Water Quality Improvement through Replace Old Type Johkasou by Johkasou

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Current situation of old type johkasou and johkasou installation

Revision of the Johkaous Act (Enforceed from April, 2001)

- New installation of old type johkasou is banned
- Promoting replace of old type johkasou by johkasou as a responsibility of the user of old type johkasou

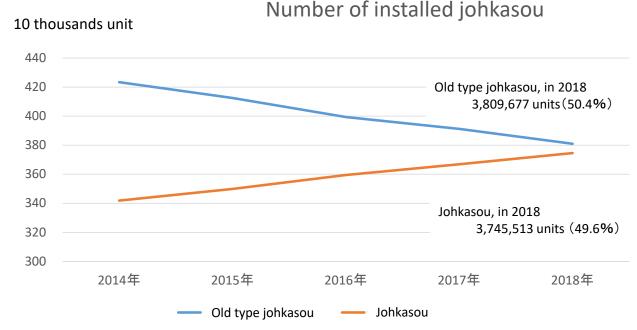


Figure Trend of the old type johkasou/johkasou installation
(Data source: Ministry of the Environment, 2019)

Although the newly installed johkasou is increasing year by year, there are still about 3.8 million old type johkasou in operation in Japan. Untreated gray water from these old type johkasou is a big issue of water environment conservation.

Pollutant loads of domestic wastewater

• Gray water (bathtub, washing machine (W.M.), kitchen) 27 g-BOD/cap.day

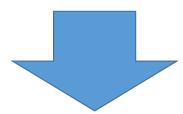
 Black water (toilet wastewater) 13 g-BOD/cap.day Bath **Bathtub** W.M. W.M. Kitchen Toilet **Toilet** Kitchen BOD 27 g/cap.day BOD 13 g/cap.day BOD 40 g/cap.day Old type Johkasou 5 g/cap.day Johkasou BOD removal rate of 4 g/cap.dayb 27g/cap.day Johkasou: 90% or more

BOD removal rate of Old type Johkasou: 65% or more. Old type Johkasou treats only Black water.

Compared to old type johkasou, johkasou can reduce pollutant load of BOD to 1/8 of that by old type johkasou.

1. Objective

To further promote replacing old type johkasou by johkasou, it is necessary to measure of the effect quantitatively by confirming the water quality improvement by the conversion to johkasou, and widely disseminate and utilize the results.



Conduct water quality survey of treated water of old type johkasou and the untreated gray water from individual household where the old type johkasou is used.

Replace the old type johkasou by johkasou, and assess the effect on environment improvement, and prepare materials for publicity based on the results.

Conduct water quality survey for the old type johkasou and the johkasou installed to replace them, and summarized the results.

Further, survey the sanitary aspects and the influence of LAS (detergent component), assess the effect of the conversion to johkasou.

2. Survey Content

- 1 Water quality survey after installation of johkasou
- 2 Usage survey
- 3 Questionnaire survey



3. Site of survey

- Fifteen houses that received the water quality survey of treated water of old type johkasou and the gray water in 2016.
- Additional five houses using johkasou as the reference to check the bias of the data above.

4. Sampling method

 When wastewater discharged after cooking, washing and using bathing, sampling the treated water from johkasou

Sampling is conducted twice a day in the morning and in the

afternoon

 On-site measurement (pH, residual chorine, transparency index)

 Samples for other items of water quality analysis



Item of water quality analysis

| <u>I</u> tem | unit | lower limit of quantitation |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| рН | _ | - |
| BOD | mg/L | 0.5 |
| CODMn | mg/L | 0.5 |
| SS | mg/L | 10 |
| n-Hex | mg/L | 5.0 |
| Coliform group | count/mL | 30 |
| Coliform | MPN/mL | 30 |
| CI- | mg/L | 0.1 |
| T-N | mg/L | 0.4 |
| HN4-N | mg/L | 0.1 |
| NO2-N | mg/L | 0.10 |
| NO3-N | mg/L | 0.10 |
| T-P | mg/L | 0.20 |
| LAS | mg/L | 0.10 |
| Tr (transparency index) | cm | 1.0 |

