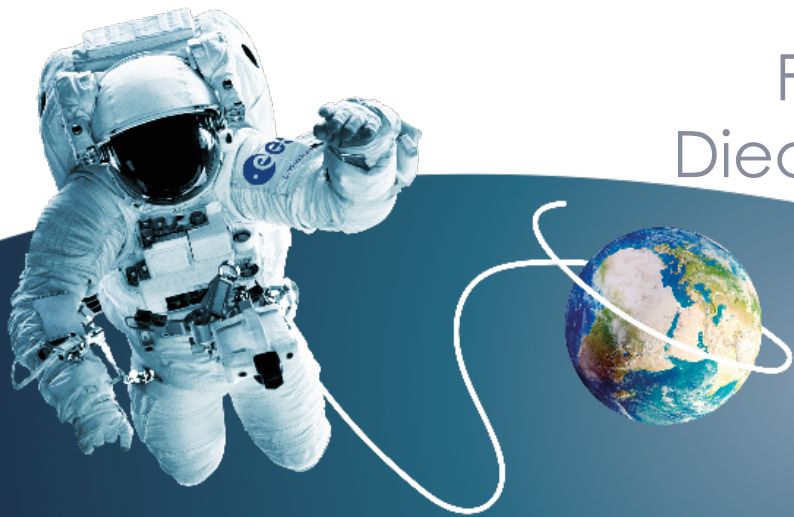




# Grey Water Re-use During Music Festivals Using a Mobile Constructed Wetland and a Mobile Drinking Water System

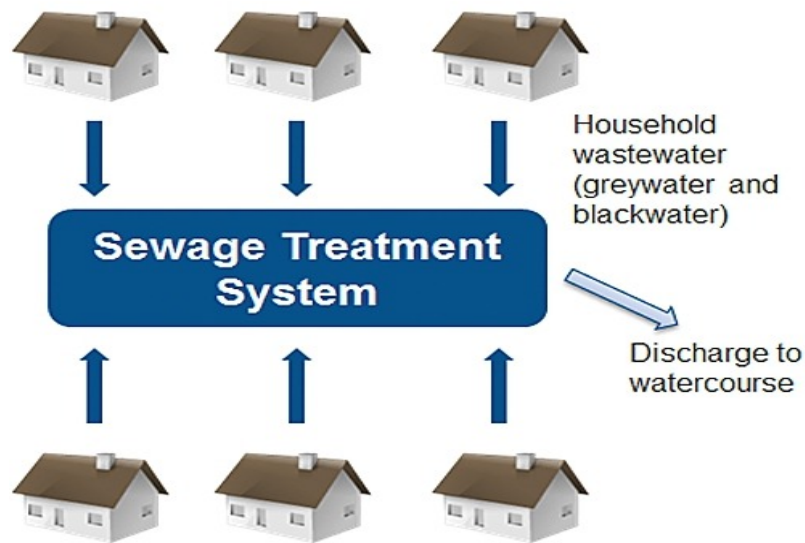
Fida Hussain Lakho, Hong Quan Le,  
Diederik P.L Rousseau, Stijn W.H. Van Hulle



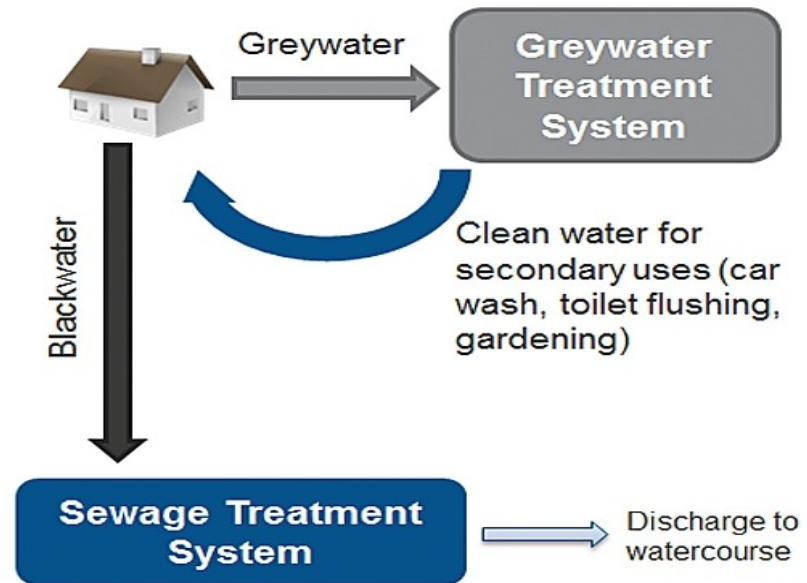


# (De)centralized water treatment

- Centralized system



- Decentralized system



Source: Leong et al., (2018)



