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# **CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS**

## **(Reed bed technology)**

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Mizan Consult FZE

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- Introduction
- Reed bed technology for waste water
- Examples worldwide
- Reed bed technology for sewage sludge
- Reed Bed technology for sewage lagoons
- Discussion

# Company Profile

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WOLFRAM SIEVERT

Degree:

University of Applied Sciences Suderburg, Germany

Dipl. Ing. (FH) Environmental technology:

Branches of study:           1. Waste management  
                                      2. Waste water management

Occupation:

6 Years Consulting Office Blumberg-Engineers, Germany

2 Years Waagner Biro Gulf LLC, Dubai

1 Year Bauer Emirates Environment, Abu Dhabi

Since 2008: Mizan Consult FZE, Dubai

# Reed bed technology, History

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- Invented by Kaehte Seidel, Germany, 1950
- Started for single family houses in rural areas
- Technology spread over Europe and US
- Large municipality and industrial applications
- Nowadays more than 10.000 systems in Europe
- Since 2005 more than 15 systems in Qatar, Oman, UAE

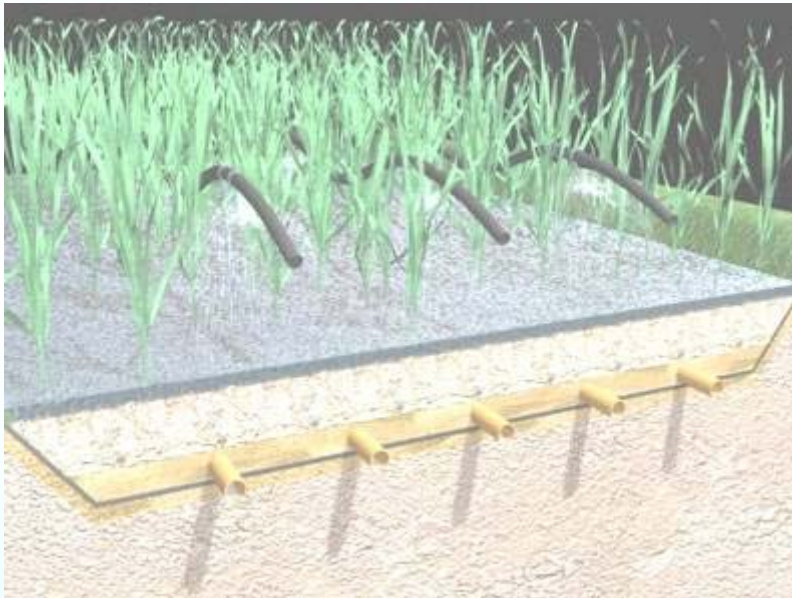
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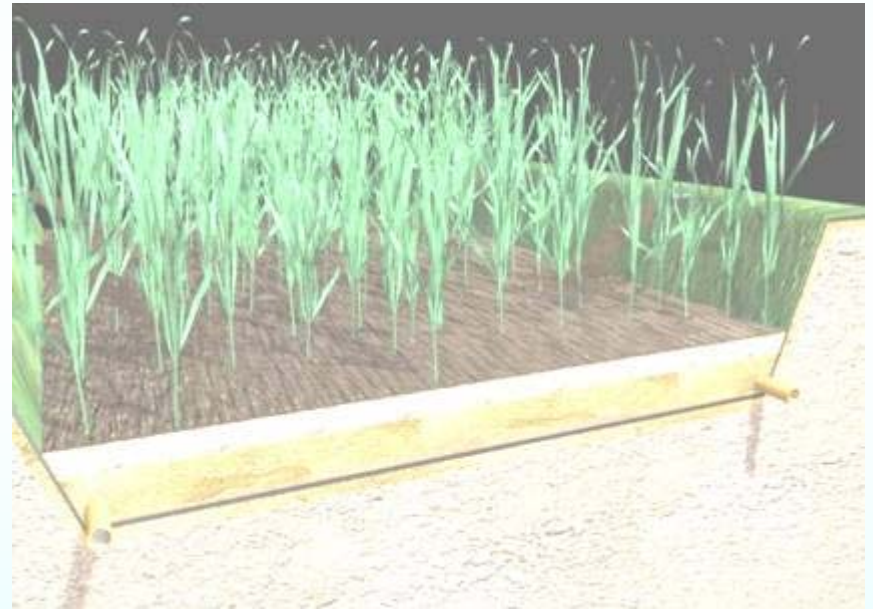
- Reed bed technology
- Sewage
- Sewage Sludge
- Lagoons

