



Definitions

• System

Part of reality that is separated from its environment on the basis of a purpose defined by the researcher

Model

An approximate description of a part of reality considering only those aspects of interest

Simulation

= Virtual Experimentation: Manipulation of a model to gain insight in the "behaviour" of the real system

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BIOMATH Department	
Personnel:	
 – 4 professors 	2 math, 1 elec. eng., 1 bio-eng.
 – 3 post-doc: 	2 chem. eng., 1 soft.
– 14 PhD.:	8 (bio-)eng., 2 soft., 2 math, 2 stat
 – 8 project eng.: 	6 (bio-)eng., 1 soft., 1 stat
 – 1 Lab technician, 4 secretariat 	
 – 4 MSc. students (engineering, Erasmus) 	

Multicultural (Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Romania, Turkey)



Automatic River Measuring Stations











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Manejo integrado de cuencas hidrograficas

Peter Vanrolleghem May 22nd 2001

Two main approaches for Integrated Water(shed) Management

- Environmental Quality Objectives
 - / Environmental Quality Standards (EQO/EQS)
 - Objectives: bathing, drinking water, fishing, navigation, ...
 - Looked at from the environment's perspective (river)
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 - mmission

• Uniform emission standards (UES)

- Looked at from polluter's perspective (translation of EQO)
- Sewer, Wastewater Treatment Plant, Agriculture
- Emission

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Two approaches: Europe vs. USA

- Europe: current legislation
 - Uniform Emission Standards
 - Norms attached to all point source emissions
- Europe: future legislation (°2000, imposed by 2018) – River quality objectives
 - e.g. ecological integrity, morphology, ...
- USA
 - Uniform Emission Standards
 - TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) concept
 - Waste allocation to different pollutant sources
 - Also non-point sources (e.g. agriculture !)

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Problems in future immission based integrated water management

- Ecological integrity
 - what indicators (biotic indices macroinvertibrates) ?
 - relation physico-chemistry (pH, N, P, ...) ecology
 - long term effects (no longer in days...)
 - cause-effect relationships (needed for management !)
- Diffuse pollution: how to quantify ?
- Data sets are enormous and geo-referenced (GIS)

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Typical data sets: Infrastructure

- Sewerage connection degree : 84%
- Wastewater treatment
 - 4 plants
 - Inhabitants connected to WWTP: 40000
 - Degree of treatment: 12%
- Point sources: 958 (309 industrial emissions)
- Master plan:
 - 14 new WWTP's
 - Degree of treatment: 97 %

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GREAT-ER

Geography-referenced Regional Exposure Assessment Tool for European Rivers

> Peter Vanrolleghem May 22nd 2001

GREAT-ER project

Geography-referenced Regional Exposure Assessment Tool for European Rivers

- prediction of the fate of specific "down-the-drain" chemicals in surface water
- using Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- for use within Environmental Risk Assessment

Environmental Risk Assessment • Aim = assess the probability and severeness of negative effects on ecosystems after exposure to chemicals steps: Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) exposure Predicted No Effects Concentration (PNEC) effects: PEC PNEC <12 PEC risk ratio: PNEC BIOMATH

Environmental exposure assessment

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Current methods (advised in EU legislation):
 – multimedia fate models



Environmental exposure assessment

Current methods:

- multimedia fate models
- $\label{eq:static} \begin{array}{l} \text{ no spatial nor temporal variability considered} \\ \rightarrow \text{ limited accuracy} & \textbf{FACTOR > 100-1000 } ! \end{array}$

• GREAT-ER: refine PEC calculations

- 'real' geo-referenced data
- variability
- geo-referenced \rightarrow validation is possible

AIM = FACTOR < 3-5

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CREAT-ER: overview WSTEWATE GIS UATA DATA DATA DATA DATA CREAT-END USE OUTPUT GIS USE OUTPUT GIS USE OUTPUT O











