Plimmer® - The Next Generation Water Treatment System for Ground and Surface water





The Next Generation Water Treatment System for Ground and Surface water

Reduces TDS, Hardness, Metals and Salts to deliver

World Health Organisation (WHO) standard drinking water

Low Wastage

No Chemicals

Low Power

Introduction

- Plimmer® is a new generation water treatment system that treats Ground / Surface water to reach drinkable standards
- Based on Capacitive Deionization Technology (CDI)
 pioneered by Idropan Dell'Orto Depuratori S. r. l. of Italy
- High recovery system that reduces TDS, Hardness, Arsenic, Fluoride, Nitrates and other contaminants in water in a single process
- Delivers drinking water at the lowest operational cost of any water treatment plant in today's market
- Has the lowest waste water rejection (<20%) compared to other conventional technologies in today's market
- Totally Green Technology uses no chemicals during water treatment. Ensures an environmentally safe discharge process



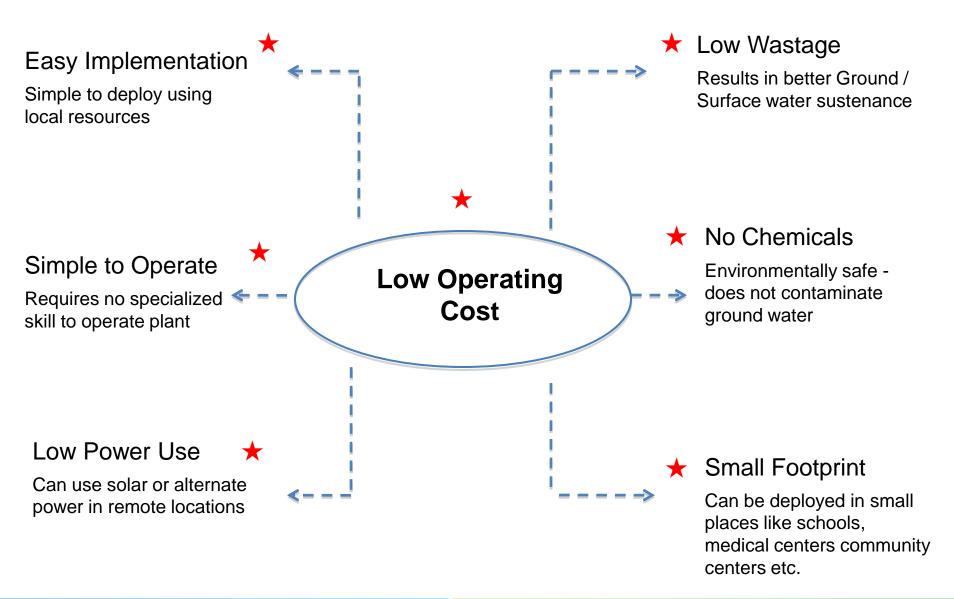


The Unique Plimmer® Advantage

- Plimmer® is the market leader in CDI technology
 - Has been in Operation since 2005
 - Over 400 installations globally
 - Partners in Europe, USA, India, Australia, Saudi, Tunisia, Korea, Russia
- Pioneered by Idropan Dell'Orto Depuratori S. r. l. of Italy – a technology leader in CDI
 - Over 40 years of experience in Water technologies
 - Global patents related to power consumption, design & construction of Electrodes, cleaning of electrodes, electronic control of CDI units, & flow management in Electrodes
- Clever control systems that ensure the minimum possible interference from Users
 - Automatic working of plant
 - GPRS interface for remote management
 - Web interface for governance



Plimmer® Delivers Value



In a single pass, Plimmer® removes

SALTS	METALS	OTHERS
 Total Dissolved Solids 	• Chrome	Ammonia
 Total Hardness 	• Iron	• Chromium 6
Calcium Carbonate	• Arsenic	
Magnesium Carbonate	• Nickel	
Sodium Chloride	• Copper	
 Phosphates 	• Zinc	
 Sulphates 	• Cadmium	
• Chlorides	• Mercury	
 Nitrates 	 Manganese 	
• Fluoride	• Lead	
	Vanadium	

A single system to treat multiple contaminants in water

Plimmer® is different!

Conventional RO Systems		Plimmer® Plimmer®	
1.	60% of water is wasted during a RO treatment process. This reduces a ground water source quickly. Most systems need to be shut down in summer	Plimmer® has a maximum of 20% wastage during the treatment process. Can be reduced further based on water conditions	
2.	RO does not retain adequate levels of minerals required for human health. RO takes out all minerals from water	Plimmer® retains adequate minerals required for human health. Water is delivered to WHO standards	
3.	RO systems need high power input for efficient treatment	Plimmer® is a low power input technology, easy to use, and can use alternate energy sources in power-scarce locations	
4.	RO requires frequent use of chemicals for cleaning RO membranes.	Plimmer® uses diluted citric acid – a simple and safe organic acid - for cleaning. Environmentally safe waste water discharge	
5.	RO requires skilled operators to manage systems effectively	Plimmer® is fully-automated to ensure a minimum possible input requirement on operators	

Why the Operating Cost for Plimmer® is low

Plimmer® needs very few consumables for operation

- Citric acid for cleaning cells regularly
- Sand media change (if installed) once a year
- Carbon media change (if installed) once a year
- 25 Micron cartridge filter replacement once every 2 months

• Plimmer® consumes little power

Single Phase 0.5 hp pump

•	Plimmer ®	requires	low mainte	enance and	little user	input
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- Cells will run for 8-10 years without replacement
- Pro-active maintenance done to clean cells regularly like extra acid wash, bio-cleaning etc.
- Plimmer® requires no specialised skills to operate and manage fully automated with touch pad controls

Description	Unit	Plimmer	
Capacities			
Maximum Input conductivity	μSiemens	2000	
Maximum Input Hardness	ppm	500	
Average Salt reduction		65-70%	
Temperature range	° C	4 - 45	

