
**Service activities relating to drinking
water supply, wastewater and
stormwater systems — Hydraulic,
mechanical and environmental
conditions in wastewater transport
systems**

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 224, *Service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document addresses the hydraulic, mechanical and environmental conditions generally found in wastewater transport and treatment systems (which will be referred to collectively as the “wastewater systems”) based on information that was available at the time of publication.

Wastewater transport and treatment systems have been and are designed to treat sanitary waste streams from toilets and urinals – comprising faeces, urine and toilet paper, along with other sanitary waste streams from bathing, laundry and kitchen activities. Most also treat industrial and commercial discharges containing chemicals. However, in recent years a number of products have been introduced in the market place that are claimed to be compatible with sanitary objectives, which are then either identified as being toilet flushable or which by their location of use and usage, are likely to be flushed down the toilet as the means of disposal. Many of these products are not compatible with current infrastructure.

The principal objectives for managers of wastewater systems are to protect public health and the environment and the occupational health and safety of their workers, along with promoting sustainable development^[1]. Management of the wastewater system should also consider impacts on any outputs arising from wastewater treatment. There are many factors that contribute to the successful operation of wastewater systems, including adequate capacity and proper design, along with the necessary capital expenditure and maintenance to maintain and expand the infrastructure as necessary. Another factor for the successful operation of wastewater systems is the prevention of blockages. When blockages occur, there is an unacceptable risk that wastewater may spill from the system and, in doing so, flood property and the surrounding land, and pollute watercourses and the surrounding environment.

A major problem for wastewater operators is the disposal/flushing to sewers of inappropriate and unsuitable items^{[2]–[4]}. Wastewater system blockages and clogged pumps can also come from a variety of sources, including debris and other materials creating barriers to the entry or free flow of water into or through the system including outside drains, industrial and commercial discharges.

Further, there may be fouling and damage to wastewater treatment systems from blocked grilles, gratings, and screens that are intended to:

- a) collect and restrict the passage of materials;
- b) protect other equipment from being damaged;
- c) protect the operation of the treatment systems themselves;
- d) minimize the potential for the untreated or partially treated material to enter the environment.

These problems may result in:

- health risk and inconvenience to customers, including that their properties may be flooded with wastewater;
- damage to the environment, including watercourses;
- otherwise unnecessary expenditure in rectifying the issues in order to maintain efficient operations and to prevent sewer backups or sewer overflows;
- exposure of workers to health and safety risks.

The presence of inappropriate materials can compound problems of aging infrastructure and hydraulic capacity of the wastewater infrastructure. It should be noted that sewer overflows may occur for a number of reasons unrelated to blockages, for example: system design constraints; infrastructure failure; and weather.

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To protect the wastewater system, a discharged material or product that is disposed via the wastewater system should be able to:

- be flushed from the toilet bowl;
- pass through the drain line (pipes inside/immediately outside property);
- be transported through the wastewater system (sewers and pumping stations);
- not adversely affect the intended performance of wastewater treatment systems;
- not adversely affect the receiving environment when in a disintegrated state.

The physical characteristics that a product should achieve in order to avoid these issues include:

- being able to disintegrate to a sufficient degree and in a timely manner so as to not cause problems in the drain line, sewer system or when passed through pumps;
- to be transported in the flow through the piped system, yet settle in the primary settlement process of wastewater treatment;
- for the material to be compatible with both the wastewater treatment process and the receiving environment.

The conditions listed in this document may be taken into account when designing and evaluating the performance of products which could potentially be flushed via the toilet. It can also assist stakeholders in communicating with consumers and communities about the compatibility of materials flushed via the toilet.

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Service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems — Hydraulic, mechanical and environmental conditions in wastewater transport systems

1 Scope

This document details the hydraulic, mechanical and environmental conditions generally found in wastewater transport systems from toilets through to wastewater treatment plants, the general powers of wastewater services to manage discharges to sewers, and the responsibilities imposed on wastewater services by applicable local, regional or national legislation.

2 Normative references

ISO 24513, *Service activities relating to drinking water supply, wastewater and stormwater systems — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 24513 and the following apply.

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

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

3.1

discharged material

material deposited into a toilet as a means of disposal

Note 1 to entry: Some solid materials that are discharged will be contaminated with human excreta such as faeces, urine, vomit, menses, blood, saliva and nasal or throat discharges.

Note 2 to entry: Discharges to wastewater transport systems come also from other sanitary equipment such as showers, laundries, kitchen sinks, and industrial and commercial entities.

3.2

grille

assembly of bars at an environmental exit point from a wastewater transport system to minimise release of solid materials to the environment and exclude entry

Note 1 to entry: In some parts of the world grilles are called grates.

