

MOEEN GHOLAMI

# GREEN WALLS: AN INNOVATIVE SOLUTION FOR TREATING GREYWATER IN AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

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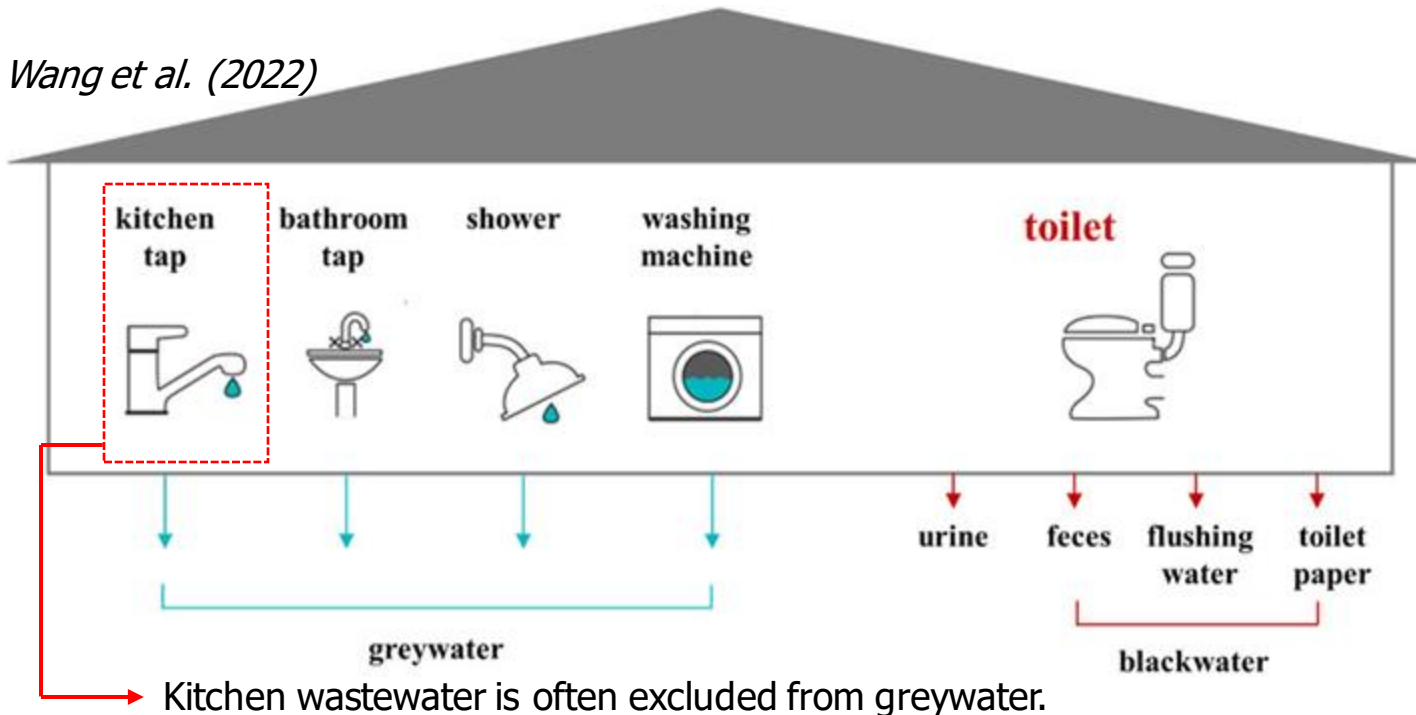


