

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN DESALINATION PLANTS DISCHARGES

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IDA

International Desalination Association™

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Kingdom of Bahrain



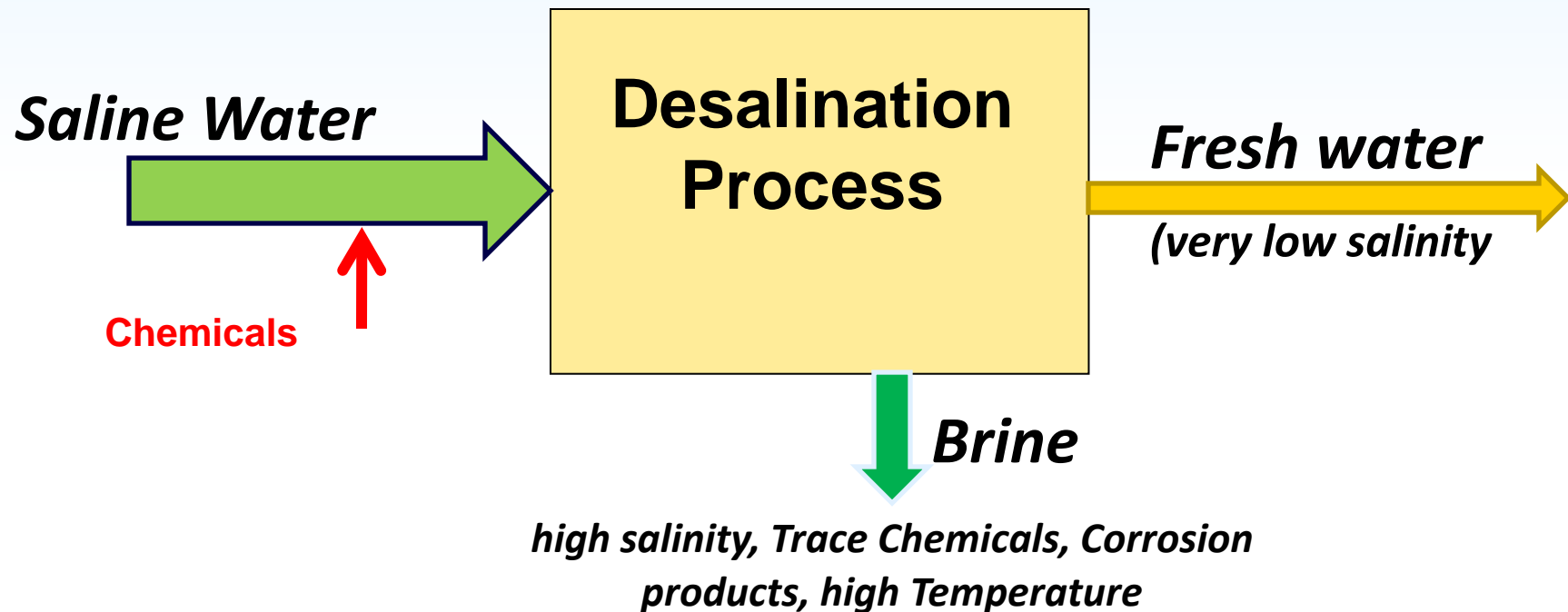
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Content

- Desalination Plants Environmental Concerns, the causes and the potential effects .
- Assessment methods.
- The Bahrain legislation for industrial effluents.
- Bahrain Desalination Plants Environmental Assessment.
 - The methodology.
 - Results & discussions.
 - Conclusion & Recommendations.

Environmental Concern; the cause and potential effects



Environmental Concern; the cause and the potential effects

Parameter	Potential Impact
High salinity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•affects Species growth.•affects survival of Larva.•affects Population density of organisms.•May cause Fish migration
Residual Chlorine	
Corrosion products e.g. Cu	
Trace chemicals	
High Temperature	

Assessment Methods



Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Point Source Assessment

Bahrain Standard for Industrial Effluent (Issued in 1999)

