The
AIGUANEIX Newsletter

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CONSORCI D'AIGÜES COSTA BRAVA GIRONA

Diputació de Girona

INTERVIEW

Earle Hartling
Water Recycling Coordinator at Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

IN DEPTH

Different territories, different solutions

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

Reverse osmosis: a key technology in water treatment

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Editorial

Water, science and innovation

To paraphrase the well-known proverb, we might say that thirst, like hunger, sharpens ingenuity. Abundance encourages carelessness, while scarcity awakens interest and, together with necessity, constitutes the foundation of innovation. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that the major innovations in the world of water emerge above all in places where this resource is scarcer, as that is where it is most valuable.

Innovation, understood as the introduction of a new product or process into society for the first time, is implemented through science and its applied expression: technology. Together, they enable us to take on any challenge; after all, without science and technology, we can only put our faith in blind chance. Innovation is, therefore, a calculated dare, supported by scientific and technical knowledge.

In recent decades, and out of sheer necessity, many parts of the world have had to learn to produce drinking water from sources that seemed unthinkable in the not-so-distant past, such as seawater or even wastewater (which presents a challenge that is even more complex).

Science has made it possible to develop techniques which, in turn, have enabled us to achieve milestones that we could almost describe as miraculous. We have learned to cultivate microorganisms to remove much of the organic matter and nutrients from wastewater; we have been able to identify and use the appropriate reagents to coagulate or disinfect water; we have created advanced systems capable of extracting the last remaining organic molecules or removing salts from water; and we have delved into analytical chemistry to the point of being able to quantify concentrations of the order of one billionth of a gramme – one nanogramme – per litre of water. Science and technology have opened up pathways through the jungle of the unknown, and have transformed what seemed extraordinary into something everyday and routine.

The water purification that we carry out within the AIGUANEIX project is a good example of this: innovation guided by science (Catalan Institute for Water Research, ICRA), implemented through technology (Agbar/Protecmed for the design and UTE Transparenta Sanejament Costa Brava for the operation) and directed by need, which in this case is that of the Water Consortium. In the AIGUANEIX project, science and innovation go hand in hand to make a new approach to water possible.

"In recent decades, many parts of the world have had to learn to produce drinking water from sources that seemed unthinkable in the not-so-distant past, such as seawater or wastewater"

Getting to know the project

The role of communication in AIGUANEIX

Innovative, complex projects in sensitive areas, such as AIGUANEIX, require close and effective communication that transforms knowledge into shared value. Objectives, progress and results must be communicated with rigour and clarity, so that they reach all of the relevant audiences while maintaining technical precision.

This task is carried out by Anthesis, a company specialising in sustainability and environmental communication, which has developed a strategy that combines verified information with accessible formats. The experience of the team involved in AIGUANEIX ensures that the knowledge generated effectively reaches the scientific community, citizens, and the strategic actors involved. This approach not only facilitates understanding, but also reinforces the visibility of the project, its social impact and the transfer of the results. When information circulates successfully, the pace of progress accelerates.

Sergi Vila

- Biologist and director of communications at AIGUANEIX.
- Sergi is an expert in biodiversity and scientific communication, and has more than 10 years of experience in outreach and communication projects in the environmental and scientific sector.

Dúnia Contreras

- Project manager at Anthesis and communications manager at AIGUANEIX.
- Dúnia boasts more than 10 years of professional experience in communication and project management, and is an expert in environmental and sustainability initiatives.

Marta Sala

- Senior consultant at Anthesis and content editor at AIGUANEIX.
- Marta has a degree in audiovisual communication and over the course of her 20-year professional career she has worked chiefly with communication agencies, before moving into the field of sustainability.

Elena Castillo

- Graphic designer and art director at Anthesis and graphic materials manager at AIGUANEIX.
- With extensive experience spanning more than 20 years, Elena has worked in museography, campaigns and publishing within the cultural, educational and sustainability sectors.

Marta Solé

- Graphic designer at Anthesis and graphic design technician at AIGUANEIX.
- Marta boasts extensive professional experience in the world of graphic arts and communication, where she has developed graphic materials for campaigns and educational projects related to the field of sustainability.