**water**  
NEW ZEALAND  
CONFERENCE & EXPO  
17-19 OCTOBER 2023  
Tākina, Te Whanganui-a-Tara Wellington

# GREYWATER GENERATION IN NZ

# WHAT IS GREYWATER?

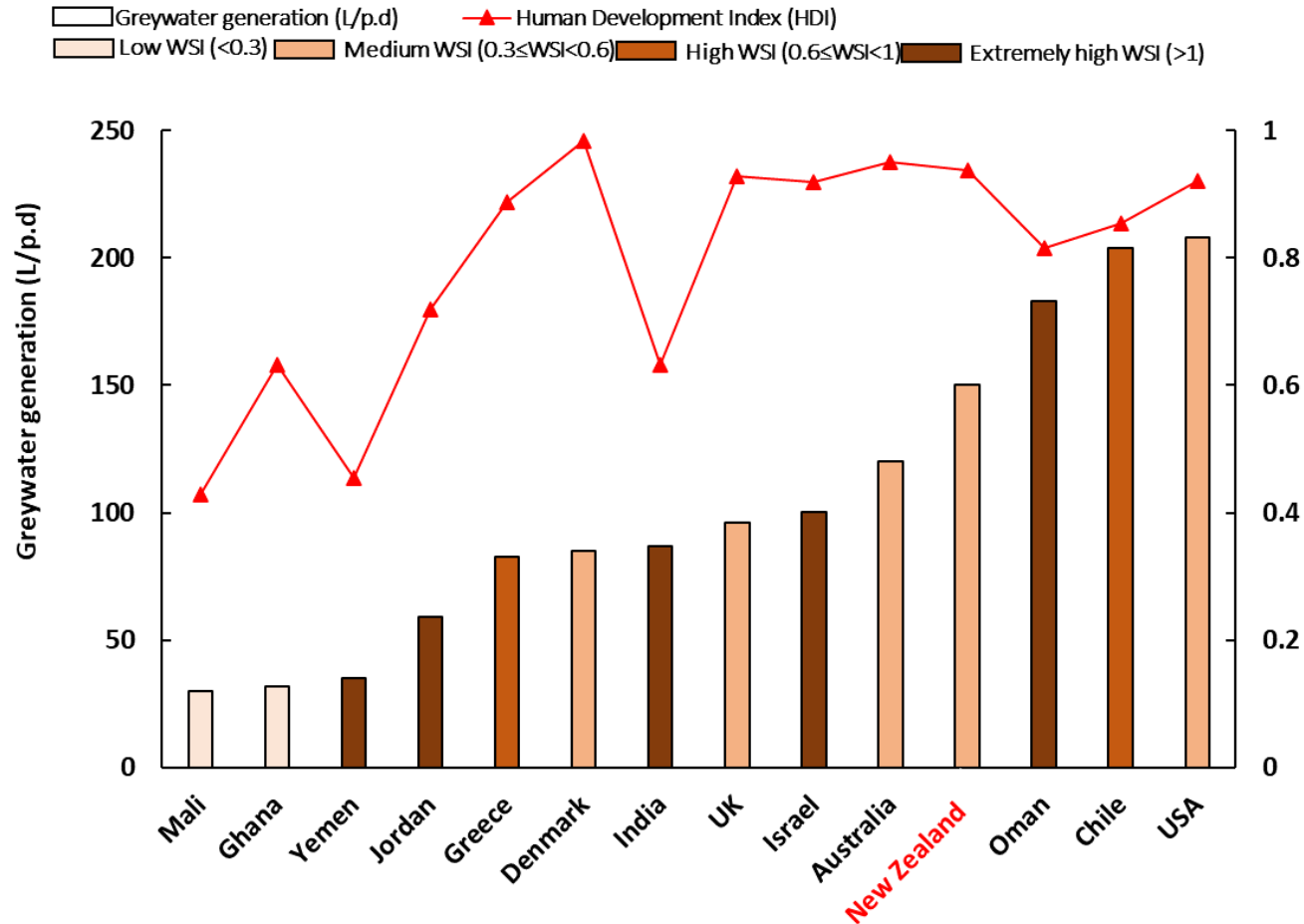
Wang et al. (2022)



- ❑ **Blackwater:** urine, toilet paper, and faecal (toilet) matter
- ❑ **Greywater:** soap, shampoo, toothpaste, shaving cream, laundry detergents, hair, lint, body oils, dirt, grease, fats, chemicals, etc.

- ❑ **Greywater** with low pathogen, nutrient and organic substances is favorable for **decentralized treatment systems**.

