



Operated by

**Barnstable County Department of Health and
the Environment**

In cooperation with

Massachusetts DEP

New England Region EPA



TEST CENTER





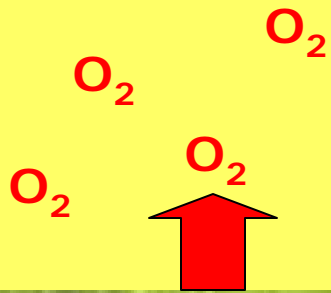
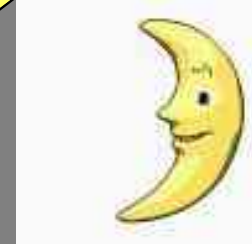
Or me either !

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the Barnstable County Department of Health and the Environment, neither does the mention of any product or procedure constitute an endorsement of such by those agencies.

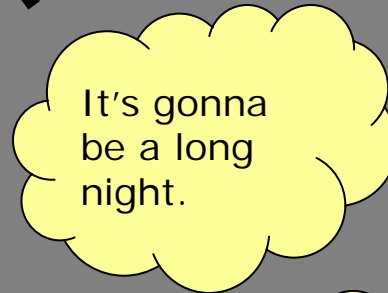


The challenge, in our geological setting is to Remove Nitrogen from Wastewater



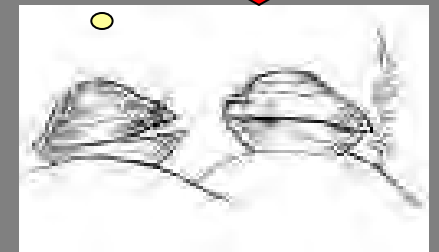


DAYTIME — Oxygen Production
NIGHT — Oxygen Depletion



Respiration

Decomposition



The Impacts of Nitrogen in Marine Settings



Mission of the Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center

- To provide a facility where research, development and testing of advanced onsite septic systems can be conducted.
- Provide information to boards of health and other environmental decision makers regarding the efficacy of advanced treatment units (in our area particularly for nitrogen).

Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center Wastewater Source



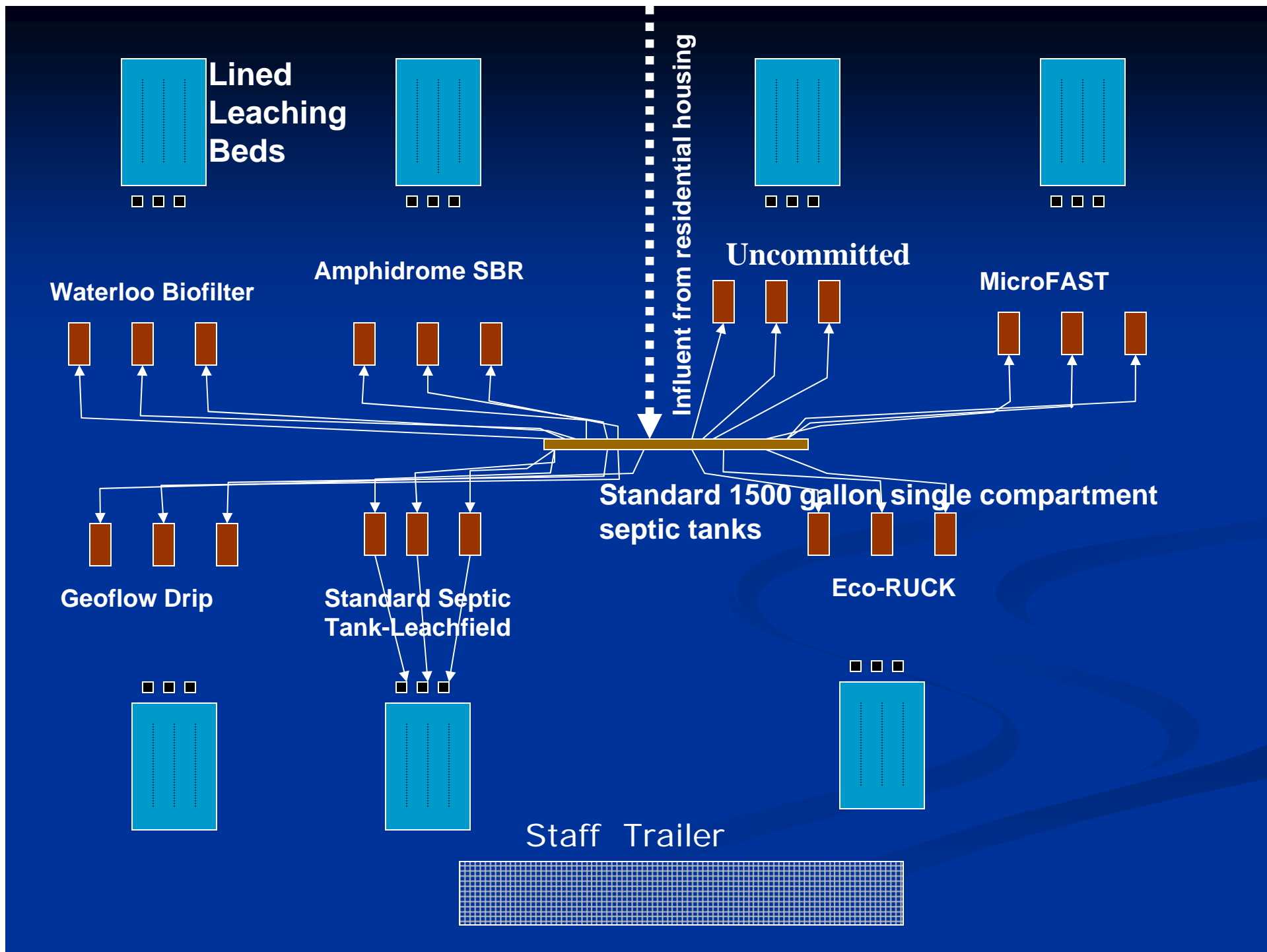
Coast Guard residential housing and
a county jail

Test Center from Space (circa. 2003)



Test Center from Space (circa. 2003)





Concept 1

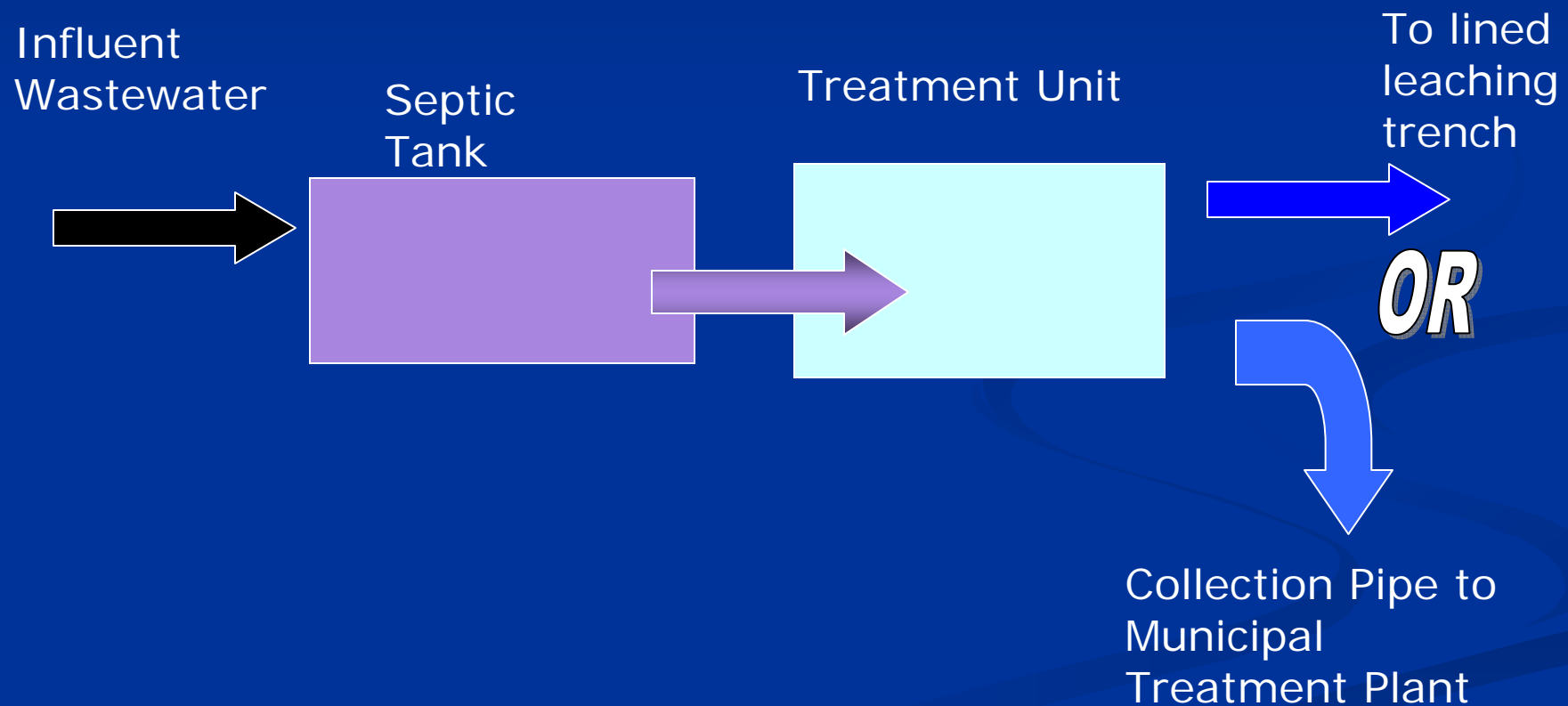
Test systems in triplicate over two years. Issue open invitation.

FIVE “TAKERS”

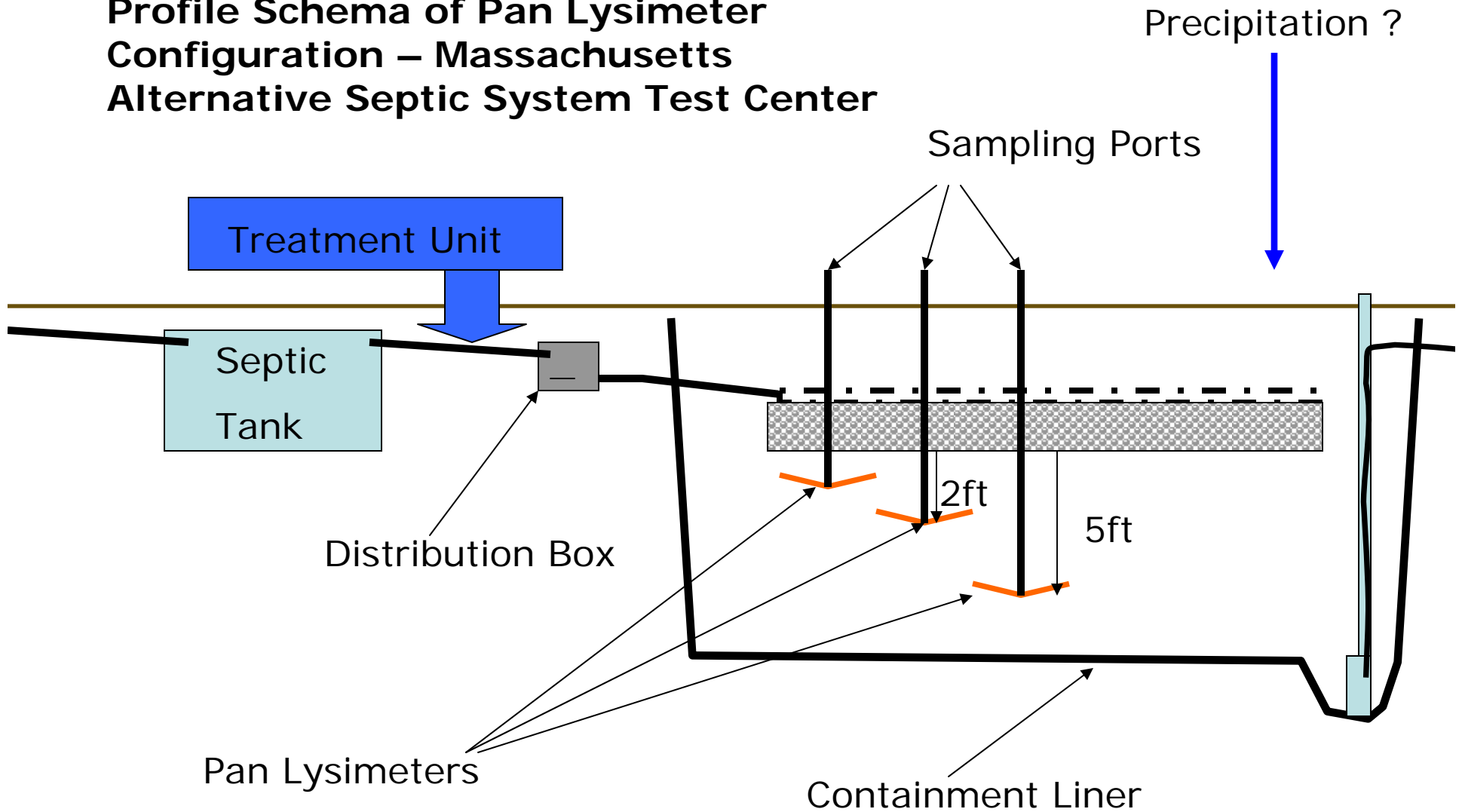
Construction 1998-1999

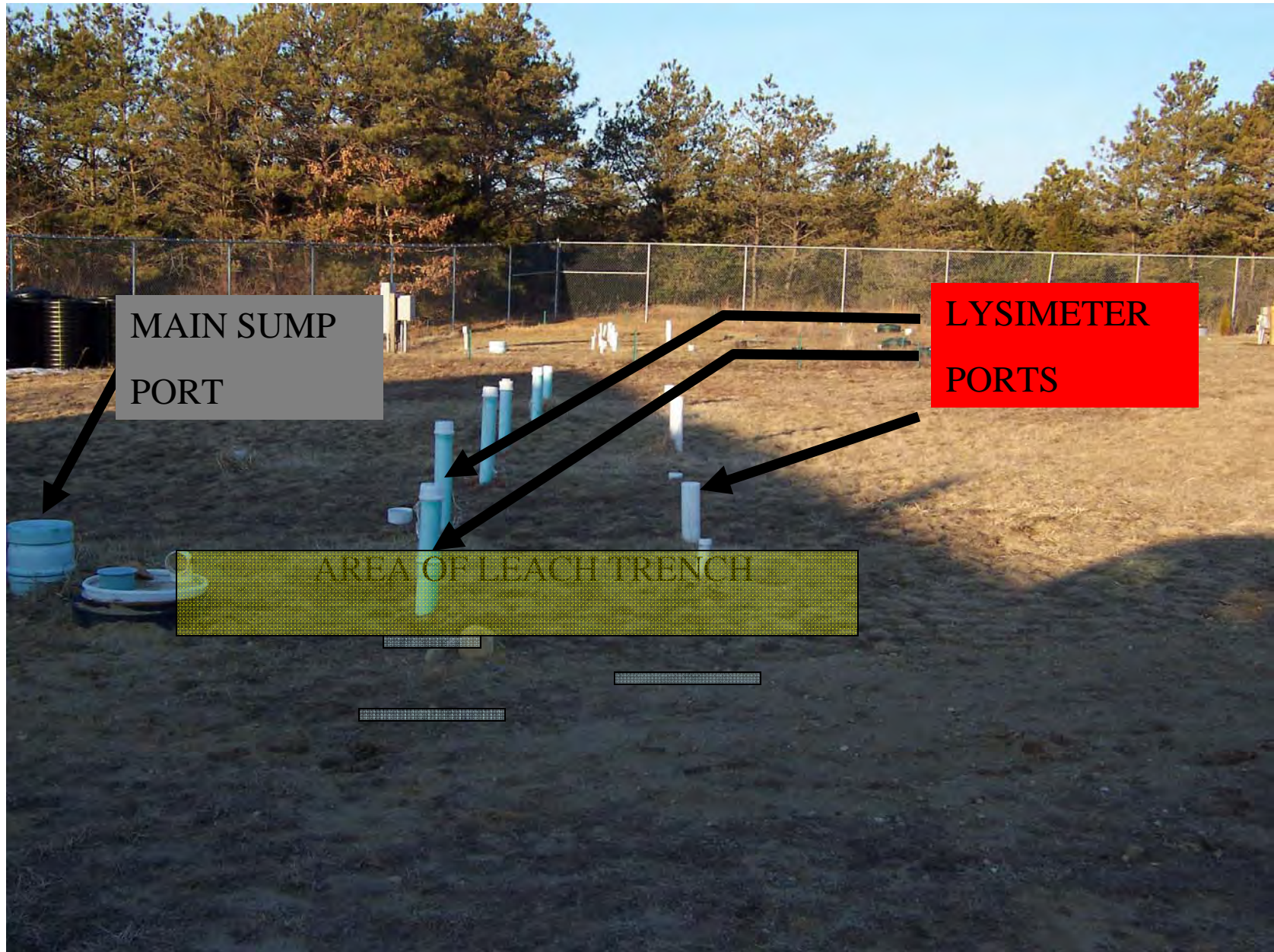


General Schema of Septic Systems Installed at the Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center



**Profile Schema of Pan Lysimeter
Configuration – Massachusetts
Alternative Septic System Test Center**



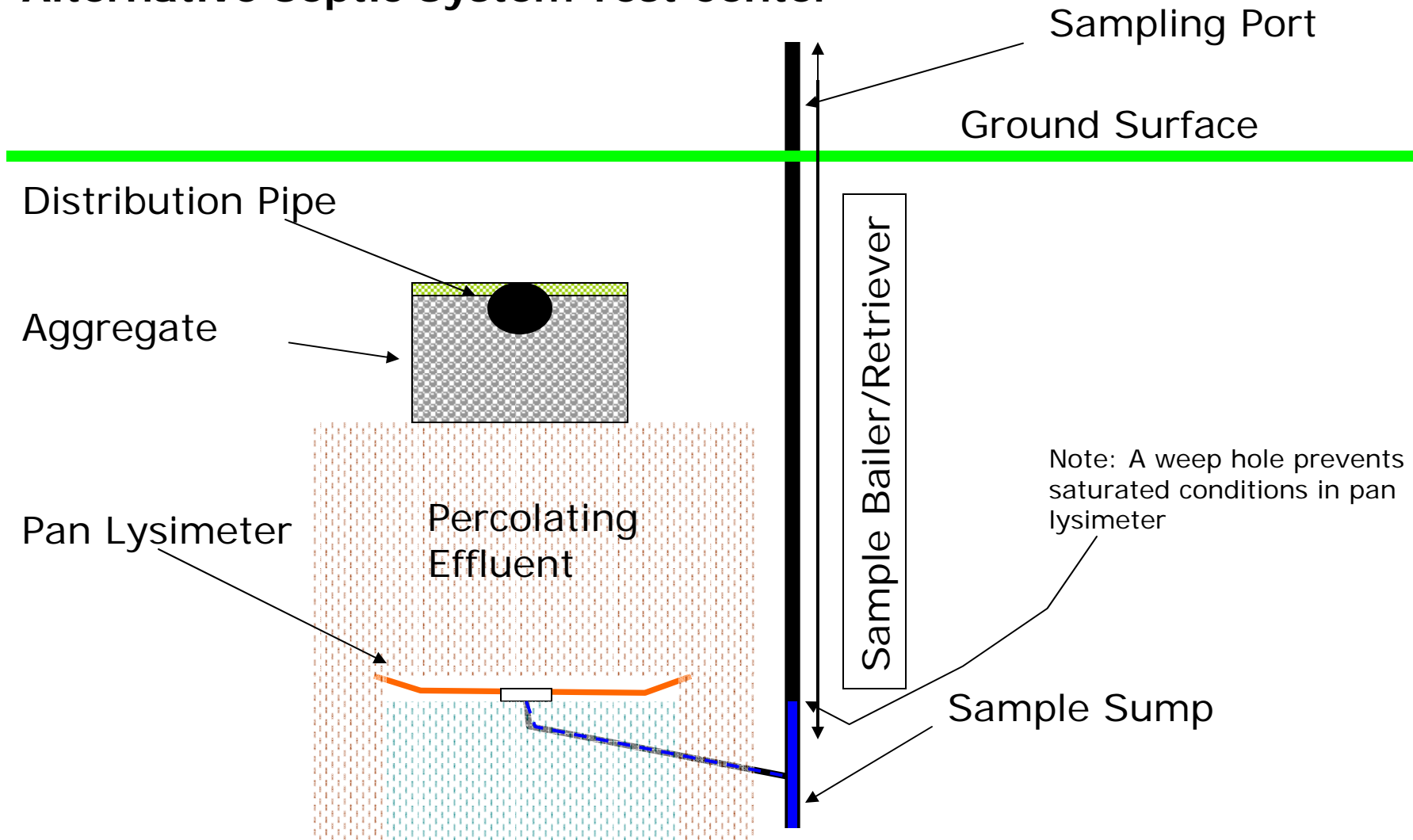


MAIN SUMP
PORT

LYSIMETER
PORTS

AREA OF LEACH TRENCH

End View Schema of Pan Lysimeter Configuration – Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center



