

German-African Partnership for Water and Sanitation - GAPWAS

ASK THE EXPERTS vol. 6

# Valorising the end-products of domestic and industrial wastewater treatment

25.04.2023

## Wastewater: A valuable resource



African Water and  
Sanitation Association

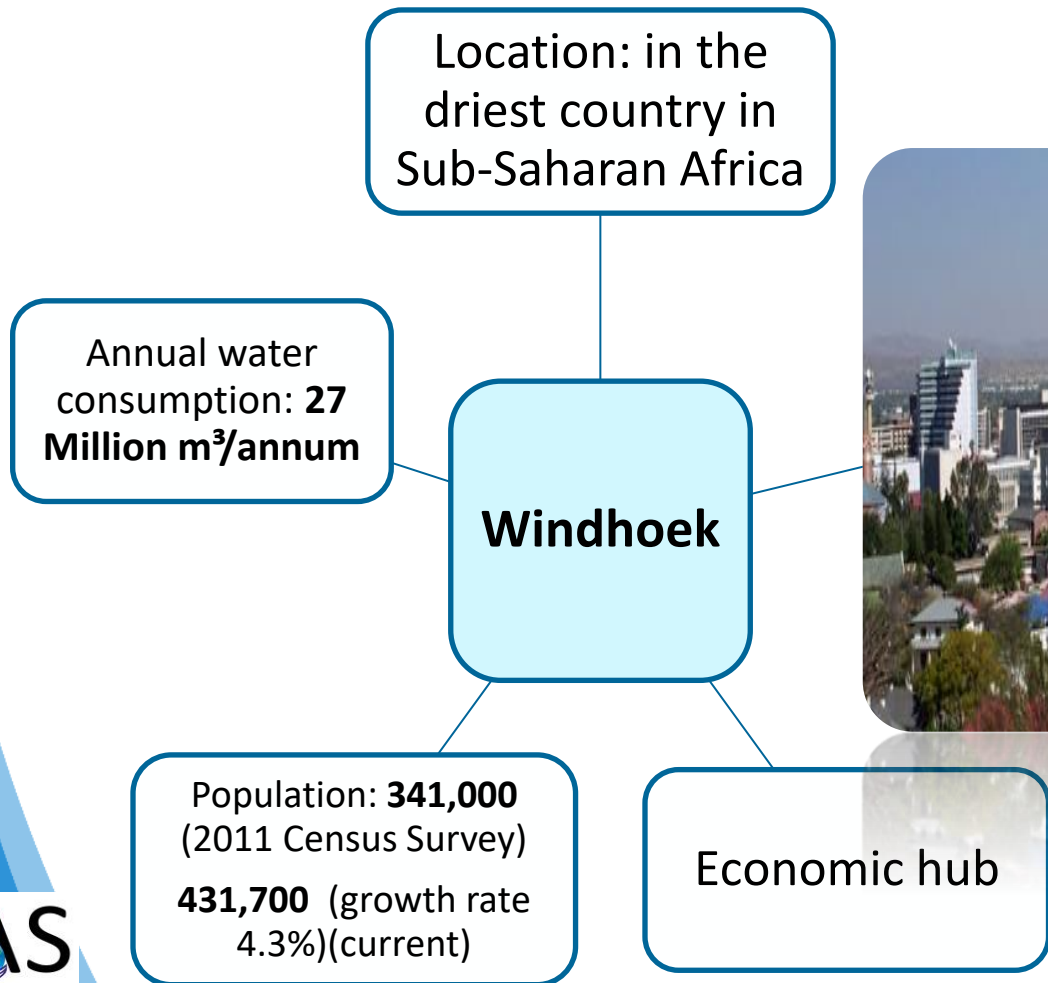
Association Africaine de  
l'Eau et de l'Assainissement



German Water  
Partnership



**Every Drop Counts**



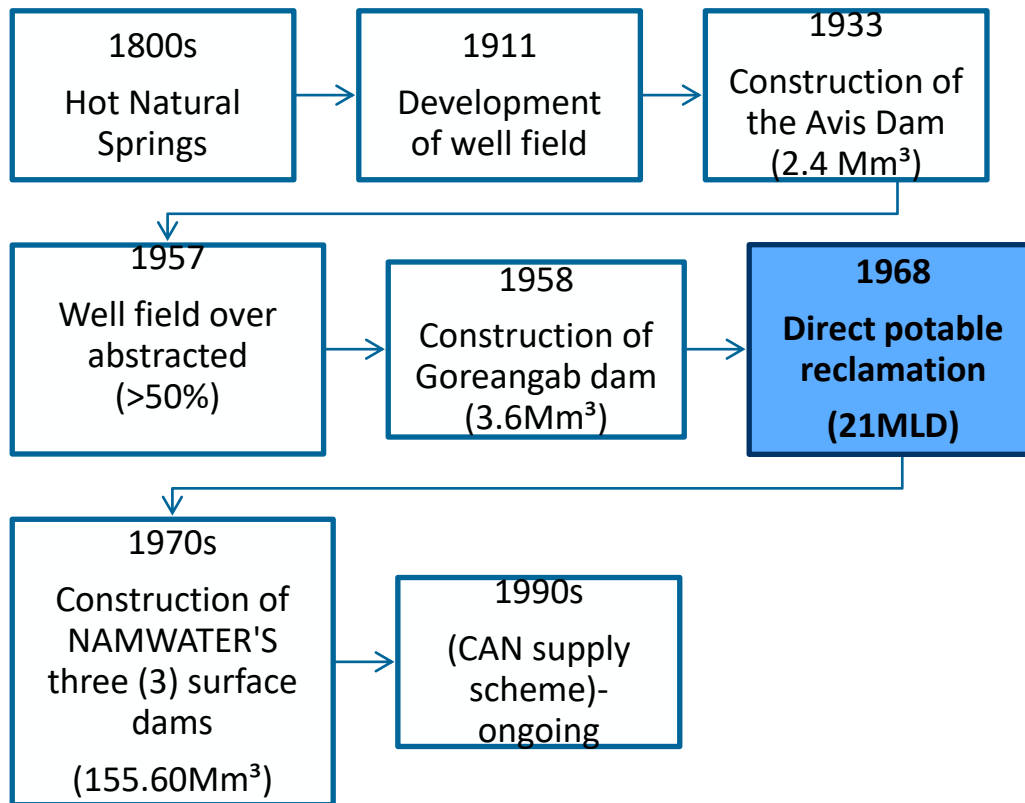
## Water Security Uncertainty

- High population growth rates increasing the water demand
- Repeated Irregular rainfall patterns
- Annual rainfall: 300-400mm
- Annual Evaporation: 3000-3500mm
- Regular droughts
- Ephemeral rivers are fully harnessed
- Perennial sources are located too far away
- Perennial rivers are national borders
- Potable water sources within close proximity have been fully exploited



