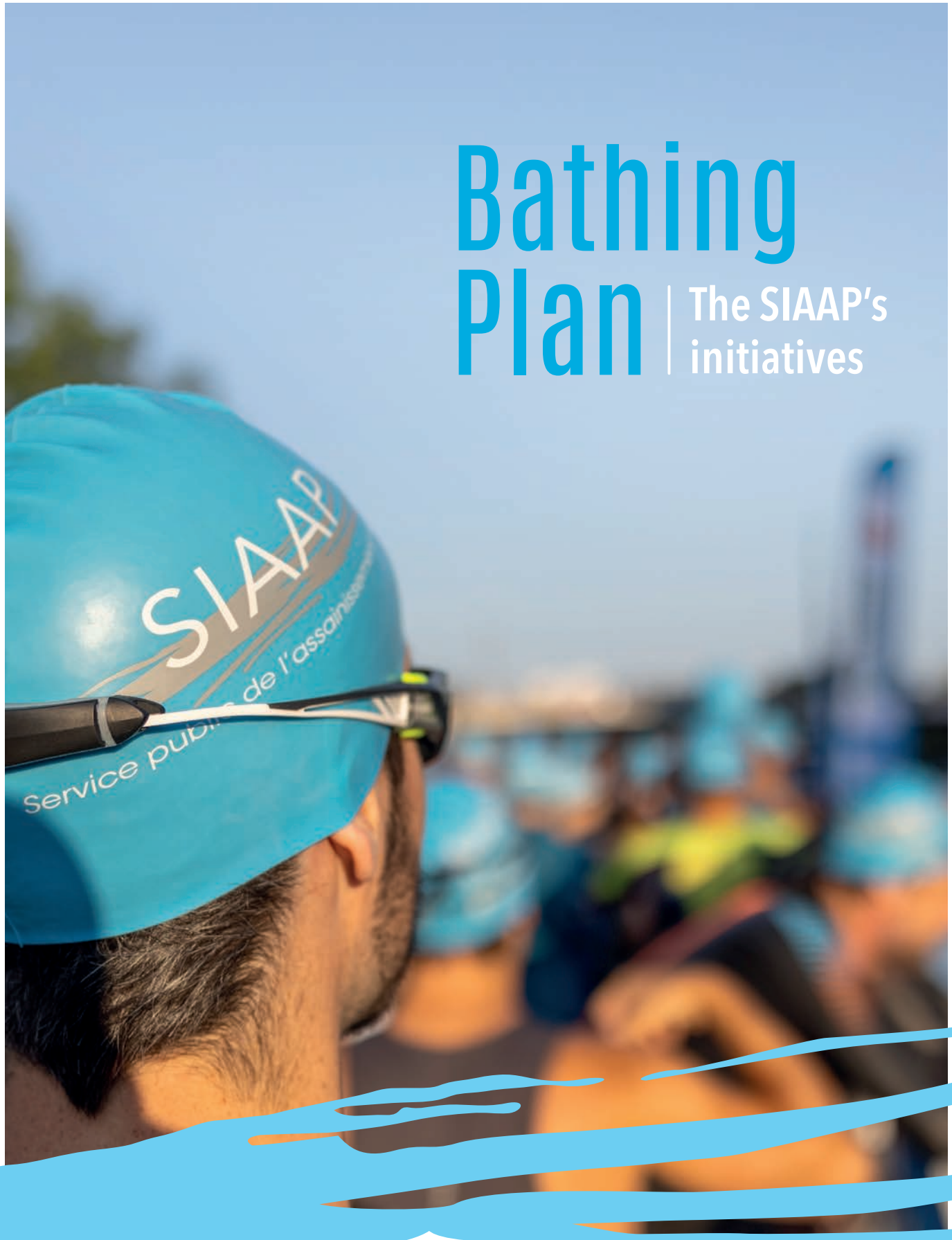
Bathing Plan

The SIAAP's initiatives



siaap.fr

SIAAP

Service public de l'assainissement francilien

Contents

"For over 50 years, the SIAAP has been responsible for treating the wastewater from people of Ile-de-France. It accomplishes the essential task of preserving the natural environment, since it returns clean water to the Marne and the Seine.

