



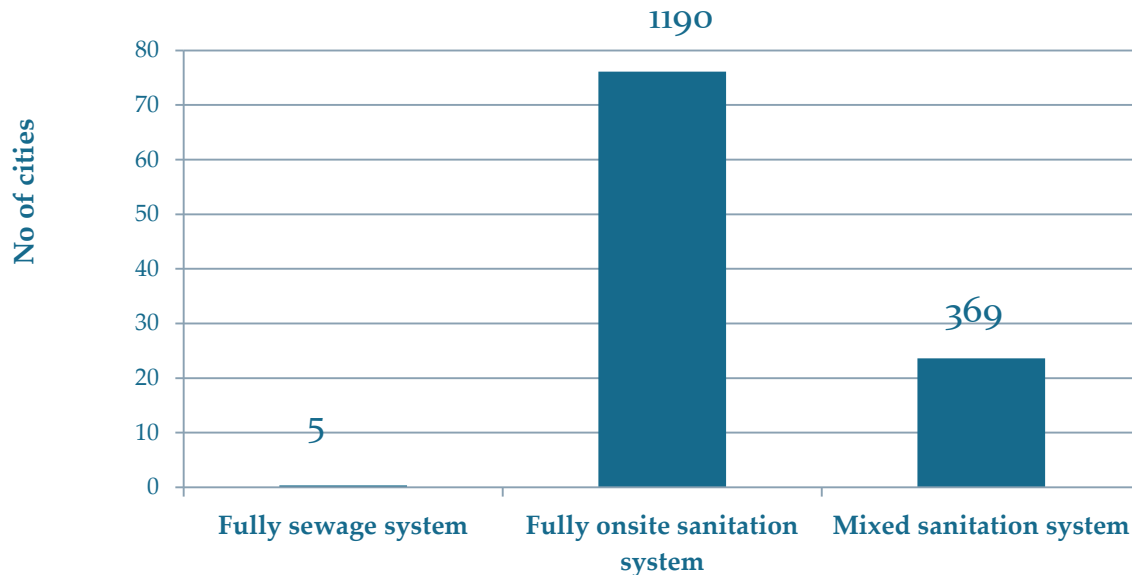
Need for Septage Management in India

Workshop on Septage Treatment Technology

Pune, October 20-21st

Sanitation systems in Urban India

Different types of sanitation systems in urban India



- ✓ Only 5 cities are reported to have 100% sewerage system
- ✓ Nearly 1200 cities have fully onsite sanitation systems

76 % of cities in **India** are fully dependent on **on-site sanitation systems**

24% are dependent on **mixed sanitation systems**

Source: Based on the SLB data submitted to GOI by 16 states covering 1564 cities

Onsite sanitation and FSM – emerging questions

38.2% URBAN HHs HAVE SEPTIC TANKS



Are septic tanks linked to soak pits

Are they built as per Codes / Specifications ?

How often are they cleaned ?

Where does the effluent flow ?

What happens to the SLUDGE?

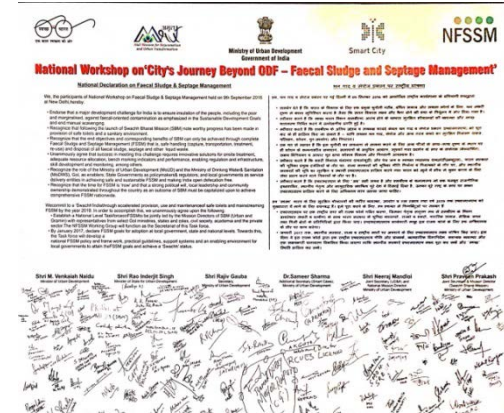
Crude disposal of septage without treatment . . .




















Existing situation in most cities

Emerging recognition of septage management

- ❑ **National declaration on Septage Management** by Ministry of Urban Development, GoI
- ❑ One of the major **thrust areas** of **AMRUT** is **Septage Management**
- ❑ **Primer on septage Management and Rapid Assessment tool** for estimating **budget requirements** for **FSM** has been rolled out by MoUD, GoI
- ❑ **Septage Management Advisory** of Government of India provides references to CPHEEO guidelines, BIS standards, and other resources for preparing SMP / FSM plan.



