

Source separation; the future for efficient resource recovery

Grietje Zeeman



Uppsala, 25 October 2017

Barrel system

End of the 19th century:

faeces & urine collected
in barrels

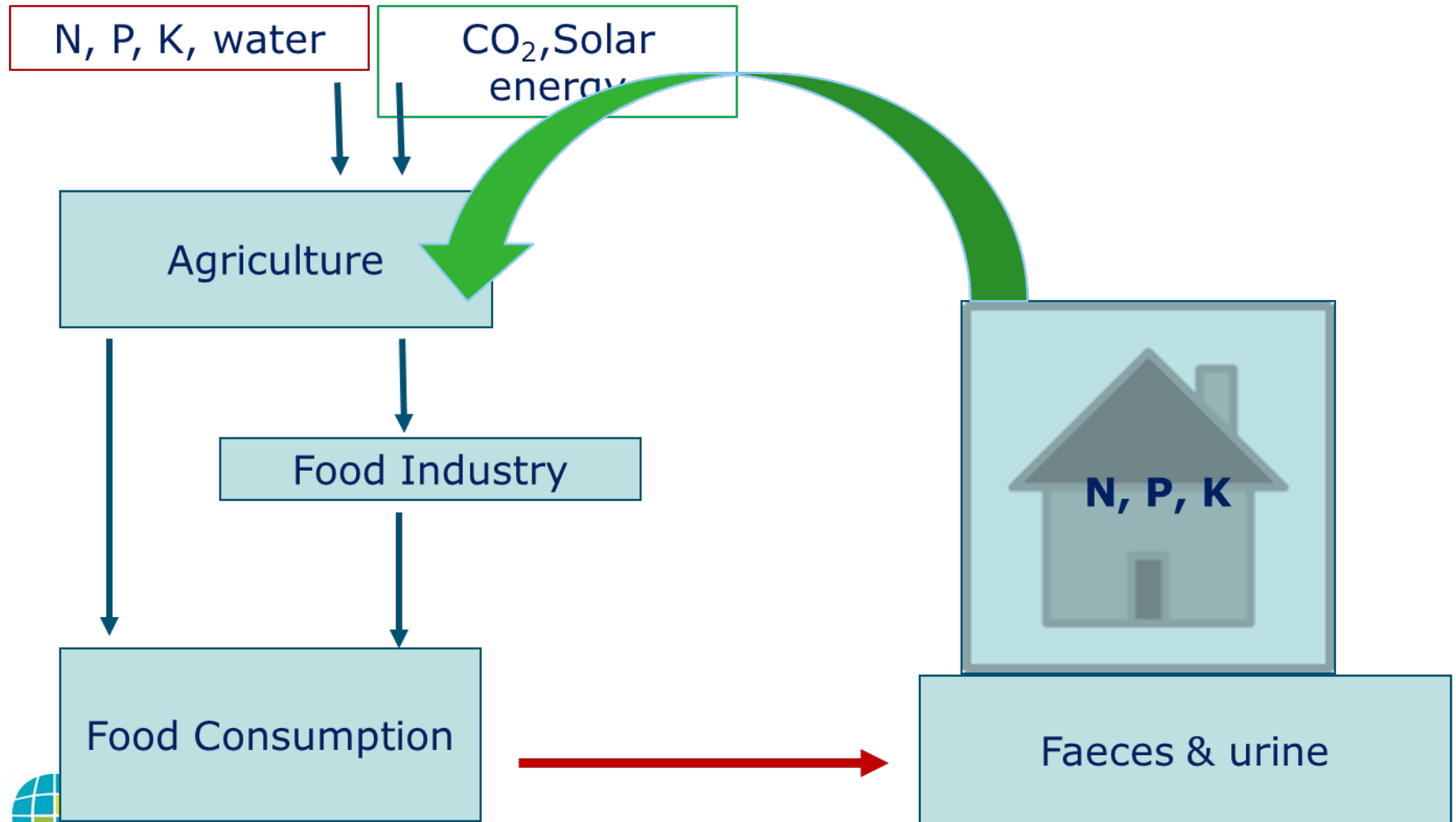


Barrel system

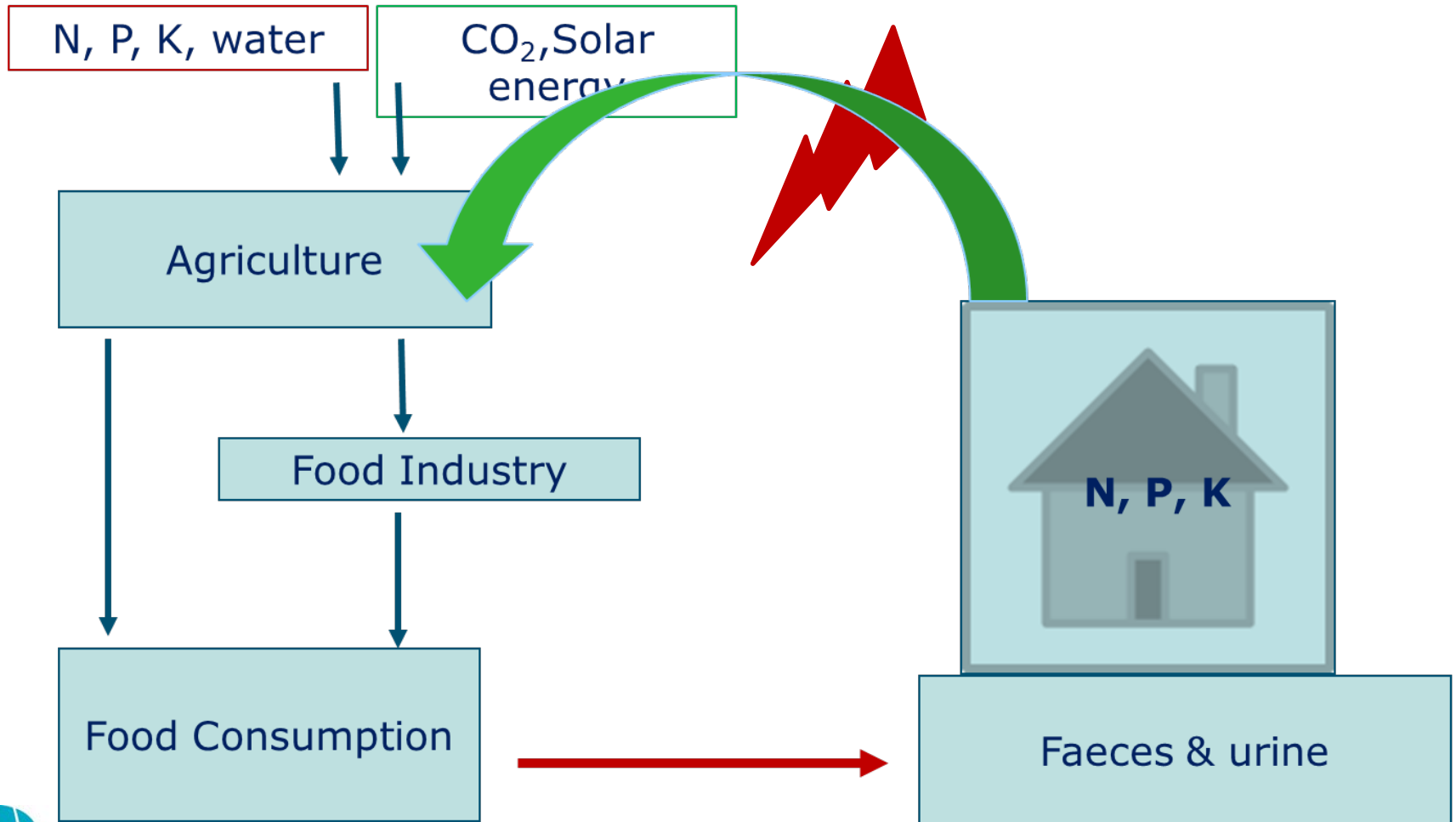
Transported to Agriculture



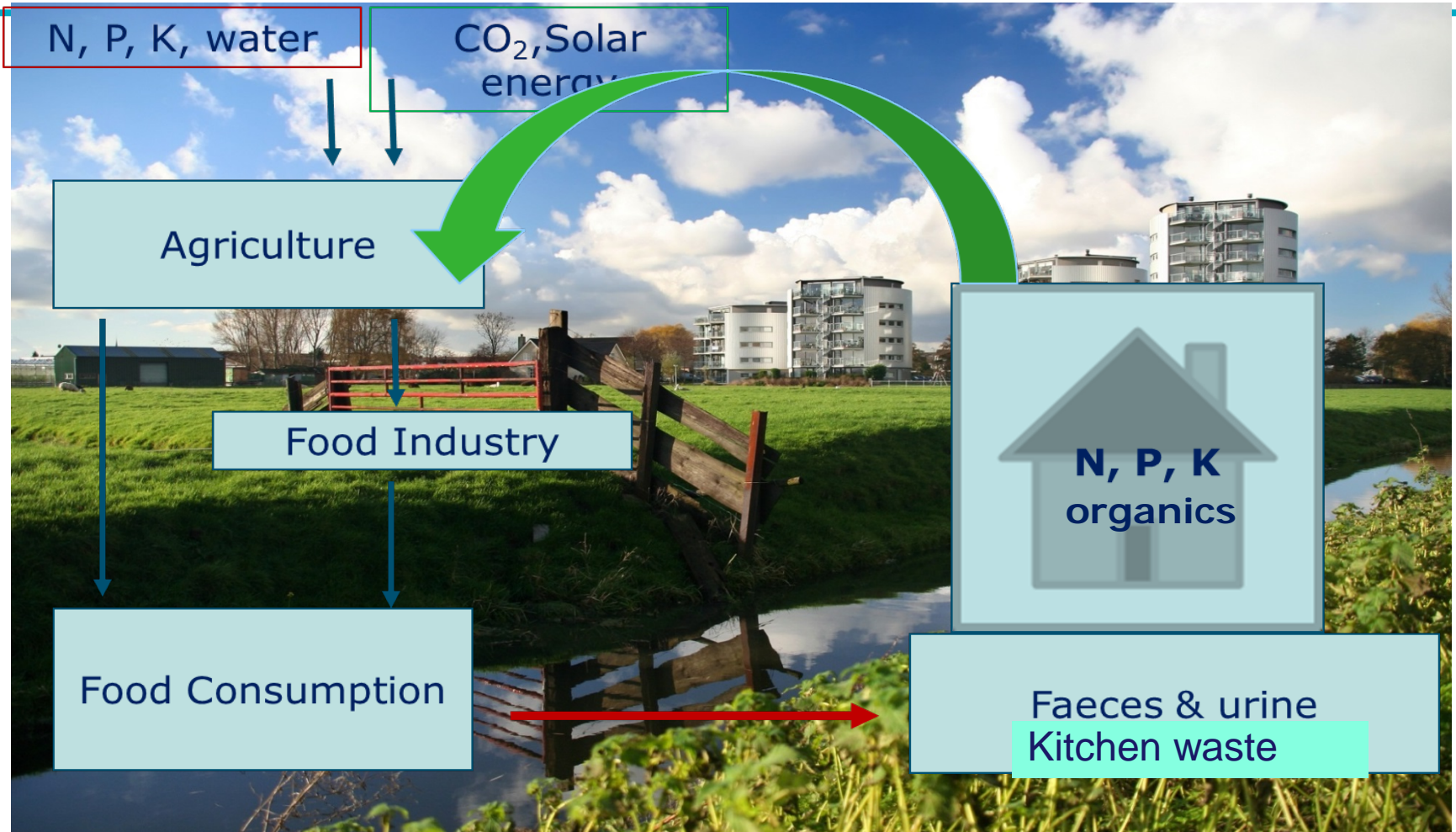
Raw material in faeces and urine recycled



