



Effekter og økonomiske konsekvenser ved afsaltet havvand til drikkevandsformål

Rygaard, Martin; Arvin, Erik; Albrechtsen, Hans-Jørgen; Binning, Philip John

Publication date:
2015

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):

Rygaard, M. (Author), Arvin, E. (Author), Albrechtsen, H-J. (Author), & Binning, P. J. (Author). (2015). Effekter og økonomiske konsekvenser ved afsaltet havvand til drikkevandsformål. Sound/Visual production (digital)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

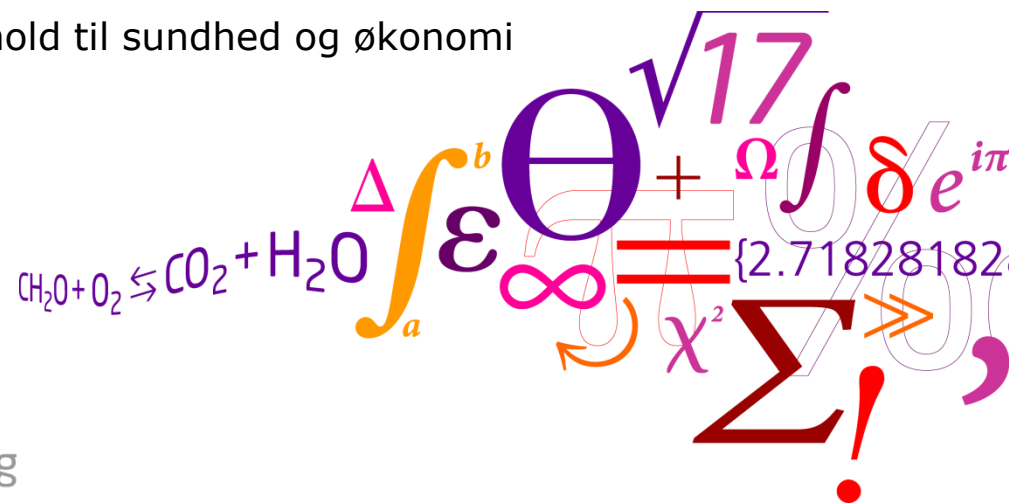
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Effekter og økonomiske konsekvenser ved afsaltet havvand til drikkevandsformål

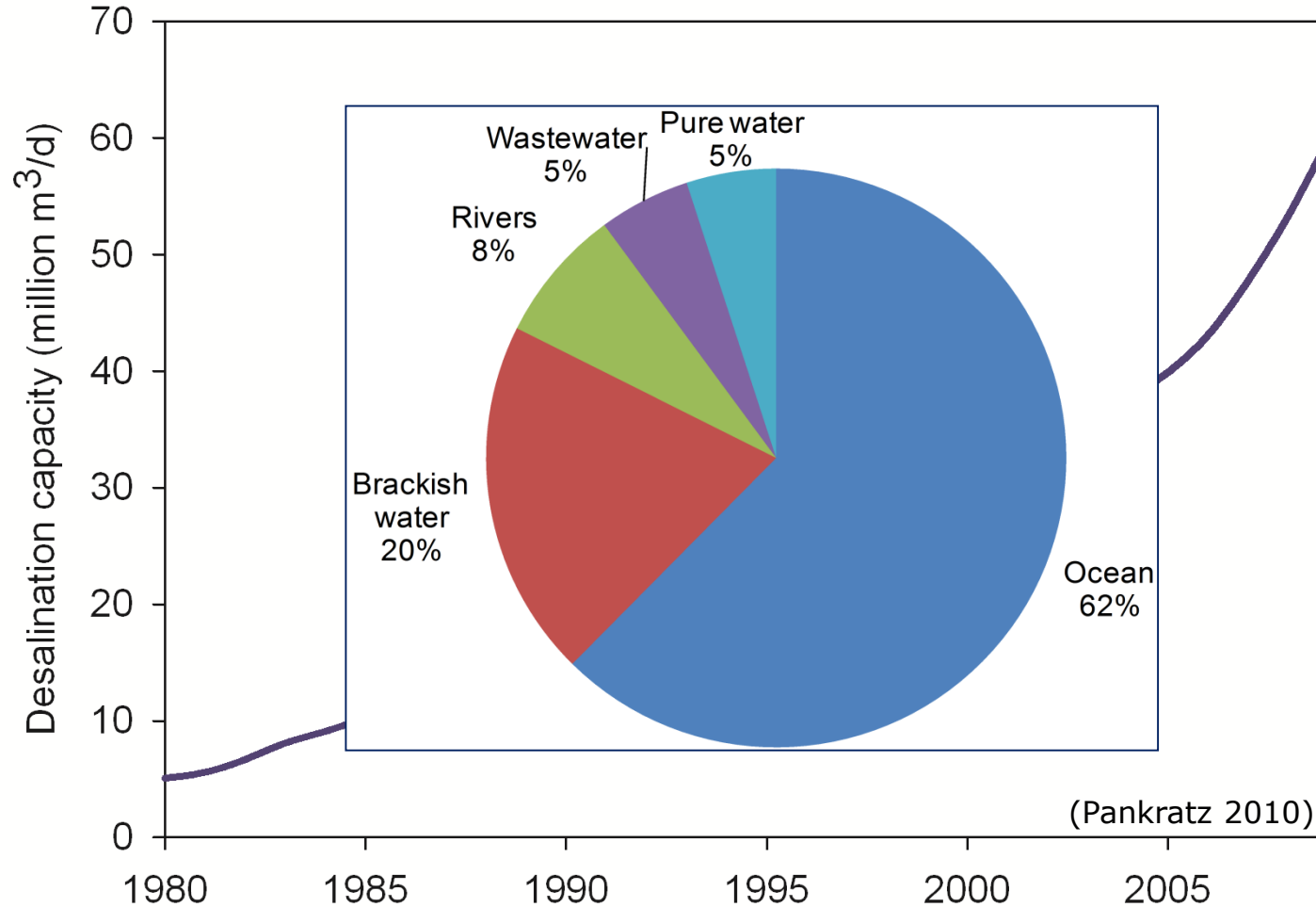
Martin Rygaard

Med bidrag fra Erik Arvin, Hans-Jørgen Albrechtsen & Philip J. Binning

2015/04/14 ATV Jord og Grundvand:
Kvaliteten af grund – og drikkevand i forhold til sundhed og økonomi

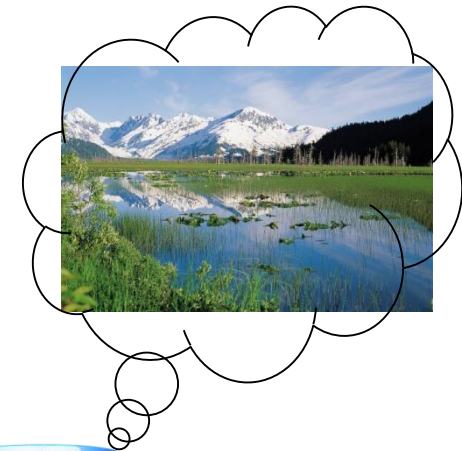
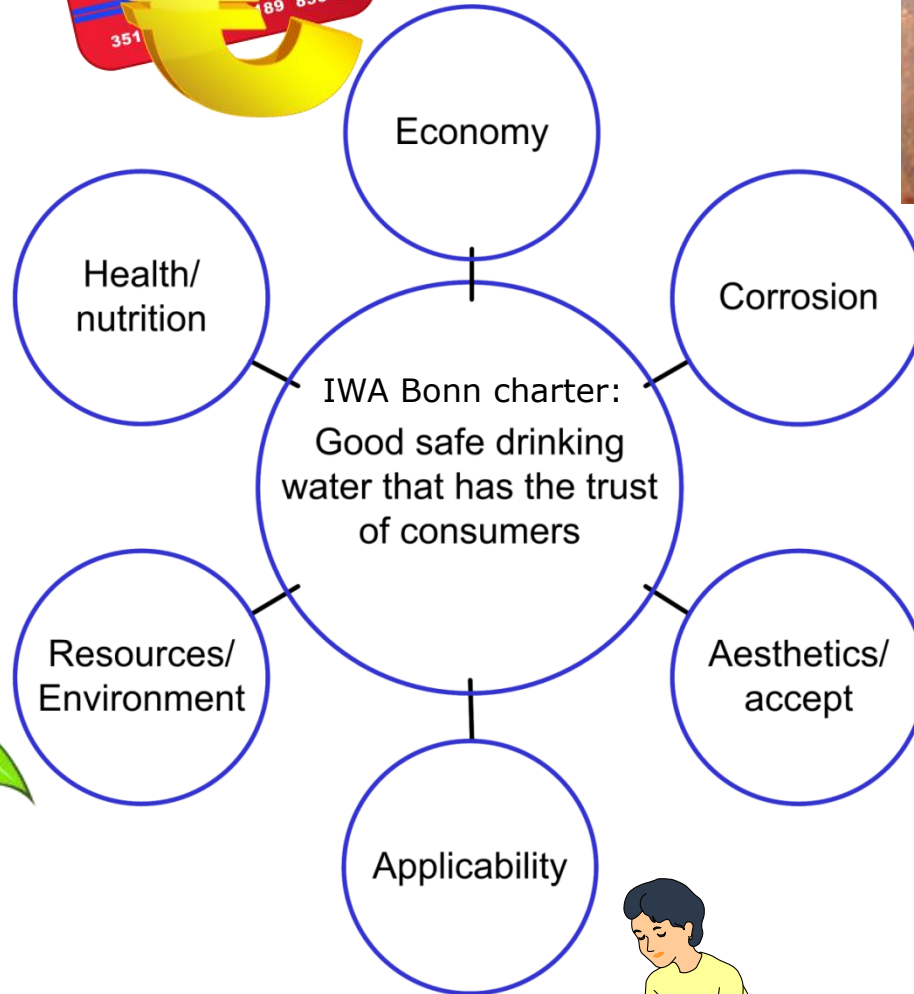


