## WiFi connection



- Option 1 use Eduroam (if you have an account)
- Option 2 use NMBU guest access
  - Choose the "nmbu-guest" network, in the list of available networks
  - Open a web browser. Ex. Internet Explorer, Firefox etc.
     Fill in, Click Register <u>use your cellphone number,</u>
     international format
  - You will get a password sent to your cellphone. Click Login

## Tool 1



- Questions
- Ideas
- Polls

# Browse to <a href="www.sli.do">www.sli.do</a> Use event code #IWSS2019



Water-smart circular

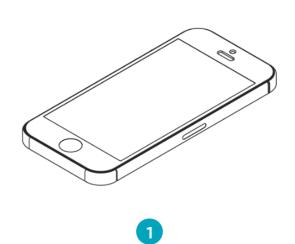
economy

Zakhar Maletskyi THT311 June 2019





#### Go to www.menti.com and use the code 72 25 32



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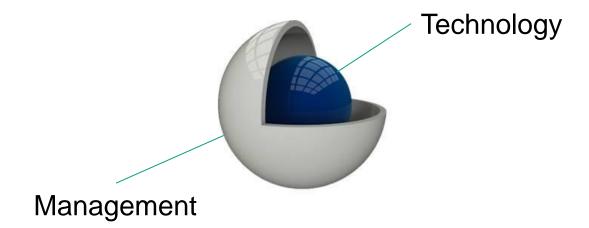
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## SUSTAINABLE GCALS DEVELOPMENT GCALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD





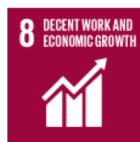
























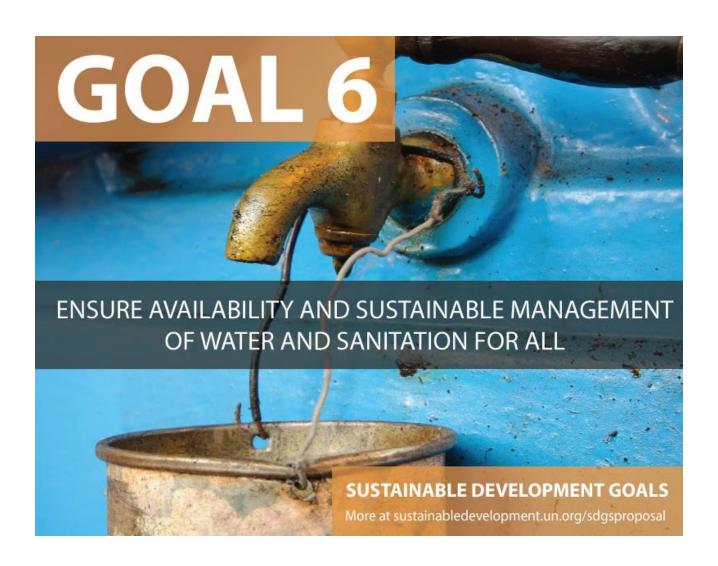






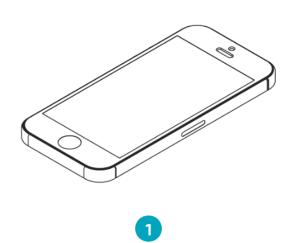








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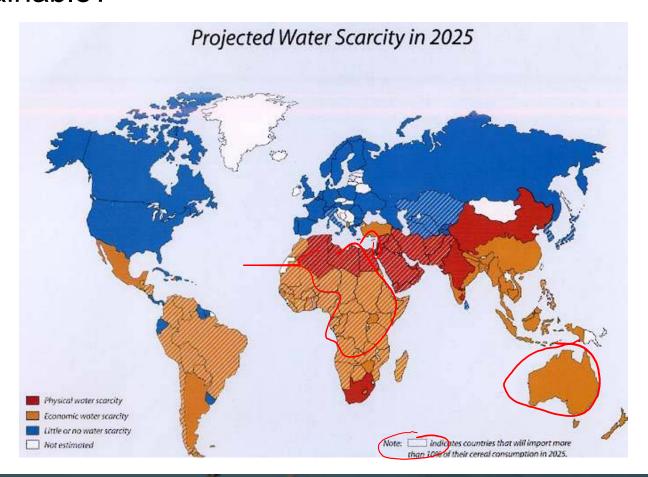
•

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## Water Availability vs. Consumption



Sustainable?





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# What are the reasons?

## According to the World Resources Institute



- We're Changing the Climate, Making Dry Areas Drier and Precipitation More Variable and Extreme
- More People + More Money = More WaterDemand
- 3. Groundwater Is Being Depleted (54% in India)

## 4. Water Is Wasted

- 5. Water Infrastructure Is in a Dismal State of Disrepair
- 6. Natural Infrastructure Is Being Ignored
- 7. The Price Is Wrong

## **Linear Economy**



- lost value of materials and products
- scarcity of resources, volatile prices
- waste generated, environmental degradation & climate change



Pierre Henry, DG Environment, Unit "Eco-innovation and Circular Economy"

## Take-Make-Consume-Dispose





Environment

## Picture this: all the plastic we have produced weighs the same as 25,000 Empire State Buildings

Humanity has created 8.3 billion tonnes of plastic – a figure that will quadruple by 2050 at the current rate of production, according to new research.



Sustainable Development

## We can recycle everything we use, including cigarette butts and toothbrushes. So why don't we?

Recycling almost everything we use is already possible. So why have global recycling rates stagnated, and what can we do about it?



## Take-Make-Consume-Dispose



Circular Economy

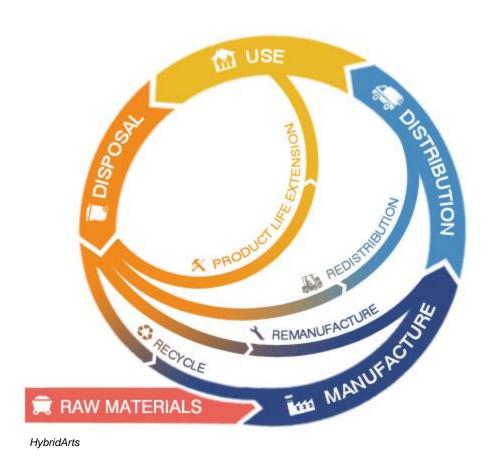
## Move towards Circular Economy



Systemic shift towards sustainable development

Resource input and waste, emission, and energy leakage are minimized by

- slowing
- closing
- narrowingmaterial and energyloops



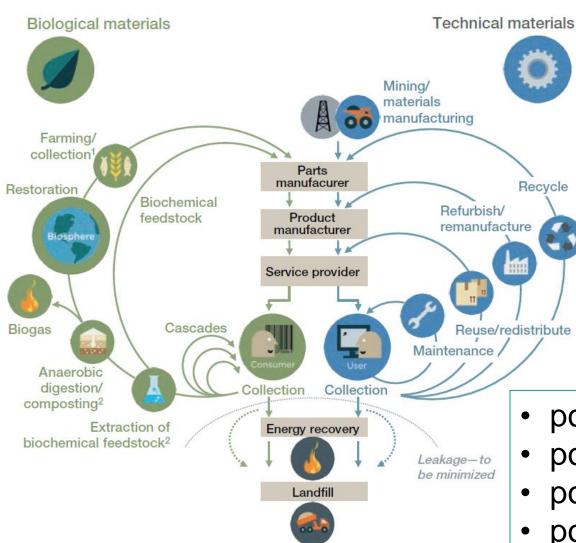
## **Understanding Circular Economy**





## Industrial system restorative by design





- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycle

- power of the inner circle
- power of circling longer
- power of cascaded use
- power of pure inputs

