

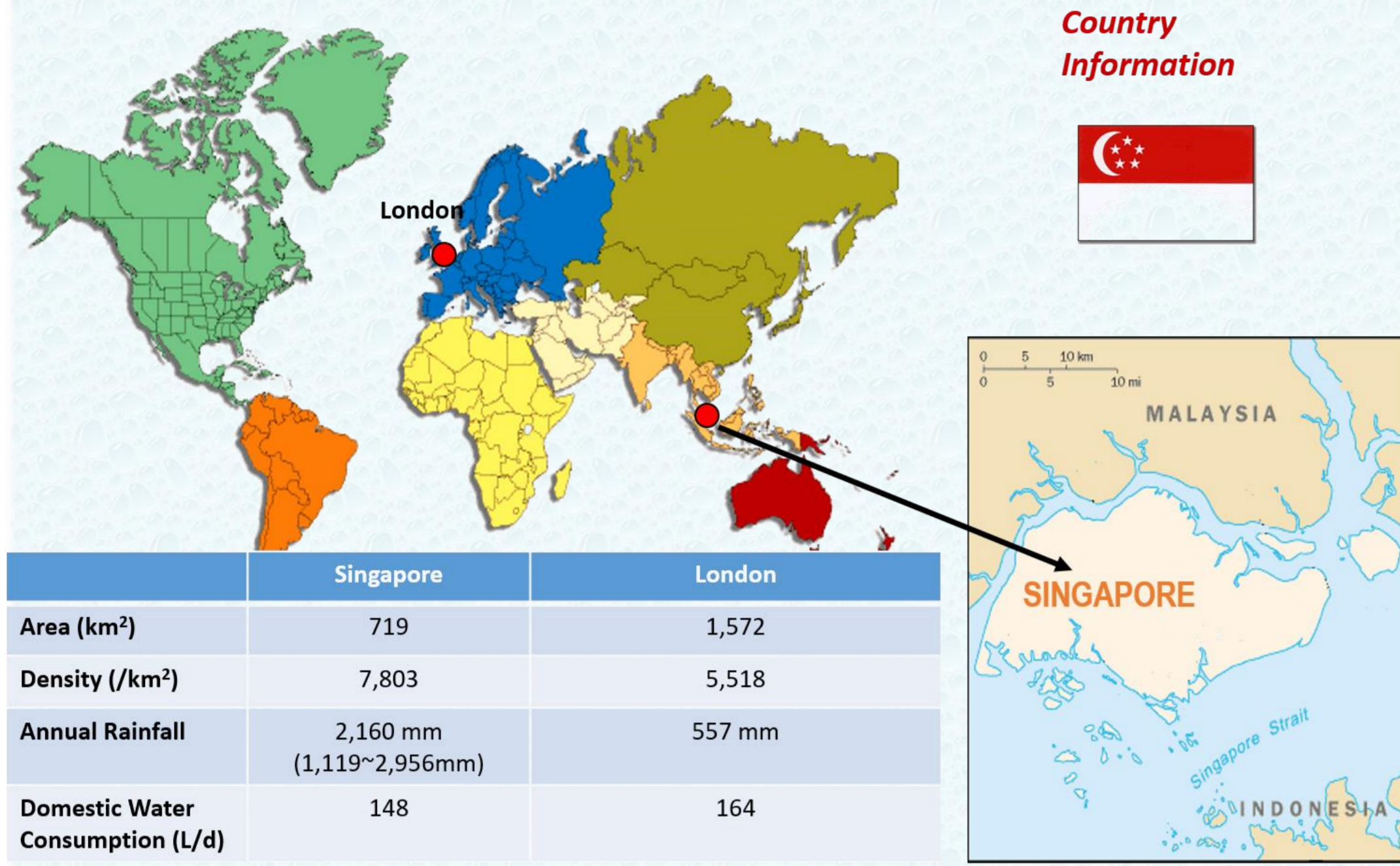
Oxidation and Biological Removal of Emerging Contaminants from Drinking Water in Singapore

Stream

The Industrial Doctorate Centre for the Water Sector

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Background



Singapore's Four "National Taps"



- Raw water from highly urbanized local catchment area and foreign agricultural catchment in Malaysia with potential risk of deterioration.
- PUB's Waterworks are being upgraded from conventional treatment to Ozone and Biological Activated Carbon (BAC) process which could potentially be developed to Ozone based Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) such as Ozone-H₂O₂ Process.
- PUB mission is to supply "Good Water": high quality, safe to drink directly from tap.

