



**Water Pollution Control Loan Fund
Interest Rate Discount for Nutrient Reduction Projects**

Nutrient Reduction Project Addendum

During 2015 program year, Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) will offer an additional \$100 million available at a 0% interest rate for projects that include equipment and facilities at publicly-owned wastewater treatment plants to reduce the levels of phosphorus and other nutrient pollutants. The discounted rate will be available for the portion of the project directly attributable to the nutrient reduction. Standard, below-market interest rate loan funds will be offered for the balance of a proposed project. The funds can be used for planning, design, and construction of qualifying projects. Priority will be given to public wastewater treatment systems that are in the Lake Erie watershed or in a watershed where Ohio EPA has identified (through a TMDL study) that nutrients are excessive.

Please complete this form and include it with the appropriate WPCLF nomination materials if components of your nominated project will reduce the levels of phosphorus and other nutrient pollutants, and you are requesting the discounted interest rate.

Community/Applicant Name: Village of Ashville

Project Name: Water Resource Recovery Facility WPCLF/AIMS#: (Assigned by Ohio EPA)

Total Est. Project Cost: \$13,044,100

Total Est. Nutrient Reduction Amount: \$1,463,580

Completed by:

Name: Franklin Christman Title: Village Administrator
(Please print)

Franklin Christman

Signature: _____ Date: 9/8/14

Description (Please briefly describe the Nutrient Reduction components of your project):

A three channel, oxidation ditch is proposed at the Village of Ashville WRRF to provide nitrogen and phosphorous removal. The three channel ditch provides for the oxidation of ammonia to nitrogen gas (i.e. nitrification-denitrification) and biological phosphorous removal. The outer oxidation ditch channel is an aerated anoxic reactor where a majority of the biological treatment will take place. This channel typically has 50% of the total ditch volume and is operated in an oxygen deficit mode to remove ammonia by converting it to nitrogen gas. This low oxygen environment also encourages the growth bacteria known as phosphate accumulating organisms (PAOs) that accumulate polyphosphate and remove phosphorous from wastewater. Dissolved oxygen concentrations in the second channel will be operated in a swing mode and will be varied with daily load conditions and oxygen demand requirements. The third channel will provide a polishing mode to remove remaining BOD and ammonia before the flow exits to final clarifiers.

