

WASTEWATER TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES COMPARISON CHART



GROUP 1 - SUSPENDED GROWTH BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES

TECHNOLOGY	PERFORMANCE				ADDITIONAL COMMENTS		FOOT PRINT	OPEX
	BOD	TSS	AMMONIA	PHOSPHORUS	BENEFITS	DRAWBACKS		
AERATED LAGOON	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very simple • Minimal operational controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires aeration system • Sensitive to cold climate issues • Large footprint • Sludge extraction periodically is a major operation 		\$\$
ACTIVATED SLUDGE (AS)	Good	Require separate system	Good	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well known technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires high efficiency aeration system • Continuous flow mode requires external stage following the AS unit • Requires closely controlled operational conditions 		\$\$
OXIDATION DITCH	Good	Require separate system	Good	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low energy for aeration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires aeration system • Requires external clarification stage following aeration • Requires closely controlled operational conditions 		\$\$
SEQUENCING BATCH REACTOR (SBR) BIOCYCLE™	Good	Good	Good	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility • Does not require external clarification stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires high efficiency aeration system • Requires closely controlled operational conditions • Changes in loading require intervention • Requires skilled operator 		\$\$
MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR (MBR) ULTIMO™	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary quality effluent • Operation easily followed remotely • Retain bacteria such as E. Coli 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires pre-treatment • Requires aeration system • Performance closely linked to maintenance quality • Risk of membrane fouling (redundancy required) 		\$\$\$

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GROUP 2 - FIXED FILM BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES

TECHNOLOGY	PERFORMANCE				ADDITIONAL COMMENTS		FOOT PRINT	OPEX
	BOD	TSS	AMMONIA	PHOSPHORUS	BENEFITS	DRAWBACKS		
TRICKLING FILTER	Good	Require separate system	Poor	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal operation and maintenance requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires pre-treatment (primary settling) Sensitive to cold climate issues 		\$
ROTATING BIOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR (RBC)	Good	Require separate system	Variable	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low energy for aeration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires external clarification stage following the RBC unit Requires electrical supply for shaft motor Requires closely controlled operational conditions Sensitive to environmental conditions and fluctuations in influent quality (e.g., temperature, pH, flow, concentrations, etc.) 		\$
AEROBIC SUBMERGED FIXED BEDS	Good	Good	Variable	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can have higher organic loading rates compared to trickling filters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires aeration system High energy use 		\$\$
AEROBIC SUBMERGED MOBILE BEDS SMBR™	Good	Require separate system	Good	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexibility Smaller footprint Adapt to various conditions and loading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May require external clarification stage Requires aeration system (coarse bubble) Sensitive to cold climate issues for ammonia 		\$\$
RECIRCULATING SAND FILTERS	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steady performances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires pre-treatment unit Requires recirculation/dilution tank (backwash water) Sensitive to cold climate issues 		\$\$
INTERMITTENT SAND FILTERS	Good	Good	Poor	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steady performances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires pre-treatment unit Sensitive to cold climate issues Require significant backwash water 		\$\$

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GROUP 3 - OTHER BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES

TECHNOLOGY	PERFORMANCE				ADDITIONAL COMMENTS		FOOT PRINT	OPEX
	BOD	TSS	AMMONIA	PHOSPHORUS	BENEFITS	DRAWBACKS		
CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS	Fair	Good	Poor	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal operation and maintenance No energy source required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable to cold weather Large surface area Surface flow wetlands are less effective in removing ammonia than subsurface or vertical flow wetlands Poor flexibility towards variation (hydraulic & loading) 		\$
ACTIVATED SLUDGE BIOREACTOR WITH POWDER ACTIVATED CARBON	Good	Good	Good	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not require external clarification stage if operated in SBR mode Improved dewatering of requirements waste sludge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires frequent carbon addition Changes in organic loadings in the influent affects the operations time; increases control Require high efficiency aeration system 		\$\$\$
ANAEROBIC REACTORS	Good	Good	Poor (generate ammonia)	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional biogas recovery \$ Suited for high BOD loads Low sludge production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polishing phase (aerobic) required to discharge in the environment 		\$

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GROUP 4 - OTHER PROCESSES

TECHNOLOGY	PERFORMANCE				ADDITIONAL COMMENTS		FOOT PRINT	OPEX
	BOD	TSS	AMMONIA	PHOSPHORUS	BENEFITS	DRAWBACKS		
EVAPORATION	Poor	N/A	Fair	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low sludge volume 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require skilled (certified) operators High energy consumption Subject to calcification High maintenance requirement Does not tolerate solids 		\$\$\$\$
REVERSE OSMOSIS	Good	Good	Good	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality effluent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require extensive pretreatment Large volume of concentrate to dispose (30-50%) 		\$\$\$
VAPORISATION	Poor	N/A	Good	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very simple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odor and GHG generation Pollution return to pile Does not tolerate solids 		\$\$