

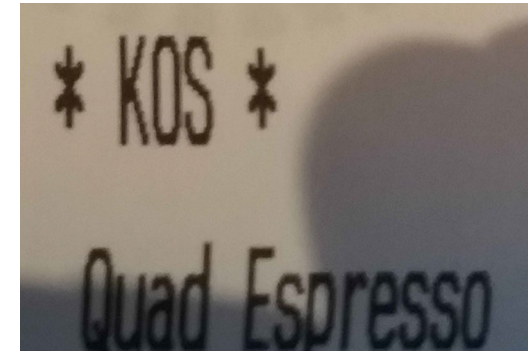
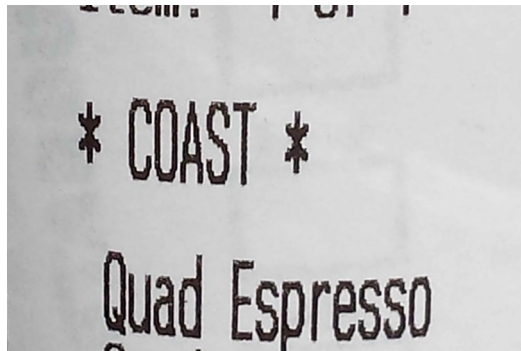
AQUACARE[®]

Science in water!

EUROPE & SERVICE

Phosphorus Recapture in Water

Koos J. Baas B.Sc.



History



Phosphate Limitation



Prof. Hans Vrouwenvelder



Prof. Hans Curt Flemming



IWW ZENTRUM WASSER

Biofouling Strategies



Measuring low P



Prof. Maria Kennedy



Prof. Mark v Loosdrecht



P Adsorption w Ferritine

History

AWWA 2007 Mon4-1
Tampa, Florida

Elucidation of membrane biofouling processes using bioassays for assessing the microbial growth potential of feed water

*Dick van der Kooij, Wim Hijnen, Emile Cornelissen, Kiwa Water Research
Sjack van Agtmaal, Water Supply Company Evides
Koos Baas, Aquacare Europe BV
Gilbert Galjaard, NV PWN Water Supply Company North Holland*

Introduction

Membrane fouling hampers the performance of membranes intended for water treatment. Microbial biofouling is a major problem in water treatment, especially in seawater and in seawater desalination. The feed water contains various compounds that can support microbial growth. These compounds are often added to the feed water to improve the performance of the membrane. The biofouling process is a complex one, involving the attachment of microorganisms to the membrane surface, followed by the formation of a biofilm. The biofilm can then lead to the fouling of the membrane, which can result in a decrease in the membrane's performance. The biofouling process is a major problem in water treatment, especially in seawater and in seawater desalination. The feed water contains various compounds that can support microbial growth. These compounds are often added to the feed water to improve the performance of the membrane. The biofouling process is a complex one, involving the attachment of microorganisms to the membrane surface, followed by the formation of a biofilm. The biofilm can then lead to the fouling of the membrane, which can result in a decrease in the membrane's performance.

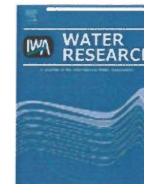
WATER RESEARCH 44 (2010) 3454–3466



Available at www.sciencedirect.com



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/watres

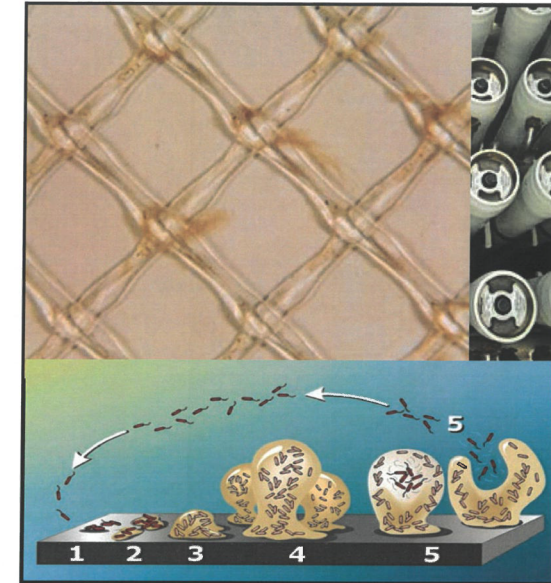


Phosphate limitation to control biofouling

J.S. Vrouwenvelder^{a,b,*}, F. Beyer^{a,c}, K. Dahmani^d, N. Hasan^b, G. Galjaard^e,
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UNESCO-IHE
INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATION



Phosphate limitation in Reverse Osmosis (RO) systems:
An option in controlling biofouling?

