



Drinking Water Production System for Arsenic Removal: Case Study in Moo 2, Ronpiboon Subdistrict, Ronpiboon District, Nakhon Sri Thamarat

Pikul Wanichapichart*Porntip Sridang and Wiriya DuangsuwanPrince of Songkla University

Presentation outline

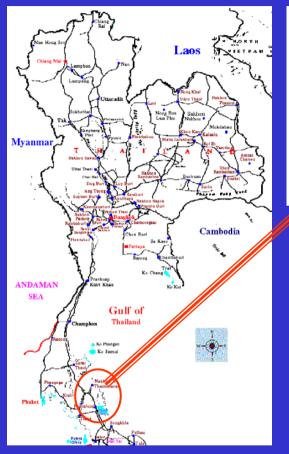
@ Introduction and Study area

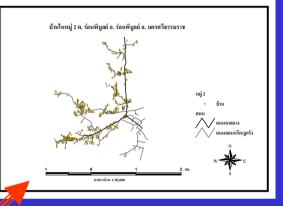
Methodology and Pilot system





Membrane Science and Technology Research Center (MSTRC-PSU) 1-Introduction and Study area

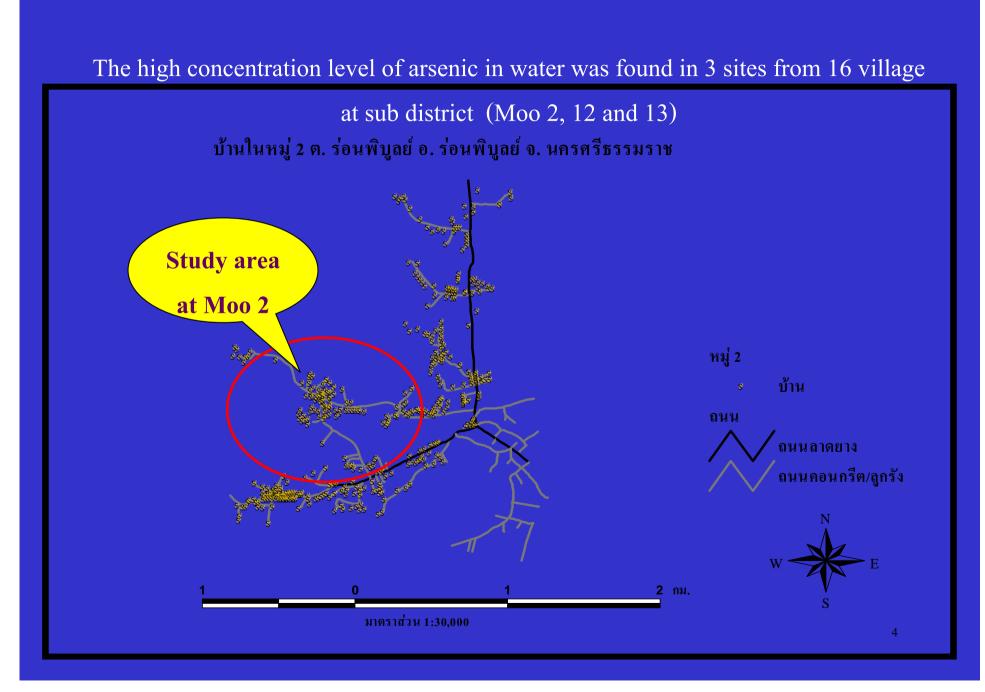




First Arsenicosis (black foot disease) patient was
 found in 1987 at Ronpiboon Sub-district, Ronpiboon
 District, Nakhon Sri Thamarat

- Several reports conclude that the people took the drinking arsenic-rich water over a long period more than 50 years resulting in various health effects including skin problems

Arsenic contamination in surface water, ground water and soil at Ronpiboon was due mining processes of Tin (Stannum) such as refining and metal treating in the last 50 yr





In year 2003, the mobile filtration system was constructed by MSTRC-PSU. Composit membrane- Polyamide type, 4 x 40 inc- 1 roll was selected to install in filtration system

The objective of this study was to demonstrate and transfer know how of membrane technology operation for drinking water production in Moo2-sub district Ronpiboon. The investigation of people attitude on drinking water produced by mobile filtration system was reported. The overall data were analyzed to indicate the chance and possibility of membrane system will be use as an alternative arsenic removal system in Moo2. This research focused with public participation

Researcher from community

2- Methodology and Pilot system



2- Pilot system and Location





-Modified pressure system-Adjusted electric phase and line (1 Phase + Safe T cut)

* To ensure that raw water quality

is ready before filtration

Work loads and Data collection

Community research team work are stake holders in Moo 2 and PSU researchers. They started to have a meeting and discussion on the scope and objective in this work

© Research project study was official and approved CEO of district of Roonpiboon. The meeting between people and stakeholders were organized and kicked off. The project's objective was reported and public participation also initiated among them.

