



DOC R&D PWN(T)

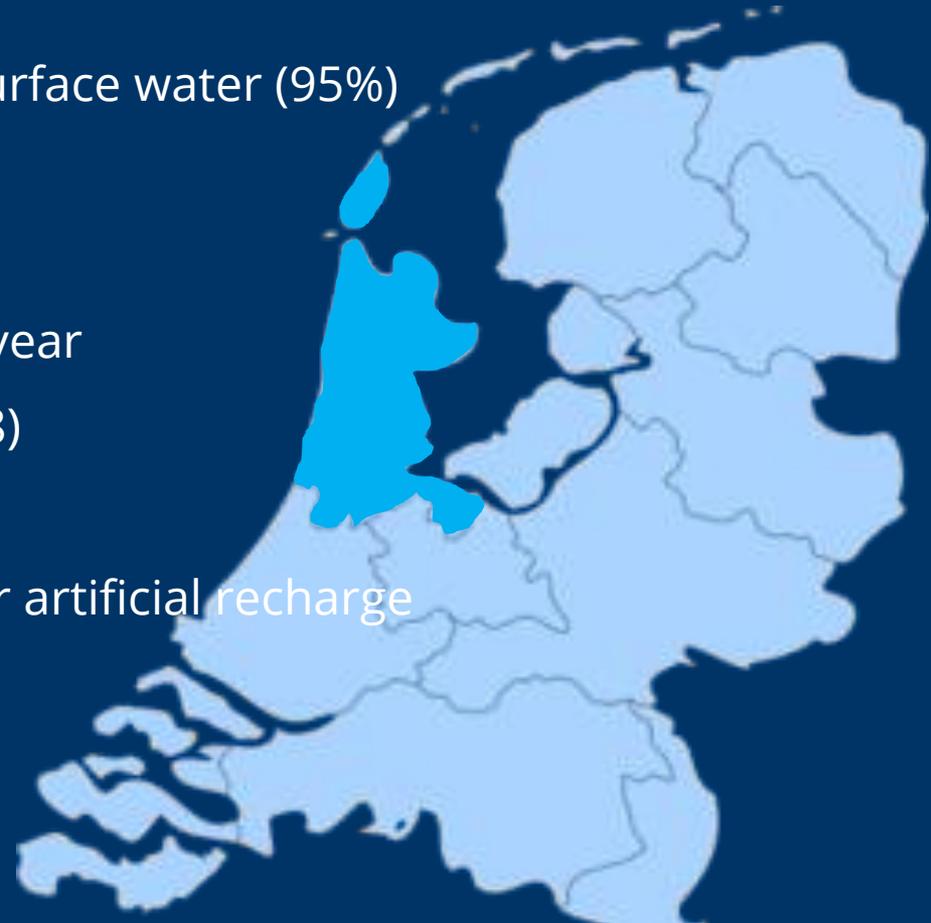
summary 2018

G.Galjaard, PWNT

November 2018, Plymouth

PWN Water Supply Company North-Holland

- source is mainly (very challenging) surface water (95%)
- 787.000 connections
- 1.7 million customers
- 105 million m³ of drinking water per year
- water price in 1,31 Euro per m³ (2018)
- Approx. 500 employees
- 5 WTP's and 2 pre-treatment plant for artificial recharge



PWN Water Supply Company North-Holland

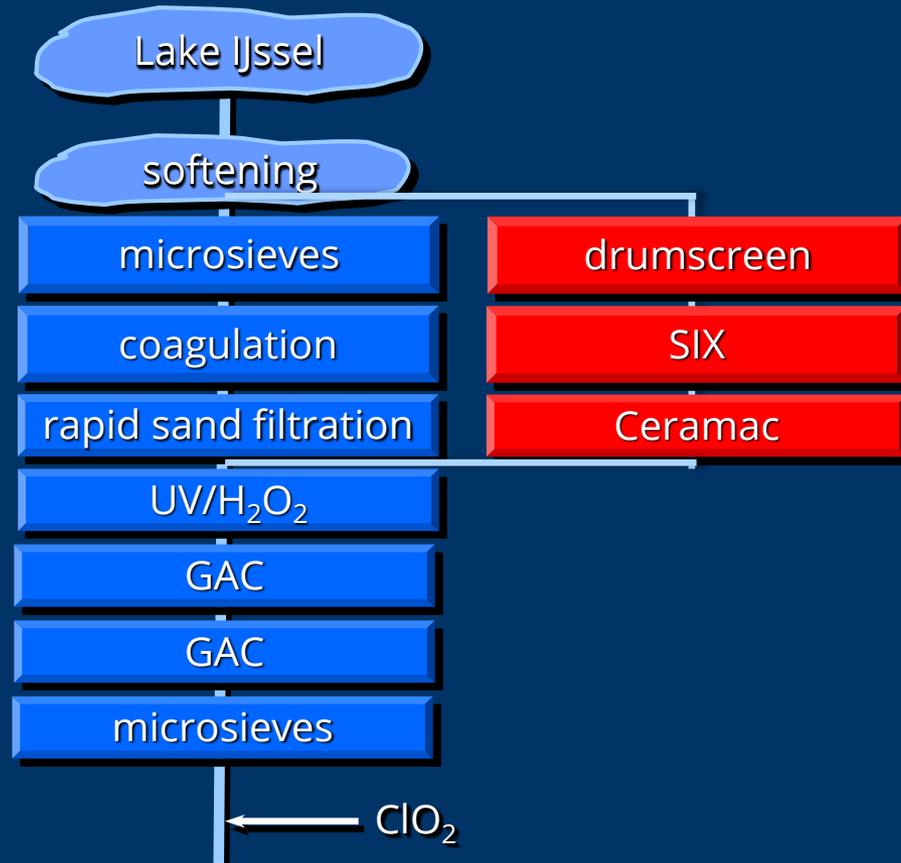
source challenge PWN

- most of the Province is below sea level
- groundwater is salt in other areas than the dunes
- only available source is the IJssel Lake
- IJssel Lake is dominantly fed by the river Rhine
- under the influence of industry, recreation, population
- high contamination level (delta of Europe)



PWN Water Supply Company North-Holland

WTP Andijk 2018



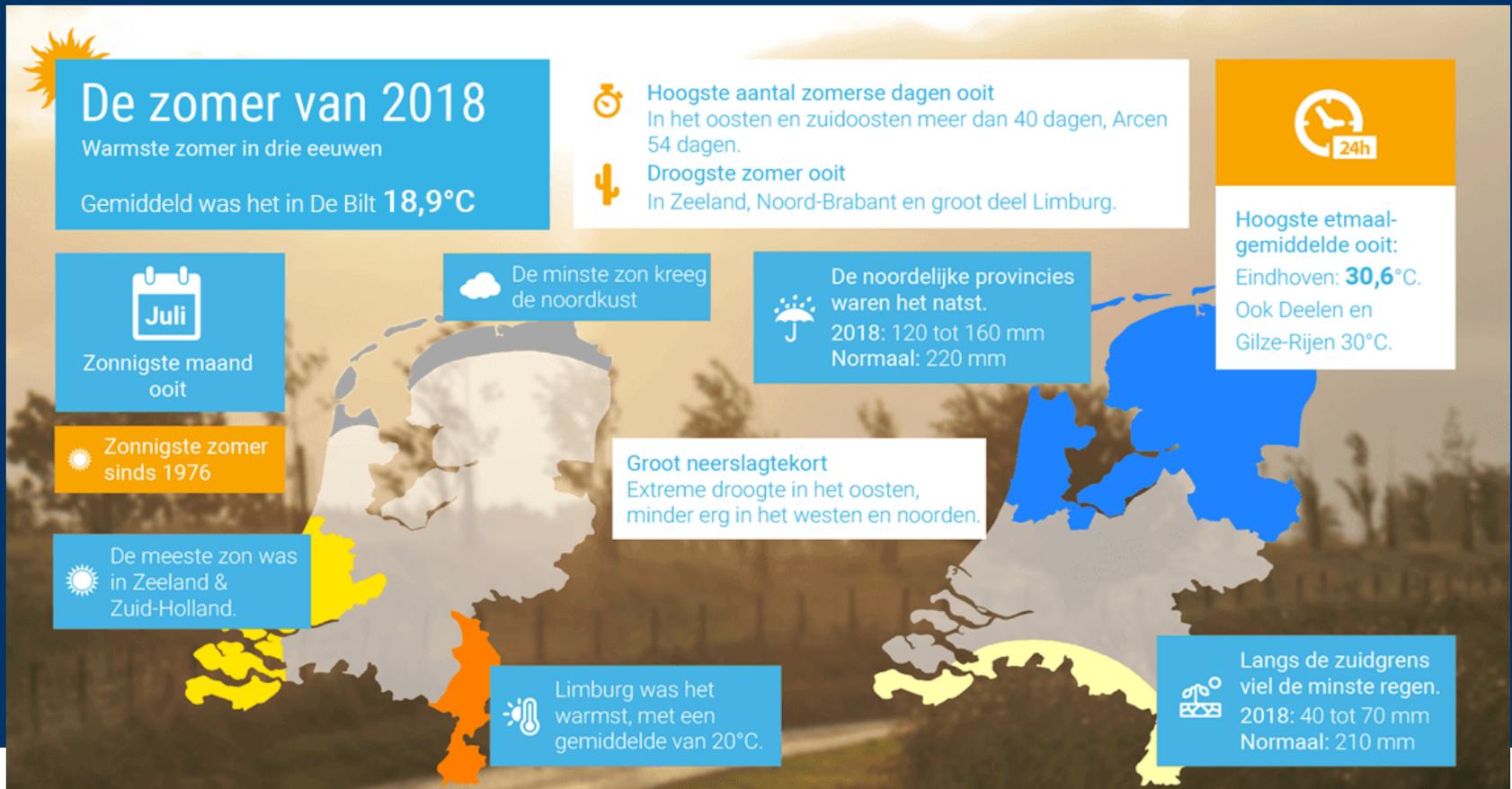
content

Update DOC related R&D within PWN(T) in 2018

- source challenges (IJssel Lake) and changes
- adding in-line coagulation (ILCA[®]) after SIX[®] at WTP Andijk
- further developments within SIX[®]-technology
- new technologies tested (i.e. Arvia Nyex[™])
- brine treatment, recovery of humic substances

