WATER RECLAMATION AND REUSE OPTIMIZING EFFLUENT WATER QUALITY

June

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THE WATER APOCALYPSE



The Water Apocalypse

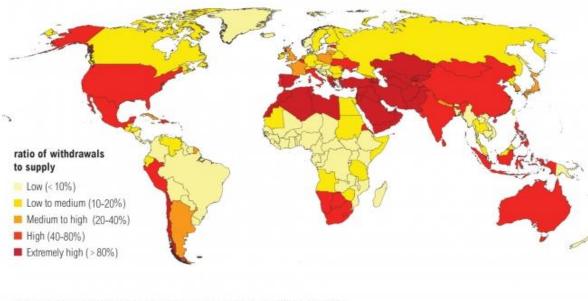
1. Water Scarcity 2. Aging Infrastructure 3. Environmental Pressure 4. Rising Rates

Together These Factors Will Completely Change Water Management

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WATER SCARCITY THREATENS OUR NATION

Water Stress by Country: 2040

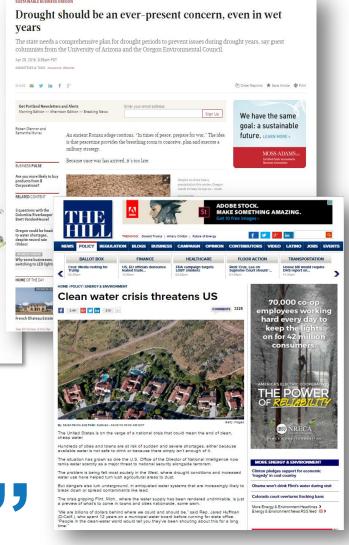


NOTE: Projections are based on a business-as-usual scenario using SSP2 and RCP8.5.

For more: ow.ly/RiWop

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

The United States is on the verge of a national crisis...the situation has grown so dire the US Office of the Director of National Intelligence now ranks water scarcity as a major threat to national security alongside *terrorism*. - The Hill, April 2016



Water Scarcity is Not Just a Concern Outside of the U.S.



INFRASTRUCTURE A NATIONAL CONCERN



Hoboken, NJ: Water Main Break Causes Massive Sinkhole



Atlanta, GA: Water Main Break Causes Extensive Travel Delays and Road Closures



Between \$400 and \$600 Billion in Water & Wastewater Infrastructure Needed Over 20 Years

TIGHTENING GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

The federal & state regulatory environment is constricting to eliminate ground and surface water pollution as well as provide greater control over critical water resource management. A few regulatory issues driving water reuse:

- A move toward water withdrawal limitations
- Federal mandates to resolve CSO & SSO issues
- Stricter nitrogen & phosphorus discharge standards
- Stricter drinking water testing parameters



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF







Water Withdrawal Limits



Combined Sewer Overflows



Point Source Pollution Control

Unfunded Mandates Drive Rate Increases



HOW RATES COMPARE NATIONALLY

2016 Water and Sewer Rates for 20 Major U.S. Cities



Water Rate Sewer Rate

The Average Combined Water and Sewer Rate is \$15.72 / 1,000 Gal.





The Most Impactful Solution That Does Not Require Behavioral Change



FLEXIBILITY: INDEPENDENCE & RESILIENCE

Reduces freshwater withdrawal

Additional On-Site Storage

Zero Discharge: reduced contribution to CSOs and wastewater discharge to environment Expands Muni. Infrastructure Capacity

Reliable & local water supply

Lower Life Cycle Costs

Protects valuable research experiments

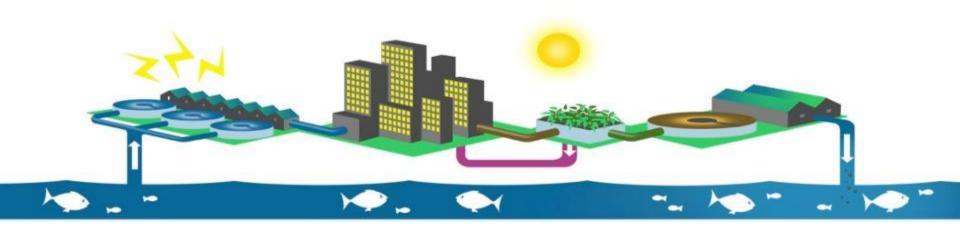
Minimum recovery time

Multiple Benefits Allow for Cross Facility Collaboration



A SUSTAINABLE WATER CYCLE...DECENTRALIZED WATER RECLAMATION & REUSE





Risk Management | Cost Savings | Environmental Responsibility

ECOLOGICAL WATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES



Innovative Technology Increases Biodiversity & Reduces Energy Requirements



RISK MITIGATION



Provides Critical Infrastructure With

- Redundant water supply
- Additional on-site storage
- Flexibility & Resilience
- Independence/water security
- Minimum recovery time
- Insulation from rising water costs





