2nd Workshop on On-site Domestic Waste water Treatment in Asia



### Japanese Standards for On-site Domestic Wastewater Treatment

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#### Wastewater treatment in Japan

MES, Japan

Centralized system



WWTP

Decentralized system



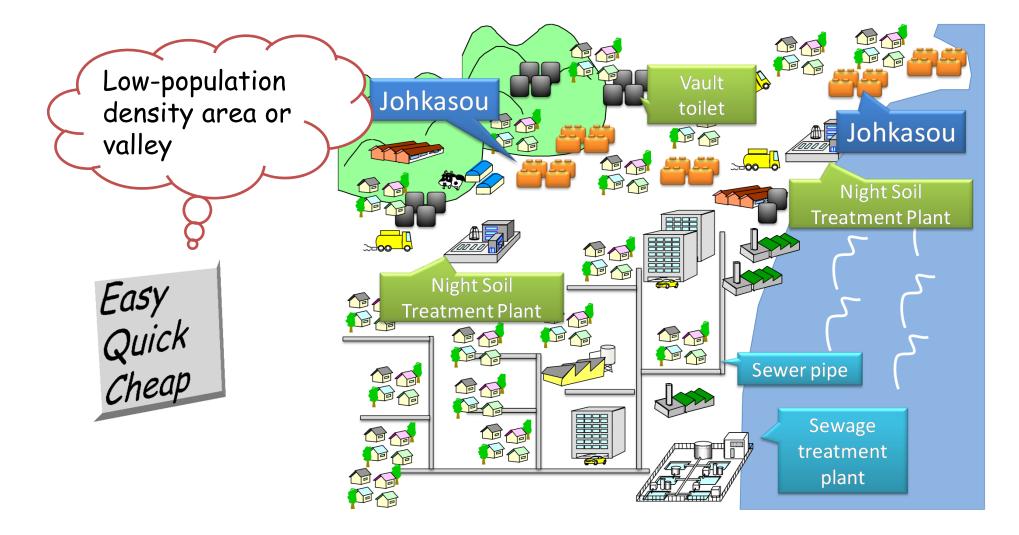
Johkasou

87,800 thousand people (68.9%) 14,100 thousand people (11.1%)

