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Biographical Background:

Dr. Todd Webster is a Vice President of Envirogen Technologies, Inc. He has over 20 years of experience in all aspects of biological and physico-chemical treatment system design, installation and operation in the potable water sector, with an emphasis on clean-up activities for contaminated groundwater laden with emerging contaminants of concern. He has a Ph.D. and Masters in Civil/Environmental Engineering and is a Professional Civil Engineer in the State of California.



A Lifecycle Performance Company

Design, Commissioning and Operation of a Regenerable Ion Exchange System in Hawai'i for the Treatment of Groundwater Contaminated with Nitrate- Case Studies

Presented at the Hawai'i Rural Water Association Technical Conference May 24, 2023 Todd S. Webster, Ph.D., P.E., Vice President, Envirogen Technologies, Inc.

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Outline of Presentation

- Envirogen Introduction
- Environmental Issue in Hawai'i
- Regenerable Ion Exchange Summary
- Legacy IX Design vs. New IX Design
- Smaller IX Systems Applied in Hawai'l
- Other Contaminant Treatment-Metals
- Life-Cycle Cost information
- Continued Innovation with Regenerable IX
- Conclusions

What We Do and Where We Are Located

- We solve complex challenges relating to water availability and quality by providing technical solutions on a guaranteed basis
- Our goal is establishment of long term relations with our client base



What we treat...

- Arsenic
- Nitrate, Ammonia
- Perchlorate -
- Chromium/Metals
- Selenium
- Radium
- Uranium
- Iron/Manganese
- Barium
- And more...

- Organics
 - VOCs
 - PCE
 - BTEX
 - MTBE
 - DCA
 - 1,4-Dioxane
 - NDMA
 - PCPPs
 - EDCs



Envirogen's Proprietary Treatment Offerings



- Regenerable Ion Exchange
- Fluidized Bed Bioreactors
- Advanced Metals Removal Systems (AMRS)
- Nanofiltration Membrane Systems













Environmental Issue in Hawai'i

Cesspool Issue Across Hawai'i

- In 2016, the State of Hawaii banned the construction of new cesspools and in 2017 passed a law requiring all cesspools be converted by the year 2050 (Act 125).
- As of 2018, Hawaii had 88,000 cesspools across all islands, depositing up to 53 million gallons of raw sewage into the ground every day.
- In Keaau on the Big Island, there are over 9,400 cesspools, with 25% of drinking water wells in the area testing positive for fecal indicator bacteria.
- More than 90% of the state's drinking water comes from groundwater wells.
- These cesspools also contribute to nitrate contamination of these groundwater wells.
 - Source: Hawaii Department of Health, Safe Drinking Water Branch, 2018.



Cesspools in Maui



• Source: Maui County- http://www.mauicounty.us/cesspools/

Groundwater Nitrate in Hawai'i



• Source: Upcountry Maui Groundwater Nitrate Investigation, Hawaii Department of Health, Safe Drinking Water Branch, 2018.



Regenerable Ion Exchange Summary

Ion Exchange

- Process where ions are transferred from a solid to a liquid phase (or vice versa). The driving force for the exchange is an electrical/chemical potential , i.e., a positively charged surface "attracts" a negatively charged ion.
- Ion exchange systems involve reversible chemical reactions
- Targeted ions are captured electrostatically and replaced by other ions of similar charge
- The key component of the IX system is the ion exchange resin
 - Crosslinked organic polymers shaped into small beads
 - **Polystyrene** with divinylbenzene crosslinks.







Selectivity of Strong Base Anionic Resin $CrO_4^{2-} \rightarrow SO_4^{2-} \rightarrow NO_3^{-} \rightarrow Cl^{-} \rightarrow HCO_3^{-}$

How it is accomplished...









SimPACK Ion Exchange

- Simulated Staggered Packed Bed design
- N+3 design with staggered beds allows for (N = number of beds to meet pump flow):
 - Full utilization of each vessel maximizing throughput
 - Consistent blending of effluent
 - Minimization of brine waste
 - Cascading regeneration
 - Reuse of rinse water
 - Reuse of Brine
 - Reduced lbs of salt used
- Containerized or in a building
- PLC fully process controlled

Staggered Bed Design

- N+3 Design- Seven vessels in operation with one in stand-by and two being regenerated.
- Influent to beds 1-7, with all beds at different levels of breakthrough (some overloaded).
- Combined effluent ensures that effluent of the overloaded beds is diluted by the effluent of the other beds.
- Cascade regeneration- Reuse of water, reuse of brine



How do we size?

- Model
 - Flowrate
 - Water chemistry
 - Treatment objectives
 - Run-time
 - Salt usage, waste rates







Legacy Design

System Components

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Nitrate, Perchlorate, Uranium Removal Systems





2,000-GPM Perchlorate Removal System - California



1,000-GPM Uranium Removal System - California



300-GPM Uranium Removal System - California



1,000-GPM Nitrate Removal System - California



1,000-GPM Perchlorate Removal System - California

Containerized System



- Concerns
 - Containerization
 - Accessibility inside
 - Operational maintenance
 - Reduce salt use/waste rates





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New Design





- Improvements in Design
 - N+3 with ten (10) vessels
 - 53-foot container
 - Compact site-60'x40'
 - All valves frontfacing
 - Roll-up access doors











