

The AIGUANEIX Newsletter

#06

June 2026



CONSORCI D'AIGÜES
COSTA BRAVA GIRONA



Diputació de Girona

INTERVIEW

Jordi Agustí Vergés
General Director
for Water Transition

IN DEPTH

The next steps for AIGUANEIX
on the Costa Brava

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

Water minerals: natural
presence, essential role

Contents



03

Editorial

04

Getting to know
the project

06

Taking a look
at AIGUANEIX

07

What stage
are we at?

08

General
information

10

Debunking
myths

12

The interview

14

News roundup

15

Under the microscope

16

In depth

20

Relevant
experiences

21

Profile





Water as a collective commitment

AIGUANEIX was created and continues to grow with a clear purpose: to turn circular water management into a space for shared knowledge, responsible innovation and commitment to the territory. In a context shaped by the climate emergency —both present and future—, pressure on water resources and the evolving social and energy needs, the project looks ahead with the conviction that only through cooperation and a long-term vision can solid and meaningful solutions be achieved.

This vision is fully aligned with the mission of the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium, as reflected in its Statutes: bringing together the municipalities of the Girona coastal and pre-coastal areas with the aim of achieving excellence, generating economies of scale and ensuring efficient, high-quality services. Shared planning, the development of studies, project design, and the management of infrastructures and services of common interest —especially in the fields of water sanitation, wastewater reuse and drinking water supply— shape an integrated high-level water cycle management model serving the territory.

Looking ahead means consolidating AIGUANEIX as a key tool within this model. Not only as a technical project, but also as a way to move towards new approaches to water management based on circularity, efficiency and resilience. The commitment to reuse, digitalisation and the continuous improvement of processes is directly connected to the sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, but also SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (climate action).

Being able to produce drinking water when nature cannot provide it is a strategic capability that strengthens territories and enables them to maintain economic activity under adverse climate conditions. The investments resulting from the pioneering foundations of the AIGUANEIX project will play a decisive role in the future of water management and will allow the Costa Brava region to remain at the forefront of circular water management, developing the capacity to design and build these infrastructures at full scale.

The future of the project will therefore involve strengthening partnerships, sharing knowledge and continuing to generate collective value. Ultimately, it means understanding water not only as a resource, but as a common good that requires responsibility, innovation and shared governance. It is within this collective vision for the future that AIGUANEIX finds its true purpose.



Being able to produce drinking water when nature cannot provide it is a strategic capability that strengthens territories and enables them to maintain economic activity under adverse climate conditions

Getting to know the project

Leadership, experience and technical expertise behind AIGUANEIX

Innovative and highly complex projects such as AIGUANEIX require teams with a strong technical background, coordination capacity and a clear understanding of the territory. The team at the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium has played a key role in the development of the project, leading its implementation and contributing extensive experience in integrated water cycle management, as well as criteria related to feasibility, safety and public service.

The involvement of the Consortium's professionals has made it possible to move forward with innovative solutions that go beyond the experimental phase and pave the way for real implementation on the Costa Brava region. This way of working, grounded in technical rigour and a commitment to transformation, strengthens AIGUANEIX as a strategic initiative for a more resilient and sustainable water future.





**Lluís
Sala**

- ✓ Head of the Water Supply and Water Reuse Service at the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium since 2019 and manager of the AIGUANEIX project.
- ✓ Biologist with more than thirty years of experience in water reuse and water sustainability in Catalonia, as well as in the management of multidisciplinary projects aimed at improving water-use efficiency.



**Arnau
Martorell**

- ✓ Sanitation technician at the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium since May 2021 and technician for the AIGUANEIX project.
- ✓ Environmental scientist with professional experience in the urban water cycle, initially in the field of water supply through the drafting of water supply master plans. At the Consortium, he works in wastewater sanitation management as well as water reuse.



**Marc
Parés**

- ✓ Water supply and water reuse technician at the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium since February 2024 and technician for the AIGUANEIX project.
- ✓ Chemical industrial technical engineer directly linked to local administration over the last twenty years. At the Consortium, he supports the water supply and water reuse service.



**Enric
Pallarès**

- ✓ Head of the Sanitation Service at the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium since 2013 and manager of the contract that includes operation of the pilot plant within the AIGUANEIX project.
- ✓ Biologist with more than thirty years of experience in the management of wastewater treatment facilities.

