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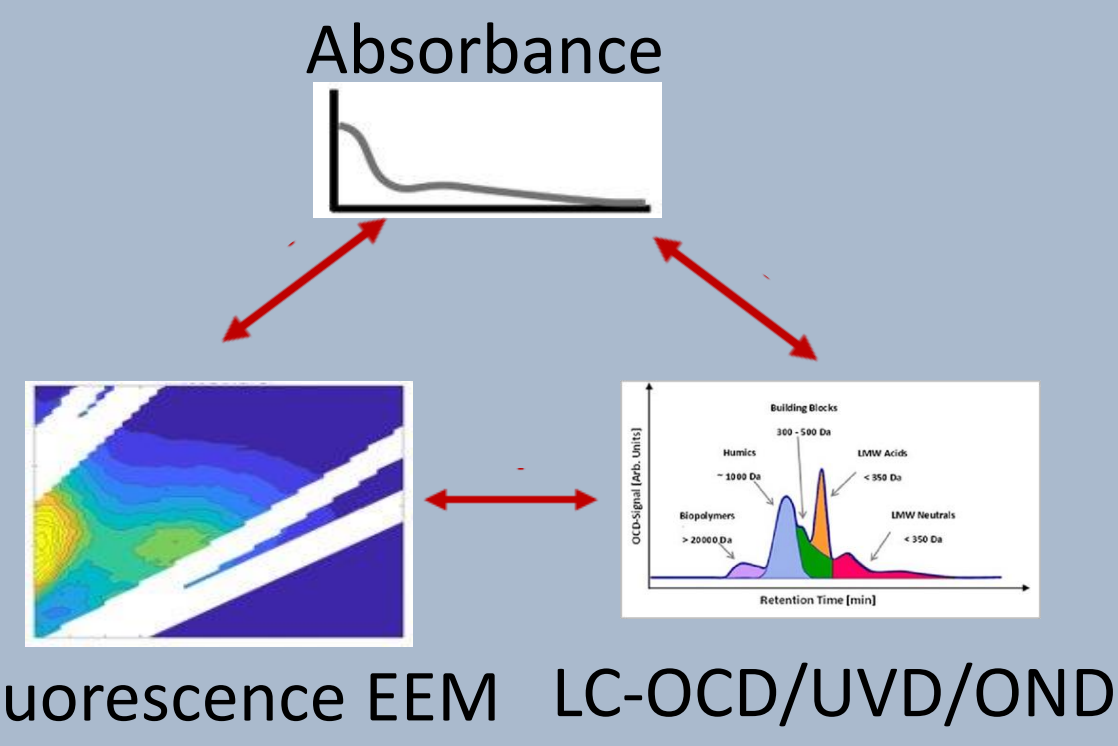
E-mail: [beatrice.cantoni@polimi.it](mailto:beatrice.cantoni@polimi.it)