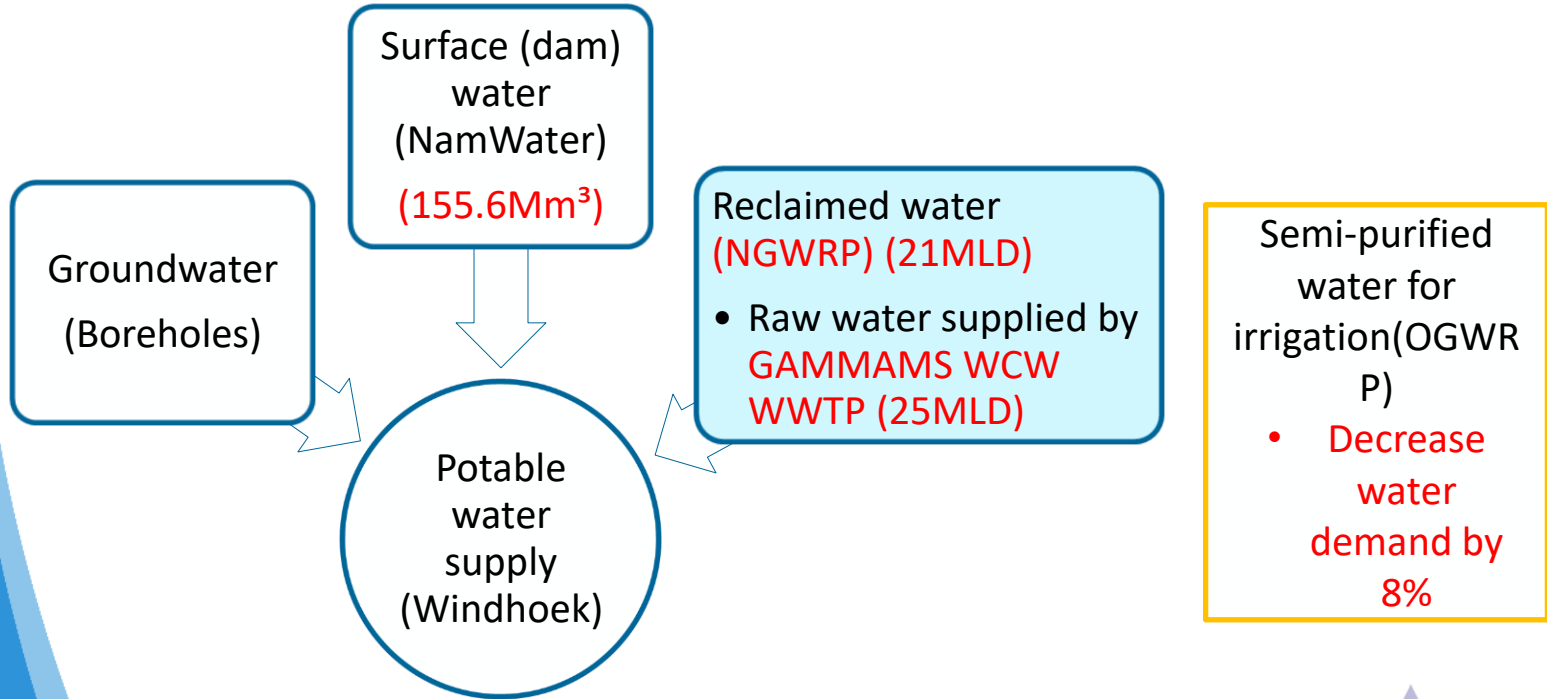
**Every Drop Counts**

## Windhoek: Timeline of the potable water supply scheme

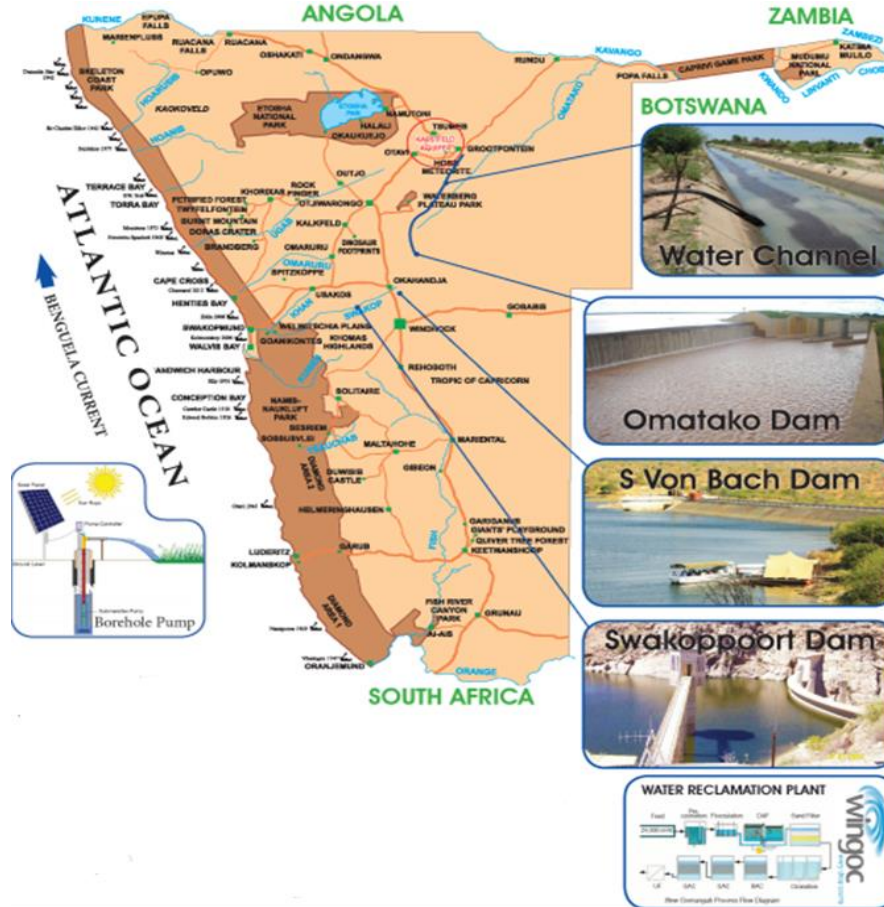


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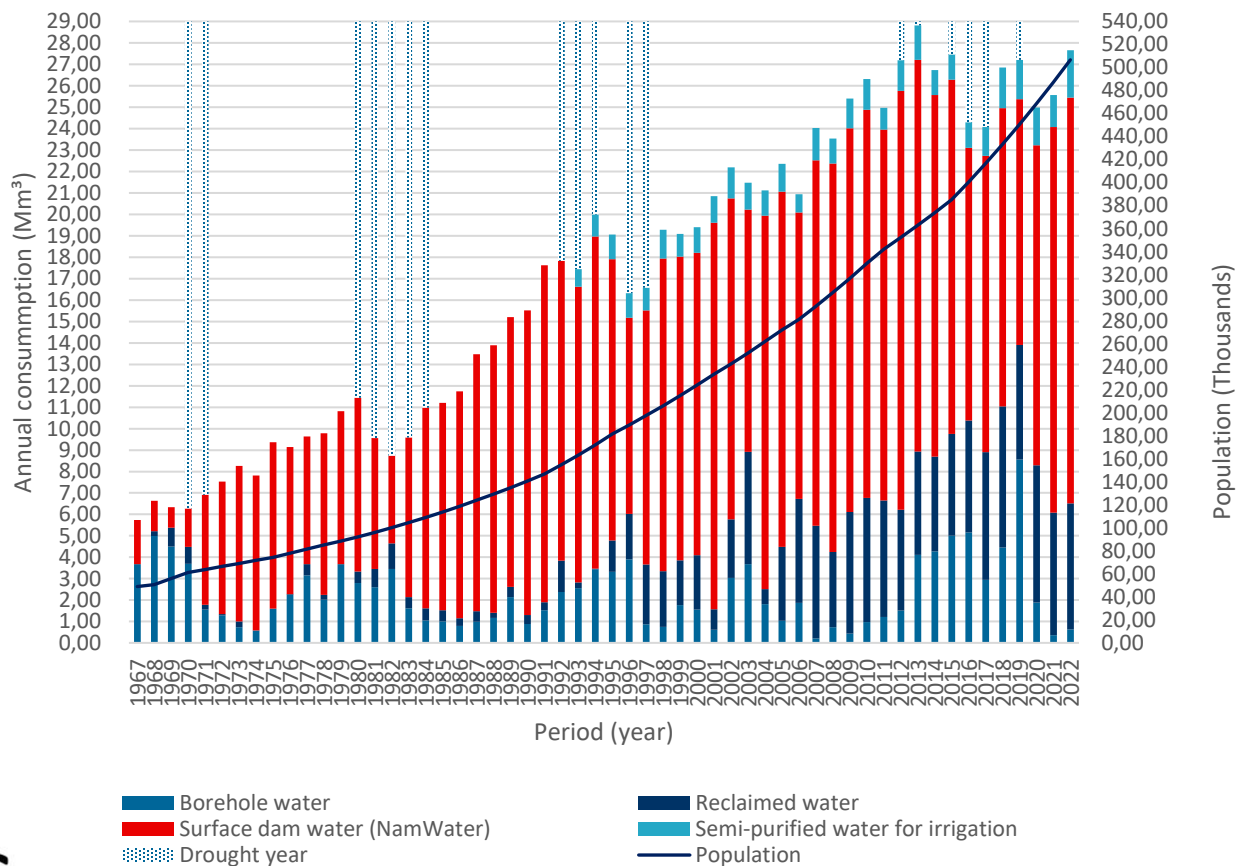
# Windhoek: Current potable water supply scheme



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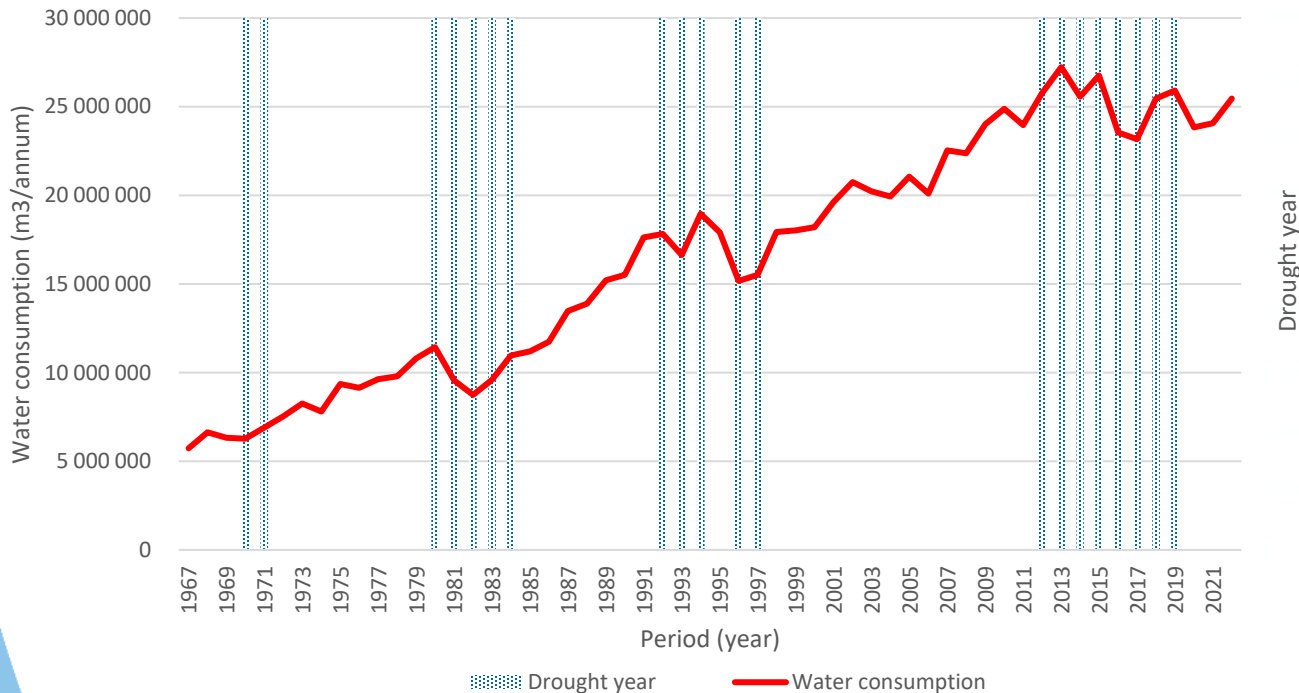


