



NZ Trade & Industrial Waters Forum



Wastewater Treatment Plant Solutions

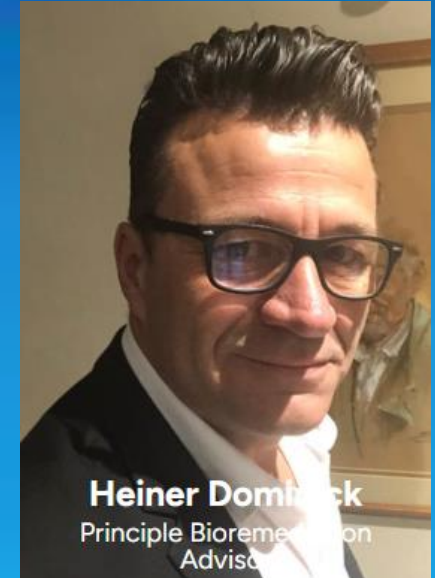
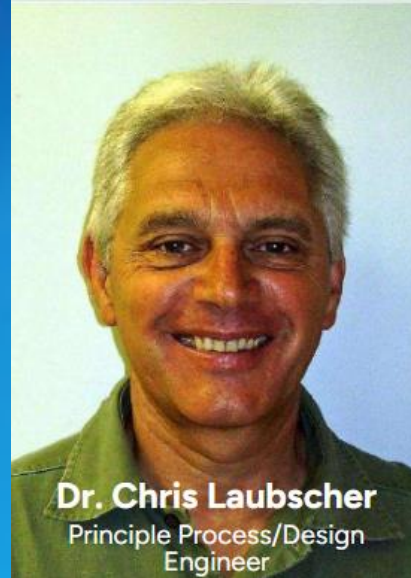
- Presentation by:
- **Marno Raath** – RAA, Director
- 13 August 2024
- New Zealand Trade & Industrial Waters Forum

Who we are



RAATH AND ASSOCIATES

source to consumption



Who we are



RAATH AND ASSOCIATES

source to consumption

OUR ASSOCIATES



Parkinson & Holland



Evers Engineering



Dreenan Civil



aquAero New Zealand



NZ Trade & Industrial Waters Forum



Blue Planet Labs

NEW ZEALAND
Trade & Industrial
WATERS FORUM



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Why are our services needed?



NZ Trade & Industrial Waters Forum



Presentation Points

1. **How the Combined Works (CW) system works**
2. **Performance parameters**
3. **Benefits to users**
4. **Open discussion**

