### GETTING RIVERS CLEAN Innovative Wastewater Management



This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

**Ditmar Gorges** 

## Analogy Of Pasig River's Present Situation: Open Fracture Wound

Removal of floating debris

Pouring in Enzymes or Bacteria Bioaugmentation **Mechanical Aeration** 







Wound Dressing

Painkiller administration

**Brace installation** 

### Case Study: Columbus GA

**Preliminaries:** 

- 1. Volume: 38 Million Liters of Urban Creek Water
- 2. To satisfy TSS, BOD and Bacteria limit requirements
- 3. A secondary goal was to improve an aquatic biology impairment.

Columbus GA 10 MGD WWETCO Filter Urban Creek Water Treatment



#### TSS

### Primary Influent Filtration - March to September 2011 Average Filter Effluent 13 mg/l



### **CBOD**<sub>5</sub>

### Primary Influent Filtration - March to September 2011 Average Filter Effluent 25 mg/l



## Columbus GA Performance Summary

- •97-99% Reduction in TSS
- •69-96% Reduction in BOD
- Up to 80% Reduction in Fecal Coliform
- Significant Reduction in Trash and Debris

### **Other Water Bodies Rehabilitation**

- Atlanta, GA Combined Sewer and Storm Overflow
- <u>Akron, OH</u> Sewer Storm Overflow and Tertiary Filtration
- Johnson County, KS Primary Influent and Effluent for Sewer and Storm Overflow(same as Pasig water quality)
- <u>Columbus, GA</u> Tertiary Filtration, High MLSS Overflow and Chemical Floc Removal for Phosphorous Reduction
- <u>State of New Jersey</u> for Combined Sewer and Storm Overflow Treatment Standard to Protect Beaches and Recreational Waterways; EPA ORD Participation

### Application to Pasig River Rehabilitation

Considerations:

- 1. Energy Requirements
- 2. Space Requirements
- 3. Investment Requirements



### **US WWT COST (2007)**

### San Francisco and Seattle \$2.65/m3

Sacramento and Miami \$0.80/m3

<u>Chicago and Las Vegas</u> \$0.25/m3 (about the same as China)

### **Energy Rates**

Seattle San Francisco Ho Chi Minh City Beijing Manila

(\$0.06/kWh) (\$0.08/kWh) (\$0.08 /kWh) (\$0.10/kWh) (\$0.33/kWh)

### ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF DIFFERENT TECHNOLOGIES

#### kWh per cu.m Wastewater (BOD and TSS Removal Only)



## **Technology Selection**

### Aerotors

- Low energy
- Small footprint
- No odor
- Low sludge production

## **Technology Selection**

**Gravity Filters** 

- Extremely low energy use and limited OM
- Small footprint for large flow treatment
- Minimal investment.

## Gravity Filters Available In The Market

- Multi Function Uses
  - Raw Sewage Filtration (85% TSS)
  - Biological Treatment (68% BOD<sub>5</sub>)
  - Chemical Floc Filtration (TP < 0.1)
- Low Backwash Water

(1% to 10%)

- Low Power Requirements (0.003 to 0.024 KWHr/m3 treated)
- Low Capital Costs

(< PHP 3,000.00/cubic meter).





# **THANK YOU**