Physiochemical

*e.g. pH, temp,
turbidity*

Biochemical

*e.g. BOD,
COD, TOC*

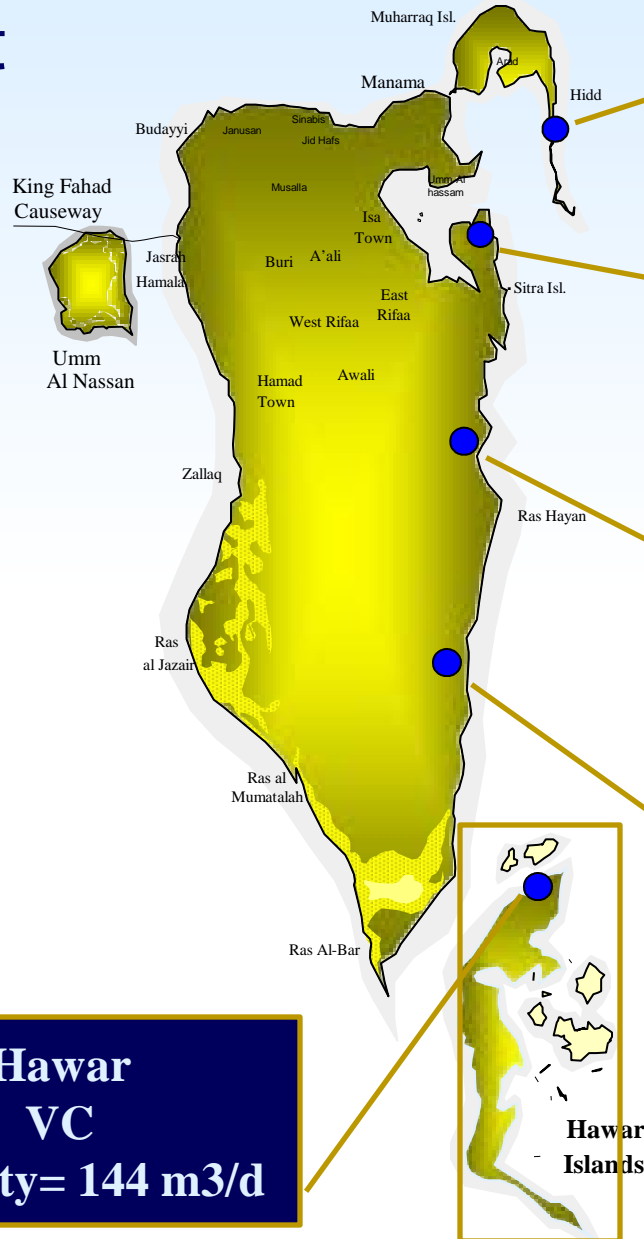
Chemical

*e.g. residual
chlorine, Fe,
Cu, nitrates,
nitrites,
phosphates*

Biological

total coliform

Bahrain Desalination Plants Environmental Assessment



Hidd Power Company
MSF/MED
 capacity=409,090 m³/d

Sitra Power & Water Station
MSF
 capacity=113,636 m³/d

Ras Abu Jarjur Plant
R.O