Taking a look at AIGUANEIX

What has the AIGUANEIX project demonstrated?

With the completion of the AIGUANEIX project, the results obtained from the pilot plant provide a clear assessment of the potential of advanced water reclamation as a new water resource, especially in territories facing increasing water stress: it is possible to transform reclaimed water into purified water suitable for use and with high sanitary guarantees. AIGUANEIX confirms the potential of this solution to strengthen water supply systems and reinforces the technical preparedness for future full-scale applications, such as a possible implementation at the Llançà Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).



KEY PROJECT FIGURES:

6

different processes:
chloramination,
ultrafiltration, reverse
osmosis, advanced
oxidation, granular
activated carbon and
remineralisation

1

year of pilot plant
operation

9

**different operating
and testing
configurations**

MAIN RESULTS OBTAINED:

- ✓ Validated multi-barrier solution
- ✓ Regulatory compliance (Royal Decree 3/2023 of 10 January) under the main scenarios
- ✓ Acceptable risk according to chemical and microbiological risk assessments (using conservative criteria)
- ✓ Risk levels comparable to those of conventional water supply sources
- ✓ Robust performance across different configurations
- ✓ Potential to generate new water resources

KEY LEARNING:

After testing different configurations and based on the results of the chemical and microbiological risk quantification tests, it was observed that simpler treatment schemes, especially those without reverse osmosis, have a low probability of achieving the quality and sanitary safety levels required for aquifer recharge intended for water supply purposes.

PROJECT VIABILITY:

The estimated operating cost of the installation ranges **between €0.7 and €0.9/m³** for the non-optimised pilot plant.

KEY MESSAGE



AIGUANEIX has generated the foundational knowledge needed to develop full-scale facilities, such as the future Water Purification Plant (WPP) in Llançà, for which the project design is currently being drafted.

What stage are we at?



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.



May 2026. Submission of all project documentation to the Catalan Water Agency.



Completion

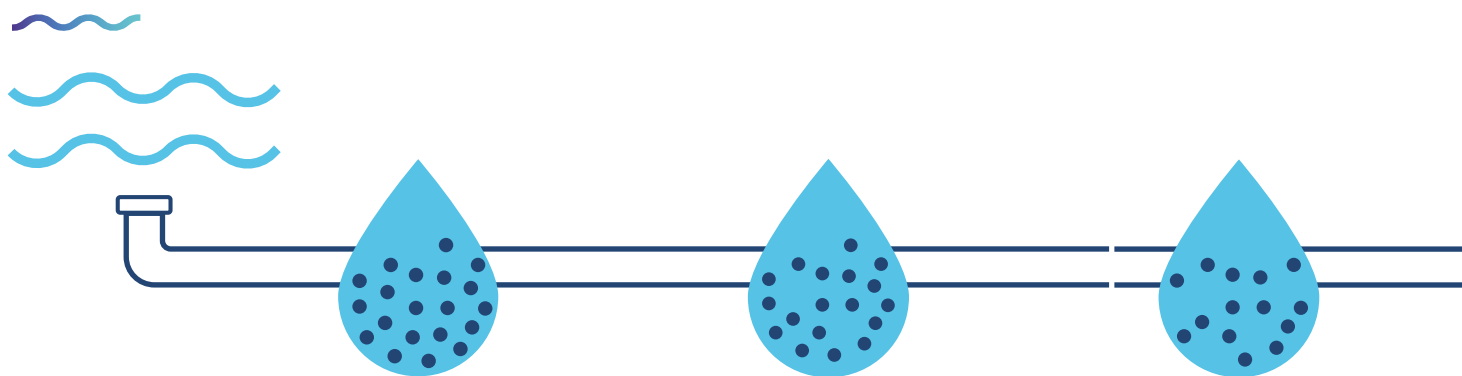


May 2026. Assessment of the plant's operation and application of the project at full scale, and presentation of results.



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

General information



The main technical challenge of desalination lies in reducing the salinity of the incoming water, the associated energy consumption and the management of hypersaline brine discharge

Seawater desalination has been one of the most widely used alternative options for water production beyond the extraction of river resources over recent decades.

