

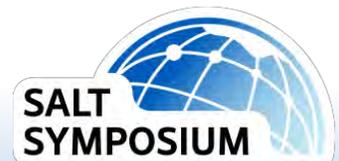


Laura Sevcik

Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

Morning Speaker August 1

How Industry Can Identify and Minimize Chloride Use to Reduce Costs and Prevent Pollution



Reducing Chloride Use in Industry

Laura Sevcik, Associate Engineer

August 1st, 2023



Minnesota Technical
Assistance Program

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

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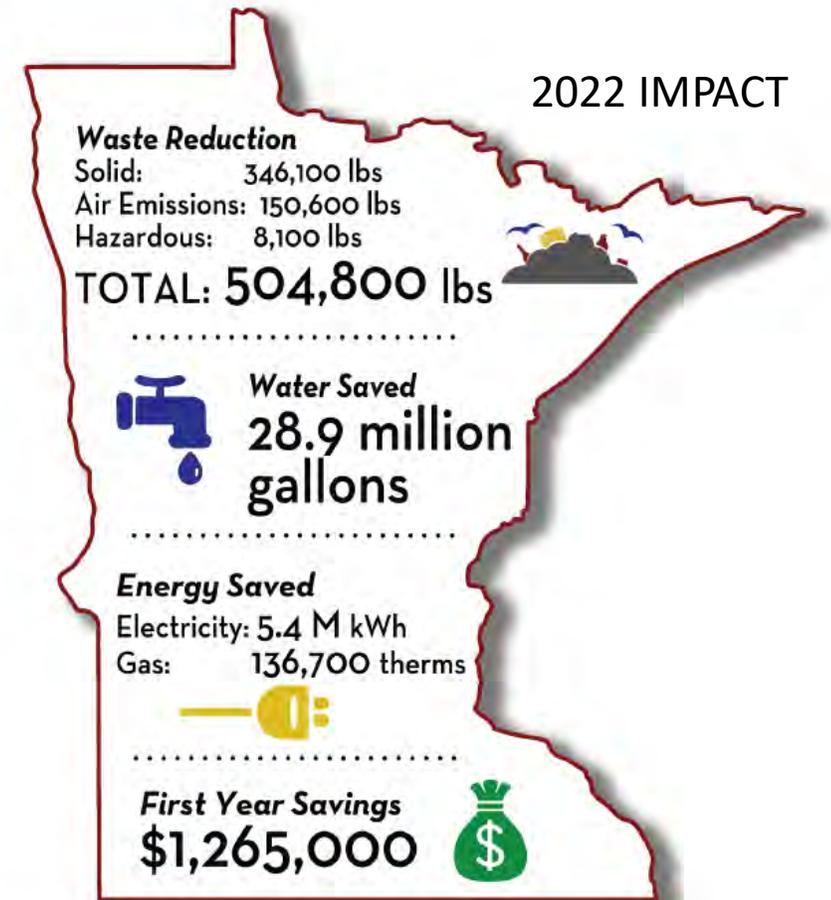
Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

Strengthening Minnesota businesses by improving efficiency while saving money through energy, water, and waste prevention.



Minnesota Technical Assistance Program - MnTAP

- University of Minnesota
- Confidential, no cost, non-regulatory
- Engineering technical assistance for MN businesses
- Minnesota Materials Exchange
- Intern program



Chloride sources at MN WWTPs

- Household water softening – 49%
- Industrial (water softening and other use) – 21%
- Commercial water softening – 16%
- The remaining 14%
 - Drinking water source
 - Human excreta
 - Commercial products
 - Drinking water chlorination
 - Household products
 - Wastewater chlorination

Overbo et al. [Science of the Total Environment 764 \(2021\) 144179](#)