Judith Diane Jacobson

MSc Thesis (MWI – 2008/34)
June 2008

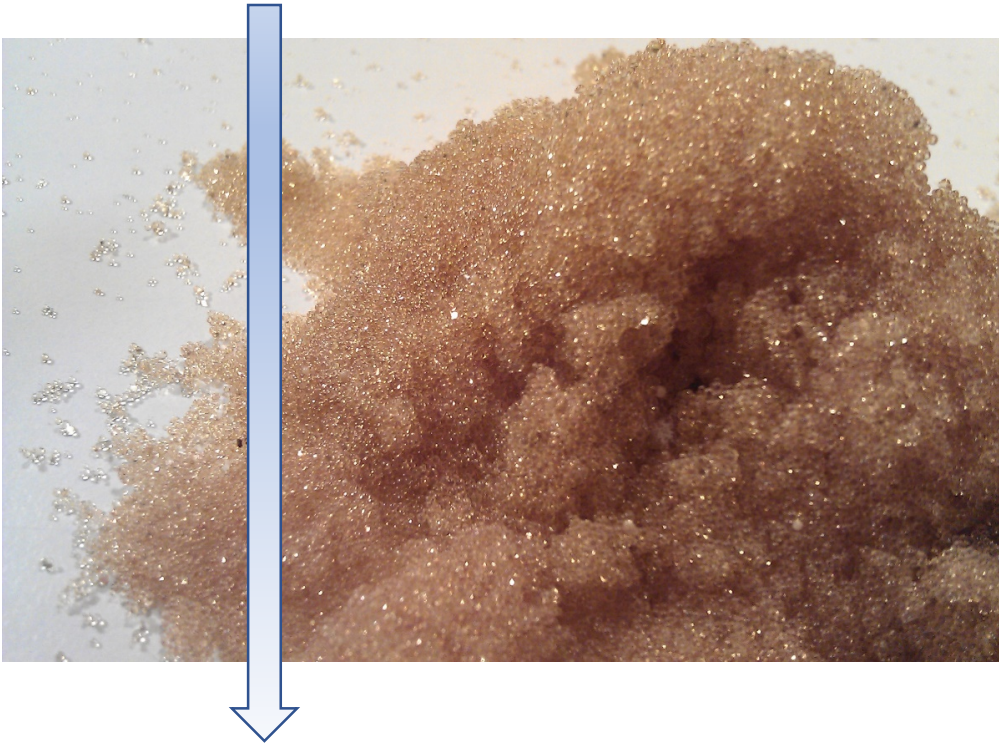
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The Quest

