

Desinfección en aguas potables. Caso del río Turia

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- Composición del agua del río Turia
- Formación de THMs a partir de carbohidratos
- Influencia de la dureza del agua en la formación de THMs
- Ventajas del dióxido de cloro como desinfectante
- Desinfección fotoquímica por radiación

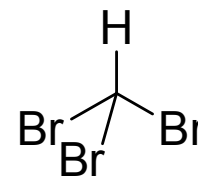
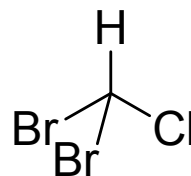
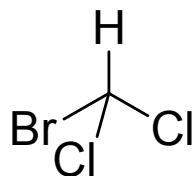
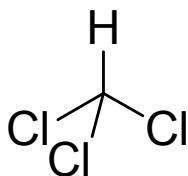
Límite legal de THMs en aguas potables

- La concentración de THMs no estaba regulada en Europa
- Directiva Europea: límite concentración total 100 ppbs
- Periodo transitorio: Ha finalizado en el 2010
- Otros halo compuestos no están contemplados
- La presencia de 1 ppm de Cl_2 como agente desinfectante es obligatoria

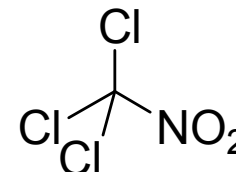
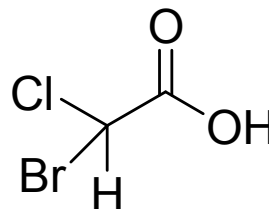
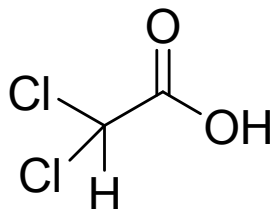
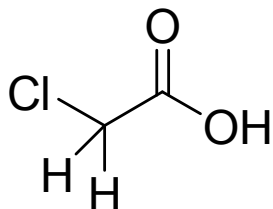
Trihalometanos en agua

ORIGEN DE LOS THMs ES LA CLORACIÓN DE LA MATERIA ORGÁNICA

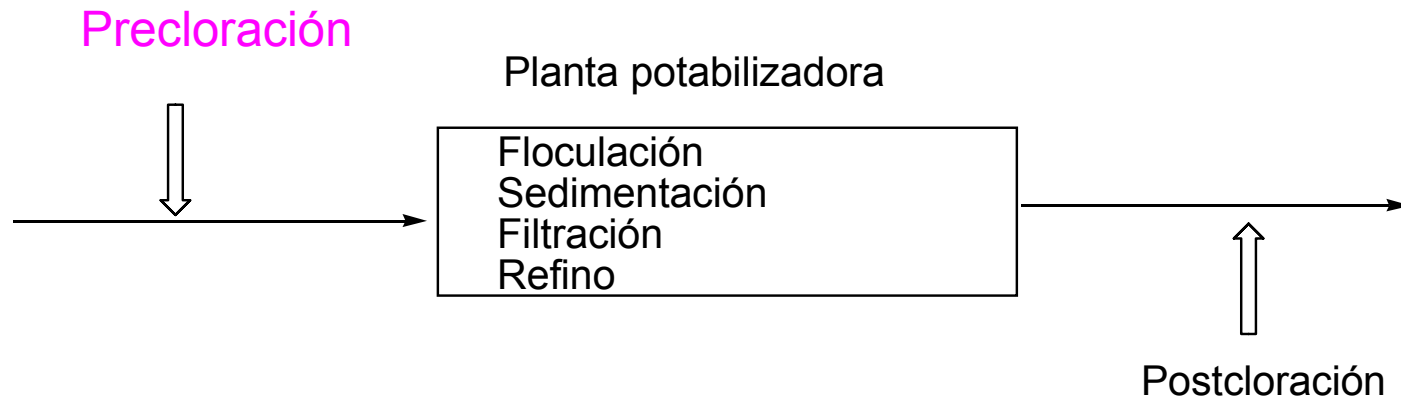
THMs



Otros compuestos halogenados



Minimización de la formación de THM en la potabilización

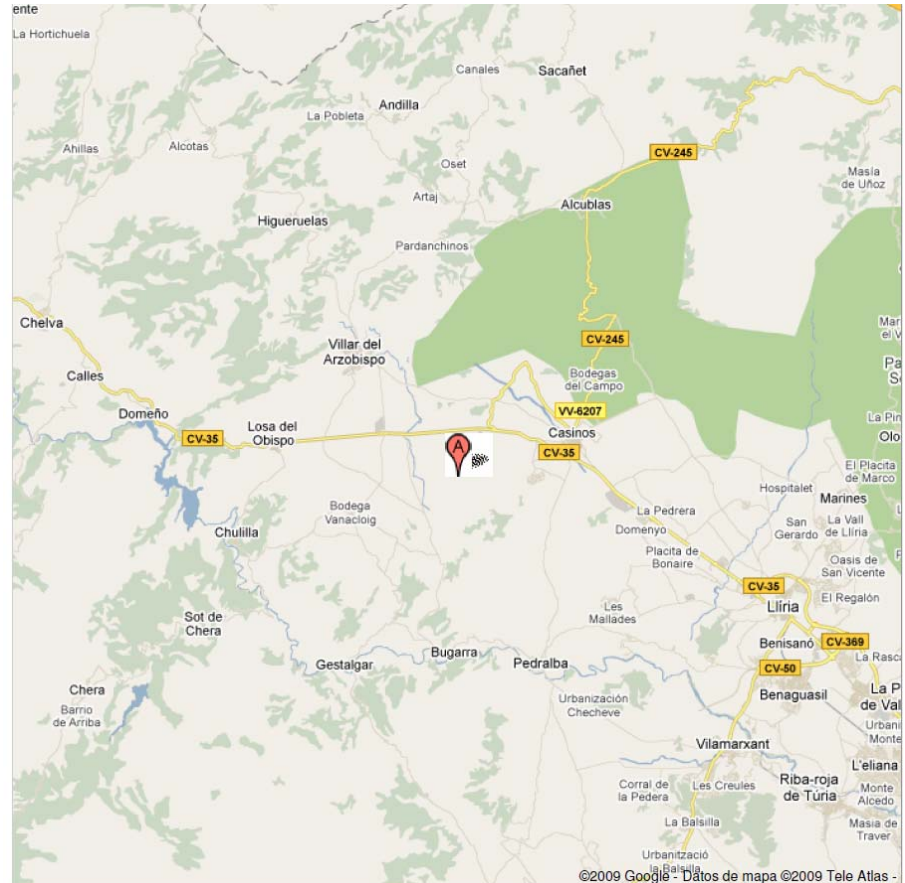


Alternativas a la precloración:

Agentes de desinfección O_3 , ClO_2 , H_2O_2 , radiación

Conocimiento de la Materia Orgánica del agua del río Turia

Río Turia y Júcar
Consumidores 1.500.000
Dos plantas potabilizadoras
Concesión Aguas de Valencia
Planta de la Presa $6 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$



PLANTA PILOTO DE MANISES



Composición del agua del río Turia

Dos muestras de 1000 L en Marzo y Septiembre 2006
Concentración en planta de nanofiltración
Fraccionamiento con resinas adsorbentes

