



# Organic Matter: new challenges on treatment processes

Literature and observers

# Observers

## Questionnaire

- Drinking water treatment companies
- Waste disposal company

# Introduction

## Challenges: OM fractions

- Variety of OM compounds
- Problems in treatment processes
- Variations in OM concentration and composition
- Different treatment steps

# Outline

## CHARACTERISATION

- Of OM

## PROBLEMS

- For different OM fractions

## VARIATION

- In time and source

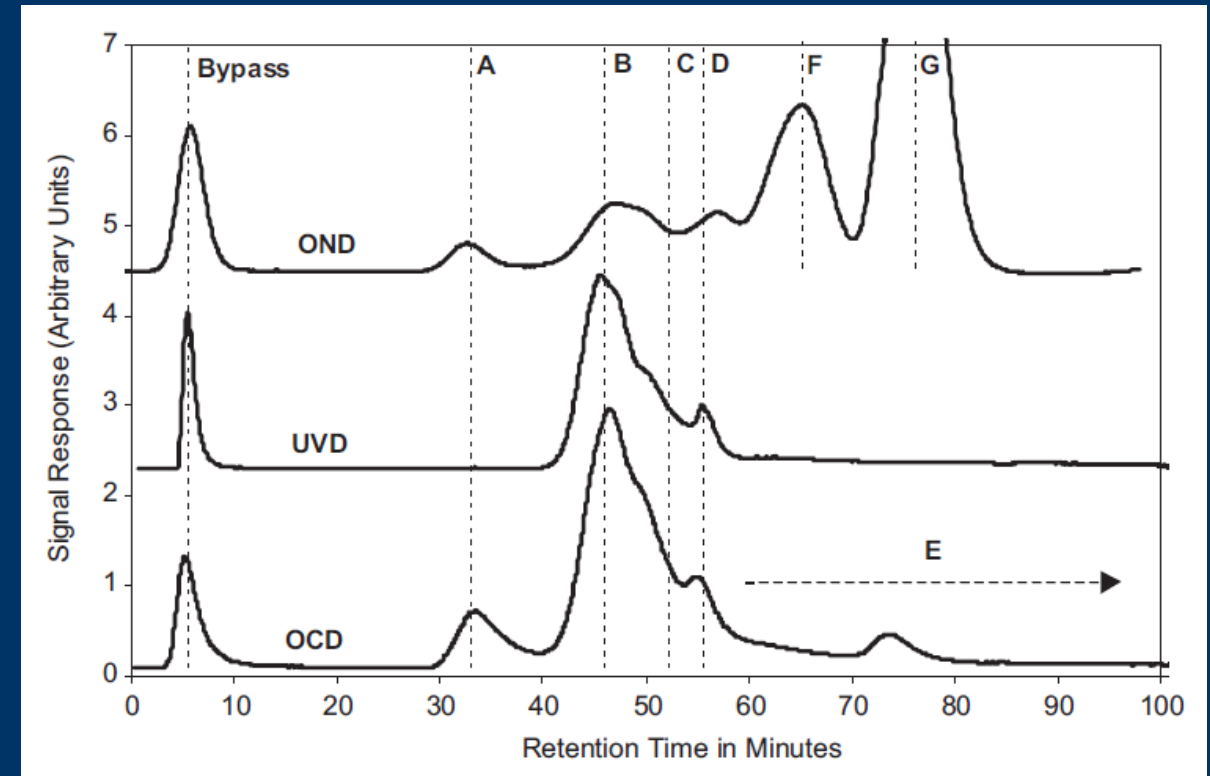
## TREATMENT

- Overview of techniques

# Characterisation

## Fractions

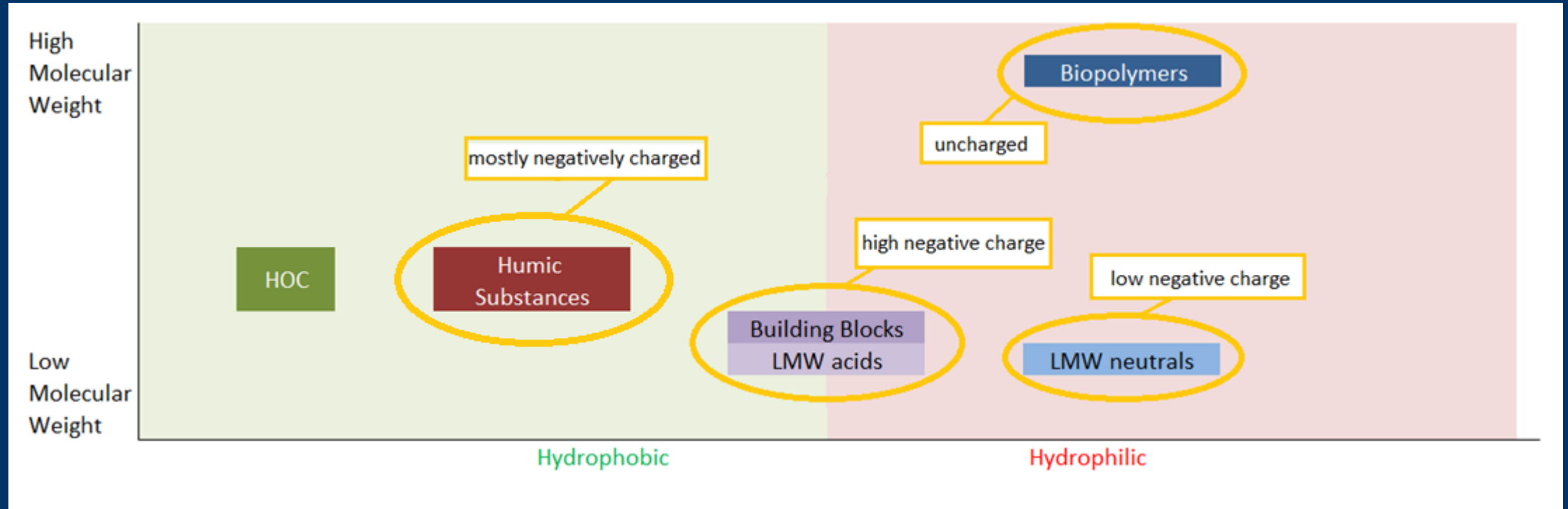
- Hydrophobic/Hydrophilic
- Charge
- Size, UV absorbance, C and N content