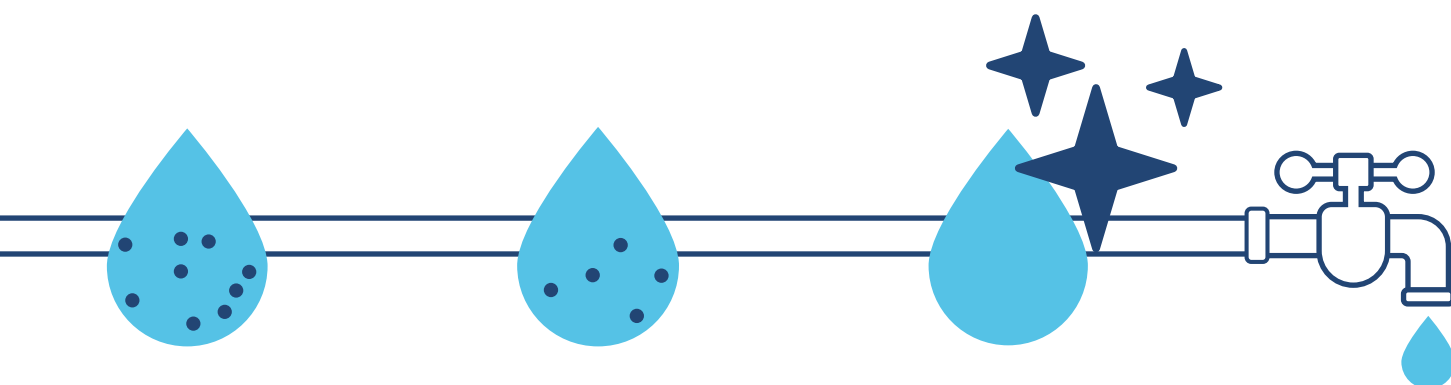
The development of new technologies has enabled the implementation of innovative systems capable of producing drinking water from other sources. One of the most significant among them is wastewater purification. What is the difference between desalination and purification?

Seawater desalination

Desalination systems use seawater as their raw material, an abundant resource but one with very high salinity, usually exceeding 30 g/L of dissolved salts. In Catalonia, the most widely used technology for this process is reverse osmosis, a membrane-based process that separates water from salts through the application of high pressure.

This type of treatment requires careful pre-treatment to remove suspended particles and marine organisms that could affect membrane performance. The water is then driven through the reverse osmosis system using high-pressure pumps capable of overcoming the osmotic pressure of seawater in order to produce freshwater.

The main technical challenge of desalination lies in reducing the high salinity of the incoming water, the energy consumption associated with the process and the management of hypersaline brine discharge. Although seawater desalination does not represent a public health challenge, and despite significant technological advances in efficiency and energy recovery, it remains an energy-intensive treatment process that must be integrated into broader sustainability and energy transition strategies.



Advanced purification of water from WWTPs (AIGUANEIX)

The water purification systems promoted by the AIGUANEIX project are based on a substantially different water source: the effluent from wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs), meaning water that has already undergone conventional wastewater treatment. Compared to seawater, this water has relatively low salinity, but contains a higher concentration of organic pollutants, nutrients, trace compounds (chemical elements present at very low concentrations) and microorganisms.

For this reason, advanced purification processes focus on ensuring the rigorous removal of these contaminants. AIGUANEIX combines several technologies operating as a multi-barrier system, including membrane filtration (ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis), advanced oxidation processes and final disinfection systems, with the aim of achieving consistently high water quality.

The technical complexity of these systems does not lie in salt concentration, but rather in the need to guarantee the microbiological and chemical safety of the purified water. This requires treatment designs with redundant systems and continuous process monitoring, supported by comprehensive analytical controls to ensure that the water can be safely reused, either for aquifer recharge or for other strategic purposes.

In this regard, the purification of reclaimed water represents a key step towards a circular water management model, in which a previously used resource becomes a new source of high-quality water aligned with the water resilience challenges faced by the Girona region.

Advanced purification processes focus on ensuring the rigorous removal of organic contaminants

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

«What is purified water used for if we already have water?»

