

Outline

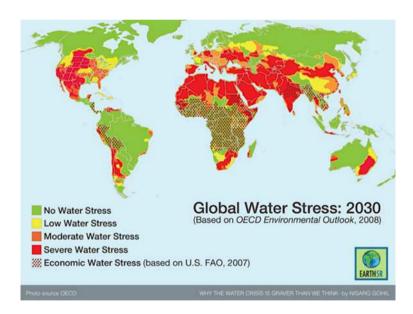


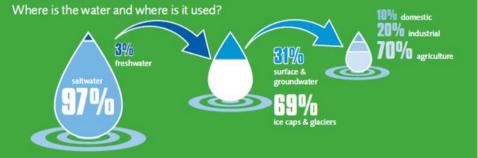
- A growing sense of urgency for water recycling and re-use
- Legal boundaries
- Minimization of water consumption
- Making water fit for use
- Case Waterballet
- R&D initiatives @ RFC
- Conclusions



Water: An increasingly scarce resource

 Climate change, population growth, industrialization → great stress on the world's water resources!

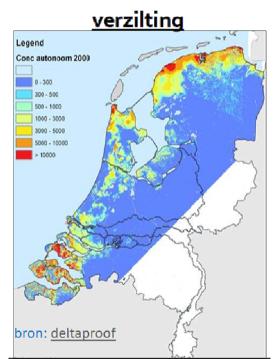


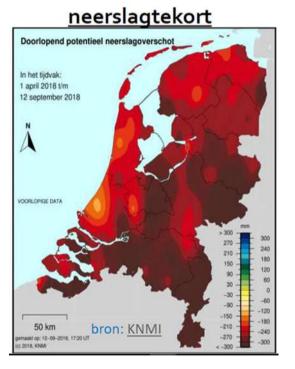




Water: An increasingly scarce resource

• Also the Netherlands is affected by water scarcity!





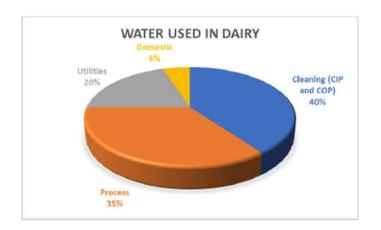




Water demand and use in Dairy Industry

• Dairy has a large water footprint \rightarrow > 30% of the water usage in the food industry

Product	Wastewater discharge flow (m³/ton of processed raw material)*
Processed milk	0.32 - 5.07
Cheese	0.78 - 6.20
Powder (e.g. milk, whey)	1.21 - 2.95





Incentives for water reuse at FrieslandCampina

• License to operate

Tabel 1. De verdringingsreeks (art. 2.1 Waterbesluit).

Categorie 1 - waarborgen veiligheid tegen overstroming - voorkomen onomkeerbare schade		Categorie 2 nutsvoorzieningen	Categorie 3 Kleinschalig hoogwaardig gebruik	Categorie 4 Overige behoeften	
2.	De stabiliteit van waterkeringen Het voorkomen van klink en zettingen Natuur (voorkomen	Drinkwatervoorziening (alleen bij gevaar voor leveringszekerheid, anders cat. 4) Energievoorziening	tijdelijke beregening van kapitaalintensieve gewassen verwerken van industrieel proceswater	scheepvaart landbouw natuur (geen onomkeerbare schade) industrie	
	onomkeerbare schade, anders cat. 4)	(alleen bij gevaar voor leveringszekerheid, anders cat, 4)		waterrecreatie binnenvisserij overige belangen	

• Cost reduction → cost of water ~ 3-4 €/m3

Our Purpose, Our Plan

Reduced ecosystem impact





Legal boundaries

Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC) and Directive on the hygiene of food (852/2004/EC)

Council Directive 98/83/EC (98/83/EC, EU drink water legislation) concerns the quality of water that is intended for human consumption. This directive applies for:

- water in distribution systems serving more than 50 people
- water from tankers
- water from bottles and containers
- water used in the food industry

