

# Septic Systems 101

## *for Waterfront Living in Vermont*



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# Septic Systems 101

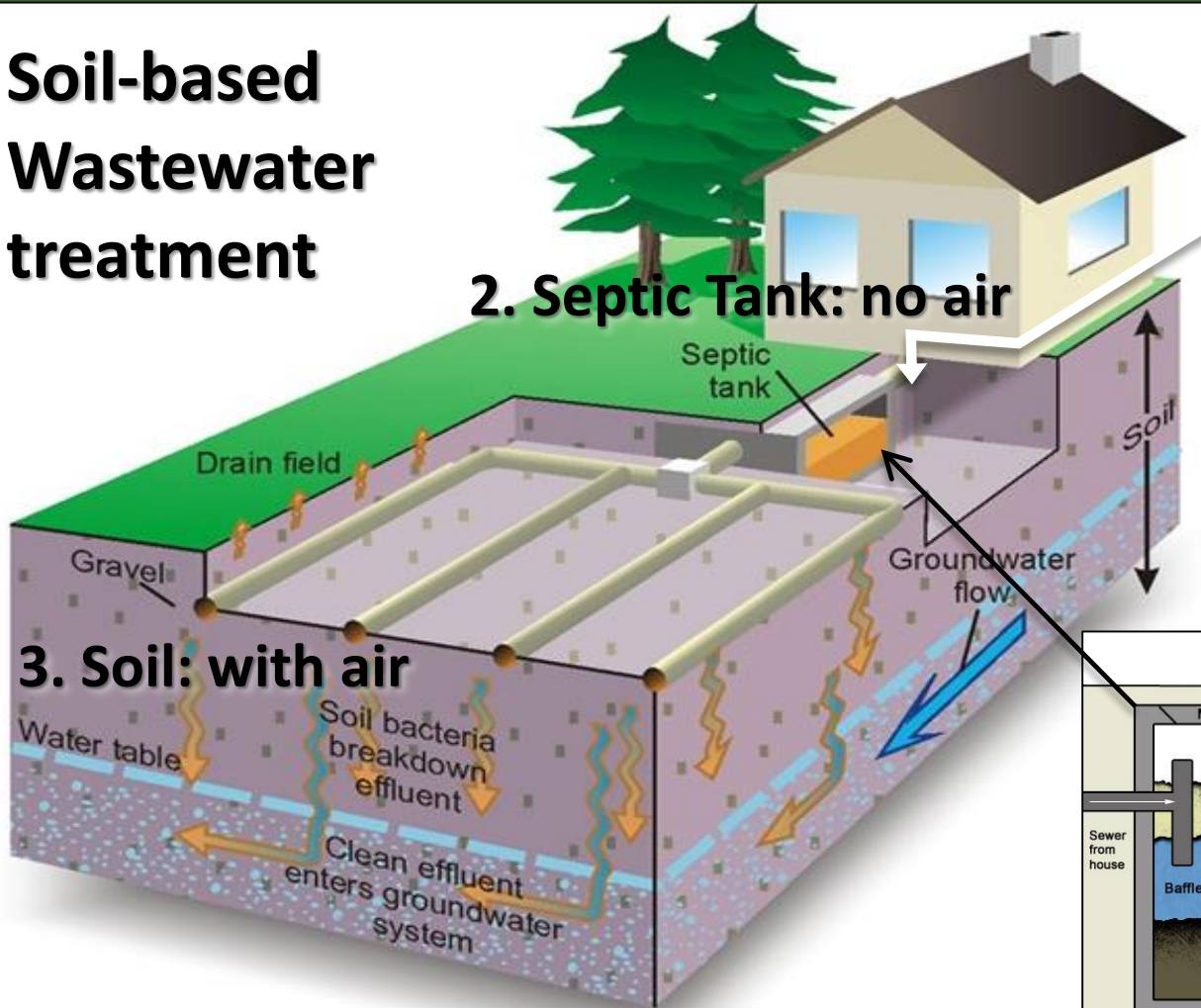


- What are the components of a septic system?
- Why care about wastewater treatment?
- How do onsite wastewater treatment systems work?
- What are the different types of wastewater systems?
- How do you know a wastewater system has failed?
- Who can design a wastewater treatment system?

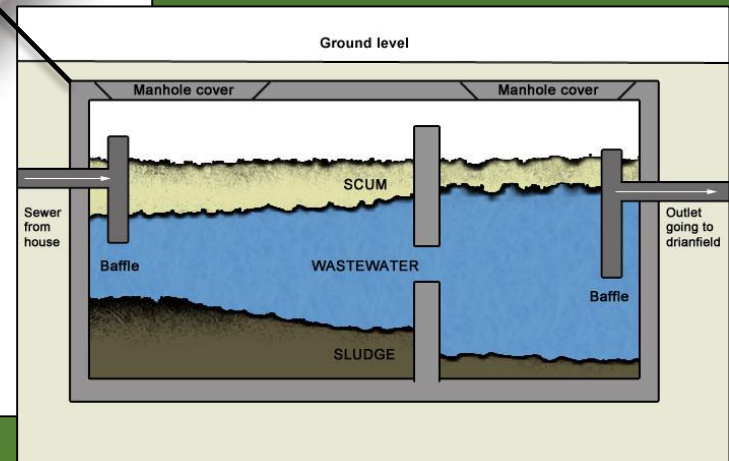
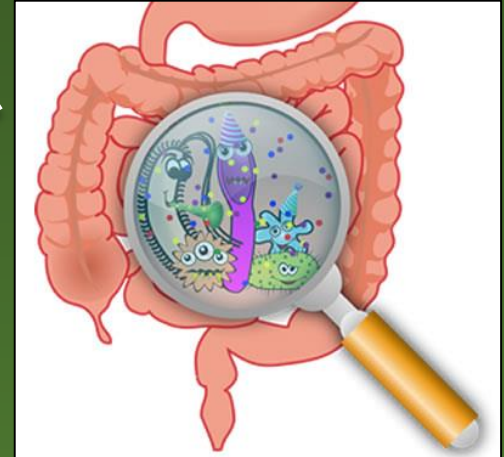
# What are the Components of a Septic System?

