

Providing an alternative water supply for safe and demand-oriented agricultural and urban landscape irrigation

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More Frequent Droughts and Heatwaves across Europe

Dürre überall

Flüsse und Seen erreichen historische Tiefstände, weite Landstriche Extremsommer auf der Nordhalbkugel ist auch aus dem All zu erken

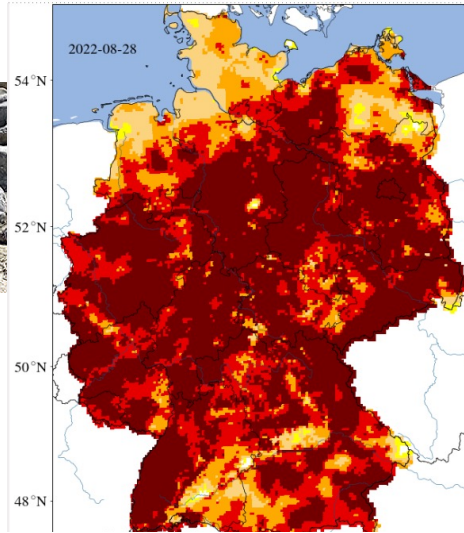
05.09.2022, 07:51 Uhr



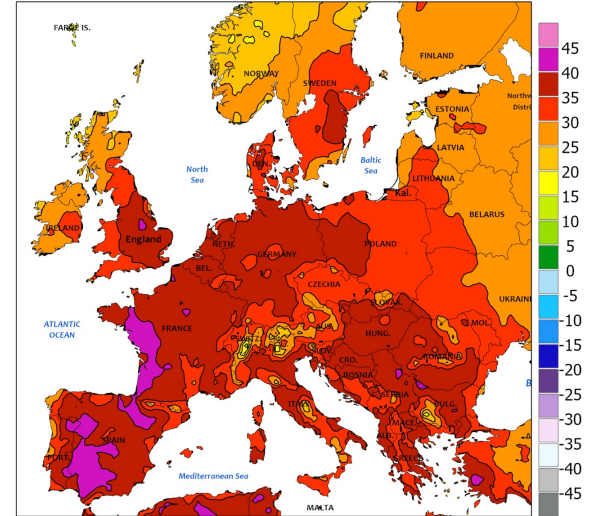
https://www.ufz.de/export/data/2/270352_rissbach800x450px.jpg



<https://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/natur/duerre-in-deutschland-und-weltweit-der-rueckzug-des-wassers-a-380be8ea-f523-46aa-8ba4-78ce3843c2e6>









EUROPE
Extreme Maximum Temperature (C)
July 17 - 23, 2022

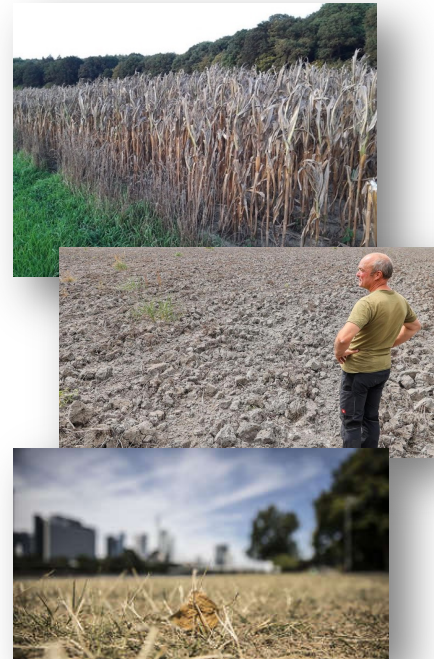
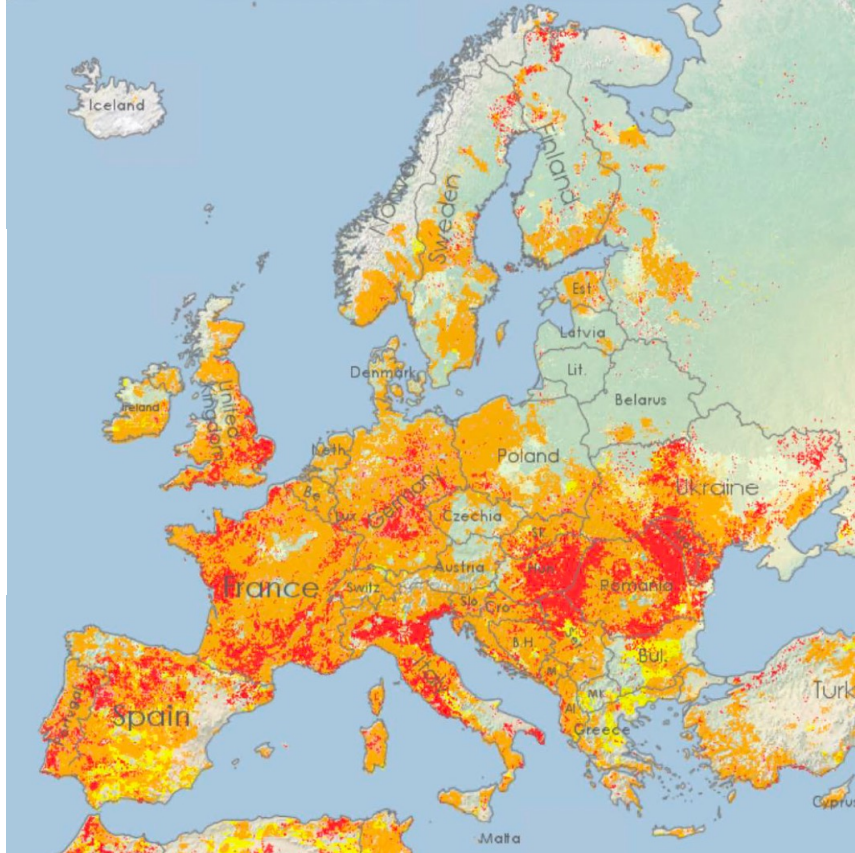


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



Drought Condition in Europe in Summer 2022

-  Watch
-  Warning
-  Alert
-  Full recovery
-  Temporary soil moisture recovery
-  Temporary fAPAR recovery



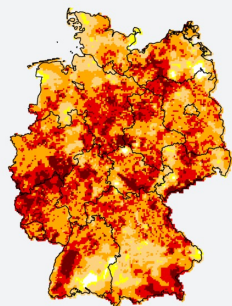
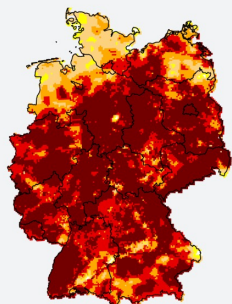
Impacts on Soil Moisture

