

Project examples for resource orientated sanitation systems

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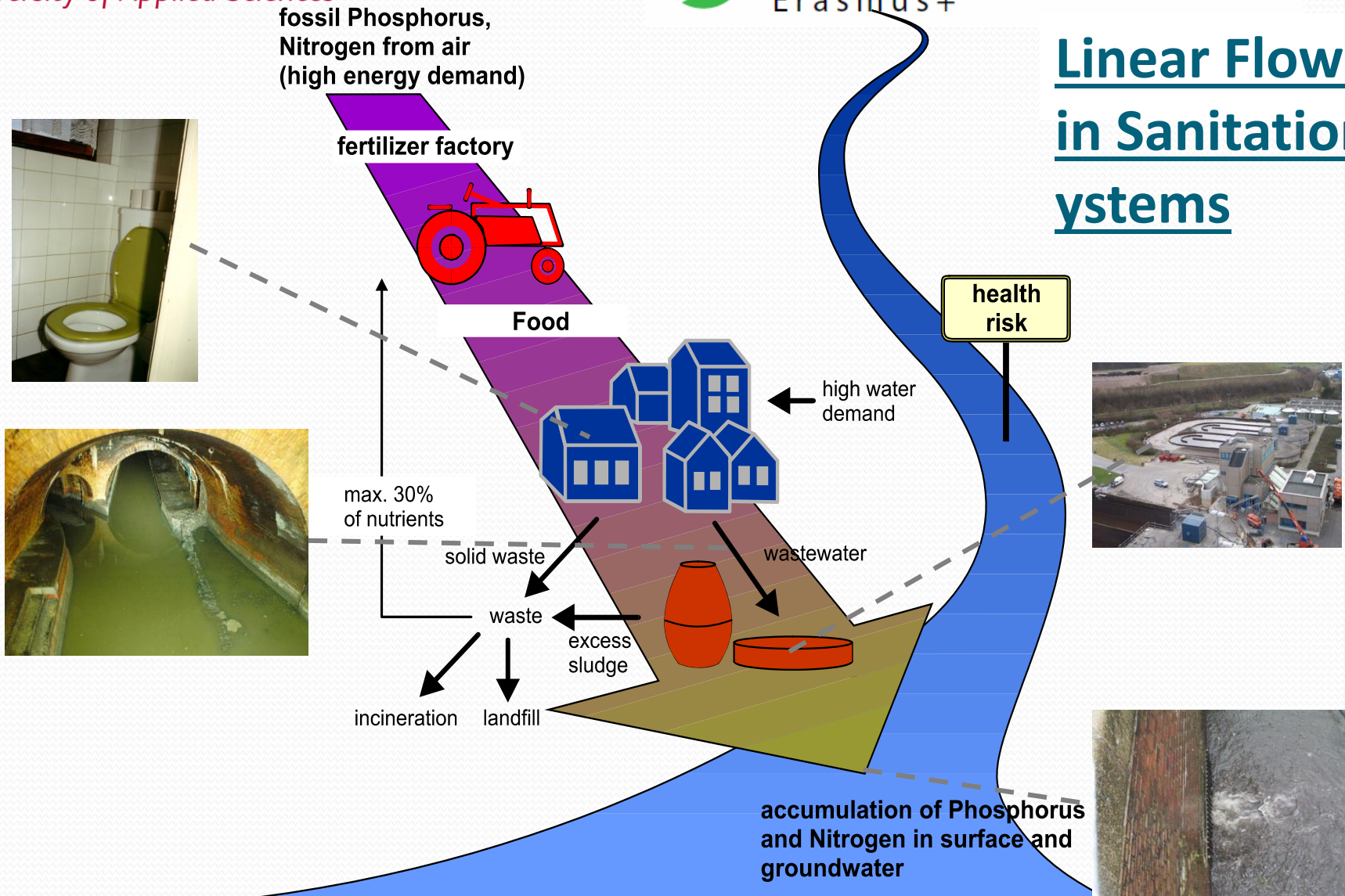
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Obstacles of conventional sanitation

- High water consumption for transportation of sewage
- „End-of-Pipe“ Technology
- Discharge and accumulation of P and N in water bodies
- High energy consumption for the degradation of organic matter
- High energy consumption for the production of fertiliser (N)
- High investment and O&M-costs for the operation of the systems
- Small efficiency for the removal of micropollutants
- Transferability in developing and threshold countries not possible