### Johkasou

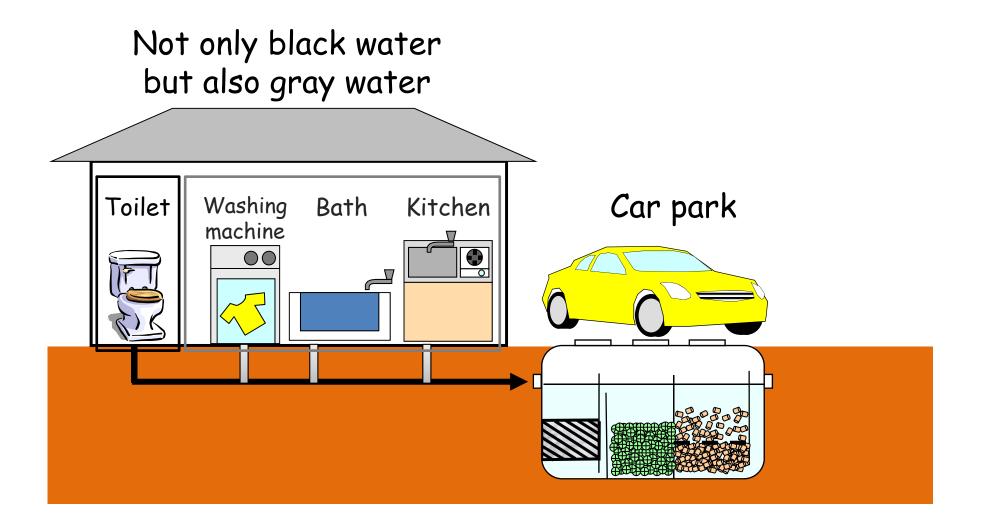
MES, Japan

**Johkasou** has been developed in Japan as a decentralized wastewater treatment facility.



### Johkasou

MES, Japan

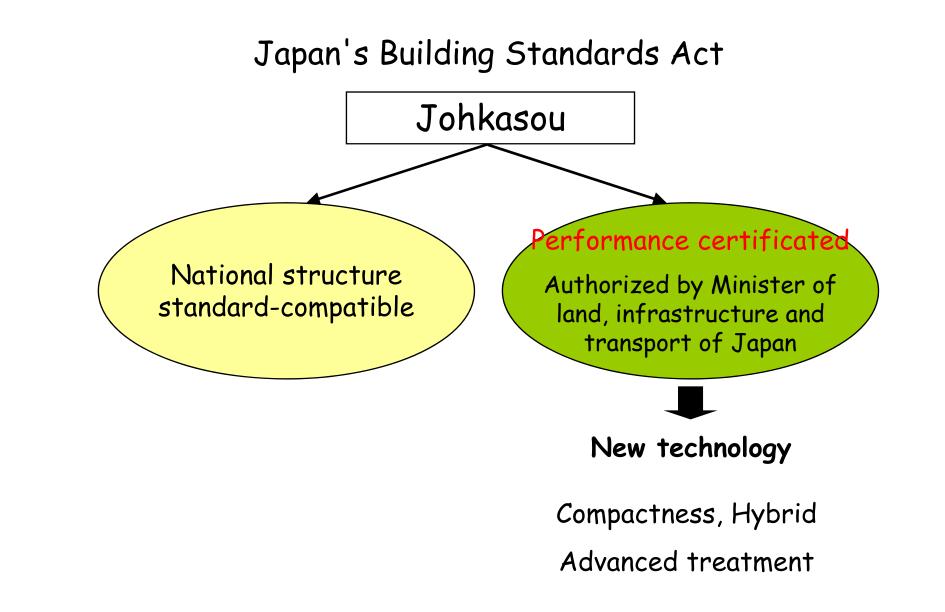


### National structure standardscompatible Johkasou



| Class   | Type of treatment  | Treatment process   |       | Number of users for design       |     |  |             |            |              |
|---|--|---|-------|----------------------------------|-----|--|-------------|------------|--------------|
|   |  |   | 50    | 10                               | 00  | 200  | 500         | 2000       | 5000         |
| 1   | Combined<br>domestic<br>wastewater<br>treatment                | Separation-contact aeration process   |       | 1                                |     |  |             |            |              |
|   |  | Anaerobic filter-contact aeration process   |       | 1                                |     |  |             | 1          | 1            |
|   |  | Denitrification type anaerobic filter-contact aeration process  |       | 1                                |     |  | 1           |            |              |
| 4   | Flush toilet   | Septic tank process   |       |                                  |     | 1  |             | 1          |              |
| 5   | wastewater<br>treatment  | Land infiltration process   |       | 1                                |     | 1  |             | 1          |              |
| 6   |  | Rotating biological contactor process   |       |                                  |     |  |             |            |              |
|   |  | Contact aeration process  |       | 1                                |     | 1  | 1           | 1          |              |
|   |  | Trickling filter process  | 1     | i<br> <br>                       |     |  | _           |            |              |
|   |  | Extended aeration process   |       | !                                |     |  |             |            |              |
|   |  | Conventional activated sludge process   | 1     | 1                                |     |  |             |            |              |
| 7   |  | Contact aeration and trickling filter process   | I<br> | <br> <br>                        |     | 1  | 1           | 1          |              |
|   | Combined   | Coagulation separation process  |       | 1                                |     |  |             |            |              |
| 8   | domestic<br>wastewater<br>treatment                            | Contact aeration and activated carbon absorption process  |       |                                  |     | 1  | 1           |            |              |
|   |  | Coagulation separation and activated carbon absorption process  |       | <br> <br>                        |     |  |             |            |              |
| 9   |  | Nitrified water recirculation type activated sludge process   | _     |                                  |     |  |             | 1          | 1            |
|   |  | Tertiary treatment type denitrification dephosphorization process   |       |                                  |     |  |             | 1          |              |
| 10  | 10 Nitrified water recirculation type activated sludge process |   |       |                                  |     |  |             |            |              |
|   |  | Tertiary treatment type denitrification dephosphorization process   |       |                                  |     |  |             |            |              |
| 11  |  | Nitrified water recirculation type activated sludge process   |       |                                  |     | -  | 1           | 1          | ·<br> <br>   |
|   |  | Tertiary treatment type denitrification dephosphorization process   |       | <br> <br>                        |     |  | 1           | 1          |              |
| 12<br>Emission standard<br>under the Water<br>Pollution Control Law |  | Class:         6 - 11         COD (mg/l):         60         SS (mg/l):         70         n-Hex (m           6 - 11         45         60         60         7         11         15         15         15         8         10         15 |       | 20<br>20<br>20<br>20<br>20<br>20 | pH: | 5.8~8.6<br>5.8~8.6<br>5.8~8.6<br>5.8~8.6<br>5.8~8.6<br>5.8~8.6 | ;<br>;<br>; | Total coli | forms (N/mℓ) |

