

CARMEL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT HISTORY

In April 1959, plans were approved for the first wastewater treatment plant for the town of Carmel. The Plant was located on the north side of Carmel on Rangeline Road, which is now occupied by the Household Hazardous Waste building. The original sewer system went from Smokey Row Road on the North side to South Sixth Street on the south side to York Drive and Emerson on the west side and Audubon Drive on the east side.

In 1967, the Sanitary Board was established. Later that same year, an agreement between the board and American Suburban Utilities allowed for the construction of the wastewater plant located at 96th street and River Road (Hazel Dell Parkway).

In 1969, the town of Carmel bought the 96th Street plant from the Keystone Square Company for the amount of \$880,480.

In 1972, storm water was banned from entering the sanitary system.

In 1984 the total daily capacity at the 96th Street plant was increased. The Plant's daily capacity doubled from three million gallons a day to six million gallons a day.

In 1988 the total daily capacity was increased from 6.0 mgd to 8.8 mgd and was done to accommodate flow from Carmel, Clay District and Hamilton-Western and some from Westfield.

In 1991 additions were made to the plant that allowed the flow capacity to expand to 12 MGD (million gallons per day). Clay Township Regional Waste District began to pump wastewater from Home Place and the surrounding area to the 96th Street plant.

In 2001, the centrifuge facility was constructed. The building went on-line August 1, 2002.

In 2004, work began on the ultra violet disinfection system. The U.V. system allowed the plant to stop using chlorine gas for disinfection and sulfur dioxide for dechlorination. The system went live in June 2006.

In 2006, work began on the Bio-Pasteur process (The first in the United States). The system pasteurizes the solids from the anaerobic digester to destroy the pathogenic bacteria to allow a class "A" rating for its biosolids. The City of Carmel was awarded the 2006 Honors Award for the Engineering Excellence Competition which was sponsored by the American Council of Engineering Companies of Indiana.

In 2007, the Bioway tanks were installed to control biological odor. Also, covers were installed over the effluent channel of the secondary clarifiers to prevent the growth of algae.

In 2008, the solar dryer building project (a greenhouse that allows the biosolids to further dry and make a more homeowner friendly product) was started and finished.

In late 2009, work began on a new headworks building. Parts of the old headworks date back to the early 1970's and limit the plant's hydraulic capacity. The hydraulic capacity of the new headworks will be 40 mgd. Building completed in 2011.