











DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT (DWWM) IN VIETNAM

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Prof. Dr. Nguyen Viet - Anh

Vice President, Vietnam Association of Water Supply and Sewerage (VWSA) Director, Institute of Environmental Science and Engineering (IESE), Hanoi University of Civil Engineering (HUCE). Email: anhnv@huce.edu.vn

CONTENT

- DWWM models
- Design Build Operation (D-B-O) challenges
- Fecal sludge management
- Performance test
- Recommendations: solutions for improvement



Recent situation of wastewater treatment in Vietnam

	Centralized Wastewater Treatment system (Ex: Sewer system)	Middle scale or cluster type wastewater treatment system	Decentralized wastewater treatment system (Ex: Septic tank, johkasou, pit latrine)	Without any wastewater treatment
Definition of each treatment system in your country	 HHs + Collection + WWTP for city scale serving basin or sub-basin catchment area <u>Septic tanks</u> at HHs as preliminary treatment are in most cases 	- Serving towns, townlets, development areas with sewers	 Non-sewered areas, or short distance sewer lines (resorts, individual apartments, shops, restaurants, hospitals, factories, etc) 	 Sewered + direct discharge Non-sewered areas
Installed plant number	 <u>70 WWTPs</u> in >40 cities, with design capacity 1.4 mio. m³/day <u>80 WWTPs</u> are under design or construction, with design capacity 1.6 mio. m³/day 	- 10% of 4,000 urban development areas = <u>400</u> <u>WWT stations</u> (WWTS) in paper, 50% of them are functioning in realty = <u>200</u> <u>WWTS:</u> Phu My Hung, Ecopark, Royal city, Times city, Ocean park, Dang Xa, etc	 Country: 90% of 13,600 medical points (hospitals, clinics, etc) = 12,250 WWTS, among which 35% are in good operation condition. 1,000 WWTS in factories 200 WWTS in restaurants, shops, resorts 1,000 WWTS in hotels Total: 14,500 WWTS 	
Number of Population using each wastewater treatment systems	- 17% of urban population = <u>6 million</u> persons	 200 WWTS x 50% of design capacity x 500 m³/d or 3,000 persons = <u>30,000 persons</u> Handcraft villages: just a few 	 <u>Besides: 25,000 systems</u> with Septic tanks only Livestock farms: 400,000 m³/d x 30% with biogas digester Hospitals: <u>1,012,500</u> persons are served Hotels, resorts: <u>1,260,000</u> p. served Factories: <u>300,000</u> p. 	

*Reference: figures are calculated by author based on various sources

Classification of DWWM models

- **Group 1:** On-site sanitation systems
 - 1a. Low-cost on-site sanitation systems
 - **1b.** Mechanized on-site sanitation systems
- **Group 2:** Cluster DWWM systems (with wastewater collection network)
 - 2a. Low-cost cluster wastewater treatment systems
 - 2b. Mechanized cluster wastewater treatment systems
- Different ownership, sources of funding, modes of management, etc.



Group 1a, Low-cost on-site sanitation systems















Group 1b, Mechanized on-site sanitation systems





BASTAFAT-F FOR 12 HIGH-CLASS VILLAS AT NCC MY DINH, HANOI BASTAFAT-F FOR CAT BA ISLAND, HAI PHONG



<image>



UV MODULE FOR DISINFECTION

Prof. Dr. Nguyen Viet -Anh, IESE, HUCE

SOLAR PANEL AND REMOTE (ON-LINE) CONTROL

JAPANESE JOHKASOU

Group 2, Cluster systems for group of households

Drainage and sewerage network:

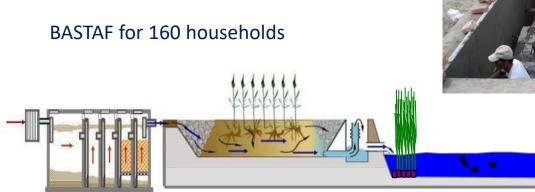
- Household connection
- Combined sewerage system
- Separate sewerage system
- Stormwater overflows







Group 2a, Low-cost systems





BASTAF for 400 HHs, Xuan Mai townlet, Chuong My, HN





BASTAF + CW for 2,600 HHs, Cho Moi townlet, Bac Kan

BASTAF for handcraft villages (food processing, livestock breeding, ...)

