

Brine Refine Treatment





Overview

Salt content of brine wells is up to 30g/L, has gradually become the main raw materials for chloralkali industry. Untreated brine contains large amounts of sulfate radical, which can easily lead to the anode discharging effect with electrolysis during chlor-alkali ion-exchange membrane process, and damage the anode.

Using tubular membrane and nanofiltration membrane in the brine refining treatment, the sulfate radical in the permeate after the nanofiltration is less than 0.5g/L, fully satisfies the requirements of the chlor-alkali industrial production.

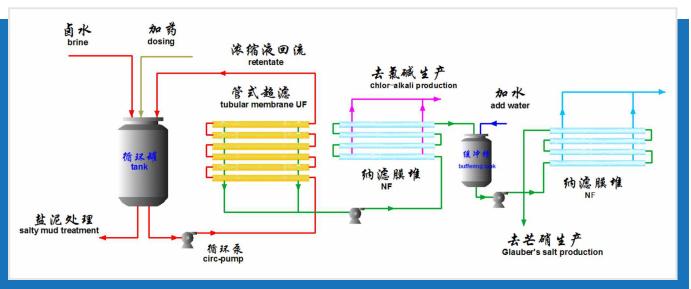
Project Brief

Project Location	Hongze, China	
Treatment Capacity	200,000m³/D	
Started at	April of 2014	
Membrane Model	KMTB-M-FU-0803M	
Specification	8mm PVDF F500 TM	

Item	Standard	Item	Standard
NaCL	≥ 305g/L	Sr ²⁺	≤ 2.5mg/L
Ca ²⁺ +Mg ²⁺	≤ 4mg/L	Fe³+	≤ 0.5mg/L
SO ₄ ²⁻	≤ 1.5g/L	CIO ³⁻	< 4g/L
Total Ammonia	≤ 1mg/L	CIO.	ND
SS	≤ 1mg/L	NaOH	≥ 0.3~1g/L
Al³+	≤ 0.3mg/L	Na ₂ CO ₃	≥ 0.3~1g/L

Project Overview

Tubular Membrane System





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Process Advantages

- Tubular membrane process as the pretreatment, significantly reduced the service load of nanofiltration system.
- Good flux recovery, easy to clean.
- High degree of automation systems, low cost of labor.
- Reasonable process configuration, high flux.
- Permeate reuse has significant economic benefits, lower cost of production.

Project Site







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