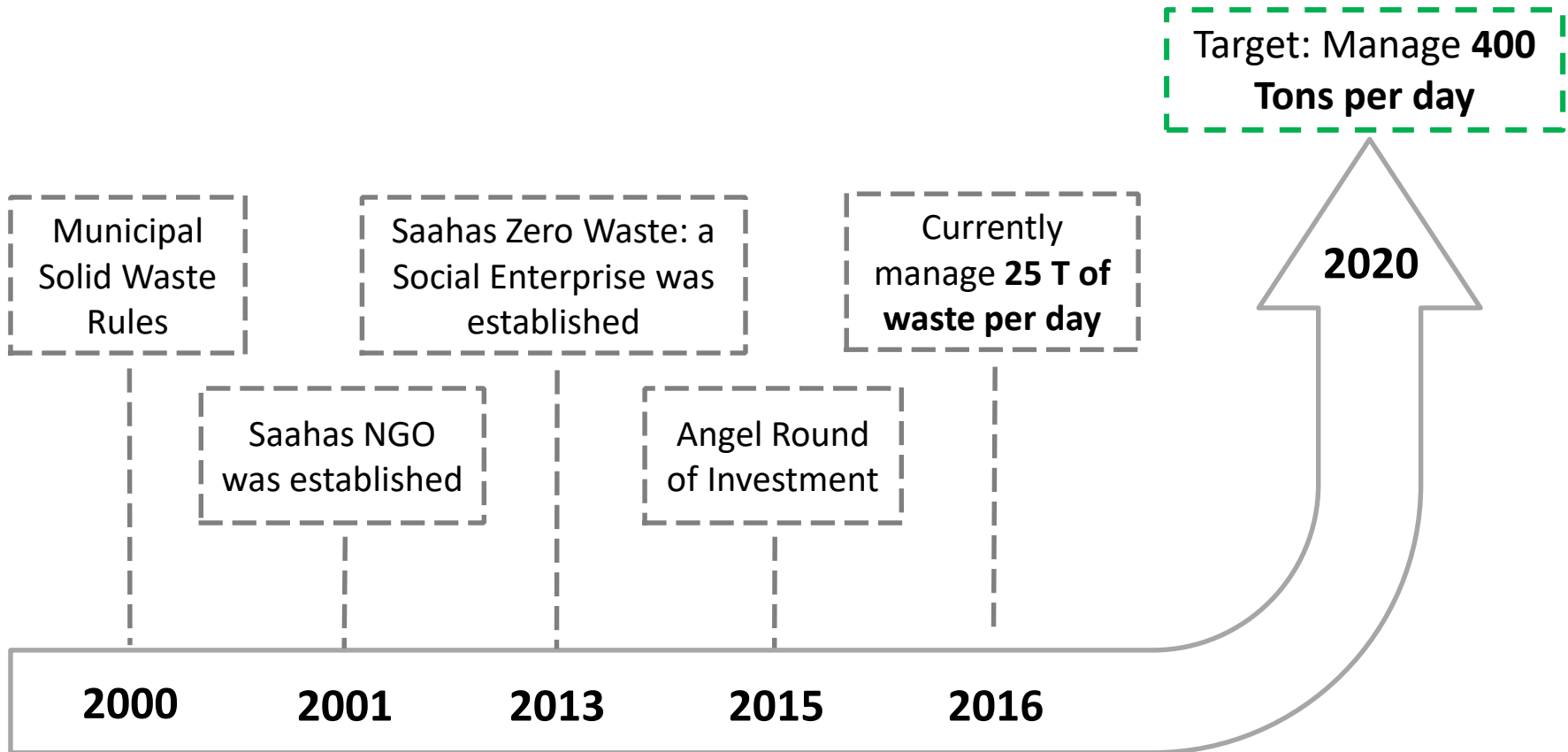




Circular Economy through Nature, People and Technology



EVOLUTION



ZERO WASTE PROGRAM



Left: A typical waste management unit

Below: Field staff seen sorting, and processing dry waste



ZERO WASTE PROGRAM



Left: Leaf litter management



Below: Wet waste processing using an Organic Waste Converter

MOVING FROM LINEAR TO CIRCULAR

WASTE DISPOSAL



HOLISTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT



WET WASTE SEGREGATION AND COMPOSTING PROCESS

WET WASTE

WET WASTE IS COLLECTED AND BROUGHT TO THE UNIT.

