ON THE GREEN

Sheaffer combines best of two technologies

New aeration system tackles wastewater with ease, efficiency

By Chris Loynd

David Harms was concerned when he heard the new Tustin Ranch Golf Course would be supplied by water from a treatment plant.

"Reclaimed water is great because it lessens demand on the domestic supply," said the Yorba Linda, Calif., builder. "We've built a lot of courses that have reclaimed water. There's always a multitude of problems. The water is so salty it kills the grass. Or there's a slime build up on the water surface and it floats over the shoreline. You can get all kinds of real bad situations."

But Jeff Alderman of Alderman Engineering, who designed the Tustin, Calif. course's three effluent-filled lakes, convinced the developer, The Irvine Co., to try a relatively new water treatment system. The system sends activated oxygen into the water through leaded air lines along the lake bottom.

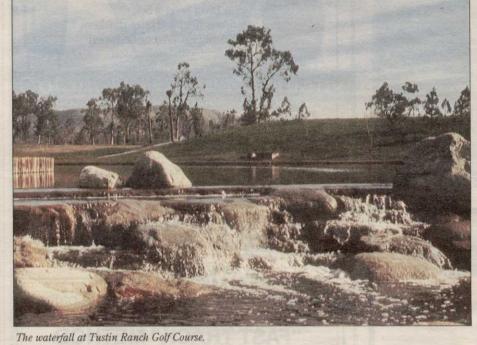
How effective is the R.C. Sheaffers Co.designed system?

"The water quality has been great," said Harms. "I've never seen a reclaimed water situation work so well."

How does it work?

Drawing on technologies from the water treatment and pool and spa industries, the system uses activated oxygen and aeration, carefully proportioned and then diffused into water at the lake bottom, said Ron Sheaffer, president of the Sandwich, Ill. company that designed the system five years ago.

Systems are custom designed for each lake or pond application. Activated oxygen is produced on site from oxygen and water vapor present in ambient air by passing the air over special lamps. Activated oxygen

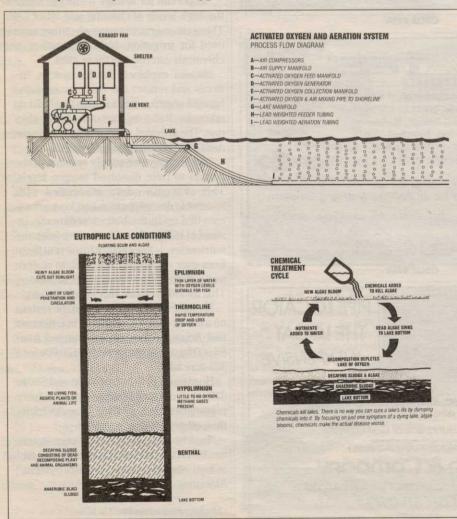


'Aeration alone can cut down on odors by keeping dissolved oxygen levels high enough to prevent anaerobic decomposition. But aeration does nothing to affect the levels of dissolved nutrients that feed successive algae blooms.' -Ron Sheaffer

contains some of the most powerful oxidizing agents available.

All necessary equipment, lamps and compressor, are placed in a small shed or underground vault. The system requires little pressure. Electricity use and maintenance are lower than aeration systems for a comparable-sized pond.

"An important quality of these powerful short-lived oxidizing agents is that they convert back into oxygen and water, leaving no harmful residuals or toxic buildup," Sheaffer



said.

The system is particularly effective where effluent is used for irrigation, an increasingly common situation with water shortages cropping up across the country

Two of Tustin Ranch's lakes are 4-1/2 acres. The third is just under an acre. One of the larger lakes feeds the course irrigation system of 2,000 sprinkler heads. That lake is drawn down anywhere from 200,000 to its maximum capacity of 800,000 gallons per day to supply the sprinklers.

"Clarity in the two self-contained lakes has been excellent," said superintendent Steve Plummer. "You can see six to eight feet from the bank to the bottom. The irrigation lake isn't quite as clear because it keeps getting replenished by reclaimed water. There's probably a four-foot-deep visibility from the bank. But there has been no odor and minimal surface scum and nuisance algae on it, or on any of the lakes.'

The system has attracted attention from area superintendents and developers, said Alderman.

"We're getting calls about other golf course lakes where they're using effluent water and having some real problems. There are serious concerns when using sewage water in lakes that don't have an activated oxygen system. Number one, they smell. Second, they're a health nuisance. But most importantly, these lakes don't fulfill their original mission, to add aesthetic value and beauty to the golf course," Alderman added.

Said golf course architect Michael Hurdzan: "The system makes good sense. It's only possible drawback would be if a lake has a lot of sediment. Then you might have to raise the line."

Chemicals, aerators unnecessary From a design standpoint, all artificial lakes and ponds work against nature.

"Most have no water flow in or out of the lake," said Sheaffer. "Some may have a pump, waterfall or aerator. But these only turn over

the same water. Even a swamp has more water flow with a periodic replenishing of old water with new.

"Superintendents can draw from an arsenal of chemical and mechanical weapons to fight the annual water war against algae, scum and odors. Unfortunately it's a losing battle because none of the available chemicals, dyes, aerators, paddles or pumps adequately address the root causes of eutrophic lakes and ponds.

