# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW LEGISLATION FOR ON-SITE SANITATION IN FINLAND



**Associate Professor** 

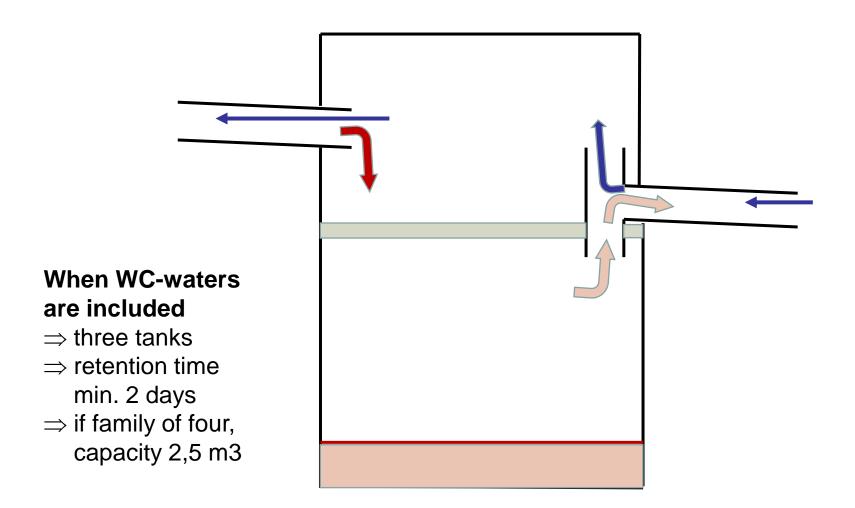
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PROPERLY WORKING
AND MAINTAINED
SEPTIC TANKS CAN
REMOVE A MAXIMUM
OF
70 % OF SOLID MATTER
ONLY





In Finland, 6/10 private wells are not serving properly

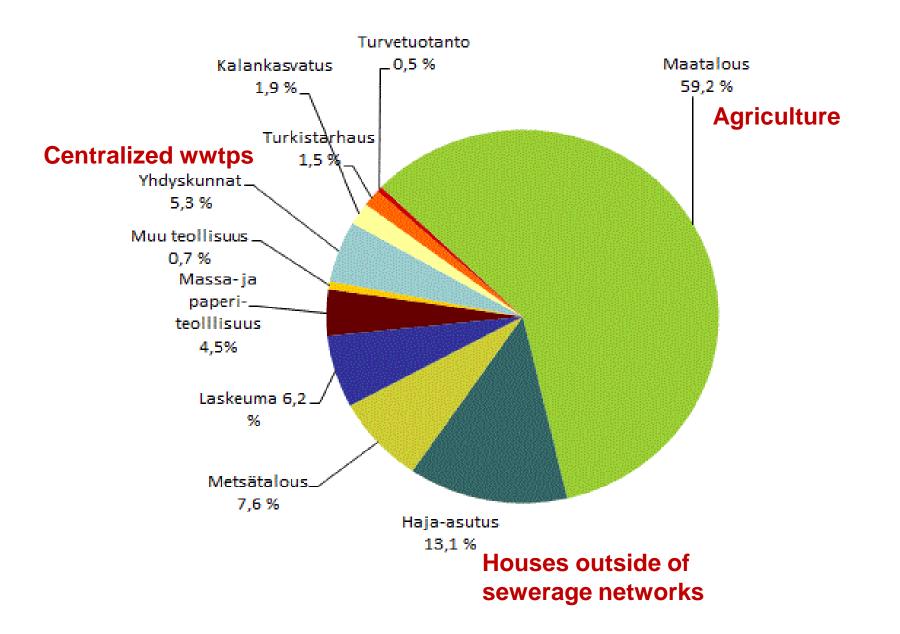
Some of them are polluted by fecal coliforms!







