Wastewater Impact Assessment Tool V1. Science and Methods

Contenido

1. Global Indicators

The global indicators are intended to report on the status of water security issues at the global level. These indicators are classified in 4 different groups, the first one is the population indicator, which is used to observe how the population is distributed in the world. The next group is water quantity, in this group there are all the indicators that speak of water quantity (available water, ratios of availability and demand, risk of flooding or drought ...). The third major group is water quality, in this group we find indicators that report the quality of water. Finally, the reputational risk indicator reports on the risk that a company has in establishing itself in a country of damaging its reputation.

- Population
    - Population
- Water Quality
    - Water availability
        - Water supply
        - Flow accumulation
        - Stream flow
        - Seasonal variability
        - Interannual variability
    - Water demand
        - Water demand
    - Water scarcity ratios
        - Water stress
        - Water depletion
        - Aridity index
    - Groundwater
        - Groundwater table decline
    - Flood risk
        - Riverine flood risk
        - Coastal flood risk
    - Drought risk
        - Drought risk
- Water quality
    - Coastal Eutrophication Potential
    - Surface Water Pharmaceutical Pollution

	Coastal Pharmaceutical Pollution
	Unimproved/ No drinking water
	Unimproved/ No sanitation
Reputational risk	
	Peak RepRisk Country ESG Risk Index

1.1 Population

The population indicator indicates the number of inhabitants in each region. The objective of this indicator is to inform about the number of people that can be affected by an industry in a region if it has a negative impact on the quality or quantity of water.

Name	Population
Sub-group	Population
Spatial resolution	60 X 60 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	5 years
Temporal range	2000 - 2020
Source	CEISIN
Description	Data set whit the current world population and a 2030 BAU future scenario projection. (*Documentation » Gridded Population of the World (GPW), v4 | SEDAC*, n.d.)

1.2Water Quantity

Quantity indicators report on issues related to water quantity. There are 4 different subgroups related to water quantity. The first one Water availability informs about what is the quantity of water we find at a point, calculated in different ways and with different sources of information, in this subgroup are also the indicators that show the variability of quantity. the second subgroup is water demand, which informs about the demand of water for different uses. The third group links the availability and demand indicators to create ratios of availability/demand that indicate the water scarcity levels. The groundwater group indicates the status of the aquifers. Finally, the flood and drought indicators indicate the risk in each zone of being impacted by a flood or drought period and which population is going to be affected by it.

1.2.1 Water availability

Name	Water supply

Sub-group	Water availability
Spatial resolution	5 X 5 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	1960 -2014
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Water supply is the amount of water available in one point, it takes in count the up-stream consumptive use and the flow accumulated upstream. (*Aqueduct_Global_Maps_2.1-Constructing_Decicion-Relevant_Global_Water_Risk_Indicators_final_0*, n.d.)

Name	Flow accumulation
Sub-group	Water availability
Spatial resolution	3,75 X 3,75 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2019
Source	Global Fate
Description	Flow accumulation indicates the accumulated flow as the accumulated weight of all cells flowing into each downslope cell. It counts the run-off values from High-resolution fields of global runoff combining observed river discharge and simulated water balances. (Acuña et al., 2020)

Name	Stream flow
Sub-group	Water availability
Spatial resolution	30 X 30 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2000 - 2016
Source	WaterGap2.2d
Description	Stream flow is the volume of water flowing in one point, it considers the extraction of water for irrigation, livestock, domestic uses, manufacturing process and thermal power. The source of these indicator is the WaterGapv2.2.d, global hydrological model that quantifies human use of groundwater and surface water as well as water flows and water storage and thus water resources on all land areas of the Earth. Stream flow has a spatial resolution of 0,5o X 0,5o grid cells (55km X 55km at the Equator) (Müller Schmied et al., 2021). To calculate the stream flow, we use the 2000 - 2016 monthly data to calculate the mean value. To create the 2030 BAU future scenario values we did a lineal progression whit the data from the WaterGap.

Name	Seasonal variability
Sub-group	Water availability
Spatial resolution	5 X 5 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	1960 - 2014
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Seasonal variability measures the average within-year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations of available supply within a year. (Hofste et al., n.d.)
Equation	$seasonal\ variability = \frac{SD_{[jan\dots dec]}Q_m}{mean_{[jan\dots dec]}Q_m}$ $SD: Standard\ deviation$ $Q_m: Average\ available\ water\ per\ month$
Risk categories	• <0,33 Low • 0,33 – 0,66 Low – medium • 0,66 – 1,00 Midium – High • 1,00 – 1,33 High • >1,33 Extremely high (*Aqueduct_Global_Maps_2.1-Constructing_Decicion-Relevant_Global_Water_Risk_Indicators_final_0*, n.d.)

Name	Interannual variability
Sub-group	Water availability
Spatial resolution	5 X 5 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	1960 - 2014
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Interannual variability measures the average between year variability of available water supply, including both renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Higher values indicate wider variations in available supply from year to year. Interannual, or between year, variability is defined as the coefficient of variation (CV) of available water for each sub-basin. The CV is the standard deviation (SD) of the available water, divided by the mean. (Hofste et al., n.d.)

Equation	$$interannual\ variability = \frac{SD_{[1960\ldots2014]}Q_m}{mean_{[1960\ldots2014]}Q_m}$$ $SD: Standard\ deviation$ $Q_m: Average\ available\ water\ per\ month$
Risk categories	• <0,25 Low • 0,25 – 0,50 Low – Medium • 0,50 – 0,75 Medium – high • 0,75 – 1,00 High • >1,00 Extremely high (*Aqueduct_Global_Maps_2.1-Constructing_Decicion-Relevant_Global_Water_Risk_Indicators_final_0*, n.d.)

