

Water Reuse – Overview, Technologies and Constraints

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Great Challenges Facing Humanity



Energy



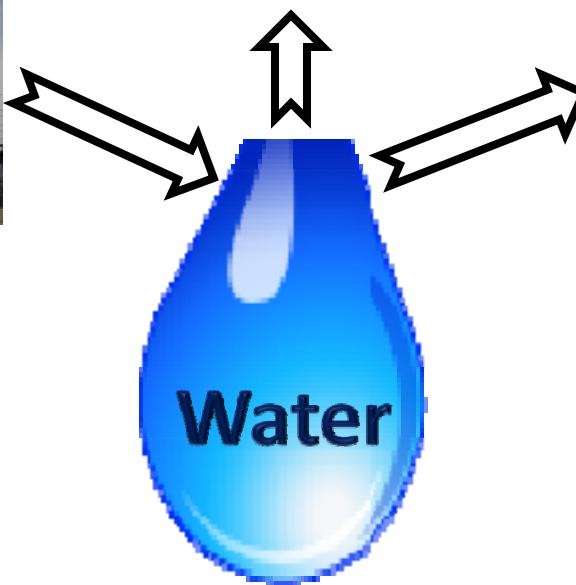
Agriculture



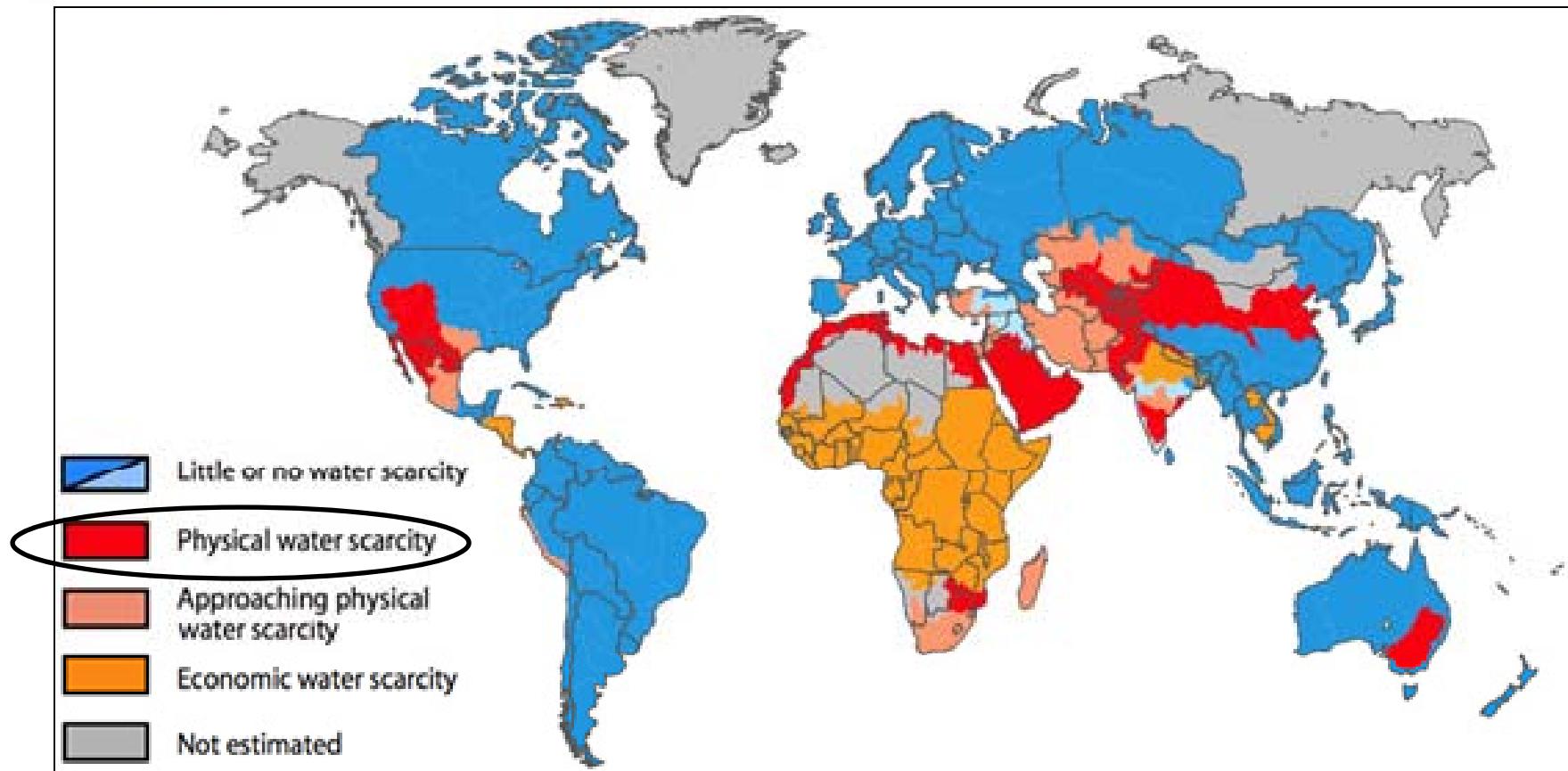
**Health: emerging
contaminants**



Water



Water Scarcity – A Key Driver for Reuse

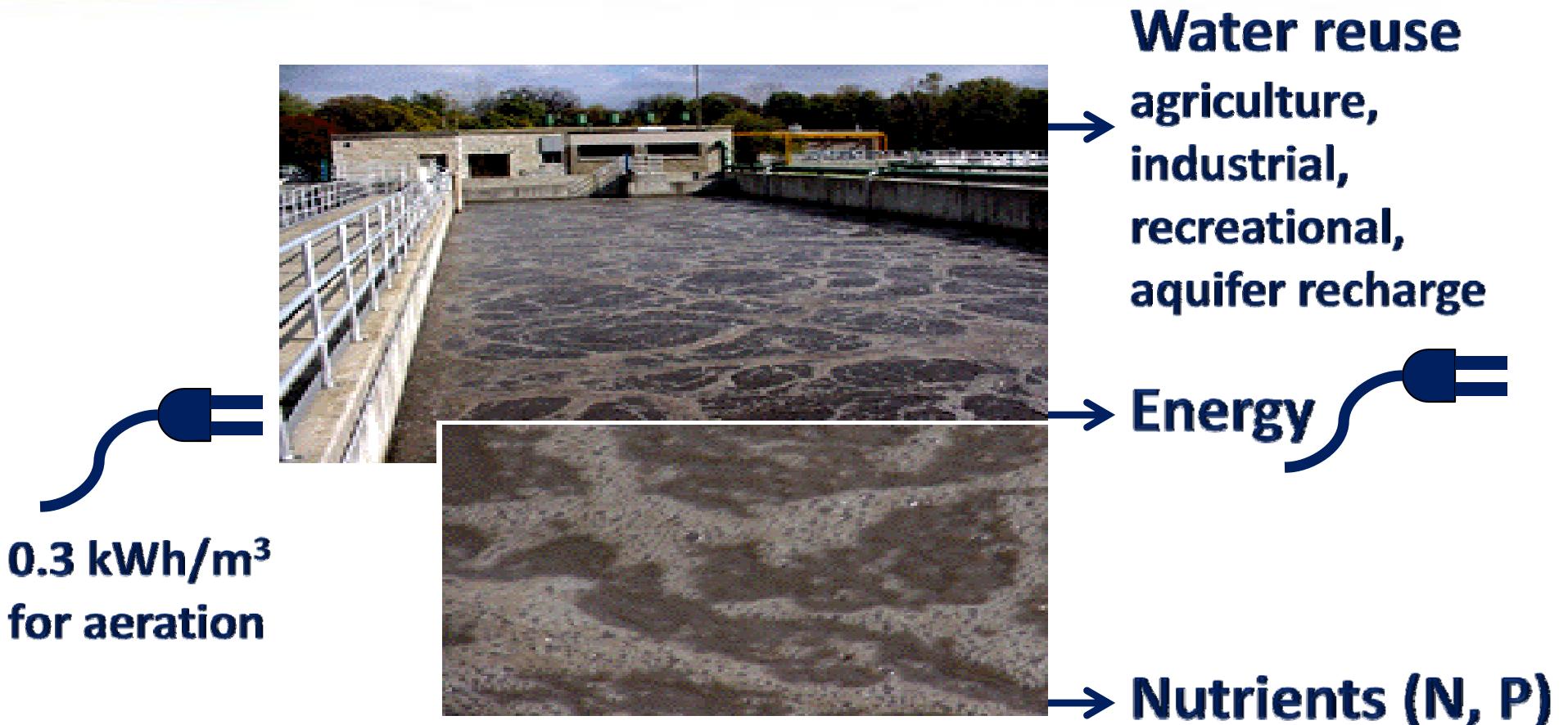


- The MENA/GCC States are one of the driest and water scarce regions in the World

Outline

- Emerging biotechnologies for sustainable wastewater treatment and reuse
- Natural treatment systems for wastewater reclamation and reuse
- Constraints limiting water reuse
- Final remarks

Environmental Biotechnologies for Sustainable Wastewater Treatment/Reuse



WDRC Mission: Development of innovative and sustainable wastewater treatment technologies for water reuse