Taking a look at AIGUANEIX

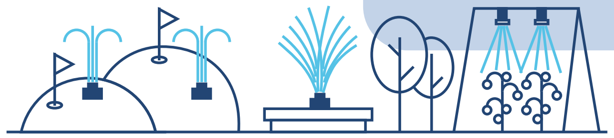
DEMOWARE and other water reuse projects: the seeds of AIGUANEIX

AIGUANEIX is a pioneering project that represents the culmination of the experience in water reclamation that the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium has accumulated over the last 30 years. The experience of the last drought in the coastal area of Alt Empordà, in which the last available freshwater resource was discharged into the sea, has led to a reconsideration of how to deal with future situations of water shortage. To understand how we have reached the current point, it is necessary to review the previous projects that the Consortium has carried out in the Costa Brava area.

OBJECTIVES:

1989
Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium

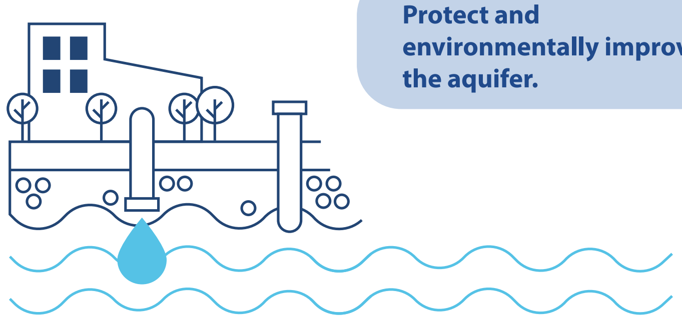
Planned water reuse
First experiences of planned water reuse.



Objective: Serve non-potable uses: irrigation of golf courses, crops, municipal and environmental uses.

2003 - 2011
Catalan Water Agency and Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium

Aquifer recharge with reclaimed water
Recharge of the Baixa Tordera aquifer with 2-3 hm^3/year of reclaimed water from the water reclamation plant in Blanes.



Objective: Protect and environmentally improve the aquifer.

2014 - 2016
Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium

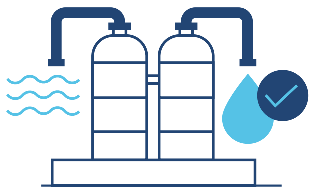
Indirect potable recharge of aquifers
Tests of indirect potable recharge of aquifers in Port de la Selva for the European DEMOWARE project.

Objective: Demonstrate the effectiveness of intensive biological treatment combined with advanced filtration, disinfection and aquifer transit processes in the removal of biodegradable substances.

2024 - 2025
Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium and Port de la Selva Town Council

Osmosis, remineralisation and changes in the network

- Installation of an industrial reverse osmosis plant (9.3 m^3/h).
- Remineralisation system for the water produced by the osmosis treatment.
- Adaptation of the municipal reclaimed-water network to send the water directly to the infiltration basins.



Objective: Reactivate the recharge of the aquifer in Port de la Selva, with an approximate infiltration potential of 50,000 m^3/year.

What stage are we at?

"The goal of the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium (CACBGI) is to have a full-scale facility by 2027"

Lluís Sala

Construction

April 2024. The base container for the pilot plant arrives at the workshop.

May–November 2024. Assembly of the pilot plant and the treatment and control systems.

July 2024. Modifications to the Roses Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

November 2024–January 2025. Installation of the pilot plant at the Roses WWTP.

January–May 2025. Commissioning of the pilot plant at the Roses WWTP.

Experimentation and analysis

May 2025–March 2026. Experimental phase. The technical team tests the different operating conditions, takes samples and analyses the water, in order to make the necessary adjustments to achieve the project's ultimate aim.

September 2025–May 2026. Analysis of the results obtained. Additional tests to assess the ongoing viability of the chosen operating regime.

Completion

May 2026. Assessment of the plant's operation and application of the project at full scale, and presentation of results.

2026-2027. Construction of a full-scale purification plant in Llançà to recharge aquifers in the northern Costa Brava region (subject to budget availability).