## Soil-based Wastewater treatment

### 2. Septic Tank: no air

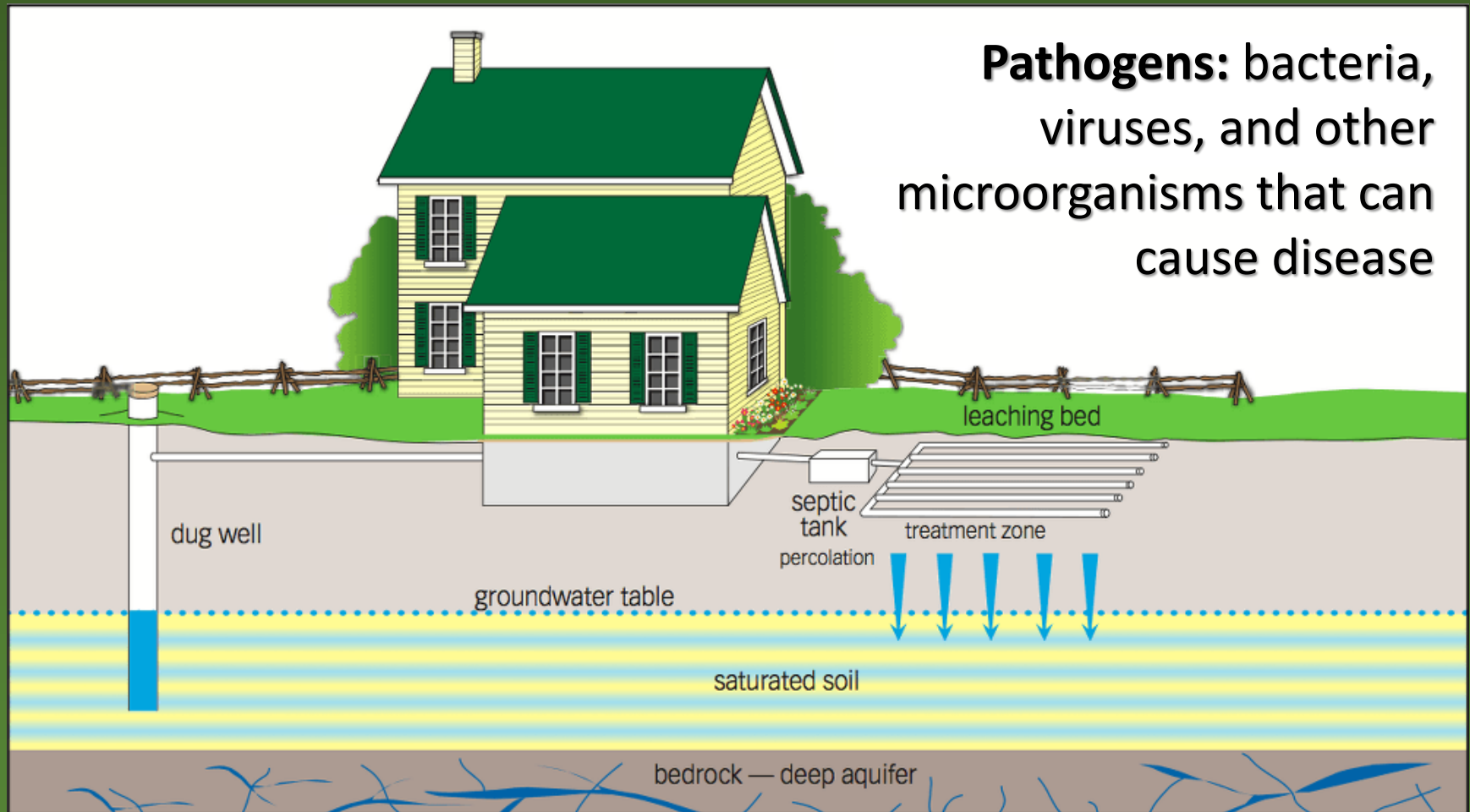


### 1. Digestion



# Why care about wastewater treatment?

## Human Health



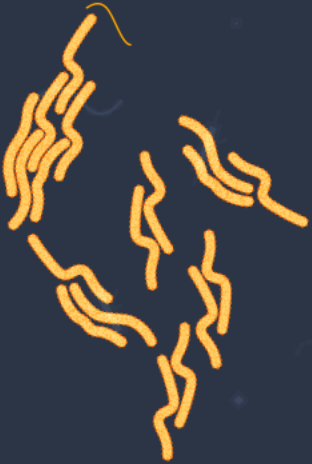


# Why care about wastewater treatment?

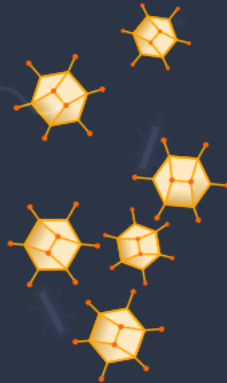
## Human Health

Top six leading pathogens responsible for diarrhea are...

