



**PREMIER  
TECH**

*The materials being presented  
represent Premier Tech's work  
and opinion, and do NOT reflect  
the opinions of NOWRA*

# Impact of cumulative sludge release from OWWTS

Marie-Christine Bélanger, Yan Gilbert, Kyle Dierolf

NOWRA, 2022

# Introduction

Existing Studies

# EXISTING STUDIES

## PLATFORM

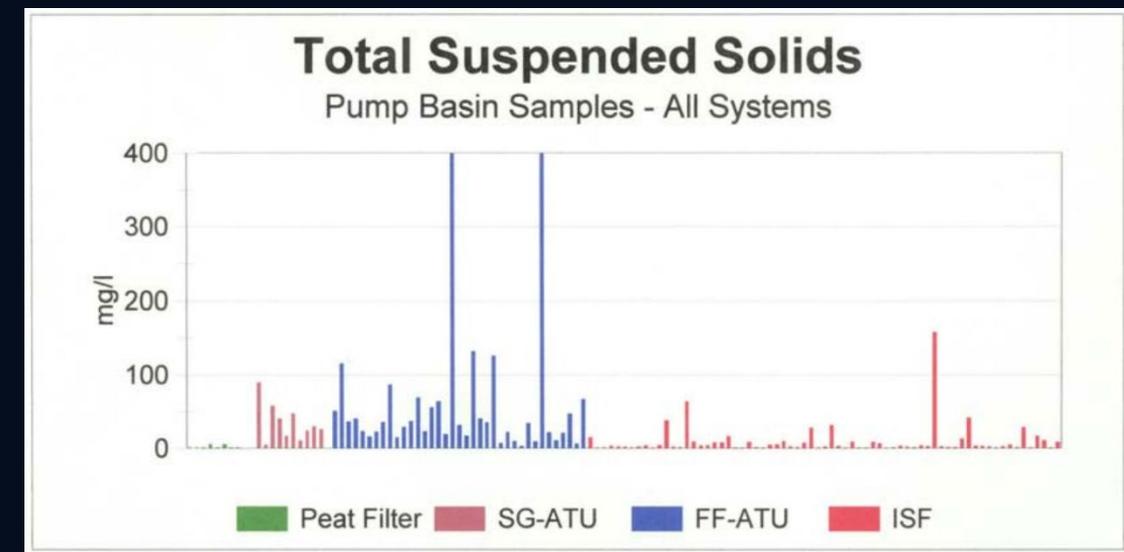
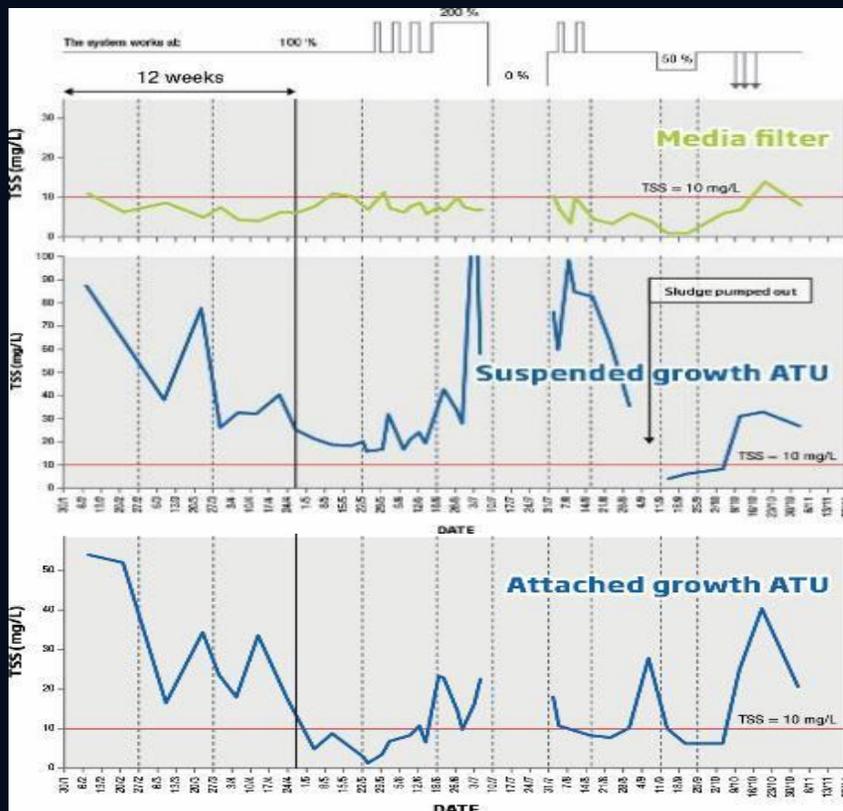
Study of the performance of eight small sanitation facilities sized to treat a load of 300g BOD<sub>5</sub>/d and tested together according to Veolia's protocol for demanding conditions.

Report EN-CAPE 09.095 C - V1. CSTB & Veolia, 2009.