5. Item of survey on johkasou usage

- 1. Size of house (floor area, number and usage of room, type and number of water areas such as toilets, kitchens)
- 2. Number of residents and composition (men and women, age (age))
- 3. Working status of the residents (working hours, home / absence time)
- 4. Everyday life pattern (cooking, eating, bathing and bathtub cleaning time, washing time/time zone)
- 5. Presence / absence and type of drugs used regularly (blood pressure, diabetes, etc.)
- 6. Maintenance inspection / cleaning implementation status and its contents
- 7. Information on the type and amount of detergent used
- 8. Information on tap water consumption
- 9. List of water-saving equipment, if available
- 10.Presence / absence / type of pet

6. Result

(1) condition of johkasou usage

| Item | Answer | Number of case |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | 2 person | 6 |
| | 3 person | 5 |
| | 4 person | 3 |
| Number of user | 5 person | 2 |
| | 6 person | 2 |
| | 7 person | 1 |
| | 8 person | 1 |
| | Contact aeration and trickling filter process | 10 |
| Nitrogen removal Sedimentation filtration - recirculation process | | 3 |
| type johkasou | Sedimentation anaerobic filter aerobic recirculation | 2 |
| Treatment process of | process | |
| johkasou | Moving bed filtration recirculation process | 2 |
| | Sedimentation moving bed recirculation process | 1 |
| | Anaerobic filter contact aeration process | 1 |
| | Moving bed recirculation process | 10 1 |

6. Result

(1) condition of johkasou usage

| <u>Item</u> | | Answer | Number of case |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Matalana | Implemented | 20 |
| Total and a state of COM | Maintenance | Unimplemented | 0 |
| Implementation status of O&M | Desludging | Implemented | 0 |
| | | Unimplemented | 20 |
| | | 6 ~ 8 | 7 |
| | a.m. | 6∼ 9 | 7 |
| | | 6∼10 | 2 |
| | | 7 ~ 8 | 1 |
| | | 7 ~ 9 | 3 |
| Time of discharging wastewater | p.m. | 16 ~ 19 | 1 |
| | | 17~20 | 6 |
| | | 17~21 | 4 |
| | | 18~20 | 4 |
| | | 18~21 | 4 |
| | | 18~23 | 1 11 |

(2) Tap water consumption and condition of johkasou usage

| No. | Tap water consumption (m³) | User of johkasou (person) A | Johkasou capacity (PE) B | Ratio of A/B |
|------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 0.380 | 3 | 5 | 0.60 |
| 2 | 0.367 | 3 | 7 | 0.43 |
| 3 | 0.345 | 2 | 5 | 0.40 |
| 4 | 0.503 | 2 | 7 | 0.29 min |
| 5 | 0.330 | 2 | 5 | 0.40 |
| 6 | 0.716 | 3 | 5 | 0.60 |
| 7 | 0.554 | 3 | 5 | 0.60 |
| 8 | 0.133 min | 2 | 5 | 0.40 |
| 9 | _ | 3 | 7 | 0.43 |
| 10 | 0.495 | 6 | 7 | 0.86 |
| 11 | 0.729 | 4 | 7 | 0.57 |
| 12 | 1.860 max | 6 | 7 | 0.86 |
| 13 | 0.614 | 2 | 5 | 0.40 |
| 14 | 0.990 | 4 | 7 | 0.57 |
| 15 | 0.418 | 2 | 7 | 0.29 |
| 16 | 0.721 | 5 | 5 | 1.00 |
| 17 | 0.554 | 7 | 7 | 1.00 |
| 18 | 0.548 | 5 | 7 | 0.71 |
| 19 | 0.185 | 4 | 5 | 0.80 |
| 20 | 0.696 | 8 | 7 | 1.14 max |
| Avg. | 0.586 | 3.8 | - | 0.62 |

Tap water consumption

- Questionnaire survey
- Monitoring the water meter by taking interval photos

Max. 1.860 m³/day (6person-family)

