



Data Management Plan - midterm

Deliverable D6.4, WP6

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Abstract

The data management plan (DMP) ensures that SafeCREW's data follows the FAIR guidelines and adheres to the Guidelines on the Rules on the Open Access to Scientific Publications and Open Data Access to Research Data in Horizon Europe. This document is the midterm DMP (D6.4) and is an update of the initial DMP (D6.2), to include the data that has been created within the project and the measures taken to follow the FAIR guidelines.



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Abbreviations

BPA	Bisphenol A
CC0	Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication
CC BY	Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence
CS#2, CS#3	Case study #2, case study #3
DBP	Disinfection by-product
DBPFP	Disinfection by-product formation potential
DMP	Data Management Plan
DOC	Dissolved organic carbon
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
DWDN	Drinking water distribution network
DWSS	Drinking water supply systems
DWTP	Drinking water treatment plant
EC	European Commission
FAIR	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable
GA	Grant Agreement
GC	Gas chromatography
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
LC-FT-ICR-MS	Liquid chromatography Fourier-transform ion cyclotron resonance mass spectrometry
LC-OCD	Liquid chromatography – organic carbon detection
NOM	Natural organic matter
PI	Persistent identifier
THM	Trihalomethane
TOC	Total organic carbon
URI	Uniform resource identifier
WP	Work package



1 Introduction

This document is the updated version of the initial Data Management Plan (DMP) of the SafeCREW project. It is part of Task 6.2 of Work Package 6 (WP6) “Management” and will be updated again at the end of the project (Deliverable 6.5 - DMP final). The DMP ensures that SafeCREW’s data follow the FAIR guidelines and adheres to Rules on the Open Access to Scientific Publications and Open Data Access to Research Data in Horizon Europe.

From the initial version of the DMP, a few updates have been made, which are explained in the following:

- Zenodo has been chosen as “default” repository. The community “[SafeCREW](#)” has been created and it is now a subcommunity of the EU Open Research Repository on Zenodo.
- To make data interoperable, a naming convention has been decided on. This has been planned in the initial DMP and was decided on until this midterm DMP (see [Chapter 3.3](#)).
- To make data re-usable, a template for a readme file was created (see [Chapter 3.4](#)). Project partners of SafeCREW are regularly reminded to upload their data and include a readme file.
- The list of planned datasets has been replaced by a list of deposited datasets within the SafeCREW project until April 2025 (see [Chapter 8](#)).

1.1 Open Access to Scientific Publications and Open Data Access to Research Data

Open science is a policy priority for the European Commission. Open science¹ is an approach to research based on open cooperative work that emphasizes the sharing of knowledge, results and tools as early and widely as possible. It is mandatory under Horizon Europe, and it operates on the principle of being ‘as open as possible, as closed as necessary’. ‘As open as possible, as closed as necessary’ means that results and data may be kept closed if making them public in open access is against the researcher’s legitimate interests. Examples include to commercially exploit their research results, or if it is against any obligations mentioned in the Grant Agreement (e.g., personal data protection).

The Specific Rules for Open Science and Open Research Data Management refer to Article 17 of the SafeCREW Grant Agreement and are set out in Annex 5 (p. 169-171 GA). Open science requires open access publications and to make research data as open as possible and as closed as necessary.

Open access means the provision of online access to scientific information free of charge. This shall result in more efficient science and innovation. Open access to scientific research refers to two categories:

- Peer-reviewed scientific publications (like research articles)
- Scientific research data (in particular data underlying these publications)

The Specific Rules in Annex 5 of the GA define the obligations for SafeCREW beneficiaries with respect to peer-reviewed scientific publications and scientific research data. In particular, beneficiaries must ensure that:

- a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or the final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication is deposited in a trusted repository latest at the time of publication and

¹The text is based on the guidance of the European Research Executive Agency (REA) on Open Science in Horizon Europe (https://rea.ec.europa.eu/open-science_en) and on Annex 5 of the SafeCREW GA referring to Art 17 GA, p. 169-171).