The Best Applications for Plimmer®

As a drinking water solution

- For rural and urban areas
- In Government-owned health centres
- In Government schools & community centres

Point of Entry (POE) water treatment in residential developments

- Delivers treated water in ALL taps at home
- Better water conservation

Hotels & Malls

- Laundry & Kitchen water supply in hotels
- Food courts and public drinking water supply in malls

Industries

- Food, beverage and pharmaceutical manufacturing
- Bottling plants







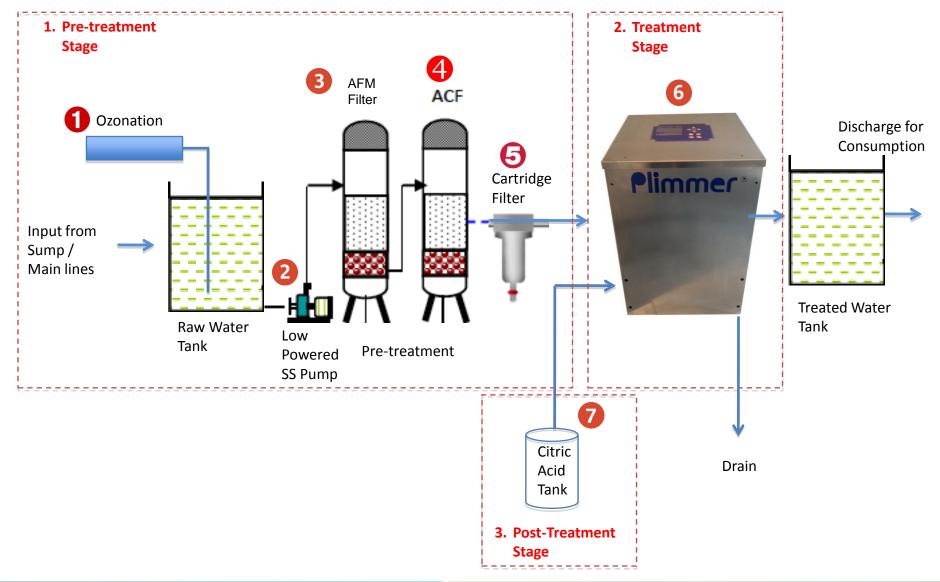






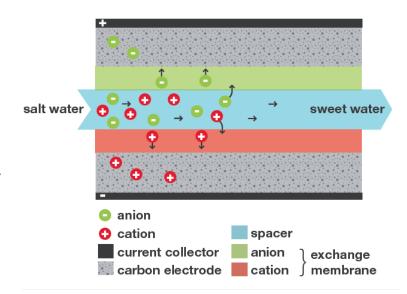
How Plimmer® Works

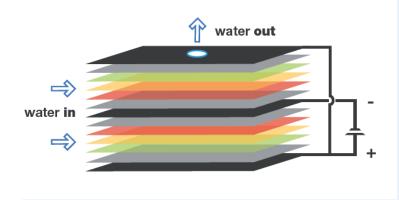
Overall Plimmer® System Operation



Plimmer® Technology

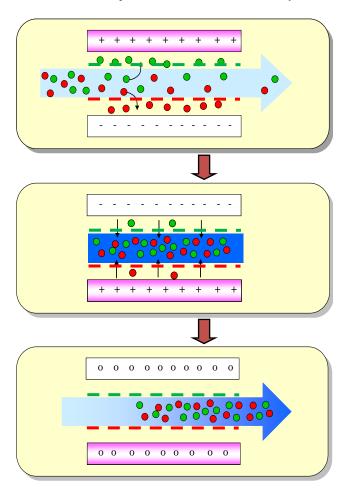
- The technology used is called Capacitive Deionization (CDI)
- This is a non-membrane technology where the ions in solution are attracted to a pair of electrodes as water flows through the **Plimmer**[®] cell
 - requires very low pressure resulting in low power consumption
 - reduces water wastage since water is not pushed through a membrane under high pressure
- **Plimmer**® has 12 patents covering the number of electrodes, the coating on electrodes and the electronics required to handle the process
- No chemicals required for treating water
- Electrodes require just 1.6 V charge to operate –
 providing an option to run on alternate energy sources





Plimmer® Operational Cycle

Purification cycle → 3 main steps



Step 1 Ion removal

Step 2 Regeneration

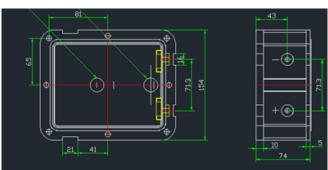
Step 3 Flush When water passes between the electrodes, ions are attracted to the oppositely-charged electrodes. The output water with these salts and metals removed exits the system

As more and more ions are attracted to the electrodes, the electrodes become saturated. At this point, **Plimmer®** automatically stops the input flow, reverses the electrode polarity and discharges the adsorbed ions back into the cell

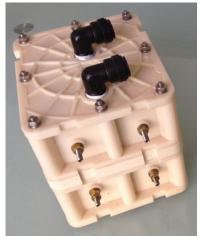
The cell is then flushed and the ions trapped in the cell are sent to waste. **Plimmer**® then re-establishes the original electrode polarity and the ion removal process (Step 1) starts again

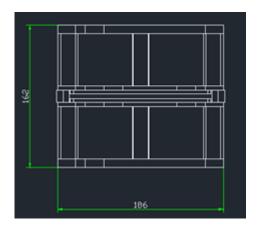
Characteristics of Plimmer® Cells





Model 2.5M Flow rate 1.65 – 2.5 LPM (Service) Productivity 50-75 LPH Removal rate 65-85%





Model 5M Flow rate 3.3 – 5 LPM (Service) Productivity 100-150 LPH Removal rate 65-85%

Evolution of the power supply boards

The first **Plimmer**® systems used copper bars and lacked short circuit protection Today's **Plimmer**® systems are cheaper and have hardware short circuit protection







AL7
Needs water
cooling and
aluminium case

AL10
Directly mounted on the cell. Sophisticated componentry, designed to work on a cell pair