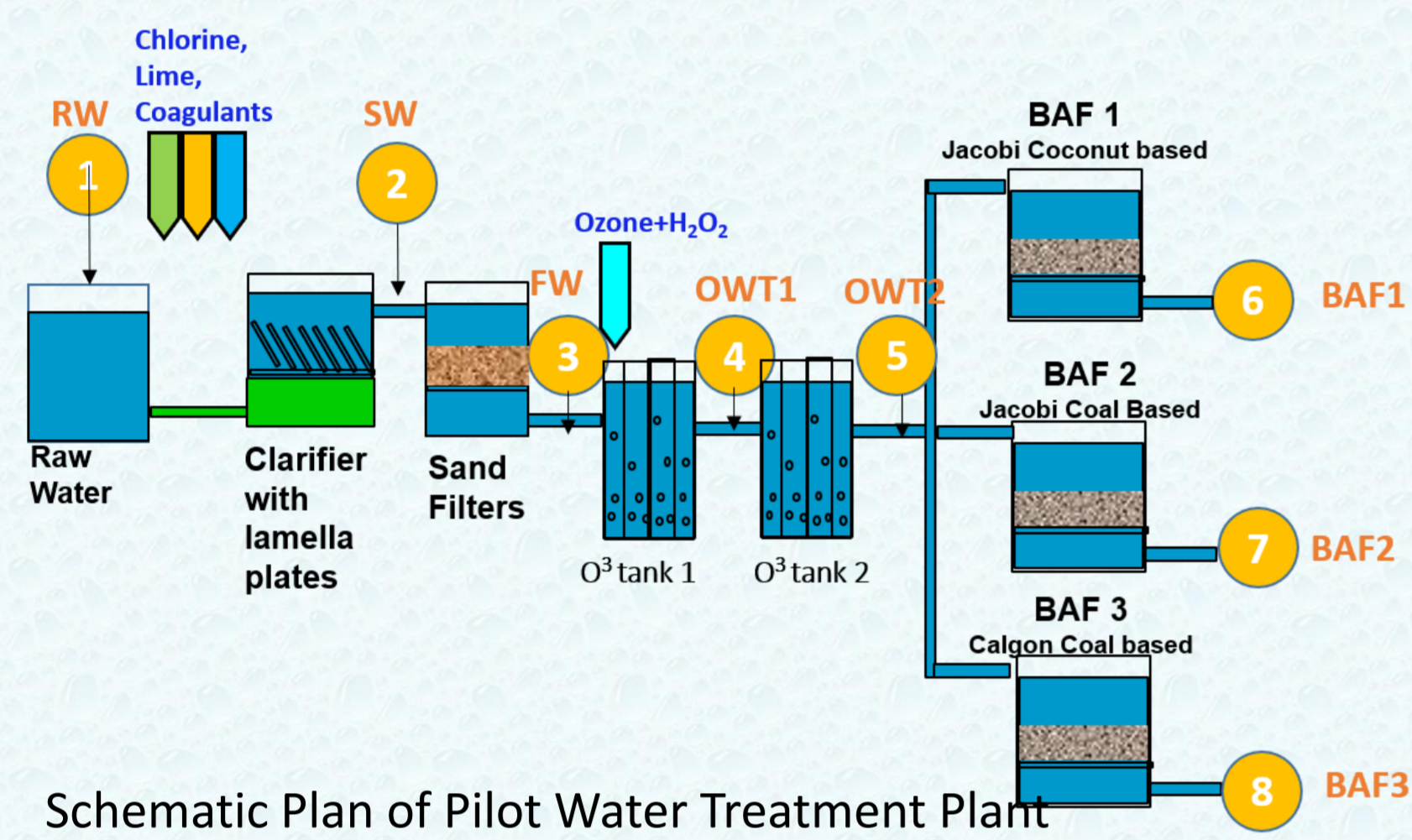
Aim

To establish the contaminant removal, transformations and treatment envelopes for selected potential pollutants of the raw water sources as well as disinfection by-products formations using the pilot water treatment plant which is similar to the full-scale plants.

