



#### **Learning Objectives:**

Why? The cost of water

Who? The team to assemble for the project

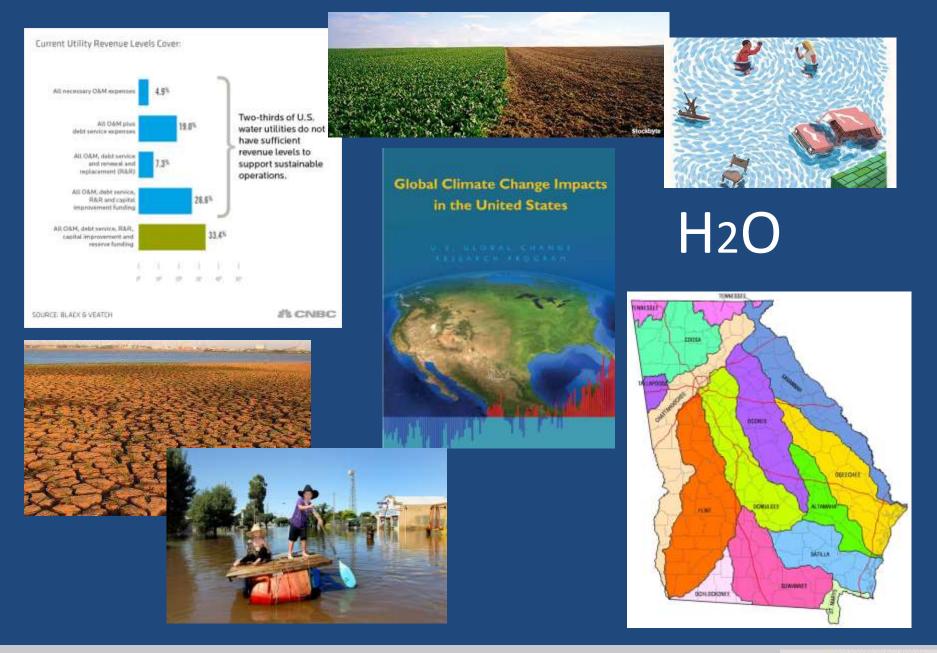
What? The technology and the site impact

Where? At Emory University!

**Woes? Trouble shooting and difficulties** 



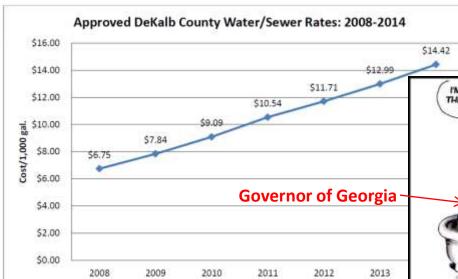






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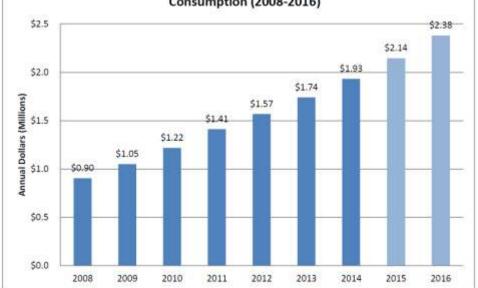




1. Atlanta's watershed area is one of the smallest, with the city at the headwaters, not downstream.



Projected Utility Water Costs based on Retail Rates and 2011 Consumption (2008-2016)



"\*Assumes 134 million gallons per year used at each respective water rate listed above. Estimates for FY2015 and FY2016 were produced based on an historical 11% increase in combined water/sewer rates annually.

# 25 years of Water Wars

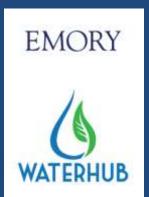
2. Atlanta's rates have increased over the past decade to help pay for the \$4 billion Clean Water Atlanta initiative, a federally mandated overhaul of the City's aging and deteriorated sewer systems. The rates are tiered to reward conservation. – 2015 City of Atlanta Web Site Sewer work is expected to continue through 2027



2015 - \$15.16 /1,000gal.







Public-private partnership between Emory University, Reeves Young, the development partner, and Sustainable Water, the technology provider.













