Presentation from 2015 World Water Week in Stockholm

www.worldwaterweek.org

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# Opportunities & Challenges in Water Reuse



# Contents





# Climate Change

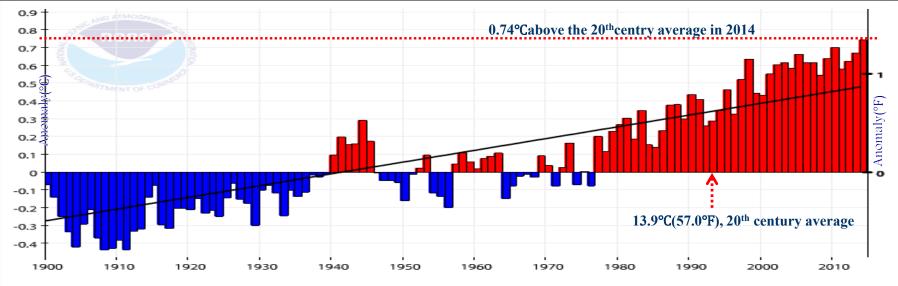


### **Global Land and Ocean Temperature anomalies**

#### **Continuous Global warming in 21st century**

- **v** 9 of the 10 warmest years in the record have occurred in the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- V The year 2014 was the warmest year across the global land and ocean surface since 1880
- **V** The average temperature in 2014 was 0.74°C (1.33°F)above the 20th century average

Increasing temperatures bringing more frequent and severe droughts and flood worsen the condition of water resources.



Source : NOAA(National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), 2015

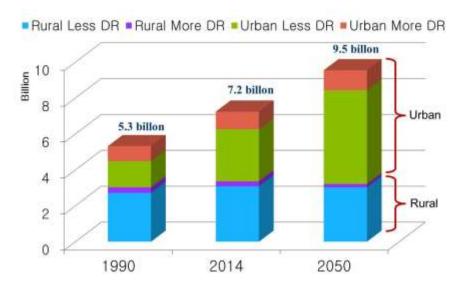
# Population Growth and Urbanization

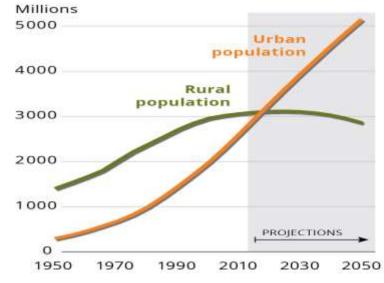


### Population growth, especially in Urban areas

#### Substantial growth of the world's population

- **V** From 5.3 billion in 1990 to 7.2 billion in 2014
- V In 2014, 1.7 times higher compared to urban population in 1990 (as estimated 2.3 billion)
- Expected to reach 8.1 Billion in 2025 and 9.5 billion in 2050 The population residing in urban areas is projected to exceed 6.3 billion in 2050 and it's growth is even higher than rural





Source : United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, 2014

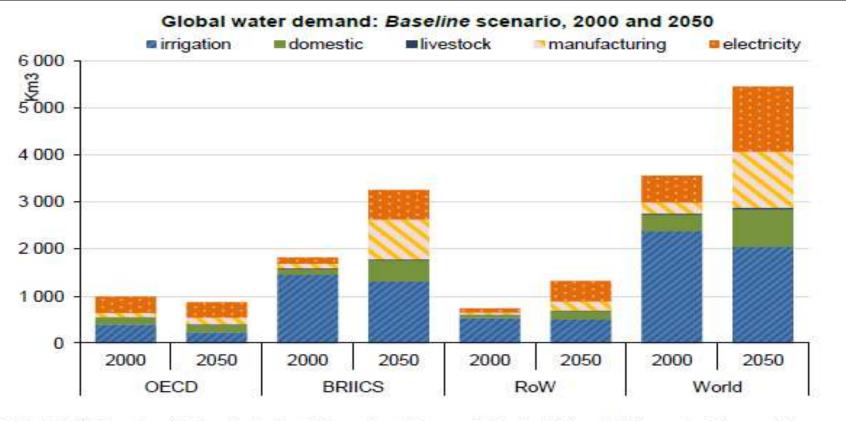
Source : European Environment Agency, 2014