Objectives

- Identify existing and potential contaminants in the raw water sources;
- Define the operational limits for different target compounds for Ozone and Ozone based Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOP);
- Understand the transformation of background organics and formation of disinfection by-products formation.

Methodology



Identify Potential Contaminants

- PUB Water Quality Monitoring Data;
- Published Water Quality Studies;

Pilot Plant and Lab Experiments

- Simulated challenges by spiking contaminants (MIB, Geosmin and Pesticides) in actual raw water;
- Pilot Plant test with Lab scale testing;
- Variation of Operation conditions (O₃, H₂O₂ dosages);

Analysis & Discussions

- Treatment Performance: Contaminant Removal;
- Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) forming potential removal;
- Factors impacting contaminant removal and DBPs formation potential.

Expected Outcomes

- Contribution to Sponsor: Future Readiness-Action plan and optimization strategies for PUB's full-scale plant;
- Scientific Contributions: -Impact of controllable variables of operation; -Transformations of background organics to DBPs FP.

Current Results

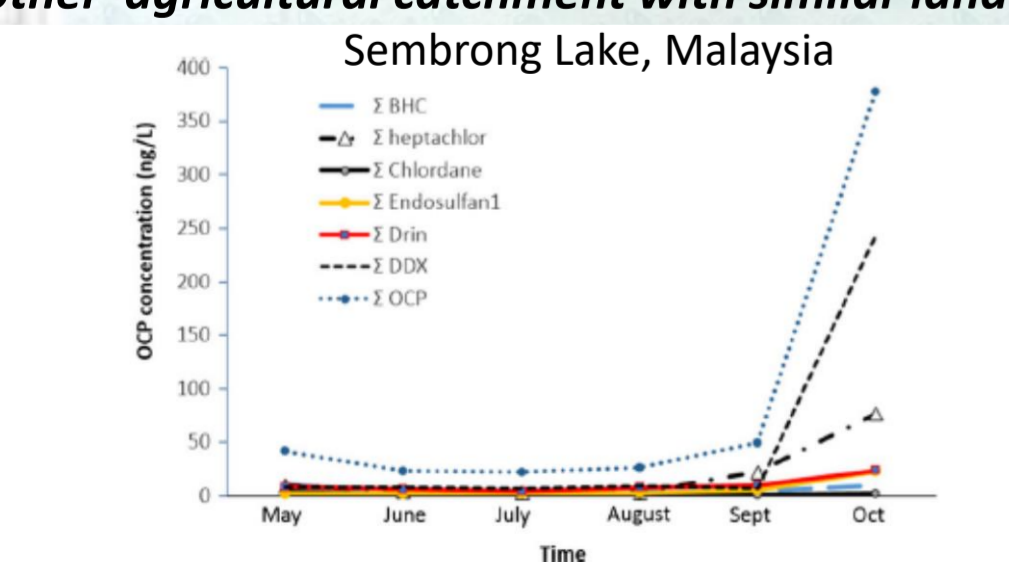
Identify Potential Contaminants

- Comprehensive routine monitoring regime in place by PUB from source to tap (300+ parameters such as heavy metal, Pesticides, Pharmaceuticals, Bacteria, etc.) ;
- No current concerns for emerging contaminants in raw water for both Singapore catchment and Johor River Catchment;
- Potential risk of contaminants such as pesticides, taste & odour compounds and pharmaceuticals in raw water:
 - "2nd Tap" source from agricultural catchment in Malaysia.
 - Local highly urbanized water catchment.