- immediate open access is provided to the deposited publication via the repository, under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights.

The Specific Rules also define obligations regarding information about related research output and the specification of metadata (see the GA for details).

Only publication fees in full open access venues for peer-reviewed scientific publications are eligible for reimbursement.

Regarding the research data management, the beneficiaries must manage the digital research data generated in the action ('data') responsibly, in line with the FAIR principles and by taking all of the actions listed in the Specific Rules referring to Article 17 GA. These actions comprise:

- the establishment of this Data Management Plan and its regular updates;
- depositing the data in a trusted repository as soon as they are validated as laid down in this DMP;
- ensuring open access to the deposited data via the repository as soon as possible after the validation, under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Public License (CC BY) or Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC 0) or a licence with equivalent rights, following the principle 'as open as possible as closed as necessary'.

'As open as possible as closed as necessary' may include exceptions from the principle of Open Research Data Access, if

- it is against the beneficiary's legitimate interests, including regarding commercial exploitation, or
- it is contrary to any other constraints, as they are justified in section 3.2.1 of this DMP.

The existing rules on the metadata of SafeCREW's deposited data are specifically described in section 2 of this DMP.

1.2 FAIR guidelines

For the management of research data, the FAIR guidelines were described to ensure open access for research data. FAIR stands for:

- Findable
- Accessible
- Interoperable
- Re-usable

A more detailed description of the FAIR principles can be found in Figure 1 or on www.go-fair.org.



Box 2 | The FAIR Guiding Principles

To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
 - A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable
 - A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be Reusable:

- R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
 - R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license
 - R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance
 - R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

Figure 1: Wilkinson et al., 2016; DOI: 10.1038/sdata.2016.18

This document follows the template provided by the European Commission on DMP structure and dmponline.dcc.ac.uk. It will describe the type of data generated in the SafeCREW project, where it will be deposited and how FAIR guiding principles are kept.

2 Data Summary

2.1 Type of data created within SafeCREW project

The following research data will be collected and created in the project:

- Water quality parameters from three case study sites (chemical, microbiological, physical data, geo-location)
- Research data from lab experiments (chemical, microbiological, physical data)
- Correlations between parameters feeding into models and software

In detail the research data are:

- Toxicity data on DBP compounds
- Toxicity data on water (mixtures)
- NOM composition of water (mixtures)
 - o At different locations
 - o With different treatments
- Fluorescence values of water (mixtures)
- Cell counts in DWDN and wells
 - o At different locations
 - o With different treatments
- DBP composition of water



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- THM composition of water
 - o At different locations
 - o With different treatments
- BPA composition of water
- Microbial indicators, e.g. *E.Coli*
 - o At different locations
 - o Time series
- Water quality and quantity data from waterworks
 - o Water quality: pH, UV, chlorine, turbidity, conductivity
 - o Water quantity: water level, water flow

External and open-source data that will be re-used:

- Satellite data
- Historical water quality parameters from participating water works

From existing and generated data, correlations between various parameters will be analysed and fed to models and software that will be created.

A list of generated data will be displayed in Chapter 8.

2.2 Data formats

Most chemical and physical parameter data will be generated in table format (.xlsx, .csv, .txt, .asc, .fcs) or database format (.int, .float), whereas reports and papers are in text or table documents (.docx, .pdf, .xlsx) and mathematical models and software are in text code files (.txt, .r). To ensure compatibility with long-term archives and usability, we will preferentially store the data additionally as pdf/a, txt, asc or xml for documents, wav for audio and tiff/tif for images.

Large datasets will be generated in particular during high frequency on-line measurements. In total, we expect up to 10 GB of data, varying between the experiments.

2.3 Usage of existing data

We will use historic large data sets from case study sites (e.g., water quality and quantity parameters), open-source weather (temperature, precipitation, etc.) and satellite imagery data for model calibration and tools development, and climate projections (e.g., precipitation, water and air temperatures, water availability, etc.) to define future scenarios. These data has been previously validated by the owner. Existing data from previous projects will also be used, that are so far unpublished on internal servers.