Delivers Consistent Water Supply, Quality, and Security to Utilities

THE WATERHUB AT EMORY UNIVERSITY



FROM CONCEPT TO REALITY



400K GPD and up to 140M GPY Displaced Up to 40% of Total Campus Demand 90% of Utility Water Demand 3 Chiller Plants/1 Steam Plant/ 1 Dorm









Permitted for Use in Utilities, Irrigations, and Toilet Flushing



WATERHUB PROCESS DESIGN

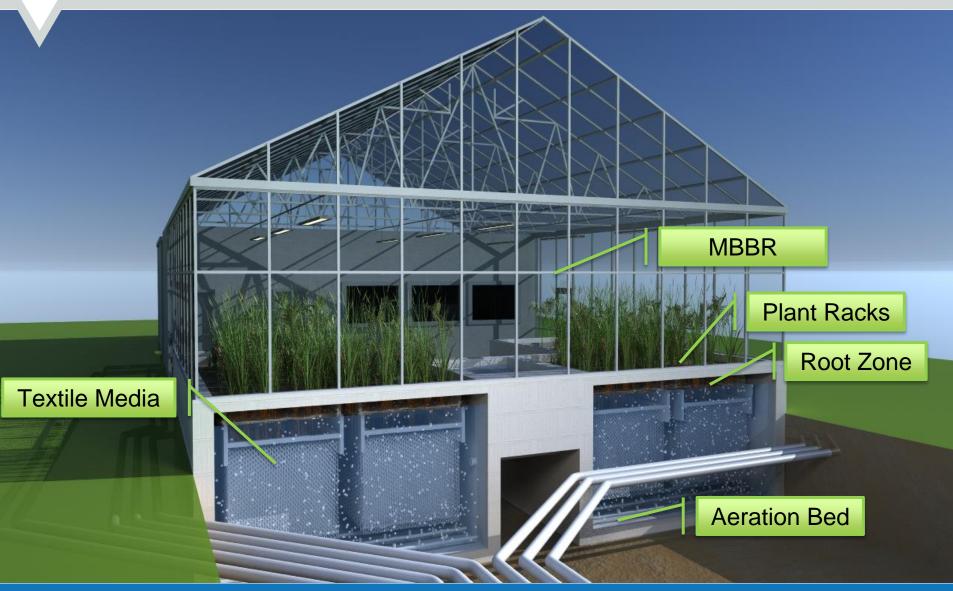
How the WaterHub Works

1 2 Extraction Point & Rotary Screen Wastewater is diverted from the server system and sent through a screen to remove debris. Anoxic Moving Bed Bioreactors Wastewater enters a low-oxygen environment where microorganisms living on honeycombed plastic pellets (micdensity housing for microbes) begin to metabolize carbon and nitrogen. Aerobic Moving Bed Bioreactors Wastewater enters an oxygen containing environment with a different community of microbes that continue the treatment process. Diffusers add air bubbles to assist treatment. Odorous gasses are removed with charcoal filters. By Hydroponic Reactors Water clarity increases as water is treated in tanks with suspended plant roots. Water is cleaned by microbes living on the plant roots and on the specially engineered bio fabric (high-density housing for microbes) located below the plant roots. **Demonstration Reciprocating Wetlands** An alternate treatment system, this area domonstrates a highly energy efficient treatment process applicable for rural areas and developing countries. Screened wastawater is pumped to four 8' deep cells. Cells are alternately filled-and-drained 8 to 18 times a day. The system mirnics the behavior of natural tidal wetland areas and uses gravel and plant roots to provide microbial habitat.