# Technology

Constructed wetlands (Reed Beds) for treatment of sewage, storm water, sewage sludge, ponds, lagoons and pre-treatment of water works



Reed Bed for sewage or storm water

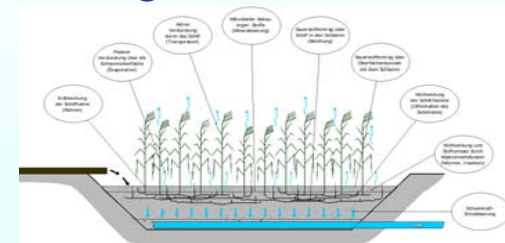
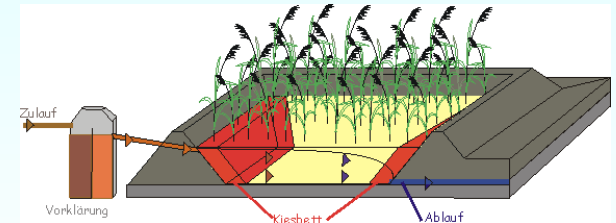


Reed Bed for sewage sludge

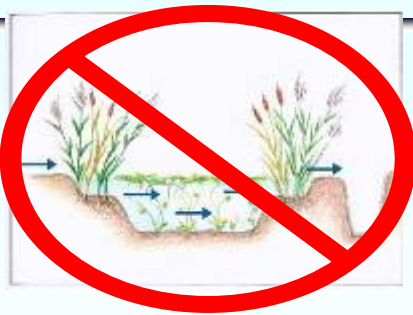
# Reed bed technology

## Self-preserving biozinoose filter

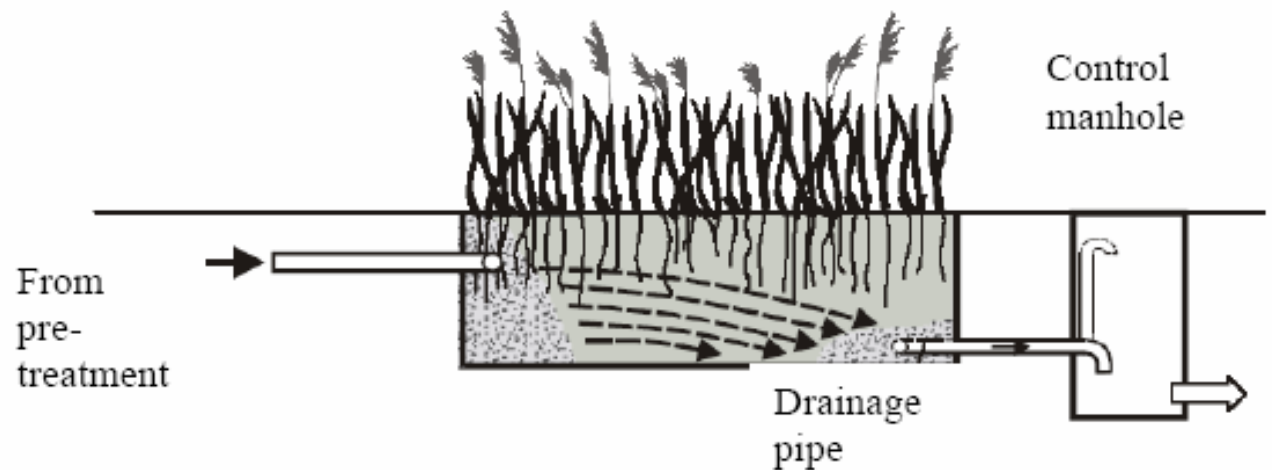
- Filtration processes (SS)
- Drying and mineralisation (SS, Parasites, Faecal Colif.)
- Microbial and fungal decomposition of organic matter (BOD, COD)
- Chemical and physical precipitation and adsorption processes (Phosphate binding)
- Aeration by the reeds, aerenchym (Nitrification)
- Anaerobic zones, water saturated (De-nitrification)
- Prävention of clogging effects by the continuous growth and decay of roots and stems



