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**Moulton et al.**

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(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR RECYCLING BLACKWATER AND GREYWATER AT OIL AND GAS WELL SITES**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(21) Appl. No.: **16/007,495**

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(22) Filed: **Jun. 13, 2018**

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(60) Provisional application No. 62/519,692, filed on Jun. 14, 2017.

A mobile water treatment system and method, of which the system includes a bioreactor including an aerator tank configured to receive an influent fluid, a conical clarifier positioned in the aerator tank, the conical clarifier defining a downwardly-facing opening. An interior of the conical clarifier is in communication with the aerator tank, external to the conical clarifier, via the downwardly-facing opening. The bioreactor also includes a plurality of aeration vents positioned proximal to a bottom of the tank and configured to direct air into the aerator tank, but not toward a bottom of the conical clarifier, and an effluent outlet positioned in the conical clarifier. A relatively clean effluent fluid, in comparison to the influent fluid in the aerator tank, exits from the conical clarifier via the effluent outlet.

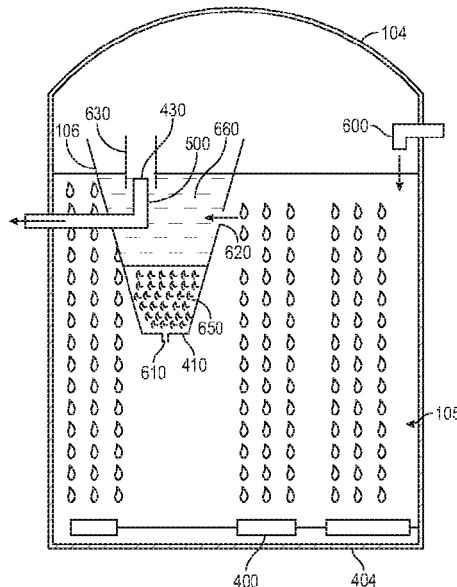
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**C02F 9/00** (2006.01)  
**B01D 21/24** (2006.01)  
**B01D 21/02** (2006.01)  
**C02F 1/00** (2006.01)  
**C02F 1/76** (2006.01)  
**C02F 103/00** (2006.01)  
**C02F 1/32** (2006.01)

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CPC ..... **C02F 3/20** (2013.01); **B01D 21/02** (2013.01); **B01D 21/2444** (2013.01); **C02F 9/00** (2013.01); **C02F 1/004** (2013.01); **C02F**

**18 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets**



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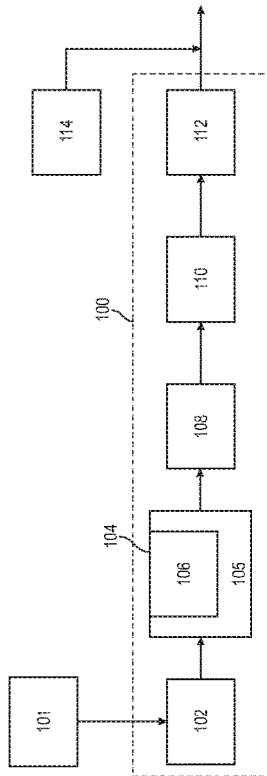


