

Séminaire REUT

26 septembre 2024 | Centre de Congrès les Atlantes, Les Sables d'Olonne

# La REUT au service de l'eau potable en France et à l'étranger

## Partages d'expériences et enseignements



Avec le soutien financier de :



# 22 ans de ré-infiltration de la nappe pour un usage eau potable à Coxyde en Belgique

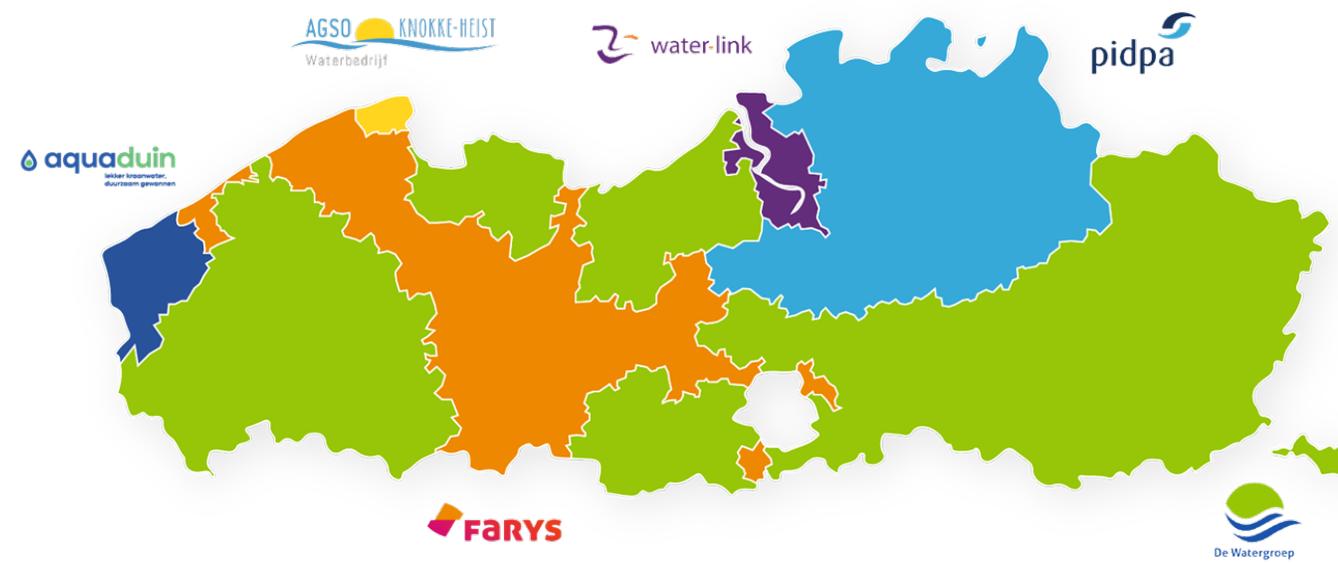
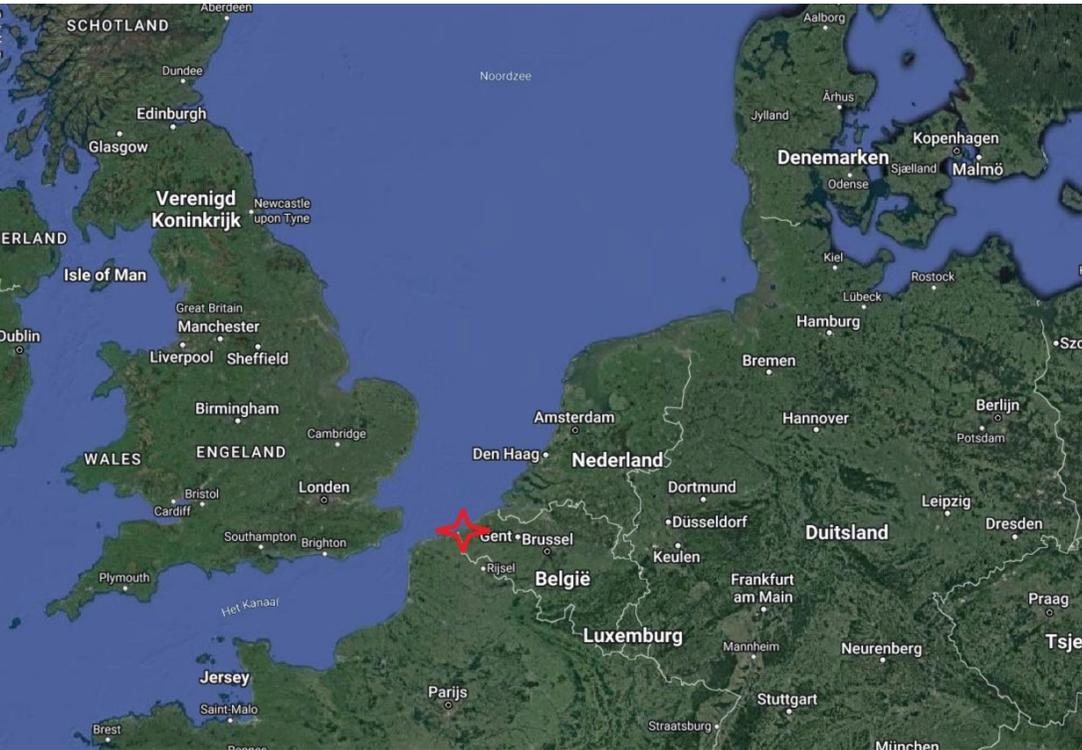
**Séminaire REUT – 26 septembre  
2024**

