ORAL 33

EFFECT OF UV TREATMENT ON DBPS FORMATION IN CHLORINATED SEAWATER SWIMMING POOLS- A LABORATORY STUDY

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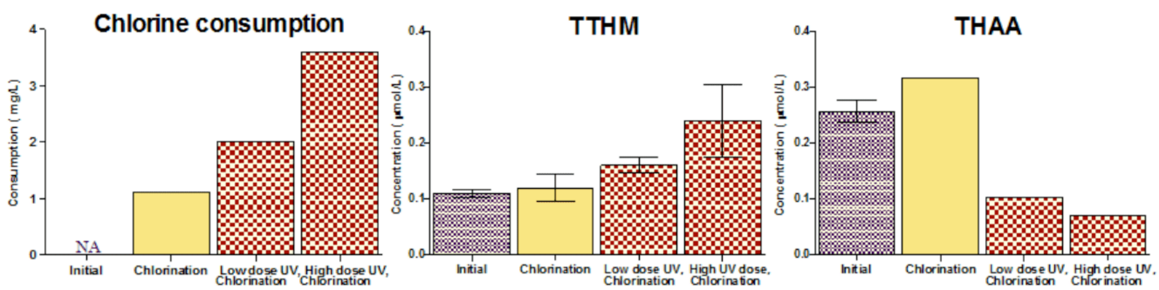
Highlights

- UV treatment increased the reactivity of seawater pool water towards chlorine
- UV treatment reduces haloacetic acid concentrations after re-chlorination
- Post-UV chlorination increases trihalomethane and haloacetonitrile concentrations
- Increase in concentrations predicts higher toxicity after single UV treatment and chlorination

Graphical abstract



Aims

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of UV treatment followed by chlorination on DBP formation was studied using laboratory experiments. Three groups of DBPs were investigated including THMs, HANs and HAAs. DBP level measured after post-UV chlorination was compared to dark control sample which was not subjected to UV exposure. Bromine substitution was investigated to analyse its effects on the formation of DBPs. Finally, overall cytotoxicity and genotoxicity were estimated for the toxic potency of compounds before and after treatment.

Methods

UV treatment

Batch experiments were conducted by using a thermostatic controlled cylindrical reactor with a standard medium-pressure UV lamp (P=700 W, Peschl Ultraviolet). In this work, UV dose was determined according to method described by Hansen et al. [1]. UV exposure cylindrical reactor setup was correlated to the real flow through system on the pool by using combined chlorine as an actinometer. UV system needs 1.0 kWh/m^3 to remove 90% of combined chlorine and 0.61 kWh/m^3 to remove monochloramine [1]. The required radiation time for the cylindrical reactor setup to remove 90% of the monochloramine from the pool sample was 4.2 min (2.1 J/cm^2).

Chlorination

The formation of DBPs as a result of chlorination was investigated using a standardised DBP formation assay. The concentration of free chlorine was adjusted to 3.0 ± 0.05 mg/L by adding sodium hypochlorite solution and then the sample reacted for 24 h at 25 °C. Chlorination was performed in quadruplicate, with three samples used for DBP analysis and two for the determination of residual chlorine. Samples for DBP analyses were dosed with ammonium chloride solution (50 mg/L), to quench free chlorine which neither affects the already formed DBP [2] nor increases N-DBP formation [3]. The samples were extracted and analysed for DBPs the same day.

Results

Chlorine consumption increased with post-UV chlorination likely because UV irradiation degraded organic matter in the pool samples to more chlorine reactive species. Haloacetic acids (HAA) concentrations decreased significantly due to photodegradation. However, concentration of trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetonitriles (HAN) increased with post-UV chlorination. Bromine incorporation in HAA was significantly higher in control samples chlorinated without UV irradiation but decreased significantly with UV treatment. Bromine incorporation was promoted in THM and HAN after UV and chlorine treatment. Overall, the accumulated bromine incorporation level in DBPs remained essentially unchanged in comparison with control samples after post-UV chlorination. Toxicity estimates increased with single dose UV and chlorination mainly due to the increased HAN concentrations. However, brominated HANs are known in literature to be degraded with further UV treatment.

Conclusions

The present study is the first to investigate the fate of brominated DBPs submitted to medium-pressure UV lamp followed by post-chlorination, on real seawater swimming pool samples. Firstly, UV treatment is an efficient method to decrease the combined chlorine level in swimming pools. However in seawater pools, UV treatment has a potential to photodegrade the DBP as brominated DBPs are easier photolysed than the chlorinated ones [1]. The results obtained in this study show that the UV treatment followed by chlorination does not lead to real abatement in DBP content. Only levels of dibromoacetic acid and dibromochloroacetic acid were significantly lowered, whereas levels of bromoform, dibromochloromethane, bromochloroacetonitrile and dibromoacetonitrile increased. These findings have also to be correlated to the observed increase in estimated cytotoxicity and genotoxicity in the whole real samples submitted to UV treatment followed by chlorination. This increase in toxicity can be attributed to increase of levels of DBPs, and especially of HAN [4]. This study raises thus the issue that UV used for combined chlorine reduction could result in increased formation of some of brominated DBPs in seawater swimming pools. However, further studies are still needed to interpret present findings, including influences of composition of water, UV dose rate, UV wavelength and, chlorine dose on the kinetics of brominated DBP formation or disappearance.