Flush toilet & artificial fertilizers



Objective 'NS': restore the resource cycle



Raw materials

	Black water & Kitchen waste (g p ⁻¹ d ⁻¹)	% of total domestic Wastewater & Kitchen waste
N	12.3 g	92
P	1.6 g	80
K	3.9 g	84
organics	111 g COD	69

adapted from Zeeman & Kujawa-Roeleveld, 2011



The potential for recovery

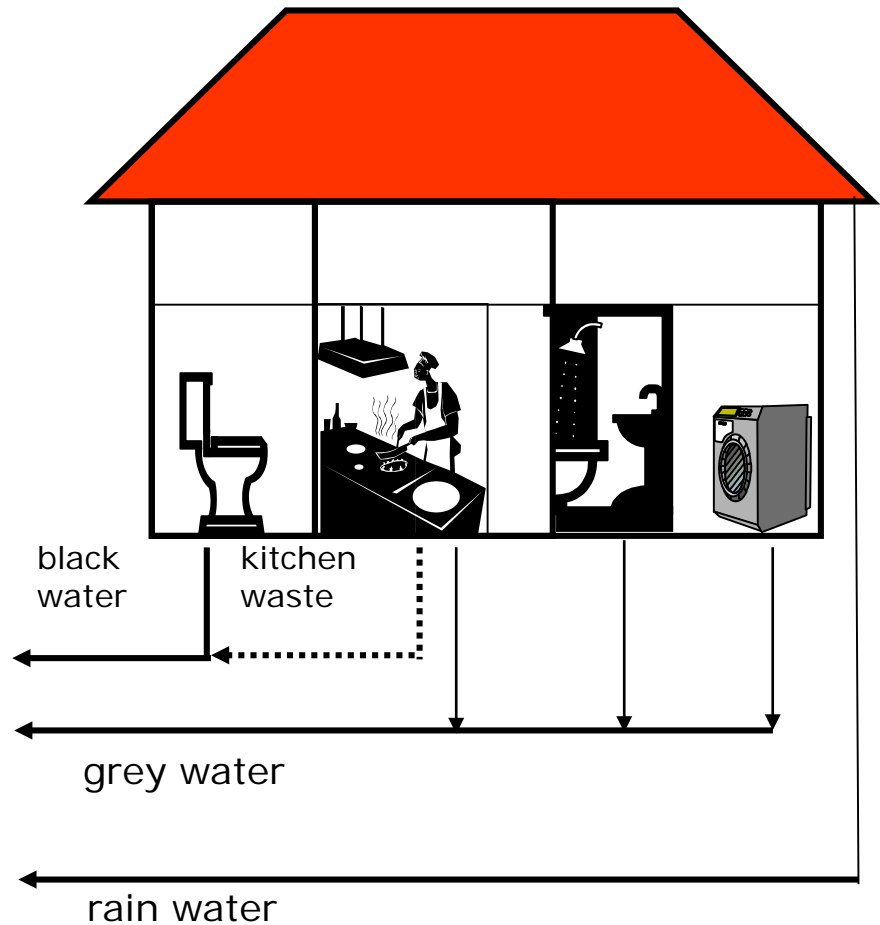
	BW + KW (tons per year)	Fertilizer production (tons per year)	% coverage	Energy equivalent
P	$3.9 \cdot 10^6$	$\#14.9 \cdot 10^6$	27	
N	$*30.9 \cdot 10^6$	$##121 \cdot 10^6$	25	$1.1 \cdot 10^3$ PJ/y

World Population: 6,911,750,810 people (<http://www.census.gov/main/www/popclock.html>). #Cordell, D., Drangert, J.-O., and White, S. , (2009). ##J. N. Galloway et al, (2008); * Haber-Bosch: 35kJ/gN; **anaerobic treatment: 70% conversion; 0.0378 MJ/LCH₄ .



'New Sanitation'

