

Evaluation of Distribution System Chemical Water Quality During a Free Chlorine Conversion

Presenter: David G. Wahman¹

Co-authors:

Matthew T. Alexander², Peyton Woodruff¹, Jatin H. Mistry³, Helen Y. Buse¹, Christy Muhlen¹, Darren A. Lytle¹, and Jonathan G. Pressman¹

¹Office of Research & Development, ²Office of Water, ³Region 6

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2020 EPA Regional Applied Research Effort (RARE) Project

Monitoring Microbial and Chemical Drinking Water Quality During a Chlorine Maintenance Period



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- Monitoring Microbial and Chemical Drinking Water Quality During a Chlorine Maintenance Period
- ≻ EPA Region 6 lead: Jatin Mistry
- > EPA Office of Research & Development (ORD) lead: Helen Buse





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- Monitoring Microbial and Chemical Drinking Water Quality During a Chlorine Maintenance Period
- ≻ EPA Region 6 lead: Jatin Mistry
- > EPA Office of Research & Development (ORD) lead: Helen Buse
- > Additional EPA project team members:

Chemical

Matthew Alexander Darren Lytle Christy Muhlen Jonathan Pressman David Wahman Peyton Woodruff

Microbial

Maura Donohue Chelsea Hintz Dawn King Jingrang Lu Nathan Sienkiewicz Ian Struewing





Background

- > Chloramines (free chlorine + free ammonia)
 - 2nd most used secondary disinfectant
 - Reduce *regulated* disinfection byproducts (DBPs)
 - Greater stabilty than free chlorine?
 - Add ammonia in excess to form & ammonia releases during decay/demand



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 - Nitrification risk (ammonia \rightarrow nitrite \rightarrow nitrate)
 - Ammonia oxidizing microorganisms (competition of growth versus disinfection)



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 - Ammonia oxidizing microorganisms (competition of growth versus disinfection)
- Free chlorine conversion (FCC)
 - Control nitrification (planned or operational response)
 - Chloramines \rightarrow free chlorine (~1–2 months) \rightarrow chloramines
 - Regulated DBP formation
 û
 (compliance sampling outside FCC → implications?)
 - Other unintended consequences (e.g., Δ pH or metals)



- Greater spatial & temporal coverage than published studies
- Distribution system & residential sample locations
- Provide chemical water quality data for microbial papers



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 - State with *numeric* residual standard (0.5 mg Cl₂/L)
 - Transition time & correlation with DBPs



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 - 3. DBPs
 - Four trihalomethanes (THM4)
 - Five & nine haloacetic acids (HAA5 & HAA9)
 - Impact of no compliance sampling during FCC?



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 - 5. Metals (orthophosphate, copper, lead, iron, & zinc)



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- 29–53 µg/L bromide



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- Finished water
 - 2.2 mg C/L TOC (average)
 - 3.7 mg Cl₂/L total chlorine (average)
 - 10–31 µg/L THM4
 - 10–21 µg/L HAA5

> 24 MGD surface water (97,000 served)

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Previous RARE (SW-2)

ASCE Journal of Environmental Engineering (2023)

https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)EE.1943-7870.0002062

Investigation of Chloramines, Disinfection Byproducts, and Nitrification in Chloraminated Drinking Water Distribution Systems

Gulizhaer Abulikemu¹; Jatin H. Mistry²; David G. Wahman³; Matthew T. Alexander⁴; Alison R. Kennicutt⁵; Jacob D. Bollman⁶; and Jonathan G. Pressman⁷

Water Research (2021)

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2021.117689

Chloramine Concentrations within Distribution Systems and Their Effect on Heterotrophic Bacteria, Mycobacterial Species, and Disinfection Byproducts

Stacy Pfaller^a, Dawn King^a, Jatin H. Mistry^c, Matthew Alexander^b, Gulizhaer Abulikemu^d, Jonathan G. Pressman^a, David G. Wahman^a, Maura J. Donohue^{*,a}

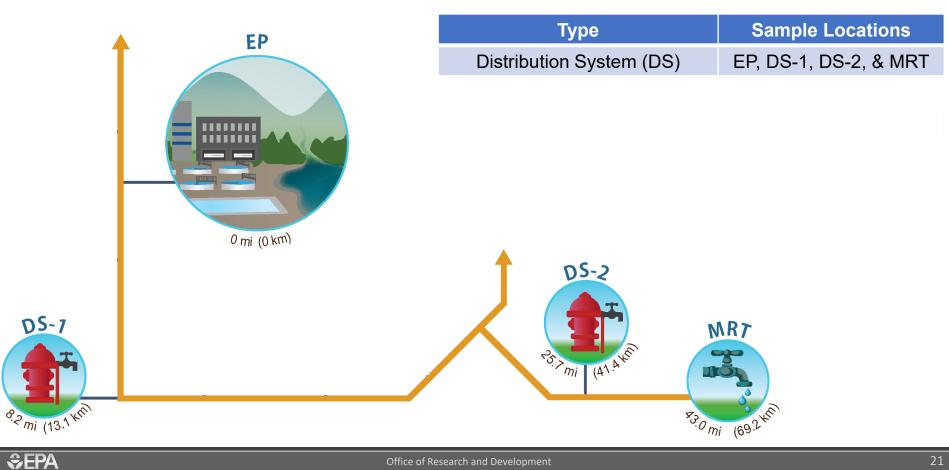
Water Research (2021)

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2021.117571

Legionella and other opportunistic pathogens in full-scale chloraminated municipal drinking water distribution systems

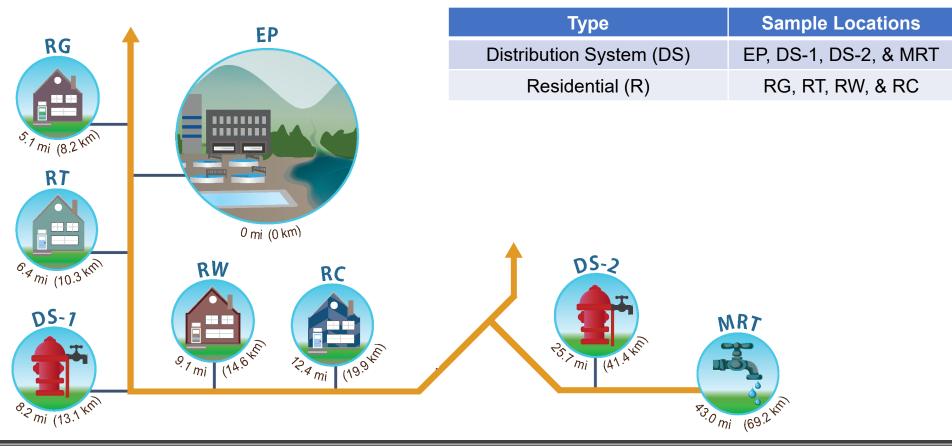
Chiqian Zhang a, Ian Struewing b, Jatin H. Mistry c, David G. Wahman b, Jonathan Pressman b, Jingrang Lu b,*

Sample Locations

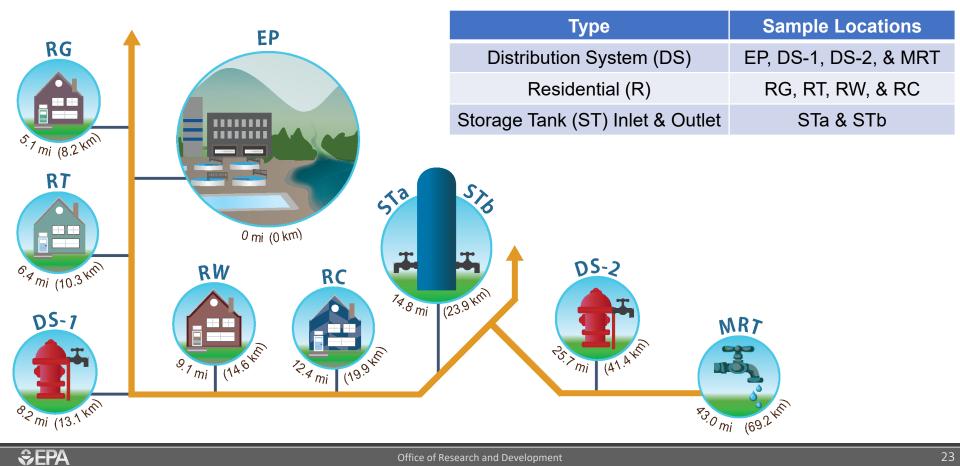




Sample Locations



Sample Locations

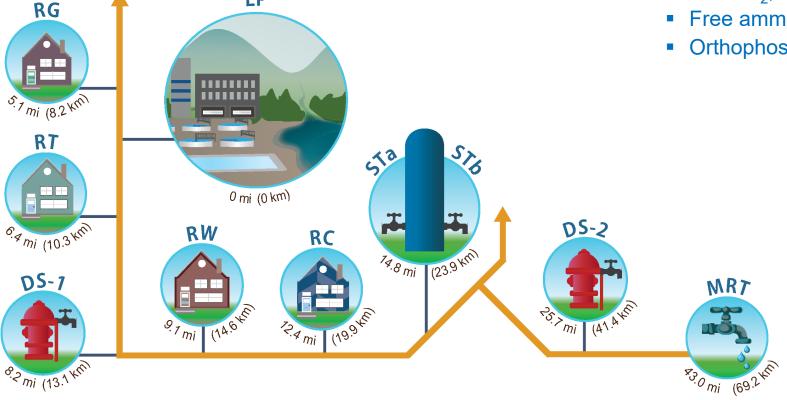




Sample Activities

➤ All samples (field)

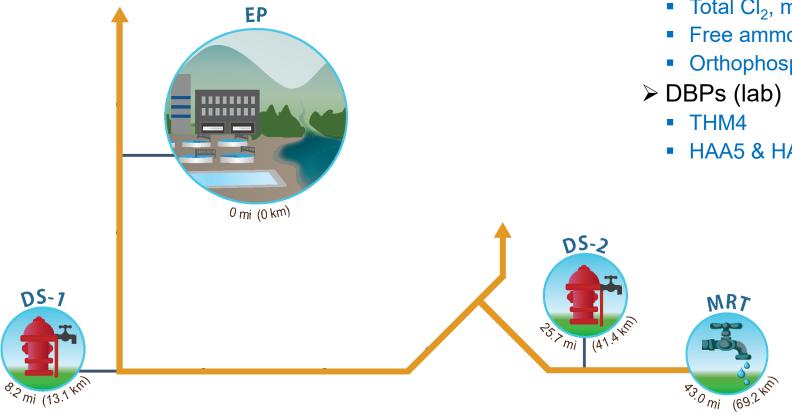
- Temperature & pH
- Total Cl₂, mono, & free Cl₂
- Free ammonia & nitrite
- Orthophosphate



EP

SEPA

Sample Activities



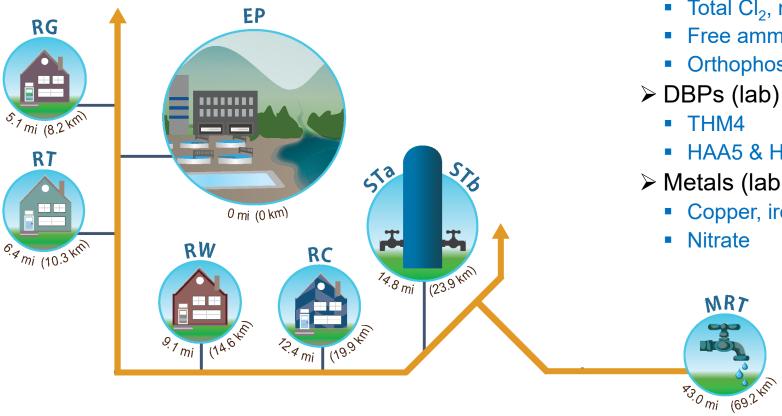
SEPA

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HAA5 & HAA9

Sample Activities

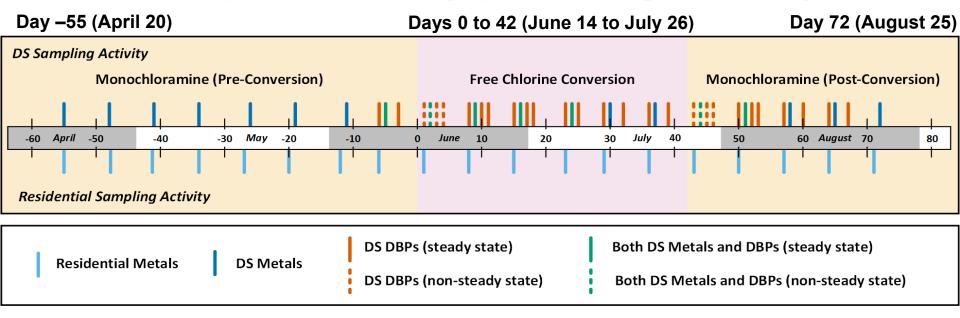


➢ All samples (field)

- Temperature & pH
- Total Cl₂, mono, & free Cl₂
- Free ammonia & nitrite
- Orthophosphate
- ➤ DBPs (lab)
 - THM4
 - HAA5 & HAA9
- ➤ Metals (lab)
 - Copper, iron, lead, & zinc
 - Nitrate