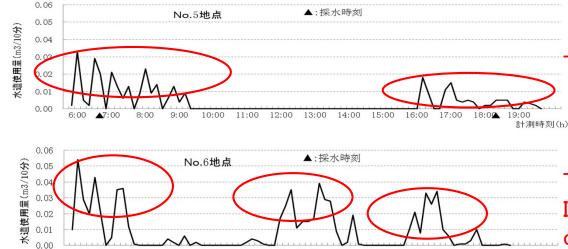
Min. 0.133 m³/day(2person-family)

14:00 15:00

16:00 17:0 18:00

計測時刻(h)





12:00 13:00

11:00

Two peaks: in the morning and the night

Three peaks: in the morning, noon, and at night. In this case, some family member stay home during a day.

(4) Result of water quality survey

| Item | | Type of sample | Result | |
|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Analysis item | unit | Type of Sample | Avg. | |
| рН | _ | Eff. of old type johkasou Gray water Eff. of johkasou | 7.5 7.3 7.1 | |
| BOD | mg/L | Eff. of old type johkasou Gray water Eff. of johkasou | 46 161 7.4 | |
| COD | mg/L | Eff. of old type johkasou Gray water Eff. of johkasou | 66 114 13.5 | |
| SS | mg/L | Eff. of old type johkasou Gray water Eff. of johkasou | 44 61 10 | |
| n-Hex | mg/L | Eff. of old type johkasou Gray water Eff. of johkasou | 5.0 35 Less than 5.0 | |
| Coliform G. | count/mL | Eff. of old type johkasou Gray water Eff. of johkasou | 1.4×10^{3} 9.5×10^{3} 1.7×10^{2} | |
| Coliform | MPN/mL | Eff. of old type johkasou Gray water Eff. of johkasou | 3.8×10^{2} 2.1×10^{2} 6.9×10^{1} | |
| Residual chorine | mg/L | Eff. of old type johkasou Gray water Eff. of johkasou | Less than 0.1 — 0.8 | |

| Item | | T () | Result | |
|---------------|------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| Analysis item | Unit | Type of sample | Avg. | |
| | | Eff. of old type johkasou | 106 | |
| T-N | mg/L | Gray water | 7.0 | |
| | | Eff. of johkasou | 10.9 | |
| | | Eff. of old type johkasou | 78 | |
| NH4-N | mg/L | Gray water | 1.1 | |
| | | Eff. of johkasou | 4.1 | |
| | | Eff. of old type johkasou | 6.3 | |
| NO2-N | mg/L | Gray water | 0.14 | |
| | | Eff. of johkasou | 0.46 | |
| | mg/L | Eff. of old type johkasou | 16 | |
| NO3-N | | Gray water | 0.59 | |
| | | Eff. of johkasou | 5.1 | |
| | mg/L | Eff. of old type johkasou | 14 | |
| T-P | | Gray water | 1.0 | |
| | | Eff. of johkasou | 3.2 | |
| | mg/L | Eff. of old type johkasou | Less than 0.10 | |
| LAS | | Gray water | 4.97 | |
| | | Eff. of johkasou | 0.14 | |
| | cm | Eff. of old type johkasou | 12.0 | |
| Tr | | Gray water | 11.3 | |
| | | Eff. of johkasou | 29.7 | |
| | | Eff. of old type johkasou | 3.8 | |
| Temperature | °C | Gray water | 4.1 | |
| | | Eff. of johkasou | 13.7 | |
| Water | °C | Eff. of old type johkasou | 7.2 | |
| temperature | | Gray water | 11.5 | |
| comporacaro | | Eff. of johkasou | 22.3 | |