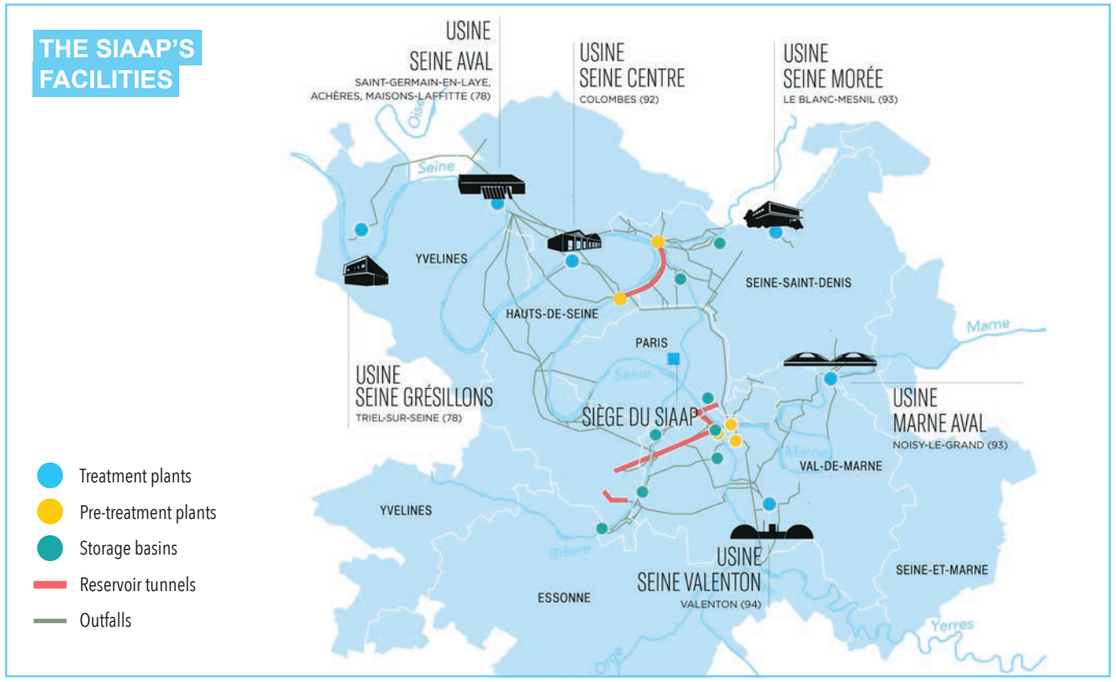
The issue of bathing in the Seine is not a new one. This collective challenge is currently becoming a reality thanks to strong government and local authorities' engagement. Although the announcement of the Paris bid to host the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games served as an accelerator, the SIAAP had already been engaged in this process for several decades."

François-Marie Didier
President of the SIAAP

1. The SIAAP, a key player in biodiversity

An industrial public service

THE SIAAP'S FACILITIES



The Syndicat Interdépartemental pour l'Assainissement de l'Agglomération Parisienne (Greater Paris Sanitation Authority) is a public service that, through the activities of its 1,800 agents, transports and treats the wastewater of over 9 million Ile-de-France residents, as well as rainwater and industrial wastewater, in order to return water to the Marne and the Seine that is conducive to the development of biodiversity.

To accomplish its task, the SIAAP operates an outstanding industrial-scale sanitation system, uniquein France and Europe. This system relies on 6 de-pollution plants, 5 pre-treatment plants, 8 storage basins and 4 tank tunnels with a total capacity of 930,000 m^3, and 472 kilometres of pipes for transporting water to the treatment plants. This fine mesh across the Ile-de-France region combined with its plants' technological performance and its agents' skills, allows the SIAAP to provide 24/7 operational, robust and efficient sanitation management for the 2.5 million m^3 of wastewater that arrives at its plants every day.

It is important to note that the SIAAP does not clean the Seine or the Marne waters. The SIAAP's plants treat the wastewater (domestic, industrial and rainwater) supplied by its treatment networks. The treated water is then returned to the Seine and the Marne.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT DIAGRAM

1 WATER USE AND POLLUTION

2 WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TRANSPORT

Wastewater is collected in sewers connected to large pipes called outfalls. Located at depths of up to 100 metres, they transport the water to the treatment plants.

3 WASTEWATER TREATMENT

A SCREENING : Wastewater passes through increasingly fine screens that capture bulky waste (bottles, cans, leaves, etc.).

B SAND AND GREASE REMOVAL : The water is allowed to rest. Sand then settles at the bottom of the basin, whilst slight aeration enables grease to rise to the surface. The sand and grease are subsequently recovered.

C DECANTING : Suspended solids settle on the bottom of the facility simply through gravity, in the form of sludge which is subsequently collected by downhole pumping.

D BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT : By blowing air into the basins, non-pathogenic bacteria that are naturally present in the water multiply and consume invisible pollution: carbon, nitrogen and phosphates.

E CLARIFICATION : The bacteria are removed from the water before it is returned to the river.

4 TREATING SLUDGE

5 DISINFECTION OF TREATED WASTEWATER

Fecal bacteria are eliminated until water quality compatible with bathing is attained.

6 DISCHARGE OF TREATED WATER INTO THE RIVER

THE SIAAP'S KEY FIGURES

- **1,800** agents
- **9** million Île-de-France users
- **2,5** million m^3 of wastewater treated every day
- **6** wastewater treatment plants
- **8** storage basins and 4 tank tunnels for storing rainwater
- **1,800** km^2 of collection area
- **472** km of networks and outfalls
- France's **leading** producer of biogaz
- **37** species of fish recorded in the Marne and **36** the Seine
- **26** floating barriers for the interception of waste in the Seine and the Marne

KEY DATES

1940 Commissioning of the Seine Aval (Downstream) plant (78)

1970 Creation of the SIAAP. Only 3 species of fish were recorded in the Seine

1976 Commissioning of the Marne Aval (Downstream) plant (93)

1987 Commissioning of the Seine Valenton plant (94)

1991 European Directive on Urban Wastewater treatment (DERU) and water legislation

1997 New sanitation master plan

1998 Commissioning of the Seine Centre plant (92)

2000 Water Framework Directive (WFD)

2008 Commissioning of the Seine Grésillons plant (78)

2009 Complete reconstruction of the Marne Aval (Downstream) plant (93)

2014 Commissioning of the Seine Morée plant (93)

2020 Launch of the *inneauvation* scientific programme

2023 Commissioning of disinfection at the Seine Valenton and Marne Aval (Downstream) sites

The SIAAP's Board of Directors

The SIAAP's Board of Directors is composed of 33 département-level councillors appointed by the 4 constituent départements: 12 Councillors from Paris and 21 Councillors from the départements of the Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis and Val-de-Marne.