Udviklingen i afsaltning





www.corrview.com



Formål



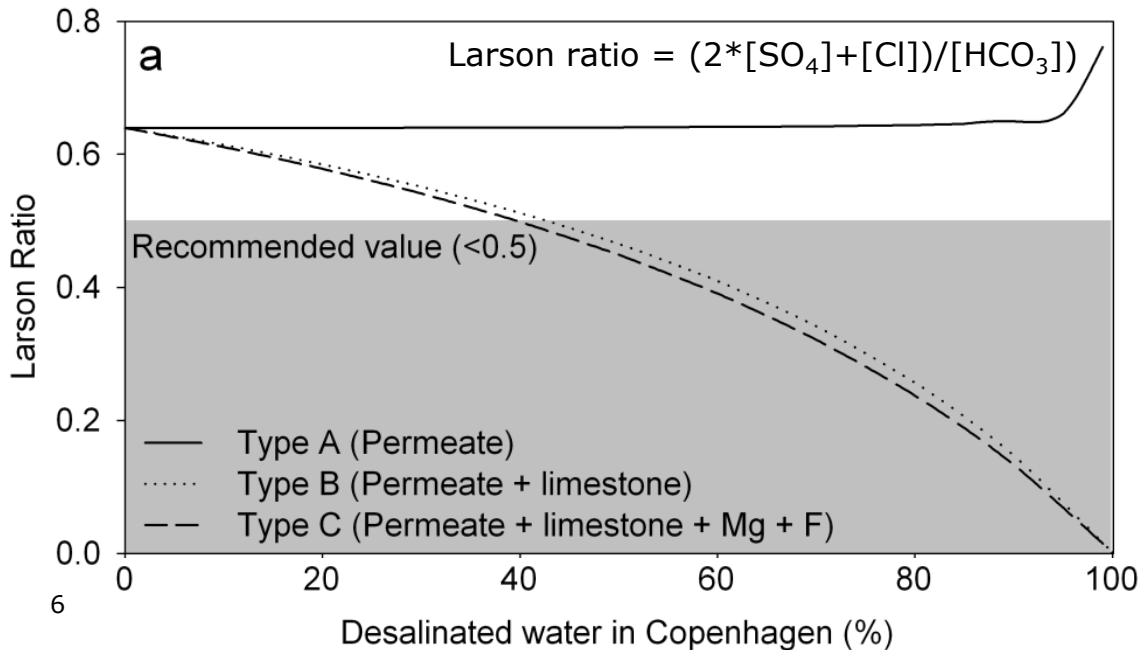
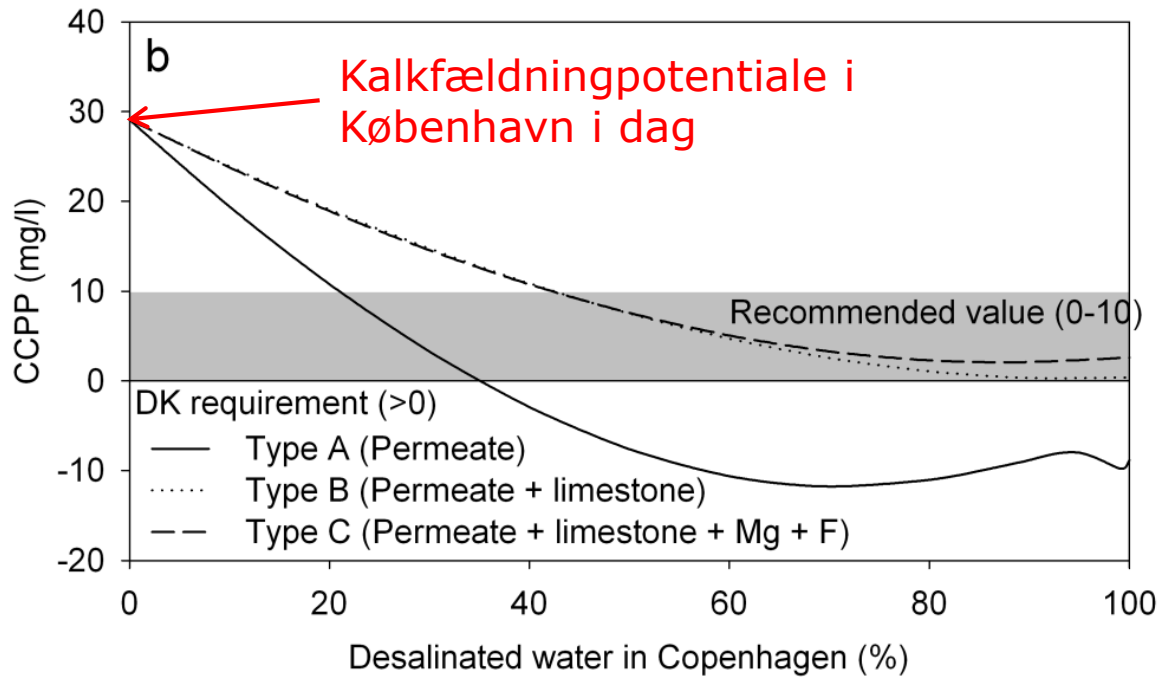
1. Hvilke effekter kan tilskrives en ændret drikkevandskvalitet?
2. Hvordan opgøres effekterne og kan en kvantificering af effekterne bruges til at definere en optimal vandkvalitet?
3. Hvordan håndteres usikkerheder?