1.2.2 Water demand

The water demand indicator provides information on the water demand at each point.

Name	Water demand
Sub-group	Water demand
Spatial resolution	5 X 5 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	1960 - 2014
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Water demand measures the amount of water that is withdrawal at each point for domestic, agricultural, or industrial use.

1.2.3 Water scarcity ratios

This subgroup of indicators are indicators that relate water demand or consumption to the amount of water available. Some of these indicators are more focused on human actions and others are more focused on water consumption by vegetation.

Name	Water stress
Sub-group	Water scarcity ratios
Spatial resolution	5 X 5 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	1960 - 2014
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Baseline water stress measures the ratio of total water withdrawals to available renewable surface and groundwater supplies. Water

	withdrawals include domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive and nonconsumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate more competition among users. (Hofste et al., n.d.)
Equation	$WS = \frac{Gross\ Water\ Withdrawal}{Available\ Water\ - Net\ water\ Withdrawal}$
Risk categories	• <10% Low • 10 – 20% Low – medium • 20 – 40% Medium – high • 40 – 80% High • >80% Extremely high Sub-basins classified as "arid and low water use" (*Aqueduct_Global_Maps_2.1-Constructing_Decicion-Relevant_Global_Water_Risk_Indicators_final_0*, n.d.)

Name	Water depletion
Sub-group	Water scarcity ratios
Spatial resolution	5 X 5 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	1960 - 2014
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Baseline water depletion measures the ratio of total water consumption to available renewable water supplies. Total water consumption includes domestic, industrial, irrigation, and livestock consumptive uses. Available renewable water supplies include the impact of upstream consumptive water users and large dams on downstream water availability. Higher values indicate larger impact on the local water supply and decreased water availability for downstream users.
Equation	$WD = \frac{Net\ Water\ Withdrawal}{Available\ Water\ - Net\ water\ Withdrawal}$
Risk categories	• <5% Low • 5 – 25% Low – medium • 25 – 50% Medium – high • 50 – 75% High • >75% Extremely high Sub-basins classified as "arid and low water use" (Brauman et al., 2016)

Name	Aridity index

Sub-group	Water scarcity ratios
Spatial resolution	30 X 30 arc seconds cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	1970 - 2000
Source	(Zomer et al., 2008)
Description	The second version of the Global Aridity Index (Zomer et al., 2008)is a global climate data for the 1970-2000 period, related to evapotranspiration processes and rainfall deficit for potential vegetative growth, based on the implementation of a Penman-Montieth Reference Evapotranspiration (ET0) equation. It provides information about the potential availability of water in regions with low water demand, thus they are used to better account for deserts and other arid areas in the risk assessment. Aridity is usually expressed as a generalized function of precipitation, temperature and potential evapo-transpiration. An Aridity Index can be used to quantify precipitation availability over atmospheric water demand.(*WWF Water Risk Filter Methodology Documentation*, 2021)
Risk categories	• >0,65 Humid • 0,5 – 0,65 Dry sub-humid • 0,2 – 0,5 Semi-arid • 0,03 – 0,20 Arid • <0,03 Hyper-arid (Middleton & Thomas, 1992)

1.2.4 Groundwater

In this group of indicators there is only one indicator, Groundwater table decline, which serves to see what the trend of the amount of water in the groundwater aquifers is, and whether it is decreasing or increasing.

Name	Groundwater table decline
Sub-group	Groundwater
Spatial resolution	5 X 5 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	1960 - 2014
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Groundwater table decline measures the average decline of the groundwater table as the average change for the period of study (1990–2014). The result is expressed in centimetres per year (cm/yr). Higher values indicate higher levels of unsustainable groundwater withdrawals. (Hofste et al., n.d.)
Risk categories	• <0cm/y Low

	• 0 – 2cm/y Low-medium • 2 – 4 cm/y Medium-high • 4 – 8 cm/y High • >8 cm/y Extremely high

1.2.5 Flood risk

Flood indicators serve to show the number of people who may be affected by flooding, not only taking into account the frequency of flooding but also exposure and vulnerability.

Name	Riverine flood risk
Sub-group	Flood risk
Spatial resolution	30 X 30 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2010
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Riverine flood risk measures the percentage of population expected to be affected by riverine flooding in an average year, accounting for existing flood-protection standards. Flood risk is assessed using hazard (inundation caused by river overflow), exposure (population in flood zone), and vulnerability. The existing level of flood protection is also incorporated into the risk calculation. It is important to note that this indicator represents flood risk not in terms of maximum possible impact but rather as average annual impact. The impacts from infrequent, extreme flood years are averaged with more common, less newsworthy flood years to produce the "expected annual affected population." Higher values indicate that a greater proportion of the population is expected to be impacted by riverine floods on average. (Hofste et al., n.d.)
Risk categories	• 0 to 1 in 1.000 Low • 1 in 1.000 to 2 in 1.000 Low – medium • 2 in 1.000 to 6 in 1.000 Medium – high • 6 in 1.000 to 1 in 100 High • More than 1 in 100 Extremely high

Name	Coastal flood risk
Sub-group	Flood risk
Spatial resolution	30 X 30 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2010
Source	Aqueduct

