



DEMOWARE

Innovation Demonstration for a
Competitive and Innovative European
Water Reuse Sector: DEMOWARE
(FP7 61940)



EIP Water

Boosting opportunities – Innovating water



A Blueprint
to Safeguard Europe's
Water Resources

Common Implementation Strategy for the WFD

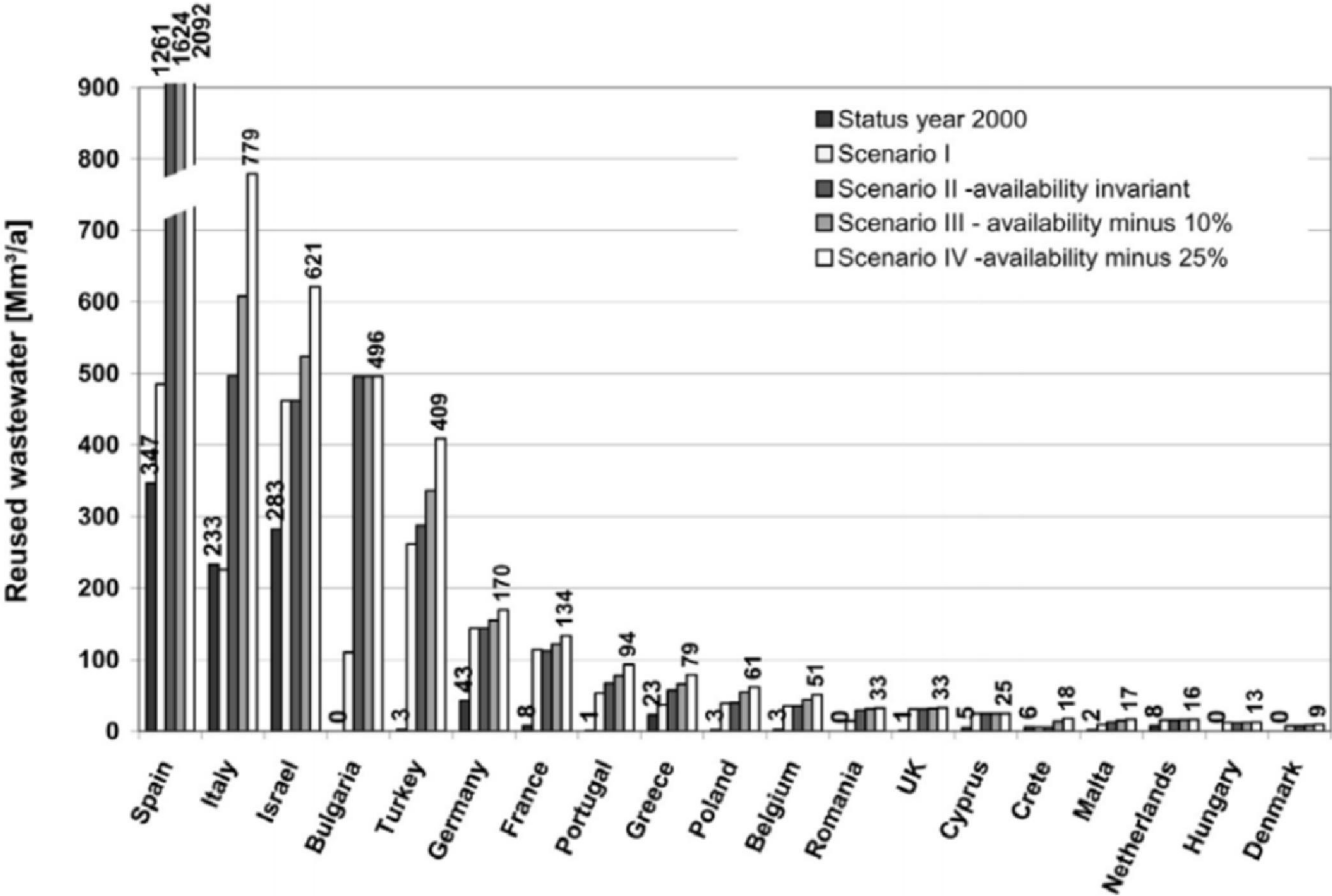
Roadmap for a resource efficiency Europe



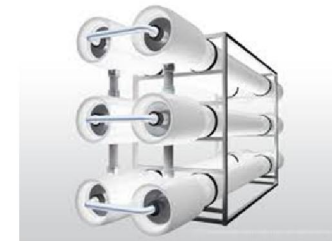
Water Reuse

There is an overly proportionate increase in wastewater reuse potential with declining water availability in most European countries. An average water availability curtailment of 25% on a country level can already result in tremendous wastewater reuse potential increase.

Hochstrat et al. (2006) Assessing the European wastewater reclamation and reuse potential — a scenario analysis. Desalination 188, vol. 1-6, 2006.



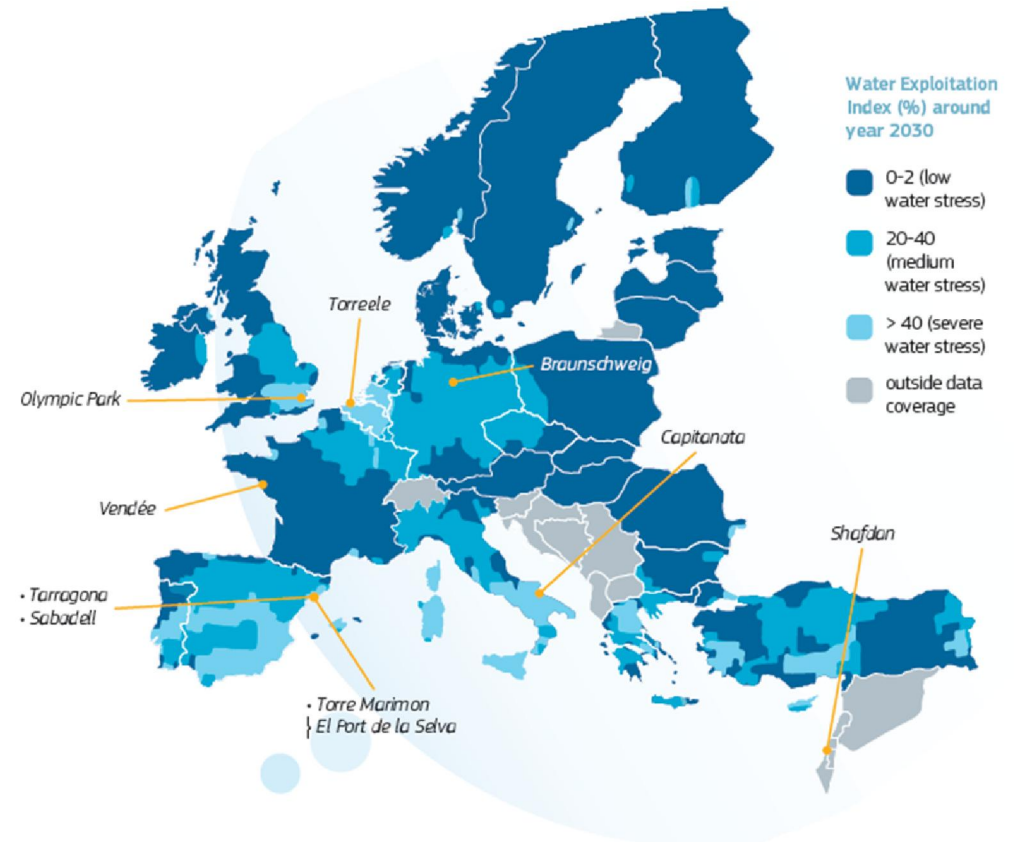
- Inconsistent and unreliable methods for identification and optimization of appropriate wastewater treatment technologies
- Difficulty in specifying and selecting effective whole system monitoring techniques and technologies.
- Significant challenges in reliably assessing the environmental and public health risk / benefit of water reuse
- Poorly developed business models for water reuse schemes and markets for recycled water.
- Low levels of public and government enthusiasm for water reuse.
- Lack of a unifying identity and professional image for the European water reuse sector.



