



PROJECT: WINDROW COMPOSTING; STABILIZATION OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) IN PANCHKULA TO ACHIEVE DECARBONIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE ZERO WASTE FUTURE



ORGANIZATION: DHE, SECTOR-5, PANCHKULA, HARYANA-134105

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Project Uniqueness

- The study highlights the adept schemes for successful co-composting of food, fruit and green waste, with a mechanism to mitigate carbon leakage in the developing countries.
- The present study is the pioneer attempt to produce bio-stable, organoleptic and agronomic feasible organic compost evaluating the physicochemical parameters using the two stage composting (TSC) comprising bioreactor and windrows using mixture of raw materials: 50% green waste (60% leaves, 35% grass clippings and 5% tree branches), 50% food and fruit waste of total 300 per day, to produce compatible compost in 110 days.
- The high quality final compost has 40°C temperature, 7.6 pH, 42% moisture content, 3.36 ds/m electrical conductivity and 25 C/N ratio.
- The main objective of present study was to analyse and overview the configuration technology, analytical parameters and feasibility of net zero energy improving building resilience, to achieve decarbonisation target to limit the global temperature rise to 1.5°C, to meet the goals of the Paris agreement to avoid catastrophic impacts of climate change.
- The inference of study is the mitigation of carbon leakage of 346.7 metric ton CO₂ and generating 564 quintals organic compost to achieve sustainable zero waste future. The present study entails ascertaining how WtE can serve as a circular economy tool toward carbon foot print benefits and climate change mitigation.
- The study bagged United Nations SDG Action Award 2020 and finalists UN Green Gown International Awards 2022 & 2023 and also won of Paris Design Award for Environment Sustainability on January 5, 2023.
- **Trigger of the Project: Operating Level**

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TANGIBLE BENEFITS

1.Saving and Benefits:
The organic compost generated from municipal solid waste with standardized parameters have good texture blooms with increased bloom diameter and shelf life with increased number of flowers (2.5 times) than control. Till now 564 quintals organic compost is prepared in windrow plant since inception saving money worth sixteen lakh. The farm yard manure (FYM) saved is used in fields and Biogas plants.

2. Carbon Footprints and Carbon Credits:
The carbon emission through default emission method is 40 kg CO₂ released per 100kg solids treated . The amount of total carbon dioxide generated annually in two stage composting (TSC) is 5280 kg CO₂ annually with carbon footprint benefit of 88% (38,520 kg CO₂ annually) in comparison to landfill generation. This carbon mitigation in total including scalability at two institutes, eventually become 346.7 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions and generated 346 carbon credits since its inception. Each credit in global market costs \$33.6 ,therefore, around 8.71 lakhs are gained .

3.Cycle Time Reduction: The MSW management has devised two strategies: (i)Single Stage Composting (SSC) and Two stage Composting (TSC) and cycle time reduction from 240 days to 110 days and with TSC,there are 3 cycles possible per annum.

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INTANGIBLE BENEFITS

(i)Strategic planning and increased organization transparency and responsibility :In order to achieve the “Zero waste institute” the institute categorized the solid waste management in two phases. In first phase, after solid waste auditing, the wet waste is composited and the organic compost used in floriculture and landscaping operations and the institute becomes organic and also successful in achieving the carbon footprint benefits.

(i)Skill Up-gradation: In order to create mass awareness ,the students are trained in the solid waste management (SWM) field, For this the institute is organizing workshops, colloquium, cleanathn to inculcate the field knowledge of the topic, Solid Waste Management(SWM).

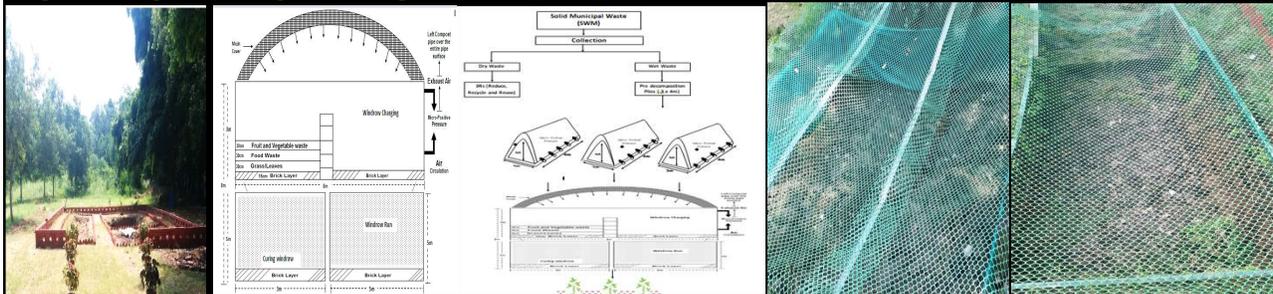
(ii) Attitude Shift: The city is observing attitude shift towards solid waste management in society ,as the at source segregation started at household level in Chandigarh which prevents composite culture in landfills and composting plant.

(iii)People/Society benefits: In order to create mass awareness about the negative effects of solid waste management, all education institutes of Chandigarh and Panchkula , in which fifty thousand stakeholders from all streams (students, faculty, gardeners, workers) participated and create mass awareness and results in attitude shift towards solid waste management in society,as the at source segregation started at household level to prevent composite culture in landfills ,hence mitigate the release of GHGs(Greenhouse Gases).