Effekterne er opgjort for 2 casestudier i København og Perth, Australien

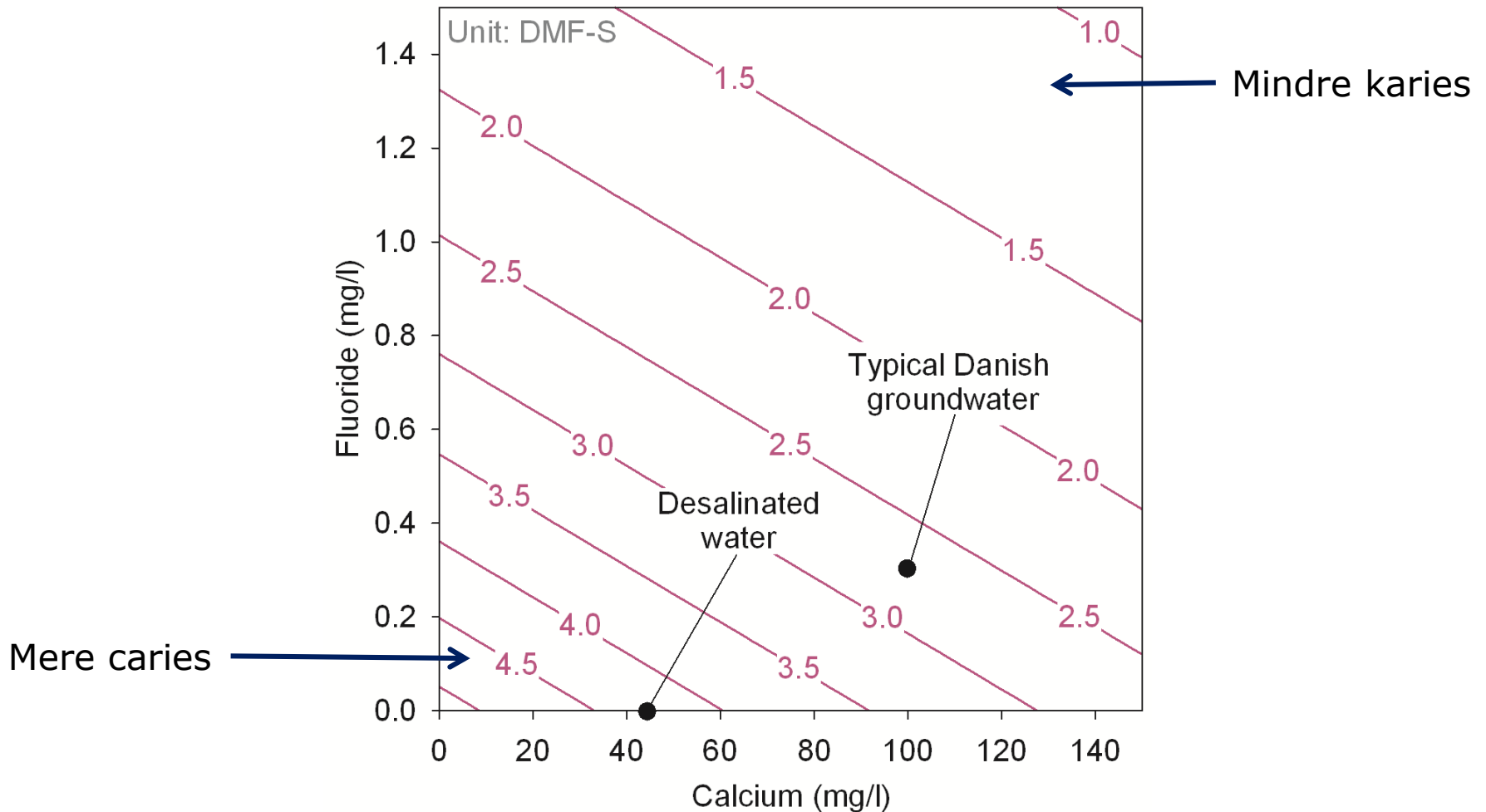
At blande vand 1

| | Danske krav | Typisk Grundvand | Afsaltning Type A | Afsaltning Type B | Afsaltning Type C |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Behandlingstrin | | Aeration Sand filtration | Ultrafiltration Reverse osmosis CO ₂ stripping | Ultrafiltration Reverse osmosis Acidified with CO ₂ Dissolution of limestone CO ₂ stripping | Ultrafiltration Reverse osmosis Acidified with CO ₂ Dissolution of limestone CO ₂ stripping Ion-exchange Fluoridation |
| pH | 7 – 8.5 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 |
| Alk | >82 (>100 mg HCO ₃) | 286 | -0.3 | 108 | 122 |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 89 - 534 (5-30° dH) | 369 | 0. | 108 | 124 |
| Ca | <200 | 117 | 0 | 43 | 19 |
| Mg | <50 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| F | <1.5 | 0.48 | 0 | 0 | 0.75 |
| SO ₄ | <250 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cl | <250 | 69 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| TDS | <1500 | 503 | 0 | 108 | 112 |
| Larson ratio | - | 0.6 | N/A | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CCPP | >0 | 29 | -8.8 | 0.4 | 2.6 |

At blande vand 2



Sundhedseffekter eksempel 1

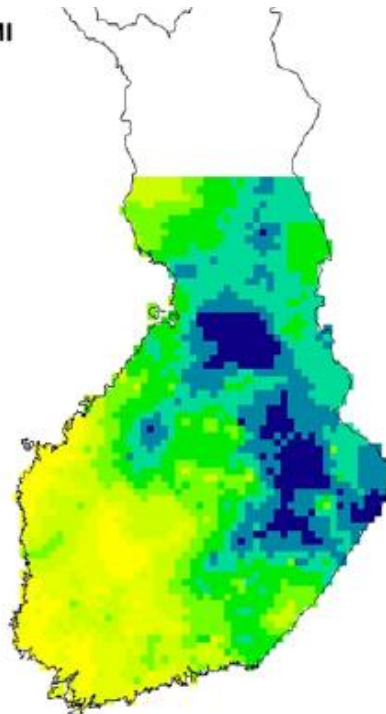


Sundhedseffekter eksempel 2

- Morris et al 2008 found: *Hard drinking water does not protect against cardiovascular disease...*
- However, Kousa et al. 2008 found relationship:

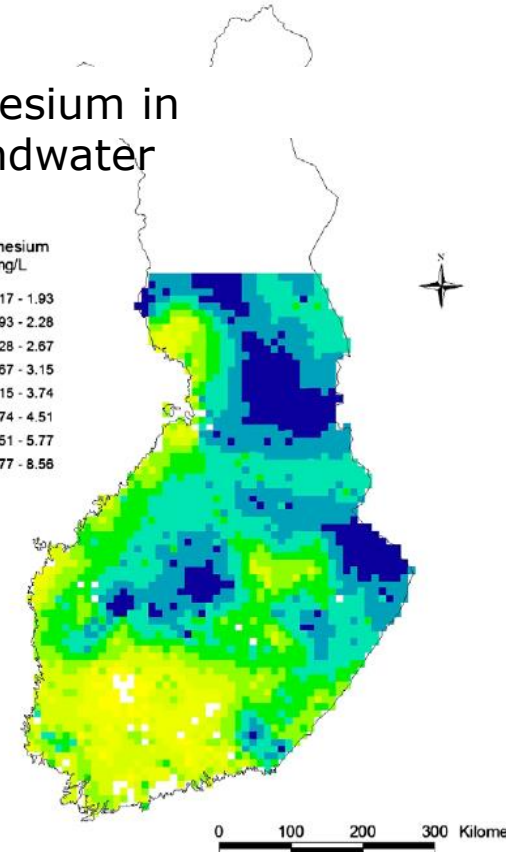
Incidents of AMI (acute myocardial infarction)

Incidence of AMI
1/100 000/year
Women (b)