Emmanuel Van Houtte

**2024**

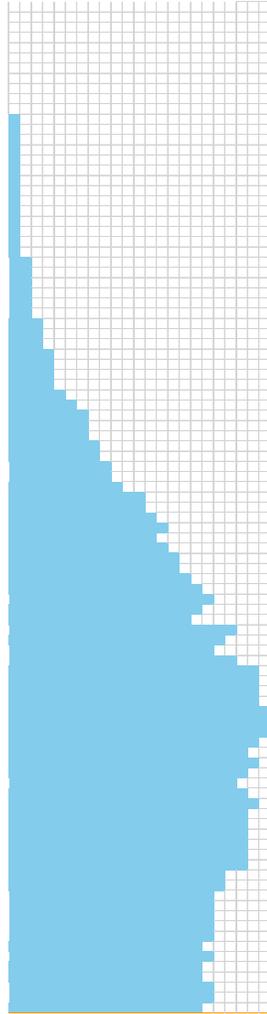


# Aquaduin



# Aquaduin, notre histoire

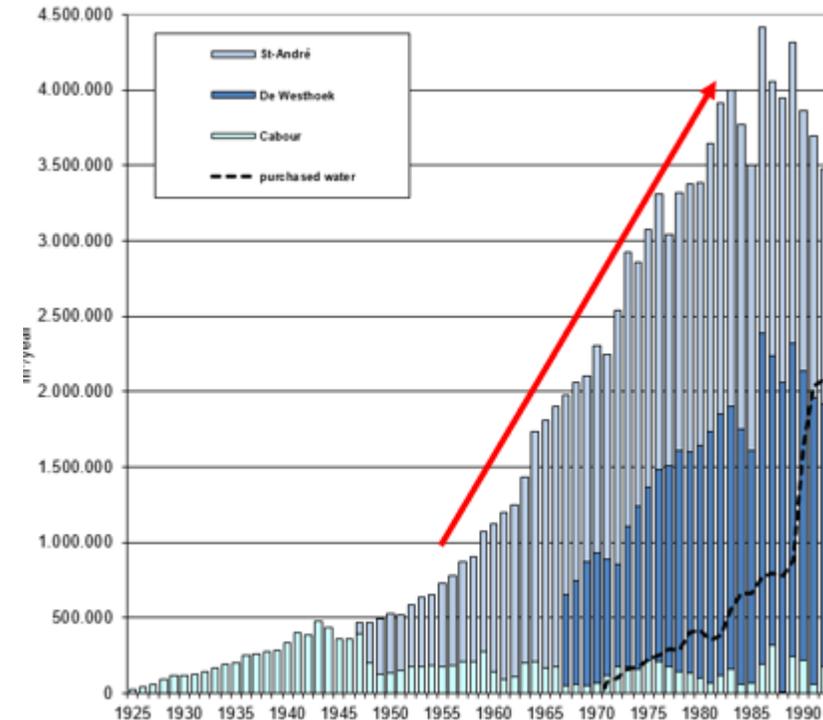
- 1924 Création de l'IWVA: reprise des installations réalisées dans les dunes de Cabour, installés par l'armée belge en 1917 (De Panne)
- 1946 Début du pompage dans les dunes de St-André (Coxyde)
- 1967 Début du pompage dans les dunes du Westhoek (De Panne)
- 1971 L'IWVA achète de l'eau potable chez les voisins flamands
- 1997 L'IWVA achète de l'eau potable chez les voisins français
- 2002 Réalisation du projet de recyclage et de MAR à St-André – Arrêt du pompage à Cabour
- 2021 Nouveau nom: Aquaduin
- 2024 Aquaduin fête ses 100 ans d'existence



# Déclencheurs du recyclage d'eau combiné à la recharge des aquifères

## **l'augmentation de la demande en eau potable**

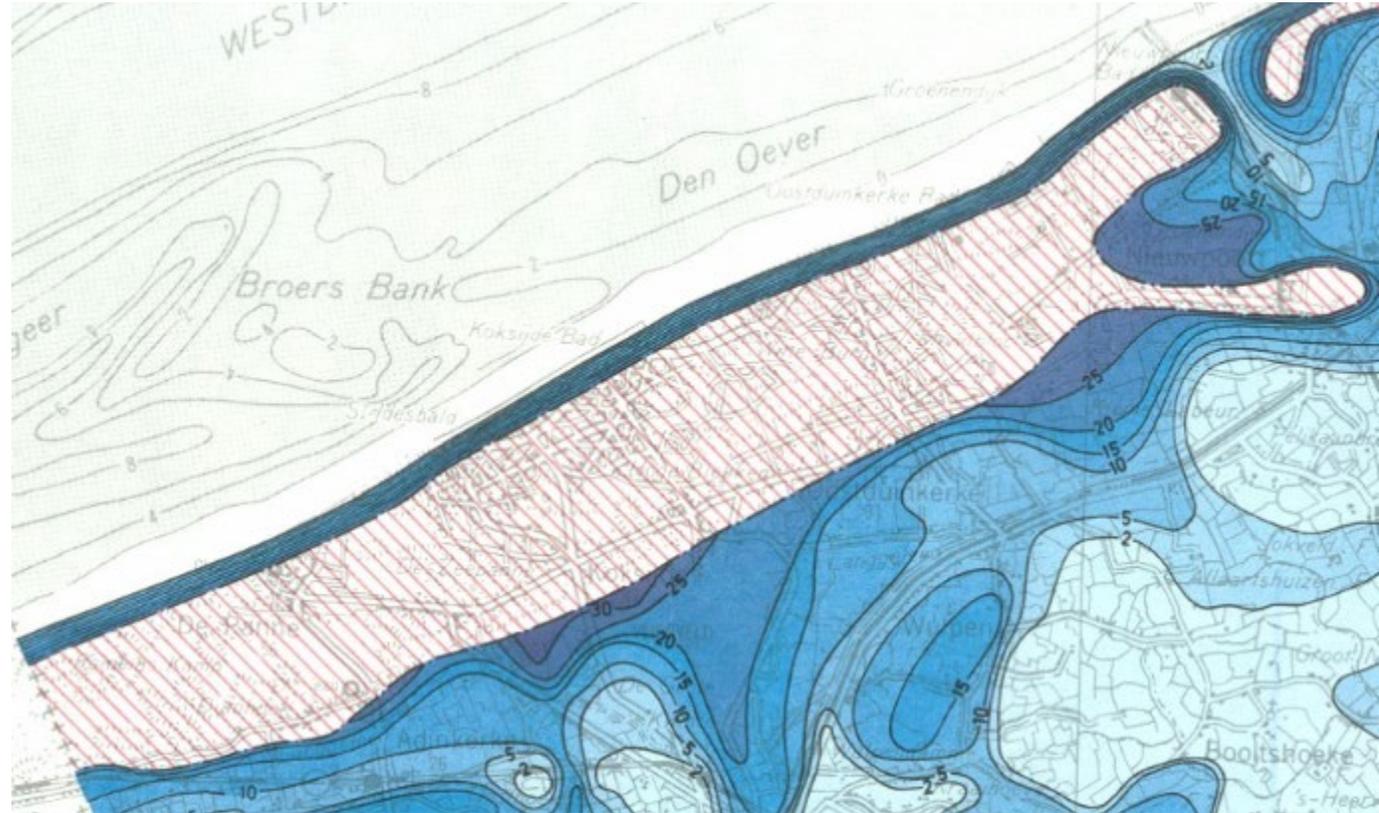
À la fin des années 1980, en raison de l'augmentation de la demande en eau potable depuis les années 1960, l'extraction des eaux souterraines dans les aquifères dunaires a atteint sa limite.