General information

It is essential to facilitate the construction of facilities that will most likely be necessary in a 21st century marked by global warming and overpopulation

After AIGUANEIX

The AIGUANEIX project aims to contribute to the water transition process by reducing dependence on rainfall for the water supplies of coastal municipalities. Where large volumes of water need to be transported, it is also possible to generate a new resource locally and in situ, in order to enhance the security of the water supply while ensuring maximum protection for public health.

Although the technologies that form part of the pilot plant already existed on the market, up until now – and in our immediate geographical area – they had not been combined in this particular configuration, and nor had the challenge of producing regulatory compliant drinking water from treated wastewater (without dilution in the environment) been tackled.

New developments soon lose their novelty, but some make a lasting impact. The aim of those of us who participated in this demonstration project has been to facilitate the construction of facilities that will most likely be necessary in a 21st century marked by global warming and overpopulation. We also aimed to bring the world of the most advanced research closer to the real and concrete problems of society; and in this case, to the problems of a geographical area plagued by drought.

The Roses WWTP pilot plant will be integrated into the sanitation facilities of the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium and will serve to cover future research needs that are yet to be defined, either by the Consortium itself or by the research centres with which collaboration agreements are established.

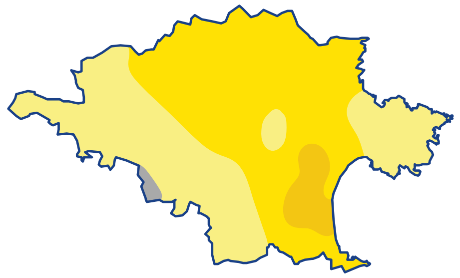
The future is yet to be written, and the book will be open to anyone who wishes to add their own paragraph to it.

The following maps show how precipitation and temperature in Alt Empordà could change by 2030 and 2050 according to two different emissions scenarios: moderate emissions and intense emissions.

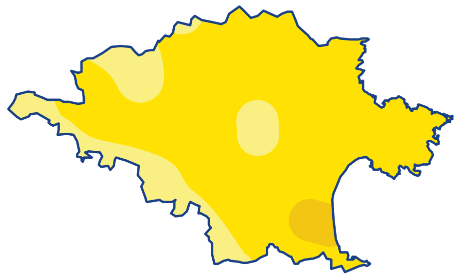
Maps adapted from the report Regionalised climate scenarios in Catalonia (ESCAT-2020): Regionalised statistical projections at a spatial resolution of 1 km (1971-2050). Executive summary

Precipitation maps with moderate emissions

Variation in annual average precipitation (%)
2021-2030 period compared to 1971-2000
Resolution of 1 km

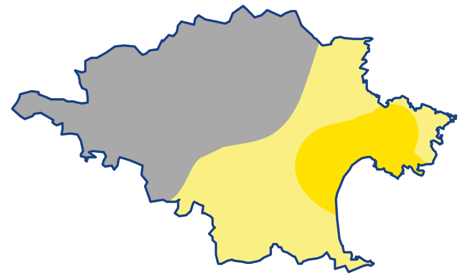


Variation in annual average precipitation (%)
2021-2050 period compared to 1971-2000
Resolution of 1 km

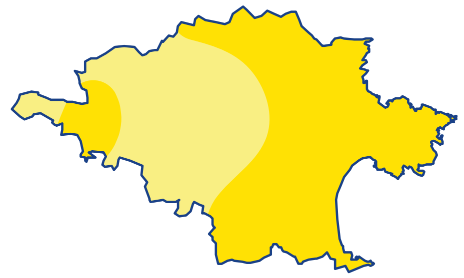


Precipitation maps with intense emissions

Variation in annual average precipitation (%)
2021-2030 period compared to 1971-2000
Resolution of 1 km

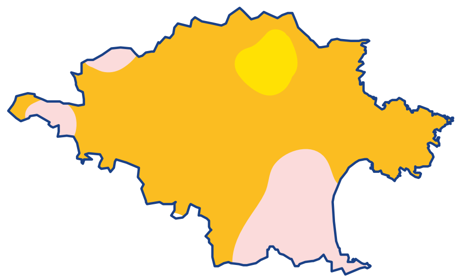


Variation in annual average precipitation (%)
2021-2050 period compared to 1971-2000
Resolution of 1 km

