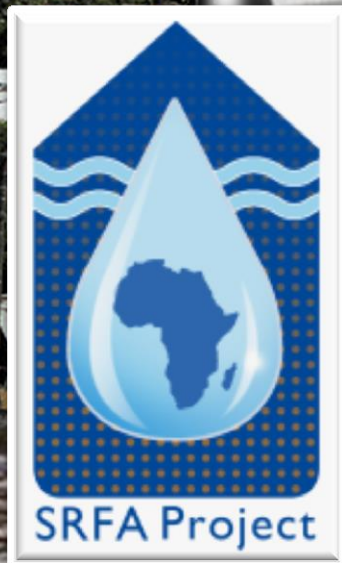


The Sanitation Research Fund for Africa Project



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Faecal Sludge Management Challenge

- ❑ Service provision push resulted in proliferation of pit latrines
- ❑ South Africa – nearly 3 million VIP toilets installed since 1994
- ❑ Little attention given after installation
 - ❑ Pits eventually fill
 - ❑ Risks associated with emptying and disposal
- ❑ National “Status of Sanitation” report 2012
- ❑ Policy vacuum regarding faecal sludge management
- ❑ Not much evidence based research
- ❑ Problem not only in South Africa



Research Report K5/1745 “Tackling the Challenges of Full Pit Latrines”

- ❑ Study area: Ethekwini Municipality
- ❑ Inheritance of many VIP toilets
- ❑ 30,000 VIPs nearly full
- ❑ Pits filling faster than design rate
- ❑ Research was required to better understand load, pit filling rates, the efficiency of additives, etc.
- ❑ Research partnership between municipality, donors, university & WRC
- ❑ Other studies: lightweight VIP structures, franchising O&M services, new pedestal designs, deep row entrenchment

WATER RESEARCH COMMISSION
PROJECT K5/1745



Tackling the challenges of full pits: Volume 3: The development of pit emptying technologies



Partners in Development
and the
Pollution Research Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal

March 2012



What we know...

- ❑ Characteristics
 - ❑ One pit ~ 1 megalitre of sewerage
 - ❑ High concentration of pollutants
- ❑ Emptying challenge
 - ❑ Trash
 - ❑ Tools lacking
 - ❑ Need further development
- ❑ Disposal challenge
 - ❑ Pits eventually fill
 - ❑ Risks associated with emptying and disposal
- ❑ Cost
 - ❑ ~ ZAR 3,000 per pit





Hand Tools



bbler



Bangalore Screwer



Pit Screw Auger



Vacutug



The SRFA Project

- ❑ Lack of institutional/organisation capacity
- ❑ Joint fund by BMGF & WRC
- ❑ Project to run over 2.5 years (2013 to 2015)
- ❑ The +40 year old WRC research model to
- ❑ 12 projects
- ❑ Two focus areas:
 - ❑ Pit Characterisation
 - ❑ Developing Innovative Tools for Desludging and Beneficiation
- ❑ Capacity Building: Post-graduate students (PhDs, MSc) is compulsory



❑ **Increase FSM capacity in Africa**

- ❑ Local solutions by local researchers

❑ **Guide policy**

❑ **Increased knowledge base**

- ❑ Different behaviours, diets, etc. on sludge characteristics
- ❑ Understand the processes occurring pit latrines
- ❑ To design appropriate desludging tools
- ❑ Papers, publications, etc

❑ **Desludging**

- ❑ Cost-effective (fabrication, maintained, repaired)
- ❑ Simplistic and easy to use

