

E17 - Simple water treatment methods for use in the home

11 March 2012



Chaque jour, quand l'eau est apportée à la maison :

- A Boire l'eau du récipient 3.
- B Verser lentement l'eau du récipient 2 dans le récipient 3.
- C Laver le récipient 2.
- D Verser lentement l'eau du récipient 1 dans le récipient 2.
- E Laver le récipient 1.
- F Verser l'eau recueillie à la source (seau 4) dans le récipient 1.
Si possible, filtrer l'eau à l'aide d'un morceau de tissu.

Laisser l'eau reposer pendant un jour, puis répéter le processus.

Ne buvez que l'eau du récipient 3. Cette eau a été conservée pendant au moins deux jours et elle est de meilleure qualité. Le récipient sera lavé régulièrement et peut être stérilisé en le passant à l'eau bouillante.

En utilisant un tube flexible pour siphonner l'eau d'un pot à l'autre au lieu de la verser, on réduira le brassage des sédiments.

1) What is involved ?

The methods presented in this factsheet are used to make water drinkable. They can be applied at home, at the family level.

The methods described comprise :

- * Straining
- * The three pot method
- * Treatment by boiling
- * Treatment by chlorination
- * Treatment by ceramic filters
- * Lifestraw method
- * Treatment by slow sand filtration
- * The Naiade method (UV radiation)
- * SODIS method (Sun radiation)
- * Solvatten method (Sun radiation)
- * Lifestraw method

2) Why ?

Treating drinking water prior to consumption combats many illnesses such as dysentery, typhoid fever and cholera.



Illustration Red Cross

3) Straining water through cloth

It is easy to filter water using cloth. This kind of filtration will eliminate the main solid impurities from water as well as any insect larvae that it may contain. The cloth used, cotton preferably, must be thick enough to properly retain the impurities. If it is too thick, then filtration will take longer. It must always be washed prior to use.

Straining alone is not a sufficient form of treatment. Nevertheless, straining water before treating it using one of the other methods described in this factsheet will significantly improve the quality of the water obtained.

a) Advantages

- Simple to use
- Almost no cost
- Very useful, or even essential for pre-treatment purposes

b) Drawbacks

- A summary treatment that cannot make water drinkable if already contaminated
- Cost may be high depending on the energy source used

4) The three pot method

This method serves the same purpose as filtration by removing the main solid impurities found in water. For improved efficiency, this method may be used to complement filtration.



Chaque jour, quand l'eau est apportée à la maison :

- A Boire l'eau du réceptif 3.
- B Verser lentement l'eau du réceptif 2 dans le réceptif 3.
- C Laver le réceptif 2.
- D Verser lentement l'eau du réceptif 1 dans le réceptif 2.
- E Laver le réceptif 1.
- F Verser l'eau recueillie à la source (seau 4) dans le réceptif 1.
Si possible, filtrer l'eau à l'aide d'un morceau de tissu.

Laisser l'eau reposer pendant un jour, puis répéter le processus.

Ne buvez que l'eau du réceptif 3. Cette eau a été conservée pendant au moins deux jours et elle est de meilleure qualité. Le réceptif sera lavé régulièrement et peut être stérilisé en le passant à l'eau bouillante.

En utilisant un tube flexible pour siphonner l'eau d'un pot à l'autre au lieu de la verser, on réduira le brassage des sédiments.

Source : Household water treatment and safe storage in emergencies, International Red Cross



a) Advantages

- Easy to use. Almost no cost.
- Significantly reduces impurities and pathogens

b) Drawbacks

- Disinfection is not complete
- Wait time

5) Treatment by boiling

Boiling too is relatively easy to do. It will kill all of the germs and micro-organisms present in the water. To do so, first filter or decant the water, then bring it to a rolling, bubbling boil (simply steaming water is not boiled) for one minute at low altitude and for at least three minutes at altitudes above 2,000 metres. Boiled water may lack taste. This problem can be solved by vigorously shaking the water to re-oxygenise it or by adding a little salt.

a) Advantages

- Easy to use
- Kills all pathogens

b) Drawbacks

- Required wood (approx. 1 kg per litre of water) and a heat resistant recipient
- Actual cost is relatively high

6) Treatment by chlorination

(For more information, refer to Factsheet E 18 "Treatment by Chlorination".)

Chlorination is a simple and effective way to disinfect water to make it drinkable. It comprises introducing chlorinated products (chlorine tabs, bleach, etc.) into the water to kill the micro-organisms contained in it. After the products have acted for 30 minutes, the water will be drinkable. It remains so for a few days (depending on storage conditions) thanks to the non volatility of the chlorine.

a) Advantages

- Muddy water can be made drinkable. If the treatment is done properly, all of the pathogens are eliminated.
- Chlorination has a durable effect.

b) Drawbacks

- Products must, for the most part, be brought in from elsewhere. Handling risks involved.
- Non negligible cost.

