

Decentralized innovative treatment of ammonium-rich urban wastewater

#### The Portuguese case



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#### Textile & Clothing industry in Portugal - Geographic distribution

#### **Cotton sector companies**

Home textiles, cotton-based fabrics and knitted fabrics Outdoor and indoor clothing Ropes and nets

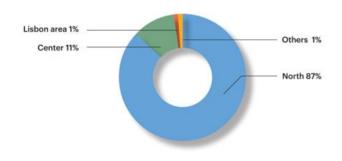
#### **Knitted products**

**Production and sewing of Knitwear garments** 

Clothing manufactures
Synthetic fibres manufacturing
companies



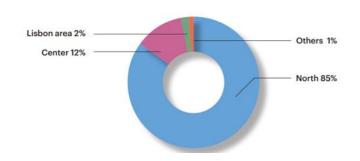
Production by Region Produção por Região



## Wool sector Companies

Wool-based yarns, fabrics and knitted fabrics
Sewing companies of outdoor garments

Turnover by Region Volume de Negócios por Região

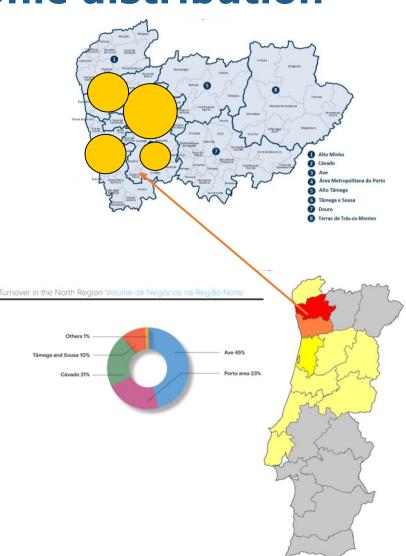


Source: https://atp.pt/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/18d40e\_05b733596d234696a52afe170e848901.pd



## **Textile printing - Geographic distribution**

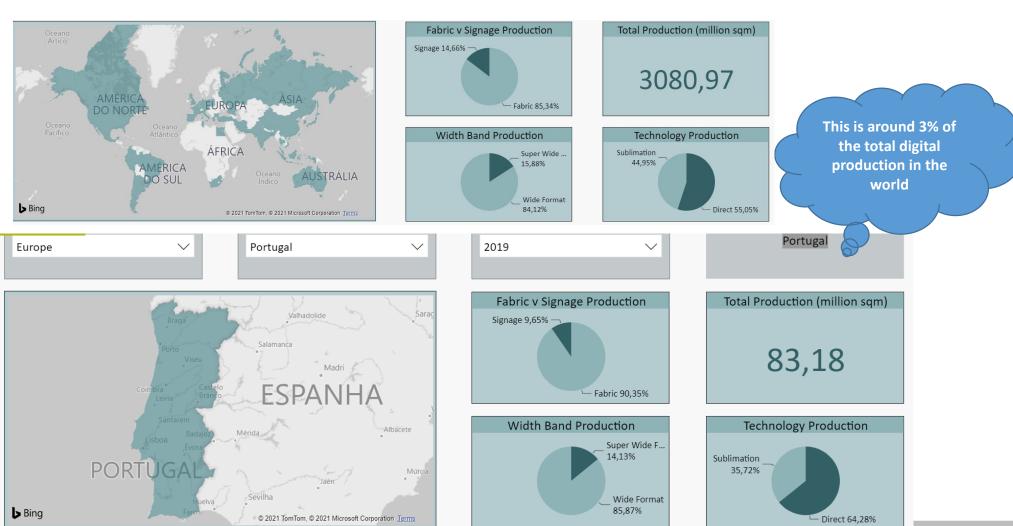
- The **North of Portugal** is a very important region for the **Textile Industry**, where the most small and medium textile companies are located.
- This region is characterized as being the Cotton Sector, where the companies produce home textiles, finished fabrics and knitted fabrics, cotton-based and its blends with synthetic fibres, i.e PES, PA, etc.
- Textile Finishing processes, in particular Digital
   Textile Printing, have a big importance for this region.
- Most of Textile Finishing Companies (around 80%)
  do not treat the wastewater on site, and the
  effluents are discharged in a public system of
  Wastewater Treatment.