Linear Flows in Sanitation systems



Wastewater is a resource

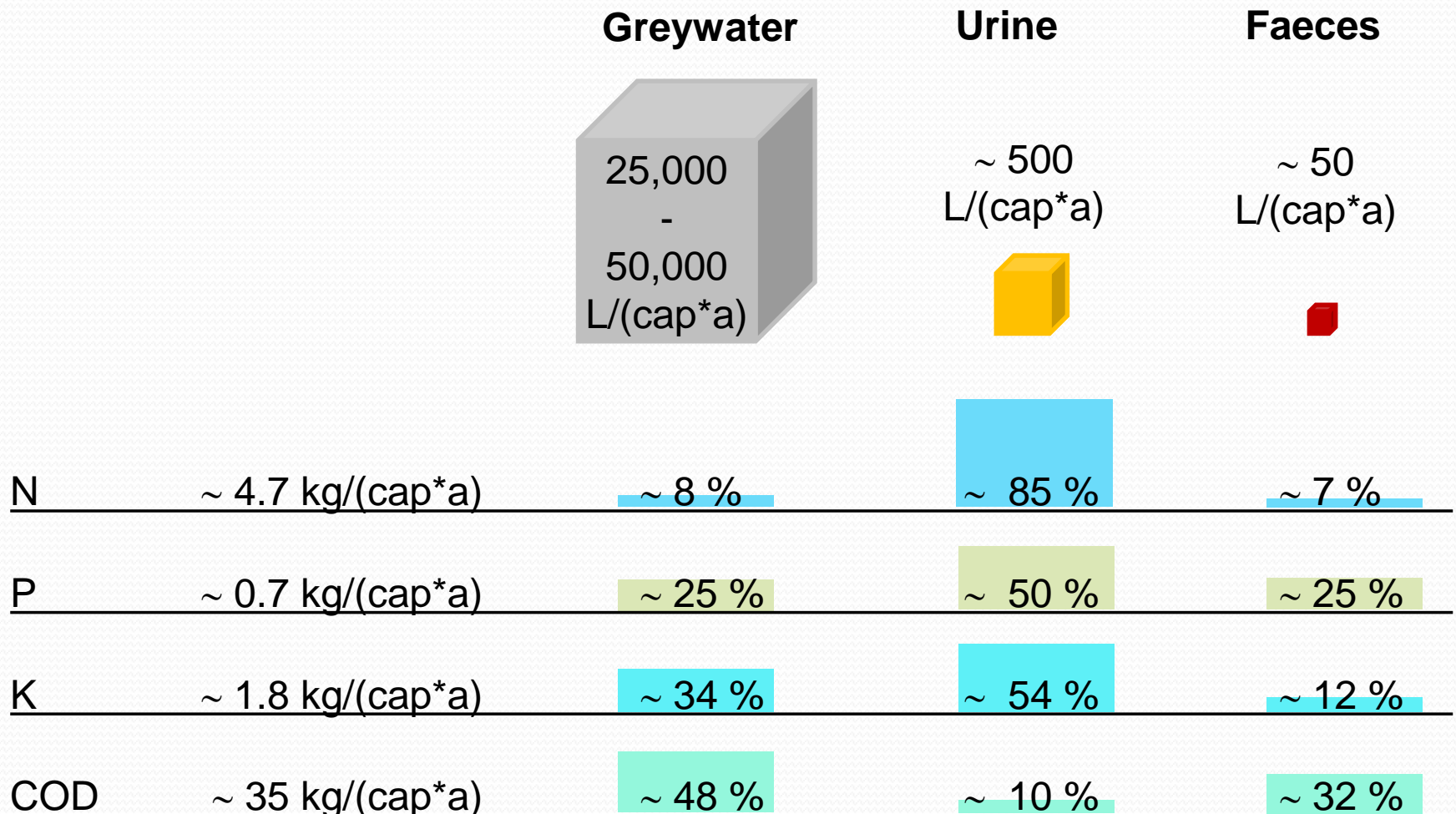
- **Organic matter** is energy source and soil conditioner
- **Nitrogen, Phosphorus** are nutrients (agriculture)
- **Heat energy** is reservoir for heat exchanging processes
- **Methane** is energy source
- **Water** for irrigation and source for water bodies

These „**substances**“ have to be identified as resource and integrated into **Loops**.

Segmentation of flows

Toilet waste-water	Without water	Urine	Faeces
		Excreta	
	With flush-water	Yellowwater	Brownwater
		Blackwater	
Domestic wastewater without toilet wastewater		Greywater (more sub-divisions for greywater are possible)	

Distribution of loads



Greywater reuse in Berlin



- 70 households with approx. 240 inhabitants
- Reuse volume 10 m³/d
- Reuse water is sold to the users.

Grauwasserrecycling mit vorgeschalteter Wärmerückgewinnung[©]

warmes Grauwasser
(Duschen und Badewannen)

zum Warmwasserboiler

Gewinn: 10 - 15 kWh/m³

Trinkwasser kalt

Trinkwasservorwärmung vor Eintritt in die Warmwassererhitzung mittels Gas-BHKW

Wärme Pufferspeicher

WRG

Puffer und Vorreinigung

Biologisch/mechanische Reinigung

Luft

UV

Betriebswasserspeicher

DEA

Betriebswasser
(Toilettenspülung)

Grauwasserzulauf, mechanische Vorreinigung und Wärmerückgewinnung

Puffer und biologische Vorreinigung

Biologisch/mechanische Reinigung und UV-Desinfektion

Betriebswasserversorgung inkl. Trinkwassernachspeisung bei Betriebswassermangel

Heat recovery from greywater



Investment (Prototype)

additional costs 11,30 €/m²
1 % of building costs

Space demand:

9 m² = 0,1 m²/cap

Water saving

approx. 1.100 m³/a

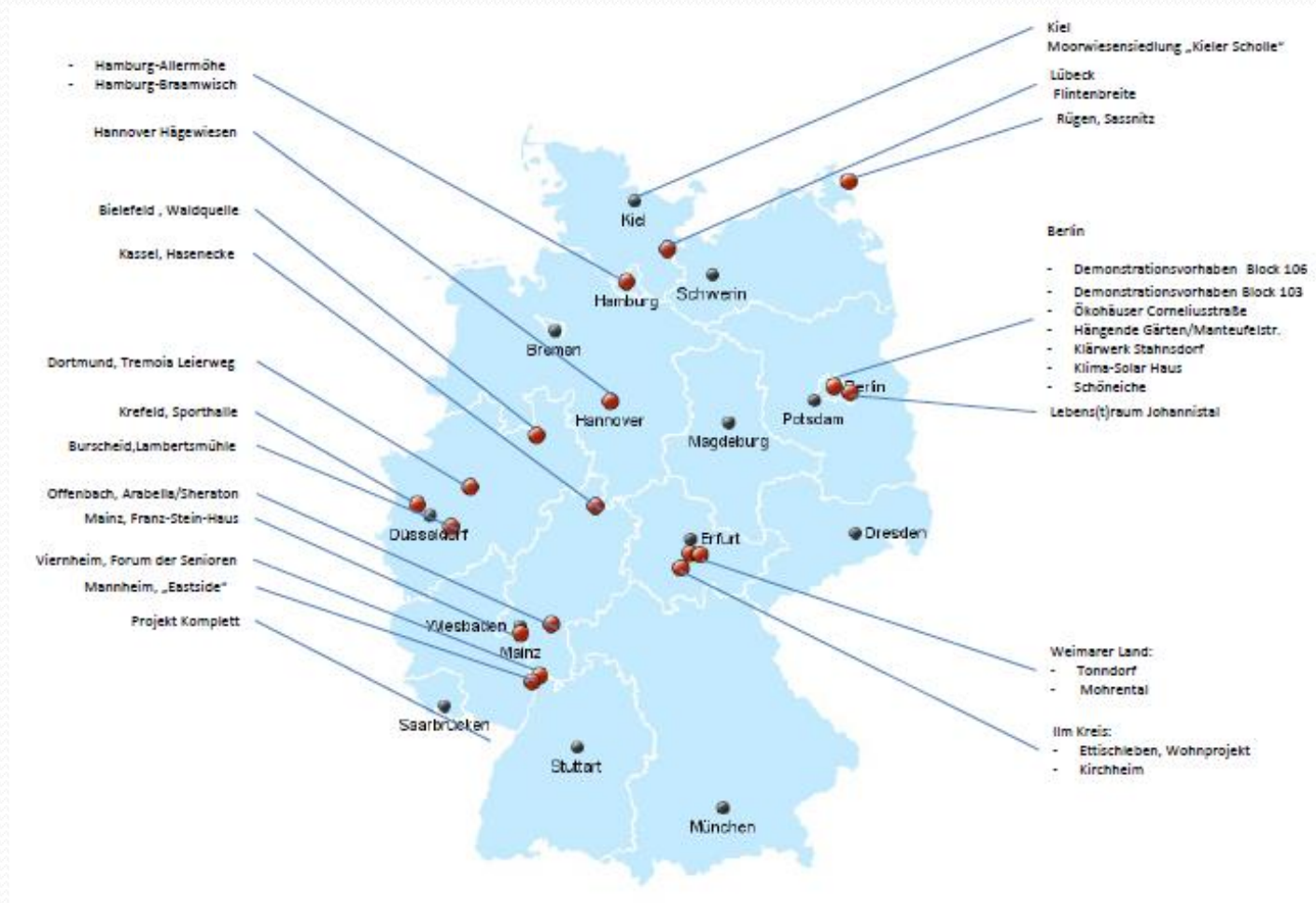
Heat recovery

ca. 13.000 kWh/a

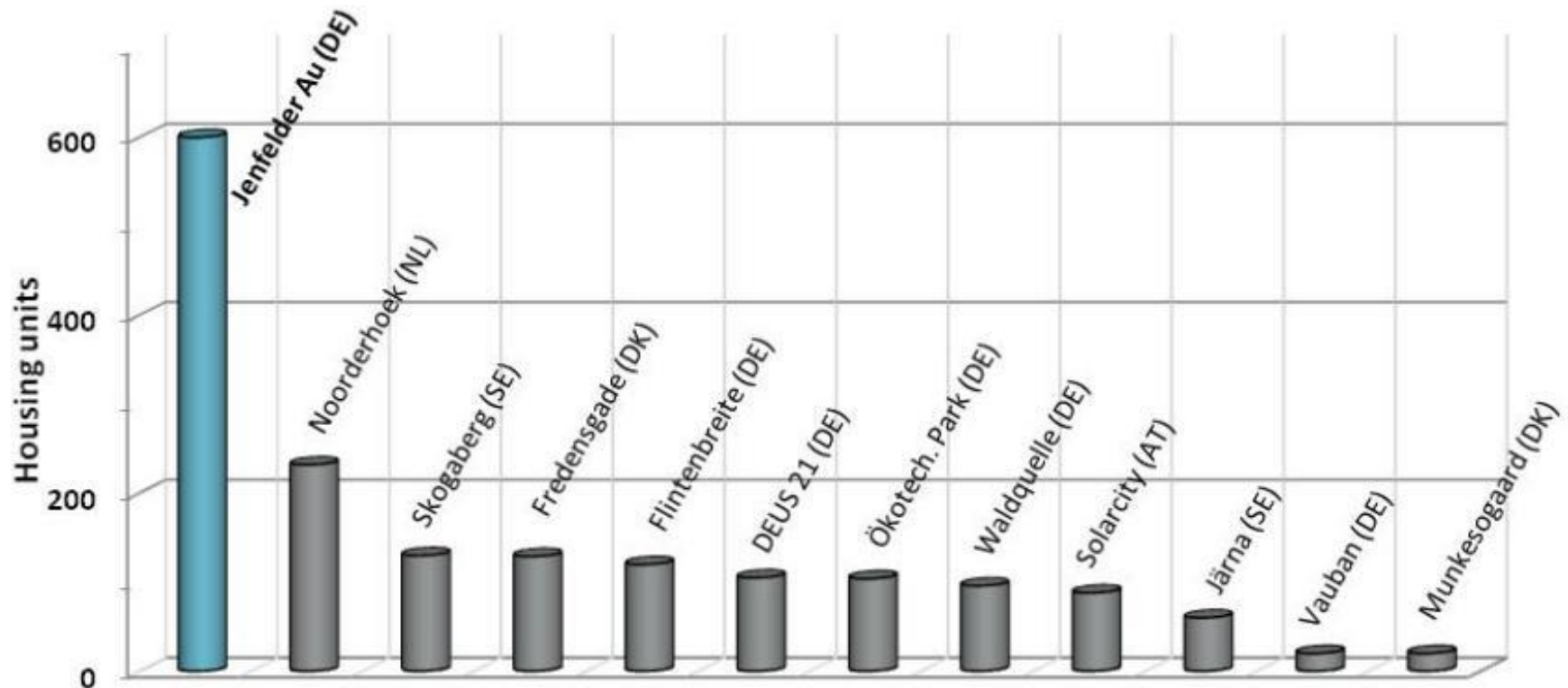
O&M

Electricity ca. 1.800 kWh/a
no maintenance in the first
six months of operation

Greywater treatment projects



Ressource orientated sanitation systems

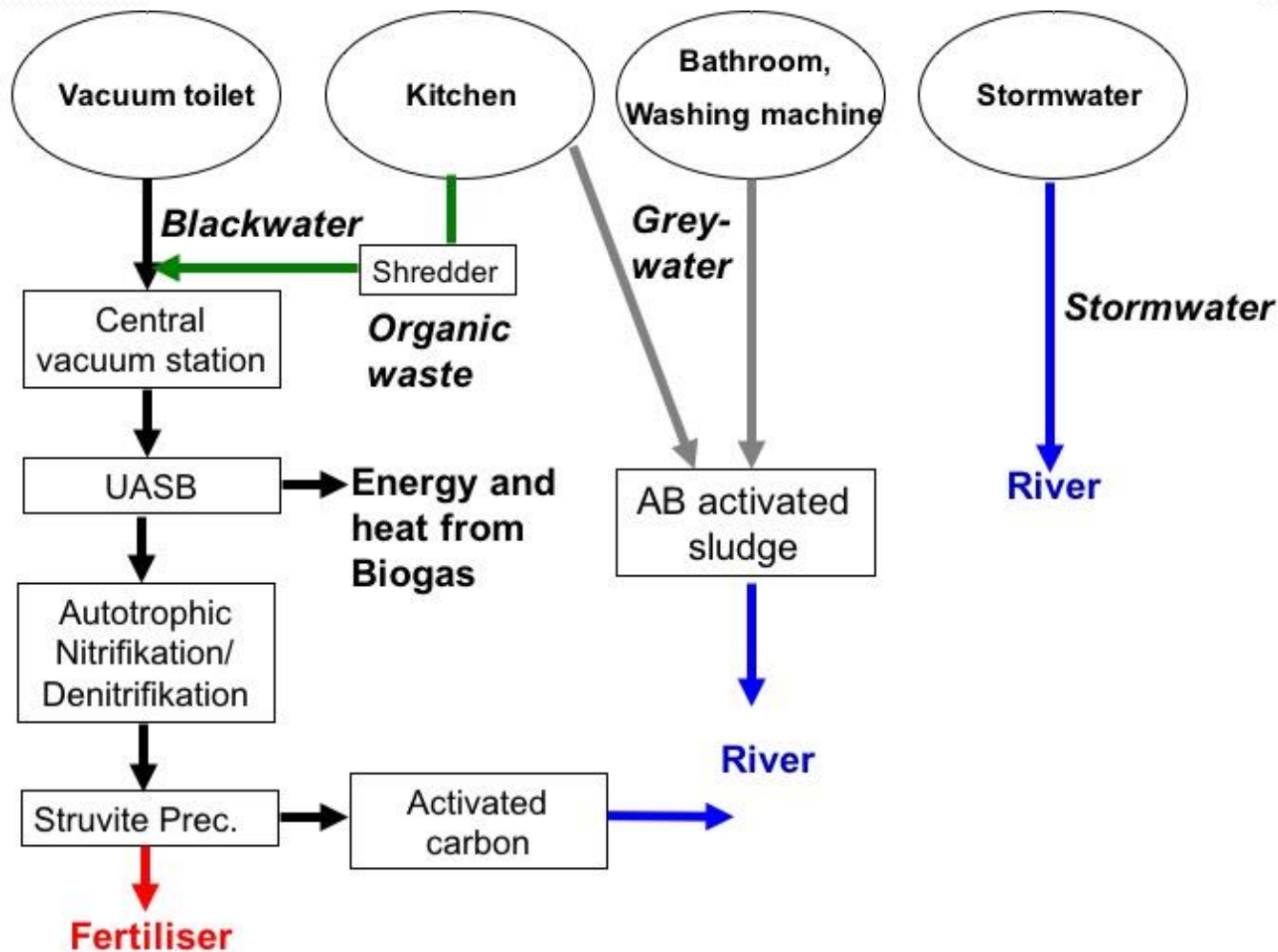


Project Sneek/NL - Lemmerweg

- Pilotproject 32 housing units



Sanitation system Sneek/NL