These existing data is used to increase the knowledge on correlation between parameters and deducing consequences. The weather and satellite data will be exported from on-line and open-source databases (such as XEMA (meteocat, <https://www.meteo.cat/observacions/xema>) for meteorological data and Copernicus for satellite data (<https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/#!/home>) and climate projections (<https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/index.php/cdsapp#!/home>) as well as images from Sentinel2 (<https://scihub.copernicus.eu/dhus/#!/home>) and Landsat (<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>)).



2.4 Purpose of data generation

The data are generated to increase knowledge on DWSS adaptation to face climate change impacts. The data are originated from sensors (e.g. pH, UV, chlorine, turbidity, conductivity, water level, water flow), and lab equipment (e.g. flow cytometer, GC, TOC, LC-OCD) as well as lab experiments (e.g. microbial cultivation).

The generated data and knowledge within the project might be useful to drinking water related organisations (utilities, industry, private companies, etc.) that are exploiting DWSS for a better resilience of their systems face to climate change impacts. Data might also be useful for other researchers in this research topic. The results generated from the raw data are useful for policy makers, government, other projects, regulators and the general public.

3 FAIR Data

3.1 Making data findable

SafeCREW's peer-reviewed scientific publications will be published in full open access journals to comply with the Horizon Europe obligations. Only in this case, publication costs can be reimbursed by the project. The open access journals will provide DOIs for the articles that are published and articles will be accessible immediately after the publication. Metadata for scientific publications must at least provide the following information:

- publication (author(s), title, date of publication, publication venue);
- Horizon Europe funding;
- grant project name, acronym and number;
- licensing terms;
- persistent identifiers for the publication,
- the authors involved in the action and, if possible, for their organizations and the grant.

Where applicable, the metadata must include persistent identifiers for any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to validate the conclusions of the publication.

Open data coming from the scientific results and outcomes will be published in Zenodo, OpenAire's trusted repository. A Zenodo Community (<https://zenodo.org/communities/safecrew/>) has been created. Research data that is deposited in a trusted repository, such as Zenodo, receives a persistent identifier. A universal repository like Zenodo allows the deposition of very different research data like the ones created in SafeCREW.

In each project meeting, the SafeCREW consortium is reminded to upload their data to Zenodo and to ensure provision of metadata with all basic information for the deposited datasets. Metadata of deposited data will be preferably open under a CCO -licence, in line with the FAIR principles. The information to be provided includes at least the following:

- datasets (description, date of deposit, author(s), venue and embargo);
- Horizon Europe funding;
- grant project name, acronym and number;
- licensing terms;
- persistent identifiers for the dataset, the authors involved in the action, and, if possible, for their organisations and the grant.

In addition, they will include an adjunct text file (readme) to document the datasets containing relevant metadata, for example: sampling date and time, unit, source, location, and other relevant



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key words. Preferentially, standardized vocabulary from Wikidata with URI will be used, otherwise free text. For metadata standards the template will consider the usage of domain specific ontologies.

Zenodo's metadata is compliant with DataCite's Metadata Schema minimum with a few additional extensions. Fields that will be used, if applicable, are:

- Files
- Upload
- Basic information (DOI, publication date, authors & affiliation, title, description)
- Licence
- Related identifiers (if applicable)
- Subjects
- Contributors
- References
- Funding

The readme template is available on the SafeCREW Sharepoint. The SafeCREW community in Zenodo is also a part of the EU Open Research Repository, which makes the data within the community more visible and findable.

3.2 Making data accessible

3.2.1 Repositories

Research data is deposited in trusted repositories, preferentially Zenodo. Software is made open on GitHub and linked to Zenodo. On Zenodo, data is stored safely and for a long term and the different datasets can be linked to the [SafeCREW project](#). It is a trusted repository and operated by OpenAire. Every upload receives a DOI/PI that makes them citeable and trackable. Zenodo enriches all uploads with metadata like Publication date, DOI and versions.