References

1. K. M. S. Hansen, R. Zortea, A. Piketty, S. R. Vega, and H. R. Andersen, “Photolytic removal of DBPs by medium pressure UV in swimming pool water.,” *Sci. Total Environ.*, vol. 443, pp. 850–856, Jan. 2013.
2. I. Kristiana, A. Lethorn, C. Joll, and A. Heitz, “To add or not to add: The use of quenching agents for the analysis of disinfection by-products in water samples,” *Water Res.*, vol. 59, no. 0, pp. 90–98, 2014.
3. G. Hua, J. Kim, and D. A. Reckhow, “Disinfection byproduct formation from lignin precursors,” *Water Res.*, vol. 63, pp. 285–295, 2014.
4. M. J. Plewa, E. D. Wagner, M. G. Muellner, K. M. Hsu, and S. D. Richardson, “Comparative mammalian cell toxicity of N-DBPs and C-DBPs,” in *Disinfection By-Products in Drinking Water: Occurrence, Formation, Helth Effects, and Control*, no. 3, T. Karanfil, K. SW, and Y. Xie, Eds. Washington, DC: American Chemical Society, 2008, pp. 36–50.

Effect of UV treatment on formation of disinfection by-products in chlorinated seawater swimming pools

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7th International Conference
Swimming Pool & Spa
2-5 May 2017
Kos Island, Greece

Seawater Pools
Brominated DBPs


Skin conditions & wounds


Hay fever & sinus issues

Meditation & relaxation

Composition of seawater (mg/L)

Source: Water Condition & purification, 2005

	Typical Seawater	Eastern Mediterranean	Arabian Gulf at Kuwait	Red Sea at Jeddah
Chloride (Cl^-)	18.980	21.200	23.000	22.219
Sodium (Na^+)	10.556	11.800	15.850	14.255
Sulfate (SO_4^{2-})	2.649	2.950	3.200	3.078
Magnesium (Mg^{2+})	1.262	1.403	1.765	742
Calcium (Ca^{2+})	400	423	500	225
Potassium (K^+)	380	463	460	210
Bicarbonate(HCO_3^-)	140	-	142	146
Strontium (Sr^{2+})	13	-	-	-
Bromide (Br^-)	65	155	80	72
Borate (BO_3^{3-})	26	72	-	-
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	**34.483**	**38.600**	**45.000**	**41.000**

