

Luxembourg, 28 October 2019

**Public**

## **Environmental and Social Data Sheet**

### **Overview**

Project Name: Kaepkala Wastewater Treatment  
Project Number: 2017-0919  
Country: Sweden  
Project Description: Upgrading of Kaepkala wastewater treatment plant.

EIA required: yes

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise<sup>1</sup>: yes

(details for projects included are provided in section: "EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise")

### **Environmental and Social Assessment**

The proposed investment will focus on the upgrade of the 1970s Kaepkala wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in Lidingö, northeast of Stockholm. Once the upgrade works are completed, the plant will be capable of treating 900,000 p.e. and will comply with the threshold values of EU Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) and HELCOM<sup>2</sup> recommendations for WWTP's effluent (recommendation 28E/5, HELCOM).

The sludge from the treatment process will achieve 27% of dry solid contents after digestion and processing. The treated sludge complies with Swedish legislation and REVAQ requirements<sup>3</sup> (Renare vatten – bättre kretslopp), which is responsible for safeguarding the recycling of biosolids, thus is deemed suitable for agricultural use.

The biogas produced during digestion process will be utilised to produce fuel for vehicles.

By reducing pollution of the receiving waters from outdated sewage treatment facilities, the project will have a positive impact on the environment.

### **Environmental Assessment**

The investment is geared toward increasing the treatment capacity of the existing wastewater treatment plant, and its ancillary structures, bringing about positive environmental impacts.

<sup>1</sup> Only projects that meet the scope of the Carbon Footprint Exercise, as defined in the EIB Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: 20,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

<sup>2</sup> HELCOM – Helsinki Commission

<sup>3</sup> Current concentration limits are: Lead 100mg/kg TS and Cadmium 2 mg/kg TS.

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Compliance with the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC), and EIA (2014/52/EC) amending the EIA Directive 2011/92/EC, Habitats (92/43/EEC) and Birds (2009/147/EC) EU Directives are required. The Project is not part of a Strategic Environmental Assessment as the plant was designed and built in 1969.

At national level the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is the authority responsible for environmental issues, such as knowledge and information management, policy development and compliance monitoring of the Swedish Environmental Code and national legislation.

The County Administrative Board examines and supervises hazardous activities in accordance with the Swedish Environmental Code, the Ordinance concerning Environmentally Hazardous Activities and The Protection of Public Health (SFS 1998:899). It also holds the role of Environmental Permit Office which reviews applications for permits for environmentally hazardous activities, in accordance with the Swedish Environmental Code. The Environmental Permit Office is an independent section, meaning that issuing environmental permits within the County Administrative Board is separate from the its monitoring responsibilities.

The Promoter prepared the EIA and it has already received the approval from the competent authority (County Administrative Board) on June 25, 2019. The final EIA report has been provided to the Bank. According to the document provided, the project does not impact Natura 200 sites, neither protected areas nor areas of national interest.

During construction, temporary impacts to the environment such as noise and dust may occur. With careful implementation management, any impacts will be reduced or resolved

During operation identified possible impacts relate to noise, odour and increased emissions from additional transport of screenings and additional sludge produced, which will be appropriately managed according to the requirements of the EIA and the Environmental Permit.

## **Climate Change**

The Project is expected to positively contribute towards climate change mitigation. This will be achieved by the production of renewable energy in the form of biogas to replace traditional vehicle fuel, as well as improved sludge digestion for reduction of GHG emissions.

## **EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise**

- Estimated annual emissions of the project in a standard year of operation: – 50 kT CO<sub>2</sub>/year absolute (gross) and 0 kT CO<sub>2</sub>/year relative (net). These emissions consider the operation of the WWTP and the baseline adopted is considered to be the existing plant and any requirements for wastewater treatment of the additional population without any further improvements.
- For the annual accounting purposes of the EIB Carbon Footprint, the project emissions will be prorated according to the EIB lending amount signed in that year, as a proportion of project cost.

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### **Social Assessment, where applicable**

The project is an extension of the treatment capacity of Käppala wastewater treatment plant. Overall, the proposed investments such as improved quality of treatment, biogas production and improved sludge management will have lasting positive social benefits such as improving the living conditions of the inhabitants of the greater Stockholm area and thus they will be beneficial for the public health. The works will also contribute to employment creation during construction. No permanent employment is envisaged after project completion.

### **Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement**

Under the EIA process, on 18 December 2013, Käppalaförbundet (Käppala Association) carried a public consultation on the proposed plans; which following Swedish law, was open for any interested parties' participation. On 27 January 2014, a second consultation process took place with local residents in the auditorium at Käppalaverket. Finally, an additional consultation was carried out on 28 April 2014 in Käppalaverket. During the public consultation process, two requests were made to amend the project design, with one incorporated in the design and the other not accepted by the Court.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

By reducing pollution of the receiving waters by outdated sewage treatment facilities, the project will have only minor temporary negative impact on the environment and will also contribute to the improvement of living conditions of the inhabitants of the broader area of Stockholm.

Taking into consideration the undertakings below, the project is acceptable for EIB financing in environmental and social terms.

- The Promoter will be required to act according to the provisions of the relevant EU Directives, including the EIA (2014/52/EC) amending the EIA Directive 2011/92/EC, Habitats (92/43/EEC) and Birds (2009/147/EC) Directives.
- The promoter will be required to undertake not to allocate Bank funds to project components that require a full EIA until the EIA and/or the necessary nature assessment have been finalised and approved by the relevant competent authority. Once any EIA is available, the promoter will provide the Bank with an electronic copy of its Non- Technical Summary (NTS) and full copy of the EIA, for publication on the EIB website.
- The promoter will be required not to commit any EIB funds against any project component that impacts nature conservation sites, without receiving from the relevant competent authorities the declaration under Art. 6(3) of the Habitats Directive that there are no significant effects and informing the Bank of such declaration having been obtained