

CPET, Continued  
Professional  
Education  
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THE MIDDLE EAST DESALINATION RESEARCH CENTER

# Cost Estimating of SWRO Desalination Plants

*Day 3: Desalination Project  
Costs - Trends, Examples and  
Interactive Session*

*June 27, 2013*

**09:00-10:15**

## **3.1 Desalination Cost Trends**



**Water Globe**

**Nikolay Voutchkov, PE, BCEE**

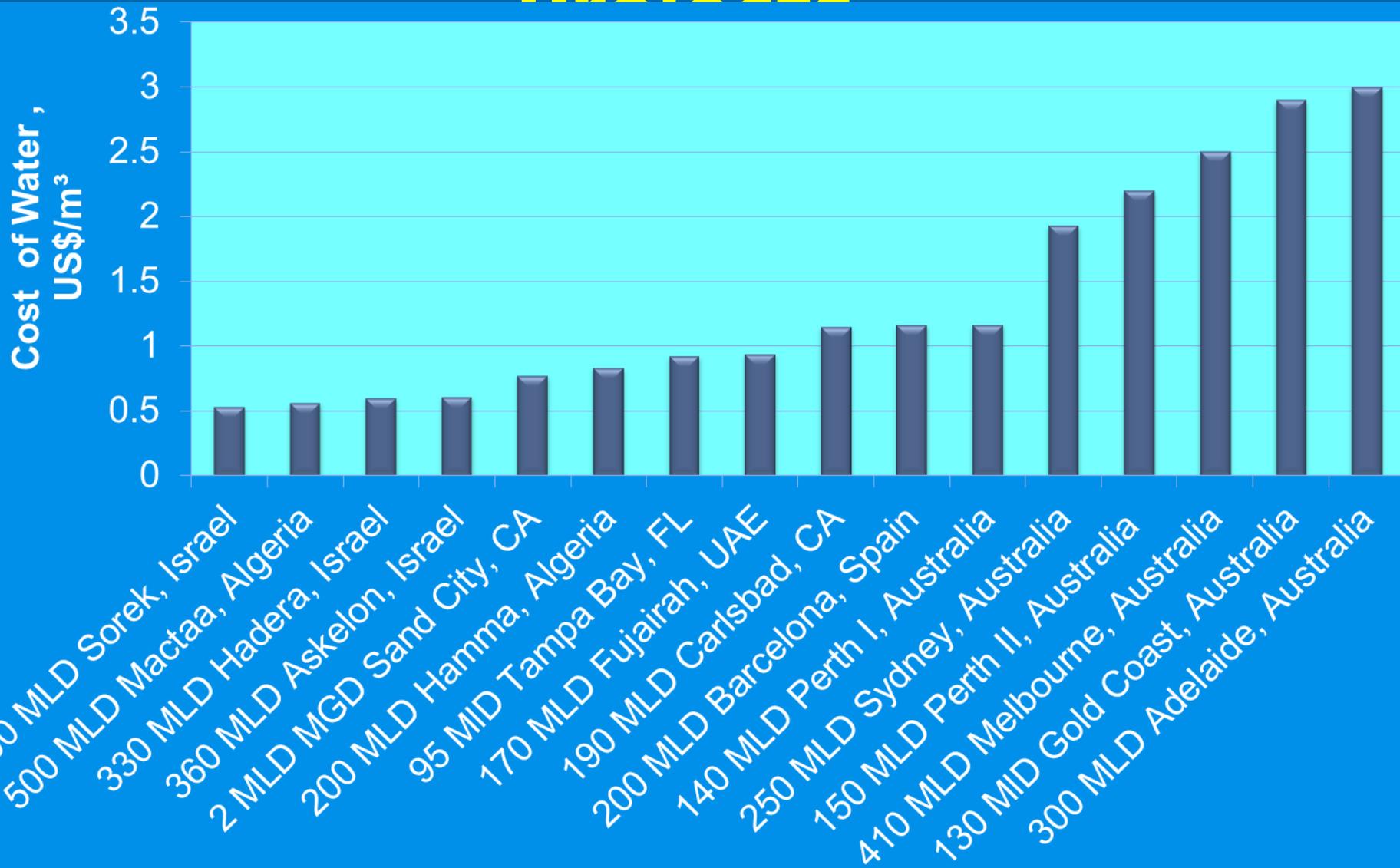
# Desalination Cost Trends - Outline

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- Overview of Recent Projects and Their Cost Breakdown
- High-end Cost Projects – Key Factors Contributing to Their High Costs
- Low-end Cost Projects – Key Factors Resulting in Their Low Costs
- Impact of Project Delivery on Costs
  - Design-Bid-Build (DBB) Projects
  - Design-Build-Operate (DBO) Projects
  - Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) Projects