Magnesium in groundwater

Magnesium
mg/L

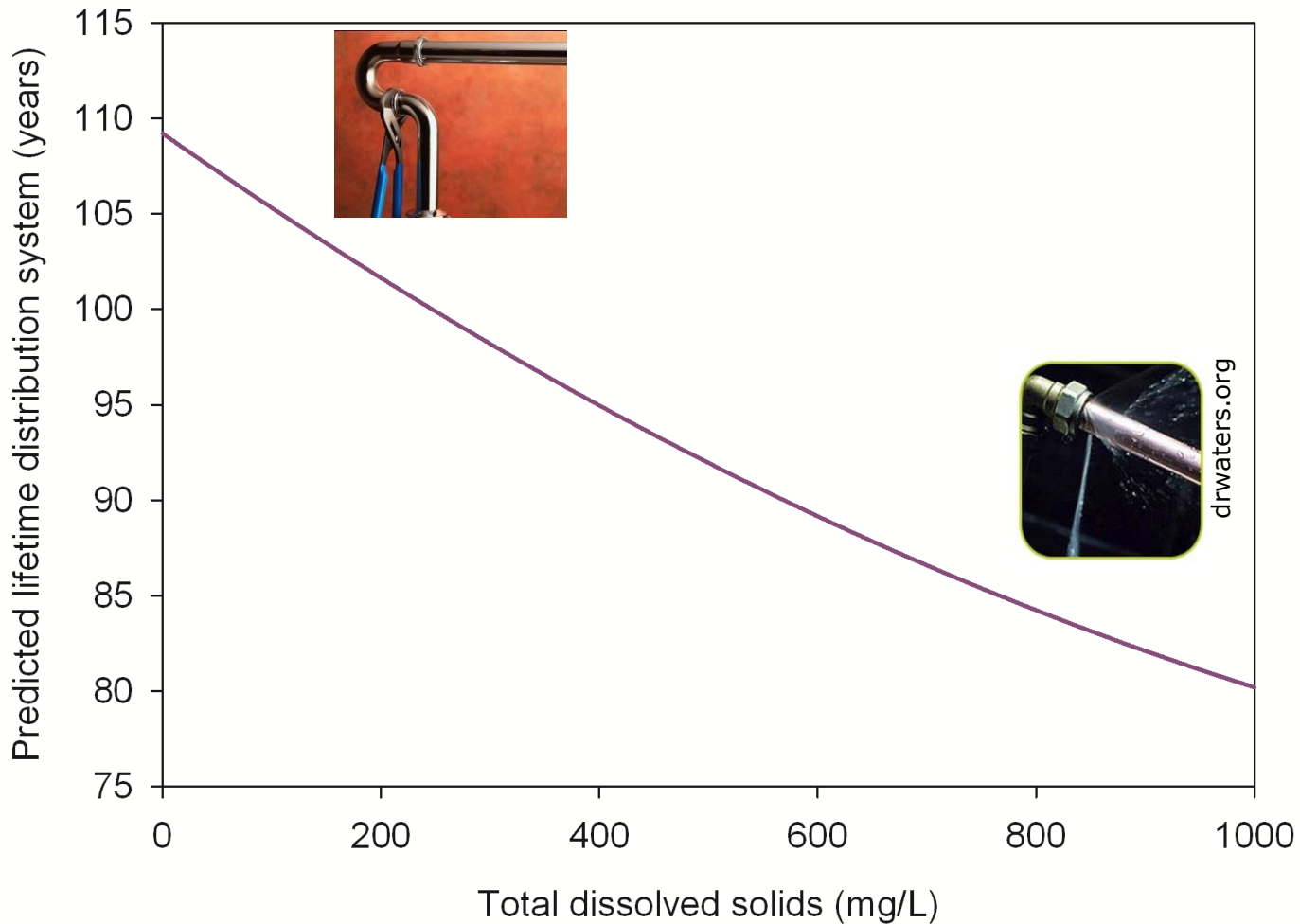


Source: GTK, KTL

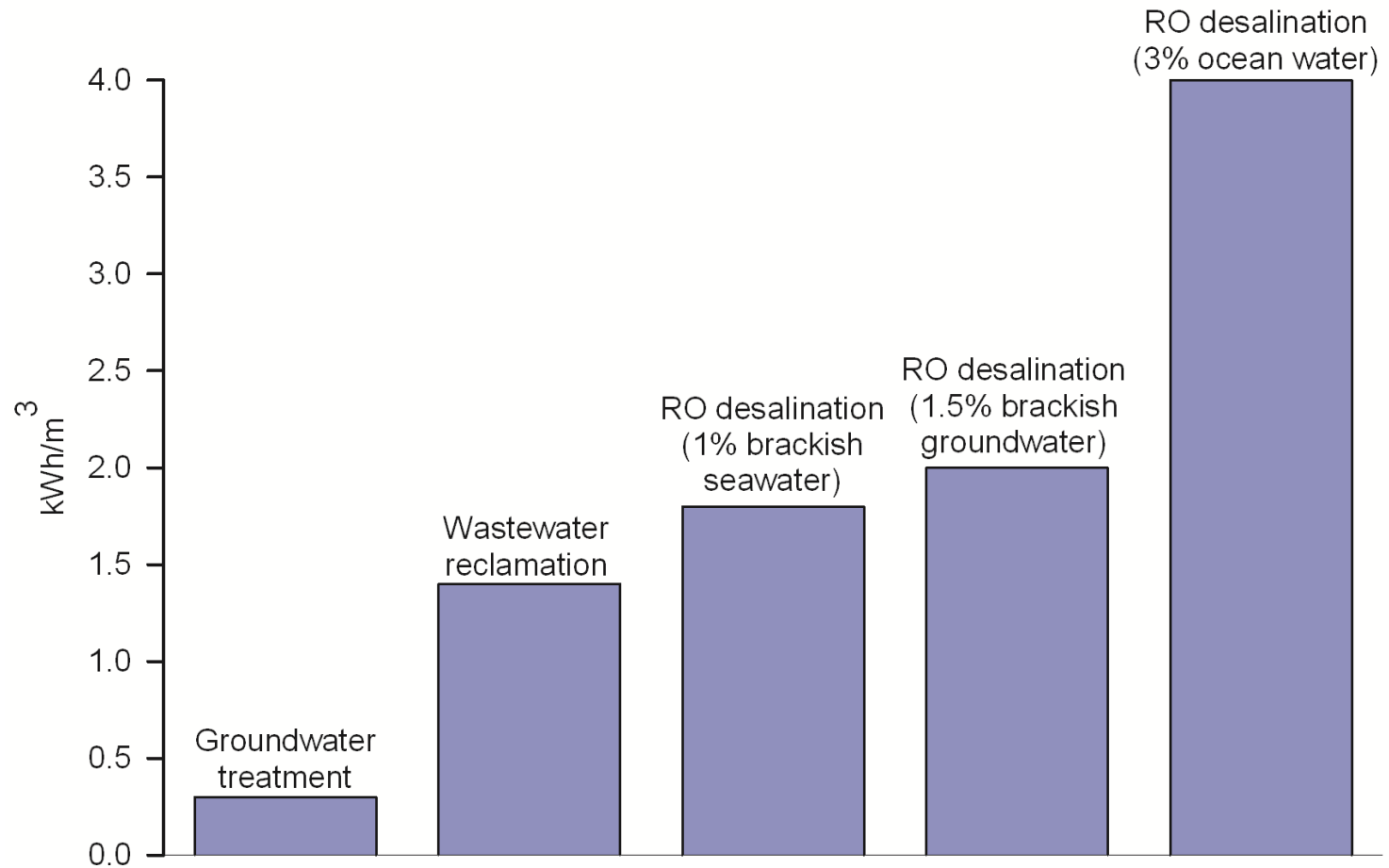
0 100 200 300 Kilometers

Picture from Kousa et al. *Magnesium in well water and the spatial variation of acute myocardial infarction incidence in rural Finland* (2008)

Levetids eksempel



Energiforbrug



(Modified from Rygaard et al 2010)

Metode - Systemanalyse



€2600/yr

Nuværende system:

€0.35/m³

Sammenlign vandforsyningsalternativer

Nyt system:

€??/m³

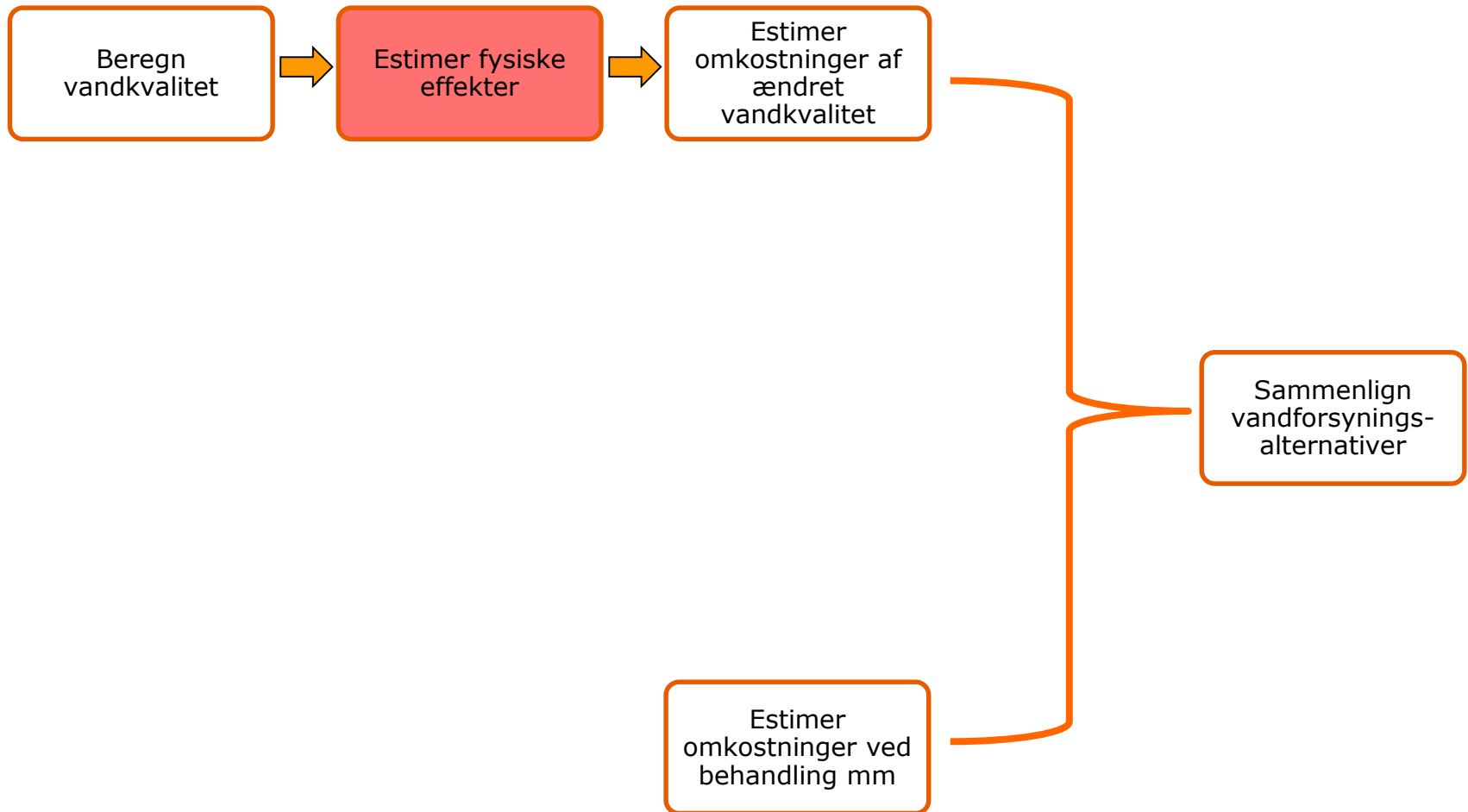
Estimer omkostninger ved behandling mm

Implication: Finding the optimum water composition

| Parameter (mg/l) | Typical Danish groundwater | Desalinated water from the Baltic Sea |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 373 | -0 |
| Ca ²⁺ | 115 | -0 |
| Mg ²⁺ | 21 | -0 |
| F ⁻ | 0.36 | -0 |
| TDS | 558 | -0 |