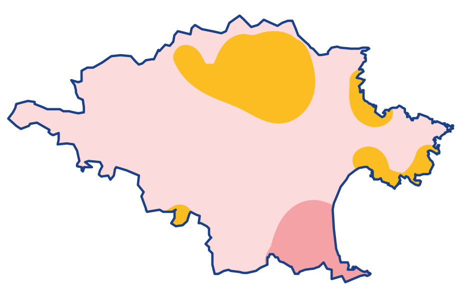


Temperature maps with moderate emissions

Variation in annual average temperature (°C)
2021-2030 period compared to 1971-2000
Resolution of 1 km

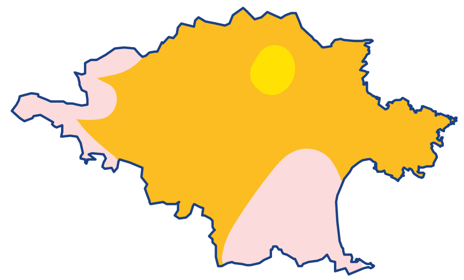


Variation in annual average temperature (°C)
2021-2050 period compared to 1971-2000
Resolution of 1 km

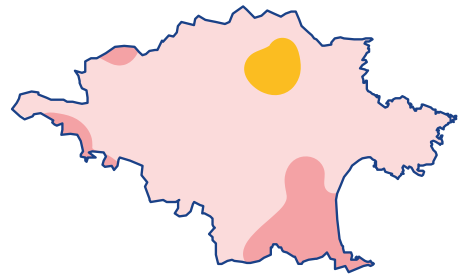


Temperature maps with intense emissions

Variation in annual average temperature (°C)
2021-2030 period compared to 1971-2000
Resolution of 1 km



Variation in annual average temperature (°C)
2021-2050 period compared to 1971-2000
Resolution of 1 km



Debunking myths

In this section, we aim to debunk some of the most common misconceptions about water purification through the use of facts and scientific studies

1 "Conventional wastewater treatment processes are sufficient for recharging aquifers"

Wastewater treatment combines physical, chemical and biological processes to make the water less polluted before returning it to the environment. Although discharging can help to recharge aquifers, it can also lead to the accumulation of substances that are difficult to degrade, such as salts or biocides, which lower the quality of the water. If these aquifers are used to supply water, recharging them with inadequate water may compromise compliance with regulations on water for human consumption. For this reason, in areas where aquifers are recharged with treated effluents, a preliminary purification treatment is usually applied, based on processes that remove pollutants and protect public health through the multi-barrier effect.

2 "Water purification and aquifer recharge cannot be carried out because they are unregulated"

Although the objectives of the AIGUANEIX project are not specifically regulated, discharges into the environment are, according to European directives that have already been (or are in the process of being) transposed. The new directive on wastewater establishes requirements that purified water meets with ease, which means it can be discharged without issues. Royal Decree 1085/2024 on water reuse sets stricter limits for the recharge of aquifers, which are also more than adequately met. Often, the difference between discharging and recharging depends solely on the intention. In conclusion, purification and recharge – the objectives of AIGUANEIX – fully comply with the regulations that govern this activity.

3 "The energy consumption makes purification treatments unsustainable"

The energy consumption associated with water consumption can come from its collection, treatment and distribution. If the wells are deep, if the treatment involves desalination, or if it is necessary to raise the water to great heights and transport it over long distances, the water supply can consume a great deal of energy. Water purification means consuming energy at a local level, and in certain situations the consumption can be similar to or even better than traditional sources of water supply. In regions such as Catalonia, where there is a water shortage, purification treatment in coastal areas can provide new water resources at competitive energy costs.

The interview

Earle Hartling

Water Recycling Coordinator at Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

“Diversity of water sources is essential”

Earle Hartling has had a long career at the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, where he held the role of Water Recycling Coordinator. He has been a key figure in driving water recycling, aquifer recharge and potable reuse projects in southern California. His work has helped position Los Angeles as a global leader in large-scale water reuse and sustainability.

> **Diversity of water sources is essential. Although seawater desalination may eventually be necessary, reclaimed water can reduce and delay this need and is much less energy intensive**

As Water Recycling Coordinator in Los Angeles for over 31 years, how would you summarise the main changes you have seen in this field?

