



LIFE PHOENIX

LIFE19 ENV/ES/000278



LIFE PHOENIX is a project co-funded by the European Union under the LIFE Programme Grant Agreement no. LIFE18 ENV/ES/000278



aqualia



AdP VALOR
Grupo Águas de Portugal



Phoenix

LIFE PHOENIX Project Overview

Enrique Lara, AQUALIA

Isaac Fernández, CETIM

LIFE PHOENIX
LIFE19 ENV/ES/000278

Innovative cost-effective
multibarrier treatments for
reusing water for agricultural
irrigation



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Phoenix

Project presentation & objectives

Isaac Fernández, CETIM

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Innovative cost-effective
multibarrier treatments for
reusing water for agricultural
irrigation



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Call: LIFE 2019

Life Programme Priority Area: Environment and Resource Efficiency project application

Sector: Water including the marine environment

Coordinator: AQUALIA

Partners: AdP, CETIM, CHG, DIPALME, NEWLAND, UAL-CIESOL, microLAN

Budget: 3,390,078 €

EU Contribution: 1,855,113 €

Duration: 01/09/2020 – 29/02/2024 (42 months)

LIFE PHOENIX
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**Innovative cost-effective
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EU 4th largest private water company, the biggest in ES. Broad experience and commitment on R&D and EU projects



Integrated management of urban water cycle in PT with nationwide presence (80% population)



RTO with wide experience in R&D of water and WW treatment, waste valorisation and LCA/LCC



Responsible for water management in the hydrographic demarcation of Guadalquivir. Water regulatory body.



Public Administration of Almeria province. Involved in the management of Almeria water resources and WWTPs operation



Specialist in O₃ and UV treatments with 30 years of experience



RTO with large expertise in solar regeneration of water and water quality monitoring



SME specialized on online monitoring devices to protect water quality, including bacteria and toxicity.

Intensification of **water scarcity** in Europe caused by **global warming**:

- During summer, up to 30% of total UE population lives under water stress situation.
- This problem is exacerbated in the Mediterranean countries.

Agriculture accounts for about 40% of overall EU use but rising up to 60-80% in southern countries during summer.



Water reuse in Europe:

- Still limited and implemented in countries with severe scarcity
- About 1,000 Mm³/yr.
- 2.4% of the treated WW, <0,5% freshwater abstraction
- Spain, Portugal and Italy jointly accounting for >60%



European regulation for water regeneration in order to avoid individual actuations, which could lead to technical issues and higher implementation costs.



25th of May 2020 -- Regulation (UE) 2020/741

1

Demonstrate cost-effective multibarrier treatments to obtain reclaimed water meeting A quality (WWR-EU):

- Solutions for large-medium populations
- Solutions for small populations



2

Develop a Decision Support System (DSS) and a Sustainability Tool to ensure feasibility for each case & waste water.



3

Minimize environmental & health effects caused by reclaimed water use by reduction of:

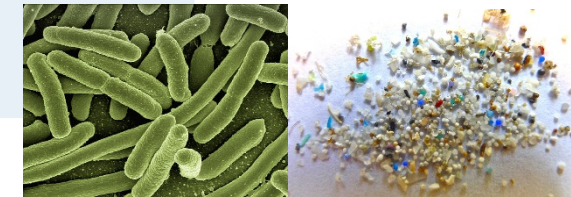
- Harmful disinfection/oxidation products & ecotoxicity
- Compounds of Emergent Concern (CECs) & antibiotic resistant bacteria (ARB)
- Microplastics (MPs)
- C footprint



4

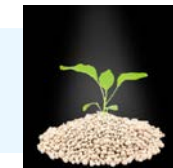
Ensure water quality by:

- Online monitoring: toxics & pathogens
- Offline analyses: MPs, eco-toxicity, ARB



5

Recover nutrients (N,P)



6

Test reclaimed water & recovered fertilizer at experimental crop fields



8

Study of WWR-EU incidence in existing WWRTPs-Almeria-ES inventory



10

Evaluation of environmental, social & economic impacts



7

Reduce OPEX of the 3ary treatment:

- Lower fouling membranes
- Low energy UV-LED & Solar Photo-Fenton
- Residual O₃ reuse to advanced flotation (20%)
- Reduce size of disinfection due to efficient pretreatment
- Optimal technologies configuration by DSS



9

Promote replication, transferability & market uptake by a Stakeholder Panel

11

Results Dissemination



Technologies for MEDIUM-LARGE WWTPS

El Toyo WWTP



Almonte WWTP

Fonte Quente WWTP



Technologies for SMALL WWTPS

El Toyo WWTP



Talavera de la Reina WWTP



1

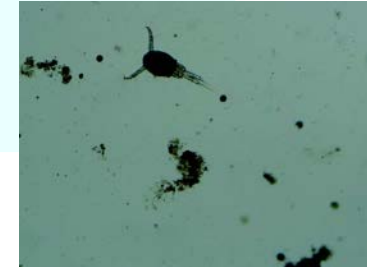
Obtain reusable water meeting class A quality (WWR-EU):

- Up to 88 k m³/yr. (large-medium populations)
- Up to 48 k m³/yr. (small populations)



2

Validation of indicator microorganisms and performance targets



3

Minimize environmental & human health effects:

- Lower eco-toxicity
- Lower discharge of macrolide antibiotics and oestrogens
- Lower discharge of microplastics
- Lower C footprint
- Reduced loss of nutrients



4

Contribute to protection of Doñana National Park: reducing the use of freshwater for irrigation



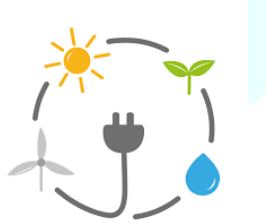
5

Lower OPEX




OBJETIVES


6 Lower energy consumption




9 Obtain a replicability and transferability guide. Obtain a business plan.



12 Establish a participative Stakeholder Advisory Panel involving all relevant audience




7 Obtain N-P loaded zeolite and test it together with reused WW in crop fields



10 Maximize visits to the website, participation in events and workshops and publication of articles

8 Obtain the PHOENIX DSS and sustainability ICT tool

11 Create jobs



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Project motivation & technologies

Enrique Lara (Aqualia)

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LIFE PHOENIX MOTIVATION: EU REGULATION

| USO DEL AGUA PREVISTO | VALOR MÁXIMO ADMISIBLE (VMA) | | | | OTROS CRITERIOS |
|--|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------|---|
| | NEMATODOS INTESTINALES | ESCMERICHIA COLI | SÓLIDOS EN SUSPENSIÓN | TURBIDEZ | |
| 2- USOS AGRÍCOLAS¹ | | | | | |
| CALIDAD 2.12 a) Riego de cultivos con sistema de aplicación del agua que permita el contacto directo del agua regenerada con las partes comestibles para alimentación humana en fresco. | 1 huevo/10 L | 100 UFC/100 mL Teniendo en cuenta un plan de muestreo a 3 clases ³ con los siguientes valores: n = 10 m=100 UFC/100 mL M=1.000 UFC/100 mL c=3 | 20 mg/L | 10 UNT | OTROS CONTAMINANTES Contenidos en la autorización de vertido de aguas residuales: se deberá limitar la entrada de estos contaminantes al medio ambiente. En el caso de que se trate de sustancias peligrosas deberá asegurarse el respeto de las NCAs. <i>Legionella spp.</i> 1.000 UFC/L (si existe riesgo de aerosolización) Es obligatorio llevar a cabo la detección de patógenos Presencia/Ausencia (Salmonella, etc.) cuando se repita habitualmente que c=3 para M=1.000 |

Real Decreto 1620/2007, de 7 de diciembre, reutilización de las aguas depuradas.

a) Requisitos mínimos de calidad de las aguas

Cuadro 2 — Requisitos de calidad de las aguas regeneradas para el riego agrícola

| Clase de calidad de las aguas regeneradas | Tratamiento indicativo | Requisitos de calidad | | | | Otros |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|--|----------------|---|
| | | E. coli (número/100 ml) | DBO ₅ (mg/l) | STS (mg/l) | Turbidez (UNT) | |
| A | Tratamiento secundario, filtración y desinfección | ≤ 10 | ≤ 10 | ≤ 10 | ≤ 5 | <i>Legionella spp.</i> : < 1 000 UFC/l cuando exista un riesgo de aerosolización Nematodos intestinales (huevos de helmintos): ≤ 1 huevo/l para el riego de pastos o forraje |
| B | Tratamiento secundario y desinfección | ≤ 100 | De conformidad con la Directiva 91/271/CEE (anexo I, cuadro 1) | De conformidad con la Directiva 91/271/CEE (anexo I, cuadro 1) | – | |
| C | Tratamiento secundario y desinfección | ≤ 1 000 | | | – | |
| D | Tratamiento secundario y desinfección | ≤ 10 000 | | | – | |

REGULATION (EU) 2020/741 of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse

Table 4 – Validation monitoring of reclaimed water for agricultural irrigation

| Reclaimed water quality class | Indicator microorganisms (*) | Performance targets for the treatment chain (log ₁₀ reduction) |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| A | <i>E. coli</i> | ≥ 5,0 |
| | Total coliphages/F-specific coliphages/somatic coliphages/coliphages (**) | ≥ 6,0 |
| | <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> spores/spore-forming sulfate-reducing bacteria (***) | ≥ 4,0 (in case of <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> spores) ≥ 5,0 (in case of spore-forming sulfate-reducing bacteria) |

Indicador virus ←

Indicador protozoos (Cystosporidium, Giardia) ←

(*) The reference pathogens *Campylobacter*, Rotavirus and *Cryptosporidium* may also be used for validation monitoring purposes instead of the proposed indicator microorganisms. The following log₁₀ reduction performance targets shall then apply: *Campylobacter* (≥ 5,0), Rotavirus (≥ 6,0) and *Cryptosporidium* (≥ 5,0).

