#### Green Village Delft Integration of an Autarkic Water Supply in a Local Sustainability Energy System

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- Welcome to the Green Village
- Water reuse in the Dutch context and legislation
- Design boundary conditions
- Design philosophy
- Conclusions



# WELCOME GREEN O VILLAGE



### THE GREEN VILLAGE MISSIONS

CLEAN ENERGY PRODUCER	Energy efficient Green Buildings Electric transport Clean Lighting systems Smart heat grids Smart DC electricity grids
WASTE AS RESOURCE	Re-use and recycling Material production from waste Circular products Circular buildings Smart waste grids
CLEAN WATER PRODUCER	Water efficient Re-use of waste water Produce from rain Produce with fuel cell Smart water grids
CLEAN AIR PRODUCER	No CO <sub>2</sub> emissions into the air Reduction of fine dust in the air Removing NOx from the air Production of oxygen



# Water reuse in the Dutch context and legislation



### Water reuse regulations



Source: Hochstrat et al. IWA Water Reuse Conference, Barcelona, 26-29 September 2011



### Dutch drinking water regulations

- All water supplied to customers must comply with the Dutch drinking water standards
- Domestic dual water supply systems:
  - only for toilet flushing
  - sources: rainwater and groundwater
  - exemption from the Ministry



# Dutch drinking water production philosophy

- No use of a persistent disinfectant during production and distribution ("The Dutch approach")
- Multiple barrier concept for:
  - micro-organisms
  - organic micropollutants





## Design boundary conditions





- Supply of only one water quality: drinking water
- Application of multiple barrier concept





## Design philosopy





- Reducing the overall consumption of water by making efficient use of water and applying water conservation measures
- Using greywater and rainwater as raw water sources, and reclaiming them in a multiple barrier treatment concept for drinking water production
- 3. Treating blackwater anaerobically for energy recovery from wastewater



# 1. Efficient use of water & water savings

	<b>Consumption NL</b> <sup>1</sup> (L/person/day)	<b>Reduction</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>Consumption</b> <b>Green Village</b> (L/person/day)
shower	48.6	35%	31.6
sink faucet	5.0	35%	3.2
laundry	15.4	35%	9.7
dishwashing	6.1	60%	2.0
toilet	33.7	Vacuum toilets	3.0

<sup>1</sup> VEWIN – NIPO "Water use at home 2010"

<sup>2</sup> Hofman-Caris "Trends in water conservation"



## 1. Efficient use of water & water conservation

Overall water use Green Village (L/day)		
Conventional systems	Efficient use & water conservation	
4,584	1,337	





#### Separation at source concept





Multiple barrier treatment concept





#### Multiple barrier treatment concept





Multiple barrier treatment concept





What do we know about the application of greywater as a source for drinking water?

- Only a few studies investigated the use of greywater as a direct source for drinking water – much more research on the use of wastewater
- Lack of knowledge about the presence and risks of organic micropollutants in greywater – much more knowledge about pathogen concentrations





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#### Health risk assessment of organic micropollutants in greywater for potable reuse



Ramiro Etchepare <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Jan Peter van der Hoek <sup>c,d</sup>

- Literature review into organic micro pollutants in greywater
- Conceptual framework to assess human health risks from organic micro pollutants
- Treatment goals and treatment schemes



### Organic micropollutants in grey water

Class	Number of OMPs
Plasticisers and softeners	13
Preservatives	20
UV filters	7
Fragrances and flavors	46
Surfactants	55
PAHs	11
PCBs	5
Solvents	33
Organotin compounds	5
Brominated flame retardants	6
Miscellaneous	76



# 14 organic micropollutants in greywater that warrant further investigation

RQ > 1	0.2 <rq<1< th=""></rq<1<>
benzene	dibutyl tin
2-ethyl-1-hexanol	dichloromethane
benzenesulfonic acid methyl ester	trichloromethane
dodecanoic acid	nicotine
tetracanoic acid	acetamide
	indole
	decanamide, N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-
	sulphuric acid, dimethyl ester
	methyl dihydrojasmonate



Multiple barrier treatment concept





# 3. Anaerobic treatment of blackwater with energy recovery







## Conclusions



# THE GREEN

- An autarkic water management system seems possible
  - in compliance with the Dutch drinking water regulations
  - in line with the Dutch drinking water production philosophy
- The water management system is not autarkic with respect to energy use
- Options for a total autarkic system:
  - use of solar energy
  - use of wind energy
  - co-digestion of organic (kitchen) waste



# O THE VIRTUAL GREEN

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