

On-Site and communal Greywater treatment for Reuse

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Efficiency!

Water

Food

City

Household Chemicals mineralize!

Energy

Solio Master

Efficiency!

Water

Food

City

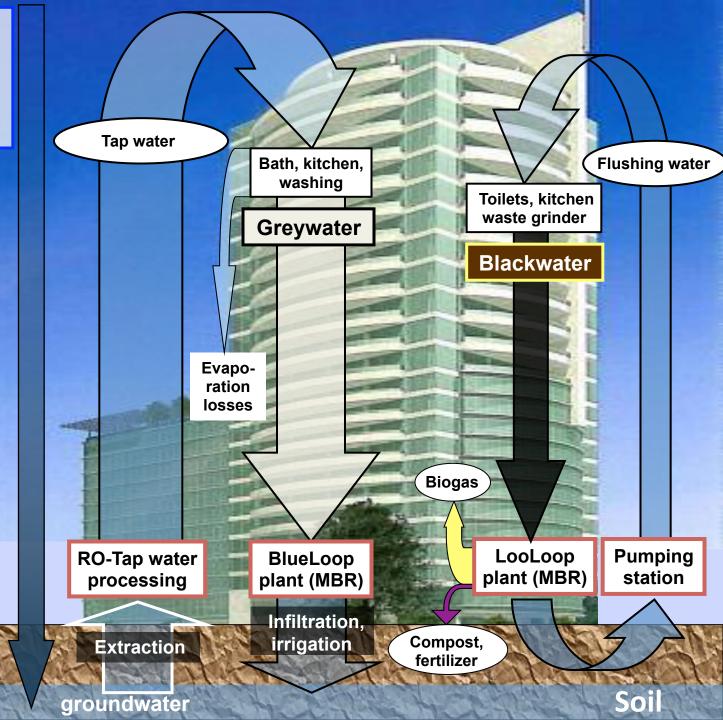
Household Chemicals mineralize!

Energy

Solio Master

Freshwater demand:
10 to 20 litres / person/d





greywater treatment options

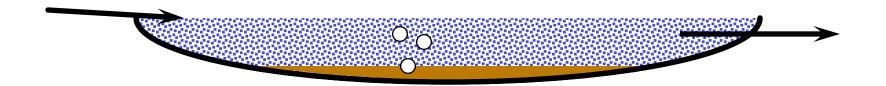
- Constructed Wetlands or WW-forests
- Filtration (Sand, Membrane)
- Anaerobic baffled bioreactor
- Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket (UASB)
- Membrane Bioreactor
- Rotating Biological Contactor (RBC)
- Coagulation and flocculation



