

Benefits and risks of wastewater reuse

Interfaces of urban waters – on pathways of compounds (nutrients and micropollutants)

Peter Krebs

Provide hygienic conditions for users

Efficiently transport wastewater (including sewage and stormwater) out of residential and industrial areas

Treat wastewater to protect receiving water according to precautionary principle

Discharge stormwater directly to receiving waters (in separate systems) or infiltrate it to groundwater

Emergency exit to prevent WWTP from overloading in combined systems

Urban flooding “accepted” with a predefined frequency

When properly designed and operated –

it works

for the purpose it was designed for !

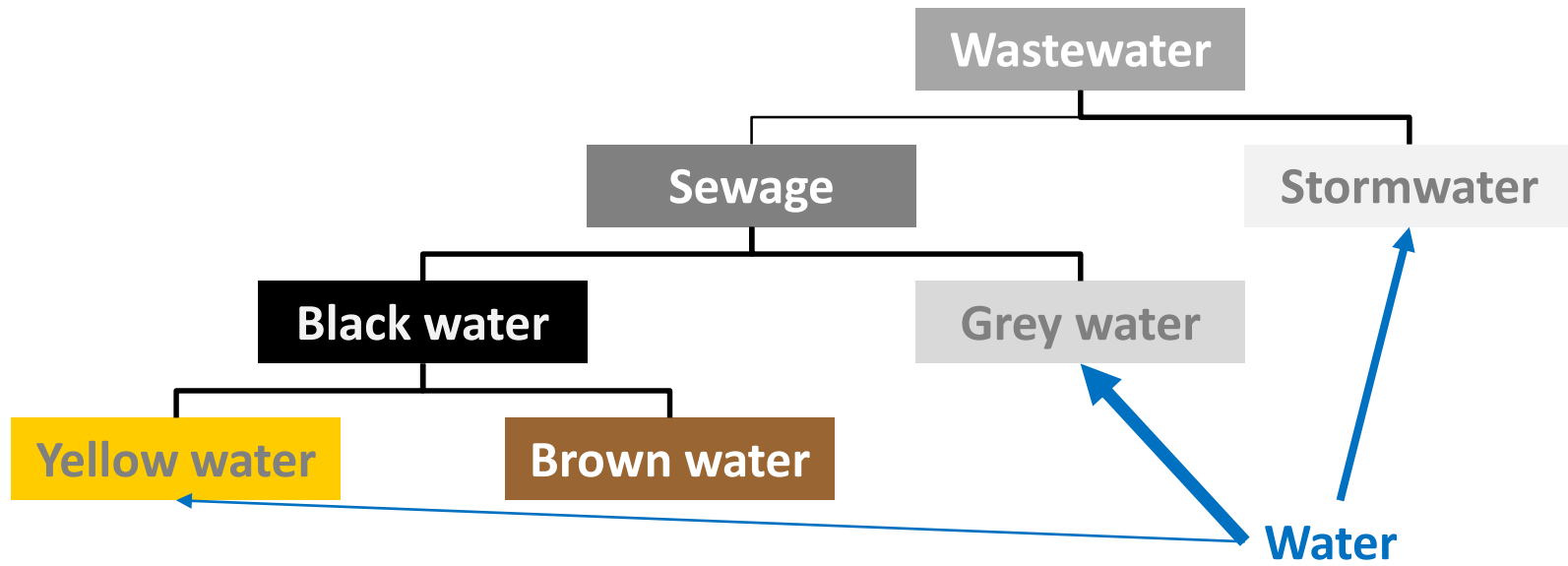
Additionally

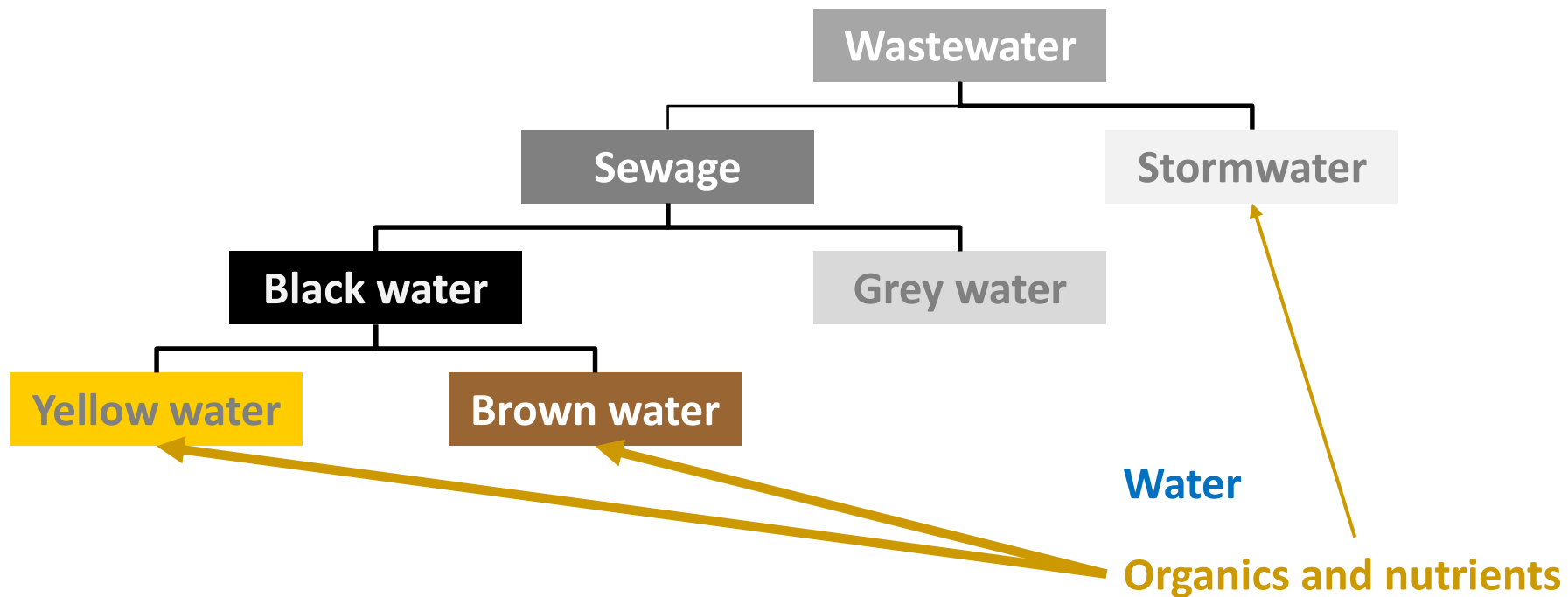
Minimise impacts to receiving waters

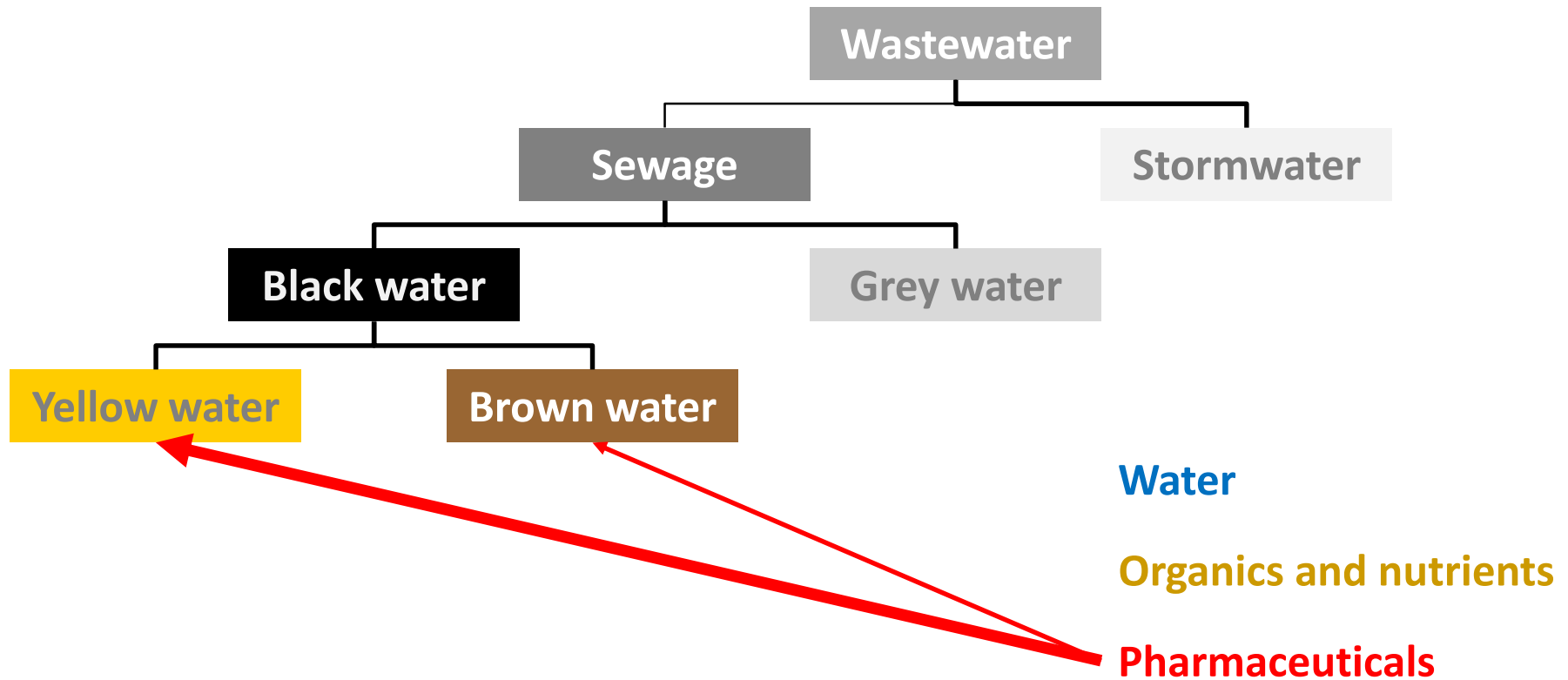
New compounds, e.g. pharmaceuticals, heavy metals, micro-pollutants in general

