## National Standards for wastewater treatment

ALC: NO DECKS

### Daniel Berdat and Kate Medlicott, WHO, Geneva



## **Research Questions**

Target 6.3By 2030, improve water quality byreducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizingrelease of hazardous chemicals and materials, <u>halving</u><u>the proportion of untreated wastewater</u> and substantiallyincreasing recycling and <u>safe reuse globally</u>

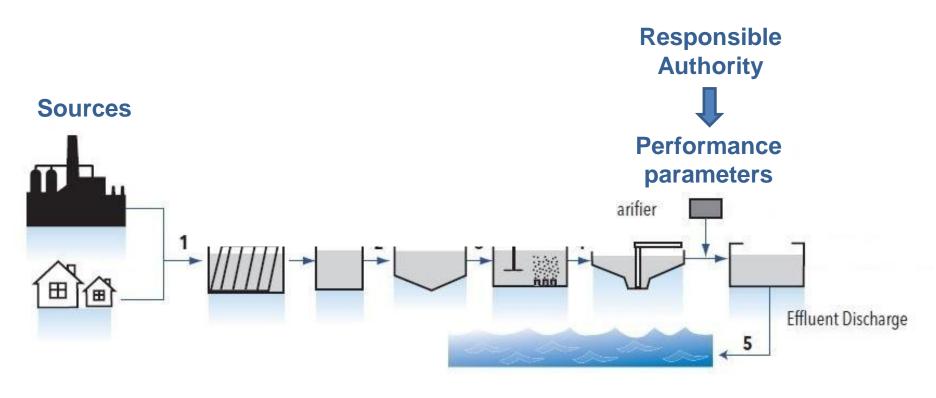
6.3.1 Percentage of wastewater safely treated



## **Research Questions**

- How do countries define safely treated?
- Safe for ecosystems? Safe for human health?
- What sources and which uses are covered?
- Who issues and regulates the standards?
- How does this inform our engagement with regulators?





### **Disposal or use**



## **Methods and limitations**

- Web Searches
- WHO Regional and Country Offices
- Regulator networks
- National regulations only
- No additional qualitative information extracted



## **Examples of national standards**

### Jordan

Parameter	Cooked vegetables A	Fruit & forestry trees, crops & industrial products B	Irrigation of fodder crops C	Irrigation of cut flower	Discharge to streams, wadis & reservoirs	Ground water recharge
$BOD_5(1)$	30	200	300	15	60	15
COD	100	500	500	50	150	50
DO	>2	-	-	>2	>1	>2
TDS	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
TSS	50	200	300	15	60	50
PH	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0
Turbidity	10	-	-	5	-	2
NO <sub>3</sub> -N	30	45	70	45	-	30
Total-N	45	70	100	70	70	45
E.coli	100	1000	4	< 1.1	1000	< 2.2
Intestinal Helminthes eggs	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1	<u>≤ 0.1</u>	≤1

