

Whitewater System Additional Information

Some Facts & Figures

Service/Maintenance

The inspection service is to be performed by a Registered Onsite Wastewater Practitioner (ROWP) in British Columbia.

Service is Simplicity Itself

Cleaning of intake filter of the air pump is the only regular service to the type 2 systems.

There are no submerged sewage pumps, no filters, and no moving parts inside the Whitewater unit to be removed, replaced, or cleaned.

Solids in Suspension Removal

Ask your maintenance provider to check for the need to have the tank's contents removed.

Whitewater Sewage Treatment Process Method

The Whitewater sewage treatment plant utilizes activated sludge process, with extended aeration. Extended aeration process has atmospheric air under pressure being introduced by linear or rotary vane compressor into the reactor chamber (also known as the aeration chamber). The reactor chamber is the first chamber that the crude sewage enters in the Whitewater plant. The arrangement of the air lines inside the reactor chamber causes the influent sewage and the returned activated sludge to be constantly mixed together into what is then called the mixed liquor. Solids are not permitted to settle in the digestion chamber. The oxygen in the atmospheric air being released into the mixed liquor activates micro-organisms known as aerobes. The aerobes are excited into the absorption and digestion process by the infused oxygen, and the product of their digestion is CO₂ and water. This extended aeration process is constant, 24 hours a day. The beneficial results of this extended aeration process is mainly two-fold:

1. There are no hydrogen sulfide or methane gases produced
2. The efficiency of the aerobic absorption process is accelerated and enhanced, resulting in lower BOD₅ and SS levels, while maintaining high DO levels.

Larger Flow Rates

There are Whitewater systems available for flows greater than 22,730 litres (5,000 imp. gals.) per day. Contact Canwest for details.