When I started at the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts in 1981, water reuse was still an afterthought. There was just one aquifer recharge project and a few non-potable uses for irrigation and industrial purposes. The severe drought of 1976-1977 pushed local water agencies to expand the use of reclaimed water, initially supplying it to locations near the reclamation plants. As the cost of drinking water increased and supplies diminished, recycled water systems expanded within cities and then throughout the region, eventually forming interconnected megasystems.

When I retired in 2023, we had nearly 900 points of direct non-potable use, over 271 miles of distribution pipelines, and an aquifer recharge project that had nearly doubled capacity. Similar growth occurred in neighbouring institutions such as West Basin and Las Virgenes, and the cities of Glendale and Burbank.

At the institutional level, the sector also matured. In the 1980s, a small group of institutions formed water reuse associations and held modest annual conferences. Eventually, these merged into the WateReuse Association, which now has more than 500 members across 38 states and 11 different countries, and organises conferences that draw almost a thousand attendees.

Public acceptance has grown dramatically. Initial resistance to using “treated wastewater” gave way to widespread support, as recurring droughts, water restrictions and decades of safe operation demonstrated the necessity, reliability and safety of recycled water. Today, communities often ask for more.

How has water reuse helped to sustain the Los Angeles metropolitan area?

Water has always limited the growth of Los Angeles. Insufficient local reserves forced the region to rely on water imported from distant basins, while rapid population growth, droughts, overexploitation of aquifers and competition between states placed these sources under an increasing amount of strain.

In response, sanitation institutions began to put high-quality recycled water to productive use instead of discharging it into waterways. By 2023, reclaimed water represented approximately 10% of Los Angeles County's total water supply. With the projects that are currently under construction or in development, this share could easily double or even triple, making recycled water one of the most reliable local sources.

What is the best way to communicate the risks to society?

Communicating the risks associated with drinking water is just as important as managing them technically. The way information is communicated can make the difference between building trust and sowing doubt. The best way to talk about drinking water safety is to do it openly, clearly, consistently and responsibly, establishing genuine dialogue with the community.

Now that direct potable reuse is authorised in California, do you foresee its rapid deployment?

Not in the Los Angeles-Orange County region. Here, advanced treatment facilities are designed primarily for indirect potable reuse through aquifer recharge: a practice that has been employed safely since 1962. Large aquifers provide storage, serve as a buffer and give the public peace of mind.

Direct potable reuse on a “pipe-to-pipe” basis would require extremely extensive real-time monitoring or large storage facilities, and could generate unnecessary controversy. A more likely step is to supply advanced treated water to raw-water reservoirs upstream, where it is mixed with imported resources before conventional treatment.

In regions without aquifers or reservoirs, however, direct potable reuse can be a solution.

What lessons can southern California offer Catalonia?

Diversity of water sources is essential. Even with multiple sources, southern California overexploited aquifers and saw imported reserves dwindle due to climate change and outdated distribution agreements. Recycled water offers a crucial cushion.

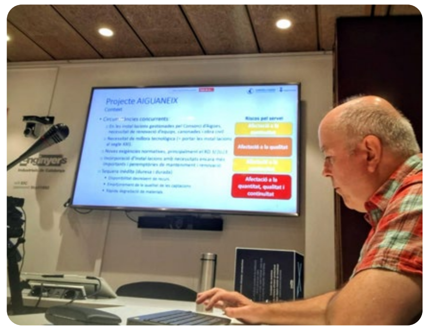
Although seawater desalination may eventually be necessary, reclaimed water can reduce and delay this need. It is much less energy intensive – requiring about a third of the energy needed for desalination – and is available for inland regions that do not have access to the ocean.

Southern California has served as a laboratory for water reuse technologies, public acceptance and institutional cooperation. Receiving international visitors, such as the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium (CACBGI) and others from Catalonia, has helped to spread this knowledge around the world.

> **Initial resistance to using “treated wastewater” gave way to widespread support, as decades of safe operation demonstrated the necessity, reliability and safety of recycled water**

News roundup

We bring you the latest updates for the water sector, featuring the most significant local, national and international news from recent months.



