

AQUA AWARD 2017

AQUANET
BERLIN BRANDENBURG

GreenTec Awards

WINNER **2016** 

Water & Sewage

# Combat Poverty & improve Social Cohesion in Third World Countries with Membranes

Prof. Franz-Bernd Frechen, IWA Fellow

Chair, IWA Specialist Group "Membrane Technology" 2014-2017 Chair, DWA Committee on "Membrane Bioreactors" until 2018





Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt

www.dbu.c

Deutschland Land der Ideen



Ausgewählter Ort 2011

Winner 2011 in the category "society"



The WaterBackpack Company GmbH Prof. Dr.-Ing. F.-B. Frechen www.waterbackpack.org









# Facts – World Water Development Report 2019 et al. Toulouse, 24th June

- **7.7 billion** people live worldwide
- "Three out of ten people do not have access to safe drinking water."... this means: 2.3 billion people
- "However, these global figures mask significant inequities between and within regions, countries, communities and even neighbourhoods" ... this means also: more than 80% live in rural areas (www.washdata.org)

All phrases in quotes: World Water Development Report 2019











#### How important is clean water??



































Quelle: http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/













#### Rationale for PAUL

- Membranes are able to retain bacteria. So why not use membranes to retain bacteria and pathogens, the most serious concern in disasters?
- The original task of our research, starting in 2001, was to create a small unit that provides potable water in emergencies, characterized by
  - No energy needed gravity driven
  - No chemicals needed
  - Simple & robust
  - No or nearly no **maintenance** needed
  - Operational even for illiterates
  - seasily transportable, even hands-free as a backpack
  - Designed to help in **emergencies** and **disasters**
- The result was the waterbackpack "PAUL", a research project financed by the German Federal **Environmental Foundation**











(DBU)

























#### Timeline of our work

- 2001: started tests
- 2002: first appearance in a television broadcast in Germany
- **2005**:

Frechen & Waldhoff:

Water supply from surface waters with a small gravity flow membrane filtration unit for use in cases of disasters

IWA Specialty Conference "Wastewater Reclamation & Reuse for Sustainability (WRRS 2005)", Nov. 8-11.2005, Jeju, Korea

- 2006: sample PAUL unit presented
- ... many presentations (but unfortunately not enough publications)
- 2010: NGOs start distribution of PAUL for emergencies
- 2013: creating the acronym "ULP-UF" for Ultra Low Pressure Ultrafiltration
- 2013: explaining cake layer control at the 7<sup>th</sup> IWA-MTC in Toronto
- 2014: beginning of usage for permanent supply: "PAUL station"
- 2019: 3,000 units in 85 countries, 500+ for permanent supply

