



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Male čistilne naprave do 50 PE - 1. del: Predizdelane greznice

Small wastewater treatment systems for up to 50 PT - Part 1: Prefabricated septic tanks

Kleinkläranlagen für bis zu 50 EW - Teil 1: Werkmäßig hergestellte Faulgruben

Petites installations de traitement des eaux usées pour une population totale équivalente (PTE) jusqu'à 50 habitants - Partie 1 : Fosses septiques prêtes à l'emploi et/ou assemblées sur site

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN 12566-1**

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ICS:

13.060.30 Odpadna voda Sewage water

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Will supersede EN 12566-1:2016

English Version

Small wastewater treatment systems for up to 50 PT - Part 1: Prefabricated septic tanks

Petites installations de traitement des eaux usées pour
une population totale équivalente (PTE) jusqu'à 50
habitants - Partie 1 : Fosses septiques prêtes à l'emploi
et/ou assemblées sur site

Kleinkläranlagen für bis zu 50 EW - Teil 1: Werkmäßig
hergestellte Faulgruben

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 165.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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prEN 12566-1:2018 (E)**European foreword**

This document (prEN 12566-1:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 165 “Waste water engineering”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 12566-1:2016 and EN 12566-4:2016.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports basic requirements for construction works of Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011.

For relationship with Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011, see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

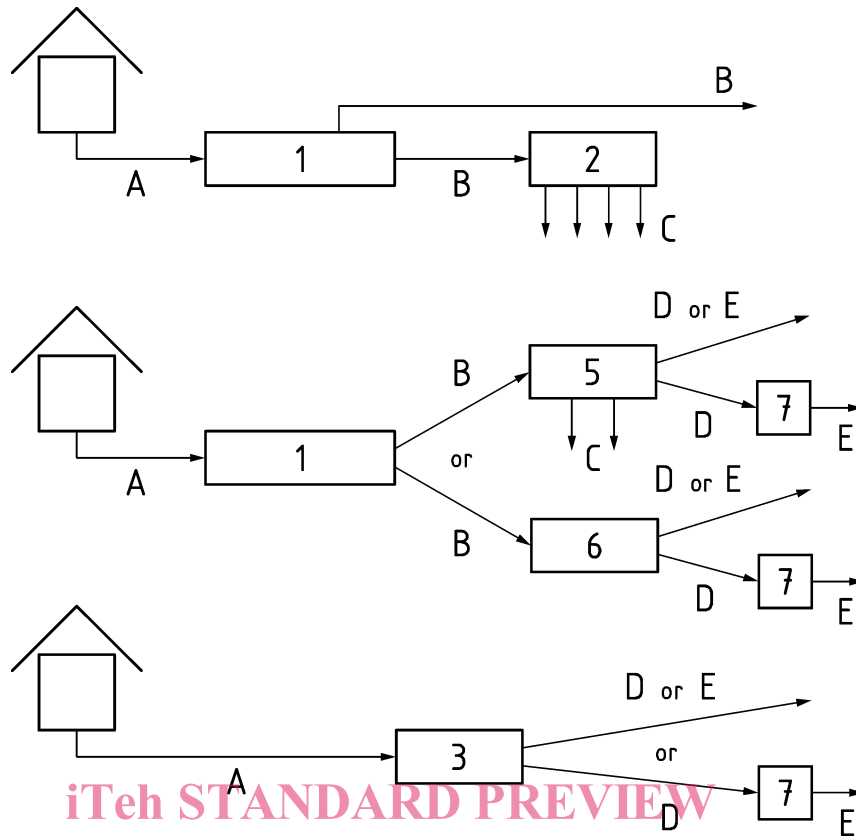
- changes in AVCP clause and Annex ZA in accordance with the Construction Product Regulation (CPR), changes in accordance with the CEN Rules and merging with EN 12566-4:2016.

The series of standards EN 12566 “Small wastewater treatment systems for up to 50 PT” contains the following parts (see Figure 1):

- *Part 1: Packaged and/or site assembled septic tanks (this document);*
- *Part 3: Packaged and/or site assembled domestic wastewater treatment plants;*
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- *Part 6: Prefabricated treatment unit used for septic tank effluent;*
- *Part 7: Prefabricated tertiary treatment unit*

For filtration systems, CEN/TC 165 decided to publish the following CEN Technical reports, which are considered as Code of practices and do not specify treatment requirements:

- *Part 2: Soil infiltration systems*
- *Part 5: Pre-treated Effluent Filtration systems*



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Key

A	domestic wastewater	1	packaged and/or site assembled septic tank
B	septic tank effluent	2	soil infiltration system
C	treated infiltrated effluent	3	packaged and/or site assembled domestic wastewater treatment plant
D	treated wastewater	5	pre-treated effluent filtration system
E	tertiary treated wastewater	6	prefabricated treatment unit used for septic tank effluent
		7	prefabricated tertiary treatment unit

Figure 1 — Scheme related to the arrangement of the parts of EN 12566

National regulations can specify different arrangements between the products described in the standard series EN 12566.

prEN 12566-1:2018 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies characteristics and related requirements, assessment methods, the marking and assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP) procedures for packaged and/or site assembled septic tank used for populations up to 50 inhabitants.