Metode - Systemanalyse

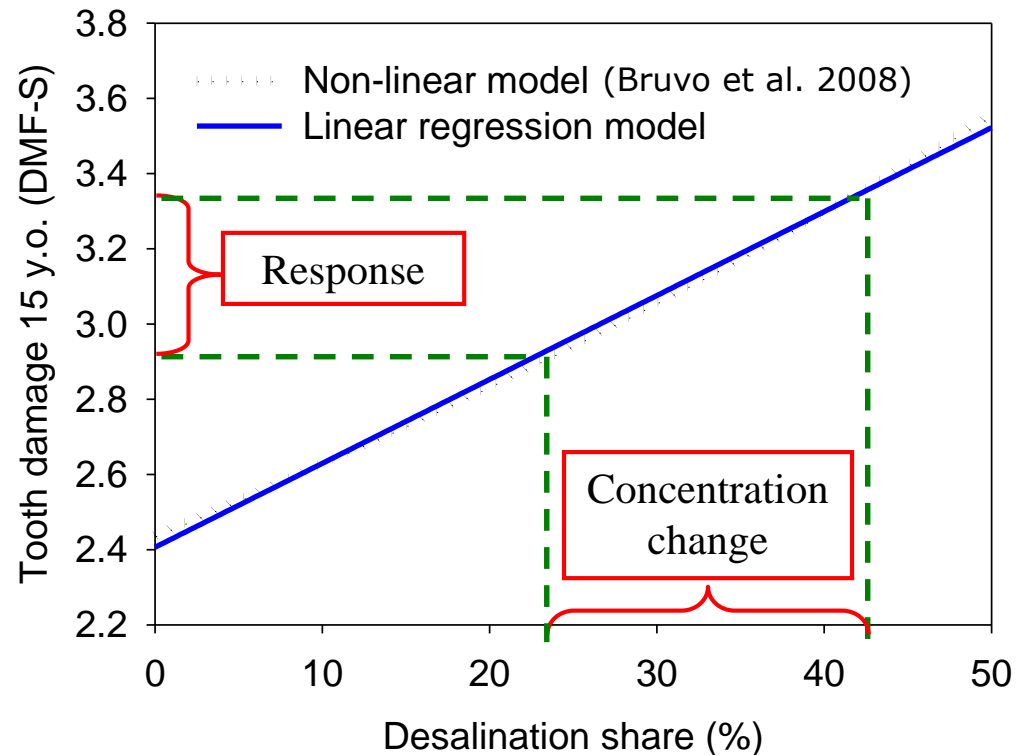


Bestmme fysiske effekter

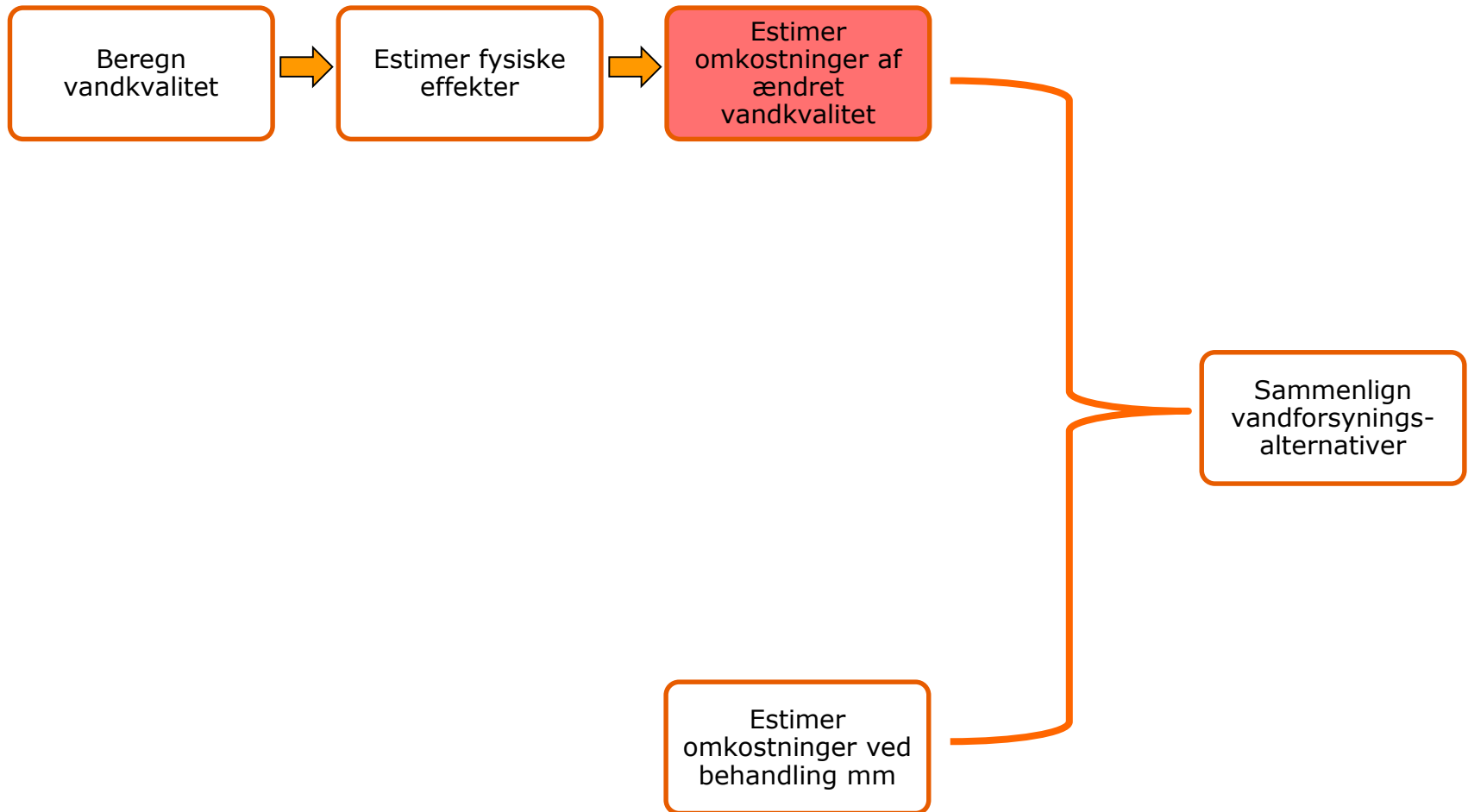
- Baseret på litteraturstudier
- Etablering af dosis-respons relationer:

$$R_i = s_i \cdot dc_i \cdot P_i$$

- R = response,
- s = slope,
- dc = change in mineral content,
- P = scaling factor (e.g. number of persons affected), and
- i impact category



