



# LA RECARGA DEL RÍO LLOBREGAT CON AGUA REGENERADA: REUTILIZACIÓN POTABLE INDIRECTA EN BARCELONA

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Agència Catalana  
de l'Aigua



Generalitat  
de Catalunya

# Location

## Catalonian river basin district

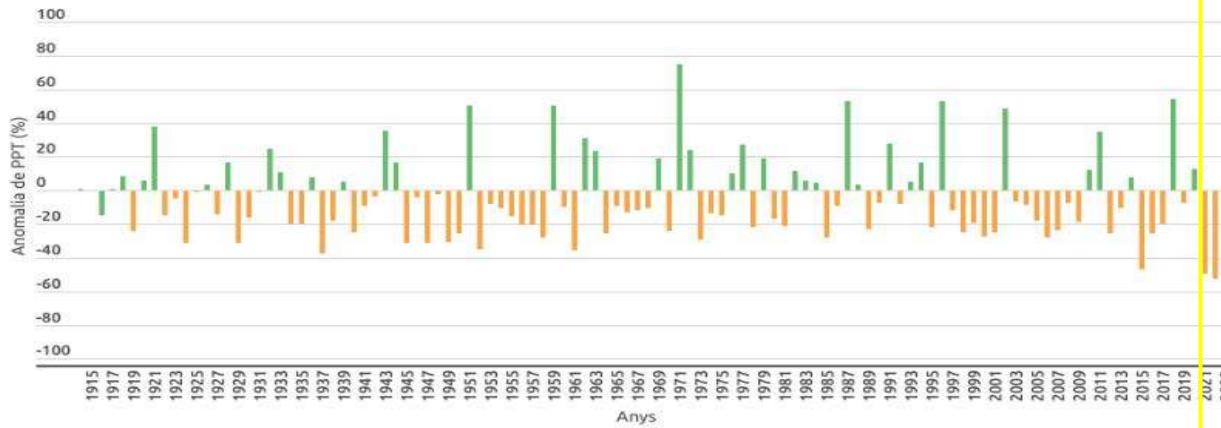


International and national river basin districts and sea regions	
■ International river basin district	Regional sea coastline
■ National river basin district	— Black Sea
■ International river basin district outside EU-27	— Mediterranean Sea
■ National river basin district outside EU-27	— Celtic Sea, Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast
■ International river basin district boundary	— Greater North Sea
■ Country boundary	— Baltic Sea
■ EU-27 boundary	— Outside EU-27



# An unprecedented four-year drought (still ongoing)

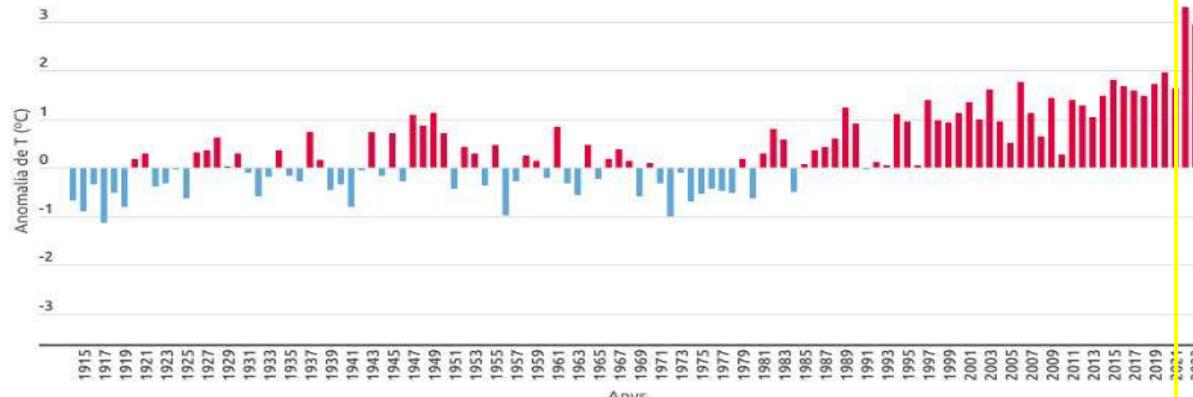
Observatori Fabra - Anomalia de la precipitació acumulada anual



Rainfall deficit of 50%

On the graph:  
Annual precipitation  
anomalies (%)

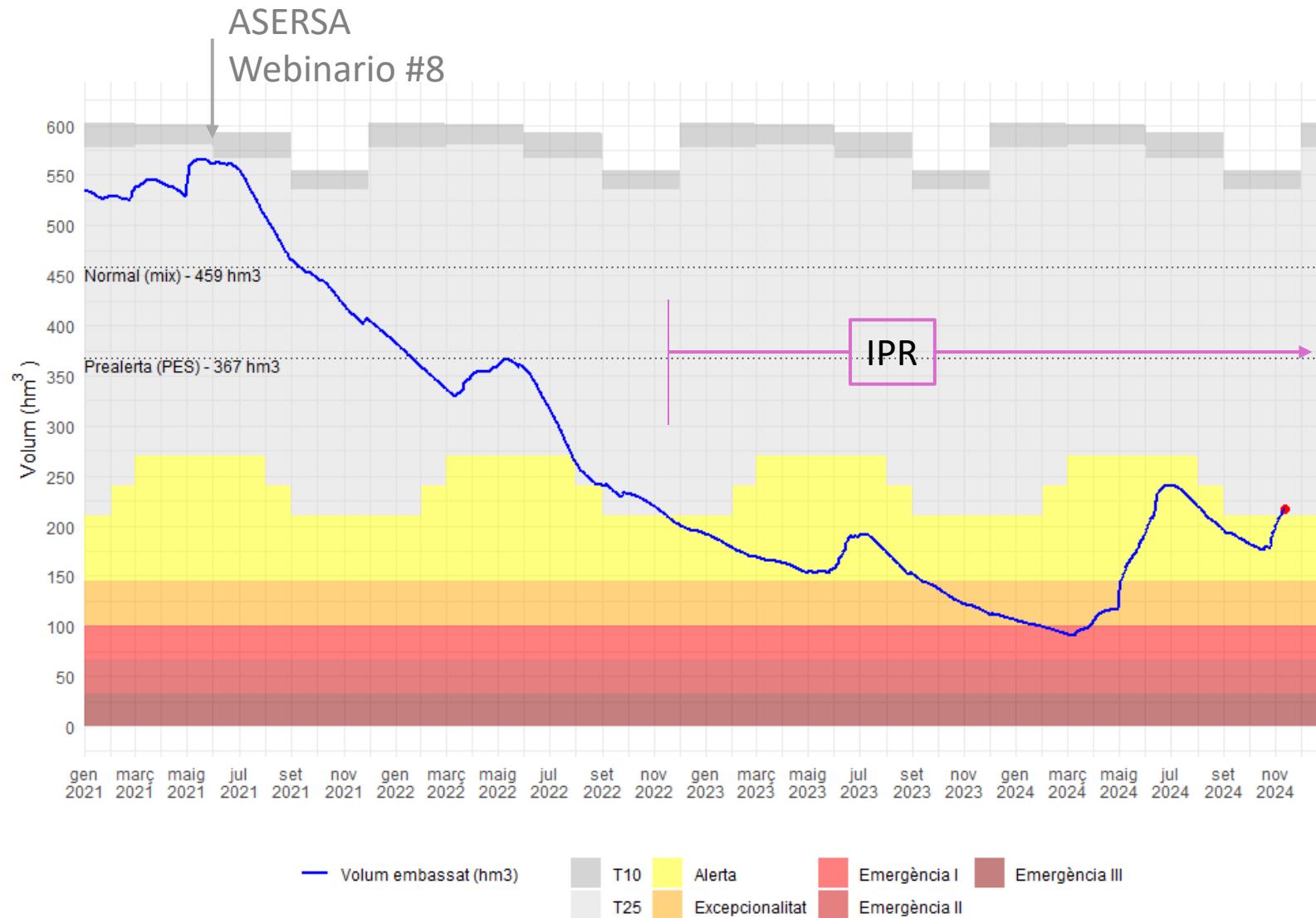
Observatori Fabra - Anomalia de la temperatura mitjana anual