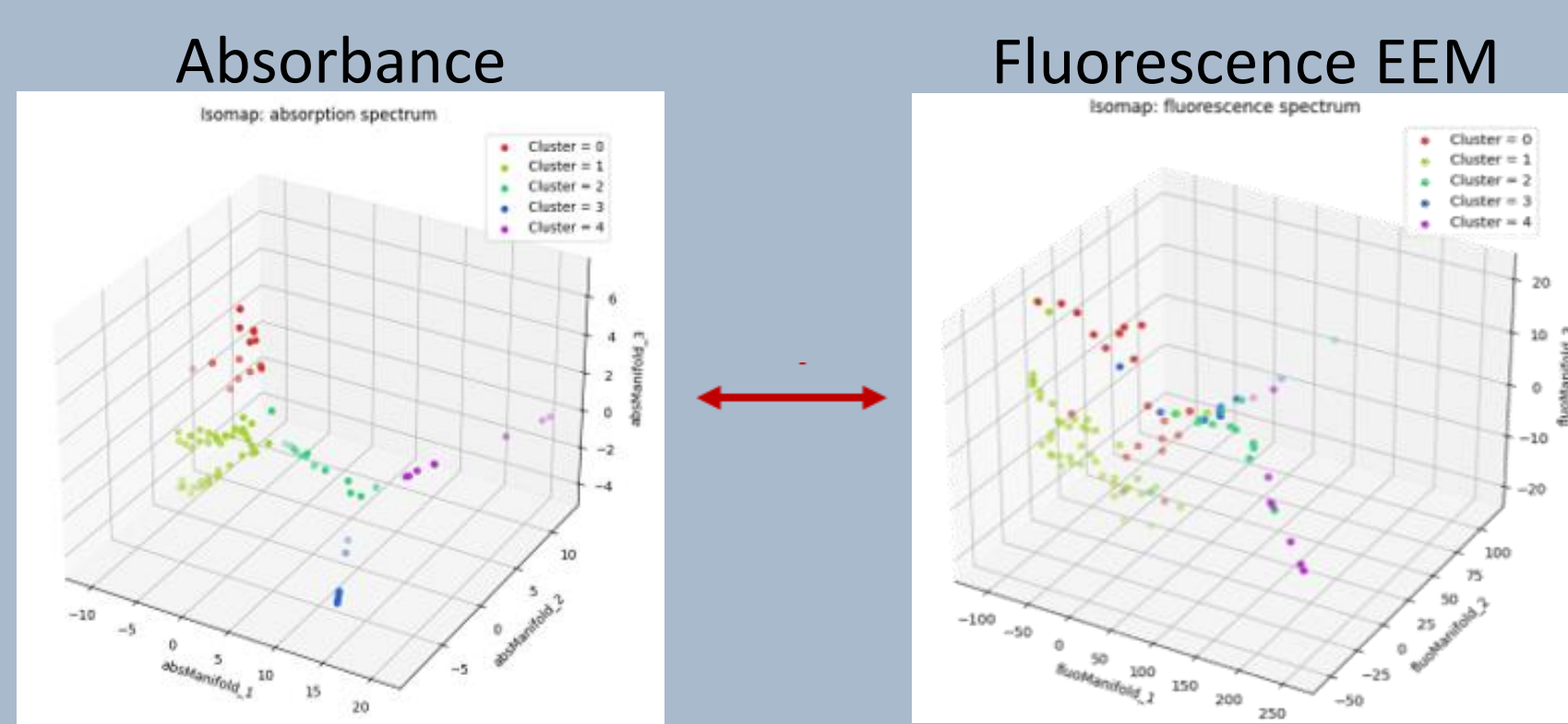
## ADVANCED MONITORING STRATEGIES

Water NOM characterization correlating different analytical methods

Ability of the more commonly applied techniques to characterize water NOM and related DBPs formation potential

