The competitiveness of pervaporation for the removal of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from wastewater depends on the type and concentration of VOC and the size of the wastewater stream. Pervaporation is well suited to the recovery of VOCs with medium to high volatility from small to medium-sized aqueous streams containing 200 to 50,000 ppm (5 wt%) dissolved organic compounds. Since the feed water is typically heated to relatively low temperatures (40 to 60 degrees Celsius), pervaporation is ideal for the recovery of high-value, thermally labile compounds, such as flavor and aroma chemicals, from water.