P-recovery

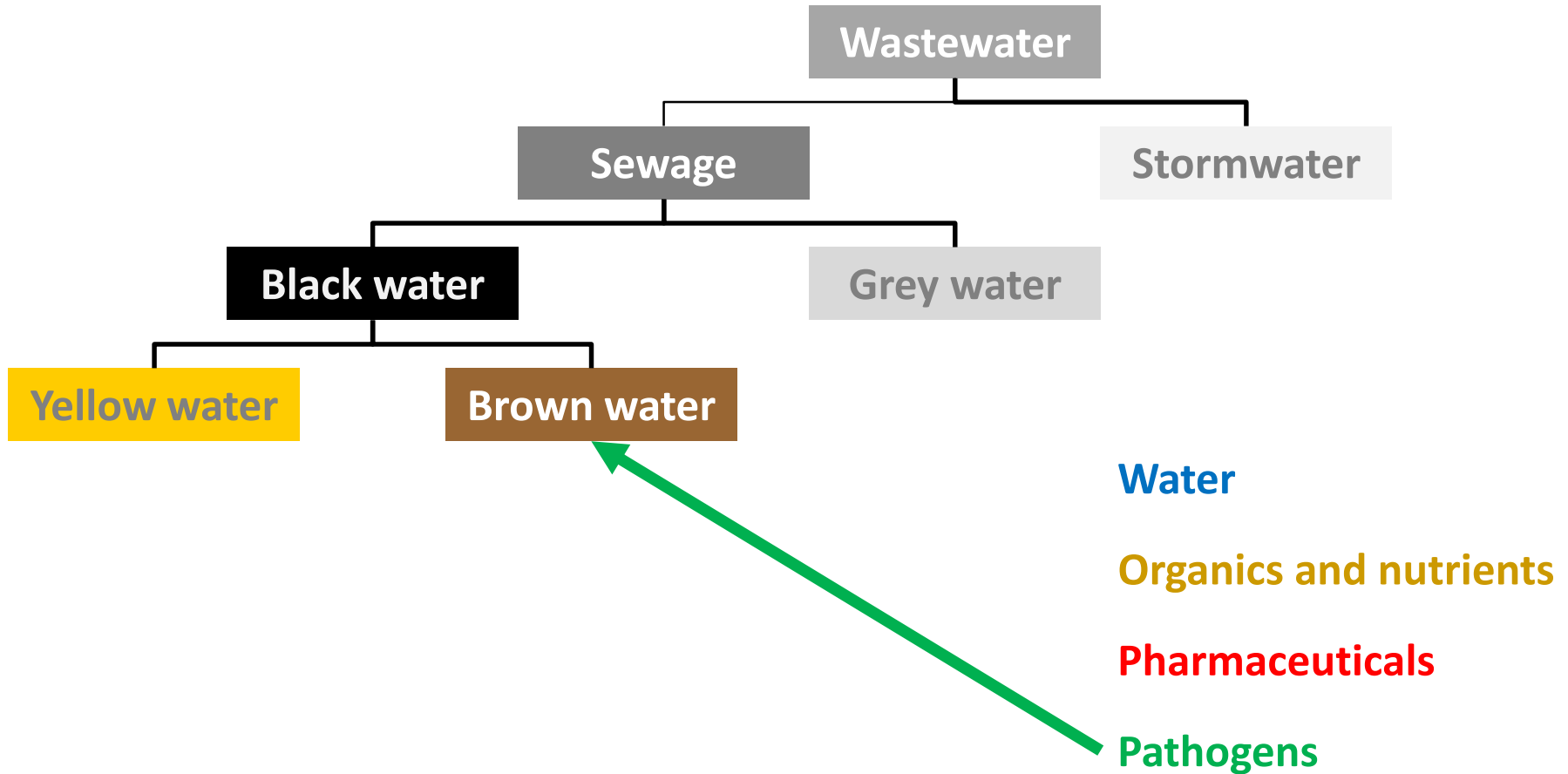
Water and wastewater reuse