source challenges and changes

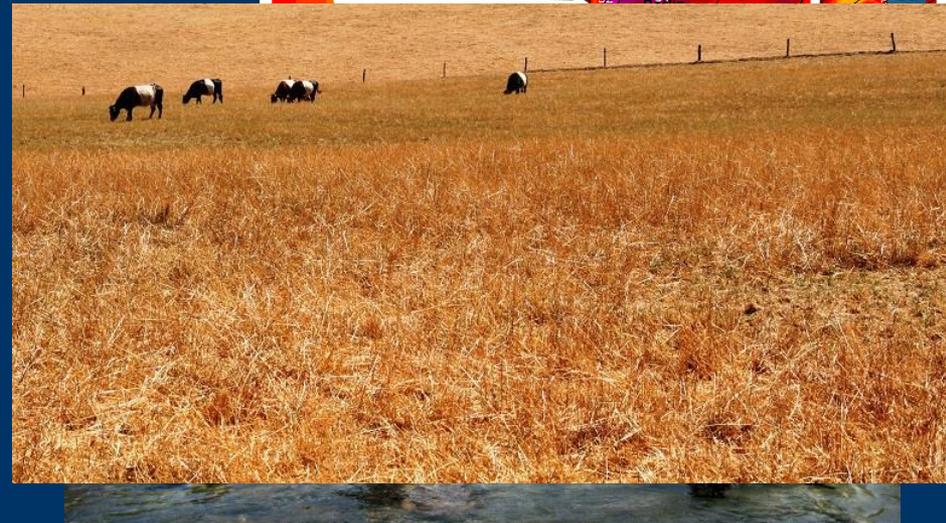
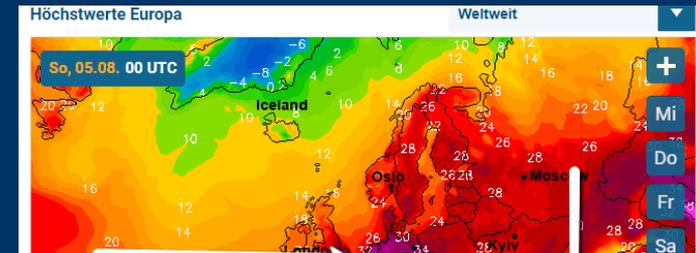
2018, a very hectic year for the Rhine river Delta



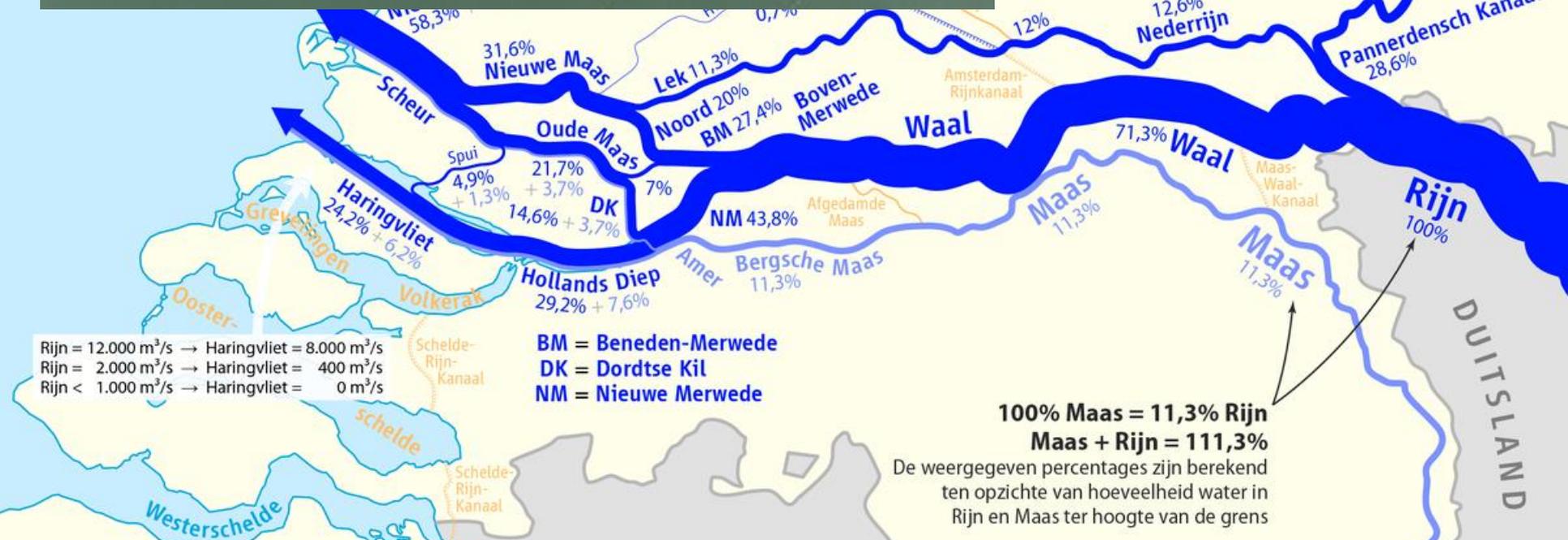
source challenges and changes

2018, a very hectic year for the Rhine river Delta

- extreme warm weather (April-October)
- extreme dry weather (since May)
- multiple meteorological records were broken
 - warmest nights
 - warmest months
 - lowest amount of rain
 - lowest water level in the Rhine