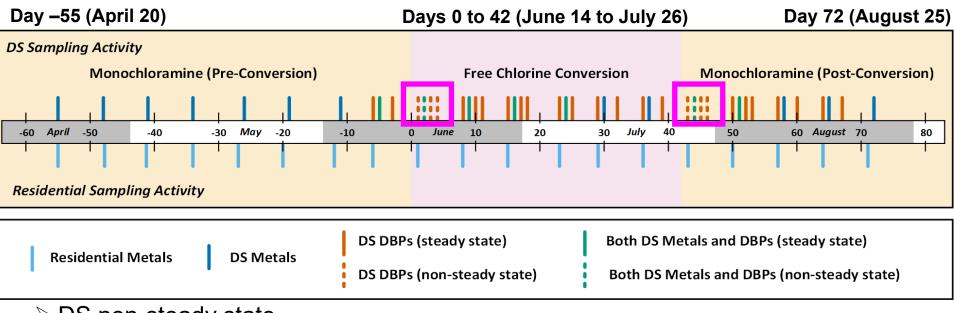


Sample Timeline (April to August 2021)





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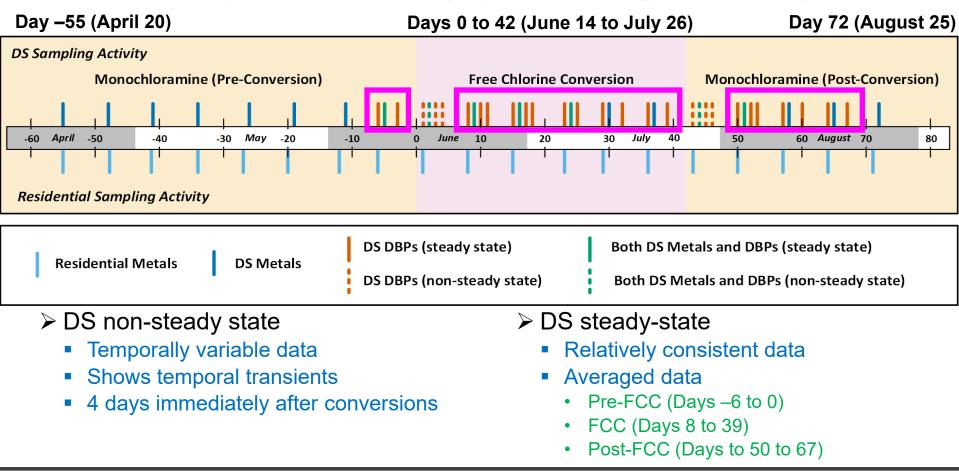


DS non-steady state

- Temporally variable data
- Shows temporal transients
- 4 days immediately after conversions

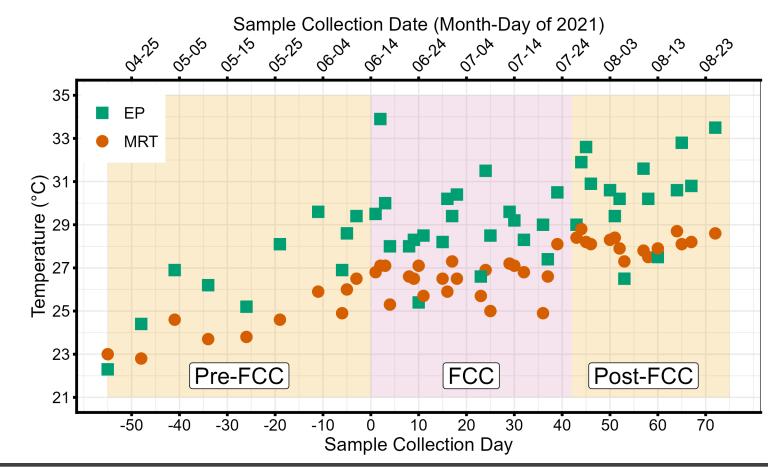


Sample Timeline (April to August 2021)





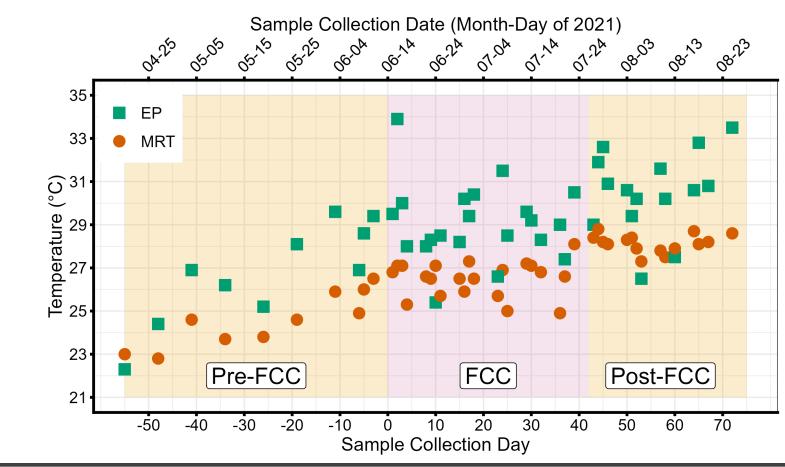
Temperature (All Samples)



≻Seasonal û



Temperature (All Samples)

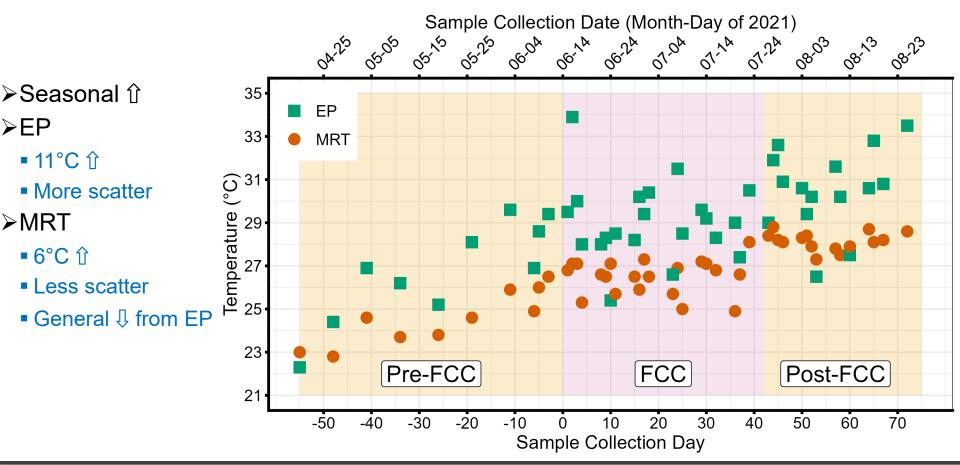


- ≻Seasonal û ≻EP

Sepa

- 11°C ①
- More scatter

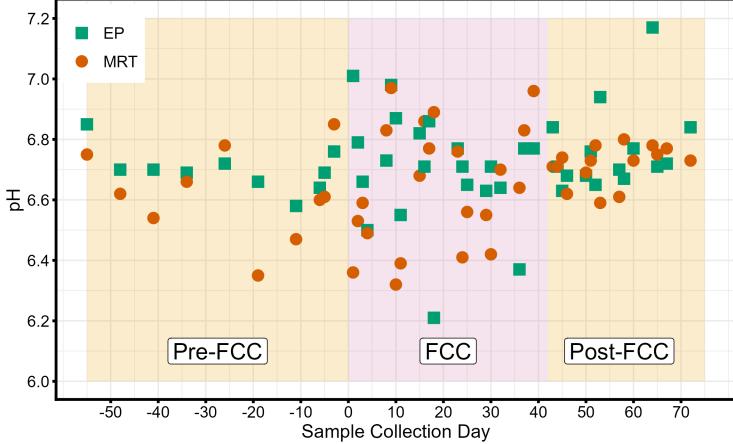
Temperature (All Samples)





pH (All Samples)

➢No trends (scatter)

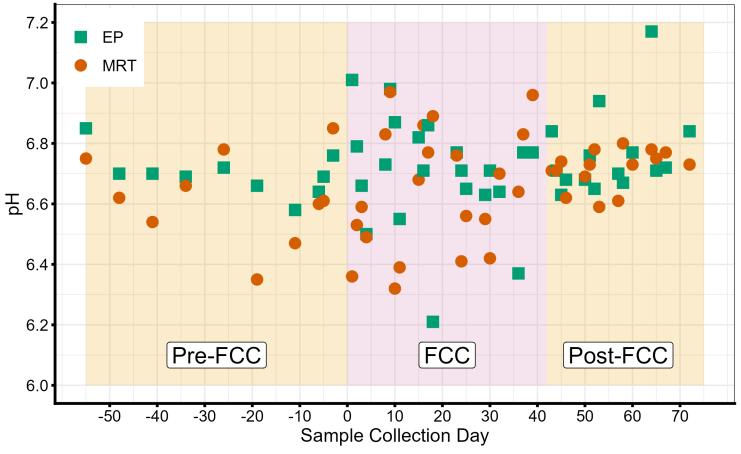




pH (All Samples)

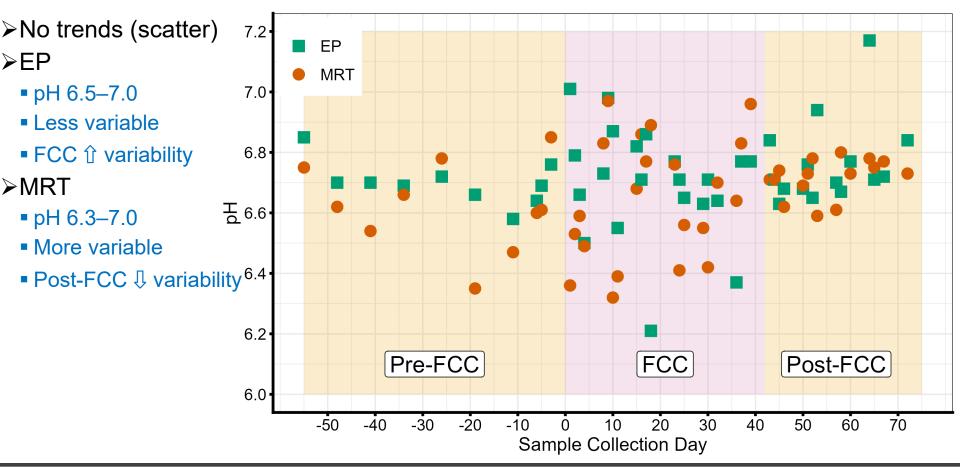


■ FCC û variability





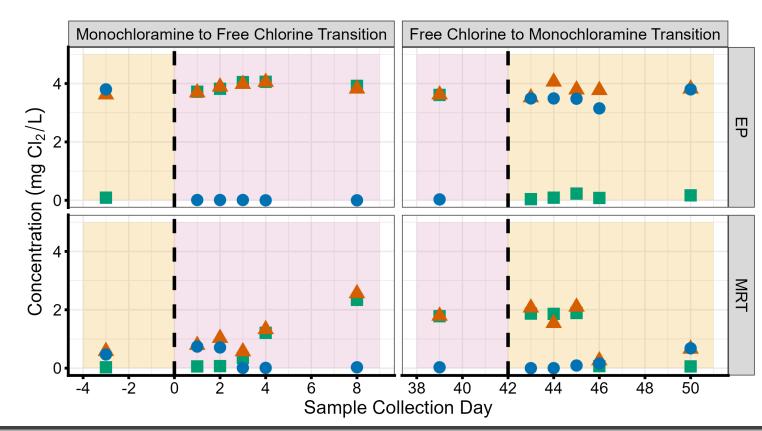
pH (All Samples)





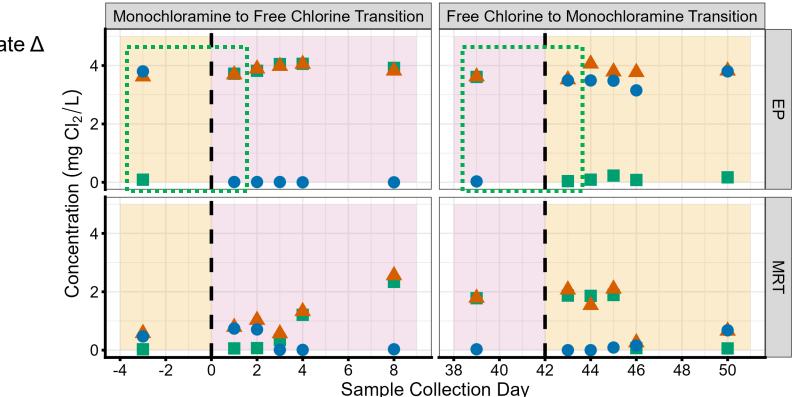
Disinfectants (Non-Steady State)

