











Stef Denayer Cleantech Flanders

Maarten Everaert Aquafin

Marjolein Vanoppen Universiteit Gent









Paul Van Elslande Yara Sluiskil

Kristof De Neve BASF Antwerpen

Niek Van Belzen Dow Benelux



PROGRAMME

10.30: Introduction 'The VALUE of our WATER-world' by Maarten Everaert (Aquafin)

10.45: Welcome by Marjolein Vanoppen (UGent)

11.00: Results & conclusions IMPPROVED: Paul Van Elslande (Yara Sluiskil) Kristof De Neve (BASF) Niek Van Belzen (Dow)

11.45: Q&A

12.00: Walking lunch



PROGRAMME

13.15: Workshops:

- Pitches

Thomas Van Hoestenberghe (Fluves) Ruben Props (Ugent) Dominique Corbisier (Engie) Hans-Jürgen Wedemeyer (Lanxess) Emile Cornelissen (UGent)

- IMPROVED researchers (UGent)
Steffen Symoens
Tim De Seranno
Jorien Favere
Youri Amerlinck
Dorien Gaublomme

- Virtual tour in IMPROVED containers

16.30: Drinks





the VALUE of our WATER - world

Maarten Everaert

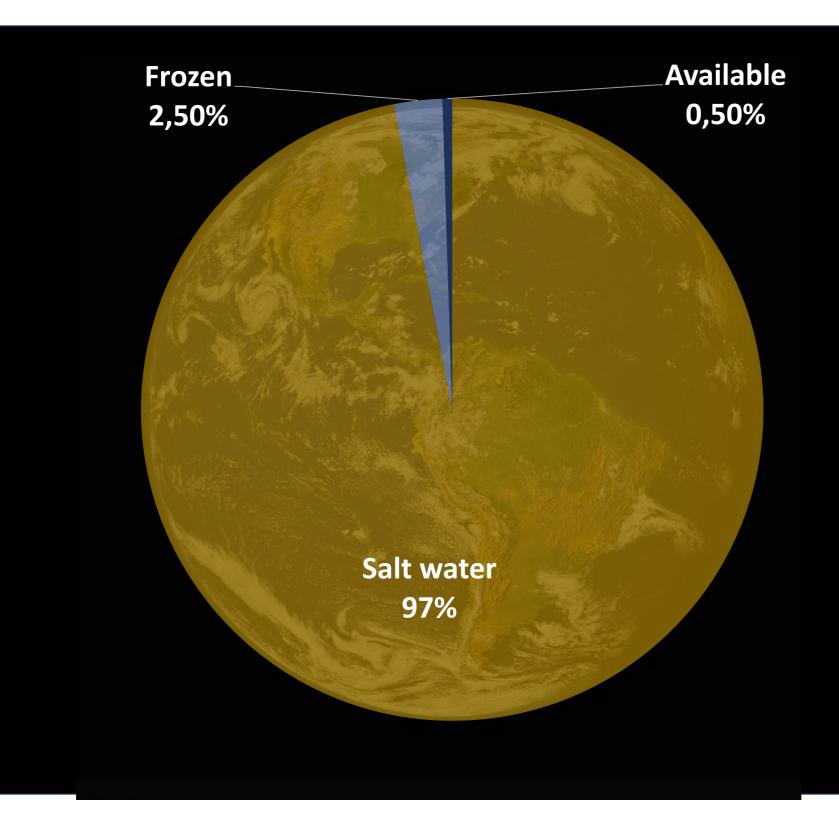
Manager public affairs on water policy IMPROVED end conference – Interreg - 26/9/2019