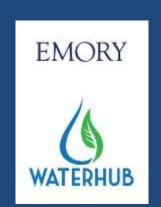
**Emory PM** 





#### Timeline:

- 2011 AASHE conference attendance and learning
- 2012 WPA (water purchase agreement) negotiated –
  Emory buys back repurposed water at a lesser rate than
  County water (\$14/k gall)



- 2013 legal issues required new approaches
- 2013 pipes placed to chiller and steam plants
- 2014 construction of greenhouse and vaults
- 2015 commissioning and April opening/water flowing

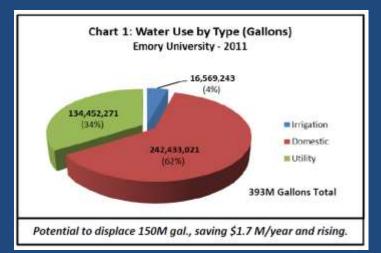
Up to 400,000 gallons/day; 146 million/yr. (nearly 40% of total water used on campus)

Reuse in chillers & boilers to heat and cool campus buildings (toilet flushing if excess)

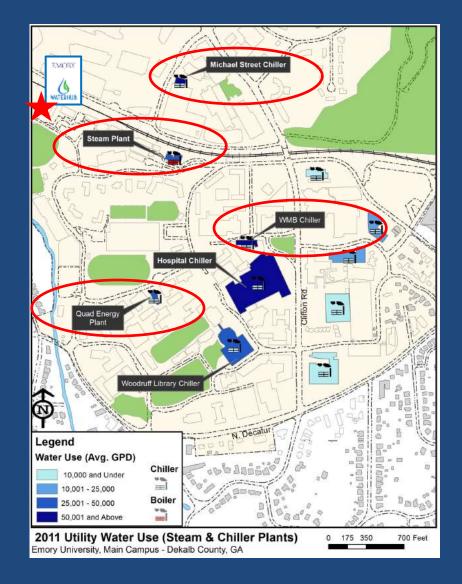
**Est. Millions in Cost Savings** 

















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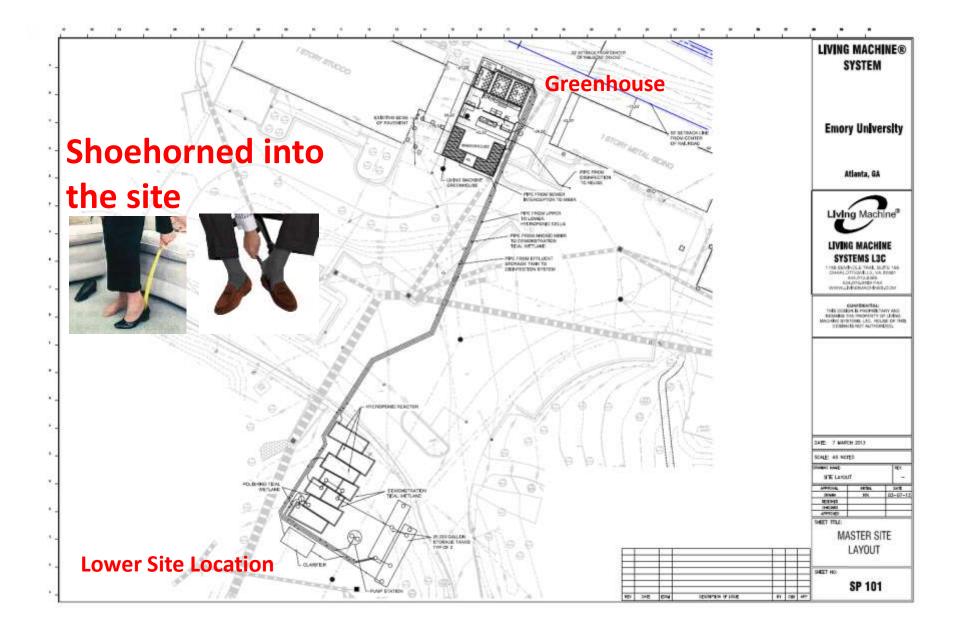