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Scalability and Replication Potential

- The major success of any projects fall in its reproducibility and scalability and presently, when the project extended for the society, its success is assessed at different sites and area is assessed. In this parameter, project is replicated at two institutes:
(i)Judicial Academy, Sector-43, Chandigarh;
(ii)Post Graduate Government College, Sector-1, Panchkula.
- The success in reproducibility and scalability promotes me to prepare blue print to technology so easily replicated globally and carbon mitigation and reducing carbon foot prints by 88% and 12% carbon dioxide produced is biogenic and used by plants in respiration and not accounted for the carbon foot print inventory, so plays no role in global warming.
- Spreading Benefits: The next spreading benefits are to:
 - increase its capacity of three plants from (i) 0.5TPD to 5 TPD (Tonnes per day) (ii) 0.4TPD to 4 TPD(iii) 0.2 TPD to 2TPD
 - Biogas generation, as we have already standardize the carbon/Nitrogen ratio (25:1) and after generating electricity form Biogas.



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Challenges faced during the Composting process

- Solid waste auditing** :The first and foremost if the solid waste auditing, which plays an important role in devising the composting strategy i.e Layout designing ,sizing and capacity.
- Segregation**: The segregation at source present major challenge,as composite culture is dumped in landfills which results in green house gases(GHGs) emission .It also hampers the composting process.
- House hold composting** :The major obstacle stands in way of household composting is the misconception that the composting is smelly and attract flies and maggots.
- The fourth challenge is the **financial constraint** and the financial constraint was addressed by starting lay out of low cost windrow composting and do manual turning on every 6th and 11th day
- The next challenge is the **designing of the windrow plant** keeping in minds its economical aspect and land saving.
- The last challenge we faced is the **standardizing the compost monitoring the Physico-chemical parameters** (Temperature, pH, Moisture content, Electrical conductivity and C/N ratio) to make compost feasible to floriculture and Landscaping operation.

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Potential Impact of the Project

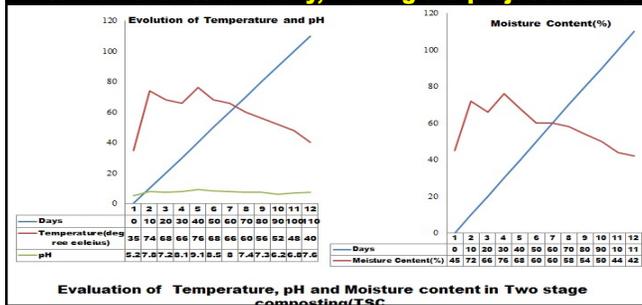
Besides, Solid waste management, a design process was devised to minimize energy use and optimizing the energy conservation, a Grid connection photovoltaic (mono crystalline Silicon Solar PV) power system of 495 kW, which reduce the electricity usage by 37.62%, saving 42 metric ton carbon dioxide, generating 42 carbon credits. Under dynamic modelling, the present pioneer work analysed three aspects to maximize on site renewable energy to reach the Net Zero Energy Building(NZEB) target The third aspect is grey water potential. Grey water (GY) harvesting, a dual economy process a futuristic approach for sustainable growth, is a water reutilization system design on energy saving and carbon foot print benefits, mitigating 47.7 metric ton of CO₂ annually, generating 47 carbon credits, hence the total carbon credits generated are 435.



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Economic Rationale of the Project

The key strategies in mitigating climate change and achieving carbon foot print benefits in present project are the Municipal solid waste management, Photovoltaic and Grey Water Grid System. (i)Infrastructure required to build windrow plant of 0.5 tonne per day is Rs 14,500 with bioreactor cost 4,00,000; Solar and Grey Water Grid system to collect waste costs 3,60,000 and Retrofitting costs 6,00,000,hence total project costs around 11 lakhs and the benefits are 564 quintals organic compost worth 28 lakhs and 435 carbon credits worth 11 lakhs and total of 39 lakhs, which is 2.8 times profit that implementation cost. The inference from this study is that in single stage windrow composting, 74% less CO2 emission in comparison to landfill, whereas in two stage composting,the CO2 emission is 88% less carbon footprints. This carbon mitigation would eventually become tradable carbon credits with carbon conscious projects.The project prevented 346.7 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions and generated 346 carbon credits, besides this, 564 quintals organic compost is saved annually. The solar energy grid reduce the electricity usage by 75.24%, saving 42 metric ton CO2, generating 42 carbon credits. To maximize the onsite renewable energy, the reutilization grey water (GY) potentially saved 25% potable water, generating 47 carbon credits annually, making the project total carbon credits generated to 435.



ENERGY EFFICIENT-NET ZERO BUILDING ROASTER				
S.No	Waste to Energy Innovative Technology	Carbon Foot Print Benefits	Carbon Credits till inception	Efficiency
1	Solid Waste Energy-Windrow Composting Two Stage Composting (TSC)	346,680 Kg Co ₂ (Biogenic; till inception)	346	88%
2.	Solar Energy Potential and Prospect-Solar Panel 495KWp	42,000 Kg Co ₂ Annually	42	60k units
3.	Water Conservation (Grey Water Recycling System; Tertiary water; Rain water Harvesting; Adjustable Sprinklers)	47,746 Kg Co ₂ Annually (25% of Consumption)	47	20-25%
		Total Carbon foot print benefits (1+2+3) =436,426 Kg CO₂		
		Total Carbon Credits=435		

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Windrow Composting (TSC) -DAYS Turning (Temperature)	
DAYS	TURNING TEMPERATURE(°C)
SIXTH(6)	52
Eleventh(11)	74.8
Thirty Six(36)	74.2
Forty One(41)	76.4
Sixty Six(66)	64
Seventy Seven(77)	60.8
Ninety Six(96)	50.8
Hundred one(101)	48.8

Windrow Composting (TSC) - Final Product (110 days)

(i) Temperature: 40°C
 (ii) pH - 7.6
 (iii) Moisture Content - 42%
 (iv) EC - 3.36 ds/m
 (v) C/N Ratio - 25

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