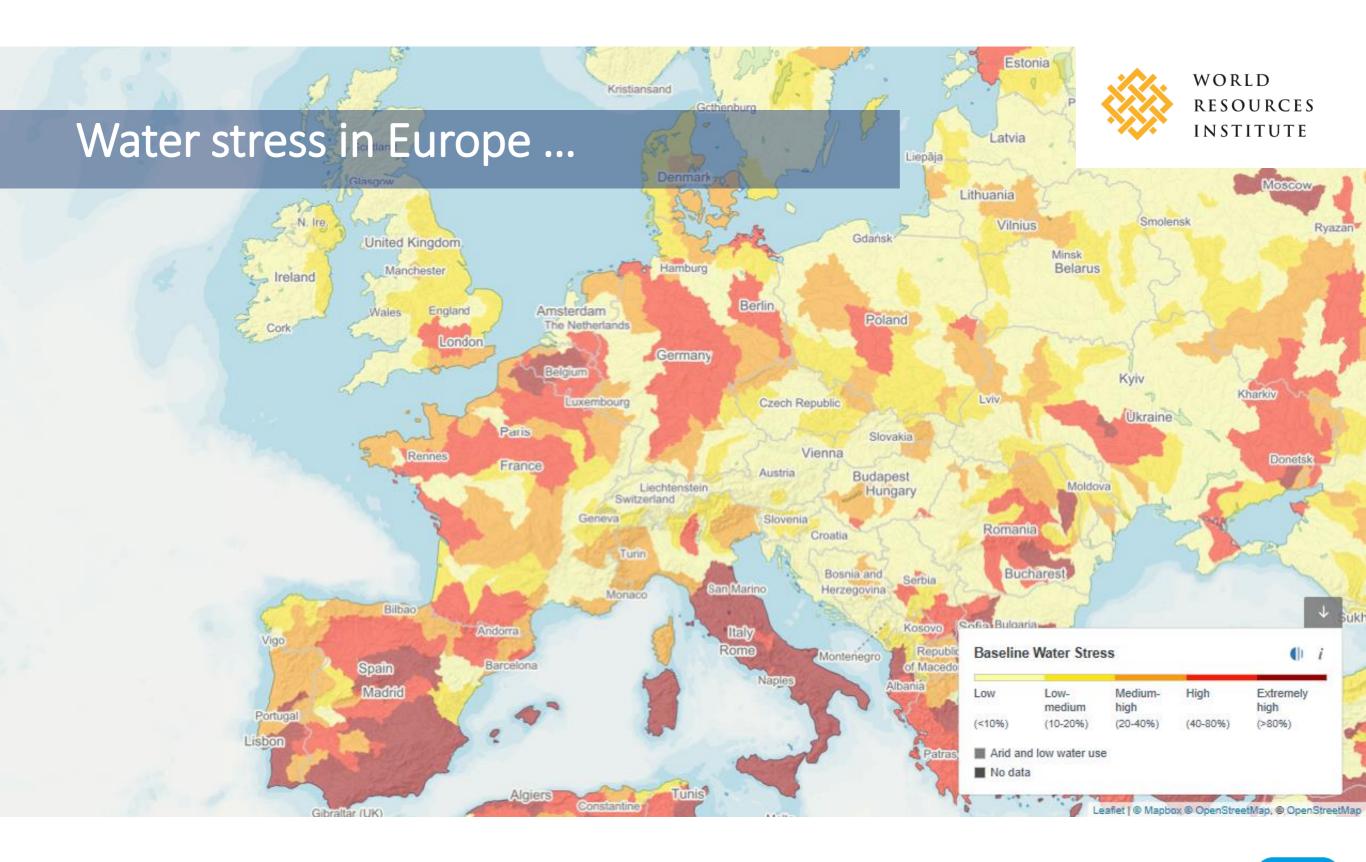






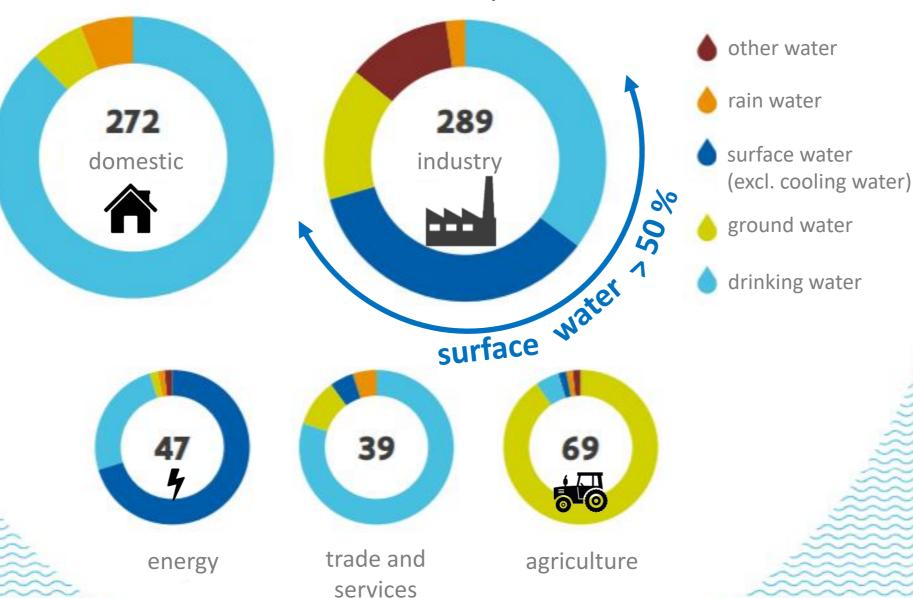
f www.aquafin.be





Water DEMAND in Flanders

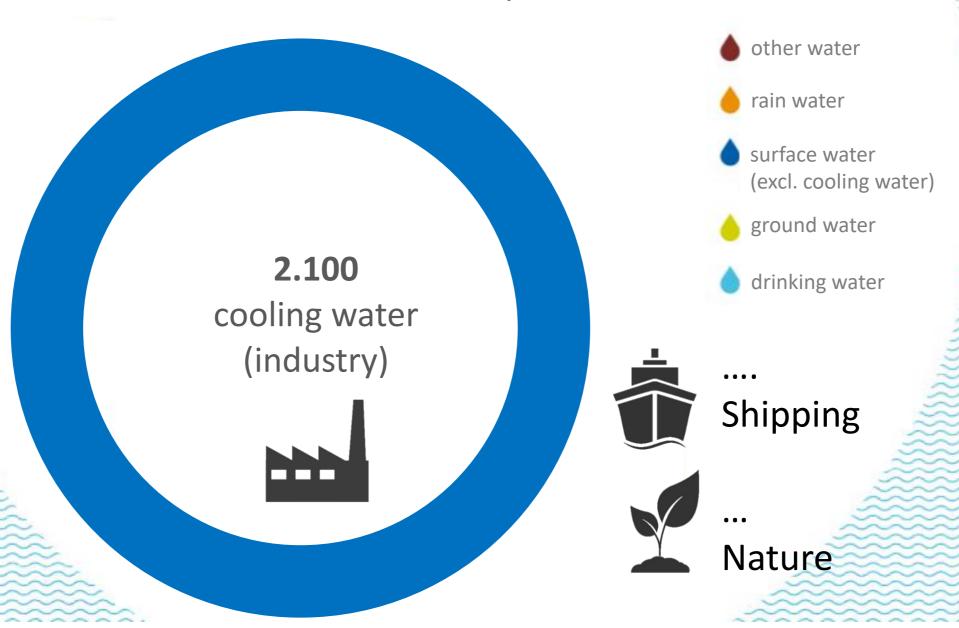




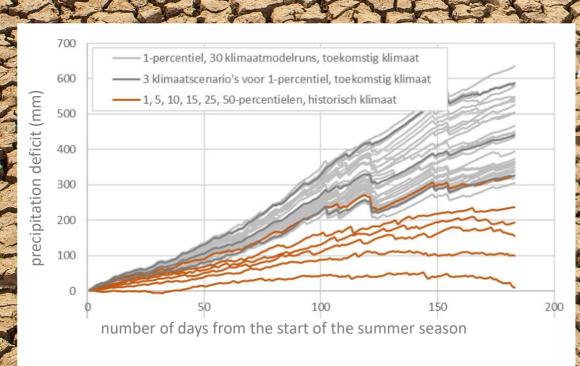
Kostbaar water - CIW - 2017

Water DEMAND in Flanders

million m³/ Y



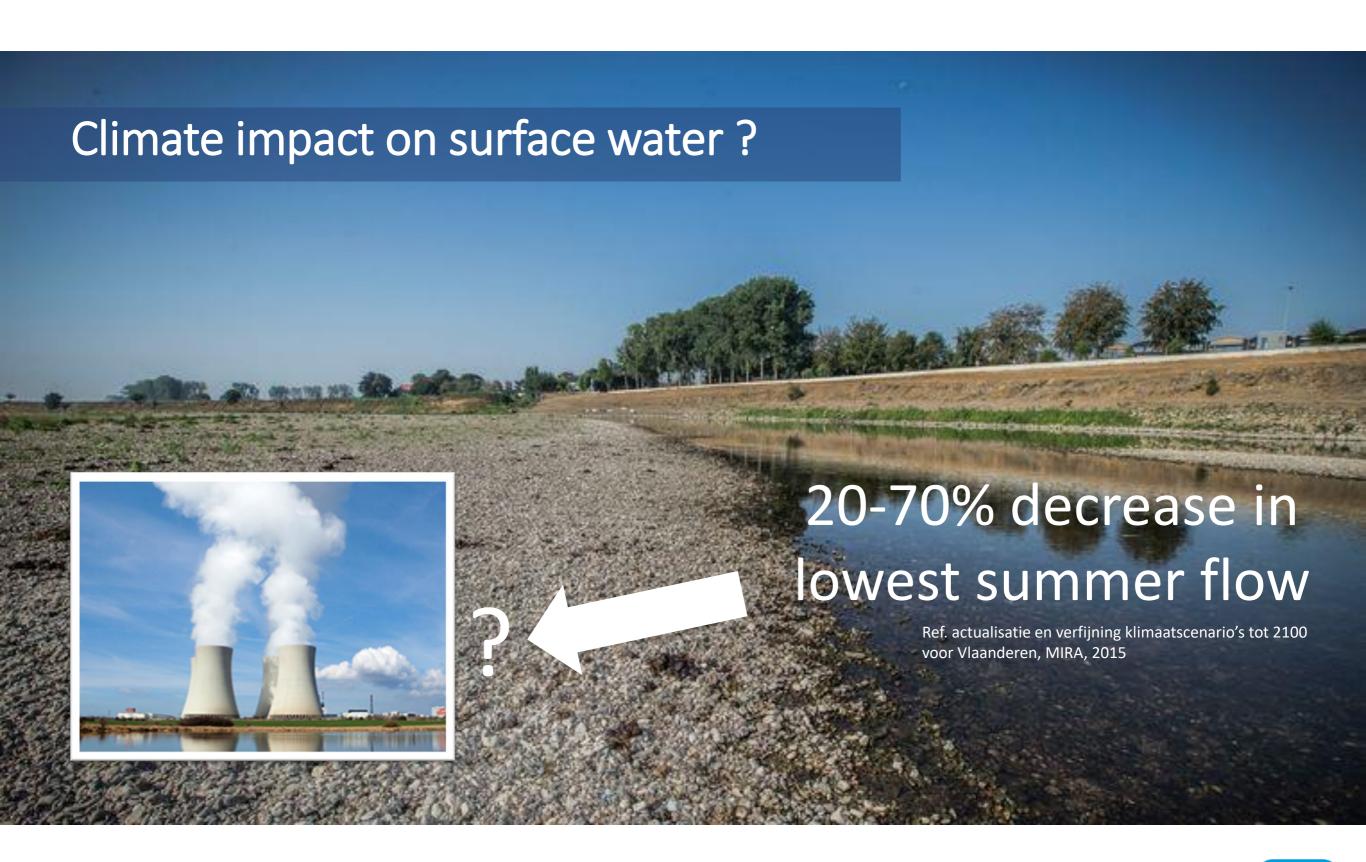
Climate change

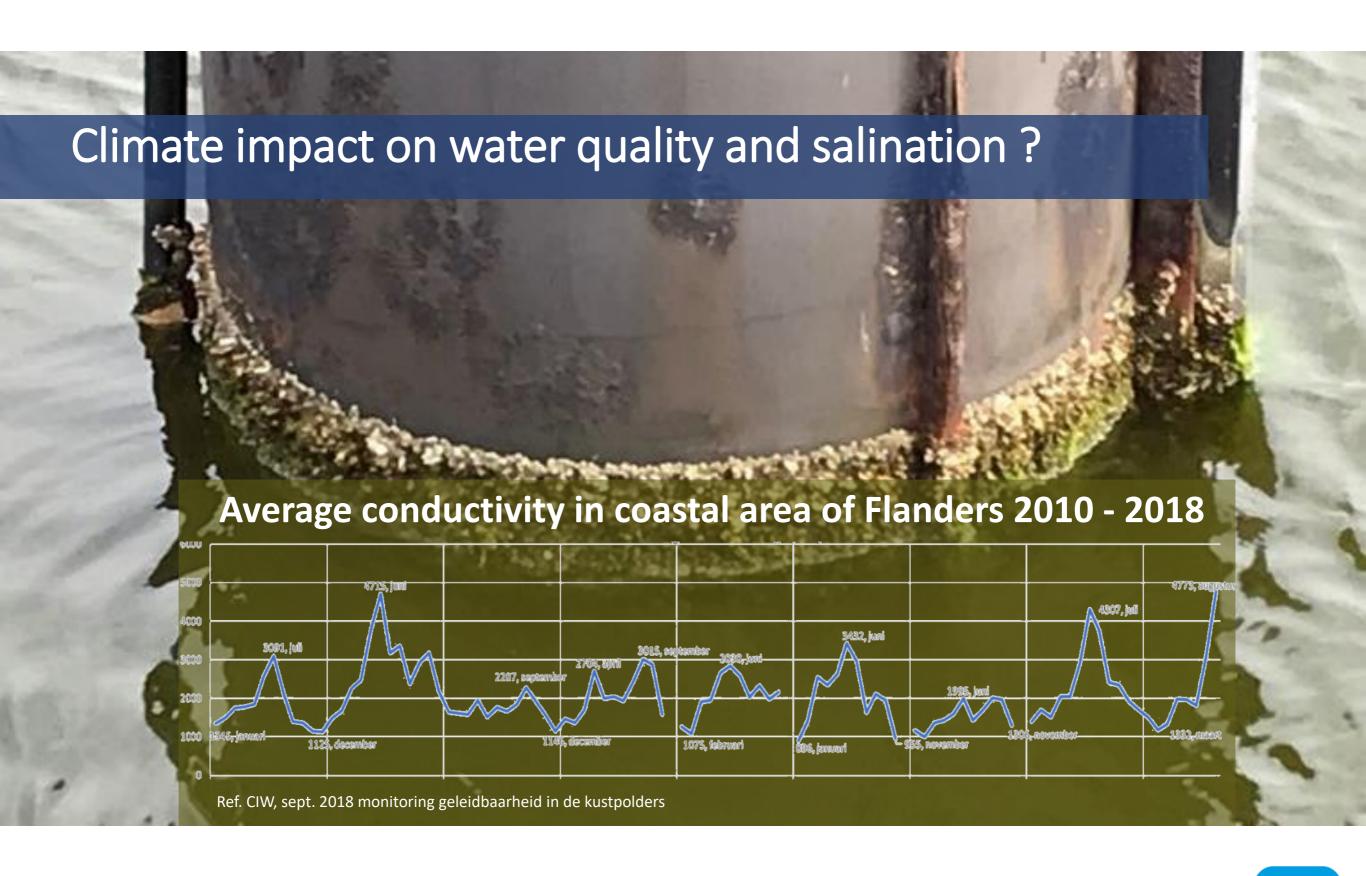


Ref.: Impact van klimaatverandering op meteorologische droogte in Vlaanderen, 2018, VMM