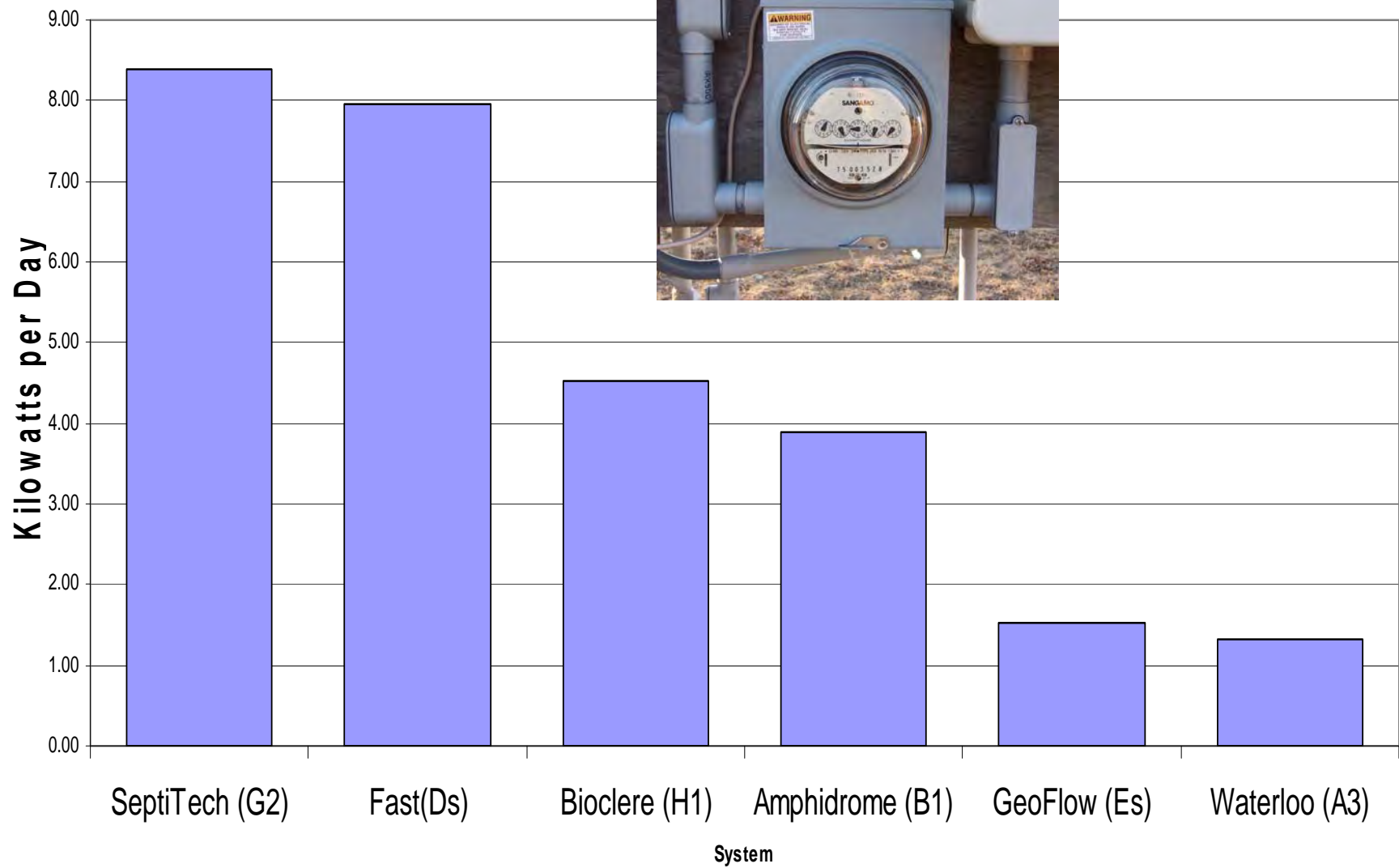
AutoSamplers

- Composite Sample
- Set for 24 hrs.
- Synchronized with discharge





Average Daily Electric Consumption

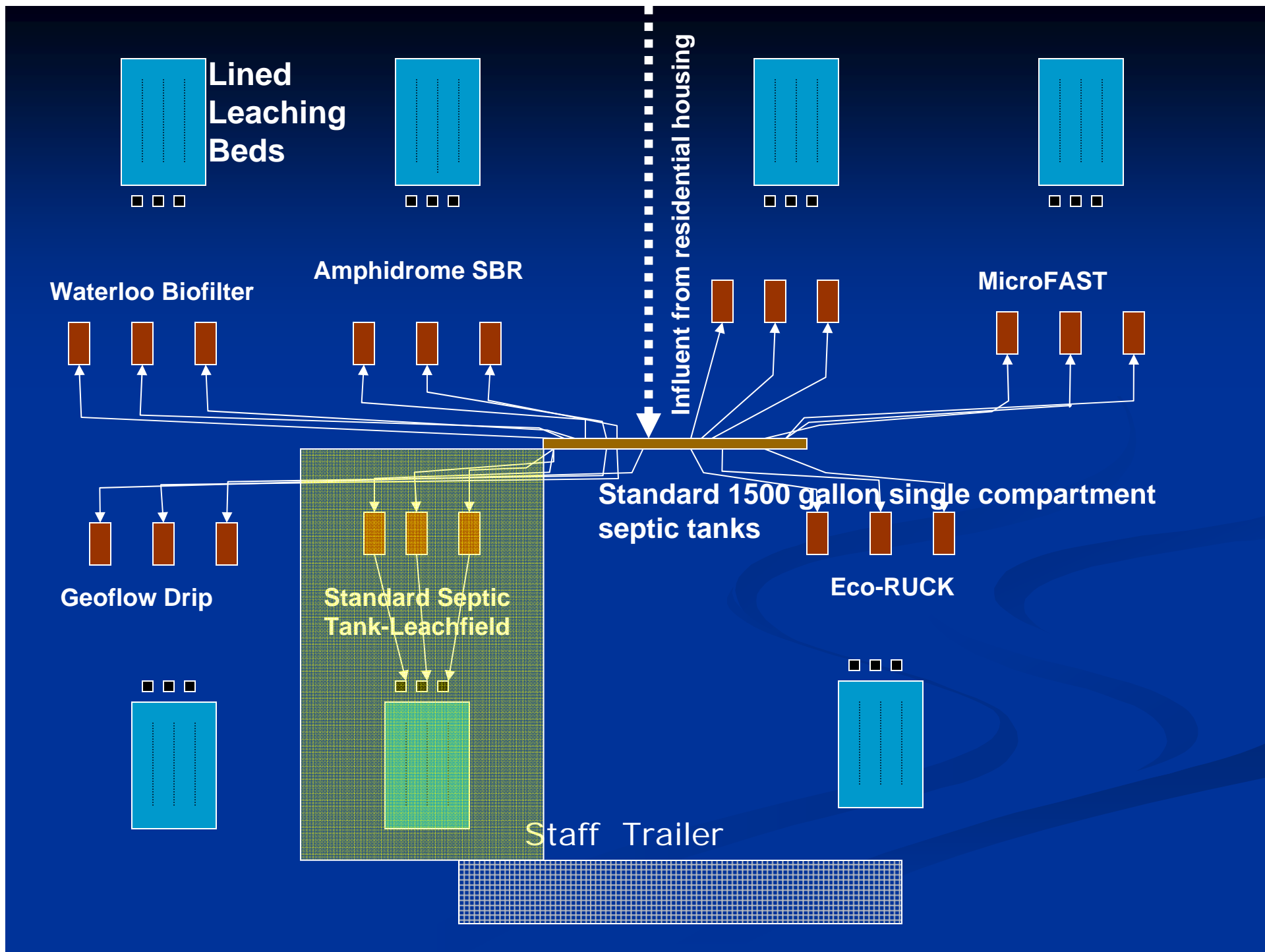


ETI – ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

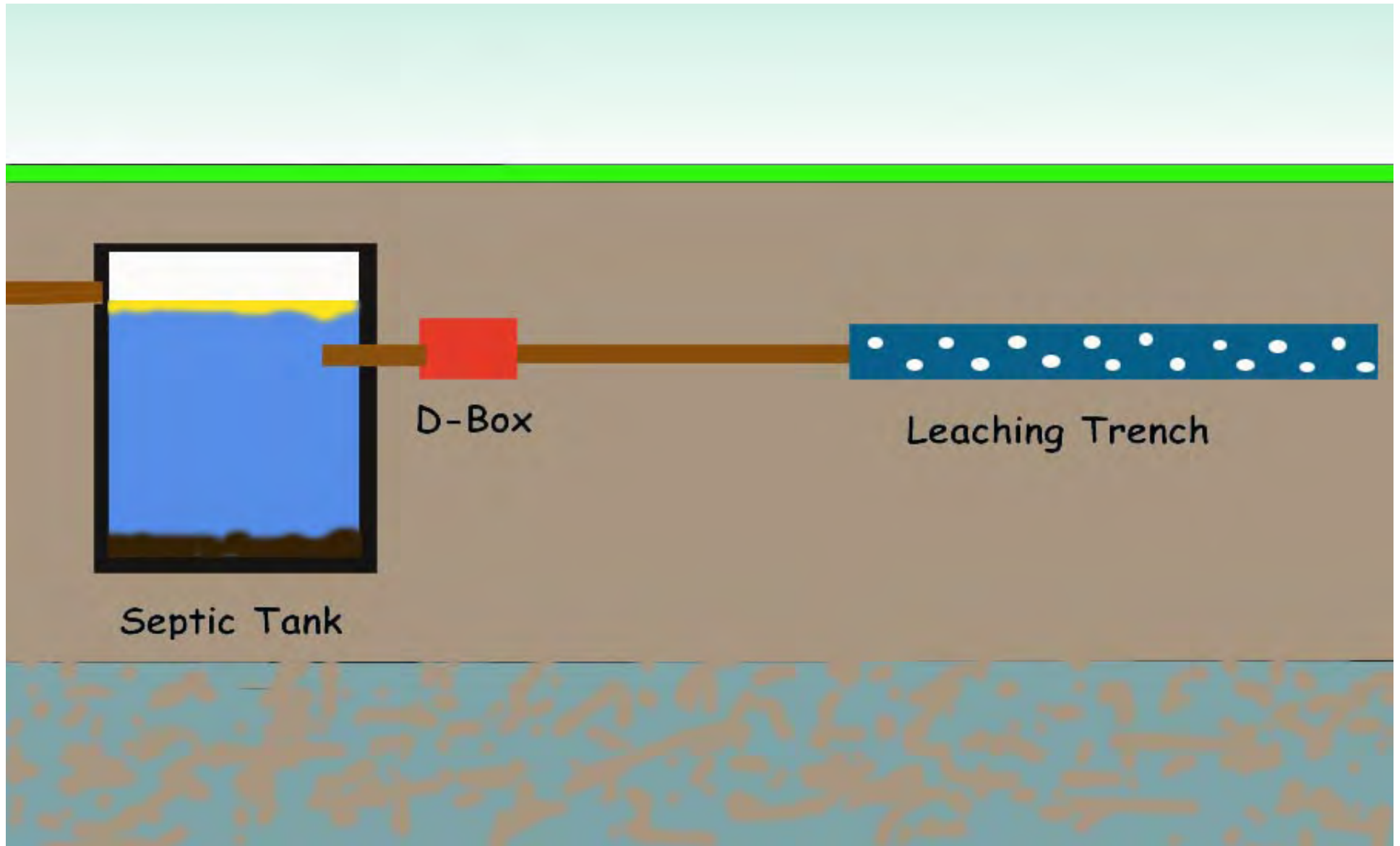
Two Years of Bi-weekly Testing

Five Systems and a Standard Septic
Tank Leach Trench System Started

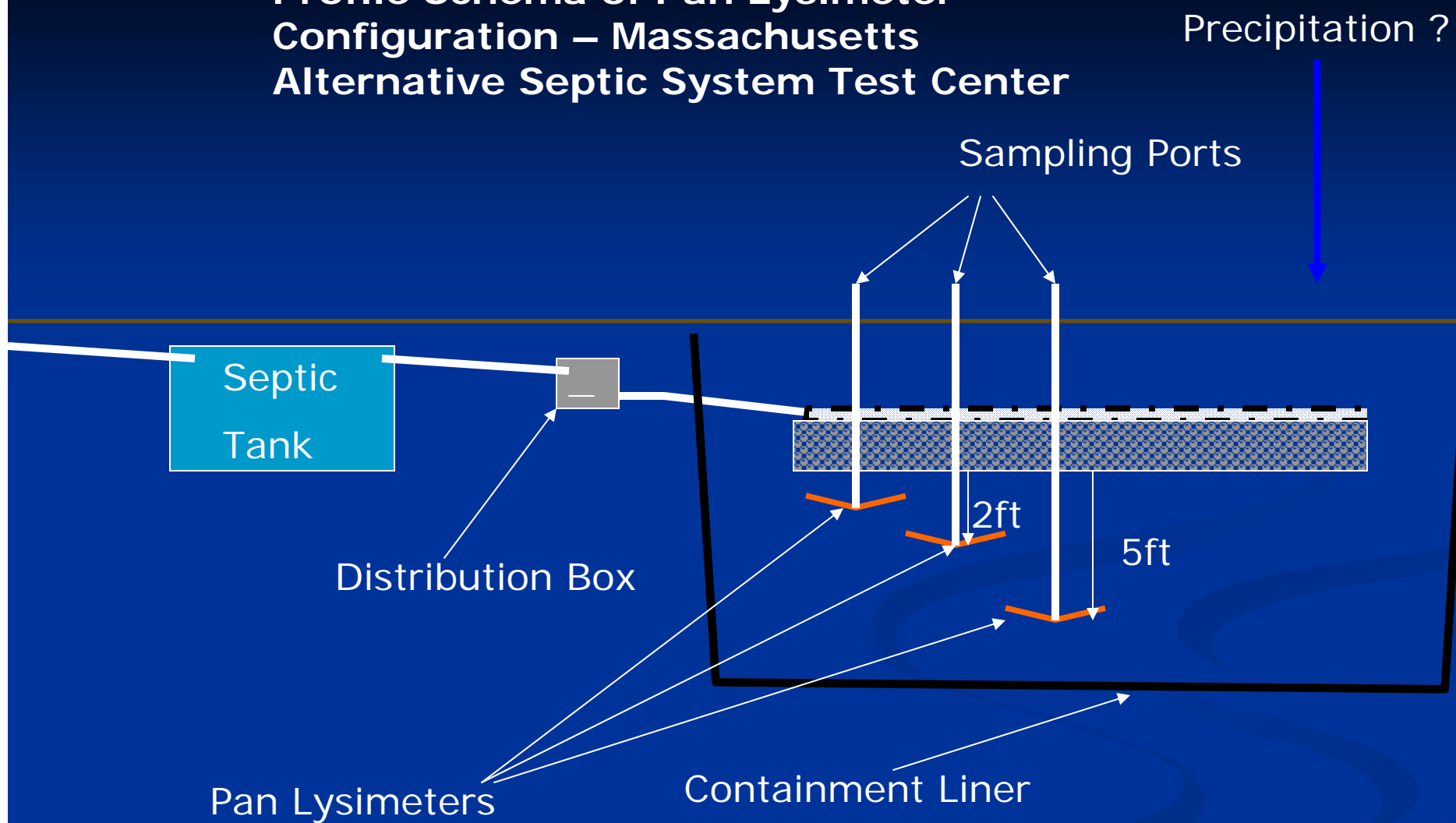
Four Treatment Systems Finished!



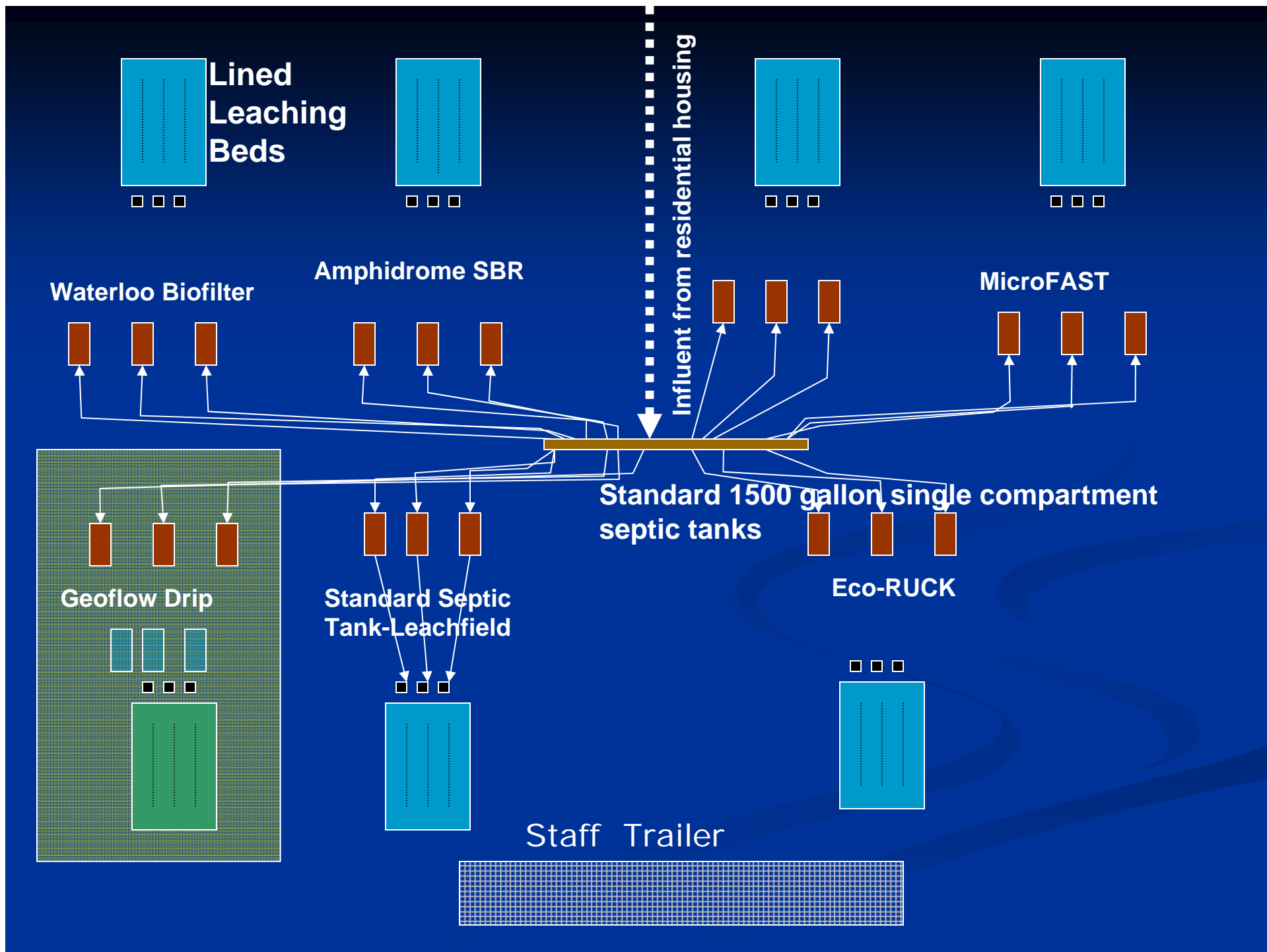
STANDARD “TITLE 5” SYSTEM



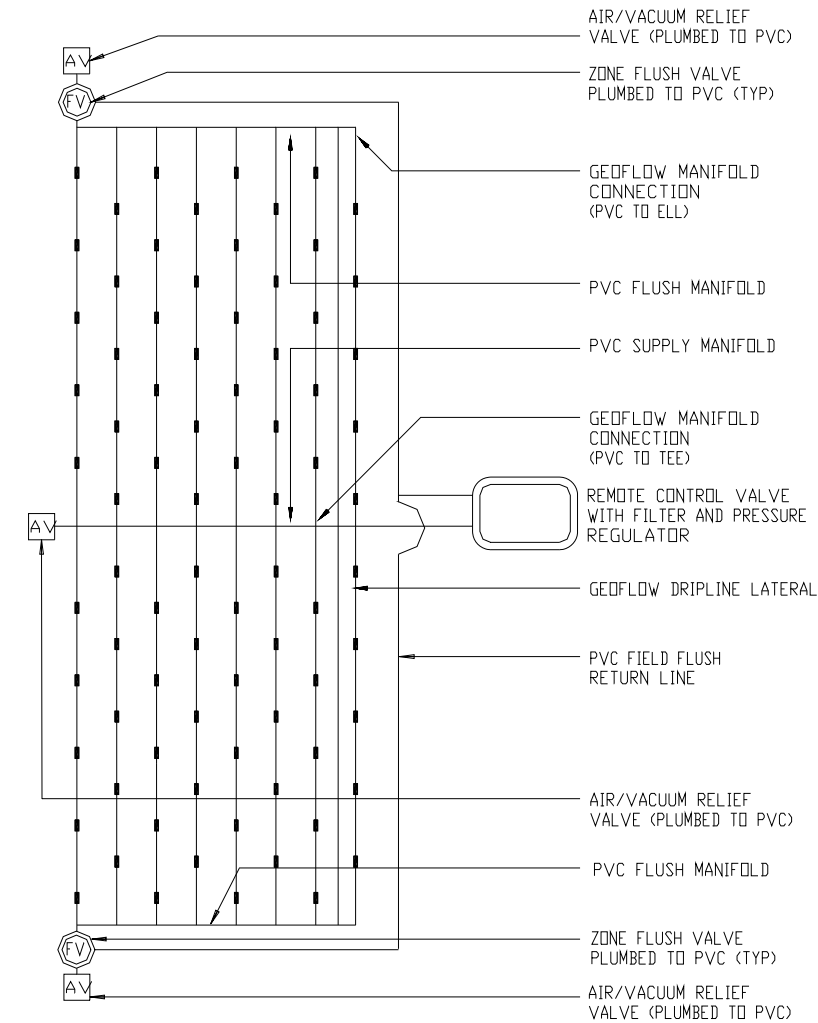
Profile Schema of Pan Lysimeter Configuration – Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center