<sup>1</sup> Hunting and fishing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Can take both postharvest and postconsumer waste as an input

## Circular Economy Frameworks



### Systems thinking

The ability to understand how things influence one another within a whole

#### Biomimicry

Study nature's best ideas and then imitates these designs and processes to solve human problems

#### Industrial ecology

Study of material and energy flows through industrial systems

#### Cradle to cradle

Service-life extension of goods - reuse, repair, remanufacture, upgrade technologically

#### Blue economy

Using the resources available...the waste of one product becomes the input to create a new cash flow

## Perspectives of leaders

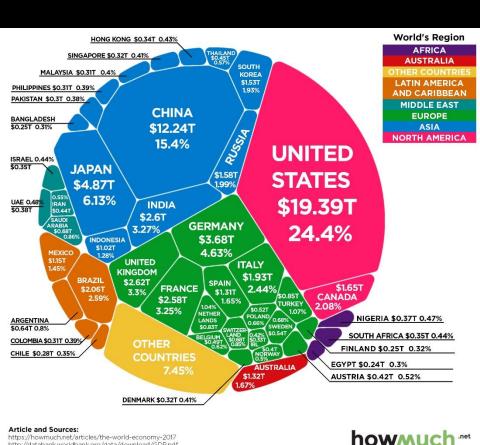






# GAIN How much?







## 90% of world's GDP is dependent on water











**24.000** litres 1kg of chocolate

**15,500** litres 1kg of beef

**4,400** litres 1kg of olives

1,500 litres 1kg of sugar

140 litres 1 cup of coffee

#### GDP World = 80.7 trillion USD (2017)

https://howmuch.net/articles/the-world-economy-2017

http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf

a market value of all final goods and services from a nation in a given year

589 billion USD = Water and wastewater treatment and distribution market (4% annual growth)

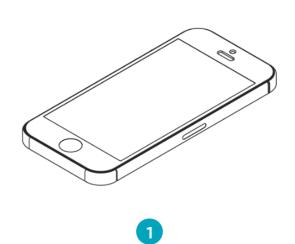
## Rethinking the water cycle



- Water as a product
  - -Reuse Water
  - –Extract Nutrients
  - –Extract Energy
- Water as resource balance supply & demand
- Water as an infrastructure system
  - -Using existing assets for more services (fiber cables in pipes, collection of food waste in NY)
  - Selling performance, not water "nega water" selling the conserved volume
  - Driving asset recovery
  - -Optimizing resource efficiency green power



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Water Treatment









resources









Wastewater Treatment



for agricultural purposes



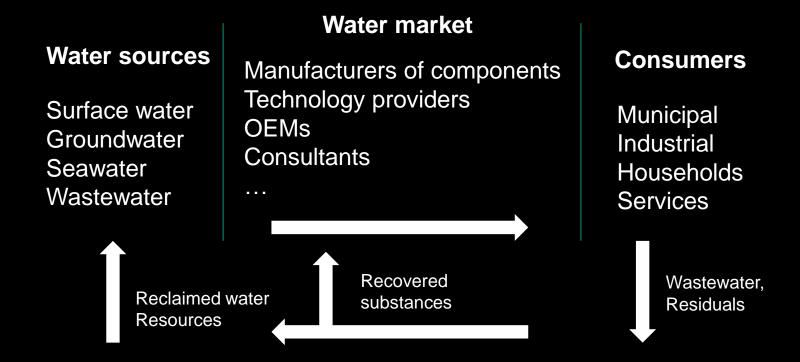
for industrial and urban applications

Others: microplastics cellulose chemicals

for industrial and manufacturing use



### What it's all about





# Leaders must be prepared to approach business as unusual and be proactive in seeking new management approaches, partnerships and business opportunities



## **Factors in Water Sector:**



## **Drivers & Enablers**

#### Consumers

Water and energy efficient devices in the home will reduce household consumption and impact on traditional revenue streams

### Industry

From wastes to products – where is the need?

### Regulations

Can we be ahead?

#### Infrastructure

Mostly not adequate to support the circular economy

#### Urban & basin economies

## **IWA: Pathway Junctions**





#### WATER-WISE COMMUNITIES

The behaviour of citizens – as consumers and professionals – underpin strategies for delivering water services. Water-wise communities include informed citizens who realise the role they have to play to make a difference, and are instrumental in supporting the integration of water across sectors through their personal and professional choices and decisions.



#### **INDUSTRY**

As large water users, water polluters and potential customers for materials industry as partners can help bring circular economy solutions to scale. An increasing awareness of environmental risk means industry leaders are increasingly looking for ways to reduce their water footprint and minimise environmental degradation.

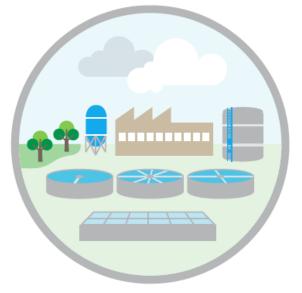
## **IWA: Pathway Junctions**





#### WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Wastewater treatment plants are part of the old paradigm; we now think of and design resource factories, energy generators and used water refineries. Whereas the conventional imperative was to remove pollutants, it has now shifted to reuse and recycle resources.



#### DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PLANTS

The binary system of dirty water in, clean water out is now more nuanced. With multiple sources, the concept of different water quality for different purposes and the need to keep production costs low mean that drinking water treatment plants should be designed to process the same water molecules time and time again with greater efficiency.

## **IWA: Pathway Junctions**





#### **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture will always be the largest water user and a significant water polluter, which gives great impetus to forging partnerships and creating business opportunities. Water utilities should look across the agricultural supply chain for efficiencies, improvements and value-added, competitive products and services.

Agriculture uses
70%
of water worldwide.

That leaves 30% for everything else:
drinking water
water for cooking
water for industry

www.ceres.org/FoodWaterRisk #ThirstyFood





#### NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The role of the natural environment in providing water services is well understood but undervalued. The significant potential of the natural environment can be unlocked in providing treatment, storage, buffer and recreational solutions, giving rise to multiple benefits and cost-savings.



