DRINKING WATER IN BARCELONA THROUGH THE LENSES OF SUSTAINABILITY

David Requejo Castro





To question the patterns of drinking water consumption in urban settlements

To present the case of Barcelona regarding drinking water consumption patterns

Introduction

To present past and on-going projects and methods

BCN case study

Research

Objectives

General Objective

Especific Objectives

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and **SUSTAINABLE**



There needs to be a future in which provide opprotunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.



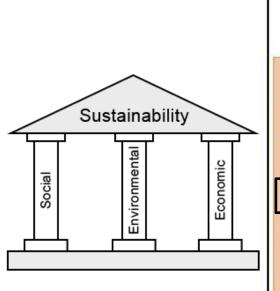
- Nothing is strictly sustainable...
- ... since everything produces some impact that cannot be sustained indefinitely
- Sustainability means looking for solutions with the least impact...
- ... comparing the "sustainability level" of alternative solutions

Objectives

Introduction

BCN case study

Research



Sustainable cities

Social development

- · Education and health
- Food and nutrition

· Green housing

- and buildings
- Water and sanitation
- Green public transportation
- Green energy access
- Recreation areas and community support

Source: UN/DESA, Development Policy and Analysis Division.

Economic development

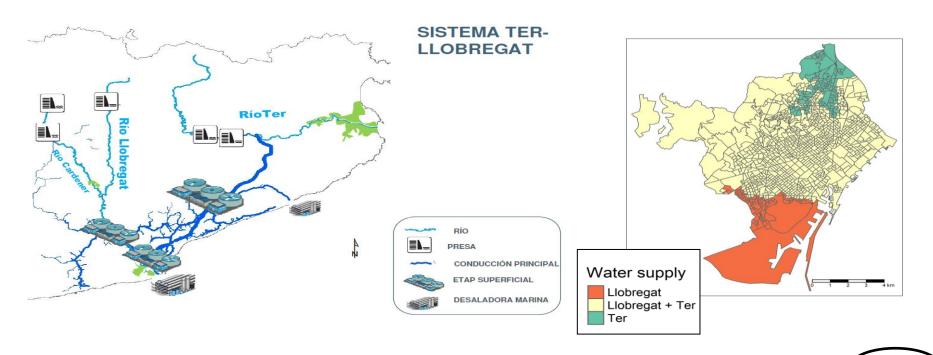
- Green productive growth
- Creation of decent employment
- Production and distribution of renewable energy
- Technology and innovation (R&D)

Environmental management

- Forest and soil management
- Waste and recycling management
- Energy efficiency
- Water management (including freshwater)
- Air quality conservation
- Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change

Urban governance

- Planning and decentralization
- Reduction of inequities
- Strengthening of civil and political rights
- Support of local, national, regional and global links



Objectives

Introduction

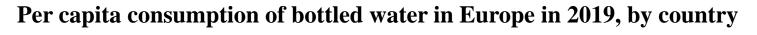
BCN case study



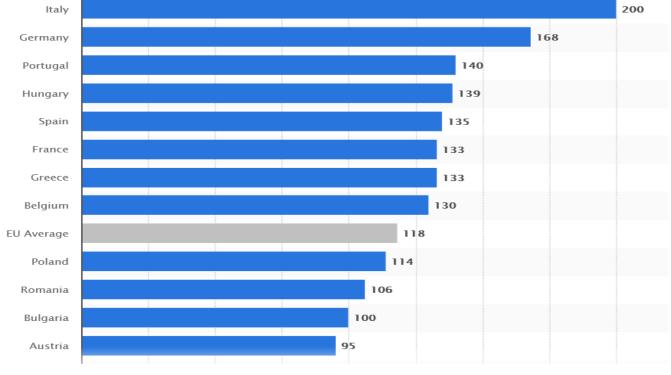








BCN case study



Introduction

Objectives

litres / person. year

Objectives Introduction

BCN case study

ISGlobal survey (2019)

60% of the population consumes bottled water (994.000 people) 17% of the population filters tap water (282.000 people)



Causes: Organoleptic properties / Acceptance

Consecuencias: Resources – Wastes / Economy





Objectives

Introduction

BCN case study

Research



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Cleaner Production

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jclepro



Life cycle assessment of drinking water: Comparing conventional water treatment, reverse osmosis and mineral water in glass and plastic bottles