Geoflow® Drip Irrigation



604 GEOFLOW "CENTER FEED"

Not To Scale

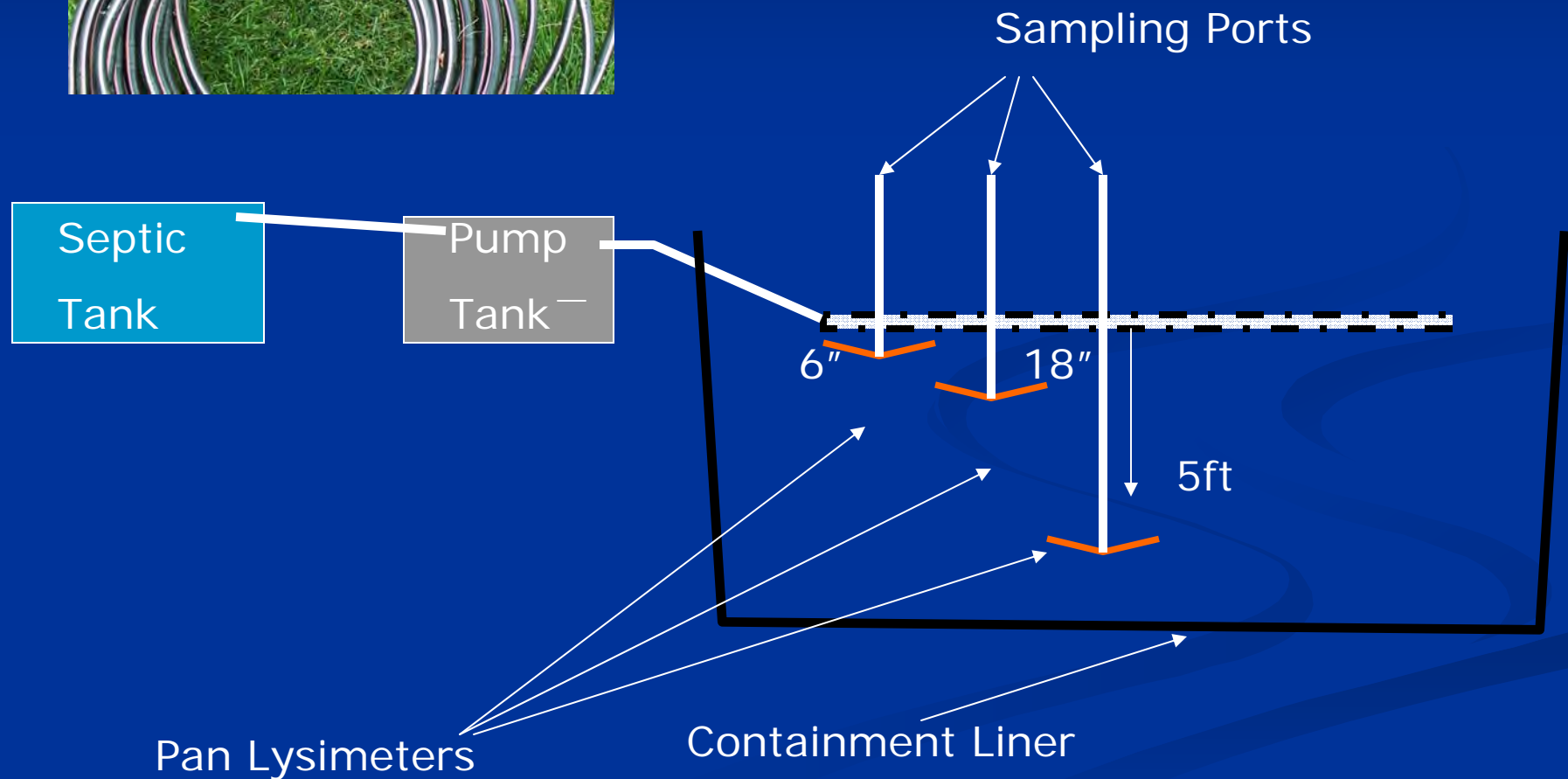




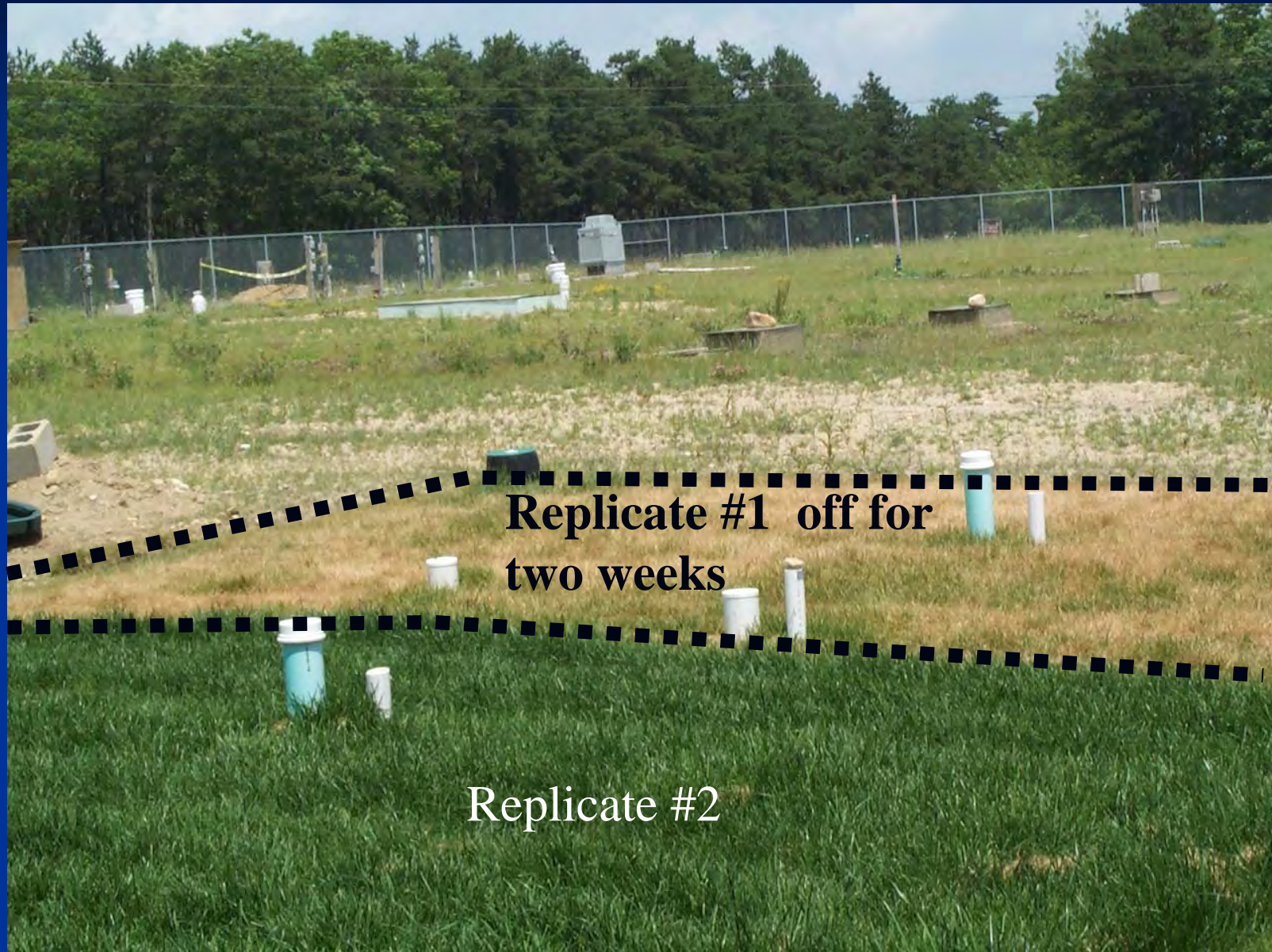


Geoflow® Drip Irrigation

ETI

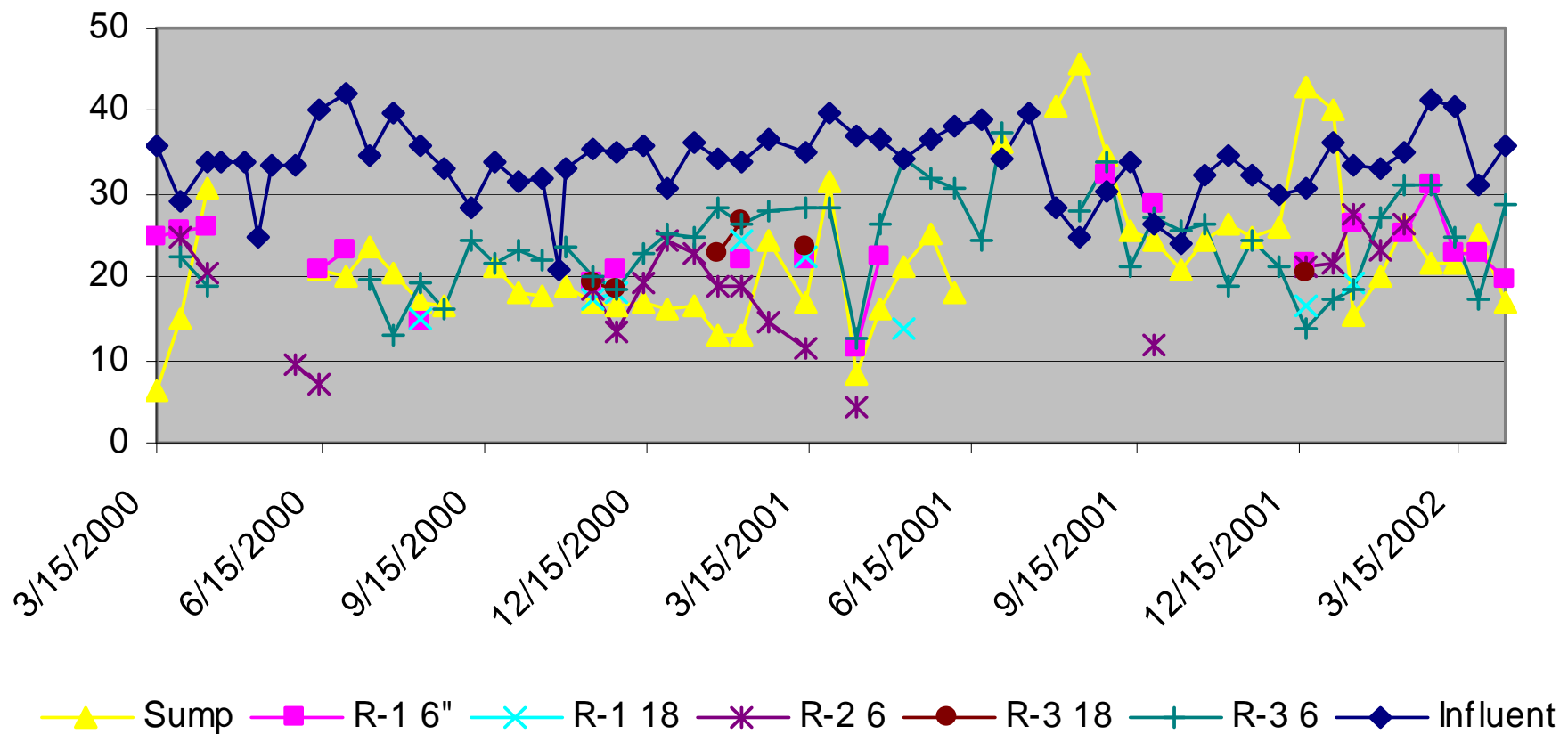


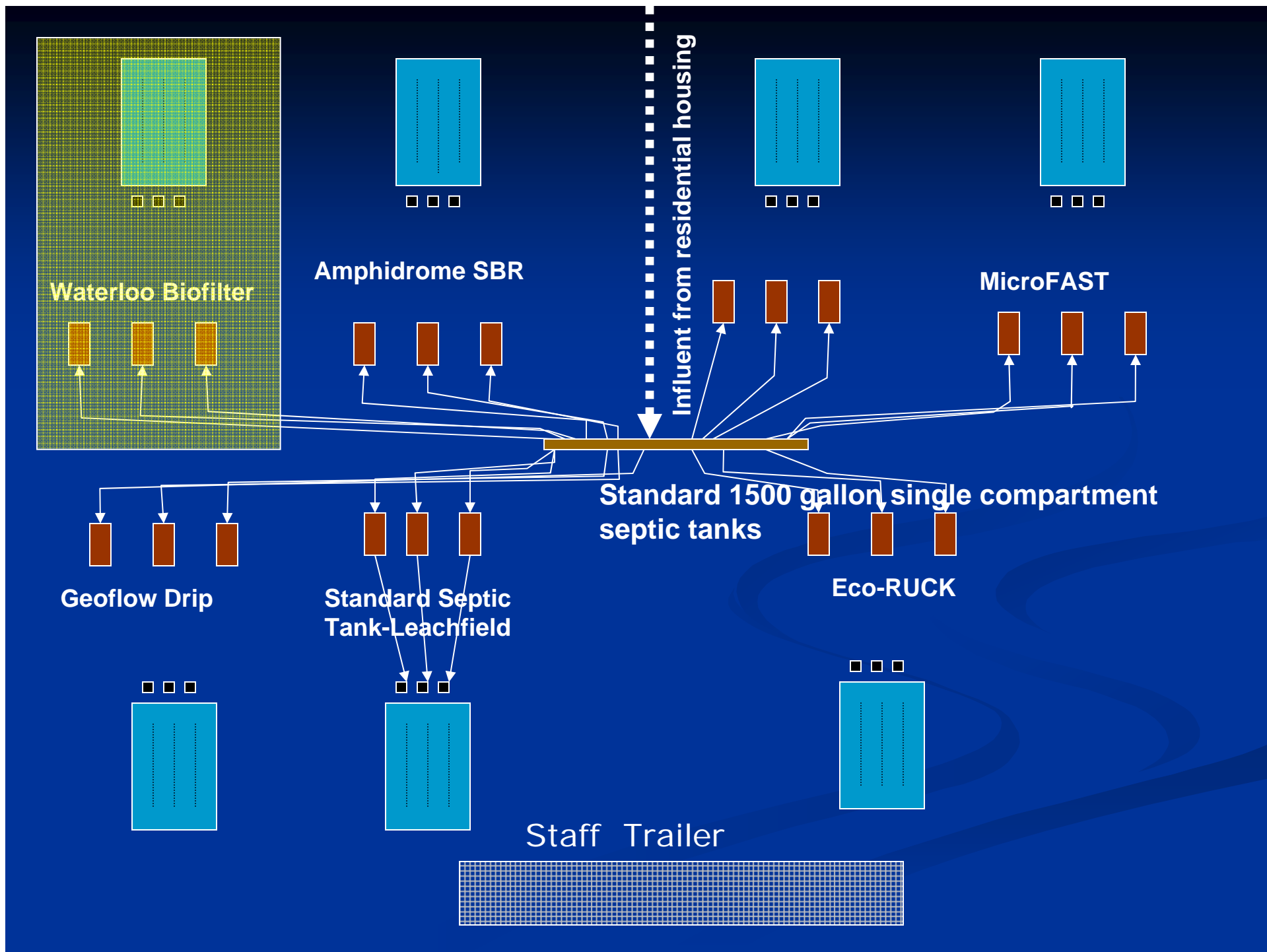
Drip Dispersal



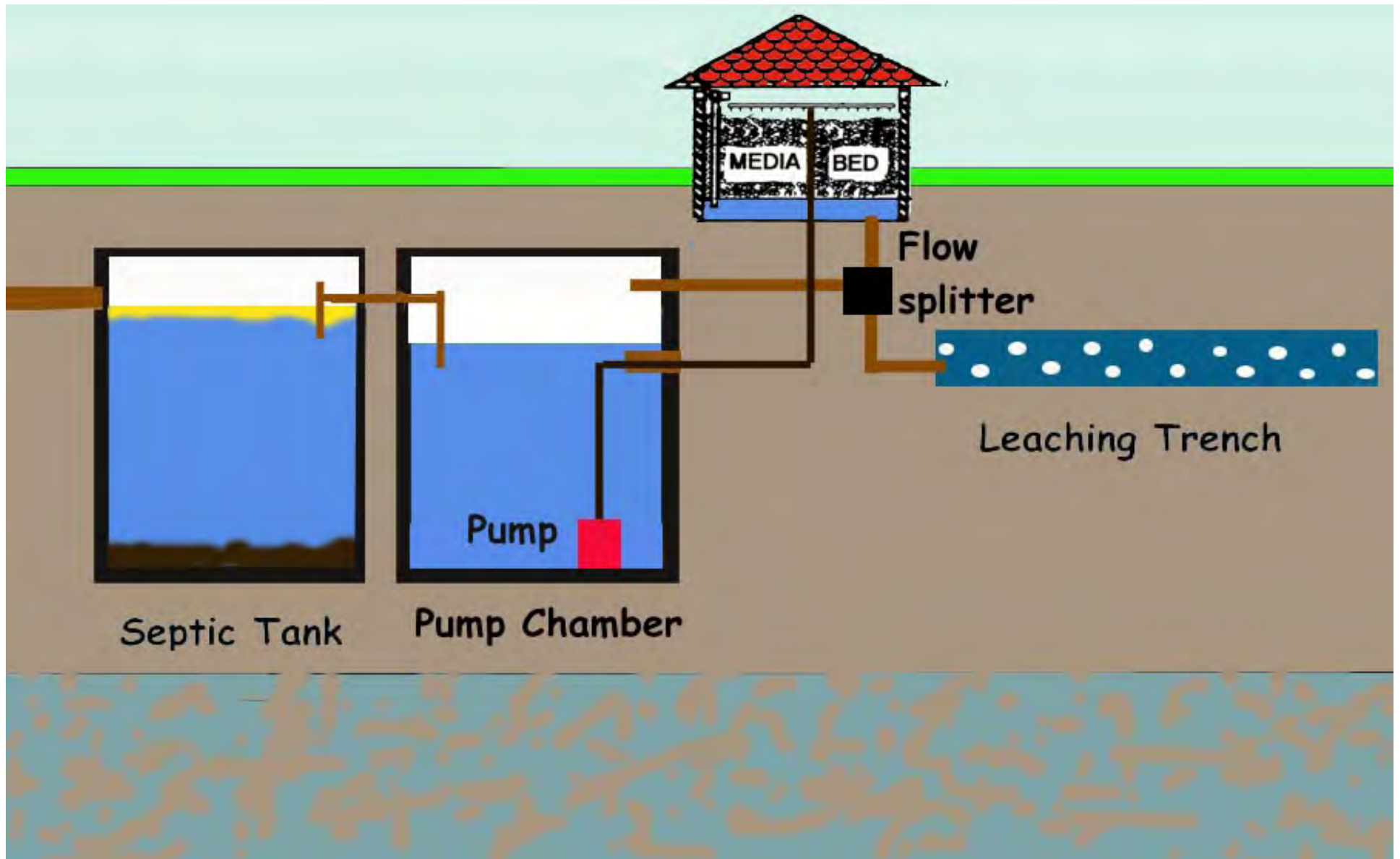
GeoFlow Drip Irrigation

Geoflow TDN mg/l





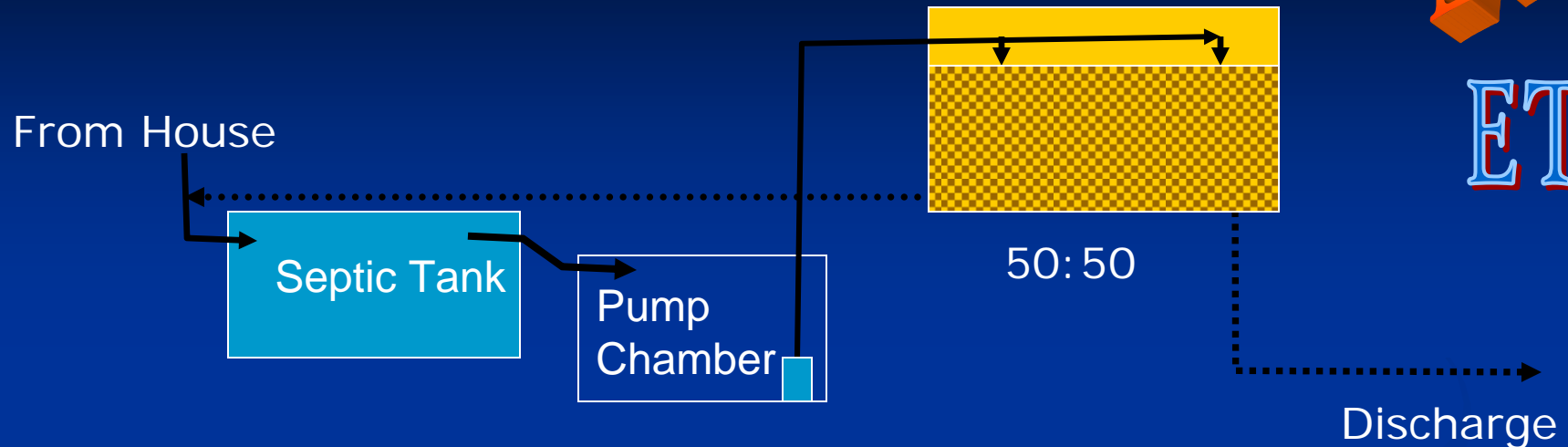
WATERLOO BIOFILTER







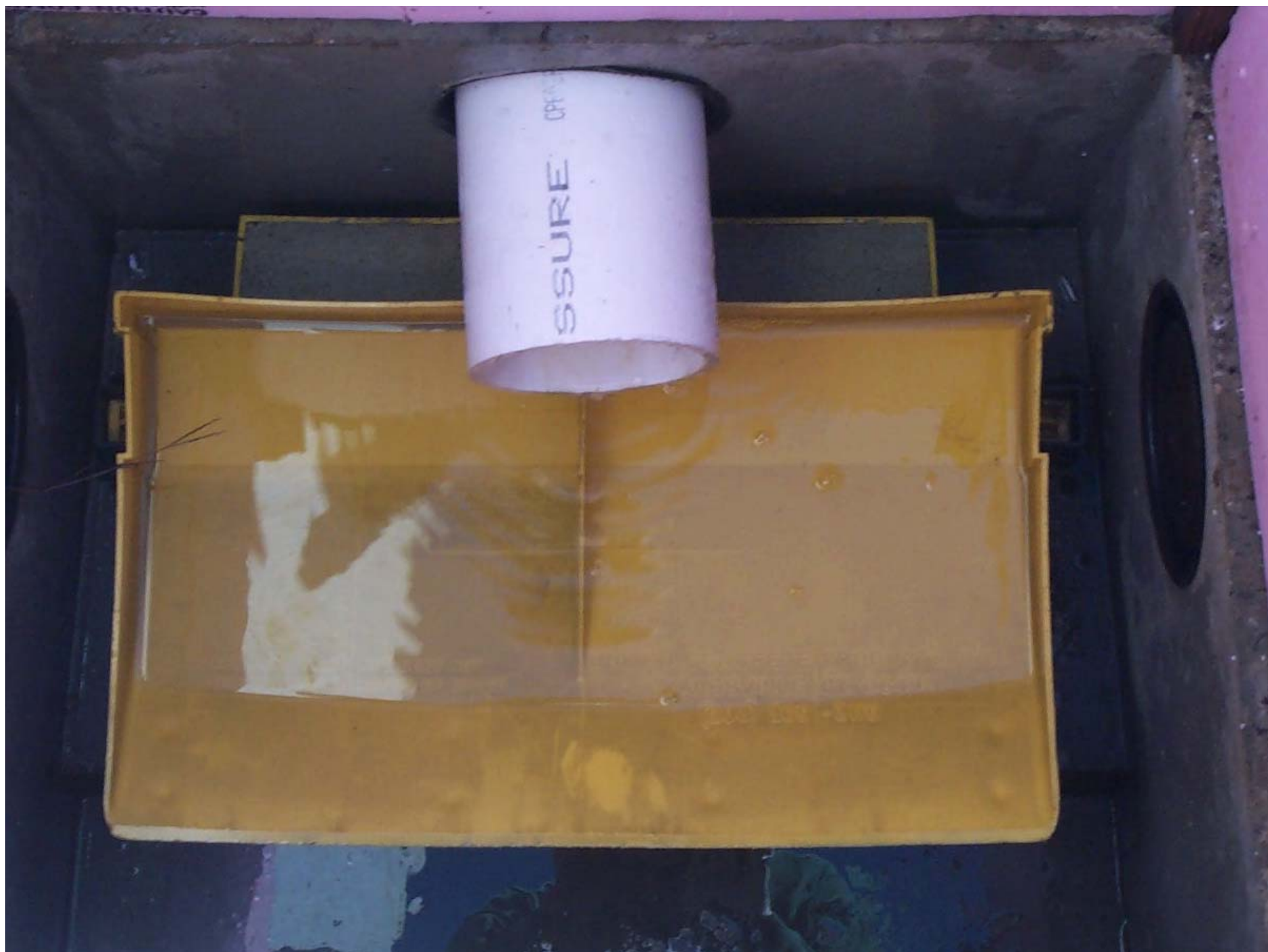
Waterloo Biofilter

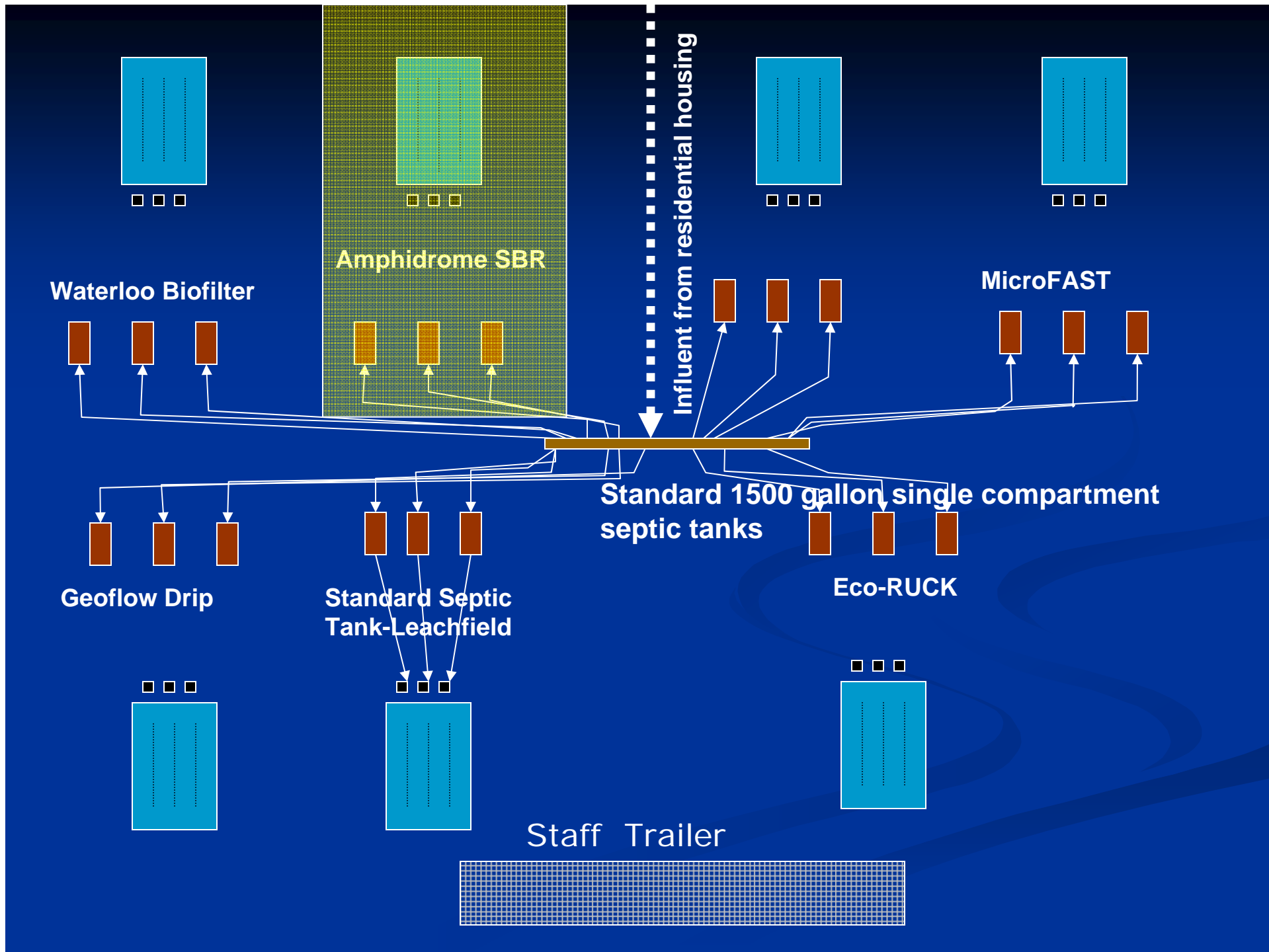


Generally TN ~ 15-17 mg/l TN.
Excursions related to short circuiting.



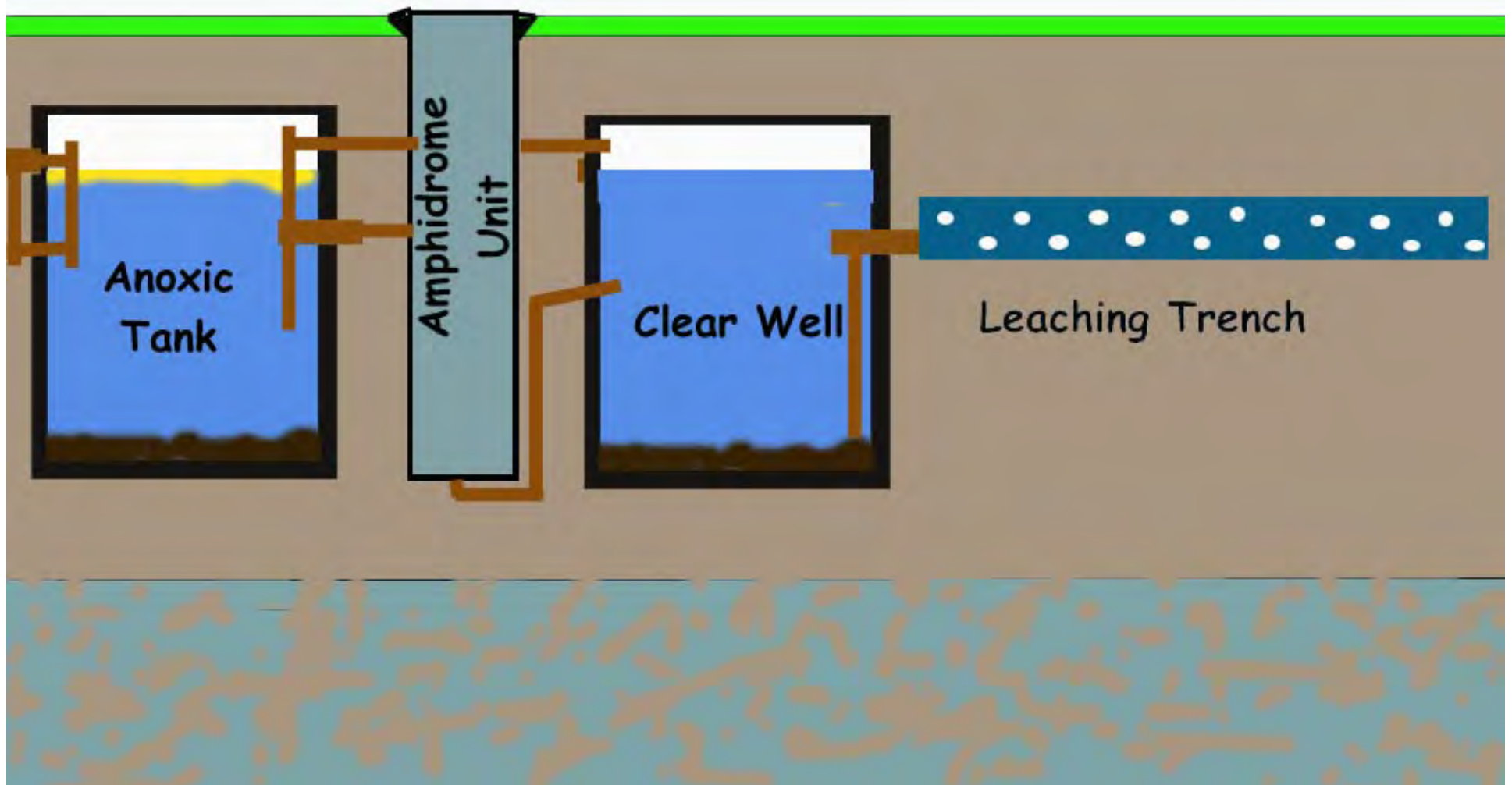
	Influent TN (mg/l)	Effluent TN (mg/l)
Mean	37.5	14.7
Median	38.0	13.9
Count	103	130





