



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
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Spanish Regulations for Water Reuse

Royal Decree 1620/2007 of 7 December

September 2011



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Disclaimer

This English translation of Royal Decree 1620/2007, of 7 December, is provided for the sole purpose of informing interested readers.

This English translation has been made possible thanks to the financial support of the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) and the Consorci de la Costa Brava (CCB). An initial draft was prepared by the Language and Terminology Service of UPC. The final printing has been sponsored by the Spanish Association for the Sustainable Use of Water (ASERSA).

This initial draft has been extensively reviewed and finalized by Prof. Rafael Mujeriego, from UPC, and Robert Hultquist, formerly with the California Department of Health Services.

The authors and promoters of this English translation expressly declare that the Ministry of the Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs is totally exempted from any responsibility that could be derived from any application that could be made using this English translation of RD 1620/2007.

The only official version of RD 1620/2007, of 7 December, is the one published in the State Official Journal, BOE no. 294, of 8 December 2007, pages 50,639 to 50,661. The official text of the Spanish Regulations for Water Reuse can be downloaded from the web site of the State Official Journal:

<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2007/12/08/pdfs/A50639-50661.pdf>

September 2011.

Rafael Mujeriego and Robert Hultquist.

ROYAL DECREE 1620/2007, of 7 December, which sets the legal framework for the reuse of treated wastewater

Act 11/2005, of 22 June, which amends Act 10/2001, of 5 July, on the National Hydrological Plan, contains a modification to the wording of the Water Act, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001, of 20 June, which gives new content to Article 109.1 that now reads as follows: “the Government shall establish the basic conditions for the reuse of water, specifying the water quality required for treated wastewaters according to the uses considered. The holder of the concession or the permit shall cover the costs necessary to adjust water reuse to the quality requirements in force at any given time”.

Section 2 of Article 109 remains unchanged. It sets out the obligation to obtain an administrative concession or alternatively a permit, when the applicant for the beneficial use of the treated wastewater is the holder of the permit for the treated effluent disposal.

The final amendment to Article 109 deletes Sections 3, 4 and 5.

This profound legislative change made it necessary to adapt the articles in the Public Water Resources Domain Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 849/1986, of 11 April, which concern water reuse.

This royal decree is likewise subscribed to in the mandate that Article 19.2 of the General Health Act 14/1986, of 25 April, addresses to public health authorities so they must participate in the drawing up and enforcement of water legislation. Under the terms of this article, they are obliged to intervene in those aspects related to water reuse that are not provided for in technical specifications and that may pose a risk to public health. The royal decree also fulfils the general purpose of the aforementioned General Health Act, namely, the need for competent authorities in this field to show an active involvement by monitoring public health, and by promoting and improving the systems necessary to satisfy water quality parameters compatibles with public health conditions of the population at large.

More complete and detailed regulations must be put in place to ensure that appropriate solutions are found concerning water reuse. Thus, the concept of water reuse is defined and the term reclaimed water is introduced, in closer agreement with the potential for water reuse provided by the regulation and that is widely accepted in technical and legal circles. The text also determines the requirements necessary to carry out the reuse of reclaimed water, the procedures for obtaining the concession required by law and the regulations related to accepted uses and quality requirements applicable in each case.

Finally, the addition of two Appendixes should be highlighted; Appendix I sets out the quality criteria applicable to the reuse of reclaimed water depending on its final use. These criteria must be considered as the minimum compulsory limits to be required. Appendix II contains the standard application forms to be submitted for those who wish to obtain a concession or permit for the reuse of treated wastewater.

In general terms, this royal decree overturns all other regulations of an equal or lesser legal status that contravene the provisions set out in it, specifically, articles 272 and 273 in the Public Water Resources Domain Regulations.

Spain’s autonomous communities, local authorities and the National Water Council were involved in drawing up these regulations.

It has to be highlighted that although the Constitutional Court has excepted the provision of regulations concerning the basic conditions of a given subject matter, it has also indicated that such exception is not universal and that regulations can be established for any subject matter that due to its technical or interim nature, as the case may be, makes it impossible to legally determine its basic requirements.

By virtue of the foregoing, at the proposal of the Ministers for the Environment, Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, and Public Health and Consumer Affairs, subsequent to approval by the Minister for Public Administrations, in agreement with the Council of State and subsequent to the deliberations of the Council of Ministers at its meeting on 7 December 2007, I hereby

D E C R E E:

CHAPTER I

General provisions

Article 1. Subject matter

The subject matter of this royal decree is to establish the legal framework for the reuse of treated wastewater, pursuant to Article 109.1 of the amended Water Act, passed by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001, of 20 July.

Article 2. Definitions

For the purposes of this royal decree, the following definitions are considered:

- a) Water reuse: the application of water, before it is returned to the public water domain or the coastal-marine domain, which has undergone the wastewater treatment process or processes set out in the corresponding effluent disposal permit, as well as to any other processes that may be necessary to attain the quality required according to its final intended purposes.
- b) Treated wastewater: wastewater that has undergone a treatment process capable of adjusting its quality to the discharge regulations applicable.
- c) Reclaimed water: treated wastewater that, if applicable, has undergone an additional or complementary treatment process capable of bringing its quality to the level required for its final intended purpose.
- d) Water reclamation plant: facilities in which treated wastewaters undergo the additional treatment processes that may be required to bring its quality to the level required for its final intended purpose.
- e) Storage and distribution infrastructure: facilities intended for storing and distributing reclaimed water to its final destination through a pipeline network or by means of public or private water transport companies.
- f) Water reuse system: facilities that include the water reclamation plant, if applicable, and the storage and distribution infrastructure required until reclaimed water reaches its final point of delivery to users, at the flow rate and with the quality required for its final intended purpose.
- g) Primary user: an individual or a legal entity that holds the concession rights on the primary use of diverted surface or groundwater.
- h) Reclaimed water user: an individual or a public or private legal entity that uses reclaimed water for its intended purpose.

- i) Point of delivery of treated wastewater: the location to which the holder of a wastewater discharge permit delivers treated wastewaters, meeting the quality limits required by the discharge permit, for its subsequent reclamation.
- j) Point of delivery of reclaimed water: the location to which the concession or permit holder of a water reuse project delivers reclaimed waters to a user, meeting the quality limits required for its intended purpose as provided for in this decree.
- k) Location for use of reclaimed water: area or facility in which the reclaimed water supplied is used.
- l) Self-monitoring: analytical control program for the adequate operation of the water reuse system, conducted by the concession or permit holder for the use of reclaimed water.