Collection
Transport
Treatment & recovery
Reuse

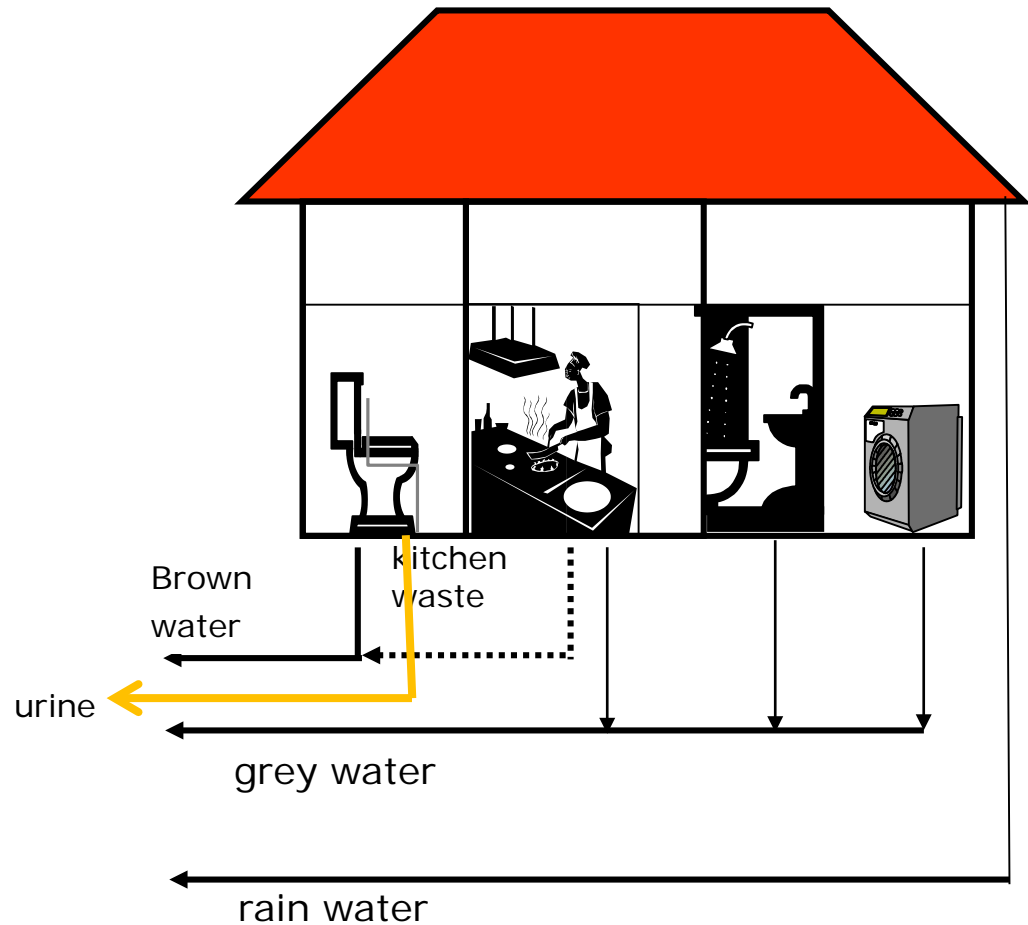


Vacuum kitchen grinder

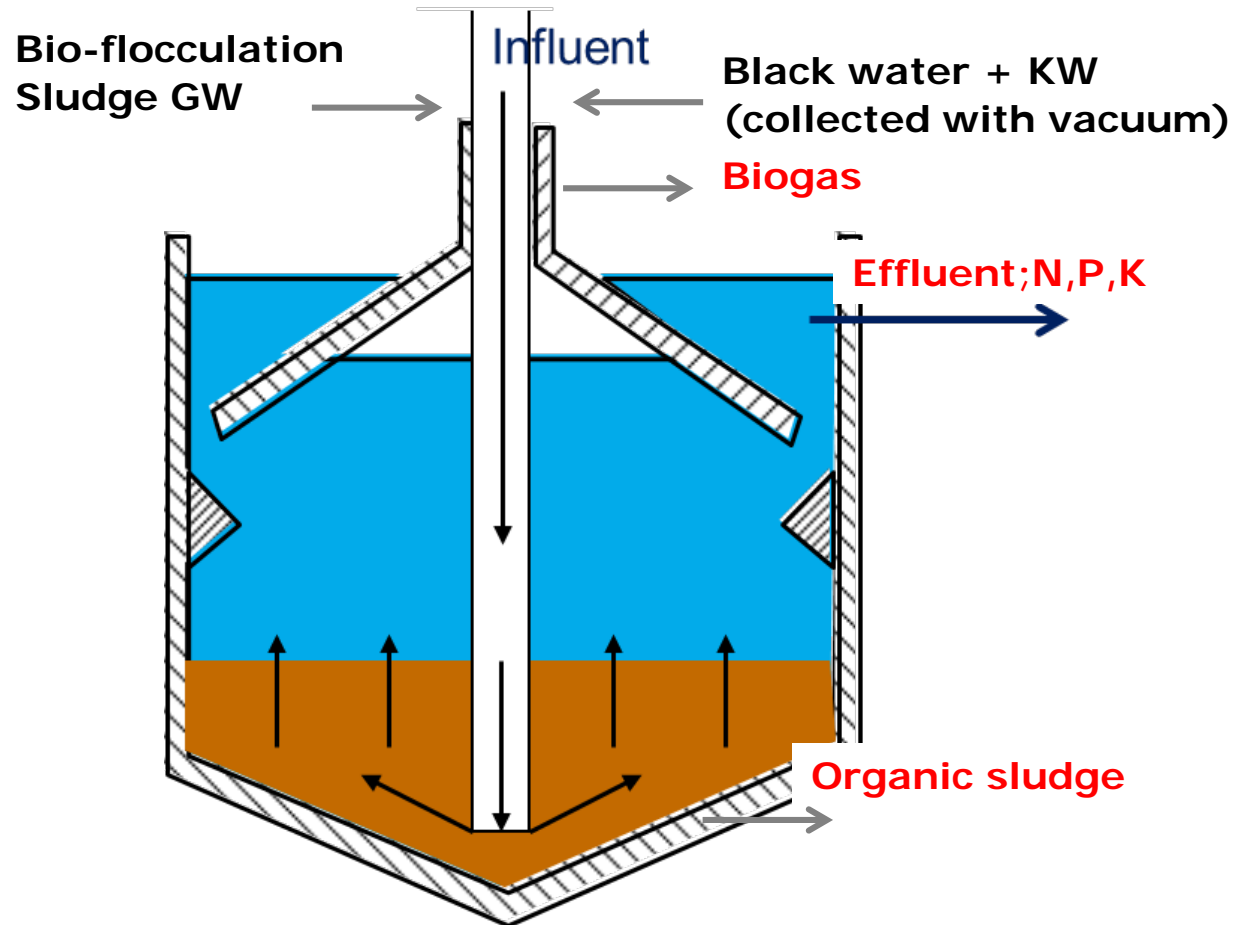


'New Sanitation' ; source separation

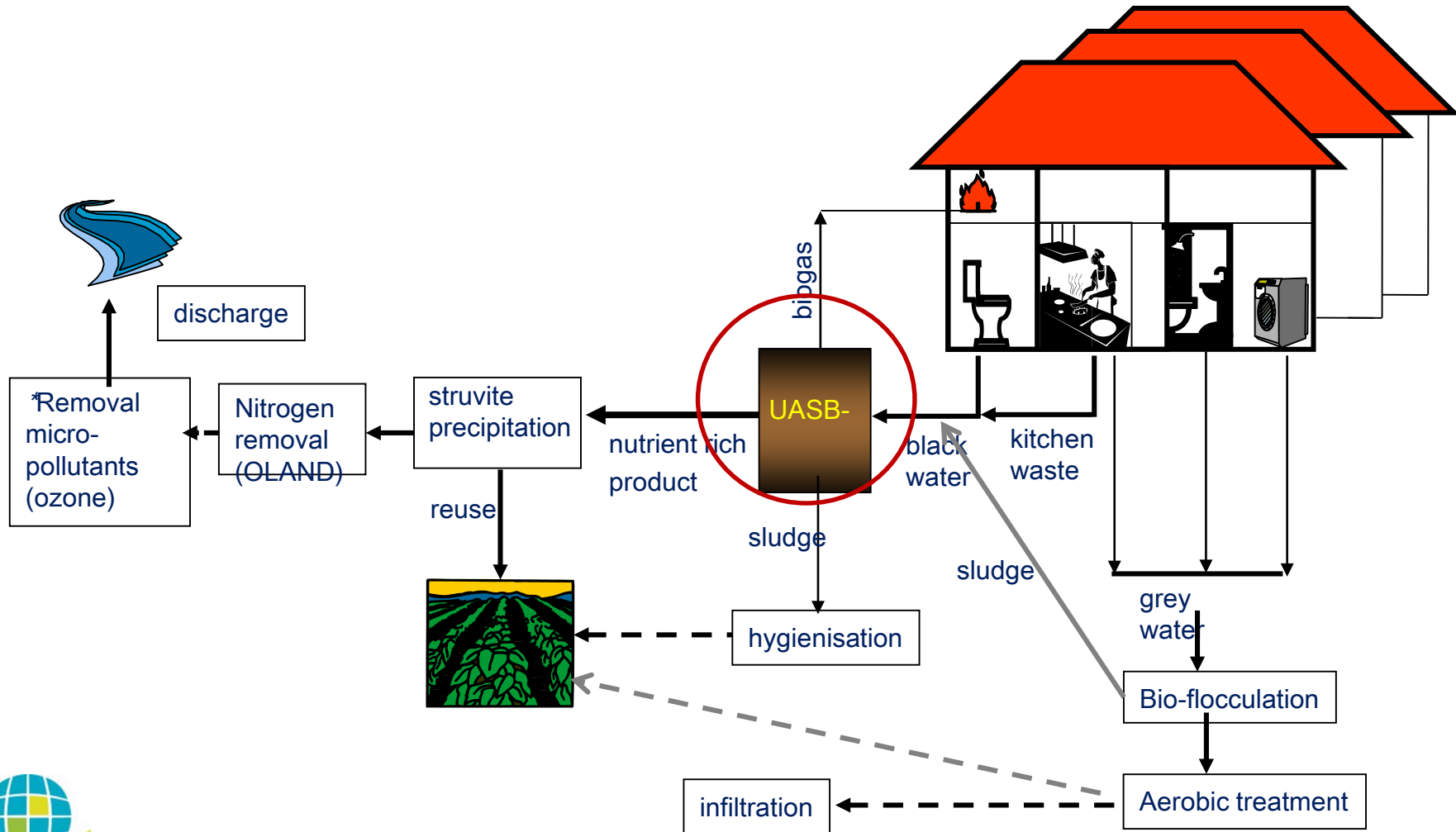
Collection
Transport
Treatment & recovery
Reuse



Developed 'New Sanitation' concept; UASB core technology

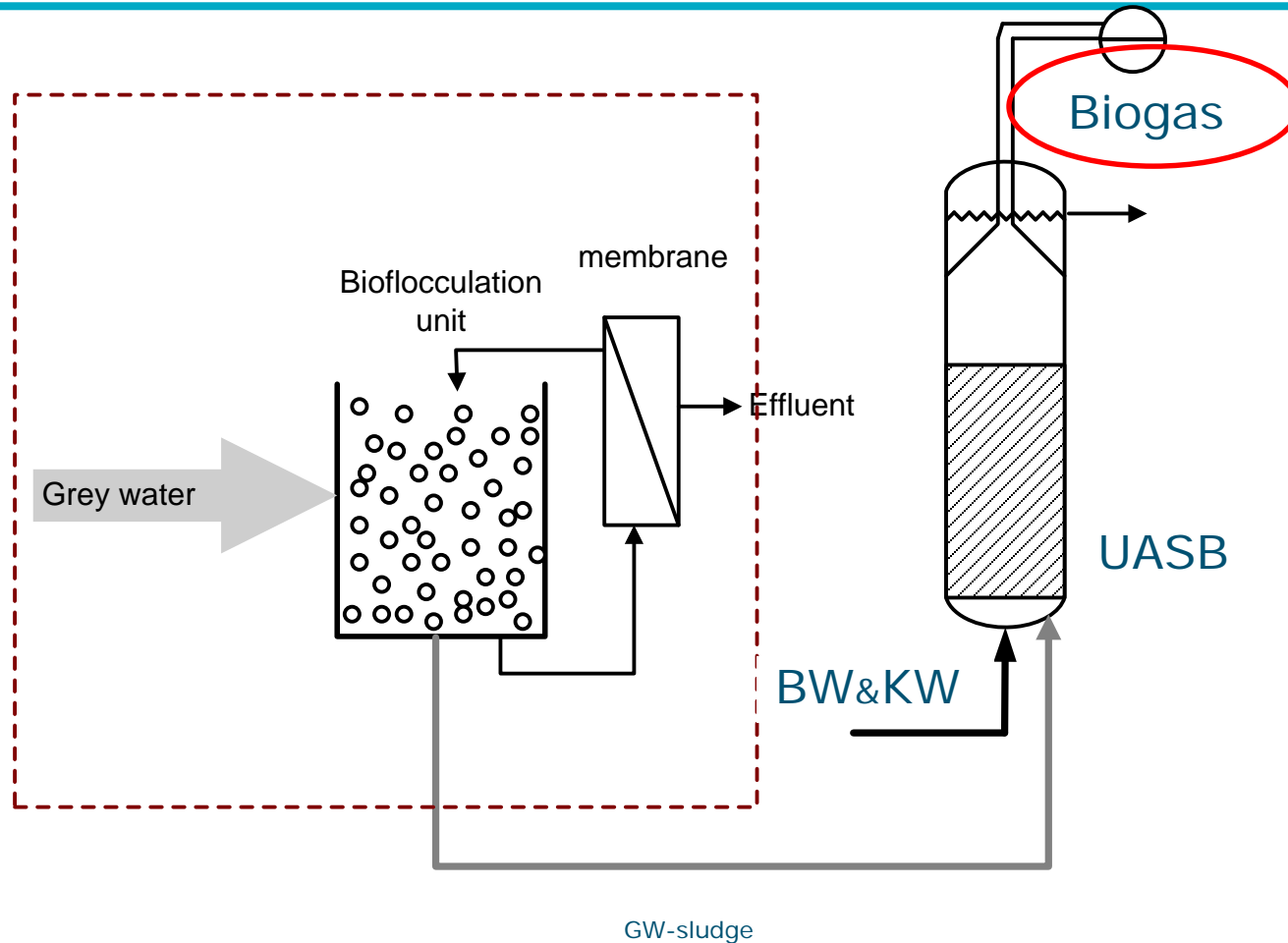


'New Sanitation' concept



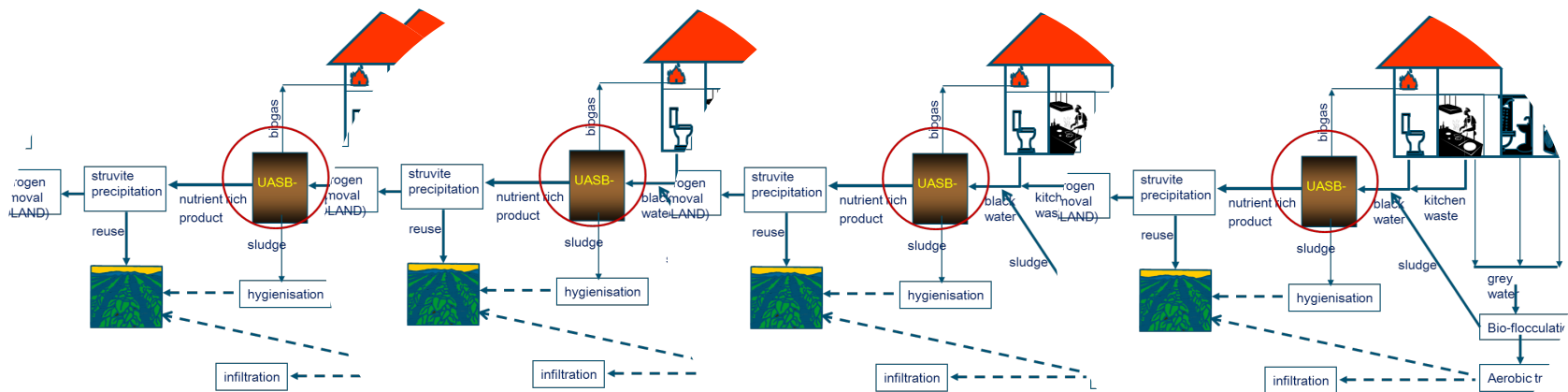
Bio-flocculation of grey water (GW)

Hernandez Leal L.,
Temminck H., Zeeman G., Buisman C.J.N.
(2010b). Bioflocculation of Grey Water for improved energy recovery within decentralized sanitation concepts. *Bioresource Technology*, Volume 101, Issue 23, 9065-9070



What did we achieve so far in practice?

Full scale applications in Sneek, Venlo, Wageningen, The Hague



Sneek; Waterschoon

250 houses;
Opening in 2011



Venlo, Villa Flora

Office building

Opening in 2012

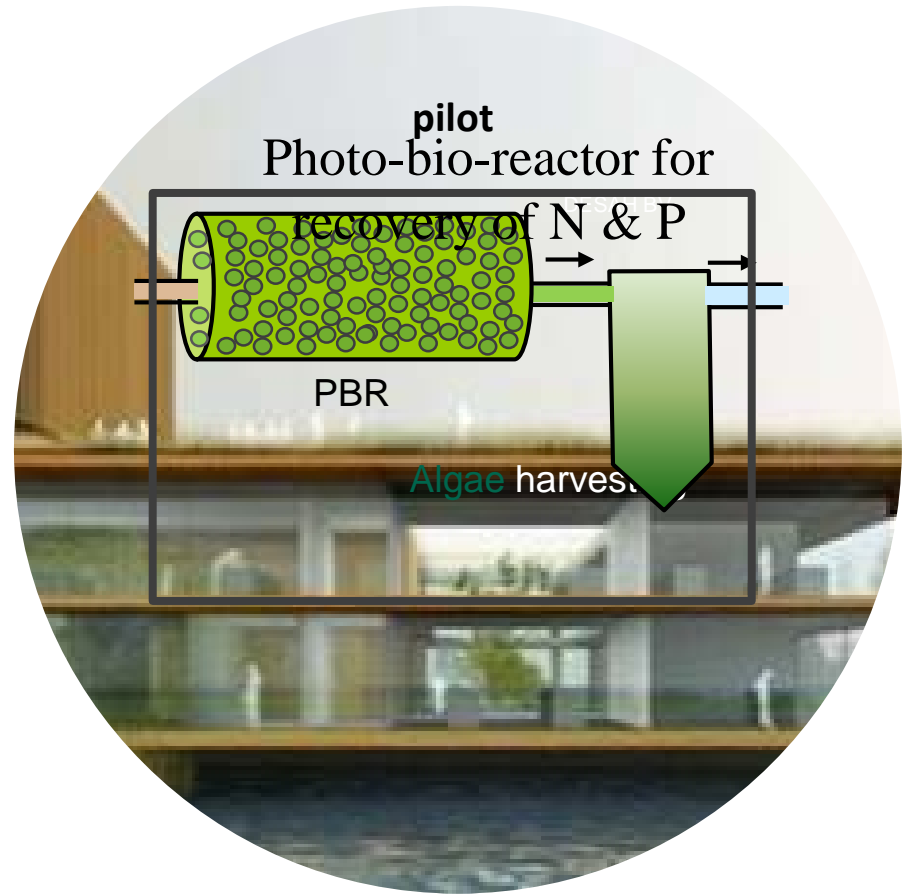


Venlo, Vila Flora;

