



**DE VIEZE KANT VAN DE**

**WATERTECHNOLOGIE**

**LEZING VOOR HET BATAAFSCH GENOOTSCHAP**

**MERLE DE KREUK  
TU DELFT  
FEBRUARI 2024**

Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geosciences  
Water management department:  
teaching and studying global, regional and urban water cycles



# Faculteit CiTG

**“Beschikbaarheid van schoon water”**  
Is een kernthema van de CiTG faculteitsstrategie



# Organogram



8 faculties

Civil Engineering and Geosciences (CEG)

7 departments

Watermanagement Department (WAM)

2 sections

Water Resources Section

Sanitary Engineering Section

- 42 Assistant, Associate and Full Professors
- +/- 90 PhDs and Postdocs
- 11 support staff (secretary, laboratory, education)

# Missie en Thema

## Our Mission

To advance **fundamental scientific knowledge** and to develop  
**innovative engineering technologies** and **watermanagement solutions**  
to address **key sociatal challanges**  
related to **water systems and their interactions with humans**

Water and Energy in  
Urbanising Delta's

Water, Health and Disaster  
preparedness

Water, Food and  
Climate

Hydrology

Water Resources management

Urban water infrastructure

Watertechnology  
(Drinking- and Wastewater)



## Water for Food

### Water for Food

Addressing inefficiencies, irrigation practices and developing new technologies to provide sufficient water for growing the world's food.



## Water for Drinking

### Water for Drinking

Developing new technologies, methods and systems to ensure equitable and affordable access to safe drinking water.



## Water for Cities

### Water for Food

Addressing inefficiencies, irrigation practices and developing new technologies to provide sufficient water for growing the world's food.



## Water for Industry

### Water for Industry

Exploring new sources and sectorial synergies to optimise water usage for industrial practices.



## Water for Values

### Water for Values

Understanding the fundamental role of water in human flourishing and economic development and recognising that role in research and implementation.



## Water for Environment

### Water for Environment

Stewardship of the entire water cycle to minimise the negative effects of human activity on the environment.



## Water for Health

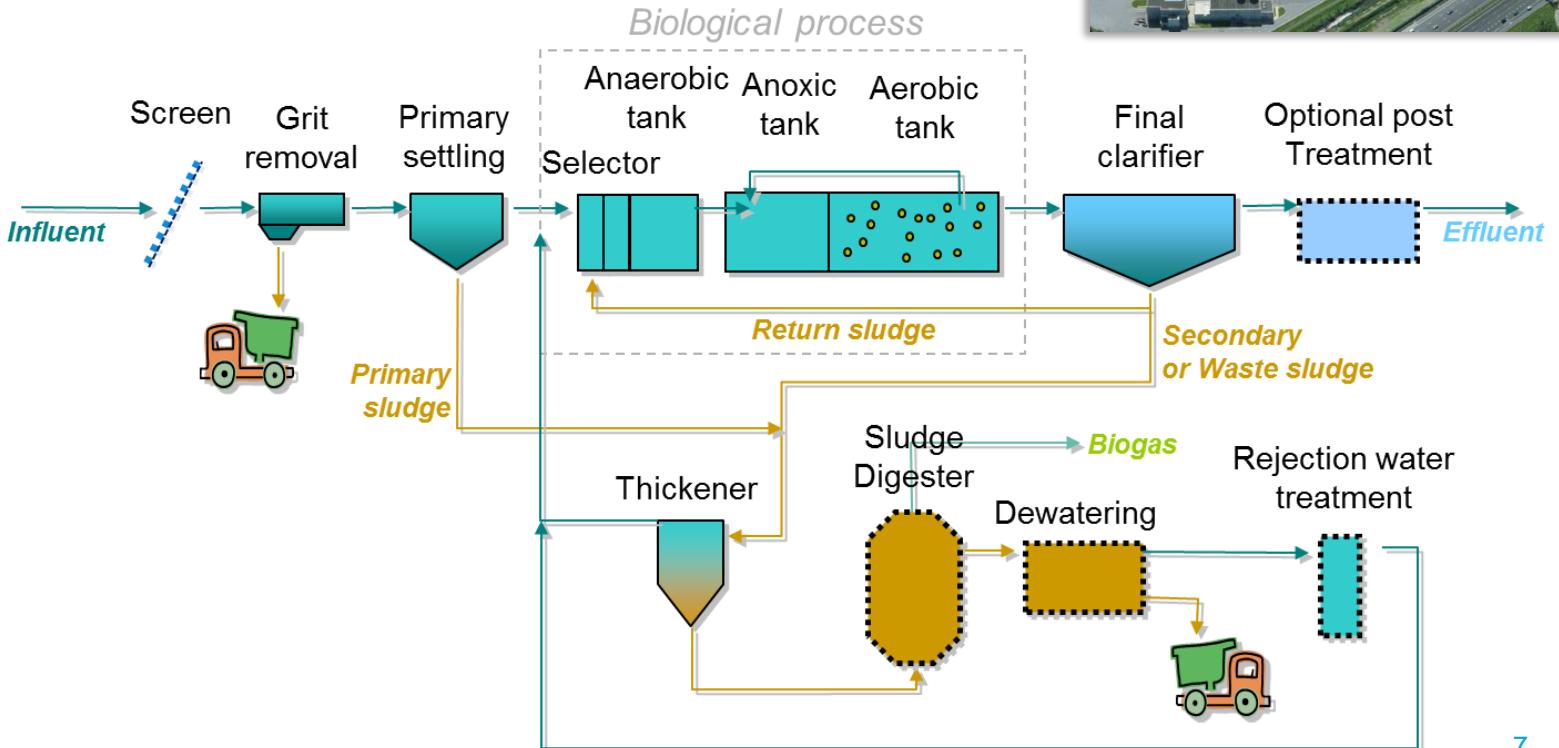
### Water for Health

Providing access to good sanitation to reduce the economic and societal burden of water-borne diseases.

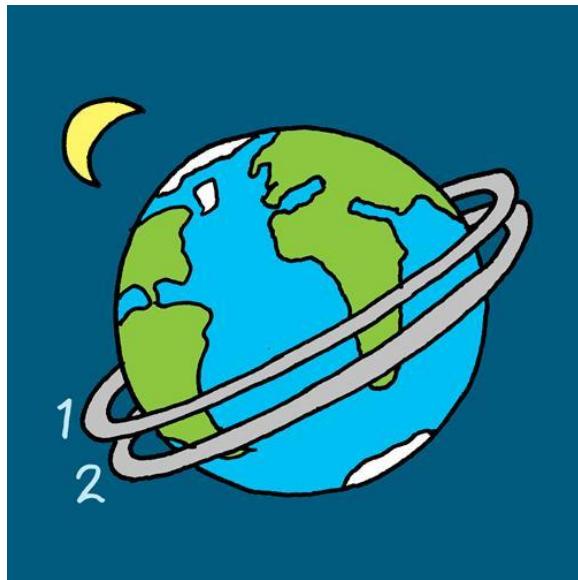
A university-wide program to promote water research that contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals agenda in and with the Global South



# Crash course rioolwaterzuivering



# Transport in Nederland



80.000 km rioolbuizen



# En heel veel rioolwaterzuiveringsinstallaties

Voor 17 miljoen mensen:

- 99.8% rioolwater behandeld
- 5,3 miljoen  $\text{m}^3/\text{dag}$
- 350 RWZIs



*Centraal of decentraal?*



# Waarom ook alweer?



Voorkómen van  
zuurstof gebrek



Voorkómen van  
watergerelateerde ziektes



Voorkómen van  
milieuvreemde stoffen



Voorkómen van  
eutrofiëring

# Veranderende focus door de jaren heen



# Ruimtegebrek leidde niet tot succesvolle (blijvende) innovatie



*Interne motivatie waterschappen*

Waarom?

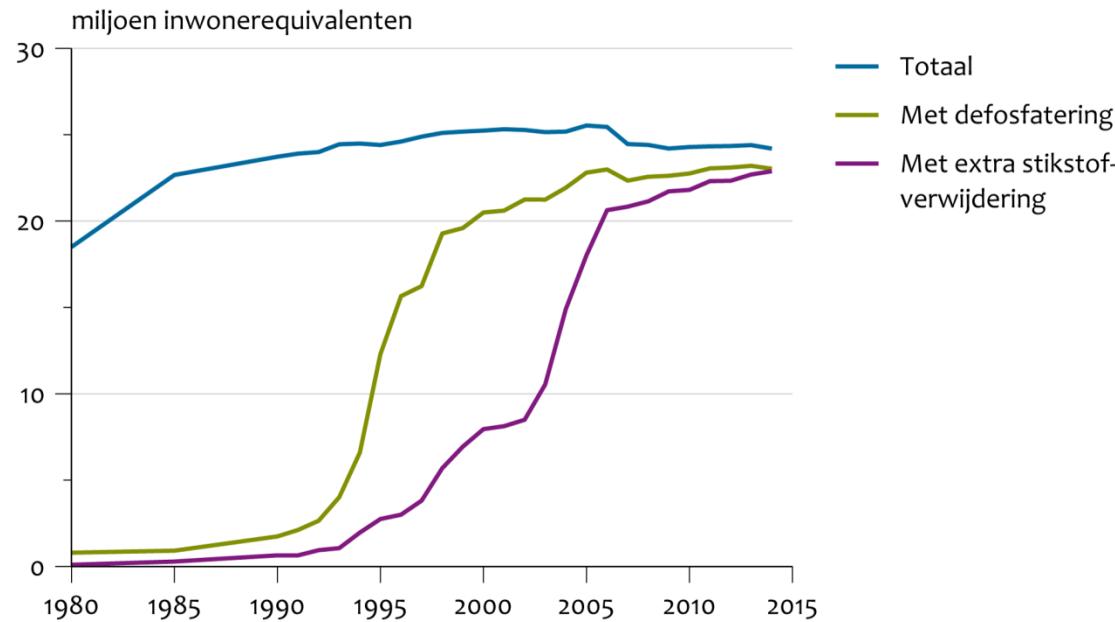
Noodzaak tot of behoefte aan innovatie,  
kosteneffectiviteit, trends volgen,  
rentmeesterschap?