GLASSHOUSE (UPPER SITE)



GlassHouse Footprint Compact and Efficient at 2,100 ft²



OUTDOOR SYSTEM (LOWER SITE)



Convergence of Multiple Ecological Treatment Technologies



ECOLOGICAL TREATMENT DESIGN



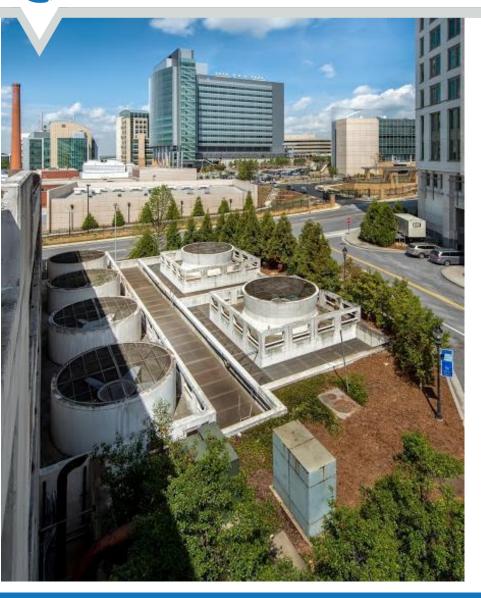
CAMPUS UTILITY OVERVIEW-STEAM PLANT

Startup Year	1922
Number of Buildings Served	70
Total Square Footage Served	7,500,000 sq. ft.
Central Plant Capacity	500,000 lb/hr steam
Satellite Plant Capacity	N/A
Number of Boilers	5 boilers
Fuel Types	Natural gas, No. 2 fuel oil
Distribution Network Length	3.5 trench miles
Piping Type	Majority Class A direct-buried & some walk-through tunnels
Piping Diameter Range	1-1/2 to 12 inches
System Pressure	125 psig
System Temperatures	44353 F/180 F condensate return
System Water Volume	N/A



Growing Campus: Complex Systems with Critical Loads

CAMPUS UTILITY OVERVIEW- CHILLER PLANTS



Emory University Chiller Systems

Startup Year	1960s
Number of Buildings Served	50
Total Square Footage Served	4,390,000 sq. ft.
Central Plant Capacity	20,300 tons (3 plants)
Number of Chillers	20 chillers
Fuel Types	Electric
Distribution Network Length	2.5 trench miles
Piping Type	Direct-buried insulated steel
Piping Diameter Range	4 to 18 inches
System Pressure	90 psig
System Temperatures	44 F supply/54 F return
System Water Volume	295,000 gal

Growing Campus: Complex Systems with Critical Loads

CAMPUS WATER FOOTPRINT, FY13-14

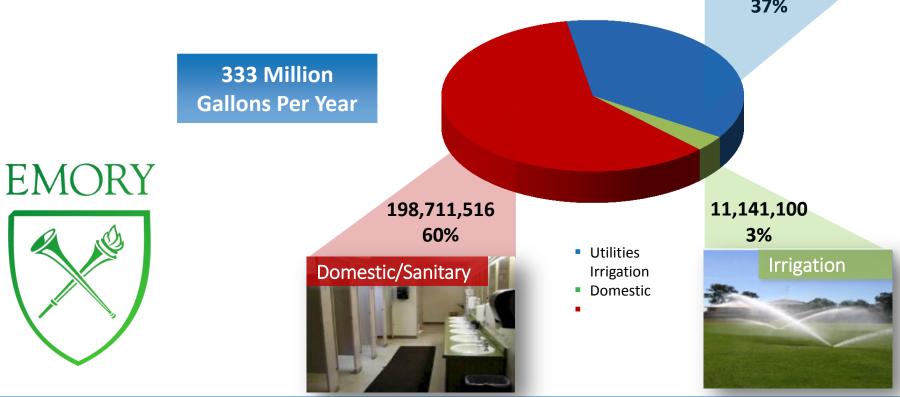
G We looked at where we currently use the most potable water in our facilities — applications where we don't really need drinking*water quality water* — and it came down to our toilets, our steam plants and our chiller plants.