# Water demand/consumption by source





# Water demand/Consumption



Every Drop Counts

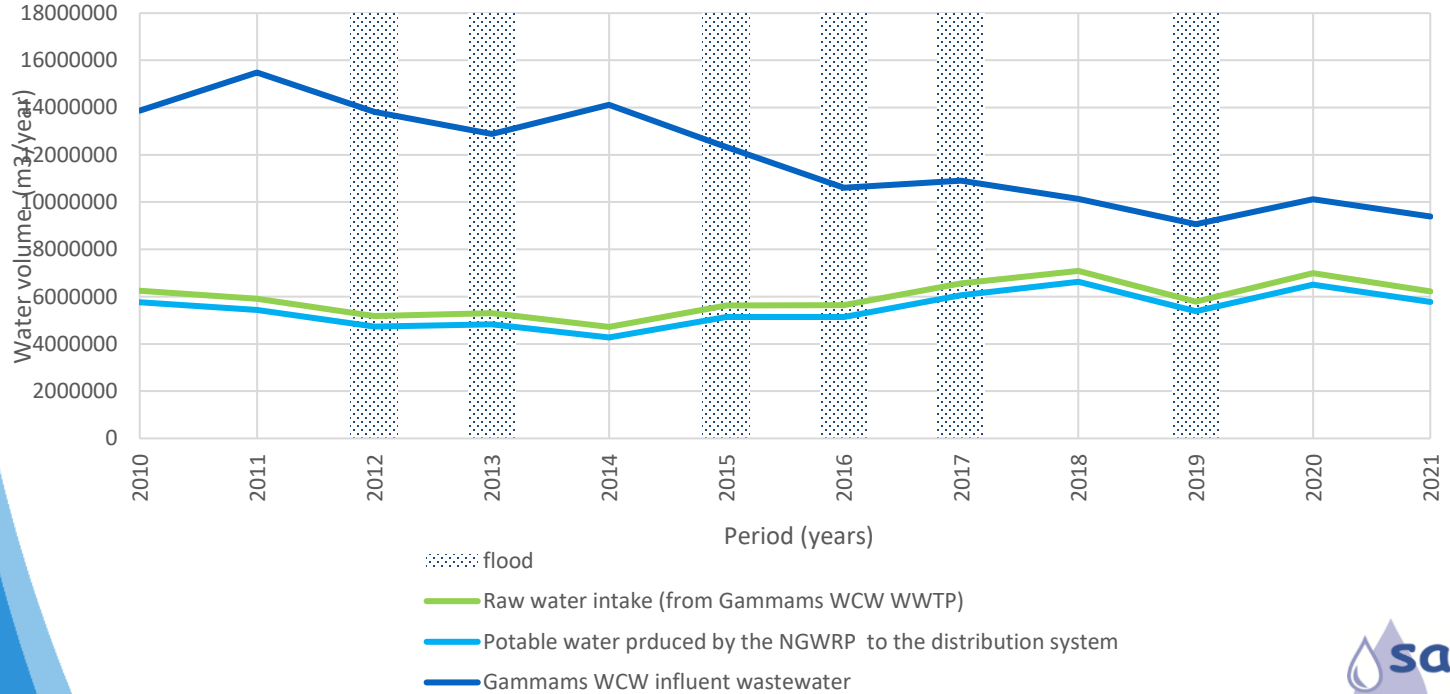


**Every Drop Counts**

# Gammams WCW WWTP

- An activate sludge/trickling filter plant
- Commissioned in 1963
- Capacity: 25MLD
- Treatment of domestic sewage
- The biggest WWTP in Windhoek/Namibia
- The effluent serves as raw water used to feed a DPR plant

# Gammams WCW WWTP influent volume vs Raw and product water of NGWRP



**Every Drop Counts**

# The way forward: water security

Water reuse is well known as the main alternative to reduce water demand/consumption (Abdel-shafy, & Mansour, 2020).

- Increasing of the reuse potential
- DPR2 project was identified as one of the medium-term interventions
- Additional upgrades are required at Gammams and Otjomuise WCW WWTP

# Thank you for your attention!

## Any Question?

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Process Engineer

City of Windhoek

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*The Gateway to Endless Opportunities*



African Water and  
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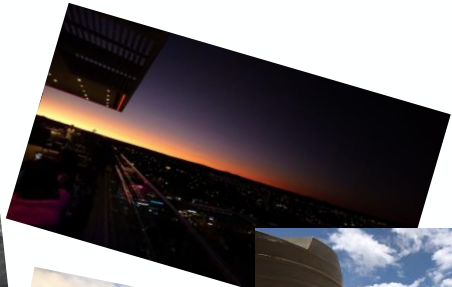
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MORE THAN  
8,000 KM  
**DISTANCE ...**