Record temperatures

On the graph:  
Annual average temperature  
anomalies (°C)

# An unprecedented four-year drought (still ongoing)

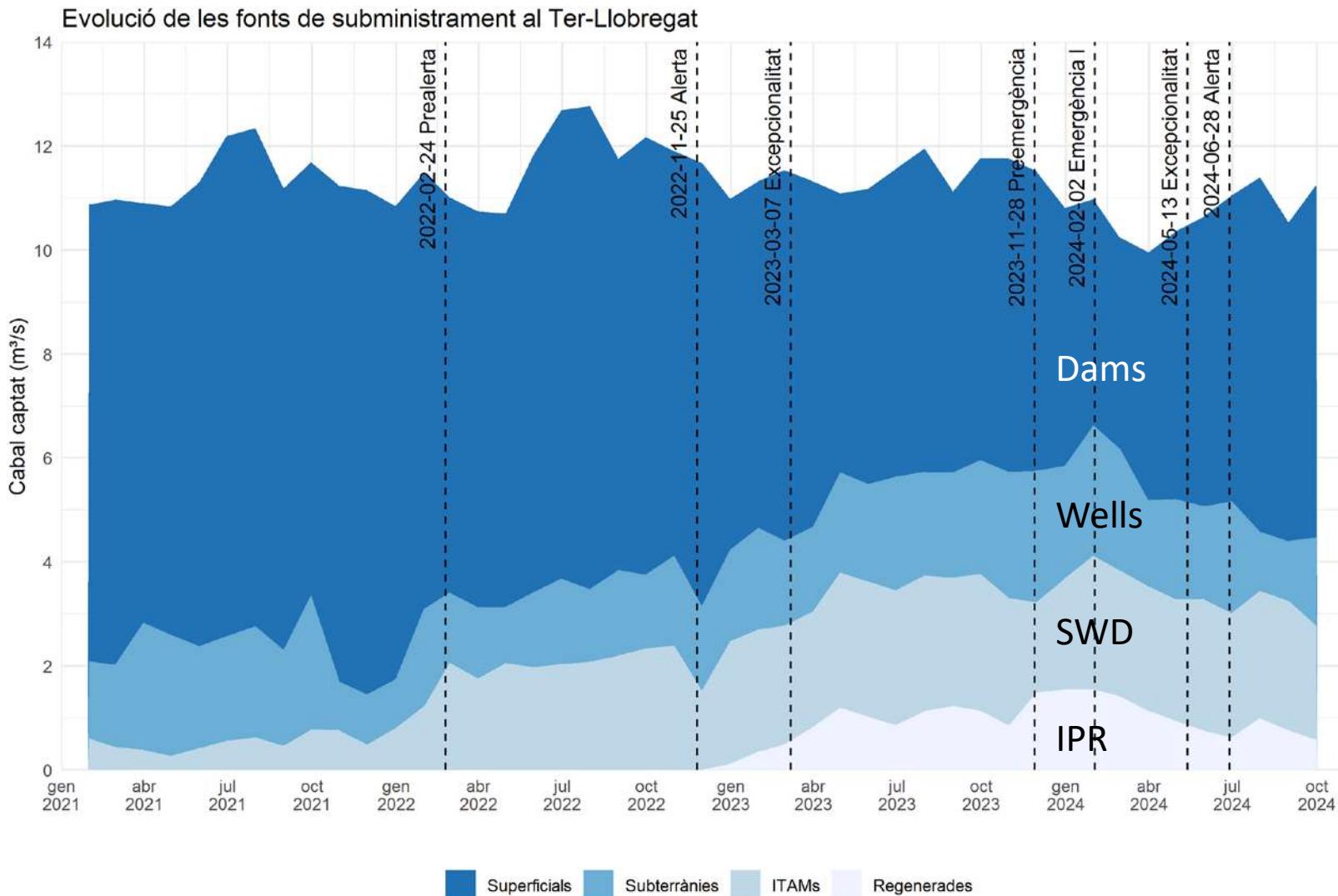


Sept. 21

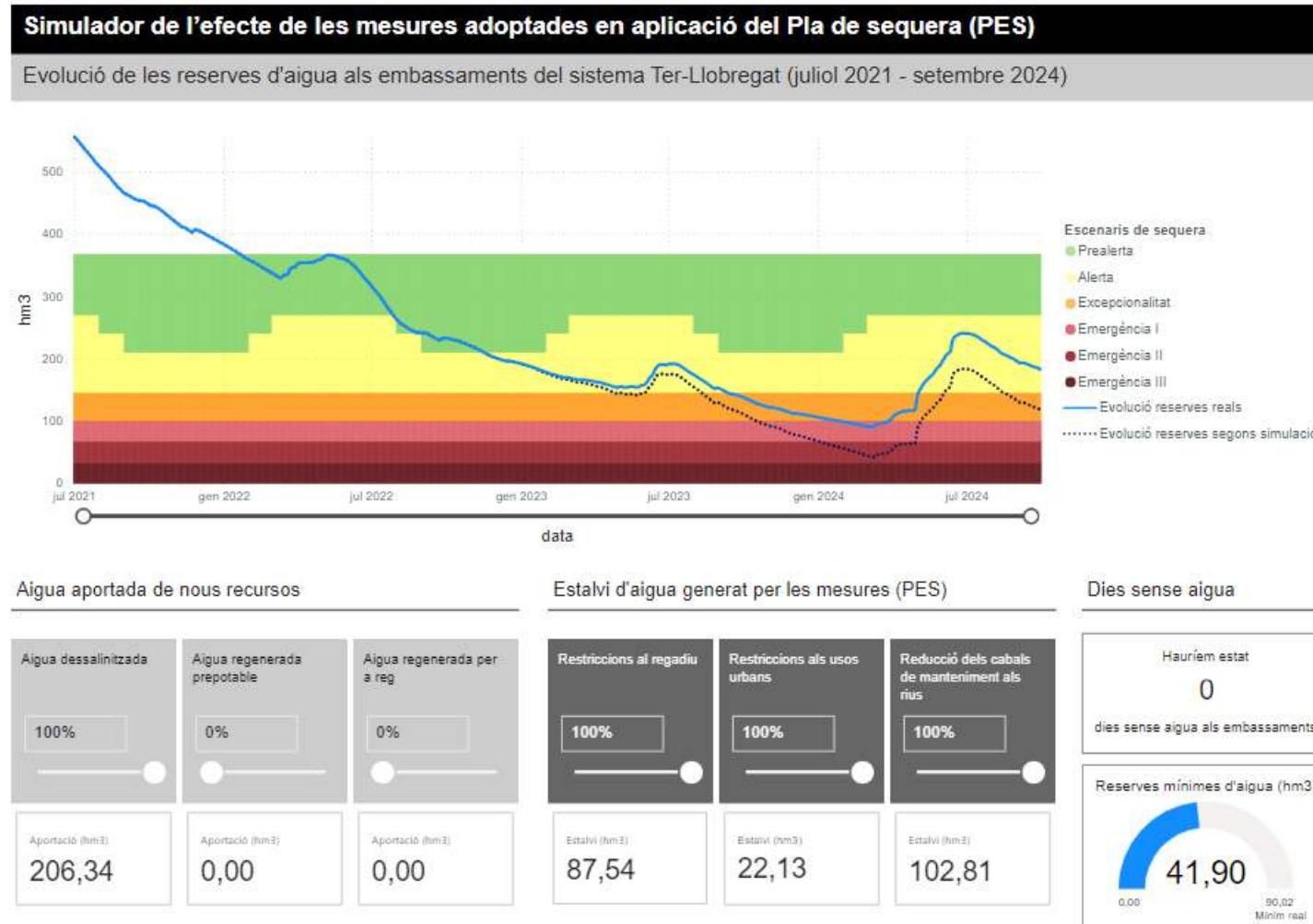


March 24

# An unprecedented four-year drought (still ongoing)



# An unprecedented four-year drought (still ongoing)



[https://sequera.gencat.cat/ca/accions/com-garantim-laigua-durant-la-sequera/evolucio-sequera-amb-pla-sequera/index.html#googtrans\(ca|es\)](https://sequera.gencat.cat/ca/accions/com-garantim-laigua-durant-la-sequera/evolucio-sequera-amb-pla-sequera/index.html#googtrans(ca|es))

