WHSC-2009: Special Event II on Sanitation Technologies IIT Kanpur

November 25, 2009

Solid-Liquid Waste (Residue) Utilization and Way Towards Zero Discharge/Disposal Communities



Dr Vinod Tare
Professor
Environmental Engineering and Management Programme
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

Salient Points

- Definition of sanitation Safety, Privacy and Dignity but conservation and protection of natural resources → water bodies and soil
- Handling of human excreta/solid residues is a must scavenging?
- Safety and Aesthatics No Smell; No See; No Touch
- Not of Technology Problem alone
- Philosophy, Principles and Choice of Technology are important
- Should not repeat mistakes done in urban sector A paradigm shift

Salient Points

- A paradigm shift -
- Segregation at source and complete isolation of human excreta and other solid residues (wastes) from fresh water bodies until it becomes usable
- Utilization of Organics Quality Organic Manure versus Biogas, Effective Organisms for odor and pathogen control – Carbon Credits
- See energy in a different form
- Should be made labour intensive
- Link with National Rural Employment Scheme/Swarn Jayanti Rozgar Yojana
- Pay rather than charge

Status of our Water Bodies







Defecation – Is this the right way!

Political economy of defecation is a topic nobody talks about.

Sewage systems constitute an ecologically mindless technology.

Consider first the large amount of water that is used just to carry away a small quantity of human excreta.

Big Dams and tube-wells are needed to bring this water home leading to enormous environmental problems.

Then large quantities of water that get flushed down the toilet pollute rivers and large water bodies.

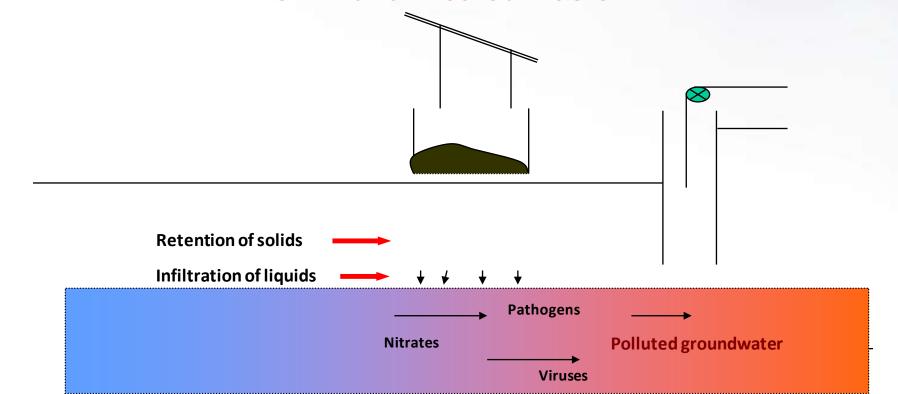
This.... Nobody talks about. It is neither rational, just or sustainable."

Dr Anil Agrawal,Founder Director CSE
1947 - 2002



Sanitation and Waste Management

The idea, that human excreta are wastes with no useful purpose is a modern misconception. It has led to the development of so-called "drop and store" or "flush and forget" sanitation solutions, where precious drinking water is used to transport excreta into the water cycle misusing our rivers, oceans and aquifers as a sink for untreated waste.



गंगां पुण्यजलां प्राप्य व्रयोदश विवर्जयेत् । शौचमाचमनं सेकं निर्माल्यं मलघर्षणम् । गाव्रसंवाहनं क्रीड़ां प्रतिश्रहमथोशितम् । अन्यतीर्थशतिंचैवः अन्यतीर्थ प्रशंसनम् । वस्वत्यागमथाघातं सन्तारंच विशेषतः ॥हमन्दपुराण (४०० ई०)

Thirteen actions must be prohibited on arrival at the sacred water of the Ganga, namely: Defecation, ablutions,

This doctrine has been misunderstood/inappropriately followed!

Brought the concept of BOD/COD limits → 30 mg/l/250 mg/l.

Legalized defecation in water bodies

A Paradigm Shift in Human Excreta Management Practices: Blend of Advanced Technologies with Traditional Wisdom

"The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn."