1. How the CW system works



1. Containerized CW System
2. Retrofit CW System
3. Permanent CW System



Exterior



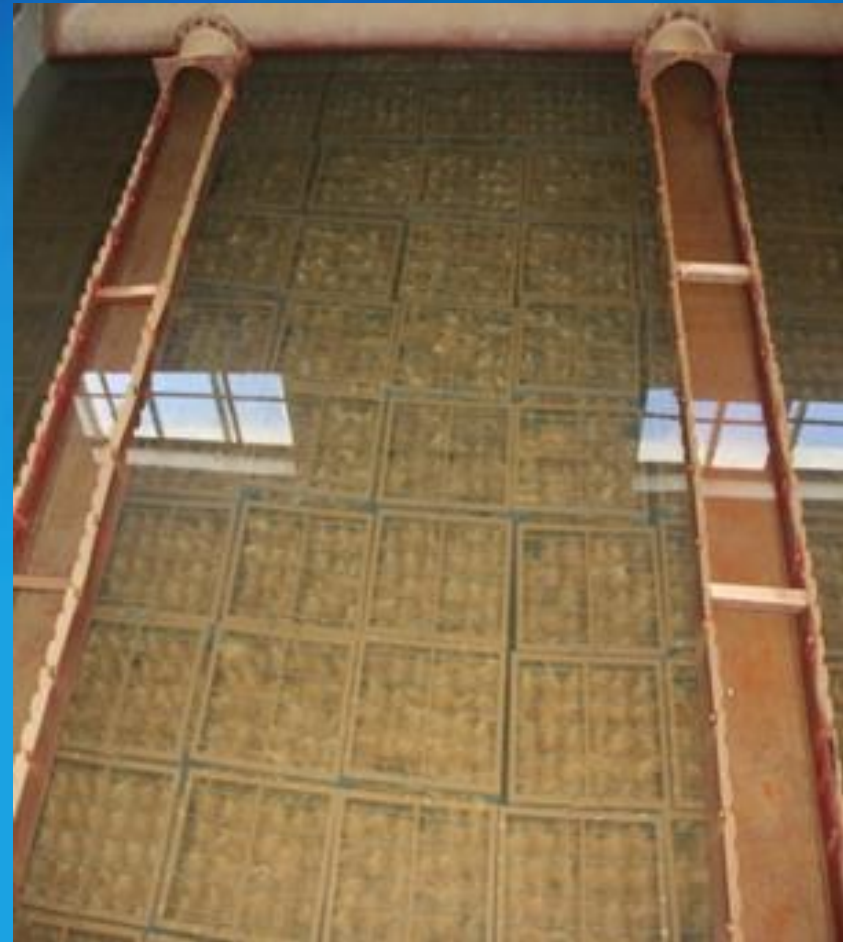
600 KL/day WWTP

Exterior



25 ML/day WWTP in Krasnodar Territory

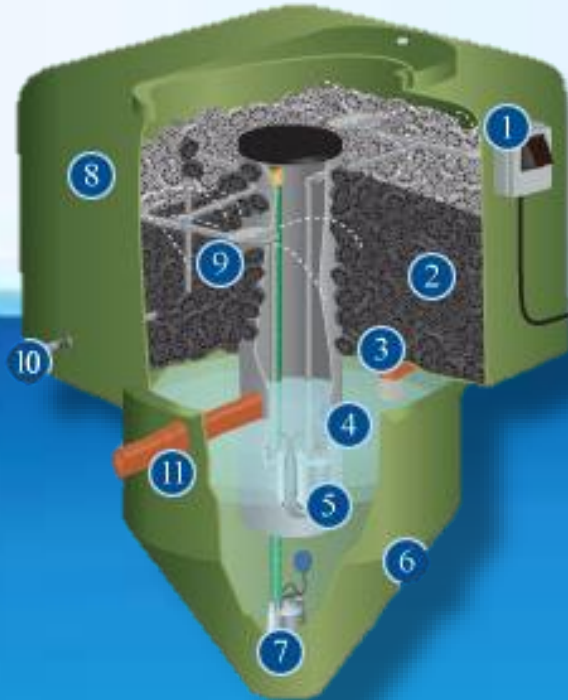
Interior



Componentry Involved

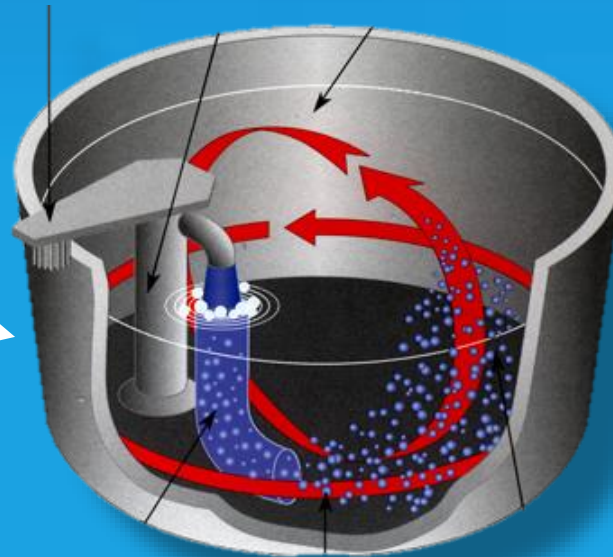


Biofilter



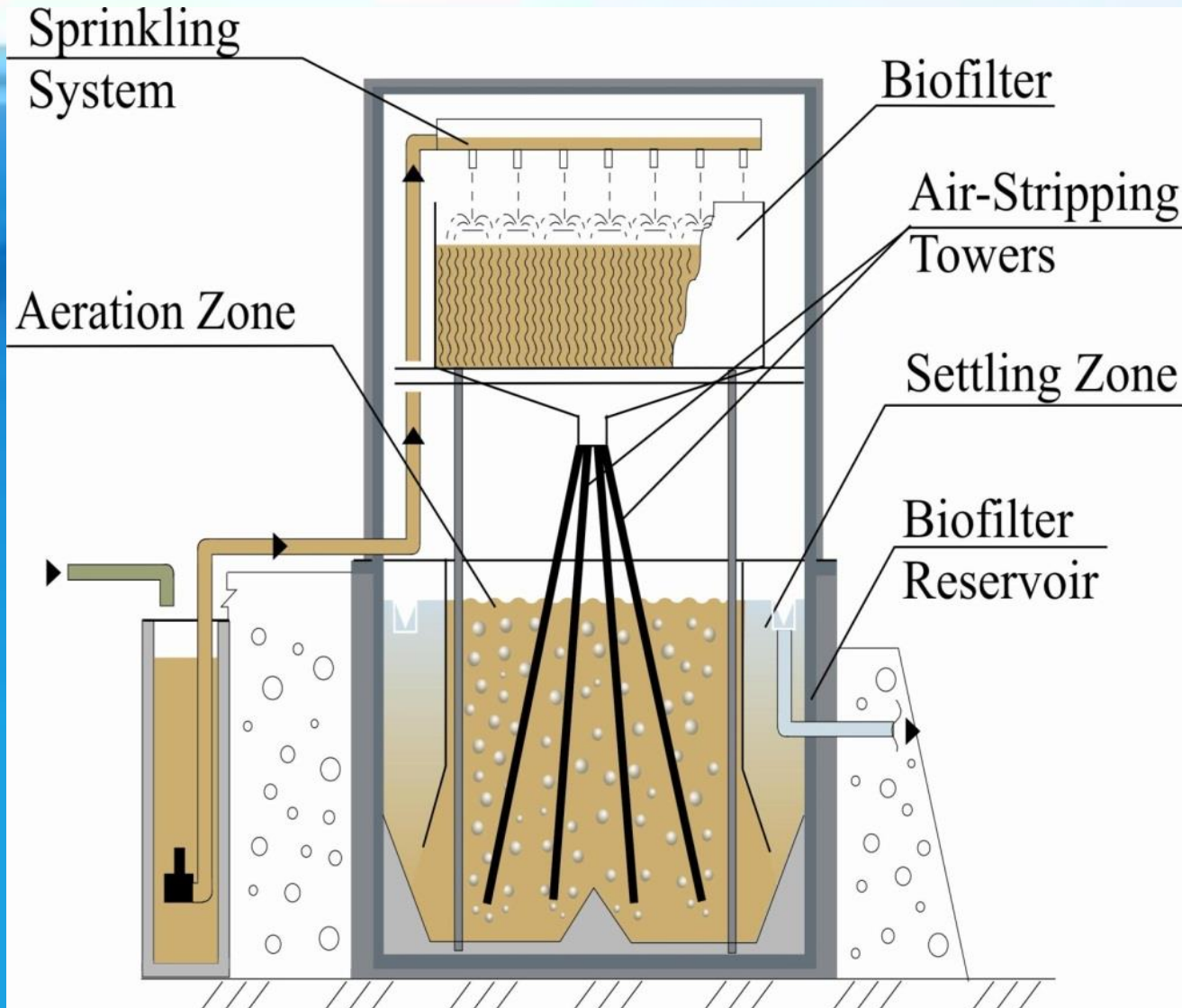
plus