Análisis espectroscópico

IR

RMN ^1H , ^{13}C y correlación

MALDI-TOF-MS

ESI-APCI-MS

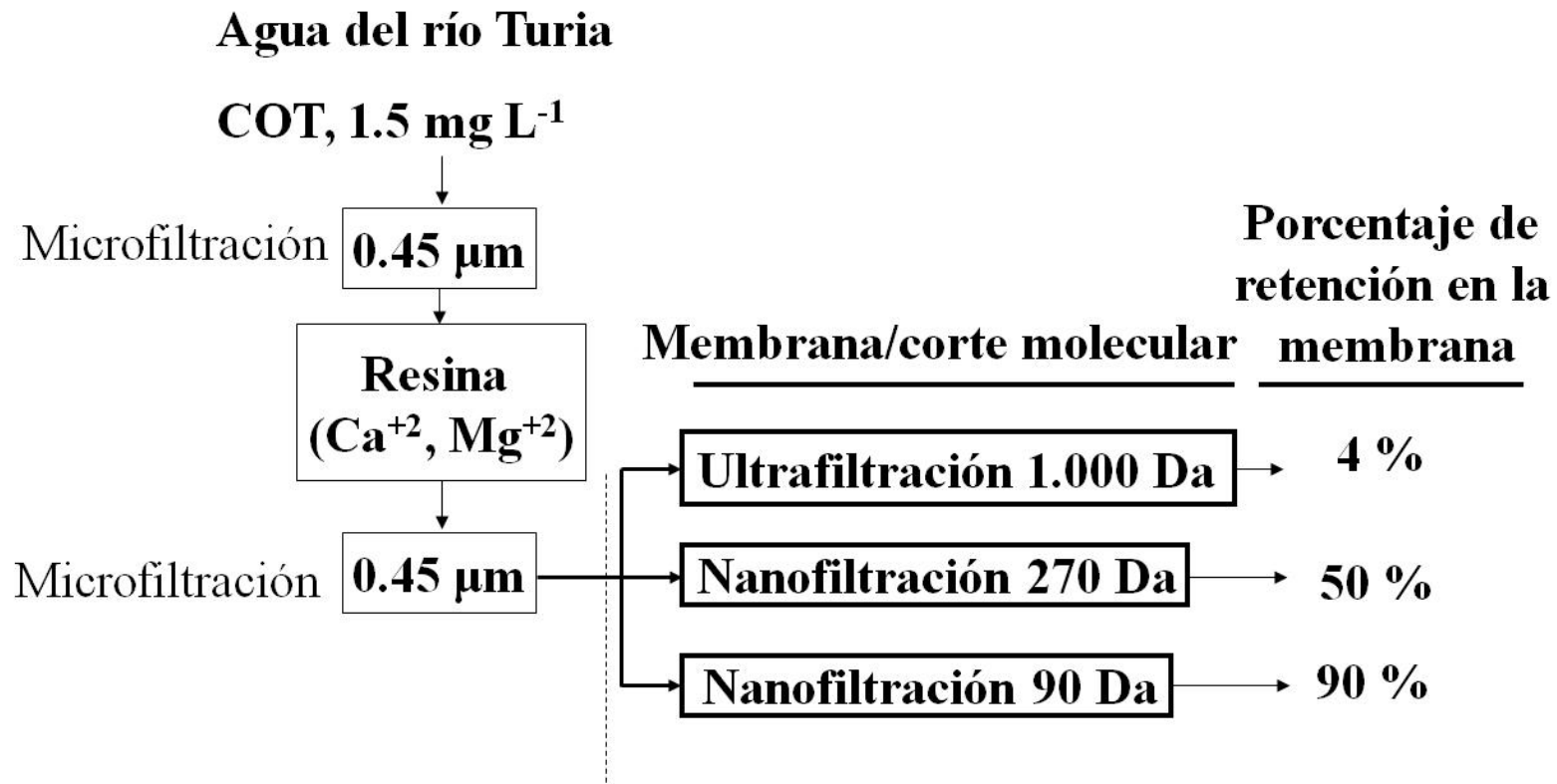
ESI-MS/MS

Identificación de compuestos individuales

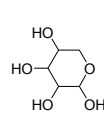
Derivatización por sililación

Hidrólisis y derivatización

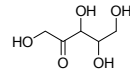
Proceso de concentración del agua natural



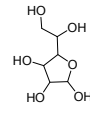
Componentes del agua del río Turia



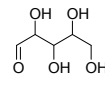
arabinosa
(8.8)



fructosa
(7.3)



galactofuranosa
(6.3)



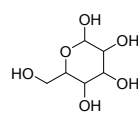
ribosa
(6.6)



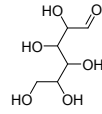
ácido ribónico
lactona (13.6)



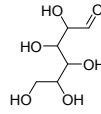
glucopiranososa
(6.2)



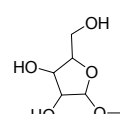
galactopiranososa
(4.6)



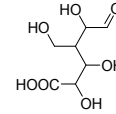
glucosa
(3.5)



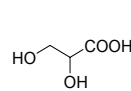
galactosa
(4.6)



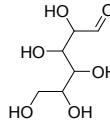
tetrahydro-2-(hidroximetil)
-5-metoxifuran-3,4-diol
(CL, 87) (0.9)



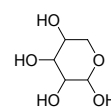
ácido glucurónico
(CL, 89) (1.3)



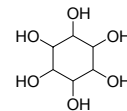
ácido glicérico
(1.1)



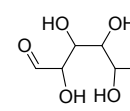
talosa
(28.1)



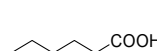
xilopiranososa
(5.7)



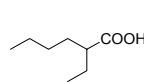
mio-inositol
(9.7)



fucosa
(11.5)



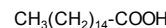
ácido
hexanoico
(0.2)



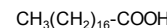
ácido
2-etilhexanoico
(1.1)



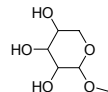
ácido
2-hidroxibenzoico
(1.5)



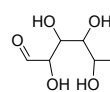
ácido
palmítico
(3.7)



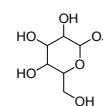
ácido
esteárico
(4.5)



tetrahydro-2-metoxi-2H-
piran-3,4,5-triol
(CL, 86) (3.2)

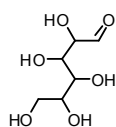


2,3,4,5-tetrahidroi-hexanal
(CL, 82) (2.4)

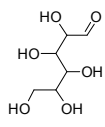


tetrahydro-2-(hidroximetil)-6-
metoxi-2H-piran-3,4,5-triol
(CL, 90) (1.7)

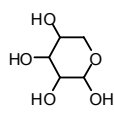
Otros componentes del agua del río Turia



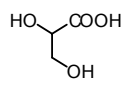
talosa
(28.1)



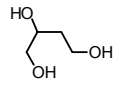
glucosa
(2.3)



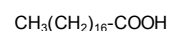
xilopiranosas
(5.7)



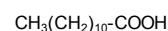
ácido glicérico
(1.1)



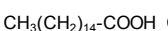
1,2,4- butanodiol
(CL, 96) (0.4)



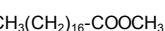
ácido
estearico
(3.2)



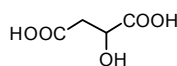
ácido
laúrico
(1.2)



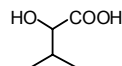
ácido
palmítico
(6.0)



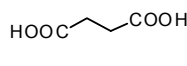
estearato de
metilo
(1.8)



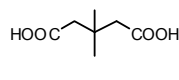
ácido
2-hidroxisuccínico
(CL, 92) (2.2)



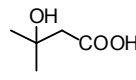
ácido
2-hidroxi-3metilbutanoico
(CL, 83) (0.4)



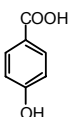
ácido
succínico
(CL, 91)(3.0)



ácido
3,3-dimetilpentanodioico
(CL, 97) (5.3)



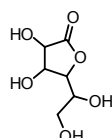
ácido
3-hidroxipentanoico
(CL, 84) (2.3)



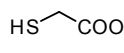
ácido
4-hidroxibenzoico
(2.7)



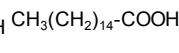
ácido
2-hidroxi-3metil
benzoico (MC, 81)
(1.3)



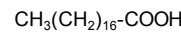
ácido
altrónico
(MC, 91)
(0.8)



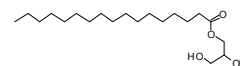
ácido
tioacético
(MC, 91)(0.8)



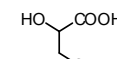
ácido
estearico
(6.2)



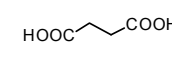
ácido
palmítico
(4.3)



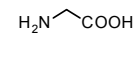
2,3 dihidroxipropil
heptadecanoato
(CL, 81) (1.3)



