

# Protecting the aquatic environment from urban runoff pollution **Project Overview**

### Tone M. Muthanna (NTNU)

# RELEVANCE OF THE TOPIC

POLLUTED STORMWATER RUNOFF: A GROWING THREAT (Chesapeake Bay Foundation) [3]

# Road runoff pollution damages London's rivers, study finds

(The Guardian) [1]

Urban water pollution is a major threat to groundwater and freshwater ecosystems



(IGB Berlin) [2]

Urban runoff...

- ... is increasing due to growing populations and subsequent urbanization
- ... is a significant pathway for pollution to contaminate aquatic ecosystems

... is, if it is not treated, releasing million tons of toxic, non-biodegradable and emerging contaminants to the environment

... pollution is not systematically measured, their toxicity effects are ill-defined and potentially underestimated

Sustainable strategies needed to treat urban runoff:

- Make urban runoff storage and treatment processes more common
- Especially urgent for densely populated cities where natural landscapes are insufficiently available to process, infiltrate and treat urban runoff
- More research needed



## PROJECT PARTNERS

### **RNTHAACHEN** UNIVERSITY







FLUV<sub>2</sub>S



Norwegian University of Science and Technology





ALMA MATER STUDIORUM Universită di Bologna

**WUAT** 





Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz



# PROJECT DATA SHEET

6

#### Protecting the aquatic environment from urban runoff pollution "StopUP"

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- European Union
- Project partners:
- Funding period:
- r unung periou.
- Project start:
- Project coordination:
- Work packages:

Funding volume:

3,766,439.50 €

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36	mor	nths				

Scheduled for 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2022

RWTH (Content organization: ISA; Administration: Department 4.2)

No.	Name of Organization	Acronym	Туре	Country
1	Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen	RWTH	University	DE
2	Aquafin NV	AQF	Water Supply	BE
3	Norwegian University of Science and Technology	NTNU	University	NO
4	ATD Ingenieurgesellschaft für Abwasserwirtschaft und technische Dienstleistungen mbH	ATD	SME	DE
5	University of Bologna	UNIBO	University	IT
6	FLUVES NV	FLUVES	SME	BE
7	HR Wallingford Ltd	HRW	Consulting	GB
8	TAUW BV	TAUW	Industry	NL
9	Affiliated Entity: Aqua Aurora BV	AA	SME	NL
10	Associated Partner: Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz	FHNW	University	СН
11	Institut Supérieur des Sciences Biologiques Appliquées de Tunis	ISSBAT	University	TN



# USE CASES

- Aachen (DE): Retention soil filters in urban catchments
- **Bologna (IT)**: Sewer of Bologna and pilot plant installed at the Bologna WWTP CSO
- **Birsfelden (CH)**: Use of rain radar and adaptive WWTP operation to minimize CSO spills in the Birs catchment



• Berchem & Wetteren (BE):

Treatment of high traffic roads and residential areas in the Antwerp region/ Shopping area runoff characterisation and treatment

- **Trondheim (NO)**: Nature-based solution retrofit in an urban catchment
- **Tunis (TN)**: Characterisation and treatment using improved constructed wetlands of stormwater runoff/sewage overflow



### Revised Urban Waste Water Directive

Stop

	2025	2030	2035	2040
Storm water overflows & urban runoff	Monitoring in place	Integrated plans for agglo. >100k p.e. & risk areas identified	Integrated plans in place for agglo.at risk between 10 and 100k p.e.	Indicative EU target for all agglo. > 10,000 p.e.
Nitrogen & Phosphorus	Identify areas at risk (agglomeration s of 10-100k p.e.)	Interim target for removal at facilities >100 p.e. & new standards	Removal in all facilities >100k p.e. & interim target for areas at risk	Removal in place in all areas at risk (between 10 and 100k p.e.)
Micro- pollutants	Set up of extended producer responsibility schemes	Areas at risk identified (10 to 100 k p.e.) & interim target for facilities > 100k p.e.	All facilities >100k p.e. equipped & interim targets for areas at risk	All facilities at risk equipped with advanced treatment
Individual appropriate systems (IAS)	Regular inspection in all member states (MS) & Reporting MS with high IAS	EU standards for IAS		
Small-scale agglomerations	New threshold of 1000 p.e.	All agglo. > 1000 p.e. compliant		
Energy	Energy audits for facilities >100k p.e.	Audits for all facilities >10k p.e., Interim target	Interim target for energy neutrality	Energy neutrality met and related GHG reduction met

# PROJECT GOALS IN TERMS OF RESEARCH FUNDING

Project's pertinence to the scope:

- "good quality of freshwater"
- "urban stormwater runoff pollution […] climate change affecting frequency and intensity of precipitation"
- <u>additional knowledge is needed on sources and transport pathways of diffuse pollution</u>"
- "urban runoff water quality management plans"
- "develop innovative and integrated concepts and technologies for urban drainage systems"
- "seek compomenetarities and synergies" (Water Quality Interception Tool)