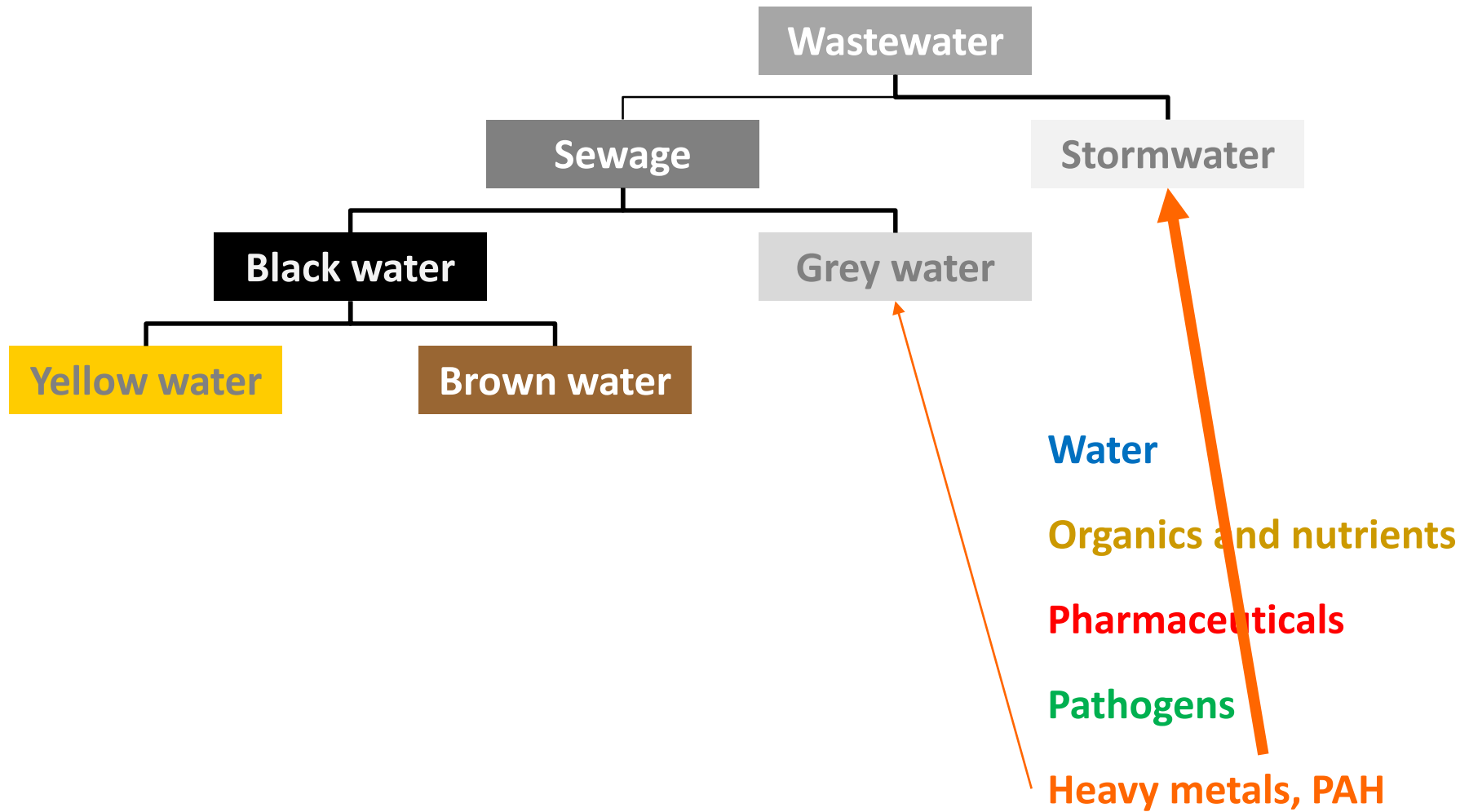




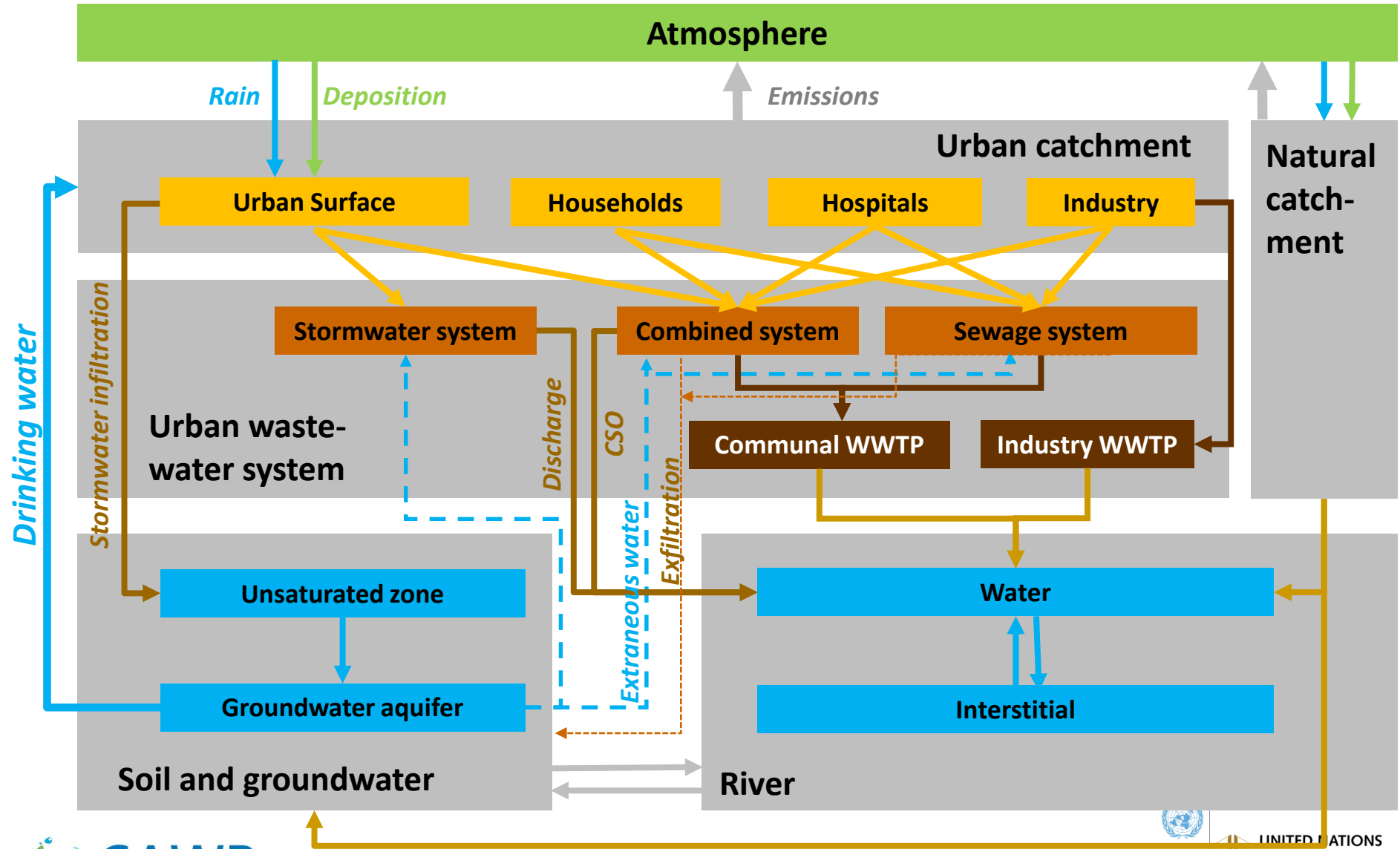
Wastewaters



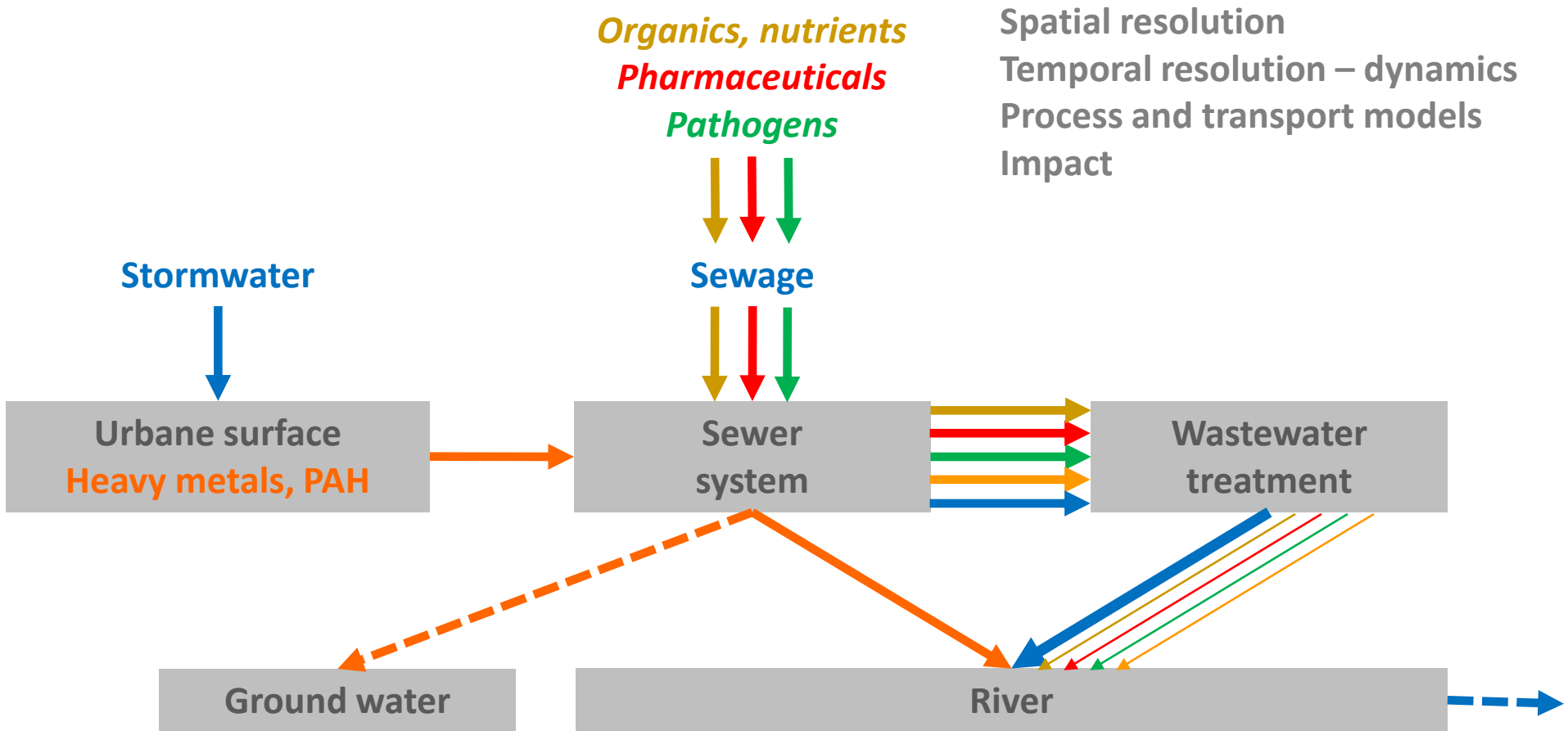