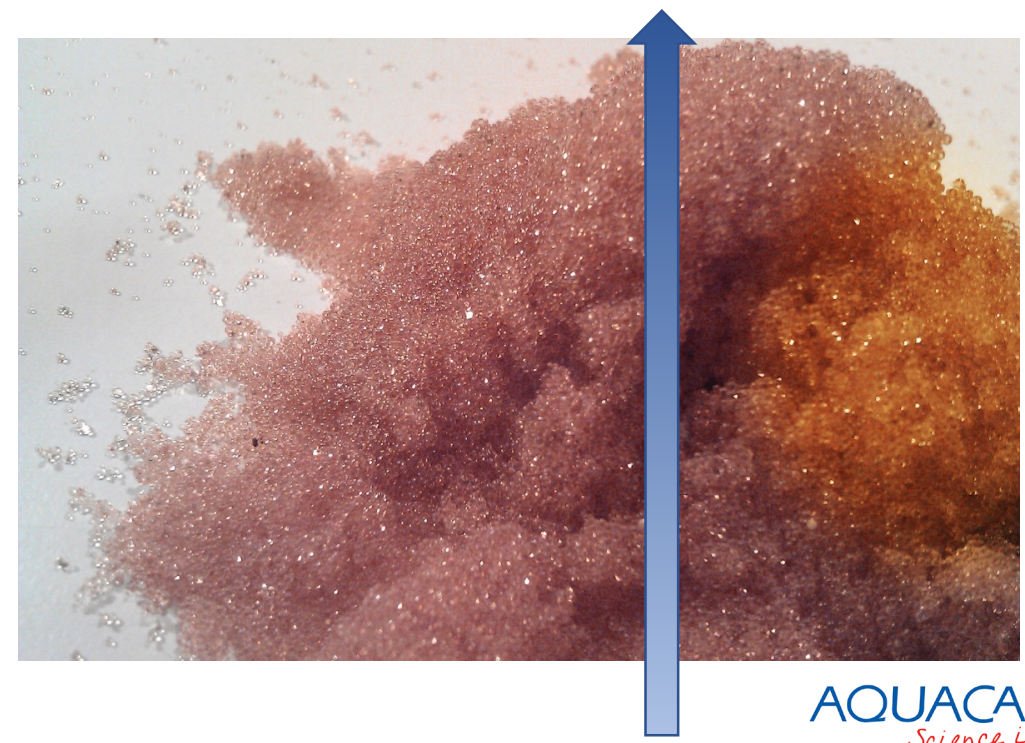


BIO@PHREE[®] with P-affinity
Physical adsorption (no chemical reaction, no ion exchange ?)
Desorption from polymer ("regeneration")
Recapture as aqueous, re-usable P.