Project Data

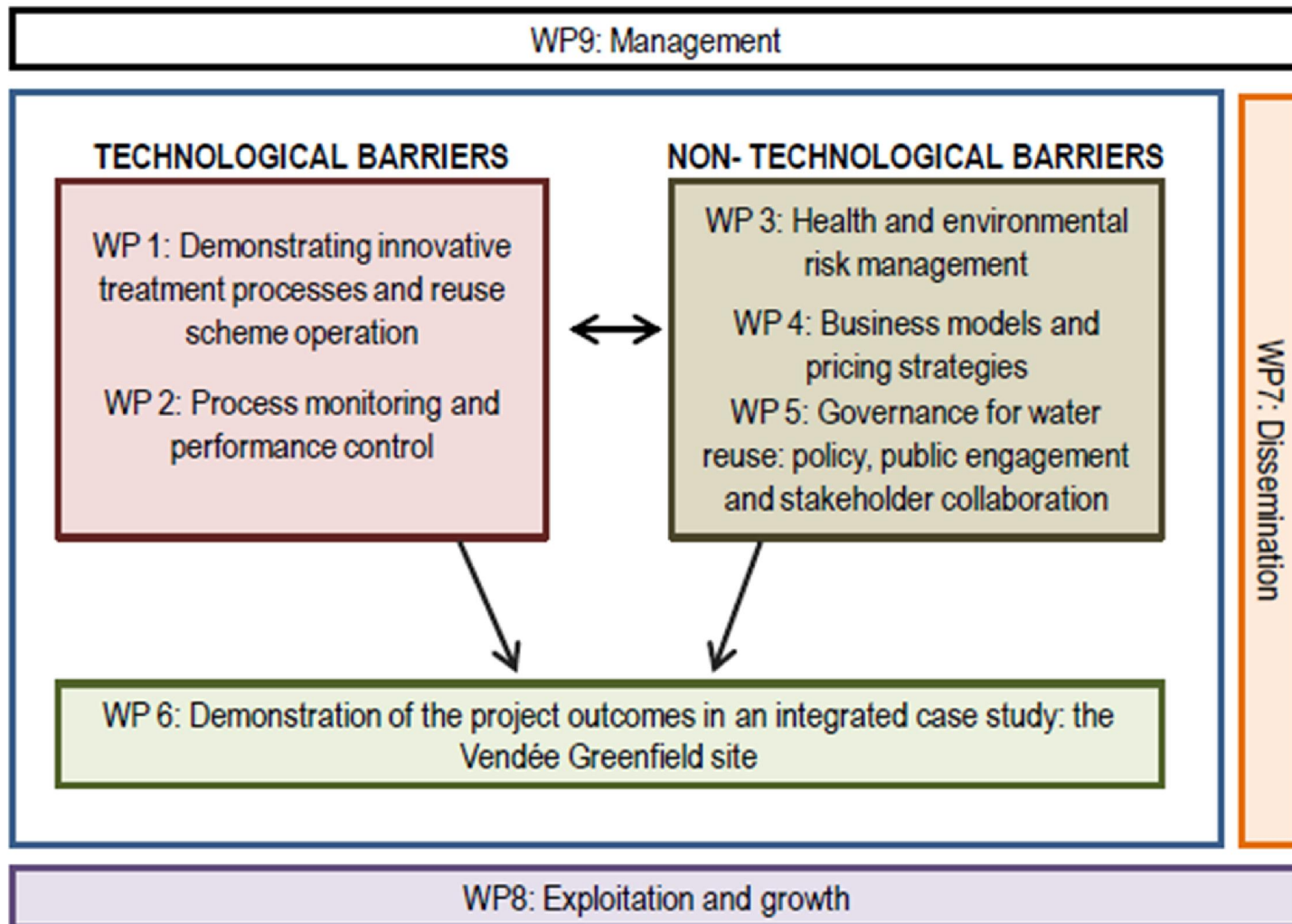
Partners: 27
 Demo-sites: 10
 Budget: 10.504.470 €
 Requested UE contribution: 5.999.566 €
 Duration: 3 years

Work Packages: 9
 Person-months: 961.8
 Deliverables: 42
 Milestones: 28
 External Stakeholders: 12



