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Fit in Wastewater Technology?





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Fit in Wastewater Technology?

The German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste (DWA) is strongly committed to the development of secure and sustainable water and waste management. As a politically and economically independent organisation, it is professionally active in the fields of water management, wastewater, waste and soil protection.

In Europe, the DWA is the association with the largest number of members within this field. Due to its professional competence, it holds a unique position with regard to regulatory work, professional training and information of both specialists and the public. The approximately 14,000 members represent specialists and executives from municipalities, universities, engineering offices, authorities and companies.

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How do I use this booklet?

This booklet comes from practice and is for practice. It is not a classic textbook.

Achim Höcherl, himself an experienced instructor and specialist, developed "Fit in Wastewater Technology" based on his idea of the Modular Wastewater Trainings System "Wastewater Technology". The aim of the tasks is - as with the modular system - to achieve comprehensive learning. That means learning with all the senses – with your head, heart and hand. In this way, success comes faster and lasts longer.

This booklet is aimed at both trainers and trainees.

As a trainer you receive help to prepare your trainees well for examinations and practice. You receive ideas for the lively planning of in-house training and for the effective use of the modular training tool "Wastewater Technology".

As a trainee, you get a good feeling for what you can or cannot yet do. You get to know "your" treatment plant better and hope-fully have more fun while learning for the exam and for your everyday professional life. In any case, we wish you every success!

There are different types of tasks in this book:

- 1) Classic multiple choice tasks for quick knowledge check: these can be solved independently by the trainees.
- 2) Case studies for a better understanding of processes: at the beginning, you should lay out a flow chart or sketch processes. This means that components of the treatment plant or treatment steps are displayed as small pictures and laid out or drawn in the correct sequence. The pictures or pictograms are connected by lines showing the water and sludge paths. An example of this is shown in the photo below.

If you have the magnetic cards or flashcards from the training system, you can, of course, use the pictograms provided. For trainers, it is also useful to solve the case studies during the operational training. For this purpose, questions from the catalogue of questions in the training system can also be made good use of.

If you don't have the cards, you should still definitely create the flow chart according to the task. Because visualisation is important. It helps to connect content with images and to display interrelations graphically.

Pictures are proven to stick in your mind much better than numbers or text.

So please don't leave out the flow charts to save time or because you're not interested – it's also not a matter of artistic talent!



- 3) Field work to compare theory and practice at the training treatment plant: here the trainees, supported by their colleagues at the treatment plant, are to test the theoretical questions with respect to their practical application. The rallies provided in the appendix are intended as a compact and guided "practical investigation".
- 4) **Reflection tasks:** they should definitely be discussed and solved together with the trainer. Trainees realise whether they have really understood everything when they have to explain things themselves. The reflection tasks are a good basis for presenting trainers and other trainees with the proposed solution. A discussion on the subject makes everyone smarter and stronger!!
- 5) "What happens if" questions for better comprehensive understanding of interrelations: they can be solved independently by the trainees, however, they should certainly be discussed with the trainer afterwards, as complex interrelations are dealt with. The question papers can be flexibly expanded for the trainer by changing or adding parameters.
- 6) The last two chapters provide **exercises** that have already been faced by the trainees and professionals taking part in **professional competitions**.



Information for Non-German Users:

"Fit in Wastewater Technology" gives you training and self-learning material which has been developed for the requirements of a German wastewater engineering technician.

The occupational profile "wastewater engineering technician" exists since 1984; it is based on 3 years of dual education (vocational school and practice in a training company) leading to a state-recognised qualification. Wastewater engineering technicians in Germany are eligible to operate wastewater treatment plants and sewer networks up to a size of 10,000 total population and equivalents PT, corresponding to about 1500 m³/d on their own responsibility. This is regulated by the tGuideline DWA M 1000; 2012. In practice, the wastewater engineering technician is responsible for the operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment components or much larger control rooms of wastewater treatment plants. This machinery and equipment under his responsibility often has a value of several 100,000 EUR. Skilled operation and good maintenance preserve the value of the investment. So the plant manager is particularly keen that his technicians independently and fundamentally accomplish a high standard of work every day, and therefore attaches great importance to the vocational education and further training of his employees.

The DWA, as the publisher of "Fit in Wastewater Technology" is a large German technical scientific association. With its 14,000 DWA members it determines the technical rules for water management. In addition, the DWA is Germany's biggest provider of training in the field of water and wastewater with more than 30,000 training participants/year and is involved in the vocational training of wastewater engineering technicians and senior wastewater engineering technicians.