> Brent Zern, Assistant Director of Operational Compliance and Maintenance Programs, Emory University

122,973,384

HVAC

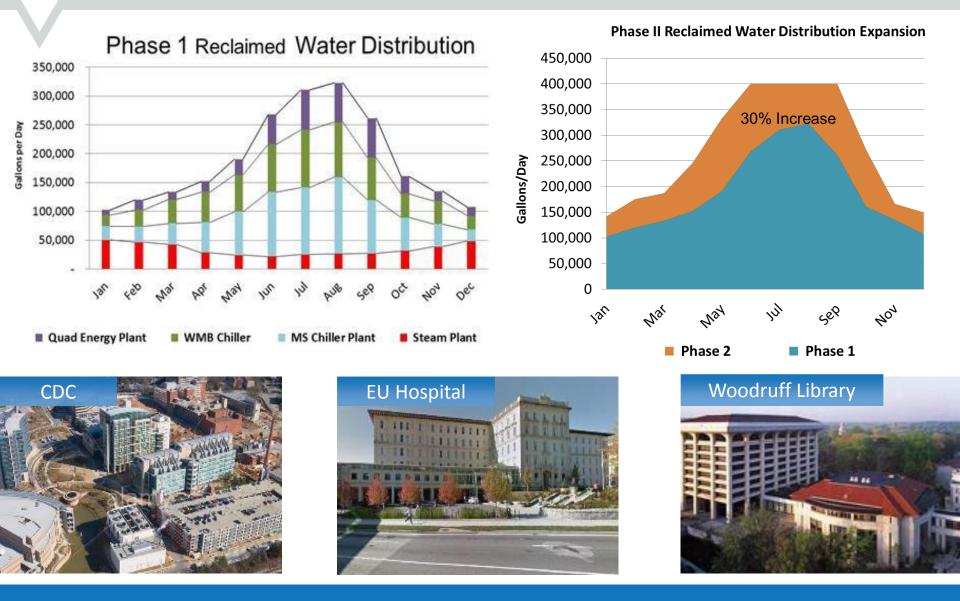
37%



40% Non Potable Demand Identified and Strategy Formulated



RECLAIMED WATER DISTRIBUTION



Additional Reclaimed Water Supply Will Address Future Demands



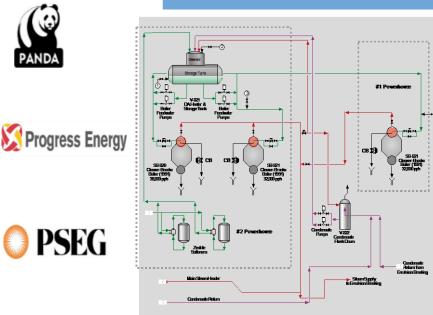
UTILITY ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW







Xcel Energy



Biological studies

Corrosion studies

Treatability studies

Equipment integrity

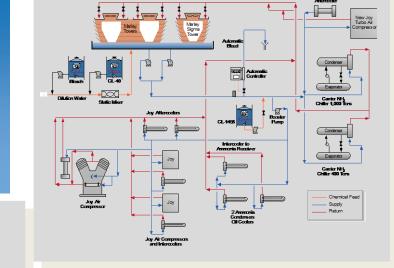
Automation

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Recommendations:

- Treatment specifications
- Conservation •
- Training
- Modifications •
- **Mechanical**





Wheelabrator Technologies Inc.