## Phosphorous load in water courses

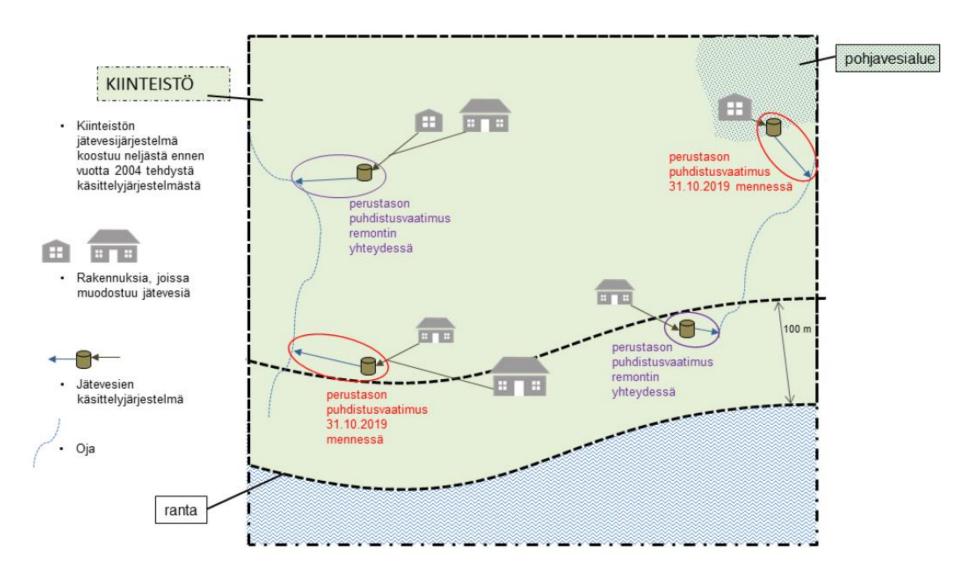


Description of the existing situation should be there already

If closer than 100 m from the shore or if on an area of ground water resources => 'dead line' 31.10.2019

Other areas: When renovations are done (no time limits)

Use the help of professionals! (note: This is the requirement by Land Use and Building Act as well.)



# The Constitution of Finland (731/1999)

Section 20 Responsibility for the environment:

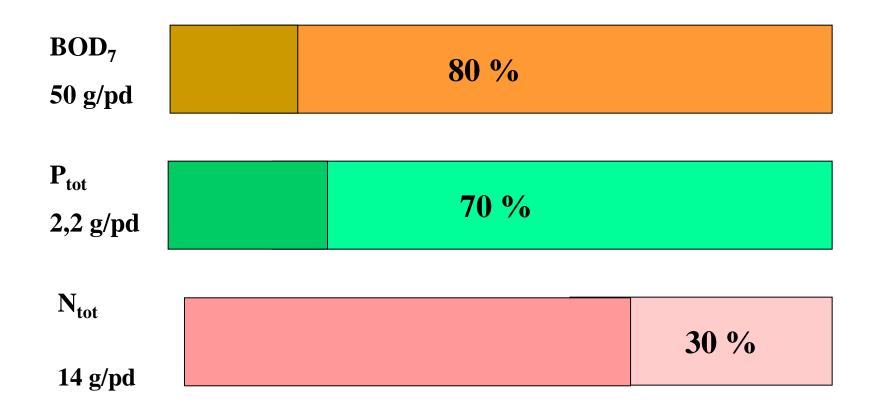
Nature and its biodiversity, the environment and the national heritage, are the responsibility of everyone.

# Environmental Protection Act (86/2000)

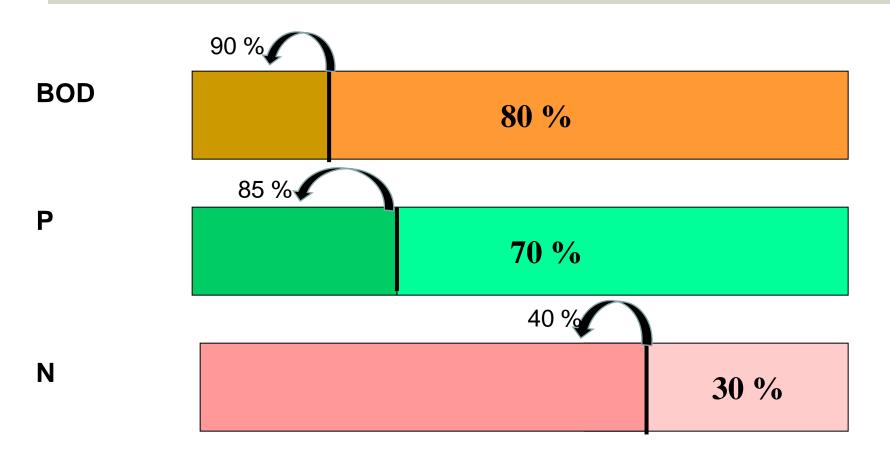
103 §:

Wastewaters in rural areas must be treated to the extent that they cannot create a danger of a negative impact on the environment.