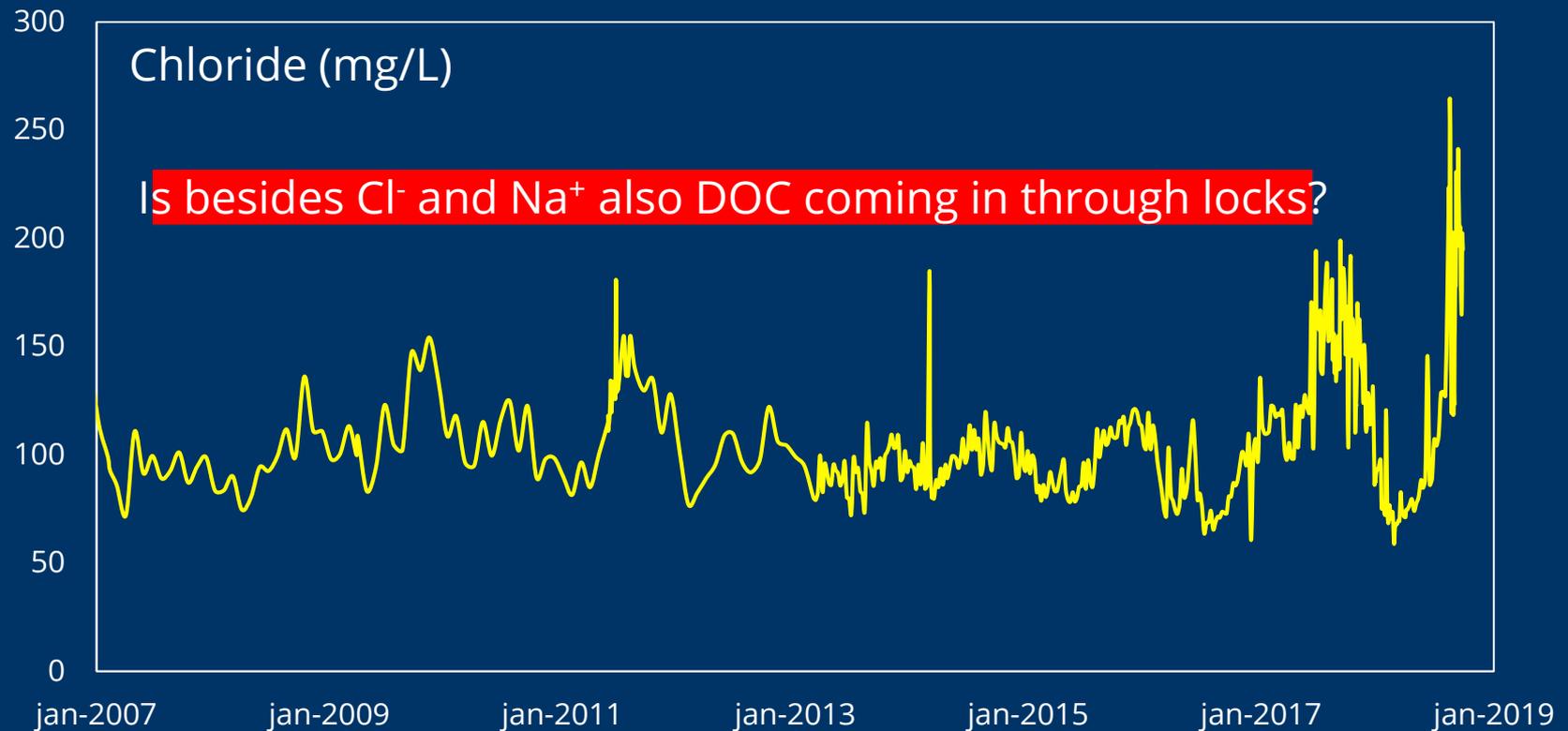






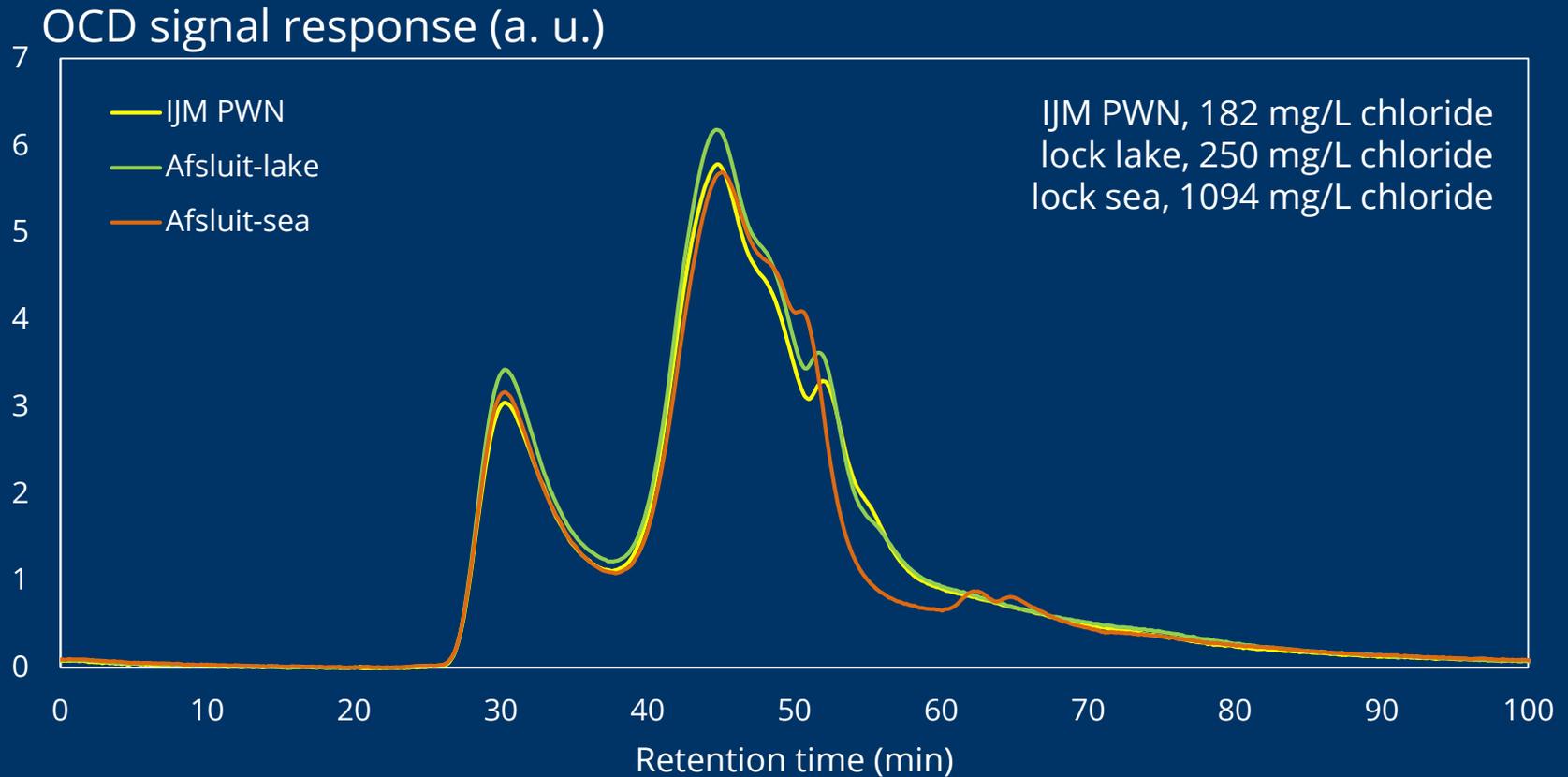
source challenges and changes

chloride concentration IJssel Lake



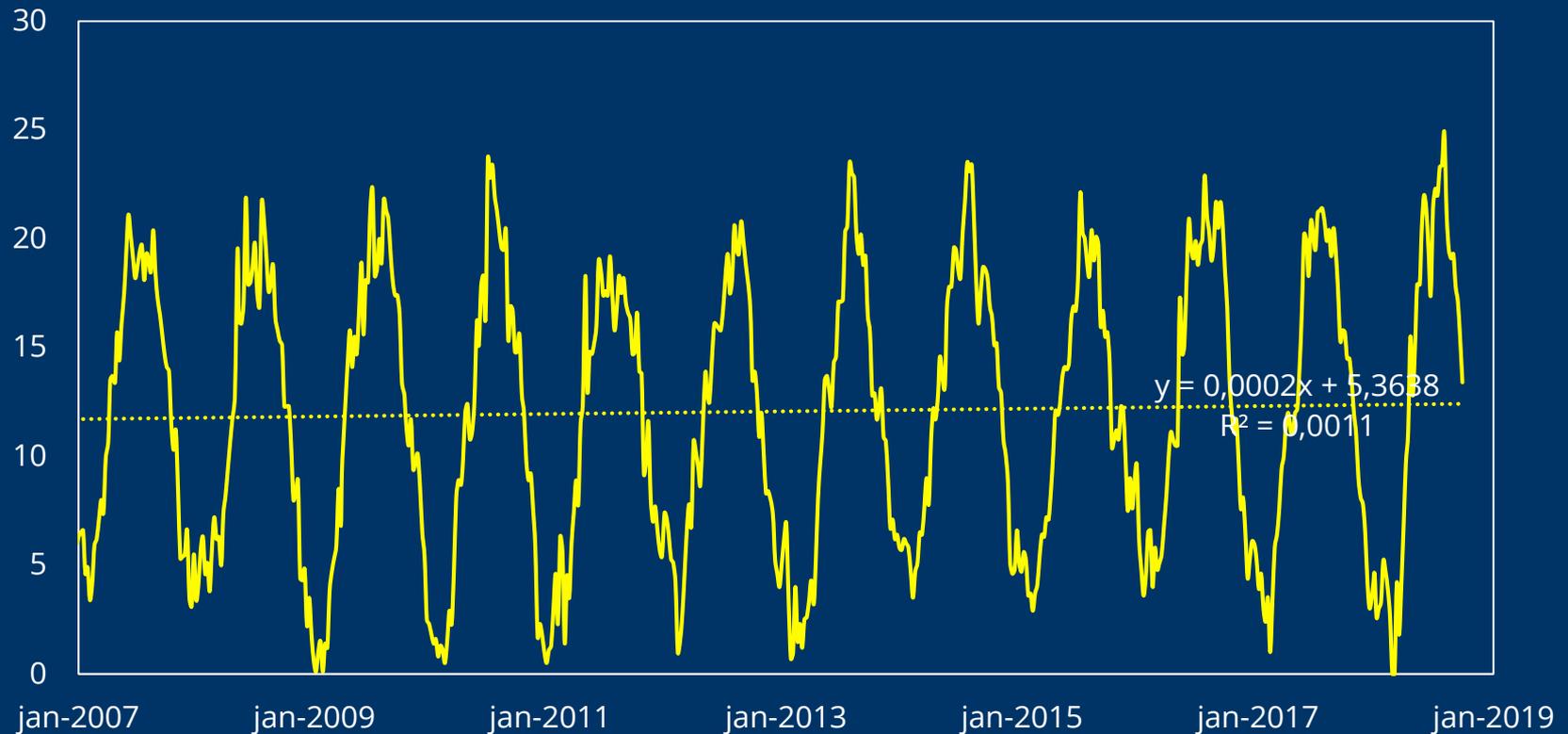
source challenges and changes

NOM Waddenzee vs IJssel Lake



source challenges and changes

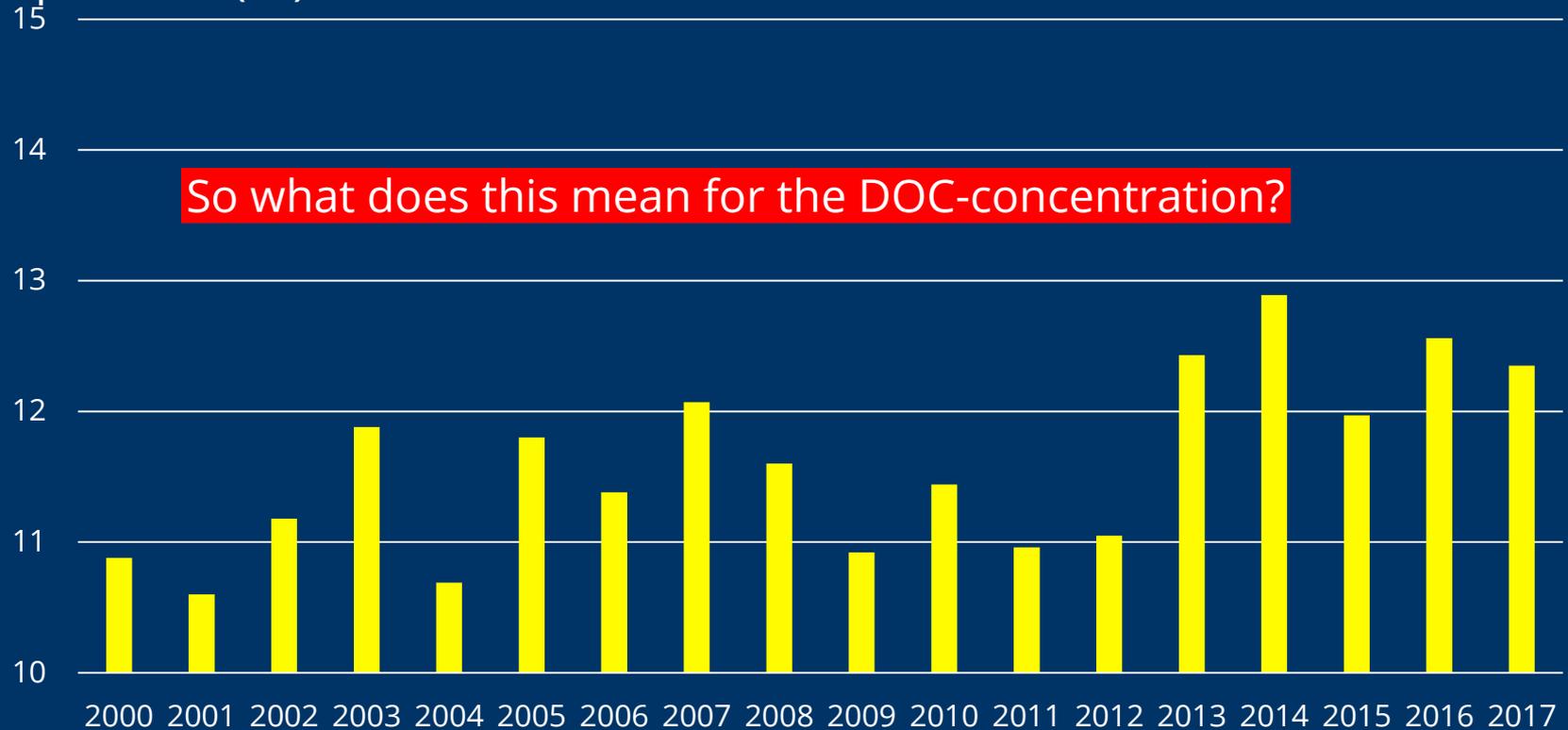
Temperature IJssel Lake Temperature (°C)