## Growth of Water Demand



Accompany with population growth and urbanization,

#### **Global water demand is projected to increase 55% by the year 2050**

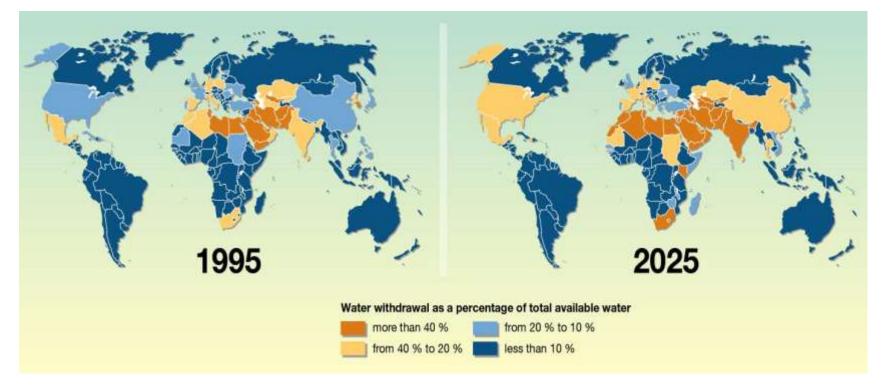


Note :BRIICS = Brazil, Russia, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa; RoW = rest of the world Source : OECD Environmental Outlook Baseline



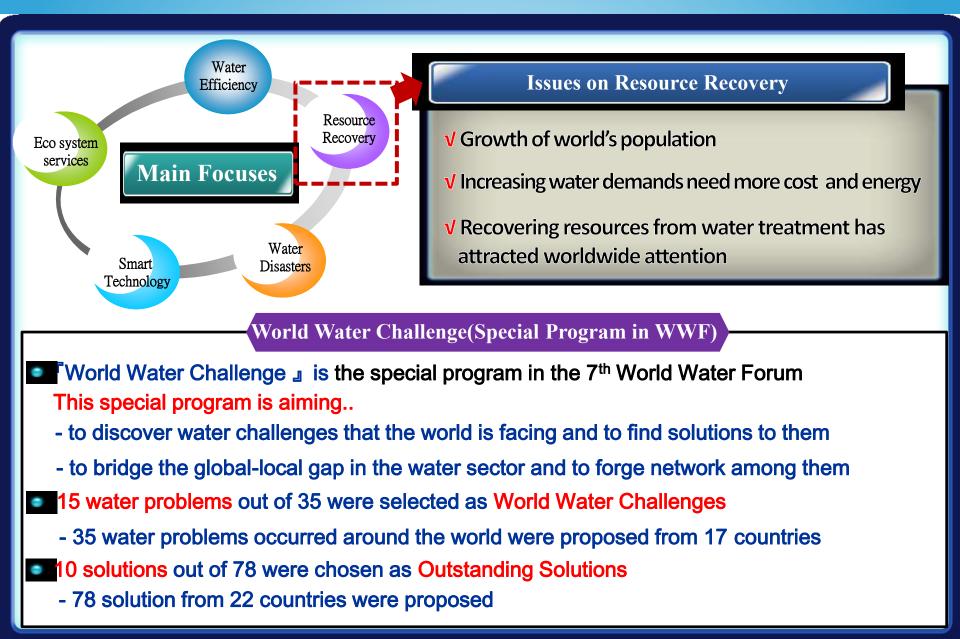
The number of people living in water stressed basins is projected to reach 3.9 billion by the year 2050, totaling over 40% of the world's population