Wastewaters



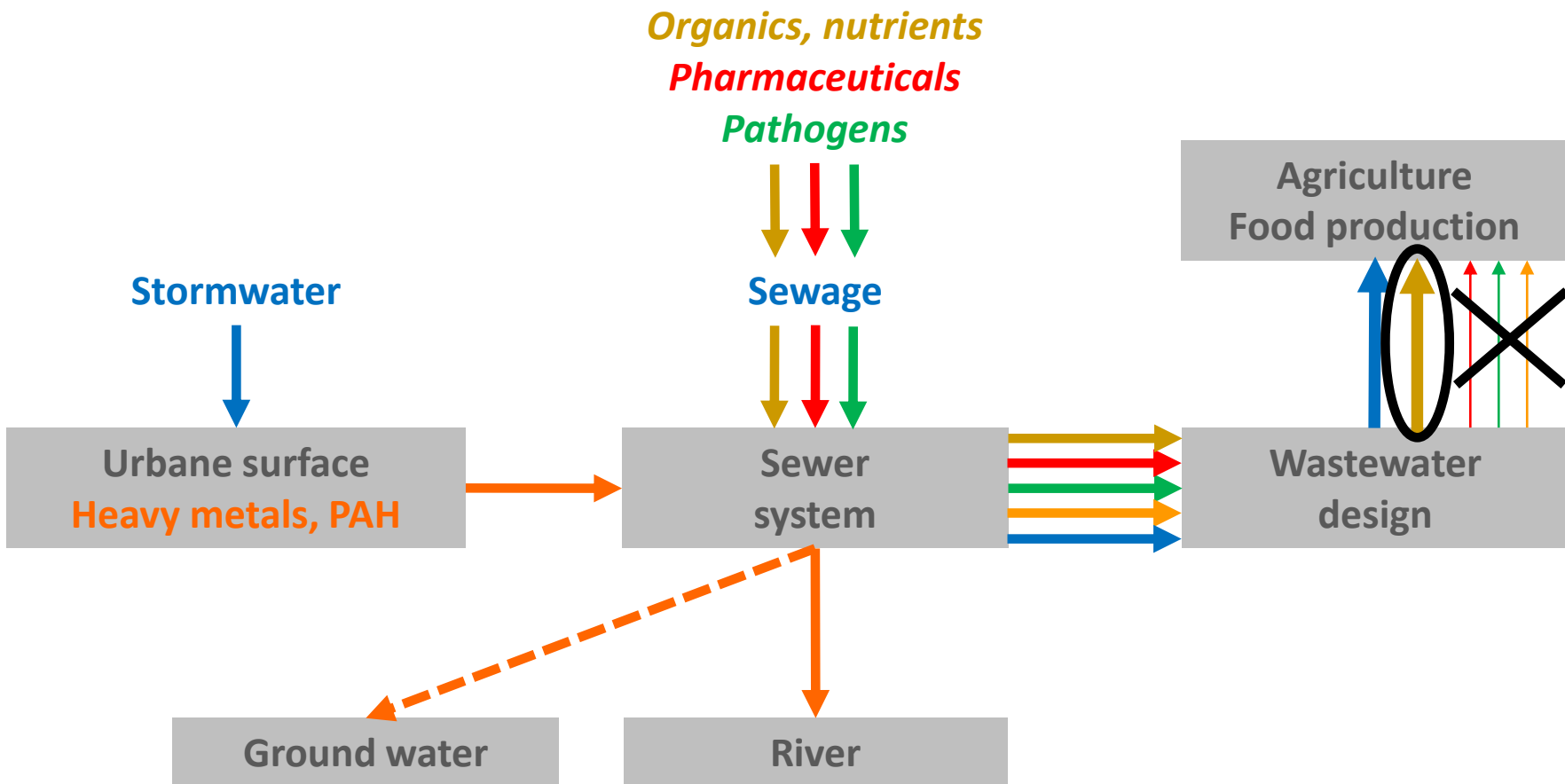
The system and its interfaces



