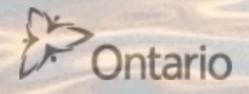
OPTIONS FOR WATER QUALITY TREATMENT

HYBRID TREATMENT SYSTEMS...AND MORE!









Recirculate or Discharge? "What do I do with my water?"

Goal to discharge 'clean' water or to safely re-use water

- □ If discharging, main concerns are...
 - Phosphorus & Nitrogen levels
 - Other elements that could impact wildlife/water quality
- Concerns in recirculation...
 - Pathogens
 - Nutrient levels
 - Other parameters (oxygen demand, buffering capacity, etc.) that could impact growing





Options in Discharge

- Hybrid Treatment Systems "HTS" (Permit Required)
- Reverse Osmosis (Permit Required)
- Land Application (Approved Nutrient Management Plan or Strategy Required)
- Vegetative Filter Strips (Permit Required)
- Paid disposal off-site
- Discharge to municipal sewer system (local authority approval required)

All discharges to the environment must meet MOECC site-specific standards for water quality





Options in Recirculation

- Nutrient/Element removal:
 - Hybrid Treatment Systems "HTS"
 - Membrane Technologies (need to dispose of waste concentrate)
 - Reverse Osmosis (need to dispose of waste concentrate)
- □ Pathogen removal:
 - Woodchip bioreactors and HTS
 - ECA, UV, Cu, ClO₂, Ozone, Hydrogen Peroxide, and other traditional in-line treatment methods





HTS Project WHY are we doing this project?

- We're looking for a reasonably priced, flexible, low maintenance solution for recirculation
- Want to encourage growers to decrease P loading to environment
- Promising treatments for horticultural wastewater...
 - Woodchip Bioreactors
 - Constructed Wetlands
 - and Mineral Media...
 - Combine these treatments get a 'hybrid treatment system' or HTS





Woodchips for NO3-N and Pathogen Removal





1" hardwood chips



Mineral media for P removal



Treatment tanks inside the containers and "plumbing" installed

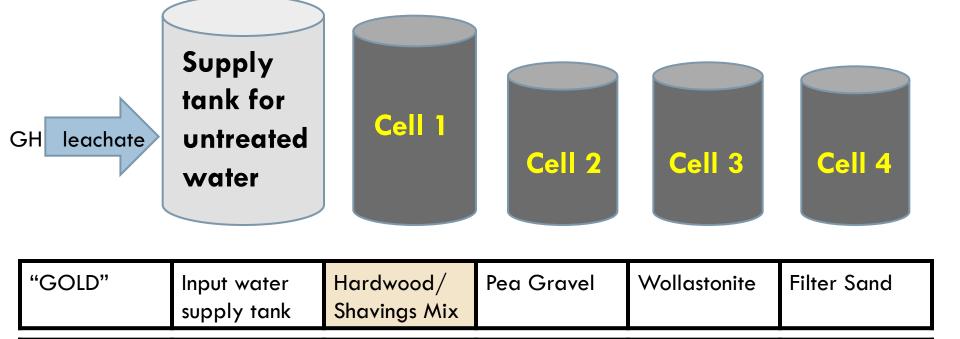








Treatment media sequence (pilots)



Pea Gravel/

Slag Mix

Hardwood

Chips

Input water

supply tank



"SILVER"