# Water Production Costs of Recent SWRO Desalination Projects

## Projects



# Key Factors Affecting Costs

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- ▶ **Source Water Quality** - TDS, Temperature, Solids, Silt and Organics Content.
  - ▶ **Product Water Quality** – TDS, Boron, Bromides, Disinfection Compatibility.
  - ▶ **Concentrate Disposal Method;**
  - ▶ **Power Supply & Unit Power Costs;**
  - ▶ **Project Risk Profile;**
  - ▶ **Project Delivery Method & Financing;**
- ▶ **Other Factors:**
  - Intake and Discharge System Type;
  - Pretreatment & RO System Design;
  - Plant Capacity Availability Target.

# Common Features of Low-Cost Desalination Projects

- ▶ Low Cost HDPE Open Intakes or Beach Wells;
- ▶ Near-Shore/On-Shore Discharges w/o Diffuser Systems or Co-discharge w/ Power Plant or WWTP Outfalls;
- ▶ Point of Product Water Delivery within 5 Miles of Desalination Plant Site;
- ▶ RO System Design w/ Feed of Multiple Trains by Common High Pressure Pumps and Energy Recovery Systems;
- ▶ Turnkey (BOOT, BOO) Method of Project Delivery.

# Key Reasons for Cost Disparity Between High-End & Low-end Cost Projects

- ▶ **Desalination Site Location (NIMBI vs. Science Driven)**
  - **Costly Plants Have Overly Long Product Water Delivery Pipelines**
    - 120 MGD Melbourne Plant – Cost of Plant/Delivery + Power Supply Systems = US\$1.7 BB/1.1 BB (50 miles)
      - 66 MGD Sydney SWRO Plant – Cost of Plant/Delivery System = US\$560 MM/US\$490 MM (10 miles of underground tunnel under Botany Bay).
- ▶ **Environmental Considerations**
  - Complex Intakes & Diffuser Systems
- ▶ **Phasing Strategy**
  - Intake and Discharge System Capacity;
  - Pretreatment & RO System Design;
- ▶ **Labor Market Pressures**
- ▶ **Method of Project Delivery & Risk Allocation**

# Project Delivery Alternatives

## ▶ **Design-Bid-Build (DBB):**

- Key Benefit - Utility Owns All Assets;
- Key Disadvantages – Utility Takes All Risks and Reduces Borrowing Capacity.

## ▶ **Design-Build-Operate (DBO)/"Alliance":**

- Key Benefit – Utility Owns All Assets;
- Key Disadvantages – Utility Shares Some Construction & Operations Risks and Reduces Borrowing Capacity.

## ▶ **Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT):**

- Key Benefit – Utility Transfers Most Risks to Private Sector and Only Pays for Water it Receives;
- Key Disadvantages – Utility Does Not Own the Assets.

# Risk Allocation Profiles for BOOT & Alliance (DBO) Project Delivery

Type of Project Risk	BOOT	Alliance/DBO
Permitting	Private	Public
Source Water	Private	Shared
Technology	Private	Shared
Operations	Private	Shared
Water Demand	Public (Take or Pay – Private Equity at Risk)	Public
Power Supply	Private	Public
Construction	Private	Shared
Financial	Private	Public



**Worldwide the Lowest Cost  
of Desalinated Seawater  
Has Been Delivered  
Under BOO/BOOT  
Contracts!**

# Magtaa Project Bid Structure

## MAGTAA PROJECT BID

Capacity

500,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day

EPC Value

approximately US\$500 mil

Offtakers

L'Algerienne Des Eaux  
("ADE")

Concession Period

25 years

Project Company

51% MenaSpring  
49% Algeria Energy Company

Other Bidders  
(International Open Bidding)

Acciona Agua,  
Biwater/Tarco/Arcofina, GE  
Water/Orascom, Inima/aqualia,  
Befasa

# Recent Lowest Cost SWRO Project Bids Worldwide

SWRO Plant	Cost of Water (US\$/m <sup>3</sup> )	Power Use (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> ) & TDS
Sorek, Israel – 411 ML/d BOO (startup – 2014)	0.53	3.7 (40 ppt)
Mactaa, Algeria – 500 ML/d BOOT (startup – 2013)	0.56	3.7 (40 ppt)
Hadera, Israel – 330 ML/d BOO/co-located (startup – 2009)	0.60	3.7 (40 ppt)
Cap Djinet, Algeria – 100 ML/d BOO (startup – 2010)	0.72	4.0 (38 ppt)
Carlsbad, USA – 189 ML/d BOO co-located (startup – 2012)	0.74	2.9 (33.5 ppt)

# What All Recent BOOT Projects Have in Common?

- All Yielded the Lowest Costs and Power Use of Desalinated Water in Their Respective Markets;
- Plant Performance & Permitting Risks Reside with the Private Sector;
- Debt Repayment is Private Sector Obligation;
- Private Sector Only Gets Paid for Delivering Product Desalinated Water;
- Public Utility Can Buy Out (Transfer) Project Ownership Once Plant Has Proven Its Long-term Performance.

