OVERVIEW OF ONSITE AND DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER INADEQUACIES THROUGHOUT THE U.S.

Jillian Maxcy-Brown University of Alabama

work conducted through consultancy with Global Communities







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U.S. WASTEWATER DATA

U.S. Decennial Census
American Community Survey
American Housing Survey

U.S. DECENNIAL CENSUS

removed wastewater question after 1990

- question phrasing and instruction issues
- proposed new wastewater question

1990 Decennial U.S. Census Questions on Sewage Disposal and Plumbing

(U.S. Cen	sus Bureau)
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Is this building connected to a public sewer?	Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in
	this house, apartment, or mobile home; that
 Yes, connected to public sewer 	is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush
•No, connected to septic tank or cesspool	toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?
 No, use other means 	
	 Yes, have all three facilities
	•No

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY (ACS)

ACS Questions on Plumbing and Water Bills (U.S. Census Bureau)

Does this house, apartment, or mobile home have–	a. hot and cold running water? b. a bathtub or shower? c. a sink with a faucet? d. a stove or range? e. a refrigerator?	Yes	No
IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, what was the cost of water and sewer for this house, apartment, or mobile home? If you have lived here less than 12 months, estimate the cost. Past 12 months' cost – Dollars	\$ X,XXX.00 Or • Included in rent or condominium fee • No charge		

AMERICAN HOUSING SURVEY (AHS)

Characteristics	Estimate
Total	124,135
Primary Source of Water	
Public or private system	110,171
Individual well	13,755
Other	209
Type of Sewage System	
Public sewer	103,565
Septic tank or cesspool	20,293
Standard septic tank and subsurface leach field	19,285
Pump used to distribute wastewater	596
Elevated above natural soil surface	284
Applied treated wastewater	74
Other	55
Other	136
None	70
Not reported	71
Number of Units Connected to Septic Tank or Cesspool	
1	19,635
2 to 5	486
6 or more	173

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Bathrooms	
At least 1 complete bathroom	139,394
1	46,181
1 1/2	16,072
2	42,636
2 1/2	17,898
3	13,483
More than 3	3,125
No complete bathroom	291
Sink and tub present	
Sink and toilet present	S
Tub and toilet present	S
Sink only present	
Tub only present	S
Toilet only present	S
No sink, bathtub, shower, or toilet present	229

2019 National - Plumbing, Water, and Sewage Disposal – All Occupied Units (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019)



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) 6.2

By 2030, "achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations"

Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Service Ladder for Global Monitoring of Sanitation in Households

open spaces, or with

solid waste.



Note: Improved facilities include flush/pour to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

2030

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JMP U.S. 2020 DATA

Service Level	Urban	Rural	Total
Safely Managed	97.28 %	-	98.26%
Basic	2.55 %	-	1.42%
At Least Basic	_	98.94 %	-
Limited	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Unimproved	0.16 %	1.06 %	0.32 %
Open Defecation	0.00 %	0.00%	0.00 %

TYPES OF GAPS IN SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION IN THE U.S.

- Incomplete Indoor Plumbing
- ► Failing Septic Systems
- ► Straight Pipes
- ► Cesspools
- ► Failing Outhouses
- ► Bucket Latrines
- ► Open Defecation

INCOMPLETE INDOOR PLUMBING

- Iack of hot and cold running water, a sink, a shower or bath, and/or toilet
- ► at least 1.4 million people

AHS estimates 291,000 housing units without complete plumbing

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FAILING SEPTIC SYSTEMS

septic tank and drainfield with hydraulic or environmental failure

AHS estimated that 20 million households use septic systems

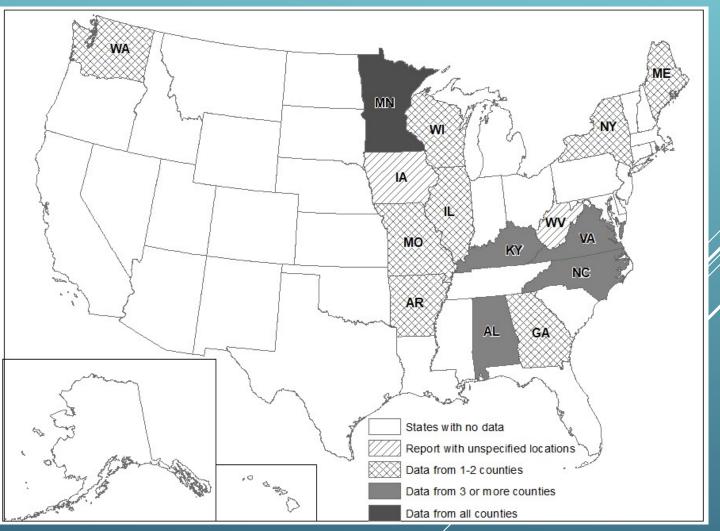
• at least 65 percent of land in the U.S. has conditions that are not suitable for conventional septic systems

