

# Genie in a bottle - Resolving pool chloramine exposures with UV systems

BCMSA Conference November 2011

# Agenda

- Chloramine production
- Health Effects
- Chloramine exposure factors
- New building syndrome - case study
- UV - options and mechanisms
- Trichloramine Exposures in local pools
- UV Pros and Cons
- Other trichloramine mitigation options

# Chloramine Production

Pee in the pool creates a toxic gas!

TRICHLORAMINE  
( $\text{NCl}_3$ )

URINE, SWEAT, LOTIONS



+  $\text{OHCl}$  = MONOCHLORAMINE



+  $\text{OHCl}$  = DICHLOROAMINE



+  $\text{OHCl}$  = TRICHLOROAMINE



# Chloramine Health Effects

- Mono and dichloramine in pool water and aerosol is linked to irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract.
- Trichloramine associated with:
  - Occupational asthma
  - Childhood asthma
  - Acute respiratory irritation
  - Irritation of eyes and respiratory tract
- Trichloramine has same irritancy as chlorine gas!

# Factors that Increase Chloramine Exposure

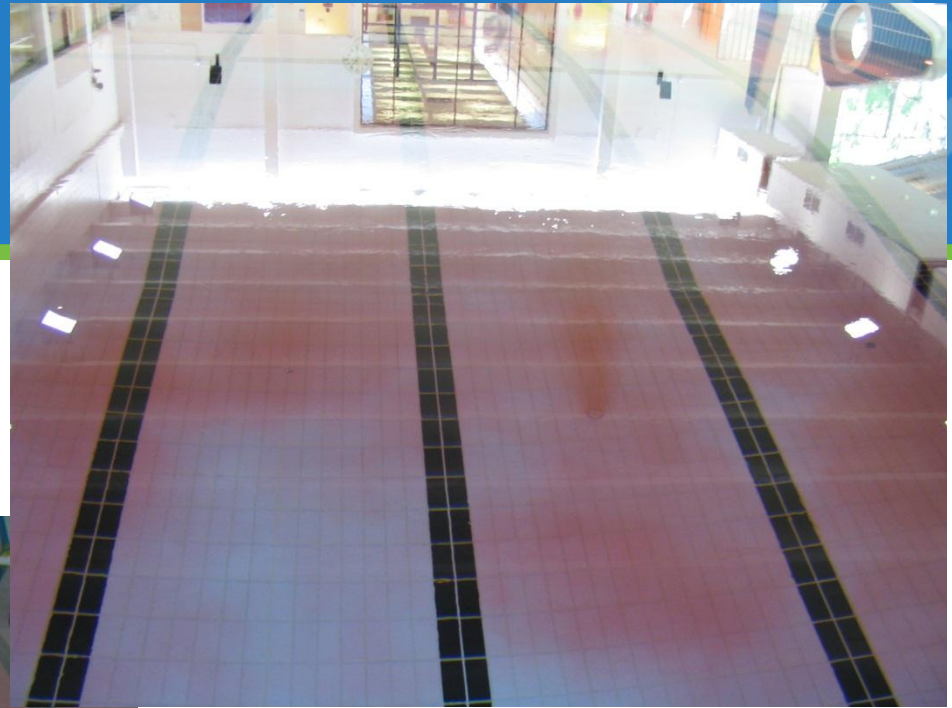
- Increasing water temperature
- Increased bather load
- Poor bather hygiene
- Increased water agitation
  - Water features especially spray features
  - Patron activities disturbing the water
- Reduced fresh air dilution
- Low (acidic) pH conditions

# Case study - Pool #5 - 2005

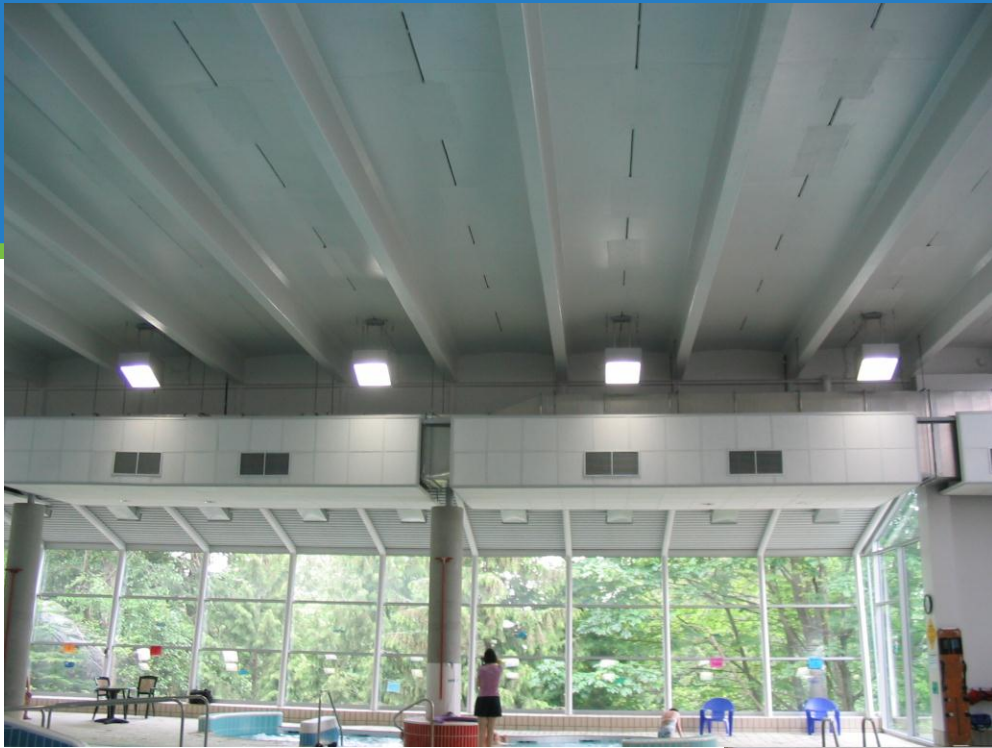
- The Usual New Building Syndrome?