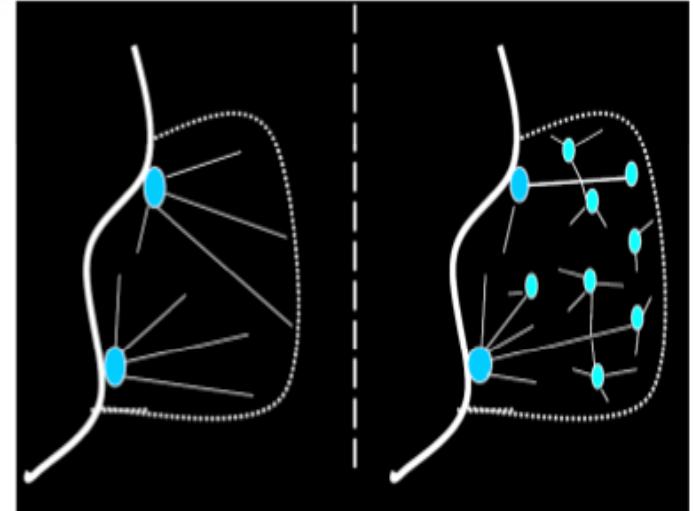
Environmental Biotechnologies for Sustainable Wastewater Treatment/Reuse



- Hybrid MBRs for tailored water quality and decentralized reuse
 - Aerobic granular sludge-MBR (AGS-MBR)
 - Sequencing batch reactor-MBR
- Bioelectrochemical systems for sustainable wastewater treatment, energy generation and desalination

Moving from Centralized to Decentralized System

- Costs of supporting Infrastructure and transporting wastewater long distance - is reduced
- Energy needed to pump and transport reuse water back to community - is lowered
- Hydraulic load to centralized WWTP – is reduced
- Tailored water quality for local water reuse
 - ✓ Landscape, golf course irrigation, Groundwater recharge, etc.
- Automated system, to handle variation in wastewater loading and flow
- Decentralized approach to wastewater management and water reuse can help address both energy consumption and water scarcity



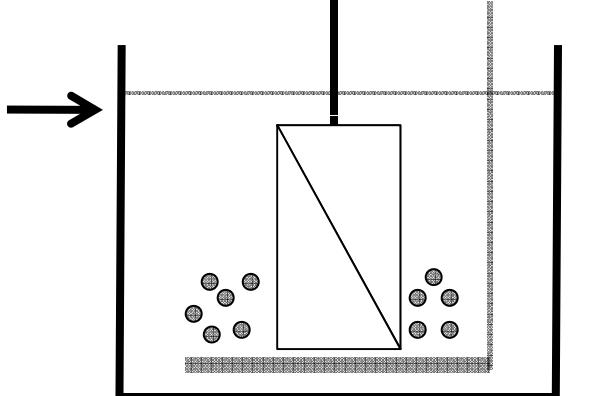
Hybrid AGS-MBR for Tailored Water Quality/Distributed Reuse

Wastewater



Aerobic Granule

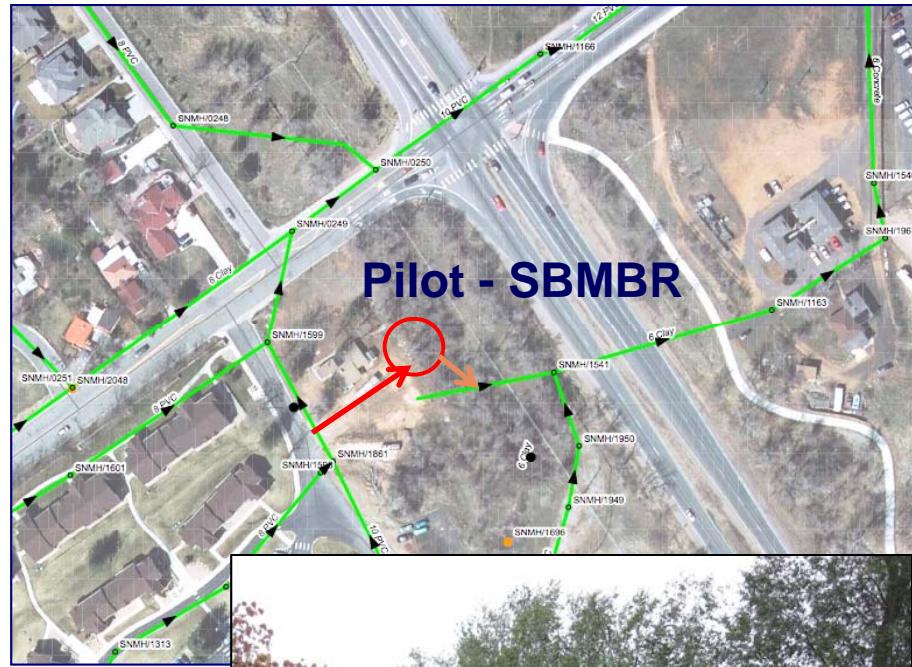
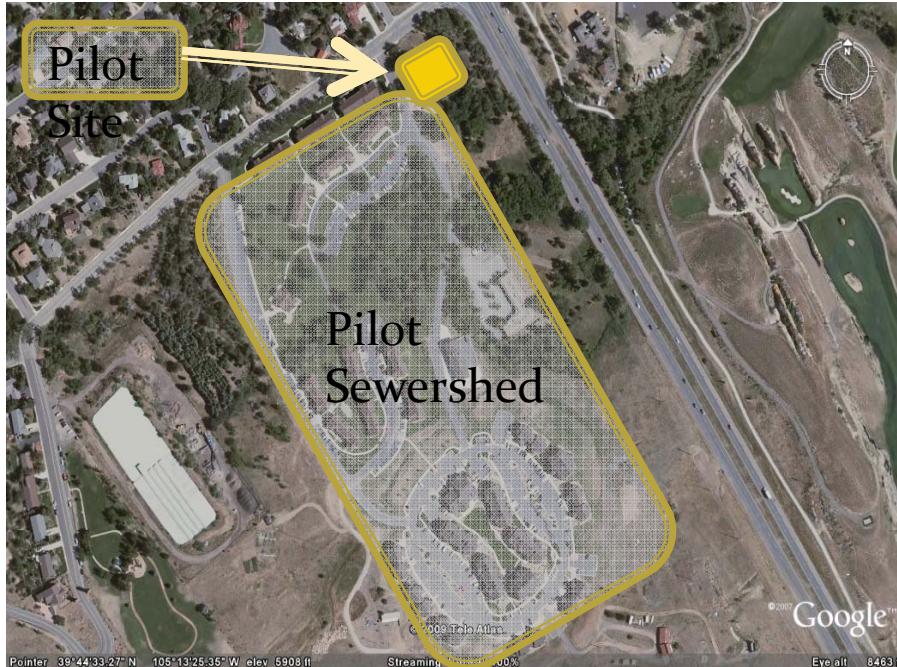
Permeate