-Alvin Toffler

"Rethinking the Future"

Environmental Revolution



Eco-sanitation Is the Answer

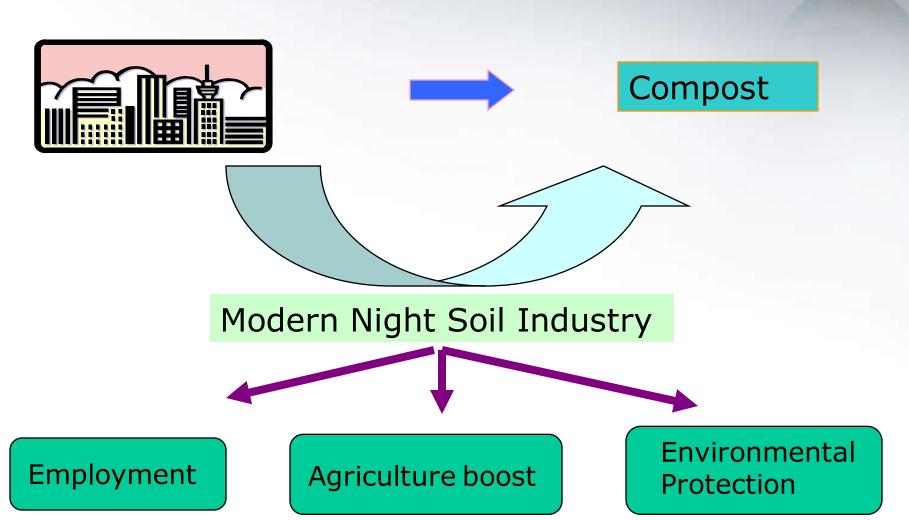


EcoSan...

- ... is not a specific technology, but a philosophy based on an ecosystem-oriented view of material flows
- ... applies the basic natural principal of closing the loop by using modern and safe sanitation and reuse technologies
- ... opens up a wider range of sanitation options than those currently considered.
- → Human excreta and domestic used water are not wastes but are important natural resources!

Waste → Wealth





Eco-sanitation Impediments

Unfortunately,

- EcoSan Concept is considered appropriate for poor/rural people
- For modern societies/urbanites it is a buzz word
- Label EcoSan to existing practices/technologies

Two guiding principles for adopting EcoSan systems:

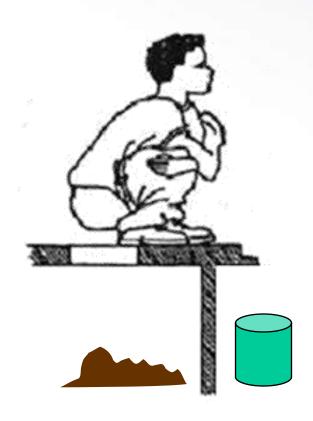
- Flow streams with different characteristics, such as faeces and urine must be collected separately.
- The unnecessary dilution of the flow streams must be avoided, for example by using dry, low flush or vacuum transport systems. Or recycle the flush water i.e. DO NOT use fresh water for flushing.

This minimises the consumption of valuable drinking water and produces high valued concentrations of recyclables.