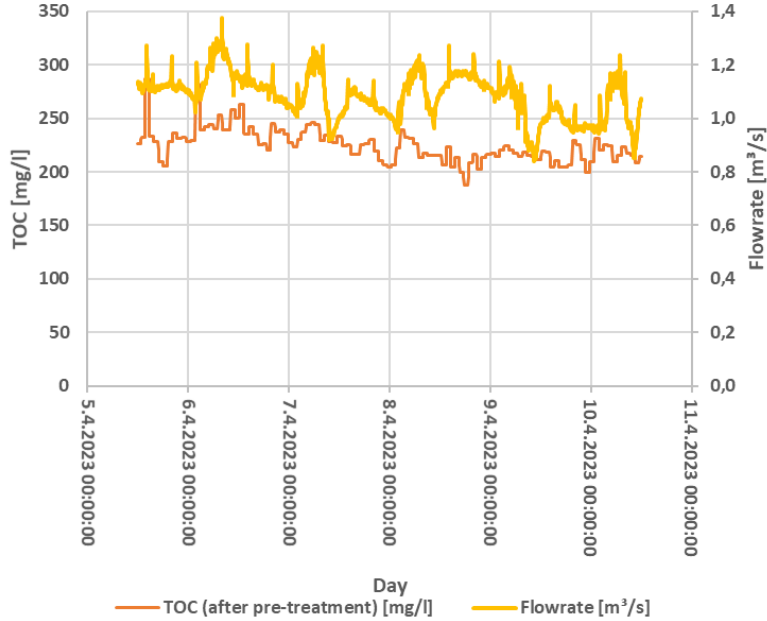
... BUT A LOT OF  
**SIMILARITIES!**



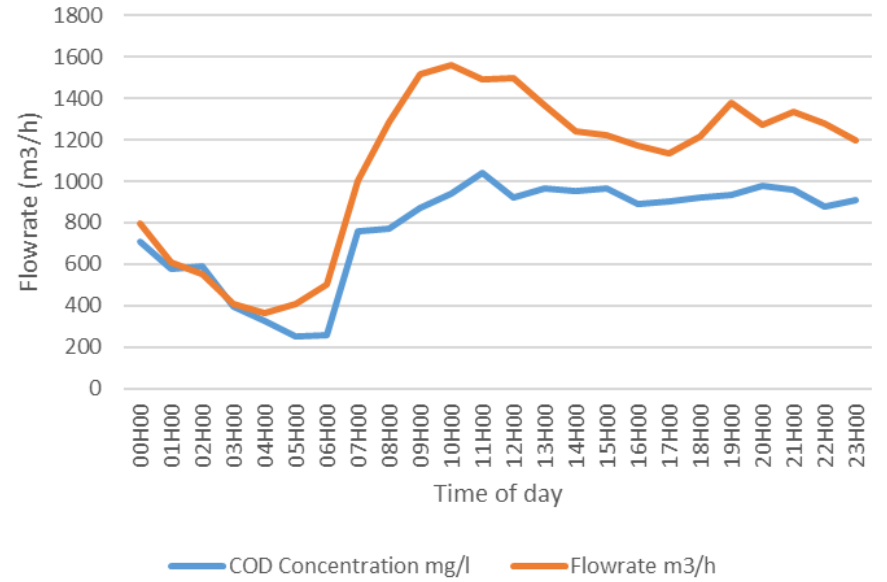


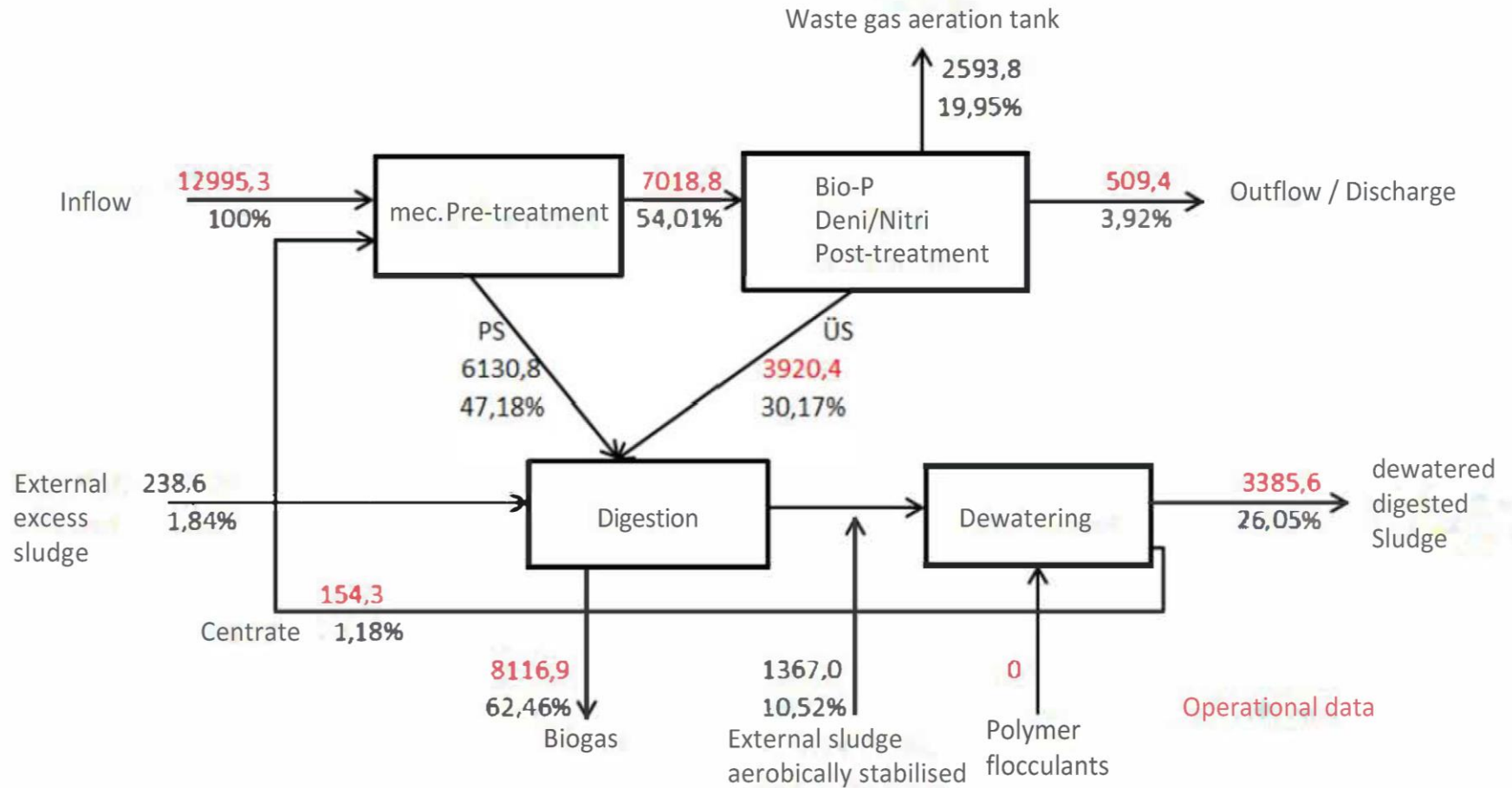


Online variations in influent flowrate TOC  
WWTP Seehausen



Hourly variations in influent flowrate COD-  
Gammams-25 October 2022







## SPECIAL TASKS WINDHOEK

- Preparedness for rainfall events:
  - Use of buffer tanks to retain and temporarily store the stormwater to relief the wastewater treatment plants from extreme hydraulic overloads
  - Incorporate the Namibia meteorological Services for better preparedness
- Implementation of a better repair and maintenance management plan
- Setting up of a sewer training facility
- Awareness: education of the public (e. g. pre-school kids)
- General benchmarking (staffing structures)
- Increase the direct portable reclamation capacity



## SIMILAR TASKS

Year 2020	WWTP Bremen-Seehausen	WWTP Gammams Watercare works	WWTP Bremen-Farge
Start of operation	1966	1963	1973
Inflow COD [ppm]	903	980	893
Inflow [m <sup>3</sup> /d]	118,645	26,000	15,595
Industrial sewage [%]	35	<10	<10
Effluent COD [ppm]	50	41	30
COD removal [%]	94.2	95.8	96.4

WWTP = Waste Water Treatment Plant



## SPECIAL TASKS BREMEN

- Climate change adaption within the city of Bremen is needed in future to manage heavy rainfall events or extreme urban heat island effects. Thus, establishing a sponge city by decoupling of large sealed areas or roof greening, for instance.  
[www.klimaanpassung.bremen.de](http://www.klimaanpassung.bremen.de)
- Climate change will have a negative impact on the waterbodies of Bremen. Hence, the release of treated wastewater into the river Weser may have to be reconsidered.
- Possible options for the future:
  - Use of treated wastewater for industrial purposes (further treatment needed)
  - Groundwater recharge with treated wastewater
  - Producing drinking water from wastewater through establishing new treatment steps
- Currently, we are looking into further treatment processes to achieve higher WWTP effluent qualities (i.e. removal of micropollutants).



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The way of WWTP Bremen-Seehausen to an energy neutral plant



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1 WWTP Farge



4 Pressure Pipe Findorff



2 Control Center Seehausen



5 Stormwater Basin MVA



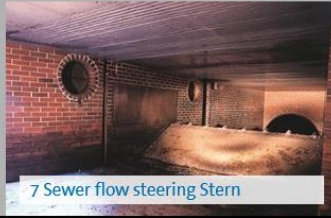
2 WWTP Seehausen



6 Main Pumping Station Findorff



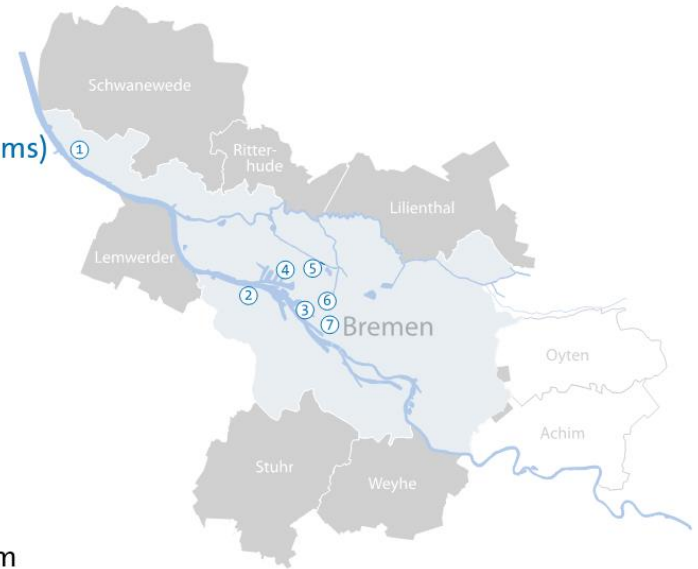
3 Headquarter



7 Sewer flow steering Stern

## Sewer system (Mixed- and separated Systems)

- 2,200 km Sewer
- 130 km pressure pipes
- 200 pumping stations, Stormwater basins
- Storage Volume for Stormwaterevents  
270,000 m<sup>3</sup>
- 230 km Sewer-CCTV-  
Inspection per year
- Sewer information system
- 700 km sewer cleaning per  
year
- Operational sewer  
information system