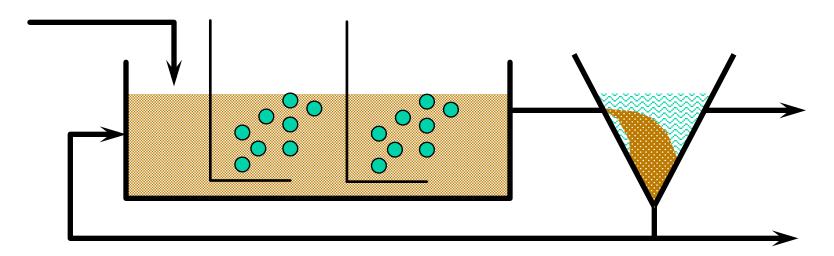


Simple and cheap with Moringa Seeds

Suspended biomass in a pond or river



Activated sludge process

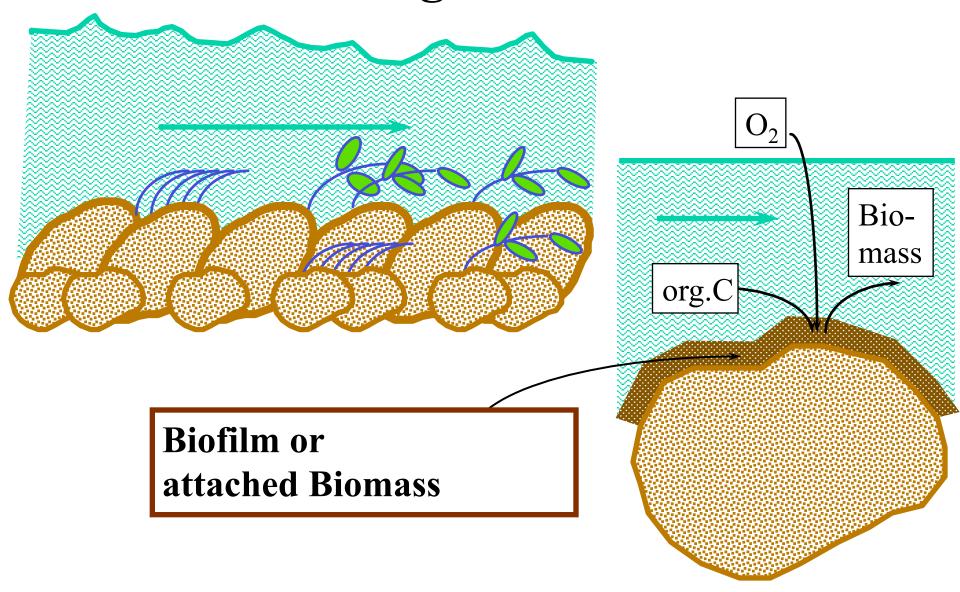


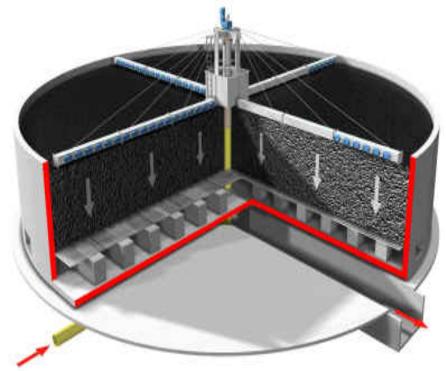


Oxidation Ditch flexible operation for nitrogen removal



Biochemical degradation in rivers





Factors affecting the performance of a trickling filter

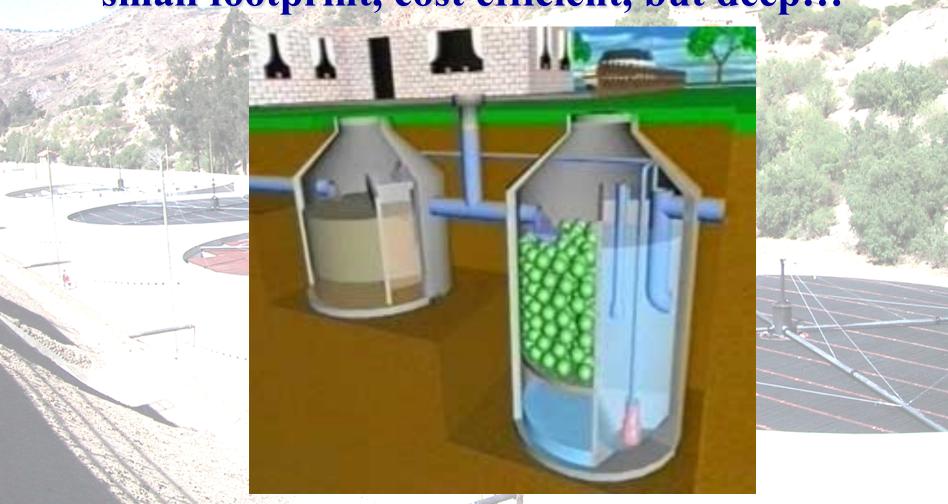
- **O** Concentration of substrate / oxygen
- **O** Bed material
- O Hydraulic loading / recirculation
- **O** Bed height
- **O** Temperature
- O pH
- **O** Nutrients
- **O** Toxics
- **O** Particles



from www.stud.sb.luth.se



Also on-site, small scale systems, small footprint, cost efficient, but deep...