# Ashkelon - Lowest Cost of Water Worldwide - How Did They Do It?



# Ashkelon - Cost of Water Breakdown

Cost Item	NIS/m <sup>3</sup>	USD/m <sup>3</sup> *	% of TWP	Linkage
<b>Base Fixed Price</b>	<b>1.315</b>	<b>0.311</b>	<b>59.2</b>	CPI
<b>Base Variable Price</b>				
Energy	0.565	0.134	25.4	electricity price**
Membranes	0.120	0.028	5.4	CPI & USD/NIS exchange rate
Filters	0.020	0.005	0.9	“
Chemicals	0.090	0.021	4.1	“
Post-treatment	0.040	0.009	1.8	“
Others	0.070	0.017	3.2	“
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0.905</b>	<b>0.214</b>	<b>40.8</b>	
<b>Base Total Water Price (TWP)</b>	<b>2.220</b>	<b>0.525</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

\* At the relevant base exchange rate of 4.23 NIS/USD

\*\* The “Required Revenue per KWH” as published by the Israel Public Utility Authority – Electricity

# Ashkelon - How Did They Do It?

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- ▶ Low Cost Conventional Pretreatment – Single Stage Dual Media Filters;
- ▶ Large Size (20-micron) Cartridge Filters;
- ▶ Three-Center RO Design w/ Pressure Exchangers;
- ▶ Low Cost Post-Treatment – Calcite Filters & Blending;
- ▶ Self-Power Generation – 80 MW Gas Generators and Purchase of Rights to Gas Field Use;
- ▶ Discharge Collocation with Power Plant in Well Mixed Tidally Influenced Zone – No Need for Outfall.

# Perth & Sydney SWRO Plants

	Perth	Sydney
Capacity (ML/d)	125	250
Distance from intake (km)	< 1	4.5
Distance to delivery (miles)	26.2	14.3
Total Capital Cost (\$M)	\$325	\$1,539
Total Capital Cost - Desal Plant (\$M)	\$281	\$982
Total Capital Cost - Delivery (\$M)	\$44	\$557
Annualized Capital Cost (\$M/yr)	\$25	\$120
Total Annual O&M Costs (\$M/yr)	\$17	\$46
Annual O&M Cost - Desal Plant (\$M/yr)	\$16	\$42
Annual O&M Cost - Delivery (\$M/yr)	\$1	\$4
Cost of Water - Capital Component (\$/m3)	\$0.70	\$1.65
Cost of Water - O&M Component (\$/m3)	\$0.44	\$0.58
Cost of Water - Delivery Component (\$/m3)	\$0.02	\$0.06
Total Water Cost, \$/m3	\$1.16	\$2.29