Although at certain times it may seem that enough water is available, the reality is that conventional resources are becoming increasingly irregular and vulnerable to drought, climate change and rising demand. Purified water does not replace existing water resources; rather, it acts as a strategic reinforcement to guarantee long-term water security and continuity of supply.

In the case of AIGUANEIX, purified water is mainly intended for the controlled recharge of aquifers, helping to restore groundwater reserves, prevent salinisation and increase system resilience. In this way, water that is currently discharged into the sea without being reused can become a new resource for the future, ensuring greater water availability when natural resources are insufficient. The objective is not to add more water, but to manage it better and within a circular framework.

2

«Water purification cannot be applied everywhere»

Water purification is not a single or universal solution, but it can be implemented in many territories, depending on factors such as the availability of usable volumes in wastewater treatment plants (WWTP), the presence of aquifers suitable for recharging, the characteristics of the territory and the regulatory framework.

The AIGUANEIX project demonstrates that where the right technical and environmental conditions exist, purification becomes a highly valuable tool for strengthening water security. Based on rigorous analysis, these solutions can be adapted and replicated in other areas facing similar challenges. The key is not to implement purification everywhere, but to apply it where it can provide the greatest value.

3

«Water purification greatly increases sanitation costs»

Water purification and wastewater treatment are processes located within WWTP facilities because treated wastewater is the source of purified water. However, purification is not the final stage of sanitation, but rather the first step in a drinking water production process and should be separated from the financing of sanitation systems.

As part of a drinking water production process, purification must comply with much stricter and more demanding quality standards than those applied to environmental discharge. In addition, while sanitation is a continuous service, purification only operates when additional drinking water resources are required. Wastewater treatment and purification serve different purposes: purification is a new drinking water supply system designed to reinforce water supply security.

The interview



Jordi Agustí Vergés

General Director for Water Transition



Jordi Agustí Vergés has an extensive professional background linked to the public management of the integrated water cycle in Catalonia. He has held senior positions at municipal, supramunicipal and regional levels, including Director of the Catalan Water Agency and Manager of the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium. Throughout his career, he has promoted strategic projects focused on water resilience, water reuse and the sustainable management of resources.

The 2021-2025 drought episode tested the robustness of water supply systems, especially those most dependent on surface resources and aquifers under structural pressure

What assessment can be made of the 2021-2025 drought episode in terms of its impact on water supply systems, water governance and resource planning in Catalonia?

The 2021-2025 drought episode has probably been the most demanding challenge faced by the Catalan water system in recent decades. It tested the robustness of water supply systems, especially those most dependent on surface resources and aquifers under structural pressure.

Despite the severity of the situation, it is important to highlight that the system responded relatively well thanks to strategic decisions taken in previous years: the development of desalination, reclaimed water reuse and indirect potable reuse in the Llobregat River. Overall, these infrastructures made it possible to maintain supply guarantees under highly complex conditions.

However, the drought also revealed that the hydrological model — including both infrastructures and governance— on which much of the system was designed is no longer fully suited to current realities. In this context, work is underway to move towards a model based on resource diversification, water circularity and more integrated governance between administrations, operators and the territory.

The drought should therefore not only be understood as a temporary crisis, but also as a catalyst that has accelerated strategic decision-making aimed at adapting water management to the climatic conditions of the 21st century.

Based on recent experience, what structural deficits or areas for improvement do you still identify in integrated water management in Catalonia (infrastructure, regulation, reuse, efficiency and planning)?

Recent experience has highlighted several areas where there is still clear room for improvement. First of all, it is essential to continue advancing in the diversification of water sources. Despite progress in desalination and reuse, there are still territories that remain highly dependent on conventional resources and may be vulnerable during prolonged drought periods.

Secondly, demand management and system efficiency must be strengthened. Municipal water supply networks still experience significant losses in some cases, and sustained investment programmes are needed to improve infrastructure renewal and modernisation.

The AIGUANEIX project represents very well the kind of solutions that we need to promote within the framework of the water transition

It is also important to continue progressing in advanced water reuse, particularly for environmental uses and support of supply systems, as well as in managed aquifer recharge. These solutions make it possible to generate new local resources and strengthen territorial resilience.

Finally, further work is needed to ensure increasingly integrated hydrological planning aligned with efficient public management policies, while reinforcing cooperation between administrations and operators involved in the integrated water cycle.