Increase of Water Stress(Global), 1995 and 2025



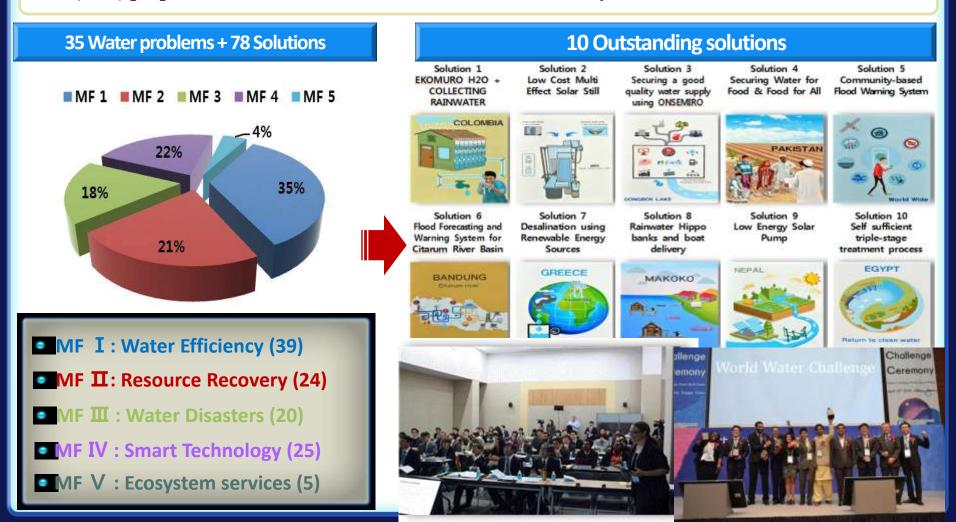
Reference : UNEP. VITAL WATER GRAPHICS. An Overview of the State of the World's Fresh and Marine Waters.

## 7<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum (Science & Technology)



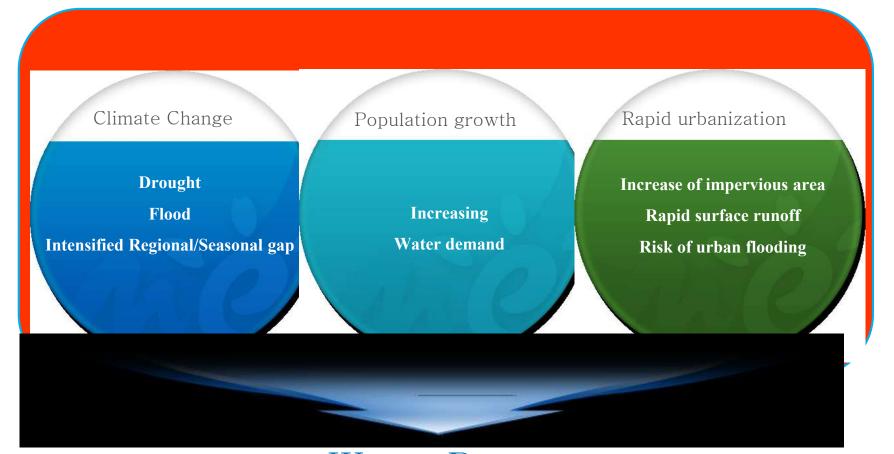
### 7<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum (World Water Challenge)

24(21%) proposals out of 113 are on the subject of resource recovery from water and wastewater system
88(78%) proposals out of 113 are related to water resource security