75 PARIS

Jean-Didier Berthault
3rd Vice-president
Councillor for Paris'
17th Arrondissement

Colombe Brossel
6th Vice-president
Councillor for Paris'
19th Arrondissement

Rachida Dati
Board member
Councillor for Paris'
7th Arrondissement

Jean-Philippe Daviaud
Councillor for Paris'
18th Arrondissement

Inès de Raguenel
Board member
Councillor for Paris'
15th Arrondissement

François-Marie Didier
President of the SIAAP,
Councillor for Paris'
20th Arrondissement

Nelly Garnier
Councillor for Paris'
11th Arrondissement

Jean-Philippe Gillet
Councillor for Paris'
19th Arrondissement

Jérôme Gleizes
9th Vice-president
Councillor for Paris'
20th Arrondissement

Raphaëlle Primet
Councillor for Paris'
20th Arrondissement

Delphine Terlizzi
Councillor for Paris'
11th Arrondissement

Karim Ziady
Board member
Councillor for Paris'
17th Arrondissement

92 HAUTS-DE-SEINE

Pierre-Christophe Baguet
Vice-president of the
département-level Council

Grégoire de la Roncière
5th Vice-president
département-level Councillor

Josiane Fischer
Board member département-
level Councillor

Vincent Franchi
Département-level
Councillor

Denis Larghero
Vice-president of the
département-level Council

Nadia Mouaddine
2nd Vice-president
département-level
Councillor

Rémi Muzeau
Vice-president of the
département-level Council

93 SEINE-SAINT-DENIS

Belaïde Bedreddine
7th Vice-president
Vice-president of the
département-level Council

Hamid Chabani
Board member département-
level Councillor

Emmanuel Constant
Vice-president of the
département-level Council

Philippe Dallier
1st Vice-president
départementlevell Councillor

Frédérique Denis
Board member département-
level Councillor

Pascale Labbé
Vice-president of the
département-level Council

Azzédine Taïbi
Département-level
Councillor

94 VAL-DE-MARNE

Nicolas Bescond
Département-level
Councillor

Chantal Durand
4th Vice-president
Vice-president of the
département-level Council

Hervé Gicquel
Département-level
Councillor

Kristell Niasme
Département-level
Councillor

Déborah Münzer
8th Vice-president
Vice-president of the
département-level Council

Marion Martin
Département-level
Councillor

Germain Roesch
Board member
département-level
Councillor

Innovation that supports biodiversity

Since its creation, the SIAAP has been driven by a culture of innovation. This constitutes a lever for progress both for its industrial tool and for the men and women who are leading it on a daily basis. In 2020, the SIAAP structured its *inn**eau**vation* initiative. Surrounded by its scientific and technical partners, the SIAAP is developing an industrial public innovation policy for generating solutions, addressing current issues and supporting the world of sanitation in its future evolutions. More than a programme, *inn**eau**vation* is an initiative for knowledge-sharing and the implementation of innovative solutions on industrial sites.

The SIAAP also has a scientific board that contributes to the direction of its scientific programming and helps it achieve efficient and sustainable sanitation.

Thanks to its MeSeine river observatory and its network of sensors, the SIAAP also monitors – on a real-time basis – the evolution of the Seine and its tributaries' water quality, is aware of its oxygenation levels and assesses its biodiversity.

Explore inneauvation.fr

A RECENT AND EVOLVING REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Under the European Directive of 21 May 1991 relating to the treatment of urban wastewater (UWW), the 1992 water legislation requires municipalities to be equipped with a sanitation system that collects and treats wastewater.
- In order to meet environmental objectives, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) of 22 December 2000 requires Member States to return surface water and groundwater to good chemical and ecological status; the non-deterioration of such status where it already exists; and the elimination of discharges of "priority" hazardous substances.
- The European Directive of 15 February 2006 on the management of bathing water quality requires EU Member States to monitor and classify bathing water quality, manage the quality of such water, and provide the public with information.
- Since 30 December 2006, French Law on Water and Aquatic Environments (LEMA) has enhanced the right of access to drinking water and sanitation under "economically acceptable conditions for all". It has organised the "balanced and sustainable management of water resources" in order to meet the objectives set by the WFD.
- The Law of 26 March 2018 relating to the organisation of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games requires barge owners to be connected to the city's wastewater network.
- The Climate and Resilience Law of 24 August 2021 on the obligation to complete the work within 2 years, in the event of non-compliance following an analysis of connections to the public sanitation network.

2. The water quality and bathing plan, a catalyst for the recovery of the seine and the marne

For 50 years, the SIAAP has been carrying out its treatment mission, with proven results as regards the quality of the Seine and the Marne. The SIAAP has invested over six billion euros during the last thirty years, to improve the sanitation system's performance.

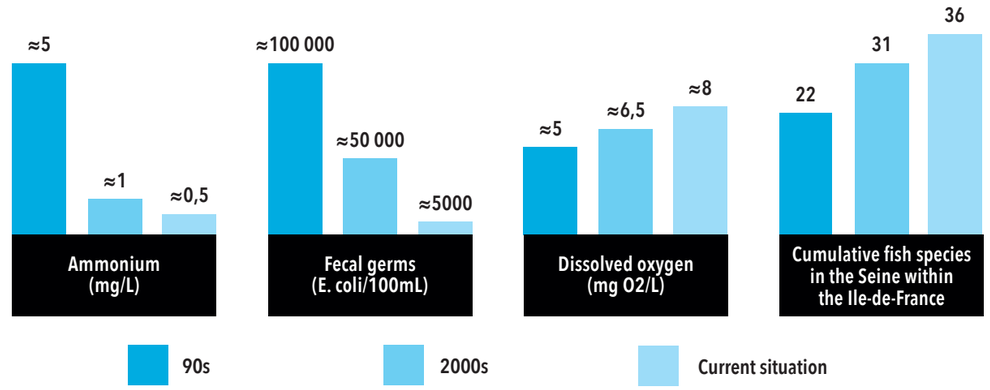
This constant effort has helped make swimming possible at the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, and also, ultimately, for all Ile-de-France residents.