Systematic Audit of Existing Conditions to Confirm Reliability



UTILITY WATER ASSESSMENT PROCESS



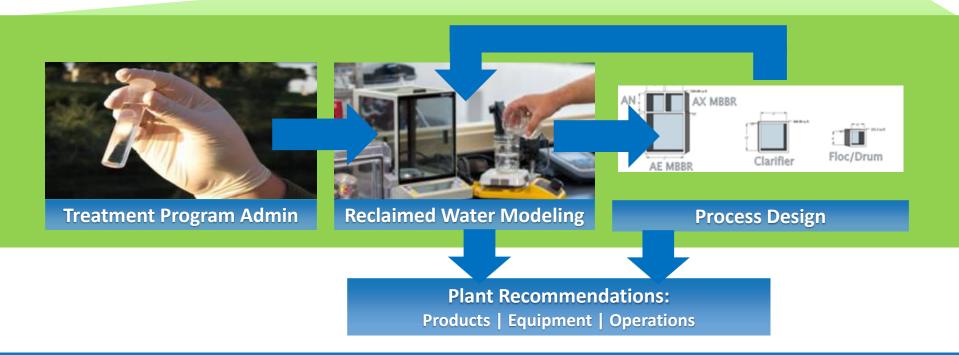
Equipment Inventory



Equipment Conditions



Operations & Maintenance



Utility Systems Inform Process Design & Total Water Management Approach



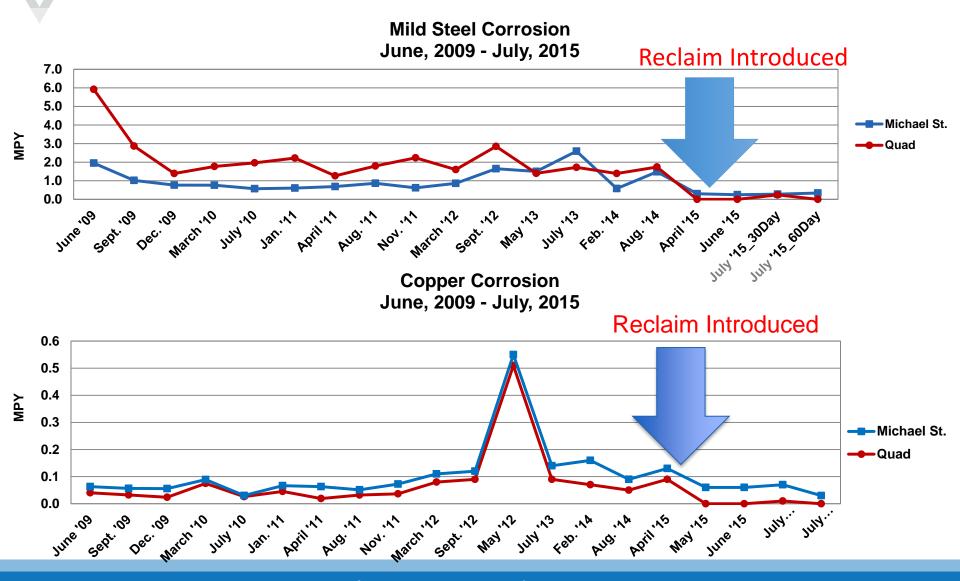
- Goals: Corrosion, Deposition, & Biological
- Areas of Concern: Diurnal & Seasonal Variability
 Phosphate, Chloride, Sulfate, Ammonia, TSS
 - Demand cycles: Off-line Condensers
- Solutions:
 - Chemistry:
 - Custom Polymer, Halogen, Non-Oxidizing Biocide
 - Equipment:
 - Direct PTSA Control, ORP, pH, Web-Based Data
 - Service:
 - Corrosion Monitoring, Bacteria Study, Lab Analysis



- Reclaimed Water Successfully Replaced City Water - 10 million gallons per month
- Displaced 99% of potable water for utilities
- During a very hot 2015
- Corrosion: < 0.5 MPY Steel, < 0.1 MPY Copper
- Biological: < 1,000 cfu/ml
- Deposition: No issues, consistent approaches