BASTAF for 100 HHs in Lim townlet, Bac Ninh prov.

BASTAF + CW + Pond, Q = 100 m³/day, Vietnam Friendship Village, Hanoi

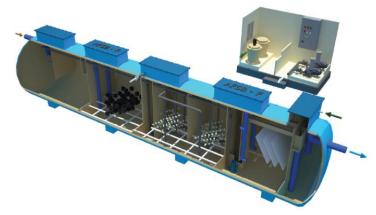




Group 2b, Mechanized systems



PACKAGED WWTS AFSB-C





PACKAGED WWTS AFSB-F



AFSB-F at Vicostone Co.



AFSB-F for Residential – Office Complex 12 Thuy Khue, Hanoi

Group 2b, Mechanized systems



Pacific building, Hanoi 35 FRP tanks



Sofitel Plaza, Hanoi



VCB bldg, Hanoi



PVN bldg, Hanoi



Tam Chuc Temple, Ha Nam (Fudeso Co.)



Challenges at Group 1, Low-cost on-site sanitation systems

Design:

- No official Design Standard (MOH: Manual only)
- Volume if not enough?
- No water proof?
- Some use house foundation to make tank wall
- "Not allowed" Infiltration chamber (soak pit)

Build:

- No water proof
- No access for check and desludging
- No ventilation
- Misconnection (inlet, outlet, inside the tank)

- Septic tank is a property of household
- No desludging unless clogging
- Sludge management is not controlled
- Miss-use: hazardous waste

Challenges at Group 1b, Mechanized on-site sanitation systems

Design:

- No official Design Standard
- No specific requirement on technology and product certification, so that everybody does in different ways with out control on materials, equipment, technology
- Problem in effluent standard
- Manufacturers are trying to reduce costs by minimizing dimensions, simplifying equipment, materials

Build:

- Floating
- No requirements on loading, floating resistance, sand back fill, anchoring, ...
- No requirements on transportation, installation, testing, comisisoning, evaluation...

- Treatment tank is a property of household
- No desludging unless clogging
- Sludge management is not controlled
- Miss-use: hazardous waste

Challenges at Group 2, Cluster DWWS. - Wastewater collection network

Design:

- Connection is not a concern of many wastewater projects
- Wrong selection of collection network type
- Lack of low-cost sewerage solutions
- Lack of integration with drainage system

Build:

- Quality of construction works
- Misconnection (rainwater and wastewater, household connection, manhole, reverse flow, etc)

- Solids clogging
- No fund for O&M
- No clear solution for dredged sludge treatment/ disposal
- Poor public involvement

Challenges at Group 2a, Cluster DWWS.

- Low-cost wastewater treatment systems

Design:

- Lack of Design Standard
- Vietnamese standard QCVN 14:2008/BTNMT, N, Coliforms: not achievable.
- Lack of adequate HH
 connection and
 wastewater collection
 components

Build:

- Quality of construction works
- Planning and phasing
- Start up difficulties

- Solids clogging
- Hydraulic loads
- No fund for O&M
- No clear solution for dredged sludge treatment and disposal
- Limited capacity of operators

Challenges at Group 2b, Mechanized wastewater treatment systems

Design:

- Lack of Design Standard
- QCVN 14:2008, N, Coliforms: not achievable.
- Lack of adequate wastewater collection component
- Double investment in urban areas
- Too shallow: limited aeration and settling efficiency
- Limited access, especially for underground tanks

Build:

- "Small" thinking, not adequate attention for QA
- Quality of construction works: leaking, sinking, etc.
- FRP tanks: very different quality, not certified
- Start up
- Media wash-out

- Solids clogging
- No fund for O&M
- Smell control
- C/N ratio is to low
- No professional O&M team

QCVN 14:2008/BTNMT

No	Parameters	Column A ^(a)	Column B ^(b)
1	рН	5 - 9	5 – 9
2	BOD ₅ (20°C), mg/l	30	50
3	TSS, mg/l	50	100
4	NH ₄ -N, mg/l	5	10
5	NO ₃ ⁻ , mg/l [NO ₃ -N ???] *	30	50
6	PO ₄ ³⁻ , mg/l [PO ₄ -P ???] **	6	10
7	Total Coliforms, MPN/100 ml	3,000	5,000

(a) - Maximum allowable values for wastewater discharged to water bodies serving domestic water supply purpose.
 (b) - Maximum allowable values for wastewater discharged to water bodies serving another purposes (irrigation, water transport, etc.).