1. *Shigella*



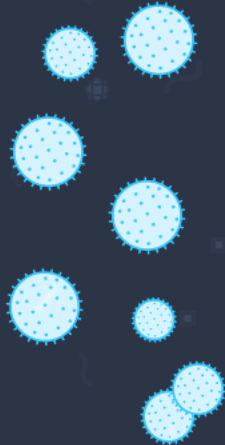
3. *Adenovirus*



5. *Cryptosporidium*



2. *Rotavirus*



4. *Enterotoxigenic E.coli*

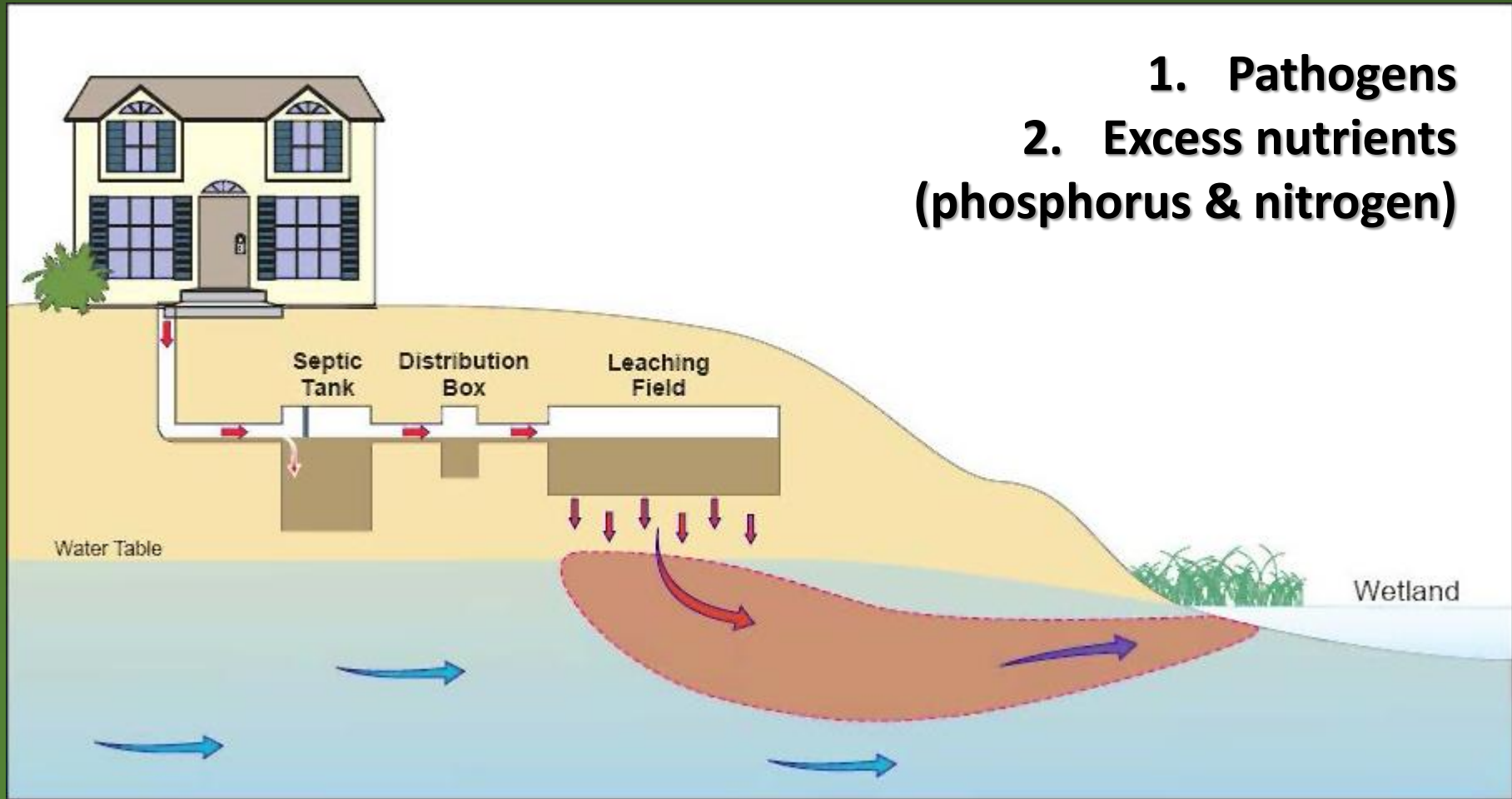