What are the main strategic priorities currently being deployed by the Directorate General for Water Transition to move towards a resilient, decarbonised and climate-adapted model?

The Directorate General for Water Transition is working on a strategy based on three major pillars. The first is water security, which involves increasing resource availability through new non-conventional sources such as desalination, advanced reuse and the generation of local resources through circular solutions.

The second pillar is territorial resilience, with a clear commitment to decentralised systems that reduce municipal vulnerability to extreme events. In this field, aquifer

recovery and active management play a fundamental role.

The third pillar is the decarbonisation of the water cycle. Water production and transport involve significant energy consumption, making it necessary to promote the integration of renewable energy, energy optimisation of infrastructures and the digitalisation of management systems.

Together, these priorities shape a model that combines water supply security, environmental sustainability and energy efficiency, fully aligned with climate adaptation goals.

How does the AIGUANEIX project fit into the water transition strategy, particularly in relation to advanced purification, indirect potable reuse and managed aquifer recharge?

The AIGUANEIX project represents very well the type of solutions that need to be promoted within the framework of the water transition. This innovative project developed in Roses explores the possibility of transforming reclaimed wastewater into a new high-quality water resource, turning what has traditionally been considered a discharge flow into a strategic resource within a circular water model.

From a public policy perspective, AIGUANEIX is especially relevant because it integrates three key concepts: indirect potable reuse, managed aquifer recharge and the generation of local water supply resources. These types of solutions help reduce pressure on coastal aquifers and prevent phenomena such as saltwater intrusion, while reinforcing water supply security in territories particularly vulnerable to climate variability.

For me personally, it is also a particularly meaningful project because it forms part of many years of work carried out by the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium in the field of reuse and innovation in the water cycle. During my previous period at the Consortium, I had the opportunity to promote several lines of work in this direction, and AIGUANEIX —conceived thanks to the outstanding technical vision of Lluís Sala and developed through the collective work of many professionals— is an excellent example of how applied innovation can contribute to building the water systems of the future.

News roundup

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



Green light for the new Wastewater Discharge Regulation

The Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium has approved [the new Wastewater Discharge Regulation](#) (in Catalan), which entered into force on 28 January 2026 following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Province of Girona.

Prepared during 2025, the regulation is the result of a public participation process and establishes an updated regulatory framework for discharges into high-level sanitation systems. The regulation strengthens control measures, infrastructure protection and effluent quality, a key aspect in facilitating water reuse.



The new drinking water treatment plant in l'Escala enters the final stage of construction

The president of the Girona Provincial Council and of the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium, Miquel Noguer, together with the mayor of l'Escala, Josep Bofill, visited the construction works of the municipality's new drinking water treatment plant, which are now at a very advanced stage of execution.

The future Drinking Water Treatment Plant (DWTP) will ensure both water supply and water quality, with a treatment capacity of up to 14,000 m³/day. According to the established timetable, the Consortium is expected to assume management of the high-level water supply service.



Reconstruction of the Palamós WWTP

Storm Harry, which struck on 19 and 20 January 2026, caused severe damage to the sanitation system in the Baix Empordà region. Intense rainfall, reaching up to 223 mm in less than 48 hours in Palafrugell, led to the overflow of the Aubi stream and the complete flooding of the Palamós Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), with water levels reaching up to 1.9 metres.

The facility, which serves several municipalities in the area, became inoperative due to the loss of electricity supply. The Catalan Water Agency (ACA) has allocated up to €3.6 million for its reconstruction, with full recovery expected by the end of June 2026.



Water minerals: natural presence, essential role



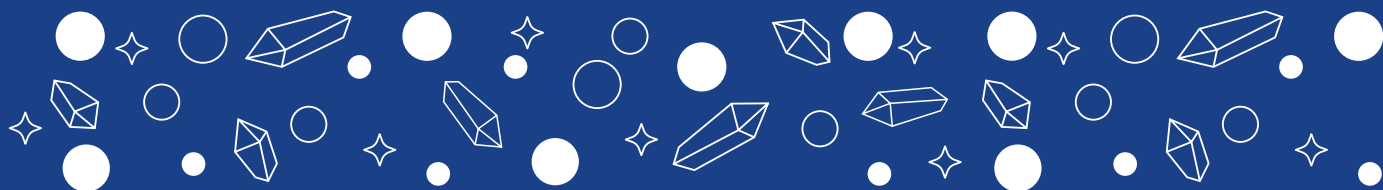
Natural water usually contains a range of dissolved minerals resulting from its interaction with soils and rocks throughout its journey in the environment. Among the most relevant are calcium and magnesium, responsible for water hardness, as well as sodium, potassium, chlorides, sulphates and bicarbonates, which determine its conductivity and chemical balance.