Wageningen, NIOO

Office building

Opening in 2012



NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT VOOR ECOLOGIE
NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE OF ECOLOGY



The Hague, Ministry of Infrastructure & Environment

Office building
Opening in 2016

Vacuum toilets & **water free urinals**



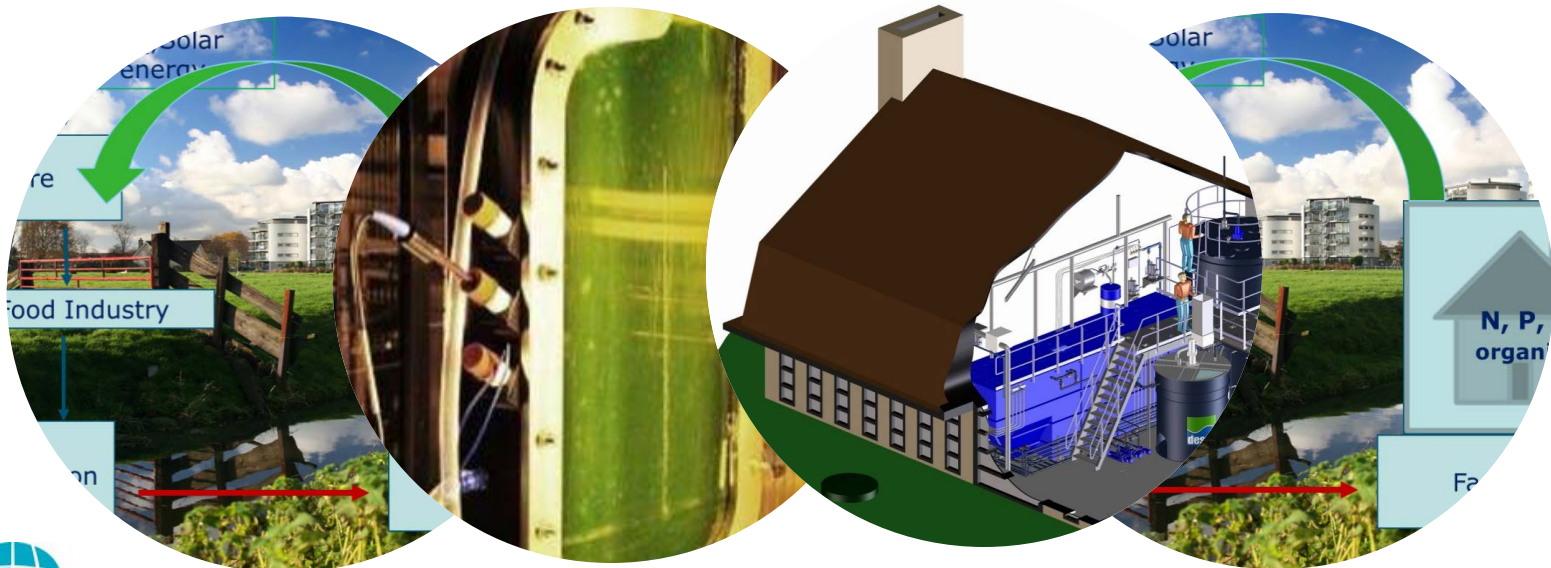
UASB-septic tank at Brouwershuis, Wageningen

Since May 2013



Under development

i.e. Amsterdam (450 houses), Nijkerk, Kerkrade, Boekel (The Netherlands), Gent (Belgium), Helsingborg (Sweden), Vigo (Spain), Hamburg (Germany), Edmonton (Canada) and,



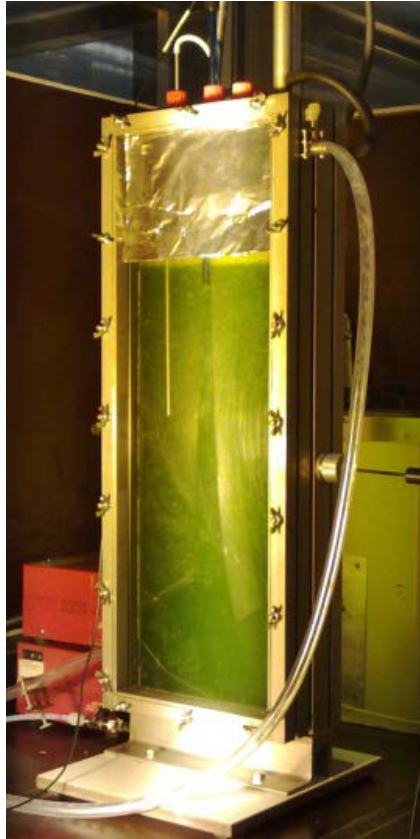
Nitrogen removal or recovery?



Urine separation



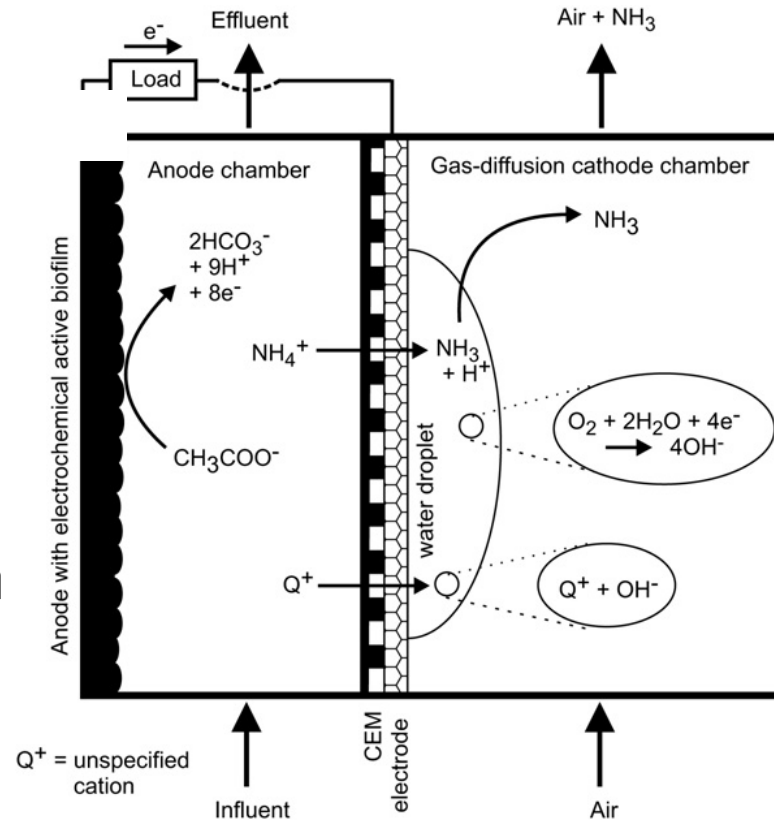
N & P recovery; microalgae growth on urine



Kanjana Tuantet, Marcel Janssen, Hardy Temmink, Grietje Zeeman, René H. Wijffels, and Cees J.N. Buisman (2013). Nutrient removal and microalgal biomass production on urine in a short light-path photobioreactor. *Water Research* 55, 162-174

NH₃-recovery; microbial fuel cell

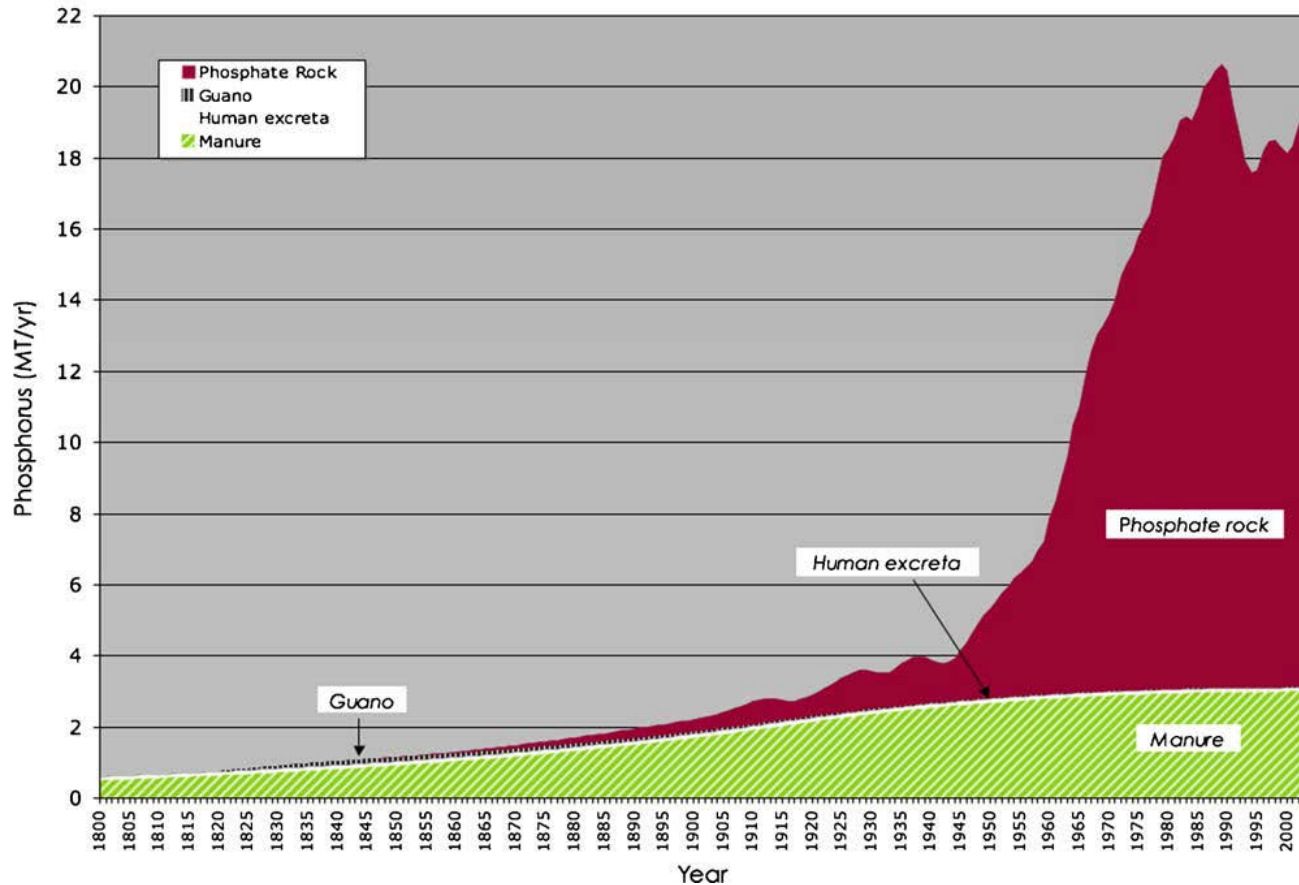
- migrational ion flux to the cathode
- driven by electron production
- anaerobic degradation of organic matter in urine.