A Paradigm Shift

Pay rather than Charge





Use Rather than Waste

Do business and not only Service

Approach

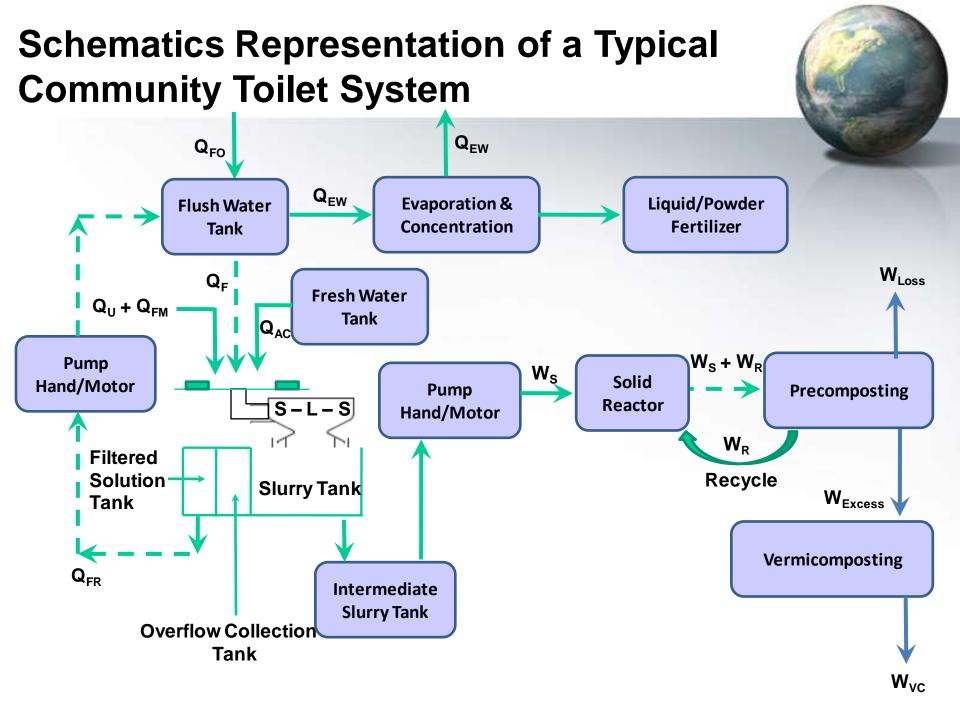


Use of Advanced Technologies with Traditional Wisdom

Characteristics of an Ideal Toilet



- √ Hygienic
- ✓ Easy To Use
- ✓ Not many usable parts
- ✓ No odors
- ✓ Should be aesthetically pleasing
- ✓ No insect menace
- ✓ Require minimum user intervention
- ✓ Waste should be processed to a usable form



Start: First Toilet at IITK Campus



Start: First Toilet at IITK Campus











Community Zero Discharge Toilet @ Delhi Gate Police Station Aligarh









ZDT in a Congested Locality at Aligarh



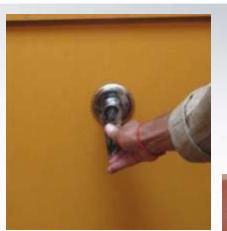






Zero Discharge Toilet @ Aligarh







At the Toilet site







Treatment Plant or Humanure Plant?





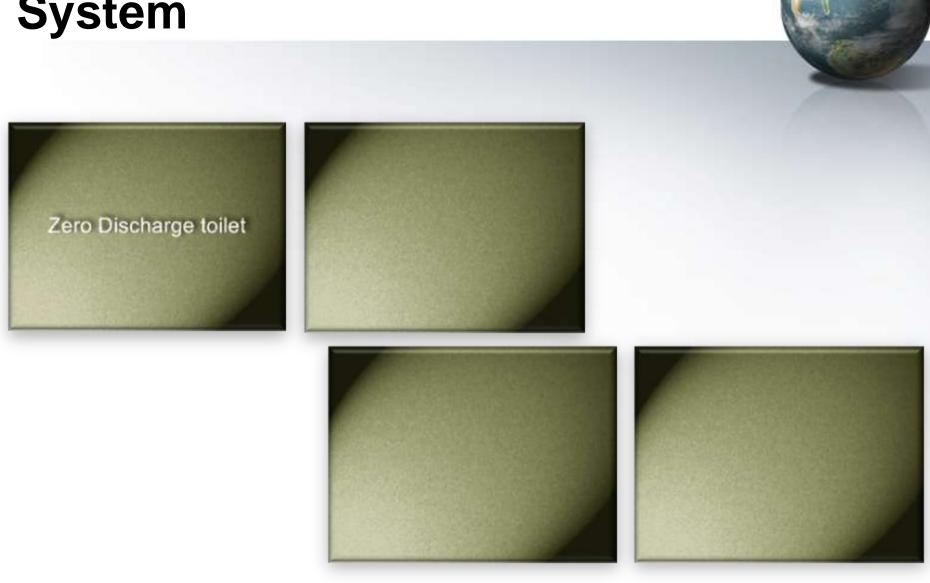


Enhanced Solar Evaporation Pond

Vermibins



Aligarh Community Toilet System



Zero Discharge Toilet System (ZDTS)