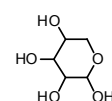
ácido
glicérico
(2.6)



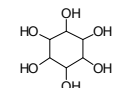
ácido
1,4 propanodioico
(CL, 89) (3.8)



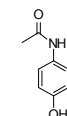
glicina
(1.1)



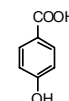
xilopiranosas
(0.3)



Mmo-inositol
(0.2)

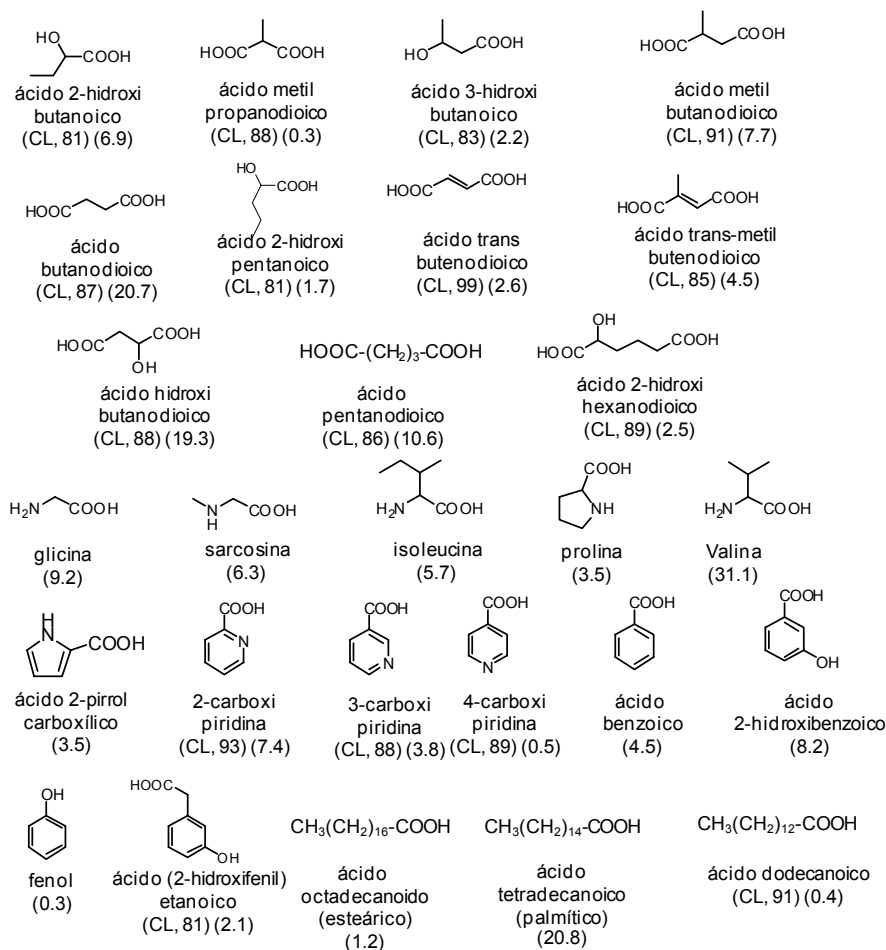


paracetamol
(4.8)

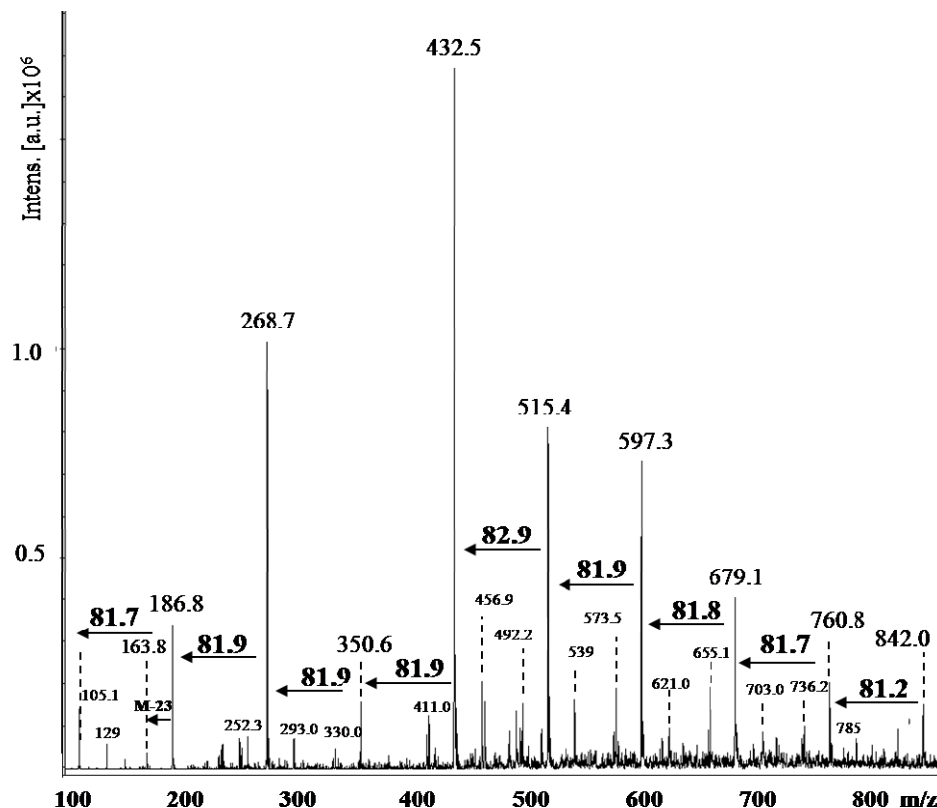
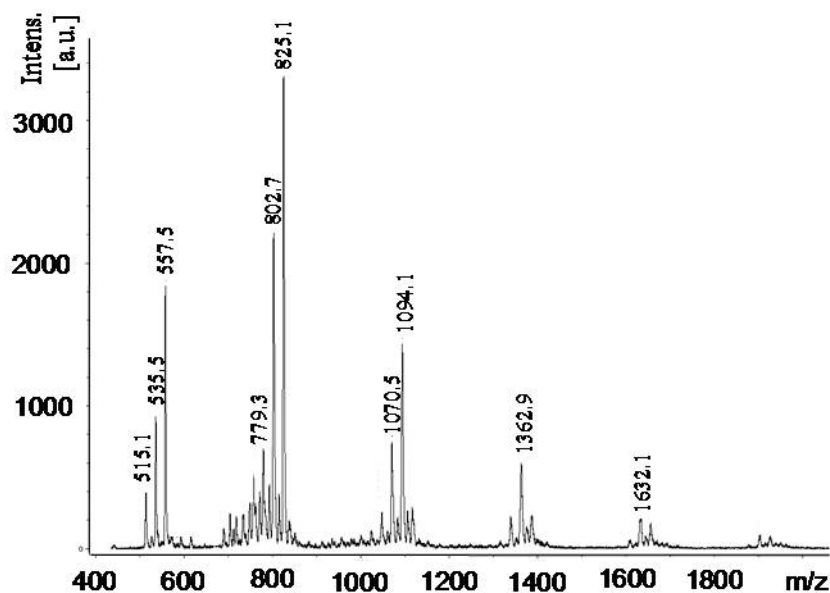


ácido 4-hidroxibenzoico
(0.1)

