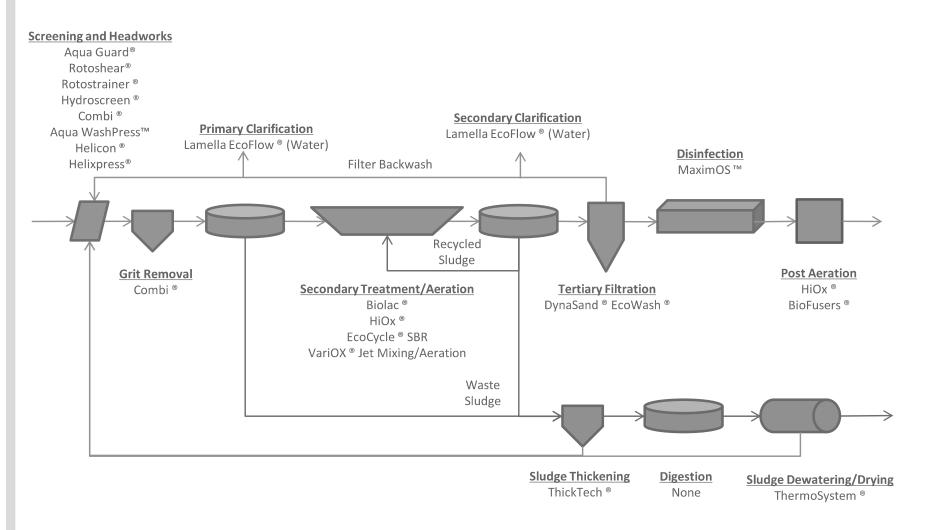


Typical WWTP Layout

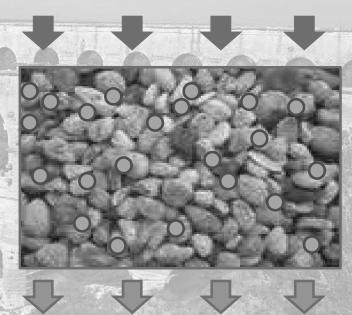




Sand Filtration Basics

- As old as water treatment itself dating back to 2,000 – 4,000 BC
- Big stuff stays in, small stuff passes through
- Porous media Depth Filtration
- Solids Build Up in Sand Bed then Need to be Removed/Cleaned

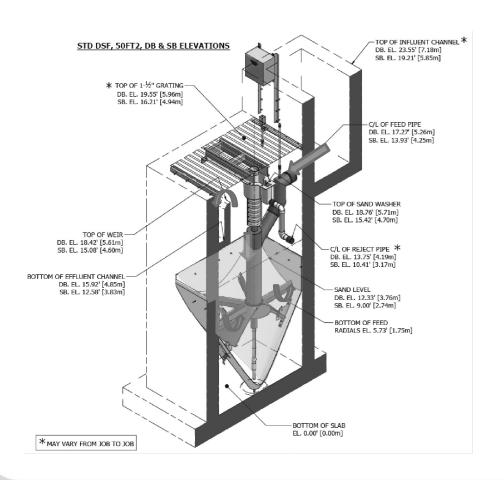
Granular Media Filtration



Continuous Filtration

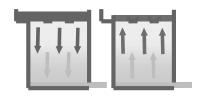
First upflow continuous backwash in America - 1978

A "Continuous" filter is an <u>upflow</u>, <u>deep bed</u>, <u>granular media filter</u> with <u>continuous backwash</u>



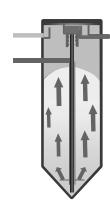
- Up Flow Dirty water is introduced at the bottom of the sand bed
- Deep Bed Process is defined as depth filtration as opposed to surface filtration
- Granular Media Sand (0.9mm or 1.4mm depending on application)
- Filter Big stuff stays in, small stuff goes out
- Continuous Backwash Sand is cleaned during regular operation, i.e. no downtime

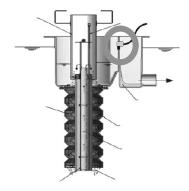
Hybrid Filtration Basics



Traditional filters backwash based upon solids, which can be better for performance, but require redundant filters and ancilliary equipment.

Continuous filters backwash based on hydraulics, which may sacrifice some performance, but doesn't require additional redundancy or ancillary equipment.

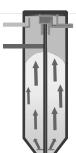


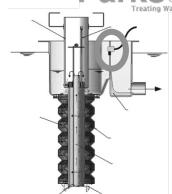


EcoWash is Hybrid of these two. EcoWash uses a continuous filter, but operates it based on solids like a traditional filter, giving the best of both worlds.