Jordanian standard JS 893/ 2006 for treated domestic wastewater



### Zimbabwe

Parameter	Blue		Green	Green Yellow		Test Methods		
	Sensitive	Normal				1	2	3
Alkalinity	*	*	*	*	*<500	SAZS 606		
Aluminium	•	*	•	*	<u>&lt;</u> 5		8	1
Ammonia (N)	<u>&lt;</u> 0.5	<u>&lt;</u> 0.5	<u>&lt;1.0</u>	<u>&lt;1.5</u>	<u>&lt;</u> 2.0	SAZS 582	SAZS 483	IC
Arsenic (As)	<u>&lt;0.05</u>	<u>&lt;</u> 0.05	<u>&lt;</u> 0.1	<u>&lt;0.15</u>	<u>&lt;0.3</u>	SAZS 583	SAZS 492	
Barium (Ba)	<u>&lt;</u> 0.1	<u>&lt;0.05</u>	<u>&lt;</u> 1	<u>&lt;</u> 1.5	<2	SAZS 584	AA	
BOD	<u>&lt;</u> 15	<u>&lt;</u> 30	<u>&lt;</u> 50	<u>&lt;100</u>	<u>&lt;</u> 120	SAZS 496		
Boron (B)	<u>&lt;</u> 0.5	<0.5	<u>&lt;1.0</u>	<u>&lt;1.5</u>	<2	SAZS 585		1
Ca + Mg	*	*	*	*	*	SAZS 579	SAZS 485	IC
Cadmium (Cd)	<u>&lt;</u> 0.01	01	<0.05	<0.1	<0.3	SAZS 586	SAZS 488	
Chloride (CI)	<u>&lt;</u> 200	50				<b>SAZS 587</b>		IC
Chlorine residual (free Chlorine)	Nil	50 50 1 05	V V		High	SAZS 588		
Chromium (Cr (hex))			ן תַי		m	SAZS 604		
Chromium total (Cr)	≤1.0 * ≤30 ≤15 <200	0			nvironmental	SAZS 589	SAZS 494	
Cobalt (Co)	*		6	t <u>5</u> 1		<b>SAZS 488</b>		
COD	<u>&lt;</u> 30	)		† <u>&lt;</u> ∶		SAZS 574	SAZS 495	1
Colour (TCU)	<u>&lt;</u> 15	5	3			SAZS 477		
Conductivity (uS/cm)	<u>&lt;</u> 200	2.0.0	ronmental		T er	SAZS 643	26	
Copper (Cu)	<u>&lt;1.0</u>	0	ី	t 🔁 i	t t	SAZS 590	SAZS 488	
Cyanides & related compounds (CN)	<u>≤1.0</u> ≤0.07			nental		SAZS 591		
Cynide (as free CN)	<u>&lt;0.07</u>	07	haz		hazard		5	
Detergents***	<u>≤</u> 0.2	0	ard	hazard	ar	SAZS 592/593S		
DO % saturation	<u>&lt;</u> 75	2		t 💦 1		SAZS 573		
Faecal coliforms (No./100ml)**	≤1000	000	-			SAZS 692s	0,	



### China

### 中华人民共和国国家标准

#### GB 8978-1996

### 污水综合排放标准

#### 代替 GB 8978-88

Integrated wastewater discharge standard

#### 表 4 第二类污染物最高允许排放浓度

(1998年1月1日后建设的单位)

mg/L

序号	污染物	适用花圈	一级标准	二级标准	三级标准
1	pH	一切排污单位	6~9	6~9	6~9
2	色度(稀释倍数)	一切排污单位	50	80	-
-		采矿、选矿、选煤工业	70	300	
		脉金选矿	70	400	
3	悬浮物(SS)	边远地区砂金选矿	70	800	
	-	城镇二级污水处理厂	20	30	_
		其他排污单位	70	150	400
4 五日生化需氧 (BOD <sub>5</sub> )		甘蔗制糖、苎麻脱胶、湿法纤维板、染料、洗毛工业	20	60	600
	五日生化需氧量	甜菜制糖、酒精、味精、皮革、化纤浆粕工业	20	100	600
	(BOD <sub>5</sub> )	城镇二级污水处理厂	20	30	-
	82 - 122 12	其他排污单位	. 20	30	300
		甜菜制糖、合成脂肪酸、湿法纤维板、染料、洗毛、有 机磷农药工业	100	200	1 000
5	化学需氧量(COD)	味精、酒精、医药原料药、生物制药、苎麻脱胶、皮革、 化纤浆粕工业	100	300	1 000
Ĩ		石油化工工业(包括石油炼制)	60	120	500
		城镇二级污水处理厂	60	120	-
		其他排污单位	100	150	500
6	石油类	一切排污单位	5	10	20



### **Russian Federation**

д) образующихся при бурении скважин для добычи нефти и газа, эксплуатации платформ и судов, за исключением сточных вод, прошедших очистку и обеззараживание на судовых установках до следующих показателей:

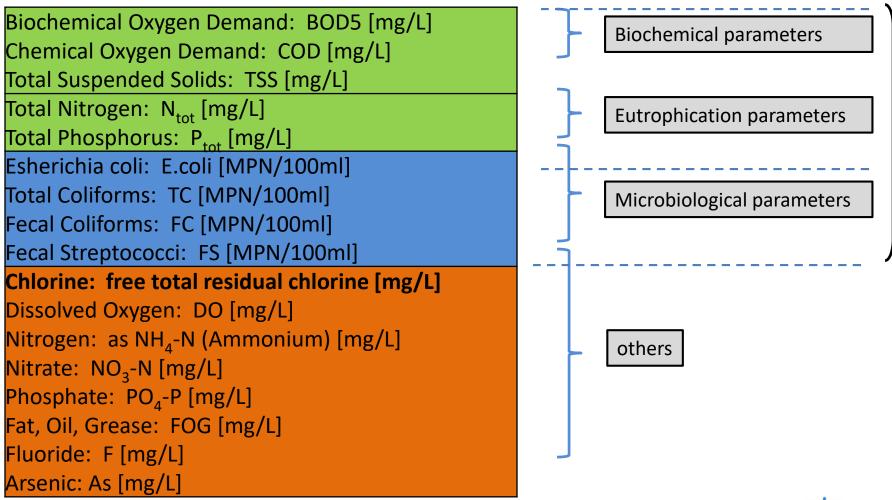
50 мг О <sub>2</sub> /л
100 мг/л
1000 кл/дм <sup>3</sup>
от 1,5 до 5,0 мг/л

