



# The Effectiveness of Layering a Sand-Sawdust Layer in a Soil Absorption System for the Removal of Nitrogen from Onsite Septic Systems in Northern Climates

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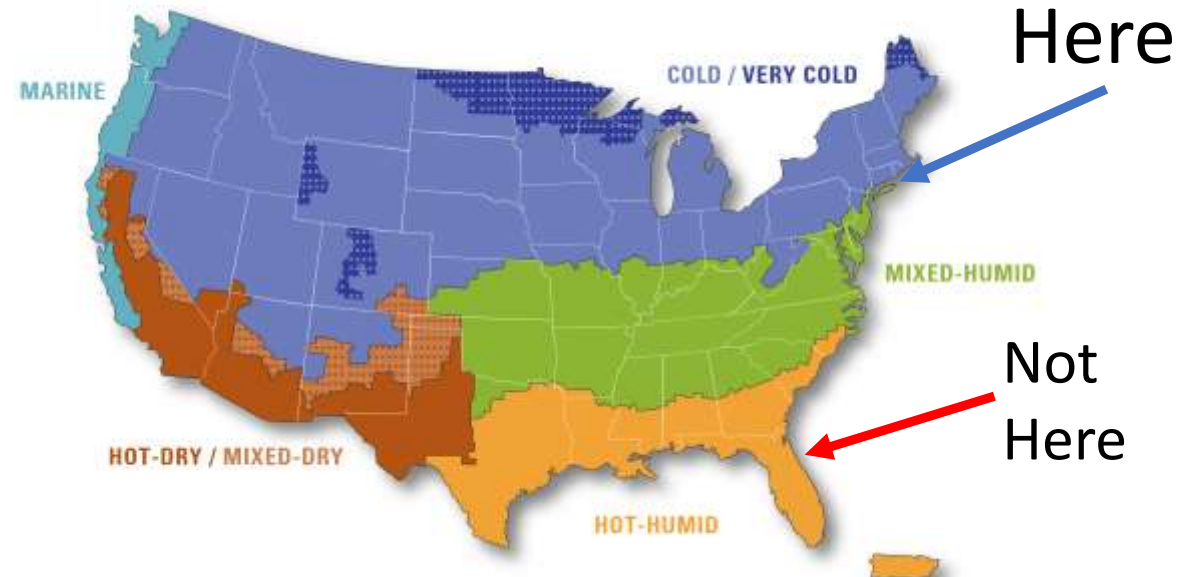


# Collaborative Effort

- Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center
- Damann L. Anderson, P.E., a researcher of passive nitrogen removal systems for the State of Florida Onsite Sewage Nitrogen Reduction Study (FOSNRS);
- George Loomis, an onsite septic system specialist and published author from the University of Rhode Island;
- Dr. Will Robertson of the University of Waterloo;
- Jose Amador, a soil scientist at the University of Rhode Island;
- John Eliasson with the Wastewater Management Section of Washington State Department of Health's Division of Environmental Public Health
- More recently, researchers at Stony Brook University, NY

# Pick your map

## DEFINING CLIMATE



# Project Genesis

The search for a sustainable non-proprietary means to remove nitrogen in onsite septic systems leads to...

Cellulose-based denitrification research being done ....

- Woodchip barriers in agricultural settings
- State of Florida (Florida Onsite Septic System Nitrogen Removal)
- Waterloo Canada (W.D. Robertson et. al)
- Washington State
- Others





REVIEW OF  
DEMONSTRATION  
PROJECTS

TWO DESIGN CHARRETTES

EXTENSIVE LITERATURE SEARCHES

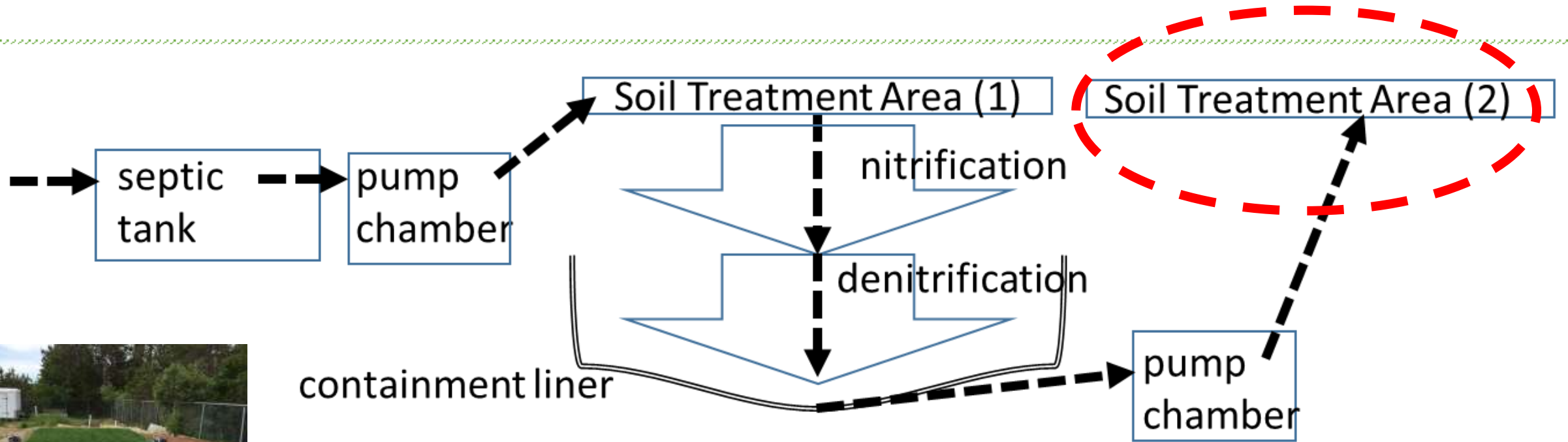
NUMEROUS DISCUSSIONS WITH  
PRACTITIONERS

**Three feasible designs emerged**

# 1

## Design 1 of Three Basic Designs

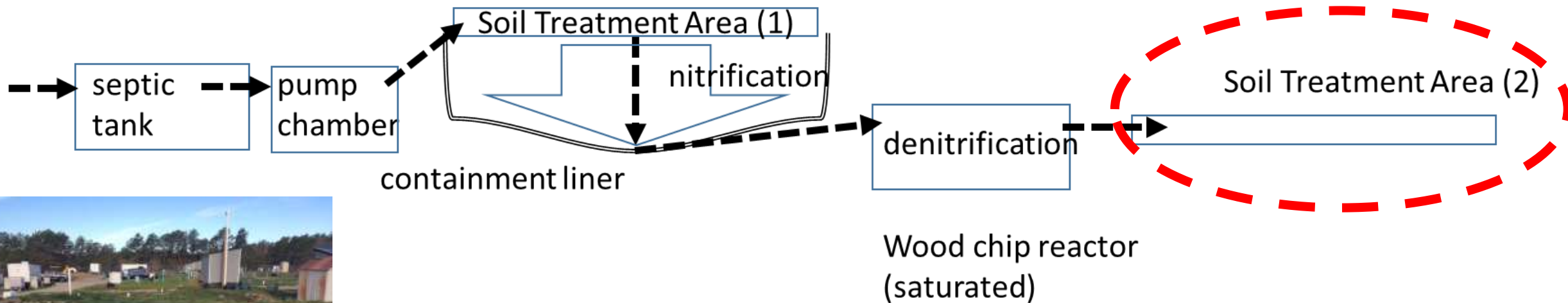
The containment liner provided a saturated area that held water and occluded oxygen



# Design 2 of Three Basic Designs

# 2

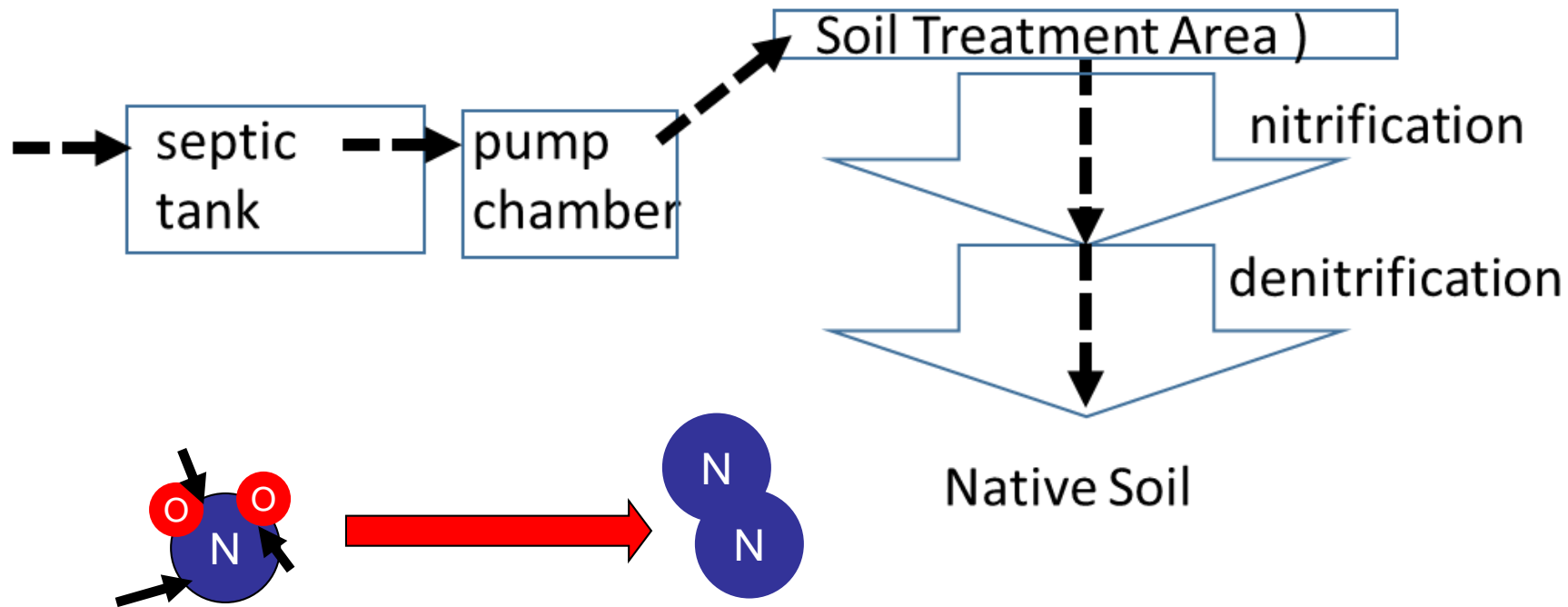
The container provided a saturated area that held water and occluded oxygen



# 3

## Design 3 of Three Basic Designs

Simple layering of sawdust/sand mix – no secondary soil absorption area.



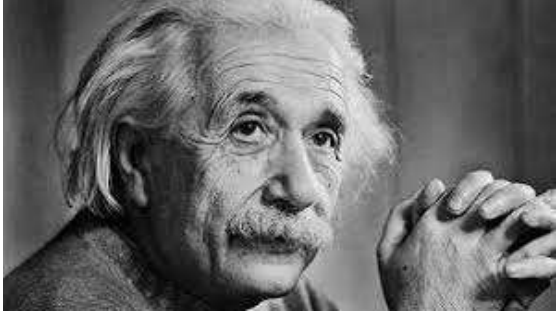
Denitrification is facilitated by a layer of sand mixed with sawdust placed below the nitrification layer