LC-OCD-OND, example: Huber et al., 2011

# Characterisation

Fractions: Hydrophobicity, Charge, Size



# Characterisation

## Hydrophobic OM

- Half or more of aquatic OM
- Detected by UV measurements
- Removed by coagulation
- Low Molecular Weight and Hydrophilic OM: difficult detection and removal

# Characterisation

## Biodegradable and refractory OM

- Organisms: remove biodegradable OM or change its compositions
- Problems with fractionation:
  - Missing information on biological transformation
  - Low concentrations
- Biodegradable OM measurement
  - Biodegradable Dissolved Organic Carbon (BDOC): DOC consumption test
  - Assimilable Organic Carbon (AOC): biomass growth

# Characterisation

## Origin

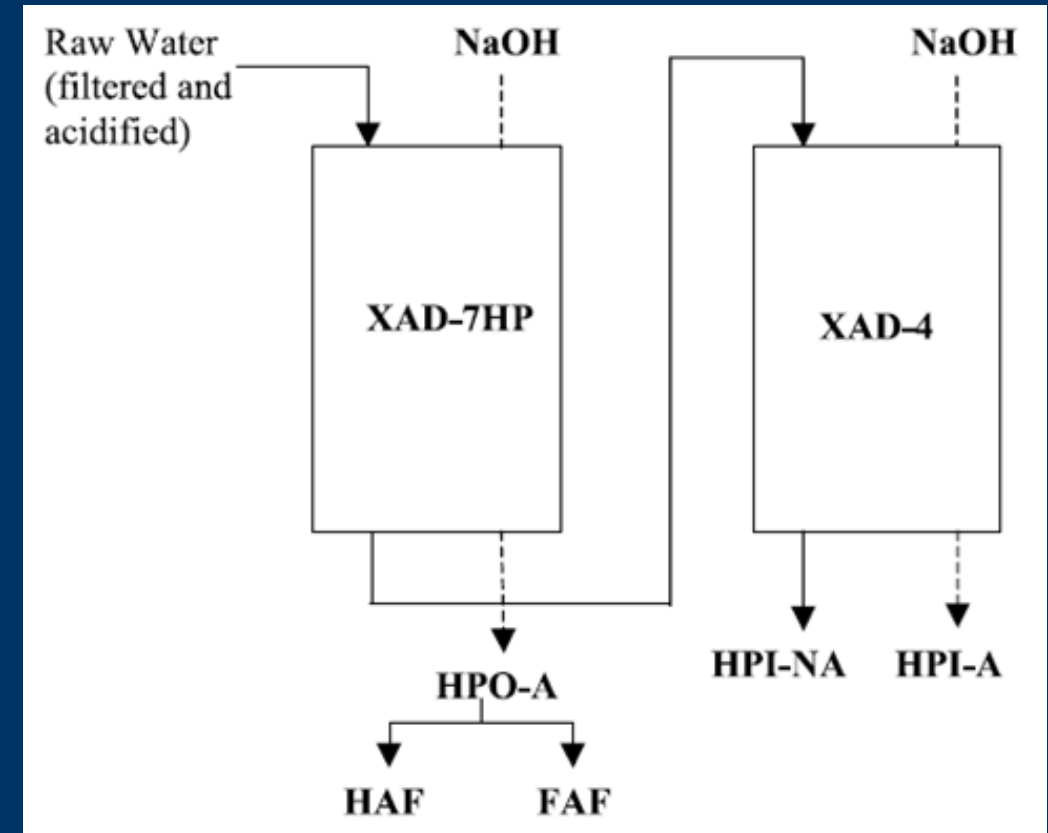
OM origin	Source
<b>Allochthonous</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vegetation, vegetative debris</li><li>• Hydrology, geology, leaching</li></ul>
<b>Autochthonous</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Algae: photosynthetic activity and decay</li><li>• AOM, phytoplankton, macrophytes, extracellular or intracellular OM, macromolecules, cell fragments</li></ul>
<b>Effluent organic matter (EfOM)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• OM not removed during wastewater treatment</li><li>• Soluble microbial products from biological treatment</li></ul>