## Treatment

- WWTP Seehausen  
1,000,000 Inh
- WWTP Farge  
160,000 Inh

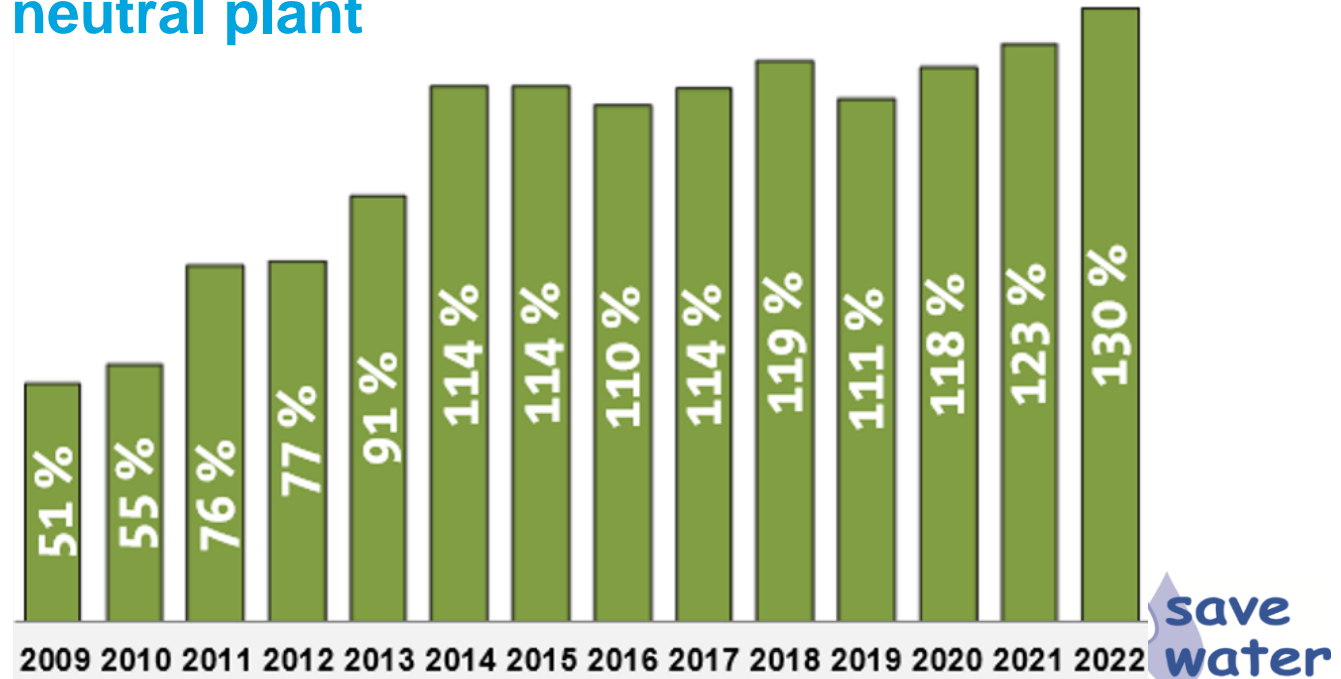


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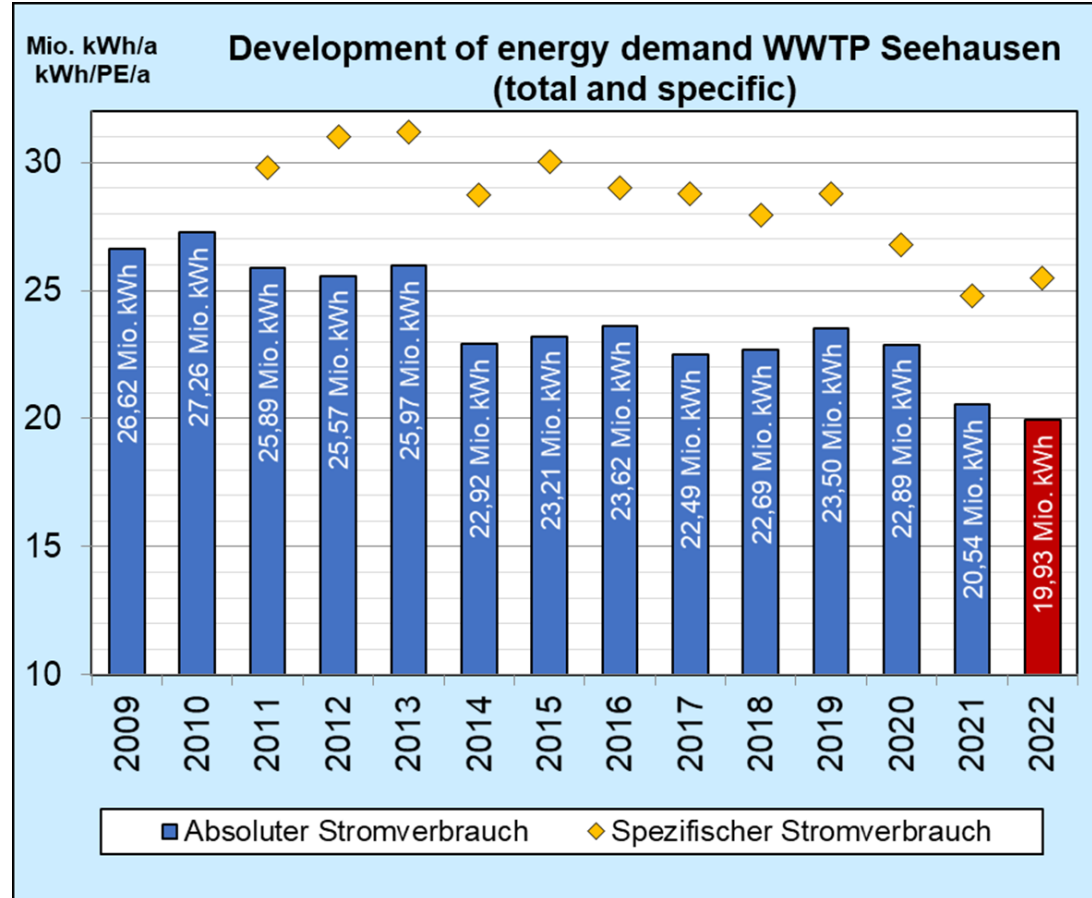


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## The way of WWTP Bremen-Seehausen to an energy neutral plant



Development of energy self-production  
(on site – gas, wind and sun)



# Way to energy neutrality

More efficient in energy-



## Repowering

3 combined heat and power unit (1.4 MW el/unit) and a wind turbine (2 MW). Higher gas production.

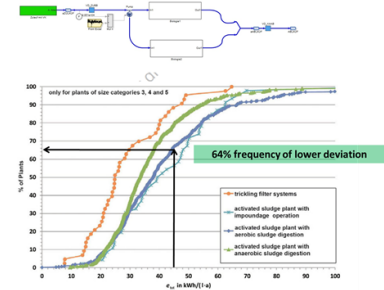
production



## Reinvestment

New (economically viable) aggregates with a lower specific demand (compressors, pumps, ...)

demand (technical)



Figures 1 and 2: Specific total power consumption depending on the cleaning process

## Optimization

Digital twin of WWTP and focus on processes with high demand (aeration).

demand (process)



**Every Drop Counts**



## Set of rules DWA A-216

### What is the DWA Set of Rules?



Technical standards are an important factor in efficaciously and economically protecting the environment and material goods and in promoting quality assurance. The DWA therefore incorporates into its standards the most recent findings on time-tested procedures. The DWA Set of Rules consists of

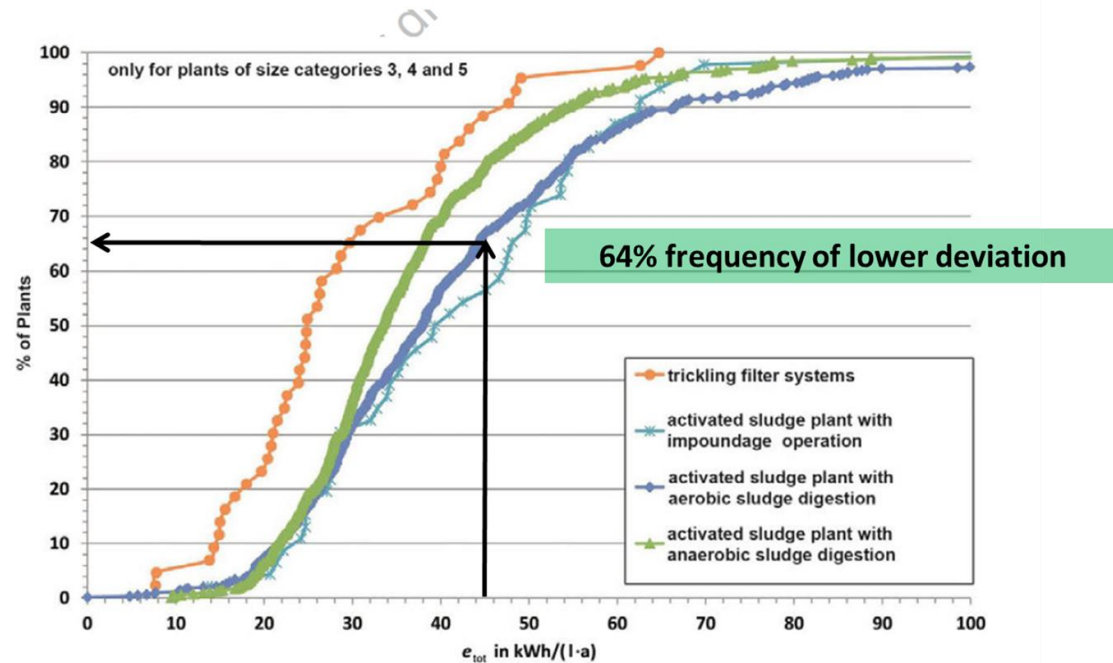
Standards and Guidelines and is prepared by more than 2400 specialists, who are engaged in the association in an honorary capacity and work in more than 340 specialist committees and working groups.

The DWA Set of Rules is viewed in Germany as the general basis for planning, construction and operation of plants in water, wastewater and waste management, as well as in soil conservation. It makes a considerable contribution to keeping the cost of environmental protection at a reasonable level. With this Set of Rules, the associations assume individual responsibility for their specific areas of expertise and unburden the state to a considerable extent: it should be noted that the DIN standards and the rules and standards of the DWA are of equal importance.



