

Wastewater characteristics and pre-treatment efficiency in small localities in north-west Spain

Eloy Bécares^{a*}, Félix Soto^b, Juan L. Sotillos-Blas^c

^aDepartment of Ecology, Faculty of Biology, University of León, 24071 León, Spain
Tel. +34 987 291568; Fax +34 987 291563; email: ebecm@unileon.es

^bAmbiNor, Moisés de León 7-2, off 5, 24006 León, Spain

^cI.E.S. Ramiro II, La Magdalena Rd., La Robla 24640, León, Spain

Received 15 April 2008; Accepted in revised form 25 June 2008

ABSTRACT

Wastewater from small localities (<2.000 inhabitants) in Leon Province (north-west of Spain) and the quality of their sewers and wastewater treatment plants were surveyed and characterized during spring and summer. A total of 821 localities were visited and wastewater was characterized in 76 of them. Two different regions below (plain region) or above (mountain region) 1.000 m.a.s.l were considered, having mountain regions lower mean winter population (76 inhabitants) and higher ratio winter/summer population (3 times) than plain regions (191 inhabitants and 2 times, respectively). Mean flow per person was 705 l/p.e./d, being higher in the mountain (946 l/p.e./d) than in the plain region (521 l/p.e./d). Infiltration was responsible for these high flows and their correspondent low organic concentrations (mean values of 16 g BOD₅/p.e./d and 12 g TSS/p.e./d). Wastewater treatment systems were mainly septic tanks (47% of localities) and Imhoff-type tanks (38%). Most of systems (83.4%) had no any maintenance or was very deficient. Septic tanks were higher efficient than Imhoff tanks in BOD₅ removal (33% and 15% for septic and Imhoff tanks, respectively). Reduction of infiltrations and wastewater characterization is essential for the design of wastewater treatment systems in rural areas of northern Spain.

Keywords: Small localities; Wastewater characteristics; Pre-treatment; Septic tanks; Efficiency; Rural areas

* Corresponding author.