Description	Coastal flood risk measures the percentage of the population expected to be affected by coastal flooding in an average year, accounting for existing flood protection standards. Flood risk is assessed using hazard (inundation caused by storm surge), exposure (population in flood zone), and vulnerability.17 The existing level of flood protection is also incorporated into the risk calculation. It is important to note that this indicator represents flood risk not in terms of maximum possible impact but rather as average annual impact. The impacts from infrequent, extreme flood years are averaged with more common, less newsworthy flood years to produce the "expected annual affected population." Higher values indicate that a greater proportion of the population is expected to be impacted by coastal floods on average. (Hofste et al., n.d.)
Risk categories	• 0 to 9 in 1.000.000 — Low • 9 in 1.000.000 to 7 in 100.000 — Low – medium • 7 in 100.000 to 3 in 10.000 — Medium – high • 3 in 10.000 to 2 in 1000 — High • More than 2 in 1000 — Extremely high

1.2.6 Drought risk

Drought risk indicators show the number of people who may be affected by a period of drought, not only taking into account the frequency of droughts but also the exposure and vulnerability of the population affected.

Name	Drought risk
Sub-group	Drought risk
Spatial resolution	5 X 5 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2000 - 2014
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Drought risk measures where droughts are likely to occur, the population and assets exposed, and the vulnerability of the population and assets to adverse effects. Higher values indicate higher risk of drought. (Hofste et al., n.d.)
Risk categories	• 0,0 – 0,2 — Low • 0,2 – 0, 4 — Low – medium • 0,4 – 0,6 — Medium • 0,6 – 0,8 — Medium - high • 0,8 – 1,0 — High (Carrão et al., 2016)

1.3 Water quality

Water quality indicators indicate the state of the water and whether it is heavily polluted or not, as well as what percentage of people have access to treated water and the percentage of people using pit latrines without a slab or platform or directly disposing human waste in fields.

Name	Coastal Eutrophication Potential
Sub-group	Water quality
Spatial resolution	30 X 30 arc second cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2000
Source	Aqueduct
Description	Coastal eutrophication potential (CEP) measures the potential for riverine loadings of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), and silica (Si) to stimulate harmful algal blooms in coastal waters. The CEP indicator is a useful metric to map where anthropogenic activities produce enough point-source and nonpoint-source pollution to potentially degrade the environment. When N and P are discharged in excess over Si with respect to diatoms, a major type of algae, undesirable algal species often develop. The stimulation of algae leading to large blooms may in turn result in eutrophication and hypoxia (excessive biological growth and decomposition that reduces oxygen available to other organisms). It is therefore possible to assess the potential for coastal eutrophication from a river's N, P, and Si loading. Higher values indicate higher levels of excess nutrients with respect to silica, creating more favourable conditions for harmful algal growth and eutrophication in coastal waters downstream.(Hofste et al., n.d.)
Risk categories	• < -5 Low • -5 – 0 Low – medium • 0 – 1 Medium – high • 1 – 5 High • > 5 Extremely high (*The Open Ocean Status and Trends SUMMARY FOR POLICY MAKERS International Hydrological Programme*, 2016)

Name	Surface Water Pharmaceutical Pollution
Sub-group	Water quality
Spatial resolution	3,75 X 3,75 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2011 - 2013
Source	Global Fate

Description	Surface Water Pharmaceutical Pollution Indicates the concentration of the Diclofenac on the rivers from domestic uses, it takes in count the population consumption, the in-stream attenuation, excretion, and the removal at sanitation facilities. (Acuña et al., 2020)
Risk categories	• 0 — Null • > 0 – 10 — Low - medium • 10 – 30 — Medium - high • 30 – 100 — High • > 100 — Extremely high (Acuña et al., 2020)

Name	Coastal Pharmaceutical Pollution
Sub-group	Water quality
Spatial resolution	3,75 X 3,75 arc minute cells
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2011 - 2013
Source	Global Fate
Description	Coastal Pharmaceutical Pollution Indicates the amount of Diclofenac exported by the rivers to the ocean.(Acuña et al., 2020)
Risk categories	• < 10 — Null • 10 – 50 — Low - medium • 50 – 1.000 — Medium - high • 1.000 – 100.000 — High • > 100.000 — Extremely high (Acuña et al., 2020)

Name	Unimproved/ no drinking water
Sub-group	Water quality
Spatial resolution	Country (rural/urban)
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2015
Source	WHO & UNICEF
Description	Unimproved/no drinking water reflects the percentage of the population collecting drinking water from an unprotected dug well or spring, or directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal (WHO & UNICEF, 2017). Specifically, the indicator aligns with the unimproved and surface water categories of the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)—the lowest tiers of drinking water services. Higher values indicate areas where people have less access to safe drinking water supplies. (Hofste et al., n.d.)

Risk categories	• <2,5% Low • 2,5 – 5,0% Low – medium • 5,0% - 10,0% Medium – high • 10,0 – 20,0% High • >20,0% Extremely high (*Aqueduct_Global_Maps_2.1-Constructing_Decicion-Relevant_Global_Water_Risk_Indicators_final_0*, n.d.)

Name	Unimproved/ no sanitation
Sub-group	Water quality
Spatial resolution	Country (rural/urban)
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2015
Source	WHO & UNICEF
Description	Unimproved/no sanitation reflects the percentage of the population using pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging/bucket latrines, or directly disposing human waste in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, other open spaces, or with solid waste.(WHO & UNICEF, 2017) Specifically, the indicator aligns with JMP’s unimproved and open defecation categories— the lowest tier of sanitation services. Higher values indicate areas where people have less access to improved sanitation services. (Hofste et al., n.d.)
Risk categories	• <2,5% Low • 2,5 – 5,0% Low – medium • 5,0% - 10,0% Medium – high • 10,0 – 20,0% High • >20,0% Extremely high (*Aqueduct_Global_Maps_2.1-Constructing_Decicion-Relevant_Global_Water_Risk_Indicators_final_0*, n.d.)