Chloride Use in Industry



Water
Softening



Process
Aid



Ingredient

Strategies for Conservation

Map



Identify and quantify resource use

Maintain



Repair existing processes

Manage



Optimize existing processes and equipment

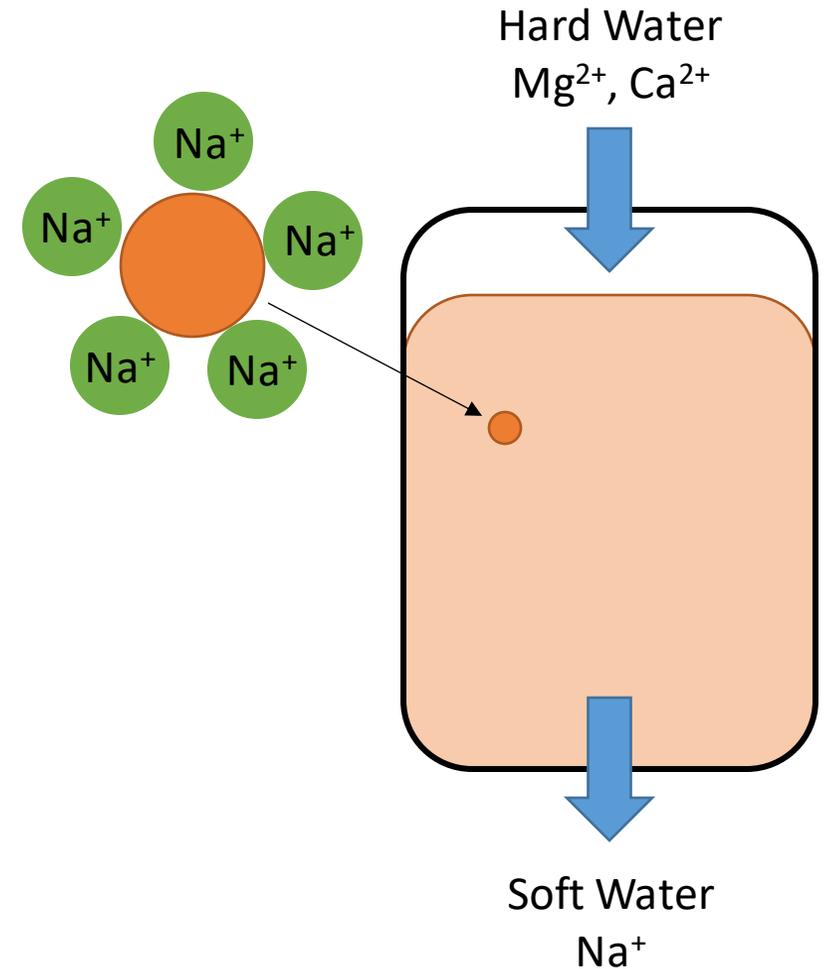
Modify



Change process or equipment to improve

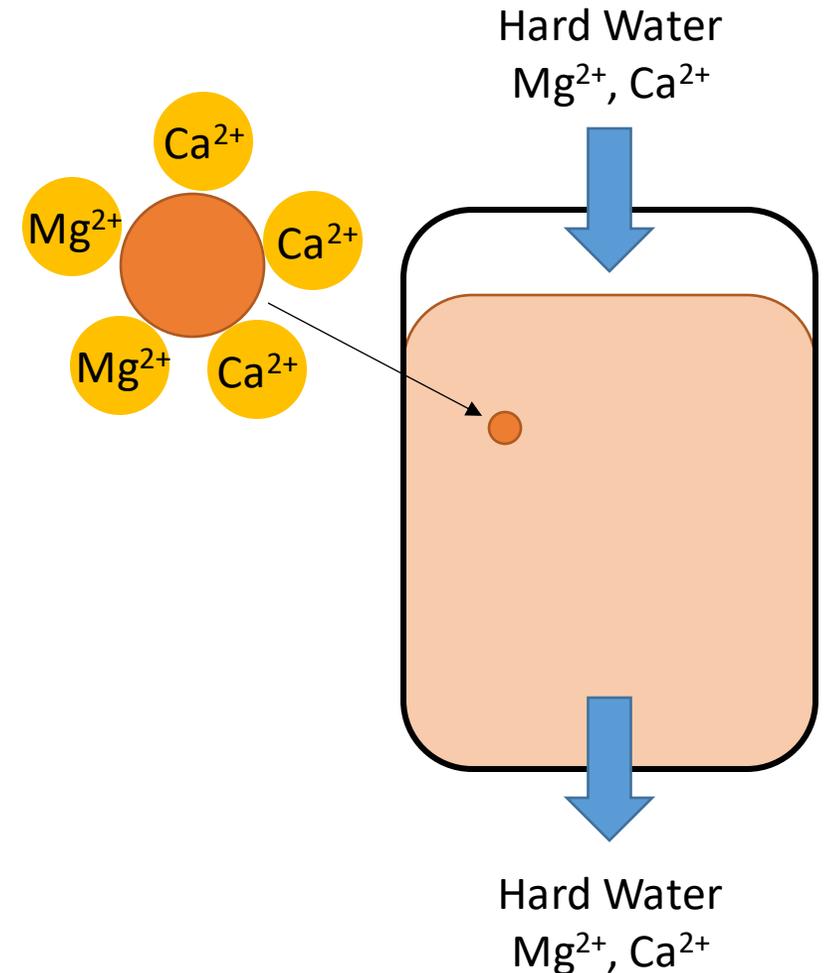
Water Softening

- Avoid impacts of hard water such as scaling