"Fit in Wastewater Technology" is intended as training and self-learning material which supplements the "Modular Wastewater Training System". This training kit consists of magnetic picture cards with wastewater technology components and a set of flashcards with the key associated facts. The Modular Wastewater Training System in combination with "Fit in Wastewater Technology" is a kick-off for all active learning orientation. The Modular Wastewater Training System is now available in various languages. For some issues (wastewater chlorination, use of digester gas) there are supplementary cards. See dwa.de/modular-wastewater-training-system. Further translations are possible at any time in collaboration with the DWA.

In several tasks, "Fit in Wastewater Technology" refers to the German legal and regulatory framework. In many countries, other rules apply, and in some there are other treatment objectives that require adapted technologies. Toallow you to understand and solve the tasks of "Fit in Wastewater Technology" in your country, we have summarized everything that differs significantly from international concepts in the following glossary. There you will also find a brief outline of German laws and regulations. You can easily note the relevant laws and regulations in your country next to them.

a) Concept of total population and equivalents

Wastewater treatment plants are designed on the basis of a standardized unit of daily contamination or wastewater load of 1 inhabitant.

It could be discharged by

- a) 1 inhabitant (population = P) for daily washing, toilet, bathing and kitchen
- b) 1 population equivalent (PE) for load from an industrial or commercial wastewater discharger.
- Population (P) + Population Equivalent (PE) = Total Population and equivalents (PT)
- PT, P and PE are measured in the unit "inhabitant" [I]
- The standard contamination load of 1 Population [P] = 60 g $BOD_{\rm s}/d$

German values of PT		How is your raw water?
Daily load of 1 Population (P)	Daily load of 1 Population Equivalent (PE)	Fill in your raw water data and com- pare.
60 g/d BOD₅	60 g/d BOD₅	
	120 g/d COD	
	11g/d N _{tot}	
	1,8 g/d P _{tot}	
150 l/d	200 l/d	

b) Size classes of wastewater treatment plants

See e.g. chapter 1.1.5 - 1.1.8; 1.4.4; 2.2.14; 2.3.2

The German Wastewater Ordinance (AbwV) classifies treatment plants according to their daily load of BOD_5 in their inflow. According to the size class, different discharge values are required.

Remember: The standard contamination load of 1 population [P] = $60 \text{ g BOD}_{5}/d$ and 150 l/d

Size class	Kg/d BOD $_{\scriptscriptstyle 5}$ in raw water	Equivalent to load of ${\rm BOD}_{\rm 5}$	Estimated equivalent to hydraulic load
1	< 60 Kg	PT < 1,000 I	< 150 – 200 m³/d
2	60 to 300 Kg	PT < 5,000 I	< 750 – 1,000 m³/d
3	300 to 600 Kg	PT < 10,000 I	< 1,500 – 2,000 m³/d
4	600 to 6000 Kg	PT < 100,000 I	< 15,000 – 20,000 m³/d
5	> 6000 Kg	PT > 100,000 I	> 15,000 – 20,000 m³/d

How are the treatment plants classified in your county?

c) Cleaning requirements

See e.g. chapter 1.3.6; 2.2.14; 3.4

Treatment requirements on wastewater for the discharge point in Germany depend on the size class of the wastewater treatment plant. The German Wastewater Ordinance (AbwV) Appendix 1 gives the following discharge values:

Size class	1	2	3	4	5
COD [mg/l]	150	110	90	90	75
BOD ₅ [mg/l]	40	25	20	20	15
NH ₄ -N [mg/l]	-	-	10	10	10
N _{tot} [mg/l]	-	-		18	13
P _{tot} [mg/l]	-	-		2	1

Keep in mind: a qualified random sample or 2-hour composite sample is obligatory.

d) Indirect discharge for industrial wastewater

See chapter 1.4.1

In Germany the municipalities are in charge of wastewater discharge and treatment. Most industries and companies discharge their wastewater into the public sewer system after an in-plant pre-treatment. The municipal operator monitors the industrial wastewater quality at the entrance to the sewer network according to the German Wastewater Ordinance (AbwV). In the Appendix there are specific pre-treatment limits for 53 types of industrial contamination. Further detailed know-how is not needed to work with "Fit in Wastewater Technology".

e) Water quality classes according to LAWA

See chapter 3.3

In the past the quality of surface water bodies in Germany has been classified by biological features (saprobic system), which build up a typical state of a water body and permit its rating in 4 grades and 3 interstates.

Class I = unloaded to very lightly loaded

- Class I-II = lightly loaded
- Class II = moderately polluted
- Class II-III = critically loaded
- Class III = highly contaminated
- Class III-IV = extremely contaminated
- Class IV = excessively contaminated

Nowadays, the classification is ruled by the EU-Water framework directive (2000/60/EG) using a variety of parameters. Overall objective of water management is a good water body status.