1.4 Reputational risk

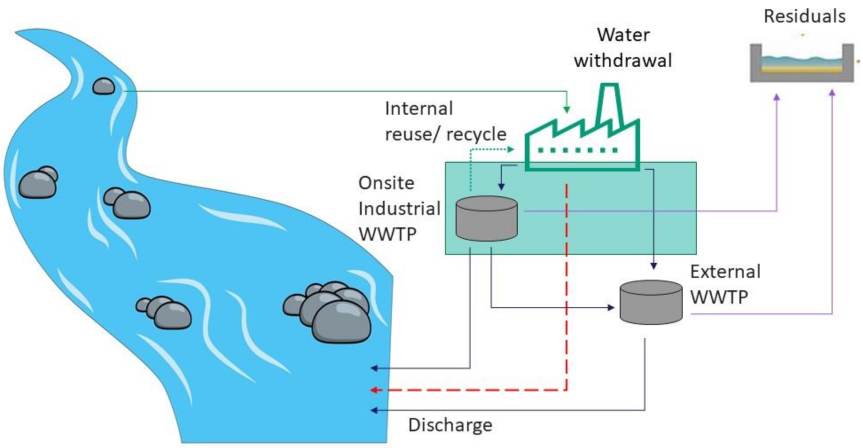
Reputational risk indicators represents stakeholders’ and local communities' perceptions on whether companies conduct business sustainably or responsibly with respect to water.

Name	Peak RepRisk Country ESG Risk Index
Sub-group	Reputational risk
Spatial resolution	Country
Temporal resolution	Annual
Temporal range	2016 - 2018
Source	RepRisk

Description	The Peak RepRisk country ESG risk index quantifies business conduct risk exposure related to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues in the corresponding country. The index provides insights into potential financial, reputational, and compliance risks, such as human rights violations and environmental destruction. The peak value equals the highest level of the index in a given country over the last two years. The higher the value, the higher the risk exposure.(Hofste et al., n.d.)
Risk categories	• <25% Low • 25 – 50% Low – medium • 50 – 60% Medium – high • 60 – 75% High • >75% Extremely high

2. Impact assessment

The calculus of the impact of the industry is done from a series of calculations or metrics quantifying the impact by taking into account different factors, some of which are more focused on water quality and the impact on the ecosystem and others are more focused on the amount of water or the emission of greenhouse gases.



2.1 Dilution factor

Name	Dilution factor
Description	The dilution factor (DF) can be defined as the ratio between receiving water body flow (Wa + We - Ww) to total industrial wastewater (We) effluent

	generated within a catchment. Higher values indicate a les impact on the river.
Equation	$$DF = \frac{W_a + W_e - W_w}{W_e}$$ *Wa (Water available):* amount of water available on the river, the values of the water available are extracted from the stream flow global indicator. *Ww (Water withdrawal):* amount of water that the industry removes from the river. *We (Water effluent):* amount of water that the industry discharge on the river.
Impact categories	• >100 Low impact • 10 – 100 Medium impact • 1 – 10 High impact • <2 Very high impact (Rice & Westerho, 2017)

2.2 Recycled water factor (WRF)

Name	Recycled water factor
Description	This metric indicates the percentage of the reused water used by the industry respect the water that leaves the industry (to direct discharge, onsite industry WWTP effluent and to external WWTP effluent). Values that may have this metric range from 0 to 100, the larger its value the more efficient the water recycled is.
Equation	WRF= $\frac{W_r}{OWWTP_i+EWWTP_i+DD} X100$ *Wr (Water recycled): amount of water that the industry reuse after the* *OWWTPi: On-site industrial WWTP influent* *EWWTPi: External WWTP influent* *DD: Direct discharge water*
Impact categories	• 0 – 2 Very high impact • 2 – 5 High impact • 5 – 20 Medium impact • + 20 Low impact

2.3 Treated water factor

Name	Treated water factor
Description	This metric indicates the ratio between the water remaining after the industry consumption and the water that is treated in the WWTP.
Equation	$$TWF = \frac{W_t}{OWWTP_i + EWWTP_i + DD}$$ *Wt (Water treated): amount of water used by the industry that is treated in a WWTP.* *OWWTPi: Onesite industrial WWTP influent* *EWWTPi: External WWTP influent* *DD: Direct discharge water*
Impact categories	• 0 – 2 Very high impact • 2 – 5 High impact • 5 – 20 Medium impact • + 20 Low impact

2.4 Level of water stress

Name	Level of water stress
Description	This metric is calculated from the relationship between the amount of water withdrawn by the industry and the amount of water available and multiplied by 100. It indicates the percentage of the available water withdrawn by the industry's consumption. This metric may have values ranging from 0, to a value greater than 100, indicating that the demand for water is higher than the available.
Equation	$$LWS = \frac{W_w}{W_a} X100$$ *Wa (Water available): amount of water available on the river, the values of the water available are extracted from the stream flow global indicator.* *Ww (Water withdrawal): amount of water that the industry withdrawal from the river.*
Impact categories	• 0 – 2 Very high impact • 2 – 5 High impact

	• 5 – 20	Medium impact
	• + 20	Low impact

2.5 Specific water consumption

Name	Specific water consumption
Description	Specific water consumption is a metric that indicates what is the amount of water from the water body needed to produce a tone of product manufactured in the industry. Higher values indicate higher water demand.
Equation	$SWC = \frac{T_{ppi}}{W_w}$ *Tppi: Tons of product produced by the industry.* *Ww (Water withdrawal): amount of water that the industry removes from the river.*