3.3

microplastics

small pieces of plastic less than five millimetres in diameter

Note 1 to entry: Microplastics can be in the form of a sphere (microbeads), or as fibres or fragments.

[SOURCE: Adapted from Gesamp Reports and Studies No. 90 – Microplastics in the Ocean (2015), p.14.]

3.4 plastic

solid material which contains, as an essential ingredient, one or more synthetic organic high polymers and which is formed (shaped) during either manufacture of the polymer or the fabrication into a finished product by heat and/or pressure

[SOURCE: ISO 13617:2001, 3.12, modified — NOTE removed.]

3.5 Reynolds number

R_e
dimensionless ratio of the inertial flow forces to the viscous forces within a fluid

Note 1 to entry: An indicator of the flow characteristics (laminar or turbulent) of a moving fluid.

[SOURCE: ISO 28520:2009, 3.4]

3.6 screen

device of rigid bars, mesh, perforated plate or other configurations installed in wastewater systems

Note 1 to entry: Screens are used to collect solids from within wastewater systems to, for example, protect pumps and downstream infrastructure from clogging or blocking.

3.7 toilet

fixed receptacle into which a person may urinate or defecate, typically consisting of a large bowl connected to a cistern for flushing

Note 1 to entry: Also known as a water closet (WC).

[SOURCE: Adapted from the Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford: OUP, 2018.]

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4 Toilets

4.1 General

The purpose of the toilet is to dispose of human excreta (urine, menses, vomit and faeces) by using water to flush it through a drain line to another location for disposal, thus providing safe, sanitary disposal of human waste.

Any material discharged via a toilet should not adversely affect the intended operation of the toilet.

4.2 Typical toilet types

There are a range of toilet configurations found in different parts of the world. Toilet design, configuration and installation may impact on the ability of material to pass through the toilet and into the drain line.

Table 1 shows the commonly found variations in the configuration of toilets as found in a review of the countries listed in 2015.

Table 1 — Typical toilet design configurations in different geographic locations

Country or region	Toilet flush volume	Toilet bowl design
Australia/ NZ	4,5 l and 6,0 l	Wash down
Canada	4,8 l and 6,0 l	Siphonic
Chile	4,8 l to 7,0 l	Siphonic

Table 1 (continued)

Country or region	Toilet flush volume	Toilet bowl design
Europe (southern)	3,0 l to 6,0 l	Wash down
Europe (northern)	2,0 l to 4,0 l	Wash down
Israel	4,5 l to 6 l	Wash down
Japan	6.0 l to 10 l	Wash down/siphonic
UK and Ireland	4,5 l to 6,0 l	Wash down
USA	3,0 l to 6,0 l	Siphonic

As indicated in [Table 1](#), there are a range of flush volumes to be taken into account.

For global considerations, a volume for toilets of 4,5 l to 6,0 l may be used as a reference.

4.3 Usage patterns

The frequency and nature of the usage of toilets varies considerably. Some of these uses will involve faecal material and urine with or without toilet paper, others involve urine alone (with or without toilet paper). The sequence of these uses in any one day will depend on the region, the number, gender and age of the persons in the building and the nature of the building.

5 Drain lines

5.1 General

There are a range of drain line configurations found in different parts of the world (see [Table 2](#)). Drain line design, configuration, construction and maintenance may impact the ability of waste to pass through the drain line. Typically, material introduced into a drain line moves along the drain line with water from toilet flushing. Failure of flushed material to exit the drain line may result in blocked plumbing and the generation of unacceptable odours or allow material to dry out and adhere to the pipe surface.

When material moves down the drain line it may occasionally become snagged on a damaged or broken pipe. Depending on the severity of the damage to the pipe, it should then either self-release, tear off the snag or break up within a certain number of flushes. When such material does not release, tear off or break up, it may result in issues for the drain line. Any material discharged via a toilet should not adversely affect the intended operation of the drain line or sewer system. It should exit a drain line within a timeframe/number of flushes.

5.2 Drain line hydraulic conditions — intermittent flow

5.2.1 General

The hydraulic condition commonly observed in drain lines associated with residences is the intermittent flow of wastewater which influences the motion of solids in the drain line^[5].

Solids discharged into drain lines can move by either being entrained in the flush wave or by a sliding dam action. The movement within the flush wave is often short-lived and will only occur close to the discharge point. Further downstream, often after between 5 m and 10 m from the discharge point, the flush wave will have dissipated and any movement will be as a sliding dam as described by Butler^[5].

5.2.2 Drain line clearance — stranding

The modes of movement of solid materials in drain lines or small sewers is complex and has been documented extensively by Butler^[5]. Material discharged into a drain line will normally move through and exit the drain line driven primarily by the force of the water from the toilet flushes.