Article 3. *Legal framework for water reuse*

1. The reuse of water coming from a previous beneficial use will require an administrative concession, as established in Articles 59.1 and 109 of the amended Water Act. Water reuse shall be subject to the legal provisions set out in Sections 1 (The Concession of Water in General) and 2 (Assignment of Rights for the Exclusive Use of Water) under Chapter III, Heading IV of the amended Water Act.

2. Notwithstanding the foregoing, should an application for the reuse of water be made by an authorized permit holder for the disposal of treated wastewaters, only an administrative authorization shall be required.

3. Should the individual or legal entity responsible for the primary use of diverted water be different from the authorized permit holder for the disposal of treated wastewaters, it shall be understood that an application submitted by an authorized permit holder for the disposal of treated wastewaters shall take precedence over other applications.

4. The same precedence shall be understood to apply to the authorized permit holder for the disposal of treated wastewaters in the case of applications submitted for the concession rights for water reuse by third parties who are not the primary users of diverted waters.

CHAPTER II

Basic conditions for the reuse of treated wastewater

Article 4. *Authorized uses of reclaimed water*

1. Reclaimed water may be used for the purposes listed in Appendix I.A.
2. In the event that reclaimed water is to be reused for purposes not provided for in Appendix 1.A., the water basin authority must define the quality requirements that best apply to the most similar use to those described in the aforementioned Appendix. It will always be necessary to justify the use of reclaimed water for beneficial uses not described in that Appendix.
3. Whatever the purpose of the use of reclaimed water, the water basin authority must first obtain an assessment report from public health authorities that shall be binding.
4. The use of reclaimed water for the following purposes is prohibited:

- a) For human consumption, except in the case that a state of emergency has been declared, in which case public health authorities shall determine the quality limits required to those waters and its intended purposes.
- b) For use in the food industry, as set out in Article 2.1 b) of Royal Decree 140/2003, of 7 February, on the public health criteria that apply to the quality of water for human consumption, with the exception of the cases provided for in Appendix I.A.3, on the quality 3.1c) applicable to process water and cleaning water in the food industry.
- c) For use in hospitals and other similar facilities.
- d) For bivalve mollusk aquaculture facilities.
- e) For use as swimming water in recreational facilities.
- f) For use in cooling towers and evaporative condensers, except for the industrial uses provided for in Appendix I.A.3, for quality 3.2.
- g) For use in ornamental fountains and water surfaces in public spaces and indoor spaces of public buildings.
- h) For any other use that the public health or environmental authorities may consider a risk to human health or harmful to the environment, regardless of when such a risk or danger may be detected.

Article 5. *Quality criteria*

1. Reclaimed water must comply with the quality criteria established for different intended uses in Appendix 1.A. at the point of delivery. If reclaimed water is to be used for a number of purposes, the most rigorous values in force for the intended uses considered shall apply.

2. Water basin authorities may set limits for other parameters or contaminants that may be present in reclaimed water or that are already included in regulations in force for the intended purpose of water reuse. Such values shall be set out in the concession or permit agreements granted for water reuse. Furthermore, they may require stricter quality limits on justified grounds.

3. The quality of reclaimed water shall be considered to be compliant with the requirements of this royal decree if the results of the analytical control performed, as provided for in Appendix I.B., comply with the requirements laid down in Appendix I.C.

4. The holder of the concession or permit for the use of reclaimed water shall be responsible for the quality of reclaimed water and its control from the time treated wastewaters go into the water reuse system until reclaimed water reaches its point of delivery.

5. The user of reclaimed water shall be responsible for preventing it from deteriorating in quality from its point of delivery to its points of use.

6. The liabilities provided for in Points 4 and 5 above shall nevertheless be considered as complementary to any monitoring and control procedures that public health and environmental authorities may consider appropriate.

7. The concession rights on the use of reclaimed water may be amended as a result of any changes or amendments that may be approved on the concession rights granted to the primary water user.

CHAPTER III

Agreements for assignment of reclaimed water rights

Article 6. Nature of agreements for assignment of reclaimed water rights

1. The holders of reclaimed water concessions and the holders of complementary authorization for water reuse may execute agreements for subsequent concessions of right assignment on reclaimed water, pursuant to the provisions of Articles 67 and 68 of the amended Water Act and subject to the following terms and conditions:

- a) The annual volume of water that may be reassigned shall not exceed that for which the concession or permit was granted.
- b) The public authority that approves the reassignment agreement must both ensure that the provisions set out in Article 68.3 of the amended Water Act are abided by and that the quality criteria applicable to the intended uses to which the assigned water is to be put are met.

2. Whomsoever is granted a reclaimed water concession or permit may, under the terms and conditions set out in Article 343 of the Public Water Resources Domain Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 849/1986, of 11 April, temporarily assign all or part of the corresponding water use rights to another concession or permit holder of water rights of a comparable nature, in exchange for a payment in accordance to the provisions of Article 345.2 of the Public Water Resources Domain Regulations. Similarly, such parties shall also be entitled to take part in the operations run by Centers for the Exchange of Water Rights.

CHAPTER IV

Procedures for the reuse of treated wastewater

Article 7. Governmental initiatives or plans for water reuse

1. To promote water reuse and the more efficient use of water resources, estate, autonomous and local public administrations may conduct programs and plans for the use of reclaimed water within their respective jurisdictions. These plans shall provide for the infrastructures required to implement the reuse of water resources obtained for authorized uses. Those plans shall also include a detailed economic and financial analysis of each case and specify the pricing scheme that is to apply. Furthermore, these plans and programs shall be subject to the strategic environmental assessment procedure provided for in Act 9/2006, of 28 April, on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programs on the environment.

2. The aforementioned plans and programs shall be executed in compliance with the provisions set out in Article 109 of the amended Water Act and in this royal decree, regarding the need to obtain a water reuse concession or permit by whoever is to carry out the activity.

3. Should operations be undertaken on a temporary or permanent basis by any estate, autonomous or local public administrations, the water reuse concession or permit shall be issued in its name, or in the name of the public company or agency entrusted with building or exploiting the corresponding infrastructures. It shall likewise be responsible for ensuring compliance with all the terms and conditions applicable during testing and operational periods.