# HOUSE-SPECIFIC WASTEWATER LOAD AND WWT REQUIREMENTS



### WWT requirements in sensitive areas



# Waste Act (1072/1993)



Septic tank sludge is like any other solid waste born in the household.

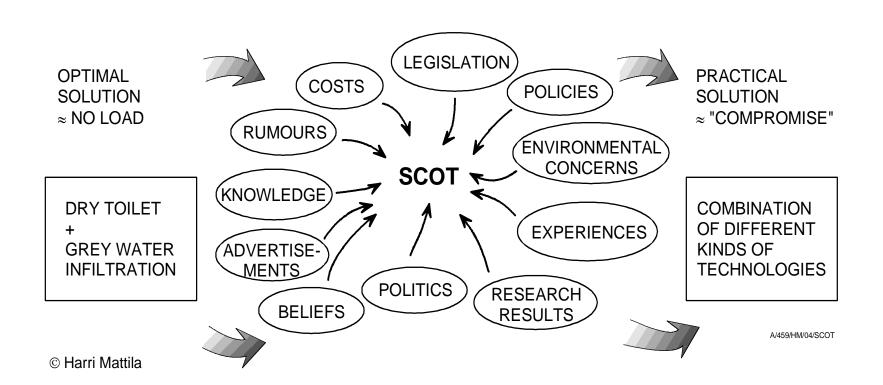
=> Only the authorized waste collector is allowed to collect it.

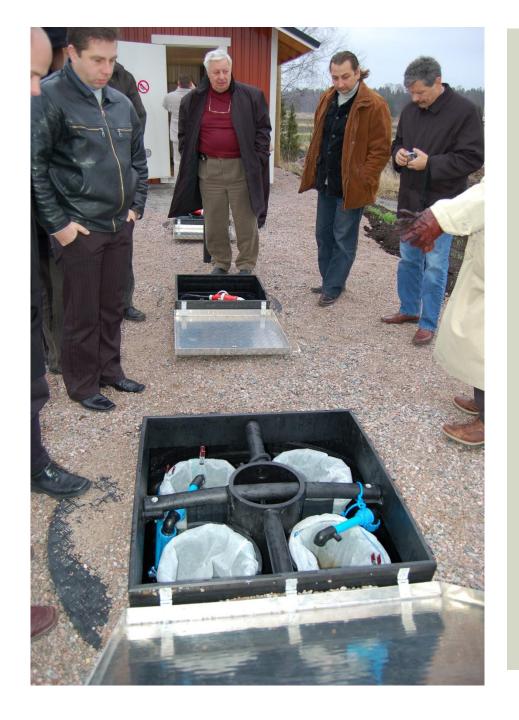
## **Act on Water Services**

- Each municipality has a Development Plan for Water Services concerning the whole municipality, also the rural areas. => Property owners should know the time schedules for expansions of centralized services.
- Water services utilities are in charge of services within their operation areas
- Each house owner is responsible for water services at his/her own property.



#### Why the "second best" alternative is often selected?





# **Training!**

- design engineers
  - users
  - -authorities
  - manufacturers
  - O&M personnel
    - contractors
    - site managers
      - retailers
        - ...
        - ...

