

**CZECH-ISRAELI  
WATER MANAGEMENT SEMINAR  
Thursday, June 19, 2025**

# Quaternary treatment of wastewater in Israel

Hadas Raanan Kiperwas, Ph.D.





# Mekorot in figures

**304,000** water samples  
analyzed per year

Over **1,000** active  
wells drilled

Supplies **70%** of the total  
water consumption in  
Israel

**13,000** km of  
water pipelines

**85%** of potable  
water in Israel

**6** certified laboratories  
in Israel

Integrating **600** million  
m<sup>3</sup> of desalinated  
seawater per year

**10** command and  
control centers

**9** wastewater  
purification facilities and  
reclamation plants

**3,000** production and  
supply installations

**23**  
desalination plants

**1.7** billion m<sup>3</sup> of water  
supplied per year  
(423 billion gallons)

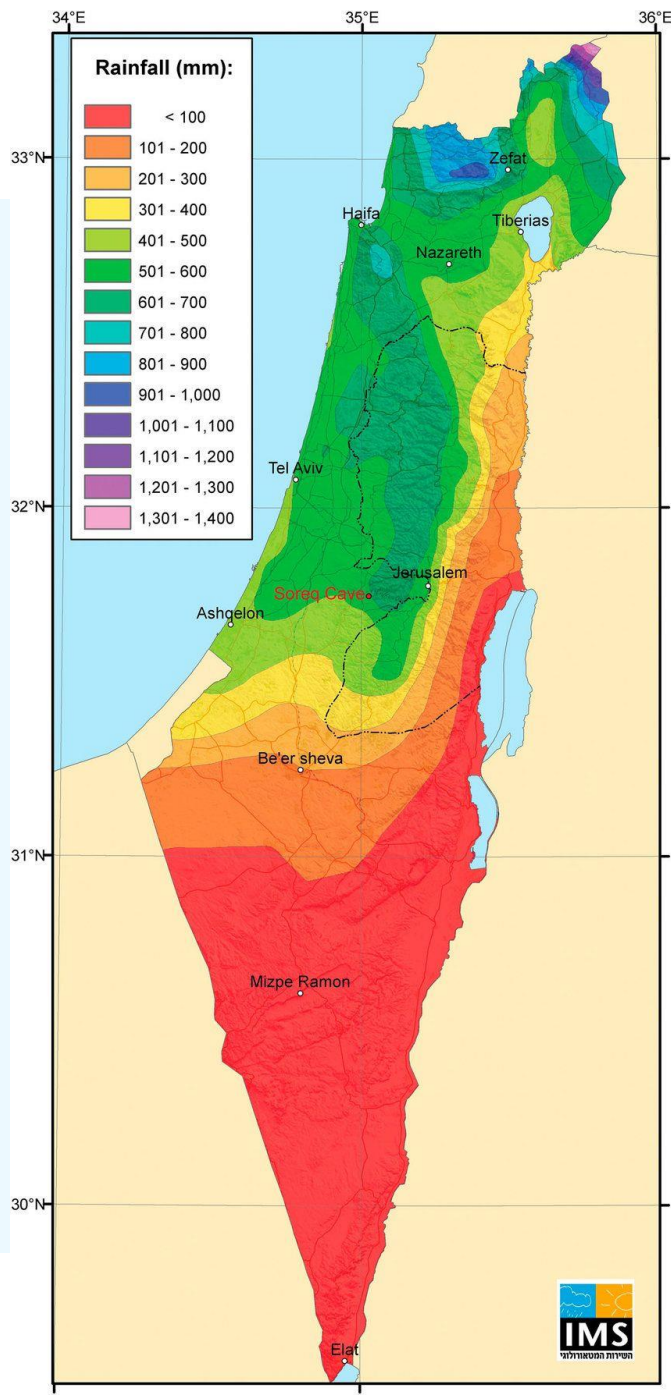


# Topics for discussion

- **Wastewater reclamation in Israel**
- **Regulation** - Effluent Quality Standards and Quality-based effluent reuse
- **The SHAFDAN** - Mekorot's reclamation and distribution system
- **Future-proofing**





