Standardized Testing Methods Alternative Wastewater Systems

Steven DeHart B.S. / REHS January 29, 2014



Alternative Wastewater Systems



Early Flush Toilet Design

- Alternative Wastewater systems are designed to meet the requirements for restrictive soils.
- Percolation values of 0 to 5 min/inch require an alternative system.
 - Rates of 61 to 120 min/inch necessitate construction of a double lateral field, an alternative system or a lagoon.

Riley County Alternative Treatment

- The first system was installed in 1994.
- This was an Experimental Sand Filter.



 Effluent testing requirements included sampling for Total Suspended Solids, pH, and Biochemical Oxygen Demand.



Free range chickens had been laying eggs for public consumption.

- Although required, few systems were tested.
- Compliance Rate varied from 1 to 3% during 1994 to 2009.

Investigation revealed system failure due to the lack of regular maintenance.

Riley County Alternative Septic System



The Riley County Sanitary Code

Riley County Planning and Development

Environmental Health

Adopted June 14, 1999

Resolution 061499-22 & Resolution 013012-05

- The Sanitary Code was adopted in 1999.
- Homeowners were required to have their alternative systems serviced twice a year.
- Compliance rates did not change after adoption of the new code.

Factors Influencing Alternative Systems Non-Compliance

- Designs often prevented maintenance.
- Contractors were not trained.
- Testing techniques were unreliable.
- A certified laboratory was not always available for time sensitive testing.
- Operation manuals often recommended listening for noise or smelling the system.

Submitted Alternative System Maintenance Report

11

4.5

Leonard Backhoe Service, Inc.

32820 Hwy. K-18 Manhatten, KS 66502-1566 (785) 456-2860 Coll # (785) 556-2222

> Costomer Dat Waysauch Aldres 2943 wilder Course Ref City Mark State 20 (150)

Dale_ 3/18/04

IERMS: Maintenance service performed on Aerobic Wantowater Treatment Umi

UNITE Delta ATU. DATE INSTALLED 2003

#1 Clean filter	i				_	_
#2 Check sanell	0	1 de	1			
#3 Check solved build-up	in sept	ie tauk	0 4	P	on E	PURIT
#4 Check alarms		ok				
#5 Check chambers	3	Limes	fru	2075	40	4
46 Other comments		-			1	
	2) 					

 Pat paid \$ 200 to have his system smelled twice a year to stay in compliance.

	32820 Hwy: K-18 Manhattan, KS 66502	
nate: 11/76/08	NOV 2 4 2009	
Name	pat wayshould	
Address	2943 within and Al	
Air Filter	closed	
Check Smell	o le	
iolid Buildup	ok	
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Standardized Testing Manual

Standardized Testing Methods for Aerated Wastewater Systems



 A procedures manual was developed to provide testing methods.

 Contractors could now evaluate onsite to maintain the system's efficiency.

Special Contractors License Requirements



- Alternative System Contractors are required to attend a special Riley County Environmental class.
- The class covers microbiology, testing methods, and reporting requirements.
- The Instructor works onsite to monitor and reinforce the new testing methods.

Enforcement Phase



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Monty R. Wedel, AICP

Owner, Jason Born Address: 100 South Dam Road Manhattan, Kansas 66503

Notice of Violation

@ 100 South Dam Road

It has come to the attention of our office that the property listed below, which is owned and /or controlled by you is in violation of the Riley County Sanitary Code Regulations for an Alternative Wastewater System.

Section of Regulation(s): Article 3, Prohibited Practices, Section 2-3.1 b., Article 5, Section 2-5.6.2 a, b, c, & d.

Property Description: Tuttle Heights, lot 16, acres 1.6

Violation: The required Alternative Semi-Annual Inspection Report has not been filed at the Riley County Environmental Health.

Corrective Action Required:

- A Riley County licensed alternative system wastewater contractor must inspect your wastewater system.
- The contractor will submit a report and a signed maintenance contract to the Riley County Environmental Health within 30 days following maintenance.

You are hereby notified that you have 10 calendar days to have your alternative wastewater system inspected.

This violation must be corrected by: June 29, 2009

If you have any questions, please contact me at 785-537-6332.