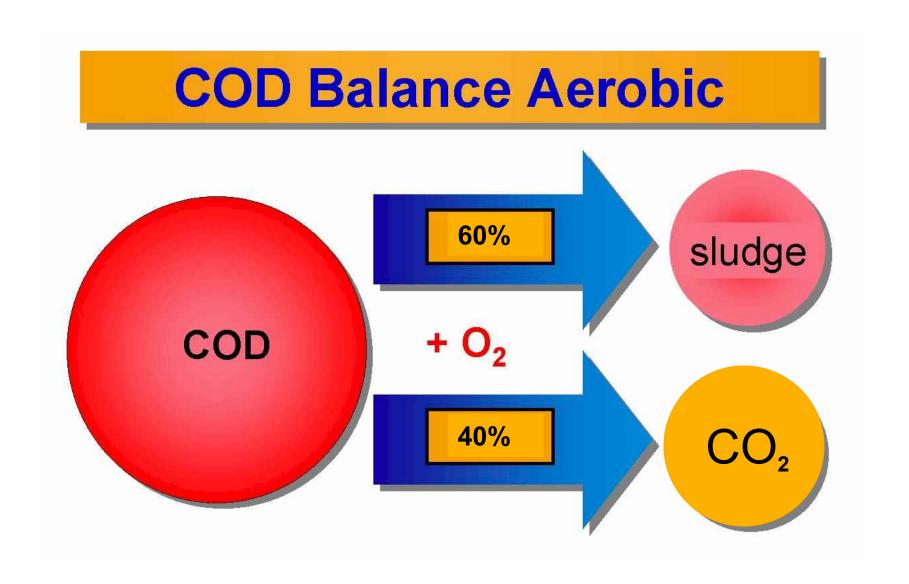


Constructed wetland – vertical flow

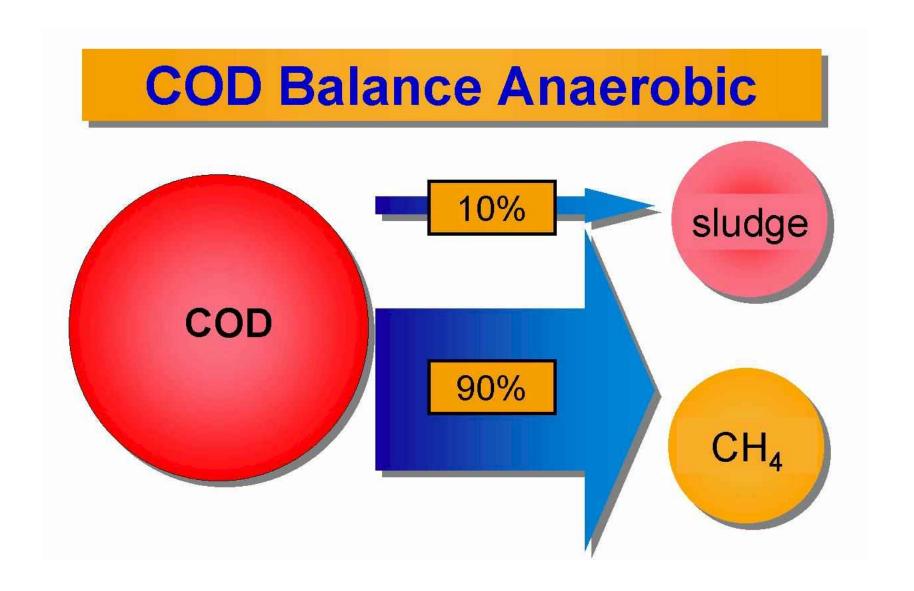




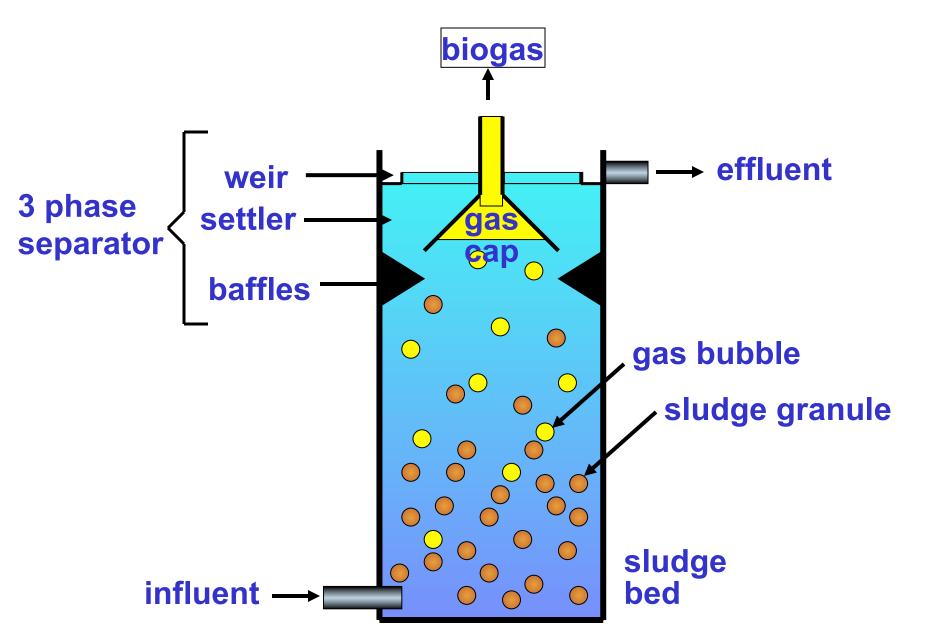
COD Balance Aerobic Biodegradation

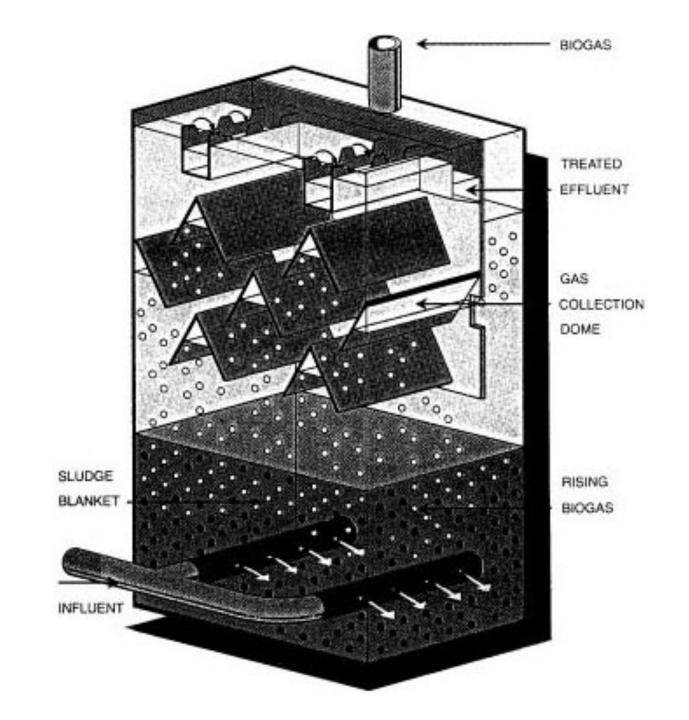


COD Balance Anaerobic Biodegradation

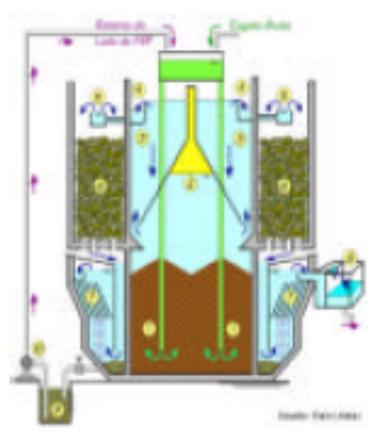


UASB reactor





UASB + Trickling filter





From Tarek Elmitwalli, TUHH, 1-02

Decentral Wastewater Treatment

Treatment of wastewater close to its source, resp. the location of its reuse

Main distinction:

On-Site or Off-Site (communal plant/semi-central) if communal: Simplified Sewerage!

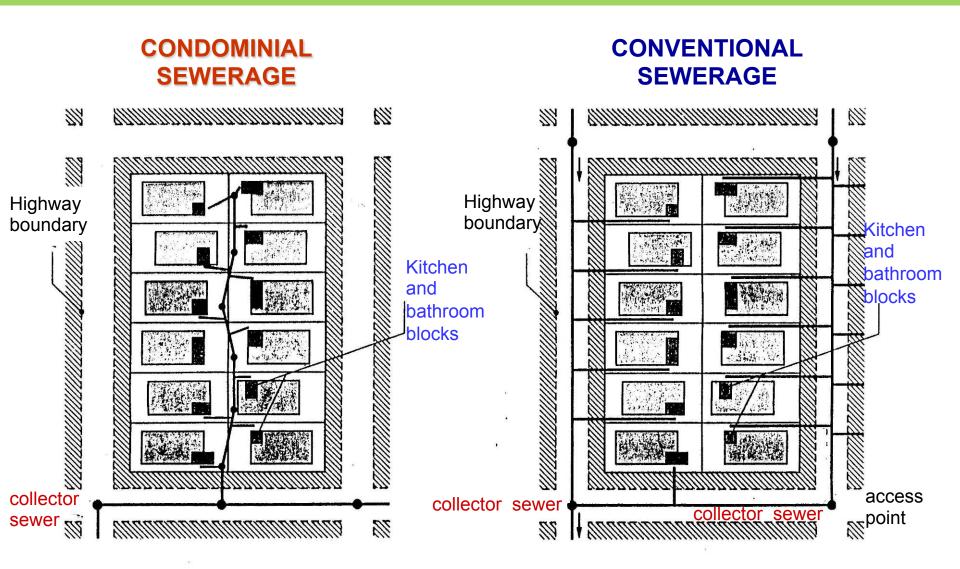