Drought monitor Germany

Gemessen am 24.08.2022

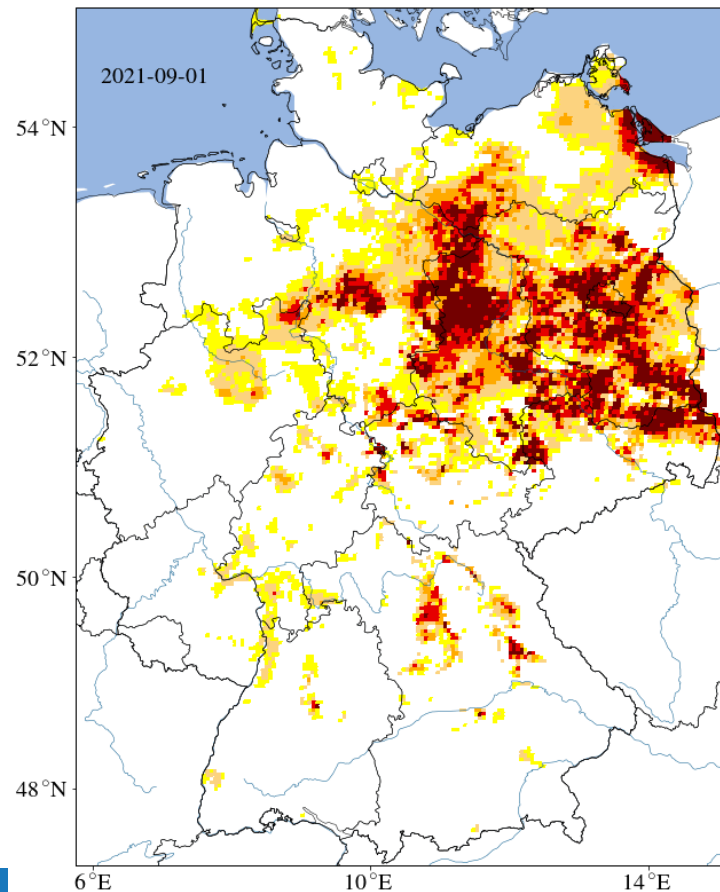
Gesamtboden (ca. 1,8m)

Oberboden (bis 25cm)



Infografik Dürremonitor Deutschland August 2022 DE

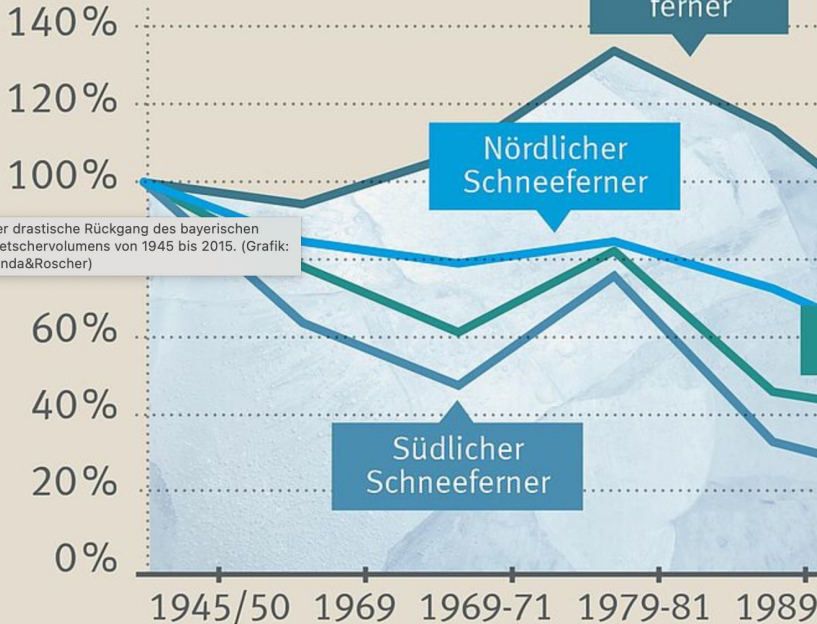
- ungewöhnlich trocken
- moderate Dürre
- schwere Dürre
- extreme Dürre
- außergewöhnliche Dürre



Impacts on Glacier and Permafrost Soil

Glacier retreat

Volumen in Prozent

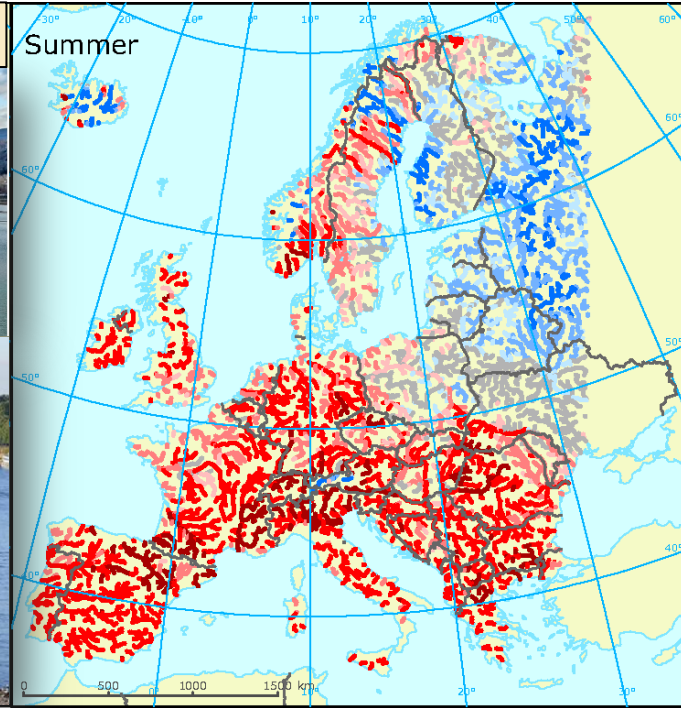


Der drastische Rückgang des bayerischen Gletschervolumens von 1945 bis 2015. (Grafik: Wanda&Roscher)



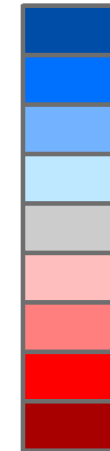
Impacts of Droughts on Stream Flows

River Rhine, Summer 2022



Relative change in mean annual and summer minimum 7-day river flow between 2071–2100 and 1961–1990