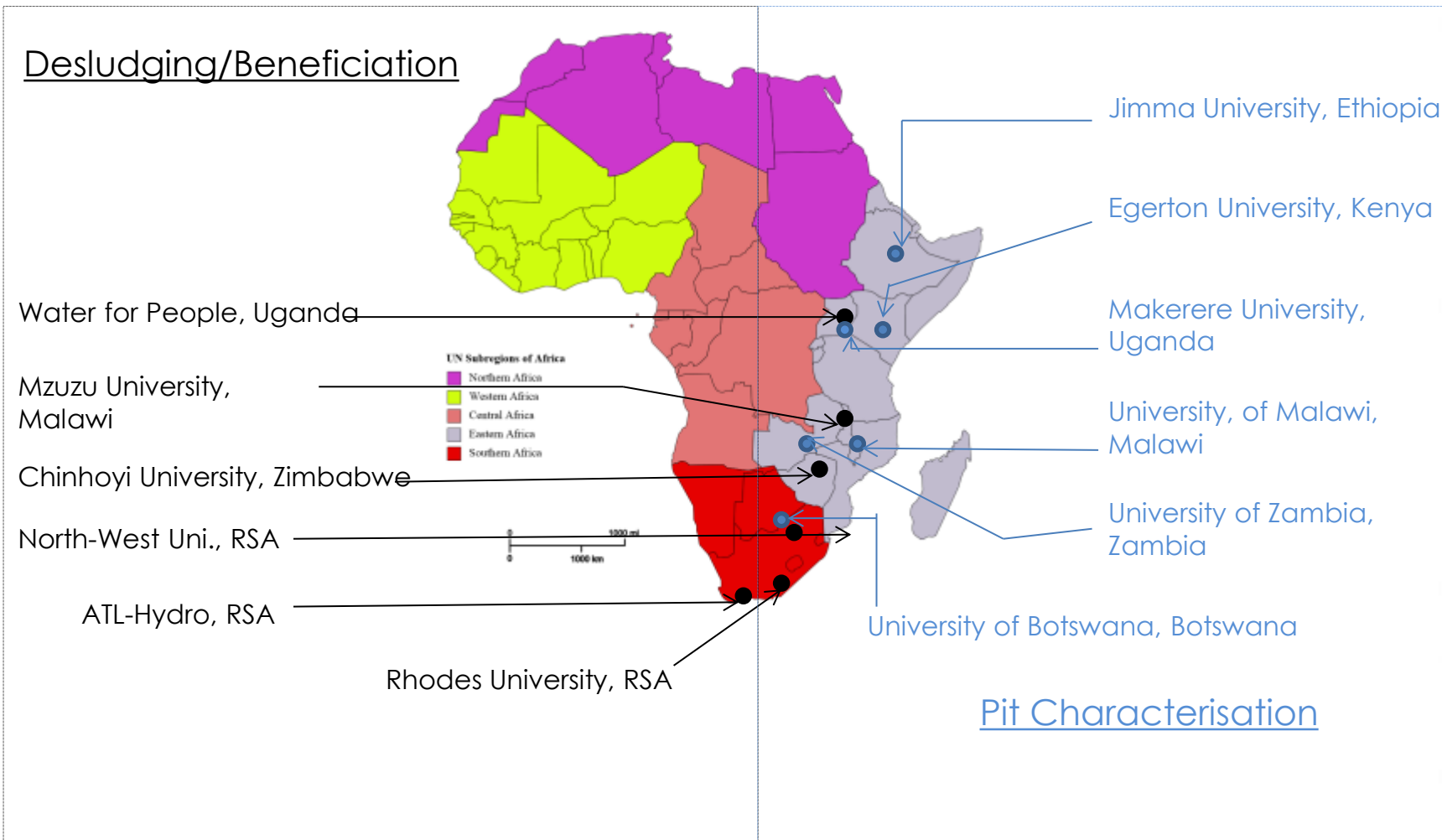
❑ **Beneficiation**

- ❑ To reduce costs
- ❑ To promote resource efficiency
- ❑ To stimulate entrepreneurship