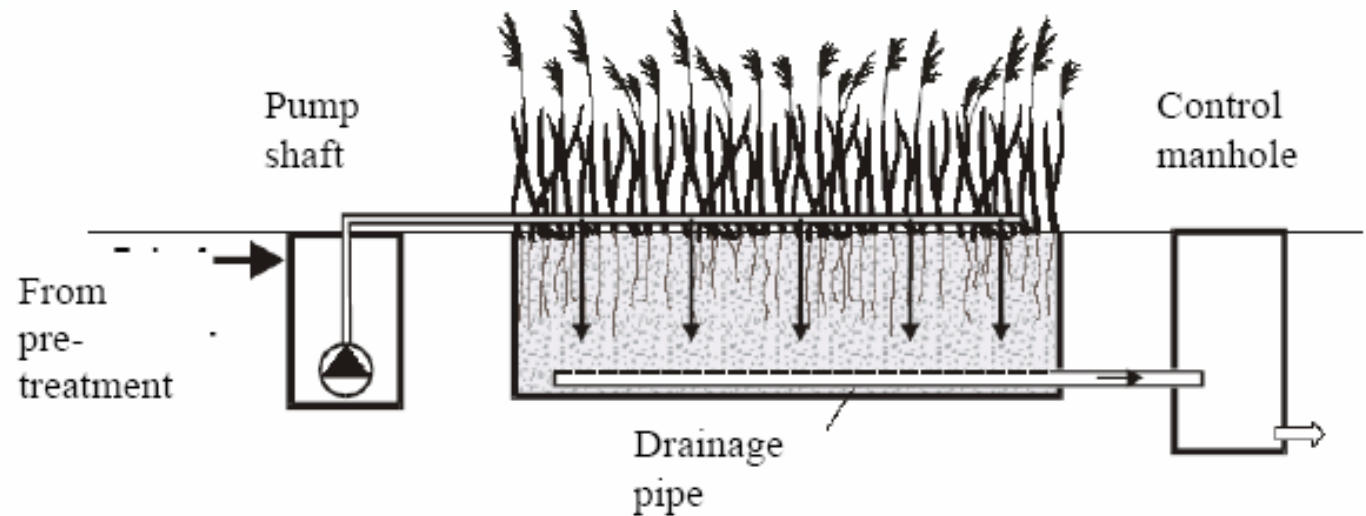
# Overview of reed bed technology



Horizontal subsurface flow Reed bed

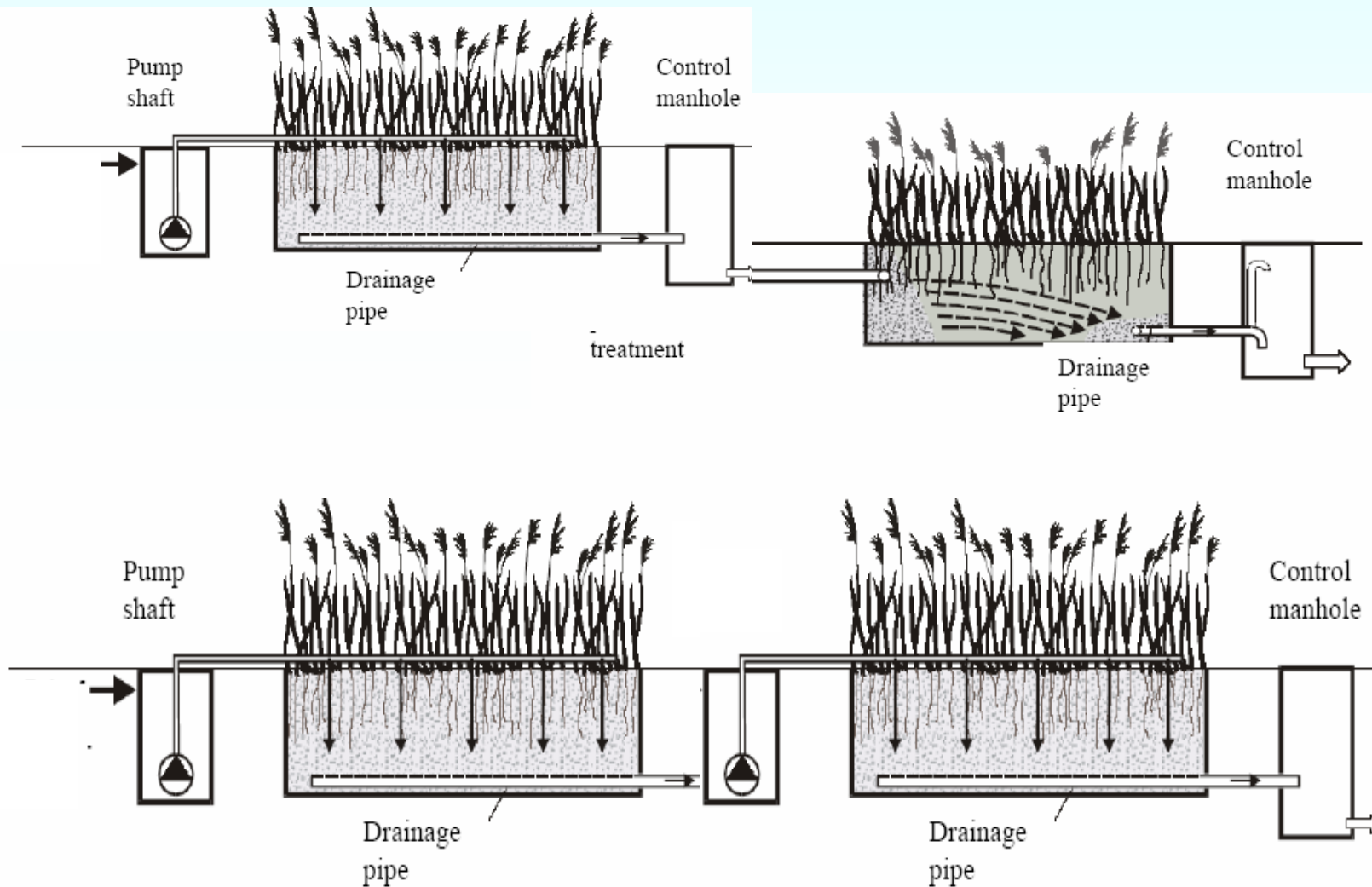


Vertical subsurface flow Reed bed





# Overview of reed bed technology



# Reed bed technology, German design parameter

## Reed bed for pre-treated sewage

	Design criteria	Design criteria
<b>Horizontal filter</b>	$\geq 5 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}$ min. $20 \text{ m}^2$	$\leq 16 \text{ g COD}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$
	Flow $\leq 40 \text{ mm/d}$ $= 40 \text{ l}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$	depth $\geq 50 \text{ cm}$
<b>Vertical filter</b>	$\geq 4 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}$ min. $16 \text{ m}^2$	$\leq 20 \text{ g COD}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$
	Flow $\leq 80 \text{ mm/d}$ $= 80 \text{ l}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$	depth $\geq 50 \text{ cm}$ (better $80 \text{ cm}$ as in former times)

Calculated influent: mechanically treated wastewater with a specific BOD of  $40 \text{ g BOD}/(\text{P} \cdot \text{d})$  and  $100 \text{ l}/(\text{P} \cdot \text{d})$

# Reed bed technology, design parameter raw sewage

	Design criteria	Design criteria
<b>1. Step Vertical filter</b>	$\geq 2 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}$	
	Flow $\leq 120 \text{ mm/d}$ $= 120 \text{ l}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$	depth $\geq 30 \text{ cm}$
<b>2. Step Horizontal filter</b>	$\geq 3 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}$	
	Flow $\leq 80 \text{ mm/d}$ $= 80 \text{ l}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$	depth $\geq 30 \text{ cm}$

