

GAS ENERGY MIXING SYSTEM vs. DAF TECHNOLOGY

GEM SYSTEM (Gas Energy Mixing)

As water conservation increases, GEM System handles very high contaminant loading with NO increase in capital

At onset, GEM System adds oxygen to 100% of the waste stream

100% aeration/oxygenation generates 1,000 times more NANO bubbles

The liquid solid gas mixers (LSGM's) use hydrocyclone / centrifugal energy to provide extremely high energy mixing of waste water, oxygen and polymers

Upon introduction to the LSGM heads, polymers are uncoiled to expose 100% of the polymer to attract a higher percentage of contaminants

LSGM uncoiling of polymers exposes more charge sites to attract more than 2 times the number of contaminants per polymer

Drier Solids – Less Waste – Less Hauling \$
Sludge off the beach is 10 – 13% solids
Sludge after decant is 20 – 30% solids

GEM System can adapt to changes in stream in less than ONE MINUTE

Tank is only used for skimming solids and therefore can be very small

GEM System can expand to double the original flow capacity with NO additional capital expenditures

Simple Design / Easy Maintenance / Few Moving Parts

GEM System creates tighter, longer lasting flocs

Modular Design that is easily EXPANDABLE and easily to relocate

LSGM Technology can be added as a retrofit to existing DAF's to double or triple capacity

GEM FOOTPRINT IS 30 – 90% SMALLER THAN CONVENTIONAL DAF FOOTPRINT

MODERN DESIGN WITH AN EYE ON SUSTAINABILITY

DAF (Dissolved Air Flotation)

As water conservation increases, DAF needs larger tank to adjust to higher contaminant loading which incurs capital expenditures

Air is not added to waste stream until it hits (or is about to hit the flotation tank)

Only 20% stream aeration generates very few usable bubbles

Relies upon flocculation tubes for chemical addition and a larger tank for mixing of chemical, air and settlement of solids

Chemical introduction occurs in the flocculation tubes where the polymers remain coiled

Coiled polymers only attract waste particles to the exposed portion of the chemical making the polymer more than half as efficient

Wetter Looser Solids – More Waste – More Hauling \$
Sludge off the beach is 2 – 8% solids
Sludge after decant is 6 – 14% solids

Response to changing stream can be greater than ONE HOUR

DAF relies upon longer residence times and larger tanks to treat heavier flows and loads

DAF can only increase in capacity by approximately 20% before a larger system needs to be specified

Many moving parts / High Maintenance

DAF creates weaker flocs that must be pressed

Bulky Design that costs more to expand and is much more difficult (if even possible) to relocate

No expansion possibilities (just 20% over design)

CONVENTIONAL DAF FOOTPRINT IS GENERALLY MUCH LARGER THAN GEM