Questionnaires and Interview methods were used to collect the relevance data from 283 from 550 houses who took drinking water from filtration system

Construction Report to head of Moo2 and Representative people in Moo2 several time until the project finished

Set up the filtration unit







Meeting with Moo 2 committees at Ronna Temple





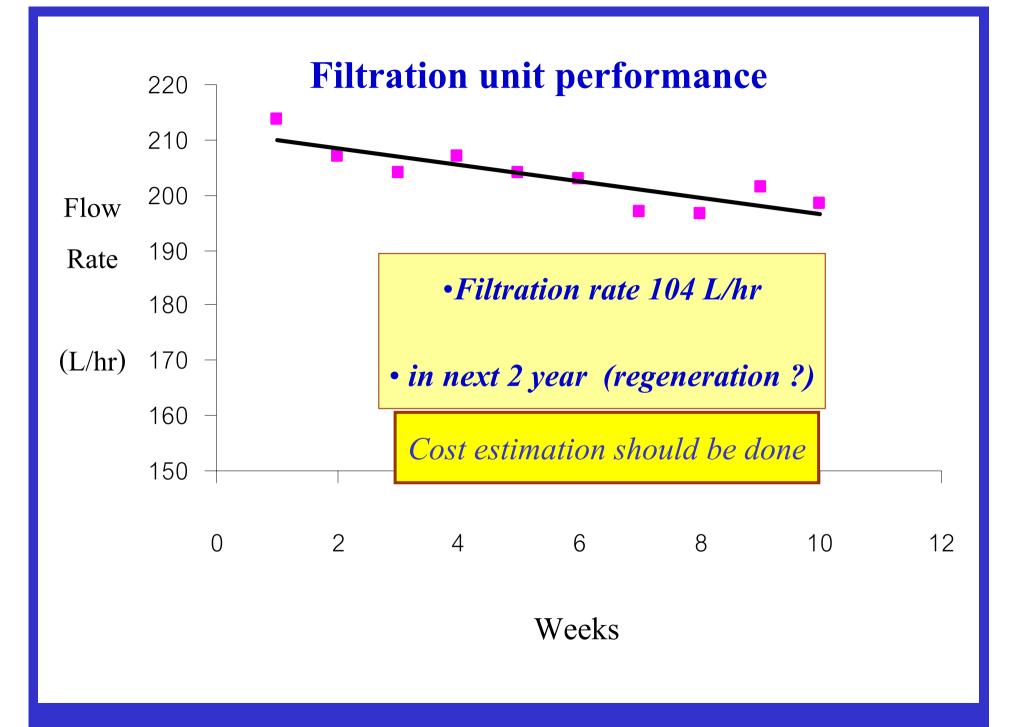


Water quality of Permeate Analysis

Feed and Permeate samples were collected every week by community researchers

 Arsenic content in samples was analysed at Central laboratory, Fac of Science, PSU. The providing method is HG-ICP-OES (Hybrid Generation combined with Inductively Coupled Plasma Optical Emission Spectrometry) that LOQ (Limit of Quantity) is 0.010 mg/L (ppm)

 PH Turbiduty Color Fe and Hardness were analysed at chemical laboratory, Dept of Civil Eng, PSU. The Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, APHA, AWWA and WEF, 20th Edition, Washington D.C., USA, 1998 used as reference method



