

# Membrane Applications for Wastewater Reuse in the Middle East

**Enviro Arabia 2007**

Chris Jeffery



# Presentation Outline

- ZeeWeed® UF Technology & Products
- ZENON MBR
- Regional MBR Drivers
- Overview of MBR Developments
- Regional Case Studies

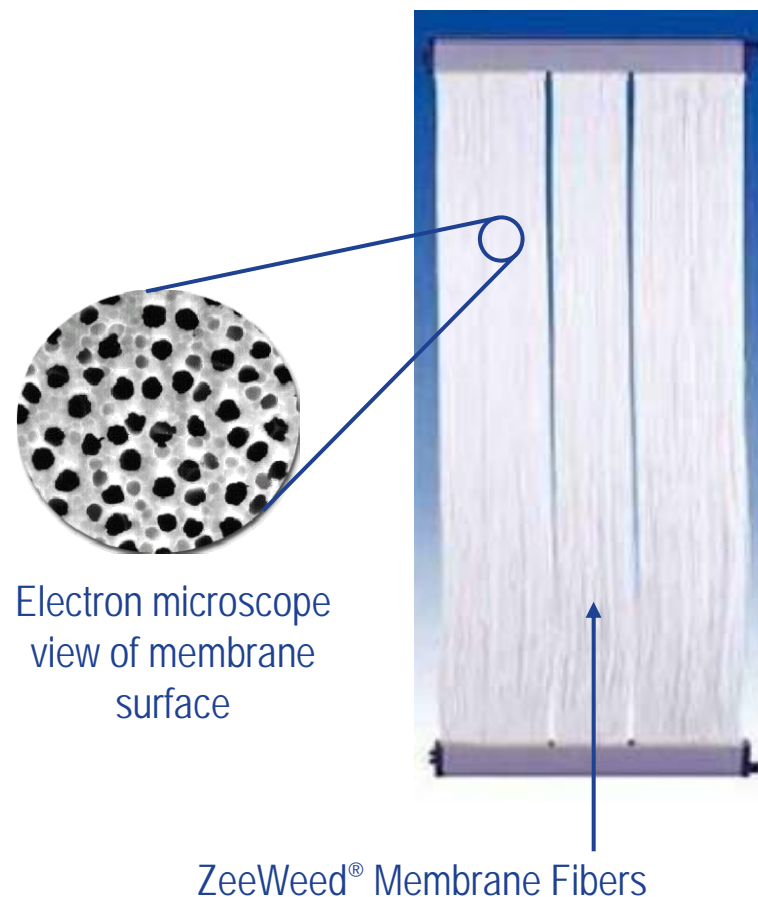


# UF Technology

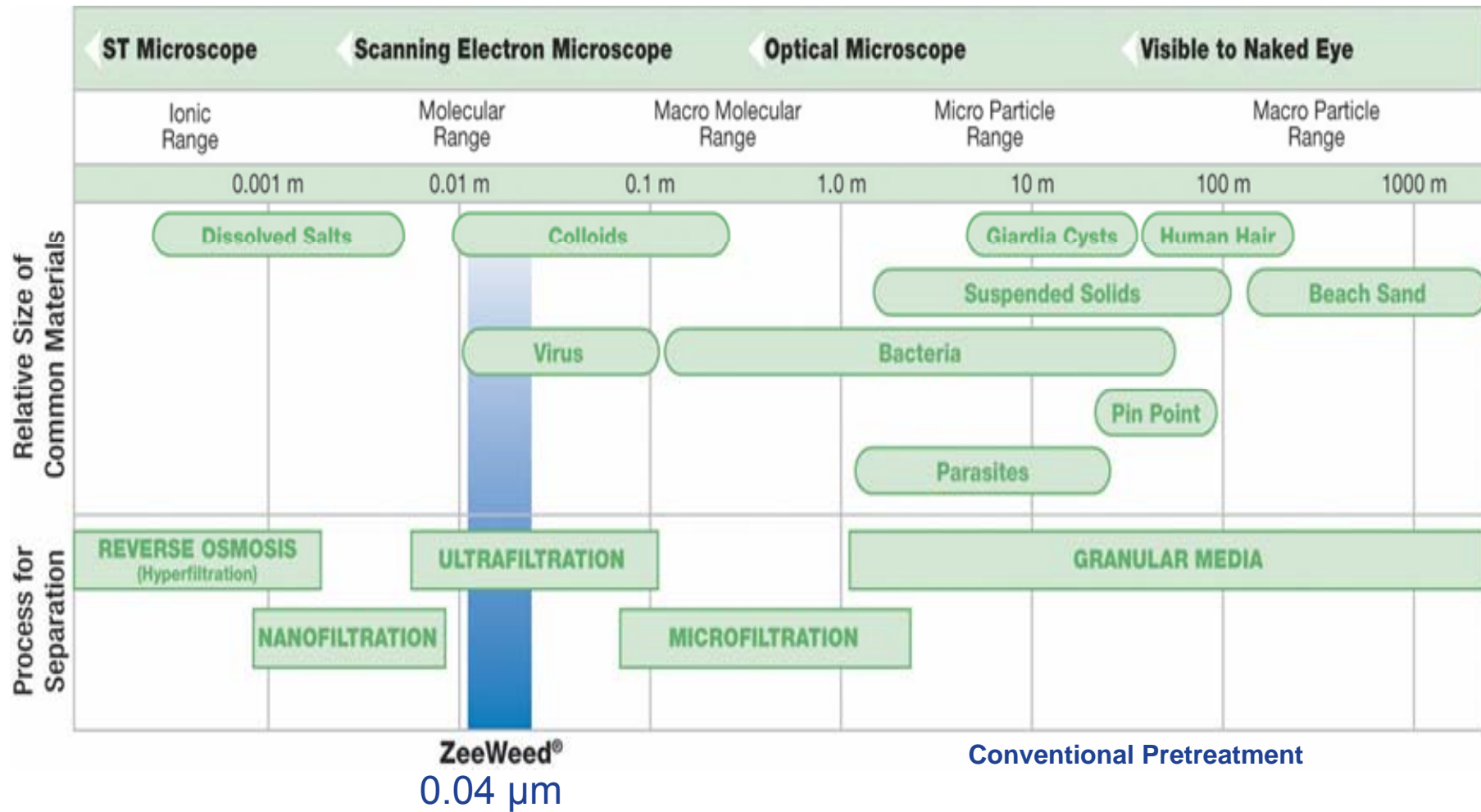


# How Membranes Work

- Membrane fibers have billions of microscopic pores on the surface
- The pores form a barrier to impurities, while allowing pure water molecules to pass
- Water is drawn through the pores using a gentle suction



# Membranes for Water Treatment



# ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> Products



**ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> 500d**  
*Reinforced Membranes<sup>™</sup>*



**ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> 1000**  
*Membrane Filter Media<sup>™</sup>*



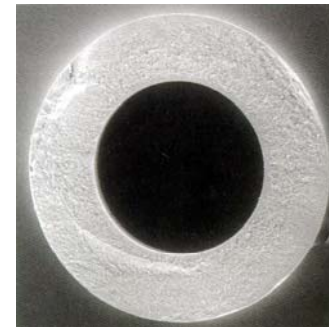
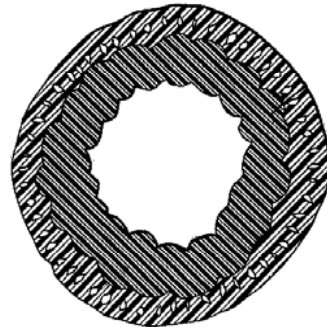


# ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> Hollow Fibre Membranes

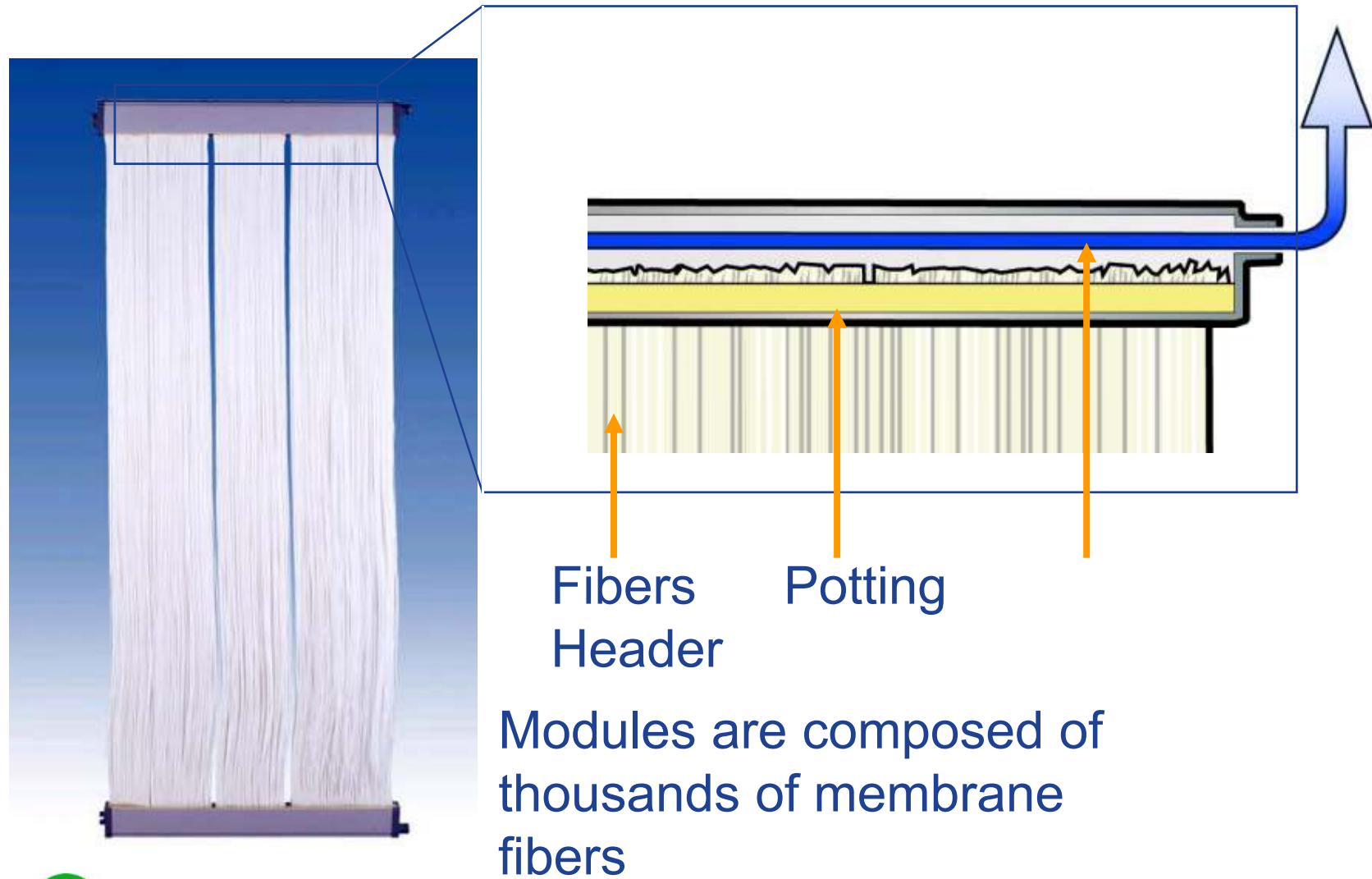
**ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> 500**  
**Diameter (1.9/0.8 mm),**  
**Extremely solids tolerant**



**ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> 1000**  
**Diameter (0.8/0.47 mm),**  
**High packing density**



# ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> 500d Module





# ZW 500 Membrane System

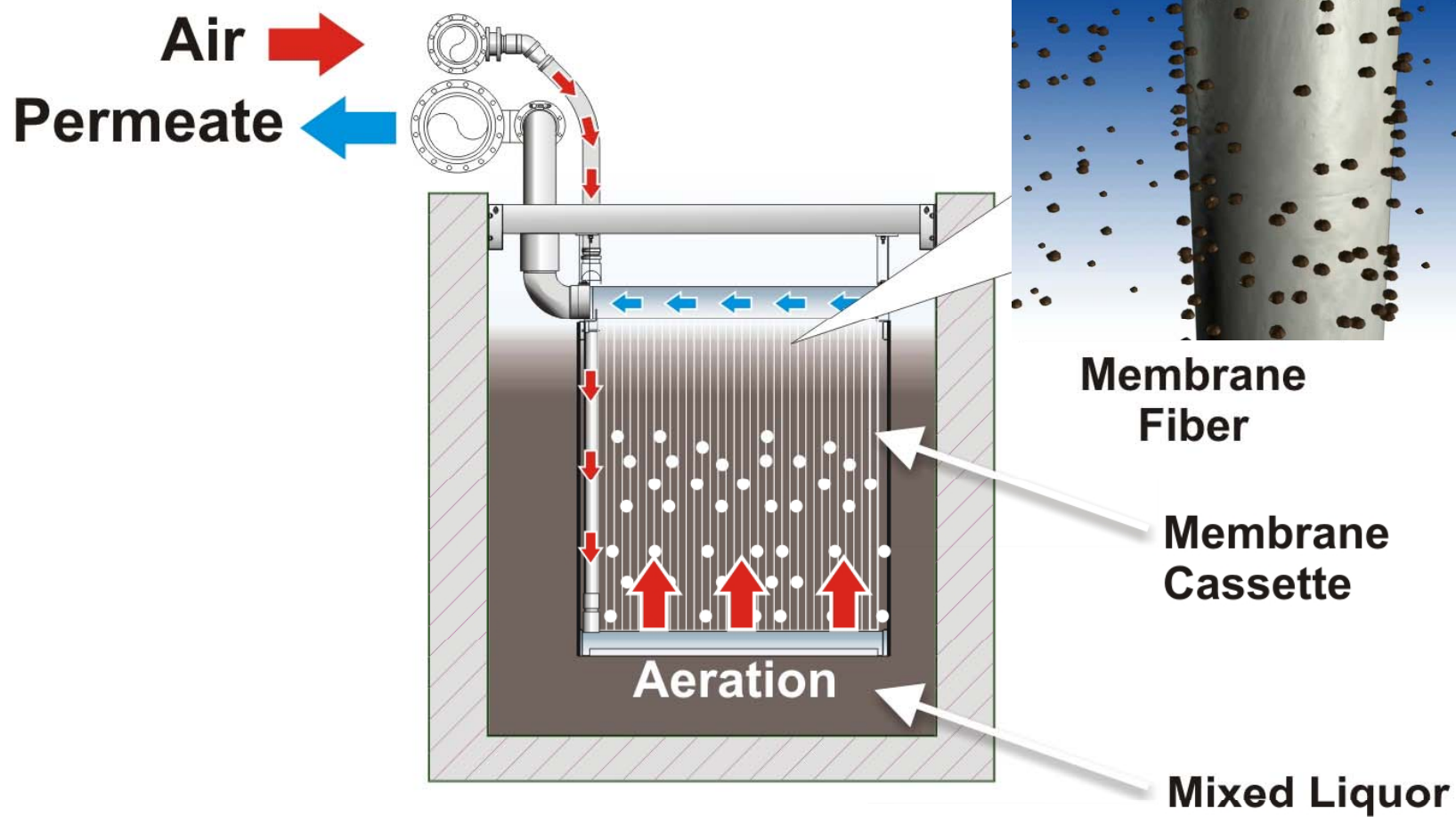


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# ZW 1000 Membrane System



# Principles of ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> Immersed Membranes



# Wastewater Treatment

For Water Reuse



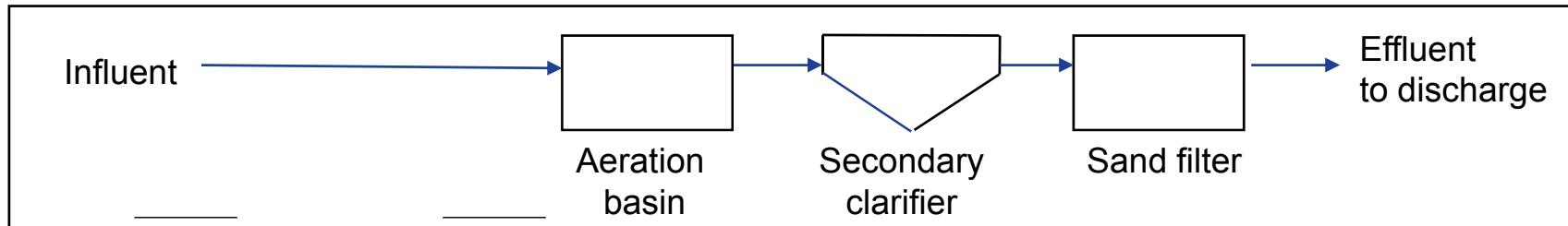
# MBR or Tertiary





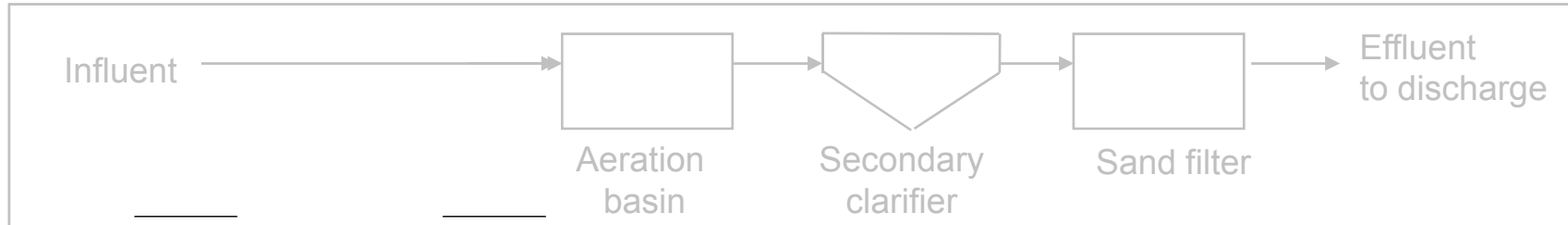
