

Report on industrial waste water in Europe



European
Environment
Agency

Trinomics 

In association with:



Ricardo
Energy & Environment



Timeline



Starting Feb 2018

From **03 Sept 2018**
to **28 Sept 2018**
(4 weeks)

Publication Jan 2019

Eionet
call for
succes
stories

Development

EIONET
feed-back

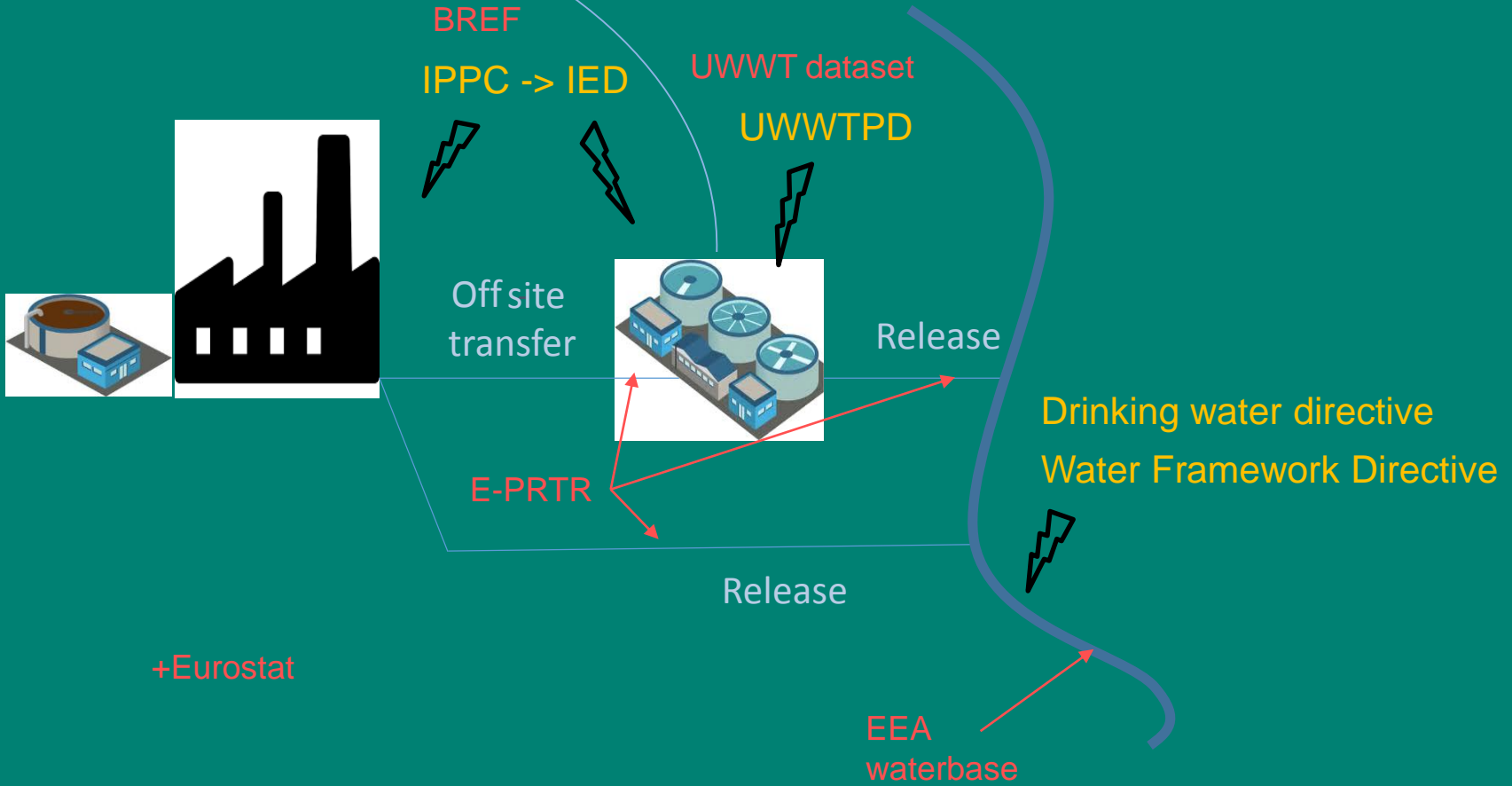
Update
Editing and publishing





DRIVING FORCE

STATE & IMPACT



+Eurostat

PRESSURE

Scope

- This study includes manufacturing industry, energy supply, Mining and quarrying, waste but excludes agriculture (e.g intensive rearing of poultry or pigs)...
- = « industrial activities »
- **Storm water** management has been excluded from the scope of the study
- Concentrates on the EU-28 Member States due to a lack of consistent data

