

Water Arabia 2011
CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION

 الجمعية العربية السعودية للبيئة المائية
Saudi Arabian Water Environment Association



INNOVATIVE WATER AND WASTEWATER
TECHNOLOGIES FOR A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Cleaning Clay from Fouled Membranes

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Stephen Chesters – Managing Director

Genesys International Limited

Visit www.genesysro.com

400,000 year old Estonia clay



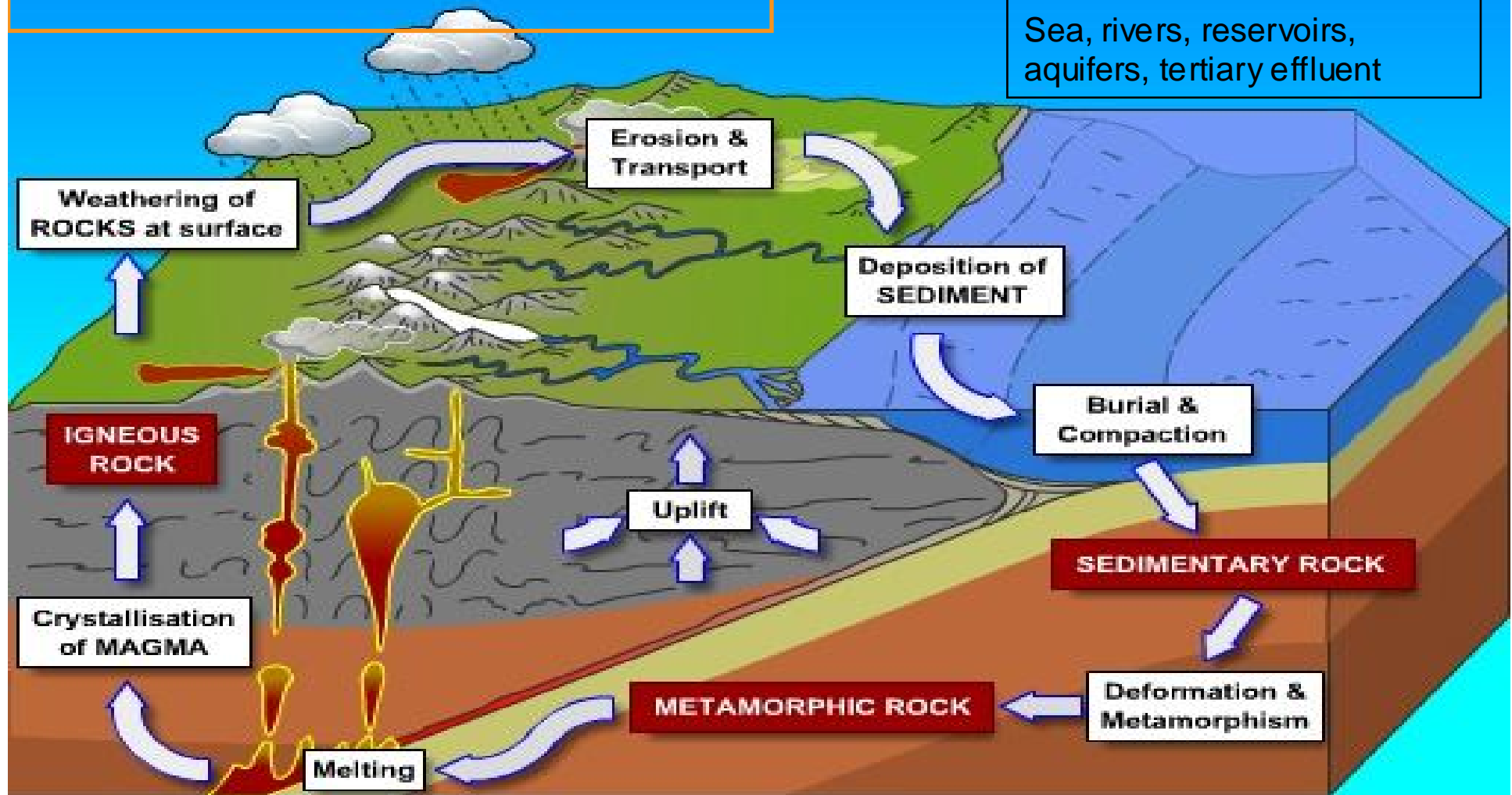
Clay - UK



Why is this a membrane issue?

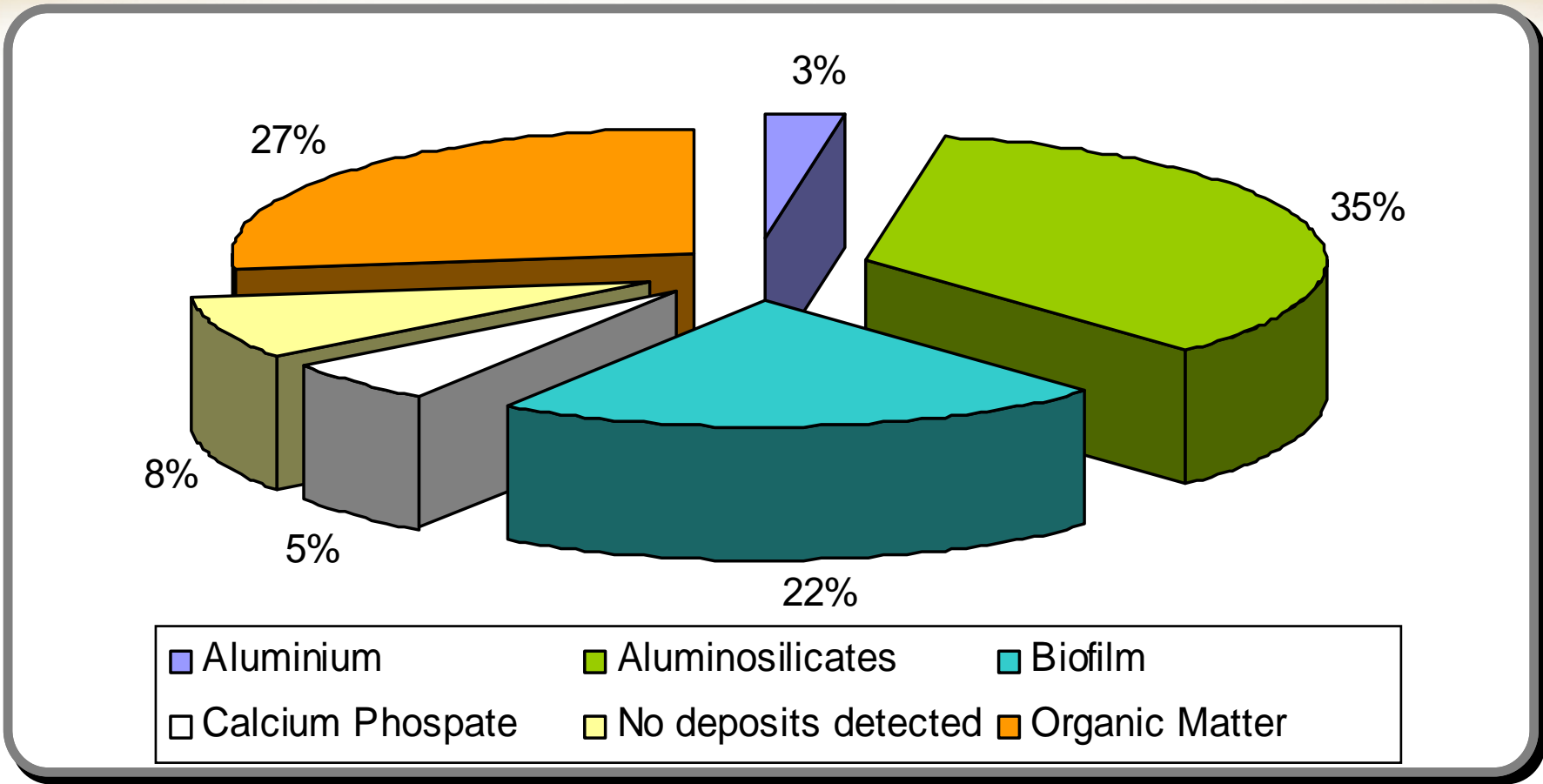
Silicate rock chemically weathered by carbonic acid

FEED SOURCES:
Sea, rivers, reservoirs, aquifers, tertiary effluent



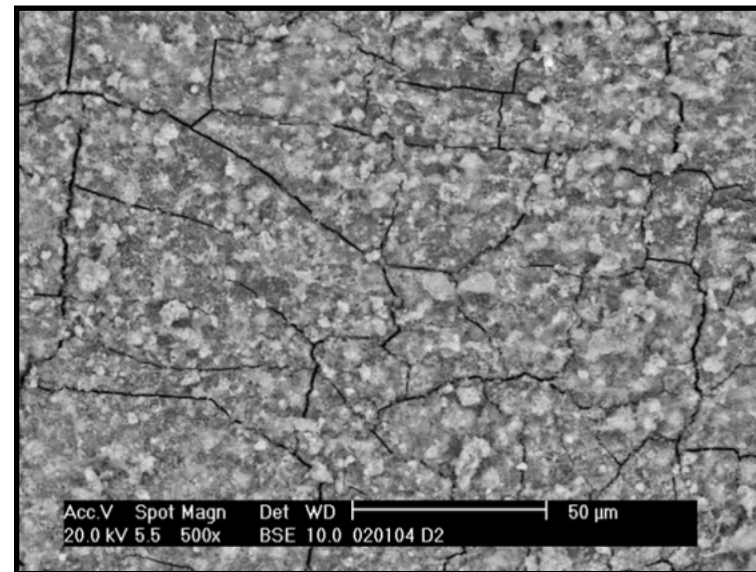
Occurrence in Membrane Autopsy

Lead Elements 2002-2010 Source: GMP Laboratory Madrid



Clay Fouling

- Source is erosion products in surface waters
- Clay detected as colloidal aluminosilicates
- Most common foulant in lead membrane elements
- Reduced flux and increased ΔP