Reuse is ideal in decentralized systems, preferably with separate collection and treatment of Toilet and Greywater (wastewater without toilet ww)

SIMPLIFIED SEWERAGE

- □conveys unsettled wastewater
- Dessentially conventional sewerage stripped down to its hydraulic basics (ie, without any of the conservative design features/rules-of-thumb that have accrued over last ~100 years)
- □ backyard version: condominial sewerage
- ☐ formerly called shallow sewerage

from Duncan Mara, Univ. of Leeds, UK

Sewerage systems require 80 to 90% of the total ww investment, avoid them or make them cheaper



Drawings from Prof. Dr. Duncan Mara, Univ. of Leeds

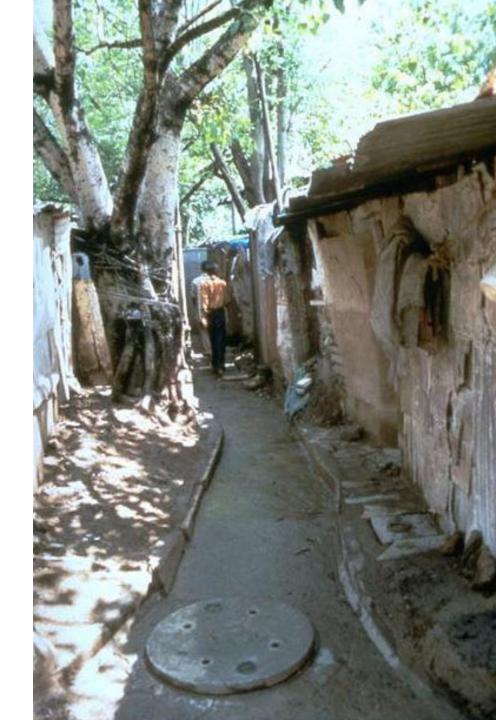
Simplified sewerage installation, Sri Lanka