Change in %



+ 40
+ 20
+ 10
+ 5

↑
Less severe droughts

- 5
- 10
- 20
- 40

↓
More severe droughts

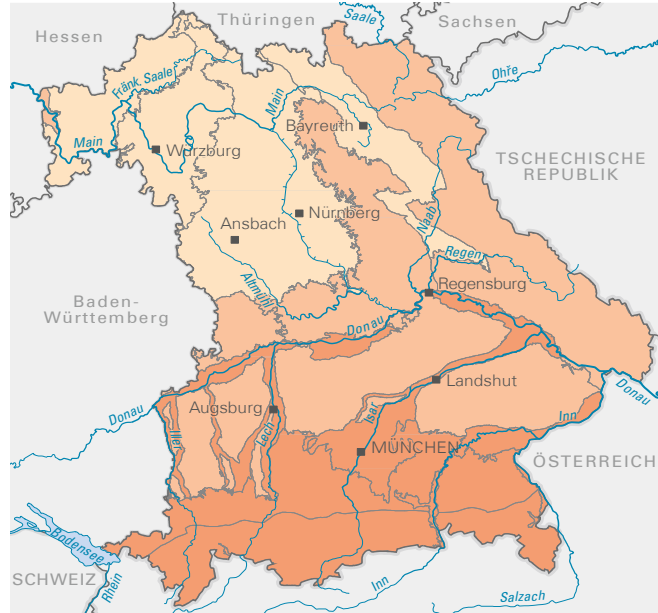
Impacts on Groundwater Recharge Rates - Bavaria



Mittlere jährliche Grundwasserneubildung 1971-2000 [mm/a]

0 50 km

250 100 200 300 400 500 750



Mittlere Änderung der Grundwasserneubildung auf Basis von WETTREG2010 Absolute Änderung 2021-2050 gegenüber 1971-2000 [mm/a]

0 -10 -20 -50

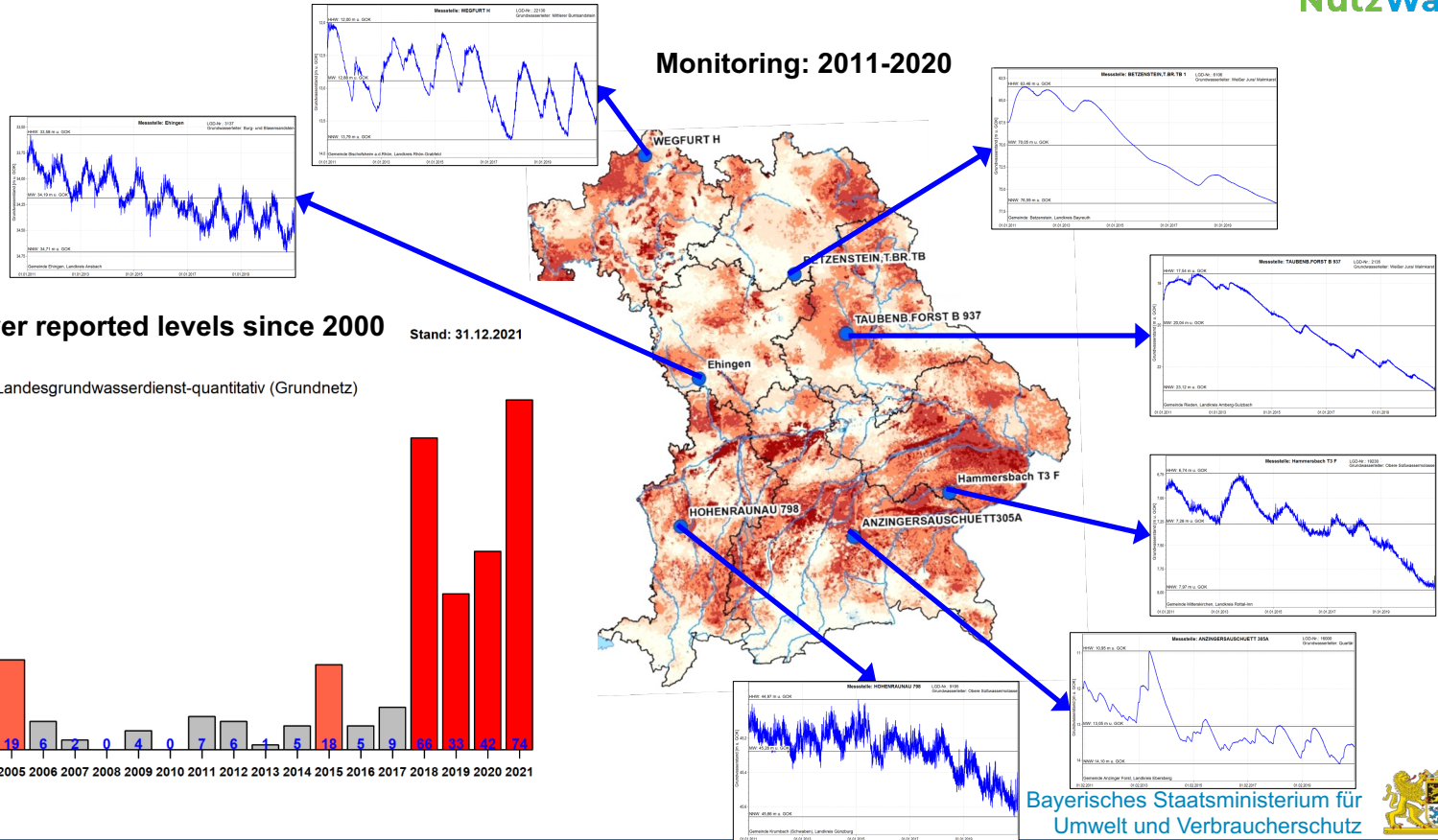
0 50 km

— Grenze naturräumlich hydrogeologischer Einheit

Fachdaten: Kooperation KLIWA

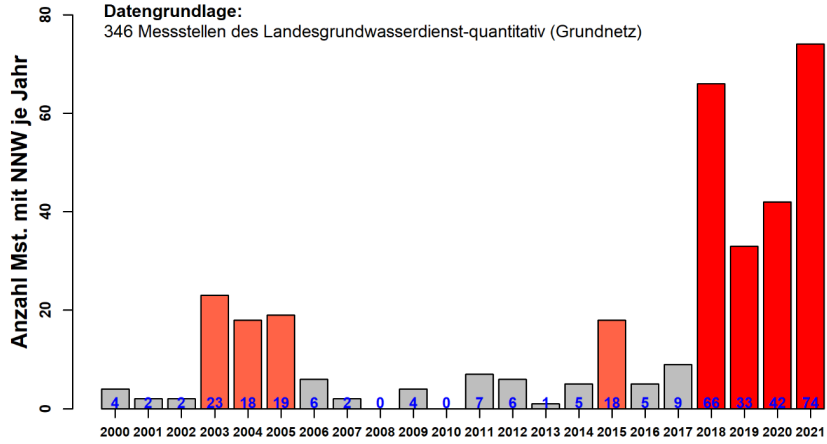
Goundwater levels across Bavaria, Germany

