Membrane Bio-Reactors (MBRs) – The Future of Wastewater Technology, Science and Economy Aspects

Glen T. Daigger, Ph.D., P.E., DEE, NAE
Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer
CH2M HILL

Presented at

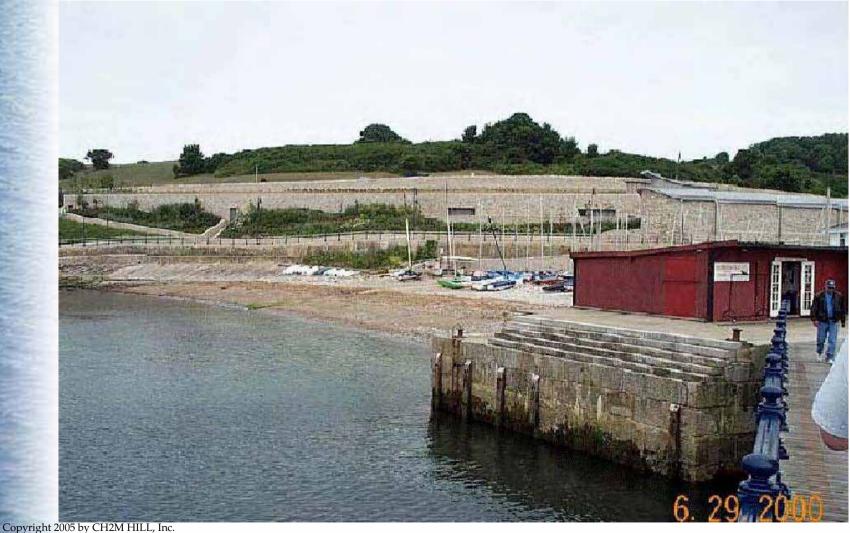
EFCA 2005 General Assembly Meeting & Conference

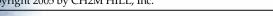
Krakow, Poland

30 May, 2005



Can You Tell Me Where the 12,500 m³/day Swanage WWTP, UK is?







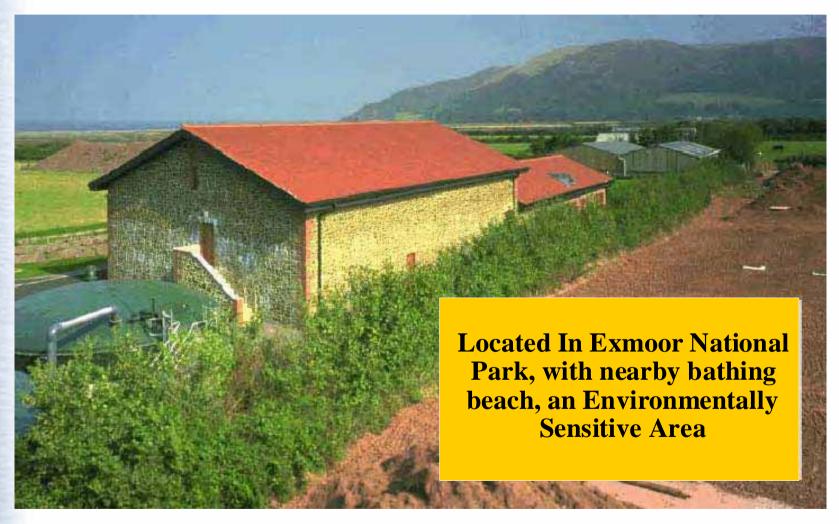
Do You Believe, Structure on Left is a Wastewater Treatment Plant?

3,400 m³/day Hamptons WRF, Cumming, GA, USA



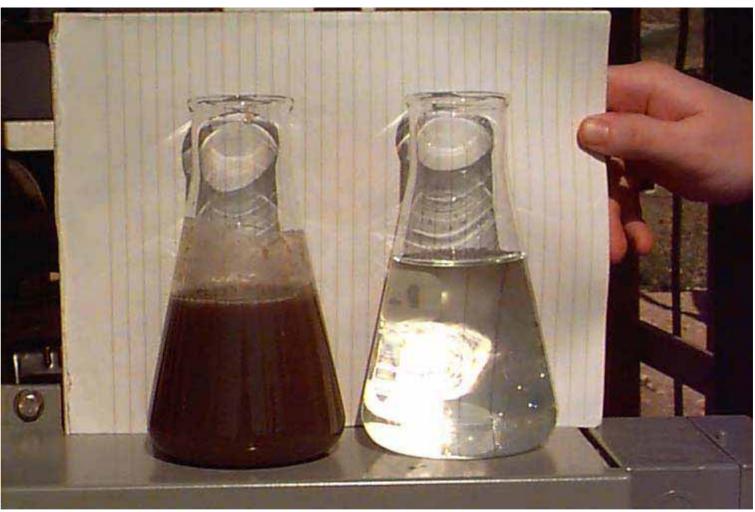


Porlock WWTP, UK (2,000 m³/day)



