

Sustainable water use

Water cities in transition



August 23 2010

Marijn Kunst



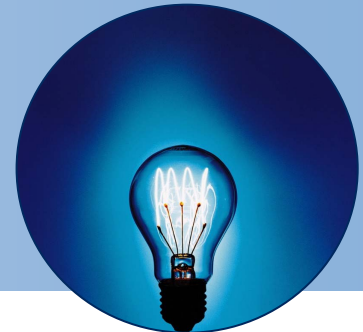
Introduction

- Sustainable dreams
- Examples
- Evaluation method
- Discussion



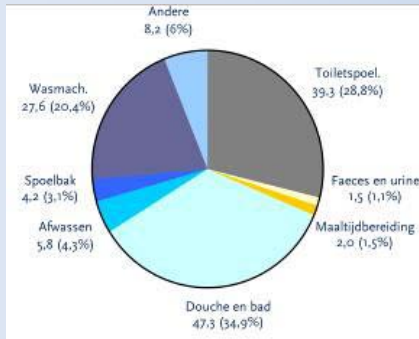
Juggling with Water

- Environment: *What is required?*
- Ambition: *What do we want?*
- Geography: *What is possible?*
- Infrastructure: *What exists, what can be avoided?*
- Synergy: *e.g. greenhouses, industry, energy supplier*
- Local authorities: *cooperation how?*
- ...



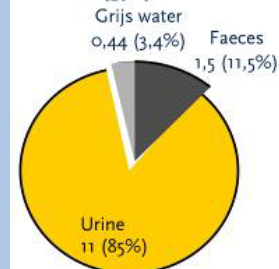
Chances

Separation at source seems logic...

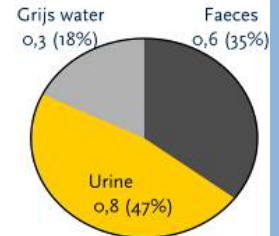


Samenstelling dagelijkse hoeveelheid afvalwater

Stikstof (g/d)



Fosfaat (g/d)



30 bottles per person per day!

... it is done

Gebers Housing, Zweden (1998)
Omvang: 32 flatwoningen



Palster Nackan, Zweden (1996)
Omvang: 51 appartementen



Kullön Village, Zweden (2002)
Omvang: 250 woningen



Ekoporten, Zweden (1996)
Omvang: 18 appartementen



SolarCity Linz, Oostenrijk (2004)
Omvang: 88 appartementen

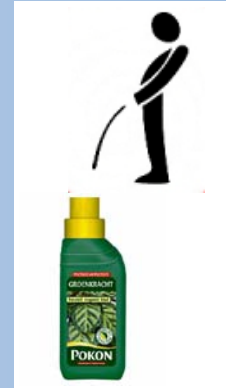


GTZ kantoor, Duitsland (2005)
Omvang: 56 toiletten + 25 urinoirs

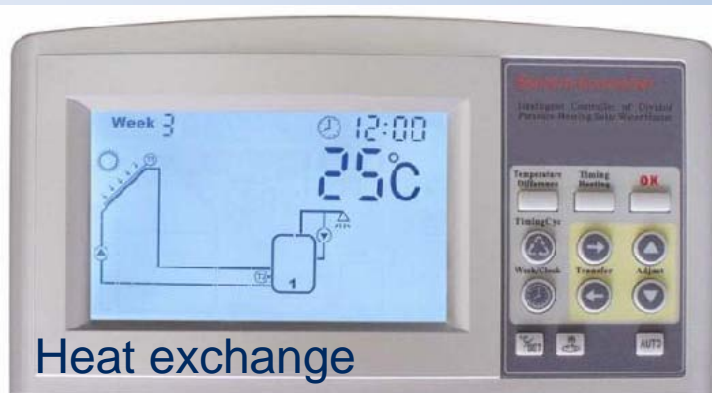


Sustainable dreams...

Sustainable laundry



Nutrient recovery



Heat exchange

Local treatment



Constructed wetland



Sustainable dreams...

