ANIL AGARWAL DIALOGUES Excreta does matter

Sustainable Waste-water re-use A strategic necessity for Indian cities

Delhi

5 March 2013

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Rapid urbanisation/industrialization and constrained availability make waste re-use a strategic necessity

- Pace of urbanisation magnifying infrastructure deficits
 - India could add over 200 million to urban population within two decades
 - Glaring infrastructure deficits; less than 40% of waste-water even treated
- Industrial water demand could triple in three decades
 - 5 X increase in water required for power generation
- Growing costs/ difficulty in source development / conveyance
 - Over-exploitation of ground water and dwindling of city water reservoirs
 - Pumping / conveying from far-off sources / desalination options being evaluated

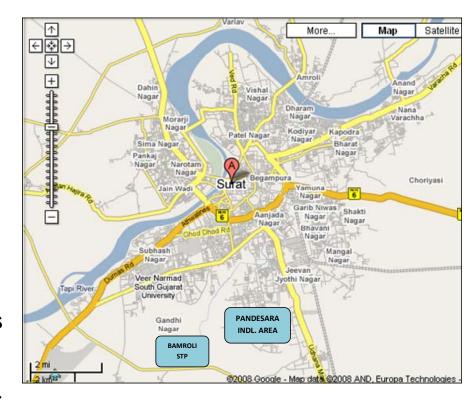
"Pump water from far-off, dump waste-water, pollute water sources" clearly not sustainable!!

Industrializing urban centers well placed to create win-wins from waste-water re-use



Surat Municipal Corporation

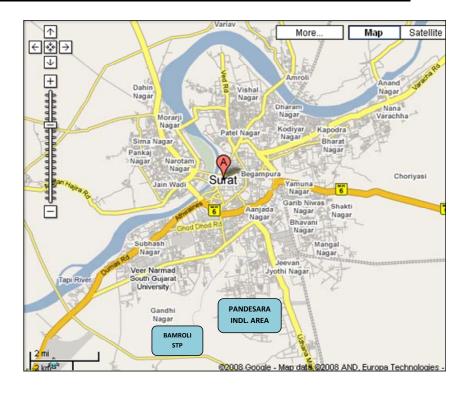
- One of the fastest growing cities in India
 - Population ~ 4.5 million
 - 3% CAGR since 1980
- Good basic infrastructure provision
 - 100% water supply / sewerage in old city
 - Infrastructure provision in extended areas was underway.
- Among the progressive ULBs in country
 - Ranked high on water, sanitation indictors
 - Investment Grade rating
 - Won 4 National level Urban awards under the JNNURM in 2009.





Project drivers

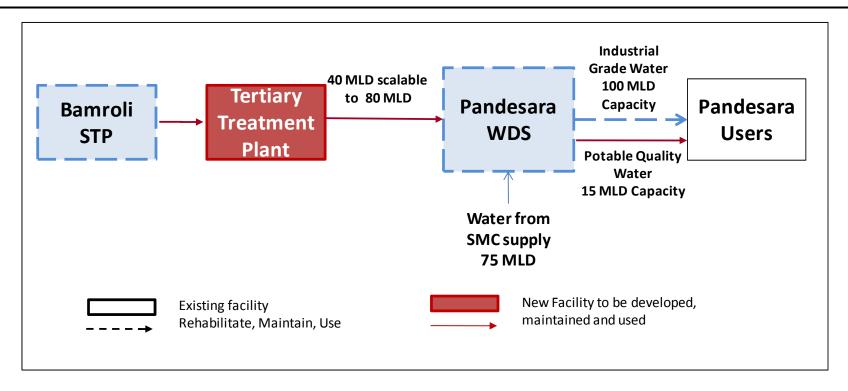
- 1. Water shortage as an impending threat
 - Dependence on River Tapi
 - Shortage as early as 2015
- 2. High Industrial water demand
 - Pandesara ~100 MLD (~ 13% of total)
 - High TDS in ground water
 - SMC supply only 55 MLD; remaining from tanker/ other sources
- 3. Bamroli STP just 5 km from Pandesara
 - 100 MLD capacity / 65% capacity utilisation



Recycling the Secondary Treated Water and supplying to Pandesara Industrial Estate emerged as a logical win-win project to look at