Aeration Tank



Working together

How this combination works



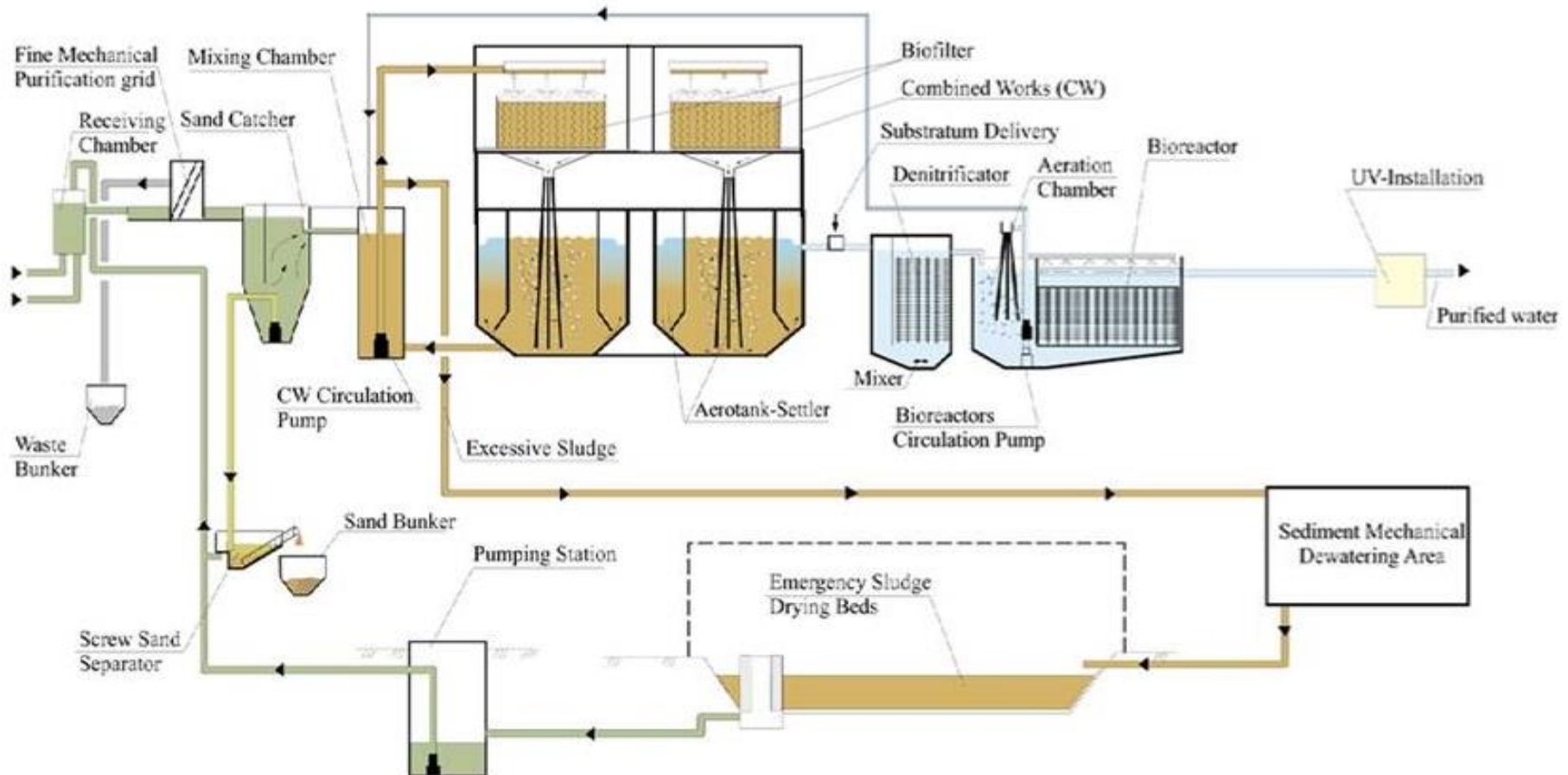
- International Patent Consignee
- Perpetual Self-Sufficient Maintenance Free Wastewater Treatment System

General Process Flow



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2. How the CW system Performs

Appendix 6: Typical effluent quality following various levels of treatment

Treatment	BOD mg/l	Total Suspended Solids mg/l	Total Nitrogen mg/l	Total Phosphorus mg/l	<i>E coli</i> org/100 ml	Anionic Surfactants mg/l	Oil and Grease mg/l
Raw Wastewater	150-500	150-450	35-60	6-16	10^7 - 10^8	5-10	50-100
A	140-350	140-350					
B	120-250	80-200	30-55	6-14	10^6 - 10^7		30-70
C	20-30	25-40	20-50	6-12	10^5 - 10^6	<5	< 10
D	5-20	5-20	10-20	<2			< 5
E					< 10^3		
F	2-5	2-5	< 10	< 1	< 10^2		< 5