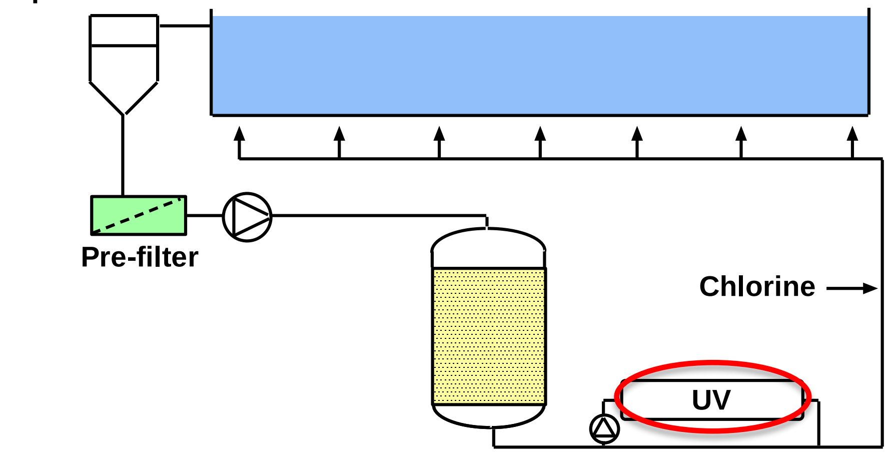
$HOCl + Br^- \rightarrow HOBr + Cl^-$

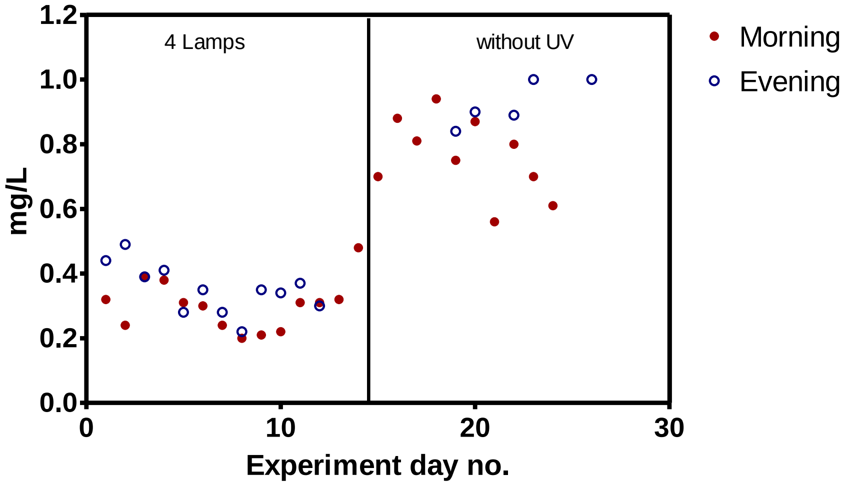
$HOBr + DM \rightarrow$ Br-DBPs

Seawater pools disinfection resulted in brominated DBPs


ATLANTIC OCEAN
FRANCE
SLOVENIA
CROATIA
Ligurian Sea
ITALY
Adriatic Sea
Gulf of Lion
Corsica
Bosphorus
Strait of Otranto
ALBANIA
Tyrrhenian Sea
Sardinia
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Balearic Sea
Balearic Islands
Thracian Sea
Sea of Marmara
Dardanelles
GREECE
TURKEY
Aegean Sea
MEDITERRANEAN
Sicily
Ionian Sea
Strait of Messina
Sea of Sicily
Myrtoan Sea
SEA
Strait of Gibraltar
Alboran Sea
MALTA
Sea of Crete
Gulf of Antalya
Crete
Cyprus
Gulf of Gabès
ALGERIA
Libyan Sea
Levantine Sea
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
Gulf of Sidra
LIBYA
EGYPT

UV Treatment
Chloramine removal

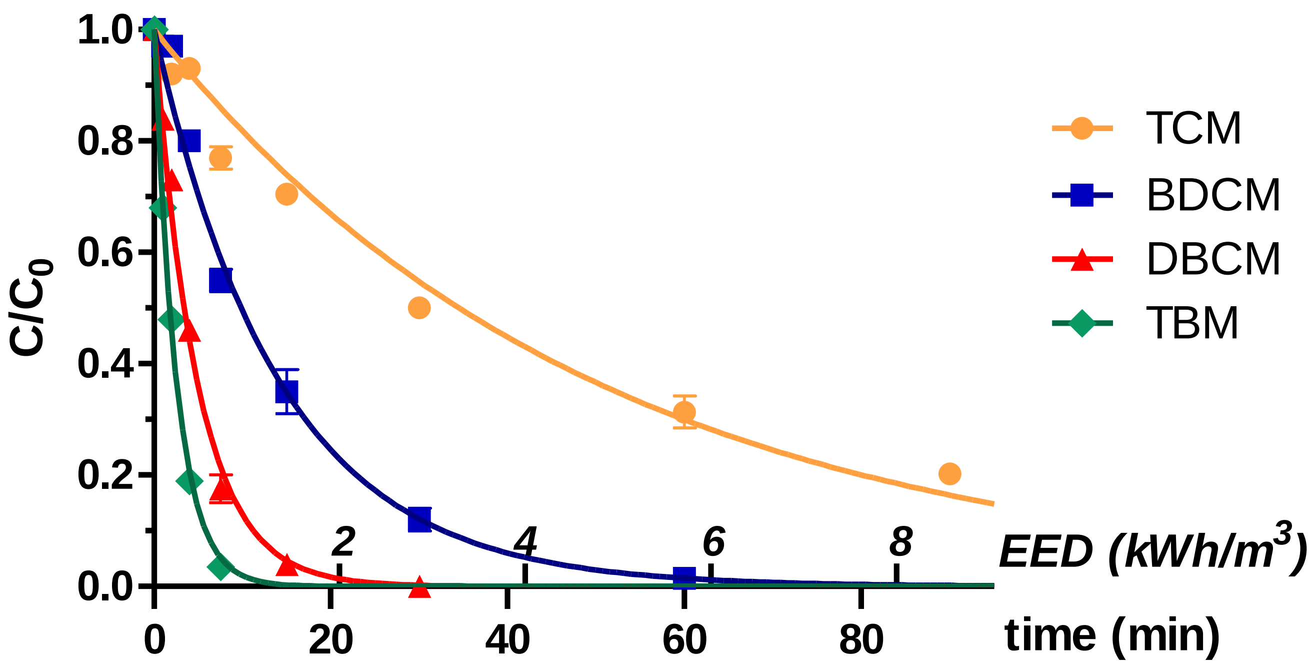




- UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → decreased combined Cl_2