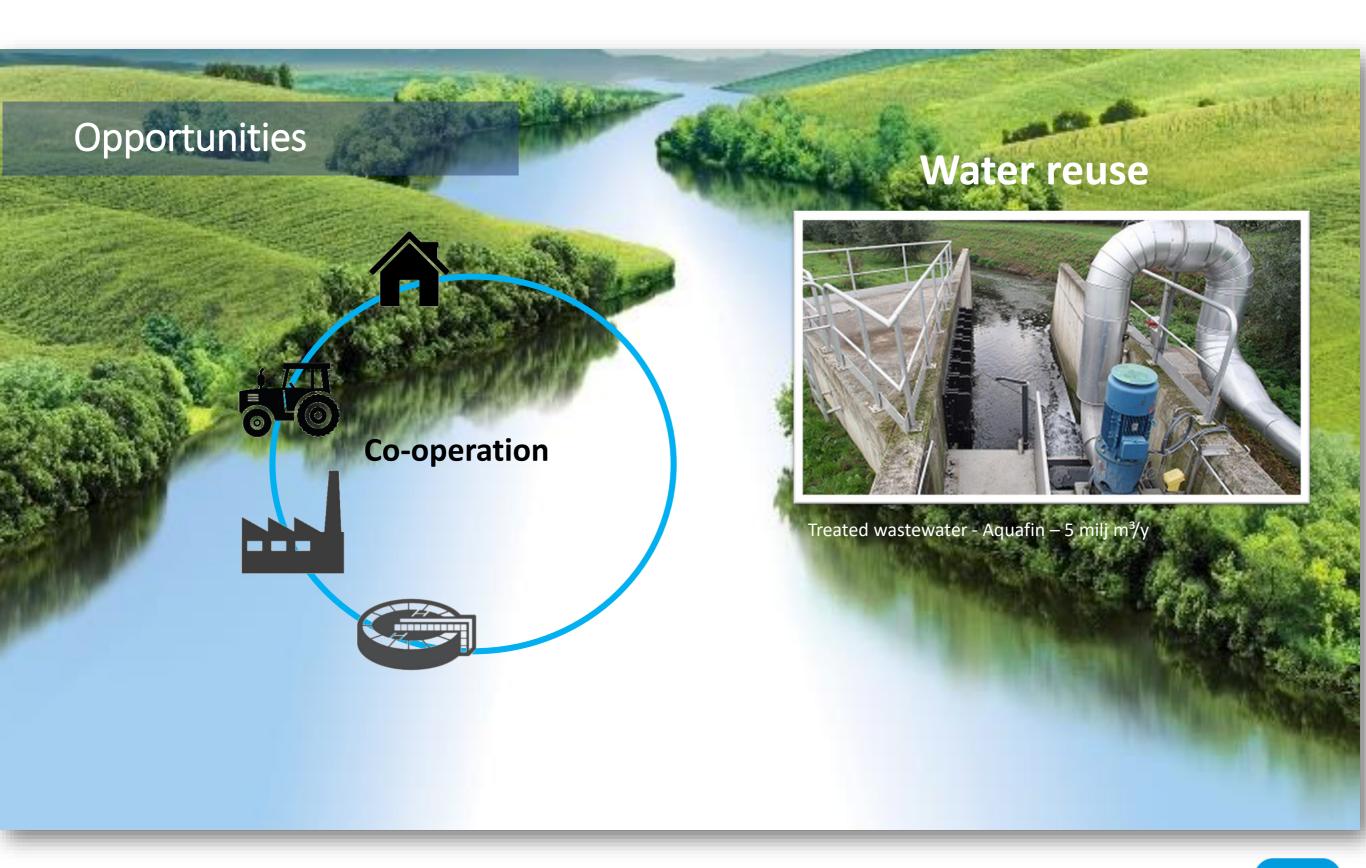
Flanders

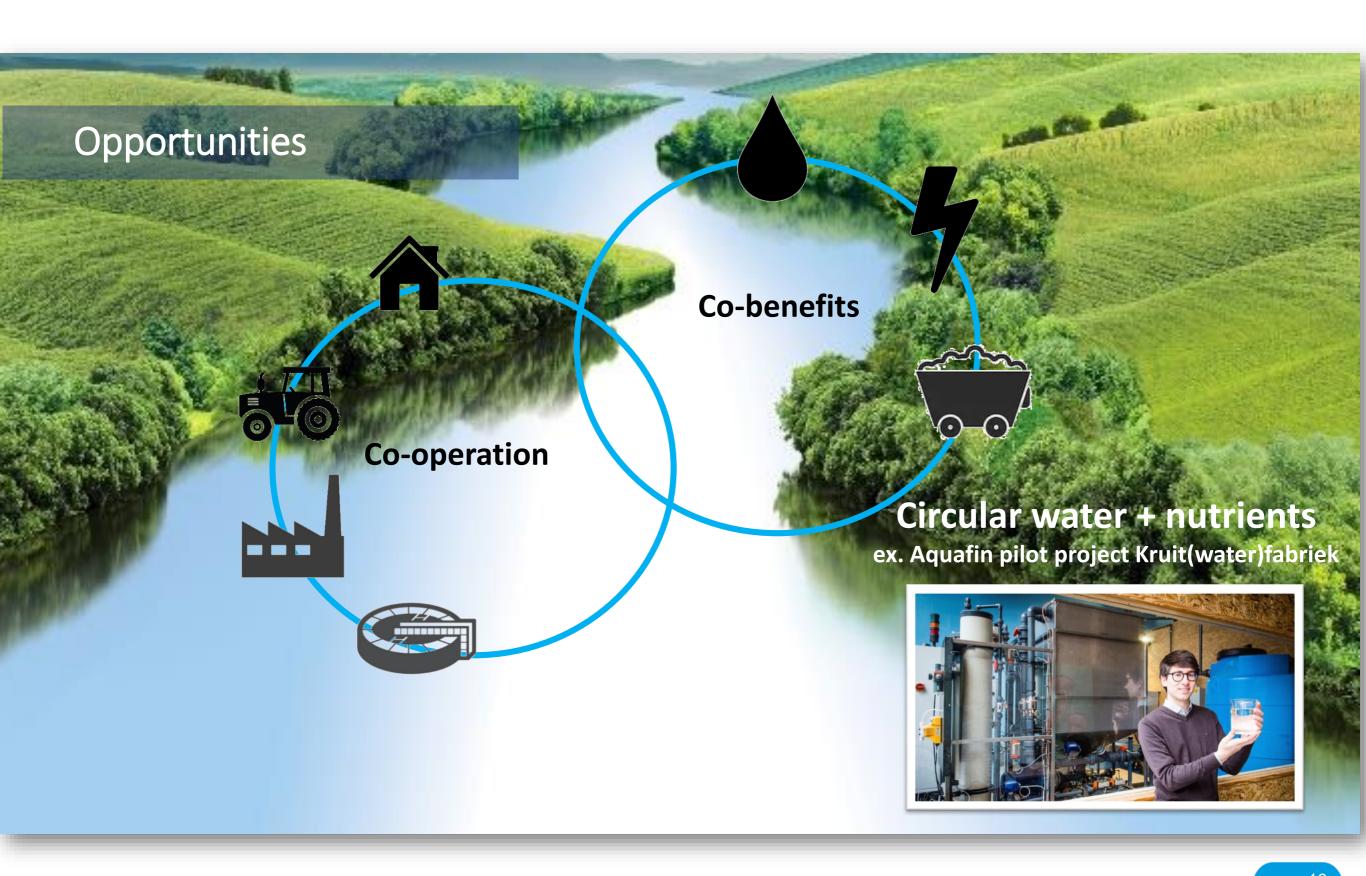
extreme drought cfr. 2018 can occur every 4 to 5 years in 2100