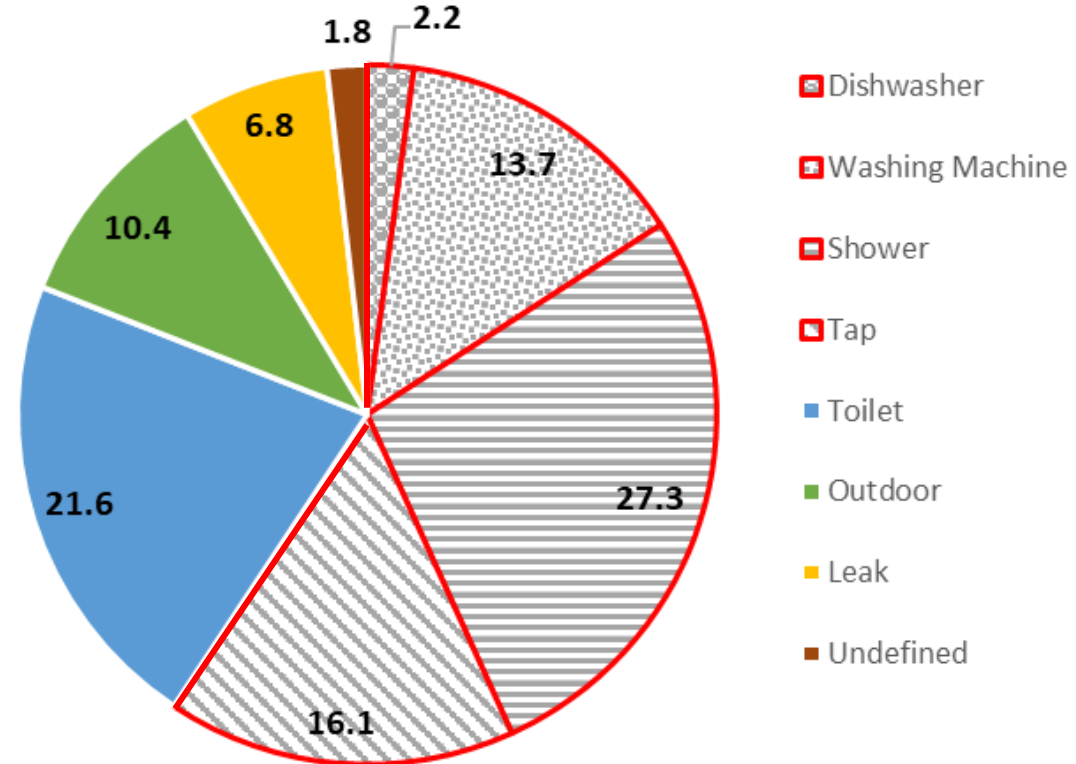
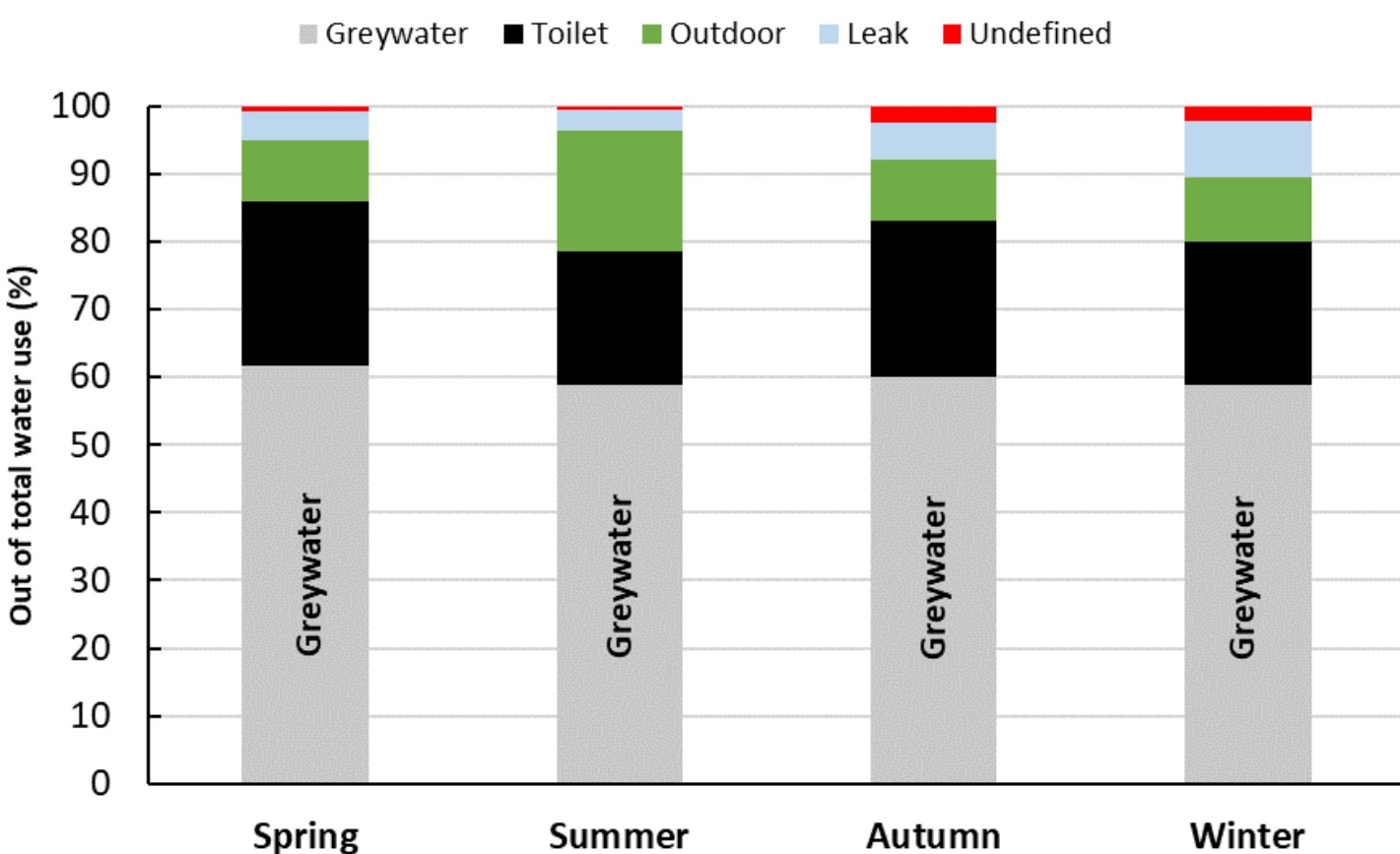
# VOLUME OF GREYWATER GENERATED IN NZ



The greywater generation in New Zealand is approximately 150 L/P/d

Volume of greywater generated, Human development index (HDI) and, water stress index (WSI) in different countries

# GREYWATER GENERATION IN NZ



Greywater generation in New Zealand (Whittaker et al. 2022)

# GW CHARACTERIZATION

## Greywater

### Light greywater

### Dark greywater

#### Bathroom Showers Washbasin

#### Kitchen Sink Laundry

Parameter	Light Greywater (Bathroom, Showers, Washbasin)	Dark Greywater (Kitchen Sink, Laundry)	Notes
pH	7.3	8.4	
EC (µS/cm)	165	2945	High salinity
Turbidity (NTU)	134	191	
TSS (mg/L)	74	1490	Clogging
COD (mg/L)	226	2619	
BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)	110	534	Low biodegradability (BOD <sub>5</sub> /COD <0.5)
TN (mg/L)	11.0	12.0	
Ammonium (mg/L)	7.5	5.6	
Nitrate (mg/L)	3.1	1	
TP (mg/L)	7.5	28.5	



Light greywater is suitable for irrigating green walls.



Light greywater is less polluted than dark greywater.