 capacity=75,000 m³/d
 70% recovery

Addur SWRO Plant
R.O
 capacity=45,454 m³/d
 30% recovery

Hawar
VC
 Capacity= 144 m³/d

Bahrain Desalination Plants Environmental Assessment

- Point source assessment.
- The assessment work covers the period from 2008 to 2010.



HPC/ outfall



**SPWS/
phase I&III
outfalls**



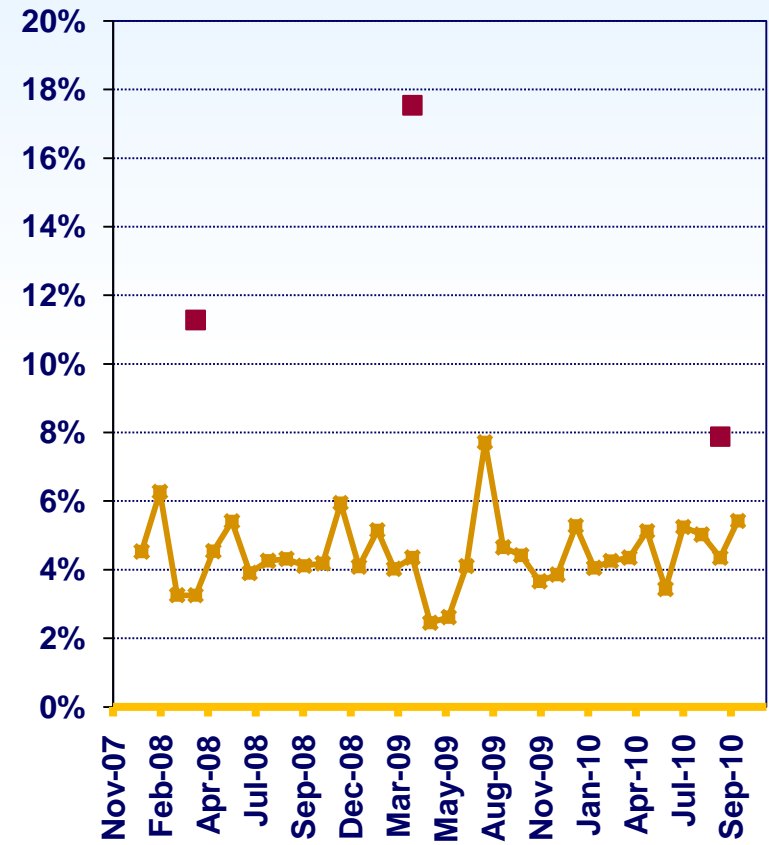
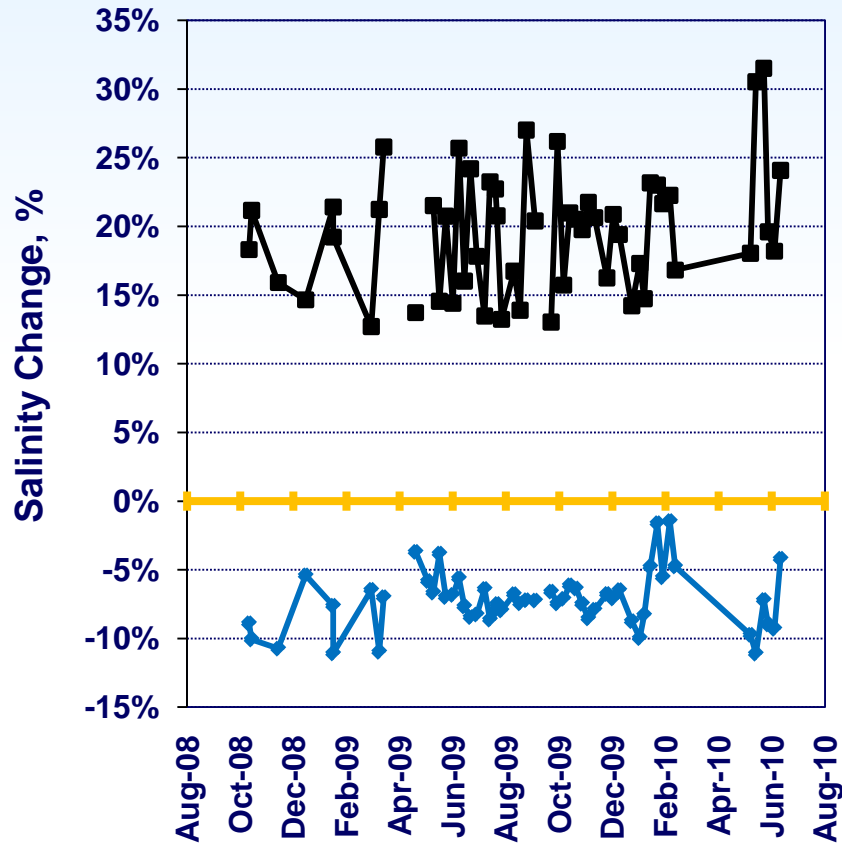
Addur outfall