# Pool interventions

- Fixed obvious HVAC defects after rebuild, re-commissioning issues
- Changed air flow directions
- Studied water flow mixing
- Regular super chlorination
- High velocity fans to promote off gassing
- Emptying hot tub
- Increased dilution of hot tub and main pool
- Increased fresh air

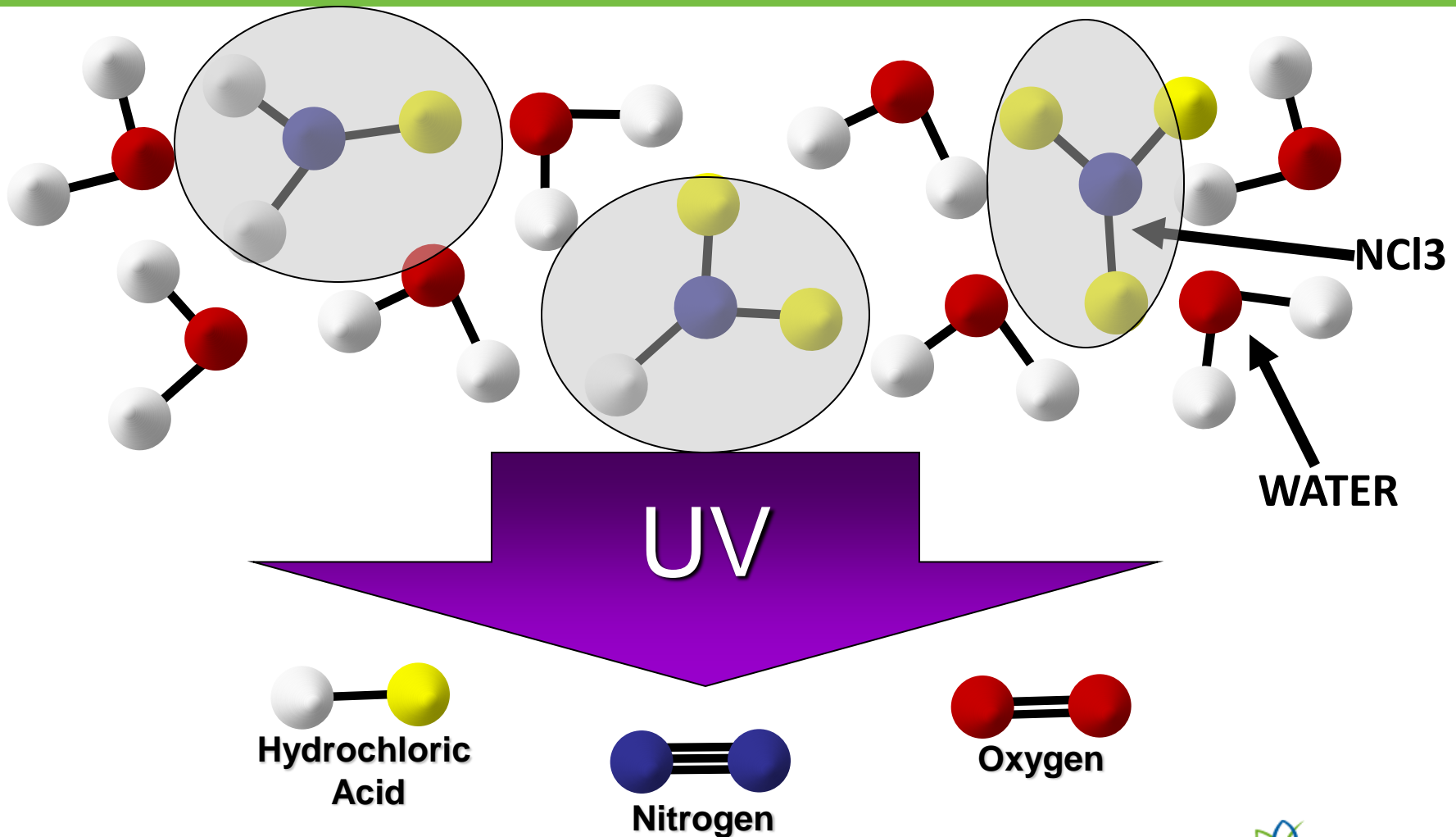
Staff concerns persisted

Desperate measures...