# The first steps



## WWTP El Prat de Llobregat

The WWTP was built, initially discharging into the Mediterranean Sea



*El Prat de Llobregat Wastewater Treatment Plant*



# The first steps



## WWTP El Prat de Llobregat

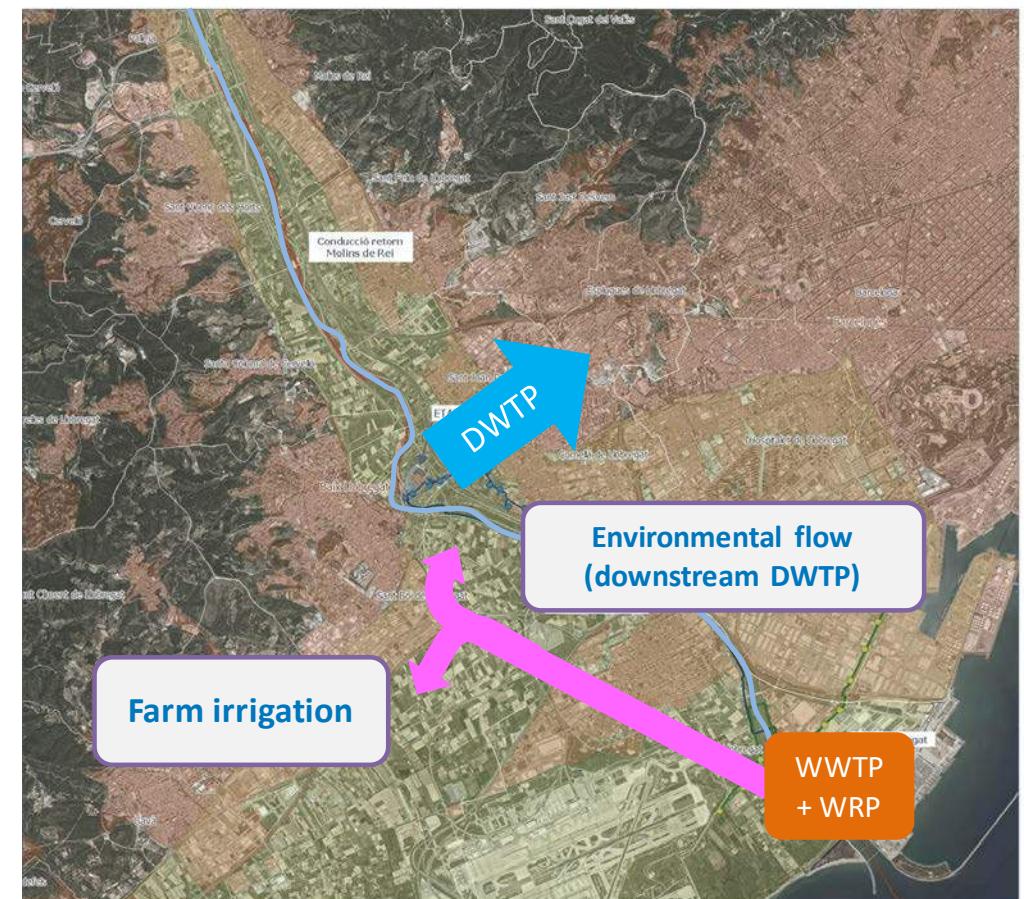
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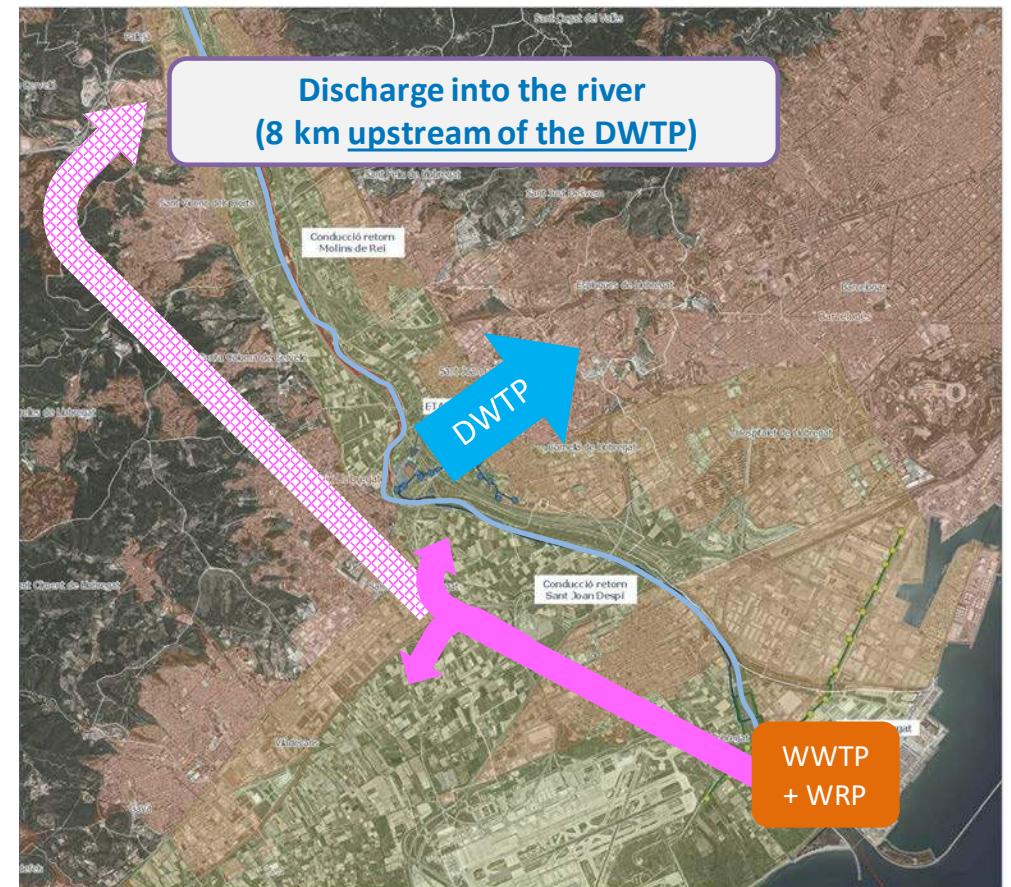
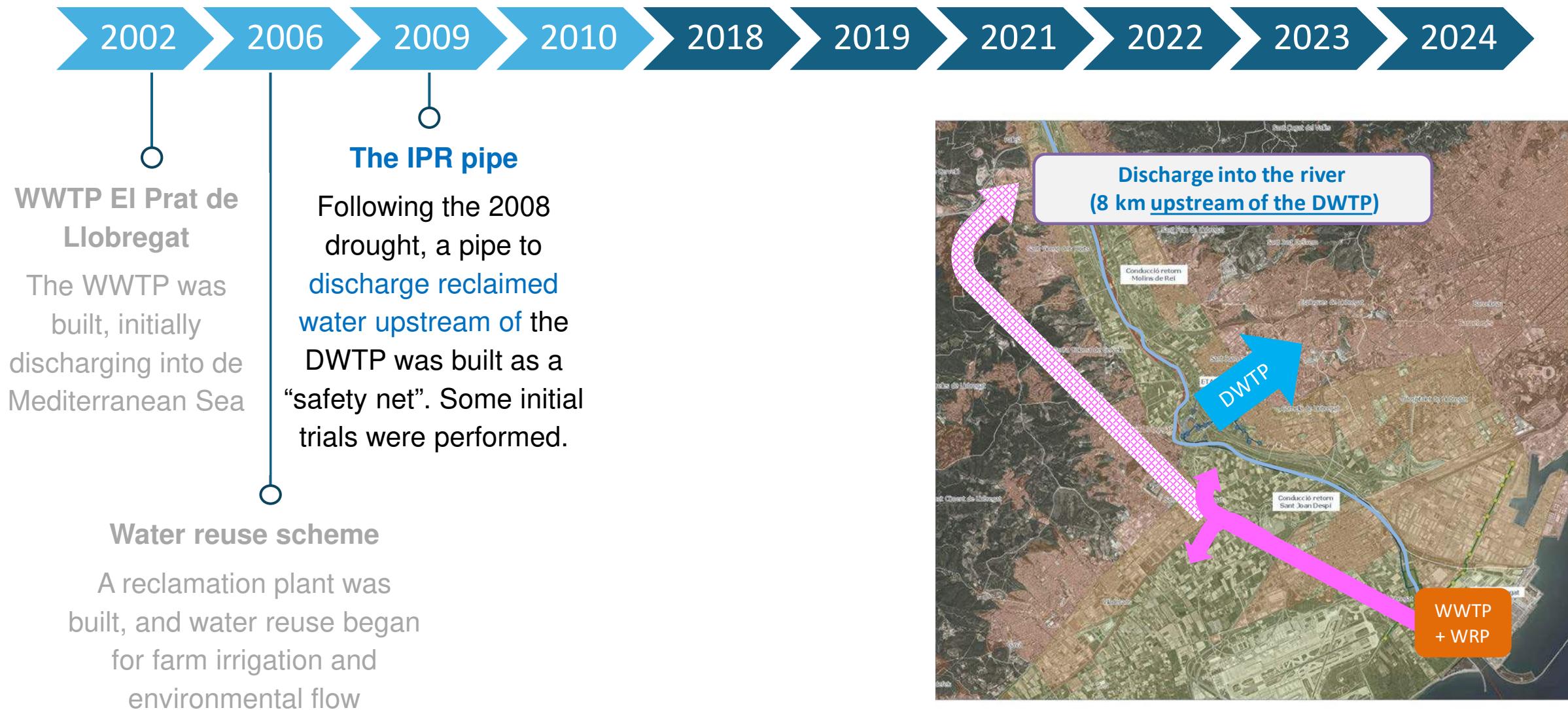
Water Reclamation Treatment Plant

## Water reuse scheme

A reclamation plant was built, and [water reuse began](#) for farm irrigation and environmental flow



## The first steps



# The first steps



## WWTP El Prat de Llobregat

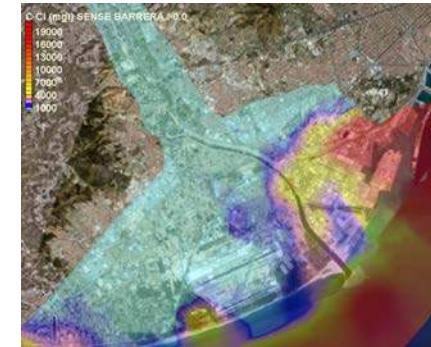
The WWTP was built, initially discharging into the Mediterranean Sea