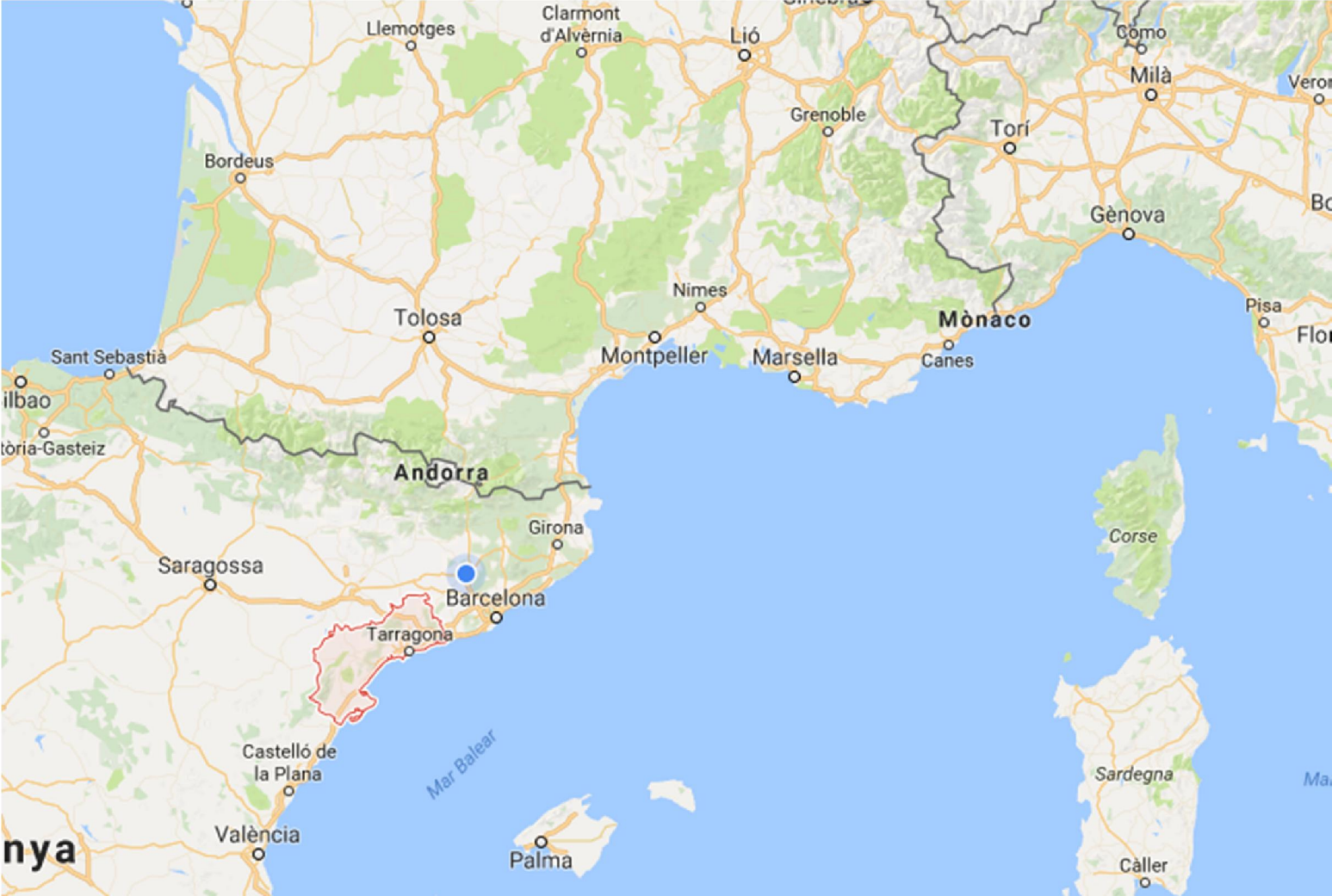
Sites and Technologies

Reuse application	Applied technology						Ranges of water reuse technologies and applications in the DEMOWARE demonstration sites.	
	Biological treatment	Disinfection / filtration	Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOP)	Microfiltration (MF)	Ultrafiltration (UF) membrane	Reverse Osmosis (RO) membrane		
Restricted irrigation	Braunschweig				Capitanata		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small scale < 100 m³/d Medium scale Large scale > 1000 m³/d Soil-Aquifer Treatment (SAT) Reuse of industrial effluent 	
Unrestricted irrigation	Torre Marimon	Shafdan			Shafdan			
Industrial use						Tarragona		
Urban reuse (recreational, household use)				Sabadell	Olympic Park			
Nutrient recycling	Braunschweig Torreele							
Indirect potable reuse	Vendée (Greenfield)							Torreele
Salt water intrusion barrier		El Port de la Selva						



Site 5: Tarragona – Catalonia, Spain

IND



Site 5: Tarragona – Catalonia, Spain

IND



71 hm³/year (2016)