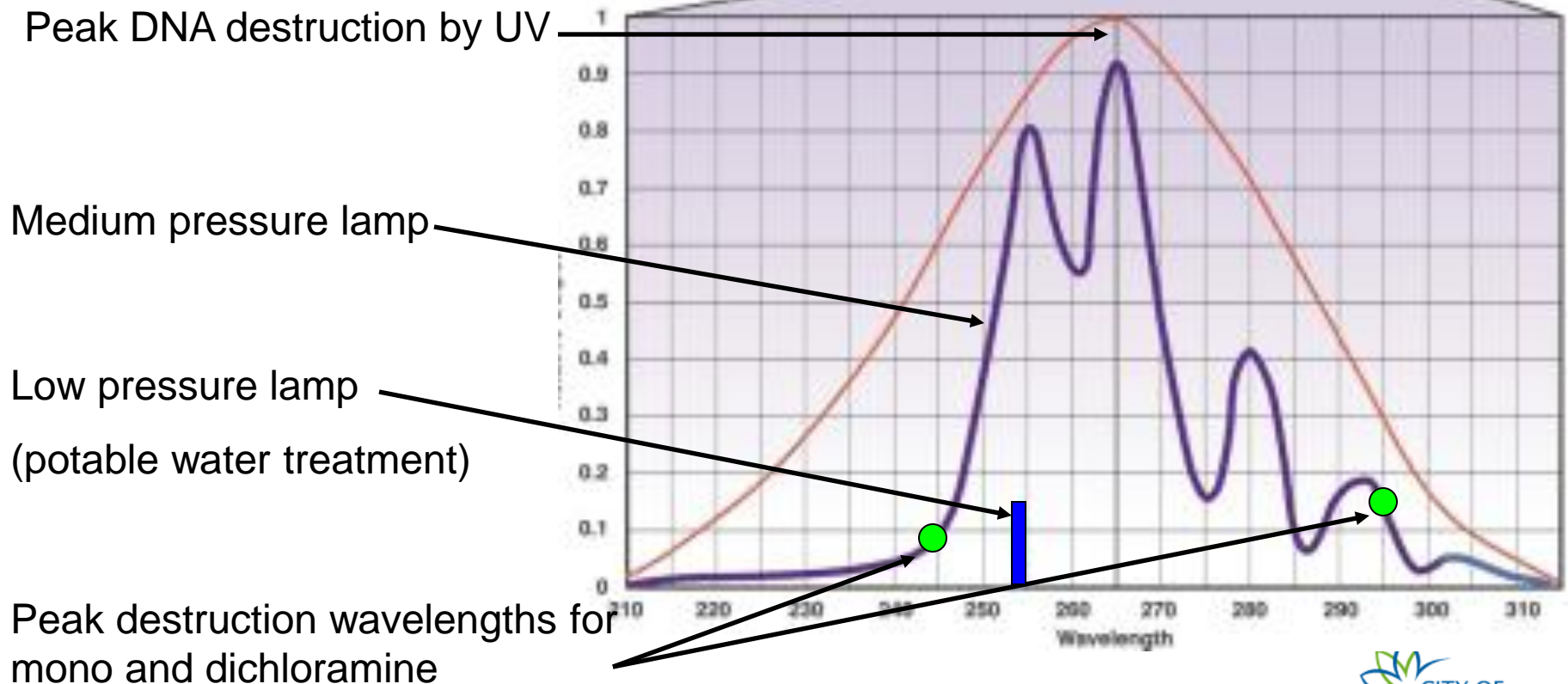
# UV - Product options

- UV Low Pressure vs. Medium pressure lamps, facts or fiction?
- Informed decision (2006)
  - Mining the Internet
  - Manufacturers
  - Link with UBC
- Chloramine destruction requires 60 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup> dose (intensity)
- Chloramines destroyed at different wavelengths
- Focused on hot tubs
- Medium pressure UV system is the right choice for pools

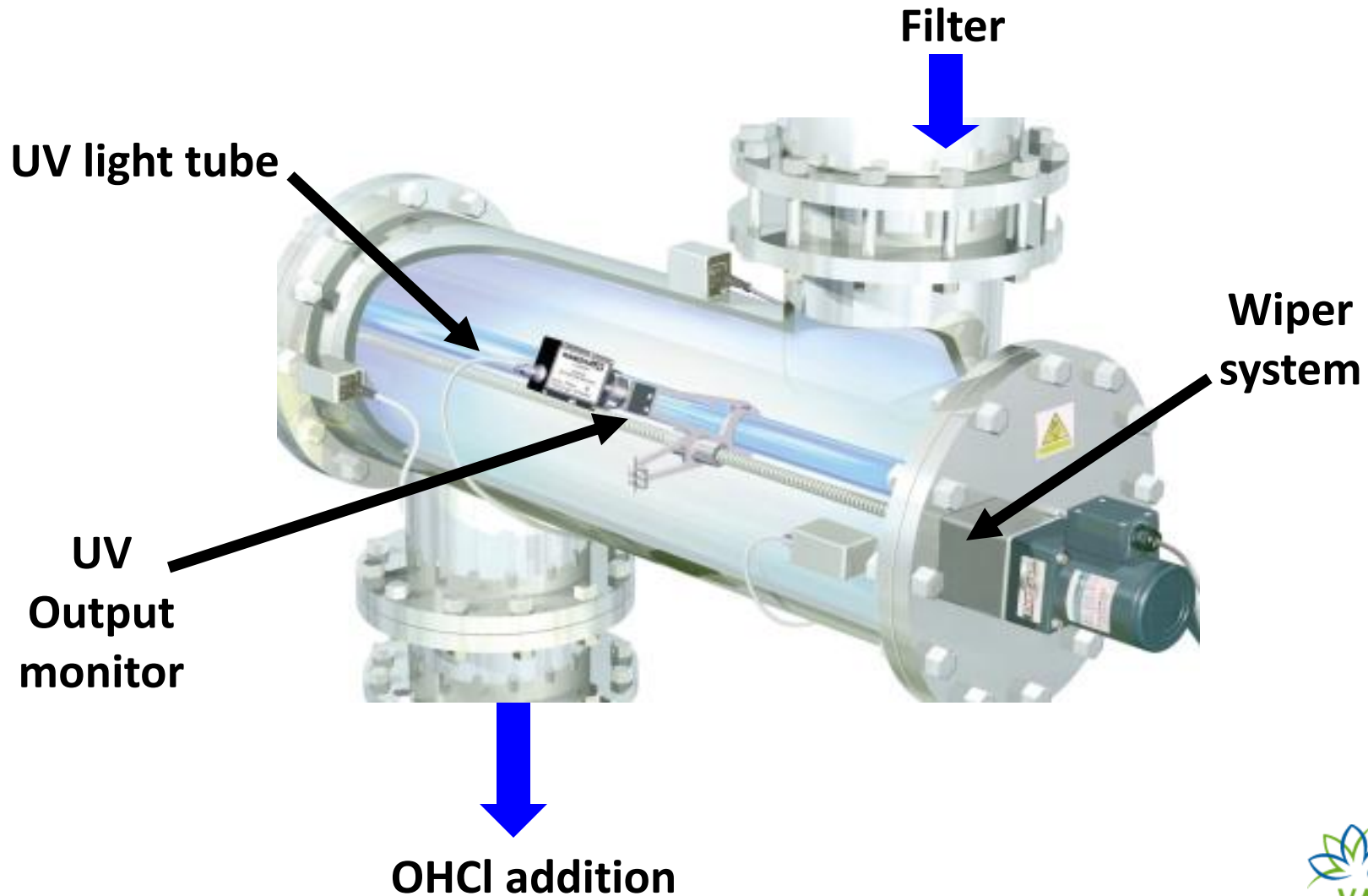
# UV - Photochemical destruction of chloramines to less hazardous chemicals



