



Preparing drinking water supply systems for climate change – case study insights

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Water quality monitoring in Ukraine

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CLIMATE-RESILIENT MANAGEMENT FOR SAFE DISINFECTED AND NON-DISINFECTED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS (SAFECREW) HOP ON



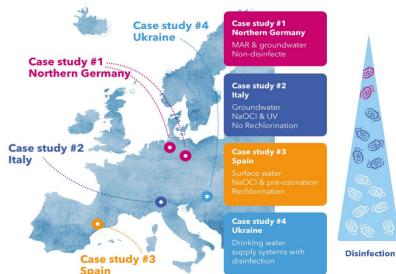
Call: HORIZON-WIDERA-2023-ACCESS-06 (Hop-on facility)
Proposal / 28.09.2023

On 15th April 2024 the EC approved and signed amendment. From 1st May 2024, NUWEE is the 12th SafeCREW project partner

Duration: 01.05.2024 to 30.04.2026

WP7 - Transferring SafeCREW methods to western Ukrainian DWSS

WP7 Transferring SafeCREW methods to western Ukrainian DWSS Objective of this WP is to transfer knowledge and methods of SafeCREW to Ukraine as a replication test case for less developed countries. Adapting hydraulic models and Monitoring water quality in riverbank filtration (RBF) used for drinking water establishing soft sensors for conditions with limited data availability production Identifying regulatory and real-life gaps Using monitoring results for risk-based in Ukrainian and European drinking planning of future interventions water quality guideline values Providing a roadmap for the Implementing risk-based management establishment of a Centre for through the creation of Water Safety Excellence in Water Management at Plans NUWEE

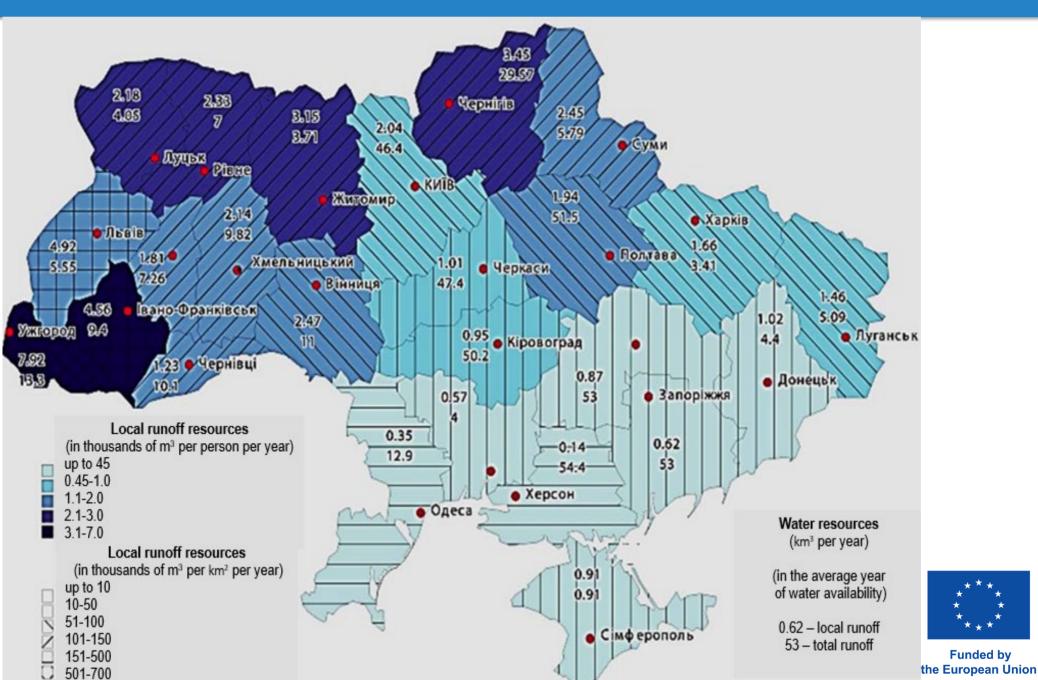


The addition of NUWEE and activities proposed in WP7 are included in the new case study #4 in western Ukraine: 3 small scale DWSS.

