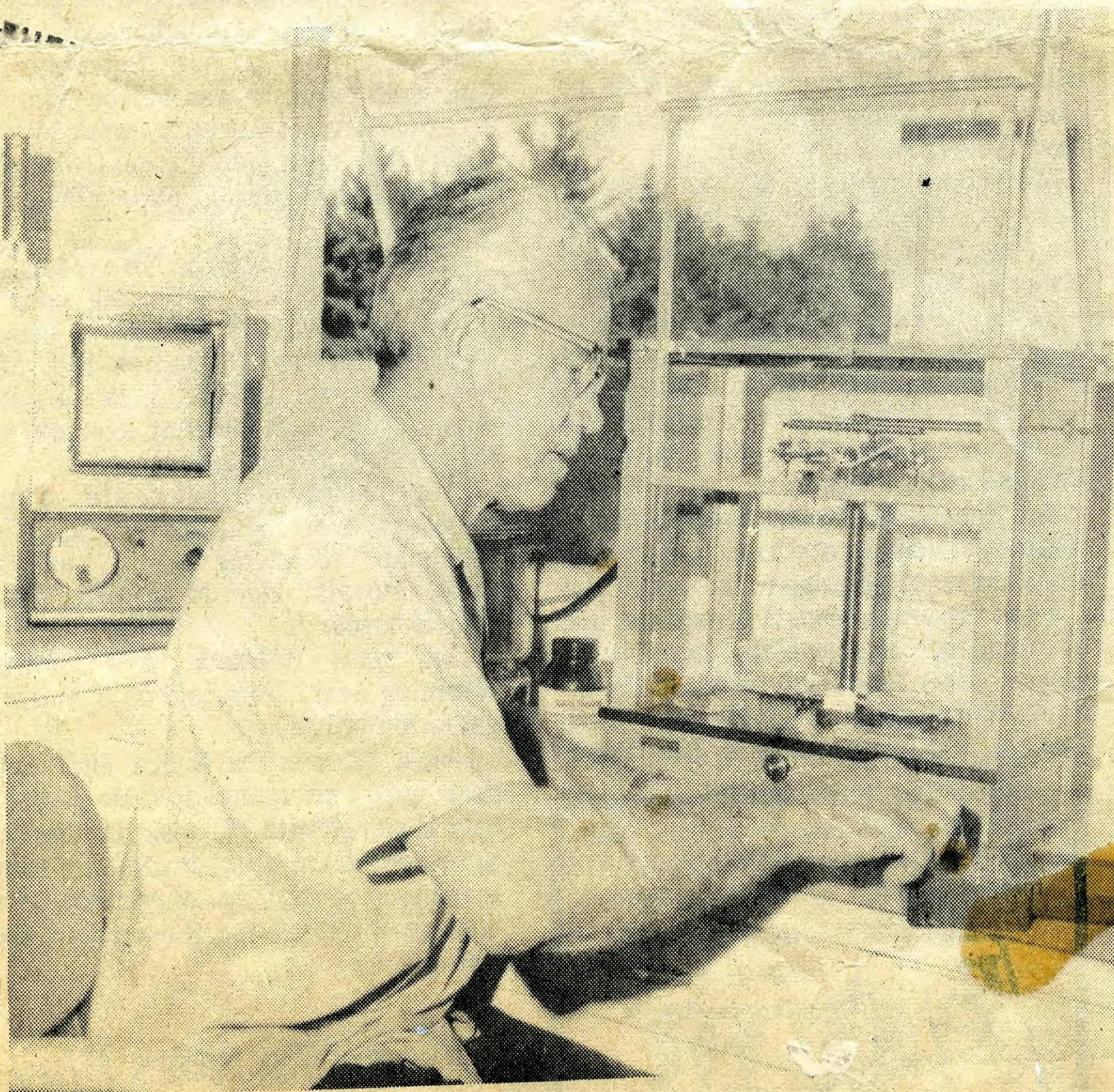


**WATER FILTRATION** — The effluent from the primary clarifier and the sludge digester is pumped over two 120 foot circular filter beds. The water containing dissolved solids and small particles is continually spread over gravel and allowed to percolate through two collection pipes seven feet beneath the distributor. The distributor arms shown here not only circulate the water, but spray

it out over the gravel in such a manner that oxygen is added. Bacteria form a gelatinous layer over the crushed gravel and further reduce the organic matter in the water. The reduce sludge clings to the rocks until its weight causes it to be carried off by the flow of water which is re-circulated. During the treatment process water will flow over the gravel beds seven times.



**CONTINUAL TESTING** — Orrin Crooks, plant superintendent, runs constant tests for bacteria count, dissolved oxygen, dissolved solids, and other facets of plant operation in the laboratory. Crooks has operated the plant since 1957, and has been president of the Northwest Pollution Control Federation. He is certified by the state and has served as a member of the Idaho Treatment Plant Operators Certification Board.



**SLUDGE TRUCK** — The rich, dark black sludge is pumped out and used as fertilizer on many local fields. The nutrient makes sludge highly desirable for use in home flower beds. It is considered safe for use in home flower beds and sold dried for use as fertilizer on vegetable gardens the county health department applied a year before the vegetables are planted.