Successful Implementation Leads to Efficient Facilities Operations

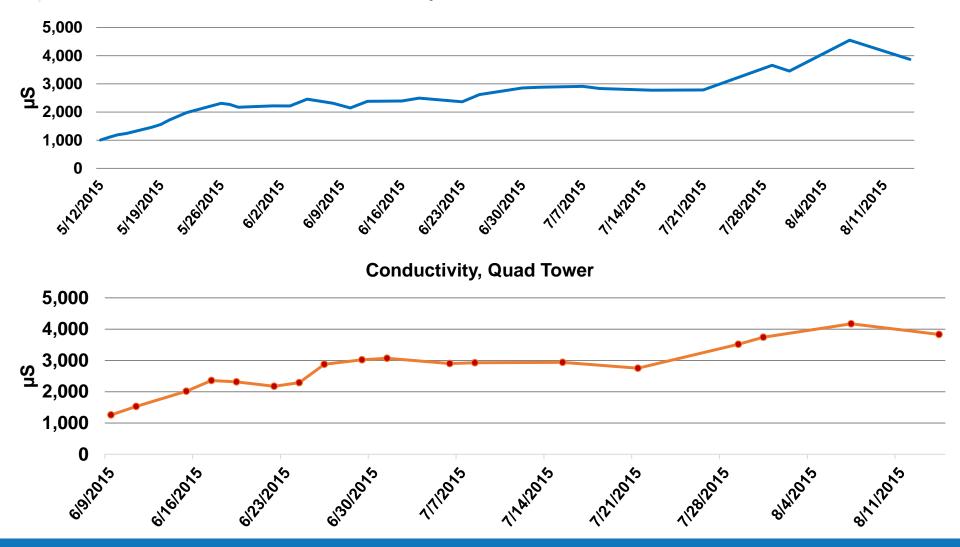
MILD STEEL & COPPER CORROSION CHILLERS



Program Delivers 50% Reduction in Corrosion

TOWER CONDUCTIVITY

Conductivity, Michael Street Tower

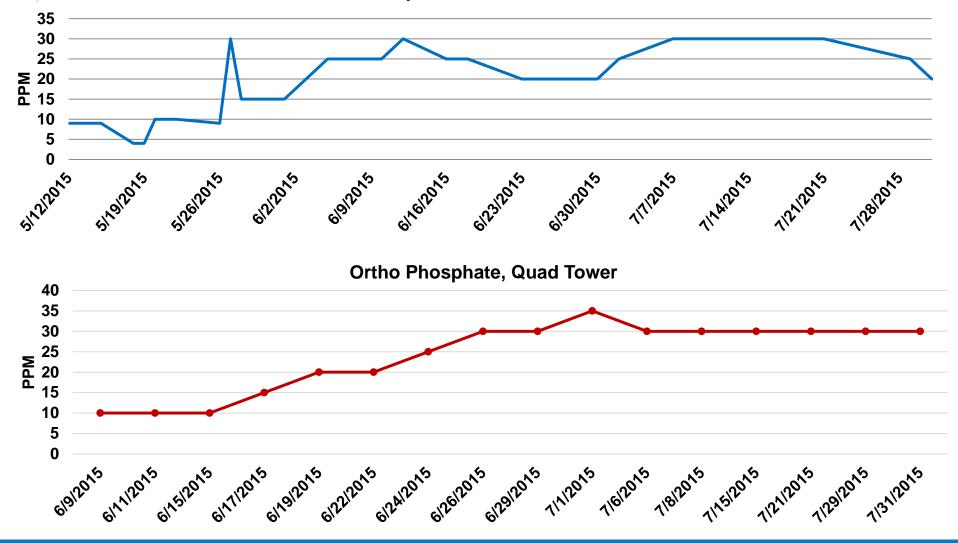


Automation and Treatment Program Maximizes Cycles



TOWER ORTHO PHOSPHATE

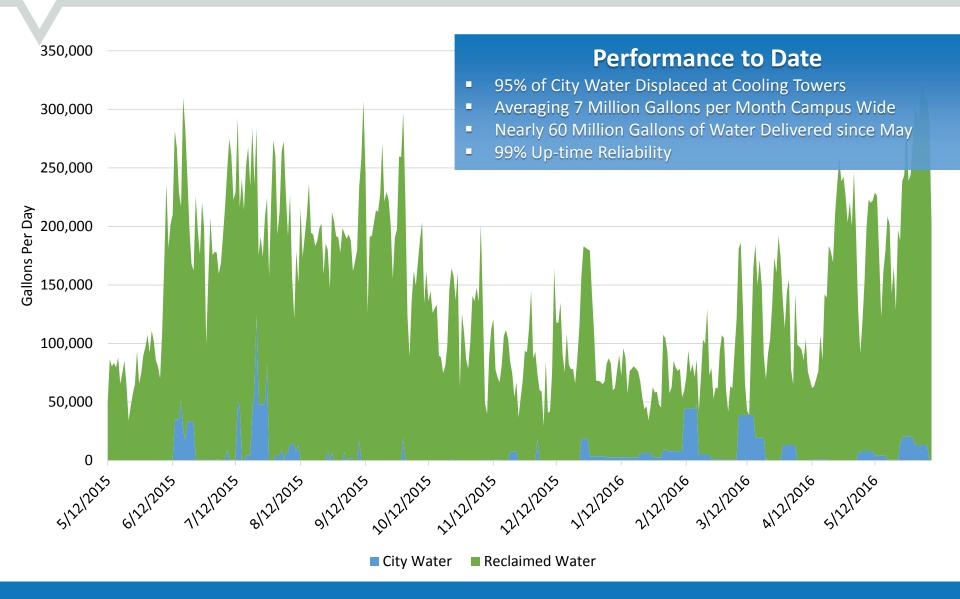
Ortho Phosphate, Michael Street Tower