Monitoring: 2011-2020



Lowest ever reported levels since 2000 Stand: 31.12.2021

Datengrundlage:
346 Messstellen des Landesgrundwasserdienst-quantitativ (Grundnetz)



Increasing Number of Conflicts

- Increasing demand for agricultural irrigation
- Increasing demand for urban landscape irrigation
- Public water supply
- Cooling and process water demand
- Maintaining ecological base flows
- Fit-for-Purpose: Do we need drinking water quality for all purposes?



EU Regulation for Water Reuse, 2020

EU Water Reuse Regulation, 2020/741 May 2020

L 177/32 EN Official Journal of the European Union 5.6.2020

REGULATION (EU) 2020/741 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 25 May 2020
on minimum requirements for water reuse
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽³⁾,

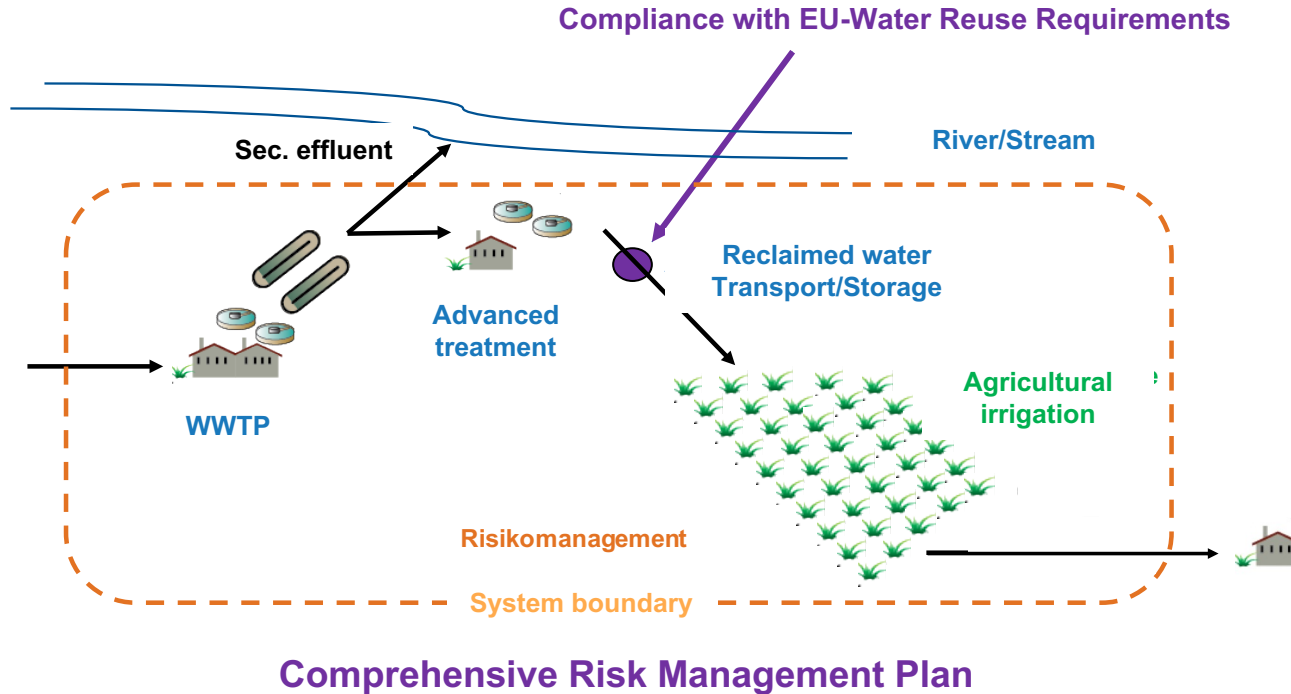
-> comply with rule by 26 June 2023

Key underlying principles:

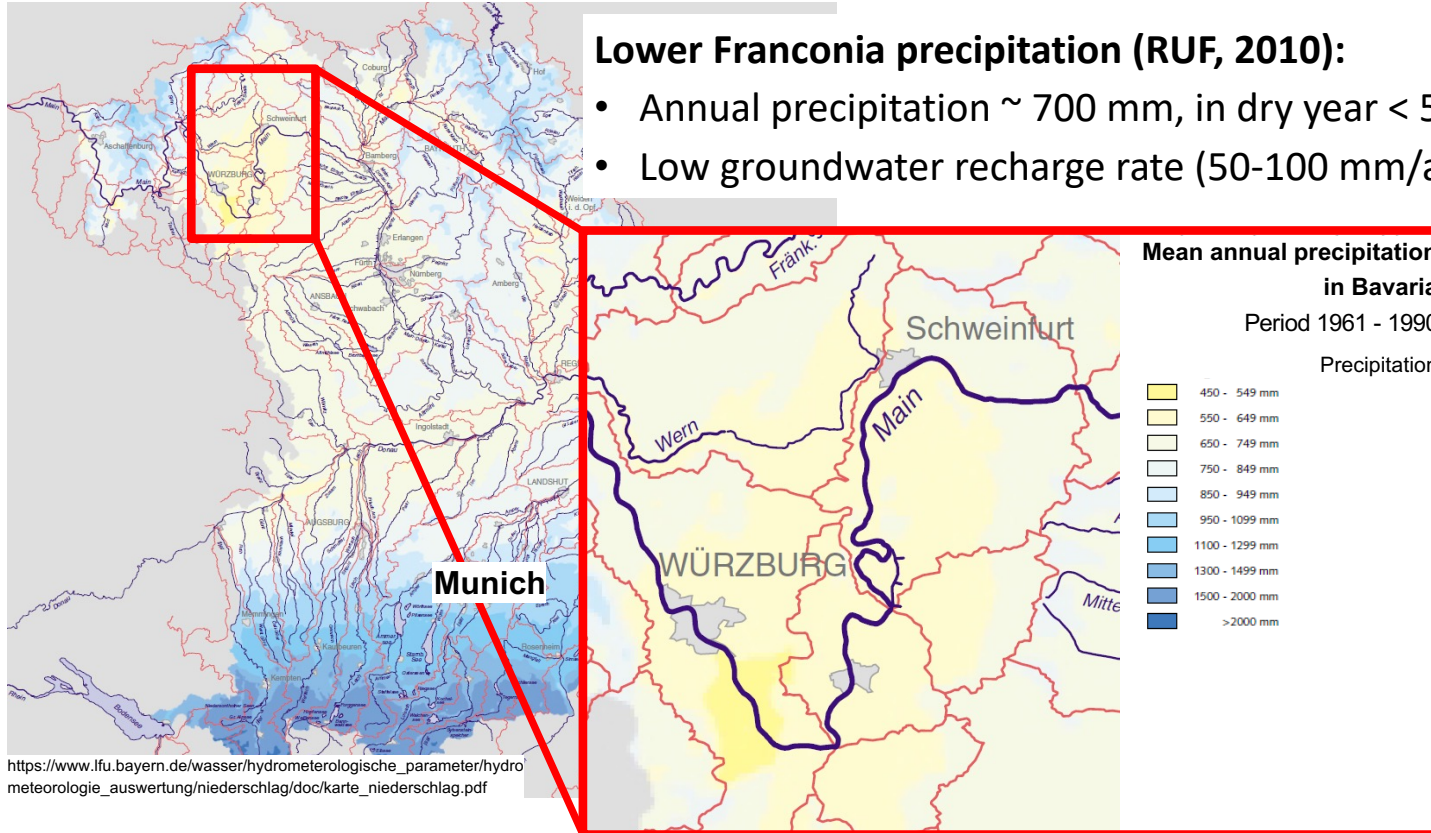
- Introduction of **minimum requirements** for water reuse in agricultural irrigation
- Underlying **risk management plan**
 - Parametric values for quality of reclaimed water & monitoring requirements to address HEALTH risks
 - Key risk management elements addressing ENVIRONMENTAL risks & and potential additional health risks
 - System of permits and compliance checks

Risk Management Framework

- A system level approach



Lower Franconia - an area with severe water scarcity



Stakeholder Process

- inclusive, interactive, transparent

Establishment of a Stakeholder Process

- Potential users, representatives of agricultural, wastewater treatment facilities, drinking water supplier, regulatory agencies, environmental groups, etc.
- Development of a joint vision and discussion on concerns and requirements
- Identification of case studies for urban and agricultural irrigation



Estimation of water demand + alternative water resources

- Demand estimation using surveys, historic data, modeling
- Identification of potential alternative supplies by stakeholder engagement and by using other data



Concept development water reuse

- Identification using Stakeholder process
- Based on water demand estimates and alternative supply options

Possible Alternative Water Resources



Alternative Water Resources

Groundwater pumping facility
Grafenrheinfeld

Industrial wastewater effluents

Stormwater

Bank filtration River Main

Schmachtenberg recreational lake

WWTP Schweinfurt – sec. effluent

Nutzwasser Project- Scope and Partners

- Development and optimization of highly flexible and demand-oriented **management strategies** close to engineering practice for safe water reuse applications targeting **agricultural and landscape irrigation**
- Project partner:

Engineering practice



Regulatory and advising agencies



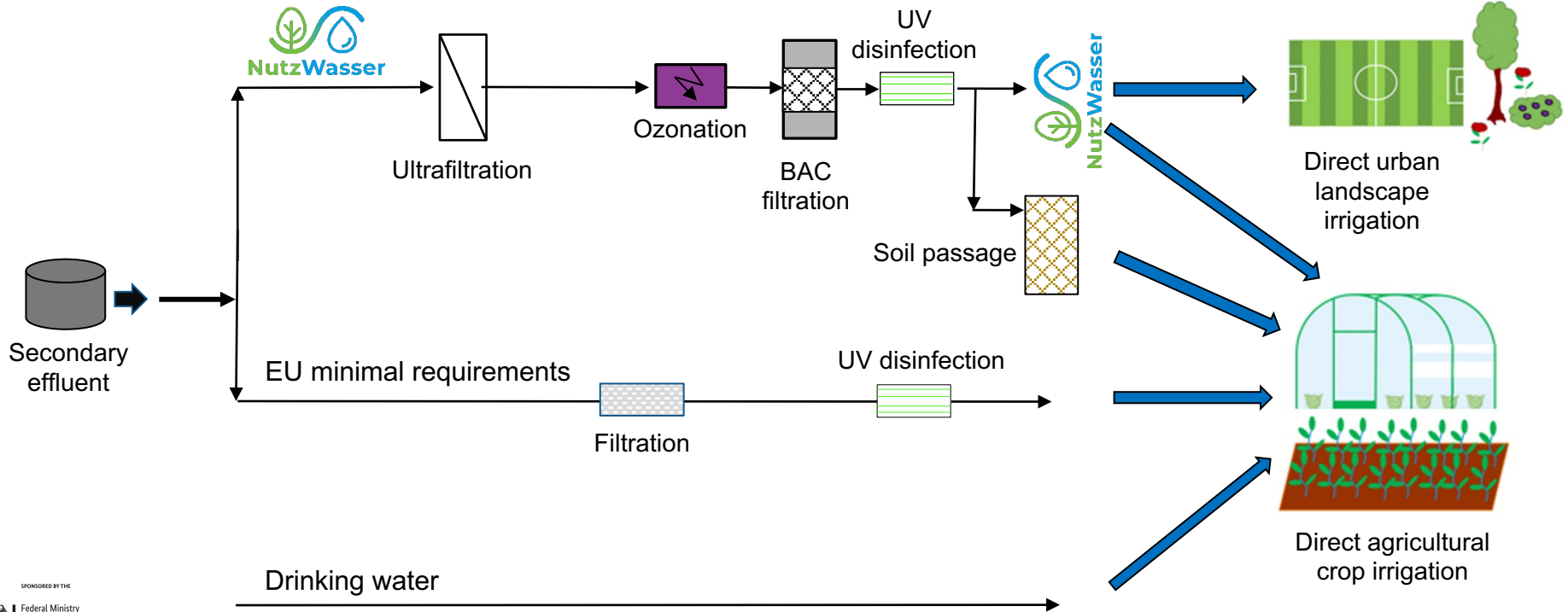
Regierung von
Unterfranken



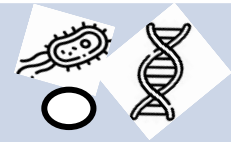


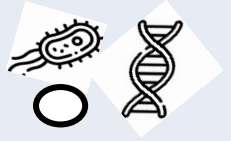
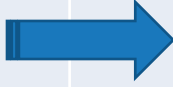



