

Low Energy Tertiary Treatment with Vertical Flow Wetlands: A Case Study

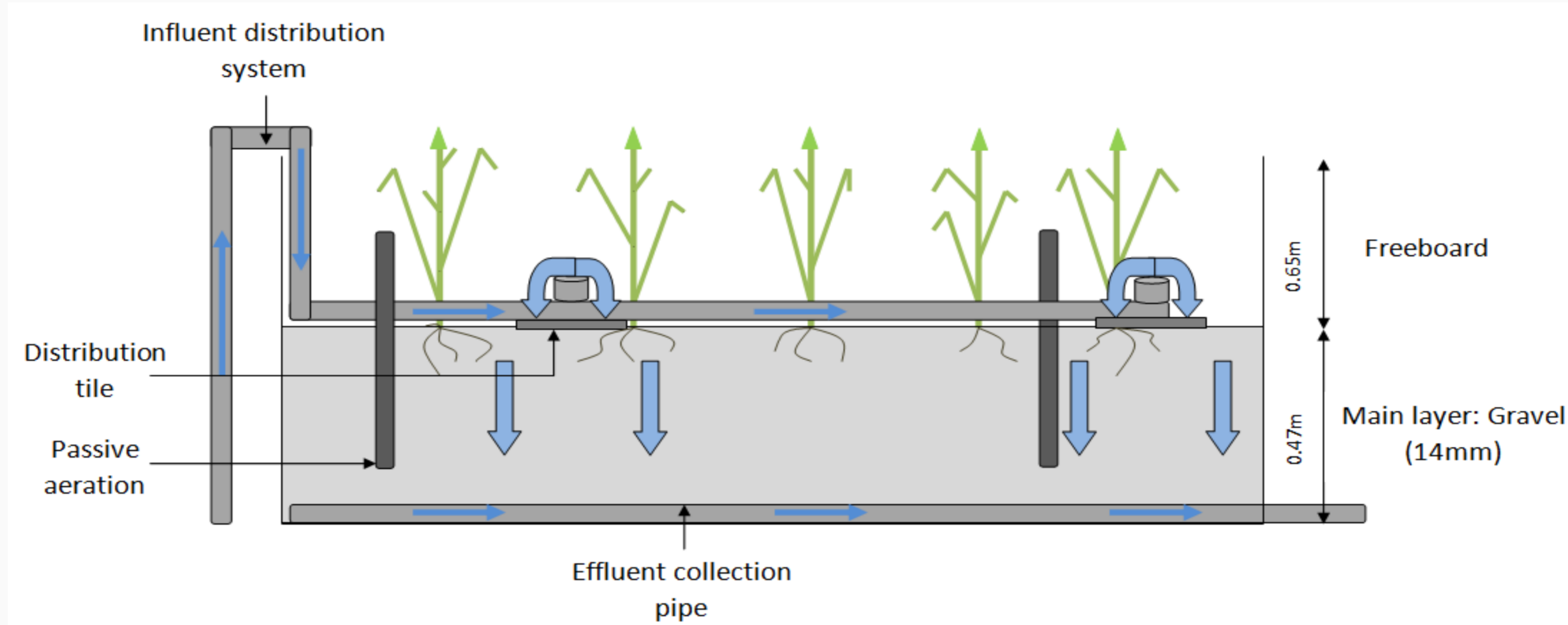
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Background

- Technology has been used worldwide for primary and secondary treatment.
- Limited to no experiences with tertiary treatment.
- Potential to compete with other tertiary treatment processes
- Low carbon, low energy and low cost treatment process