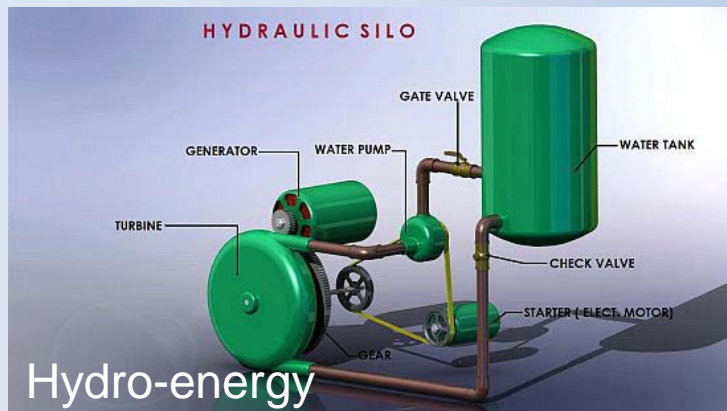


Eco-toilet

Sink positive™



Eco-shower

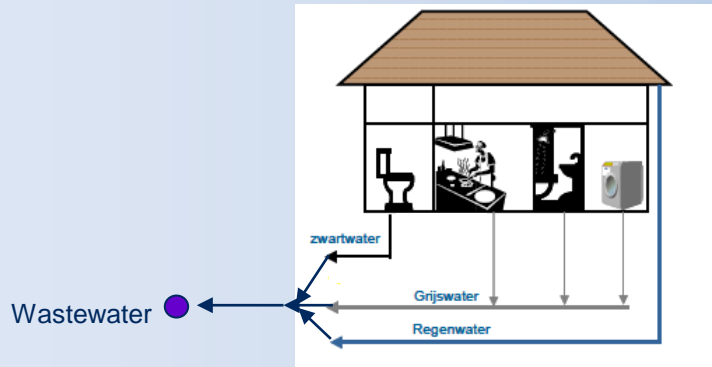


Water fitness:
use your energy to treat!

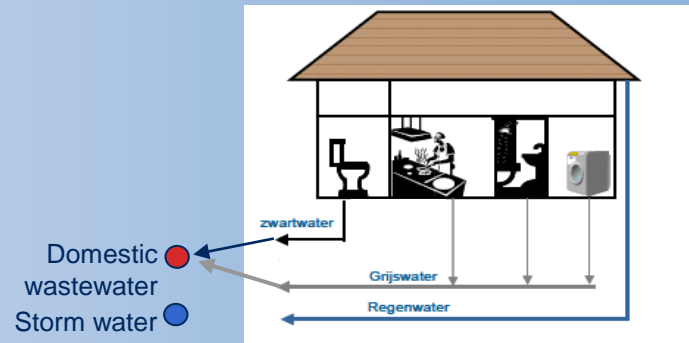


Collection, how?