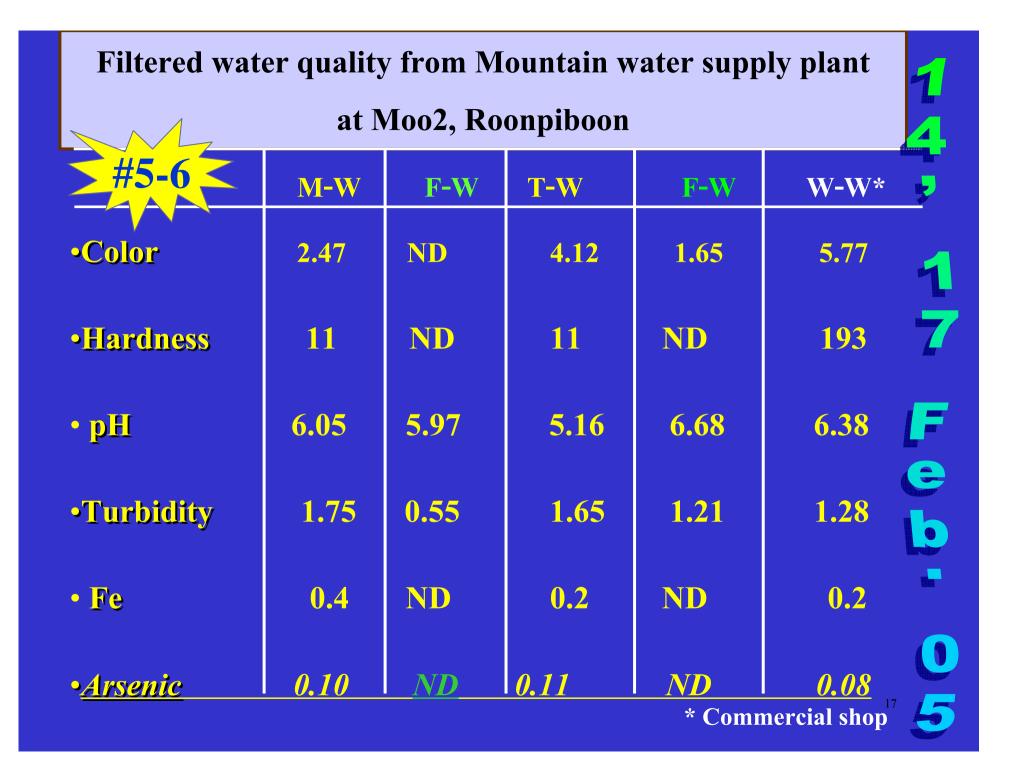
Filtered water quality from Mountain water supply plant