Kuntke, P., Śmiech, K.M., Bruning, H., Zeeman, G., Saakes, M., Sleutels, T.H.J.A., Hamelers, H.V.M., Buisman, C.J.N. (2012). Ammonium recovery and energy production from urine by a microbial fuel cell. *Water Research*, 46-8, 2627-2636

Phosphorus is a finite resource

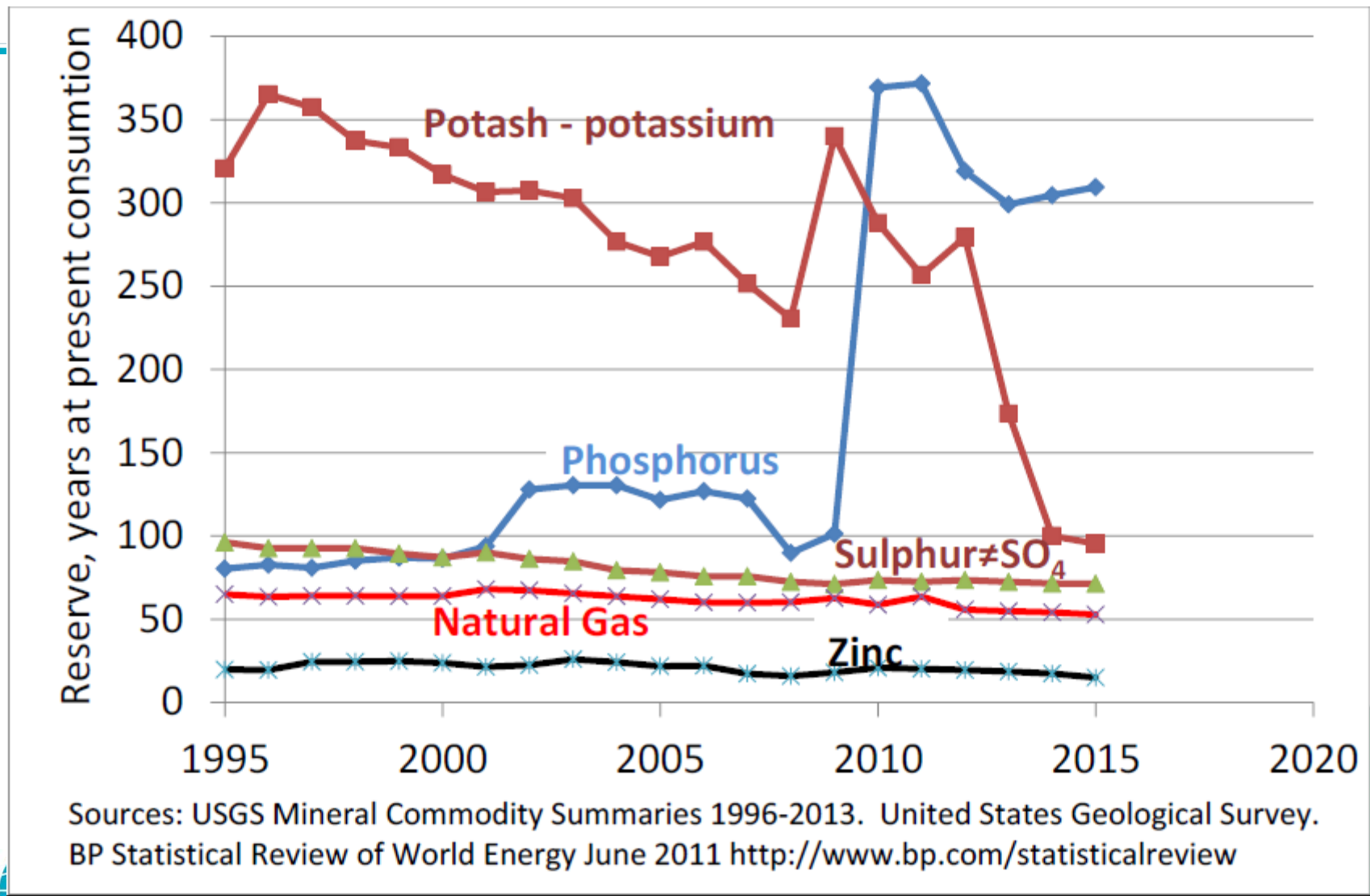
Historical global sources of phosphorus fertilizers (1800-2000)



Cordell, D., Drangert, J.-O., and White, S. (2009). The story of phosphorus: Global food security and food for thought. *Global Environmental Change*, 19, 292-305.



Supply/scarcity of different resources



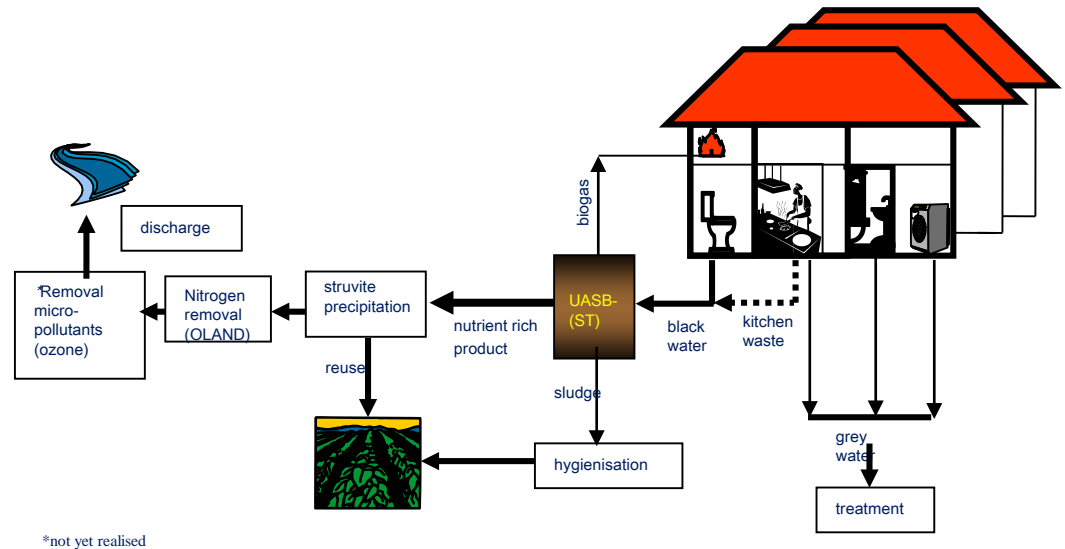
Håkan Jönsson,
(Wageningen, 7-10-2016)



'New Sanitation' concept

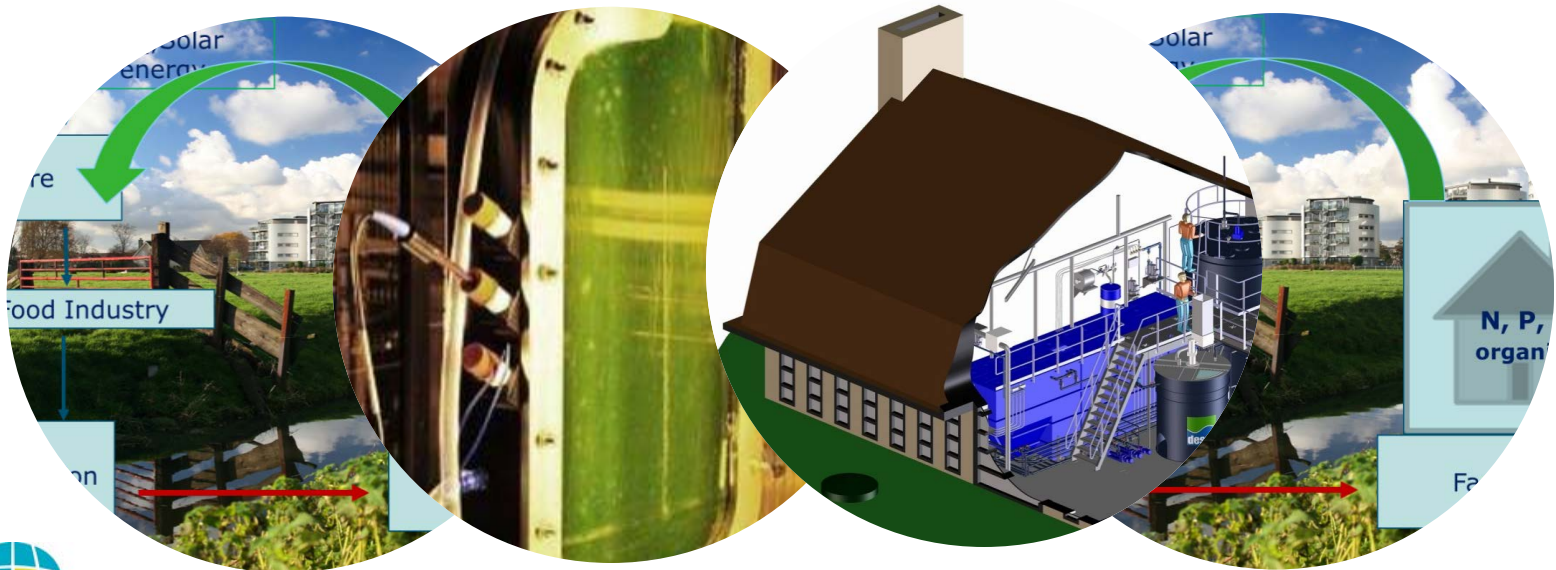
Local recovery and reuse of:

- Energy
 - Biogas
 - Heat
- Nutrients
 - Struvite
- Organic fertiliser
- Water



New developments

BW sludge quality; CaP recovery; hyper-thermophilic anaerobic treatment

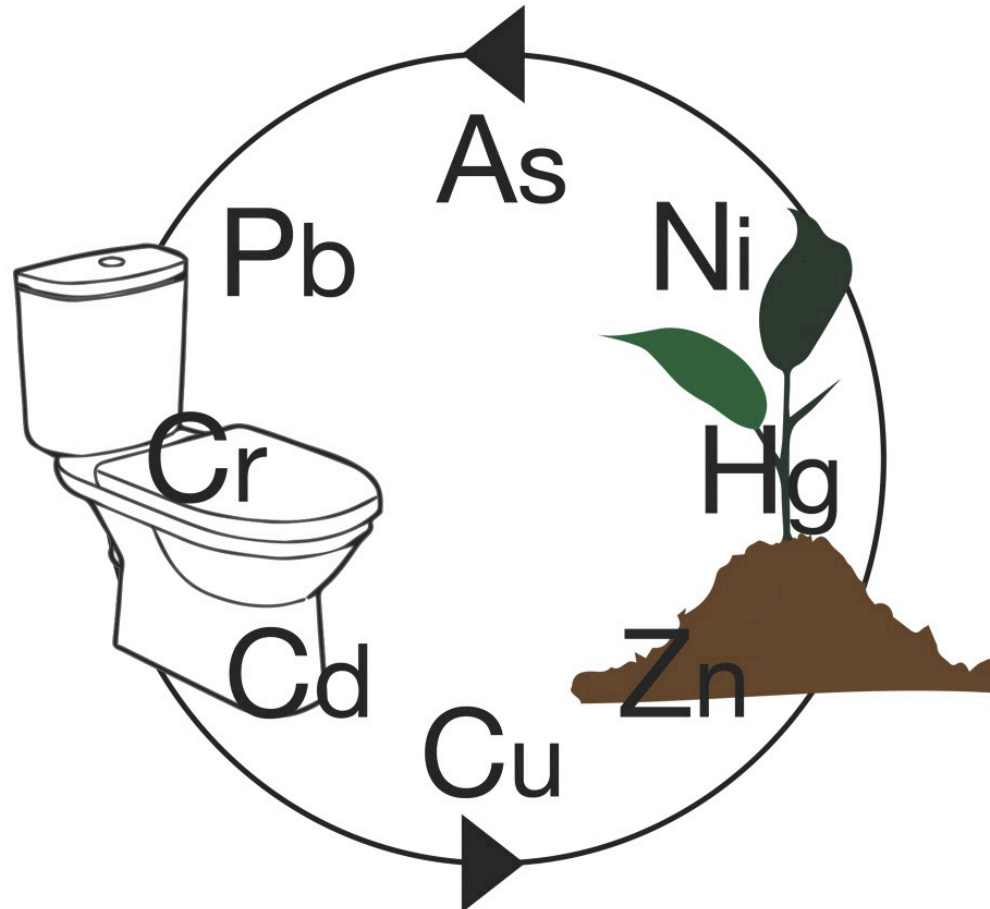


Quality of BW organic sludge

Improving soil quality



Heavy metals in black water sludge



Heavy metals in black water sludge

Heavy metal content of black water sludge, sewage sludge, cow manure and phosphate fertilizer (unit mg/kg P).