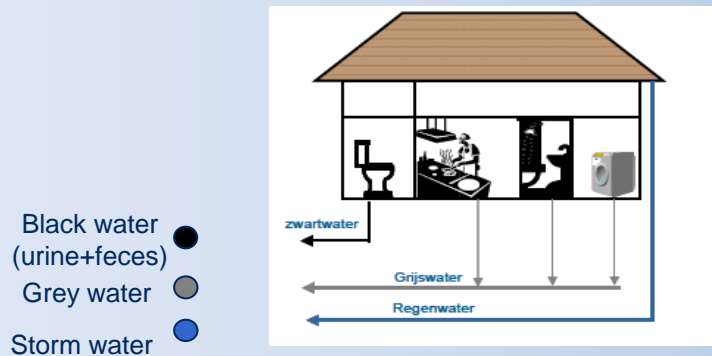
Historic concept



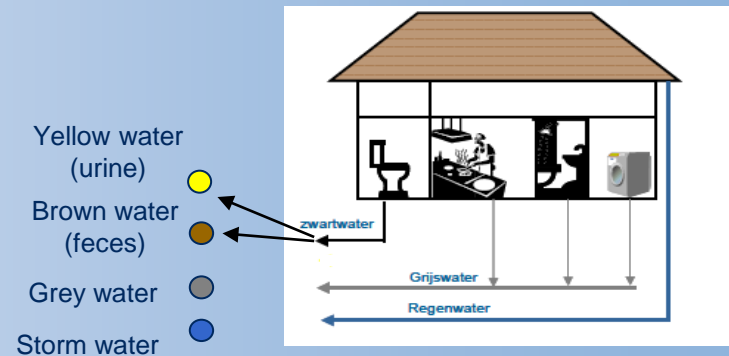
Present concept



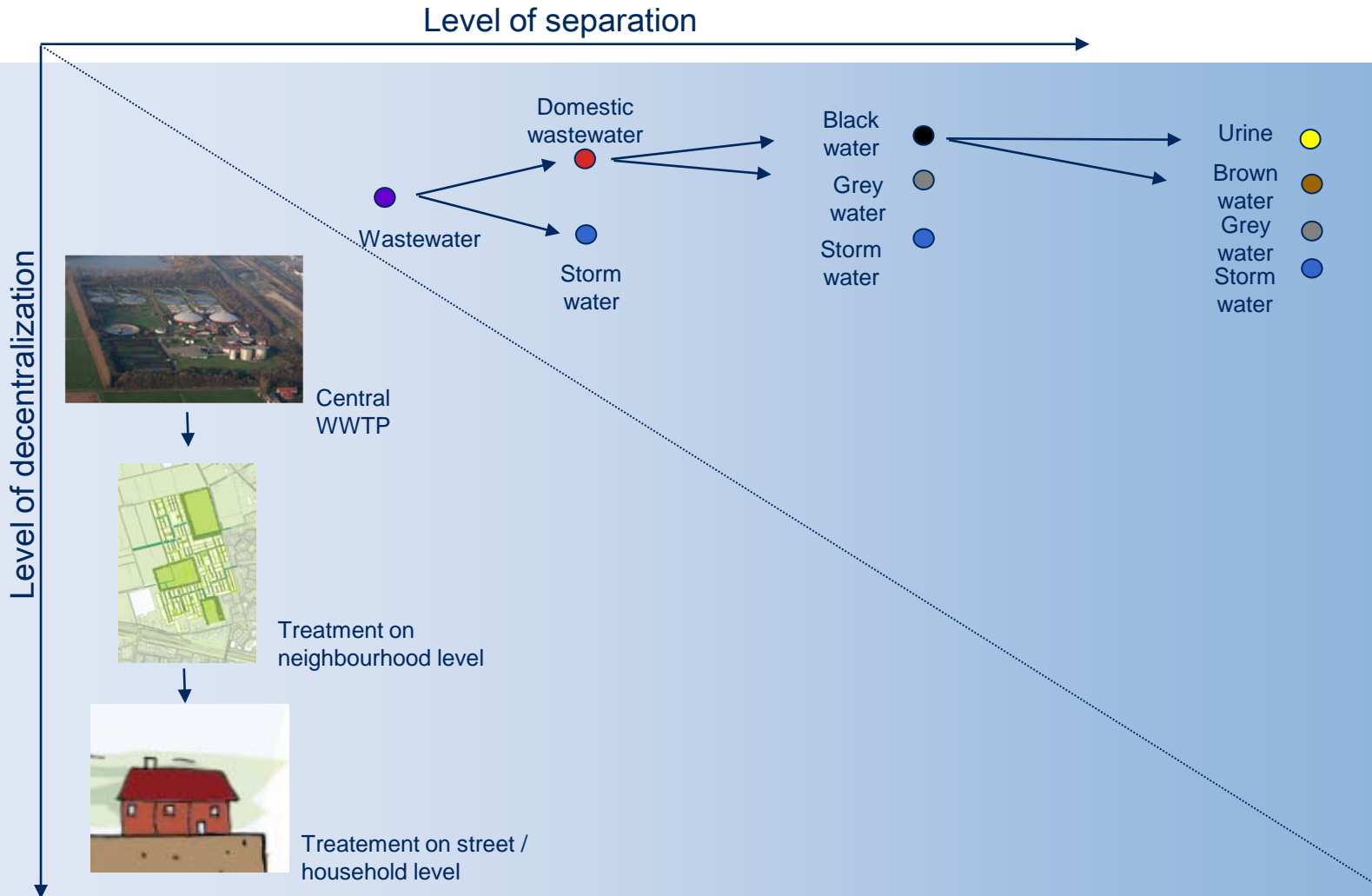
Black/grey water concept



Complete separation at source

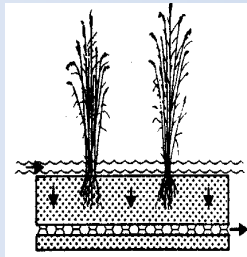
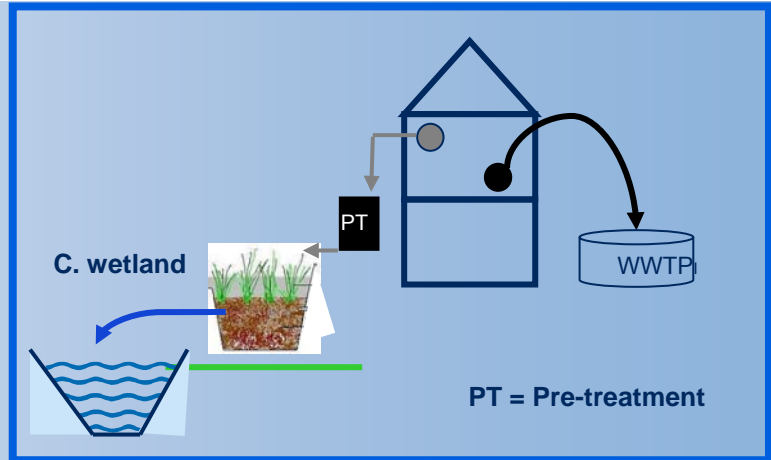


Solutions



Example 1: Grey water treatment

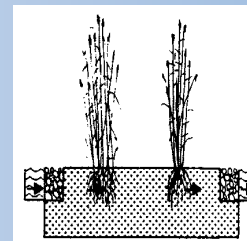
- Black water to WWTP
- Grey water local treatment
