

Investigation and Management of Sediment Issues in Groundwater Abstraction

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THE PROBLEM

Groundwater treatment plant can be affected by:

- Turbidity
- Silt
- Sand
- Metals (dissolved and oxidised)

Leading to:

- Clogging of membranes, reactive media and filters

Affects deploy able output and treatment plant requires more maintenance
= more money!



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4 CASE STUDIES.....

1. Sherwood Sandstone boreholes – sand, high iron & manganese
 - filters blinded by sediment
2. Sherwood Sandstone boreholes – sand, high nitrate
 - ion exchange vessels clogged
3. Sherwood Sandstone boreholes – high iron & manganese
 - backwash failing to clear filter media
4. Carboniferous Limestone boreholes – high cryptosporidium risk
 - membranes clogged and early failure



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RAPID GRAVITY FILTERS

Sherwood Sandstone boreholes – filters blinded by sediment

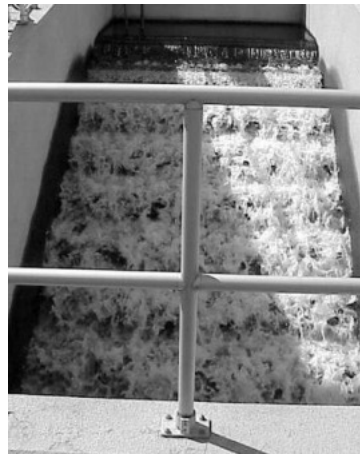
5km main between boreholes and WTW

Aeration cascade to oxidise Fe & Mn

Cascade takes out sand but fine sediment blinding filters

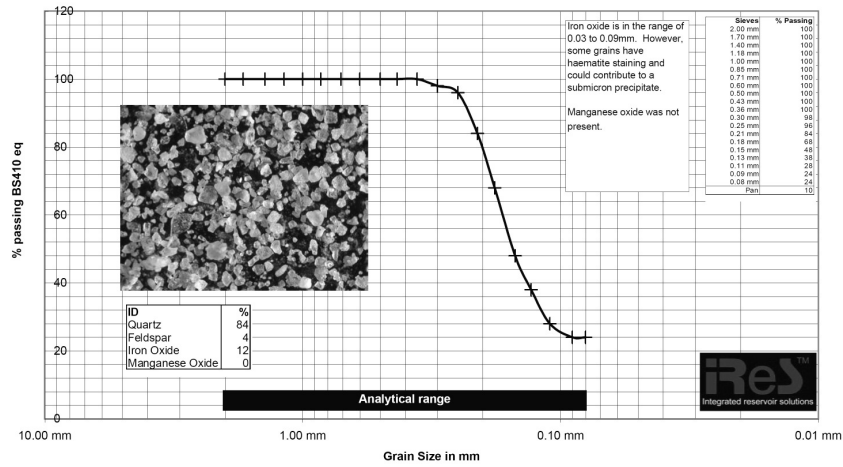
Investigation included:

- Measuring sand concentrations during pumping tests
- Mineralogical analysis of sediment at borehole, in cascade and at filters