Verandering door: Effluent gebruik, Energie, Grondstoffen

# >100 jaar actief slib: Zijn we klaar met ontwikkelen?

Capaciteit van rioolwaterzuiveringsinstallaties



Bron: CBS.

# Klaar? Nog niet...

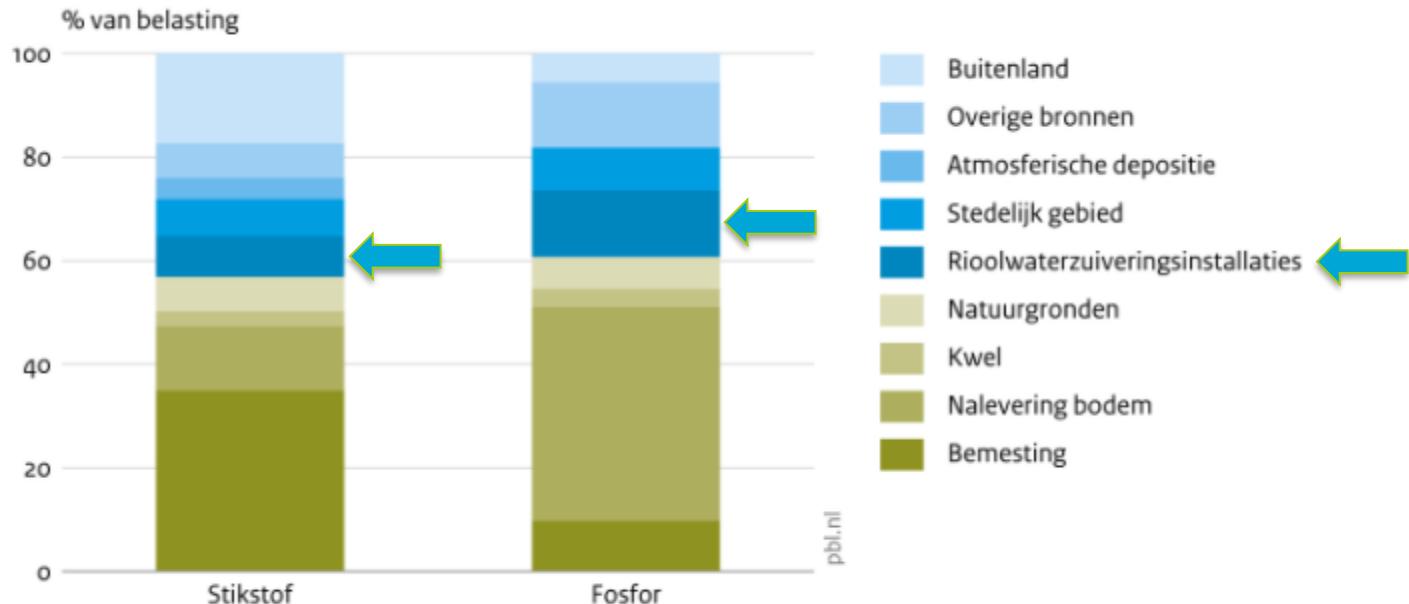


# Wat is nieuw: verbetering effluent



# Richtlijnen KRW: N&P

## Nutriëntbelasting in regionale waterlichamen per bron, 2015



Bron: Waterbeheerders, Wageningen Environmental Research, Deltares; bewerking PBL

# Fysisch chemische waterkwaliteit lang niet overal goed....



Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

## NATIONALE ANALYSE WATERKwaliteit

Onderdeel van de Delta-aanpak Waterkwaliteit

Eindrapport

Frank van Gaalen  
Leonard Osté  
Erwin van Boekel

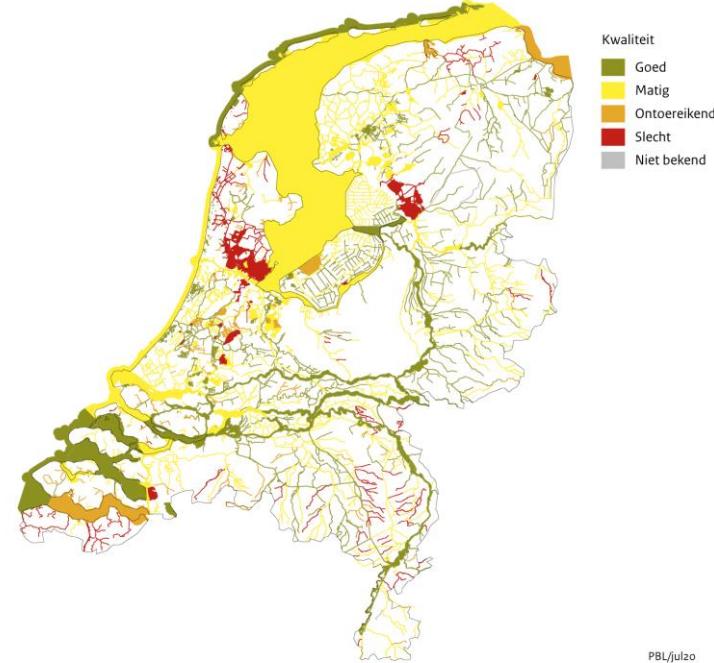
30 april 2020

Nationale  
analyse  
waterkwaliteit

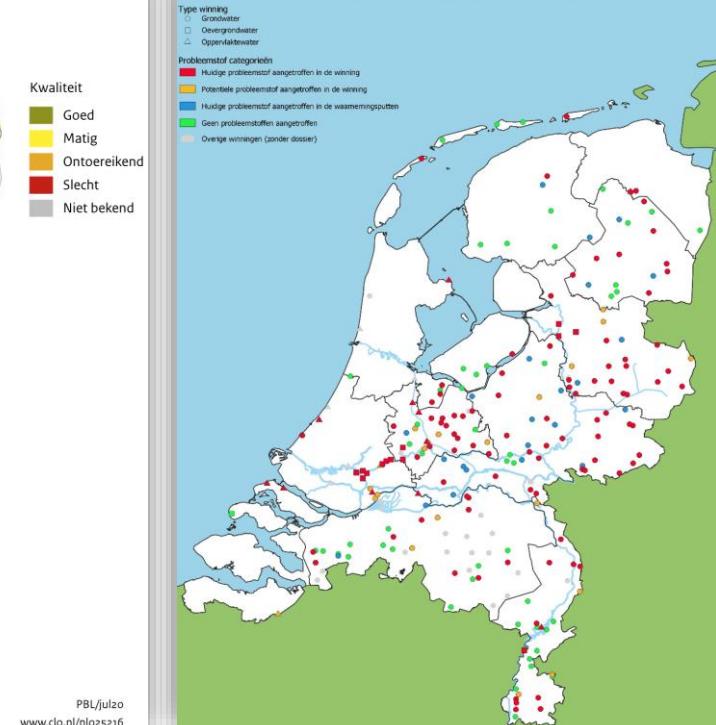
PBL

TU Delft

Beoordeling fysisch-chemische kwaliteit, Kaderrichtlijn Water, 2019



Overzicht winningen met een of meer (potentiële) probleemstoffen



# Prioritaire stoffen

Veel aandacht de laatste jaren:

- PFAS
- Antibiotic resistance genes/bacteria
- Pharmaceuticals
- Microplastics



Dam multiresistentie voor antibiotica in, zuiver het afvalwater van ziekenhuizen!



# Nageschakelde zuiveringstechnieken

- Actief kool: regeneratie, footprint, afval
- Ozonatie: afbraakproducten, bromaat vorming, energie, invloed van NOM
- Membraan filtratie: nanofiltratie nodig voor organische PS, duur, fouling
- Zandfiltratie voor microplastics is niet voldoende
- Desinfectie voor ARG: chlorering, UV, electrocoagulatie (=nieuw)