Kristensen et al., 2010, Report, Ministry of the Environment

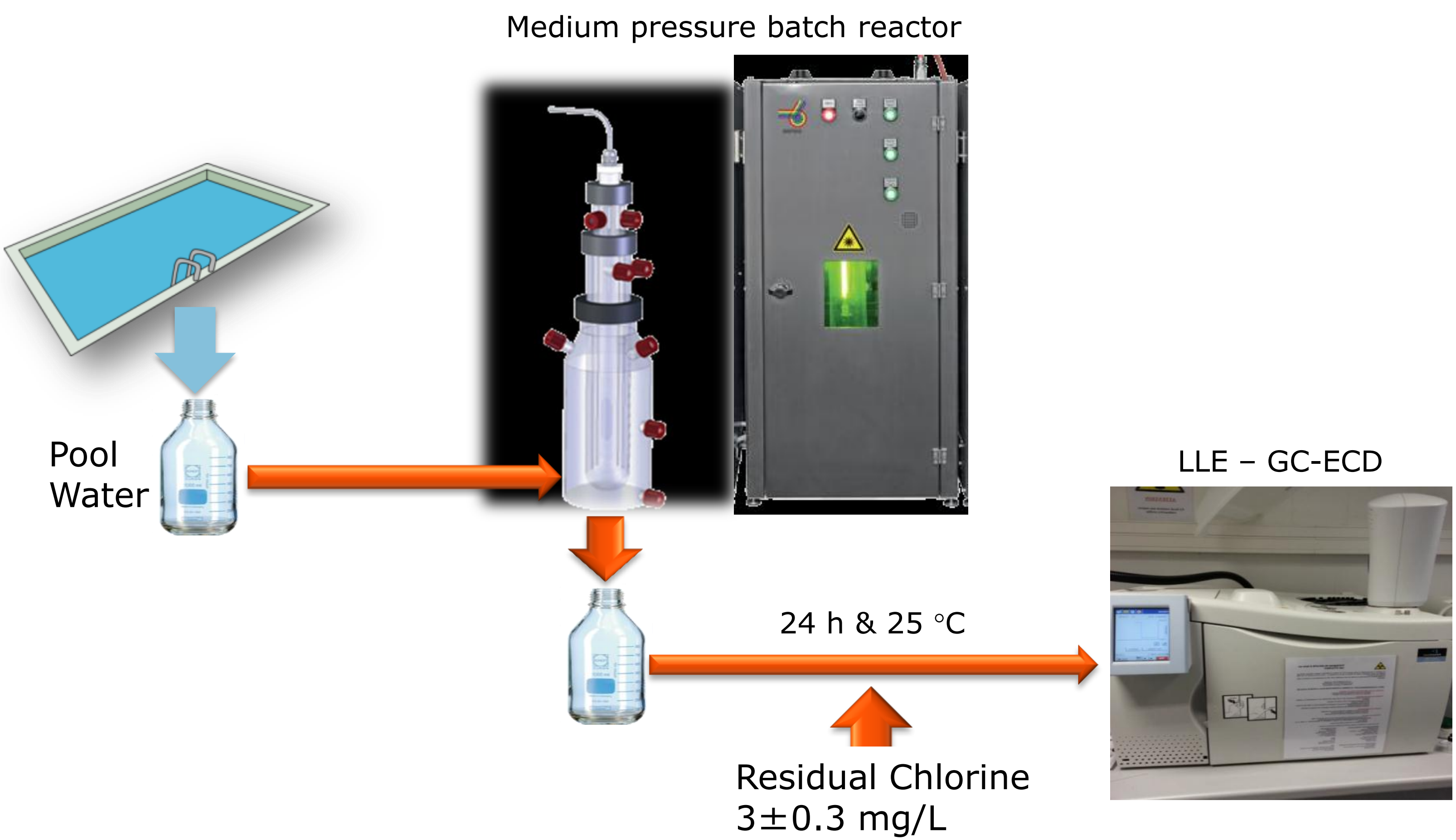
UV Treatment
By-product photolysis



- Increased bromine substitution → increasing removal

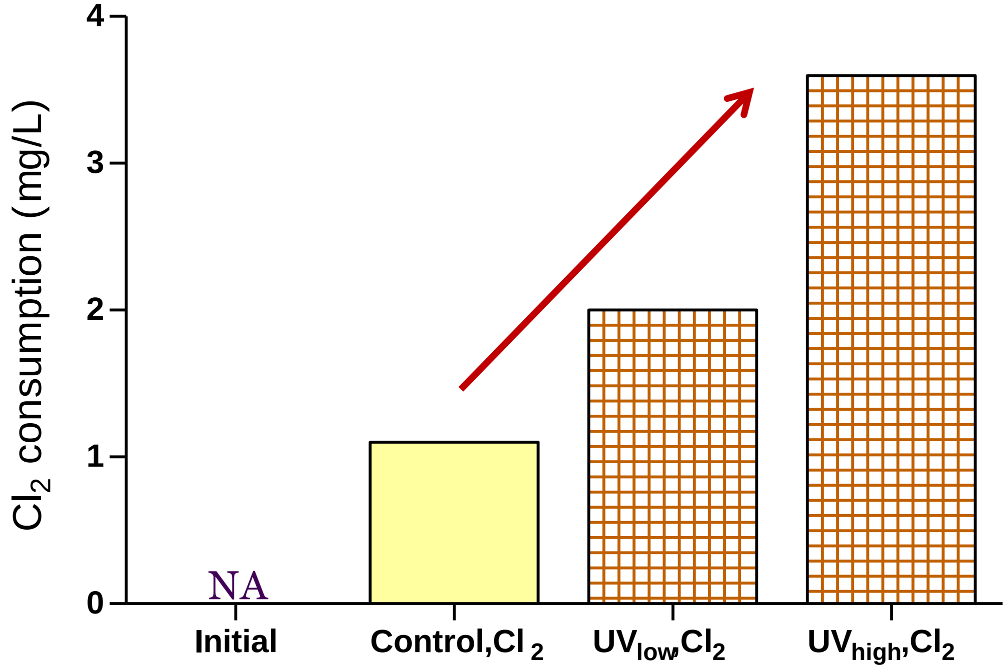
Hansen et al., Science of the Total Environment, 443, pp. 850