Project Sneek/NL - Noorderhook

- 200 housing units currently
- Extension to 600 housing units



Project Sneek/NL - Noorderhook





KOPPLUNG VON
REGENERATIVER
ENERGIEGEWINNUNG MIT
INNOVATIVER
STADTENTWÄSSERUNG

Resource orientated sanitation at district level in Hamburg

Combining the production of renewable energy with
innovative urban drainage systems –
The Jenfelder Au Project

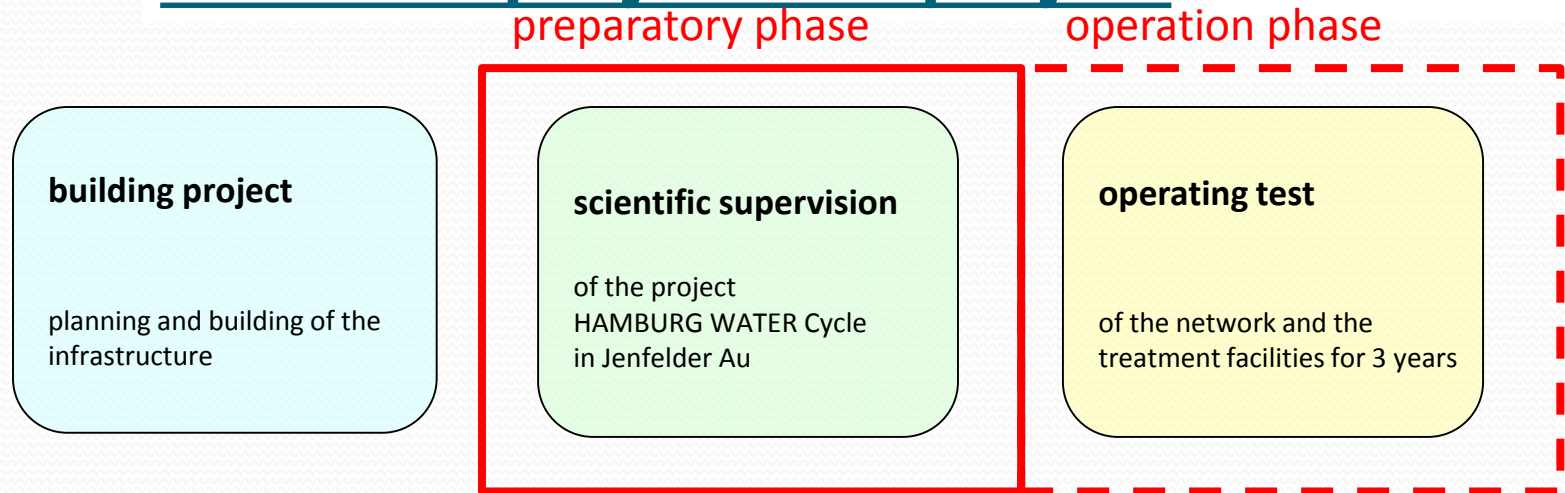
GEFÖRDERT VOM



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KREIS – a project in a project



Objectives of KREIS:

- scientific supervision of different implementation options of HAMBURG WATER Cycle® combined with heat supply concepts in Jenfelder Au
- support of the planning and building process; support of the treatment facilities' start-up processes including preliminary investigations
- scientific supervision of the operation after the completion of the treatment plants
- project duration: November 2011 until February 2015