Free Chlorine
Monochloramine
Total Chlorine





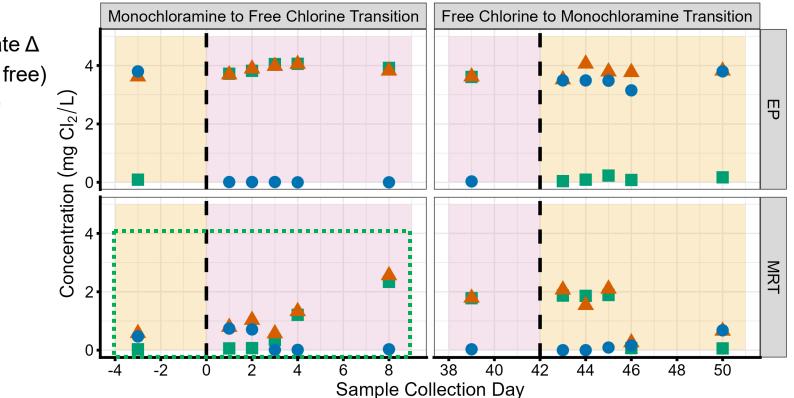
📕 Free Chlorine 🌒 Monochloramine 📥 Total Chlorine



ightarrow EP ightarrow immediate Δ



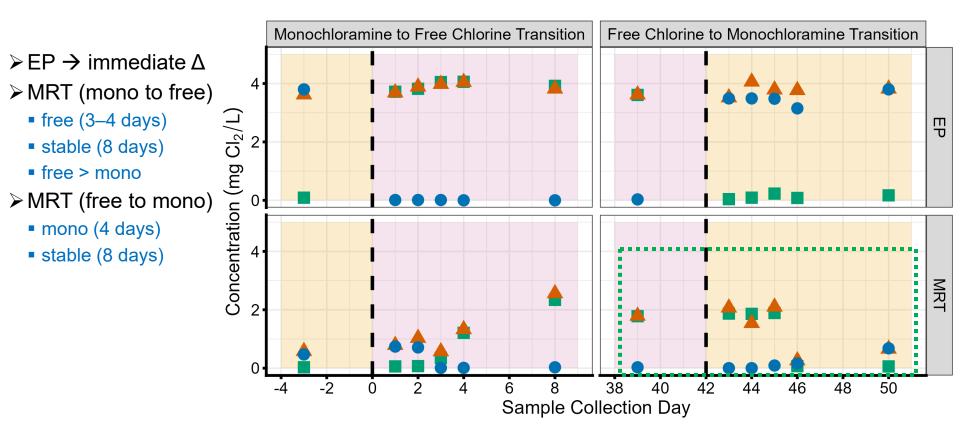
Free Chlorine
Monochloramine
Total Chlorine



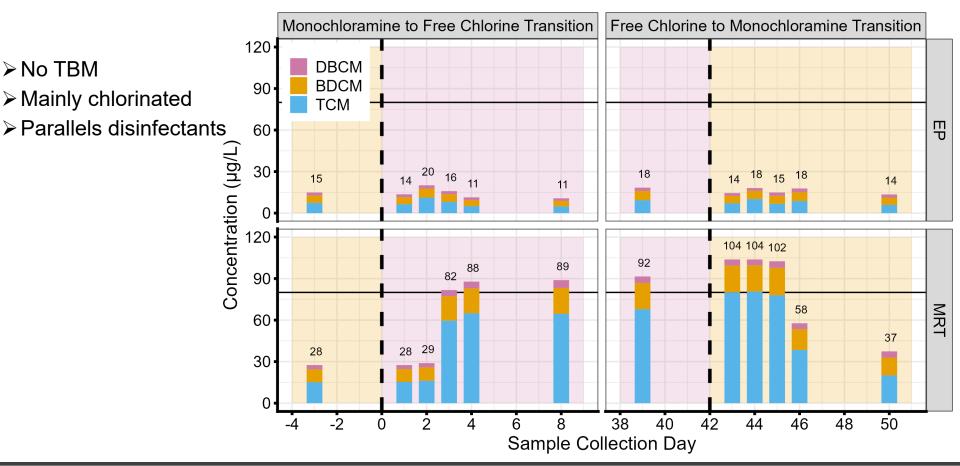
- > EP → immediate Δ > MRT (mono to free)
 - free (3–4 days)
 - stable (8 days)
 - free > mono

SEPA

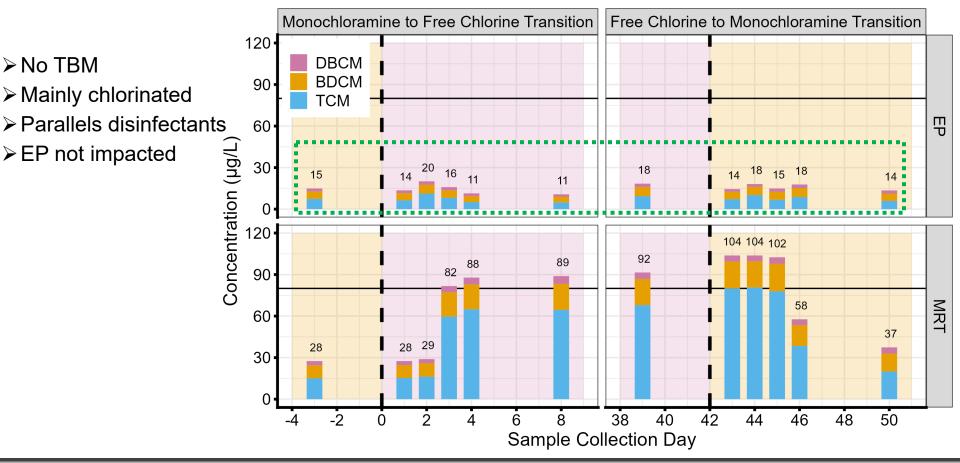
Free Chlorine 🔵 Monochloramine 🔺 Total Chlorine



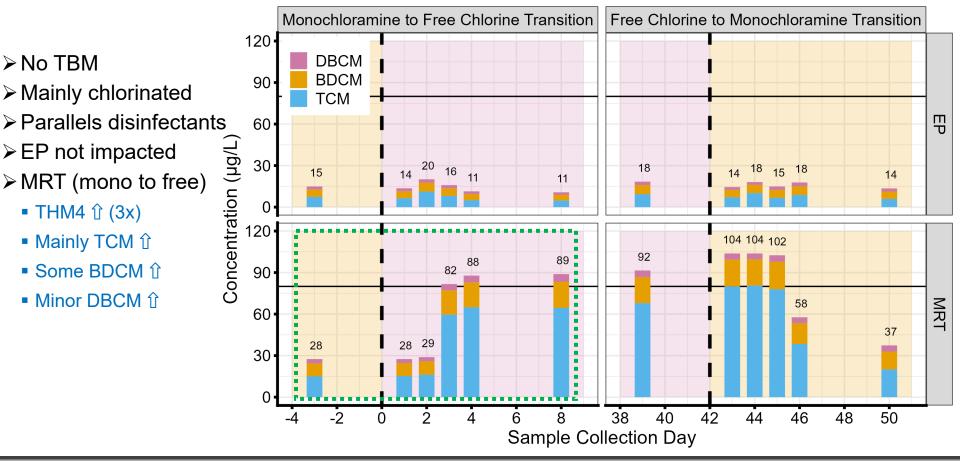




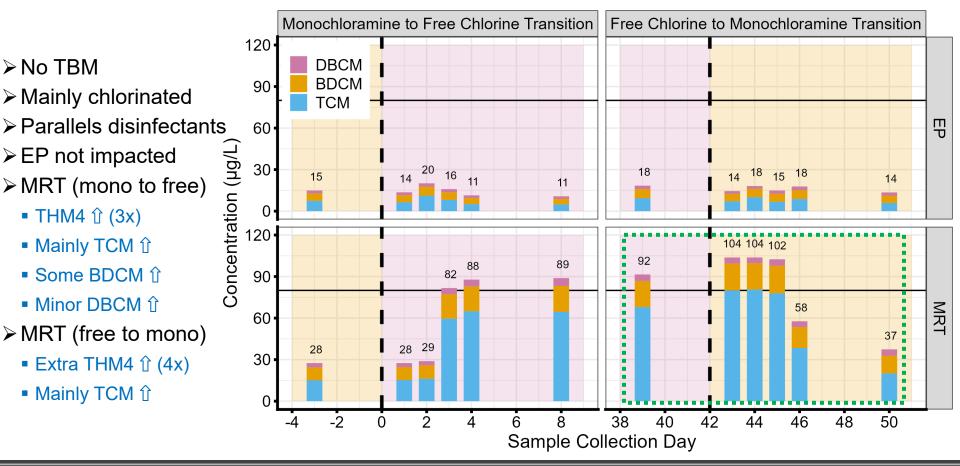




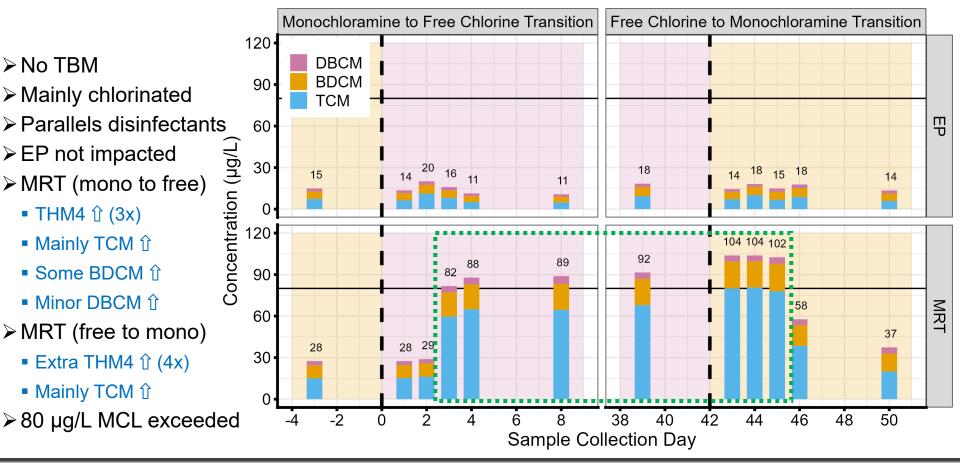






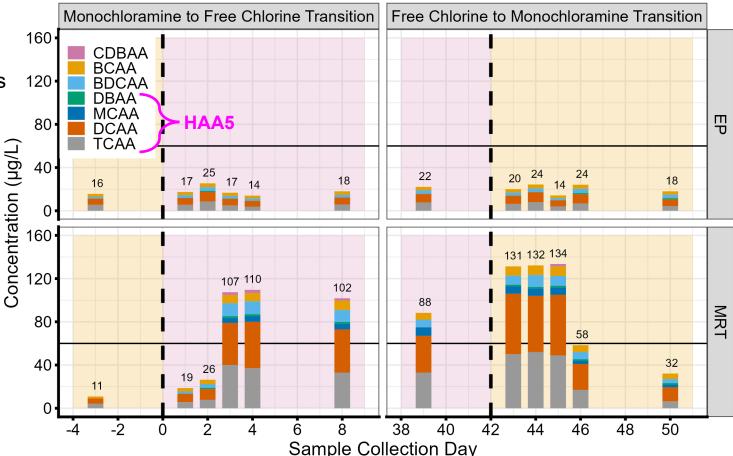






≻ No MBAA or TBAA

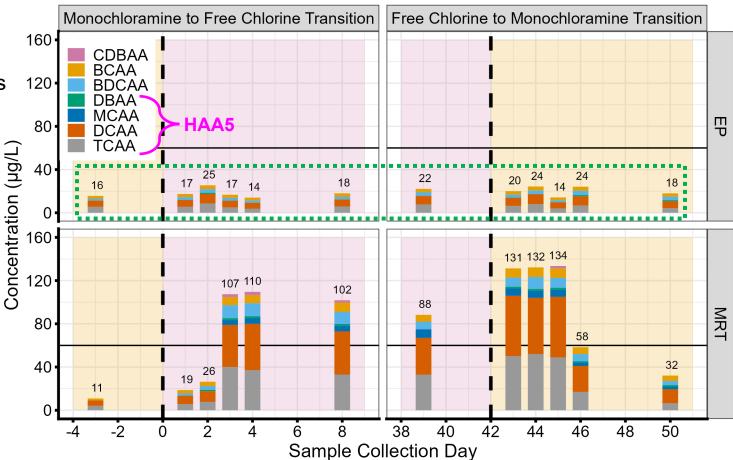
- Mainly chlorinated
- Parallels disinfectants