Element	BW sludge ^a	Sewage sludge ^b	Cow manure ^c	P-fertilizer ^d
As	12	300	nd	33
Cd	13	39	33	91
Cr	731	1268	1145	1245
Cu	3720	12701	14397	207
Hg	0.12	23	nd	0.7
Ni	466	1025	1472	202
Pb	69	3519	695	154
Zn	13919	31166	25947	1923

nd, not detected.

^a Measured in this study.

^b CBS

^c van Dooren et al.

^d Remy and Ruhland

Heavy metals in black water sludge

The heavy metals in faeces and urine are primarily from dietary sources

Promotion of the soil application of black water sludge over livestock manure and artificial fertilizers could further reduce the heavy metal content in the soil/food cycle.

Tervahauta, T.; Rani, S.; Hernández Leal, L.; Buisman, C.J.N.; Zeeman, G. Black water sludge reuse in agriculture: Are heavy metals a problem? *J. Hazard. Mater.* 2014, 274, 229–236.

Micro-pollutants in black water sludge; Composting

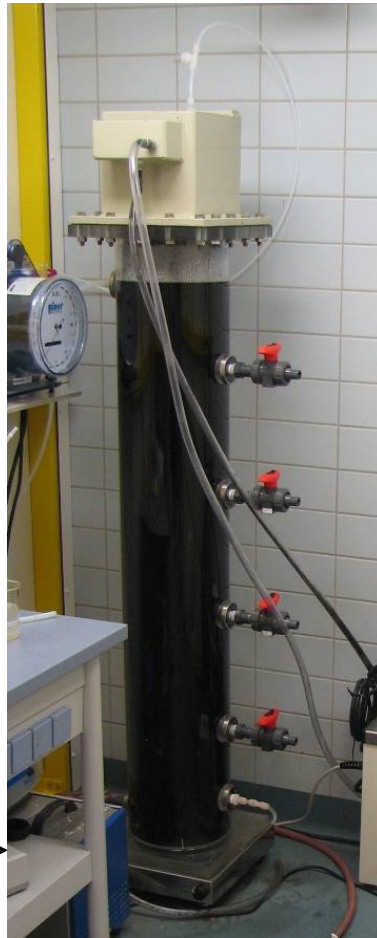
Compound	Micropollutants reduction by weight, %	
	at 35°C	at 50°C
Estrone	99.9	99.8
Diclofenac	99.9	99.9
Ibuprofen	99.8	99.9
Carbamazepine	88.1	87.8
Metoprolol	95.1	94.2
Galaxolide	97.8	97.0
Triclosan	96.6	92.9



Butkovskiy, A. G. N, Hernandez Leal, L., Rijnaarts, H.H.M. , Zeeman, G. (2016). Mitigation of micropollutants for black water application in agriculture via composting of anaerobic sludge. Journal of Hazardous Materials 303, 41–47

Phosphorus balance UASB; 900 days

HRT 9 days; 25°C



61%

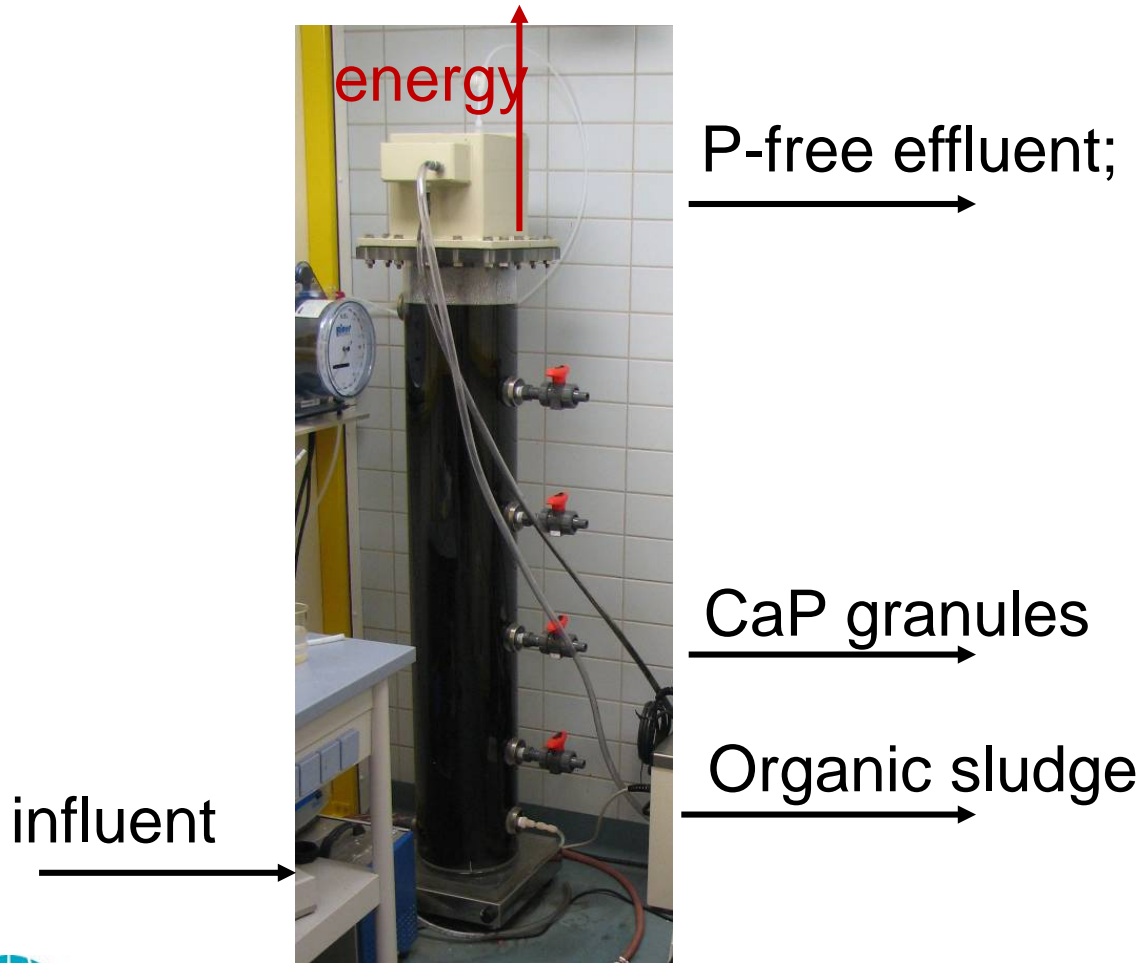
Struvite (MgNH_4PO_4)
 $0.22 \text{ kg P p}^{-1}\text{y}^{-1}$