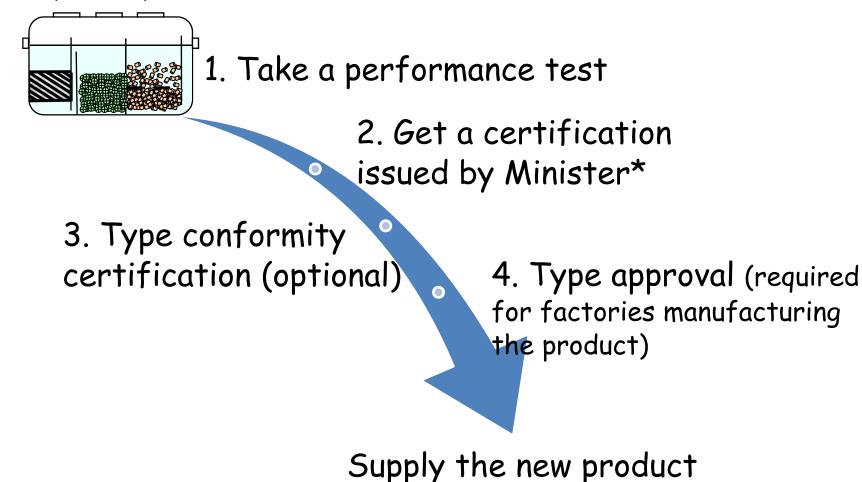
Development of advanced Johkasou MES, Japan



### CS NIES, Japan

### Authorization of a new product

Develop a new product

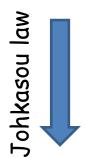


\*MILT: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism



### Authorization of a new product

- 1. Take a performance test
- 2. Get a certification issued by the Minister\*
- 3. Type conformity certification (optional)



Standards Act

the Building

- 4. Type approval (required for factories manufacturing the product)
- 5. Registration for national subsidy application

### Performance testing method





Temperature controlled examination lab.

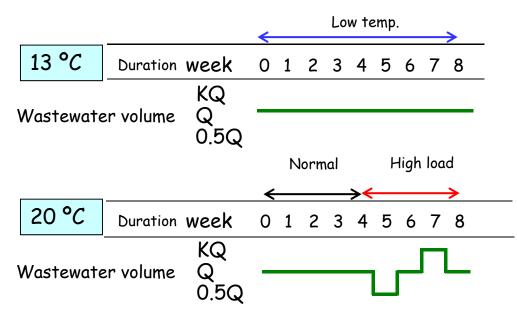
1. Short-term test with temperature control
> 16 weeks (or 8 weeks in parallel)
> 13 and 20°C
> with influent control
2. Outside long-term test
> 48 weeks
> with influent control
3. On-site household test
> 48 weeks
> without influent control
> at least 3 sites