AL11
Directly mounted on the cell.
Sophisticated componentry, designed to work on a single cell





Installations in 2009

Examples

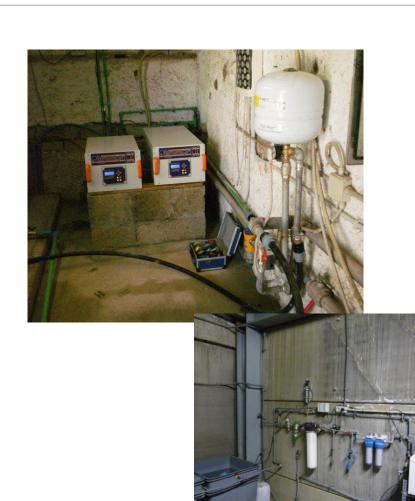








Installations in 2010





Plinn

Installations in 2011



Installations 2012







Installations 2013



Plimmer® Post-process Treatment – Citric Acid Cleaning

• The Plimmer® process for cleaning cells

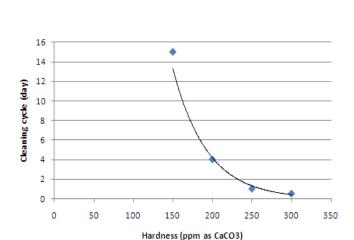
- This is a patented process for pro-actively cleaning cells to avoid excess calcium build-up in cells
- This is done automatically at end of every production cycle
- **Plimmer**® can set production cycles to 5 / 10 / 20 hours with rest period of 1 / 2/4 hours
- At the start of a rest period, **Plimmer**® automatically takes in a small quantity of citric acid solution to clean cells. This will be flushed out at the start of a production cycle
- Citric acid is environmentally friendly a simple organic acid with no discharge hazards
- This process ensures electrodes have a long life
- Solution can be prepared locally at the Regional Support Centre

Plimmer® Post-process Treatment – Citric Acid Cleaning

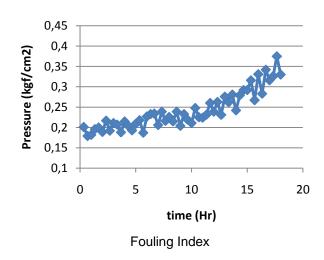
Tests were performed on the long-term efficiency of daily "self-maintenance" with the special maintenance solution produced by Idropan

In normal work WITHOUT the use of citric acid the pressure drop (fouling index) increases rapidly during the work period

From tests carried out there is a precise relationship between Temporary Hardness and the effect on efficiency of fouling of the cell.



Days before cell cleaning WITHOUT Self maintenance

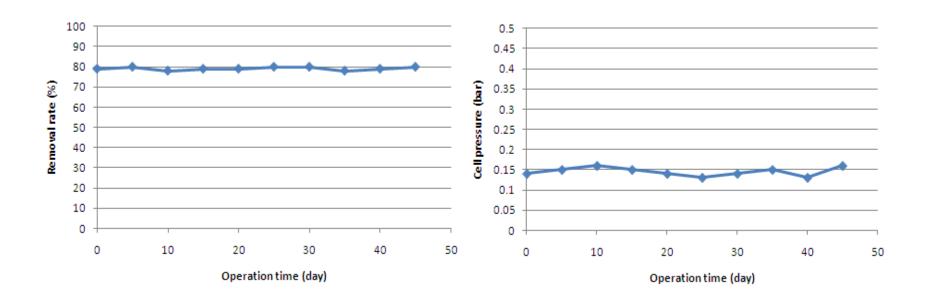


Test conditions recommended by European legislation :

Inlet water: Hardness300 $^{\sim}$ 340 ppm, TDS 450 $^{\sim}$ 500 ppm, IEC60734

Plimmer® Post-process Treatment – Citric Acid Cleaning

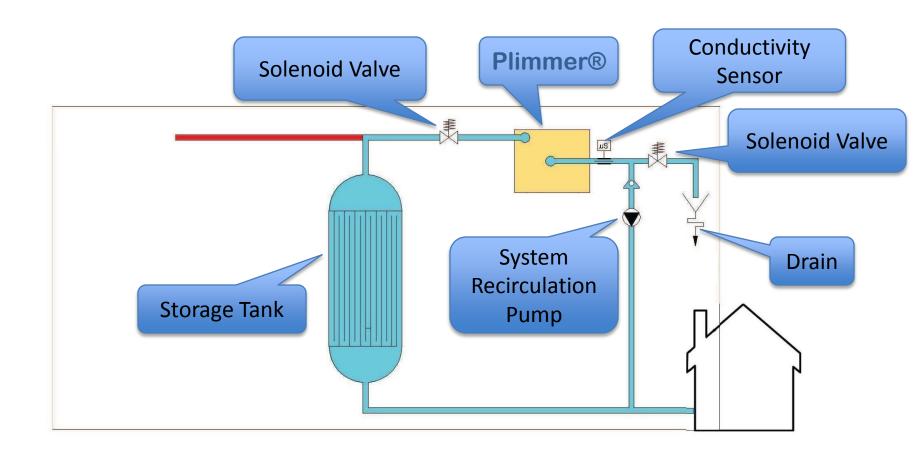
- In contrast, the following values of long-term performances were obtained with daily cleaning using Idropan citric acid solution
- The recommended maintenance procedure ensured long term stable operation, constant salt removal rate & consistent cell pressure



