

## On-site Wastewater Management Training Course

### Failing Systems

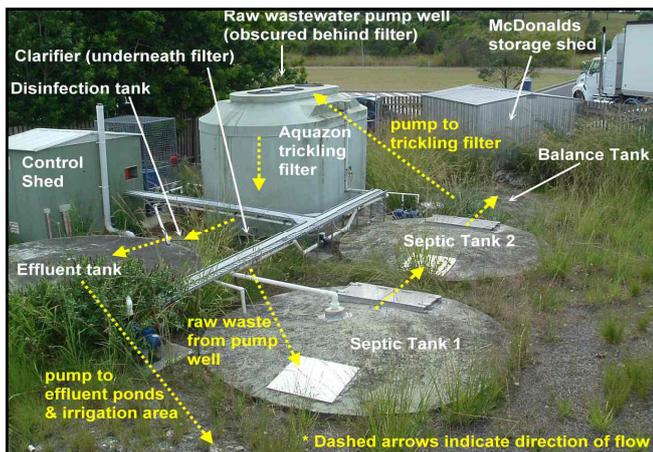
### Auditing and Troubleshooting

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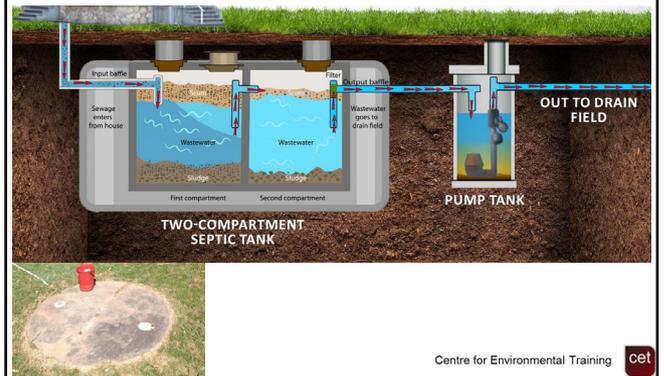
## Introduction

- No amount of desktop assessment can substitute for an inspection of an existing onsite wastewater system
- Wide variation in designs and configurations makes standardised assessment a challenge
- Inspectors need a sound knowledge of past and present technologies and working knowledge of basic physical and biochemical processes
- Some of this can only be gained through field experience. Don't be afraid to have a look into a tank!

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## A look inside a septic tank!



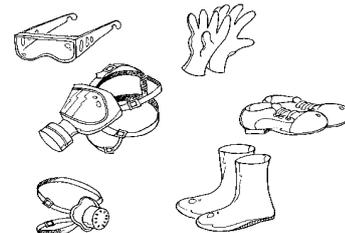
## Occupational Work Health and Safety

- WH&S Hazards around on-site systems:
  - Manual Handling
  - Infectious Material
  - Confined Spaces
  - Hazardous and Dangerous Substances
  - Electrical Injuries
  - Fatigue, Sunburn and Heat Stress

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## Work Health and Safety

- Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is just one strategy for managing WH&S risks



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## Inspection Equipment

- Inspection log sheets or digital log / notepad
- Basic tools such as screwdrivers, multi-grips, shifters, hammer etc.
- Crowbar, torch and at least one bucket
- Sludge measuring device (e.g. Sludge Judge)
- Measuring tape and camera
- Sample bottles for water quality sampling

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## Inspection Equipment



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## Monitoring



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## Sampling

- Sampling pole (extendable)
- Sample containers
- Esky and ice
- Field sampling record sheet/s
- Sharps container
- Disposable gloves (non-powdered)
- Field testing meters



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## Field Analysis

- Dye (e.g. Fluorescein) for checking flow paths
- Nessler's reagent (detects ammonia rich water)
- Imhoff cone or equivalent (activated sludge plants)
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO) or nutrient (N or P) test kits
- Free residual chlorine test kit and pH strips

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## Field Analysis



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## What is the purpose of inspection?

- There are two main questions to ask during a performance audit or assessment
  - Is the OWMS operating as it was designed to operate?
  - Is the system adequately managing risks to public health and the environment?
- The answer to these questions will sometimes be no for one and yes for the other

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## Treatment System Inputs

- What is the peak and average hydraulic load coming into the system?
  - Can use tables (DPHI, 2025 or AS/NZ 1547:2012) to estimate wastewater generation rates
  - If more scrutiny is necessary have a look at previous water bills
  - Wastewater typically makes up approximately 60-80% of the total water usage

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## Treatment System Inputs

- What sort of pollutant loads are entering the system?
  - Are there any activities going on that could cause influent to be different to typical domestic wastewater?
  - What sort of pressure is being put on the system by cleaning chemicals, detergents, disinfectants and antibiotics?

