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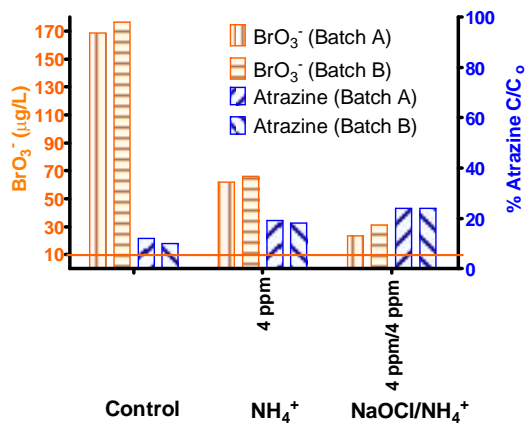
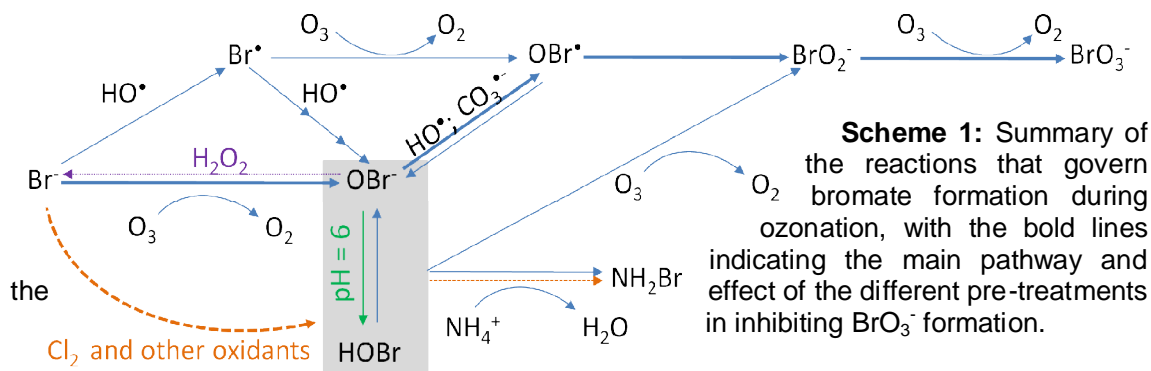
# Pre-treatments to control bromate formation during ozonation

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With  $O_3$  treatment being one of the most efficient and affordable oxidation processes used in drinking water and wastewater treatment, it has been used for the many applications including the removal of colour, taste and odour, the removal of emerging micropollutants and for disinfection purposes. On the other hand, its usage for drinking water production is limited by the formation of the carcinogenic bromate ( $BrO_3^-$ ) if natural bromide ( $Br^-$ ) concentrations are significant. Current water quality standards have set the provisional  $BrO_3^-$  concentration to 10  $\mu g/L$ . Based on the above, this study compared several pre-treatment methods for inhibiting bromate formation during ozonation of tap water, from the DTU campus. These include pH-depression,  $H_2O_2$  addition,  $NH_4^+$  and  $Cl_2/NH_4^+$  addition and other oxidants based on the  $Cl_2/NH_4^+$  addition. Besides bromate formation, each pre-treatment was evaluated for its ability to inhibit atrazine and carbamazepine removal by ozone. The presentation will present the required  $O_3$  dose to remove atrazine in the tap water from the DTU-campus, as well as the bromate concentrations formed; the kinetics of  $O_3$  decomposition and contaminant removal in the tap water at pH= 6, 7, and 8; and the effect of each pre-treatment on bromate formation. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that has compared all these different pre-treatments for the same water matrix and additionally we will present several new pre-treatment methods.



**Figure 1:** Reproducibility of pre-treatments for  $BrO_3^-$  formation and ATR removal. Experimental conditions:  $NH_4^+ = 4.0$  mg/L;  $Cl_2 = 4.0$  mg/L;  $O_3 = 3.5$  mg/L; pH = 7.0.