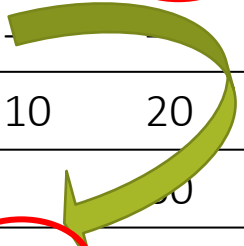
(**) Total coliphages is selected as the most appropriate viral indicator. However, if analysis of total coliphages is not feasible, at least one of them (F-specific or somatic coliphages) shall be analysed.

(***) *Clostridium perfringens* spores is selected as the most appropriate protozoa indicator. However, spore-forming sulfate-reducing bacteria are an alternative if the concentration of *Clostridium perfringens* spores does not make it possible to validate the requested log₁₀ removal.

PATHOGENS INACTIVATION BY UV

- Chlorine not effective for virus and protozoa indicators. Only useful as residual chlorine
- Clostridium spores removal by ozone under controversy.
- UV is effective but require high doses to obtain 6 log removal of coliphages (150 mJ/cm²) and for protozoa indicators 4 log clostridium spores (220 mJ/cm²), although Crytos can be used directly (45 mJ/cm²)

| UV dose mJ/cm ² | 1 log | 2 log | 3 log | 4 log | 5 log | 6 log |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| E. coli | 5 | 10 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 |
| Total Coliphages (MS2) | 20 | 40 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 150 |
| Clostridium perfringens spores | 40 | 95 | 145 | 220 | - | - |
| Campylobacter | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 20 |
| Rotavirus | 16 | 25 | | 35 | | 50 |
| Cryptosporidium | 2.5 | 5.8 | 12 | 22 | 45 | 85 |



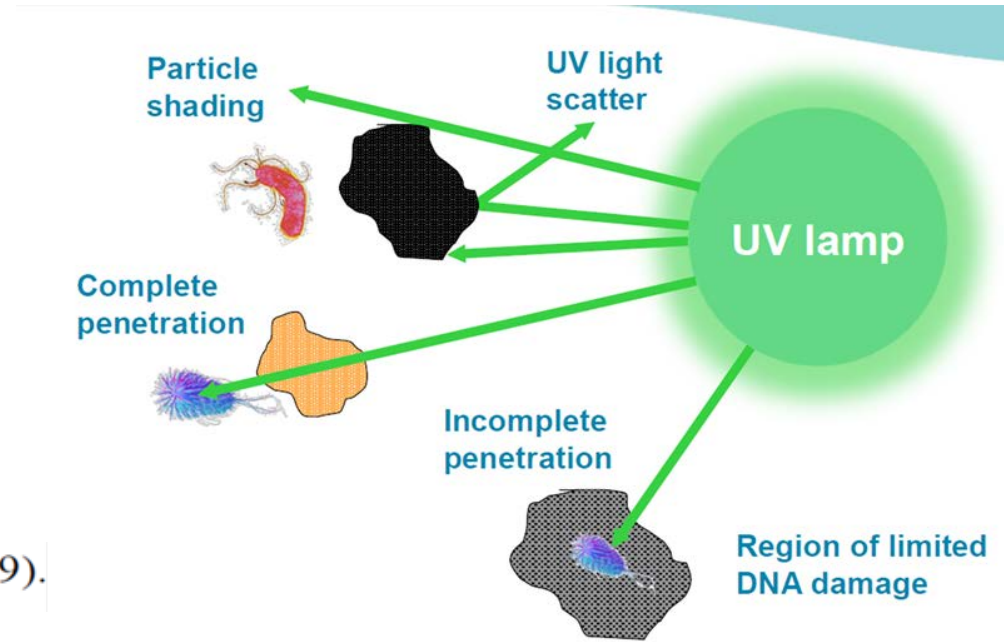
“Inactivation credit of UV radiation for viruses, bacteria and protozoan (oo)cysts in water: A review”. W.A.M. Hijnen, E.F. Beerendonk, G.J. Medema
 “. Gabriel Chevretils et al. UV dose required to achieve incremental Log inactivation of bacteria, protozoa and viruses”

- 1) Particles creates shading, regions of limited DNA damage, UV light scatter
- 2) Transmittance greatly influences UV energy consumption
- 3) Transmittance improvement is related to CECs removal

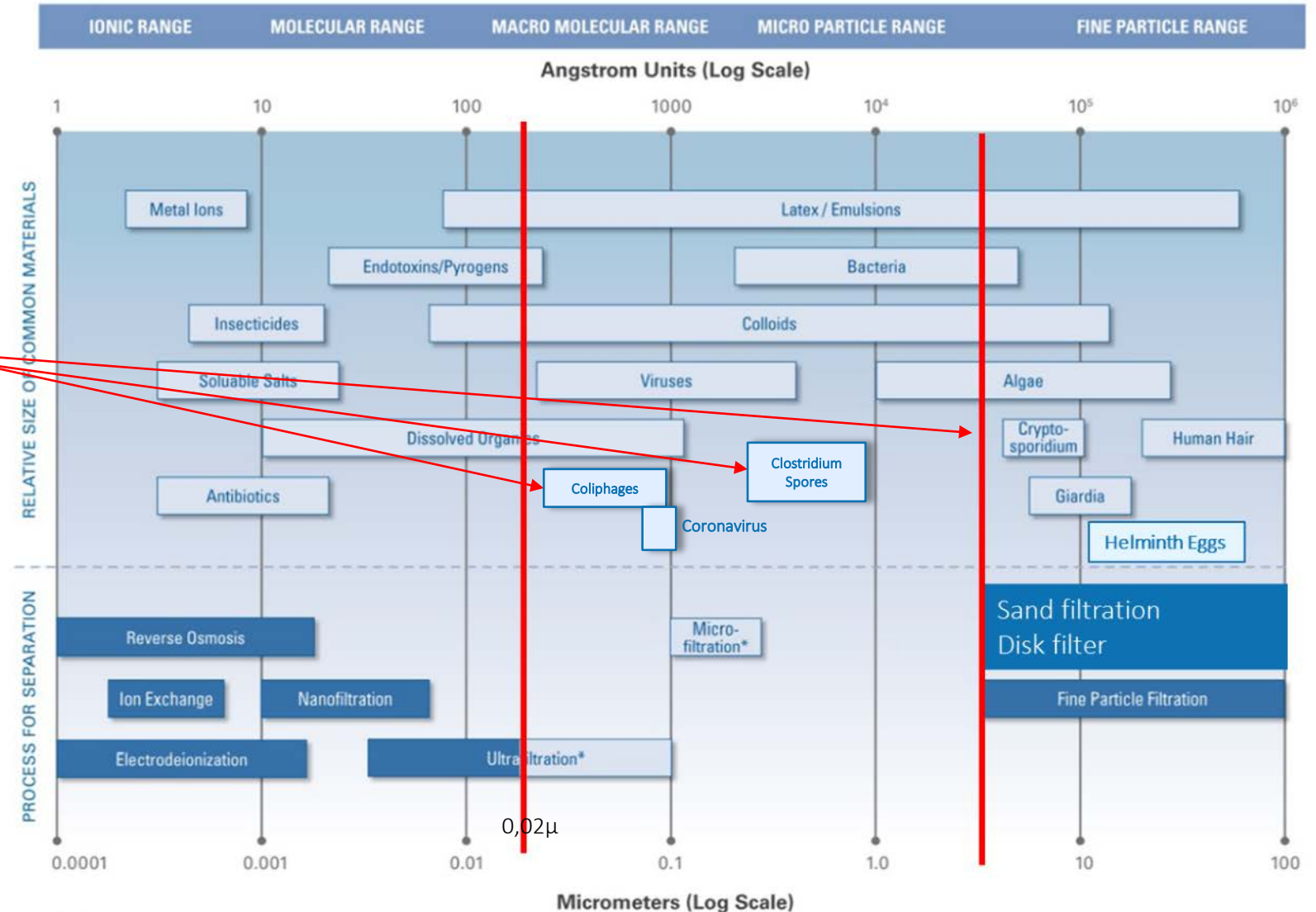
(Gerrity et al. 2012, Nanaboina and Korshin 2010, Wert et al. 2009).