Every Drop Counts

# Energy Check

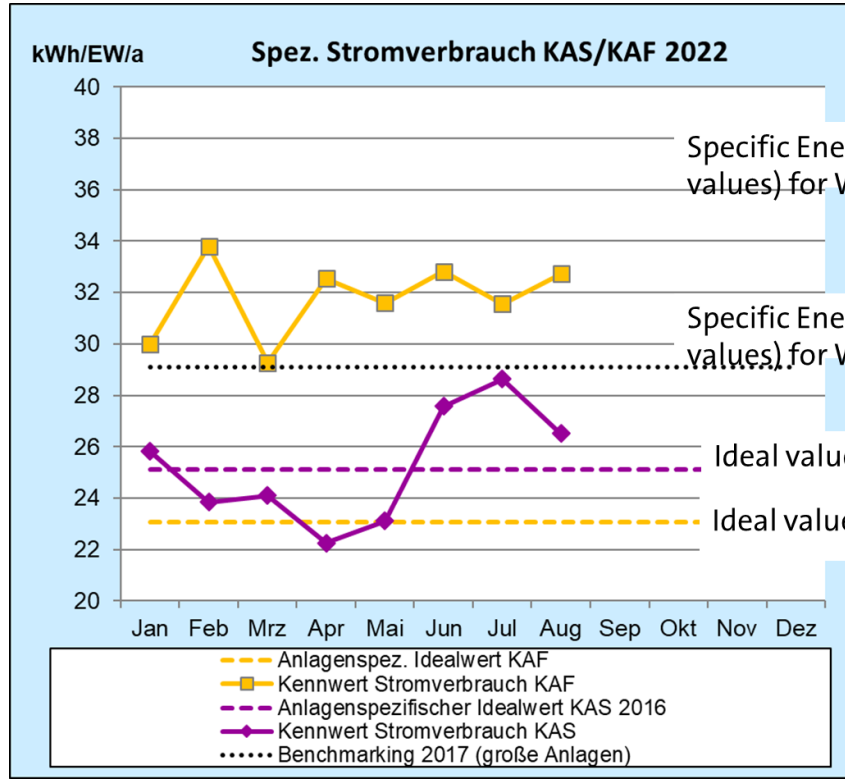


Figures 1 and 2: Specific total power consumption depending on the cleaning process



Every Drop Counts

# Energy Check



Specific Energy demand (based on monthly values) for WWTP Bremen-Farge

Specific Energy demand (based on monthly values) for WWTP Bremen-Seehausen

Ideal value for WWTP Bremen-Seehausen

Ideal value for WWTP Bremen-Farge



**Every Drop Counts**

## Summary

- ▶ We started at a good point because the main aggregates for energy production and demand had to be renewed.
- ▶ Energy neutrality was a main goal of the whole company and not a one-man-show.
- ▶ We reduced the specific demand of aggregates and the process and raised the efficiency of production.



**Every Drop Counts**

# Thank you for your attention!

## Any Question?

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25.04.2023

Pilot project for wastewater treatment and reuse at  
Uhuru Park, Nairobi / Kenya

## Technology Neutral Engineering & Consultancy Company



### Municipal Wastewater treatment plants

Range 50 – 500 000 PE and Secondary waste handling



### Industrial Wastewater treatment plants

Oil and Gas; Chemical; Food & Agriculture



### Raw and Process water treatment plants

Drinking water; Process water Utility water



### New Technology development

Biological carbon treatment; Nitrogen removal; Phosphorous removal



Since 1997

Tartu, Estonia

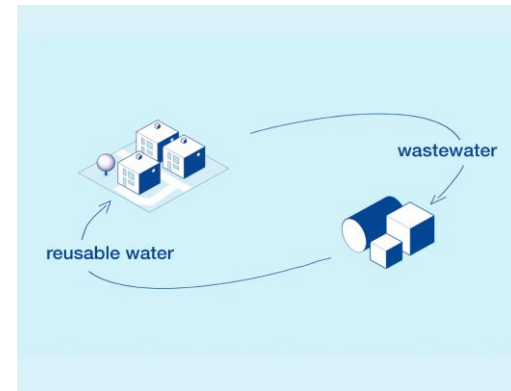
12 employees

Water Drop Counts

# SPACEDRIP

SPACEDRIP develops and manufactures automated wastewater treatment and reuse systems

- Wastewater & greywater reuse for non potable and potable application
- Treatment and reuse systems for 25-2000 people
- Provides systems to water companies, real estate developers and defense sector
- 40 systems commissioned by the end of 2023
- Estonian company founded in 2020 with 15 people in team





# Pilot project for wastewater treatment and reuse at Uhuru Park Nairobi



## Project

Project funded by The Estonian Environmental Investment Centre (EIC) and the Ministry of the Environment



Location: Uhuru Park, Nairobi, Kenya

Time (year): 2023

## Challenges

### President William Ruto:

*"Government has resolved to not only reclaim Nairobi's reputation as Africa's green city but also live up to its ancestral identity as the river of cool and fresh water."*

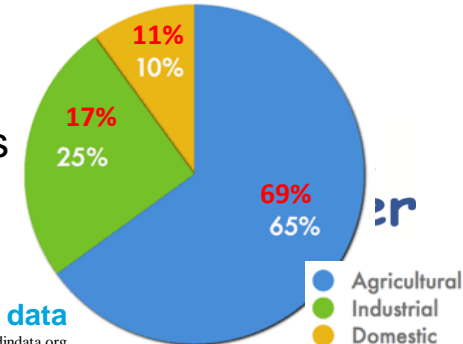
22-02-2023



Nairobi City Water production is approximately 500 000 m<sup>3</sup> per day. However, 800 000 m<sup>3</sup> of water per day is needed to meet the existing demand.

Clean drinking water is currently wasted for flushing toilets, irrigation etc. for which technically safe recycled water could be used.

Water reuse systems can save more than 50% of water usage.



1992 / 2017 data  
ourworldindata.org

## Solution deployed

- Treatment of up to 50m<sup>3</sup>/d
- Fitted into a 20ft. container
- Automated system with sensors
- Live overview with software
- Water reuse for park irrigation
- Average energy use of 80 kWh/day



## Solution deployed

Sedimentation tank

Nitrogen removal

Membrane bioreactor with microfiltration membranes and sensors

Technical chamber with water reservoirs, pumps, blowers and automation



Save water

Every Drop Counts

## Solution deployed

### WWTP inflow = stormwater drain

incl. septic tank overflow and industrial discharge



### Sprinklers in the park

Treated effluent used for irrigation

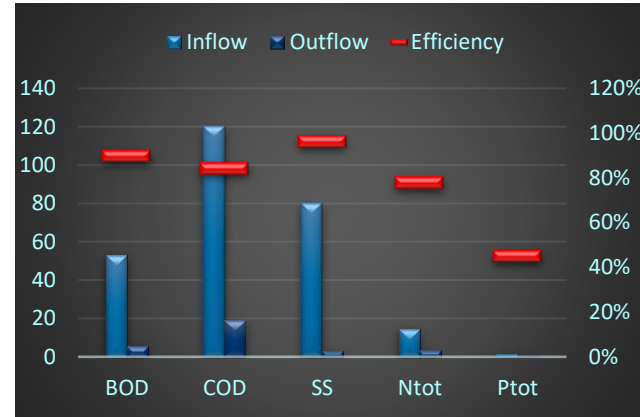


# Results obtained

## Comissioning of the system



## Input and output



Up to 25% of Uhuru Park irrigation water is now taken from treated wastewater (= “valorisation”)

Proof of compact automated plug and play technology

## Conclusions

Technical water for toilet flushing, irrigation and other places could be used instead of clean drinking water

Treatment systems that are compact, fit in the small areas and allows to use the existing infrastructure

Operation of the system should be automated to cut maintenance and energy costs. Maintenance planning based on software data avoids system breakdowns



# Thank you for your attention!

## Any Questions?

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Process Engineer

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PROCESSEUR D'EAU

**Joonatan Oras**

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**SPACEDRIP**



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**Valorising the end-products of domestic and industrial  
wastewater treatment**

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**Replication potential from Kenyan perspective**



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## Ruji Africa Limited

... is a privately owned Kenyan Company specializing in Water and Sanitation engineering and Construction

**Vision** to be the Market leader in providing sustainable cost effective, innovative Water and Sanitation solutions maintaining highest standards.

**Adopts** strategies and practices that aim to meet the needs of today's society without compromising future human and natural resources.

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## Water and Wastewater Situation in Nairobi



Nairobi has an estimated population of about 5M people (city proper), the metropolitan area 10.8 M (projected population for 2022).

Current water production is 500 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day against a demand of 800 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day

Sewerage coverage is only about 50%.

The City encounters great challenges in collecting wastewater and faecal sludge. Sanitation facilities and sewage disposal points are inadequate. The rural-urban migration leading to accelerated population growth exacerbates the challenge.

Rivers are highly polluted by direct discharge of wastewater from non-sewered industries, households, and many other institutions.

Current wastewater treatment systems are stabilization ponds and aerated lagoons coupled with constructed wetlands as well as conventional treatment systems.

Stabilisation ponds require large areas which are hardly available. **Every Drop Counts**

# River pollution in informal settlements



## Initiative and leadership on highest political level

Kenyan and Estonian Presidents agreed on the pilot during meeting. Initiative embraced by President William Ruto 2022 for Uhuru Park's ongoing rehabilitation, supported by 'Nairobi Metropolitan Services' (under the Executive Office of the President).