KEY DATES

- **1923**
  Bathing in the Seine was prohibited
- **4 April 2016**
  Meeting of the Seine* Committee and presentation of the Interdepartmental and Inter-service Water and Nature Mission for Paris and its surrounding area's 2016-2018 Action Plan which aimed to improve the water quality of the Seine and its tributaries
- **June 2016**
  Creation of a State-City of Paris working group, and creation of four sub-groups :
  - "prioritisation of waste", piloted by the SIAAP;
  - "poor connections", piloted by the Val-de-Marne département-level Council;
  - "rainwater management", piloted by the Seine-Saint-Denis département-level Council;
  - "boats and floating establishments", piloted by Paris Ports
- **26 April 2017**
  Validation of the Action Plan
- **13 September 2017**
  Paris was selected by the 115 members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), to organise the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games
- **26 March 2018**
  Legislation relating to the organisation of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which obliges boats moored in their ports of origin to be connected to the wastewater network
- **18 October 2018**
  Definition of the bathing sites (23 sites)
- **9 October 2019**
  Signing of a protocol committing the State and communities to making the Seine and the Marne suitable for bathing
- **16 September 2020**
  1st COPIL "Water Quality and Bathing in the Marne and the Seine"
- **12 April 2021**
  Launch of the monbranchement.fr website
- **21 May 2021**
  2nd COPIL "Water Quality and Bathing in the Marne and the Seine"
- **4 July 2022**
  3rd COPIL "Water Quality and Bathing in the Marne and the Seine"
- **10 March 2023**
  4th COPIL "Water Quality and Bathing in the Marne and the Seine"
- **Spring 2023**
  Commissioning of the two disinfection units at the SIAAP's treatment plants (Marne Aval (Downstream) Plant in Noisy-le-Grand and Seine Valenton Plant in Valenton)
- **17 - 20 August 2023**
  Paris 2024 OPG test event
- **26 July 2024**
  Paris 2024 OPG opening ceremony
  - 30, 31 July and 5 August: triathlon events in the Seine
  - 8 and 9 August: marathon swimming events in the Seine
  - 1 and 2 September: para-triathlon events in the Seine
- **Summer 2025**
  Bathing authorised at the city's 23 sites

** composed of representatives of the City of Paris, the port municipalities (Vitry and Gennevilliers), the département-level Councils (92, 93 and 94), the State's services and its public institutions (Ports of Paris and VNF), as well as the Seine-Normandy Water Agency and the Regional Health Agency.*

BIODIVERSITY QUALITY OF THE SEINE EXITING THE PARIS URBAN AREA



The Bathing Plan: a collective challenge

Launched in 2016, a steering committee – co-chaired by the Prefect of the Île-de-France region, the Prefect of Paris and the mayor of Paris – helped put together the Water Quality and Bathing Plan which aims to improve water quality in the Seine and the Marne, strengthen biodiversity and make swimming possible in time for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The many stakeholders who make up this committee each have a specific role to play; these were established under the Commitment Protocol signed in October 2019.

THE BATHING PLAN'S STAKEHOLDERS

- The State, through the Île-de-France Region's Prefecture,
- The City of Paris,
- The SIAAP,
- Local public institutions: Vallée Sud Grand Paris, Est Ensemble, Grand Paris Grand Est, Paris Terre d'Envol, Plaine Commune, Paris Est Marne et Bois, Grand Paris Sud Est Avenir, Grand Orly Seine Bièvre, and Grand Paris Seine Ouest,
- The Greater Paris Metropolis,
- The Hauts-de-Seine, Seine-Saint-Denis and Val-de-Marne départements,
- The Syndicat Marne Vive (Marne Vive Utility),
- The Syndicat mixte du bassin versant de la Bièvre (Bièvre Catchment Area Joint Utility, SMBVB),
- The Syndicat mixte pour l'assainissement des eaux du bassin versant de l'Yerres (Yerres Catchment Area Water Treatment Joint Utility, SYAGE),
- The Syndicat des eaux d'Île-de-France (Île-de-France Water Utility, SEDIF),
- HAROPA PORT,
- Voies Navigables de France (French Inland Waterways, VNF),
- The Seine Normandy Water Agency (the State and local authorities' project finance operator),
- The Regional Health Agency (for the water's sanitary quality),
- The Direction Régionale et Interdépartementale de l'Environnement, de l'aménagement et des transports Île-de-France (Île-de-France Regional and Interdepartmental Directorate for the Environment, Planning and Transport, DRIEAT),
- The Atelier Parisien d'Urbanisme (Paris Urban Planning Workshop),
- Its scientific partners.

An ambitious plan in which the SIAAP is playing a major role

On an unprecedented scale, the Bathing Plan aims to:

- improve the disinfection of treated waters released from wastewater treatment plants upstream of Paris;
- eliminate the direct discharge of raw wastewater into the rivers when it is not raining;
- reduce discharges from treatment networks during rainy weather;
- treat local sources of pollution, by eliminating the discharge of wastewater from boats.