# Introduction

Festivals in Belgium (2017-2019):

- Ieperfest
- Boomtown
- Paradise city
- Dranouter

Objectives:

- Decentralized water treatment
- Grey/black water treatment and reuse
- Nutrient recovery from wastewater

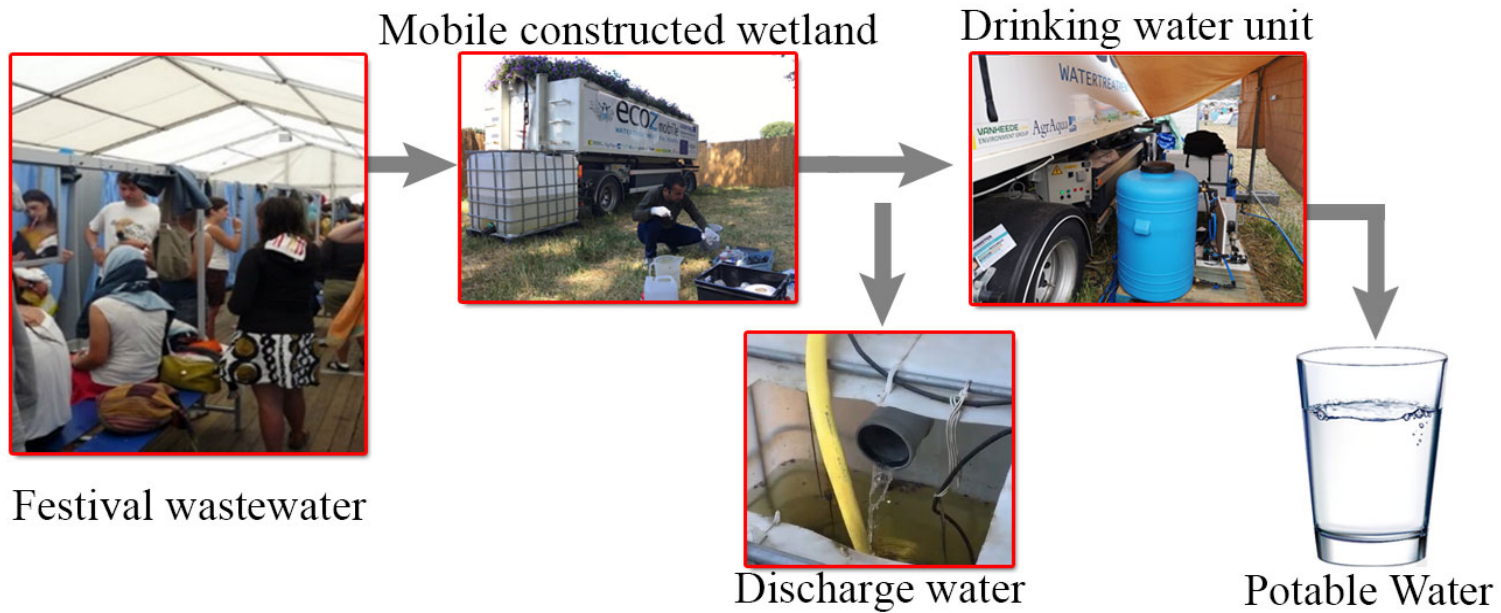




# Objectives

1. Design of the mobile constructed wetland (MCW)
2. Development phase: tested with greywater (GW) at festivals 2017-2018 (*Ieperfest, Boomtown, Paradise city & Dranouter*)
3. Challenging test to determine hydraulic loading rate with domestic wastewater
4. Performance test at festivals 2019 (*Paradise city & Dranouter*)