Source: Consorci Aigües de Tarragona

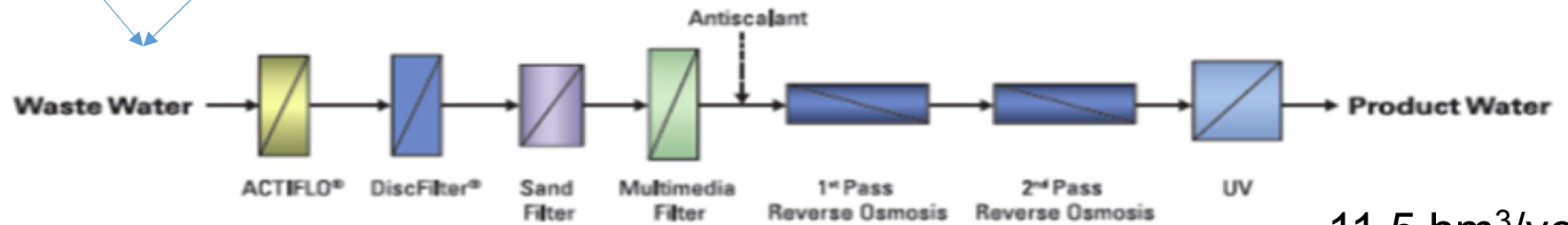
Site 5: Tarragona – Catalonia, Spain

IND



WWTP Vilaseca

WWTP Tarragona



11,5 hm³/year



Agència Catalana de l'Aigua



27,7 hm³/year Industrial water



Site 5: Tarragona – Catalonia, Spain

IND



Cracker Cooling Tower

Cracker and Octene plant

- Ethylene,
- Propylene
- C4 Fraction for octene production

350 to 500 m³/hr freshwater
25.000 m³/hr cooling circuit

Challenges: Corrosion and biofouling

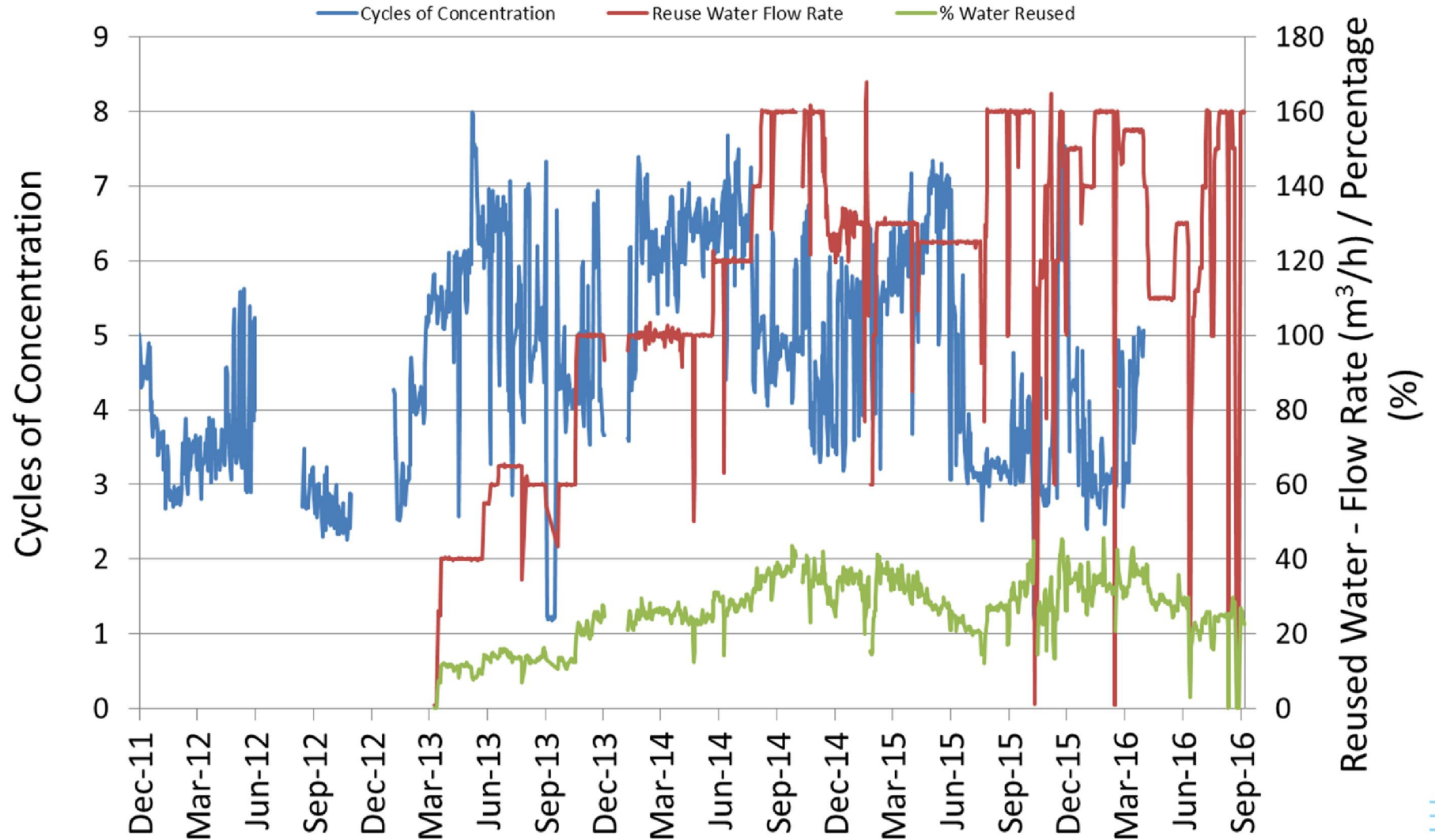
Compound	Ebro	RO Permeate	Ebro x 4	Permeate x 7
Conductivity	950 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	19 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	3800 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	135 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
Cl	260 mg/L	2.94 mg/L	1040 mg/L	21 mg/L
CaCO ₃	95 mg/L	< 0.1 mg/L	380 mg/L	< 1.0 mg/L
SO ₄	160 mg/L	0.0167 mg/L	640 mg/L	0.07 mg/L
NH ₃	0.1 mg/L	< 0.8 mg/L	0.4 mg/L	< 5.0 mg/L
PO ₄	0.1 mg/L	< 0.002 mg/L	0.4 mg/L	< 0.02 mg/L
TOC	1.2 mg/L	< 0.3 mg/L	4.8 mg/L	< 2.0 mg/L

Site 5: Tarragona – Catalonia, Spain

IND



Reused Water - Flow Rate (m³/h) and Percentage (%)