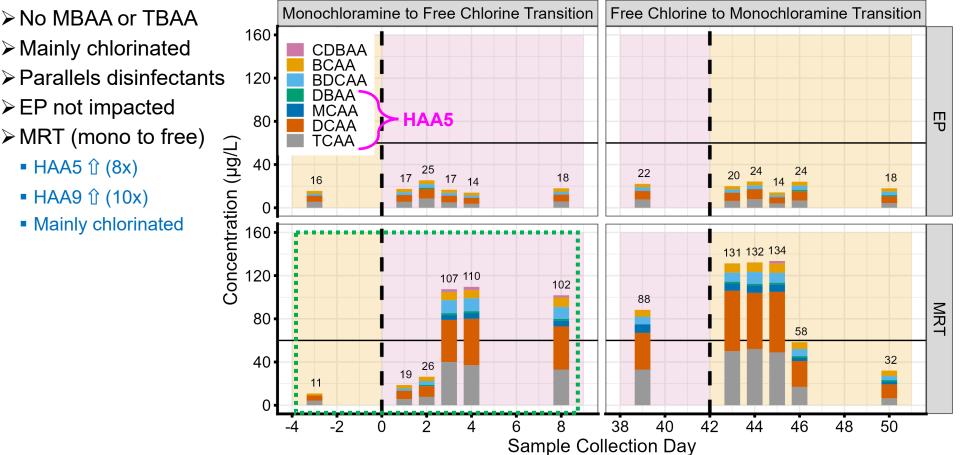


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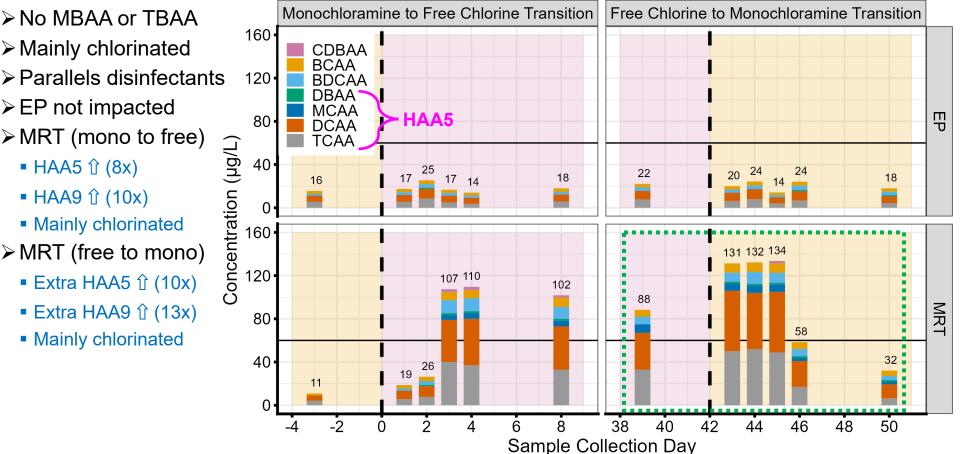
- Mainly chlorinated
- Parallels disinfectants
- ► EP not impacted



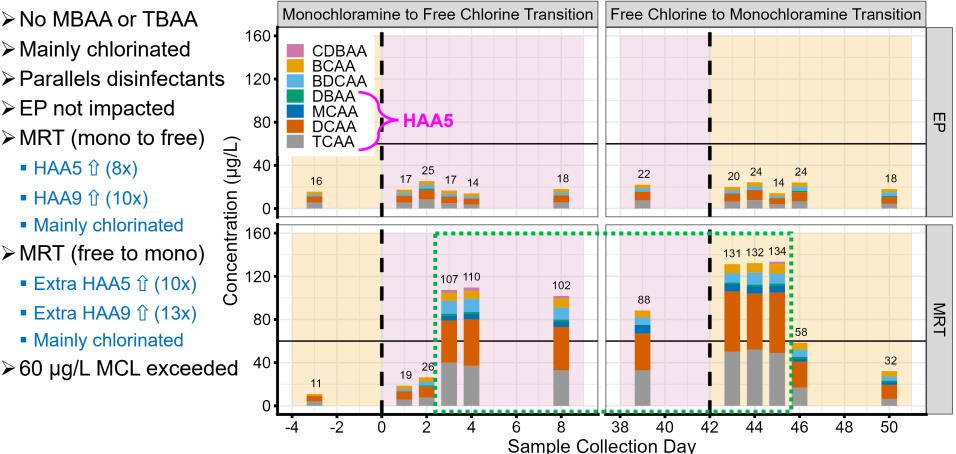








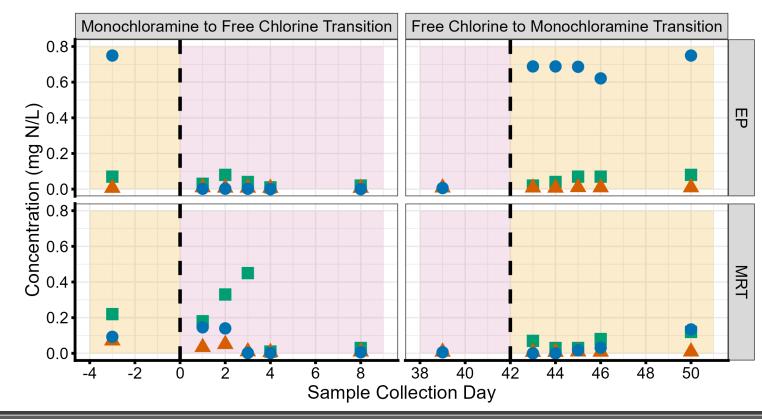






Free Ammonia 🔵 Monochloramine 🔺 Nitrite

➢ No field nitrate➢ Mono as N



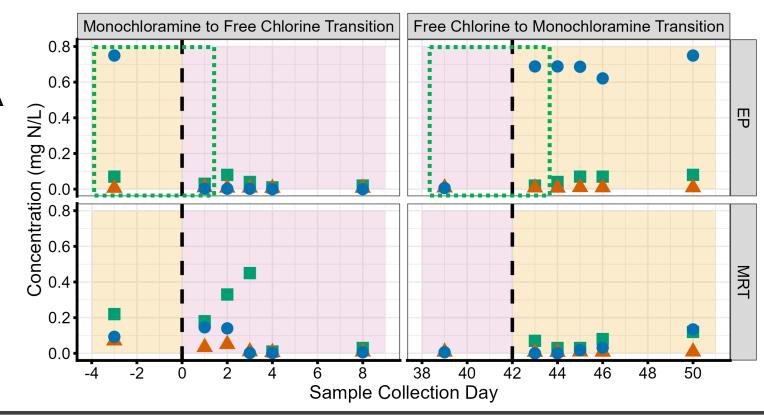


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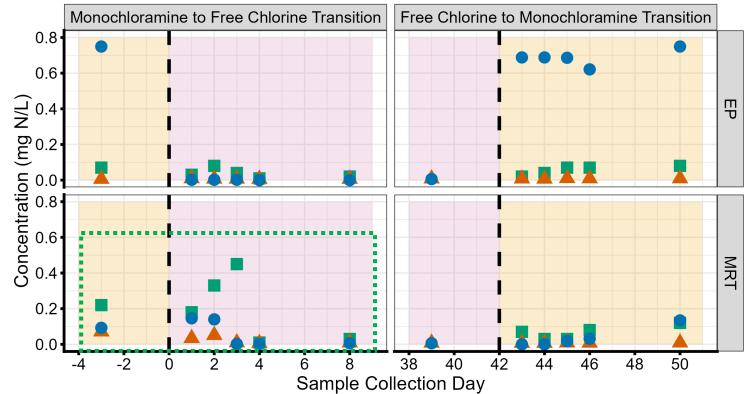
≻ Mono as N

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≻ MRT (mono to free)

Some nitrite

- Initial 1 ammonia
- 4 day no ammonia





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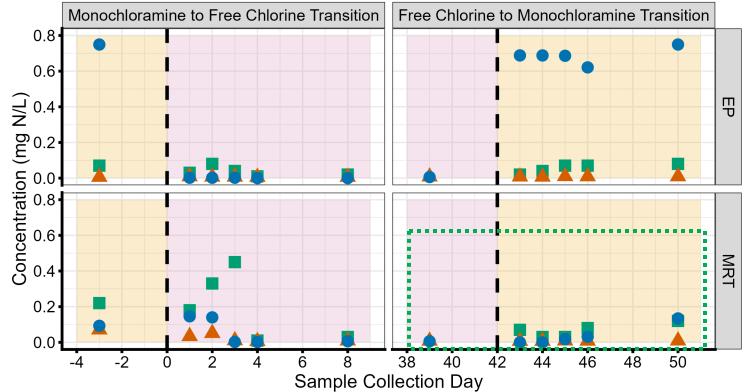
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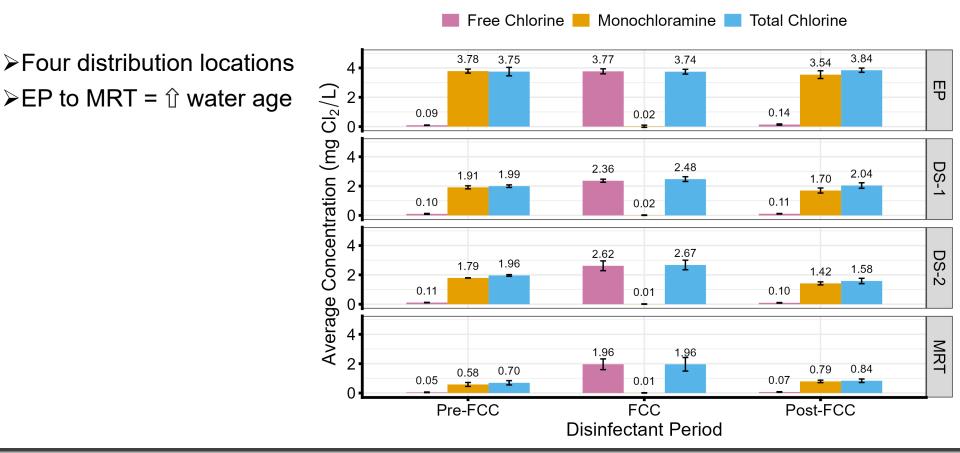
≻ MRT (free to mono)

No nitrite

4–8 day transition



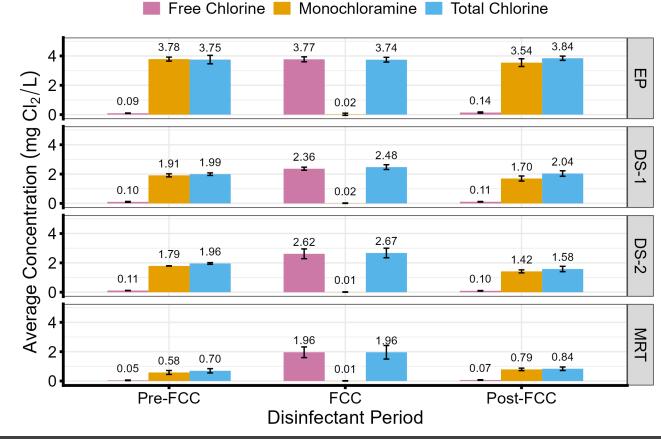






≻Four distribution locations
≻EP to MRT = û water age

 \triangleright \square with water age





Free Chlorine Monochloramine **Total Chlorine** Four distribution locations 3.78 3.84 3.75 3.77 3.74 3.54 4 CI_2/L **>**EP to MRT = $\hat{1}$ water age 0.14 0.09 0.02 \succ with water age (mg 4 $> 0.5 \text{ mg Cl}_2/\text{L}$ minimum met 2.48 2.36 1.99 2.04 1.91 1.70 Concentration Т 2 0.10 0.11 0.02 4 2.67 2.62 1.96 1.79 1.58 1.42 2 0.11 0.10 0.01 Average 4 1.96 1.<u>9</u>6 2 0.79 0.84 0.70 0.58 0.05 0.01 0.07 0 Pre-FCC FCC Post-FCC **Disinfectant Period**



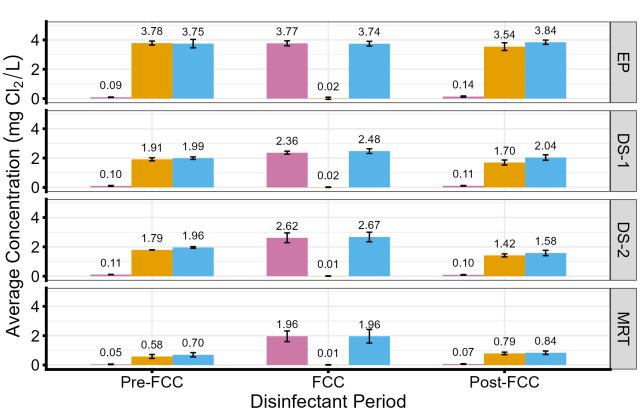
Ψ

DS-1

DS-2

MRT

Four distribution locations Four distribution locations Four distribution locations Four distribution locations Water age N with water age 0.5 mg Cl_2/L minimum met Residual: free > mono (pH)