*, ** - Different values in MONRE publication, hard copy, and web-site ⊗ - QCVN 40:2011/BTNMT: Column A: TN = 20 mg/L; Column B: TN = 40 mg/L.

Study on wastewater characterization 2021 - 2022

JCES and IESE

Objectives

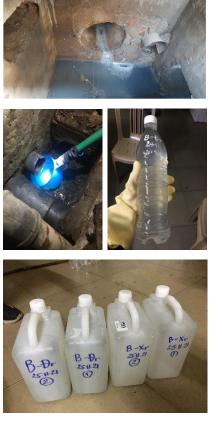
- To find characterization of domestic wastewater for PE calculation basis
- To update design standard TCVN 7957-2008 (MOC)

Targets:

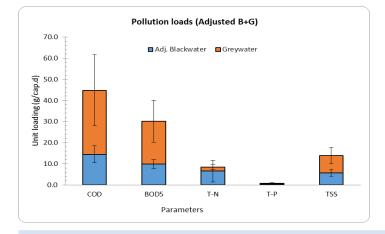
- Individual houses
- Apartment, dormitory
- Public buildings: office, school

Methods:

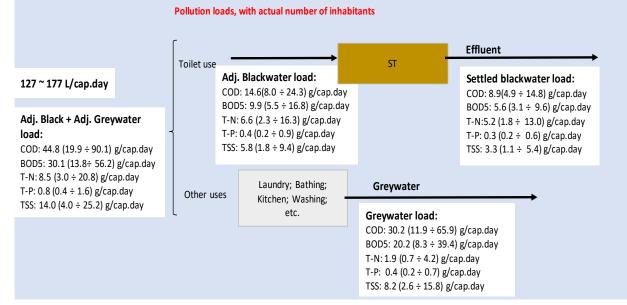
- Composite sampling
- Water consumption, Nutrients regime, Water usage
- Temperature, pH, BOD, COD, TS, TN, TP



Study on wastewater characterization: Apartments



JCES and IESE



Faecal Sludge Management

- One of key components of DWWM
- Poor management practice in most places
- Already mentioned in Decree 80/2014 and some provincial regulations
- QCVN 50-2013: HMs in sludge
- 10TCN 526-2002: Composting fertilizer made from domestic solid waste
- Circular 41/2014/TT-BNNPTN on fertilizer management
- Law of Environment 2020
- Resource recovery from sludge is potential, but sludge reuse Guidance is not yet available.















FSM PROJECT IN BEN TRE CITY



- (1) Stakeholders involvement: Ben Tre city authority, Public Utility URENCO, Private firms, Women's Union (to work with Households)
- (2) Co-funding (BMGF through EMWF + local budget)
- (3) FS Treatment Station: Settling + Drying Bed; Leachate Treatment
- (4) Legal Framework Setting up: City's FSM Regulation (emptying, transport, treatment, disposal), Cost structure (released 04.2022)











ACTIVITIES:

- Test on tank and tank materials
- Test on effluent quality
- Test on sludge accumulation, characteristics, and treatment

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED:

- Testing site
- Testing time
- Testing conditions
- Certified laboratories
- "Pass" condition
- Certification



- Test on tank and tank materials
 - Product sample
 - At Quatest Labs (I, II, III)
 - At Quatest-cooperated Labs
 - Materials test: tensile and tear strength, durability against
 UV and corrosion
 - Tank test: water proof or tightness, hydraulic pressure and top loading