## Reed bed technology, raw sewage, grinder pump lift station (only mechanical equipment)





# Reed bed technology, raw sewage, inflow



Top: Raw sewage inflow point before operation



Right: Raw sewage inflow point after 2 years of operation

# Reed bed technology, raw sewage, mineralized

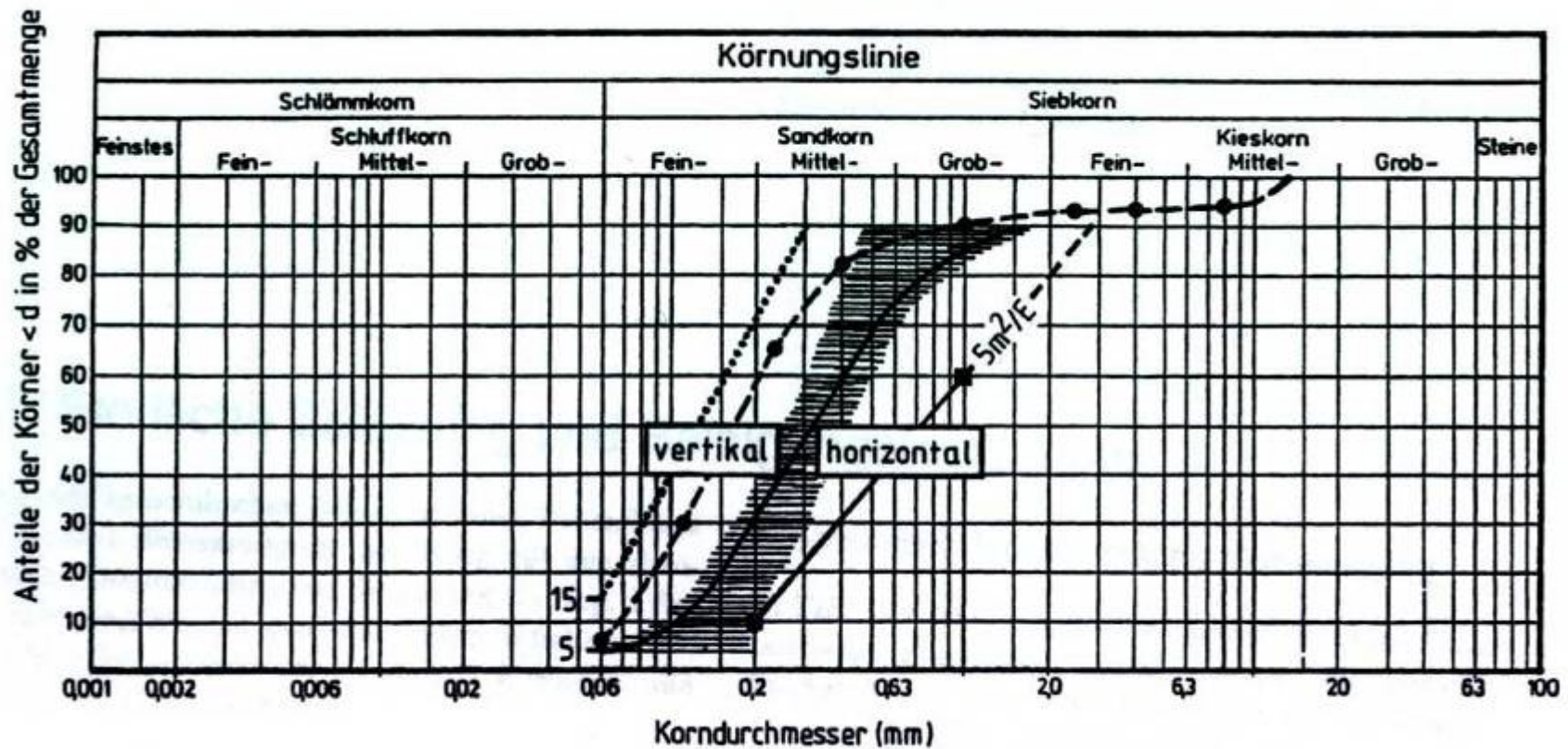




# Reed bed technology, design parameter for ME

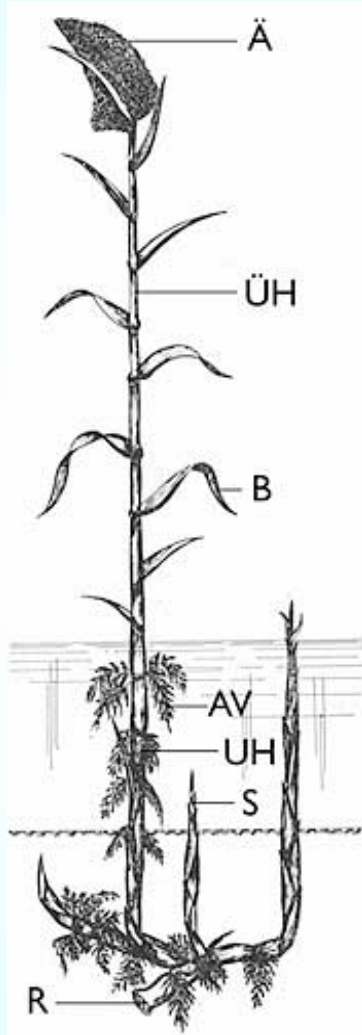
	Design criteria	Design criteria
<b>Stage A Vertical filter</b>	$\geq 1.2 - 2.5 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}$ $\leq 50 \text{ [g SS/(m}^2\text{*d)]}$	
	Flow $\leq 60 - 120 \text{ mm/d}$ $= 60 - 120 \text{ l/(m}^2\text{*d)}$	depth $\geq 30 \text{ cm}$
<b>Stage B Vertical filter</b>	$\geq 0.8 - 3 \text{ m}^2/\text{person}$ $\leq 20 - 40 \text{ [g COD/(m}^2\text{*d)]}$	
	Flow $\leq 40 - 80 \text{ mm/d}$ $= 40 - 80 \text{ l/(m}^2\text{*d)}$	depth $\geq 60 \text{ cm}$

# Reed bed technology, filter material





# Reed bed technology, reed plants



## Phragmites australis (common reed)

- Endemic species
- Sewage adapted



# Advantages - Disadvantages

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- Easy to maintain
- Long lasting system (>15 years)
- Use of local material
- Low or no energy consumption
- Reuse of the cleaned wastewater for irrigation or in the buildings as toilet flush water
- No problems by pause times or under loading
- No problems by short time overload
- **BUT: 2-5 m<sup>2</sup>/PERSON**