AMPHIDROME

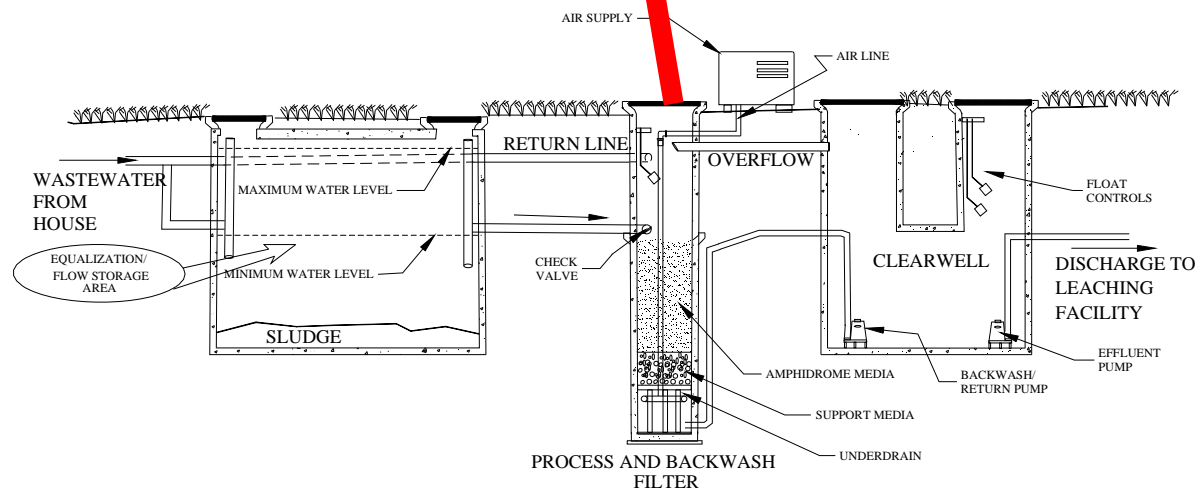
Sequencing Batch Reactor





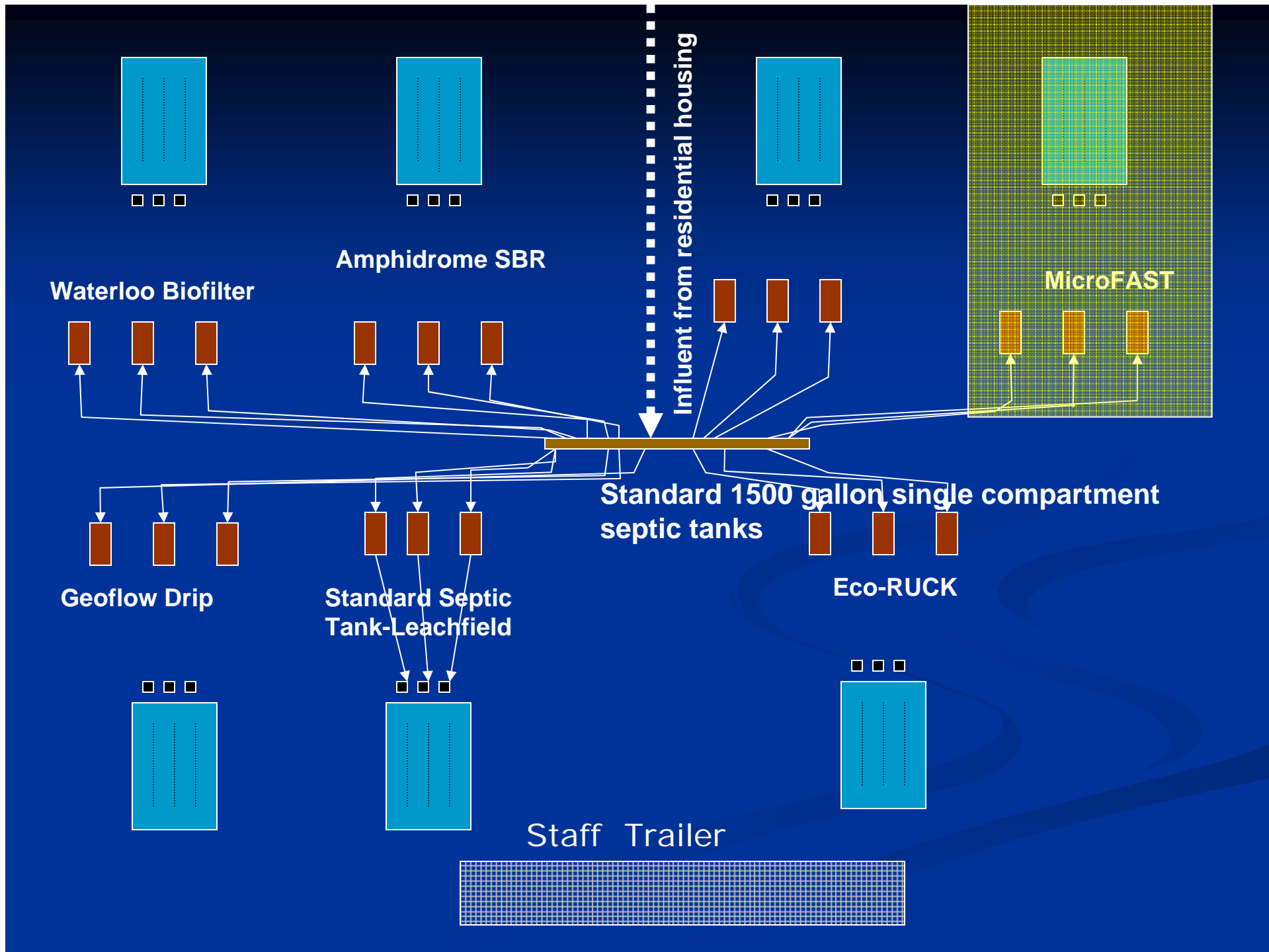
Amphidrome®

ETV
ETI

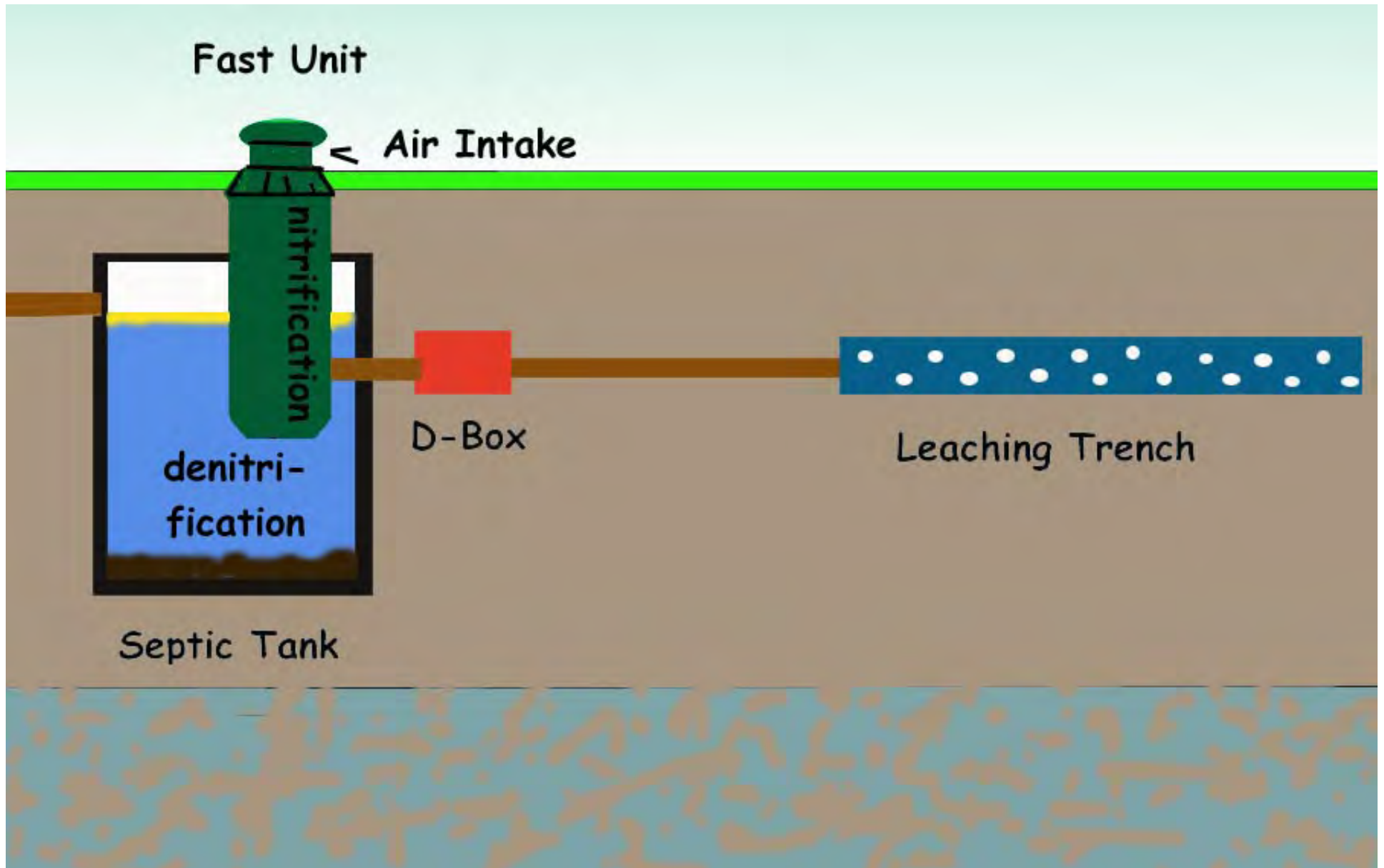


Generally $TN < 15$. Performance excursions related to sludge buildup in primary tank

	Influent TN (mg/l)	Effluent TN (mg/l)
Mean	36.8	10.7
Median	37.0	9.1
Count	60	116



F.A.S.T.

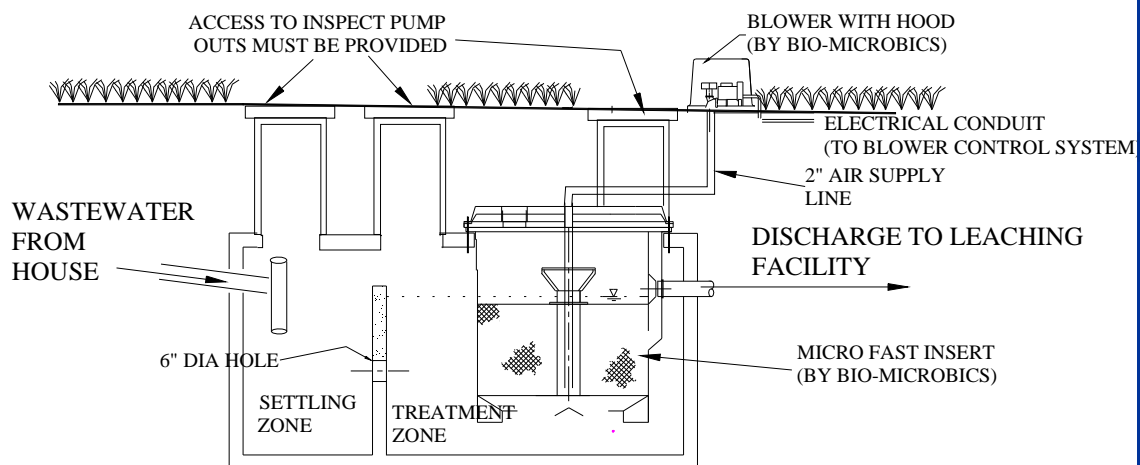




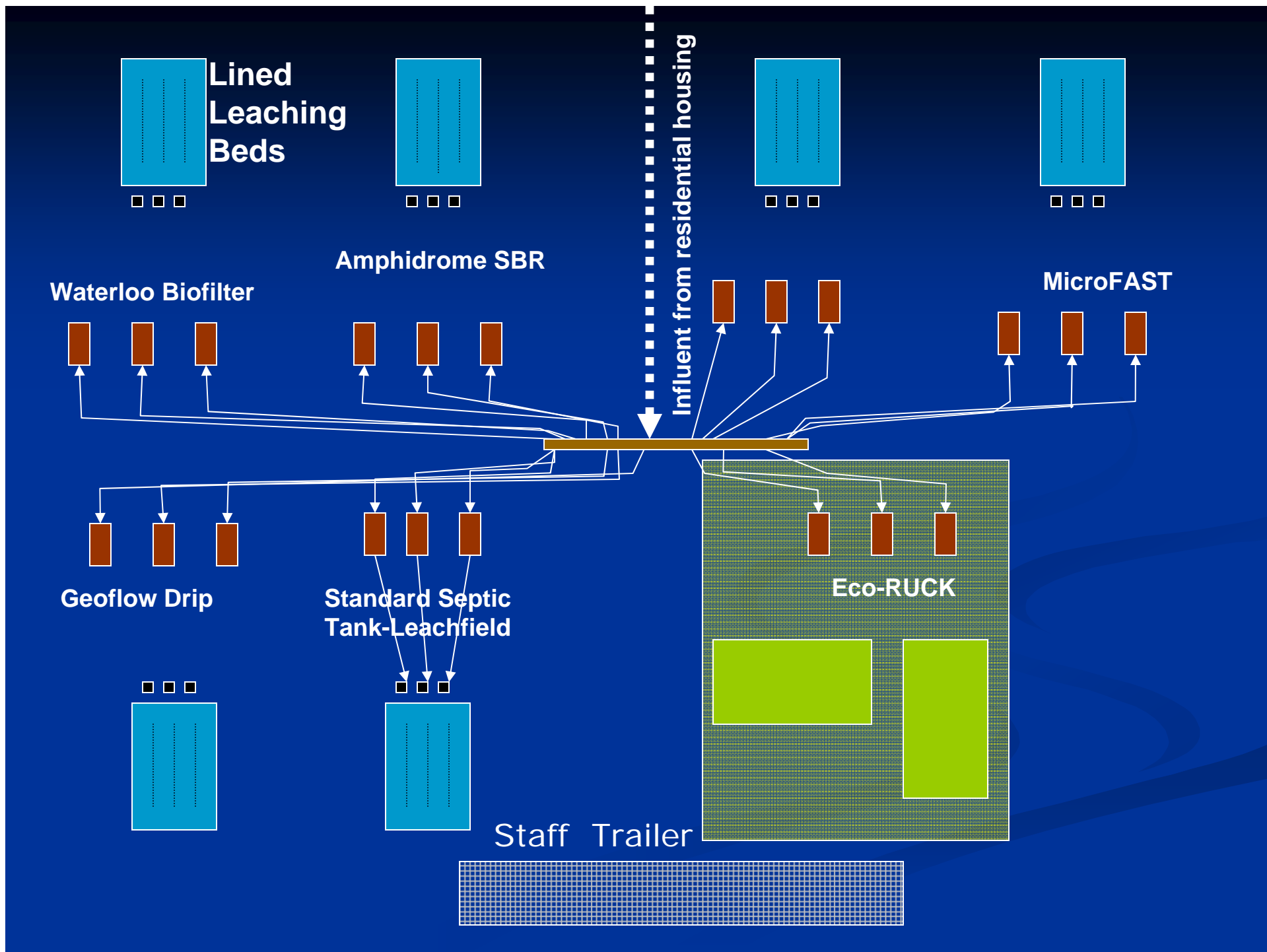
MicroFAST®



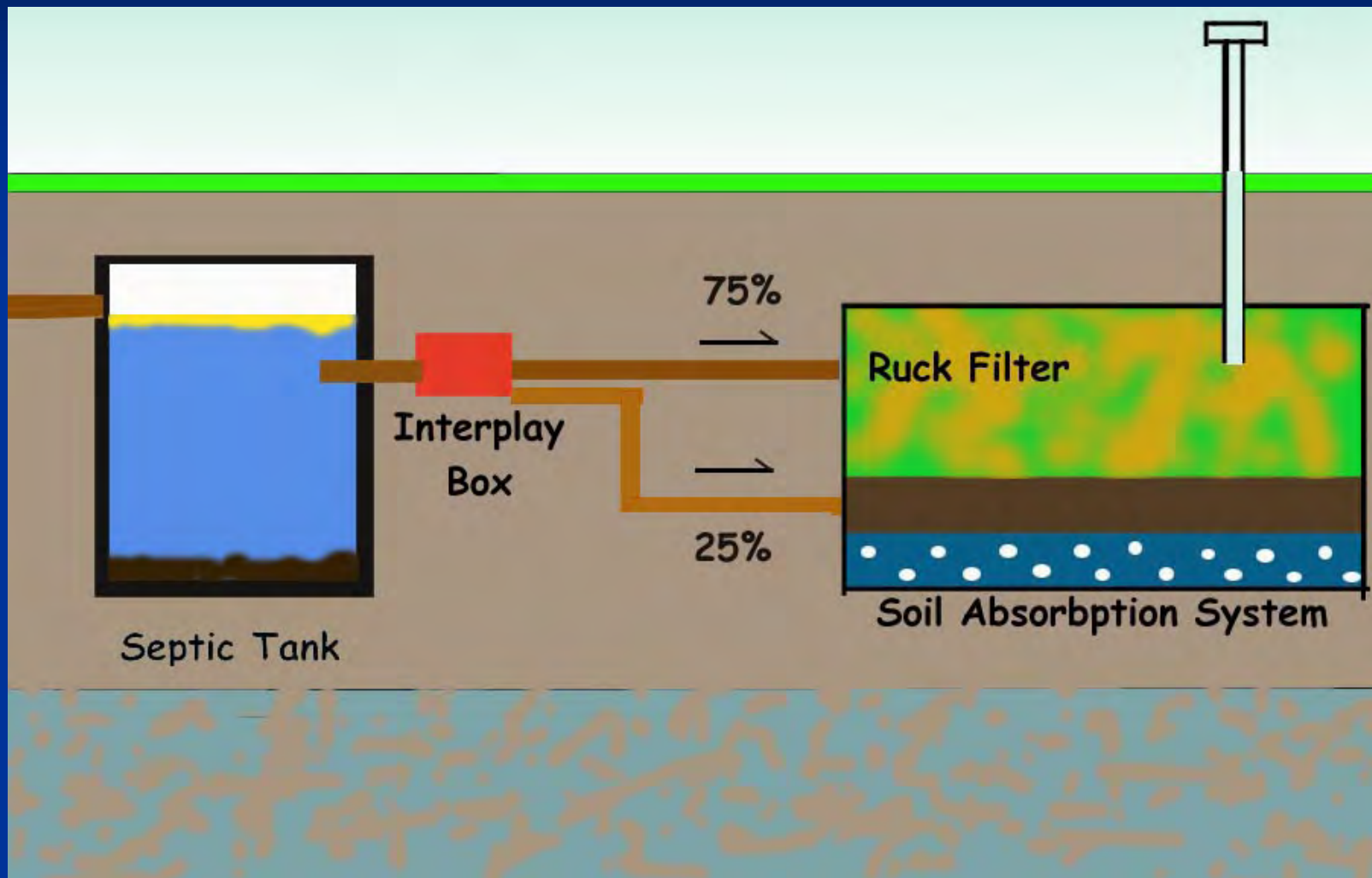
	Influent TN (mg/l)	Effluent TN (mg/l)
Mean	37.5	17.3
Median	38.0	17.1
Count	103	114



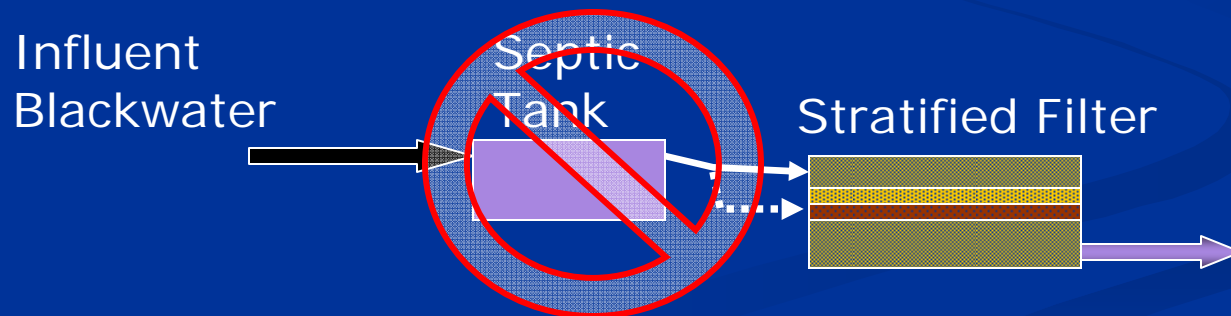
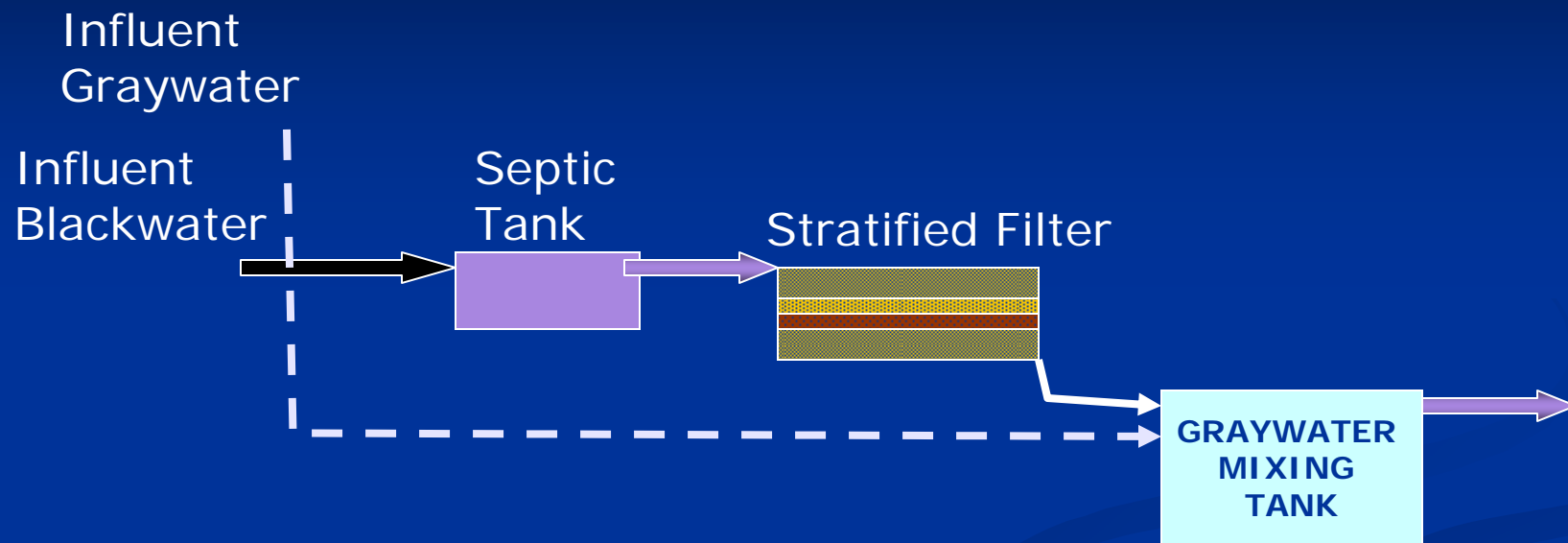
Generally <19mg/l TN, provided that the sludge level is regularly monitored. Excursions related to sludge buildup



EcoRUCK



RUCK and ECO-RUCK



ETV

Environmental

Technology

Verification

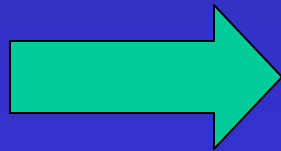
One system 14 months

Nitrogen Removal

2 Years,
biweekly
sampling

ETI

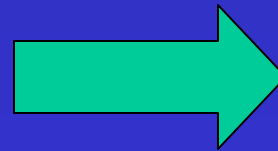
Environmental
Technology
Initiative



14 months monthly
sampling -stresses

ETV

Environmental
Technology
Verification



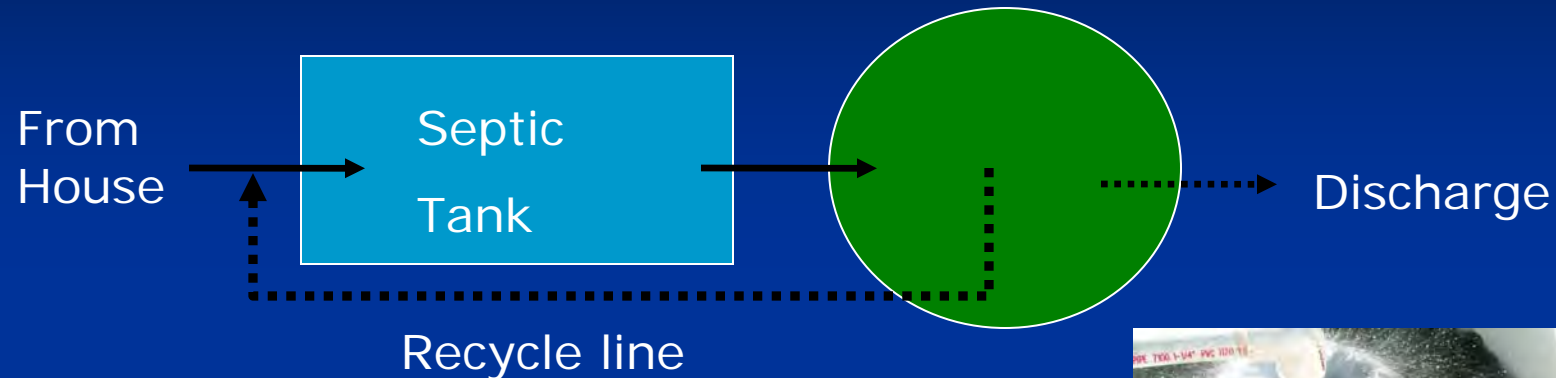
28 week – 3x/week
sampling -stresses

Standard 245

The evolution of a standard



Bioclere



	Effluent (TN mg/l)	Influent (TN mg/l)
Mean	15.6	37.9
Median	13.5	38.0
Count	52	82





Waterloo Biofilter

ETV

From House

Septic Tank

Pump
Chamber

50:50

Discharge

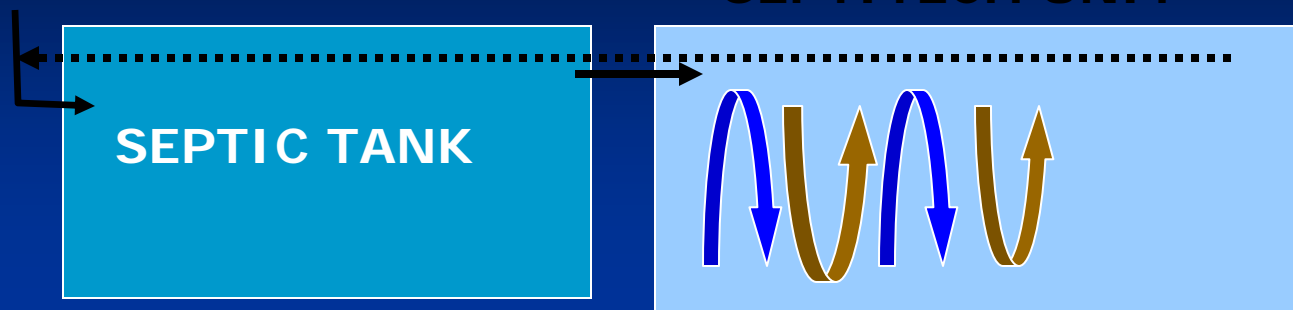


SEPTITECH



From House

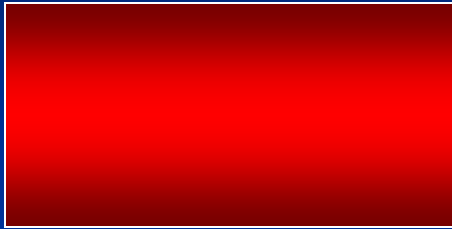
SEPTITECH UNIT



	Influent TN (mg/l)	Effluent TN (mg/l)
Mean	38.0	13.8
Median	38.0	13.8
Count	98	57