Baghoth, 2012

# Characterisation

## Observers: Measurements

- Total / Dissolved Organic Carbon (TOC / DOC)
- UV254, Color
- Disinfection By-Products:
  - Trihalomethanes (THMs)
  - Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)
- BDOC, AOC
- XAD resin fractionation



Sharp et al., 2006

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# Characterisation

Observers: Measurements for specific research questions

- Dissolved Organic Nitrogen (DON)
- 3D Fluorescence (specific emission and excitation wave lengths)
- Size Exclusion Chromatography (e.g. LC-OCD)
- Molecule structure: Fourier transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry (FTICR-MS)

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# Problems

## Process

- Competition for adsorption surface
- Membrane fouling
- Biological instability
- Disinfection By-Products (DBPs)

# Problems

## Competition for adsorption surface on Activated Carbon: OM and micropollutants

- Higher PAC dosage, frequent regeneration GAC

Problematic OM fraction	Cause
Lower Molecular Weight Hydrophobic	Adsorption competition on AC
Higher Molecular Weight Hydrophobic	Possible cause for pore blockage in GAC

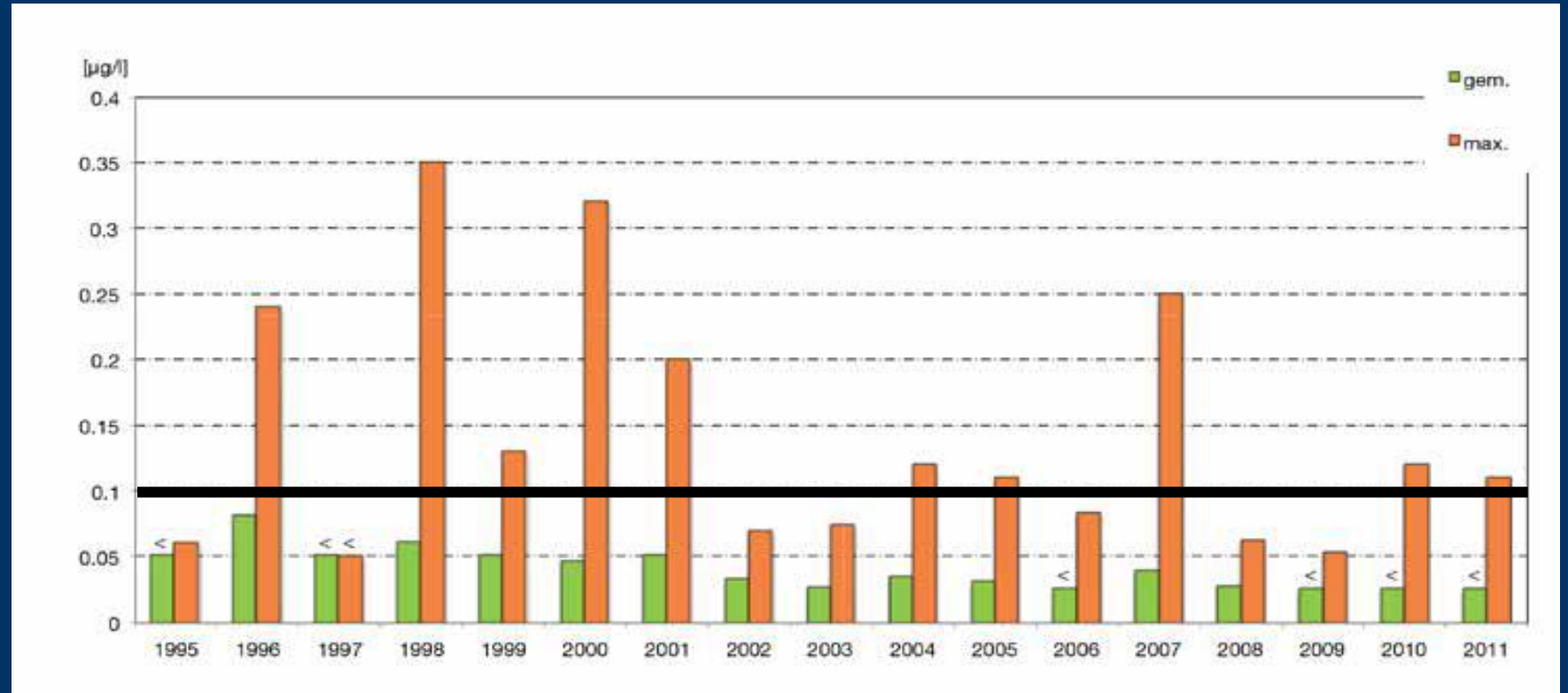
Hu, 2006

# Problems

## Adsorption competition on Activated Carbon: OM and micropollutants

- Example

Isoproturon (Rhine) and  
98/83/EC  
Adapted from ICBR, 2013



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# Problems

## Membrane Fouling

- Shorter lifetime, increase operational costs, permeability reduction

Problematic OM fraction	Cause
Hydrophobic	Association: irreversible fouling
High Molecular Weight, Hydrophilic (Biopolymers) <small>e.g. Mutsamuuronen et al. (2006)</small>	Association: reversible fouling