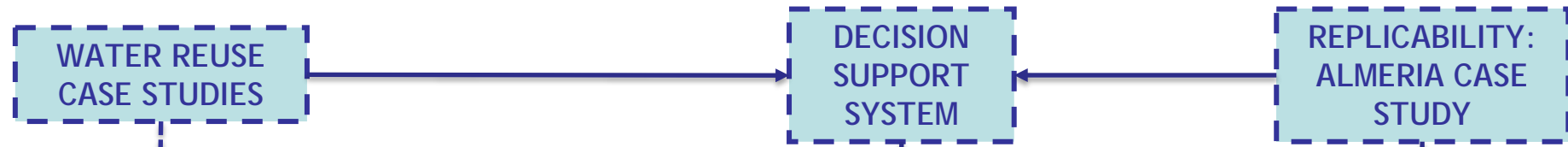


**PRETREATMENTS ARE
ESSENTIAL**




Essential pretreatment
TFQ/filtration to remove
microorganisms
resistant to disinfection





Large-Medium WWTPs




PRETREATMENTS
Ballasted lamella clarification,
high rate dissolved ozoned flotation (DOF),
disk filter,
Combined deep bed filtration
O3+BAC
PAC+coag+multimembrane UF

DISINFECTION + AOPs
Ozone, UV
Advanced Oxidation Systems (AOPs)

PATHOGEN ONLINE MONITORING

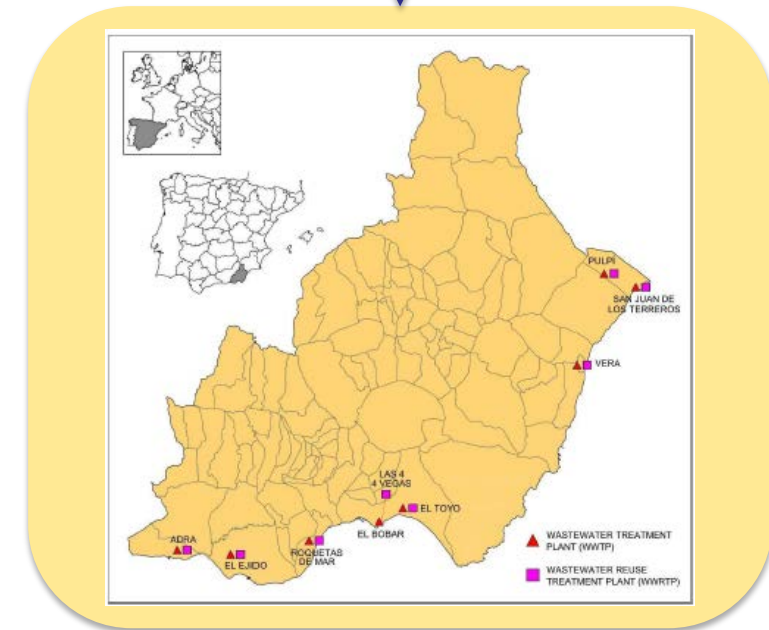
Small WWTPs



PRETREATMENTS
Microalgae HRAP + DAF
Innovative constructed wetlands

DISINFECTION + AOPs
Solar driven AOPs, UV-LED

NUTRIENT RECOVERY BY ZEOLITE
PATHOGEN ONLINE MONITORING



TRANSFERABILITY AND MARKET UPTAKE

CROP FIELD TEST



Technologies for small WWTPs

El Toyo



Algae Pond 3000 m²

DAF/WETLANDS

5.4 m³/h

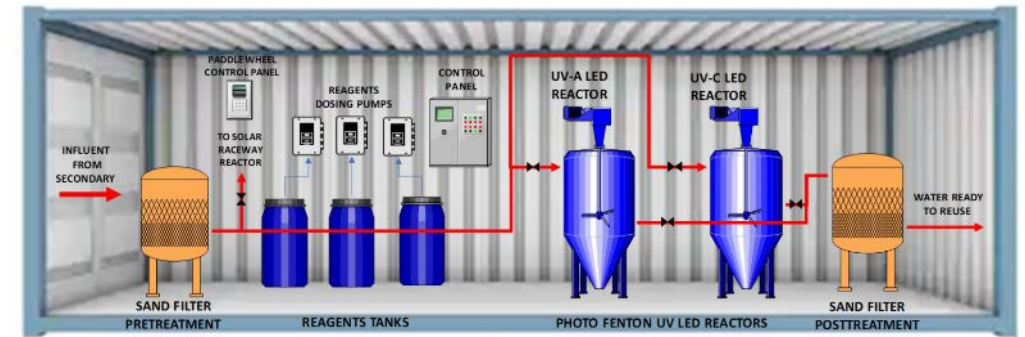


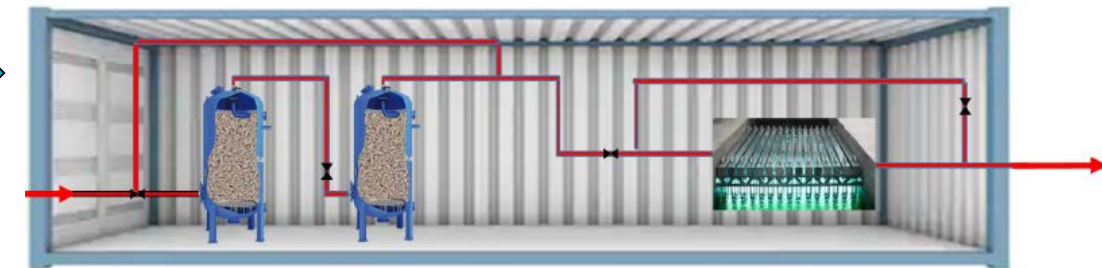
Foto-phenton container

Talavera



Wetlands

5.4 m³/h



Nutrient recovery and UV-LED disinfection container

State of the art:

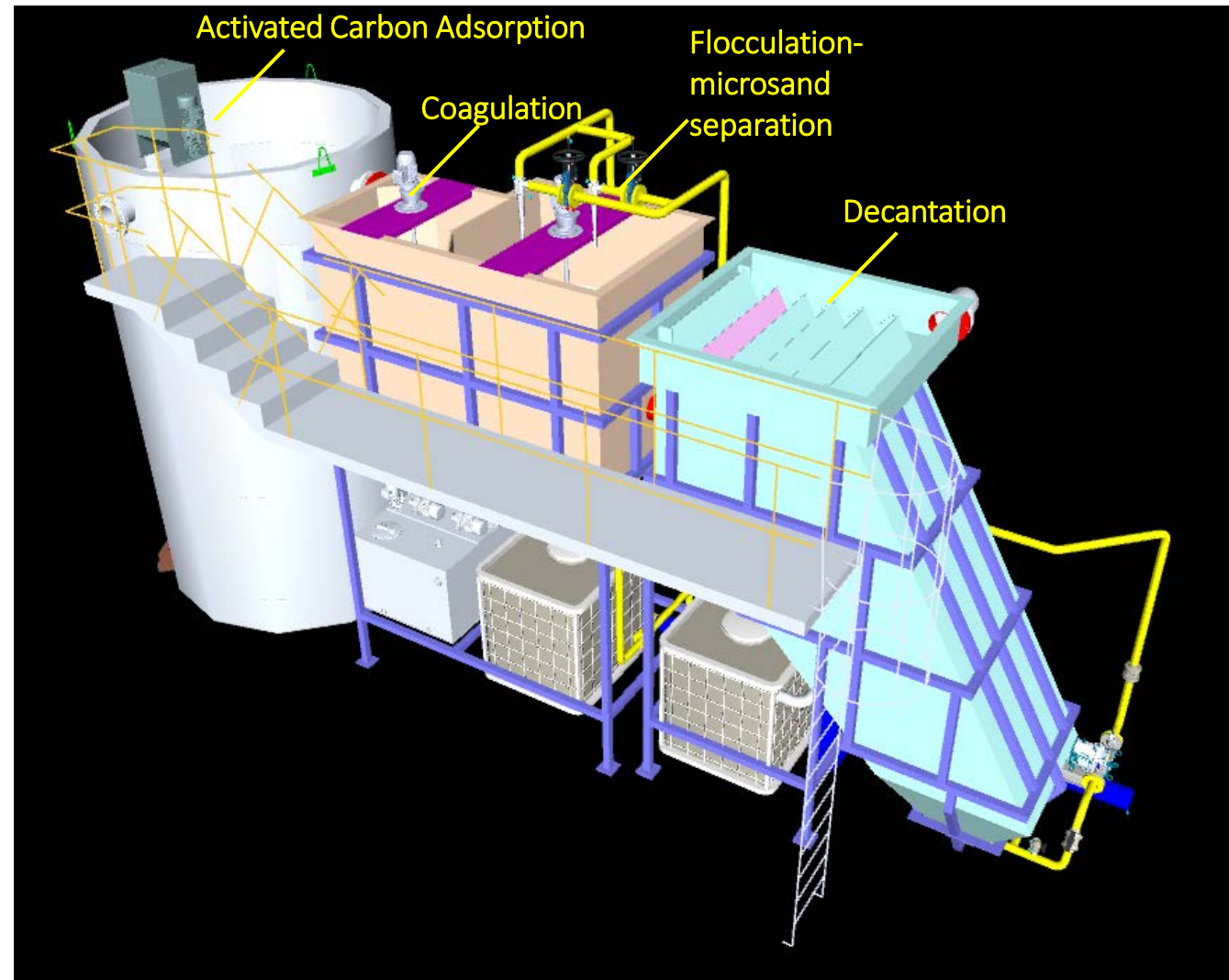
BALLASTED FLOCCULATION

- Velocities up to 50 m/h in tertiary Treatment
- About 50 times area reduction

Beyond state of the art

CLARIFAST

- New hydraulic lamella distribution system
- New ballasted media to test (adsorption) PAC/GAC