Table 7: Typical effluent quality for various levels of treatment

NOTES: PLANT TYPE - TYPICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

Treatment Process Category	Parameters to be removed
A Pre Treatment	Gross solids, some of the readily settleable solids
B Primary Treatment	plus readily settleable solids
C Secondary Treatment	Most solids and BOD
D Nutrient removal	Nutrients after removal of solids
E Disinfection	Bacteria and viruses
F Advanced wastewater treatment	Treatment to further reduce selected parameters

ABBREVIATIONS
BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand

Yes, we can achieve a Median 3mg/L for TN by increasing Anaerobic Reactor, which reduces incoming N to achieve effluent TN.

Primary sedimentation

National Water Quality Management Strategy
Australian Guidelines for Sewage Systems
Effluent Management, 1997
Table 7, Pg 42

Operating Climate Temp



High Temperatures 49°C

Climate data for Turkestan

[hide]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	18.7 (65.7)	26.4 (79.5)	30.7 (87.3)	36.3 (97.3)	40.5 (104.9)	46.9 (116.4)	49.1 (120.4)	46.5 (115.7)	41.9 (107.4)	35.3 (95.5)	27.9 (82.2)	21.6 (70.9)	49.1 (120.4)
Average high °C (°F)	1.6 (34.9)	5.3 (41.5)	13.5 (56.3)	21.9 (71.4)	28.3 (82.9)	34.3 (93.7)	36.3 (97.3)	35.0 (95)	28.8 (83.8)	20.3 (68.5)	11.4 (52.5)	3.4 (38.1)	20.0 (68)
Daily mean °C (°F)	-3.1 (26.4)	-0.2 (31.6)	6.9 (44.4)	14.8 (58.6)	21.0 (69.8)	26.8 (80.2)	28.7 (83.7)	27.0 (80.6)	20.4 (68.7)	11.9 (53.4)	4.9 (40.8)	-1.7 (28.9)	13.1 (55.6)
Average low °C (°F)	-7.2 (19)	-4.6 (23.7)	1.3 (34.3)	8.1 (46.6)	13.6 (56.5)	18.2 (64.8)	20.1 (68.2)	18.2 (64.8)	11.7 (53.1)	4.4 (39.9)	-0.4 (31.3)	-5.7 (21.7)	6.5 (43.7)
Record low °C (°F)	-33.6 (-28.5)	-38.6 (-37.5)	-28.3 (-18.9)	-8.4 (16.9)	-4.3 (24.3)	3.1 (37.6)	6.4 (43.5)	3.4 (38.1)	-5.5 (22.1)	-14.3 (6.3)	-31.8 (-25.2)	-33.0 (-27.4)	-38.6 (-37.5)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	22 (0.87)	26 (1.02)	28 (1.1)	23 (0.91)	24 (0.94)	5 (0.2)	6 (0.24)	3 (0.12)	3 (0.12)	10 (0.39)	26 (1.02)	27 (1.06)	203 (7.99)
Average rainy days	5	6	8	8	7	4	2	1	2	4	7	6	60
Average snowy days	7	6	2	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	2	5	23
Average relative humidity (%)	79	73	63	50	43	33	34	32	36	51	69	79	54
Mean monthly sunshine hours	138	155	199	247	337	382	401	383	315	248	167	122	3,094

Source #1: Погода и Климат (Weather and Climate)^[9]

Source #2: NOAA (sun, 1961–1990)^[10]

79% Relative Humidity

Building Standards & Codes



Approved International Standards



Australian New Zealand Building Codes:

- AS/NZS 1547:2012
- AS15463:2017



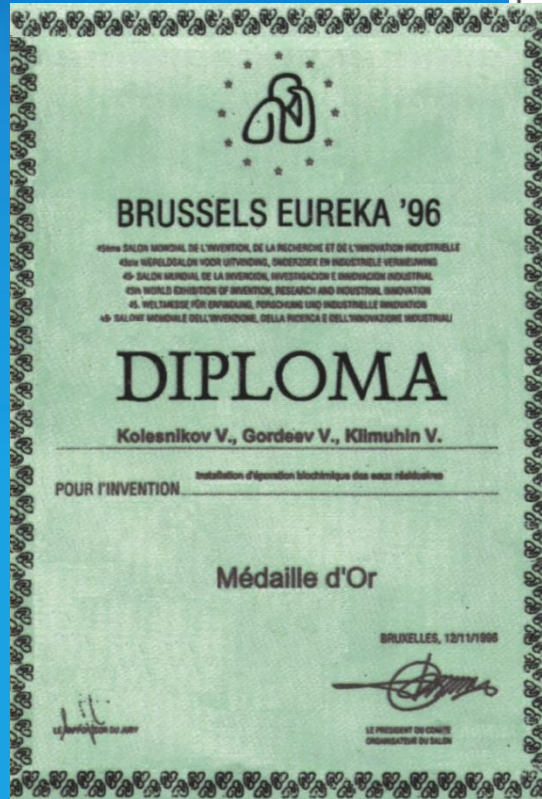
International Publications



- 1) V.P Kolesnikov, E.V Vilson “Modern development processes of sewage treatment plants in combined works” publishing house "South", Rostov-on-Don, Russia, 2005.
- 2) Modern development of operation processes of sewage purification at combined installations, by Vladimir Kolesnikov & Elena Vilson, 28 Sept 2004.
- 3) V.P Kolesnikov, E.V Vilson, V.K Gordeev-Gavrikov “Combined works with biofilters and aerotanks”, magazine “ZHKH” № 12, Part I., Moscow,Russia, 2003.
- 4) GOST 17.4.3.07-2001 Nature Conservancy. Soils. Requirements for the properties of sewage sludge when used as fertilizer, GosStandart, 2001.
- 5) SanPiN 2.1.7.573-96 Hygienic requirements for the use of wastewater and rainfall for irrigation and fertilizers, Moscow, Russia, 1996.

Awards & Recognitions

- Gold Medal for Best New Technology – Brussels, International Technology Conference, 2003.



International Patents



US patents 13/065,089 issued:

- Canada;
- Argentina 20110100172,
- Brazil PI1103172,
- China 201110069244.1;
- India MUMNP|2010;
- Australia AU2010224357,
- Israel 206218;
- Ukraine 201104106/1,

CIS countries 201100002 (Eurasian patent):

- Egypt 1497/2012;
- Turkey 2012/09197,
- Libya 2012/4532,
- South Africa 2012/04073,

186+ Worldwide Installations



Additional Advantages



1. 100% Natural Cleaning with No Chemicals.
2. 100% Fully Automated System.
3. Minimal Internal Moving Parts.
4. High Effluent Performance Results.
5. Scalable and Adaptable.
6. Small Footprint Size Requiring Less Land.
7. Small Sanitation Perimeter Zone 8-26m.
8. Enclosed & Odorless.
9. Minimal Operational Staff.
10. Low Electricity Costs.
11. Low Operations & Maintenance Costs.
12. Low Construction Costs.
13. An Investment that Makes Huge Net Profits \$\$\$.

3. Benefits to End Users



1. **Allows for control of timeframes and removes the constraints and delays of local government (Pre-Developer Engagement)**
2. **Insulates developments from unforeseen costs (such as IGC increases)**
3. **Small footprint, so keeps land costs low**
4. **Genuine Environmental benefits**
5. **Significant \$\$\$ savings in construction and operation relative to available alternatives.**

Competitive Advantage

[5 ML/day WWTP]



Electricity Consumption Comparison

#	System Type	Electricity Usage (per ML kWh)	WWTP Capacity (ML)	Total Electricity Consumption (kWh/hr)	Daily Electricity Consumption (kWh/d)	Electricity Rate (per kWh)	Daily Electricity Costs (per day)	Annual Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Annual Electricity Costs (per year)	Total Savings (per year)
1	MBR	315	4	1,260	30,240.00	\$0.24	\$7,257.60	11,037,600	\$2,649,024.00	\$0.00
2	CWS	25.2	5	126	3,024.00	\$0.24	\$725.76	1,103,760	\$264,902.40	\$2,384,121.60
3	CWS with 40% Solar Energy	15.12	5	76	1,814.40	\$0.24	\$435.46	662,256	\$158,941.44	\$2,490,082.56