# Tertiary Filtration vs. MBR

Conventional

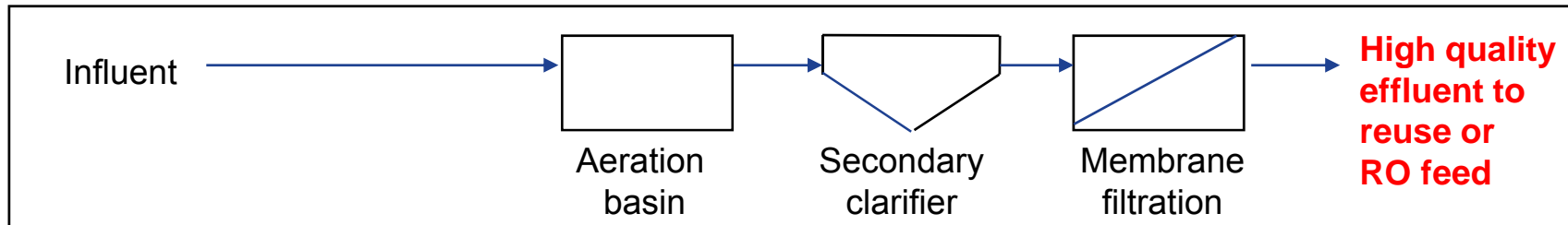


# Tertiary Filtration vs. MBR

Conventional

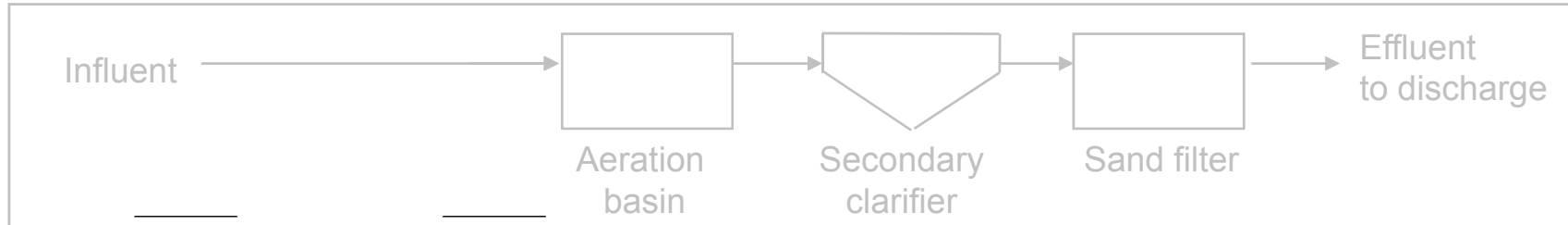


Tertiary Filtration

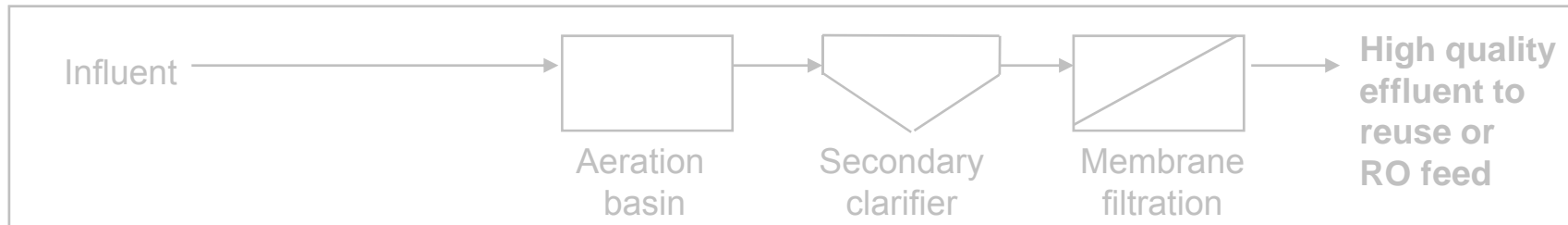


# Tertiary Filtration vs. MBR

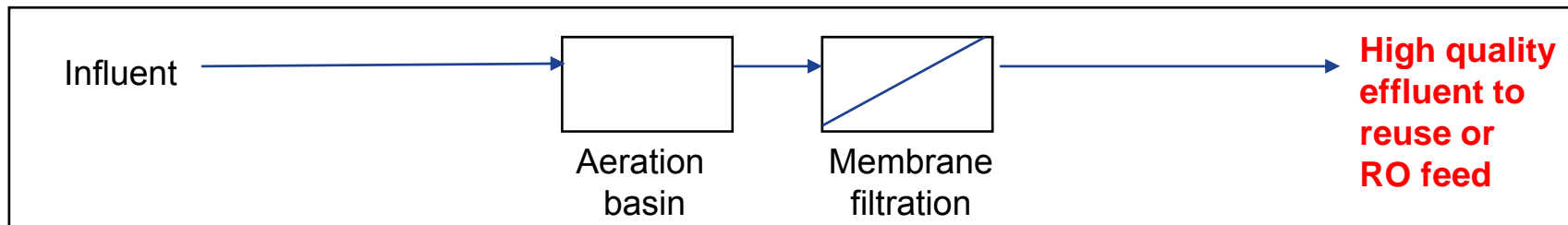
Conventional



Tertiary Filtration



Membrane Bioreactor

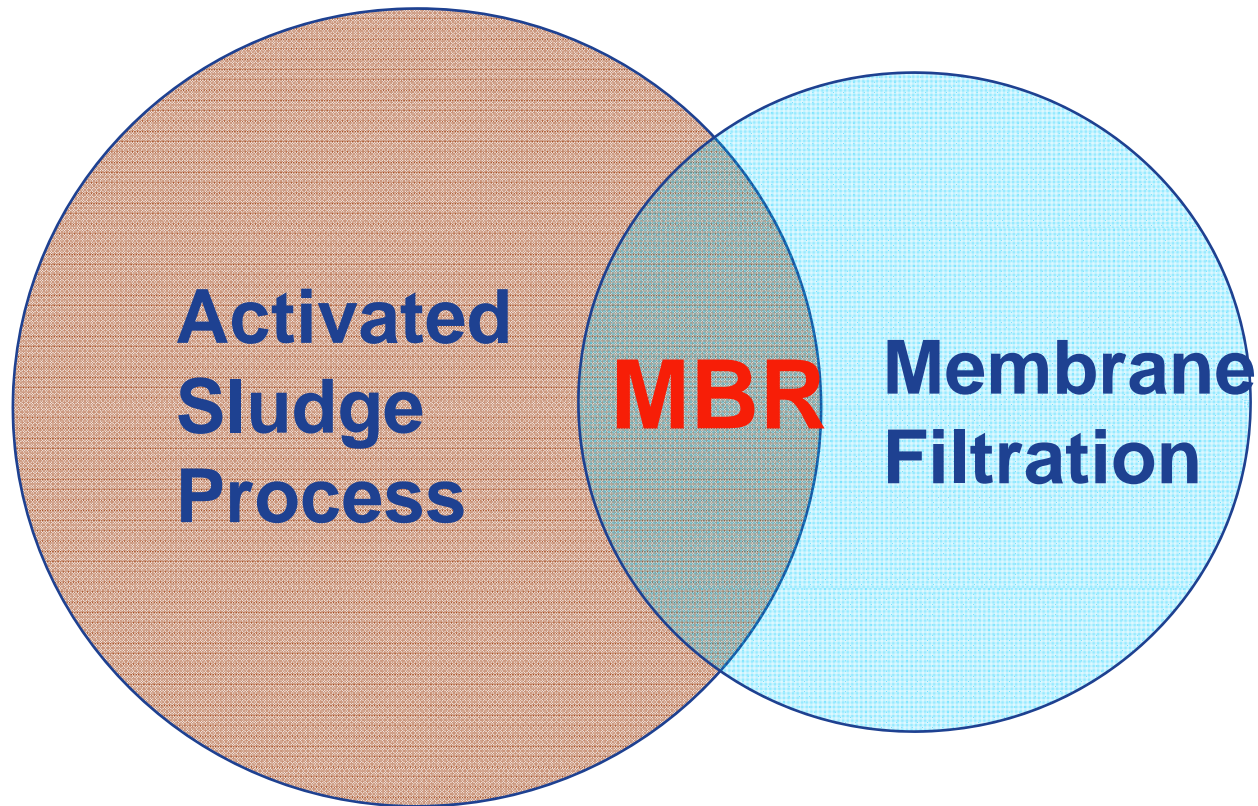


# Membrane Bioreactor (MBR)

For Water Reuse



# Membrane Bioreactor (MBR)



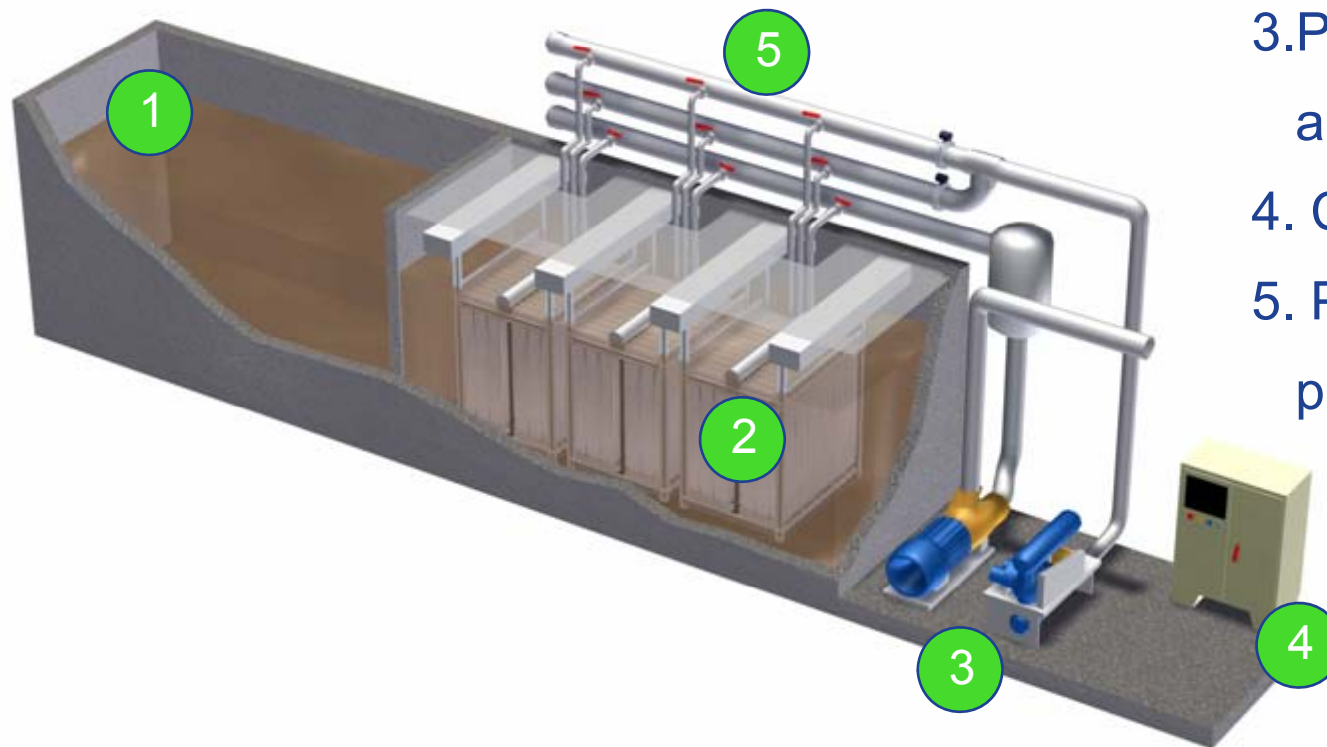
**Stable Biological  
Treatment Process**