- Operational parameters, types of membranes, raw water

# Problems

## Biological instability

- Bacteria growth and biofilm formation

Problematic OM fraction	Cause
Hydrophilic	Major contributor biodegradable OM
Low Molecular Weight (<1kDa), Low Molecular Weight Acids	Mainly related to AOC
Humic Substances	Promote biofilm growth in distribution systems

e.g. Baghoth, 2012, Tran et al., 2015, Metsämuuronen et al., 2014

# Problems

## Disinfection By-Products

Problematic OM fraction	Cause
High Molecular Weight, Hydrophobic	Main DBPs precursor (reactivity with Chlorine)
Hydrophilic	Main precursor of toxic bromated DBPs
Low Molecular Weight	Important contributor to DBPs

e.g. Metcalf et al., 2015, Matilainen and Sillanpää, 2010

# Problems

## Disinfection By-Products: approaches

- Less disinfectant
- Change disinfection method
- Removal of OM precursors

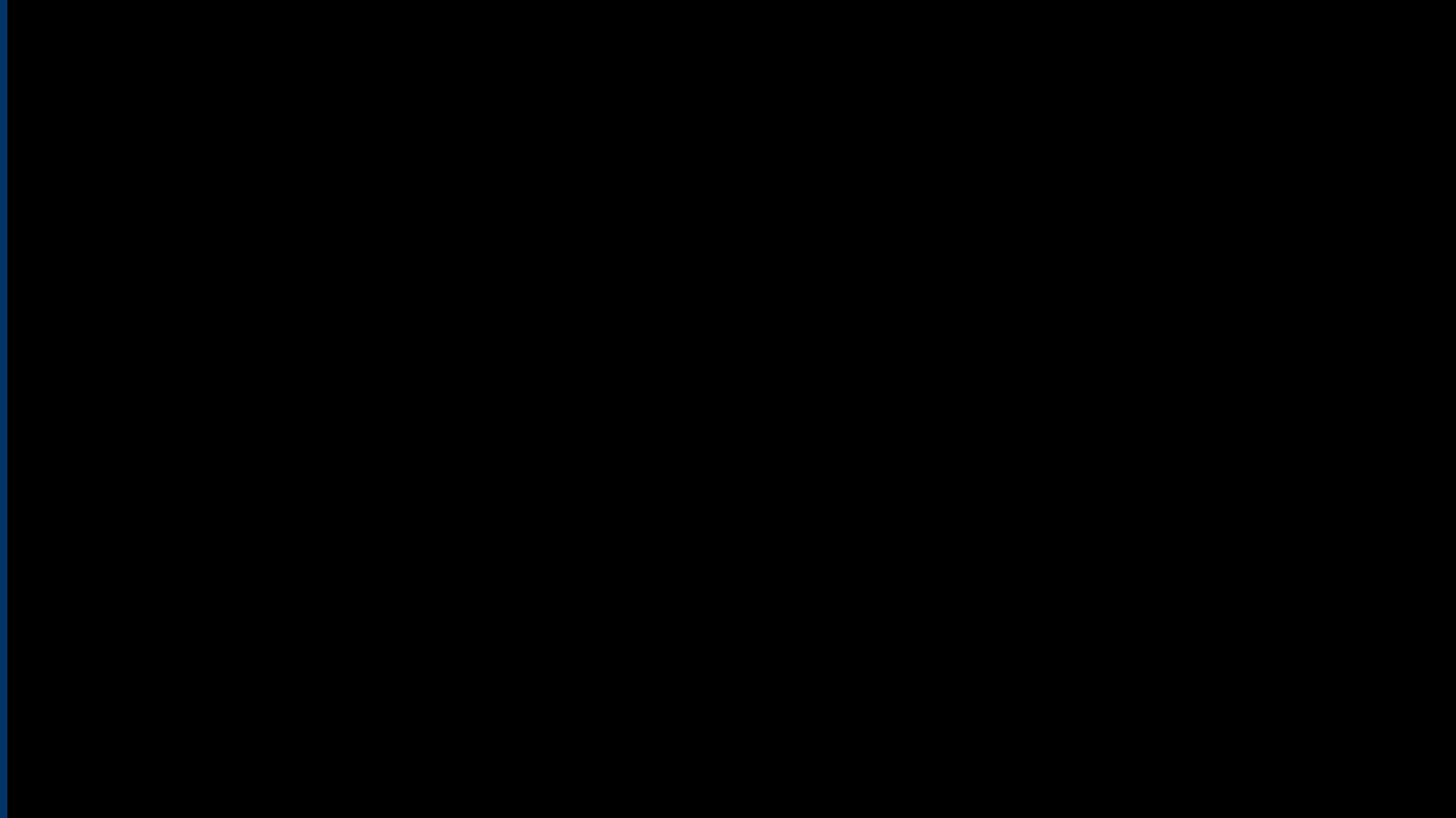
# Problems

**“If you're not part of the solution  
you're part of the precipitate”**

- Some wise person

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# Video



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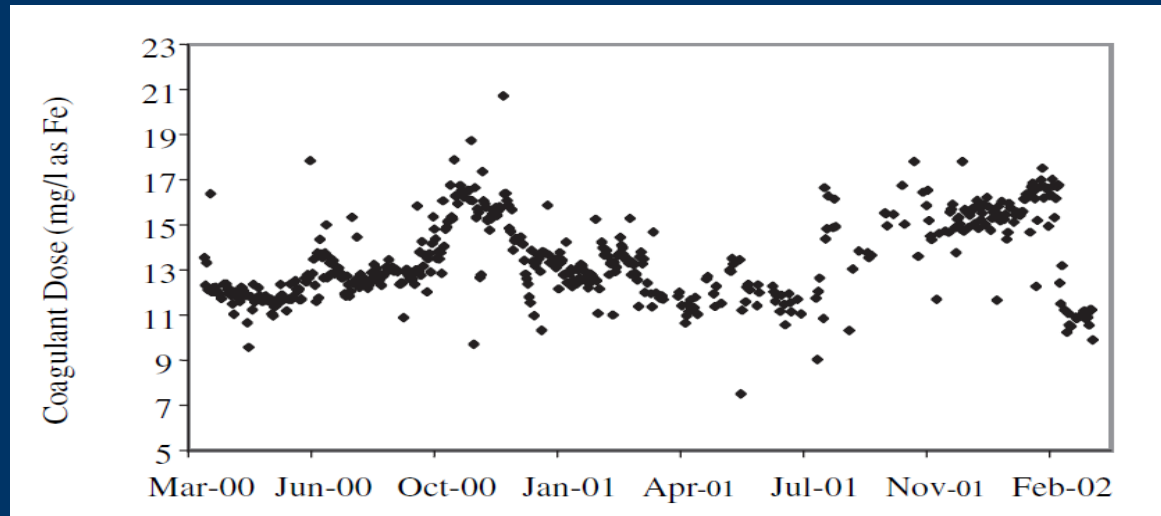
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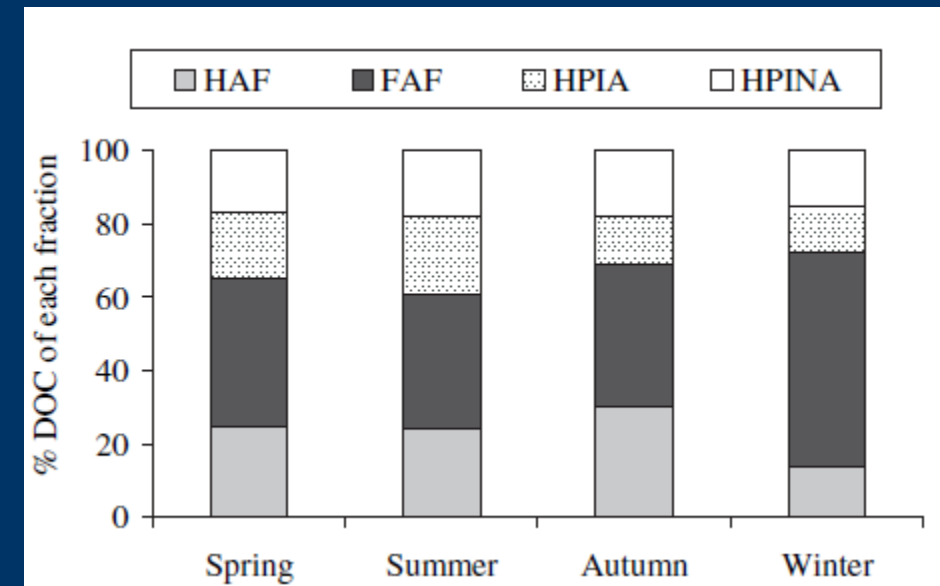
# Variations

## Seasonal changes

- Fractions (Jarvis et al., 2004), Charge density (Sharp et al., 2005)
- Operation of treatment plant



Jarvis et al., 2004



DOC removal:

81%

88%

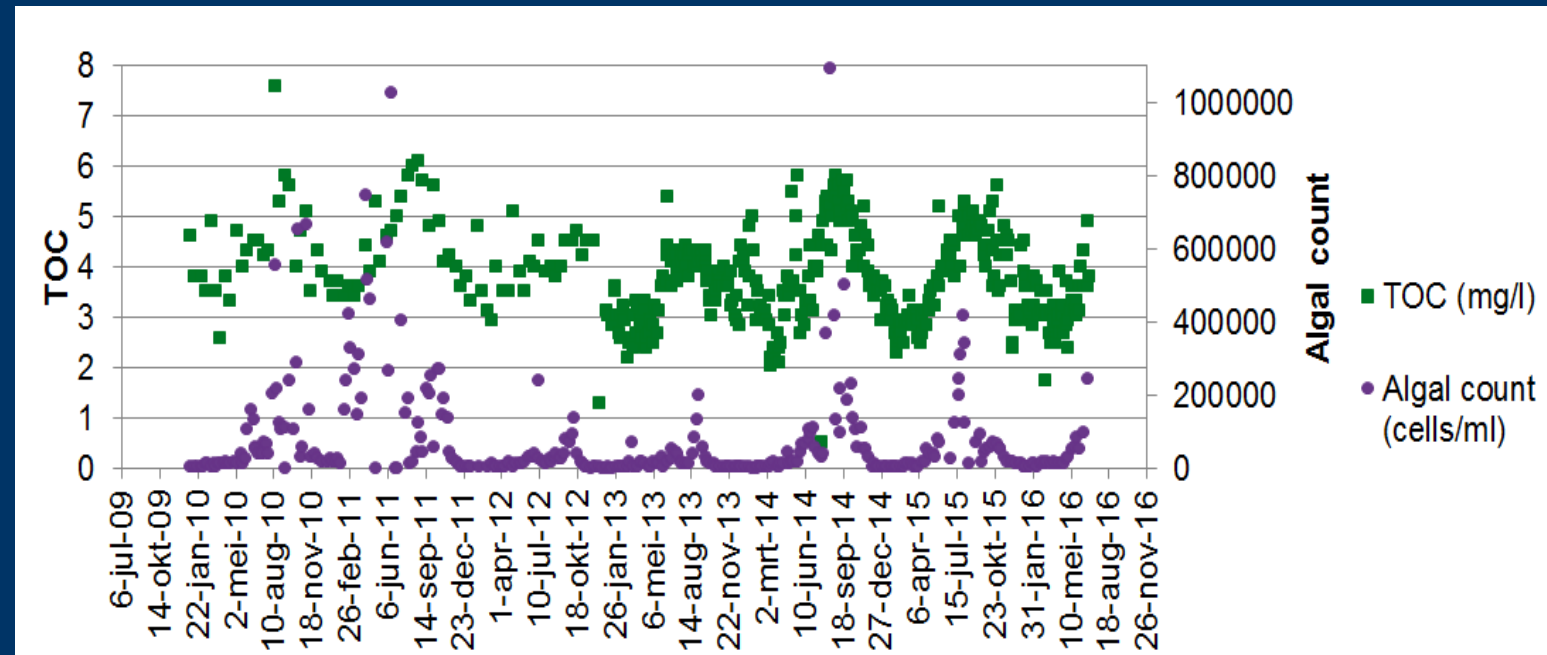
75%

63%

# Variations

## Seasonal changes

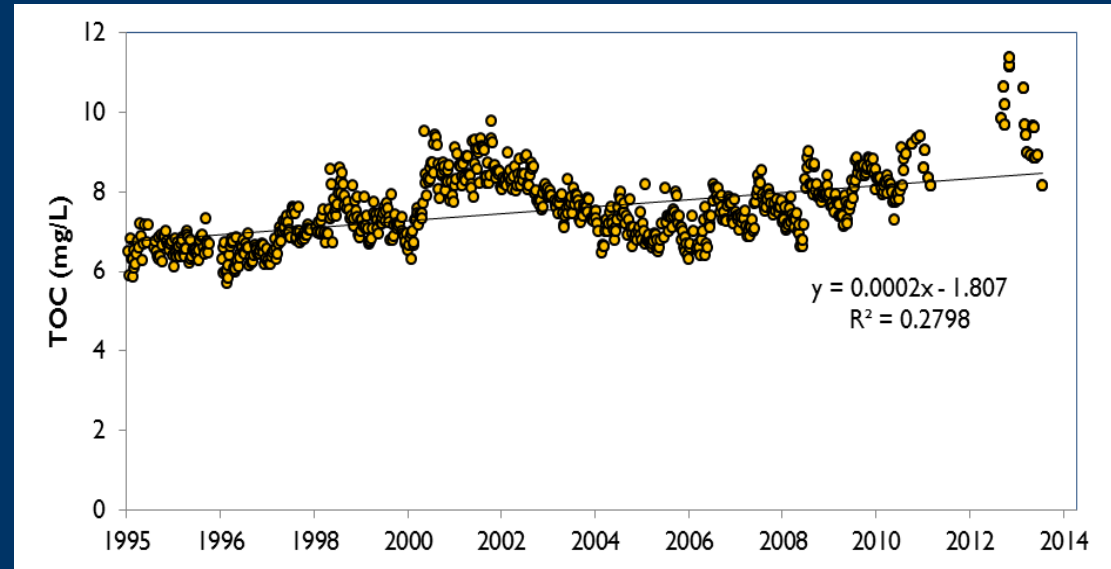
- Allochthonous OM, Autochthonous OM
- From observer:



# Variations

## Long term trends

- 0.06-0.51 mg DOC/L/year in Northern Europe sites (Evans et al., 2005)
- Example 1, observer: lower quality water use by industry (high quality water scarcity)
- Example 2, observer:



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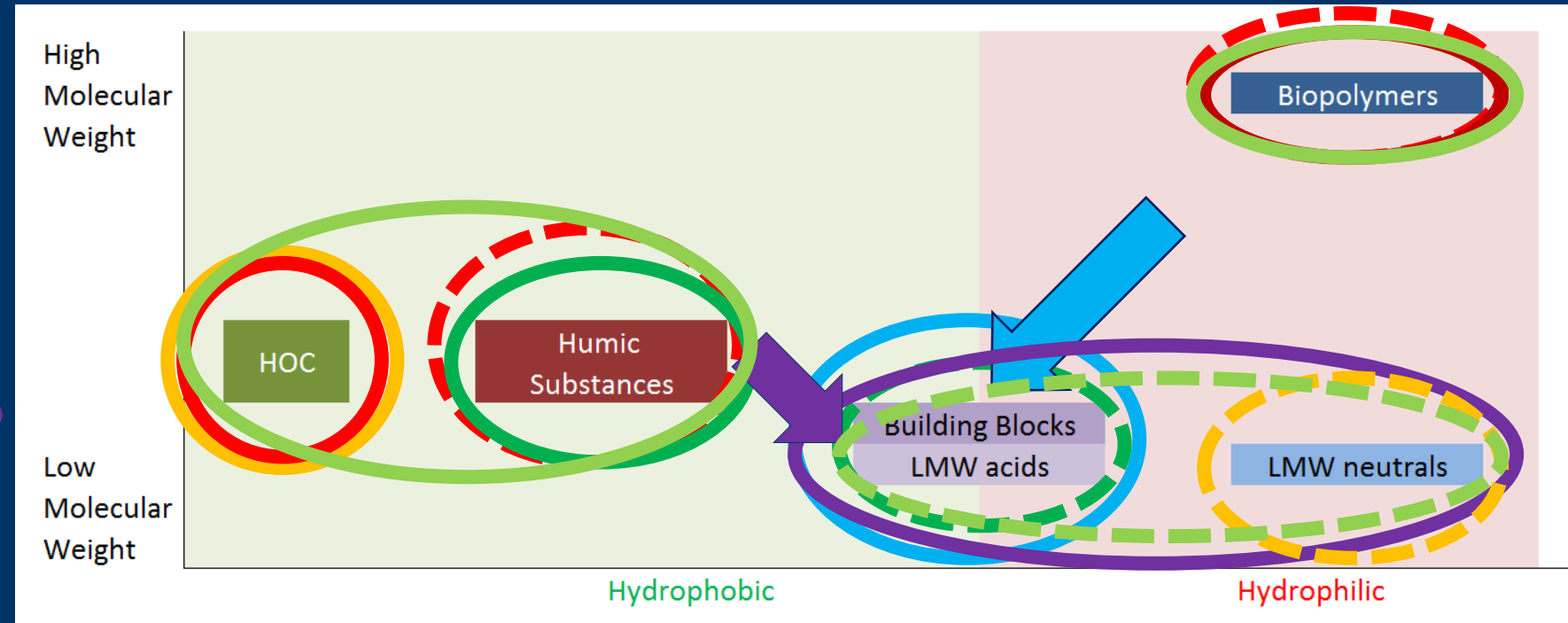
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# Treatment