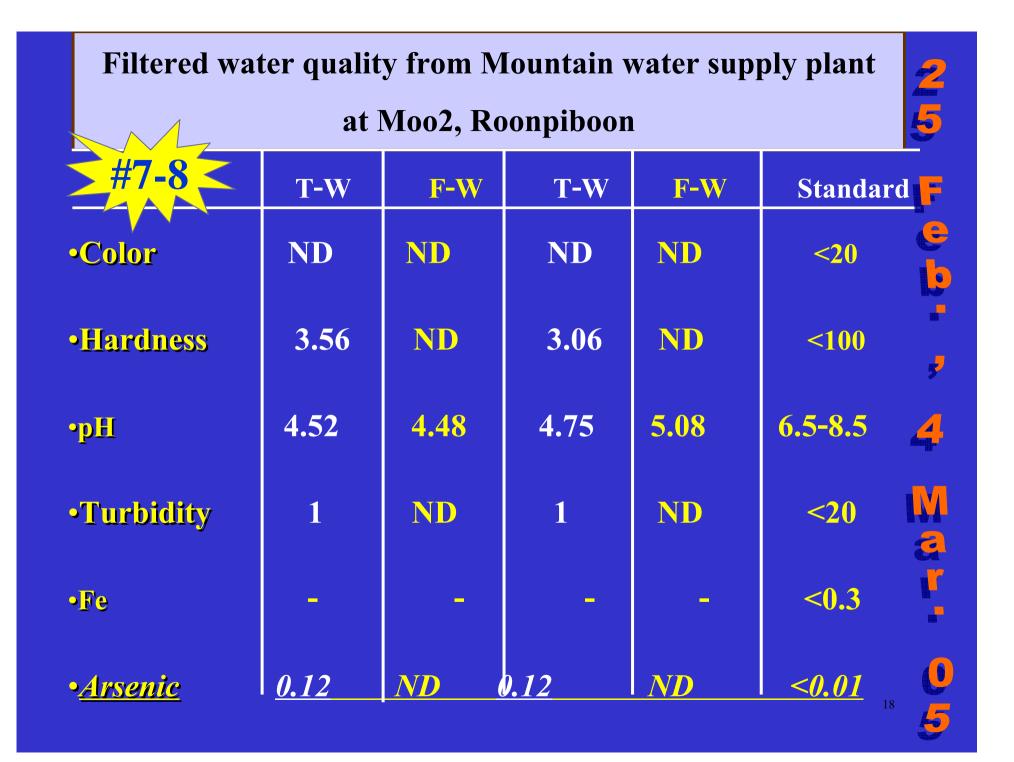
at Moo2, Roonpiboon

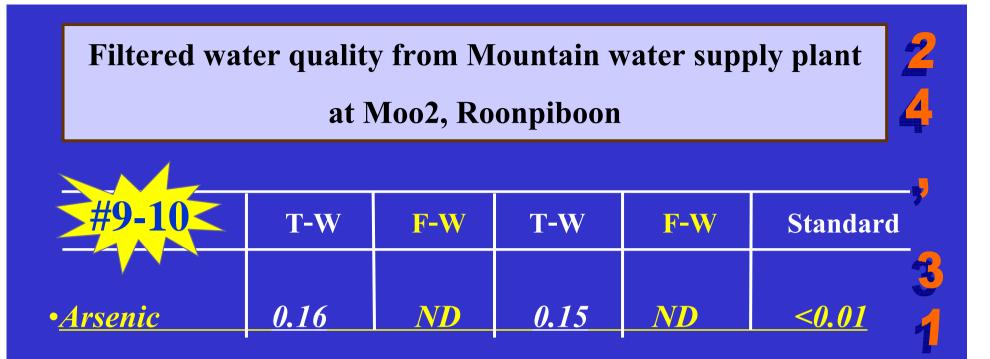
			-		
#1	M-W	F-W	T-W*	D-W*	Results
•Hardness	5.34	0.01	500	100	Pass A
• Fe*	0.1	0.01	0.5	0.3	Pass U
• Chloride*	5.0	5.0	250	250	Pass g
• Sulfate*	25	25	250	250	ass a start of the second seco
• <u>Arsenic</u>	0.15	<0.01	0.05	0.01	Pass 0
•Nitrate*	1.0	0.1	50	10	Pass 4
* Commercial shop ¹⁴					1/

Filtered water quality from Mountain water supply plant						
at Moo2, Roonpiboon						
	M-W	F-W	T-W*	D-W*	Results	8
•Hardness	5.34	0.87	500	100	Pass	
• <mark>F</mark> 'e	0.15	0.19	0.5	0.3	Pass	
•Chloride	15	<10	250	250	Pass	C
•Sulfate	<25	<25	250	250	Pass	
• <u>Arsenic</u>	<u><0.01</u>	<u><0.01</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.01</u>	<u>Pass</u>	
•Nitrate	<0.01	0.2	50	10 * Comr	Pass nercial shop ¹⁵	4

Filtered water quality from Mountain water supply plant							
at Moo2, Roonpiboon							
≥#3-4 ≥	M-W	F-W	T-W*	D-W*	Results		
•Hardness	5.34	<0.01	500	100	Pass		
• <mark>F</mark> e	0.1	<0.01	0.5	0.3	Pass		
•Chloride	<5.0	<5.0	250	250	Pass		
•Sulfate	<25	<25	250	250	Pass -		
• <u>Arsenic</u>	<u>ND</u>	ND	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.01</u>	Pass		
•Nitrate	1.0	0.1	50	10 * Comr	Pass nercial shop ¹⁶ 5		