Flux analysis of water, nutrients and pollutants

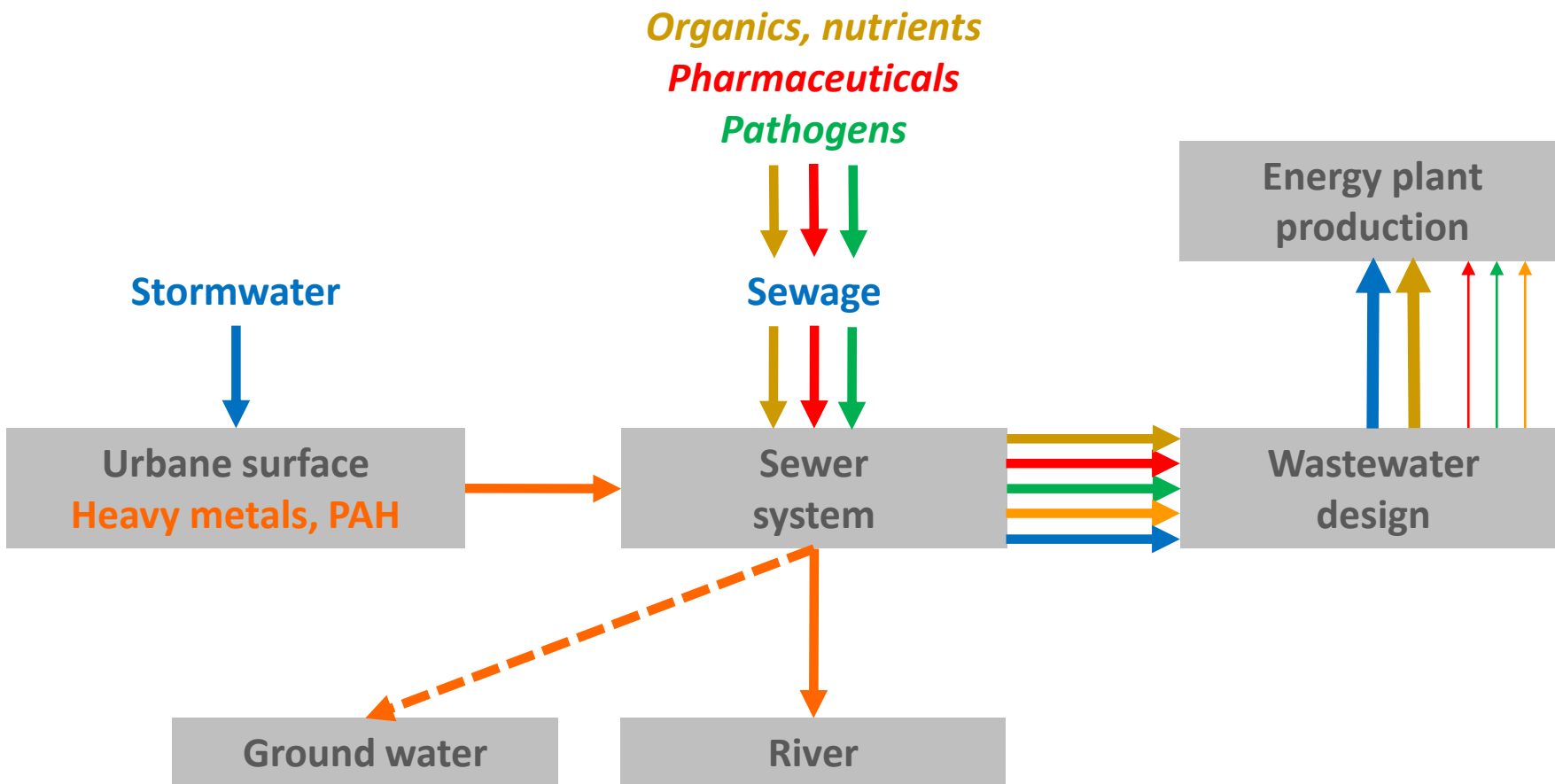