AIGUANEIX shares innovation at the Roses WWTP and Water Reuse Europe

The AIGUANEIX pilot plant at the Roses WWTP welcomed a series of notable visitors during the last quarter of 2025. They included technicians from Trojan Technologies (Canada), the Dutch company Dunea, the KWR Water Research Institute, the delegate of the Government of Catalonia to Girona and the director-general of Water Resources for the Balearic Islands, as well as numerous water-industry technicians from across the Girona region. The meetings made it possible to showcase, in situ, the project's innovative processes to more than 100 people who hold key roles at the national and international level.

At the same time, the AIGUANEIX project was presented in Brussels during Water Reuse Europe's Knowledge Exchange Day, in which advances in water reclamation and the main lessons learned from the Roses pilot plant experience were shared.

The Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium boosts the reliability of the supply in the northern Costa Brava region

The Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium has carried out a number of strategic actions to improve water supply security in the northern Costa Brava area. With an investment of more than 3.3 million euros, the pumping facilities for the Molí canal in Castelló d'Empúries have been renovated, 800 metres of the Vilanova de la Muga intake pipe have been replaced and the Llançà branch has been connected to the upstream pipe in Roses.

These improvements will bolster the reliability of the system that supplies water from the Empuriabrava DWTP, and allow it to better adapt to the area's current and future needs.

Portbou bolsters the water supply with a new DWTP

Portbou can now consume water from the reservoir, thanks to the new drinking water treatment plant (DWTP) built by the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium and backed by the Catalan Public Health Agency.

The facility produces around 500 m^3 of drinking water per day and, under normal conditions, will cover most of the municipality's demand. The supply is complemented by the renovated osmosis plant, which remains as back-up in the event of drought or other incidents and reinforces the security and resilience of the service.

Under the microscope

We explain scientific and technical concepts related to AIGUANEIX in a straightforward and engaging way.

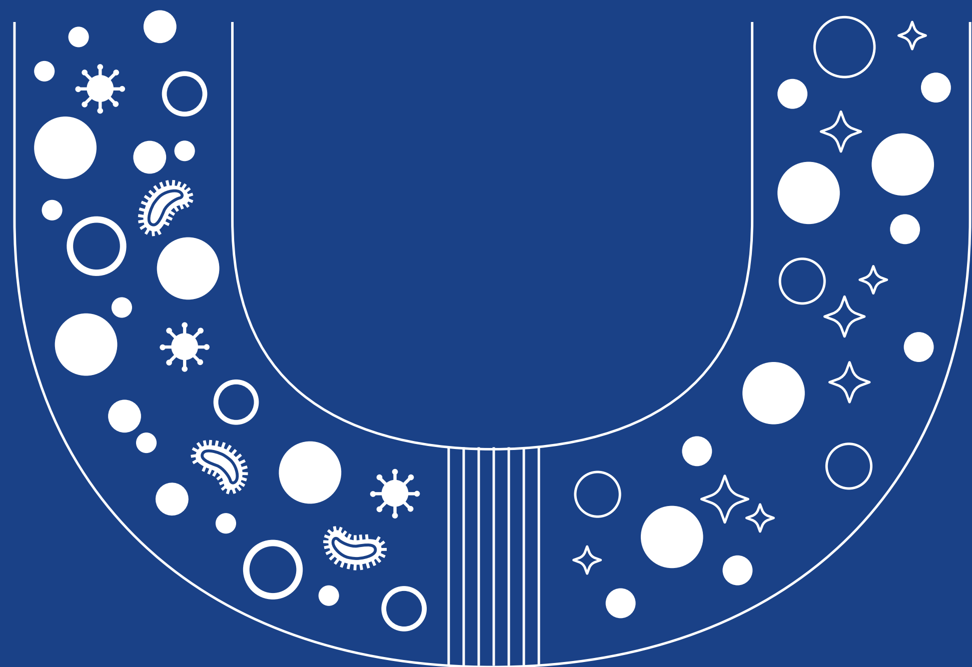
Reverse osmosis: a key technology in water treatment

Reverse osmosis is a water purification process that is based on the phenomenon of osmosis. Osmosis is a natural phenomenon in which water moves through a semipermeable membrane from a less concentrated solution into a more concentrated one. In the case of reverse osmosis, pressure is applied to force water to pass through a semipermeable membrane in the opposite direction, so that salts, metals, microorganisms and other impurities are retained, thereby producing high-quality water.