The benefits of septage management over the conventional sewerage systems

	CONVENTIONAL SEWERAGE	SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT
Water Requirement	High (>135lpcd) 	Low 
Capital Costs	High 	Low 
O & M Costs	High 	Low 
Technical Expertise	High- Conveyance  High - Treatment 	Low – Conveyance  Low – Treatment 
Maintenance requirement	High – on Service Provider Low – on Households 	Low – on Service Provider  High – on Households 
Required capacity to operate	High 	Low 
Implementation challenges	High 	Low 

GoM launched Swachh Maharashtra Mission



Launch of SMMU 15th May 2015

7 Steps to ODF and Clean Cities (*Swachhatechi Saptapadi*)

Mission Objectives

- Elimination of open defecation
- Eradication of Manual Scavenging
- Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management
- To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices
- Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health
- Capacity Augmentation for ULB's
- To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance)

MoU with Government of Maharashtra

CEPT University signed MoU with Government of Maharashtra for providing technical support in implementing Swachh Maharashtra Mission in Urban areas.



CMO Maharashtra @CMOMaharashtra · Oct 2

Some MoU's were signed for this cleanliness drive with CEPT university, Ahmedabad, All India Local Self Govt and Aquacraft.

[#SwachhBharat](#)



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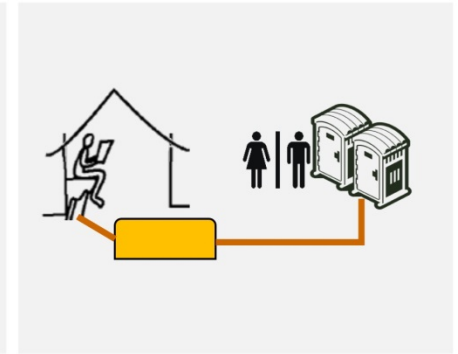
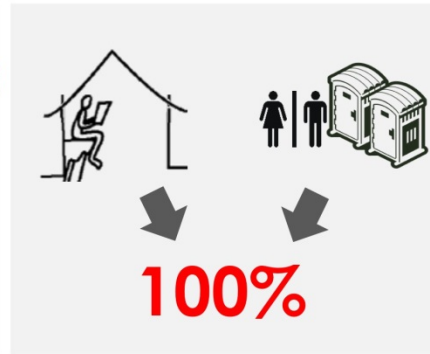


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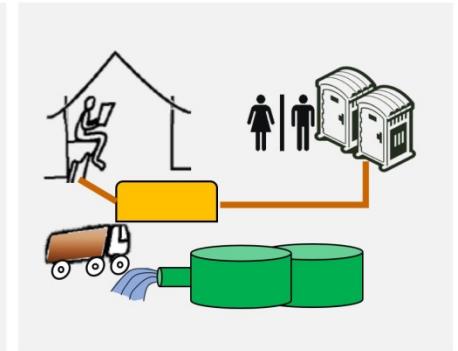
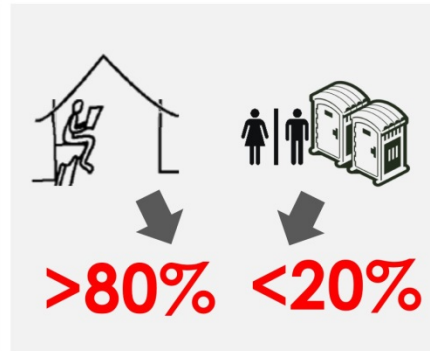


Developed concept of ODF , ODF +, ODF ++

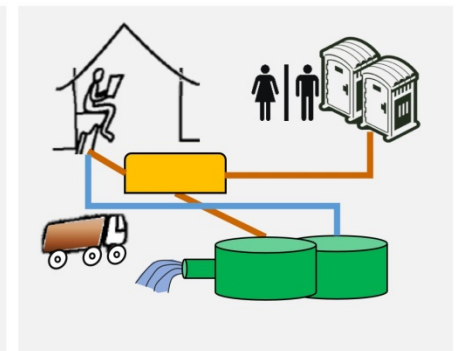
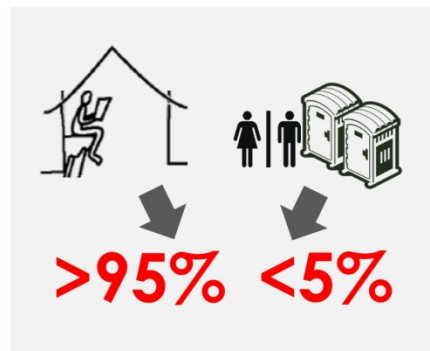
ODF