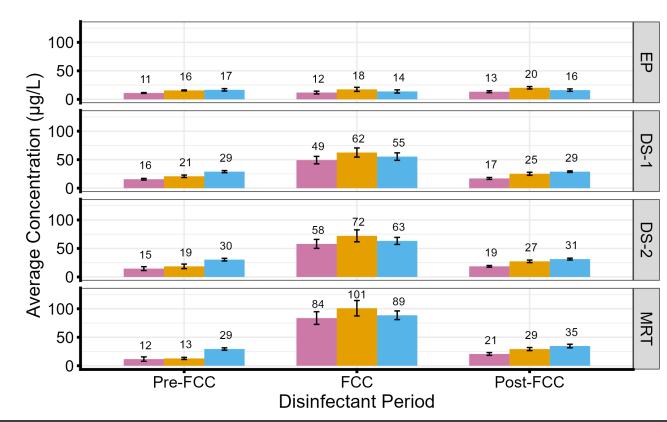


Free Chlorine Monochloramine

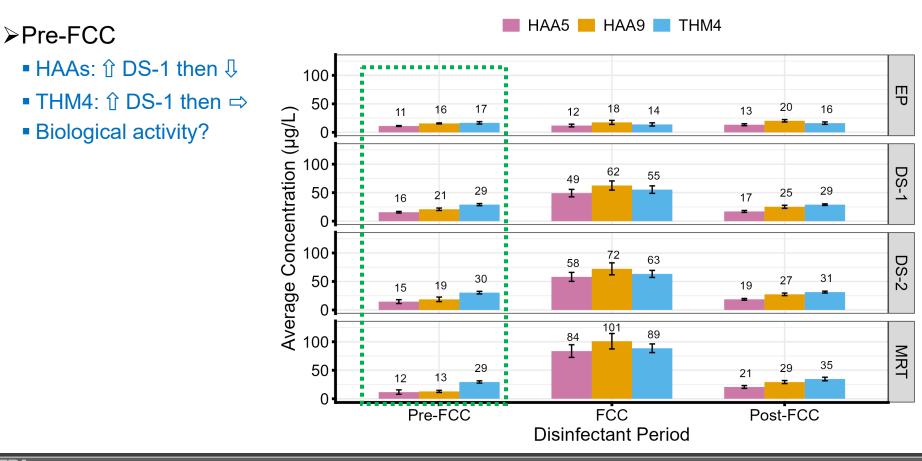
Total Chlorine



📕 HAA5 📒 HAA9 🔜 THM4









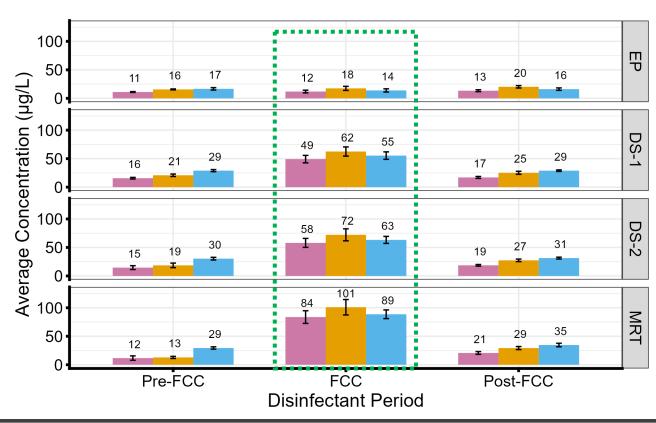
≻Pre-FCC

- HAAs: î DS-1 then ↓
- THM4: î DS-1 then ⇒
- Biological activity?

≻FCC

- All ① with water age
- HAAs ① (7-8x MRT)
- THM4 ① (3x MRT)

| HAA5 📕 HAA9 🔜 THM4





➢Pre-FCC

- HAAs: î DS-1 then ↓
- THM4: î DS-1 then ⇒
- Biological activity?

≻FCC

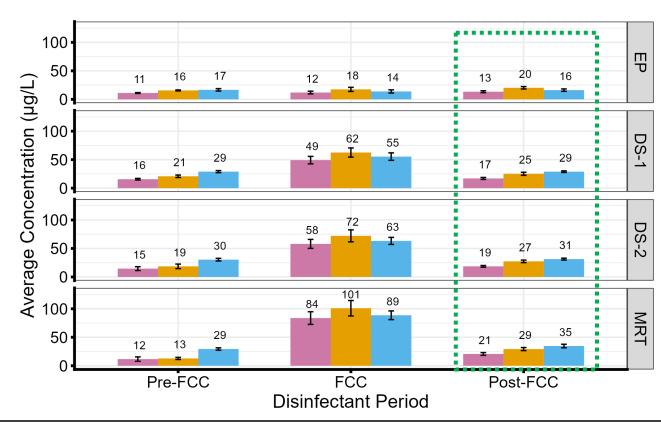
- All ① with water age
- HAAs û (7-8x MRT)
- THM4 ① (3x MRT)

≻Post-FCC

- All ① with water age
- Most û vs Pre-FCC
- Temp ¹/₁?

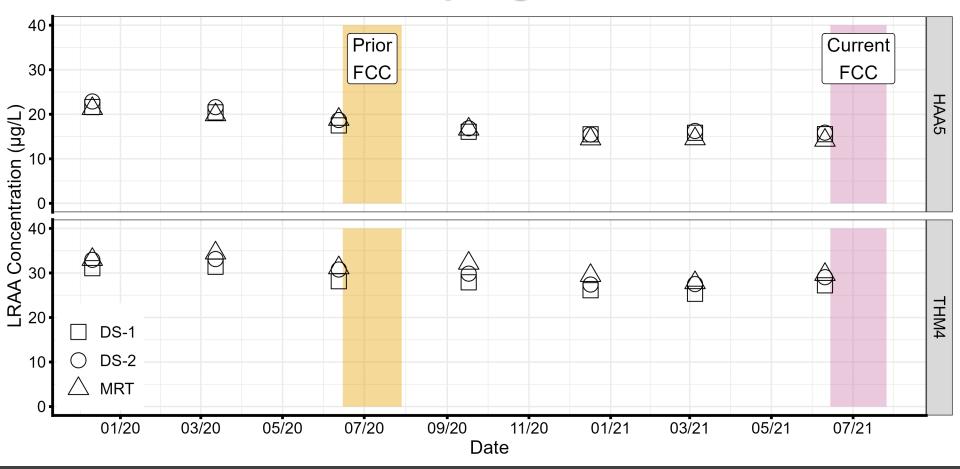
Biological activity ¹/₂?

🛚 HAA5 💻 HAA9 🔜 THM4



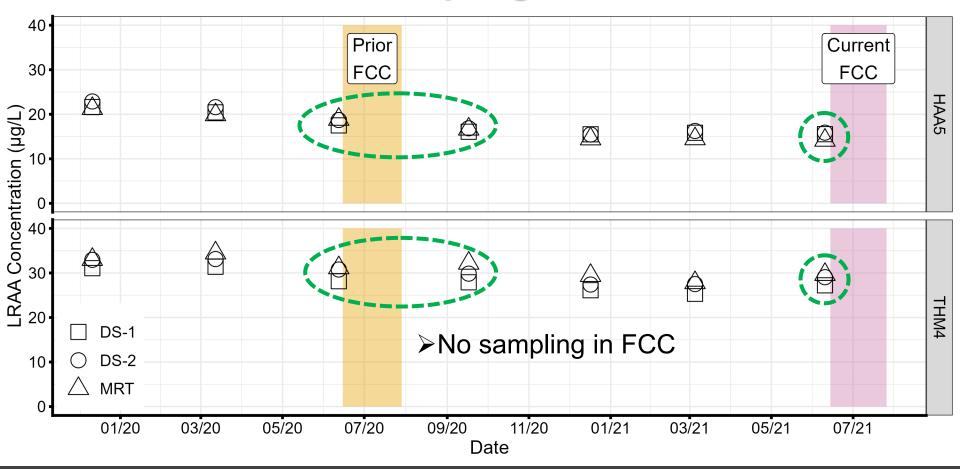


LRAAs & Sampling versus FCCs



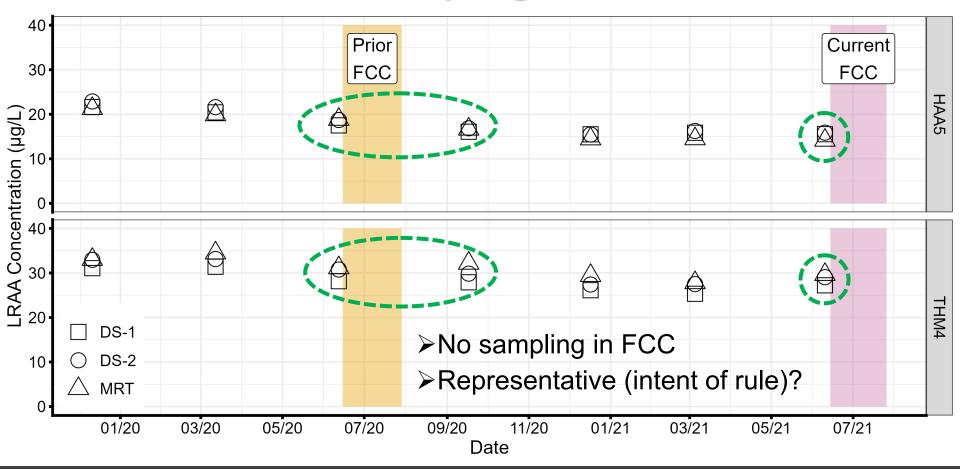


LRAAs & Sampling versus FCCs





LRAAs & Sampling versus FCCs





modified LRAA (mLRAA)Assume one FCC in a year

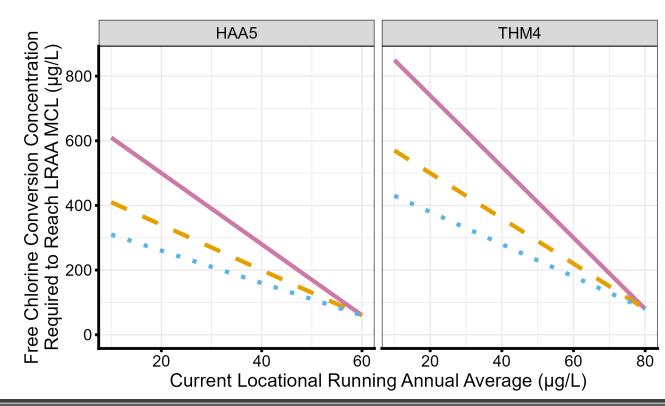
Months of Free Chlorine Conversion

1.5

•••• 2

≻Need to know

- Current LRAA
- FCC length
- FCC DBP concentration





➤modified LRAA (mLRAA)

➢Assume one FCC in a year

➤Need to know

- Current LRAA
- FCC length
- FCC DBP concentration
- ➤Assess potential impact
 - What is too high?
 - What is too long?
 - mLRAA vs LRAA?

HAA5 THM4 Concentration (hg/L) Reach LRAA MCL 600 Conversion 400 Free Chlorine Required to 200 0. 20 60 20 80 40 40 60 Current Locational Running Annual Average (µg/L)

Months of Free Chlorine Conversion

1.5

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2

➤modified LRAA (mLRAA)

➢Assume one FCC in a year

➤Need to know

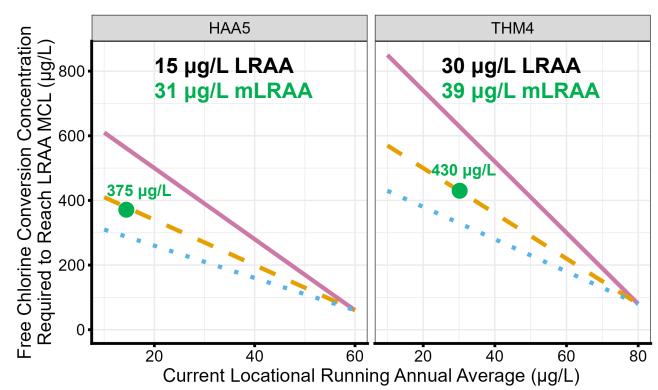
- Current LRAA
- FCC length
- FCC DBP concentration
- ➤Assess potential impact
 - What is too high?
 - What is too long?
 - mLRAA vs LRAA?

≻No issue for this system

- Low current LRAAs
- HAA5: 114 vs. 375 μg/L
- THM4: 104 vs. 430 µg/L



1.5 • • • 2





➤modified LRAA (mLRAA)

➢Assume one FCC in a year

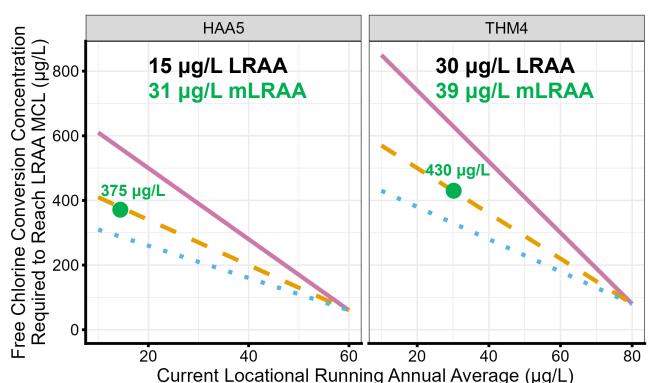
➤Need to know

- Current LRAA
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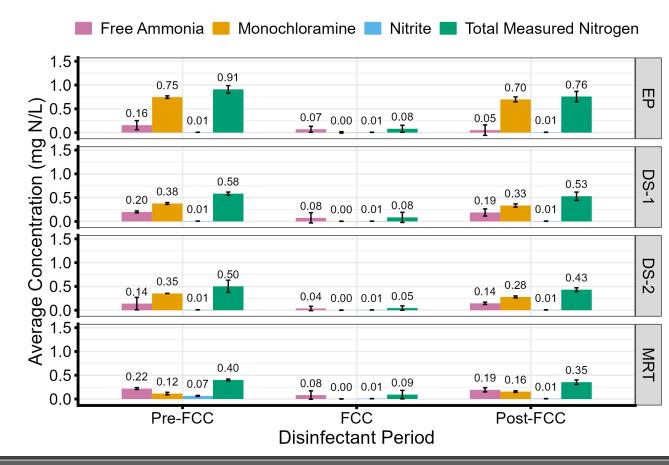
- Low current LRAAs
- HAA5: 114 vs. 375 µg/L
- THM4: 104 vs. 430 µg/L

≻Other systems?