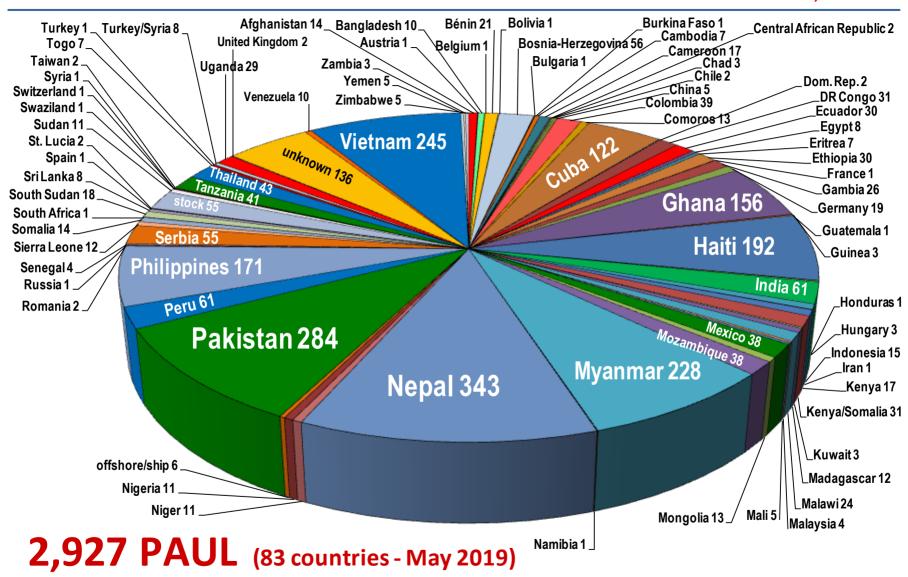








#### Distribution





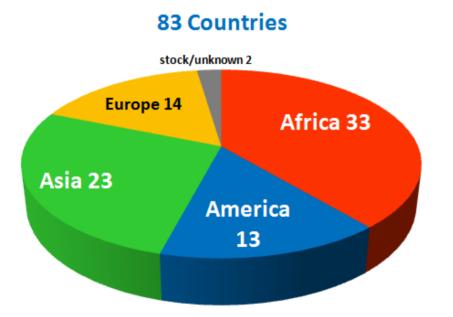


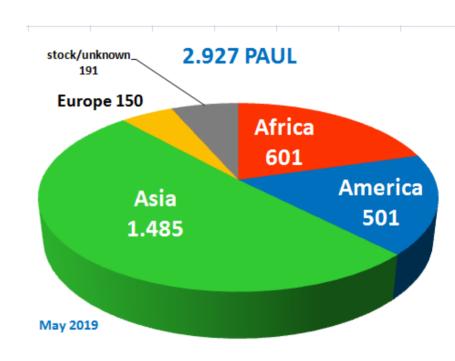




















## Disasters: e.g. Pakistan, flooding, July 2010















#### Haiti, earthquake, follow-up Cholera, since mid 2010 Toulouse 24th lune Toulouse, 24th June















## Balkans, flooding, May 2014

Toulouse, 24th June















#### operation principles PAUL

- gravity driven dead end filtration with vertical flat sheet membranes
- **ULP-UF: ultra low pressure: max. 0.08 bar**
- ≈ 10 m² membrane surface area, lifetime 10+ years
- Min. capacity 1,200 L/d, practical measurements from 2,000 to 6,000 L/d
- extremely simple
- no spare parts necessary



















- PAUL (assembled in Kassel Disabled Workshop) has a lifetime of 10+ years
- Thus, today, **PAUL** is used in two situations (also **consecutive**):
  - first aid in emergencies. This was the original purpose PAUL was developed for, and PAUL still is a perfect tool for this purpose.
  - bermanent water supply: as PAUL has such a long lifetime, and as all those who went into emergencies were left onsite, we decided to pay additional attention to its use as a permanent decentralized source of water.











#### Tanzania – permanent supply







- installed March 2012
- since then, **no more cases** of diarrhea, cholera or other waterborne diseases according to locals



The WaterBackpack Company GmbH Prof. Dr.-Ing. F.-B. Frechen www.waterbackpack.org









#### Ecuador – permanent supply







The WaterBackpack Company GmbH Prof. Dr.-Ing. F.-B. Frechen www.waterbackpack.org