UV Treatment
Experimental setup



Results

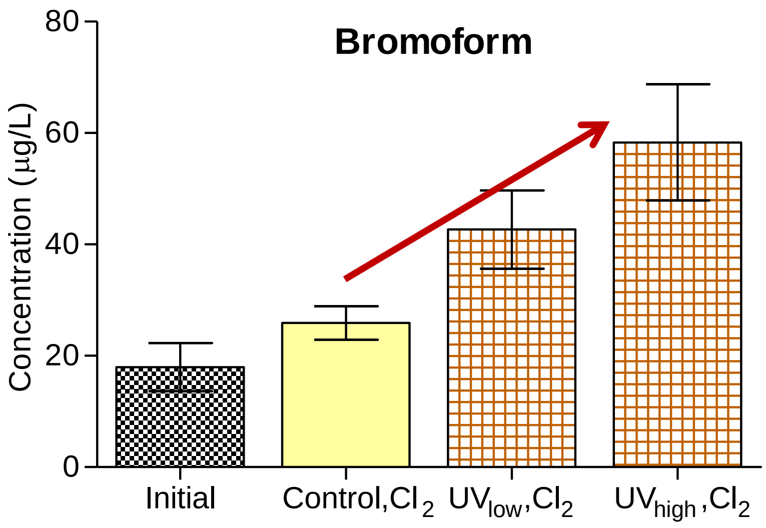
CL_2 consumption

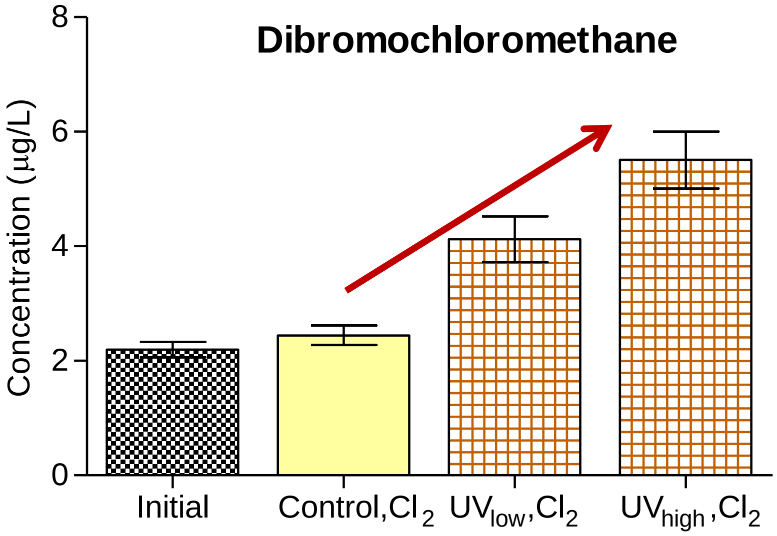


- Low UV dose followed by Cl_2 → low increase in Cl_2 reactivity
- High UV dose followed by Cl_2 → high increase in Cl_2 reactivity

Cheema et al., 2017, Effect of medium-pressure UV-lamp treatment on DBPs in chlorinated seawater swimming pool waters, STOTEN.