Membrane tank



Case Study (SBMBR): Golden, CO, USA



Source: 400 residents in a housing complex at CSM, Golden, CO

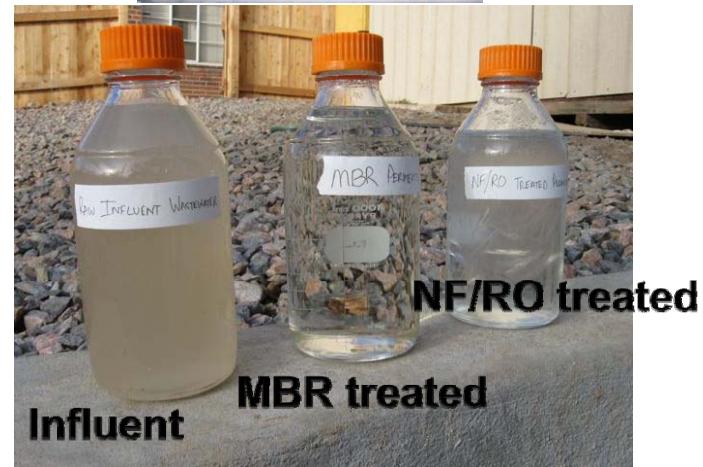
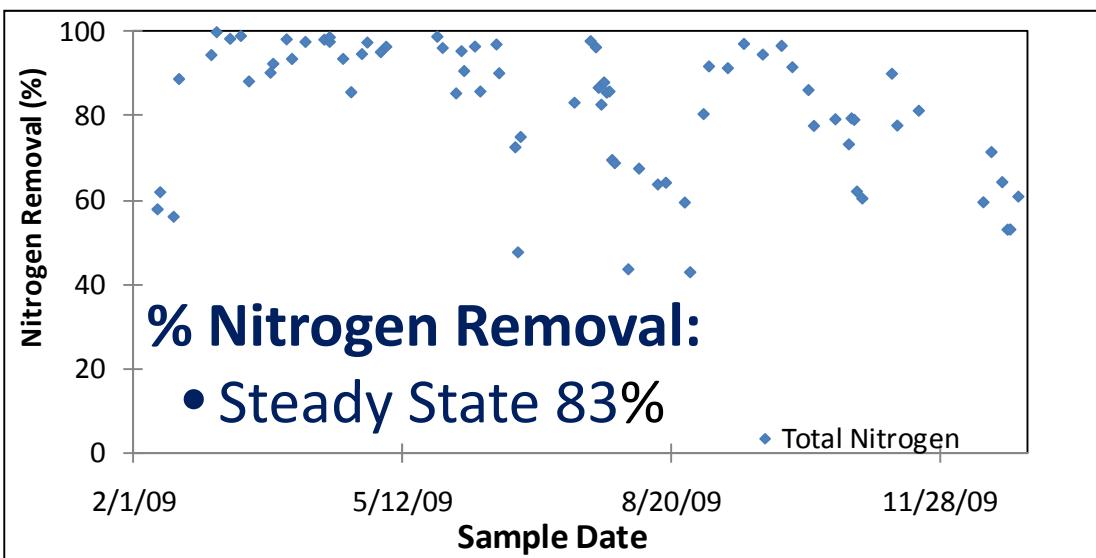
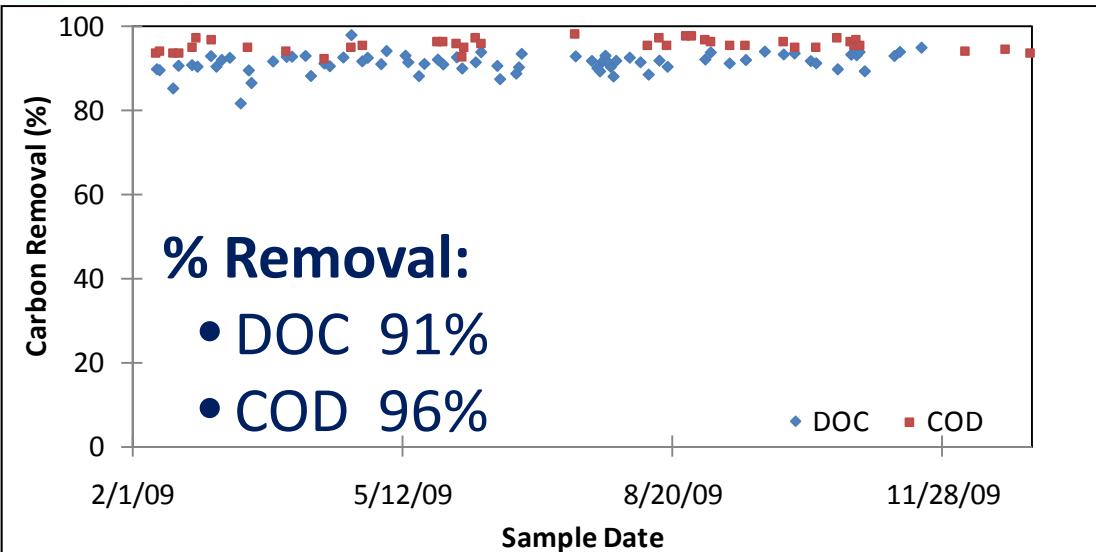
Pilot: SBMBR from Aqua-Aerobics, Inc.