# Déclencheurs du recyclage d'eau combiné à la recharge des aquifères

## Présence de l'eau salée

La présence d'eau salée au nord et au sud des dunes a nécessité une gestion durable des eaux souterraines pour garantir l'écoulement des eaux souterraines depuis les dunes vers le nord et le sud.



# ***Déclencheurs du recyclage d'eau combiné à la recharge des aquifères***

## **Gestion naturelle des dunes**

Les dunes ont un grand potentiel écologique et comme une grande partie des dunes a été perdue au fil du temps, il fallait accorder attention aux parties restantes pour protéger et augmenter les valeurs écologiques.



# Pourquoi le recyclage de l'eau ?

Les premières expériences de recyclage (direct) de l'eau ont été menées à:  
CHANUTE

moins réussi

WINDHOEK (Namibie)

opérationnel depuis 1968  
sans membranes osmose inverse

ORANGE COUNTY

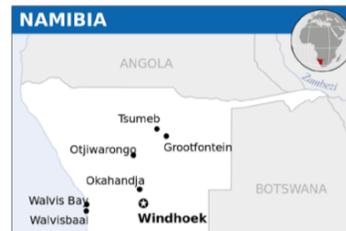
opérationnel depuis 1976

An early example of the direct reuse of wastewater for potable purposes occurred in Chanute, Kansas following the drought of 1952–57.<sup>2</sup> During the period from October 14, 1956 through March 14, 1957, because of the critical shortage of water, municipal wastewater treatment plant effluent was recycled through the water treatment plant and introduced into the water distribution system. Although the water met existing microbial standards, with continued recycling public acceptance decreased and “bottled-water sales flourished.”

The wastewater reclamation plant in Windhoek, Namibia (Figure 1) is the **longest running** DPR plant in the world. The scheme has been in operation since 1968 previously known as the **Goreangab Water Reclamation Plant (GWRP)**. Prior to this, reuse of sewage effluent in Namibia had only been considered for supply to power stations, but even then, reuse was never implemented. A combination of factors (**drivers**) forced the water utility in Windhoek to seek other water alternatives to meet the demand. These drivers included:

- the water crisis in 1957;
- rise in population growth;
- significant decline in annual rainfall; and
- increased evapotranspiration.

With the lack of perennial rivers in Windhoek and the impractical costs of water transportation from other regions, wastewater effluent was again considered, but this time for potable purposes. The GWRP was commissioned and after rigorous pilot testing (1960-1968), in 1968, secondary treated sewage effluent was reclaimed, blended with dam water, and added directly into the city's water supply to meet up to 12% of the daily demand [\[1\]](#).



## Water Factory 21–Orange County

- Began operation in 1976
- 20 million m<sup>3</sup>/yr
- Flocculation, re-carbonation, multi-media filtration, RO, activated carbon, and disinfection
- Groundwater injection to prevent seawater intrusion



# Pourquoi le recyclage de l'eau ?

Dans les années 1990, l'ultrafiltration a été testée comme prétraitement de l'osmose inverse; de nouveaux matériaux membranaires ont rendu l'osmose inverse plus efficace et plus durable.

Station d'épuration des eaux usées de Wulpen à courte distance  
essais  
commencés  
en 1997

## Yuck aside, debate needed on toilet-to-tap

OUR VIEW: Some places, like Cloudcroft, began the process of reusing water for non-potable solutions, too

## Skepticism greets L.A.'s toilet-to-tap water project

By Harrison Sheppard and Michael Coit  
LOS ANGELES DAILY NEWS

LOS ANGELES—Sewage water flushed by San Fernando Valley residents will one day end up flowing from faucets throughout the East Valley and much of Los Angeles as part of a new toilet-to-tap project that starts as early as Monday. The concept seems repulsive at first glance, but state health officials



Purified water flows from a tap at the wastewater treatment facility in San Diego last week. San Diego's partial success with reclaimed water, 12 years after its City Council recoiled from the toilet-to-tap concept, offers a blueprint for other districts considering wastewater reuse for the fast-growing Southwest's diminishing water supplies. *David W. Kravitz* / New York Times

## 'Toilet-to-tap' water gains acceptance

By FELICITY BARRINGER  
New York Times

STATE

## Toilet-to-tap or showers-to-flowers?

From The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO

A city commission wants to flush a toilet to tap proposal that would mix a small amount of treated sewage with the city's drinking water. Instead, he is floating a "showers-to-flowers" plan.

By BETSY BLANEY  
The Associated Press

LUBBOCK — Texas would rely more on treated toilet water and pumping rainwater into aquifers to serve the state's growing population.

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# La combinaison recyclage de l'eau (WPC Torreele) et MAR (St-André)

Après de nombreuses années d'essais (infiltration:1991,1993 et recyclage : 1996-2000), Aquaduin a décidé de combiner le recyclage de l'eau et la MAR.



 **aquaduin**  
lekker kraanwater,  
duurzaam gewonnen

## Managed aquifer recharge

in combination with

water reuse

  
**Aquafin**

- Natural groundwater extraction reduced
- Implemented into ecological management of dunes
- Maximum use of existing infrastructure
- Wastewater treatment plant nearby
- Effluent available all year and of acceptable quality



- Indirect Potable Reuse (IPR)
- Environmental
- Agricultural
- Industrial
- Urban
- Recreational
- N/A
- Multipurpose