Benefits of Dynasand®EcoWash™

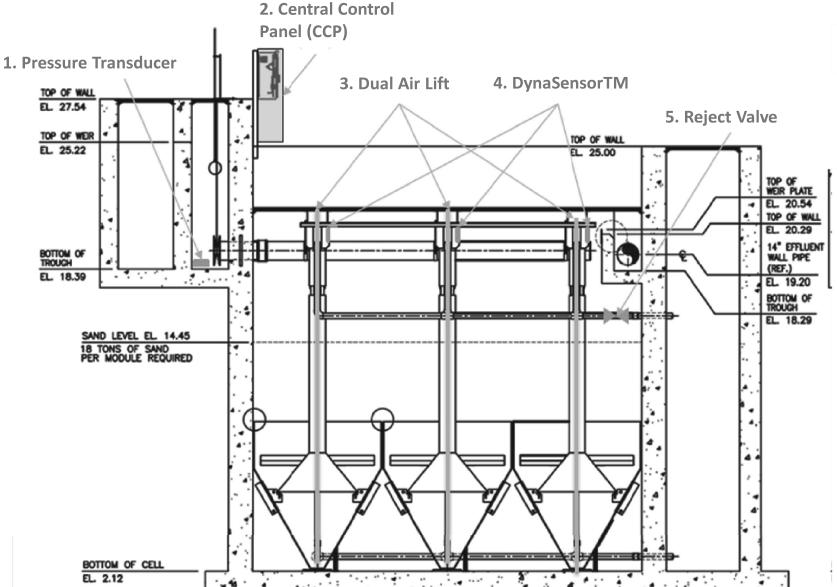




	Traditional	Continuous	EcoWash™
Filtrate Quality			
Variable Flow			
Chemical Dosing			
Reject Water			
Power Usage			
Footprint			
Ancillary Equipment			
Capital Cost			
Required Redundancy			
Remote Monitoring	_		
Labor	_	_	

EcoWash Components





EcoWash Basics



- EcoWash utilizes a continuous filter but backwashes intermittently when needed.
- Backwashing Triggers At all times, there are two set points. Whichever is reached first triggers a backwash
 - Headloss When solids build up and head loss increases, a backwash is triggered
 - Time A timer will limit the amount of time between backwashes regardless of solids
- Control Strategies
 - If the headloss trigger is set more aggressively than the timer, backwashes will be predominantly started based on solids in the filter.
 - If the timer set point is set more aggressively than the headloss set point, backwashes will be predominantly started based on time.
- Sequence of Operation During Backwash
 - Reject Valve is Opened
 - Upper Air Burst
 - Lower Air Burst
 - Normal Air flow

EcoWash Alarms

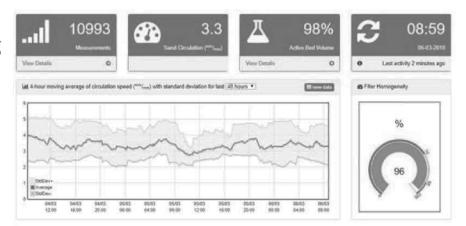


- No Sand Movement
 - The DynaSensor Detects a Lack of Sand Movement in the Air Lift
 - The Air Burst Sequence will be Triggered
 - If Sand Movement is Not Detected, Alarm will be Issued
 - Operator to Physically Verify Sand Movement
- Reject Valve Fail to Close
 - The DynaSensor Detects that the Reject Valve has Failed to Close During Non-Backwash Cycles
 - Filter will Default to Continuous Backwash
 - Alarm will be Issued

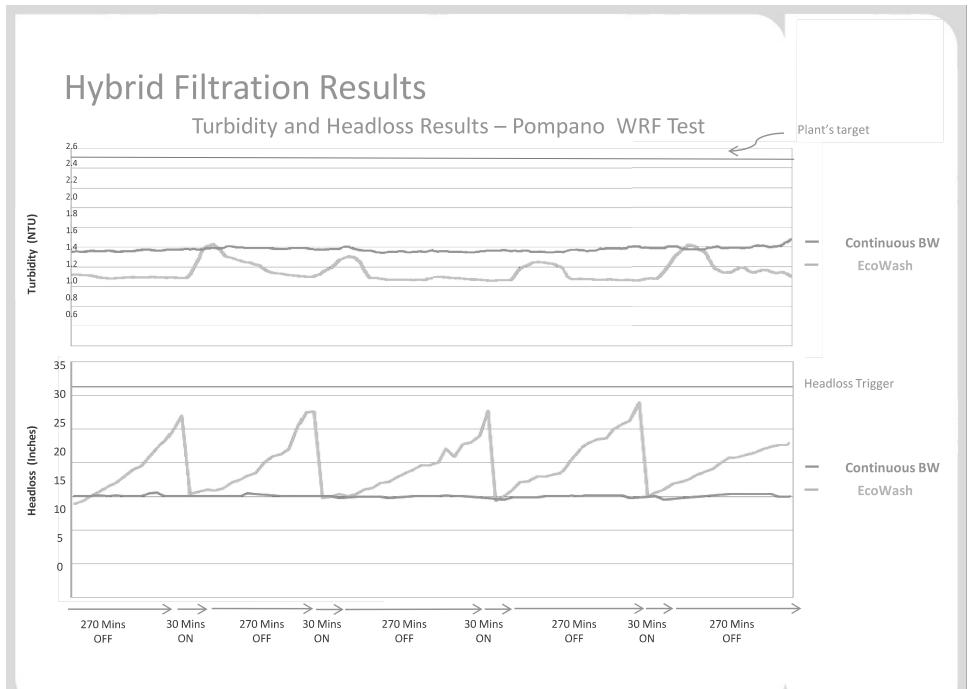
ECOWASH Further Improvements



- The DynaSensor for Sand movement can tell us whether or not the sand is moving – on/off
- In collaboration with industry partners, and using ioT, we are now offering solutions that can measure the "rate" of sand movement
- This is done using RFID chips moving along with the sand bed.
- This technology is able to provide plant managers and maintenance teams with important information such
 - Sand movement rates
 - Dead zones
 - Last activit