## IN-SITU CONDITIONS

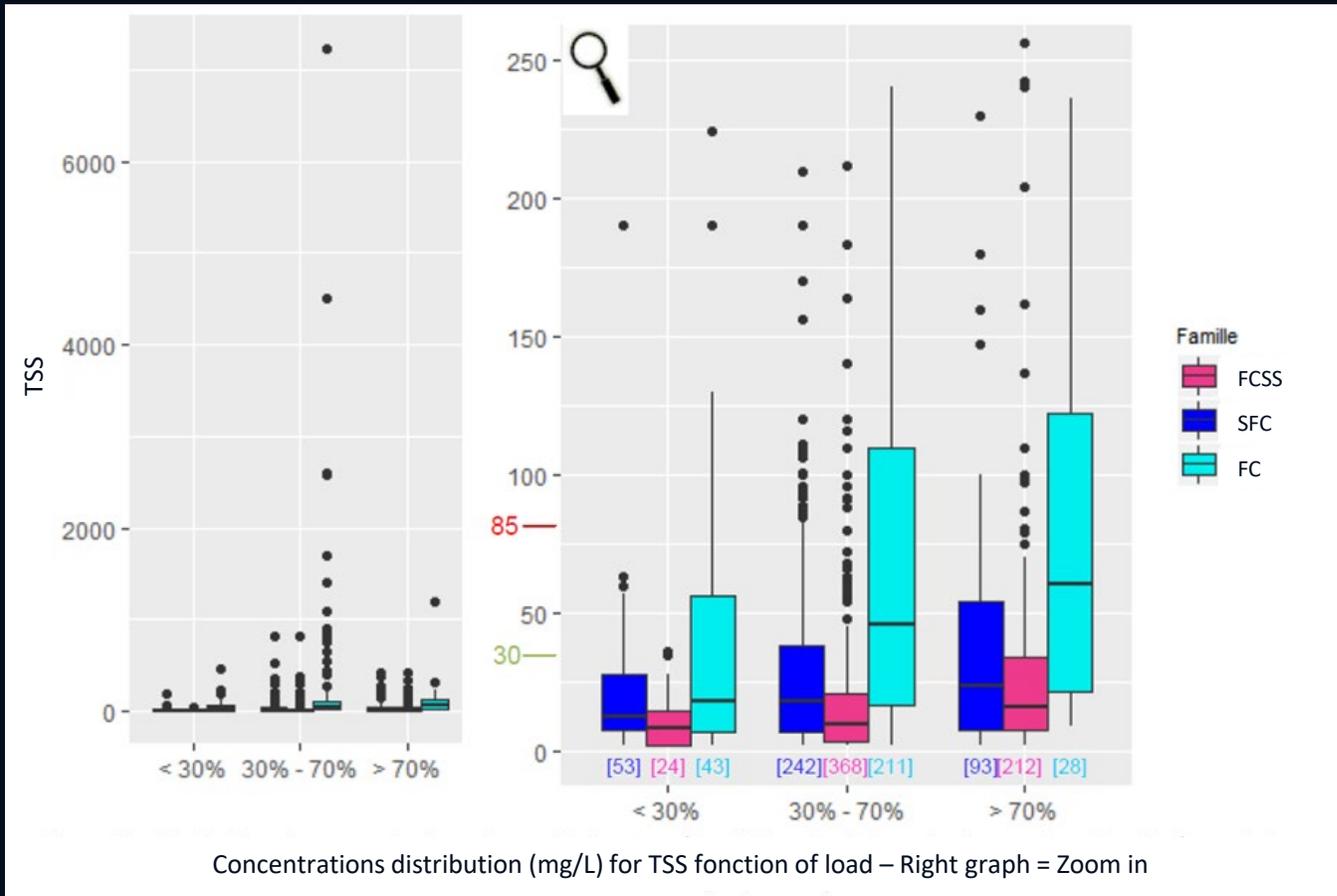
Reduction of Non-Point Source Pollution from On-Site Sewage Systems Under Real conditions in Clermont County Ohio.

Ohio EPA 319 Project #98(h) E-10; Final Technical Report; April 1998 to March 2001.



# COMPARATIVE STUDIES: IN-SITU CONDITIONS

Onsite systems: in-situ monitoring of installations from 2011 to 2016. INRAe, 2017.



FCSS: Fixed cultures on small support (n = 604)  
(Sand filters, compact filters, etc.)

SFC: Submerged fixed cultures (n = 388)  
(Package plants with attached growth)

FC: Free cultures (n = 282)  
(Package plants with suspended growth)

# COMPARATIVE STUDIES

- Comparative Study of Small Wastewater Treatment Technologies Under Special Operation Conditions COMPAS, Kompetenzzentrum Wasser Berlin, for Veolia, 2009.
- Household Sewage Treatment System Failure in Ohio – A Report on Local Health Department Survey Responses for the 2012 Clean Watersheds Needs Survey; ODH Bureau of Environmental Health; January 2013.
- Florida Department of Health Assessment of Water Quality Protection by Advanced Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems; Performance, Management, Monitoring; Draft final report; August 2013.
- Assessment of the Performance and Management of Advanced Onsite Systems in Florida; Ursin, E., Roeder, E. 2013.
- Evaluation of Extended Aeration Activated Sludge Package Plants; Guo, P., Thirumurthi D., Jank, E.; Jurnal WPCF, Vol. 53, Number 1, 1981.