Unlike conventional filtration, the reverse osmosis membrane has very small pores (around 0.1 nanometres), which only allow water molecules to pass through and prevent the passage of the majority of dissolved or suspended pollutants.

Thanks to its high degree of efficiency, reverse osmosis is an ideal technology for the production of drinking water – in coastal areas, areas with brackish water sources, and other areas with a high concentration of minerals – and for industrial uses that require water of the highest quality.

Within the framework of projects such as AIGUANEIX, reverse osmosis plays a central role in the purification and reuse of water, as it constitutes a vital step in the process as a whole and guarantees a safe and healthy supply for the region



Different territories, different solutions

Membrane technologies are essential tools in water purification and reclamation. However, the use of these technologies poses an often invisible challenge: management of the waste stream. Understanding how the waste is generated, what its characteristics are and how its environmental impact can be minimised are key to moving towards more efficient, coherent and sustainable sanitation systems, especially in coastal municipalities.

AIGUANEIX is a project that employs six different processes to purify water. In each of these processes, the water – which originates from wastewater – improves in quality until it is pure enough to be returned to the aquifers. This means, however, that all of the compounds extracted from the water must be treated as waste: the pollutants do not disappear. To this end, the source water is separated into two streams: the treated water (known as *permeate*) and the waste stream (known as *concentrate*). As the treatment becomes more rigorous, the quality of the water produced increases; but so does the concentration of the substances retained in the waste material.

Everything that is removed from water treated by membranes is inevitably concentrated in the waste stream

This effect is particularly relevant in the case of reverse osmosis. Although the technology is even able to retain ions of a low molecular weight, this results in a high concentration of salts in the waste material. In seawater desalination, with yields of around 50%, the result is a waste stream with a salinity approximately double that of seawater. For this reason, we must take great care when choosing the location of the facilities and the strategies for returning the waste material to the environment, in order to minimise its environmental impact.

Salinity and biological processes: two key elements

In wastewater purification processes, the components that need to be removed are very diverse: organic matter, nutrients, emerging pollutants, pathogenic microorganisms and salts accumulated during urban use and transportation through sanitation networks.

We must remember that the salt content of treated or reclaimed water is usually about 20 times lower than that of seawater. As the salinity of the waste stream generated is clearly lower than that of the sea, under appropriate conditions it is not expected to have a significant impact on the marine environment.

Effective biological treatment is the best way to simplify and optimise advanced treatments

However, for this scenario to be truly viable, it is essential that the water that reaches the osmosis membranes contains the minimum possible amount of organic matter. To achieve this, the performance of the biological reactors at the wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) must be maximised. It should be noted that each substance that can be removed through biological degradation represents a significant gain for the system as a whole: it improves overall efficiency, increases the reliability of the treatment and puts less demand on the more advanced stages.

If the secondary effluent is of good quality, it will not be necessary to correct parameters such as turbidity or ammonium concentration through the use of additional reverse osmosis processes, which are both energetically and financially costly. For this reason, sanitation facilities must operate in line with a holistic view of the entire system, from the sewer all the way to the final purification stage. The objective is to achieve the required water quality with the minimum consumption of resources, and to generate waste streams at the most appropriate points so that they can be managed correctly.

Managing waste in purification treatment

When each stage is performing at a high level, the waste from ultrafiltration chiefly consists of organic waste matter, which can be returned to the head of the WWTP. For its part, the waste from reverse osmosis is mainly composed of salts at concentrations much lower than that of seawater, which makes it possible to carry out controlled discharge through underwater outfalls in coastal locations. This approach, however, is not directly applicable to inland areas.

In such cases, reverse osmosis can generate waste with a concentration of salts that is too high for it to be discharged into the environment. However, since the areas in question do not suffer from saline intrusions into the sewer, it is possible to reduce or even dispense with this technology by using and bolstering other processes that are capable of removing emerging pollutants without concentrating salts. Examples of such processes include advanced oxidation treatments and filtration with activated carbon.