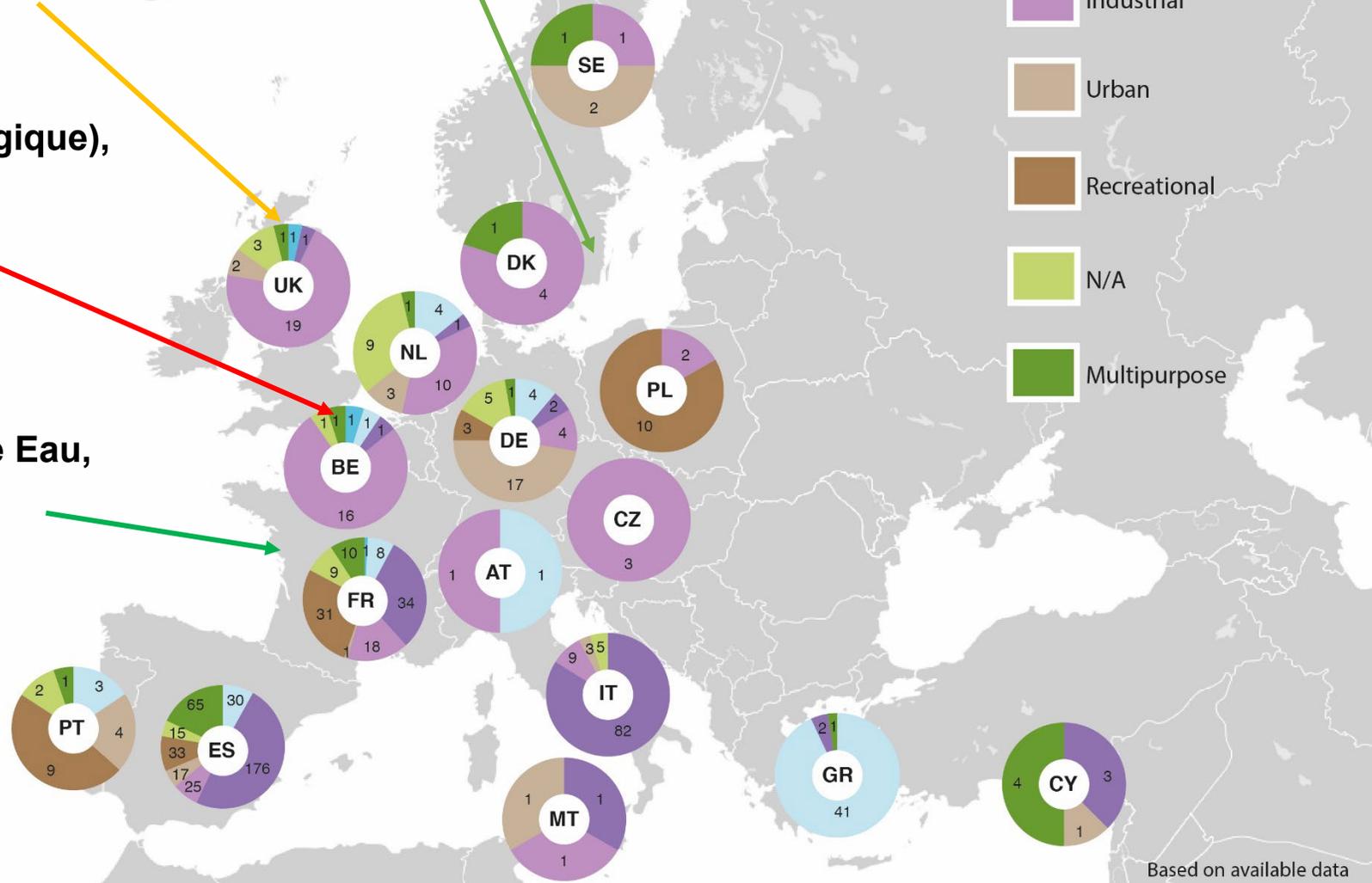
**Systeme de recyclage de Langford,  
2003**

**WPC Torreele/MAR St-André (Koksijde, Belgique),  
2002**



**Vendée Eau,  
2024**

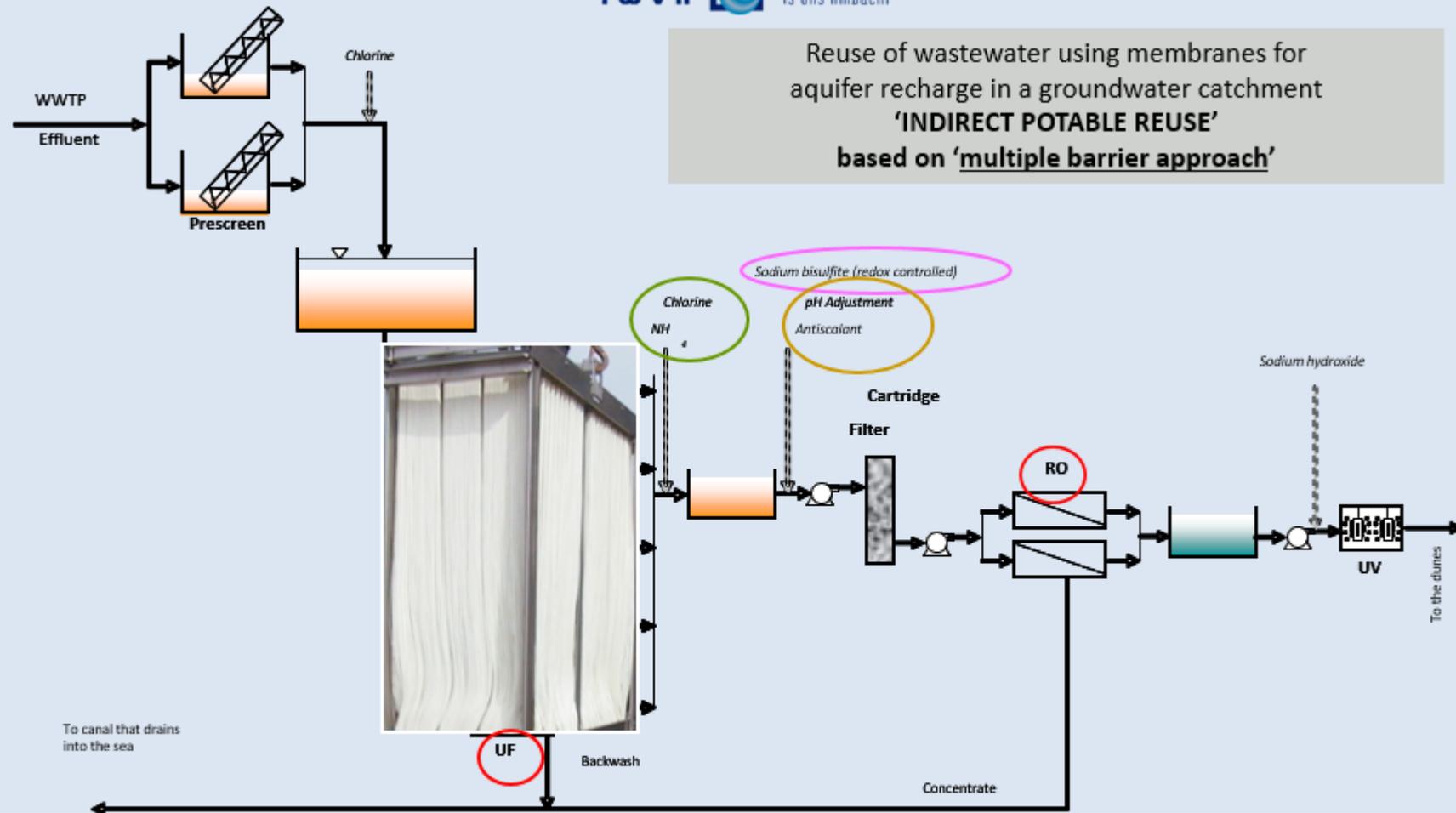
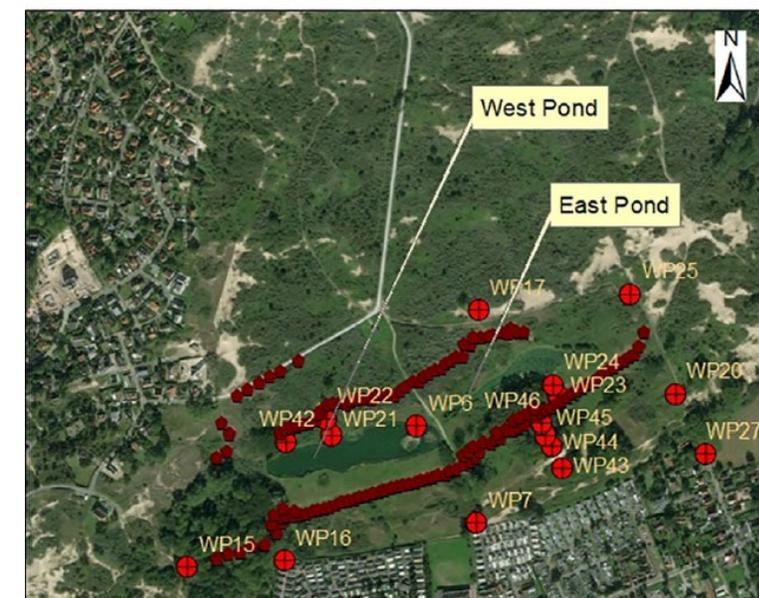
**Mörbylånga, Suède,  
2018**