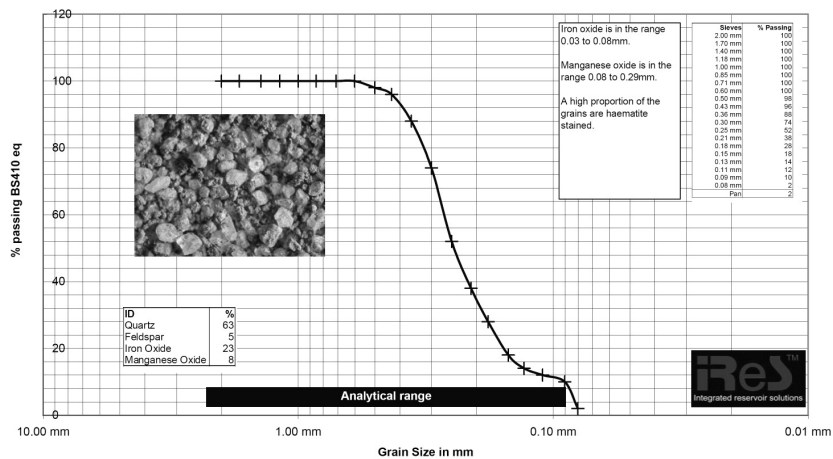


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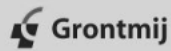
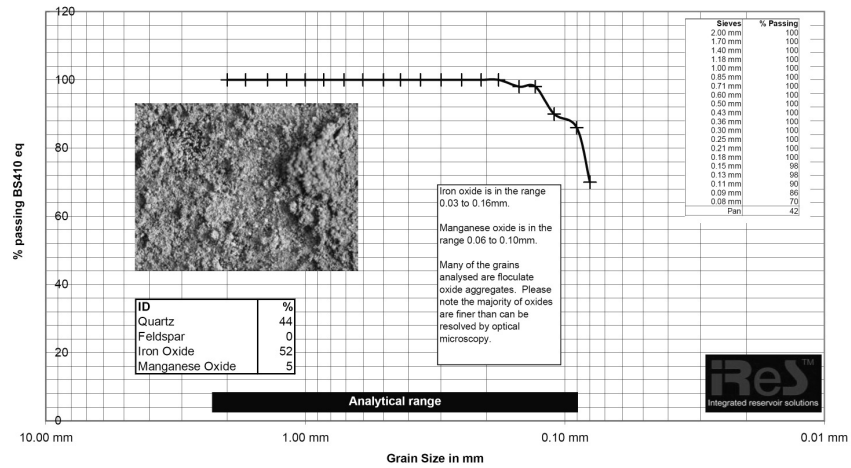
Sand tester content



Sediment in cascade



Sediment reaching filters

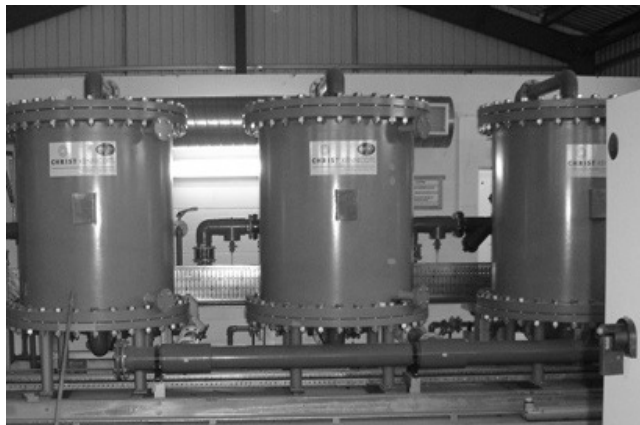


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NITRATE TREATMENT PLANT

Sherwood Sandstone boreholes – sediment clogging treatment vessels

- 50um filter upstream of treatment vessels to remove sand
- Backwash to remove finer sediment from resin



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Sediment Testing and Analysis

Analysis of sediment samples from vessel

Start-up, ramp-up and constant rate testing

- Sand testing (to 1 μ m)
- Mineralogical analysis
- Water quality analysis

At each borehole

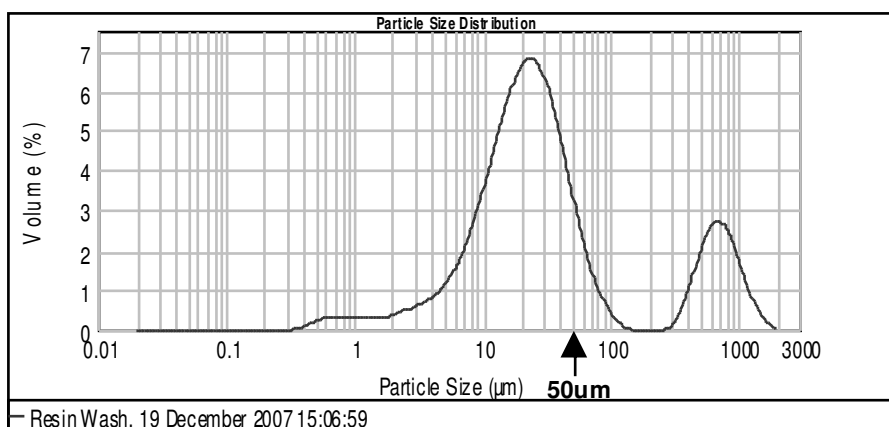
At end of transfer main

Downstream of 50 μ m filter



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Washings from ion exchange resin