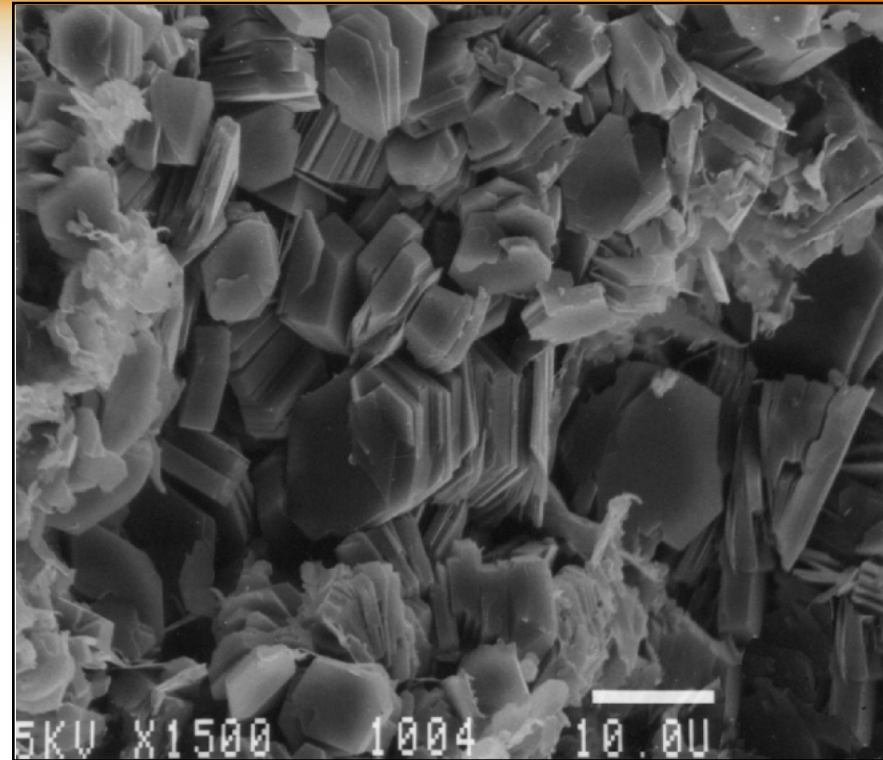


Clay Chemistry



Clay Type	Structure and Property
Kaolinite	$\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4$ silicate sheets bonded to aluminium oxide/hydroxide layers Hot moist climates
Illite	Structure contains a wide range of cations including Al, Mg, Fe & Potassium. Cold Climates
Montmorillonite Smectite	Structure includes Ca, Na, Al, Mg. Notable for losing and adsorbing water Drier Climates

Resistance to Cleaning



- Sheet structure – Tetrahedron rings
- Water in mineral crystal structure Can expand
- Plasticity – irreversible deformation under pressure

Clay Resistance to cleaning



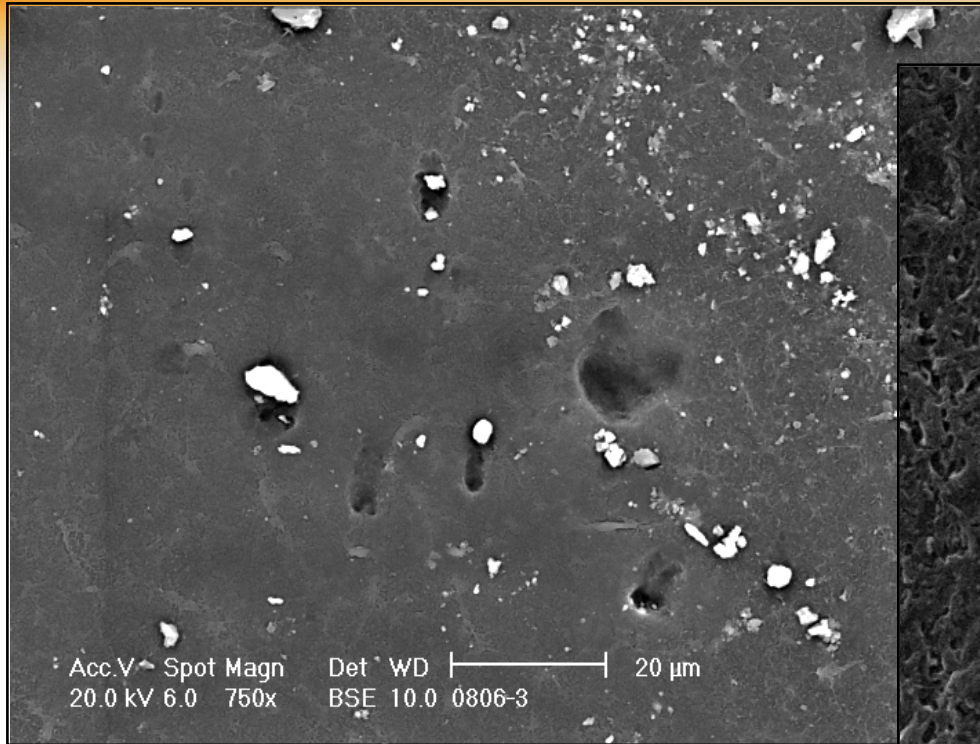
- Hydroxyl groups hold crystal sheets together
- Charges allow floc formation increasing particle size & protection
- Cations protect the internal structure from chemical attack
- Deformation & swelling result in pore blocking

Membrane Damage



- Reduction in flux
- Increase in pressure
- Membrane damage

Membrane Damage



•Swelling causes abrasive damage

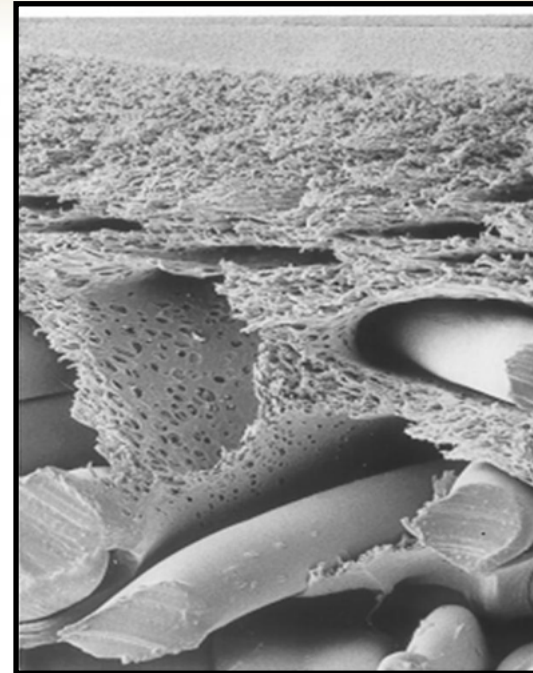
Solution - Genesol 703



Powdered product - 100% active
Phosphate cleaner,
detergent,
Surfactant
Ionic strength builder to
generate normal osmosis,
helps "clear" the pores.



Normal
Osmosis



Reverse
Osmosis

CASE STUDIES



CASE STUDY

Hydranautics LFC3

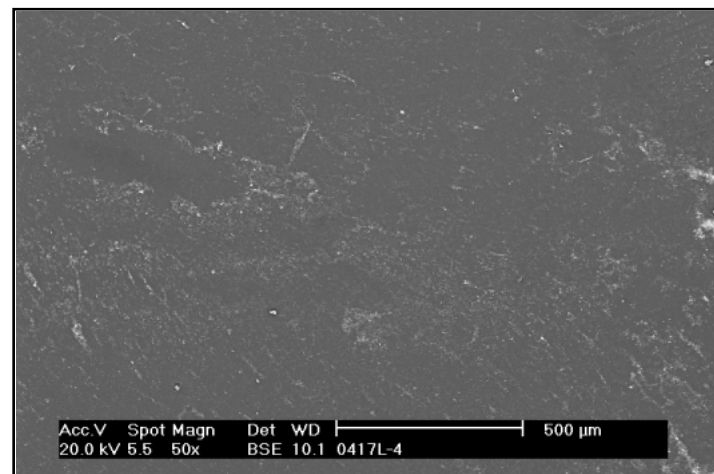
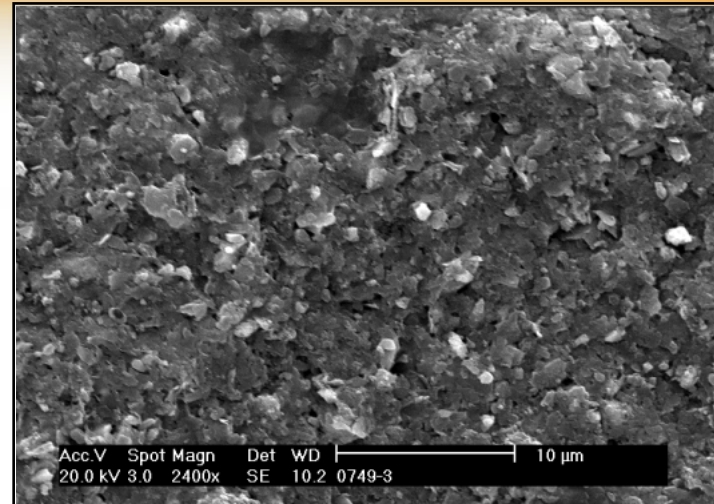
Characterization conditions:

150 psi, 1000 ml/min, 1,500 ppm NaCl

Dark brown homogenous deposit covering membrane surface.

Deposit mainly inorganic (> 90 % dry mass). Composed of aluminosilicates and iron oxides.

