

Discussion

Overview of issue

- Tackling the water issue
 - Short term solution
 - Long term solution

Tackling the waste issue



How our solution meets the key criteria

Water Access — 3 Phase Approach

Phase 1 Objective:

- Recommend philanthropy to invest in locating / funding survey for key locations of water tables.
- Previous research conducted on water tables might have aimed too high for requirements.
 - If possible look at the smaller water tables to pool together water sources.
- Educate the surrounding communities that there is a water source around them.

Phase 2 – Short Term Solution

Phase 2 Objective:

Create a time-saving solution for community members to retrieve their water while creating a source of revenue over a period of time

Assumption: there is use of a local water source

Q- Drum rental model

- Cost \$65 / Rental cost will vary by market
- Portion of rental fee will go towards investment of development of well and water distribution network



Phase 3

Phase 3 Objective:

Integrate rental revenue model against a plan to develop and build a well and water supply for long term use \sim 10+ years.

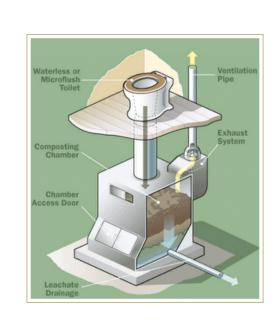


Waste: Why do we care?

- Help to minimize contamination of local water sources
- Provide easy-to-maintain facilities that population would want to use
- Reduce the lives claimed through water-borne diseases in developing nations

Solution

- Enter the latrine building and waste management business
- Turn the businesses into for-profit ventures
- Benefits:
 - Addresses sanitary issues with limited latrine access
 - Job creation and skills for women and older children
 - Investment of community in business (think locally)
 - Revenue generation



The Solar Port-a-Potty Technology

- Example is SCAT (solar composting advanced toilet)
- Recycles human excrement into relatively dry compost (AKA biosolids)
- Freestanding structure
- Easy to build
 - IKEA concept
- Uses local and easily accessible materials to maintain smell
 - Ex: peet moss, sawdust, worms
- Provides income generation ability
- Financed: "Get 1 build 10"
- Train the trainer
- Easy to dump (sized to support 6-7 people for 4-6 months)
- Communities provided with centralized collection point
- Sell toilets to other communities

Uses of Biosolids

- Community revenue generation
- Sell as fertilizer to other communities
- Sell to energy companies for electricity generation
- Use fertilizer
 - Community based co-op garden
- Sell to produce natural gas for athome use



Financing Our Business

- Initial outlay includes:
- PPE (rented, bought, donated, leased)
- Training for employees
- Minor technology investment (electrical for solar panel)
- Raw material sourcing (local preferred)

Why This Model?

- Our model leverages Water.org's existing demand driven model and local partners for identifying opportunities
- Low startup costs Self Funding
 - Q-Drums are reusable, moved to next community once long term water supply is established
 - Multiple revenue streams reduce dependency on donations
 - Engages community

A Comprehensive Solution

- Q-Drums Provides immediate relief to the community with existing water source
- Long term wells provides clean water on demand
- Employs people in the community to build toilet facilities
- Accessibility to water increases over time with usage
- Training people in the community to care for facilities helps ensure long term success

Snap Shot of the Numbers.

- Assumptions:
 - 1 MM investment
 - Start Small and Scale Fast
 - Advertising by WOM
 - Do not reinvent the wheel
 - Demand for bio-solids
- Water Capacity
 - 3,850 Q-Drums
 - Cost of Q-Drums = 250k
 - 1K for Water Table Survey
 - 4K Drilling Cost

- Waste Capacity
 - Toilet Cost \$500
 - Cost of Toilets = 250k