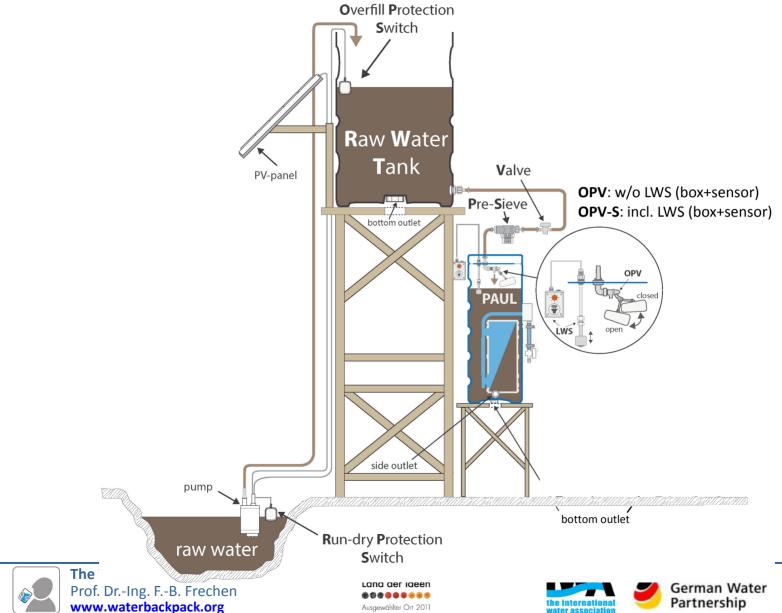








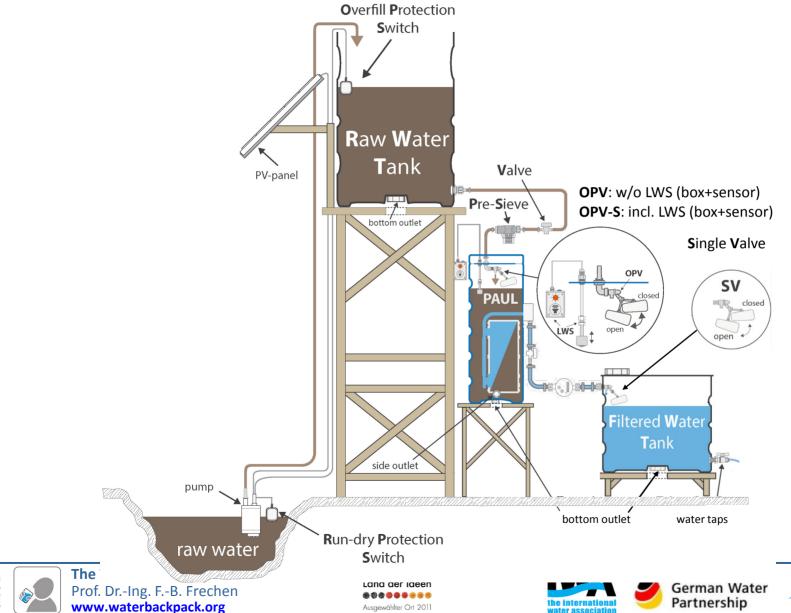
#### PAUL Station as permanent water supply



Ausgewählter Ort 2011



#### PAUL Station as permanent water supply



#### Ghana – permanent supply

















## Ghana – permanent supply







The WaterBackpack Company GmbH Prof. Dr.-Ing. F.-B. Frechen www.waterbackpack.org









#### Colombia – permanent supply

#### La Guajira





#### **Cundinamarca**



#### Nariño



Einsatzort	E.coli [KbE/100ml]		Trübung [NTU]		Färbung [Pt/Co]	
	Rohwasser	PAUL	Rohwasser	PAUL	Rohwasser	PAUL
C/marca	20	0	8,90	0,01	7	1
Cauca	6.000	0	7,83	0,01	39	1
La Guajira	3.000	0	40,70	0,01	28	11
Nariño	52	0	11.40	0.50	100	50









## Nepal – permanent supply















#### Vietnam – permanent supply at schools















## India – permanent supply

















## India – permanent supply















Frechen / IWA-MTC 2019 Toulouse, 24th June













### India – permanent supply















### India – permanent supply















- **External cost** (to be paid only once)
  - 🦴 PAUL Station Kit (includes PAUL unit and essential accessories):
    - 1,600 € \*
  - ➡ Transportation (ship/plane?): 100€ 1,700€
- Local cost (build & operate 10 years)
  - Customs depending upon country: 300€
  - Build up PAUL Station: 300€
    - incl. local transport, RWT, FWT, stands for RWT, FWT & PAUL, hoses and parts, construction, pump, painting, start-up, wages, instructions for usage
  - 600€ maintenance for 10 years
  - 1,700 € ★ Total cost (10 years): 3,400€
- Only valid for humanitarian usage!







(**50%** local)





#### Payback time (just an example):

- 5 60 families, paying 2 €/mon/family
- Lifetime revenue 60 x 2 x 12 x10 = 14,400 €
- Lifetime profit 14,400 € 3,400 € = 11,000 €
- **⇒** Payback time = 2.4 years

#### Water price (under the above conditions):

- $\Rightarrow$  Min. lifetime production: <u>1,200 L/d</u> x 365 d x 10 a = 4,380,000 L
- Results in a price of 0.0033 €/L
- Currently (Sept. 2016), one 20 L water can at the Tamil Nadu coastline (India) costs 30 Rs:
  - 1.5 Rs/Liter = 0.0200 €/L (more than 6 times more)