# Ultra Violet (UV) wavelength spectrum and relative output comparisons for low pressure and medium pressure UV lamps

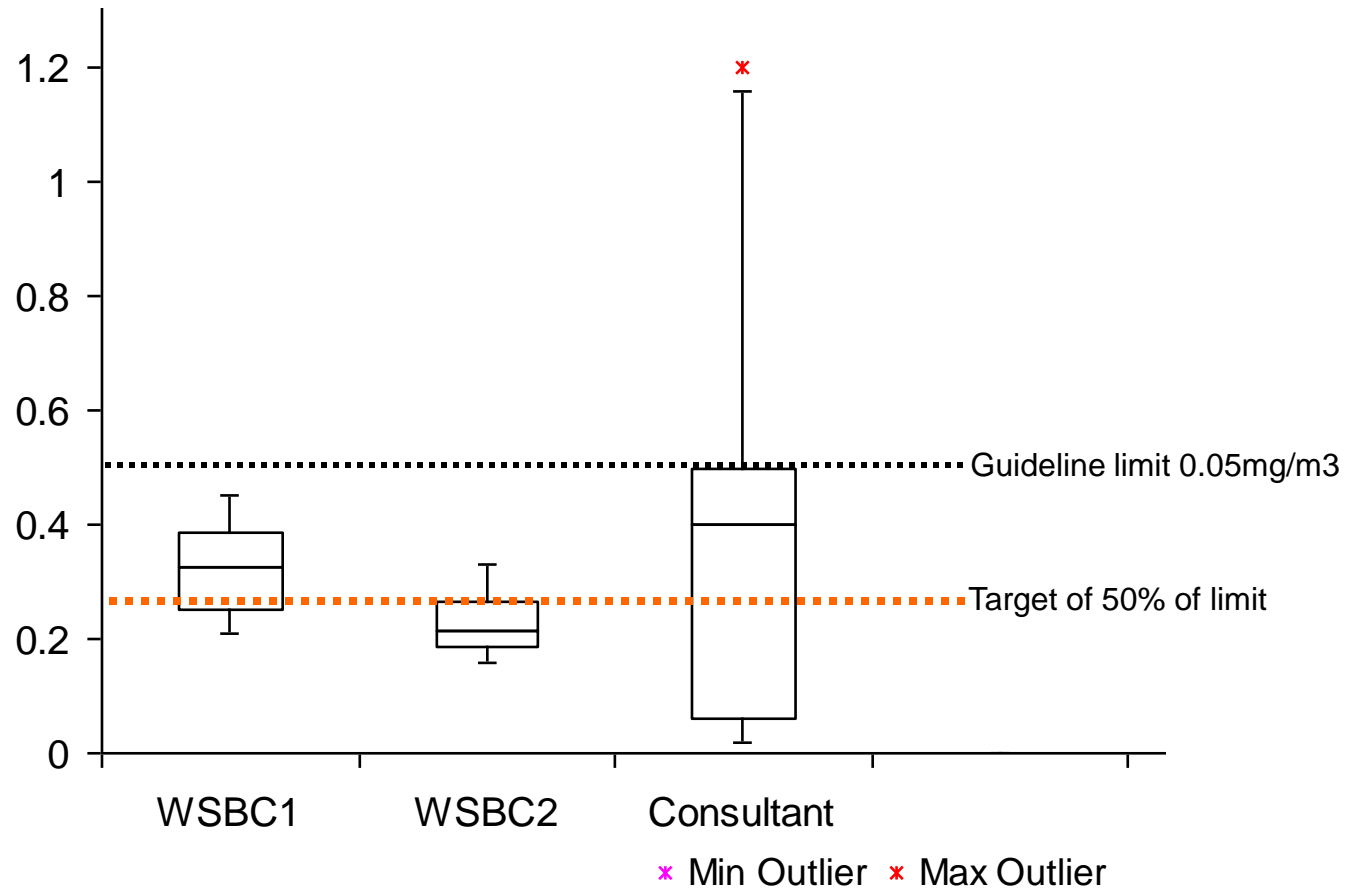