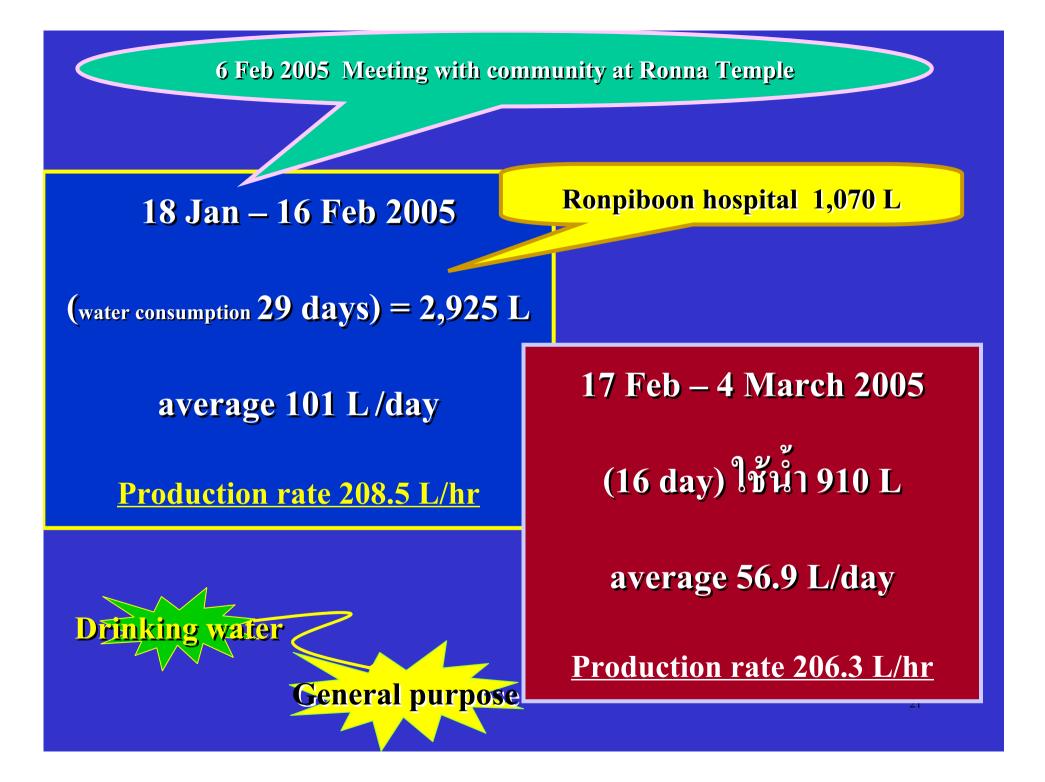


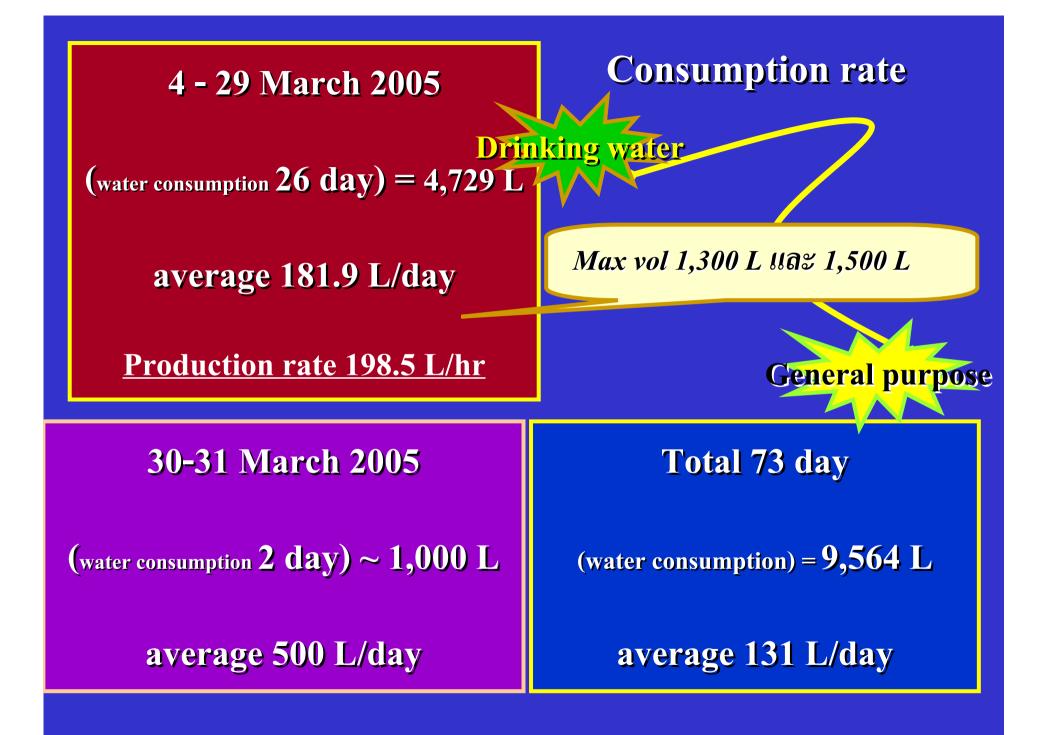
The arsenic concentration showed high content in feed sample during summer season but it was mostly low content in rain season