# STUDIES - GENERAL OBSERVATIONS



Sporadic releases of sludge into the environment were observed for attached-growth and suspended-growth aerated treatment systems.

Premature clogging of infiltration zones was associated with these treatment technologies.

AERATED TREATMENT SYSTEM
Technology based mainly on mechanical aeration
Less robust to intermittent operating conditions or variable hydraulic and mass loads <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ slow start-up (low occupancy or intermittent use)</li><li>▪ sensitive to overloading and load variations (modern lifestyle)</li><li>▪ → biomass stress → impacts solid-liquid separation</li></ul>
Requires some degree of operation and adjustment for best results <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ performance conditional on proper functioning of electromechanical components (blower, air diffuser, pump, etc.)</li></ul>
No physical barrier to prevent release of solids

# Recent Observations

From Third Party Testing Platforms

# TEST ON POST FILTRATION SYSTEMS

Post filtration that provide a Physical barrier

- Tested on platforms (PIA – Germany; CSTB – France; BNQ – Canada)
- First application in Ireland to replace sand filter required before infiltration in sensitive area
  - ATU + sand filter + infiltration zone → ATU + coco filter + infiltration zone
- Second application developed for Scandinavian market
  - infiltration of treated water preferred due to sensitivity of receiving environment (many lakes, resorts)
  - filter installed between treatment system outlet and infiltration zone
  - effluent quality improved, but no treatment role
  - goal is protection of infiltration zone only

## THREE TESTING PLATFORMS:

- Germany - PIA (2016) – Aachen
- France – CSTB - Nantes
- Québec – BNQ – Lac St-Charles

# PLATFORM TESTING #1

Filter – Downstream of a 2.7-day HRT SBR system treating 1,200 L/d for five months:

- Daily hydraulic loading rate on the filter : 400 L/m<sup>2</sup>.d (10 gpd/sq.ft)
- SBR effluent continually discharged onto the filter
- 65 cm of coco (26 inches)

*PIA (2016) – Aachen, Germany*

	TSS (mg/L)		BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)		NH <sub>4</sub> (mg N/L)	
	SBR effluent	Filter effluent	SBR effluent	Filter effluent	SBR effluent	Filter effluent
Arithmetic average	61	10	33	5	17	8
80 <sup>th</sup> percentile	50	12	19	5	26	10
Standard deviation	105	7	81	2	9	6
MIN	9	5	4	3	0	1
MAX	434	30	324	9	28	28
n	15	12	15	13	25	23

# PLATFORM TESTING #1

Filter – Downstream of the SBR system treating 1,200 L/d for five months:

*PIA (2016) – Aachen, Germany*

At end of test



Following major sludge release (control malfunction)

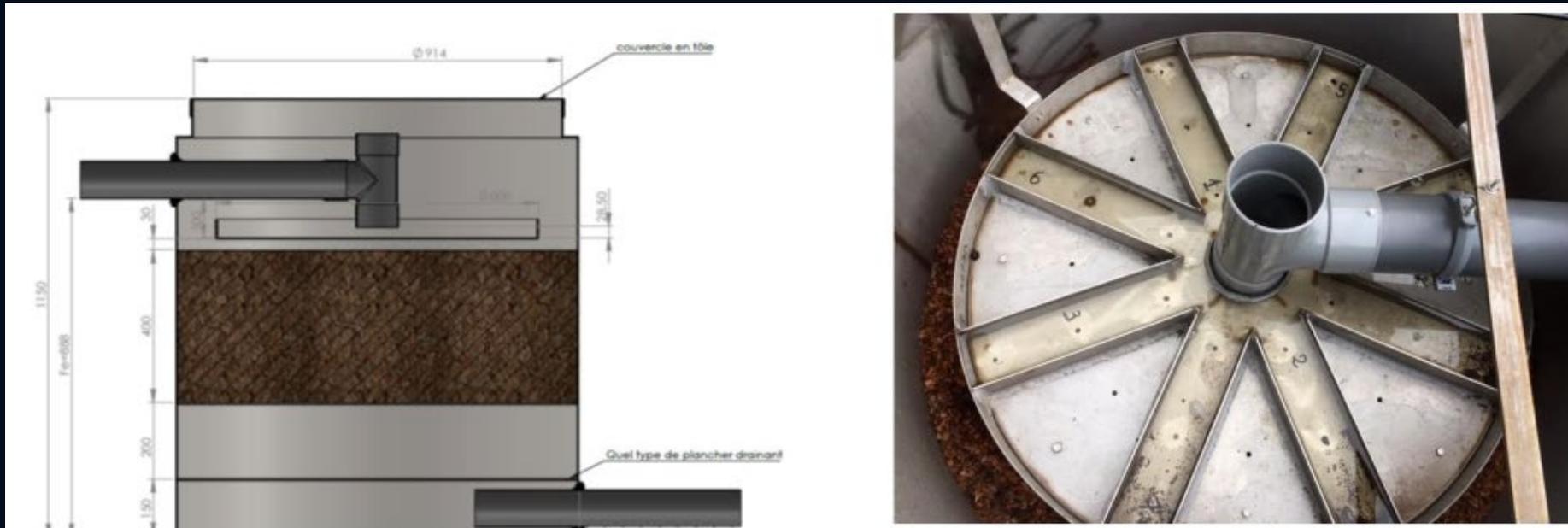


# PLATFORM TESTING #2 – FILTER 1

Filter 1 – Downstream of a 2.7-day HRT SBR system treating 750 L/d for four months