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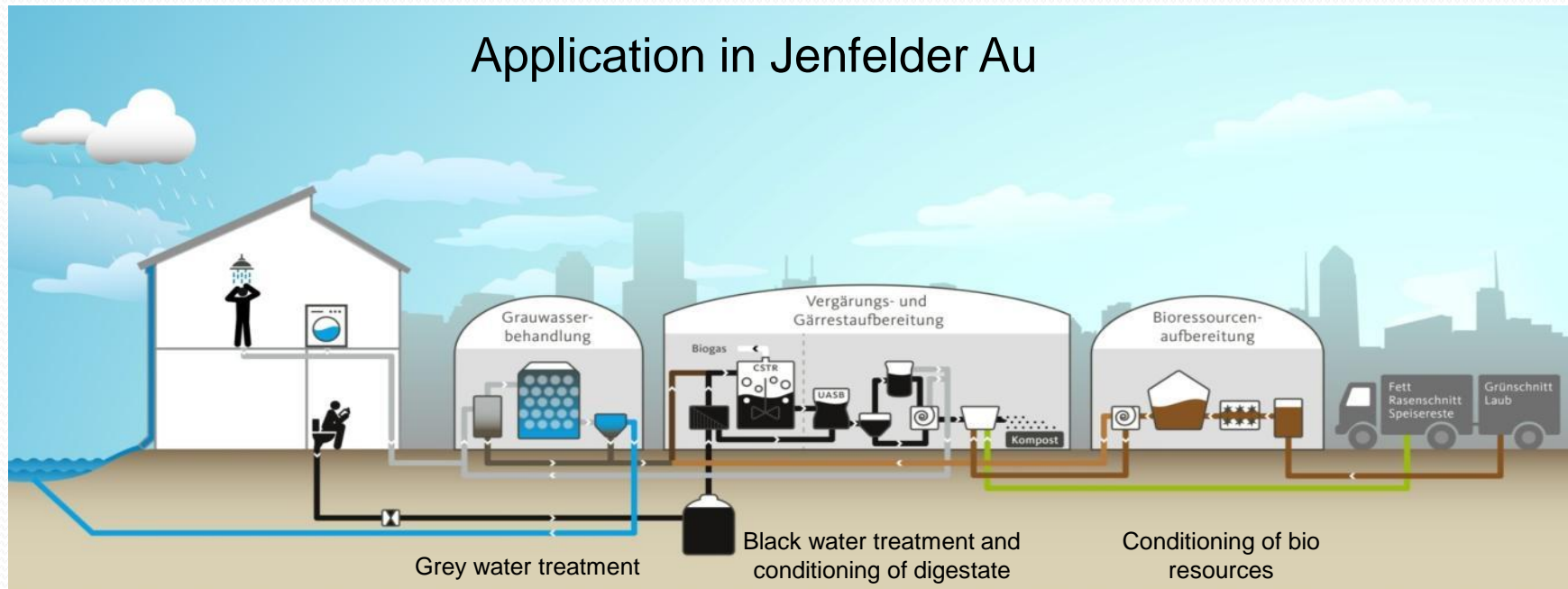
Urban quarter Jenfelder Au

