



## **The features of the technological development of the sector of water supply and sanitation in Russia**

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Federal law № 102 On ensuring the uniformity of measurements

Federal law № 261 on energy efficiency

Federal law № 416 On Water supply and sanitation

Federal law № 7 On the protection of the environment

Federal law No. 52 On sanitary-epidemiological safety of the population

The Federal law № 184 On technical regulation

Federal law №412 of accreditation in the national system ...

Federal Law № 162 On standardisation



## The Federal law 416 - targets of the organization's activities in the water sector

The WSS utilities

Targets

The quality of drinking water

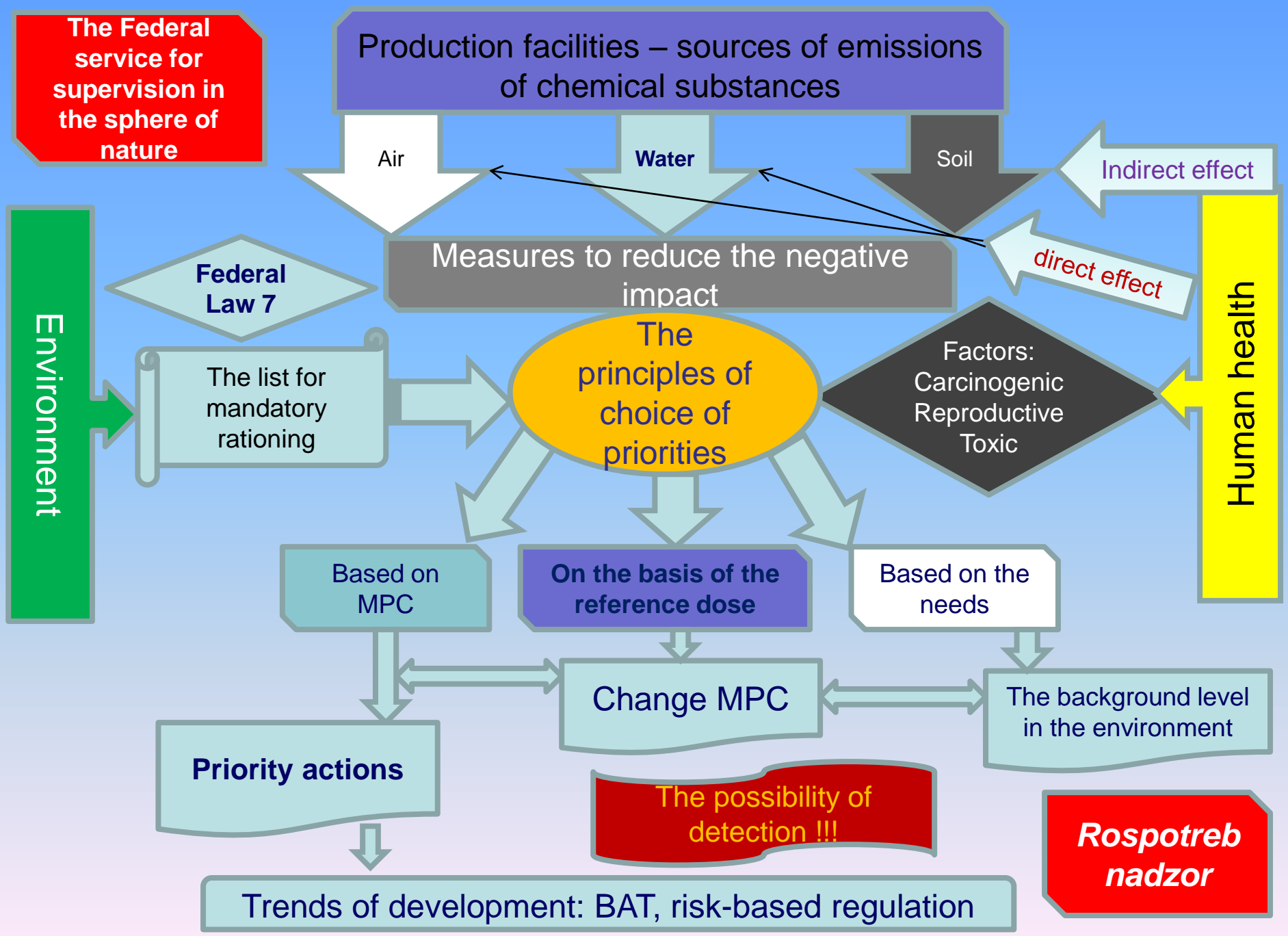
Reliability and continuity

The quality of wastewater treatment

Resource efficiency  
(including reducing waste)

Targets are established by public authority of the subject of the Russian Federation for the period of the investment program taking into account their comparison with the best analogues of actual performance over the last control period and results of the technical audit.