Irrigation – Use for food production



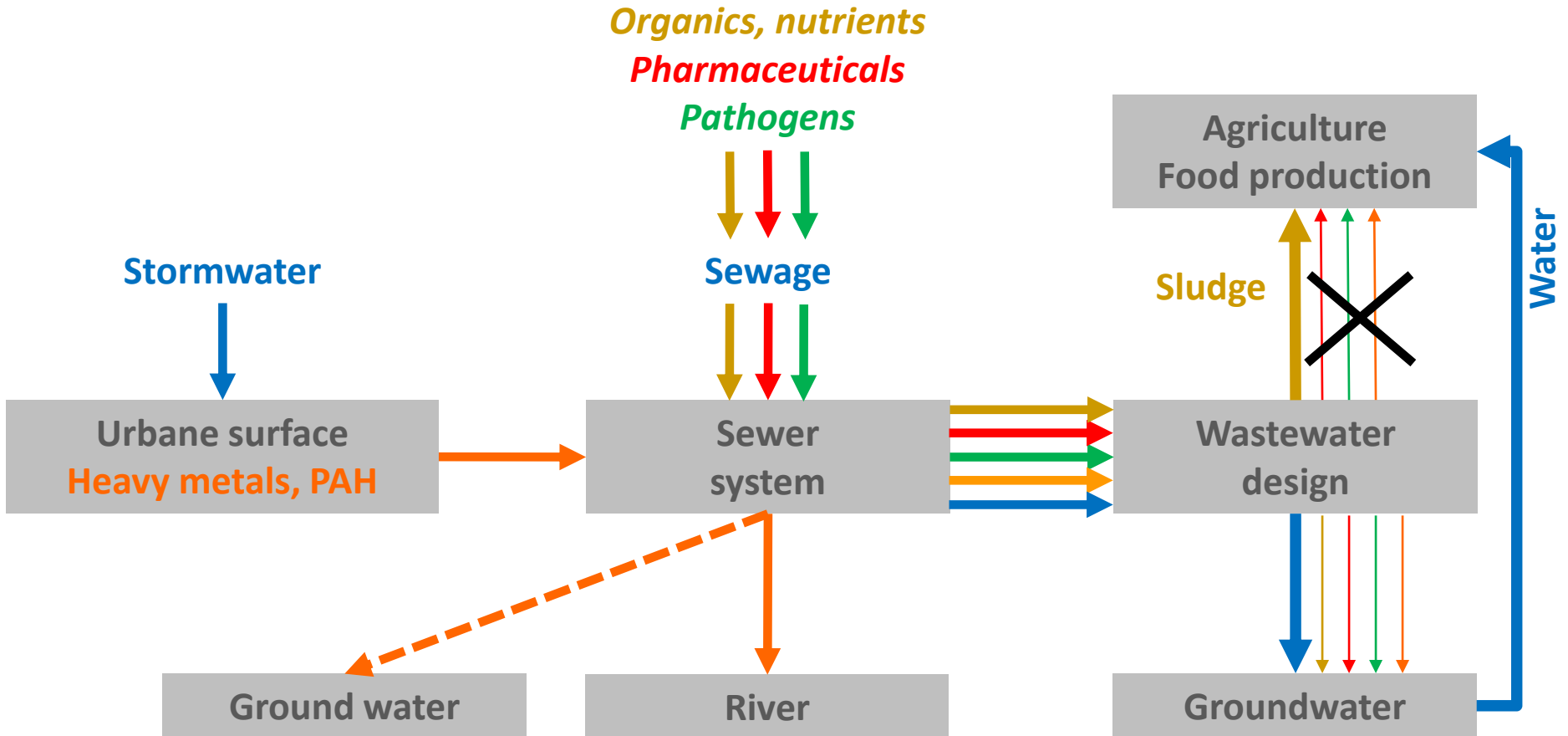
BUT → Soil degradation?