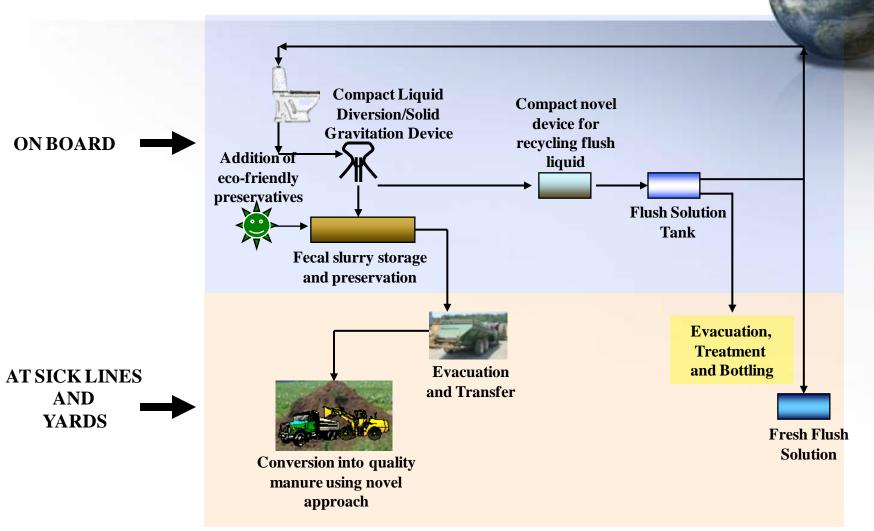
Environment-Friendly Railway-Coach Toilet System

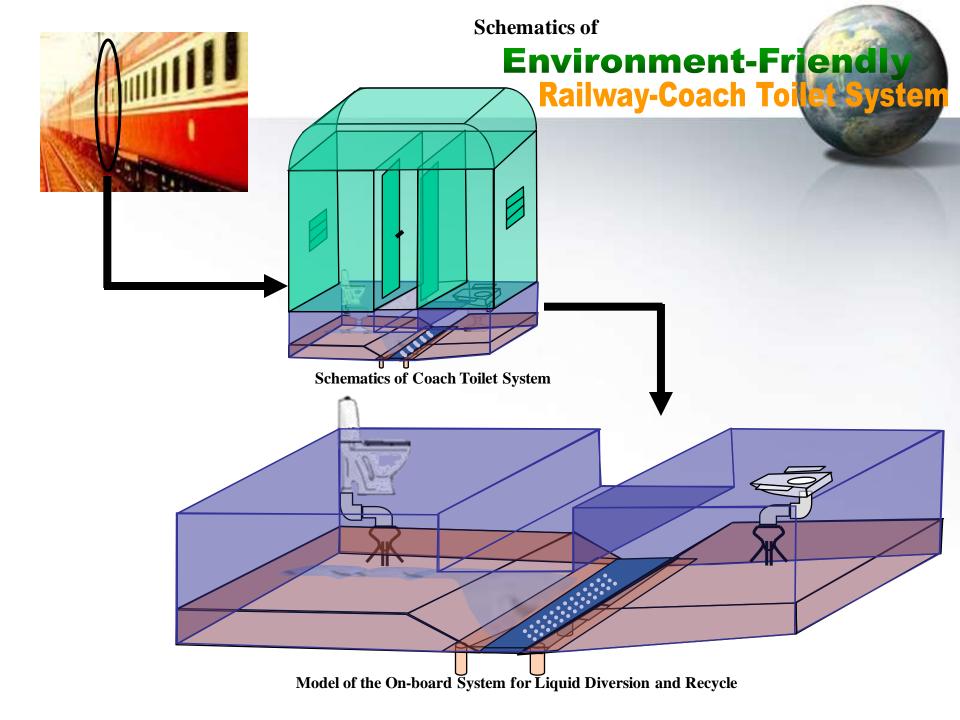




Urbane Industries, Chennai

Schematics Representation of the System



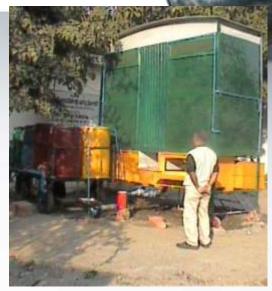


Residue Evacuation and Handling











First Prototype Mounted on SR 08224







Paradigm Shift



Energy from waste is waste of energy

Biogas to Quality Organic Manure

Get Urea, Ammonia, Potash and Phosphate from Urine than Fertilizer Industries



Business!

Even Arrest Climate Changes

	Plausible Recovery MT	Energy Savings MW	Equivalent Reduction in CO ₂ Emissions (Carbon Credits) MT
N	1.5	2835	9.2
Р	0.12	172	0.2
K	0.75	285	0.4
Total		3292	9.8



Thank You!