Funded by the European Union

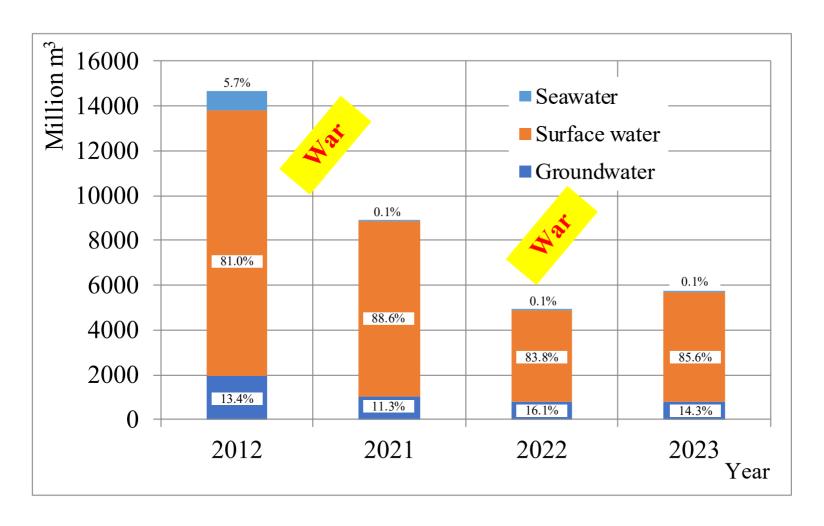
Water availability in Ukraine





Water distribution by water intake sources in Ukraine



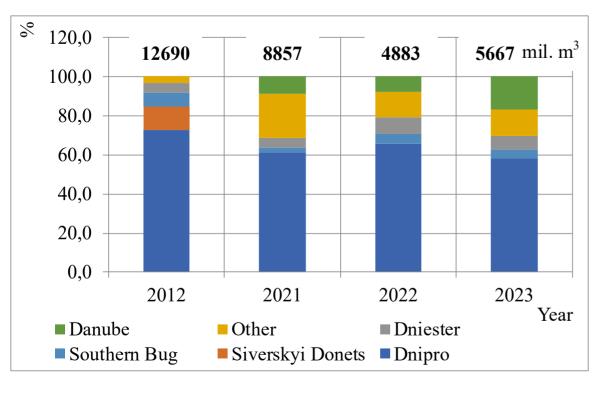




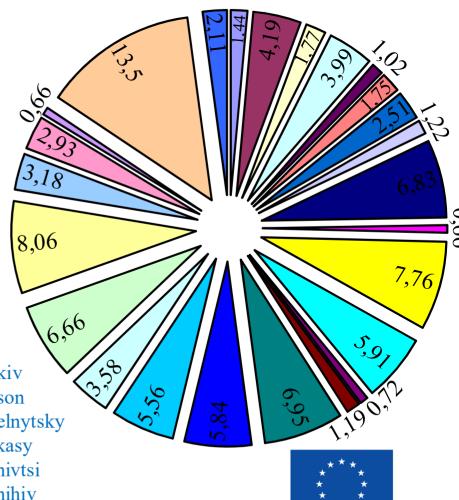
Water distribution by water intake sources in Ukraine



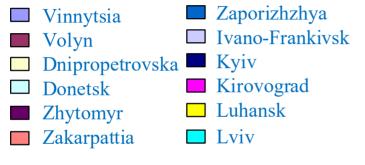
Surface water



Projected groundwater resources by regions of Ukraine, %



Regions of Ukraine:

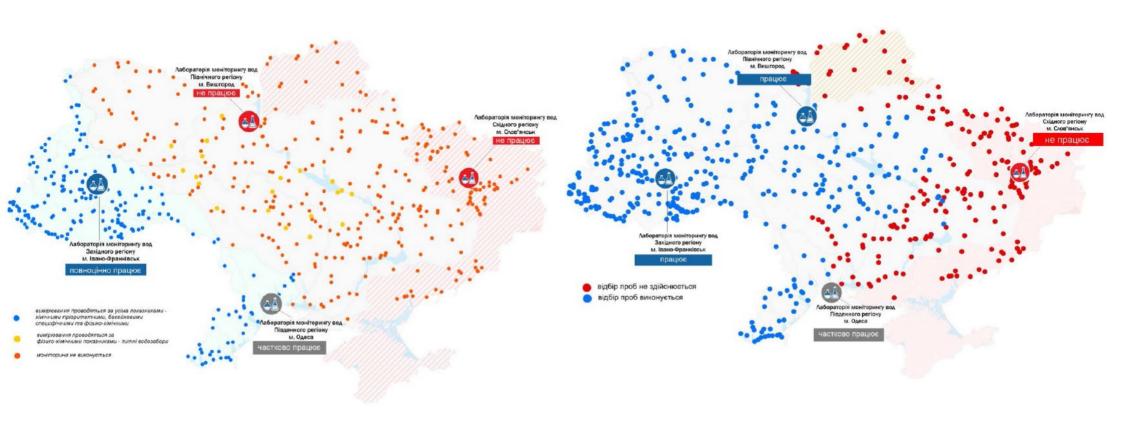


Sumy Chernivtsi
Ternopil Chernihiv

Republic of Crimea

Monitoring status of drinking water supply sources in Ukraine





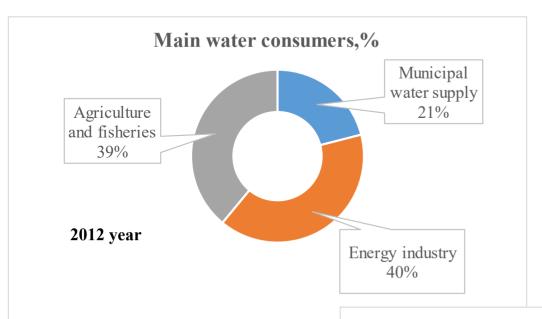
Map of water sampling and measurements in March 2022

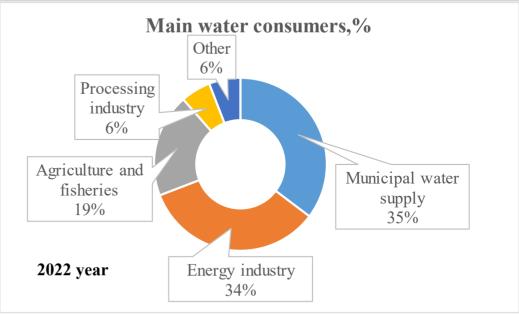
Map of water sampling and measurements in May 2022

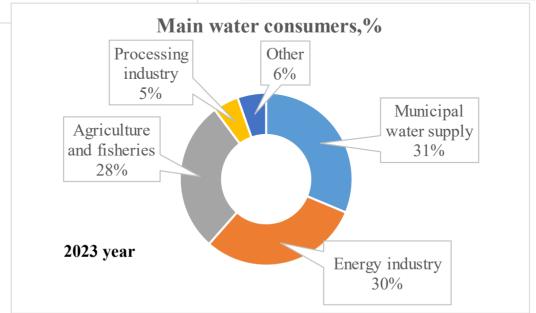


Main water consumers











Access to centralized water supply and sewage



Indicator	Water supply in urban area	Water supply in rural area	Sewage in urban area	Sewage in rural area
Number of settlements, total	928	24,447	928	24,447
Number of settlements provided with systems	855	6,399	720	429
Number of settlements provided with systems, %	92.1%	26.2%	77.6%	1.8%



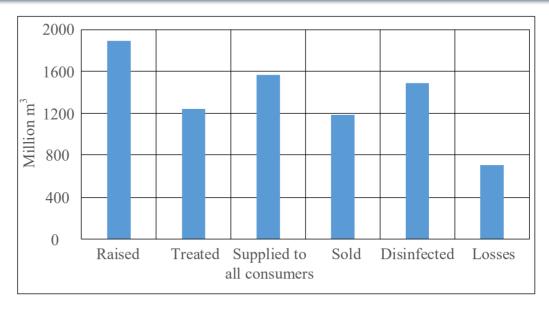
Water supply indicators in Ukraine

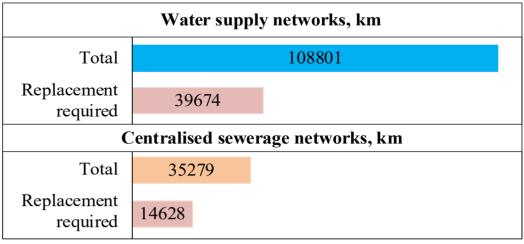


The water supply indicators were as follows - data excluding information for Luhansk region and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Water volumes in water supply systems:

- raised 1,895.07 million m³
- treated 1,245.66 million m³ or 65.6% of the volume of water raised;
- supplied to all consumers 1,572.75 million m³ or 83.0%;
- sold 1,187.31 million m³ or 62.7%;
- disinfected 1,490.56 million m³ or 78.7%;
- losses 707.76 million m³ or 37.3%







Impact of war on water supply



As 2023, 327 km of sewerage networks and over 1,046 km of water supply networks were damaged, with 70 pumping stations and 12 water treatment facilities partially or completely destroyed.

According to World Bank experts, by December 2024, the water supply and sewerage sector in Ukraine have suffered losses amounting to \$4.6 billion since the start of the full-scale invasion.

Around 8.5 million Ukrainians are facing challenges in accessing safe water supply.

To restore the sector, \$11.3 billion will be needed over the next 10 years.

The priority is reconstruction, modernization, and compliance with EU standards. This must be done with the transfer of advanced European experience to the Ukrainian side.







Monitoring objects





Monitoring objects:

- site #1 Rivne region
- site #2 Rivne region
- site #3 Ivano-Frankivsk region



List of analyses



	1	Free chlorine
	2	Bound chlorine
	3	Chlorites
	4	Iron
	5	Manganese
	6	Calcium
	7	Magnesium
	8	Ammonium
	9	Chlorides
als	10	Sulfates
Chemicals	11	Nitrates
en	12	Phosphates
Ch	13	Silicates
	14	рН
	15	Alkalinity
	16	Permanganate oxidation (KMnO ₄)
	17	Conductivity
	18	UV Absorbance 254 nm
	19	Trihalomethanes -
	20	Temperature
	21	Potassium
	22	Sodium

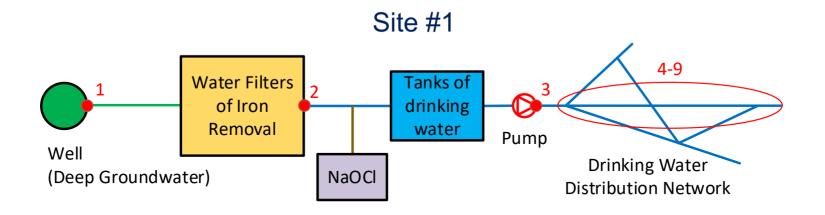
	1	Total coliforms
	2	E.coli
	3	Enterococci
	4	Coliphages
bia	5	Salmonella
Microbial	6	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Mic	7	Eggs, larvae of helminths
		Oocysts of intestinal pathogenic
	8	protozoa
		Cysts of intestinal pathogenic
	9	protozoa

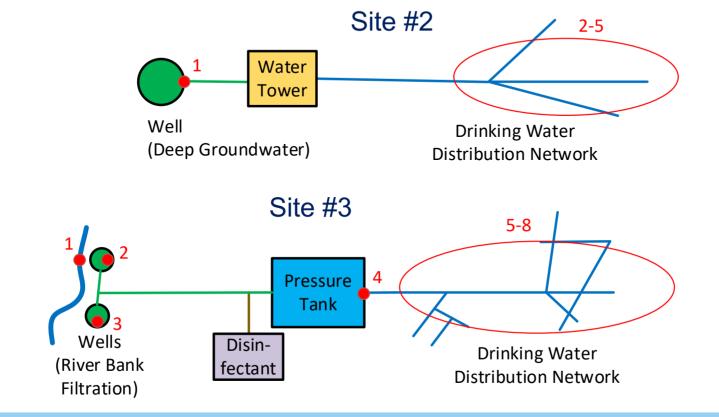
	Trihalomethanes
1	Chloroform
2	1.2 Dichloroethane
3	Tetrachloromethane
4	Trichloroethylene
5	Tetrachloroethylene
6	Bromoform
7	Bromodichloromethane
8	Dibromochloromethane
9	1,1,1-Trichloroethane