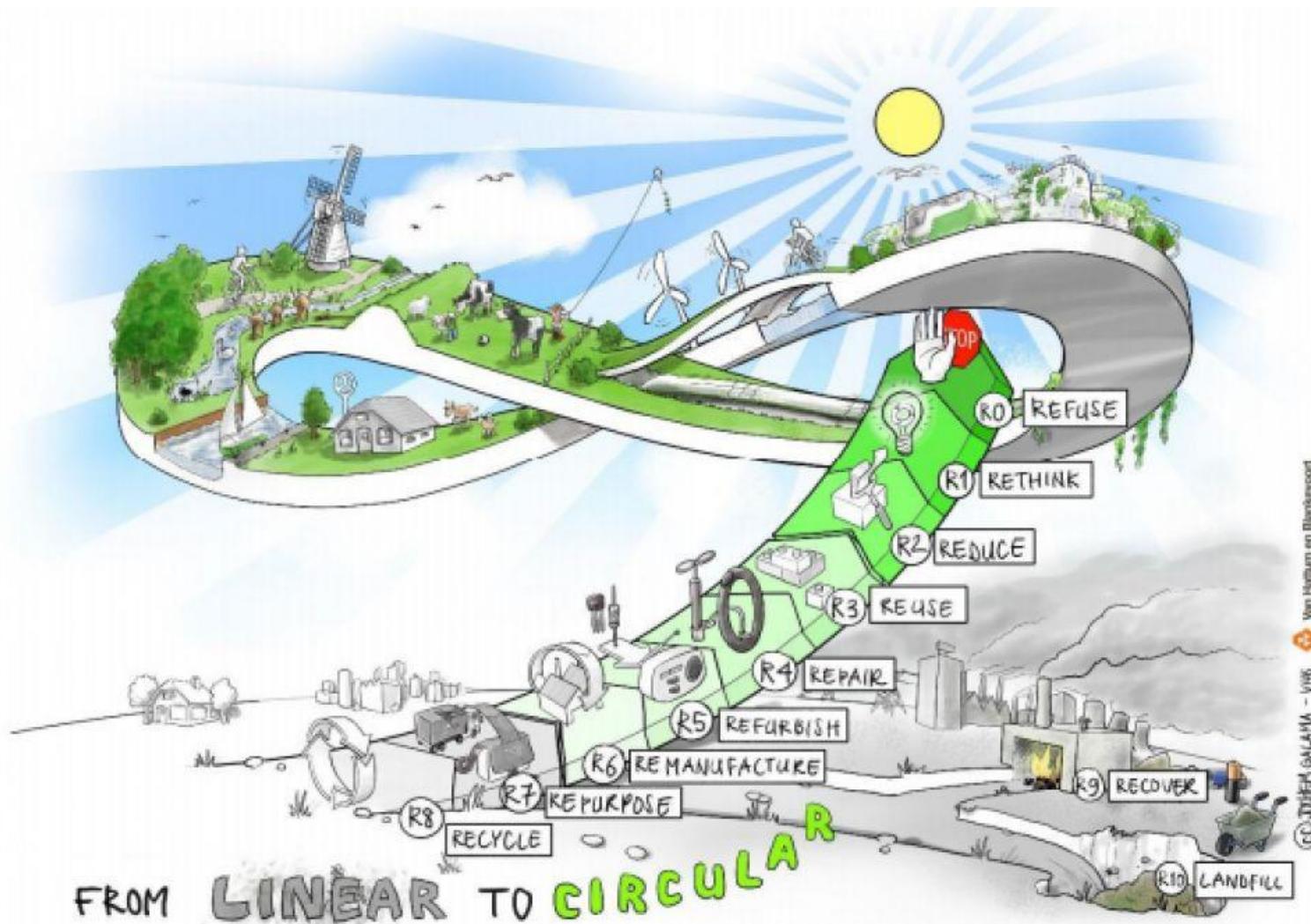
**Afbraak of verplaatsen van probleem?**

# Wat dan wel?

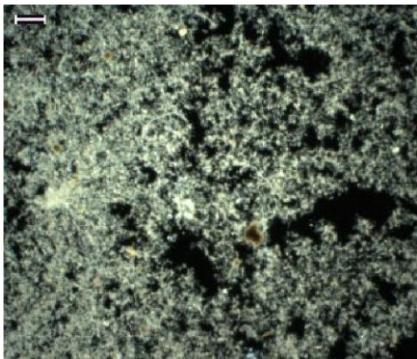
- Bronaanpak
- Nieuwe technologieën
- Aandacht voor meten en monitoring

# Grondstoffen terugwinning



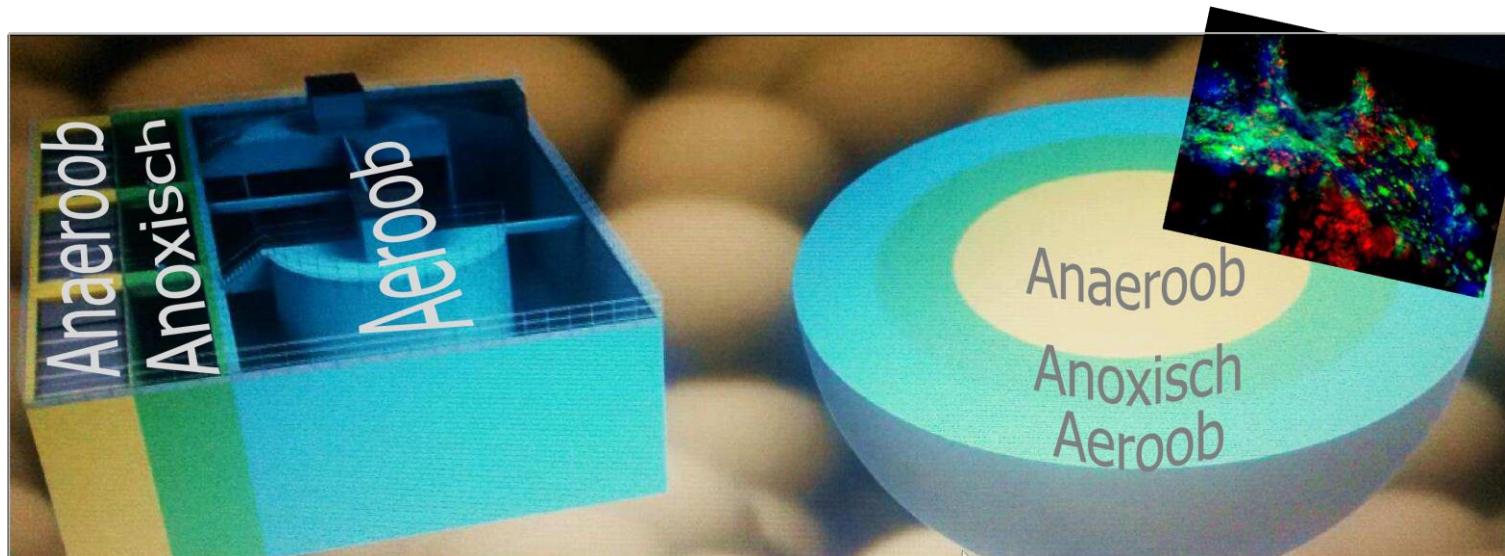


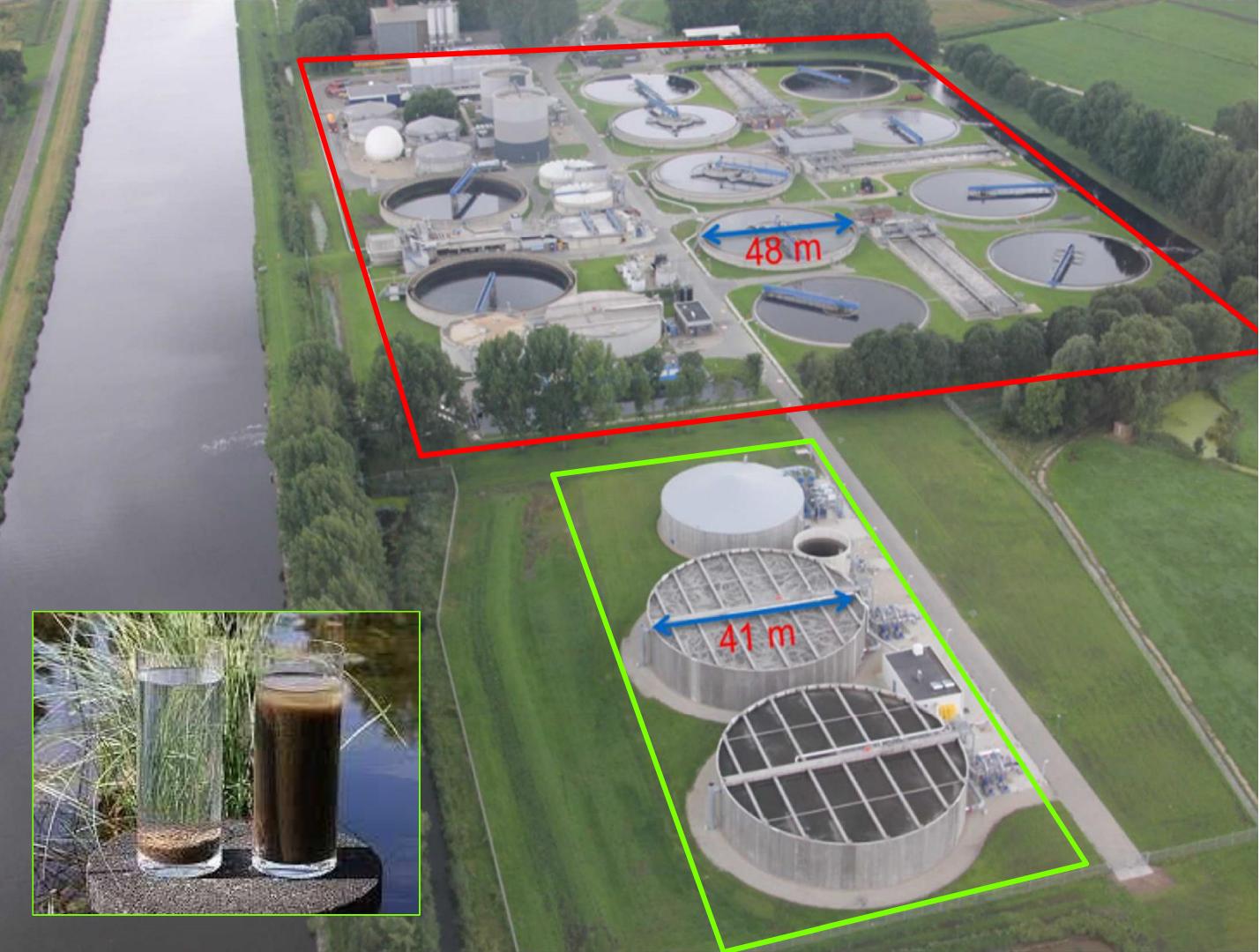
# Minder grondstoffen gebruiken: Compacte zuivering – Aeroob korrelslib



# Unieke gelaagde structuur in bacteriekorrels

- Biomassa makkelijk in de reactor te houden, minder hulpstoffen (ijzer, flocculanten);
- Compact ontwerp, minder bouwmateriaal;
- Lage investeringen;
- Laag elektriciteit verbruik;
- Alle biologische processen (COD, P, N) in 1 tank.