E) the wells formed for drilling oil and gas,Platforms and vessels, with the exception of sewage,And disinfection at ship installations up to the following parameters:

- BOD 5	50 mg O 2 / 1
- Suspended solids	100 mg / 1
- the amount of lactose-positive ki-	1000 cells / dm 3
She-rod sticks (coli-index)	
- residual chlorine	From 1.5 to 5.0 mg / 1



### **Parameters extracted**





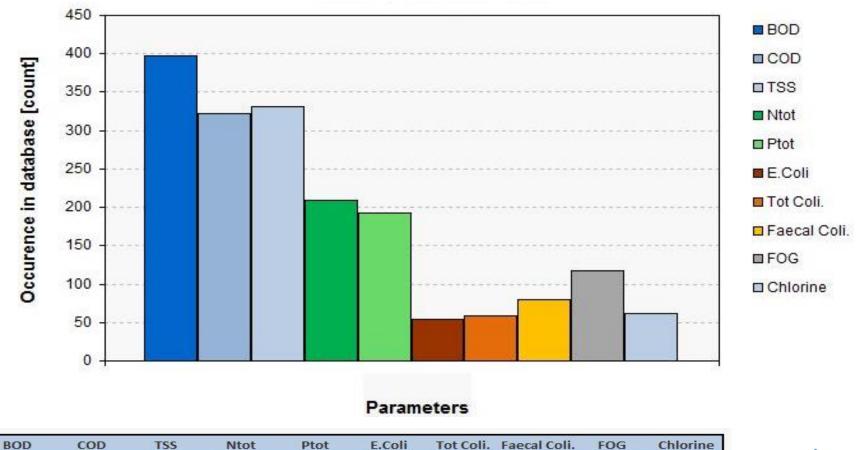
## **National Standards extracted**

Document type	Occurrence [count]	Percentage [%]	Country [count]
Official	76	28%	51
Indirect	66	24%	45
Compendiums	50	18%	37
UWWD	33	12%	33
Int. Conventions	23	8%	17
Reviews	4	1%	4
Other	23	8%	16
Total	275	100%	100