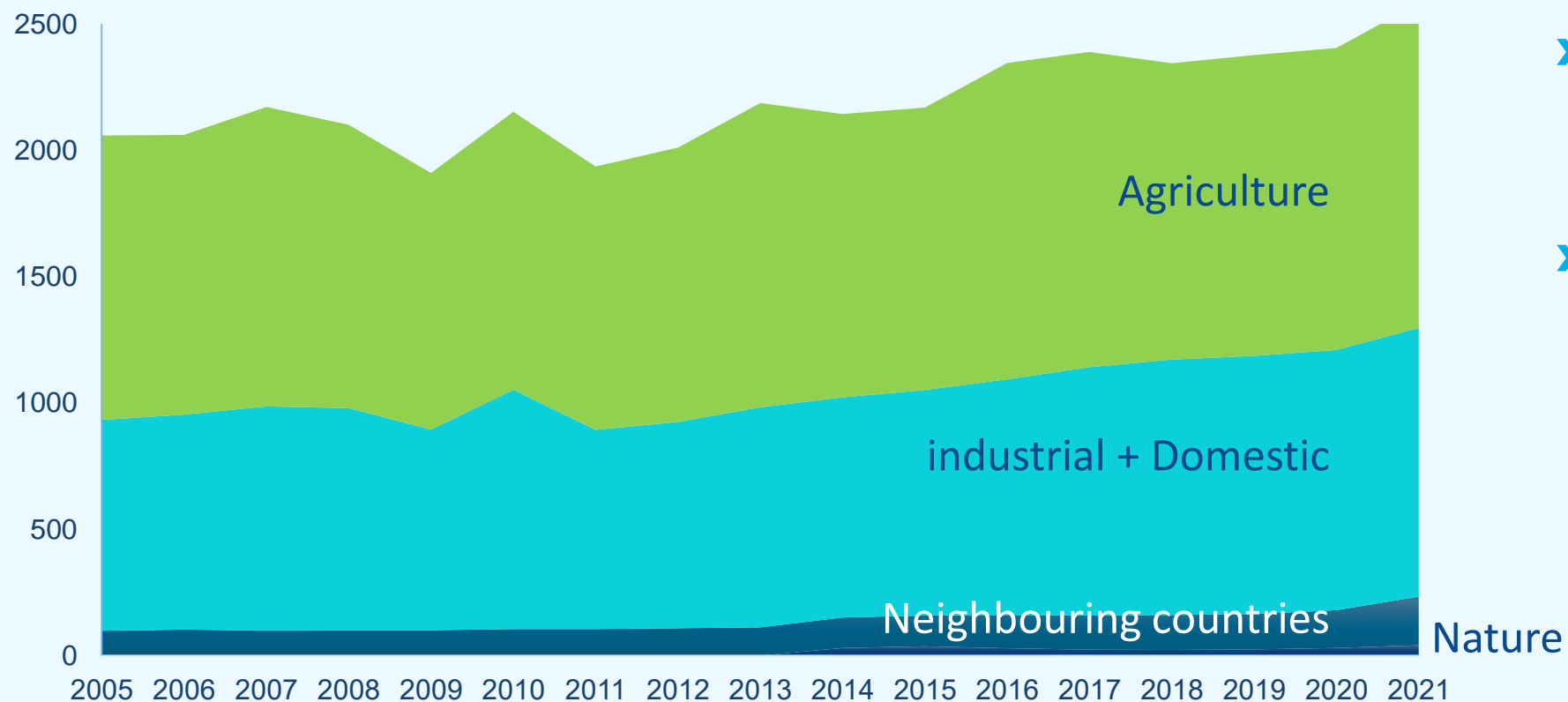


## Israel – an overview

- A wide discrepancy in rainfall spread between districts and seasons
- A High probability of consecutive dry years
- Regional discrepancy in natural water resources
- Conveying water outside the borders of the watershed
- Continuous population growth
- Geopolitical aspects – Cross border, shared water sources



