

Characterization of Natural Organic Matter and processes during drinking water treatments

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Second DOC2C's workshop

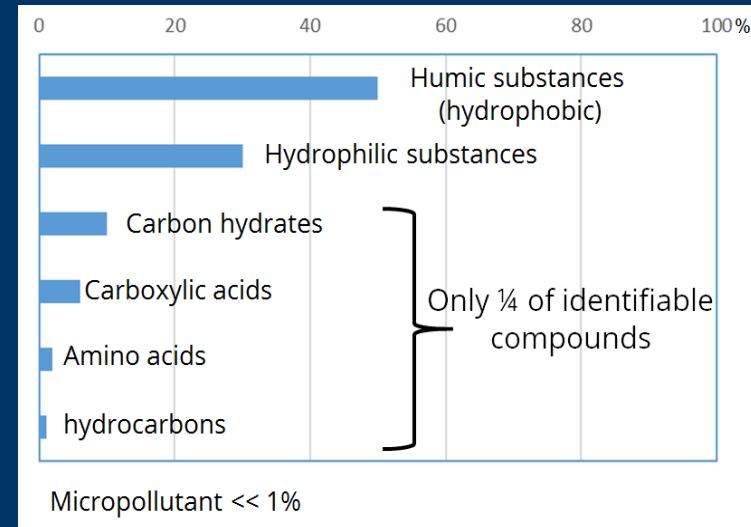
Summary

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- Introduction
- Problem context
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions and Perspectives

Natural organic matter (NOM) refers to a complex mixture of different organic compounds that are present in fresh water

- Increase in quantity and a change in quality
- Threat to drinking water treatment processes
- Source – Great influence on its properties



Effects of NOM in water;

- Aesthetic effects (colour, taste and odour)
- Biological growth in distributing network channels
- Complexation with other pollutants present e.g. trace metals
- Increase in the dosage of treatment chemicals
- Production of disinfection by-products (DPB)
- Competition with target pollutants

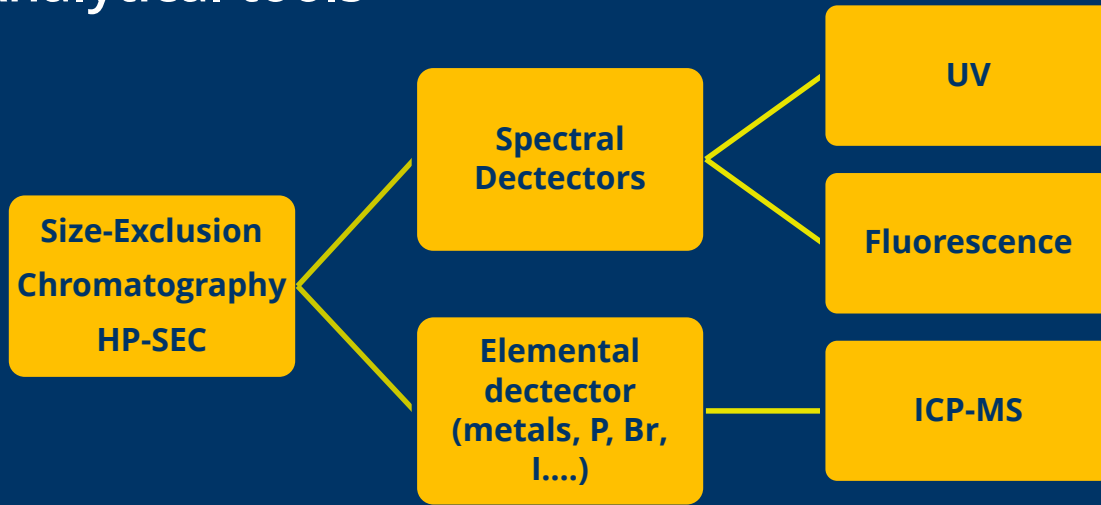
Characterization Parameters

Parameters	Analytical tools
Colour , Aromaticity	UV-visible spectrometry
TOC, DOC, BDOC	DOC analyser
Assimilable organic Carbon (AOC), Bacterial regrowth	Bacterial regrowth potential
Functional groups	GC-MS, Infra red spectrometry (FTIR), NMR
Hydrophobicity/Hydrophilicity	Rapid refraction
**Molecular weight distribution	High performance Size Exclusion Chromatography (HPSEC)

- **Focus on NOM-Metal complexation**
 - Historical research theme in our lab
 - Innovative apparatus
- **Study of the complexation of various NOM fractions with metal**
- **Impacts on drinking water processes**
 - Coagulation, membrane filtration, disinfection by-product formation, trace metal leaching, ion exchanges (MIEX),...
- **The effect of treatment processes on each fraction**