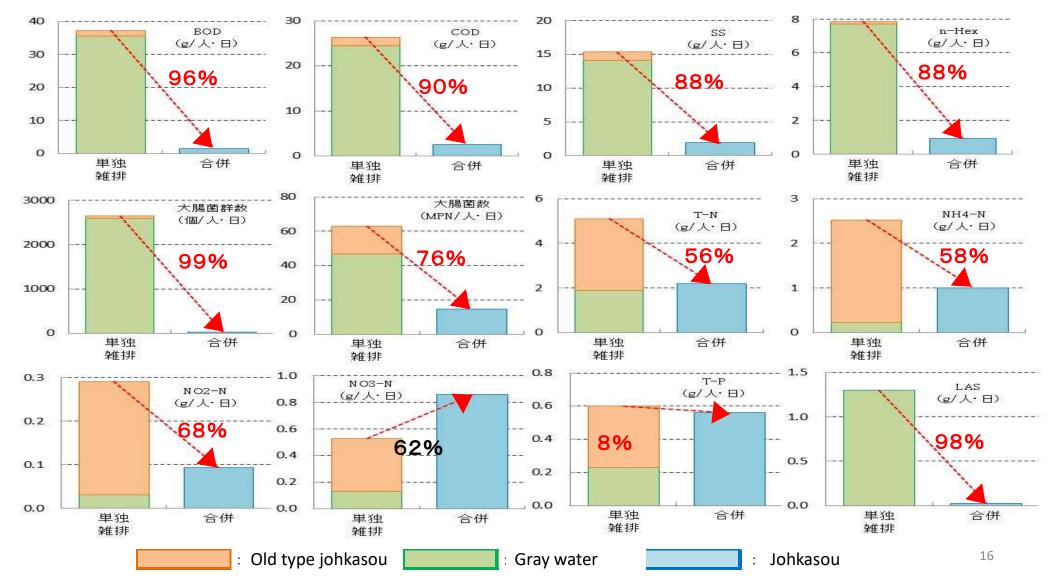
(5) Estimation of unit load, g/cap.day

| | Bef | ore | After | Dadwatian | |
|-------|----------------------|------------|----------|----------------|--|
| Item | Old type johkasou | Gray water | johkasou | Reduction rate | |
| BOD | 1.6 | 36 | 1.5 | 96% | |
| COD | 1.9 | 24 | 2.6 | 90% | |
| SS | 1 | 14 | 2 | 88% | |
| n-Hex | 0.1 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 88% | |
| T-N | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 56% | |
| NH4-N | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 58% | |
| NO2-N | 0.26 | 0.031 | 0.09 | 68% | |
| NO3-N | 0.40 | 0.13 | 0.86 | 62% | |
| T-P | 0.37 | 0.23 | 0.56 | 8% | |
| LAS | 0.003 | 1.3 | 0.03 | 98% | |

Unit load = Amount of pollutant load ÷ number of resident

Amount of pollutant load = Amount of wastewater × concentration

Variation of pollutant loads Before & After of johkasou installation, g/cap.day



Pollutant loads (discharge unit load), g/cap.day

| The me | Old type johkasou | | Gray water | | Johkasou | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Item | 2016 Sur. | Reference | 2016 Sur. | Reference | 2017 Sur. | Reference |
| BOD | 1.6 | 3.2~6.3 | 36 | 13~35 | 1.5 | 0.88~4.0 |
| COD | 1.9 | 3.2~3.8 | 24 | 2.7 ~ 15 | 2.6 | 2.8~4.5 |
| SS | 1 | 2.3 | 14 | 11~24 | 2 | 1.5 |
| n-Hex | 0.1 | - | 7.7 | 6.1 | 0.9 | _ |
| T-N | 3.2 | 5.0 ~ 6.6 | 1.9 | 1.2~2.3 | 2.2 | 3.0~6.5 |
| NH ₄ -N | 2.3 | - | 0.2 | _ | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| NO ₂ -N | 0.26 | - | 0.031 | _ | 0.09 | 0.051 |
| NO ₃ -N | 0.40 | - | 0.13 | _ | 0.86 | 1.7 |
| T-P | 0.37 | 0.60~1.0 | 0.23 | 0.22~0.54 | 0.56 | 0.50~0.92 |
| LAS | 0.003 | _ | 1.3 | _ | 0.03 | _ 17 |

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10. Summary

- The influence of old type johkasou and gray water have become clearer, and the effects of domestic wastewater on the environment can be shown in comparison with the treated water of johkasou.
- Comparing to the literature values, the values of most water quality items in our survey are found to be lower.
- It is expected that the results of this survey will be widely understood and the implementation of replacing old type johkasou by johkasou is promoted.