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AGENDA

- Sustainable Desalination
 - LCA intro
 - Hadera SWRO Plant LCA
- Innovative solutions to improve carbon footprint for SWRO plants
- The Sorek B case study
- Way Forward to Net Zero carbon emission

The slide has a dark blue background on the left side with an illustration of a hand holding a glass of water. The IDE Technologies logo is visible on the glass. The right side is white with a list of agenda items.

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INTRODUCTION TO LCA



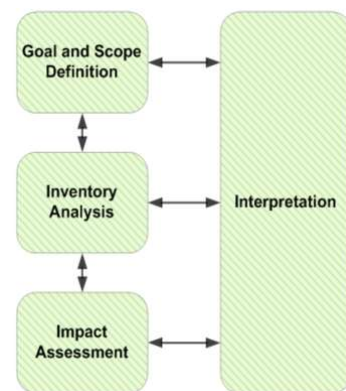
- Measuring and quantifying the environmental impact of SWRO plants is not a common commercial practice
- Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is an ISO tool used to quantify the environmental impact of any manufacturing process
- IDE is a pioneer in implementing the LCA tool for evaluating SWRO plants
- LCA addresses all **manufacturing stages**, from cradle to grave, enabling an effective evaluation of each step and **comparing alternatives** such as energy and chemical resources, design, technology
- LCA provides the tool to reduce the overall environmental impact and structure the way to **Net Zero desalination** plant
- Creating a reliable emission factor database for one cubic meter of desalinated water, considering also the regional geography.

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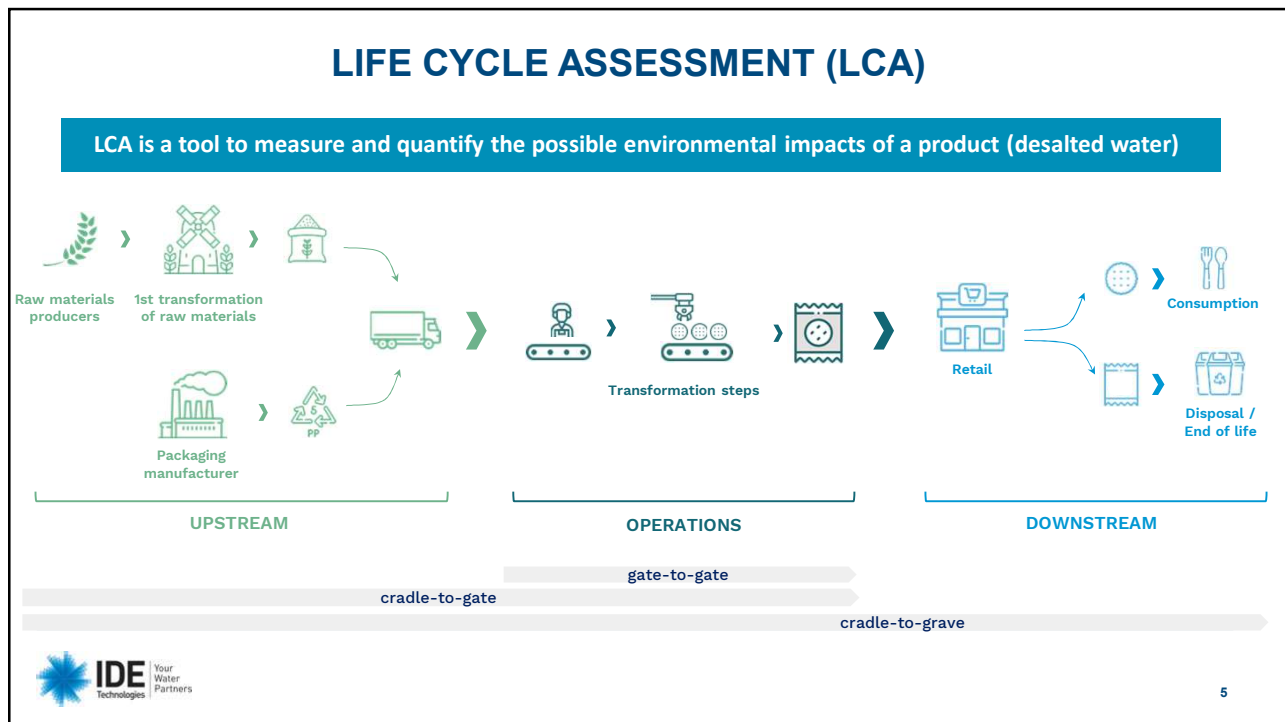
INTRODUCTION TO LCA METHODOLOGY

LCA ISO practice has 4 main general stages:

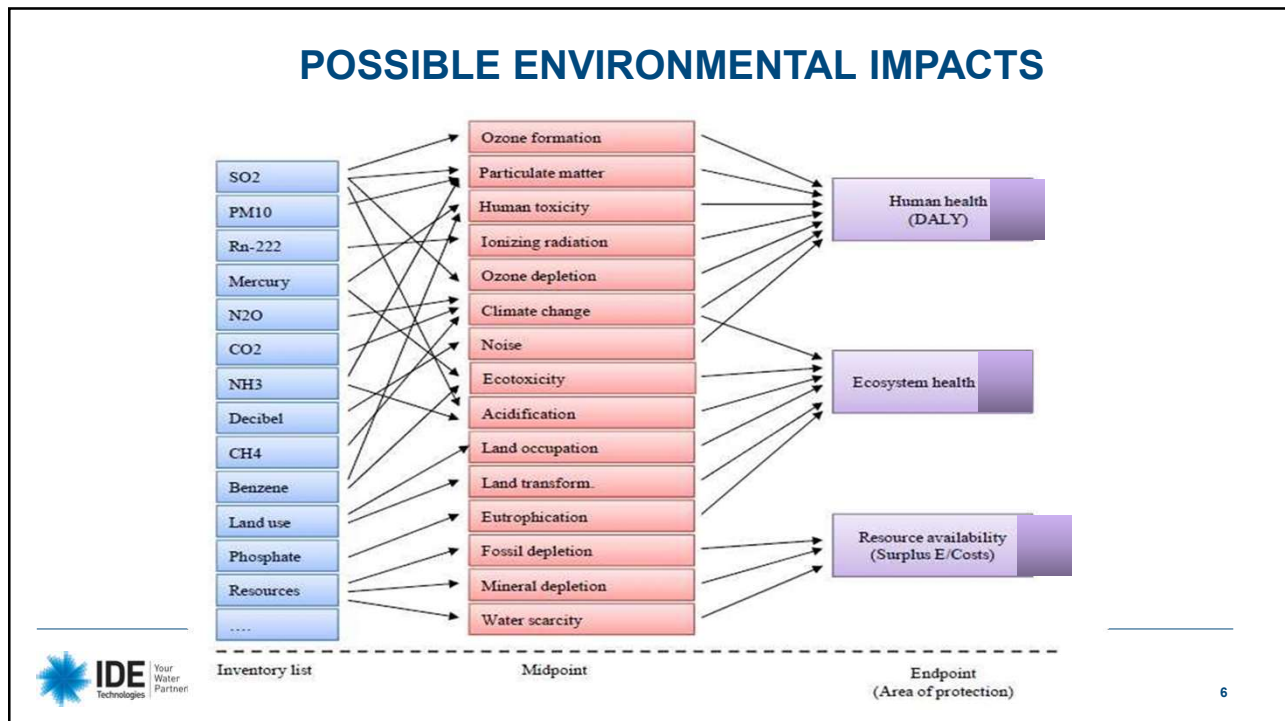
- **Defining the scope and goals** - the rationale of the study, system boundary, functional unit, assumptions
- **Life Cycle Inventory (LCI)** – quantifying the consumed **resources** (energy, materials) and disposed waste along the manufacturing process – data collecting
- **Life Cycle Impact Assessment (LCIA)** – create a **specific model** for the process, estimating the environmental impact scores of the inventory list in terms of common impact categories, weighting the flows, and comparing alternatives
- **Interpretation** – analyzing the data quality, uncertainty, and sensitivity to determine confidence in the results



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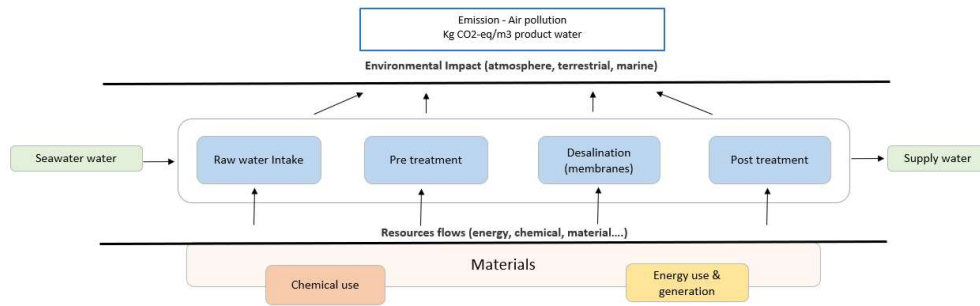
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PRACTICE IN DESALINATION

Desalination impacts the marine, terrestrial, and carbon footprint. Implementing solutions such as **reducing power and chemical consumption**, increasing reverse osmosis **membrane lifespan**, and **utilizing greener energy** will improve a desalination plant's sustainability level. There is a need for a **clear tool to quantify** each improvement and its impact on the sustainability level.