6. *Campylobacter*



# Why care about wastewater treatment?

## Environment

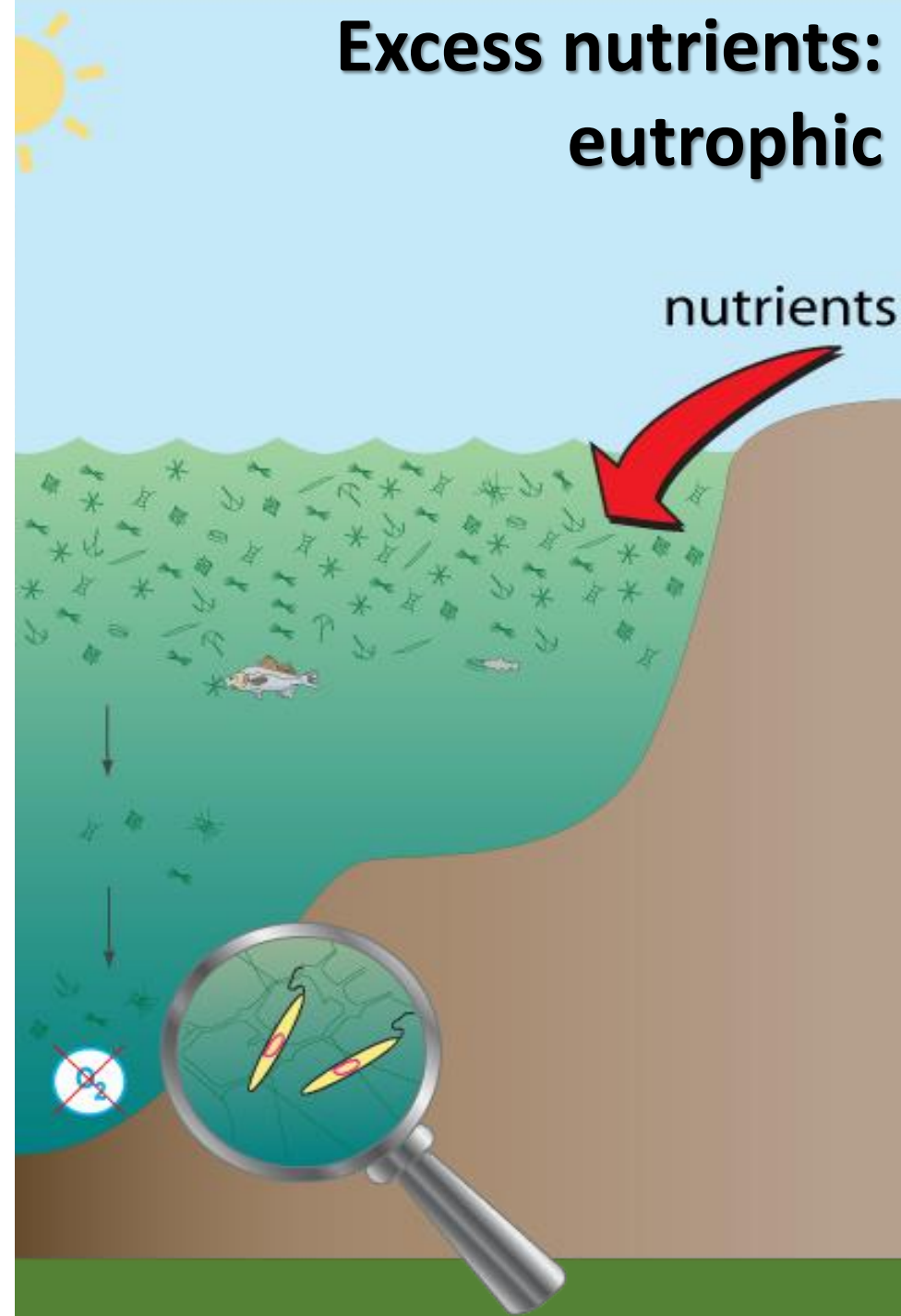
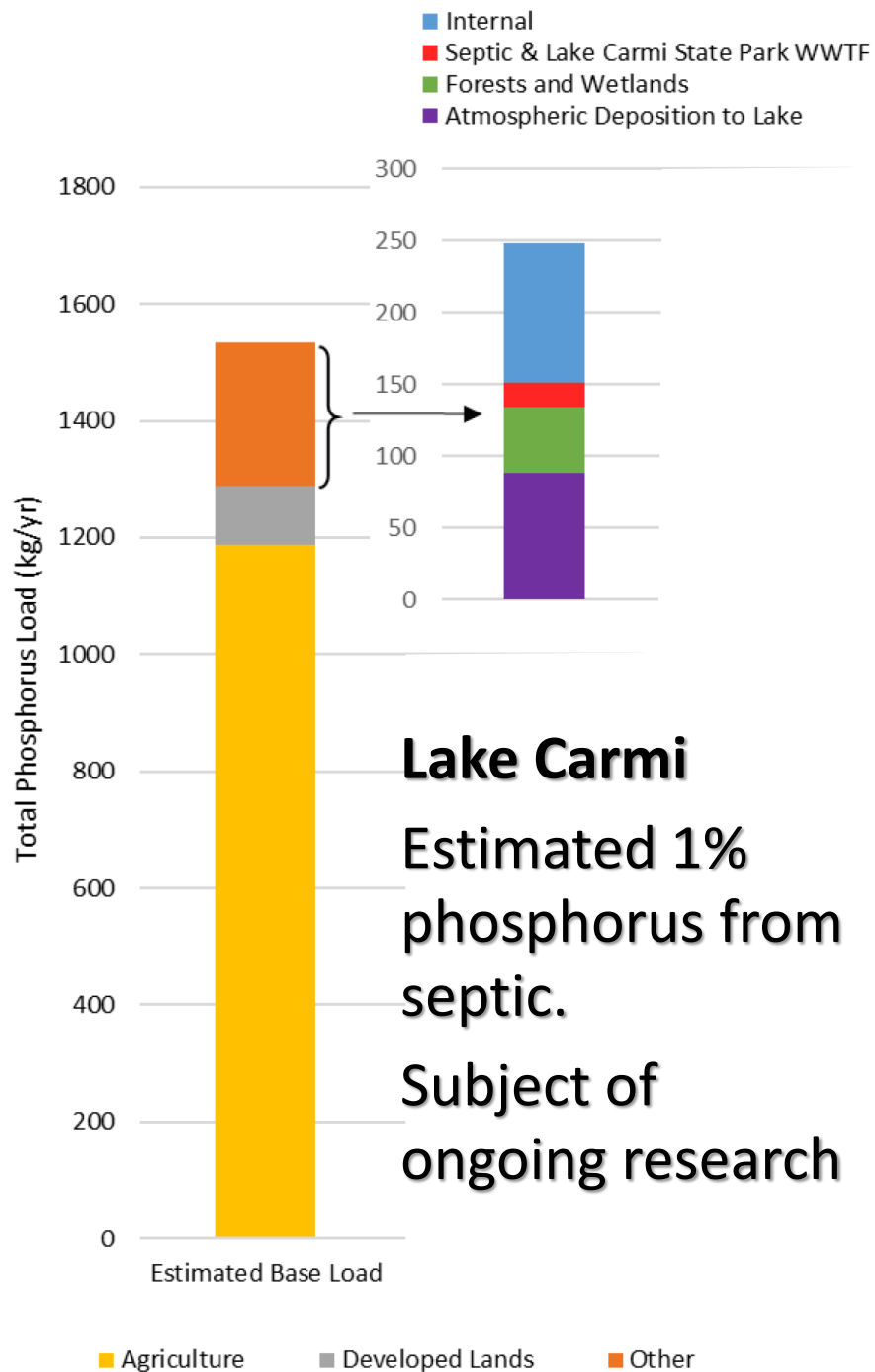