### Water Crisis

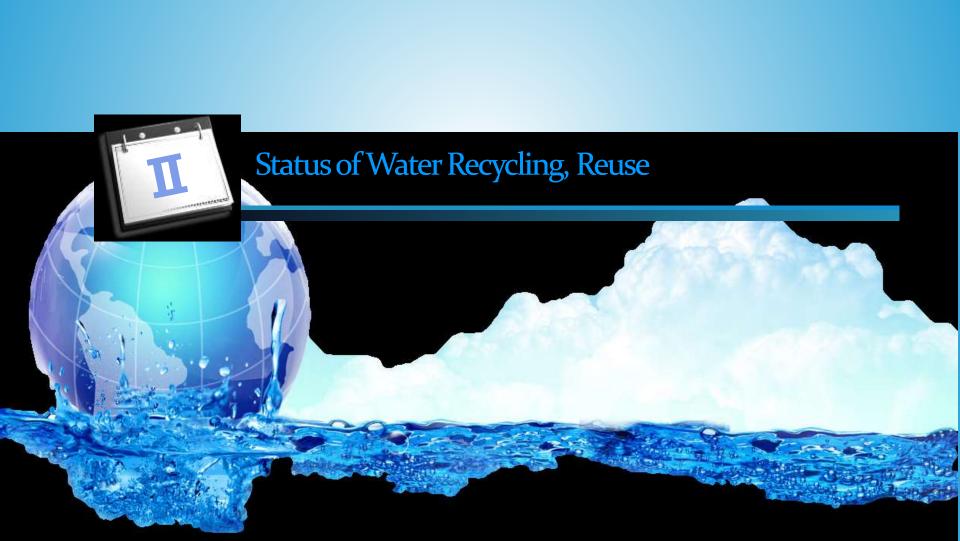




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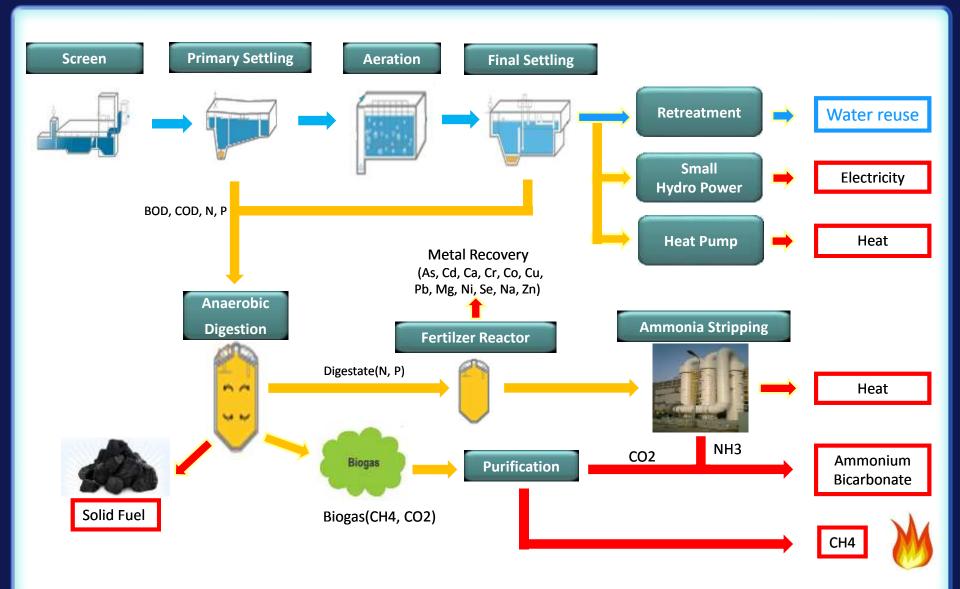
### Water Reuse