Design volume: 28 m³/day

Fluctuation: 8.3 to 30 m³/day



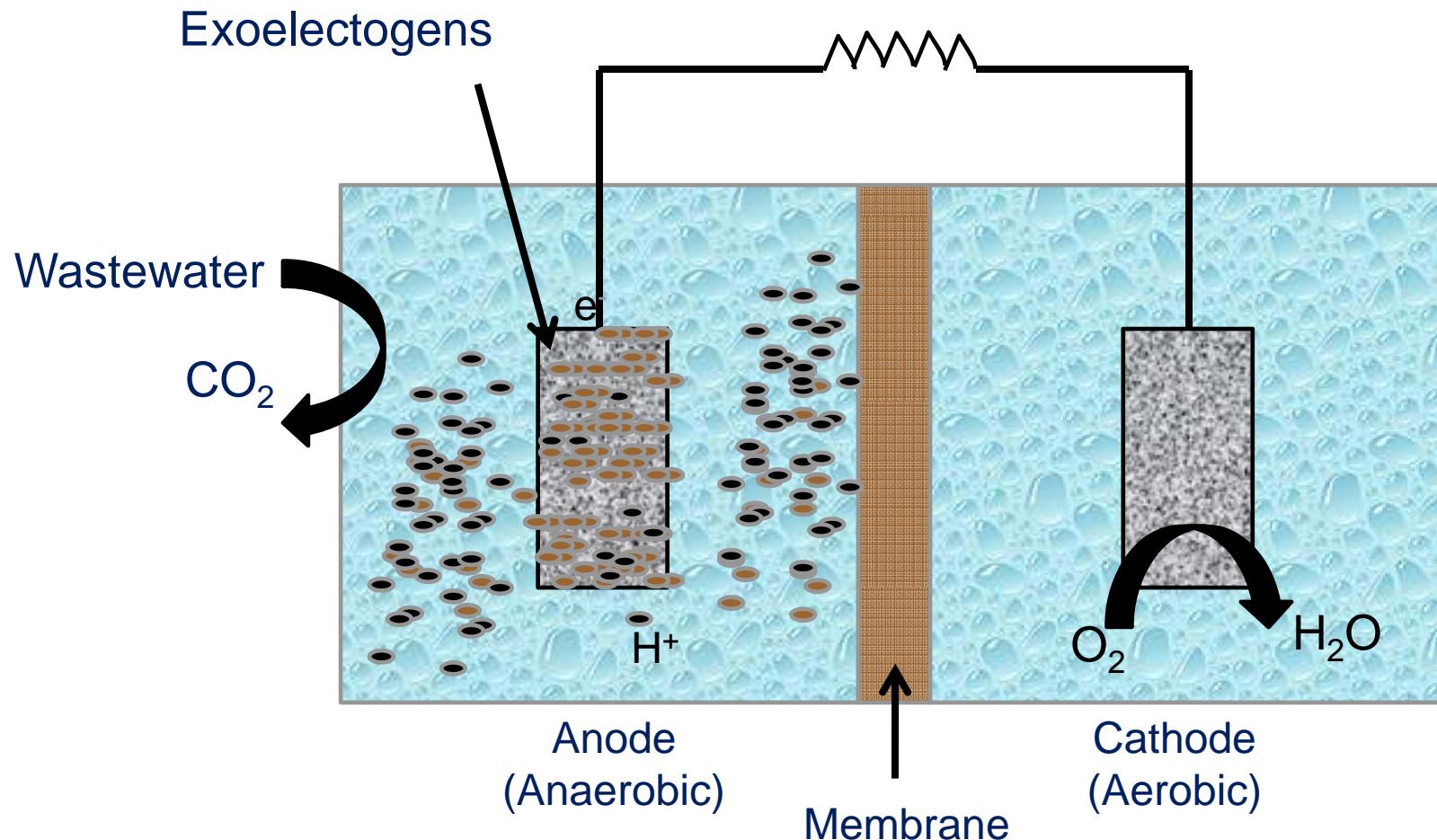