Published Water Quality Studies on Other Water Catchments in Malaysia

Category	Detected Compounds	Catchment	Year of Study	Reference
Organochlorine Pesticides	BHC (Lindane), Chlorobenzene, Aldrin, Dieldrin, DDT, DDE, DCE, Endrin, Heptachlor Epoxide, Endosulfan Sulfate	Sembong Lake Catchment	2016	Zari Sharif et al.
Pesticides, Alkylphenols	Undane, Dantone, Heptachlor, Chlorpyrifos, DDE, Endosulfan, Dieldrin, Endosulfan Sulfate, DDT, Bifenthrin A, Alkylphenols		2006, 2001	BLL Tan et al.
PCBs	PCBs		2009	Nobunbun Sakai et al.
Organochlorine Pesticides, Pesticides	HCB, Undane, Chlorobenzene, Dieldrin, DDT, DDE, DCE, Aldrin, Bifenthrin A, PAHs, DHP, DHP, DEP, DEP, DEP, DEP, DEP	Selangor River Catchment	2008, 2009	Veerasingam Arangananthi et al.
Organochlorine and Organophosphate Pesticides	Undane, Heptachlor Epoxide, Dieldrin, Endosulfan Sulfate, DDE, DDT, Chlorpyrifos, Diazinon		2008, 2003	Kik Hoang Leung et al.
DDTs and DRP (pesticides)	DDT, DRP	Rivers in Selangor state	2008, 2009	Veerasingam Arangananthi et al.
Pesticides, Alkylphenols	Alkylphenols, Bifenthrin A, Chlorpyrifos, Undane	Other Rivers in Selangor state	2001 & 2002	BLL Tan et al.
Bifenthrin A	Bifenthrin A		2008, 2009	Veerasingam Arangananthi et al.
Organophosphate Pesticide	Quinphos, Disulfoton, Chlorpyrifos	Langat River Basin	2015	Sun Yee Wai et al.
Emergent Compounds	E2, E3, E2E		2015	Sara Mangala Praveena et al.

Seasonal variation of organochlorine pesticides in other agricultural catchment with similar land use.



Local Highly Urbanized Catchment Areas



Baseline of Ozone Treatment (without contaminant spike)

This is similar to the current operation conditions of the full-scale plant which maintains residual Ozone at around 0.3 mg/L to meet the requirement of disinfection.

It will be used as baseline to compare with experiments with H₂O₂ dosing as well as contaminants spiking at the later part of the project.