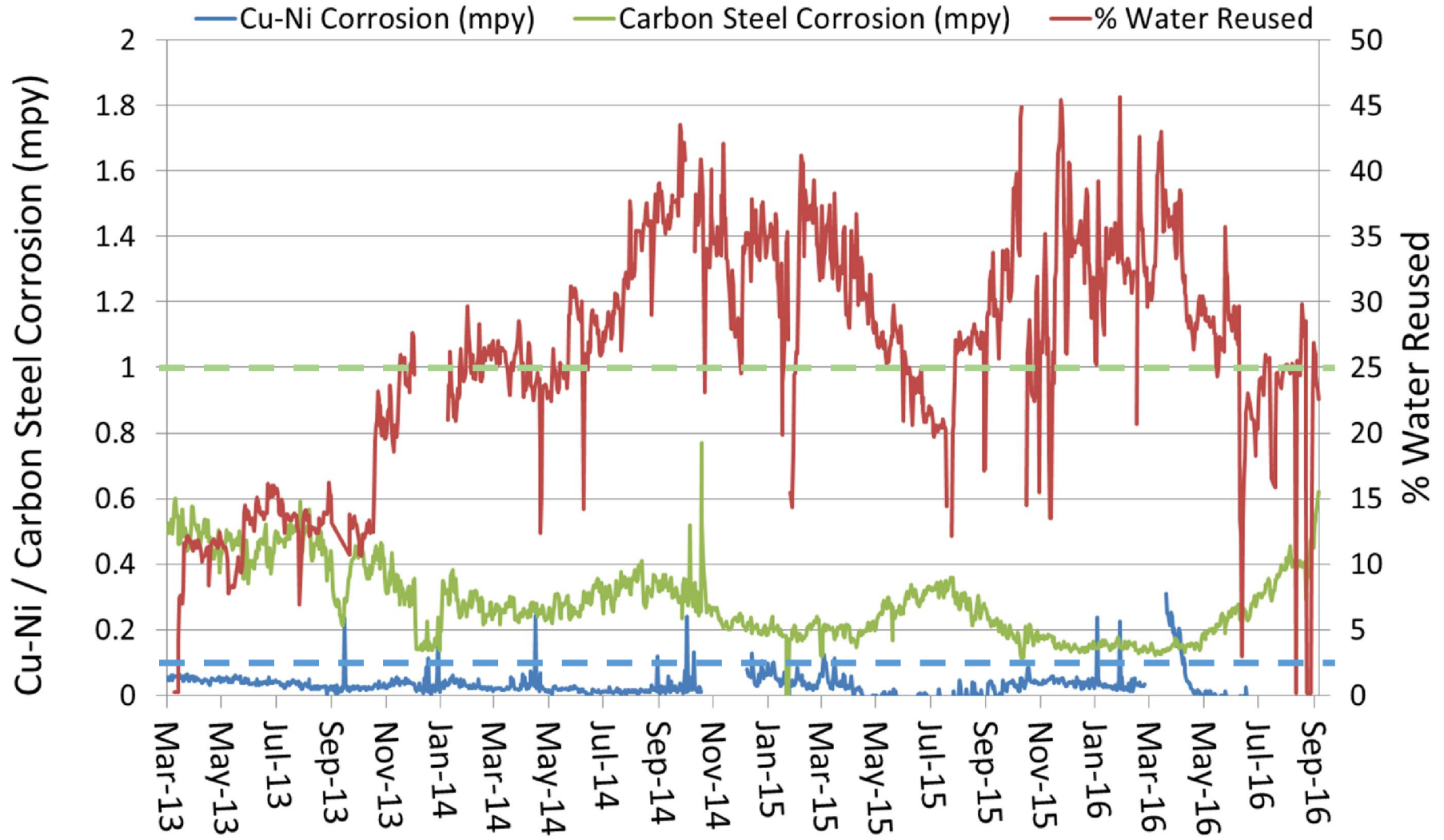


Site 5: Tarragona – Catalonia, Spain

IND



Cu-Ni / Carbon Steel Corrosion - % Water Reused





Up to 160m³/h (40%) of freshwater is reclaimed
110.5 m³/h (22%) in total water savings
> 200 m³/h of freshwater from Ebro saved
76 m³/h in blowdown and so sewage reduction
1,4% savings in water costs (120,000 €/year)

Next steps:

Use of reclaimed water in Dow South (Derivatives)

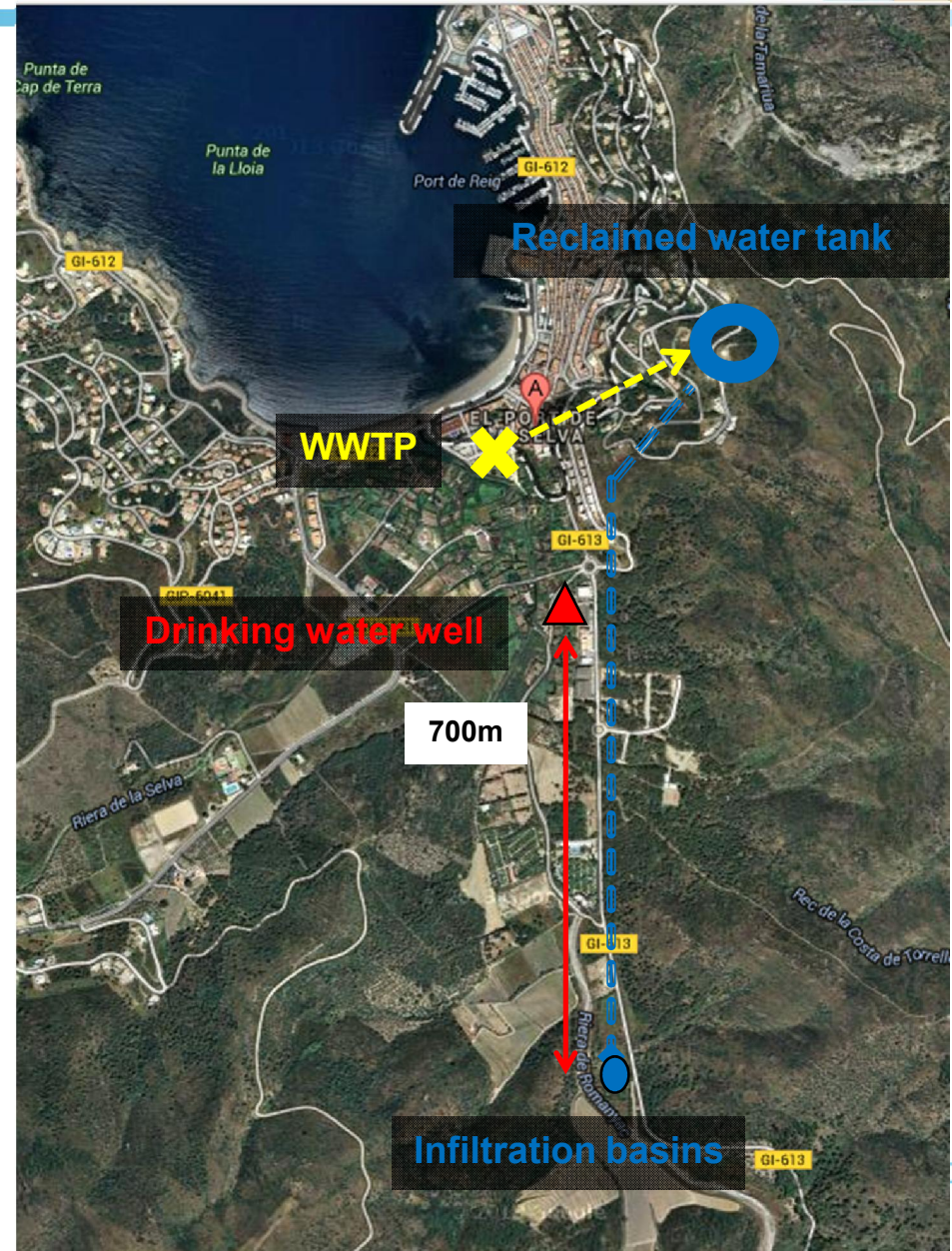
Up to 90% reclaimed water in both sites

Prizes:

- WRAP (Waste Reduction Always Pays) – Dow Chemical Company (Internal). June 2015
- Environmental Project of the Year - Environmental Leader (USA). June 2016
- IChem 2016 (Finalist). November 2016
- Certificate of merit for industry technology and innovation. IDA conference. September 2016
- #2025 Sustainability Award - Dow Chemical Company (Internal). November 2016

