

## Combined Sewer Overflows A challenge for policy makers and the water sector



1 February 2016

### Storm water overflows Commission Study

European Commission
Directorate General for Environment
Unit C.2 - Marine Environment & Water Industry
Bruno Rakedjian/Els De Roeck



**Impervious** 

urban area

Land

Combined

collective

system

Rain drainage

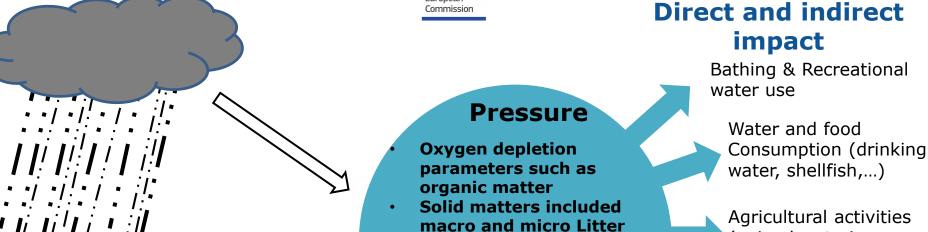
system

Runoff from

land



### Pressure and impact



metals,...)
Pathogens

Change of quality in the receiving water body or downstream

Chemicals (N, P, heavy

Eutrophication

(animal watering,

irrigation, water reuse)

Biodiversity (fish, animals, plants mortality, ,...)

Morphology

Storm water overflows generate pressure and impact on Health and Environment in most of the European countries



Commission

### Pressure and impact



Photo: Mario Moscatelli/OlhoVerde
http://www.beachbrother.com/2015/05/quels-sont-les-risquesde-surfer-apres-de-fortes-pluies/



Bandalong Litter Trap in Watts
Branch in Washington, DC
after one rain event
<a href="http://stormwatersystems.com/bandalong-litter-trap-installations/">http://stormwatersystems.com/bandalong-litter-trap-installations/</a>

Storm water overflows in the Gowanus Canal in Brooklyn https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=HzWOOgPAEgs



### **Existing** requirements

### Related to lots of different European or international water regulations. Measures have to be implemented:

- In the Implementation programme of the Urban waste water treatment directive 91/271/EC → treated except under unusually heavy rainfall
- In the bathing water profiles of the bathing water directive (BWD)
   2006/7/EC → Good or excellent quality
- In the programme of measures of the Water framework directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC → good ecological and chemical status, protected areas objectives (shellfish, bathing water, ...)
- In the programme of measures of the Marine Strategy Framework directive (MSFD) 2008/56/EC → good ecological and chemical status, shellfish protection, marine litter reduction,...
- In the target of the World sustainable development goal 6
   → Halving the proportion of untreated waste water by 2030



### National regulation

# Diversity of Member states regulation approaches

- ☐ definition of rain events,
- ☐ maximum number of spills authorized,
- ☐ dilution rate to build collecting system,
- volume objectives discharged without treatment,



### National regulation

# Lack of knowledge and transparency about the situation.

How are the national regulations really implemented?



#### **USA** situation

#### USA

# Implementation of a specific federal policy (started in 1994)

- ☐ Local permit.
- ☐ Local action plans.
- ☐ Transparancy.
- □ Public information.

Still under implementation



### **Evolution in the near future**

#### Increase in pressure and impact

#### **Uncontrolled Urbanisation**

☐ More impervious areas (more emission of pollutants)

#### Climate change

- Change of frequency and intensity of rain events (more emission of pollutants)
- ☐ Highest seasonal reduction of the flow of rivers (less dilution)
- ☐ Increase in the temperature of water bodies (microbiological impact)



#### **MEASURES**

Reduction measures have to be implemented when this pressure is the reason of not meeting the requirements of European and International regulations

- treated except under unusually heavy rainfall UWWTD
- Good or excellent quality of bathing water BWD
- good ecological and chemical status and protected areas objectives in 2015/2021/2027 (e.g. shellfish quality) WFD
- good ecological and chemical status in 2020 (e.g. marine litter reduction) MSFD
- Halving the discharges of untreated waste water by 2030 (sustainable development goals)



#### MANAGEMENT MEASURES

#### **DISCUSSION POINTS**

- □ Implementation of national rain water overflows action plan (article 17 of the UWWTD)
- □ Ask MS to include systematically measures related to this topic:
  - in the bathing water profiles of the BWD
  - in the programme of measures of the WFD and MSFD.



#### MONITORING MEASURES

#### **DISCUSSION POINTS**

Building national storm water overflows and storage tank databases

→establish indicators to follow the actions plans and programme of measures

**Priority** 

Agglomerations of more than 100 000 p.e. (4% of the agglomerations ≈ 50% of the total generated load)



#### **DISCUSSION POINTS**

**Improve transparency** 

and implement

better alert system (prevent the contact with contaminated water)



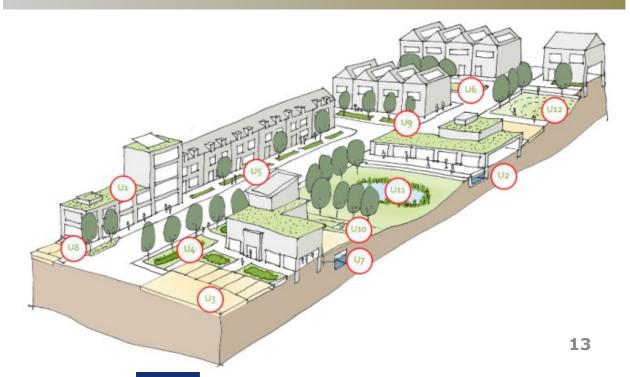
#### SOLUTIONS AT SOURCE

Natural water retention measures in urban areas to limit the introduction of rain water in combine collecting systems.

# Commission contribution: best practices website



### Transversal and multi-benefit measures





#### SOLUTIONS AT SOURCE

To be implemented in priority because it has mid/long terme effects and it is good for...

WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY,
AIR QUALITY, CLIMATE, HEALTH,
BIODIVERSITY, FLOODING
PREVENTION, LANDSCAPE,
RECREATION...



#### Other solutions that can be implemented

- Optimisation of rain storage in collecting systems
- storage tank(s) related to the collecting system and/or the treatment plant
- ☐ Increase in the capacity of pumping station(s)
- ☐ Increase in the capacity of the treatment plant
- □ Increase in the capacity of the collecting system



#### CONCLUSION

#### Need

- □ a better knowledge
- □ a better management
- ☐ Implementation of measures to reduce emissions

Any other suggestions?



### Thank you for your attention



http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste

bruno.rakedjian@ec.europa.eu - els.de-roeck@ec.europa.eu