These minerals not only influence the taste and physical properties of water, but also play an important role in its chemical stability and its interaction with the natural environment. Mineral composition is especially important when water comes into contact with aquifers, as it can promote or hinder processes such as the dissolution of geological materials or saltwater intrusion.

Analytical data from the AIGUANEIX project show how the concentration of these minerals can vary significantly throughout the treatment process, evolving from water with a mineral composition typical of reclaimed wastewater to water with very low salt content. For this reason, the challenge is not only to remove unwanted substances, but also to establish a mineral composition suited to the final use of the water, which is achieved through a remineralisation process as the final stage of purification treatment.

In this regard, minerals become a key management factor. Adjusting their presence helps ensure that purified water can be safely integrated into coastal aquifers, protect them and contribute to the sustainable management of water resources. AIGUANEIX places the spotlight on an often overlooked yet essential aspect of water quality.

Mineral composition is a key factor when water interacts with aquifers, as it can promote or hinder processes such as the dissolution of geological materials or saline intrusion.





The next steps for AIGUANEIX on the Costa Brava

The AIGUANEIX project, consolidated in Roses through the wastewater treatment plant and the pilot facility, is now moving into a new phase aimed at bringing about a structural transformation in drinking water supply management in the northern Costa Brava.

In recent years, the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium (CACBGi) has focused on moving towards a more circular, resilient and locally based system in which reclaimed water becomes a strategic resource. This paradigm shift involves no longer viewing treated wastewater as waste, but rather as a valuable resource for producing purified water intended for coastal aquifer recharge.

The experience gained through AIGUANEIX has made it possible to validate this new system and establish the foundations for future actions. The scalability of the pilot plant and the consolidation of new water sources are the first steps beyond AIGUANEIX, with the projects in Llançà and Cadaqués now taking centre stage.

The future Llançà plant will integrate the six purification stages with the goal of producing water of suitable quality for controlled infiltration

Llançà: towards a full-scale WPP and aquifer recharge

Following the pilot experience developed at the Roses Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), the next key step is the construction of a full-scale Water Purification Plant (WPP) in Llançà, together with the infrastructure required for coastal aquifer recharge. The future facility will integrate the six purification stages already tested —chloramination, ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis, advanced oxidation, activated carbon filtration and remineralisation— with the aim of producing water of suitable quality for controlled infiltration.

Available data highlight the potential of this approach. The average annual volume of treated wastewater over the last three years is around 670,000 m³/year in Llançà, 420,000 m³/year in Cadaqués and 2,800,000 m³/year in Roses. A significant part of these volumes, which are currently discharged into the sea, could be transformed into a useful resource to strengthen local aquifers.



Cadaqués: towards an agreement with the Catalan Water Agency

At the same time, the CACBGi has initiated the procedures required to sign an agreement with the Catalan Water Agency (ACA) in order to develop a similar solution in Cadaqués. This municipality is particularly sensitive, with aquifers affected by depletion and salinisation episodes, as well as significant seasonal pressure. Purification and aquifer recharge are therefore considered key tools to strengthen water autonomy and reduce external dependencies.

A strategic resource to reduce pressure on the Darnius Boadella reservoir

The use of purified water and its movement through aquifers also has a direct impact on the overall water supply system. If part of the treated volumes is allocated to aquifer recharge, the need to abstract water from the Darnius Boadella reservoir is reduced. This would help extend the availability of stored water, especially during drought periods, while moving towards a “zero-kilometre water” model that is more efficient and better adapted to the territory.

The graphical information associated with the project clearly illustrates this potential: during the 2021-2024 drought period, the accumulated volumes of treated wastewater discharged into the sea in Roses, Llançà and Cadaqués exceeded 15 hm³ combined. Even if only partially reused, this represents a considerable resource that could play a significant role in the respective water supply systems.