The performance test is done by the third party

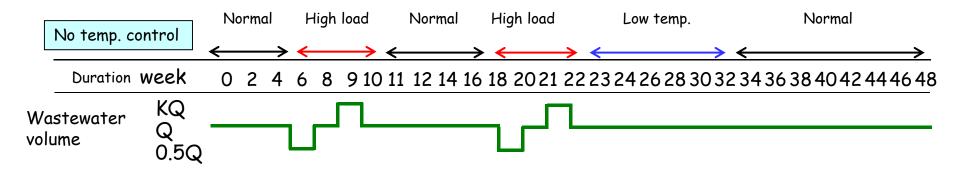




#### 1. Short-term test with temperature control



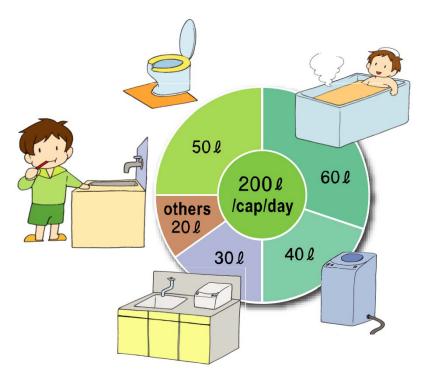
#### 2. Outside long-term test

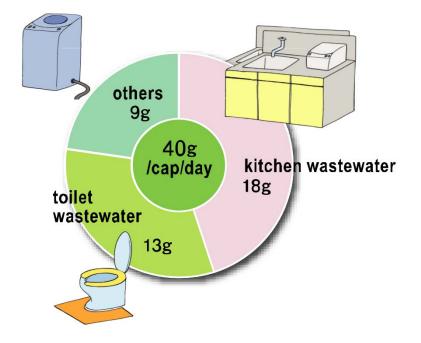




### - Concentration and water volume -

Influent control

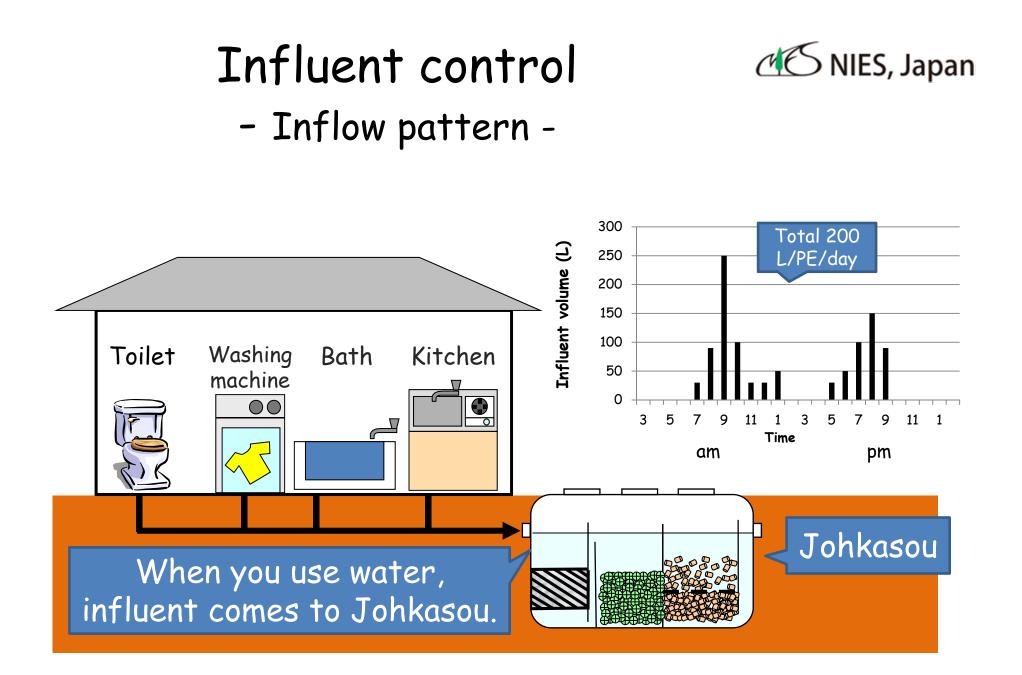




Water consumption 200 L/person/day

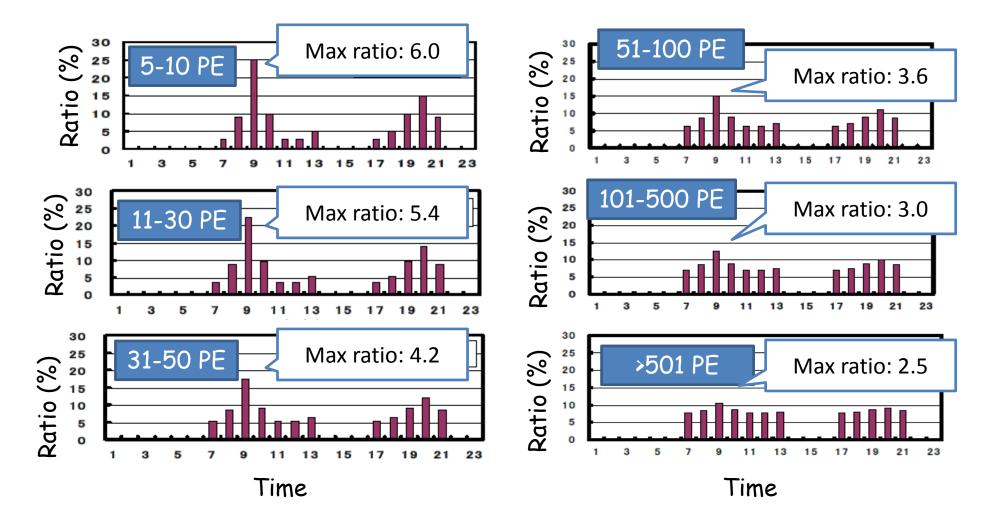
BOD loads per capita per day 40 gBOD/person/day

BOD: 200 mg/L, TN: 45 mg/L, TP: 5 mg/L





### Different inflow pattern for different size of the test body





# Estimation of population for wastewater treatment (JIS A 3302-2000)

|   |   | number of u         | waste water  |  |               |                                   |
|---|---|---------------------|--|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|
|   | Purpose of building use   | calculation formula | renarks  | volume a unit  | BOD<br>(mg/L) | volume a person<br>(L/day•person) |
| 1 | public hall<br>meeting place<br>theatre<br>movie house<br>entertaiment hall<br>religious hall | n= 0.08•A           | n: nubmer of users for design<br>A: total floor area ( m <sup>2</sup> )  | 16<br>(L/m <sup>2</sup> •day)                            | 150           | 200                               |
|   | bicycle race truck<br>race cource<br>motor boat race place                                    | $n = 16 \cdot C$    | n: nubmer of users for design<br>C: total stool number(No.)  | 2,400<br>(L/No.•day)                                     | 260           | 150                               |