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HADERA SEAWATER DESALINATION FACILITY

One of the world's largest SWRO desalination plants



- **Capacity**
137,000,000 m³/year



- **Max Potential**
160,000,000 m³/year



- **Technology**
RO (Reverse Osmosis)



- **Project Type**
25 Year BOT
(Build-Operate-Transfer)



- **Shareholders**
IDE Technologies (50%)
+ H&C (50%)



- **Location**
Orot Rabin Power Station,
Hadera, Israel



- **Commissioned**
2009



- **Operation**
January 2010



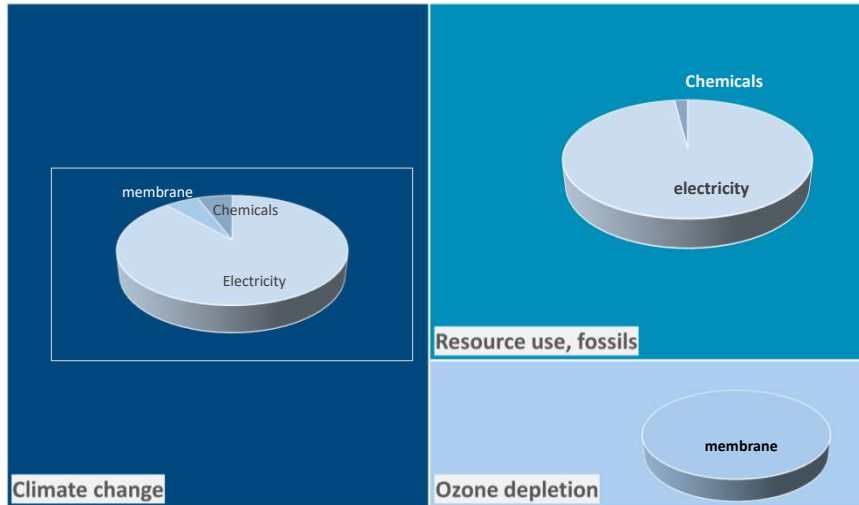
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HADERA SWRO – AERIAL VIEW



- 1. Marine pipes
- 2. Intake
- 3. Pretreatment
- 4. SWRO + Energy Recovery System
- 5. BWRO (Cascade)
- 6. Post-Treatment
- 7. Product Water Delivery Point

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS FOR HADERA ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT

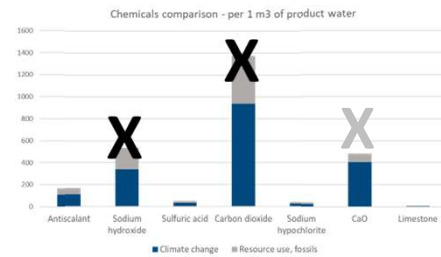


REDUCING CARBON FOOTPRINT WITH LCA

Since the CO₂ emission, which relates to power consumption, cannot be eliminated completely, **the way to Net-Zero Desalination** is by addressing other factors, such as chemicals and membranes, and implementing **Carbon-Negative** solutions

In order to minimize the impact of membranes on the LCA we need:

- Maximize the membranes lifespan by O&M excellence.
- Utilize high performance membranes



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Addressing Carbon Footprint Challenges



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POWERING DESALINATION WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY

85%-90% of a desalination plant's carbon footprint originates from its energy consumption.

Using **renewable energy** to operate the plant diminishes this issue.

Utilizing renewable energy can be achieved by onsite power generation or by Power-Purchase-Agreement (PPA)

In the Western Galilee SWRO desalination plant – **70% of its required energy** will be supplied from a renewable sources.



Desalination Plant



Typical Photovoltaic Field



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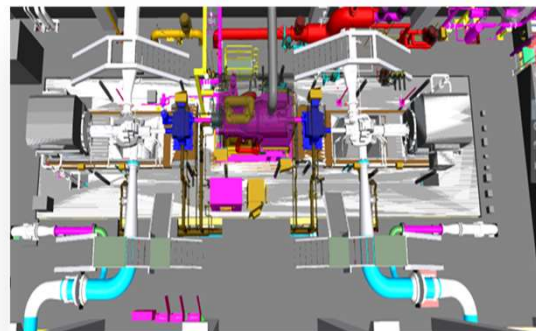
THE NEXT STEP – HPP DIRECT-DRIVE

IDE has developed a **solution** for operating the HP pumps using steam with a direct connection to a steam turbine

The turbines can be fed from standard steam sources such as NG Boilers or Gas Turbine HRSG, but also by 'Green-Steam' generated by Biomass

The direct drive concept also **eliminates** inherent generator, motor, VFD, and transmission-related inefficiencies

When implemented and operated with a 'Green-Steam' source, the direct drive approach can reduce the SWRO carbon footprint by 60%-70%!






