MONITORING





PERFORMANCE

Monitoring of Reverse Osmosis System Performance



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Notice: Please note that the information and recommendations provided in this technical brochure do not claim to be universally valid; in particular, they are not meant to substitute, amend or supplement the information and/or instructions provided by the OEM of the RO membrane system and/or the facility operator. In fact, LANXESS strongly recommends to obtain written confirmation from the OEM of the RO system and/or the facility operator before using the chemicals described in our technical brochure, installation of the RO elements and operation of the RO membrane system, and to verify the advice and information provided herein in each case as to its compatibility with the overall water treatment facility and RO membrane system.

1. Inspection and monitoring

1.1 Handling of new elements

1.1.1 Storage of original packaged RO elements

Lewabrane[®] RO membrane elements can be stored for a maximum of one year in the original packaging, unopened and sealed.

Storage temperature must be maintained between 5°C and 35°C. Humidity must be lower than 70%. Exposure to direct sunlight or any ultraviolet sources may deteriorate components of the element. Therefore, the RO elements must be stored in the dark. The elements must be kept wet, and sealed in the original oxygen barrier bag.

1.1.2 Packing

The RO element is packed in a cardboard carton box which is labeled to identify the element type and serial number.

Inside the carton box the RO element is protected by cardboard cushions to avoid mechanical damage of the element. The RO element is sealed in an oxygen barrier plastic bag. On the plastic bag is printed safety information about the preservation liquid in the RO element. Please read it carefully.

Inside the RO element box are placed the following parts:

- 1 x interconnector with O-rings
- 1 x brine seal for the ATD (fixed on the ATD)
- 1 x end plug with O-rings (supplied under separate request from purchaser)

Prior to installation please inspect the packaging and confirm that the carton box and interior oxygen barrier bag are not damaged, and the RO element remains in a wet condition. We strongly recommend that the user confirm that the supplied RO element type corresponds to the purchase order and

receiving documentation. Please confirm that the box contains all listed parts.

1.2 Initial start- up checks of a plant

Before installation and start up, it is strongly recommended that all people involved with the start-up read all safety instructions, and meet all safety requirements.

It is strongly recommended that the installers wear:

- Safety shoes
- Protection glasses (safety glasses)
- Gloves

It is recommended to assure that all connections and fittings are tight. Please check the integrity of all instruments and components.

It is also necessary that the pretreatment is working properly, and that the quality of the raw water complies with the given specifications. It is strongly recommended to check the following parameters to ensure suitable feed water quality to the RO system before the first start-up:

- Turbidity (NTU)
- Fouling Index (SDI)
- Flow rate
- Temperature
- pH
- Total dissolved solids (TDS) or conductivity
- Absence of oxidants like chlorine
- The filter cartridges for pretreatment are free of surfactants, lubricants and textile aides.
- Absence of substances which causes heavy fouling like cationic compounds or flocculants
- Bacterial counts

1.2.1 Preparation Start-up

The preparation for start up requires attention to many details. First confirm that the RO units and auxiliary equipment comply with system design specifications (materials of construction, pressure range, pH range, etc.). The following checklist is important:

- Pressure test of the membrane unit has been conducted
- All instruments are installed and calibrated
- Chemical dosing units are ready for operation with sufficient quantity of chemicals
- Alarms and time relays are operational and set to the correct range
- Chemical dosing points are in proper locations
- Chemical dosing units are interlocked with high pressure pump(s) to ensure dosing of chemicals when RO unit is in operation
- Pressure relief protection valves are installed and correctly set
- Feed, concentrate and permeate valves are open at design settings
- Provision is made for gradual feed pressure increase (< 0,7 bar/sec. or 10 psi/sec.)
- Before system pressurization, ensure that the feed water lines are flushed, and cleaned
- If required, flush the pretreatment cartridges according to the guidelines of the manufacturer

1.3 Regular start-up checks in daily operation

It is recommended to keep the RO system in operation as long as possible under constant condition after the start-up. If not possible, the below mentioned guidelines are recommended. These guidelines do not substitute the general instructions of the plant builder (OEM). It is only a recommendation, and should be followed if a manual for the plant is not available or as additional information. First of all, the start-up staff should keep in mind that the RO elements are sensitive to:

- shock pressures (water hammer)
- extreme temperature
- high concentration of solid matter in feed water
- extreme feed water pH
- rapid changes of cross flow velocity and excessive pressure drop.

Therefore, the following steps are recommended:

Check feed water quality to meet the required specifications for the membrane elements. Ensure that the feed pressure valve and concentrate valve are set to the designed position. It is important that there is always a slow and smooth increase of pressure in the system (< 0,7 bar/sec. or 10 psi/sec.). Flush the RO system with pretreated feed water.

During the flushing only low pressure should be applied, and the permeate and concentrate streams should be sent to drain or waste according to individual permit or legislation for the state, or country.

Increase the feed pressure and feed flow rate gradually, while throttling the brine flow rate. Avoid excessive flow rates and high differential pressures across RO banks during start up.

The maximum pressure drop across any vessel must not be above 350 kPa (3.5 bar or 50 psi). Check the max pressure details according to the specification for each type of elements on the datasheet.