FIG. 1

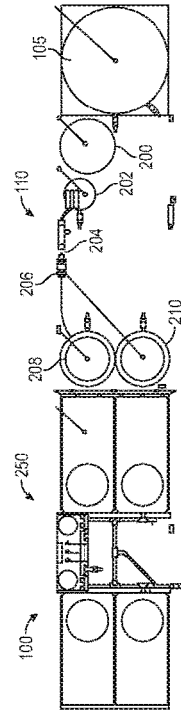


FIG. 2A

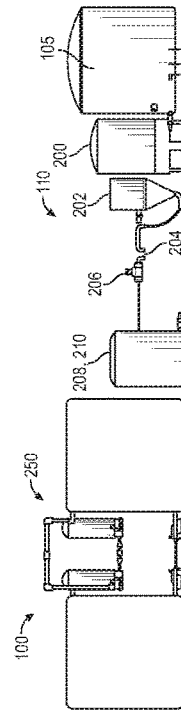


FIG. 2B

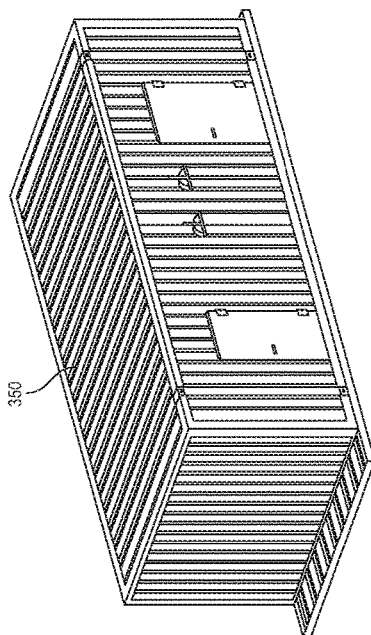


FIG. 3

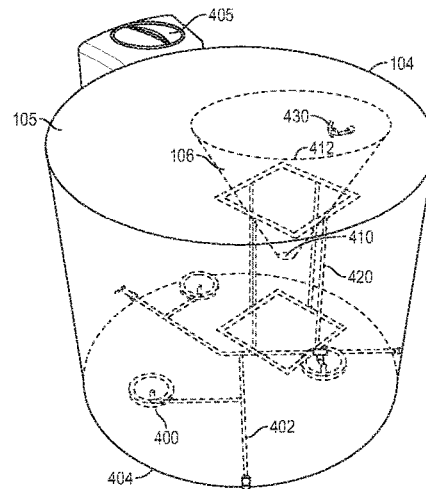


FIG. 4

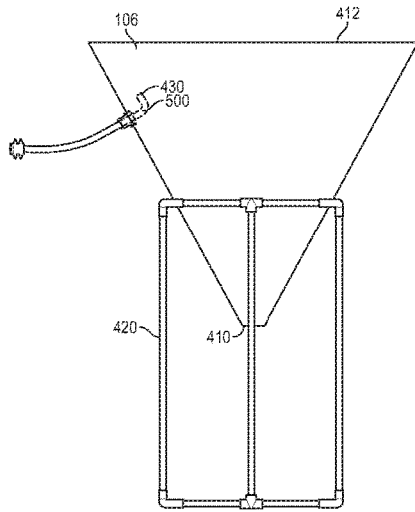


FIG. 5

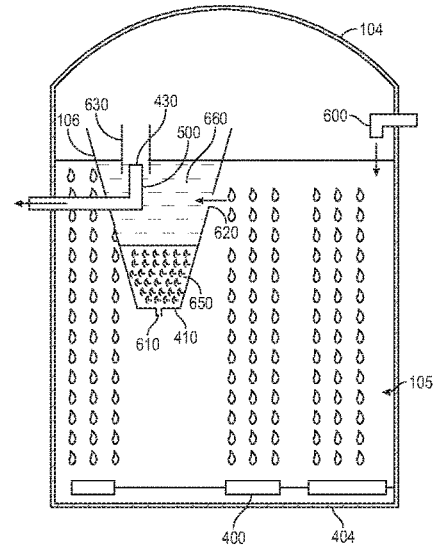


FIG. 6

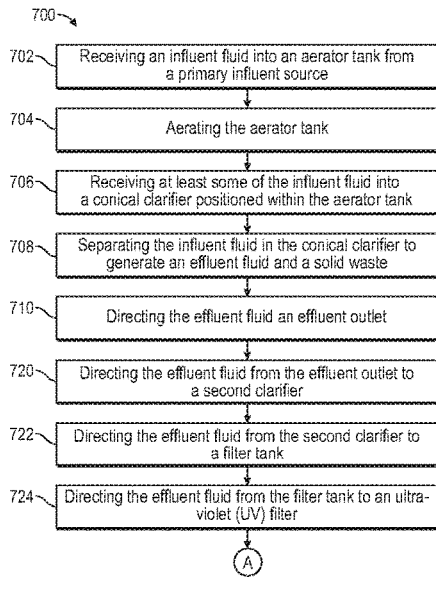


FIG. 7A

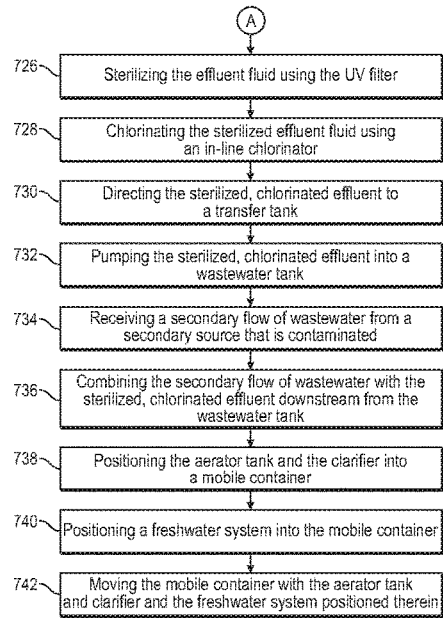


FIG. 7B

1

**APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR  
RECYCLING BLACKWATER AND  
GREYWATER AT OIL AND GAS WELL  
SITES**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/519,692, filed on Jun. 14, 2017, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

Clean water used by personnel performing labor at oil and gas well sites is commonly delivered and stored in water tanks at the well site. Water is also needed at well sites during drilling operations for drilling fluid, also called drilling mud. The purchase, delivery, and storage of water at well sites can be a significant part of overhead associated with drilling operations.

Many tasks and operations at oil and gas well sites, including drilling operations, require human labor. The presence of well site personnel and their water needs may vary. Most if not all personnel at well sites require the use of restrooms. Personnel residing at well sites over multiple days require running water for drinking, cooking, cleaning dishes, and washing clothes. Consequently, human activity at oil and gas well sites commonly results in at least two types of waste water, including blackwater, and greywater.

Blackwater results from restrooms and is wastewater containing feces, urine and flushwater from flush toilets or toilet paper. Greywater or sullage is generally wastewater generated in households or office buildings from streams without fecal contamination, i.e. all streams except for the wastewater from toilets. Greywater may include the wastewater resulting from cleaning dishes and washing clothes. Blackwater and greywater are to be distinguished from “produced water,” which term is used in the oil industry to describe water that is produced as a byproduct along with the oil and gas.

Generally, blackwater and greywater resulting from human activity cannot simply be disposed of at an oil or gas well site; rather, industry practice has been to collect the wastewater in holding tanks and then transport it to remote locations for treatment. Often municipal water treatment facilities are contracted to receive and treat blackwater and greywater. The cost for wastewater transport services and to compensate municipal wastewater treatment facilities can significantly increase overhead for well site operations.

There are a number of challenges with collecting and treating blackwater and greywater. Treatment of such wastewater has often had to rely on municipal water treatment facilities or other more permanent water treatment systems. Such facilities may be permanently located at great distances from remote well sites. Such water treatment facilities are generally not built specifically for specific well sites or groups of well sites because of the extensive resources and costs to build them. Likewise, the tentative viability of well sites and scarcity of well sites in a given group to be served make it infeasible to build permanent water treatment facilities for specific well sites or groups of well sites. Once a water treatment facility is built, it is usually fixed to a location and cannot be transported to new sites when needed.