# Flexibele zuivering Verdygo

WWTP Simpelveld NL

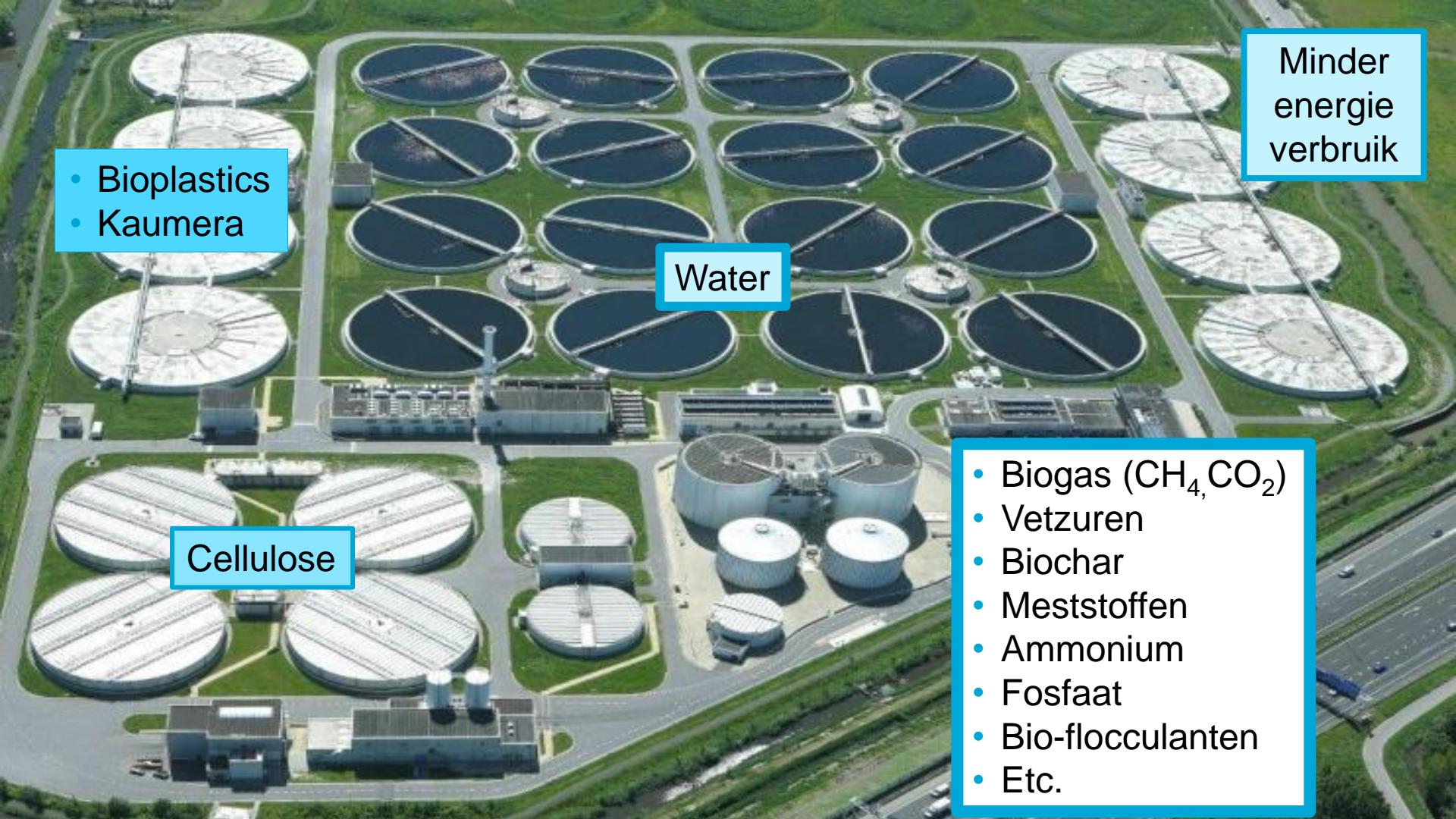


# Speciale grondstof uit korrelslib



**kaumera** ([www.Kaumera.com](http://www.Kaumera.com))

- geëxtraheerde EPS uit korrelslib;
- Waterafstotend, waterbindend, en vlamvertragend na verschillende behandelingen;
- Kan gebruikt worden als: bindmiddel en water afstotende laag in textiel of verpakkingindustrie, bio-stimulant of bemestende coating in de landbouw, of uithardingsmiddel voor cement
- Volle schaal extractie installaties op 2 locaties



- Bioplastics
- Kaumera

Water

Cellulose

Minder  
energie  
verbruik

- Biogas ( $\text{CH}_4, \text{CO}_2$ )
- Vetzuren
- Biochar
- Meststoffen
- Ammonium
- Fosfaat
- Bio-flocculanten
- Etc.

# Focus van de waterschappen

- fosfaat
- cellulose
- bioplastics en vetzuren
- energie
- biomassa
- Kaumera
- CO<sub>2</sub>



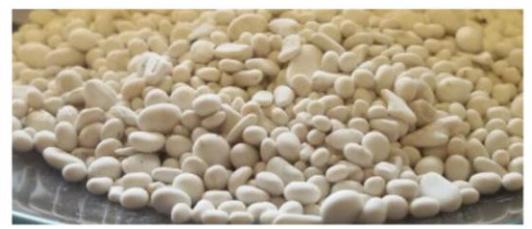
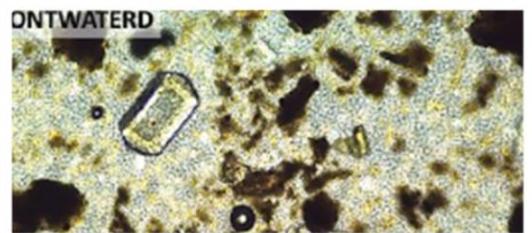
Geen noodzaak voor nieuwe  
zuiveringstechnologien,  
alleen naschakelingen



# Waarom grondstoffenterugwinning?



# Waarom grondstoffenterugwinning?



# Waarom grondstoffenterugwinning?



# Waarom grondstoffenterugwinning?

Slibverbranding: einde levensuur installaties en slibcrisis

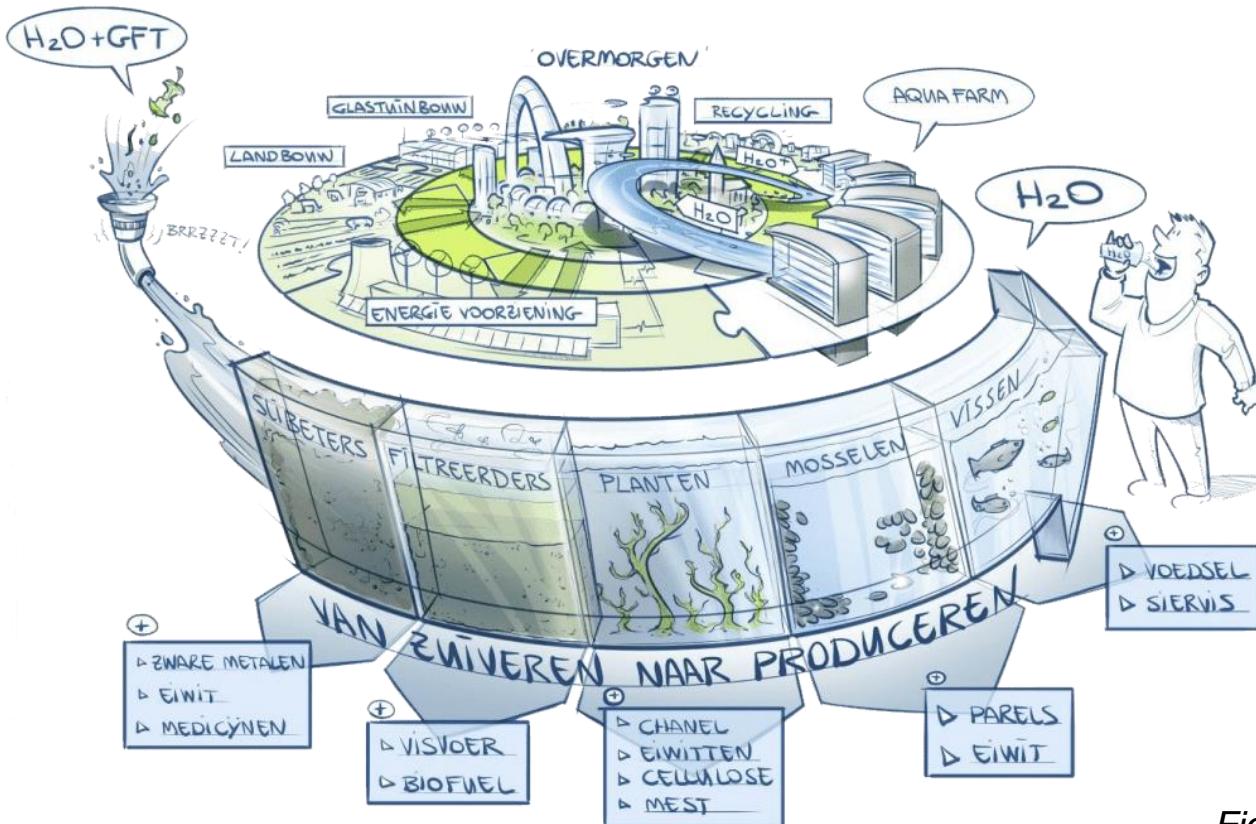
Nieuwe manieren van slibverwerking:

- Betere slibaafbraak (ontwerp slibgisting en voorbehandeling)
- Vergaande slibaafbraak (pyrolyse, superkritisch vergassen)
- Grondstof uit slib
- Geen slib door fysisch-chemisch zuiveren (??)

