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Use of Reclaimed Water

Dr. Oliver Baeder-Bederski, Dr. Roland A. Müller



UFZ – Data and Facts







Personnel 2006

- approx. 830 employees
- 86 % in the scientific-technical domain
- 14 % executive board / staff officers / administration

Funding 2006

- 83% Funding Federal Ministry of Education and Research and Federal States
- 16% third party funding, e.g. federal government, EU, etc.

UBZ – Environmental-& Biotechnology Centre



Mission of the *UbZ* is

- to mediate between science and
- industry,
- to initiate, design, and run joint R&D projects with industrial partners,
- and to transfer recent biotechnological developments into practice.



Practical approach!

Water consumption in countries with aride climate



Source: Klawitter Wasserwirtschaft Wassertechnik 2001,45-46

Source: National Master Plan, 2002

Using reclaimed water in countries suffering from water scarcity

Avoiding over-utilisation of fresh water resources

Recharge groundwater aquifers to prevent salt intrusion in coastal areasReplacement of fresh waters for irrigation in favour of urban and industrial demand

necessity for an advanced waste water treatment

Using reclaimed water in countries suffering from water scarcity

Supply guarantee for a growing population

Extend or intensify agricultural productivity by additional water for irrigation
Use the nutrient content of waste water to save mineral fertiliser ("fertigation")

How we can control the biological processes in WWTP to adjust the N content according to the limits but not to eliminate to much N?

Fertigation: Supply of Nitrogen by Reclaimed Water

Farm southern Jordan Valley, 2004 - 2005 N_{tot} (RW, KAC-South): 2 - 3 mg/L



1 dunum= 0.1 ha

Propagation of Water Reuse – What we have to allow for ?

Impacts of water reuse



Agriculture

Impacts of irrigation with reclaimed water



Agriculture



Unsustainable Development of Agriculture

- Cultivation of products with higher water demand and with water of pegged low price
- Salinisation of soils (incl. Boron)
- Marketing problems with products irrigated with reclaimed water

Environment

Groundwater Pollution: Dissolved Nutrients Nitrogen

Pollution by Conservative Ions:
Salinisation (e.g. Boron)
Devastation of Arable Land
Disposal of Brines

Short Circuit of (Micro-) Pollutants:

- Pathogens (case of endemic desease)
- Organic Pollutants (Endocrine disruptors)

Socio-economy





Population development: New Settlements (also refugees)Financing and operations model (cost-benefit analysis)



Demand for system solutions to include

advanced waste water treatment + irrigation technique



flexible operation, site adaptedmodular approach (decentralised?)

Standards for domestic waste water for reuse

- Irrigation water quality (COD, BOD₅, *E. coli*, intestinal nematodes, SAR, a.o.
- Sampling frequency (self monitoring, official control)
- Methods for analysis

National Standards

WHO (2006): Guidelines for thesafe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater.Vol 2: Wastewater use in agriculture



limits



Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung



Integrated Water Resources Management Model in the Lower Jordan Valley SMART



Proposal UFZ- Centre of Environmental Research:

- Part 1: Hydrochemistry, Water Budgets
- Part 2: Managing Waste Water for Reuse



Managing Waste Water for Reuse

Project partners from Jordan, Israel, and Palestine

Erection of the demonstration plant	Data base: geography, wells , sewage network a. o.	Identification and description of further sites
Operation of the demonstration plant		Operation and financing models
Evaluation of the treatment technologies		Institutional prerequisites and market potential
Irrigation fields		Know how exchange/ Dissemination

Ministry of Water and Irrigation, GTZ, Jordan Programme Committee

Demonstration Site in Jordan





Demonstration Site in Jordan



Irrigation fields

Demonstration Plant



Thank you for your attention!

http://www.iwrm-smart.org/

contact: oliver.bederski@ufz.de