- Constructed wetlands, but...
- Aim1: feeding surface water
- Aim2: efficient treatment on WWTP



Vertical flow



- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| water | drainagebuis |
| grond | kieselstenen |



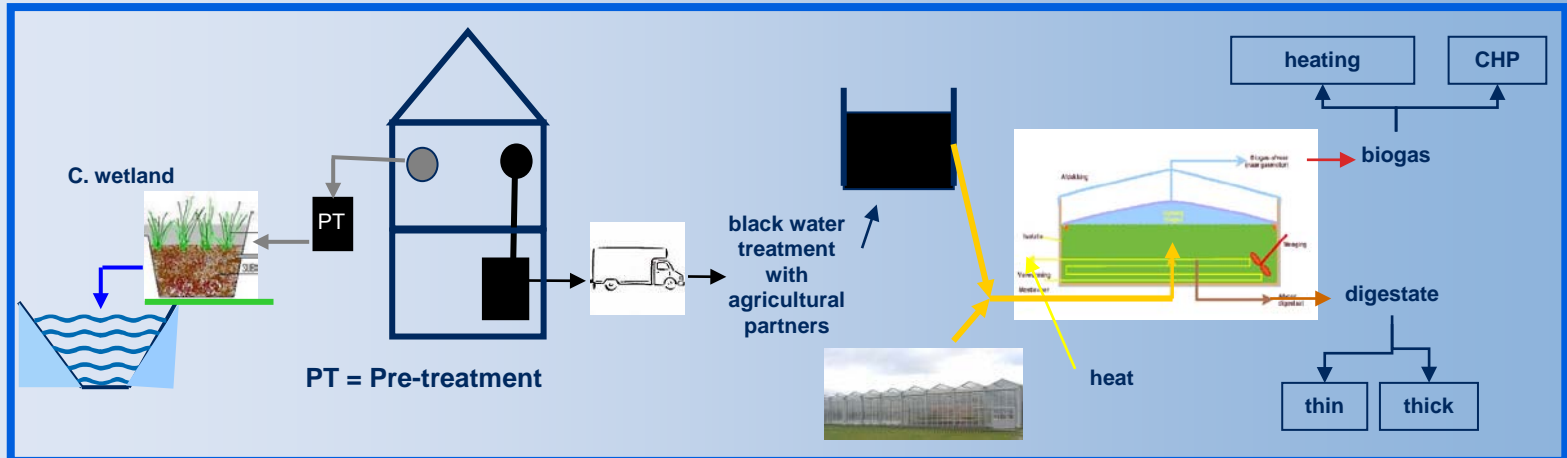
Horizontal flow



- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| water | drainagebuis |
| grond | kieselstenen |



Example 2: Black + grey water treatment



IBA



DESAH (Sneek)