Biogas productie van slib   $\Leftrightarrow$  Slib afbraak 

Conversie   $\Leftrightarrow$  Ontwaterbaarheid   $\Leftrightarrow$  transport kosten 

# Gebruik van ecologie ....



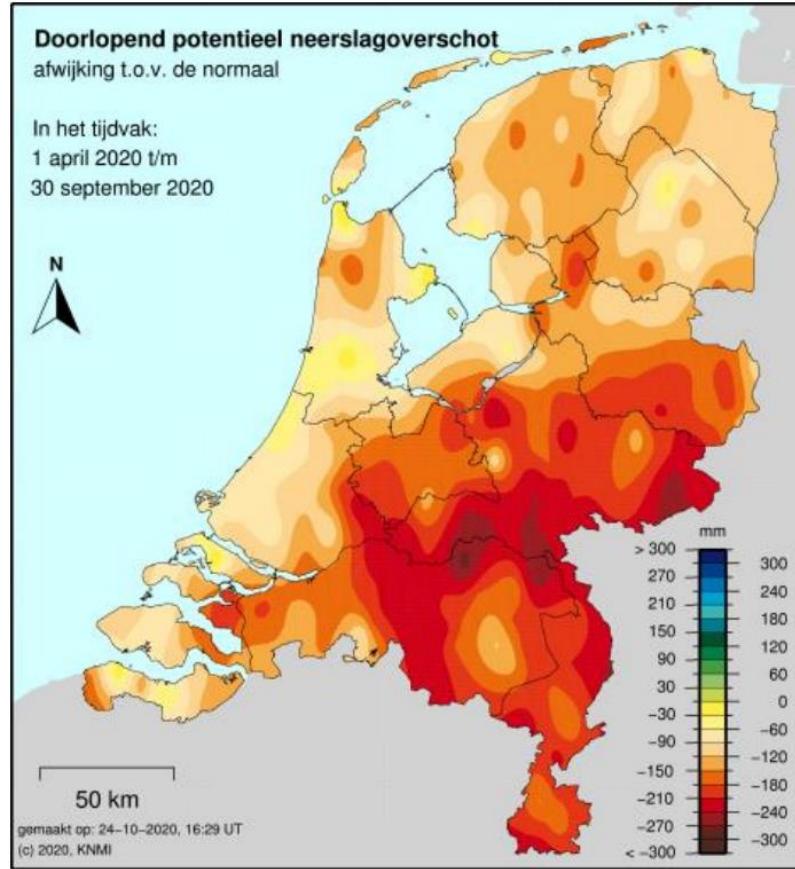
# ....of technologie



# Speciale grondstof onder de aandacht:

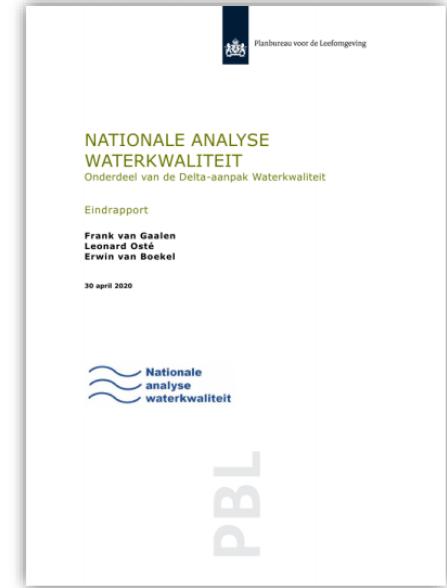


# Water overschot of tekort?



# Alternatieve bronnen voor waterproductie

- bronnen voor drinkwater staan sterk onder druk
- in droge perioden neemt verbruik sterk toe
- bevolking groeit, meer drinkwater nodig
- oppervlaktewaterkwaliteit sterk beïnvloed door effluentlozingen
- meer verontreinigingen in grond- en oppervlaktewater
- huidige infrastructuur winning vraagt een groot ruimtebeslag (vanwege bronbescherming)
- *aanvullende, nieuwe bronnen nodig*



# Speciale grondstof = water

Water terugwinning voor:

- Irrigatie
- Grondwater suppletie
- Natuur
- Recreatie
- Proces water
- Drinkwater
- ....

# Veel aandacht voor drinkwater uit afvalwater: waar is dit?



<https://www.veolia.com/en/newsroom/news/drinking-water-recycling-wastewater-windhoek-namibia>

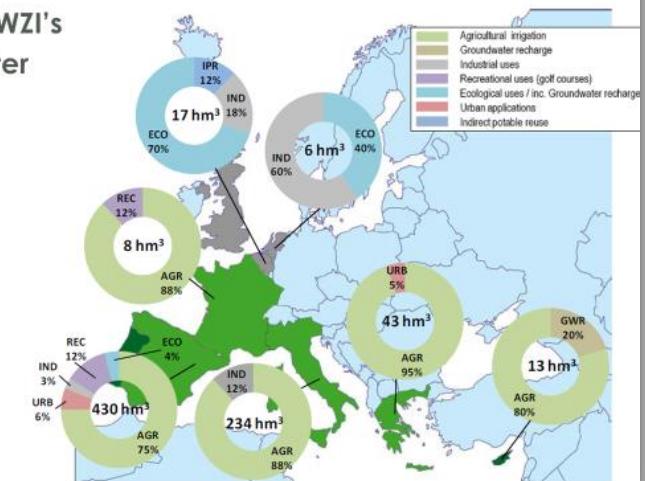
# Water terugwinning

> 10 cases en vele onderzoeken

- Wilp
- Haaksbergen
- Oijen
- Helmond
- Groote Lucht
- Wervershoof
- Terneuzen
- Epe
- Garmerwolde
- Bath
- .....
- WiCe Waterfabriek (KWR/STOWA)
- AquaConnect
- Capillaire Nanofiltratie
- EffluentFit4Food
- End-of-Waste effluent RWZI's
- Vervolg Ge(o)zond Water
- .....



**WATERFABRIEK** DE NIEUWE BRON



# Van Rioolwater naar drinkwater

## Uitdagingen:

- Technologie: robuuste productie
- Monitoring: kwaliteitsgarantie
- Impact watersysteem
- Acceptatie en gedrag
- Samenwerking, institutioneel



# Nieuwe analytische methoden en monitoring



# Nieuwe ontwikkelingen

- Artificial intelligence in RWZI voor:
  - Sturing effluent kwaliteit
  - Vermindering emissie broeikasgassen
  - Digital twins voor beter begrip procesaanpassingen
- Monitoring rioolwater en effluent voor het in kaart brengen van gezondheid (COVID)
- Goedkope en snelle analytische technieken voor monitoring pathogenen, ARB, microplastics, medicijnresten, etc.