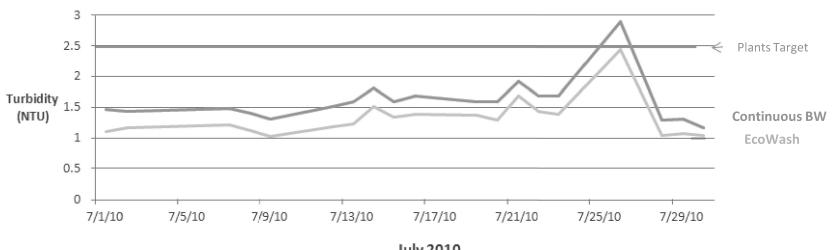




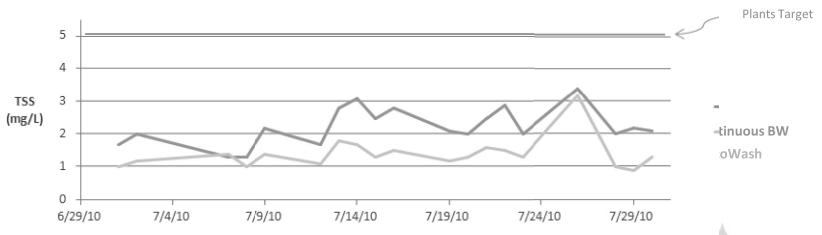
Hybrid Filtration Results

Turbidity and TSS Results – Pompano WRF Test

July 2010 Turbidity

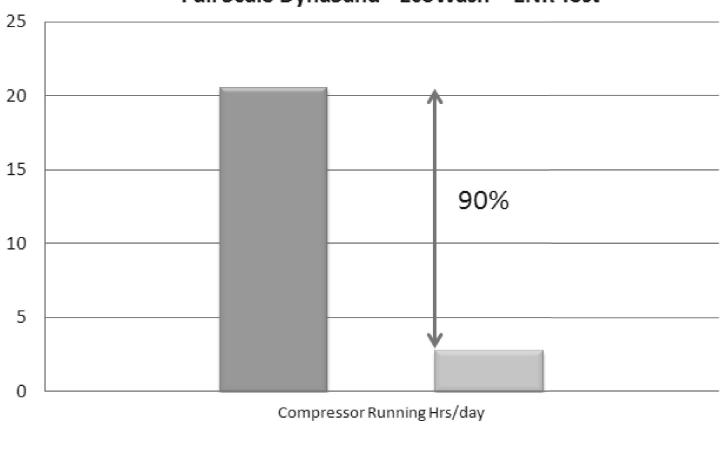






Hybrid Filtration Results Laurel, DE – ENR Application

Compressor Running Hours at Laurel, DE Full Scale DynaSand® EcoWash™ ENR Test



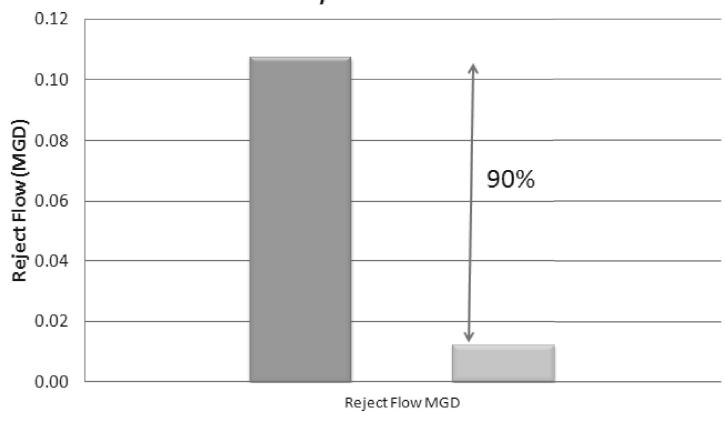
■ Continuous BackWash

■ DynaSand® EcoWash™

Hybrid Filtration Results

Laurel, DE – ENR Application

Reject Flow Reduction at Laurel, DE Full Scale DynaSand® EcoWash™ ENR Test



■ Continuous BackWash

■ DynaSand® EcoWash™

ECOWASH Benefits





- Unmanned Filter Plant Operation
- Full visibility of Filter Plant operating parameters
- Improved Filter Performance
 - < 2NTU for Tertiary Wastewater Applications
 - < 0.5 NTU and SDI < 3 for Desalination Pretreatment
- Lowest Reject rates of < 1% of Influent flow rate
- Lowest power consumption < 90% compared to traditional Sand Filters











Questions

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