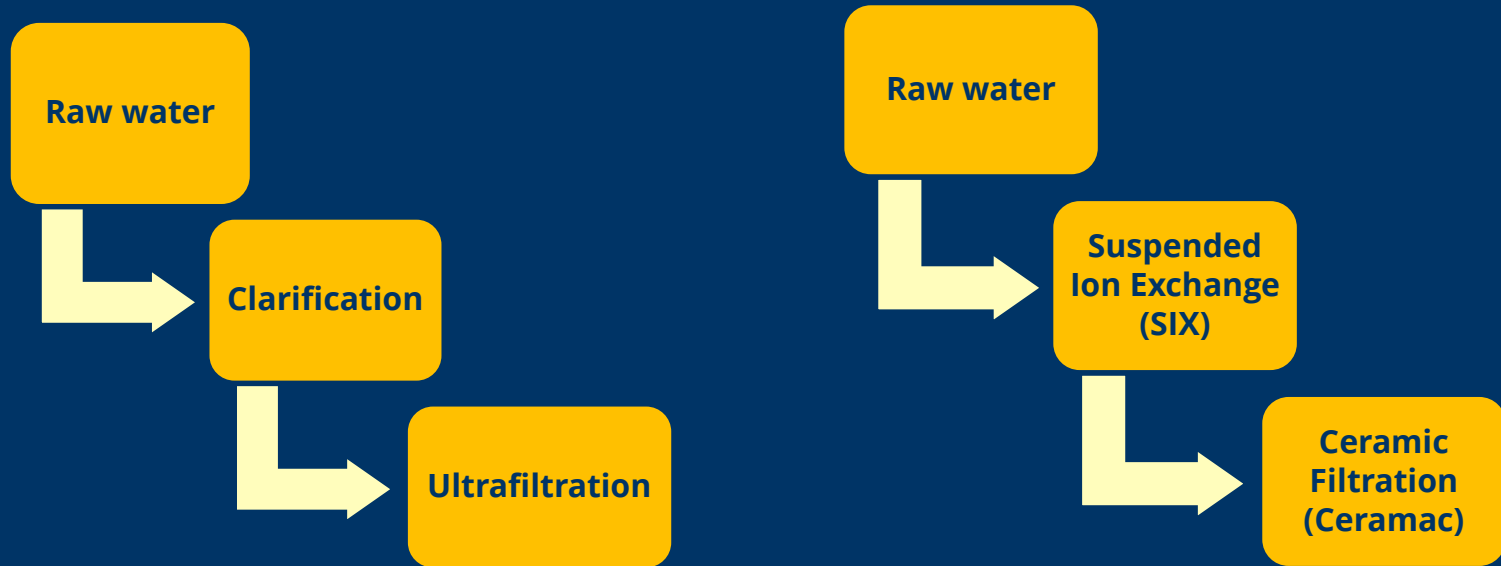
Methodology

Analytical tools

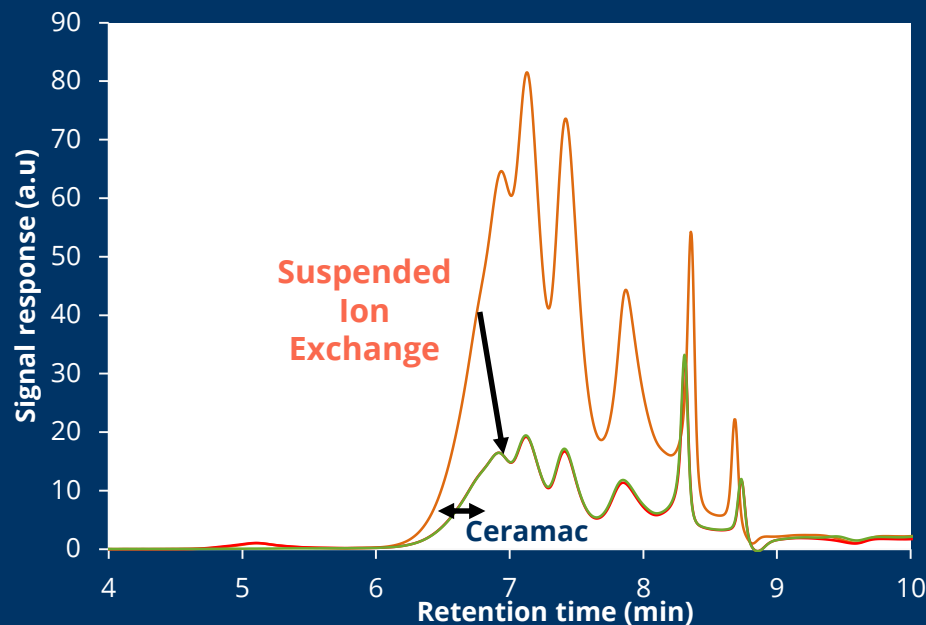
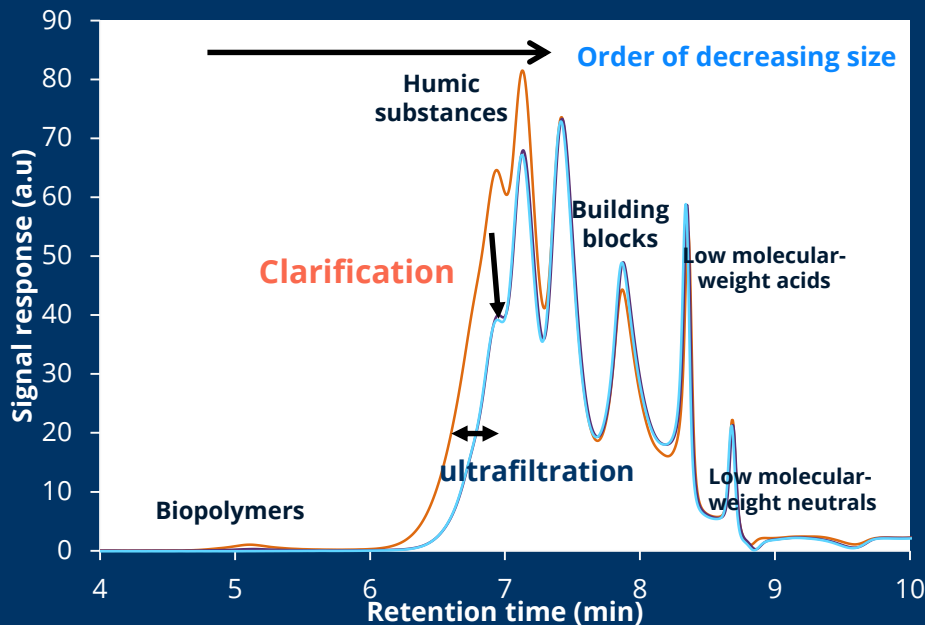


