

- 6 MLD SWRO plant for Gujarat Anjar Cement, Kutch
- 3.5 MLD SWRO plant for Madhya Pradesh for 2 x 135 MW thermal power project of Sembcorp Power, Indore, Andhra Pradesh
- 3.5 MLD SWRO plant for Gujarat Heavy Chemicals, Vadod
- 1.3 MLD SWRO plant for Chemical Sector, Karad, Pondicherry
- O&M contracts awarded for SWRO & MFD plant-water plants



Ajay Popat from Ion Exchange India, suggests few steps to end water crisis, in the city on Thursday.

Recycling sewage water, desalinisation can end crisis

BY STAFF REPORTER

The Ion Exchange (India) Ltd., headquartered in Mumbai, and regarded as Asia's largest environment solutions provider, has suggested Sewage Water Recycling and Sea Water Desalination as the answer to Mumbai's water crisis.

According to the firm, with the availability of technologies to recycle and recover as much as 99 per cent water – moving to zero discharge, sullage, sewage and industrial effluent can become sources of water. Of the 2,770 million litres per day (MLD) distributed, 80 per cent gets converted into sewage, while the city has a sewage treatment capacity of just 15 per cent and 60 per cent sewerage coverage. The advantage of sewage recycle is that it not only helps in conserving fresh water

in good volumes, but also helps in reducing the pressure on the sewage network. This recycled water can be used for several purposes like flushing in rest-rooms, gardening, etc.

Being a coastal city, capitalising on sea water desalination, a process where dissolved minerals from sea water or brackish water is removed, as an alternate source of water, would be a good method to deal with the water crisis. Lower capital cost, low chemical consumption, lower energy cost, smaller footprint with modular construction to facilitate future expansion at minimal additional cost are the advantages of desalination process based on Reverse Osmosis Technology. The total cost per cu.m of desalinated water is around Rs.50/m³ including capital investment, operating cost and consumables. ■