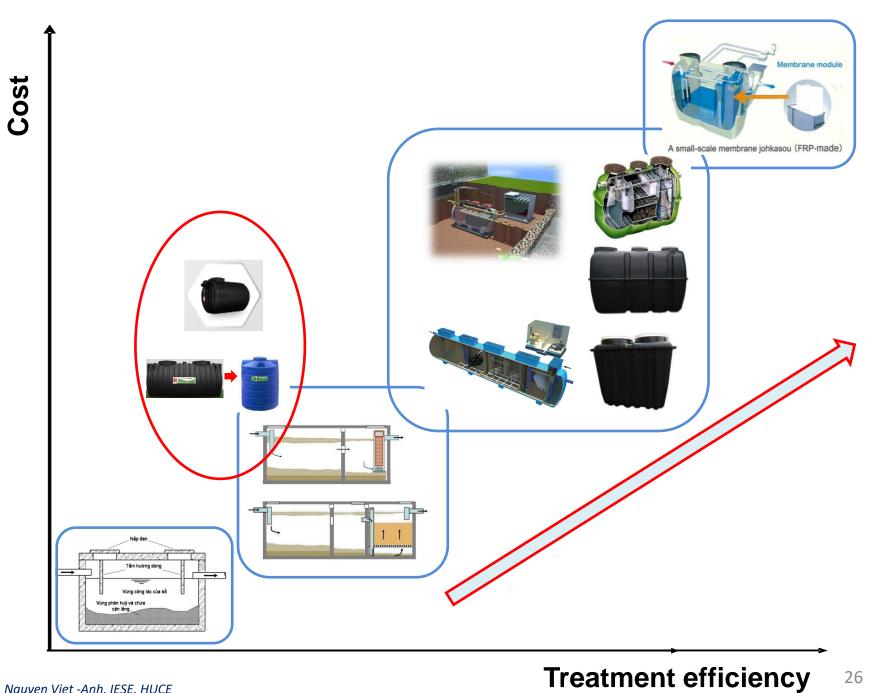
Test on effluent quality

- On-site, or at selected wastewater treatment station as wastewater source (to run experiment with product sample)
- By VLAS and VIMCERT Certified Labs
- Over 4-6 months including winter time (coldest months)
- Operation with at least 50% design capacity
- Parameters in QCVN 14:2008/BTNMT: pH, BOD, TSS, NH₄, NO₃, PO₄, Coliforms
- Other parameters recommended: Temperature, COD, TN, TP.
- "Passed": sample /week, 90% samples passed (recommended).



- Test on sludge accumulation, characteristics, and treatment
- By operators or users
- Sludge accumulation over the time (L/year)
- Desludging interval (year)
- Characteristics (recommended): temperature, pH, COD, BOD, TS, VS, TN, TP, Coliforms, Helminth eggs
- Collection and transportation method
- Treatment method
- Disposal/reuse method
- Hygienic and social acceptance monitoring at disposal site





DWWM: related activities

Manufacturing

Design assessment and appraisal

Design and Build

Accessories supply: Air blower, pump, chemicals, media, piping, bio-additives...

Planning; design standard, effluent code; construction permit; discharge license; monitoring of water, air quality

Operation service

Maintenance service

Sludge emptying, transportation, treatment services

Network service (in case of online solution)

Training for design, build, operation and maintenance

Advertisement, marketing, communication





RECOMMENDATIONS: SOLUTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

- Early decision making, integration of DWWM options into *urban planning*
- Design standards are to be issued
- *Effluent standards* are to be reviewed, especially on N, and pathogens removal in DWWM systems, and to avoid double investment
- **Testing and Certification** for technology, equipment, operation of w/w systems, sludge management services is needed
- Household connection should be compulsory. All components should be considered in a whole chain: HH facilities collection network wastewater treatment disposal or reuse
- Professional O&M service providers are needed, on-site or out-sourced. Branch of provincial sewerage and drainage company is one among options
- Promotion center(s) with strong networking is needed



THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION !



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Vice President, Vietnam Association of Water Supply and Sewerage (VWSA) Director, Institute of Environmental Science and Engineering (IESE), Hanoi University of Civil Engineering. Email: anhnv@huce.edu.vn