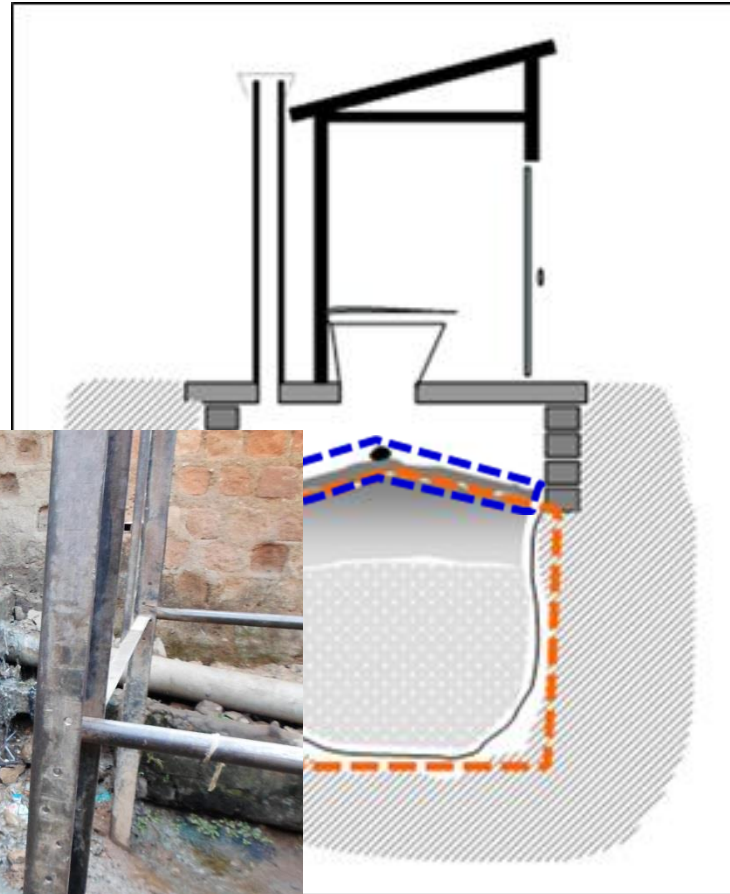
Research Teams

- Twelve research organisations / institutions





- ❑ Processes/Degradation
 - ❑ Different climatic conditions, diets
 - ❑ Different layers
 - ❑ Pit age
 - ❑ Pit filling rates
- ❑ Mechanical properties
 - ❑ Shear determined
 - ❑ Different layers
- ❑ Health & Safety
 - ❑ Pathogen
 - ❑ Groundwater
 - ❑ During emptying
 - ❑ Beneficiaries



ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF FULL PIT LATRINES: Emptying strategies in VIPs and strategies for emptying full pits

Figure 5: An overflowing pit latrine in one of the slum areas but it is still being used by residents

Challenges

- ❑ Clear policy vacuum
- ❑ Definition of pit toilet, VIP
- ❑ Ownership issues eg Uganda
- ❑ Poor construction
- ❑ Additive or chlorine added to pits
- ❑ Lack of standardisation
- ❑ Common that sludge removed and transported to WWTP



Innovations



Pour Flush - Kampala

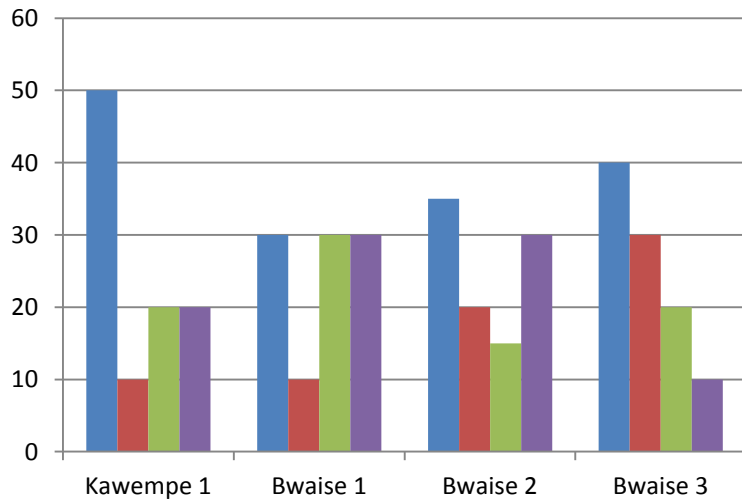
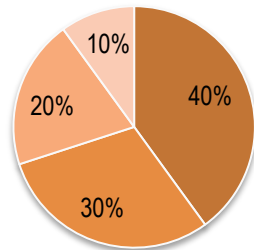


P Trap name	Number of synthetic faeces to pass through pour flush system			
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Average
PVC Pipe bends	3	2	3	3
4inch ceramic	5	3	4	4
3inch ceramic	5	5	5	5



Reasons for Preference

■ Easy to Clean 40%
 ■ Easy to Empty 30%
 ■ Looks Good 20%
 ■ Durability 10%



- Financing
- Maintenance
- Flooding
- Frequent Emptying



Evaluation of PeTs

Name of the pump	Operator	Time taken to prime /s	Time to insert device into the pit (s)	Mass(g) of sludge pumped in 30s	Time to remove device from the pit(s)
Gulper	Habert A (60 kg)	Failed after 125s trial	14	Failed	30s
Gulper	Samuel M (80 kg)	Failed after 180s trial	14	failed	34s
Gulper	Habert A & Samuel M	Failed after 240s trial	14	failed	33s
Rammer	Habert A (60 kg)	Failed	20	failed	25s
Rammer	Samuel M (80 kg)	214	20	19460 (pumped by Habert & Sam)	15s
Rammer	Habert A & Samuel M	22	20	30500	15
Nibbler	Samuel M (80 kg)	Could not prime	12	0	18

