



# Urine and Faeces – Collection, treatment and use

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Ref: Lopez et al. 2006. Global and regional burden of disease and risk factors; FAO, 2006





## Ecosan and UN Millenium development goals

- Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
  - Target 10. Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation
- Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
  - Target 2. Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
- Goal 4. Reduce child mortality
- Goal 5. Improve maternal health







#### Carbohydrates, proteins, fats, etc





## **EcoSanRes** Linear flow of plant nutrients in present food chain



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## **Crop nutrient removal**



	Crop	Yield,	Dry	N,	Р,
		kg/ha	matter	kg/ha	kg/ha
	Cereals				
	Maize	4000	88%	51	9
	Rice	4000	88%	45	11
	Sorghum	4000	88%	56	9
	Wheat	4000	88%	73	13
	Wheat straw, crop above	5300	85%	21	3
	Tubers etc				
	Cassava root	20000	36%	32	1
	Potatoes	25000	23%	83	13
	Sweet potatoes	10000	59%	49	12
	Others				
	Banana fruit, ripe	25000	31%	67	8
	Ground nuts, peanuts	1000	94%	37	4
PCL	Soybeans	1000	91%	54	5
KOL					



#### **EcoSanRes** Goal – healthier people and better environment by recycling nutrients in a safe way

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### **ECOSanRes** Nutrient distribution in household



#### wastewater, g/person, year





### **Toilets**







Erdos, China Photo Arno Rosmarin

Separett Villa 9000 Photo Håkan Jönsson Cecar Anorve, Mexico Photo Håkan Jönsson



Gustavsberg Photo Björn Vinnerås



Anfora UDD toilet, Mexico Photo Håkan Jönsson



South Africa Photo Håkan Jönsson





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## **Urine collection and storage**











**SEI** 



### **Urine spreading**









### **EcoSanRes** Relative yield of urine fertilized/no fertilized



Crop	Urine	Where/who
Spinach (	6.7	Zim (P. Morgan)
Swiss Chard)		Ethiopia (A. Sundin)
Covo	4.0	Zim (P. Morgan)
Lettuce	2.9	Zim (P. Morgan)
Onion	2-3	Zim (P. Morgan)
Maize	(≤35)	Zim (P. Morgan)
Leeks	3	Sweden (Båth)
Tomato	3.6	Zim (P. Morgan)



Photos: Håkan Jönsson JL

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### **Faecal collection and composting**







### **Ammonium treatment**



Temperature	Urea addition	<u>Time for reduction of microorganisms corresponding to &gt;6</u> $log_{10}$ reduction in days			
		Ba	<u>cteria</u>	Parasites	Viruses
No ash amend	dment	Salmonella	Enteococcus	A suum	
14°C	2%	10	250	_	_
24°C	2%	2	70	120	200
34°C	2%	1	1	10	22
Ash amendme	ent pH>11				
14°C	1%	_	_	_	_
24°C	1%	1	11	50	100
34°C	1%	1	1	10	2
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<b>Res Relative yield - faecal co</b>	ompost			
fertilized/no fertilized (P. Morgan)				
Plant, top soil type, growth period	Relative yield			
Spinach on Epworth, 30 days.	7.6			
Covo on Epworth, 30 days.	8.0			
Covo 2. on Epworth, 30 days.	4.4			
Lettuce on Epworth, 30 days	7.5			
Onion on Ruwa, 4 months	2.8			
Green pepper on Ruwa, 4 months	4.7			
Tomato on Ruwa, 3 months	10.1			

Experiments were done in pots, filled with 50% Fossa Alterna Compost (mix of urine, faeces & soil), and 50% poor soil, compared with 100% poor soil, see, Peter Morgan, 2003, Experiments using urine and humus...)





#### **Eutrophication to water – max scenario**

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## Conclusions

- Urine and faeces are good fertilizers
- Safe sanitization and makes them safe fertilizers, minimizing the risk of disease spreading
- Eutrophication is minimized and crops maximized by using urine and faeces as fertilizers
- Urine and faeces can be cheap fertilizers
- Enery is saved by using of urine and faeces as fertilizers.









Photos: Peter Morgan

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