- hydraulic loading rate on the filter: 960 L/m<sup>2</sup>.d (24 gpd/sq.ft)
- Fed by ~ 40-L (10 gal) batches every 10 minutes during SBR discharge
- 40 cm of coco (16 inches)

*Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (CSTB) (2017) – Nantes, France*

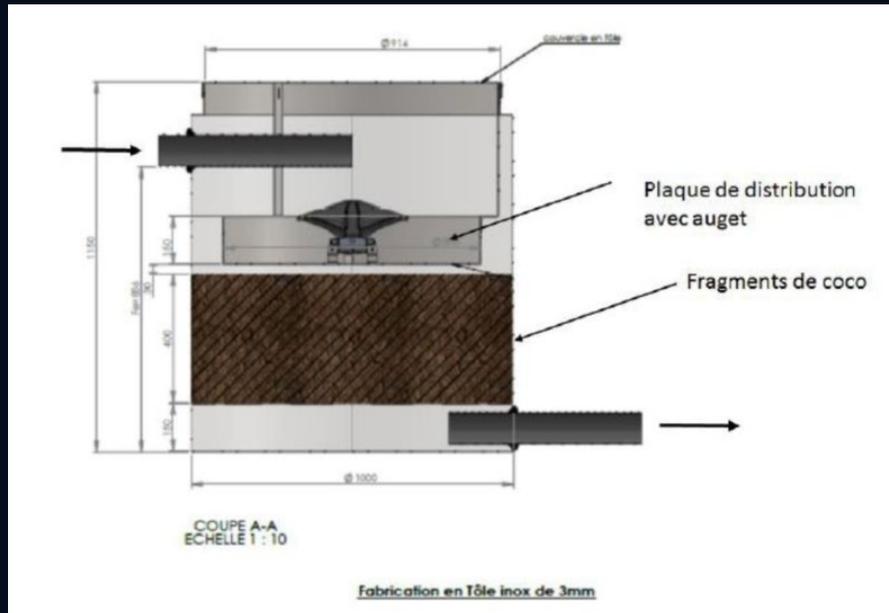


# PLATFORM TESTING #2 – FILTER 2

Filter 2 – Fed with typical effluent of secondary treatment unit for seven months:

- hydraulic loading rate: 960 L/m<sup>2</sup>.d (24 gpd/sq.ft)
- 40 cm of coco (16 inches)
- certification according to standard EN 12566-7 (five months + two months)

*Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (CSTB) (2018) – Nantes, France*



# PLATFORM TESTING #2

Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (CSTB) – Nantes, France

Filter 1 –  
Downstream of SBR system  
(four months)

	TSS (mg/L)		BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)		NH <sub>4</sub> (mg N/L)	
	SBR effluent	Filter effluent	SBR effluent	Filter effluent	SBR effluent	Filter effluent
Arithmetic average	113	3	14	2	27	14
80 <sup>th</sup> percentile	99	5	12	3	55	34
Standard deviation	257	2	27	1	36	16
MIN	2	2	2	2	1	1
MAX	990	7	110	5	120	40
n	19	20	19	20	19	20

Filter 2 –  
Fed with typical effluent  
of secondary treatment  
unit (seven months)

	TSS (mg/L)		BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)		NH <sub>4</sub> (mg N/L)	
	Secondary Treatment effluent*	Filter effluent	Secondary Treatment effluent	Filter effluent	Secondary Treatment effluent	Filter effluent
Arithmetic average	43	8	13	5	19	10
80 <sup>th</sup> percentile	54	11	17	8	30	15
Standard deviation	18	3	7	4	15	10
MIN	16	3	6	1	0	0
MAX	99	19	33	13	53	32
n	32	32	32	32	34	34

\* Reconstituted typical secondary effluent

# PLATFORM TESTING #2

*Centre Scientifique et Technique du Bâtiment (CSTB) – Nantes, France*

Impact of sludge release from SBR  
(simulation of sludge removal not carried out in time)



# PLATFORM TESTING #3

Filter – Downstream of 2-days HRT SBR system treating 1,260 L/d for six months

- CAN/BNQ 3680-600
- hydraulic loading capacity: 933 L/m<sup>2</sup>.d (23 gpd/sq.ft)
- Fed by ~ 75-L (20 gal) batches every 10 minutes during SBR discharge
- 60 cm of coco (24 inches)

*Bureau de Normalisation du Québec (BNQ) (2020) – Québec, Canada*



# PLATFORM TESTING #3

Bureau de Normalisation du Québec (BNQ) (2020) – Québec, Canada

July to  
October 2020

Mixed liquor:

- insufficient ventilation
- poor flocculation

Daily release of concentrated sludge to the filter for two months, from August 8, 2020.