CASE STUDY



CASE STUDY 3

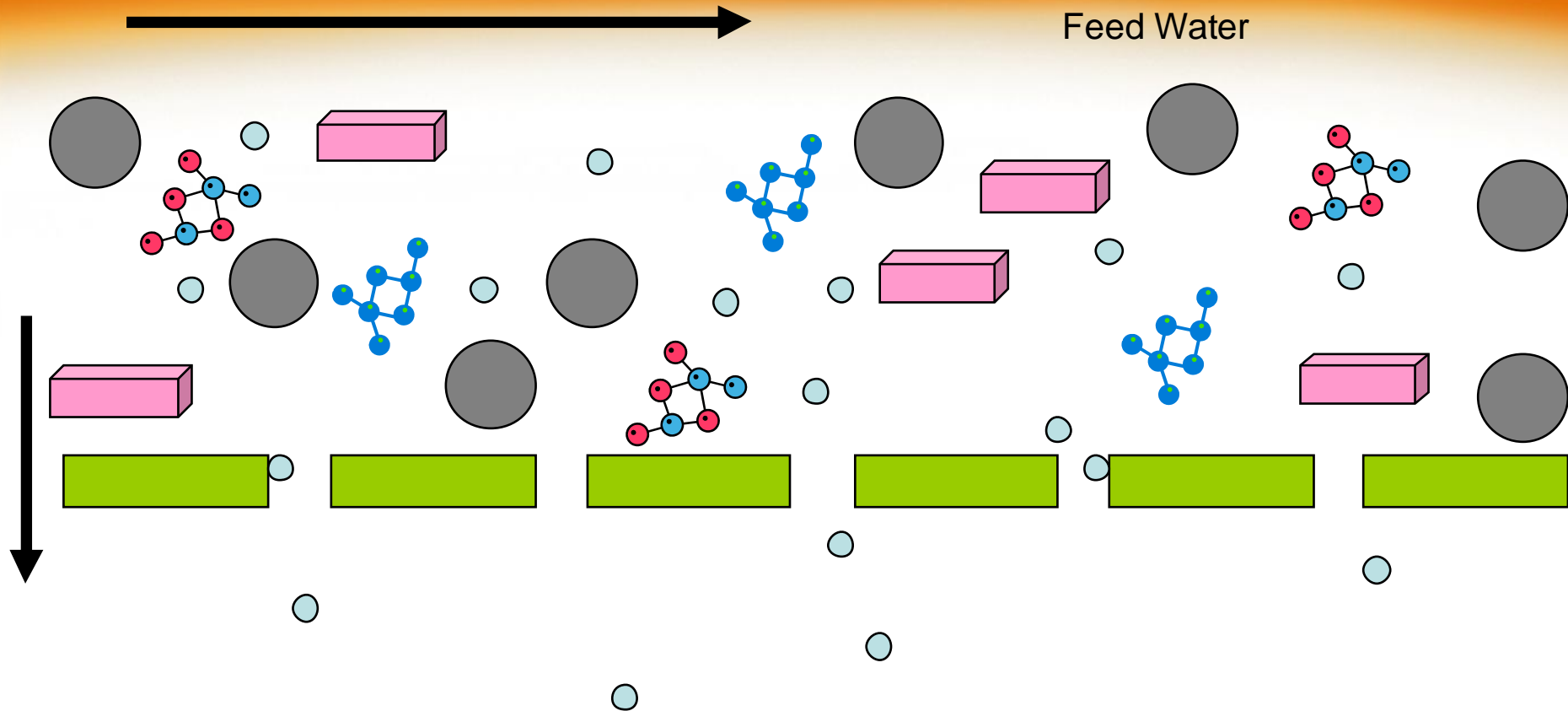


<p>Hydranautics LFC3 Characterization conditions: 150 psi, 1000 ml/min, 1,500 ppm NaCl</p>	<p>Dark brown homogenous deposit covering membrane surface. Deposit mainly inorganic (> 90 % dry mass). Composed of aluminosilicates and iron oxides.</p>
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	Cleaning solution	Temp	pH	Time	Flowrate (l/m ² h 25°C)			% Salt Rejection	
					Before	After	%	Before	After
Case 3	Genesol 703 (1 wt%)	35°C	11.5	4 hrs	17.33	58.43	+237.2	93.8	96.5

Clay Fouling Mechanism

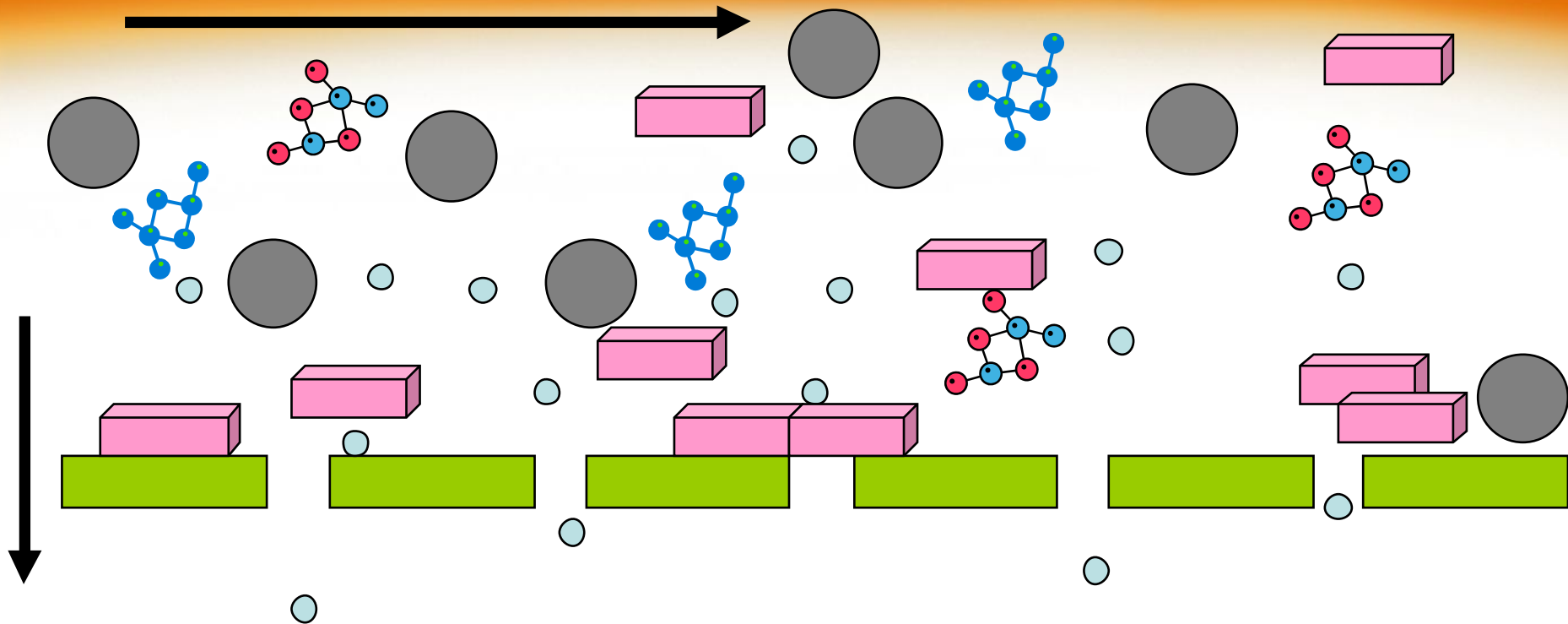
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- Particles $< 2\mu\text{m}$ pass through pre-treatment system

Clay Fouling Mechanism

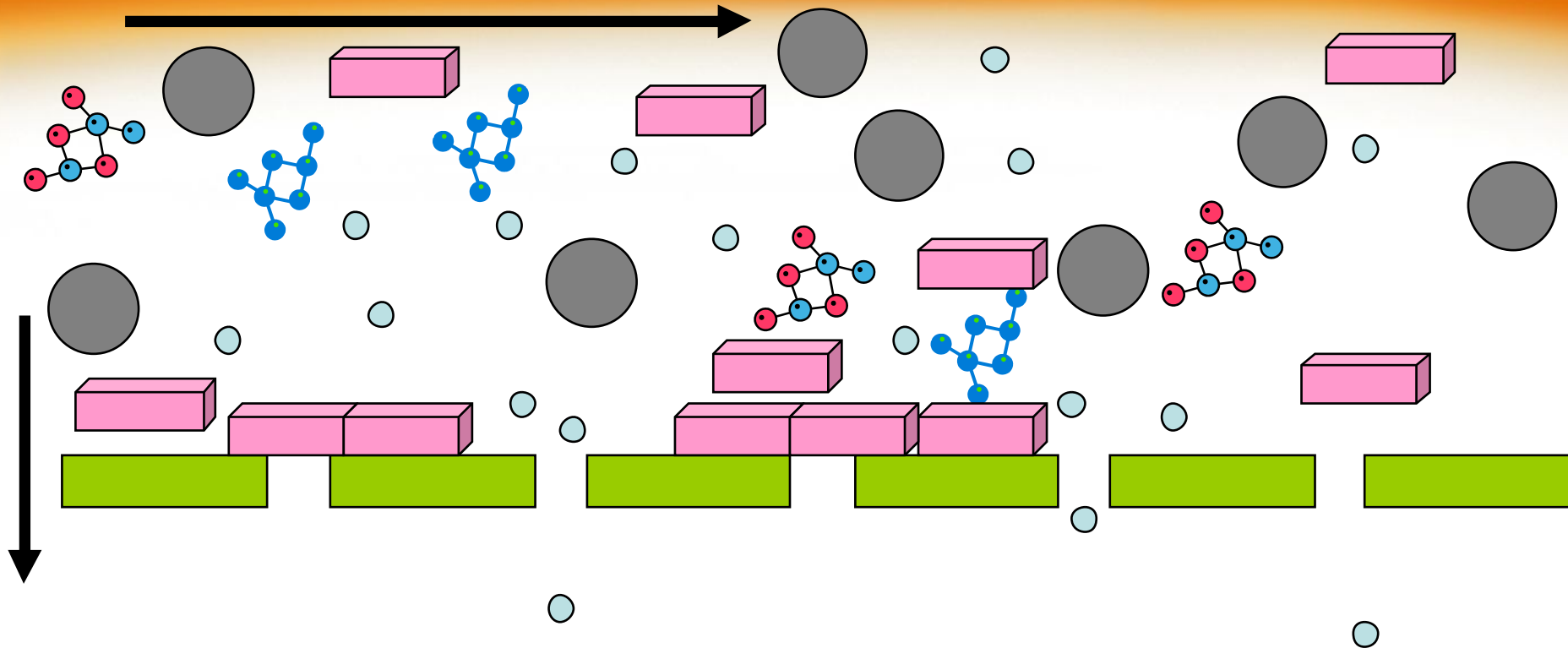
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INTERNATIONAL