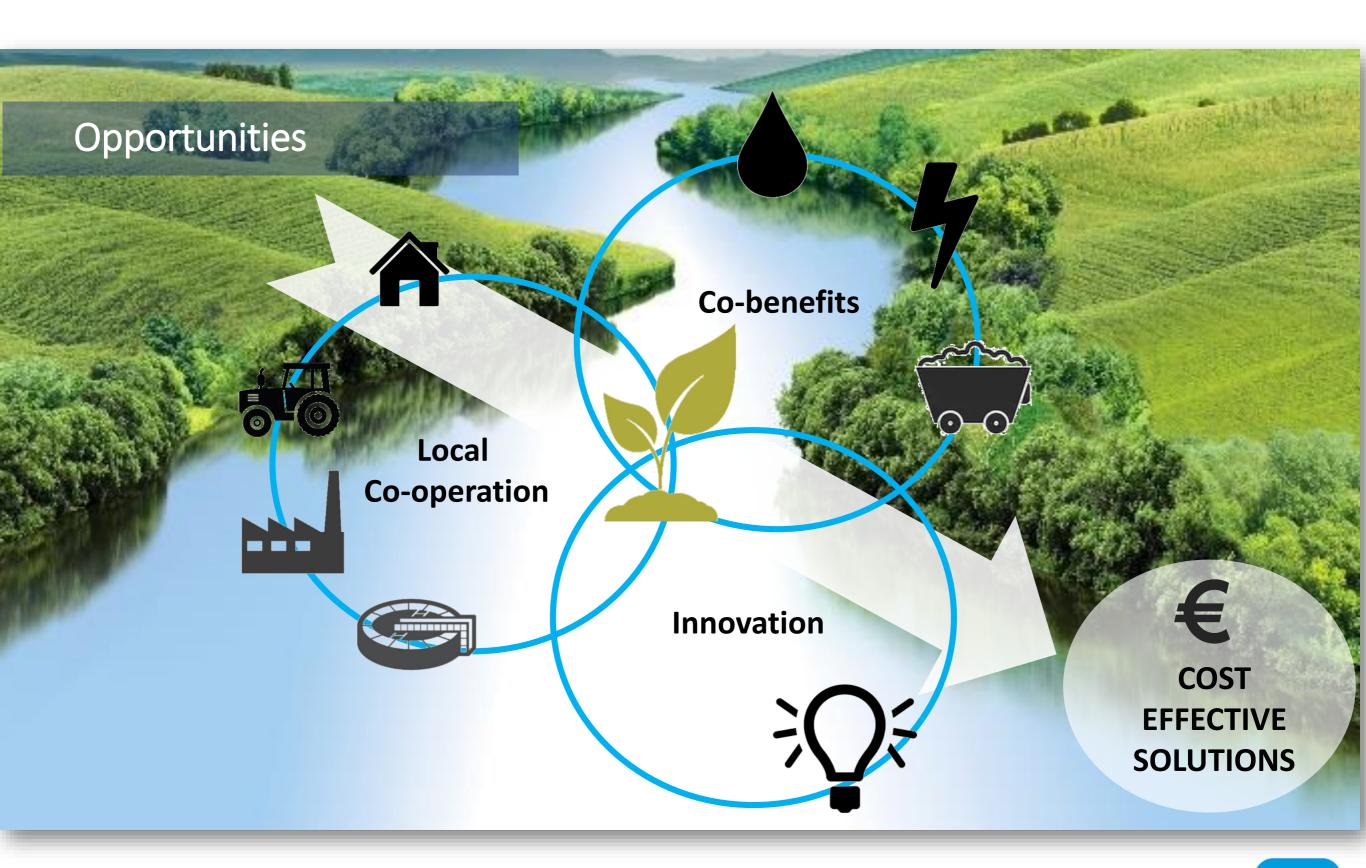














More information?

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Looking back...

































#IMPROVEDWater #InterregVlaNed





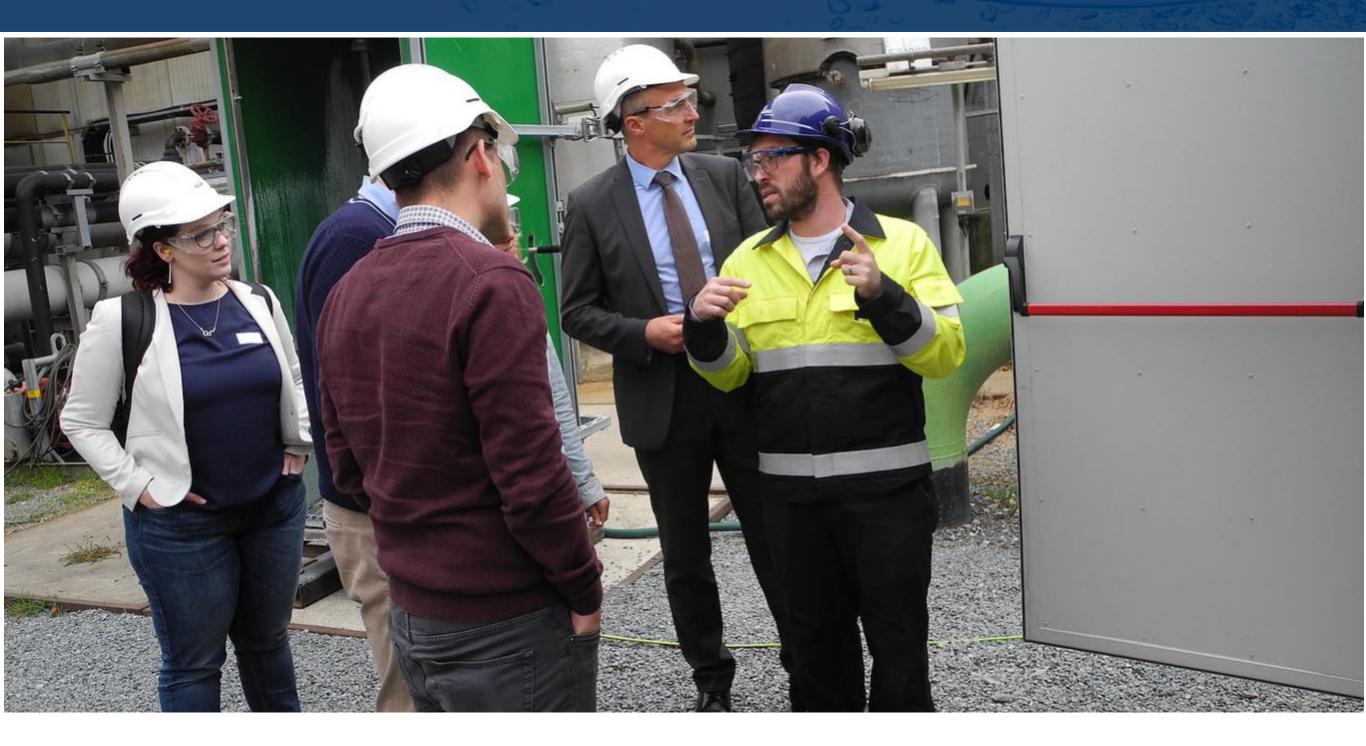
72 online meetings – 14 project management meetings





250 e-mails last month ± 10 000 e-mails since 1-1-2016





4 workshops





120 m² of research infrastructure





Water treated in module 1: >5 000 000 L



Investigated streams for reuse: 20 000 000 m³/year









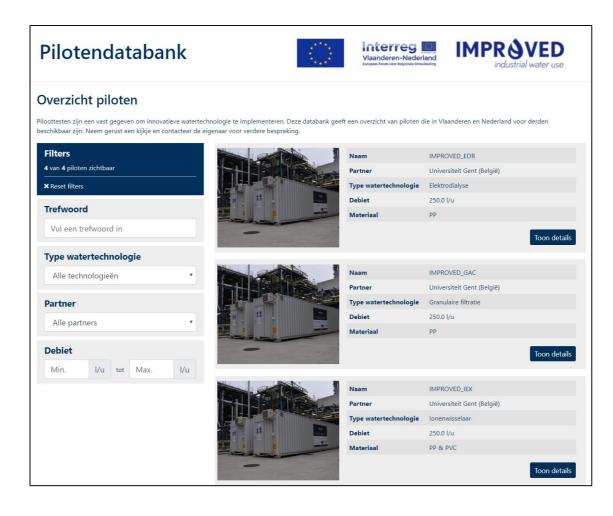






Database water treatment infrastructure

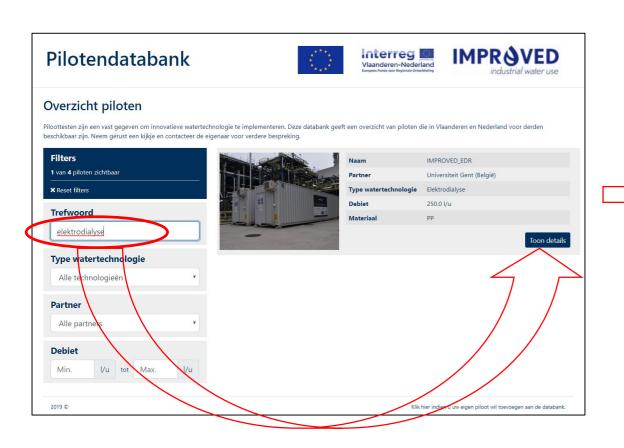
- Apply the circular economy approach to water treatment infrastructure
- https://improvedwater.eu → 'PILOTENDB'





Database water treatment infrastructure

- Find the infrastructure you're looking for







Database water treatment infrastructure

- Infrastructure to offer?

Overzicht piloten sten zijn een vast gegeven om innovatieve watertechnologie te implementeren. Deze databank geeft een overzicht van piloten die in Vlaanderen en Nederland voor derder 250.0 I/u Trefwoord Vul een trefwoord in Type watertechnologie IMPROVED_GAC Alle technologieën Universiteit Gent (België) Partner Alle partners Debiet l/u Min. I/u tot Max. IMPROVED_IEX 250.0 I/u PP & PVC IMPROVED_RO Universiteit Gent (België)

Mail to VLAKWA:

- Name organisation
- Name contact person
- Mail + telnr





Yara International & Yara Sluiskil B.V. – General information



Yara International

- Worldwide ± 17.000 employees
- Head office: Oslo
- Production in 29 countries , present in 52 countries
- Sales in 160 countries

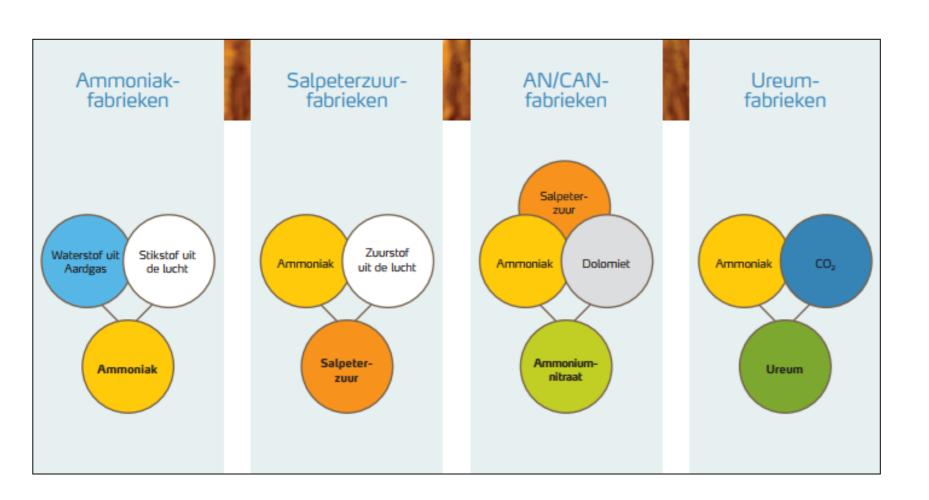
Yara Sluiskil B.V.