ODF+



ODF++

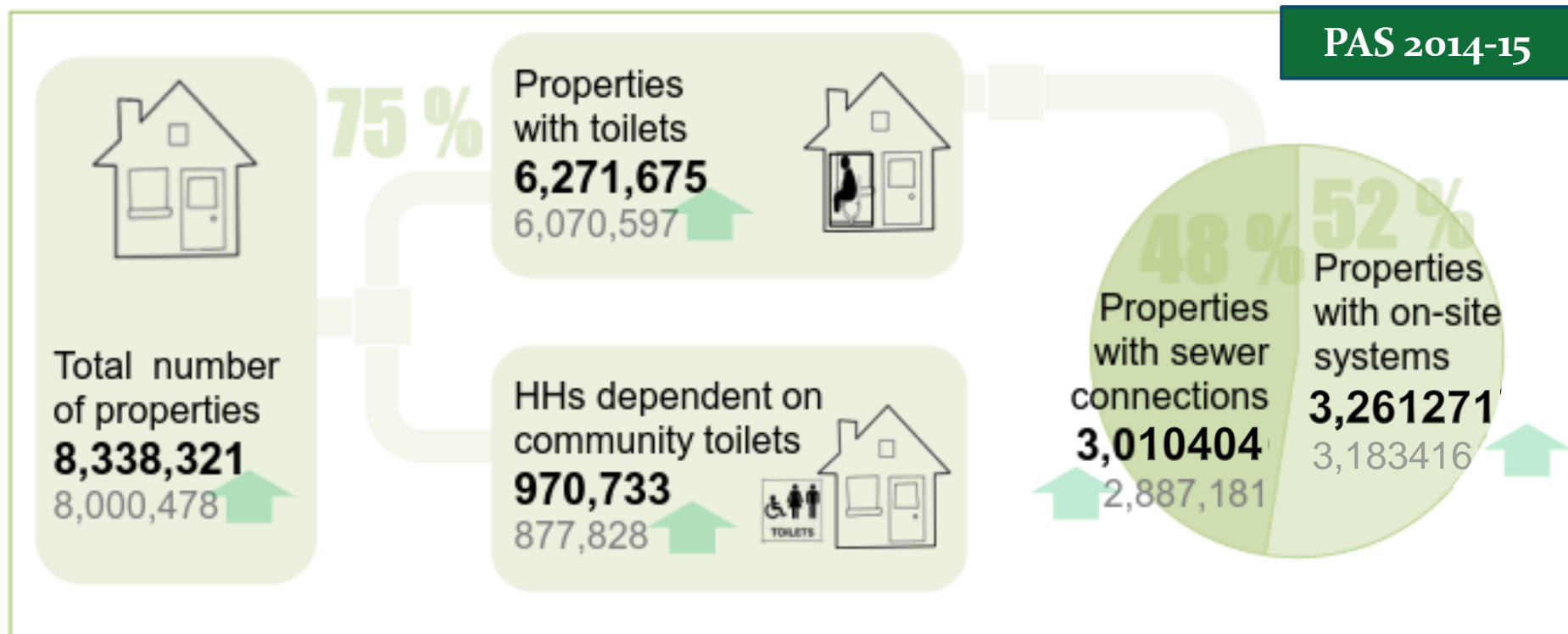


Incentives for ODF Cities . . .

	ODF Cities (Rs.)	Swachh Cities (Rs.)	Linked to Sustainability
A Class	2 Cr.	2 Cr.	30% released on first validation, if positive 70% released on 2 nd validation after a year, if positive
B Class	1.5 Cr.	1.5 Cr.	
C Class	1 Cr.	1 Cr.	

