



Zero Emission Buildings Integrating Sustainable Technologies and Infrastructure Systems

Sustainable Wastewater Management in Turkey Case Study

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Outline







- Introduction, Concept,
- Pilot studies by TUBITAK to climate change impacts, water scarcity, RW and GW treatment-reuse,
- Technology options,

Assessment (RW/GW) Case study Conclusions



introduction

• Influences on water sources for Mediterranean basin;

growing population, increasing tourism, rapid industrial developments, urbanization climate change impacts

- lead development of improved adopted strategies,
- Istanbul relays on surface water resources (increases impacts/risks of climate change)
- Residential and commertial use is the biggest part (app. 60%) of total water demand in Istanbul (ISKI)
- Foreseen impacts

Regional temporary drought periods, Extreme events (rainfall causing floods, more noticeable recently),

In addition to that,

- Buildings responsible for 40% of Europe's total CO₂ emissions (EU),
- There is significant potential for improvement for GHG emissions in this sector,
- 20% CO₂ reduction target by 2020 (GE Building sustainable cities)



C: catchment, A: abstraction, T: transmission, WT: water treatment, S: storage, D: distribution, WU: water uses, DR: drainage, I: infiltration, IN: interception, S: sewage, WWT: wastewater treatment, TP: transport, DL: discharge





water availability – consumption (Turkey)



(economic)



water consumption

Ministry of Environment and Urbanization- Environmental Status Report, 2011



proposed alternative approaches – pilot studies

- Goal→ sustainable, green cities, contribute to mitigation of climate change impacts,
- Cycle approach concept vs linear systems for urban areas,
- Development of alternative economic sources,
- Implementations for existing urban systems and new urban developments,
- Essential to have diversification of water sources including RW and GW,
- DWW segregation into components, treatment and reuse separately → innovative approach to achieve resource management,
- Treated RW and GW are used mainly for toilet flushing and irrigation purposes.
- Combining energy recovery GW reuse, RWH may constitute partial solution for water scarcity / climate change impacts.



Pilot plant – sustainable water management





PREPARED PILOT – ISTANBUL GREY WATER TREATMENT AND REUSE OPTION



Rain water reuse – at MRC premisis



Rain water reuse – cartridge filters-UV, distribution pump





Grey water treatment reuse with RBC- at MRC premisis



Rain water reuse – antracite –sand filter, storage



GW system operation performance

GW technologies employed: rotating biological contactor (RBC), multistage filtration, UV disinfection





RW system operation performance

The technologies used for RW studies are microfiltration, storage, sand-anthracite filtration, UV disinfection, cartridge filters







Assessment of storm water quality

(samples collected from roads and paved areas in Kurbaglidere Region in Istanbul)









Case

Study

Bingöl, 2006

Feasibility and carbon foot-print assessment of storm water quality – case study





Conclusions/achievements



- Valuation of methods highlighting conditions/limitations for Istanbul and applicable to other comparable urban areas,
- Determination of reliability of tested systems,
- Recommendations for potential solutions,
- Improvements in innovative water resources concepts may lead to sustainable zero emission building concept / greening cities
- Contribution to the public recognition for climate change water related issues,
- Facilitation of up-scaling pilot scale results for larger settlements.

THANKS

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