Also, greywater from certain greywater sources at well sites contains substantial amounts of diesel, oil, grease,

2

cuttings, and or drilling mud. Some of these contaminants, such as diesel, kill or otherwise inhibit growth of bacteria and other microorganisms useful for the treatment of waste water.

SUMMARY

Embodiments of the disclosure may provide a mobile water treatment system that includes a bioreactor including an aerator tank configured to receive an influent fluid, a conical clarifier positioned in the aerator tank, the conical clarifier defining a downwardly-facing opening. An interior of the conical clarifier is in communication with the aerator tank, external to the conical clarifier, via the downwardly-facing opening. The bioreactor also includes a plurality of aeration vents positioned proximal to a bottom of the tank and configured to direct air into the aerator tank, but not toward a bottom of the conical clarifier, and an effluent outlet positioned in the conical clarifier. A relatively clean effluent fluid, in comparison to the influent fluid in the aerator tank, exits from the conical clarifier via the effluent outlet.

Embodiments of the disclosure may also provide a method for treating fluid, the method including receiving influent fluid into an aerator tank from a primary influent source, aerating the aerator tank using a plurality of aerator vents positioned proximal to a bottom of the aerator tank, and receiving at least some of the influent fluid into a conical clarifier positioned within the aerator tank. The plurality of aerator vents are configured to not direct air to a bottom of the conical clarifier. The method also includes separating the influent fluid in the conical clarifier by gravity to generate an effluent fluid and a solid waste. The solid waste sinks to the bottom of the conical clarifier. The method further includes directing the effluent fluid to an effluent outlet positioned within the conical clarifier.

Embodiments of the disclosure may also include an apparatus including a bioreactor that includes an aerator tank configured to receive an influent fluid, a conical clarifier positioned in the aerator tank, the conical clarifier defining a downwardly-facing opening and a lateral opening. An interior of the conical clarifier is in communication with the aerator tank, external to the conical clarifier, via the downwardly-facing opening and the lateral opening. The conical clarifier occupies a volume that is less than about 1/3rd of a volume of the aerator tank. The bioreactor also includes a plurality of aeration vents positioned proximal to a bottom of the tank and configured to direct air into the aerator tank, but not toward a bottom of the conical clarifier. The aeration vents are not positioned directly below the conical clarifier. The bioreactor further includes an effluent outlet positioned in the conical clarifier. A relatively clean effluent fluid, in comparison to the influent fluid in the aerator tank, exits from the conical clarifier via the effluent outlet. The bioreactor also includes a weir positioned around the effluent outlet, the weir being configured to prevent floating sewage from entering the effluent outlet, and a support stand positioned within the aerator tank. The conical clarifier is supported away from a wall of the aerator tank by the support stand. The apparatus also includes a second clarifier downstream of the effluent outlet, a filter tank downstream of the second clarifier, an in-line ultra-violet (UV) filter downstream of the filter tank, an in-line chlorinator downstream of the UV filter, and a transfer tank downstream of the chlorinator. The effluent fluid is not pumped between the second clarifier and the transfer tank, but is moved by gravity. The apparatus also includes a plurality of flexible pipes. The effluent outlet and the second clarifier commu-

nicate via one or more of the flexible pipes, the second clarifier and the filter tank communicate via one or more of the flexible pipes, the filter tank and the transfer tank communicate via one or more flexible pipes and via the chlorinator and the UV filter. The apparatus further includes a single container. At least the bioreactor, the second clarifier, the filter tank, the UV filter, and the chlorinator are positioned within the single container.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present disclosure may best be understood by referring to the following description and accompanying drawings that are used to illustrate embodiments of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 illustrates a flow diagram of a wastewater treatment system, according to an embodiment.

FIGS. 2A and 2B illustrates a plan view and an elevation view, respectively, of the wastewater treatment system, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 3 illustrates a perspective view of a container in which the wastewater treatment may be housed, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 4 illustrates a perspective view of a bioreactor tank, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 5 illustrates a side, elevation view of a conical clarifier, according to an embodiment.

FIG. 6 illustrates a side, cross-sectional, conceptual view of the bioreactor tank including the conical clarifier, according to an embodiment.

FIGS. 7A and 7B illustrate a flowchart of a method for treating wastewater, according to an embodiment.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following disclosure describes several embodiments for implementing different features, structures, or functions of the invention. Embodiments of components, arrangements, and configurations are described below to simplify the present disclosure; however, these embodiments are provided merely as examples and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Additionally, the present disclosure may repeat reference characters (e.g., numerals) and/or letters in the various embodiments and across the Figures provided herein. This repetition is for the purpose of simplicity and clarity and does not in itself dictate a relationship between the various embodiments and/or configurations discussed in the Figures. Moreover, the formation of a first feature over or on a second feature in the description that follows may include embodiments in which the first and second features are formed in direct contact, and may also include embodiments in which additional features may be formed interposing the first and second features, such that the first and second features may not be in direct contact. Finally, the embodiments presented below may be combined in any combination of ways, e.g., any element from one exemplary embodiment may be used in any other exemplary embodiment, without departing from the scope of the disclosure.