RAJJ outfall

Results: Physiochemical Parameters

Fig. 1 Salinity Change, %



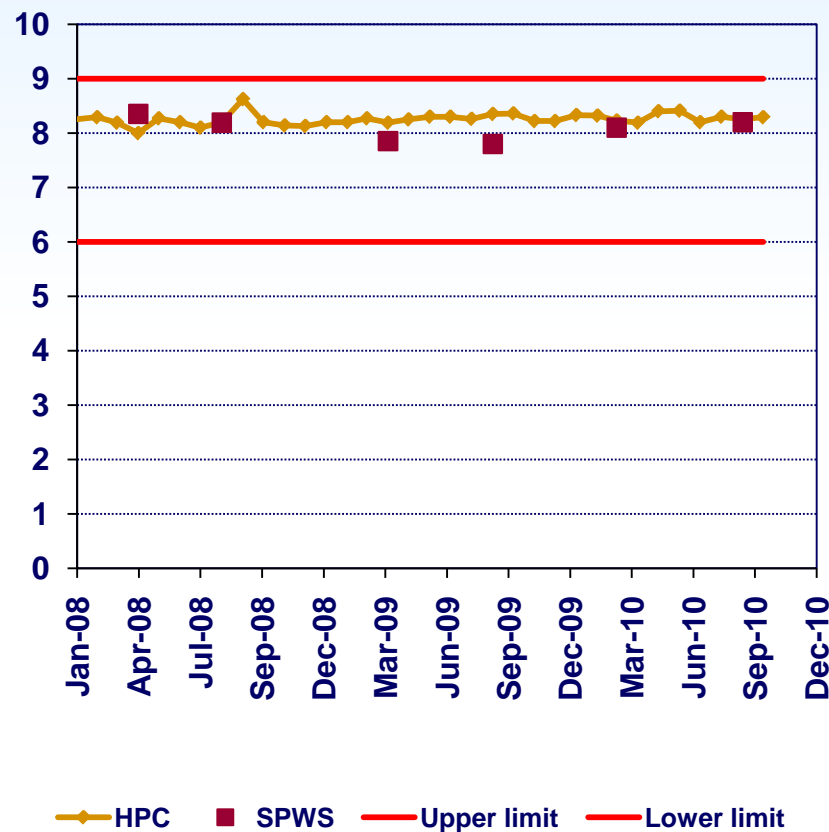
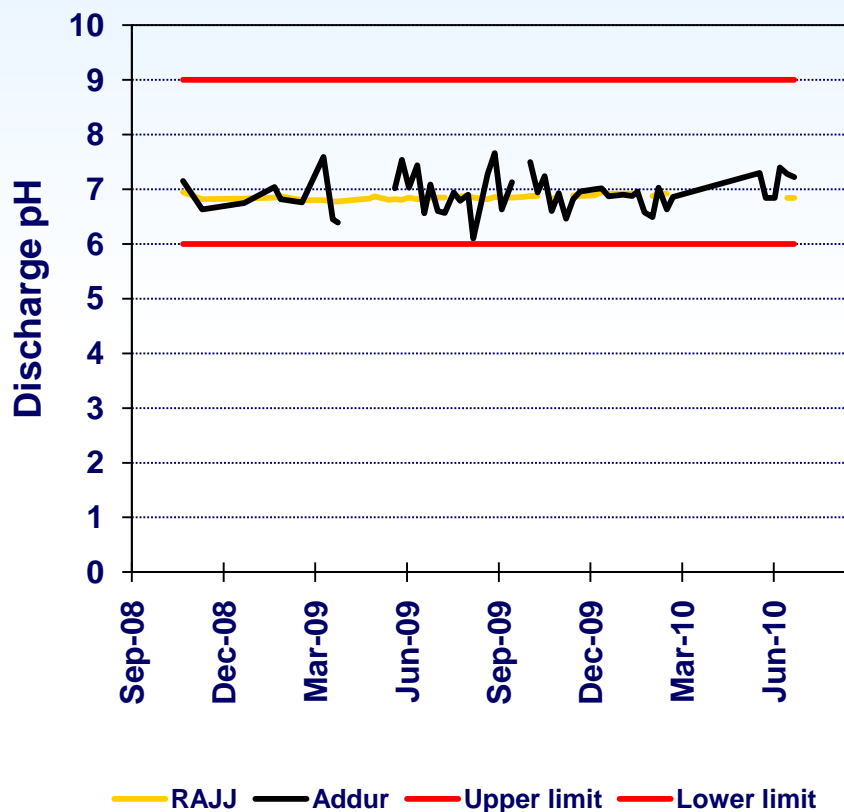
—◆— RAJJ Plant —■— Addur Plant