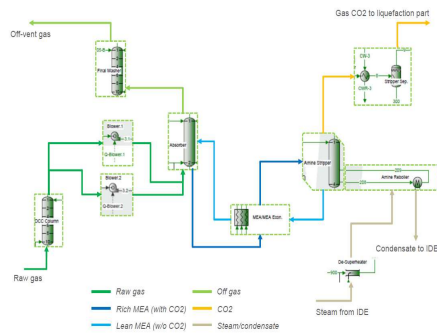
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CARBON CAPTURE FOR PP TO POST-TREATMENT

The Sorek B plant implements a **carbon capture system** from the IPP flue Gases. The system provides:

-  Carbon footprint **reduction**
-  **Self-generation** of the CO2 on-site
-  Cutting CO2 costs also **reduces the overall OPEX**







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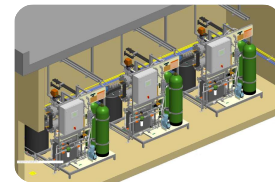
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HYPOCHLORITE FROM SALINE WATER

The Sorek B plant also implements an **electro-chlorination system** for the generation of Hypochlorite.

The system provides:

-  **Reduced carbon footprint** of the desalination process (no need to transport the chemical to the site)
-  **Increased sustainability** by self-generation of the Hypochlorite
-  Reduction in Hypochlorite cost, thus **reducing overall OPEX**
-  Increased **plant safety** by avoiding storage of high quantities of Hypochlorite



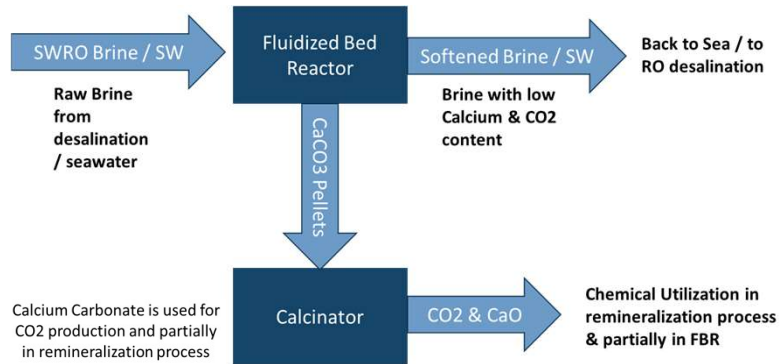
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THE NEXT STEP - GREEN CHEMICALS

Inhouse chemicals production for the post-treatment process (CaO, CO₂)

- Simplifying the post-treatment.
 - The techno-economical evaluation shows a **clear saving** in chemical expenses.
-
- Implementation in SWRO as pretreatment provides **additional process benefits** by reducing organic load and increasing boron rejection capabilities in the RO.



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THE ECONOMICAL INCENTIVE

- Chemical generation by implementing SDP adds up **0.1-0.2 kWh/m³** to the plant's specific energy.
- The actual cost saving related to chemical use depends on the alternative cost of chemicals and the electric tariff of each specific site.
- An additional perk is the absolute assurance of chemicals' costs and availability.

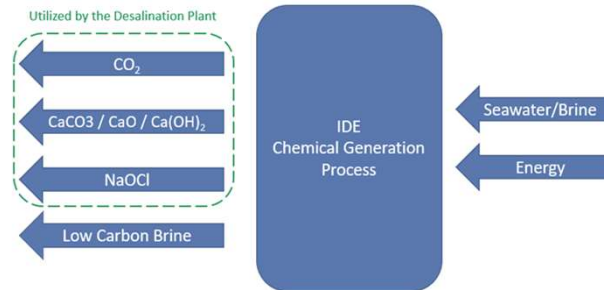
Country	Savings in percentage
Chile	54%
USA	11%
India	10%



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SELF-PRODUCTION OF GREEN CHEMICALS

Sustainable solution – maximizing the Carbon Capture potential



This solution not only increases plants' sustainability but also delivers an **additional revenue stream**