Additionally, certain terms are used throughout the following description and claims to refer to particular components. As one skilled in the art will appreciate, various entities may refer to the same component by different names, and as such, the naming convention for the elements described herein is not intended to limit the scope of the invention, unless otherwise specifically defined herein. Further, the naming convention used herein is not intended to

distinguish between components that differ in name but not function. Additionally, in the following discussion and in the claims, the terms “including” and “comprising” are used in an open-ended fashion, and thus should be interpreted to mean “including, but not limited to.” All numerical values in this disclosure may be exact or approximate values unless otherwise specifically stated. Accordingly, various embodiments of the disclosure may deviate from the numbers, values, and ranges disclosed herein without departing from the intended scope. In addition, unless otherwise provided herein, “or” statements are intended to be non-exclusive; for example, the statement “A or B” should be considered to mean “A, B, or both A and B.”

FIG. 1 illustrates a flow diagram of a wastewater treatment system 100, according to an embodiment. The system 100 may receive a primary (e.g., blackwater or graywater) wastewater stream (“influent fluid”) from a primary source 101. The primary influent fluid may be received from sources that are generally considered to be free from contaminants that are known to kill or negatively impact growth of useful bacteria in the water treatment process (e.g., hydrocarbons such as diesel, acids, bleach, etc.). The primary source 101 may include greywater from most or all greywater sources, including from all washing machines, dishwashers, showers, sinks, etc., other than the secondary or designated greywater source, in general, so long as the greywater sources are maintained generally free from the aforementioned contaminants.

The primary influent fluid may be directed to a pre-clarifying assembly 102, which may include a first settling tank for receiving waste water, and an influent water tank, among potentially other structures. One example of the first settling tank may include dimensions for holding about 1,000 gallons, 1,250 gallons, or 1,500 gallons of water. The first settling tank may include an outlet that is configured to accept influent from a point along the height of the first settling tank, proximal to the top, such that relatively clean influent is taken, rather than solids, which have settled to the bottom, or floating contaminants on the top. Fats and oils from waste water in the first settling tank rise toward the top of the water and cleaner water from the middle section of the first settling tank is removed and transferred to an influent tank using gravity transfer.

A baffle having holes or slots to permit the passage of water is disposed horizontally within the first settling tank approximately adjacent to a region just below the middle region of the first settling tank. The baffle facilitates reduction of water movement between the middle region of the first settling tank where clarified water aggregates and the lower region of the first settling tank where solids can settle and accumulate. The baffle disposed in the first settling tank helps separate settled dirty water from middle clarified or partially clarified water. The first settling tank also includes a water conduit or pipe, which can be made of PVC, configured for transferring clarified or partially clarified water from the first settling tank. The PVC pipe or conduit is fluidly connected to the effluent port on the inside of the first settling tank and extends approximately halfway into the first settling tank in the middle region of the tank where the clarified or partially clarified water resides. An opening near the end of the PVC pipe at the middle region of the first settling tank allows clarified water to exit the first settling tank through the PVC pipe. Clarified water traveling through the PVC pipes passes through the effluent port and into flexible rubber hose that couples the first settling tank with the influent tank. As water is pumped into the first settling tank, hydraulics force clarified water through the PVC pipe,

the effluent port, and the flexible rubber hose so that the clarified or partially clarified water transfers into the influent tank.

The influent tank may also be made of a light polycarbonate plastic and is used for holding water received from the first settling tank until sufficient water has been received for delivery to the bioreactor tank. The influent tank can be a doorway tank which can be configured with a range of dimensions for holding water ranging from about 50 gallons to about 500 gallons of water. In an embodiment, the influent tank is a 250-gallon doorway tank. The influent tank may be configured with a float-switch that triggers a pump when the water level reaches a desired level in the influent tank. When water diminished of fats and oils reaches a desired level in the influent tank, the float-switch triggers the influent tank pump, and water is pumped from the influent tank through water conduits into a bioreactor tank configured for combined aeration and clarifying.

As mentioned above, the influent fluid received from the influent tank may be directed to the bioreactor tank (also referred to herein as a bioreactor) **104**, which may include a combination of a conical clarifier **106** and an aerator tank **105**. In particular, the conical clarifier **106** may be positioned within the aerator tank **105**, as will be described in greater detail below. The bioreactor tank **104** is configured with appropriate dimensions for increased water surface area to reduce the rate at which water levels change. The bioreactor tank is a vertical tank made of a light polycarbonate plastic polymer configured with a range of dimensions for holding water ranging from about 1,000 gallons to about 1,700 gallons of water. Further, the mixed liquor (activated solids and fluids) in the bioreactor tank **104** may be held at a pH between about 7 and about 8. Further, the dissolved oxygen levels in the mixed liquor in the aerator tank **105** may range from about 1 mg/L to about 5 mg/L.

Solids settleability characteristics within the aerated mixture in the bioreactor tank **104** can be measured using a settleability test. A 15-minute settleability test can be run using a (e.g., 1,000 mL) beaker. The bioreactor **104** may be properly operated where settlement measurements are between about 150 mg/L and 600 mg/L. In an embodiment, the optimal settlement level measured by the 15 minute settleability test is between about 200 mg/L and 300 mg/L when other parameters are within optimal ranges. The settlement level range may fluctuate depending on bioreactor water temperatures. Bio-augmentation nutrient levels will vary depending on the life forms seen under the microscope.

Water in the bioreactor tank may be maintained at between 70 and 95 degrees Fahrenheit to promote bacteria growth. The water temperature within the bioreactor tank **104** can be moderated in several ways. Water heaters with thermal controls can be disposed within the water in the bioreactor tank **104**. Likewise, air temperature within the insulated metal storage shipping container can be moderated, which in turn helps control or buffer the water temperature within the bioreactor tank **104**. Air temperature within a container in which the bioreactor tank **104** is held (discussed below with reference to FIG. 3) may be controlled using portable air conditioning or heating units with thermal controls.

