



Waterfabriek Wilp

The Wilp Water Refinery

physical/chemical SWTP

Frans Visser

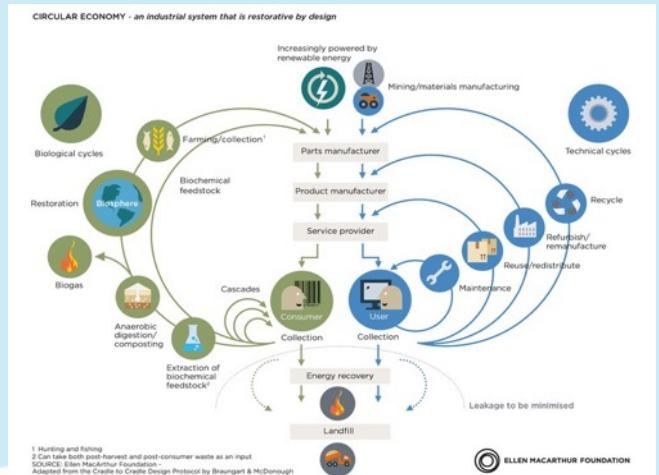
Waterschap Vallei en Veluwe
7 November 2019



Why

- Circular
- No biological oxidation: “destruction” of substances
- Removal of Micropollutants/pharmaceutical residues, micro plastics
- Production of “customized” water

SWTP of the Future
boosting
Circular Economy
and solving
Draught problems



This is how it works: complete physical-chemical process concept



1. Screening and Sand Recovery



Aims:

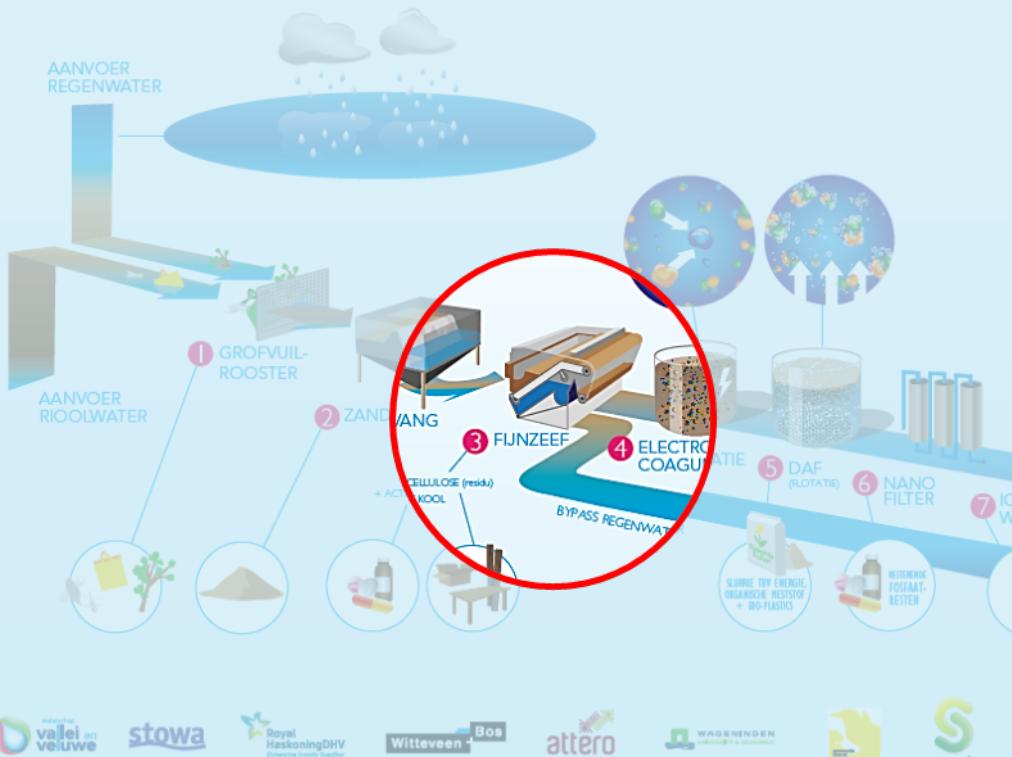
- protection of installations
- grid and sand removal