OTHER



UNITS

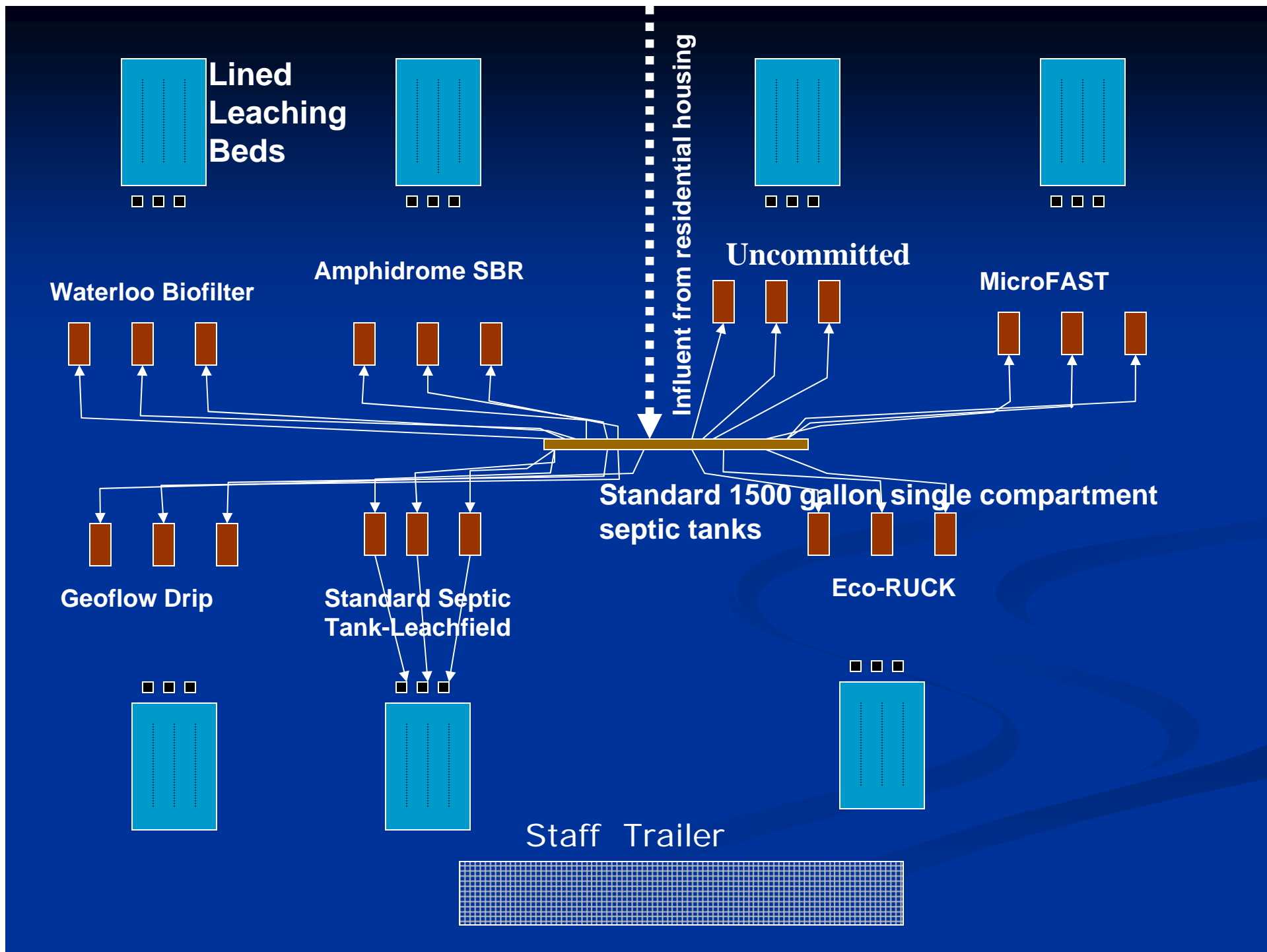


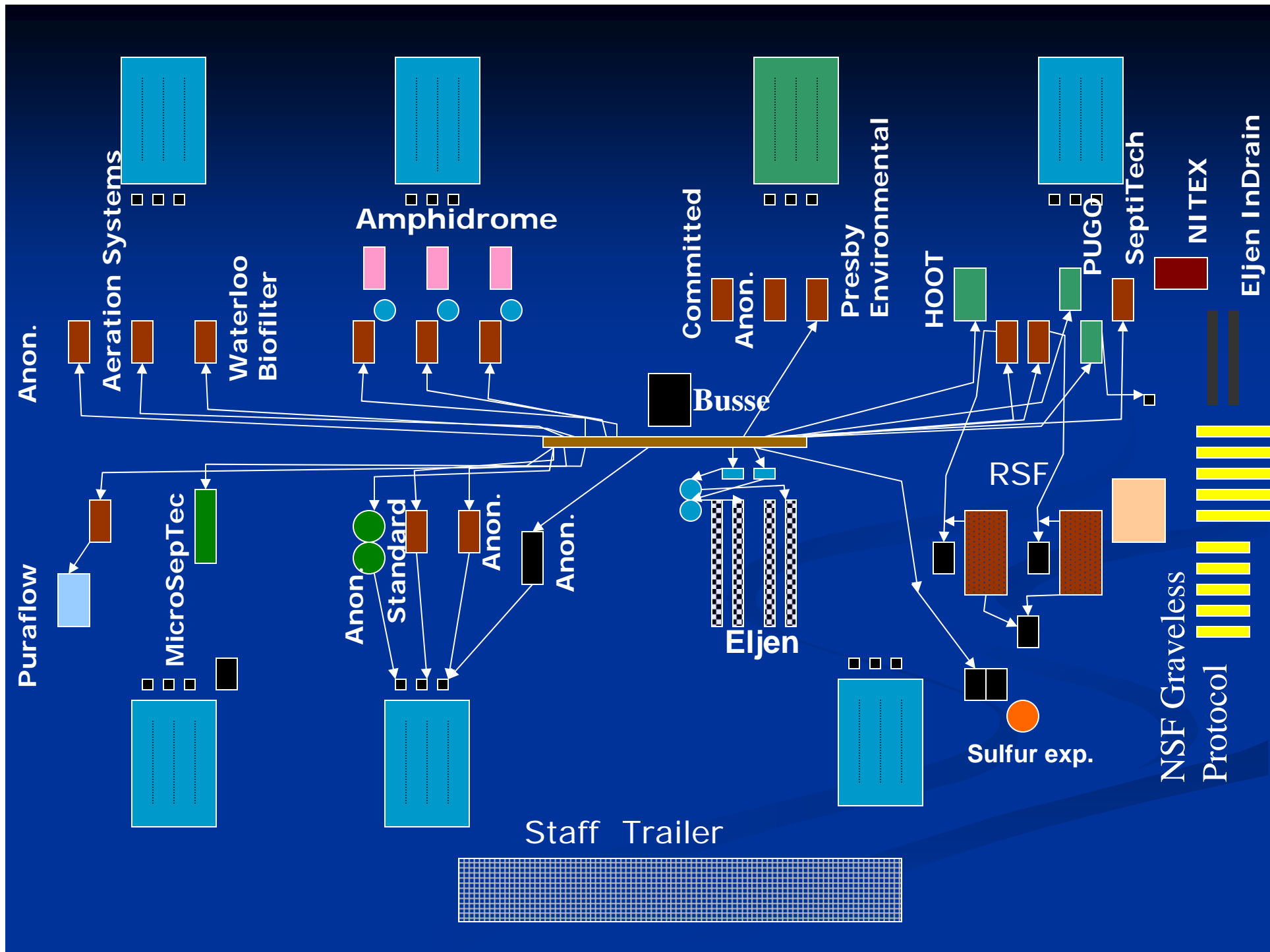
BEING



TESTED







RSF Recirculating Sand Filters

From House

Septic Tank

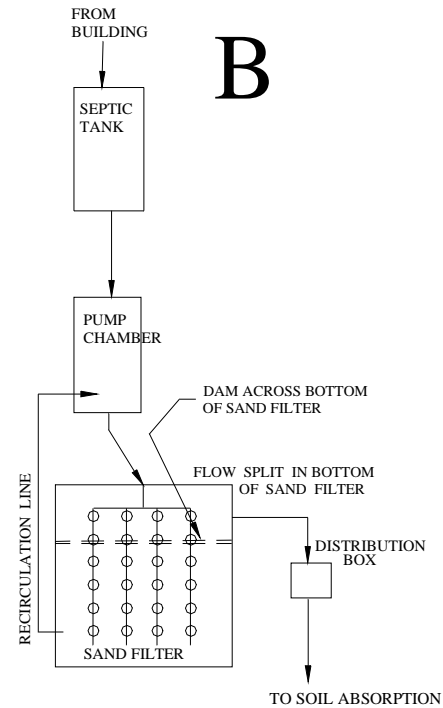
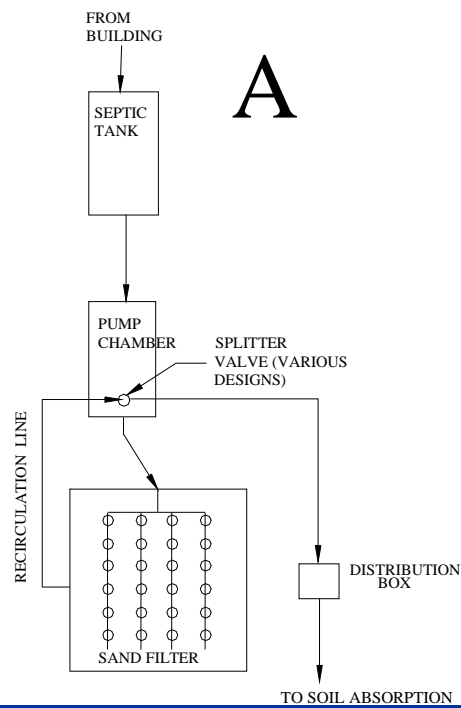
Pump Chamber

Recirculating Sand Filter



Generally expect TN~ 20-25 mg/l, but there are possibilities for higher removal rates with design modifications and oversight.

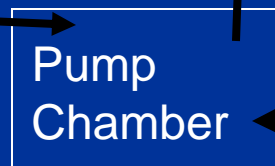
Recirculating Sand Filter



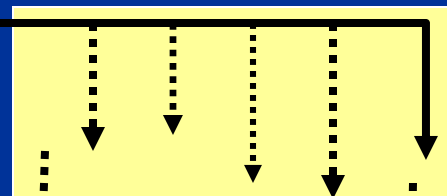
Nitrex



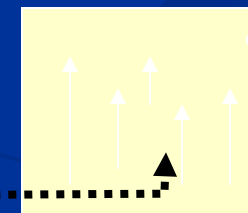
From
House



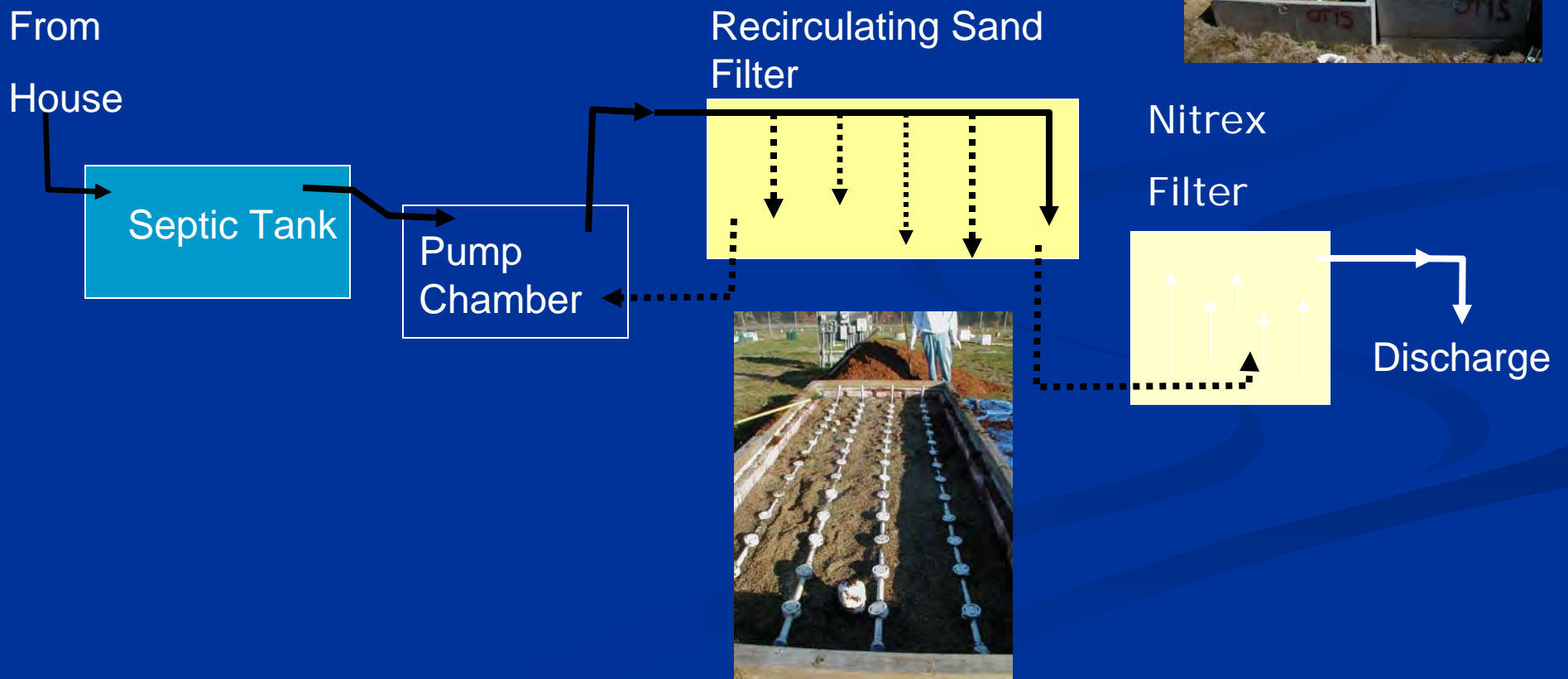
Recirculating Sand
Filter



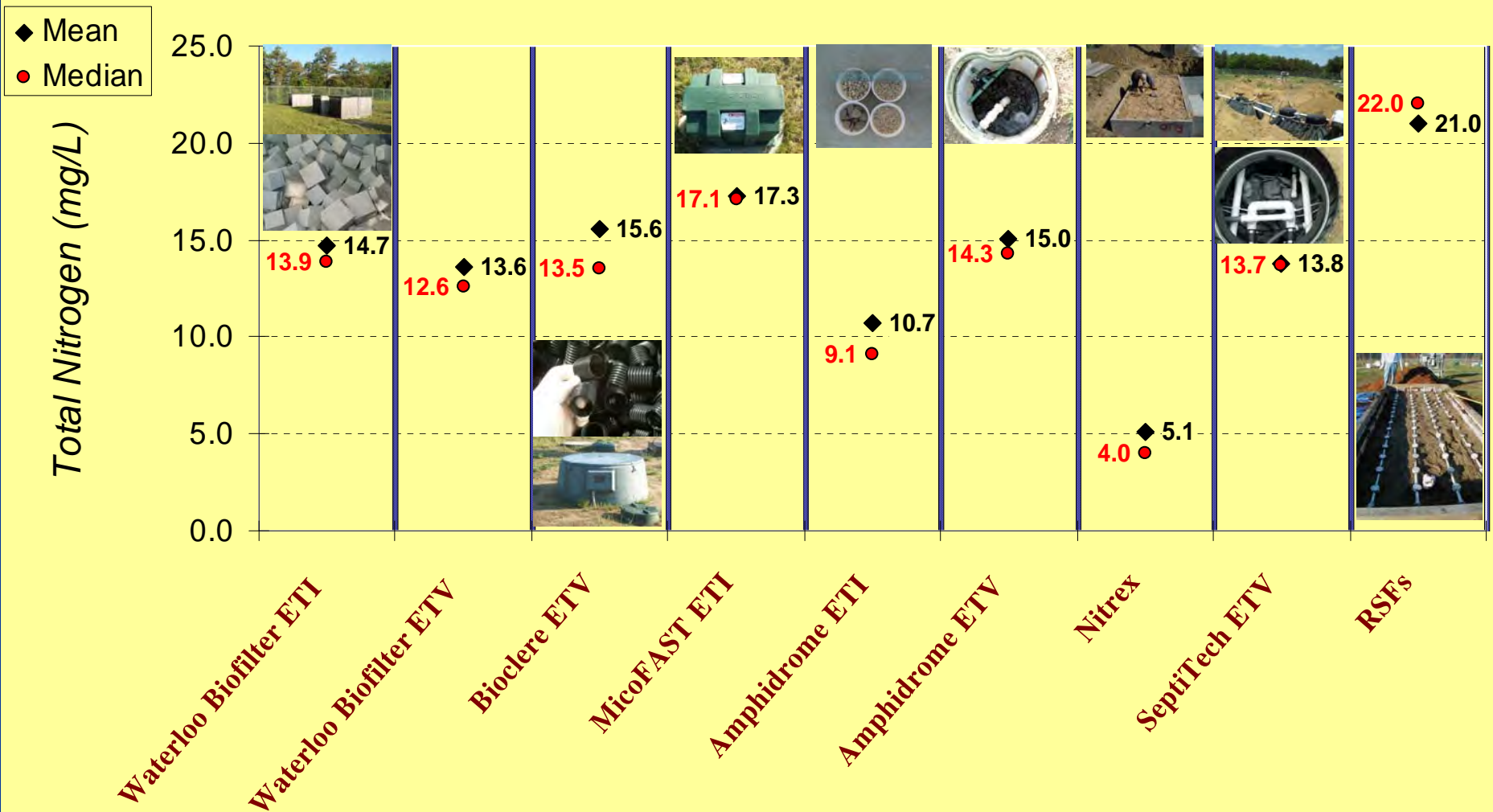
Nitrex
Filter



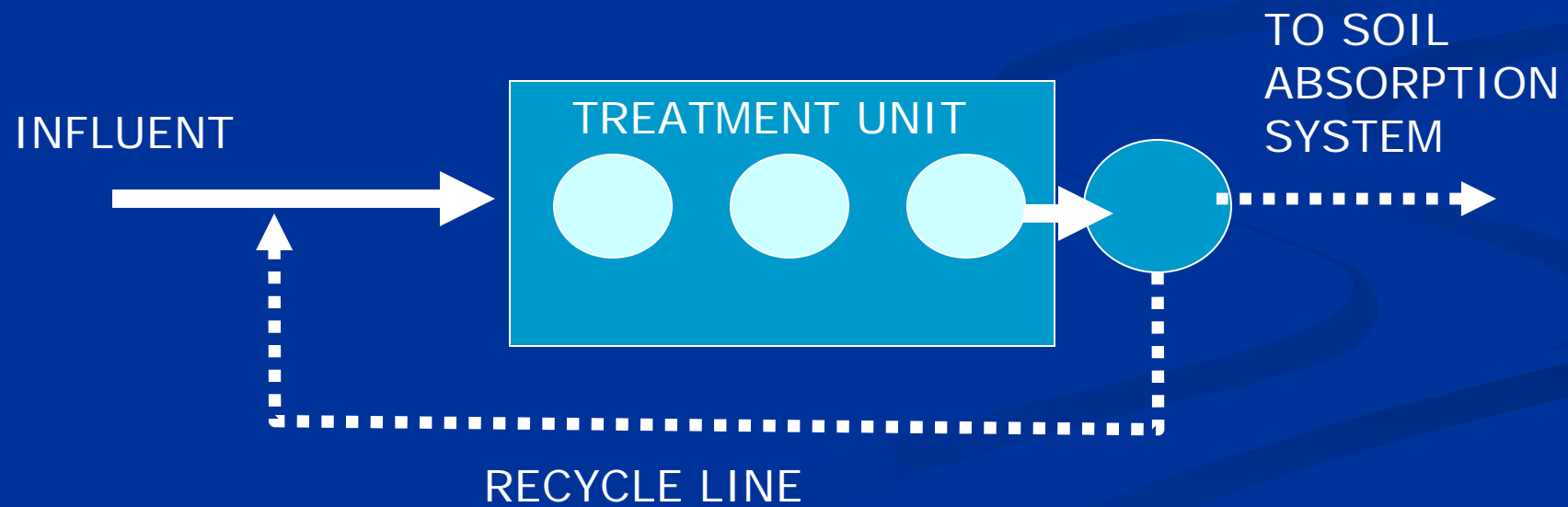
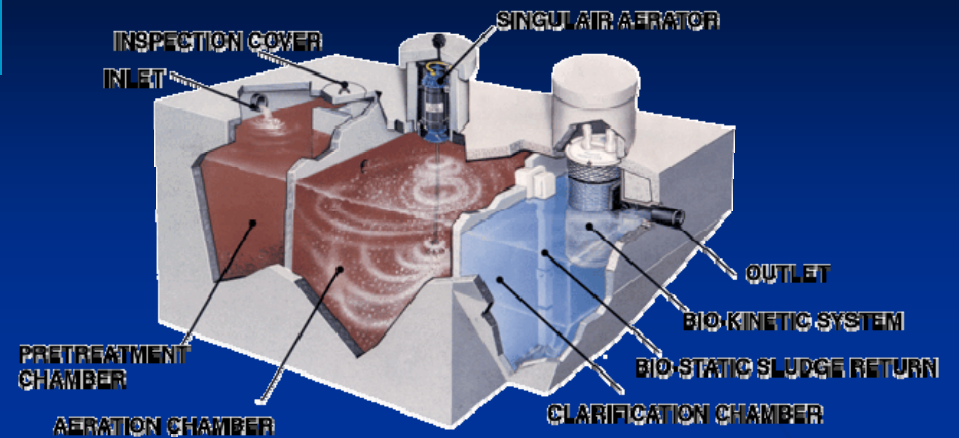
Discharge



Performance Comparison of Selected Denitrification Systems Tested at the Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center 1999-2004.



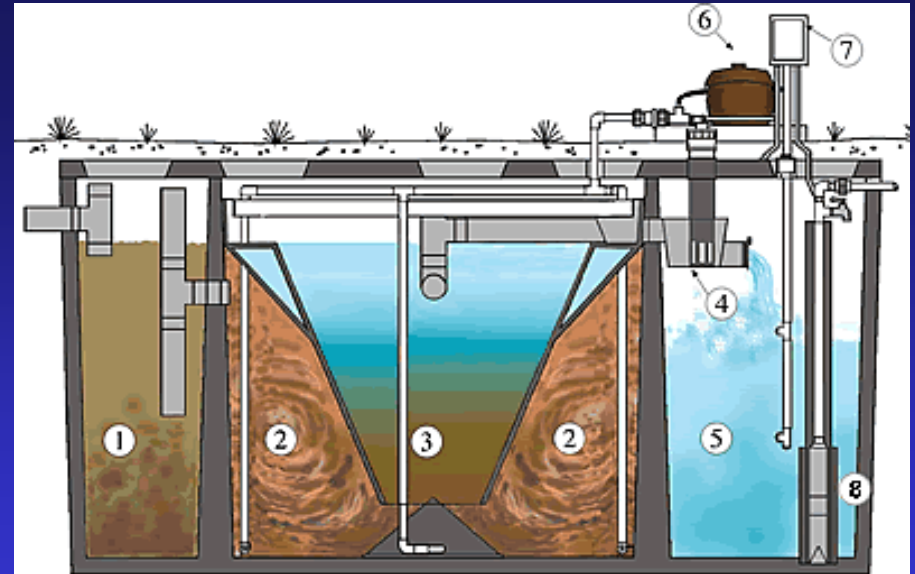
Norweco R&D



MicroSeptec R&D



Hoot



Presently repeating a Standard 245
following a successful test in Texas
www.hootsystems.com/systems/hoot.html

HOOT



PuraflowTM

Treatment using peat



Partial List of Participants in Testing at the Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center

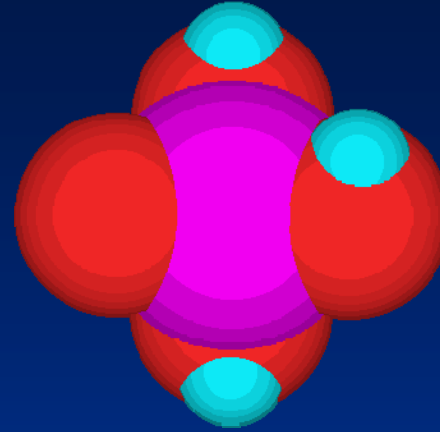
Std. Septic Tank-Leach Trench	ETI, R&D, Other
Amphidrome®	ETI, ETV, R&D
Waterloo Biofilter®	ETI, ETV, R&D For Denitrification
Waterloo Biofilter® (Single Pass)	Other
GeoFlow® Drip	ETI
MicroFAST®	ETI, R&D
Bioclere®	ETV, NSF STD40
SeptiTech®	ETV
Nitrex	Other (denite)

MicroSeptec®	Other
EcoPure®	Other
Zabel Scat®	Other
ReCip®	ETV
Piranha	Other
RSFs (Generic)	ETI, R&D, Other
OAR (Microbiological Enhancement)	R&D, Other
Phosphex	Phosphorus Removal
PhosRID	Phosphorus Removal

Special Projects



Phosphorus - No free Ride



PROJECT SUMMARY

Test five onsite technologies for phosphorus removal capability.

Report available on technologies tested as well as a review of relevant literature.

One technology (PhosRID®) continues research and development at MASSTC.

