

1,4 Dioxane Removal - Treatability Study with MOB™ Process - Influent Wastewater

The MOB™ (Mobile Organic Biofilm) process is a novel and sustainable wastewater treatment process developed by Nuvoda to improve settleability, increase treatment capacity, provide simultaneous nutrient removal, and optimize process stability.

The MOB™ Process removes COD, BOD and 1.4 Dioxane.

The patented MOB™ Process utilizes a highly renewable, naturally occurring lignocellulosic material as a ballasted media for biofilm growth. The adsorptive and high surface area media is machined to approximately 500 um in size, allowing it to act as an optimal media for hybridized fixed film and granular sludge growth.

This hybrid matrix of fixed film and granulation is fully mobile and free to circulate throughout the process, and adaptively grows a stratified microbial community that facilitates robust and versatile simultaneous biological nutrient removal. Since the MOBTM is free to circulate into a secondary clarifier, the improved settleability by granulation reduces effluent TSS, improves clarifier capacity and makes dewatering sludge more efficient.

Data below shows the results of a study applying the MOBTM Process to an industrial wastewater effluent for a facility in North Carolina, USA.

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Analysis Method

- 1. Bench-scale batch reactor with single-stage aeration using MOB™ Process was setup for the wastewater sample. MOB™ was harvested from Nuvoda's pilot batch reactor for the study.
- 2. Hach® Method 8000 for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). All the samples were filtered through 0.45 µm filters and tested for soluble COD (sCOD).
- 3. Hach® Method 10214 (Molybdovanadate Method) for Phosphorus (Orthophosphate, reactive)
- 4. Hach® Method 10205 (Salicylate Method) for Ammonia (NH₃-N)
- 5. EPA Method 624 Volatiles by SIM for 1,4 Dioxane. (Pace Analytical)

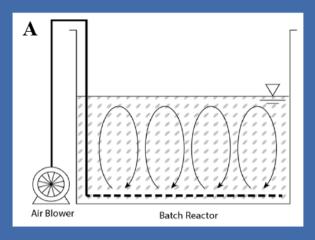




Figure 1.

- A. Batch reactor with single-stage aeration using MOB™ process for the wastewater sample. The air blower and diffusers aerate and circulate the ballasted media thoroughly for optimal treatment efficiency.
- **B. Biofilm growth on a ballasted media.** The biofilm can remove BOD, COD, ammonia and phosphorus simultaneously.





1. INFLUENT WASTEWATER SAMPLE PROPERTIES

sCOD	1683 mg/L
рН	12.4 - Adjust to 7.75
Phosphorus (Ortho, reactive)	8.4 mg/L
Ammonia	2.6 mg/L
1,4 Dioxane	179 ug/L
TSS	390 mg/L

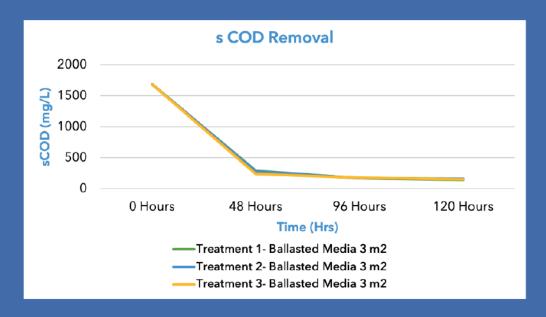
2. MOBTM TREATMENT PARAMETERS

Reactor Configuration	Batch Reactor with Single-Stage Aeration
Sample Volume	6.9 gal
Ballasted Media	750 g wet (approx. 100±7 g dry)
pH Adjustment for MOB™ Process	7.8 - 8.0
Temperature	21 ± 0.5℃
Sampling Timing	The "Day 0" sample was collected immediately after the MOB TM Process started. A new sample was then collected every 24-48 hours throughout the treatability study. All testing was completed in triplicate.



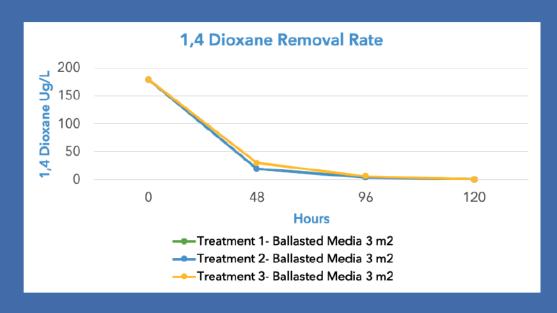
3. sCOD LEVEL OVER THE 5-DAY TREATMENT PROCESS

The aerobic MOB[™] Process removed 84% of sCOD in one day (24 hours) and reached 91% removal in 5 days (120 hours).



4. 1,4 DIOXANE

The aerobic MOB™ Process demonstrated an 88% removal rate of 1,4 Dioxane within 24 hours and 100% removal rate over the 5-day treatability study.





5. OBSERVATIONS & SUMMARY

Through the 5-day study it was evident that the MOBTM process successfully reduced COD, BOD, and 1,4 Dioxane and achieved desired effluent concentrations. Since the MOBTM process is a granulated fixed film technology, it is known to be able to reduce compounds such as 1,4 Dioxane.

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