—■— HPC

—■— SPWS

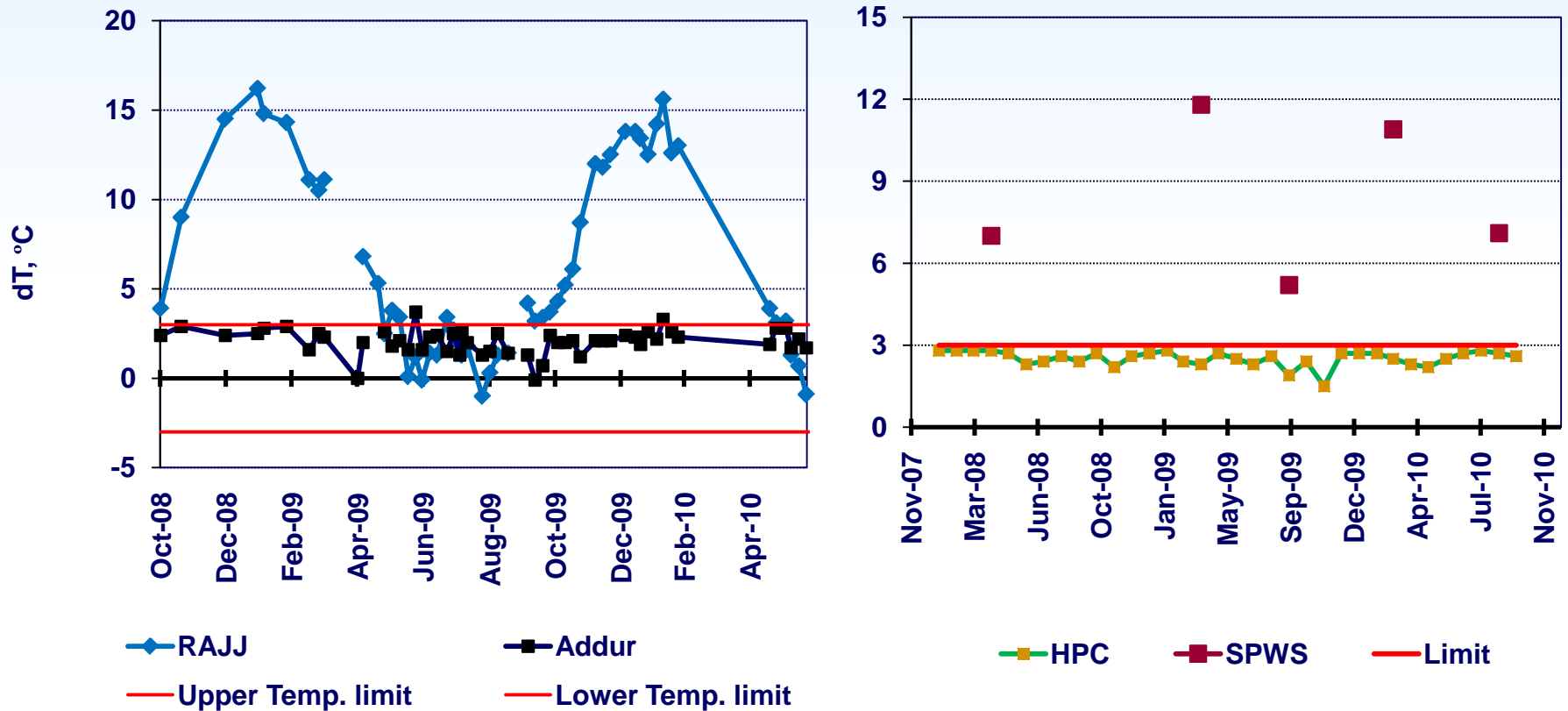
Results: Physiochemical Parameters

Fig. 2 Discharge pH



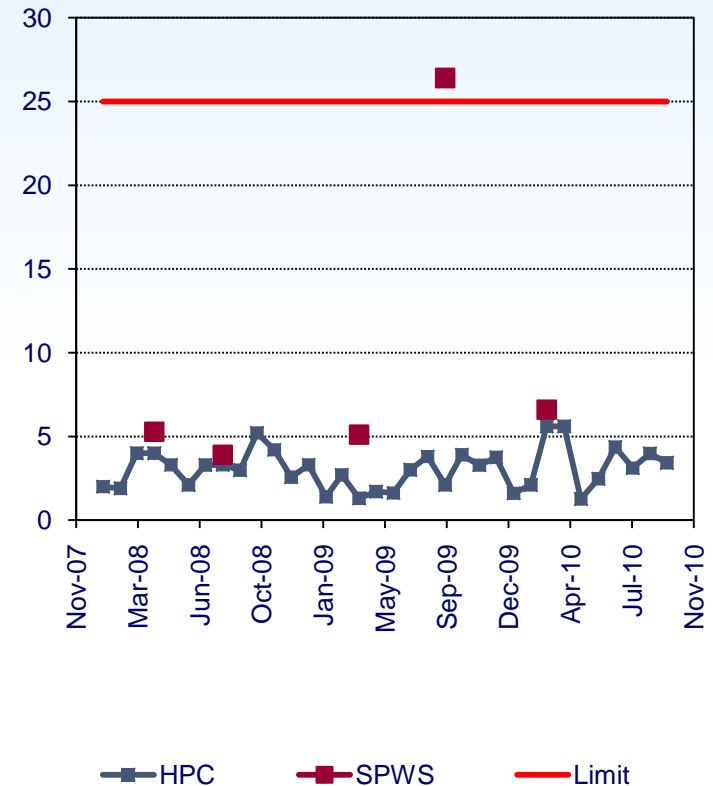
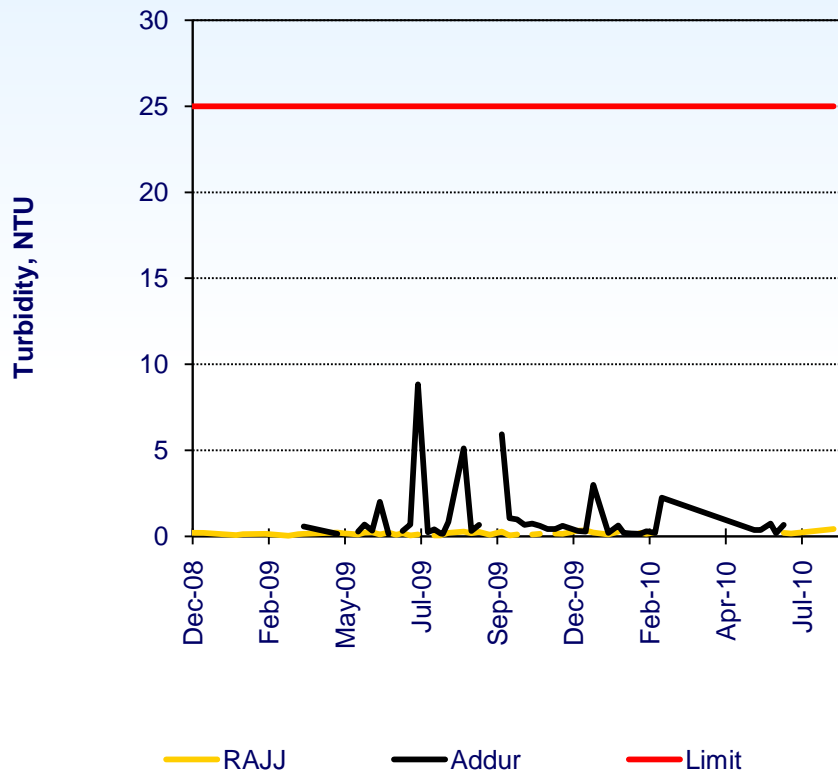
Results: Physiochemical Parameters