# Rioolwater in megesteden wereldwijd



**FP**

# Distribution of Cities 2014

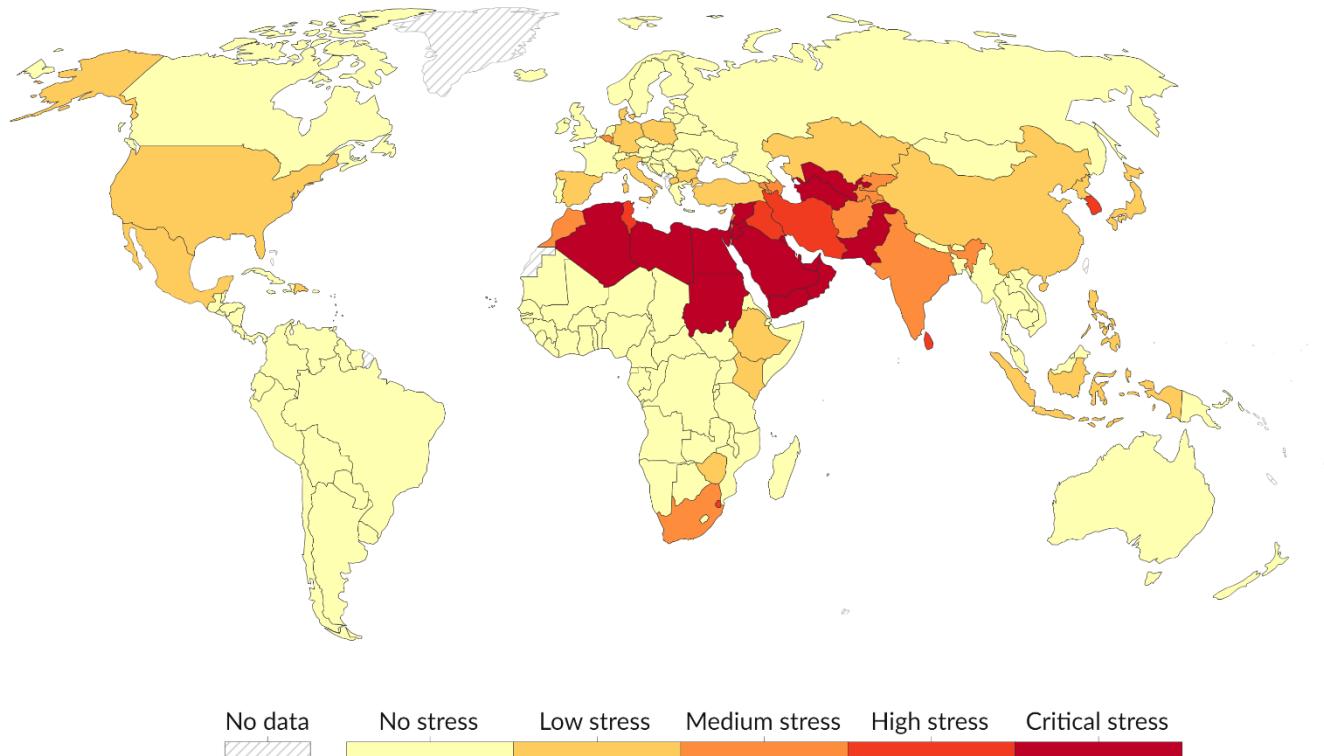


• 1-5 MILLION   • 5-10 MILLION   • 10 MILLION+

FOREIGN POLICY / DATA VIA THE UNITED NATIONS

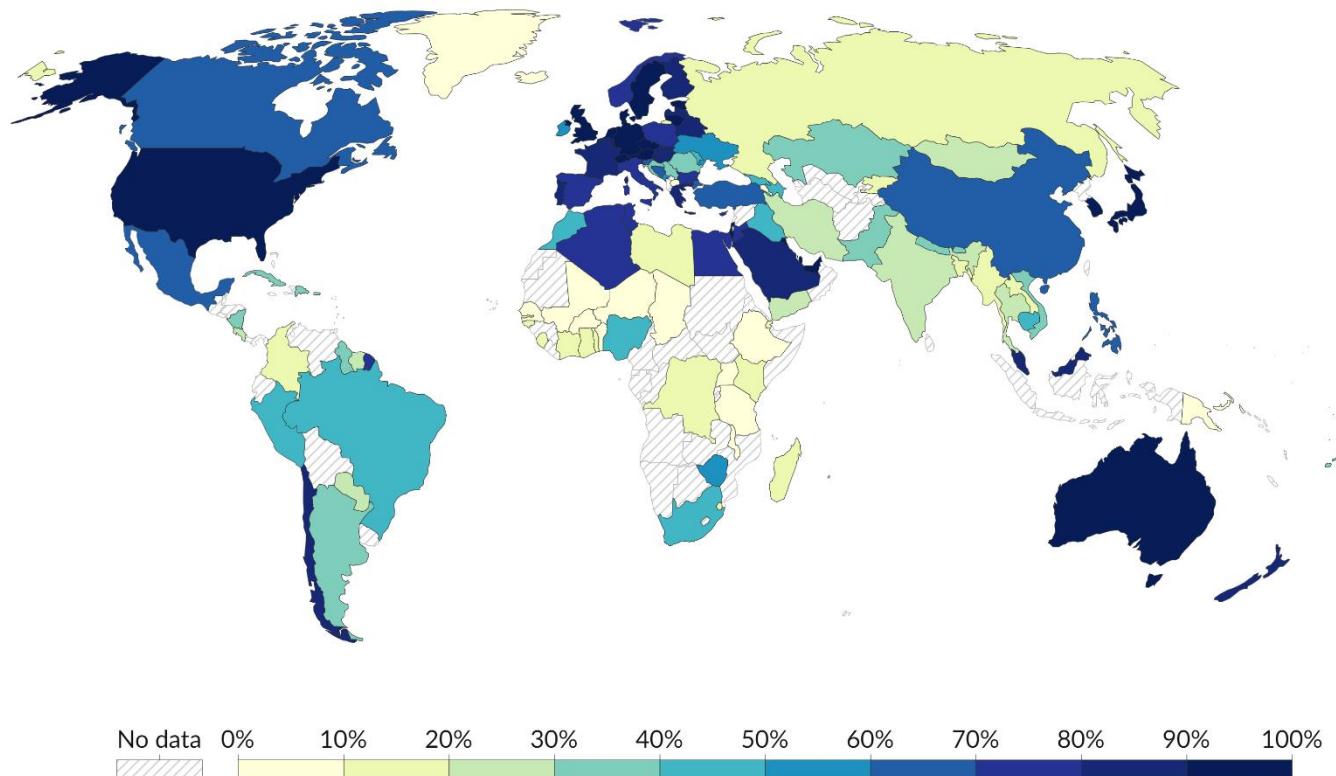
# Freshwater withdrawals as a share of internal resources, 2020

Freshwater withdrawals refer to total water withdrawals from agriculture, industry and municipal/domestic uses. Withdrawals can exceed 100% of total renewable resources where extraction from non-renewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable.



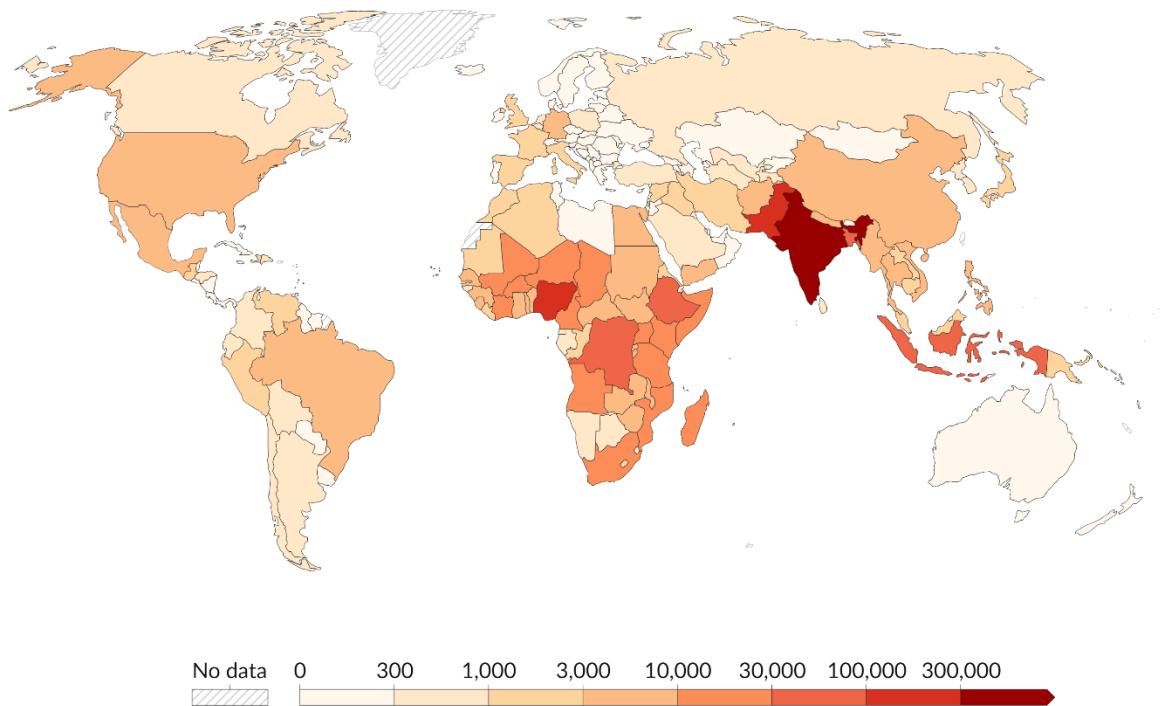
# Share of domestic wastewater that is safely treated, 2022

The proportion of wastewater from households and the service industry that is safely treated at the source or through centralized wastewater treatment plants before being discharged into the environment.



# Diarrheal disease deaths, 2019

Estimated annual number of deaths from diarrheal diseases<sup>1</sup>.



Data source: WHO, Global Health Estimates (2020)

[OurWorldInData.org/diarrheal-diseases](https://OurWorldInData.org/diarrheal-diseases) | CC BY

1. Diarrheal diseases: Diarrheal diseases are a group of illnesses that are usually caused by viral, bacterial, or protist infections. They tend to be spread through contaminated food or drinking water, or between people through the fecal-oral route or direct contact. There are many public health measures that can prevent diarrheal disease, including sanitation, clean drinking water, pasteurization, food safety, and hand washing with soap.



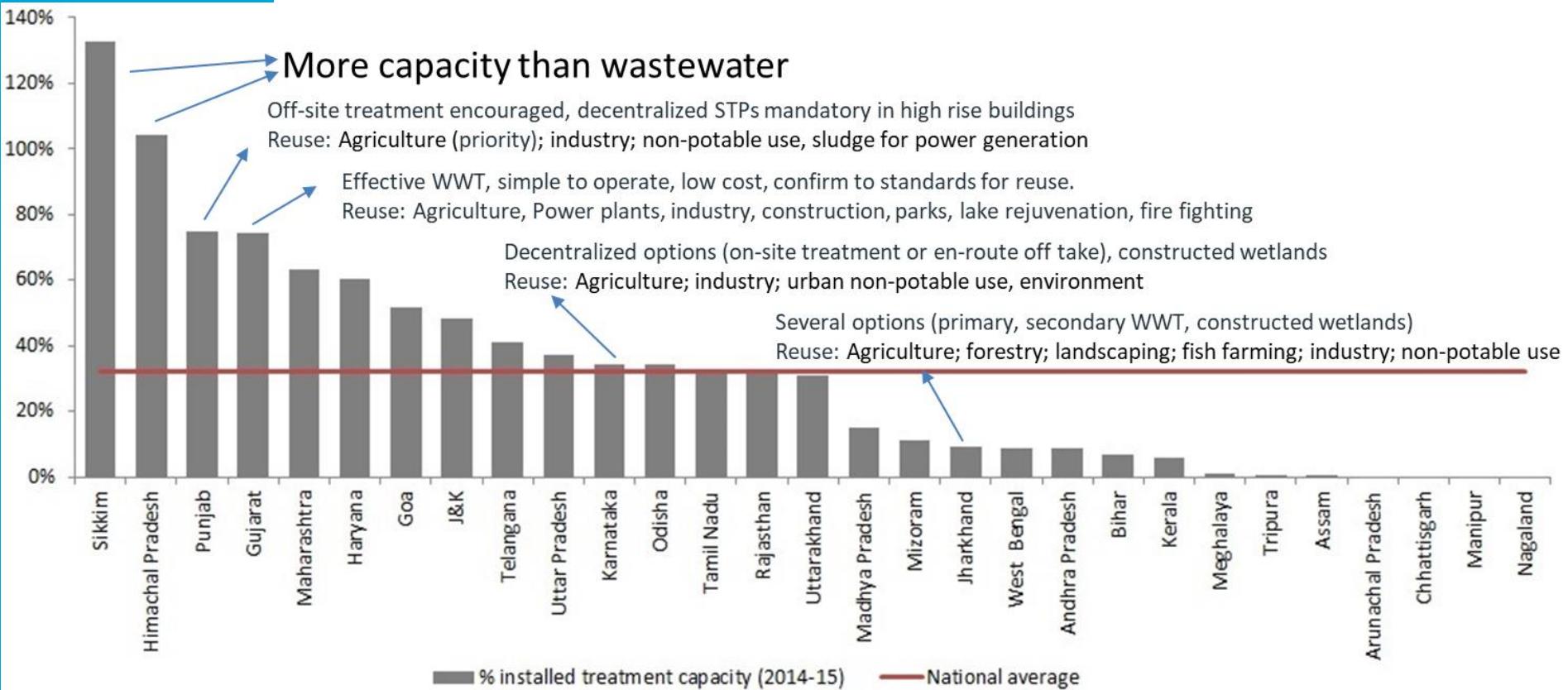
# Flexibele zuivering

# Decentraal & terugwinning

New Dehli India

Projecten in India op gebied van decentrale rioolwaterzuivering....