Sincerely;

Steven Dellart, B.S. / R.S. / REIIS Environmental Health Riley County Environmental Health



A maintenance notice reminder was mailed in May of 2009 to each of the permitted owners.

Those who did not respond received a

"Notice of Violation"

by certified mail.

Riley County, Kansas Compliance Rate for Alternative Systems



Microbiology of Activated Sludge

Indicator Organisms



Ciliate

 Bacteria plus these "Bugs" make the alternative system function.

They are indicators used to establish the "health" of the system.



Vorticella

Epistylis

Rotifer

Activated Sludge is Diversified



- The process is a very dynamic environment.
- Approximately 65% is biodegradable organic matter.
- Once the optimum microbial population has been obtained, adding additional organisms does <u>not</u> decreased the effluent nutrient discharge.



- Typical domestic wastewater is approximately 200 – 240 mg/l Total Suspended Solids and BOD.
 - When conditions are met, organisms will attack complex substances and reduce the compounds to simpler products until the final waste can no longer be used as a food source.

Essential Growth Factors

- Nutrients consist of the essential building blocks that cannot be manufactured within the cell.
- Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Sulfur, Carbon,
 Potassium and Calcium are vital for survival.
- Iron, Nickel, Cobalt, Magnesium, Molybdenum and Copper are trace metals, also critical for cell growth.
- Alkalinity in the range from 200 to 300 mg/l, will buffer the treatment system from acid production.

Optimizing Growth Factors

- Sludge age (15 to 30 + days)
 - It is the average length of time that the biomass stays in the system.
 - Bacteria and protozoa require sufficient time to establish themselves.
 - This can be several weeks to months depending on the organism and environmental conditions.
 - Crawling Ciliates show up after free swimmers and stabilize the particles by releasing a sticky mucus.

- A thriving ecosystem of ciliates, rotifers and other protozoans develops that aid in the process of flocculation.
- A decreasing food supply will directly limit the number of supporting microorganisms.





- Bacteria in Activated Sludge have a dual role of oxidizing organic waste and providing a substrate for the settleable floc particles.
- The brownish floc-like material that forms, consists of 95%
 Bacterial growth and 5%
 Protozoa, Invertebrates and Parasites.

- During periods of low mixed liquor solids or initial start-up, a crisp white foam will form.
- This foam is often mistaken for detergent soap suds.



Temperature (10 to 25 C)

- As temperature decreases, the bacterial reaction rates lower.
- Growth is restricted at lower temperatures.



• pH range is 6 to 10

- Below pH 5, the floc particles delaminate.
- Organisms do not form a settleable floc.
- Solids wash out.



Dissolved Oxygen (1.5 – 2.5 mg/l)

- Efficiency of contaminant removal is based on the ability of microorganisms to compete for available food and oxygen.
- Increased bacterial growth produces an accompanying elevated oxygen demand.
- Oxygen levels below .5 mg/l for extended periods of time will cause a cloudy effluent and system failure.

 Unfortunately, oxygen has limited solubility in water, thus only a finite amount of bacterial biomass can be supported in the facility.



Highlighted Temperature Range (50 F to 77 F)



60 minutes (no settleability)

Effect of Lower Dissolved Oxygen

- Bulking Mixed Liquor is caused from excessive filamentous growth.
- This filament formation is a gradual process that is primarily caused by low Dissolve Oxygen levels.



 If the bulking condition is not rectified, excessive solids inventory will be transferred to the lateral field and may cause premature failure.



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Developing Testing Standards for Alternative Systems

Aerated Wastewater Treatment Systems



The goal is to discharge a high quality, clear effluent to the lateral field. < 5 mg/l BOD < 5 mg/l TSS







Settleability Test

- Simulates the conditions in the clarifier.
- Requires a test container and a countdown timer.
- Mixed Liquor is sampled from the aeration basin.



Making a Settleability Tester



Flour Canister \$5.23

Remove the top lid and hardware

Mark the container, ready for use.

Conducting the 5 minute Settleability Test



- Gently mix the sample.
- Set the timer for five minutes.
- Record the level of flocculation drop.
 - Extended aeration units will have a settleability between 250 and 500.