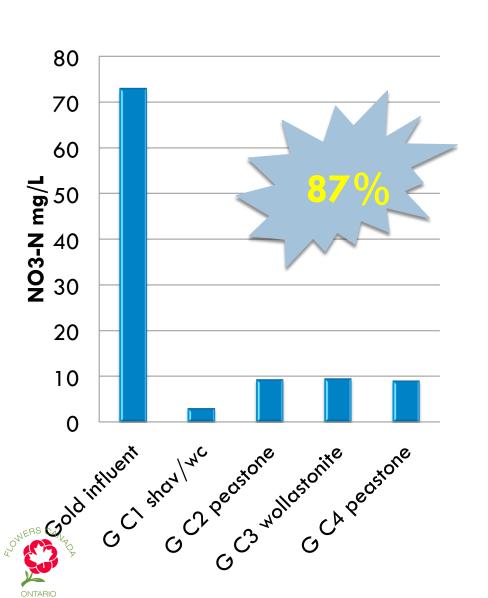


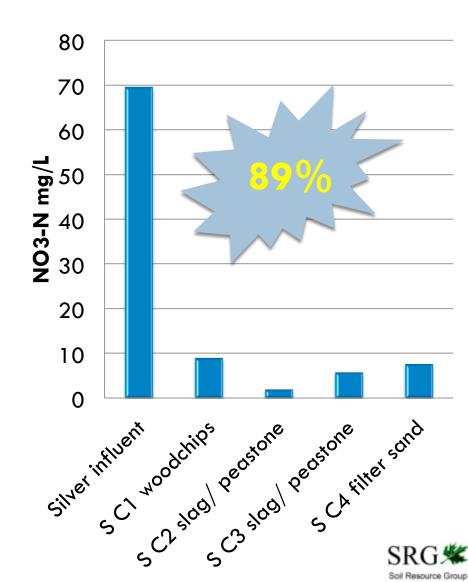
Filter Sand

Pea Gravel/

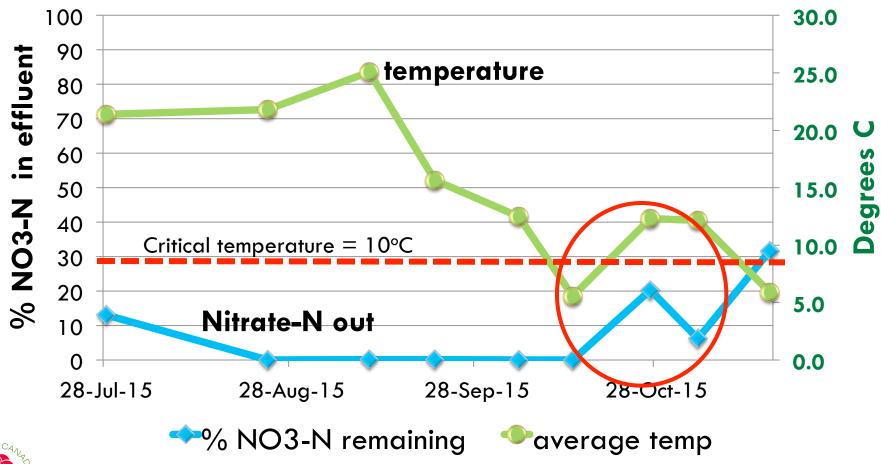
Slag Mix

Average NO₃-N removal (July-Nov 2015)





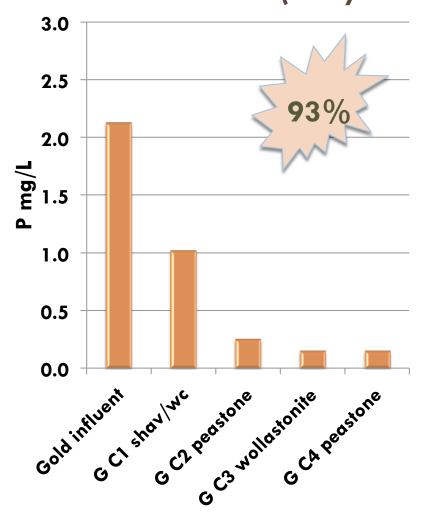
Effect of temperature on NO3-N removal in Woodchip cells (Cell 1)

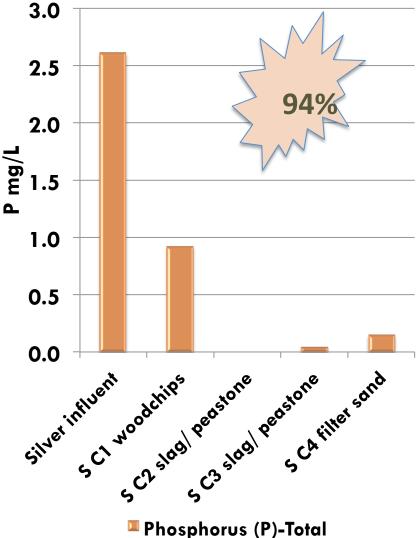






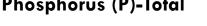
Average Total Phosphorus removal (July-Nov 2015)