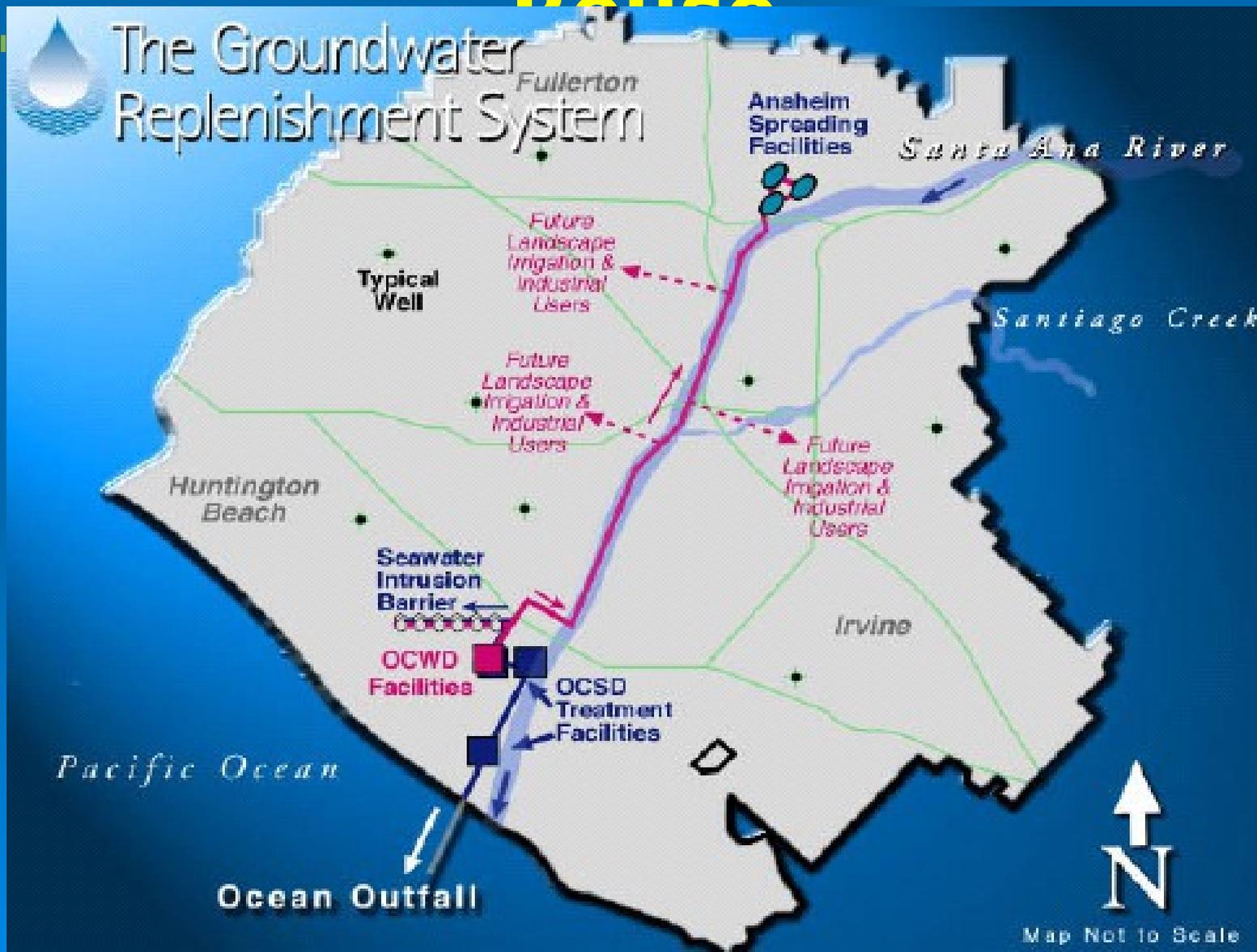
adapted from Waterlines.NWC Australia

# Be Careful When Comparing Costs!

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- ▶ Projects Differ By:
  - Source Water Salinity and Temperature;
  - Product Water Quality;
  - Unit Cost of Construction, Labor and Permitting;
  - Cost of Capital;
  - Unit Cost of Power;
  - Source of Equipment Supply;
  - Project Completion Schedule.
- ▶ Projects Have to Be Normalized for These and Other Factors for Accurate Comparison.

# Water Production Costs of Desalination vs. Indirect Potable



# Comparison of Huntington Beach Desalination & OC Ground Water Replenishment Projects

Key Project Parameters	Orange County GWR Indirect Potable Reuse Project	Huntington Beach Seawater Desalination Project
Water Production Capacity	206 ML/d	189 ML/d
Source Water	WWTP Effluent Discharge	Seawater - Power Plant Cooling Water
Location	Orange County, California	Orange County, California
Source Water Treatment	MF+BWRO+UV+ Peroxidation+ Lime Conditioning	Granular Media Filtration+SWRO+ Calcite Conditioning
Product Water Delivery	Groundwater Recharge Wells	Regional Water Distribution System

# Comparison of Costs for Drinking Water Production by Indirect Potable Reuse & Seawater Desalination

Key Cost Parameters	Orange County GWR Indirect Potable Reuse Project	Huntington Beach Seawater Desalination Project
<b>Capital Costs (US\$)</b>	\$486.9 MM @206 ML/d	\$335 MM @189 ML/d
Power @ US\$0.126/kWh	US\$12.4 MM/yr (1.31 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )	US\$24.3 MM/yr (2.8 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )
Chemicals	US\$4.6 MM/yr	US\$2.3 MM/yr
Maintenance	US\$1.4 MM/yr	US\$2.5 MM/yr
Membrane Replacement	US\$2.4 MM/yr	US\$0.9 MM/yr
UV Lamp Replacement	US\$0.3 MM/yr	Not Applicable
Labor	US\$3.6 MM/yr	US\$2.4 MM/yr
Other O&M Costs	US\$4.7 MM/yr	US\$2.3 MM/yr
<b>Total Annual O&amp;M Costs</b>	<b>US\$29.4 MM/yr</b>	<b>US\$34.7 MM/yr</b>
<b>Amortized Capital Costs</b>	<b>US\$27.8 MM/yr</b>	<b>US\$19.1 MM/yr</b>
Cost of Water Production	US\$57.2 MM/yr US\$0.76/m <sup>3</sup>	US\$53.8 MM/yr US\$0.78/m <sup>3</sup>
Cost of Extraction/Delivery	US\$0.12/m <sup>3</sup>	US\$0.07/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total Cost of Water</b>	<b>US\$0.88/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>US\$0.85/m<sup>3</sup></b>