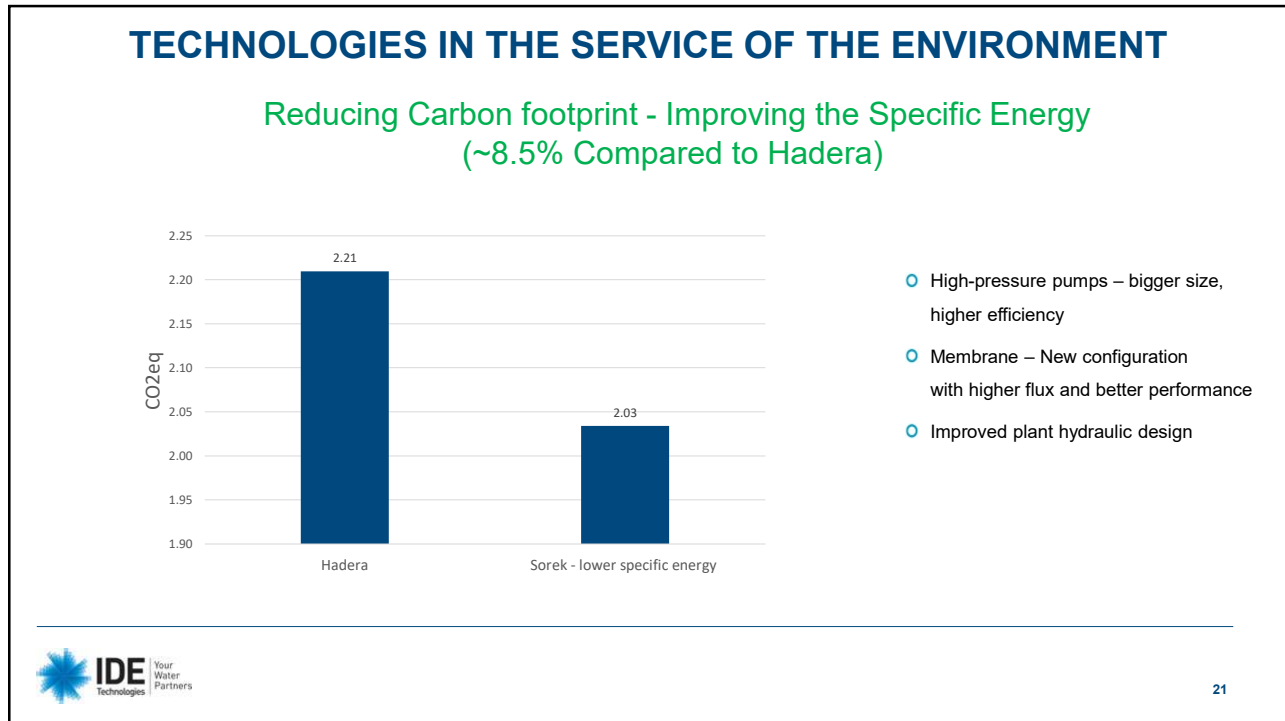
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SOREK B