- Founded 1929
- ± 600 employees
- Yearly 5 million tons of product
- 2 segments: fertilizer and industrial products
- New urea plant in 2018: Urea with sulphur addition (Amidas)





Yara Sluiskil Fertilizer Products











Yara Sluiskil Industrial Products

- Air 1[®] = AdBlue solution
- > reducing NOx emission trucks with 85 %
- CO₂
- Delivered (together with residual heat; WarmCO2) towards greenhouses in Zeeuws-Vlaanderen
- Also used in soda, beer and medical sector









Yara Sluiskil Water usage

- Yearly usage of 3.5 million m³ fresh water, originating from
 - Local groundwater
 - Biesbosch surface water
- Polished water (EVIDES) reused in our production processes
- Demin water used in end product (Air 1®)





PROJECT REVIEW – YARA SLUISKIL

Initial goals

- Test innovative water treatment techniques
- Gather useful information on different (Yara) condensate streams
- Strong local water network

Timeline

- Started project in 2016
- August 2016 June 2017: Lab scale tests
- September 2017 April 2018: Pilot scale tests



Workshop improved @Yara Sluiskil, 18-09-2017



PROJECT REVIEW – YARA SLUISKIL WATER STREAMS - OVERVIEW

Condensate 1

Parameter	Average value (mg/L)
NH ₄ ⁺	10-20
NO ₃ -	30-70



Condensate 2

Parameter	Average value (mg/L)
NH ₄ ⁺	250-800
MeOH	600-800
MDEA	5-25





PROJECT REVIEW – YARA SLUISKIL WATER STREAM TESTS: CONDENSATE 1

Main goal

Removal of NH₄⁺ and NO₃⁻

Outcome

- Reverse osmosis
 - > Not suitable for this stream due to high fluctuations in effluent quality

 NH_4^+

NO₃-

- Electrodialysis
 - > Best performer on water production
 - Decent effluent quality
- Membrane distillation
 - > Best effluent quality
 - > Fluxes very low

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Parameter | Average value (mg/L)

10-20

30-70



PROJECT REVIEW – YARA SLUISKIL WATER STREAM TESTS: CONDENSATE 2

Main goal

Removal of NH₄⁺, methanol and MDEA (solvent for removal of carbon dioxide)

Outcome

- Reverse osmosis
 - Selective MDEA removal
 - ➤ NH₄⁺ partially concentrated
- Electrodialysis
 - Partially selective MDEA removal
 - ➤ NH₄⁺ partially concentrated
- Membrane stripping
 - Selective MDEA removal
 - ➤ NH₄⁺ highly concentrated

Parameter	Average value (mg/L)
NH ₄ ⁺	250-800
MeOH	600-800
MDEA	5-25





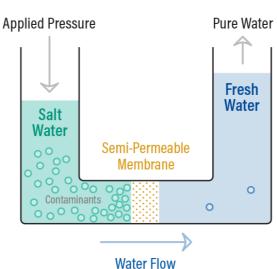
PROJECT REVIEW – YARA SLUISKIL WHAT AFTER IMPROVED?

Make use of gathered information to implement techniques on a larger scale → Reverse Osmosis

Recent developments:

- Pre-engineering already done to scale up techniques tested within IMPROVED
- Full scale technique (RO) to be implemented on condensate 2 beginning 2020 with:
 - ➤ Reuse of water, Nitrogen and MDEA (within Ammonia plants)

➤ Reduction of Nitrogen discharge waste water of 25 up to 50 %







PROJECT REVIEW THE END – LOTS OF FUN!



















IMPROVED @ BASF Antwerp

Interest BASF Antwerp in IMPROVED

- Process water & Demineralized water production @ BASF Antwerp
- Why? → negative effects surface water

Results & conclusions IMPROVED

- (Process) Demineralized water treatment (Biesbosch water)
- Return condensate treatment
- Process condensate: re-use

Future perspectives

- New demineralisation plant with optimized treatment
- New concept condensate treatment





BASF Antwerp at a glance

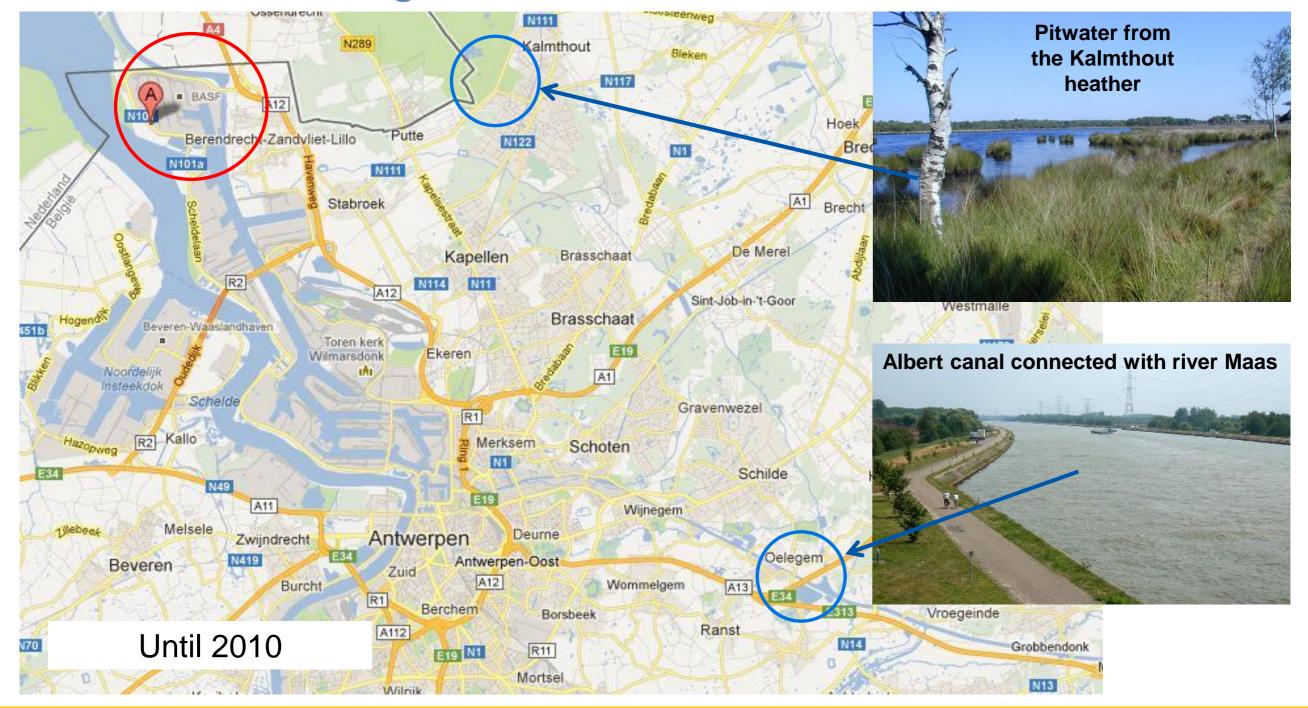
# Employees	3.159
Total site surface	598 ha
Turnover	6,06 billion EUR
# Plants	54
Internal roads	60 km
Internal railways	44 km
Pipelines (above ground)	580 km
Gas consumption (vs Belgian consumption)	4.1%
Electricity consumption (vs Belgian consumption)	3.2%
Water consumption	1500 m³/h