#### **ENERGY GENERATION**

Establishing energy independence, using less carbon-based energy and contributing renewable energy to the grid can all be achieved in cooperation with the energy sector. Fluctuating fuel prices, unreliable supplies and emerging legislation are key incentives for creating win-win partnerships.





By applying circular practices in the near term across the consumer sector, 30% more materials could be recovered. A Win-Win Partnership Companies can win by tapping new and bigger profit pools, reducing material costs, addressing industry-level strategic challenges, and building greater resilience.6 **INDUSTRY** 0 CONSUMERS **ECONOMIES** Economies can win from the improve-Consumers can win from greater utility ment in net exports, lower price volatility, as a result of more choice, lower prices, and enhanced supply security, and the creation of lower total cost of ownership.6 local job opportunities in new businesses. 8 NATURAL CAPITAL Natural capital can win through reduced pressures on the food value chain and preserved and improved land productivity.8



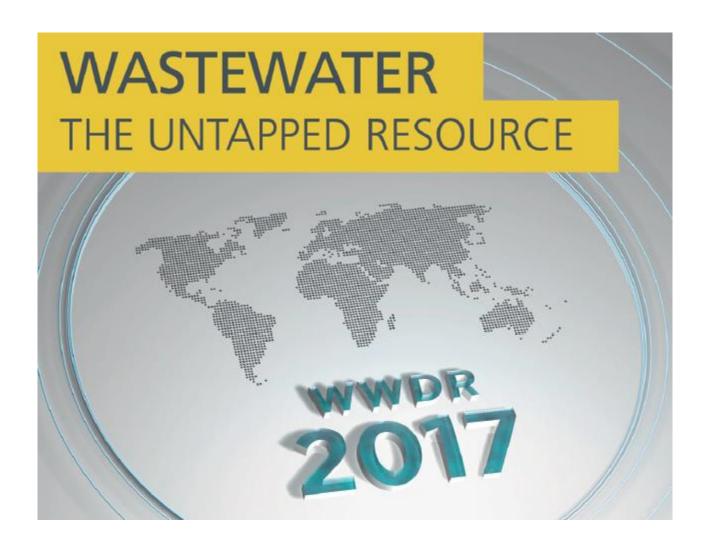
## Let us know your ideas

# Browse to <a href="www.sli.do">www.sli.do</a> Use event code #IWSS2019



## Water Reuse





## WW management from a resource perspective

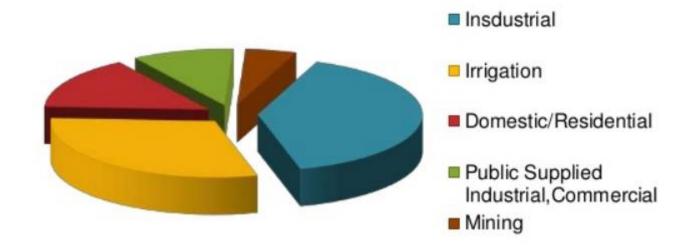


Resources in excreta and wastewater	Resource management options	Technical system options	Multiple potential benefits
Water Nutrients Energy content Organic matter Other	Water reuse and recycling Potable and non-potable water / industrial use / recharge of water bodies  Combined water and nutrient reuse Agricultural irrigation / forestry irrigation / aquaculture  Nutrient reuse or combined organic matter/nutrient reuse Solid and liquid fertilizer and soil conditioner for agriculture and forestry  Energy generation Biogas generation / incineration / Biomas production  Ecosystem services i.e. constructed wetland  Other outputs i.e. protein feed for livestock / building material	Centralized vs decentralized  Waterborne vs non-waterborne excreta management  Separate greywater management  Sludge management  Off-site vs on-site treatment  Wastewater treatment  Excreta and sludge treatment	Health protection Environmental protection Livelihoods Gender equity Water security Food security Energy security Climate mitigation and adaptation

Source: Andersson et al. (2016, Fig. 3.1, p. 27).

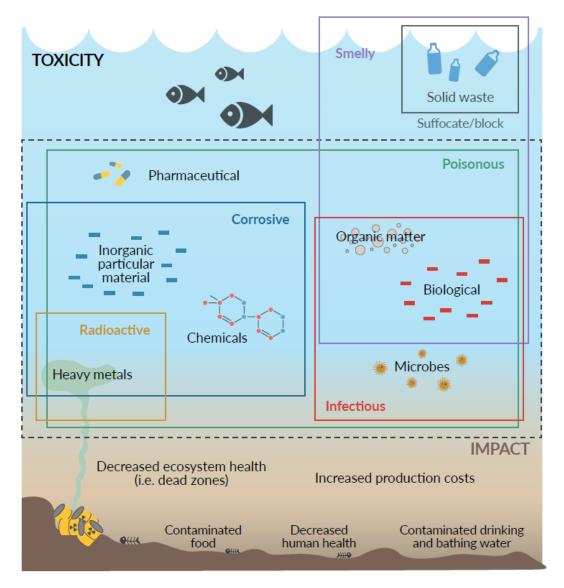
## **WW Sources**





## **WW Pollution**

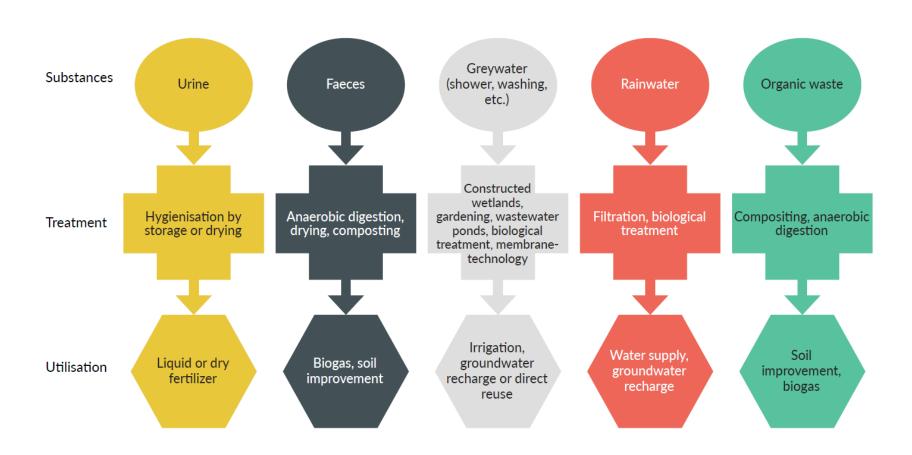




Source: Adapted from Corcoran et al. (2010, Fig. 5, p. 21).