Componentes individuales tras hidrólisis



Espectroscopía MALDI-TOF



COMPOSICIÓN DEL AGUA DEL RÍO TURIA

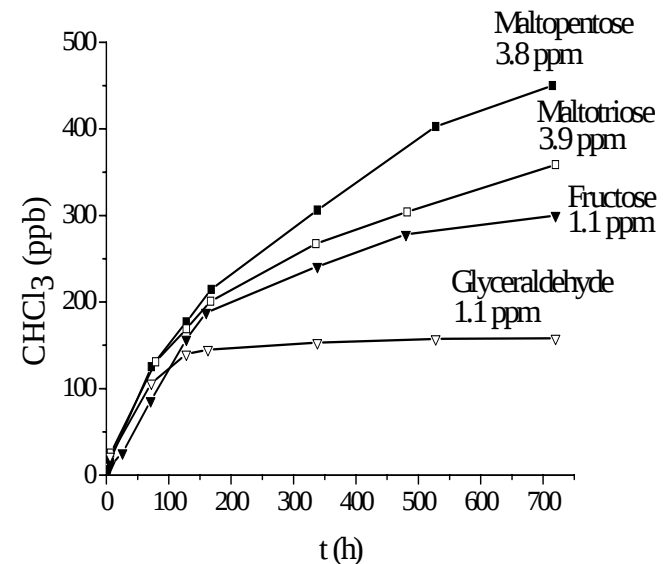
- Ausencia de ácido húmicos y fúlvicos
- Predominio de glicósidos y carbohidratos
- Presencia de ácidos grasos, ácidos dicarboxílicos y amino ácidos
- Mínima presencia de compuestos aromáticos
- Detección de contaminantes antropogénicos emergentes

Carbohidratos como precursores de THMs

	THMs (ppb)	THMs (μmoles)	Cl ₂ consumption (μmol)	THMs/Initial_carbon (molar ratio %)	Consumed Cl ₂ /THMs formed (molar ratio)	Cl atoms consumed in THM (%)
<u>Monosaccharides</u>						
<i>Aldoses</i>						
Glyceraldehyde	106	0.89	42.9	0.51	48.2	6.2
Lyxose	115	0.96	25.7	0.57	26.8	11.2
Xylose	91.7	0.76	20.0	0.46	26.2	11.4
Ribose	101	0.85	23.6	0.49	27.8	10.8
Inositol	101	0.85	18.6	0.51	21.9	13.8
Galactose	105	0.88	22.9	0.51	25.9	11.6
Glucose	88.0	0.74	21.4	0.44	29.1	10.3
Mannose	108	0.91	21.0	0.54	23.1	13.0

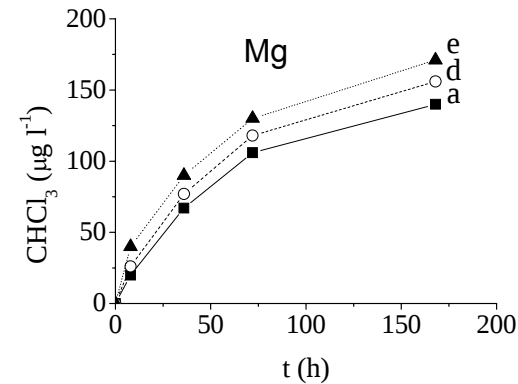
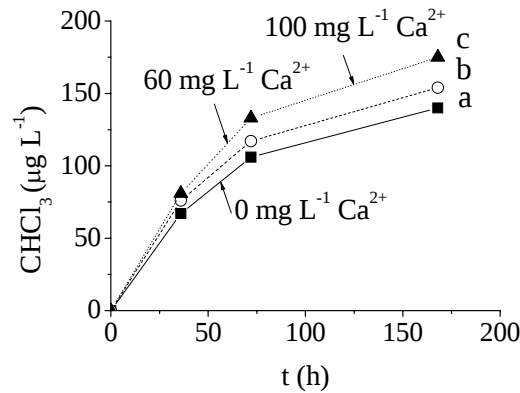
Carbohidratos como precursores de THMs

Ketoses					
83	0.69	57.1	0.35	82.3	3.7
86	0.7	31	0.44	42.3	7.1
Disaccharide					
106	0.89	24	0.48	27.2	11.0
Oligosaccharides					
122	1.02	27.	0.62	27.2	11.0
125	1.05	28	0.63	27.3	11.0

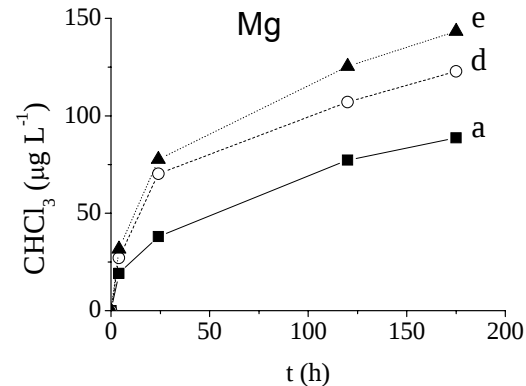
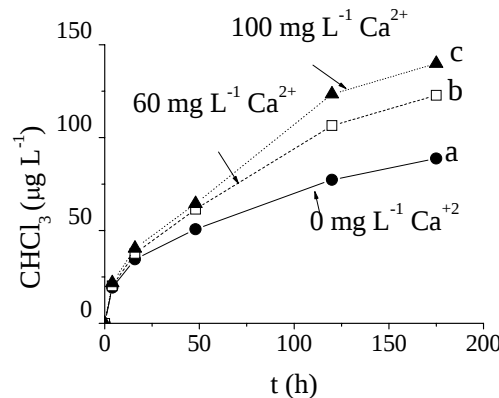


Influencia de la dureza del agua en la formación de THMs

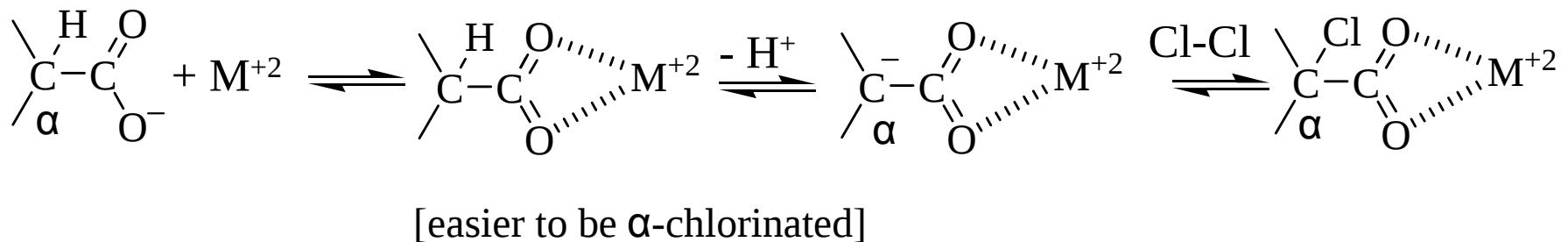
Gliceraldehído



Ácido
cítrico

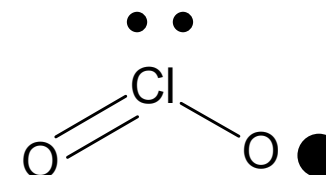
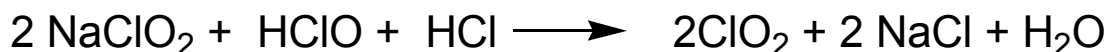
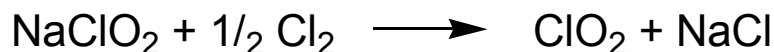


Propuesta para racionalizar la influencia de la dureza del agua en la formación de THMs