Results
Trihalomethanes



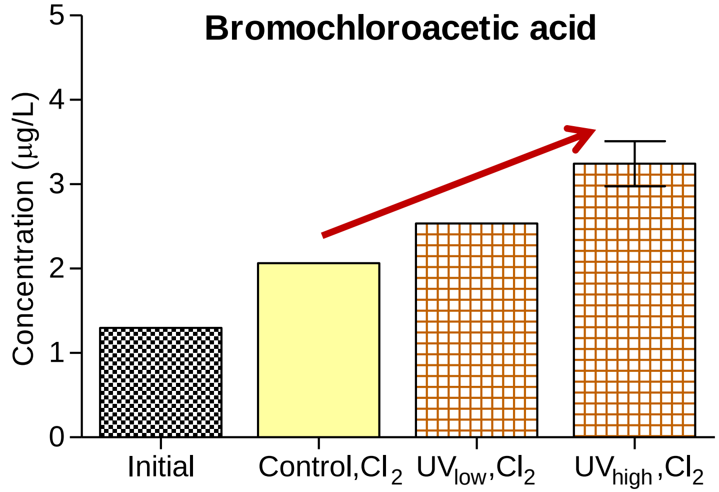


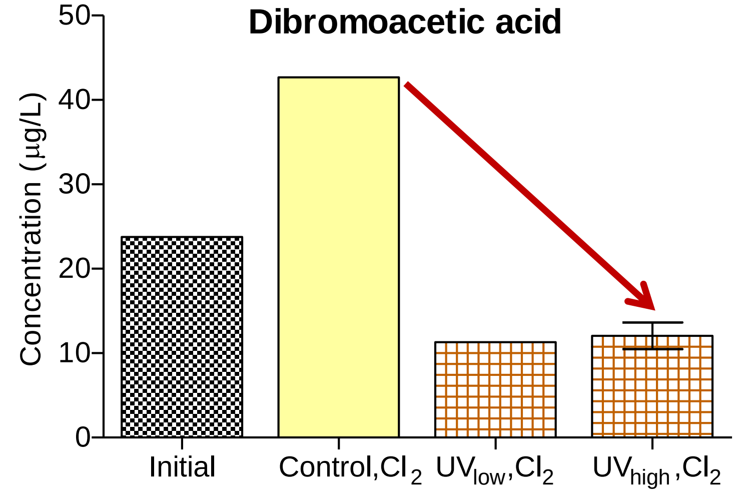
- UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → increased Bromoform
- UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → increased Dibromochloromethane

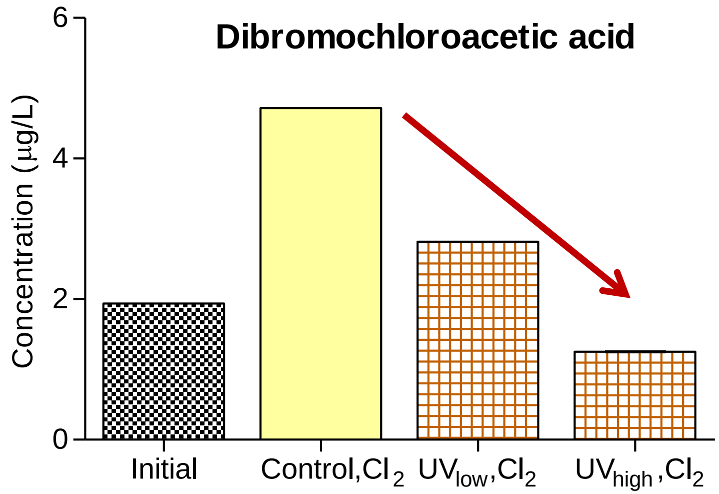
Cheema et al., 2017, Effect of medium-pressure UV-lamp treatment on DBPs in chlorinated seawater swimming pool waters, STOTEN.