Adjust the RO operating parameters to the designed conditions. During this process, it is recommended not to exceed the design recovery ratio (= permeate flow rate/feed flow rate) during any stage of operation.

Make sure the permeate back pressure never exceeds feed pressure during operation, and remains lower than 0,5 bar during standby of the RO system. Otherwise membrane delamination may occur.

1.4 Monitoring and recording

The process of RO membrane desalination is an established and well known process. Therefore, it is possible to anticipate most operational issues early enough before a situation becomes critical. It is essential that a sufficient monitoring and recording of relevant data is conducted on a routine basis. It helps to prevent from an irreversible performance deterioration if the plant operator monitors the system parameters on regular basis, and submits them for troubleshooting or, if necessary, for warranty claims.

Since every plant configuration and water composition are unique, the following documents are necessary to characterize the performance of an RO membrane system:

A flow diagram or P&ID of the plant, including information on major equipment and process parameters. Documentation of calibration curves of relevant instruments. Records of the initial performance of the RO system (and the pretreatment section). Recent feed water and product water analyses.

1.5 Logbook

It is recommended that a Logbook is used to record all relevant events during the operating of the plant with time, date and operator. Especially important are factors, which are influencing the key RO system parameters, namely permeate quality and permeate flow rate, and these must be observed, and recorded. These factors are:

Permeate flow rate and quality:

- Ionic composition of the feed water
- Feed water pH (see Table 1.1 for the limits)
- Feed water temperature (see Table 1.1 for the limits)
- Pressure (Feed, Concentrate and Permeate)
- Recovery (conversion) ratio
- Feed water quality (total ions, colloids and suspended solids; fouling index (SDI₁₅) and turbidity
- Differential pressure across the RO system (pressure feed – pressure concentrate)
- Permeate conductivity, pH and ionic composition

	Continuous op		ation	Cleaning (short time)		ime)
Temperature	≤ 35 °C	≤ 40 °C	≤ 45 °C	≤ 35 °C	≤ 40 °C	≤ 45 °C
pH range:	2 – 11	2,5 – 10	3 – 9	1 – 12	1,5 – 11	2 – 10

The safe operation of RO membrane elements requires that the below mentioned pH and temperature limits must be followed:

Table 1.1: Temperature and pH limits

The table on next page presents some required and recommended analytical values of a RO feed water.

Water analysis	Feed Monitoring			
Conductivity (µS/cm)	required			
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	recommended			
Temperature (°C, F)	required			
рН	required			
Chloride (Cl ⁻)	required			
Nitrate (NO ³⁻)	recommended			
Bicarbonate (HCO ³⁻)	required			
Sulfate (SO ₄ ²⁻)	required			
Phosphate (PO ₄ ³⁻)	recommended			
Fluoride (F ⁻)	recommended			
Sodium (Na ⁺)	recommended			
Potassium (K ⁺)	recommended			
Ammonium (NH ₄ ⁺)	recommended			
Calcium (Ca ²⁺)	required			
Magnesium (Mg ²⁺)	recommended			
Strontium (Sr ²⁺)	recommended			
Barium (Ba ²⁺)	recommended			
Iron as ion (Fe ³⁺)	recommended			
Manganese (Mn ²⁺)	recommended			
Silica (SiO ₂)	required			
Boron (B)	recommended			
Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S)	recommended			
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	recommended			
Biological oxygen demand (BOD)	recommended			
Total organic carbon (TOC)	recommended			
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	recommended			
Fouling Index (SDI ₁₅)	required			
Turbidity	required			
Microorganisms (unit/cc)	recommended			

Table 1.2: Critical RO feed water parameters

1.5.1 Routine monitoring and critical check points to be recorded in the Logbook

There are many different methods available to log the RO system operation. The most common one still remains data entry recorded (written) in an Operation Logbook. There are many examples of an Operating Logbook (in the form of MS Excel spreadsheet). Please check the Lewabrane[®] webpage (<u>http://lewabrane.com/</u>) whether the file is also available in your language.

1.5.2 Monitoring of the Pretreatment

The pretreatment section (and its technology) is an essential part of the RO membrane system. The performance and the lifetime of the RO elements depend strongly on the proper operation of the pretreatment system. Therefore, we strongly recommend discussing with your system builder (OEM) specific monitoring recordina and characteristics of the pretreatment. If this information is not available, the following table may help provide guidance for recording the performance of the pretreatment:

Pretreatment recording

To Check	Frequency		
Total chlorine concen- tration of the RO feed	Daily		
Feed water turbidity	Daily		
Feed water SDI ₁₅	1 – 7/week		
Discharge pressure of wells and booster pumps	Twice a day		
Consumption of all added chemicals	Daily		
Pressure drop of all filters	Twice a day		
Calibration of gauges and sensors	Given by the manufacturer or every six months		
Recording of main- tenance work, shut- downs etc.	When performed		

1.5.3 Recording the maintenance of the RO system

The maintenance of the RO membrane system must be recorded in the Logbook. At least the following events should be recorded:

- Routine standard maintenance (what, who, when)
- Replacements (equipment or element)
- Mechanical failure
- Addition of new devices
- Calibration of gauges and sensors
- Cleaning of RO elements or the system

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Edition: March 2017