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VORAUSSCHAUEN
1872 – 2022

UNIVERSITÄT FÜR BODENKULTUR WIEN

Natural Solutions for Rural Wastewater Treatment

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for Water Security and Climate Resilience"

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- Overview on solutions for rural areas
- Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE
 - Case study Upper Austria
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Introduction

Characteristics / requirements in rural areas

Characteristics

- highly fluctuating wastewater flows, and high concentrations of the wastewater constituents with high fluctuations.
- additionally only few trained personal is available to operate wastewater treatment plants

→ General requirements for small WWTPs in rural areas

- simplicity of the technology,
- simple operation and maintenance,
- high robustness,
- large volume, to buffer the high fluctuations of flow and concentrations,
- high stability, and
- low sludge production

Overview on solutions for rural areas

On-site collection with off-site treatment

- Cesspits (with transport to next WWTP of faecal sludge treatment unit)

On-site treatment

- Solutions with less than secondary treatment, e.g. septic tanks, etc.
- Solutions with at least secondary treatment

Soil as recipient (of treated or partially treated or untreated wastewater)

- Soak pits, leach fields, etc.

Resources-oriented sanitation systems

- Wastewater as resource: e.g. treated water, nutrients, organic nutrients, heat
 - Separate collection of wastewater streams, i.e. separation of **blackwater** and **greywater** and/or **source-separated urine**
- If owners of WWTPs have an additional benefit besides treatment of wastewater, it is more likely that the WWTPs are operated well

Overview on solutions for rural areas

... for secondary treatment

Intensive treatment systems

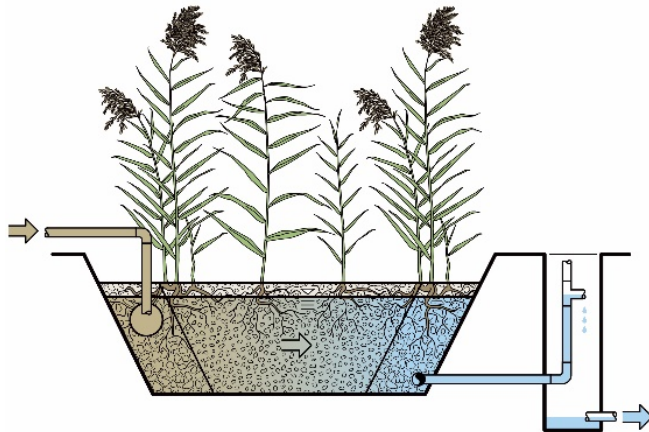
- Technologies with fixed biomass
 - **Trickling filter**
 - **Rotating biological contactor**
 - Soil filter
 - etc.
- Technologies with suspended biomass
 - **CAS** (Conventional activated sludge)
 - **SBR** (Sequencing Batch Reactor)
 - **MBR** (Membrane BioReactor)
 - etc.

Extensive treatment systems

- **Treatment wetlands**
- Waste stabilization ponds

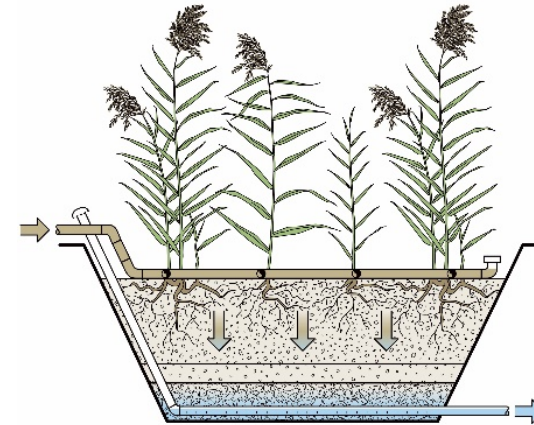
Overview on solutions for rural areas

Treatment wetlands main types for at least secondary treatment



Horizontal flow (HF) wetland

- Due to water-saturated conditions mainly anaerobic degradation processes occur
- Effective primary treatment is required



Vertical flow (VF) wetland

- Wastewater is intermittently loaded → mainly aerobic degradation processes
- Effective primary treatment is required

Dotro et al., 2017, *Treatment Wetlands*. IWA Publishing, London, UK; <http://wio.iwaponline.com/content/16/9781780408774>.