The RID™ unit

Total Phosphorus.
Mean 5.2 mg/l
Median 5.2 mg/l

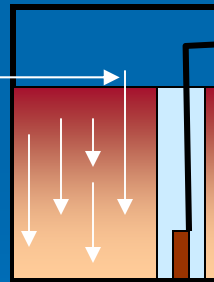
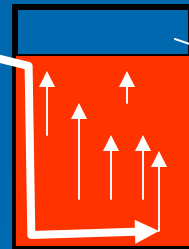
Total Phosphorus
Mean 3.9 mg/l
Median 4.1 mg/l

Iron Dissolution
(solubilized iron
combines with
phosphate)

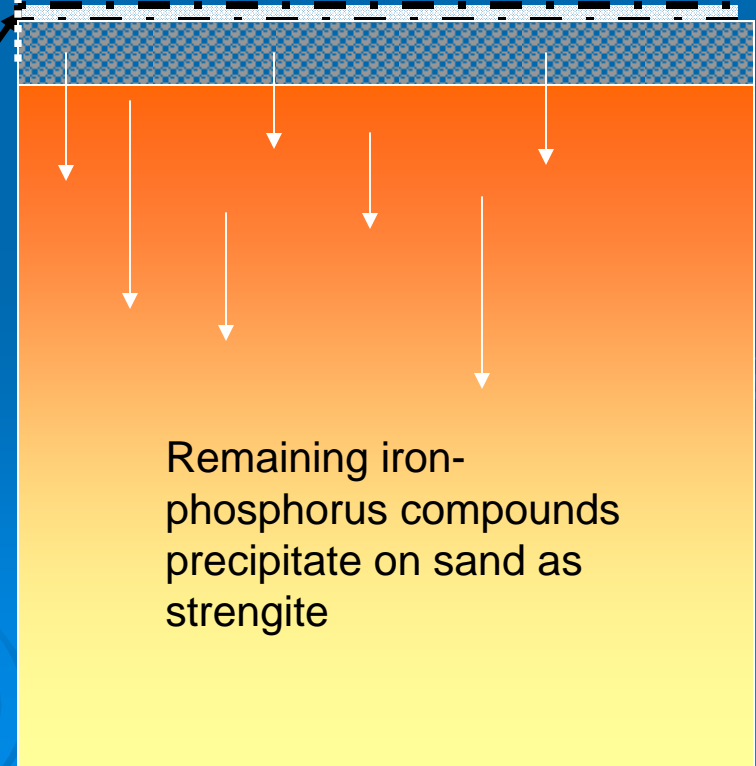
Total Phosphorus.
Mean 0.2 mg/l
Median 0.3 mg/l



Influent
Mean 5.7 mg/l
Median 5.7 mg/l



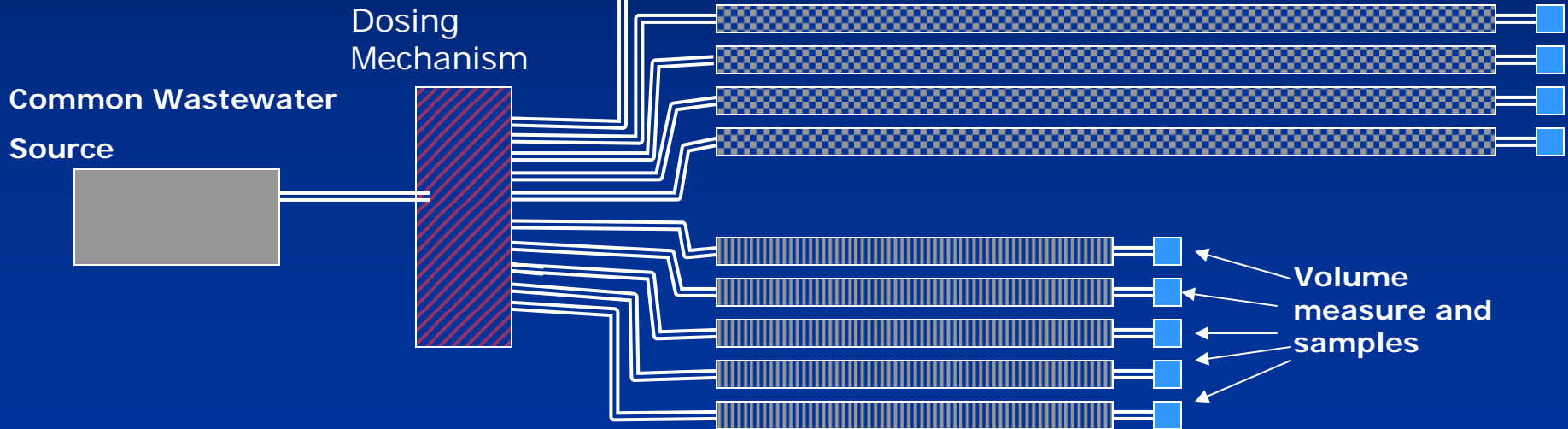
Soluble iron
compounds
containing
phosphorus
precipitate on
sand filter



Remaining iron-
phosphorus compounds
precipitate on sand as
strengite

Gravelless Test Protocol

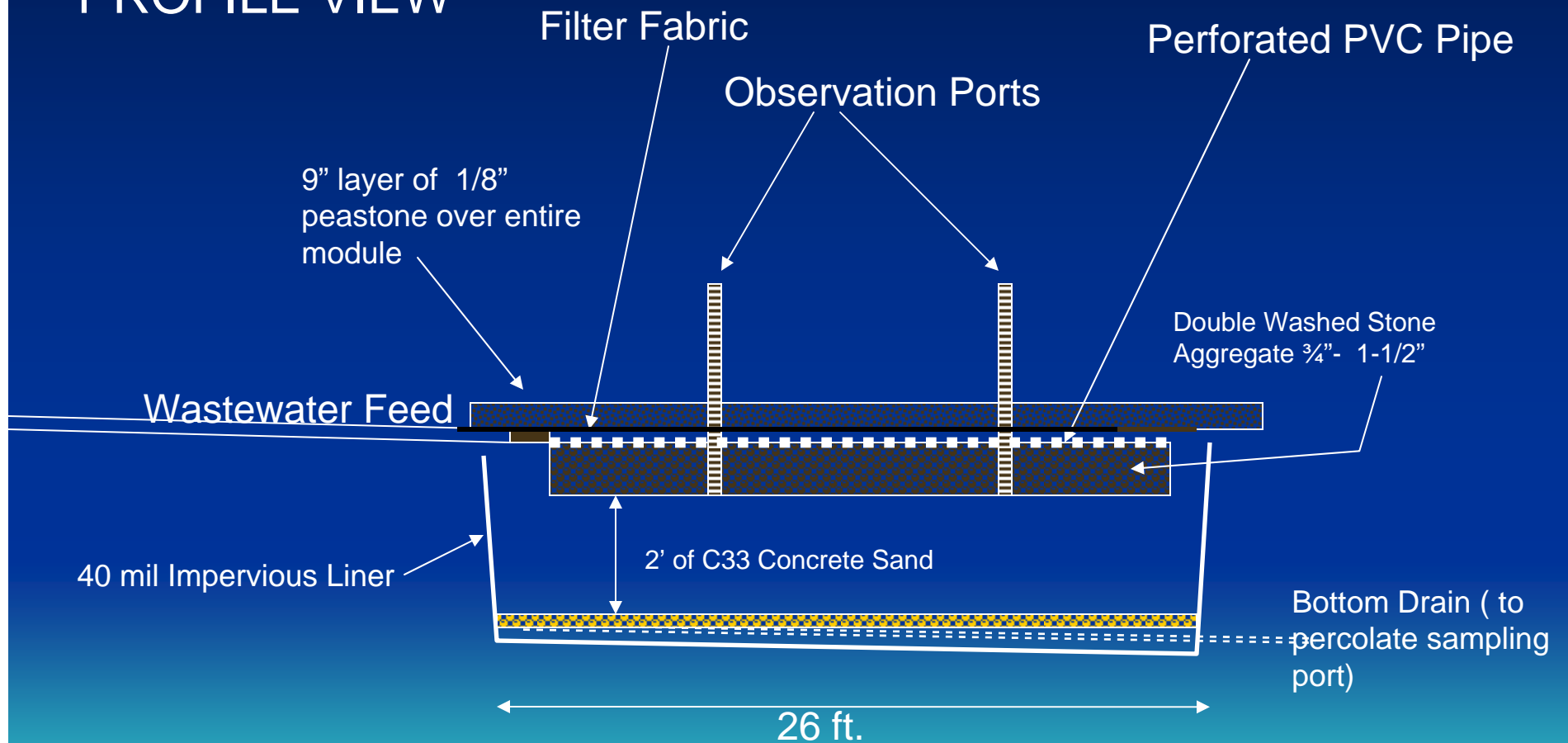
Control Trenches (Aggregate and Pipe)



Test Cells (sized to be the equivalent of stone-and-pipe controls)

Graveless Test Protocol

PROFILE VIEW

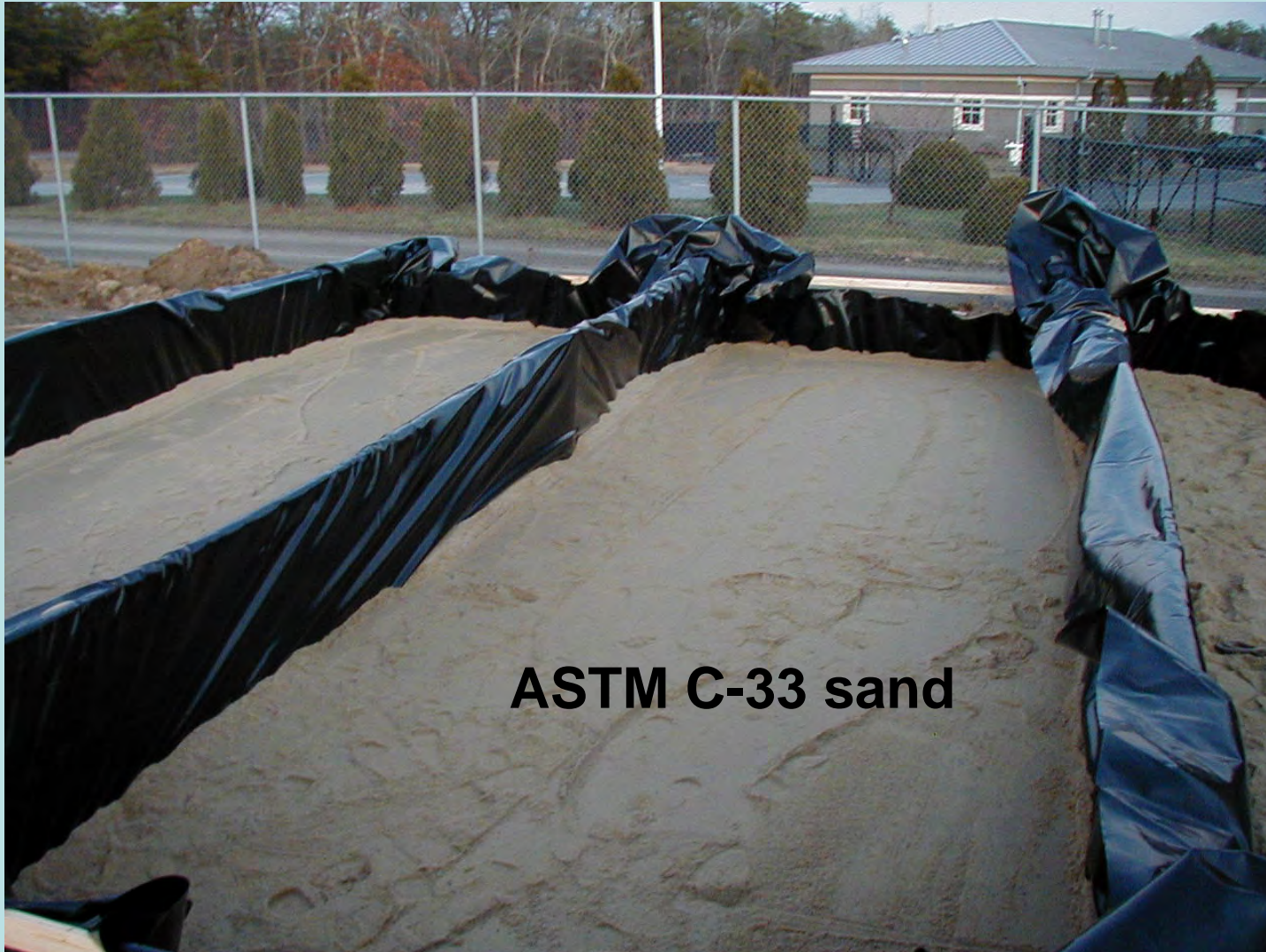




Each test cell was placed in its own liner. Sand was compacted in 6-inch lifts.



Each test cell was compacted to an estimated “standard” firmness to the elevation of the basal area of the soil absorption component.



ASTM C-33 sand

After each test cell was compacted to an estimated and standard degree, soil core samples were taken to verify soil in-place properties.



Stone trenches were constructed having the same basal width as the gravelless product.



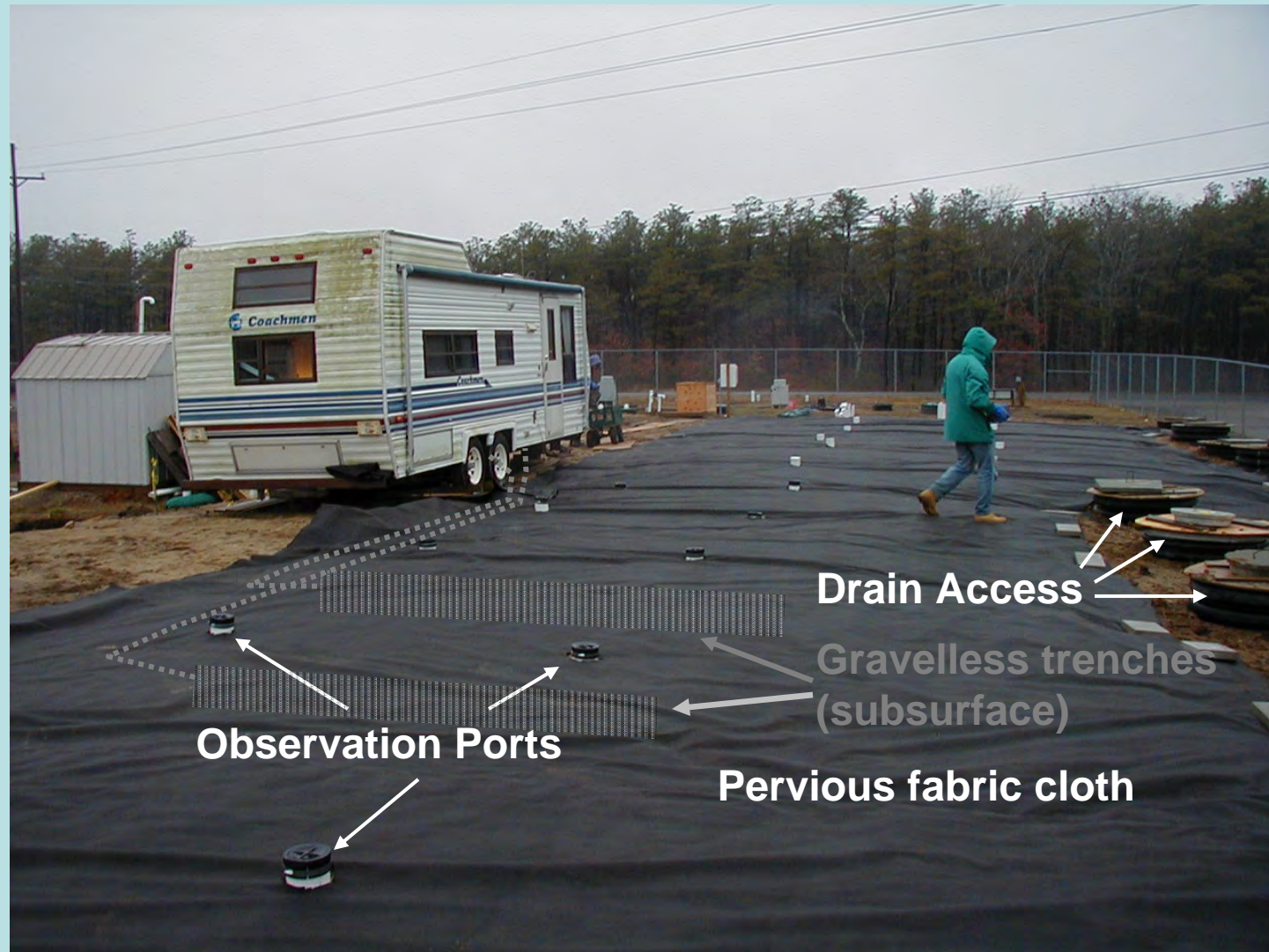
Gravelless structures were sized according to reductions (in comparison with stone trenches) specified by the manufacturer.

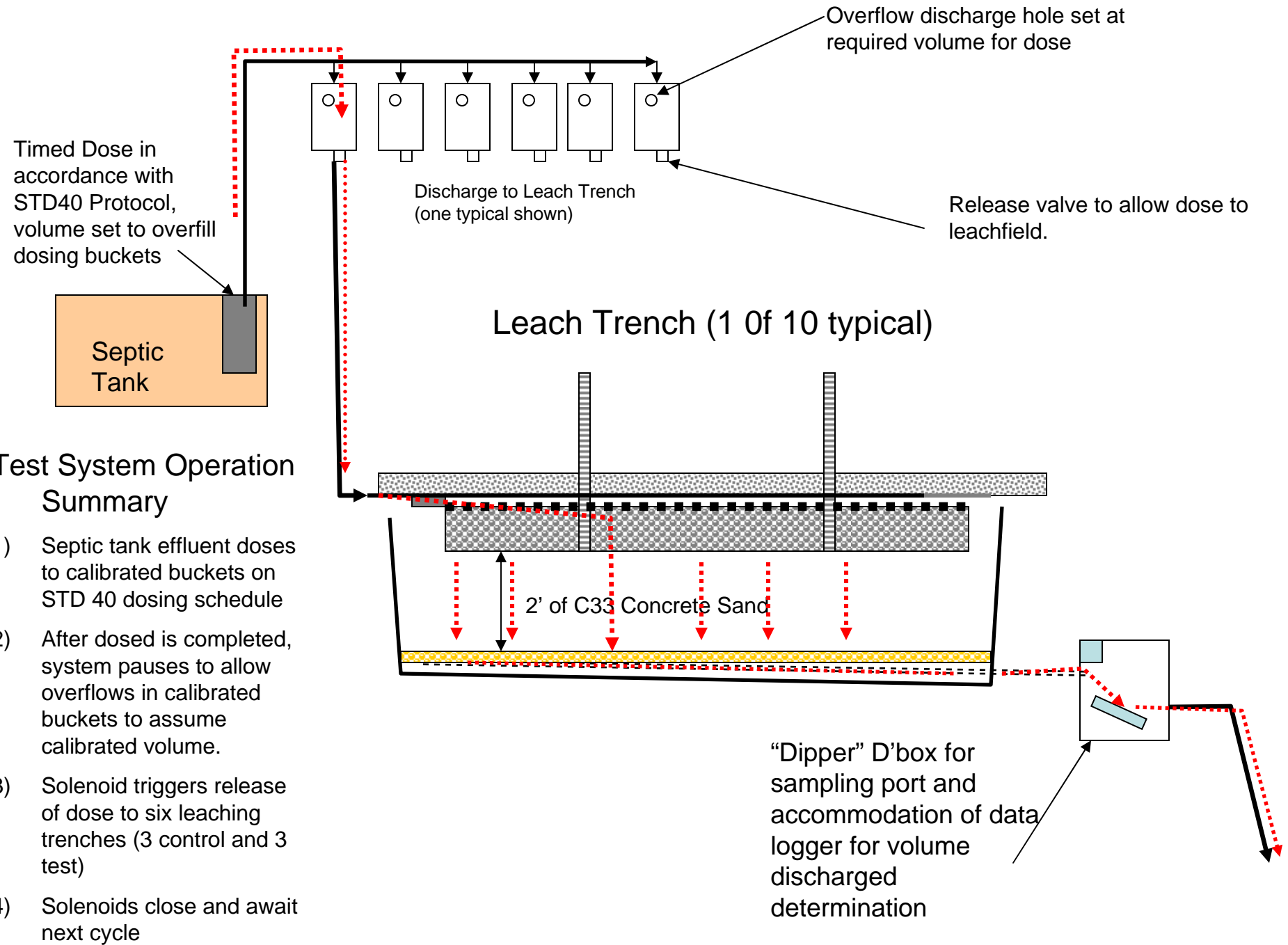


****Details blurred to prevent the identity of product used in pilot tests.**



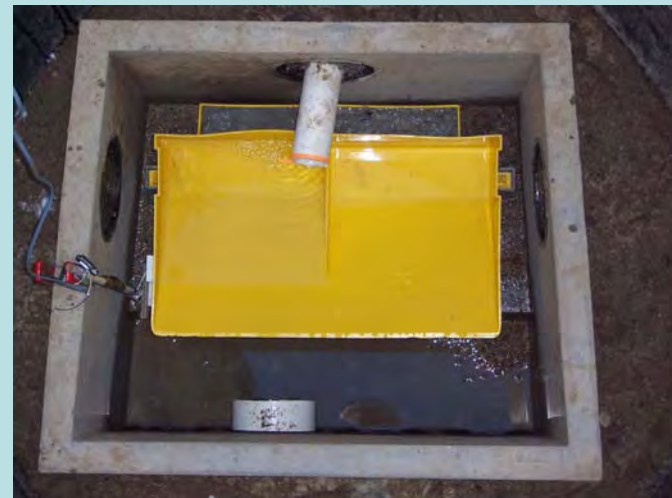
All test cells were covered with a permeable fabric cloth to prevent plant growth.





Test System Operation Summary

- 1) Septic tank effluent doses to calibrated buckets on STD 40 dosing schedule
- 2) After dosed is completed, system pauses to allow overflows in calibrated buckets to assume calibrated volume.
- 3) Solenoid triggers release of dose to six leaching trenches (3 control and 3 test)
- 4) Solenoids close and await next cycle



New Concepts

New Concepts

What if the wastewater was treated within the house?

Busse



Wastewater Alternatives

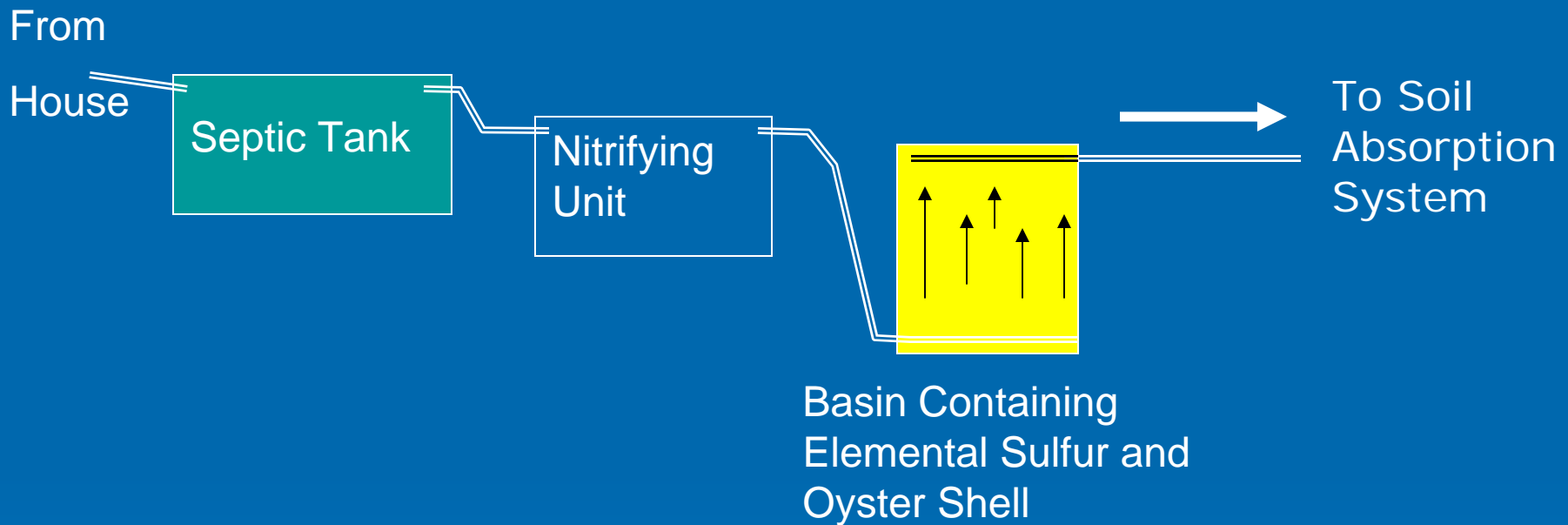
Using Elemental Sulfur to Reduce Nitrate



Theoretical Basis: Nitrified effluent enters sulfur container where organisms oxidize the sulfur (reducing the nitrate to nitrogen gas). The oyster shells buffer the production of acid as the sulfur is oxidized.

Wastewater Alternatives

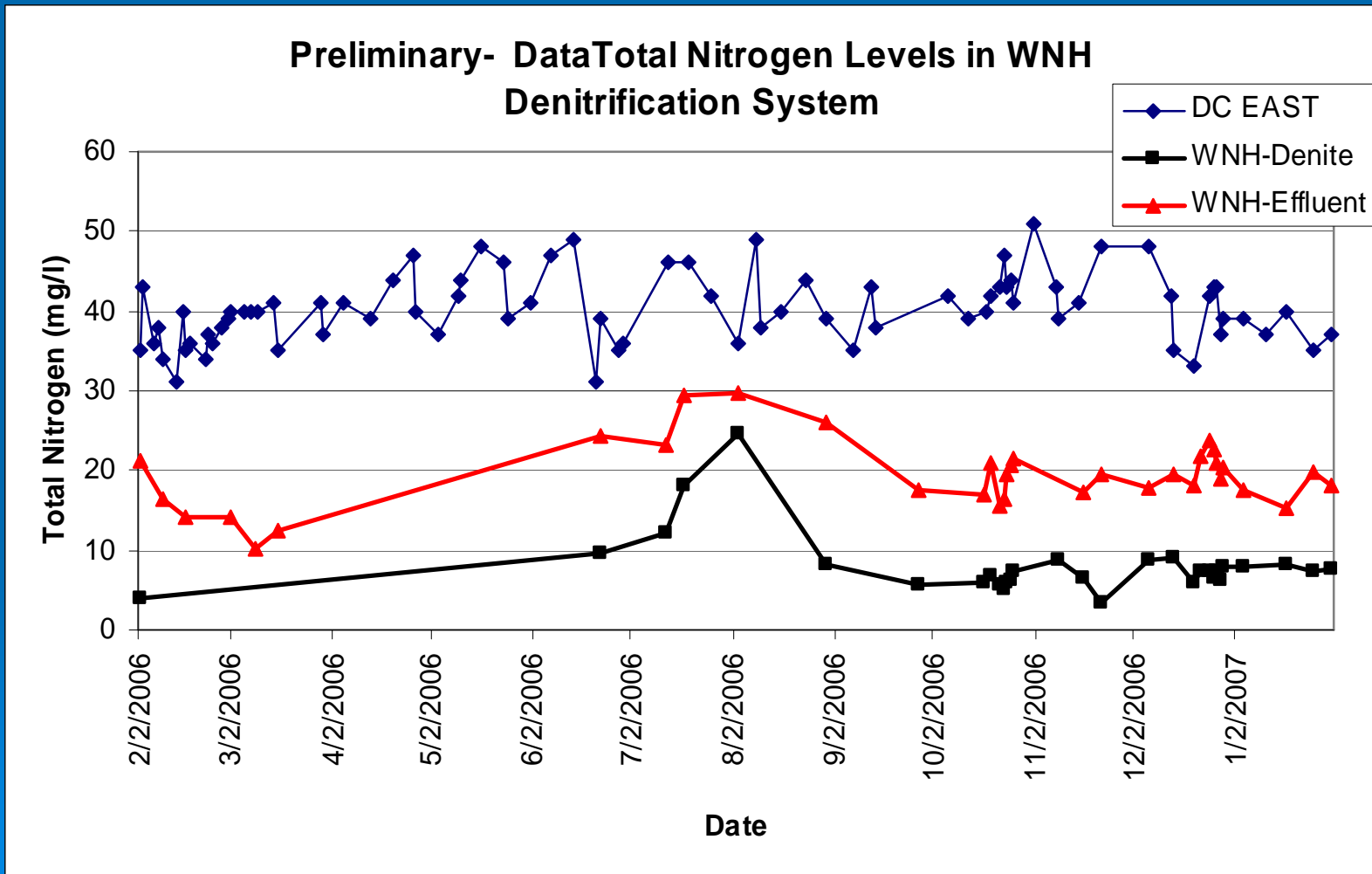
Using Elemental Sulfur to Reduce Nitrate



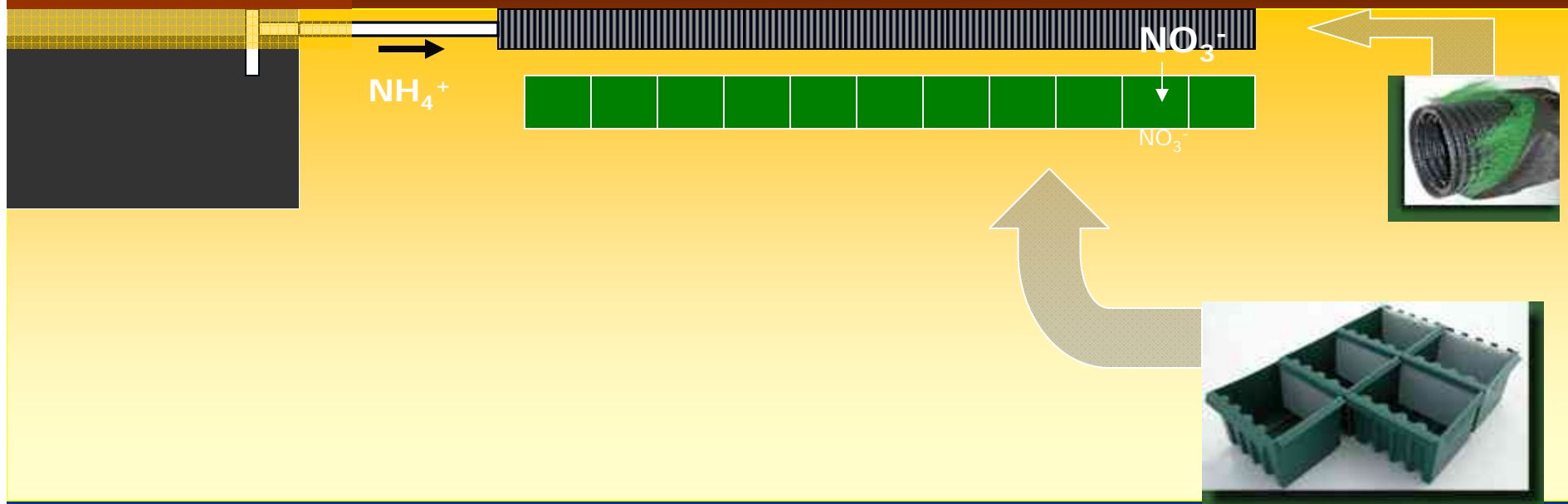
Theoretical Basis: Nitrified effluent enters sulfur container where organisms oxidize the sulfur (reducing the nitrate to nitrogen gas). The oyster shells buffer the production of acid as the sulfur is oxidized.