# MELISSA MCW & drinking water system at festivals 2019

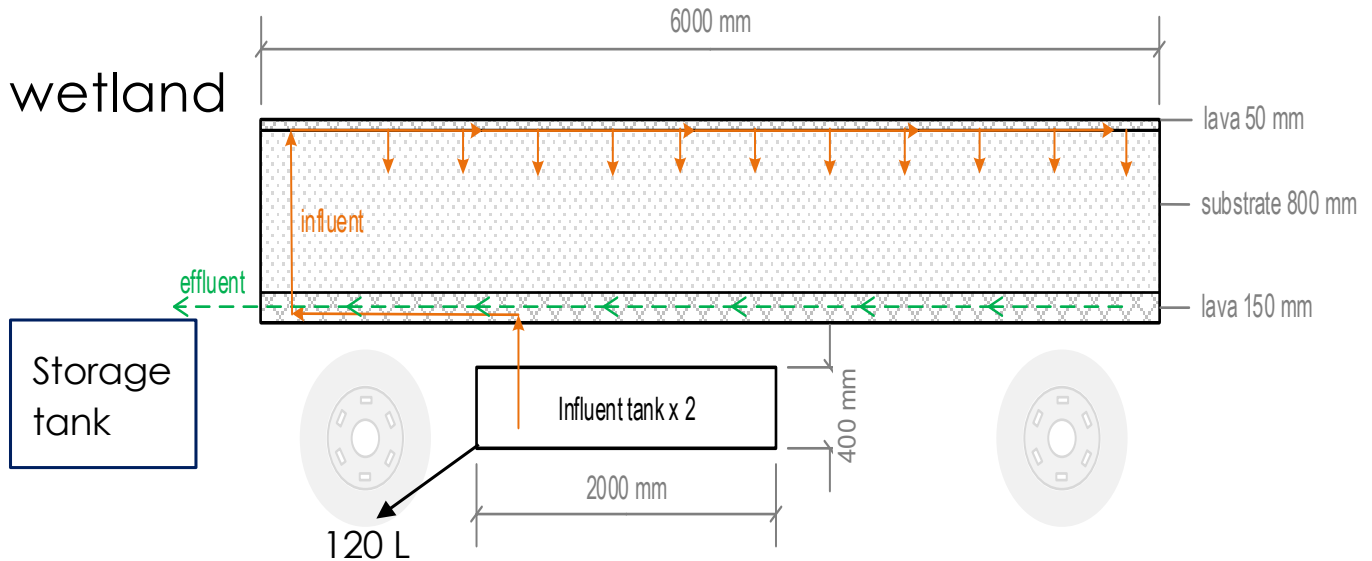


Source: Hussain et al., (2020)



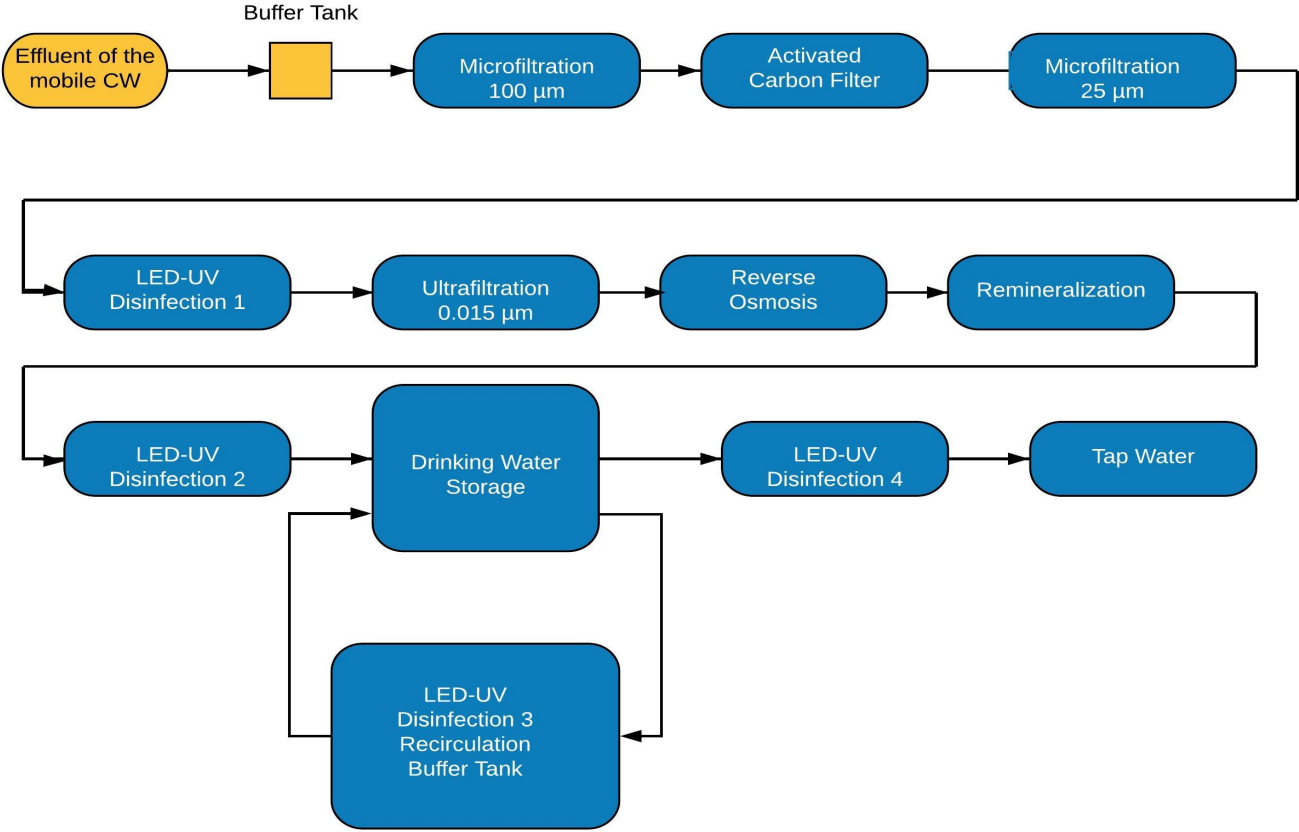
# 1. Design of the Mobile Constructed Wetland