Additional repositories that may be taken into account over the course of the project are IPChem, openflour.lablicate.com and UFZ Archive system. These would be more specified repositories. All are running under CC license.

When publishing data on Zenodo, it is automatically indexed in OpenAire. Zenodo supports harvesting of all content via the OAI-PMH protocol, which is a widely used protocol for harvesting metadata. The metadata output is possible in the formats datacite (only original DataCite metadata), oai_dc (only minimal metadata) or marc21 (support may be discontinued by Zenodo).

Additionally, the Zenodo REST application programming interface currently supports Deposits (upload and publishing of research outputs), Records (search published records) and Files (download/upload of files).

The data deposited on the chosen repositories will be accessible using a standard browser via the http-protocol.

Zenodo is a long-term repository on which the data and metadata (to properly document collected and generated data) remain accessible and findable. The SafeCREW members agree to keep any additional data for additional two years after the project ends.



3.2.2 Open access of data

Research data that are required to verify published results, will be released on open-source repositories under FAIR guidelines. The repository is selected to guarantee long-term storage. A PID (permanent identifier) will be given and the availability of metadata will be under CCO license. Data will be published latest when related results are published.

3.2.2.1 Exceptions: Sensitive data

All data generated from water utility samples need approval from the respective water utility prior to publication. If the water utility does not consent, this data cannot be made open. Possibilities to provide data “on demand”/under restricted access or in anonymised form will be favoured in that case. For anonymization, the water work name is for example changed to a non-descriptive number in the readme file and file name. The description of samples will also be modified accordingly.

3.2.3 Metadata

Readme files under CCO license will be provided with each dataset that is uploaded to a repository. It will provide information on the samples (metadata like location, timestamp, unit) that describe the scientific data, provides contact to the creator of the dataset as well as provide keywords to help finding relevant datasets. If necessary, the readme file will explain how to process the data that it is linked to.

The metadata will document the obtained data during monitoring activities and sampling campaigns. It will include the parameters measured as well as their units, the location of the measurements, the equipment used. The equipment will be described. It will be differed between time series and lab measurements. Keywords will be provided in order to make data findable.

3.3 Making data interoperable

Within the SafeCREW consortium, it was decided on a naming convention for samples and files. This includes a list of abbreviations (for case studies, water works, treatments, etc.). This naming convention is available for all SafeCREW members and facilitates the interchange of samples between partners for analyses. Relevant descriptions are also shared in the readme files for the depositories. If needed, the names of e.g. water works are anonymized.

The principle of naming is as follows:

Field samples: **<Case-study>_<Point of sampling>_<Date×tamp>**

Lab samples (modified water from case studies): **<Case study>_<Point of sampling>_<Type of experiment>_<Operating parameters nr>_<Running nr>**

Lab samples (artificial water): **<Partner>_<Synthetic water recipe>_<Type of experiment>_<Operating parameters nr>_<Running_Nr>**

On-line sensors: **<Case study>_<Point of sampling>_<start date&time stamp>_<End date&time stamp>_<Running Nr>**

The document with the naming convention is accessible for all SafeCREW members via the SharePoint and may be adapted over the course of the project. Relevant parts are pasted in the readme files for metadata provision of deposited datasets. For description of data and devices, the preferential use of terms from commonly used ontologies is considered.



3.4 Increase data re-use

The readme file will include information on methodology, abbreviations and sample collection details (see section 3.1 for further details). The description of data will include the sampling location (perhaps anonymised), if useful with geo-coordinates.