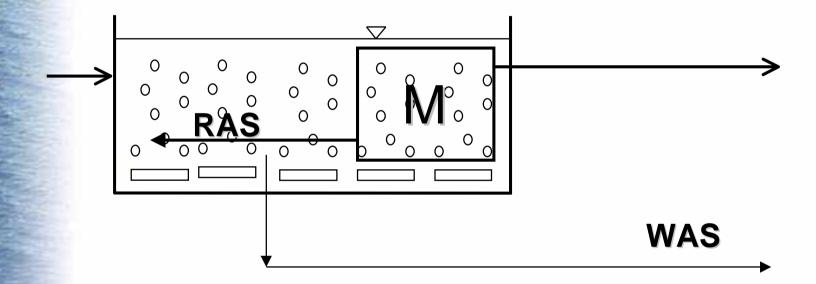


And, Here is the Effluent Quality That Can be Produced!





MBRs Incorporate Membranes Into Activated Sludge Process



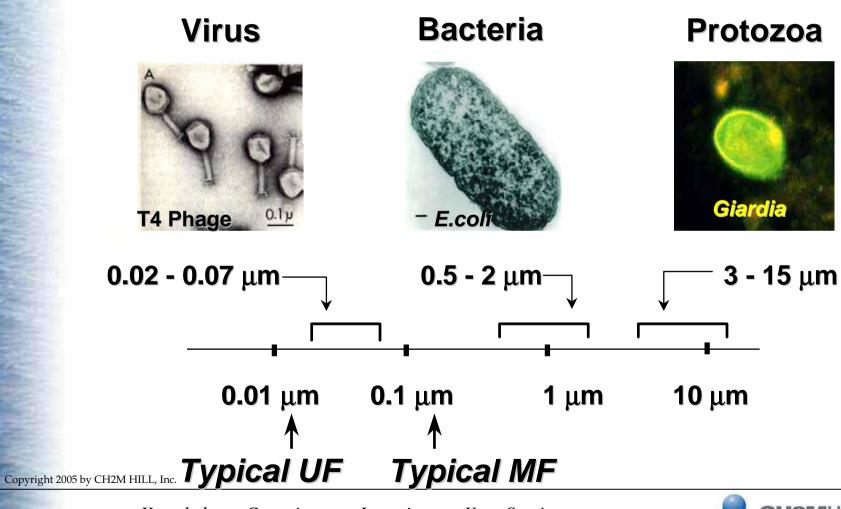


MBRs Provide Several Significant Benefits

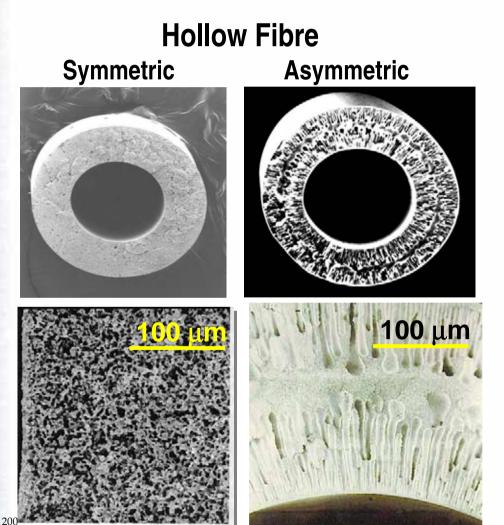
- Complete Retention of Particulate Matter -Effluent TSS is Very Low
- High MLSS/Long SRT Compact Bioreactor
- Complete Biomass Retention
- Small Footprint Small Bioreactors with No Clarifiers or Filters
- Automated Operation