- Vertical flow constructed wetland
- Area = 15 m<sup>2</sup>
- L x W x D = 6 x 2.5 x 1 m
- Volume = 15 m<sup>3</sup>



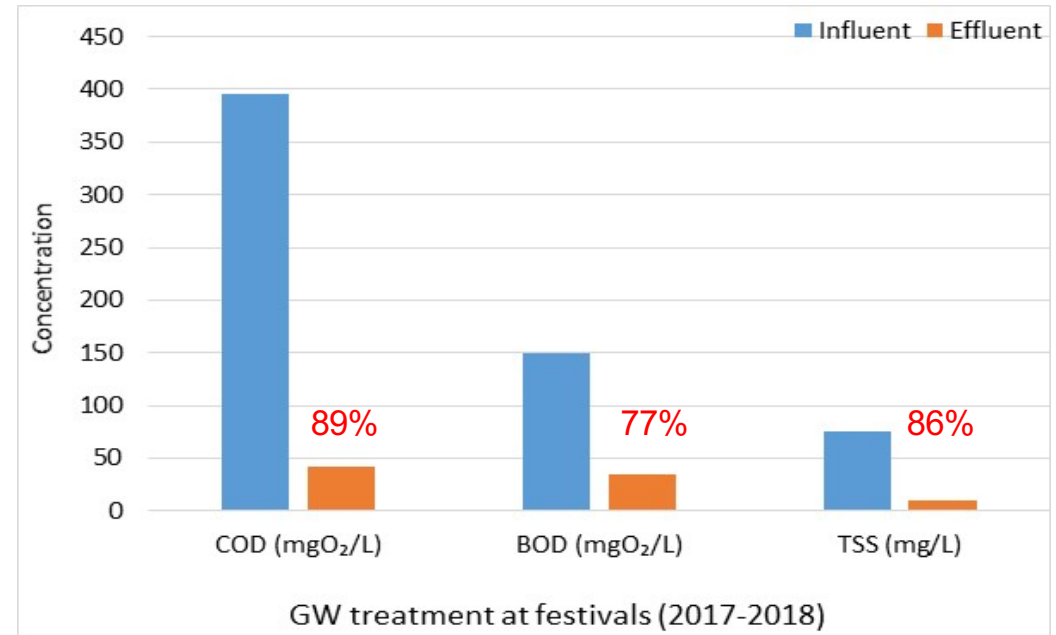
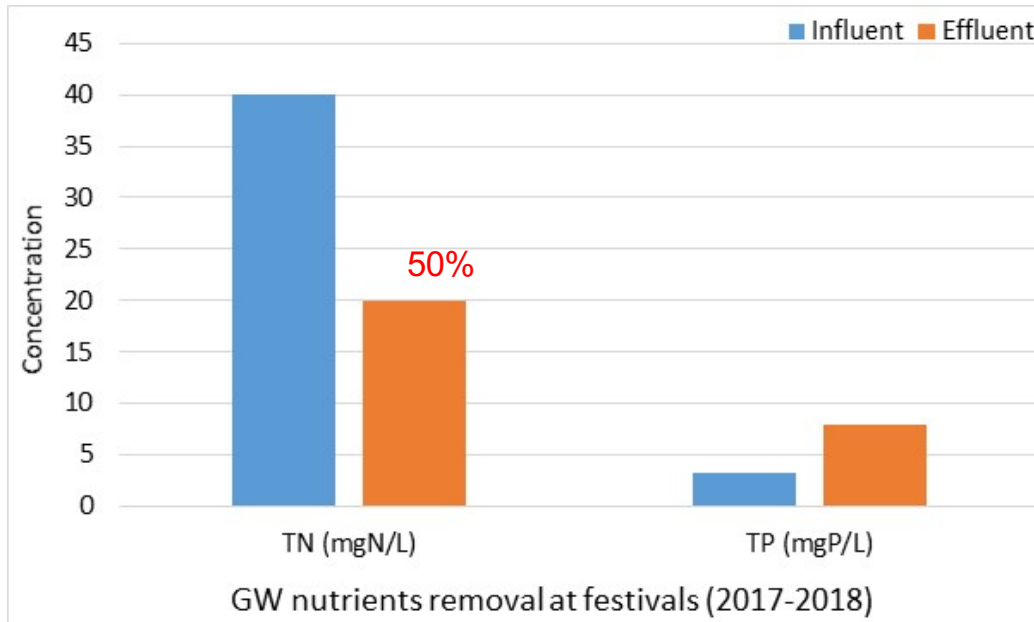