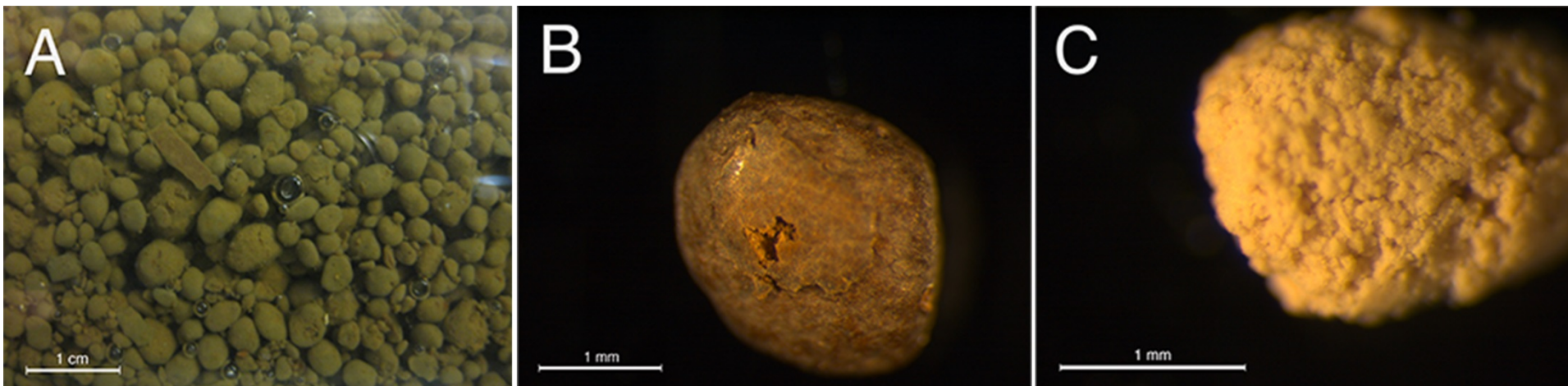
De Graaff et al., (2011), WS&T

100%

Recovery of Ca-Phosphate in a UASB



Calcium phosphate granulation in anaerobic treatment of black water



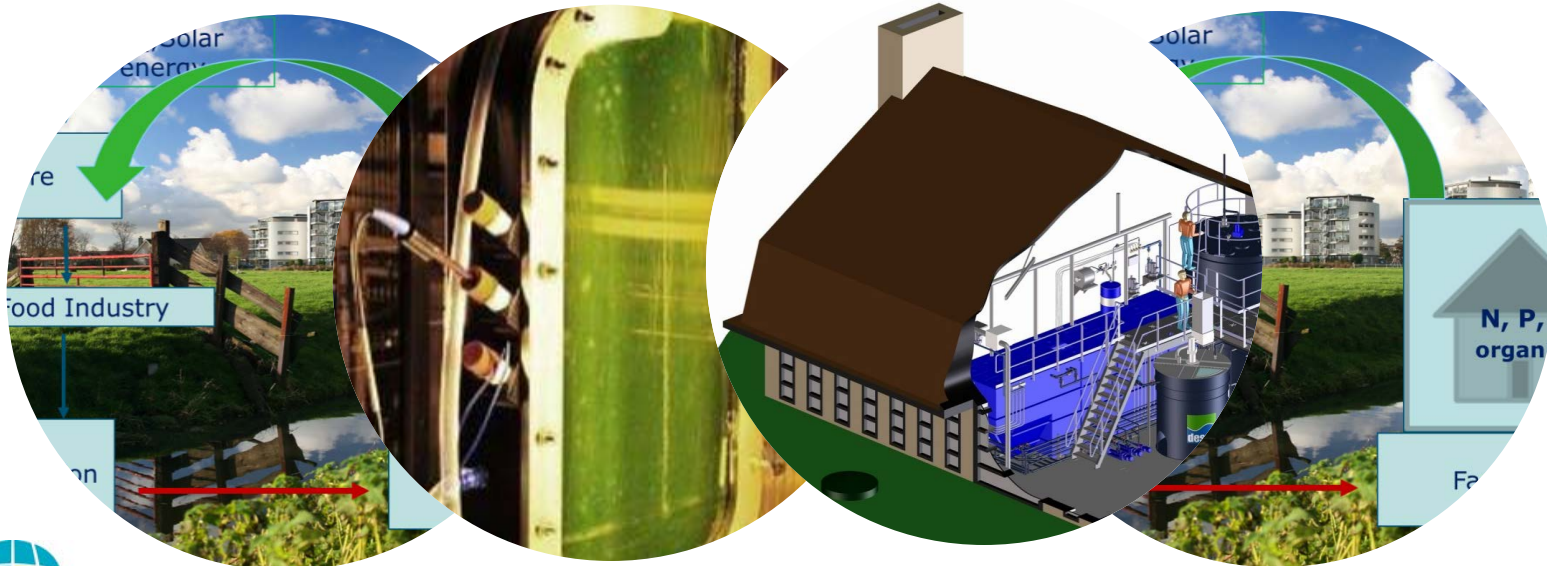
Tervahauta, T., van der Weijden, R. D., Flemming, R. L., Herná'ndez Leal, L., Zeeman, G., Buisman, C. J., 2014. Calcium phosphate granulation in anaerobic treatment of black water: A new approach to phosphorus recovery. *Water Research* 48, 632–642.

Future



Much higher BW concentration

Very low flush toilets ($\leq 1\text{lp}^{-1}\text{d}^{-1}$)



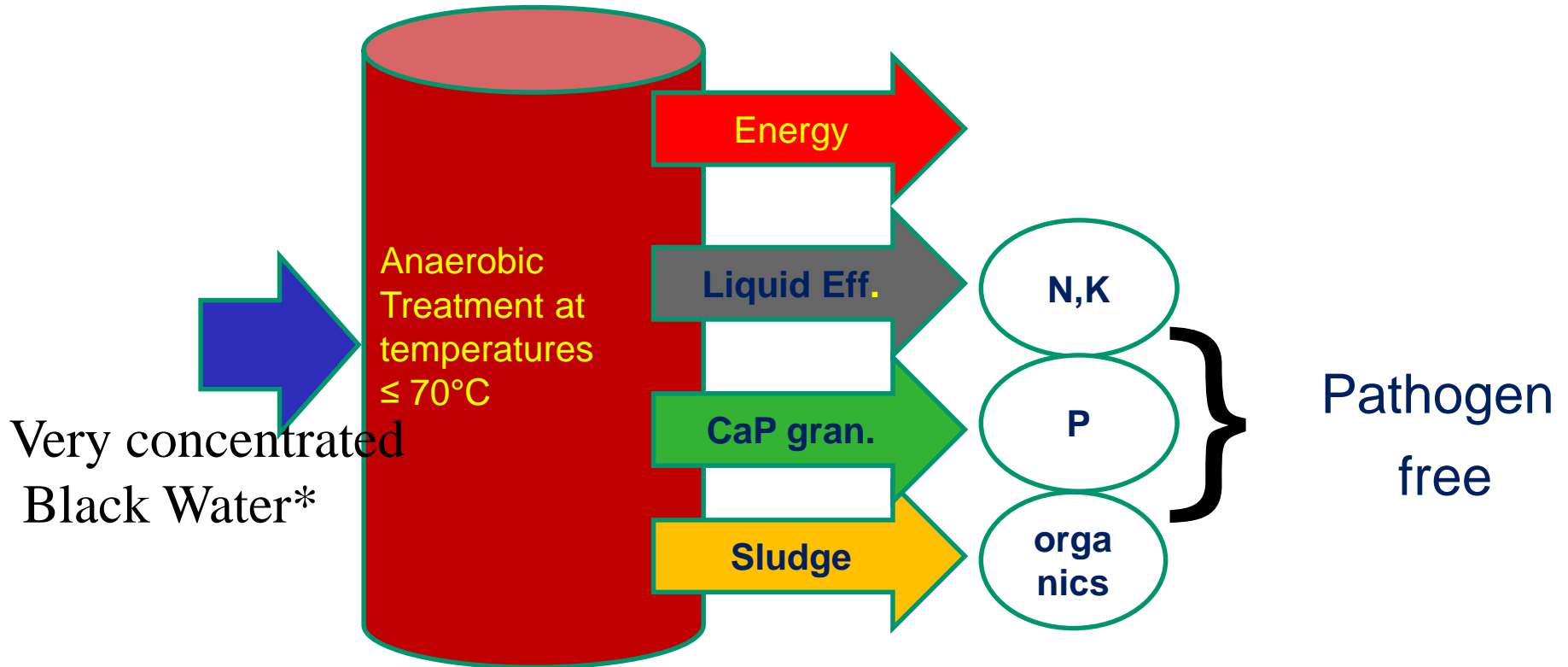
(Vacuum) toilet



Maximum 1 liter per person **per day**



One step treatment of BW

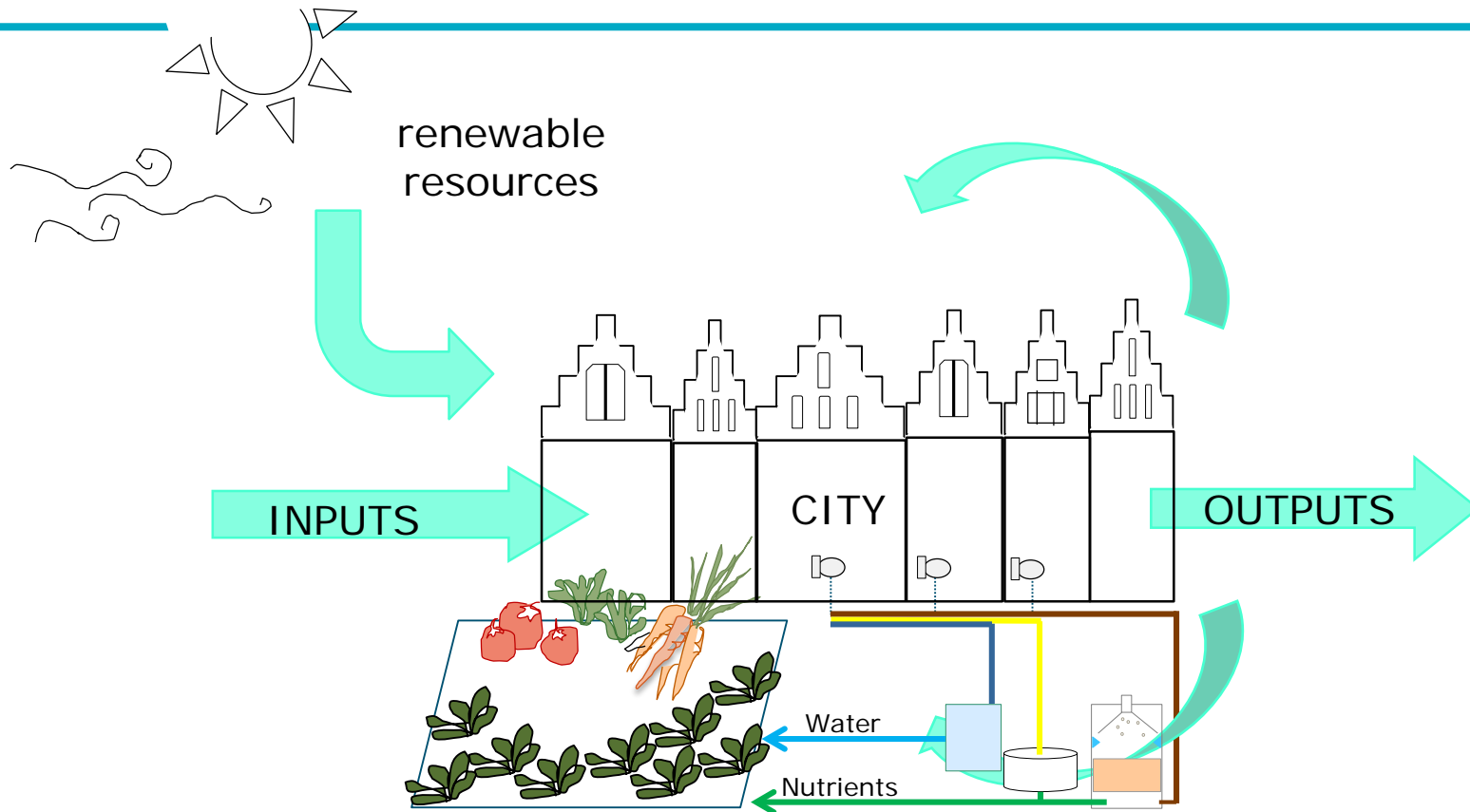


*Collected with **improved** vacuum toilets



WAGENINGEN UR
For quality of life

Urban Agriculture & New Sanitation



Website: www.wageningenur.nl/ete; rosanne.wielemaker@wur.nl

Urban Agriculture Typologies

- Ground-based



- Rooftop

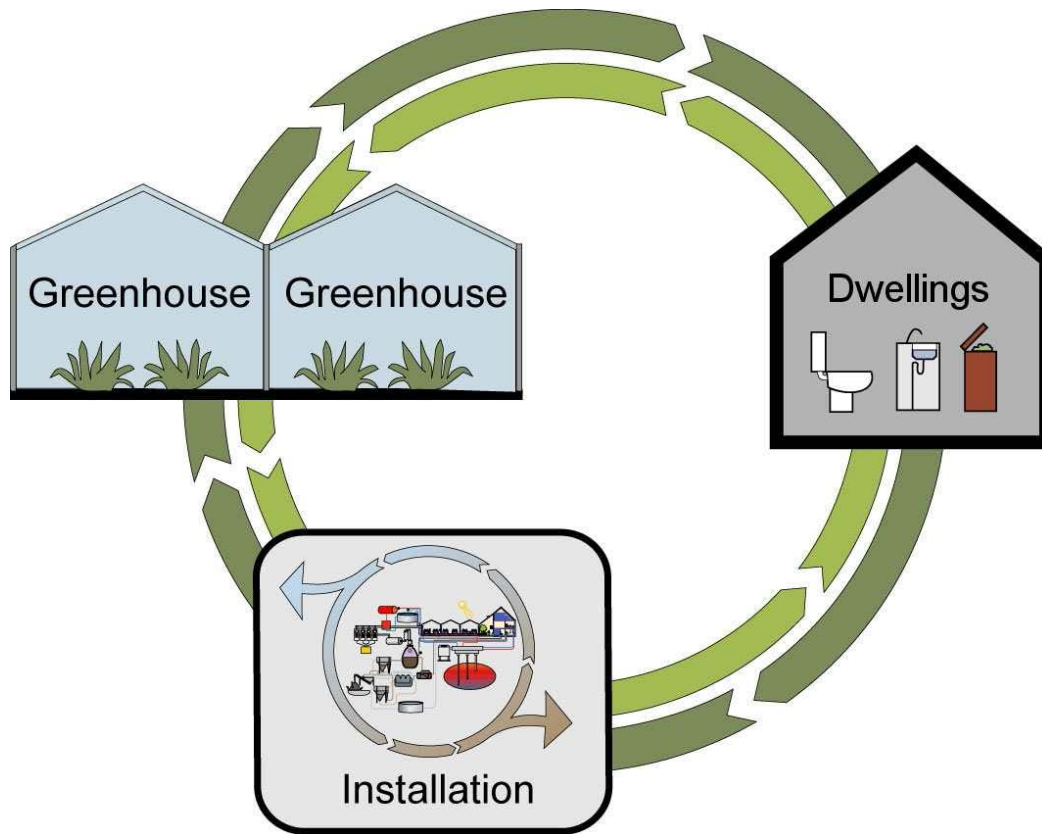


(De DakAkker, 2014)