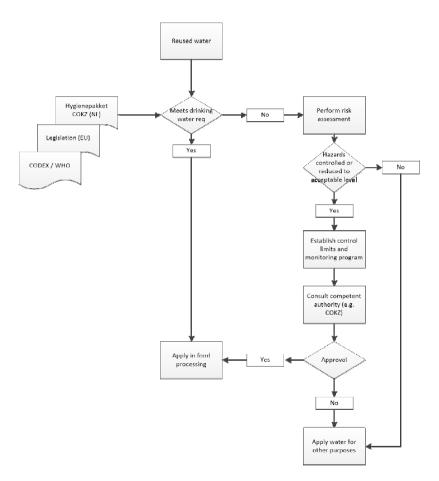
Regarding the last application it is also stated that: "Water for human consumption' shall mean: all water used in any food-production undertaking for the manufacture, processing, preservation or marketing of products or substances intended for human consumption unless the competent national authorities are satisfied that the quality of the water cannot affect the wholesomeness of the foodstuff in its finished form". – a similar remark is mentioned in council directive 852/2004/EC (Regulation No. 852/2004/EC, 2004).

Council directive 852/2004/EC (852/2004/EC) lays down general rules for food production operators on the hygiene of food. In chapter VII of this directive, it is stated that:

[&]quot;Recycled water used in processing or as an ingredient is not to present a risk of contamination. It is to be of the same standard as potable water, unless the competent authority is satisfied that the quality of the water cannot affect the wholesomeness of the food in its finished form"

Decision tree

- Water quality meets the drinking water directive?
- Perform risk assessment
- Consult local authorities and seek for approval





Minimization of water consumption

Step 1: Develop unit operations that use less water

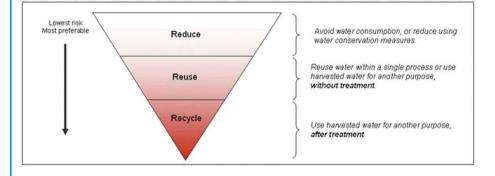
Step 2: Assess water flows in and out, and their

quality per unit operation

Step 3: Optimize the water circuit

Step 4: Direct reuse

Step 5: Recycling after reconditioning





Types of water available for reuse/recycling

- Types of water available for reuse/recycling:
 - Steam condensate
 - Brüden condensate
 - RO-permeate
 - o Permeate polisher



Secondary treated effluent

Table 1 Composition of milk and related products condensate

Parameters Unity		Mean	Range of variation	
pH pH unity		6.6	[5.5-8.1]	
Temperature °C		49.0	[31.2-59.8]	
Conductivity µS/cm		9.8	[4.0-21]	
Turbidity	NFU	0.6	[0.1-1.2]	
TSS	mg/L	<2	Ž	
Kjeldahl nitrogen	mg/L	0.74	[<0.50-1.7]	
COD	mgO_2/L	25.3	[5.80-63.0]	
BOD5	mgO_2/L	12.2	[2.10-37.0]	
TOC	mg/L	9.9	[4.2-23]	
Ammonium (NH ₄ ⁺) mg/L		0.50 [0.21-0.77]		

Table 2 Composition of whey condensates.

Parameters	Unity	Mean	Range of variation
pН	pH unity	7.4	[5.5-9.1]
Temperature	°C	41.3	[18.7-60.5]
Conductivity	μS/cm	22.8	[6.00-33.0]
Turbidity	NFU	0.36	[0.2-0.8]
TSS	mg/L	<2	/
Kjeldahl nitrogen	mg/L	3.1	[<2-5.2]
COD	mgO_2/L	56.5	[17.0-98.0]
BOD5	mgO_2/L	25.5	[1.3-80]
TOC	mg/L	14.4	[5.20-27.0]
Ammonium (NH ₄ ⁺) mg/L		2.9	[0.38-5.3]



