

# Meres & Mosses Business Environmental Network

## Improving water management

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# Hafren Water

- \* Shrewsbury based consultancy specialising in practical groundwater and surface water issues
- \* Network with many other specialists and contractors – able to provide the best team for a task

# Benefits of improving water management

- \*Potential for efficiencies AND cost savings
- \*Ensuring regulatory compliance
- \*Good housekeeping – pollution prevention
- \*CSR PR
- \*Ecological / habitat enhancement and biodiversity
- \*Avoidance of potential adverse impact upon business
- \*Security of water supply
- \*Carbon reduction / water footprinting

# Elements of water management

- \* Source

- \* Discharge

# Categories of improvement

## Source

- \* Reduction
  - \* leakage
  - \* re-cycling / re-use,
  - \* water use efficiencies and / or efficiency measures
- \* Alternative water supply
  - \* Waterwell – groundwater supply
  - \* Rainwater harvesting
  - \* Surface water abstraction

# Categories of improvement

## Discharge

- \* Measures
  - \* Reduce volume
  - \* Regulate discharge flow rates
  - \* Improve water quality
- \* Benefits
  - \* Cost reduction
  - \* Less environmental impact
  - \* Potential for ecological enhancement

# Alternative supply - Waterwell

- \* Pros

- \* Cost of water
- \* Security of supply

- \* Cons

- \* Capital cost
- \* Water treatment may be necessary
- \* Pump breakdown – disruption to supply
- \* On-going maintenance

# Criteria for waterwell feasibility

- \* Suitable aquifer
- \* 'Open' aquifer – ability to obtain a licence
- \* Water quality – treatment required?
- \* Water volumes > 15,000 m<sup>3</sup>/annum



# Example 1: Semi conductor manufacturer

- \* Requirement;
  - \* 150,000 m<sup>3</sup>/year,
  - \* High quality water
- \* Borehole prognosis showed;
  - \* Aquifer; Secondary A
  - \* Local records indicate 70 – 80,000 m<sup>3</sup> achievable
  - \* Shale and slate likely to yield mineralized water. But water treatment plant on site

# Improved discharge options

- \* Reduce volumes discharged via;
  - \* Separate 'clean' and 'dirty' water
  - \* Use of swales
  - \* Retention basins
  - \* Soakaways
- \* Improve water quality
  - \* Water treatment, basic to RO
  - \* Wetlands / reedbeds
  - \* Grass plots

# Example 2: Drinks manufacturer

## Background

- \* Restricted option for mains sewer discharge
- \* Produce 250 to 500 m<sup>3</sup>/d waste water
- \* Initially tankered waste water from site, some to sewer
- \* Clean water (rainfall run-off) discharged to soakaway

## Solution

- \* Installed a large waste water soakaway / retention basin
- \* On-going improvements to water treatment
- \* Re-used increasingly larger volumes of water

# Water management auditing

- \* **Objective** - holistic understanding of an operation
- \* **Method** - identify and quantify
- \* **Benefits**
  - cost reduction
  - efficient use of resources
  - avoid regulatory issues
  - inform decision making

# Water management audit

## Three elements:

- \* Desk study - data gathering,  
- proforma questionnaire
- \* Site visit - walkover and discussion with site personnel
- \* Reporting- proforma style report  
readily accessible data and summaries

# Water management audit; Supply

## Water Usage

- Identify water uses on-site e.g. Washdown, domestic etc
- Quantify usage and temporal variations

## Water Costs

- Breakdown of costs for each water use
- Temporal variation of volumes / costs

## Water Quality

- Identify appropriate water quality standards.

## Water Storage

- What is water storage capacity on-site?
- Location of storage in relation to use

# Water management audit; Supply

## Alternative water sources

- Have alternative water sources been considered? What types?
- Is there a more cost-effective source than the existing one?
- Does nearby industry use a similar source?
- Can water supply be split into multiple sources?

# Water management audit; Discharge

## Water Volumes

- Identify sources of waste water from different processes e.g. Washdown, yard run-off etc
- Quantify volumes and temporal variations

## Water Costs

- Breakdown of costs for each water element that requires disposal
- Temporal variation of volumes / costs

## Non-mains discharge options

- Identify appropriate water quality requirements
- Identify treatment options
- On-site disposal / re-use
- Potential environmental benefits / partnering



# Water management audit report

## Recommendations

- \* Improvements to site water management
- \* Can results of the audit be used to co-ordinate improvements (Planning, Strategic, regulatory and practical)
- \* Can a monitoring plan be implemented to provide further information?

# SUMMARY

- \* Water issues continually increasing in prominence
- \* Regulatory, planning, strategic and practical issues all need to be considered.
- \* Improvements to both water supply and discharge can be achieved, significant benefits
- \* An appropriately designed water management audit can be an effective tool to identify improvements and to inform decision making