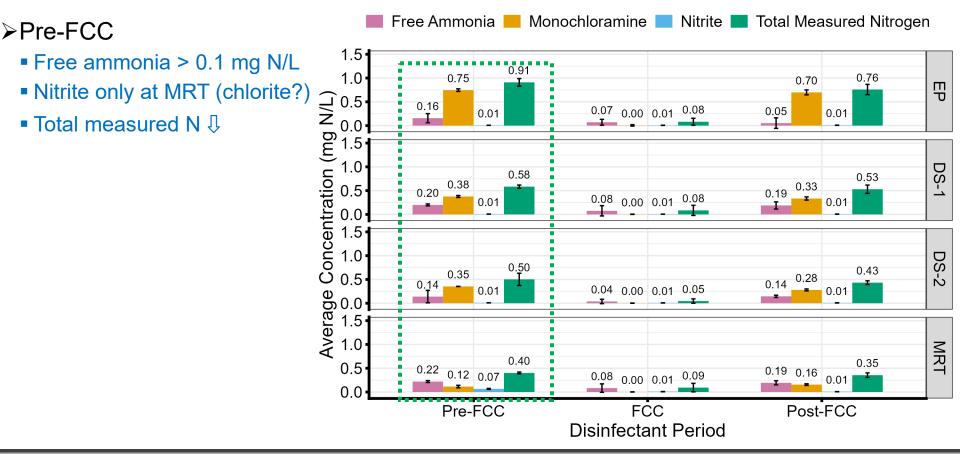


Months of Free Chlorine Conversion

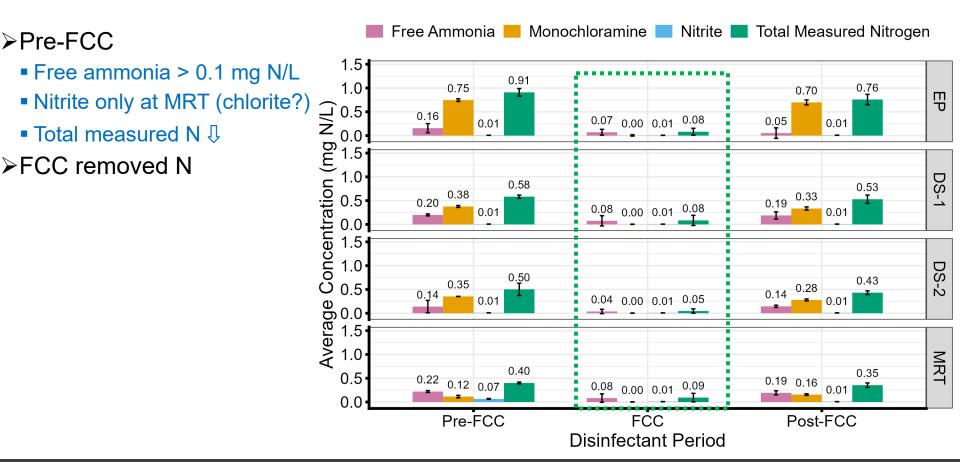
1.5 • • • 2



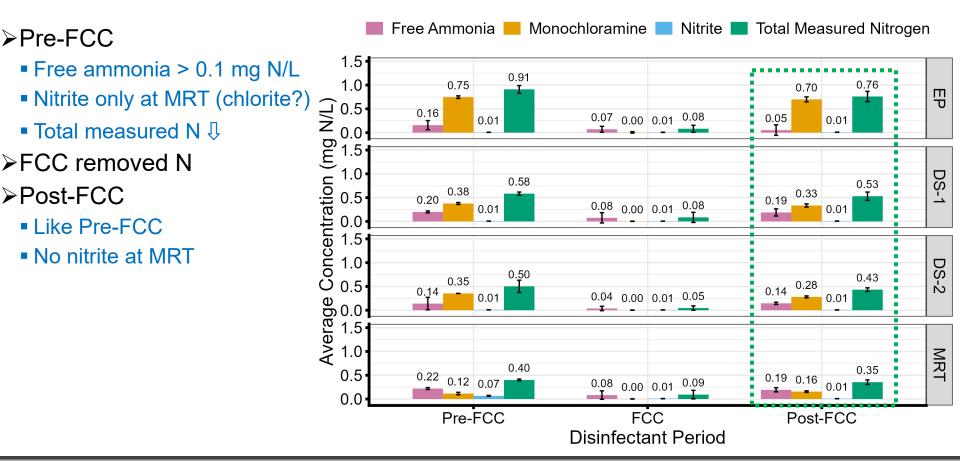






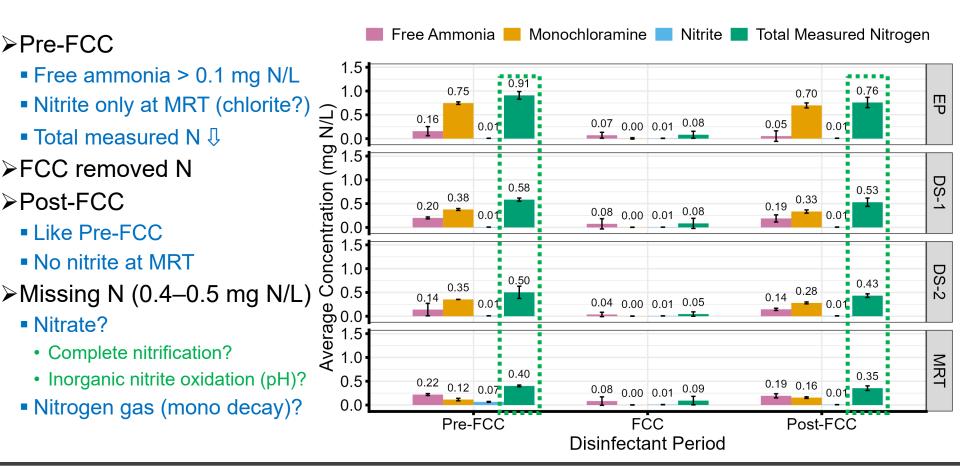




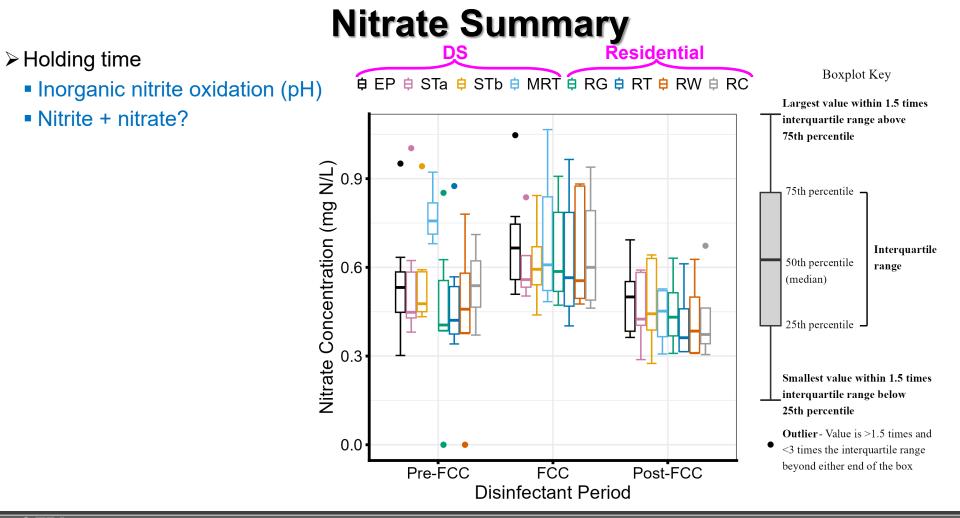




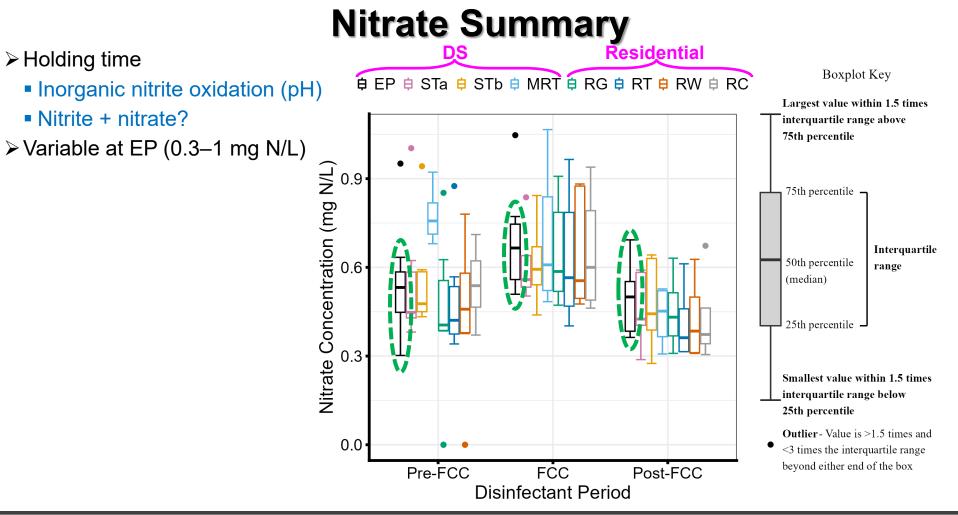
Nitrogen Species (Steady State)