**Design 1 & 2 require an  
addition disposal site**

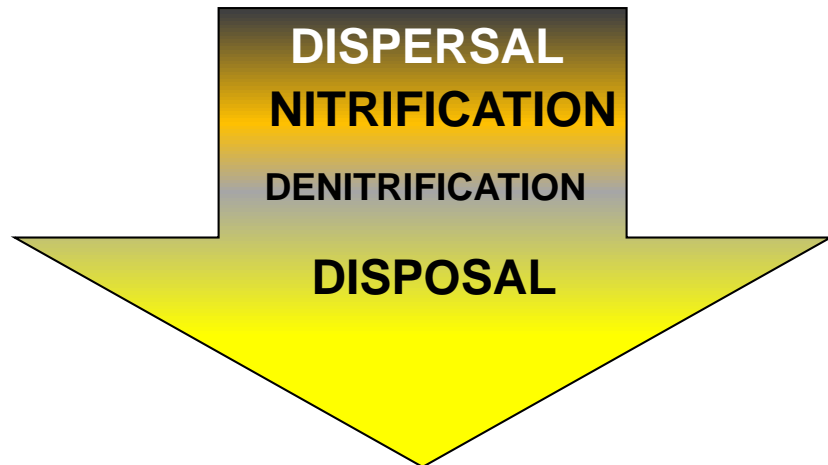
**SO.....**

# Design 3 meets the Einstein Principle



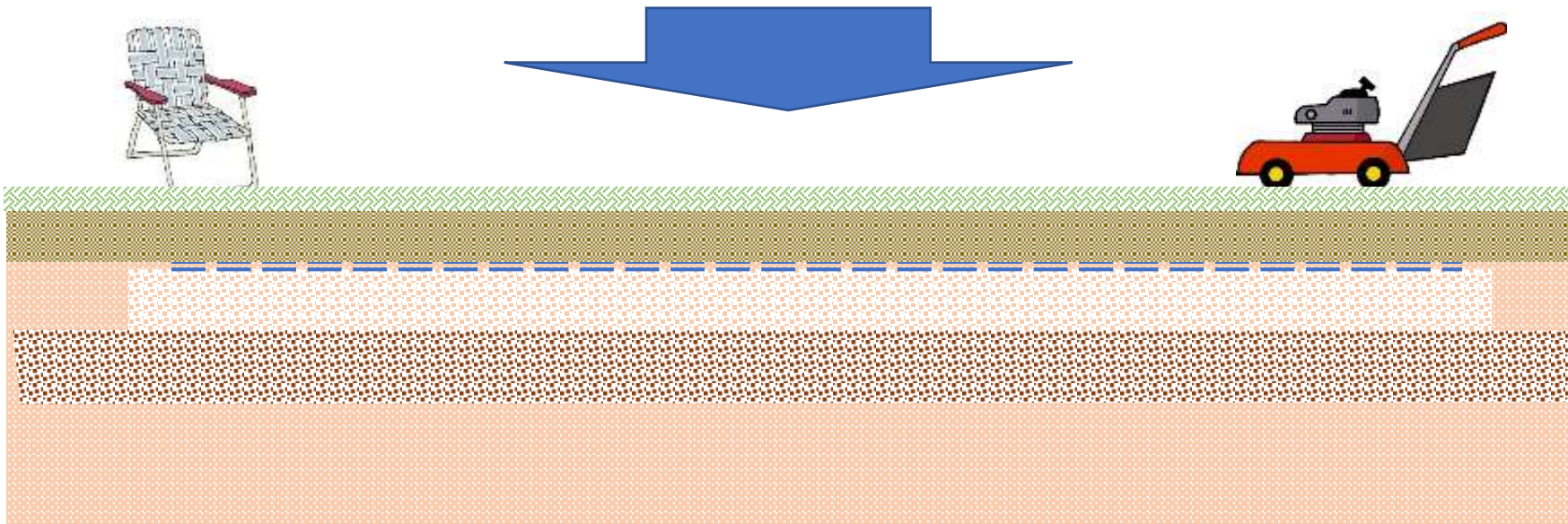
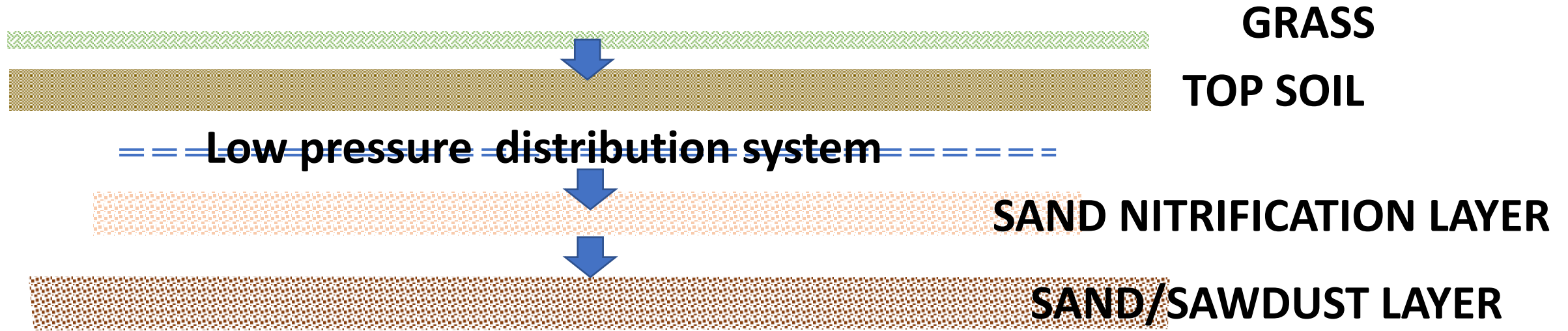
**“Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler”**

keeping it Simple



But will it work?

# Simple layering







**GRASS**

**TOPSOIL**

**6-9"**

**LOW PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION OF STE** **VAR**

**SAND NITRIFICATION LAYER**

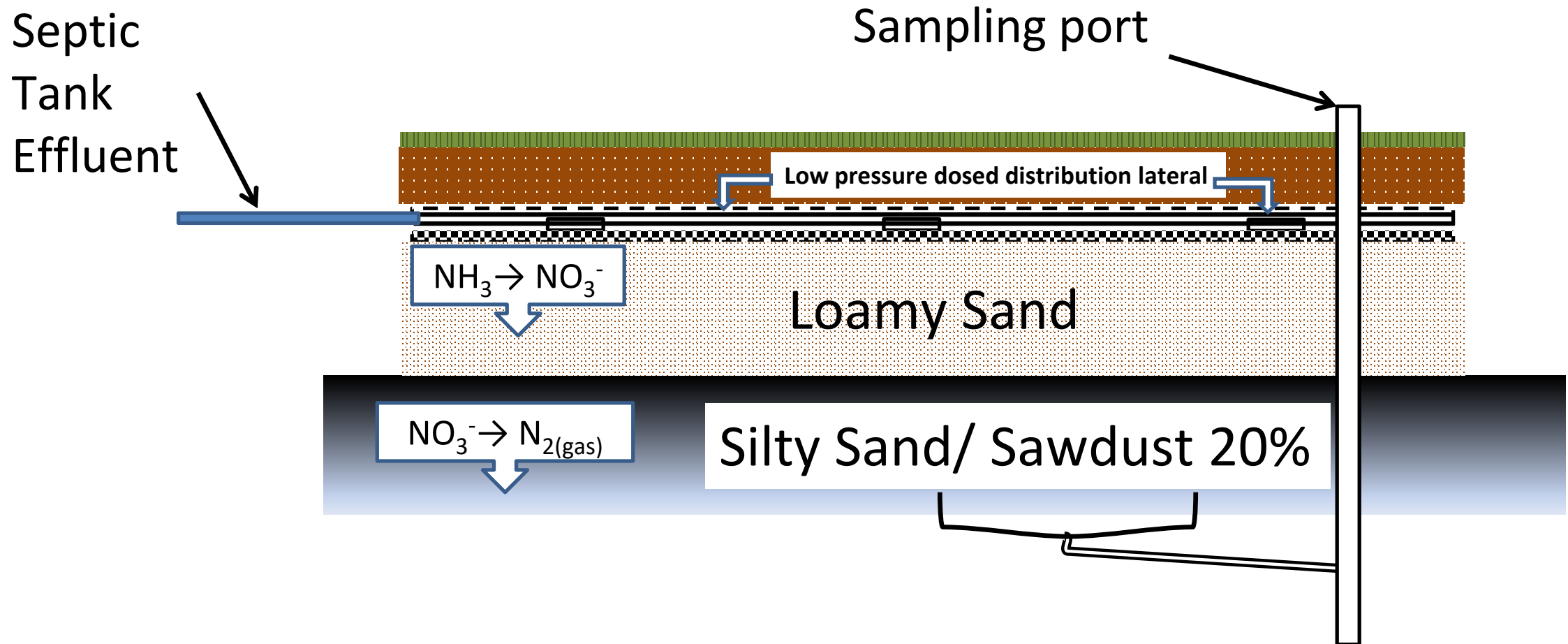
**18"**

**SAND/SAWDUST DENITRIFICATION LAYER**

**18"**

**NATIVE SOIL**

# Attempt #1 – Hedging our bets with a little silt





Sawdust sand-silt  
mix

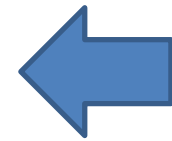
**Place denitrification layer material  
(sawdust-sand-silt mix)**





**“Marry” denitrification layer material to nitrification material layer**

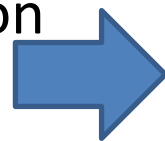




Field area levelled and  
made ready for  
distribution piping



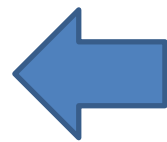
Low-pressure distribution  
piping placed