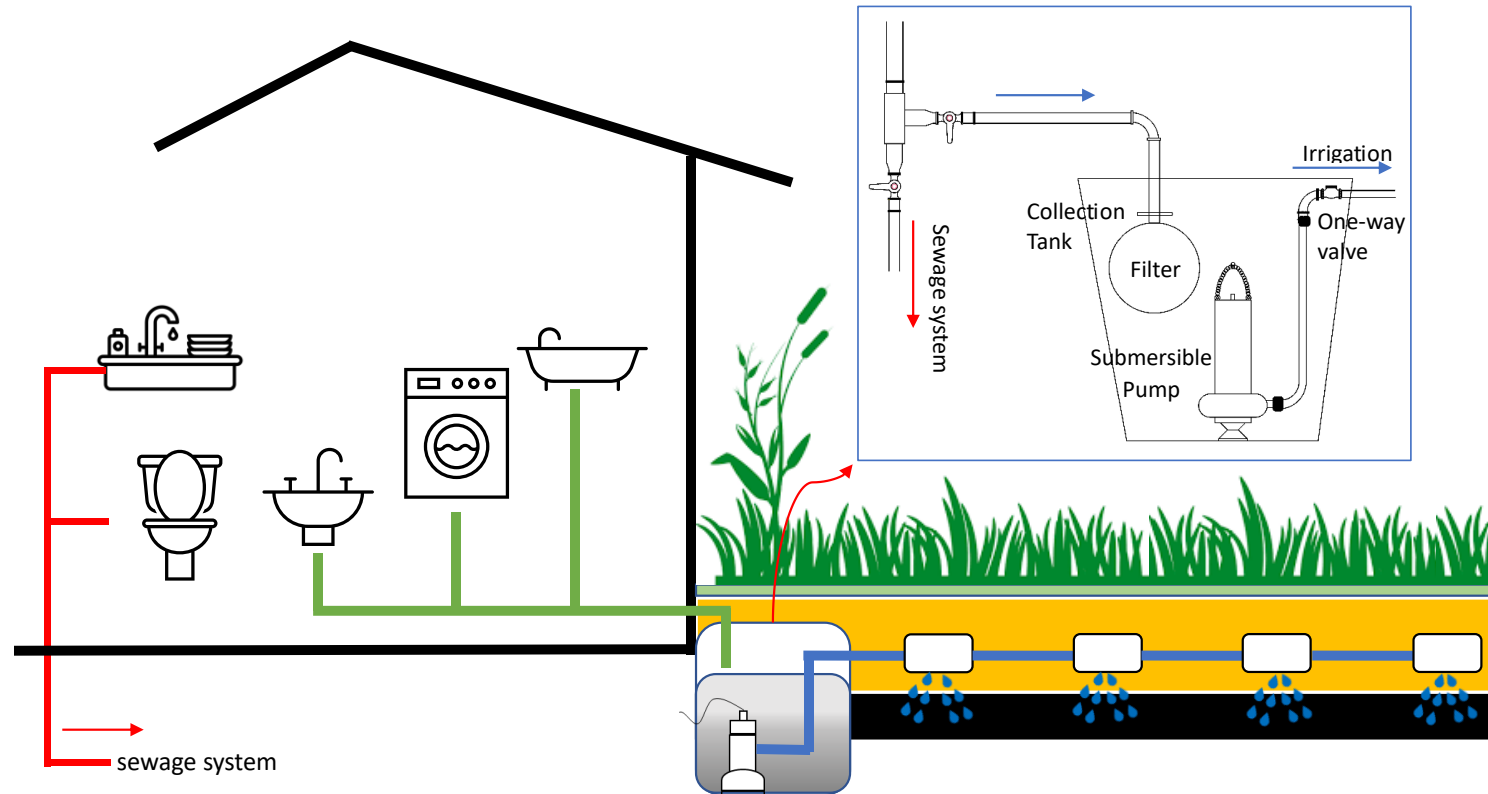


# GREYWATER REUSE IN NZ

# GREYWATER REUSE IN NZ

Nationally, a few local bodies are embracing water reuse:

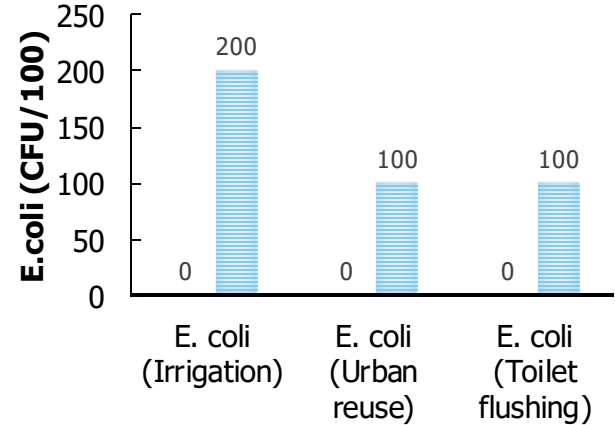
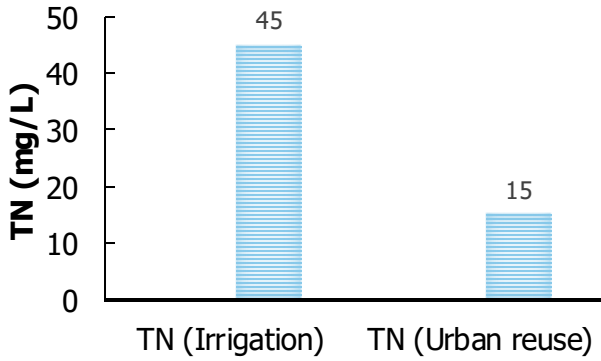
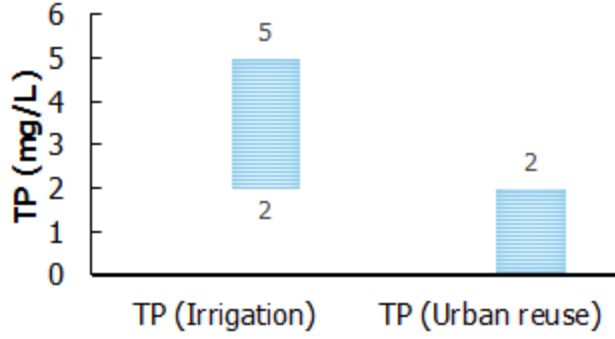
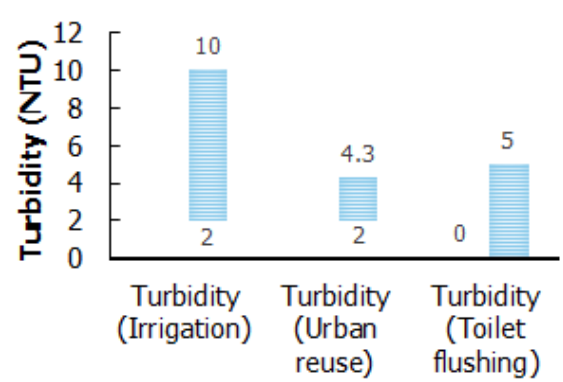
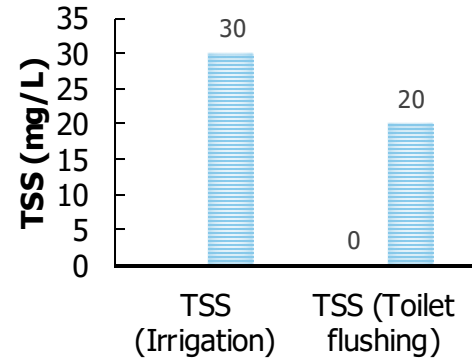
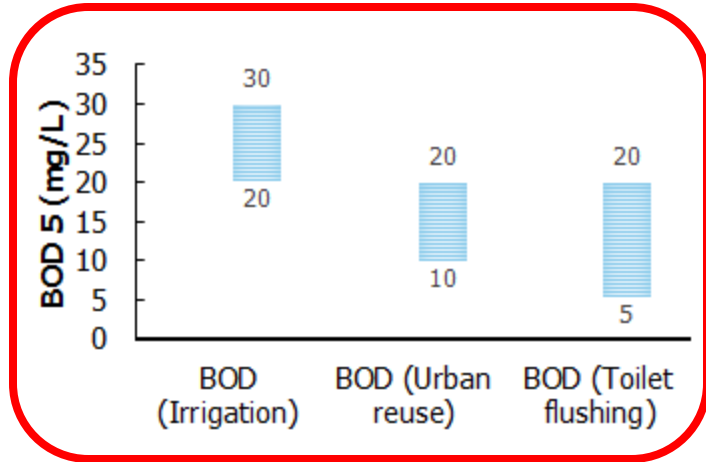
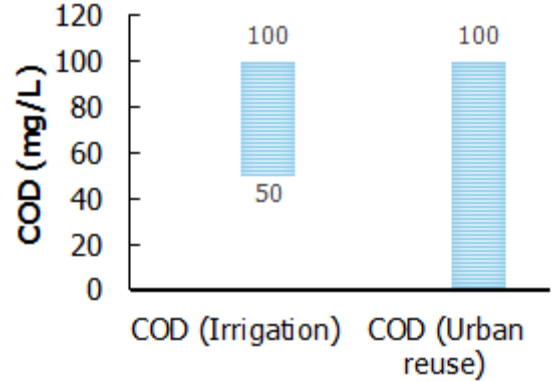
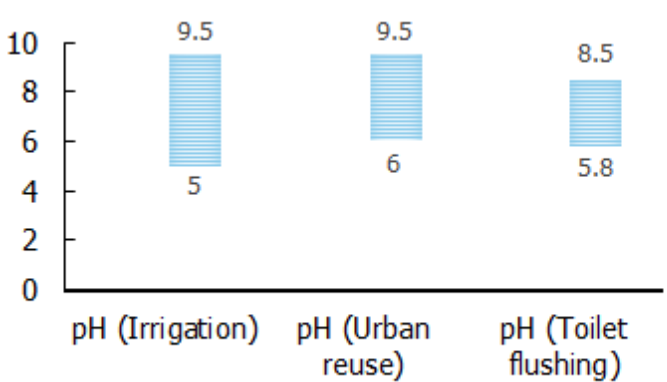
- Kāpiti Coast
- Auckland



*A schematic of greywater reuse for irrigation in Kāpiti Coast*



# GREYWATER REUSE STANDARDS IN WORLD



# IMPORTANCE OF GREYWATER REUSE IN NZ

Drivers

Population Growth

Urban Expansion

Water Usage Increase

Aging Infrastructure

Smaller Communities Vulnerability

a 17% increase in population from 1996 to 2012

a 10% expansion in urban land area

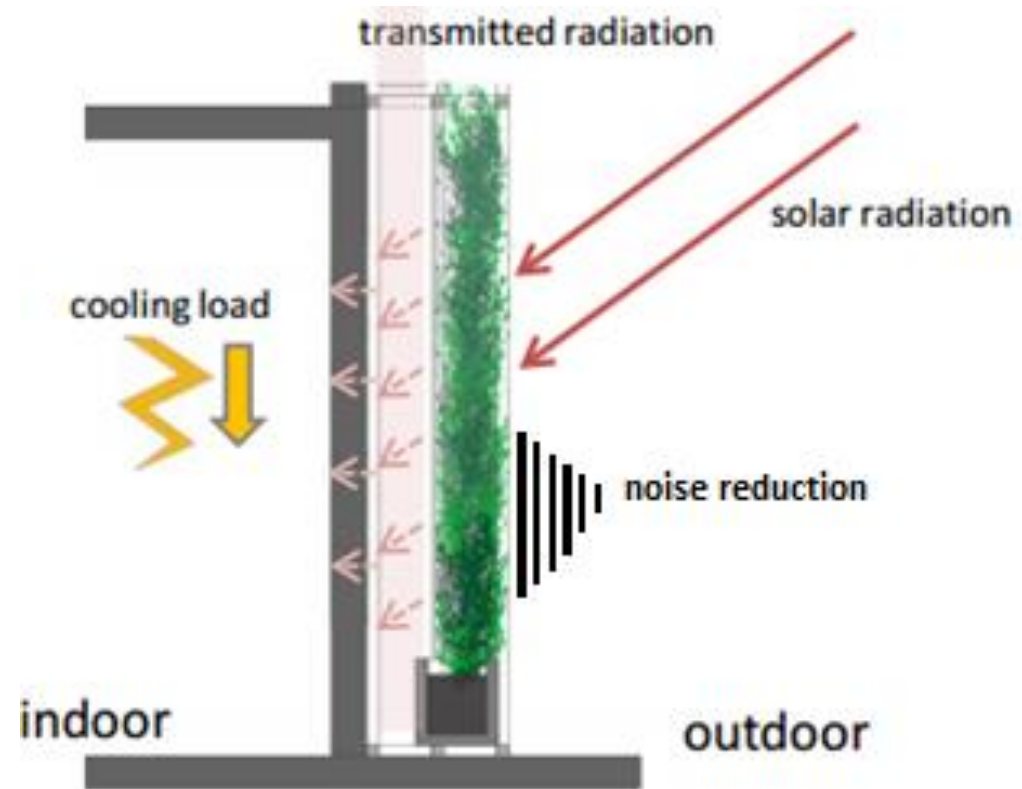
Challenges in upgrading or building new infrastructure

