

# From Compliance to Optimisation

Lessons from Real-World Wastewater Treatment Challenges

*Dairy Sector*



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## Scope of the Presentation

- Overview of dairy industry wastewater production
- Common compliance issues in the dairy factory wastewater management
- DAF system – intended design vs operational reality
- SAR compliance: challenges and unintended consequences

### Goals of this presentation:

- Raise awareness among regulators about the broader implications of certain compliance conditions
- Demonstrate to industry that a reactive approach is costly and less effective than proactive optimisation

## Dairy Processing Capacity and Industry Contribution to NZ GDP

Factory	Milk Intake (L/year)	WW (L/year)	Main Products
Factory 1	~700 million	3200 million	Whole Milk Powder, Liquid Milk, Formula, Cream
Factory 2	~250–450 million	1200 million	Whole Milk Powder, Liquid Milk, Formula, Cream
Factory 3	<50 million	320 million	Formula

Notes: Information is sourced from the factory website and Company analysis data.

2022-2023	Revenue (\$ billion)	GDP of NZ
Dairy Farming	\$ 8.0	2.20%
Dairy Processing	\$ 3.4	0.96%
<b>Dairy Industry</b>	<b>\$ 11.3</b>	<b>3.20%</b>

Note: Information acquired from Farmers Weekly

## Common compliance issues

- Irrigation volume limits
- Contaminant /nutrient loadings
- Irrigation depths
- SAR limits

## Common environmental issues *(depends on the practices)*

- Rising SAR
- Rising Sodium
- Rising pH
- Soil degradation
- Over irrigation
- High Nitrogen loading

# SAR Compliance: Costly Consequences of a Reactive Strategy

## SAR Consent Condition

- SAR limits: 10-15 (based on resource consents)
- SAR → soil degradation ( $\text{Na}^+ > \text{Ca}^{2+}/\text{Mg}^{2+}$ )
- DAF & lime dosing used reactively for compliance

## Environmental & Financial Risk

- Soil pH ↑ → pasture decline (*Agronomic cost*)
- Sodium build-up → salinity, infiltration loss (*Long-term soil damage*)
- Landowner rejection of WW → processing bottlenecks (*Lost irrigation routes, standby risk*)