31.03.2017



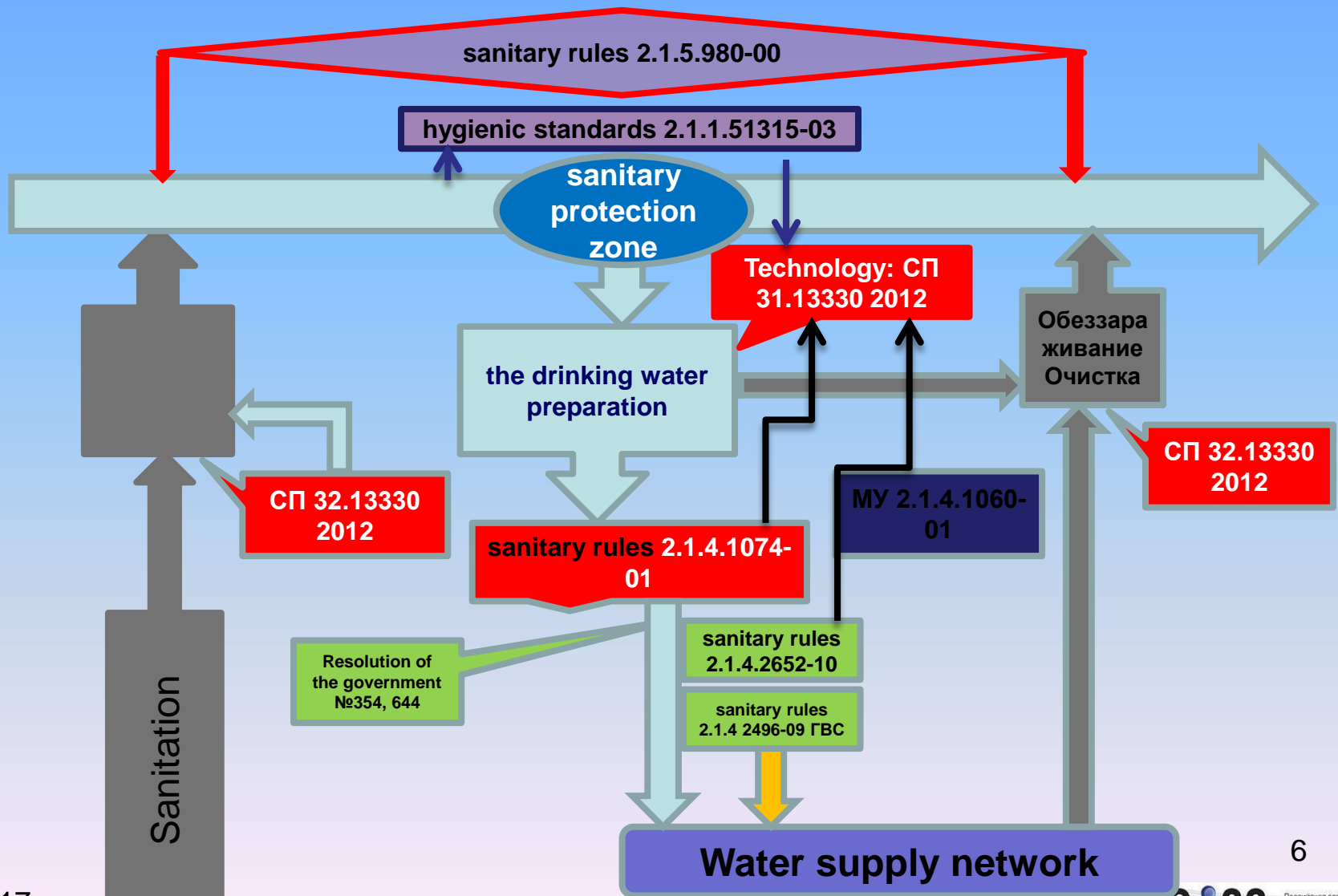


# Как учитывается состояние отрасли ВКХ при переходе на НДТ?

## The use of basic technologies at MWWP

Indicators	Sewage treatment plants with different design performance, %			
	More than 300000 m <sup>3</sup> /day.	100000–300000 m <sup>3</sup> /day.	Less than 100000 m <sup>3</sup> /day.	In General all groups
The number of the counted objects	20 ед.	30 ед.	150 ед.	<b>200 ед.</b>
Have biological treatment	100	96,7	100	<b>99,5</b>
Biological treatment is performed in aerotanks	100	100	95,6	<b>96,7</b>
Biological treatment is performed in the biofilters	0	0	4,4	<b>3,3</b>
Apply nitrogen removal (denitrification)	20	16	14	<b>15</b>
Used diphosphatase	10	10	8	<b>8,5</b>