source challenges and changes

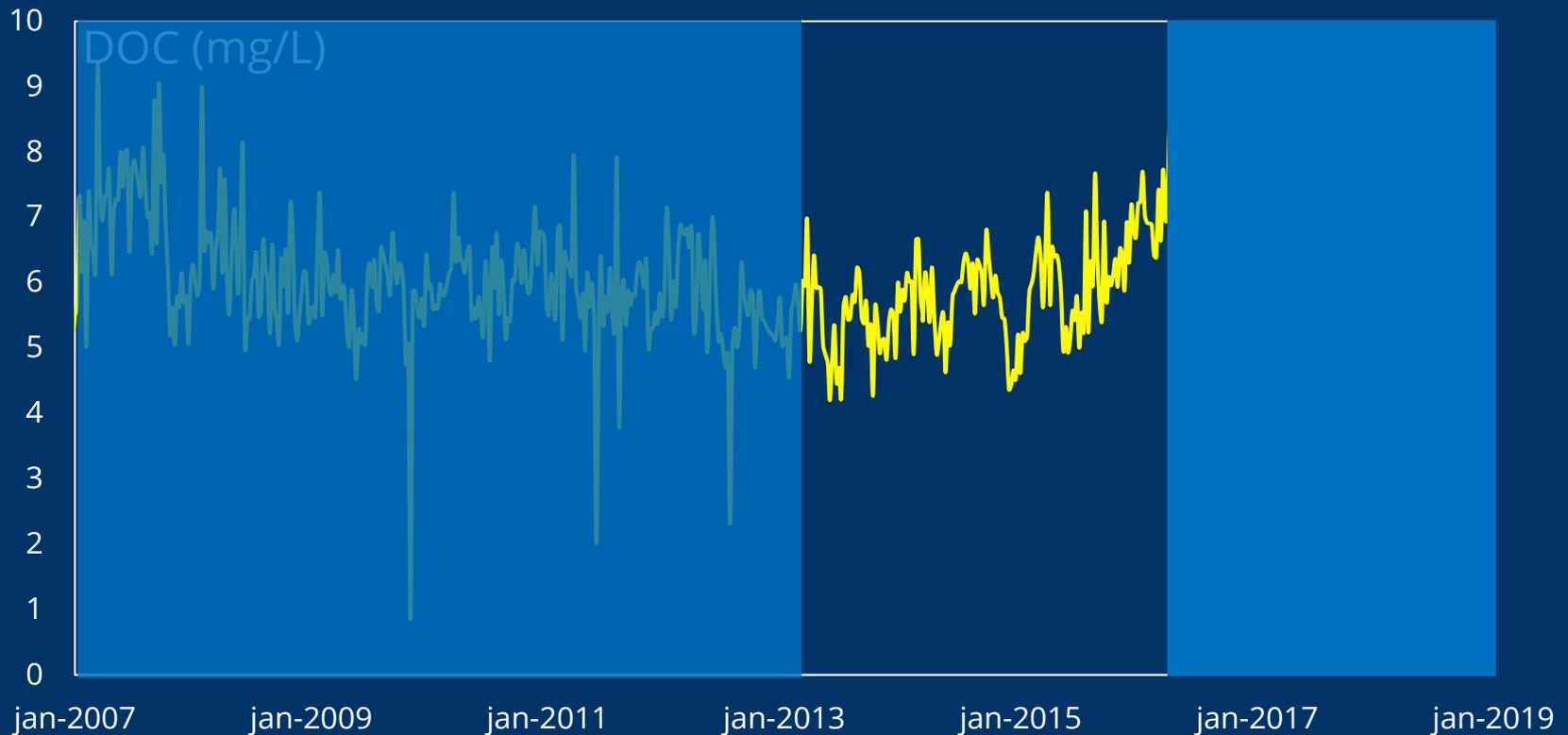
IJssel Lake – average raw water temperature

Temperature (°C)