MinX for Smaller Flows

- Alternative regenerable ion exchange system
 - Applied to low flow and/ or low volume applications
 - Lower capital, but slightly higher waste rates
 - Ion exchange and regeneration process similar to SimPACK
 - Typically installed in building or container next to well pump equipment
 - Process control and monitoring similar to SimPACK
- External brine recovery/ reuse tank
- N+1 design (N = number of IX vessels required on line)
- Space requirements
 - Smaller footprint
 - Modular design

MinX Controls



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MINX Design

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MinX Systems in Maui

- 2019: Baldwin Ranch Estates in Hali imaile
 - 50 gpm feed, 35% uptime operation (8.5 hr/day)
 - Effectively was treating nitrate-N levels from 9.0 to $\leq 2.0 \text{ mg/L}$ of NO₃-N
 - Elevated nitrate level has come down over the years to same levels of neighboring subdivisions
 - Unique design features:
 - Discharge of produced brine to evaporation ponds
 - First nitrate treatment system permitted in the State of Hawai'i
 - Owner quoted "We're really stoked with our system... the subdivision HOA water association is extremely pleased that we can basically remove any traces of nitrates thanks to our ion exchange process."
- **2023:** Confidential Client in Hali´imaile
 - 110 gpm, 24/7 uptime
 - Designed to treat nitrate-N levels from 10.0 to ≤2.0 mg/L of NO₃-N
 - To be installed, Summer, 2023

Baldwin Ranch Estates- Water Quality Model Assumption and Results



At 35% utilization of the well:

Brine Waste Volumes	Salt Consumption
145 gallons per day	100 pounds per day
1,866 gallons of brine produced per acre-foot water treated	1,286.9 pounds of salt used per acre foot water treated

50 GPM MinX System Design (Maui, HI)



Confidential Maui Client- Water Quality Model Assumption and Results

Influent and Target Effluent Flow			
Analyte	Units	Influent Target	Effluent Target
Flow Rate	gpm	110	110
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	≤10	≤2

Influent Water Modeling Assumptions			
Analyte	Units	Influent Range	
Sulfate	mg/L	≤37	
Chloride	mg/L	≤64	
Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	≤62	
рН	SU	7.6-8.0	

The modeling effort has predicted, in operating the MinX unit 24 hours/7 days per week at 110 gpm, the waste rate is calculated to be at 0.50% and the salt usage at 0.23 tons/day.



40 GPM MinX System Design (Lake Morena, CA)











CleanPoint ion exchange treatment system

- Replaceable resin ion exchange system
 - Applied to low flow applications
 - Low capital cost
 - Point of Entry (POE) applications
 - Process monitoring with local alarms
- Unit major components
 - Pre-filtration
 - Lead-lag vessel
 - Post- Chlorinator
 - 500 gallon internal storage tank, delivery pump with pressure accumulator
- Options- Environmental control, telemetry, external feed tank, 3rd iX vessel polisher
- Space requirements
 - 10' x 10'
 - Modular design





Contaminant Treatment Metals



Key Requirement

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California Permitted Hexavalent Chrome Treatment Plants







Wells 203/303, Salinas, CA





Life-Cycle Cost Information

Life-Cycle Cost Considerations

- Capital Costs
 - Flow dependent
 - Containerized or in a building
 - Base cost for core infrastructure (i.e., engineering, controls, PLC, fabrication, etc.)
 - Resin type-Water chemistry dependent
- Operational Costs
 - Water chemistry dependent
 - Site specifics
 - Haul off waste
 - Direct pumping to a POTW
 - Direct pumping to a brine line (to ocean)
 - Deep well injection, drying/evaporation ponds, others
 - Operated continuously or via an on-needed basis
 - Level of monitoring required
 - On-site personnel requirements

Life-Cycle Cost Considerations

- Capital Costs
 - SimPACK: Equipment is \$1.5K/gpm of treatment capacity (economy-of-scale above 1000 gpm)
 - MinX: Equipment is ~\$0.5M (25-150 gpm)
 - Volatile cost
 - Resin-\$250+/ft³ depending on resin type, manufacturers, availability, etc.
- Operational Costs
 - Salt costs: \$150/ton including freight
 - Disposal of non-hazardous brine
 - Haul off waste of non-hazardous brine-\$0.35/gallon
 - Direct pumping to a POTW- Variable and site specific
 - Direct pumping to a brine line-Variable and site specific
 - Evaporation ponds-Variable and site specific
 - On-site personnel-3x per week
 - Dependent on the operational usage and the regulator requirements



IX Innovation

Regenerable IX Process Improvements

- Goals
 - Waste reduction 35%
 - Salt usage reduction 25%
 - Mass balances and process simulations indicate goals achievable
- Evaluation areas
 - BPU integration work critical
 - Secondary technologies at lower flowrates to reduce waste volume further
 - Nanofiltration/Reverse Osmosis
 - Low Temperature Distillation
 - Electrodialysis
 - Chemical Treatment
 - Waste stream segregation using existing advanced regeneration controls
 - Conductivity measurement used for rinse control
- Demonstration Tests: Pilot- and Full-Scale Systems
 - City of San Fernando
 - Quiet Oaks Mobile Home Park









Conclusions

- The SimPACK and MinX regenerable IX designs have proven cost-effective for nitrate and metals water treatment for two decades.
- Several improvements in the past five years have resulted in even more efficient and simpler to operate systems.
- The life-cycle costs are site specific, highly dependent on flowrate, type of operation, and water chemistry.
- One nitrate treatment plant in Maui has been successfully operating continuously since 2019, and another is coming on line in the Summer, 2023.
- Innovations are continually being developed to reduce salt usage and waste brine production.







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QUESTIONS?/MAHALO