	TSS (mg/L)	BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)	NH <sub>4</sub> (mg N/L)
	Filter effluent	Filter effluent	Filter effluent
Arithmetic average	7	6	16
80 <sup>th</sup> percentile	9	7	22
Standard deviation	5	2	9
MIN	2	2	0
MAX	24	11	34
n	46	46	46



October to  
December 2020

Poor sludge flocculation

Daily release of sludge to the filter from Nov. 17, 2020.

	TSS (mg/L)	BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)	NH <sub>4</sub> (mg N/L)
	Filter effluent	Filter effluent	Filter effluent
Arithmetic average	5	3	3
80 <sup>th</sup> percentile	8	4	1
Standard deviation	3	2	6
MIN	2	2	0
MAX	18	10	21
n	56	56	56



# Applications

Need for Post Filtration

# DIFFERENT JURISDICTIONS: POST-FILTRATION REQUIREMENTS

- Ireland:

ATUs always followed by a sand filter bed to protect the intrusion zone

- Germany:

Not mandatory

- Scandinavia/Sweden:

Not mandatory but highly implemented in sensitive area to provide additional protection to soil

# COMMERCIALIZATION - IRELAND

## Post filtration

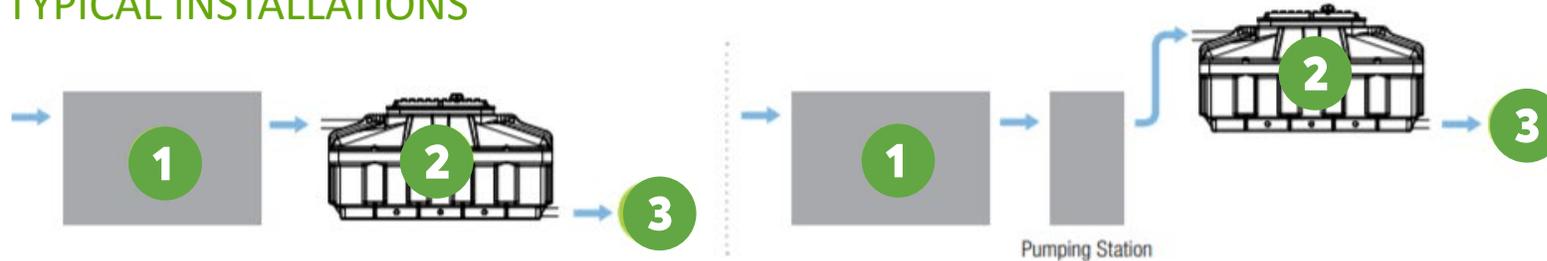
Start date: 2016

Nb systems: > 100

Sizing criteria: 1000 L/m<sup>2</sup>.d, (25 gpd/sq.ft)

Infiltration directly under post-filtration or in separate infiltration zone

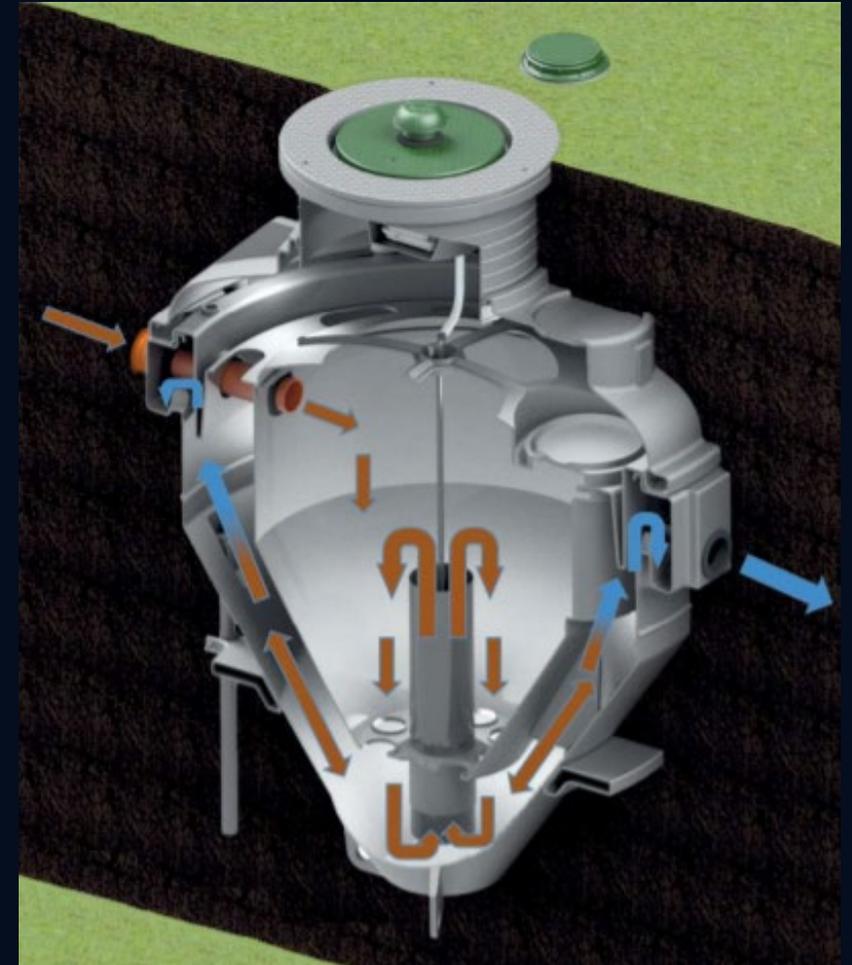
### TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS



- 1 Aerated treatment system
- 2 Post filtration unit with 100% coco medium
- 3 Receiving environment

# COMMERCIALIZATION - IRELAND

ASP (suspended growth system) sizing criteria  $\sim 225$  L/PE  $\rightarrow$  1.5-day HRT



# COMMERCIALIZATION - IRELAND

SBR system sizing criteria 400 L/PE → 2.7-day HRT



# COMMERCIALIZATION – GERMANY, SCANDINAVIA

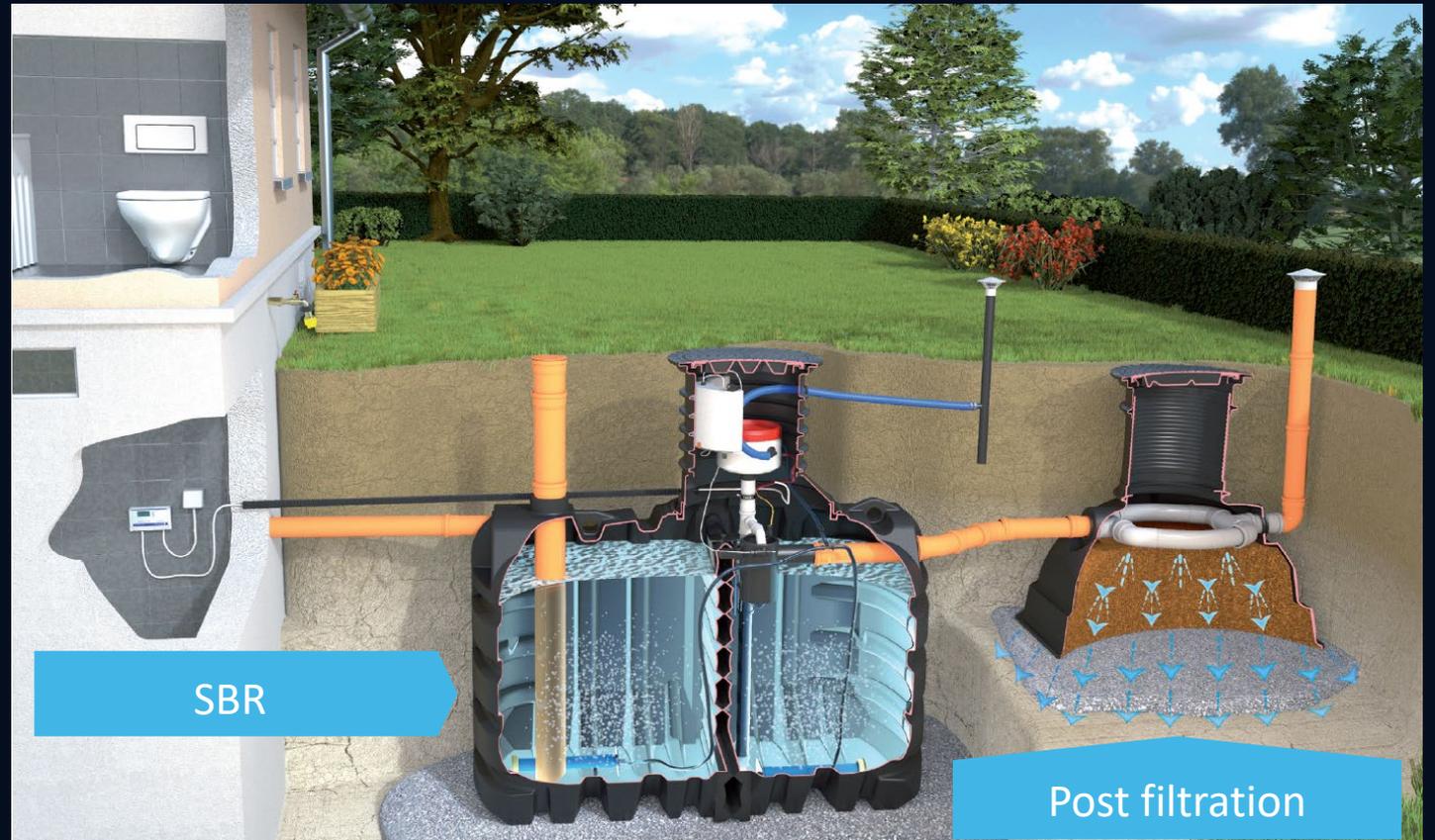
Start date: 2019

Units in service: 60

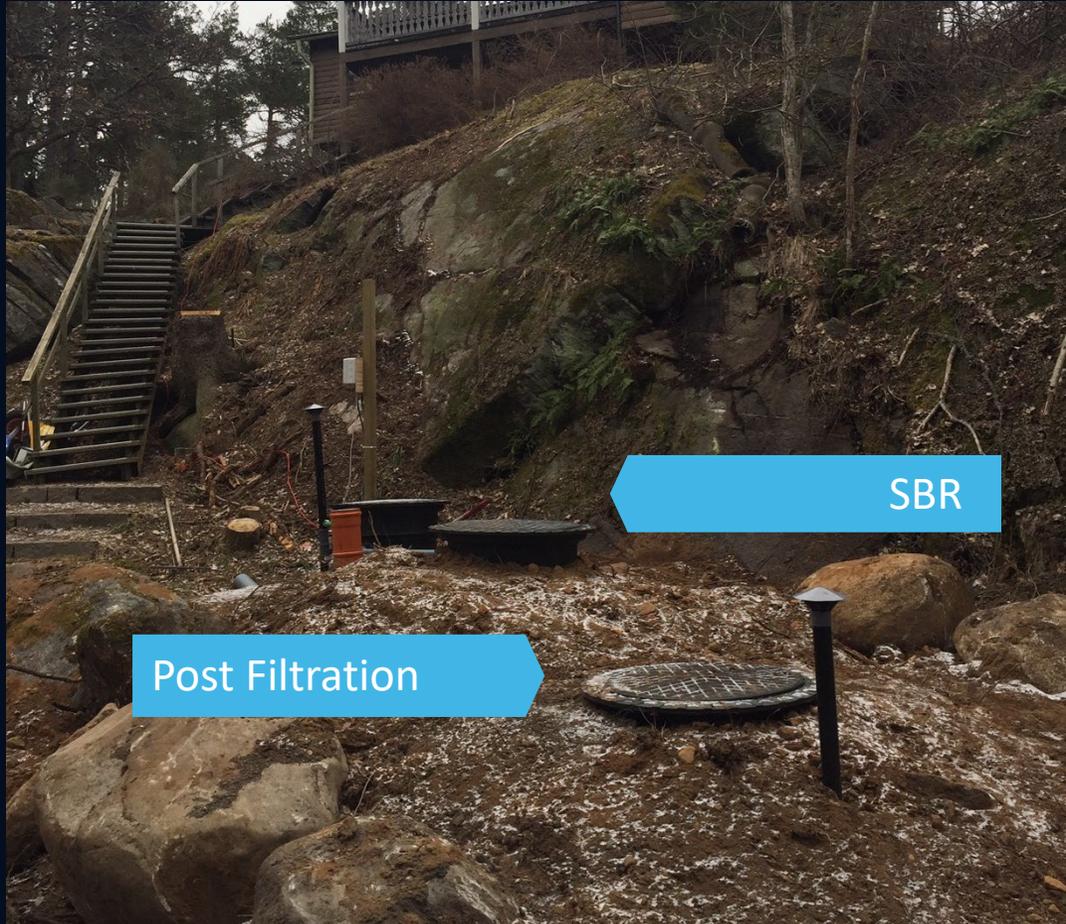
Sizing criteria: 1000 L/m<sup>2</sup>.d  
(25 gpd/sq.ft)