- Ion exchange systems
 - Resin beads with ion-exchange sites
 - Initially, contains sodium (Na) or potassium (K)
 - Sodium exchanges with calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg)
 - Once the sodium is depleted, a brine solution (NaCl or KCl) is used to regenerate the resin



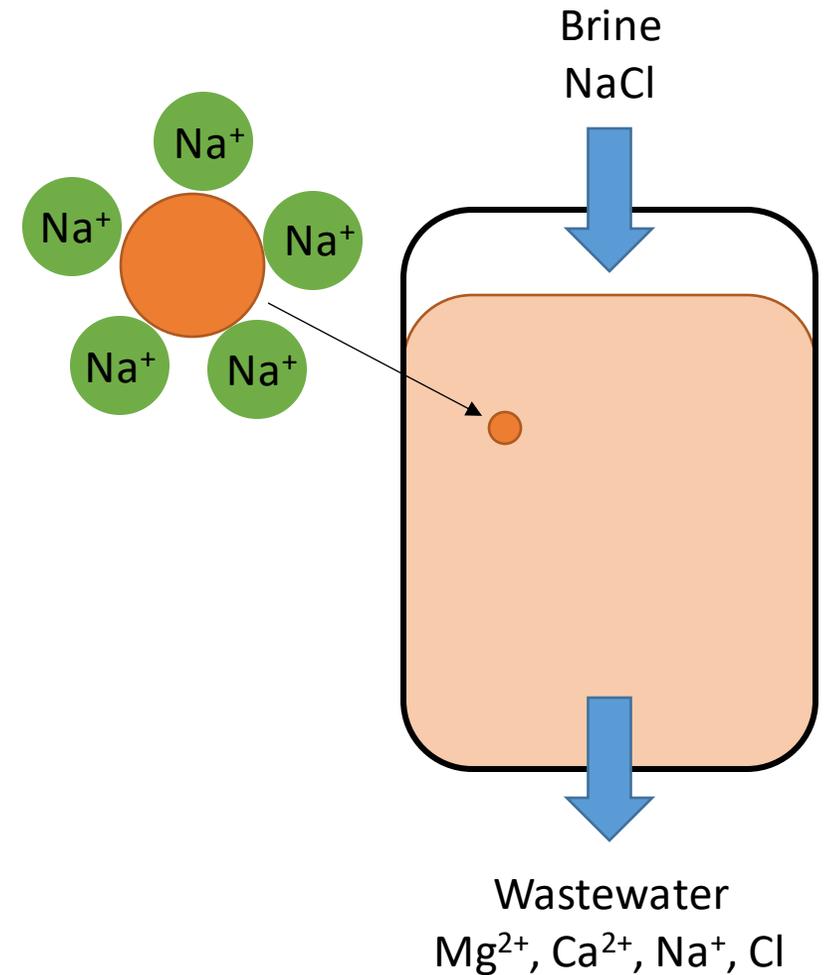
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Industrial Water Softening BMPs