Metode - Systemanalyse



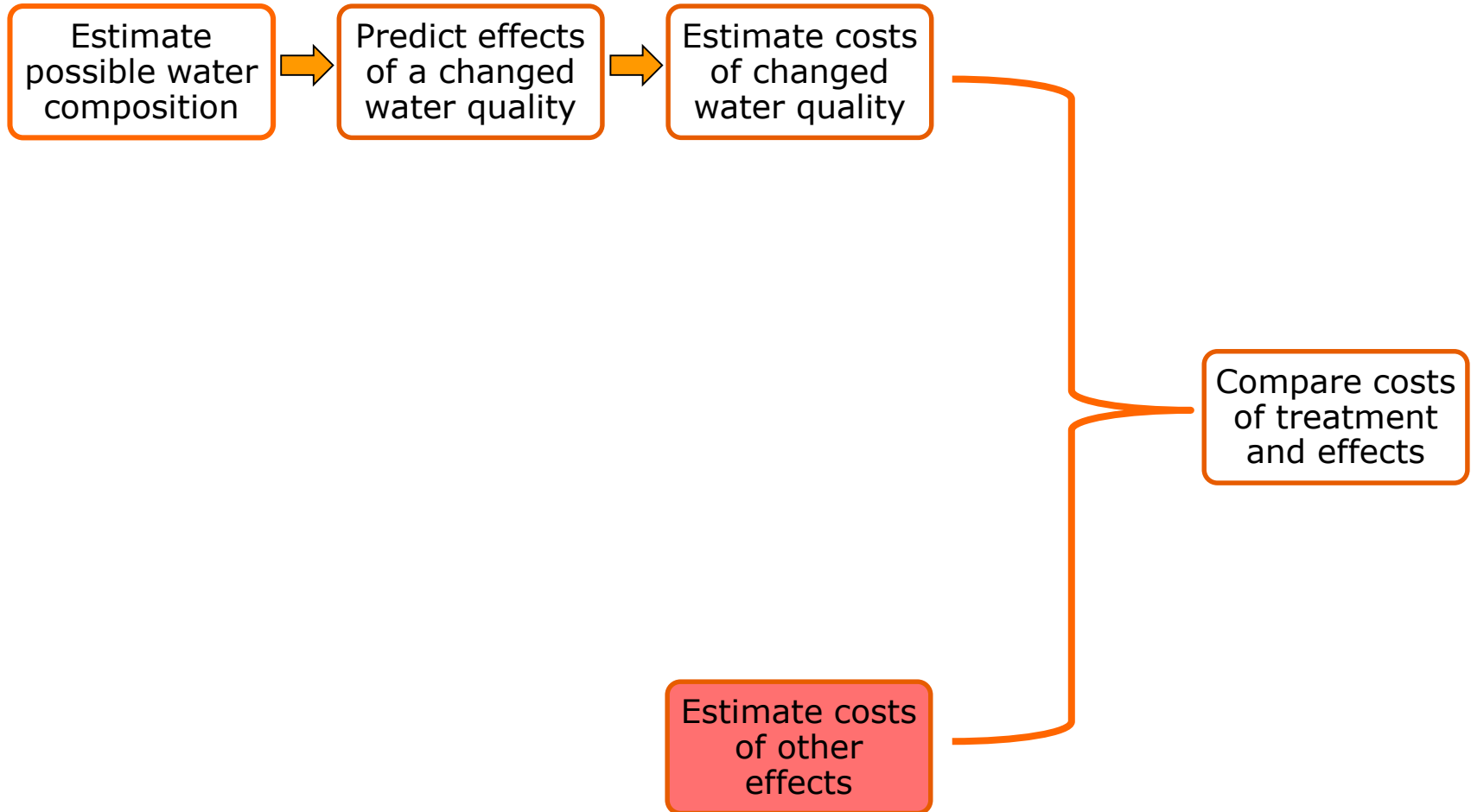
Eksempel på estimeret effekt: 10% afsaltet vand i København



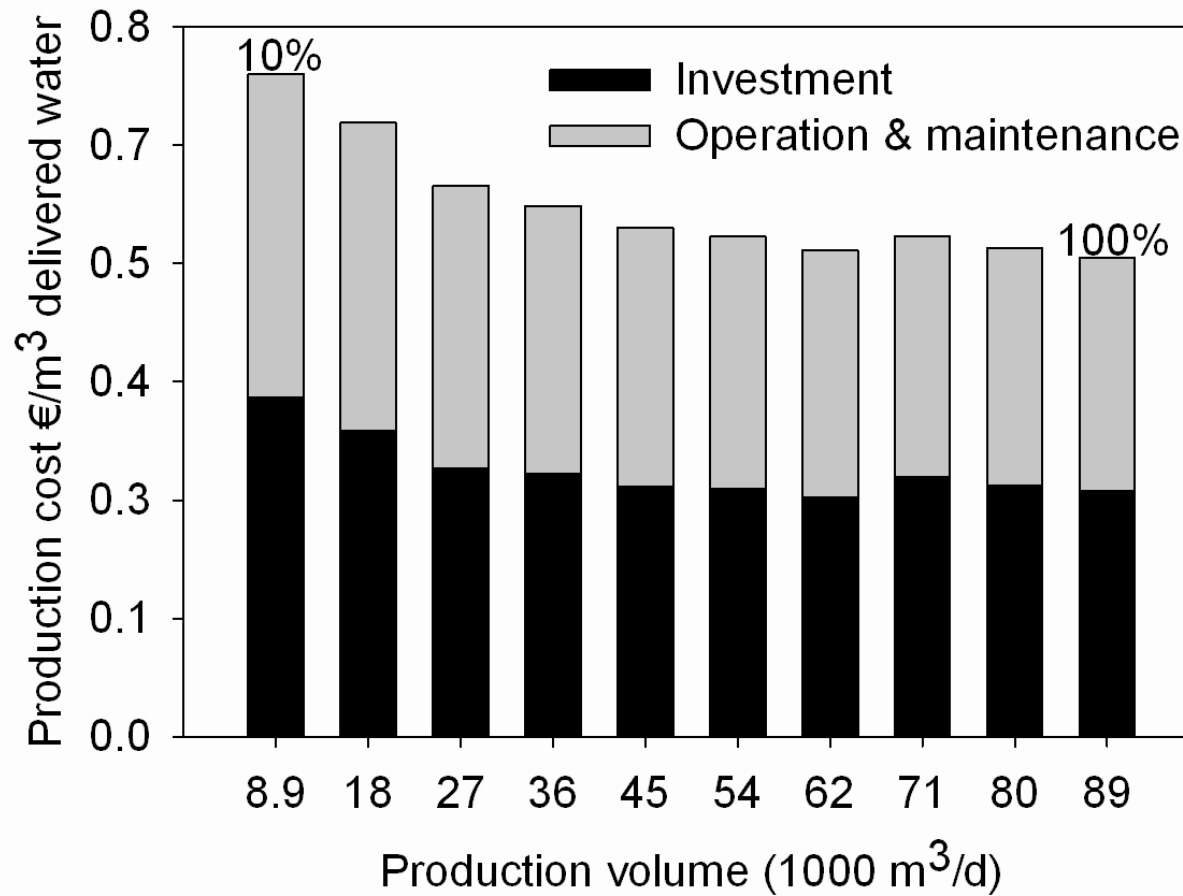
Calcium: 117 → 110 mg/l, Fluoride 0.48 → 0.43 mg/l

| Year 2009 | Baseline | Change | | Scaling factor | Cost | Economic impact | |
|---------------|------------|--------|-------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| | DMF-S | % | DMF-S | Persons | €/case/yr | million €/yr | €/m ³ |
| Dental caries | 3.0/person | +7% | +0.2 | 500,150 | 6.7 | -0.6 | -0.02 |

Method - System analysis



Omkostningen til afsaltning



10 – 100% af
Københavns
vandforbrug

(DKK 4-5.5/m³)

Omkostningen ved alternativ vandforsyning

Re-etablering af vandføring i Mølleåen

| | Rørføring | Opgradering af spildevandsanlæg |
|--|------------------|--|
| Investment | 35.5 mill. | 50 mill. |
| Amortized cost per year (3%, 30 yr) | 1.8 mill. | 2.6 mill. |
| Operation & Maintenance per year | 0.6 mill. | *3.2 mill. |
| Sum | | Total 8.2 mill. dkr/yr (1.3 dkr/m ³) |

*Guesstimate 0.5 dkr/m³.