# Why care about wastewater treatment?

## Environment

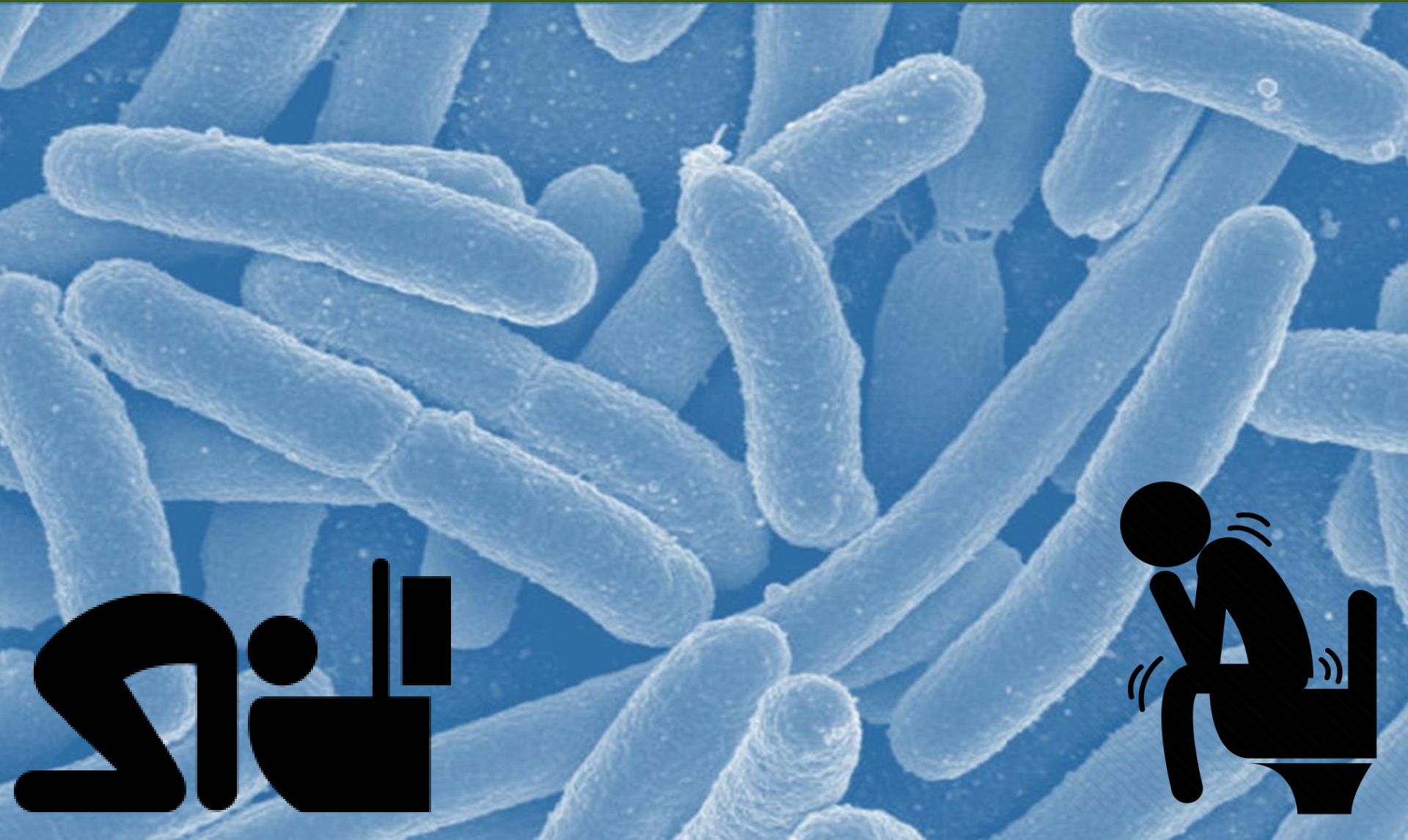




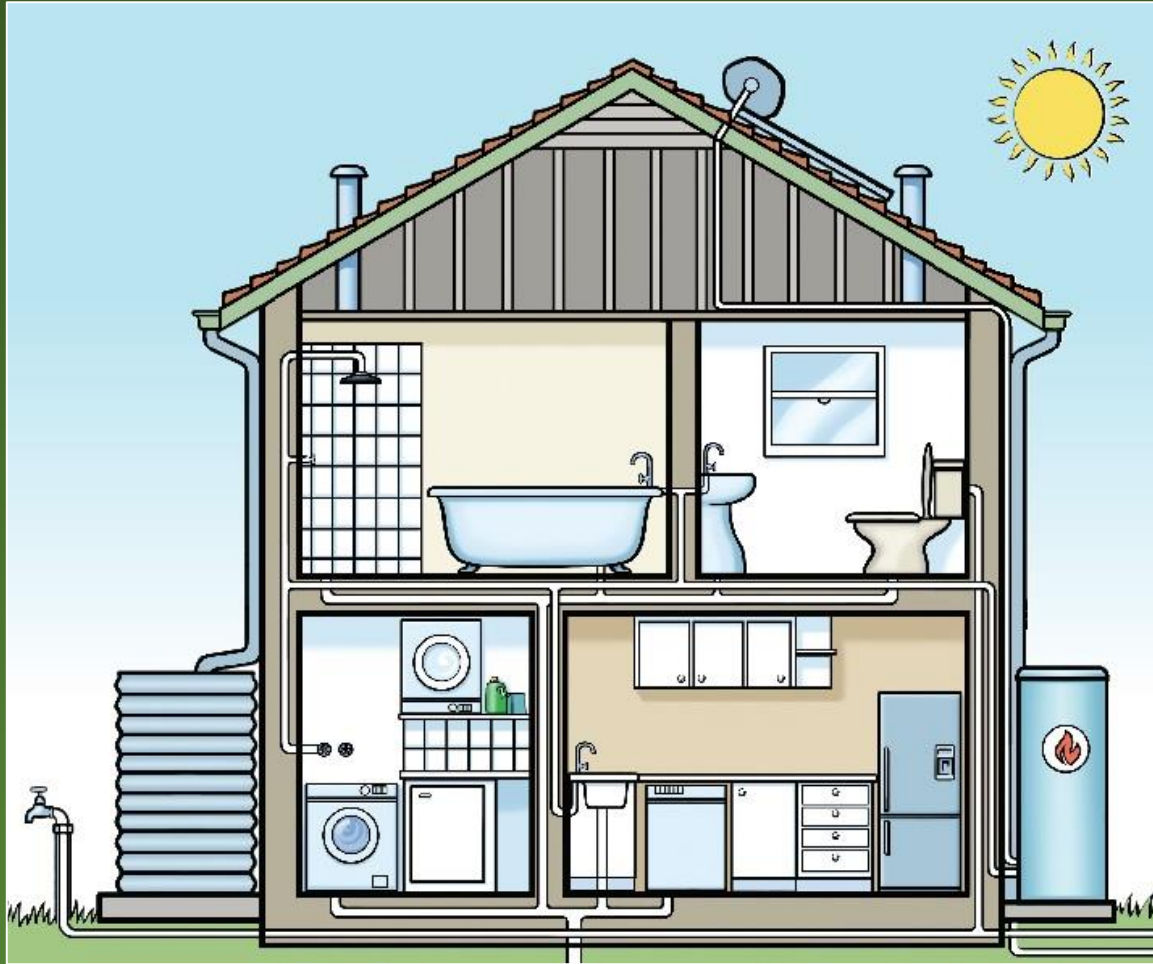




# Vermont Wastewater Rules Address Pathogens



# How much wastewater per house?

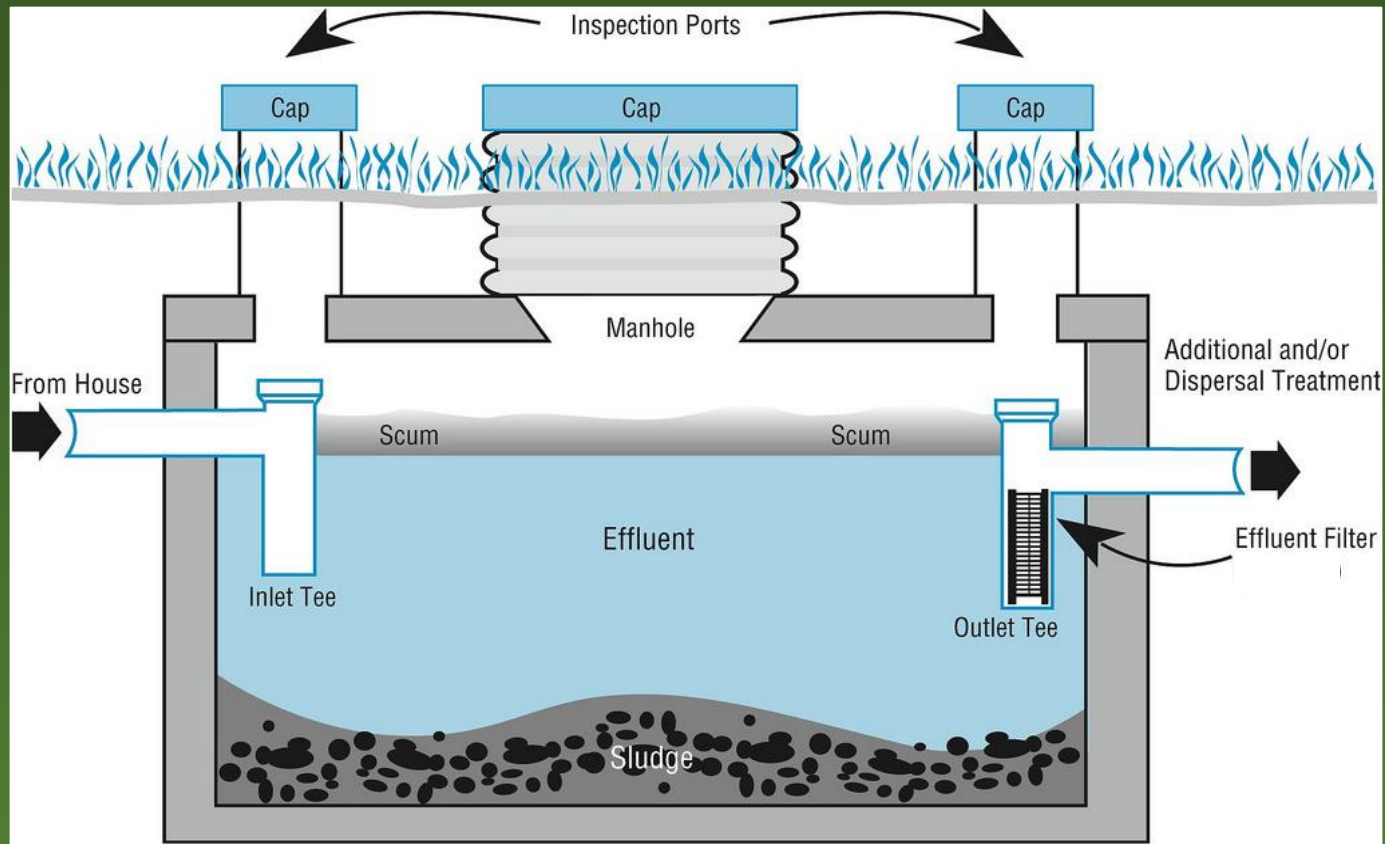


## Design Flow

- 70 gallons per person per day
- Based on number of bedrooms
- 2 people in first three bedrooms