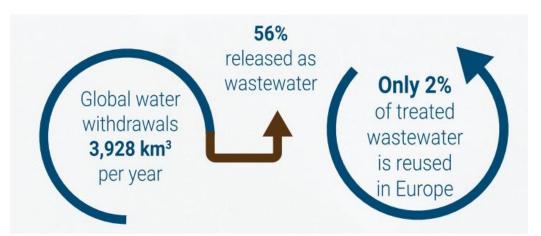
## Waste segregation and possible utilization

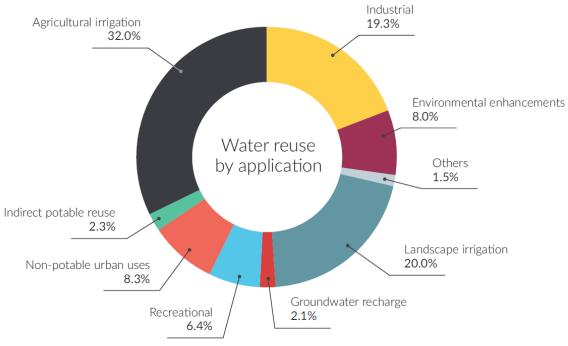




Source: UNESCO-IHP/GTZ (2006, Fig. 4, p. 15).

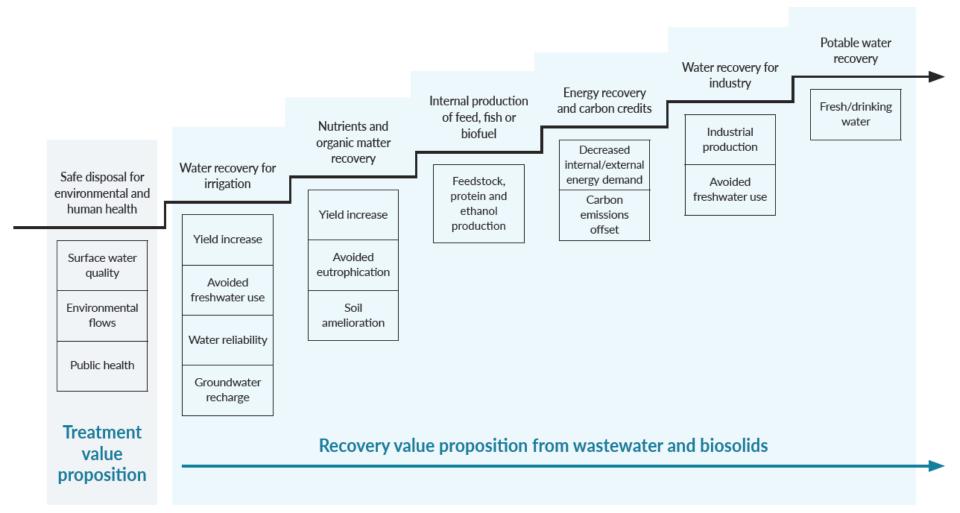






## Value vs. Investments

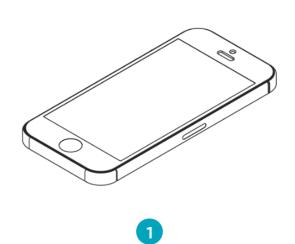




Source: Drechsel et al. (2015a, Fig. 1.2, p. 8).



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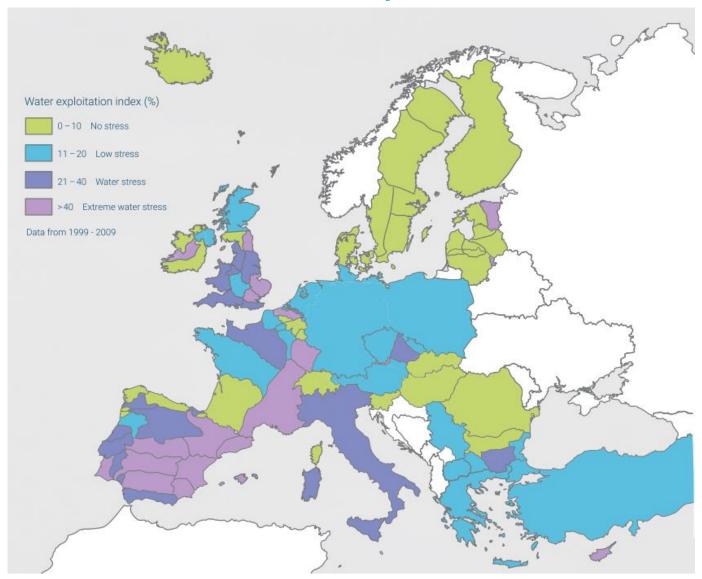
Go to www.menti.com



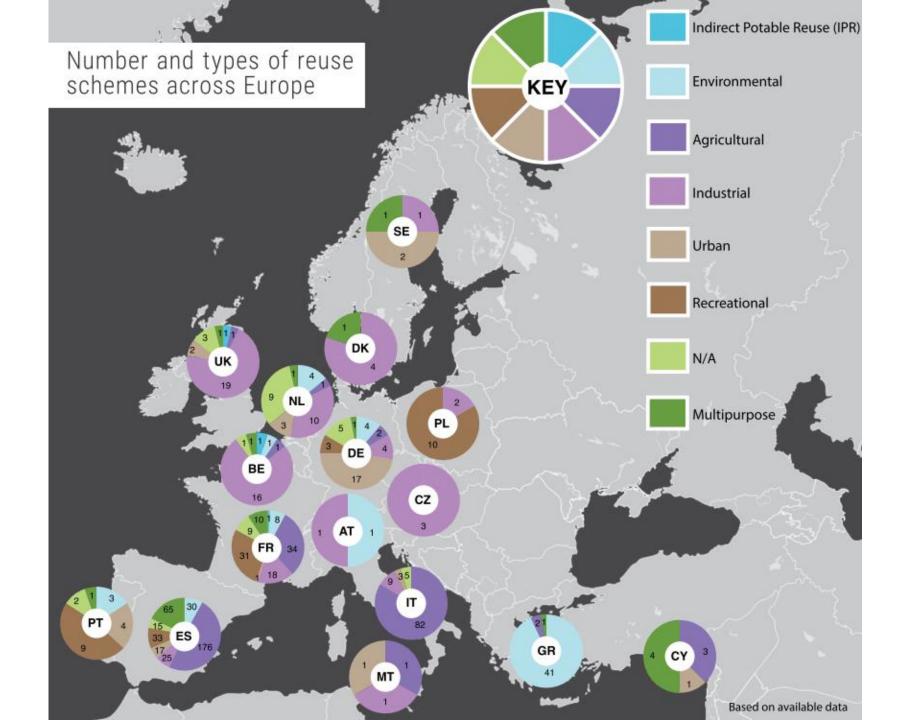
Enter the code 72 25 32 and vote!