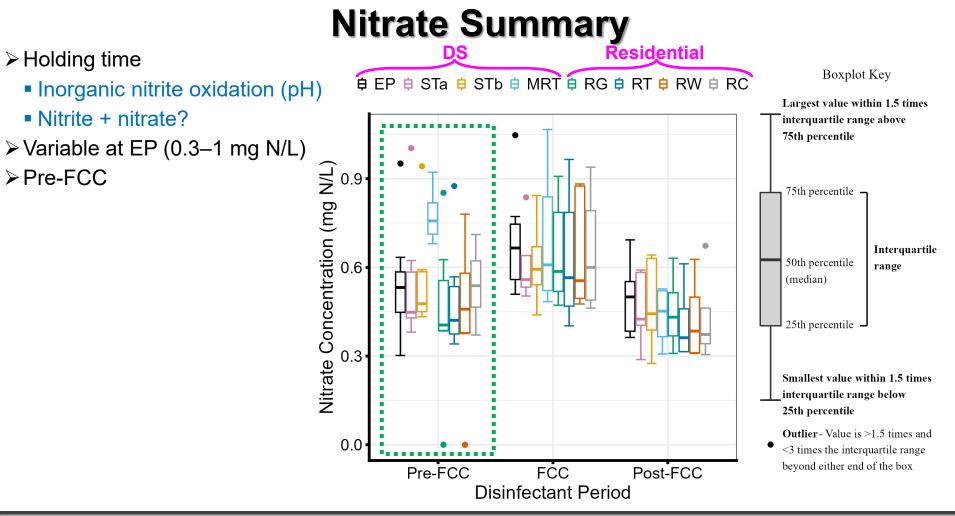




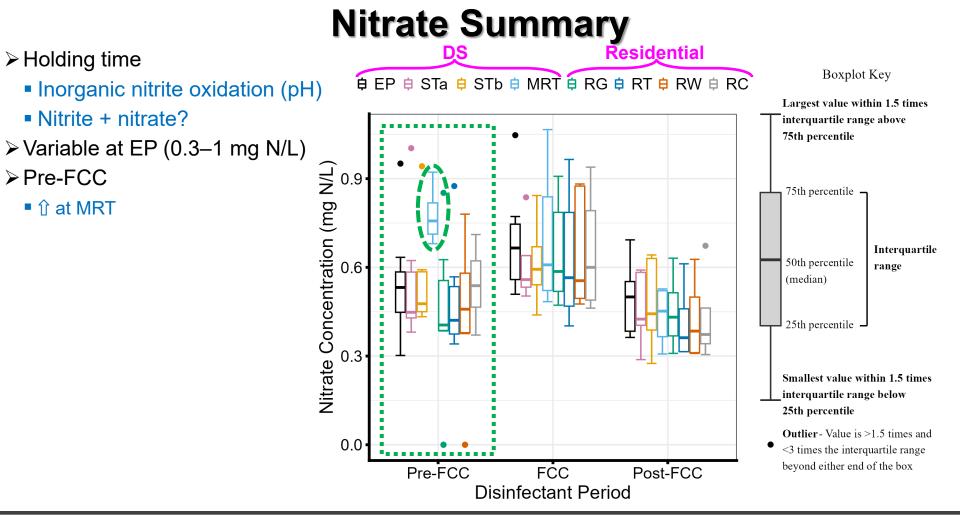


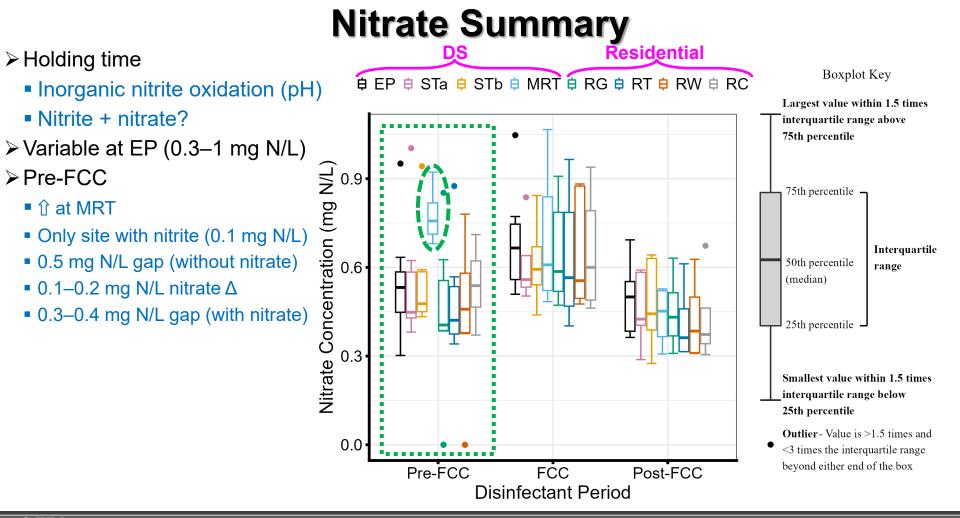


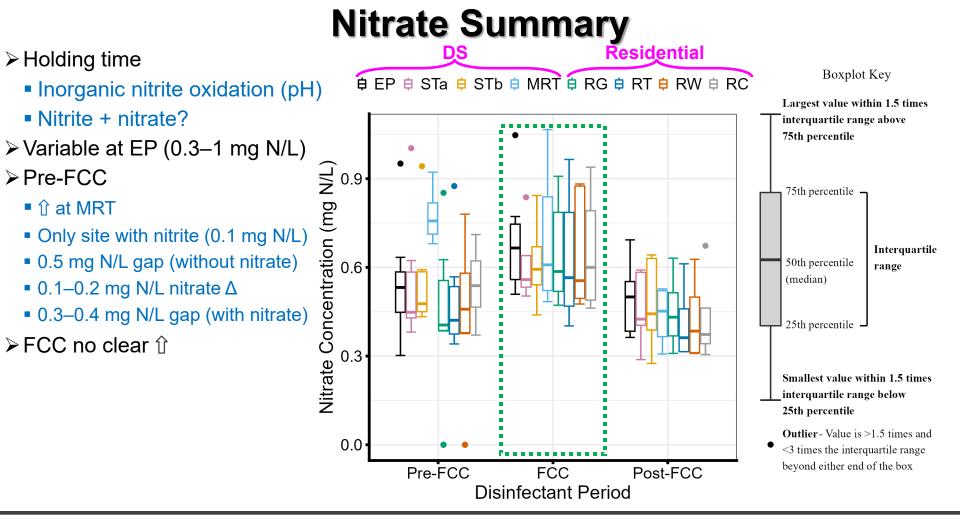


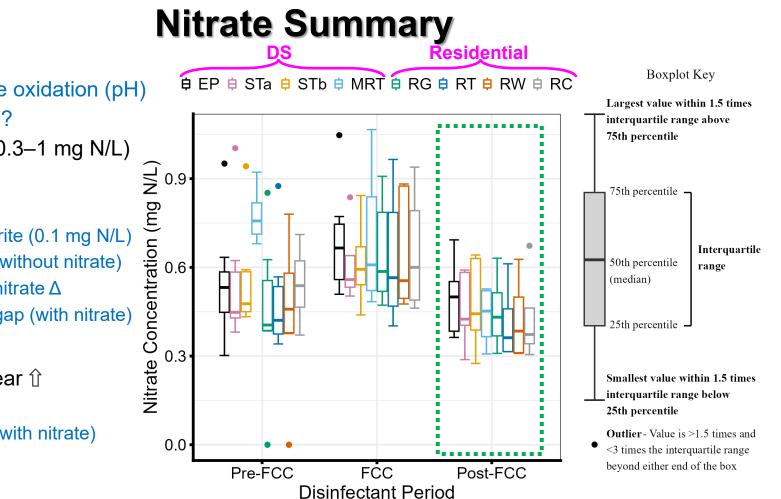










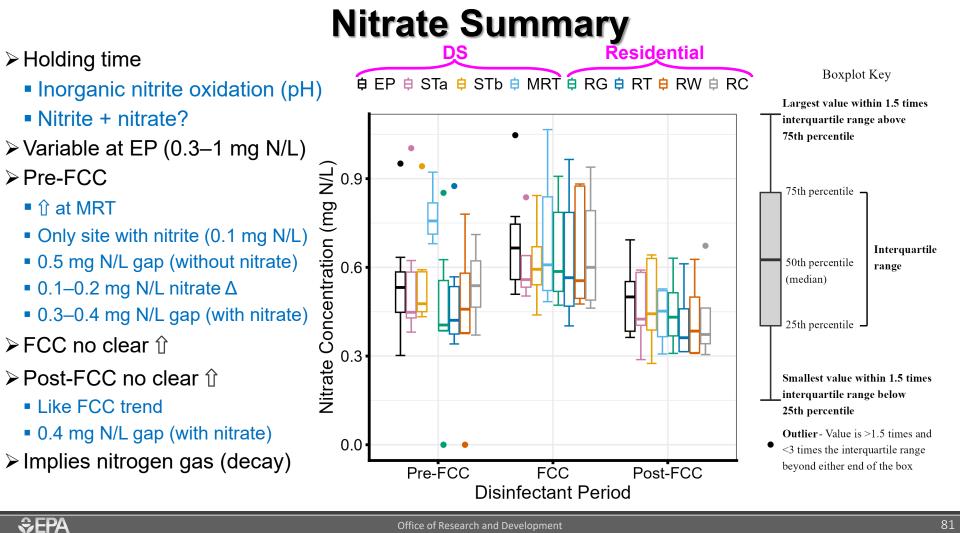


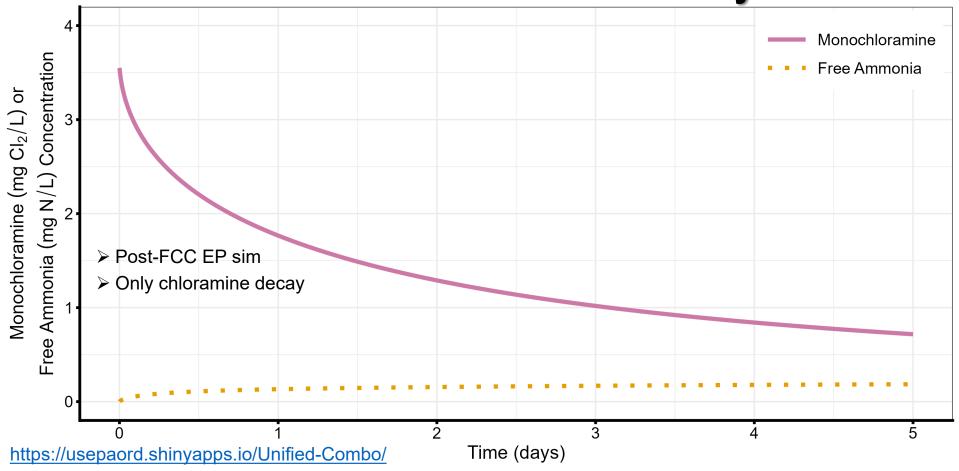
➤ Holding time

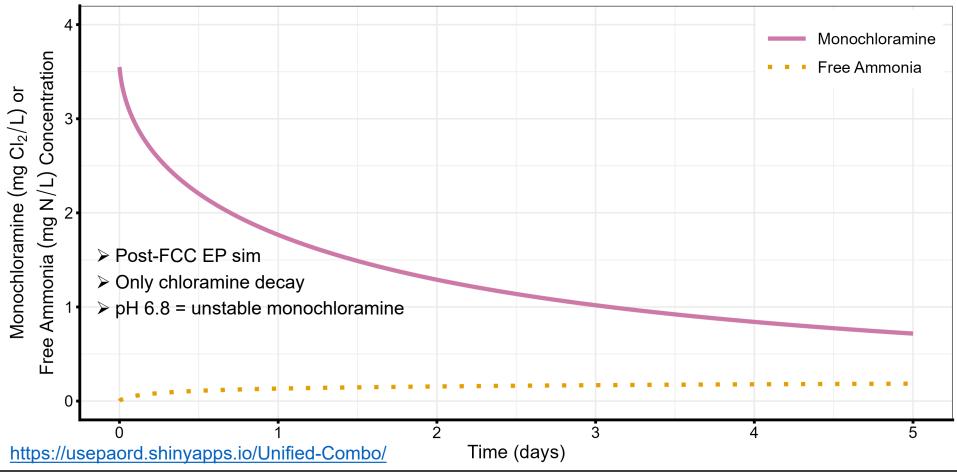
- Inorganic nitrite oxidation (pH)
- Nitrite + nitrate?
- ≻ Variable at EP (0.3–1 mg N/L)
- ➢ Pre-FCC
 - û at MRT
 - Only site with nitrite (0.1 mg N/L)
 - 0.5 mg N/L gap (without nitrate)
 - 0.1–0.2 mg N/L nitrate Δ
 - 0.3–0.4 mg N/L gap (with nitrate)
- ➤ FCC no clear ①
- - Like FCC trend

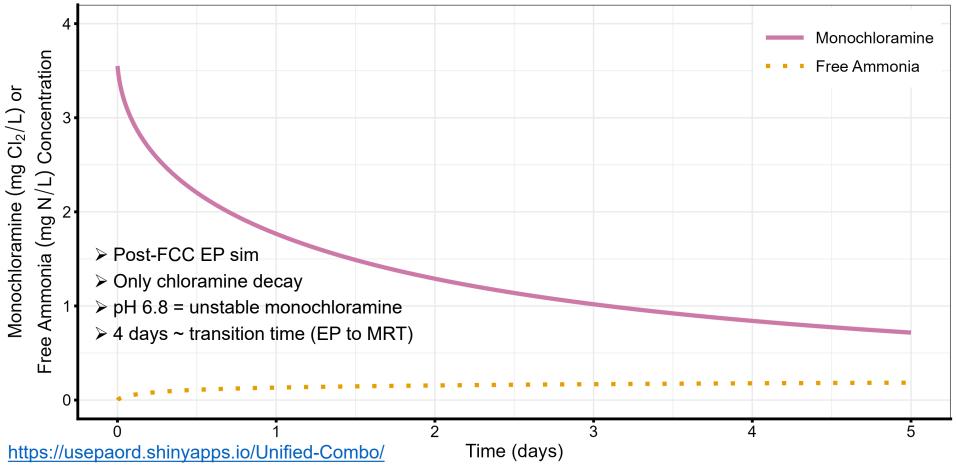
\$€PA

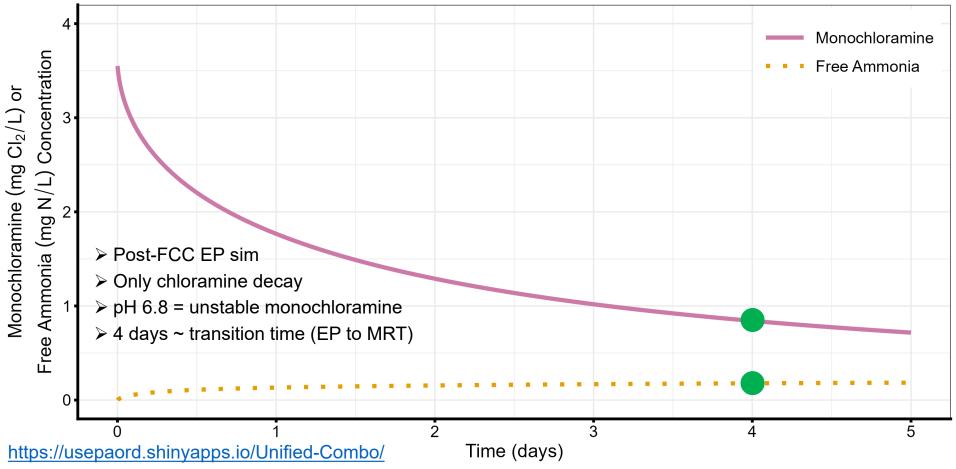
• 0.4 mg N/L gap (with nitrate)