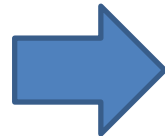




Final grade over soil treatment area



Grass planted over soil treatment area



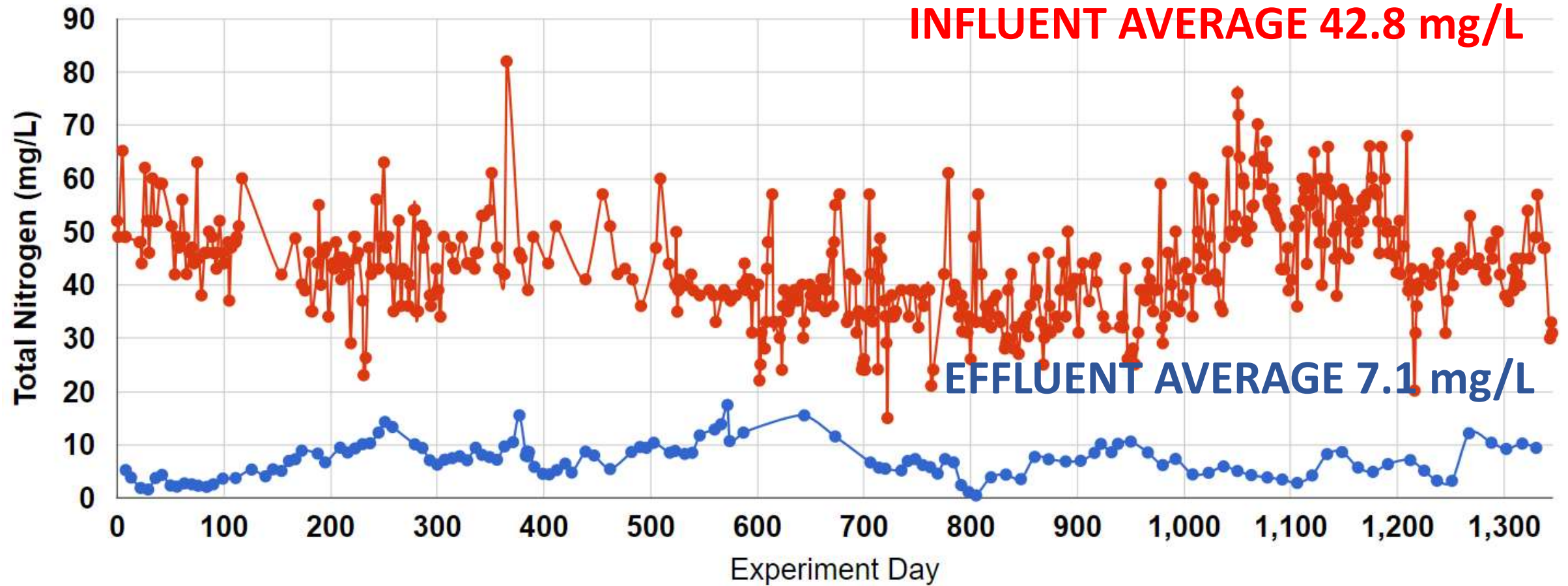


May 17, 2017



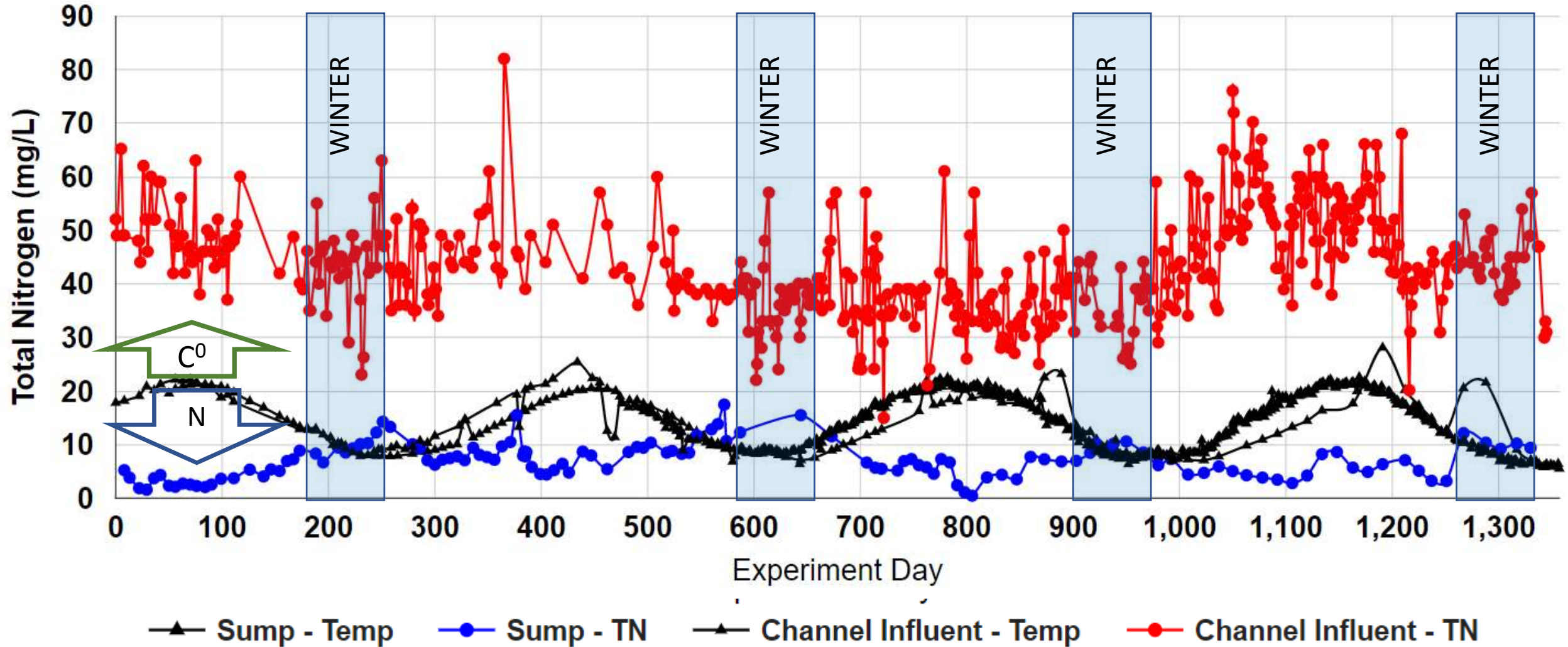
# Results from simple layered system using silt mixed with sand/sawdust for denitrification layer

(Modification of Robertson, University of Waterloo)