Irrigation – Use for energy plant production

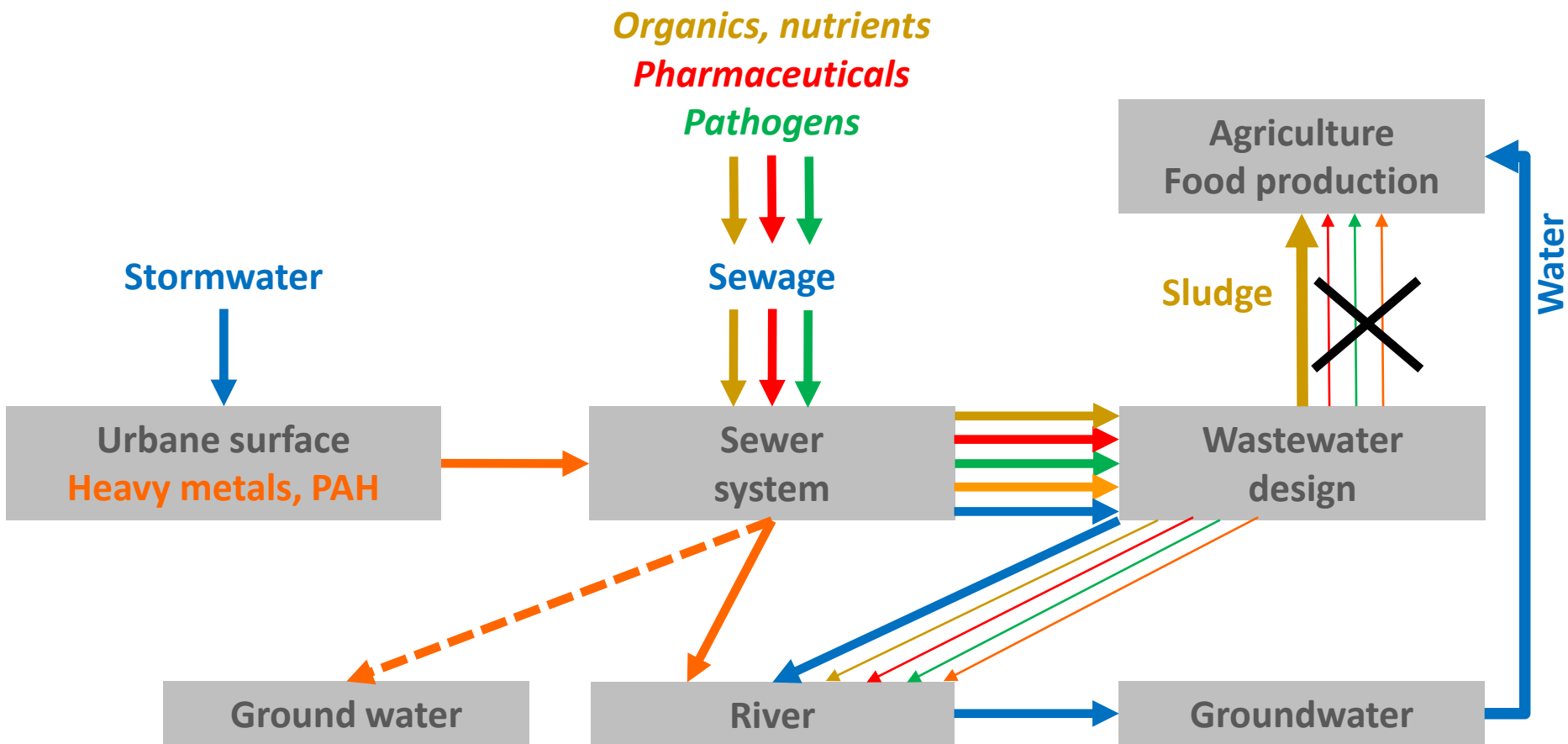


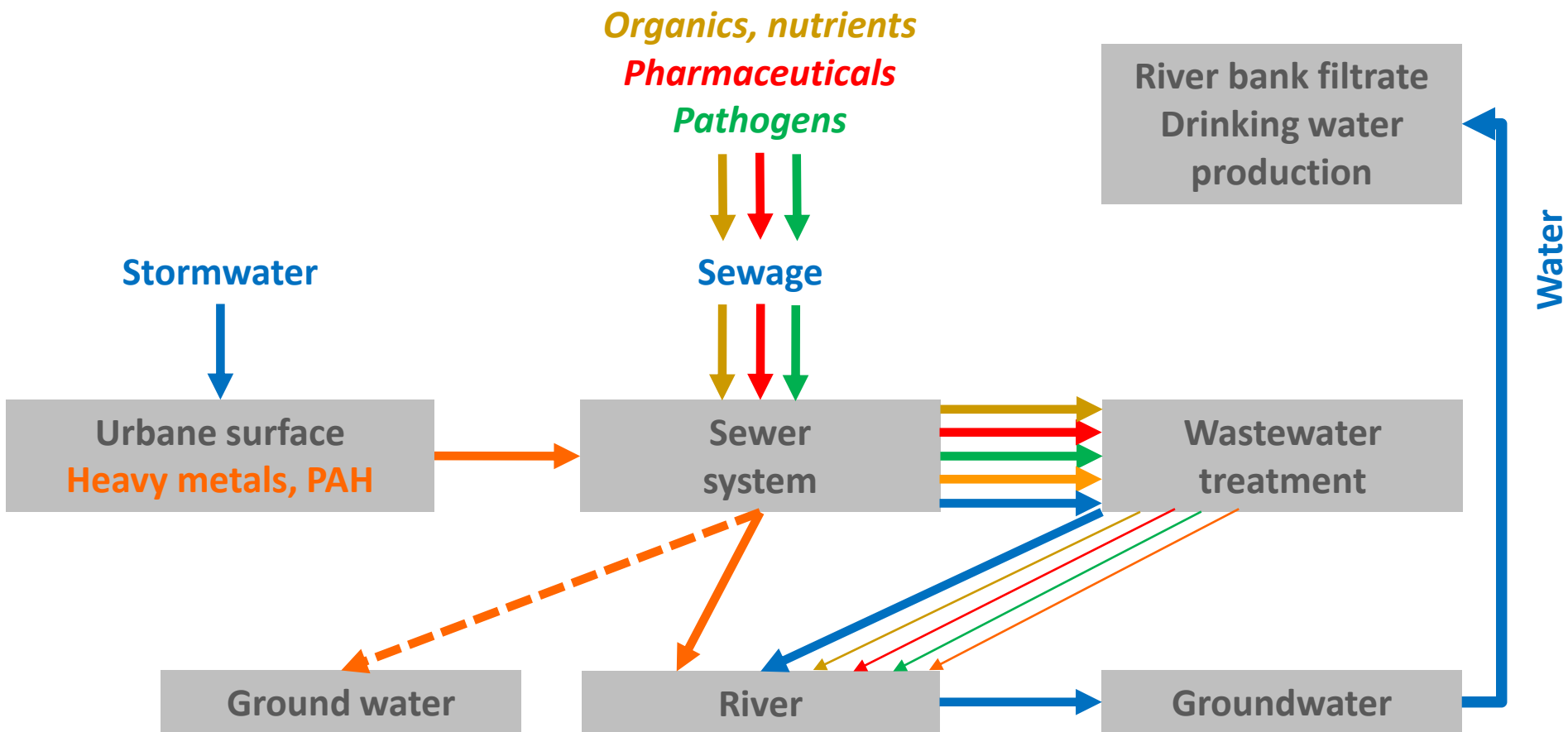
BUT → Soil degradation?

Indirect reuse of water – use of sludge as a fertiliser



Large scale indirect reuse of water – downstream





Approach

Water, nutrients and organic matter are resources

Tailor-made wastewater treatment

Modular process engineering – in order to serve various purposes

Research

Appropriate processes/modules

Performance, safety

Consider various climates

Direct/indirect reuse

Effect of soil passage on pollutants removal

Effects on soil