# Annual water demand (MCM)

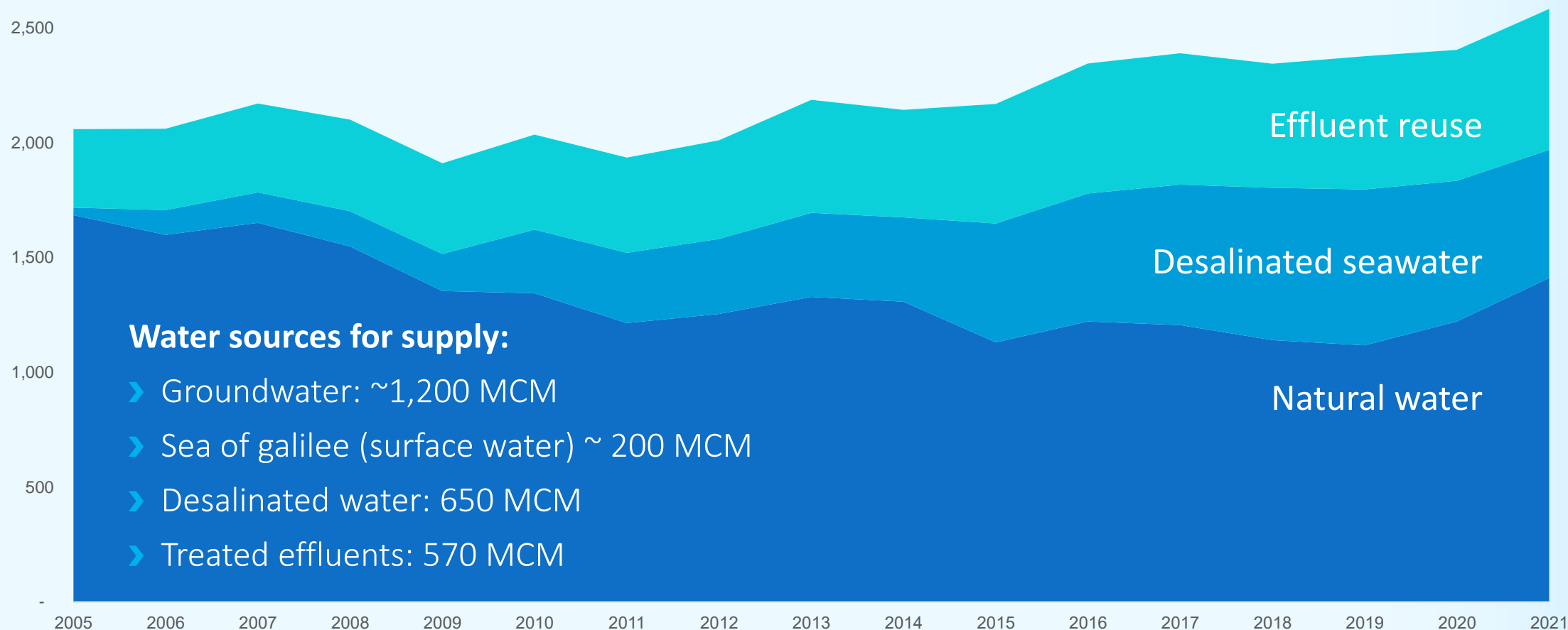


➤ **Annual Water demand:**  
2,600 MCM

➤ **Annual recharge (median):**  
1,200 MCM



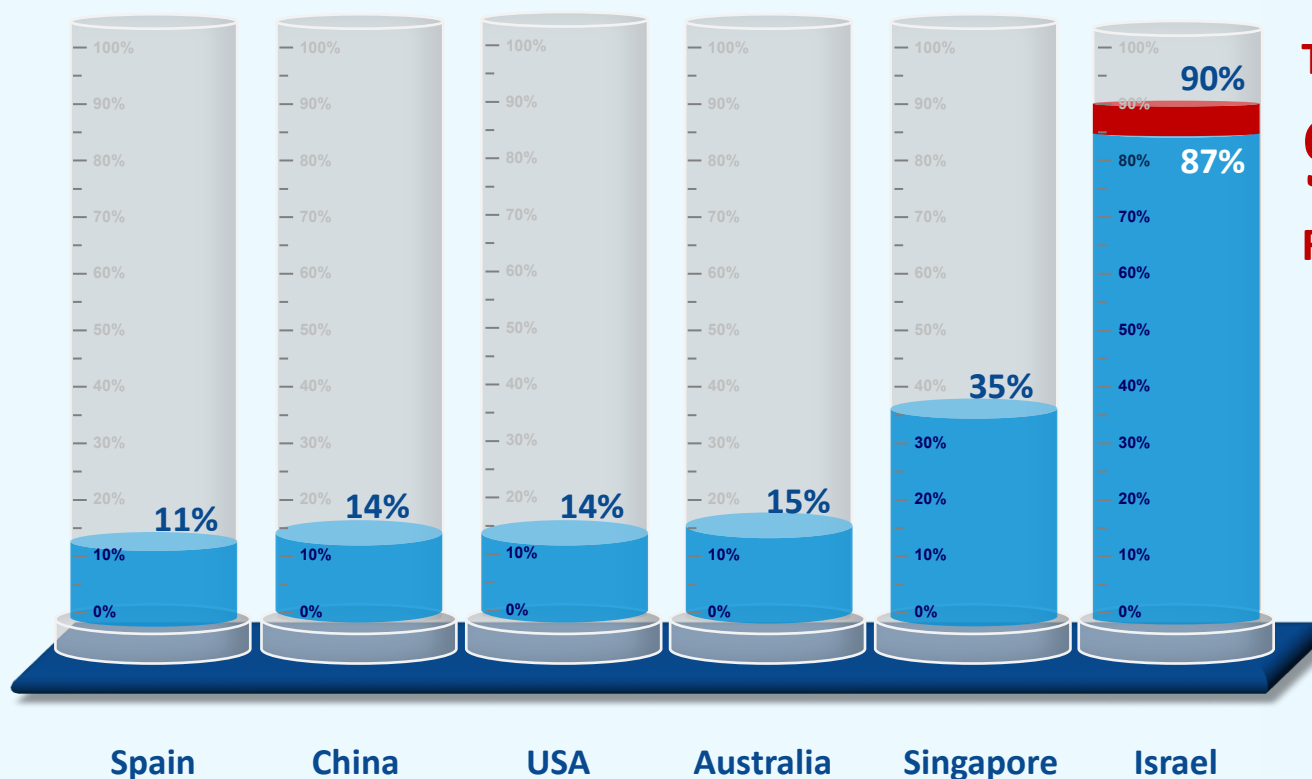
# Annual demand of different water types



# Effluent Reclamation



- ▶ Israel reuses 87% of the treated effluents – the highest rate in the world!
- ▶ Ability to supply all the agricultural needs
- ▶ Israel's strategic goal for the next decade is to increase the reuse to 90%



**The Goal -**  
**90%**  
**Reclamation**

\*GWI Municipal Water Reuse Markets 2010

# Reclaimed Wastewater Policy Principles

- **Full use of Wastewater** - minimize disposal to the environment. Encouraging regional systems.
- **Economic efficiency** - Different qualities will be used appropriately, subject to agricultural, health & ecological limitations.
- **Fairness** - Sewage producers are responsible for treatment and purification. Reclaimed water users, for usage systems. The state participates for external costs.





# Effluent Quality Standards and Rules for Sewage Treatment, Regulations, 2010



- › Determine maximum levels for 36 parameters for **irrigation** and **discharge to rivers**.
- › Determine effluents quality for:
  - › unrestricted agricultural irrigation
  - › restricted irrigation (small WWTP or specific geographical areas)
  - › Public gardening irrigation
- › The chloride in the effluent should not exceed 80 mg/l above its concentration in the supply water. Limitation of Boron 0.4 mg/l
- › **Monitoring and control** program on the quality and quantity. On line monitoring: flow, turbidity and chlorine.
- › **Compulsory reporting** of monitoring, sampling and test results. Monthly to the regulators, annually to the public.





# Use of effluent according to quality

Treatment	Quality	Use
Primary Treatment (Sedimentation)	Primary effluents	
Secondary Treatment	Secondary effluents	Restricted agricultural irrigation
Secondary Treatment + Nutrients removal		Discharge to rivers
Tertiary Treatment + disinfection	Tertiary effluents	Unrestricted agricultural irrigation
Tertiary Treatment+ Residual disinfection at the consumer		Public gardening irrigation
SAT, RO, Advance oxidation	Quaternary effluents	Reclaimed water

# SHAFDAN



420,000 cubes  
meters per day  
in 2023

Waste water  
treatment plant



60,000 acres

243 Km<sup>2</sup>

2.5 Million People

Daily Flow rate 100M US Gallons



# Dan region Wastewater Treatment Plant

An aerial photograph of the Dan region Wastewater Treatment Plant. The image shows several large, circular, light-colored concrete tanks arranged in a row. To the left of the tanks are rectangular aeration basins with dark water. To the right is a long, low building with a series of blue and white structures. The background shows a dry, sandy landscape with some sparse vegetation and a road.

## Six sub plants:

1. Pre-treatment
2. Activated Sludge - Bio-reactors
3. SAT - Soil Aquifer Treatment
4. Anaerobic Digestion
  - 4.1. Thickening & Dewatering
  - 4.2. Nutrient recovery and ammonia removal





# SAT – Soil Aquifer Treatment





## SAT Advantages and Performance

Parameter	units	Secondary Effluent	SAT
Total Coliform	cfu/100ml	10,850	1
Fecal Coliform	cfu/100ml	7,575	<0.01
Streptococci Faecalis	cfu/100ml	3,094	<0.01
Total Bacteria	cfu/1 ml	229,955	246
Coliphage	PFU/L	960	0.05
Enterovirus	PFU/L	65	<0.001
Adenovirus	PFU/L	115	<0.001
Norovirus	PFU/L	12.5	<0.001
DOC	mg/l	11	<1
COD	mg/l	35	2
NH <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	5.2	<0.05
NO <sub>3</sub>	mg/l	3.4	28
P/PO <sub>4</sub>	mg/l	0.76	0.15
turbidity	mg/l	1.8	0.2

**Reclaimed water quality is within the limits of the Israeli drinking water standard**

- › Consistent, stable and reliable SAT performance during over the 37 years of continuous operation
- › Provides underground storage to manage seasonality of demand
- › A naturally robust process
- › Requires relatively low technical expertise