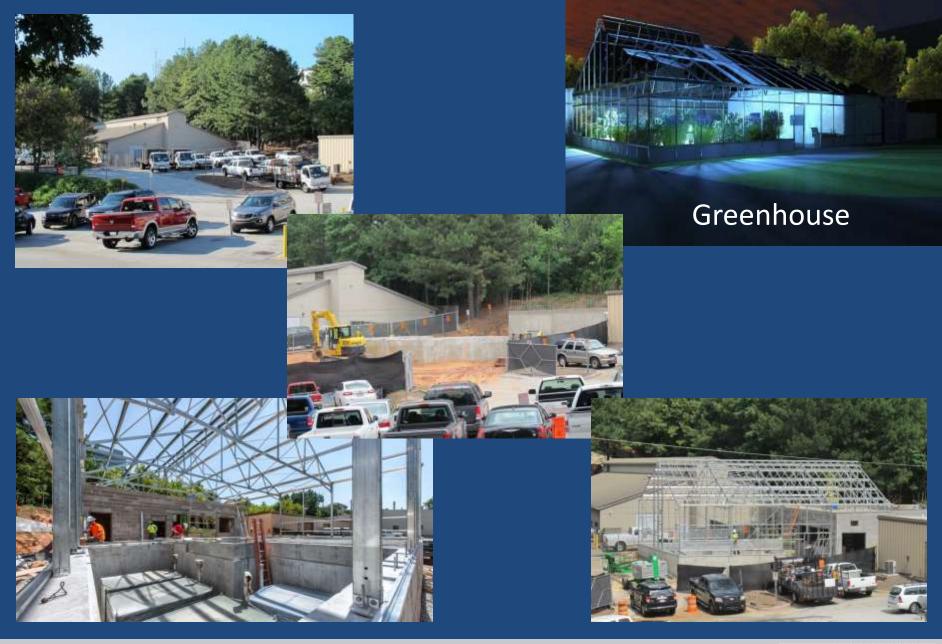




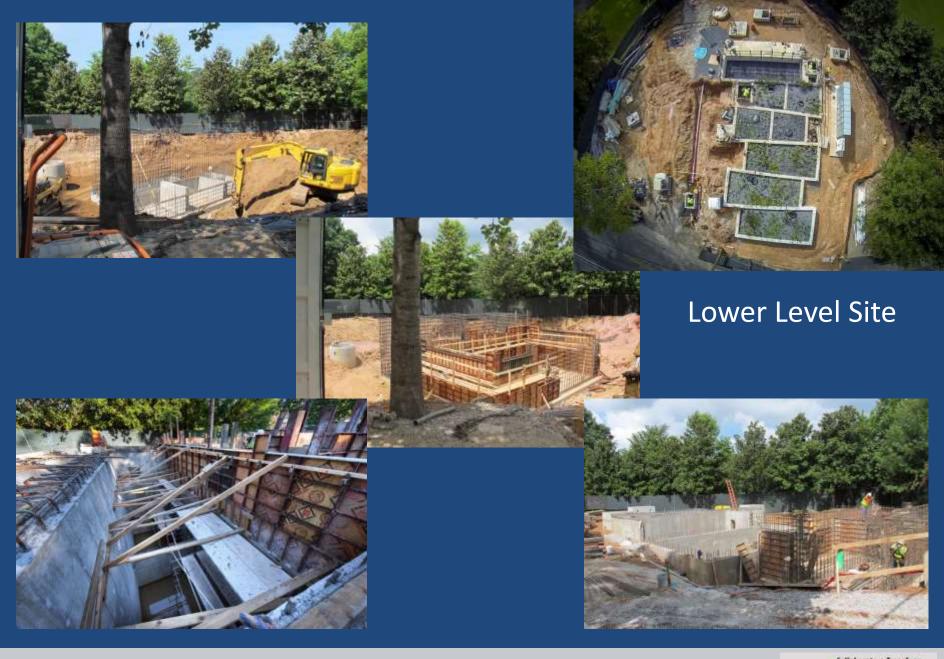








Collaborate + Transform