Essential for securing available water resources



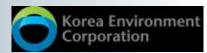
### New paradigm in sewage treatment







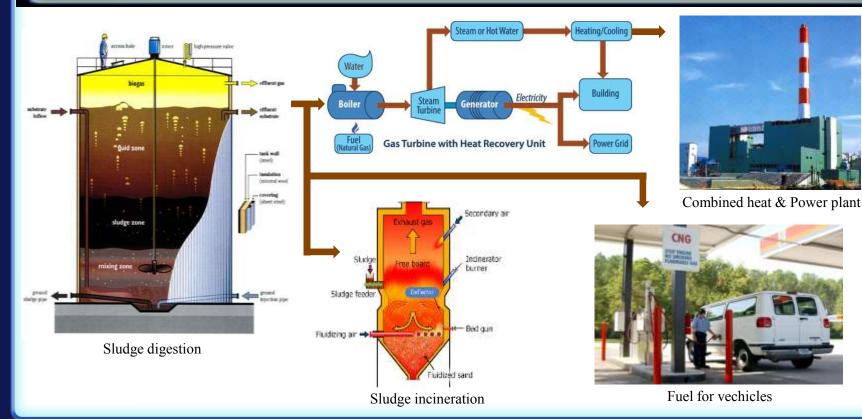




#### **Seonam Water Reclamation Center**

#### **Energy recovery from Sludge Digestion**

- ✓ Sludge incineration
- ✓ Fuel for Vehicles(CNG)
- ✓ Heat & Electricity





#### **Seonam Water Reclamation Center**

#### **Energy recovery from Discharging Water**

- ✓ Heat for District Heating
- **√** Electricity







Small Hydro Power

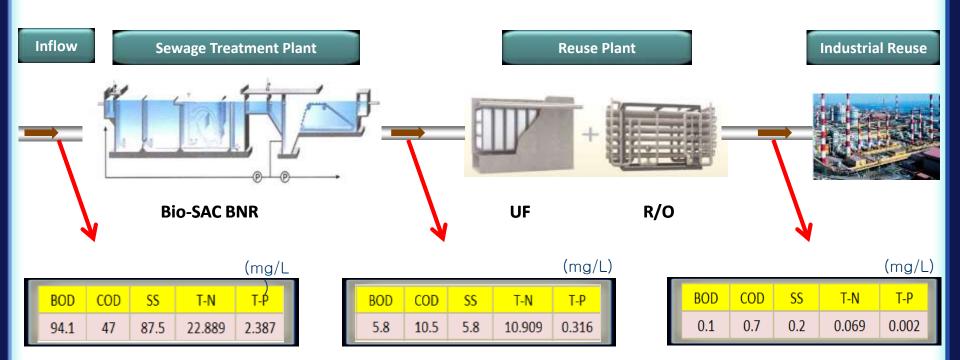




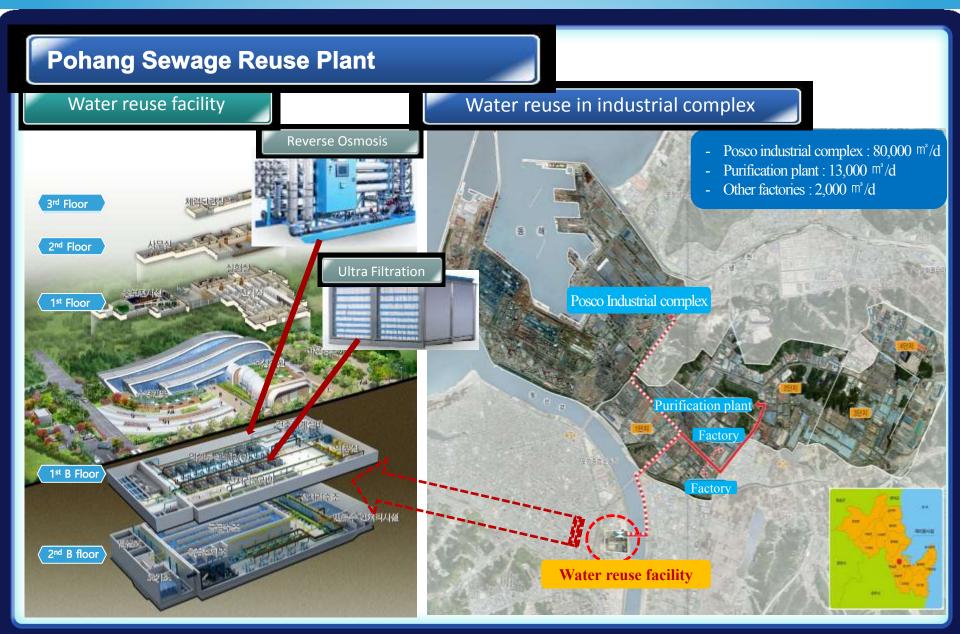












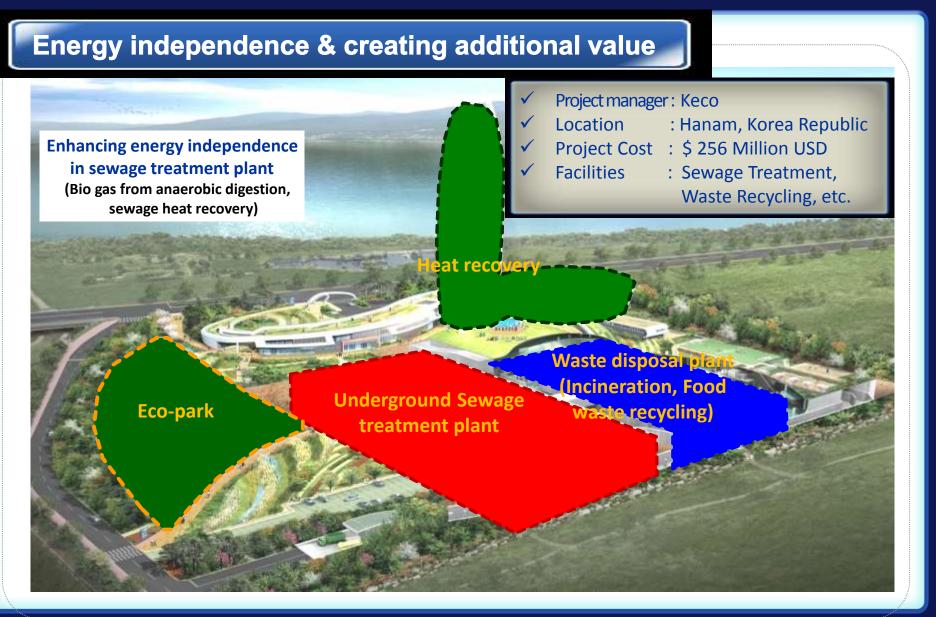


### The Benefits from Water Reuse Plant

	Water Reuse	Dam construction*
Scale	Facility Capacity : 100,000 m <sup>3</sup> /d Supply Capacity : 100,000 m <sup>3</sup> /d Supply Pipe line : 11.71km	Dam Storage : 45,300,000 m <sup>3</sup> Supply Capacity : 113,000 m <sup>3</sup> /d Supply Pipe line : 62.6km
Construction Period	2.5 years	6 years
Cost	\$ 128 million	\$ 547 million
Impact on Environment	Low Impact to Eco-system No conflict with social community Reduced Discharging Pollution Load	Large-scale wildlife habitat destruction Risk of social conflict (Flood Area 3.07 <sup>km<sup>2</sup></sup> )

\* Reference : Preliminary Feasibility Study on Dalsan-Dam, 2011(KDI)





### Sewerage Service Improvement by Decentralization

### **Centralized Sewerage System** Through the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Seonam Sewerage District : 1,630,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d Olympics, Seoul has been required to upgrade its status Tancheon Sewerage District : 900,000 m<sup>3</sup>/ Nanji Sewerage District : 860,000 m<sup>3</sup>/d Seoul constructed and began to operate four sewage treatment centers in areas such as Jungnang, Nanji, Tancheon, and Seonam. 난지봉재생센티 Nanit Sewage Treatment Center Jungnang Nanji 서님물체생센터 중랑콜재쇄센터 Seonam dusent Contr 탄천광재생센티 **Tancheon**

### Sewerage Service Improvement by Decentralization

#### **Decentralized Sewerage System**



Improving water quality & Increasing penetration rate of sewer system in upstream of 7 multipurpose dams in Korea

Approximately 400 STFs were constructed in the period from 2006 to 2011 at 28 water supply sources

\* STFs : Sewage Treatment Facilities

ONSEMIRO<sup>™</sup> system was developed(2011) by Keco to operate and manage these 400 STFs by district in an integrated manner