INTEREST BASF ANTWERP IN IMPROVED

Drinking water → Surface water Biesbosch

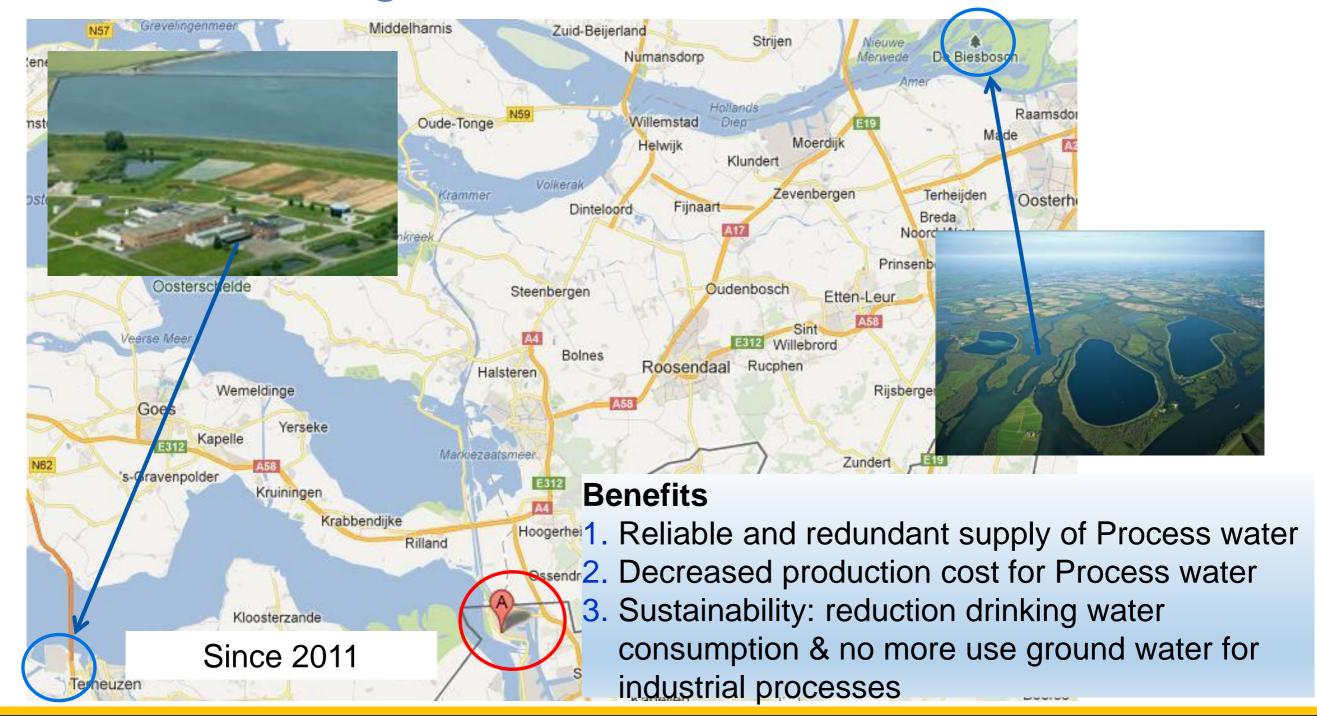






INTEREST BASF ANTWERP IN IMPROVED

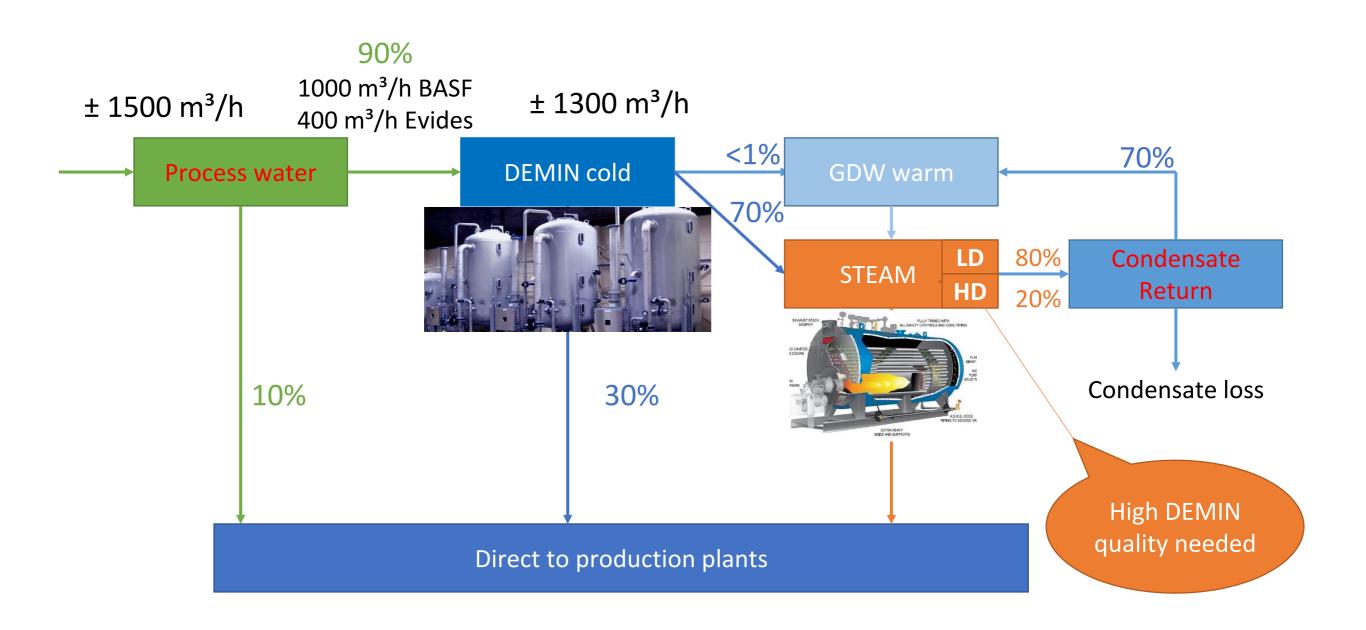
Drinking water → Surface water Biesbosch







Water management @ BASF Antwerp







INTEREST BASF ANTWERP IN IMPROVED

In 2011 : switch from drinking to surface water sourcing

→ More organics in process water









Application 1: BB water treatment optimization

- → GOAL: TOC reduction in DEMIN water
- → GOAL: meet specifications high pressure steam quality

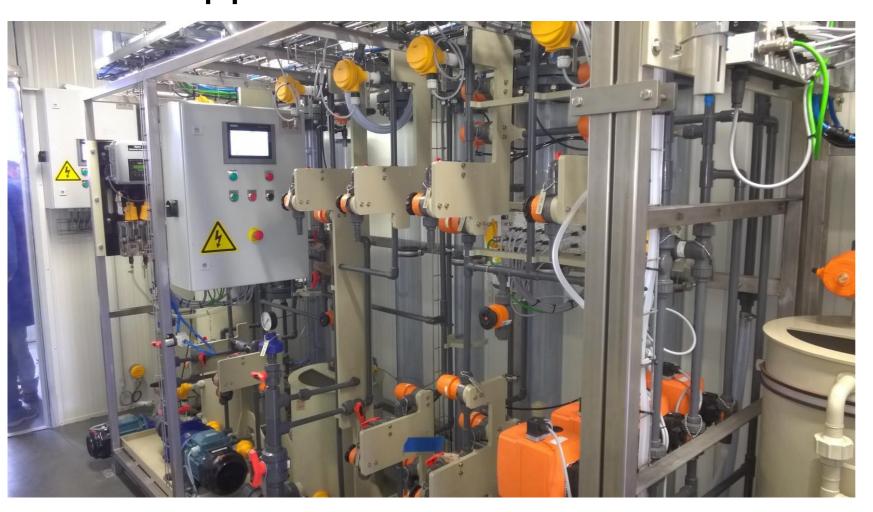


- □ Pilot test from 24/05 till midNovember 2018
- IX-MB, RO, MD & EDR tested
- UF, GAC & AOP not tested (unavailable or low potential)



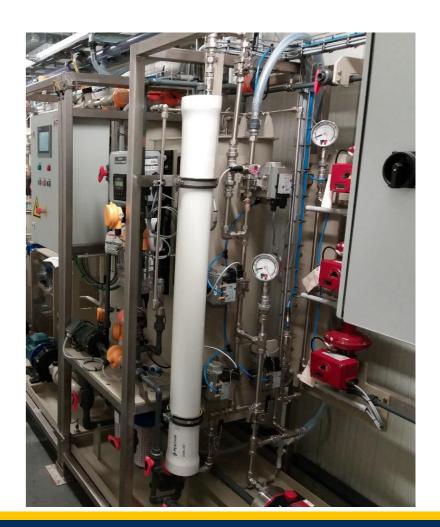


Application 1: BB water treatment optimization



- ☐ IEX: reference treatment
- ☐ Good performance

- ☐ RO: stable performance
- Antiscalant needed
- ☐ 75% recovery







Application 1: BB water treatment optimization



- ☐ MD: stable operation
- No membrane fouling

- ☐ EDR: membrane leakage
- Extra pretreatment needed (UF)







Application 1: BB water treatment optimization

	SEC (kWh/m³)	Recovery %	Conductivity μS/cm	TOC (Rejection) μg/I	CapEx (M€)	OpEx/year (M€)
IEX	0.02	96	2.1	130-200 (90-95%) (after MB)	2.5	1.89
RO	0.23	75	8.2	46 (98%)	2.0	1.08
MD	0.68	25	4.2	87 (95%)	23	4.63
EDR	0.09	95	384	2388 (0%)	4.3	0.65

SEC: specific energy consumption

- All technologies except EDR provide good end quality
- RO lowest TOC; IEX seasonal variations
- EDR: potentially interesting as pretreatment IX (low SEC)

Included in the calculation	Excluded from the calculation		
Media (resins, membranes, etc.)	Engineering costs		
(Pressure) Vessels	Hours for building		
Pumps	Raw water costs		
Chemical storage and dosing	Discharge costs		
Piping and valves	Permits and inspections		
Electrics and instrumentation	Risk and profits		
Civil costs	Sampling and analysis		
Process automation	Man hours for operation		
Chemicals	Redundancy		
Electricity	Power supply from grid		
	Transformers		
	Frequency drives and MCC's		
	Neutralization		





Application 2: Return condensate treatment

- → GOAL: reliable & alternative technology
- → GOAL: decrease # regenerations with chemicals (HCI, NaOH)
- Return condensate already good quality (DCC, SiO₂)
 - MB: reference treatment (frequent regeneration NH₃)
 - RO: stable performance, 85% recovery, no NH₃ rejection, no antiscalant
 - SAC-MB: cation exchanger as pretreatment (NH₃)
 - EDR: membrane fouling

	SEC (kWh/m³)	Recovery %	Conductivity μS/cm	TOC μg/l	CapEx (M€)	OpEx/year (M€)
RO	0.21	85	10.7 0.22 DCC	41	1.3	0.48
MB	-	> 95	< 0.4 DCC	36	0.8	0.27
SAC-MB	-	> 95	0.11 DCC	39	1.2	0.32
EDR	0.05	90	2.4	95	2.6	0.36





Application 3: Process condensate treatment

- Re-use process condensate as process water
 - Actual treatment: GAC
 - Low rejection of LMW organics (methanol, IPA, acetone, t-Butanol)
 - □ RO: stable performance, 75 85% recovery, good permeate quality
 - RO: TOC rejection 80%, membrane fouling (Fe)
 - MS: possible membrane leakage, unreliable results