On average, over the course of a year, neither the Seine nor the Marne complies with the European Directive's bacteriological quality thresholds (see box). The water quality varies greatly, depending on the weather and the sampling area:

- in the event of a storm, its quality declines due to the mixing of rainwater spills with wastewater;
- water quality is poorer downstream of the Paris urban area.

The Water Quality and Bathing Plan is therefore composed of two main categories of measures to ensure the water's sanitary quality during dry weather and improve it during rainy weather.

Actions to be taken to ensure water quality during "dry weather"

The disinfection of water discharged from the SIAAP's wastewater treatment plants (Marne Aval (Downstream) and Seine Valenton) so as to lower its bacteria concentration to reach the bathing quality threshold;
The collection of wastewater (connection or storage) from boats, barges and floating establishments on the Seine and the Marne;
The correction of "poor connections" in houses and buildings with poor connections to the sanitation network, that discharge their untreated wastewater into the rainwater network and consequently directly into the rivers.

Actions to be taken to improve water quality during "rainy weather"

In the event of heavy rain, the aim is to limit the impact of rainwater collected in the sanitation network through flood prevention, by storing it and subsequently returning it to our plants for treatment.

MONITORING BACTERIOLOGICAL QUALITY

To define whether a site is "suitable for bathing", the water, river or sea's bacteriological quality is examined (its escherichia coli (EC) and intestinal enterococci (IE) levels; these are fecal bacteria). The SIAAP monitors its bacteriological quality all the year, and on a weekly basis during summer.

Should the bathing be a temporary affair – for a sporting event for example – and following advice from the State's services responsible for water quality and navigation [including the ARS, Agence Régionale de Santé (Regional Health Agency) regarding the sanitary aspect], the Prefect of the département or Paris Police Prefecture decides whether to authorise swimming.

Should the bathing be a permanent affair, then the water quality is examined according to the European Directive. The municipality announces that the site is open for bathing. The ARS carries out health checks throughout the bathing season.

So, for the Seine and the Marne to be suitable for bathing, the minimum quality according to the European Directive must be achieved.

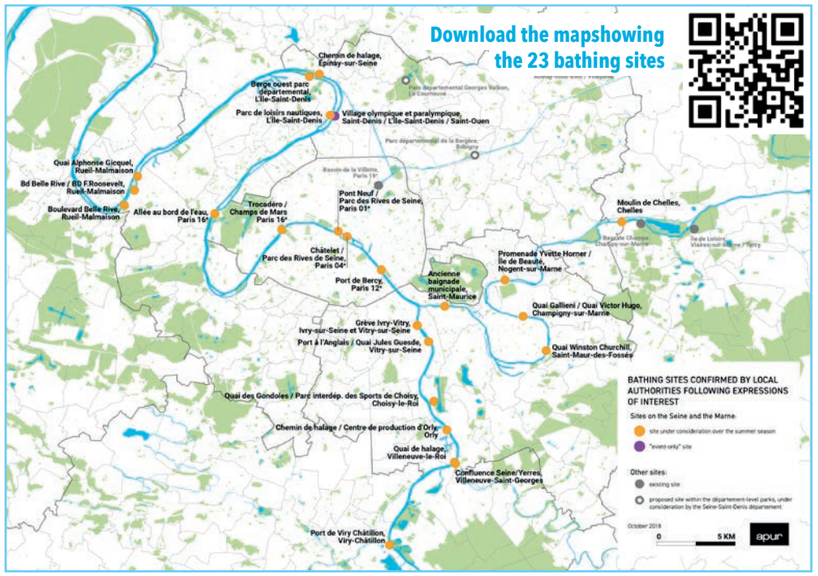
CLASSIFYING A SAMPLE	ESCHERICHIA COLI (EC) (CFU/100 ML)	INTESTINAL ENTEROCOCCI (CFU /100 ML)
Good	≤ 100	≤ 100
Average	>100 et ≤ 1800	>100 et ≤ 660
Bad	>1800	>660

Access all the reports on the quality of the Seine and the Marne

All these actions should allow swimming events to be organised in the Seine during the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games (marathon swimming - 10km - for the Olympic Games and Olympic and Paralympic triathlon swimming events), but above all pave the way for "legacyheritage" bathing.

Indeed, from the summer of 2025, the Île-de-France's residents will be able to swim in the Seine and its tributary the Marne. 23 bathing sites will gradually be created throughout the l'Ile-de-France, including 3 in Paris: at the Bras Marie and the Bras de Grenelle and in Bercy.

Remember: in 1923 bathing in the Seine was prohibited by Prefectural order, and in 1970 it was prohibited in the Marne.



26 floating barriers to eliminate waste

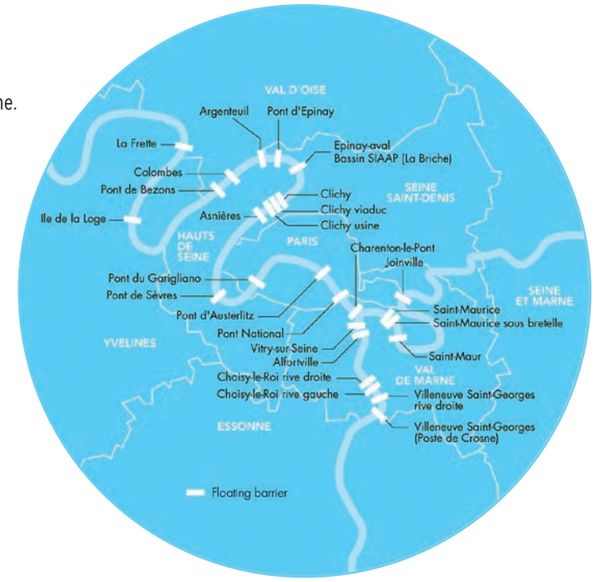
In 1993, the SIAAP installed 26 floating barriers on the Marne and the Seine.