2.6 Ecosystem impact metrics

This set of metrics calculates the impact of the water discharged by the industry into the river. We have two main types of metrics, those that consider the effluent concentrations, and those that consider the increase in concentration in the river after the effluent discharge. These two groups also have two types of metrics, one of ecotoxicity, which is related to the impact on biodiversity and the other that is related to the European regulations. The list of pollutants measured to calculus the ecosystem impact are COD, Total Nitrogen, Total phosphor, and some of the Priority Pollutants (PP),

The PP can threaten human health or ecosystems. The list of the 33 priority substances was composed by the European Commission with a panel of experts in the field of chemistry and maritime pollution, delegates of the member states and European firms and the European Environment Agency. The table above show which PP those the ecosystem impact metrics consider. (*Priority Substances - Water - Environment - European Commission*, n.d.)

PP Name
1,2-Dichloroethane
Cadmium
Hexachloro-benzene
Mercury
Lead

Nickel
C10-13 Chloroalkanes
Hexachloro-butadiene
Nonylpheno
Tetrachloro-ethylene
Trichloro-ethylene

2.6.1 Effluent concentration impact metrics

Name	Ecotoxicity potential
Description	The ecotoxicity potential aims to calculus the impact of the effluent on the river ecosystem. To calculate the ecotoxicity potential, we have used the PP concentrations values from which in 24h cause the deaths or lack of movement of 50% of *Daphnia magna* individuals. These values (EC50) have been extracted from different studies compiled into two different databases, the ECOTOX Knowledgebase from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (*ECOTOX | Home*, n.d.) and from the NORMAN Ecotoxicology Database. (*NORMAN Ecotoxicology Database*, n.d.)
Equation	$EC_{toxPP} = \frac{C_{PP}}{EC50_{PP}}$ *ECtoxpp: ecotoxicity potential of one PP* *Cpp: Concentration of one PP on the effluent* *EC50pp: Values of EC50 from the databases*

Table of EC50 values

PP name	Scientific name	Duration (h)	Endpoint	Effect	Concentration (µg/L)	Source
1,2-Dichloroethane	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	immobile	150000	(Freitag et al., 1994)
Cadmium	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	mortality	9,5	(Kim et al., 2017)
Hexachloro-benzene	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	Immobile	30	(Calamari D et al., 1983)
Mercury	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	mortality	1,4	(Kim et al., 2017)

Lead	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	mortality	440	(Kim et al., 2017)
Nickel	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	immobile	1000	(Haley & Kurnas, 1993)
C10-13 Chloroalkanes	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	mortality	65000	(Freitag et al., 1994)
Hexachloro-butadiene	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	immobile	500	(Knie et al., 1983)
Nonylpheno	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	immobile	150	(Brennan et al., 2006)
Tetrachloro-ethylene	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	immobile	3200	(Bringmann & Kuehn, 1982)
Trichloro-ethylene	*Daphnia magna*	24	EC50	Immobile	76000	(Bazin et al., 1987)

Name	Effluent concentration with respect to EQS
Description	The Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) are the limits approved by the EU's Water Framework Directive. The directive sets environmental quality standards for priority pollutants (PP) and eight other pollutants. These substances include the metals cadmium, lead, mercury and nickel, and their compounds; benzene; polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH); and several pesticides. Several of these priority substances are classed as hazardous. Each PP has a maximum allowable concentration (MAC) for inland surface waters. The metric of impact is a ratio between the EQS concentration limits and the industry effluent concentration, higher values indicate a higher impact.(*Priority Substances - Water - Environment - European Commission*, n.d.)
Equation	$$EEQSI = \frac{C_{PPI}}{EQS_{PPEU}}$$ *EEQSI: Effluent EQS Impact* *Cppi: Concentration of a PP on the industry effluent* *EQSppeu: Maximum allowable concentration of a PP in the EU's Water Framework directive*

Table of EQS values

PP Name	EQS [mg/l]
1,2-Dichloroethane	0,01

Cadmium	0,001
Hexachloro-benzene	0,0005
Mercury	0,00007
Lead	0,0072
Nickel	0,02
C10-13 Chloroalkanes	0,0014
Hexachloro-butadiene	0,0006
Nonylpheno	0,002
Tetrachloro-ethylene	0,01
Trichloro-ethylene	0,01

(*Priority Substances - Water - Environment - European Commission*, n.d.)

2.6.2 Delta load

Name	Increase in the concentration of the pollutant in the receiving water body
Description	Increase in the concentration of the pollutant in the receiving water body is a calculous of the increment of the industry pollutants on the receiving water, it calculous what are the final concentration on the river will be supposing the receiving water has a concentration of 0. The delta load is calculated for COD, Total Nitrogen, Total phosphor, and the PP.
Equation	$Delta = \frac{L_P}{W_a+W_e-W_w}$ *Delta: Increase in the concentration of pollutant in the receiving water body* *Lp: Load of a pollutant discharged by the industry* *Wa (Water available): amount of water available on the river, the values of the water available are extracted from the stream flow global indicator.* *Ww (Water withdrawal): amount of water that the industry removes from the river.* *We (Water effluent): amount of water that the industry discharge on the river.*