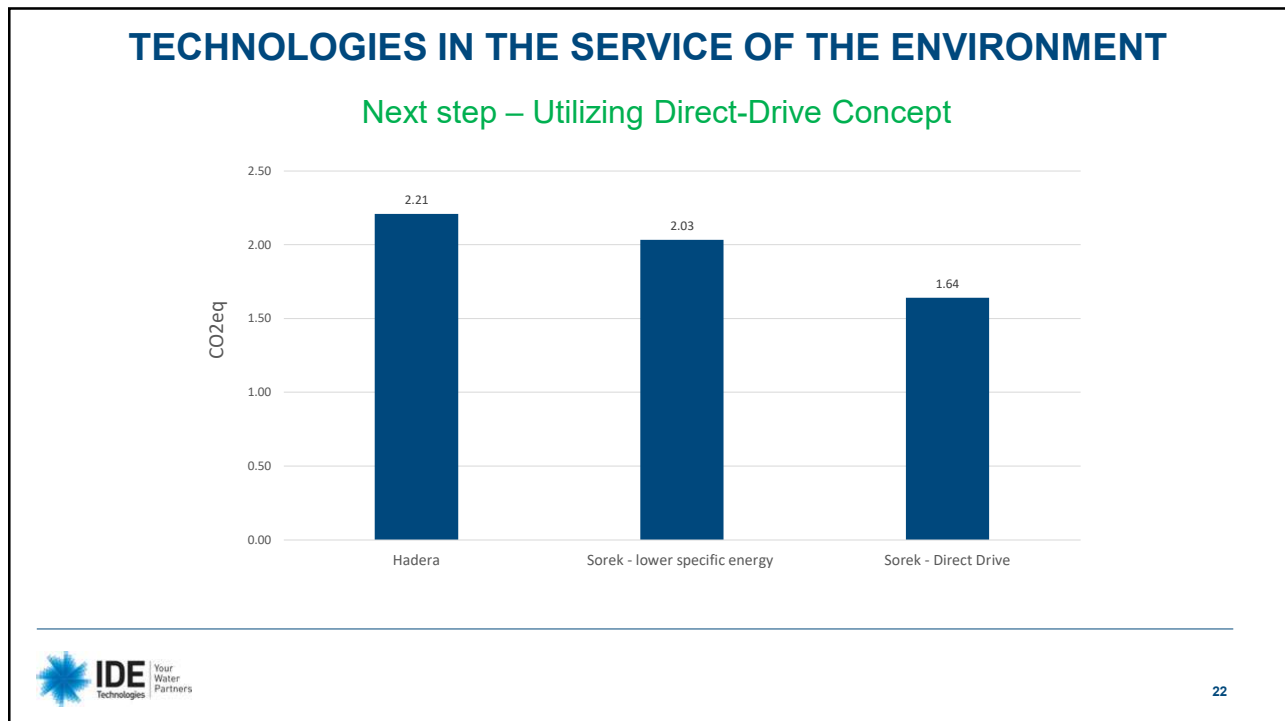
Case Study



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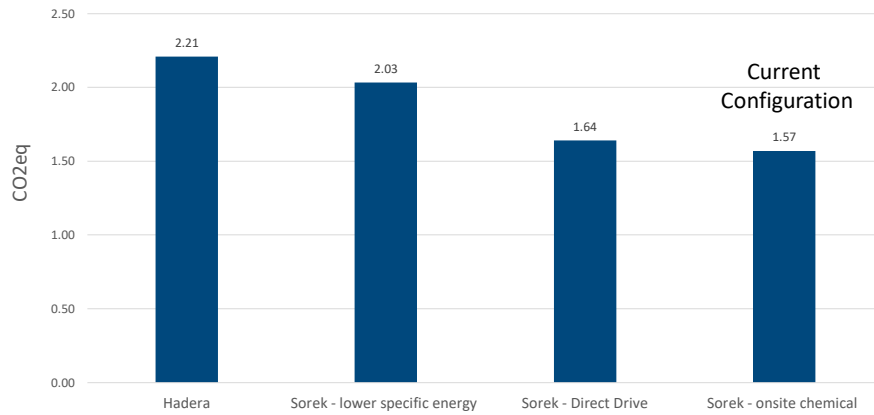
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TECHNOLOGIES IN THE SERVICE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

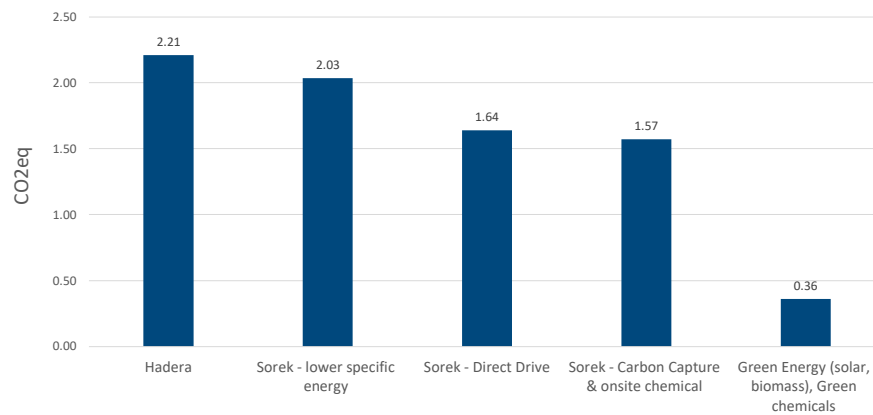
Next step – Implementing Carbon-Capture and Onsite NaOCl Production