Have stage purification	20	29	31	<b>29,6</b>
UV disinfection	25	30	18	<b>20,5</b>
Disinfection with chlorine	35	32	28	<b>29,3</b>
Disinfection with sodium hypochlorite	30	22	24	<b>24,3</b>
Disinfection free chlorine reagent	0	0	4	<b>3,0</b>
Without disinfection	10	16	26	<b>22,9</b>
Aerobic stabilization	20	16	24	<b>22,4</b>
Anaerobic digestion	35	13	8	<b>11,5</b>
Mechanical dewatering	80	71	31	<b>41,9</b>

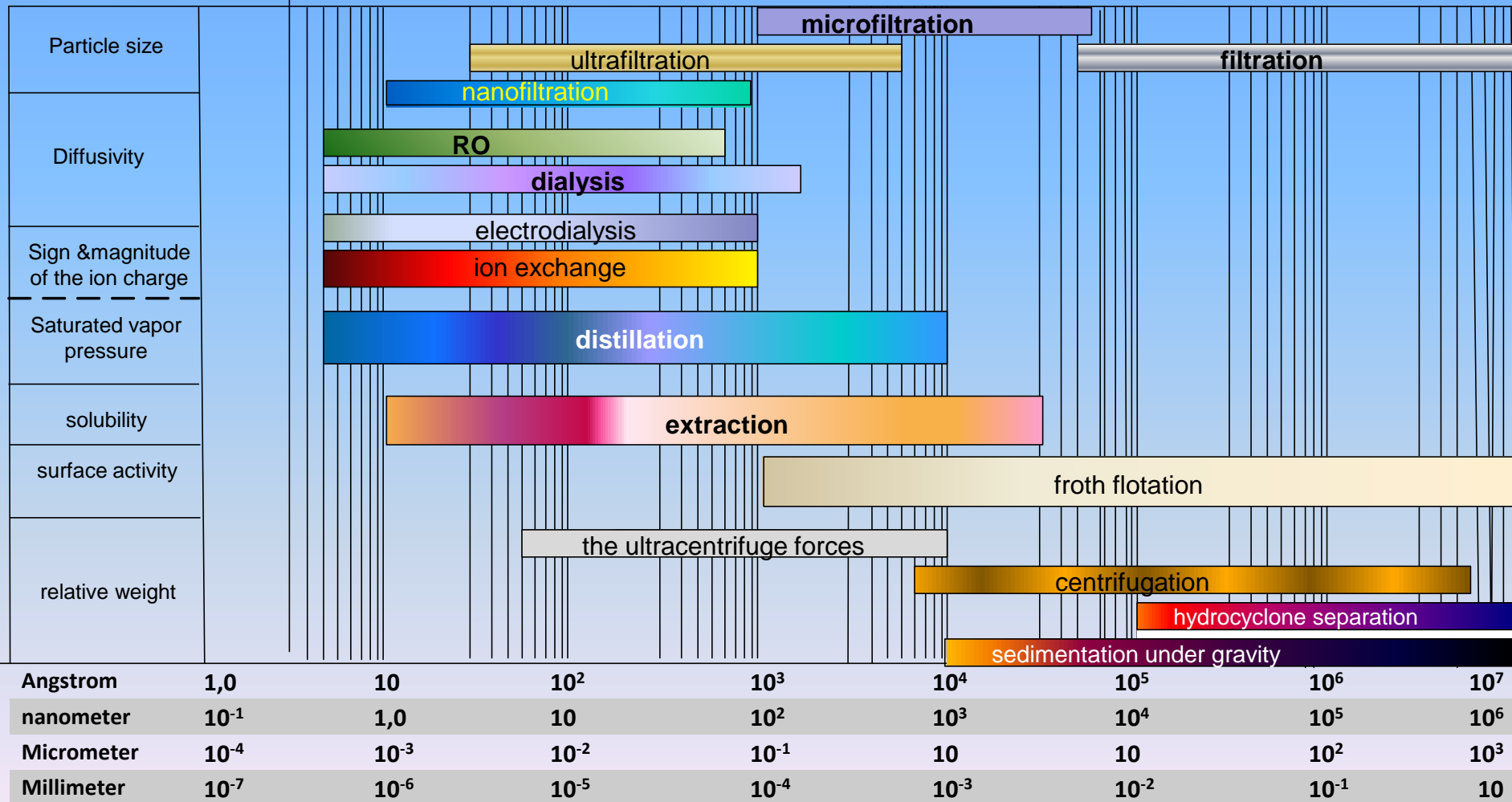
• In the industry only 10% of sewage treatment facilities have a modern level of biological treatment (NDT). Conclusion on the industry analysis: BAT for water and wastewater – maximum ecological and economic efficiency, i.e., the maximum prevented damage to the environment on the ruble of invested funds