The bioreactor tank **104** may include an effluent outlet, which removes relatively clean effluent fluid (as compared to the influent fluid) from within the conical clarifier **106**, and directs the effluent fluid to a second clarifier **108**, and then to a post-clarifying assembly **110**. As will be described in greater detail below, the post-clarifying assembly **110** may

include one or more filter tanks, chlorinators, ultraviolet (UV) filters, transfer tanks, pumps, etc. After passing through the post-clarifying assembly **110**, the effluent fluid may be pumped into a wastewater tank **112**. The effluent fluid in the wastewater tank **112** may then be combined with wastewater from a secondary source **114** for use in oil rig operations, such as drilling fluid, boiler water, pressure washing fluid, etc.

In some embodiments, the secondary source may be greywater that is potentially contaminated with hydrocarbons or other compositions that may harm bacteria, e.g., in the bioreactor tank **104**, and is thus not treated through the system **100** with the influent fluid from the primary source **101**. As such, greywater processing is separated so that greywater from a primary source may be treated separately from a secondary or designated greywater source. The secondary or designated greywater source includes waste water from a designated washer for washing rig hands' clothes and materials soiled with contaminants that can kill or inhibit growth of useful bacteria and other microorganisms. The greywater from the secondary or designated greywater source may include substantial amounts of diesel, oil, grease, cuttings, and or drilling mud.

Turning now to FIGS. 2A and 2B, there is shown a plan view and an elevation view, respectively, of the wastewater treatment system **100**, according to an embodiment. As shown, the system **100** includes the bioreactor tank **104**. FIGS. 2A and 2B also depict additional elements of the post-clarifying assembly **110**, namely, in this embodiment, a second clarifier **200**, a filter tank **202**, a UV filter **204**, a chlorinator **206**, a transfer tank **208**, and a wastewater tank **210**. In a specific embodiment, the post-clarifying assembly **110** also includes one or more flexible pipes (e.g., pipe **212**), which connect the elements together, facilitating the mobility of the system **100**.

The second clarifier **200** may be a vertical tank made of a light polycarbonate plastic polymer. The second clarifier **200** may be configured with a range of dimensions for holding between about 300 and about 500 gallons of water. The inside bottom of the second clarifier **200** may be cone-shaped and funnel toward the center where a solids removal port is disposed. Solids settled in the second clarifier **200** may be removed from the tank by via the solids removal port.

Water clarified in the second clarifier **200** may be conveyed using gravity and/or hydraulics through water conduits to the filter tank **202**, which may be a gravity filter tank **202**. The gravity filter tank **202** may be a vertical tank made of a light and durable polycarbonate plastic. The inside bottom of the gravity filter tank **202** may be cone-shaped and funnel toward the center where a solids removal port is disposed. Solids accumulating in the bottom of the gravity filter tank **202** may be removed from the tank through the solids removal port. The gravity filter tank **202** may be configured with a range of dimensions for holding from between about 40 and about 100 gallons of water. The gravity filter tank **202** may use various filter media. Crushed pumice works may be employed as the gravity filter media for removing residual particles without clogging the gravity filter. It is understood that other filter media such as sand or GAC could also be used in the gravity filter tank **202**.

The transfer tank **208** may be a cylindrical vertical tank and is made of a light and durable polycarbonate plastic. The transfer tank **208** may be configured with a range of dimensions for holding from about 200 gallons and 350 gallons of water. The transfer tank **208** may be configured with a float-switch that triggers a pump when the water level

reaches a desired level in the transfer tank. Water is then pumped from the transfer tank **208** to a rig tank or day tank. Treated water conveyed from the transfer tank **208** to the rig tank or day tank can then be used for other operations at the well site, such as drilling operations, pressure washing the rig, or for boilers to heat the rig. The rig tanks/day tanks may hold from about 40,000 gallons to about 80,000 gallons of water.

The system **100** may also include a freshwater holding assembly **250**, which may include filters, pumps, tanks, etc., as desired. However, the freshwater holding assembly **250** may not be in direct communication with the other elements of the system **100**. In particular, the system **100**, including the freshwater holding assembly **250** may be conveniently stored and mobile within a container, such as the container **350** shown in FIG. 3, along with at least some of the other tanks of the system **100**.

Typically, water treatment systems in oil rigs may include multiple such containers; however, rig area is valuable. Embodiments of the present system **100** may fit in a single container **350**, not only increasing mobility, but also minimizing the footprint of the system **100**. In an embodiment, the container **350** may be metal, and configured as a standard shipping container. The internal storage area of the metal storage/shipping container **350** may be divided so that there is an area devoted to the storage and transfer of fresh water (e.g., clean water transported to the well site for use by well site personnel), and an area devoted to the primary and secondary segments of the water treatment system. The area within the metal storage container devoted to the primary and secondary segments of the water treatment system may extend approximately 24 feet along the length of the inside of the metal storage container and be divided by a wall configured between the water treatment area and the fresh water storage area. The fresh water storage area is disposed on the other side of the wall within the storage container opposite the water treatment area. The fresh water storage area may extend approximately twenty feet along the length of the inside of the storage container on the other side of the wall opposite the water treatment area.

A plurality of polycarbonate plastic water tanks are disposed within the water storage area. For example, four fresh water tanks may be disposed in the fresh water storage area with each tank having dimensions of about 88 inches high by about 88 inches long by about 44 inches wide. Further, the first settling tank may be disposed outside of the metal storage container adjacent to the influent water tank.