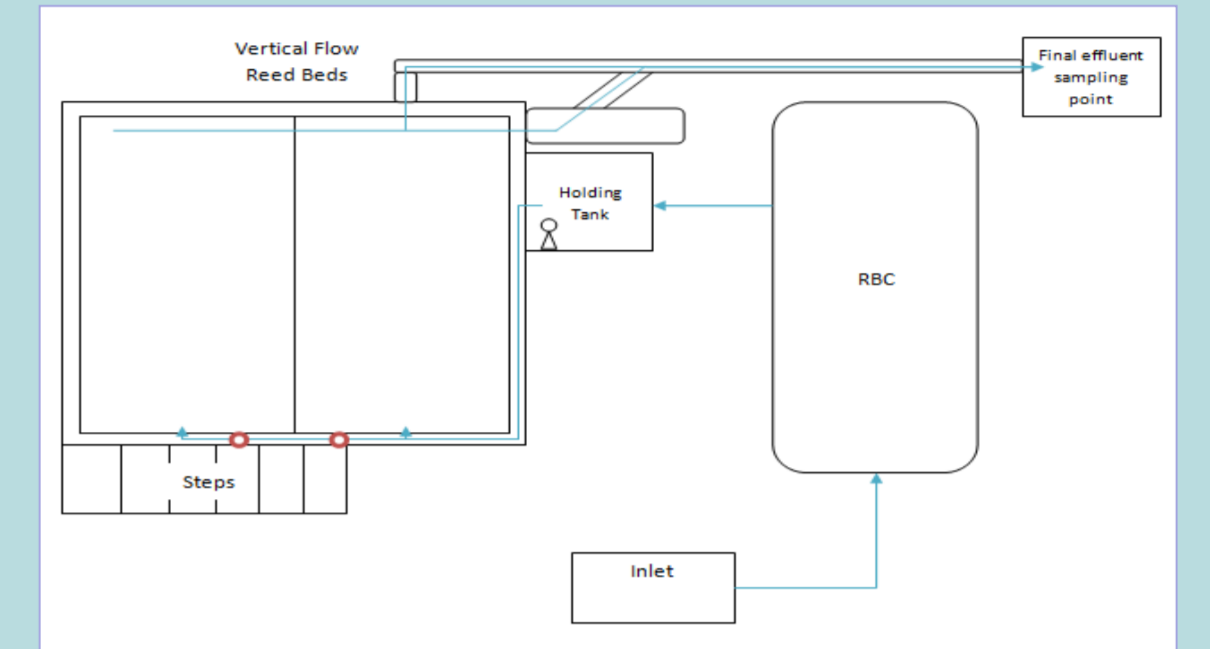
Vertical Flow Wetland



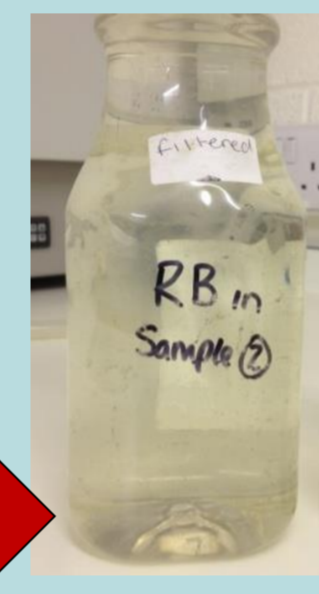
An assessment of the performance and efficiency of gravel based vertical flow constructed wetlands for tertiary wastewater treatment

Site Information

- Small works
- Wetlands built in 1992
- Reeds harvested in 2011
- 2 wetlands operating in parallel
- Each wetland has an area of 9.5m²
- Wetland media primarily gravel



