

On-site Wastewater Treatment System Environment Discharge Performance Appraisal

For the Waipapa Tanks Econo Treat P-10-2



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EDPA 007/07

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*Working with our communities for a better environment
E mahi ngatahi e pai ake ai te taiao*



Acknowledgements

Thanks to Andy Bainbridge, Dave Anderson and the rest of the team at the Rotorua District Council Wastewater Treatment Plant for their considerable effort in making this trial possible.

Disclaimer

This document reports on the measured ability of the wastewater treatment system to reduce the concentration of a range of wastewater parameters. No testing was performed on the integrity, capacity or durability of this system.

For further information refer to:

- AS/NZS 1546.1:1998 – On-site domestic wastewater treatment units Part 1: Septic tanks.
- AS/NZS 1547:2000 – On-site domestic wastewater management.
- AS/NZS 1546.3:2001 – On-site domestic wastewater treatment units Part 3: Aerated waste water treatment systems.

Summary

The Waipapa **EconoTreat P-10-2** wastewater treatment system had influent and effluent monitored every six days over a nine month period. The best performing 16 consecutive samples (over about three months) within this was used for evaluating nitrogen reduction. Three blocks of seven consecutive days (week 8, 16, and 25) were also sampled to determine carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, and total suspended solids.

Effluent discharged from this treatment system was found to comply with Environment Bay of Plenty's standard for installation in the Bay of Plenty region outside the Rotorua lakes' catchment.

This system may be installed anywhere in the Bay of Plenty region, excluding the Rotorua Lakes' catchments, provided all conditions in rule 12 of the On-site Effluent Treatment Regional Plan are met.

It also performed within the limits set by Environment Waikato for the Taupo catchment.

Before choosing a waste water system it is recommended that power consumption and maintenance requirements are carefully considered.
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1 Introduction

Excessive levels of nutrients in waterbodies are a known risk factor for their eutrophication. One source of these nutrients, particularly nitrogen, is from on-site waste water treatment systems treating human waste.

Many local authorities are interested in an assessment of the effectiveness of advanced (aerobic) waste water treatment systems (compared to conventional septic tanks) where no reticulated sewerage system exists. Some regional plans, eg. Environment Bay of Plenty and Environment Waikato, specify levels of treatment required by advanced waste water treatment systems. Many other areas are likely to follow as water quality comes under increasing pressure.

A trial site was established at the site of the Rotorua waste water treatment plant in 2005 to measure advanced wastewater treatment system performance. From 2005 to July 2007 fourteen different systems have been trialled. Another round of trials commenced November 2007.

This report presents the results for one of the trialled systems. Reports on the other systems are available at the Environment Bay of Plenty website www.envbop.govt.nz

2 System Information

System Name/Model:

Waipapa EconoTreat P-10-2 Wastewater treatment system

Manufacturer:

Waipapa Tanks and Waste Treatment Systems Ltd
166 Waipapa Road
Kerikeri

Phone 09 407 8323
email waipapatanks@xtra.co.nz

3 System Specifications

Supplier	System	Rated Flow (l/day)	Tanks Operating Capacity*	Treatment Technology
Waipapa Tanks	Econo Treat P-10-2	2000	Primary Tank: 3500 litres Aeration & clarification & recirculation 2800 litres	Aerated submerged fixed film media

* In addition to this there is emergency storage of 1200 litres.

4 Testing Regime

Untreated wastewater from Rotorua City's eastside sewer was screened before passing into a header tank from which influent was delivered to a number of wastewater treatment systems. Influent was pumped to the systems twice daily by positive displacement pumps operating from a single variable speed drive. The loading regime was intended to be approximately 1000 litres per day per system, with two thirds of the load delivered between 6 am and 11 am every morning and the balance between 6 pm and 9 pm at night. This regime was designed to simulate typical household usage.

The daily flow varied throughout the period largely due to the pumps being unable to reliably handle the raw influent and some blockages occurring.

Samples of influent and effluent were taken at about six day intervals for:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pH and alkalinity • ammonium-nitrogen (NH₄-N) • nitrate-nitrogen (NO₃-N) • nitrite-nitrogen (NO₂-N) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) • total oxidised nitrogen (TOxN) • total nitrogen (TN) • total phosphorus (TP)
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In addition to the regular interval sampling, there were three, seven consecutive day blocks of samples. These were analysed for the above parameters plus the following: carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD₅), total suspended solids (TSS) and faecal coliforms (FC).

Analysis was performed by the Rotorua District Council Environmental Laboratory (IANZ accredited) in accordance with "Standard Methods for the Examination of Wastewater", APHA, AWWA, WPCF.

Effluent from each wastewater treatment system was discharged into a 20 litre container placed within a 200 litre drum, from where it returned to the sewer. The drums were filled intermittently depending upon the individual system characteristics.

Samples were taken from the 20 litre container. This ensured that completely fresh samples were taken every time. Temperature of the effluent was measured in the outflow collection drums.