# Effect of temperature/season on performance





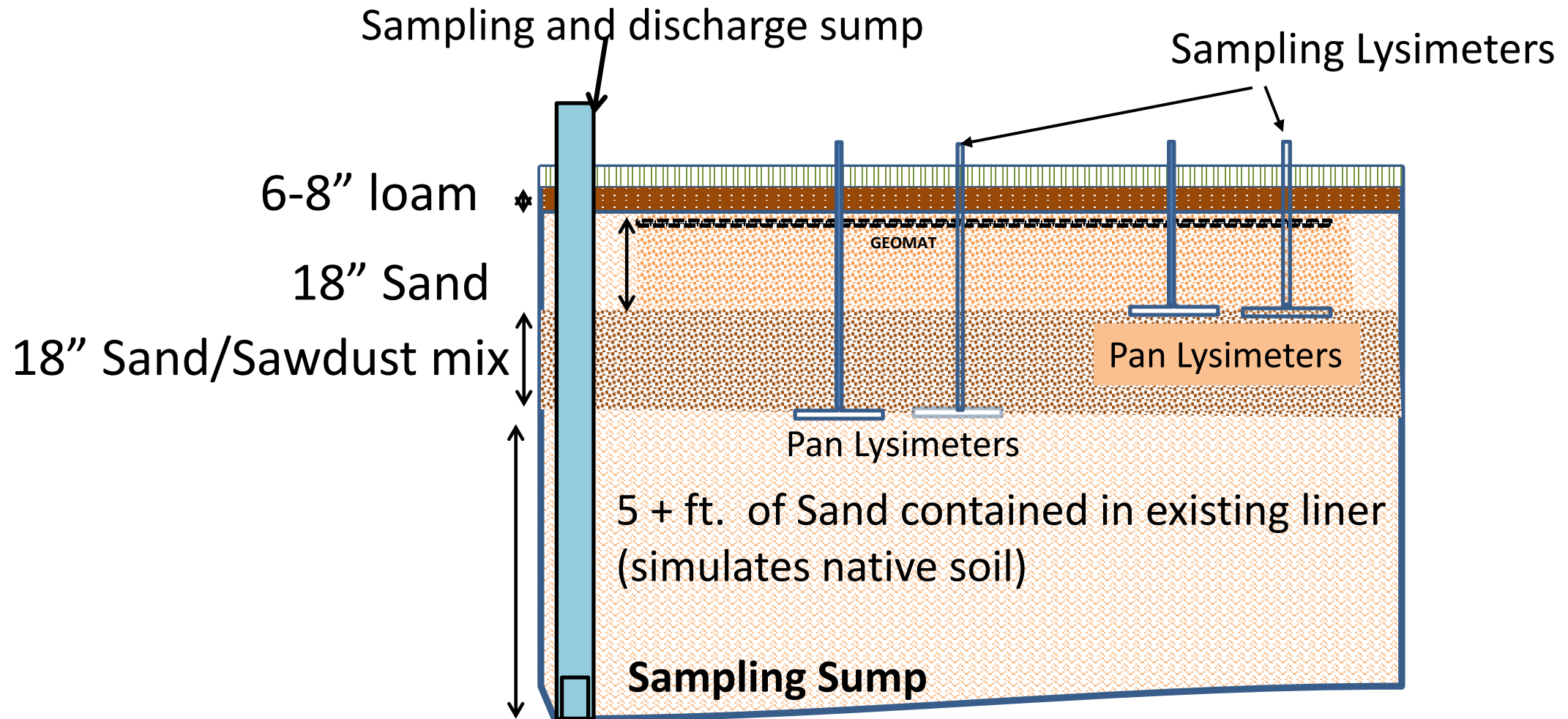
# One step simpler

ASTM C-33

# Using standard fill-sand mixed with sawdust (for the denitrification layer)



# ATTEMPT #2 Simple layered system (no liner) Profile





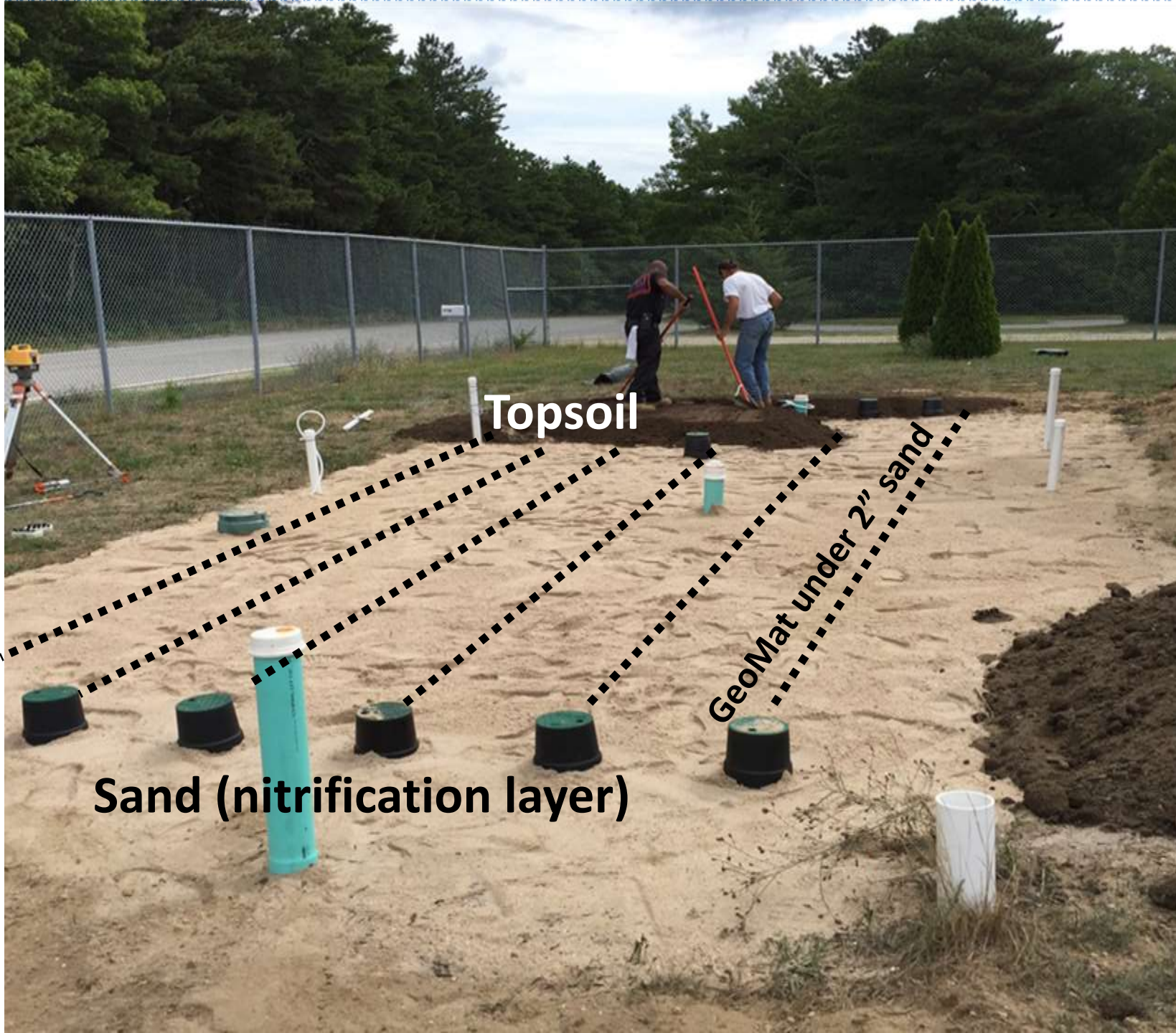
Lysimeter  
port

Lysimeter  
port

Sand (nitrification layer) placement

Sand:Sawdust (denitrification) Layer



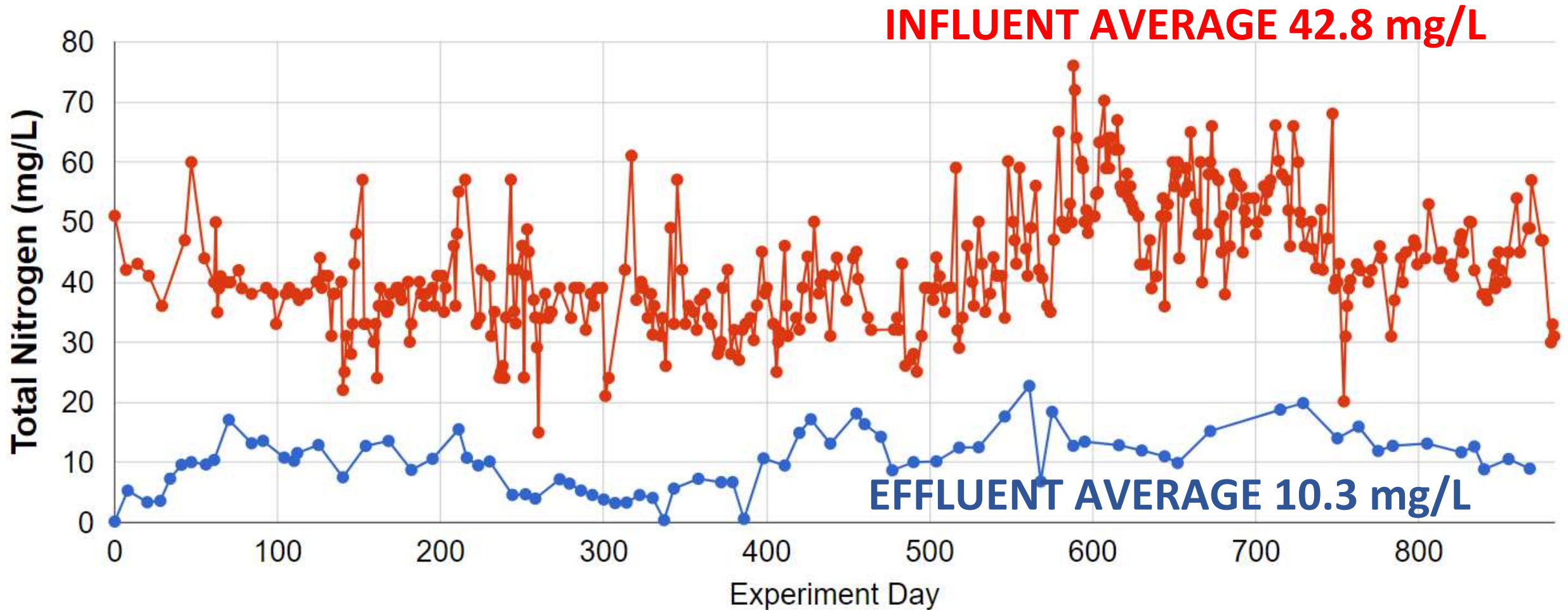


**Topsoil**

**Sand (nitrification layer)**

**GeoMat under 2" sand**

# Results from simple layered system using standard sand mixed with sawdust for denitrification layer

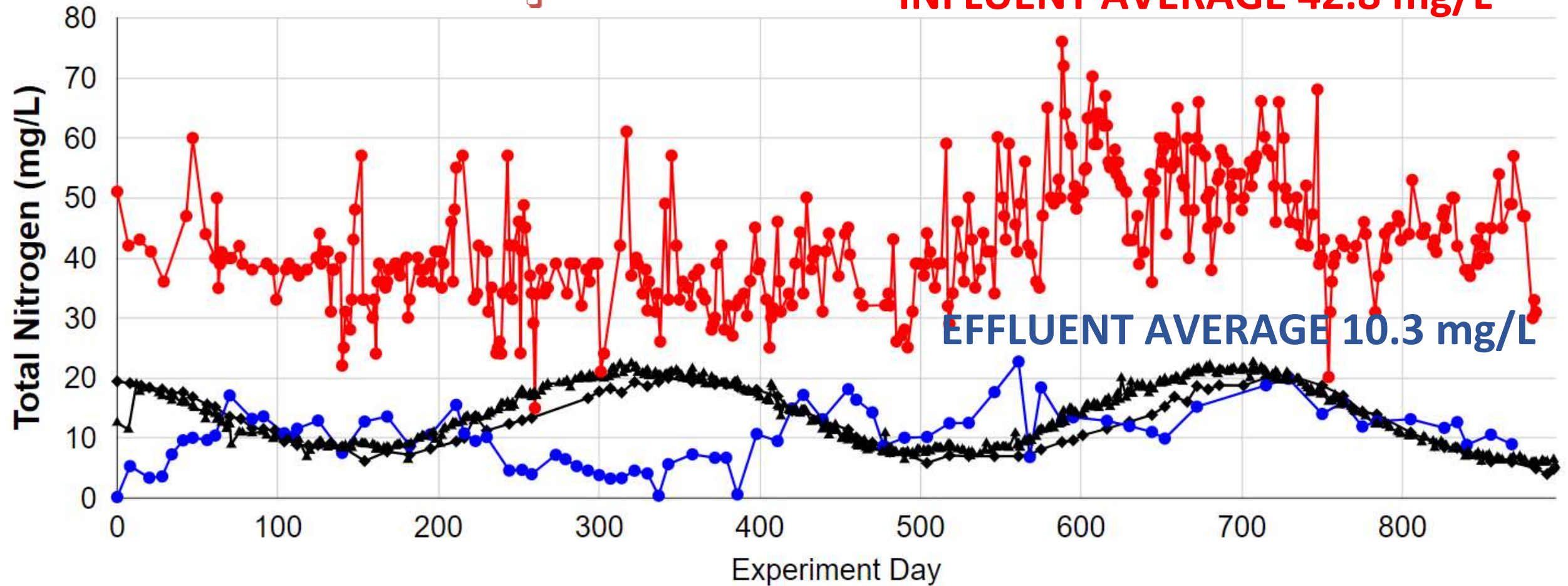




# Results from simple layered system using standard sand mixed with sawdust for denitrification layer

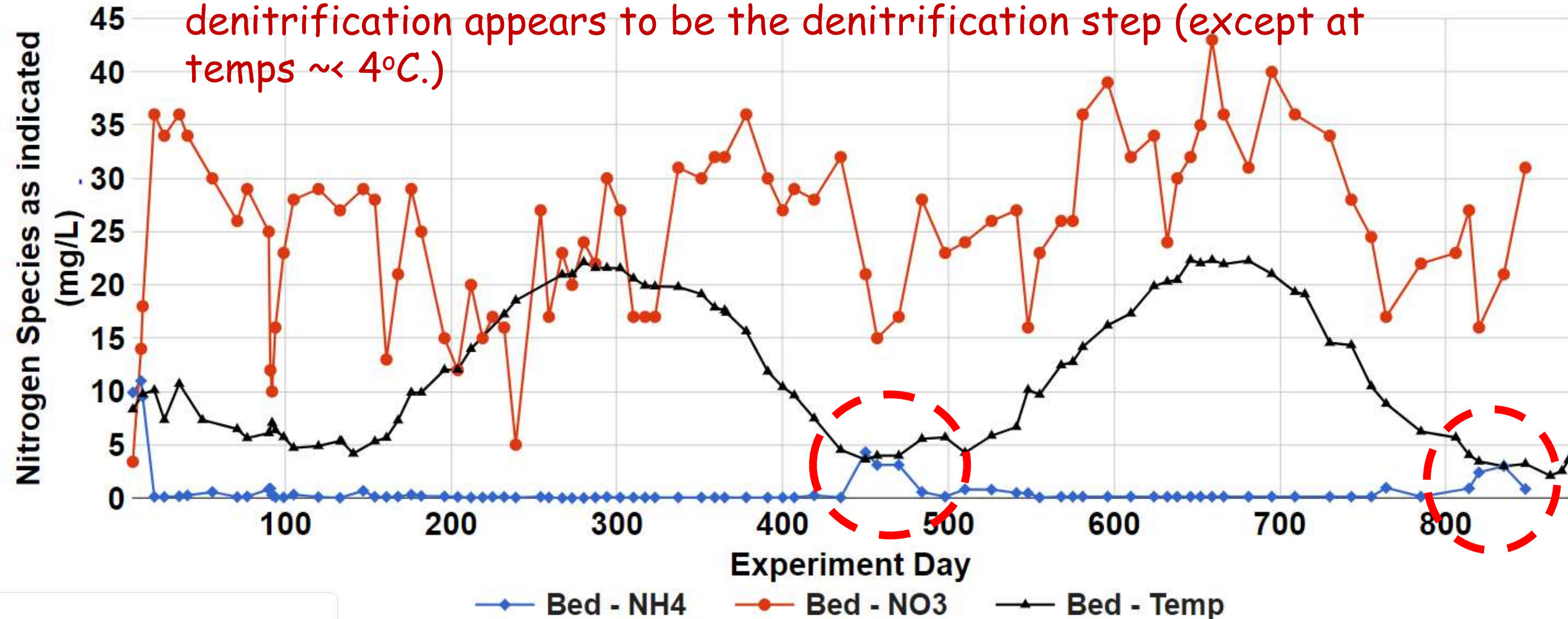
## Effect of Temperature

**INFLUENT AVERAGE 42.8 mg/L**



# Effect of Temperature

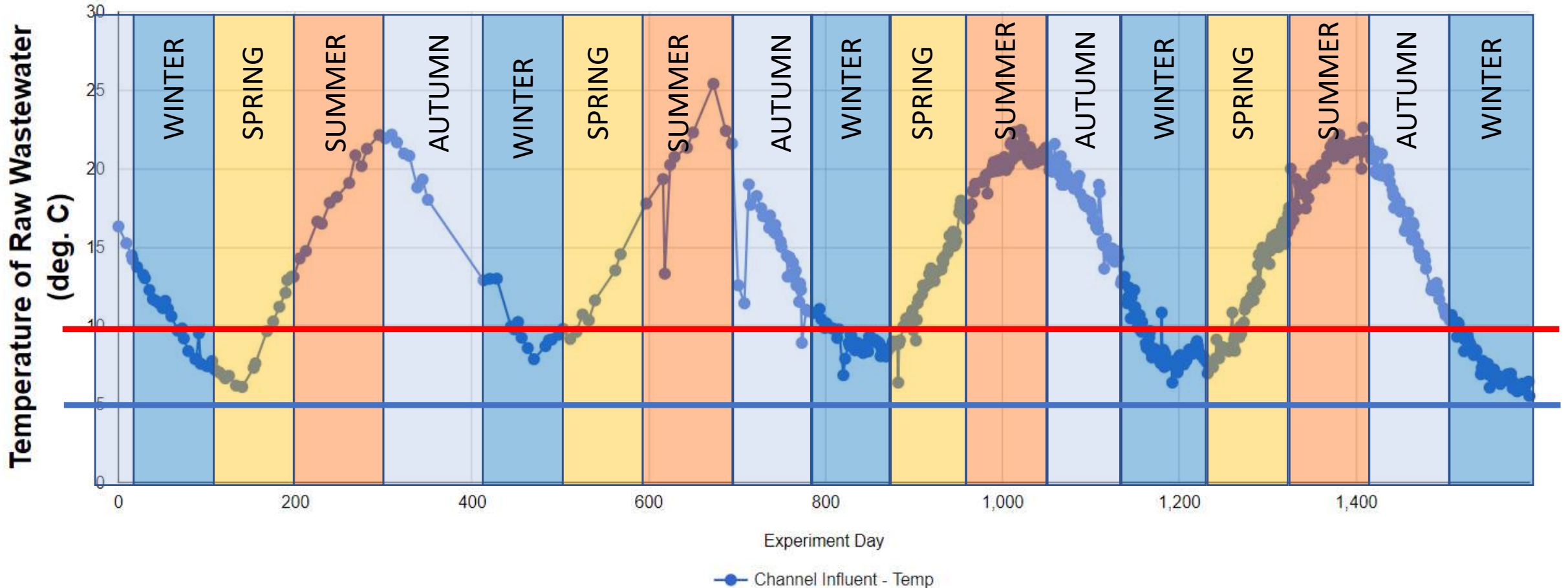
The primary impact of the low temperatures on denitrification in systems using soils-based sequencing of nitrification-denitrification appears to be the denitrification step (except at temps  $\sim < 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ .)