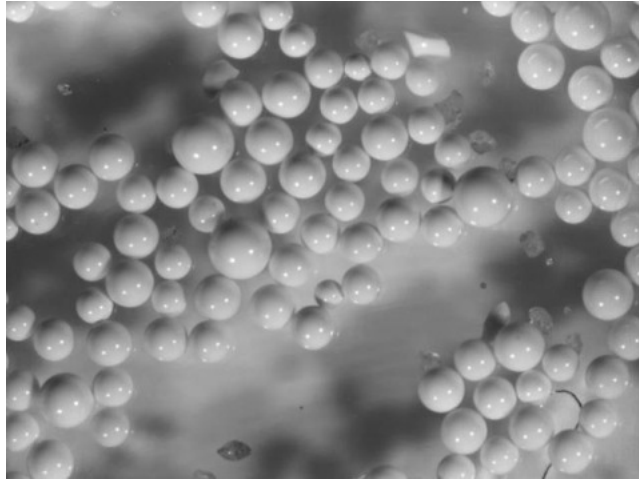
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Washings from ion exchange resin

Resin has high surface area to maximise exchange capacity

Exchange Cl for NO₃

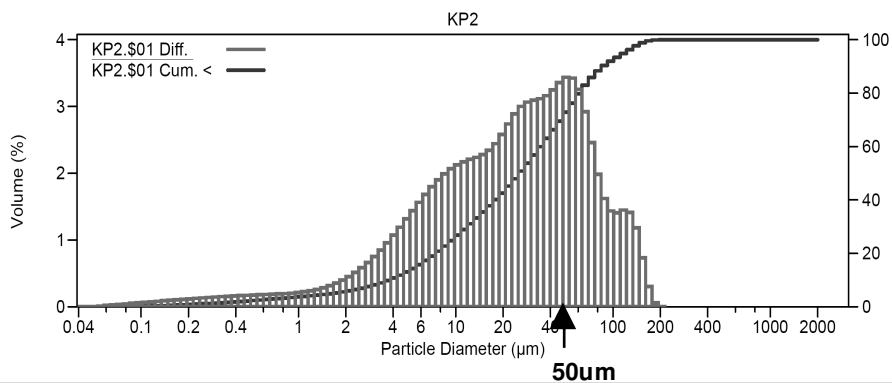
Resin refreshed by washing with chloride solution



Sediment from base of ion exchange vessel

Sediment fraction >50µm. Why ?

- 50µm filter failure?
- Flocculation of fines in more saline environment?

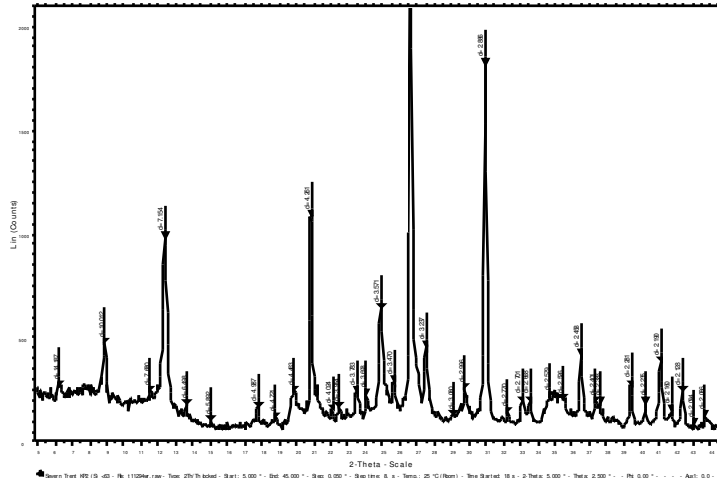


Sediment from base of ion exchange vessel

XRD trace of
Silt & clay
fraction

(0 – 63um)