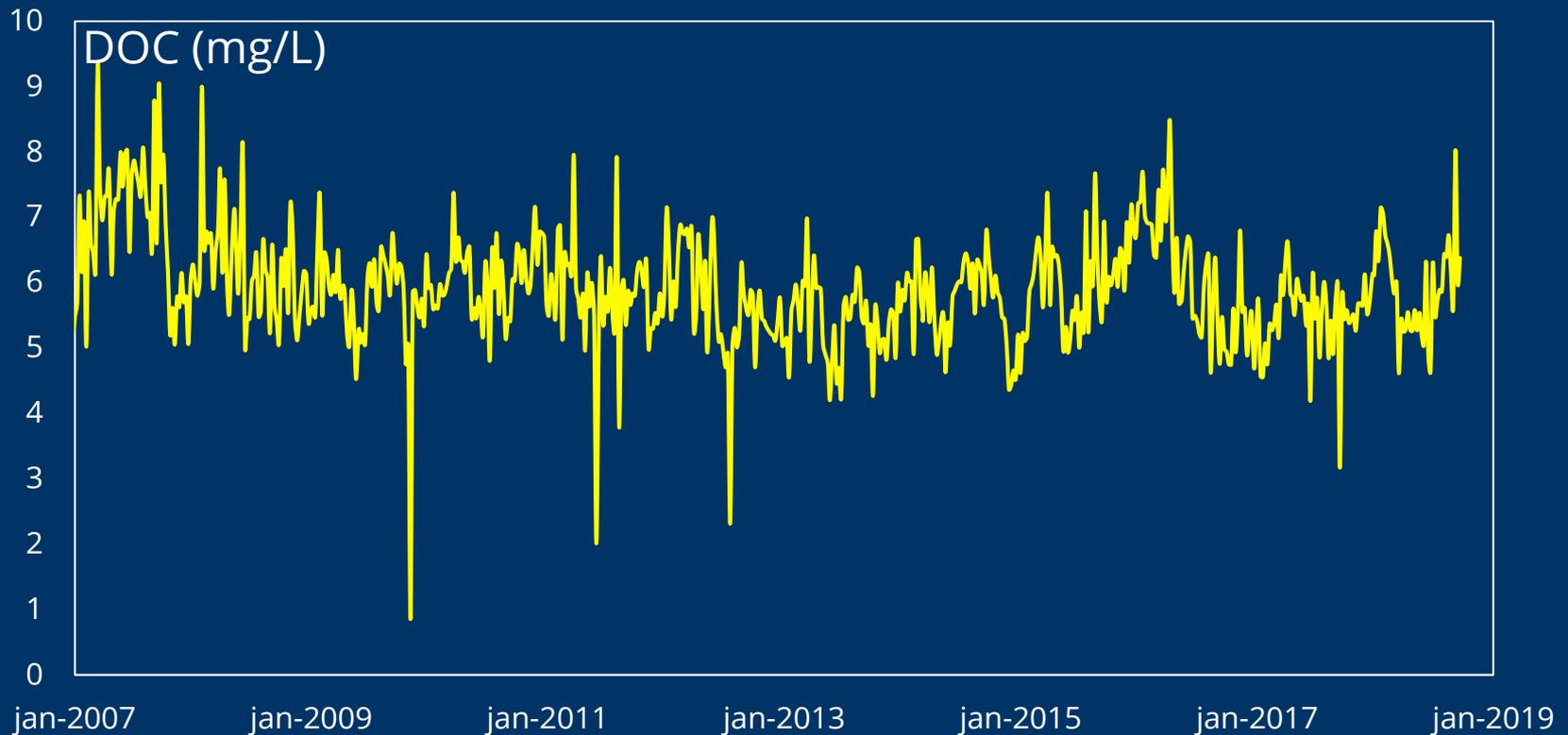
source challenges and changes

DOC IJssel Lake



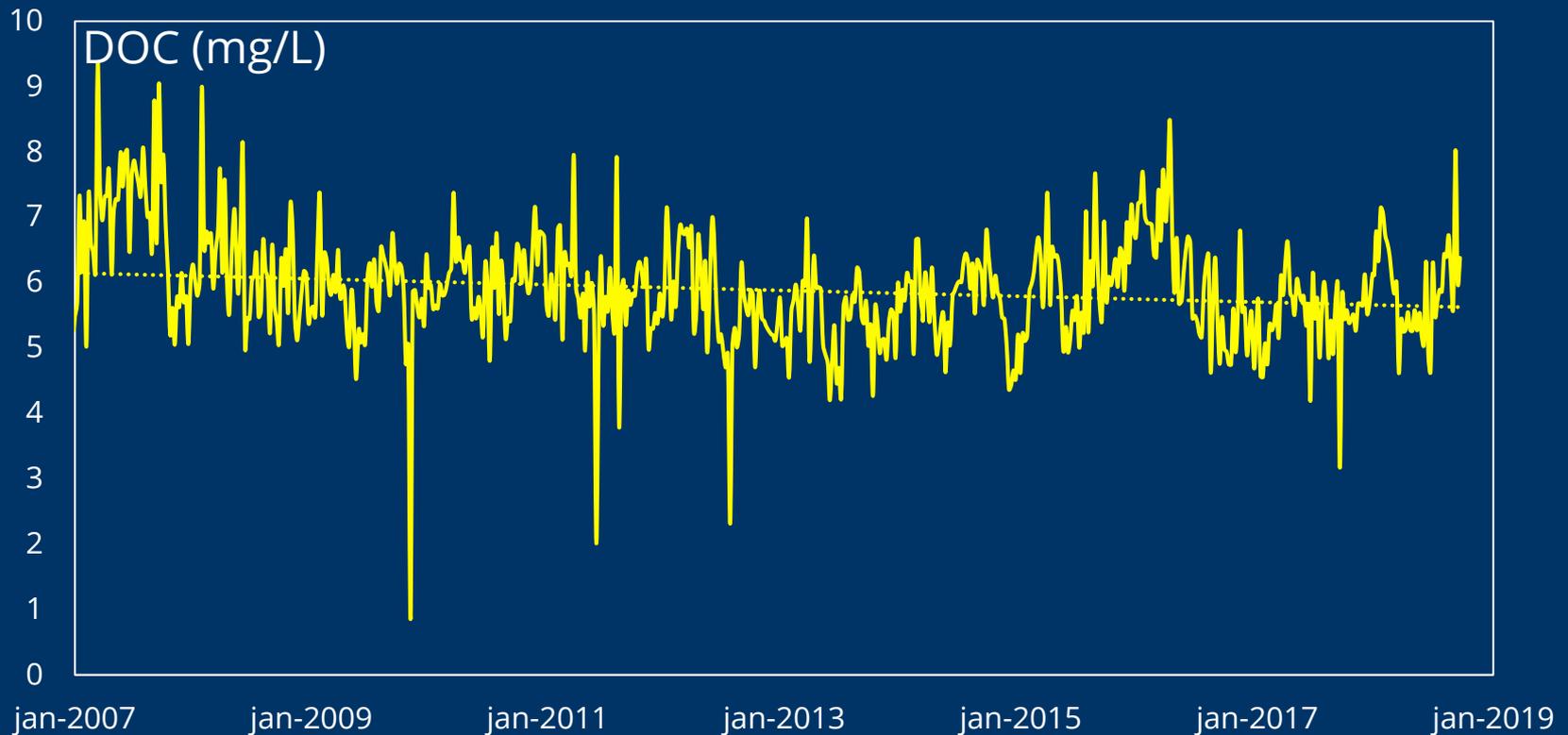
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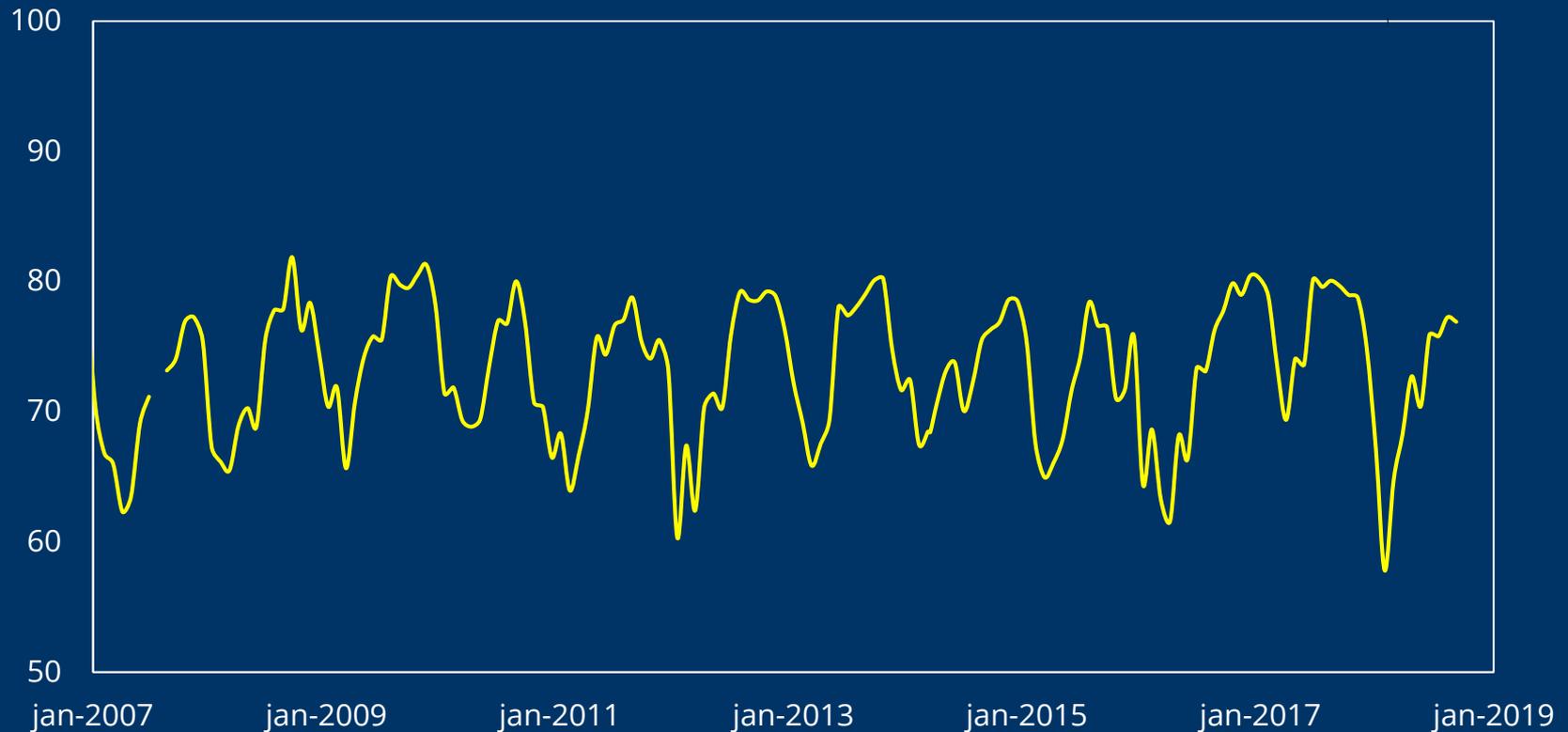
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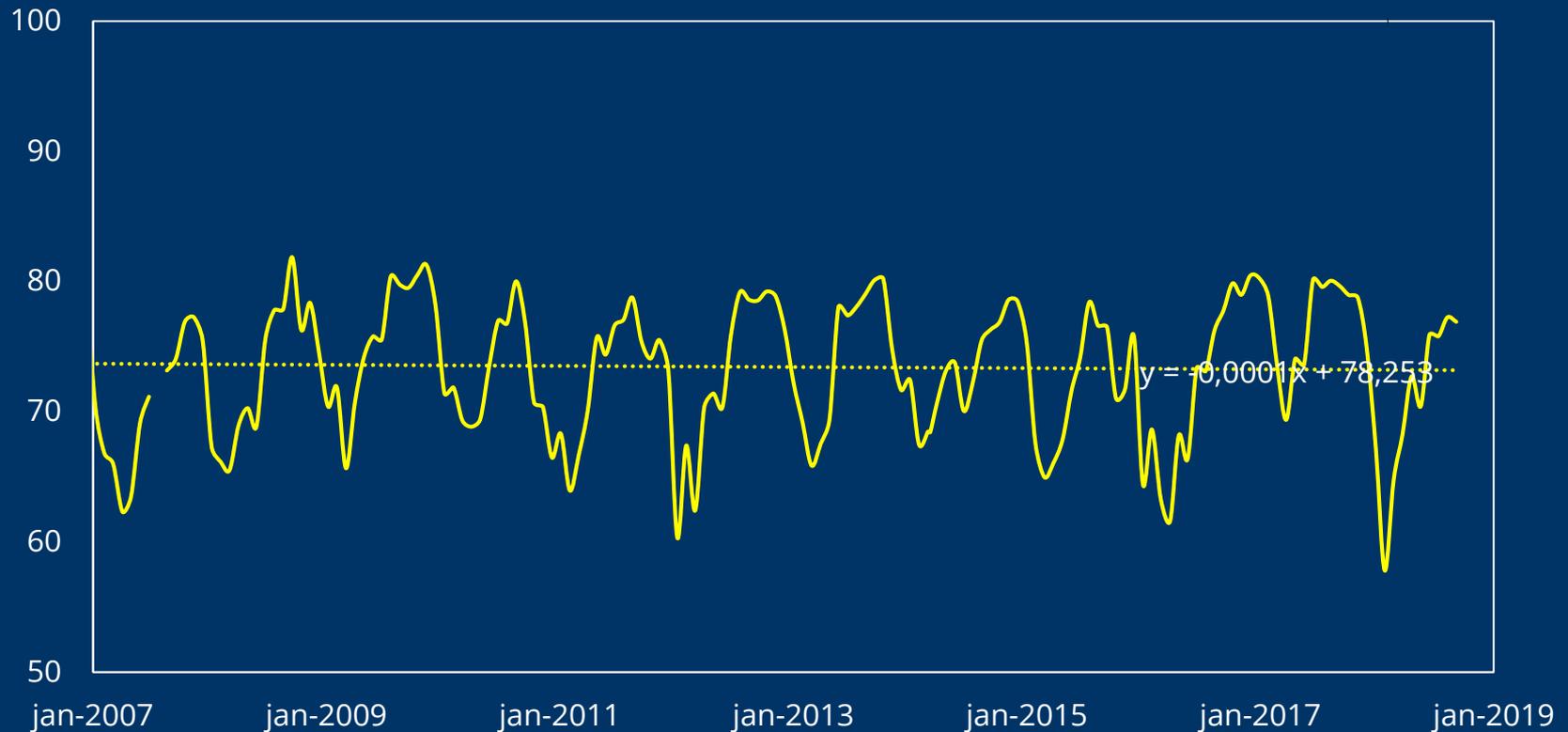
source challenges and changes

UVT254nm IJssel Lake
UVT (%)



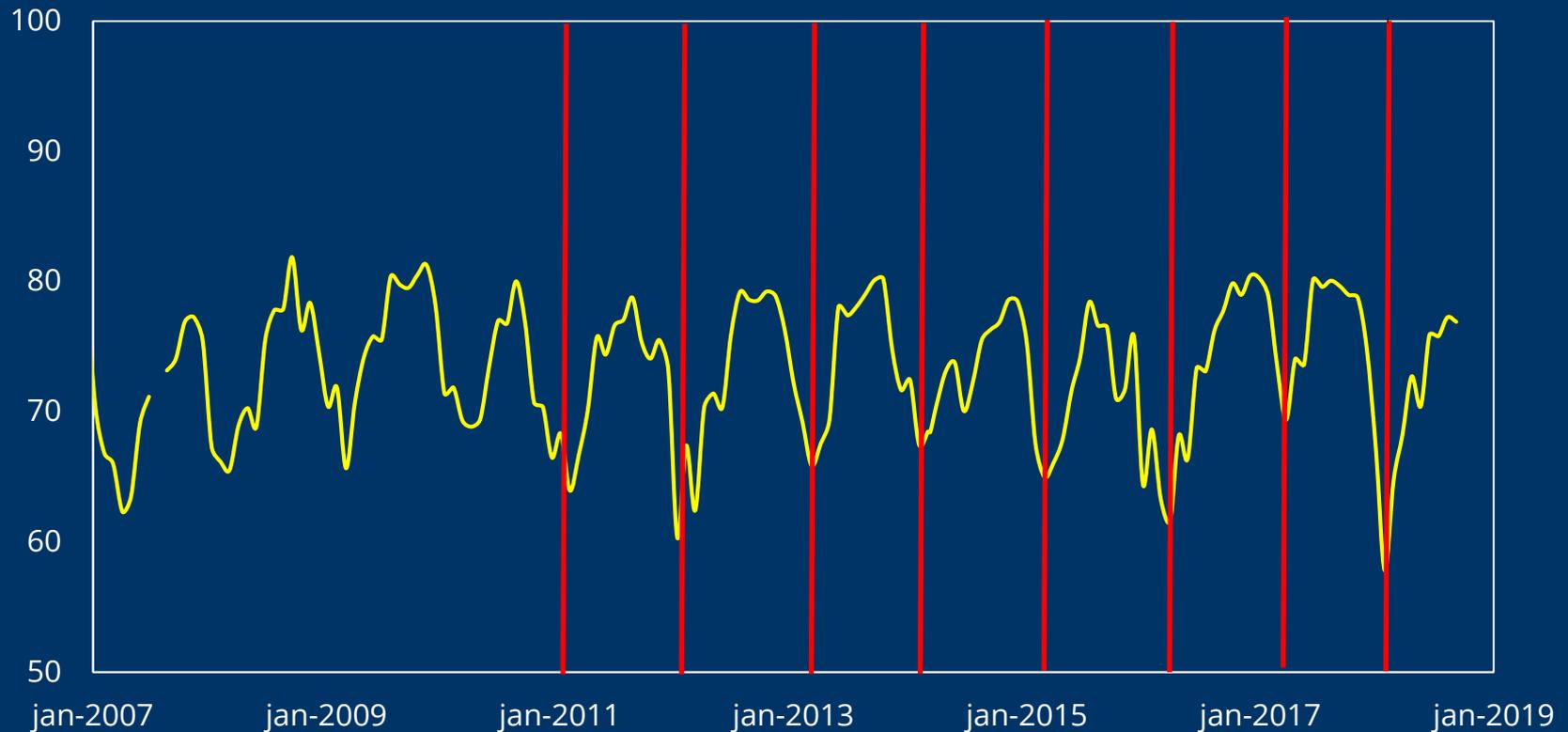
source challenges and changes

UVT254nm IJssel Lake UVT (%)