Membranes Can Remove Wide Range of Pathogens



Everything Begins with the Membrane

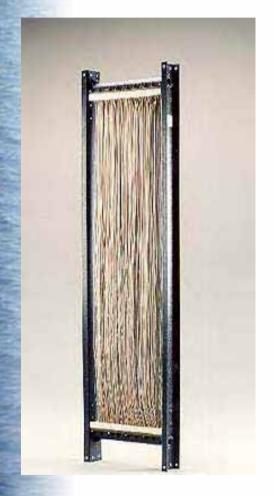


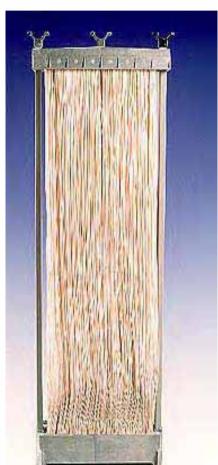
Flat Sheet





Membrane Elements are Assembled into Modules, Then Into Casettes



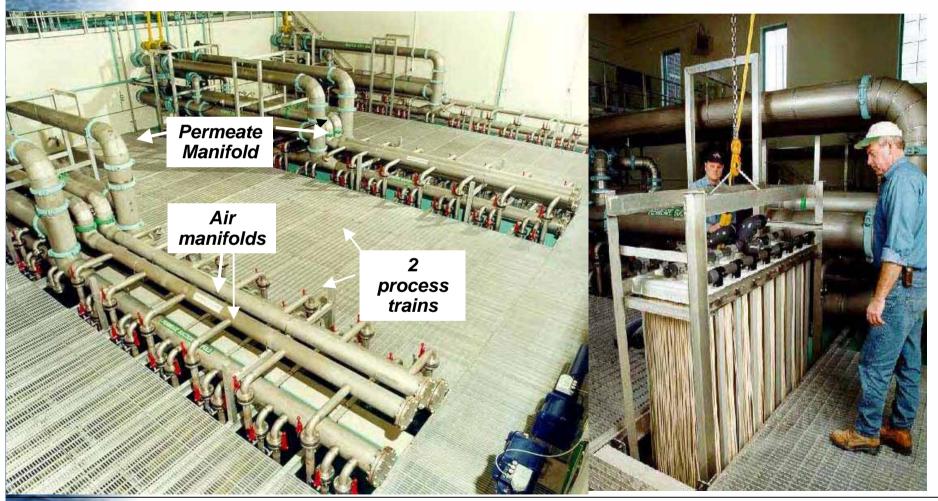




ZW 500c Cassette

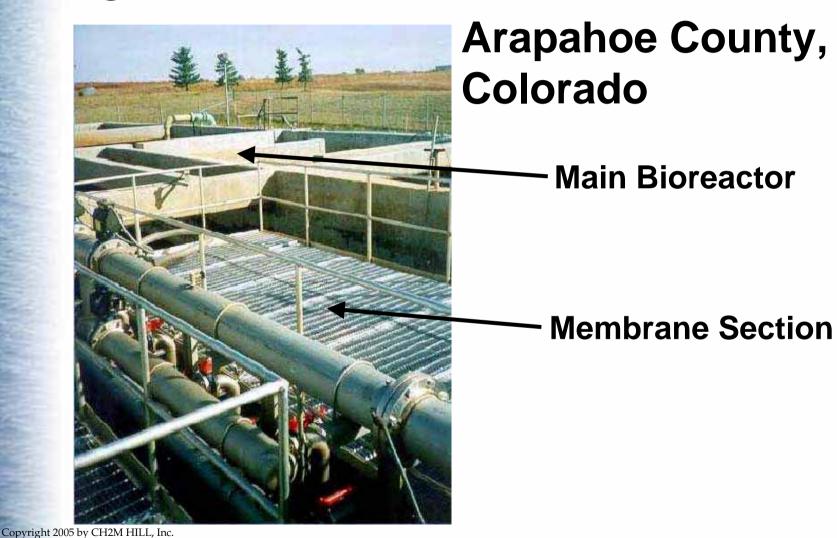


Casettes are Inserted Into Process Trains



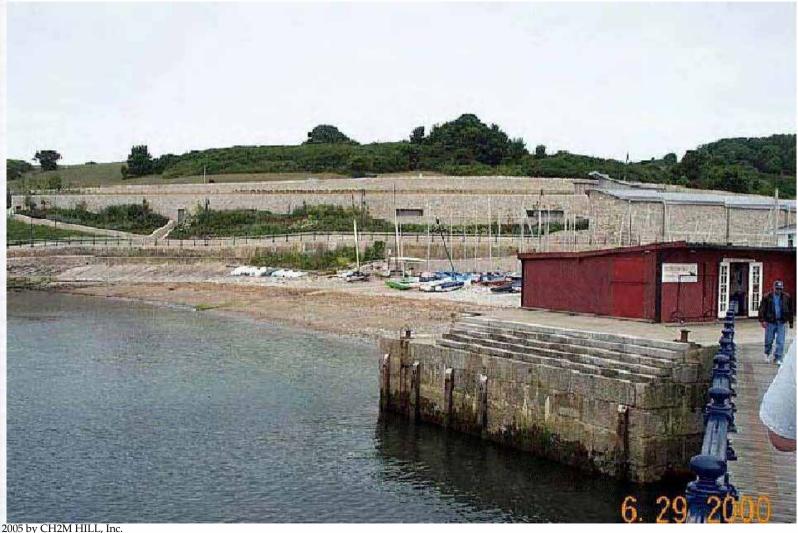


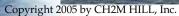
Membrane Trains are Then Integrated with Bioreactor



CH2MHILL

Swanage WWTP, UK (12,500 m³/day)







Inside of Plant Showing Top of Bioreactor Area





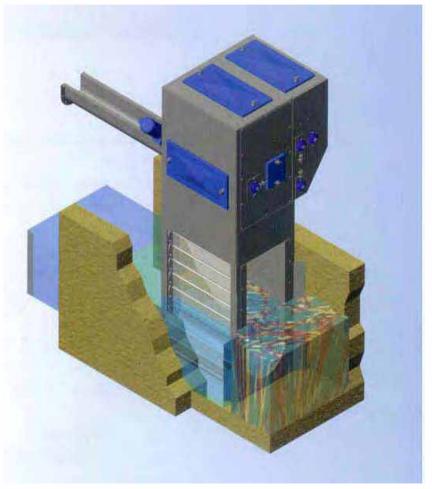


Area Adjacent to MBR





Proper Pretreatment Extends Membrane Life and Performance







MBR Advantages Lead to Specialised Applications

- Remote Facilities Requiring High Reliability and Simple Operation
- High Quality Effluent:
 - TP < 0.1 mg/L
 - Extensive TN Removal
- Water Reclamation
- Micro-pollutant Removal