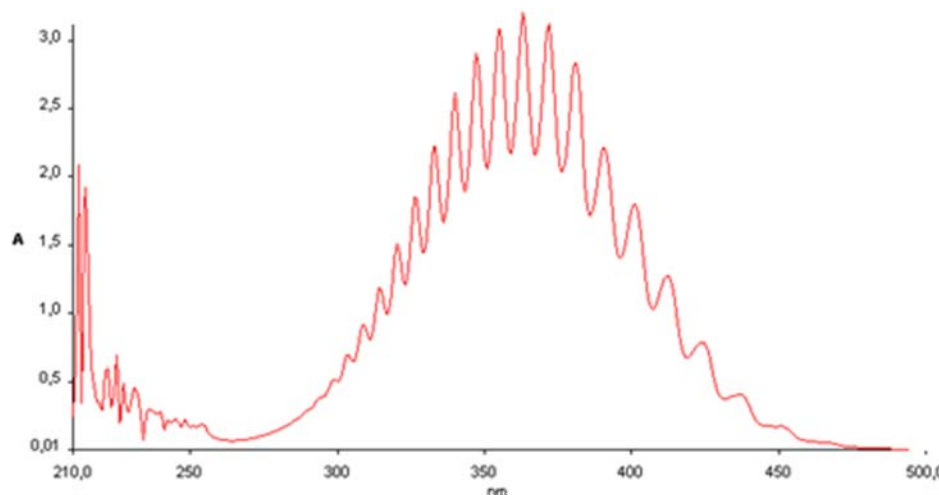


ClO₂ como alternativa a la precloración

Reacciones de formación de ClO₂

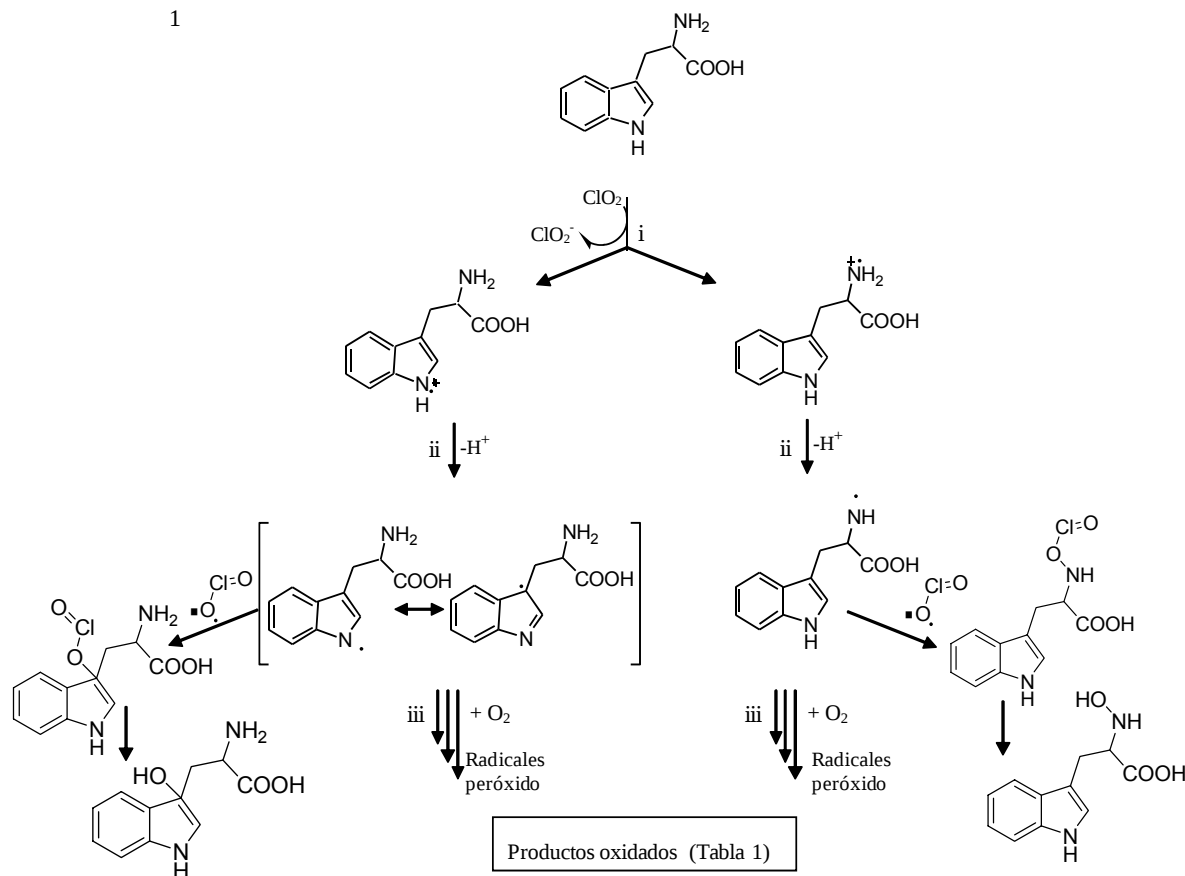


Cantidad máxima de ClO₂ a
emplear 1 ppm
(6 g/s, 21.6 Kg/h)



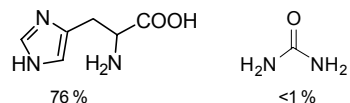
Reacción del ClO_2 con aminoácidos: Triptófano

1

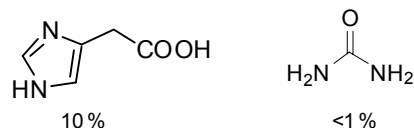


Reacción del ClO_2 con amino ácidos: Histidina

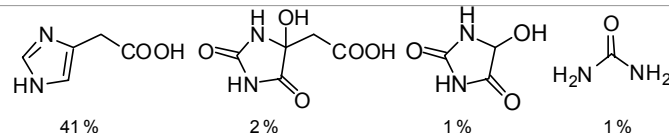
Relación molar Histidina / ClO_2 10, bajo atmósfera de oxígeno, pH de 6 a 4



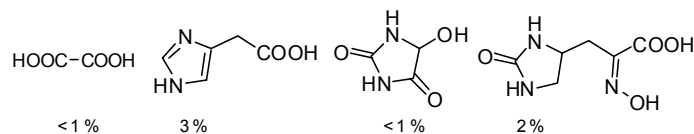
Relación molar Histidina / ClO_2 1, bajo atmósfera de argón, pH de 6 a 4



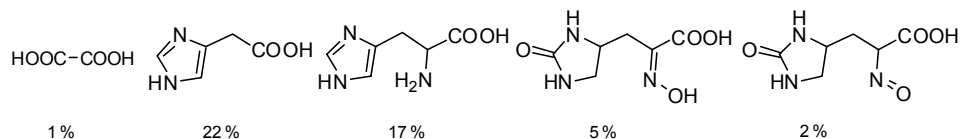
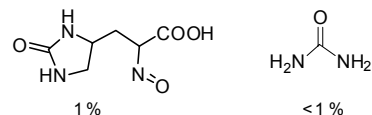
Relación molar Histidina / ClO_2 1, bajo atmósfera de oxígeno, pH tamponado a 7,5



Relación molar Histidina / ClO_2 1, bajo atmósfera de argón, pH tamponado a 7,5

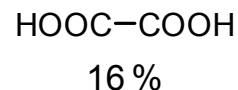


Relación molar Histidina / ClO_2 0,33, bajo atmósfera de argón, pH de 6 a 4

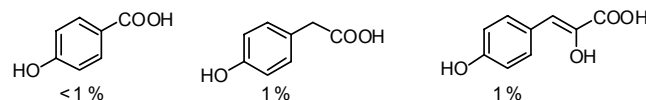


Reacción del ClO_2 con amino ácidos: Tirosina

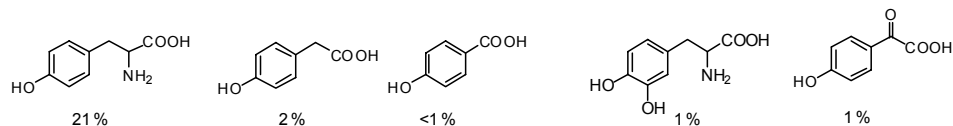
Relación molar Tirosina / ClO_2 0,25, bajo atmósfera de oxígeno, pH de 6 a 4



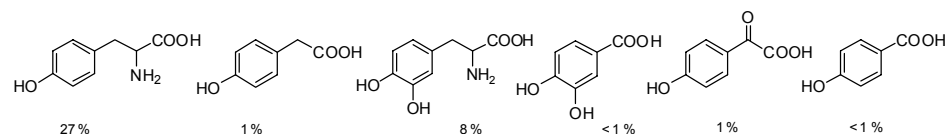
Relación molar Tirosina / ClO_2 0,4, bajo atmósfera de oxígeno, pH de 6 a 4



