



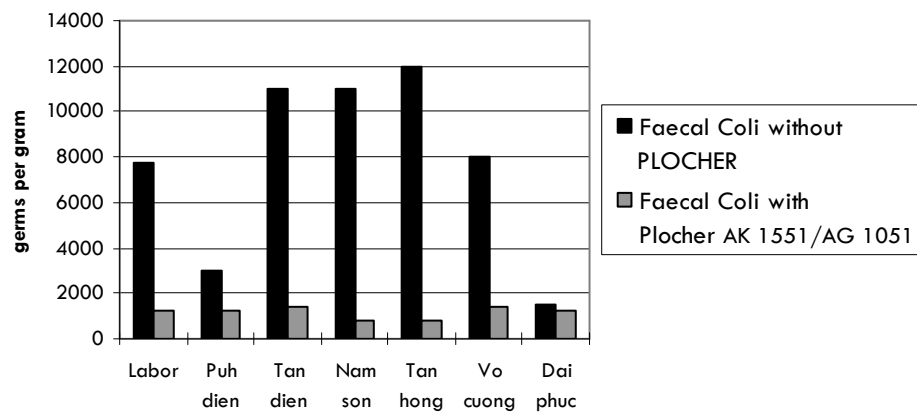
Case Study

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT Northern Vietnam

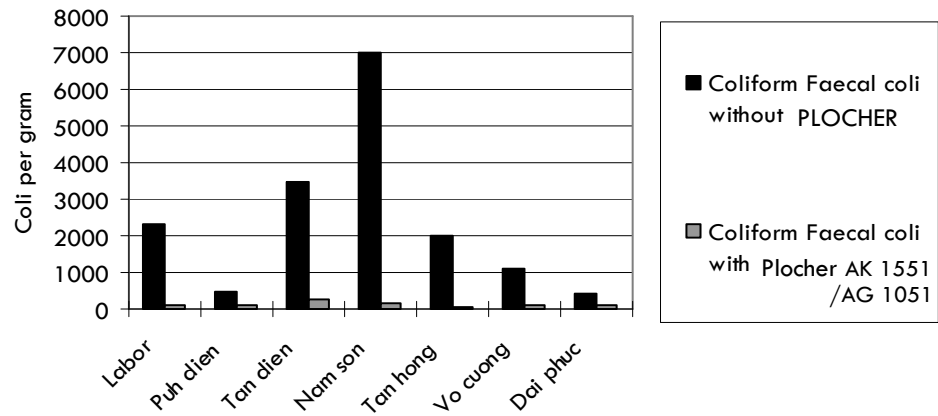
In Northern Vietnam, composted human excrement was used in vegetable gardens and approximately 60% of villagers suffered skin diseases. Seven test sites including one lab test were identified to ascertain whether use of Plocher Komposter (AK 1551) cleansed the compost.

Result

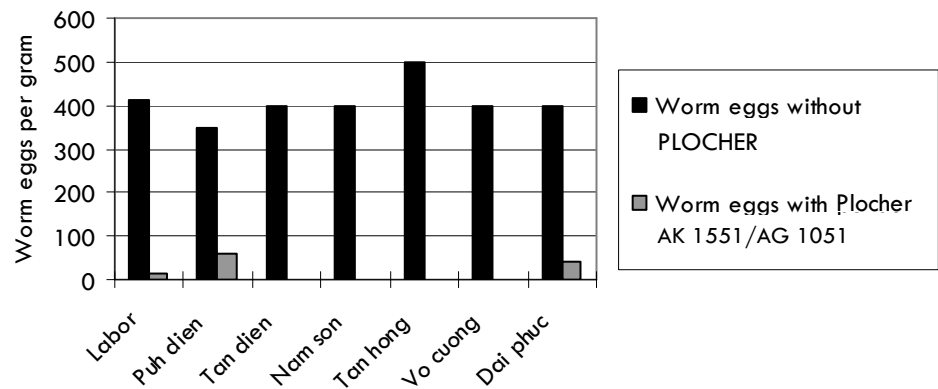
Number of faecal coli per gram



Number of coliforms per gram



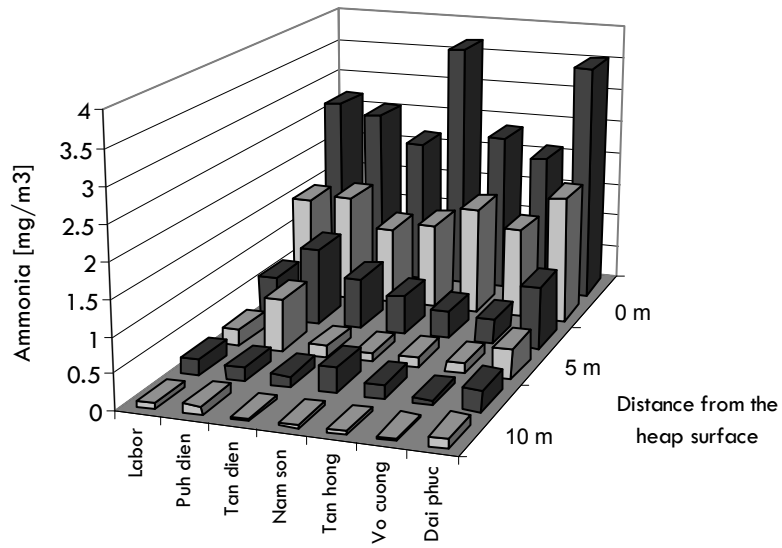
Number of worm eggs of parasites



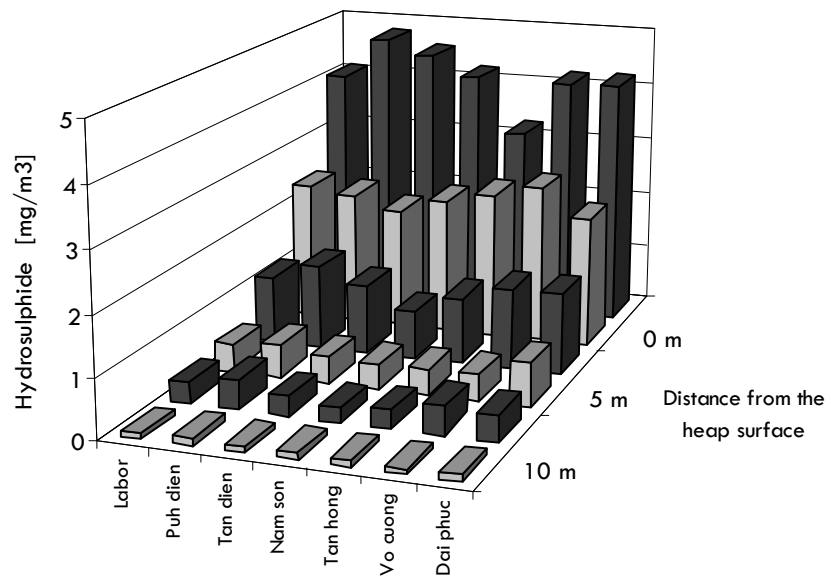
All tests demonstrate a clear reduction of pathogenic organisms in the composted excrement. Adjacent residents reported a significant reduction in smell and lower humidity in the compost.

Ammonia and hydrogen sulphide emissions were measured at varying distances from the compost.

Ammonia levels at 0m, 5m and 10m from compost



Hydrogen sulphide levels at 0m, 5m and 10m from compost



To test the efficacy of PLOCHER-treated manure on cultivation of vegetables, one hectare of crops were grown on land applied with treated and untreated compost at each site.

Yield increase and nitrate reduction with the use of PLOCHER-treated compost

