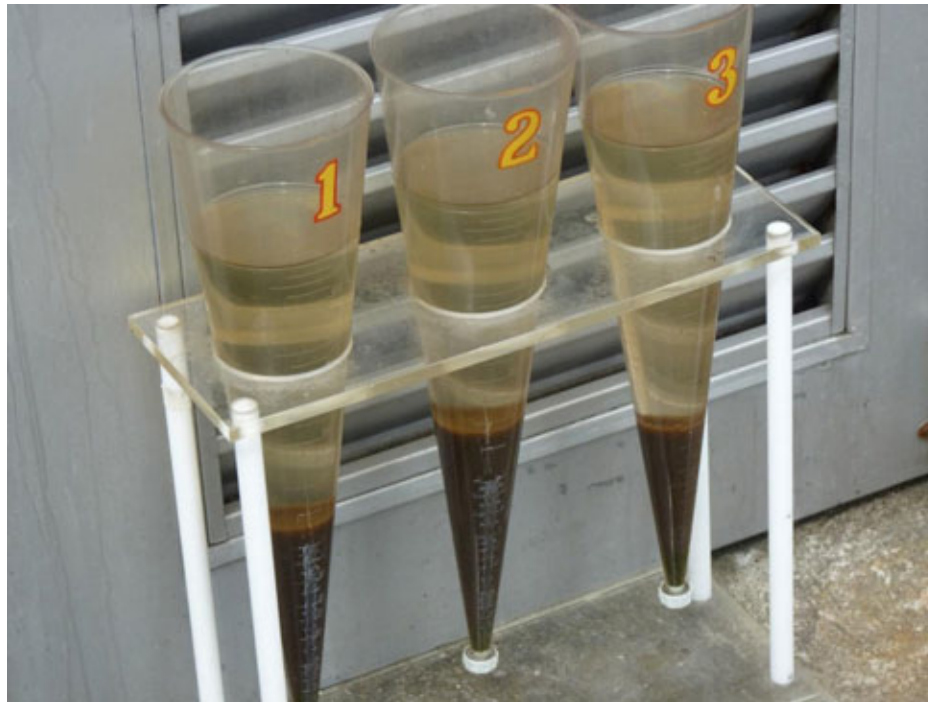


# Fecal Sludge Waste Characterization Study for Indonesia



For CSE Learning Event  
April 4, 5 2016

# Waste Characterization Study – *why do it?*

- The information is used to:
  - Select appropriate technologies
  - Size treatment equipment
- Assumed values may result in significant under-sizing or oversizing facilities



# Desludging practices in Indonesia



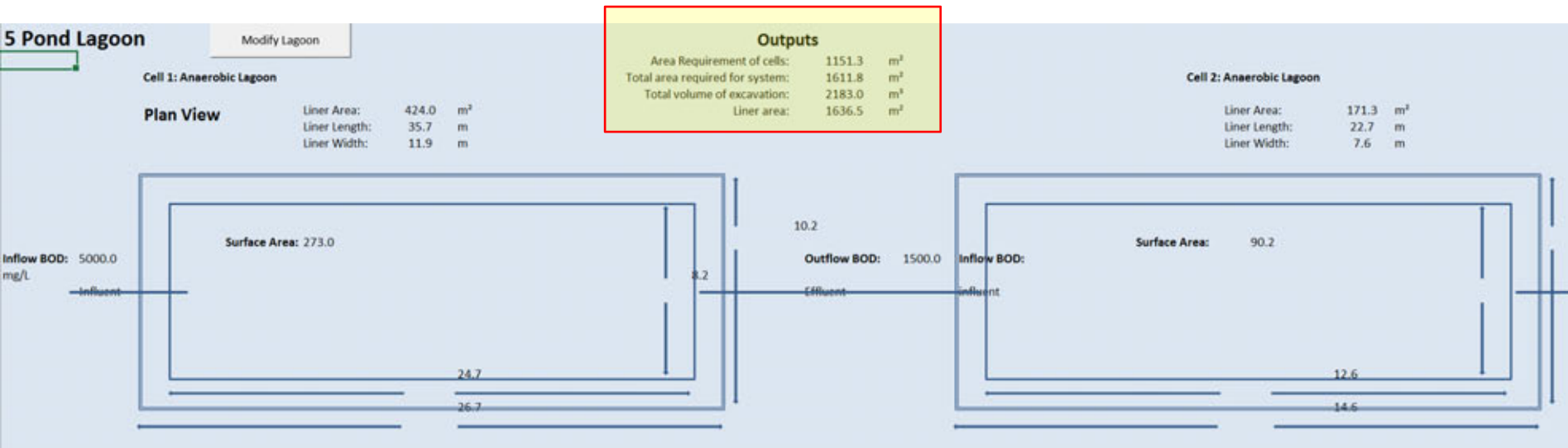
# Characterization of septage (US EPA)