The aim: to capture waste drifting in the water. Once or twice a week, two specially-equipped boats come to empty them and transport the waste to appropriate treatment facilities.

Key figures

- 10 upstream of Paris
- 3 in Paris
- 13 downstream from Paris
- 2,000 tonnes of waste recovered per year
- Annual budget: 1.5 million euros

Access the map showing the floating barriers



The SIAAP's financial investments in the Bathing Plan

From studies through to projected plans, the SIAAP has played the key roles of coordinator, adviser and financier. It finances one third of the allocated budget, i.e. 506 million euros.

SUMMARY OF SIAAP INVESTMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BATHING PLAN

	BATHING FACILITIES AND STUDIES	REVISED COST 2023 (€M)
100% FINANCING	VL8 collector (91 and 94)	315
	Siphon under the Marne between Neuilly-sur-Marne (93) and Noisy-le-Grand (93)	42
	Marne Aval (Downstream) buffer tank (Noisy-le-Grand, 93)	21
	Disinfection of Marne Aval (Downstream) (Noisy-le-Grand, 93) and Seine Valenton (Valenton, 94) plant discharges	13
	Camille Thomoux gate (Neuilly-sur-Marne, 93)	7
	Various studies	3
FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION	Solidarity grant awarded by the SIAAP	30
	Ru de la Lande rainwater de-pollution plant (Champigny-sur-Marne, 94)	20
	Moulin de Berny Park basin (Fresnes, 94)	17
	Ru Saint-Baudile retention basin (Gagny, Neuilly-sur-Marne, 93)	15
	Austerlitz basin (Paris)	13
	Optimisation management of 4 combined stormwater overflows	10
TOTAL		506

3. The SIAAP in action to make bathing possible

Works for which SIAAP has 100% project management responsibility

5 major investments are entirely led by the SIAAP in order to ensure the Seine's suitability for bathing.

Investment 1: construction of the VL8 collector

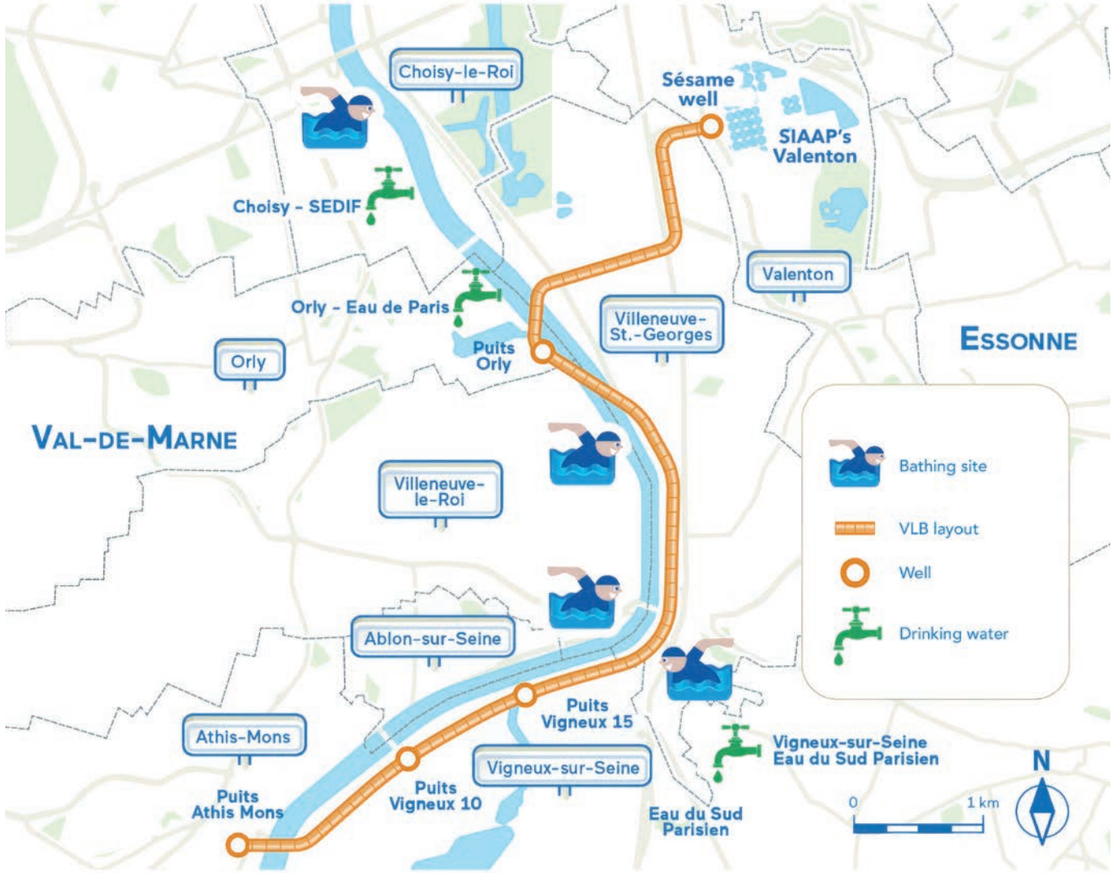
Aim To provide an additional collector to handle wastewater mainly from the Orge Utility (SYORP) and the Syndicat mixte pour l'Assainissement et la Gestion des eaux du bassin versant de l'Yerres (Yerres Catchment Area Water Management and Treatment Joint Utility, SyAGE) in order to transport it to the Seine Valenton treatment plant, thus reducing the risk of discharge of untreated waters into the natural environment in the event of rain.