	Official	Indirect	Compendiums	UWWD	Int. Conventions	Reviews	Other
1	Argentina	Austria	Algeria	Austria	Belarus	Bangladesh	Angola
	Australia	Belgium	Australia	Belgium	Cameroon	Nigeria	China
3	Austria	Benin	Bangladesh	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chad	Serbia	Croatia
4	Belgium (Flanders)	Botswana	Botswana	Bulgaria	Côte d'Ivoire	Sudan (Rep. of Sudan)	Democratic Rep. of the Congo
5	Benin	Bulgaria	Burkina Faso	Croatia	Denmark		Ethiopia
6	Bulgaria	China	China	Cyprus	Estonia		Finland
7	Burundi	Côte d'Ivoire	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Ethiopia		Gambia (Islamic Rep. of)
	Cameroon	Croatia	Dem. Republic of the Congo	Denmark	European Union		Germany
	Canada	Estonia	Egypt	Estonia	Germany		Malta
	Chad	Ethiopia	European Union	European Union	Ghana		Netherlands
	China	France	Finland	Finland	Hungary		Pakistan
	Croatia	Gambia (Islamic Republic of)	Ghana	France	Kazakhstan		Poland
	Czech Republic	Germany	India	Germany	Latvia		Serbia
	Denmark	Ghana	Ireland	Greece	Lithuania		South Africa
	Egypt	Greece	Israel	Hungary	Poland		Sweden
	France	Guinea	Jordan	Ireland	Russian Federation		Viet Nam
	Germany	Italy	Kenya	Italy	Sweden		
	Ghana	Jamaica	Kuwait	Latvia	United States of America		
	Honduras	Japan	Lesotho	Lithuania			
	India	Jordan	Madagascar	Luxembourg			
	Indonesia	Kuwait	Mauritius	Malta			
	Ireland	Lebanon	Morocco	Netherlands			
	Italy	Lithuania	Mozambique	Norway			
	Jamaica	Malawi	Namibia	Poland			
	Japan	Mali	Oman	Portugal			
	Jordan	Morocco	Pakistan	Republic of Moldova			
	Kenya	Netherlands	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Romania			
	Kuwait	New Zealand	Saudi Arabia	Serbia			
	Malawi	Nigeria	Senegal	Slovakia			
	Malta	Poland	Spain	Slovenia			
	Morocco	Romania	Sudan (Rep. of Sudan)	Spain			
	New Zealand	Russian Federation	Swaziland	Sweden			
	Niger	Slovakia	Tunisia	Ukraine			
	Nigeria	Slovenia	Uganda	United Kingdom			
35	Philippines	Spain	United Arab Emirates				
	Portugal	Sudan (Rep. of Sudan)	United Republic of Tanzania				
	Republic of Moldova	Sweden	United States of America				
38	Reunion Island	Switzerland	Zambia	1			
39	Russian Federation	Tunisia					
40	Rwanda	Turkey					
41	Slovakia	Ukraine					
42	South Africa	United Rep. of Tanzania					
43	Spain	Viet Nam					
	Switzerland	Zambia					
45	Thailand	Zimbabwe					
46	Turkey			1			
47	Uganda			1			
48	United Kingdom						
49	United Rep. of Tanzania						
	United States of America						
51	Viet Nam						

## **Findings**



World Health
Organization

## **Responsible Authorities**

### Official regulations: national standards for wastewater

Region	Health	Environment	Agriculture	Water Resources	Public Works	Joint Ministries
AFRO	Niger	Cameroon; Ghana; Kenya; Nigeria; Uganda; Un. Rep. Tanzania; Zambia		Malawi; Rwanda; South Africa; Zimbabwe		Benin; Burundi
AMRO	Argentina	Canada; Jamaica; USA				
EMRO		Kuwait	S	Egypt; Jordan	Kuwait	Morocco
EURO	<mark>ltaly; Re</mark> p. Moldova; Russian Fed.; Ukraine	Belgium; Czech Rep.; Denmark; France; Germany; Ireland; Malta; Portugal; Spain; Switzerland; UK	Austria	Croatia		Austria; B <mark>u</mark> lgaria; Turke
WPRO	Australia	China; japan; New Zealand; Philippines; Viet Nam		5	2	
SEARO		India; Indonesia; Thailand				
Countries:	8	32	1	7	1	6



## **Variations in limits values**

E. Coli	<b>Total Coliforms</b>	Faecal Coliforms	Faecal Streptococci	COD	BOD	TSS	N tot	P tot	FOG	Chlorine
requency:										
16	21	29	6	88	99	97	35	23	57	35
verage:										
1207	2378	1168	1233	214	85	100	39	7	16	11
/inimum v	alues:									
0	30	0	400	10	3	5	2	0.1	0	0
Aaximum v	alues:									
10000	10000	5000	2000	2000	800	1000	150	50	200	250
MPN/100ml (Most Proba	MPN/100ml able Number)	MPN/100ml	MPN/100ml	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L

125

UWWD:

25 60

2

15



### **Sources and Uses**

### Sources of wastewater

#### **Domestic Wastewater**

Municipal WW, Onsite systems

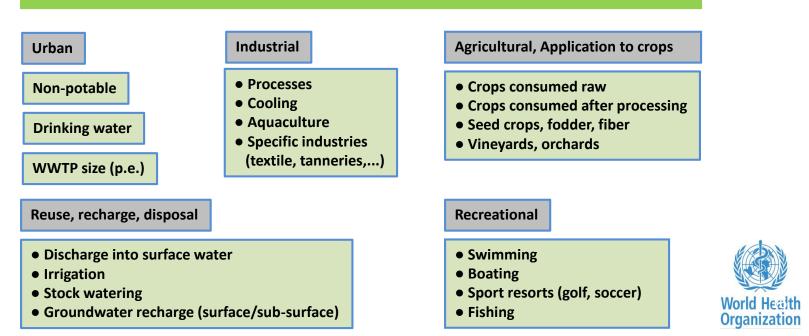
### **Industrial Wastewater**

Factories: textile, tanneries, breweries, milk dairies, pulp and paper, etc...