Name	Toxic units in the receiving water body
Description	Toxic units in the receiving water body indicates if the concentration after the effluent discharge on the water body exceed the EC50, supposing the

	receiving water has a concentration of 0. These metric does not calculus values for COD, TN, TP, just for PP.
Equation	$$DEcotox = \frac{D_{PP}}{EC50_{PP}}$$ *DEcotx: Toxic units in the receiving body* *Dpp: delta load of a PP* *EC50pp: Values of EC50 from the databases*
Impact categories	• > 2 Very high impact • 1 – 2 High impact • 1 – 0,2 Medium impact • < 0,2 Low impact

Name	Final concentration in the receiving water body with respect to EQS
Description	Final concentration in the receiving water body with respect to EQS indicates if the concentration after the effluent discharge on the water body exceed the Environmental Quality Standards, supposing the receiving water has a concentration of 0. These metric does not calculus values for COD, TN, TP, just for PP.
Equation	$$DEQS = \frac{D_{PP}}{EQS_{PPeu}}$$ *Dpp: delta load of a PP* *EQSppeu: Maximum allowable concentration of a PP in the EU's Water Framework directive* *DEQS: Delta EQS*
Impact categories	• > 2 Very high impact • 1 – 2 High impact • 1 – 0,2 Medium impact • < 0,2 Low impact

2.7 Eutrophication potential

Name	Eutrophication potential
Description	Eutrophication potential (EP) is defined as the potential to cause over-fertilization of water. and soil, which can result in increased growth of biomass. It will always have positive values; higher values indicate higher

	impact. It converts the pollutants to PO4 equivalent to calculus the total Eutrophication potential.

Tables of PO4 equivalent

Pollutants	Kg pollutant	Kg PO4 eq
Ammonia	1	0,35
Ammonium, ion	1	0,33
COD, Chemical Oxygen Demand	1	0,022
Nitrate	1	0,1
Nitric acid	1	0,1
Nitrite	1	0,1
Nitrogen	1	0,42
Nitrogen oxides	1	0,13
Nitrogen, total	1	0,42
Phosphate	1	1
Phosphoric acid	1	0,97
Phosphorus	1	3,06
Phosphorus pentoxide	1	1,34
Phosphorus, total	1	3,06

(*CML-IA Characterisation Factors - Leiden University*, n.d.)

2.8 Global warming potential

This metric indicates the CO2e emissions from the industry. It counts the amount of CO2 equivalent that is produced during the water treatment, water discharge, the emissions from sludge management and the emissions from biogas. It will always have positive values; higher values indicate higher impact. The methodology to calculus the global warming potential is from the Energy Performance and Carbon Emissions Assessment and Monitoring Tool (ECAM). (*Sanitation Treatment*, n.d.)

Name	Indirect emissions from electricity consumption (IEFEC)
Equation	$E_e = convkwh\ x\ nrgcons$ *convkwk: Emission factor for grid electricity*

	nrgcons: Total energy consumed during the assessment period by all wastewater treatment plants managed by the undertaking

Name	Emissions from fuel engines (EFFE)
Description	Direct CO2 emitted from on-site engines in wastewater stages based upon sum of CO2, CH4 and N2O emission from stationary combustion
Equation	$ECO_2 = \frac{V\ X\ FD_{CO_2}\ X\ NCV_{CO_2}\ X\ EF_{CO_2}}{1000}$ $EN_2O = \frac{V\ X\ FD_{N_2O}\ X\ NCV_{N_2O}\ X\ EF_{N_2O}\ X\ EQ_{N_4O}}{1000}$ $ECH_4 = \frac{V\ X\ FD_{CH_4}\ X\ NCV_{CH_4}\ X\ EF_{CH_4}\ X\ EQ_{CH_4}}{1000}$ $E_{TOTAL} = ECO_2 + ECH_4 + EN_2O$ *EQn2o: Conversion of N2O emissions to CO2 equivalent emissions (298)* *EQch4: Conversion of CH4 emissions to CO2 equivalent emissions*

Table of equation values

Fuel type	EFCH4 (kg/TJ) (engines)	EFN2O (kg/TJ) (engines)	EFCO2 (kg/TJ)	FD (kg/L)	NCV (TJ/Gg)
Diesel	3	0,6	74100	0,84	43
Gasoline/Petrol	3	0,6	69300	0,74	44,3
Natural Gas	10	0,1	56100	0,75	48

(Wagner & Walsh, n.d.)

Name	Emissions from treatment (EFT)
Equation	$T_e = CH_4 + N_2O$ $CH_4 = (bodinfl - bodslud)\ x\ CH_4 efactre\ x\ CH_4 eq$

	$N_2O = (\mathrm{tninfl})\mathrm{x}\ N_2Oefactre\ x\ NtoN_2O\ x\ N_2Oeq$ *bodinfl: influent BOD5 load* *bodslud: BOD5 removed as sludge* *CH4efactre: CH4 emission factor* *Ch4eq: conversion of CH4 emissions to CO2 equivalent emissions* *tninf: Total Nitrogen load in the influent* *N2Oefactre: N2O emission factor* *NtoN20: N2O-N to N20 conversion factor (1,57)* *N2Oeq: conversion of N2O to CO2 equivalent emissions* (Deborah Bartram et al., 2019)

Name	Emissions from biogas (EFB)
Description	Sum of emissions from biogas production (biogas flared, valorized and leaked).(Pipatti Riita, 2006)

Name	Emissions from water reuse transport (EFWRT)
Equation	$ECO_2 = \frac{V\ X\ FD_{CO_2}\ X\ NCV_{CO_2}\ X\ EF_{CO_2}}{1000}$ $ECH_4 = \frac{V\ X\ FD_{CH_4}\ X\ NCV_{CH_4}\ X\ EF_{CH_4}\ X\ EQ_{CH_4}}{1000}$ $EN_2O = \frac{V\ X\ FD_{N_2O}\ X\ NCV_{N_2O}\ X\ EF_{N_2O}\ X\ EQ_{N_4O}}{1000}$ $E_{TOTAL} = ECO_2 +\ ECH_4 +\ EN_2O$