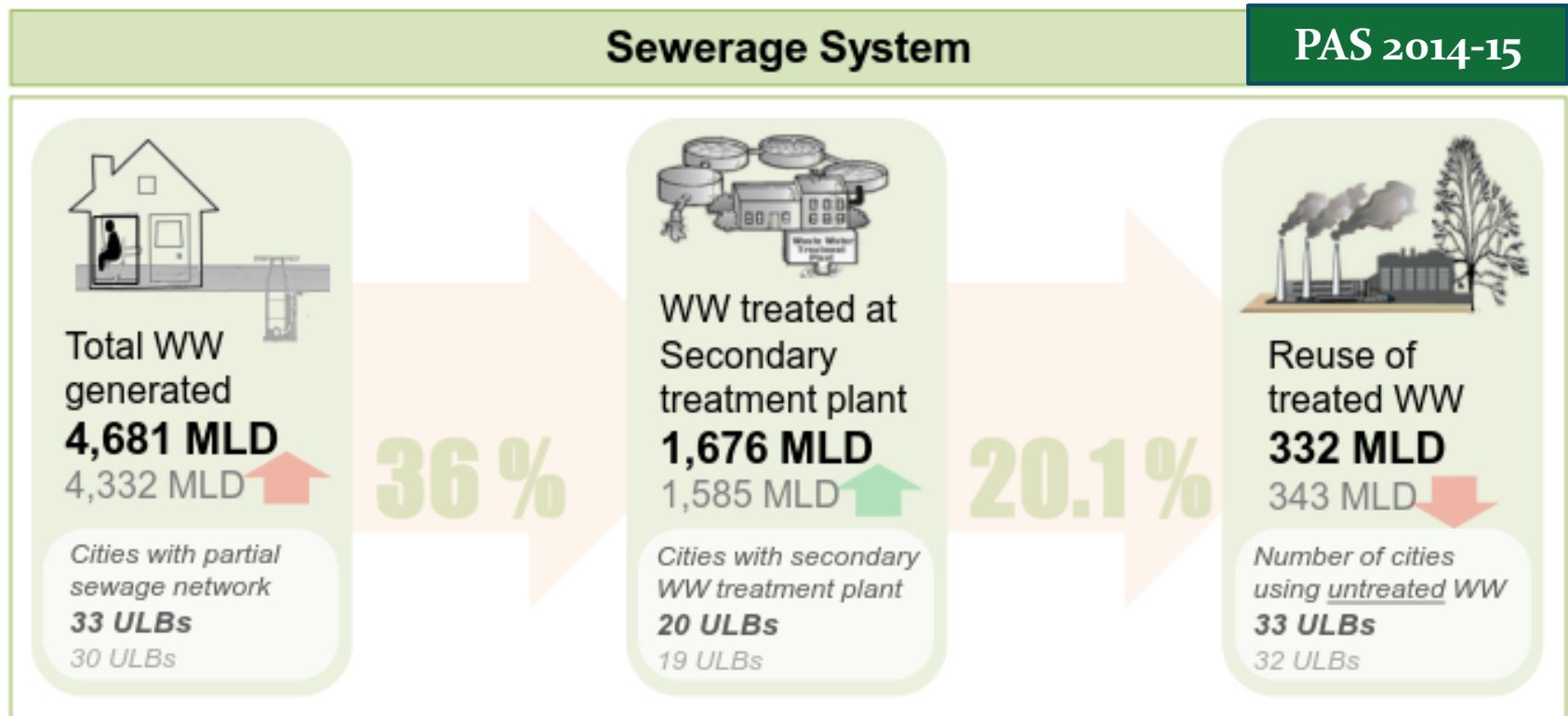
*Utilisation of funds for
Sustainability and moving towards
ODF+ and ODF++*

Overview of sanitation situation in Maharashtra (1/3)



- **75 %** Properties have **access** to **individual toilets**.
- **52%** of properties are **dependent** on **Onsite sanitation system**

Overview of sanitation situation in Maharashtra (2/3)



- ❑ Only 33 Cites out of 360+ cities have **partial sewer network**
- ❑ Only 20 Cites have **wastewater treatment facility**
- ❑ 20% of treated wastewater is reused

Overview of sanitation situation in Maharashtra (3/3)