Common Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Failures (EPA, 2002)

Type of failure	Evidence of failure	
Hydraulic failure	Untreated or partially treated sewage pooling on ground surfaces, sewage backup in plumbing fixtures, sewage breakouts on hill slopes	
Pollutant contamination of ground water	High nitrate levels in drinking water wells; taste or odor problems (e.g., sulfur, household cleaners) in well water caused by untreated, poorly treated, or partially treated wastewater; presence of toxics (e.g., solvents, cleaners) in well water	
Microbial contamination of ground and surface water	Shellfish bed bacterial contamination, recreational beach closures due high bacterial levels, contamination of drinking water wells with fecal bacteria or other fecal indicators	
Nutrient contamination of surface water	Algae blooms, high aquatic plant productivity, low dissolved oxygen concentrations	

STRAIGHT PIPES

- pipes that discharge raw sewage from homes into yards, trenches or other nearby surfaces
- documentation of straight pipes in 15 states



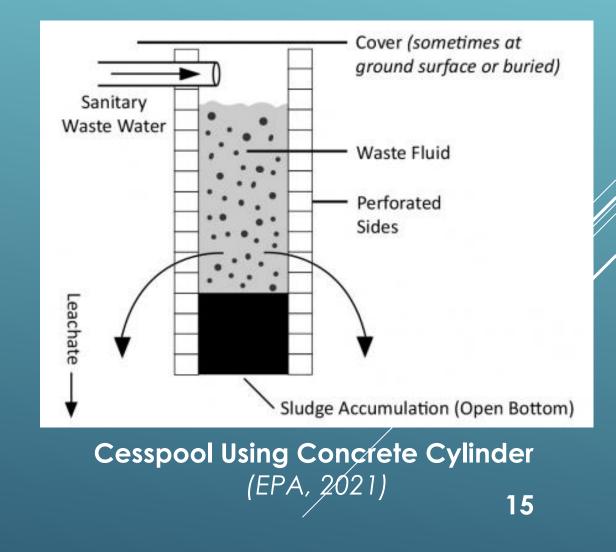
Documented Straight Pipes in the U.S. (Maxcy-Brown et al., 2021)

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CESSPOOLS

• disposal of wastewater into underground holes with or without a structure, such as a concrete cylinder, that allows wastewater to flow out an open bottom and/or perforated sides

- known to be in AL, HI, MS, NY, and OR
- roughly 88,000 cesspools in Hawaii with 43,000 posing a direct threat to water resources



FAILING OUTHOUSES

an outdoor building with a toilet and typically without plumbing that is not safely managed

 a common sight in Navajo Nation, Texas Colonias, and parts of Alaska



Outhouse- Navajo Nation (Otomotif, 2014)

BUCKET LATRINES

- ► also known as honeybuckets
- a large bucket with a seat attached used for toilet
- In unpiped communities in parts of Alaska where environmental conditions prevent use of outhouses
- some households primarily use outhouse pit latrines with honey buckets as secondary toilets



Honey Bucket (Eichelberger et al., 2021) **17**

OPEN DEFECATION

- Unsheltered: open defecation or limited public bathrooms
- Sheltered: shared facilities with limited upkeep
- 580,000 people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2020

2030

Open Defecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste.

