HEAVY METALS AND MICROBIAL LOADS IN RAW FAECAL SLUDGE FROM LOW INCOME AREAS OF ASHANTI REGION OF GHANA

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STUDY AREA
INTRODUCTION

- 85% of the Ghanaian population served with onsite sanitation systems

- Public/Communal toilets usage, 53% (KVIP: 42%, Pit latrine: 11%)

- Unregulated disposal of faecal sludge can cause nuisance and serious health impacts
EXAMPLES OF PUBLIC TOILETS IN RURAL AND PERI-URBAN AREAS

3rd International Faecal Sludge Management Conference
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Determine the concentration of heavy metal constituents
- Determine the microbial constituents
CONCLUSIONS

- Levels of heavy metals and microbial quantities were generally higher in peri-urban compared to rural areas although both exceeded the Ghana EPA maximum permissible limits.

- Knowledge on characteristics of FS useful for the design of an appropriate treatment facility.
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Further Information, Contributions and Questions

See Poster

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Thank you!