



## Inspection and Troubleshooting of Onsite Wastewater Management Systems

### Secondary Treatment Systems, Irrigation, Passive Polishing Systems

Centre for Environmental Training 

## Secondary Treatment Systems

- Variety of secondary treatment options:
  - Aerated Wastewater Treatment Systems (AWTS / STS)
  - Sand Filters
  - Mounds
  - Wetlands / Reed Beds

Centre for Environmental Training 

## AWTS

- Commonly one or two tanks
- Four stages of treatment:
  - Anaerobic digestion (primary treatment)
  - Aerobic digestion (secondary treatment)
  - Clarification (settling)
  - Disinfection
- Most commonly surface or subsurface irrigation follows

Centre for Environmental Training 


## AWTS Configurations



Modular design

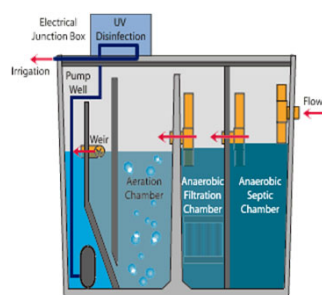


Integral design

Centre for Environmental Training 

## Primary Chamber

- As for septic tanks
- Sludge return should be directed to inlet and not result in disturbance of the crust



Source: AWTS Maintenance Services

Centre for Environmental Training 

## Aerobic Treatment

- The addition of air to the aerobic chamber promotes oxidation and microbial consumption of the organic matter and bacteria
- Two types of process designs:
  - Attached Growth Processes
  - Suspended Growth Processes
- Air is commonly supplied by blower (80-120 L/min) with air diffusers in the aeration chamber



Centre for Environmental Training 



### Aeration Chamber

- Biofilm on media and liquid – chocolate brown
- pH 6.5 – 8.5 (mid-range)
- Fine bubbles rising throughout
- Dissolved oxygen 2-4mg/L
- No odour
- Air supply and sludge return systems require regular monitoring and adjustment

Centre for Environmental Training cet

### Suspended Growth 'Activated Sludge'

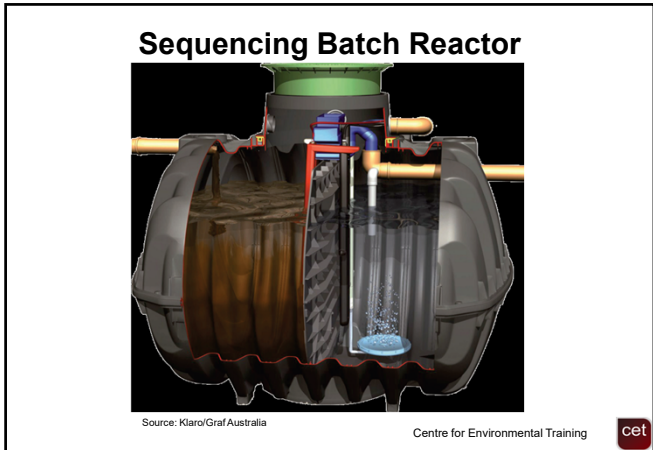
- Activated sludge / Sequencing Batch Reactor
- Microorganisms retained in suspension within the wastewater via mechanical mixing or aeration (blowers)
- Sludge must be wasted (removed) otherwise final effluent quality may be compromised and lead to blockages in irrigation systems
- Assess Sludge Volume Index with Imhoff Cone

Centre for Environmental Training cet

### Activated Sludge System

Source: OzziKleen

Centre for Environmental Training cet



## Clarification

- Facilitates solids settling in quiescent conditions
- Many utilise a funnel (Imhoff) design to concentrate settled sludge and minimise re-suspension
- Sludge return may be recirculated to the aeration chamber to assist with denitrification, or may be returned to the inlet of the primary chamber

Centre for Environmental Training



## Final Effluent Quality

- pH 6.5 - 8.5
- Check turbidity with turbidity tube
- Highly clarified; turbidity <5 NTU for chlorine disinfection, <1 NTU for UV disinfection
- Low turbidity indicates good treatment and effective removal of BOD and TSS
- Build up of sludge indicates sludge return is not removing sufficient sludge – may require pumping out