First Conceived in Mid-1960's, MBRs Have Evolved

- First Developments by Dorr-Oliver, Transferred to Japan in Early 1970's
- Thetford Systems "Cycle-Let", Acquired by Zenon Enivornmental
- Parallel Development of Submerged MBR
 - MITI-Funded R&D Program in Japan in Late 1980's, Early 1990's
 - Zenon Development in Canada
- Membrane Costs Decrease Dramatically
- Three Generations Have Occurred and Entering Fourth Generation



Key Changes in Transition From First to Fourth Generation

- Scale
 - Small Package Plants to Major Facilities
- Method of Implementation
 - Package Plants to Custom Designs
- Treatment Objectives
 - Treatment and Sludge Storage to Nutrient Removal and Water Reclamation
- SRT
 - Sludge Storage to Economical Process Requirements
- MLSS
 - Reduced to Maximize Membrane Capacity



Three North American (USA) Fourth Generation Facilities:

- Broad Run Water Reclamation Facility (WRF),
 Loudoun County Sanitation Authority (LCSA),
 Virginia
 - New 45,000 m³/day (Max Month) 95,000 m³/day
 Peak Capacity, Expandable to 136,000 m³/day (Max Month)
 - Water Reclamation and Environmental Protection

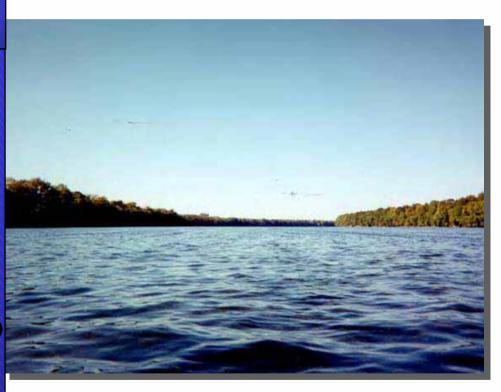


Broad Run WRP Will Protect Public Health and Environment

OCCOQUAN APPROACH

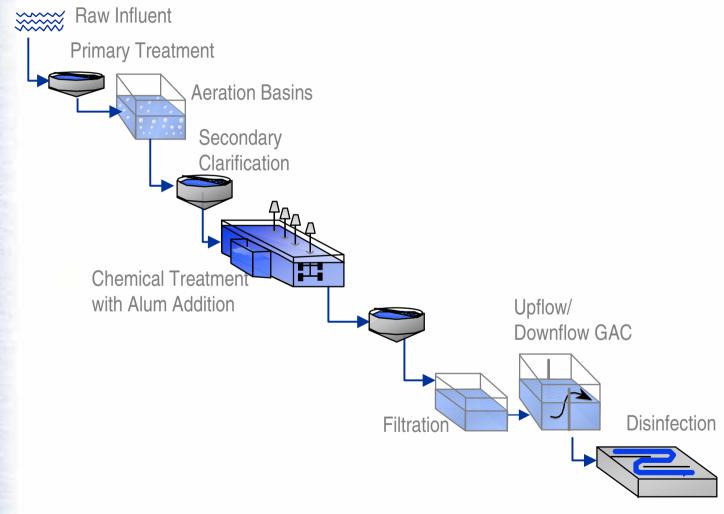
BOD (mg/L)
COD (mg/L)
TSS (mg/L)
TN (mg/L)
TP (mg/L)
MBAS (mg/L)
Turbidity
Coliform