4. Should certain users be responsible for operating an infrastructure, the government authority responsible for doing so must prepare an appropriate document setting out all the terms and conditions to which the delivery is subject. Specifically, the document must mention that the user/s concerned shall be held responsible for the performance of the terms and conditions applicable, from the same time the concession or permit for water reuse is transferred. In the jurisdiction of the central government, public estate water companies shall apply for the concession or permit required for water reuse facilities with which they have been entrusted in the corresponding Direct Management Agreement.

5. Should a water reuse system be operated through a public works concession agreement, the concession holder must undertake to apply for the corresponding water reuse concession or permit.

Article 8. Procedures for obtaining a water reuse concession

1. Should an application for a concession on the use of reclaimed water be submitted by the holder of a concession on a primary use of water, it shall be processed as established in this article, without the need for a competitive call for projects.

2. The holder of a concession on a primary use of water must initiate procedures by submitting an application to the locally competent water basin authority, in any of the locations listed in Article 38.4 of Act 30/1992, of 26 November, on the Legal Framework of the Public Administration and Common Administrative Procedures, using the standard application forms attached in Appendix II, and stating its intention to reuse the water and the use for which the application is being submitted. This application forms will be available on the Ministry of the Environment's website.

3. Applicants must submit a water reuse project that includes the documents necessary to identify the origin and the geographical location of the points of delivery of treated wastewater and reclaimed water; the characteristics of treated wastewater; the annual water volume for which the application is being made; the use to which it is to be put; the location in which reclaimed water is to be used with a detailed description of the nature of the infrastructure to be used from the outlet of the reclaimed water system to its final points of use; the quality characteristics of reclaimed water that apply to its intended use and the proposed self-monitoring analytical program to be used as established in Appendix I; the water reuse system to be used; the control and visual information methods to be used in the water reuse system; the measures to be taken to ensure the efficient use of water; and the risk management arrangements to be adopted should the quality of reclaimed water fail to meet the criteria required for its authorized use, as established in Appendix I.

4. Should reclaimed water be intended for agricultural use, the ownership of the land to be irrigated must be accredited as belonging to the applicant or, in the case of concessions applied for by an irrigation district, the document that accredits that the application for the concession has been approved at the district's General Board. In any event, an updated copy of the land property plan issued by the land registry must be submitted, on which the area to be irrigated must be marked. Should the characteristics of reclaimed water exceed the values defined in "Appendix I.A, Agricultural Use", the water basin authority shall compile any additional information necessary on crop parameters and characteristics, according to the applicable technical regulations.

5. The water basin authority shall examine all the documents submitted and report on the compliance or non-compliance of the application with respect to the Water Basin Plan,

particularly as regards ecological water flows. In the case of compliance, the application will continue to be processed, and in the case of non-compliance it will be rejected.

At the same time, the water basin authority shall request the report referred to in Article 25.1 of the amended Water Act, which must be obtained within one month; should the aforementioned report not be provided within that period, the application will be processed under the terms of Act 30/1992, of 26 November.

6. The water basin authority must then prepare a proposal establishing the terms and conditions that could be applicable to the concession to use reclaimed water. Among others, the proposal shall contain the following conditions:

- a) The origin and the geographic location of the point of delivery of treated wastewater.
- b) The maximum annual volume in cubic meters and the flow intervals expected; the maximum instantaneous flow rate in liters per second.
- c) The uses authorized.
- d) The point of delivery and the final destination of reclaimed water.
- e) The quality characteristics of reclaimed water that must meet the quality criteria required for each intended use, pursuant to Appendix I.A of this royal decree, until it reaches the point of delivery to users.
- f) The water reuse facilities that will be used.
- g) The control and visual information methods to be used in the water reuse system.
- h) The self-monitoring quality control program for reclaimed water that includes the reports on water quality compliance, as determined in accordance with Appendixes I.B and I.C.
- i) The term of the concession.
- j) The risk management measures to be taken should the water fail to meet the quality required for its authorized use.
- k) Any other condition that the water basin authority considers appropriate with respect to the specific characteristics of the case and the fulfillment of the ultimate objectives of the water reuse system.

7. Once a draft proposal of the conditions has been prepared, the water basin authority should request agreement from the applicant within ten working days. Once this period has elapsed, the water basin authority shall produce its specific ruling within one month, from the time it received the express agreement from the applicant.

8. Should the applicant disagree with the proposed conditions, a justified response will be submitted that can be admitted or rejected, and will result in a specific resolution by the water basin authority within one month.

9. If no reply is given by the applicant, the concession requested shall be rejected one month after notice of the proposed conditions was served.

Article 9. *Procedures for obtaining a water reuse permit*

1. Should the holder of an effluent disposal permit submit an application to reuse water, an administrative authorization shall be granted, which shall be considered supplementary to the disposal permit. The authorization shall set out the terms and conditions to which water reuse is subject.

2. Should an effluent disposal permit application be submitted with the declared intention of reusing wastewater, the reuse permit shall be processed once the effluent disposal permit has been granted.

3. To obtain the supplementary authorization to that of an effluent disposal permit, the application form in Appendix II, with the information required in Article 8,3 and, if applicable, Article 8.4, must be submitted. The application form must be sent to the locally competent water basin organization, in any of the locations listed in Article 38.4 of Act 30/1992, of 26 November.

4. Subsequent procedures shall be those set out in paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Article 8.

Article 10. Procedures for non-primary water use concession holders and non-effluent disposal permit holders

Should the applicant for the water reuse concession be a third party who is not either a primary water use concession holder or an effluent disposal permit holder, the procedures established in the Public Water Resources Domain Regulations on concessions in general must be followed, subsequent to the submission of the application form attached in Appendix II, to obtain the water reuse concession. The proposed conditions under which the water reuse concession could be granted shall determine the contents of the conditions referred to in Article 8.6 of this royal decree.

Article 11. Rules applicable to all water reuse concessions and permits

1. Both water reuse concessions and water reuse permits must be registered in Section A of the Water Registry, pursuant to Article 192 of the Public Water Resources Domain Regulations.

2. The non-compliance of the obligations derived from the terms and conditions of water reuse concessions and permits shall be subject to the penalties laid out under Heading IV of the amended Water Act.