# GREEN WALLS AS NUTRAL BASED SOLUTION FOR GREYWATER TREATMENT

# GREEN WALLS

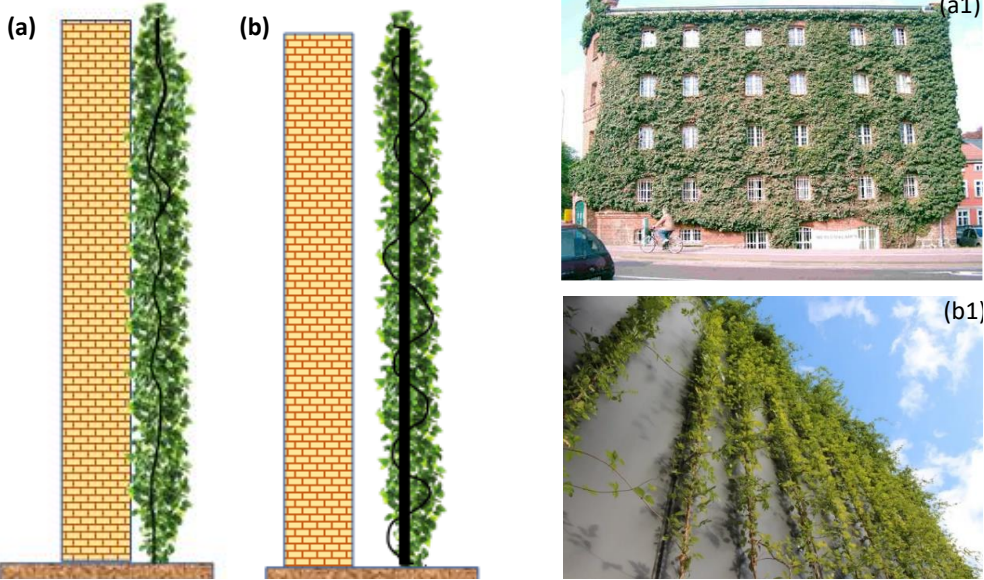
## Green walls advantages:

- Aesthetic Enhancement
- Water Conservation
- Nutrient Recycling
- Noise Reduction
- Thermal Insulation
- Improved Air Quality
- Educational Tool



# GREEN WALLS TYPES

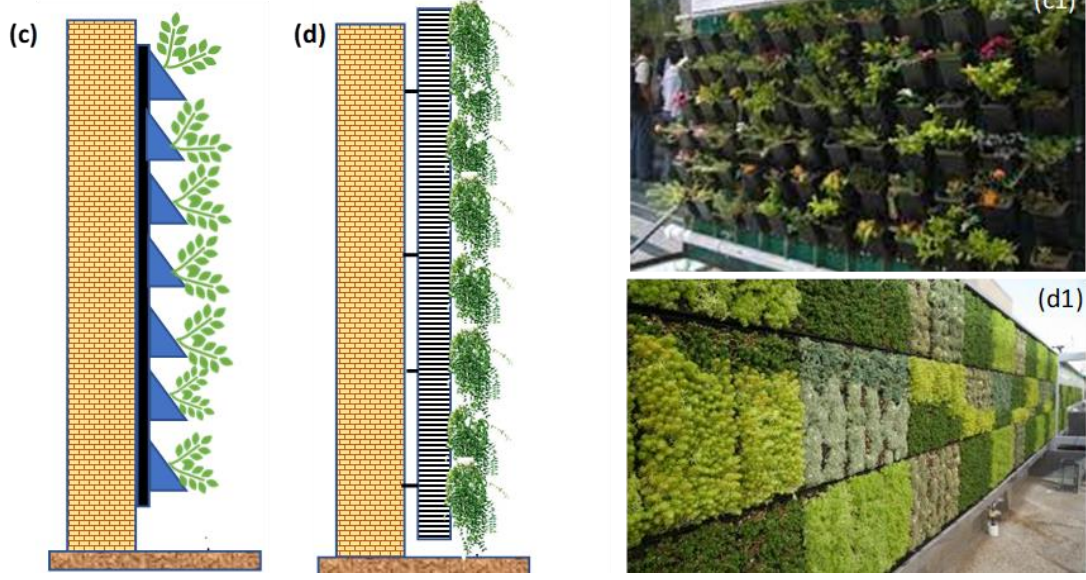
## Green Façades



(a) Direct green façade (DGF)

(b) Indirect green façade (IGF)