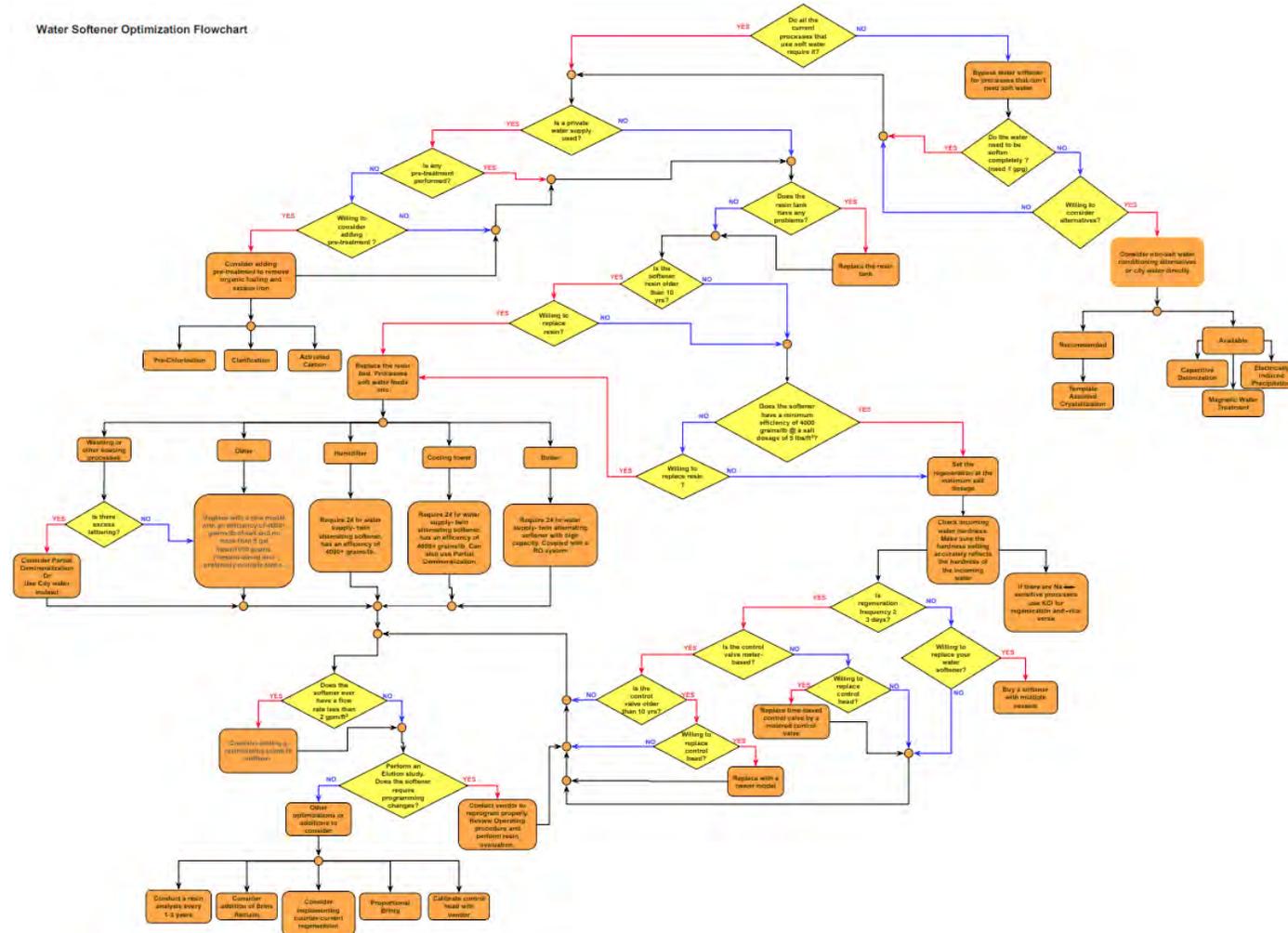
- 2021 MnTAP Intern Sidharth Laxminarayan
- Identified Best Management Practices (BMPs) for industrial water softening
- Developed resources:
 - Report
 - Flowchart: Identify optimization for your softeners
 - Coming soon: MnTAP water softening calculator



<http://www.mntap.umn.edu/resources/tools-calculators/chloride-reduction-tool/>

Water Softener Optimization Flowchart

Water Softener Optimization Flowchart



Common BMPs

- Track salt and water use
- Adjust hardness setting
- Reduce salt dosage
- Replace resin bed