# Construction of UV lamp and water flow





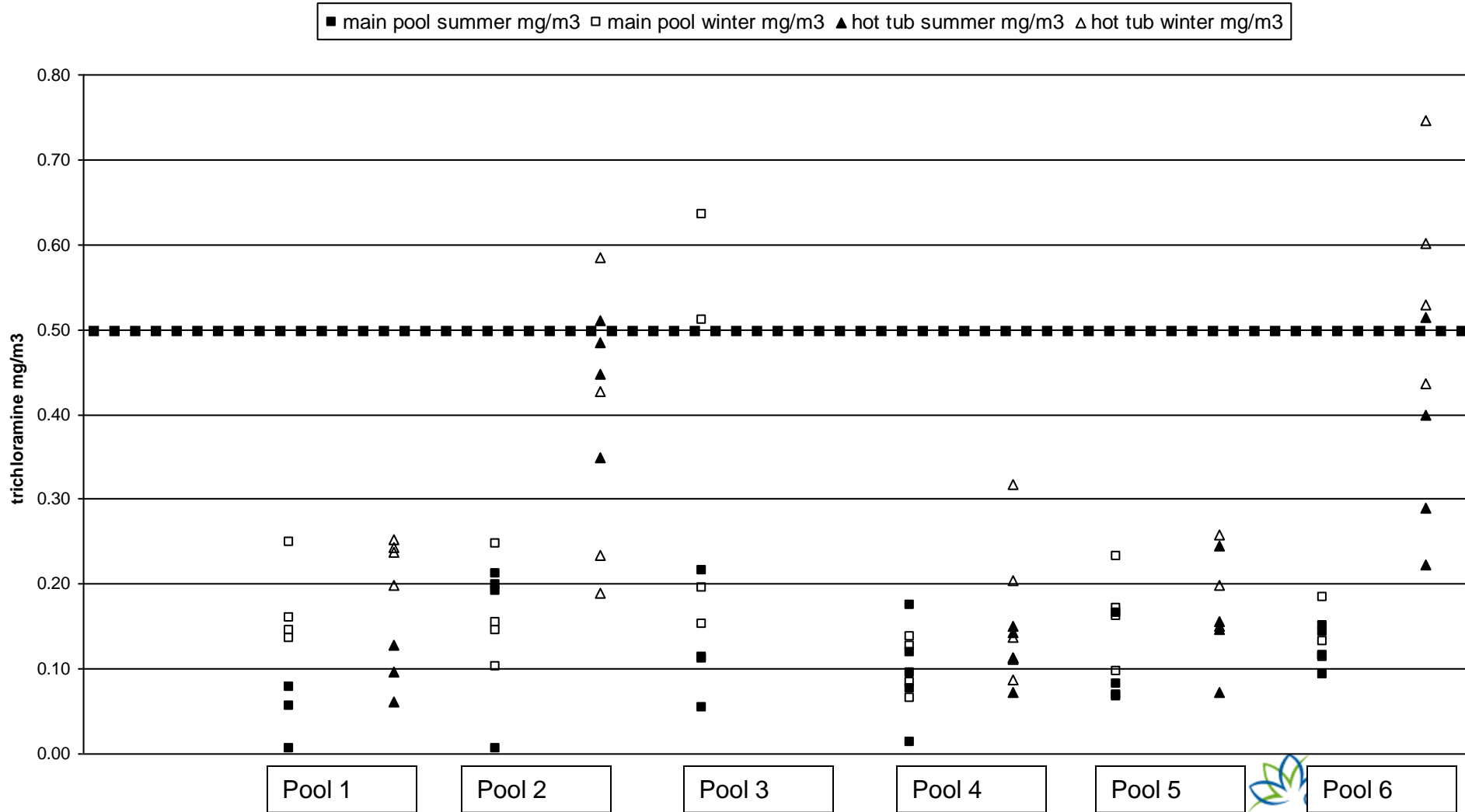
# Airborne trichloramine levels in BC pools