Column: Bio SEC-5 Column – Spherical, porous silica with hydrophilic polymeric coating

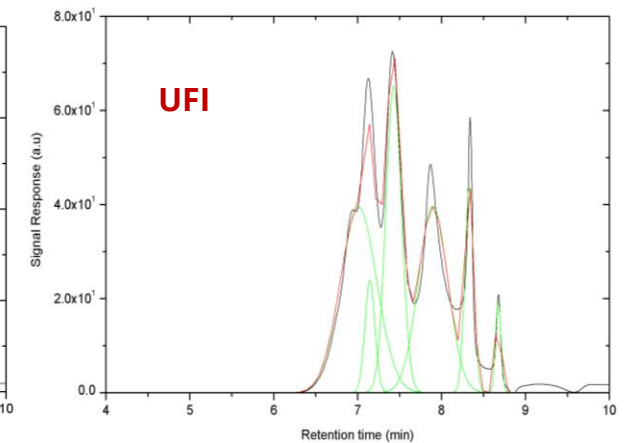
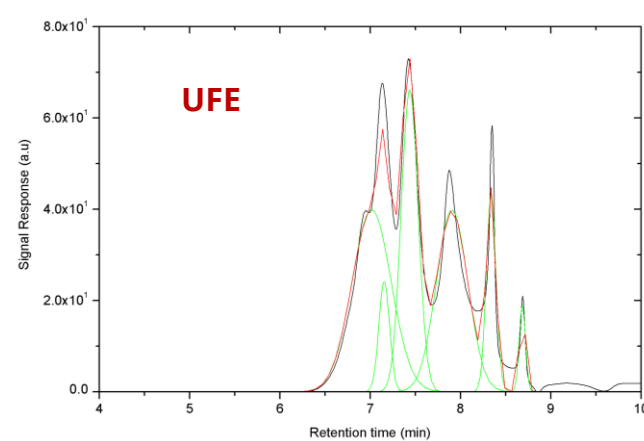
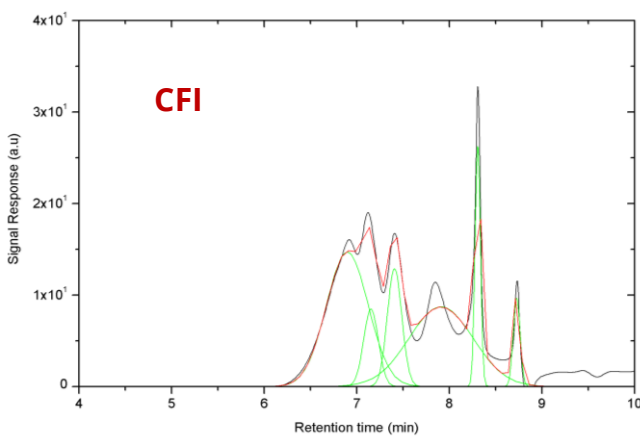
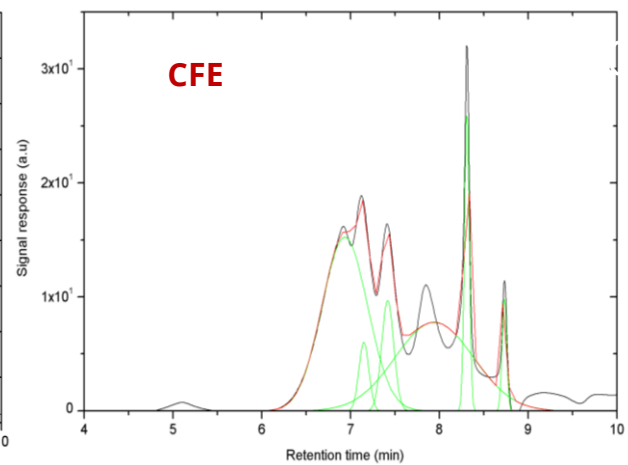
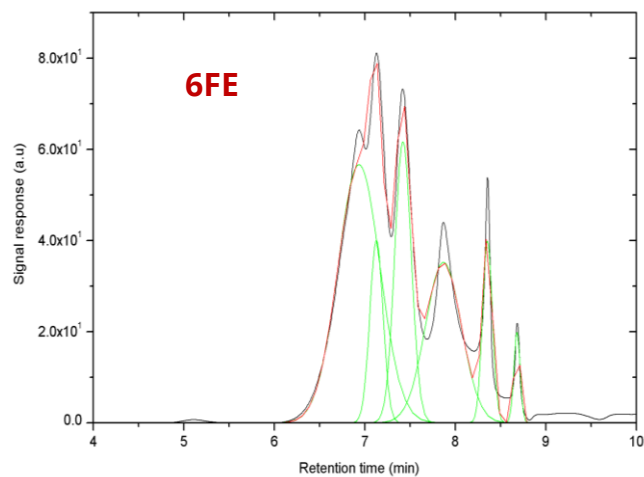
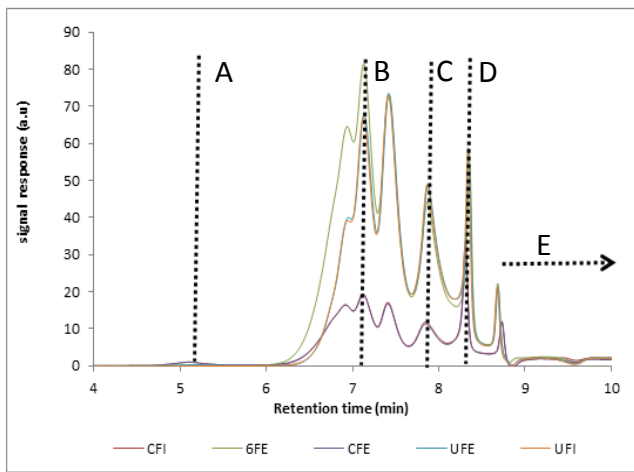
PWN pilot water samples (Andijk)- Two separate treatment lines