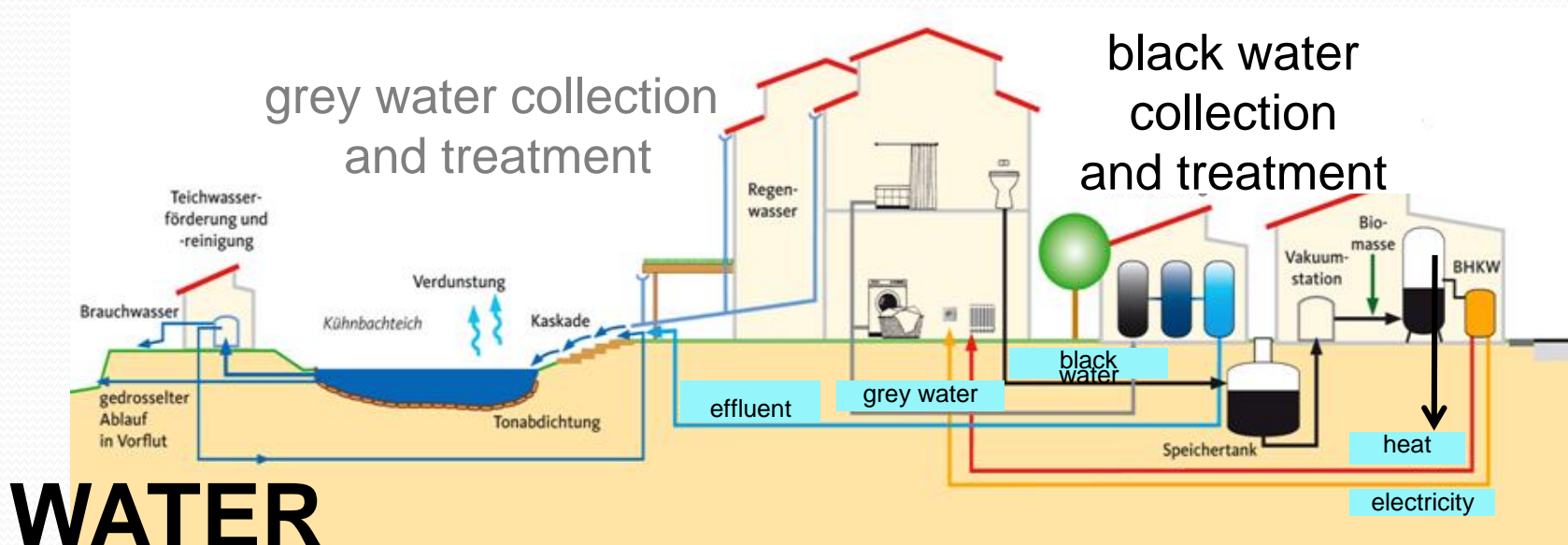
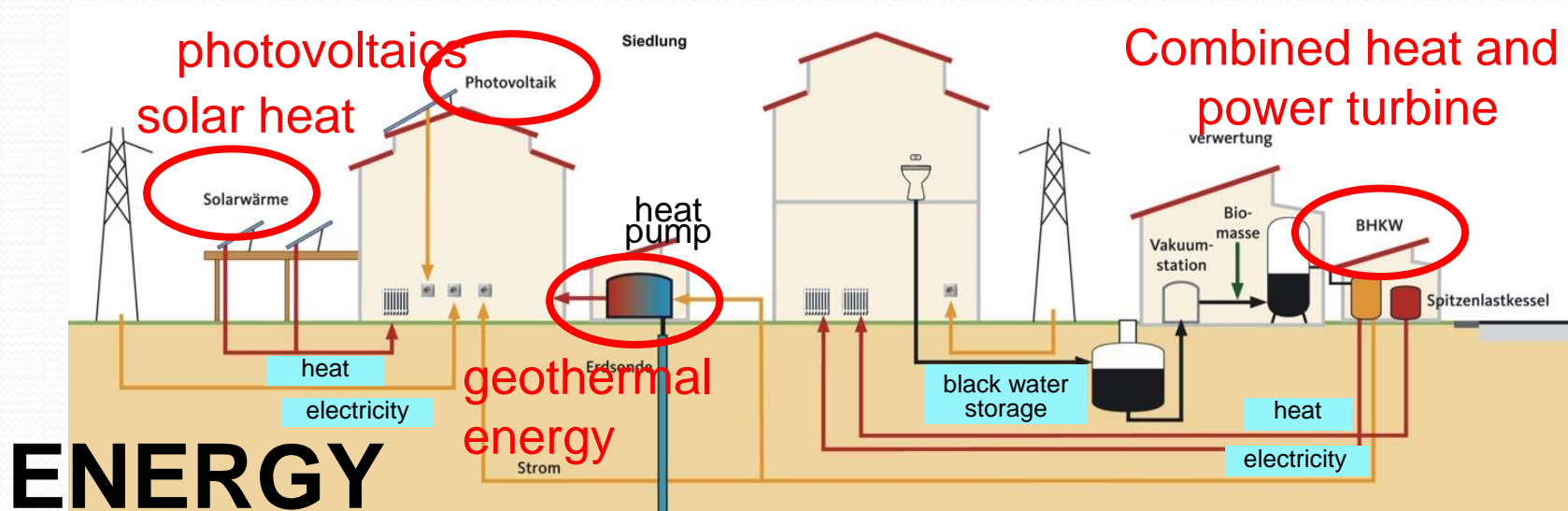


- revitalisation of former army barracks
- 45 ha total area, 35 ha reconstructed
- realisation: 2012 - 2019
- 835 accommodation units about 2.000 inhabitants
- high energy standards
- commercial as well as recreation areas



Application in Jenfelder Au







Processing water and solids - Jenfelder Au

Blackwater fermenter

Volume: 750 m^3 , $d = 10 \text{ m}$,
Gas production approx.: $1.380 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$

Combined heat and power plant

(2 MGT with altogether $240 \text{ kW}_{\text{th}}$, $130 \text{ kW}_{\text{el}}$;
gas conditioning via carbon filter)

