



Development of a water quality monitoring for the distribution system Bribin (District Gunung Kidul) and conception of a field laboratory for the water hygienisation at the Wonosari hospital

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Structure



- 1) Introduction
- 2) Hygienic analysis of the water distribution system Bribin
 - Material and methods
 - Results und discussion
- 3) Conception of a field laboratory
 - Material und methods
 - Results and discussion
- 4) Conclusion
- 5) Outlook







Universität Karlsruhe (TH)

Gunung Kidul, Java



IntroductionMonitoringField laboratoryConclusionOutlook



Reference: http://www.iwrm-indonesien.de/







Situation in Gunung Kidul



Introduction

Monitoring

Field laboratory

Conclusion

Outlook

- > tropic climate
- water shortages in dry season

- bad water quality
- no quality monitoring
- dilapidated water distribution network and reservoirs







Population forced to boil water

- barely sustainable
- problem for high amount of water (e.g. hospital)









IWRM-Indonesia



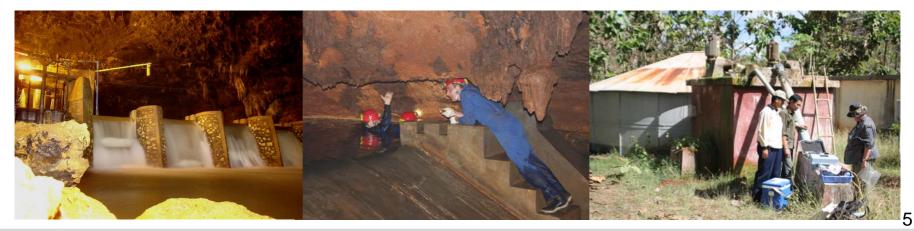
Introduction

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Conclusion

- Usage of underground water:
 - accumulation of water in a cave
 - use of electricity of waterpower plant to pump water to the surface
 - feeding into water distribution system
 - renovation and extension of distribution network
 - monitoring of water quality and water hygienisation









Development of appropriate monitoring



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- monthly: caves (Gua Bribin & Gua Seropan) & hospital Wonosari
- twice a year: caves, hospital & distribution network Bribin

physiochemical analysis

- temperature
- pH
- oxigen
- conductivity
- turbidity

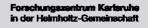
micro- und molecularbiol. analysis

- cultivation
 - ColiLert
- species-specific PCR¹
- population analysis

Localization of methods

1: PCR = polymerase-chain-reaction







Development of appropriate monitoring



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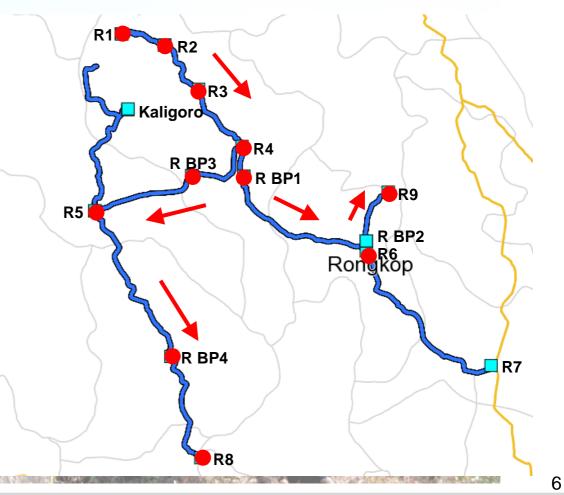
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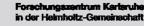
ColiLert-Results



Introduction **Monitoring Field laboratory** Conclusion **Outlook** TC: >2005 TC: 254 TC: 324 R3 Kaligoro TC: 429 TC: 659 **R4** R BP3 R BP1 TC: 1652 R9 TC: 560 TC: 504 R5 **Gua Bribin** TC: 271 R BP2 **Gua Seropan** TC: 275 Rongkop TC: 1445 Hosp.Won. TC: 69.7 **egene** TC<500 TC: >2005 R BP4 500<TC<1000 **R7** 1000<TC<10.000 TC>10,000 TC=Total Coliforms **R8** TC: >2005 Unit: CFU/ 100ml Karte: http://iwrm.gik.uni-karlsruhe.de/mapguide/iwrm **CFU** = colony forming unit