# Open questions

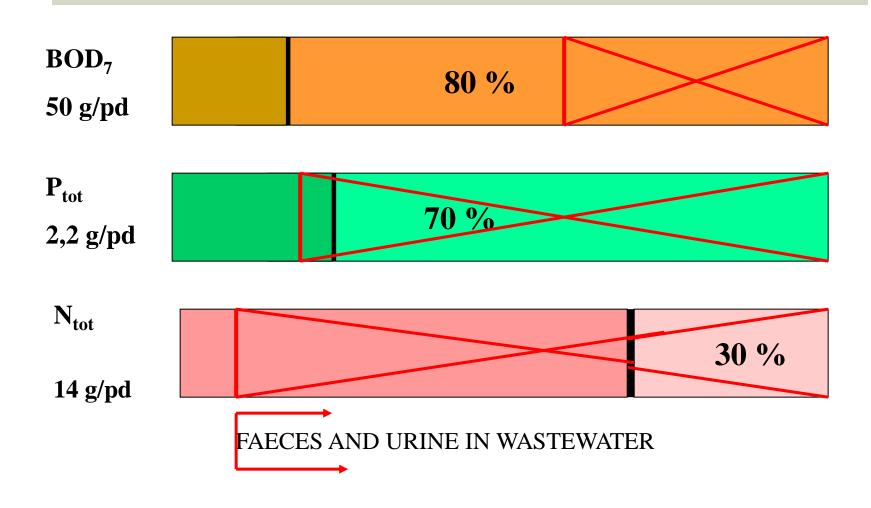
- How much is minimal amount of wastewater?
- What to do with urine from a separating toilet?
- Who is a qualified professional for engineering design?
- What kind of designs of wwt are to be presented when applying a permit to bulid a house?
- How to organise and control O&M activities?

#### What are the components like?

origin	Organic matter BOD <sub>7</sub>		P (tot)		N (tot)	
	g/p/d	%	g/p/d	%	g/p/d	%
Feaces	15	30	0,6	30	1,5	10
Urine	5	10	1,2	50	11,5	80
Grey ww	30	60	0,4	20	1,0	10
All together	50	100	2,2	100	14	100

=> What is the content of wastewater to be treated?

# HOUSE-SPECIFIC WASTEWATER LOAD AND WWT REQUIREMENTS











Where is the sense in diluting toilet waste into clean water?



# Option 1: Can you enjoy services offerd by the wastewater utility?

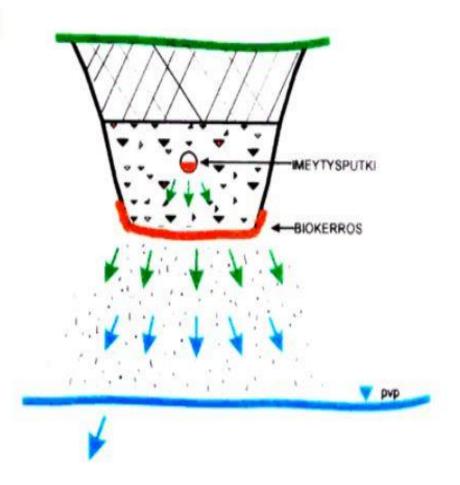




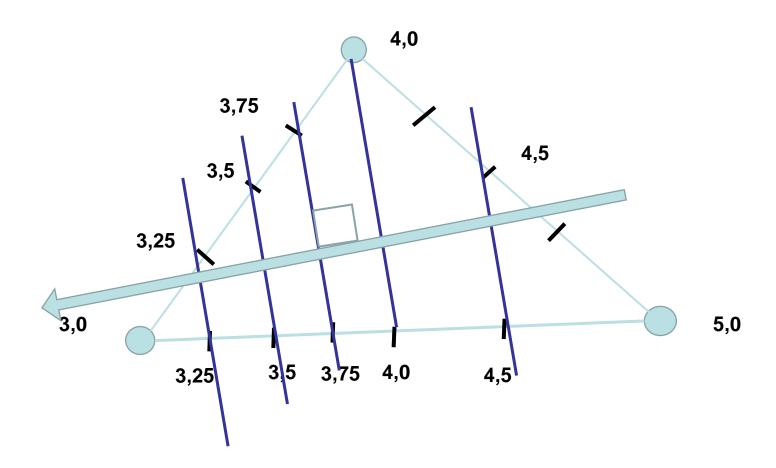
#### Option 2:

When constructing infiltration you need careful examination of the site.

- You cannot get a permit to pollute ground waters. (the one who pollutes also pays for rehabilitation)
- Clay and thight moraine (and rock) do not take water fast enough.