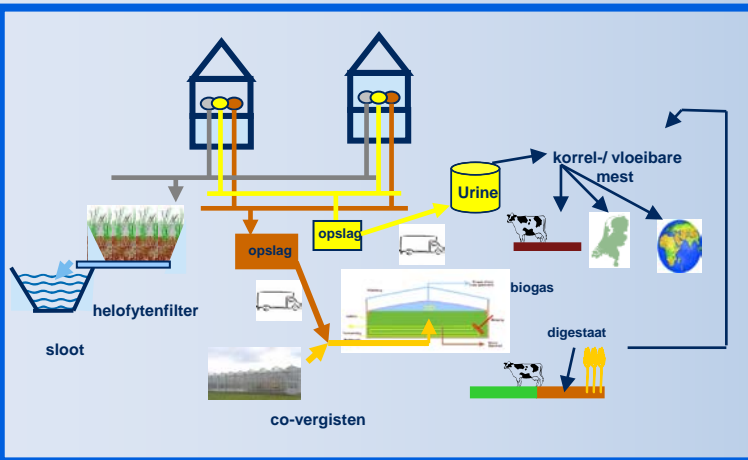


Shredder for kitchen waste (Roediger)

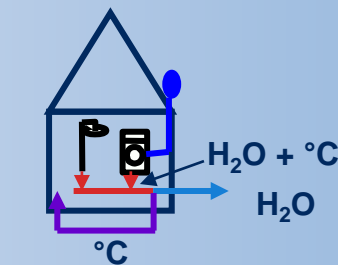
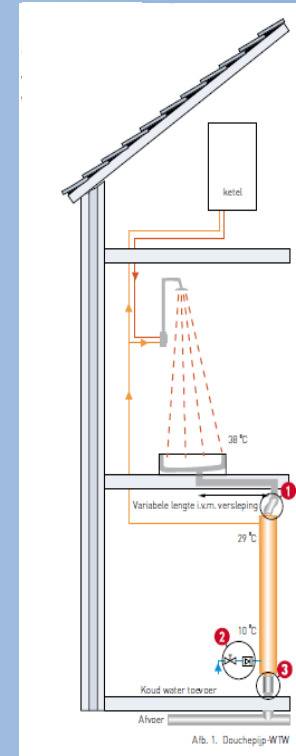
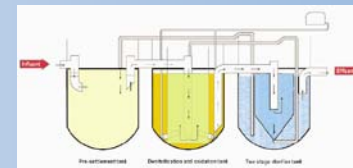


Example 3: Separation at source

- wastewater divided in:
 - urine → struvite
 - brown → codigestion
 - grey → water + heat



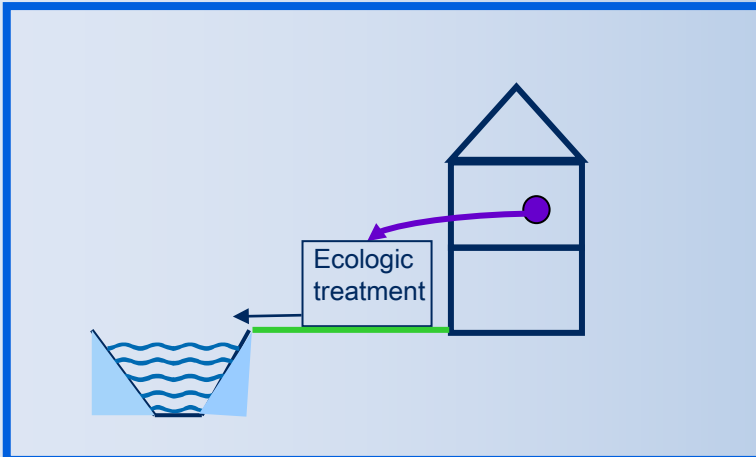
Individual urine treatment



Heat recovery from the shower



Example 4: Combined local treatment: ecologic wastewater treatment



Organica Technology



Living Machine®
by Worrell Water Technologies

Organica treatment plant

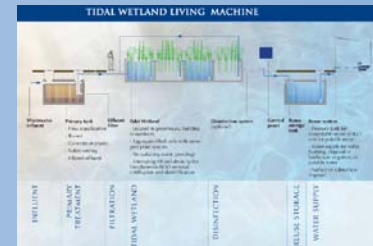


Flow diagram volgens
Organica Technology



Living Machine® in
Noorder Dierenpark Emmen

Flow diagram from
Worrell Water Technologies



Example 5: College toilets

In Windesheim College (Zwolle, NL) 125 urine separation have been put in place. The urine is used for research by students. All the urine is treated separately



Example 6: Buon Ma Thuot effluent reuse

The Government of Vietnam jointly agreed on the establishment of a Sector Programme Support (SPS) for the Water Sector in Vietnam.