Räumliche Zuteilung der ColiLert-Ergebnisse

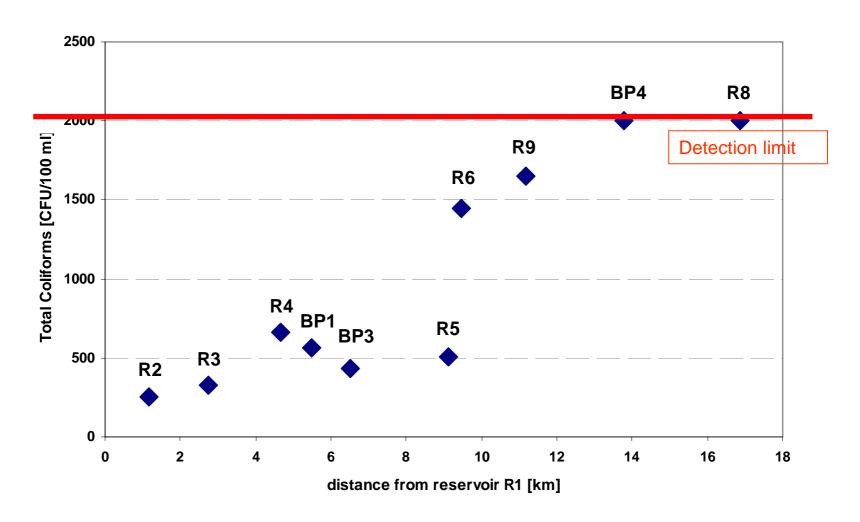


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Hygienisation

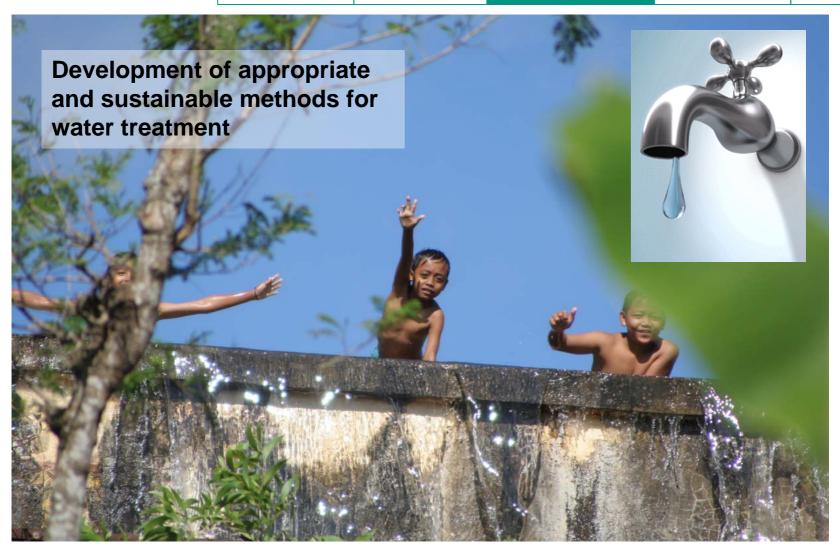


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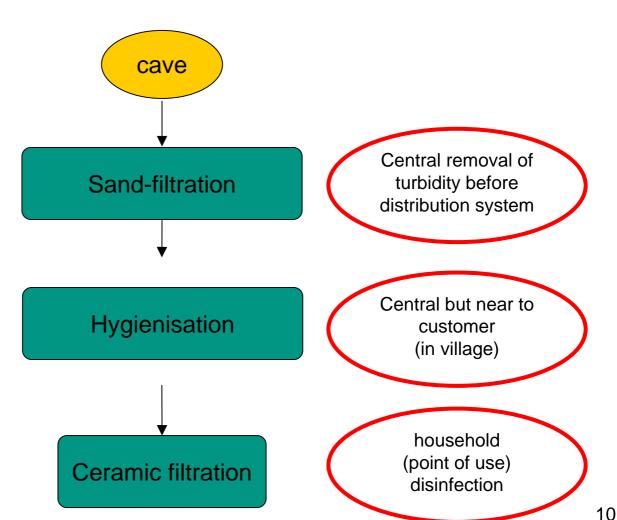




Plan for water treatment



Introduction Monitoring Field laboratory Conclusion Outlook



1: PDAM= Indonesian drinking water agency







Plan for water treatment



Introduction

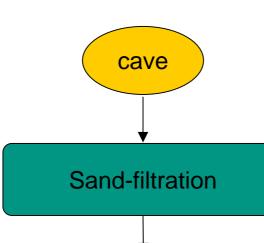
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Hygienisation

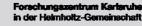
Pilot plant with 4 hygienisation methods will be installed in Wonosari hospital and will be fed with PDAM¹- water

Ceramic filtration

1: PDAM= Indonesian drinking water agency









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Plan for water treatment

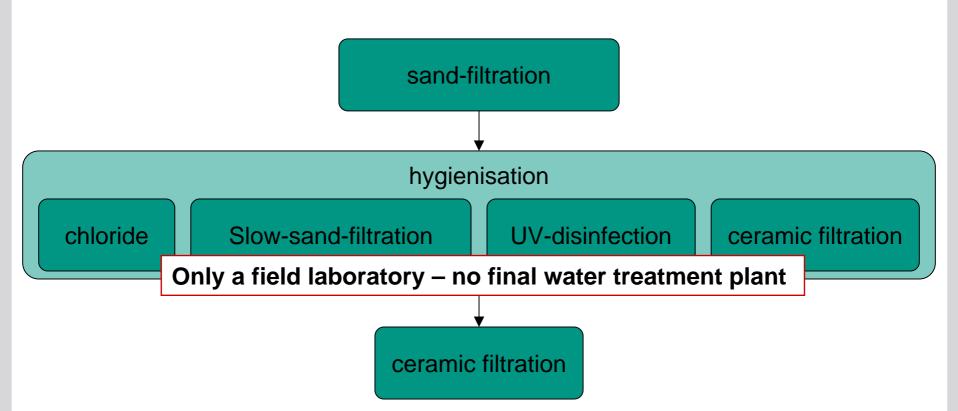


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Conclusion



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Result of monitoring:

high bacterial count and high contamination with fecal bacteria



water treatment after distribution network is essential

chosen techniques:

chloride, UV-disinfection, slow sand- & ceramic filtration



Pilot plant / field laboratory







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Outlook



Introduction Monitoring Field laboratory Conclusion Outlook

- Project runs until 2013
- continuation of monitoring
 - monthly: Gua Bribin, Gua Seropan, Hospital Wonosari
 - twice a year: whole distribution network
- Optimization of DNA-extraction from filters
- construction of container for field laboratory
- shipping of container in October 2010
- first experiments at Wonosari hospital from January 2011
- development of appropriate and sustainable water treatment for project region









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Thank you for your attention!

? Questions?

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