## Digital textile printing market - Portugal

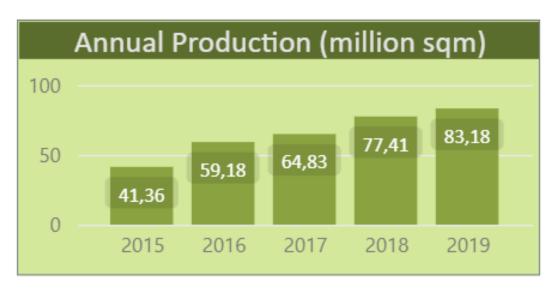
Source: WTiN - 2019 data





#### Digital textile printing market - Portugal

Source: WTiN – 2019 data



- Digital Textile Printing market in Portugal showed a high growth rates in the last six years.
- Sublimation transfer has a high installed technological base in Portugal and continues to be widely used in a wide range of applications (fashion, sportswear, soft signage).
- However, Direct Digital Printing has been growing at a high rate in recent years in Portugal.



## The Portuguese case

- Textile printing companies are generally integrated in the finishing sector which also include dyeing and finishing processes, thus is difficult to separate the printing effluent from the others.
- Portugal has around 500 textile finishing companies (dyeing, printing and finishing processes).
- Around 25% of textile finishing sector perform printing (traditional and digital printing).
- Portugal has around 20 textile companies with DTP (direct printing), and with around 45 digital printing machines (not included printing paper for sublimation), producing effluent containing high levels of nitrogen.
- Data allows to estimate that in less than 3 years, almost textile finishing factories in Portugal will adopt DTP and more companies may appear on the market.
- Average annual wastewater discharged from single finishing company ranges from: 107 000 to 695 000 m³/year.
- Around 80% of these companies do not treat the wastewater on site, and the effluents are
  discharged in a public System of Wastewater Treatment. The remaining 20% discharge the
  effluent directly on river after on site treatment.
- However, no data is available on the total volume discharged by the industries of DTP.



#### **The Portuguese case – Discharge limits**

| Parameters                              | Direct discharged to the environment Limits are defined by the Decree-law (DL236/98) | Indirect discharge (Limits defined by WW Management Systems: SIDVA; City Council of Barcelos,) |
|---|--|--|
| рН                                      | 6,0 – 9,0  | 5,5 – 9,5  |
| BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/I O <sub>2</sub> ) | 40   | 500  |
| COD (mg/I O <sub>2</sub> )              | 150  | 2000; 1000   |
| TSS (mg/l)                              | 60   | 1000   |
| Total Nitrogen (mg/l N)                 | 15   |  |
| Ammonium (mg/l NH <sub>4</sub> )        |  | 100 (SIDVA)  |
| Total Phosphorous (mg/l P)              | 10   |  |

- So far, Nitrogen content of wastewater is not considered a big problem for wastewater management systems, most of them don't have limits for Total Nitrogen (one of them has a limit for the ammonium);
- For companies with direct discharge to the environment, **Total Nitrogen** values are used to calculate the **discharge fee**.



# **The Portuguese case – Partners companies**

| Parameters of effluent discharged   | Company 1<br>(100% DTP)                           | Company 2<br>(70% TP and 30% DTP )+<br>Dyeing and Finishing |
|---|---|---|
| Annual average of effluent discharge (m <sup>3</sup> /year)   | 145 970 m³ /year                                  | 374 000m3 /year   |
| Daily average of effluent discharge (m³/day)  | 450,7m³/day                                       | 1570m3/day  |
| Monthly average that the company pays for the effluent discharge  | 12 952€/month                                     | 19800€/month  |
| Mean time that the liquid effluent remains in the homogenization tank   | Around 4- 6 hours/day                             | Around 24 hours/day   |
| Final Effluent: Average TKN (mg/l N)  | 420   | 85  |
| Total mass of nitrogen discharged (Total N load = TNL = average N concentration x annual volume of discharge) | Total mass of nitrogen discharged = 61 307 400 mg | Total mass of nitrogen discharged = 31 790 000 mg           |
| Specific nitrogen load = SNL = TNL/number of employees (total)  | SNL =61 307 400/118 = 519 554 mg/<br>employees    | SNL =31 790 000/ 317 = 100 283,9<br>mg/employees            |



#### Portuguese case - Conclusion

- Taking into account the information gathered during the audits to the Portuguese companies and the previous results from the wastewater characterization, we conclude that wastewaters from DTP Portuguese companies have a **high content of nitrogen**.
- With the growing of digital textile printing, it is expected that authorities and wastewater management systems are going to face the problem of wastewater nitrogen content tightening the regulations.
- Considering the two Portuguese companies partners in this study, the results obtained from TKN were very promising to be treated by Anammox technology and gave us an idea of what wastewater will be in the future of textile printing associated with the increase of digital printing technology.
- Based on the results from physicochemical characterizations, biological activity tests
  performed and on the requirements for the success of nitrogen removal through
  PN/Anammox technology, we can conclude that the two selected effluents can be
  successfully treated with the PN/Anammox process.



## Thank you

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