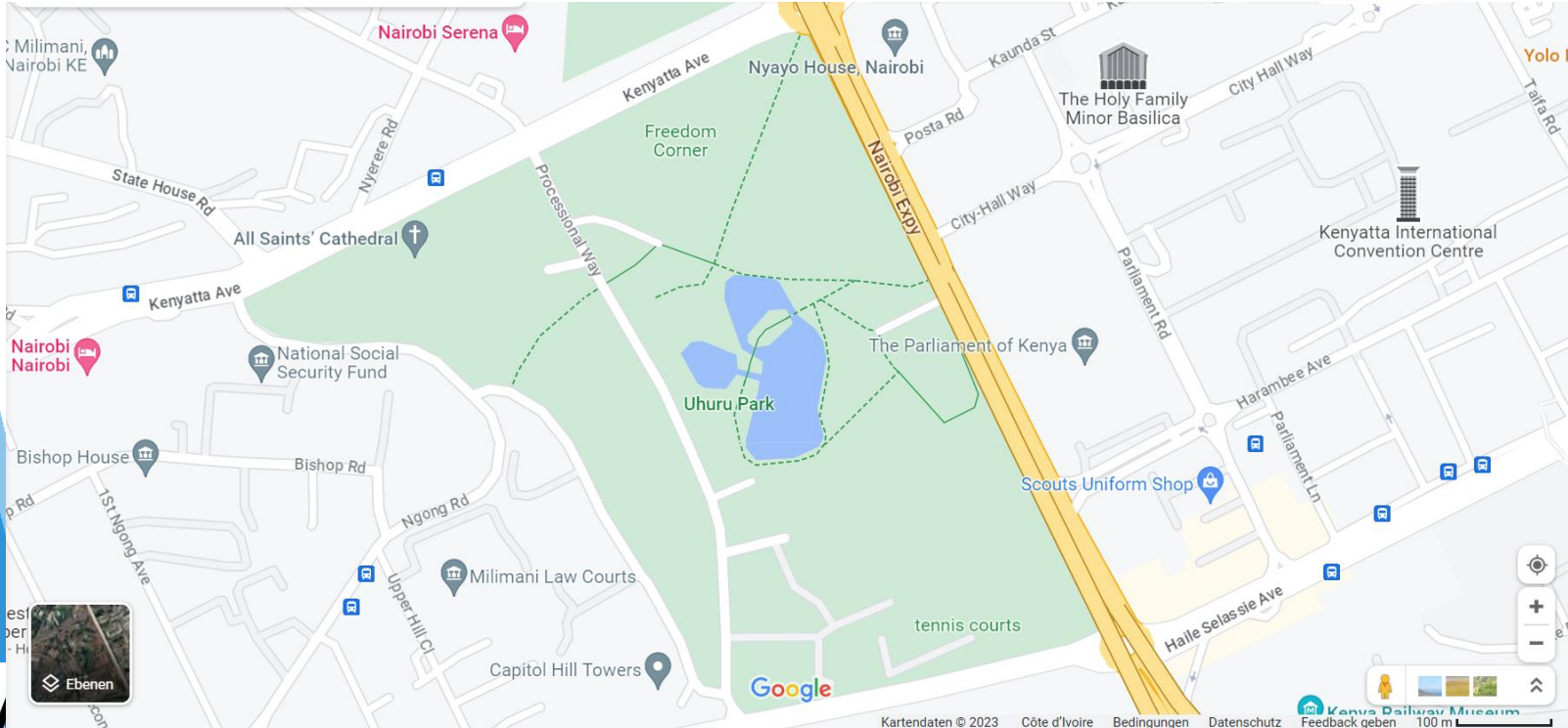
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Environmental Impact Assessment – permit granted by Nairobi County Govt. based on planned system performance.



# Uhuru Park, Nairobi, Kenya



# Uhuru Park, Nairobi, Kenya



# Benefits of the water reuse system



1. Small footprint – space availability no longer an issue
2. Treatment efficiency – no more pathogenic pollution and eutrophication
3. Inbuilt reuse capability – double value:
  - Valorising the treated effluent for flushing, irrigation, process water
  - reducing pressure on drinking water production (>50% savings!)

This technology can be implemented wherever there is no municipal sewer:

- Tourism and hospitality Industry
- Informal settlements
- Urban commercial and residential buildings
- Institutions
- Food processing and non-food industries



**Every Drop Counts**



## Way forward



Electricity demand is an issue – but can be addressed:

- Technically – by foreseeing control system autonomy by solar + battery
- Financially – saving bulk sewers = saving heavy cost and traffic chaos

The regulator is considering the development of bylaws requiring:

- Tourism and hospitality Industry
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beyond a specific discharge quantity & quality and by a specific time to comply with treatment & reuse schemes (*...valorising the end-products!*)



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## Any Question?