# Water Reuse in Europe





Water Exploitation Index showing areas of water stress in Europe (4)



# Water Reuse technologies

	Advantages		
### Membranes	High effluent quality, very low SS and turbidity, high removal of organics and microorganisms; consistency in the quality of water produced; reliable and predictable; low footprint; suitable for a wide range of reuse applications, decentralised or centralised (agricultural, industrial, commerical and environmental).		
MBRs	High effluent quality, low in nutrients; high capacity to retain microbial contaminants; decoupled control of sludge and hydraulic retention times; low sludge production; low footprint; easy automation/simple process control.		
FO	Operated at a lower pressure than reverse osmosis (RO) systems, hence less energy intensive; limited fouling as opposed to RO systems; can process effluent with high level of suspended solids.		
Natural Systems	Simple to design and operate, robust and tolerant; recharge via percolation/soil filtration through unsaturated soils combined with underground storage provides additional water treatment*; high underground storage capacity that can buffer seasonal variations in water supply and demand*; retains microbial contaminants; low maintenance and operation**; aesthetic benefits**; passive technologies attractive for decentralised and rural applications**		
AOP			
Analytical Online Tools and Rapid Monitoring	Automated analysis of physico-chemical, microorganisms, trace organics and emerging contaminants is possible; rapid resonse to water contamination; reduce collection of water samples and lab analysis; provide additional barrier to protect public health; support tool for optimisation of disinfection regime.		







Industrial wastewater treatment and reuse for food processing at Bakkavor Cucina Sano (UK)<sup>(53)</sup>

#### Location:

Old Leake, Nr Boston, Lincolnshire, UK

#### Owner:

Bakkavor (Cucina Sano)

#### Operator:

Aquabio, UK

#### Commissioned:

2016

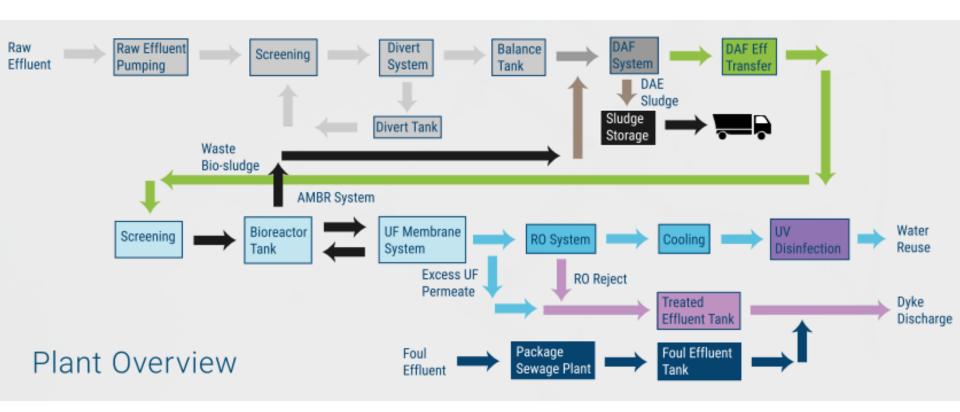
# Drivers for development and implementation:

- Efficient use of resources
- · Environmental protection
- Cost saving

#### Technology used:

- Screening
- DAF
- Low Energy MBR (AMBR LE)
- · Reverse osmosis
- UV Disinfection
- Chlorination







2

Soil aquifer treatment for indirect potable reuse in El Port de la Selva (Spain)<sup>(54)</sup>

#### Location:

Costa Brava, Catalonia, Spain

#### Owner:

Catalan Water Agency

#### Operator:

Consorci de la Costa Brava-Entitat Local de l'Aigua (CCB/ ELA)/Empresa Mixta d'Aigües de la Costa Brava SA (EMACBSA)

#### Commissioned:

2015

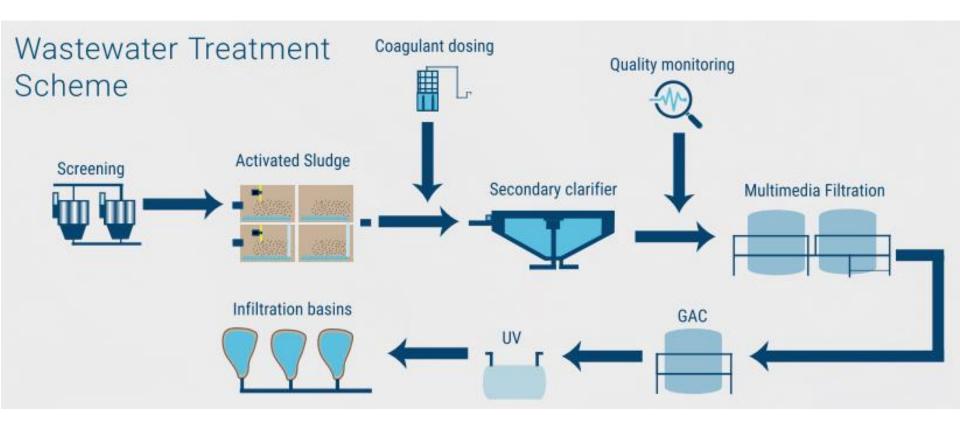
## Drivers for development and implementation:

- Water scarcity as a result of drought and tourism activities
- · Aquifer over-abstraction
- Saline intrusion

#### Technology used:

 Aquifer recharge via Soil Aquifer Treatment (SAT)







3

Effluent reuse in irrigation at Fasano Forcatella (Puglia, Italy)<sup>(55)</sup>

#### Location:

Fasano, Italy

#### Owner:

The municipality of Fasano

#### Operator:

Aquasoil s.r.l

#### Commissioned:

2005 and 2016

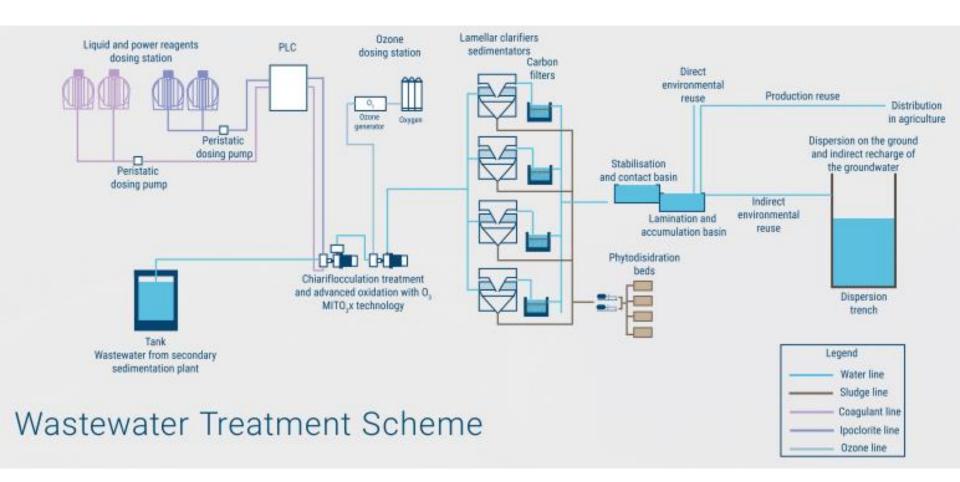
## Drivers for development and implementation:

- Drought and water scarcity
- Strong seasonal water demand from tourism and agriculture
- Groundwater salinization due to seawater intrusion
- Issues associated with the discharge of treated effluents to the sea (on shore)

#### Technology used:

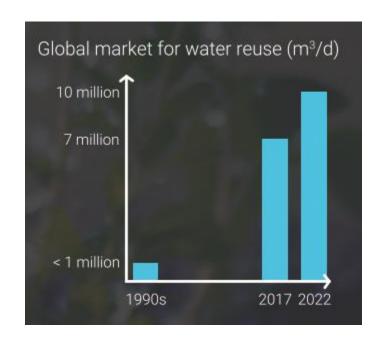
 Tertiary treatment is based on a proprietary technology (MITO3X®, patent pending)





## **Future of Water Reuse**







+ 437

Schemes since 2006

## Poll



# Browse to <a href="www.sli.do">www.sli.do</a> Use event code #IWSS2019



# Municipal & Urban WW

## WW collection & treatment

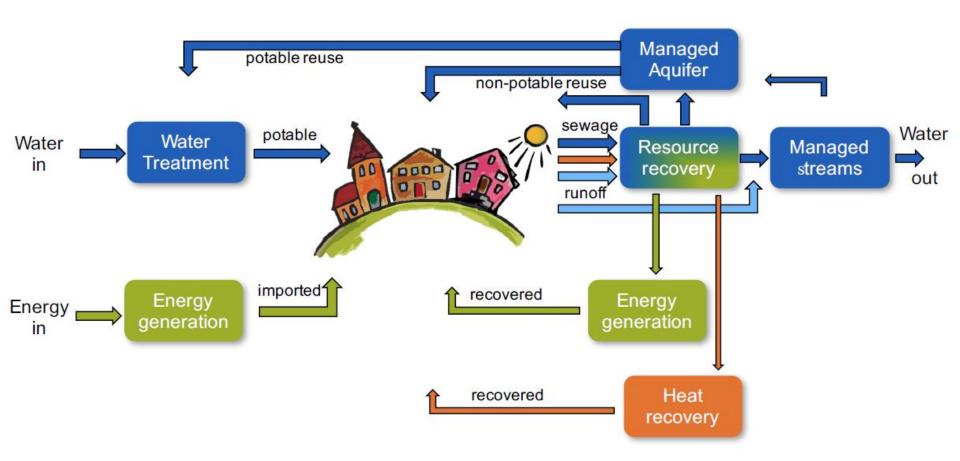


- Off-site
- On-site

# What? How? Benefits?

# Integrated Urban Water/Energy Management Concept



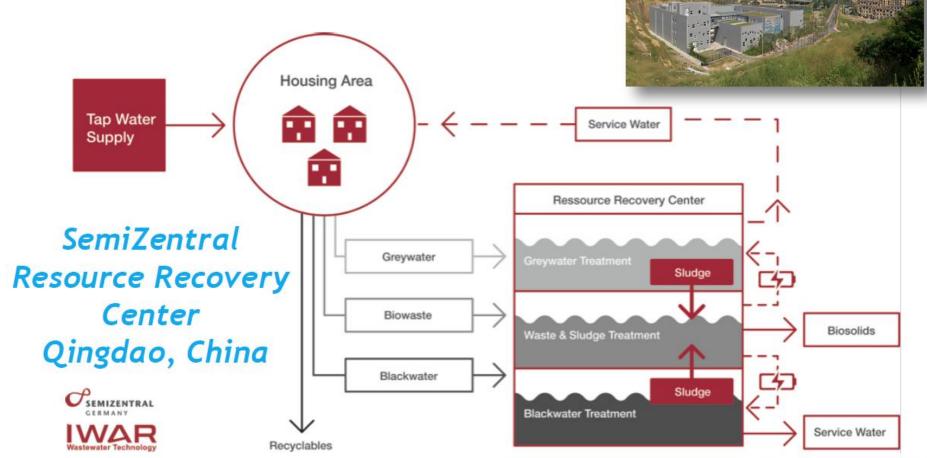


Source: Drewes & Horstmeyer, Österr Wasser- und Abfallw (2016) 68:99-107



Water Systems at a Neighborhood Scale:

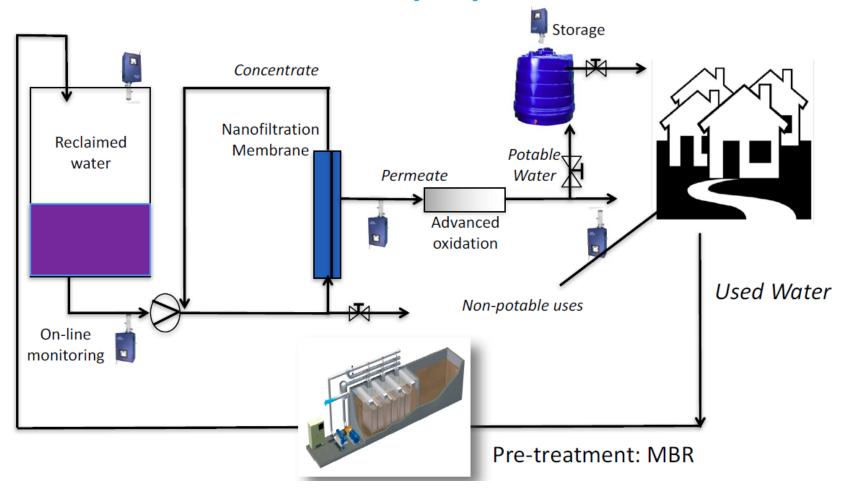




Source: Tolksdorf & Bieker (2016)

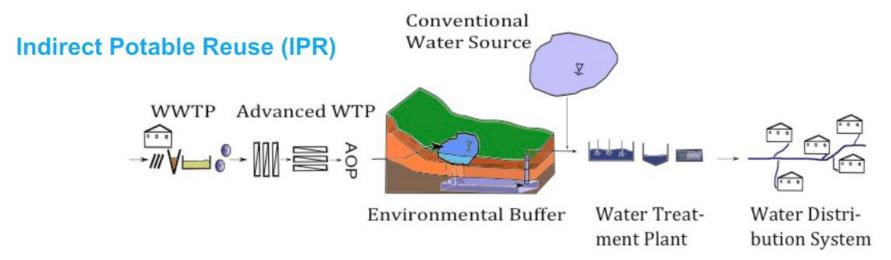


# Water Systems at a Building Scale: Fit for purpose

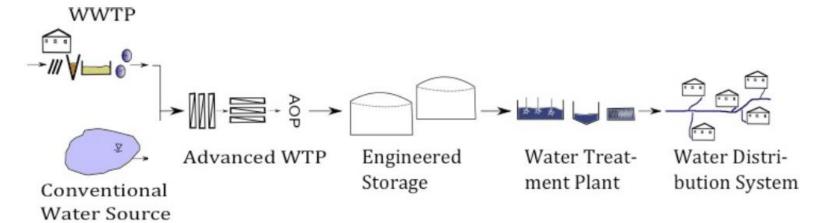


### Potable Water Reuse





#### **Direct Potable Reuse (DPR)**



Source: Drewes and Horstmeyer (2016), Recent Developments in Potable Reuse. Springer



# Industry



# Onsite Water Treatment Enhances Reuse and Conservation

John Wanalista, Director of Projects, CH2M HILL





The facility reduces its need for freshwater by up to 4,800 gallons per minute (summer peak rate) utilizing a combination of filtration, membrane, and ion exchange technologies to supply makeup water to cooling towers, evaporative coolers, and steam generators. The quality of the demineralized water produced is 17+ meg-ohms of resistivity, substantially better than the 10 meg-ohm requirement for steam generator makeup.