Service building

GETEC AG

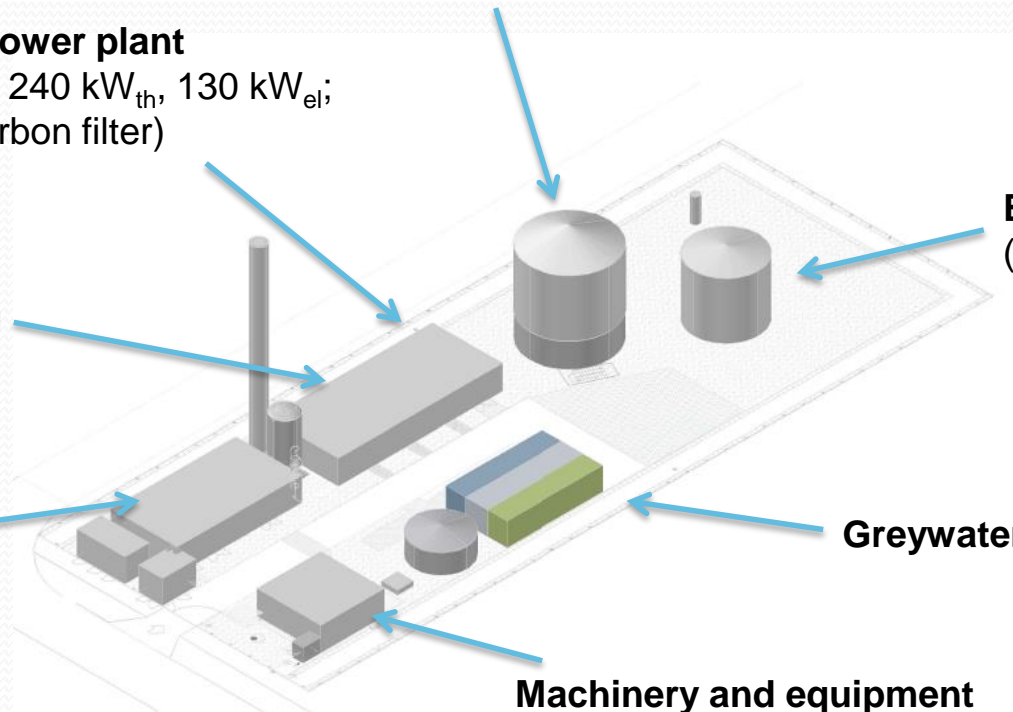
Biogas tank

(400 m^3 , ca. 50 mbar)

Greywater treatment

Machinery and equipment

(incl. blackwater pumping station)



Jenfelder Au





Jenfelder Au

2014



2015



Jenfelder Au

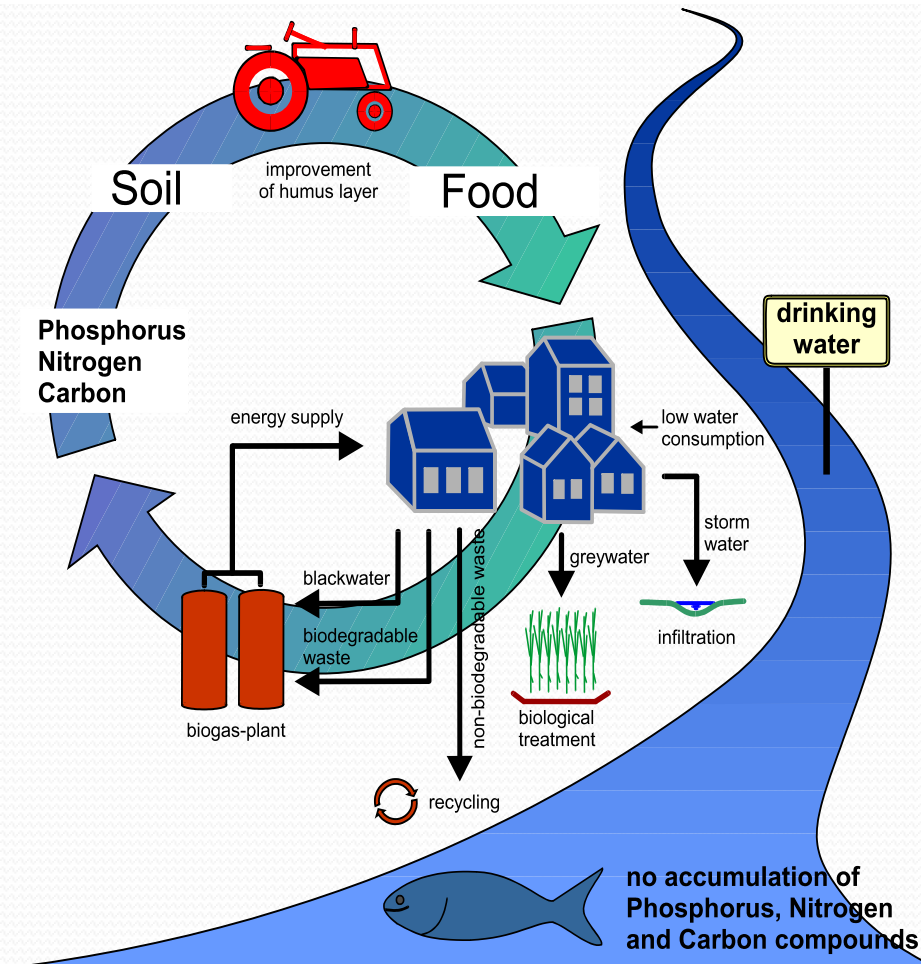
2015



Conclusions

- KREIS is a new approach related to wastewater disposal and energy supply in urban areas.
- The HWC in combination with local energy concepts will offer different chances for new building projects and housing stocks as well – if the technologies work suitable.
→ well-done production, competent operating and public relations are mandatory
- The implementation of new infrastructure systems takes time and patience.
- Small efficiency for the removal of micropollutants
- Transferability in developing and threshold countries not possible

Vision for Sanitation systems



Closing
The Loop!

**Thank you
for
your attention**