# Where Future Cost Savings Will Come From?



# Main Areas Expected to Yield Cost Savings in the Next 5 Years (20 % Cost Reduction Target)

## ➤ Improvements in Membrane Element Productivity:

- **Polymetric Membranes** (Incorporation of Nano-particles Into Membrane Polymer Matrix) – CSIRO & UCLA;

- Larger Membrane RO Elements (16" Diameter or Higher).

### ➤ Increased Membrane Useful Life and Reduced Fouling:

- Smoother Membrane Surface – **Carbon Nanotube Membranes** – CSIRO & University of Texas (Austin).

- Increased Membrane Material Longevity;

- Use of Systems for Continuous RO Membrane Cleaning;

- UF/MF Membrane Pretreatment.

### ➤ Commercial Forward Osmosis Systems;

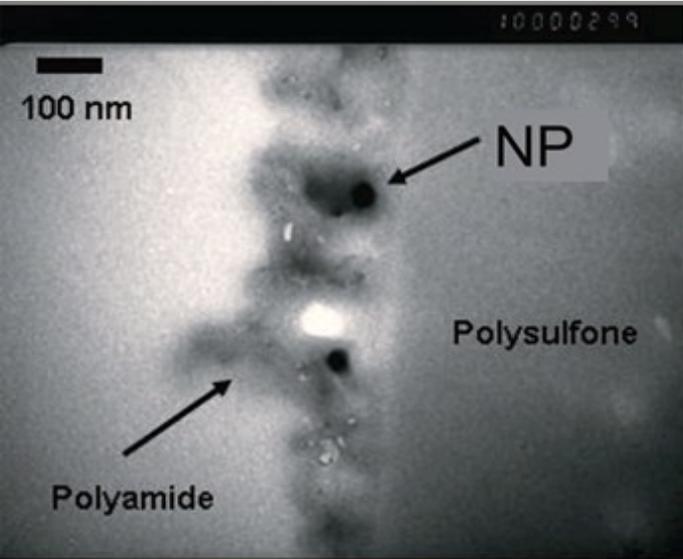
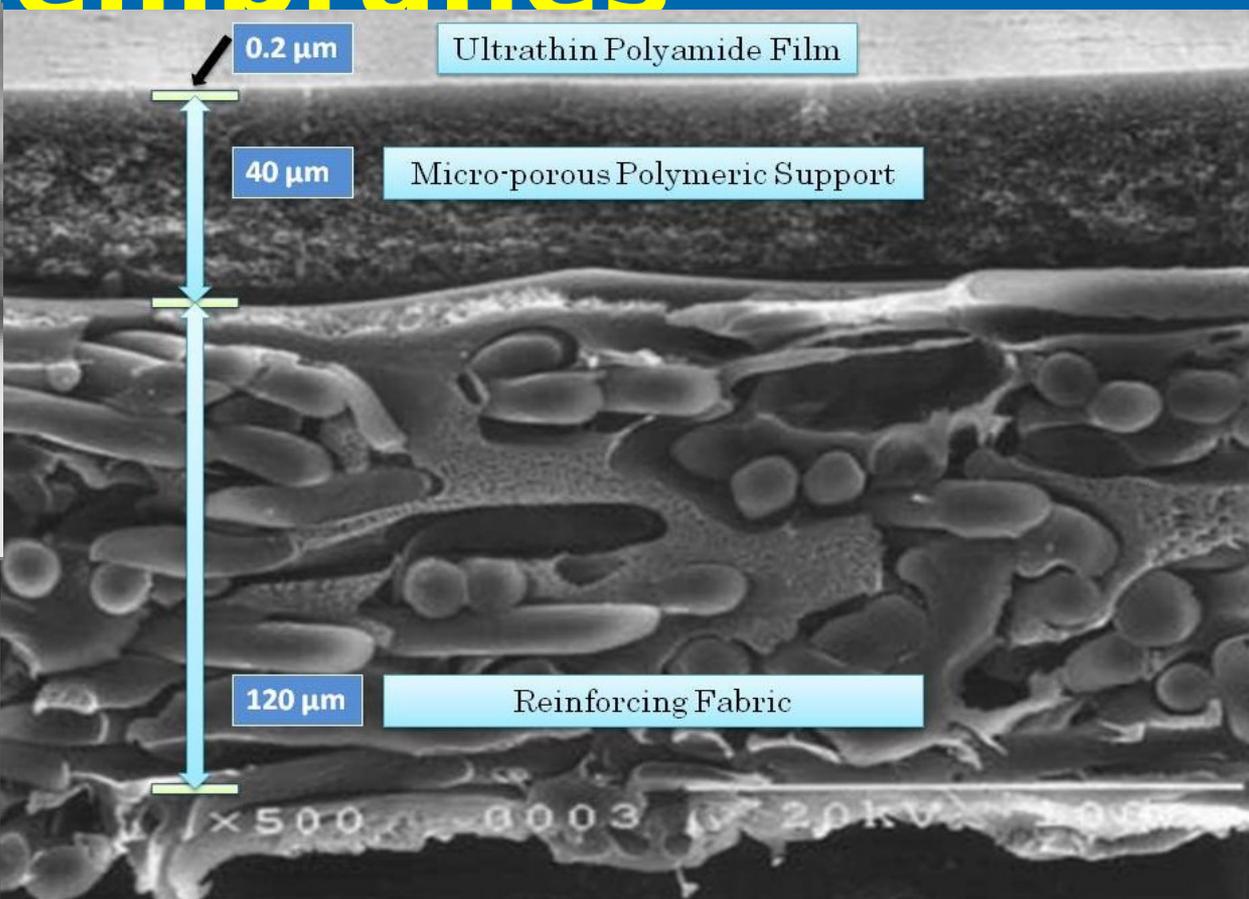
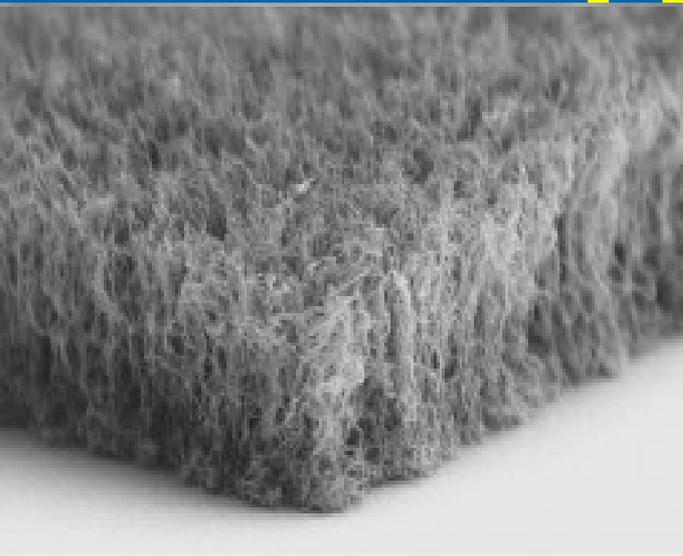
### ➤ Co-Location With Power Plants;