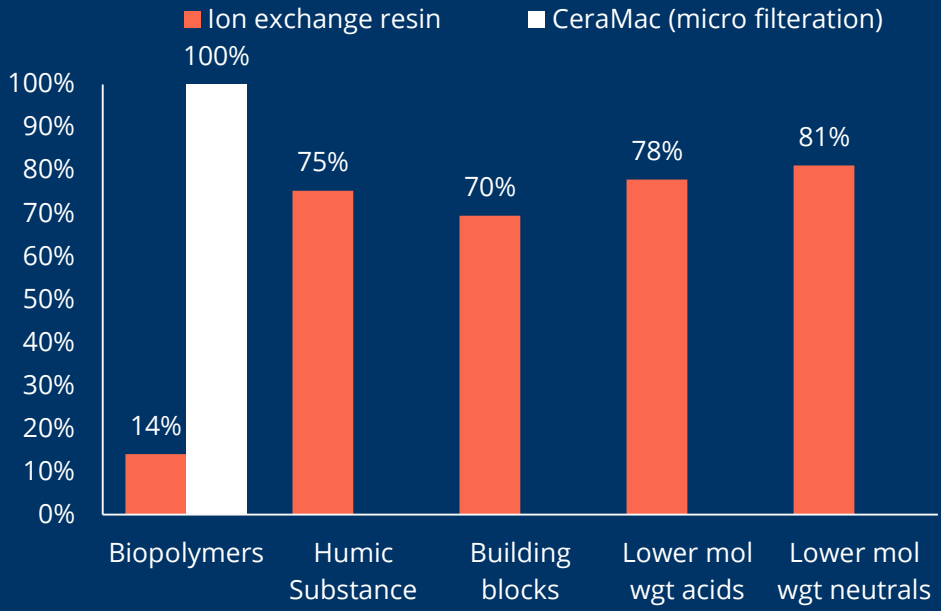
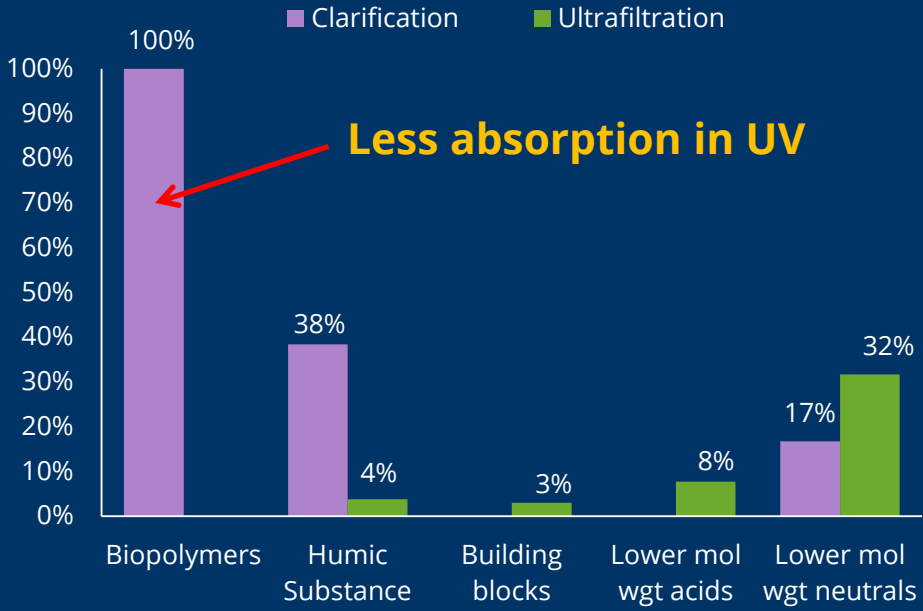
Chromatograph for the two separate lines



Ceramic microfiltration removes the biopolymers (hardly seen with UV detector)