Packaged and/or site assembled septic tanks in accordance with this document are:

- used for the primary treatment of domestic wastewater including that of guest houses and businesses;
- made of concrete, steel, Unplasticized Polyvinylchloride (PVC-U), Polyethylene (PE), Polypropylene (PP), Glass Reinforced Polyester (GRP-UP) and/or Polydicyclopentadiene (PDCPD);
- with or without elastomeric seals for joints made of vulcanized rubber;
- used buried in the ground;
- with or without extension shaft;
- with a nominally capacity of at least 2 m³;
- made of prefabricated components that are factory or site-assembled by one manufacturer and which are tested as a whole.

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This document does not cover packaged and/or site assembled septic tank:

- where vehicle loads apply to it;
- receiving grey water only.

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2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 206, *Concrete — Specification, performance, production and conformity*

EN 580:2003, *Plastics piping systems — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes — Test method for the resistance to dichloromethane at a specified temperature (DCMT)*

EN 727, *Plastics piping and ducting systems — Thermoplastics pipes and fittings — Determination of Vicat softening temperature (VST)*

EN 976-1:1997, *Underground tanks of glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) - Horizontal cylindrical tanks for the non-pressure storage of liquid petroleum based fuels - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for single wall tanks*

EN 978:1997, *Underground tanks of glass-reinforced plastics (GRP) - Determination of factor alpha and factor beta*

EN 1905, *Plastics piping systems - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes, fittings and material - Method for assessment of the PVC content based on total chlorine content*

EN 1992-1-1, *Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures - Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings*

- EN 1993-1-1, *Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures - Part 1-1: General rules and rules for buildings*
- EN 10088-1, *Stainless steels - Part 1: List of stainless steels*
- EN 13369, *Common rules for precast concrete products*
- EN 13501-1, *Fire classification of construction products and building elements — Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests*
- EN 16323:2014, *Glossary of wastewater engineering terms*
- EN ISO 178, *Plastics - Determination of flexural properties (ISO 178)*
- EN ISO 179 (all parts), *Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties (ISO 179, all parts)*
- EN ISO 527-2:2012, *Plastics - Determination of tensile properties - Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics (ISO 527-2:2012)*
- EN ISO 899-2, *Plastics - Determination of creep behaviour - Part 2: Flexural creep by three-point loading (ISO 899-2)*
- EN ISO 1133-1:2011, *Plastics - Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics - Part 1: Standard method (ISO 1133-1:2011)*
- EN ISO 1183 (all parts), *Plastics — Methods for determining the density and relative density of non-cellular plastics (ISO 1183, all parts)*
- EN ISO 2505:2005, *Thermoplastics pipes - Longitudinal reversion - Test method and parameters (ISO 2505:2005)*
- EN ISO 2555, *Plastics - Resins in the liquid state or as emulsions or dispersions - Determination of apparent viscosity using a single cylinder type rotational viscometer method (ISO 2555)*
- EN ISO 9967, *Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of creep ratio (ISO 9967)*
- EN ISO 9969, *Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of ring stiffness (ISO 9969)*
- EN ISO 13229, *Thermoplastics piping systems for non-pressure applications - Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes and fittings - Determination of the viscosity number and K-value (ISO 13229)*
- EN ISO 14125:1998, *Fibre-reinforced plastic composites - Determination of flexural properties (ISO 14125:1998)*
- ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties*
- ISO 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*

3 Terms and definitions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 16323:2014 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

extension shaft

component(s) which is part of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank and allow access from or slightly above the ground surface

3.1.2

nominal capacity

numerical designation of the volume of a packaged and/or site assembled septic tank, expressed as an integer in cubic metres

3.1.3

product family

group of products in which, for evaluation, the selected property(s) is/are similar for all products within the group considering at least similar shape, equipment, materials and conditions of end use and ensures the minimum hydraulic efficiency and minimum structural behaviour for all the products in the range

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3.2 Symbols and abbreviated terms

AVCP	Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance
CPR	Construction Products Regulation No 305/2011
CWFT	Classified Without Further Testing
DoP	Declaration of Performance
FPC	Factory Production Control
GRP	Glass reinforced plastic
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
MFR	Melt mass-Flow Rate
PDCPD	Polydicyclopentadiene
PE	Polyethylene
PP	Polypropylene
PT	Population total
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
PVC-U	Unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride

4 Product characteristics

4.1 Design

4.1.1 General

The packaged and/or site assembled septic tank shall be structurally stable, durable, watertight and corrosion resistant.