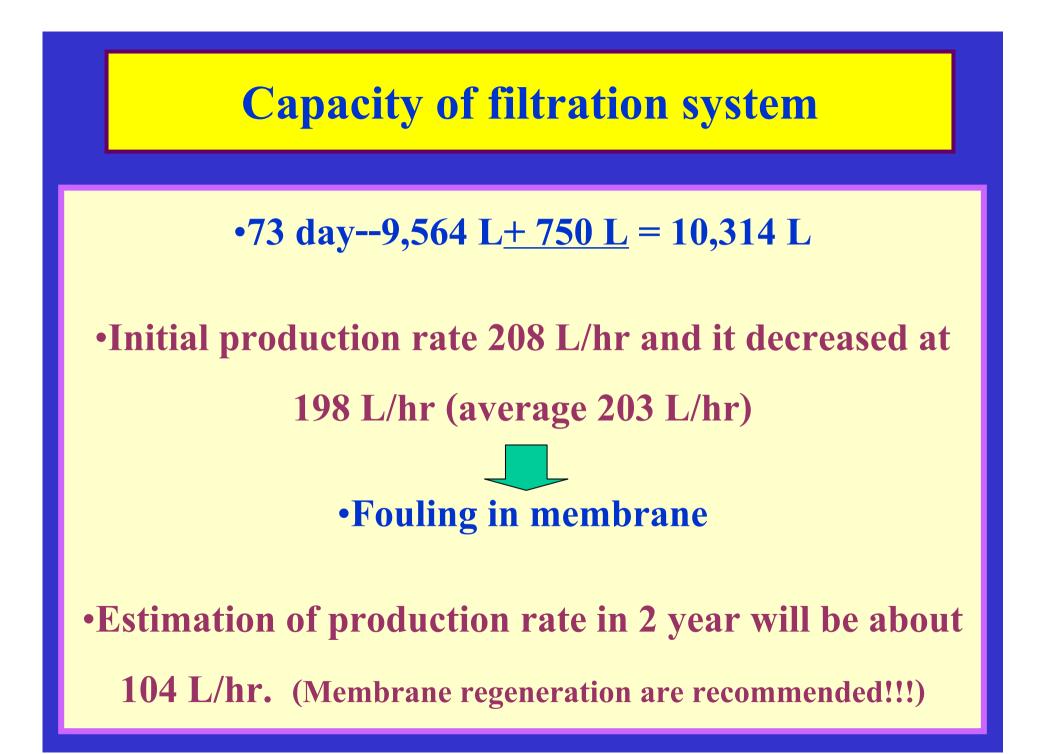


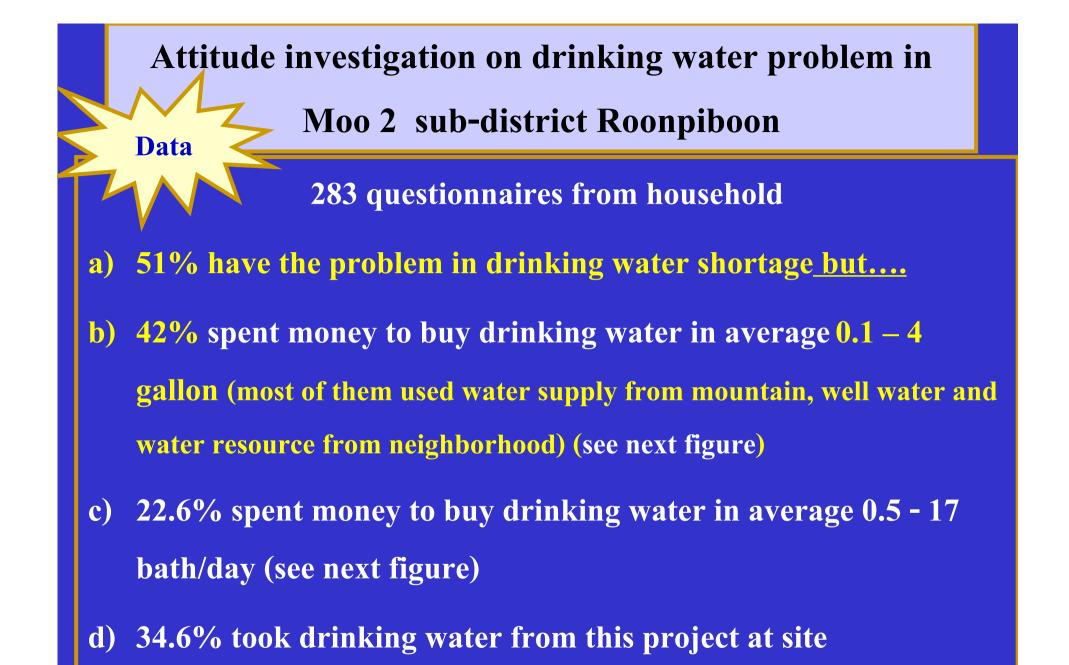
Water production and consumption in Moo2