|   | viewing stand<br>gymnasium  | $n = 0.065 \cdot A$ | n: nubmer of users for design<br>A: total floor area ( m <sup>2</sup> )  | 10<br>(L/m <sup>2</sup> •day)                            | 260           | 155                               |
|   | residence( A≦130 )<br>residence( A>130 )  | n= 5<br>n= 7        | n: nubmer of users for design<br>A: total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )<br>n: nubmer of users for design<br>A: total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )   | 1,000<br>(L/residence•day)<br>1,400<br>(L/residence•day) | 200           | 200                               |
| 2 | multiple dwelling house   | n= 0.05•A           | n: nubmer of users for design<br>A: total floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )<br>Note that when "n" is up to<br>3.5 persons per house, the "<br>n"per house is reckoned as<br>3.5 persons ( or 2 persons<br>when the house consits of one<br>room )<br>when "n"per house exceeds 6<br>persons, the "n" per house is<br>reckoned as 6 persons. | 10<br>(L/m <sup>2</sup> •day)                            | 200           | 200                               |
|   | lodging house<br>dormitory  | $n = 0.07 \cdot A$  | n: nubmer of users for design<br>A: total floor area ( m <sup>2</sup> )  | 14<br>(L/m <sup>2</sup> •dav)                            | 140           | 200                               |

# Other standards/legislation in Japan

- Standard for Johkasou accessories (Johkasou System Association: JSA)
- Standard of PVC pipes and couplers (JIS K 6741, K 6739, and so on.)
- Maintenance of Johkasou (Johkasou Law)
- Initial and annual inspection of Johkasou (Johkasou Law)
- Qualification systems (license)for Johkasou operator, inspector, and desludging technician.