Methodology

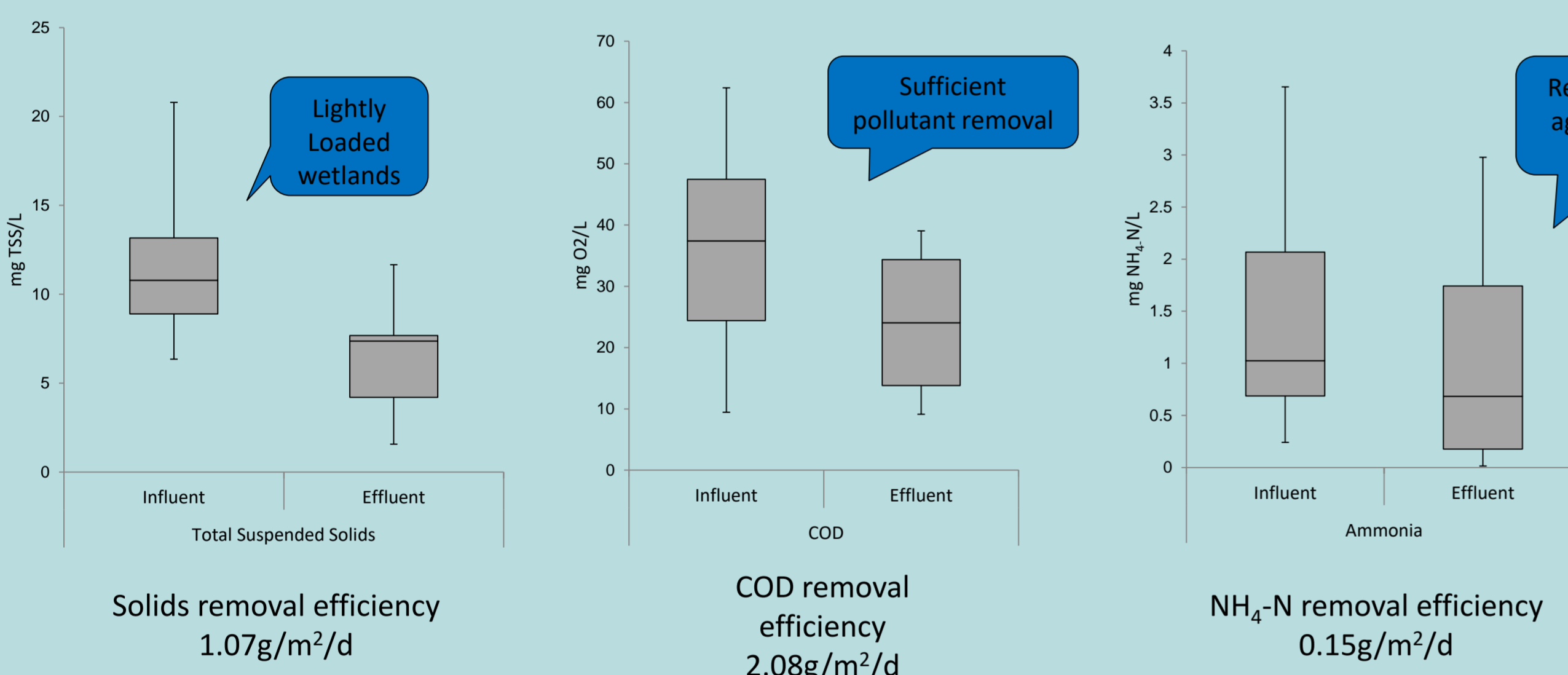


- Parameters measured
- TSS/ VSS
 - COD
 - BOD₅
 - Ammonia
 - Nitrate
 - Nitrite
 - Phosphorus
 - Metals