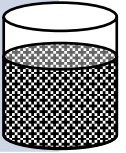

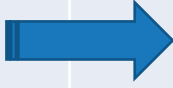

Research



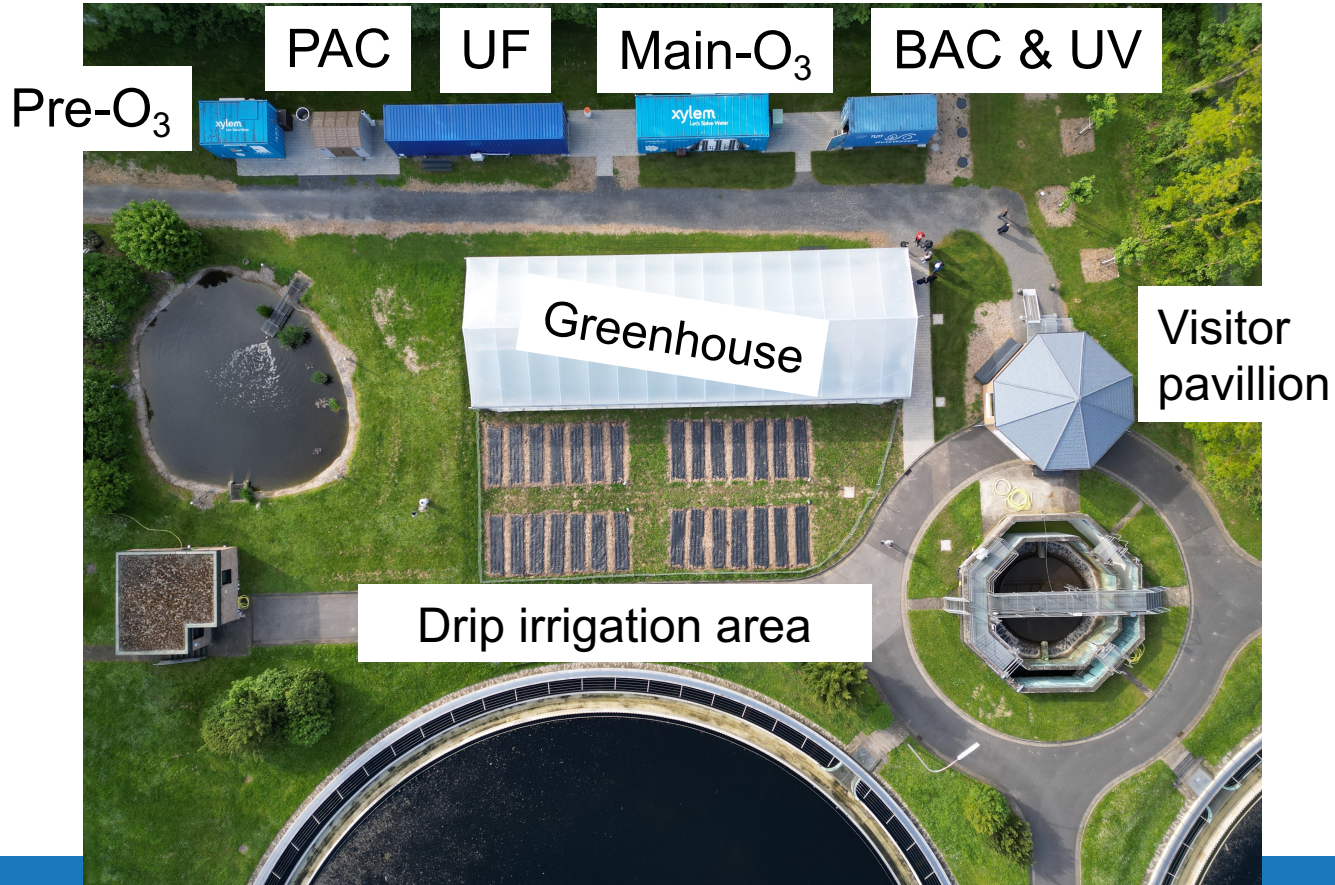
On-demand Strategies for urban and agricultural Irrigation



Multi-barrier Treatment Train

Relevant contaminants		Potential technical barrier	
Pathogens Antibiotic resistance			Ultrafiltration Membranes (UF) 
Pathogens Antibiotic resistance			Ozonation (O ₃) 
Trace organic chemicals Oxidation by products			Granular activated carbon (GAC) Powdered activated carbon (PAC) 
Pathogens Antibiotic resistance			UV Radiation 