Site 9: El Port de la Selva - Spain

IPR



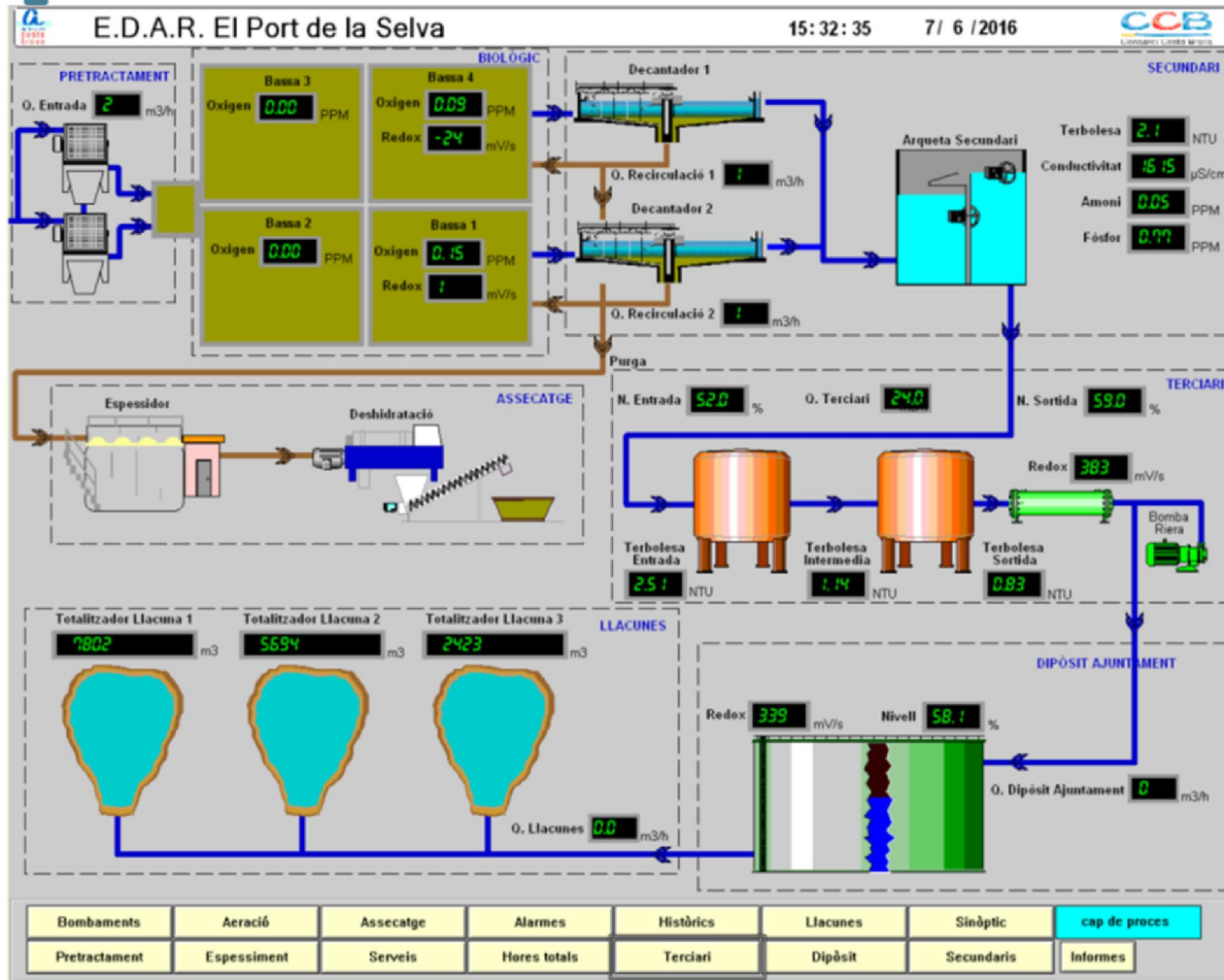
Water reuse:

- Public Irrigation
- Private Irrigation
- IPR

RE

Site 9: El Port de la Selva - Spain

IPR



- Activated Sludge
- Multimedia filtration
- GAC
- UV
- (Chlorination)
- Soil-aquifer treatment (infiltration basins)



AMPHOS²¹



Site 9: El Port de la Selva - Spain

IPR



Parameter	Associated concerns	Target	Measures taken/ planned
TSS (/ turbidity)	SAT clogging, oxygen depletion	as low as possible	Install frequency converters for improved filtration (+ additional benefits from precipitation)
E. coli	hygienic water quality	< 1,000/100mL	Improve filtration & UV disinfection schemes
Ammonium	microorganism growth, oxygen depletion	< 1 mg/L	Increase aeration
Total nitrogen	microorganism growth, oxygen depletion	< 10 mg/L	Improve control, increase WWTP retention time
Total phosphorous	microorganism growth	< 2 mg/L	Improve control, install precipitation
Conductivity (salinity)	salt concentration	< 1,500 μ S/cm	Install online conductivity probe & provide system shut down in case of exceedance
Halogenated organics	Toxicity of disinfection by-products	as low as possible	Switch off chlorination during infiltration periods
Organic micro-pollutants	(Potential) toxicity	as low as possible	Install adsorption stage (granular activated carbon)