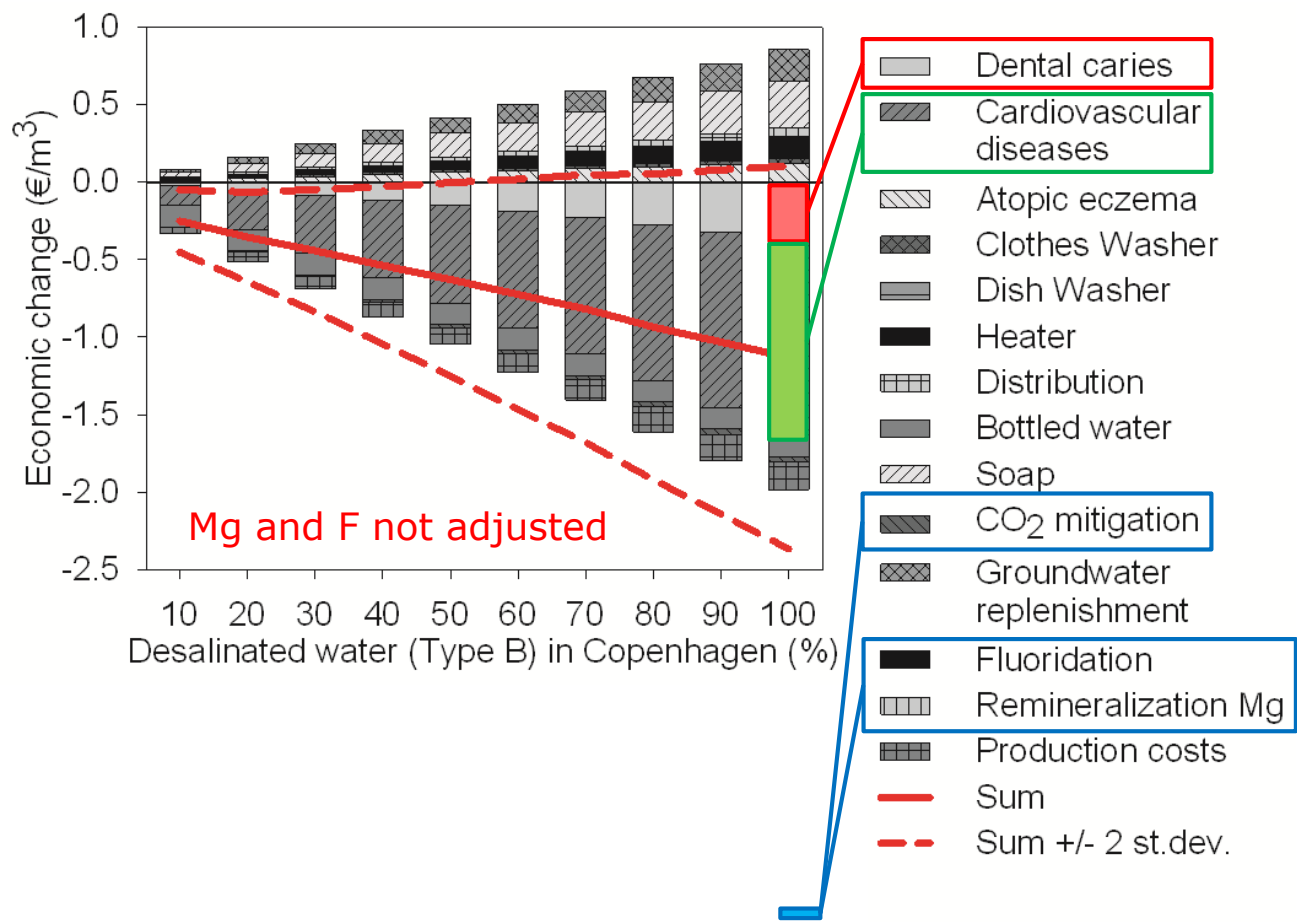
Omkostningen af en øget CO₂-udledning

| €/ton CO ₂ -eq | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|---|-----------------------|
| <i>Quotas EUA</i> | | | <i>IPCC</i> | |
| <i>European Union Allowances 2008-'09</i> | | | <i>expected mitigation costs (2007)</i> | |
| Average | Min | Max | 25% reduction in 2030 | 45% reduction in 2030 |
| 18 €/ton | 8 €/ton | 29 €/ton | 15 €/ton | 74 €/ton |

Source: Bluenext.eu and Sims et al 2007



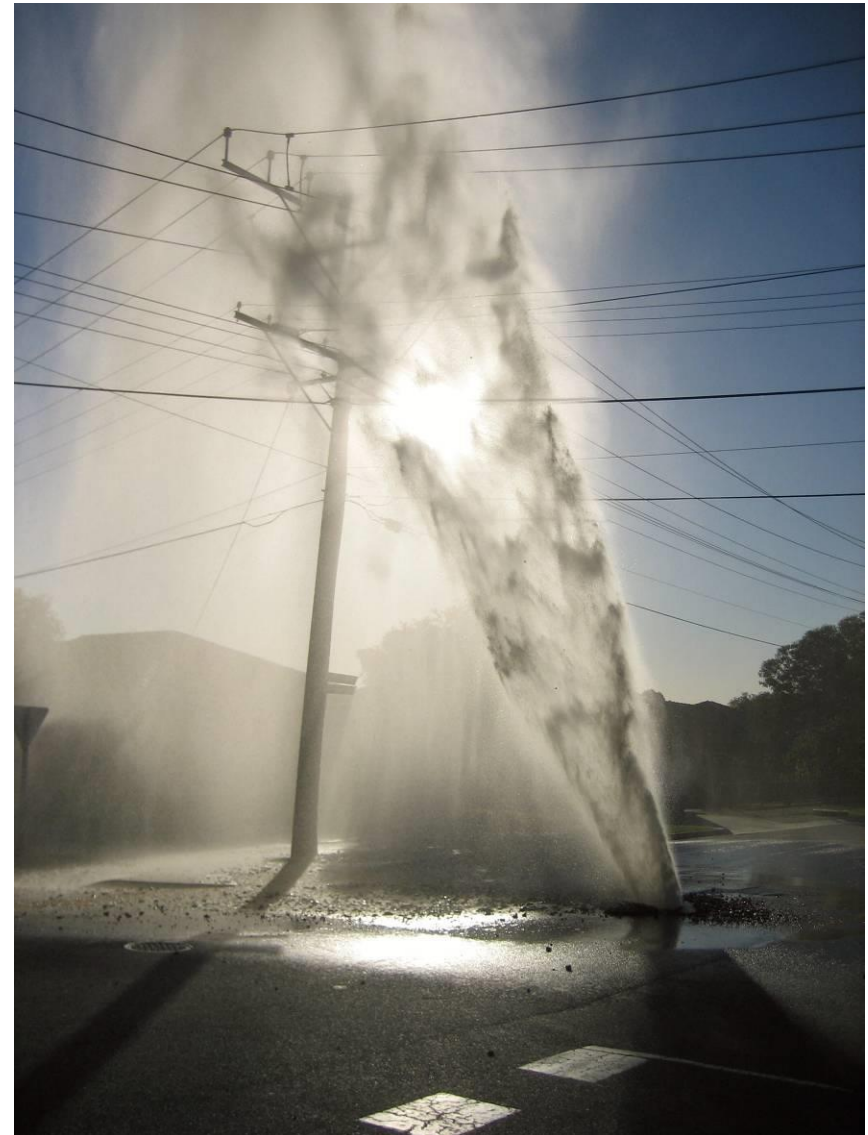
Økonomiske effekter i København



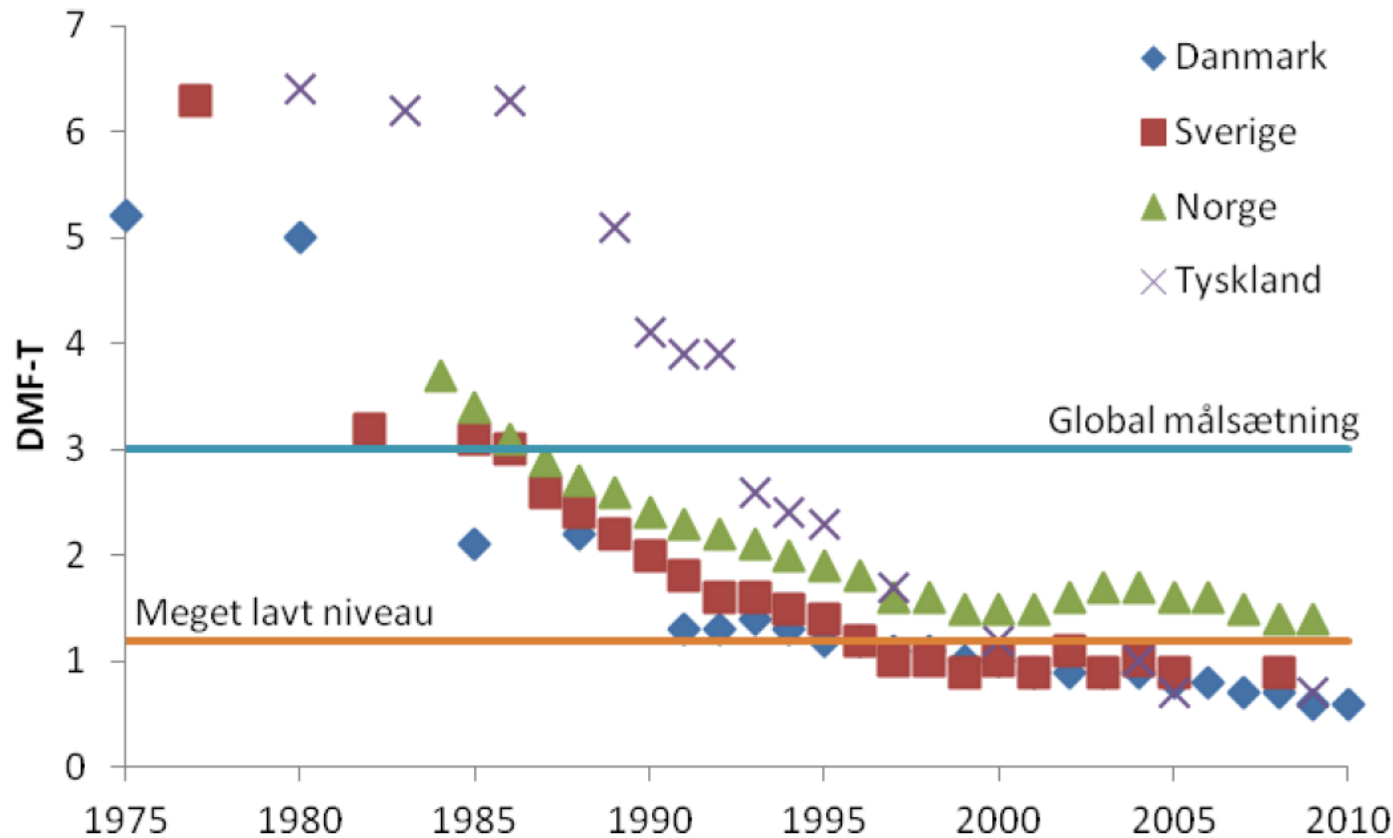
Remineralized with Mg and F

Begrænsninger

- Forsigtig opgørelse af omkostninger
 - reelle omkostninger vil være større:
 - Tab af arbejdsduelighed, livskvalitet:
 - Brudrater i rørsystemer og tab af indbo
 - Etc.