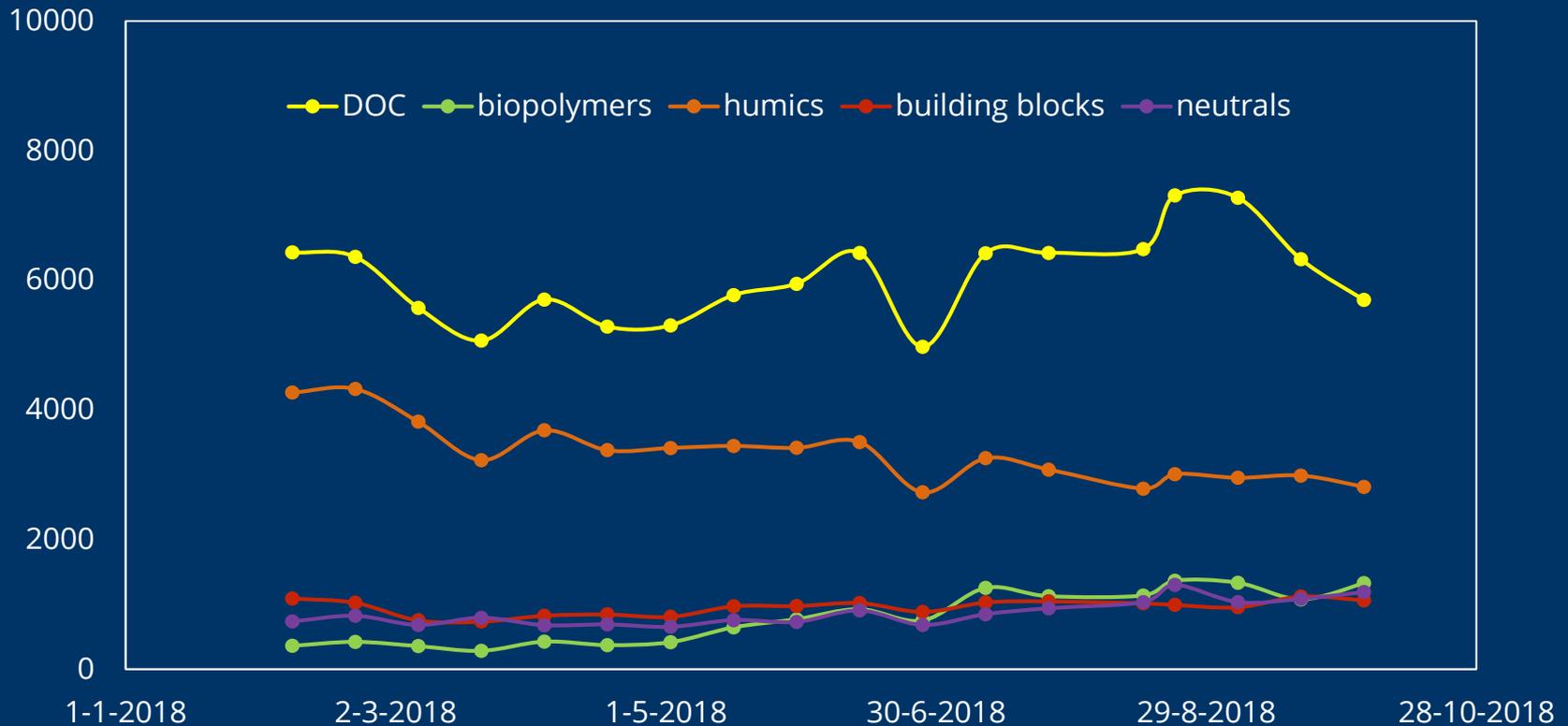
source challenges and changes

UVT IJssel Lake UVT (%)

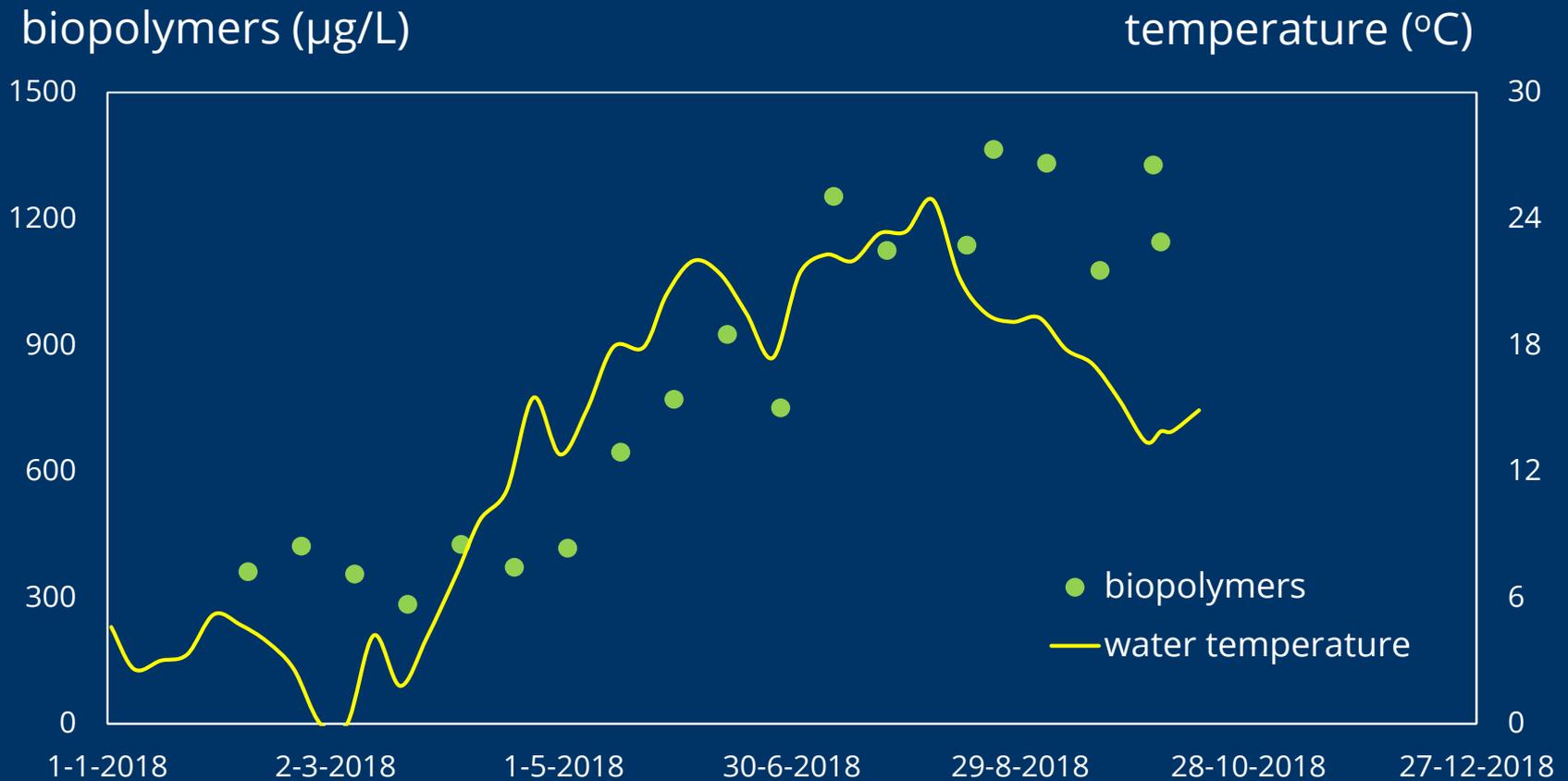


source challenges and changes

LC-OCD IJssel Lake DOC and NOM fractions ($\mu\text{g/L}$)



source challenges and changes



Source challenges and changes

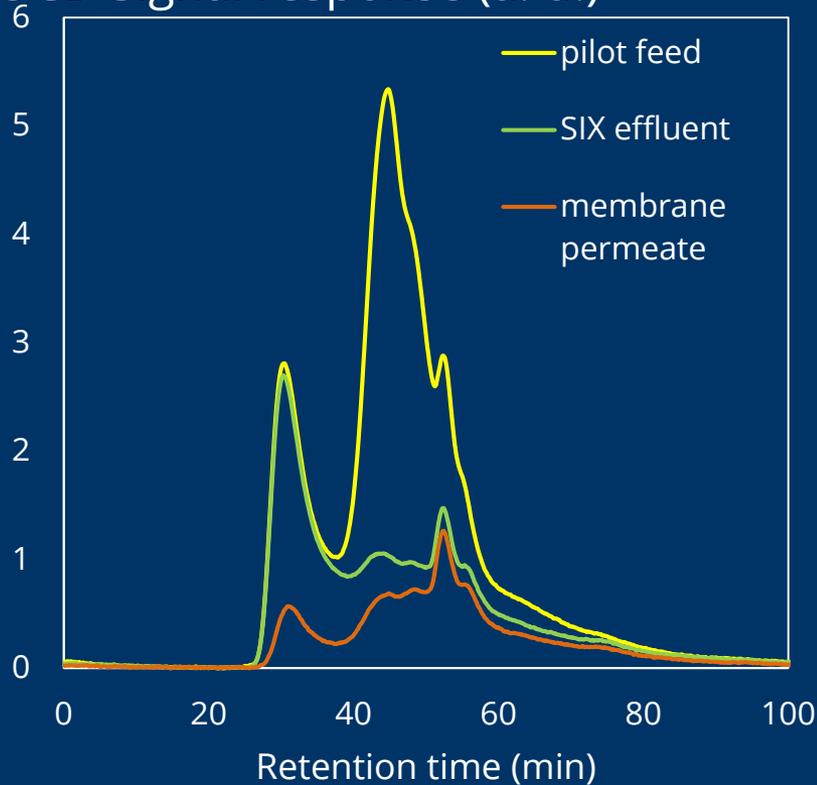
discussion & future research

- higher monitor input and modelling source changes coming years
- appears to be a DOC change to higher concentration HMW biopolymers
- increase in biopolymers seems temperature related?
- current pretreatment WTP Andijk sensitive for HMW organics
- R&D to enhance operation (flux) with ILC for WTP Andijk
- now ILC also focus on biopolymer removal