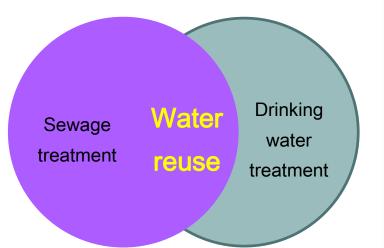


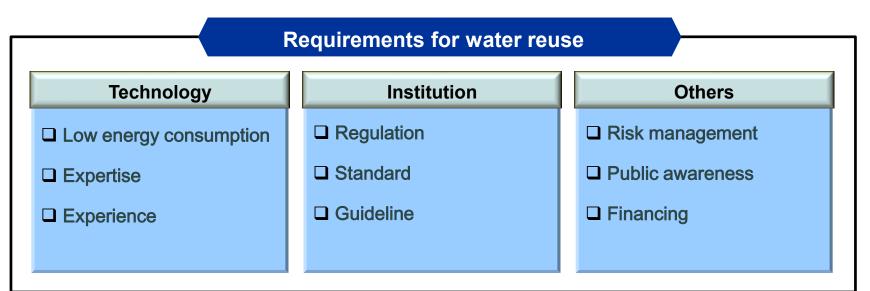
# Challenges in Water Reuse



### **Characteristics of water reuse**

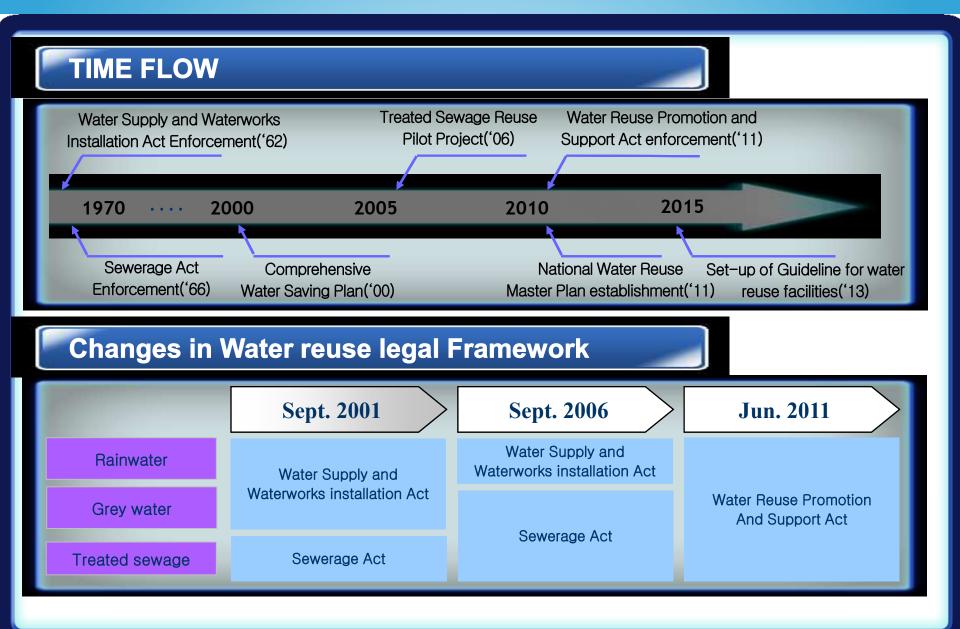
- ✓ Different from conventional (waste)water treatment system
- ✓ Alternative water resources
- ✓ Required water quality depends on various end users
- ✓ Should consider the impacts on human-health and ecosystem
- ✓ Possible uneasiness(even though safe enough)





# Legislation on water in Korea







ISO/TC 282(Water reuse) : Standardization of water re-use <u>of any kind</u> and <u>for any purpose</u> Including Technical, Economic, Environmental aspects of water reuse

#### ISO/TC 282 Water re-use

SC 1. Treated Wastewater use for irrigation projects

SC 2. Water reuse in urban area

SC 3. Risk and performance Evaluation of water reuse systems



- Secretariat: China(SAC) Japan(JISC)
- Participating Countries(20)
- Observing Countries(19)

Source : www.iso.org

### Challenges in water reuse





# Secure, Safe, Sustainable Water Reuse !