# Afvalwaterzuivering in India



## Barappulah Drain - New Delhi

Catchment: 3.3 mln mensen,  $90000 \text{ m}^3\text{d}^{-1}$

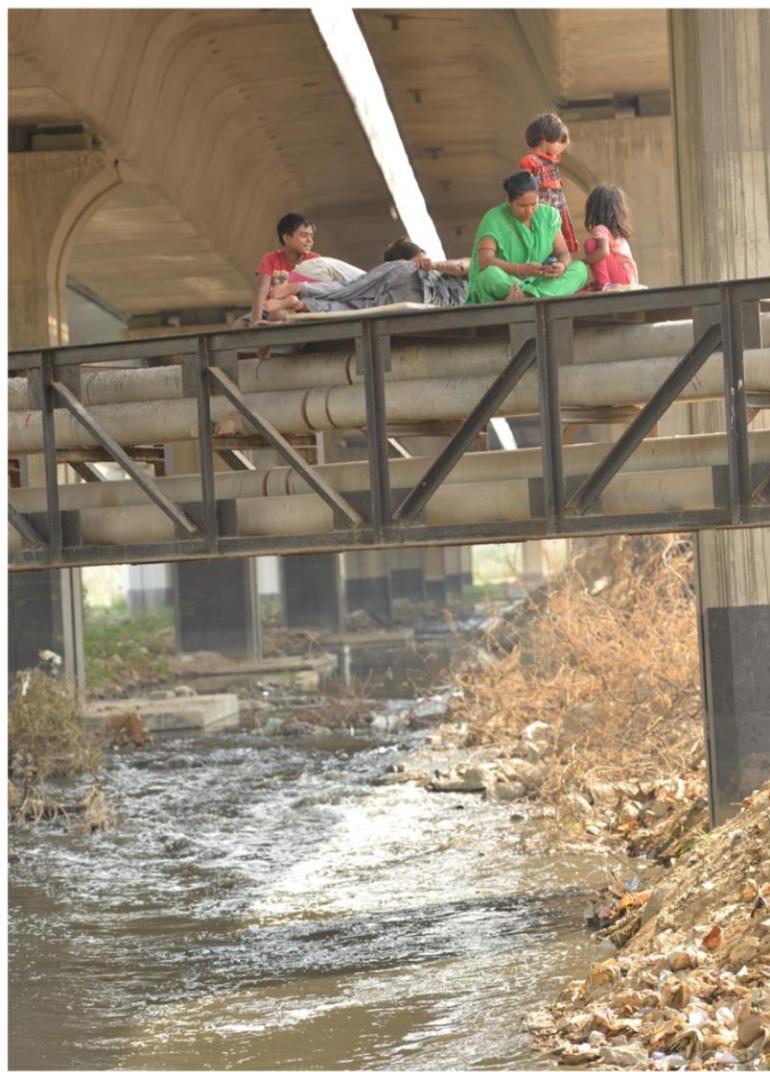
Totale lengte >20 km

Wisselende temperaturen

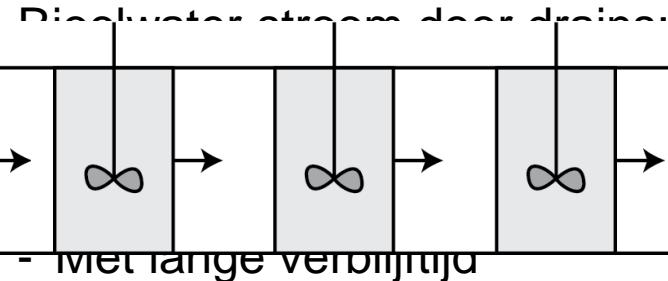
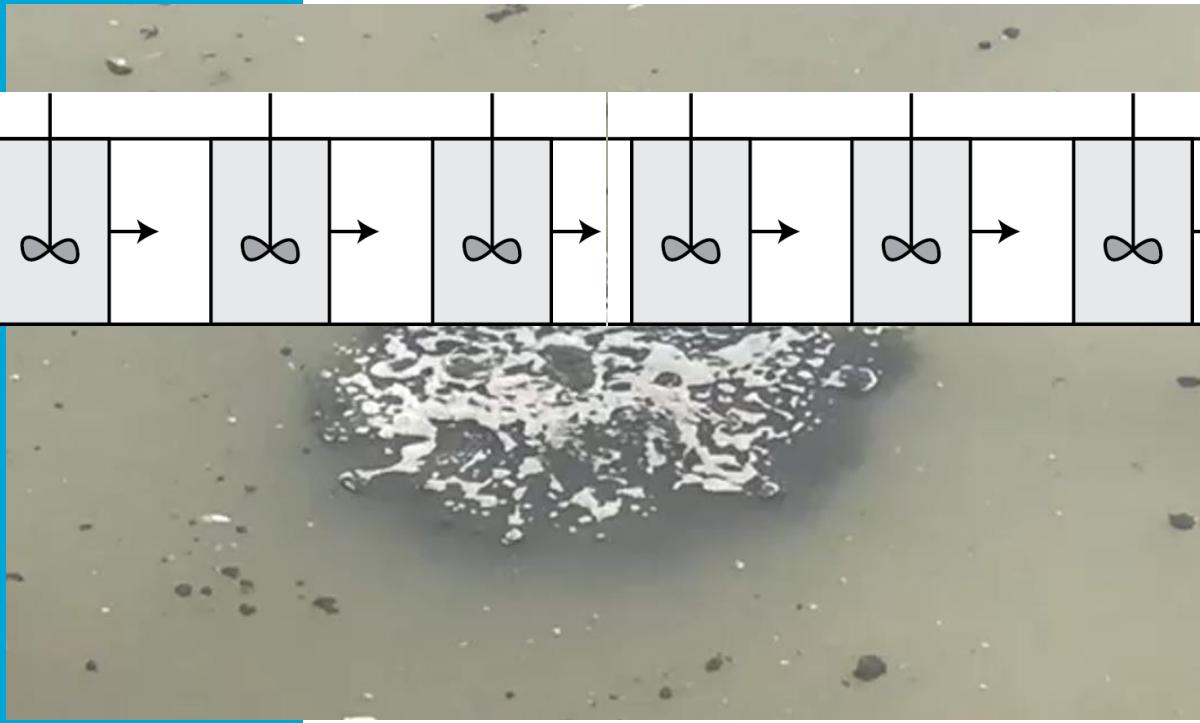
Tijdens moesson grote verdunning

Compositie? Variërend boven- en benedenstrooms





# Broeikasgas emissie



Als, helft organische deeltjes  
en alle opgeoste org. stof  
anaeroob omgezet  
in de Barappulah:  
 $\sim 10,000 \text{ m}^3 \text{ CH}_4/\text{dag}$   
(of 350,000 MJ/dag)

?

99% gerioleerd land, met lage temperatuur  
en lage retentie tijd in het riool



Geen waterhergebruik of acquifier recharge: effluent naar oppervlaktewater  
Perfecte effluent kwaliteit, nog steeds broeikasgasemissies uit riool en zuivering

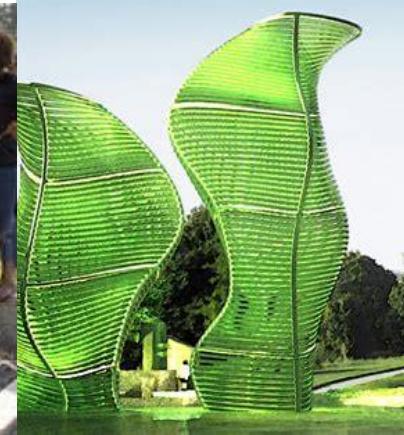
# Oplossing aan het eind van de drain?