# Green Buildings (LEED)

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- Treatment of storm water
- Reduce storm water runoff (Stormwater in Reed Bed)
- Creation of habitate
- Biodiversity
- Reduce Water consumption (Reuse in Building)
- Reduce Fresh-Water for irrigation
- Use of local material

 10 LEED points

# Reed Bed Technology, Environmental benefits

- CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage
- Protection of ground and sea from sewage discharge
- Mesoclimate enhancement
- improve and maintain biodiversity
- increase environmental complexity
- recharge of groundwater
- Increase ecological resilience



# Reed Bed Technology, Human benefits

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- Better Mesoclimate
- Green belt recreation areas
- Feeling of an eco-friendly country
- Additional leisure time resources
- Educational spaces for teaching sustainability
- New jobs in the biomass-economy



# Reed Bed Technology, Economic benefits

- Saving on water production and storage
- Creation of tourism facilities
- Improvement of farming
- Production of bio-fuel and eco-building materials from reed plants



# Products from reed plants



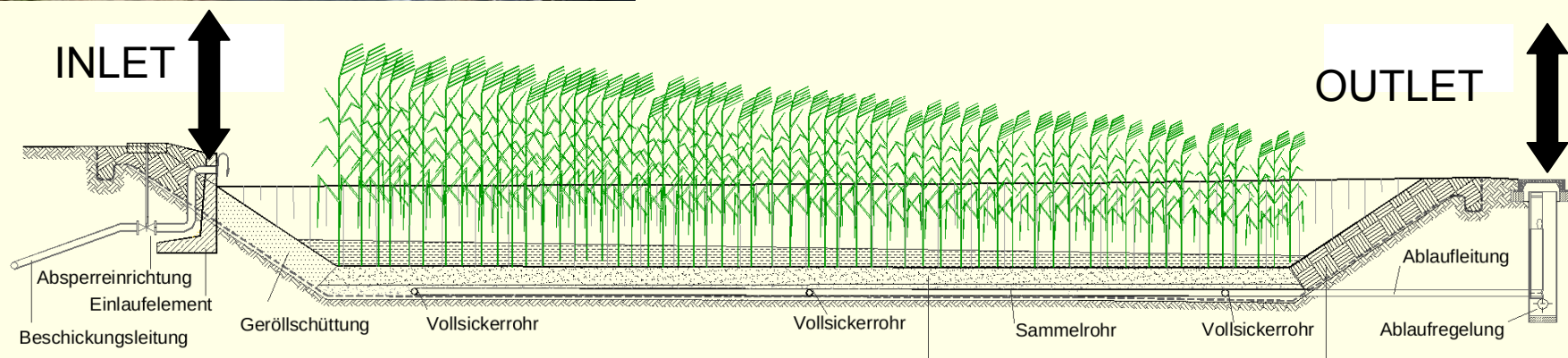
Biofuel



Eco Building materials



# Sewage Sludge Mineralisation





# Sewage Sludge Mineralization, Utilization

- Watercontent 40 - 75%
- Carrier of nutrients with slowly nutrients delivery
- Stable structure and high waterstorage capacity (like humus)
- Use in
  - Agriculture
  - Landscaping
  - Humusproduction