*(Elkayam et al., 2018)*

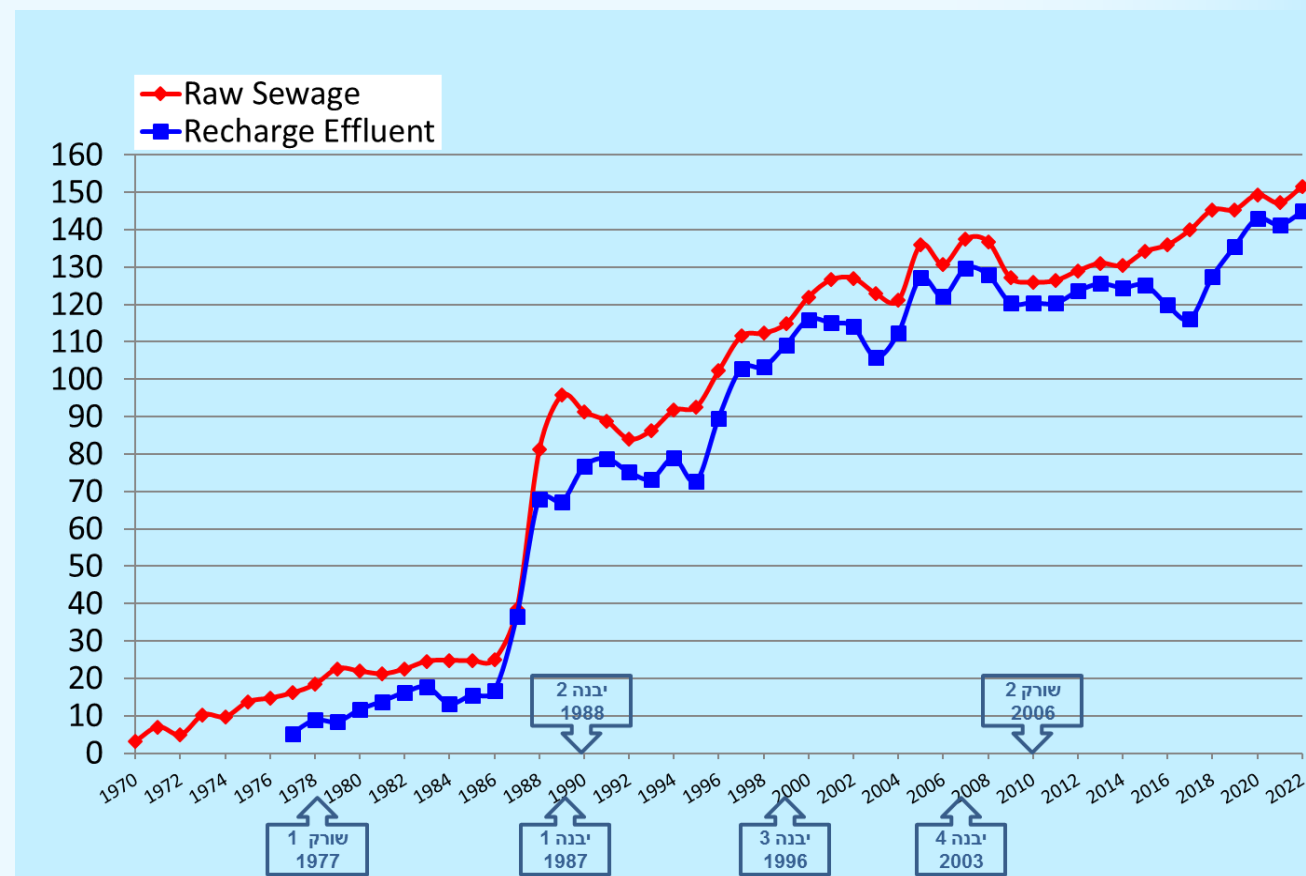
# The challenge for the years to come



- › Current SAT at capacity
- › No available land for new SAT basins
- › Effluent amount to keep increasing @~1.8% annually

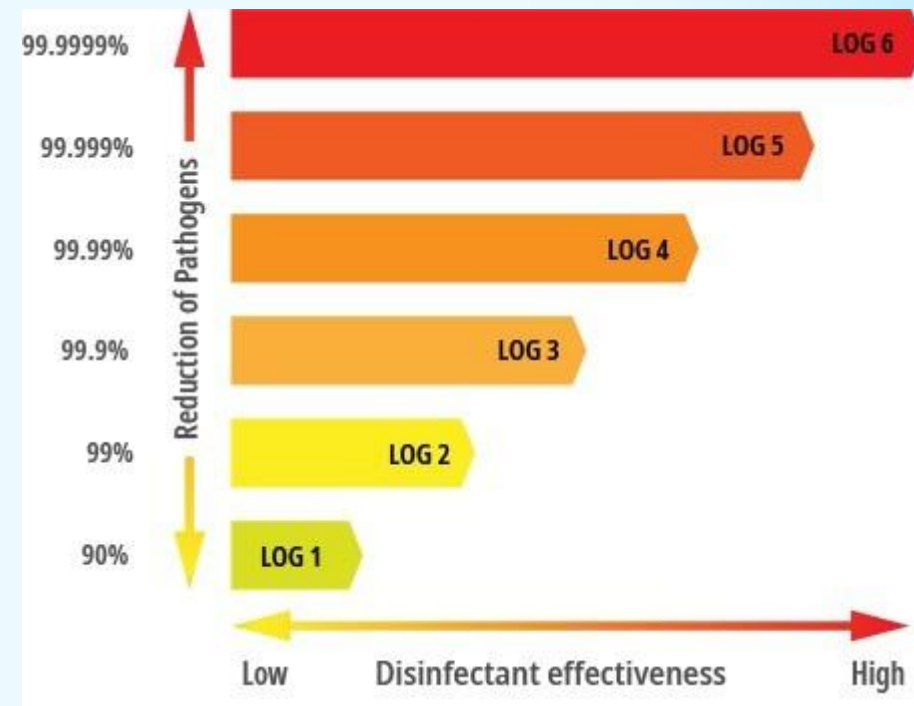


Need for a supplemental solution to provide “SHAFDAN quality” water



# “SHAFDAN quality” definition

- › 10 log removal for viruses
- › 8 log removal for crypto. and giardia
- › minimum 3 barriers of >1 LRV for viruses, cryptosporidium and giardia
- › >80% removal of TrOCs from a pre-selected list
- › Technology adapted as Tier 1
- › Economically viable, protective of the environment