## Water reuse scheme

A reclamation plant was built, and water reuse began for farm irrigation and environmental flow

## The IPR pipe

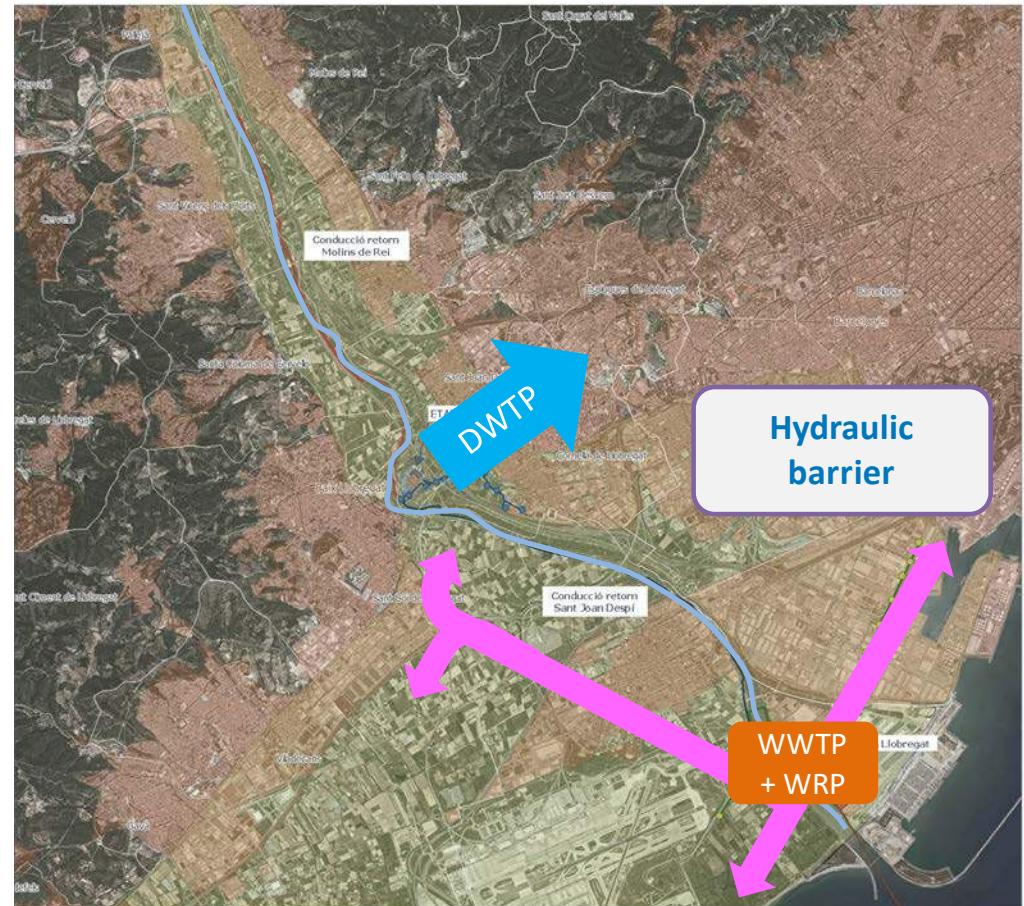
Following the 2008 drought, a pipe to discharge reclaimed water upstream the DWTP was built, as a "safety net". Some initial trials were performed.



*Chloride in the GW*

## Groundwater replenishment

A **hydraulic barrier** was built to fight seawater intrusion in the aquifer. It was our first step in IPR.



# A new impulse for IPR



## Design of the Demonstration Trial

During the drafting of the new Drought Plan, the Catalan Water Agency created **two working teams** to design an exhaustive trial of the IPR facility.



### Stakeholders

- Catalan Water Agency
- Catalan Health authority
- Metropolitan Area (local authority)
- ABEMCIA (facilities' operator)

### External Expert Panel

Microbiologists, toxicologists, environmental chemists, science communicators, ecologists, water treatment experts,...

# A new impulse for IPR



## Design of the Demonstration Trial

### WATER RECLAMATION TREATMENT PLANT



Coagulation-flocculation  
Lamellar settling  
Microscreens (10 µm)  
UV disinfection (50 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>)  
Sodium hypochlorite (opt.)

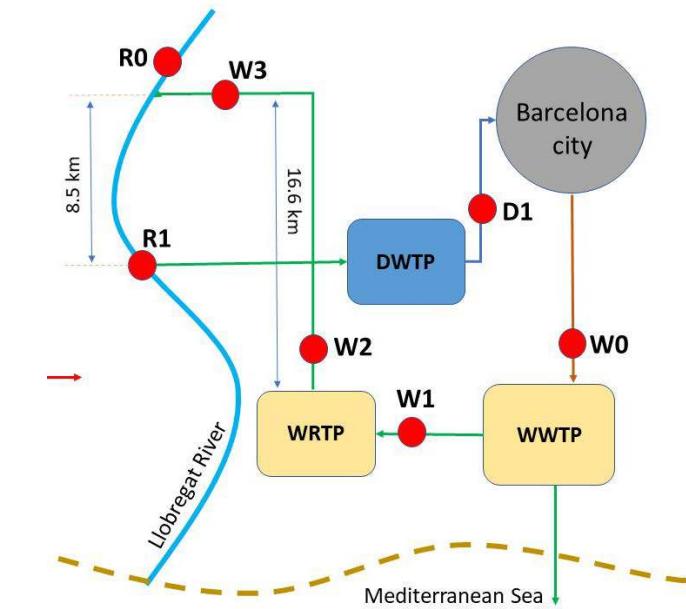
### DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PLANT



Pre-oxidation (ClO<sub>2</sub>)  
Flocculation, settling and  
sand filtration

UF + RO

O<sub>3</sub> + GAC



*Sampling points*

# A new impulse for IPR



## Execution of the demonstration trial

The trial was conducted in June-July of 2019, to assess the efficiency of the entire treatment train (WWTP-WRTP-River buffer- DWTP).

Sources are checked to draft a **preliminary-list** of 835 compounds for consideration

A “**short-list**” was agreed upon, consisting of those compounds whose presence in treated wastewater was judged minimally likely.

