



Facilitating handwashing where water is scarce

October 22, 2018 | Stephanie Schnydrig

Topics: Wastewater | Water & Development | Society

Even though the water we've used for washing our hands is barely contaminated, it usually disappears down the drain, never to be used again. A newly developed system allows handwashing water to be recycled, thus not only saving water, but also helping to prevent infectious diseases in developing countries.

Every year, according to [WHO](#) figures, around four million people die as a result of diarrhoeal diseases or respiratory infections. Particularly in developing countries, these deaths are largely attributable to poor hygiene – the problem would be significantly alleviated by regular handwashing. But how can this be achieved in places where people lack access to safe water, or piped water is unavailable? This issue is being addressed by a group of environmental engineers led by ETH Professor Eberhard Morgenroth (Head of Process Engineering at Eawag), carrying out research as part of the [Blue Diversion AUTARKY project](#). They have now developed a grid-free treatment system allowing greywater – relatively clean wastewater from showering, bathing or handwashing – to be repeatedly recycled.

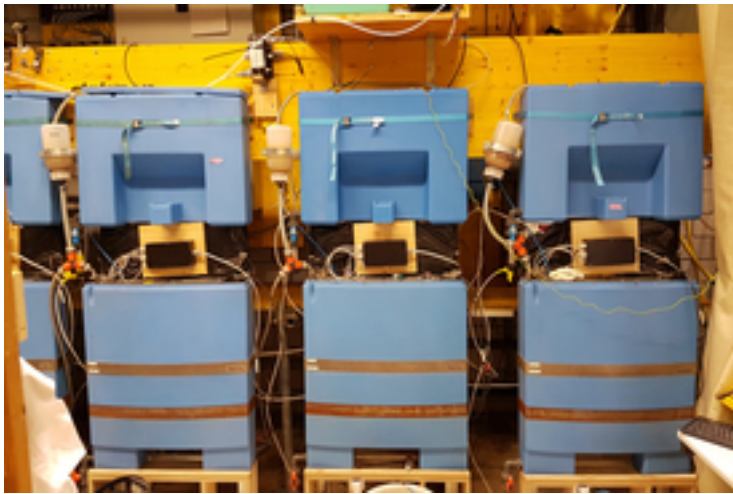
As Morgenroth points out, while commercial systems are already available which enable greywater to be treated on-site for use in toilet flushing, the recycled water does not meet the required quality standards to be used for other purposes.

Bacterial count lower than in Zurich tap water

This is not true of the water treatment system developed by Morgenroth's team over the past seven years, in collaboration with microbiologists, social scientists, urban planners and industrial designers: after several treatment stages, the greywater is odour-free and colourless, with a bacterial count lower than that of Zurich tap water.

The key component of the system is a fine-pored plastic (ultrafiltration) membrane, which retains pathogenic organisms. The microbial biofilm which develops on the membrane breaks down the fecal and urinary contaminants in wastewater. However, because nutrient concentrations in handwashing water are relatively low, biological treatment performance rapidly declines: in a study recently published by the research team, the assimilable organic carbon (AOC) removal rate was found to be 85 per cent. The solution, as Morgenroth explains, is simple but effective: "If we add nutrients – such as nitrogen and phosphorus – to the handwashing soap, the bacteria perform very effectively, with a removal rate of almost 100 per cent."

After ultrafiltration, any traces of organic matter remaining in the wastewater are removed by an activated carbon filter. In the final step, an electrolytic cell is used to produce chlorine from dissolved salt, so as to disinfect the water during storage.



The Water Wall system designed by the Austrian firm EOOS has been extensively tested at Eawag.

(Photo: Christopher Ziembra, Eawag)

Also suitable for train toilets

While the system is primarily designed for use in underdeveloped regions, Morgenroth says that, for financial reasons, "It's unrealistic to expect a company today to produce handwashing stations of this kind only for developing countries." The team is therefore exploring additional potential applications – for example, in passenger train toilets. "Rail operators and train equipment suppliers are very interested in the system we've developed," says Morgenroth. He believes that the technology would be economically attractive, since handwashing water would no longer have to be constantly replenished by railway staff. Morgenroth is also convinced that water recycling will become established sooner or later – in Switzerland as well as in other countries – since climate models suggest that droughts are likely to become more frequent in the future: "Increasing numbers of regions will then no longer be able to afford the luxury of using clean drinking water for every application."

Successful field test in Zurich park

The functionality of the new water treatment system was demonstrated by a two-month field

test carried out this summer. A prototype handwashing system was deployed on the former site of the Hardturm stadium (Stadionbrache), currently serving as a communal green space within the city of Zurich. Although the system was sometimes used by over a hundred people per day, sufficient amounts of clean, odour-free, colourless water – free of bacteria and viruses – were available at all times.

The next two-month field test is to take place in an informal settlement in Durban (South Africa), where the system is to be installed in January 2019. The researchers will be investigating whether and how well the system performs over an extended period in this type of setting.



Local residents carrying a Water Wall through Mukuru, an informal settlement in Nairobi, where this earlier model was field-tested in 2015. (Photo: EOOS)

The Blue Diversion AUTARKY project is funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Original publication

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eration (100 days) can deliver effective carbon removal (95%) without detrimental fouling or other disruptions caused by cell growth. This work demonstrates that biological treatment in a BAMBi system, operated with appropriate nutrient-balancing offers an effective solution for decentralized treatment of light greywater.' (1843 chars) serialnumber => protected'0043-1354' (9 chars) doi => protected'10.1016/j.watres.2018.07.005' (28 chars) uid => protected17193 (integer) _localizedUid => protected17193 (integer)modified _languageUid => protectedNULL _versionedUid => protected17193 (integer)modified pid => protected124 (integer) Ziemba, C.; Larivé, O.; Reynaert, E.; Morgenroth, E. (2018) Chemical composition, nutrient-balancing and biological treatment of hand washing greywater, *Water Research*, 144, 752-762, doi: [10.1016/j.watres.2018.07.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2018.07.005), [Institutional Repository](#)

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<https://www.eawag.ch/en/info/portal/news/news-archive/archive-detail/facilitating-handwashing-where-water-is-scarce>