- Clay particles begin to foul membrane surface forming cake layer

Clay Fouling Mechanism

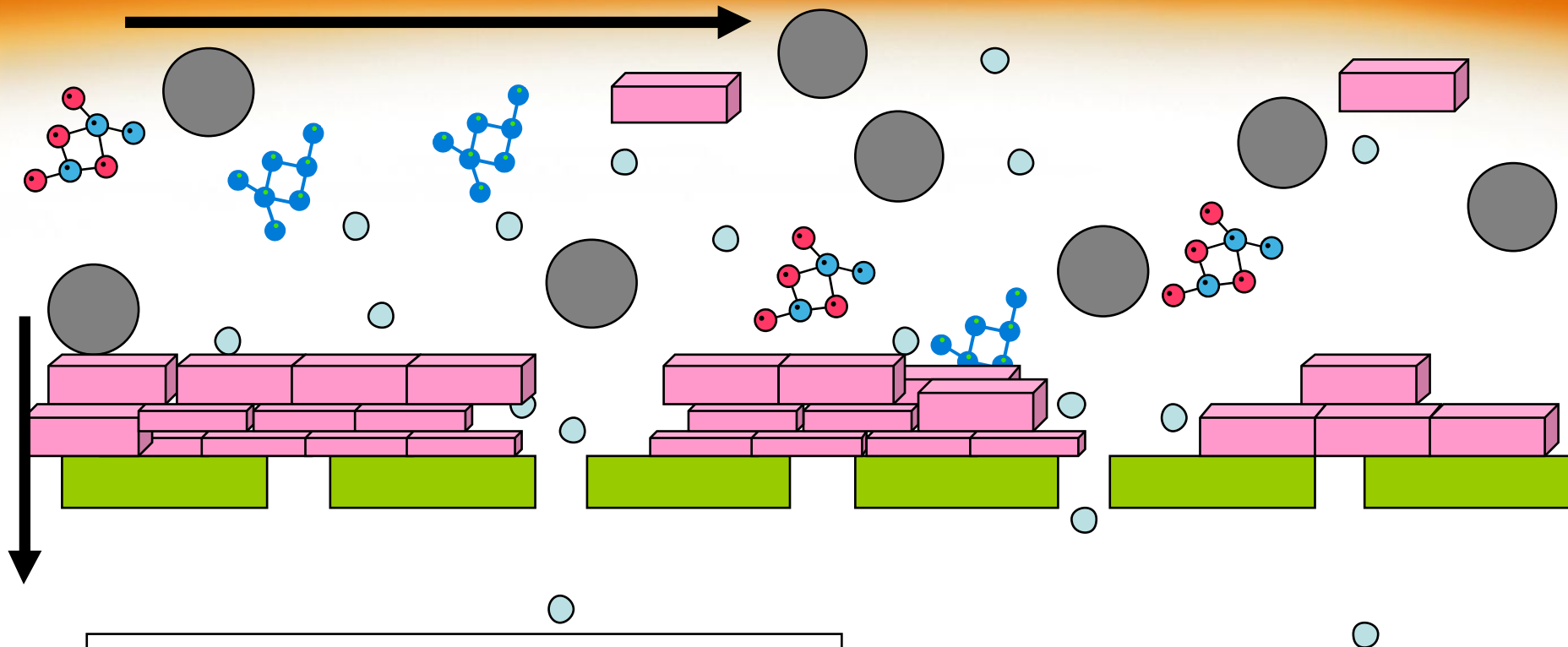
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- Fouling begins to reduce flow
- Feed pressure increased to compensate

Clay Fouling Mechanism

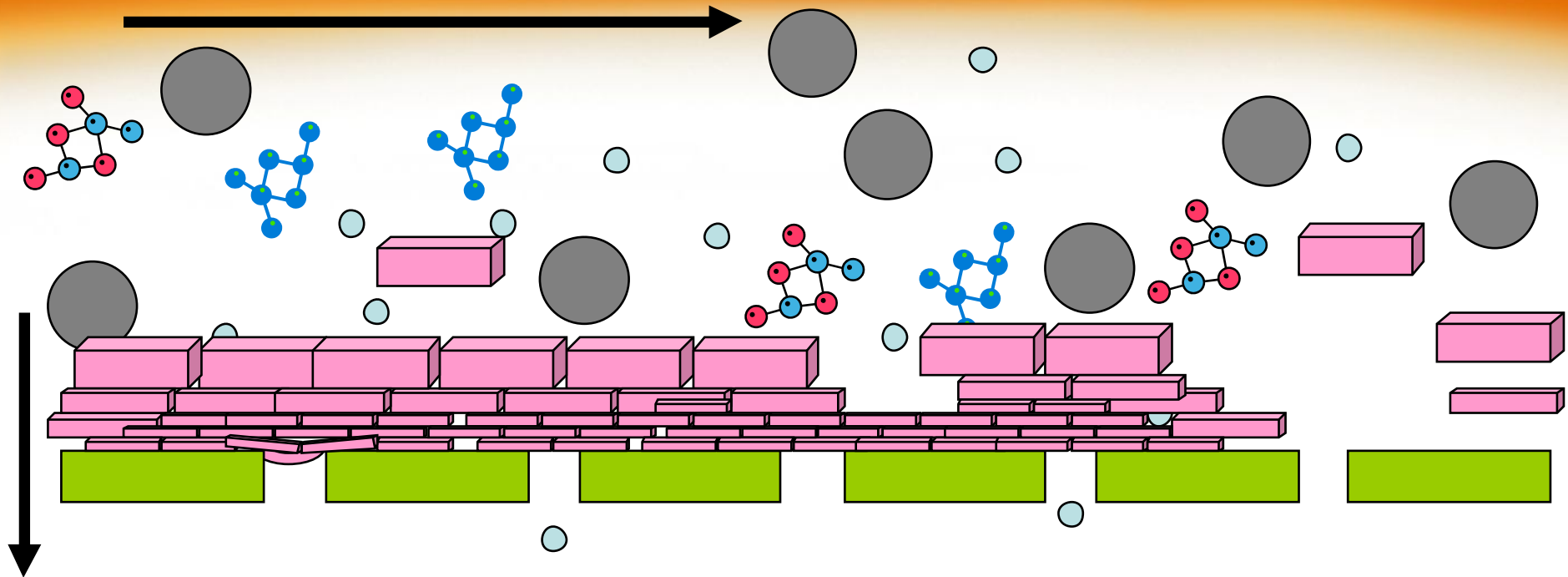
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- Plasticity – increased feed pressure deforms & compresses particles
- Pores become blocked & foulant less permeable to water.

Clay Fouling Mechanism

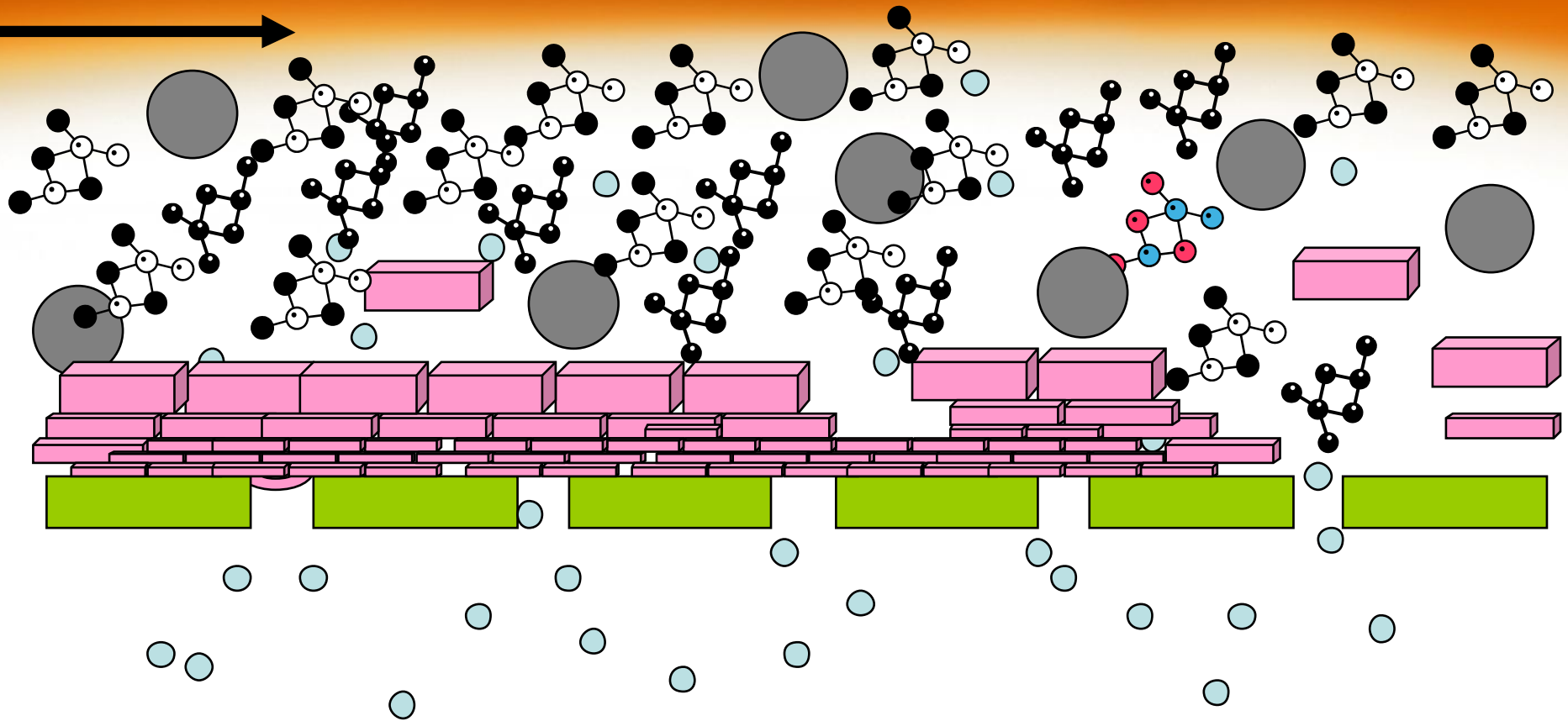
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- Cake layer continues to compress & becomes impermeable to water
- Permeate flow reduced
- Normal Cleaning solution can't penetrate layer