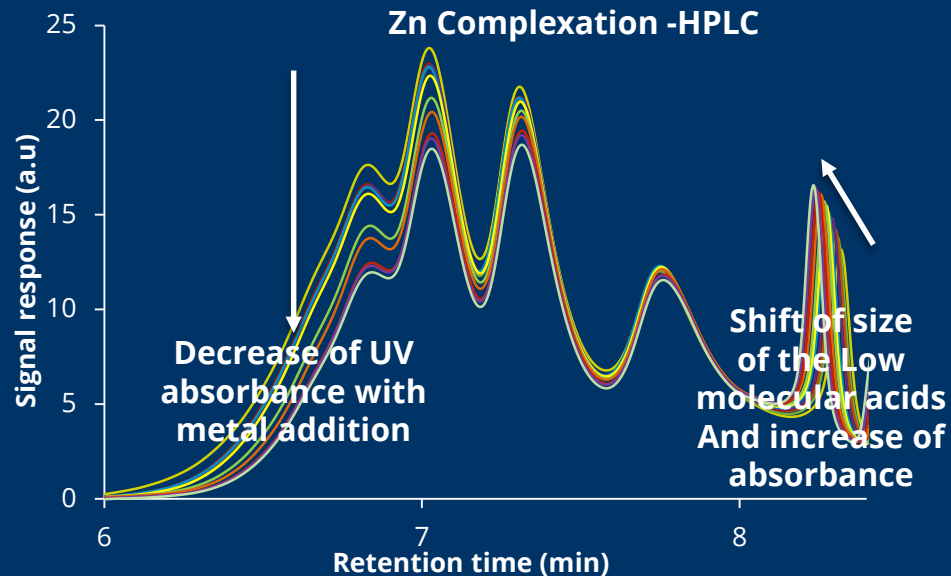
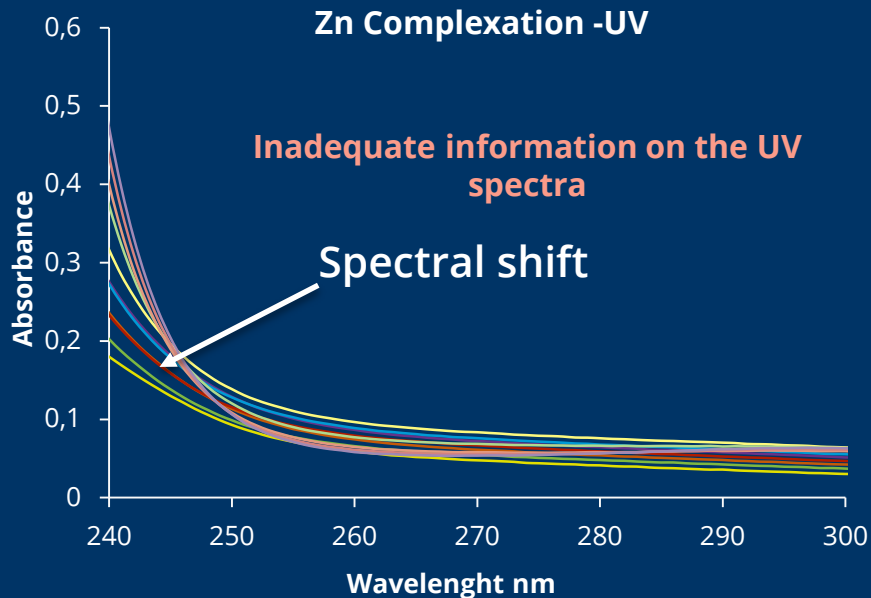


Removal efficiency of UV absorbing components at 254 nm (aromatic & unsaturated structures)

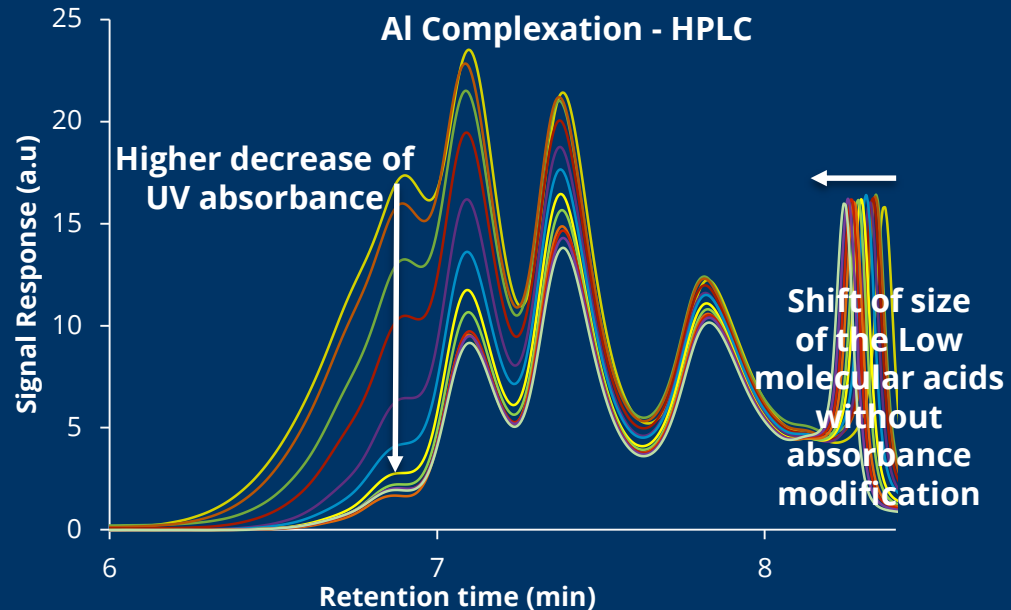
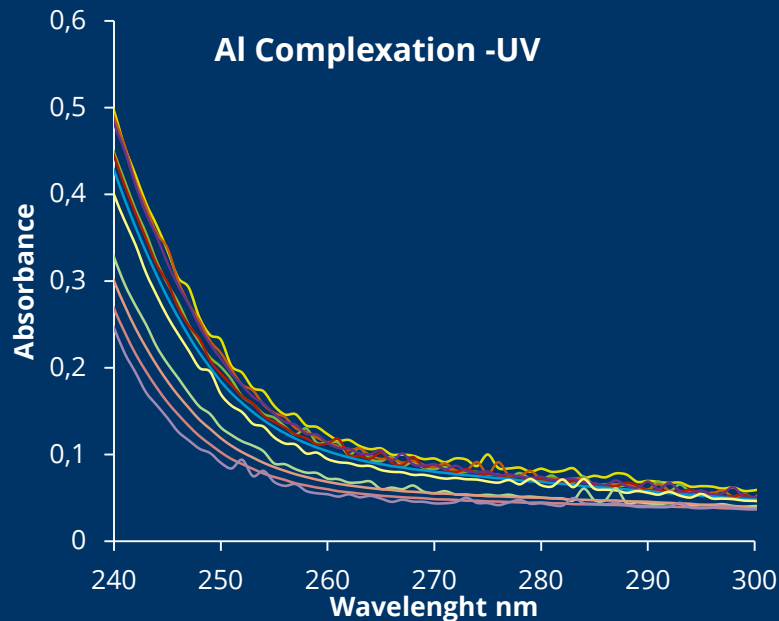


