

CASE STUDY

LODGES & HOSPITALITY

Tented Camp, Timbavati Private Nature Reserve — effluent treatment

Timbavati Private Nature Reserve, Kruger boundary, South Africa



RESULT

E. coli was reduced by 99.9% and ammonia by 98.6%.

OVERVIEW

Effluent treatment at a tented camp in a private nature reserve on the Kruger boundary, where discharge quality directly affects surrounding conservation land.

THE CHALLENGE

Because the camp sits within a conservation area bordering the Kruger National Park, effluent discharge quality carries direct environmental significance beyond the property itself.

TREATMENT

Biological effluent treatment was applied at the camp's wastewater system.

Duration: Treatment duration not specified in source brief

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce E. coli in treated effluent
- Reduce ammonia in treated effluent
- Protect surrounding conservation land from discharge impact

SITE CONDITIONS

- The camp is located in a private nature reserve on the Kruger boundary.
- Treated effluent discharge affects surrounding conservation land.

RESULTS IN DETAIL



BEFORE



AMMONIA REDUCTION

98.6% reduction achieved.



E. COLI REDUCTION

99.9% reduction achieved.

VERIFICATION

Reduction percentages as stated in the approved copy brief; laboratory attribution for this specific site was not included in the source brief.

WHY THIS MATTERS

Effluent quality at this site has direct conservation significance given its location on the Kruger boundary.

DISCLAIMER

Client name confirmation is cleared per internal records; final publication should be reconfirmed before launch.

Operating a lodge or tented camp in a conservation area?

Book a lodge wastewater assessment to protect surrounding land and water quality.

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