# Drinking Water System





## 2. Development phase: tested with GW at festivals 2017-2018



- Treated water = 26.6 m<sup>3</sup>.d<sup>-1</sup>
- HLR = 0.64 m<sup>3</sup>.m<sup>-2</sup>.d<sup>-1</sup>
- Good removal of COD, BOD & TSS
- No P removal

➤ Despite very good removal, hydraulic operation needs to be optimized.

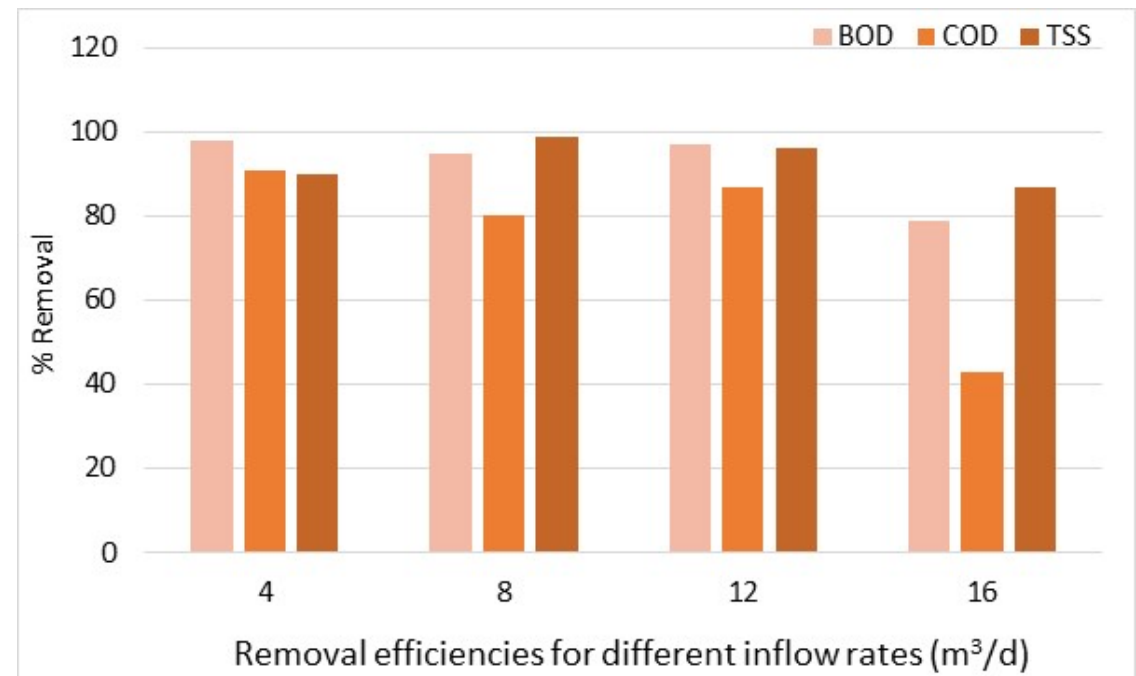
**Limit:**  
BOD < 25 mg/L  
TSS < 60 mg/L





