

Delft University of Technology

Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geosciences

Section of Sanitary Engineering

CT5520 – Drinking water treatment 2

Design project

Harderbroek (Vitens) – Improving iron removal

1. Problem description

Raw ground water from location Harderbroek can be characterised as soft, iron containing and anaerobic. To remove iron the minimal requirement is to increase the oxygen concentration. However, with the present treatment set-up iron is not sufficiently removed.

Develop practical alternatives to be realised in the present set-up of the treatment plant. Detailed information about the situation at PS Harderbroek can be found in annex.

2. Actual situation

The treatment plant consists of cascade aeration (4 cascades divided into 2 lanes) to increase the oxygen concentration, rapid sand filtration to remove iron and tower aeration to increase pH.

Raw water quality

The groundwater water quality is given in table 1.

Table 1. Raw water quality PS. Harderbroek

parameter	unit	value
Temperature	°C	14
Acidity	pH	7.45
Saturation index	-	0.79
Agressive carbon dioxide	mg/l	4.3
Carbon dioxide	mg/l	5.7
Oxygen (dissolved)	mg/l	0.0
Methane	µg/l	< 10
Ammonium	mg/l	0.05
Bicarbonate	mg/l	86
Chloride	mg/l	7
Sulphate	mg/l	11
Sodium	mg/l	5,9
Calcium	mg/l	26
Magnesium	mg/l	1,7
Total hardness	mmol/l	0.72
Iron	mg/l	1.6
Manganese	mg/l	0.11

Design capacity

The design capacity of the treatment can be determined with the following data:

year capacity:	9 mln m ³
maximum day factor (peak factor):	1.8
minimum day factor:	0.7

Abstraction

The well field consists of 10 wells, with a capacity of 200 m³/h each.

Cascade aeration

The purpose of the cascade aeration is to remove CO₂ and add O₂.

Number of cascades	4
Steps per cascade	6
Maximum capacity per cascade	450 m ³ /h

Rapid sand filtration

The purpose of rapid sand filtration is to remove iron and manganese from the ground water.

Number of filters:	8
Surface per filter:	25 m ²
Sand bed, grain size:	1.0 – 1.6 mm
Height of sand bed:	1.8 m
Supernatant water level:	1.0 m
Flow per filter:	225 m ³ /h
Filtration velocity:	9 m/h

Tower aeration

Number of towers	3
Packing material	pall 25 PE
Packing height	2 m
Maximum capacity	320 m ³ /h
Surface	6.06 m ²

Clear water storage

The clear water storage is necessary for levelling off the fluctuations in transport and for differences in pumping flows (switches). The necessary water storage is determined on 5.000 m³:

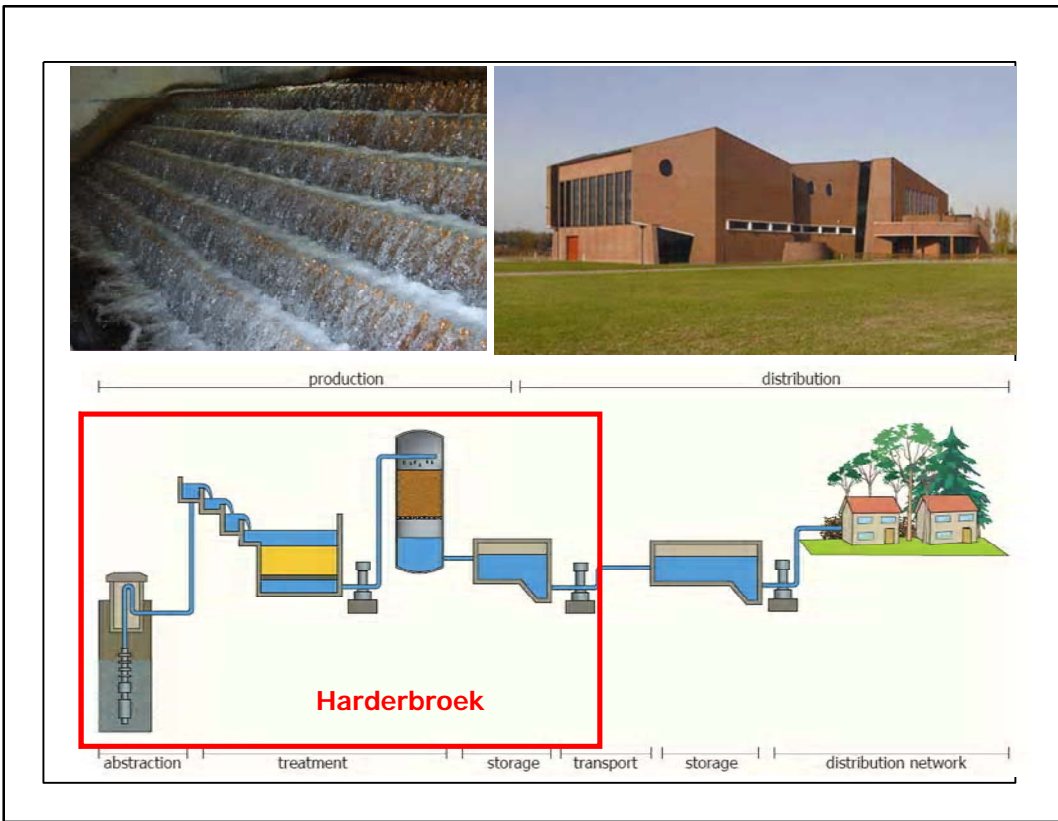
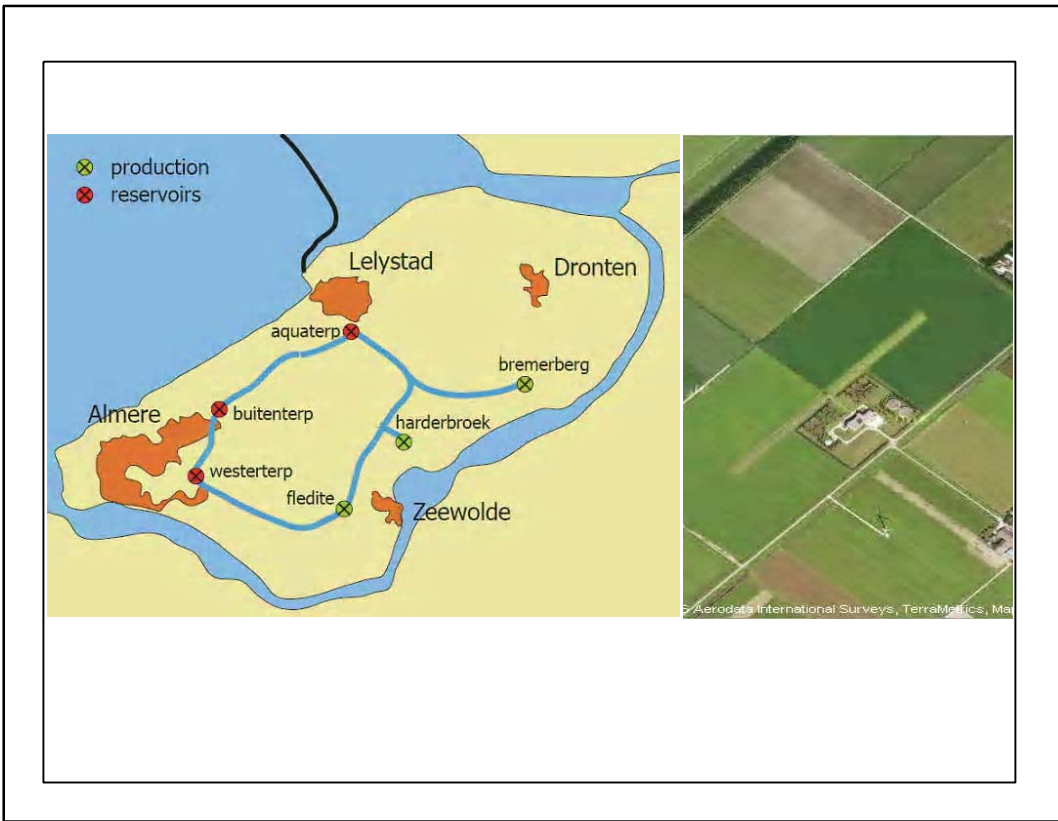
Volume of clear water storage (nett): 5.000 m³
Number of reservoirs: 2 à 1.500 m³+ 1 à 2.000 m³

Clear water pumps

Transport capacity: 1.800 m³/h
Number of pumps: 4 to 500 m³/h

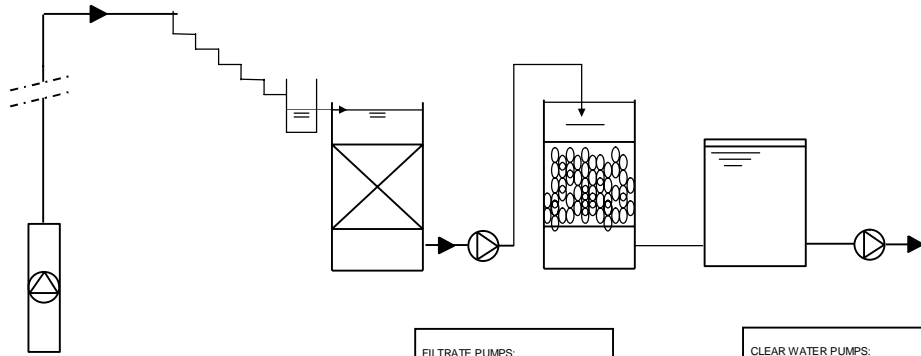
Annexes:

1. Impression Harderbroek
2. Process scheme
3. Hydraulic line diagram



Process scheme P.S. Harderbroek

Wells: number: 16 capacity: 200 m ³ /h per pump	Cascades: number: 4 capacity: 450 m ³ /h per cascade 6 steps	FILTERS: number: 8 max. velocity: 9 m/h surface area: 25 m ²	aeration tower: number: 3 max. capacity: 320 m ³ /h surface area: 6 m ² Beddheight: 2 m	RESERVOIRS: number: 2 volume: 2500 m ³ per reservoir
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FILTRATE PUMPS: number: 8 capacity: 225 m ³ /h per pump