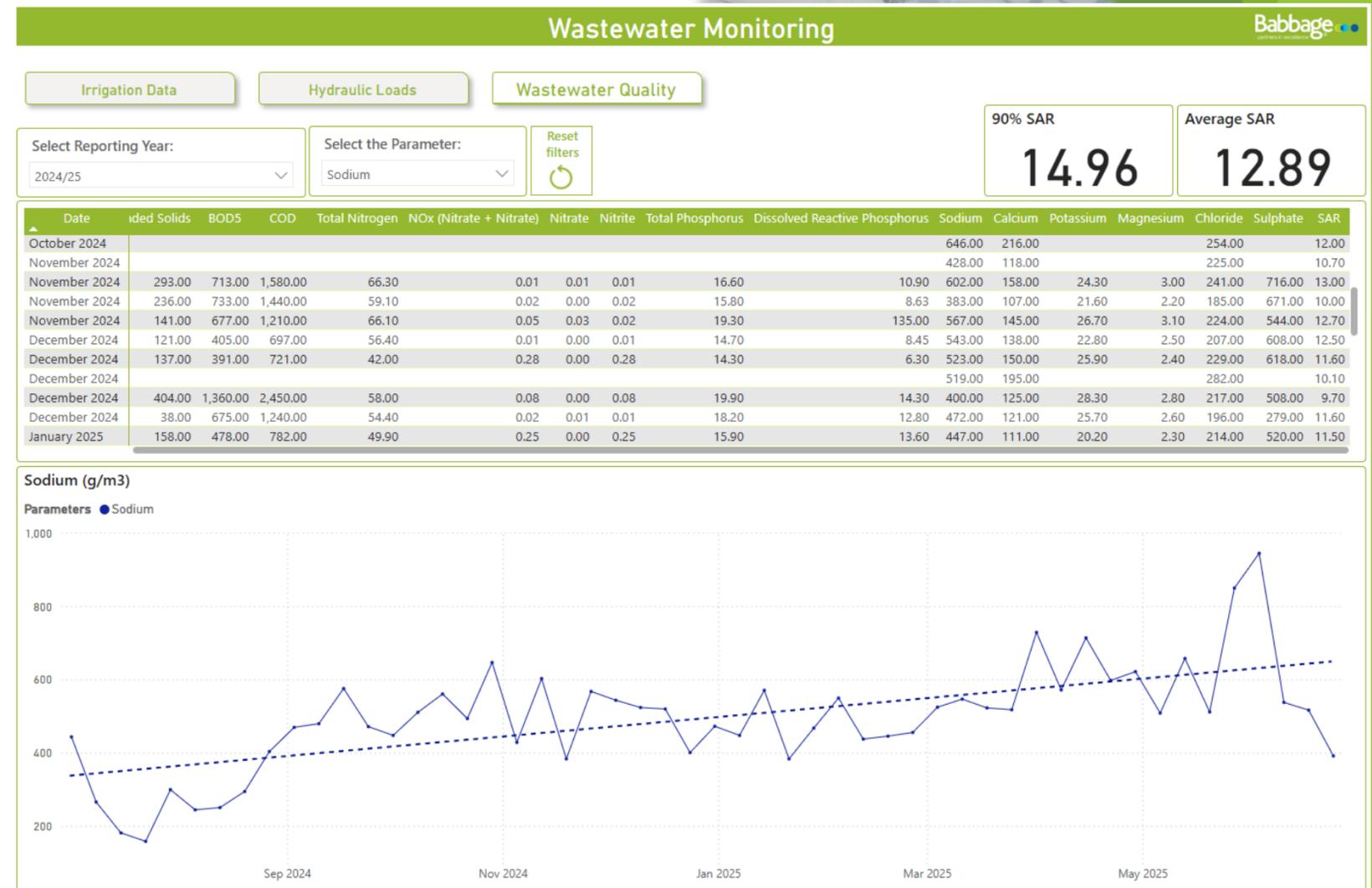
## Operational Impacts

- Clumping, blockages → pump & irrigator failures (*Maintenance cost*)
- Inadequate tank size/mixing → lime inefficiency (*System underperformance*)
- Excessive lime dosing → dependency & equipment stress (*+100k/yr in chemical cost*)

***Compliance is achieved at the cost of operational and environmental sustainability.  
A proactive, integrated system design is needed — not reactive chemical patchwork.***

# Systems automations for SAR control

- SAR Automated calculator created
- Power BI visualisation
- SOP assessment and updates
- Design revaluation for improved system performance