#### **Soil infiltration**

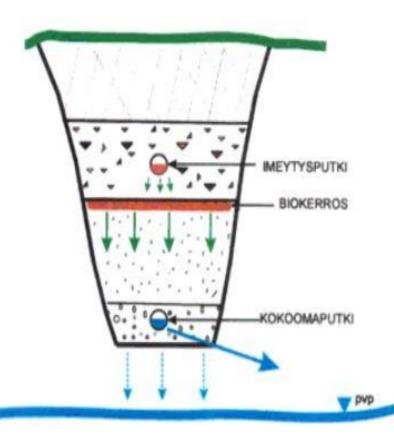


#### **Opition 3:**

Soil filters have to be desinged and constructed carefully. Septic tanks are to be maintained regularly.

Do you need extra (chemical) treatment for P?





#### **Soil filtration**



#### Option 4:

Small wastewater treatment units are easier to manage and control.

But you need some skills and interest to operate them.

#### Costs

- A single household 0 10 000 €
- Together with the neighbour 40 %
- If the system is operating ~15 years, the costs / year are in the same range with all alternatives including a connection into a centralized system (note the exceptions: the infiltration is the cheapest and the collection tank might be very expensive)

=> Be careful in desing and construction. And remember to maintain the system!

# There is the best option (BAT, BEP) for each and every premises.

The systen MUST be taylor-made!





Water co-operatives have been formed and long networks constructed without proper consideration of life cycle costs.

### Pönttökin tietää mitä varten on roskis

Vältä viemärivahingot ja säästä yhteisiä rahojamme.



## Poissa silmistä, poissa mielestä?

Sinne on niin kätevä heittää kaikenlaista. Pönttö nielaisee vaivatta pumpulipuikot, terveyssiteet, sukkahousut,

kondomit, kahvinporot ja tupakantumpit, ruoantähteistä puhumattakaan. Eikä kukaan edes tiedä, että olet heit-

> tänyt ne vessanpönttöön – niin kauan kunnes eräänä päivänä asuintalosi viemäriverkosto saa kyllikseen ja iskee takaisin.

Asuintalosi ja Sinun onneksi ne tulevat useimmiten meille asti. Jätevedenpuhdis-

tamomme poimii viemärivedestä vuosittain 1000 tonnia kiinteää jätettä, kännyköistä alushousuihin, luottokortteista tekohampaisiin. Emme me niitä voi mereen-



kään päästää, olemmehan tunnettuja siitä, että pidämme osaltamme Suomenlahden mahdollisimman puhtaana.



Sinä voit auttaa meitä, tehdä pienen ekoteon. Samalla varjelet asuintalosi viemäreitä tukkeutumiselta ja säästät kaikkien kaupunkilaisten rahoja.

Käytä vessanpönttöä vain siihen, mihin se on tarkoitettu. Ja heitä loput – tietysti lajiteltuna roskikseen.

# Responsibility is the key word!

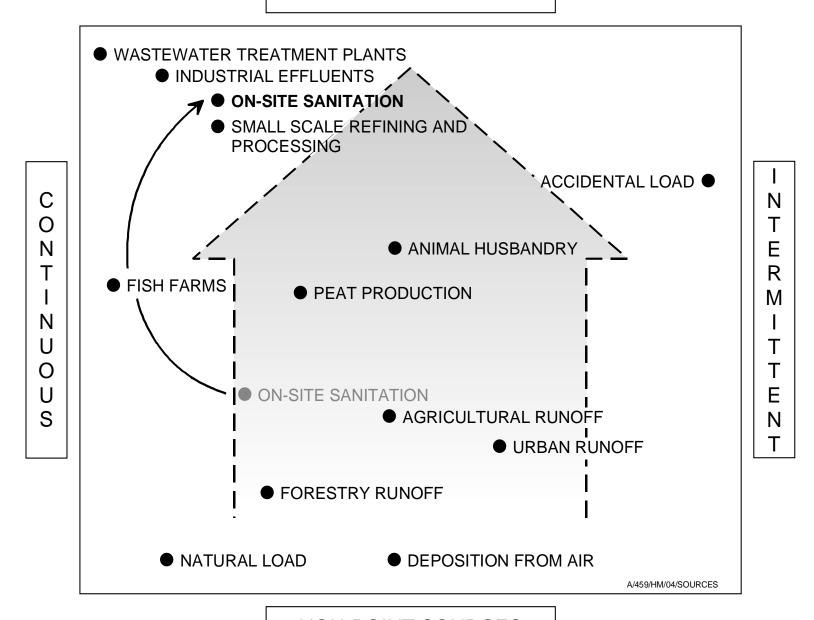
When long pipes are constructed the wastewater load is taken far away downstream of the water course.