#### **Agricultural Wastewater**

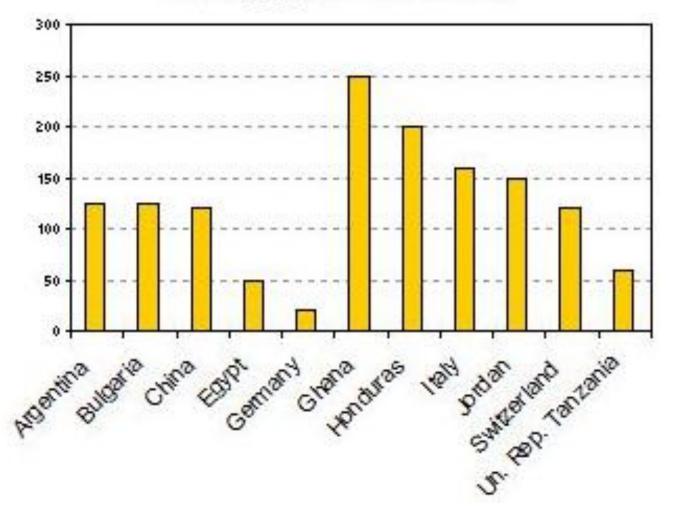
Point sources: piggery, poultry, etc... Non-point sources: commercial fertilizers, sediment run-off, etc...

#### wastewater regulations: depending on destination



### Variations in levels for the same use type

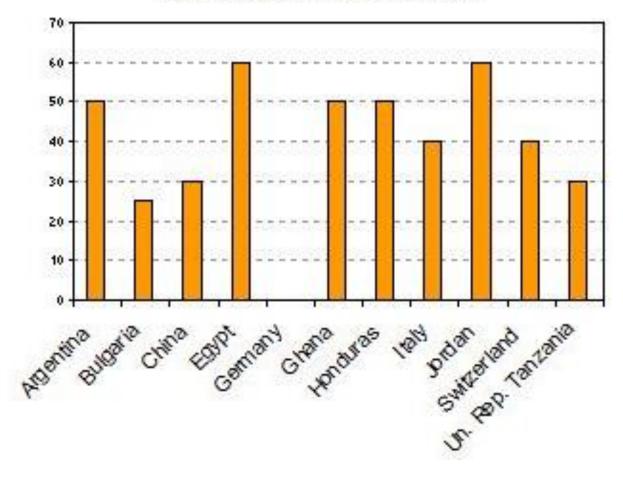
discharge\_waterbodies - COD



World Health Organization

### Variations in levels for the same use type

discharge\_waterbodies - BOD





### Variations in levels for the same use type

120 100 80 60 40 20 Û. 1800 polar partanta Switzarland Tanzania J. 1800 Tanzania ADONTINO BUDDIO CHINO EDIPO TOTOTO CHONO BUDDIO

discharge\_waterbodies - TSS



### **Public Health: Microbial parameters**

e.coli	faecal coliforms	total coliforms	total coliforms only
Australia	Argentina	Argentina	Egypt
Burundi	Burundi Croatia		Indonesia
Ghana	China	Egypt	Japan
Jordan	Croatia	Ghana	Kuwait
Kenya	Egypt	Indonesia	Nigeria
Philippines	Honduras	Italy	Rwanda
Russian Federation	Italy	Jamaica	Uganda
Rwanda	Jamaica	Japan	Viet Nam
South Africa	Kenya	Kenya	
Spain	Portugal	Kuwait	
Uganda	Rwanda	Nigeria	
United Rep. of Tanzania	South Africa	Portugal	
Viet Nam	Thailand	Rwanda	
	Uganda	Thailand	
		Uganda	
		Viet Nam	
13	14	16	8
26%	28%	32%	16%



### **Conclusion and next steps**

- Effluent performance limits vary by source and disposal/use.
- Initial findings indicates public health is not widely reflected in national standards and Ministries of Health have a limited role.
- Where public health indicators are included they don't appear to be well connected to good practice and WHO norms.
- Additional data analysis is needed to understand inconsistencies, disposal /use types, and qualitative data.
- Deeper engagement with Regulators though RegNet on country needs for on updating and implementing national standards for public health protection.



# Thank you

mii