VF wetland (10 PE) in Lower Austria



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Picture: Günter Langergraber

Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

Wastewater treatment in Austria - Basic data

Capacity (PE)	Number of WWTPs	%	Design load (million PE)	%
51-500	1'040	54	0.18	1
501-5'000	505	26	1.13	5
5'001-50'000	316	16	6.10	28
>50'000	66	4	14.06	66
Total > 50 PE	1'927	100	21.47	100
≤ 50 PE	ca. 27'500	-	0.26	

Wastewater treatment plants and design load with capacity > 50 PE (ÖWAV, 2019)

→ 95.2 % of population connected to WWTPs > 50 PE

ÖWAV (2019): Branchenbild der österreichischen Abwasserwirtschaft 2020 (Sector report of Austrian wastewater management 2020).
 Österreichischer Wasser- und Abfallwirtschaftsverband (ÖWAV), Vienna, Austria [in German];
<https://www.oewav.at/Publikationen?current=385139&mode=form>

Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

Case study Upper Austria

Data provided by the government of Upper Austria

- List of all small WWTPs currently in operation
- Measured data from external monitoring from the period 2009-2018

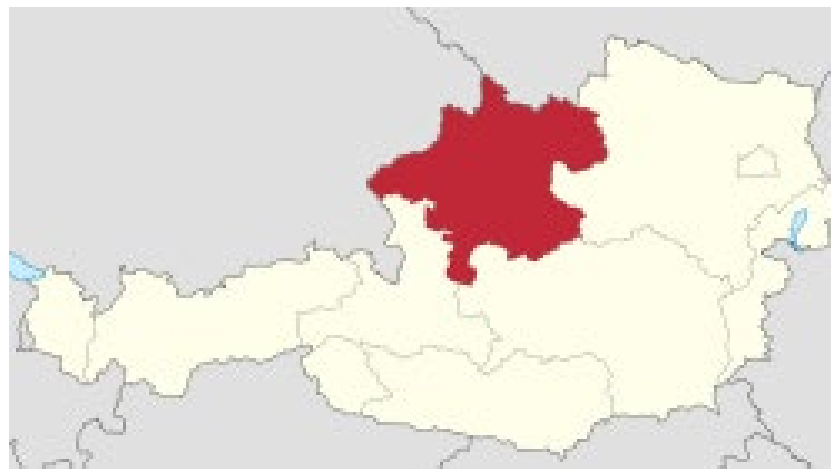
WWTPs have been grouped according on the main treatment step

- Conventional activated sludge (CAS)
- Sequencing batch reactors (SBR)
- Vertical flow wetlands (VF wetland)
- Trickling filter
- Rotating biological contactor (RBC)
- Membrane bioreactor (MBR)
- Soil filter, i.e. Bodenkörperfilter

Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

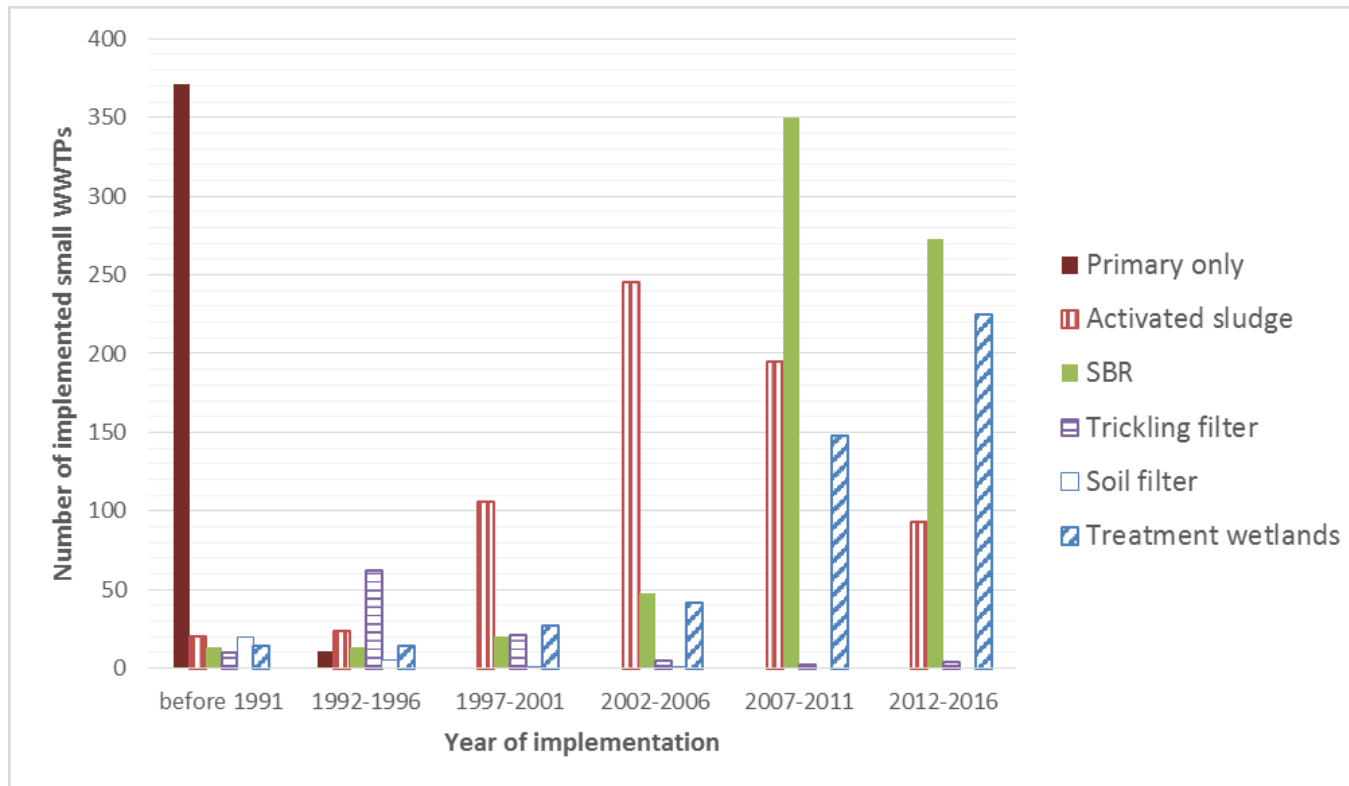
Number of small WWTPs in Upper Austria

Technology	# 2016
SBR	702
CAS	646
VF wetland	475
Primary treatment only	381
Trickling filter	100
RBC	37
MBR	26
Soil filter	27
Unknown	4
Total	2'398



Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

Year of commissioning of small WWTPs in Upper Austria



Langergraber, G., Weissenbacher, N. (2017): Survey on number and size distribution of TWs in Austria. *Water Sci Technol* 75(10), 2309-2315.

