On-Site Community Wastewater Systems Offer an Environmentally Friendly Alternative to POTWs

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I know we would all rather be fishing, but....



• "The comments and opinions made in this presentation are those of the presenter and not of NOWRA or the Mega-Conference sponsors"

POTW: Publicly Owned Treatment Works

- Publicly owned.
- Often larger WWTPs with various disposal methods (often direct discharge to surface waters).
- Able to get government funding (loans & grants).
- Suited for relatively dense development with contiguous service areas.
- Long lead times to design, permit and construct.

On-Site Community Wastewater Systems

- Privately owned & operated (developer, HOA, or private utility) with little difference to customer.
- Often smaller WWTPs with primarily surface and subsurface use/disposal.
- Private funding.
- Suited for both sparse and dense development when POTW capacity is not available.
- Shorter lead times to design, permit, and construct.

Municipal Water Cycle

- Water removed from groundwater and surface waters.
- Treated wastewater often discharged to surface waters.



Contained On-Site Systems

- Typically, a well system.
- Wastewater collection system (may be, gravity, STEP system or other.
- Treatment System (conventional gravity septic system, up to reuse quality system.
- Treated wastewater (eventually recharged groundwater and/or is beneficially (re)used..
- Disposal maybe subsurface, surface (spray or drip), and/or other.

Why On-Site Community System

- POTW is not available.
- Often preferred over individual on-site systems.
- Allows for concentrated development (cluster, conservation, etc.).
- Maximizes open or natural areas.
- Environmentally friendly (groundwater recharge, irrigation of natural or landscaped areas, other).







Wastewater System Design Components

- Collection System: Modified STEP System with multiple lots on one offsite STEP tank.
- Wastewater Treatment System: Recirculating Media Filter with UV-Disinfection, proprietary system.
- Effluent Disposal: Subsurface Drip Irrigation.

Collection System: Modified STEP System

- Private 6-inch collection sewer with cleanouts in lieu of manholes
- Allows for a couple of emergency generators to be cycled in an emergency.
- Ensures proper O&M through private utility.
- Works well with topography.
- No tanks on lots.
- Reduces O&M with respect to pumping and pump replacement.



Wastewater Treatment System: Recirculating Media Filter

- Technology based on recirculating sand filter.
- Uniform plastic media.
- Only moving parts are pumps.
- UV Disinfection.
- Simple to operate and maintain.
- Expandable, can be phased.
- Reuse quality with nutrient removal (Certified: NSF 40, 245, and 350), although not required for permit.

Wastewater System Design Criteria

Criteria	Influent	Permit Effluent	Design Effluent
3-4 Bedroom Homes	141		
ADF GPD	60,960		
Adjusted ADF (75%)	45,720		
BOD ₅ (mg/l)	250	30.0	15.0
TSS (mg/l)	250	30.0	15.0
Ammonia (mg/l)	25.0		1.00
Nitrate/Nitrite (mg/l)	0.00	13.0	12.3
Total N (mg/l)	40.0	14.0	13.3
Total P (mg/l)	11.0		8.9
Fecal Coliforms (G.M #/200ml)	10^10	200	10







Effluent Disposal: Subsurface Drip Irrigation

- Aesthetically pleasing, no visual impact.
- Fencing not required.
- Many zones with ability to modify dosing regimes.
- Dosing based on soils, lateral flow, and modeling.
- Forests and open fields.
- Alternate initial and repair fields.

Steps in Planning a Cummunity System "PPPPPP"

- Get "Preliminary Soils Report" of property (defines capacity of site).
- Get preliminary well site approval and possibly drill well.
- Layout site plan with respect to soils, wells, buffers, setbacks, etc.
- Do design and Permitting.
- Construction.
- Start-up.

Proposed Site Plan



Site Plan with Soils



Subdivision with On-Site Community Wastewater System



Subdivision with On-Site Community Wastewater System



Questions?