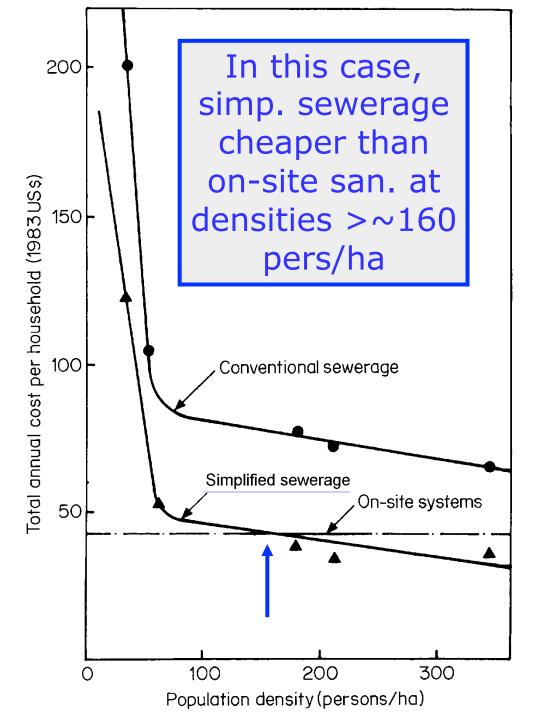
Prof. Dr. Duncan Mara Univ. of Leeds



"Slum Networking" in India

Prof. Dr. Duncan Mara Univ. of Leeds





Natal, Northeast Brazil, 1983

Condominial Sewerage

Prof. Dr. Duncan Mara Univ. of Leeds

why greywater reuse?

- Less nutrients, pathogens and pharmaceuticals, easier treatment than mixed waste water
- Volume around 70% of mixed wastewater → pollution prevention
- Reduce demand of freshwater
- To be combined with low diluting toilet systems
- Integral part of housing areas without expensive sewerage





Experimental Investigation of Greywater Treatment by Moringa Oleifera Seed Powder

Asri Indiyani, Mayrina Firdayati, Ralf Otterpohl





Moringa is a win-win-win-win... Tree Can be irrigated with greywater? Produces Food, Fodder and Wood

why moringa seed as coagulant?

- Aluminum salts resulting in residual aluminium
- Aluminium salts change pH, >> volume of sludge & costly
- M.Oleifera grow easily on tropical and sub-tropical semi-arid climates, able to grow on clay or sandy soils and also on the area where droughts or short term flooding occur
- Moringa has many other benefits
- M.Oleifera is organic non toxic to human and animals
- M.Oleifera seeds quite efficient in reducing turbidity and microorganisms from raw waters





Deshelled M.Oleifera Seed

Raw greywater













COAGULANTs





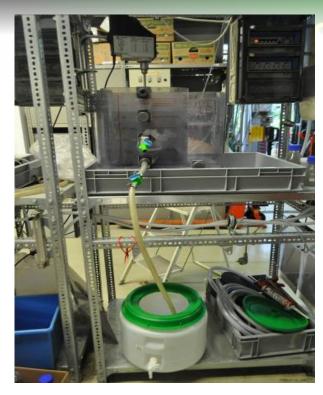








Lab scale test







Volume: 25 liter

Dosage: 100 mg/l M.Oleifera Powder

Mixing time: 3 min, 200 rpm + 5 min 20 rpm.

Sedimentation Time: 1 hour

Test using Alum & without coagulant also done

Series of Jar Test Experiment

Series of Jar Test Experiment												
1st SERIES												
No.	Rapid Mixing	Slow Mixing		Dosage Us	Dosage Used (mg/L)							
1-1	20coo 200 rpm			• 0								
1-2	3min 200 rpm	5mir	1 20 rpm	• 50								
1-3	/			• 100	65 mg/lit	re						
1-4	D 4 54 0	25min, 20 rpm 40min, 20 rpm		• 250								
4.5	Best of 1-3 on			• 500								
1-5	200 rpm			 750 								
2 nd SERIES												
	(Using best cor	mbinatio	n of Rapid an	Slow Mixing)							
No	Coagulant Type		Dosage Used (mg/L)									
2-1	MO powder											
2-2	MO solution		0, 50	, 100, 150, 200, 250								
2-3	Aluminum Sulf	ate										
			SERIES									
	(Using best cor			Slov	100 H (cl) 7 100 H (cl)							
No	Coagulant Type	Dosage Used		400 4000 400 1 6 87	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100							
	Oodgalant 13pc		(mg/L)	200								
3-1	MO powder	0.1	0, 20, 50, 100	Re	-	5						
3-2	MO solution			for	/ *	*						
Note: all experiment set up repeated 3 times.												

3	рН	-	7.06	7.10		6.80		6-9*			
	Temperature	Deg									
4		Celcius	20.10	20.10		20.10		-			
5	Conductivity	mS/cm	1.10	1.12		1.18		<1,3**			
BOD removal not relevant as the powder adds natural BOD (before and after around 200)											
7	Zinc	mg/L	0.80	0.28	65.00	< 0.15	> 81.25	<2**			
8	Total Coliform	/100 ml	2 x 10 ⁶	104		2 x 10 ⁶		< 200			
	Average Oil &										
9	Grease	g/L	0.65	0.22	65.84	0.30	53.84				
	Detergent										
10	(MBAS)	mg/L	11,55	9,81	15,06	8,97	22,34	-			