Track Salt and Water Use

- Track salt purchases and/or salt additions to brine tank
- Add submetering to track how much water is softened
- Use soft water only when necessary
- Quantify savings opportunities with data

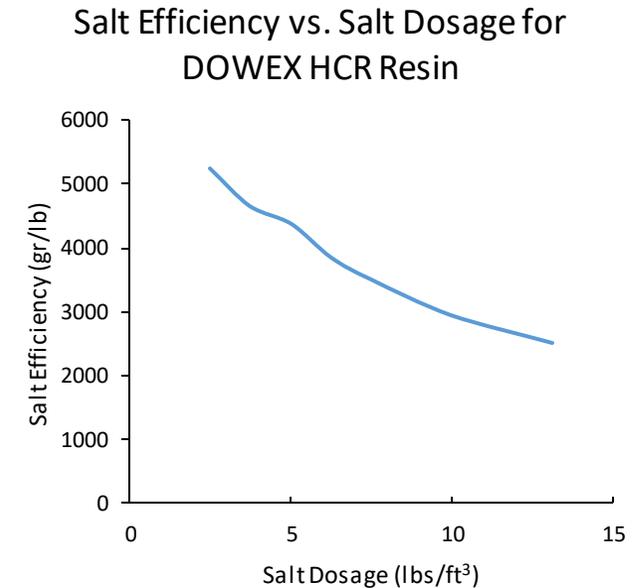
Adjust Hardness Setting

- **Check hardness setting on softener**
 - Check user manual for how to access or check with service provider
- **Check incoming water hardness**
 - Use test strips
 - Check with water utility
 - Send to a lab for testing
- **Match the hardness setting with the incoming water hardness**



Reduce Salt Dosage

- Salt efficiency is the grains of hardness removed per pound of salt
- Salt dosage is the amount of salt used per cubic foot of resin during regeneration
- Reducing the salt dosage:
 - Reduces salt use
 - Increases annual regenerations
 - Increases water use
- BMP: minimum salt efficiency of 4,000 grains/lb at a minimum salt dosage of 5 lbs/ft³



Replace Resin Bed

- Softeners lose 1-3% of the resin bed volume annually
- Reduced volume decreases softening capacity
- Replacing the resin bed returns the softener to its original capacity
- Recommended every 10 years
- Service provider can test the resin bed to see how degraded it is



2021 Intern Project Recommendations

Company	Recommendation	Annual Reduction	Annual Savings
A	Change Salt Dosage and Hardness Settings	Salt: 90,000 lbs Water: 252,000 gal	\$12,000
B	Change Salt Dosage and Hardness Settings	Salt: 13,000 lbs Water: 10,500 gal	\$1,200
C	Change Salt Dosage setting	Salt: 29,000 lbs Water: 41,700 gal	\$2,800

Process Aids and Ingredients

Industry	Process/Use
Cheese	Brining
Pickles	Brining
Meat Processing	Curing, dehydrating, flavoring, brining, preserving
Rendering	Preservation, brining, pickling
Leather Tanning	Hide preservation, curing
Brewing	Additives for flavor and hardness
Ethanol	Cooling towers
Metal Fabrication	Salt baths, chemical mixing
Industrial drilling	Drilling fluid

2013 Intern Project – Gedney Foods

Goals:

- Reduce water use
- Operate within wastewater capacity
- Reduce wastewater impact
- Save on salt costs

Recommendation	Reduction	Annual Savings
Reroute pasteurizer overflow	22,000 therms 3,085,000 gallons water	\$10,600
Reuse fermentation tank brine	213,000 lbs salt 214,500 gallons water	\$21,300
Reduce salt storage level	364,500 lbs salt 383,000 gallons water	\$36,450
Reduce fermentation and salt storage level	460,500 lbs salt 543,200 gallons water	\$46,500
Fix water leaks	2,220,400 gallons water 790 therms	\$380

<http://www.mntap.umn.edu/wp-content/uploads/simple-file-list/Intern/2010-2019/2013/Ryan-Venteicher-Gedney-Foods-summary.pdf>

Thank you!

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www.mntap.umn.edu

www.mnexchange.org

MnTAP Intern Symposium

August 16, 2023

In-person and virtual

Register now!

www.mntap.umn.edu/interns/symposium