UV absorbance measurement not purely quantitative

- Cu, Al, Zn, Mn from ~ 0 up to 150 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (11 samples)

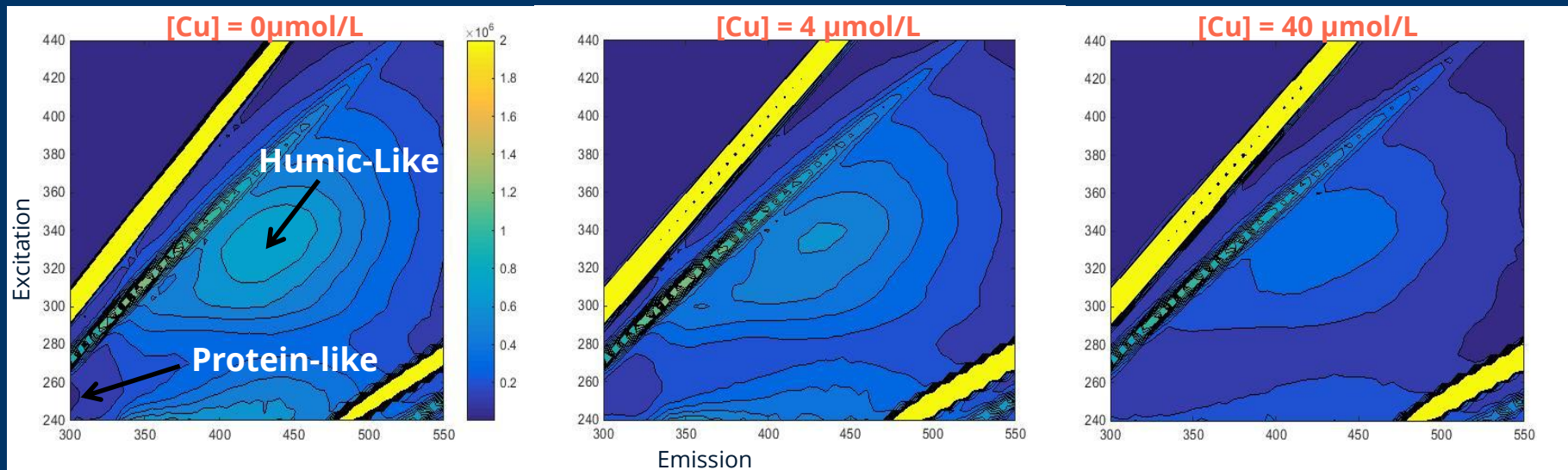


- The quenching of UV absorbance is well documented – not the shift of size



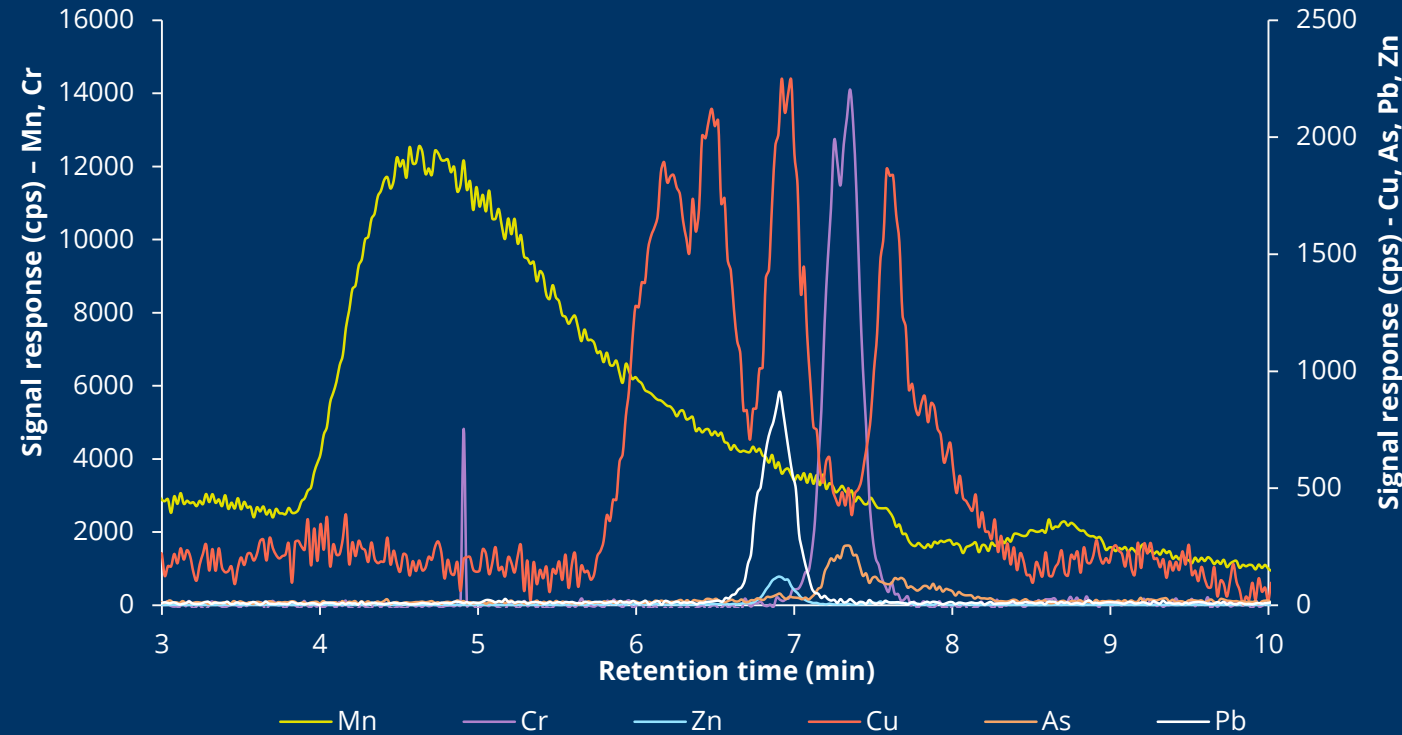
- Different behaviour : Al better complexant than Zn