Sectors	Sub-sectors	included in the study
Agriculture	Livestock	No
	Crops	No
	Energy use	No
Mining and quarrying	-	Yes
Manufacturing industry	Iron and steel	Yes
	Non-ferrous metal	Yes
	Non-metallic minerals	Yes
	Chemicals	Yes
	Pulp, paper and wood	Yes
	Food and drink	Yes
	Other manufacturing	Yes
Energy supply	-	Yes
Waste	Waste management	Yes
	Wastewater treatment	Yes
Transport	Road transport	No
	Non-road transport	No
	International aviation	No
	International shipping	No
Residential & Commercial (construction, services...)		No



EEA objectives

Highlight the stress from industrial activities in water pollution

State of play regarding off-site transfer and releases of wastewater by industry in Europe

Targets an informed but non-expert public

Give inputs to the currently ongoing fitness check on the EU legislation regarding wastewater

Sources

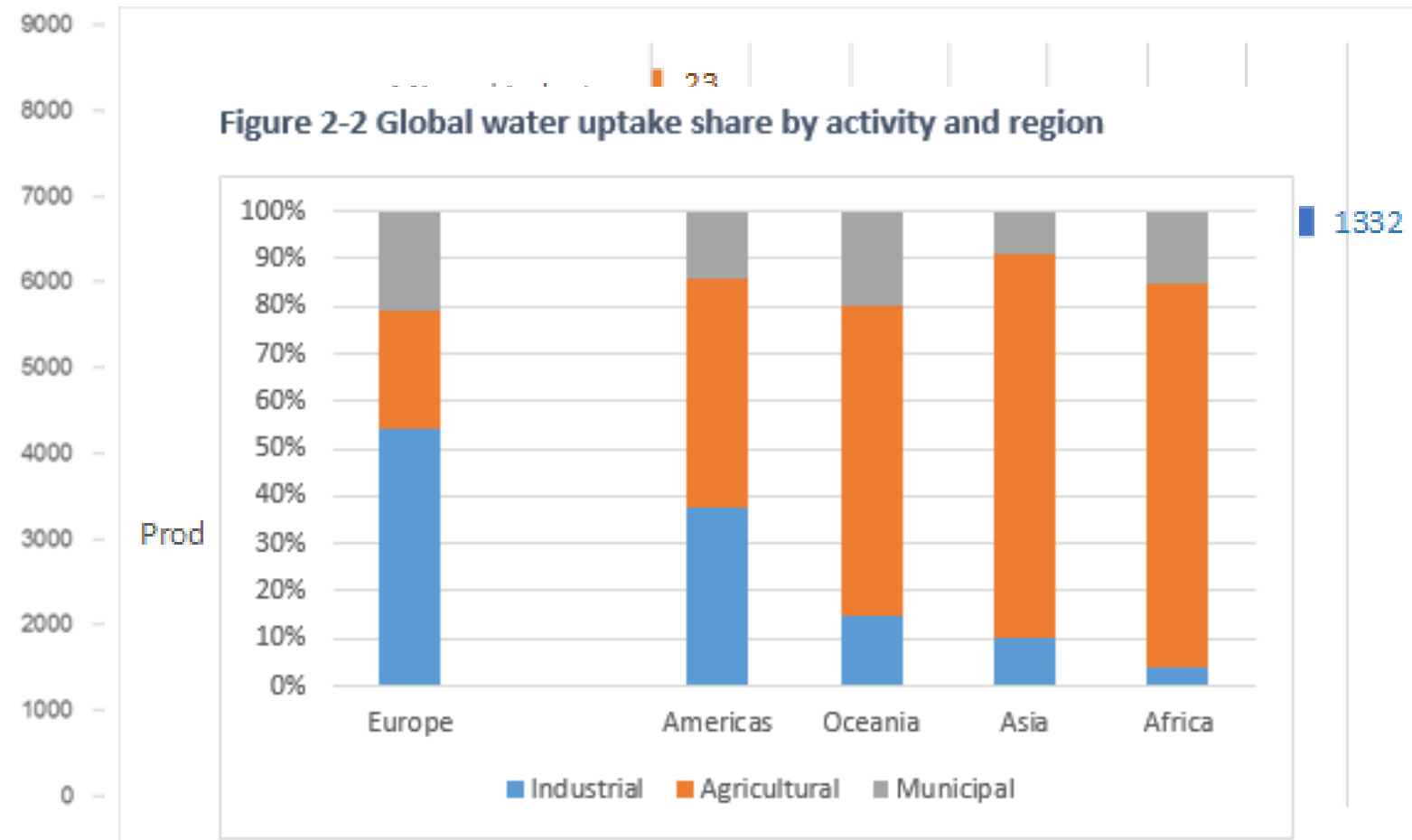
- E-PRTR, BREFs, WISE SoE...
- USEtox factors -> in order to aggregate pollutants by level of ecotoxicity
- Contributions from countries on innovative practices
 - 7 countries answered (BiH, XK, IE, ES, SE, DE, HU)
 - > 26 examples