L'IWVA a commencé  
la réutilisation de l'eau  
combinée à  
MAR en 2002

## CONCEPT DE BARRIÈRES MULTIPLÉS

St-André Managed Aquifer Recharge Facility



Reuse of wastewater using membranes for  
aquifer recharge in a groundwater catchment  
**'INDIRECT POTABLE REUSE'**  
based on **'multiple barrier approach'**

Multiple barrier approach for microbiological safety

+ biofouling prevention by dosing of monochloramines

+ redox controlled dosing of bisulfite to protect membranes against chlorine

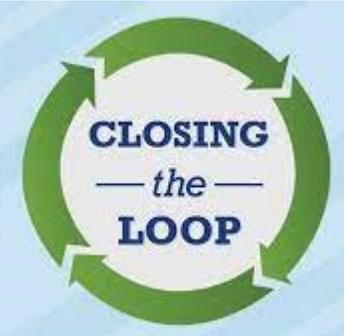
+ scaling prevention dosing sulfuric acid (pH correction ) and anti-scalant

# Pourquoi des membranes ?

- Une condition écologique voulait que l'eau d'infiltration corresponde à la qualité naturelle de l'eau des dunes, c'est-à-dire à une faible teneur en sel et en nutriments.
- La source étant un effluent d'eau usée, il convient de prendre en compte tous les risques connus. Une étude HACCP a été réalisée pour évaluer et couvrir les risques.
- À cette époque, les hormones sont devenues un sujet d'actualité. Il s'est avéré qu'elles pouvaient être éliminées par osmose inverse.



# Expériences avec la combinaison RECYCLAGE DE L'EAU/MAR



## ***Expériences avec la combinaison RECYCLAGE DE L'EAU/MAR***

### **Approche basée sur le contrôle des risques – *Water Safety Plan***

- + Des contrôles en ligne sont mis en place selon les risques identifiés;
- + Analyse régulière de l'eau dans un laboratoire accrédité;
- + Suivi quotidien par l'opérateur à base de mesures manuelles;
- + Rapport mensuel, puis trimestriel, sur les performances de l'usine ;
- + Contacts réguliers avec l'exploitant de la station d'épuration des eaux usées (Aquafin)

## ***Expériences avec la combinaison RECYCLAGE DE L'EAU/MAR***

### **RÉSULTATS :**

- + Pas de problèmes avec des substances chimiques préoccupantes dans les eaux d'infiltration et les eaux souterraines "recaptées".
- + La durée de vie des membranes pour l'UF est de 8 ans en moyenne ; pour l'OI, elle est de 6 ans.
- + La consommation de produits chimiques et d'électricité est surveillée en permanence

# Expériences avec la combinaison RECYCLAGE DE L'EAU/MAR



## RECLAIM WATER

### Water Reclamation Technologies for Safe Artificial Groundwater Recharge

Project no. 018309

Specific Targeted Research Project

Thematic Priority 'Global Change and Ecosystems'

## 5. Conclusion

- Low levels of pathogens were detected in the three sites.
- Advanced tertiary treatment technology, prior to SAT, produced effluent water of microbiological drinking water quality (*E. coli* and enterococci absent in 100 mL water, CEE98/83 EC) depleted of all analysed pathogens in Torreele.