	EQn2o: Conversion of N2O emissions to CO2 equivalent emissions *EQch4: Conversion of CH4 emissions to CO2 equivalent emissions*

Table of equation values

Fuel type	EFCH4 (kg/TJ)	EFN2O (kg/TJ)	EFCO2 (kg/TJ)	FD (kg/L)	NCV (TJ/Gg)
Diesel	3,9	3,9	74100	0,84	43
Gasoline/Petrol	3,8	1,9	69300	0,74	44,3
Natural Gas	92	0,2	56100	0,75	48

(Davies Waldron, 2006)

Name	Emissions from water discharged (EFWD)
Equation	$CH_4 = bodeffl\ x\ CH_4efacdis\ x\ CH_4eq$ $N_2O = tneffll\ x\ N_2Oefacdis\ x\ NtoN_2O\ x\ N_2Oeq$ $DW_e = CH_4 + N_2O$ *bodeffl: Effluent BOD5 load* *CH4efacdis: CH4 emission factor* *Ch4eq: conversion of CH4 emissions to CO2 equivalent emissions* *tneffl: Total Nitrogen load in the effluent* *N2Oefactre: N2O emission factor* *NtoN20: N2O-N to N20 conversion factor (1,57)* *N2Oeq: conversion of N2O to CO2 equivalent emissions*

Total emissions

Name	Total emissions
Equation	$Total\ emissions = IEFEC + EFFE + EFT + EFB + EFWRT + EFWD$

	IEFEC: Indirect emissions from electricity consumption *EFFE: Emissions from fuel engines* *EFT: Emissions from treatment* *EFB: Emissions from biogas* *EFWRT: Emissions from water reuse transport* *EFWD: Emissions from water discharged*

2.9 Reporting indicators

Name	Water withdrawal
Description	Sum of all water drawn from surface water, groundwater, seawater, or a third party for any use over the course of the reporting period. The units for the water withdrawal in GRI is m3/year.
Reporting	Reporting to GRI 303: Water and effluents 2018

Name	Effect of water withdrawal on the water body
Description	Percentage of water withdrawal related to water available.
Equation	$Efect\ of\ water\ withdrawal = \frac{W_w}{W_a} X\ 100$ *Ww: water withdrawal* *Wa: water available*
Reporting	Reporting to GRI 303: Water 2016

Name	Water recycled and reused
Description	Total volume of water recycled and reused as a percentage of the total water withdrawal.
Equation	$Water\ recycled\ and\ reused = \frac{W_{rr}}{W_w} X\ 100$ *Wrr: water recycled and reused* *Ww: water withdrawal*

Reporting	Reporting to GRI 306: Effluents and waste 2016

Name	Water discharge
Description	Total volume of planned and unplanned water discharges
Reporting	Reporting to GRI 306: Effluents and waste 2016

Name	Effect of water discharge on the water body
Description	Percentage of water discharged to receiving water body.
Equation	$$Effect\ of\ water\ discharge = \frac{W_d}{W_a - W_W} X\ 100$$ *Wd: water discharged* *Wa: water available* *Ww: water withdrawal*
Reporting	Reporting to GRI 303: Water 2016

Name	Water withdrawal
Description	Amount of water withdrawal from the water body in megalitres/years. (*CDP Water Security 2021 Questionnaire*, n.d.)
Reporting	Reporting to CDP Water Security 2021 Questionnaire

Name	Water discharge
Description	Amount of water discharged to the water body in megalitres/years. (*CDP Water Security 2021 Questionnaire*, n.d.)
Reporting	Reporting to CDP Water Security 2021 Questionnaire

Name	Water reused
Description	Amount of water reused by the industry. (*CDP Water Security 2021 Questionnaire*, n.d.)
Reporting	Reporting to CDP Water Security 2021 Questionnaire

3. Industry inputs

3.1 Industry typology

Some of the values of the industry inputs can be estimated depending on the industry typology. During the advance inputs you can choose what is your industry type, according to the NACE level 2 typology of industries. (*EUROPA - Competition - List of NACE Codes*, n.d.)

CCAE	NACE_I	ISIC_I	DESCRIPTION
C10	C10	C10	Manufacture of food products
C11	C11	C11	Manufacture of beverages
C12	C12	C12	Manufacture of tobacco products
C13	C13	C13	Manufacture of textiles
C14	C14	C14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
C15	C15	C15	Manufacture of leather and related products
C16	C16	C16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
C17	C17	C17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
C18	C18	C18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
C19	C19	C19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
C20	C20	C20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
C21	C21	C21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
C22	C22	C22	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
C23	C23	C23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
C24	C24	C24	Manufacture of basic metals
C25	C25	C25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
C26	C26	C26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
C27	C27	C27	Manufacture of electrical equipment
C28	C28	C28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
C29	C29	C29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
C30	C30	C30	Manufacture of other transport equipment
C31	C31	C31	Manufacture of furniture
C32	C32	C32	Other manufacturing
C33	C33	C33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

3.2 Industry estimated pollution values

To facilitate user input, some of the contaminants can be estimated by taking into account the type of industry, so if the user does not know what the concentration is or when the release of a pollutant can enter the option estimated. Those contamination values according to industry are extracted from the report “les substances dangereuses pour les milieu aquatique dans les rejets industriels. (Barré et al., 2016)