# Water Reuse in Hydraulic Fracturing

David Luna, Operations Engineer, SE New Mexico, XTO Energy, an affiliate of ExxonMobil Corporation







#### **Dow Terneuzen, Netherlands**

Closing the loop to advance a sustainable water plan for growth in the region



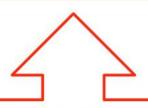


## Dow Tarragona, Spain

Double impact of reclaimed water: reduced fresh water intake and reduced discharge

#### Circular Economy Solutions for a Scarce fresh water region

Save 1.5 Mm³/yr of fresh water Reduce discharge by 49% Chemicals needed: 23% less



#### Breakthrough Consortium to tackle the problem

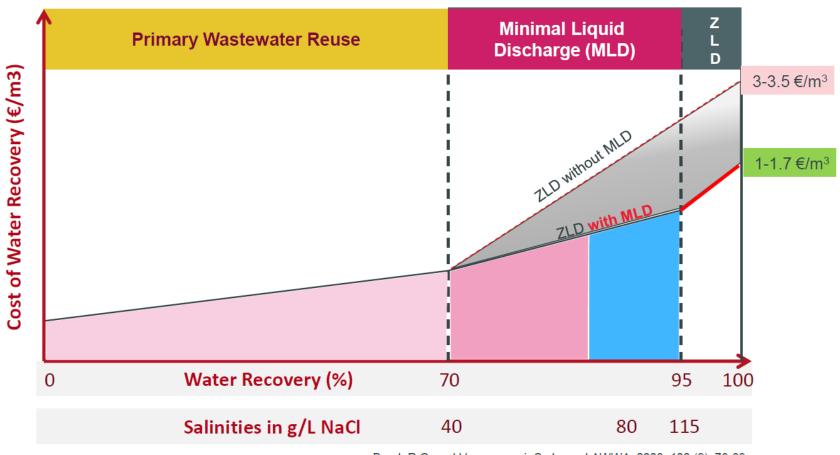
- Objective: reclaimed water for Cooling towers make-up; proof feasibility, long-term sustainability
- Dow Ibérica
- · Dow Water & Process Solutions
- · Aitasa and Veolia as reclamation plant operators
- · Nalco, supplier of the chemical envelope for CT





# MLD and ZLD concepts





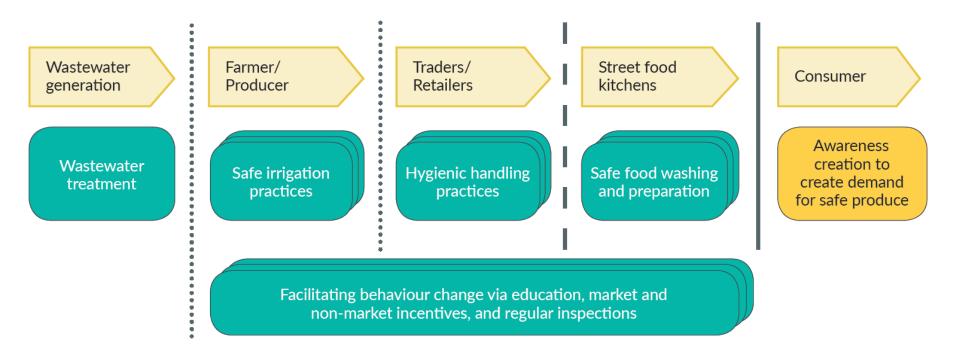
Bond, R.G. and Veerapaneni, S. Journal AWWA, 2008, 100 (9), 76-89.



# Agriculture

# The multi-barrier approach





Source: Amoah et al. (2011, Fig. 1, p. 3).











# **Trends**

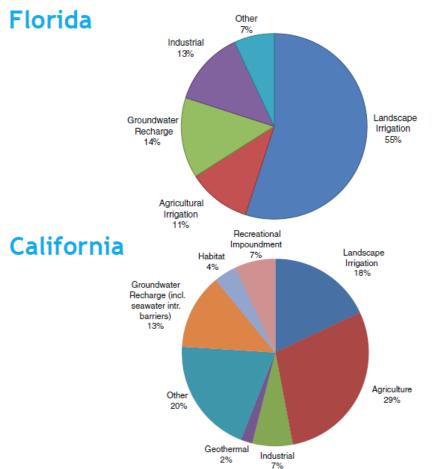
## USA



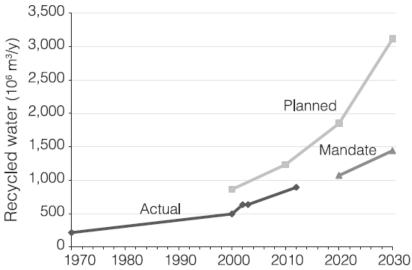
## Water Reuse in the USA widely accepted

43 of the 50 U.S. states are practicing water reuse





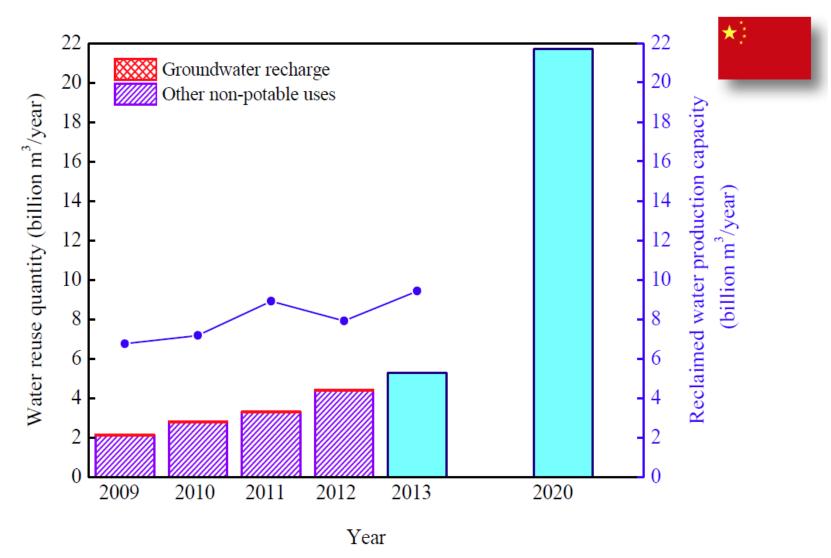
#### California Recycled Water Policy



Source: National Research Council (2012); Harris-Lovett and Sedlak (2015)