Parameter	Concentration (mg/L)		
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Total solids	34,106	1,132	130,475
Total volatile solids	23,100	353	71,402
Total suspended solids	12,862	310	93,378
Volatile suspended solids	9,027	95	51,500
Biochemical oxygen demand	6,480	440	78,600
Chemical oxygen demand	31,900	1,500	703,000
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen	588	66	1,060
Ammonia nitrogen	97	3	116
Total phosphorus	210	20	760
Alkalinity	970	522	4,190
Grease	5,600	208	23,368
pH	—	1.5	12.6

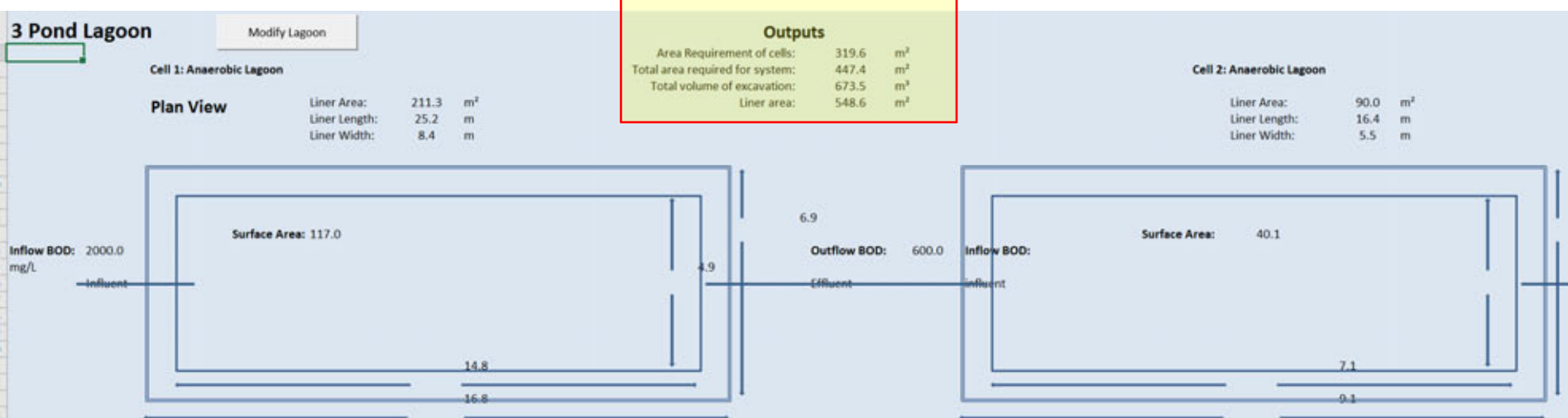
BOD –  
huge  
variability.  
Does it  
really  
matter?

# Facility sizing

**FS treatment Lagoon system: Flow 50 m<sup>3</sup> at BOD = 5,000 mg/l**



**FS treatment Lagoon system: Flow 50 m<sup>3</sup> at BOD = 2,000 mg/l**



# Facility sizing

FS treatment Lagoon system: Flow 50 m<sup>3</sup> at BOD = 5,000 mg/l

## Outputs

Area Requirement of cells:	1151.3	m <sup>2</sup>
Total area required for system:	1611.8	m <sup>2</sup>
Total volume of excavation:	2183.0	m <sup>3</sup>
Liner area:	1636.5	m <sup>2</sup>

FS treatment Lagoon system: Flow 50 m<sup>3</sup> at BOD = 2,000 mg/l

## Outputs

Area Requirement of cells:	319.6	m <sup>2</sup>
Total area required for system:	447.4	m <sup>2</sup>
Total volume of excavation:	673.5	m <sup>3</sup>
Liner area:	548.6	m <sup>2</sup>

# Objective – *develop a standardized procedures for cities to follow to obtain real data*

1. Preparing a sampling plan
2. Collecting representative samples
3. Handling and preserving samples properly
4. Document the sampling activities
5. Conducting proper analysis and QA / QC

# Sampling plan

- How many samples will be collected?
- What will be tested for?
- Which sampling procedure will be used?
- Who will conduct the sampling?
- Where will the samples be analyzed
- How will the samples be transported to the lab

*How will the work be done safely and represent as closely as possible the actual waste characteristics?*





# How many samples

**Confidence level:** How often the true result lies within the percentages expressed in the Margin of Error

**Margin of Error:** likelihood that the result from a sample is close to the number one would get if the whole population had been queried

Calculate Your Sample Size:

? Population Size:

? Confidence Level (%):

? Margin of Error (%):

**Sample Size**

**334**

\*This sample size calculator uses a normal distribution (50%) to calculate your optimum sample size.