## Disadvantage

- The definition of the product is still „sewage sludge“

# Sewage Sludge Mineralization, Advantages

- No sludge disposal
- No energy
- Low maintenance
- No spare parts
- Stock of humus / fertilizer
- High value of product



# Sewage Sludge Mineralization, Examples



09/2003



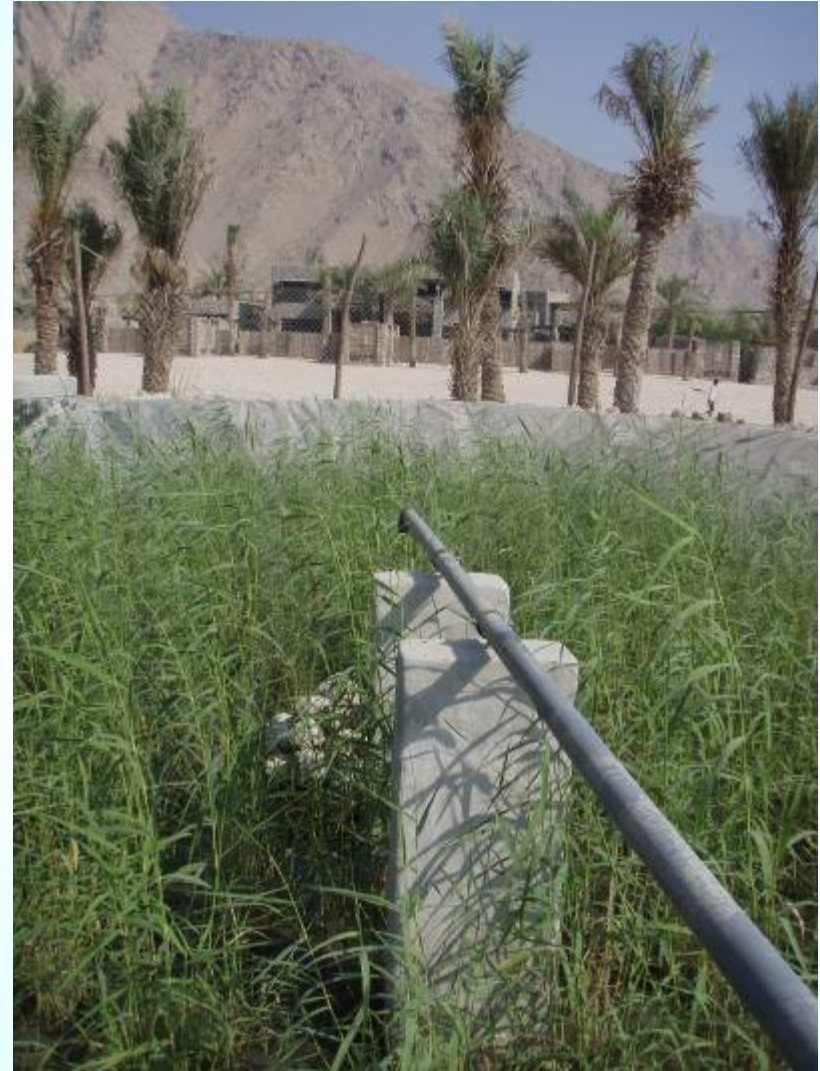
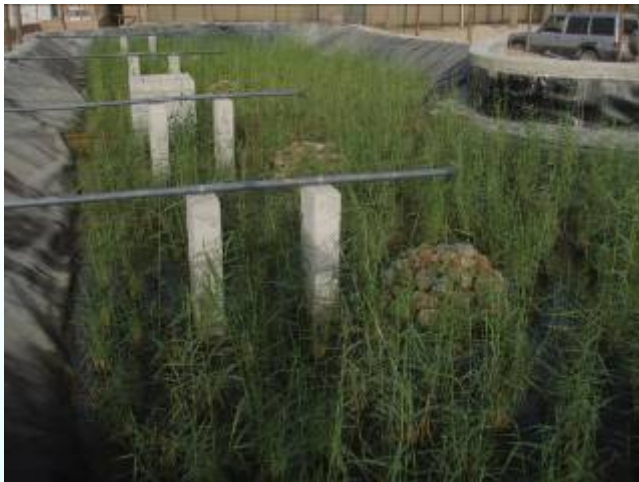
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# Sewage Sludge Mineralization, Examples

## 3 plants in the Middle East

- Qatar, Al Khor 10,000 p.e.
- U.A.E., Dubai 240 p.e.
- Oman, Zighy Bay, 1,400 p.e.