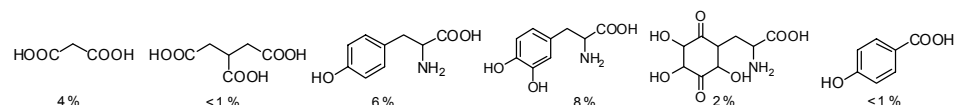
Relación molar Tirosina / ClO_2 1, bajo atmósfera de oxígeno, pH de 6 a 4



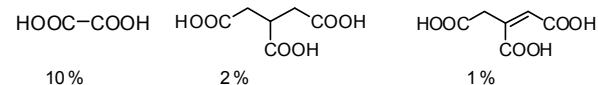
Relación molar Tirosina / ClO_2 1, bajo atmósfera de argón, pH de 6 a 4



Relación molar Tirosina / ClO_2 0,5, bajo atmósfera de oxígeno, pH tamponado a 7,5



Relación molar Tirosina / ClO_2 0,25, bajo atmósfera de oxígeno, pH tamponado a 7,5

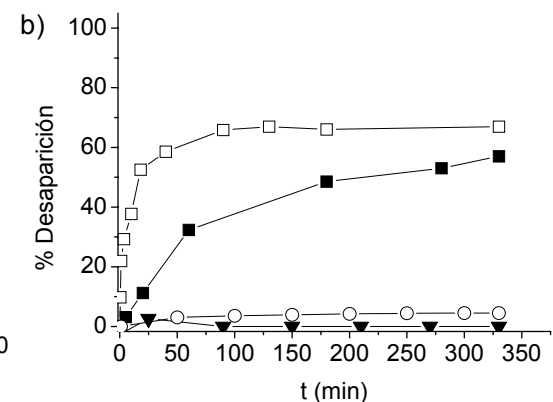
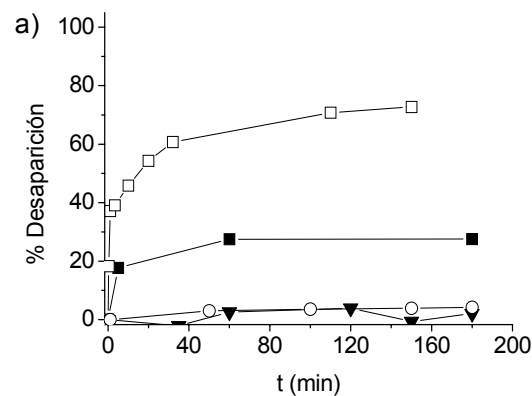
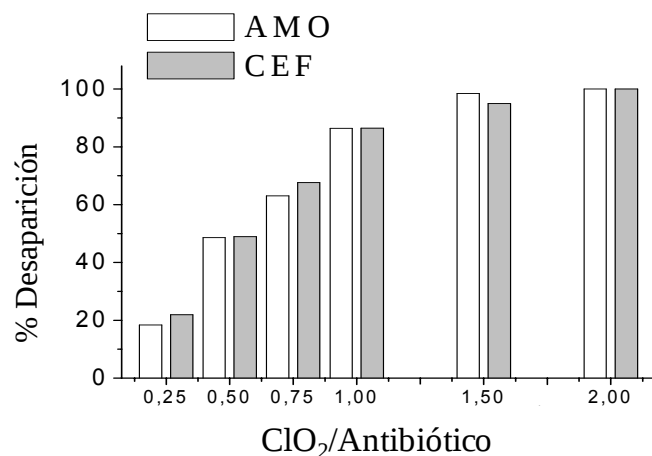
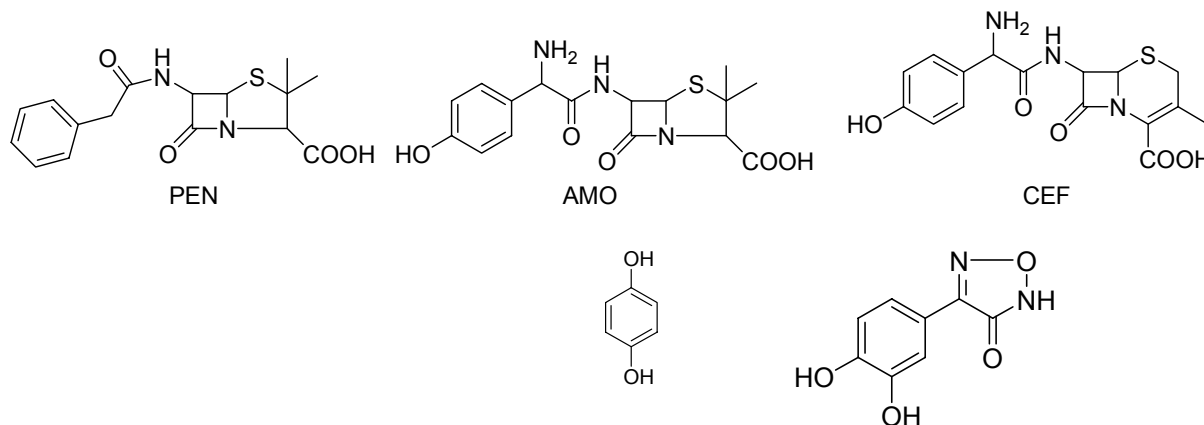


Efecto del pretratamiento con ClO_2 en la formación de THMs

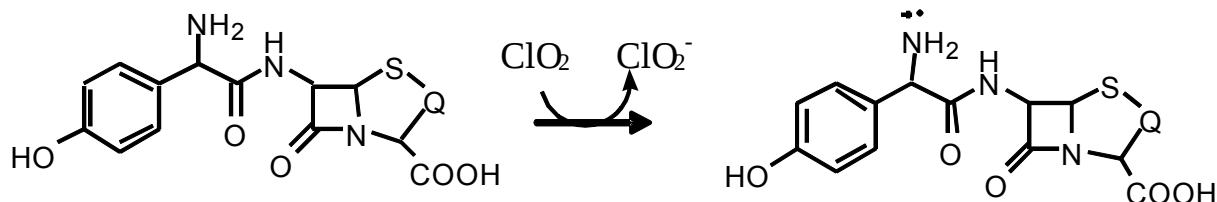
	CHCl_3	Porcentaje de reducción (%)	Cl_2 residual (mg L^{-1})
Triptófano			
0	47.6	--	4.8
1.4	24.2	49.2	5.7
Tirosina			
0	40.6	--	5.8
1.4	31.2	23.2	7.7
Histidina			

0	11.1	--	6.4
1.4	9.7	12.6	8.1
Condiciones de reacción: 1 mg L^{-1} sustrato, pH 8, 3 h ClO_2 , 24 h ClO^- , 10 mg L^{-1} Cl^-			

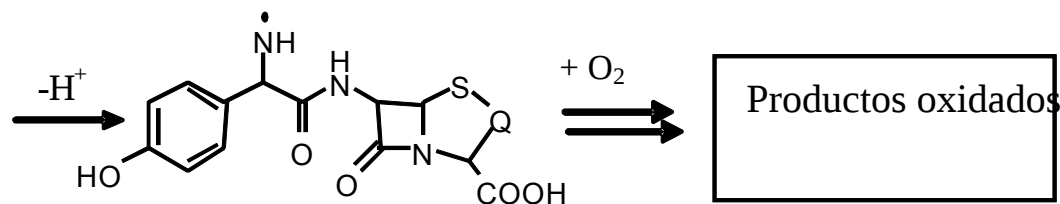
Reacción del ClO_2 con antibióticos



Mecanismo de acción del ClO_2



Catión radical



Radical aminil

Q :

AMO: $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$
 CEF: $\text{CH}_2\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$