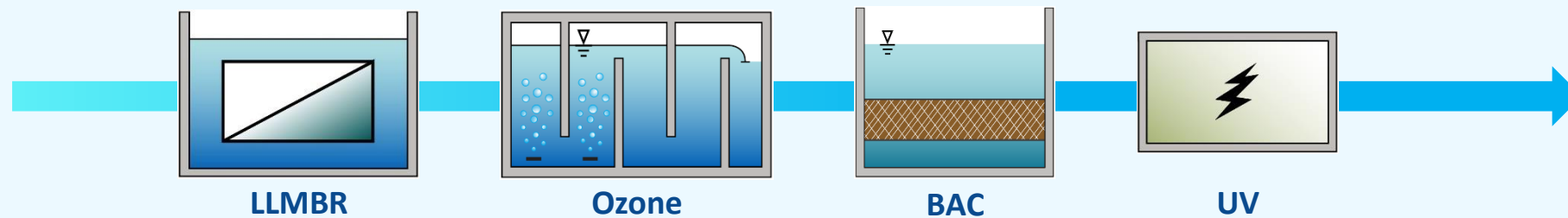
# Technologies considered



Alternative Industrial Shafdan Treatment Train (following Shafdan WWTP)	Recovery <sup>(1)</sup>	Logic and Considerations	Relative Cost <sup>(2)</sup>
UF, RO, UV AOP	85% <sup>(3)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RO based treatment is a technology very familiar to Mekorot.</li> <li>RO can robustly handle the variable Shafdan WWTP effluent quality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highest Cost for treatment only.</li> <li>Additional brine treatment and disposal costs are substantial.</li> <li>Substantial water lost due to brine from RO. Higher recovery RO systems increase cost.</li> </ul>
Ozone, BAC, UF, UV	>99% <sup>(4)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use non-RO processes to maximize water recovery and reduce cost.</li> <li>Rely upon the Shafdan WWTP to fully nitrify (with no detectable effluent nitrite) and produce consistent high-quality effluent (e.g., consistent and relatively low TOC)</li> <li>Add in UF to provide an important protozoa barrier</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lowest cost solution.</li> <li>Not a viable solution, as the Shafdan WWTP is not operated to provide a nitrite free, fully nitrified, and stable and low TOC effluent.</li> </ul>
Secondary MBR, ozone, BAC, UV	>95% <sup>(4)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for robust treatment of Shafdan WWTP effluent prior to ozone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anticipated to be a slightly higher cost compared to the ozone, BAC, UF, UV system above. Demonstration testing will confirm costs.</li> </ul>



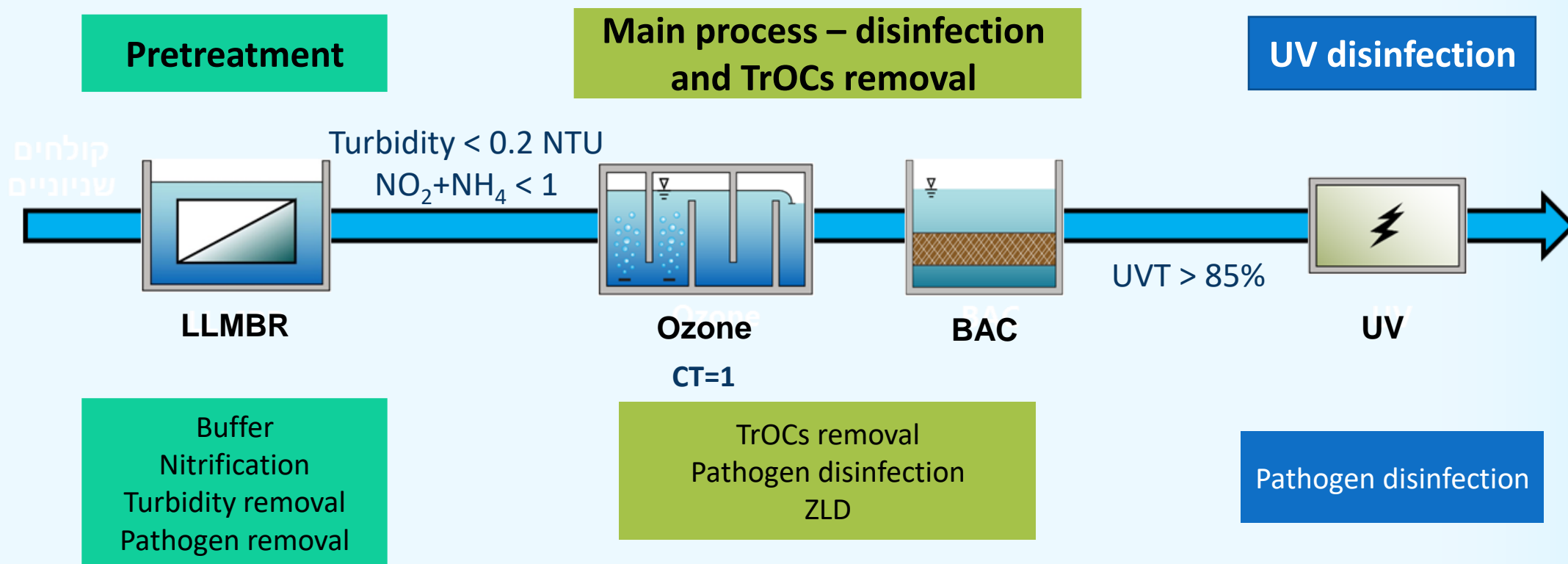
# ETF – Enhanced Treatment Facility



Technology	Virus Reduction	Protozoa Reduction	Chemical Reduction
LLMBR	Minimum 90% removal, new data indicates 99.9% removal	Minimum 99.7% removal, new data indicates 99.99% removal	Good reduction of TOC and various chemicals
Ozone	99.999% reduction depending upon control set points	Limited reduction anticipated	Robust destruction of a broad range of constituents, depending upon control set points
BAC	Possible with coagulation/flocculation step	Possible with coagulation/flocculation step	Robust biodegradation for a broad range of constituents, depending upon control set points
UV	Depends upon control set point, but up to 99.9999%	Depends upon control set point, but up to 99.9999%	Photolysis of some constituents depending upon control set points