Notes:

Aeration takes up to 50% of the total energy consumption, 35%-90% of which is commonly used for membrane aeration or air scouring. [117,119,120] Bailey et al. [121] reported that the energy consumption of a 4,000 m³ / day MBR was 1260 kWh/day with 300 kWh/day for air scouring alone. ...

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/221737301_Specific_energy_consumption_of_membrane_bioreactor_MBR_for_sewage_treatment

Minimal
Annual
Electricity
Costs

REVENUE (SALES):							
#	Description	State Govt Bulk Water Charge (rate/kL)	City Council Water Charge (rate/kL)	City Council Customer Price (rate x 0.9) (rate/kL)	WWTP Capacity (ML/day)	Total Revenue (Per Day)	Total Revenue (Per Year)
1.1	Local City Council Revenue	\$3.301	\$1.181	\$4.034	5	\$20,169	\$7,361,685
INITIAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT (DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION COSTS):							
#	Description	MBR System			CWS System		
		WWTP Capacity (ML/day)	Price (Per ML)	Greenfield Turnkey Price	WWTP Capacity (ML/day)	Price (Per ML)	Greenfield Turnkey Price
Construction Costs:							
2.1	Design & Construction Costs	4	\$10,927,500	\$43,710,000	5	\$5,394,000	\$26,970,000
*figures are indicative based on site conditions.			Subtotal	\$43,710,000		Subtotal	\$26,970,000
RUNNING COSTS (O&M COSTS):							
#	Description	MBR System			CWS System		
		Quantity	Rate	Total	Quantity	Rate	Total
3.1	Electricity Consumption	1.0	\$2,649,024	\$2,649,024	1.0	\$264,902	\$264,902
3.2	Sludge Desiposal	1.0	\$120,000	\$120,000	1.0	\$120,000	\$120,000
3.3	Filter Maintenance	1.0	\$465,000	\$465,000	0.0	\$465,000	\$0
3.4	Blowers	1.0	\$18,000	\$18,000	0.0	\$18,000	\$0
3.5	Mechanical Equipment	1.0	\$15,000	\$15,000	0.5	\$15,000	\$7,500
3.6	Facility Maintenance	1.0	\$5,000	\$5,000	1.0	\$5,000	\$5,000
3.7	Grounds	1.0	\$3,500	\$3,500	1.0	\$3,500	\$3,500
3.8	Lab Tests	1.0	\$20,000	\$20,000	1.0	\$20,000	\$20,000
3.9	Operational Staff (FTE)	7.0	\$80,000	\$560,000	3.0	\$80,000	\$240,000
			Subtotal	\$3,855,524		Subtotal	\$660,902

*figures are indicative based on site conditions.

Timeframes



Phase 1

Comprehensive Report:

- Prelim Design Dwgs & Calculations.
- Detail Costs.
- Estimate Time Sch.
- Plant & Equipment.

2 months

Phase 2

Construction Dwgs & Building Permit:

- Detailed Drawings and Specifications.
- Engineering Calculations.
- Consenting.

3-6 months

Phase 3

Construction & Commissioning:

- Earthworks.
- Civil Works.
- Drainage Works.
- Building Works.
- MEP Works.
- Commissioning.

6-10 months

Phase 4

Maintenance, Monitoring & Reporting:

- Maintenance Schedule.
- Performance Measures.
- Quarterly & Annual Reports.

Annually



Let's Look Through the Plant

Bioremediation



On-Site Brewing System



Sewage Ingress - Before Treatment



Bio-cells Installed



After Treatment

- NZ Patent Agent
- E. Coli controlled
- Sludge Separation
- Reduced ammonia, phosphates, nitrates & suspended solids
- Improved fauna & flora



Any Questions?



Thank you