On-site Sanitation System

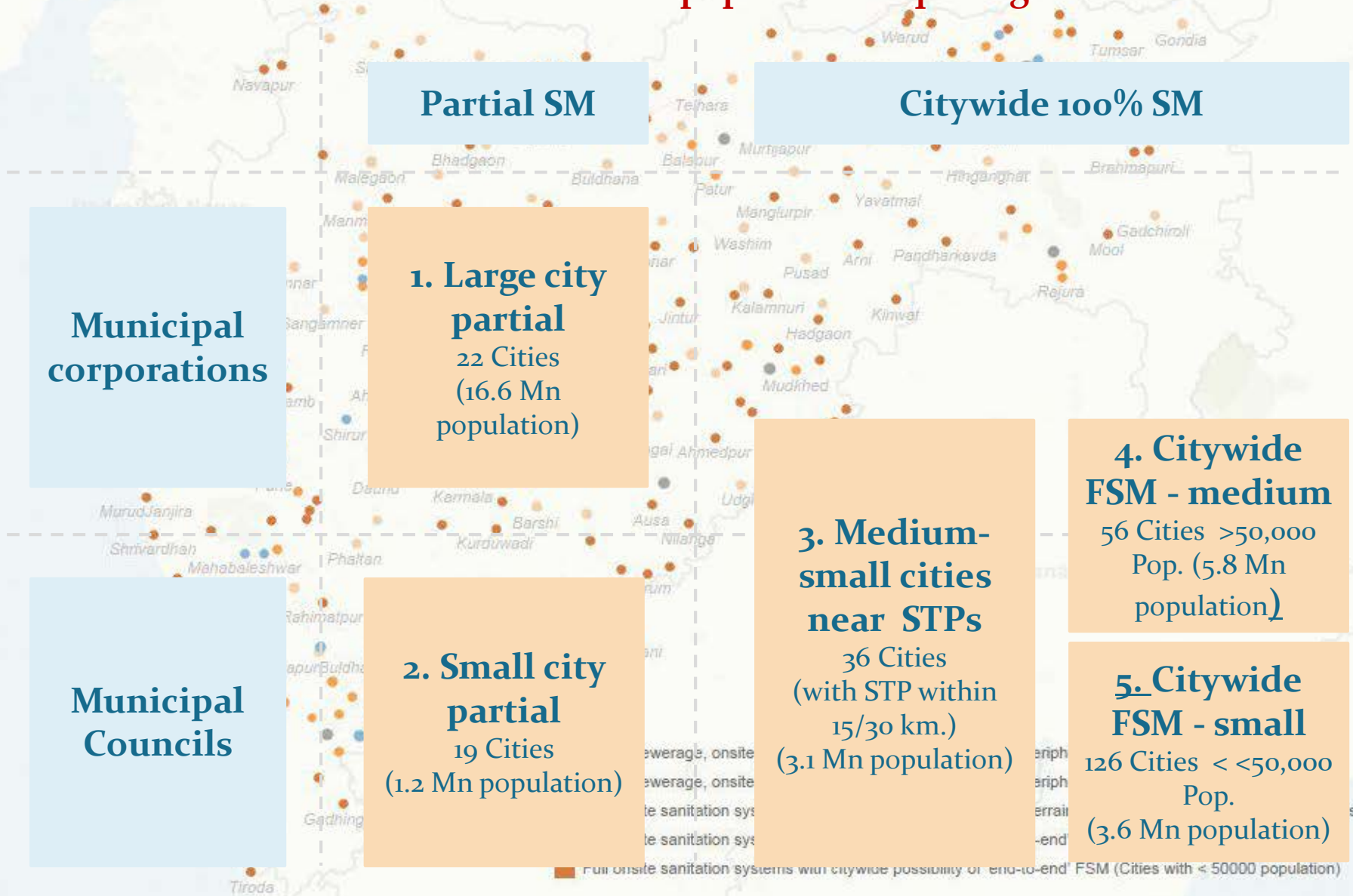
PAS 2014-15



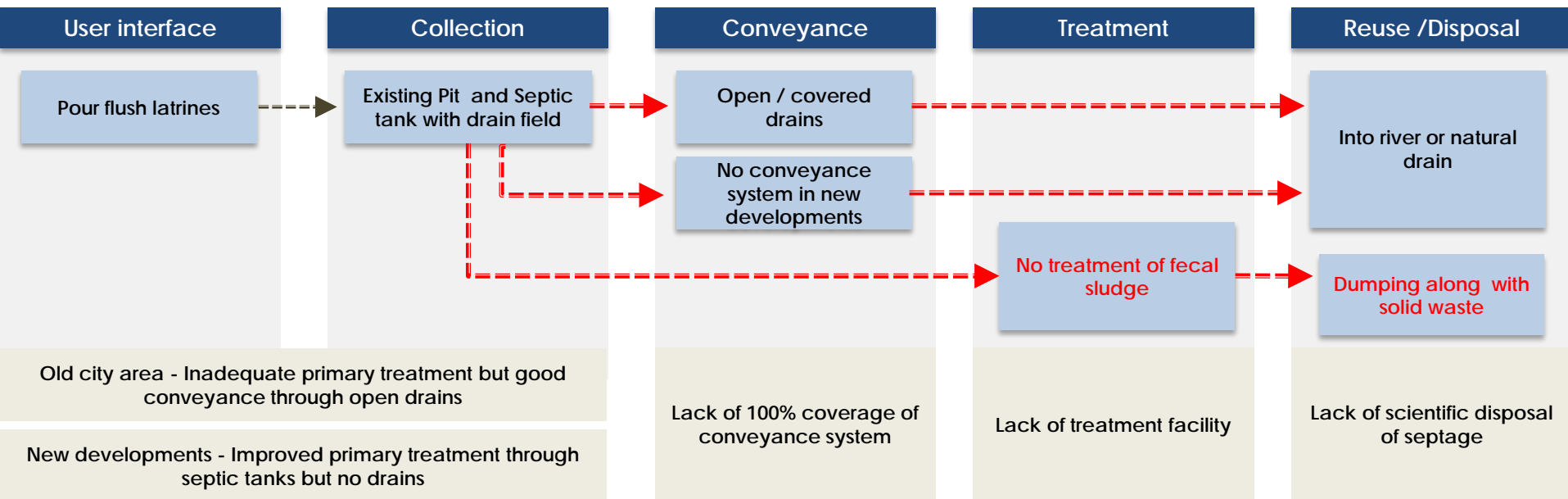
- ❑ **Mostly all cities are dependent on partial or full onsite sanitation system**
- ❑ **194 ULBs provide septic tank emptying services**