SORTING

INORGANIC CONTENTS ARE REMOVED.

SHREDDING & MIXING

FOOD WASTE + SHREDDED LEAVES ARE PROCESSED IN THE ORGANIC WASTE CONVERTER UNIT.

COMPOSTING

THE MIX IS ALLOWED TO CURE WITH PROPER MATERIALS, LAYERING AND TURNING. GOOD COMPOST REQUIRES 3 BASIC INGREDIENTS - BROWNS, GREENS AND WATER.



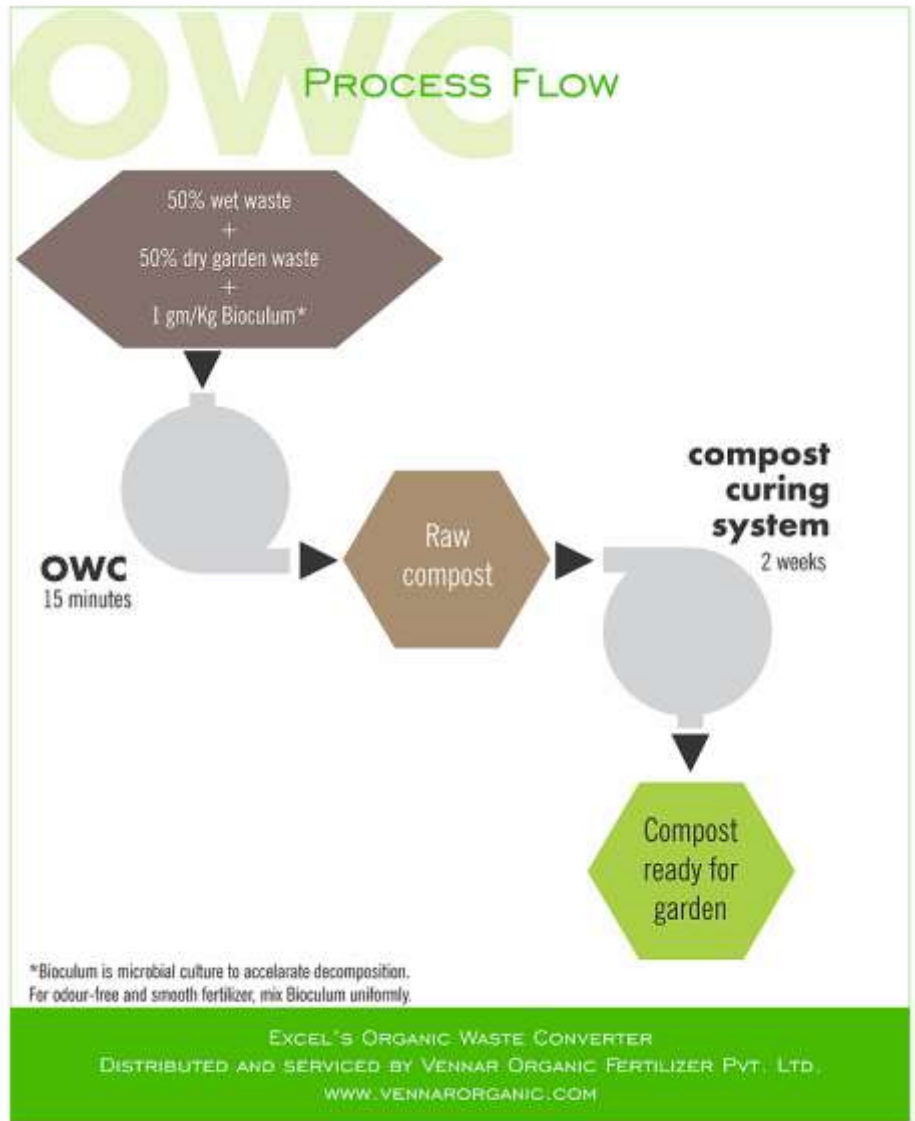
COMPOSTING

Pulverised/Shredded waste material

- OWC + Shredder
- Chopper machine

Natural decomposition/degradation

- Heat
- Oxygen/air
- Micro-organisms



Features of OWC system

- Huge Capital Investment
- Vertical space utilisation
- Labour intensive process
- Requires a shed
- Crates are prone to rodents, wear and tear
- Modular and customisable as per quantity of waste
- No curing solution after Day 10

Option 1: Chopper + Tank



Features of Tank system

- Tanks are modular, customisable size
- Typically of the size 5 ft. x 4 ft. x 3 ft.
- Low-cost
- Takes higher volume of waste
- Uncovered
- Labour required for turning
- Tanks can be modified to handle more number of houses
- Capacity – 1 tonne
- Robust, easy to maintain
- Inbuilt blower

Option 2: Chopper + Aaga



Features of Aaga bins

- Aesthetics
- Typically 3ft x 38 inch
- High-cost
- Takes lesser volume of waste
- Covered
- Can be operated manually
- 1 set can accommodate 20-25 houses
- Capacity – 20 kg per day

Benefits of using a Chopper machine

- Reduces composting time significantly
- Homogeneous output
- Single stop solution for Garden litter and food waste
- Continuous feed machine
- Higher capacity motor (5 H.P)

Option 3: Pit Composting

- Underground composting is slower than above ground.
- Shredding helps
- Pit Size: 1-2 m depth; 1-1.5 m width, 4-5 m long