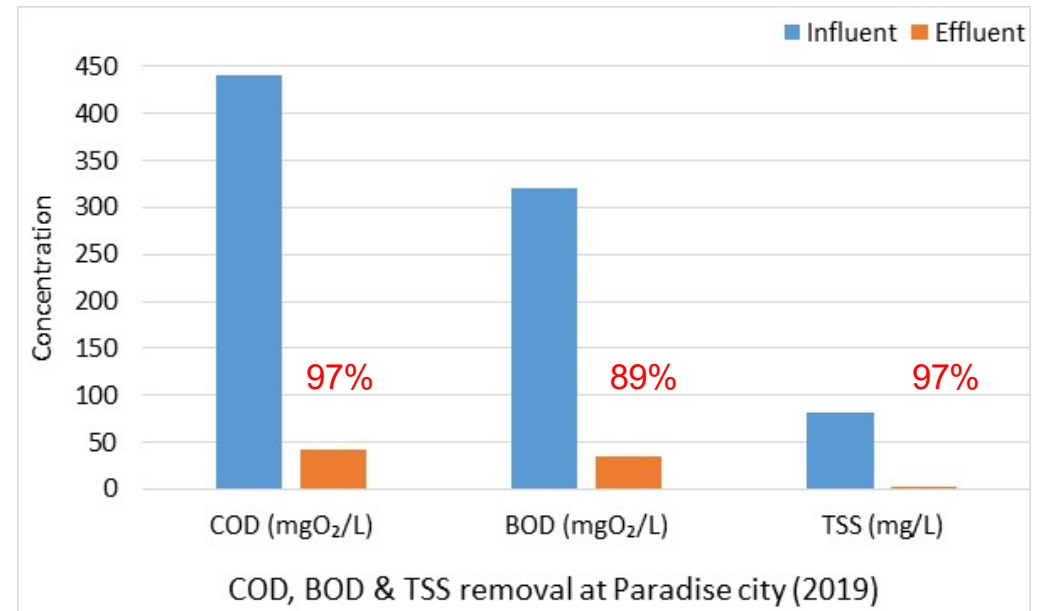
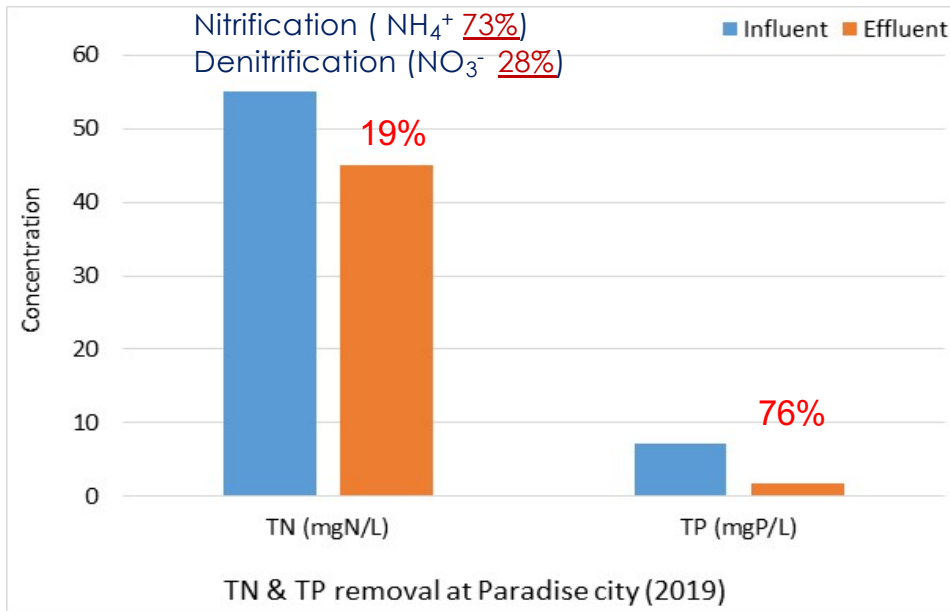
### 3. Challenge test to determine maximum hydraulic loading rate