	C10	C11	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17
1,2-Dichloroethane µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,00
Anthracene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benzene µg/L		-	-	-	0,58	0,37	-
Cadmium µg/L	0,32	0,46	-	-	0,89	0,90	1,19
Chloroalkanes µg/L	-	-	-	-	3,35	-	-
Hexachloro-benzene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hexachloro-butadiene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercury µg/L	95,00	0,13	-	-	0,20	0,16	0,17
Nickel µg/L	4395,00	15,11	-	-	24,96	8,27	7,55
Nonylpheno µg/L	0,73	1,22	654,55	-	555,00	1,67	441,50
Lead µg/L	1985,00	12,36	-	-	12,06	11,76	5,36
Tetrachloro-ethylene µg/L	-	-	-	-	156,16	-	100,00
Trichloro-ethylene µg/L	75,00	0,10		-	0,61	0,18	100,00
BOD5 mg/L O2	336,26	231,09	410,10	40,00	-	33,33	366,27
TOC mg/L C	414,29	-	171,67	-	-	-	-
Phosphorus mg/L	26,11	20,45	32,59	10,00	-	10,00	27,53
Nitrogen mg/L N	12,95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphate mg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nitrate mg/l N	41,41	95,71	42,73	-	-	-	20,00

	C17	C18	C19	C20	C21	C22
1,2-Dichloroethane µg/L	100,00	-	-	647,13	-	-
Anthracene µg/L	-	-	0,06	0,15	0,02	-
Benzene µg/L	-	0,37	2,43	47,44	-	-
Cadmium µg/L	1,19	0,60	0,33	0,58	0,73	-
Chloroalkanes µg/L	-	-	-	8,60	-	-
Hexachloro-benzene µg/L	-	-	2,00	0,01	-	-
Hexachloro-butadiene µg/L	-	-	-	4,94	-	-
Mercury µg/L	0,17	-	105,00	0,19	0,26	-
Nickel µg/L	7,55	6,60	8,87	92,76	4,58	-
Nonylpheno µg/L	441,50	3,33	-	56760,86	1,26	1000,00
Lead µg/L	5,36	3,32	1,22	14,40	3,48	-
Tetrachloro-ethylene µg/L	100,00	0,50	95,00	5,16	0,20	-
Trichloro-ethylene µg/L	100,00	0,27	-	0,67	0,19	-
BOD5 mg/L O2	366,27	750,00	300,00	598,81	559,87	603,10
TOC mg/L C	-	-	300,00	276,00	250,00	-
Phosphorus mg/L	27,53	40,19	30,00	39,81	35,97	35,00
Nitrogen mg/L N	-	90,00	-	-	-	-
Phosphate mg/L	-	30,00	90,00	68,00	90,00	10,00
Nitrate mg/l N	20,00	10,00	100,00	74,81	-	80,00

	C23	C24	C25	C26	C27	C28
1,2-Dichloroethane µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracene µg/L	0,01	0,02	-	-	-	0,01
Benzene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium µg/L	1,31	21,67	-	-	-	10015,00
Chloroalkanes µg/L	-	5,81	-	-	-	5105,00
Hexachloro-benzene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hexachloro-butadiene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercury µg/L	33,48	0,18	-	-	-	85,00
Nickel µg/L	18,51	619,92	3854,17	-	2000,00	20,14
Nonylpheno µg/L	0,96	1,06	-	-	-	-
Lead µg/L	339,66	35,68	-	-	-	2212,80
Tetrachloro-ethylene µg/L	-	0,21	-	-	-	-
Trichloro-ethylene µg/L	-	0,34	-	-	-	-
BOD5 mg/L O2	59,04	586,54	641,41	33,33	86,67	328,75
TOC mg/L C	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphorus mg/L	11,28	10,00	40,87	10,00	25,71	32,86
Nitrogen mg/L N	18,44	-	70,00	-	-	-
Phosphate mg/L	-	-	-	-	20,00	20,00
Nitrate mg/l N	-	-	89,84	-	-	100,00

	C29	C30	C31	C32	C33
1,2-Dichloroethane µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Anthracene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Benzene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Cadmium µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Chloroalkanes µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Hexachloro-benzene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Hexachloro-butadiene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Mercury µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Nonylpheno µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Lead µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Tetrachloro-ethylene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
Trichloro-ethylene µg/L	-	-	-	-	-
BOD5 mg/L O2	563,16	-	35,00	35,00	40,00
TOC mg/L C	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphorus mg/L	39,25	-	10,00	38,75	10,00
Nitrogen mg/L N	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphate mg/L	30,00	-	-	-	-
Nitrate mg/l N	94,74	-	-	-	-

3.3 Wastewater treatment plants estimated pollutants removal values

For most of the PP the values of the removal percentage depending on the type of WWTP can be estimated to, following the below table results. The values are from a non-published, yet bibliography research done by ICRA.

	WWTP typology		
PP Name	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1,2-Dichloroethane	21,25	58,50	80,00
Cadmium	21,50	45,50	63,00
Hexachloro-benzene	-	-	57,25
Mercury	36,00	16,70	-
Lead	41,50	53,49	67,75
Nickel	17,00	50,10	39,00
C10-13 Chloroalkanes	10,00	40,00	-
Hexachloro-butadiene	5,00	80,00	-
Nonylpheno	43,00	79,00	95,00
Tetrachloro-ethylene	23,50	80,00	94,00
Trichloro-ethylene	10,00	75,33	94,00

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