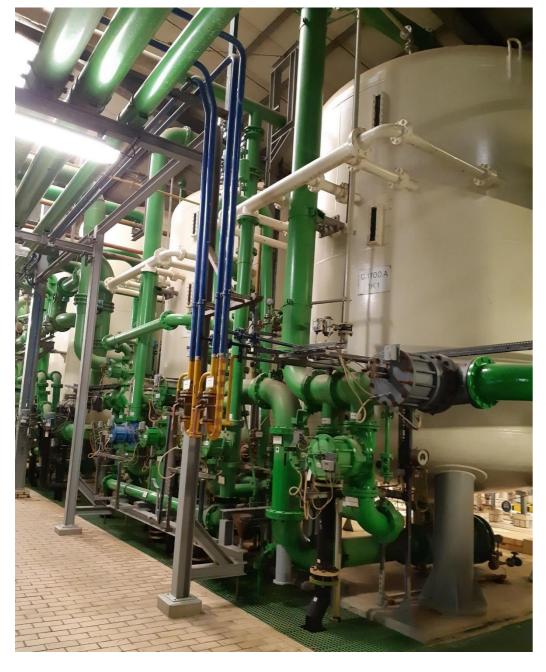


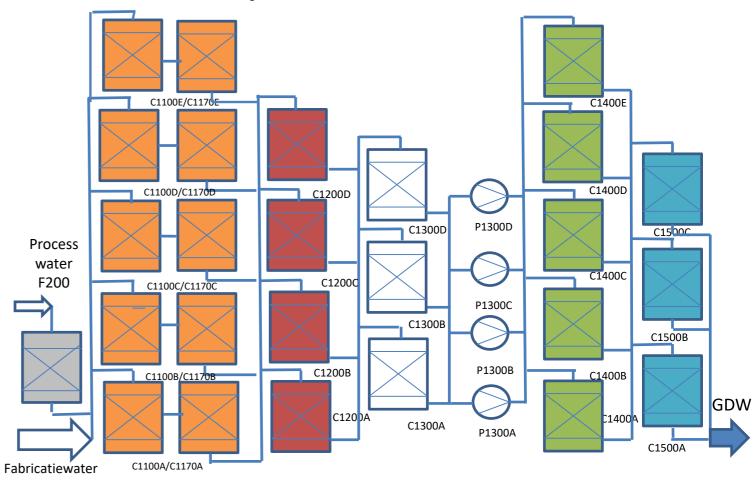
	SEC (kWh/m³)	Recovery %	Conductivity μS/cm	TOC (Rejection) μg/l	CapEx (M€)	OpEx/year (M€)
RO	0.28	85	11.2 0.18 DCC	103 (78%)	0.7	0.10
MS	0.16	100	-	-	4.3	0.69





Actual treatment DEMIN plant





- ☐ Since 1969 operational
- ☐ Expansion I: 1974 1978
- ☐ Expansion II: 80's
- ☐ Defective rubber lining
- ☐ Best suited for drinking water





Optimized treatment for new DEMIN plant



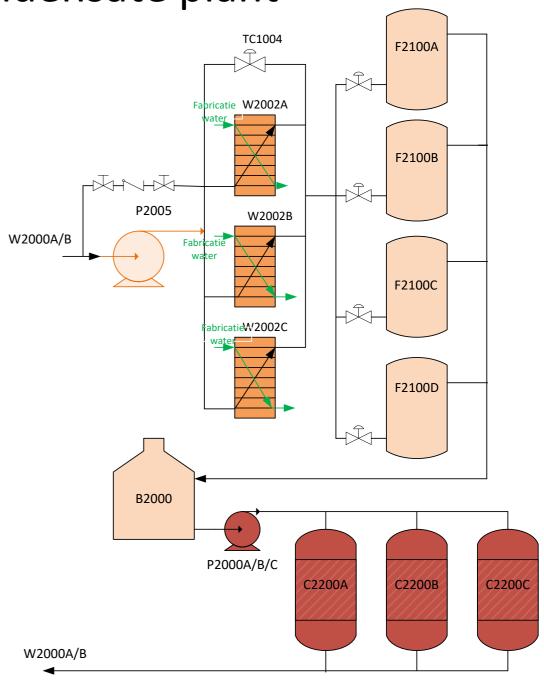




Actual treatment return condensate plant



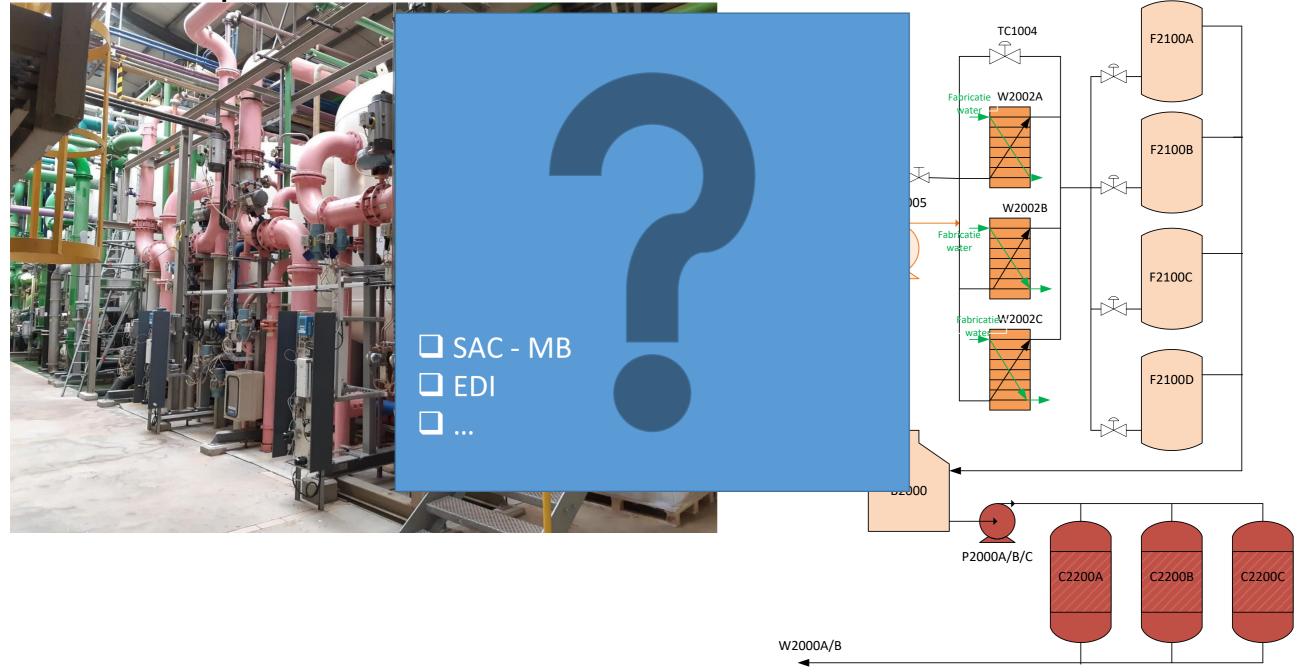
- ☐ Since 1980 operational
- ☐ Defective rubber lining
- High operational costs (regeneration)







Optimized treatment new return condensate















IMPROVED @ DOW

Content

- Introduction Dow
- Why did we participate
- Our contributions
- Initial conclusions from the testperiod at Dow
- Future plans



Industry Park "Dow Terneuzen"



- ≥ 3000+ employees on I-park
- > 440 hectare
- ➤ Dow Terneuzen
 - > 17 production plants
 - > >800 different products
 - ➤ 85% export

Different companies

- **➢** Dow
- > Trinseo
- > Olin
- **≻** Maschem







Production processes Dow Terneuzen













Dow's ambition

We want to become the most innovative, customer-centric, inclusive and **sustainable** materials science company in the world. Our goal is to deliver value growth and best-in-class performance.

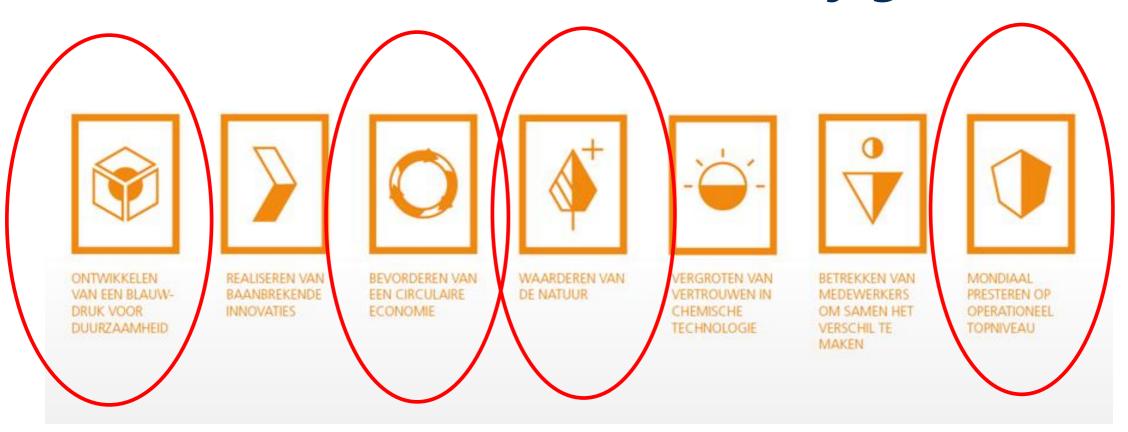
"In everything we do, we strive for positive impact on society and the planet"



Seek Together[™]



Dow's 2025 Sustainability goals



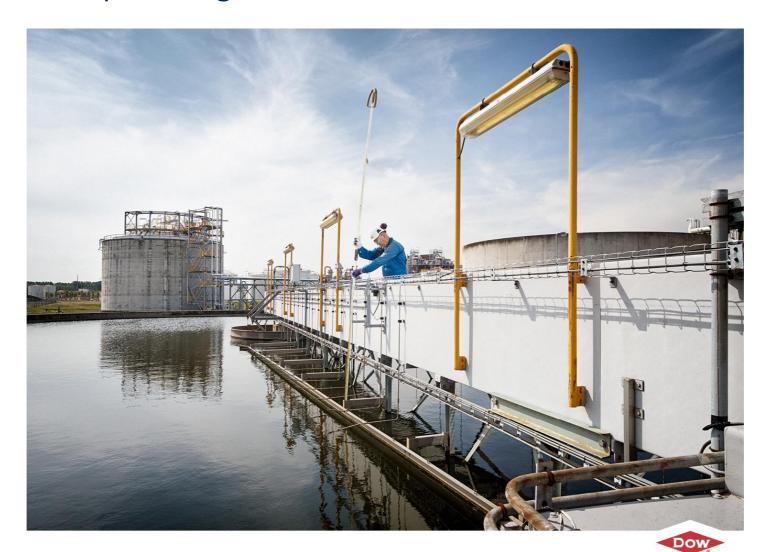




Dow Terneuzen:

As bulk consumer of freshwater in the region Dow strives to a 'responsible' use of this scarce natural source.