# DAF set-up

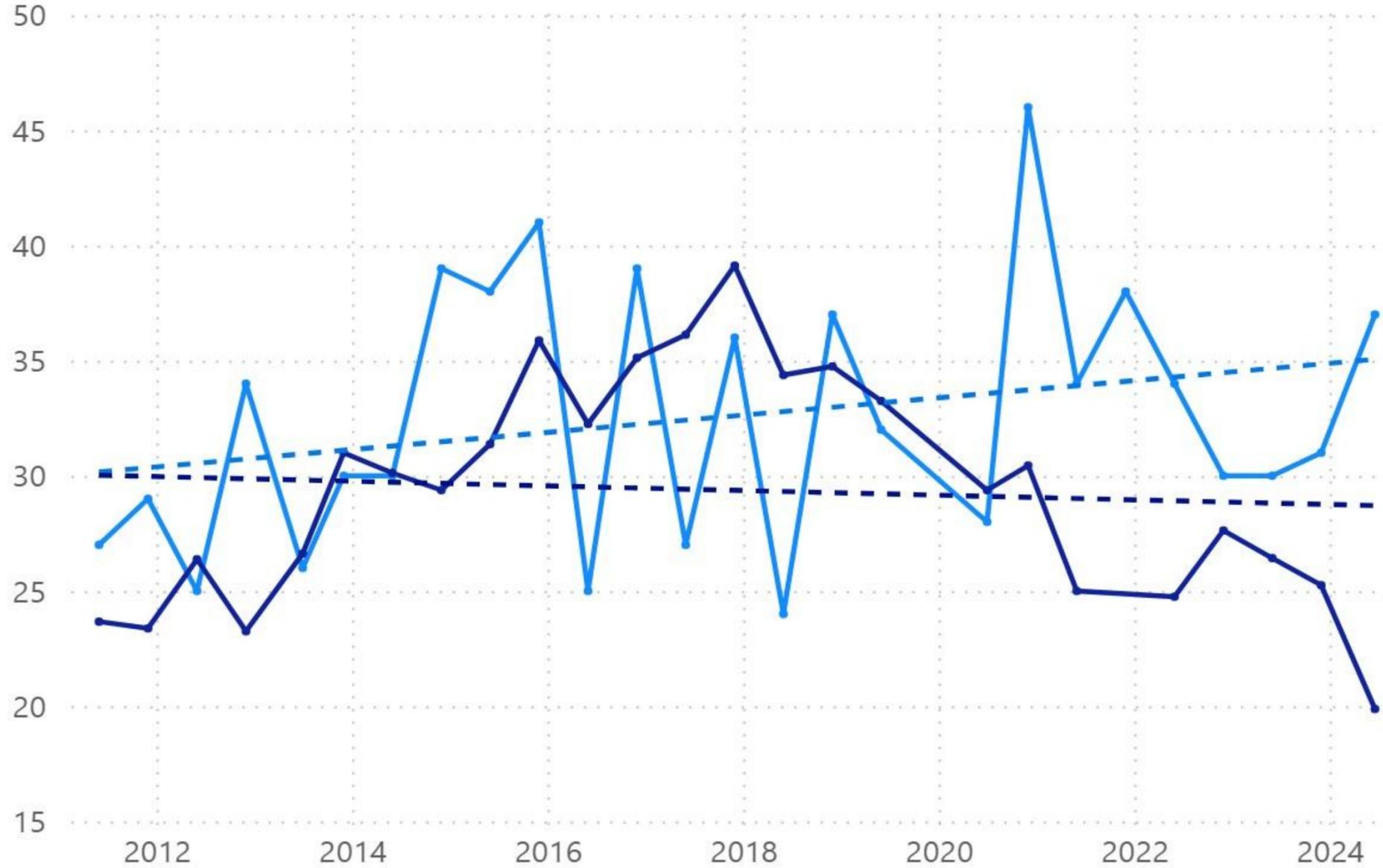
*What it is designed for vs how it is used*