- 1 person in further bedrooms

Five Bedroom House:  $(3 \times 2 \times 70) + (2 \times 1 \times 70) = 560 \text{ gpd}$

# Septic Tank: separates liquid from solid

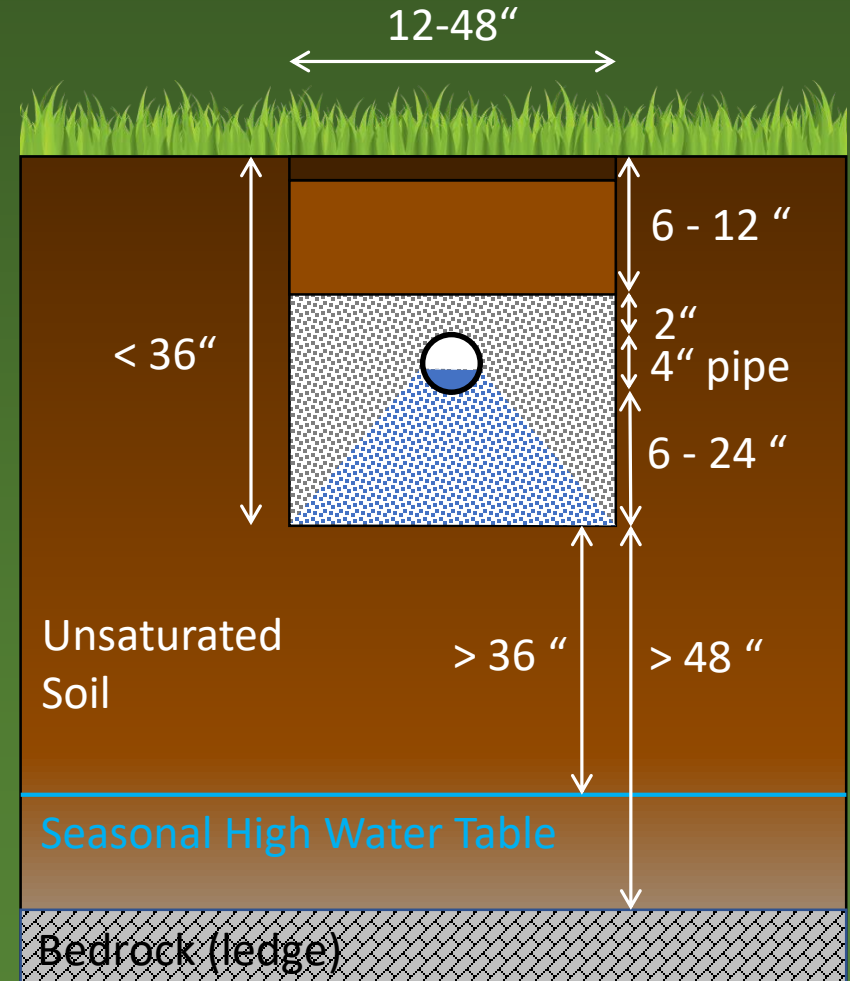


- Wastewater must reside in tank at least two days
- Floating solids form the scum layer
- Sinking solids form the sludge layer
- Wastewater goes to the leachfield

