



Moving to Utility of the Future

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Introduction

- Urban sanitation - change needed
- Improve efficiency and cost
- Disposal of treated water is expensive
- Consider:
 - Water re-use from wastewater facilities
 - Energy recovery
 - Nutrient recovery

Wastewater

- Water quality adversely affected by human activity
- Can cause disease if not treated
- Originates from activities, runoff, infiltration

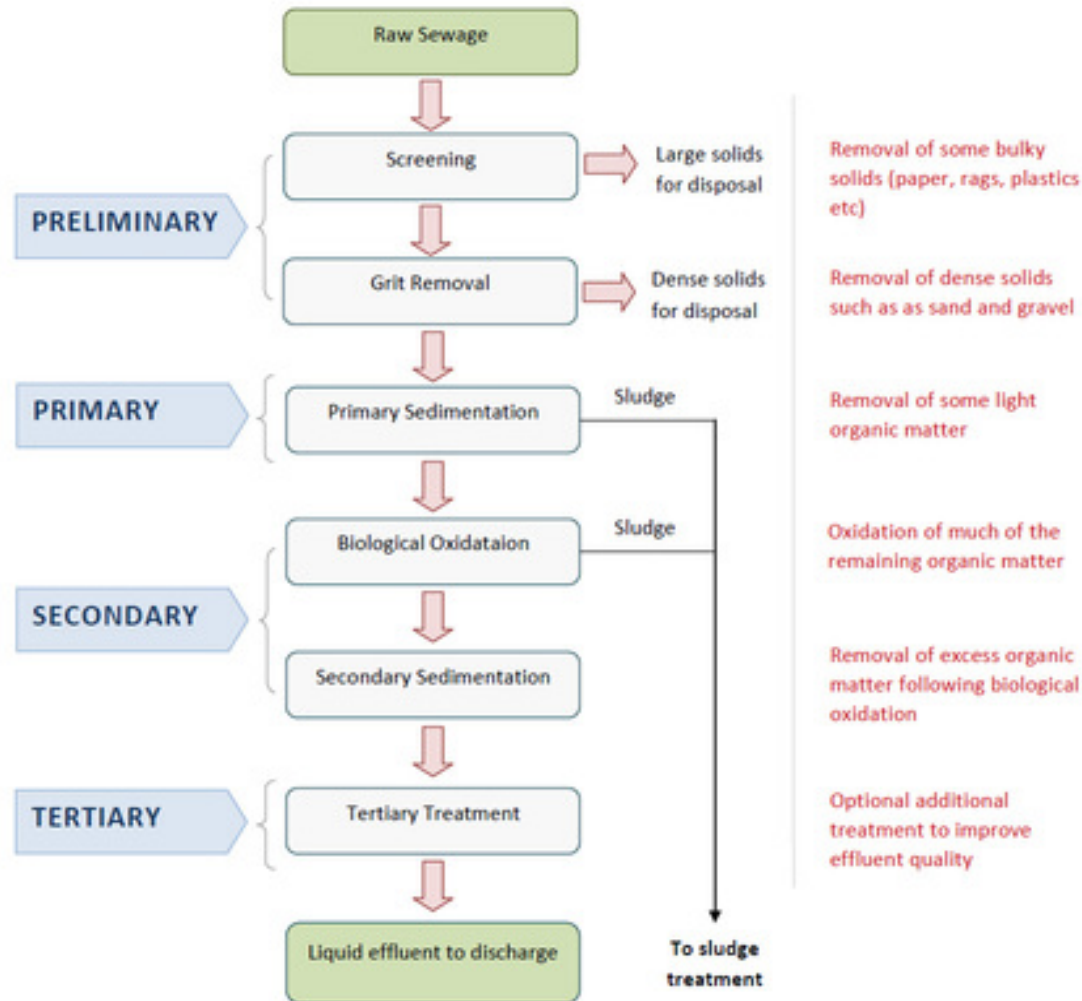
Nutrient Recovery

- Recovers phosphorus and nitrogen
- Transforms into fertilizer
- Prevents harmful algal blooms (HAB's)

Wastewater Cleanup

- Physical, chemical and biological treatment
- Primary treatment: ↓ BOD and settleable solids
- Secondary treatment: ↓ BOD, solids, pollutants
- Tertiary treatment: ↓ pathogens and pollutants

Typical Stages in Wastewater Treatment



Disadvantages to Current Wastewater Treatment

- Sludge generated – expensive to dispose
- Cannot respond to composition variation
- High energy requirements
- Expensive operations and maintenance

Sludge Removal

- Current treatment process: sludge removal
- Digestion: reduce organic matter and disease-causing microorganisms
- Anaerobic, aerobic, composting
- New technologies for sludge removal:
 - Automated Chemostat Treatment (ACT)
 - KemiCond Process

Utility of the Future (UOTF)

- No longer cleaning wastewater prior to discharge to waterways
- Instead reclaims and reuses water
- Extracts and finds use for nutrients
- Generates renewable energy
- Uses green infrastructure

UOTF cont'd

- Non-potable wastewater reuse
 - industrial cooling, toilet flushing, landscape irrigation, fire fighting and ecological enhancement
- Distributed, automated and circular
- Automated, web-enabled, cloud computing

Conclusion

- Pace of change is slow
- But change is achievable
- Benefits: financial and environmental

Thank You

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