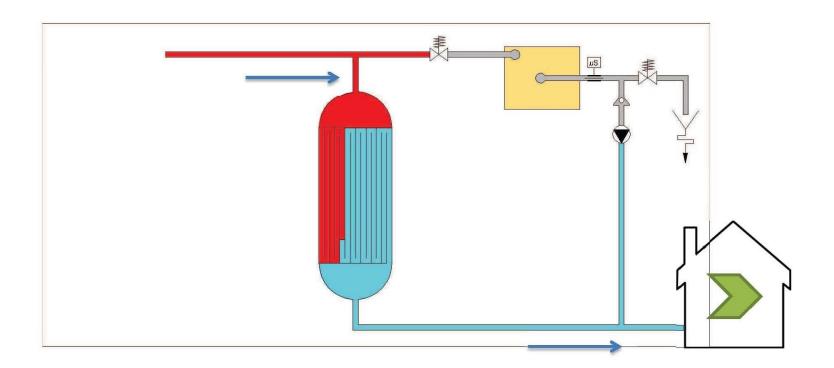
Plimmer® Saltless CDI Water Softener

The Concept

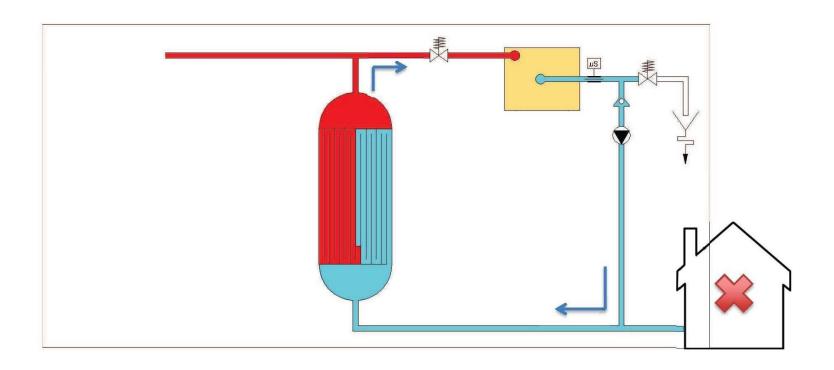
At the beginning of the day



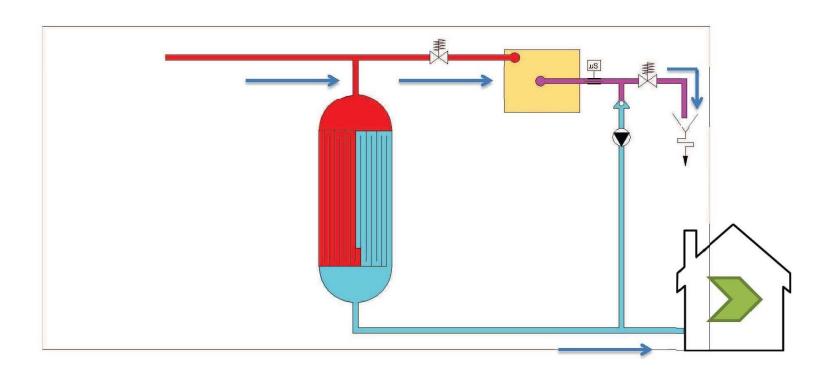
As water is used



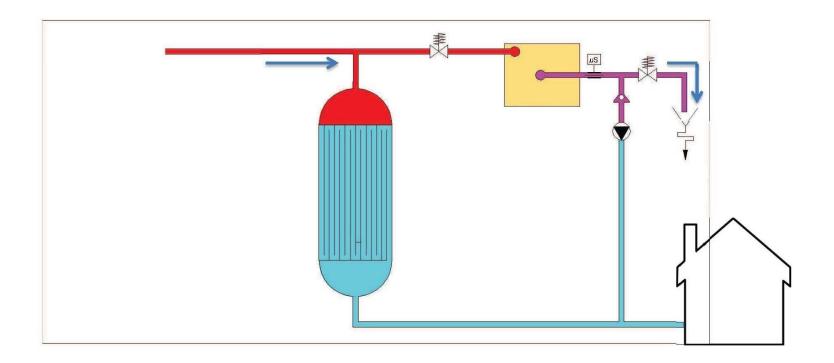
Water demand stops in the home but the **Plimmer®** continues to treat water in the tank



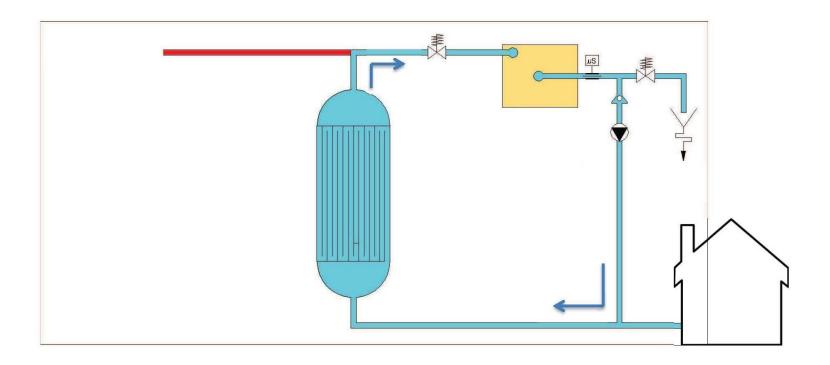
Plimmer® regenerates as needed



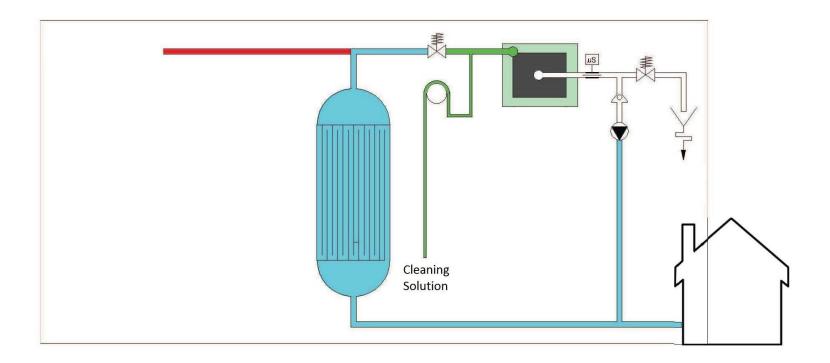
Tank is almost filled...