Genesol 703 Cleaning low pressure

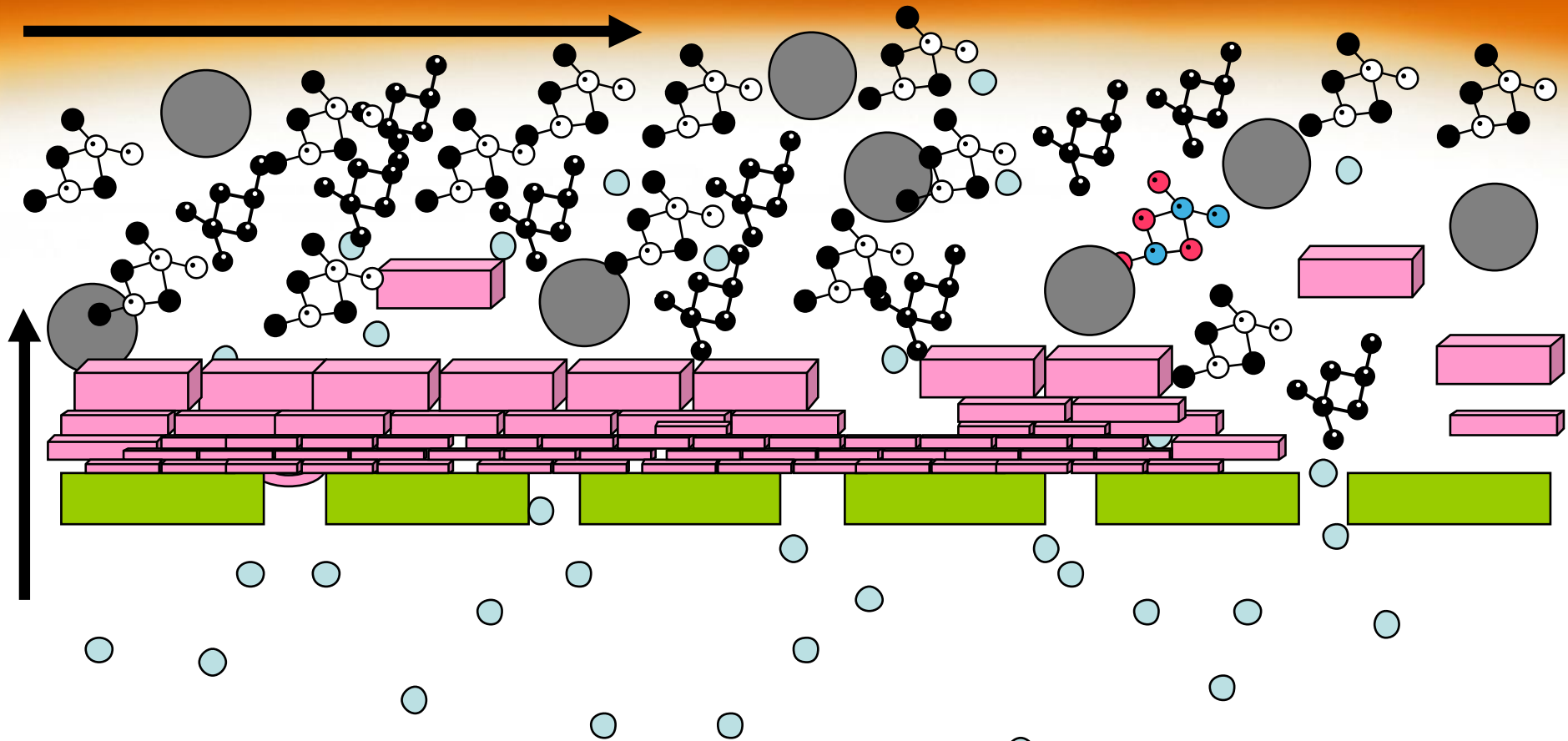
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- 1-3% solution of Genesol 703
- CIP 35-40°C
- <4 bar

Add Cleaning Solution

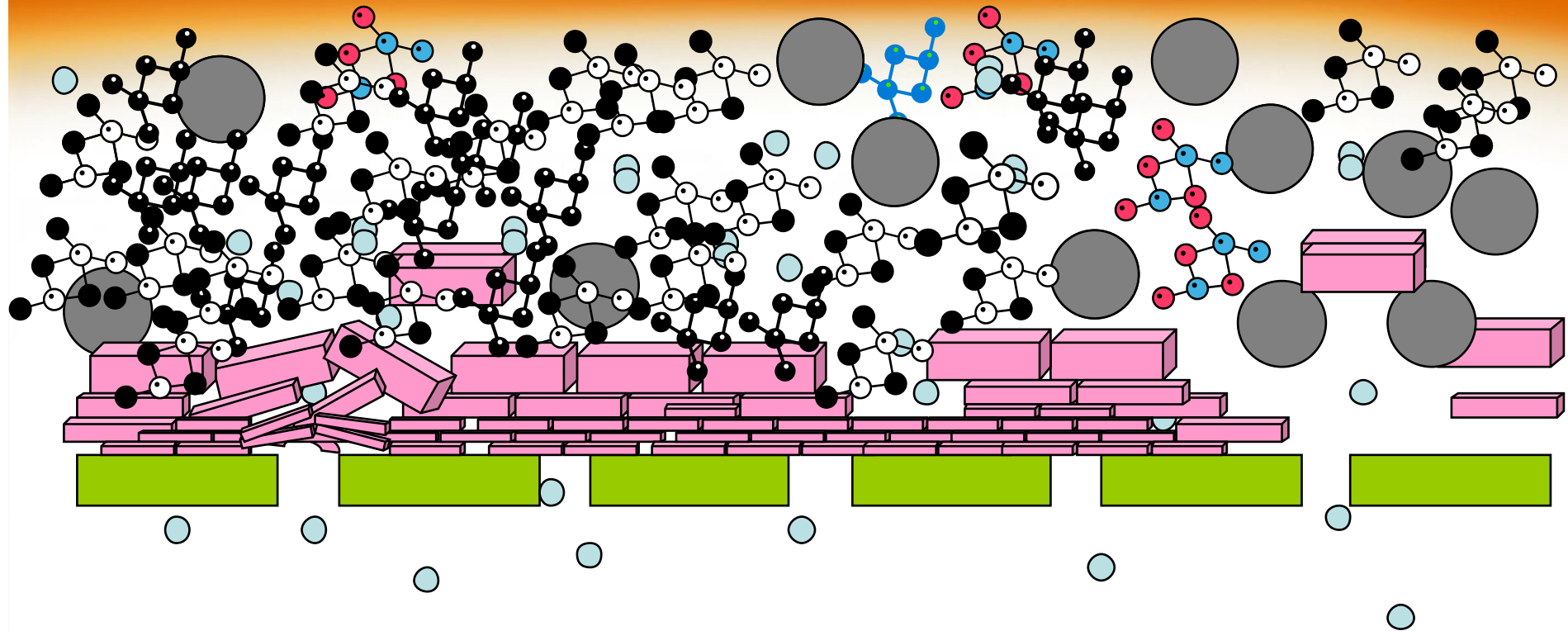
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- 1-3% solution of Genesol 703
- CIP 35-40°C