Centre for Environmental Training



## Disinfection

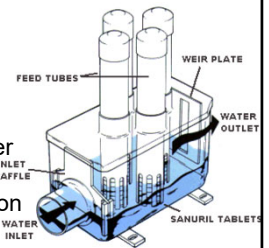
- In most States a disinfection system is mandatory for AWTS and STS, particularly for surface irrigation
- In AWTS disinfection is by either:
  - Chlorination (most common)
  - Ultraviolet (UV) radiation
- All AS 1546.3:2017 STS currently use chlorination

Centre for Environmental Training



## Disinfection - Chlorination

- Usually chlorine tablets in an erosional feeder
- Poor quality chlorine tablets swell and cause blockages
- Retention in a contact chamber should be for more than 30 minutes for effective disinfection
- Free residual chlorine in the contact chamber effluent should be 0.5-2.0mg/L



Centre for Environmental Training



## Disinfection - Chlorination

- Moderate BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS in effluent will consume chlorine
- Microbial clumping may limit effectiveness
- High organic loads may lead to the production of harmful organochlorine compounds and will result in excessive chlorine consumption
- Excess chlorine (>2mg/L) will kill the good microbes in the soil in the irrigation area

Centre for Environmental Training



## Disinfection - UV Irradiation

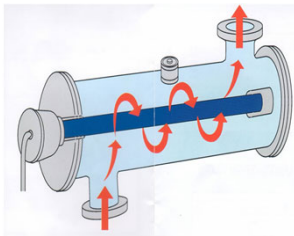
- Highly clarified effluent is required for effective UV disinfection (turbidity <1 NTU)
- Effluent passed through a clear pipe with adjacent UV tubes irradiating the effluent
- Carryover of biological flocs may reduce the effectiveness by shielding pathogens
- Effectiveness is related to contact time
- High maintenance requirements, as pipe must be kept clean for optimum performance
- A redundant UV tube system is necessary in case of failure


Centre for Environmental Training





## Disinfection - UV Irradiation



Centre for Environmental Training 

## AWTS




## AWTS



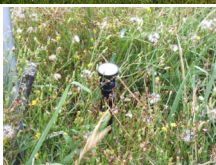
## Issues with AWTS


- Shock or constant high hydraulic loads
- Intermittent or low hydraulic loads (particularly older AWTS pre-AS1546:2017)
- Sensitive to biocides (disinfectants, antibiotics)
- Poor treatment in one stage generally adversely impacts later stages of treatment
- Poor air balance for treatment and sludge return adversely impacts treatment
- Insufficient sludge wasting
- Extended shut off (holidays, power outage)

Centre for Environmental Training 

## Irrigation Systems


- Surface irrigation
- Subsurface irrigation



Centre for Environmental Training 

## Issues with Irrigation Systems

- Undersized for soil and climate
- Only irrigating part of required area
- Undersized pumps, uneven distribution
- Blocked or removed filters
- Spraying into inappropriate areas
- Damage to surface irrigation components
- Blockages or breakages in subsurface systems
- Lack of flushing mechanism
- Lack of servicing and maintenance
- Sequencing valves not operating properly

Centre for Environmental Training 

## Sand Filters

- Passive secondary polishing
- Issues:
- Undersized for hydraulic and organic loads
  - Incorrect media
  - Media clogged with FOG or organic build-up
  - Uneven distribution
  - Creeping failure due to gravity feeding

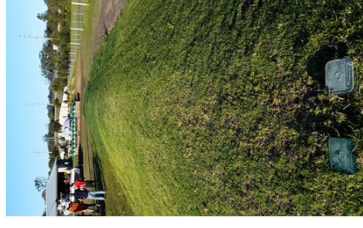


Centre for Environmental Training

cet

## Mounds

- Passive secondary polishing
- Undersized, poorly designed
- High linear loading rate (LLR)
- Poorly constructed
- Insufficient evapotranspiration
- Uneven distribution (pump)
- Toe seepage



Centre for Environmental Training

cet

## Wetlands / Reed Beds

- Passive secondary polishing
- Undersized (hydraulic)
- Stormwater ingress
- Blockages / sludge
- Plant selection
- Insufficient number of plants
- Inappropriate discharge
- Structural failure (cracks, sag, puncture)



Centre for Environmental Training

cet

## Mound System



## Reed Bed

Centre for Environmental Training

cet