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## Things to look for?

- Premises that use, produce or generate food (dairy, brewery etc.) products can input high organic loads
- Beware unusual home activities and businesses e.g. hairdressing, catering
- Age and health of residents might impact on system performance e.g. use of chlorine bleach, high levels of drugs and antibiotics

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## Treatment System Sizing

- Sized for hydraulic load
- Sized for sludge accumulation
- Sized for organic load (BOD)
- Sized for nutrient load (if required)
- Appropriate site and soil evaluation

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## Performance Indicators

- Adequate removal of Suspended Solids
- Adequate removal of BOD
- Pathogens
- Removal of nutrients?
  - Nitrogen
  - Phosphorus

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### System Condition

- Structural integrity of all components?



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### System Condition



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### Breakages



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### Sludge and Scum Accumulation



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### Process Indicators



**Floatables**

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### Process Indicators



**Foaming**

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## Process Indicators



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## Process Effectiveness



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## Poor Settling



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## Damage and Neglect



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## System Overflow / Leakage



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## System Overflow / Leakage



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## Effluent Application System

- Application risks (surface or groundwater)
- Suitable land application method?
- Suitable sizing?
- Suitable location?
- What is point of application in relation to limiting feature (i.e. water table)?
- Buffers, separation distances, attenuation
  - Nutrients
  - Pathogens

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## EAA - distribution



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## EAA - waterlogging



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## EAA - placement



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## Improper Discharge



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## Off-Site Discharge



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## Fluorescein Dye Testing



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## Rhodamine Dye Testing



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## Audit Scenario

- Existing two (2) bedroom dwelling (3 occupants) on town water supply
- Proposed construction of two (2) bedroom secondary dwelling (granny flat)
- 10ha rural residential lot on riverine corridor
- Existing OWMS = 2,500L septic tank and gravity dosed (20m) absorption trench (0.6m wide)
- Site soils = 400mm sandy loam (Cat 2); over >300mm (weak) sandy clay loam (Cat 3); over light/medium clay (Cat 5)

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## Diagnosis

- Thoughts on why this system may be under-performing?
  - Existing Load =  $3EP \times 150L/p/day = 450L/day$
  - 2,500L septic tank = >5 day HRT less accumulated sludge
  - Inlet and outlet tee's fitted?
  - Appropriate DLR for soil = 6-10mm/day (weak SCL) or LC?
  - Trench length =  $Q/DLR \times W = 450/6 \times 0.6 = 125m$
  - Access to EAA?

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## Questions to Ask

- Is primary treatment (septic tank) appropriate?
  - Lower effluent quality
  - Requires adequate soil depth and permeability (time) to achieve treatment standard
  - GW contamination / primary contact risk
- Is absorption trench land application appropriate?
  - Large area (LAA) requirement
  - Access / accidental damage risk

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## Impact of new development?

- What impact will the proposed (granny flat) construction have?
  - Number of bedrooms increases from 2 to 4
  - Load =  $6EP \times 150L/p/day = 900L/day$  (100% increase)
  - HRT reduction to septic tank
  - Continuing trench overload/failure
  - Effluent surfacing risk

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## Solutions

- Possible strategies for rectification / upgrade?
  - Primary or secondary treatment system?
  - Separate or combined treatment system for dwelling units?
  - Design hydraulic load?
  - Subsoil (absorption), Shallow (SSI, LPED) or Surface land application?
  - Any other mitigation or control measures to consider?

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## Recommendation

- Proposed OWMS servicing approach:
  - Recommend 'secondary' treatment system for combined load (both dwellings)  $\sim 900L/day$
  - Recommend pressure-compensating SSI
  - Soil Loading Rate based on soil horizon within 0.6m of POA
  - Appropriate DIR = 3.5mm/day (SCL)
  - Topsoil importation may be necessary
  - Required LAA = 260m<sup>2</sup>

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## Conclusions

- Don't be afraid to learn from plumbers, installers, designers and regulators with on-site experience
- Look at as many different systems as you can
- Be systematic and recognise the links between various processes
- Always keep an open mind about the possible cause of a problem

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