Mode of Action – surface tension

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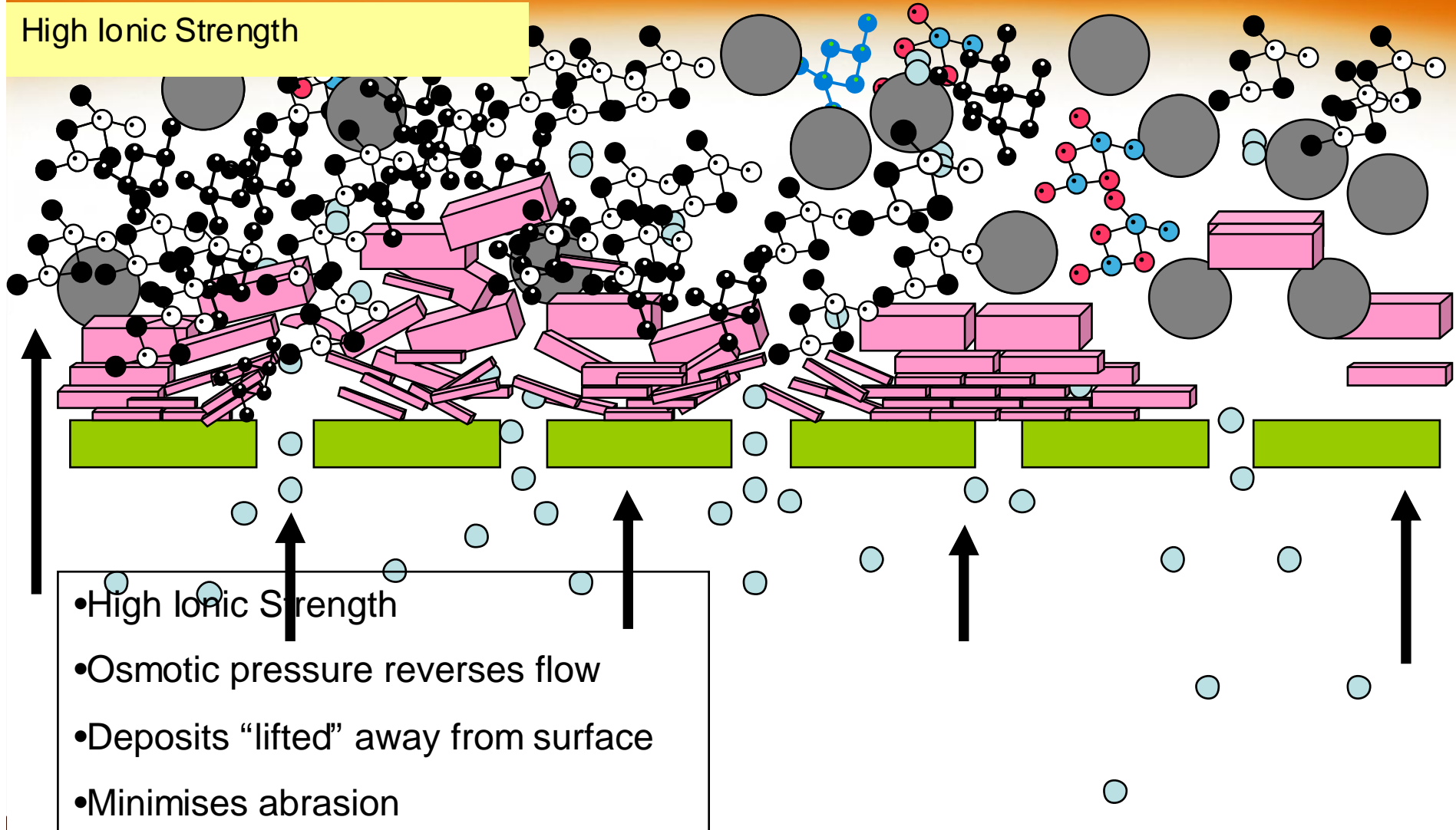


- Water/surface inter-phase – surface tension reduced, surfactant penetrates deposit
- Deposit becomes more permeable allowing G703 to penetrate

Mode of Action – deposit removal

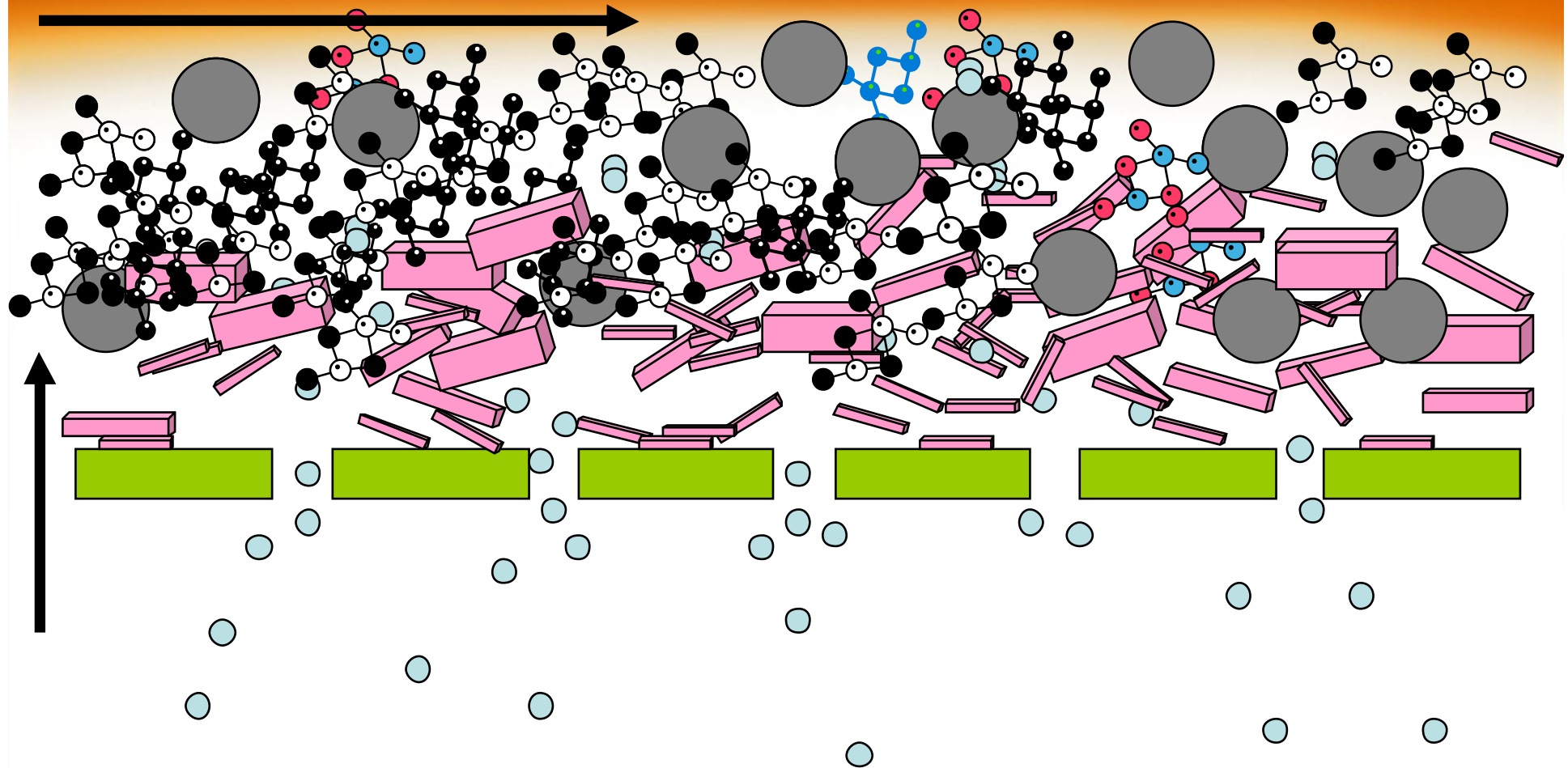
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High Ionic Strength



Low pressure flush

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•Flushing removes particles

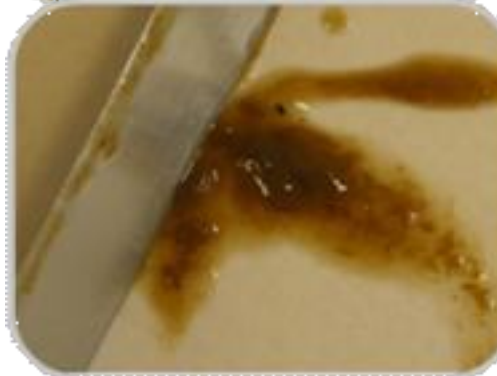
Large SWRO Lead element



Hydranautics SWC5
Lead element first stage, first pass



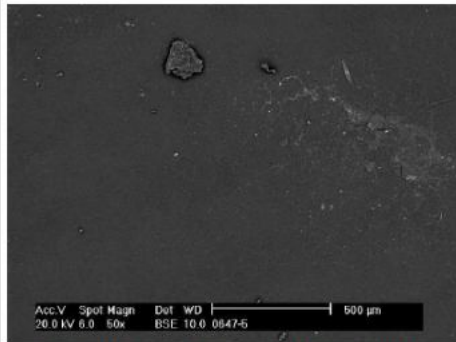
Thin brown gelatinous deposit
Bacteria, fungi, iron, clay
(alumino-silicate)



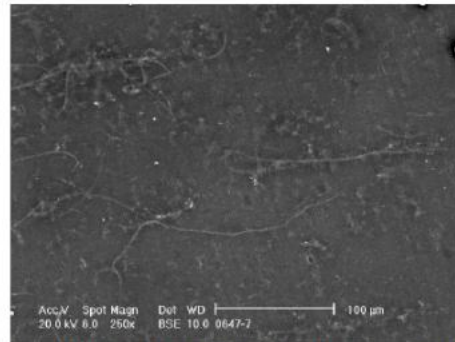
Design flux	38.3 l/m ² h
Actual flux	28.1 l/m ² h

SEM EDAX Results

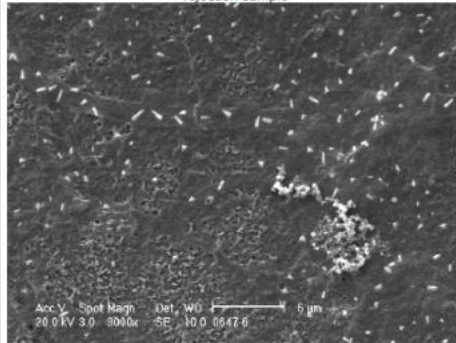
Membrane analysis results / sample GA 100647 (2 of 3):



Microphotograph 13.- General view of membrane GA 100647 - rejection sample



Microphotograph 14.- Detail of foulant - GA 100647 rejection sample



Microphotograph 15.- Detail of membrane surface - GA 100647 rejection sample

- Anthracite particles
- Bacteria, Biofilm
- Aluminosilicate
- Iron

Cleaning test

SWC5 Hydranautics membrane

Characterisation conditions: 800 psi, 32,000 ppm NaCl, 1,000ml/min

Cleaning solutions recirculated at 40 psi



Design specification 38.3 l/m ² h ± 15%		Flow Rate l/m ² h		
		Before	After	% Improvement
Clean 4	2% Genesol 703 at 35-40° C (2 hours)	28.12	39.3	39.7
Clean 1	Sodium hydroxide solution at 35-40° C (2 hours)	28.6	29.4	2.8
Clean 2	2% Genesol 40 alkaline cleaner at 35-40° C (2 hours)	29.4	32.38	10.2
Clean 3	2% Genesol 40 alkaline cleaner at 35-40° C (2 hours)	31.95	*	*
	300mg/l Genesol 30 biocide (1hour)	*	*	*
	2% Genesol 40 alkaline cleaner at 35-40° C (2 hours)	31.95	34.02	6.5
	3% Genesol 38 mild acid cleaner 25° C (2 hours)	34.02	22.21	-34.7
	2% Genesol 40 alkaline cleaner at 35-40° C (2 hours)	22.21	25.75	15.9
TOTAL		31.95	25.75	-19.4