A template for a readme file has been provided to SafeCREW members. This can be adapted as seen fit for each dataset. It is a .txt file and contains the following:

```
=====
README Template for SafeCREW Dataset Upload to Zenodo
=====

-----
General Information
-----
- Title: [Provide the title of the dataset]
- Creator(s): [List the authors or creators of the dataset along with contact information]
- Date of Publication: [YYYY-MM-DD]
- Version: [Version of the dataset]
- License: CC0
- DOI: [Provide the DOI once assigned]
-----

Dataset Description
-----

Overview
-----
[Briefly describe the dataset, including its purpose and the context in which it was obtained.]

Keywords
-----
- [Keyword 1]
- [Keyword 2]
- [Keyword 3]
- [Additional keywords to enhance discoverability]

Methodology
-----
- Sampling Campaign Details: [Describe the purpose, frequency, and duration of the sampling activities]
- Methodological Approach: [Provide details on the methodology used for data collection]
- Parameters Measured: [List the parameters that were measured along with their units]

Metadata
-----
- Sampling Date and Time: [Provide details about the sampling dates and times]
- Location:
  - General Location: [Provide general location. Example: "Northern Germany"]
  - Geo-coordinates: [Latitude, Longitude] [optional and anonymised, if necessary]
- Unit: [Describe the units of measurement used]

Equipment
-----
```



Provide a detailed description of the equipment used for data collection.

- Equipment Used:

- Name: [Equipment Name]
- Manufacturer: [Manufacturer]
- Model: [Model Number]
- Description: [Brief description of equipment and its purpose]

Data Description

Time Series Measurements

- Description: [Description of the time series data, if applicable]
- Frequency: [Sampling frequency]

Lab Measurements

- Description: [Description of lab measurements, if applicable]
- Procedures: [Brief outline of lab procedures used]

Processing Instructions

[Provide instructions or guidelines on how to process or use the data. This might include software requirements, data formats, or other relevant processing information.]

Abbreviations

- [Abbreviation 1: Definition]
- [Abbreviation 2: Definition]
- [Additional abbreviations as required]

Sample Collection Details

- Method of Collection: [Method used to collect samples]
- Sample Description: [Type and description of samples collected]

Contact

- Primary Contact:
 - Name: [Contact Name]
 - Email: [Contact Email]
 - Institution: [Institution]

Additional Information

[Any additional information or context that users might find helpful. This could include references to publications that use the dataset, acknowledgments, or related projects.]



This README file is provided under a CC0 license and is intended to facilitate the understanding and use of the accompanying dataset. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact the dataset creator(s) listed above.

The data will be published under creative commons license with the exceptions stated above. With the readme files provided with the samples, all data is usable by third parties.

Research articles will be published in peer-reviewed journals. Deliverables that are finished within the SafeCREW project are written and checked by different persons to assure quality and correctness. For data, the processing parameters are given, so calculations can be re-done to check quality and correctness.

4 Other research outputs

Digital outputs such as software or models will be treated as research data like stated above. Protocols and workflows are publications and will be published open access as well.

5 Allocation of resources

The approximate costs are 1 person month per beneficiary and already covered by the project budget.

The data management is organized by the project Coordinator and each partner named one responsible person for the implementation. Anissa Grieb has been assigned as the project Data Manager.

The partners have assigned the following persons per partner as responsible for the implementation of the Data Management Plan:

Partner	Responsible person
DVGW-TUHH (project data manager, coordinator)	Anissa Grieb
POLIMI	Manuela Antonelli
KWB	Christoph Sprenger
BDS	Peter Behnisch
EUT	Queralt Plana Puig
UBA	Aki Sebastian Ruhl
UFZ	Thorsten Reemtsma
CAT	Andreu Fargas Marques
TUTECH	Margarete Remmert-Rieper
MM	Fabio Marelli, Angela Manenti
MSS	Andrew McInnes

6 Data security

Servers are located in the EU and aligned with the EU legislation on data security and privacy.

Each institution responsible for their own backup. Recommendations are to store data at least 3 times on 2 different media, of which 1 is located at another place (physical distance).



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Once deposited on the repository, Zenodo (or other used repositories) has its own backup strategies.

6.1 Website privacy and policy

SafeCREW's Website Privacy and Cookie Policy is published on <https://safecrew.org/privacy-policy/>.

7 Ethics

There are no ethical issues for this project.

8 Overview of data generated within the project

A list of datasets deposited in the Zenodo repository is displayed in the following table. This table is continuously updated. Not all of the datasets are publicly visible yet as publications linked to the data are currently planned.