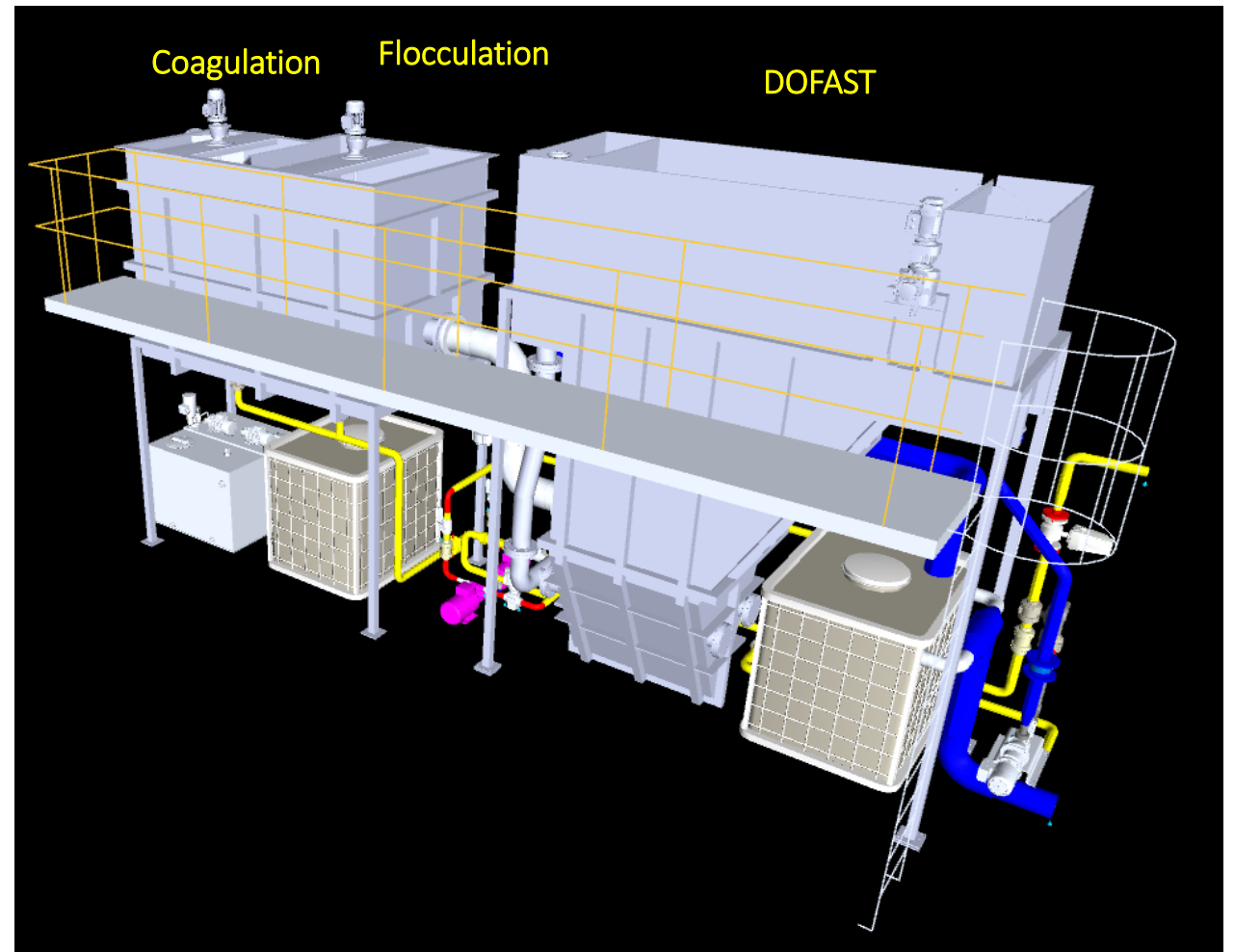
State of the art HIGH RATE FLOTATION

up to 30 m/h, mainly for drinking water applications

SPIDFLOW, Veolia
DAFRAPIDE, Purac
AQUADAF, Suez
ITT, Leopold

Beyond state of the art DAFAST/DOFAST

- Downflow velocity up to 50 m/h
- Innovative lamella distribution system
- PAC dosing
- No compressor/pressurized vessel
- DOF system.



PURASAND: CONTINUOUS BACKWASH SAND FILTER

State of the art

PURASAND

-Continuous backwash sand filter

-Aqualia patent

Beyond state of the art

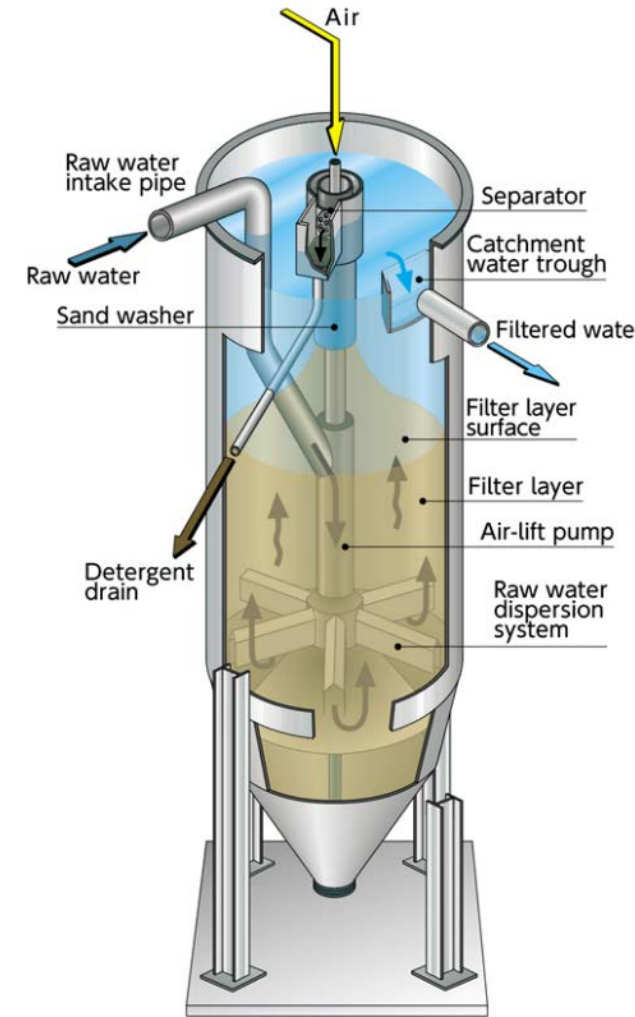
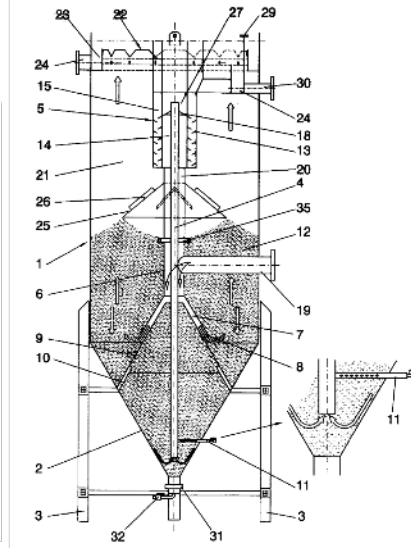
PURASAND high recovery