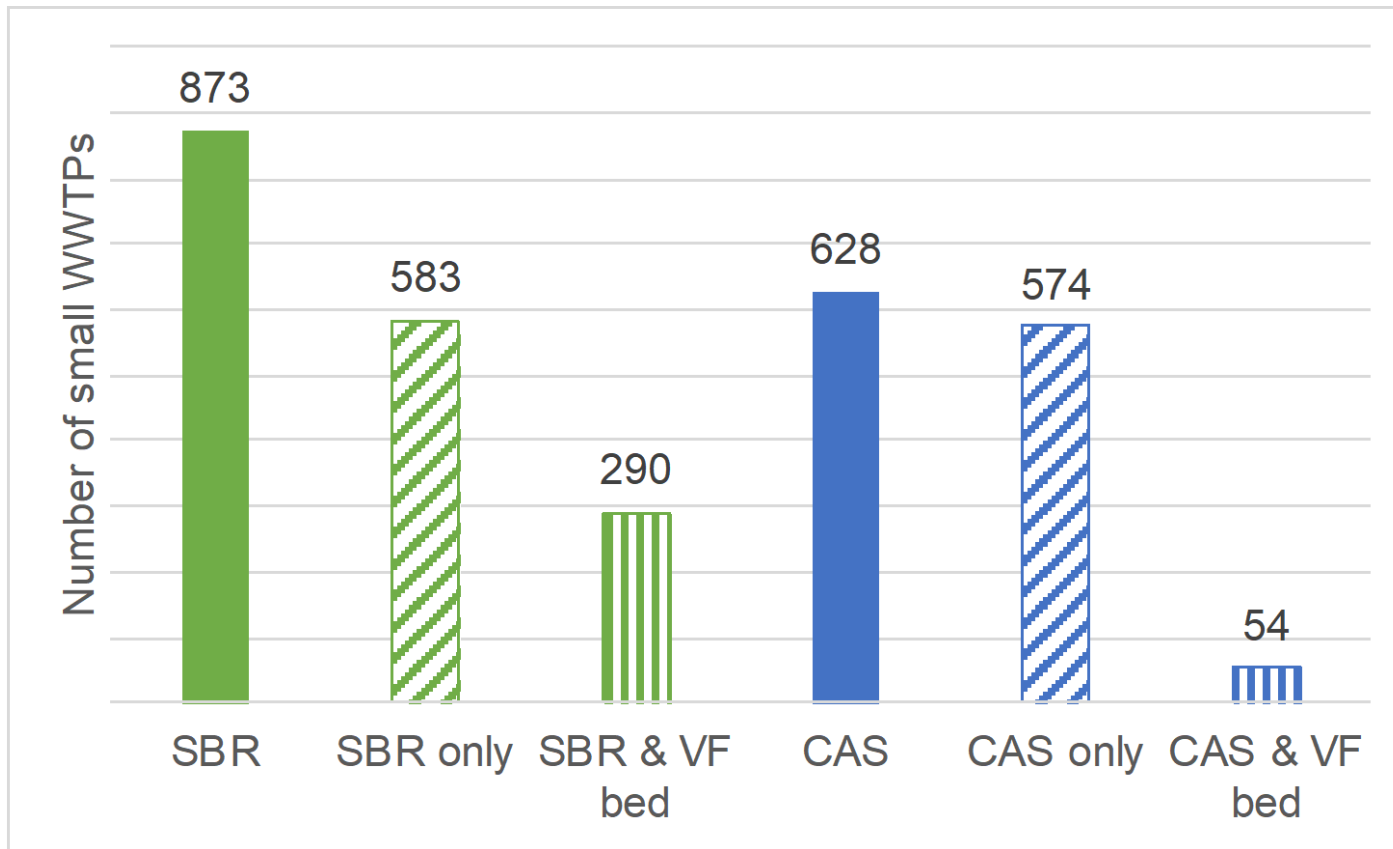
Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

Number of small WWTPs in Upper Austria

Technology	# 2016	# 2019	Difference
SBR	702	873	171
CAS	646	628	-18
VF wetland	475	535	60
Primary treatment only	381	302	-79
Trickling filter	100	97	-3
RBC	37	37	0
MBR	26	26	0
Soil filter	27	27	0
Unknown	4	1	-3
Total	2'398	2'526	128

Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

Number of small WWTPs in Upper Austria



SBR + VF bed (50 PE) in Upper Austria



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Picture: Günter Langergraber

Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

Case study Upper Austria

COD [90 mg/l]	SBR	SBR & VF wetland	CAS	CAS & VF wetland	VF wetland	Trickling filter	RBC	MBR	Soil filter	All data
Number of small WWTPs []	493	252	540	52	491	85	36	25	7	1'981
Number of values []	3'365	1'568	4'406	422	3'245	703	283	185	54	14'231

NH4-N [10 mg/l]	SBR	SBR & VF wetland	CAS	CAS & VF wetland	VF wetland	Trickling filter	RBC	MBR	Soil filter	All data
Number of small WWTPs []	493	252	540	52	491	85	36	25	7	1'981
Number of values []	3'347	1'565	4'382	418	3'199	689	282	184	54	14'120
Values above threshold []	72	13	137	9	48	42	17	6	6	350
[%]	2.2	0.8	3.1	2.2	1.5	6.1	6.0	3.3	11.1	2.5
Median [mg/l]	1.00	0.68	1.09	0.24	0.37	2.20	1.2	1.78	2.66	0.98
Mean [mg/l]	2.43	1.14	2.95	1.54	1.43	4.21	3.48	2.52	4.23	2.31
Standard deviation [mg/l]	5.08	2.35	5.85	4.19	2.91	6.18	6.17	3.99	4.69	4.84

Engstler, E., Kerschbaumer, D., Langergraber, G. (2019): Evaluierung von Kleinkläranlagen anhand der Fremdüberwachungsdaten. *Wiener Mitteilungen* 251, B1-B13.

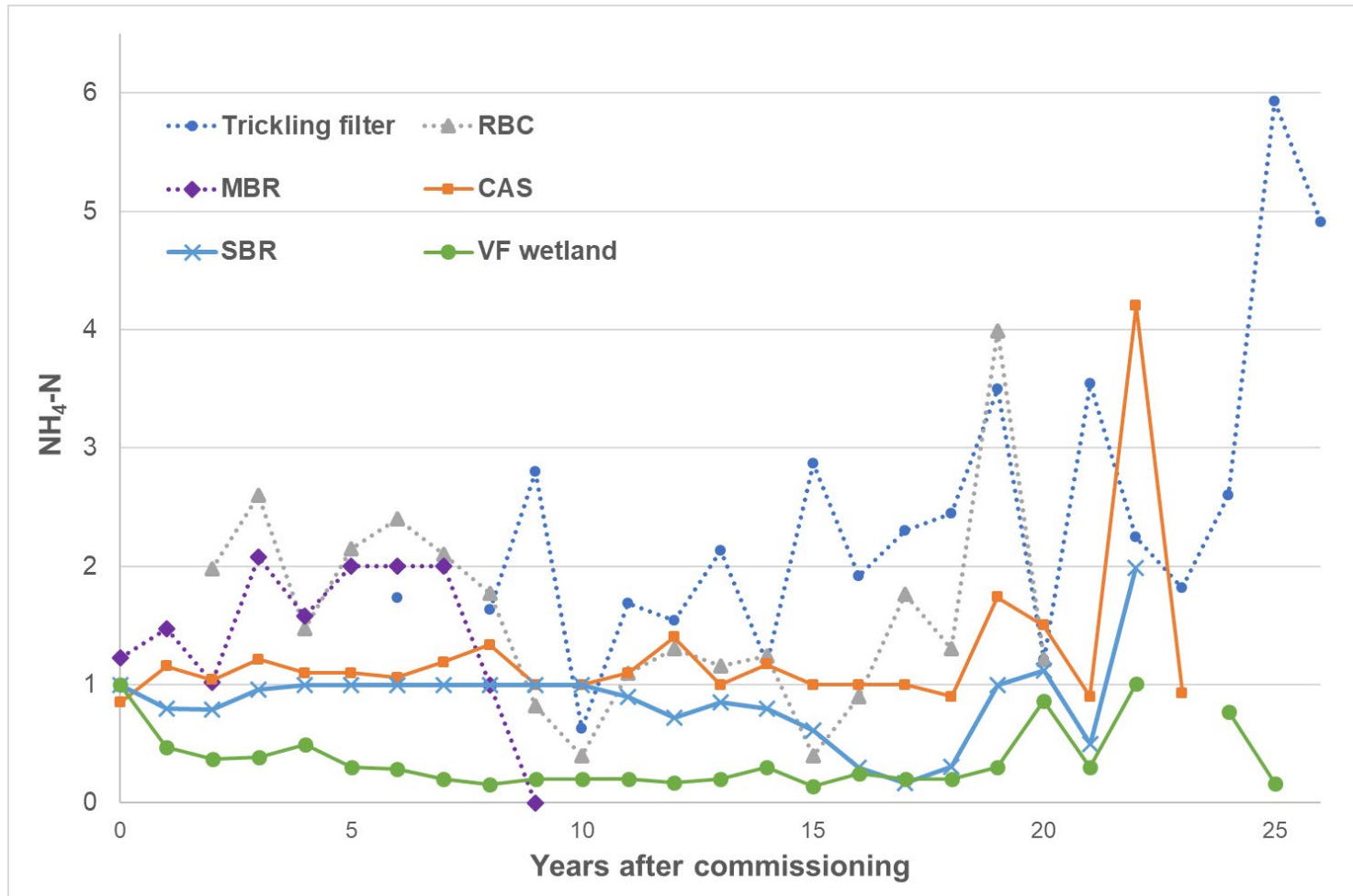
Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