Ursus Brewery Buzau Romania



5 off BWRO 6,650m³/day

Well water feed

Nov 2008 permeate 50% of capacity

Membranes replaced after 18 months

Cleans carried out every 4-6 weeks

Used alkaline - acid - alkaline clean

Cleans were taking 13 hours

Downtime was affecting production

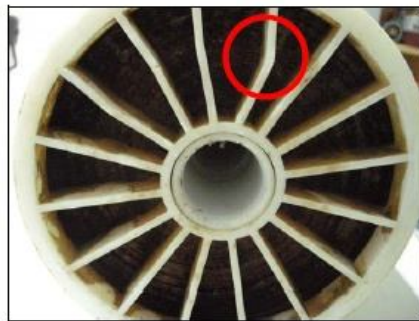


Ursus brewery autopsy

Dow Filmtec BW 30LE-440 last element
second stage



Photograph 1.- Side 1



Photograph 2.- Side 2



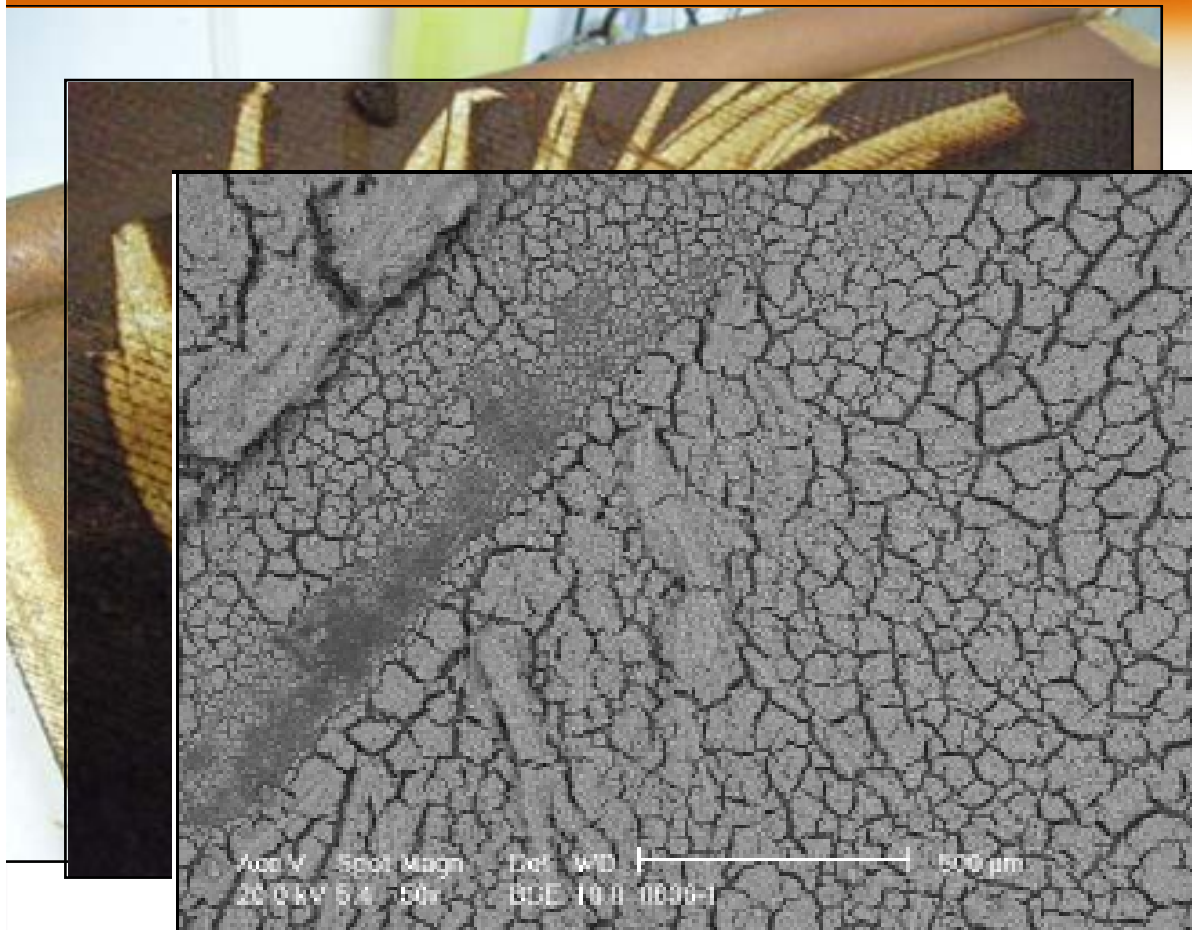
Photograph 3.- Side 1-detail



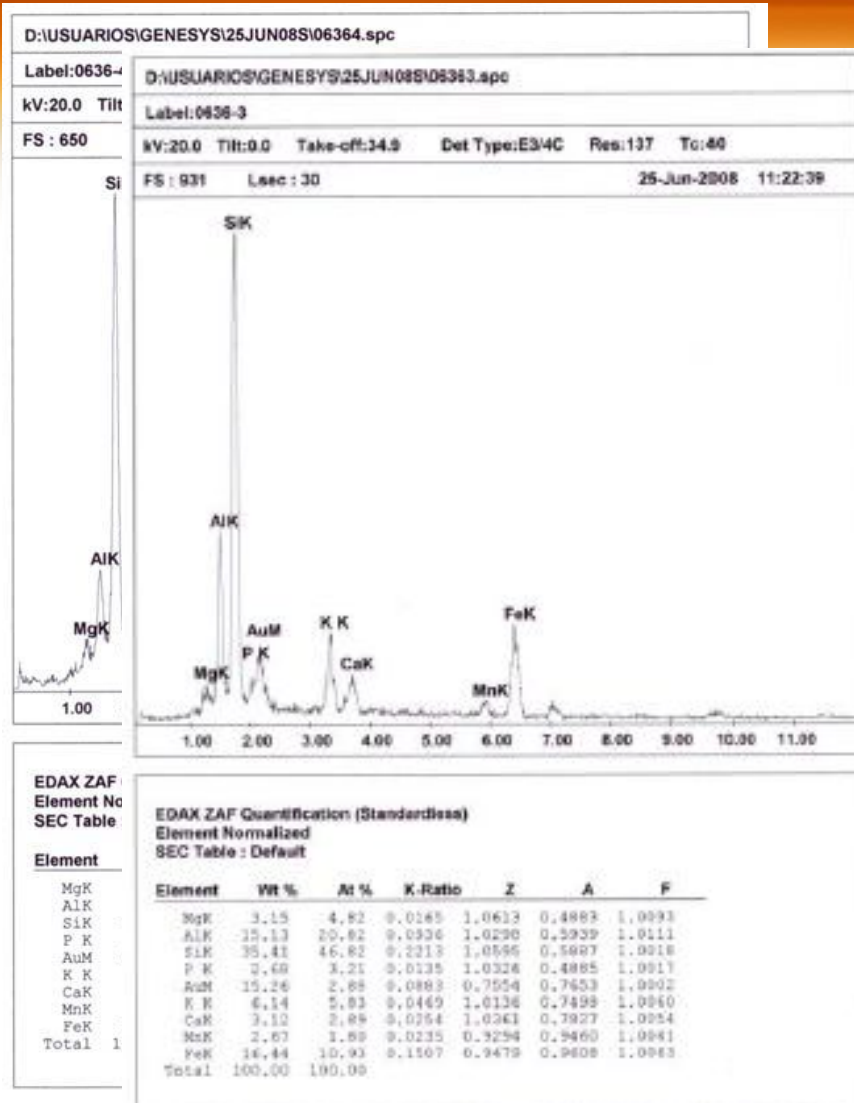
Photograph 4.- Side 2-detail

- Damage to casing
- Damage to ATD
- Dark brown inorganic deposit

Autopsy Results



Ursus brewery autopsy



- Scanning Electron Microscopy – Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis
- Elemental peaks of deposits
- Aluminium 5-15%
- Silica 19-35%
- Iron 16-38%
- Alumino-silicate (clay) and iron