Influencia del pretratamiento con ClO_2 en la formación de THMs

	Razón molar ClO_2 / antibiótico	THMs, $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$	Reducción de THMs, %
AMO (2 mg L^{-1} COT)	0	27.1	-
	3	25.1	7.6
	7.5	17.5	35.6
	8	13.4	46.2
AMO (1 mg L^{-1} COT)	0	23.9	-
	0.35	14.3	40
	0.75	15.3	36
	1	16.4	32
	4	14.1	41
CEF (2 mg L^{-1} COT)	8	10	59
CEF (1 mg L^{-1} COT)	0	63.5	-
	4	47.8	24.8
	8	30.6	
	0.75	42.2	6.2
	1	42.2	10.2
PEN (2 mg L^{-1} COT)	4	38.2	10.1
	0	10.3	-
	1	10.7	0
	2	12	0
	4	10.3	0
	6	10.44	0
	8	14.68	0

Desinfección fotocatalítica



UV lamp
(50W)

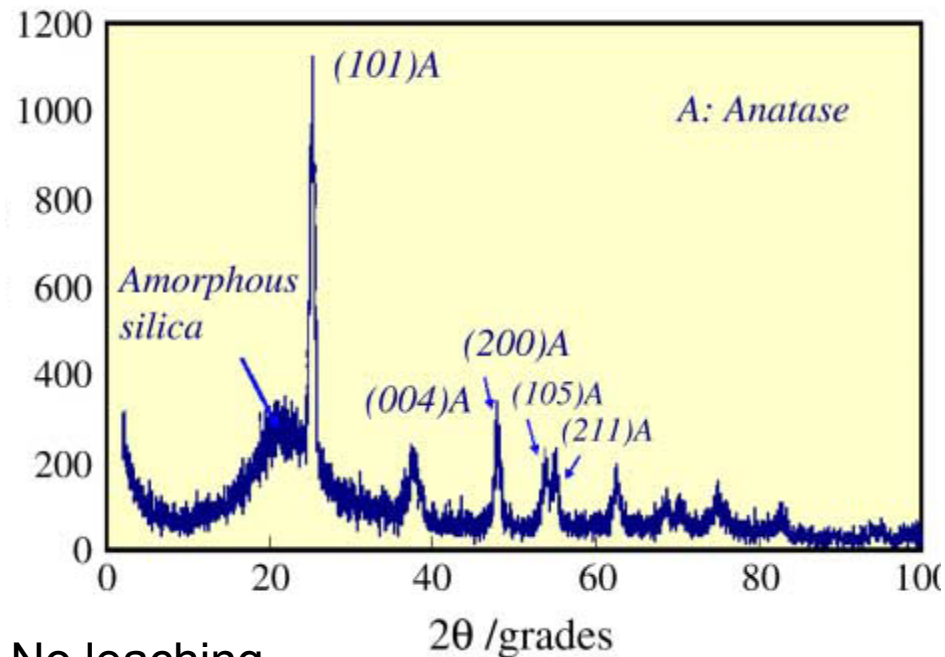
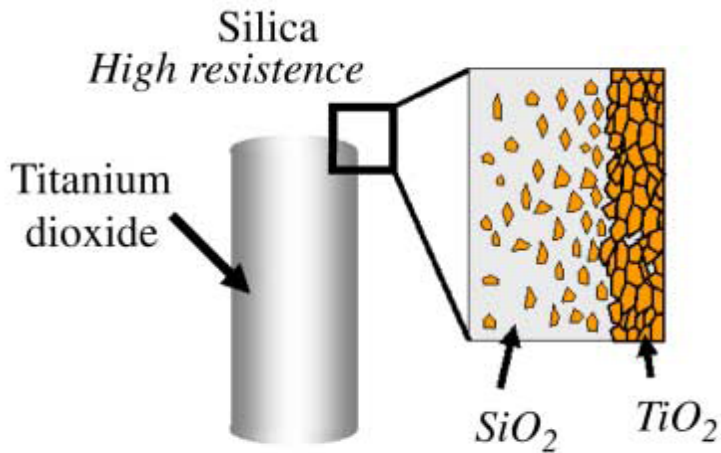
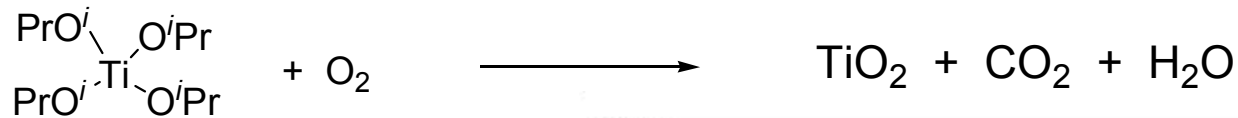
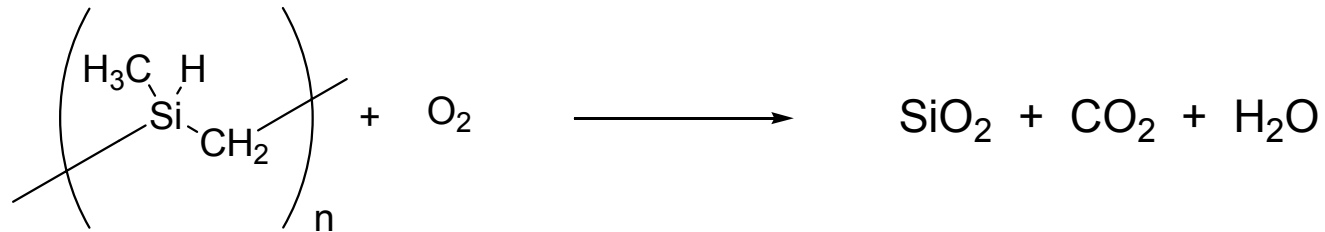
Felt made
of $\text{TiO}_2/\text{SiO}_2$
fiber