**Absolute Solids  
Separation**





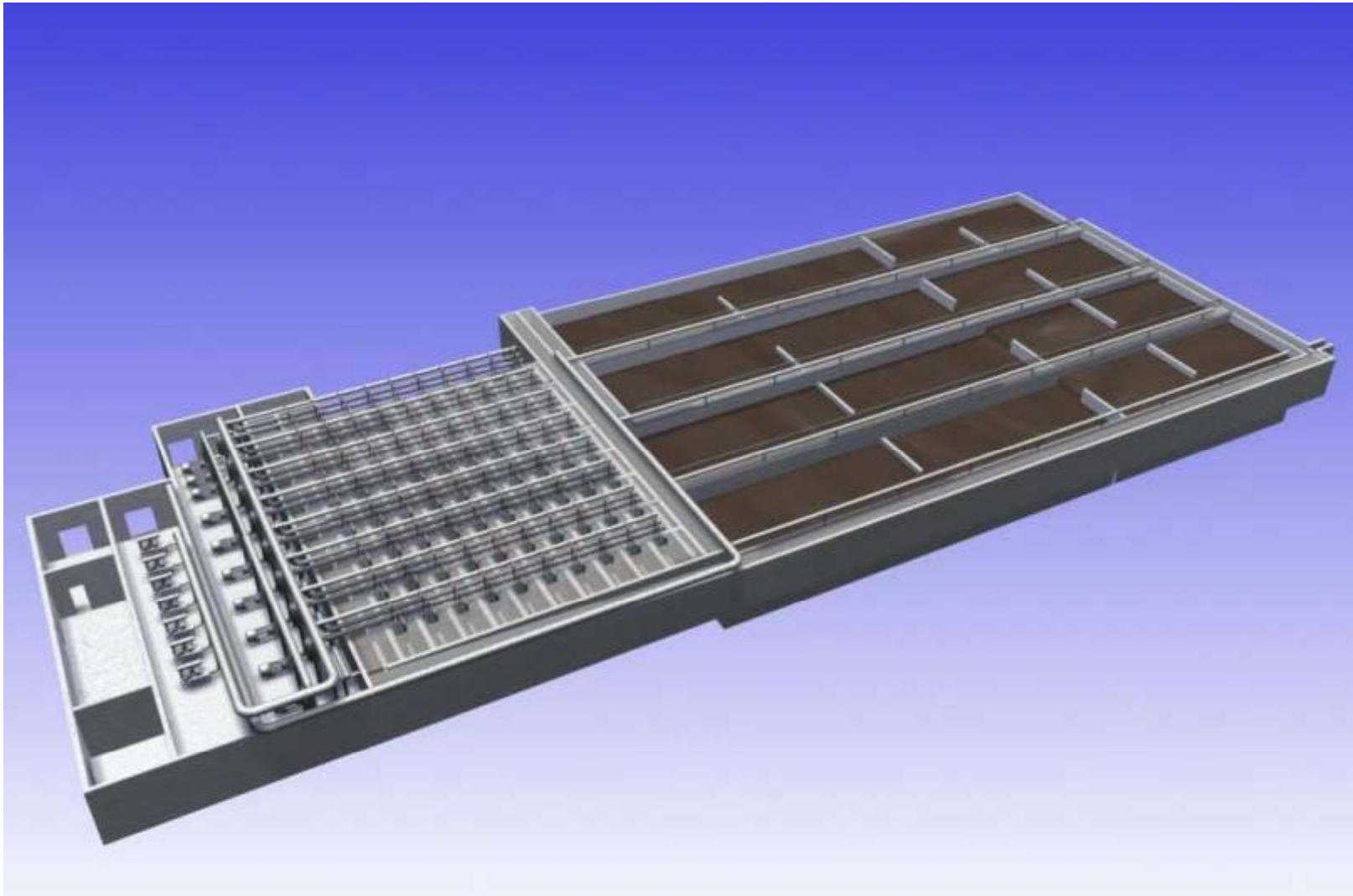
# A Basic MBR Production Train



- 1. Biological reactor
- 2. Membranes
- 3. Permeate pump & air blower
- 4. Control panel
- 5. Permeate & air piping



# Overall ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> MBR Design



# Regional MBR Drivers

- Effluent Quality
- Reduced Plant Footprint & Lower Civil Costs
- High Cost of Alternative Water Sources
- Process Advantages:
  - complete control of sludge age
  - does not depend on sludge settling characteristics



# Advantages of UF membranes

## *High-quality effluent*

Effluent Parameters	Typical Values	Achievable Levels
BOD <sub>5</sub>	< 2 mg/L	Typically n.d.
TSS	< 2 mg/L	Typically n.d.
NH <sub>4</sub> - N	< 1 mg/L	< 0.5 mg/L
TN	< 10 mg/L	< 3 mg/L
TP	< 0.3 mg/L	< 0.1 mg/L
Turbidity	< 0.3 NTU	< 0.1 NTU

**... and physically disinfected!**



# Advantages of UF membranes

## *Compliance with global standards*

UF permeate in compliance with:

WHO standards for unlimited irrigation

International Maritime Organization bacteriological limits

EU bathing Water Directive

California Title 22 Code of Regulations

UF: the best approach to meet the tightest effluent quality requirements





# California Title 22, Chapter 4 Compliance with global standards



The most stringent standards for wastewater reuse across the U.S. (and possibly the world)  
Regulations adopted in 1978 by CDHS (California Department of Health Services)

- Recycled water quality standards
- Reliability & redundancy of recycled water treatment plants
- Tertiary treatment + disinfection

## Standards

- Strategy favoring the beneficial reuse of water to the maximum extent practical
- Bacteriological standards based on the expected degree of public contact with recycled water

	Average	Maximum	Tolerance
Turbidity (NTU)	< 2	< 10	< 5 (5% of time in any 24 hr period)
Total coliforms (ufc/100 mL)	< 2.2	< 240	< 23 in any 30 day period
Fecal coliforms (ufc/100 mL)	0	0	0



# Key MBR Driver - Reduced Footprint



**ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> MBR Upgrade  
(11 MGD)**

**Existing Line A  
(6.3 MGD)**



# Costs of Producing Water from Secondary Effluent and from Seawater

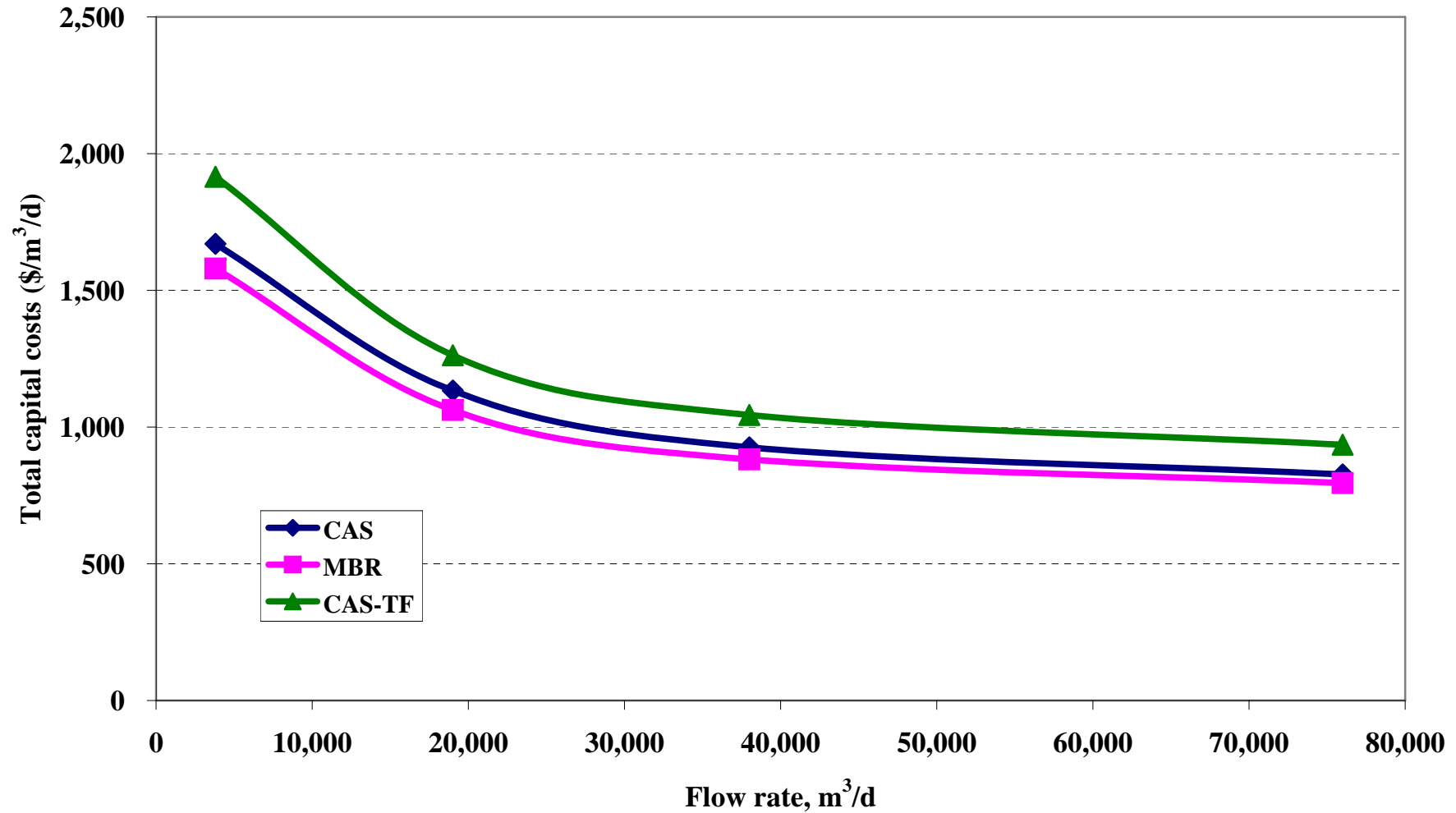
Component	Units	A: from CAS effluent	B: from seawater	Ratio (B/A)
<b>Capital costs</b>				
Infrastructure & pretreatment	\$/m <sup>3</sup> /d	161	320	1.99
RO	\$/m <sup>3</sup> /d	321	624	1.94
<b>Total</b>	\$/m <sup>3</sup> /d	<b>482</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1.96</b>
<b>Total Life cycle costs</b>				
Capital	\$/m <sup>3</sup>	0.07	0.24	3.43
O&M	\$/m <sup>3</sup>	0.21	0.38	1.81
<b>Total</b>	\$/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>2.21</b>