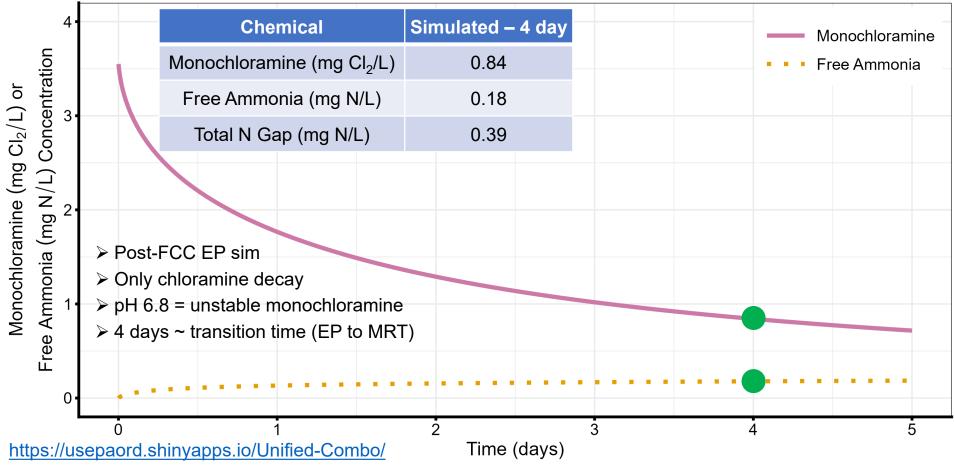


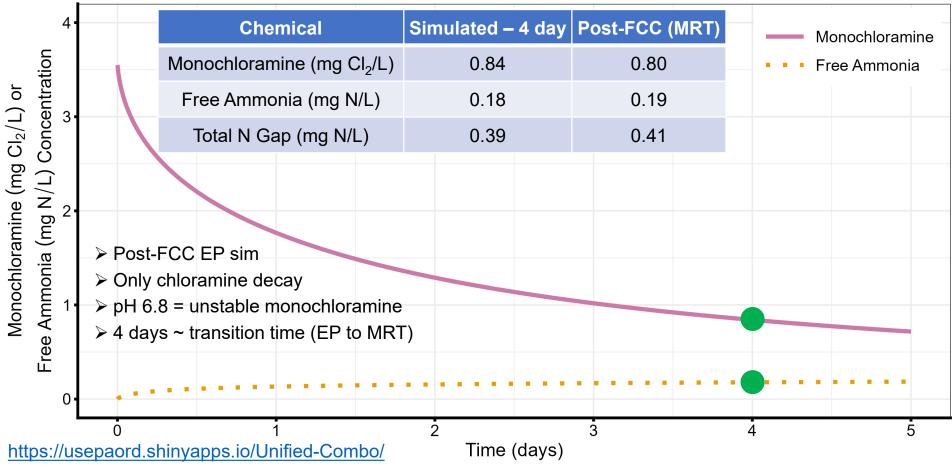








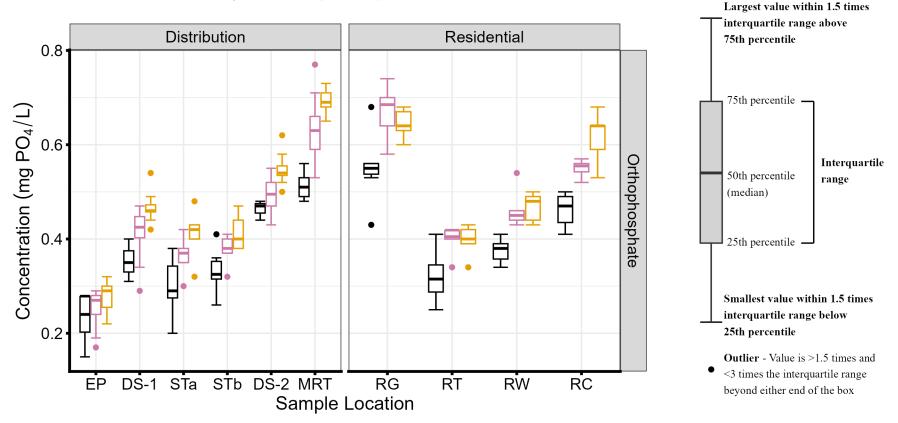




		Chemical	Simulated – 4 day	Post-ECC (MRT)		
	- 5	Chemical	Simulated – 4 day			Monochloramine
	_	Monochloramine (mg Cl_2/L)	0.84	0.80		Free Ammonia
		Free Ammonia (mg N/L)	0.18	0.19		
		Total N Gap (mg N/L)	0.39	0.41		
> Or > p⊦ > 4 0	nly c 1 6.8 days	chloramine decay B = unstable monochloramine S ~ transition time (EP to MRT	Г)	-FCC MRT		
	> Or > pH > 4 > Su	 Post-F Only c pH 6.8 4 days Support 0 	Free Ammonia (mg N/L) Total N Gap (mg N/L) Post-FCC EP sim Poly chloramine decay PH 6.8 = unstable monochloramine 4 days ~ transition time (EP to MRT Supports decay (nitrogen gas) \rightarrow o	Monochloramine (mg Cl ₂ /L) 0.84 Free Ammonia (mg N/L) 0.18 Total N Gap (mg N/L) 0.39 Post-FCC EP sim > Only chloramine decay > pH 6.8 = unstable monochloramine > 4 days ~ transition time (EP to MRT) > Supports decay (nitrogen gas) \rightarrow only nitrification at Press	Monochloramine (mg Cl2/L)0.840.80Free Ammonia (mg N/L)0.180.19Total N Gap (mg N/L)0.390.41> Post-FCC EP sim0> Only chloramine decay \rightarrow pH 6.8 = unstable monochloramine> 4 days ~ transition time (EP to MRT)> Supports decay (nitrogen gas) → only nitrification at Pre-FCC MRT0123	Monochloramine (mg Cl ₂ /L)0.840.80Free Ammonia (mg N/L)0.180.19Total N Gap (mg N/L)0.390.41> Post-FCC EP sim0> Only chloramine decay \rightarrow PH 6.8 = unstable monochloramine> 4 days ~ transition time (EP to MRT)> Supports decay (nitrogen gas) → only nitrification at Pre-FCC MRT01234

SEPA

Orthophosphate

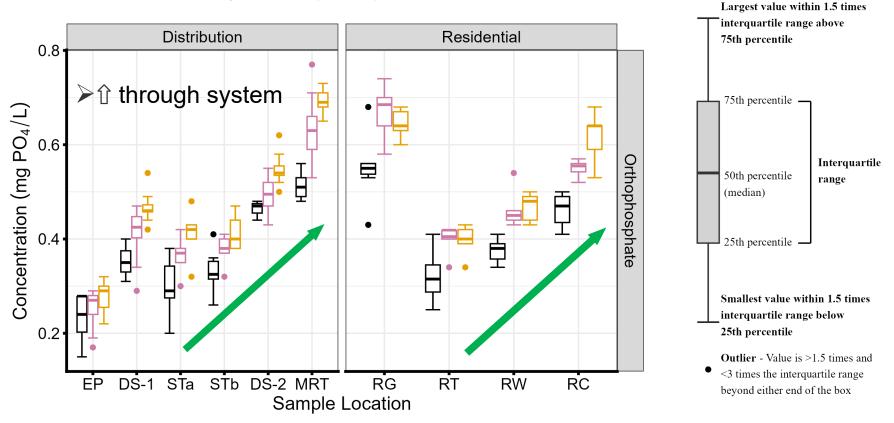


Boxplot Key



Orthophosphate

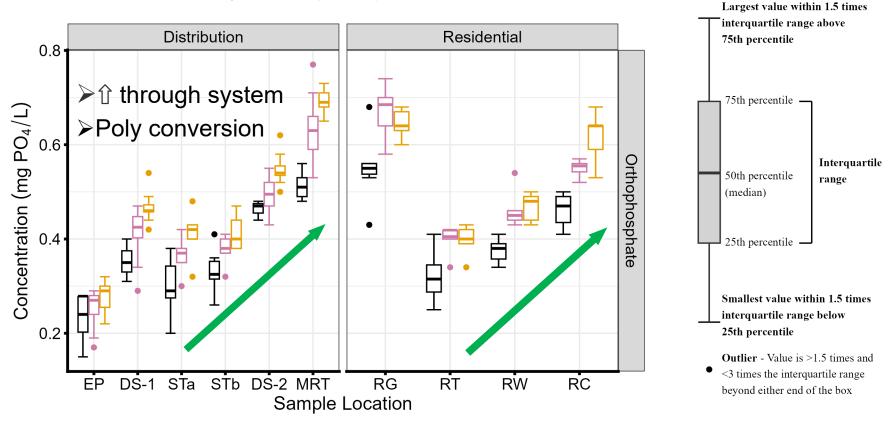




Boxplot Key

Orthophosphate





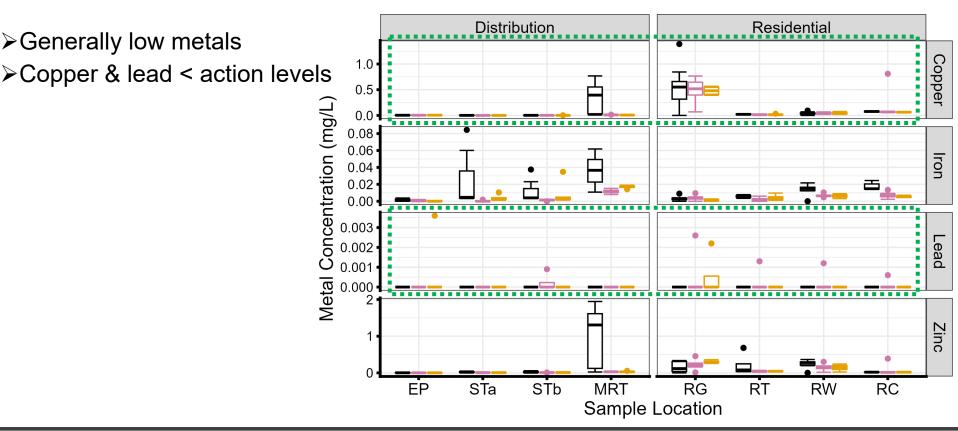
Pre-FCC
 FCC
 Post-FCC
 Post-FCC

Distribution Residential Copper 1.0 0.5 Metal Concentration (mg/L) 0.0 0.08 0.06 Iron 0.04 0.02 西 占 T • 0.00 0.003 Lead 0.002 0.001 0.000 2 Zinc ٠ **Z** 0 STb RC EΡ STa MRT RG RT RW Sample Location

➤Generally low metals

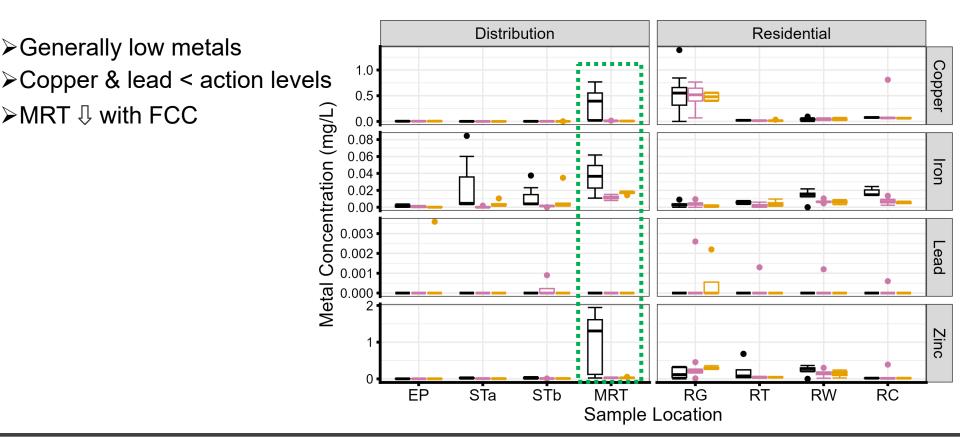


Pre-FCC
 FCC
 Post-FCC
 Post-FCC



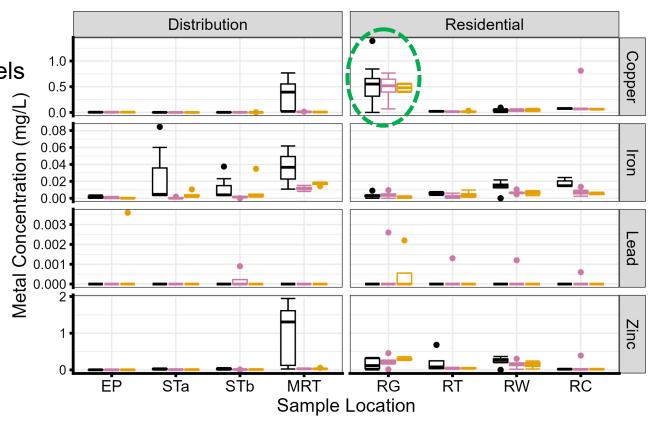


Pre-FCC
 FCC
 Post-FCC
 Post-FCC





Generally low metals
 Copper & lead < action levels
 MRT I with FCC
 RG consistent copper





➤~4 days for disinfectant transition to reach MRT



➤~4 days for disinfectant transition to reach MRT

> Free chlorine greater than monochloramine (low pH)



➤~4 days for disinfectant transition to reach MRT

Free chlorine greater than monochloramine (low pH)

➤ MRT DBPs (µg/L) – paralleled disinfectant transition

DBP Group	Pre-FCC	FCC (Avg.)	FCC (Max.)	Post-FCC
THM4	29	89	104	35
HAA5	12	84	114	21
HAA9	13	101	134	29



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FCC potentially impacted biological DBP removal



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- FCC potentially impacted biological DBP removal
- mLRAA calculation
 - Weighted average that includes FCC
 - Implications are system dependent (DBP conc., FCC duration, ex. LRAA)



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- Nitrification evidence only at Pre-FCC MRT



➤~4 days for disinfectant transition to reach MRT

Free chlorine greater than monochloramine (low pH)

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- mLRAA calculation
 - Weighted average that includes FCC
 - Implications are system dependent (DBP conc., FCC duration, ex. LRAA)
- Nitrification evidence only at Pre-FCC MRT
- ➢ Minor impact to metals



Questions?

Acknowledgements

- > Anonymous utility
- Anonymous primacy agency

Contact Information

David G. Wahman wahman.david@epa.gov