P Adsorption



P Desorption



2 Main Markets

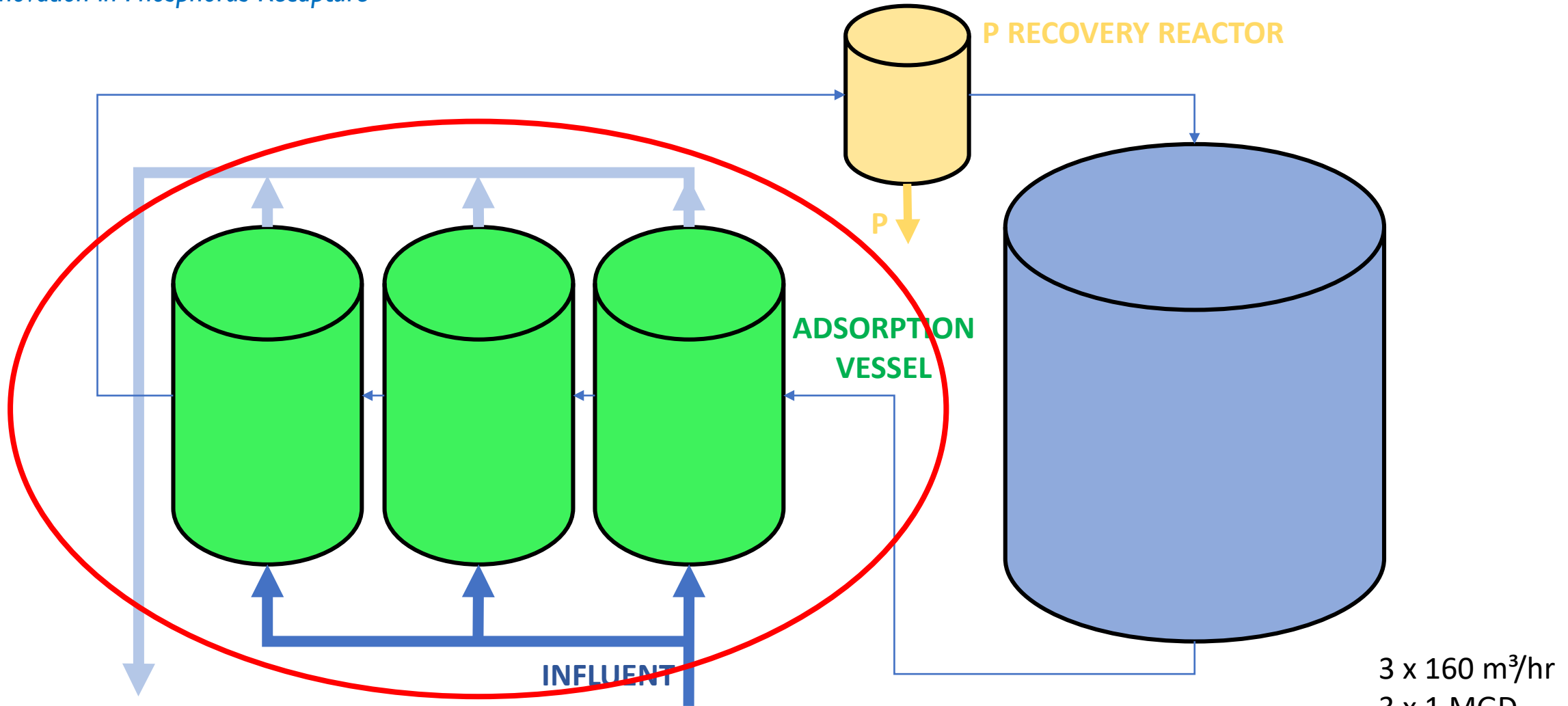
Surface Water



Waste Water



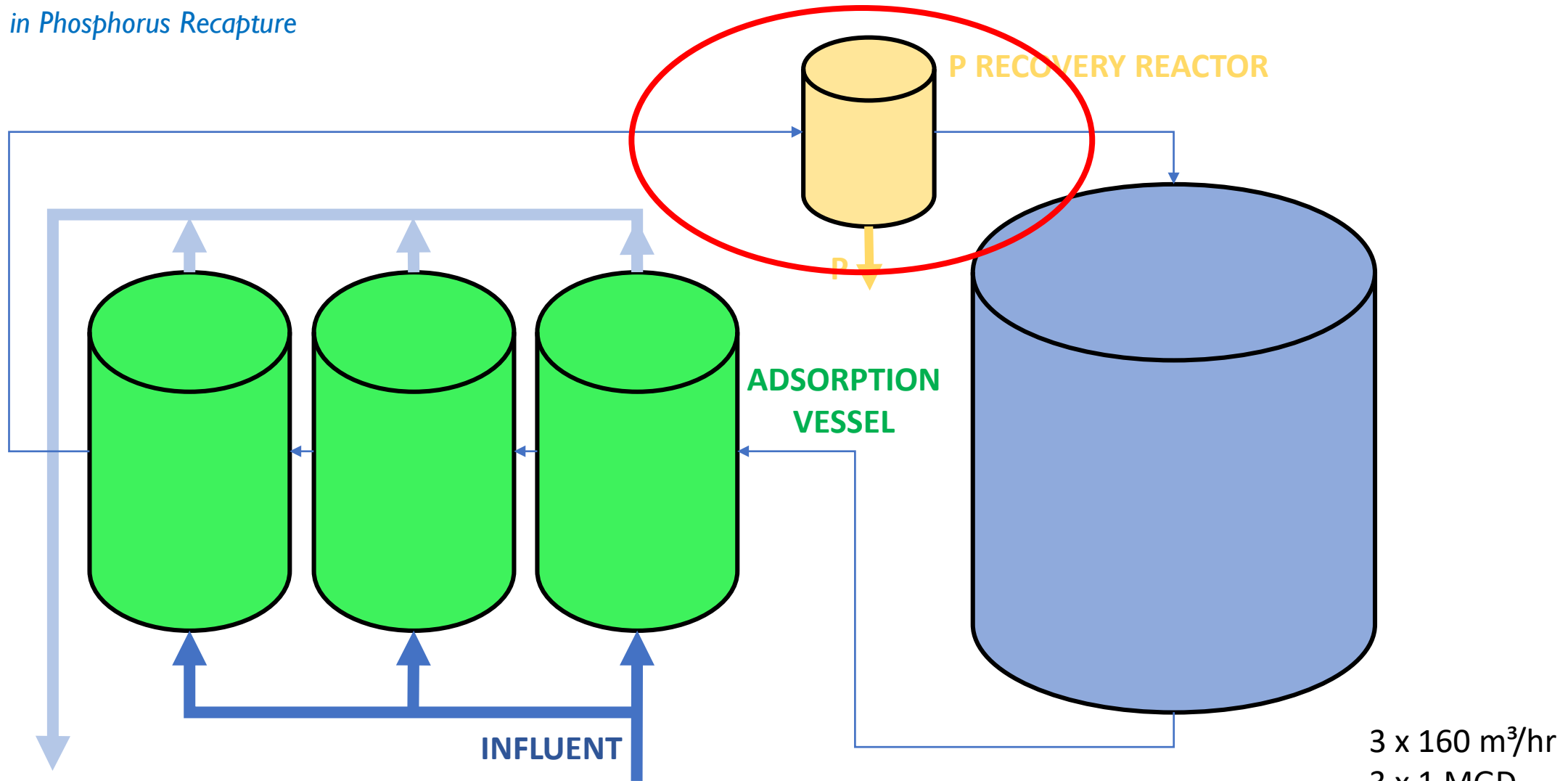
Surface water



3 x 160 m³/hr
3 x 1 MGD

Many P adsorption columns serviced by 1 regeneration & recapture system
Continuous P removal treatment.
Regeneration fluid is continually re-used