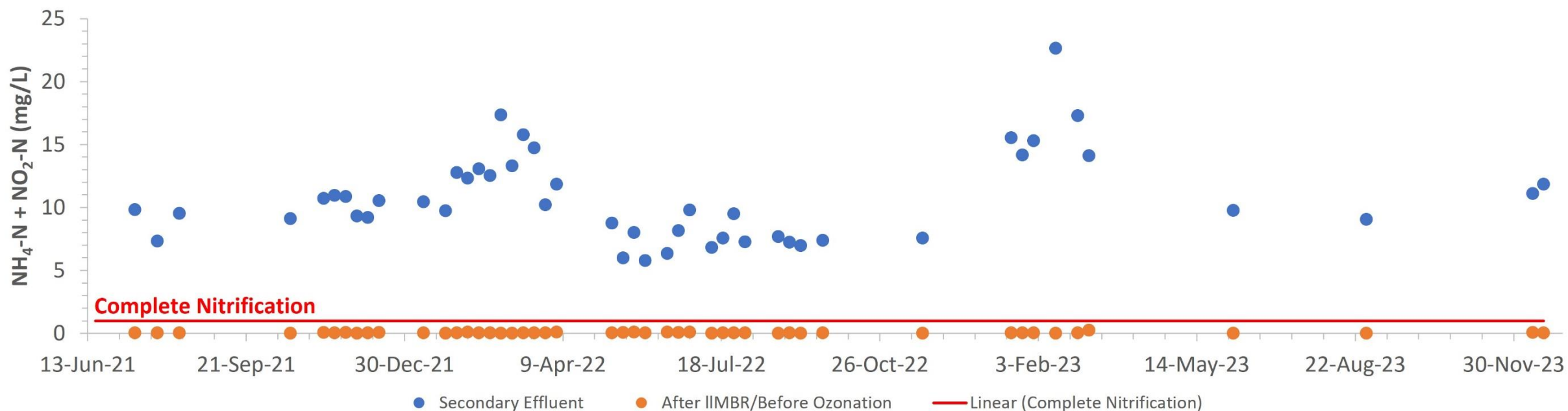


# Piloting for technology validation





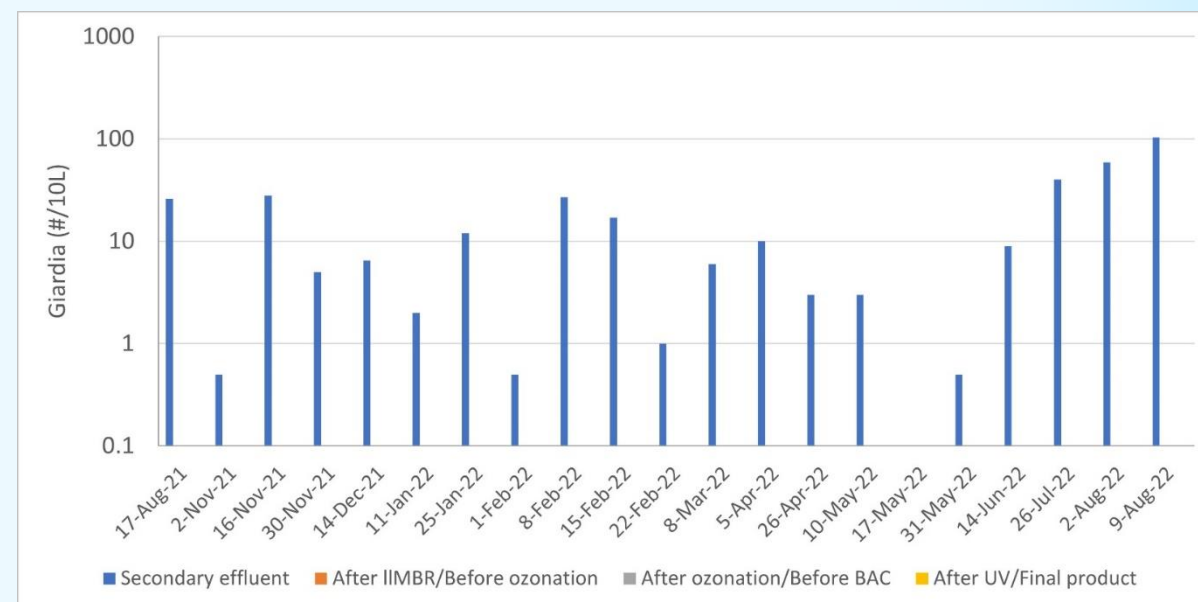
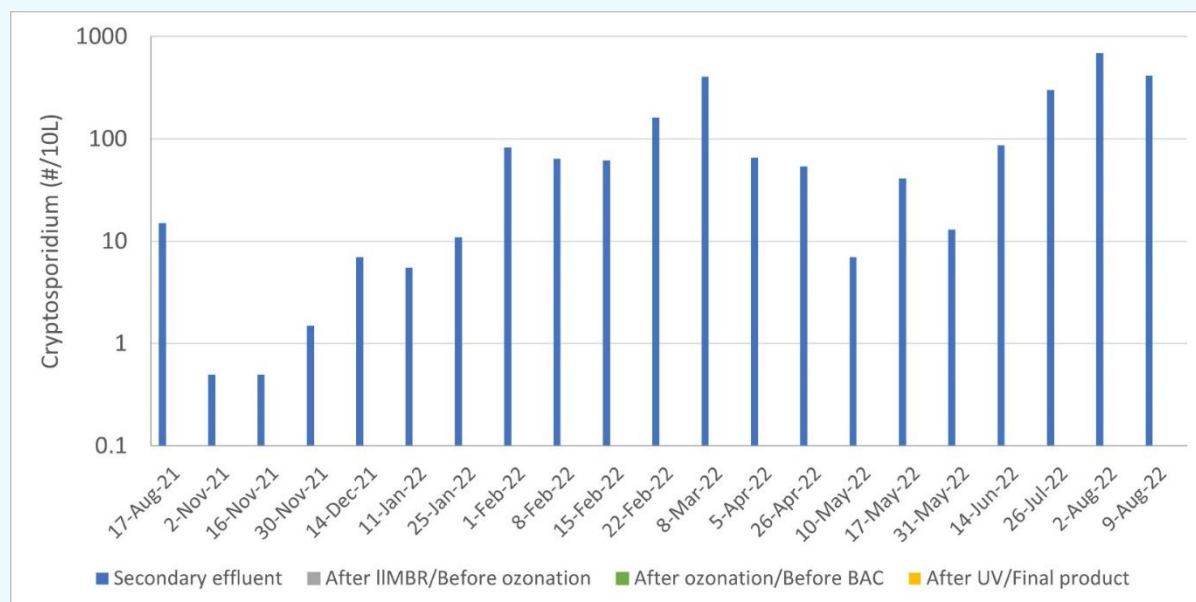
## Consistently achieving complete nitrification