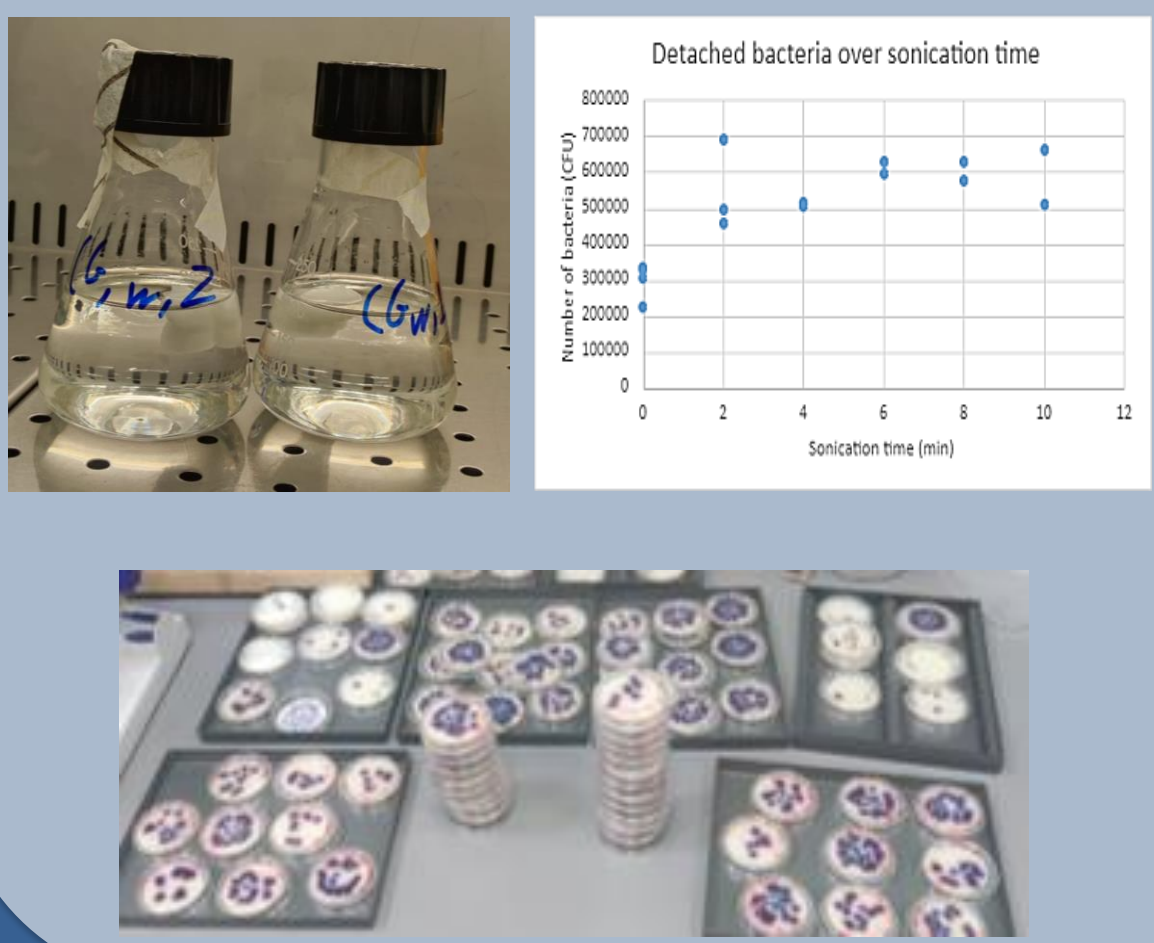


Isomap (dimensionality reduction) and clustering



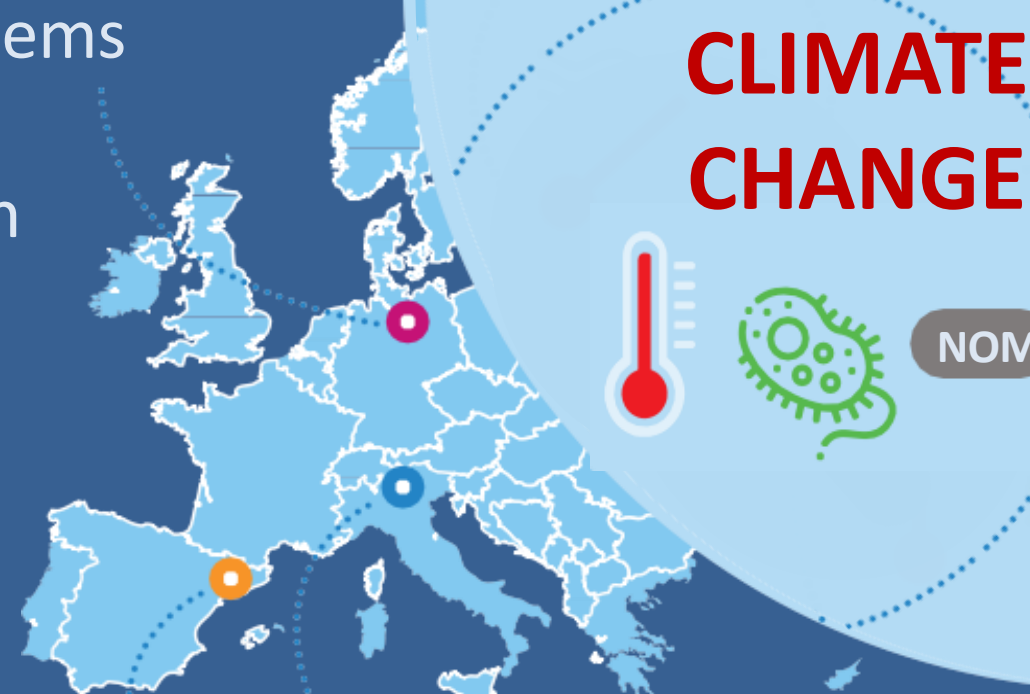
## Microbial contamination early-warning through passive sampling