# Reed bed technology, design parameter sludge

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60 – 120 kg DS/m<sup>2</sup>x a

0.15 – 0.3m<sup>2</sup> / p.e.

# Enhancement of sewage lagoons

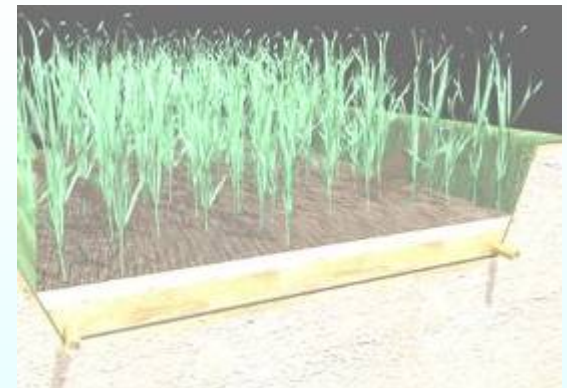
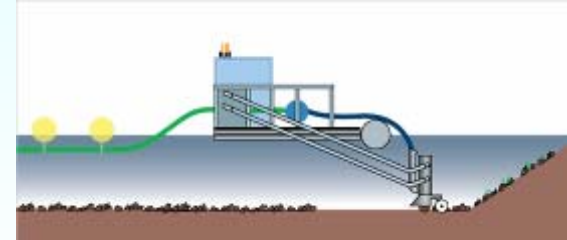
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- Sludge evacuation boats
- Sludge drying reed beds
- Sedimentation reed basins (inflow)
- Reed bed as additional treatment step

# Enhancement of sewage lagoons

## Sludge removal

- Sludge suction boat
- Sedimentation and mineralization beds
- Sewage sludge humification



# Enhancement of sewage lagoons

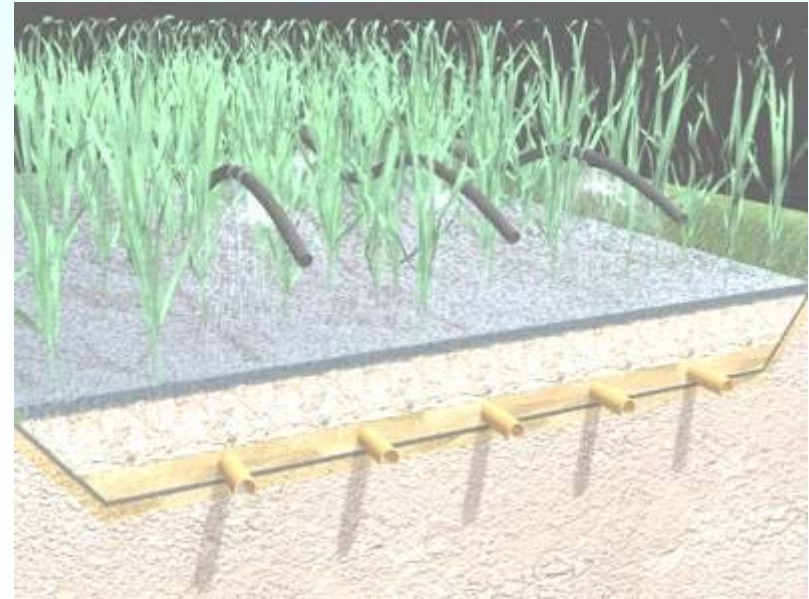




# Enhancement of sewage lagoons

## Reed bed filter at inflow

- SS removal and mineralization
- BOD/COD removal
- Nitrification
- DO enrichment



## Conclusion

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Sustainable and eco-friendly sewage treatment technologies are available and proven in the Middle East.

Mizan Consult provides the consultancy services to implement these technologies.

Thank you !