If the load is on your own yard, you are more likely taking care of it.

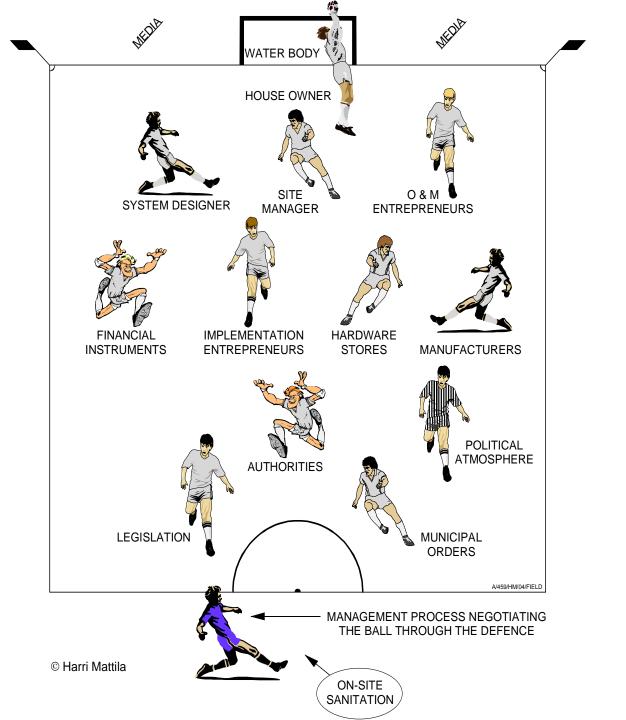




#### POINT SOURCES



**NON-POINT SOURCES** 



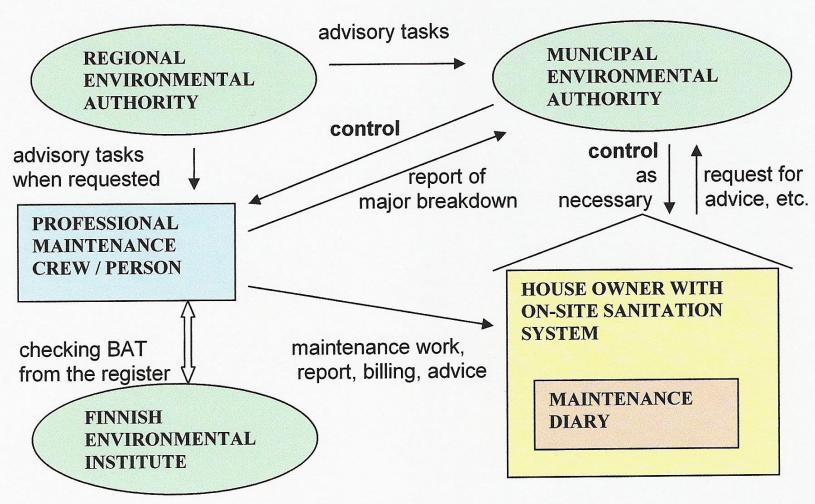
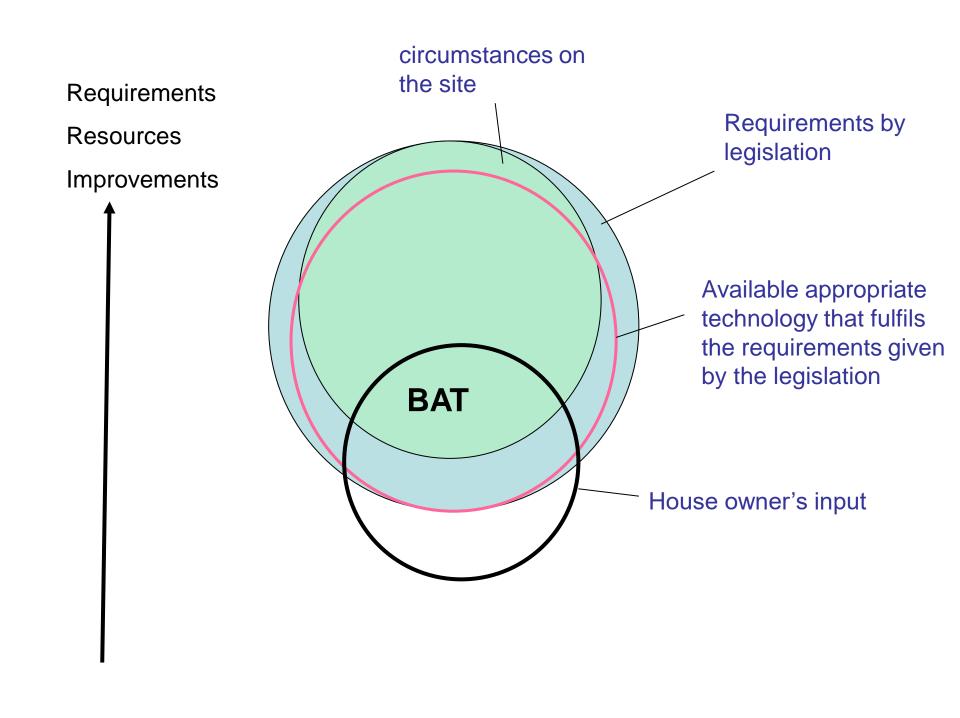