rosanne.wielemaker@wur.nl

Greenhouse Village

Mels *et al*, (2007); www.zonneterp.nl



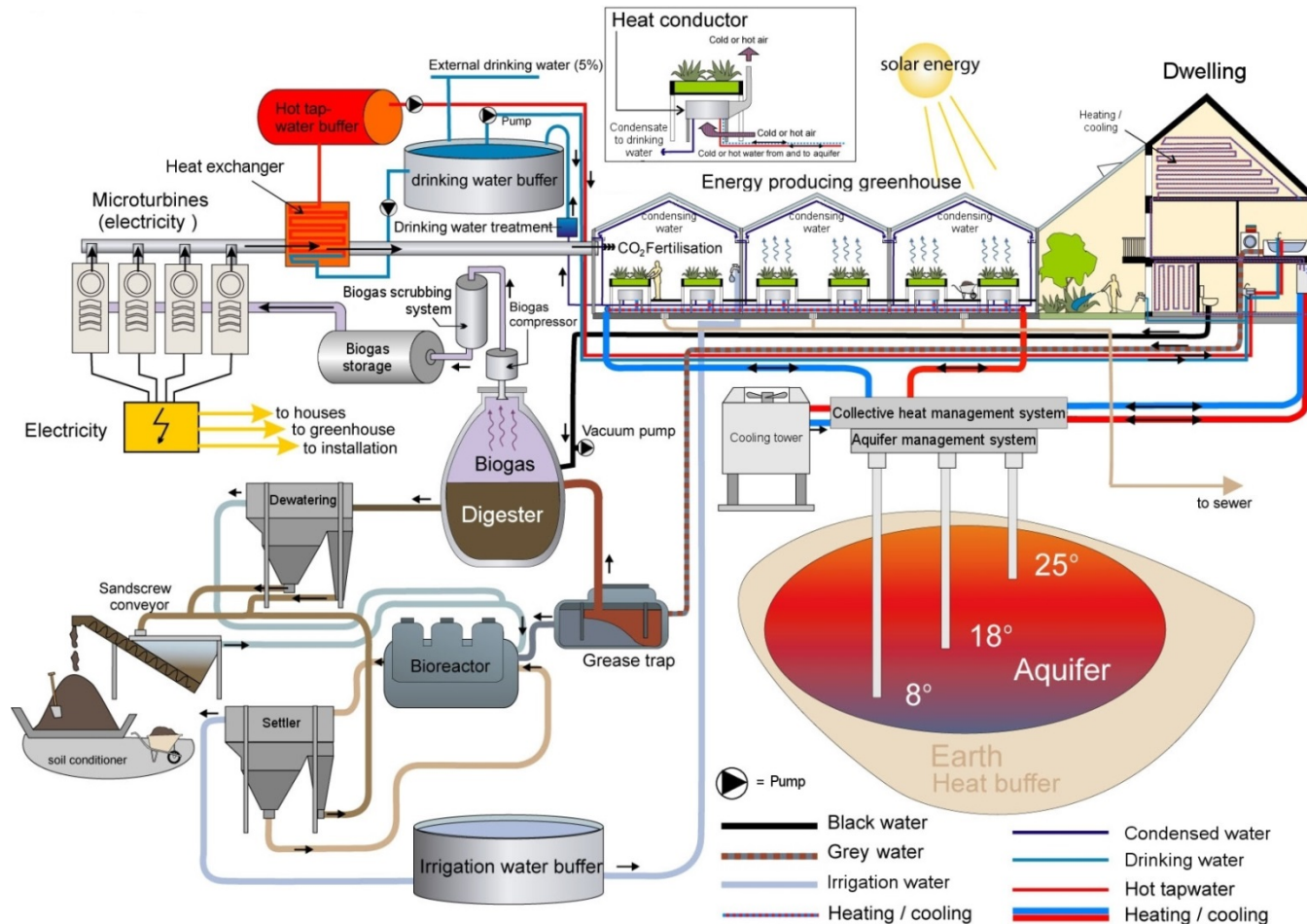
Exchange of resources

Closed resource cycles

- Integration of functions
- Implementation of technologies

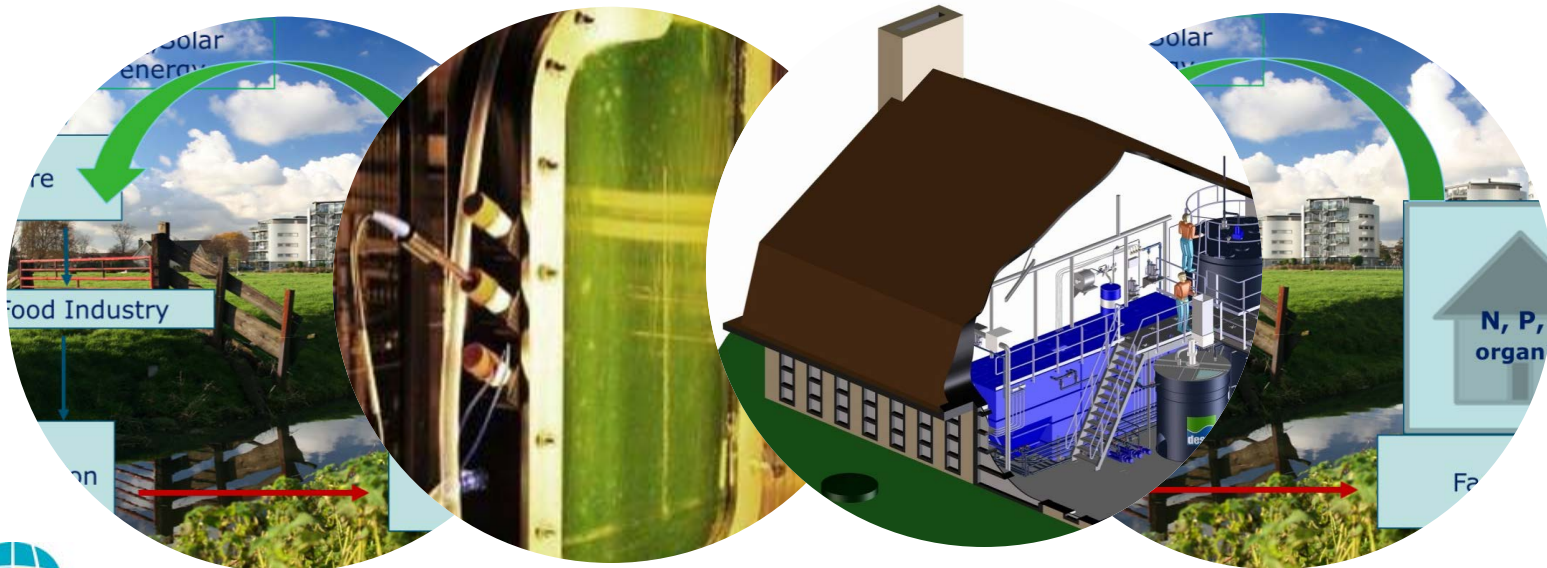
Greenhouse Village

Mels *et al*, (2007); www.zonneterp.nl



Costs;

based on monitoring results Waterschoon



Comparison 'New' and 'conventional' sanitation

'New sanitation' at 1200 p.e. ca. 11 % more expensive than conventional at 100.000 p.e

Incl. price volatility calculation & uncertainty range:

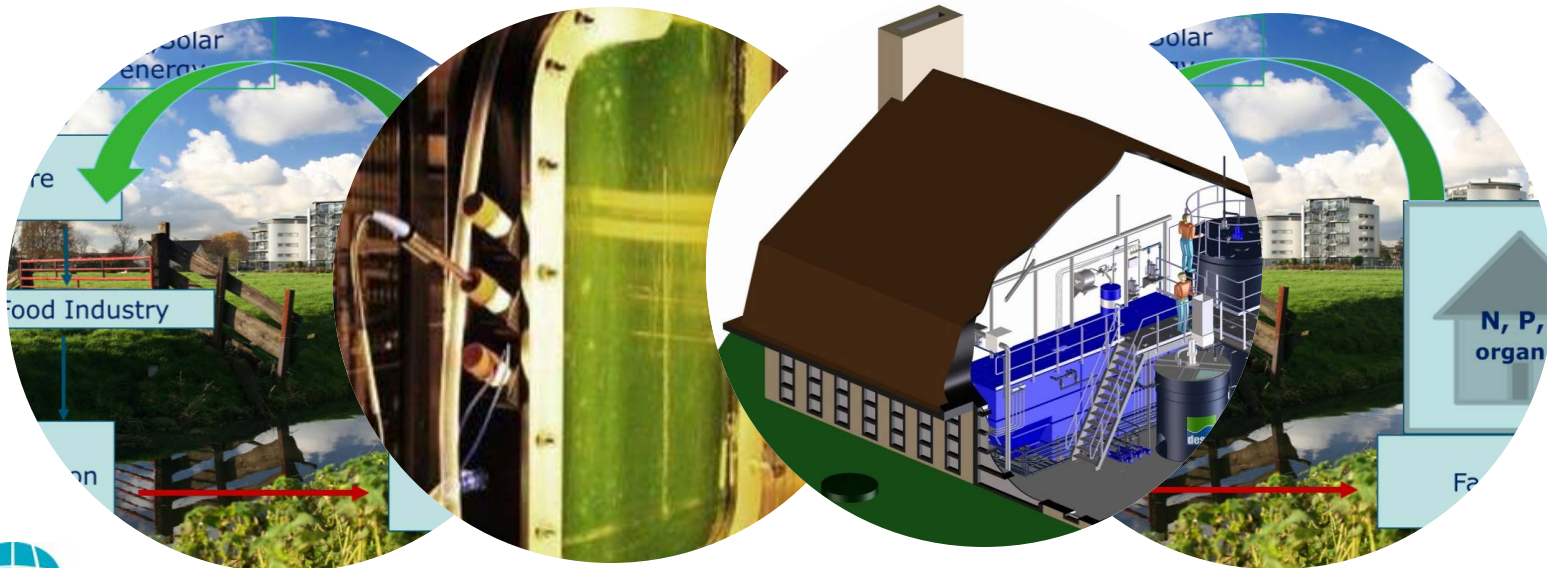
At a scale between 1.000 en 1.500 inhabitants, 'New sanitation' has similar costs as compared to 'conventional sanitation' (100.000 p.e.)

*de Graaf, R. and A. J. van Hell (2014). New Sanitation Noorderhoek, Sneek. P. Hermans. Amersfoort, STOWA (Dutch Foundation for Applied Water Research): 304



Conclusions

4 'New Sanitation' applications in The Netherlands & Several in preparation also elsewhere in Europe and Canada; Improved concepts under development. Ready for further application!!



Thank you Håkan !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



Source separation; the future for efficient resource recovery

Questions?

Grietje Zeeman