NA 10 1 3 0.1 0.1) 0.5 NTU 2



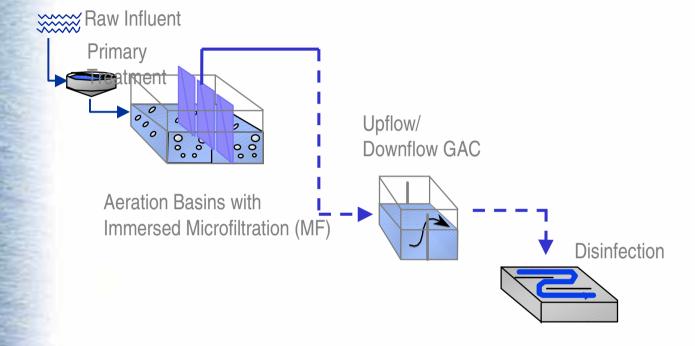


Mulit-Point Alum Addition was Best Conventional Option

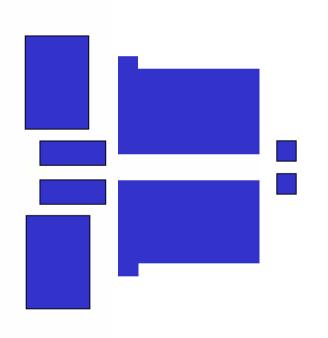




Membrane Bioreactor Eliminates Clarifiers and Filters



Membrane Bioreactor Takes Less Land and is Simpler



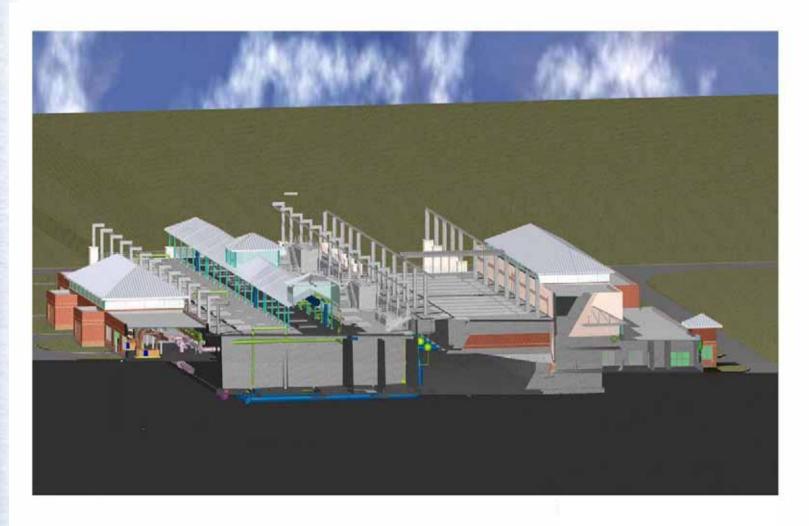


New plant area 3 Hectares

Broad Run WRF at 136,000 m3/day Loudoun County, VA



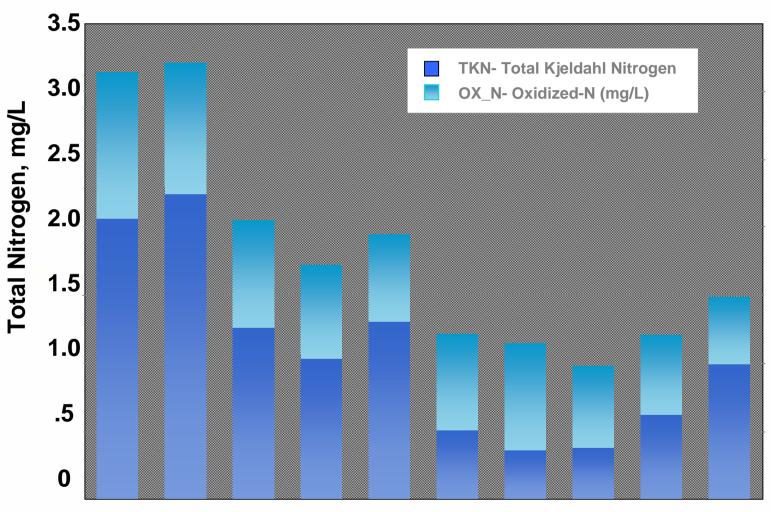
Loudoun County Represents New Generation of MBRs



Copyright 2005 by CH2M HILL, Inc. • Company Confidential



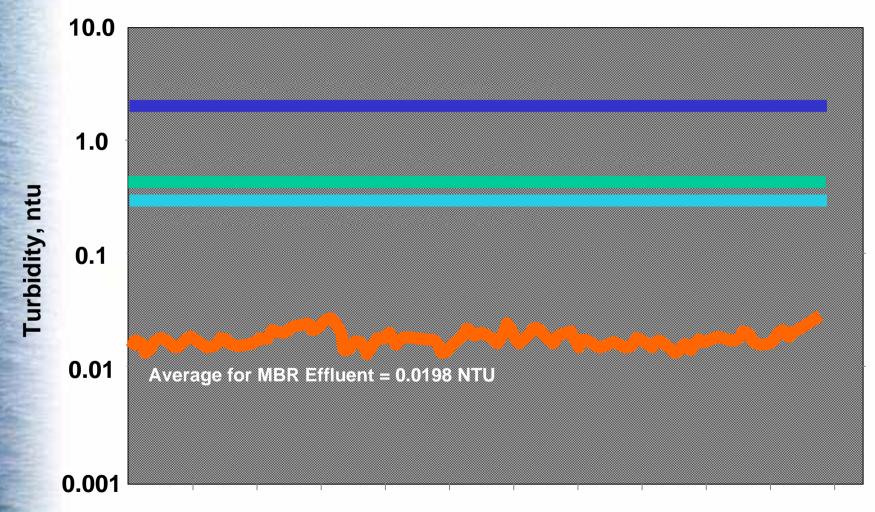
Low Effluent TN Achieved with Methanol Addition







Effluent Turbidity Exceeds Recognized Standards





Virus Challenge Results Demonstrate Pathogen Control

- 5-Log Removal in First-Stage Bioreactor
- 0.9-Log Removal in GAC Column
- Cryptosporidium and Giardia Control



Three North American (USA) Fourth Generation Facilities:

- Broad Run WRF
- Traverse City (Michigan) Regional Wastewater
 Treatment Plant (WWTP)
 - Expand Existing Plant
 - 19,000 m³/day (Max Month) Current
 - 32,000 m³/day (Max Month) 68,000 m³/day Peak Capacity
 - High Quality Effluent to Enhance Environmental Protection
 - Design-Build
 - Largest Operating MBR in North America

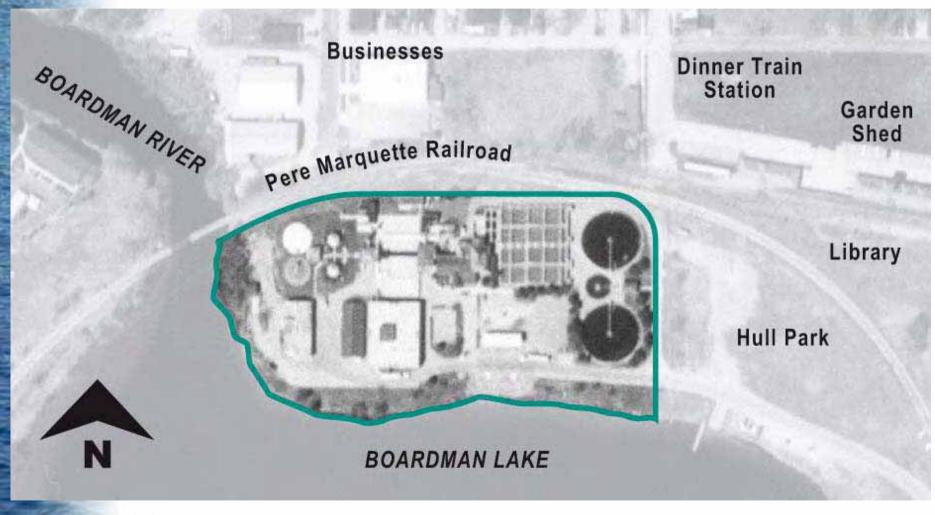


Voluntary Discharge Standards More Stringent Than Required

Item	MDEQ	Voluntary	
(mg/L)			
BOD_5	25	4	
TSS	30	4	
NH ₃ -N	11	1	
TP	1	0.5	



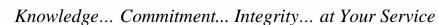
The Traverse City Available Site is Limited





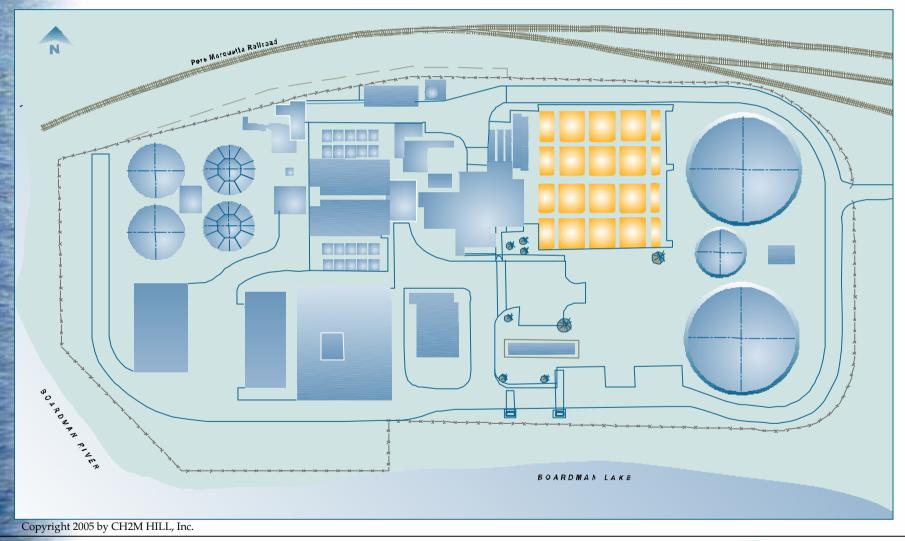
MBR Additions Include Fine Screening of Primary Effluent