Water purification transforms a waste product into a strategic resource

In coastal municipalities, therefore, wastewater purification represents the last opportunity to recover a resource as valuable as freshwater before it is irreversibly mixed with sea salt. With this aim in mind, it is necessary to focus on treatments that make it possible. It is difficult to generate new water resources in a more efficient, economical and sustainable way than by taking advantage of those that we already have at our disposal, right on our doorstep.


PROJECTE AIGUANEIX

Relevant experiences

One Water Marble Falls (Texas)

An integrated approach to reusing, conserving and securing the water supply in a growing population

12,000 m³/ day
will be the city's treatment capacity with the new water treatment plant

70%
of the water will be treated thanks to the advanced purification facility

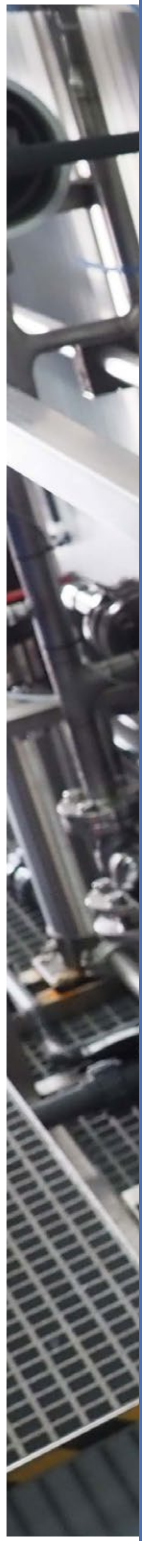
4 stages
that the water will go through before it is purified

Marble Falls is a city in the state of Texas that has experienced accelerated population growth in recent decades. In 2000 it had 4,959 inhabitants; today, it is home to more than 9,500 people and its population is expected to double before 2040. This growth is taking place within a context of recurring droughts that have placed a strain on the Highland Lakes system, the region's main source of water.

To address this scenario, the city has adopted the One Water philosophy, which offers an integrated approach to water resource management. The strategy is based on three main pillars: ensuring long-term water security by diversifying sources and reducing dependence on reservoirs; expanding wastewater treatment capacity with a new water reclamation facility that will supply non-potable water for irrigation through the municipal "purple pipe" system; and building an advanced purification plant for the treatment of reclaimed water for drinking purposes. This plant, whose design was developed from a comprehensive pilot plan, will be based on a four-stage process: filtration and microfiltration, reverse osmosis, advanced oxidation with ultraviolet light, and mineral stabilisation prior to distribution.

Marble Falls is committed to the One Water model to ensure long-term water security through advanced reuse and diversification of sources within a context of growth and drought

The project, which is to be implemented in three phases concluding in 2032, will improve the city's resilience to extreme climate conditions, guarantee the economic sustainability of the system and contribute to the protection of local ecosystems.



Profile

Toni Rosselló
Technical coordinator of operations at Transparenta Cicle Integral de l'Aigua, and operations manager for the AIGUANEIX project

"By operating the pilot plant, we've seen that purifying wastewater is possible. Now we need to continue working to optimise the processes for obtaining this water."

Toni Rosselló is a specialist in the management and operation of water treatment systems, and boasts more than 20 years of experience. He has led multidisciplinary teams, bringing together technical, operational and administrative roles, and has coordinated the operation of a large number of treatment and purification plants, helping to commission new facilities and manage operating agreements. His professional career includes stints at leading companies in the sector, such as Rubatec and Veolia Water Technologies, where his responsibilities included both technical duties and financial management.

Since the end of 2024, he has coordinated the operation of the pilot water-purification plant for the AIGUANEIX project in Roses, where he leads a team of scientific and operational personnel and ensures that all of the plant's processes are functioning correctly. He also offers technical support to various treatment plants and sanitation systems in Catalonia, helps to commission new facilities and prepare operating bids for public and private tenders, and supervises the financial management of the contracts awarded.

His professional background combines technical and environmental knowledge with experience in leadership and project management, with a focus on sustainability and efficiency in water treatment.

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ICRA Institut Català de Recerca de l'Aigua

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Agbar

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