1. Scope

2. Normative references

3. Terms and Definitions

4. Symbols and Abbreviations

5. Requirements

5.1 Design

5.2 Load bearing capacity

- 5.3 Treatment performance
- 5.4 Watertightness
- 5.5 Durability
- 5.6 Components
- 6. Calculation and Test Method
- 6.1 Water-tightness
- 6.2 Treatment performance
- 6.3 Structural strength
- 6.4 Chemical resistance test
- 7. Technical Information
- 8. Evaluation of conformity
- 8.1 General
- 8.2 Initial type tests
- 8.3 Factory production control
- 9. Construction instructions
- 10. Maintenance instructions

### Technical Specification for Johkasou (Draft)

Technical Specification for Johkasou (Draft)

March, 2013

Office for Promotion of Johkasou, Ministry of the Environment, Japan Japan Education Center of Environmental Sanitation (JECES)





### Technical Specification for Johkasou (Draft)

#### Annex

- Annex A Testing Method for Johkasou Treatment Performance
- Annex B Standard for access cover
- Annex C Standard for blower
- Annex D Standard for filter media
- Annex E Strength Test Method
- Annex F Production and production equipment overview
- Annex G Instructions to construction and maintenance
- Annex H Procedures of installation
- Annex I Examples of contents and procedures of maintenance
- Annex J Examples of contents and procedures of desludging

#### ISO TC224/WG8



Guidelines for the management of basic onsite domestic wastewater services -draft-

| 1         | Scope   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2         | Normative references  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3         | Terms and definitions   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4         | Components of basic on-site domestic wastewater systems                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.1       | General   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.2       | Types of basic on-site domestic wastewater systems                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3       | Basic on-site domestic wastewater systems                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3.1     | User interface  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3.2     | Collection Requires not only wastewater                                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3.3     | Transportation - treatment but also sludge                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3.4     | Treatment disposal/reuse.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3.5     | Disposal/reuse  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.4       | Selection of appropriate technological solution                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.4.1     | Segments of basic on-site domestic wastewater technologies                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.4.2     | Criteria for selecting appropriate basic on-site domestic wastewater      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| technolog | gies  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5         | Objectives of the basic on-site domestic wastewater services              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6         | Management of basic on-site domestic wastewater systems                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7         | Guideline for the management of basic on-site domestic wastewater systems |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ANNEX     |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Insufficient legislation and standards?NIES, Japan Let's share and standardize in Asia

- Appropriate product evaluation leads new and good technology development.
- Product authorization leads appropriate technology selection.
- Installation and maintenance by government might be a good way.
- Co-benefit opens new financial scheme opportunities.
- Certification of technicians leads appropriate maintenance.
- Register helps good management by government.