### ➤ Regional Desalination and Concentrate Disposal;

### ➤ Larger RO Trains and Equipment;

### ➤ Full Automation of All Treatment Processes.

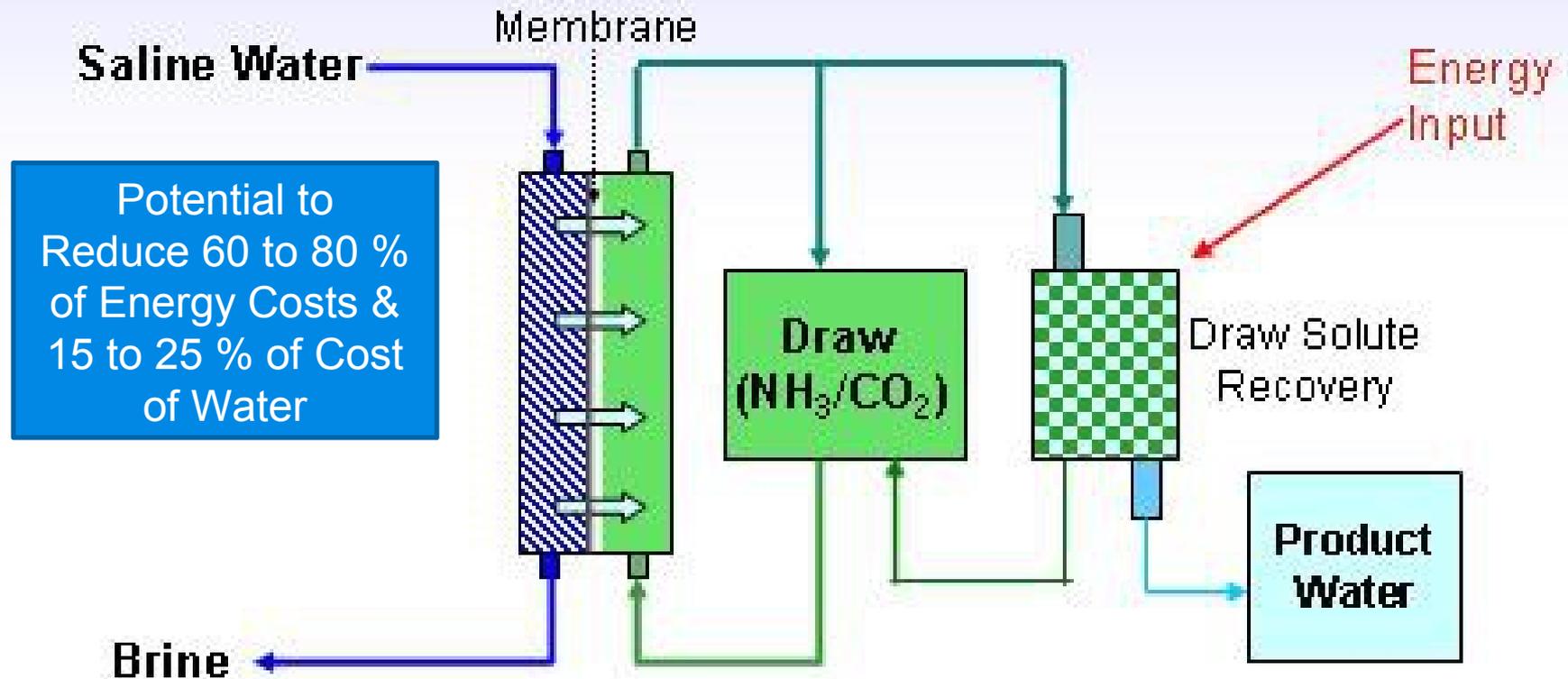
# Nano-Structured SWRO Membranes



B