Products:

- screening material
- clean sand



2. Fine Sieving (350 µm)



WATERFABRIEK WILP



- Aims:** - protection of installations
Product: - production of cellulose (for upcycling into bio-composite, green activated carbon, bio char)

stowa

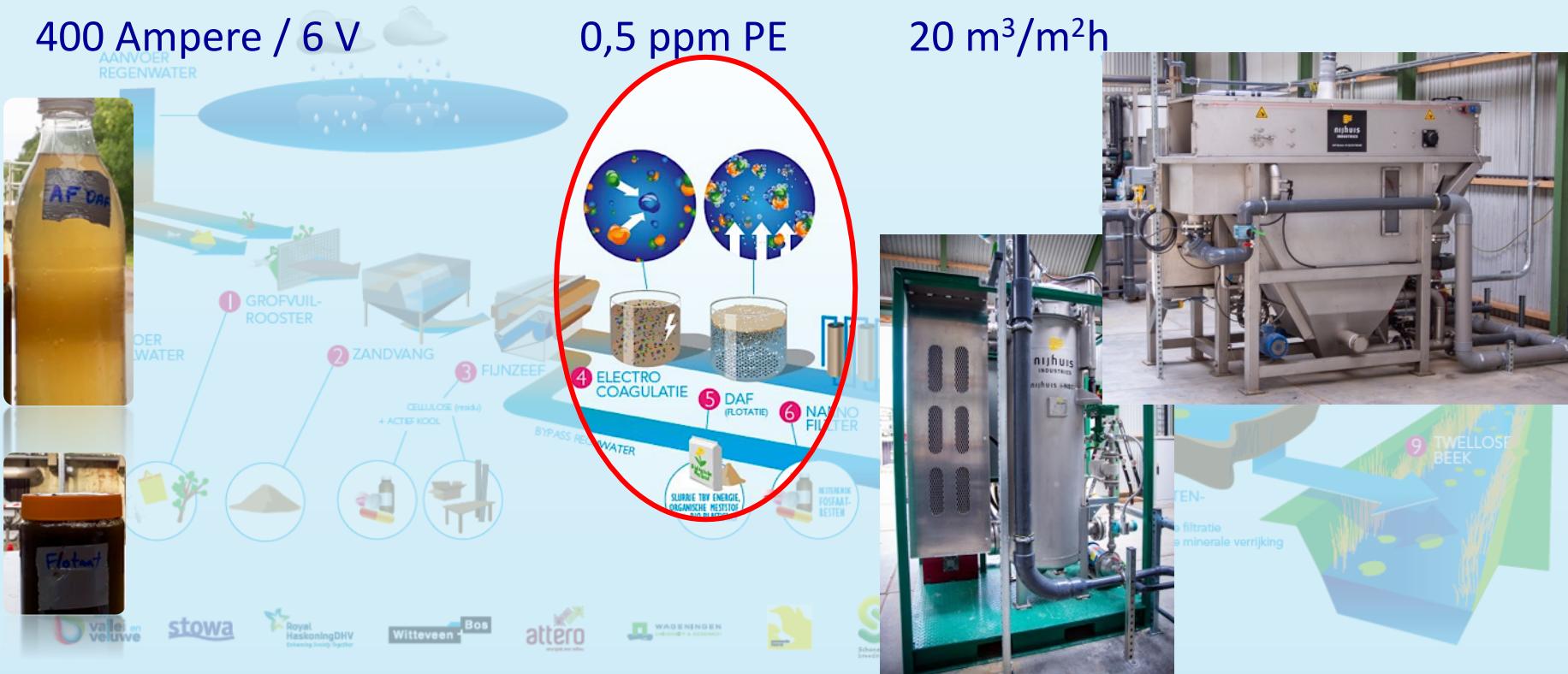


3. Electro Coagulation – Flocculation - Dissolved Air Flotation

400 Ampere / 6 V

0,5 ppm PE

20 m³/m²h



Aims:

- coagulation + flocculation and floc separation as pre-treatment for nanofiltration
- precipitation of phosphorous, metals and complex organics

Products:

- organic concentrate for fatty acids and bio-flocculants, bioplastics + phosphate precipitate



4. Nanofiltration (400 Dalton)

concentrate recycle to EC-DAF



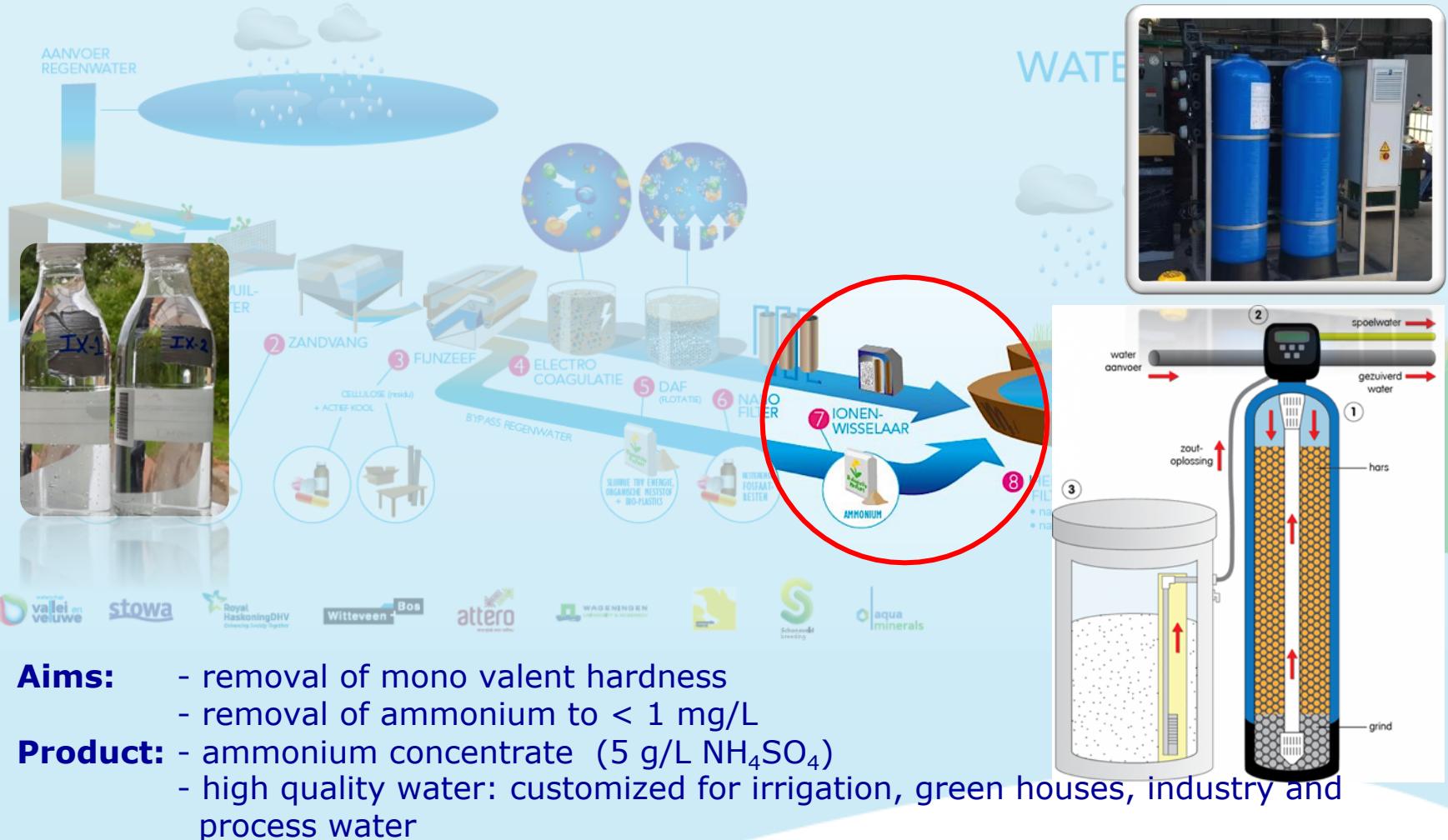
Aims:

- removal of TSS, COD, flocs, colloidal, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, N_{org} , P_{og} , P_{total}
- removal of di-valent ions (and larger)
- removal of micropollutants and microplastics

Product:

- high quality water with ammonia and mono valent salts

5. Ion Exchange (2x)



stowa



waterschap
**vallei en
veluwe**

waterschap
**vallei en
veluwe**

stowa

Royal HaskoningDHV
Dwelling Quality Register

Witteveen + Bos

attro
green and blue

WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

grif

SchoneWater
Innovating

aqua
minerals

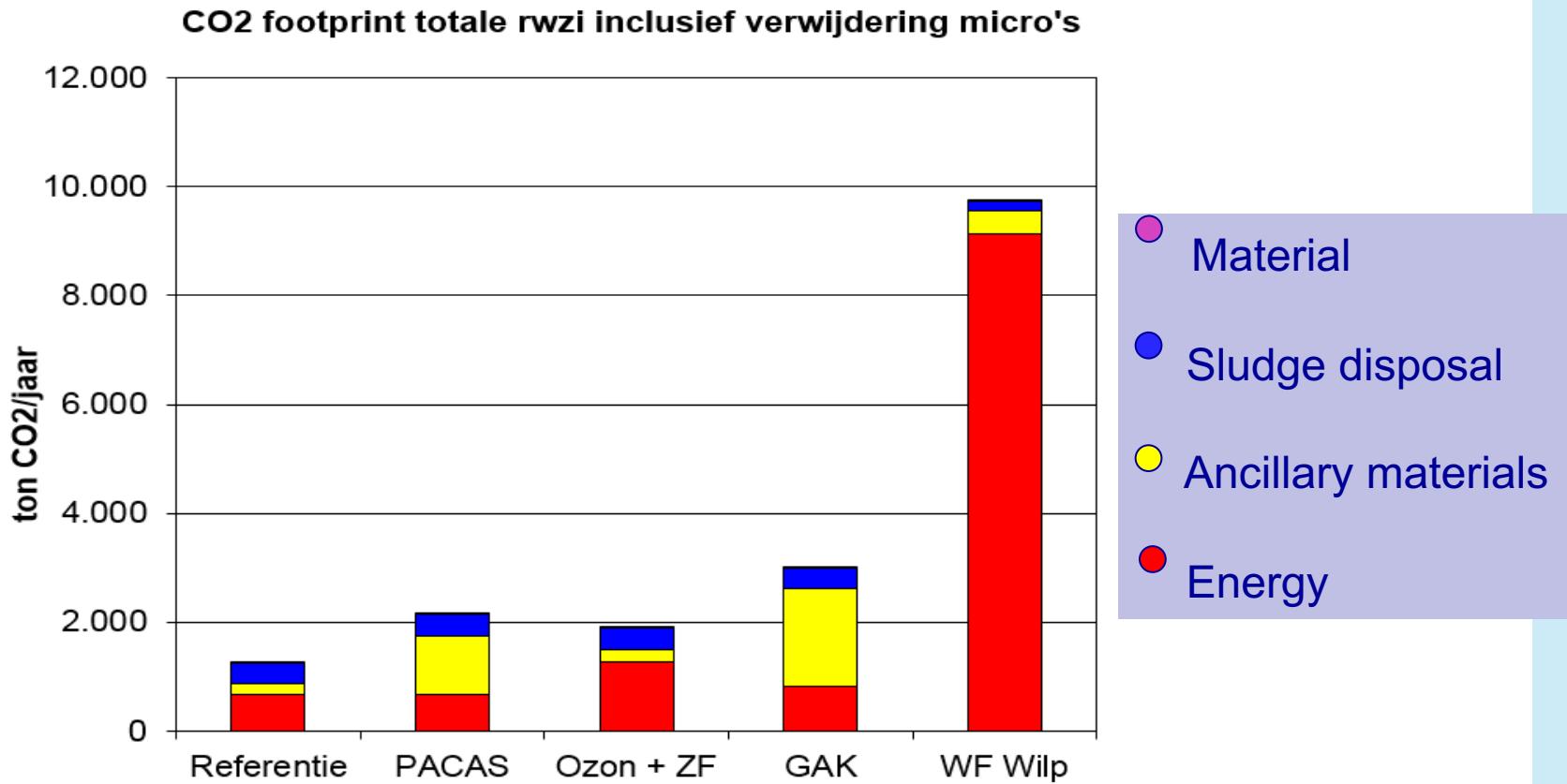
STOWA/I&M program

| | Unit | Waterfabriek Wilp |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| CO2-footprint* | kg CO ₂ /m ³ | 1,385 1,258 ↘ |
| Costs** | €/m ³ | 1,48 |
| Removal efficiency reference substances I&W | % | >95% |
| Reduction of ecological risks discharge effluent*** | - | Highly significant |

| Parameter | unit | Effluent requirement | |
|-----------|------|----------------------|----------|
| | | WF Wilp | “Normal” |
| P-total | mg/l | 0,15 | 1 |
| N-total | mg/l | 4,8 | 10 |
| NH4-N | mg/l | 1,0 | - |



CO2 footprint comparison



Preliminary results

| Parameter | Feedwater (DWF only) | Product water |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| TSS | 350 mg/L | < 0.5 mg/L |