-Homeless Populations

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines

- -Straight Pipes
- -Failing Outhouses -Bucket Latrines

Limited (previously Shared) Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households

-Failing Outhouses

-Homeless Populations

Basic

(previously Improved) Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households

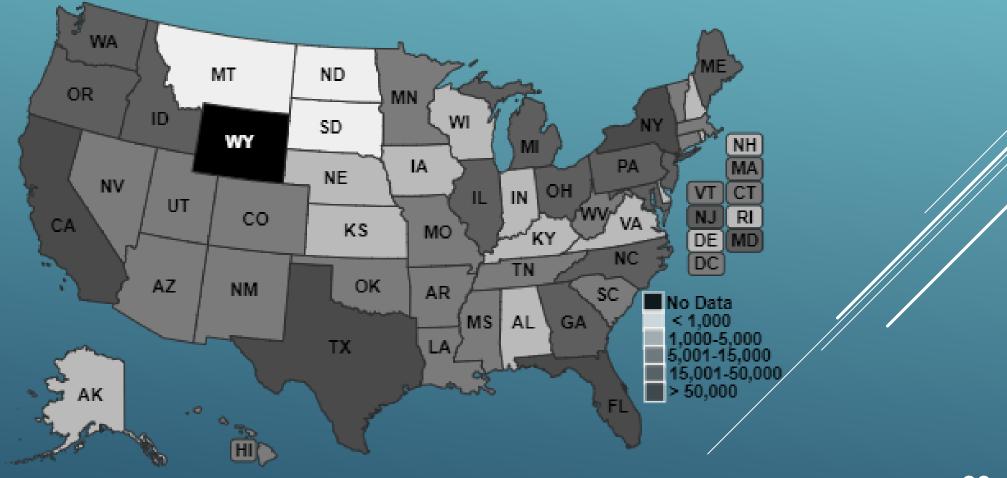
2015

- -Incomplete Plumbing
- -Failing Septic Systems
- -Straight Pipes
- -Cesspools
- -Failing Outhouses

Safely Managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of *in situ* or transported and treated off-site

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION LACKING ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION BY STATE: UNITED STATES, 2017-2019



BARRIERS TO PROVIDING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION TO ALL IN THE U.S.

► Lack of Data

- Challenges for Households
- Challenges for Small Communities
- Lack of Funding
- Structural Racism

LACK OF DATA

- survey data limitation
- no nationwide inventory of communities affected and their wastewater challenges

► few data classifications

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AHS Data 2019 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2019)

CHALLENGES FOR HOUSEHOLDS

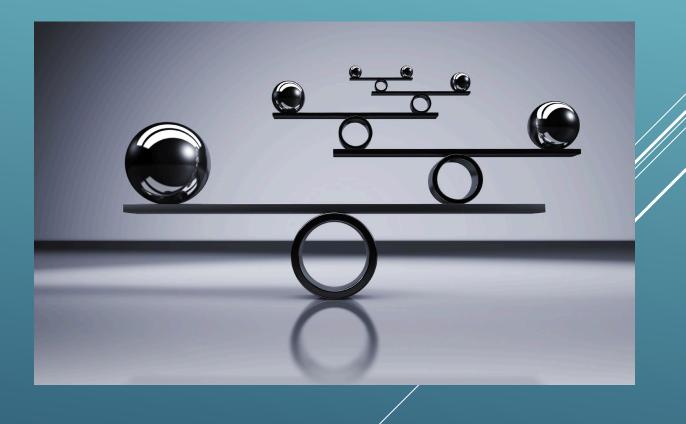
► financial difficulties

- ► the treatment system
- ► fines
- ► connection fees
- ► lack of knowledge
 - ▶ system O&M
 - funding opportunities
 acconcy invised interview
 - agency jurisdictions



CHALLENGES FOR SMALL COMMUNITIES

Iimited financial resources
Iow population density
workforce issues
geographical difficulties
government limitations



LACK OF FUNDING

- ► large investments needed
- ► large systems prioritized
- stringent funding requirementlimited funding scopes

STRUCTURAL RACISM

- exclusion of some communities from infrastructure investments
- effects of underbounding
- ► cost responsibility
- ▶ legal issues associated with "heir property"
- ▶ redlining
- exploitative practices of contractors

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A PATH FORWARD

- help educate others on onsite and decentralized wastewater treatment
- target geographical areas that are likely to have equity challenges
- ▶ improvements to data
- continue to advocate for funding opportunities

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QUESTIONS?

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JMP U.S. 2020 DATA

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Cofoly Managed	97.28 %	-	98.26%
Safely Managed	266,185,704	-	325,255,283
Basic	2.55 %	-	1.42%
	6,983,088	-	4,686,904.77
At Least Basic	-	98.94 %	-
	-	56,773,394	-
Limited	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
Unimproved	0.16 %	1.06 %	0.32 %
	451,240	609,220	1,060,469
Open Defecation	0.00 %	0.00%	0.00 %
Total	273,620,032	57,382,614	331,002,657