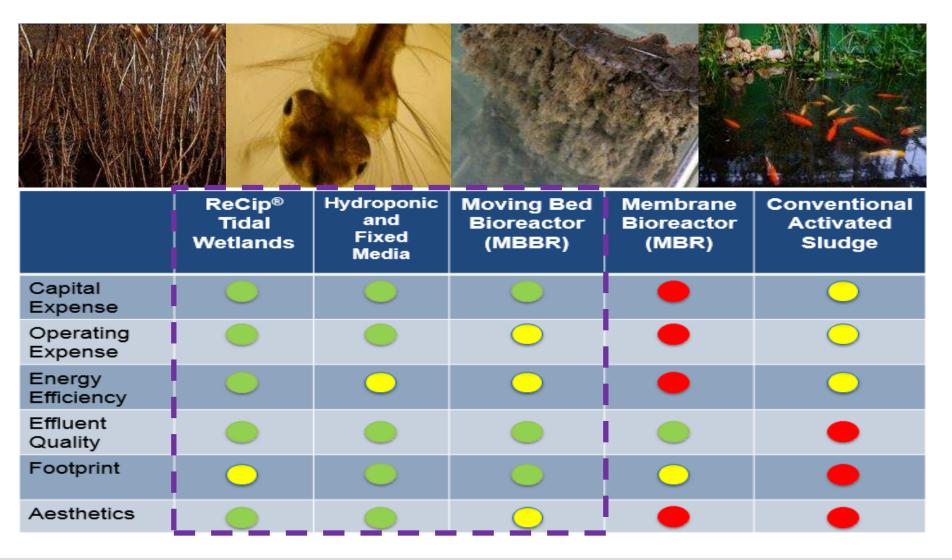


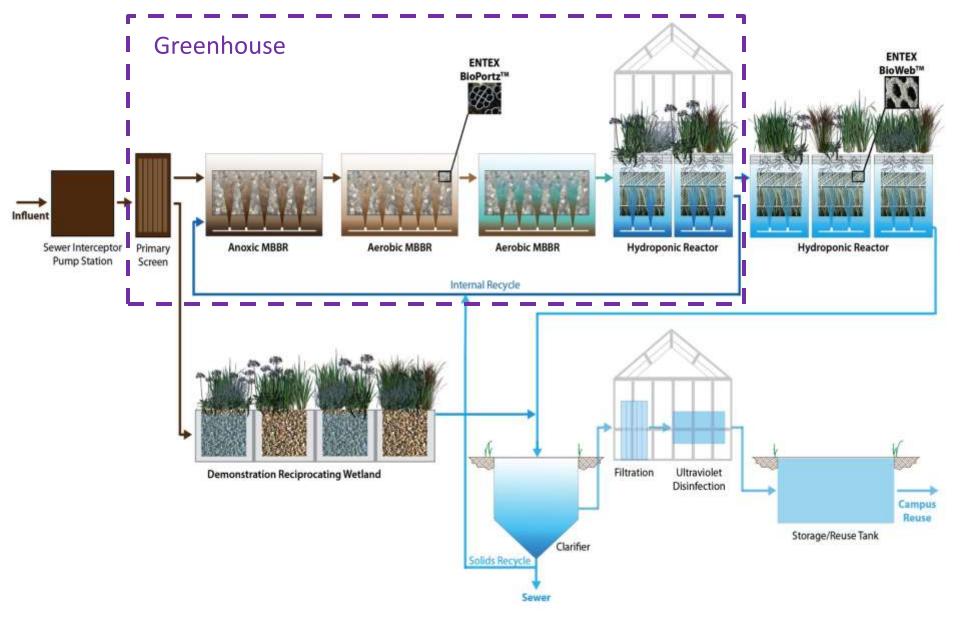
Sewerage processing 101 crib notes:





## **Ecological Treatment Technologies**







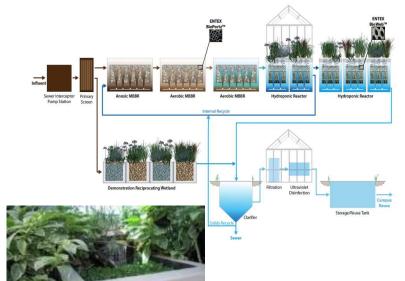
Collaborate + Transform

## Greenhouse









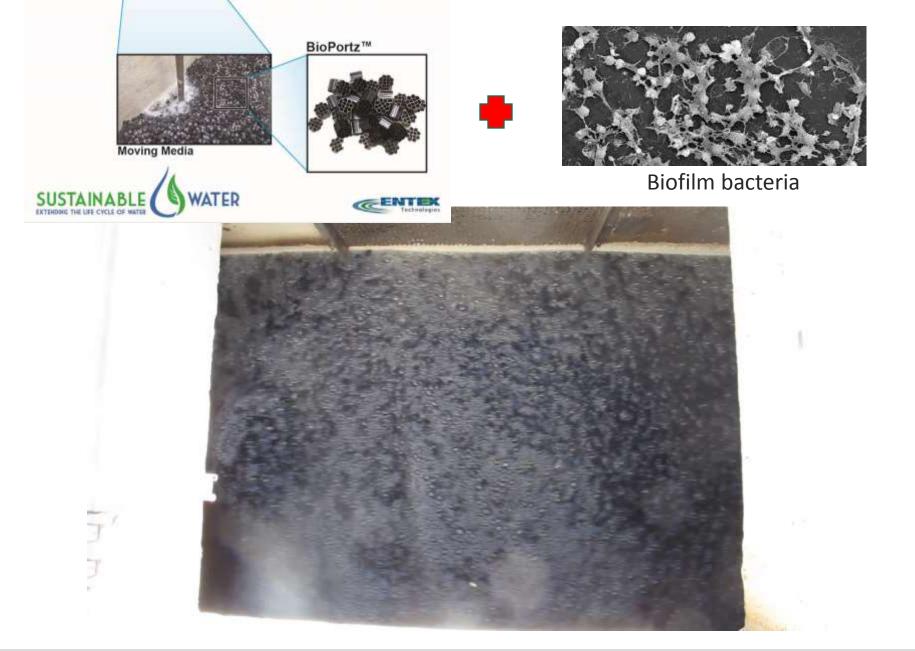




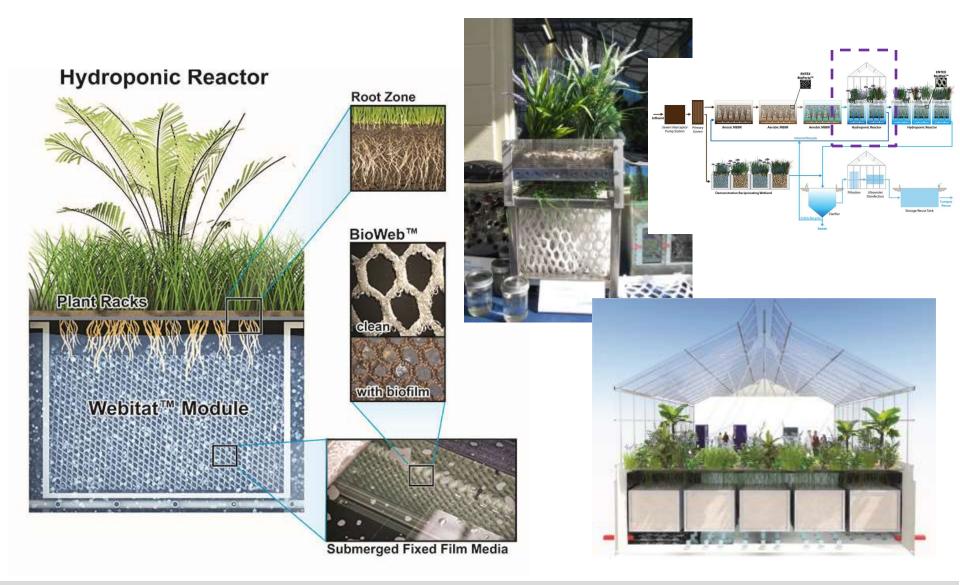


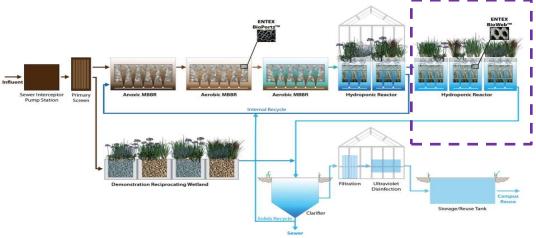


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### **Fixed Media Solutions**



