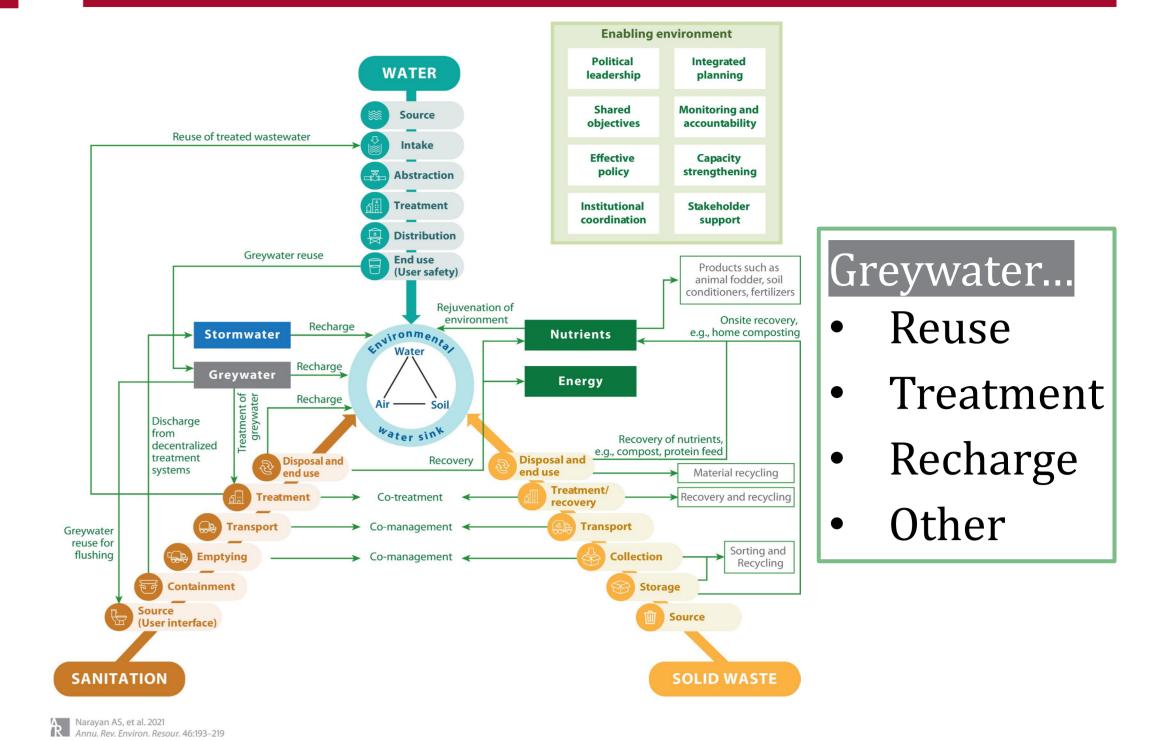
Greywater management in Khulna City, Bangladesh

Rebecca Lewis (2019 cohort) – <u>r.lewis@lboro.ac.uk</u> – Supervisors: Tanja Radu & Rebecca Scott

Introduction

- "Greywater" domestic wastewater from activities like cooking, cleaning, and bathing.
- A variety of water sources, and locations are used for domestic activities.
- Globally studies report 14-255L/person/day of greywater is produced.
- This first study from my PhD explores
 household greywater management practices –
 from generation to disposal.

What greywater management options are there?

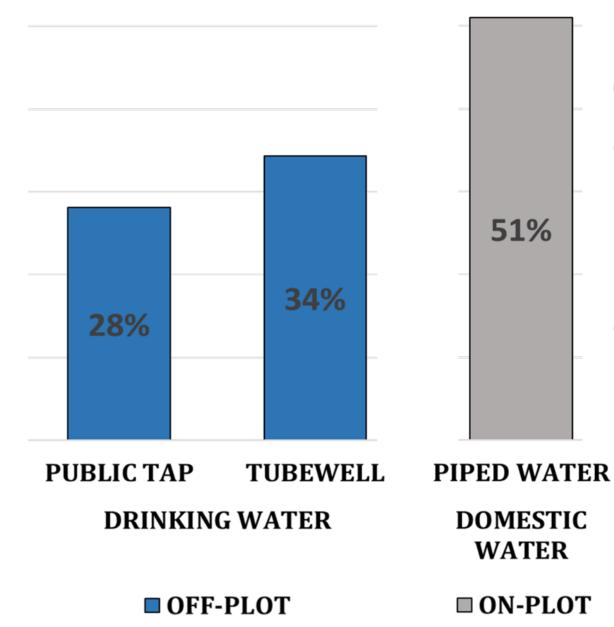


Method



- Survey of low-income households (n=192) in Khulna City;
- Reporting domestic activities, water usage and greywater disposal;

Water sources & location of activities

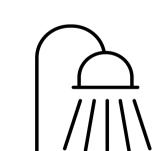


Households use different...

- water sources for drinking and domestic purposes;
- locations for dishwashing, laundry and bathing either on-plot (47%), or off-plot (37%).

Daily activities & greywater volumes

Mean greywater = $\sim 80L/person/day$



BATHING 37.4L



WUDU* 9.8L



LAUNDRY 9.4L



DISHWASHING 11.3L



HANDWASHING 9.5L



*Wudu: an Islamic practice of washing before worship

MOPPING

2.5L

Households dispose untreated greywater to....

Greywater disposal locations



OPEN
DRAINS
66%



SURFACE WATER 13%



THE
GROUND
14%



DEWATS*
7%

*DEWATS: Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System

Conclusions

- Our findings indicate that large amounts of greywater are disposed untreated, potentially harming public health, soil, and water quality.
- For decision-makers to implement better greywater management in Khulna, further quantification of the risks, implications, and consequences is required.

Acknowledgements