Making water fit for use

- Mature technology
 - Chemical conservation
 - Membrane filtration
 - o UV
 - Biofilter

O



	Ultra filtration	Chlorine	CIO2	Ozone	UV
Disinfection capacity	Strongest	Medium	Strong	Strongest	Medium
pH- dependency	None	High	None	Low	None
Depot effect	None	Hours	Days	Minutes	None
Disinfection By Products	None	AOX – THM – HAA + other orga- nic halides	Chlorite	Evt. Bromate	Evt. Nitrite
Resources	Electric energy	Hypo- chlorite	HCl & NaClO₂	Electric energy, air or O ₂	Electric energy



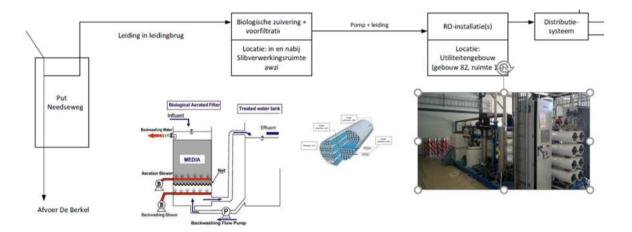
Making water fit for use

• Shelf life for water storage without any preservation

Water Source	Available carbon (mg/l)	Nitrogen (mg/l)	Phosphorous (mg/l)	Trace components (Potassium) (mg/l)	Max. advised shelf life	Max. advised cleaning interval
Drinking water/ Well water	~0,02	<0,5	~0,05	~5	1 day	0,5 y
Brüden condensate	~20	~1-5	~0,05	<1	3 h	Strongly depends on quality
RO permeate	~20	~50	<0,001	<0,001	3 h	Strongly depends on quality
Polished RO permeate	~10	~20	<0,001	<0,001	1 day	0,5 w



Water reuse and recycling @ Borculo: Project Waterballet





Water reuse and recycling @ Borculo: Project Waterballet



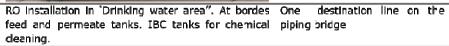




outside in 'waste water area'

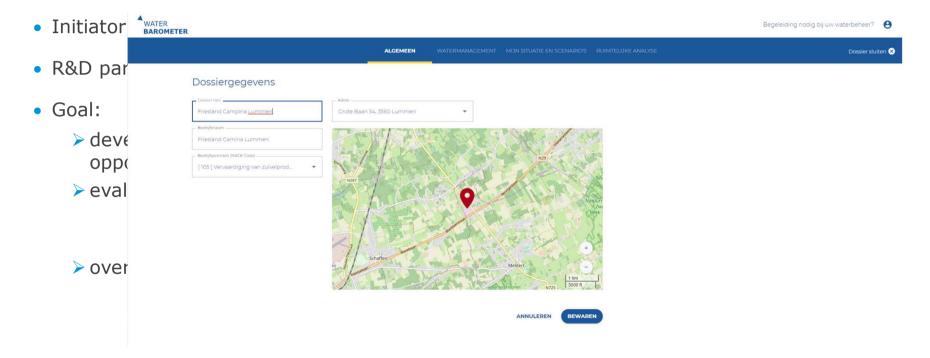
The Biologically Aerated Filter (BAF), Ceramic Microfiltration in 'waste water area'