FIG. 4 illustrates a perspective view of the bioreactor tank **104**, showing the aerator tank **105** and the conical clarifier **106** positioned therein. The bioreactor tank **104** may include an inlet port **405**, which may be offset from the conical clarifier **106**, so as to avoid influent being received directly from the inlet port **405** to the interior of the conical clarifier **106**.

The conical clarifier **106** is relatively small in comparison to the aerator tank **105**. In some embodiments, the conical clarifier **106** occupies no more than  $\frac{1}{8}^{th}$  of the volume of the aerator tank **105**. Moreover, FIG. 4 illustrates the aerator tank **105** as being clear, and in some embodiments, it is made of a clear or translucent polymer material (e.g., polycarbonate), which provides a quick reference as to the operating state of the bioreactor tank **104**. Indeed, any of the aforementioned tanks discussed herein may be fabricated using a clear polymer. In other embodiments, the bioreactor tank **104** (and/or any of the other tanks discussed herein) may be made from an opaque material, such as fiberglass, other polymers, composites, metal, etc.

The aerator tank **105** may include an aeration assembly, and in particular, a plurality of aerator vents **400** connected together via one or more air lines **402** which may be configured to receive air, e.g., compressed air, from an air source. As shown, the aerator vents **400** may be diffusers, configured to disperse air received therein. Further, the aerator vents **400** may be positioned at or proximal to a bottom **404** of the aerator tank **105**, e.g., below the level of the conical clarifier **106**. However, the aerator vents **400** may not be positioned directly under the bottom **410** of the conical clarifier **106**, so as to avoid sending air into the bottom **410** of conical clarifier **106**, which may be open or otherwise in fluid communication with the aerator tank **105**.

The bioreactor tank **104** may further be provided with a support stand **420** for supporting the conical clarifier **106** in the aerator tank **105**. The stand **420** may be made from tubular members (e.g., PVC pipes) joined together to hold the conical clarifier **106** at a prescribed height. For example, the conical clarifier **106** may be held such that its top **412** is slightly above the maximum fluid line of the aerator tank **105**.

As can also be seen in FIG. 4, the conical clarifier **106** may include an effluent outlet **430**. The effluent outlet **430** may extend into the side of the conical clarifier **106**, e.g., between the bottom **410** and the top **412** of the conical clarifier **106**. Additional details regarding embodiments of the effluent outlet **430** are discussed below.

FIG. 5 illustrates a side, elevation view of the conical clarifier **106**, according to an embodiment. As shown, the conical clarifier **106** is supported on the stand **420**. Further, as shown, the conical clarifier **106** may be truncated at its bottom **410**, rather than coming to a point. The truncated bottom **410** may include an opening, such that the interior of the conical clarifier **106** is in fluid communication with the surrounding aerator tank **105** (e.g., FIG. 4).

Further, the effluent outlet **430** is shown, extending through the side of the conical clarifier **106**. As can be seen, the effluent outlet **430** includes an upwardly-turned end **500**. The upwardly-turned end may be configured to be received into a weir, so as to prevent floating debris from exiting the conical clarifier **106**.

FIG. 6 illustrates a simplified, side, cross-sectional view of the bioreactor tank **104**, according to an embodiment. As shown, influent is deposited into the aerator tank **105** via an inlet **600**. The aerator vents (e.g., diffusers) **400** are positioned along the bottom **404** of the aerator tank **105**, but are not positioned directly below the bottom **410** of the conical clarifier **106**. As such, air bubbles emanating from the vents **400** are directed into the aerator tank **105**, to agitate the influent and promote bacteria activity, but may not be directed to the bottom **410**. This may prevent the bubbles, which are generally intended to agitate the fluids in the aerator tank **105**, from agitating the fluid in the conical clarifier **106**, despite a downwardly-facing opening **610** extending through the bottom **410** of the conical clarifier **106**.

FIG. 6 also illustrates a lateral opening **620** extending through the sidewall of the conical clarifier **106**. The lateral opening **620** allows for ingress of influent from the aerator tank **105** directly into the conical clarifier **106**. Further, a weir **630** is provided, as mentioned above, surrounding the upwardly-turned end **500** of the effluent outlet **430**. As shown, the weir **630** may be tubular and may extend downwardly, past the surface of the fluid in the conical clarifier **106**, so as to prevent floating debris from entering the effluent outlet **430**.



In operation, the agitated, aerated influent in the aerator tank **105** communicates with the interior of the conical clarifier **106** by way of the lateral opening **620**. Within the conical clarifier **106**, the influent is generally held quiescent, allowing for gravity-based separation of entrained solids **650** from the effluent fluid **660**. The effluent fluid **660** drains, e.g., by operation of gravity, around the weir **630** and into the effluent outlet **430**, for movement to the post-clarifying assembly discussed above. The solids **650** may drop through the downwardly-facing opening **610** and back into the aerator tank **105**, or may remain in the conical clarifier **106**.

FIG. 7 illustrates a flowchart of a method **700** for treating wastewater, according to an embodiment. The method **700** may proceed by operation of one or more embodiments of the system **100** discussed above, but in other embodiments, may be executed by one or more other systems. Furthermore, the steps of the method **700** may be executed in an order other than what is shown, or the various steps may be combined, separated, or done in parallel without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

The method **700** may begin by receiving an influent fluid into an aerator tank **105** from a primary influent source **101**, as at **702**. However, the influent fluid may be received at one or more pre-processing tanks/structures, as desired, prior to being received into the aerator tank **105**. The method **700** may further include aerating the aerator tank **105** using a plurality of aerator vents **400** positioned proximal to a bottom **404** of the aerator tank **105**, as at **704**. The aerator vents **400** may be or include diffusers positioned along the bottom **404** of the aerator tank **105**, and may not be positioned directly below the conical clarifier **106**.

