

Water recycling & re-use

Benefits & pitfalls

Water Management Best Practice Webinar

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Agenda

- ◆ Benefits
- ◆ Opportunities for recycling
- ◆ Pitfalls
- ◆ Examples



Benefits

- ◆ Saves water and effluent costs
- ◆ Allows expansion if water or effluent is restricted
- ◆ Comply with regulations
- ◆ Green issues, corporate responsibility
- ◆ **REDUCTION is BEST**



Main opportunities for recycling

- ◆ Bottle rinsers
- ◆ Bottle washers
- ◆ Tunnel pasteurisers
- ◆ Vacuum pumps
- ◆ Water treatment plants
- ◆ CIP sets

- ◆ Rainwater



Bottle rinsers

- ◆ Typically use about 3 m³/hr
- ◆ Relatively clean, cold water
- ◆ Can be recycled to vacuum pumps, cooling towers, boilers or water treatment plants
- ◆ Requires collection and pumping



Bottle washers

- ◆ About 10 m³/hr can often be returned from final rinse to pre rinse. About 3 to 5 m³/hr of this water is surplus
- ◆ Surplus water is warm and contains caustic
- ◆ Can be collected and used for floor hose down
- ◆ Supply to crate washer?



Tunnel pasteurisers

- ◆ When balanced has 2 - 3 m³/hr overflow
- ◆ During start up or shut down can use up to 70 m³/hr
- ◆ Water is clean but warm or hot
- ◆ Can be reused as pasteuriser water after cooling



Vacuum pumps

- ◆ Typically use 3 - 5 m³/hr
- ◆ Contaminated warm water
- ◆ Can be recycled to vacuum pumps
- ◆ Requires collection and cooling



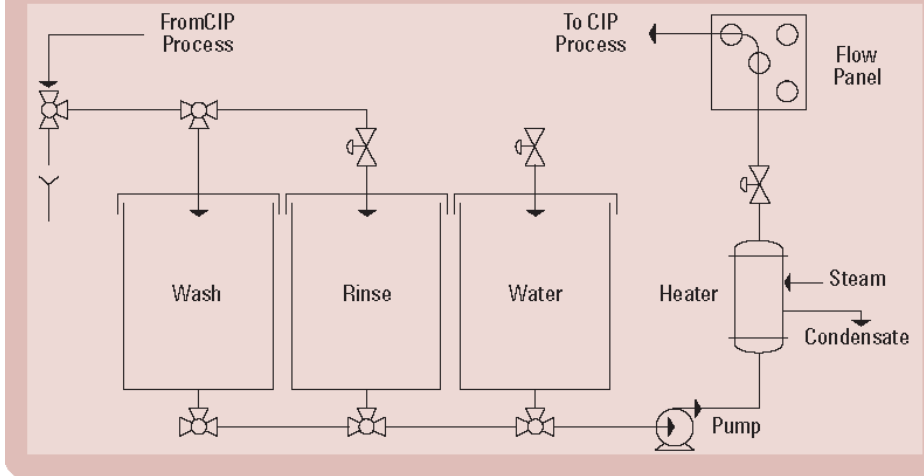
Water treatment plants

- ◆ Typically waste 5% of site water usage
- ◆ Optimise first
 - Backwash filters when necessary
 - Check backwash times, max 15 minutes at correct flow rate
 - Ion Exchange Plant - regenerate only when required
 - Check backwash and rinse times
 - Maximise reverse osmosis recovery with alternative anti-scalents or acid
- ◆ Water is generally contaminated with suspended solids
- ◆ Recycle to front of the plant via treatment to reduce turbidity to less than 2 NTU

CIP sets

- ◆ Use three tank systems
- ◆ Recover chemicals and final rinse water
- ◆ Use conductivity to terminate final rinse
- ◆ Use spray balls for cleaning vessels or better still dynamic spray devices which use very small amounts of water
- ◆ Carry out CIP cleaning only when necessary

Figure 2: Simplified drawing of a CIP reuse system



Rainwater collection

- ◆ Viable even in drought areas
- ◆ UK rainfall about 50 mm/month
- ◆ 3,000 m² roof will yield 150 m³ per month



Pitfalls

- ◆ **Quantity and quality**

- Blowdown and cleaning losses
- Microbiology e.g. RO reject
- Trace contaminants e.g. Rainwater air pollution

- ◆ **Heat**

- Vacuum pump; pasteuriser
- Cooling can be expensive

- ◆ **Cleaning**

- Production downtime during cleaning of milk condensate recovery

- ◆ **Cost**

- Both Capex and Opex

Example 1

West African brewer

- ◆ Water to product ratio was between 30:1 and 40:1
- ◆ Should be 15:1 to 20:1 for this region and type of production
- ◆ Process modifications were made to the bottle washers, pasteurisers and CIP operations
- ◆ Water balance identified a significant difference between the measured and estimated water consumption on the plant



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- ◆ Further investigations led to the discovery of several underground water mains failures accounting for a significant quantity of the water overuse

Example 2

Rainwater harvesting at beverage plants

- ◆ Two projects where rainwater harvesting was being used
- ◆ Issues with variable water quality
- ◆ Occasional presence of antimony
- ◆ Source identified in both cases as atmospheric pollution from nearby industry
- ◆ Expensive to treat



- ◆ Normally only an option for use as washing, grey water, WC use



Summary

- ◆ Many options for water recycling and reuse
- ◆ Reduce before recycling
- ◆ Be aware that quality can be an issue



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