- The quenching depends on the humic substance molecular weight

Cu complexation - Excitation emission matrix (EEM) fluorescence

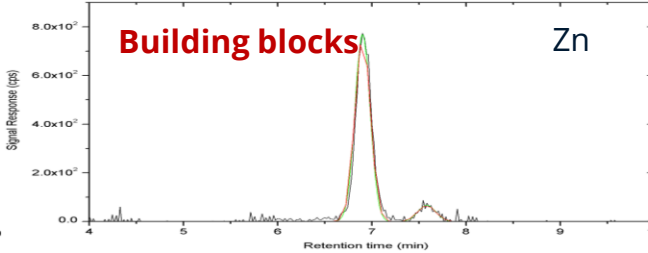
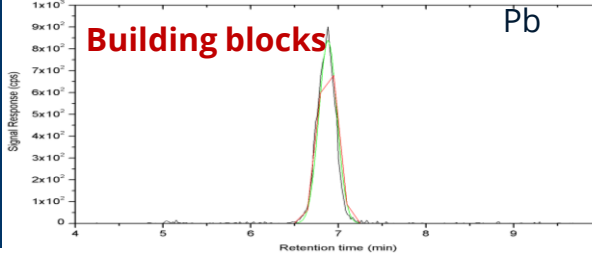
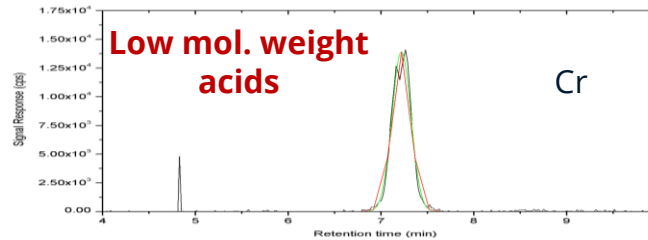
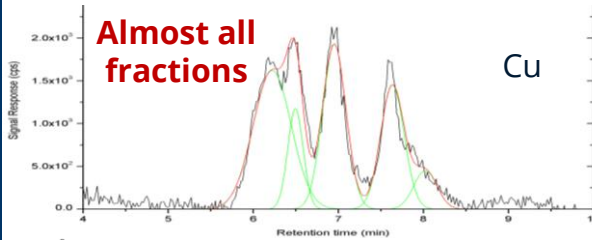
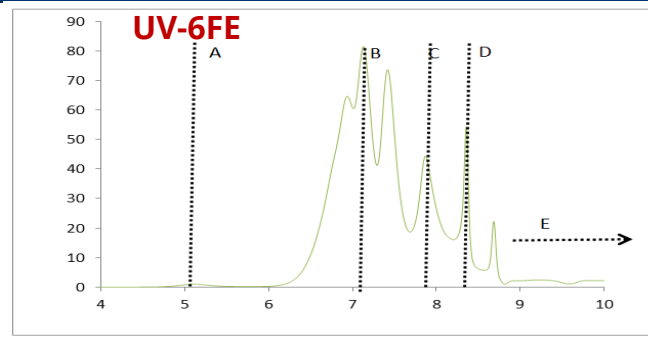
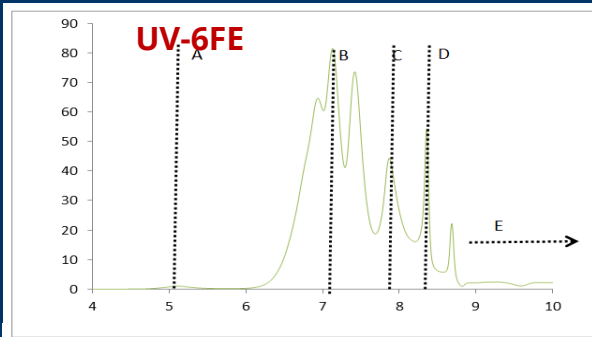


