## **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

First edition 2021-09

# Marine technology — Product water quality of seawater reverse osmosis (RO) desalination — Guidelines for municipal water supply

Technologie maritime — Qualité de l'eau produite par le dessalement <sup>3</sup>, men punicip. de l'eau de mer par osmose inverse (OI) — Lignes directrices pour les réseaux municipaux d'eau potable



Reference number ISO 23446:2021(E)



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Published in Switzerland

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#### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. <u>www.iso.org/directives</u>

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. <u>www.iso.org/patents</u>

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Marine technology*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

#### Introduction

With population growth, urbanization, climate change impacts and increases in household and industrial uses, fresh water scarcity will definitely affect the sustainable development of society. Seawater desalination is an effective way to meet the water needs. In some regions, it is almost the primary source of municipal water supply.

Because of technology and cost advantages, the reverse osmosis (RO) process has been used increasingly for seawater desalination. However, desalted water of seawater RO desalination is low in minerals and poorly buffered. It is usually aggressive to metallic materials used in equipment and distribution pipelines. To solve this problem, the post-treatment of desalted water, such as the addition of minerals and/or blending of waters, is necessary to achieve a balanced mineral content. Therefore, it is necessary to monitor product water quality after post-treatment to confirm the safety for municipal water supply.

Consequently, standardization of the product water quality is important and useful for the protection of corrosive pipelines and related equipment. The key parameters are monitored to meet the related limits and range. The product water will be compatible with municipal pipelines and related equipment.

These guidelines provide key parameters to manage the product water quality of seawater RO y /aluan desalination for municipal water supply. They are intended to assist water engineers, authorities, decision makers and stakeholders in evaluating the compatibility of product water with pipelines and devices.

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### Marine technology — Product water quality of seawater reverse osmosis (RO) desalination — Guidelines for municipal water supply

#### 1 Scope

This document provides guidelines for product water quality of seawater reverse osmosis (RO) desalination that is used for municipal water supply.

It specifies water quality parameters and ranges, monitoring frequency and test methods to ensure the compatibility of the product water with the pipelines.

#### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org

#### 3.1

#### desalted water

freshwater produced by seawater reverse osmosis desalination plants

#### 3.2

#### product water

water produced by post-treatment of desalted water (3.1), such as mineralization and waters blending

#### 4 Desalted water quality

The total dissolved solids (TDS) of desalted water should be as given in Table 1.

#### Table 1 — TDS limits of desalted water produced by different RO desalination processes

Desalted water of RO process	TDS
	mg/l
Single pass RO	≤ 500
Double pass RO	≤ 100

#### 5 Product water quality

The parameters and range of product water quality should be as given in <u>Table 2</u>. For specific cases, see <u>Annex C</u>, <u>Table C.1</u>. For additional water quality parameters and ranges, see Reference [6] or local regulations.