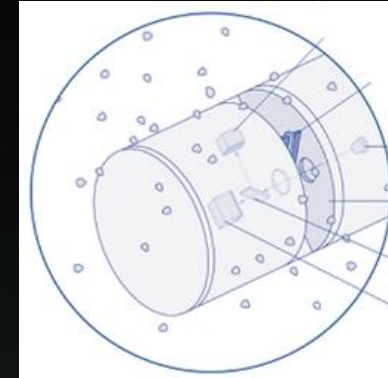
- Frequent analyzer reagent changes
- Optical fouling common
- Temperature and color can cause error

## Ion Selective



- Lower initial investment
- Increased calibration and frequent manual maintenance at low concentrations

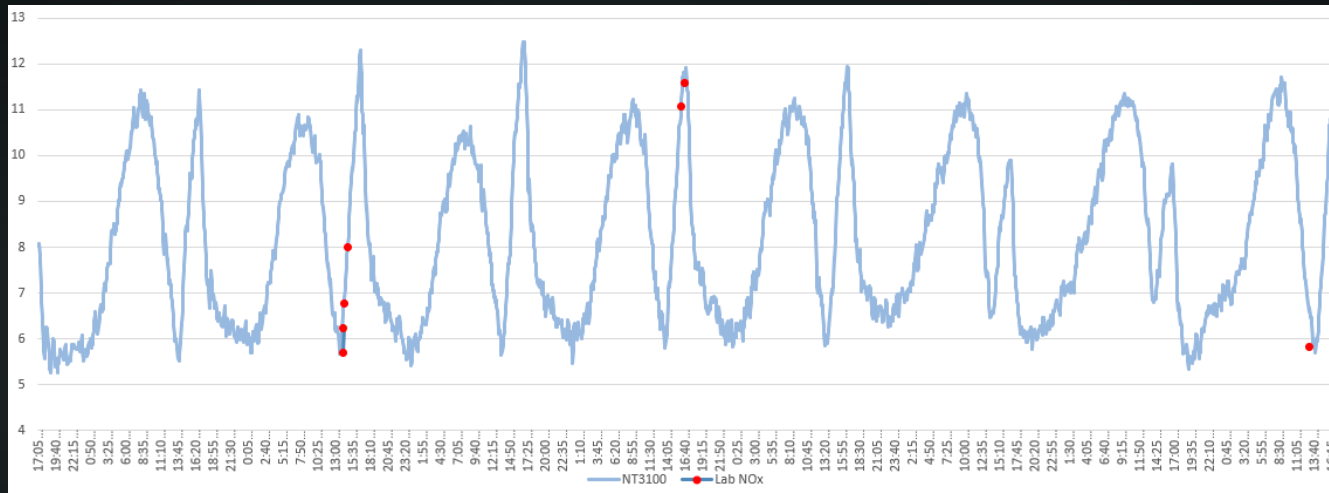
## UV Absorbance



- Reagent free - direct read
- Auto cleaning wiper
- High low-level accuracy and low maintenance

# NT3100 Nitrate/Nitrite (NOX)

- Automatic Cleaning System – Built in wiper
- Excellent repeatability with lab level accuracy
- Turbidity Compensated
- Tool Free User Maintenance
- Multiple ranges for flexibility in many applications



## NH6000 and NT3100 put the pieces of Nitrogen together

- Make decisions faster with less effort
- Keep up with Dynamic Plant Loading
- Online sensor and analyzers are great tools for:
  - **Troubleshooting**
  - **Identifying issues early**
  - **Optimizing with confidence**



# Final Thoughts

- Big project coming? Consider installing online sensors early
- Sidestreams are sneaky
- NH6000 GSE Technology is a hands off blazing fast ammonia monitoring solution
- Consider ammonia-based aeration (DO is a surrogate)
- Use the Lab to dial in on issues affecting ammonia spikes
- Consider adding nitrate monitoring





Thank you





# Q & A

