Desalination Plants

Why in News

Recently, Maharashtra announced the setting up of a desalination plant in Mumbai.

- The plant will process 200 million litres of water daily (MLD), and will help in overcoming the water shortage faced by Mumbai in the months of May and June.
- Maharashtra will be the fourth state to experiment with Desalination Plants.

Key Points

- Desalination Plants:
 - A desalination plant turns salt water into water that is fit to drink.
 - Desalination is the process of removing salts from water to produce water that meets the quality (salinity) requirements of different human uses. REVERSE OSMOSIS
 - Most commonly used technology for the process is reverse osmosis. //
 - An external pressure is applied to push solvents from an area of high-solute concentration to an area of low-solute concentration through a semi-permeable membrane.
 - The **microscopic pores** in the membranes allow water molecules through but leave salt and most other impurities behind, releasing clean water from the other side.
 - These plants are mostly set up in areas that have access to sea water.

Advantage of Desalination Plants:

- It can extend water supplies beyond what is available from the hydrological cycle, providing an "unlimited", climate-independent and steady supply of high-quality water.
- It can **provide drinking water** in areas where no natural supply of potable water exists.
- As it generally **meets or exceeds** standards for **water guality**, water desalination plants can also reduce pressure on freshwater supplies that come from areas (over exploited water resources) that need protecting.
- Disadvantage of Desalination Plants:
 - Costly to build and operate desalination plants as the plants require huge amounts of energy.
 - Energy costs account for one-third to one-half of the total cost of producing

desalinated water.

- Because energy is such a large portion of the total cost, the **cost is also greatly** affected by changes in the price of energy.
- **The environmental impact** is another disadvantage to water desalination plants. Disposal of the salt removed from the water is a major issue.
 - This discharge, known as **brine**, can change the salinity and lower the amount of oxygen (**Hypoxia**) in the water at the disposal site, stressing or killing animals not used to the higher levels of salt.
 - In addition, the desalination process uses or produces numerous chemicals including chlorine, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric acid and anti-scalents that can be harmful in high concentrations.
- **Opportunities:** The environmental problem can be changed into an economic opportunity as:
 - The discharge (brine) can also contain precious elements like uranium, strontium as well as sodium and magnesium which have the potential to be mined.
 - Brine has been used for aquaculture, with increases in fish biomass of 300%. It has also been successfully used to cultivate the dietary supplement Spirulina, and to irrigate forage shrubs and crops.
- Use of Desalination Plants in India:
 - It has largely been limited to countries in the **Middle East** and has recently started being used in parts of the **United States and Australia**.
 - In India, **Tamil Nadu** has been the pioneer in using this technology, setting up two desalination plants near **Chennai in 2010 and then 2013.**
 - The other states that have proposed these plants are **Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh**.

Way Forward

- There is a need to make desalination technologies more affordable, i.e. increasing the viability of desalination for addressing Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG-6: Ensure Access to water and Sanitation for All).
- To do this, technological refinement for low environmental impacts and economic costs, along with innovative financial mechanisms to support the sustainability of desalination schemes, will likely be required.

Source:IE

PDF Refernece URL: https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/desalination-plants-1