Monitoring objects









Water sampling for analysis



Site #1











Site #2







Site #3



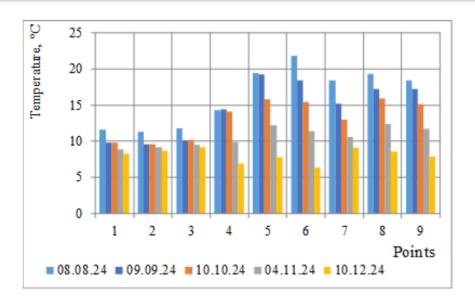


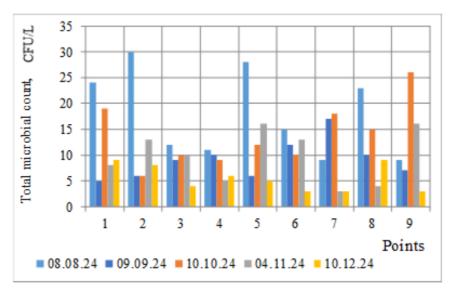


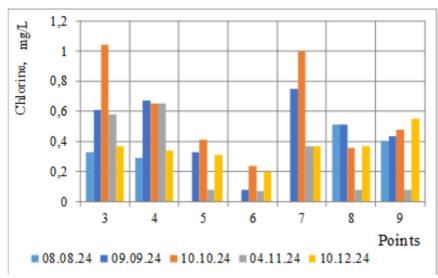


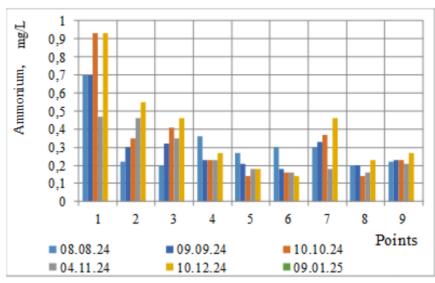
Results of analyzes: site#1







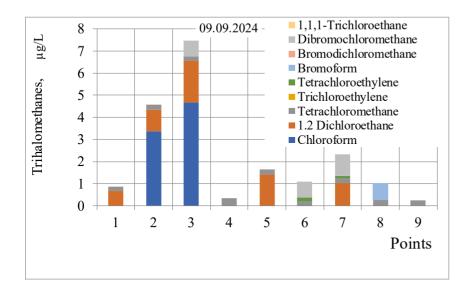


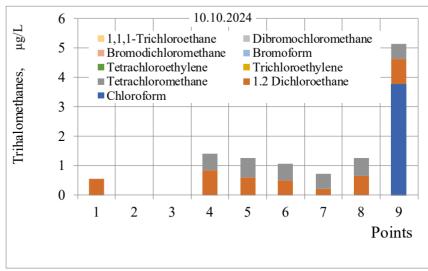


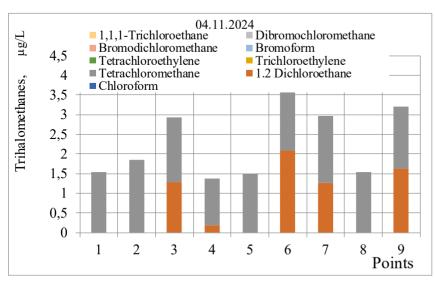


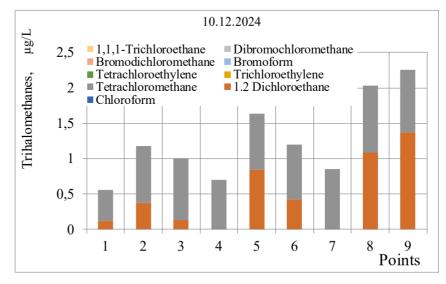
Results of analyzes: site#1













Next steps



- Continued monitoring of water quality
- Risk assessment for risk-based planning of future interventions
- Implementation of risk-based management via new WSPs
- Adapting the hydraulic models for modelling of alternative disinfection methods
- Adapting supporting tools for routine DWSS management





