Treated

w/

Moringa

powder

198.00

80.00

Raw

Grey

water

480.00

189.00

Unit

NTU

mg/L

Average Results

Parameter

Turbidity

TSS

'nЦ

No

1

2

Require

ment for

irrigation

Efficien- Treated Efficiency

130.00

58.00

(%)

72.92

69.31

w/ Alum

cy (%)

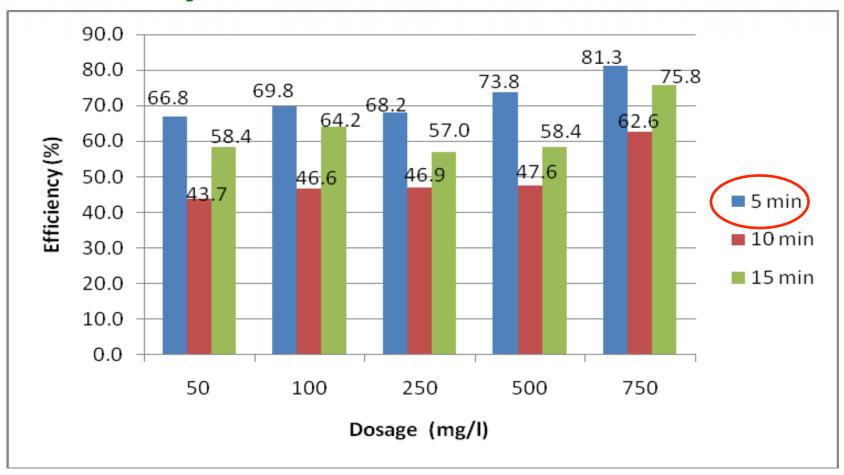
58.75

57.67

^{*}Indonesian Water Classification, Class D, Water for Irrigation **Mara, 2003

Determination of Slow mixing time

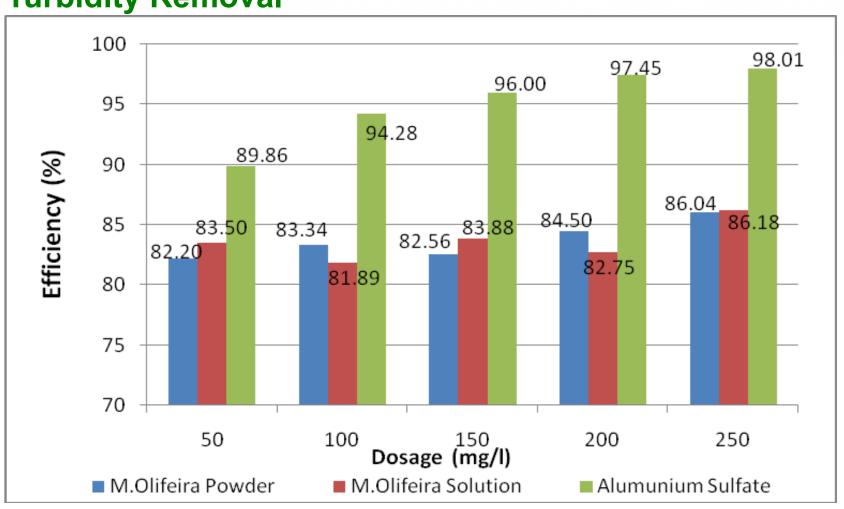
Turbidity Removal



5 minutes of 20 rpm mixing time

cOmparison between coagulants

Turbidity Removal



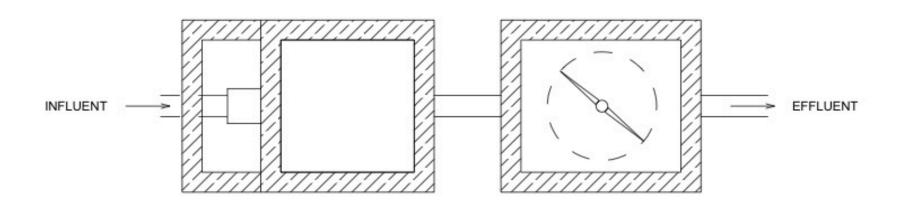


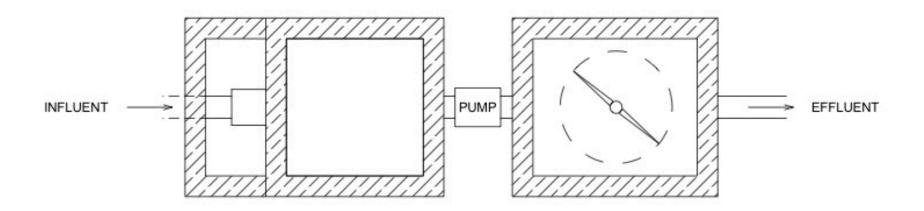


M. Oleifera