# Developments In MBR

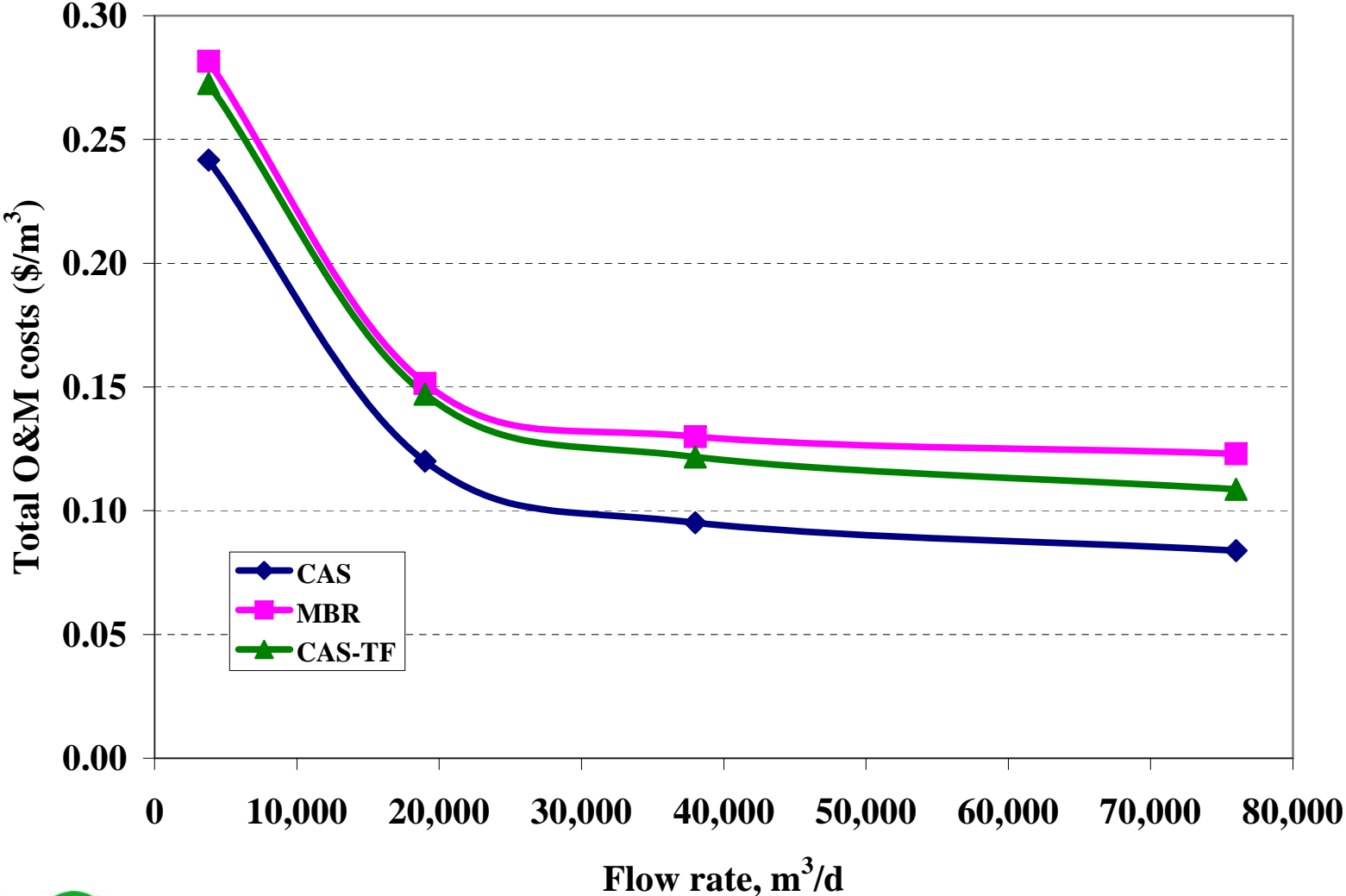


# Total Capital Costs

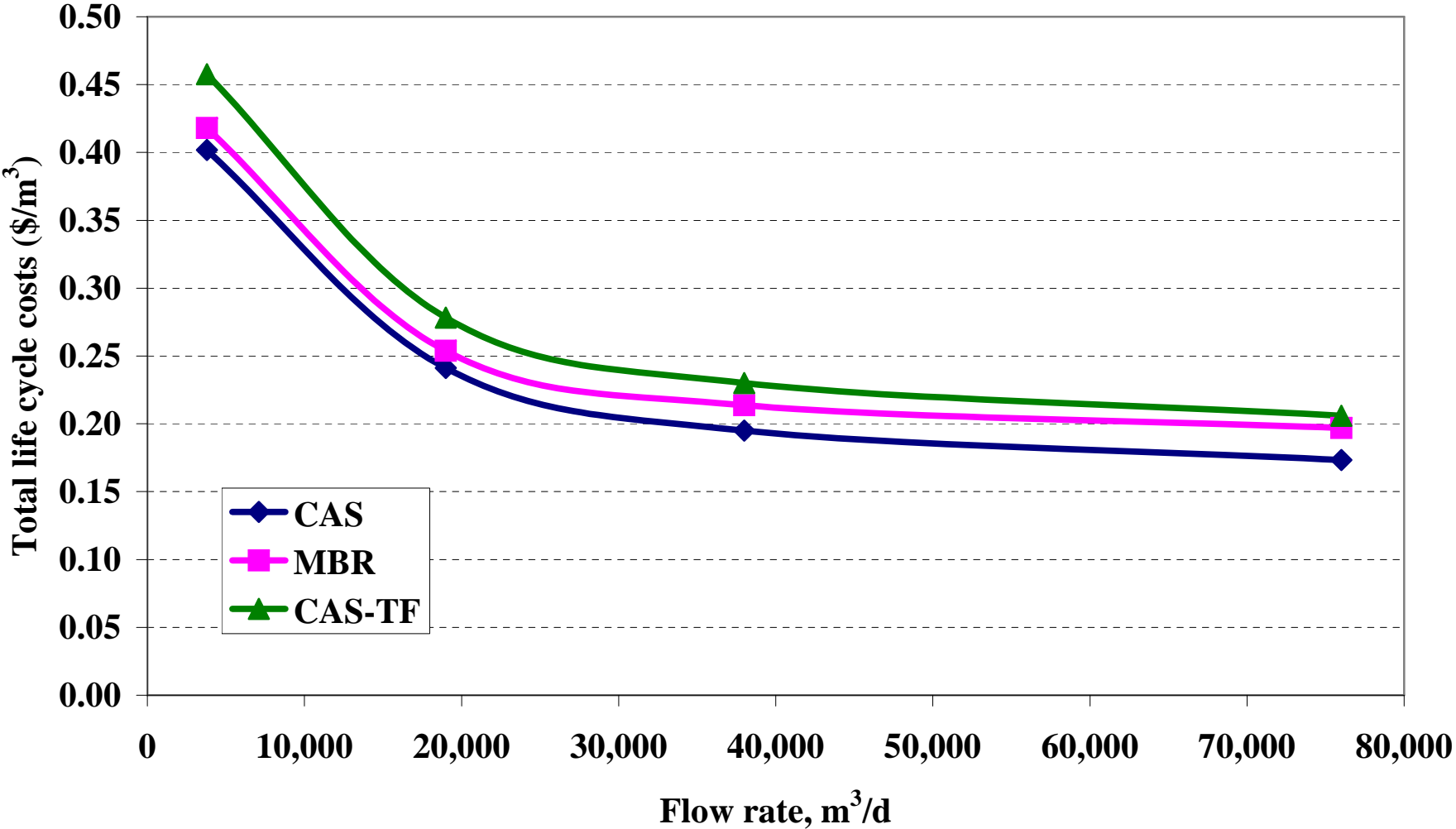




# Total O&M Costs



# Total Life-Cycle Costs



# Capital Cost Developments



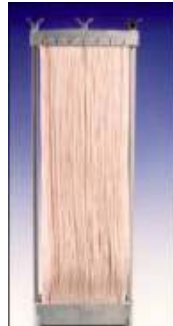
# ZeeWeed<sup>®</sup> 500 Cassette Evolution