Specialized Program Leverages Available Phosphate in Reclaimed Water



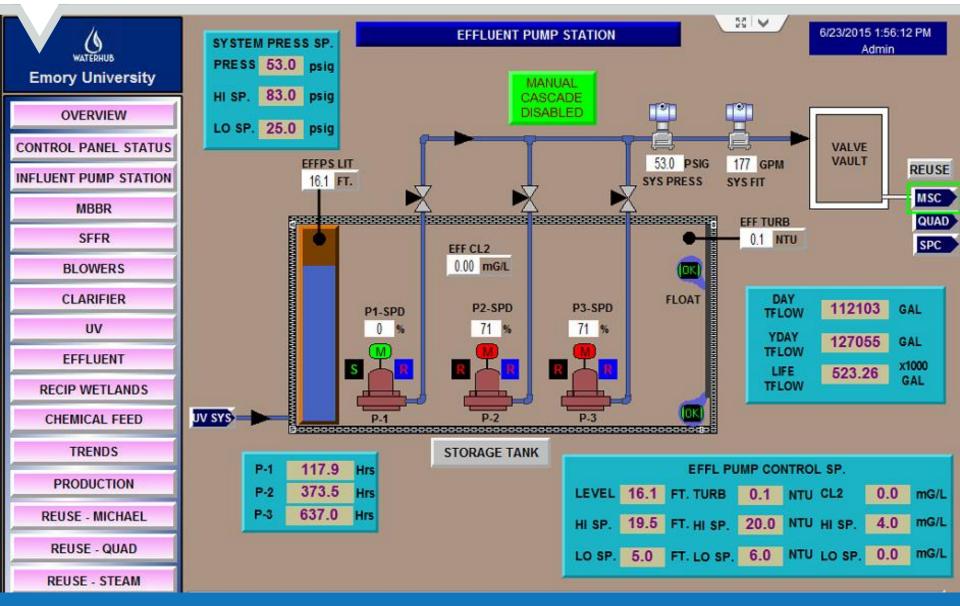
HISTORICAL WATER USE AT END USERS



Reliable Supply of Reclaimed Water with Proven Results

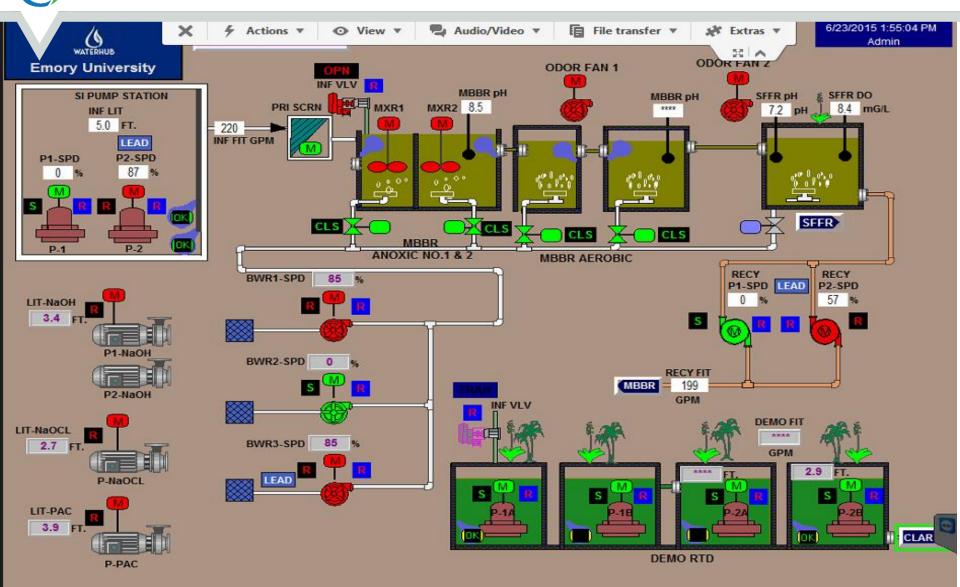


STATE OF THE ART CONTROLS



Real Time Remote Access Allows for Proper Oversight

STATE OF THE ART CONTROLS



Real Time Remote Access Allows for Proper Oversight



EXTENDING THE LIFECYCLE OF WATER

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