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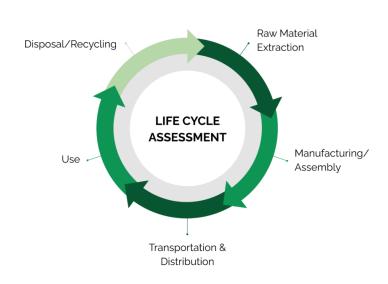


Health and environmental impacts of drinking water choices in Barcelona, Spain: A modelling study

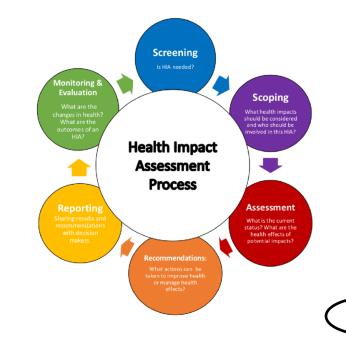


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Health impacts (THM exposure)



Environmental impacts (Water production)

Research

Scenarios

Current

All tap water

All filtered tap water

All bottled water

Key results







1,400 times more impact on ecosystems

3,500 times higher resource extraction cost

If all tap water

2 hours of life expectancy lost (even less if filtered)

Objectives I	ntroduction	BCN case study	Research
	Economic	c Analysis	
Scenario	Cost (€/m³)	Considerations	
Tap water	0,95	The price of water and the water canon are considered	
Filtered tap water (Reverse Osmosis device)) 31	The price of tap water, the amortization price of the Reverse Osmosis device and the prices of consumable spare parts are considered	
Bottled water (PET)	267	An average price is considered	

B Water

AGUA PARA EL CONSUMO HUMANO EN BARCELONA

Evaluación de la sostenibilidad y del impacto sobre la salud

Alternativas de estudio

Se analizarán los impactos ambientales, sociales, económicos y sobre la salud de las diferentes alternativas

AGUA DEL GRIFO

AGUA DEL GRIFO TRATADA CON UN FILTRO DOMÉSTICO DE CARBÓN ACTIVADO AGUA DEL GRIFO TRATADA CON SISTEMA DE OSMOSIS INVERSA DOMÉSTICA

AGUA MINERAL EMBOTELLADA (BOTELLA PET)

Partners



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

Group of Environmental Engineering and Microbiology

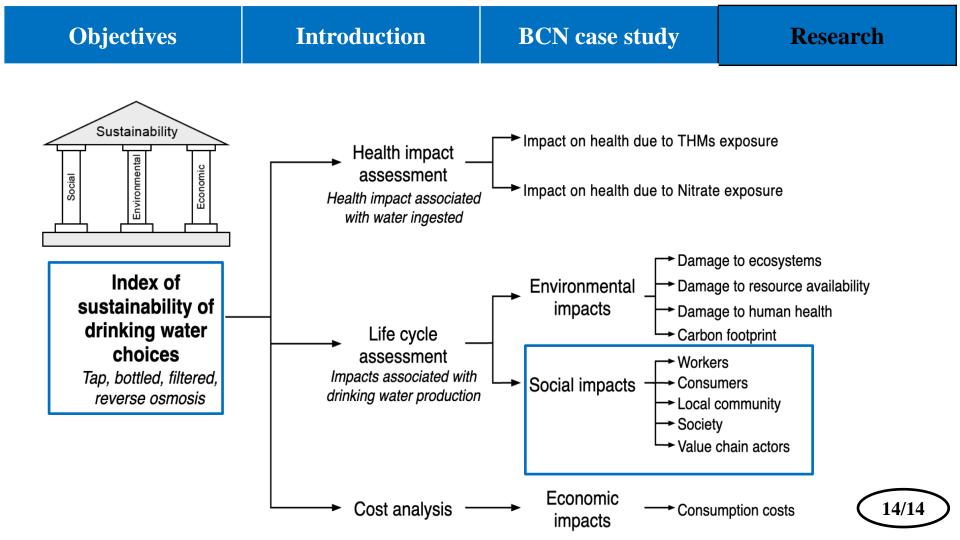


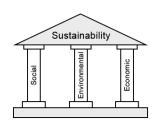


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