Wastewater Alternatives

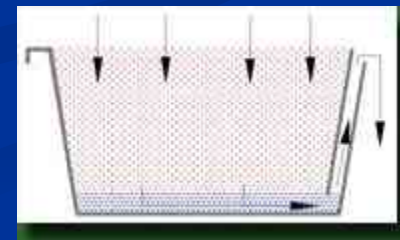
Using Elemental Sulfur to Reduce Nitrate



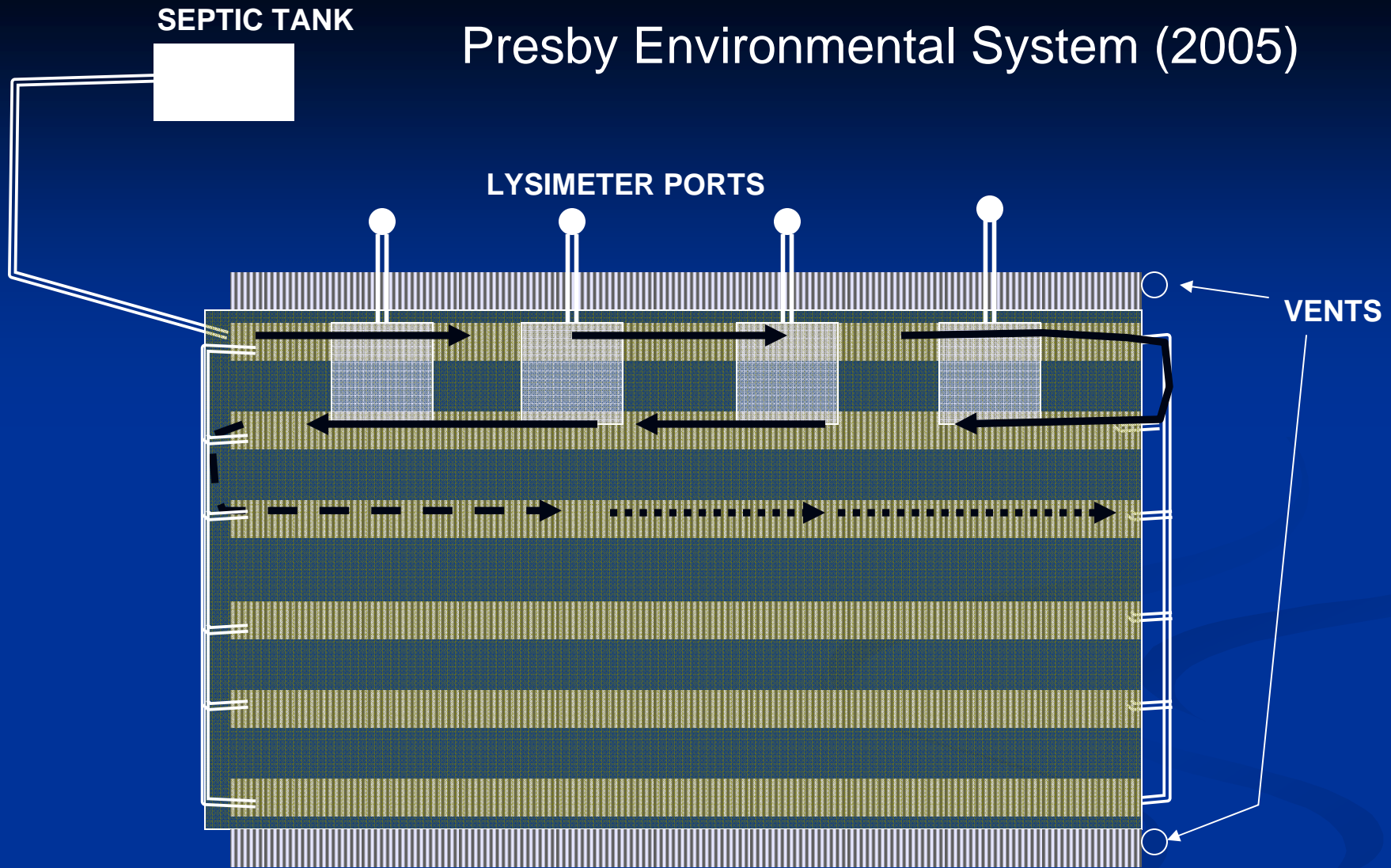
Presby Environmental - Denyte



The promise of passive denitrification



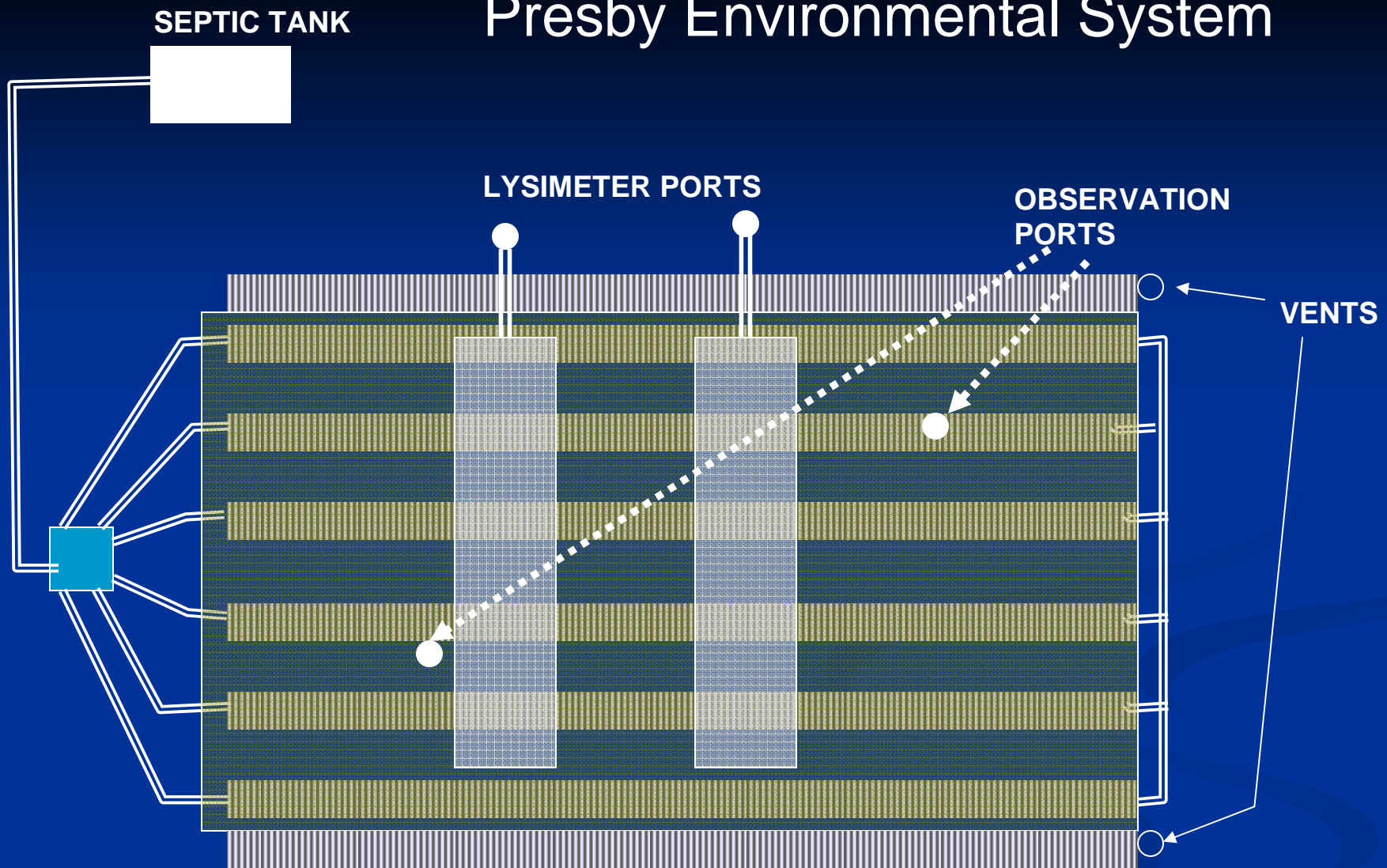
Presby Environmental System (2005)



Previous design was serially fed resulting in overloading of the carbon source in some areas and underutilization of carbon source in other areas



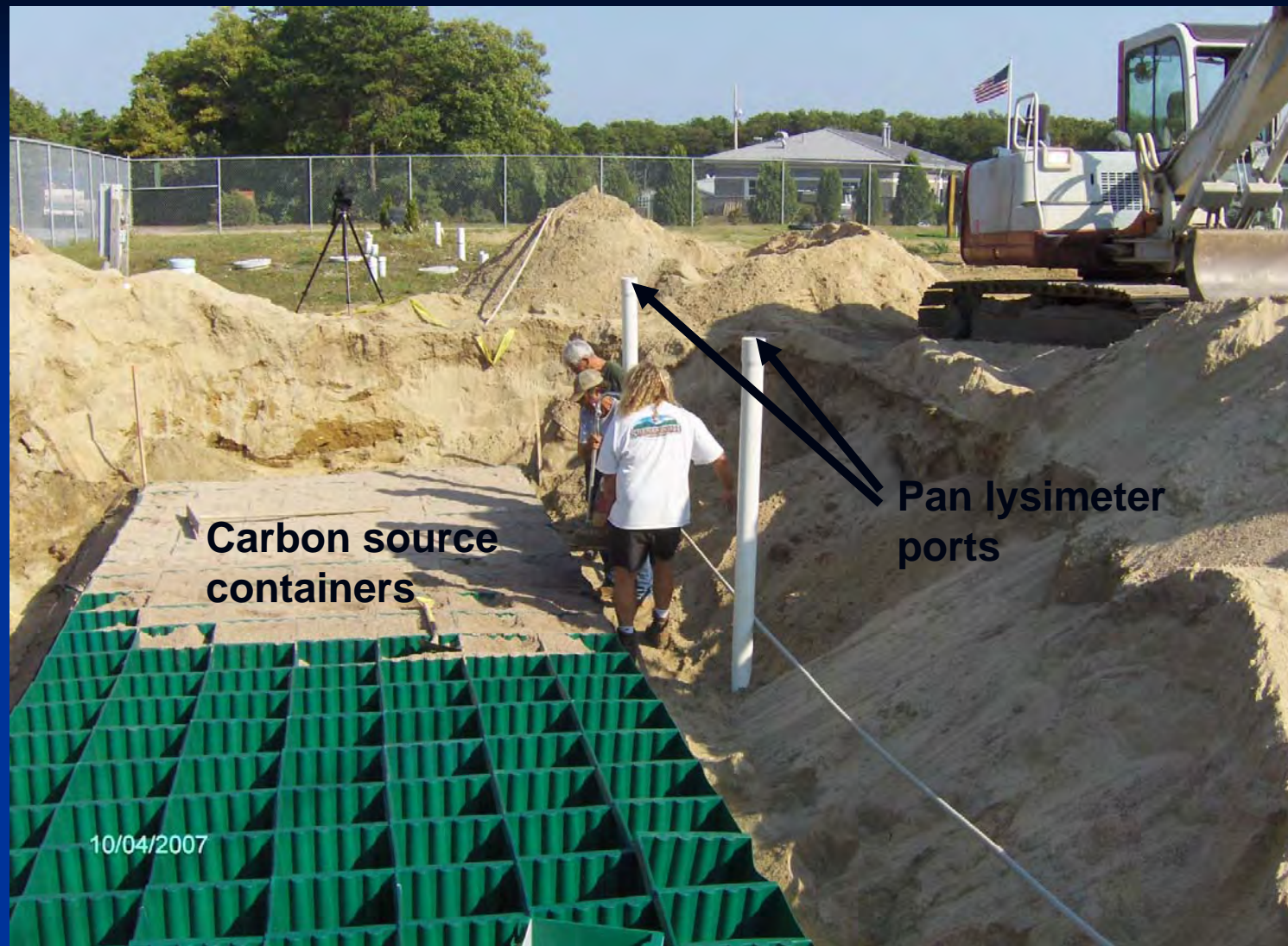
Presby Environmental System





INSTALLATION OF SAMPLING LYSIMETER





**CARBON SOURCE BOXES POSITIONED BELOW THE
LEACHING PIPE.**

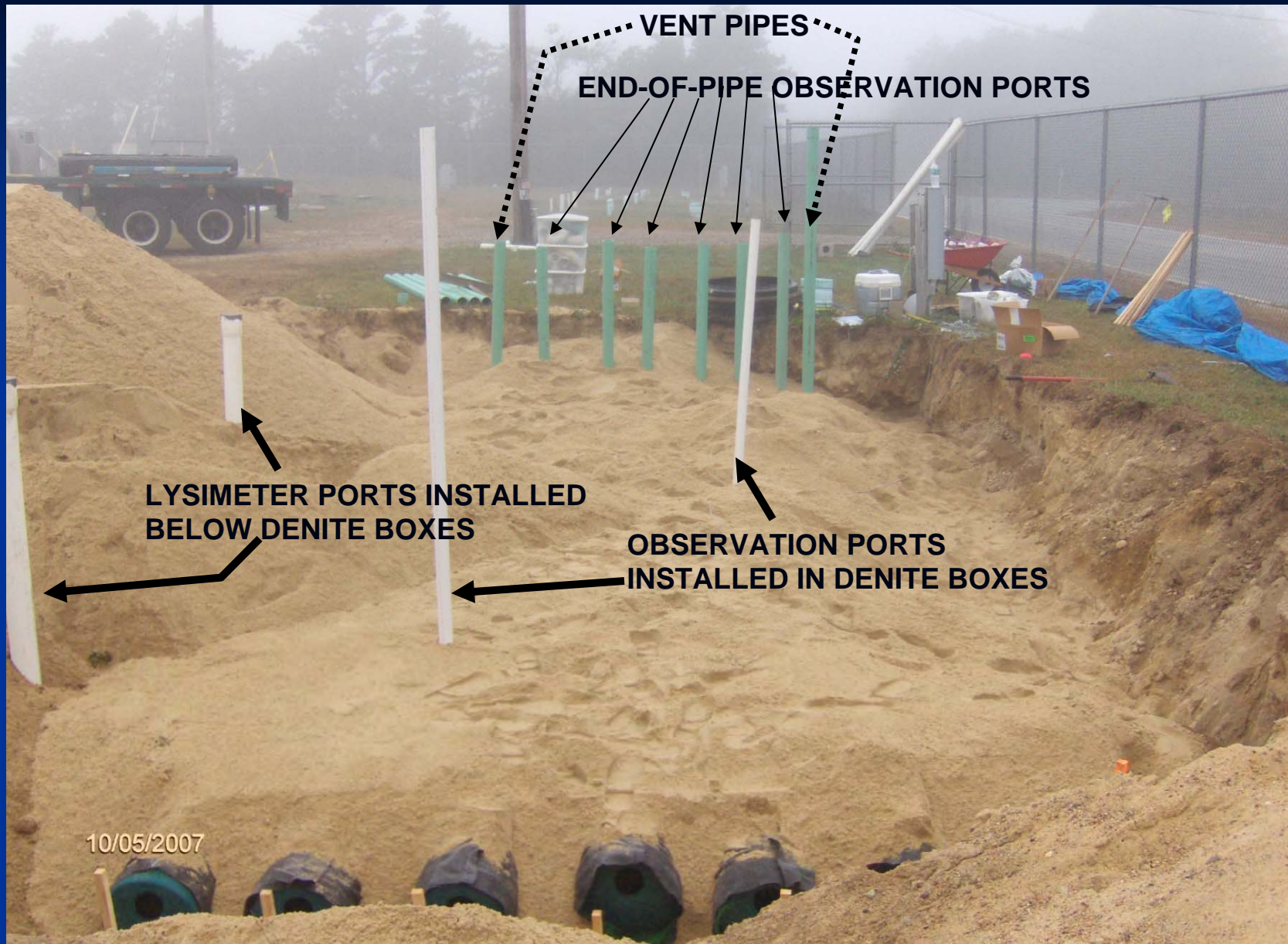


PIPE

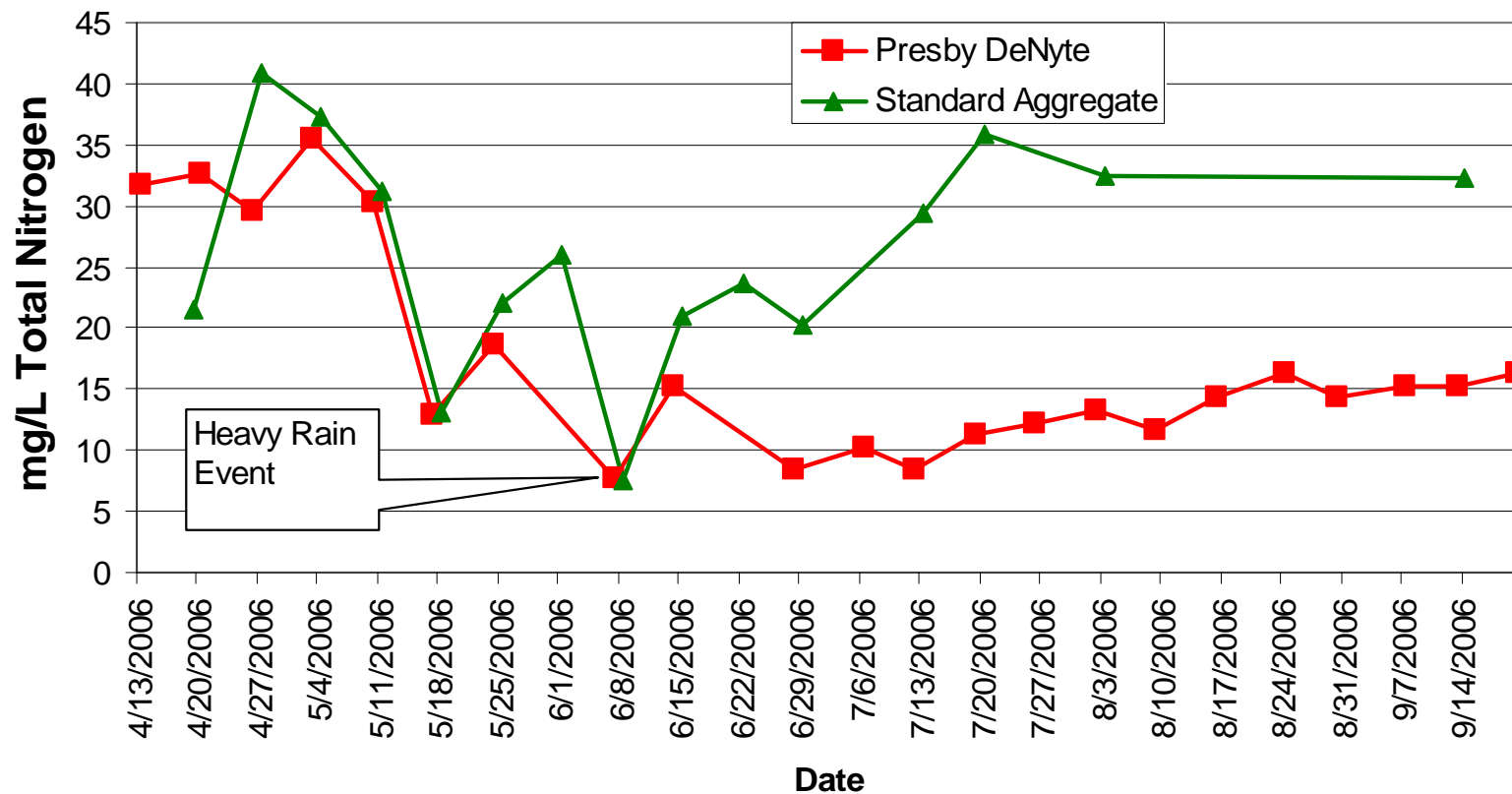
6" OF C-33 SAND

DENITE
BOX





Preliminary Data Comparison of Presby DeNyte and Standard Stone Aggregate System

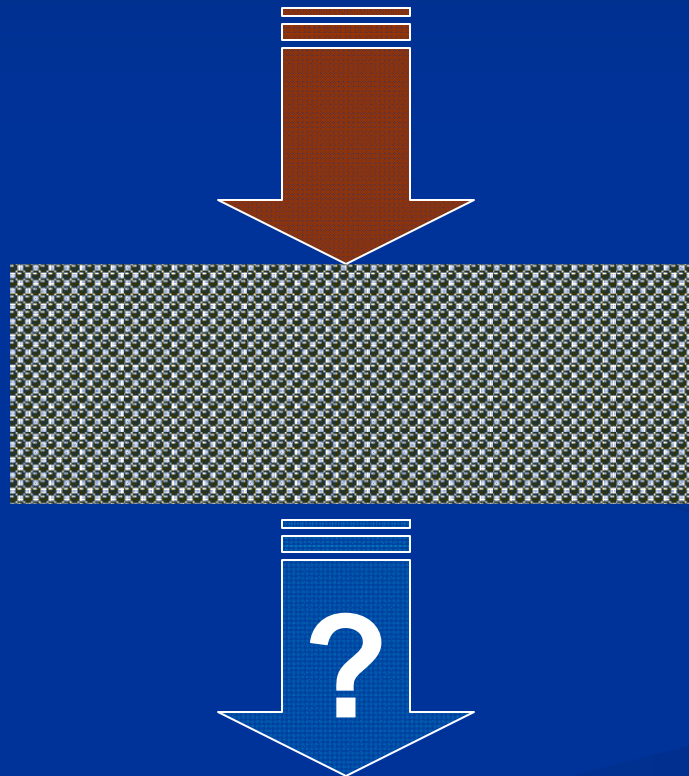


Bottomless Technologies

Technologies that are situated directly on the soil and have no point discharge.

- Eljen Indrain
- Presby

How do we evaluate bottomless systems ?



Creating an underdrain to capture the percolate passing through bottomless systems.



Constructing the bottomless systems within the liner.







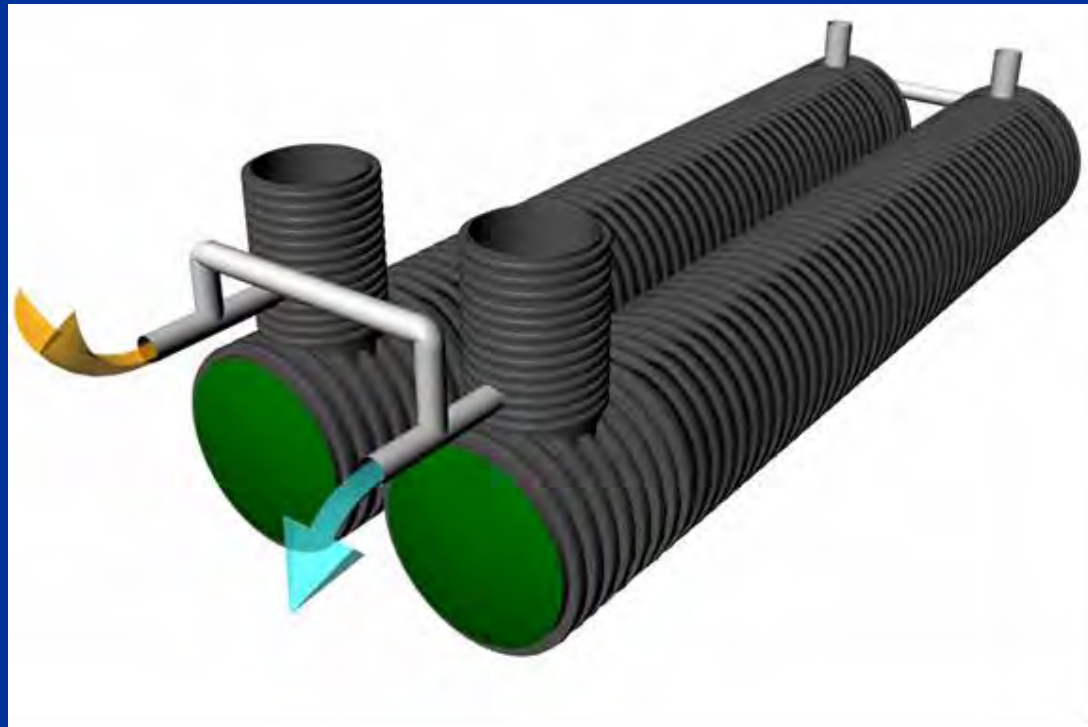
Eljen Indrain is presently testing their bottomless product under three modes

- Gravity fed
- Pressure to a distribution box
- Pressure distribution



Basic Septic Tank Research

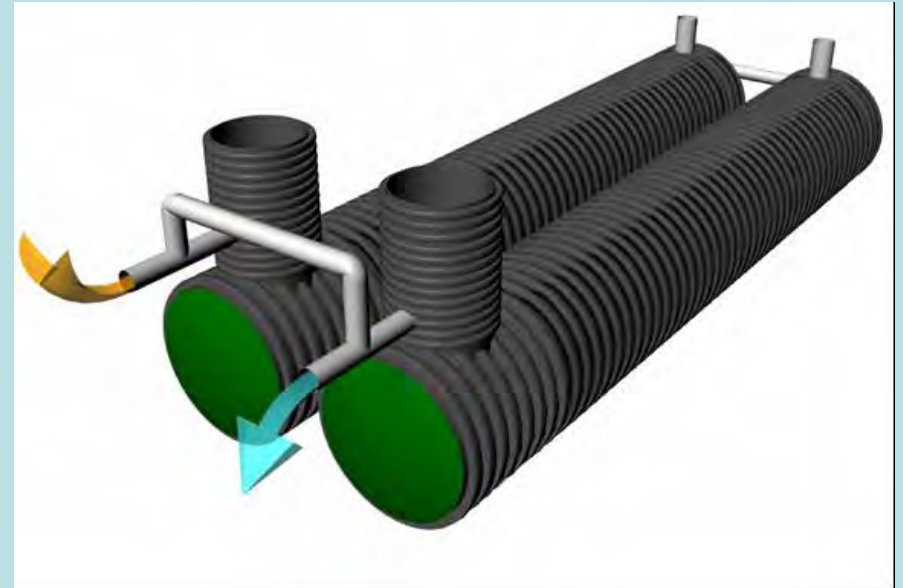
Waterloo Biofilter is conducting research and development of the WaterTube™ tank and comparing effluent results with standard one and two-chambered tanks.