Site 9: El Port de la Selva - Spain

IPR

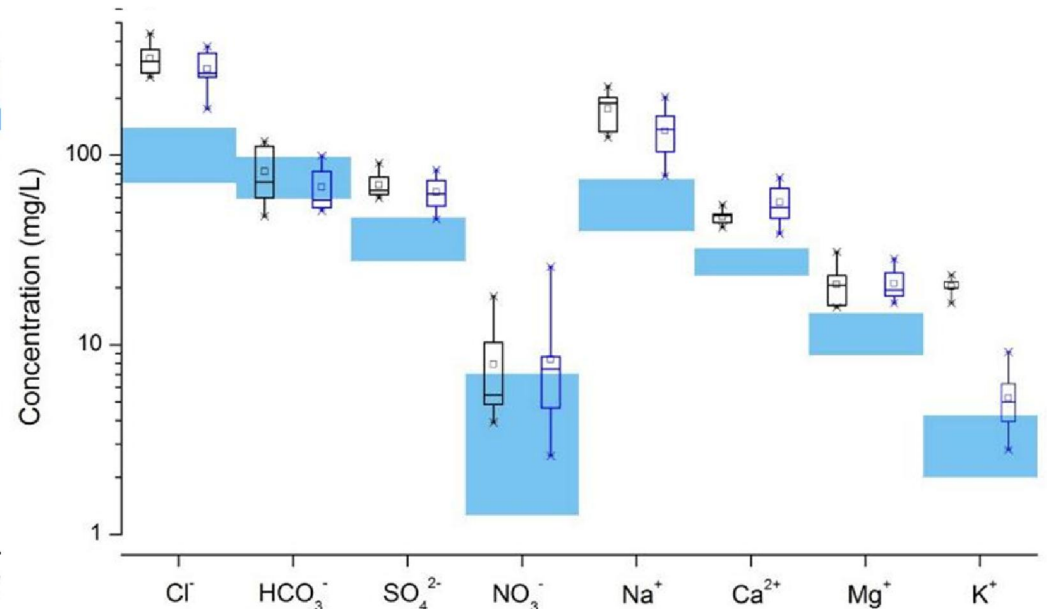
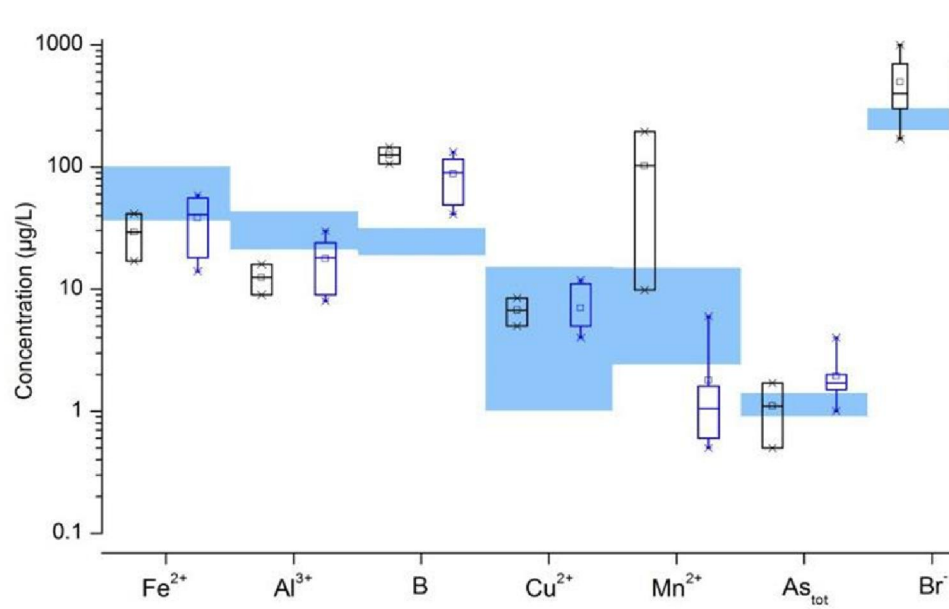
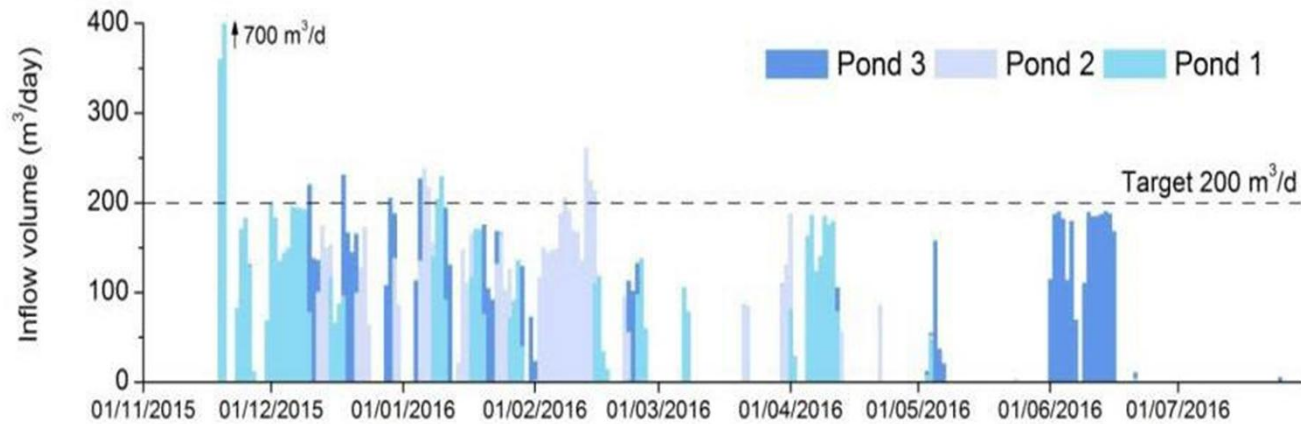


- 200 m³/day
- 439 m²
- > 1 m/d
- 1 m depth (50 cm sand layer)



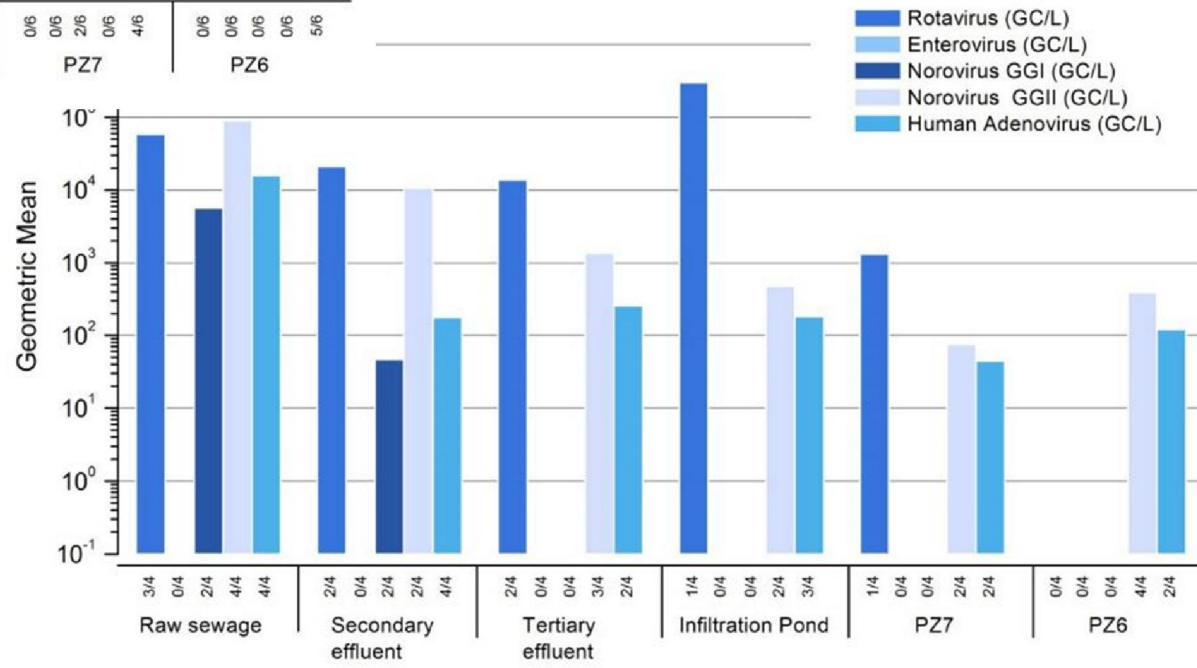
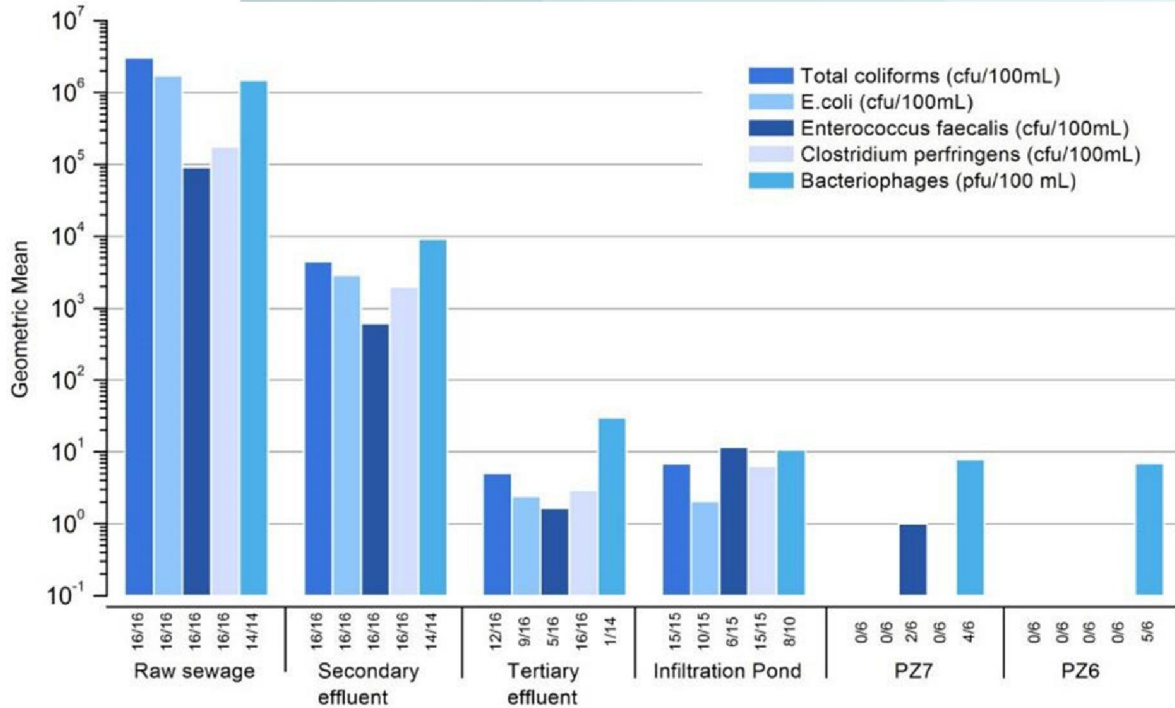
Water Quality