# Forward Osmosis (solute recycle)



OASYS



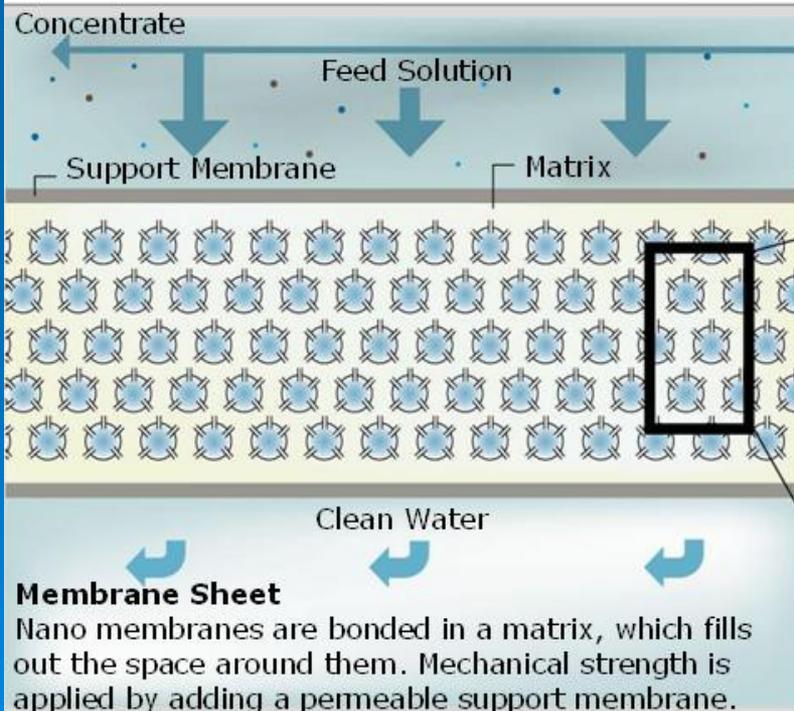
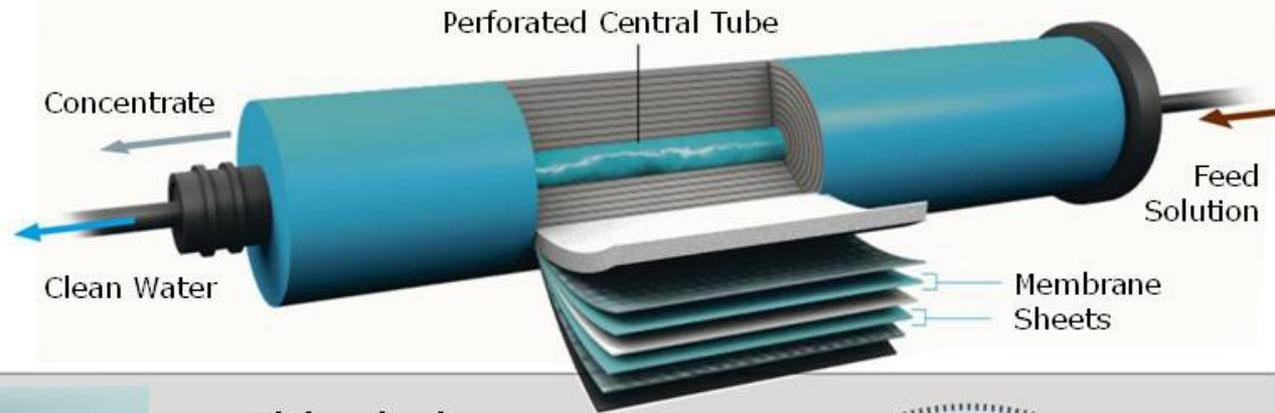
# Research Directions to Meet the Long-Term 80 % Cost Reduction Goal