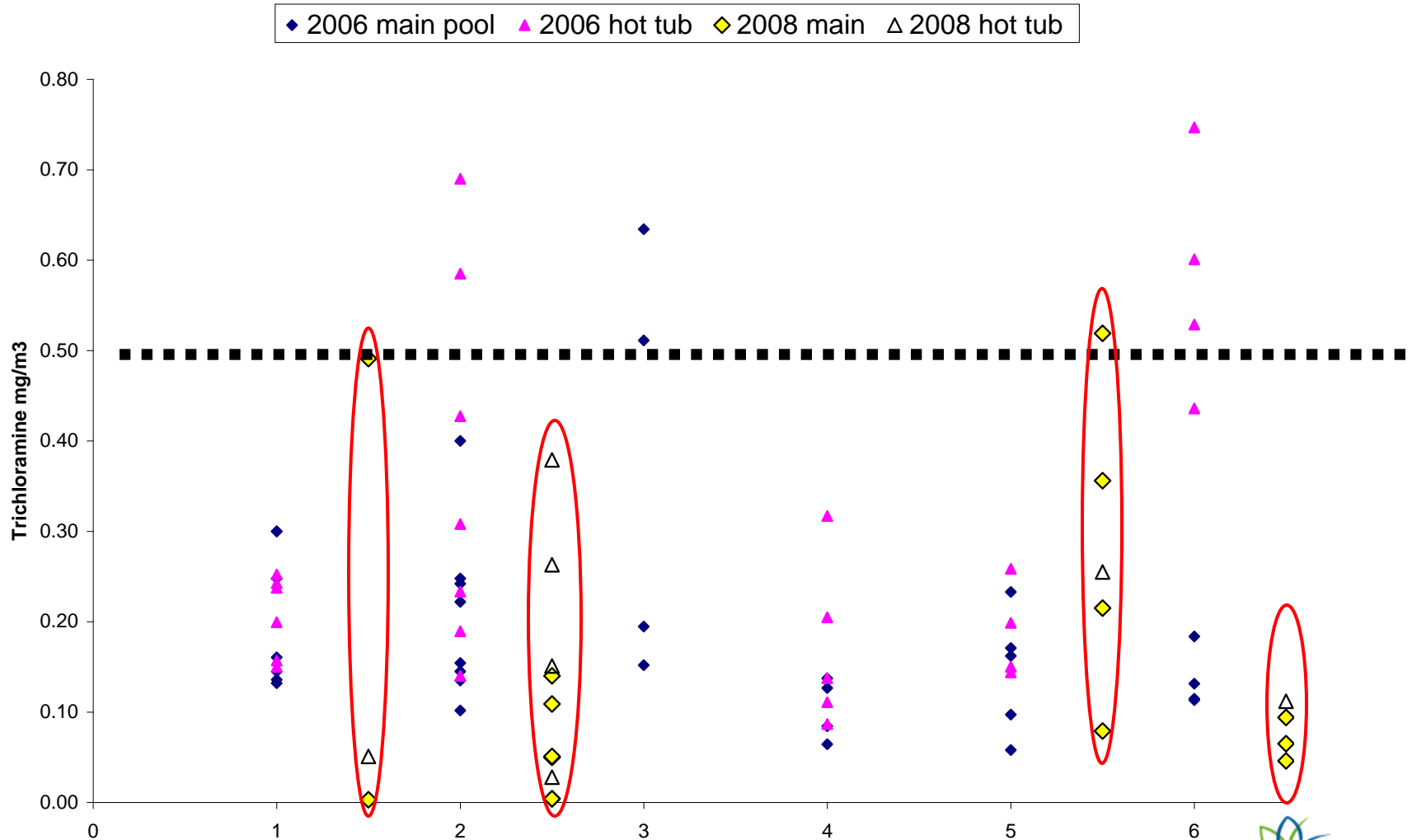
# Air sampling results - WSBC Study 2

	Trichloramine	Mono + Dichloramine
	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
High up	0.17	0.046
Breathing zone	0.27	0.051
Floor / water level	0.24	0.042
Average (n=9)	0.23	0.045 (16%)

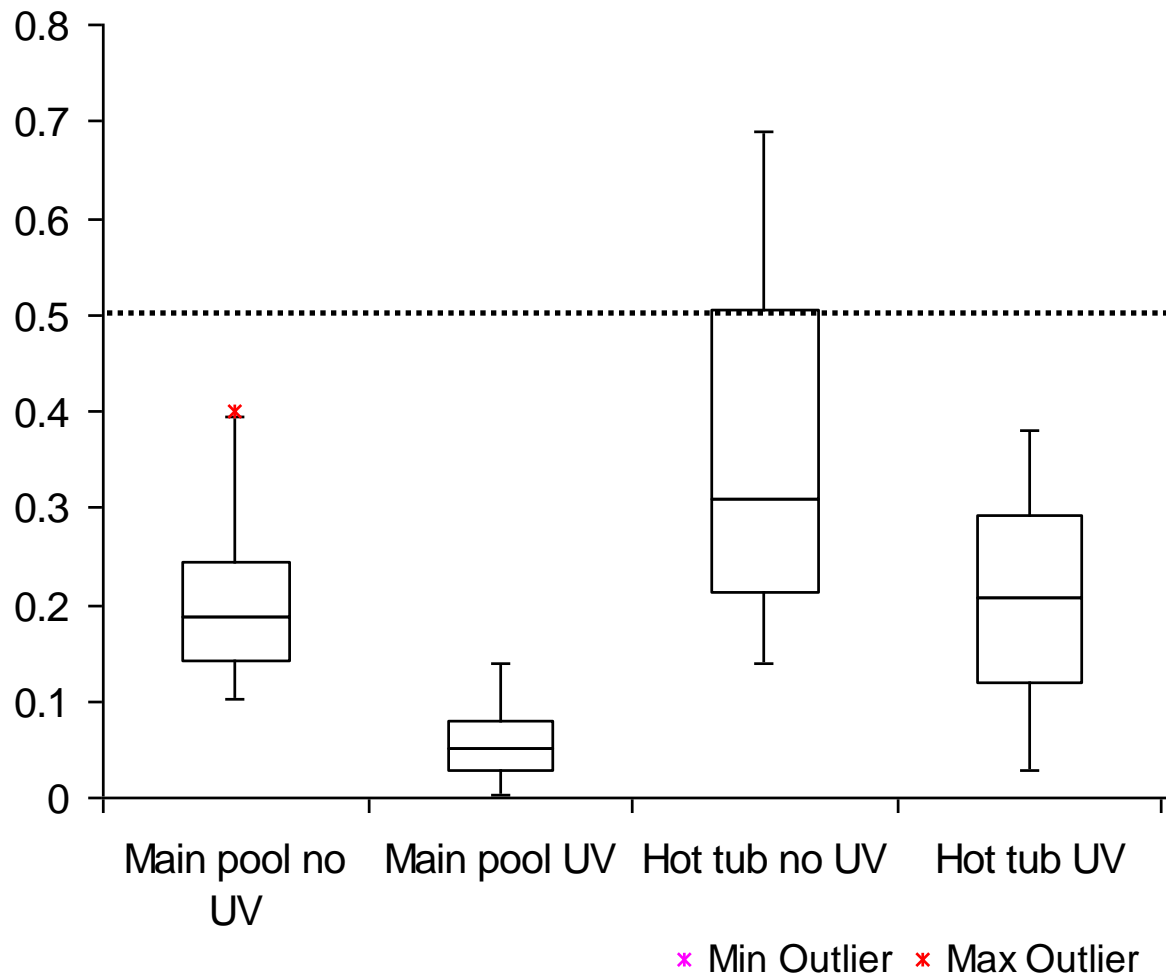
# Airborne trichloramine levels by season and pool type at different pools



