

A QUICK GUIDE TO

Fouling Management



WHAT IS FOULING?

A process that results in loss of **membrane performance** due to the deposition of suspended solids on its external surfaces, at its pore openings, or within its pores.





COLLOIDAL FOULING



ORGANIC FOULING



BIOFOULING





Bacteria with biofilm

Bacteria without biofilm



Biological fouling is the accumulation of microorganisms, plants, algae, or small animals on wet surfaces.

This accumulated mass causes flow restrictions within the membrane resulting in sub-optimal plant performance. In membrane plants, most of the time we are dealing with **bacteria**.



THE IMPACT THAT FOULING HAS ON MEMBRANES

Decreased trans-membrane pressure & increased differential pressure

- operating pressure
- permeate flux

Extensive pre-treatment

- capital investment
- operating expenses

Frequent cleaning

- process downtime
- waste generation
- membrane degradation



HOW TO

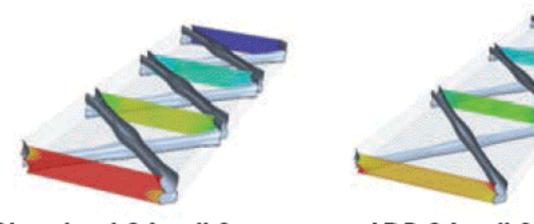
FORMULATE AN **EFFECTIVE FOULING**MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

There is no simple one size fits all solution due the uniqueness of each application with regards to chemistry, application and business drivers.



SELECT THE CORRECT MEMBRANE

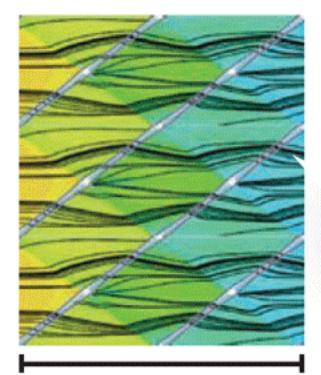
FEED SPACER



LDP 34-mil Spacer



High Pressure Drop



Low Pressure Drop

Flow Direction Static Pressure

LOW Static Pressure (Pa) 240.00 360.00

High

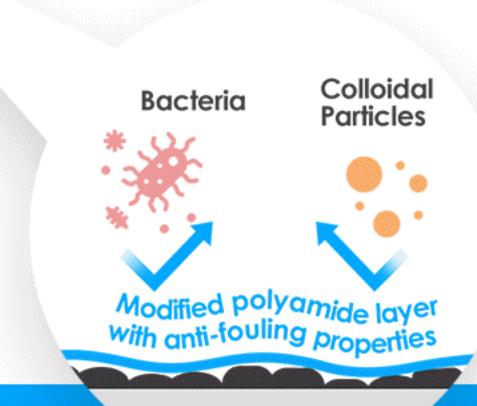
600.00

480.00

Operational dP 25% less = less energy!

No loss of rejection (constant concentration polarization).

SURFACE MANIPULATION





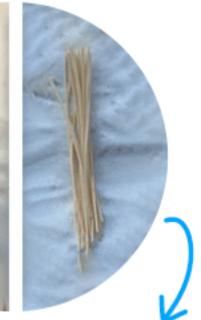
2.

USE THE MOST **EFFECTIVE** CLEANING STRATEGY

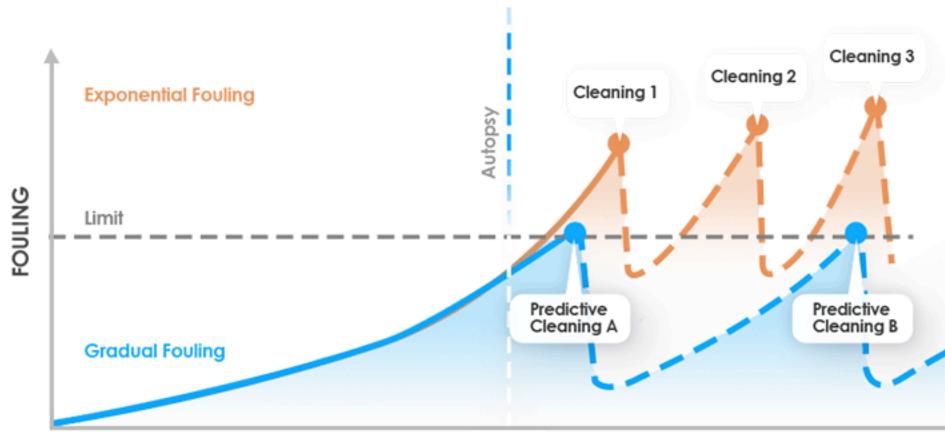
- STEP 1:
- Understand the fouling by performing an autopsy first.
- STEP 2:
- Perform labscale cleaning trial to confirm best course of action.
- STEP 3:
- Clean pre-emptively to reduce lifecycle cost.

Cleaned with conventional alkaline cleaner





Cleaned
with enzymatic
cleaner in
combination
with an
alkaline
cleaner





By selecting the **correct pretreatment** (physical & chemical), the **correct membrane** and **cleaning pre emptively**, we can:

- Increase plant up time
- Reduce membrane plant energy cost
- Reduce chemical usage
- Reduce waste
- Reduce membrane replacement frequency