The Buôn Ma Thuôt Wastewater Sub-Component is one of the interventions contained within the SPS and includes: Detailed Design and Construction Supervision (DCS) component including the rehabilitation of the sewerage system, new wastewater treatment plant, house connections and rehabilitation and extension of the stormwater collection system.

The treated effluent is used for irrigation of coffee plantations



Example 7: DOW Chemicals effluent reuse

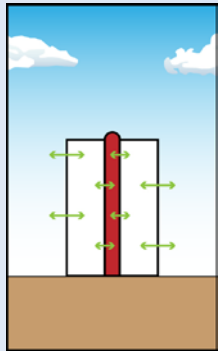
Since 2001 DOW has outsourced the supply of proces water, water for cooling tower, demineralised water and ultra-pure water to third parties.

In 2005 it was decided to prepare part of the required demineralised water from effluent from a nearby municipal WWTP. Grontmij supported the technological design, produced the basic engineering and tender documents, supervised the construction and supported the start-up.

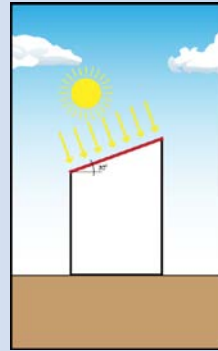


Example 8: sustainable buildings China

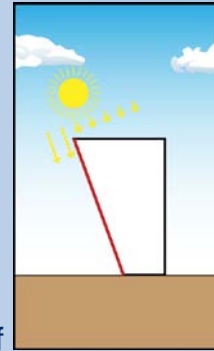
Design principles 主要设计



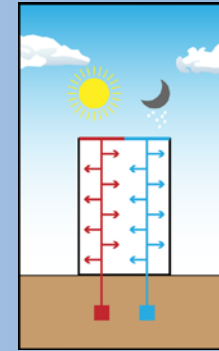
Atrium
中庭



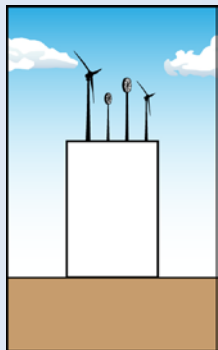
Ideal PV roof