Science of the Total Environment 408 (2010) 4923–4930



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journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv)



## Quantification of pathogenic microorganisms and microbial indicators in three wastewater reclamation and managed aquifer recharge facilities in Europe

Caterina Levantesi <sup>a,\*</sup>, Rosanna La Mantia <sup>b</sup>, Costantino Masciopinto <sup>b</sup>, Uta Böckelmann <sup>c,1</sup>, M. Neus Ayuso-Gabella <sup>d</sup>, Miquel Salgot <sup>d</sup>, Valter Tandoi <sup>a</sup>, Emmanuel Van Houtte <sup>e</sup>, Thomas Wintgens <sup>f</sup>, Elisabeth Grohmann <sup>c,2</sup>

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# Expériences avec la combinaison RECYCLAGE DE L'EAU/MAR



## RECLAIM WATER

Water Reclamation Technologies for Safe Artificial Groundwater Recharge

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APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, Jan. 2009, p. 154-163  
0099-2240/09/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/AEM.01649-08  
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Vol. 75, No. 1

## Quantitative PCR Monitoring of Antibiotic Resistance Genes and Bacterial Pathogens in Three European Artificial Groundwater Recharge Systems<sup>†</sup>

Uta Böckelmann,<sup>1,†§</sup> Hans-Henno Dörries,<sup>1,¶§</sup> M. Neus Ayuso-Gabella,<sup>2</sup> Miquel Salgot de Marçay,<sup>2</sup> Valter Tandoi,<sup>3</sup> Caterina Levantesi,<sup>3</sup> Costantino Masciopinto,<sup>4</sup> Emmanuel Van Houtte,<sup>5</sup> Ulrich Szewzyk,<sup>1</sup> Thomas Wintgens,<sup>6</sup> and Elisabeth Grohmann<sup>1\*</sup>

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TABLE 6. Antibiotic resistance genes detected at Torreele

15 November 2008

Mo and sample no.	Mean copy no./100 ml (SD) <sup>a</sup>					
	<i>terO</i>	<i>ampC</i>	<i>ermB</i>	<i>vanA</i>	<i>mecA</i>	<i>blaSHV-5</i>
<b>January</b>						
1	1.05 × 10 <sup>7</sup> (3.54 × 10 <sup>6</sup> )	0 (0)	1.92 × 10 <sup>5</sup> (1.06 × 10 <sup>4</sup> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
2	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
3	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
4	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
5	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
6	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
<b>July</b>						
1	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
2	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
3	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
4	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
5	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
6	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
<b>October</b>						
1	4.35 × 10 <sup>6</sup> (5.59 × 10 <sup>5</sup> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
2	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
3	5.92 × 10 <sup>3</sup> (1.39 × 10 <sup>3</sup> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
4	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
5	3.13 × 10 <sup>3</sup> (1.52 × 10 <sup>3</sup> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
6	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

<sup>a</sup> The given values are the means from two to four measurements, with standard deviations. Torreele was sampled three times, in January, July, and October 2007. The sampling points are described in detail in the text. Also see Fig. S1 in the supplemental material.

GW  
DW



L'osmose inverse est une barrière absolue contre les substances poly- et perfluoroalkyles (PFAS)

# Expériences avec la combinaison RECYCLAGE DE L'EAU/MAR

Regarding the variation of hydraulic conductivity, temperature has been identified as the dominant factor influencing this process. Results show that there is a strong correlation between temperature and infiltration rate on a daily scale. The temporal variation of temperature causes variation in kinematic viscosity. With increase in viscosity of recharge water, higher resistance is imparted by the pond bed to the flow of water.

In addition, the temperature of water influences the hydraulic conductivity of the soil. With the data obtained from the St-André MAR site, it is theoretically found that there is a 30% increase in hydraulic conductivity in summer than that in the winter. Lowering of temperature causes a reduction in hydraulic conductivity, thereby providing additional resistance to the flow of water through the pond bed. MODFLOW models have been used to simulate different conditions for summer and winter and it is found that with a lower leakance of the pond bed in the winter months, the recharge rate decreases by about 27%.

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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

WILEY

### Seasonal variation of infiltration rates through pond bed in a managed aquifer recharge system in St-André, Belgium

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<sup>1</sup>Water Management and Hydrological Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas

<sup>2</sup>Texas A&M AgriLife Research Center at El Paso, El Paso, Texas

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#### Abstract

In Belgium, IWVA uses managed aquifer recharge (MAR) to recharge the aquifer with treated wastewater generated from the communities to sustain the potable water supply on the Belgian coast. This MAR facility is faced with a challenge of reduced infiltration rates during the winter season when pond water temperatures near 4°C. This study involves the identification of the predominant factor influencing the rate

## ***Nouveaux développements à Aquaduin***

L'infiltration souterraine a été introduite en novembre 2014 (50 m) et étendue en 2016 pour atteindre 300 m de longueur.



Avantages :

- Pas de recontamination, pas de colmatage
- Les températures restent stables : plus chaudes en hiver, donc meilleure infiltration et pas d'augmentation en été.



# *Nouveaux développements à Aquaduin*

Décembre 2018

Agrandissement du bassin d'infiltration avec 100 m de longueur



Mars 2019

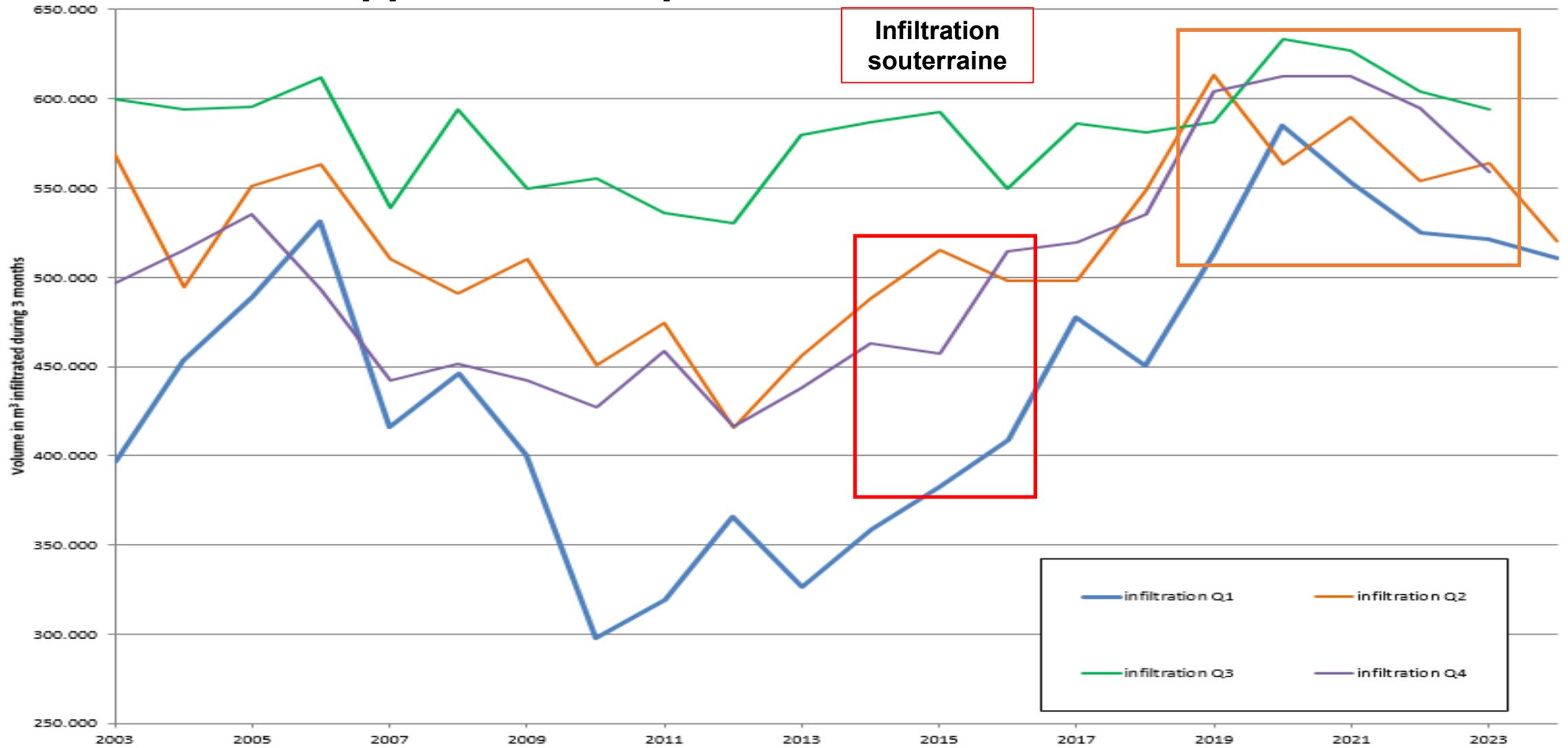
Un bassin nécessaire pour l'eau de rinçage des filtres à sable a été réaménagé en bassin d'infiltration