**Guide values** were established for these compounds, addressing both human health and environmental health concerns.

Only **one compound** (1,4-dioxane) was found near its GV in the drinking water

835 compounds considered

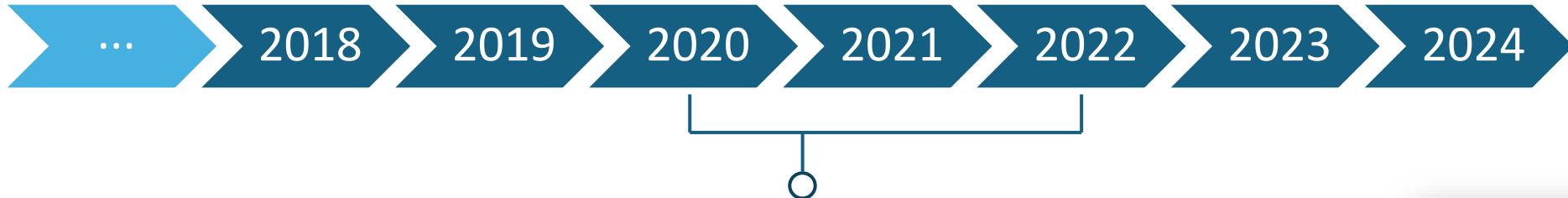
376 analyzed

102 found

1

Published in **STOTEN**, Volume 866, 25 March 2023:  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.161339>

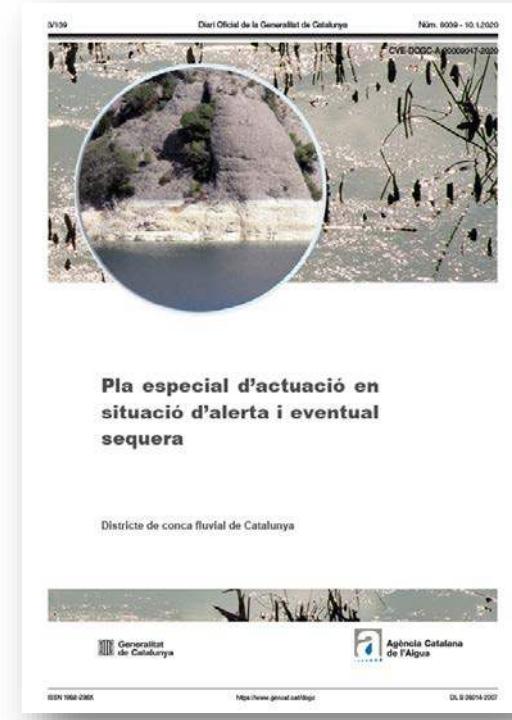
# A new impulse for IPR



## Pollution source control

Intensified sewage monitoring was set up, identifying three factories as the main source of 1,4-dioxane.

Administrative processes, established under the Drought Plan, were initiated to modify their discharge permits to the sewage.



Drought Plan

# IPR in operation



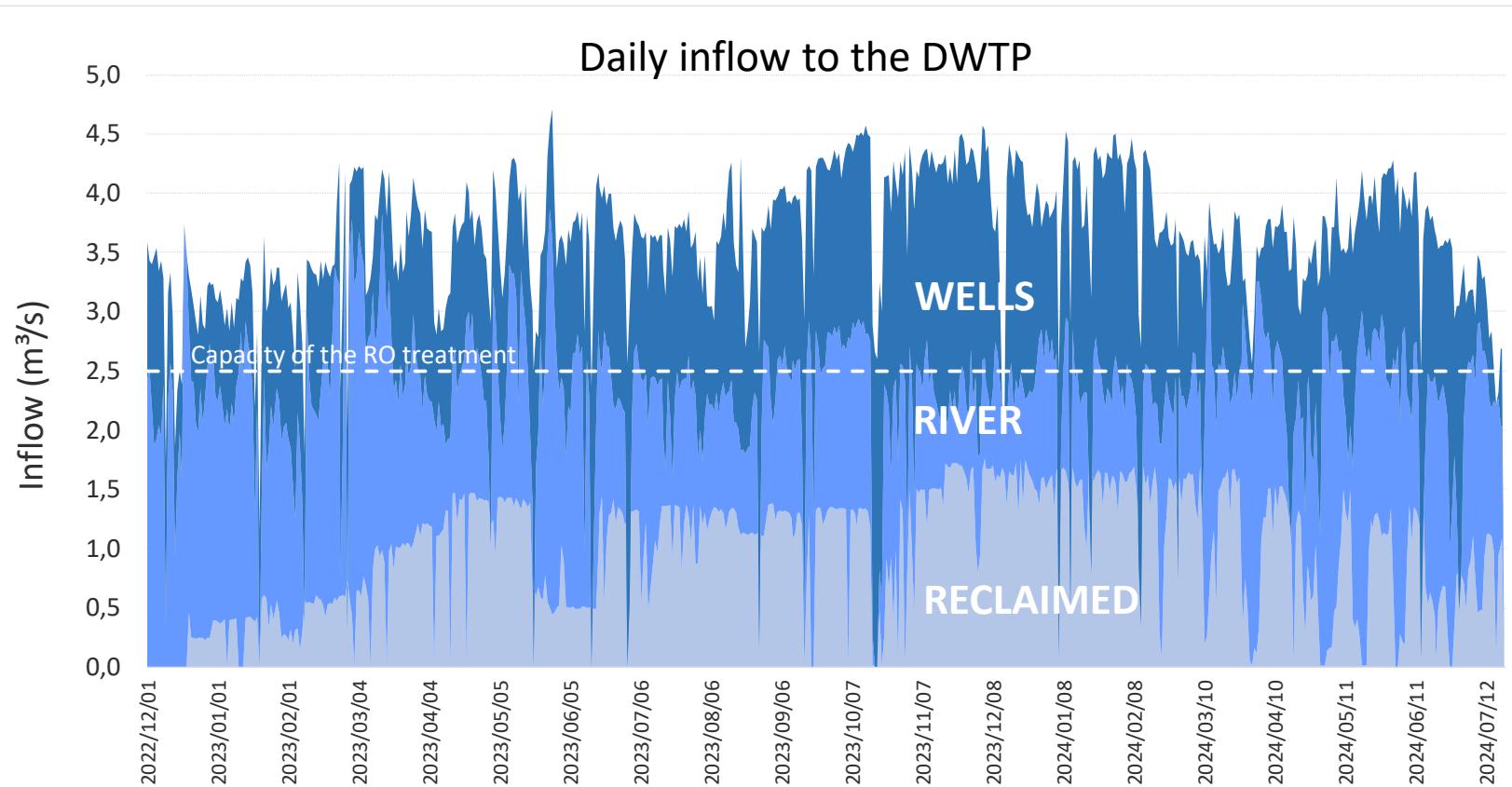
## The IPR discharge begins

Following the declaration of the Drought Alert and according to the plan, the IPR discharge began in December 2022. The discharged flow was gradually increased over the following six months.

During operation, no guideline values have been exceeded in the drinking water.