Facility Using micro-tunnelling and tunnelling machines to build a collector measuring 2.5 to 3 m in diameter over 8.5 km, with an even slope and no siphon, and 5 associated and equipped wells, and a conduit supplying the SESAME utility upstream of the Seine Valenton plant.

Schedule

- 2019: start of works
- 2nd quarter of 2024: commissioning

Cost 315 million euros



Investment 2: the performic acid disinfection process at Seine Valenton (94)

Aim Increase the level of disinfection of water treated at the Valenton plant and reduce its impact on the natural environment.

Facility Installation of a performic acid disinfection unit at the Valenton plant, in order to eliminate intestinal enterococci and escherichia coli-type bacteria.

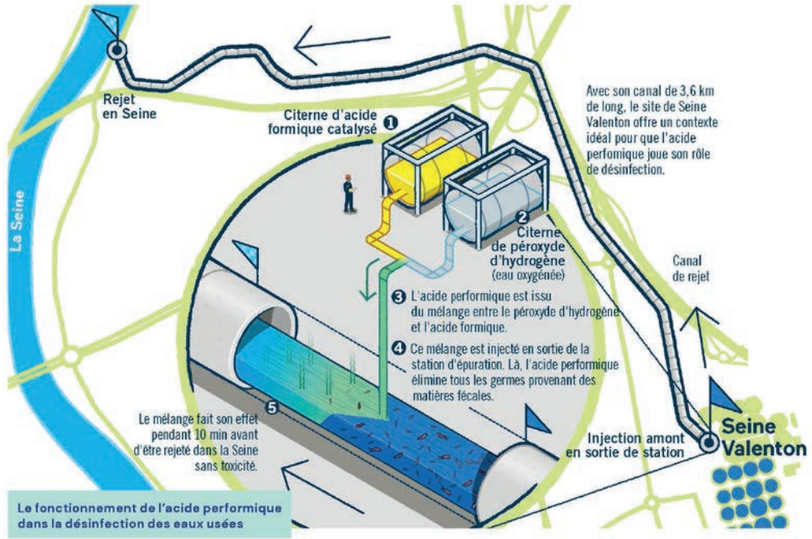
Schedule

- 31 May 2021: submission of the operating licence application
- 17 July 2023: facility in operation 24/7

Cost 8.5 million euros

THE PERFORMIC ACIDDISINFECTION PROCESS

Obtained through the reaction between oxygenated water and formic acid, this process is used to disinfect wastewater treatment plant discharges.



Le fonctionnement de l'acide performique dans la désinfection des eaux usées

As part of the Inneauvation scientific programme led by the SIAAP and its partners, more than fifteen researchers have conducted 3-year laboratory and industrial-scale experiments at the Seine Valenton plant, with very conclusive results. They have demonstrated its greater effectiveness in the elimination of fecal indicator bacteria, compared to other low-dose chemical disinfectants, and the disinfectant's rapid disappearance within the environment. These studies have also demonstrated that it has no impact on the environment (flora and fauna).

Investment 3: Ultraviolet (UV) treatment at Marne Aval (Downstream) (93)

Aim Increase the level of disinfection of water treated at the Marne Aval (Downstream) plant.

Facility Installation of a UV disinfection unit at the plant, in order to eliminate intestinal enterococci and escherichia coli-type bacteria.

Schedule

- November 2021: start of works
- May 2023: commissioning

Cost 4.3 million euros

ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION

Within the Marne Aval plant, prior to its discharge into the Marne, treated water undergoes additional disinfection via ultraviolet lamps which were modernised in November 2022. The water flows through a channel equipped with UV lamps. The UV radiation absorbed by the micro-organisms permanently modifies their DNA. The micro-organisms are inactivated and are no longer infectious or capable of reproducing.

Investment 4: constructing the siphon under the Marne between Neuilly-sur-Marne and Noisy-le-Grand (93)

Aim In rainy weather, the sanitation networks will collect and transport a mixture of wastewater and rainwater. So as not to overload these networks and avoid overspills onto the roads or into private property, some of this water may be directly discharged into the Marne via the "Ru Saint-Baudile" and "Neuilly Gagny" facilities.