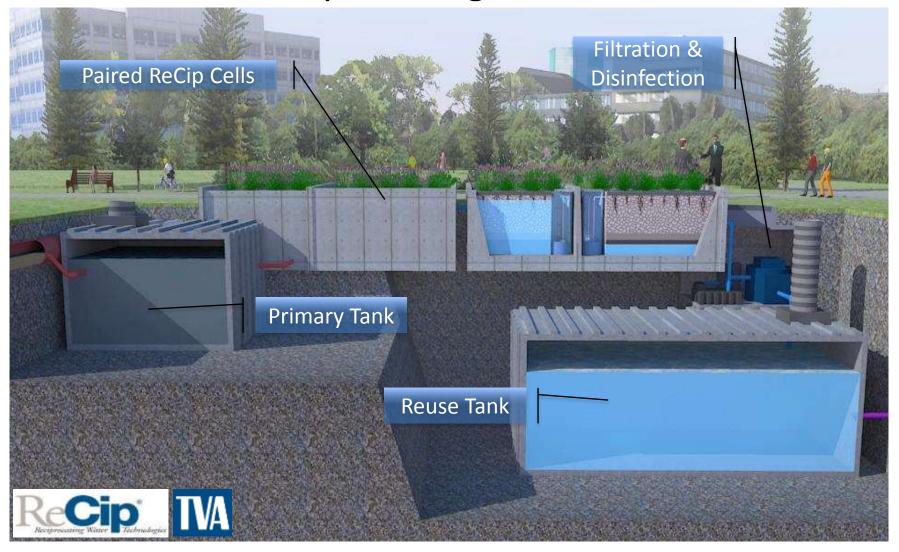






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## Reciprocating Wetlands





#### Lessons learned –

Animal bedding issue; know what is coming out of your upstream buildings and when!

Overcoming the "ick" factor



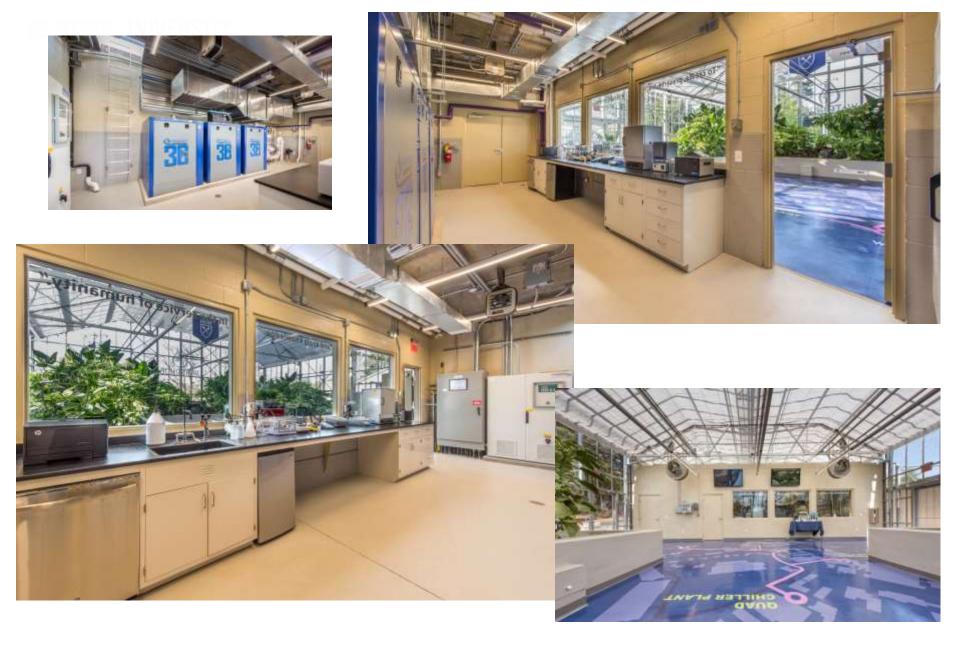






Woes?





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## Multifunctional Educational



**Academics:** Support curriculum design; facilitate the use of WaterHub as an active site for teaching and demonstration.

Passive Study: Will assist research groups interested in conducting tests, experiments etc. that do not impact the process and operations but still require use of the facility and Sustainable Water expertise.

**Active R&D:** Offer additional research and facilities.

**Outreach:** Work closely with student groups to change the way we understand sustainability and biodiversity, to change the way we view, use and live with water.



# Teaching and Learning Opportunities



Gina McCarthy, EPA visit 2/2015

"In addition to recycling millions of gallons of water a year, the WaterHub includes a Reciprocating Wetland demonstration unit which was purposefully created at Emory as a research opportunity for The Center for Global Safe Water at Rollins School of Public Health. Data from the WaterHub will be used to help determine if similar facilities can be effectively utilized in developing countries." Emory Report April 14, 2015











YTD water reclaim – Michael St. plant 2,426,074 gals; Quad plant 119,125 gals

**Questions?** 