- **A decrease in fluorescence intensity with increase in metal concentration**
- **Matrix to be fully treated**

SEC-ICP-MS chromatograph - Andijk raw water, natural metal concentration 15

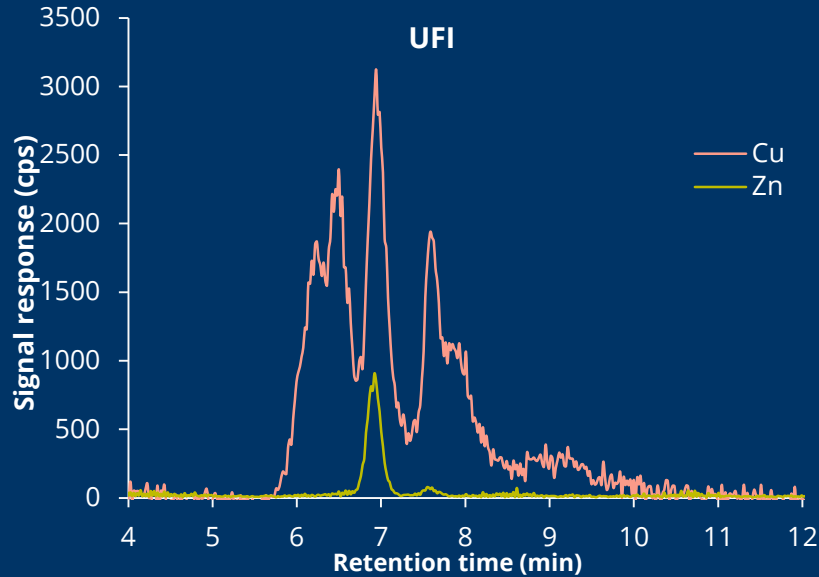


Element	Concentration (µg/L)
Mn	23.6
Cr	3.14
Cu	4.25
As	0.70
Pb	0.52
Zn	50.9

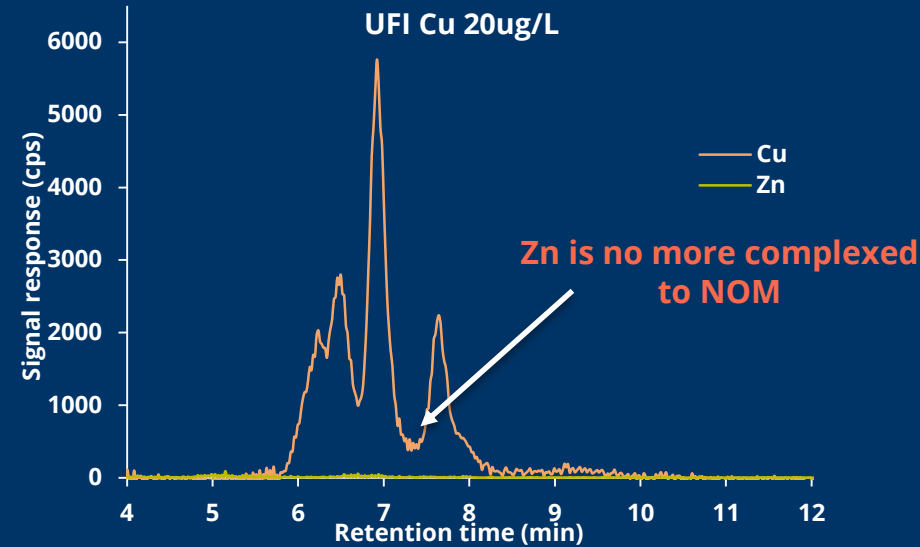


Each metal displays a peak corresponding to its complexed fraction

[Cu] = 4.25 $\mu\text{g/L}$, [Zn] = 50.9 $\mu\text{g/L}$



Addition of 20 $\mu\text{g/L}$ of Cu



HPSEC-UV-Fluorescence-ICP-MS → Effective technique for understanding the characteristics of NOM, NOM-metal complexation & effect of treatment on each fraction

- Quantitative measurement of complexed metals- SEC-ICP-MS
- Well classify the various broad functional groups of my samples; SEC-ICP-MS
- Detailed explanation to the possible quenchings and shifts

- **Applicability; Impact on drinking water processes**
 - Coagulation
 - Membrane filtration,
 - Lime-soda softening
 - Disinfection by-product formation,
 - Trace metal leaching
 - Ion exchanges (MIEX)
 - Activated Carbon
 - ...

DOC2C's

Thank you

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