	Abbreviation	Main relevant message	Used in chapter	Fill in the corresponding regulation in your country
Sewage Sludge Ordinance	AbfKlärV	Targets the control of nutrient loads from sewage sludge within the mean- ing of good practice and restricts the entry of inorganic and organic pollu- tants to an agronomic and environ- mental safe level. Prescribes limits and defines regular soil and sludge tests as well as criteria for supervis- ing laboratories.	2.4.7	
Wastewater Levy Act	AbwAG	Regulates the obligation to pay a water tax for the discharge of sewage (waste water, rain water). (§3)The amount of levy is oriented to the harmfulness of the waste water.	2.4.7	
Wastewater Ordi- nance	AbwV	Regulates the minimum requirements that should be fixed for permits for discharging wastewater into water bodies. 53 different appendixes give specific pre-treatment limits for types of industrial and municipal wastewa- ter. It also specifies the analysis and measurement methods.	2.4,7	
Civil Code § 839	BGB §839	§ 839 deals with the breach of (official) duties by civil servants	3.9	
Fertilizer Ordi- nance	DüV	Provides for the approval and labelling of fertilizers. Binding requirements for the use of sludge in agriculture	2.4.7	
Basic Law Art. 10	GG Art. 10	Constitutional law of the Federal Republic of Germany. Article 10 deals with telecommunications secrecy and inviolability of the mail	3.9	
Penal Code § 324	StGB § 324	 § 324 deals with water pollution: (1) Whoever contaminates a water body or alter its properties without author- ization, is punished with imprison- ment for up to five years or a fine. The attempt is punishable. Imprisonment for up to three years or a fine in case of negligence 	3.9	
Road Traffic Regulation	StVO § 324	Only 53 paragraphs!	3.9	
Self-Monitoring Ordinance	SÜwV	Determines the form and frequency of self-monitoring for municipal waste- water treatment plants operation and their discharge. Includes meas- urements and sample points, docu- mentation in operating logbook and reporting. Self-monitoring is randomly checked by the water authority.	1.4.3; 2.4.7	

f) German laws and regulations

	Abbreviation	Main relevant message	Used in chapter	Fill in the corresponding regulation in your country
Water Resources Act	WHG	Main part of German water law with the provisions on the protection and use of surface- and groundwater, as well as regulations on water planning and flood protection. § 54: Sewerage includes collecting, draining, treat- ment, discharge, filtrate, dilute and trickling of wastewater and dewater- ing of sludge in connection with sew- age; including the elimination of the waste of small wastewater treatment sludge.	1.1.10; 2.4.7	
Drainage Statute		Community statute which defines the requirements for discharge in public sewer systems (population and indirect discharge for Industrial wastewater). Includes water qual- ity, monitoring, financing, required Pre-treatment, prohibited substances and other aspects.	2.4.7	

Information for Trainers

This is a translation of German training material for wastewater engineering technicians. Before using it in other teaching contexts, adaptation to national circumstances is strongly recommended

Terminology is a key for learners and teachers. Careful translation is indispensable for training materials. For this translation, technical terms were used in accordance with CEN and www.arabterm.org. Every translation is a challenge. Please send your ideas and suggestions to info@dwa.de.

Teachers are encouraged to design new tasks in line with the present sample. You are welcome to send your designs to the DWA. In this way, knowledge and experience from different countries can enrich future editions of "Fit in Wastewater Technology".

Curriculum vitae of the author, Achim Höcherl

Professional experi- ence	1994 – today City of Bonn Head of the Wastewater Treatment Department Trainer for environmental engineering professions
Activities	Since 1996, various lecture activities at the TÜV-Academy Neuwied, Koblenz Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the DWA Member of the examination committee in Rhineland-Palatinate for senior wastewater engineering technicians (2001-2012) Member of the special committee for Occupational Health and Safety DWA (2009-2011) Member of the examination committee in North Rhine-Westphalia for senior wastewater engineering technicians Member of the DWA special committee BIZ-3 "Skilled worker/master" (since 2011) 2010 Development of the modular training system "Wastewater Technology" Commendation for the modular training system "Wastewater Technology" Commendation for the DWA's Ernst-Kuntze Award.
Education	1986–1989 Training as an environmental technician, wastewater sector 1991-1994 Degree at the University of Applied Sciences in Cologne, Municipal Environmental Protection 1996 – 1997 Advanced training as a state-certified Senior Wastewater Engineering Technician



Education

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Achim Höcherl, an experienced trainer and expert, developed "Fit in Wastewater Technology" based on his idea of the Modular Wastewater Training System. The aim of the tasks is - as with the Modular Training System - to achieve holistic learning. That means learning with all senses - with head, heart and hand. That way success comes faster and it stays.

This workbook is aimed at both trainers and trainees on their way to becoming a wastewater engineering technician.

As an instructor, you will receive valuable help to prepare your trainees for exams and practice.

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