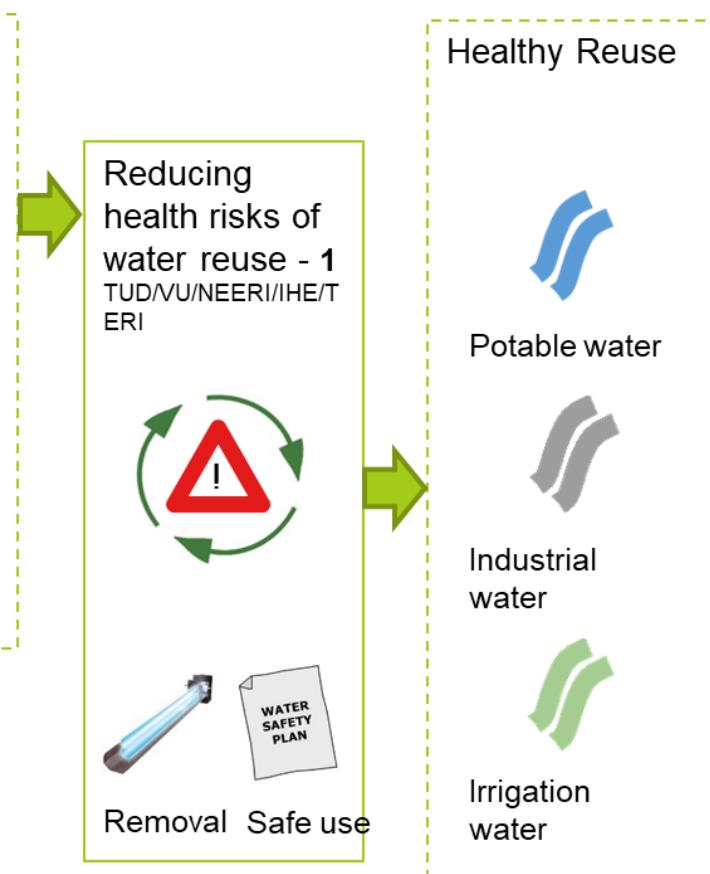
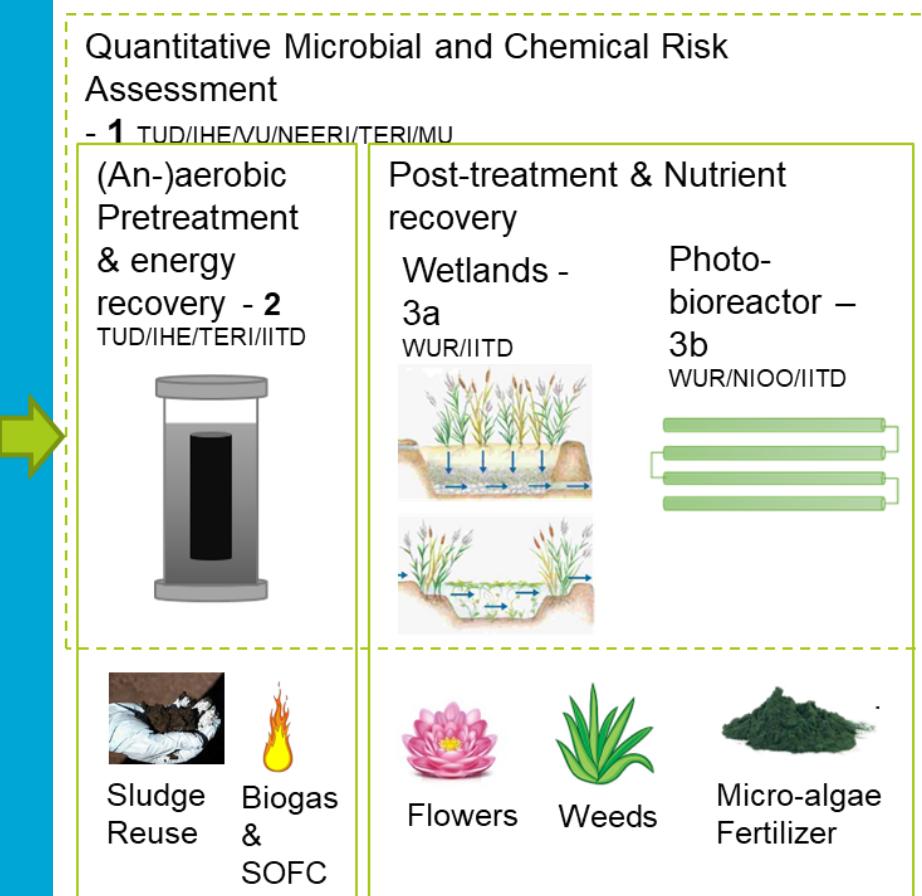


Hoge kosten in 1 keer, nog steeds drain gerelateerde problemen, O&M haalbaar?

# Decentrale zuivering van afvalwater

- Dichter bij de mensen (als er nog geen riolering is)
  - Stadsverfraaiïng
  - Bronscheiding
  - Direct hergebruik grondstoffen mogelijk
- 
- Economy of scale
  - Monitoring
  - Robuust: betrouwbaarheid en aandacht





# In DU and JNU

Students  
Akhu Sharmin  
Akhu Sharmin  
the student wing of Barapullah  
Barapullah Students Union (BSU),  
the National Students Union of  
India (NSUI) and ASUA are  
going to 'Cleanse' the  
JNU elections will be  
closely watched this year as the  
students' union (NSTU) election  
is set to see greater turnout.  
India's Student Association (ASA)

## Indian, Dutch scientists to revive Barapullah drain

HT Correspondent  
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com>

NEW DELHI: Indian and the  
Dutch government  
need to revive the Barapullah  
drain to meet the  
water needs of the  
surrounding area.

Barapullah, a 2.5-km drain,  
was once a stormwater channel  
in New Delhi. Today, it is impossible  
to collect any water from the  
drain, reflecting the severe  
drought and water crisis in the  
region and south India's  
neighbourhood.

The agreement was signed  
between the department of  
Water Supply and Sanitation, and the  
Netherlands government, and the  
Indian scientists (from their  
Institute of Water and  
Sanitation Sciences) located  
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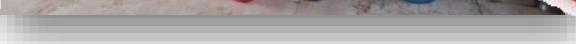


These tools will be used to  
clean the Barapullah drain by  
removing trash from the two main  
channels at UTP (Urban  
Treatment Plant) and then  
treating the water by removing  
solids and chemicals by  
processes such as sedimentation  
and biofiltration. The  
process will remove the  
undissolved particles in which  
microorganisms decompose  
oxygen and carbon dioxide  
solid waste will be removed by  
using membranes to filter

different rivers either  
study the nature of the  
water or to treat the  
water before it is  
released into the  
environment. This  
process is important  
because it helps to  
reduce the amount of  
pollution in the  
water and makes it  
safer for humans  
and animals to drink.

Water treatment is  
done through a  
series of processes  
such as sedimentation  
and biofiltration. The  
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undissolved particles  
in which microorganisms  
decompose oxygen and  
carbon dioxide solid  
waste will be removed by  
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safer for humans  
and animals to drink.



# Acceptance For cooking, bathing higher: In Barapullah, many open to using treated water, but not for drinking

Over 420 households from high, middle and low income groups, living near the Barapullah drain, were interviewed for the perception survey — part of a five-year joint initiative named LOTUSHR between Indian and Dutch research institutes on developing a holistic wastewater management approach.

Written by **Shivam Patel** | New Delhi |  
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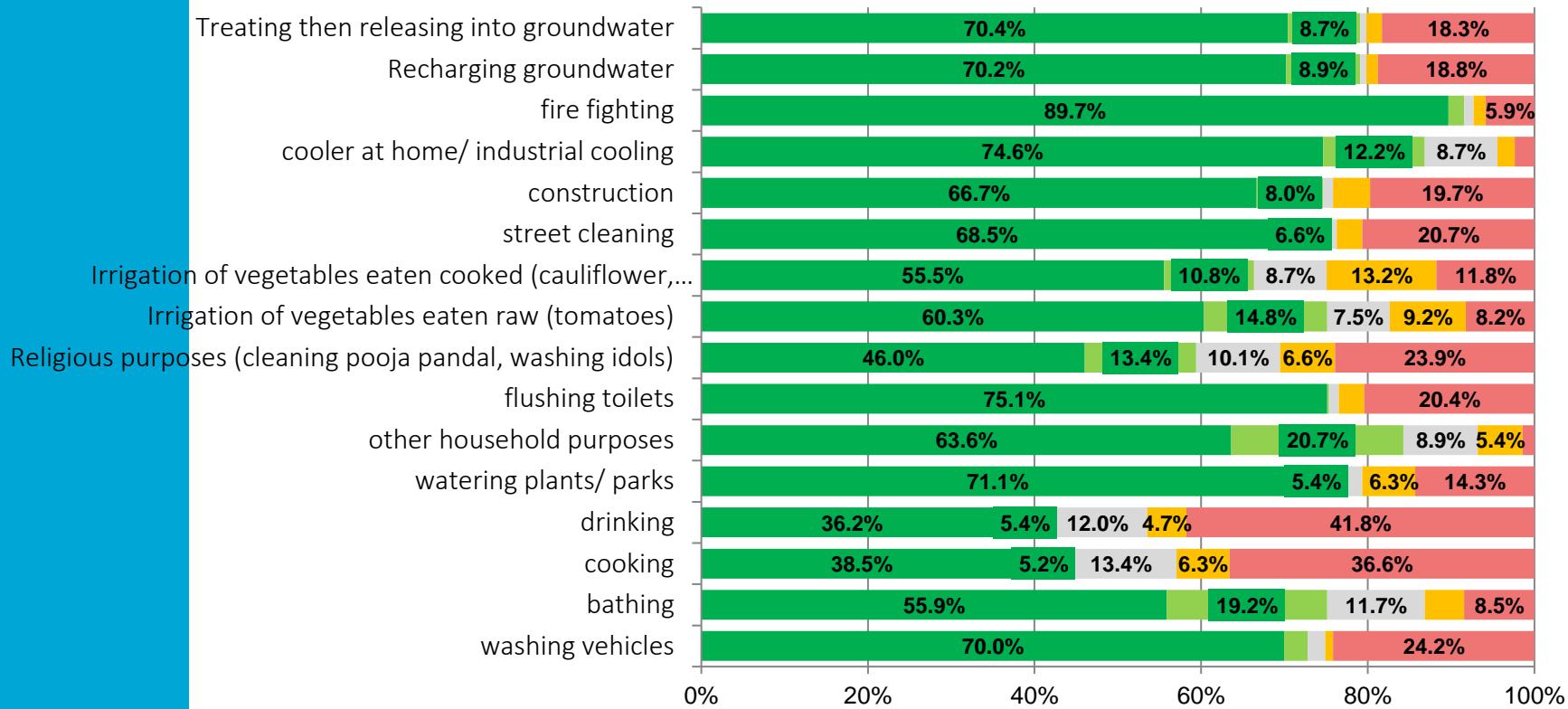
TERI Blogs: Published on 18 Apr 2019

<https://www.teriin.org/blog/addressing-socio-cultural-barriers-are-key-ensuring-reuse-treated-waste-water>

Published on 29 May 2019

<https://www.teriin.org/blog/build-confidence-among-users-towards-safety-treated-waste-water>

***data, fig. and pictures by Yoyita Ghose and Mehar Kaur, TERI, 2018  
in the scope of the LOTUS-HR programme***



Majority is aware of water shortage in Delhi or experienced it themselves

Majority have the “yuck factor” but would accept reuse if people around them do so.