◇ *Legionella germ* and *coliform* included in the water

www.fotocatalizador.com
CECA

Ceramic nanoparticles TiO_2



Titania forming part of a ceramic matrix: No leaching

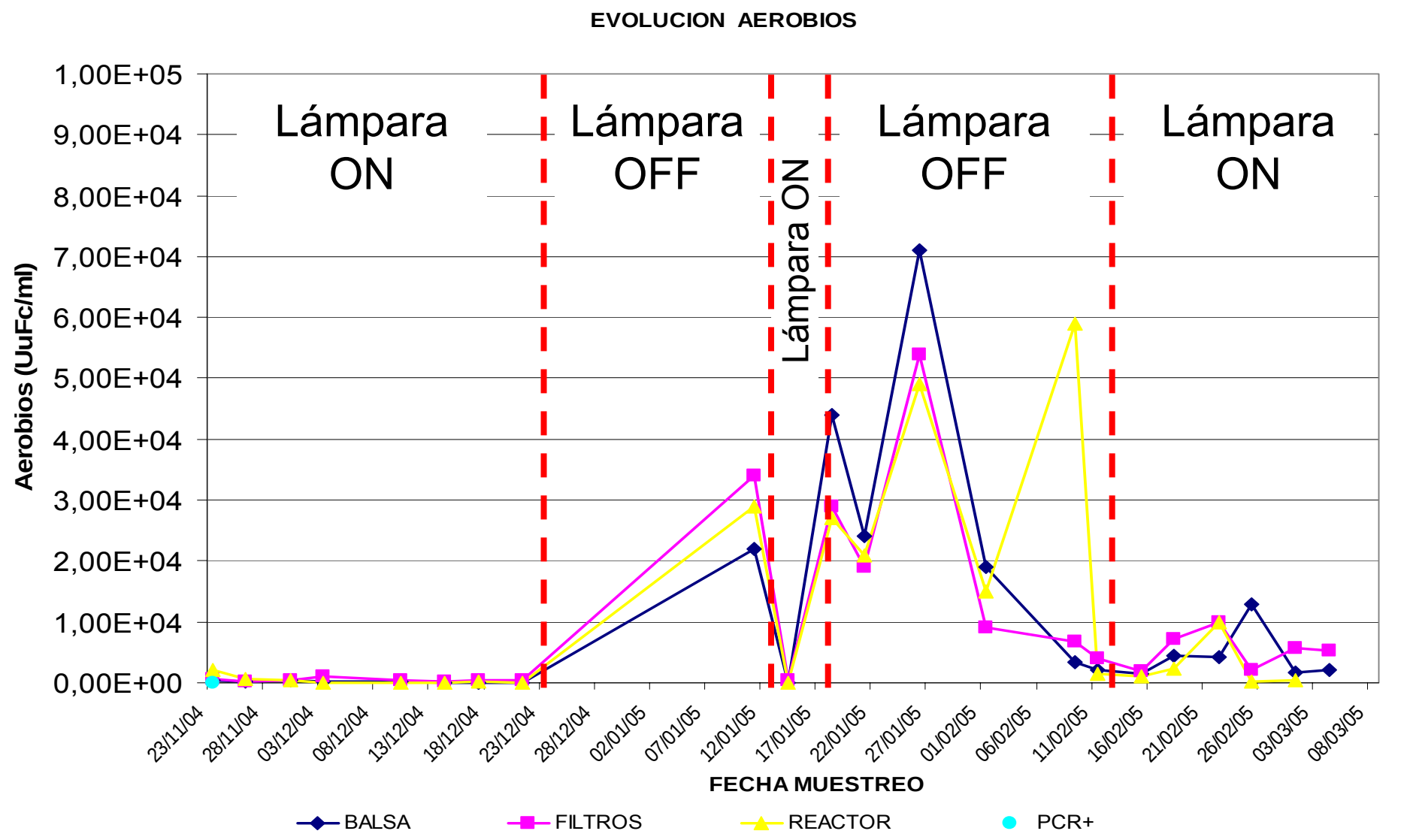
Desinfección Fotocatalítica

	Entry	Irradiation time (min)	ClO ⁻ (ppm)	C.Parvum (oocyst/20 L)		G.Lamblia (cysts/20 L)	
				Initial	Final	Initial	Final
Photochemical UV irradiations without photocatalyst							
	1	14	0	51	40	165	165
				21.5 %		0 %	
	2	30	0	36	1	299	41
				97.2 %		86.2 %	
	3	4.5	0.15	52	51	135	135
				1.92 %		0 %	
Photocatalytic irradiations							
	4	10	0	19	4	114	16
				78.9 %		86 %	
	5	18	0	72	1	282	16
				98.6 %		94.3 %	
	6	30	0	29	0	225	11
				100 %		95.1 %	
	7	4.5	0.15	12	4	61	17
				66 %		72 %	
	8	8.5	0.15	21	0	77	0
				100 %		100 %	

ELIMINACIÓN DE LEGIONELLA Y REDUCCIÓN DE BACTERIAS AEROBIAS EN SISTEMAS DE HUMIDIFICACIÓN.



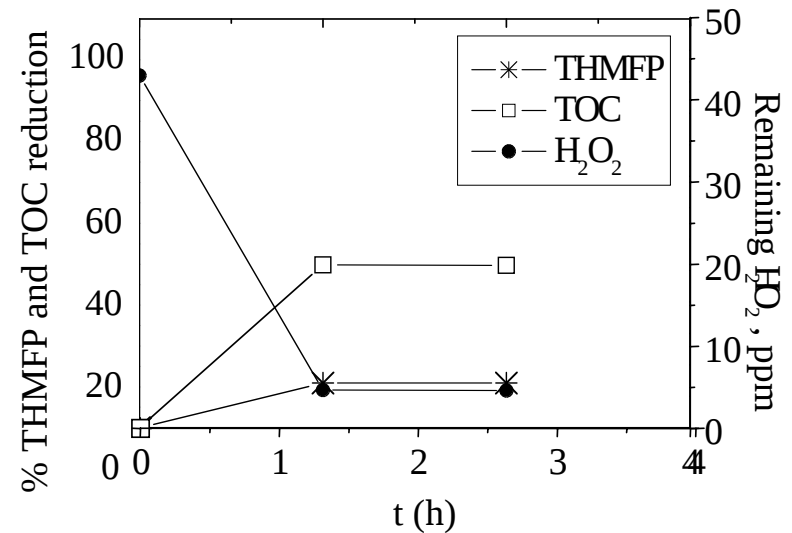
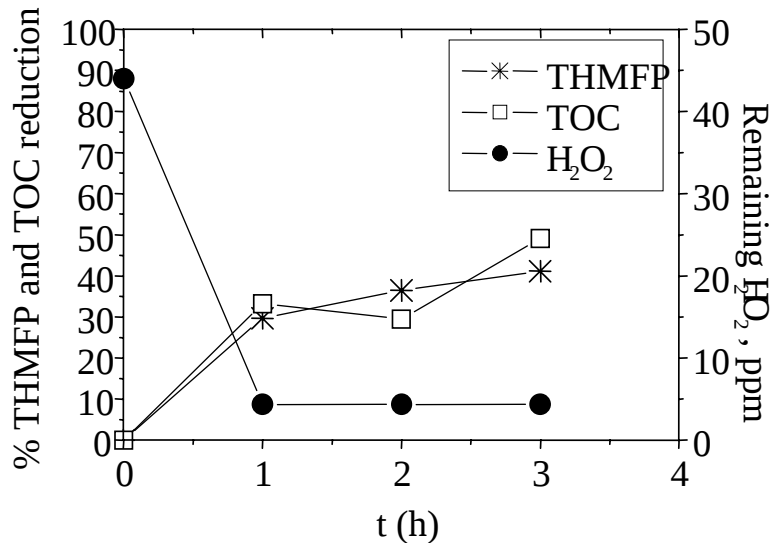
Test en un sistema de humidificación colocado en una industria de la Comunidad Valenciana.



REDUCCIÓN DE FORMACIÓN DE TRIHALOMETANOS, HALOACÉTICOS POR RADIACIÓN



Reducción fotocatalítica de THMS



CONCLUSIONES

- El conocimiento de la composición de la materia orgánica presente en el agua sirve para establecer estrategias que conducen a la reducción de THMs
- Los carbohidratos generan THMs
- Las aguas duras generan mayor cantidad de THMs debido a la presencia del Ca^{2+} y Mg^{2+}
- El ClO_2 reduce la concentración de THMs que se forman en la cloración posterior
- Técnicas de radiación fotoquímica potenciadas por agentes desinfectantes son eficaces en el control de microorganismos y en la reducción de THMs.

Publicaciones

- (1) Navalon, S.; Alvaro, M.; Garcia, H., Carbohydrates as trihalomethanes precursors. Influence of pH and the presence of Cl⁻ and Br⁻ on trihalomethane formation potential ***Water Research* 2008, 42, 3990-4000.**
- (2) Navalon, S.; Alvaro, M.; Garcia, H., Reaction of chlorine dioxide with emergent water pollutants: Product study of the reaction of three beta-lactam antibiotics with ClO₂ ***Water Research* 2008, 42, 1935-1942.**
- (3) Navalon, S.; Alvaro, M.; Garcia, H., Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ present in hard waters enhance trihalomethane formation ***J. Hazard. Mater.* 2009, 169, 901-906.**
- (4) Navalon, S.; Alvaro, M.; Garcia, H., Highly dealuminated Y zeolite as efficient adsorbent for the hydrophobic fraction from wastewater treatment plants effluents ***J. Hazard. Mater.* 2009, 166, 553-560.**
- (5) Navalon, S.; Alvaro, M.; Garcia, H.; Monforte, L., Photochemical treatment for water potabilization. Influence of wavelength and hydrogen peroxide concentration on the reduction of trihalomethanes ***Desalination and Water Treatment* 2009, 3, 21-28.**
- (6) Navalon, S.; Alvaro, M.; Garcia, H., Chlorine dioxide reaction with selected amino acids in water ***J. Hazard. Mater.* 2009, 164, 1089-1097.**
- (7) Navalon, S.; Alvaro, M.; Garcia, H.; Escrig, D.; Costa, V., Photocatalytic water disinfection of *Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Giardia lamblia* using a fibrous ceramic TiO₂ photocatalyst ***Water Sci. Technol.* 2009, 59, 639-645.**

Agradecimientos



UE Life project
AGUAS DE VALENCIA
UBE CHEMICALS

Oxidación para el Medio Ambiente, Barcelona 25 Enero 2010