Tanks is full and **Plimmer®** shuts off automatically



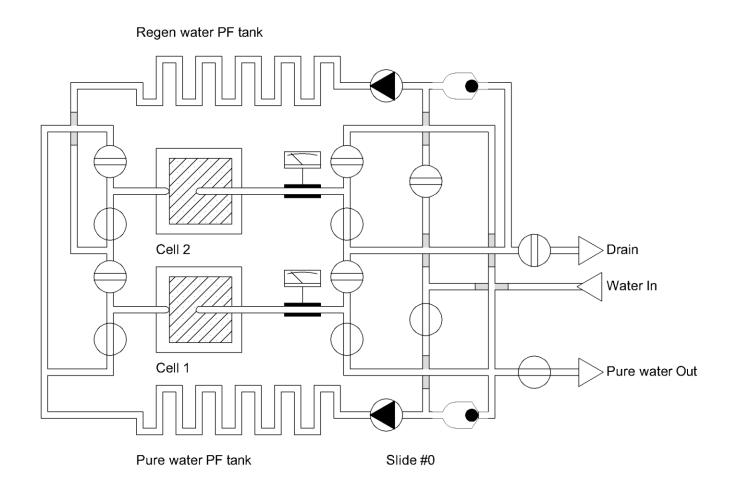
Plimmer® goes into maintenance mode and initiates self cleaning (set time off peak)



Plimmer® High Salinity

The Concept

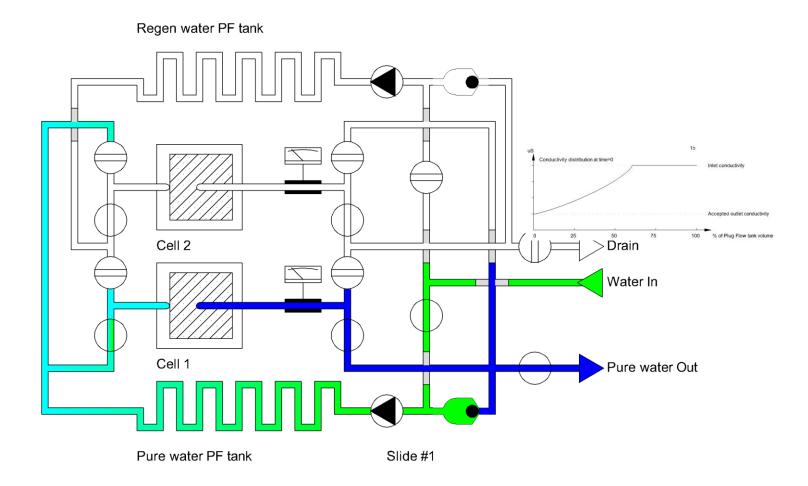
Our idea – a high salinity conductivity reduction system



Two phases – Production and Regeneration

- Cells work in twin mode: while one is producing water, the other is regenerating.
- Cycling interval is very short: cells switch about every minute
- Until output water is at the desired conductivity, the system continues flow in the plug flow and in the cells.
- If waste water has not reached the desired minimum conductivity, it stays in the regeneration plug flow.
- System design helps energy recovery and lower waste water volume

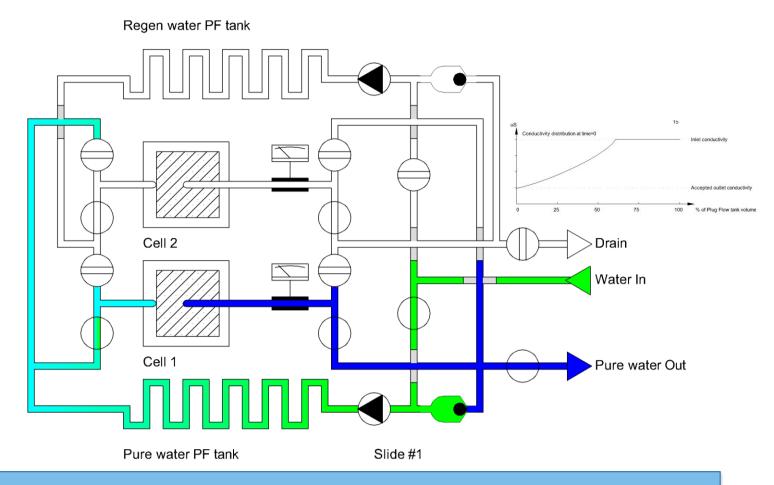
Production phase (1)



When water coming from the cell reaches the required output conductivity, it is delivered to the outlet.

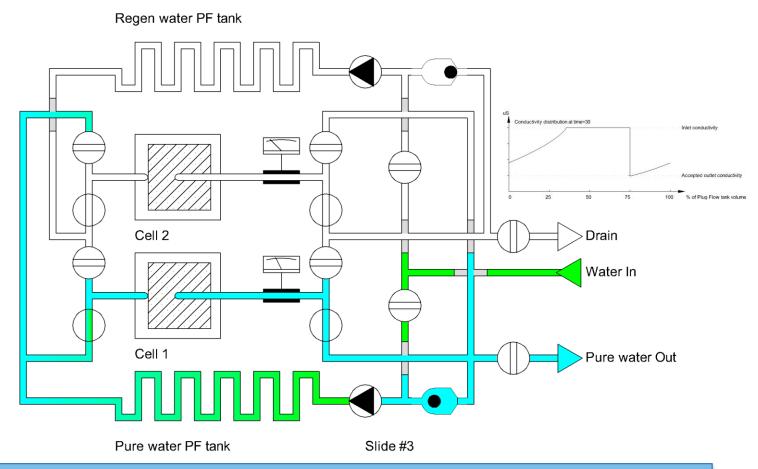
Same amount of new untreated water is added to the plug flow

Production phase (2)