Strategic vision and next steps

The CACBGi's vision is to consolidate this model as a benchmark for circular water management, based on aquifer protection, institutional cooperation and the possibility of replicating it in other municipalities facing similar challenges. The next steps include completing the drafting of the Llançà projects, advancing the agreement with the ACA for Cadaqués and assessing the progressive extension of the model to other municipalities managed by the Water Consortium.

AIGUANEIX is therefore evolving from being merely an experimental project into the first building block of a profound transformation in water management in the northern Costa Brava region, fully aligned with climate change challenges and guided by a clear long-term vision.

The use of purified water and its movement through aquifers reduces the need to abstract water from the Darnius Boadella reservoir and would help extend the availability of stored water





Relevant experiences



NEWater (Singapur)

NEWater, advanced water purification in Singapore

Reuse as a pillar of water security



40 %

of Singapore's water demand covered

1970s

Decade in which the first reclaimed water study was commissioned

Four National Taps

Singapore's strategy to ensure water security

Singapore is now a global benchmark in water reuse thanks to the NEWater project, led by the Public Utilities Board (PUB). In a territory with very limited natural water resources, NEWater has become a key element of the Singapore Water Story, demonstrating that reclaimed water can be a safe, reliable and socially accepted source of supply.

The project is based on the advanced purification of treated wastewater through a combination of microfiltration or ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis and ultraviolet disinfection.

NEWater has become a strategic resource, resilient to droughts and independent from rainfall conditions

The result is high-quality water suitable both for demanding industrial uses and for indirect potable reuse, through its discharge into reservoirs before final treatment at drinking water plants.

After decades of research, pilot trials and independent validation, NEWater has established itself as a strategic resource that is resilient to drought and independent of rainfall variability. Efforts in public engagement and transparency have been essential in building citizen trust.

Today, NEWater supplies a substantial share of Singapore's water demand and has become a model that can be replicated in other water-stressed territories, offering valuable lessons for projects such as AIGUANEIX.



Profile



Marc Coloma

Project Manager for the engineering company Enginyeria Energètica Gironina SL (ENERGI)

Industrial technical engineer and project manager at Enginyeria Energètica Gironina SL (ENERGI), the company responsible for supervising the construction works of the AIGUANEIX pilot plant.

Marc Coloma holds a degree in Industrial Technical Engineering from the University of Girona and a postgraduate qualification in Energy Efficiency and Energy Markets from the Polytechnic University of Catalonia. Since 2006, he has developed his professional career at ENERGI, where he works as a project manager and takes responsibility for construction management and technical coordination during project execution.

Over the years, he has participated in a wide range of projects related to the integrated water cycle and has maintained ongoing collaboration with the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium. Within this framework, he has contributed to project design as well as the management and execution of strategic actions. His involvement in the construction of the AIGUANEIX purification pilot plant at the Roses Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is particularly noteworthy.

He is currently part of the technical team responsible for the construction project of the Water Purification Plant (WPP) at the Llançà WWTP, integrated within the AIGUANEIX project. Marc Coloma's adaptability and rigorous approach contribute to driving innovative solutions in water reuse and water efficiency.

«The AIGUANEIX project is a clear example of the sector's motivation and commitment to transforming existing technology for the benefit of an essential resource such as water»



Contact



 Plaça de Josep Pla, 4, 3r 1a
17001 Girona

 (+34) 972 201 467

 aiguaneix@cacbgi.cat

This initiative has been developed by the Costa Brava Girona Water Consortium and has received a subsidy from the Catalan Water Agency under file no. REU001/20/000139. This subsidy was awarded within the framework of the call for investments in the implementation of actions designed to reuse recycled water, as published in Resolution TES/642/2021 of 4 March (Official Gazette of the Government of Catalonia [DOGC] no. 8362 of 11 March 2021, ref. BDNS 552136).

Project management and funding:



CONSORCI D'AIGÜES
COSTA BRAVA GIRONA



Diputació de Girona



Agència Catalana
de l'Aigua



Generalitat
de Catalunya

Scientific management: Construction and maintenance: Works management: Experimental operation: Creation of outreach materials:



Linguistic advice and correction:
Linguistic Services of Girona Provincial Council