During 18 Jan – 31 March 2005

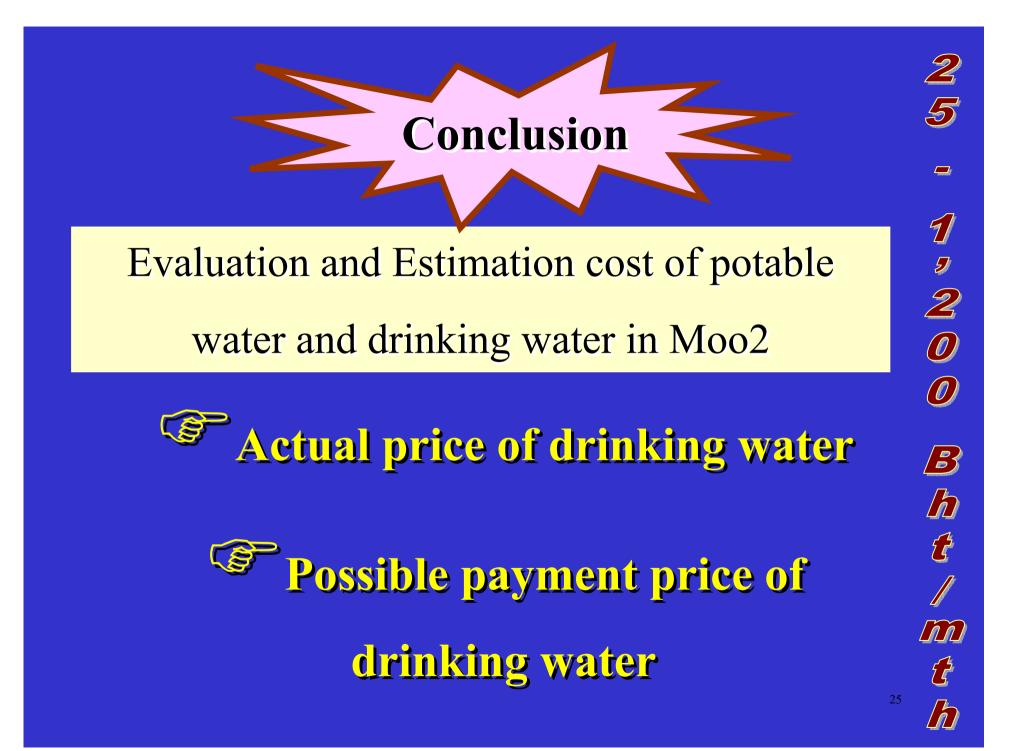


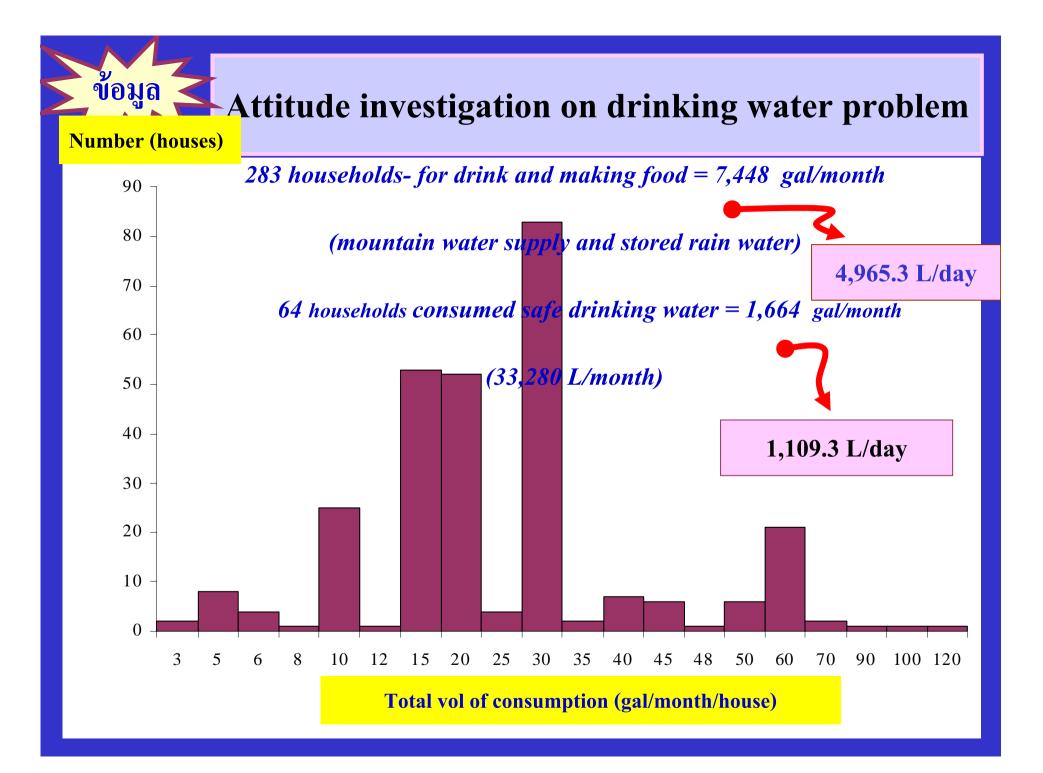






e) 97.5% need drinking water production system in their village

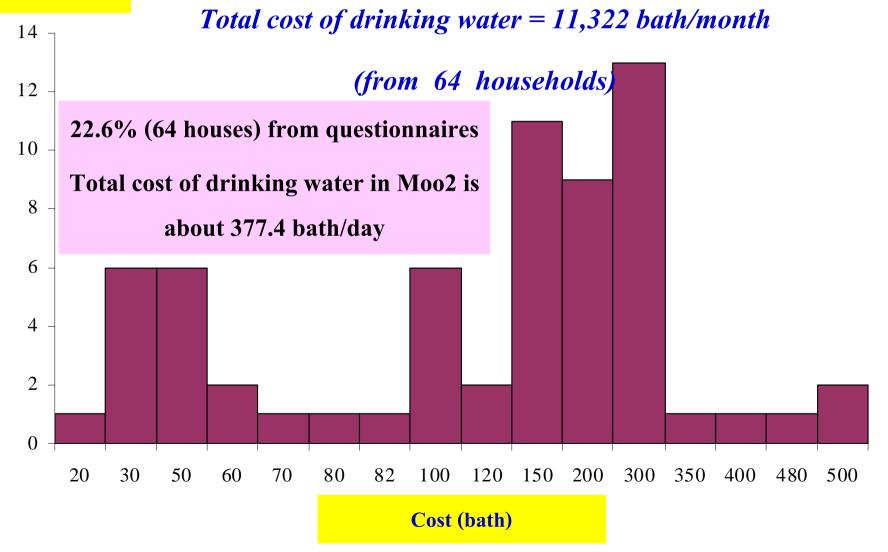


