



DemEAUmed Policy –oriented session (May 18 th, 2017)

European Regulatory Instrument for Water Reuse

Water Reuse in Spain, Royal Degree 1620/2007

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- I. Background
- II. Royal Degree 1620/2007
- II. Differences with JRC technical proposal for quality requirements for water reuse in agricultural irrigation an aquifer recharge





I. BACKGROUND

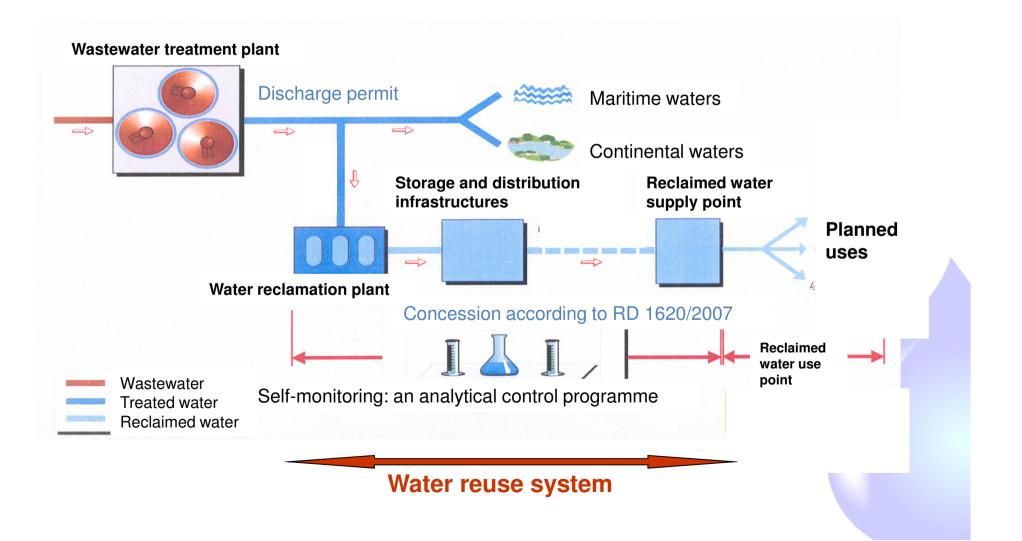
✓ Spain exhibits the greatest amount of water reuse in Europe

- ✓ Water reuse is included into RBMPs as part of the Program of Measures to promote an efficient and sustainable water use.
- ✓ WR as a measure for water balance and quality to prevent further deterioration of SW and GW (WFD).
- ✓ Quality requirements and authorization process according to RD 1620/2007.
- ✓ 10 years after the enforcement of RD 1620/2007

Is RD being an effective tool to protect human health and environmental matrices?











US	SES AND APPLICATIONS	Quality	Escherichia CFU/100 ml	Nematodes eggs/10 L	Legionella spp. 100 CFU/L
•Industrial 3.2 a)	 Refrigeration towers and evaporation condensers. 		Absence	Absence	Absence
•Residential 1.1 a) y b)	Private garden watering. Discharge of bathroom appliances.	А	Absence	1	100
•Direct Recharge 5.2 a)	Recharge of aquifers by direct injection.		Absence	1	No limit set
 Urban 1.2 a), b), c), d) Agricultural 2.1 a) Recreational 4.1 a) 	Watering of urban green areas Hosing down streets. Fire-fighting systems Industrial car wash. Irrigation with contact Irrigation of golf courses. -Irrigation of crops for human consumption	В	< 100 -200	< 1	< 100
Agricultural 2.2 a), b) y c) Industrial 3.1 c)	 Irrigation of crops for human consumption avoiding direct contact of regenerated water with edible parts. Irrigation of pastureland for milk or meat- producing animals. Aquaculture Process and cleaning water for use in food industry. 		< 1.000	< 1	No limit set
Environmental 5.1 a)	·Recharge of aquifers by localized seepage through the soil		< 1.000	No limit set	No limit set