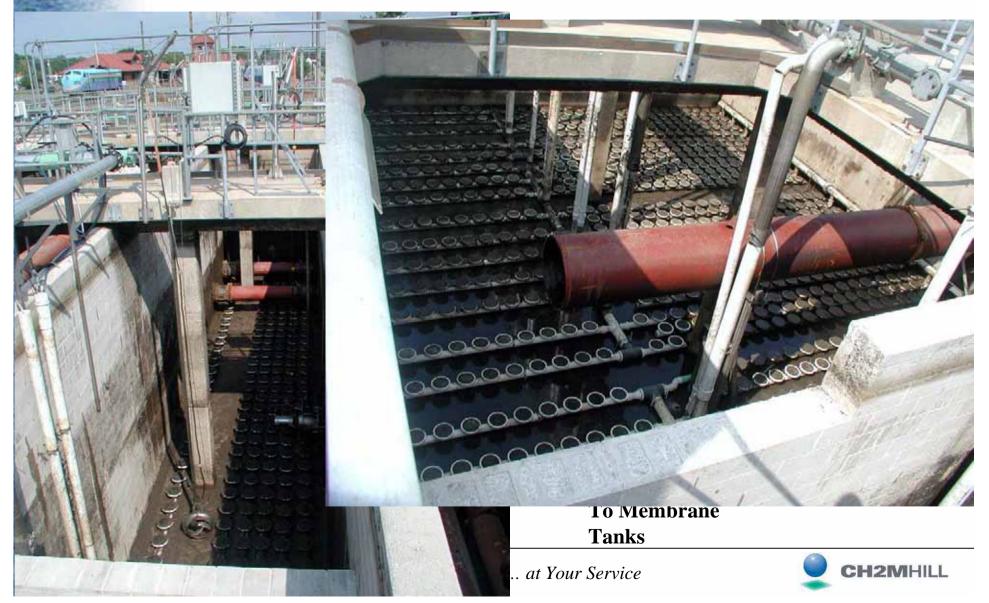


Existing Aeration Basin Sufficient But Expand Blowers





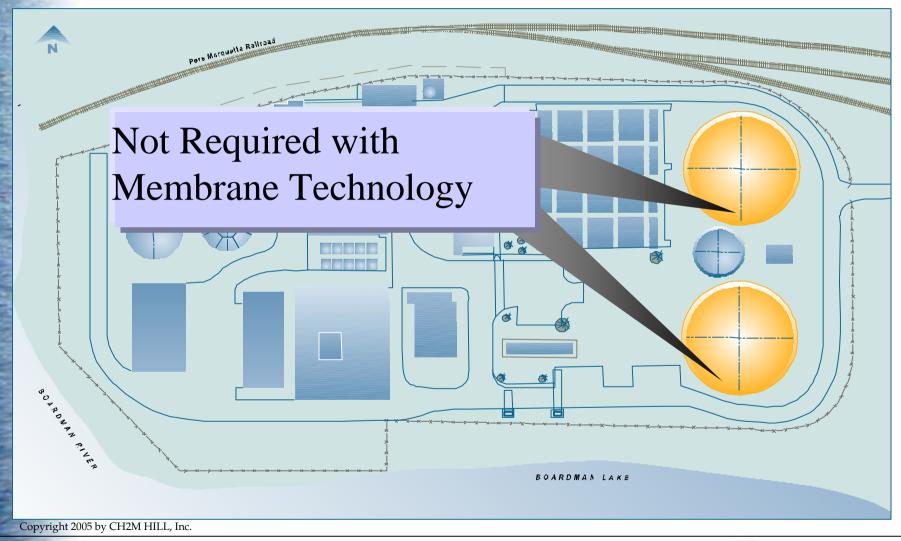
Process Design Includes Biological Nutrient Removal



Membranes Will be Housed in New Tankage

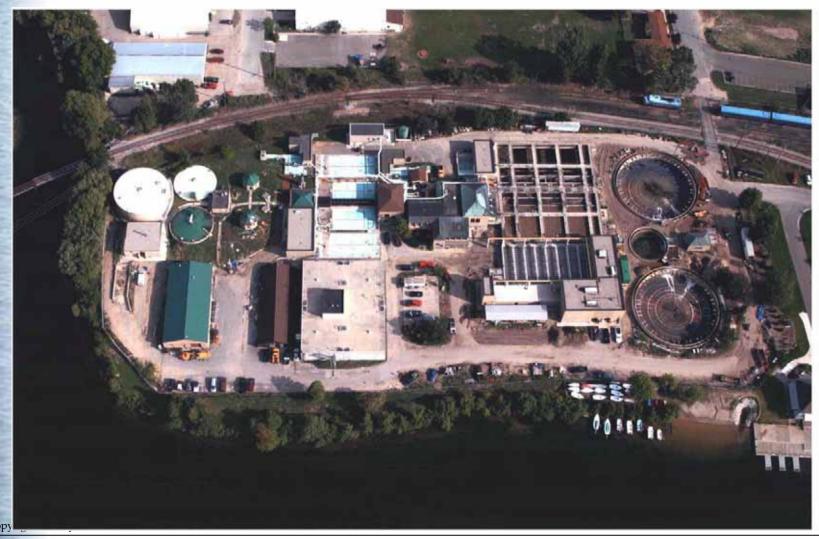


Secondary Clarifiers are Converted to Sludge Storage





Completed Facility Showing Membrane Tanks





Three North American (USA) Fourth Generation Facilities:

- Broad Run WRF
- Traverse City WWTP
- Brightwater Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), King County, Washington
 - Large Plant
 - 144,000 m³/day Dry Weather
 - 430,000 m³/day Peak Wet Weather
 - Split Flow Treatment
 - Dry Weather Secondary
 - Enhanced Primary Treatment for Wet Weather
 - Space, Odor Control, Reclamation