Water content = 1-TS (%)







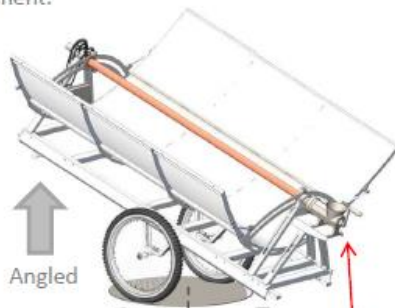
Pyrolysis

Operating Mode 01

Axis of rotation around wheel base with panels angled for latitude compensation.
Rotation around wheelbase axis tracks sun movement.



Step 1
Axis of rotation



Step 2
Axis of rotation

NO ROTATION OF PANELS



Step 3
Axis of rotation

NOTE: Extruder is at low point of angled panels – sludge is extruded upwards NOT down



Step 4
Axis of rotation



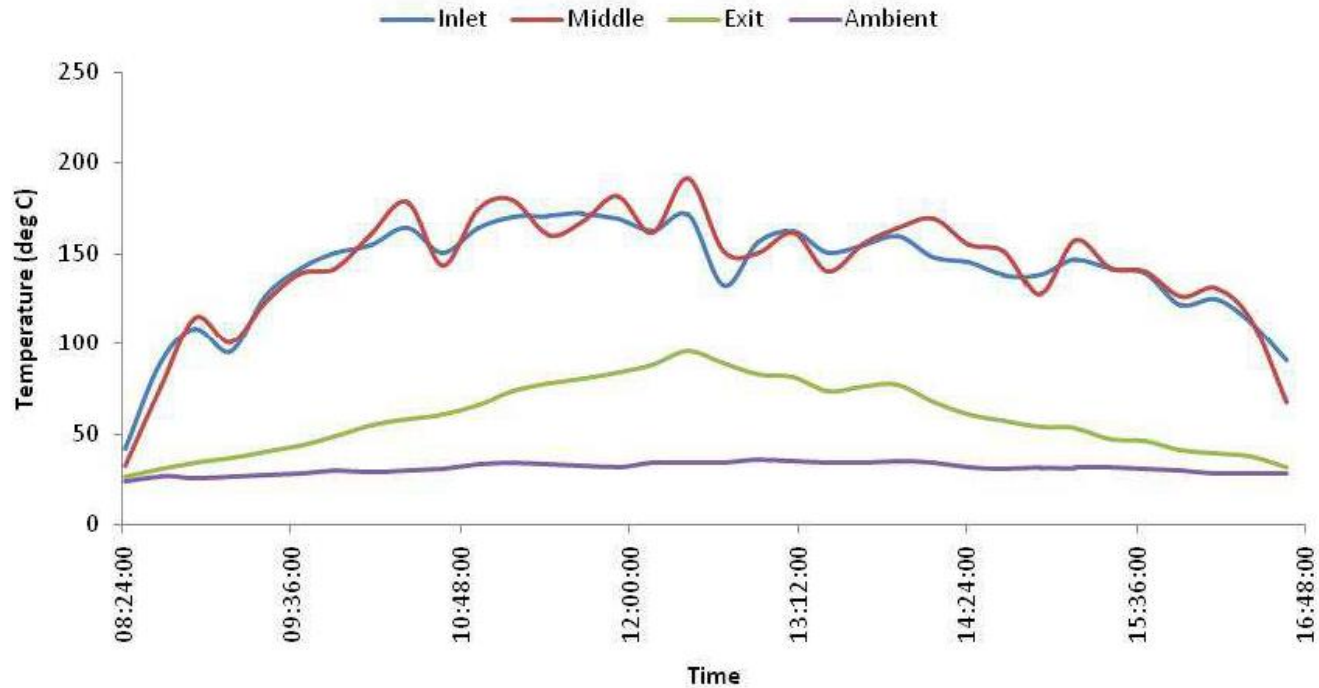
Step 5
Axis of rotation



Step 6
Axis of rotation



Thermal Profiling of Solar Pyrolysis Unit



Acknowledgements

- ❖ The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- ❖ Previous & current research teams
- ❖ Reference Group members
- ❖ WRC Team