3. The water reuse concession or permit holder must meet the costs necessary to bring the water reuse system to the quality standards in force at any time and shall be permanently liable for maintaining them.

Should the permitting authority consider it appropriate to replace water flows from concessions with water flows of reclaimed water, the authority shall meet the costs inherent to the building works, as provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 61.3 of the amended Water Act.

First temporary rule. Temporary provisions on the direct reuse of treated wastewater with a valid concession or administrative permit

The projects for direct reuse of treated wastewater, with a valid concession or administrative permit when this royal decree comes into force, are subject to any adaptations that may be necessary to comply with the basic conditions for water reuse and the obligations laid down in this royal decree, within two years of it coming into force.

Second temporary rule. *Temporary provisions on applications for the direct reuse of treated wastewater that have been submitted but are pending a ruling when this royal decree comes into force*

Applications for the direct reuse of treated wastewater that have been submitted, but are pending a ruling when this royal decree comes into force, shall be settled according to the legislation in force at the time the applications were made. Notwithstanding the foregoing, once a concession or permit has been granted, the corresponding holder must make all adaptations that may be necessary to comply with the basic conditions for water reuse and the obligations laid down in this royal decree, within two years of the permit being granted.

Sole overriding rule. *Repeal of law*

Articles 272 and 273 of the Public Water Resources Domain Regulations are hereby repealed, as are any rules of an equal or lesser legal status that contravene the provisions set out in this royal decree.

First final provision. *Primary enforcement provision*

This royal decree is a primary enforcement provision on public health and the environment and on administrative permit and concession agreements, as provided for in Article 149.1., Points 13, 16, 23 and 18 of the Constitution. However, Articles 3.3, 8 —with the exception of paragraph 1, Point 5 of the latter, which is also a primary environmental enforcement provision pursuant to Article 149.1., Points 23 --- and Articles 9, 10 and 11.1 of the Constitution shall only be enforceable in the case of inter-community water basins, whose management corresponds to the National Government pursuant to Article 149.1., point 22^a of the Constitution.

Second final provision. *Development, application and adaptation of this royal decree*

The Ministers for the Environment, Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, and Public Health and Consumer Affairs shall jointly or individually issue, according to the subject matter of concern and their corresponding scope of powers, the rules that must be followed to ensure the development and application of this royal decree.

Third final provision. *Entry into force*

This royal decree shall enter into force the day following its publication in the State Official Bulletin (BOE).

Given in Madrid, on 7 December of 2007.

JUAN CARLOS King

The First Vice-president of the Government
and Minister of the Presidency,

MARÍA TERESA FERNÁNDEZ DE LA VEGA SANZ

APPENDIX I.A: QUALITY CRITERIA FOR THE REUSE OF WATER ACCORDING TO ITS INTENDED USE

REQUIRED QUALITY

INTENDED USE OF WATER	MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE VALUE (MAV)				
	INTESTINAL NEMATODES ¹	<i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i>	SUSPENDED SOLIDS	TURBIDITY	OTHER CRITERIA
1. URBAN USES					
QUALITY 1.1: RESIDENTIAL ² a) Irrigation of private gardens ³ b) Supply to sanitary appliances ³	1 egg/10 L	0 (CFU ⁴ /100 mL)	10 mg/L	2 NTU ⁵	OTHER CONTAMINANTS ⁶ included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances ⁷ , use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards. ⁸ <i>Legionella spp.</i> 100 CFU/L (if there is a risk of aerosolization)
QUALITY 1.2: SERVICES a) Landscape irrigation of urban areas (parks, sports grounds and similar) ⁹ b) Street cleansing ⁹ c) Fire hydrants ⁹ d) Industrial washing of vehicles ⁹	1 egg/10 L	200 CFU/100 mL	20 mg/L	10 NTU	

¹ At least the following genera must be included in all quality categories: *Ancylostoma*, *Trichuris* and *Ascaris*.

² Controls must be performed to ensure the correct maintenance of facilities.

³ Authorization will only be given if each section up to the point of use is a marked dual circuit.

⁴ Colony-forming units.

⁵ Nephelometric turbidity units.

⁶ See Appendix II of RD 849/1986, of 11 April.

⁷ See Appendix IV of RD 907/2007, of 6 July.

⁸ Environmental quality standard; see Article 245.5.a of RD 849/1986, of 11 April, amended by RD 606/2003, of 23 May

⁹ If there is a risk of water aerosolization, the conditions of use stipulated on a case-by-case basis by public health authorities must be followed; otherwise, such uses will not be authorized.

INTENDED USE OF WATER	MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE VALUE (MAV)				
	INTESTINAL NEMATODES	ESCHERICHIA COLI	SUSPENDED SOLIDS	TURBIDITY	OTHER CRITERIA
2. AGRICULTURAL USES¹					
QUALITY 2.1 ² a) Crop irrigation using a system whereby reclaimed water comes into direct contact with edible parts of crops to be eaten raw.	1 egg/10 L	100 CFU/100 mL Based on a 3-class sampling plan ³ with the following values: n = 10 m = 100 CFU/100 mL M = 1,000 CFU/100 mL c = 3	20 mg/L	10 NTU	OTHER CONTAMINANTS included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances, use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards. <i>Legionella spp.</i> 1,000 CFU/L (if there is a risk of aerosolization) It is compulsory to conduct detection tests for presence-absence of pathogen (<i>Salmonella</i> , etc.) when results repeatedly show that c=3 for M=1,000.

¹ Reclaimed water characteristics that require additional information: Conductivity, 3.0 dS/m; Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR), 6 ; Boron, 0.5 mg/L; Arsenic, 0.1 mg/L; Beryllium, 0.1 mg/L; Cadmium, 0.01 mg/L; Cobalt, 0.05 mg/L; Chrome, 0.1 mg/L; Copper, 0.2 mg/L; Manganese, 0.2 mg/L; Molybdenum, 0.01 mg/L; Nickel, 0.2 mg/L; Selenium, 0.02 mg/L; Vanadium, 0.1 mg/L. The following formula should be used to calculate the SAR (a dimensionless value, indicated by translators):

$$SAR = \frac{[Na]}{\sqrt{\frac{[Ca] + [Mg]}{2}}}$$

² If there is a risk of water aerosolization, the conditions of use stipulated on a case-by-case basis by public health authorities must be followed; otherwise, such uses will not be authorized.