Figure 1 Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal

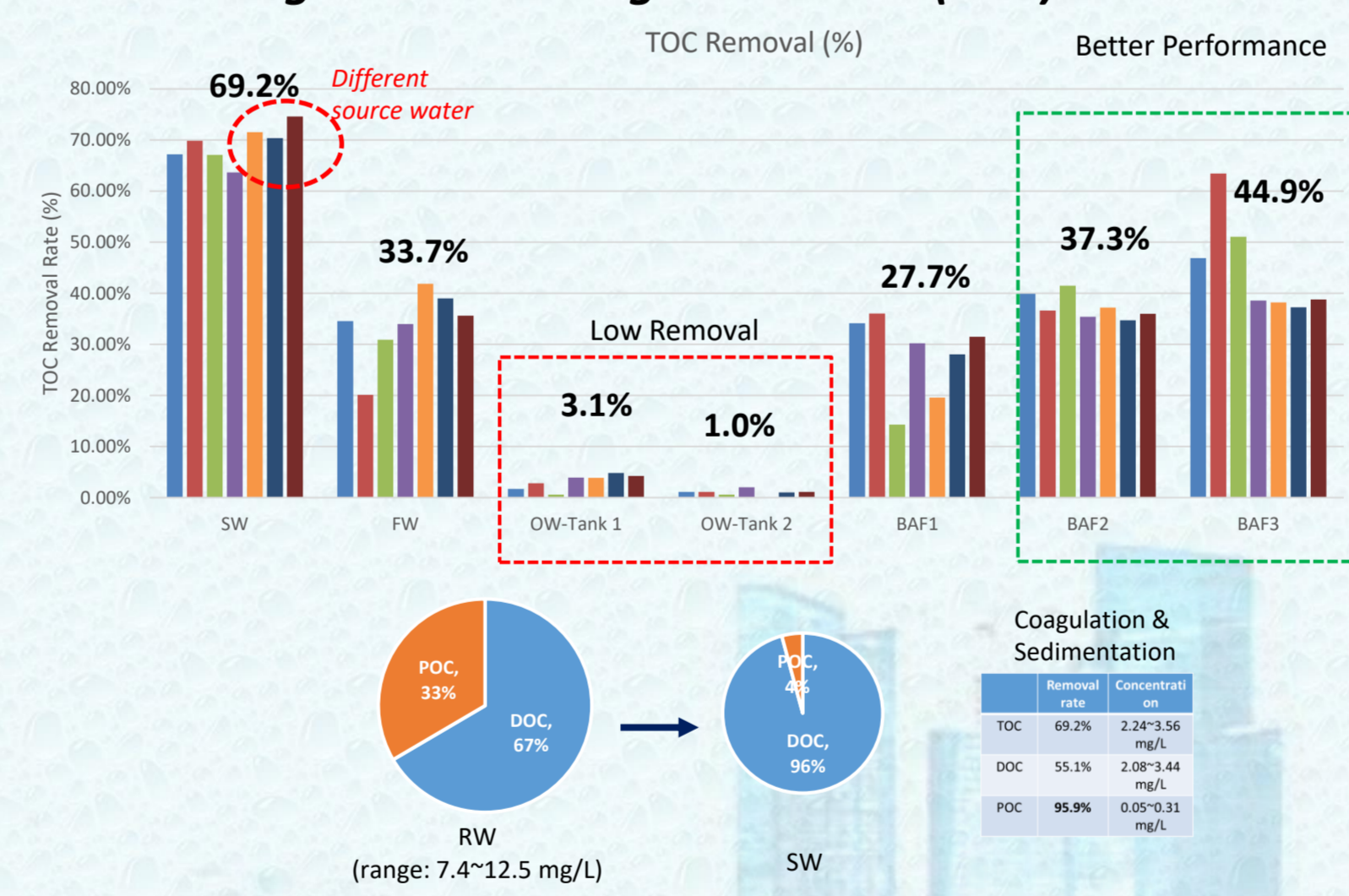


Figure 2 HAAs Forming Potential (FP) Removal

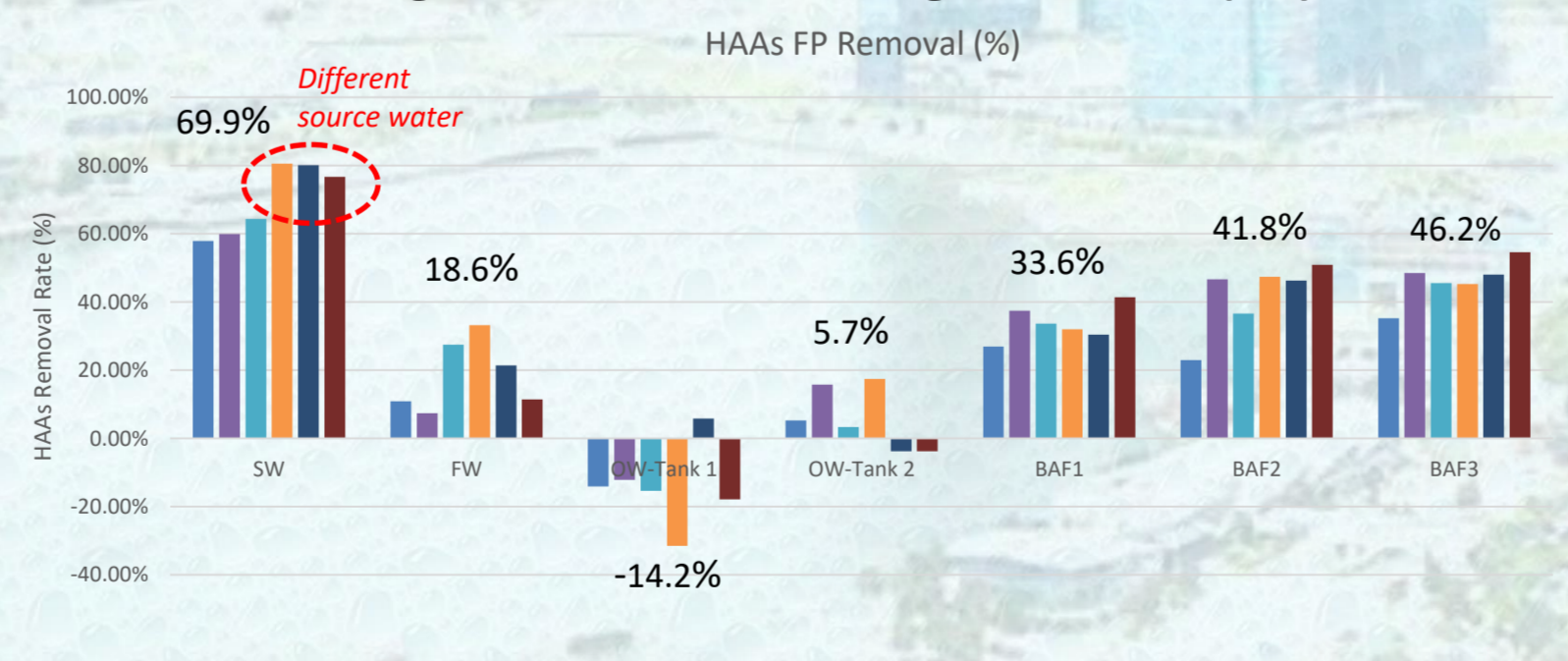


Figure 3 TTHMs Forming Potential (FP) and its Removal

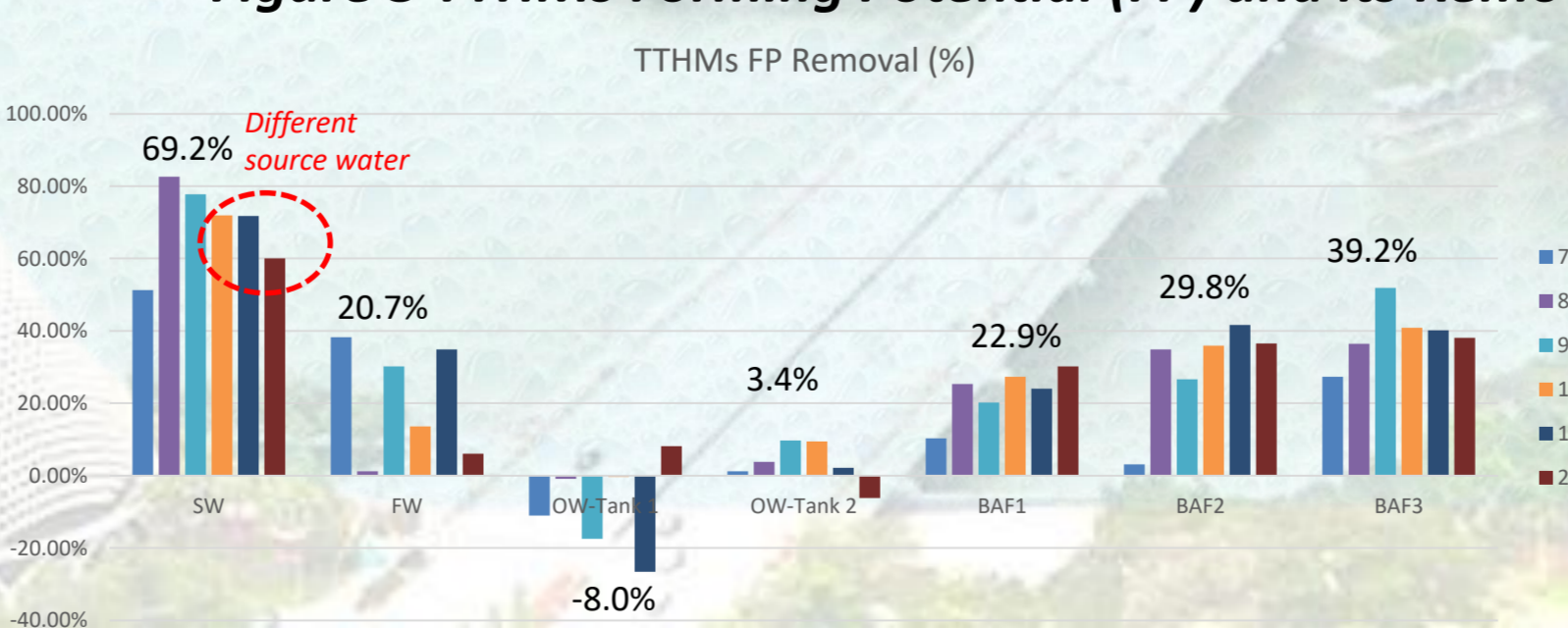