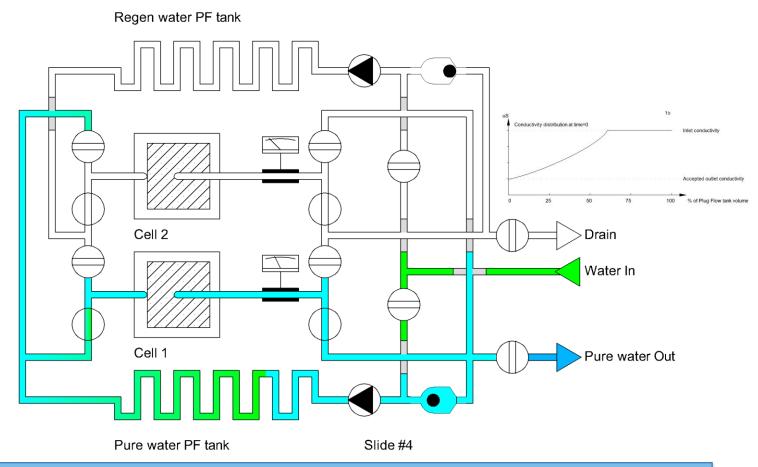
Water still goes to the outlet until it exceeds the specified conductivity.

Production phase (3)



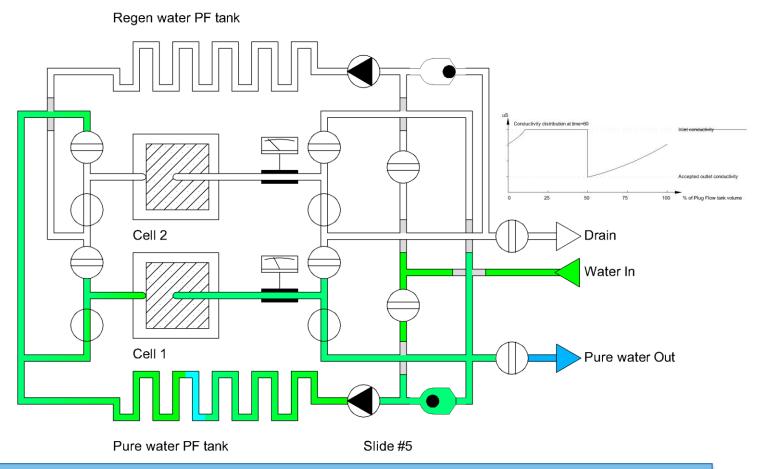
When the specified conductivity is exceeded, water starts to recirculate. In some cases the quality will go down to the desired value.

Production phase (4)



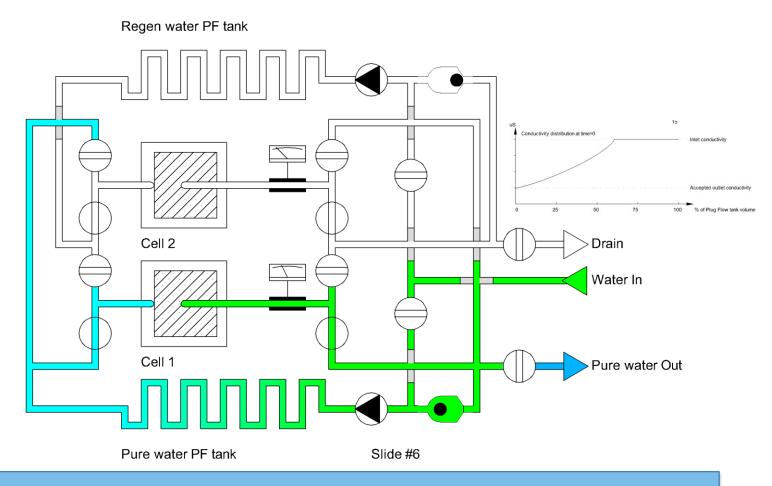
The cell continues to treat water. The water will not mix and inside the tank there will be different conductivity areas.

Production phase (5)



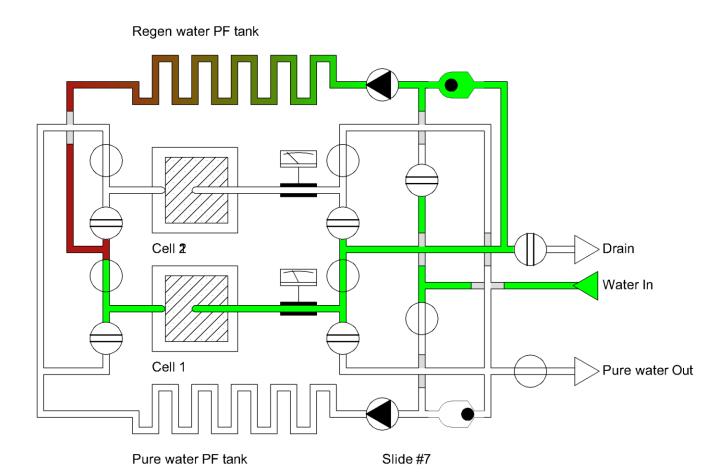
The cell continues to treat water. The water will not mix and inside the tank there will be different conductivity areas.

Production phase (6)



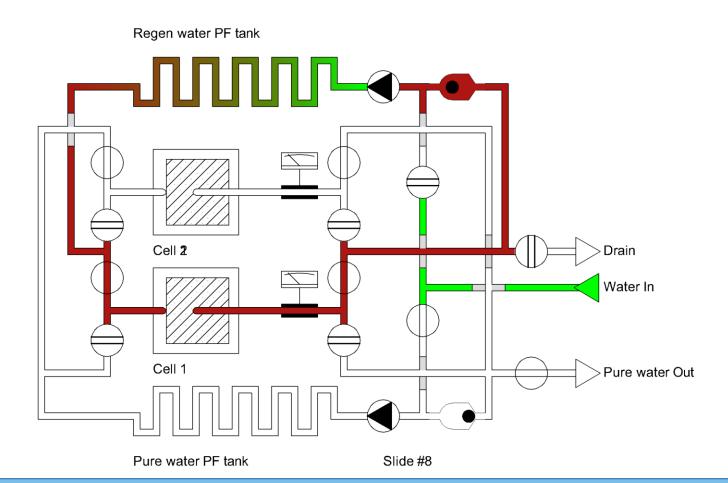
When the water out of the cell is not treated, it means that the cell is exhausted and regeneration needs to start