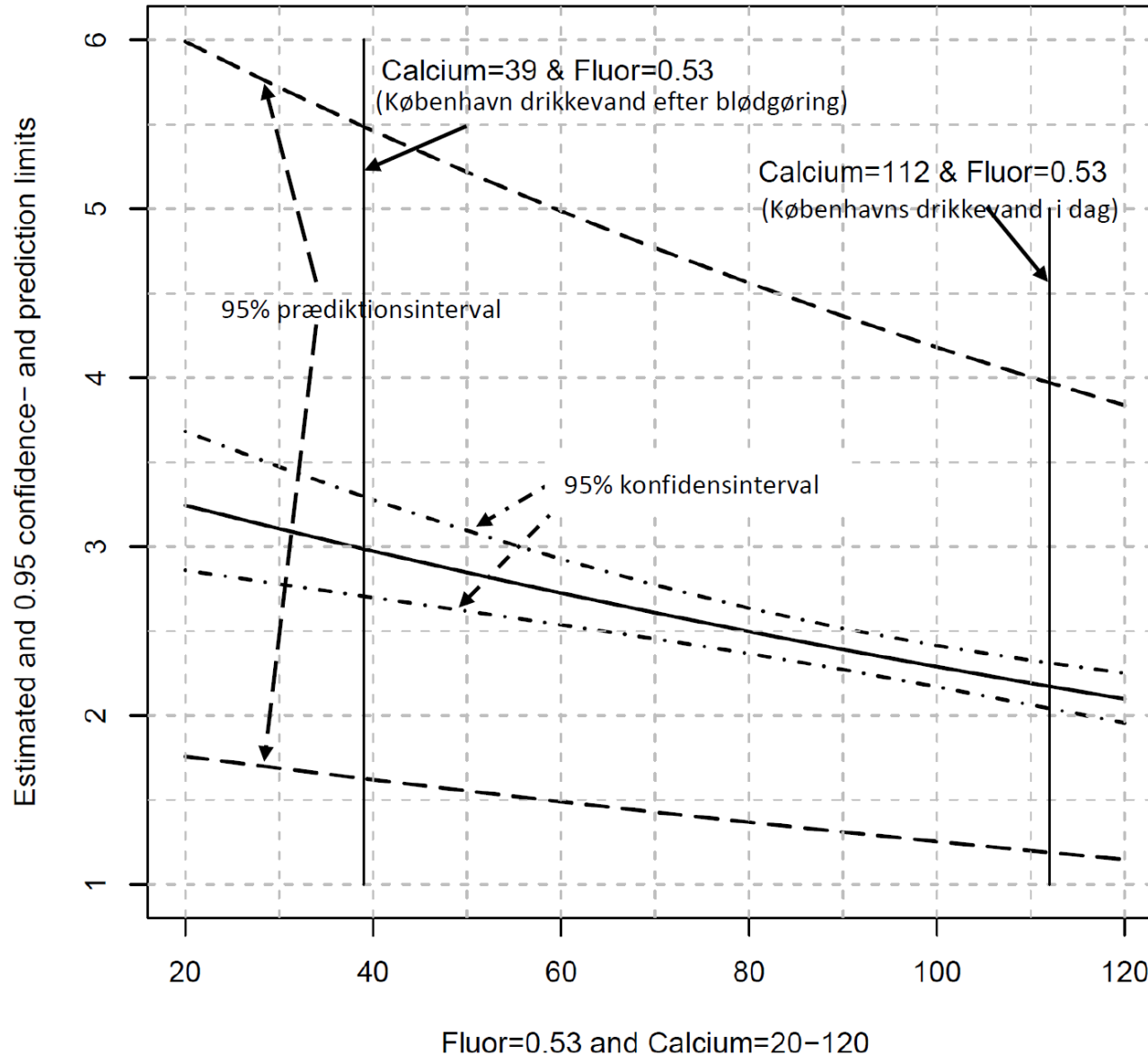


Eksempel på usikkerhed: Udviklingen caries 1975-2010



Figur 1. Udvikling i forekomsten af caries blandt 12-årige i Danmark og nabolande i perioden 1975-2010. WHO's officielle målsætning er DMFT<3 og WHO betegner DMFT<1,2 som meget lavt niveau (Petersen, 2003). DMFS-værdier kan antages at være 1,5 gange de rapporterede DMFT-værdier

Forudsigelse af sundhedseffekter



Figur 3. Estimeret DMFS niveau 2004 baseret på publiceret relation mellem calcium, fluorid i drikkevandet og DMFS niveau blandt 15-årige I Danmark (Bruvo et al., 2008). Figuren er udarbejdet af Henrik Spliid, professor, ISCC, DTU Dataanalyse.

Et bud på optimal drikkevandsvandkvalitet

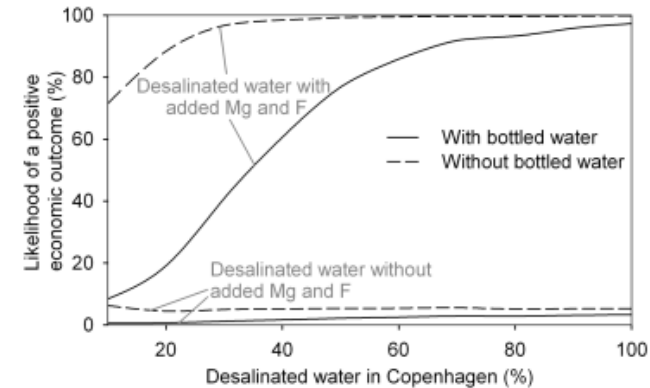
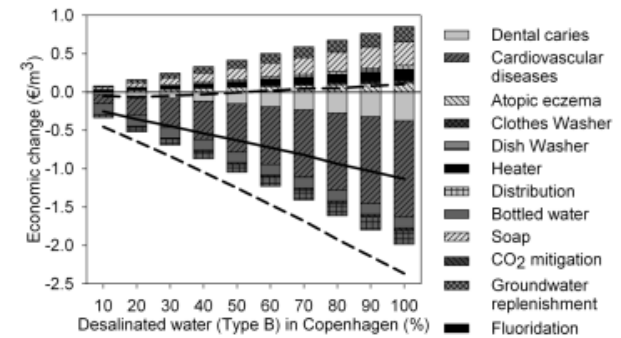
| Parameter (mg/l) | Danish Ministry of the Environment (2007) | Australian Government (2004) | World Health Organization (2004) | Lahav & Birnhack (2007) | New proposal Rygaard et al. (2011) |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Mg | - | - | - | - | >10 |
| Ca | <200 | - | - | 32-48 | 40-50 |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 89-534 | <200 | - | - | <150 |
| F | <1.5 | <1.5 | <1.5 | - | 0.5-1 |
| TDS | <1500 | <500 | - | - | <200 |

De væsentligste resultater af studierne

1. Metode til opgørelse af de direkte omkostninger ved en ændret vandkvalitet – påvirkningerne er sammenlignelige med, eller større end produktionsomkostninger
2. Nyt bud på optimal drikkevandsvandkvalitet
3. Ikke vist: Metode til beregning af usikkerheden på de estimerede fysiske effekter

Rygaard et al. 2012 *Redegørelse om sundhedseffekter af blødgøring i København specielt med fokus på caries*. DTU Miljø.

Rygaard, M. et al 2012: *Designing water supplies: Optimizing drinking water composition for maximum economic benefit*. Water Research



| Parameter (mg/l) | Proposal Rygaard et al., (2010) | Fulfilled by |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Mg | >10 | |
| Ca | 40-50 | |
| Hardness (dH) | <8 dH | (11/4%) |
| F | 0,5-1 | (15/6%) |
| Total dissolved solids | <200 | (3/1%) |

Implication: Finding the optimum water composition

| Parameter (mg/l) | Typical Danish groundwater | Desalinated water from the Baltic Sea |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | 373 | ~0 |
| Ca ²⁺ | 115 | ~0 |
| Mg ²⁺ | 21 | ~0 |
| F ⁻ | 0.36 | ~0 |
| TDS | 558 | ~0 |