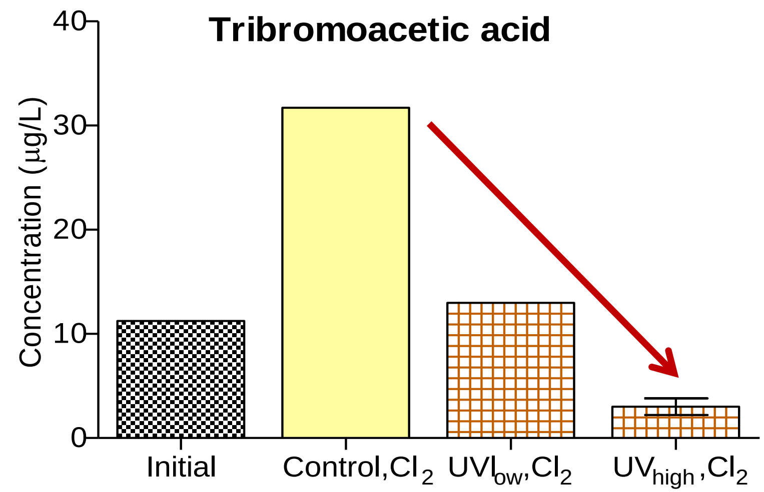
Results

Haloacetic Acids

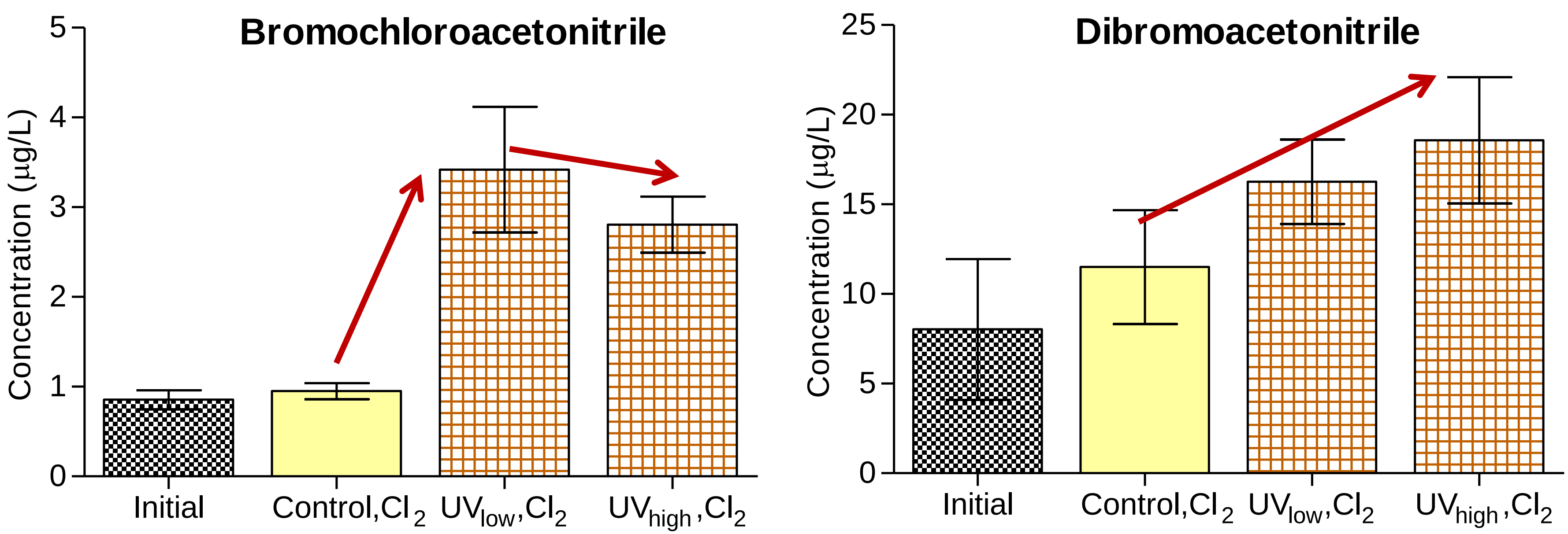








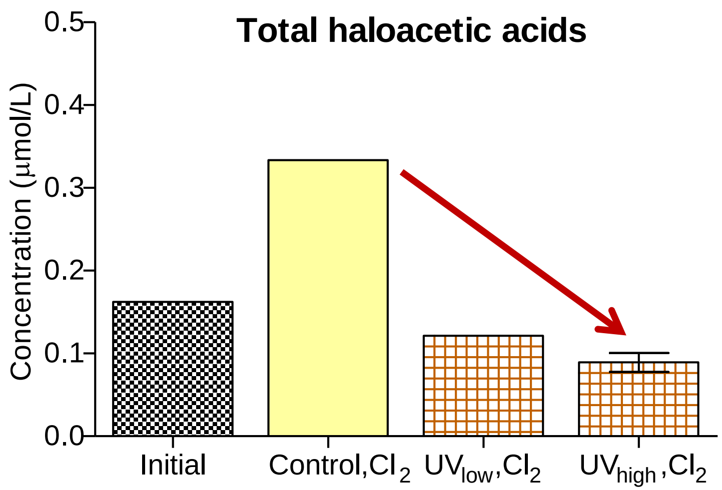
Results
Haloacetonitriles

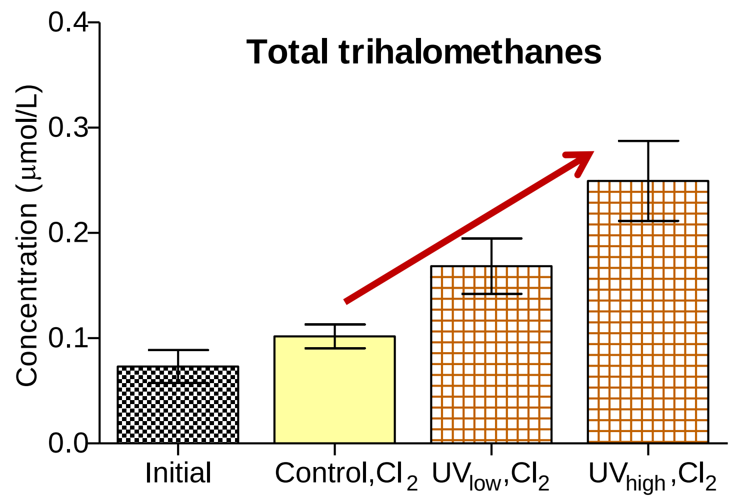


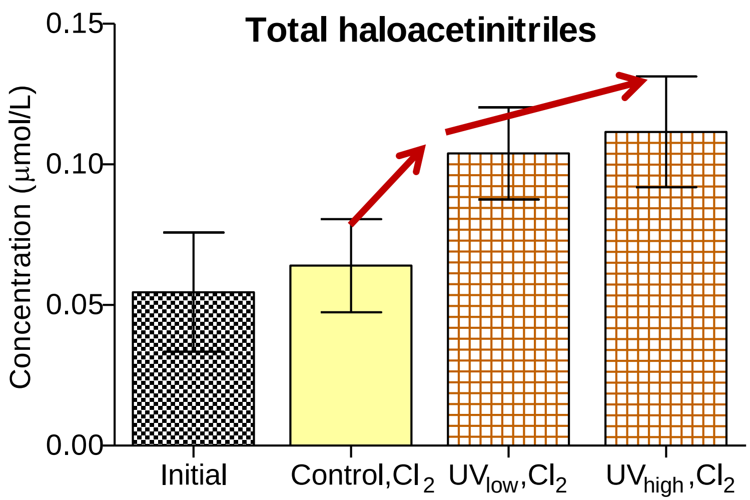
- UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → increased Bromochloroacetonitrile
- UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → increased Dibromoacetonitrile

Cheema et al., 2017, Effect of medium-pressure UV-lamp treatment on DBPs in chlorinated seawater swimming pool waters, STOTEN.

Results
Summary







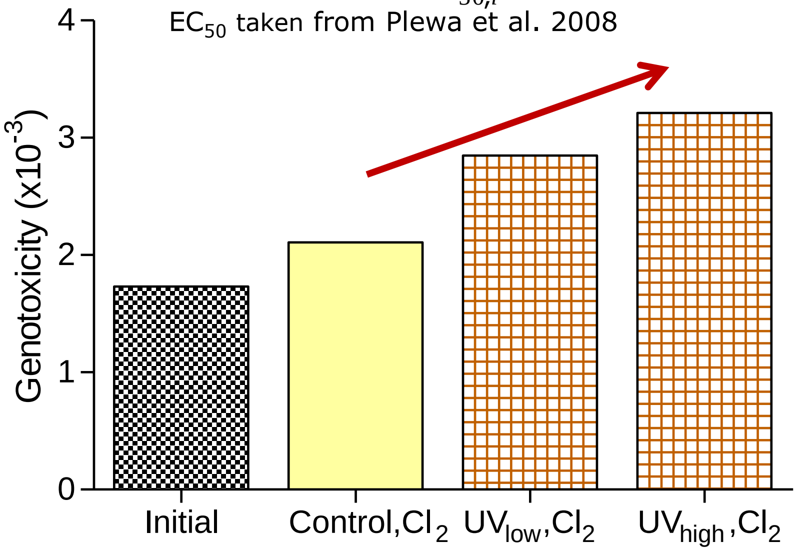
- UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → decreased Total HAA
- UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → increased Total THM
- UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → increased Total HAN

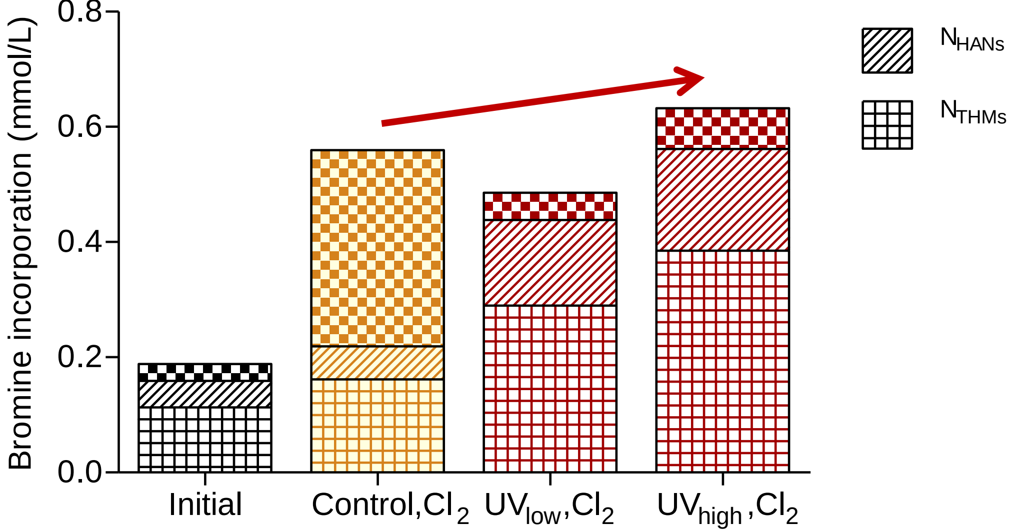
Cheema et al., 2017, Effect of medium-pressure UV-lamp treatment on DBPs in chlorinated seawater swimming pool waters, STOTEN.

Predicted toxicity & Bromine incorporation

$$Toxicity = \sum \frac{C_i}{EC_{50,i}}$$

EC_{50} taken from Plewa et al. 2008





- Single UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → increased toxicity
- Single UV treatment followed by Cl_2 → Bromine incorporation unchanged

Cheema et al., 2017, Effect of medium-pressure UV-lamp treatment on DBPs in chlorinated seawater swimming pool waters, STOTEN.

Thanks for your attention!