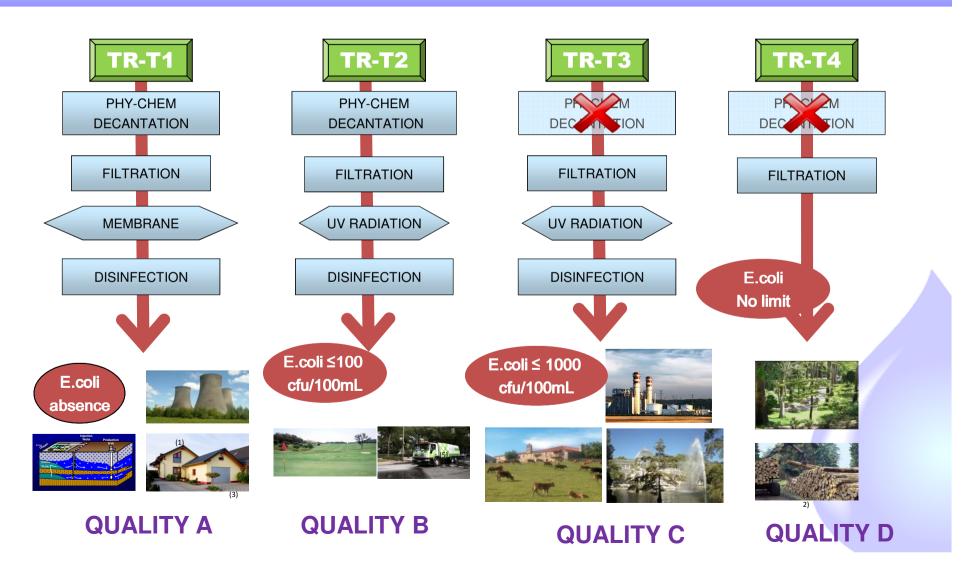




USES /	AND APPLICATIONS	Quality	Escherichia CFU/100 ml	Nematodes eggs/10 L	Legionella spp. 100 CFU/L
· Agricultural 2.3 a), b) у c) · Industrial 3.1 a) у b)	·Localized irrigation of ligneous crops avoiding contact of regenerated water with food for human consumption. ·Irrigation of ornamental flowers, greenhouses and nurseries with no direct contact of regenerated water with crops. ·Process and cleaning water except in food industry		< 10.000	< 1	< 100
· Recreational 4.2 a)	•Ponds, bodies of water and running water with no public access				
· Environmental 5.3 a) y b)	Irrigation of forests, green zones and similar areas with no public access	Е	No limit set	No limit set	No limit set
· Environmental 5.4 a)	·Maintenance of wetlands, minimum flows and similar uses	F	The minimum qu	ality required is s case basis	tudied on a case by

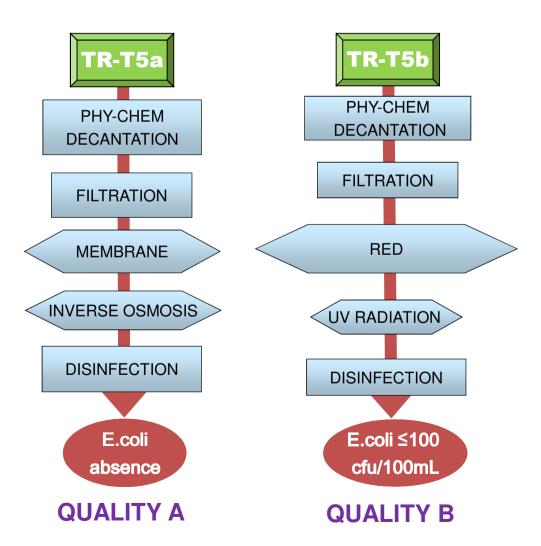
























III. DIFFERENCES WITH JRC TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

Risk management approach for water reuse

COMERNO DE ESNANDA E IGUALDAD



Gestión de Planes Sanitarios del Agua

Bienvenidos/as a la Herramienta Web de gestión de PSA

El acceso a este sistema está RESTRINGIDO a los usuarios autorizados.