Industrial water cycle

- industrial water
- emissions
- sectoral water treatment
- Analysis

Figure 2-6 Comparison of transfer to UWWTP and releases per sector in E-PRTR (numbers of facilities reporting to E-PRTR) ⁽¹⁾



Source: FAO, 2016

Figure 2

Source: Eurostat, 2010

■ Transfer to UWWTP ■ Direct Release



Industrial waste water emissions

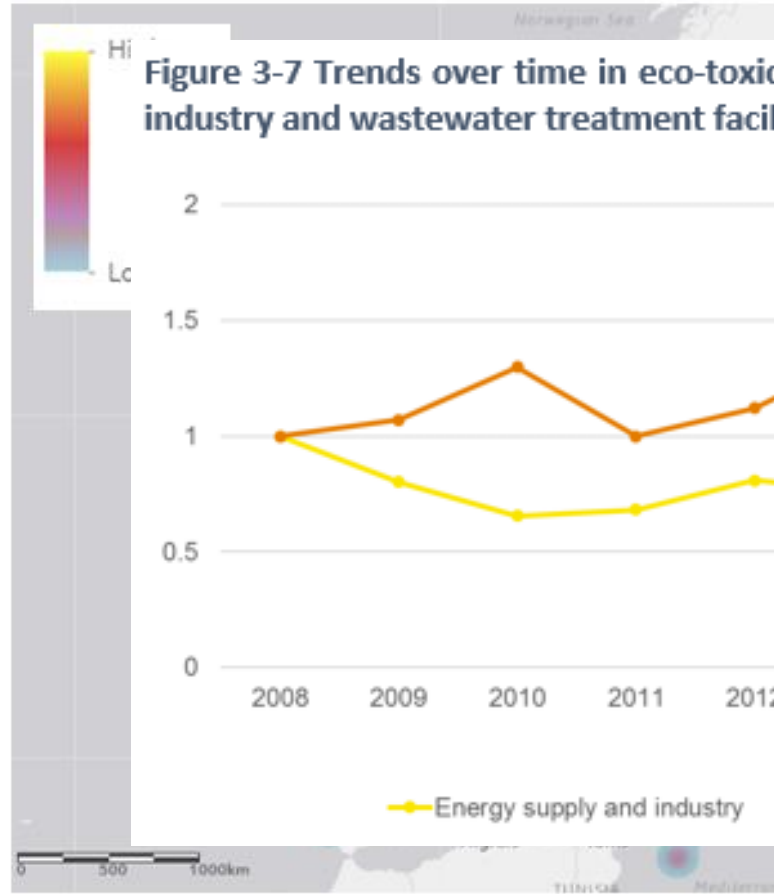
1. Industrial

- Direct releases
- Indirect releases (transfer)

2. Current status for waste water release from industry

3. Impact of environmental

Figure 3-5 Eco-toxicity of heavy metal releases from energy supply and industry to water, 2016