# Thank you for your kind attention

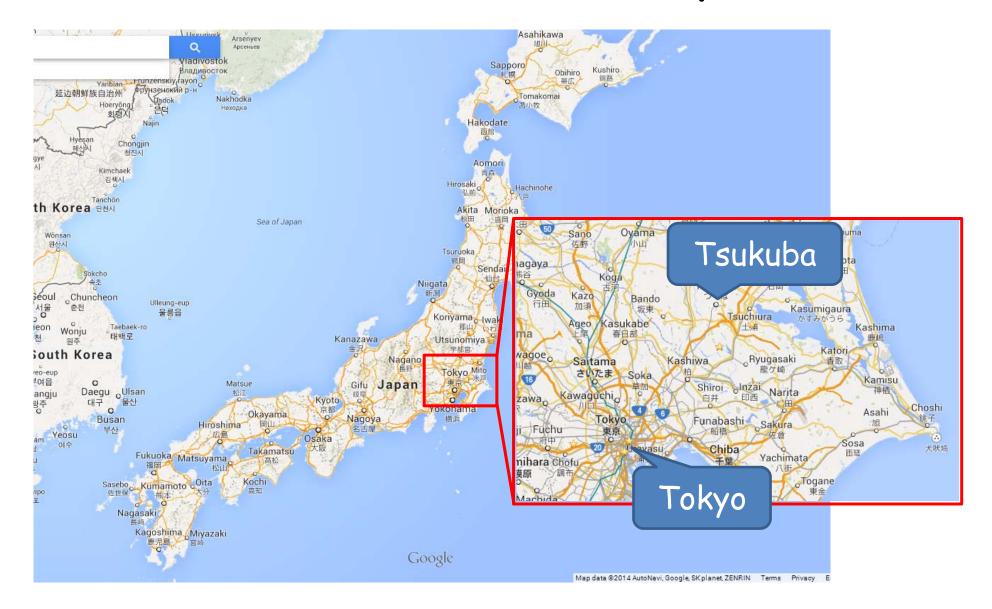








## From Tsukuba, Japan



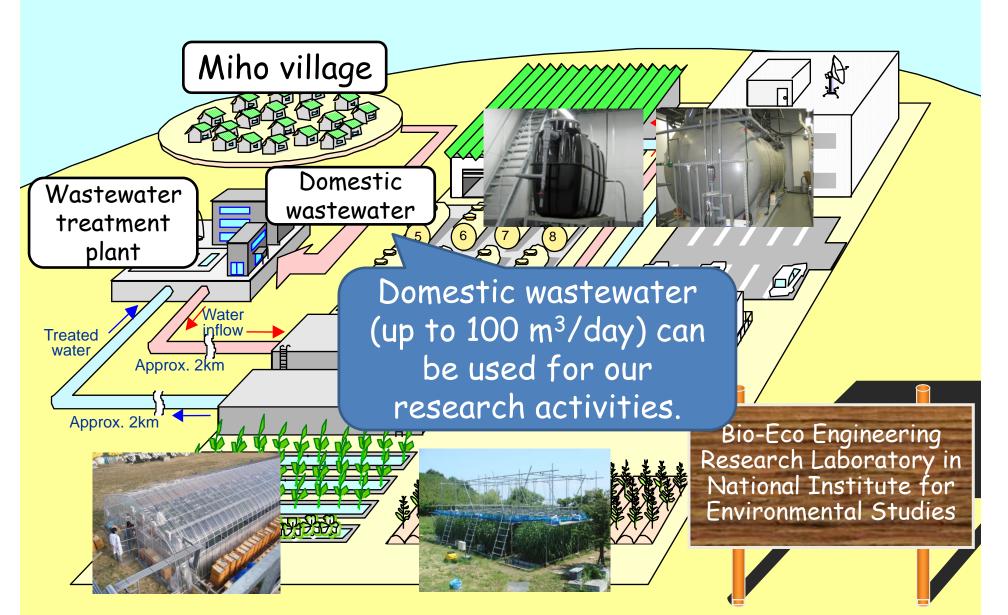
#### Location of our research laboratory



Tsukuba city **Bio-Eco Engineering Research Laboratory** (30 km far from main office)

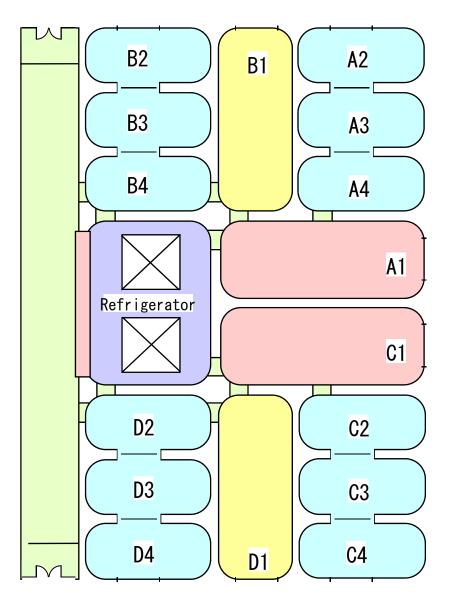
#### Research Station for Preservation and Enhancement of the Water Environment





Research Laboratory for domestic wastewater treatment technologies

### Diagram of the laboratory



- We have 16 temperature-controlled labs.
- Volume and concentration of domestic wastewater are controlled.
  - regional characteristics
- Air- and water-temperature are controlled from 10 to 30°C.

  - seasonal changes
     boreal, temperature, subtropical

### Temperature-controlled lab for developing and evaluating Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Processes



- We develop and evaluate wastewater treatment technologies with different BOD load and temperature.
- Performance test is done with fluctuation of wastewater inflow and temperature change.

### We look forward to your visit!!