³ Where n = number of aliquot samples analyzed; m = (MAV) maximum acceptable value for the bacterial count; M = maximum permitted value for the bacterial count (MAV + Maximum Deviation Limit); c = maximum number of aliquot samples whose bacterial count falls between "m" and "M".

INTENDED USE OF WATER	MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE VALUE (MAV)				
	INTESTINAL NEMATODES	<i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i>	SUSPENDED SOLIDS	TURBIDITY	OTHER CRITERIA
<p>QUALITY 2.2</p> <p>a) Irrigation of crops for human consumption using application methods that do not prevent direct contact of reclaimed with edible parts of the plants, which are not eaten raw but after an industrial treatment process.</p> <p>b) Irrigation of pasture land for milk- or meat-producing animals.</p> <p>c) Aquaculture.</p>	1 egg/10 L	<p>1,000 CFU/100 mL</p> <p>Based on a 3-class sampling plan¹ with the following values: n = 10 m = 1,000 CFU/100 mL M = 10,000 CFU/100 mL c = 3</p>	35 mg/L	No set limit	<p>OTHER CONTAMINANTS included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances, use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards.</p> <p><i>Taenia saginata</i> and <i>Taenia solium</i>: 1 egg/L (when irrigating pasture land for milk- or meat-producing animals)</p> <p>It is compulsory to conduct detection tests for presence-absence of pathogen (<i>Salmonella</i>, etc.) when results repeatedly show c=3 for M=10,000.</p>
<p>QUALITY 2.3</p> <p>a) Localized irrigation of tree crops whereby reclaimed water is not allowed to come into contact with fruit for human consumption.</p> <p>b) Irrigation of ornamental flowers, nurseries and greenhouses whereby reclaimed water does not come into contact with the crops.</p> <p>c) Irrigation of industrial non-food crops, nurseries, silo fodder, cereals and oilseeds.</p>	1 egg/10 L	10,000 CFU/100 mL	35 mg/L	No set limit	<p>OTHER CONTAMINANTS included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances, use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards.</p> <p><i>Legionella spp.</i> 100 CFU/L</p>

¹ Where n = number of aliquot samples analyzed; m = (MAV) maximum acceptable value for the bacterial count; M = maximum permitted value for the bacterial count (MAV + Maximum Deviation Limit); c = maximum number of aliquot samples whose bacterial count falls between "m" and "M".

INTENDED USE OF WATER	MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE VALUE (MAV)				
	INTESTINAL NEMATODES	<i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i>	SUSPENDED SOLIDS	TURBIDITY	OTHER CRITERIA
3. INDUSTRIAL USES					
QUALITY 3.1 ¹ a) Process and cleaning water, except for use in the food industry. b) Other industrial uses.	No set limit	10,000 CFU/100 mL	35 mg/L	15 NTU	OTHER CONTAMINANTS included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances, use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards. <i>Legionella spp.</i> : 100 CFU/L
c) Process and cleaning water for use in the food industry.	1 egg/10 L	1.000 CFU/100 mL Based on a 3-class sampling plan ² with the following values: n = 10 m = 1,000 CFU/100 mL M = 10,000 CFU/100 mL c = 3	35 mg/L	No set limit	OTHER CONTAMINANTS included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances, use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards. <i>Legionella spp.</i> : 100 CFU/L It is compulsory to conduct detection tests for presence-absence of pathogen (<i>Salmonella</i> , etc.) when results repeatedly show that c=3 for M=10,000
QUALITY 3.2 a) Cooling towers and evaporative condensers.	1 egg/10 L	Absence CFU/100 mL	5 mg/L	1 NTU	<i>Legionella spp.</i> : Absence CFU/L Authorization is subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval by public health authorities of a facility's specific control program, as provided for in Royal Decree 865/2003, of 4 July, on the health and hygienic criteria for the prevention and control of legionnaires' disease. - Use for industrial purposes only and in facilities that are not located in urban areas or near public or /commercial buildings.

¹ If there is a risk of water aerosolization, the conditions of use stipulated on a case-by-case basis by public health authorities must be followed; otherwise, such uses will not be authorized.

² Where n = number of aliquot samples analyzed; m = (MAV) maximum acceptable value for the bacterial count; M = maximum permitted value for the bacterial count (MAV + Maximum Deviation Limit); c = maximum number of aliquot samples whose bacterial count falls between "m" and "M".

INTENDED USE OF WATER	MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE VALUE (MAV)				
	INTESTINAL NEMATODES	<i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i>	SUSPENDED SOLIDS	TURBIDITY	OTHER CRITERIA
4. RECREATIONAL USES					
QUALITY 4.1 ¹ a) Golf course irrigation.	1 egg/10 L	200 CFU/100 mL	20 mg/L	10 NTU	OTHER CONTAMINANTS included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances, use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards. If irrigation water is directly applied to soil (drip irrigation, micro-sprinkler), criteria for Quality 2.3 shall apply. <i>Legionella spp.</i> 100 CFU/L (if there is a risk of aerosolization)
QUALITY 4.2 a) Ornamental ponds and lakes in which public access to water is prohibited.	No set limit	10,000 CFU/100 mL	35 mg/L	No set limit	OTHER CONTAMINANTS included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances, use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards. P _T : 2 mg P/L (in standing water)

¹ If there is a risk of water aerosolization, the conditions of use stipulated on a case-by-case basis by public health authorities must be followed; otherwise, such uses will not be authorized..

INTENDED USE OF WATER	MAXIMUM ACCEPTABLE VALUE (MAV)				
	INTESTINAL NEMATODES	<i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i>	SUSPENDED SOLIDS	TURBIDITY	OTHER CRITERIA
5. ENVIRONMENTAL USES					
QUALITY 5.1 a) Aquifer recharge by localized percolation through the ground.	No set limit	1,000 CFU/100 mL	35 mg/L	No set limit	N _T ¹ : 10 mg N/L NO ₃ : 25 mg NO ₃ /L
QUALITY 5.2 a) Aquifer recharge by direct injection.	1 egg/10 L	0 CFU/100 mL	10 mg/L	2 NTU	Articles 257 to 259 of RD 849/1986.
QUALITY 5.3 a) Irrigation of woodland, green areas and other spaces not accessible to the public. b) Silviculture.	No set limit	No set limit	35 mg/L	No set limit	OTHER CONTAMINANTS included in the treated effluent disposal permit: discharge of these contaminants to the environment must be limited. In the case of hazardous substances, use of reclaimed water must comply with environmental quality standards.
QUALITY 5.4 a) Other environmental uses (maintenance of wetlands, minimum stream flows and similar).	Minimum quality requirements will be set on a case-by-case basis.				