理想PV屋顶



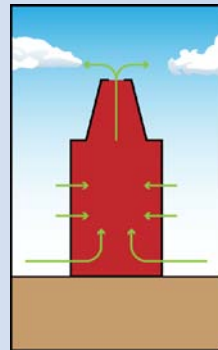
Shadow
façade
遮阳面



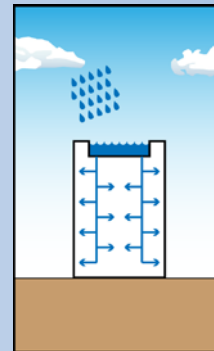
Energy roof
能源屋顶



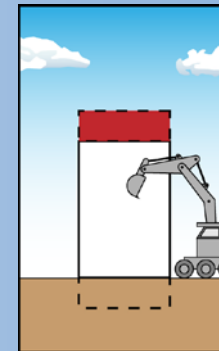
Wind energy
风能



Natural
ventilation
自然通风



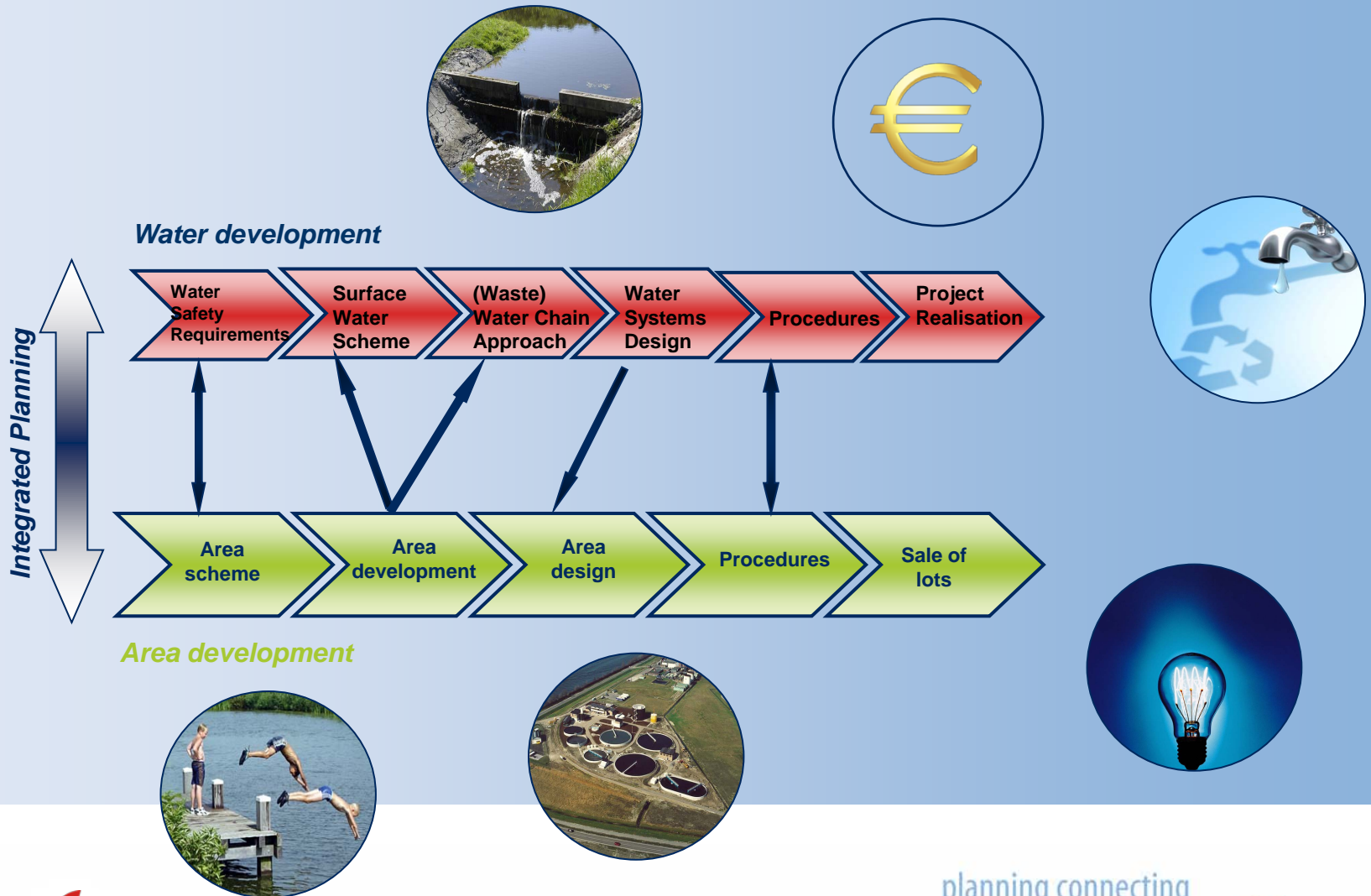
Rain water
use
雨水利用



Ground source
balance
地源冷热能平衡



Sustainable design



Evaluation method: Green LCC

Life cycle costs (euro) ; time frame 100 year

| | 0 Energy factory WWTP | 1 Living Machine | 2 Grey | 3 Grey & Black | 4 Separation |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NPV Capital costs | -2.349.400 | -3.565.600 | -3.685.300 | -5.096.300 | -5.885.100 |
| NPV Maintenance costs | -168.300 | -272.200 | -281.300 | -491.700 | -607.900 |
| NPV Operational costs | -2.002.900 | -1.971.000 | -2.127.000 | -1.575.700 | -1.595.500 |
| NPV Drinking water savings | 0 | 0 | 0 | 417.400 | 368.100 |
| NPV Energy prod./savings | 100.800 | 0 | 100.800 | 46.500 | 0 |
| NPV Nutrient recovery | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85.700 | 51.400 |
| LCC | -4.419.900 | -5.808.700 | -5.992.800 | -6.614.200 | -7.669.000 |

N.B.: - Costs for acquiring land are excluded.