Surface water



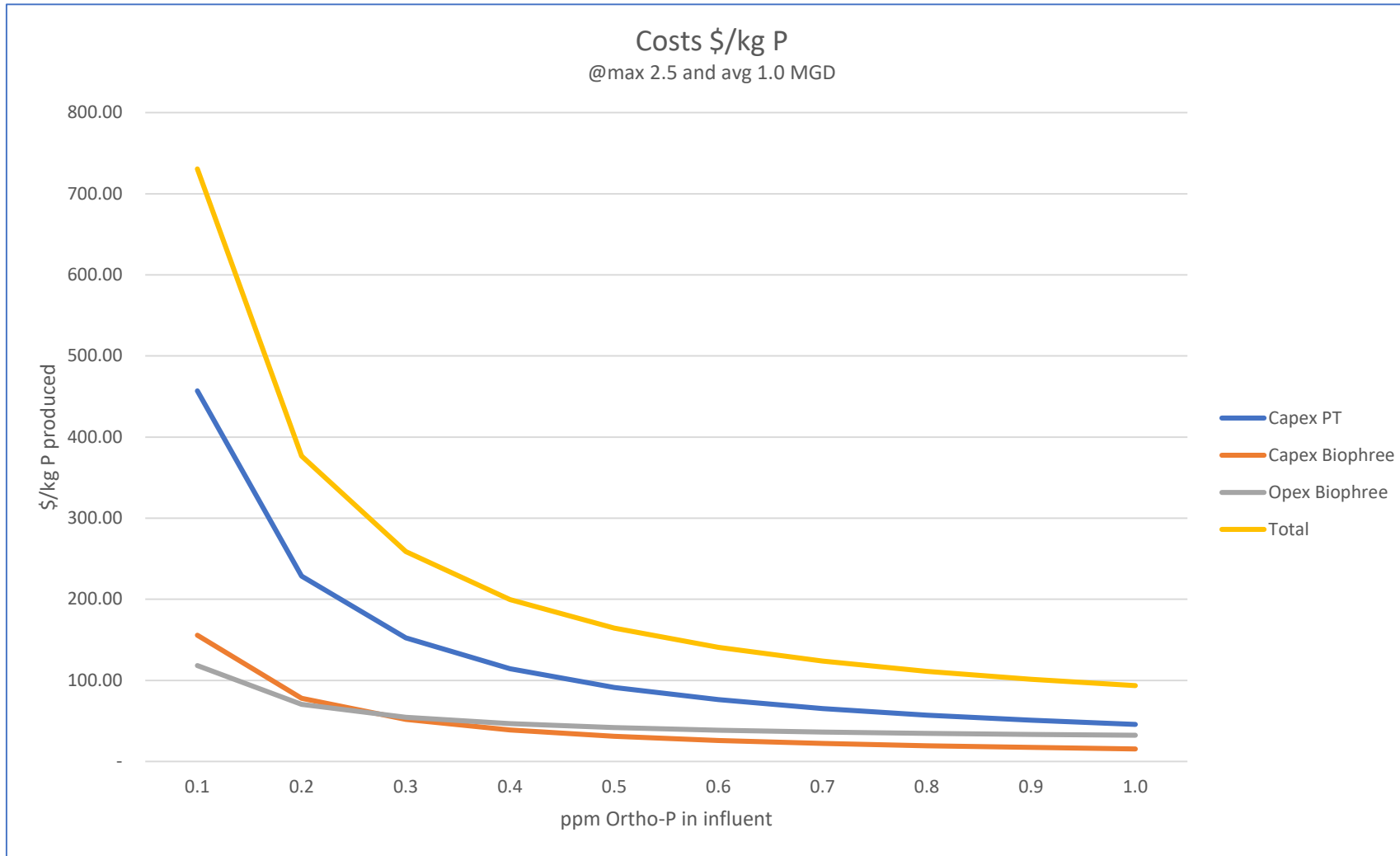
3 x 160 m³/hr
3 x 1 MGD

^ Many P adsorption columns serviced by 1 regeneration & recapture system
Continuous P removal treatment.
Regeneration fluid is continually re-used

Surface water



3500 m³/hr
Courtesy Vitens



Business case

Grand Lake St Marys Ohio USA

Economic Impact

\$ 708/lb (report KCI 2011)

Opex

< \$ 60/lb

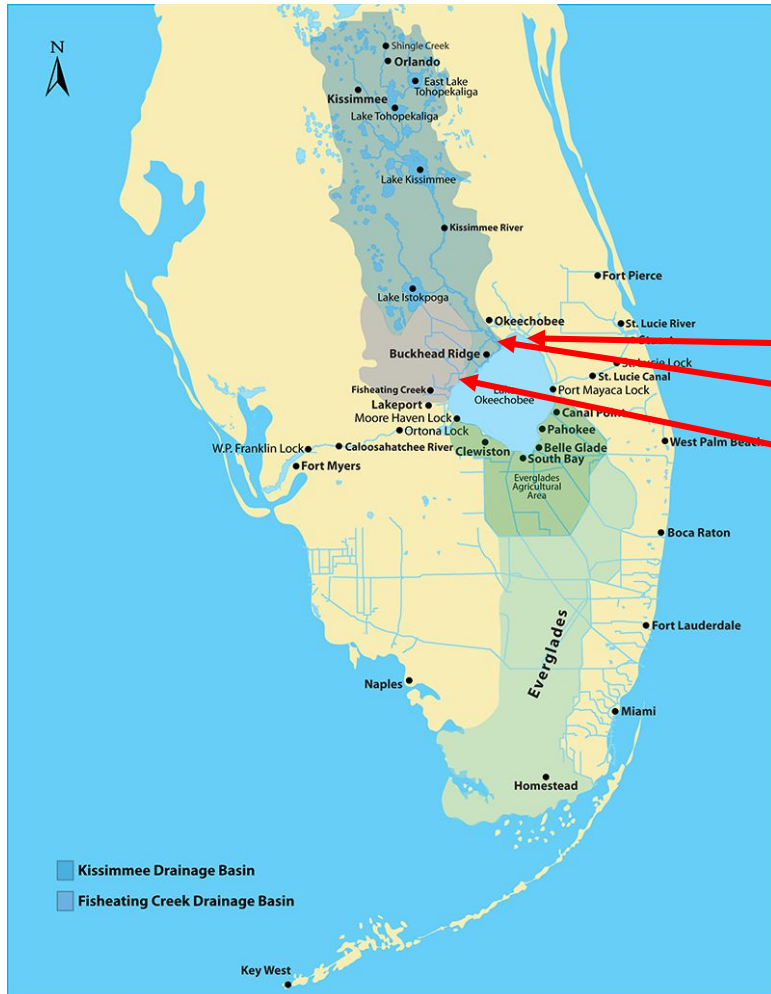


Business case = Footprint ?