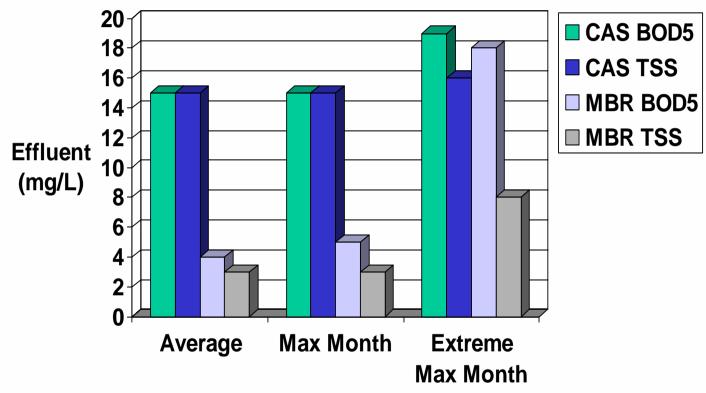


Two Split Stream Alternatives Evaluated: CAS and MBR

Item	CAS*	MBR	
Secondary Capacity (m ³ /day)	250,000	144,000	
Split Flow Frequency (per yr)	2-8	25-47	
Capital Cost (\$M)	545	531	
O&M Cost (\$M/yr)	4.5	6.7	
Present Worth (\$M)			
Average	612	631	(+ 3%)
Best Case for CAS	651	706	(+11%)
Best Case for MBR	643	602	(- 11%)
Surface Area (m ²)	13,000	5,600	



MBR Provides Superior Effluent Quality



MBR Effluent is Also Nitrified and Useful for Reclamation



Here's What You Should Remember From This Presentation:

- MBRs are Not Just for Small Plants
- MBRs Can be Economical When High Quality Effluent and/or Small Footprint Needed
- High Quality Effluent Facilitates Reuse
- Knowledge of MBR Capabilities and Applications is Increasing Rapidly
- Manufacturers are Advancing Membrane
 Technology to Reduce Costs and Increase
 Performance



In Singapore, Membranes are Being Used to Produce Potable Water From Wastewater

• RECYCLED WATER PASSES
TASTE TEST: PUB chairman
Tan Gee Paw (right) and a panel
of international experts who
declare reclaimed water fit to
drink showed yesterday that they
were ready to drink it themselves.
The Straits Times hit the streets
with samples on Tuesday.

-- HOW HWEE YOUNG







Membrane Bio-Reactors (MBRs) – The Future of Wastewater Technology, Science and Economy Aspects

Glen T. Daigger, Ph.D., P.E., DEE, NAE
Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer
CH2M HILL

Presented at

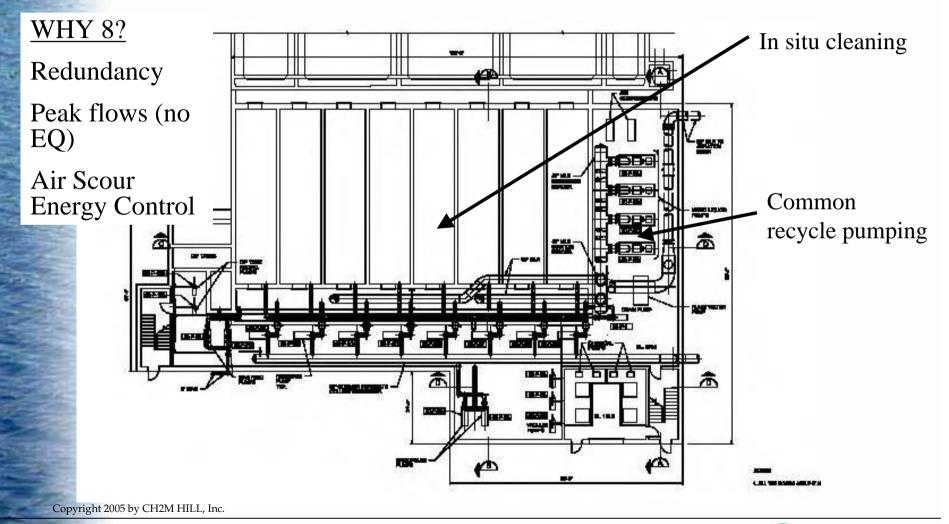
EFCA 2005 General Assembly Meeting & Conference

Krakow, Poland

30 May, 2005



The membrane tank is divided into 8 compartments



Membrane equipment costs are a significant project cost factor!

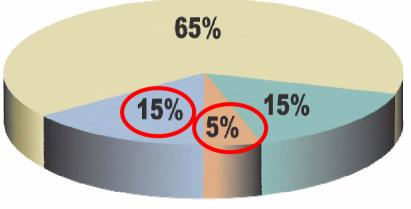
Membrane equipment capital and LCC are 50-60% of Total Costs, not 20-25%!

Fewer structures and tanks, and higher equipment costs, compared to clarifiers and filters

Membrane Bioreactor



Clarification and Filtration



Equipment Cap
Other Capital
Equipment LCC Maintenance
Other LCC Maintenance



Membrane Bio-Reactors (MBRs) – The Future of Wastewater Technology, Science and Economy Aspects

Glen T. Daigger, Ph.D., P.E., DEE, NAE
Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer
CH2M HILL

Presented at

EFCA 2005 General Assembly Meeting & Conference

Krakow, Poland

30 May, 2005