Sensativity analysis

Results sensativity analysis

| | 0 Energy factory | 1 Living Machine | 2 Grey | 3 Grey + Black | 4 Separation |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|----------------|--------------|
| standaard | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Investment +25% | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Investement -25% | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Interest rate 4% | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| interest rate 7% | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Shorter depreciation term (30/10/5) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Longer depreciation term (60/20/15) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| 50 year life cycle (tot 2060) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 75 year life cycle (tot 2035) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Electricity price (5x) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Electricity price (10x) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Drinking water price (2x) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Drinking water price (5x) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 |



Multi criteria analysis (1)

| | 0 Energy Factory | 1 Living Machine | 2 Grey | 3 Grey + Black | 4 Separation |
|--|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Finances | | | | | |
| LCC (€, NPV) | -4.418.600 | -5.809.200 | -5.991.500 | -6.391.000 | -7.670.100 |
| Opex (€) | -9.820 | -15.870 | -16.400 | -28.670 | -35.450 |
| Investment (M€) | 1,2 | 1,8 | 1,9 | 2,3 | 2,5 |
| Sustainability | | | | | |
| Energy use (GJ) | 277 | 103 | 252 | 340 | 87 |
| Energy production (GJ) | 353 | 0 | 353 | 59 | 0 |
| Resource recovery (kg/year) | None, but possible | none | none | N=9000 P=1200 | N=6700 P=690 |
| Crop potential | none | crop | Green nature | Green nature | Green nature |
| Drink water savings (m ³ /year) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21.900 | 19.300 |
| Material / system design | One pipe | One pipe | Two pipes | Two pipes | Three pipes, local treatment units |
| Surface water quality | As present | Local Discharge | Poor effluent quality | Poor effluent grey water, effluent black water | Poor effluent grey water, effluent black / yellow water |
| Spatial use | None | 0,5 ha | ±1ha | ±1, 5ha + 500m ² | 1,5 ha + local units |



Multi criteria analysis (2)

| | 1 Energy Factory | 2 Living Machine | 3 Grey | 4 Grey + Black | 5 Seaparation |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| Public / organisation | | | | | |
| Toilet + sewerage | As present | Cleaning materials | Functioning | Vacuum toilets | No-mix toilets, gents need to sit |
| Treatment | As present | Discharge near by | Human health, odour | odour | Many local units |
| Impact on buildings | none | none | Separate pipes | Separate pipes, flexible | Three pipes, no-mix toilets |
| Public awareness | Hardly any | large, 'employment' | aware | Large, but people are not involved with treatment | large |
| Multi functionality | none | Cooperation with other initiatives | Hardly any | 'municipal waste collection' | 'municipal waste collection' |
| Impact on operational organizations | none | big | Operation c. wetlands | Operation c. wetlands | Many separate units |
| Regulations/ licenses | No additional | Wm, Waterwet (één unit) | Waterwet | Wm, Waterwet, Public safety | Wm, Waterwet (many units) |
| Possibility for cooperation with local industries | none | Possibly water | e.g. greenhouses, water | Greenhouses, water+heat+energy | Possibly water |
| Innovation | | | | | |
| Level of innovation | Not yet full scale operational | Not yet in urban area (NL) | operational | Small scale available | Not in urban areas, but already in hospitals |



Remarks

- Wastewater treatment can be sustainable!
- Sustainability has many faces, which are often not the same:
 - Energy use / production
 - Water use
 - Environmental impact
 - Resource recovery
- Chances with other initiatives
- Compare the LCC's and environmental/social valuation
- New solutions: new operations!



Theorems

1. A non-potable water system deserves a 2nd chance in NL.
2. Local treatment is too dangerous.
3. Systems can be changed, but not people.
4. Vacuum collection is the future.
5. Fertilizers made from wastewater should be used in food production.
6. Effluent reuse yes! But not for potable use...
7. Effluent reuse will fail, since it causes interdependency between parties.
8. Harvesting storm water on household level should be obligatory.
9. In the future everything will be organized on household level, in stead of centralized networks.
10. Drinking water production and supply is a governmental responsibility.



Thank you!

Marijn Kunst

Head Water Technology & Innovation

PO BOX 203

3730 AE De Bilt

The Netherlands

T: +31 30 2207704

marijn.kunst@grontmij.nl