90% WASH WATER REDUCTION

90% COMPRESSED AIR REDUCTION

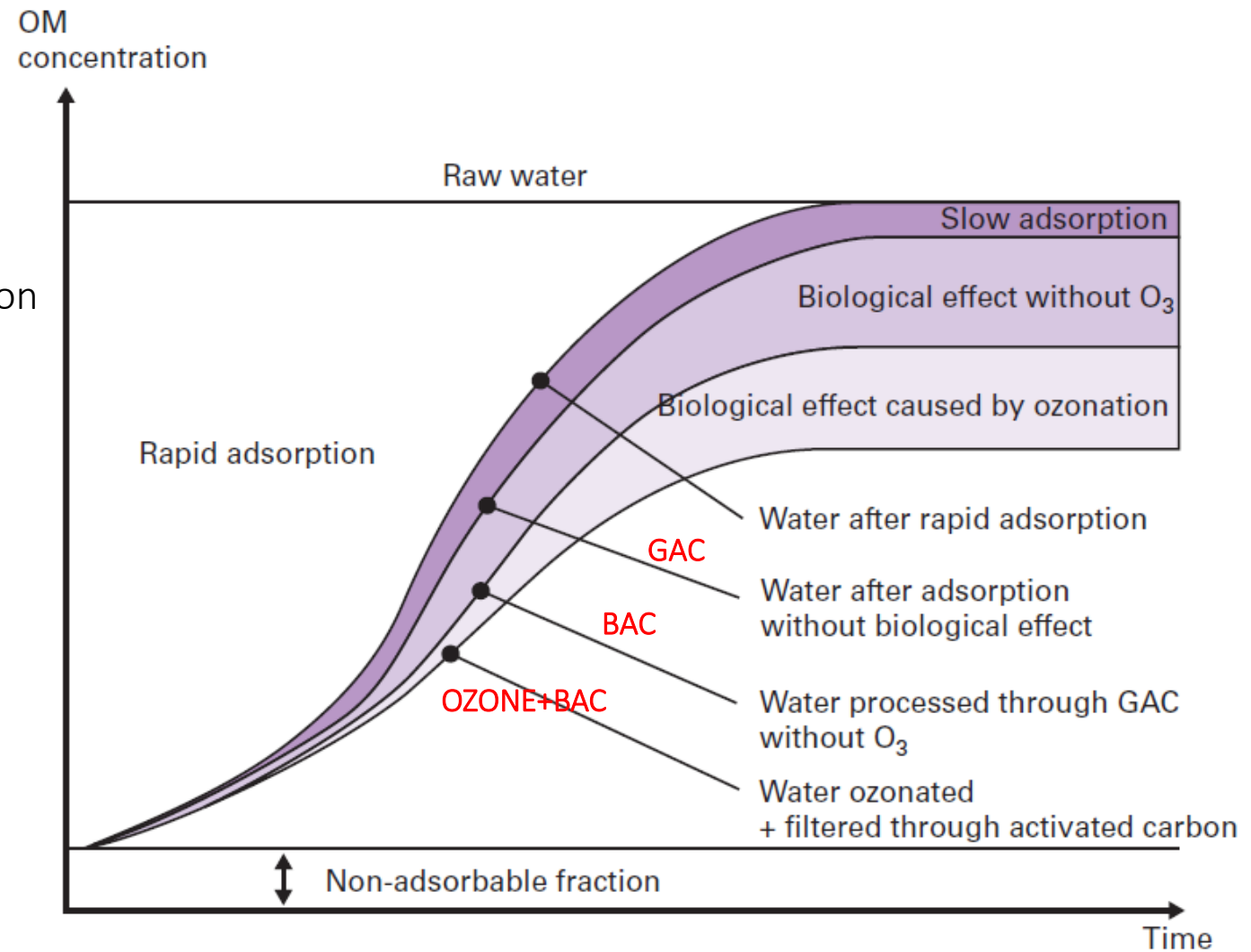
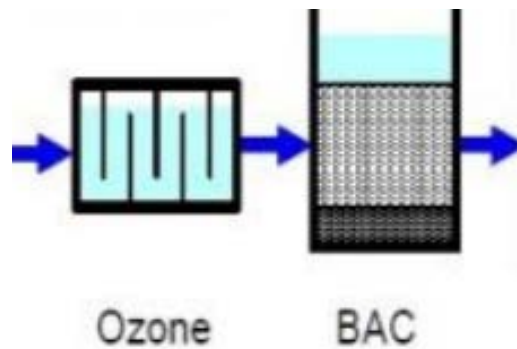
50% SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND TURBIDITY

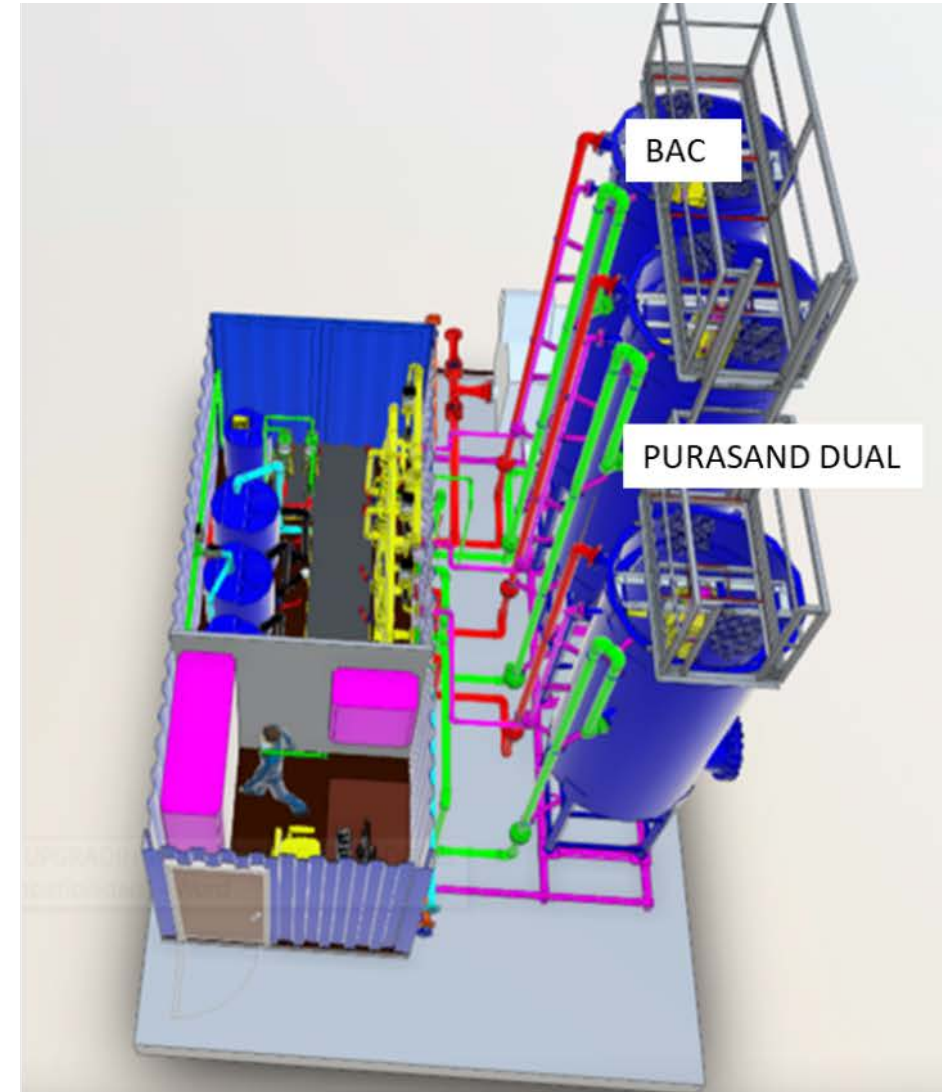
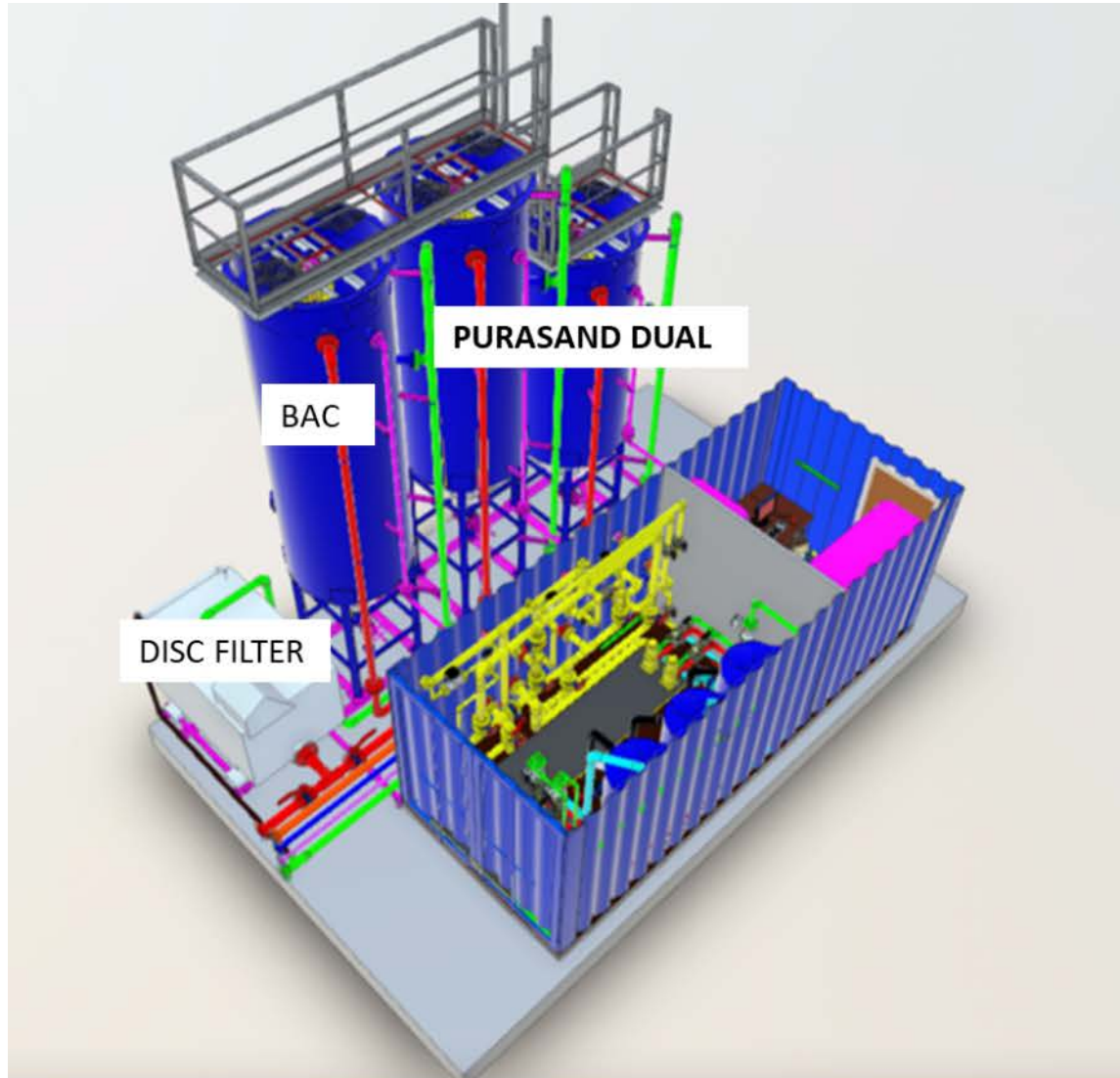
EFFLUENT REDUCCTION