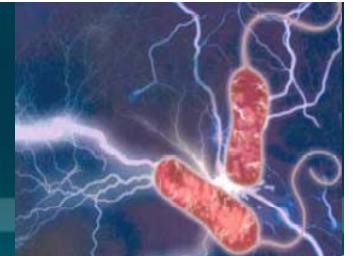
Carbon and Nitrogen Removal



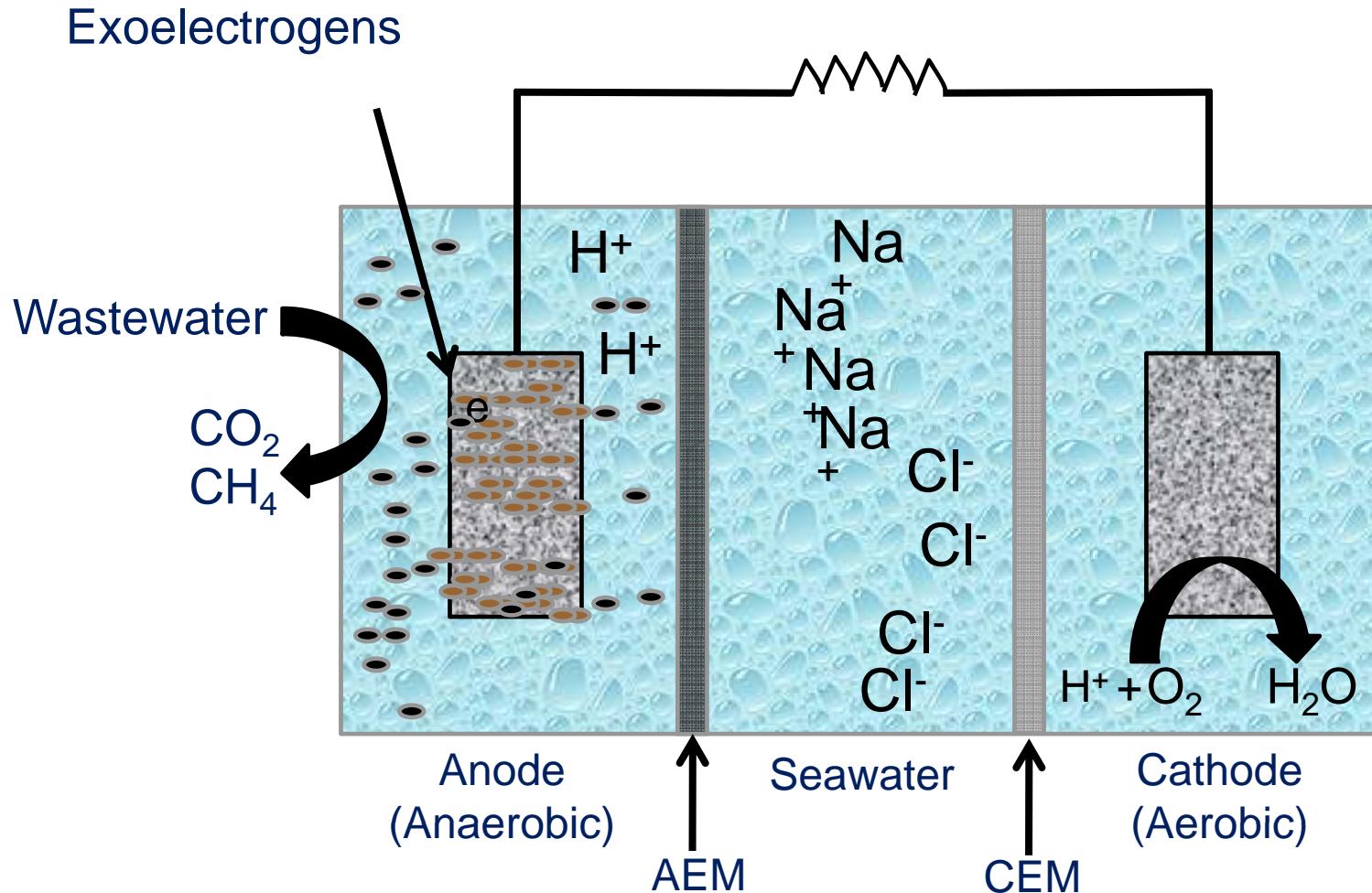
Improved water quality:

- Viable option for tailored water for reuse

Microbial Fuel Cells: Low Cost Wastewater Treatment Technology



Microbial Desalination Cells: Low-Energy Water Desalination



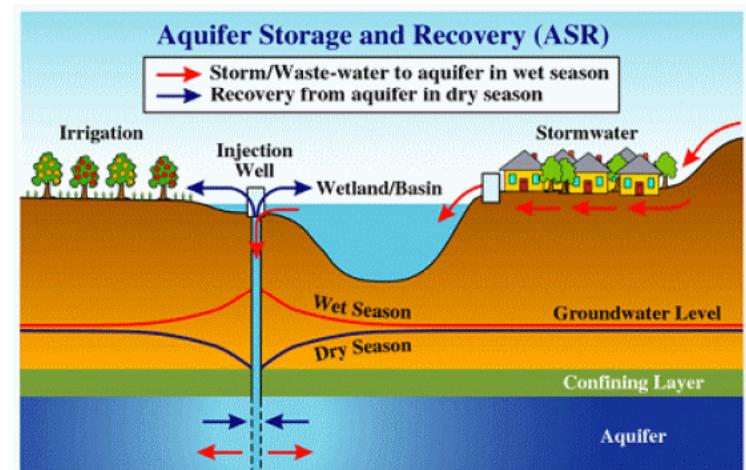
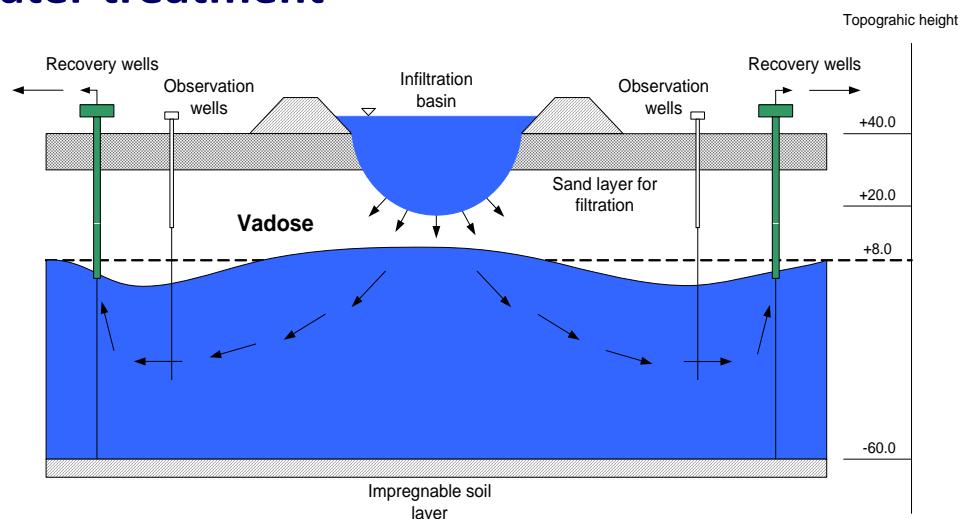
Natural Treatment Systems – Aquifer Recharge and Recovery (ARR)



ARR: Recharge of water into an aquifer and its later recovery for use with a primary goal of water treatment