Performance related to the age of the plant



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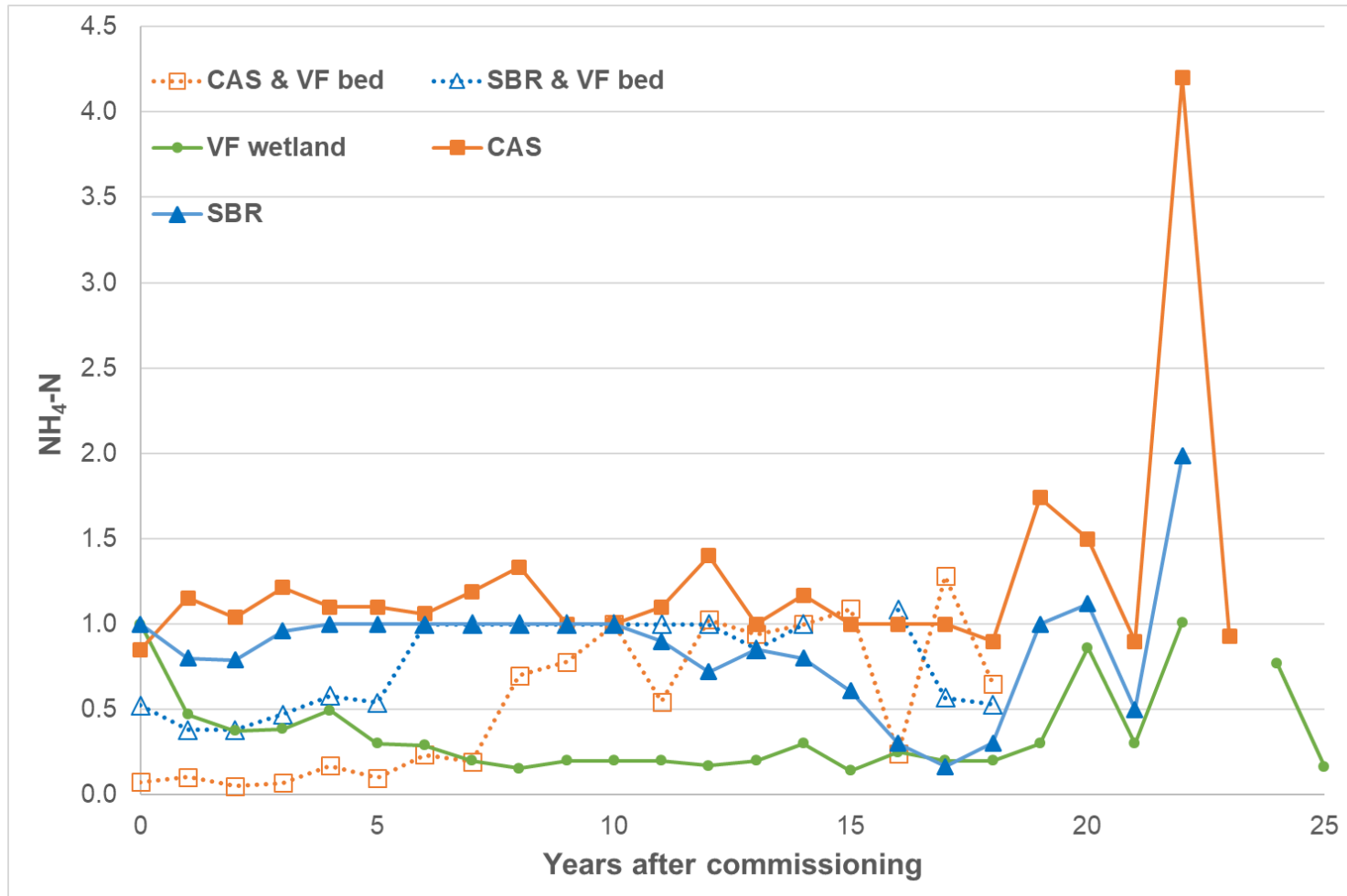
Performance of small WWTPs < 50 PE