## China





Source: Qu (2013), MOHURC (2015), Tian and Qu (2015)

# Europe





#### **European Union**

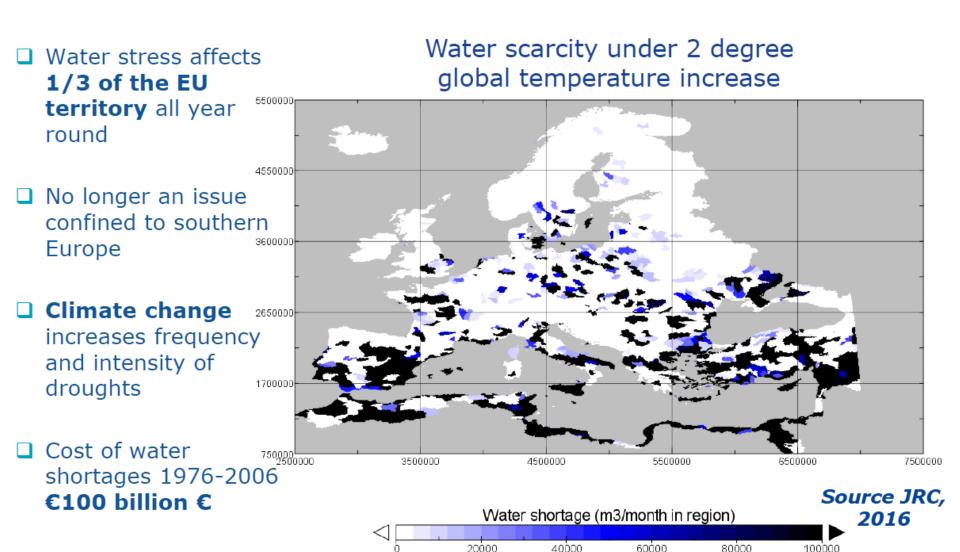
- Current water reuse, approximately 1.1 billion m³/a
   (<3% of the total volume of wastewater generated)</li>
- Growth projection until 2025: approx. 3.2 billion m³/a
- Beside Spain, biggest reuse potentials in Italy, Germany, France, Portugal, and Greece

#### Spain

- Current water reuse, approx. 0.55 billion m³/a;
   goal until 2018: 1.2 billion m³/a
- Since 2007, national standards for various reuse practices
- Supplemented by National Plan to foster water reuse

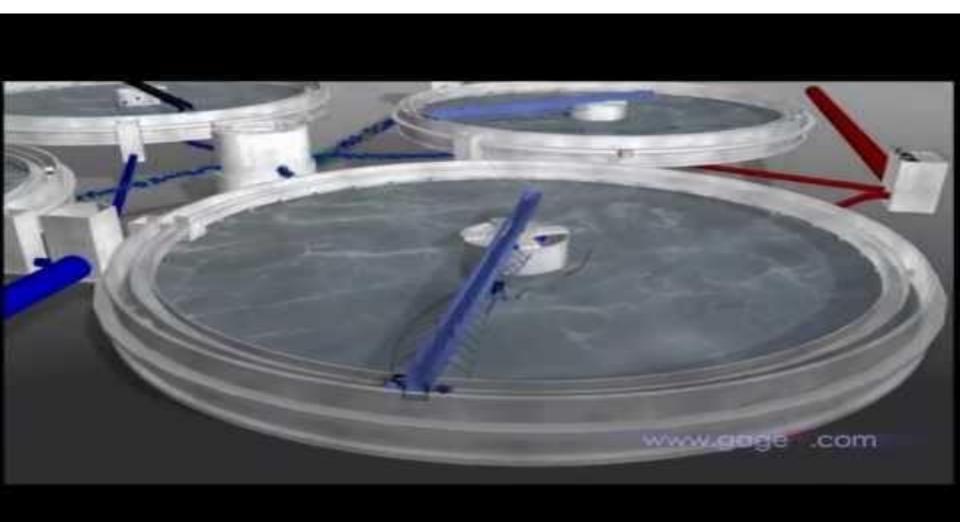
# EU: Water Scarcity & Droughts





# **Virtual Tour**









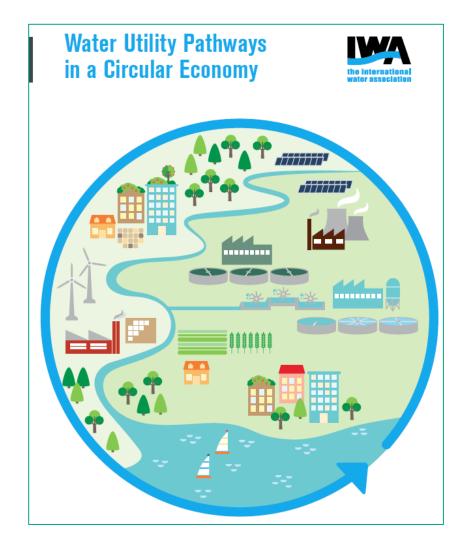
# Towards the Circular Economy:

Accelerating the scale-up across global supply chains

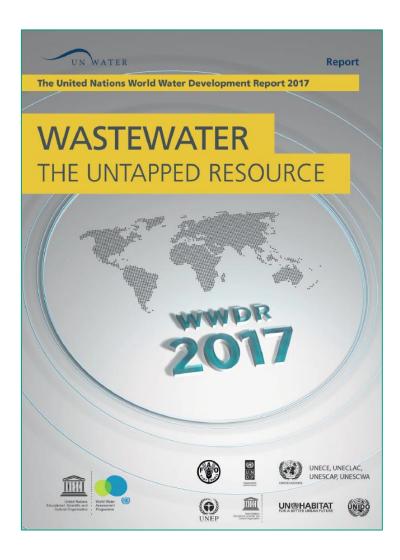
Prepared in collaboration with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation and McKinsey & Company

January 2014











Circular Economy Project
 <a href="https://www.weforum.org/projects/circular-economy">https://www.weforum.org/projects/circular-economy</a>





#### Simple reading

https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/sustainability-and-resource-productivity/our-insights/rethinking-the-water-cycle

https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/mar/05/water-circular-economy-revolution

http://water.jhu.edu/magazine/the-circular-economy-and-the-water-energy-nexus/

http://circulatenews.org/2017/01/applying-the-circular-economy-lens-to-water/