- ❑ **ULBs are treating septage at their existing STP**

Extent of septage management (SM) required in Maharashtra

Total 259 Cities with 30.2 million population requiring FSM



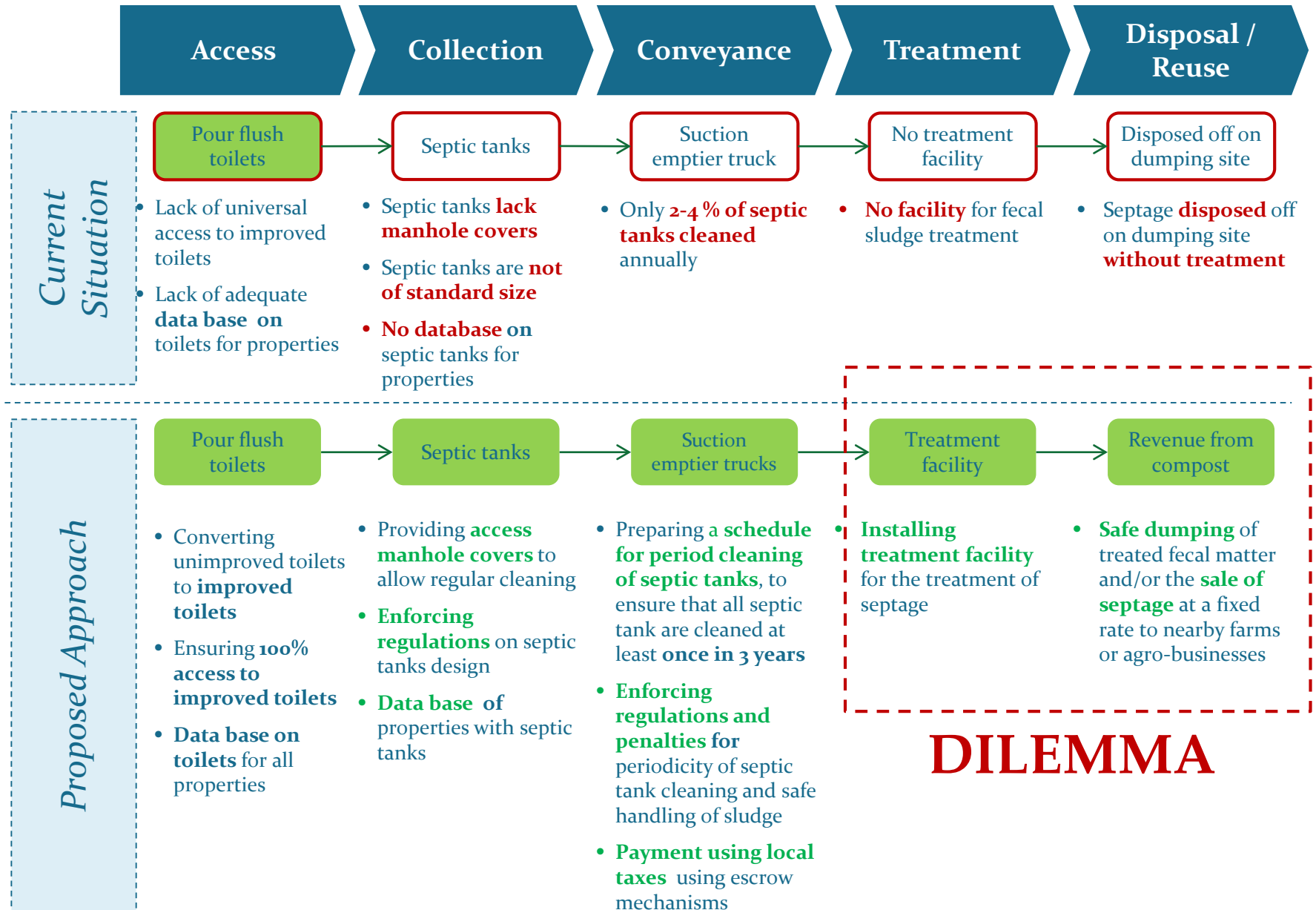
Current situation of septage management in Small – Medium towns of Maharashtra