5 Test Results

Flow to the Waipapa EconoTreat P-10-2 Wastewater treatment system commenced on 16 October 2006. Sampling occurred from 7 November 2006 through to 26 July 2007.

The TN evaluation period is from 30 January 2007 to 8 May 2007. This is a period of 99 days. Nitrogen test results are based on data from sampling about every six days over the evaluation period. The above period was chosen for TN evaluation of this system as it reflects the best TN reduction performance over 16 consecutive samples.

The average measured flow to this system over the TN evaluation period was 919 litres per day, excluding one 'no flow' day (refer to Table 4).

Table 1 displays total nitrogen influent and effluent results for the 99 day evaluation period. Three of the 16 effluent results over the evaluation period are under 15 gm^{-3} with the average being 16.1 gm^{-3} . Based on the average of the 99 day TN evaluation period result, the system reduced nitrogen by 81%.

Table 1 Summary of total nitrogen results over the TN evaluation period

Date	Day	Influent (gm ⁻³)	Effluent (gm ⁻³)	Parameter	Influent (gm ⁻³)	Effluent (gm ⁻³)
30-Jan-07	1	69.9	17.6	n	16	16
5-Feb-07	7	85.4	15.9	mean	83.1	16.1
12-Feb-07	14	93.3	18.3	median	85.3	16.2
18-Feb-07	20	48.8	15.8	SD	27.9	2.1
24-Feb-07	26	96.4	16.1	Max	162.4	19.0
2-Mar-07	32	69.4	16.4	Min	45.0	11.6
8-Mar-07	38	162.4	13.4	lower quartile	64.7	15.8
14-Mar-07	44	109.3	12.1	upper quartile	94.7	17.6
20-Mar-07	50	50.7	15.6			
26-Mar-07	56	94.1	17.7			
1-Apr-07	62	45.0	16.0			
10-Apr-07	71	91.2	18.8			
20-Apr-07	81	65.0	19.0			
26-Apr-07	87	100.0	16.9			
2-May-07	93	63.8	11.6			
8-May-07	99	85.2	16.3			
Average		83.1	16.1			
Average TN Reduction				81%		

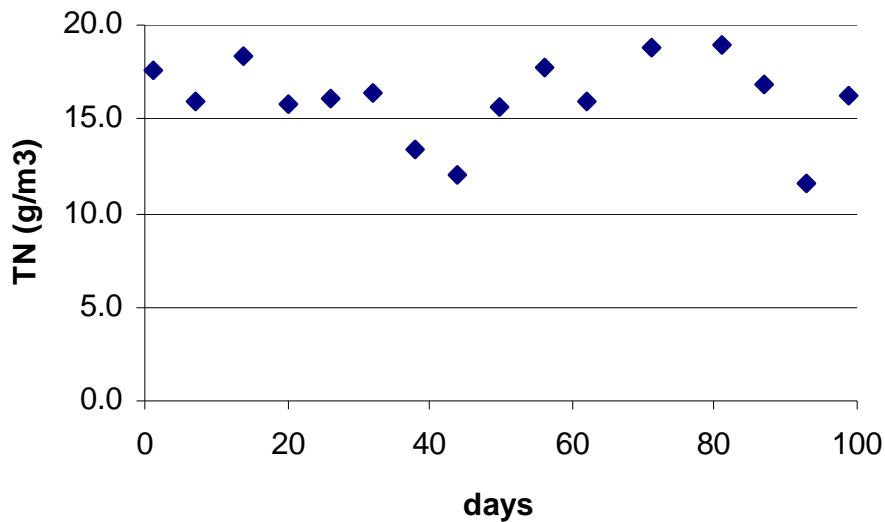


Figure 1 Graph of total nitrogen results over the TN evaluation period

5.1 CBOD₅¹, Faecal Coliform and TSS Test Results¹

Three one week (7 day) duration test periods at week 8, week 16, and week 25 were delineated for testing CBOD₅, TSS, FC and TN.

Table 2 Average influent and effluent results over seven days for weeks 8, 16 and 25

Influent	CBOD5 (gm ⁻³)	FC (cfu/100mL)	TSS (gm ⁻³)	TN (gm ⁻³)
Wk 8	532	1.5 X 10 ⁷	1692	70.1
Wk 16	246	3.7 X 10 ⁷	705	78.9
Wk 25	423	2.8 X 10 ⁷	1768	105.8

Efluent	CBOD5 (gm ⁻³)	FC (cfu/100mL)	TSS (gm ⁻³)	TN (gm ⁻³)
Wk 8	10.7	3.4 X 10 ⁴	10	18.9
Wk 16	2.4	9.9 X 10 ⁴	17	16.8
Wk 25	1.5	2.7 X 10 ⁴	3	16.4

Efluent	CBOD5 (gm ⁻³)	FC (cfu/100mL)	TSS (gm ⁻³)
Mean	5.1	5.4 x 10 ⁴	9
Median	2.0	3.2 x 10 ⁴	8
SD	4.3	5.4 x 10 ⁴	6
n	17.0	20	18
Minimum	1.0	0.2 x 10 ⁴	2
Maximum	12.0	16.4 x 10 ⁴	23
Lower Quartile	2.0	0.9 x 10 ⁴	3
Upper Quartile	10.0	7.4 x 10 ⁴	14