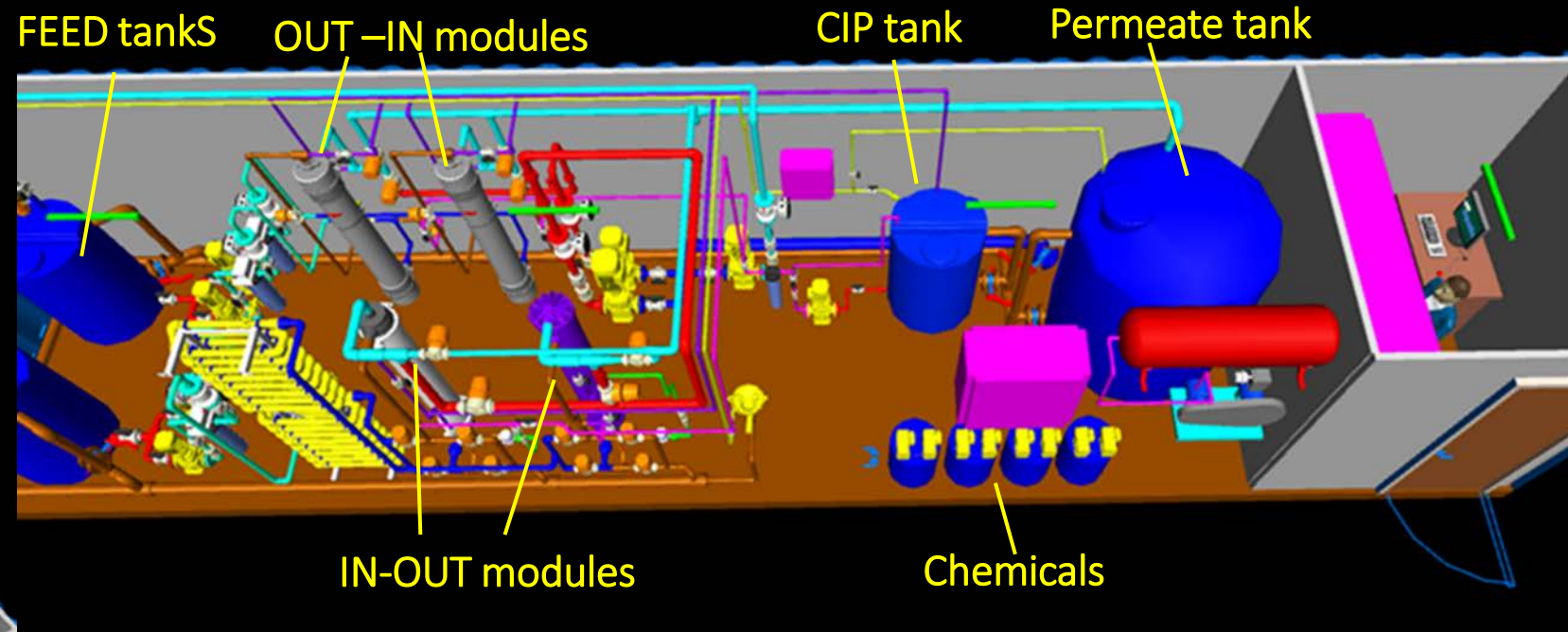
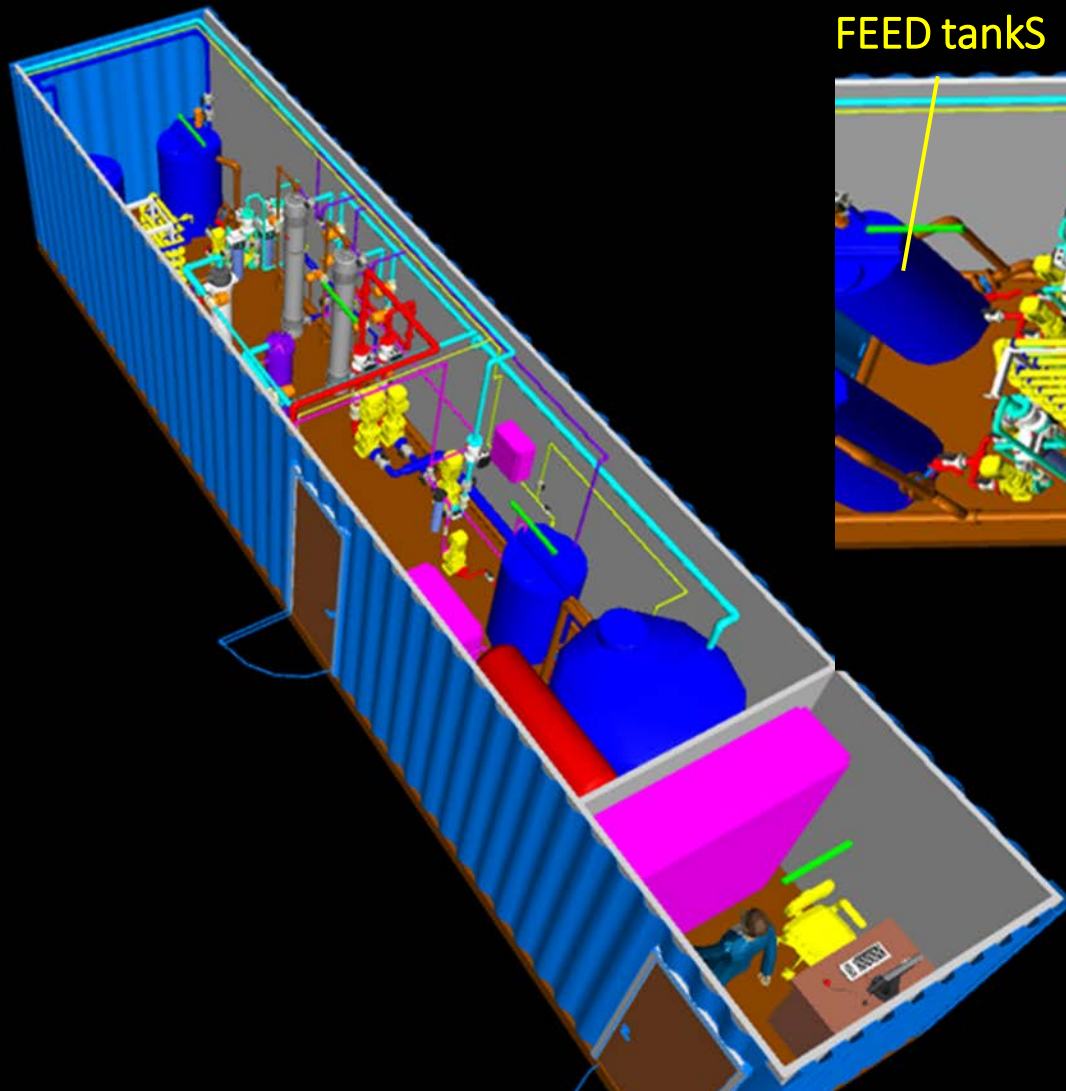