Chlorination may, for example, take place after flocculation, where necessary in an earthenware pot fitted with a tap on the bottom (*The drinking water station* dreamt up by Dr Monjour, *see end*) or in any other recipient.

7) Treatment by slow sand filtration

(For more information, refer to Factsheet E21 “Treatment by Slow Sand Filtration”).

A sand filter is an eco-friendly water treatment tool that is relatively simple and costs little. It works by letting the water percolate through a layer of sand. Two kinds are used :

a) Pre-treatment sand filters

Here the filter serves the same purpose as straining water through cloth. It is generally more effective, but also shows the same advantages and drawbacks :

Advantages

- Easy to use. Low cost.
- Suited to emergency situations.

Drawbacks

- Allows only summary water treatment.
- Is only effective in providing pre-treatment for solar, chlorination or boiling disinfection methods.

b) Biological sand filter

This filter offers a way to both filter and decontaminate.

Advantages

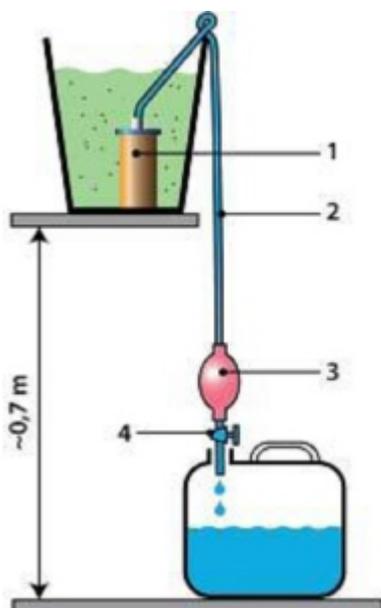
- When properly maintained, a biological sand filter is effective for a long time. Low cost.

Drawbacks

- Treatment may take time.
- More complex maintenance and follow up required.

8) Treatment by ceramic filters

(For more information, refer to Factsheet E22 “Treatment by Ceramic Filters”).



Another application of the principle ☐

Ceramic filters have been used to treat water for many centuries.

Depending on their type, small fixed (individual) installations or transportable devices are used to filter water wherever needed.

This equipments can be supplied by makers of water purification systems and products.

In developing countries, these filters are made locally, often by self financing micro-enterprises. They often take the shape of a flower pot or a bowl and are impregnated with fine silver colloidal particles serving as a disinfectant, stopping bacteria proliferation in the filter. The filter is installed in a 20 to 30 litre container, whether plastic or ceramic.

These mechanisms when properly designed and well made may eliminate or disable almost all protozoan bacteria and parasites. On the other hand, they are ineffective against viruses.

Filter cleaning and maintenance is very important : we recommend implementing an educational programme covering clean storage techniques, filter cleaning and other recommended actions.

a) Advantages

- Ease of use.
- Long useful life.
- Fairly low cost when the filter is made locally.

b) Drawbacks

- Low production rate (one to two litres per hour).
- Potential recontamination hazard for water stored without residual chlorination.
- Requires filter maintenance (using a cleaning brush).

9) SODIS Method

(For more information, refer to Factsheet E19 "Treatment by Sun Exposure. SODIS and Solvatten Methods").

The SODIS method is perfect for treating drinking water in developing countries as it requires only sunlight and lightweight transparent plastic bottles made from PET (polyethylene terephthalate). Clear PET bottles are filled with water and exposed to sunlight for six hours. The UV A radiation in the sunlight kills infectious germs like viruses, bacteria and parasites (Giardia and Cryptosporidia). The method also works at low air and water temperatures.



- 1 Carefully wash the bottle before using it for the first time
- 2 Fill the bottle with water and screw the top on
- 3 Place the bottles in strong sunlight for six hours
- 4 Now the water can be consumed

Exposing bottles to sunlight in a reflective case, Photo Sodis

a) Advantages

- Easy to use
- No cost
- Effective and reliable

b) Drawbacks

- Treatment time
- Low volume treated

10) Solvatten method

(For more information, again refer to Factsheet E19)



A Solvatten container

The Solvatten method was perfected by the **Swedish** body of the same name. It is a **clever adaptation of the SODIS method**. It uses a special container filled with water (after first filtering or decanting, when very murky), and that is exposed to sunlight. After two to six hours, depending on weather conditions, a red spot on the device turns green, showing that treatment is finished. The water can then be left to cool for drinking, or used hot, for cooking food.

The Solvatten method combines filtration and UV disinfection as well as heating.

It is highly effective.

a) Advantages

- **Simple** to use.
- An effective and reliable method. Handy and reassuring to use by persons on the move.

b) Drawbacks

- The containers have to be purchased in Sweden and shipped from there.
- **The cost is high** for low income families (€70 ex-factory, in 72 unit palettes).
- **The water is not protected against recontamination** when not drunk fast enough.