Fig. 3 Difference between discharge and Seawater Temperatures



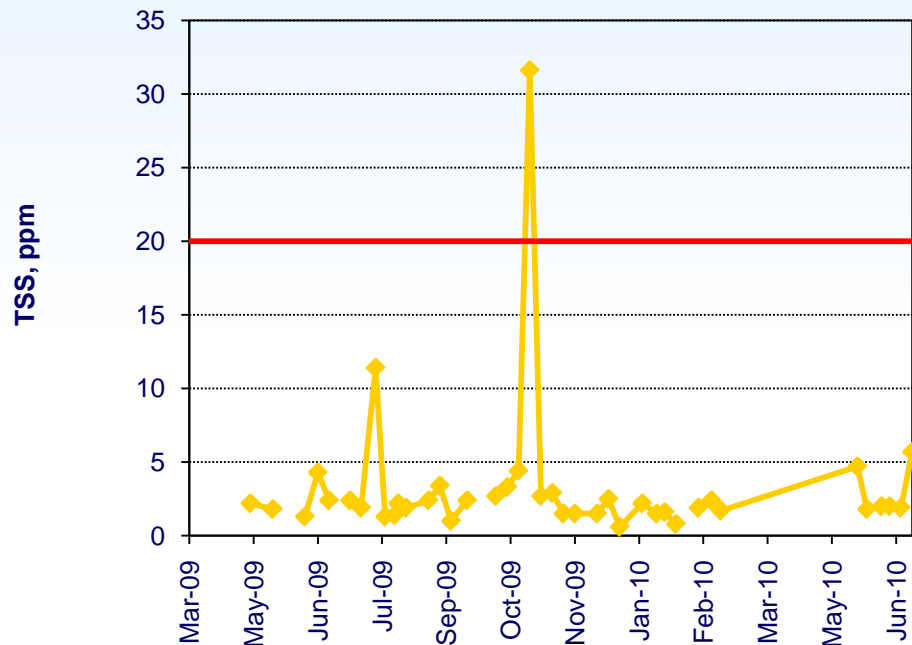
Results: Physiochemical Parameters

Fig. 4 Discharge Turbidity



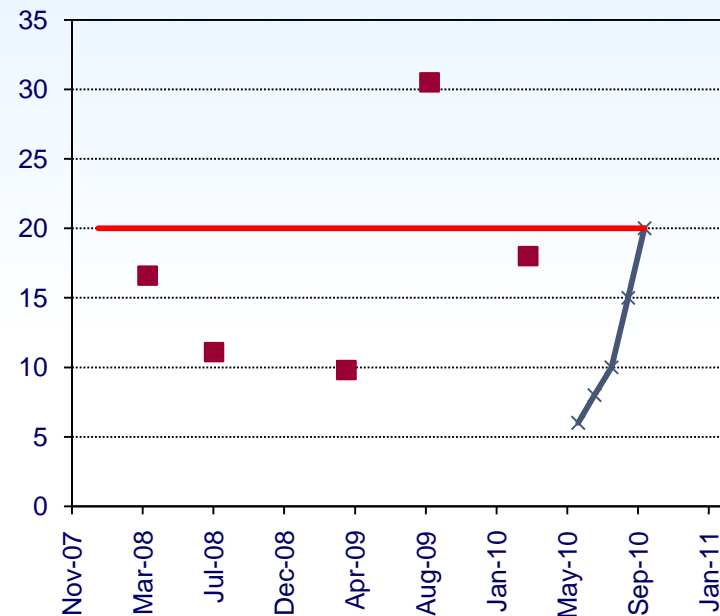
Results: Physiochemical Parameters

Fig. 5 Discharge TSS



◆ Addur

— Limit



× HPC

■ SPWS

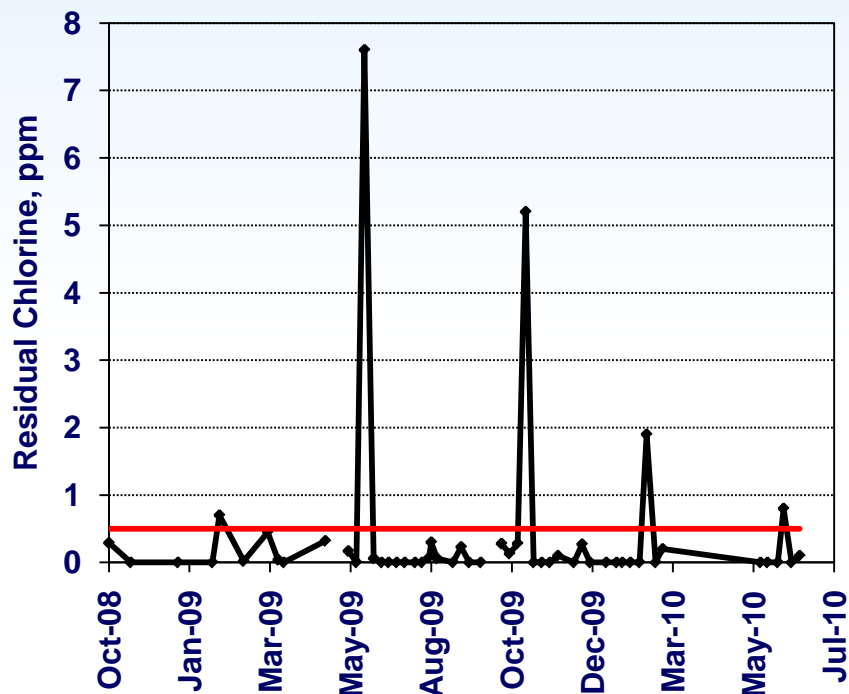
— Limit

Results: Biochemical Parameters

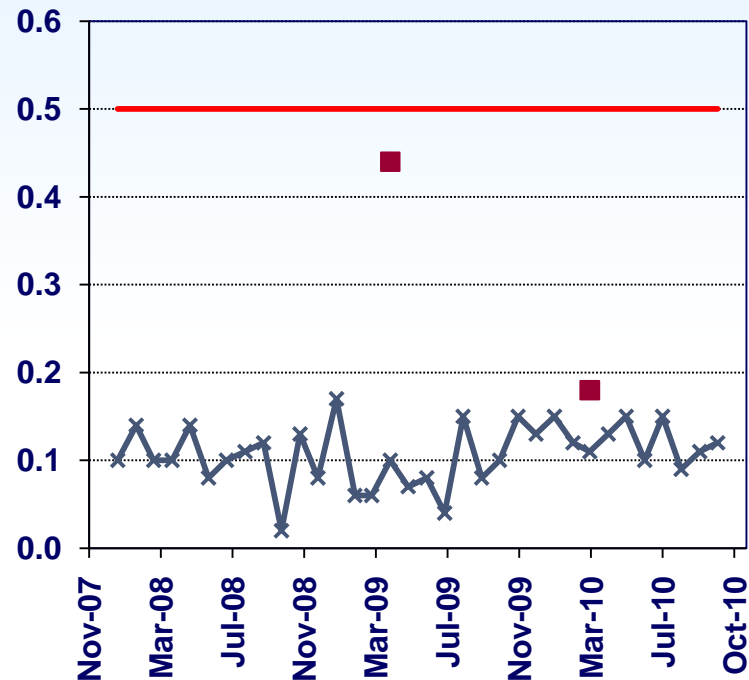
	BOD, mg/l			COD, mg/l			TKN, mg/l			TOC, mg/l		
Limit	monthly avg=25			monthly avg=150			monthly avg=5			monthly avg. = 50		
Month	RAJ	Addur	SPWS	RAJ	Addur	SPWS	RAJ	Addur	SPWS	RAJ	Addur	SPWS
Jun-08	#	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Oct-08		#	#		#	#		#	#	#	#	#
Apr-09		#	#		#	#		#	#	#	#	#
May-09	#		#	#	=====	#	#		#	#		#
Aug-09	#		#	#		#	#	<0.1	#	#		#
Feb-10	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Mar-10	#	#		#	#		#	#		#	#	<0.5
Sep-10		#			#			#		#	#	NDLT 0.5
Oct-10	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Nov-10		#	#		#	#		#	#	<1	#	#
Dec-10	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#