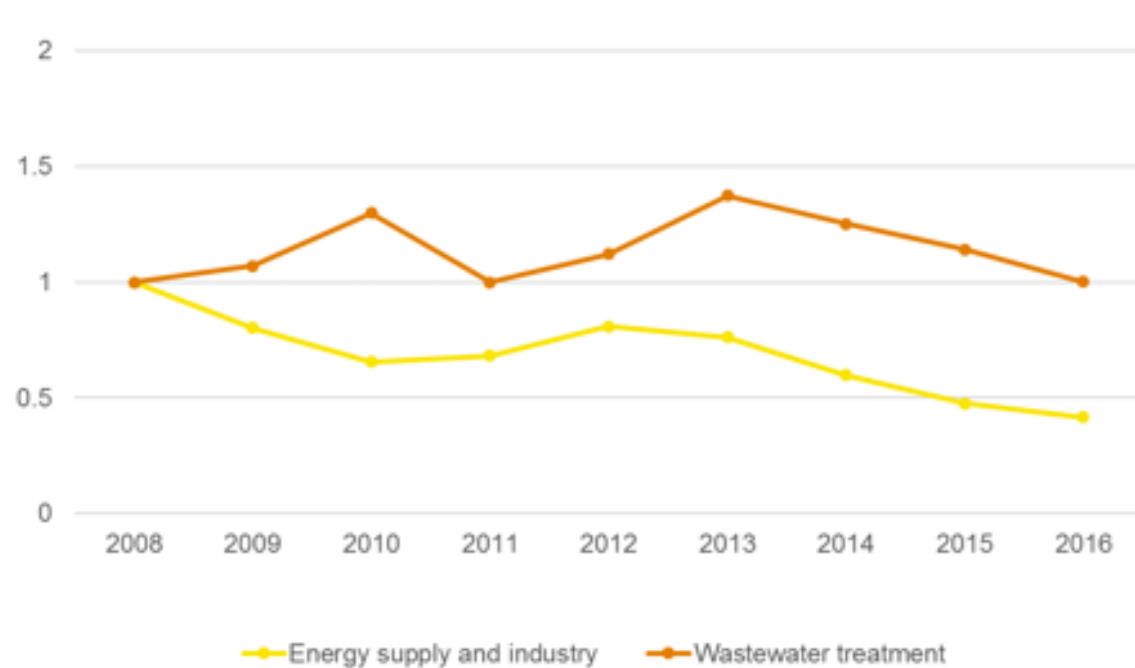


Source: E-PRTR, USETox Model
Year: 2016

Figure 3-3 Direct releases by sector and sub-sector, expressed as mass emissions, 2008-2016

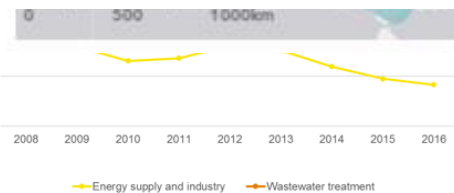
Figure 3-4 Direct releases of heavy metals by sector and sub-sector, expressed as eco-toxicity, 2016

Figure 3-7 Trends over time in eco-toxicity of heavy metal releases from energy supply and industry and wastewater treatment facilities to water, 2008-2016