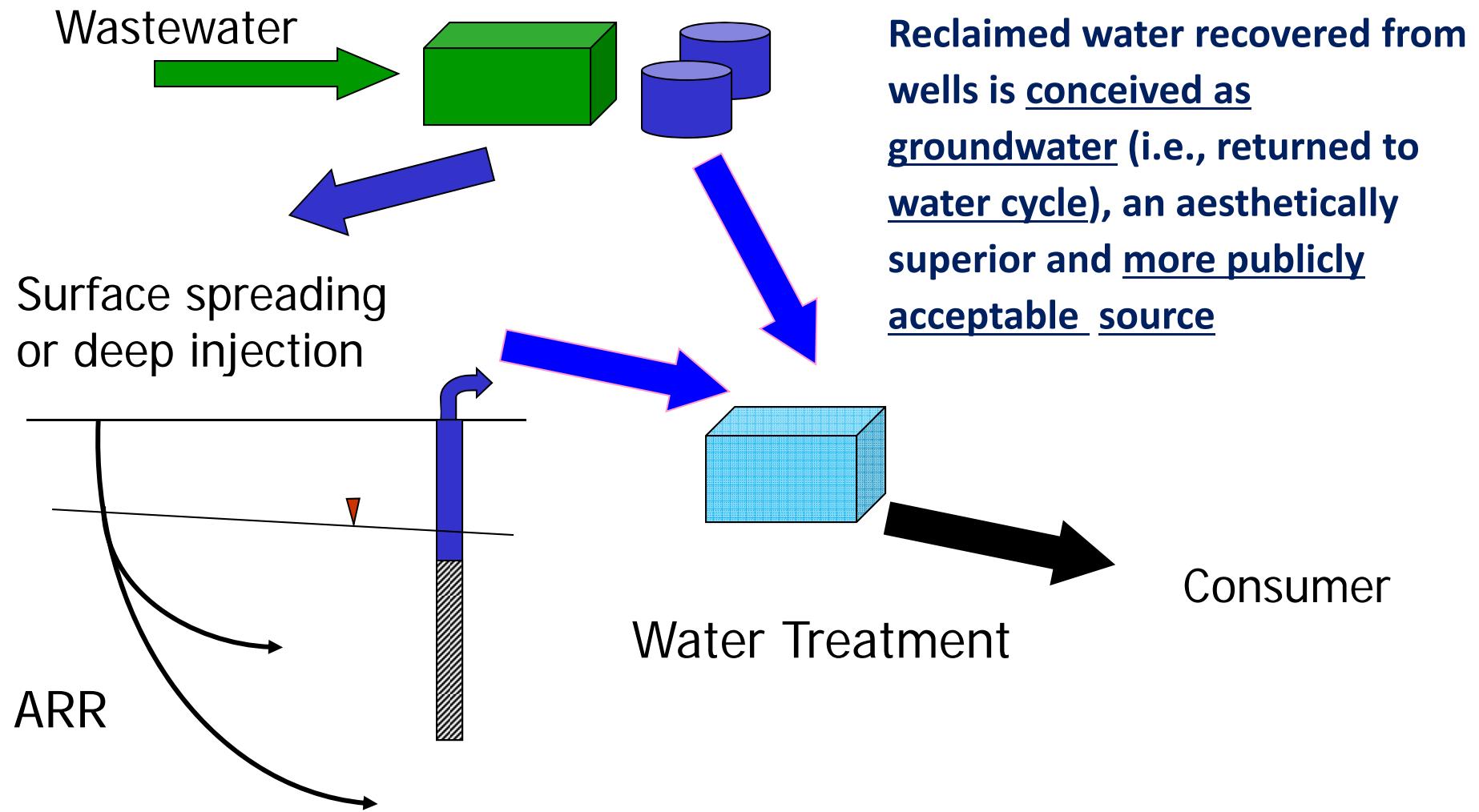
Attributes

- Low energy/cost
- Low carbon footprint
- Sustainable operation
- Provides storage without evaporation
- Avoids expensive tertiary treatment
- Provides additional treatment
- Reliable source of irrigation water and groundwater recharge
- Hybrid systems (membrane)



ARR in Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR)

Wastewater Treatment



Constraints Limiting Water Reuse

- Lack of wastewater collection system
- Design and operation of appropriate wastewater treatment infrastructure
- Need for reclaimed water distribution system
- Unknowns about health risks (microbial & chemical)
- Public perception/acceptance
- Better understanding of economics (Business opportunities)
- Lack of political support
- More cost-effective technologies



Final Remarks

- Growing need to find alternative solutions to problems of fresh water supply in arid and semi-arid regions - water reuse could be one of the probable solution
- Need to push/update national water policies, institutional and policy reforms to promote reuse
- Low water tariffs are a significant limiting factor and reform of rate structures is needed to provide incentive for water reuse
- Plenty of opportunities to implement both advanced/innovative technologies and natural treatment systems that facilitate reuse
- Decentralized systems leading to tailored reuse are a viable option
- Comprehensive public education, outreach, and awareness program



Thank You

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