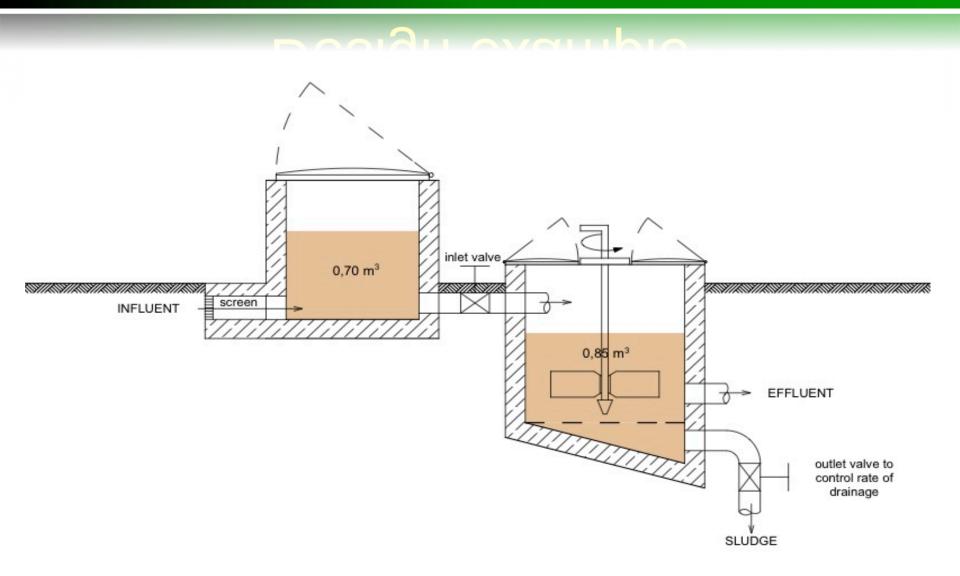
Alum Sulfate

Design example



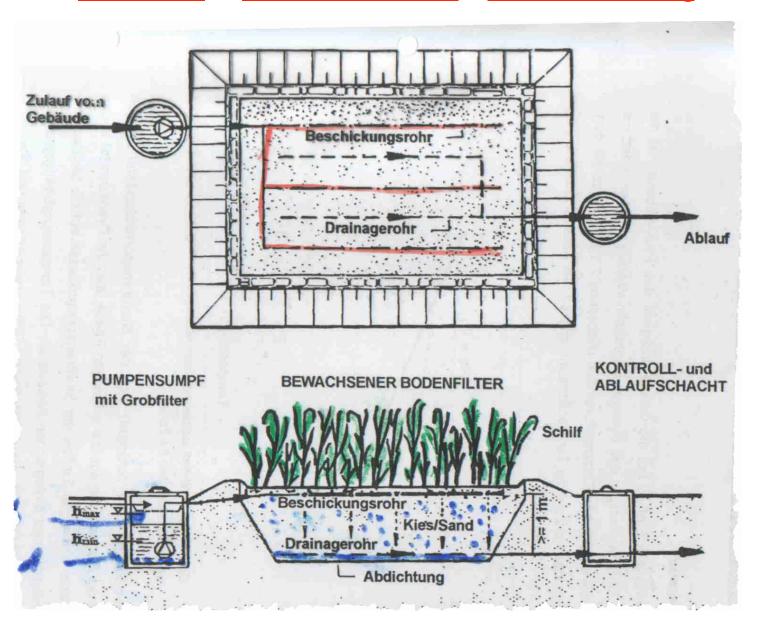


Design example



Constructed Wetland / Bio-Sandfilter vertical flow:

1. <u>vertical flow</u> 2. <u>water level at bottom</u> 3. <u>intermittant feeding</u>



Settlement Lübeck-Flintenbreite Water consumption 65 l/capita/day



Double-Houses







Terraced Houses



Greywater Treatment with a constructed wetland / reedbed filter for 200 PE Lübeck-Flintenbreite, Germany (2 m²/ person)

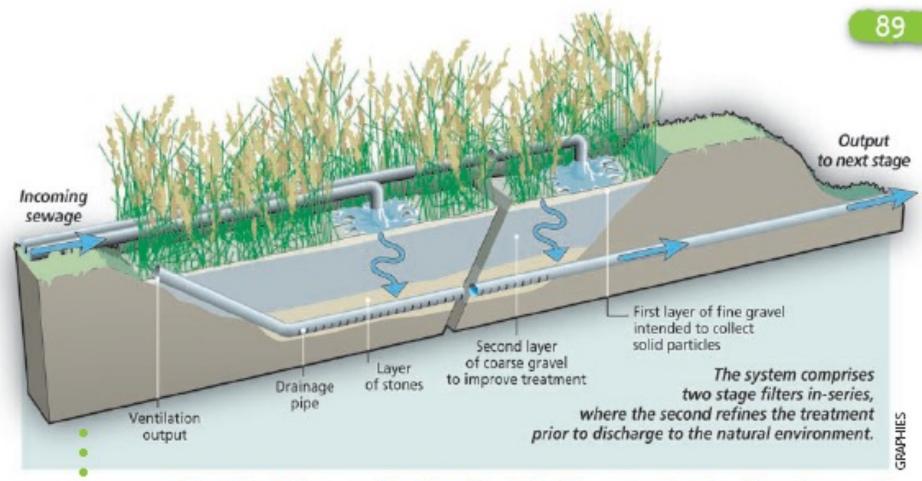


Constructed wetland – vertical flow









Simplified diagram of a filter planted with reeds, developed by Cemagref.