5.2 Other Results

Table 3 Statistics for nutrient data over the TN evaluation period

	TP (gm ⁻³)	NH ₄ -N (gm ⁻³)	NO ₃ -N (gm ⁻³)	NO ₂ -N (gm ⁻³)
Mean	8.8	2.4	11.4	0.69
Median	8.6	1.2	12.5	0.63
SD	1.3	2.4	2.9	0.4
n	16	15	15	16
Minimum	7.2	0.1	5.8	0.15
Maximum	11.5	6.8	16.2	1.39
Lower Quartile	7.6	0.4	9.3	0.39
Upper Quartile	9.7	4.0	13.3	0.99

¹ Note that the CBOD values are likely to be lower than those presented in table 2, due to treating results lower than the detection limit as being at the upper limit of detection.

5.3 Electricity Consumption

Electricity consumption of the Waipapa EconoTreat P-10-2 wastewater treatment system averaged 1.3 kWh per day over the 99 day TN evaluation period.

There was a 0.9 kW irrigation pump present during the trial.

5.4 Daily Volume

Each system had a water meter to measure the daily volume of treated effluent discharged. Table 4 below shows the flow statistics for this system.

Table 4 Statistics for daily flow data over the TN evaluation period

	litres per day
Mean	919
Median	988
SD	218
n	98
Minimum	207
Maximum	1506
Lower Quartile	833
Upper Quartile	1040
Number of 'no flow' days ignored	1

Note:

Some 'no flow' days for all systems were caused by the pump controller failing to re-set after power failures. These 'no flows' were ignored for the purpose of calculating table 4.

6 Compliance Statement

The Waipapa EconoTreat P-10-2 wastewater treatment system met the performance requirements for operating as a permitted activity within Bay of Plenty Region, excluding the Rotorua Lakes' catchments. It also performed within the limits set by Environment Waikato for the Taupo catchment.

Over a 99 day evaluation the average level of TN in the effluent was 16.1 gm⁻³. Over this period the total nitrogen was reduced on average reduced by 81 percent.

CBOD₅ and TSS maximum results were both well below Environment Bay of Plenty permitted maximums of 30 gm⁻³ and 45 gm⁻³ respectively.

The compliance statement relates only to the particular model described above, and on the basis that the key specifications are the same as those in the model tested. This includes tank and chamber volumes, re-circulation rates, and textile/film total surface area.

7 Compliance Standard

The performance standard for on-site wastewater treatment systems are based on the rules stated in Environment Bay of Plenty's Operative On-site Effluent Treatment Regional Plan 2006.

Discharges from on-site effluent treatment systems located within the Rotorua Lakes Catchments are described by rules 11 and 13 as a permitted activity provided that:

The effluent quality of systems after a maximum settling in period of six months does not exceed:

- a total nitrogen (TN) level of 15 grams per cubic metre as nitrogen;
- 30 grams per cubic metre of CBOD₅ and;
- 45 grams per cubic metre of suspended solids; prior to discharge to the dispersal system.

For installations outside Rotorua catchments the nitrogen limit does not apply.

Refer to rules 12 and 13 for compliance details for installations of new on-site wastewater treatment systems in the Bay of Plenty.

For confirmation of any details in this report please contact Sam Weiss at:

Environment Bay of Plenty
5 Quay Street, P O Box 364
Whakatane, New Zealand

ph. 0800 ENV BOP (368 267)

Appendix – Performance Certificate

Performance Certificate



Company:	Waipapa Tanks & Waste Treatment Systems Ltd
Address:	166 Waipapa Road, Kerikeri
Model:	Econo Treat P-10-2
Manufacturer rated daily flow (litres)	2000
Total operating capacity, including pump chamber (litres)	6365
Primary tank (litres)	3500

This is to certify that the **Econo Treat P-10-2** wastewater treatment system supplied by **Waipapa Tanks & Waste Treatment Systems Ltd** is considered to meet the requirements of rule 12(f) of the Operative On-Site Effluent Treatment Regional Plan 2006. Therefore it may be installed as a permitted activity in the Bay of Plenty, anywhere **outside the Rotorua Lakes Catchments**, provided that all other requirements of rule 12 are met.

The certification relates only to the particular model described above, on the basis that the key specifications are the same as those in the model tested at the Rotorua trial facility. This includes tank and chamber volumes, re-circulation rates, and media total surface area.

For any questions about this certificate please contact Sam Weiss on 0800 368 267.

Note: In order to comply with Regional Plan requirements Environment Bay of Plenty must be provided with written confirmation that a system has been installed to the manufacturer's specifications and that it fully meets the requirements of rule 12.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Weiss'.

Sam Weiss
Project Implementation Officer
Environment Bay of Plenty

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