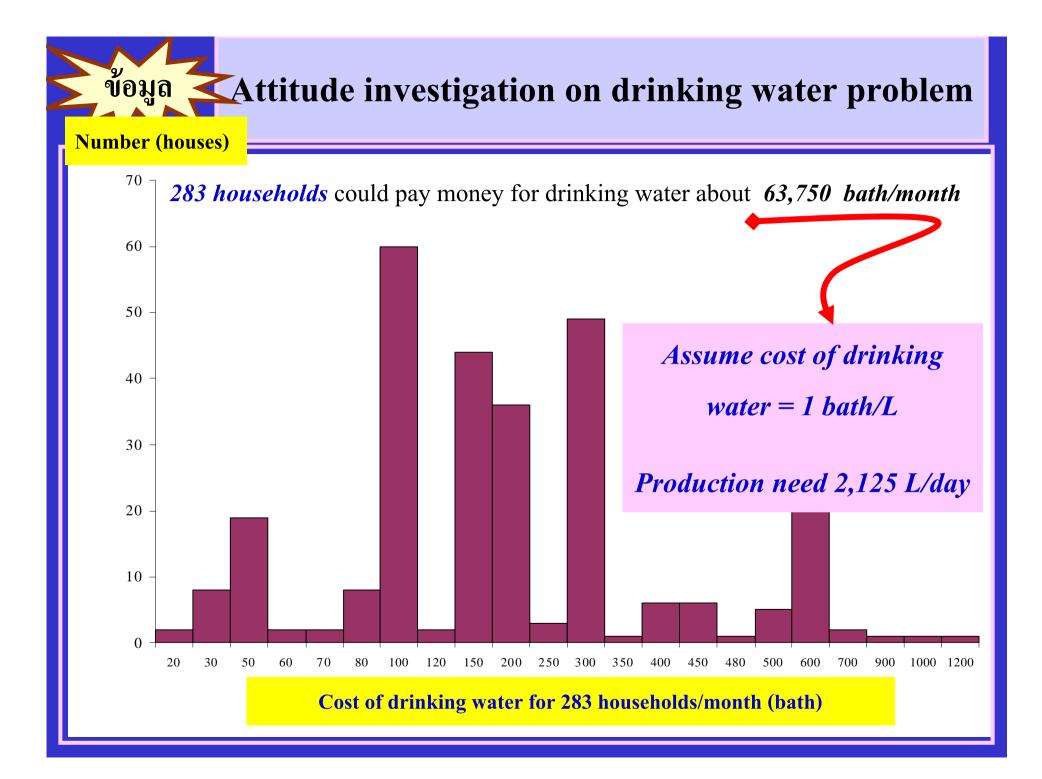


Attitude investigation on drinking water problem

Number (houses)

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ASTS in Thailand, 10-11 March 2008, BKK

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