# Effect of Temperature

Temperature of Raw Wastewater



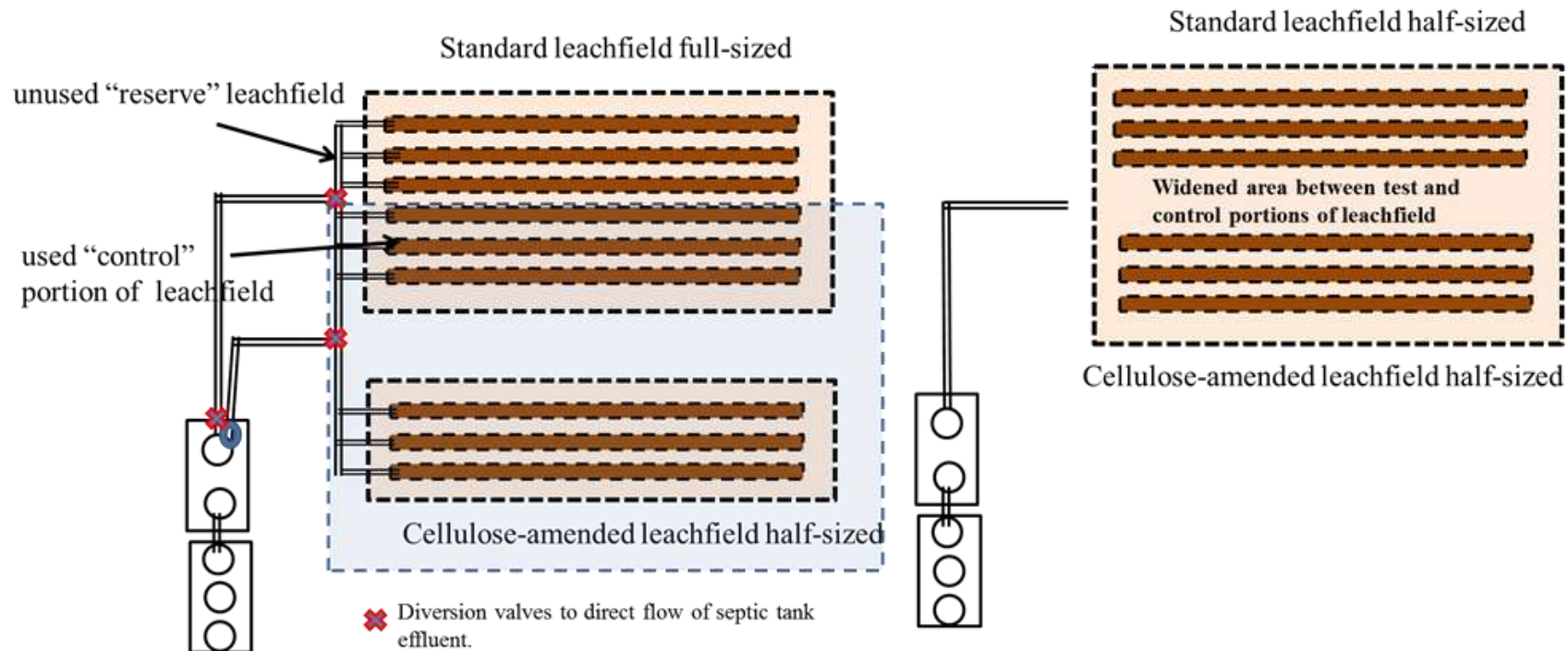
**What about  
the  
Real World ?**

**vs. Test Center Studies**





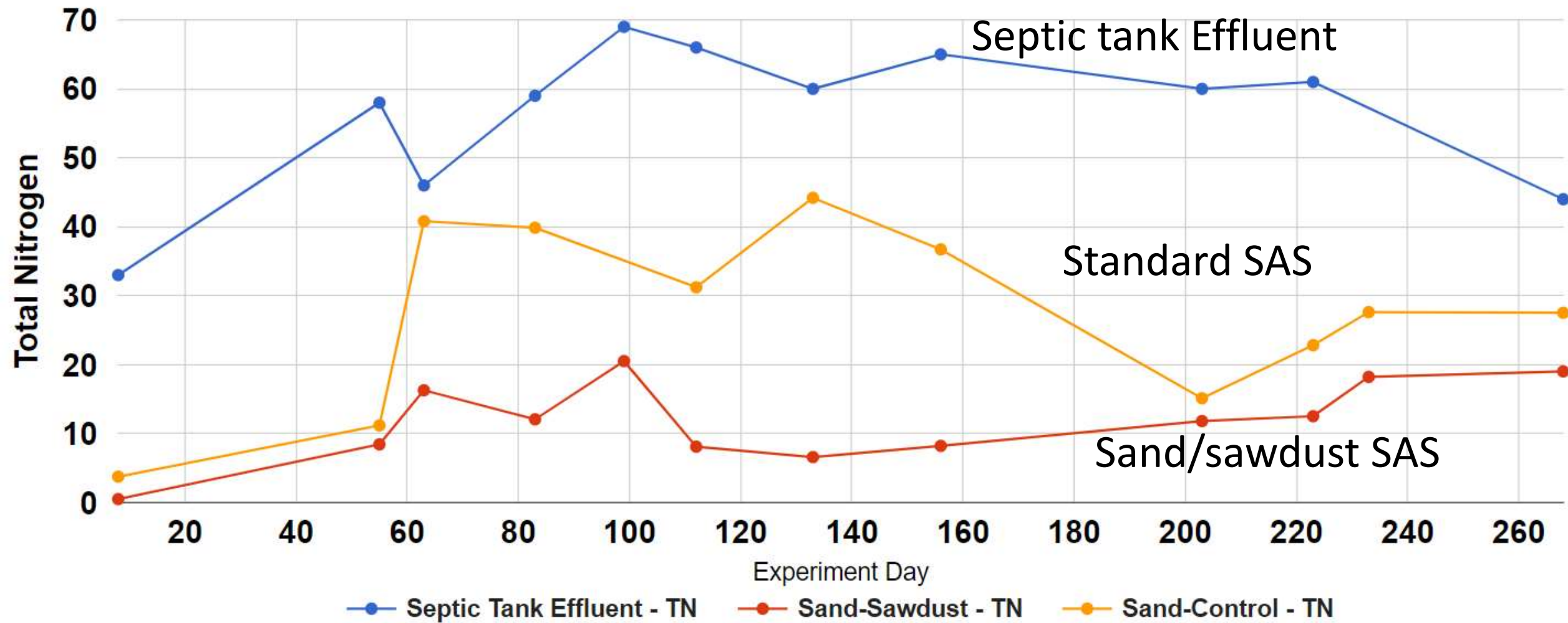
Configurations installed generally were installed with a control portion for comparison.



**Figure A**

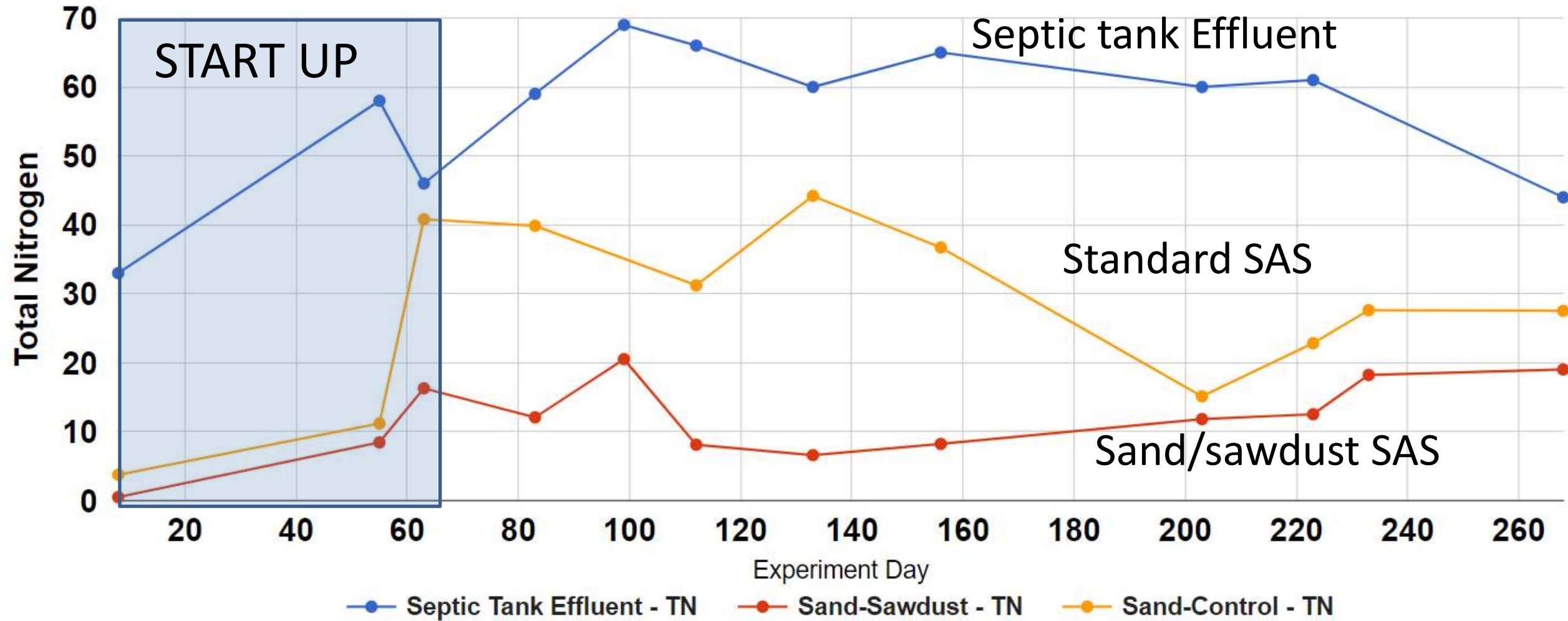
**Figure B**

# System 1 – Residential – YR – 3 persons 212 GPD





# System 1 – Residential – YR – 3 persons 212 GPD

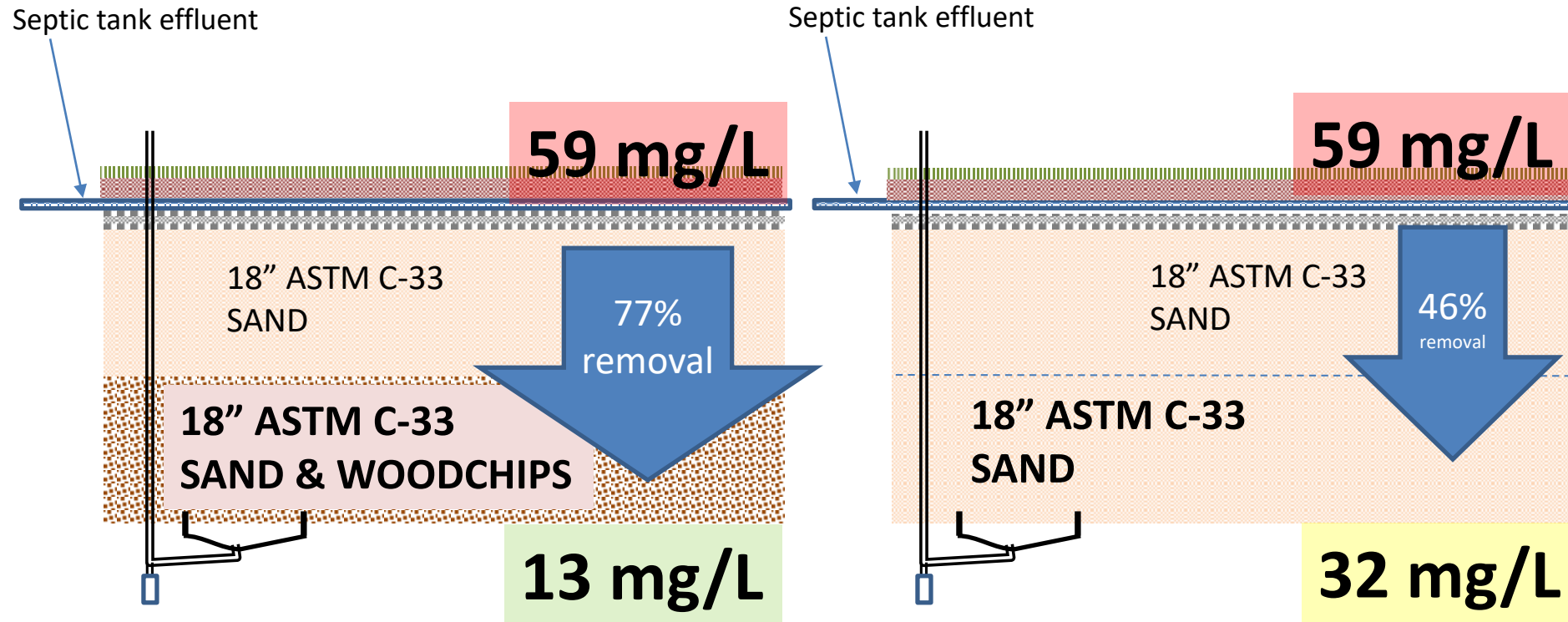


# System 1

## Acushnet Residence

Treated Portion of Soil Absorption System

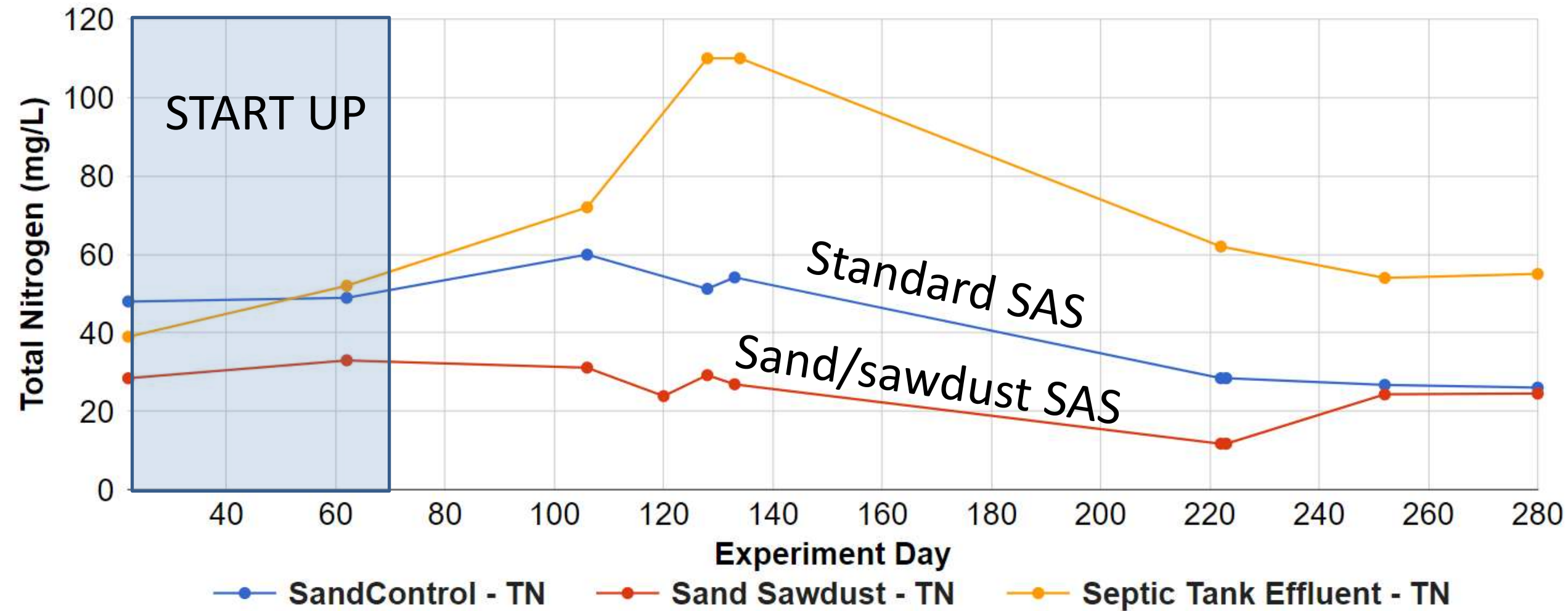
Un-Treated (Control) Portion of Soil Absorption System