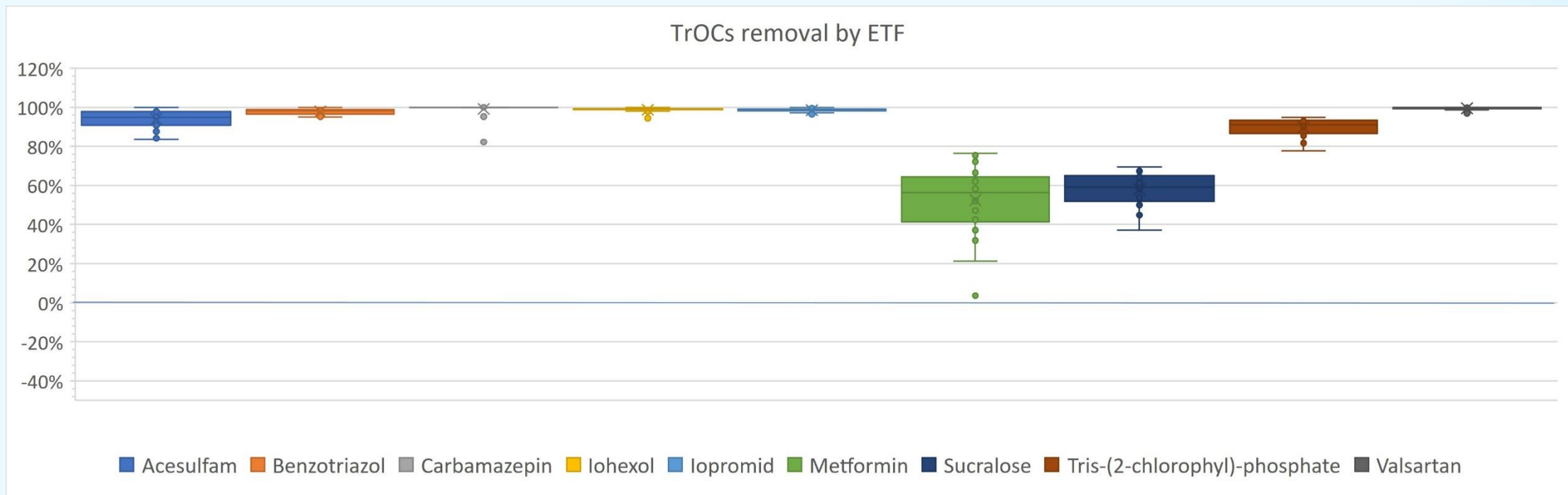


# Pathogen removal

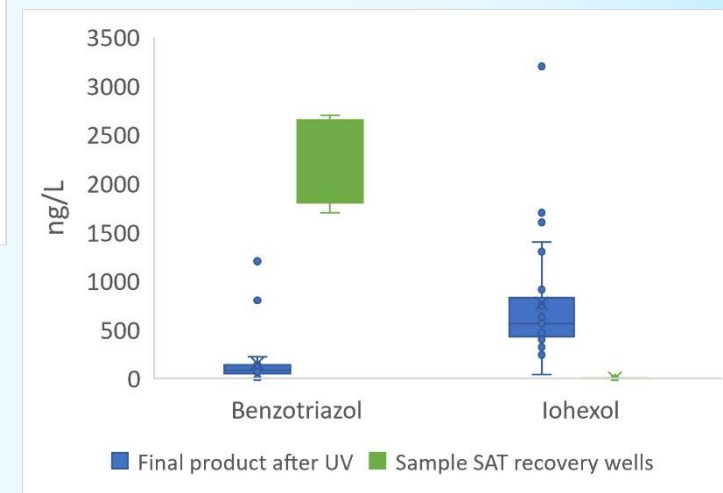
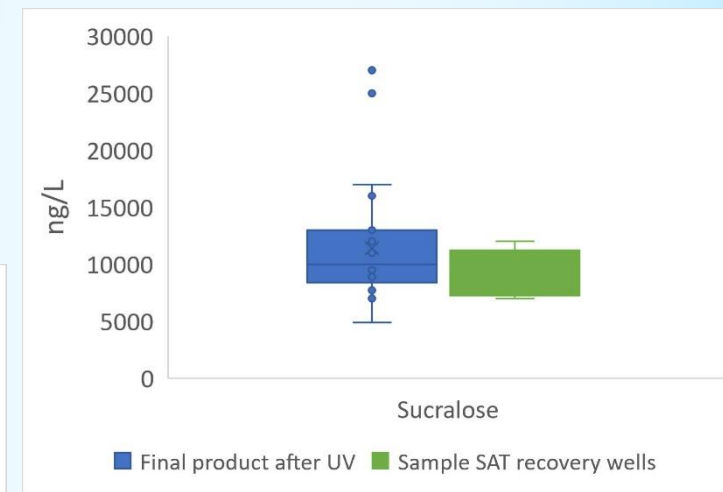
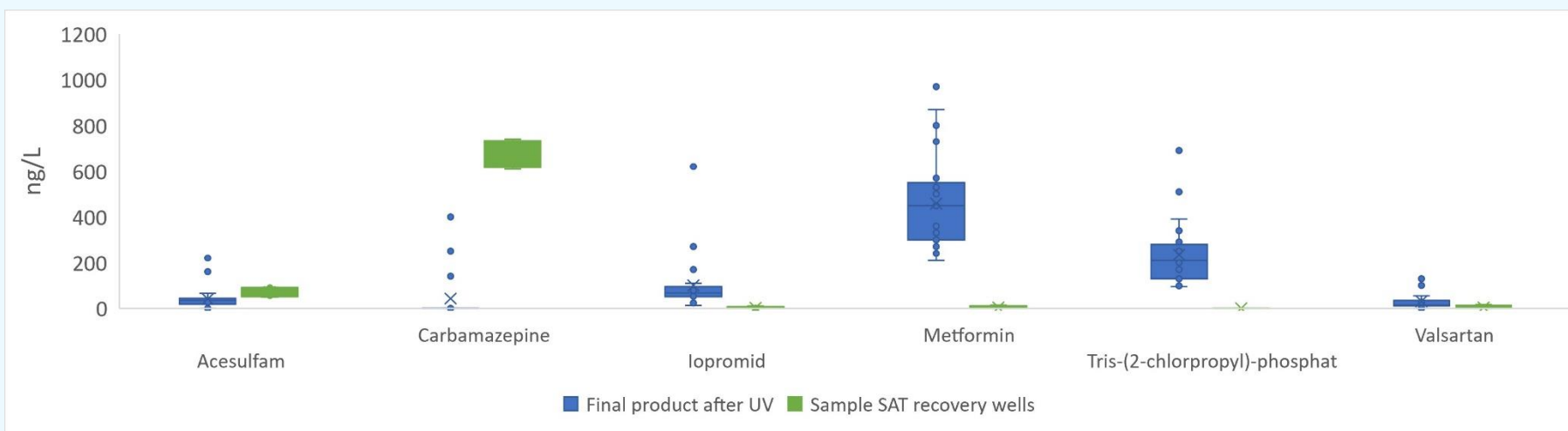