De acuerdo con la legislación vigente, cualquier actividad en el mismo puede ser registrada.

Si consiente en seguir usándolo, Usted acepta estas condiciones de uso.

La forma más eficaz de garantizar sistemáticamente la seguridad de una Zona de Abastecimiento es a un planteamiento integral de evaluación y gestión de los riesgos que abarque todas las etapas de la zona la captación hasta su distribución al consumidor. Este tipo de planteamientos se denominan **Planes Sa** del Agua (PSA).

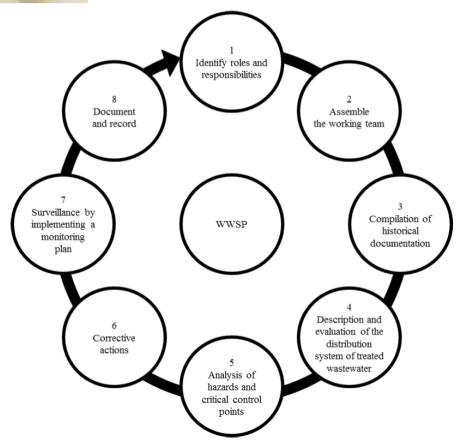
Esta concepción de la evaluación y gestión del riesgo en una zona es lo que tanto la Organización Munc Salud como la Unión Europea están demandando a los Estados Miembros. Por este motivo el Minisi Sanidad, Servicios Sociales e Igualdad (MSSSI) ha estudiado en el seno del Grupo de Trabajo de Sanitarios de Aguas (GT-WSP), la mejor manera de elaborar una herramienta para la elaboración del una zona por parte de cada uno de los gestores de cada una de las infraestructuras. En este G coordinado por el MSSSI, participan diferentes expertos de las principales empresas abastecedoras de consumo de España y el Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente.

El MSSSI ha impulsado el desarrollo de GEPSA como Herramienta Web de gestión de PSA. El obj esta herramienta es servir de ayuda a aquellas entidades que lo necesiten para elaborar su PSA.

Acceso mediante Cl@ve

Acceso mediante certificado ele











III. DIFFERENCES WITH JRC TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

Verification monitoring in irrigation (indicators and limits values)

Reclaimed water quality	Indicative technology target			Quality	criteria		
class		E. coli	BOD₅	TSS*	Turbidity	Other criteria	Nematodes
		(cfu/100 ml)	(mg/l)	(mg/l)	(NTU)		
Class A	Secondary treatment, filtration, and disinfection (advanced water treatments)	≤10 or below detection limit	≤10	≤10	≤5	Additional physico- chemical parameters (see Table 3) <i>Legionella</i> analysis have to be performed for greenhouses irrigation if there is risk of	
Class B	Secondary treatment, and disinfection	≤100	≤25	≤35	_	aerosolization (<1,000 cfu/l)	
Class C	Secondary treatment, and disinfection	≤1,000	≤25	≤35	-		
Class D	Secondary treatment, and storage, stabilization ponds or constructed wetlands.		≤25 1 620/200 oli: < 100		- 0 mL Tur	bidity < 10 NTU	





III. DIFFERENCES WITH JRC TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

Verification monitoring in aquifer (indicators and limits values)

Managed aquifer recharge	Indicative technology target			Quality	y criteria	
category		E. coli	TSS	Turbidity	Other criteria	
		(cfu/100 ml)	(mg/l)	(NTU)		
ManagedSecondaryaquifertreatment,rechargefiltration,	≤10 or below detection	≤10	≤2	Additional parameters to be defined by MS.		
injection disinfection (advanced water		limit	 Monitoring requirements are similar Validation is mandatory in direct injection Preventive measures 			
	treatments)					
Managed aquifer recharge by surface spreading	Secondary treatment, and disinfection	≤1,000	 ≤1,000 RD1620/2007 Direct injection : E.Coli: 0 UFC /100 mL TSS 1 Turbidity < 2NTU 			