# How many samples

- Margin of error
- Confidence level
- Budget

Calculate Your Sample Size:

Population Size:

Confidence Level (%):

Margin of Error (%):

**Sample Size**

**334**

\*This sample size calculator uses a normal distribution (50%) to calculate your optimum sample size.

Calculate Your Sample Size:

Population Size:

Confidence Level (%):

Margin of Error (%):

**Sample Size**

**93**

\*This sample size calculator uses a normal distribution (50%) to calculate your optimum sample size.

## For Indonesian Study:

- Sample in different seasons
- Start now to feed data into design process;
- In each season
  - 3 days of sampling and 20 samples each day
  - One week later another 3 days of samples with 20 samples each day
  - We can see how consistent they were and see what more is needed

# Sampling method

- Grab sample
- Composite
- Flow weighted composite

## For Indonesia program:

- Each sample will be a composite of 3 equal portions
  - Some from start (what has settled)
  - Some from end
  - Some from in between
- Then mix equal amounts prior filling the bottles and sending to lab)

- Use the site glass on the truck to time the samples
- Use hygienic sampling practices



# What to test for

## Primary constituents

- BOD
- TSS
  - % volatile solids
  - Indication of sand
- COD
- NH<sub>3</sub>-N
- Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG)
- Sludge Volume Index (SVI)
- pH
- alkalinity



These are all useful in designing FS treatment systems. **Work with lab early on to obtain sample bottles, volume of sample needed and field preservation method**

## Secondary Importance

- TP
- TN
  - TKN
  - NO<sub>3</sub>



These become more important for large systems using activated sludge or SBR processes



# Recordkeeping

<b>Section A</b> Required Client Information:		<b>Section B</b> Required Project Information:	<b>Section C</b> Invoice Information:
Company:		Report To:	Attention:
Address:		Copy To:	Company Name:
			Address:
Email To:		Purchase Order No.:	HA Quote Reference:
Phone:	Fax:	Project Name:	HA Project M anager:

Contact, reporting and billing information



# Recordkeeping

RELINQUISHED BY / AFFILIATION	DATE	TIME	ACCEPTED BY / AFFILIATION	DATE	TIME	SAMPLE CONDITION		
<b>SAMPLER NAME AND SIGNATURE</b> PRINT Name of SAMPLER: SIGNATURE of SAMPLER:						Temp in °C	Received on Ice (Y/N)	Custody Sealed Cooler (Y/N)
			DATE Signed (MM/DD/YY):					

Custody chain – who has the sample and when



# QA/QC

Indonesia project

- Use of standard operating procedures for sample collection and analysis;
- Use of chain-of-custody and sample-identification procedures;
- Instrument standardization, calibration, and verification;
- Sampling technician and analyst training;
- Assurance of appropriate preservation, handling, and decontamination; and
- Use of QC samples such as field and trip blanks, duplicates, and equipment rinses.

# Sampling plan

Sampling Plan Check List	Y	N
There is a written sampling plan		
The number of samples, the analytical tests, and the sampling locations have been identified in the plan.		
The laboratory that will do the analysis has been contacted, procedures have been reviewed, and services have been scheduled.		
All sampling bottles, sample preservatives, labels, ice chests, and Chain of Custody forms have been received.		
The person(s) who will conduct the sampling has been trained in proper procedures.		
Health and safety training, as well as the required personal protective equipment, has been provided.		
Access to the sampling locations is open and unrestricted.		
Transport of the samples to the laboratory has been arranged and will be done within the required hold times.		
The laboratory is licensed to conduct the required work and that they have a QA/QC plan.		

# Other points to consider



- How might the characteristics of the fecal sludge change over time as procedures improve?
- Should there be some effort to correlate samples from different collection operators (public and private) as desludging practices may vary?
- How about trying to identify differences in sludge quality collected by different desludging equipment?

# Thank you!

*Dave Robbins*

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