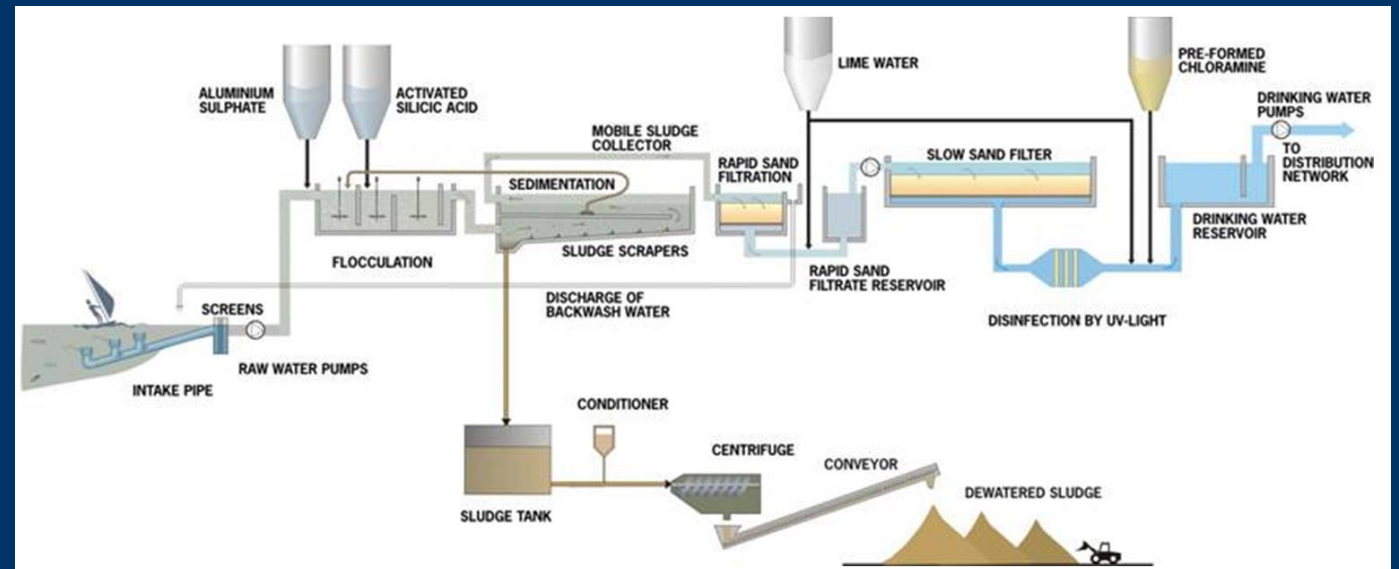
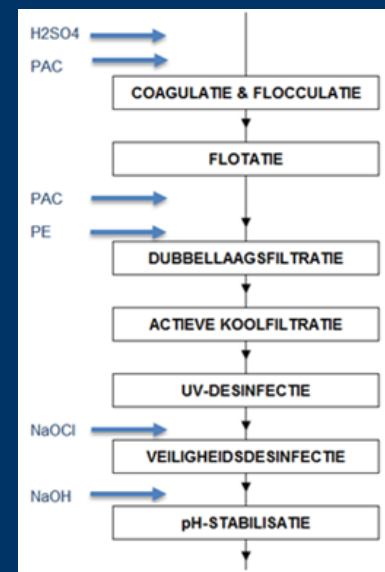
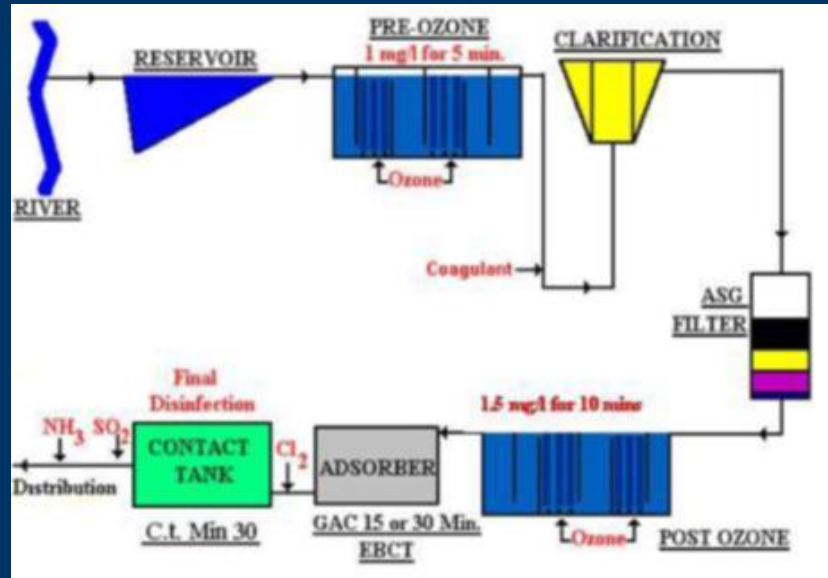
## Steps with different OM targets

- Coagulation:
- Ion Exchange:
- Managed Aquifer Recharge:
- Ozonation / Advanced oxidation:
- Activated Carbon:
- Ultrafiltration / Nanofiltration



# Treatment

Observers: current approach



# Treatment

## Observers: current approach

- All presented schemes: conventional coagulation
- OM removal mostly side effect
- More focus on optimisation for low DBPs formation

# Treatment

## Observers: motivations for changing approach

- Change of raw water quality (micro contaminants, DOC)
- Increase of LMW OM due to added oxidation step
- Increase of capacity
- High OM concentration in treated water

# Treatment

Observers: research optimisation and alternative technologies

- Ion Exchange (e.g. SIX, MIEX)
- Activated Carbon (e.g. reactivation rate increase)
- Ozonation
- Membrane filtration (e.g. Nanofiltration and CeraMac)

# Treatment

## Observers: concern for Waste Disposal

- Interest in lower dependence of chemicals
- DOC removal: new residuals
- Residual DOC: a valuable material
  - Pure, high dry matter content, hygienic conditions



Figure from [humicacidmanufacture.wordpress.com/](http://humicacidmanufacture.wordpress.com/)

# Treatment

## Observers: knowledge gaps

- Chlorine minimisation: influence of DOC and other parameters
- Impact of residual DON on DBP
- Enhancement of biostability
- Cost effectivity for DOC minimisation



# Conclusions

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# Conclusions

## Observers:

- Interest in strategies for DOC removal for the near future
- Changing quality of water
- Reduction of DBPs
- Waste disposal

# Conclusions

## Incomplete knowledge:

- OM characterisation methods
- Impact of DOC and other parameters on DBP formation and biostability
- Available OM techniques and cost effectiveness



# Regional data

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# Regional data

## Data to include in the report

- Inflow / raw water source concentration of OM (variation range)
- Outflow concentration of OM (variation range)
- Measurement method OM (preference: DOC)
- Treatment schemes



# Thank you!

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