III. DIFFERENCES WITH JRC TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

Preventive measures

Guidance manual for good practice

Reclaime d water quality class	Crop category	Irrigation method	Preventive measures
Class A	Food crops consumed raw Processed food crops Non-food crops	All irrigation methods allowed	Additional preventive measures have to be considered and applied if necessary (section 4.5.).
Class B	 Food crops consumed raw with inedible skin (skin removed before consumption) fruit trees 	All irrigation methods allowed	Livestock: withholding period of minimum 4 hours after irrigation before pasture of lactating dairy, or until pasture is dry. Fodder dried or ensiled. Pigs must not be exposed to pasture or fodder.
	Processed food crops Non-food crops		Prohibition of harvesting of wet or dropped produce. Additional preventive measures have to be considered and applied if necessary (section 4.5.).
	Food crops consumed raw	Drip irrigation only	Prohibition of harvesting of wet or dropped produce.





III. DIFFERENCES WITH JRC TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

Additional preventive measures

Mandatory for MS to consider in order to reduce potential adverse effects on health and environmental matrices, according to site specific conditions.

Source control programs and oversight of industrial and commercial discharges

Site characteristics evaluation: assessment of soil, possible impacts on groundwater, adverse effects on surface waters, vulnerability of existing drinking water sources, behavior of substances depends on climate, Nitrates Directive, control surface run-off.





III. DIFFERENCES WITH JRC TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

Minimum frequencies for verification monitoring

Reclaimed water quality classes		Minimum monitoring frequencies						
	E. coli	BOD₅	TSS	Turbidity	Other criteria			
	(<i>Legionella</i> if applicable)							
Class A	Once	Once	Once	Continuous	According to MS			
	a week	a week	a week	(Daily)	responsible authorities			
Class B	Once	Once	Once	-				
	a week	a month	a month		Electrical conductivity monitored in continuous, if			
Class C	Once	Once	Once	-	feasible, or daily.			
	a week	a month	a month					
Class D	Once	-	-	-				
	a week	г						
					y must be conformed a \$20 for TSS is 50%			



CEDEX CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS Y EXPERIMENTACIÓN DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS

III. DIFFERENCES WITH JRC TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

Validation monitoring is mandatory for MS, Class A

Reclaimed water quality class	Indicator microorganisms	Performance targets for the treatment train (log ₁₀ reduction)	Minimum monitoring frequency
Class A	E. coli	≥ 5.0	Validation monitoring has to be performed:
	F-specific coliphages	≥ 6.0	- Before the reuse scheme
	Clostridium perfringens spores	≥ 5.0	is put into place - When equipment is upgraded - When new equipment or processes are added





III. DIFFERENCES WITH JRC TECHNICAL PROPOSAL

Operational monitoring is mandatory in treatment processes

Treatment process	Operational monitoring	Indicative frequency	
Secondary treatment (activated sludge)	Flow rate	Continuous (on-line) for f dissolved oxygen	low rate,
(activated sludge)	Nitrate, nitrites	Weekly for other parameters	_
	BOD ₅		>
	Suspended solids, solids retenti time	on	
	Dissolved oxygen		
	Hydraulic retention time		
Low-rate biological systems	Flow rate	Continuous (on-line) for flow	v rate
(stabilization ponds)	BOD5, (facultative and maturati ponds)	on Weekly for other parameters	5
	Membrane filtration technology	Transmembrane pressure Turbidity	Continuous (on-line)
Soil-aquifer treatment		Electrical conductivity	
	Ultraviolet light disinfection (UV)	Flow rate Turbidity upstream UV intensity and/or calculated dose	Continuous (on-line)
Media filtration system		UV transmissivity	
	Ozone/Biological Activated Carbon	Ozone dose Temperature	Continuous (on-line)
	Chlorination	Free chlorine residual, Ct pH Temperature	Continuous (on-line)





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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