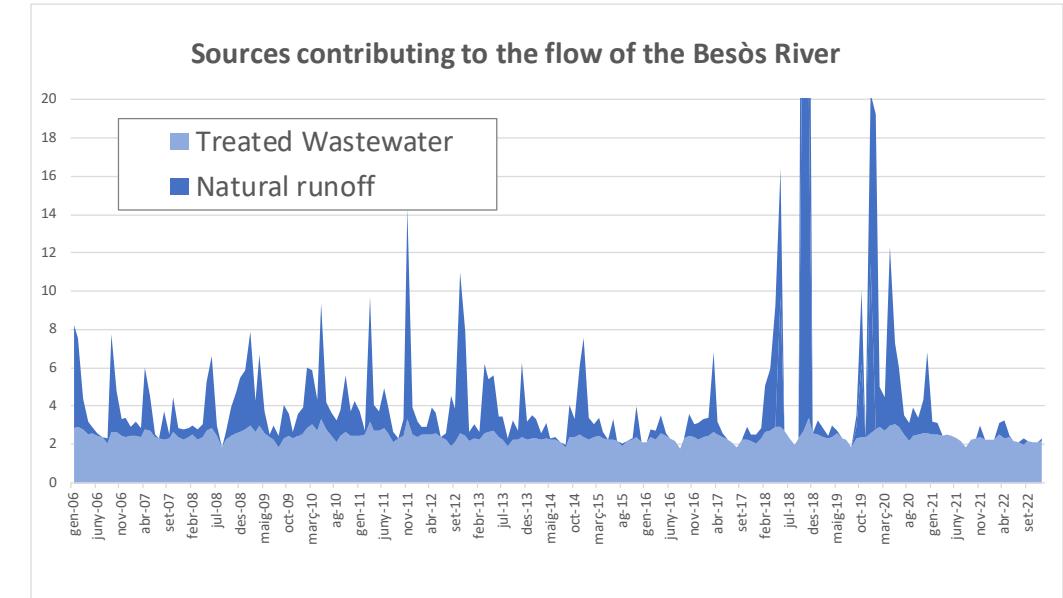
# IPR in operation



**The IPR becomes a crucial component of the supply mix**

To the date, the IPR has been in operation for 23 months, contributing 55  $\text{hm}^3$ .