OZONE+BAC

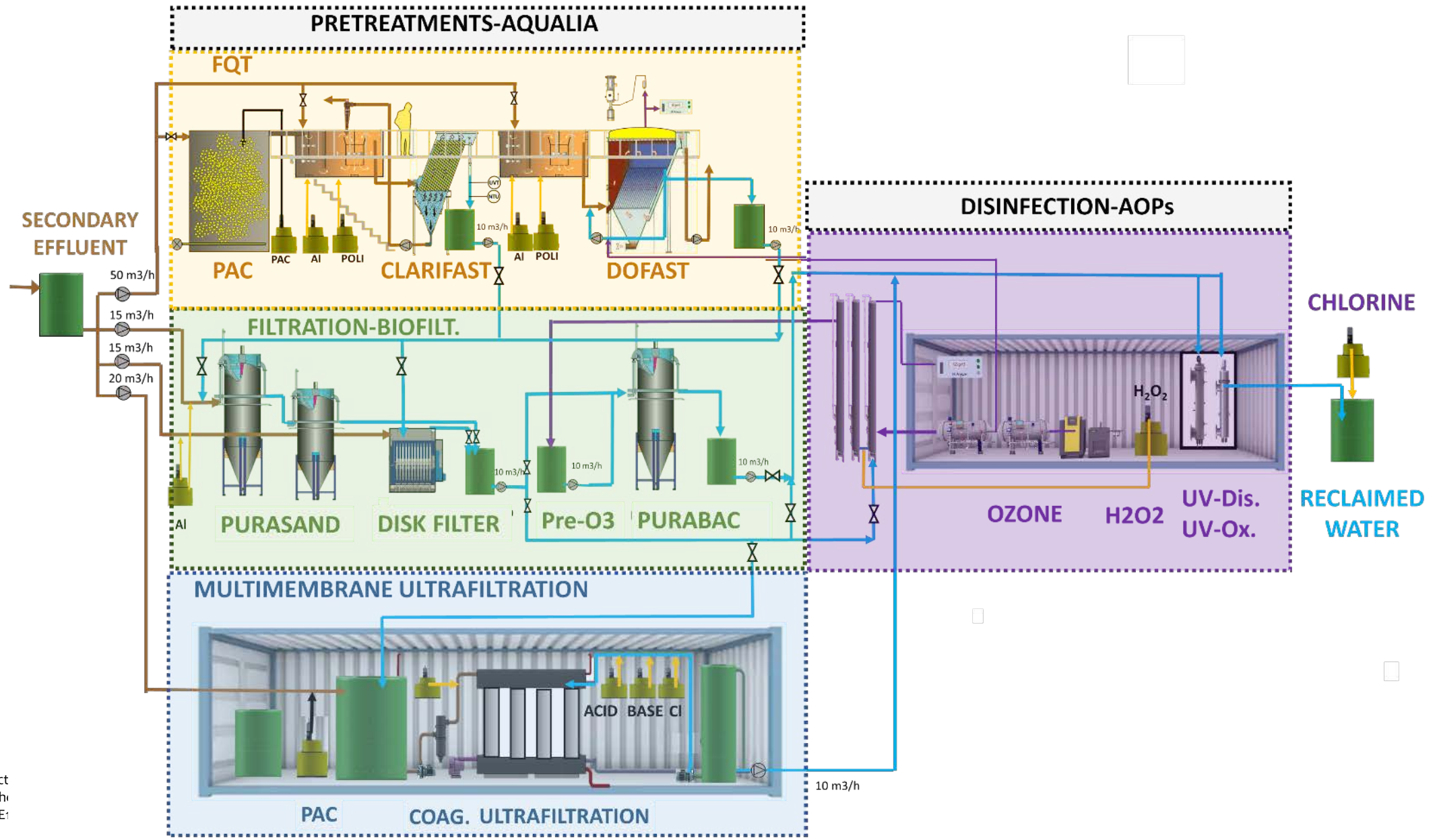
- Ozone oxidizes OM/CECs improving biodegradability
- BAC with GAC combines biodegradation and adsorption to remove OM/CECs that are not biodegradable.
- Activated carbon can be continuously biologically regenerated