Reclaimed Water - Demo Lab Schweinfurt



Reclaimed Water - Demo Lab Schweinfurt



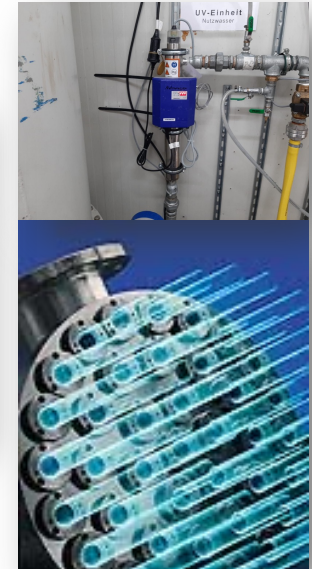
Ceramic Ultrafiltration



Ozon



BAC Filtration



UV
Disinfection

Reclaimed Water - Demo Lab Schweinfurt

March



May



April

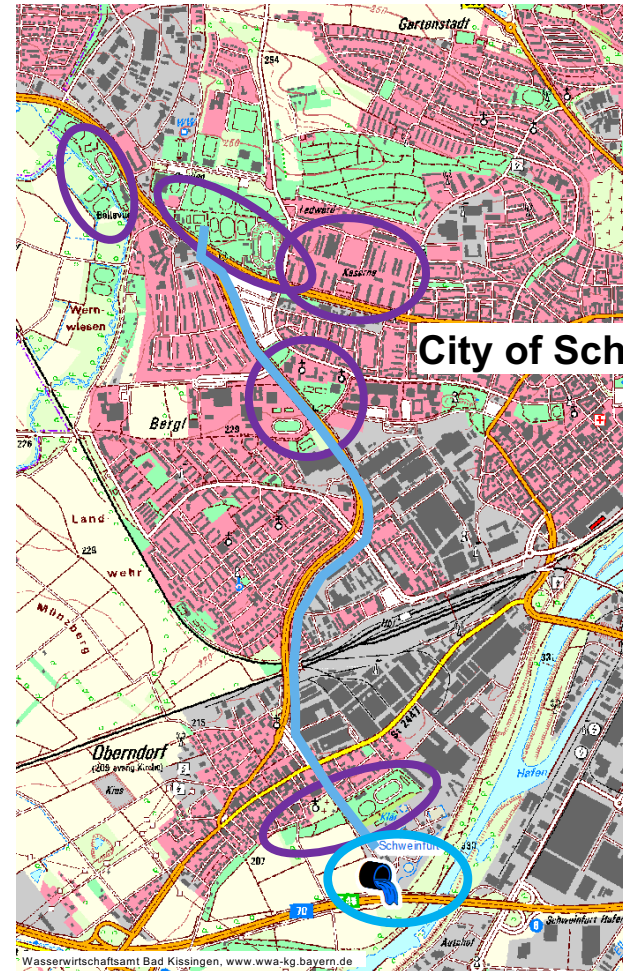


Parallel application:
Sprinkler and drip irrigation

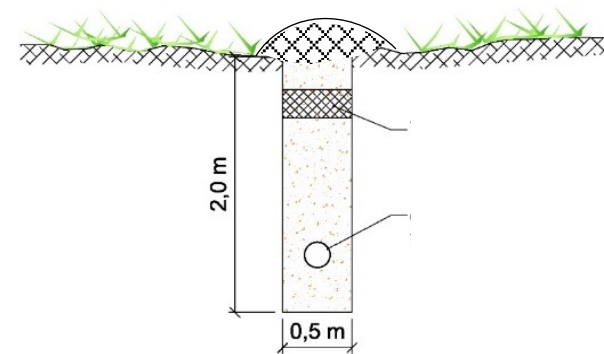
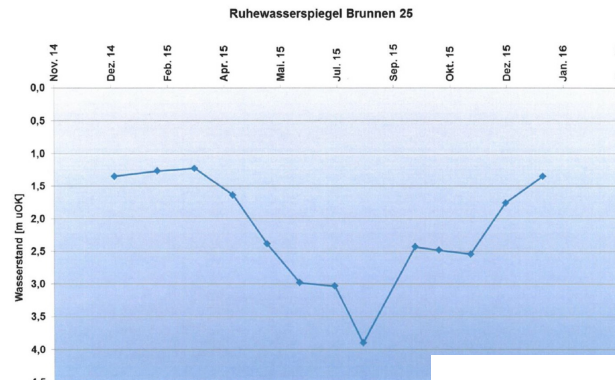
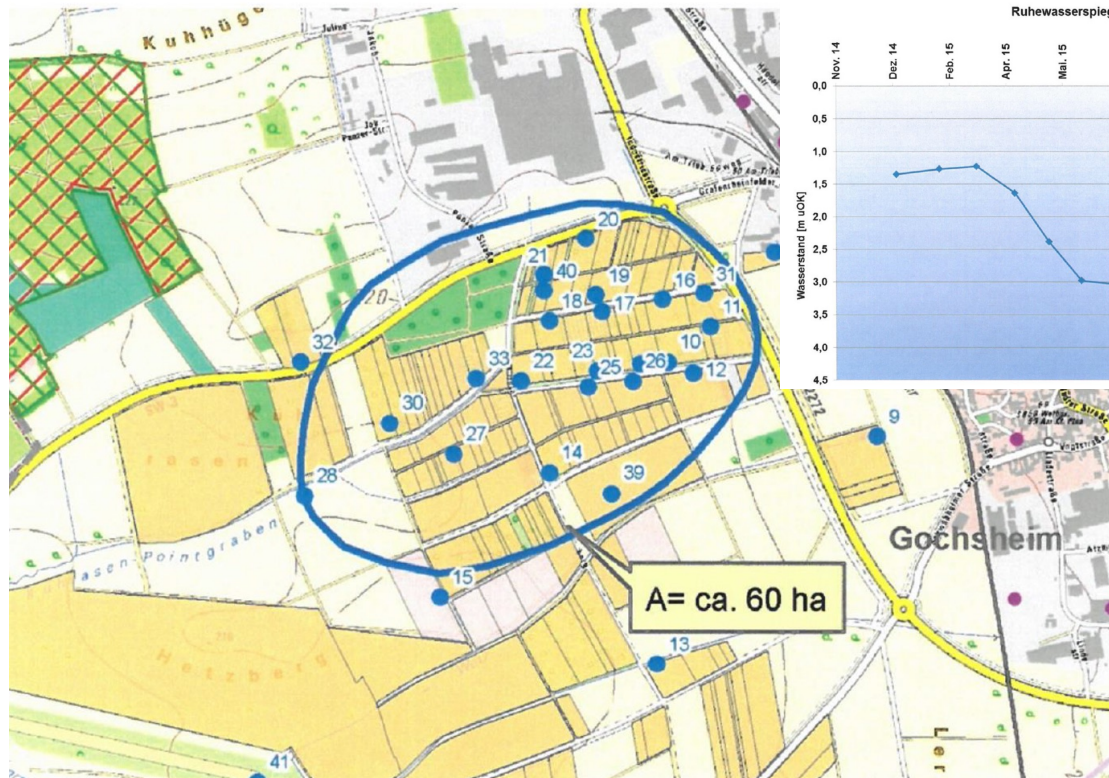
Demo Lab City of Schweinfurt

Direct urban applications:

- On demand irrigation of football stadium, public green spaces, ice stadion
- Transport via pressurized pipeline (DN 75) in main sewer line
- Subsurface storage