ZW-145



ZW-150



ZW-500a



ZW-500c



ZW-500d



1993

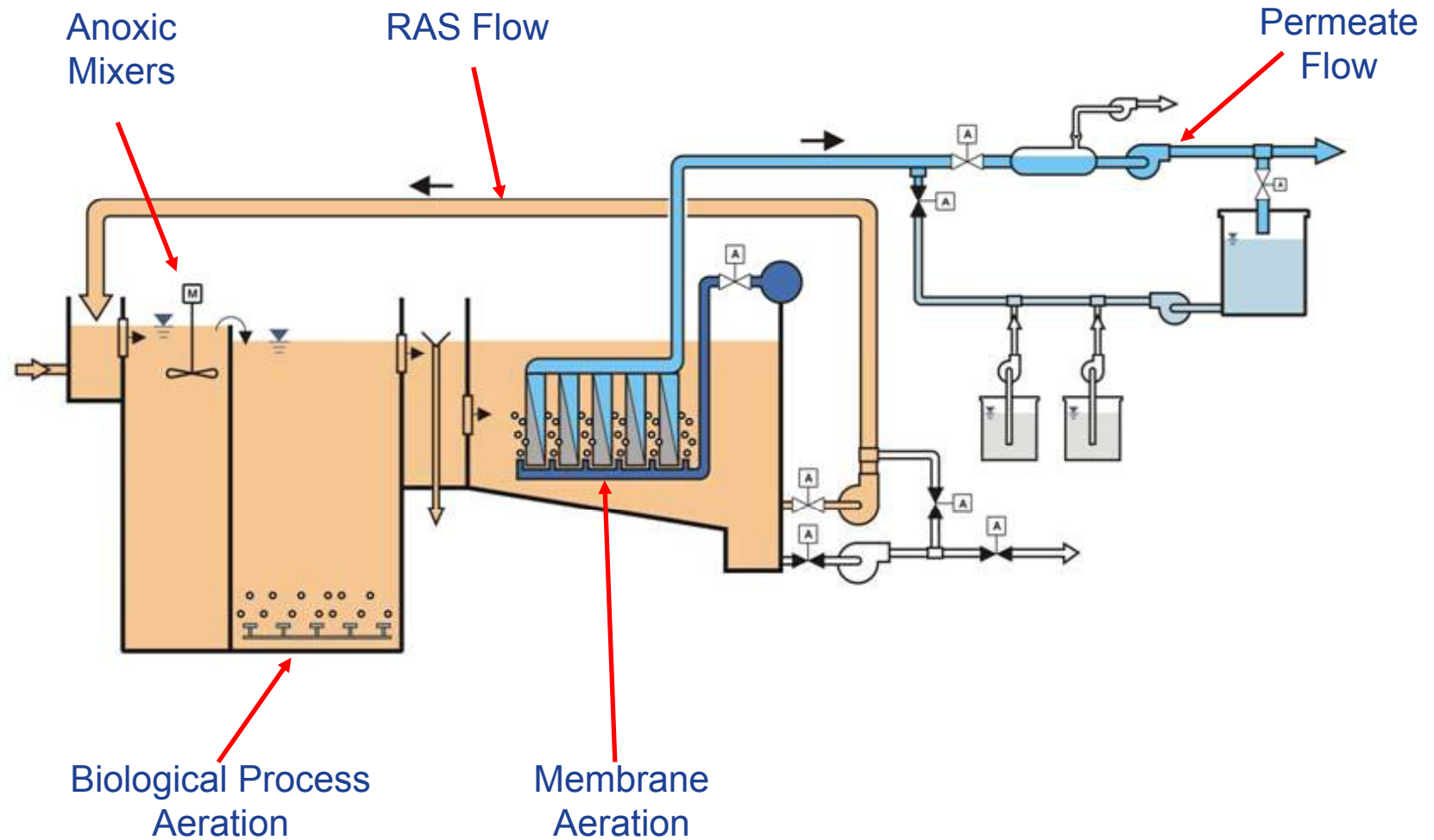
2003



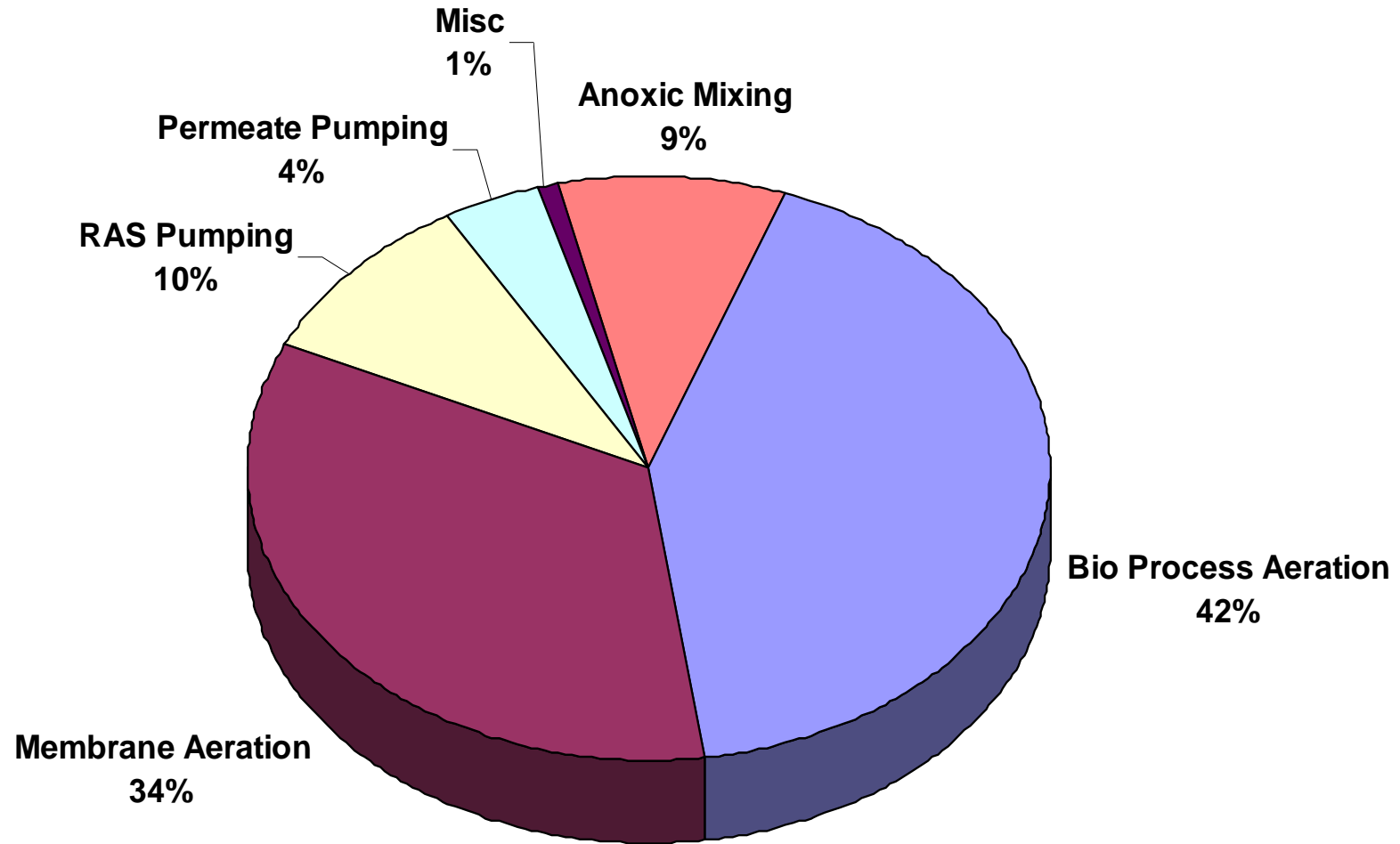
# Operational Cost Developments



# MBR Energy Users



# MBR Energy Users



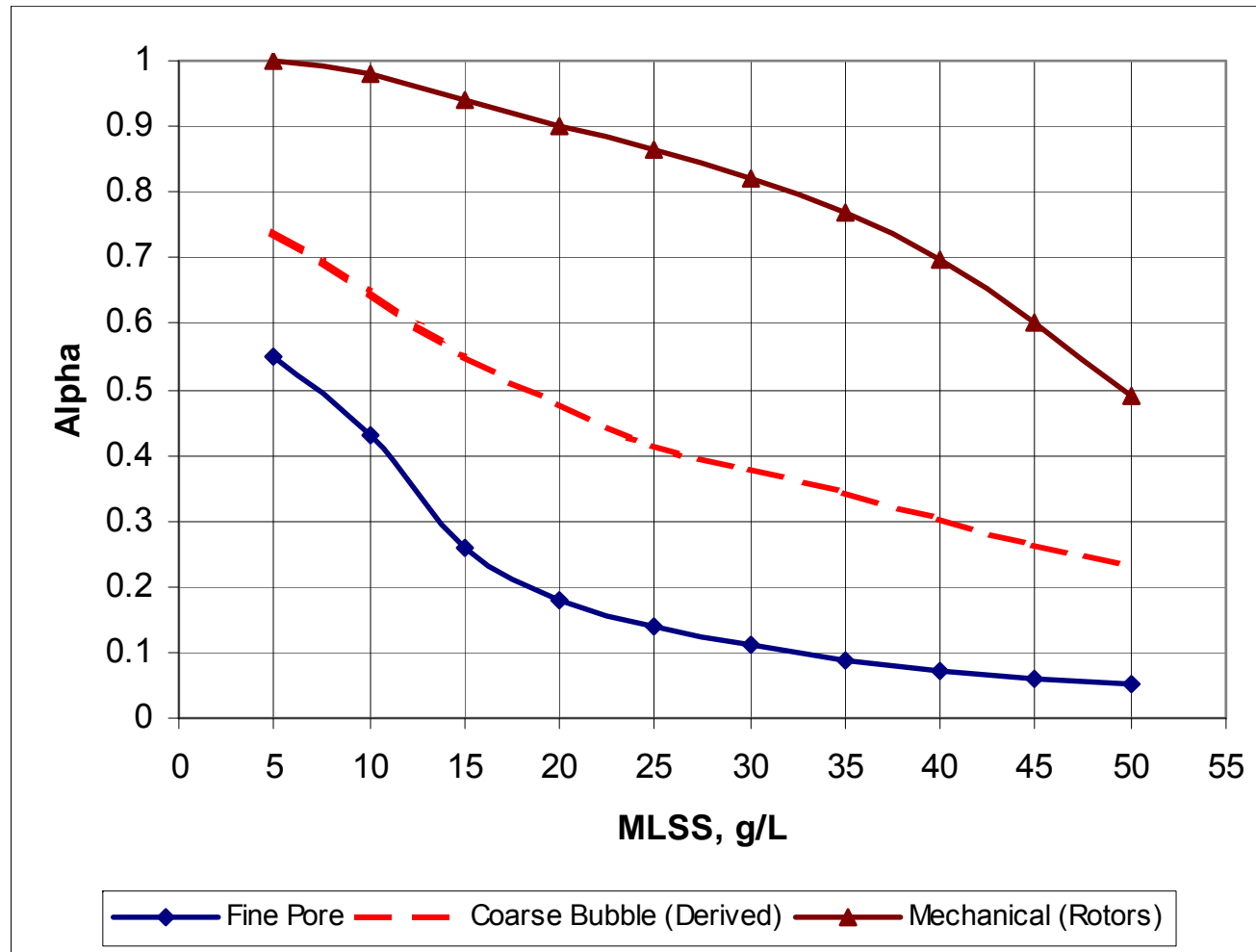


# Reduction of Aeration Energy

- Effect of MLSS - Optimize Footprint & Energy
- Reduction of Membrane Air Scour Power – Cyclic Aeration



# Effect of MLSS on Alpha Factor



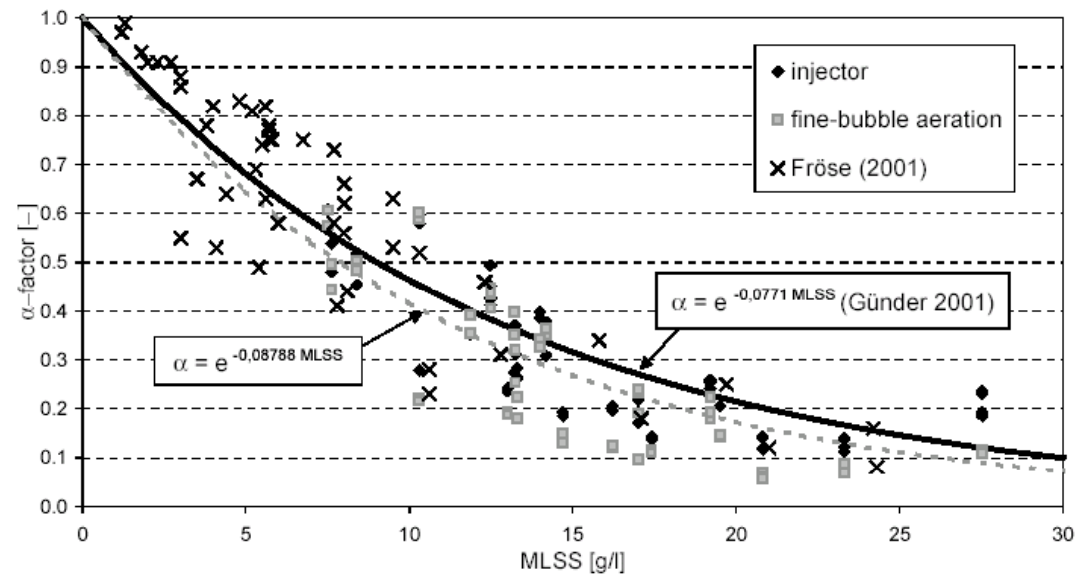
Reference: **Bratby, John R. et al, *Merits of Alternative MBR Systems*, WEFTEC 2002.**