| COD | 820 mg/L | ~ 30 mg/L |
| BOD | 320 mg/L | ~ 5 mg/L |
| Total-Nitrogen | 72 mg/L | < 1.0 mg/L |
| NH4-N | 70 mg/L | < 0.5 mg/L |
| Total-Phosphorous | 9.8 mg/L | < 0.15 mg/L |
| PO4-P | 7.5 mg/L | < 0.10 mg/L |
| pH | 7.2 | ~ 3.0 |



Preliminary results micropollutants

| Guide parameter (LCMS) | Influent µg/l | Effluent WF Wilp µg/l | Removal |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1,2,3, -benzotriazool | 3.0 | < 0.02 | 93% |
| Som 4- en 5-methyl-1H benzotriazool | 0.70 | < 0.01 | 98% |
| Carbamazepine | 0.35 | 0.05 | 85% |
| Clarithromycine | 0.11 | < 0.01 | 90% |
| Diclofenac | 0.26 | < 0.01 | 96% |
| Hydrochloorthiazide | 1.4 | 1.0 | 28% |
| Metoprolol | 2.4 | < 0.02 | 91% |
| Propranolol | 0.08 | < 0.01 | 87% |
| Sotalol | 0.70 | < 0.01 | 98% |
| Sulfamethoxazol | 0.042 | < 0.01 | 76% |
| Trimethoprim | 0.09 | < 0.01 | 88% |



Thank you for your attention!

Frans Visser

Waterschap Vallei en Veluwe

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GTuOKYptRCE&feature=youtu.be#t=0m00s>

<https://www.vallei-veluwe.nl/toptaken/bij-mij-in-de-buurt/in-voorbereiding/waterfabriek-wilp/>



Dutch Innovation on Micropollutants Removal from Municipal Wastewater

November 7th 2019 Aquatech Amsterdam