Previous Cleaning Regime



RO Cleaned at 25% reduction in actual flow

Unable to separate stages during CIP

Step 1: Alkaline Clean pH12 @ 35°C – 150 min contact time

Step 2: Acid clean – pH 3.5 @25°C for 150 minutes

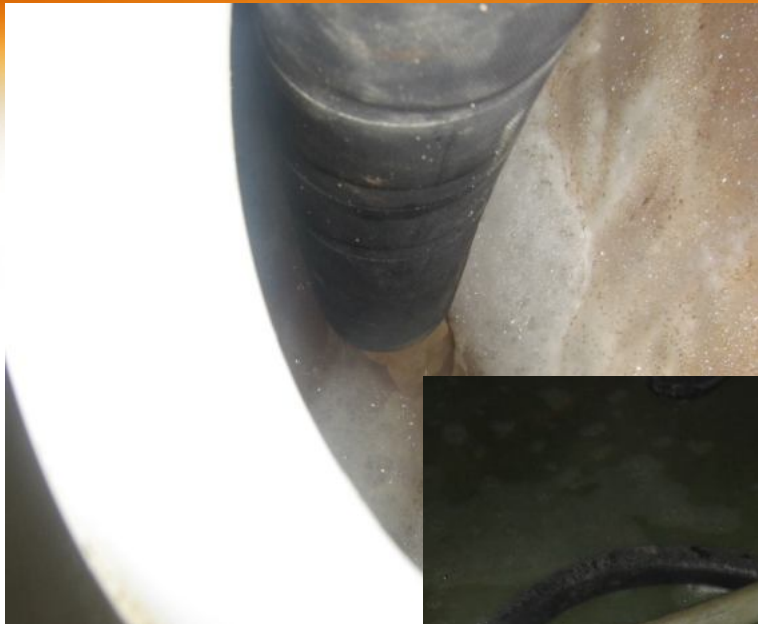
Step 3: Alkaline clean as per step 1

Cleaning frequency, every 3-4 weeks

Membranes replaced after 12 months

2% solution Genesol 703

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pH measurement = 11,8



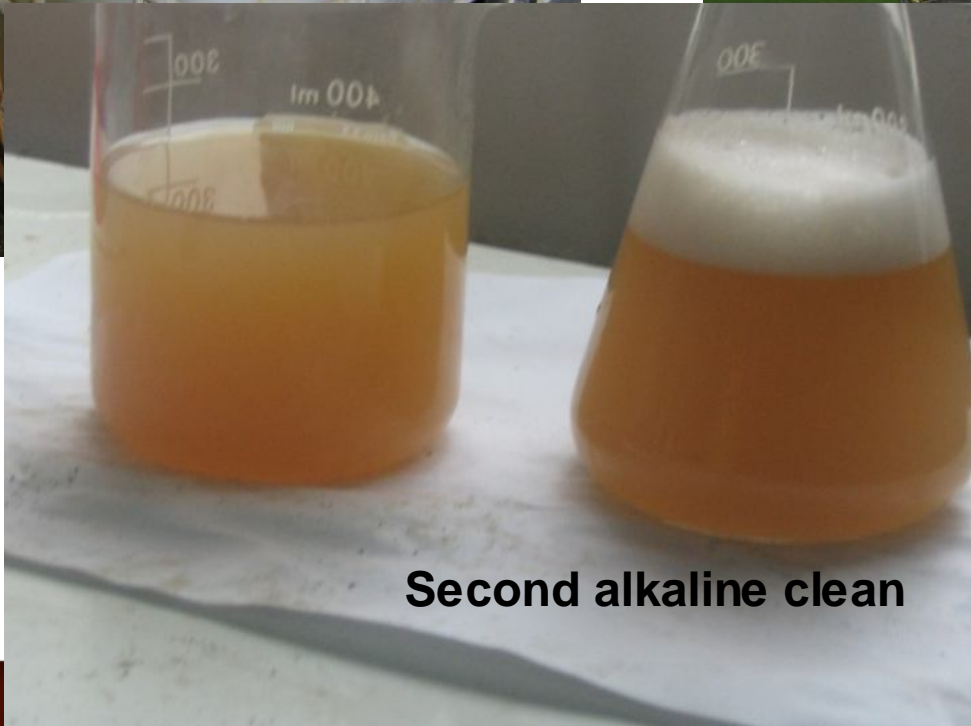
1 alkaline cleaning

Genesol 703 clean



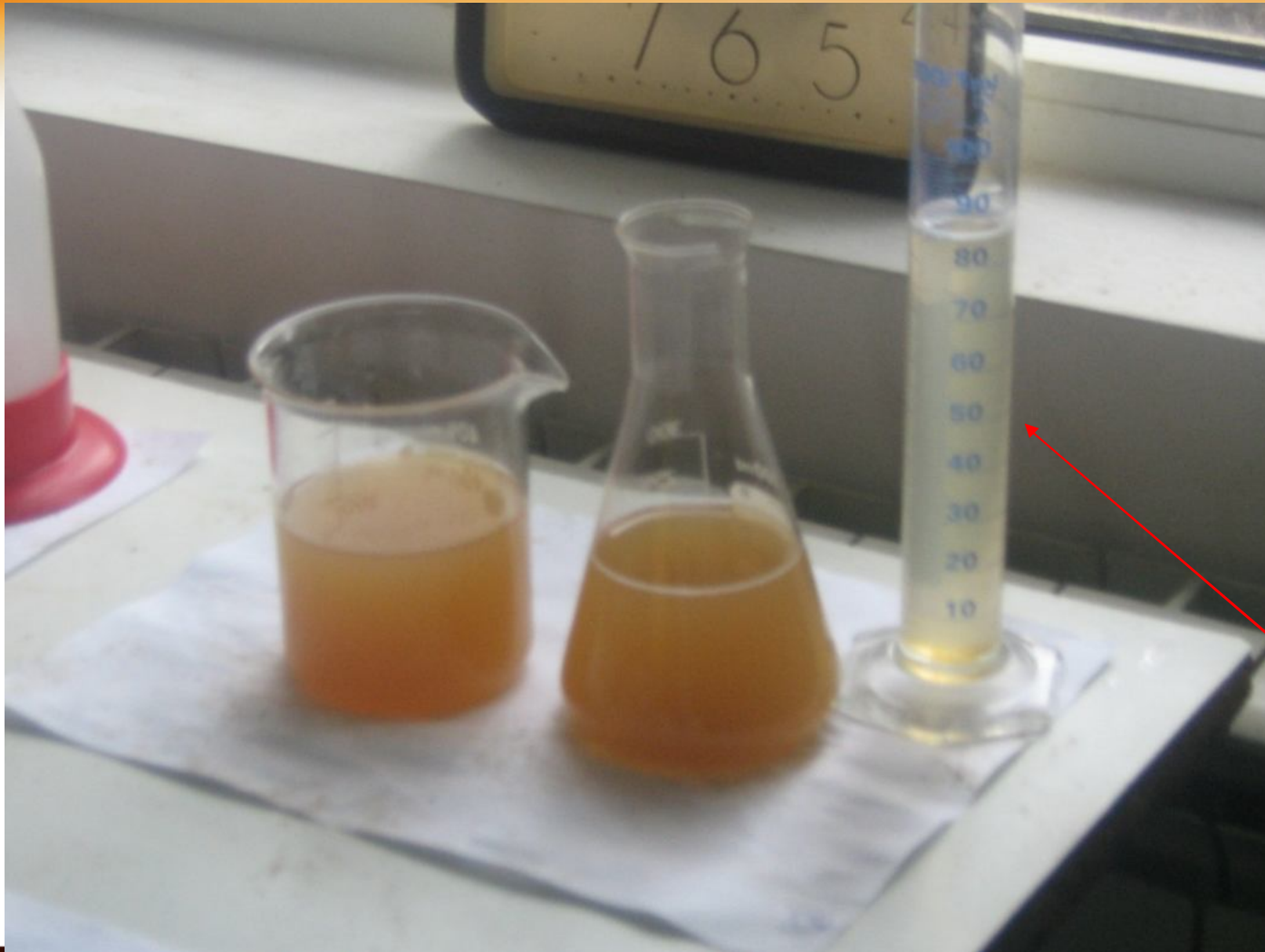
Rinsing after alkaline

Second Genesol 703 clean



Second alkaline clean

Genesol 703 clean



Second rinsing

Genesol 703 clean



Clay removal

Water after 3rd alkaline cleaning

Genesol 38 Acidic clean

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First acid cleaning iron removal pH 3.8

Genesol 38 acidic clean

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2nd acid cleaning

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Genesol 38 acidic clean

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3rd acid clean and rinse

Visit www.genesysro.com

Genesol 38 acidic clean

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After 3rd cleaning

Visit www.genesysro.com



After shower – hard worker

Results



Permeate flow restored

Cleaning frequency reduced from every 4 weeks
to 3 months

Actual CIP downtime reduced by 4 hours/day

Membranes not replaced for 18 months

Iron removal achieved after clay removed



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CONCLUSIONS

- **CLAY IS AN INCREASINGLY COMMON FOULANT**
- **Genesol 703 is an effective low dose rate cleaner**
- **EXTREMELY EFFECTIVE AGAINST BIOFILM & ORGANICS**
- **Successfully used on over 100 RO/UF/NF plants**
- **NSF/ANSI 60 APPROVED**

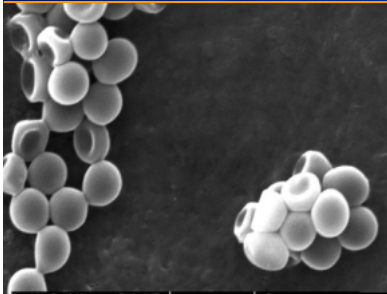
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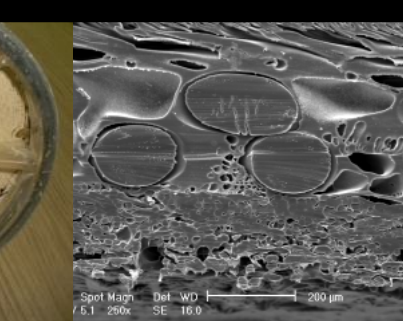
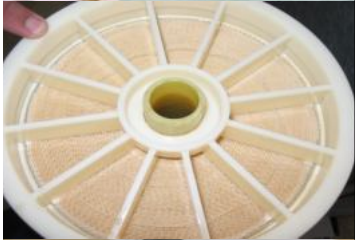
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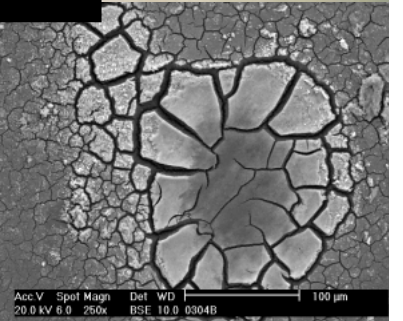
Acc.V Spot Magn Det WD
20.0 kV 4.0 4000x SE 10.1 0224 5 µm



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Spot Magn Det WD
5.1 250x SE 16.0 200 µm



Acc.V Spot Magn Det WD
20.0 kV 6.0 250x BSE 10.0 0304B 100 µm