## **CHALLENGE 4:**



Revalorization of graywater in the urban environment.



## **STATUS QUO PROBLEM**

Water constitutes an **essential element** in nature and stands as a fundamental resource for human subsistence and the development of their daily activities. At the same time, various economic sectors, including **energy, transportation, agriculture, and manufacturing industry,** base their operation on the availability and efficient management of this water resource.

Extreme weather events, such as **heat waves** linked to climate change, impact water treatment and supply in various ways. The combination of high temperatures and increasing **water demand** pose a threat to environmental sustainability and urban quality of life. These **extreme heat events** have resulted in droughts, forest fires and thousands of deaths.

Over the past 50 years, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that heat waves have caused 150,000 premature deaths in Europe. The adaptation of cities and municipalities to these high temperatures is an unavoidable necessity, and in this challenge, water reuse emerges as a fundamental ally.

## **DESCRIPTION OF CHALLENGE:**

We understand as **graywater** all domestic wastewater generated in **household processes**, **such as cleaning utensils**, **washing clothes and bathing**, excluding that coming from the toilet. As these waters have a lower pollutant load than conventional wastewater, they can be treated more easily.

At the European level, domestic consumption represents approximately 12% per year, with an average of 144 liters per person per day being supplied to households in Europe.

















In this context, graywater from household appliances such as air conditioners, washing machines, dishwashers and showers is a valuable but underutilized source of resources.



The challenge lies in developing innovations that optimize the reuse of graywater from various domestic sources.

This water has the potential to be reclaimed and reused in activities such as garden irrigation or toilet flushing. The focus of this initiative is not only to mitigate the impacts of heat waves, but also to highlight the environmental benefits of taking advantage of these treated water resources. This practice not only contributes to preserving the environment, but also results in significant savings in water consumption.

Project example: HYDRALOOP

## **DESCRIPTION GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

(TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESEARCH, WE SUGGEST THAT YOU READ ABOUT):

- Efficient technologies for greywater collection and treatment, prioritizing commonly used appliances in homes and buildings.
- Innovative systems that allow the distribution of this treated water for non-potable uses, such as irrigation of urban crops and parks. Positive impact on the reduction of water consumption, thus contributing to the resilience of cities in the face of heat waves.

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