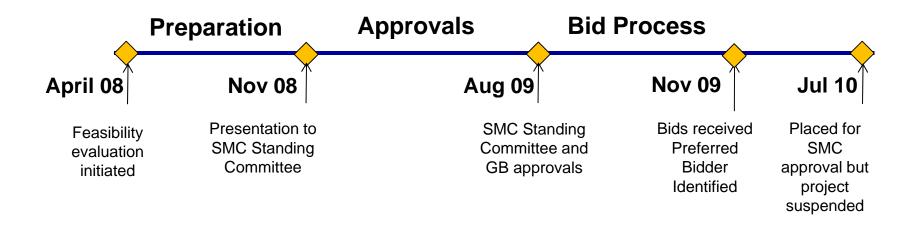
Project Scope



- 1. Operation and Maintenance of Bamroli STP.
- 2. Construction, O&M of Tertiary Treatment plant.
- 3. Construction, O&M of Transmission networks.
- 4. Rehabilitation, O&M of existing sumps at Pandesara
- 5. Rehabilitation, O&M of existing distribution network at Pandesara
- 6. Construction, O&M of potable water network



Project development timeline



- Transparent, competitive and successful bid process;
- 5 bids received; 4 qualified after shortlisting and technical evaluation

Triveni Engineering - Rs. 18.2

o Vatech Wabag - Rs. 21.9

o JUSCO - Rs. 24.9

o ILFS Water - Rs. 39.6

□ Two unsuccessful bidders sent in written appreciation to SMC on the process



Project suspended after bid evaluation...

The Times of India 1 July 2010

No tertiary water treatment plant for units under PPP

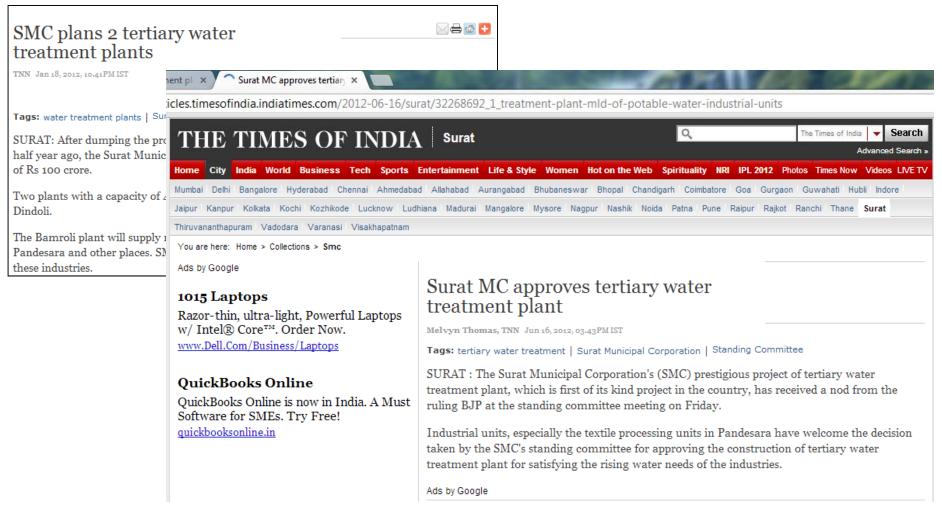
Himanshu Bhatt, TNN Jul 1, 2010, 10.19pm IST

SURAT: The standing committee's decision to reject the present proposal of setting up a tertiary water treatment plant to supply 40 MLD of industrial grade water to industrial units based at Pandesara has brought the issue of the industry's water requirement in the limelight again. In the weekly meeting of the standing committee on Thursday, a decision was taken to reject the present proposal and go for re-tendering as it felt the cost to be on the higher side. It wants the whole project to be done by Surat Municipal Corporation (SMC) and not under public private partnership (PPP).



...but is being implemented as an EPC project at present

The Times of India Jan 18 2012





Pointers for policy

1. Wastewater reuse not just 'desirable'; but a 'strategic water security imperative'

- Mandatory targets for re-use may be necessary;
- SLB norm of 20% wastewater re-use a good starting point; larger cities should do more
- Pumping water from further and further away or tertiary treatment & re-use.

2. Rational pricing is a pre-requisite to promote wastewater reuse

- Recover at least O&M costs from 'residential' users;
- Limit groundwater abstraction;
- Fix fresh water tariffs for industry higher than cost of recycling

3. At a Project level, appropriate risk sharing is critical; In general,

- ULBs / utilities should not bear Technology / Operating risk
- Off-take/ Demand risk should ideally be retained with the ULB or User;



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