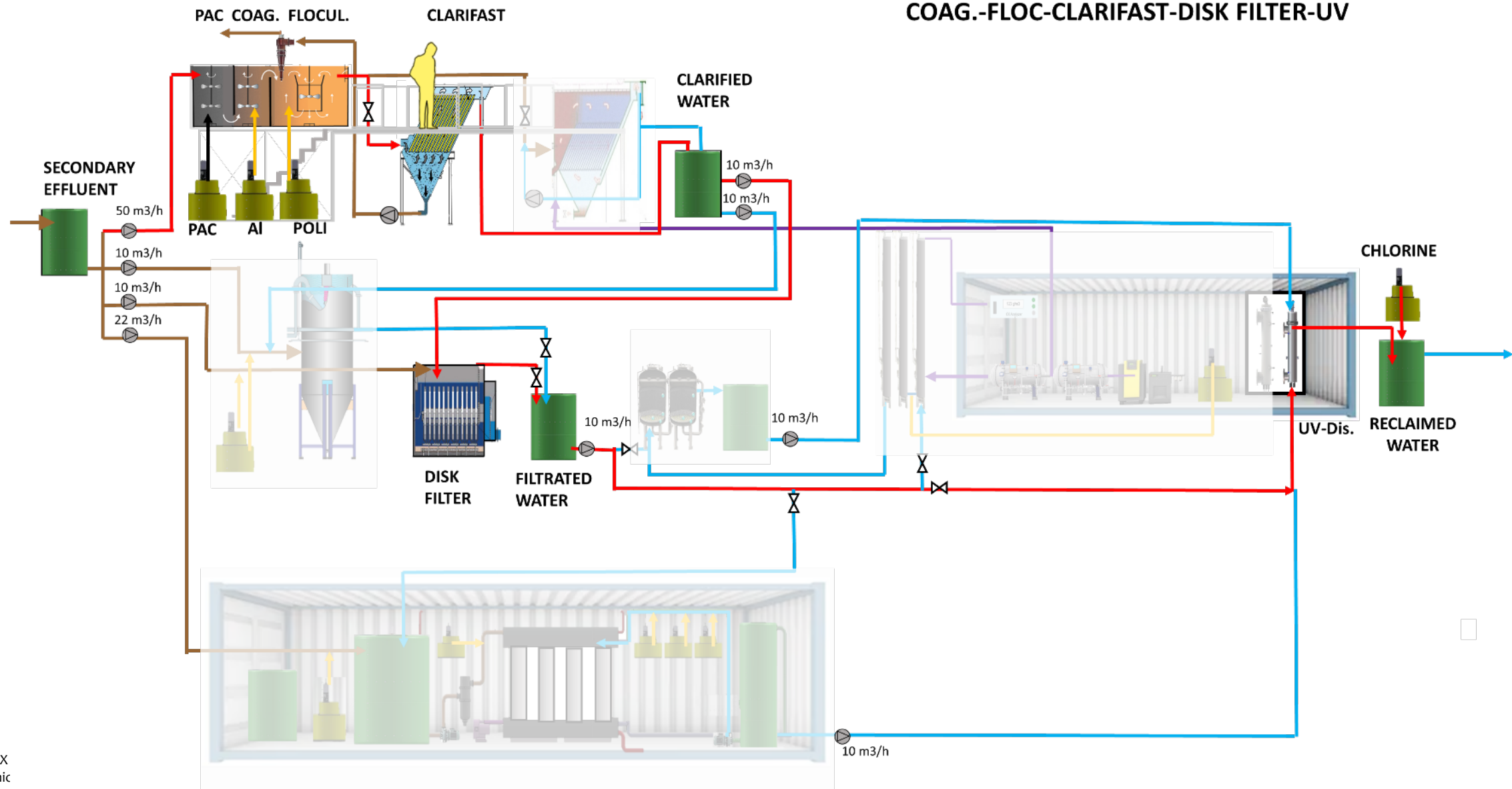


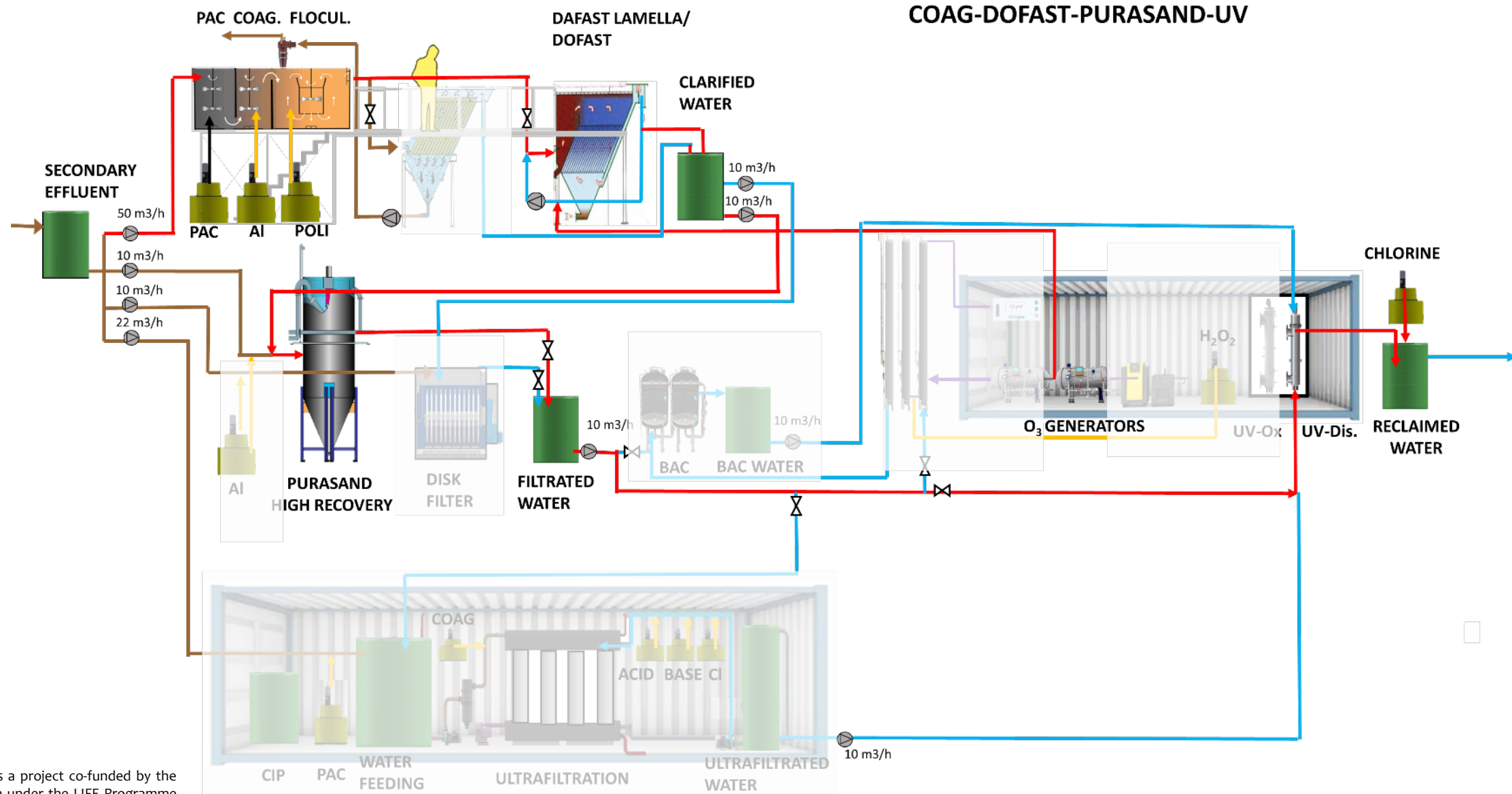


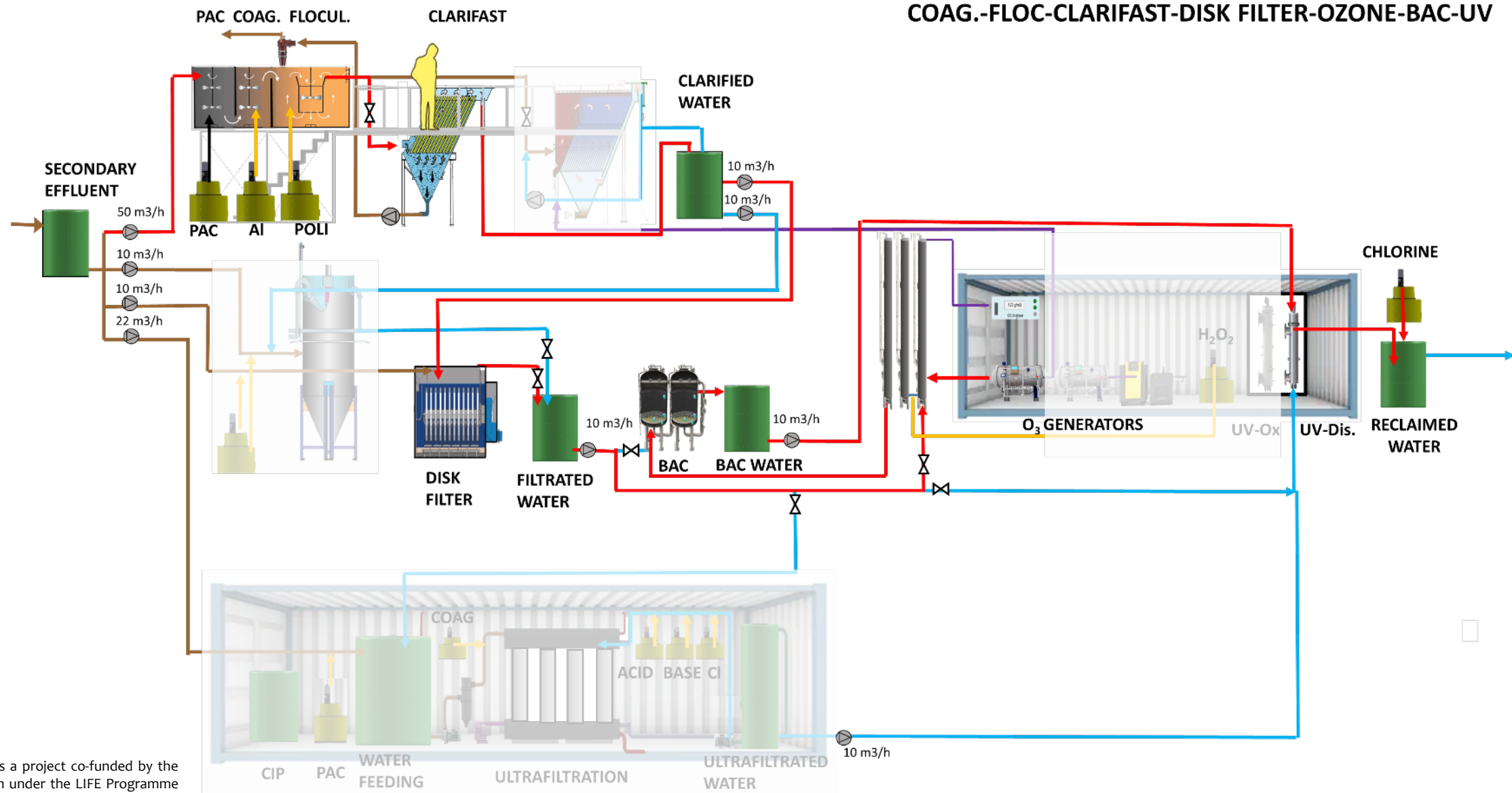
PAC+COAGULANT+O₃ DOSING TO IMPROVE
FOULING/PERMEABILITY/CHEMICALS CLEANING



| | PAC | COAG. | FLOC | CLARIFAST | DOFAST | PURASAND | DISK FILTER | OZONE | BAC | UF | UV dis. | UV Ox. | CI |
|---|-----|-------|------|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|-------|-----|----|---------|--------|----|
| 1 | 0/X | X | X | X | | | X | | | | X | | X |
| 2 | 0/X | X | X | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X |
| 3 | | 0/X | | | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 4 | | 0/X | | | | X | | X | X | | X | X | X |
| 5 | 0/X | X | X | | X | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 6 | | 0/X | | | | | X | | | | X | | X |
| 7 | 0/X | 0/X | | | | | | | | X | X | | X |
| 8 | 0/X | 0/X | | | | X | | | | X | X | | X |







FINAL OBJECTIVE : DSS TOOL AND MARKET UPTAKE

LARGE-MEDIUM WWTPs

-DATA BASE: Technology options, tests results different locations, area, CAPEX, OPEX
 -SOFTWARE WITH SIMULATIONS

| | PAC | COAG. | FLOC | CLARIFAST | DOFAST | PURASAND | DISK FILTER | OZONE | BAC | UF | UV dis. | UV Ox. | Cl |
|---|-----|-------|------|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|-------|-----|----|---------|--------|----|
| 1 | 0/X | X | X | X | | | X | | | | X | | X |
| 2 | 0/X | X | X | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | X |
| 3 | | 0/X | | | | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 4 | | 0/X | | | | X | | X | X | | X | X | X |
| 5 | 0/X | X | X | | X | X | | | | | X | | X |
| 6 | | 0/X | | | | | X | | | | X | | X |
| 7 | 0/X | 0/X | | | | | | | | X | X | | X |
| 8 | 0/X | 0/X | | | | X | | | | X | X | | X |

Influent WW
-Flow
-Contamination

| EFFICIENCIES | AREA | CAPEX | OPEX |
|--------------|------|-------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Select the best tertiary treatment for each situation FOSTERING MARKET UPTAKE

Phoenix

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