Detection of target bacteria (E. Coli; Pseudomonas Fluorescence) spread before the outbreak for different sampler materials and configurations.



## MONITORING

Case study northern Europe Drinking water supply systems without disinfection



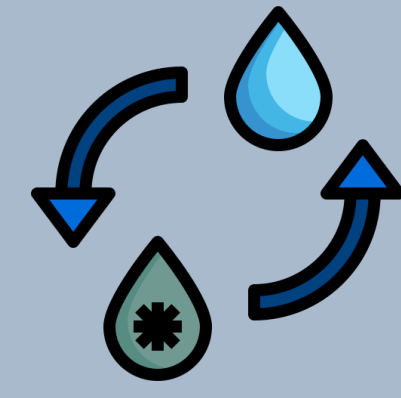
Case studies southern Europe Drinking water supply systems with disinfection

## TREATMENT

## DISTRIBUTION

## CONSUMER PROTECTION

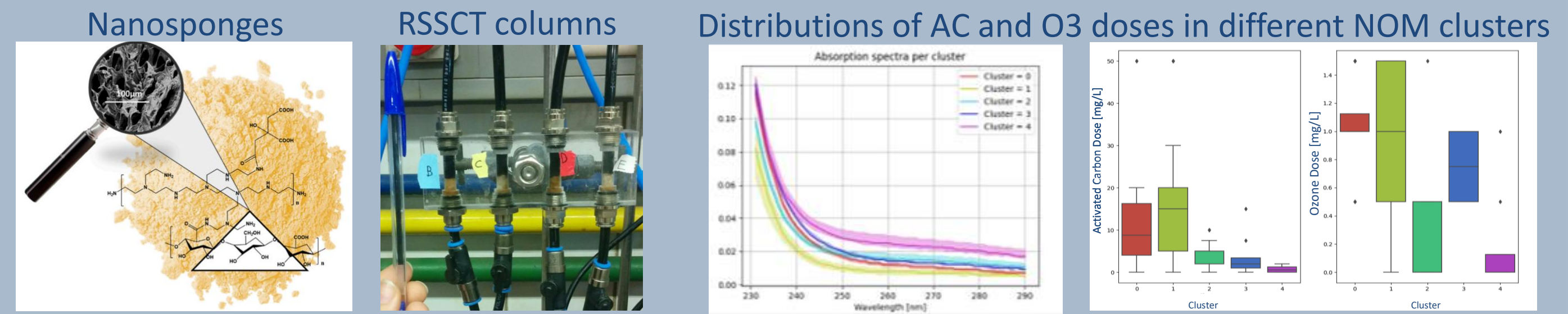
CLIMATE CHANGE



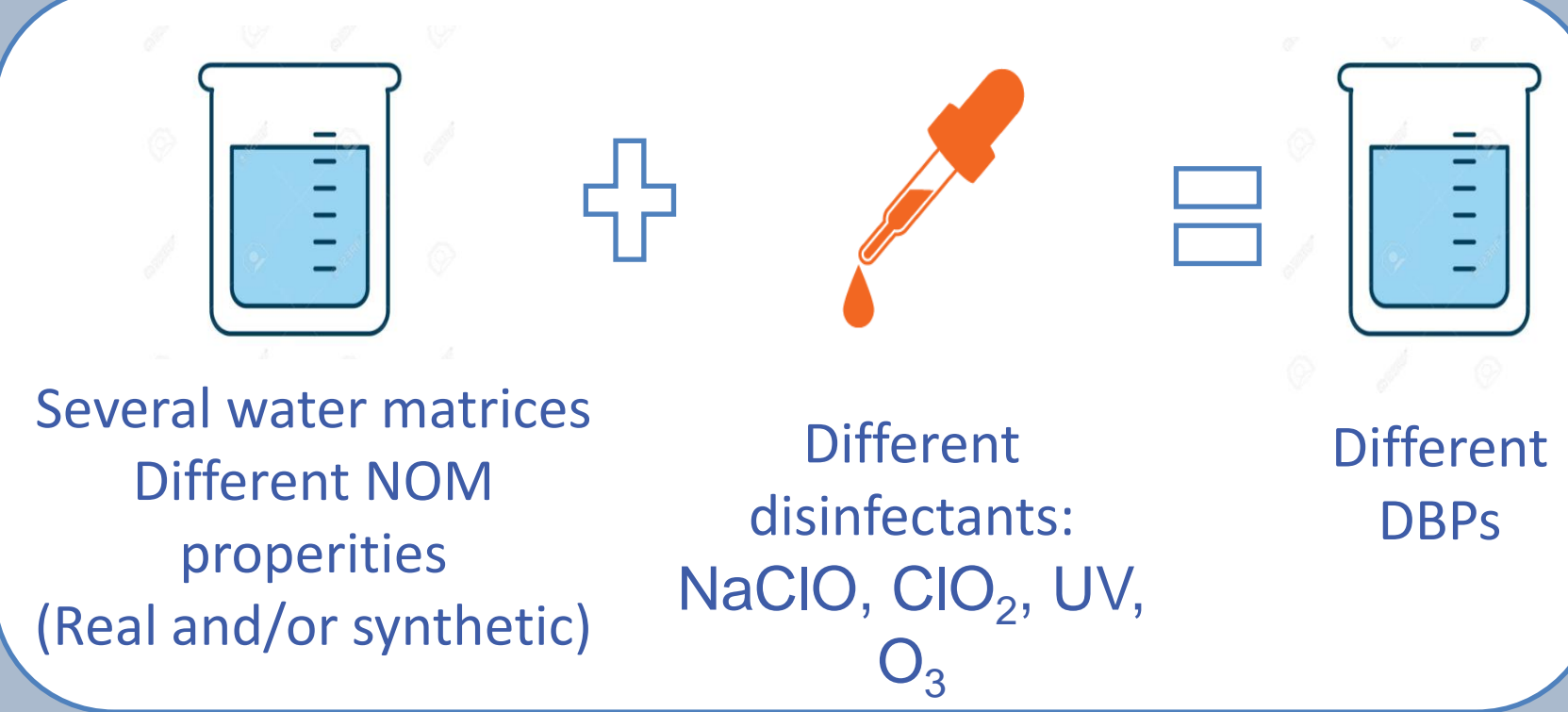
## TREATMENTS FOR DBPs FORMATION MINIMIZATION

Water NOM removal through innovative adsorbents

Comparison of cellulose-based nanosponges and activated carbon effectiveness for DBPs precursors removal