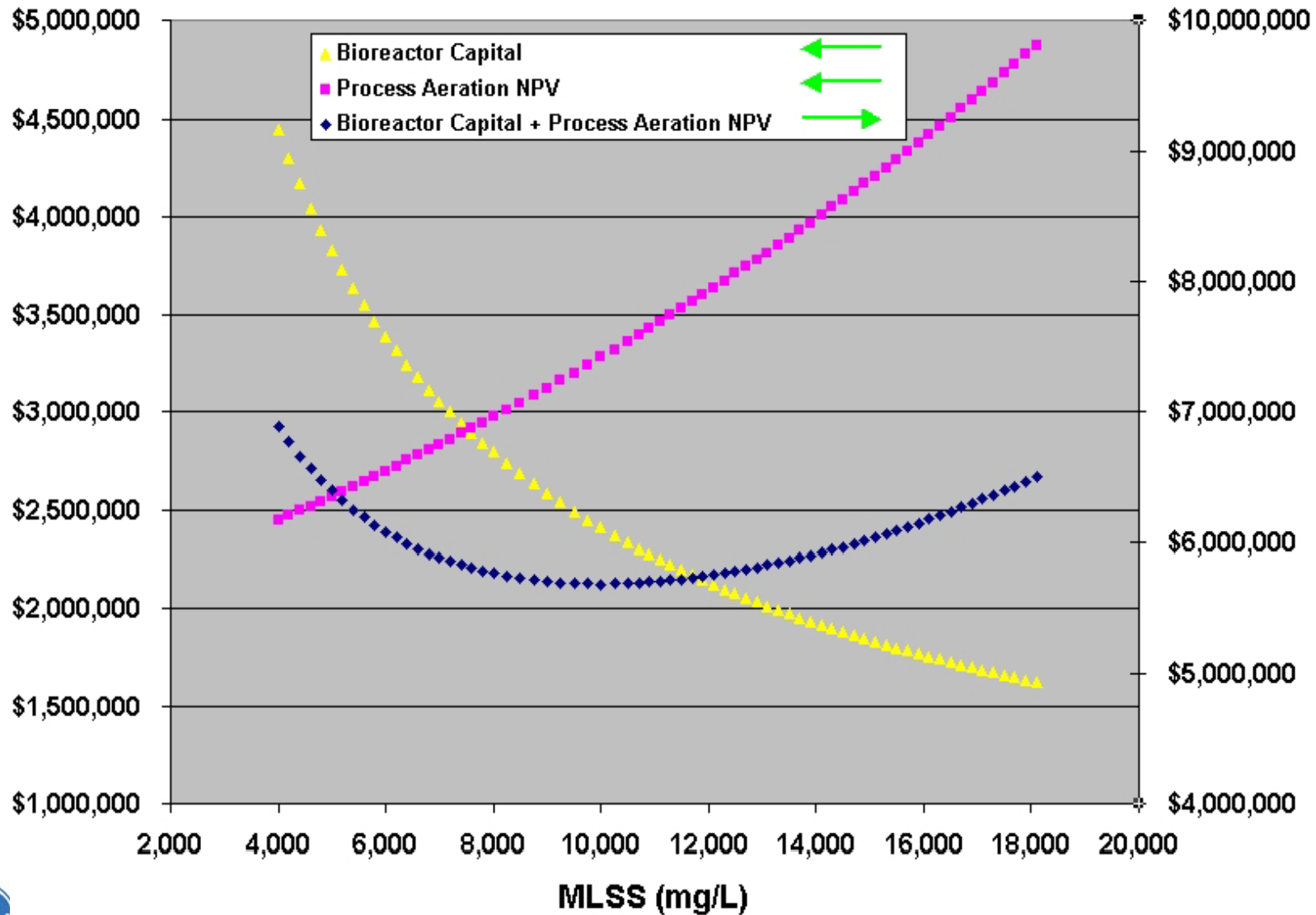
# Optimizing Energy Efficiency

## Biological process aeration

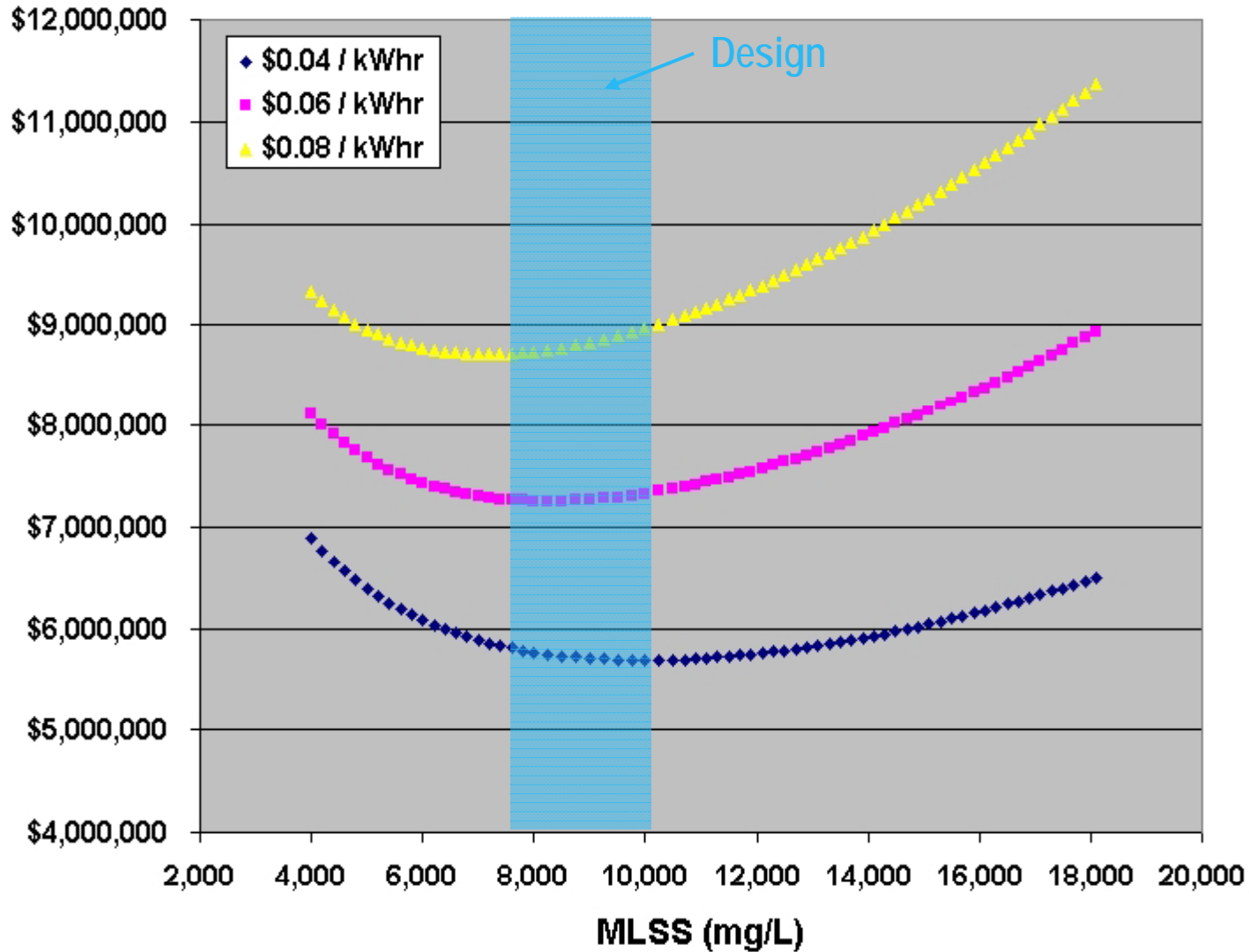
- Select MLSS to optimize OTE
  - Alpha factor decreases at higher MLSS
  - Limitation on OUR at higher MLSS
- Fine bubble aeration in bioreactor



# Bio-Process NPV vs. MLSS Concentration

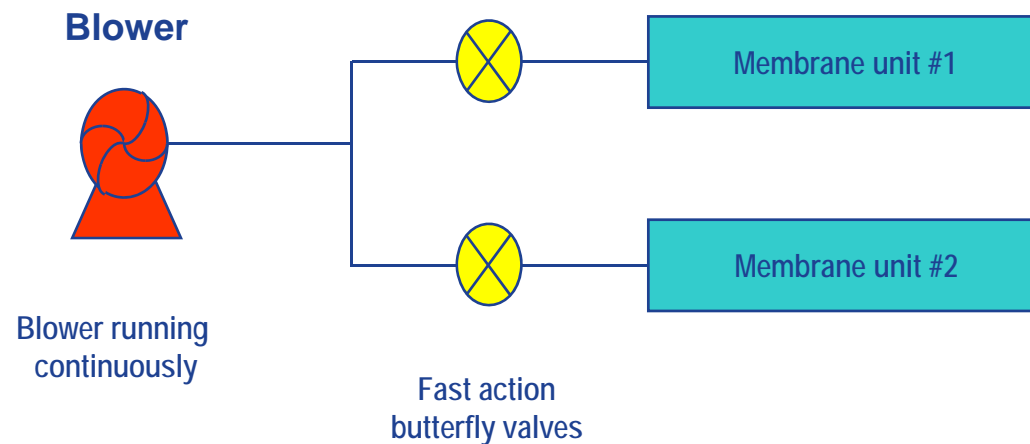


# Bio-Process NPV vs. MLSS Concentration



# Membrane Aeration

- Optimize membrane submergence to reduce blower discharge pressure
- Effective scouring with coarse bubble aeration
- Optimized cyclic aeration based on flow