- MCW suitable for GW
- Primary settled municipal wastewater
- Removal > 80%, except COD at 16 m<sup>3</sup>/d.
- No nitrification/denitrification: Winter ( $\pm 10$  °C)
- No P removal





## 4. Performance test at Paradise city (2019)

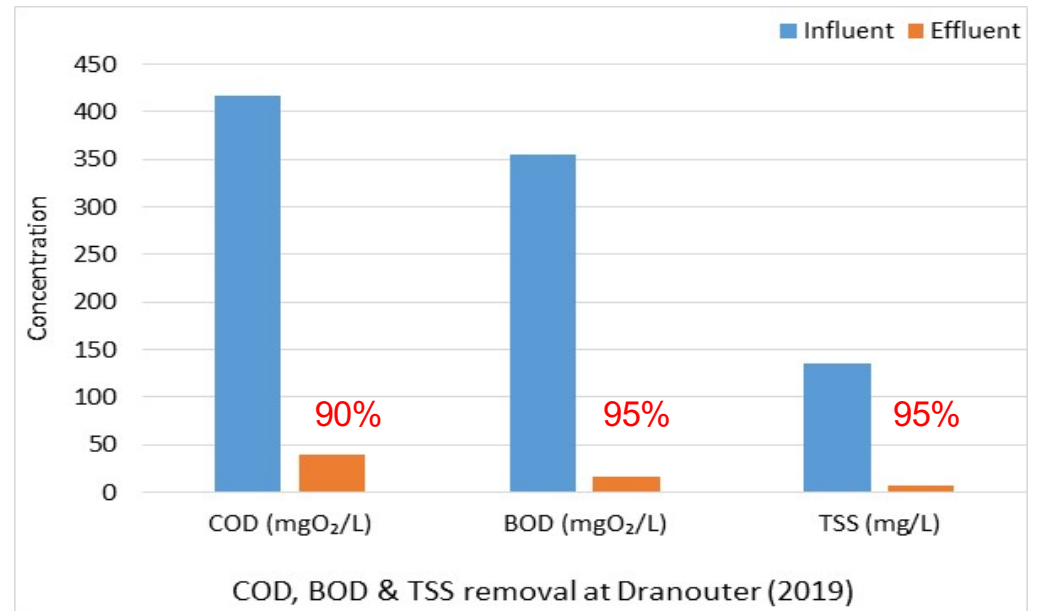
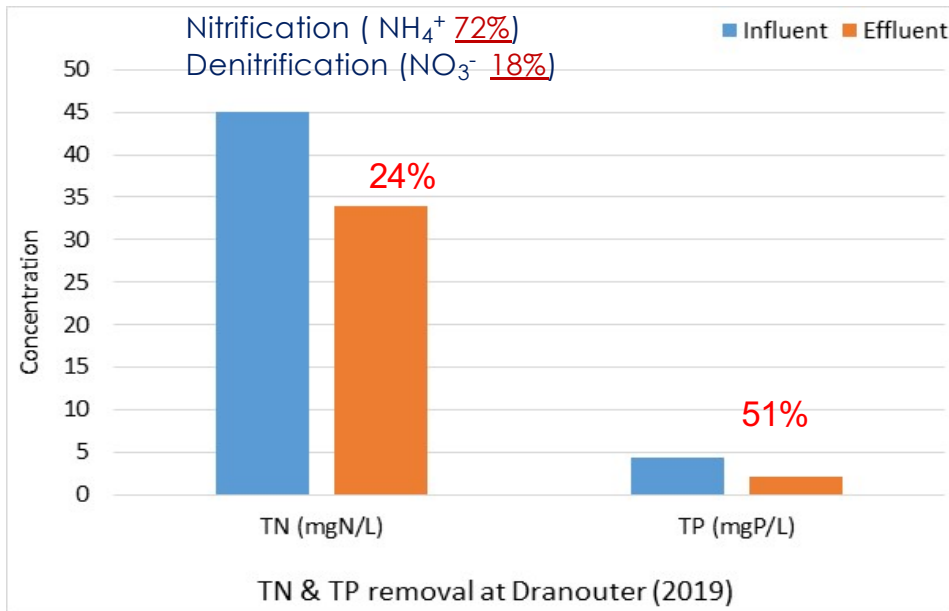