- Cycle time: 6 months to 1 year
- Additives: Dry Leaves and Cow Dung Slurry (5-10 kgs of cow dung in 2.5-5 ltrs of water); Bone Meal
- Packing Density:
- Process: Coimbatore and Bangalore method refer:

http://agritech.tnau.ac.in/org_farm/orgfarm_composting.html

DRY WASTE SEGREGATION AND RECYCLING PROCESS

is SEGREGATED into 15 - 17 categories

DRY WASTE



*only EMPTY food containers



& RECYCLED into

PAPER

PRINTING & WRITING PAPER, TOILET PAPER, PACKAGING, AND NEWSPRINTS



PLASTIC (PET)

NEW PET BOTTLES, GARMENTS AND BAGS



TETRA PACK

POLYAL ROOFING SHEETS & CHIPBOARDS, FOR BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE



GLASS

BROKEN, MELTED AND MOULDED INTO NEW GLASS BOTTLES



WASTE STREAM PROCESSES

SI No.	Waste Category	Waste Stream	Processing Method	End Result
1	WET	Food Waste	Composted	Compost
2	DRY	Tissues, not soiled with food or human fluids	Recycling	Paper
3	DRY	Carton	Recycling	Paper
4	DRY	Kadak plastic	Recycled	Plastic pellets
5	DRY	Plastic	Recycled	Plastic pellets
6	DRY	PET	Recycled	Products
7	DRY	Super		
8	DRY	Colour paper	Recycled	Paper
9	DRY	TetraPak	Recycled	Notebooks, Roofing sheets
10	DRY	Laminates	Incinerated	Energy extraction at cement kilns
11	DRY	White paper	Recycled	Paper
12	DRY	Thermocole	Recycled	Plastic pellets
13	DRY	Styrofoam	Recycled	Plastic pellets
14	REJECTS	Rejects (Wet and Dry Mixed Waste)	Landfilled	-
15	REJECTS	Tissues, Contaminated with human fluids	Incinerated	At a certified bio-medical incinerator



21, Ground Floor, MCHS Colony, 5th C Cross, 16th Main,
BTM Layout II Stage, Bangalore 560 076

E: info@saahaszerowaste.com. Ph: 080 41689889

www.saahaszerowaste.com