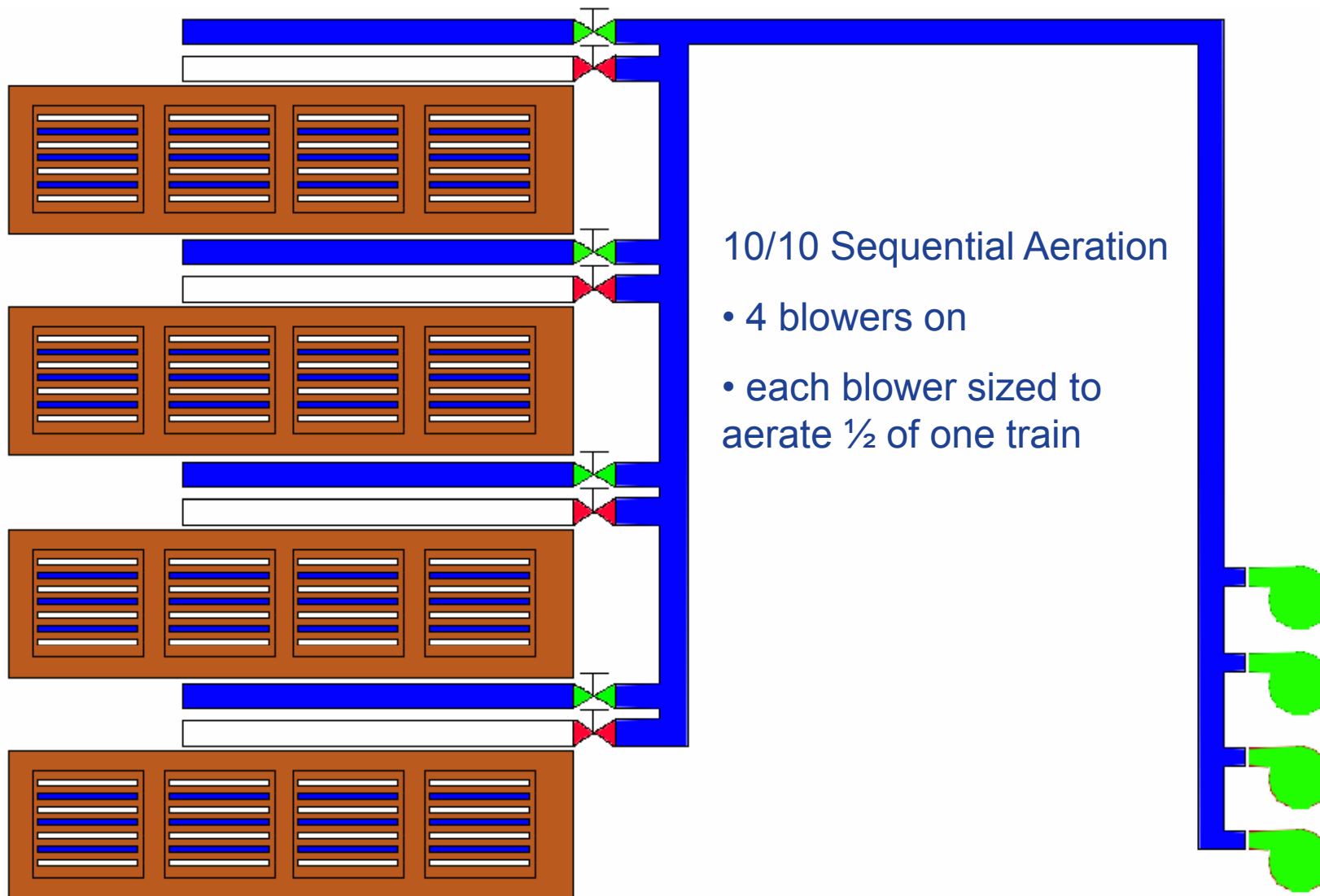
US Patent 6,245,239

# 10/30 Aeration at ADF

- Optimized cyclic aeration based on flow
- Maintain 10/10 Aeration at or above ADF
- Run at 10/30 Aeration below ADF
- 50% Savings compared to 10/10 = 7-10% LCC

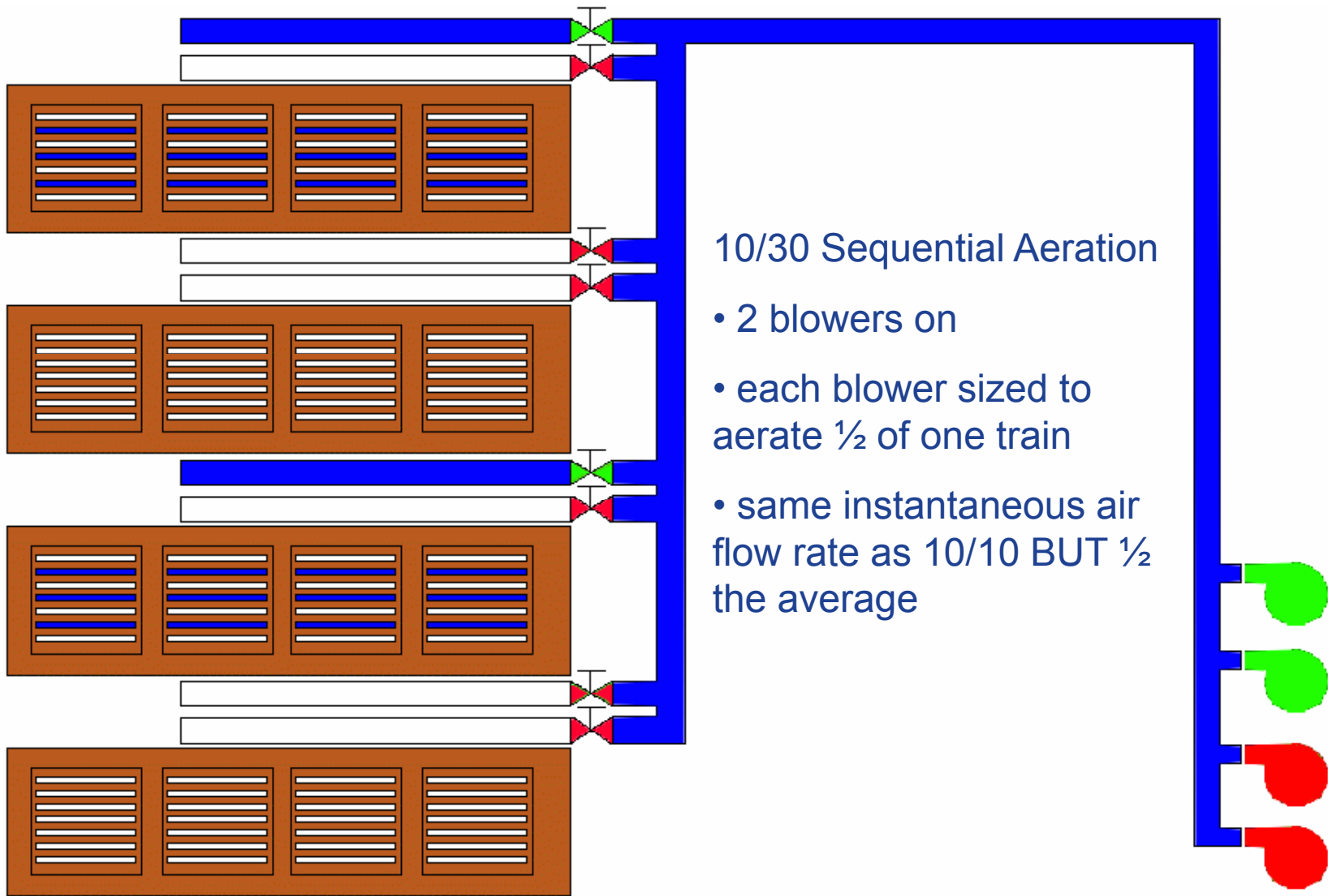






Note – Airflow is blue





Note – Airflow is blue



# Main Reference Plants in the Middle East



# List of Main Plants

- Buraida Upgrade, KSA (Fe/Mn Filtration)
- Jeddah Industrial City, KSA (Tertiary Treatment)
- Doha West, Qatar (Tertiary Treatment)
- Lusail, Qatar (MBR)
- Dubai Sports City, UAE (MBR)



# Buraida Upgrading, Qassim, KSA Water Treatment Plant

- Capacity
  - 100,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day (26.4 MGD) Ultimate Capacity
  - 85,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day (22.5 MGD) Initial Capacity

Plant is designed for Iron/Manganese & Radium Removal for RO Pre-treatment

- Effluent Quality:
  - Turbidity < 0.1- 0.3 NTU
  - SDI < 2-3



# Buraida Upgrading-Cont'd

## System Configuration:

- Seven trains each with seven ZW 1000 V3 Cassettes
- Total number of elements Initial: 2,142; Ultimate 2,499
- End User: Qassim Water Authority
- Expected Commissioning Date: June 2007



# Jeddah Industrial City, KSA - Tertiary Treatment

- Capacity
  - 14,640 m<sup>3</sup>/day (3.86 MGD)
- Feed Water Quality:
  - BOD/TSS 10/10 mg/l      Turbidity 2-3 NTU
- Effluent Quality:
  - Turbidity < 0.2 – 0.5 NTU                      -SDI < 3.0





# Jeddah Industrial City, Cont'd..

- System Configuration:
  - Three (3) Membrane Trains, Two (2) Cassettes in Each Train
  - Each Cassette has 51 Zee Weed 1000 V3 Elements
  - In operation since January 2006



# DOHA WEST-Doha, Qatar Tertiary Treatment



## Capacity

- 135,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day (35.7 MGD)

## Feed Water Quality :

- TSS 5-10 mg/l (Weekly Max)

## Effluent Quality:

- Turbidity < 0.1 – 0.5 NTU
- Nematode Eggs >4 Log Removal



# DOHA WEST, Cont'd...

- System Configuration:
  - Seven (7) Membrane Trains, Six (6) Cassettes per Train
  - Total number of Membranes is 3,528
  - Inst. Design Flux: 45 l/mh (N Mode), 53.6 l/mh (N-1 Mode)
- UF Effluent is used for Irrigation
- End User: PWA-Drainage Dpt.
- Expected Commissioning Date: December 2007



# LUSAIL MBR System Doha, Qatar



- (Ultimate) Design Flow
  - 61,300 m<sup>3</sup>/d wastewater flow
- Feed Water Quality:
  - Sanitary Waste
- Effluent Quality:
  - Irrigation Water Quality



# Lusail MBR System, Cont'd...

## Bioreactor

- 4 (four) bioreactors @ 3250 m<sup>3</sup> each (for final stage)

## Membrane Tanks

- Staged expansion of plant with 3/4/7/8 membrane trains
- Each train equipped with 5 (five) ZeeWeed 500d trains, using 64 Element Cassettes



# LUSAIL, Cont'd...

- System Configuration (Phase 4)
  - Eight (8) Membrane Trains, Five (5) Cassettes per Train
  - Total number of Membranes is 2,456
  - Net design flux: 32.9 l/mh (N Mode), 37.6 l/mh(N-1 Mode)
- UF Effluent is used for Irrigation
- End User: Qatari Diyar Real State
- Expected Commissioning Date: December 2007 (Phase 1)



# Dubai Sports City STP

ADF: 25,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d

Commission Date: **Expected Jan 2008**



Partnership with local contractor

MDF is 30,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d

Phased approach with 2/3 capacity installed

6 trains at buildout

Effluent used as TSE for irrigation

Evaluated Bid





# Thank You!..... Questions?