#### Innovations and outputs:

- *#1: Novel alarming protocol for continuous monitoring of water quality*
- *#2: Adsorption + sieve filtration to retain pollution from CSO spills*
- #3: RSFcompact technology for CSO treatment
- #4: Smart real-time control loop for the sewer-WWTP interface
- #5: Urban Rainshell Nature based solution for stormwater treatment
- #6: Web-based tool 'Water quality Interception'
- *#7: Decision Support Method for Infiltration and Treatment Technologies*

 $(TRL 3 \rightarrow TRL 5)$   $(TRL 3 \rightarrow TRL 5)$   $(TRL 3 \rightarrow TRL 5)$   $(TRL 4 \rightarrow TRL 5/6)$   $(TRL 3 \rightarrow TRL 5)$   $(TRL 3 \rightarrow TRL 5)$   $(TRL 3 \rightarrow TRL 5)$ 





### Urban Runoff Water Quality Management Plans

#### MAIN HYPOTHESIS AND CONTEXT

#### **Revision of the European Wastewater Treatment Directive**

- Wastewater management plan to be developed (including runoff pollution),
- Measures to be taken to limit urban runoff pollution.

#### ISO 31000:2018 – Risk management – Guidelines:

- The URUQ-MAP is aligned with the ISO and emphasis on the principes of *Dynamic*, *Best available information*, and *Continual improvement*,
- The ISO is the reference regarding the points not defined in the current deliverable,
- Following the principle of continual improvement of the ISO, the URUQ-MAP is to be updated based on feedback from application in the different case studies.

#### **Pollution and risk:**

- Pollution risk is dynamic,
- Likelihood and consequence of pollution risk events are hard to quantify and subject to large uncertainties,
- The URUQ-MAP should be adaptable and explicitly account for uncertainties.



### Urban Runoff Water Quality Management Plans - Draft

#### Step 0 – Definition: System and objectives

- o System, boundaries, scales (time and space),
- o Objectives,
- o Available resources,
- o Stakeholder panel, 🍝

# Step 1 – Information: Evaluation of the available information:

- o Area of interest,
- o Measured information,
- o Pollutants of interest,
- o Available model,

The inputs are evaluated iteratively accounting for the relationship between them. This step consists in gathering and evaluate **available** *information*.

The output of the evaluation is a qualification of the different available inputs in terms of:

- Level of detail,
- Level of reliability,



- Likelihood of change,

#### Step 2 – Holistic reevaluation

If the objectives, the resources, and the evaluated information are not aligned, i.e., the current inputs do not allow to elaborate the URUQ-MAP:

- Collection of new information,
- Collection of new resources,
- Redefinition of objectives,

#### Step 3 – Risk assessment

The information has to be used to produce risk maps and assessment with three dimensions:

- o Risk of pollution,
- o Uncertainty on estimated risks,
- Risks dynamics and boundaries

System scale

**Step 4 – Risk reduction measures** Based on the risk evaluation, risk reduction measures have to be planned.

The planning of implementation of solutions as risk reduction measures follows an internal cycle similar to **Step 0, 1, 2 & 3**. It means that it should be considered how we are planning to measure its impact and how we are planning to monitor it.

**Step 4.A – Definition:** Risk reduction measures and objectives

Step 4.B – Information: Evaluation of the available information on the risk reduction measures

Step 4.C – Risk evaluation: Risk reduction measures

Measure scale



CS #5: Naturebased solutions retrofit in an urban catchment



### Lademoen catchment







This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation program under grant agreement No 101060428.

19/04/20 •

24

SLIDE 12

### Lademoen

2 Mellomveien Trondheim, Trøndel







### Lademoen







Yearly design precipitation events for model 0 data, 2071 - 2099



Yearly design precipitation events for model 1 data, 2071 - 2099 4.0 --- P\_design 2071-2099 Yearly P\_design 3.5 3.0 <sup>3.0</sup> [<sup>2.5</sup>2.4620 tuo 2.0 ubiss 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 2071 2072 2073 2075 2075 2076 2077 2096 2097 2098 2099 2090 2095 2091 2094

### Lademoen





# Availabel area for SUDS

Land use type	Area [m <sup>2</sup> ]	% of total area
Total area of project site	189978	-
Roofs (projected area)	52192	27.5%
Roads and sidewalks	49880	26.3%
Unavailable area in Lademoen Park	11347	6.0%
Marked parking	5033	2.6%
Total unavailable area	118453	62.4%
Total available area for retrofit	71525	37.6%

Data	Name	Pdesign	Roof area	Area of Rain	% of the
		[mm/hr]	(Adrain) [m <sup>2</sup> ]	Garden surface	available area
Historical, measured 1987 - 2020	P <sub>d,historical</sub>	1.9	52192	831	4.74%
Future, model 0, 2071 - 2099	P <sub>d,m0</sub>	2.4	52192	1024	5.84%
Future, model 1, 2071 - 2099	P <sub>d,m1</sub>	2.5	52192	1045	5.96%







# ZEB lab Pilot







# ZEB lab Pilot









# When did we sample ?















StopUP website: www.stopup.eu



www.linkedin.com/co mpany/87183165/



www.twitter.com/Stop UPeurope