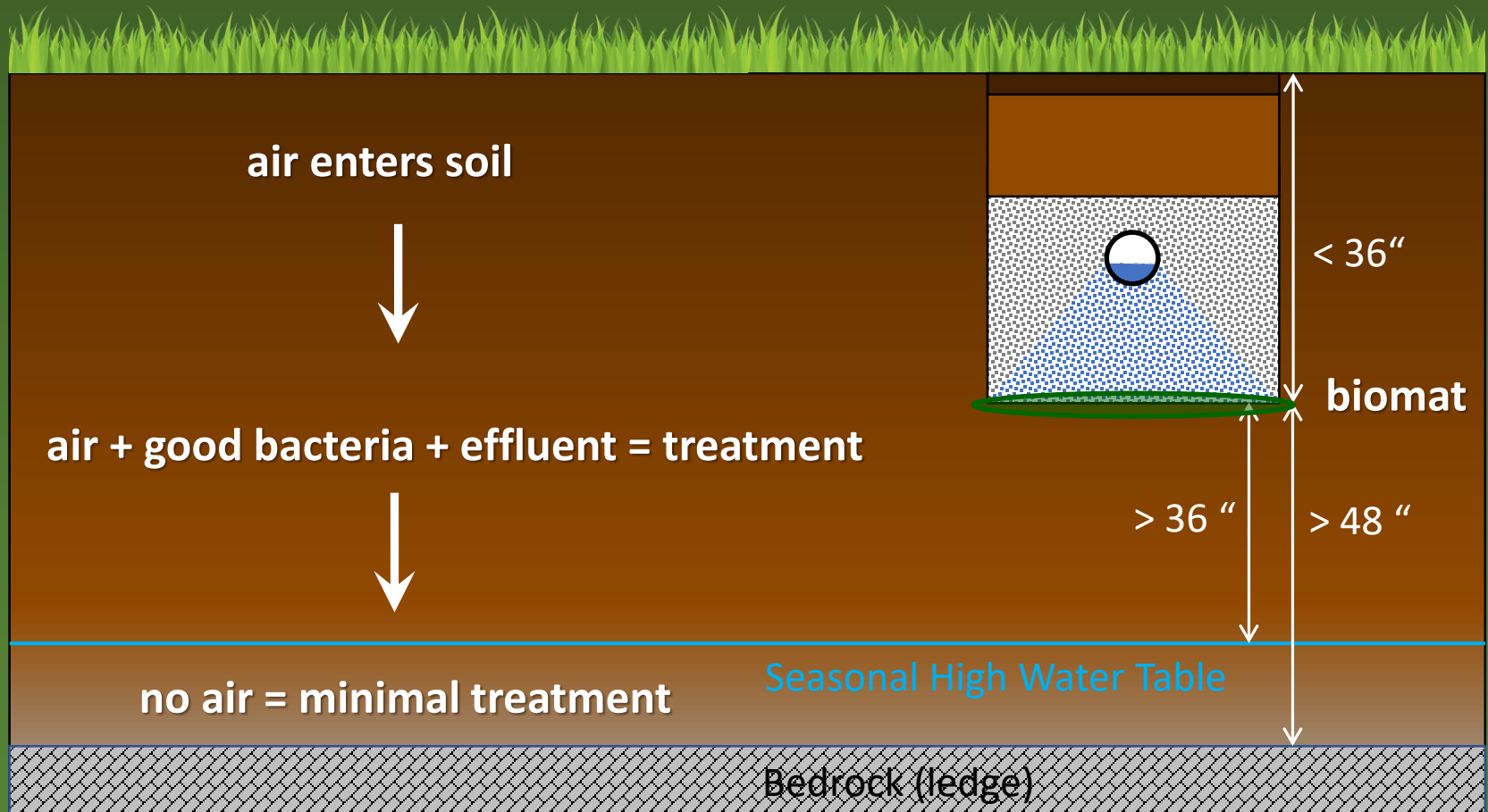


# Leachfield: treats the wastewater

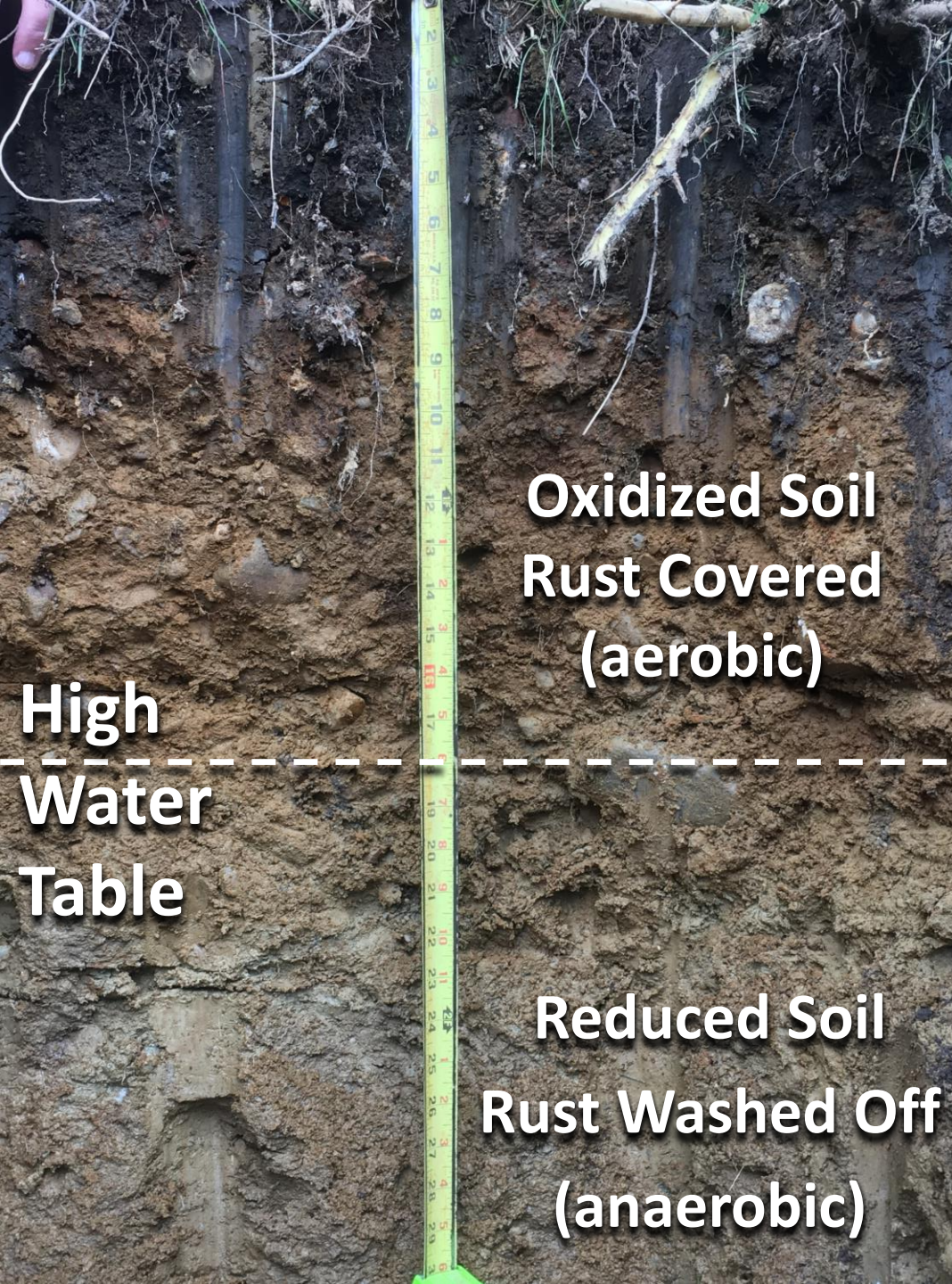
## Trenches



# Leachfield: treats the wastewater





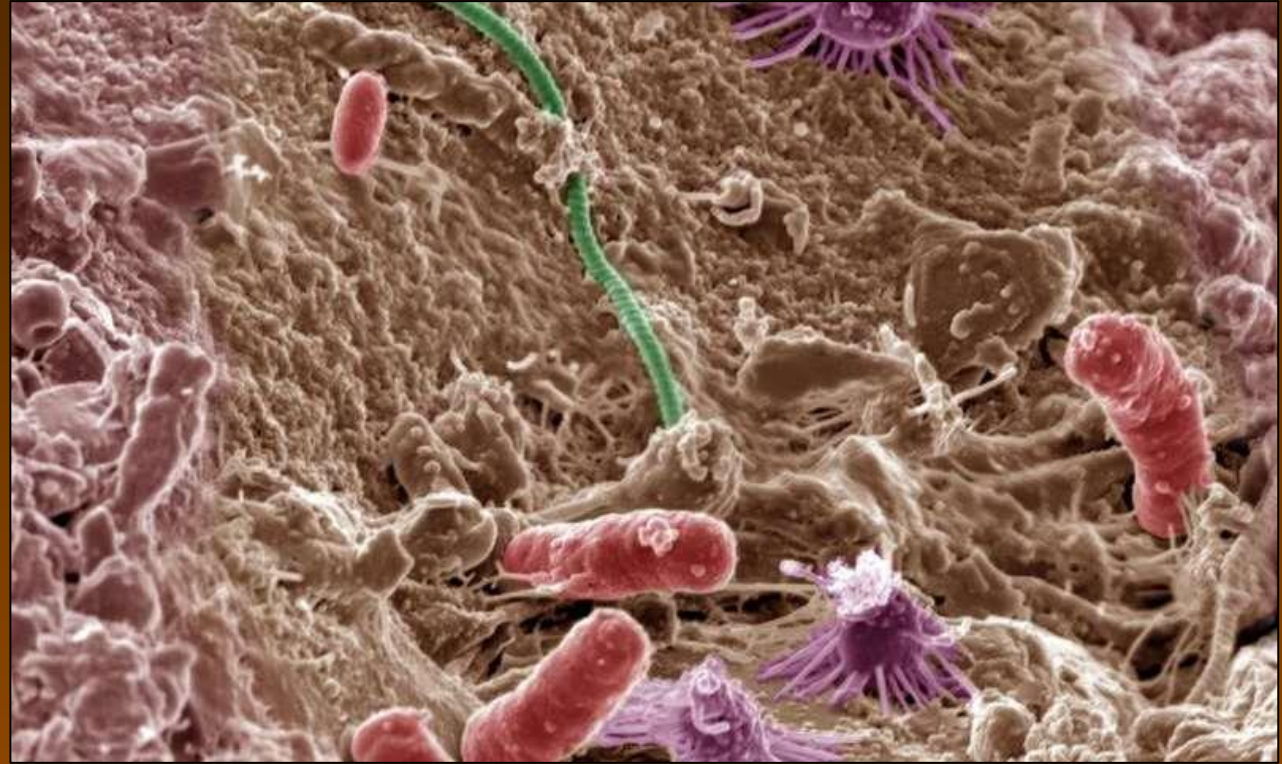
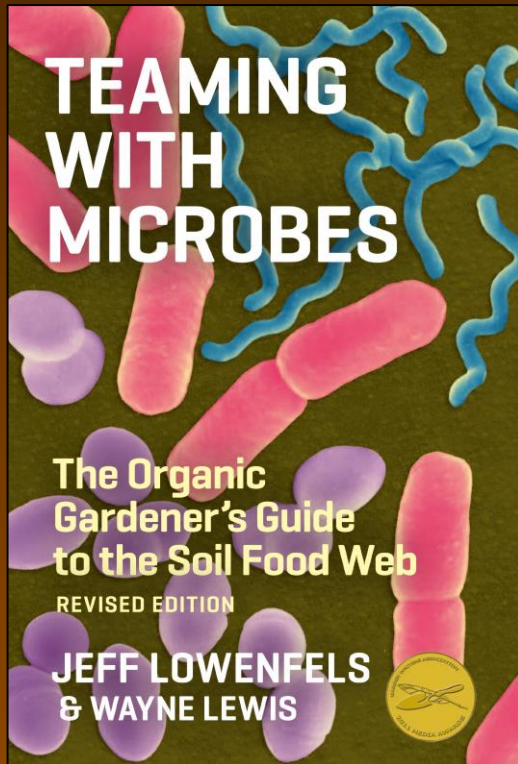


**Where do the  
wastewater treating  
bugs live?**

Look for the rust  
covered (red-brown)  
soil!

Grey soil indicates  