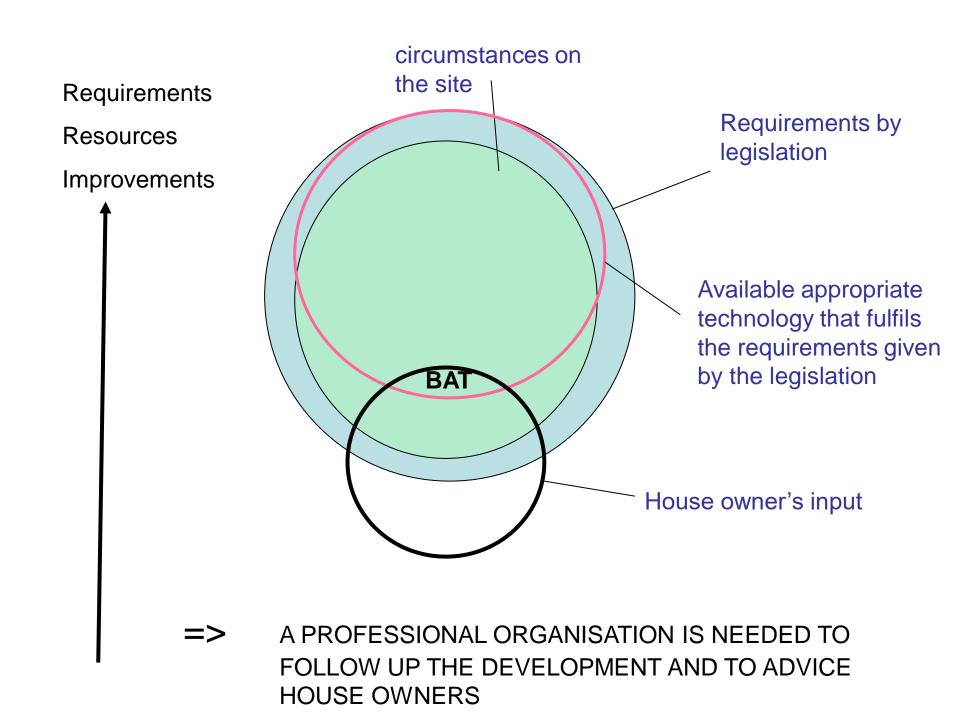


Figure 1. Proposed control system for on-site sanitation (proposal by the author)





Number of professionals of on-site systems will increase.





In the long run, the new legislation will raise up the value of real estates and houses.