Table 1: Datasets from SafeCREW project until April 2025, deposited in Zenodo repository or on GitHub.

NO	Dataset	Author	Task/ Deliverable	DOI
1	CS#2: Toxicity data on samples grabbed from 5 DWTPs in Milan	MM, BDS	D3.1 CS#2	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.14008440
2	CS#1H Monitoring Data of Subsurface Passage in Managed Aquifer Recharge: Microbial and Organic Composition Analysis	DVGW-TUHH	D2.1	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.14008115
3	Online hydraulic data from full scale CS#3 DWDN for model calibration	CAT	D3.1 CS#3	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13828658
4	Online water quality monitoring data from full scale CS#3 DWDN for the DBP prediction model	CAT	D3.1 CS#3	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13828670
5	CS#2 Data from online sensors on DWSP (drinking water service public – houses of water)	MM	D3.1 CS#2	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13987083
6	MM laboratory analyses datasets Oct2023-Sept2024 for CS#2 water	MM	D3.1 CS#2	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13981609
7	Data gathered from grabbed samples on DWSPs (drinking water service public - houses of water) for CS#2	MM, POLIMI	D3.1 CS#2	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13981705
8	BPA analysis and datasets for CS#2 water	MM	D3.1 CS#2	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13970715
9	Laboratory water quality monitoring data from full scale CS#3 DWDN for the DBP prediction model	CAT	D3.1 CS#3	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.12723467
10	Microbiological characterization data from full scale CS#3 DWDN	CAT	D3.1 CS#3	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13828678



11	Characterizing Macroporous Ion Exchange Membrane Adsorbers for Natural Organic Matter (NOM) removal — Adsorption and Regeneration behavior	DVGW-TUHH	Publication	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.10965834
12	CS#1B Monitoring Data of Subsurface Passage in Managed Aquifer Recharge: Raw flow cytometry data (fcs)	KWB	D2.1	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13981204
13	Analysis of sulfonated DBPs in the drinking water samples from CS#3	UFZ	Task 1.1	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15170397
14	Formation of sulfonated DBPs during lab-scale chlorination of different water matrices	UFZ	Task 1.2	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15170437
15	Formation potential of sulfonated DBPs from the materials in contact with disinfected drinking water	UFZ	Task 1.6	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15170467
16	SafeCREW-T4.2-CS2-supply-points: First release	POLIMI, EUT	Task 4.1	DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.15295575

The following table displays a list of datasets that are expected to be generated during the rest of the project. It was included in the initial DMP (D6.2), the already deposited datasets are now in Table 1 above.

Table 2: List of planned data sets in SafeCREW

No	Dataset	Task, case study
1	Data sets for advanced analysis of NOM by coupling LC to FT-ICR-MS with LC-OCD/fluorescence data to evaluate treatment impact on NOM and associate generation of regulated and non-regulated (sulfonated) DBPs.	Task 2.5, CS#1-3
2	Data set of NOM and DBPFP characterization through DWTP associated to different treatment steps	Task 2.3, task 2.5, CS#2, CS#3,
3	Data set of microbiological characterization through DWTP associated to different treatment steps	Task 2.5, CS#3
4	Data set of microbiological and chemical characterization and in vitro toxicity profiling, at the outlet of different DWTPs supplied by groundwater	Task 2.6, CS#2
5	Simulated data set of DBPs predictions for optimal set-points for chlorination boosters in the network	Task 3.4, CS#3
6	Dataset for DBPs-prediction models and decision support on DWDN management	Task 3.4
7	Data sets defining climate change scenarios for relevant parameters for DWSS accompanying existing climate projections	Task 4.1
8	Data set accompanying the development of soft sensors for three case studies in the drinking water sector to model target parameters by measuring easy-to-measure parameters	Task 4.2, CS#2, CS#3
9	Data set for guidelines for climate change adaptation currently non-disinfected DWSS with high DOC	Task 4.4, CS#1 (B)