BIOPHREE[®]

Strategy



Lake Okeechobee

Overload P is 120.7 MT/yr

Contribution 3 sources

TCNS 65.8 MT

S 154 Basin 17.0 MT

C41 Basin 19.4 MT

Total 102.2 MT

(Florida DEP 2001)

Pilot & Competition

Stage 1 Idea generation

> 200 participants
 Paper submission

Prize: 25 k\$

Stage 2 Lab verification



Ca 80 participants
 0,6 m³/day
 2 weeks

Prize: 50 k\$

Stage 3 Pilot test



10 participants
 10 & 31 m³/day
 3 months

Prize: 125 k\$ (4x)

Stage 4 demonstration

OBJECTIVES:

- Radical cheaper: <125 \$/kg P removed
- Down to ultra low P levels (< 10 ppb P)
- Very small footprint

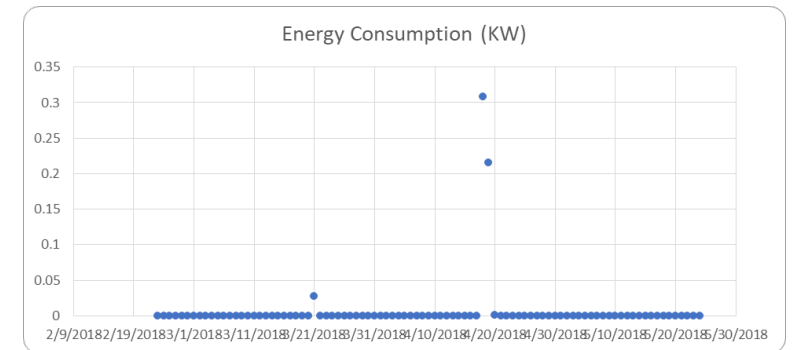
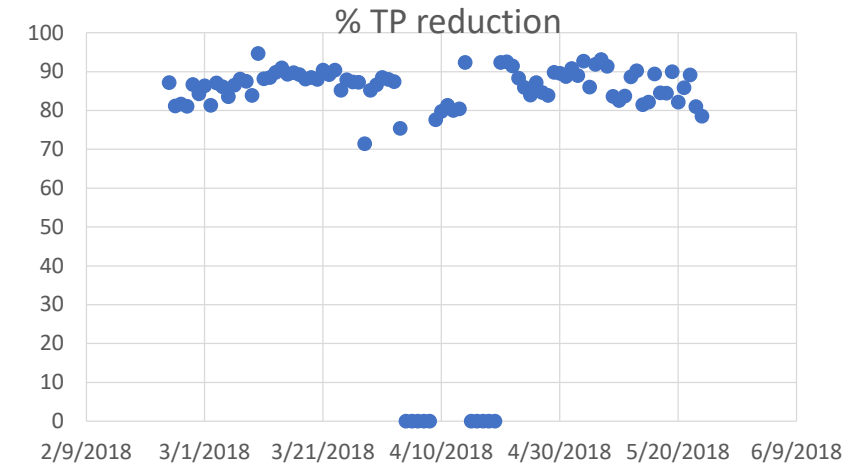
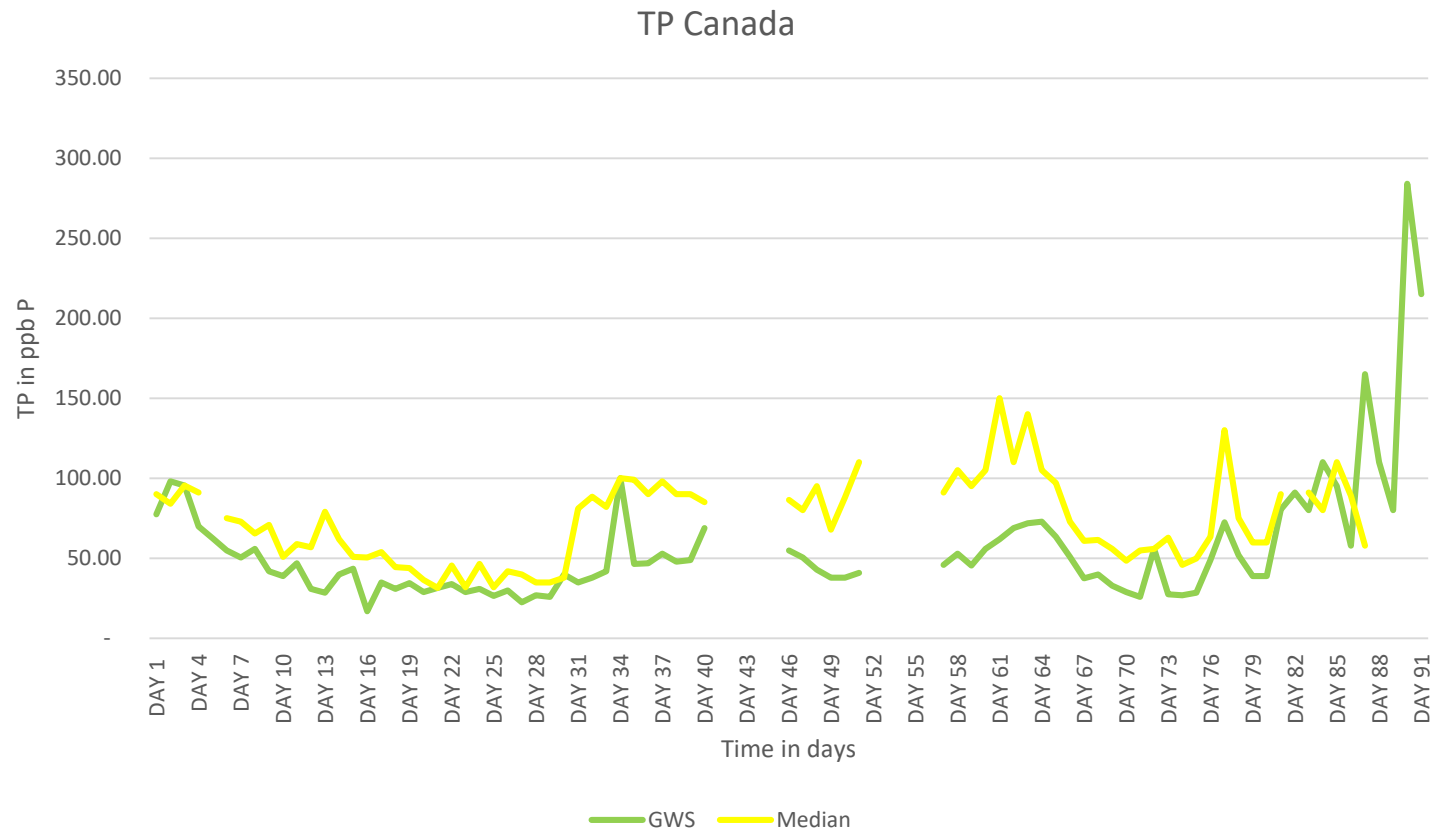
4 participants
 7.000 to 15.000 m³/day
 1 year