Septic Tank Research

Comparing the WaterTube™ to standard concrete tanks using a “CSA B66” Protocol

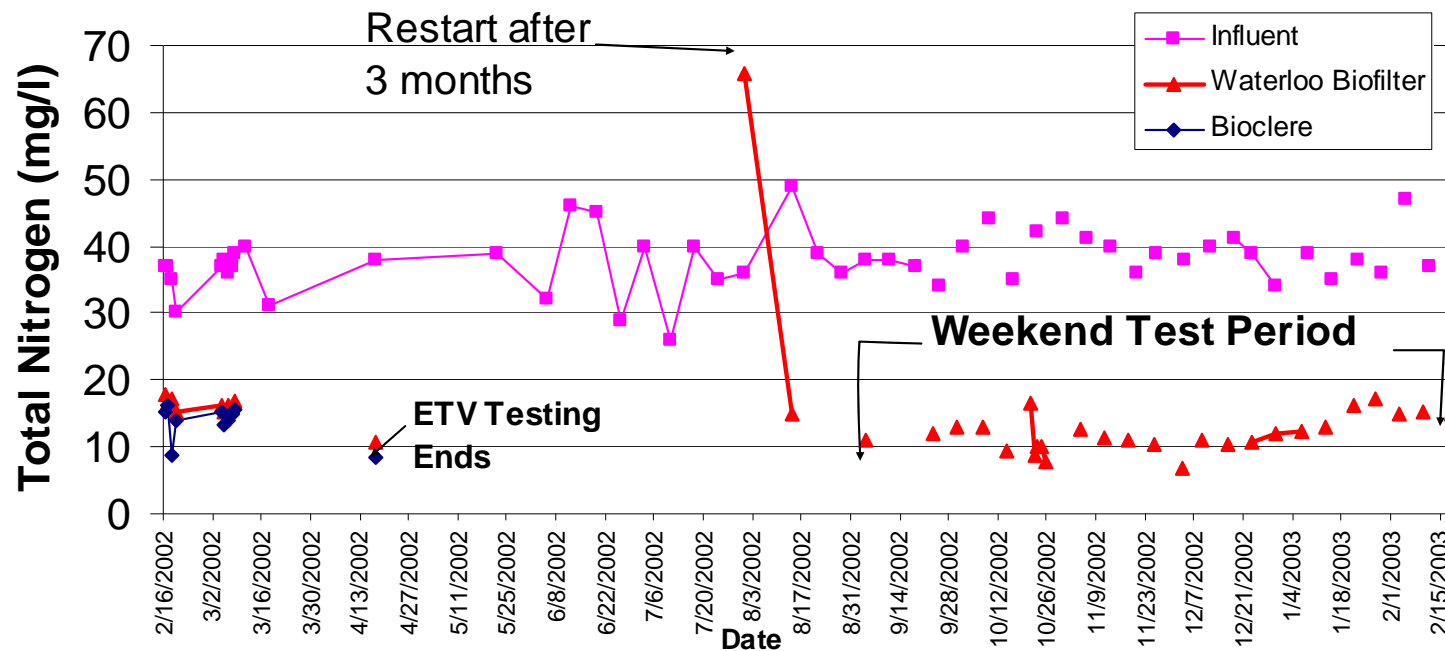
	WaterTube	Reference Tank	WaterTube: Reference Ratio
cBOD (mg/L)			
Mean	155	171	0.91
Median	155	160	0.97
TSS (mg/L)			
Mean	42	51	0.82
Median	40	45	0.89
COD (mg/L)			
Mean	303	332	0.91
Median	296	315	0.94



- 1 Year testing protocol
- Stress Tests
- 50% design flow (750 gpd)
- Cold weather (<10 deg C) for three months.

What about
Seasonal
applications?

Total Nitrogen - mg/l (TKN+nitrate+nitrite) at the Discharge of the Waterloo Biofilter Operated Under a Simulation for Weekend Usage- Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center



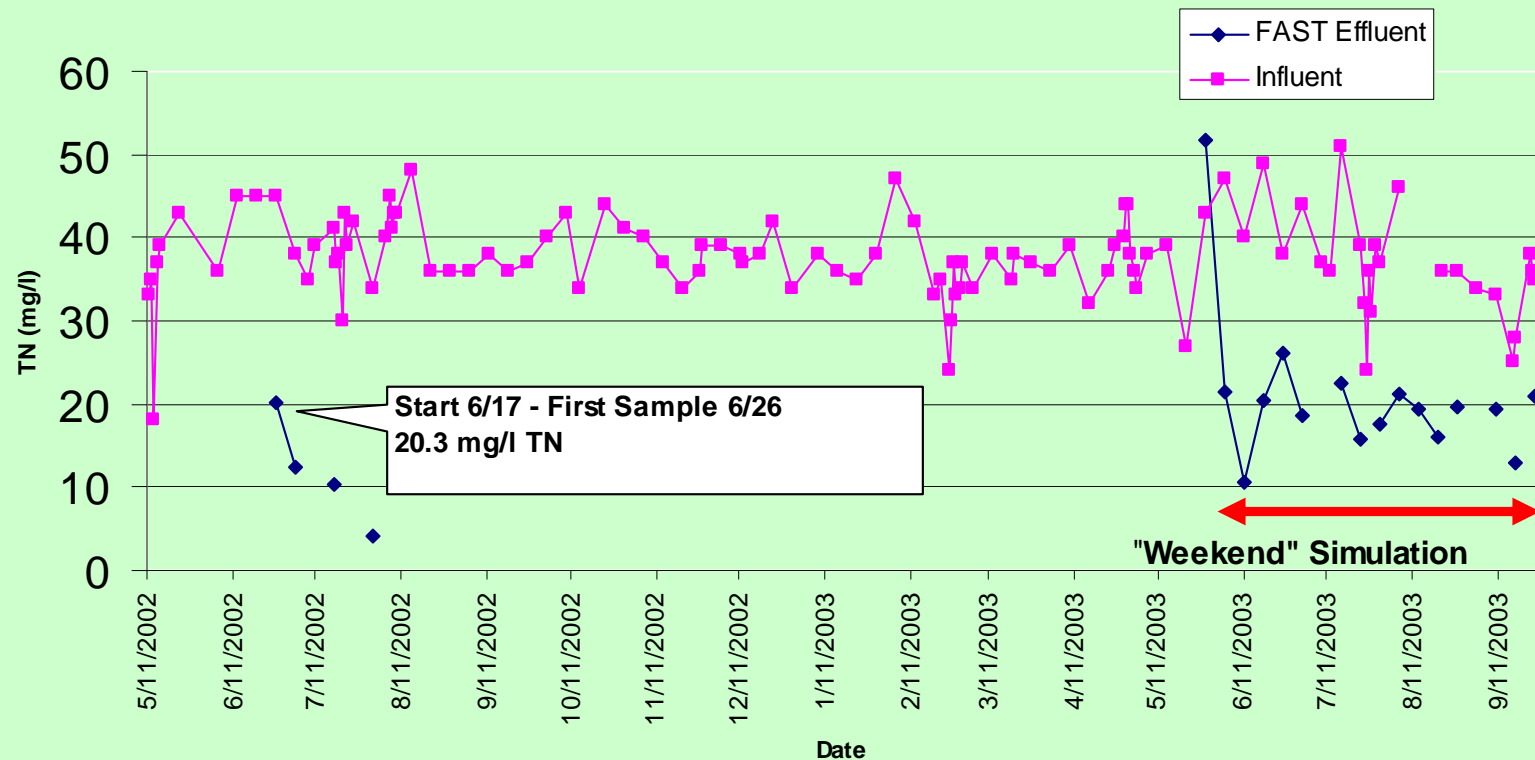
Test Protocol

Monday A.M –Thursday P.M. System Off

Friday A.M – Monday 7:00 A.M System On

Composite Sampler set Sunday 7:00 A.M.- Monday 7:00 A.M.

Total Nitrogen - mg/l (TKN+nitrate+nitrite) at the Discharge of the FAST Operated Under a Simulation for Weekend Usage- Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center

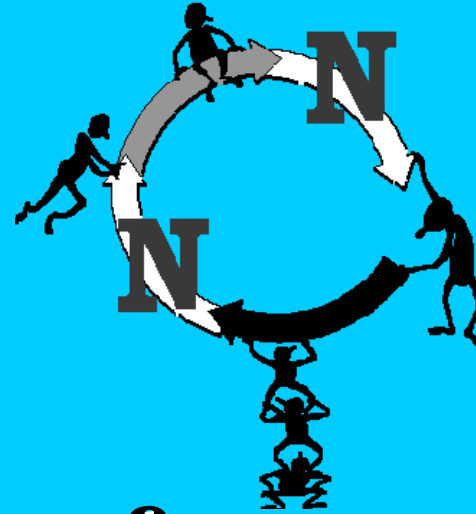


Test Protocol

Wednesday A.M. – Monday A.M. System Off

Monday A.M. – Wednesday 7:00 A.M. System On

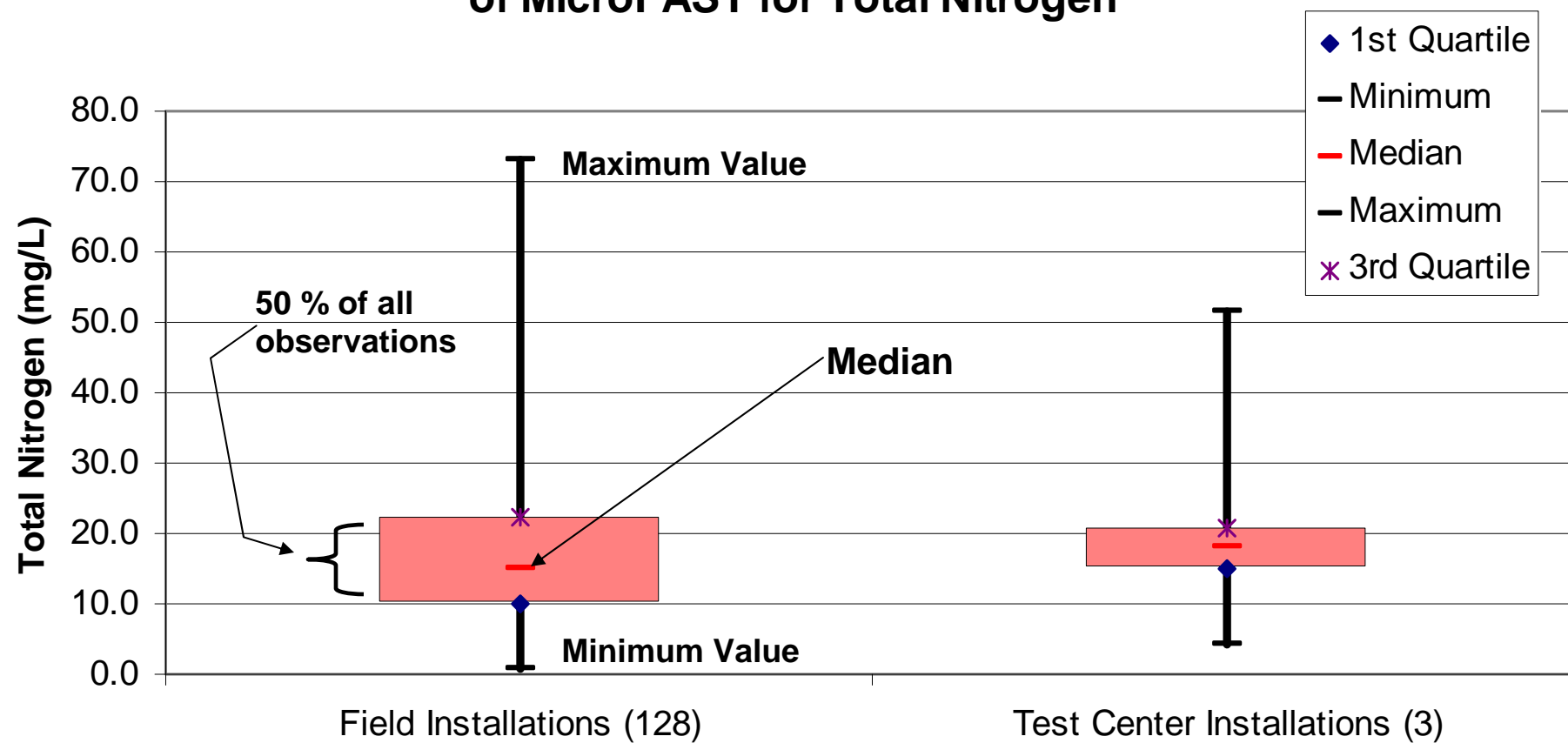
Composite Sampler set Tuesday 7:00 A.M.- Wednesday A.M.



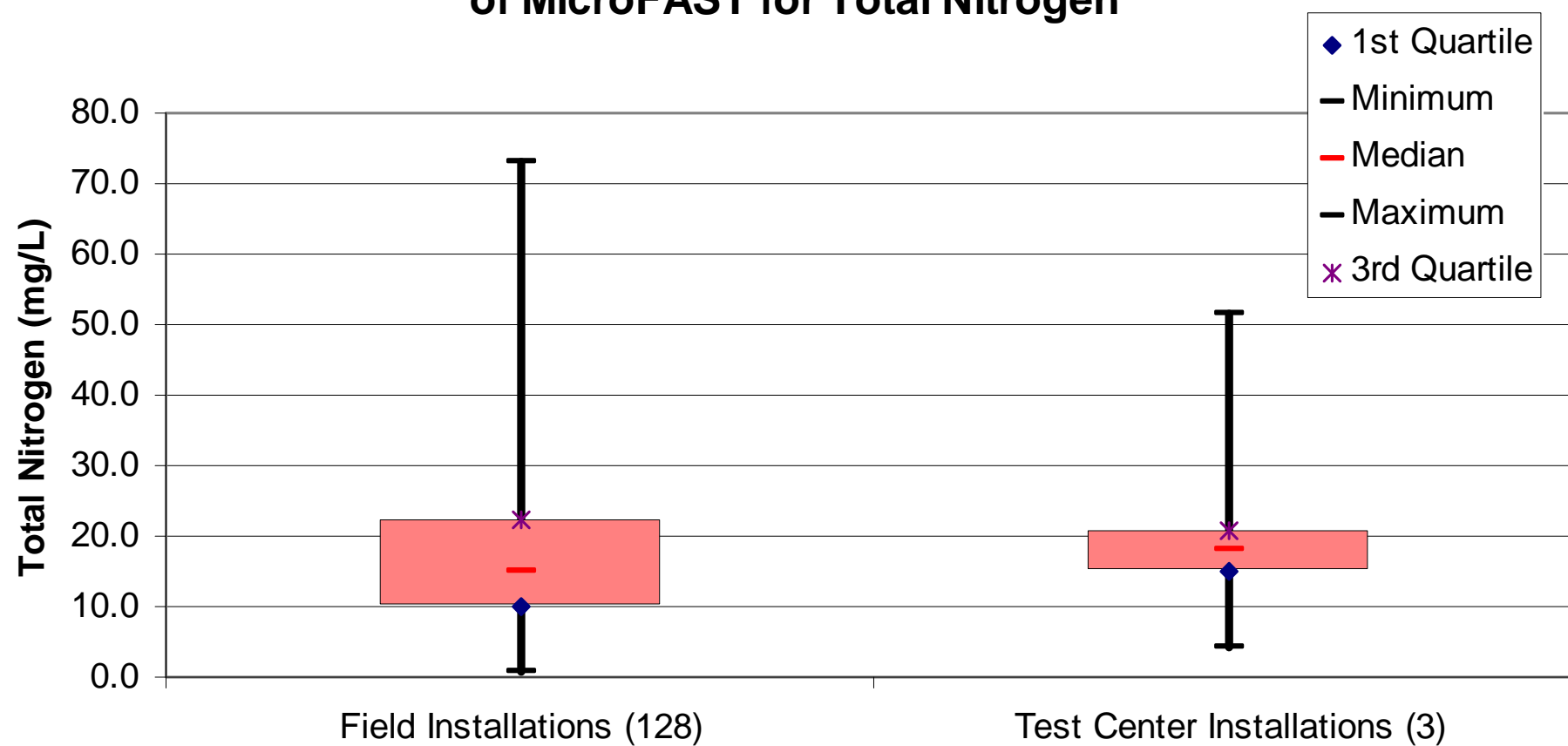
Test Center Performance Data Compared with Residential Field Installations

Technology	Median TN mg/L Field Installations	Median TN mg/L Test Center Installations	Difference	Higher Value
MicroFAST®	15.2	17.9	2.7	Test Center
Bioclere®	13.5	14.6	1.1	Test Center
Recirculating Sand Filter	19.5	21.8	2.3	Test Center

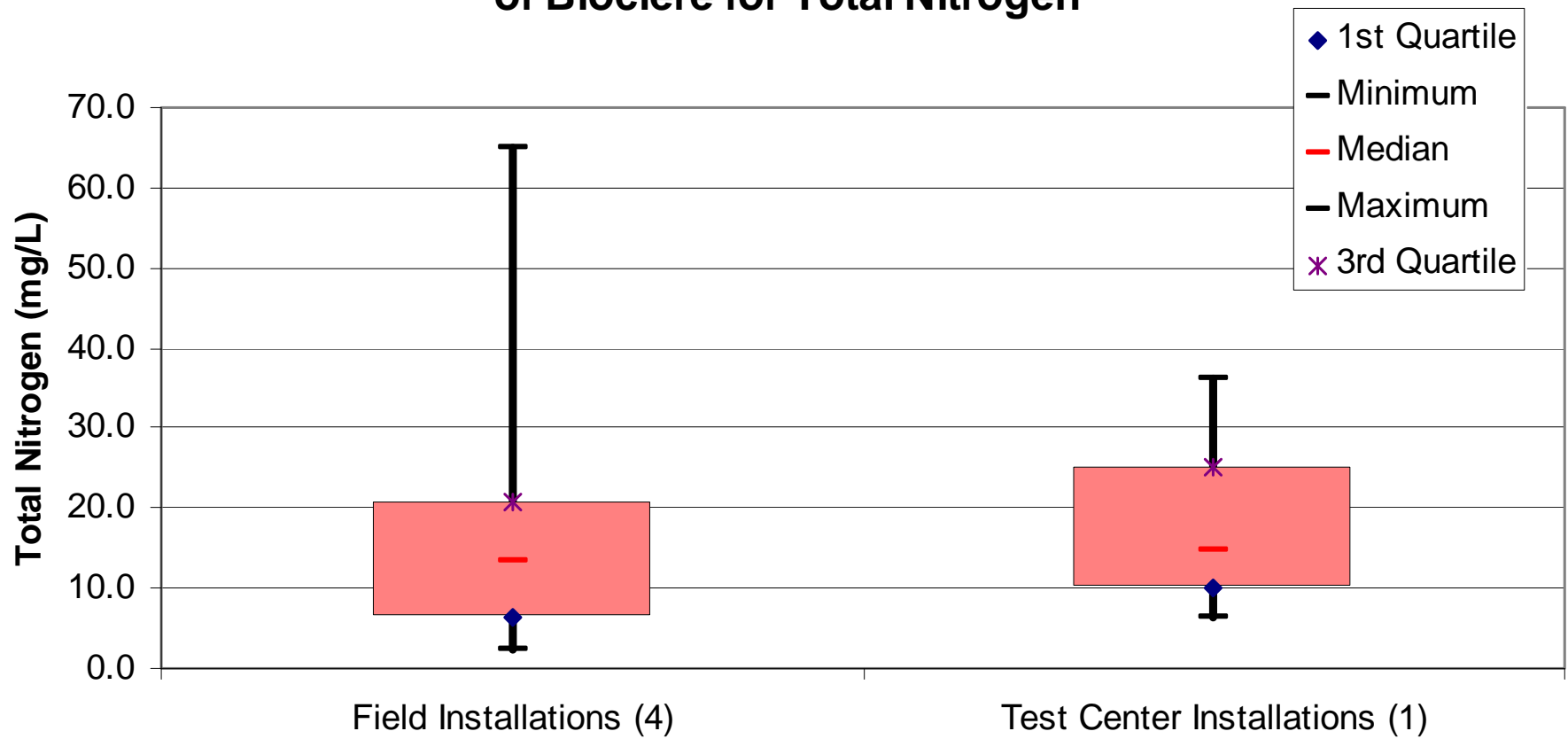
Comparison of Field vs. Test Center Installations of MicroFAST for Total Nitrogen



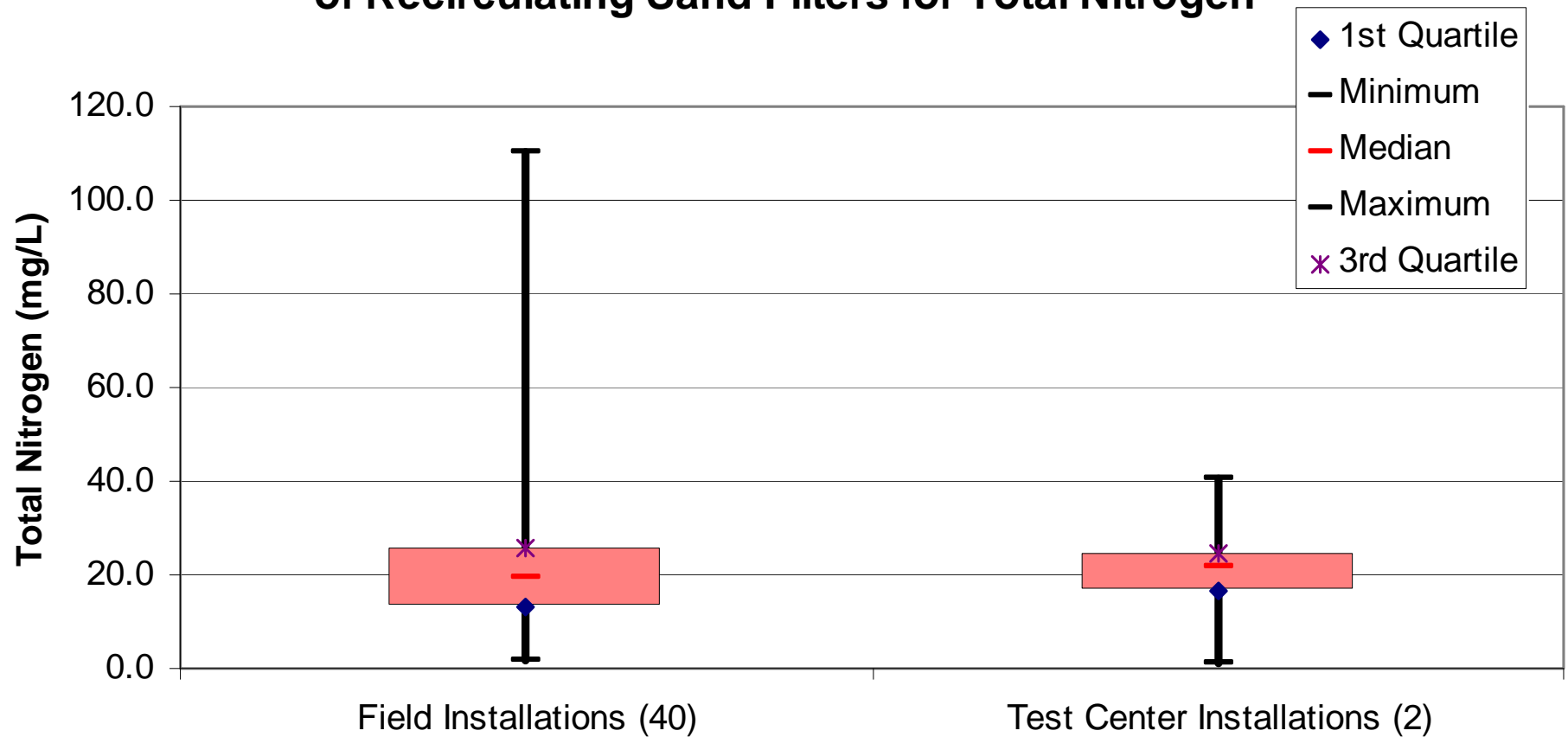
Comparison of Field vs. Test Center Installations of MicroFAST for Total Nitrogen



Comparison of Field vs. Test Center Installations of Bioclere for Total Nitrogen



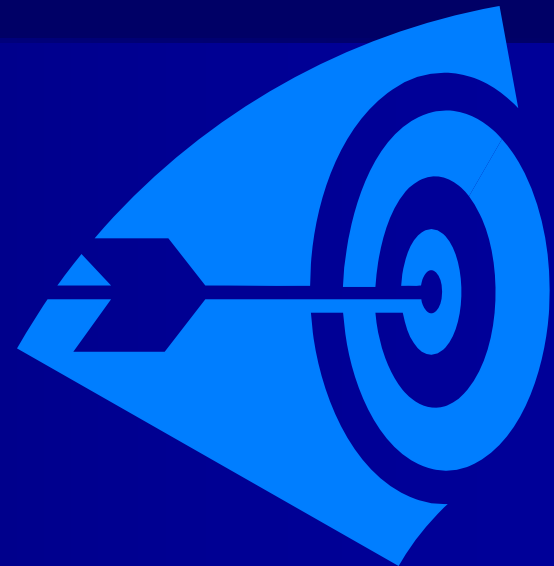
Comparison of Field vs. Test Center Installations of Recirculating Sand Filters for Total Nitrogen



Conclusion

Test Center nitrogen data appear to be a reasonable conservative approximation of performance in “real” situations.

Test Center data indicate performance 7-15% below that of “real” situations.



Major Reports

- <http://www.buzzardsbay.org/etireresults.htm>
(Five Major Reports)
- <http://www.epa.gov/etv/verifications/vcenter9-3.html> (Six Major Reports)
- http://ciceet.unh.edu/progressreports/2005/3_2005/sengupta2003/ (Results of sulfur experiments)

The End

Operated by

**Barnstable County Department
of Health and the Environment**

In cooperation with

Massachusetts DEP

New England Region EPA

MASSACHUSETTS ALTERNATIVE SEPTIC SYSTEM TEST CENTER

George Heufelder, M.S., R.S. and
Keith Mroczka

Barnstable County Department of Health and Environment



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