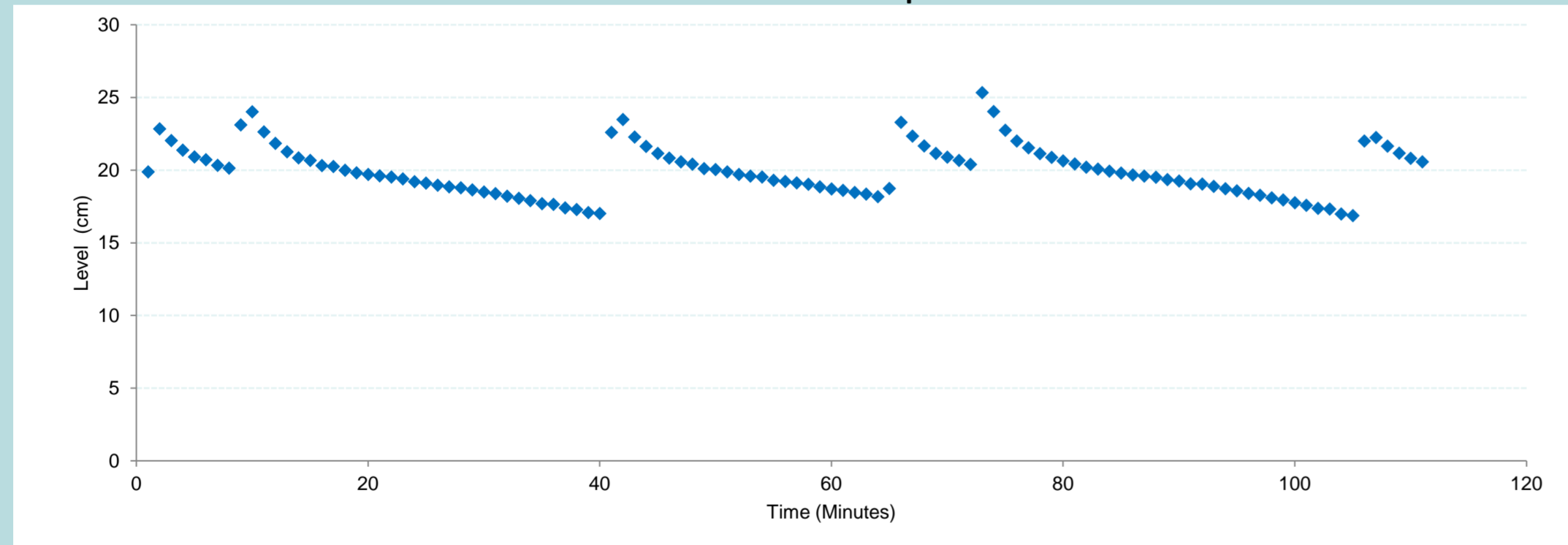


Results

Sanitary Pollutant Analysis



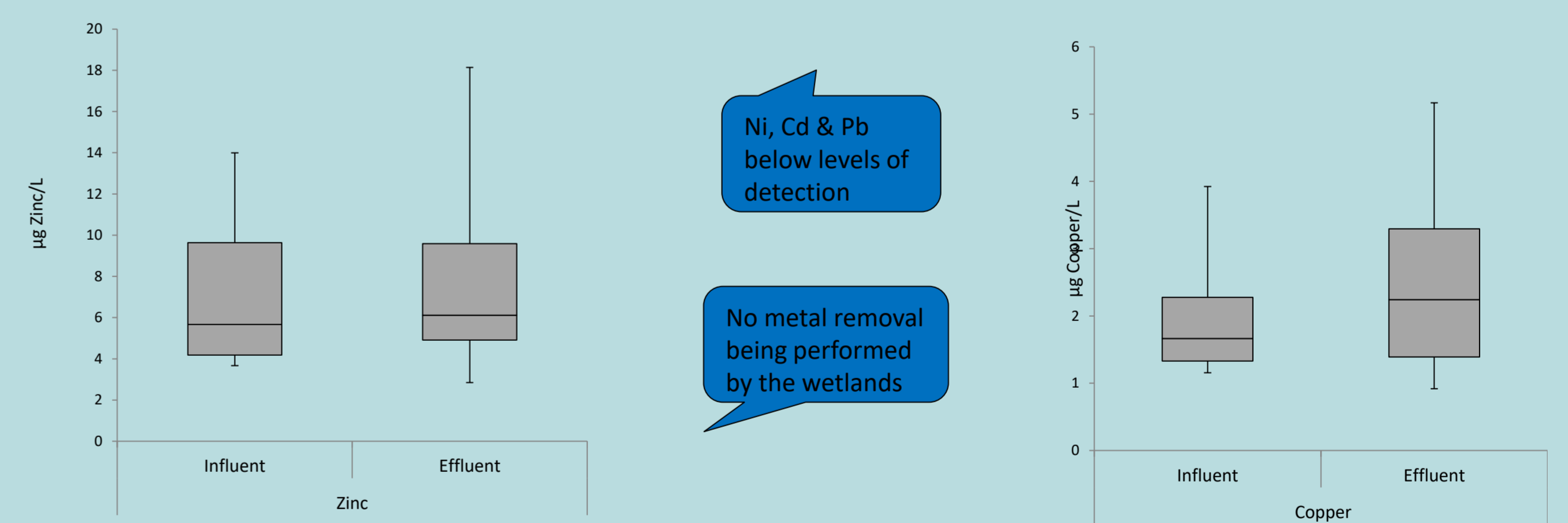
Intermittent flow patterns



Nitrification Rates

Type	Treatment	Media	Nitrification rate (g/m ² /d)	Reference
VF	Tertiary	Gravel	0.15	This study
VF	Tertiary	Gravel	0.16	Copper et al. 1997. The design and performance of a nitrifying vertical-flow reed bed treatment system
AHF	Tertiary	Gravel	0.20	Butterworth et al. 2013. Effect of artificial aeration on tertiary nitrification in a full scale subsurface horizontal flow constructed wetland
TF	Tertiary	plastic	0.3-1.4	Metcalf & Eddy. 2004. Wastewater engineering treatment and reuse

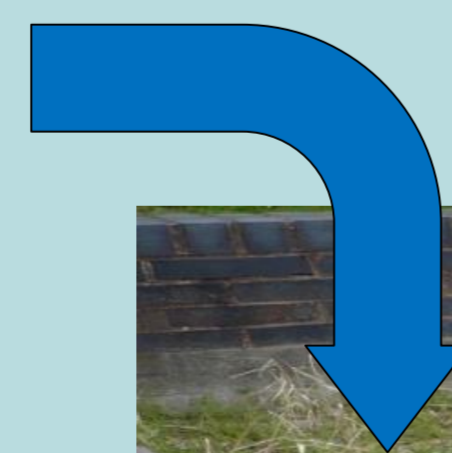
Metal Analysis



Conclusion



RBC effluent



Lightly loaded mature wetlands successfully utilised to polish secondary effluent



- Low Energy
- Low Carbon

Achieves average effluent NH₄-N 1.15mg/L (95th percentile)

Vertical flow wetlands can potentially be used to further drive the 'Green Agenda'