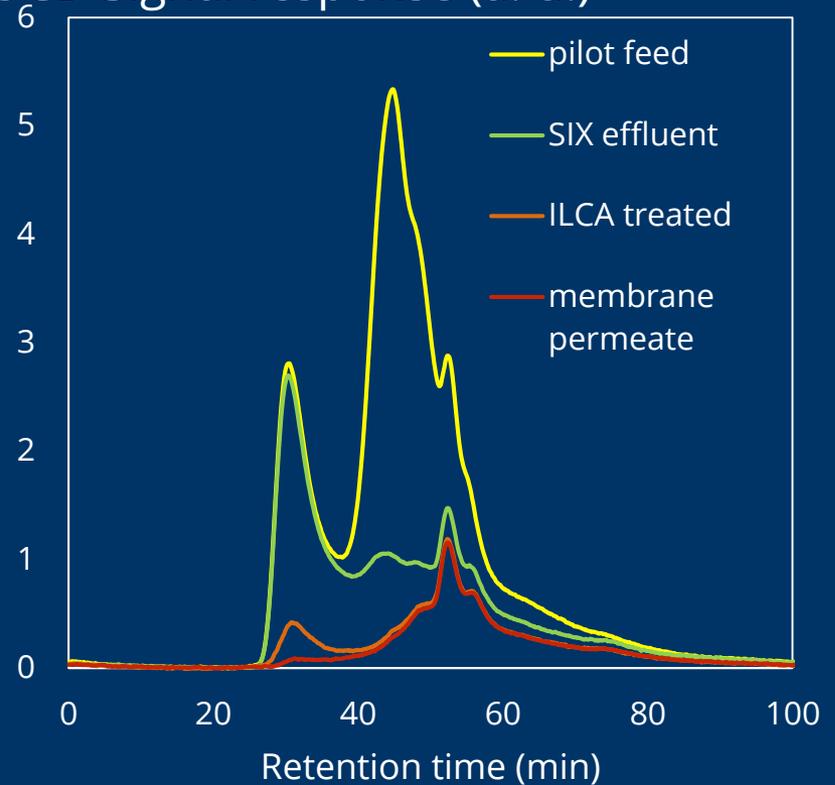
source challenges and changes

Impact in-line coagulation after SIX for WTP Andijk

OCD Signal response (a. u.)

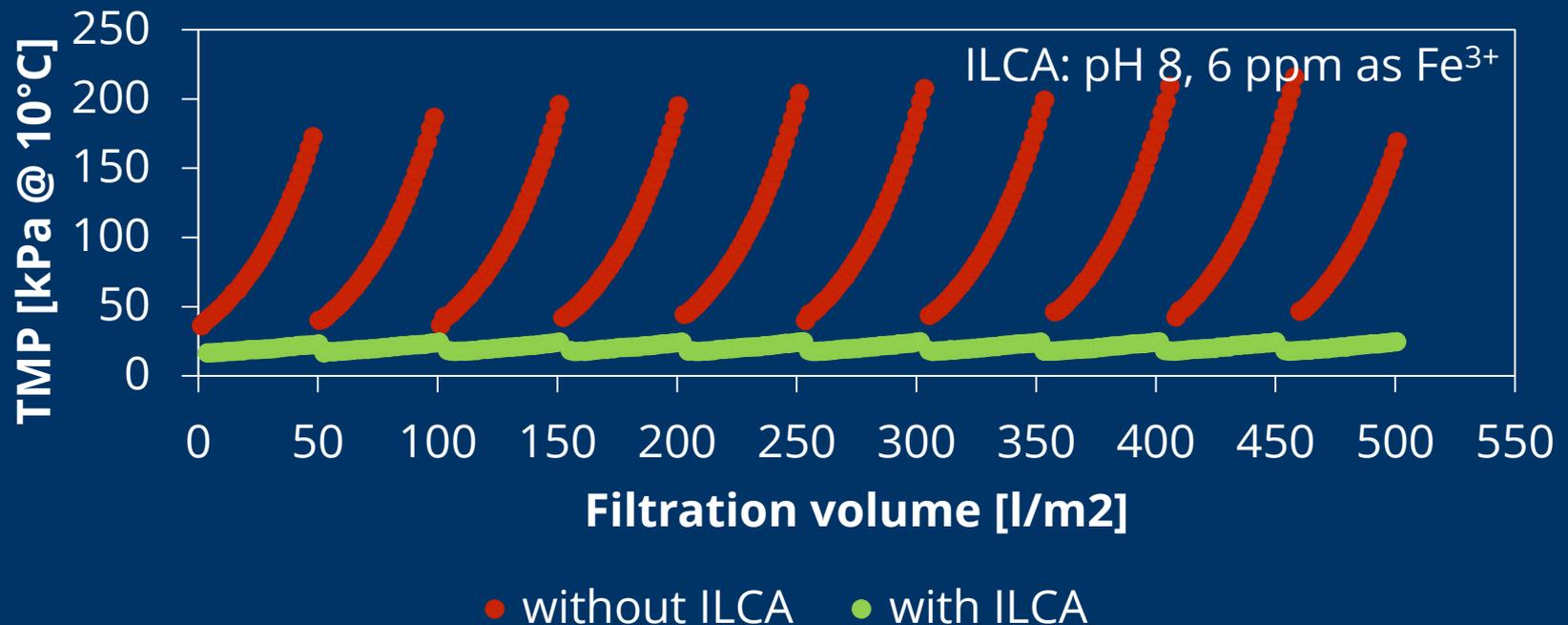


OCD Signal response (a. u.)



source challenges and changes

Impact in-line coagulation after SIX for WTP Andijk

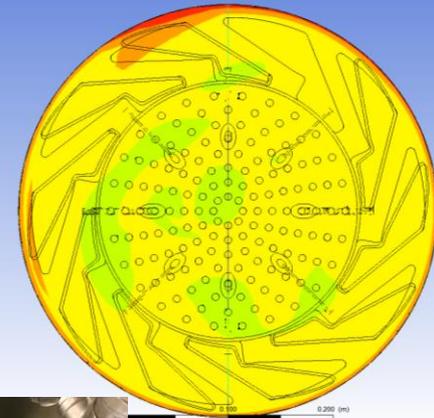
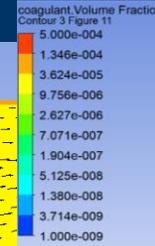
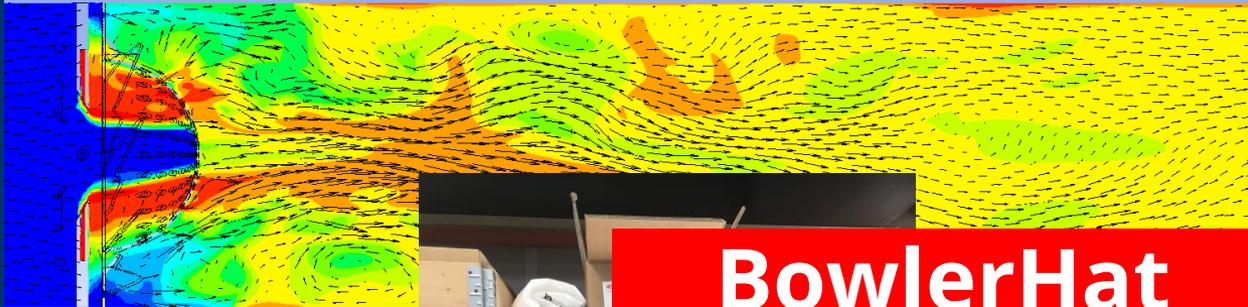




PWNT's C90 Ceramic Microfiltration at WTP Andijk

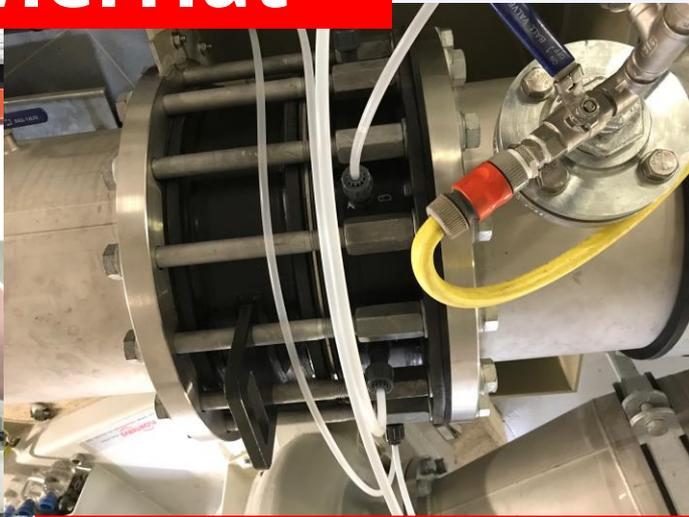
adding ILCA[®] at WTP Andijk fast mixing coagulant in a pressurized system

coagulant volume fraction in the reference cross section, 3d downstream of the injectors



BowlerHat

- 1.00e-009
- 3.71e-009
- 1.38e-008
- 5.12e-008
- 1.90e-007
- 7.07e-007
- 2.63e-006
- 9.76e-006
- 3.62e-005
- 1.35e-004
- 5.00e-004



Development
Interreg
 2 Seas Mers Zeeën
DOC2C's
 European Regional Development Fund



source challenges and changes

WTP Andijk, 2020



new DOC-removal technologies tested

Arvia Nyex™, bench scale tests, WP3, SME's



Figure 2. Modular design of Arvia's Nyex™ treatment system which treats water by adsorbing organic contaminants from the influent as it percolates the packed bed of Nyex™ particles, and the simultaneous passing of current ensures in situ oxidation of the adsorbed organic.