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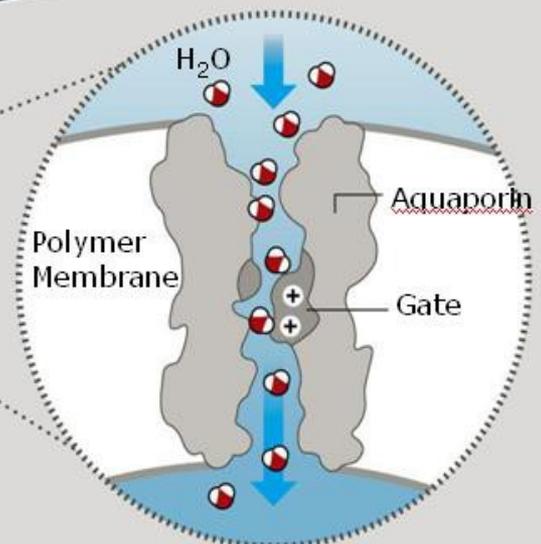
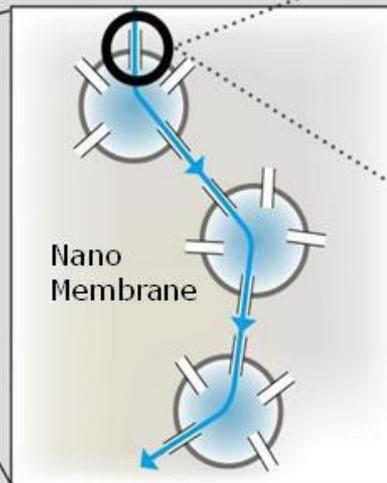
- Improve Membrane Useful Life and Productivity;
  - Develop Corrosion Resistant Non-Metallic Materials to Replace High-Quality/High Cost Stainless Steel RO Piping;
- Reduce Pretreatment Costs;
- Develop New-Generation Energy Recovery Systems;
- Introduce Low-Cost Technologies for Beneficial Concentrate Use and Disposal;
- Explore New Technologies for Seawater Desalination Different from RO and Thermal Evaporation.

# Aquaporine-Based Desalination

- Saves 70 % on specific power consumption!
- Increases production efficiency >5 times!
- Robust and scalable



**High redundancy**  
By passing just one nano membrane the water will be 100 % pure



**Aquaporins** isolate water molecules based upon electrostatic physical recognition leading to production of truly pure water → H<sub>2</sub>O !

# The Best of Seawater Desalination Present Status & Future Forecasts

Parameter	Today	Within 5 Years	Within 20 Years
Cost of Water (US\$/m <sup>3</sup> )	US\$0.6-0.8	US\$0.5-0.6	US\$0.1-0.2
Construction Cost (Million US\$/ML)	1.2-2.4	1.0-2.0	0.5-1.0
Power Use (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )	2.8-4.0	2.5-3.5	2.0-2.5
Membrane Productivity (gallons/day/membrane)	5,000-12,000	8,000-15,000	20,000-40,000
Membrane Useful Life (years)	5-7	7-10	10-15
Plant Recovery Ratio (%)	45-50	50-55	55-65

# Concluding Remarks

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- The Ocean Will Become One of the Key Sources of Reliable and Draught-Proof Coastal Water Supply in the Next 10 to 20 Years;
- Large-scale Seawater Desalination is Economical Today and Will Become Even More Cost-Competitive in the Future;
- The Future of Seawater Desalination Is Bright – 20% Cost of Water Reduction in the Next 5 Years;
- Long-term Investment In Research and Development Has the Potential to Reduce the Cost of Desalinated Water by 80 % In the Next 20 Years.

# Desalination Cost Trends

Questions?





Coffee Break