IPR



Microbiological Quality

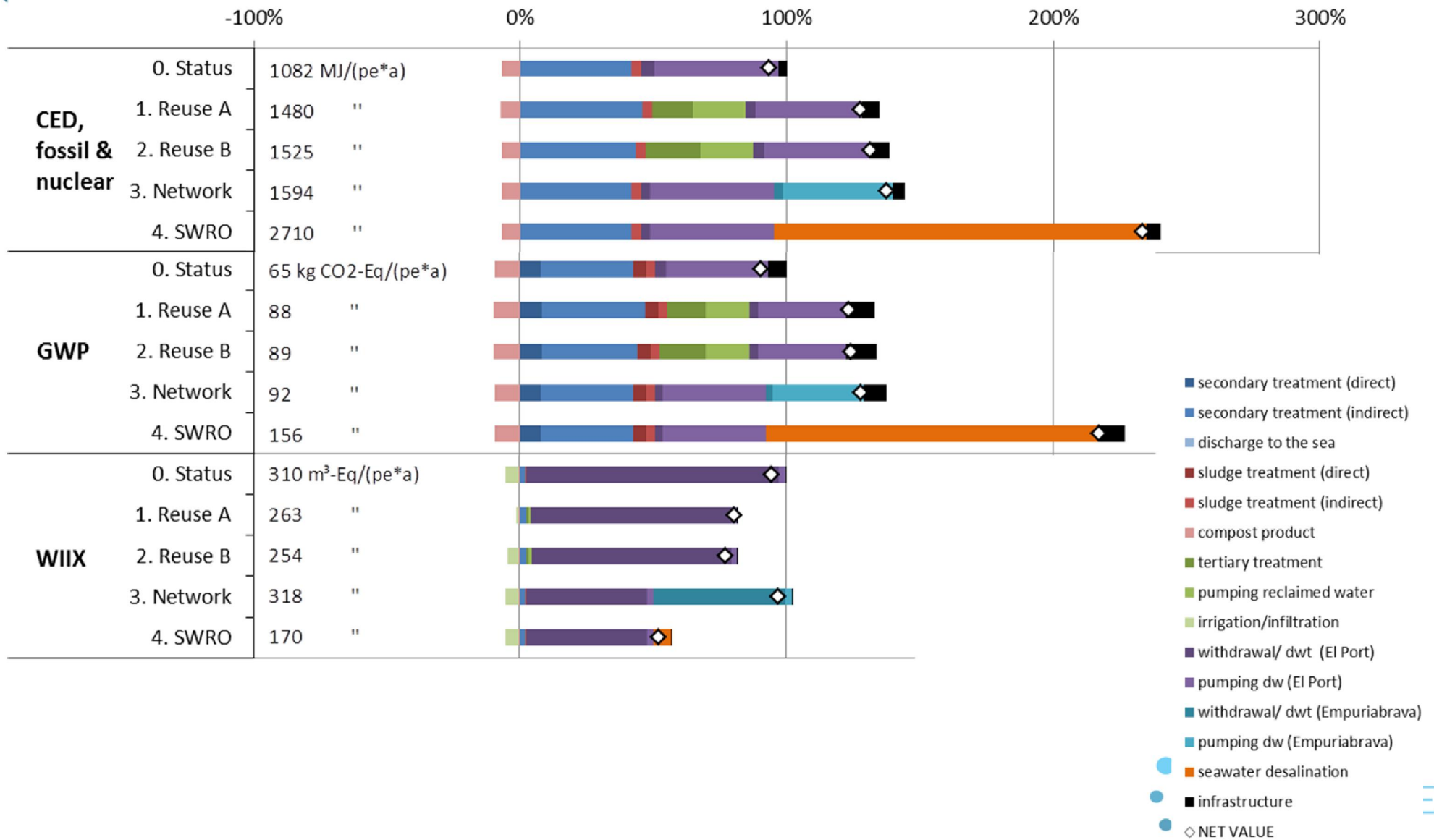
IPR



Analysis: PCRq
Infection capacity?

Life Cycle Assessment

IPR





Up to 14% of reclaimed water

320 < t < 680 days travel time

High Certainty to achieve WHO 1 uDALY/person/year in all scenarios

Next steps:

Further studies required for trace organic contaminants

Optimization of GAC performance

Main conclusions:

In general indirect potable reuse via MAR is possible:

- If aquifer is suitable
- If distance between MAR site and abstraction is high enough
- If travel time is > 300 d (if no full disinfection e.g. via ultrafiltration membrane)
- If pre-treatment is suitable to meet the Spanish regulation on water reuse + agreed target for micro pollutant removal
- If citizens accept the solution

www.demoware.eu