Performance related to the age of the plant



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Conclusions

- Local communities have to be able to operate the systems
 - ⇒ Technologies that are simple and robust and that have low O&M requirements and costs
 - ⇒ Natural solutions such as treatment wetlands are suitable
- There is a prejudice that treatment wetlands are less effective compared to technical solutions (such as activated sludge)
 - ⇒ Experience shows that treatment wetlands – if properly designed, constructed & operated – can achieve the same (if not better) treatment level as technical solutions
- For any small WWTP – also for natural solutions – proper operation, monitoring and maintenance is a key factor for well functioning
- Additionally, resources-oriented solutions facilitate well functioning of systems

More on treatment wetlands ...

"Treatment Wetlands"

<http://wio.iwaponline.com/content/16/9781780408774>

Biological Wastewater Treatment Series, Volume 7, Open Access textbook, IWA Publishing, London, UK, 172p.

ISBN: 9781780408774 (ebook).

Authors: Dotro, G., Langergraber, G., Molle, P., Nivala, J., Puigagut, J., Stein, O.R., von Sperling, M.



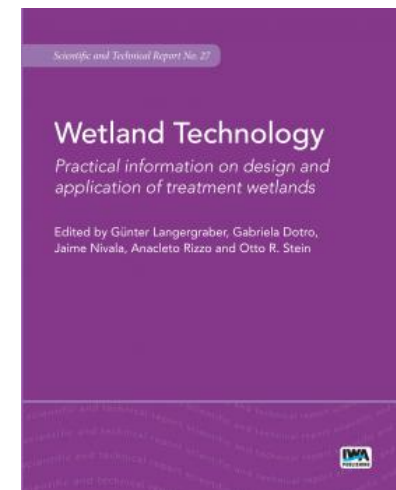
"Wetland Technology: Practical information on the design and application of treatment wetlands"

<https://www.iwapublishing.com/books/9781789060164/wetland-technology-practical-information-design-and-application-treatment>

IWA Scientific and Technical Report No.27, IWA Publishing, London, UK, 190p.

ISBN13: 9781789060164; ISBN: 9781789060171 (eBook).

Editors: Langergraber, G., Dotro, G., Nivala, J., Rizzo, A., Stein, O.R.





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