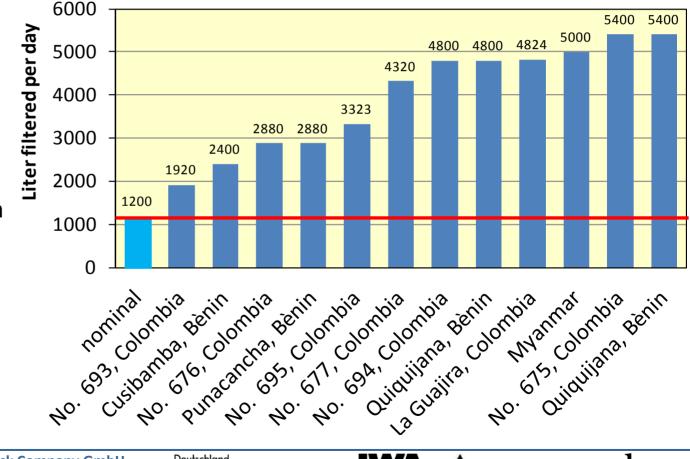


#### Remark on field inspections of PAUL

in practice, the daily flow is far beyond our design value of 1,200 L/d, mostly in the range between 1,900 L/d and 5,400 L/d) which gives a shorter payback time and a lower water price

**Recent results:** 2 installations, March 2016 in India:

- Measured 19 Sept. '16 in Puthanthurai: 2,500 L/day
- Measured 20 Sept. '16 in Pallam: >6,000 L/day















1. "one size fits all" (one solution for the whole world)









1. "one size fits all" (one solution for the whole world)

#### **WRONG:**

only appropriate solutions work









2. cost = investment













#### **WRONG:**

total cost (cost of financing, running and operations cost) are the only relevant benchmark

i.e. only cost per unit produced (liter of water)











#### conventional

- Operate with fixed flow rate, TMP is the observed phenomenon
- Minimize <u>investment cost</u> by choosing small membrane area
  - high and rising TMP
  - ⋄ increasing pore blocking
  - w membrane is filtration active
  - **♦** high running cost
- Cake layer control by
  - Cross flow
  - ♥ Backflush
  - chemical celaning

#### appropriate

- Operate with fixed (<u>limited</u>) TMP, flow rate is the phenomenon
- Minimize cost per unit by investing in membrane area
  - **⇔** cake layer is filtration active
  - **⇔** minimal pore blocking
  - when the membrane replacement after years
  - which minimal running cost
- Cake layer control by gravity
  - ♦ see next slide
  - square gravity due to low TMP
  - ♥ no backflush