"It's high levels of dissolved nutrients and low levels of dissolved oxygen that cause all the problems superintendents face. Water flow in a natural body of water flushes out nutrients and replenishes oxygen. In a golf course lake you can't generally do this.

"Unfortunately the first step by most superintendents is to use chemicals to kill nuisance algae blooms. However, chemical treatments only re-release nutrients trapped in the algae back into the water. As it decomposes, the rotting algae basically acts as or-

RS#

116

125

129 108 126

165

122

168

115

135 151

164

158

143

139

117 144

120

140

171

111

142

128

105 146

118 123

152 167

160

150

101

113

103 138

132 156

110

147

109

121

114

106

133

137 163

141

154 107

162 166

148 134 104

130

130 172

161

17

Continued on page 53

	AD LIST
	ADVERTISER PAGE
	Airlake Aeration
	Ametek
	Barebo, Inc
	Barebo, Inc
	Bell Turf Equipment
	Best Sand
	Ciba-Geigy
	Club Car
	Colorado Lining Co
	Di Giacomo
	E-Z-GO
	Excel Bridge Mfg
	Fermenta
	Fore Par
	Fraser Golf Consultants
	Fuerst Brothers
	Glenmac
	Golf Course News
	Goossen Industries
	Grace-Sierra
	Greens Encroachment Barrier System
	Hoechst-Roussel
	Jacklin Seed Co
	Jacobsen
	John Deere
	Lebanon Turf Products
	Lebanon Turf Products25
	Maine Surveyor's Service
	Markers, Inc
	Miltona Turf Products
	Mobay
	Neary Mfg
	New Golf Concepts
	0.M. Scott
	Oregon Fine Fescue Comm
1	Page Com
	Par Alde
K.	Partac Peat
	Perfection Sprinkler
	Precision Small Engine
	Precision Tool Co
1	Precision Tool Co
)	Quail Valley Turf Farm
;	Rhone-Poulenc
7	Rhone-Poulenc
3	Schipper Bulb Co
Ľ	Southern Concrete
ł.	Sporting Valley Sod
>	Standard Goli
72534	Syntennico
3	Technic-Tool
1	The Andersons
ŧ	Toro Comm'l. Prod. Div
5 0 2	Turf Seed
2	Warehouse Radio51
1	Willadsen Scale Models
0	Yard Edge

Golf Course Marketplace



CIRCLE #167

GOLF COURSE NEWS

Continued from page 52

announced. Contact LMA at 813-584-2312. 17-20 — Green Industry Expo in Tampa,

Fla. Contact Associated Landscape Contractors of America at 703-241-4004.
18-21 — Professional Lawn Care Associa-

tion of America Convention and Trade Show in Tampa, Fla. Contact PLCAA at 404-977-5222.

19-21 — Inland Northwest Turf and Landscape Conference and Trade Show in Spokane, Wash. Contact show producers at 800-729-5904.

December

3-4 — Southern Grounds and Turf Maintenance Expo in Myrtle Beach, S.C. Contact show producers at 800-553-7702.

9-12 — Ohio Turfgrass Conference and Trade Show in Cincinnati. Contact Ohio Turfgrass Foundation at 614-292-2601.

* — For more information or to register, contact Betsy Evans, education coordinator, Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, at 800-472-7878 or 913-841-2240. The seminars are dependent upon the availability of the instructors, and are therefore subject to change. One-day seminars cost \$100 for GCSAA members and \$120 for non-members; two-day seminars cost \$180 for members and \$210 for non-members.

Sheaffer -Continued from page 54

ganic fertilizer for the next algae crop. Furthermore, this decomposition uses up a lot of oxygen. Once all the oxygen is gone, decomposition goes anaerobic and that releases the methane and sulfur gasses that smell so bad.

"Properly employed, aeration alone can cut down on odors by keeping dissolved oxygen levels high enough to prevent anaerobic decomposition. But aeration does nothing to affect the levels of dissolved nutrients that feed successive algae blooms. Aeration can beat the water severely enough to prevent green filamentous algae growth. But it can't stop the blue-green algae that stay suspended throughout the pond and contribute to a dark, murky appearance.

"Important for sewage treatment water is the high levels of chlorine and other salts. These cause grass damage when this water is used for irrigation. Neither aeration nor chemicals can remove these salts."

Sheaffer explained that his system, "restores and renews the water by oxidizing harmful organics and nutrients that build up otherwise. It also oxidizes out salts like chlorine. The activated oxygen destroys the elements that lead to so many problems.

"Additionally, we supply aeration at the bottom to raise dissolved oxygen levels. This prevents odors associated with anaerobic decomposition and keeps nutrients tied up in the bottom sediments. Instead of killing algae blooms, we keep the nutrient levels low enough to prevent them from ever occurring. We work to restore water by creating a true ecological balance. That includes plants, fish, plankton, etc."

Sheaffer said he has installed the system on a dozen courses, primarily in California and Arizona. The cost has ranged from \$5,000 for a one-acre pond to \$120,000 for a 325-acre lake.

Hurdzan said the installation and \$80 to \$100 per year maintenance costs are "very reasonable." It also uses less electricity than other systems, he added.

"In all honesty, there's no other treatment method I have seen that is as effective, and as cost effective, as the Sheaffer System," Alderman said.

Chris Loynd is a writer based in Milford, Conn.

CIRCLE #168