4.1.2 Inlets, outlets and connections

The minimum internal diameter of inlet and outlet pipes for gravity flow shall be as specified below:

- 100 mm for nominal capacity $\leq 6 \text{ m}^3$;
- 150 mm for nominal capacity $> 6 \text{ m}^3$.

The hydraulic design of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank shall ensure that no back-flows, blockage or surcharging occur during normal operation.

Inlet and outlet pipes shall be compatible with pipe systems in accordance with European Standards.

For design of outlet devices, see some examples in Annex A (informative).

4.1.3 Ventilation

Packaged and/or site assembled septic tank and the inlet pipework shall be ventilated to prevent the accumulation of fermentation gases.

4.1.4 Access

The packaged and/or site assembled septic tank shall be designed to provide access to the inlet and outlet areas; for routine maintenance, sampling, removal of sludge, cleaning and/or maintenance.

Access covers shall be fit for purpose.

The access opening shall be a minimum of 400 mm (i.e. width for rectangular section or diameter for circular section). Where the access is for a person, the minimum dimension of the opening shall be 600 mm.

The packaged and/or site assembled septic tank shall be designed to restrict unauthorized access by one of the following means:

- a) mass of the individual covers;
- b) securing feature; or
- c) locking accessory.

Where a locking accessory or securing feature is used, it shall be designed so that the cover cannot be easily opened with objects readily accessible by children.

4.1.5 Extension shaft

Extension shaft may be part of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank and shall be fit for purpose.

NOTE It can be an extension piece of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank, which is fitted only over certain points for example to allow maintenance or observation.

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The extension shaft shall be constructed to avoid any surface water entering the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank. This can be achieved by overlapping the access or fixed to the product or using a gasket.

The extension shaft shall be constructed to ensure accessibility, access for maintenance work and the opening/closing of the cover.

4.1.6 Sizing Basis

Depending on the end use of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank, one or more of the following design criteria shall be taken into consideration:

- a) population load;
- b) minimum volume criteria including sludge storage capacity;
- c) additional design criteria for domestic wastewater flows from sources such as hotels, restaurants or commercial premises.

NOTE Rules and units (per inhabitant, BOD, SS...) to be used for the determination of the population load are given by national regulations.

4.1.7 Overall dimensions

The overall dimensions of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank (i.e. height, width, length, diameters, etc.) shall be measured and recorded.

The measurements shall be within $\pm 0,5\%$ of the design dimensions.

4.2 Load bearing capacity**4.2.1 General**

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4.2.1.1 Characteristics

Performance of the load bearing capacity of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank (i.e. of the tank of it) with or without extension shaft, shall be established either by testing or by calculations for one of the following characteristics, as:

- a) pit test resistance, as specified in 4.2.3.5, or

NOTE Considered as the referenced one.

Alternatively, this may be as:

- b) crushing test resistance, as specified in 4.2.3.2,
- c) vertical load test resistance, as specified in 4.2.3.3,
- d) vacuum test resistance, as specified in 4.2.3.4,
- e) load bearing capacity determined by calculation, as specified in 4.2.2.

4.2.1.2 Performance expression

The performance of load bearing capacity for any of the characteristics referred in 4.2.1.1 shall be expressed as:

- value of the maximum allowed height of backfill expressed in meters (see H_b of Figure 6);
- possibility to install the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank either in wet or dry site, i.e. expressed as indication either WET together with a value of the maximum height of the water table measured from the base of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank or DRY.

4.2.1.3 Tank selection

Performance of the load bearing capacity of packaged and/or site assembled septic tank shall be established for the tank which represent the lowest performance within the product family.

NOTE For load bearing capacity, usually the biggest packaged and/or site assembled septic tank is generally considered with the lowest performance.

4.2.2 Load bearing capacity determined by calculation

NOTE See 4.2.1.1, e).

4.2.2.1 General

For determination of performance of load bearing capacity of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank, calculation method shall apply, either indirectly (see 4.2.2.2) or directly (4.2.2.3), based on an empty packaged and/or site assembled septic tank buried underground with the loads defined in 4.2.2.4.

The performance shall be expressed as defined in 4.2.1.2.

4.2.2.2 Indirect method

This indirect calculation method shall be used when:

- geometrical data of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank (e.g. wall thickness, distance of ribs, shape) are provided;
- properties of the materials and components of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank are in accordance with provisions of 4.5.2 to 4.5.9, as relevant for the respective material;
- mechanical characteristics of test samples used for calculation are in accordance with Annex B.

NOTE For materials not covered in Annex B (i.e. PDPCD), this calculation method is not applicable.