Figure 9. Before (left) and after treatment (right) for E1

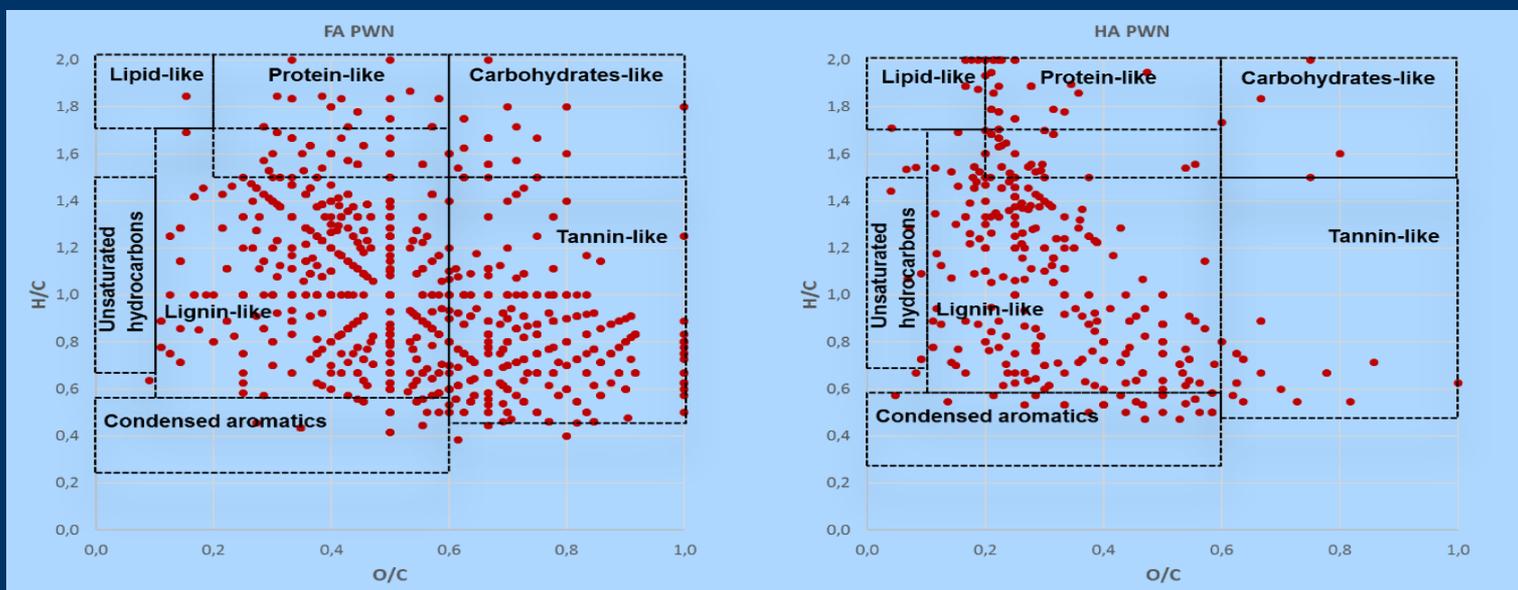
Initial bench scale tests promising but needs to be piloted to validate feasibility

Table 4. Micropollutant analysis results

Compound	Removal		
	Saturation	A9	A10
10,11-trans diolcarbamazepine	57.8%	63.0%	60.1%
acetylsulfamethoxazole	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
atenolol	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
bisoprolol	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
carbamazepine	91.1%	97.8%	97.0%
coffeine	86.8%	1.1%	35.6%
fenazon	-40.1%	81.6%	88.7%
ifosfamide	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
iopromide	75.3%	100.0%	47.0%
lidocaïne	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
lincomycine	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
losartan	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
metformin	38.0%	76.4%	57.9%
metoprolol	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
oxazepam	91.3%	100.0%	100.0%
primidon	-5.0%	20.0%	15.0%
propranolol	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
sotalol	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
sulfamethoxazol	48.2%	88.5%	86.0%
temazepam	85.7%	76.2%	38.1%
theophylline	96.6%	100.0%	100.0%
trimethoprim	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
acesulfaam	1.5%	21.9%	20.6%
cyclamaat	7.8%	18.8%	14.1%
saccharine	14.1%	25.0%	29.7%
sucralose	100.0%	19.0%	-51.8%

new DOC characterization methods tested

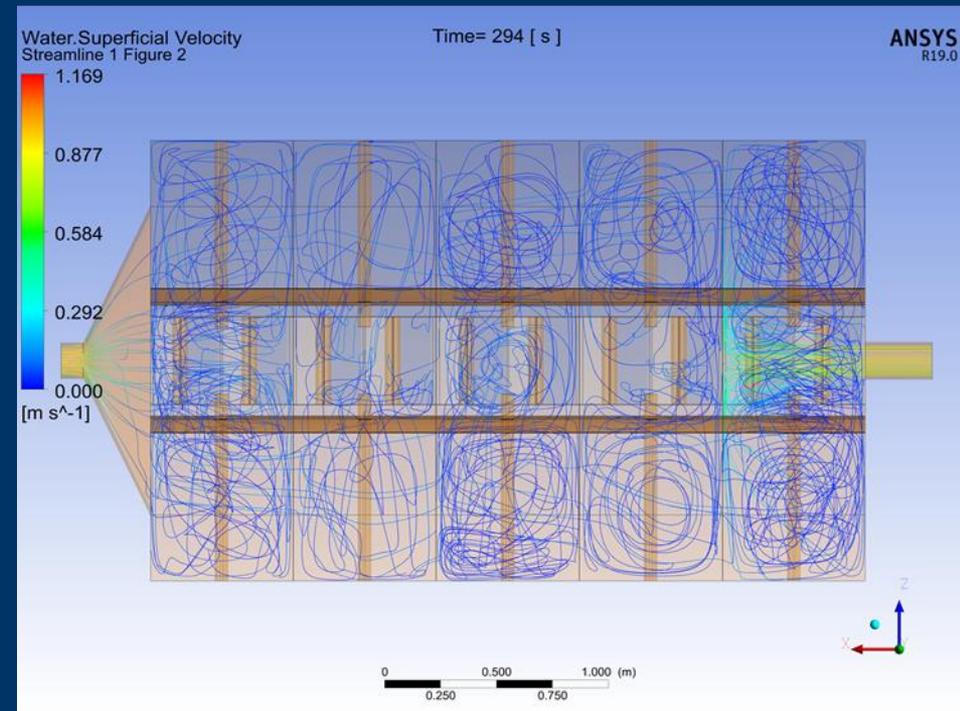
exploration of HA and FA molecules with mass spectrometry (Orbitrap)



further development in SIX[®]

optimisations working to 3th and 4th generation

- CFD to improve reactor design
 - improve CT
 - lower footprint
 - lower air consumption
 - improve regeneration



brine treatment SIX®

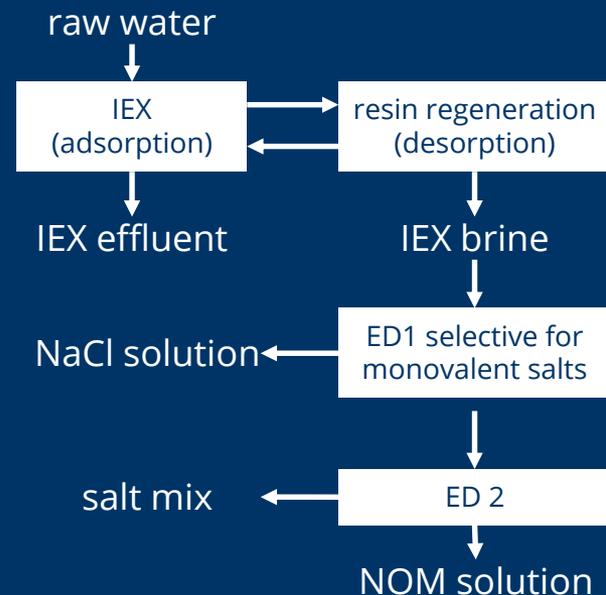
research on re-use and recovery

- currently brine WTP Andijk is discharged into the ground
- while this option is the lowest in costs it also has the lowest environmental impact (SimaPro) vs DNF-NF/RO-DVR or DNF-EDR-DVR
- however sentiment of discharge is negative so continuous research effort is put in treatment and re-use

brine treatment SIX[®]

research on re-use and recovery

- IEX brine treated through two steps electro dialysis
 - NaCl recovery / concentrate ED 1
 - Demineralization of NOM / diluate ED 2
- membranes ED 1 made selective with addition of a second layer of tighter linked polymeric matrix
- micro-pollutants retention over IEX resin and transport through ED membranes examined



brine treatment SIX[®]

research on re-use and recovery

- humic substances as part of NOM include humic and fulvic acids, used in numbers of industrial application such a bio-stimulant in agriculture or feed enhancer in livestock farming
- previous assessment of the quality of humic substances recovered from IEX brine with electrodialysis inconclusive because of residual inorganic impurity level
- IHSS (international humic substance society) fractionation protocol produces
 - pure humic acids based on their precipitation properties at pH below 1
 - pure fulvic acids based on hydrophobic interaction on absorbent (non

brine treatment SIX[®]

implementation and upscaling of the IHSS laboratory protocol

- labscale tests with DAX8
- elute HS with NaOH solution
- cation IX to exchange Na⁺ by H⁺

- upscaling process to pilot
 - pH optimization
 - resin selection
 - adaptation of rinsing and elution protocol



brine treatment SIX[®]

10 kg HS produced for animal (pig) feed application test

- extraction pilot treated 50 m³ mixed IEX brine (PWN & DWG)
- eluate, after de-ashing (Na⁺ removal), 2,5 m³
- concentration with RO membranes to 600L
- final product: HS 2w%
- sanitary acceptance trials to use these extracted HS for piglet feed are planned for January 2019





Thank you for your attention

summary DOC R&D PWN(T) 2018

G.Galjaard, PWNT

November 2018, Plymouth