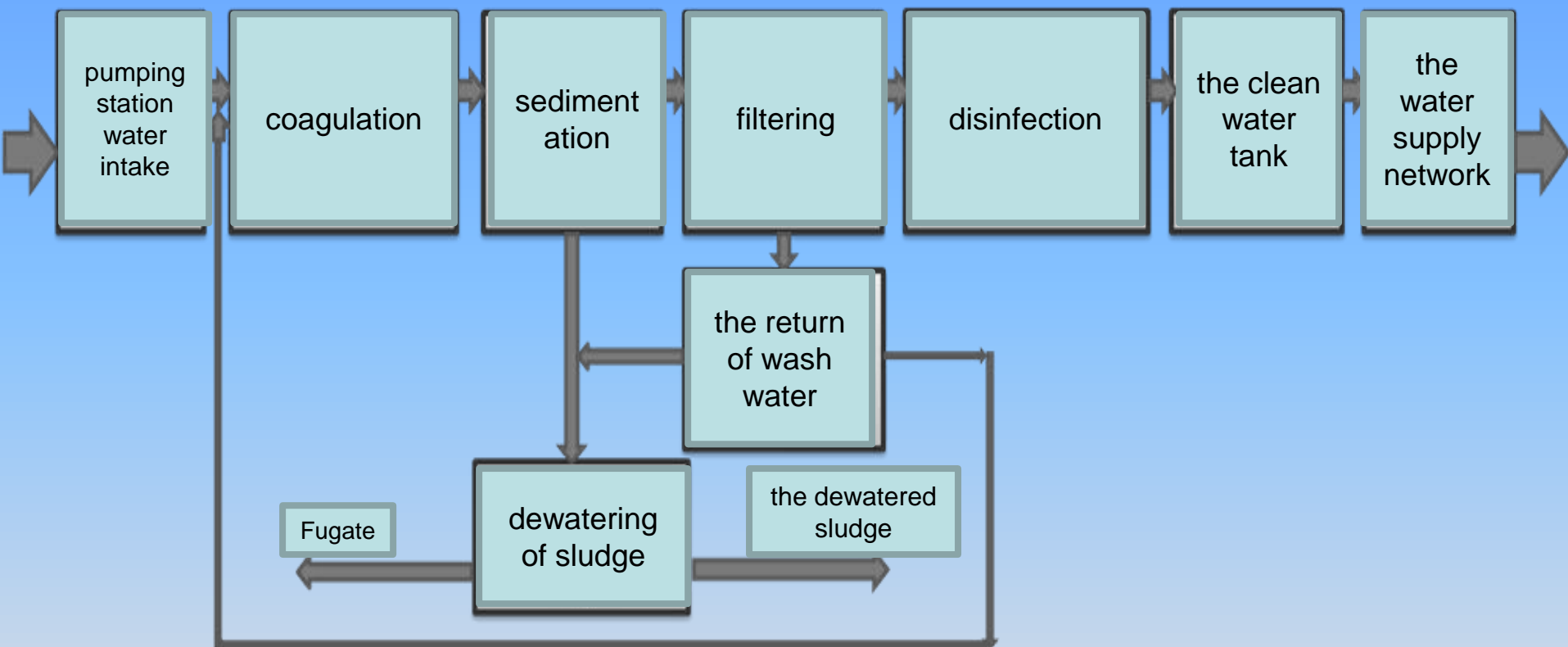


# The range of properties of the pollutants and possible methods for their removal

## Properties that determine separation



## An example of the problems of water treatment



**The share of reagents in the tariff of water utilities 2...6%**

**The growth of prices of reagents 20...250%**



1	<b>Improving the quality of the process</b>
2	<b>Optimization of reagent consumption</b>
3	<b>Recycling of wash water</b>
4	<b>Reducing the burden on fast filters</b>
5	<b>The failure of the primary disinfection</b>

**Compliance with the Unified requirements of  
the Customs Union dated may 28, 2010**



**Thank you for your attention!**

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