



A HANDBOOK ON

GREYWATER

MANAGEMENT



What is greywater?

Greuwater is used or wastewater that is free of anu faecal or urine contamination.





GWM is necessary to maintain and build upon the gains made in SBM (G) Phase 1. It is an essential component of SBM (G) Phase 2 and the Jal Jeevan Mission.

It still contains some chemical and biological particles such as:



Ash









It is generated from various domestic activities







Bathing, washing, cleanina



Maintenance of livestock



Run off at community water points

Greywater is also generated at institutions such as schools, shops, offices, etc.

What is GWM?

Greywater management includes:

GWM is the use of simple technologies to properly collect and treat greywater



Collection of greywater



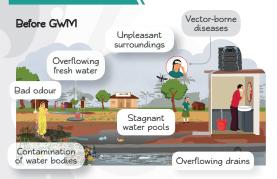


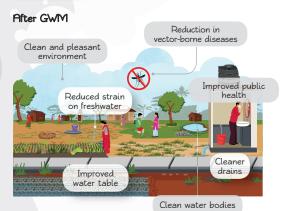
Treatment to remove chemical & biological contaminants



Usage of treated water

Benefits of GWM





Treated greywater can be used for activities such as:



Flushing of toilets



Cleaning (floors, vehicles, community spaces)



Irrigation/watering of kitchen gardens



Recharge of groundwater



Pisciculture (fish-farming)



Greywater must not be consumed. It must not be used for cooking or drinking.



Principles of GWM



Reduce

Use less freshwater. Generate less greywater



Reuse

Use treated water for various permitted purposes



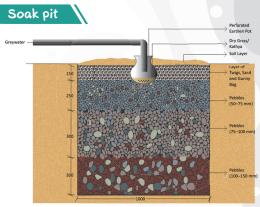
Recharge

Allow greywater to percolate into the ground and replenish the groundwater

How to select greywater technology



Household (HH) level





What: A dug out pit filled with graded stones and gravel

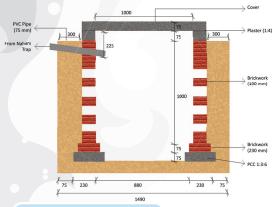
Suitable for:

- ▶ Permeable soil
- Low water table



Cost: Approximately ₹ 1279

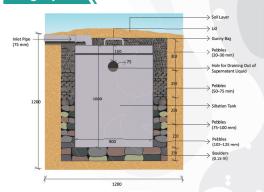
Leach pit







Magic pit





What: A cement/ plastic tank surrounded by different grades of boulders and stones

Suitable for:

- Permeable and semi-permeable soil
- ▶ Low water table



Cost: Approximately ₹ 2539

Kitchen garden





What: Greywater can be used for watering a kitchen garden, reducing the demand for freshwater

Suitable for:



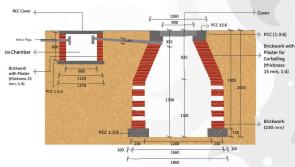
- ► All soil types
- ► High water table areas
- ► All terrains, requires alternate arrangement during rainy season



Cost: Approximately ₹ 600

Community level

Community leach pit



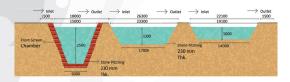




Cost: Approximately ₹ 22,776*

*for 5 HHs

Waste stabilization pond (WSP)



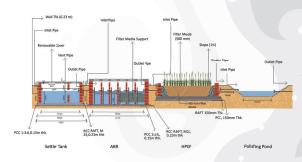


drainage discharge points, where large quantity of greywater is generated



Cost: Approximately ₹ 16,58,076 for 211 kld

Decentralized wastewater treatment system (DEWATS)





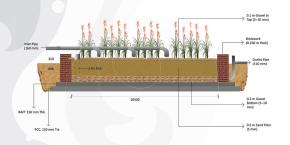
What: A gravitybased treatment technology

Where: Customizable



Cost: Approximately ₹ 50,27,999 for 211 kld

Constructed wetlands (CWs)

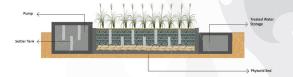






Cost: Approximately ₹ 36,38,113 for 211 kld

Phytorid





What: A scalable technology that works on gravity and has a low electric power requirement

Suitable for:

Any terrain. The space requirement is 120 m2 for 100 kld



Cost: Approximately ₹ 51,961 for 211 kld

Conveyance systems

A conveyance system is the drainage line that connects the source of greywater to the treatment unit. These can be:



Covered drains



Small bore pipe system Keeping the drains closed and regularly cleaning them is necessary, otherwise it causes clogging, which results in greywater overflow

Operation and maintenance (O&M) at HH level

- Maintaining cleanliness and hygienic conditions on the premises
- Regular cleaning and removal of inoragnic/ unwanted matter from the drains



- > Installation of oil/grease/sedimentation chamber before the treatment system
- > Removal of grit, dirt, plastic, paper, etc. from the drains inside and outside the house

Operation and maintenance (O&M) at community level

- Installation and periodic cleaning of screens, etc.
- Operation and maintenance of units as per the prescribed schedule



- > Routine cleaning of the filter beds, aeration tanks, sludge holding tanks, etc.
- Periodic servicing and overhauling of all the electro-mechanical devices (pumps, motor, blowers, light fittings, control panel, etc.)





- Use on-site treatment of greywater wherever possible
- Ensure separation of greywater and blackwater
- Use treated greywater only for recommended activities such as watering gardens, irrigation, toilet flushing, commercial vehicle washing, pisciculture, groundwater recharge, etc.
- Recharge groundwater wherever possible
- Ensure optimum usage of freshwater in order to generate minimum greywater
- Take care of greywater treatment units with proper O&M
- Use Nahani traps and oil/grease chamber at locations of greywater generation

DONT (X)

- Keep greywater stagnant for longer durations because it can pollute the environment and spread diseases
- Deal with greywater with bare hands
- Let blackwater enter the greywater treatment units or the conveyance systems
- Use harmful acids or detergents for washing
- Discharge greywater in the open