The method **700** may also include receiving at least some of the influent fluid into a conical clarifier **106** positioned within the aerator tank **105**, as at **706**. In some embodiments, the aerator vents **400** are configured to not direct air to a bottom of the conical clarifier **106**. Further, receiving the influent fluid into the conical clarifier **106** may include receiving the at least some of the influent fluid through a lateral opening **620** in the conical clarifier **106** that is positioned between a bottom **410** and a top **412** of the conical clarifier **106**.

The method **700** may further include separating the influent fluid in the conical clarifier **106** by gravity to generate an effluent fluid **660** and a solid waste **650**, as at **708**. The solid waste **650** may sink to the bottom **410** of the conical clarifier **106**. The effluent fluid **660** may be directed to an effluent outlet positioned within the conical clarifier, as at **710**. Directing the effluent fluid **660** to the effluent outlet **430** may also include using a weir **630** that surrounds the effluent outlet **430** to prevent floating sewage from entering the effluent outlet **430**.

In some embodiments, the method **700** may also include directing the effluent fluid from the effluent outlet to a second clarifier, as at **720**. The method **700** may further include directing the effluent fluid from the second clarifier to a filter tank, as at **722**. The method **700** may also include directing the effluent fluid from the filter tank to an ultraviolet (UV) filter, as at **724**. The method **700** may further include sterilizing the effluent fluid using the UV filter, as at **726**. The method **700** may additionally include chlorinating the sterilized effluent fluid using an in-line chlorinator, as at **728**. The method **700** may further include directing the sterilized, chlorinated effluent to a transfer tank, as at **730**, and pumping the sterilized, chlorinated effluent into a wastewater tank, as at **732**. In some embodiments, the effluent fluid may not be pumped between the effluent outlet and the transfer tank, but may be moved by gravity.

The method **700** may further include receiving a secondary flow of wastewater from a secondary source **114** that is contaminated with contaminant that would inhibit bacteria activity in the aerator tank **105** (e.g., hydrocarbons or bleach), as at **734**, and combining the secondary flow of wastewater with the sterilized, chlorinated effluent downstream from the wastewater tank **112**, as at **736**.

The method **700** may also include positioning the aerator tank **105** and the clarifier **106** into a mobile container **350**, as at **738**. The method **700** may also include positioning a freshwater holding assembly **250** that is not in fluid communication with the aerator tank **105** into the mobile container **350**, as at **740**, and moving the mobile container with the aerator tank and clarifier and the freshwater system positioned therein, as at **742**.

As used herein, the terms “inner” and “outer”; “up” and “down”; “upper” and “lower”; “upward” and “downward”; “above” and “below”; “inward” and “outward”; “uphole” and “downhole”; and other like terms as used herein refer to relative positions to one another and are not intended to denote a particular direction or spatial orientation. The terms “couple,” “coupled,” “connect,” “connection,” “connected,” “in connection with,” and “connecting” refer to “in direct connection with” or “in connection with via one or more intermediate elements or members.”

The foregoing has outlined features of several embodiments so that those skilled in the art may better understand the present disclosure. Those skilled in the art should appreciate that they may readily use the present disclosure as a basis for designing or modifying other processes and structures for carrying out the same purposes and/or achieving the same advantages of the embodiments introduced herein. Those skilled in the art should also realize that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure, and that they may make various changes, substitutions, and alterations herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A mobile water treatment bioreactor comprising:
  - an aerator tank configured to receive water-based influent liquid and to receive bacteria useful in treatment of water;
  - a conical clarifier positioned in the aerator tank such that a portion of the aerator tank is external to the conical clarifier, the conical clarifier defining a downwardly-facing opening at a bottom of the conical clarifier, wherein an interior of the conical clarifier is in communication via the downwardly-facing opening with the portion of the aerator tank that is external to the conical clarifier;
  - a plurality of aeration vents positioned proximal to a bottom of the tank and configured to direct air into the aerator tank, but not through the downwardly-facing opening; and
  - an effluent outlet positioned in the conical clarifier through which a treated effluent liquid that is cleaner than the influent liquid exits the conical clarifier and the aerator tank,
- wherein the conical clarifier defines a lateral opening extending through a wall of the conical clarifier at a position between a top and the bottom of the conical clarifier, and wherein the lateral opening is configured to receive liquid from the aerator tank into the interior of the conical clarifier.
2. A mobile water treatment system, comprising:
  - the mobile water treatment bioreactor of claim 1; and

## 11

a single container, wherein the mobile water treatment bioreactor is substantially contained within the single container and is movable by moving the single container.

3. The mobile water treatment bioreactor of claim 1, wherein

the conical clarifier occupies a volume that is less than about  $\frac{1}{8}^{th}$  of a total volume of the aerator tank.

4. The mobile water treatment bioreactor of claim 1, wherein the aeration vents are not positioned directly below the conical clarifier.

5. The mobile water treatment bioreactor of claim 1, wherein the aeration vents comprise diffusers extending from the bottom of the aerator tank.

6. The mobile water treatment bioreactor of claim 1, further comprising a support stand positioned within the aerator tank, wherein the conical clarifier is supported away from a wall of the aerator tank by the support stand.

7. The mobile water treatment bioreactor of claim 1, wherein the conical clarifier comprises a weir positioned around the effluent outlet, and wherein the weir is configured to prevent floating sewage from entering the effluent outlet.