4.2.2.3 Direct method

The direct calculation method shall apply, when the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank is made of

- reinforced concrete, based on EN 1992-1-1 (Eurocode 2) or
- steel, based on EN 1993-1-1 (Eurocode 3) shall apply.

NOTE For the other materials, this calculation method is not applicable.

prEN 12566-1:2018 (E)**4.2.2.4 Loads applied in calculation****4.2.2.4.1 Backfill loads**

Calculation of backfill loads shall take account of the effect of ground conditions, backfill materials and tank shape factors. A vertical and a horizontal component shall be calculated as follows:

- vertical component:

$H \times 18$ (expressed in kN/m^2), where 18 (kN/m^3) is the specific weight of the soil and H (m) is the height of backfill.

- horizontal component:

$K \times D \times 18$ (expressed in kN/m^2), where 18 (kN/m^3) is the specific weight of the soil, D (m) is the distance from the ground level to the point where the load applies and K is the coefficient depending on the backfill material.

The following K coefficient can be used:

- sand, $K = 0,33$;
- gravel, $K = 0,27$,
- for other backfill materials, $K = 0,5$.

4.2.2.4.2 Hydrostatic loads

A vertical and a horizontal component shall be calculated as follows:

- vertical component:

$H_w \times 10$ (expressed in kN/m^2), where 10 (kN/m^3) is the action resulting from the specific weight of water and H_w (m) is the declared water table level from the base of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank;

- horizontal component:

$D \times 10$ (expressed in kN/m^2) where D (m) is the distance from the ground level to the point where the load applies.

On sites, where highest level of the groundwater table is above the bottom of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank, the stability conditions in relation to the water pressure shall be indicated in the installation's instructions.

4.2.2.4.3 Pedestrian loads

For pedestrian loads a value of 2,5 kN/m^2 shall be considered in calculation only when the height of the backfill (H) is less than or equal to 1 m.

When the height of backfill (H) is over 1 m, the pedestrian loads do not need to be considered for calculation, as it is assumed to be negligible against other loads.

4.2.3 Load bearing capacity determined by testing

NOTE See 4.2.1.1, a) to d).

4.2.3.1 General

Performance of the load bearing capacity of a packaged and/or site assembled septic tank, determined by testing, shall be using one of the methods referred in Table 1.

Table 1 — Test methods for the determination of the load bearing capacity

Installation condition	Concrete	GRP	PE, PP and PDCPD	Steel	PVC-U
Dry	See 4.2.3.5 ^a or See 4.2.3.2	See 4.2.3.5 ^a or See 4.2.3.4	See 4.2.3.5 ^a or See 4.2.3.3	See 4.2.3.5 ^a	See 4.2.3.5 ^a
Wet			See 4.2.3.5 ^a		
^a Considered here as the referenced method (in bold text), including with those calculated methods, specified in 4.2.2.2 and 4.2.2.3.					

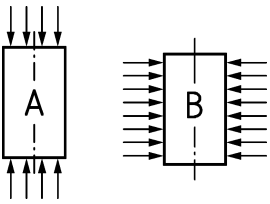
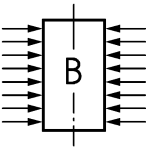
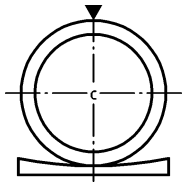
4.2.3.2 Crushing test resistance

Depending of the shape of the packaged and/or site assembled septic tank made of concrete, as indicated in Table 2, the performance of the crushing test resistance of such tank shall be determined using one of the following crushing tests methods:

- type A test (vertical load), as specified for testing in 5.1.1.2 and subsequent calculation in 5.1.1.1;
- type B test (horizontal load), as specified for testing in 5.1.1.3 and subsequent calculation in 5.1.1.1;
- type C test (vertical load), as specified for testing in 5.1.1.4 and subsequent calculation in 5.1.1.1.

The performance of the crushing test resistance shall be expressed as defined in 4.2.1.2.

Table 2 — Crushing test methods

Rectangular or trapezoidal shape	Vertical cylinder shape	Horizontal cylinder shape
		
NOTE Letters A, B and C correspond to the relevant crushing test method.		

4.2.3.3 Vertical load test resistance

The performance of the vertical load test resistance of a packaged and/or site assembled septic tank shall be determined in accordance with test method, specified for the testing in 5.1.2 and for the subsequent calculation in 5.1.1.1.

The performance of the vertical load test resistance shall be expressed as defined in 4.2.1.2.

4.2.3.4 Vacuum test resistance

The performance of the vacuum test resistance of packaged and/or site assembled septic tank shall be determined in accordance with the test method, specified for the testing in 5.1.3.1 and for the subsequent calculation in 5.1.3.2.