# Next project: Indirect Potable Reuse at the Besòs river

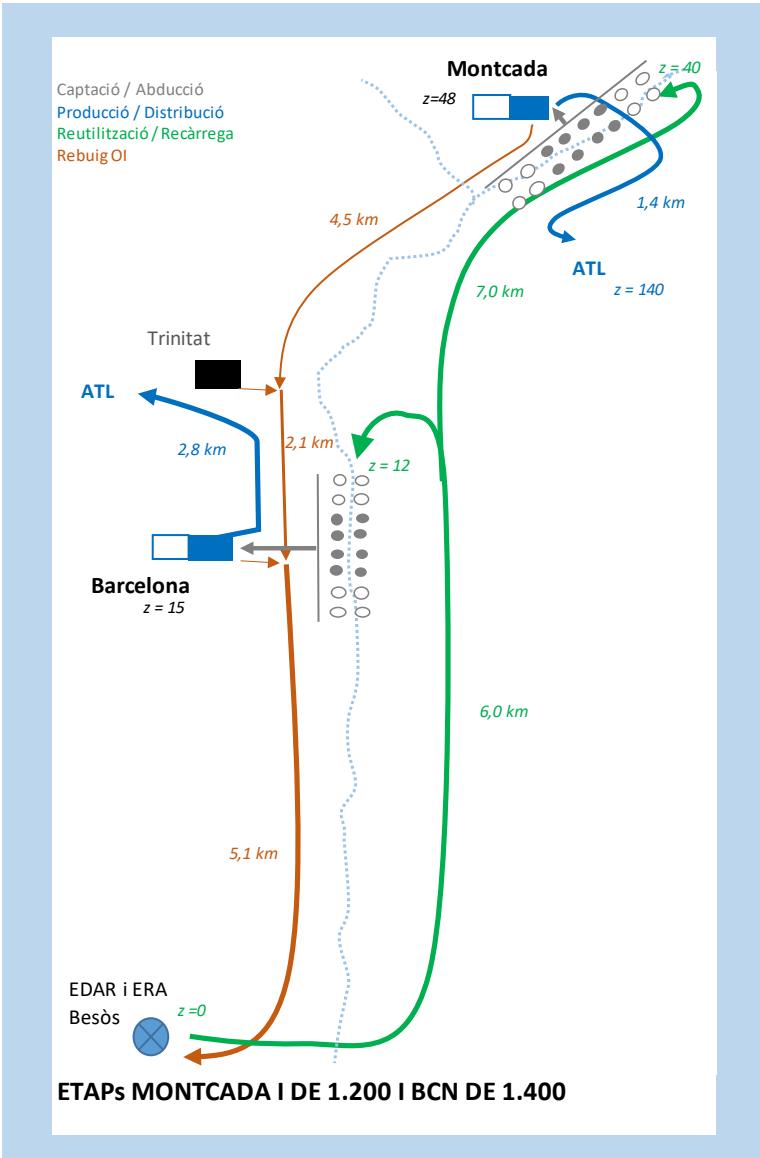


*Besòs River*

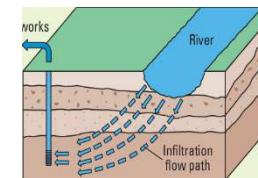


*Besòs Wastewater Treatment Plant (Barcelona)*

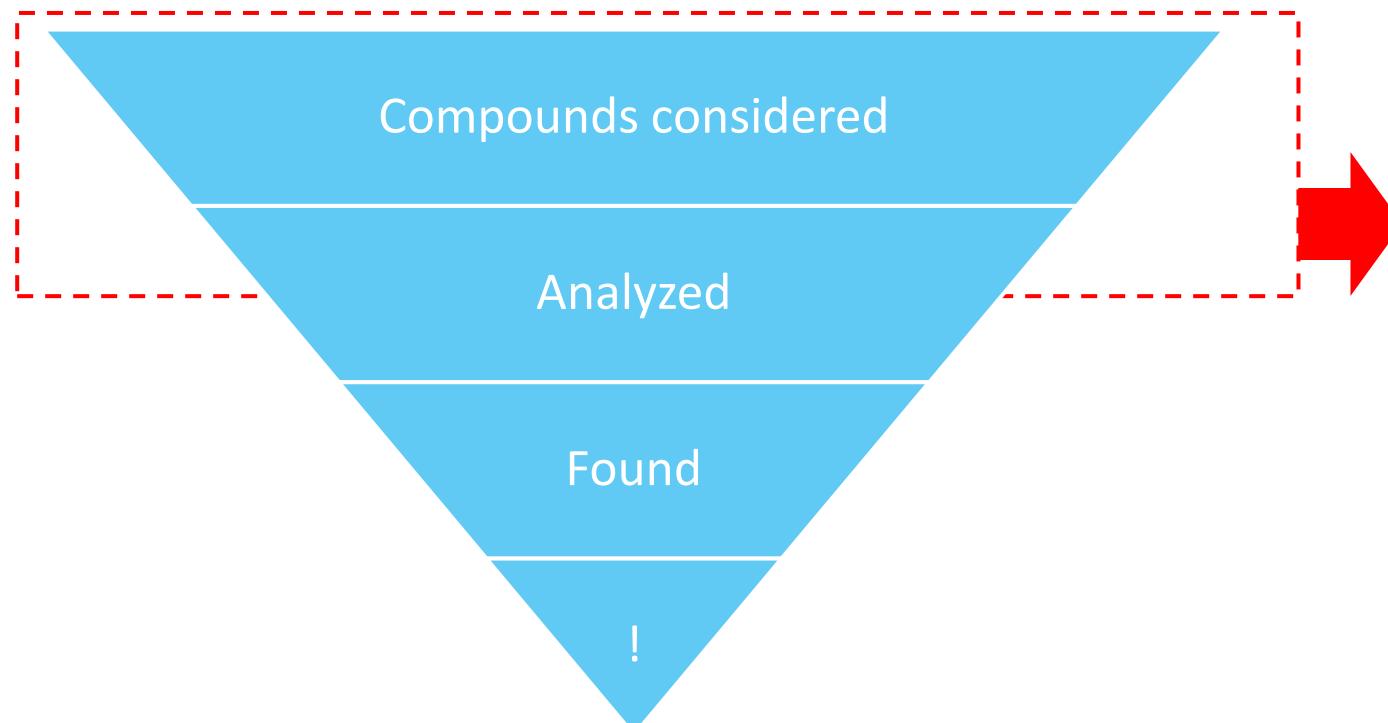
# Next project: Indirect Potable Reuse at the Besòs river



*Wells for the future  
Barcelona's Besòs  
Drinking Water  
Treatment Plant*



## Next project: Indirect Potable Reuse at the Besòs river



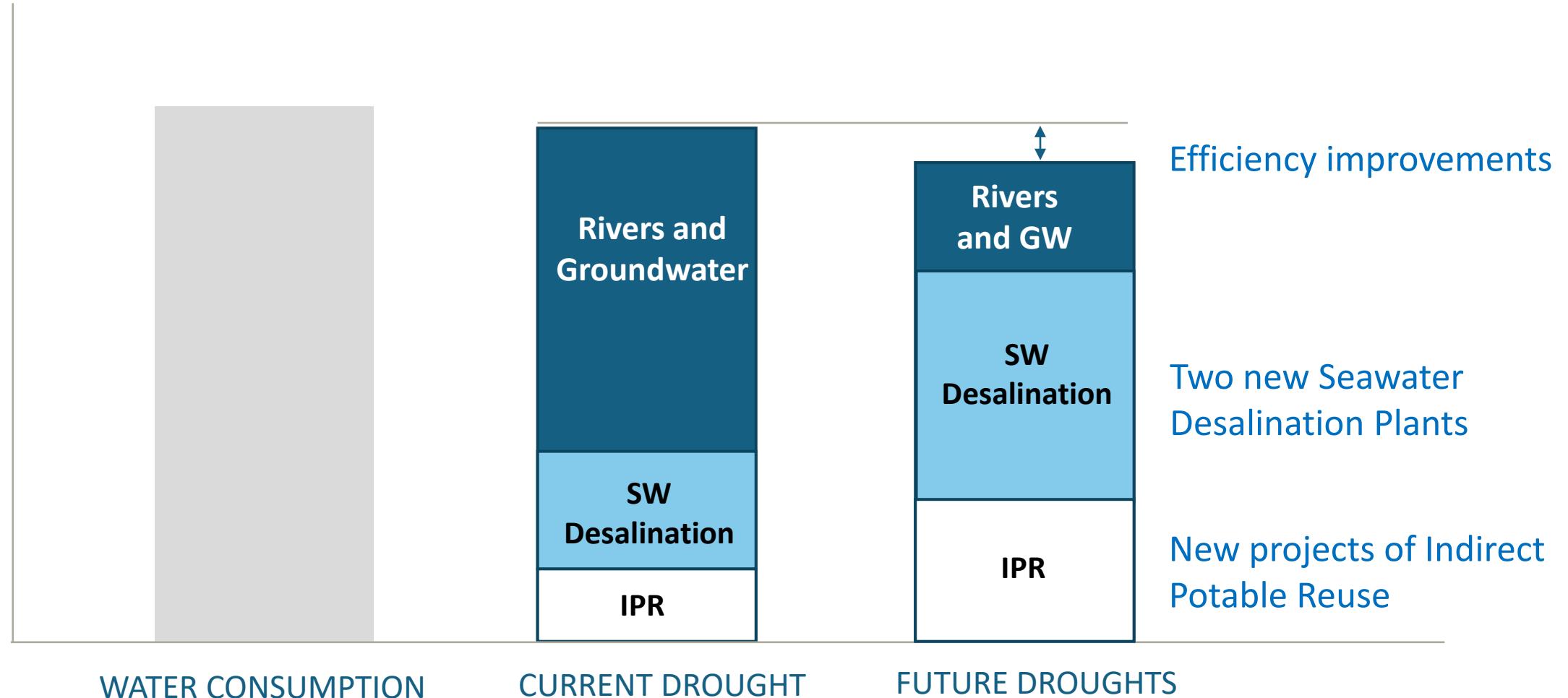
### Non-target analysis:

The preliminary list can now be replaced by a NTA, that can provide a comprehensive list of micropollutants detected in wastewater.

Second-round target analyses are still required.

# Towards water security

Planned components of the bulk water supplied to the Greater Barcelona Area during droughts



# Conclusiones

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## Preparación para la sequía:

- Infraestructura de reutilización potable indirecta concebida inicialmente como una “red de seguridad”
- Fue esencial la implicación temprana de todos los actores y de la comunidad científica.
- La investigación previa también fue muy útil.
- La campaña de demostración fue esencial para identificar los problemas a resolver.
- Es fundamental disponer de un marco legal para poder modificar temporalmente los límites de vertido al sistema de saneamiento. El Plan de Sequía puede incluirlo.

## Siguientes pasos:

- La RPI parece socialmente aceptada en Cataluña, ofreciendo una vía prometedora para alcanzar la seguridad hídrica.
- El desarrollo de las técnicas analíticas Non-Target facilitará los nuevos proyectos.

## Futura regulación europea de la reutilización potable indirecta?

- Debería considerar la cadena completa de tratamiento (depuración-regeneración-potabilización).
- Podría focalizarse en establecer valores guía adicionales para el agua potable, aplicables en sistemas alimentados con aguas regeneradas.

# Muchas gracias por su atención

**Agència Catalana de l'Aigua**

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