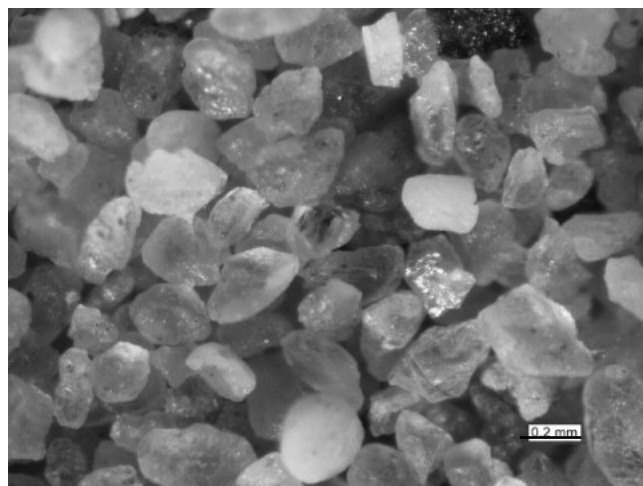
- kaolinite,
- illite
- chlorite



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Sediment from base of ion exchange vessel

Fraction
125-250um



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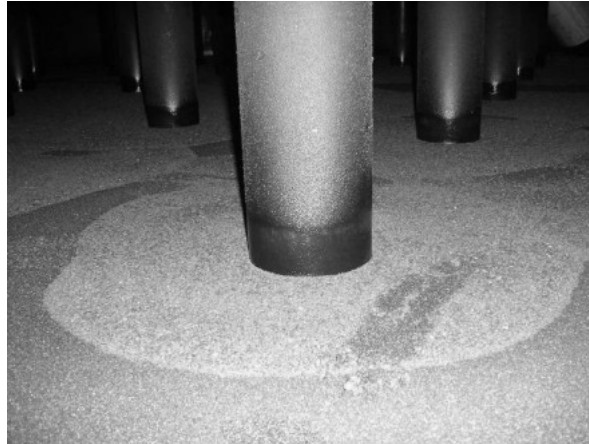
IRON & MANGANESE TREATMENT PLANT

Sherwood Sandstone boreholes – rapid gravity filters blinding

Increasing Fe & Mn
Oxides blinding filter

Backwash failing to
adequately
remove solids
because:

- Downstream sewer too small
- High levels of sludge building up



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IRON & MANGANESE TREATMENT PLANT

Solution

Make plant more
efficient by:

- More constant backwashing
- Catalytic media to increase adsorption of manganese
- Reduce output from site so sewer can cope



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MEMBRANE TREATMENT PLANT

Carboniferous Limestone boreholes – high crypto risk

Membranes
clogged by
sediment

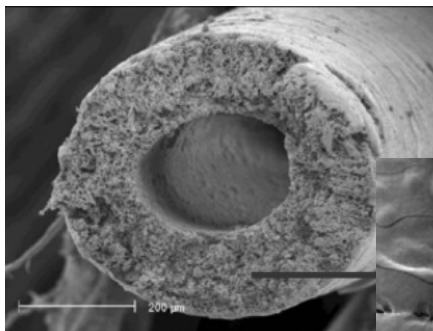
Identified as
silt

Membrane
cleaning
reviewed

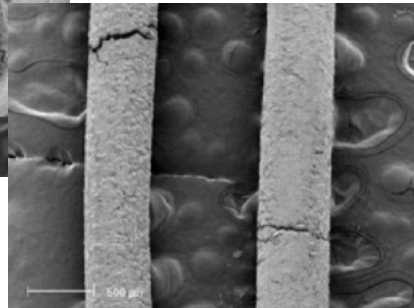


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MEMBRANE TREATMENT PLANT



Dissolved metals (lead) made
membranes brittle, leading to
early failure



Membranes changed from
polypropylene to PVDF
(polyvinylidene fluoride)



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SUMMARY

Treatment plant performance affected by

- Turbidity, silt, sand and metals (dissolved and oxidised)

Affects deploy able output and requires more maintenance

Important to investigate:

- Source of sediment
- Rate of production
- Particle size
- Mineralogy

Answer is not usually rocket science!



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QUESTIONS



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