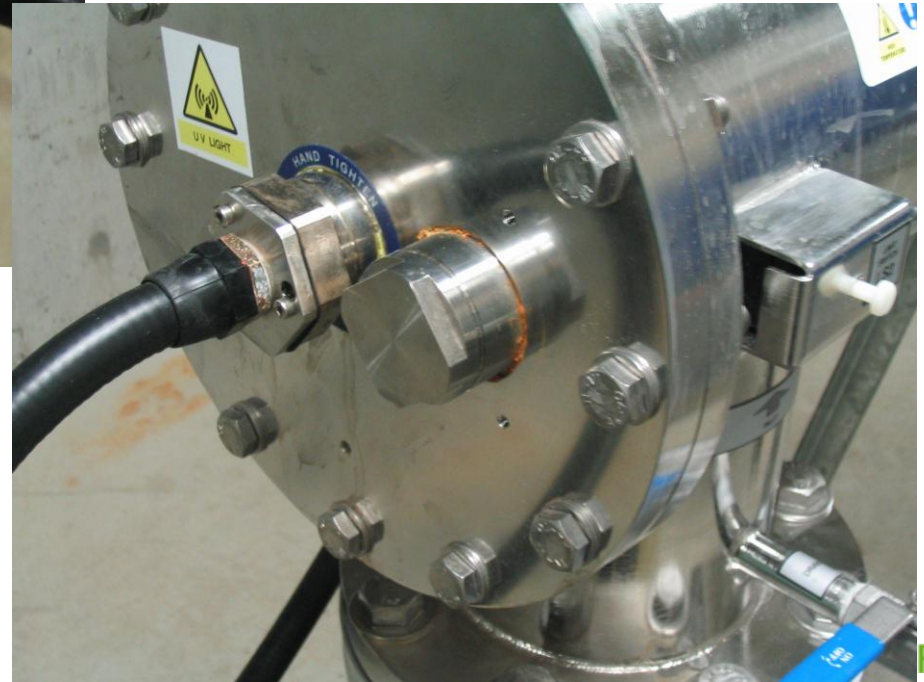
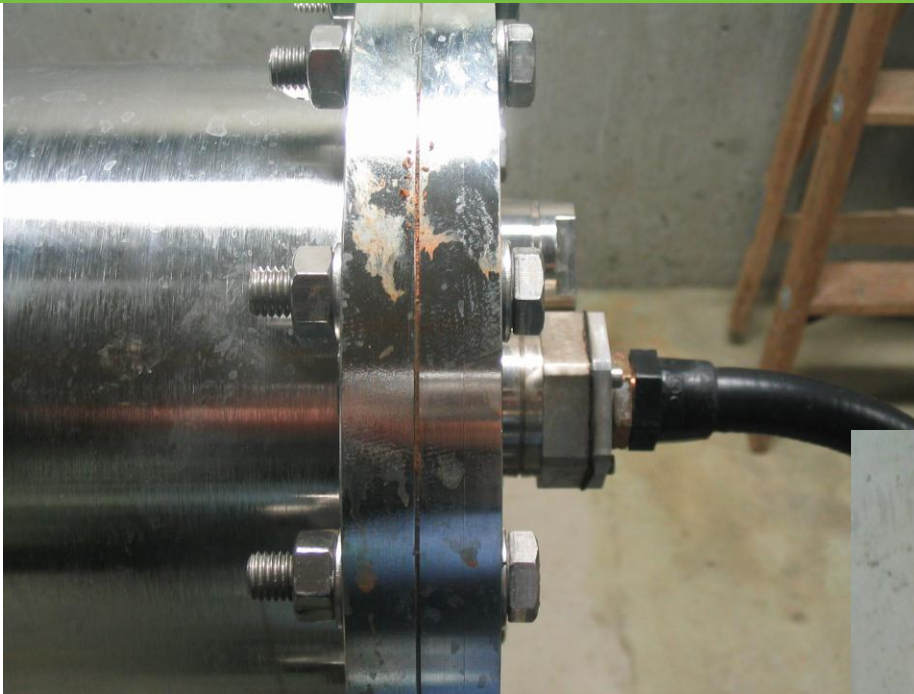
# Trichloramine levels before and after UV installations