¹ Total nitrogen: the sum of the inorganic and organic nitrogen in the sample.

APPENDIX I.B: MINIMUM SAMPLING AND TESTING FREQUENCIES FOR EACH PARAMETER

Water samples must be taken at the effluent of the reclamation plant, and from all points of delivery to user.

The analytical frequency may be changed under the following circumstances:

- i. If after one year of testing it has been shown that certain substances are unlikely to be present in the water, a duly justified application may be submitted to reduce the rate of such testing by up to half.
- ii. If less than 90% of the samples taken in a quarter (or fraction, in the case of shorter operating periods) have lower concentration values than the MAVs indicated in Appendix I.A, the sampling frequency shall be doubled during the following period.
- iii. If the results of a control show that at least one parameter exceeds the maximum deviation range established in Appendix I.C, the control frequency of the parameters exceeding its deviation ranges will be doubled for the remainder of the current period and the following one.

The minimum analytical frequencies are summarized in the following table:

USE	QUALITY	INTESTINAL NEMATODES	<i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i>	SS	TURBIDITY	NT AND Pt	OTHER CONTAMINANTS	OTHER CRITERIA
1. URBAN USE	1.1 and 1.2	Every two weeks	Twice a week	Once a week	Twice a week	----	The water basin organization will assess the analytical frequency based on the effluent disposal permit and the water reclamation treatment.	Once a month
2. AGRICULTURAL USE	2.1	Every two weeks	Once a week	Once a week	Once a week	----		Once a month
	2.2	Every two weeks	Once a week	Once a week	----	----		Every two weeks
	2.3	Every two weeks	Once a week	Once a week	----	----		-----
3. INDUSTRIAL USE	3.1	-----	Once a week	Once a week	Once a week	----		Once a month
	3.2	Once a week	Three times a week	Once a day	Once a day	----		<i>Legionella spp.</i> 3 times a week
4. RECREATIONAL USE	4.1	Every two weeks	Twice a week	Once a week	Twice a week	----		-----
	4.2	-----	Once a week	Once a week	-----	Once a month		-----
5. ENVIRONMENTAL USE	5.1	-----	Twice a week	Once a week	-----	Once a week		-----
	5.2	Once a week	Three times a week	Once a day	Once a day	Once a week		Once a week
	5.3	----	----	Once a week	----	-----		-----
	5.4							Frequency similar to that of the most similar use

APPENDIX 1.C: QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF RECLAIMED WATER

The quality of reclaimed water will be assessed by analytical testing of samples systematically taken from all of its points of delivery and at the minimum frequencies set out in Appendix I.B.

COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

The quality of reclaimed water will be considered to be compliant with the requirements of this royal decree if the analytical controls in a quarter, or fraction in the case of shorter operating periods, meet all of the following criteria:

- i. At least 90% of the samples taken have lower concentration values than the MAVs for all of the parameters specified in Appendix I.A.
- ii. The samples that exceed the MAVs in Appendix I.A do not exceed the maximum deviation limits shown in the table below.
- iii. Hazardous substances must meet applicable environmental quality standards at the point of delivery of reclaimed water according to the legislation in force for the intended application.

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM DEVIATION LIMIT*
Intestinal nematodes	100% of the MAV
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1 logarithmic unit
<i>Legionella spp.</i>	1 logarithmic unit
<i>Taenia saginata</i>	100% of the MAV
<i>Taenia solium</i>	100% of the MAV
Suspended solids	50% of the MAV
Turbidity	100% of the MAV
Nitrates	50% of the MAV
Total nitrogen	50% of the MAV
Total phosphorus	50% of the MAV
*Maximum deviation is defined as the difference between the maximum recorded value and the MAV.	

MANAGEMENT MEASURES AGAINST NON-COMPLIANCE

1. The reclaimed water supply will be suspended in the event that compliance criteria i and iii above are not met.
2. If any of the control results for one parameter exceed the maximum deviation limits indicated in the table above, a second control test will be conducted 24 hours later. If those conditions persist, the reclaimed water supply will be suspended.
3. The reclaimed water supply will resume when appropriate measures have been taken with regard to the treatment process to ensure the incident is not repeated, and it has been confirmed that reclaimed water comply with the MAVs in Appendix I.A over four controls conducted in consecutive days.
4. In the cases of non-compliance described in Sections 1, 2 and 3, the changes applicable to control frequencies will be those foreseen in Appendix I.B.

SAMPLE TESTING

The reference analytical methods and techniques described in this appendix serve as a guideline. Alternative approved methods may be used providing they have been validated and give results comparable to those obtained from those of reference. In the case of contaminants analyses, the methods and techniques must meet the uncertainty and quantification limits specified in the corresponding table.

The analyses must be performed in laboratories that have a quality control system in accordance with UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17025.

MICROBIOLOGICAL

PARAMETER	BENCHMARK METHODS AND TECHNIQUES
Intestinal nematodes	Baillinger method, modified by Bouhoum & Schwartzbrod. "Analysis of wastewater for use in Agriculture" Ayres & Mara, WHO. (1996).
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Counting of <i>Escherichia coli</i> β - Glucuronidase positive
<i>Legionella spp.</i>	ISO 11731 Standard, part 1: 1998 Water Quality. Detection and Enumeration of Legionella.
<i>Taenia saginata</i>	-----
<i>Taenia solium</i>	-----

CONTAMINANTS

PARAMETER	BENCHMARK TECHNIQUE	U ¹	LC ²
Suspended solids	Gravimetry with fiberglass filter	30%	5 mg/L
Turbidity	Nephelometry	30%	0.5 NTU
Nitrates	Molecular absorption spectroscopy Ion chromatography	30%	10 mg NO ₃ /L
Total nitrogen	Sum of Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrates and nitrites Auto-analyzer	30%	3 mg N/L
Total phosphorus	Molecular absorption spectroscopy Plasma spectrophotometry	30%	0.5 mg P/L
Hazardous substances	Chromatography Spectroscopy	Metals: 30% Organic matter: 50%	30% of environmental quality standard

¹ Maximum expanded uncertainty with a coverage factor of 2.