## Linking DBPs formation with NOM properties

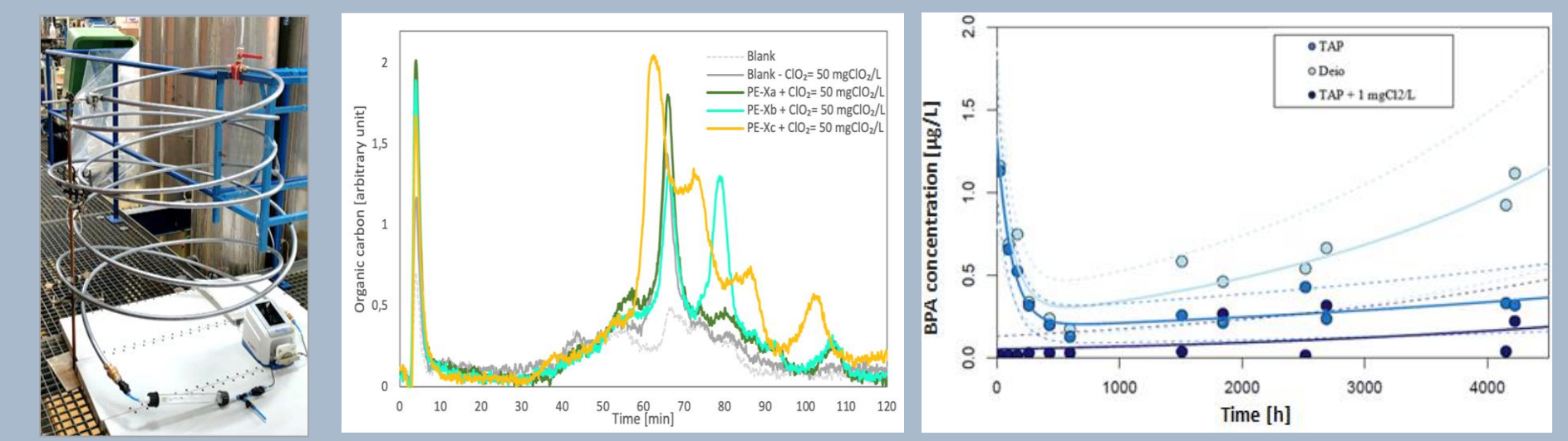


Evaluation of DBPs formation for different NOM (concentration/composition) and disinfectants: outcomes of lab-scale kinetic tests and full-scale monitoring campaign



## DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS MANAGEMENT

Leaching tests w/o disinfectants protocols  
Micropollutants migration, DBPs formation and disinfectant consumption assessment