- Treated water =  $11 \text{ m}^3$
- HLR =  $0.24 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$
- COD & BOD removal  $> 90\%$
- TSS removal  $> 95\%$ , TP  $> 50\%$
- Less removal of N

Limit:  
BOD  $< 25 \text{ mg/L}$   
TSS  $< 60 \text{ mg/L}$



## 4. Performance test at Dranouter (2019)



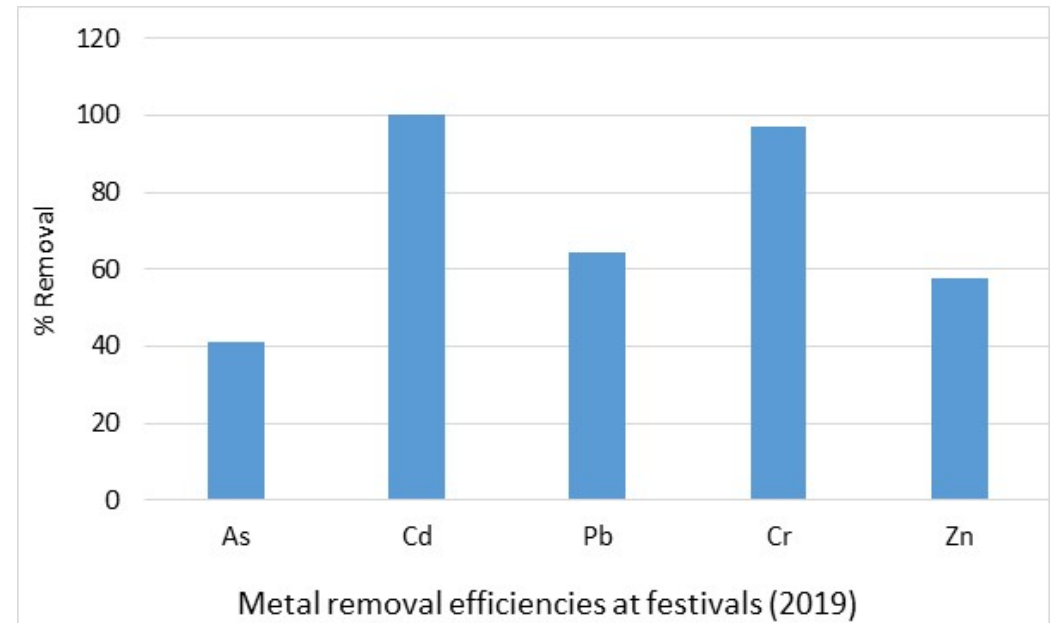
- Treated water = 92 m<sup>3</sup>
- HLR = 2 m<sup>3</sup>.m<sup>-2</sup>.d<sup>-1</sup>
- COD, BOD & TSS removal >90%
- TP removal > 50%
- Less removal of N

Limit:  
BOD < 25 mg/L  
TSS < 60 mg/L



## 4. Performance test at festivals 2019

- Efficient removal of metals
- All the micropollutants were under detection limit except diclofenac & trimethoprim which were removed through MCW.





## 4. Performance test: Drinking water system at Dranouter 2019

- Further removed nutrients and achieved drinking water standards

	Drinking water	Standard Limit
EC ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	$56.1 \pm 42.1$	2500
$\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ ( $\text{mgN.L}^{-1}$ )	$0.28 \pm 0.2$	
$\text{NO}_2^-\text{-N}$ ( $\text{mgN.L}^{-1}$ )	$0.31 \pm 0.5$	3
$\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ ( $\text{mgN.L}^{-1}$ )	$3.1 \pm 4.1$	50



# CONCLUSION

1. **Development phase:**
  - GW and mixture of GW&BW can be treated.
  - GW-> to meet discharge limits.
2. **Challenge test:**
  - HLR of  $1.1 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ .
3. **Performance test:**
  - Contaminants including metals and micropollutants were removed.
4. **Drinking water system:**
  - Removed nitrogen components
  - Drinking water legislative standards met.



# Reference

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**THANK YOU.**

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