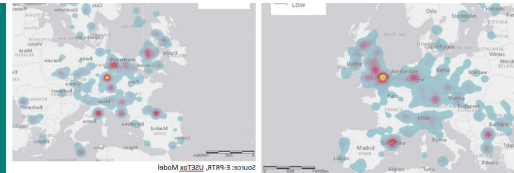
Source
Year: 2016

Wastewater treatment



- 6.6%
- 2.1%
- 4.9%
- 0.7%
- 0.5%
- 0.1%

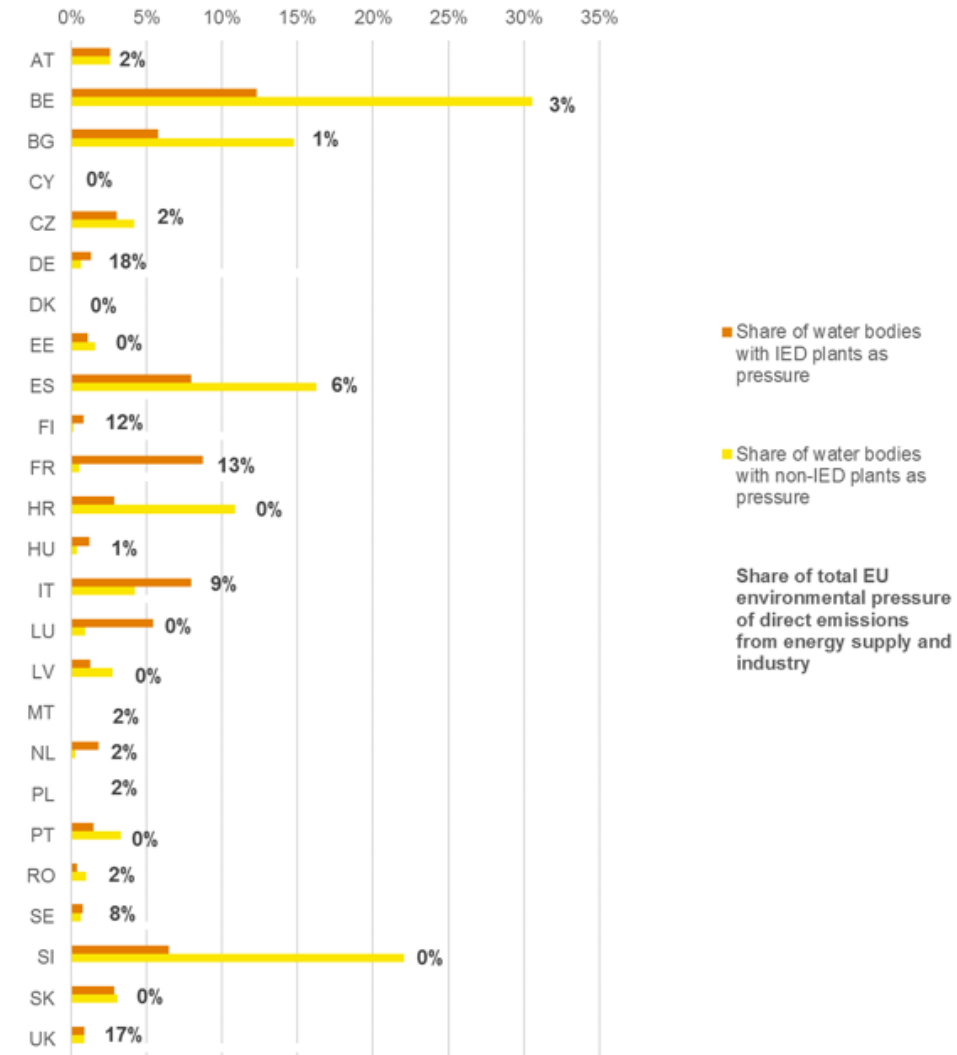
metal
alk
minerals



- Industry: Iron and steel
- Industry: Chemicals
- Industry: Pulp paper and wood
- Industry: Other manufacturing
- Wastewater treatment
- Energy supply
- Industry: Non-ferrous metal
- Industry: Food and drink
- Industry: Non-metallic minerals

Current challenges

Figure 5-3 Pressure from industrial point sources on water bodies, 2nd RBMP (EEA, 2018)