# Wastewater effects on Soils

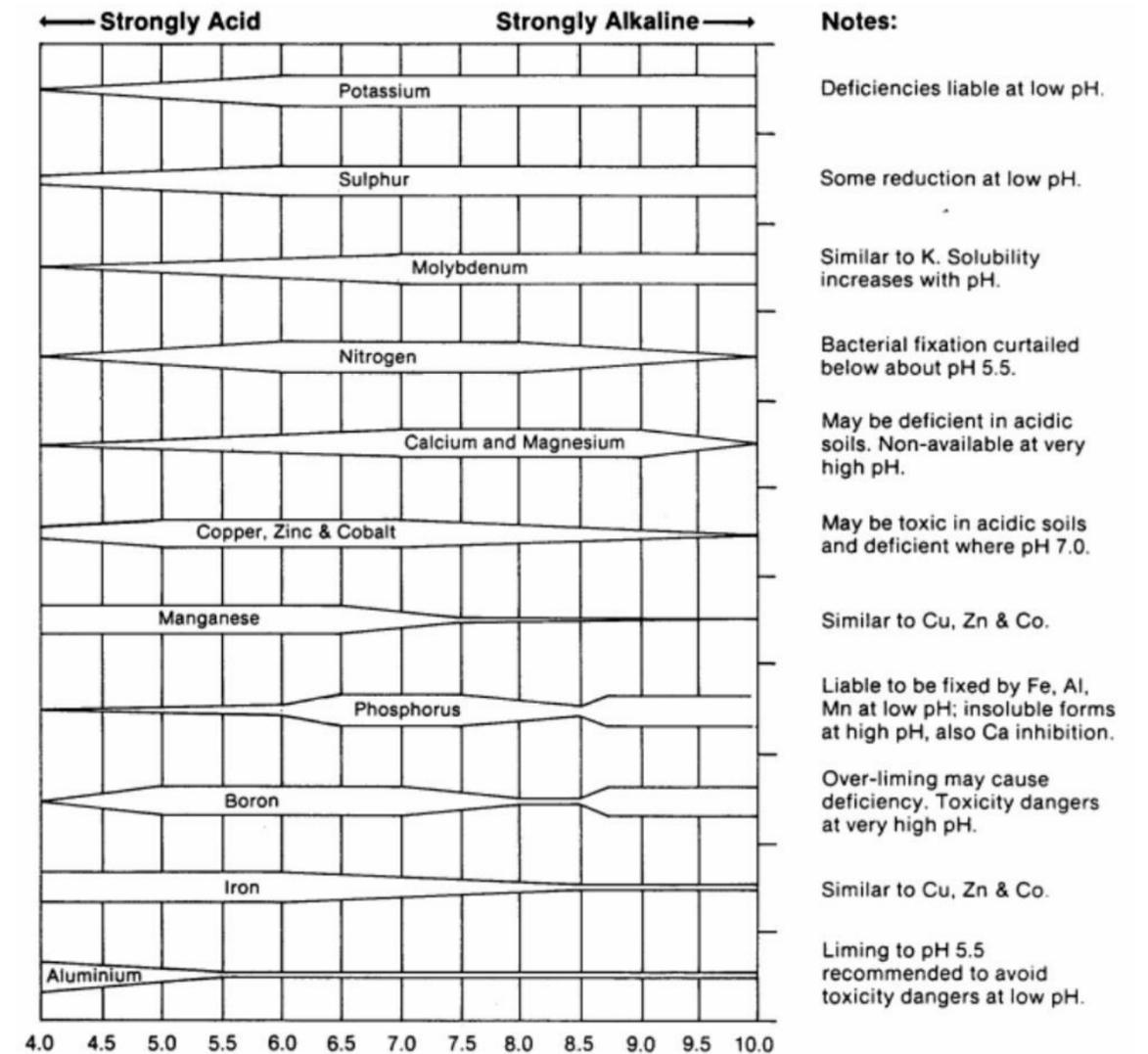
## QT Magnesium (MAF)

● Control Paddocks      ● Irrigated Paddocks



	Potassium (K)	Calcium (Ca)	Magnesium (Mg)	Sodium (Na)
<b>Optimal Quick Test* in MAF Units</b>	5-8	8-15	8-10 for pasture 25-30 for animal health	-
<b>Optimum % of BS** in %</b>	2-5	65-70	10-12	0.5-2.0

Notes: \* (FANZ, 2023) \*\* symbiosis.co.nz



## Key Issues Identified

- Factories are outgrowing the wastewater treatment capacity
- Decreasing quality of treated waste water
- Improper use of systems resulting in damage and financial losses
- Environmental impacts

## Key Takeaways

- Early detection = major savings
- Compliance is continuous, not one-off
- Operator training and digital tools are low-hanging fruit
- Planning and collaboration between disciplines is key

# Other Wastewater Discharge Options and Considerations

## 1. Ocean Outfall

- Requires high-level tertiary treatment to meet marine discharge standards
- Significant capital investment in conveyance infrastructure
- Subject to comprehensive regulatory assessment, including environmental and cultural impacts

## 2. River Discharge

- Discharge to freshwater requires compliance with regional water quality limits (e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus, TSS, pathogens)
- Typically requires enhanced treatment and continuous monitoring
- May be seasonally restricted based on river flows and dilution capacity

## 3. Constructed Wetland Discharge

- Offers passive polishing and groundwater recharge potential
- Requires secondary treatment prior to discharge
- Long-term land management and performance monitoring essential
- May provide ancillary ecological and stakeholder engagement benefits

## 4. Industrial Reuse (Non-Product Contact)

- Treated wastewater reused for cooling systems, wash bays, or site irrigation
- Reduces freshwater demand and overall discharge volumes
- Requires appropriate risk assessments and infrastructure separation from potable/product-contact systems
- Treatment tailored to intended application, ensuring operational safety and compliance