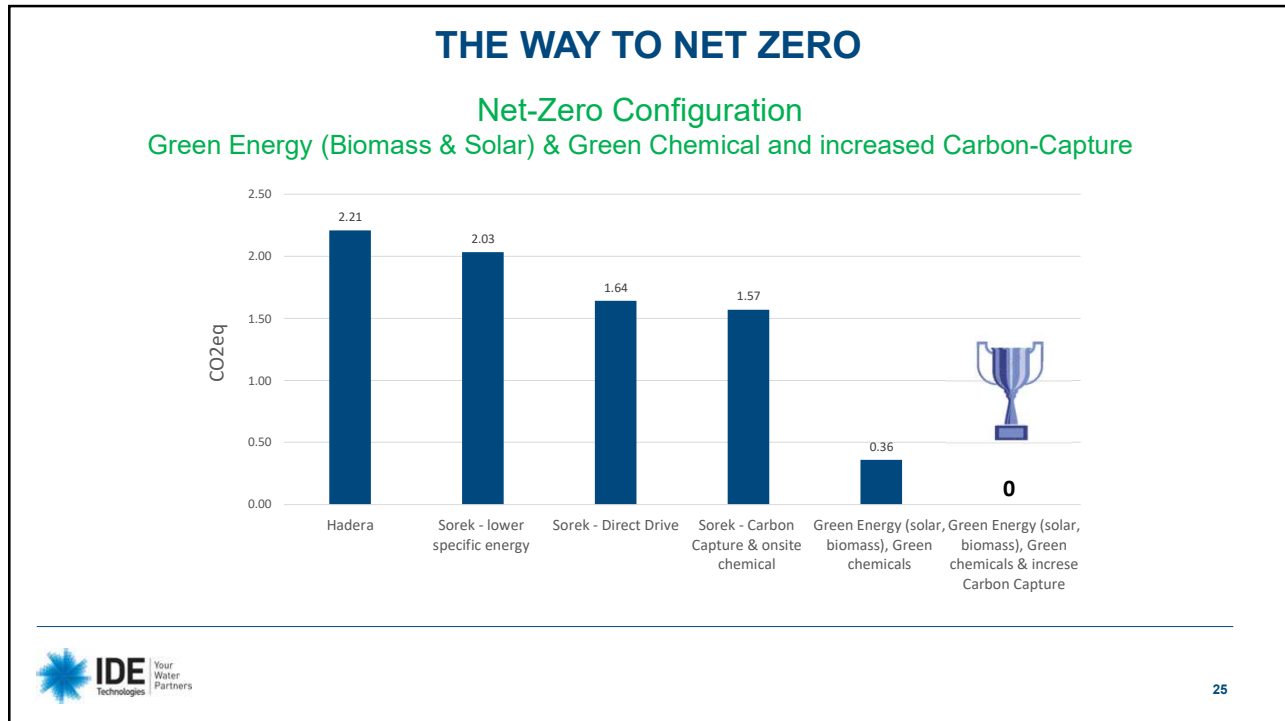
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THE WAY TO NET ZERO

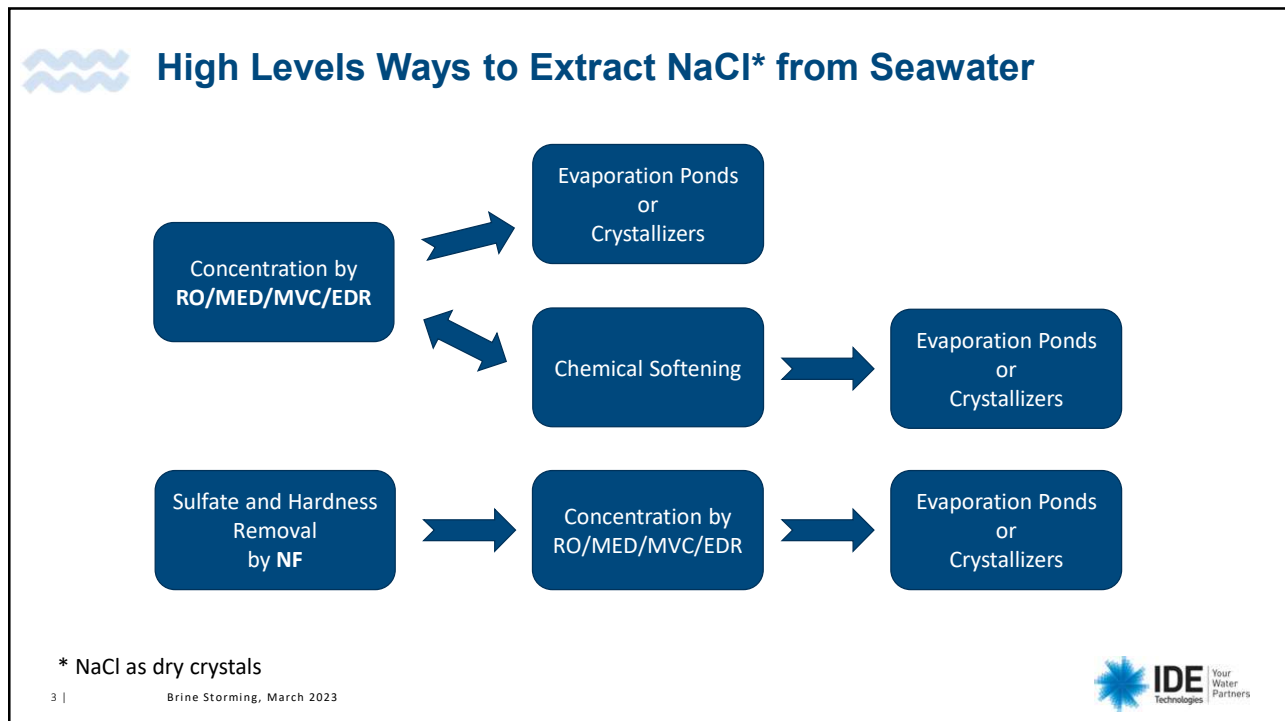
The Next Step - Green Energy (Biomass & Solar) & Green Chemical



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Popular Applications for NaCl from Seawater Brine