2025 goal: No (structural) import of freshwater from the Biesbosch area by optimizing re-use or us of alternative sources

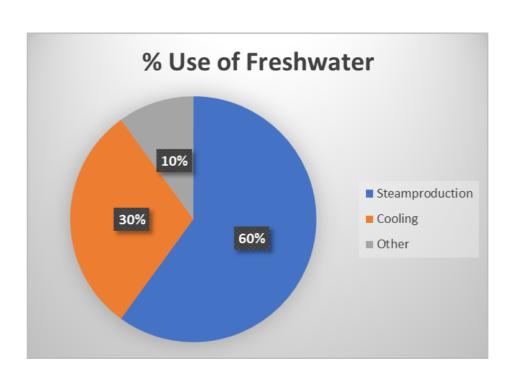




Industrial water use *

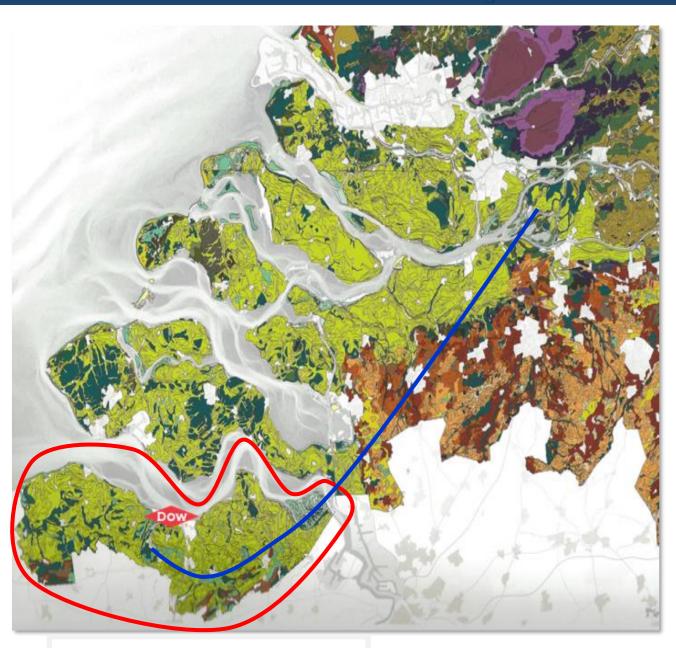
- Seawater 'once through cooling'
- Fresh water
 - Firewater
 - Process water cooling towers, rinsing water, sealwater
 - Drinking water consumption, sanitary, emergency showers
 - Demi water products, steamproduction
 - Polished water high pressure steam

*representative for petrochemical industry









Zeeuws-Vlaanderen

Wat are the local issues?

- Scarce freshwater in the region
- Surface water and groundwater are "brackish"
- Expected rise of seawater level -> intrusion of salt water
- 1-2 million m³/yr water sourced from region
- Significant amount of water piped from Biesbosch area (120 km)





What has been done till now to reduce import of freshwater?

- Optimize/minimize use of water in production plants
- Source reduction to minimize wastewater load to WWTP
- Separation and independent treatment of freshwater and saltwater streams on site
- Re-use of treated freshwater from Dow WWTP as cooling water
- Use of effluent from WWTP Terneuzen city to produce demi water









What has been done till now to reduce import of freshwater?

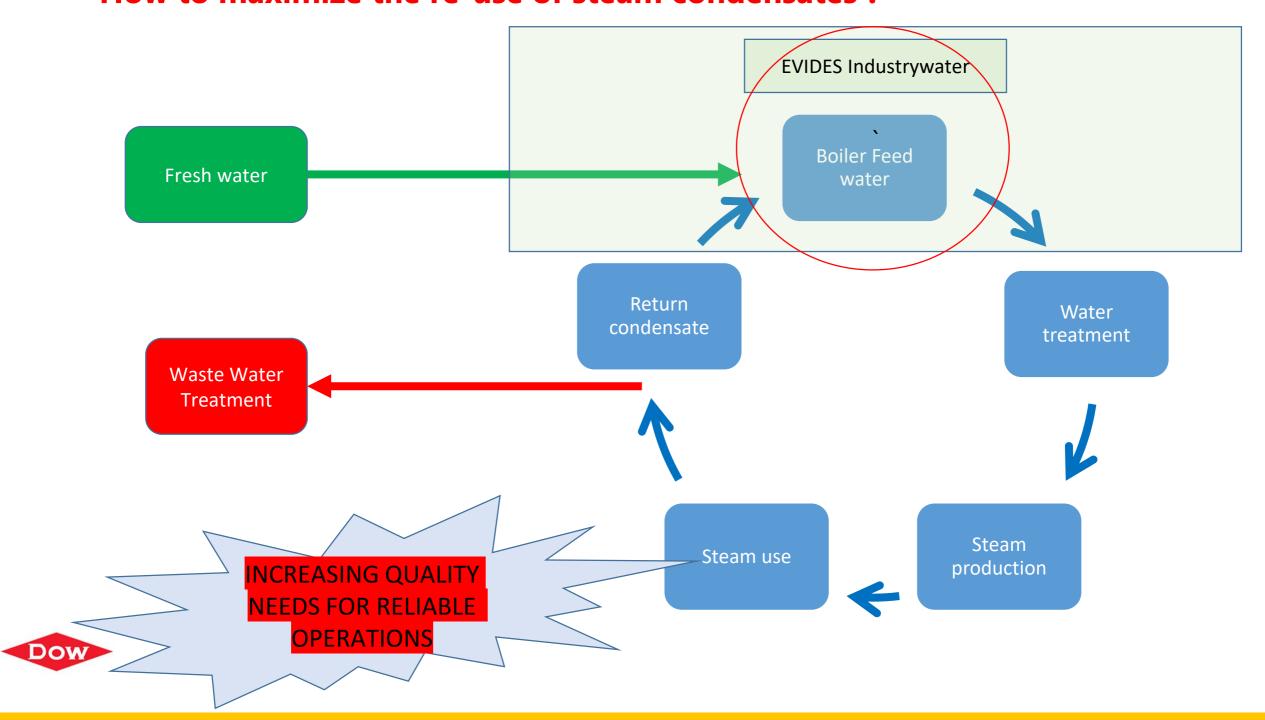
Research projects/external collaboration projects

- > E4-water -> technology for mild desalination
- Water Nexus -> "Tailor salt/fresh sources to fit-for-use applications"
- ISPT Condensate Quality -> Treatment of heavily polluted condensate streams
- Robust water system -> broad regional partnerships to identify solutions that benefit industry/agriculture/nature/citizens
- Improved -> Design, built, test mobile research facility for fit-for-use water treatment



IMPROVED @ **DOW** – The Dow Case

How to maximize the re-use of steam condensates?

















Plug and Play ??







No way!











IMPROVED @ DOW – our involvement

2016-2017	 Make sure Dow/industry safety standards are respected Definition of Dow case for test period @ Dow Technical support Dow WPS (now DuPont) 	Commu
		ınic req
2017-2018	 Site preparation – concrete slabs Connections to condensate lines/electrical connections Alarm signals to control room 	ation/Decl uirements
2019	 Cooling needs for hot condensates Site access for operators/procedures/procedures Variation in condensate streams 	aration





Design/Build

- Make sure Dow/Industry safety standards are respected
- Definition of Dow case for test period @ Dow
- Technical support Dow Water and Process Solutions (now DuPont)

- Ventilation requirements
- Air monitoring requirements
- Alarm signals
- Material specifications
- Allowed connections
-

- Request operating permit
- Review design with Process Safety Department
- Review design with EH&S

DOW Water and Process Solutions – EVIDES – DOW Operations

- Specific knowledge on Dow case/water qualities
- Technical advise on resins /membranes





Prepare test site

- Site preparation concrete slabs
- Connections to condensate lines/electrical connections
- Alarm signals

Engineering/Construction project

- Involvement of multiple disciplines
- Temporary vs Fixed installation....
- Introduction of chemicals on site
- Storage of chemicals and supplies





Perform testing

- Cooling needs for hot condensates
- Site access/procedures/procedures...
- Variation in condensate streams

- Selection/Installation of coolers
- Variations in quality of incoming condensates
- Instrument problems
- Arrange analytical support
- Sample collection/storage/shipment





The testperiod....Februari – July

Three different condensate streams tested

- Stream 1
- Stream 2
- D1 (mixture different return condensates and demi water)

Different technologies/combinations tested

- MB (benchmark)
- SAC MB
- RO
- SAC MB RO
- MB RO
- GAC MB
- GAC SAC Degasser MB

Note:

MB: Mixed Bed IEX - AMBERLITE M20

SAC: Strong Acid Cationic IEX – DOWEX 650C-H

RO: Reversed Osmosis – DOW FILMTEC LC HR-400

GAC: Granular Activated Carbon





Initial conclusions from the testperiod

- Reference technology MB-only works well from quality perspective (TOC and conductivity removal)
- > Treating mix of demi water with return condensates create treatment issues
- > Minor variations in conductivity removal between different technology combinations
- Combination SAC-MB gives higher TOC removal. Additional advantage: SAC can be backwashed
- For low quality feedwater GAC acts as "aerobic biological degradation" filter -> Very good TOC removal when GAC is added to treatment train

Final report Dow case in preparation, will be available on IMPROVED WEBSITE





How will results be used in the future

Dow/Evides are currently working on new and improved boiler feedwater treatment.

- ➤ Results confirm that SAC-MB is appropriate combination of technologies for the return condensates
- Results confirm that separate treatment of return condensate and demiwater is prefered
- ➤ Use of GAC in BFW-treatment trains is not commonly used
 - ➤ Aerobic degradation of amines/hydrocarbons on GAC looks promising
 - > More research needed

































Co-financiering



CONTACT

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