**Stephen Githinji**

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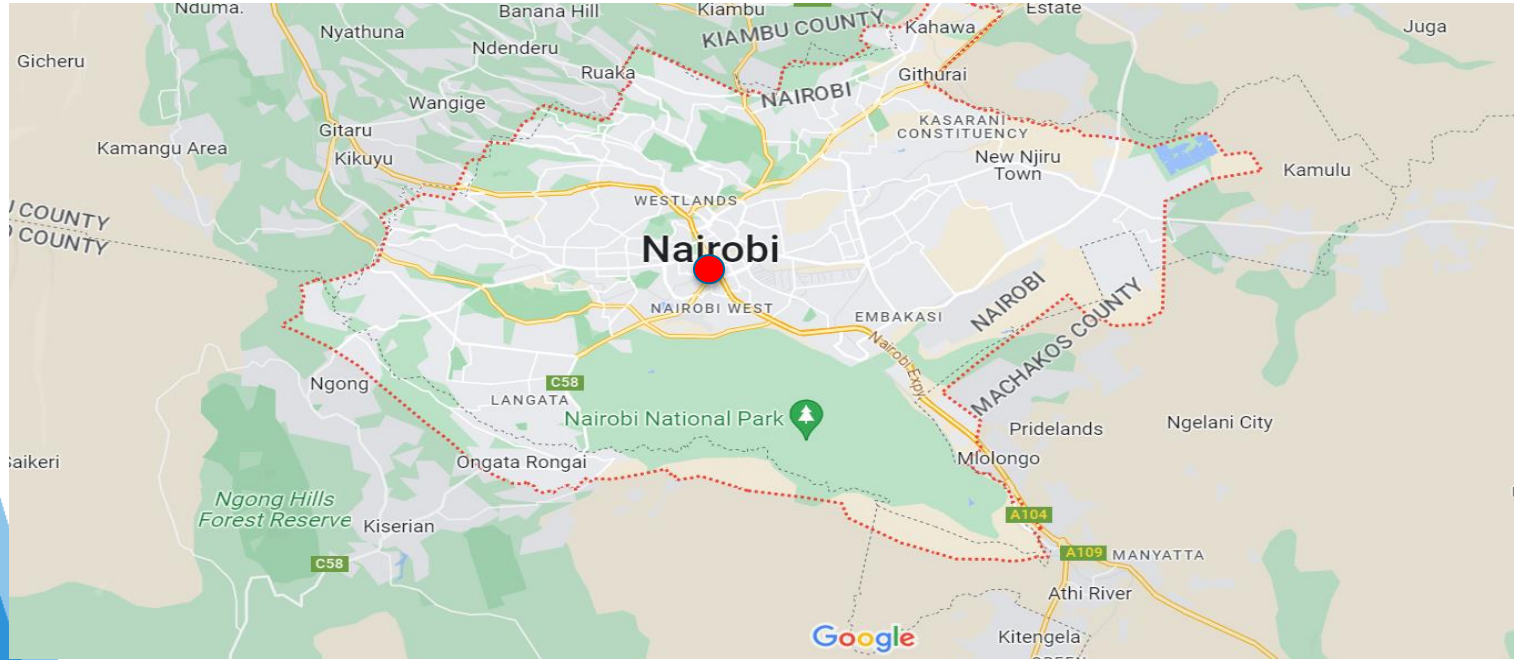
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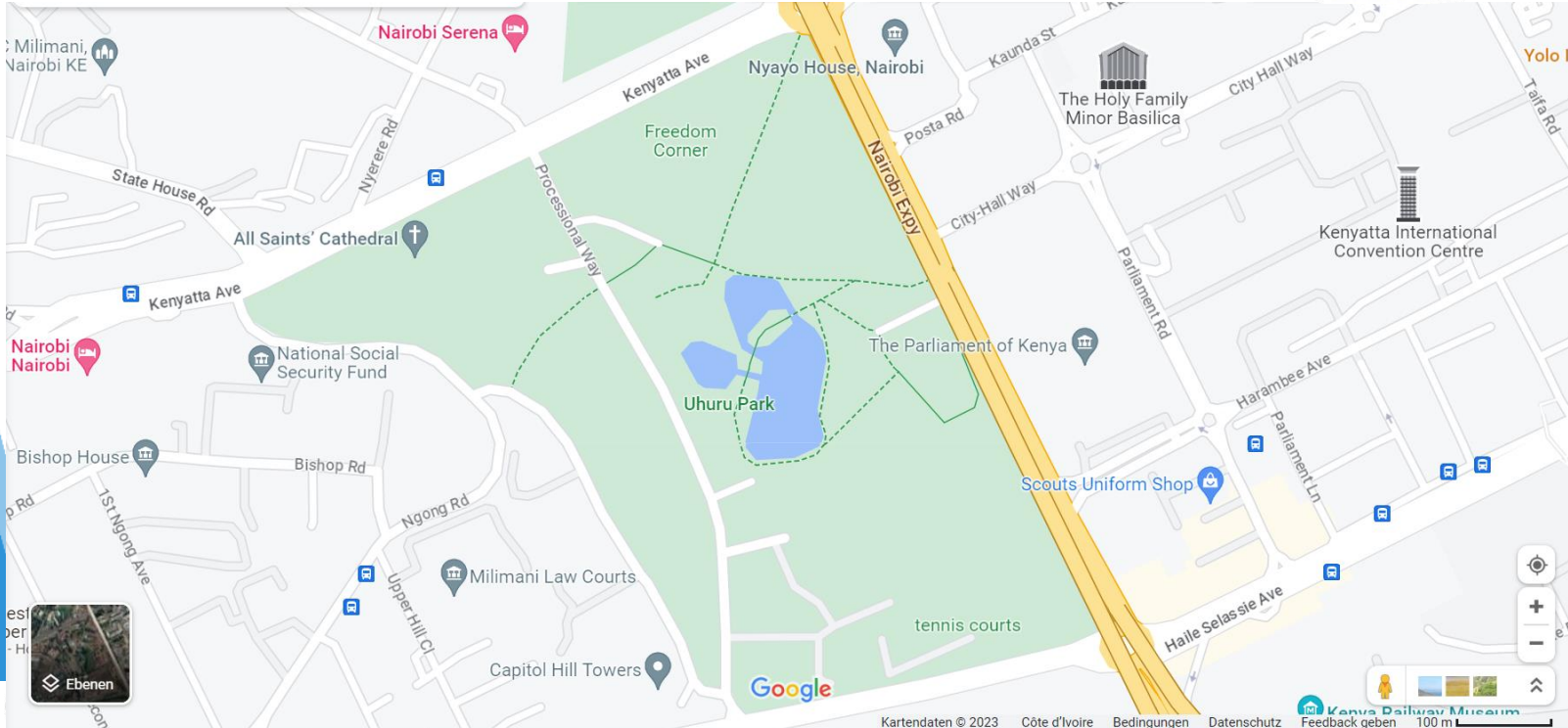
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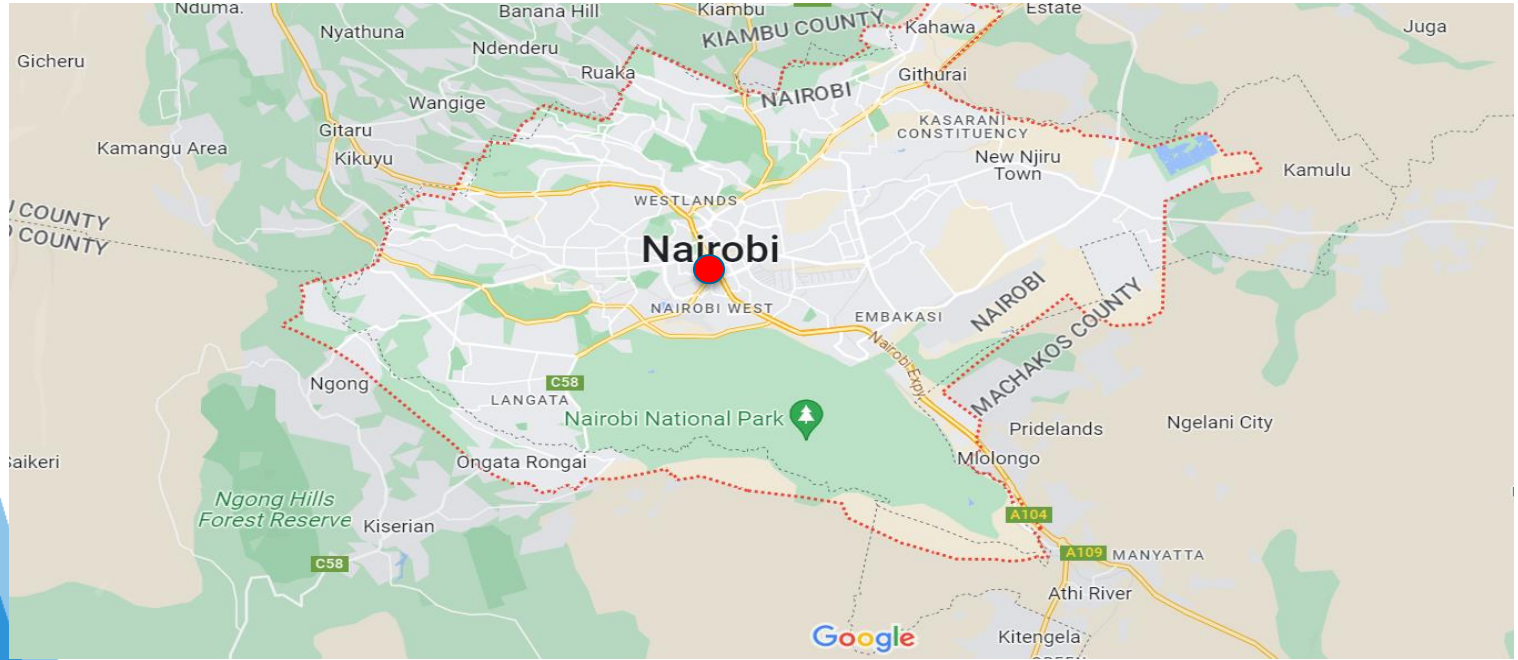
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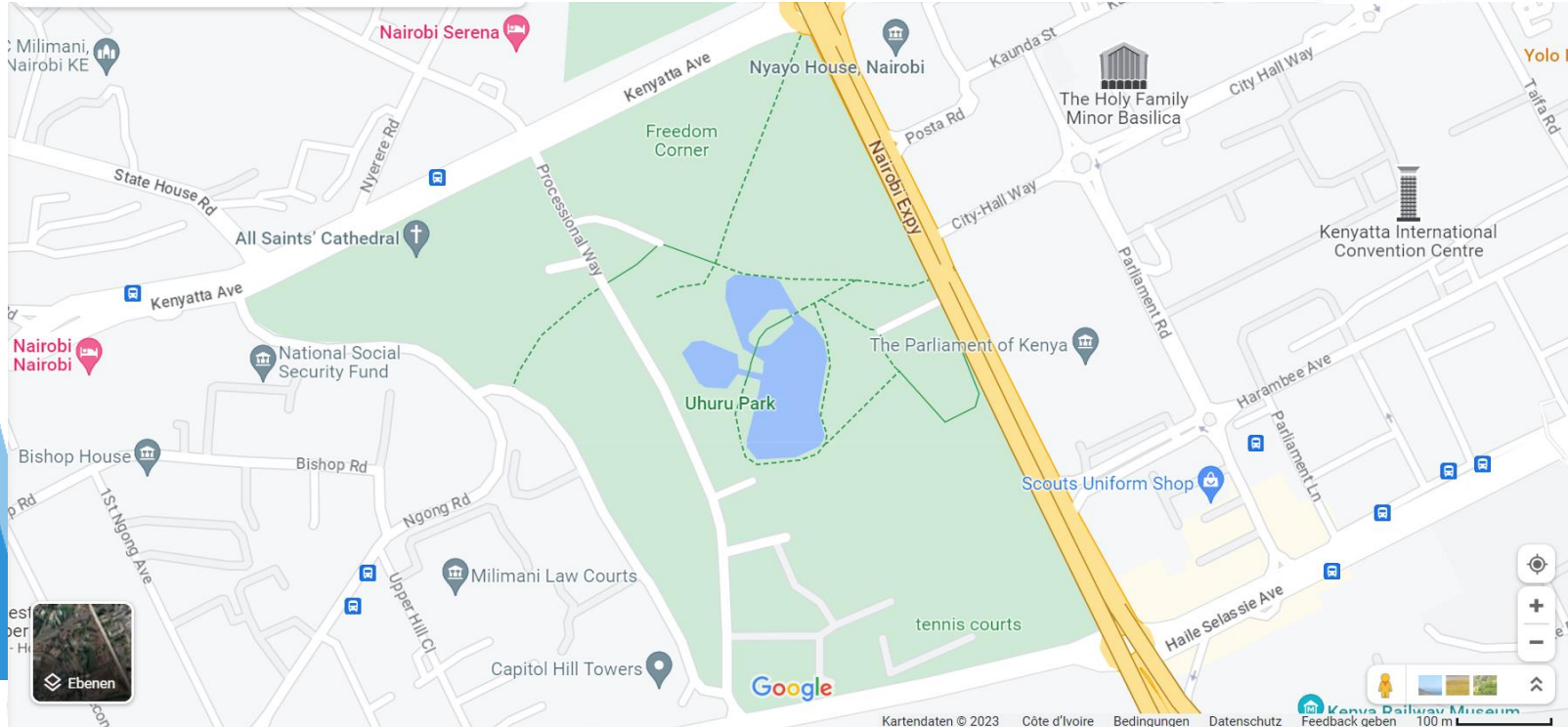
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## Benefits of the water reuse system



1. Small footprint – space availability no longer an issue
2. Treatment efficiency – no more pathogenic pollution and eutrophication
3. Inbuilt reuse capability – double value:
  - Valorising the treated effluent for flushing, irrigation, process water
  - reducing pressure on drinking water production (>50% savings!)

This technology can be implemented wherever there is no municipal sewer:

- Tourism and hospitality Industry
- Informal settlements
- Urban commercial and residential buildings
- Institutions
- Food processing and non-food industries

## Way forward



Electricity demand is an issue – but can be addressed:

- Technically – by foreseeing control system autonomy by solar + battery
- Financially – saving bulk sewers = saving heavy cost and traffic chaos

This pilot is informing policy in the development of bylaws requiring:

- Tourism and Hospitality Industry
- Urban commercial and residential buildings
- Institutions
- Food processing and non-food industries

beyond a specific discharge quantity & quality and by a specific time to comply with treatment & reuse schemes (*...valorising the end-products!*)

# Thank you for your attention!

## Any Question?

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Sanitation Association

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German Water  
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