# System 2

## Residence - Woods Hole 1-3 residents

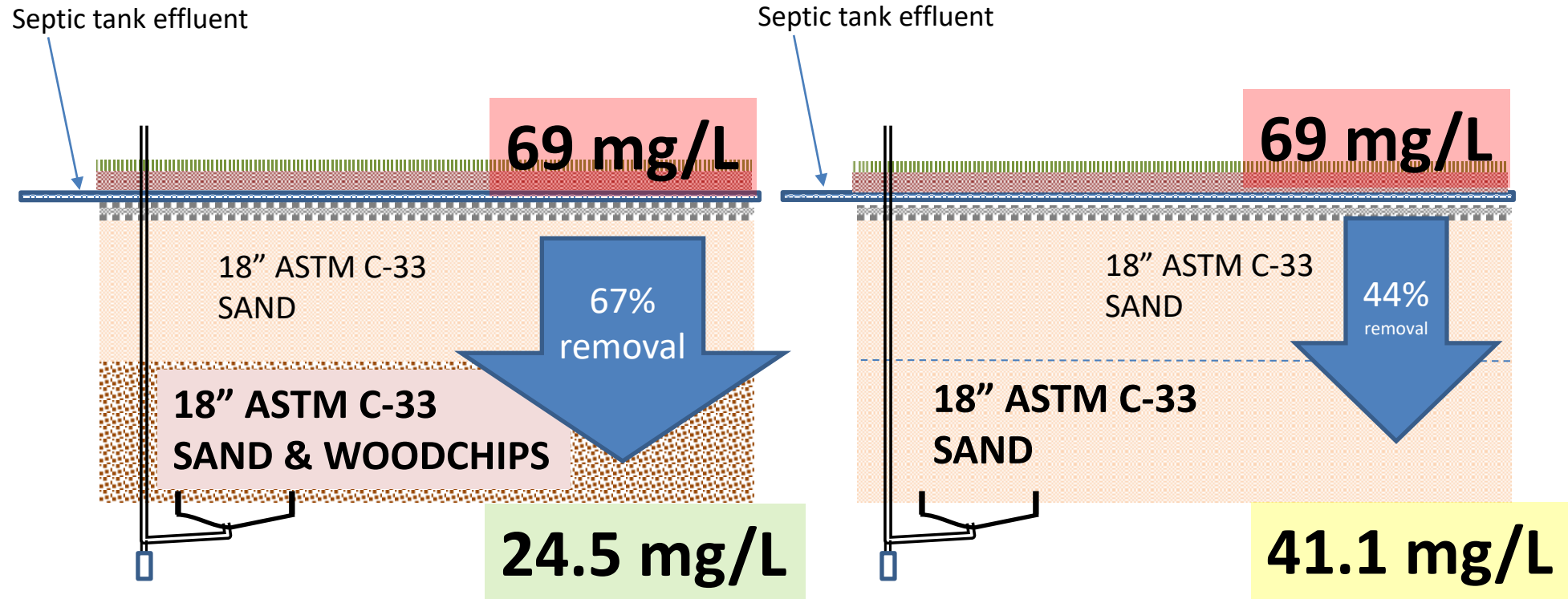


# System 2

## Woods Hole Residence

Treated Portion of Soil Absorption System

Un-Treated (Control) Portion of Soil Absorption System

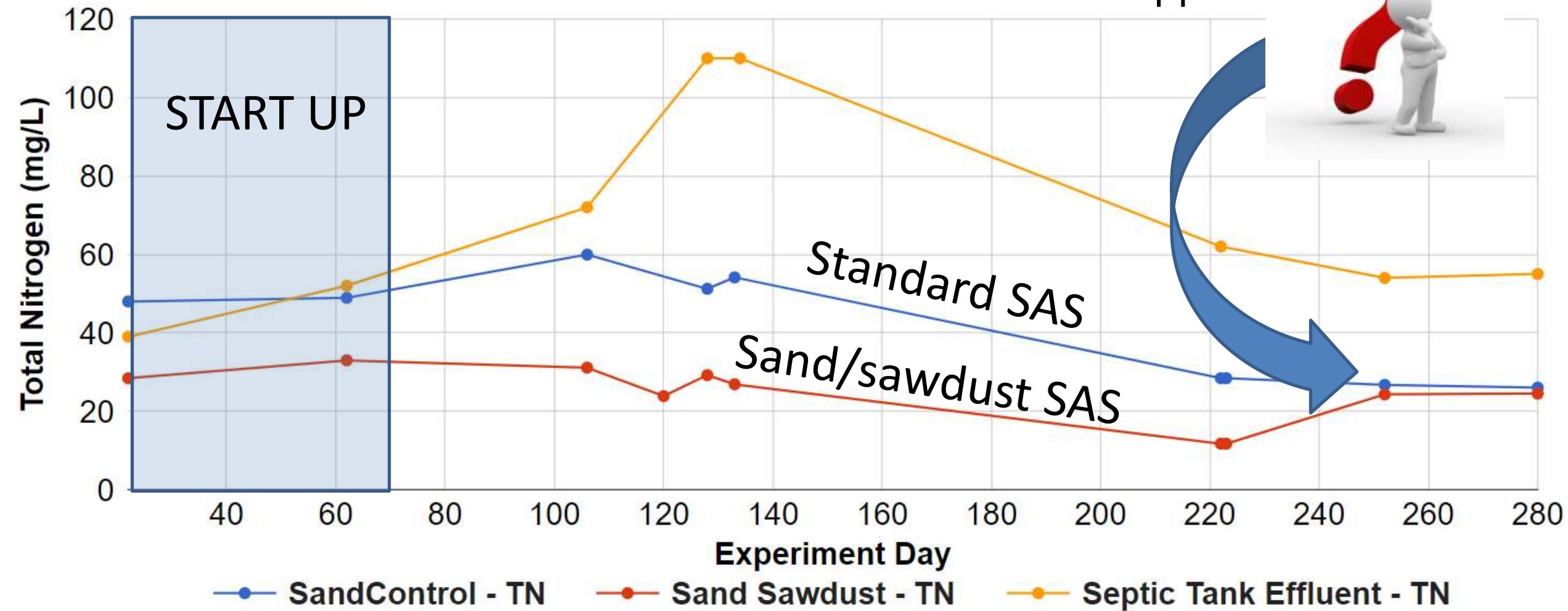




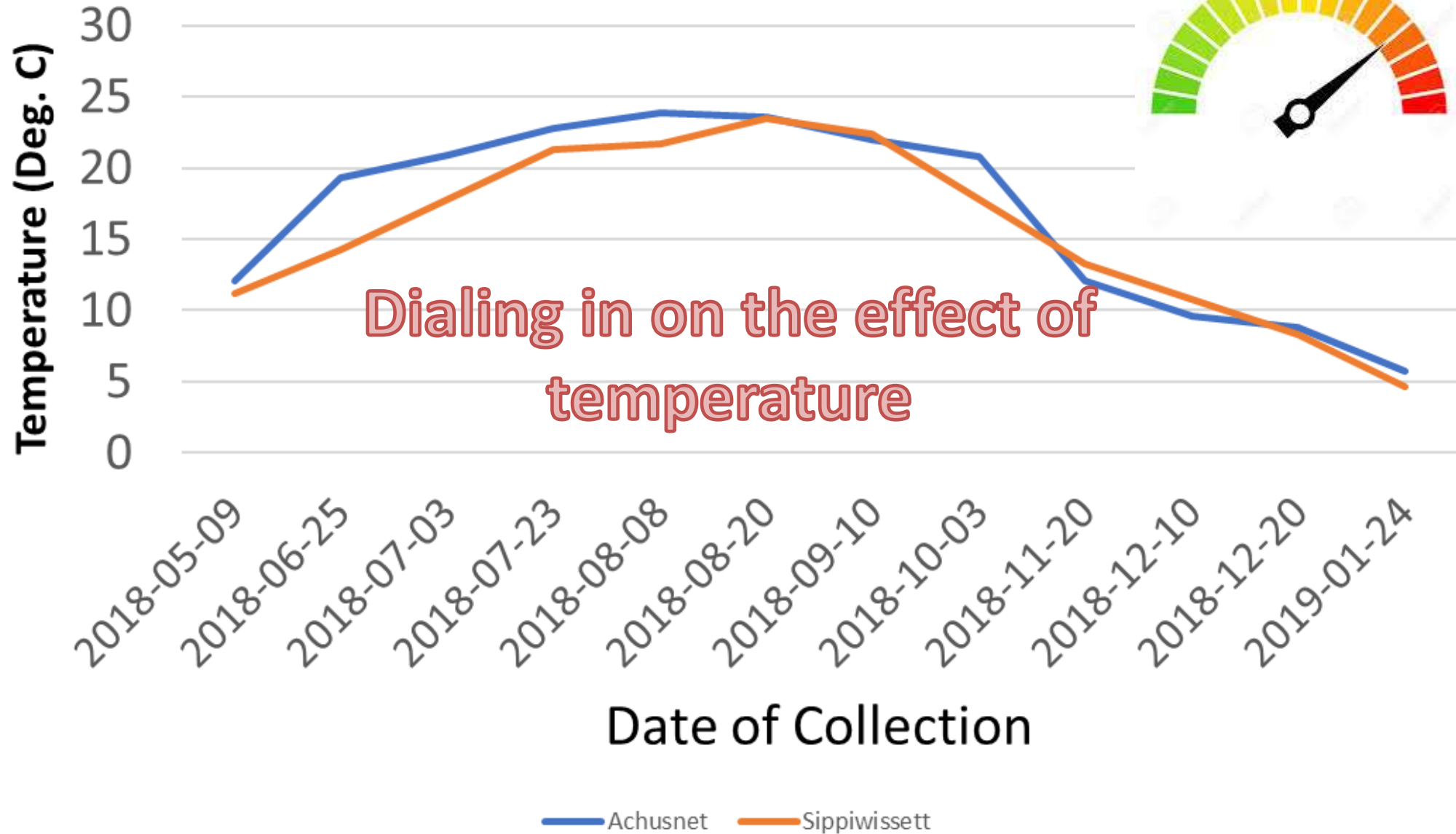
# System 2

Residence - Woods Hole 1-3 residents

What happened

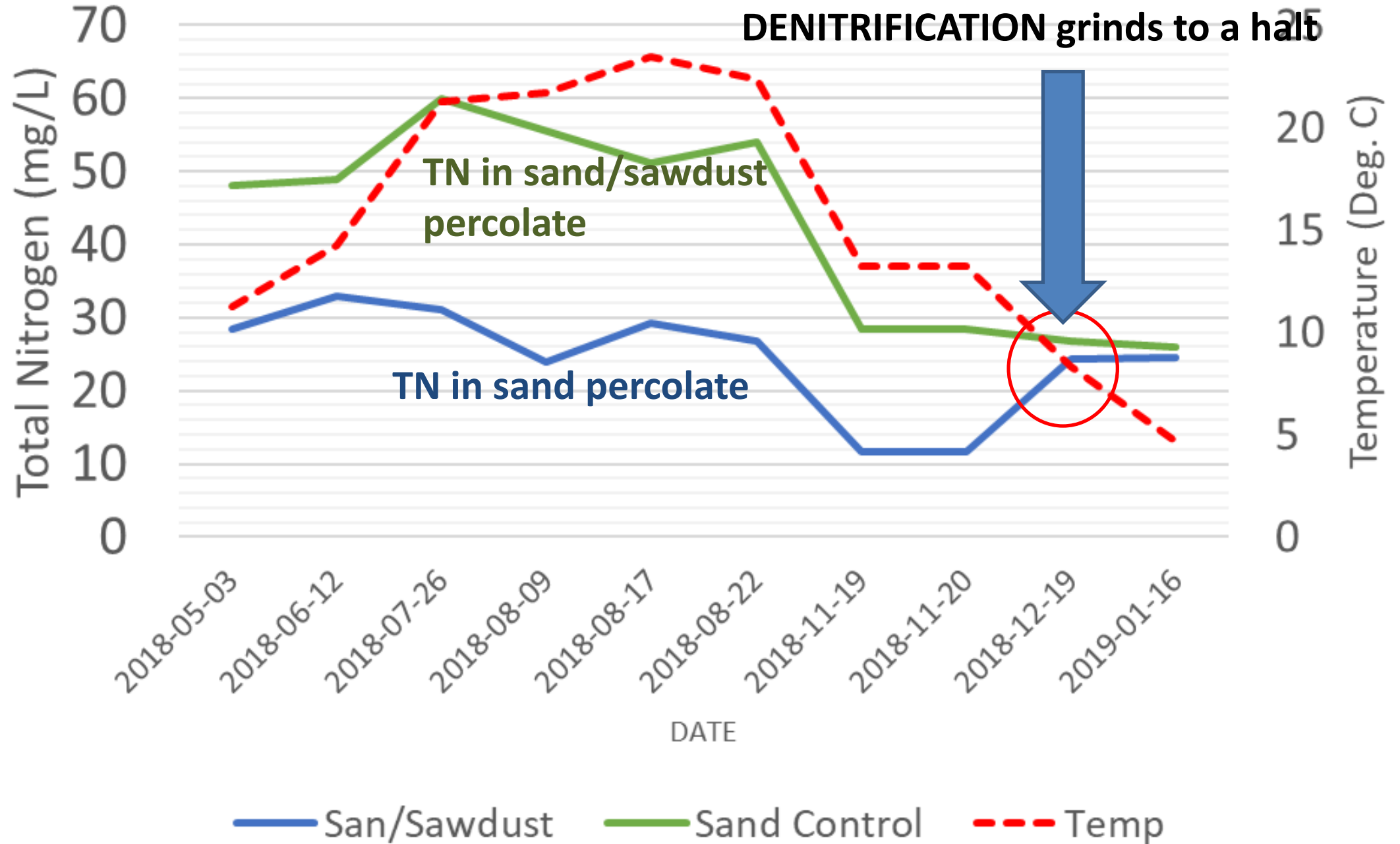


### Temperature from Denitrified Percolate



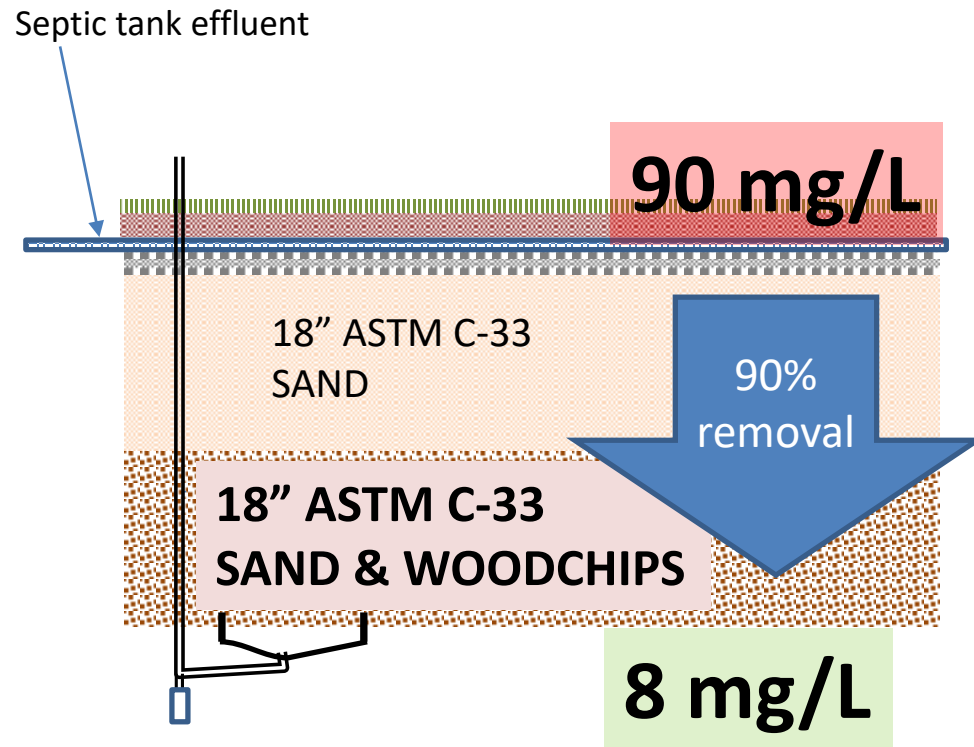


**When temperature goes below 10 C –  
DENITRIFICATION grinds to a halt**