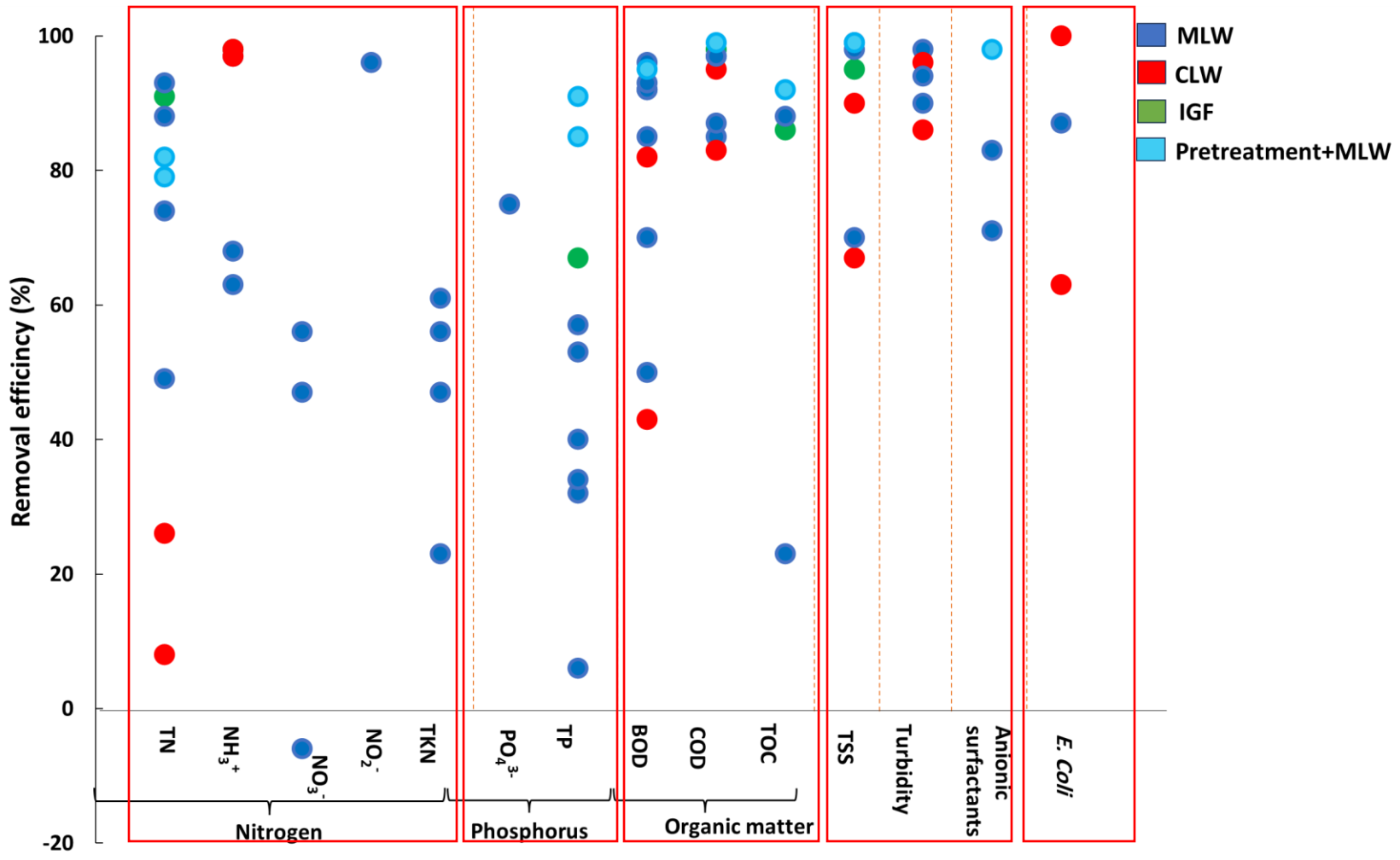
## Living walls



(c) Modular living wall (MLW)

(d) Continuous living wall (CLW)

# GREYWATER TREATMENT IN GREEN WALLS



# GREEN WALLS FEATURES, OPERATING PARAMETERS, AND COSTS

# SUBSTRATE SELECTION

## Crucial factors

Lightness (BD: 0.6-1.2 (g/cm<sup>3</sup>))

Particle size (< 0.5 mm)

Surface area (BET > 1 m<sup>2</sup>/g)

pH (6-8.5)

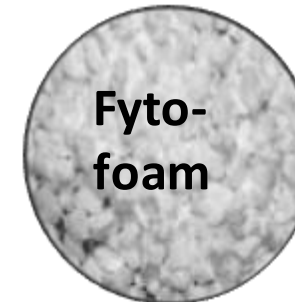
Air filled porosity (AFP > 10%)

Organic matter (10-20%)

Water holding capacity (WHC: 35-65%)

Porosity (> 75%)

EC (> 3.5  $\mu$ s/cm)





# PLANT SELECTION

## Crucial factors

Robust capacity for nutrient removal

Resilience to temperature and wind fluctuations

Thrive in environments with elevated organic and nutrient concentrations

Extensive root system

Aesthetic appeal (evergreen, colourful)

Lightness

Low maintenance and longevity



*Carex appressa*



*Cana lilies*



*Vitis vinifera*



*Pandorea jasminoides*

# OPERATING PARAMETERS

## Hydraulic loading rate

- 50 to 60 mm/d.

## Pollutant loading rate

- Species have different tolerance thresholds to higher nutrient loading rates.