## **RESULTAT:**

- Augmentation de la capacité d'infiltration
- Réduction du pompage d'eaux souterraines



# Nouveaux développements à Aquaduin



# Le projet de recyclage/MAR est une adaptation au changement climatique

## Projection de l'élévation du niveau de la mer

*Le niveau de la nappe est plus élevé grâce à l'infiltration*

Le été seront plus secs avec plus de canicule

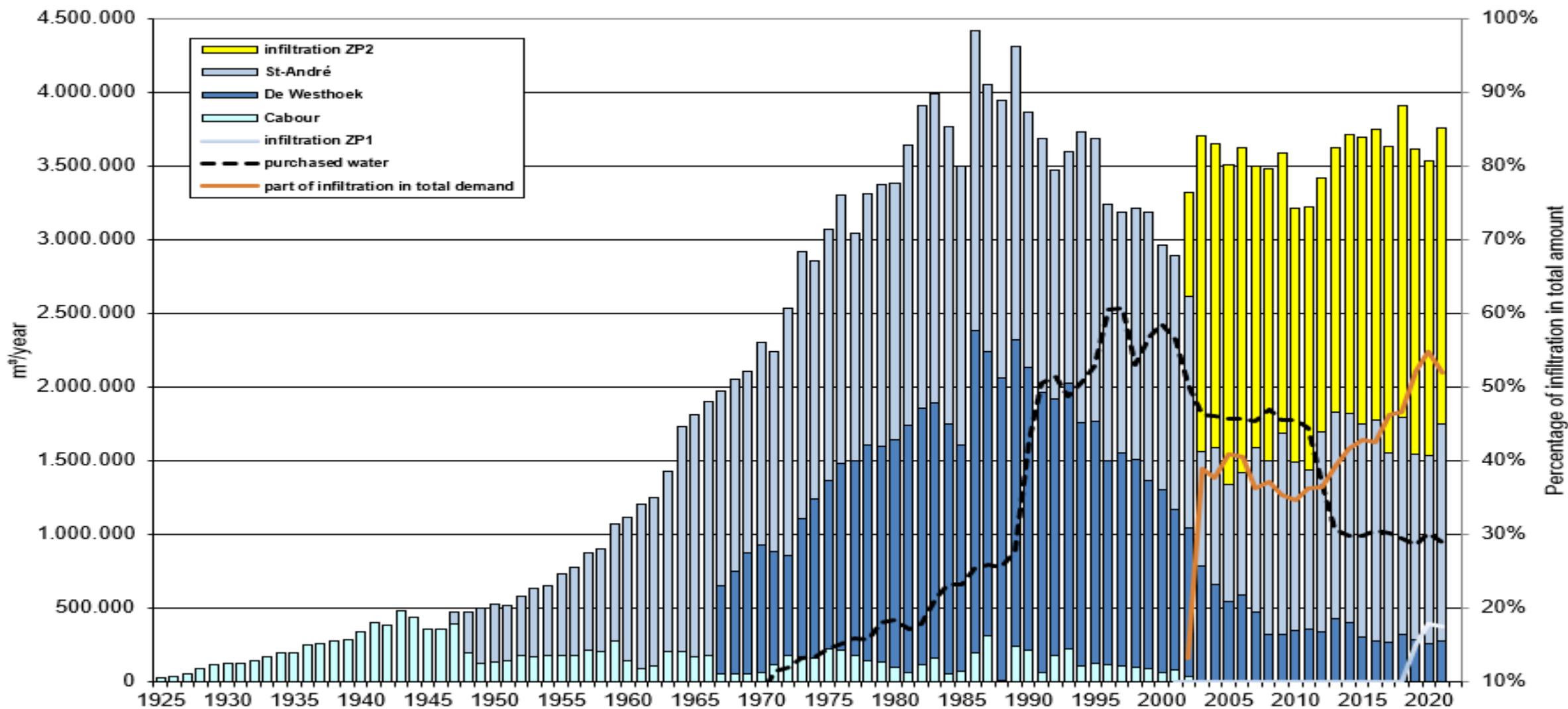
*Plus d'infiltration possible en été grâce à des températures plus élevées*