Source: EEA, 2018

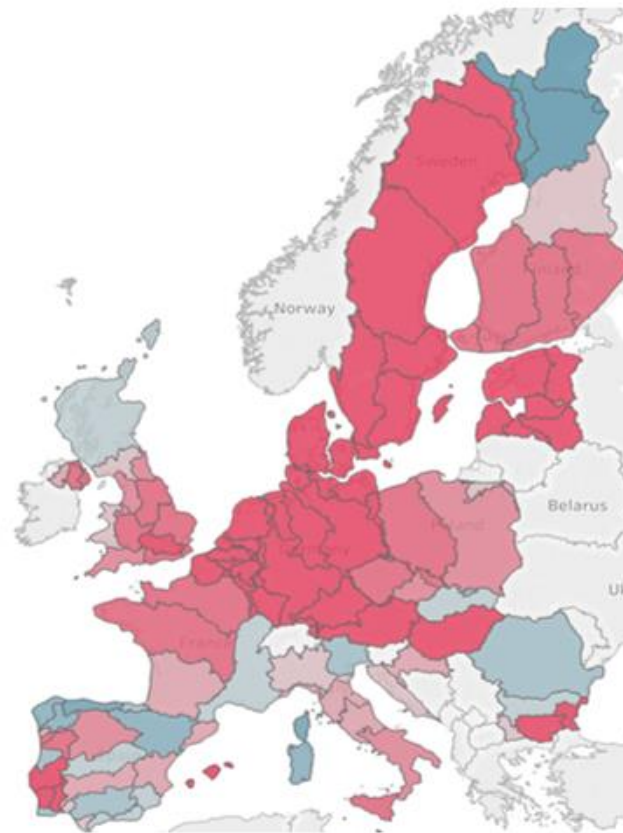
Current challenges

Figure 5-4 Environmental pressures of direct releases from wastewater treatment to water, 2016



Source: EEA, 2018

Figure 5-5 Water bodies failing to achieve good surface water status, by RBD, 2016



Waste water treatment options

1. Current approaches and techniques in industrial installations and urban waste water treatment plants
2. Novel and emerging techniques in waste water treatment plants
3. Sustainability in WWTP operations

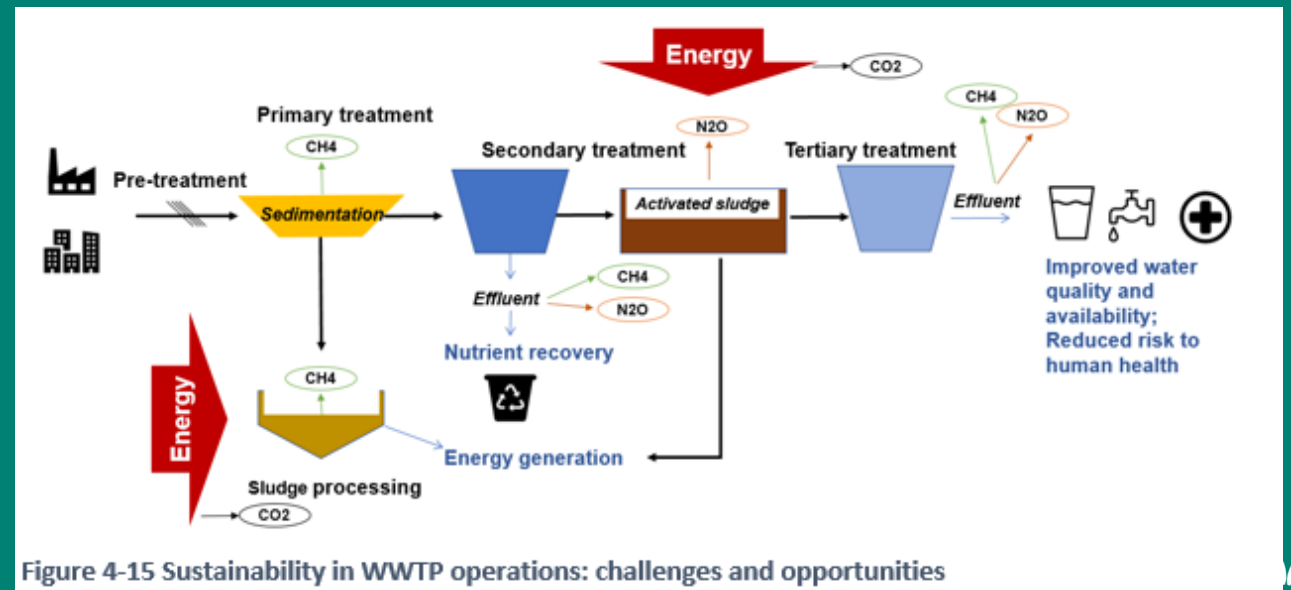


Figure 4-15 Sustainability in WWTP operations: challenges and opportunities



Conclusions and Recommendations

- UWWTP potential improvement
 - Assessment of knowledge gaps
 - Reporting/data
-
- Independently operated WWTP to be declared to assess whether it should be encouraged regarding specific challenges or lack of capacity
 - Quality can be improve on transfers data (do not declare as direct releases)

Contact details



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