CEMAGREF, France



Queige (73) – 500 p.e. – Phragmifilter® wastewater treatment plant

CEMAGREF, France



Biological Aquatic System Warrah School, Dural













The winner of the TUHH-WTO, TPS Toilet Design Award Triften Design, Sabine Schober, Hamburg, 2012 Cleansing of bowl with spray bottle or spray hose, also suitable for anal cleansing Low dilution is needed The toilet gets lactic acid bacteria with some sugar sourse to make it smell free Collection once per week and transport to composting site where the compost can be used







λT 2.1 Développement du foyer λquelque étapes











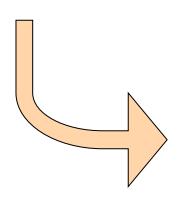


Woodgas Stoves: Clean and very Efficient by Jörg Fingas Climatefarming, Germany

Options for Terra Preta Sanitation 1

Lactic Acid Bacteria
add 500ml concentrated LAB
plus plenty of waste Sugar
(2-3g/Person/year)



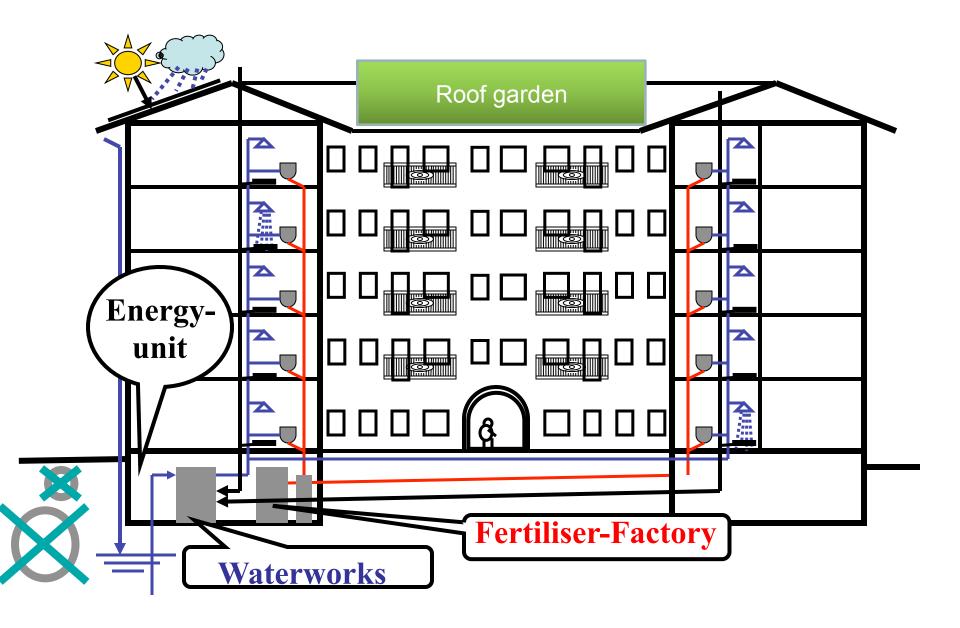




Tanc Transport or or Suction Truck or Mazerator Pump

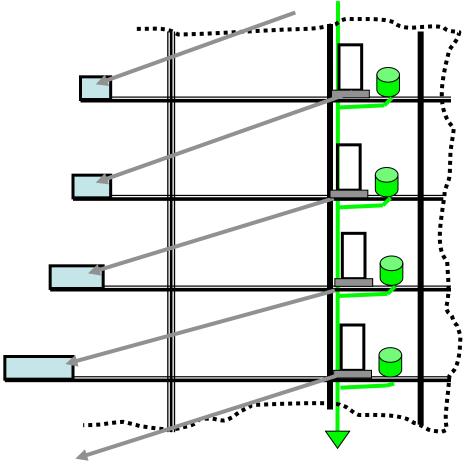


Composting Unit where compost can be utilized!!

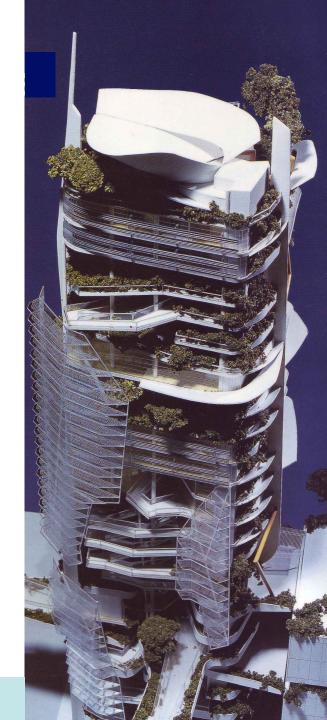


Integrated-Systems with production of dry fertiliser Modules for 500 to 10.000 persons

Integrierte Ver- und Entsorgung bei hoher Verdichtung



Pic from: Ken Yeang, The green Skyscraper



Freshwater demand:
10 to 20 litres / person/d