# System 3 West Falmouth Harbor (seasonal)

## Treated Portion of Soil Absorption System



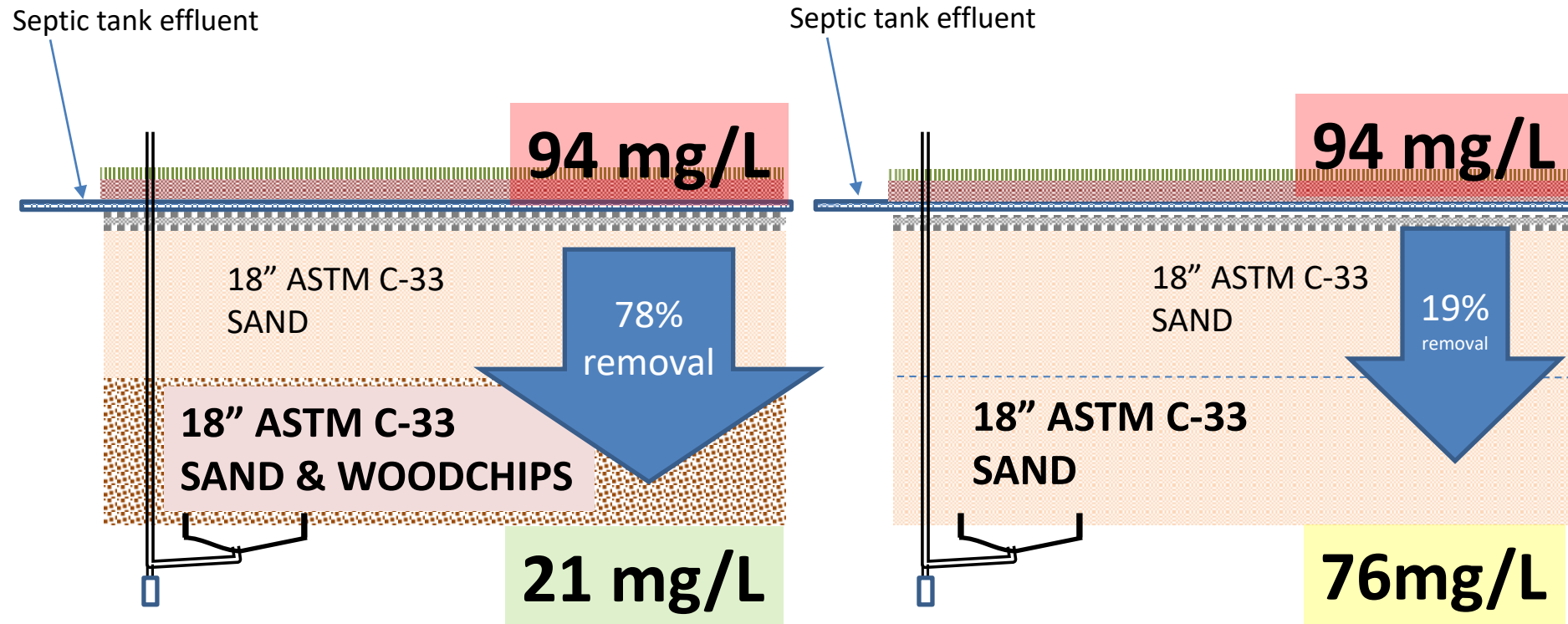
Un-Treated (Control) Portion of Soil Absorption System not installed at this location



# System 4 West Falmouth Harbor (seasonal)

Treated Portion of Soil Absorption System

Un-Treated (Control) Portion of Soil Absorption System



# The Connecticut Experiment

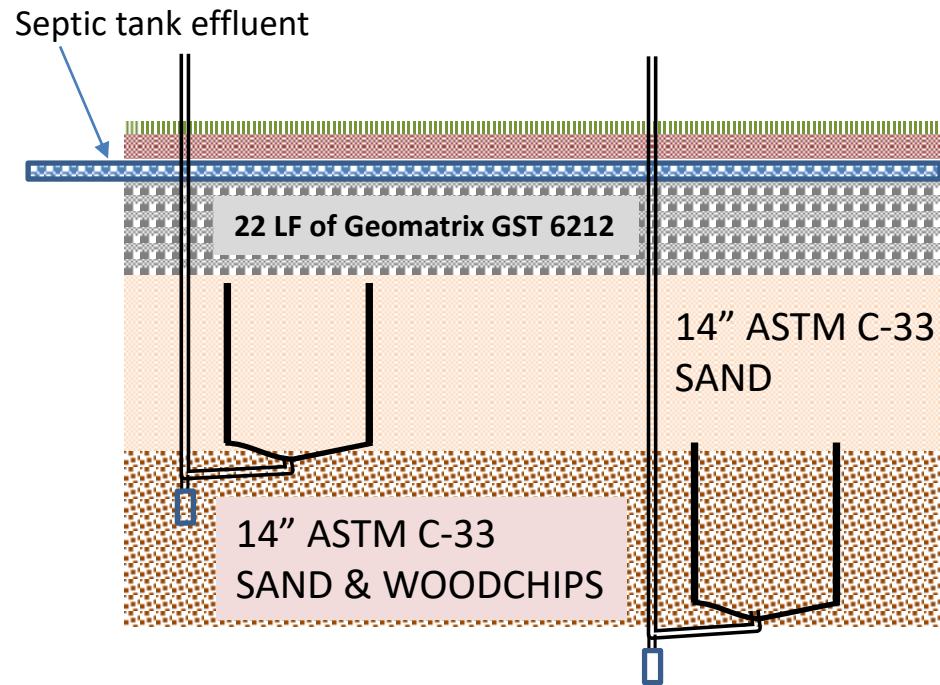


- DPW Garage
- Expected high nitrogen concentration
- Close to seasonal high groundwater