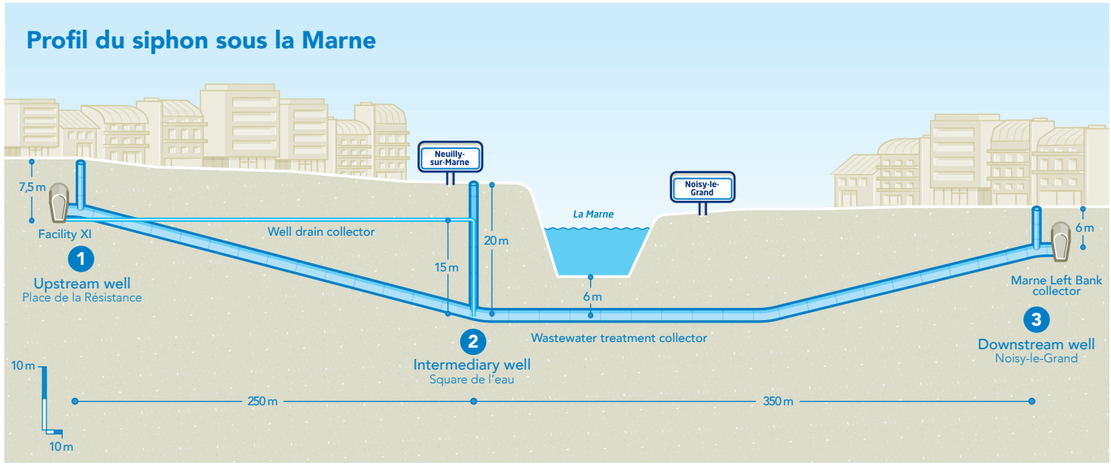
Facility Construction of a hydraulic sanitation (siphon) facility under the Marne between the municipalities of Neuilly-sur-Marne and Noisy-le-Grand in order to channel and transport wastewater and excess rainwater to the Marne Aval (Downstream) plant, to be treated before being discharged into the Marne.

The construction of this siphon forms part of a more comprehensive hydraulic system that also includes the automation of the Camille Thomoux gate, the creation of the "Ru Saint Baudile" storage basin (by the Seine Saint Denis département) and the buffer tank constructed at the Marne Aval (Downstream) plant site which is described in the next section.

Schedule

- From 2022 to the 1st quarter of 2024

Cost 42 million euros



Investment 5: the storage-restitution basin at the Marne Aval (Downstream) site (93)

Aim To provide a storage capacity for smoothing the flows delivered by the siphon under construction, to allow them to be treated by the Marne Aval (Downstream) plant.

Project Construction of a storage-restitution basin with a capacity of 5,000m³.

Schedule

- 2021: design research
- January 2023: start of works on the two basins
- 2nd quarter of 2024: commissioning of the basins

Cost 21 million euros

SIAAP's contributions to the other works

Ru de la Lande rainwater de-pollution plant (SDEP) in Champigny-sur-Marne

Aim To store and de-pollute rainwater prior to its discharge into the Marne. The construction of this facility and its two water intakes will conclude the development of the Ru de la Lande catchment area.

Facility The SDEP consists of:
- 2 water intakes on rue de la Plage and Place Lénine (hydraulic facilities that direct rainwater towards the de-pollution plant);
- 1 bi-lobe underground structure (one lobe allows the storage of up to 8,000 m^3 and the water is treated in the other lobe);
- 1 km of sewers

Schedule
- 2020 – 2nd quarter of 2024

Cost 45.6 million euros, co-financed by the Val-de-Marne département, the Seine-Normandy Water Agency and the SIAAP (with a contribution of 20 million euros).

The Ru Saint-Baudile retention basin

Aim To limit flooding, notably within Gagny's Villa Dalloz district and Avenue des Bouleaux in Neuilly-sur-Marne.

Facility With a storage capacity of 30,000 m^3, the facility will be equipped with 3 supply and drain lines, and 2 water supply intakes. The project's management and execution will be provided by the Seine-Saint-Denis département.

Schedule
- Delivery: 2nd quarter of 2024

Cost The total cost of the works amounts to 54 million euros, with a contribution from the SIAAP of 15 million euros.

Austerlitz storage basin in Paris

Aim To improve the sanitary quality of the water in the Seine by collecting excess water during major storms so as to prevent rain from saturating the sanitation network.

Facility The construction of a water storage-treatment-restitution basin, a water intake facility or drop well (the Valhubert well), a water intake facility (the Tournaire well), and a collector linking these 3 facilities, which will be completed by micro-tunnelling under the Seine.

Schedule
- August 2020 – 2nd quarter of 2024

Cost 82 million euros, co-financed by the City of Paris, the Seine Normandy Water Agency and the SIAAP (with a contribution of 13 million euros).

The animation tools

The solidarity grant

The SIAAP has introduced the "prime solidaire" (solidarity grant) scheme which aims to redistribute 30 million euros over 3 years (2021–2023) to various sanitation stakeholders (local public institutions, départements, and the City of Paris) to support their connection works.

This budget will, in particular, allow a reduction of the potential "balance due" that individuals would be obliged to pay in the event of a correction to their connection.

The Parapluie (Umbrella) tool

"Parapluie" (Pour un Aménagement RAisonné Permettant L'Utilisation Intelligente de l'Eau, For a Rational Development Allowing the Intelligent Use of Water)) is a tool for urban development stakeholders; it assists the design of rainwater source development projects, and can be accessed on the https://parapluie-hydro.com/siaap website

Explore the Parapluie tool

The monbranchement.fr website

It has been estimated that there are almost 35,000 "bad connections" within the bathing basin* area, i.e. homes connected to the rainwater network but not to the sanitation network, where untreated wastewater therefore empties directly into the Seine or the Marne. Such connection errors have a direct impact on the water quality of our rivers, and therefore their suitability for bathing.

To remedy this situation, in 2021 the SIAAP and its partners launched the monbranchement.fr website, which summarises essential information and provides a link between individuals and their sanitation network operator. A communications kit is also provided for all the area's stakeholders and partners.

Please note that since the Climate and Resilience Law was passed in 2021, the owners of properties within 71 Ile-de-France municipalities are now obliged to provide an analysis of their connection's compliance when selling their property.

** areas where the discharge of wastewater and rainwater have an impact on the water quality for Olympic freestyle swimming and triathlon events in the Seine.*

Explore the monbranchement.fr website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Service public

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