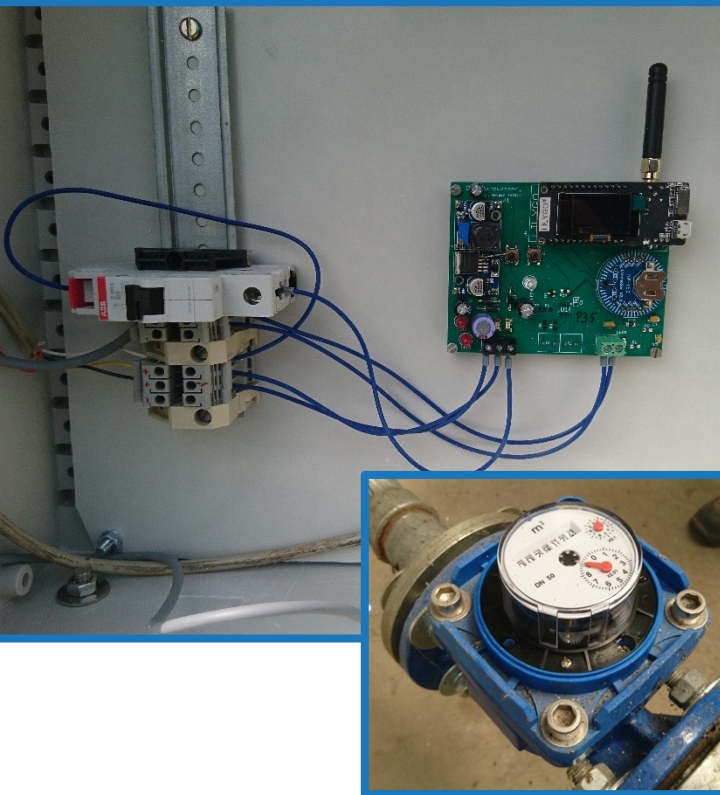


Demo Lab Gochsheim: On-demand agricultural irrigation



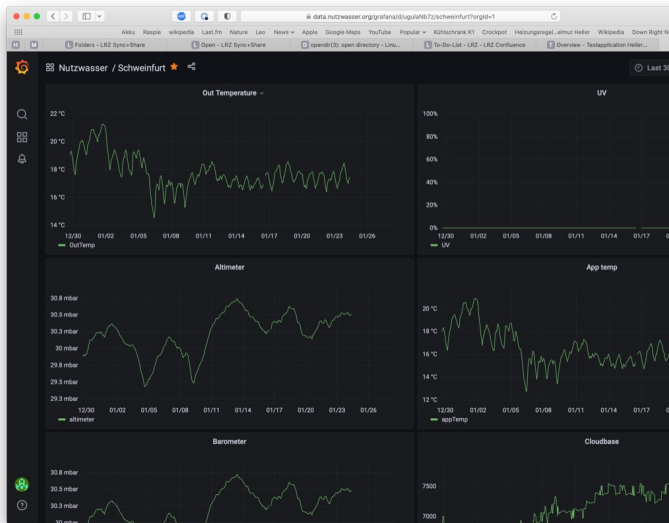
Rapid infiltration trenches

On-demand Irrigation via Internet of Things (IoT)

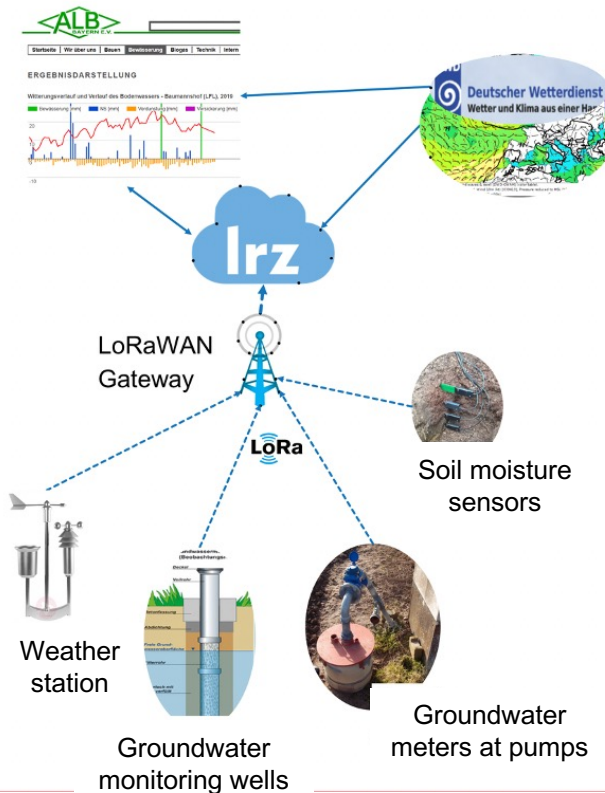


Irrigation Management via Internet of Things (IoT)

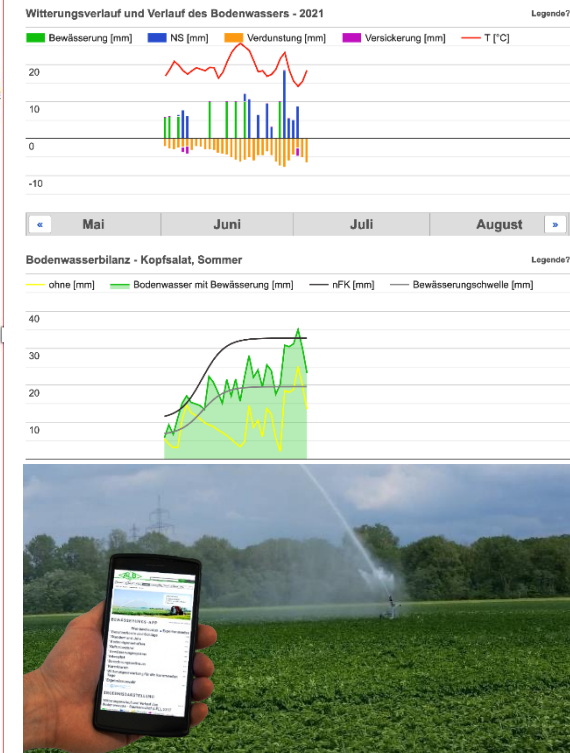
Data transfer and storage to Cloud



Cloud-based Determination of Irrigation Demand



Irrigated crop: Letuce



Challenges for Water Reuse Implementation

MANAGEMENT

Regulatory requirements



Stakeholder Participation



Business & operation models



TECHNOLOGY

Water demand management



Water quality & Treatment



Water storage



Outlook

- Water reuse can be a safe alternative water supply option
- Implementing risk management plans requires a different attitude for operators, regulatory agencies and users
- Risk management is always site specific
- Irrigation has to consider best practices and agronomic rates, which requires administrative and technological adjustments
- Seasonality of irrigation requires flexible approaches for treatment and storage
- Synergistic effects due to new requirements of revised UWWTD

Thank you!

www.nutzwasser.org



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Technologiezentrum
Wasser

IWW
IWW ZENTRUM WASSER



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Zukunft findet Stadt

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WavE
Wassertechnologien: Wiederverwendung