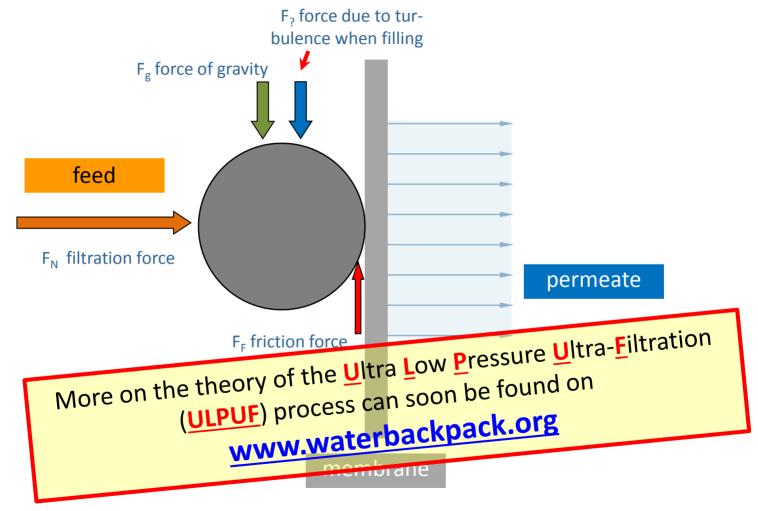






## operation principles PAUL

Dead end filtration must have vertical membranes







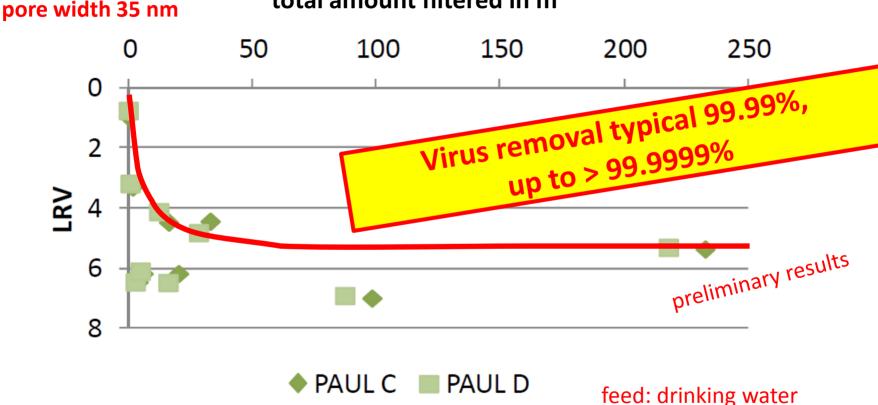












analyzed by Federal Environment Agency, Dessau/Roßlau













## Lessons learned from India (and Myanmar)

- With **total cost** of 3,500 € (micro-loan!) it is possible to erect a **PAUL** station and operate it for 10 years
- 50% of this sum is local created value
- A water committee constituted and since operates the PAUL station
- 60 families are served, and with a fee of 2 € per family per month, total cost of 10 years is collected within 2.5 years – payback time 25%
- During 7.5 more years, the **community** earns money for their own purposes
- In addition, the water price for the locals drops down to less than 20% of the actual cost. Same is reported from **Myanmar**
- Organizing a local water committee improves the community, thus resulting in a positive social impact.
- Most important: the technology does not require import of spare parts on a regular basis.
- Technologies that do require this are completely useless and unfeasible



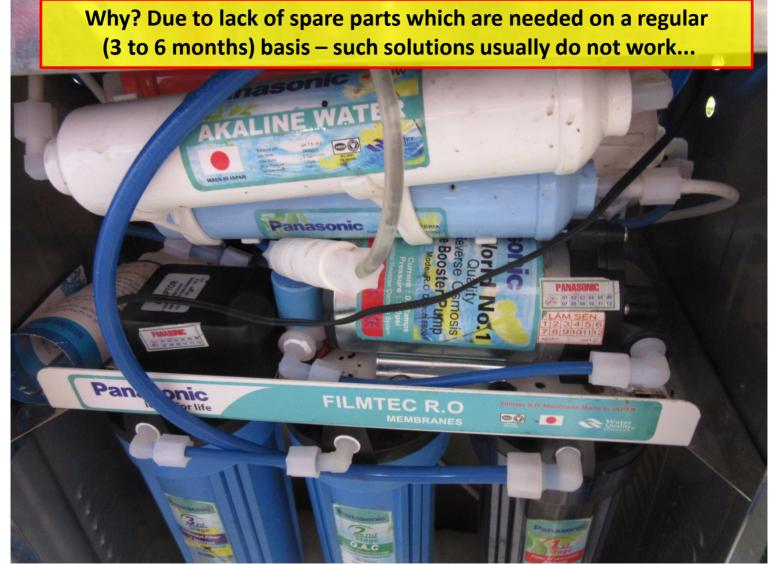






seen in Vietnam: high tech ... not in use anymore!!

Toulouse, 24<sup>th</sup> June















It is essential that local people can improve their <u>health</u> and <u>wealth</u> <u>by themselves</u> after a simple introduction – <u>no dependency on import of spare parts/consumables!</u>

Independently providing water and creating local jobs is the best way to improve conditions and prevent migration.

#### **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT!**













# www.waterbackpack.org



## Deutschland Land der Ideen



Ausgewählter Ort 2011
Winner 2011 in the

category "society"

AQUA AWARD 2017

AQUANET
BERLIN BRANDENBURG

**GreenTec Awards** 

WINNER 2016

Water & Sewage



The WaterBackpack Company GmbH Prof. Dr.-Ing. F.-B. Frechen www.waterbackpack.org