-----> Missing links in Sanitation value chain in a city



Need to look at End-to-end IFSM solution –From **red** to **green**



But which technology works for varying septage quality test results . . .

Sr.No.	Parameter	Unit	Wai		Sinnar	
			Household septage	Community - Public toilet septage	Household septage	Community - Public toilet septage
			Result	Result	Result	Result
Test results						
2	BOD5 at 20°c	mg/l	6000 - 16500	228 - 5400	336 - 39000	346 - 2533
3	COD	mg/L	11408 - 27776	395.2 - 9523	1000 - 88000	920 - 7200
4	Total Solids by volume	%	0.992 - 8.07	0.071 - 1.36	0.42 - 7.74	0.43 - 1.06
5	Total Nitrogen (as N) , by volume	%	0.044 - 0.0719	0.016-0.067	0.02 - 0.16	0.06 - 0.11
6	Phosphorus (as P), by volume	%	0.004 - 0.009	0.001 - 0.007	0.0002	0.0002
7	Pottasium (as K) by volume	%	0.004 - 0.014	0.005 - 0.015	0.006 - 0.027	0.017 - 0.029
8	Gross Calorific Value, on dry basis	cal/g	4148	*	3226 - 4817	1281 - 2732
9	Faecal Coliforms	/100ml	>1600	>1600	22 - 920	32 - 170

Note : * - Not analyzed due to insufficient quantity of sample

Septage Quality differs City to City and from Source to Source . . .

Discussion points . . .

- Septage characteristics differs significantly – often dependent on the emptying interval. (e.g. in Wai the septic tanks in community toilets are emptied every week)
 - ▣ Should one mix the septage collected from community toilets (emptied once a week) with other septage (emptied once in 3-5 years)
- Does the scheduled emptying of septic tank work? Or is the demand based emptying better? (the daily septage volume in each of this differ a lot and has implications on septage technology adopted)

Discussion points

- What do urban local governments want? A septage technology that has:
 - ▣ Ability to meet CPCB standards
 - ▣ Low Capital cost/cu.m
 - ▣ Low Footprint of the treatment system (land requirement)
 - ▣ Low Operating costs/cu.m
 - ▣ Should not have 24x7 power requirement
 - ▣ Less skilled staff for operation
 - ▣ High Resource recovery – gas, compost
 - ▣ Ability to market these
- Are there technologies that meet the above requirement?

Thank you

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