- Industrial grade salt for use as “dry” NaCl
- Source for Chloride for Cl₂, HCL & CaCl₂ generation (and others)
- Source for Sodium for NaOH and Na₂CO₃ generation (and others)



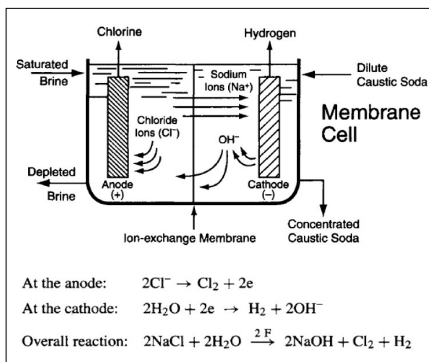
4 | Brine Storming, March 2023



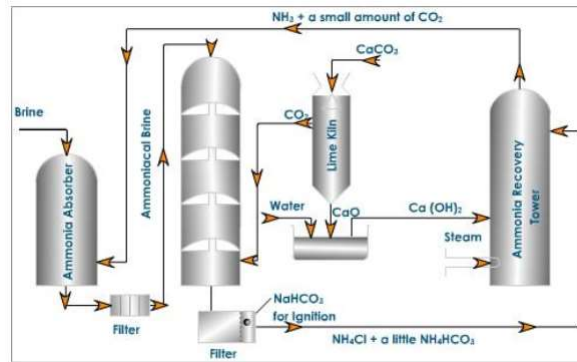
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NaCl Production for Applications Requiring High Purity

- Most industrial applications uses NaCl as feedstock require high-purity NaCl, including the following:
 - Chlore-Alkali Process – for generationn of Chlorine (Cl₂) and-caustic soda (NaOH)
 - Solvay Process – for Generation of Soda-Ash (Na₂CO₃)



Chlore-Alkali Process



Solvay Process

8 | Brine Storming, March 2023

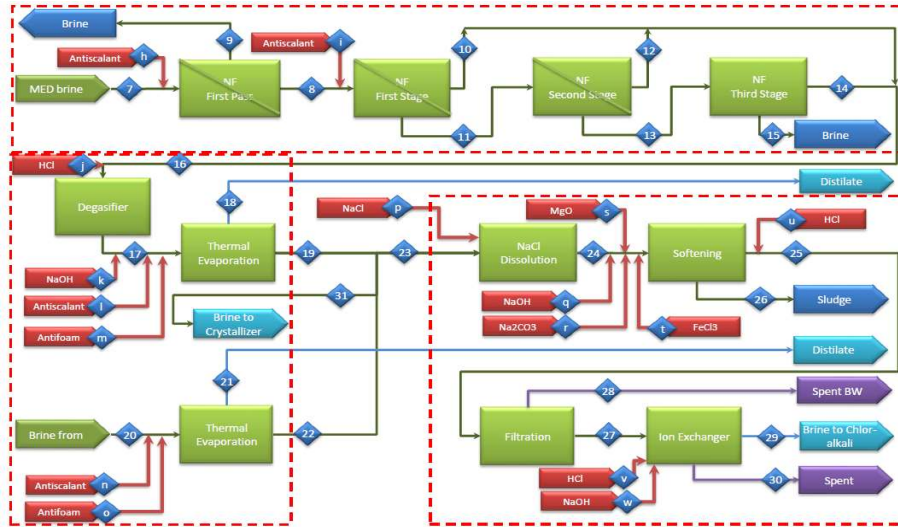


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Seawater Desalination & Pure NaCl Brine

- This approach includes combination NF, RO, MED, Softening & IX:



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Brine Storming, March 2023



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The Tianjin SDIC MED Case

- China is the world largest salt producer – with annual production of ~ 60 – 70 million tons
- Tianjin is one of China’s major sea-salt production centers
- The salt in Tianjin is produced using evaporation ponds in “Salt-Farms”
- However, pre-concentration of seawater is required in order to facilitate an increase in the “Salt Farms” production



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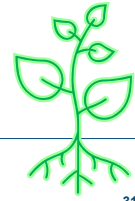
Brine Storming, March 2023



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CONCLUSION AND KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The key to improving the carbon footprint of desalination is implementing a clear and measurable parameter, such as **kgCO₂/m³** – and including it in new projects' evaluation criteria.
- There are innovative technological solutions that effectively mitigate carbon footprint reduction challenges:
 - Direct-Drive of the SWRO HPP using '**Green-Steam**'
 - On-site generation of chemicals by the SDP approach
 - Utilization of renewable energy for electricity and generation of '**Green-Chemicals**'
 - Implementation of 'Carbon-Negative' solutions such as Carbon-Capture and SDP
- '**Net-Zero-Desalination**' is not a myth – and can definitely be achieved



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