Regeneration phase (1)



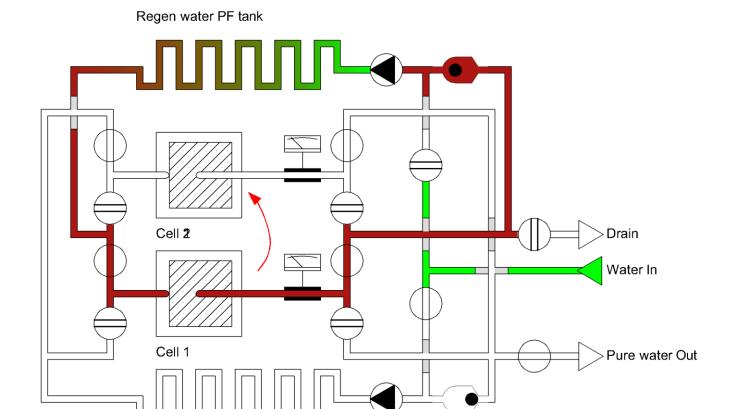
At the beginning of regeneration, circulation will move high salinity water in the cell

Regeneration phase (2)



At this time ions begin to be removed from cell electrodes

Regeneration phase (3)

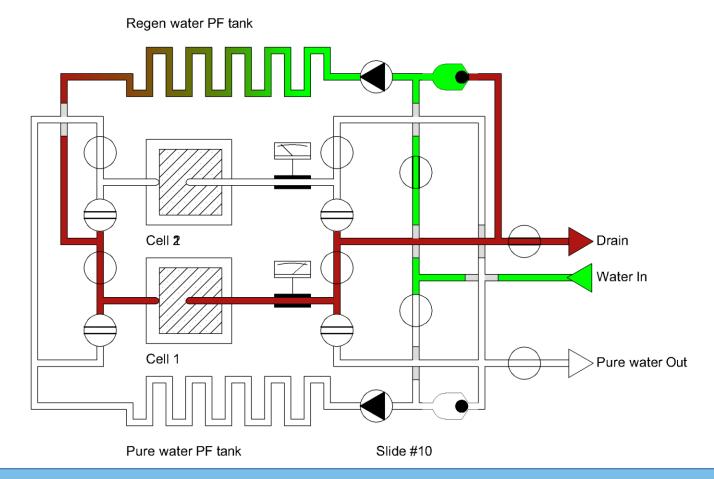


Removal of ions give rise to a voltage over the cell terminals - this energy will be forwarded to other cells by the system's electronics

Slide #9

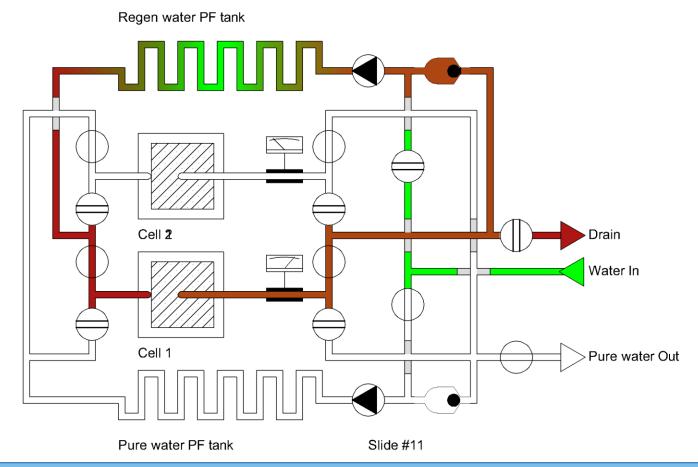
Pure water PF tank

Regeneration phase (4)



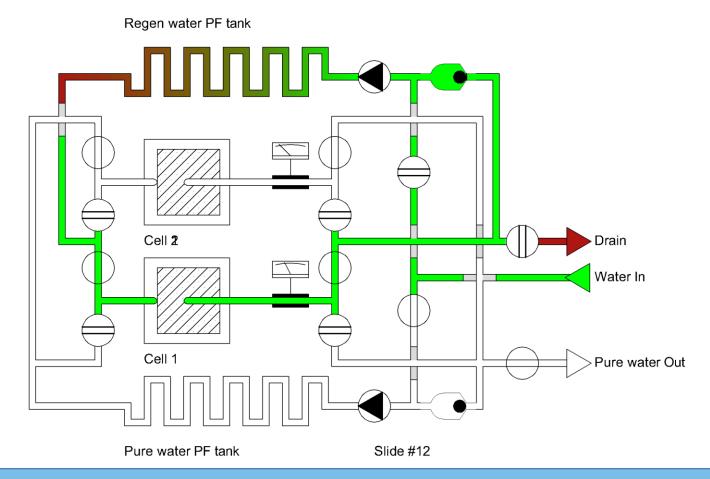
When all ions are discharged from electrodes the conductivity increase will lead to some waste

Regeneration phase (5)



As soon as conductivity islower than the set point circulation will begin and the cell will be washed from PF tank liquid

Regeneration phase (6)

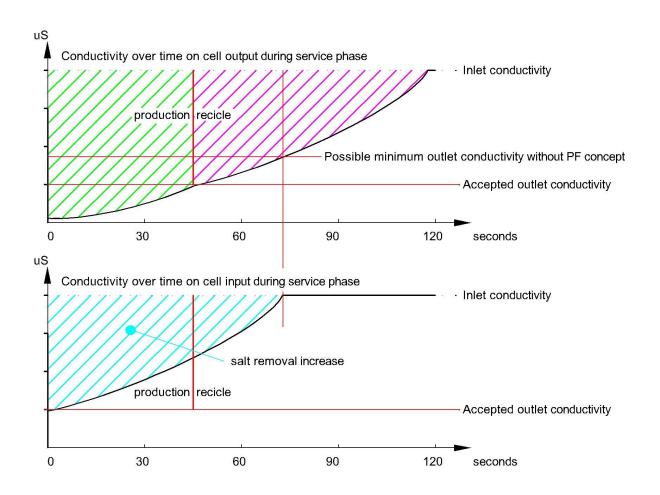


When water is at the same conductivity as the input water, the cell is clean and production can restart

