



BSI Standards Publication

Water reuse in urban areas — Guidelines for benefit evaluation of reclaimed water use

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 9111:2024.

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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ISO 9111

**Water reuse in urban areas —
Guidelines for benefit evaluation of
reclaimed water use**

*Recyclage des eaux dans les zones urbaines — Lignes directrices
concernant l'évaluation des avantages de l'utilisation d'eau
réutilisée*

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 282, *Water Reuse*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Water reuse in urban areas*.

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Introduction

Water shortages are recognized to be some of the most crucial threats to sustainable development of society. Reclaimed water is a safe, reliable and sustainable water source to help satisfy water demands, especially in many water-scarce areas. Today, reclaimed water is used in urban areas, including agricultural irrigation, ecological or environmental flow replenishment, landscape irrigation, toilet flushing, firefighting, and car washing amongst other uses. Implementation of principles of benefit evaluations can create thorough, comprehensive, systematic, and sustainable reclaimed water use. However, the intrinsic values or the benefits of reclaimed water use are not clear. There are limited guidelines or regulations currently available, specifically regarding the benefit evaluation of reclaimed water use in urban areas at a global level.

It is important to establish a systematic, scientific and holistic benefit evaluation system for reclaimed water use. Based on the different applications of reclaimed water and the varied water quality requirements linked to the intended use, it is important to evaluate the benefits of various indicators for reclaimed water use. The benefit evaluation should take into account various indicators such as the resource, ecological and environmental, social, economic and other benefits, including the reduction of global warming.