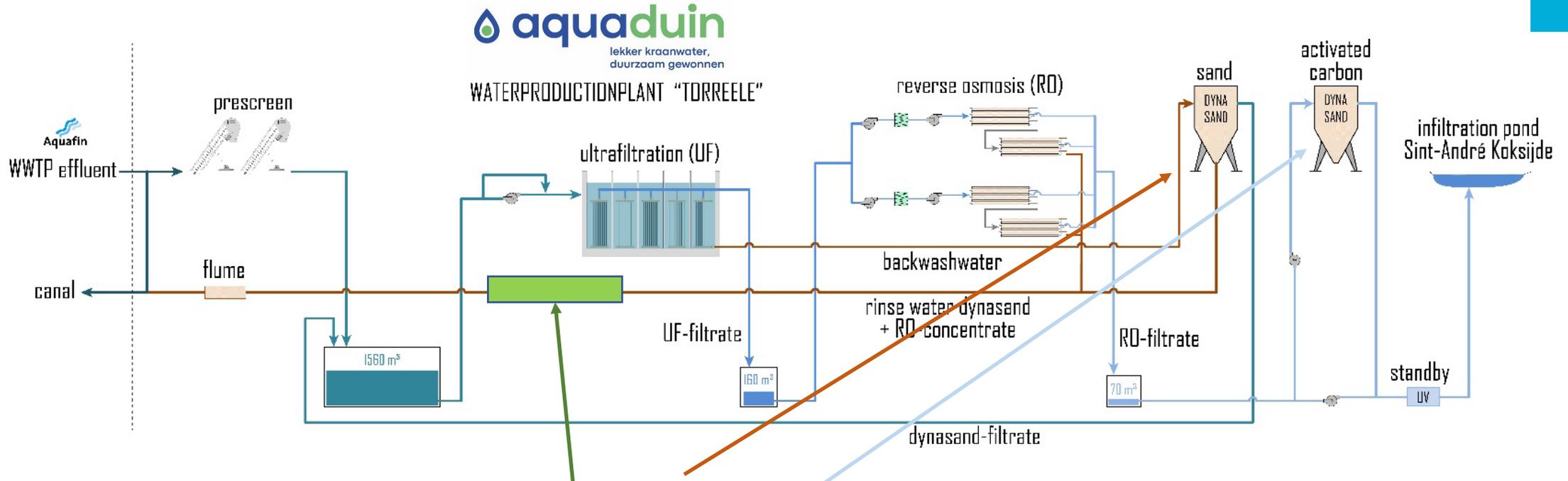
Pendant les périodes récentes de sécheresse, la combinaison de recyclage de l'eau / MAR a été plus robuste que les systèmes conventionnels de production d'eau potable.

13 MESURES RELATIVES  
À LA LUTTE CONTRE  
LES CHANGEMENTS  
CLIMATIQUES



**L'extraction des eaux souterraines a été largement remplacée par l'infiltration, permettant une augmentation des valeurs naturelles des dunes.**





L'eau de lavage à contre-courant de l'UF est réutilisée à l'aide d'un filtre à sable ; elle sera remplacée par l'ultrafiltration au cours de 2025/2026.

Préparation de la réutilisation directe de l'eau par filtration à charbon actif

Traitement naturel à base de saules pour le traitement des concentrats issus du traitement par l'osmose inverse est devenu opérationnel début 2022

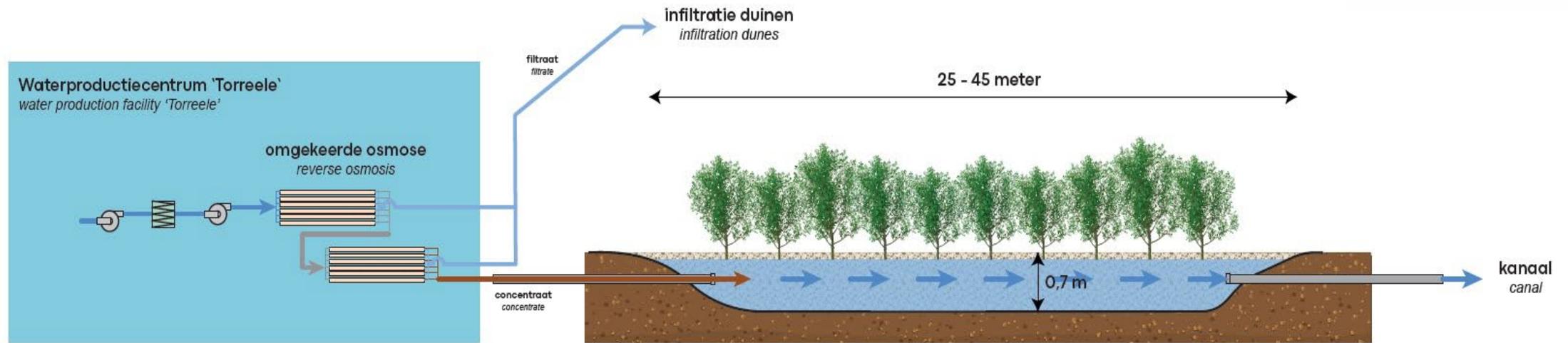


# Marais de saules



Un traitement naturel à base de saules a été construit en 2021 près du WPC Torreele (Wulpen, Koksijde) pour le traitement du concentré d'osmose inverse.

Le traitement est opérationnel depuis le début 2022.



# Marais de saules

Installation : 2021



# Marais de saules

Démarrage : fin 2021



Juillet 2024



# Marais de saules

Après le traitement des saules l'eau contient moins de nutriments

<=01/01/2022 - <=01/09/2024	Unit	Average IN	Average OUT	Removal rate based on average	Number of samples	Average removal rate
BOD	mgO2/l	5,5	0,8	85,3%	26	75,1%
COD	mgO2/l	127,3	118,3	7,0%	24	6,9%
total nitrogen	mgN/l	14,7	10,2	30,5%	33	29,8%
total phosphorous	mgP/l	2,9	2,7	6,3%	34	2,2%
zinc	µg/l	93,8	86,2	8,0%	31	5,4%

Échantillons quotidiens représentatifs prélevés à l'aide d'un échantillonneur



Projets pour les années à venir:

- étude de la possibilité de produire du biochar à partir des copeaux de bois de saule récolté;
- recherche pilote sur l'eau en vue de sa réutilisation partielle



Bonne et constante élimination de l'azote total

# CONCLUSION



Diminution de la dureté de l'eau potable  
Stabilité microbiologique  
Pas de problèmes avec les micropolluants

Amélioration des valeurs naturelles de l'environnement dunaire



Adaptation au changement climatique :  
Par le réapprovisionnement constant de la nappe phréatique dunaire  
le niveau de la nappe est assuré

La distribution d'eau potable est assurée et sécurisée  
Prix compétitif



La **QUALITÉ** devrait toujours être la **PRIORITÉ**





# Global Connections Map

Currently Under Construction  
Hold tight, a bigger better map is coming soon!

Click on the markers to show how water is managed across the world.

This resource has been developed by the Water Services Association of Australia in partnership with the WaterReuse Association,



**QUESTIONS?**