Determining Aeration Tank Pumping

- Fill one container with 100% Mixed Liquor.
- Fill the second container with a mixture of 50% Mixed Liquor and 50% Effluent.
- Mix both gently and start the 5 minute timer.



- Allow to settle for 5 minutes.
- Observe both containers, record level readings.
- Determine the wasting necessary to improve performance and then pump accordingly.









50% Effluent 50% Mixed Liquor @ 5 minutes

75% Effluent 25% Mixed Liquor @ 5 minutes



 Pumping this tank would degrade the quality of the effluent. Testing Mixed Liquor from another system utilizing the 5 minute settleability test.





Nocardia is a fungus-like organism that belongs to a group called <u>Actinomycetes.</u> Not quite bacteria and not quite fungus.

- They are found in the greasy, brown surface foams that form with long sludge ages.
- The organism will not cause any settleability issues.
- An important decomposer capable of digestion of lipids in the foam.

pH Testing in the Field



 pH paper provides an economical test method readily utilized in the field.

 Field meters are pocketsized and can have three point calibration with automatic temperature compensation.



Dissolved Oxygen Testing



- Proper operation requires that the dissolved oxygen levels should be 1.5 - 2.5 mg/l.
- You can utilize a D.O. meter such as the one to the left.
- Another method is to examine a sample of the Mixed Liquor for floating Stalk Ciliate heads.

Clamp-on Amp Meter



The amperage draw is recorded for the blower and pumps on the system.

- Voltage is checked.
- Ambient Temperature is also recorded.



Clamp-on Amp Meter and Voltage Tester









Alternative Maintenance Report

	N	laintenai	nce Report		
Inspection Date #1:		Serviced by:			
Inspection Date #2:		Serviced by:			
Name:		Contact Number:			
Address:		Serial #			
-	_	Permit #			
Equipment	Yes	No	Results		
Alarm(s) (Tested)					
Air Inlet Filter (Cleaned)					
Blower Amperage (amp)					
Blower Voltage (v)					
Temperature (C ⁰)					
Biological			Results		
5- Minute Settleability (ml)					
Aeration tank color					
Odor					
pH					
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)					
Sludge Judge (inches)					
Task Basulas Quaralas	Ver	No	H Ver. Then Date Runned		
Drimon (cottling)	10	no	u.res, men bote Pumpeo		
Secondary (security)					
lift station					
Septic System Overview	Yes	No			
Inspection Ports Checked					
Lateral Field Surfacing					

* Riley County Sanitary Code, Adopted June 14, 1999, by Resolution # 061499-22

** <u>Atternative Septic Systems</u> require additional maintenance every 6 months per your notarized agreement on file at the Riley County Register of Deeds.

 In order to stay in compliance, this form is required semi-annually.

 A separate form is utilized for Sand and Shale filter systems.



Semi–annual maintenance is the key ingredient.

This alternative system passed inspection six months ago.

Livestock activity destroyed the system.





This sand filter was overflowing to the ditch behind the pump station.

The flush line was filled with sludge.



GPS in Riley County



Septic systems and wells are now located and mapped.

Alternative Systems Applications

- Drip Irrigation
- Pre-treatment for a Standard Lagoon
- Pipe and gravel lateral fields
- Standard chamber lateral fields

Manhattan, Kansas

Treating Wastewater in the Flint Hills

- Prairiewood Retreat and Preserve is located in the Scenic Flint Hills of Kansas.
- Public sewer was not available.
- Soil percolation exceeded 120 min./inch.
- A standard lagoon was proposed to handle the variable loading and peaking rates common with a resort.
- Owners of this premier destination wanted more than just the minimum treatment requirements.

- A treatment design was developed that supported their conceptual vision:
 - Protecting the native tall-grass prairie preserve that surrounded the retreat.
 - Providing exquisite environmentally low impact accommodations for their guests.

- An alternative wastewater system was selected that removes 95% of the loading demand before discharging to the lagoon.
- Today the clear and odor free lagoon looks like a pond and could be stocked with fish.

Steven DeHart B.S. / REHS Riley County Planning and Development Environmental Health