² Quantification limit, that is, the minimum concentration of interest that can be determined with the level of uncertainty required in the table.

APPENDIX II: APPLICATION FOR A WATER REUSE CONCESSION OR PERMIT

RECORD OF SUBMISSION to the Administration	RECORD OF ENTRY to the Water Basin Authority	File no. (To be filled in by the Administration)	APPLICATION
-----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------	-------------

APPLICATION FOR A WATER REUSE CONCESSION OR PERMIT

APPLICANT'S DETAILS										
Holder								VAT no. (NIF/CIF)		
Corporate address	Street name	Address			No.	Floor	Stairway	Doorway		
	Place/site/ industrial estate									
	Municipality	Post code			Province					
	Telephone	Mobile	Fax	E-mail						
Attorney-in-fact	Name									
	Position									
	Telephone	Mobile	Fax	E-mail						
	Street name	Address			No.	Floor	Stairway	Doorway		
Location of operation	Place/site/ industrial estate									
	Municipality	Post code			Province					
	Street name	Address			No.	Floor	Stairway	Doorway		
Address for service of notices	Place/site/ industrial estate									
	Municipality	Post code			Province					

APPLICANT'S REQUESTS	<input type="checkbox"/> WATER REUSE CONCESSION <input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY USE CONCESSION HOLDER (is not the holder of the effluent disposal permit) <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A PRIMARY USE CONCESSION HOLDER (general concession application procedure applies) PERMIT HOLDER OF THE EFFLUENT DISPOSAL WHOSE TREATED EFFLUENT IS TO BE REUSED:PERMIT HOLDER FILE NO. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> WATER REUSE PERMIT <input type="checkbox"/> HOLDER OF AN EFFLUENT DISPOSAL PERMIT FILE NO. <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> JOINT APPLICATION FOR EFFLUENT DISPOSAL AND REUSE PERMIT

<input type="checkbox"/> Holder <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney-in-fact	SIGNATURE
In....., on..... 20.....	NAME:

DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO THE APPLICATION

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

WATER REUSE PROJECT

GENERAL INFORMATION

NAME OF THE PROJECT							
AUTHOR OF THE PROJECT						Date of draft	
Is the project complementary to project for effluent disposal permit filed with the Water Basin Authority?						<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
IF AFFIRMATIVE: NAME OF THE PROJECT FOR EFFLUENT DISPOSAL PERMIT							
ORIGIN OF WATER							
Name of the WWTP							
Municipality			Province				
Place/site/ industrial estate							
Land registry number		Industrial estate		Plot			
LOCATION OF POINT OF DELIVERY OF TREATED WASTEWATER							
Coordinates	UTM X (6 digits)		UTM Y (7 digits)		Meridian		Sheet no. 1/50.000
VOLUME REQUESTED							
Maximum annual volume (m ³)			Flow intervals			Maximum instantaneous flow (L/s)	
CHARACTERIZATION OF TREATED WASTEWATER							

INTENDED USE OF THE RECLAIMED WATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. URBAN USE	
QUALITY 1.1 RESIDENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Irrigation of private gardens. <input type="checkbox"/> b) Supply to sanitary appliances.
QUALITY 1.2 SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Landscape irrigation of urban areas (parks, sports grounds and similar). <input type="checkbox"/> b) Street cleansing. <input type="checkbox"/> c) Fire hydrants. <input type="checkbox"/> d) Industrial washing of vehicles.
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. AGRICULTURAL USE	
QUALITY 2.1	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Crop irrigation using a system whereby reclaimed water comes into direct contact with edible parts of crops to be eaten raw.
QUALITY 2.2	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Irrigation of crops for human consumption whereby reclaimed water comes into direct contact with plant parts that are subsequently industrially processed <input type="checkbox"/> b) Irrigation of pasture land for milk- or meat-producing animals. <input type="checkbox"/> c) Aquaculture.
QUALITY 2.3	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Localized irrigation of tree crops whereby reclaimed water is not allowed to come into contact with fruit for human consumption. <input type="checkbox"/> b) Irrigation of ornamental flowers, nurseries and greenhouses whereby reclaimed water does not come into contact with the crops. <input type="checkbox"/> c) Irrigation of industrial non-food crops, nurseries, silo fodder, cereals and oilseeds.
<p>Mark the documentation that has been attached to this application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Accreditation that applicant owns the land to be irrigated. <input type="checkbox"/> Document that accredits that the concession's permit application has been approved at the General Meeting (for applications submitted by irrigations districts). <input type="checkbox"/> Updated copy of the land title plan issued by the land registry, where the irrigated zone is highlighted. <input type="checkbox"/> The facility's specific control program, as provided for in Royal Decree 865/2003, of 4 July, on the public health and hygiene criteria for the prevention and control of legionellosis.¹ 	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. INDUSTRIAL USE	
QUALITY 3.1	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Process and cleaning water, except for use in the food industry. <input type="checkbox"/> b) Other industrial uses <input type="checkbox"/> c) Process and cleaning water for use in the food industry.
QUALITY 3.2	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Cooling towers and evaporative condensers.
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. RECREATIONAL USE	
QUALITY 4.1	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Golf course irrigation.
QUALITY 4.2	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Ornamental ponds and fountains in which public access to water is prohibited.
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. ENVIRONMENTAL USE	
QUALITY 5.1	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Aquifer recharge by localized percolation through the ground.
QUALITY 5.2	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Aquifer recharge by direct injection.
QUALITY 5.3	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Irrigation of woodland, green areas and other spaces not accessible to the public. <input type="checkbox"/> b) Silviculture.
QUALITY 5.4	<input type="checkbox"/> a) Other environmental uses (maintenance of wetlands, minimum stream flows and similar):

¹ For industrial use in cooling towers and evaporative condensers.