Results: Chemical Parameters

Fig 6. Residual Chlorine



◆ Addur — Limit



× HPC ■ SPWS — Limit

Results: Chemical Parameters

Fig. 7 RAJ Brine Sulphide

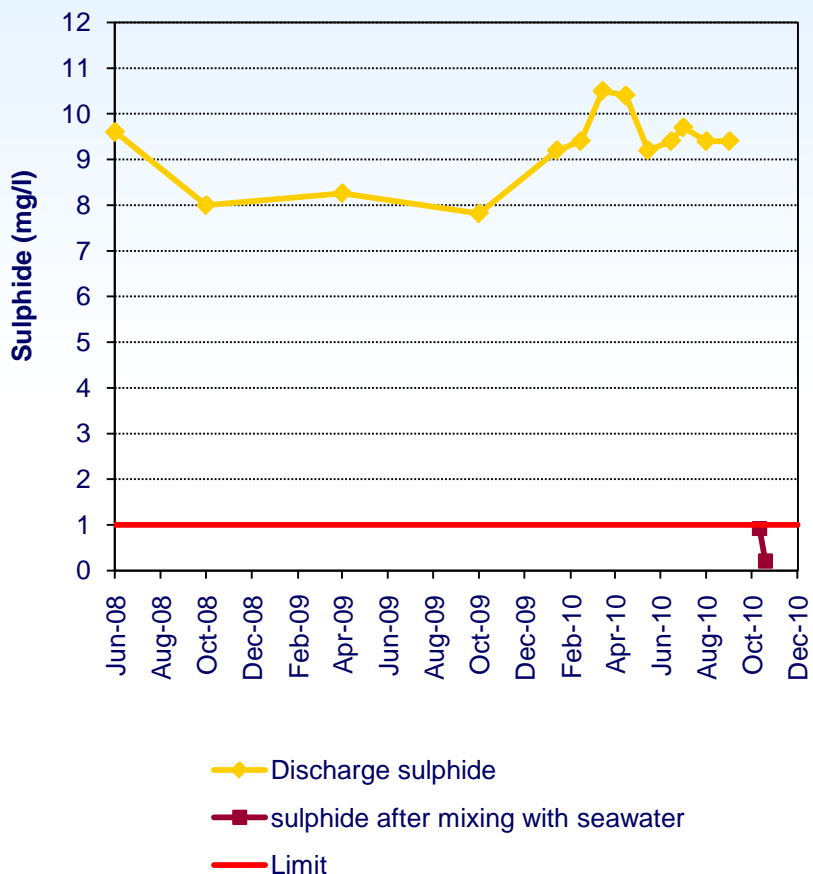
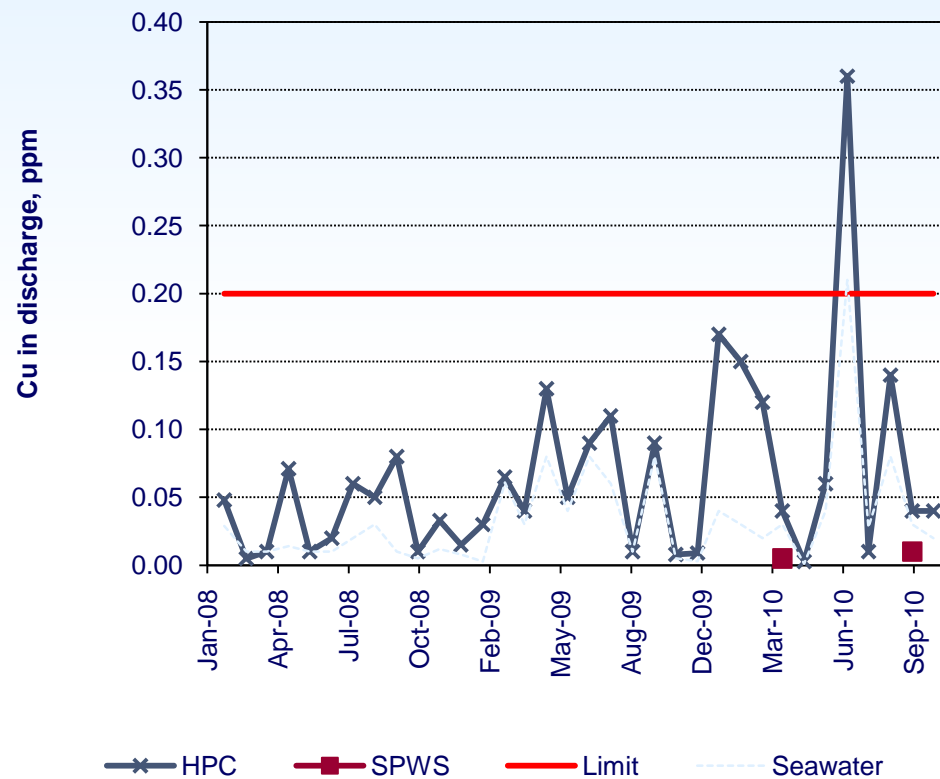


Fig. 8 Copper in HPC & SPWS Discharges



Results: Chemical Parameters

Date	Plant	Aluminium as Al, mg/l	Lead as Pb, mg/l	Iron, mg/l	Copper as Cu, mg/l	Nickel as Ni, mg/l	Zinc as Zn, mg/l
	<i>Limit</i>	<i>15 mg/l</i>	<i>0.2 mg/l</i>	<i>5 mg/l</i>	<i>0.2 mg/l</i>	<i>0.2 mg/l</i>	<i>2 mg/l</i>
	Addur	0.02	< 0.001	0.06	#	#	#
	Addur	#	< 0.15	#	0.08	0.07	0.08
	RAJJ	0.05	0.01	0.08	0.002	0.011	0.097
	RAJJ	0.03	< 0.1	0.24		0.02	0.09
	SPWS	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.01	0.005	< 0.02	< 0.05
	SPWS	0.038	NDLT 0.01	#	0.01	0.006	0.02

Results: Chemical Parameters

Date	Plant	Ammoniacal Nitrogen, mg/l	Nitrate, mg/l	Nitrite, mg/l	Total Phosphate, mg/l
	<i>Limit</i>	<i>3 mg/l</i>	<i>10 mg/l</i>	<i>1 mg/l</i>	<i>2 mg/l</i>
	Addur	< 0.1	3.2	0.01	< 0.1
	RAJJ	0.55	0.1	0.01	#
	SPWS	0.27	0.6	< 0.01	< 0.01
	SPWS	0.11	0.7	NDLT 0.01	0.07
	HPC	0.08		0.04	0.2
	HPC	0.39	#	0.021	0.06
	HPC	0.41	#	0.016	0.1

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Most parameters found in compliance with the Bahrain's legislation.
- Few parameters , in each Plant, still need close monitoring in the near and far fields e.g. discharge temperature (SPWS and RAJJ) and Sulphide in case of RAJJ Plant.
- All Organic parameters will be subjected to thorough analysis with more specialized laboratory in this field.
- EIA to be carried out in the vicinity of all Plants to assess the conditions

Thank you

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