Twin operation

 The above explanation relates to a single cell but actually while Cell 1 is in operation Cell 2 undergoes a regeneration - continuous operation and energy recovery are possible

Overview of results



Goals achieved

- System recovers energy
- System wastes a minimum amount of water (based on specified conductivity)
- System provides treated water at a specific & user-specified quality

Key Aspects of Plimmer® technology

What CDI can and cannot handle

CDI cannot handle

- Any particles that are not charged
- Silica & clay
- If these problems are present, they can be overcome by:
 - first assessing the water condition with an SDI kit to determine the levels of silica and clay
 - installing a pre-treatment process before the inlet tank or **Plimmer**® installation to coagulate and filter silica and clay

What can go wrong

- Scaling of the Electrodes
 - this happens when the electrodes are not cleaned regularly with citric acid solution
 - if the citric acid dosage is incorrect or if the citric acid solution is not properly managed
 - how **Plimmer**® deals with scaling:
 - automated citric acid cleaning at end of every production cycle
 - facility to set the dosage timing dependent upon water quality
 - extra citric acid wash button for regular routine maintenance
 - Plimmer® controls and supplies the citric acid solution through our Regional Centres
 - cleaning cells in labs (only required when pro-active treatment described above fails for any reason)

What CDI can and cannot handle

What can go wrong

- Bio-fouling of the cells
 - Bio-fouling is a common problem in all water technologies unless treated proactively
 - how Plimmer® deals with biofouling:
 - ozonating the inlet tank
 - using media that are not prone to bacterial contamination
 - treating cells in labs (only required when pro-active treatment described above fails for any reason)

Conclusion & Summary

- Idropan has developed a viable and well-considered Plimmer® system for managing drinking water in residential developments
- **Plimmer**® is the only proven solution available with such high levels of automation and consistency
- Plimmer® is the only system that can manage all known water contaminants
- Clever automation ensures pro-active management of technology reduced stoppage time of plants
- Proven technology backed by global patents
- Plimmer® is a single system that ensures consistency of maintenance and reduced costs of management

Projects using **Plimmer®** technology

Plimmer® CDI Active projects

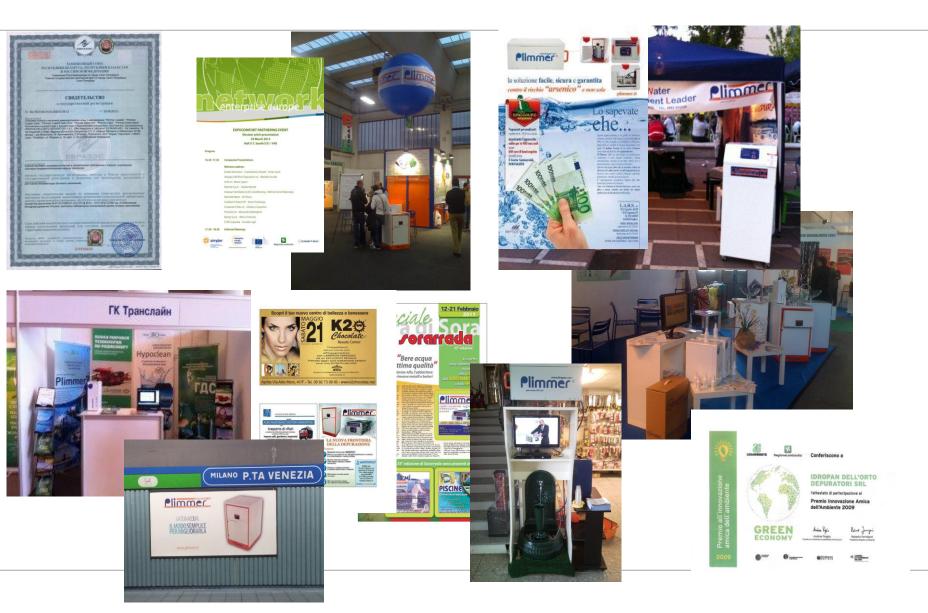
- Rewagen FP7 Project
- DemEAUmed FP7 Project
- NovEED FP7 Project
- King Saud University
- Project on Clinic laboratories ultrapure water production





Visibility of **Plimmer®** around the world

Plimmer® Cdi



Plimmer® Cdi









Plimmer CDI Partners

- Fraunhofer Institute for Interfacial Engineering and Biotechnology IGB DE
- LEITAT Technological Center Spain
- VITO Belgium
- EcoSynt Belgium
- Supsi Switzerland





Plimmer CDI Visibility

4th March 2010

EcoRadio - ECOBuild London (Tullio Servida)

4th March 2010

TG1 - ECOBuild London

8th March 2011

TG3 Buongiorno Italia (Mariella Servida)

14th May 2012

Il Sole 24 Ore – Italia al quarto posto per le alleanze con l'estero (Mariella Servida)

21st November 2012

RAI 3 - Geo&Geo – record (Tullio Servida)







Plimmer CDI Visibility (2)

- 2009 Politenico di Milano Plimmer Technology and supercapacitors
- 2009 AIFM at Fiera Trattamenti e finiture di Parma I trattamenti delle superfici tra globalizzazione, innovazioni e sviluppo sostenibile
- 2009 Premio innovazione Lega Ambiente 2009
- 2010 Premio innovazione Lega Ambiente 2010
- 2011 Marina Militare Italiana Plimmer Technology introduction
- 2011 Comune di Salsomaggiore
- 2011 Premio innovazione Lega Ambiente 2011







Thank You

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