11) Lifestraw method

 This **fairly recent and especially simple** method was invented by a Dane, Vestergaard Frandsen, who sells the process through a Swiss company of the same name with 11 continental or regional entities. It comprises sucking water through a straw, not a real one, but rather a small plastic tube 3 cm in diameter and 25 cm long containing disinfectant filters, especially **active charcoal and iodine product** based (the latter now to be reduced, given the taste it sometimes gives to water).

This device, which costs **some €3** (in quantity, sometimes more) should be able to filter 700 to 1,000 litres of water.

The company which specialises in products for emergency situations or for preventing certain illnesses

has also perfected the so-called "Lifestraw Family" a device to extend the principle to use by a whole family and able to filter 15,000 to 18,000 litres of water.

a) Advantages

- **Simplicity, very easy maintenance** (simply by blowing into the device to avoid clogging)
- **Very handy** when travelling or when a water treatment system fails
- **Claimed almost complete elimination of bacteria and protozoan parasites**
- No power required
- Reduced turbidity (murky water can be used) by filtering particles down to 0.2 microns

b) Drawbacks

- A product **better suited to emergency or temporary situations.**
- Low cost, but one still too high for the many regions where income does not exceed €1 a day, as well as in comparison with the average cost of simple and definitive drinking water piping (€20 to 30 per person).

12) Purification methods using production of UV radiation (For more information, refer to Factsheet E20 "Treatment Using Solar Power and Production of UV Radations").

a) NEDAP method



Photo by Naiade

The latter method was perfected by **Dutch company NEDAP** who have developed a small size mobile device weighing 75 Kg called "**Naiade**".

The process disinfects water using a UV light after first filtering it. The light is supplied with power from a solar panel.

After filling the tank, the water passes through three filters that successively retain gravel, suspended matter and particles. The UV heats up in two minutes and gives off UV radiation that disinfects the water at a rate of 4 to 5 litres per minute. It can purify up to 2,500 litres of water in ten hours.

The ex-factory price of a Naiade unit is **at least 4,000 Euros**. Over a ten year service life, in a village with a population of 250, this represents an investment of two Euro cents per day for 20 litres of water per head of population. This price includes writing off the equipment, running and maintenance costs.

However its cost once installed on-site may hit **€6,000**.

Advantages

- Simple to use.
- Costs little to maintain once the equipment has been purchased.
- Effective and fast.
- Offers a good daily production capacity (up to 2,500 litres of drinking water).

Drawbacks

- Imported equipment. High purchase price (at least €4,000).
- Water is not protected against contamination when not used quickly enough.

b) The “1001 fountains” concept

This concept was born in 2004 in **Cambodia**, developed by a French NGO called 1001 fontaines (fountains). It aims to supply drinking water to people or villages lacking it, while **creating a small local business** in selling the water produced at a low price, but one sufficient to pay the people tasked with operating and expanding it. The technique used is practically the same as the previous one. The device itself called “Fontaine”, which takes up little space, **comprises four filters and a UV light** supplied with power from a solar panel. Before the water enters the filters, for safety’s sake, it is cleared of its suspended matter by **decanting it in two large adjacent tanks**. Then the water successively flows through **four ever finer filters**, before it is exposed to UV light radiation, killing or inhibiting the bacteria.

13) Where to obtain further information - Bibliography

a) Websites

- **RED CROSS** : “*Household water treatment and safe storage in emergencies*”

An illustrated and highly pragmatic 44 page booklet also applicable in certain difficult situations :

<http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publicat...>

- **Nomadsroad** : **A three page French language document summarising the simplest processes.**

Available from :

<http://www.nomadsroad.com/fr/le-pro...>

- **MEDIATERRE** : “Des filtres à eau en céramique sauvent des vies et améliorent la santé au Ghana”

<http://www.mediaterrre.org/internati...>

- **SOLVATTEN** : English and French language presentations of the Solvatten system : www.solvatten.se

- **SODIS** : Detailed and illustrated documentation of the Method offered by Swiss company SODIS :

http://www.sodis.ch/methode/index_FR

- **LIFESTRAW** : An illustrated 32 page brochure written in French and covering the concept and the characteristics of this “filtering straw” and a comparison of its performance with other forms of simple filtration, available online (click on French version) : <http://www.vestergaard.com/our-prod...>

- **1001 fountains** :Projects in Cambodia <http://www.nmmedical.fr/1001fontain...>

b) Video

- **A short video** presenting how the Solvatten process works

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZaBy...>

- Emplacement : Accueil > en > Wikiwater > Technical sheet > Facilitating access to water > Treating >
- Adresse de cet article : <https://wikiwater.fr/e17-simple-water-treatment-methods>