8. A mobile water treatment system, comprising:  
a bioreactor comprising:

an aerator tank configured to receive water-based influent liquid and to receive bacteria useful in treatment of water;

a conical clarifier positioned in the aerator tank such that a portion of the aerator tank is external to the conical clarifier, the conical clarifier defining a downwardly-facing opening at a bottom of the conical clarifier, wherein an interior of the conical clarifier is in communication via the downwardly-facing opening with the portion of the aerator tank that is external to the conical clarifier;

a plurality of aeration vents positioned proximal to a bottom of the tank and configured to direct air into the aerator tank, but not through the downwardly-facing opening; and

an effluent outlet positioned in the conical clarifier through which a treated effluent liquid that is cleaner than the influent liquid exits the conical clarifier and the aerator tank;

a second clarifier downstream of the effluent outlet;

a filter tank downstream of the second clarifier;

an in-line ultra-violet (UV) filter downstream of the filter tank;

an in-line chlorinator downstream of the UV filter; and

a transfer tank downstream of the chlorinator,

wherein the effluent liquid is not pumped between the second clarifier and the transfer tank, but is moved therebetween by gravity.

9. The mobile water treatment system of claim 8, further comprising a plurality of flexible pipes, wherein the effluent outlet and the second clarifier communicate via one or more of the flexible pipes, the second clarifier and the filter tank communicate via one or more of the flexible pipes, the filter tank and the transfer tank communicate via one or more flexible pipes and via the chlorinator and the UV filter.

10. A method for treating wastewater, comprising:

receiving a water-based influent liquid into an aerator tank from a primary influent source;

aerating the aerator tank using a plurality of aerator vents positioned proximal to a bottom of the aerator tank;

receiving into an interior of a conical clarifier that is positioned within the aerator tank at least some of the influent liquid from the aerator tank through a lateral

## 12

opening positioned between a top and a bottom of the conical clarifier, wherein the plurality of aerator vents are configured to not direct air to a bottom of the conical clarifier;

separating the influent liquid in the conical clarifier by gravity to generate an effluent liquid and a solid waste, wherein the solid waste sinks to the bottom of the conical clarifier; and

directing the effluent liquid to an effluent outlet positioned within the conical clarifier.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the aerator vents comprise diffusers positioned along the bottom of the aerator tank, and wherein the diffusers are not positioned directly below the conical clarifier.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein directing the effluent liquid to the effluent outlet comprises directing the effluent liquid under a weir that surrounds the effluent outlet and is configured to prevent floating sewage from entering the effluent outlet.

13. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

directing the effluent liquid from the effluent outlet to a second clarifier;

directing the effluent liquid from the second clarifier to a filter tank;

directing the effluent liquid from the filter tank to an ultra-violet (UV) filter;

sterilizing the effluent liquid using the UV filter;

chlorinating the sterilized effluent liquid using an in-line chlorinator;

directing the sterilized, chlorinated effluent to a transfer tank; and

pumping the sterilized, chlorinated effluent into a wastewater tank.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the effluent liquid is not pumped between the effluent outlet and the transfer tank, but is moved therebetween by gravity.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising:

receiving a secondary flow of wastewater from a secondary source that is contaminated with a contaminant that would inhibit bacteria activity in the aerator tank; and combining the secondary flow of wastewater with the sterilized, chlorinated effluent liquid downstream from the wastewater tank.

16. The method of claim 10, further comprising:

positioning the aerator tank and the conical clarifier within a mobile container;

positioning a freshwater system that is not in fluid communication with the aerator tank within the mobile container; and

moving the mobile container with the aerator tank, the conical clarifier and the freshwater system positioned therein.

17. The method of claim 10, wherein the conical clarifier occupies no more than about  $\frac{1}{8}^{th}$  of a volume of the aerator tank.

18. A containerized wastewater treatment apparatus comprising:

a single container containing at least a bioreactor, a second clarifier, a filter tank, an in-line ultraviolet (UV) filter, and an in-line chlorinator,

wherein the bioreactor comprises:

an aerator tank configured to receive an influent liquid and a bacteria useful in treatment of wastewater;

a conical clarifier positioned in the aerator tank, the conical clarifier defining a downwardly-facing opening and a lateral opening, wherein an interior of the conical clarifier is in communication with the aerator

13

tank, external to the conical clarifier, via the downwardly-facing opening and the lateral opening, wherein the conical clarifier occupies a volume that is less than about  $\frac{1}{8}^{th}$  of a volume of the aerator tank; a plurality of aeration vents positioned proximal to a bottom of the tank and configured to direct air into the aerator tank, but not toward a bottom of the conical clarifier, wherein the aeration vents are not positioned directly below the conical clarifier; an effluent outlet positioned in the conical clarifier, wherein a relatively clean effluent liquid, in comparison to the influent liquid in the aerator tank, exits from the conical clarifier via the effluent outlet; a weir positioned around the effluent outlet, and wherein the weir is configured to prevent floating sewage from entering the effluent outlet; and a support stand positioned within the aerator tank, wherein the conical clarifier is supported away from a wall of the aerator tank by the support stand,

14

wherein the second clarifier is downstream of the effluent outlet, wherein the filter tank is downstream of the second clarifier, wherein the in-line UV filter is downstream of the filter tank; and wherein the in-line chlorinator is downstream of the UV filter, a transfer tank downstream of the chlorinator, wherein the effluent liquid is not pumped between the second clarifier and the transfer tank, but is moved therebetween by gravity; and a plurality of flexible pipes, wherein the effluent outlet and the second clarifier communicate via one or more of the flexible pipes, the second clarifier and the filter tank communicate via one or more of the flexible pipes, the filter tank and the transfer tank communicate via one or more flexible pipes and via the chlorinator and the UV filter.

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