## Chemicals fate modelling

Identification of vulnerable areas and prediction of future intervention



## CONSUMER PROTECTION

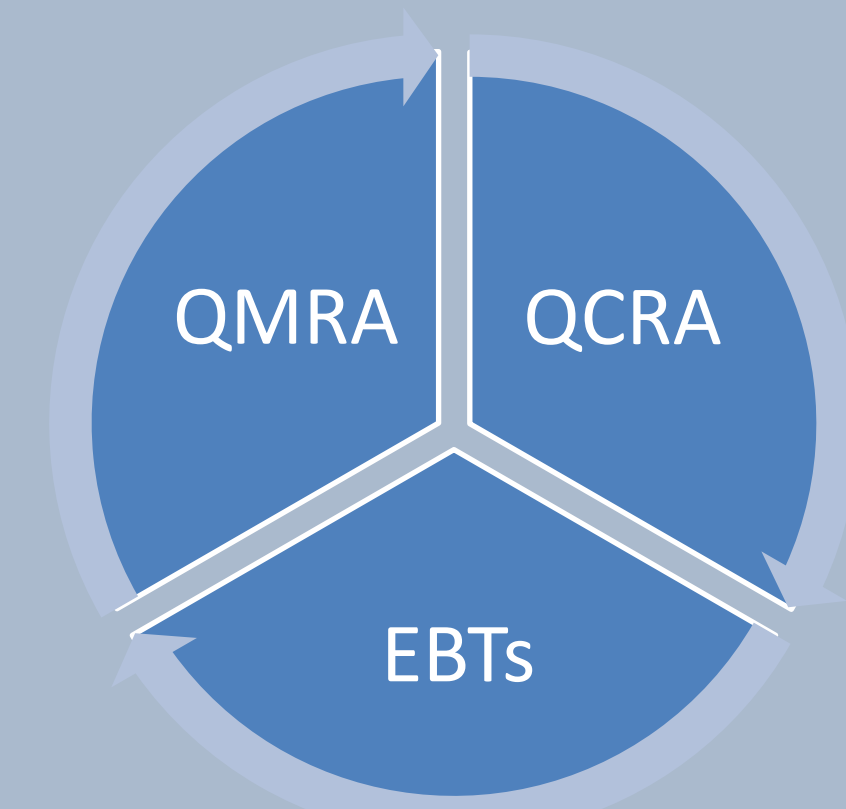
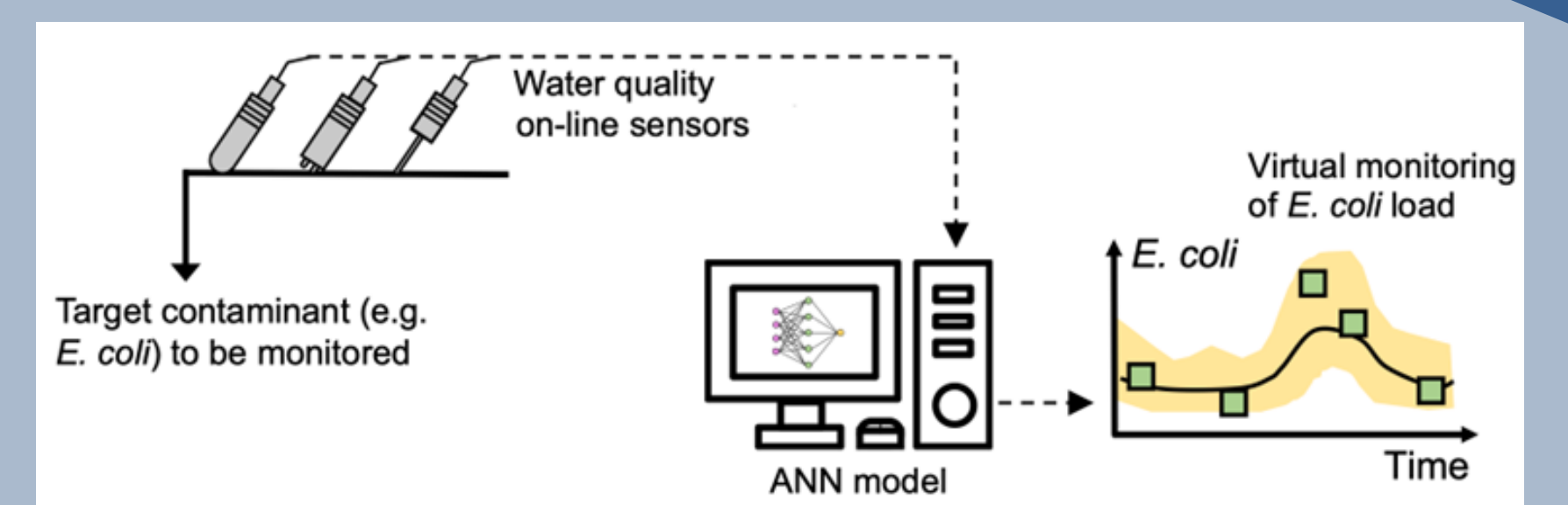
Guidelines for drinking water management and integrated risk assessment for water suppliers and authorities under climate change scenarios, through:

- Development of soft-sensors through Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Real-time monitoring of target variables through online (low-informative) sensors combined with AI algorithms

- Development of an integrated risk assessment procedure

Balance between conflicting outcomes of water disinfection: maximization of inactivation extent (microbial risk, QMRA) but minimization of DBPs formation (chemical risk, QCRA) and toxicity (Effect-Based Triggers, EBTs)



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Climate-Resilient Management for Safe Disinfected and Non-Disinfected Water Supply Systems

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<https://safecrew.org/>

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