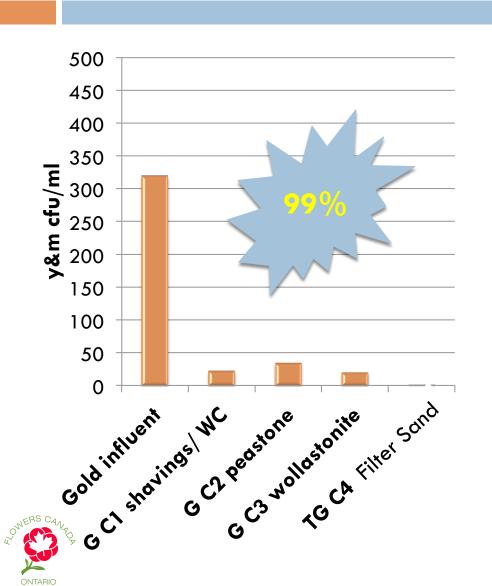


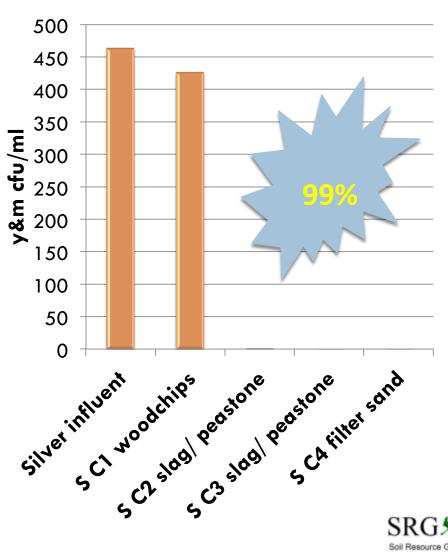






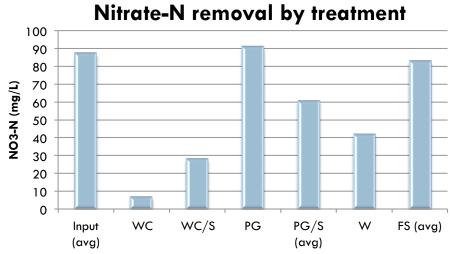
Average removal of fungi (July – Nov 2015)

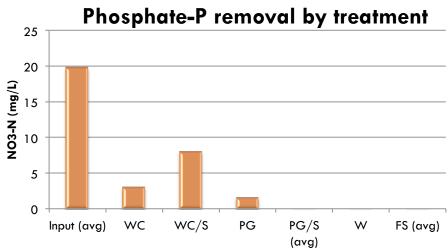






2016 Data (batch studies)









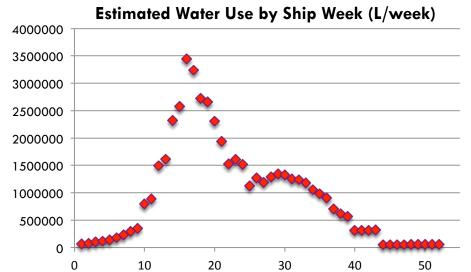
Summary of 2015 & 2016 studies

Media	Nutrient Load	Average removal efficiency %		
		Microbial	NO3-N	Р
Woodchip	High	Up to 99	99	60
Pea Gravel	High	increased	0	50
Filter Sand	High	50-90	0	10
Wollastonite	High	50-90	10	90
Slag	High	50-90	10	65





Sizing a permanent system

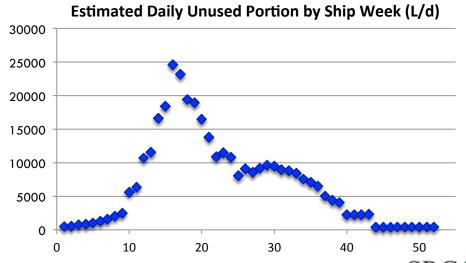


DETERMINE:

- Seasonal changes
- Average flow
- Peak daily flow
- Temperature ranges
- Storage
- Concentration N/P

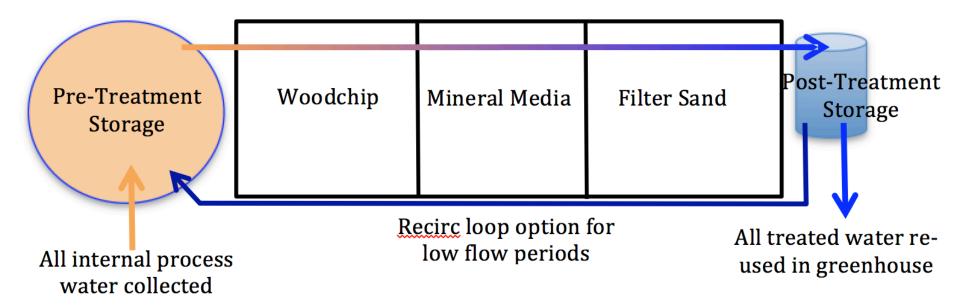
CONSIDER/UNDERSTAND:

- Crop cycles
- Watering needs
- Irrigation method
- Interception area
- Leachate potential





Sizing a permanent system











What do growers need to know?

- □ Decide if you will discharge or recirculate
- Know your volumes and concentrations, how they change over the year
- □ What are the risks? (e.g. to crop production)
- What specific elements/nutrients are of importance for the crop(s)?
- □ How much space is there for a treatment system?
- CONSULT AN EXPERT We're here to help you!
- Look for Fact Sheets on our webpage (now there!)
 and the Guidance Document in Spring 2018





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