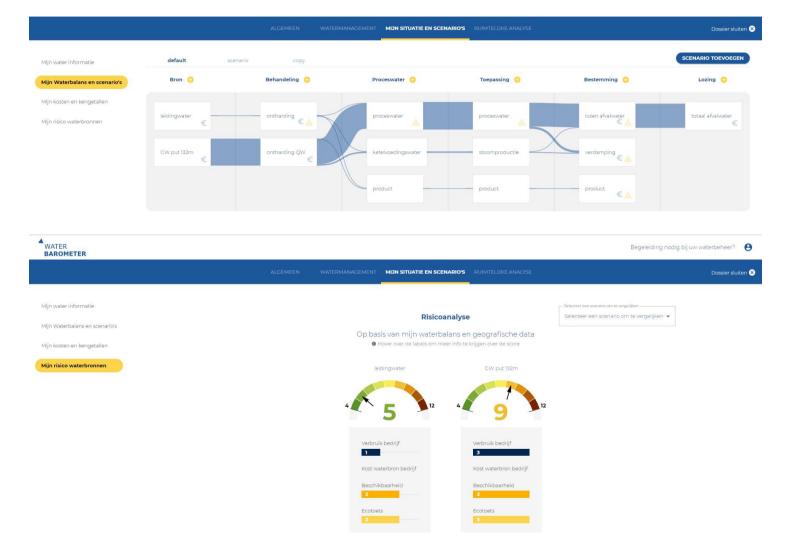




R&D project 1: Smart Water Re-Use













R&D project 2: Water Re-Use from Dairy Industry to Farmers

• WiCE-project:

Naam project:				
Vermindering druk grondwater door waterhergebruik van zuivel				
naar landbouw				
WiCE onderzoeksthema				
Zuinig met Zoet				
Hoofdaanvrager Contactpersoon hoofdaanvrager				
KWR Water BV Nienke Koeman				
E-mail hoofdaanvrager Telefoonnummer hoofdaanvrager				
nienke.koeman@kwrwater.nl				
Opdrachtgever	Contactpersoon opdrachtgever			
Kerngroep WiCE	Joep van den Broeke			
Partners				
Waterbedrijven binnen WiCE (Vitens, WML, Waterbedrijf Groningen,				
Brabant Water,)				
Waterschap Aa en Maas, ZLTO, Provincie Brabant, FrieslandCampina				



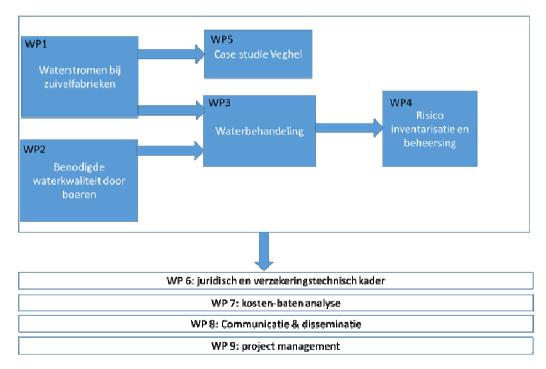
R&D project 2: Water Re-Use from Dairy Industry to Farmers

- Doel: water afkomstig van zuivelfabrieken beschikbaar maken voor de agrarische sector → stap richting kringlooplandbouw!
- Impact: alle ontbrekende elementen aanleveren om de waterkringloop veilig en economisch te sluiten, met name:
 - kwaliteit van industrieel afvalwater in de zuivel
 - benodigde kwaliteit van water in de landbouw
 - BBT voor hergebruik van afvalwater in de zuivel
 - gevolgen voor het milieu (watersystemen)
 - pathogene routes van door water overdraagbare ziekten in de route koe - zuivel - afvalwater - voedergewassen - koeien
 - juridische en verzekeringstechnische risico's
 - kosten-batenanalyse van de voorgestelde oplossing



R&D project 2: Water Re-Use from Dairy Industry to Farmers

• Plan van aanpak:





Conclusions

- Water is an increasingly scarce source
- Dairy sector has a large footprint
- Council Directives 98/83/EC and 852/2004/EC are relevant for water quality in food industry and provide the possibility for the reuse of water
- Minimization of water consumption is based on R³ principle (Reduce Reuse Recycle)
- HACCP plans for water reuse & recycling should be in place and approved by local authorities
- Treatment technologies for water recycling are matured
- Increasingly number of show cases (Borculo, Aalter, Workum, Gerkesklooster, Lutjewinkel)
- R&D initiatives to guide us in reducing our water footprint!



Sustainability in our heart and mind!

Questions?