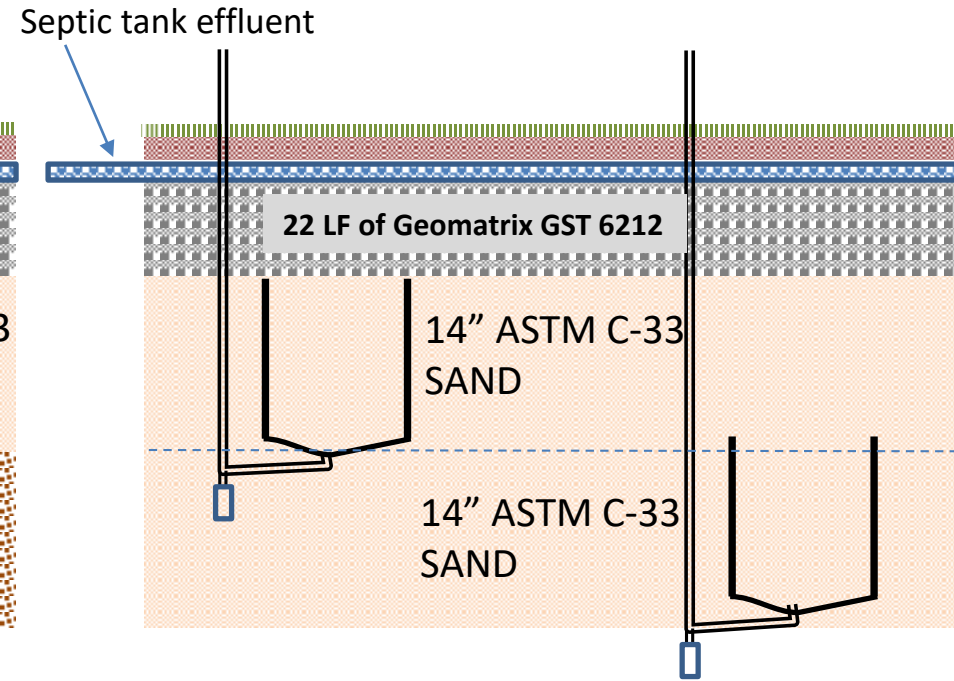


# Town DPW Garage

## Treated Portion of Soil Absorption System

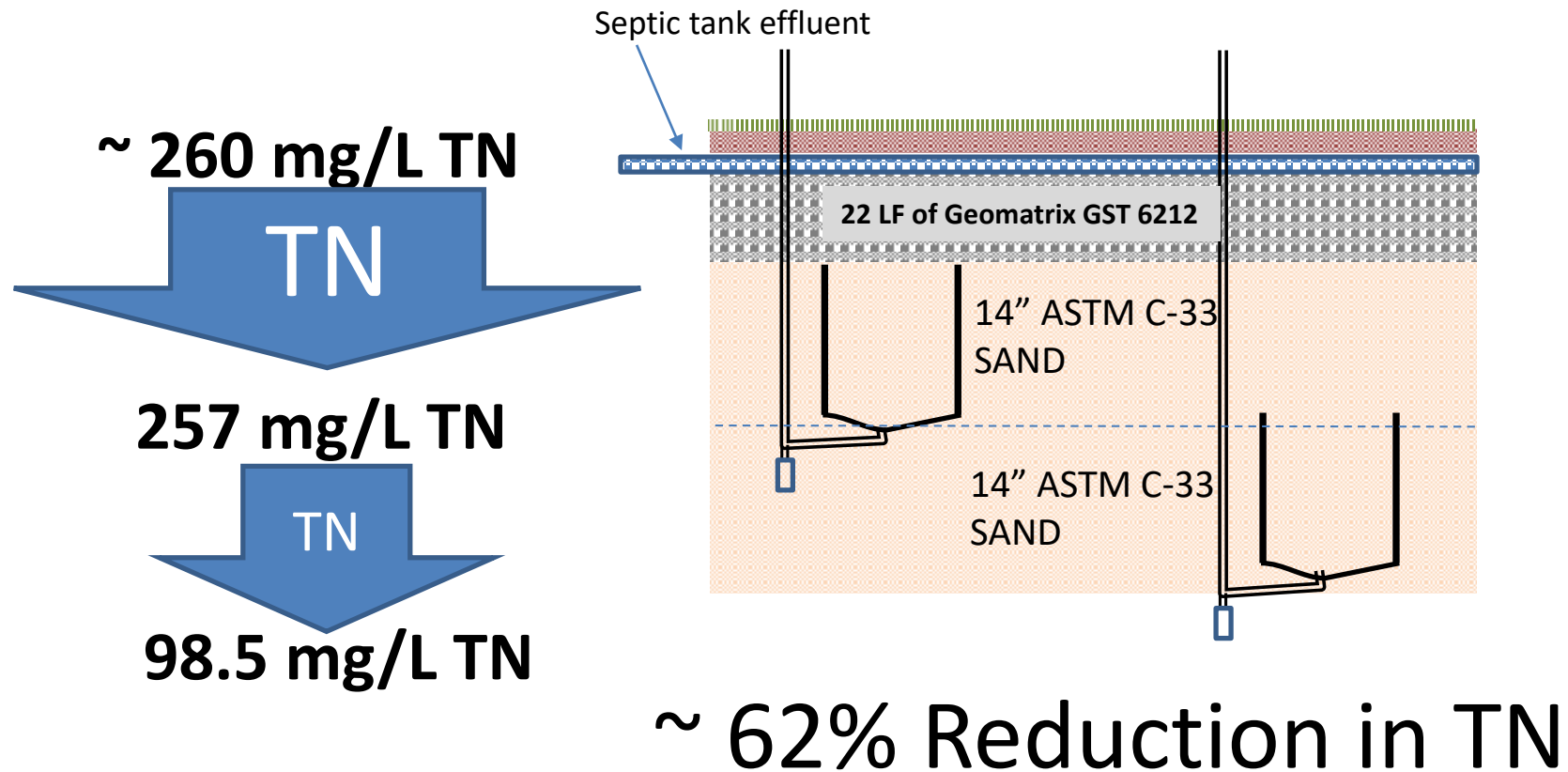


## Un-Treated (Control) Portion of Soil Absorption System



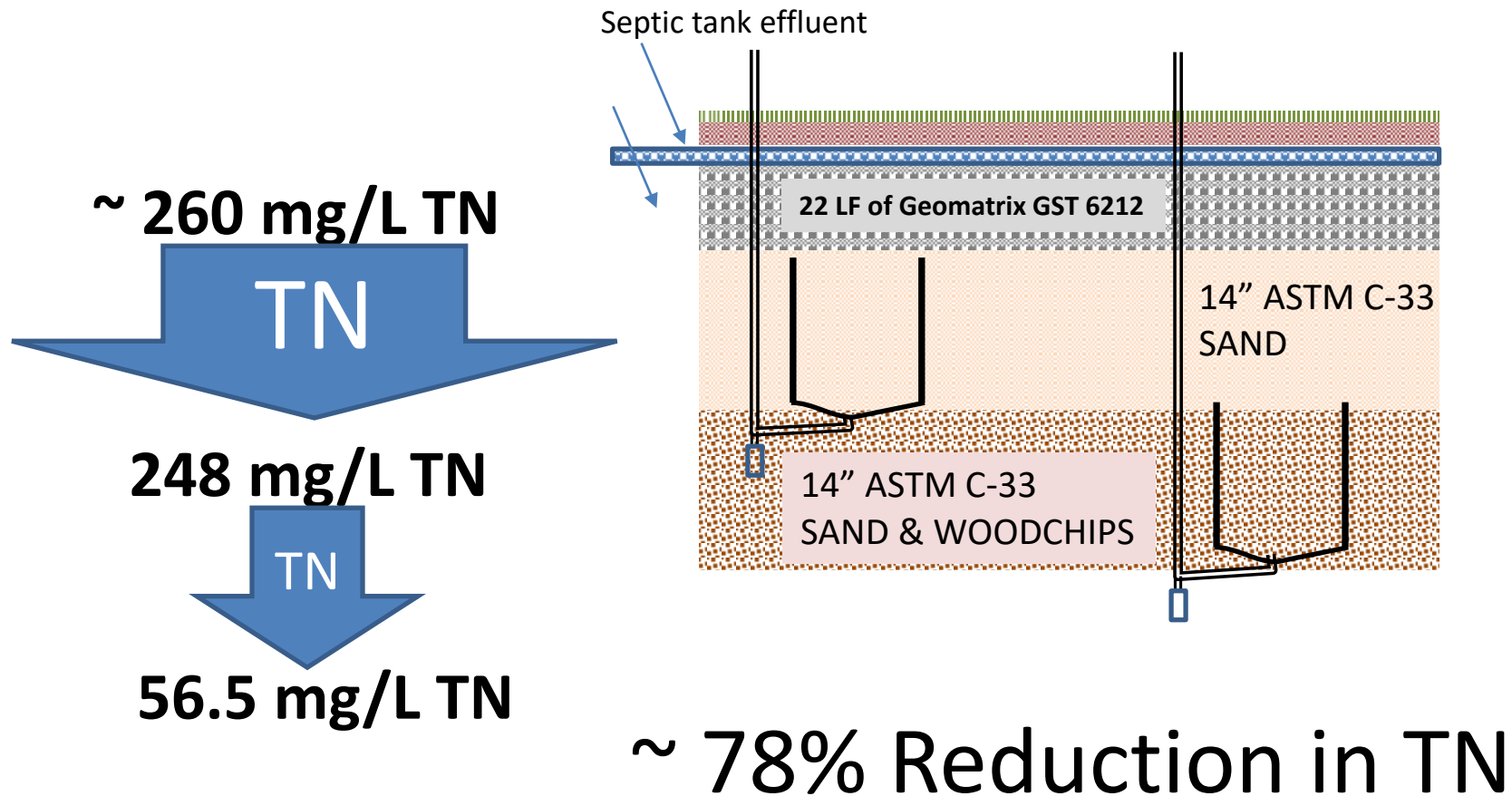
# Town DPW Garage

## Un-Treated (Control) Portion of Soil Absorption System

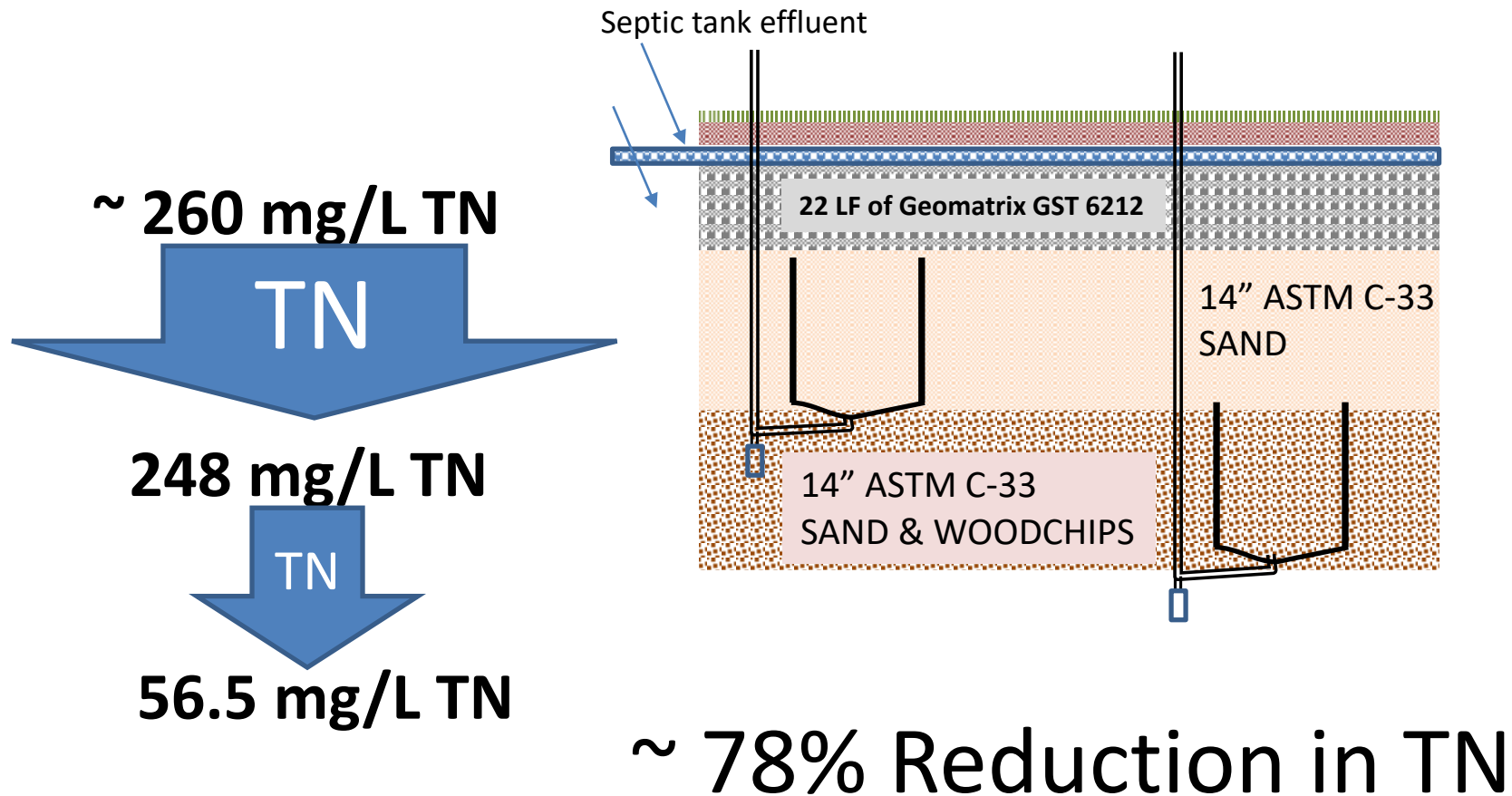




## Treated Portion of Soil Absorption System



## Treated Portion of Soil Absorption System



# Conclusions

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- Simple layering of an organic material like cellulose may offer a simple, sustainable and relatively inexpensive way to achieve nitrogen removal from onsite septic systems.
- Research in this area should continue to determine all the factors controlling the performance of the systems.



# Remaining Questions

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- Is it worth it \$\$\$\$ ?
- How long will the carbon last?
- What are all the possible negative impacts?
- Do they outweigh the positive impacts?

## Some final thoughts

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- **Shallow drainfields used in these systems enhance removal of contaminants of emerging concern.**
- **Recent research suggests that wood-based denitrification may also reduce endocrine disrupting compounds.**

Ligninolytic enzymes: Versatile biocatalysts for the elimination of endocrine-disrupting chemicals in wastewater.

Ayodeji O. Falade Leonard V. Mabinya Anthony I. Okoh Uchechukwu U. Nwodo

First published: 17 October 2018 <https://doi.org/10.1002/mbo3.722>

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# Questions ?