CLEAR WATER PUMPS: number: 4 a 500 m ³ /h number: 3 a 300 m ³ /h

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REINWATER
POMPFASE

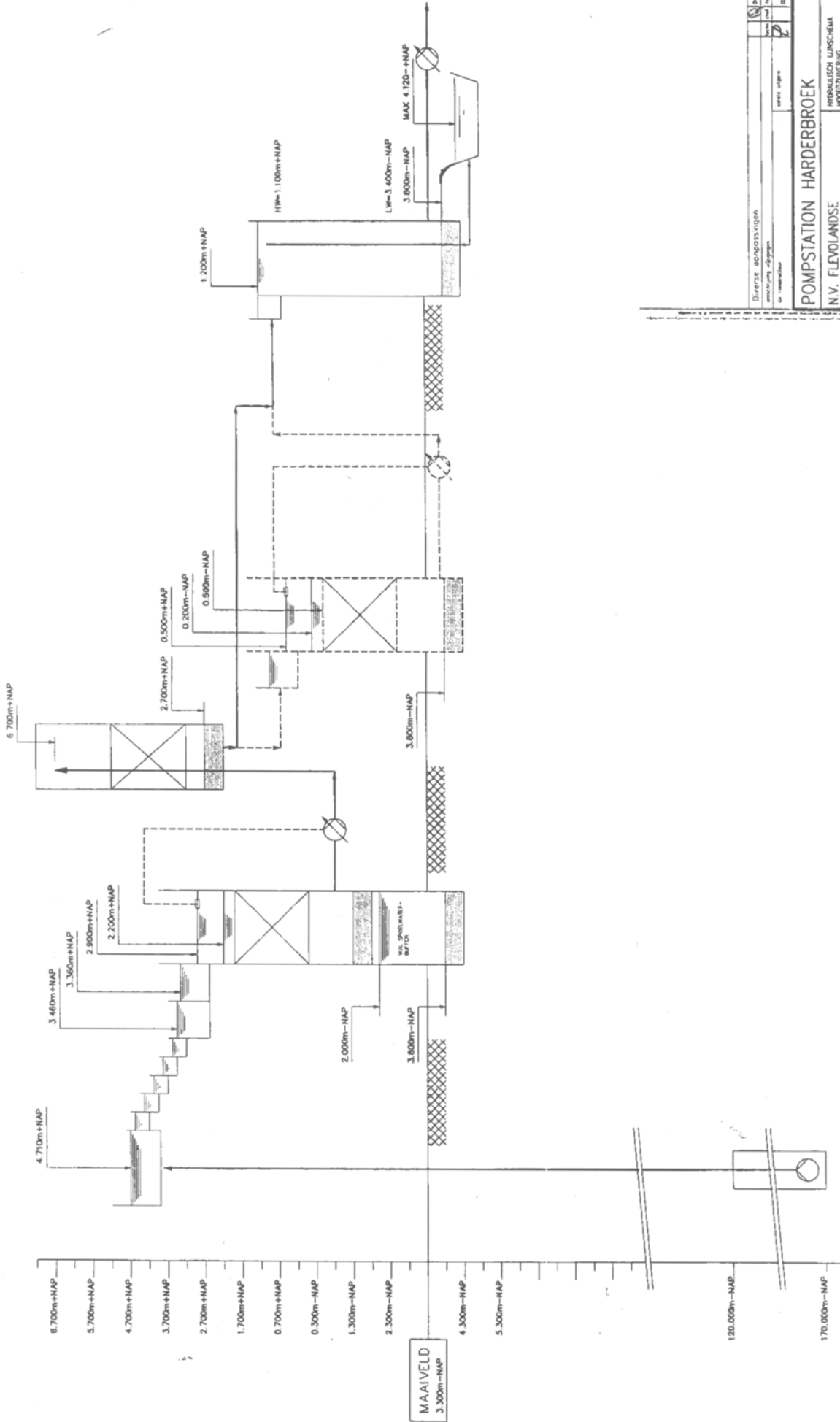
REINWATER
BERGING

2e TUSSEN-POMPFASE
(TOEKOMST/OPTIONEEL)

2e SNELFILTRATIE
(TOEKOMST/OPTIONEEL)

FILTRATIE-
POMPEN

WINNING CASCADEBELUCHTING
SNELFILTRATIE



Diverse aanpassingen		B	
aanpak wijzigingen		A	
na overname		A	
<p>POMPSTATION HARDERBROEK INTERGELUCHT LINGCHIEMA HOOPBOEDING</p>			
<p>N.V. FLEVOLANDE DRINKWATER MAATSCHAPPIJ</p>			
plan nr. 10.1.1.1.1.1 datum 10.1.1.1.1.1		plan nr. 10.1.1.1.1.1 datum 10.1.1.1.1.1	
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