## Temperature and seasonal changes

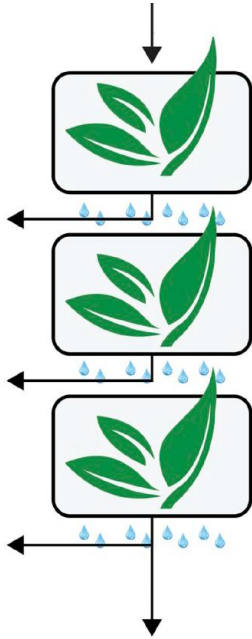
- Cold temperatures hinder nutrient uptake rates and microbial activity.

# GREEN WALL BIOFILTER DESIGN

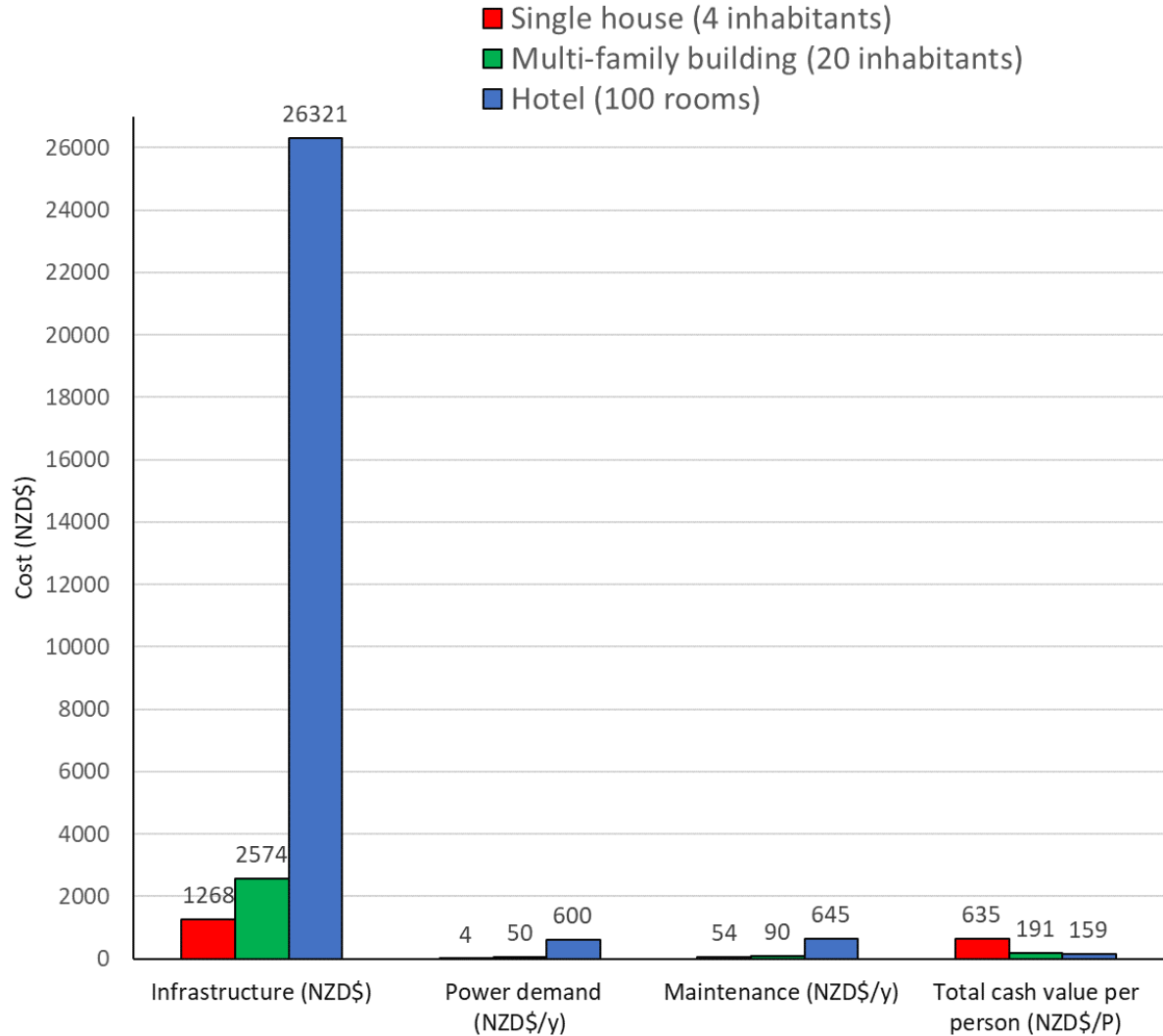
- Shape of biofilter effects**
  - Water distribution
  - Vegetation support
  - Resilience to plant-withering during extreme weather or low flow conditions
- Biofilter size and depth effects**
  - Contact time with treatment agents and pollutants
- Use of excessive units**
  - Cost escalation
  - Undesired colour in the effluent
  - Poor growth of plants



Difference in development of *N. oblitterata* across different levels of the green wall (Prodanovic 2019)



# COST ESTIMATION OF GREEN WALLS



*Vertical flow constructed wetland total costs (Kotsia et al. 2020)*

- Standard green wall systems range from \$NZD 640 to 2195 per square meter



Payback period (for toilet flushing):

- Hotels: 2.5 y
- Multifamily buildings: 4.7 y
- Single houses: 16.6 y

# GREEN WALLS APPLICATION OPPORTUNITIES



## Opportunities:

- Government Subsidies and Incentives
- Water Conservation Credits
- Urban Greening Initiatives
- Wastewater Reduction Targets
- Wastewater Treatment Integration
- Property Value Enhancement
- Public Awareness and Education Campaigns
- Research and Innovation Grants
- Water Recycling Programs
- Enhanced Building Sustainability Ratings

# Thanks