Infiltration directly under  
post filtration unit

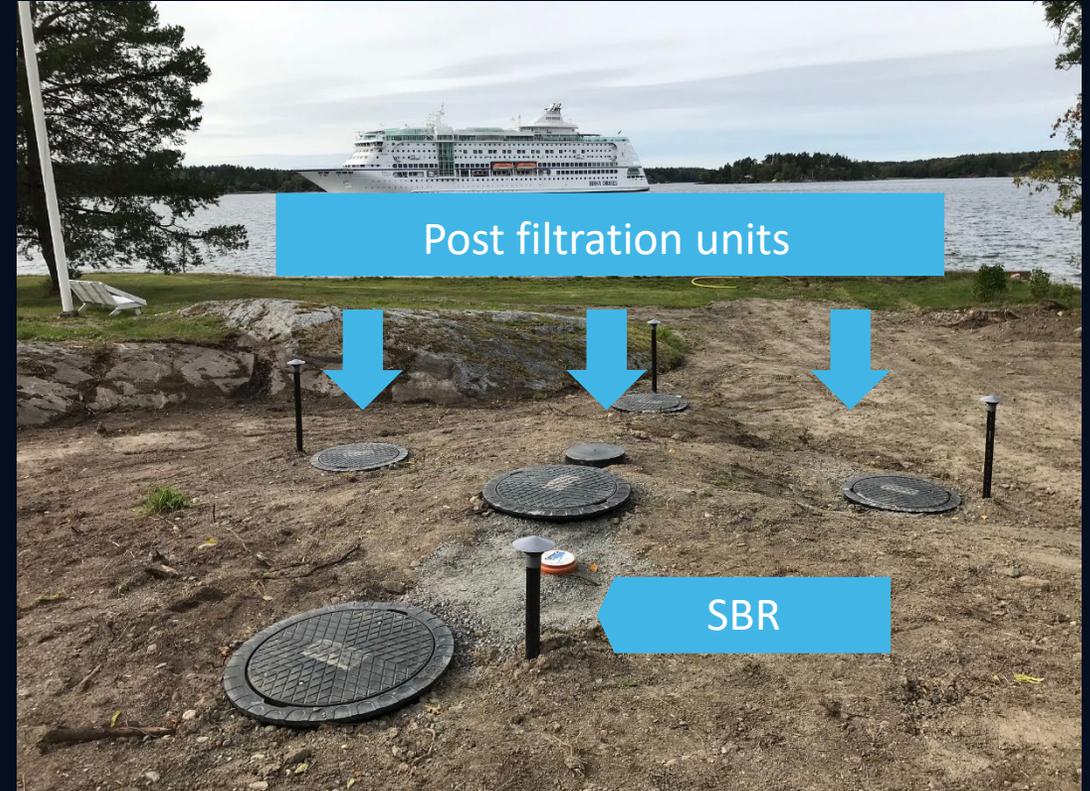
SBR system sizing criteria  
400 L/PE → 2.7-day HRT



# COMMERCIALIZATION – GERMANY, SCANDINAVIA



# COMMERCIALIZATION – GERMANY, SCANDINAVIA



# Recent Observations

From the Field

# FIELD SURVEY – IRELAND

## SBR/ATUS EFFLUENT



VISUAL APPRECIATION

6 /10 – Low effluent quality  
from secondary  
treatment unit

10 sites with SBR or ATUs + post-filtration



3/10 – Acceptable quality  
from secondary  
treatment unit

# FIELD SURVEY – IRELAND POST-FILTRATION SYSTEM



10/10

All post-filters with obvious signs of ATUs' low effluent quality.

A lot of sludge on surface or within filtering media

10 sites with SBR or ATU + post-filtration



# FIELD SURVEY – SWEDEN: SBR/ATU EFFLUENT



## Field investigation

- SBR + post-filtration – 5 sites
- SBR alone – 3 sites

1/8 – No influent

3/8 – Large particles /sludgy effluent

4/8 – Cloudy SBR effluent

0/8 – Acceptable effluent



# FIELD SURVEY – SCANDINAVIA: POST-FILTRATION



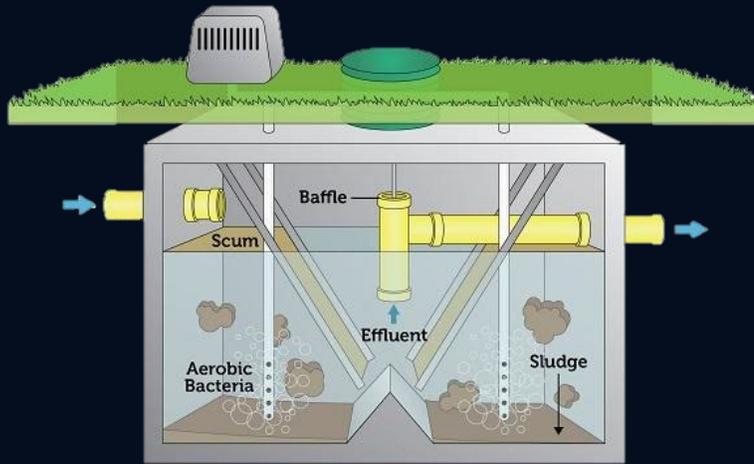
All < 2 years old post-filters showed significant sludge accumulation



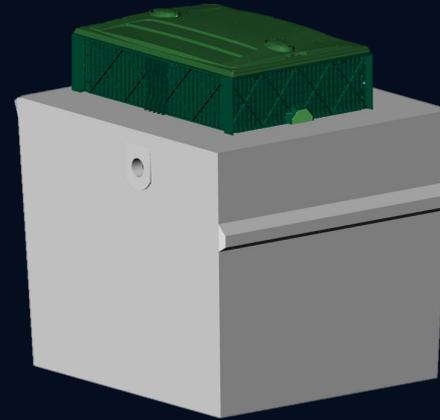
# Conclusions

## Benefits of the Post Filtration

# PROTECTION FILTER



Secondary treatment  
with attached or suspended growth



Physical barrier



Final infiltration of treated water into the soil

Durability of infiltration zone  
Performance of infiltration zone

Landscaping

# ADDITIONAL BENEFIT!



ATU effluent



Post-filtration effluent

## Performance Summary

Treatment contribution	TSS	BOD5	NH4
Reduction	> 85%	>80%	>50%

Thanks for your time !



**PREMIER  
TECH**