Prize: 10 million \$



THE
GEORGE BARLEY
 WATER PRIZE

Pilot stage 3 Results





SCIENCE FOR A BETTER FUTURE OF THE BALTIC SEA REGION

BONUS RETURN



**WINNER – Aquacare Europe BV,
The Netherlands**

Alkuperäinen data ESA Copernicus Sentinel Data Sentinel 3 16.7.2018, prosessointi SYKE (2018)

SO FAR

- Proven Technology to extreme low P-level (<10 ppb)
- Patent Europe granted
- Technical Readiness Level 7
- Successful re-usable regeneration fluid

CHALLENGES

- Entering new markets. Who owns the problem?
- Commercial feasibility recovered phosphorus
 - Phosphate Ore runs @ 0,80 \$/kg P
 - Best recovery price is around 60,- \$/kg P

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 1st and 2nd place George Barley Prize Stage 2 (USA)
- 2 of 4 Finalists George Barley Prize Stage 3 (Canada)
- 1st place Baltic Sea Challenge
- ISLE utilities Sales pitch Frankfurt

ADVANTAGES

- Simple
 - Scalable from small domestic to large lakes or rivers
 - Flexible and easy to design
 - Cooling systems regenerate 1 to 2 x/yr (*Manual*)
- Eco Friendly
 - Small footprint on Carbon, Space and Environment
 - Durable operations
- Recovery of phosphorus to sellable product
 - Co-adsorption/desorption of TOC
 - Less depletion of existing P sources.

CONCLUSIONS

- From Idea to Market > 6 yrs
- New Markets = Different Business Case
- New Markets want to see Prove in Pilot
- Competition GBWP = Good Exposure & Validation