PLACE OF USE AND LOCATION OF POINT OF DELIVERY OF RECLAIMED WATER ¹											
RECLAIMED WATER USE IN OPEN AREAS											
ZONE 1											
LOCATION OF POINT OF DELIVERY OF RECLAIMED WATER											
Coordinates	UTM X (6 digits)		UTM Y (7 digits)		Meridian		Sheet no. 1/50.000				
PLACE OF USE OF RECLAIMED WATER											
Municipality					Province						
Place/site/industrial estate											
Land registry number	Industrial estate			Plot			Sheet no. 1/50.000				
Aquifers recharge	Depth (m)			Hydrogeological unit			Aquifer				
Coordinates	UTM X (6 digits)		UTM Y (7 digits)		Meridian		Sheet no. 1/50.000				
ZONE 2											
LOCATION OF POINT OF DELIVERY OF RECLAIMED WATER											
Coordinates	UTM X (6 digits)		UTM Y (7 digits)		Meridian		Sheet no. 1/50.000				
PLACE OF USE OF RECLAIMED WATER											
Municipality					Province						
Place/site/industrial estate											
Land registry number	Industrial estate			Plot			Sheet no. 1/50.000				
Aquifers recharge	Depth (m)			Hydrogeological unit			Aquifer				
Coordinates	UTM X (6 digits)		UTM Y (7 digits)		Meridian		Sheet no. 1/50.000				
RECLAIMED WATER USE IN INDIVIDUAL FACILITIES											
FACILITY 1											
LOCATION OF POINT OF DELIVERY OF RECLAIMED WATER											
Coordinates	UTM X (6 digits)		UTM Y (7 digits)		Meridian		Sheet no. 1/50.000				
PLACE OF USE OF RECLAIMED WATER											
Holder							VAT no. (NIF/CIF)				
Main activity	Business activity classification (CNAE)		CNAE Heading								
Location of operation	Street name		Address			No.	Floor	Stairway	Doorway		
	Place/site/industrial estate										
	Municipality				Post code		Province				
FACILITY 2											
LOCATION OF POINT OF DELIVERY OF RECLAIMED WATER											
Coordinates	UTM X (6 digits)		UTM Y (7 digits)		Meridian		Sheet no. 1/50.000				
PLACE OF USE OF RECLAIMED WATER											
Holder							VAT no. (NIF/CIF)				
Main activity	Business activity classification (CNAE)		CNAE Heading								
Location of operation	Street name		Address			No.	Floor	Stairway	Doorway		
	Place/site/industrial estate										
	Municipality				Post code		Province				

¹ This application forms offers the possibility to describe two zones and two facilities to be used as places for the use of reclaimed water. Should there be additional places of use, complete as many application forms as necessary.

CHARACTERIZATION OF RECLAIMED WATER and PROPOSED CONTROL METHODS					
QUALITY PARAMETER	QUALITY CRITERIA		ANALYTICAL CONTROL		
	Value	Unit	Frequency	Method	LC
Intestinal nematodes		eggs/L			
<i>Escherichia coli</i>		CFU/100 mL			
<i>Legionella spp.</i>		CFU/L			
<i>Taenia saginata</i>		eggs/L			
<i>Taenia solium</i>		eggs/L			
Suspended solids		mg/L			
Turbidity		NTU			
Odor					
Total phosphorus		mg/L			
Total nitrogen		mg/L			
Nitrates		mg/L			
Other contaminants ¹					
Hazardous substances ²		µg/L			

INDUSTRIAL USE IN COOLING TOWERS AND EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY'S SPECIFIC CONTROL PROGRAM, AS PROVIDED FOR IN ROYAL DECREE 865/2003, OF 4 JULY, ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENIC CRITERIA FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF LEGIONELLOSIS.

¹ See Appendix II of RD 849/1986, of 11 April.

² See Appendix IV of RD 907/2007, of 6 July.

WATER REUSE SYSTEM											
ORIGIN OF TREATED WASTEWATER											
Do untreated wastewaters go through a treatment process at a WWTP before reclamation? If affirmative, tick the wastewater treatment process used:								<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-treatment		<input type="checkbox"/> Primary treatment		<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary treatment		<input type="checkbox"/> More rigorous			<input type="checkbox"/> Other		
<input type="checkbox"/> Equalization tank		<input type="checkbox"/> Primary settling		<input type="checkbox"/> Activated sludge		<input type="checkbox"/> Disinfection (chlorination)		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozonation		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Screening		<input type="checkbox"/> Physical/chemical		<input type="checkbox"/> Bacterial beds or biofilters		<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrification/denitrification		<input type="checkbox"/> Ultraviolet light		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grit removal				<input type="checkbox"/> Lagooning		<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphorous removal		<input type="checkbox"/> Ultrafiltration /Reverse osmosis		<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grease removal				<input type="checkbox"/> Other							
WATER RECLAMATION PLANT											
I) GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FACILITY											
Name of plant						<input type="checkbox"/> Design stage: <input type="checkbox"/> Built Year of construction:.....					
Owner								Tax ID (CIF/NIF)			
Location		Place/site/ industrial estate			Municipality			Province			
		Coordinates		UTM X (6 digits)		UTM Y (7 digits)		Meridian		Sheet no. 1/50.000	
		Industrial estate			Plot						
Manager of the plant		Corporate name				Tel.		Fax			
II) RECLAMATION PROCESS											
<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrification/Denitrification		<input type="checkbox"/> Disinfection (chlorination)		<input type="checkbox"/> Ultraviolet Light		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphorous removal		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozonation		<input type="checkbox"/> Ultrafiltration /Reverse osmosis		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Maximum reclamation capacity (m ³ /h)								Operational mode		<input type="checkbox"/> Continuous <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	
III) DESCRIPTION OR DIAGRAM OF THE WATER REUSE PROCESS											

STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES
DESCRIPTION OR DIAGRAM OF THE STORAGE FACILITIES
DESCRIPTION OR DIAGRAM OF THE DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES
DESCRIPTION OF THE CONTROL SYSTEM
DESCRIPTION OF THE VISUAL INFORMATION PANELS

FACILITIES FROM THE WATER REUSE SYSTEM OUTLET TO THE POINTS OF USE

MEASURES FOR THE EFFICIENT USE OF WATER		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES TO BE TAKEN SHOULD THE WATER FAIL TO MEET THE CRITERIA REQUIRED FOR ITS AUTHORIZED USE		
Is there a contingency plan in place should the water fail to meet applicable criterias?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
LIST OF PROPOSED MEASURES		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		