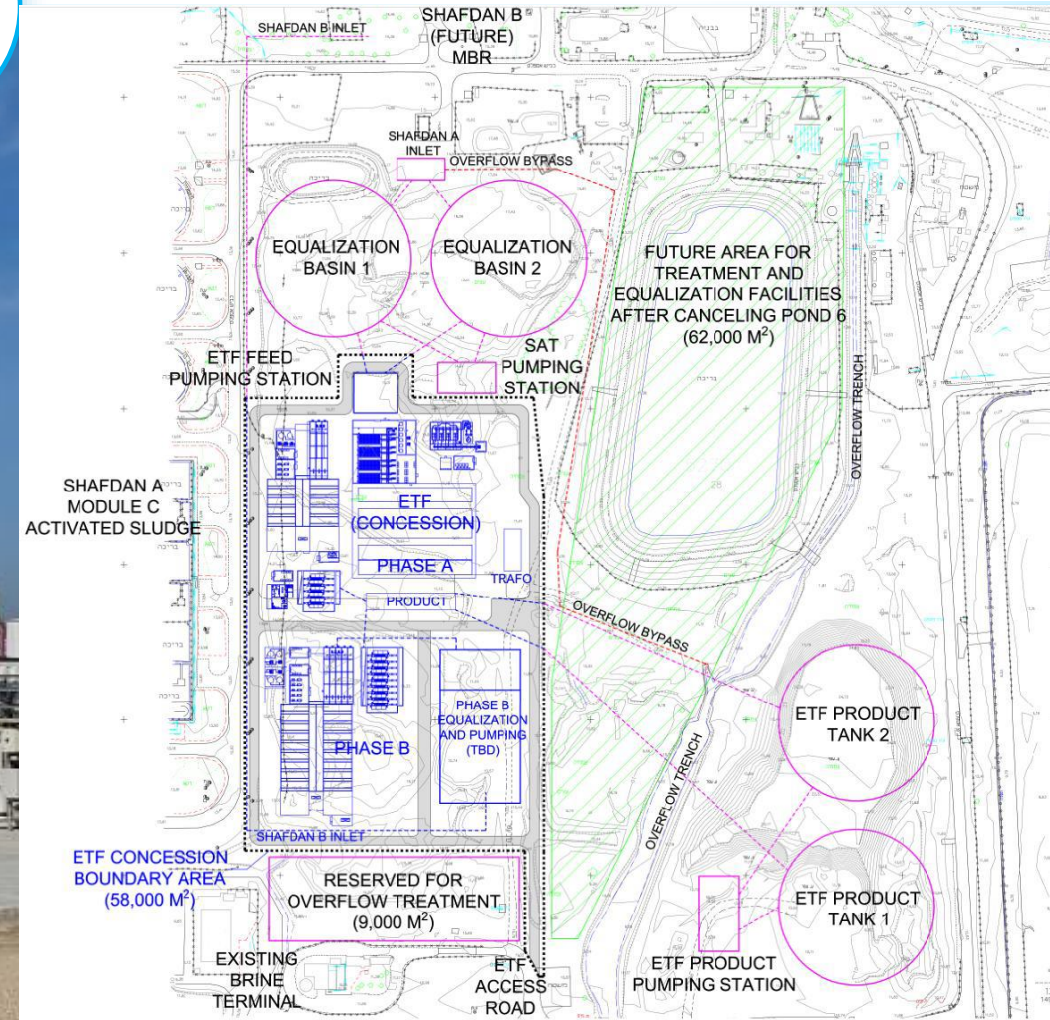
# TrOCs removal



# TrOCs removal compared to SAT



Current status: full scale design,  
170,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day for current plant



\* Future ETF indicative design by Yoan Yinon and Carollo Engineers



Interested in promoting effluent reuse?  
Developing a new breakthrough technology?!  
Seeking a research partner/ beta-site?

[O-hraanan@mekorot.co.il](mailto:O-hraanan@mekorot.co.il)

**Thanks for your time and attention**