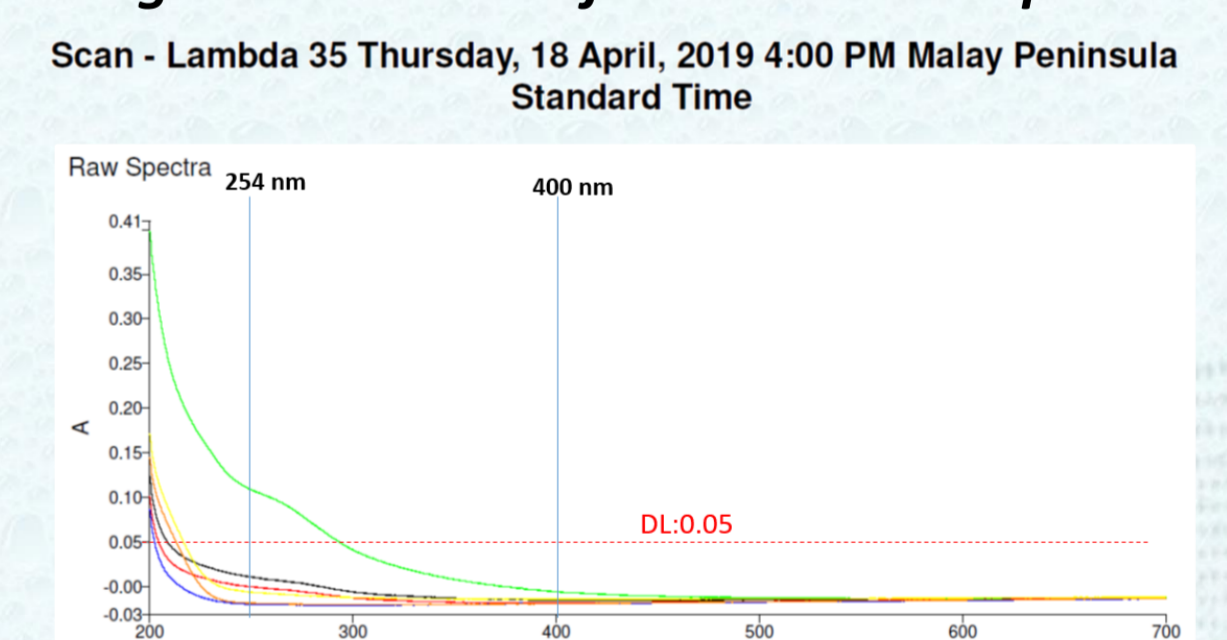


Figure 4 UV Scan of Pilot Plant Samples



Summary

- Clarifier is effective in removing most TOC, and DBPs FP in the raw water (figure 1, 2 & 3).
- Ozone is not effective in removing TOC and it contributed to slight increase of DBPs FP (figure 1, 2 & 3).
- UV-254 is not a useful parameter for this pilot plant as the raw water UV 254 is low and from settled water and onwards, UV-254 is below DL.
- More experiments using Ozone or Ozone+H₂O₂ process with spike contaminants will be carried out for further investigate the performance and DBPs FP.