# Trichloramine levels before and after UV installations, trichloramine declined after system installation



# UV pros and cons







# CoV UV Experience so far

## Pros

- Immediate subjective improvements in IAQ
- Quantitative trichloramine results in air generally improve
- Installation easy
- Relatively cheap solution
- Easy maintenance -replacing a light every 9 to 12 months
- Reduced super chlorination and dilution

## Cons

- Crevice corrosion, higher than expected maintenance costs
- Don't turn the lights off
- Increased chemical usage, chlorine and sodium bicarbonate

## Literature comments for UV

- Chloramine reduction in water up to 80% and typically  $<0.2$  mg/l
- Airborne trichloramine reduced by 30%
- Water consumption reduced by 30 to 60% (Europe)
- Disinfection by products generally reduced, except for chloroform.

# Mitigation - Increase HVAC fresh air

## Pros

- NCl<sub>3</sub> not recirculated in the air to build up in pool

## Cons

- Expensive and does not support sustainability goals
- Does not treat NCl<sub>3</sub> source in the hot tub, recreation pool

# Mitigation - Minimize water features aerating pool water

## Pros

- Minimizes  $\text{NCl}_3$  off gas from pool water (generally slow, 20 to 144 hrs)

## Cons

- Patron experience diminished
- Not utilizing capital improvements
- Does not address removing source Mono or Dichloramines

# Mitigation - Increase dilution of hot tubs and recreation pools

## Pros

- Mono and dichloramine levels diluted
- May be effective for hot tubs with small water volume

## Cons

- Does not support sustainability goals
- Increased water and heating costs



# Mitigation - UV system, must be a medium pressure system

## Pros

- Evidence of water and air quality improvements
- Retrofit old pools easily and at less cost than ozone
- Removes mono and di chloramine.

## Cons

- Not as simple as turning on a light
- Increase in chemical usage

# Mitigation - Surge tank aeration system

## Pros

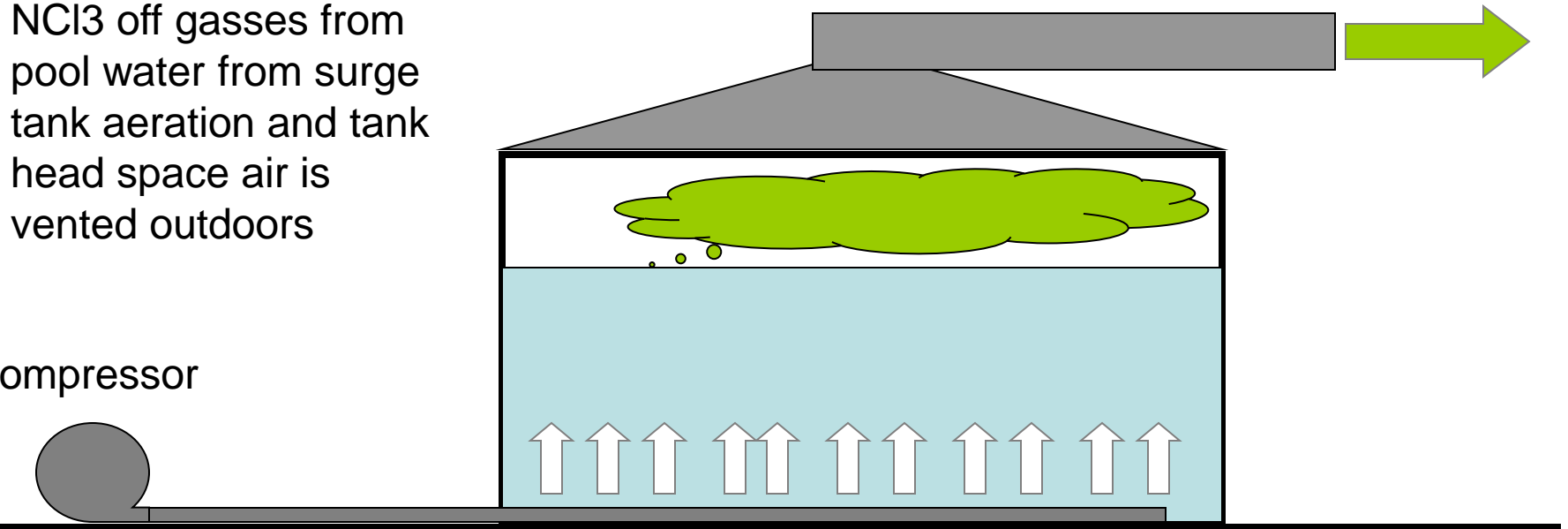
- Relatively inexpensive to install and maintain
- Potential reductions of 60% NCl<sub>3</sub> in air

## Cons

- Unproven approach
- Trial and error by staff, no off the shelf product
- Does not remove mono and dichloramine precursors or other DBPs

# Surge tank aeration system diagram

NCl<sub>3</sub> off gasses from pool water from surge tank aeration and tank head space air is vented outdoors



# Cheaper alternative to a UV system

- Google highlight for paper on how to build a trichloramine stripping system for a surge tank

Presentation at the Budapest Conference 10 - 11 March 2005

**Effects of nitrogen trichloride stripping on air quality in indoor swimming pools**

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# Questions

- (We still have lots!)