the rust has been  
dissolved & washed  
off below the Spring  
water table.





You and your wastewater system designer are microbe farmers!

# Leachfield: treats the wastewater

## Beds

Crushed stone

4" perforated  
pipe





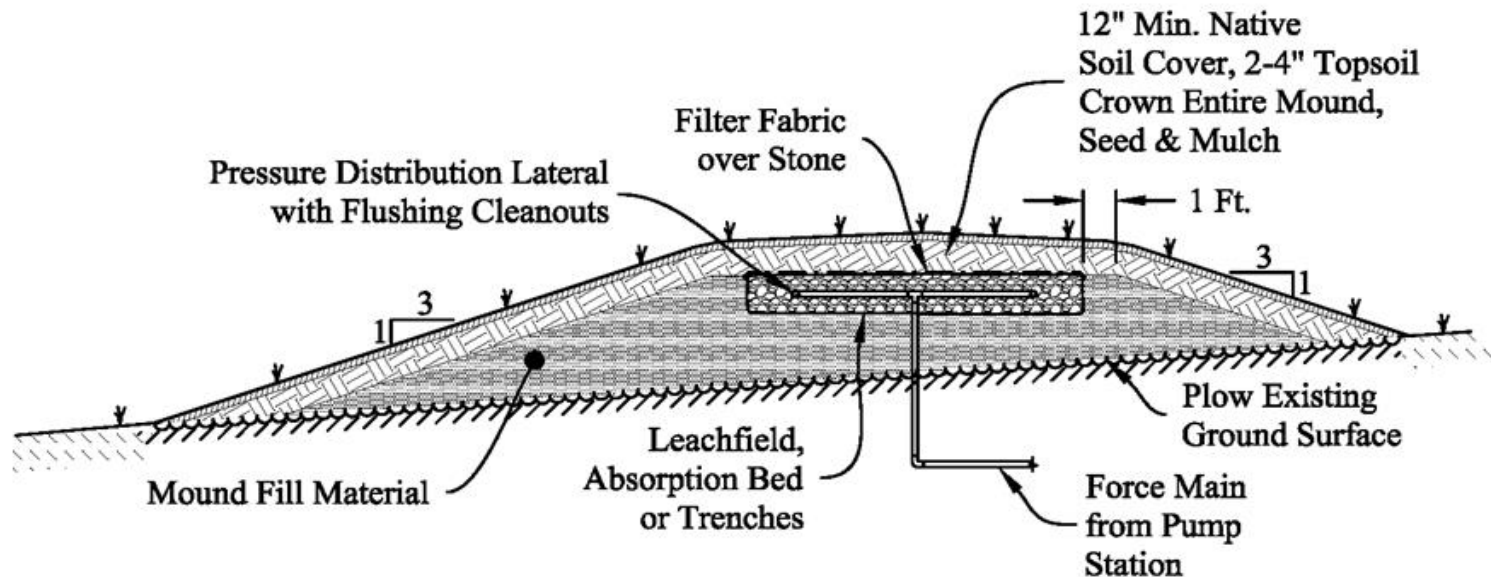


# What if you don't have 3 feet to the water table?

## Leachfield in a Mound high water table or thin soil

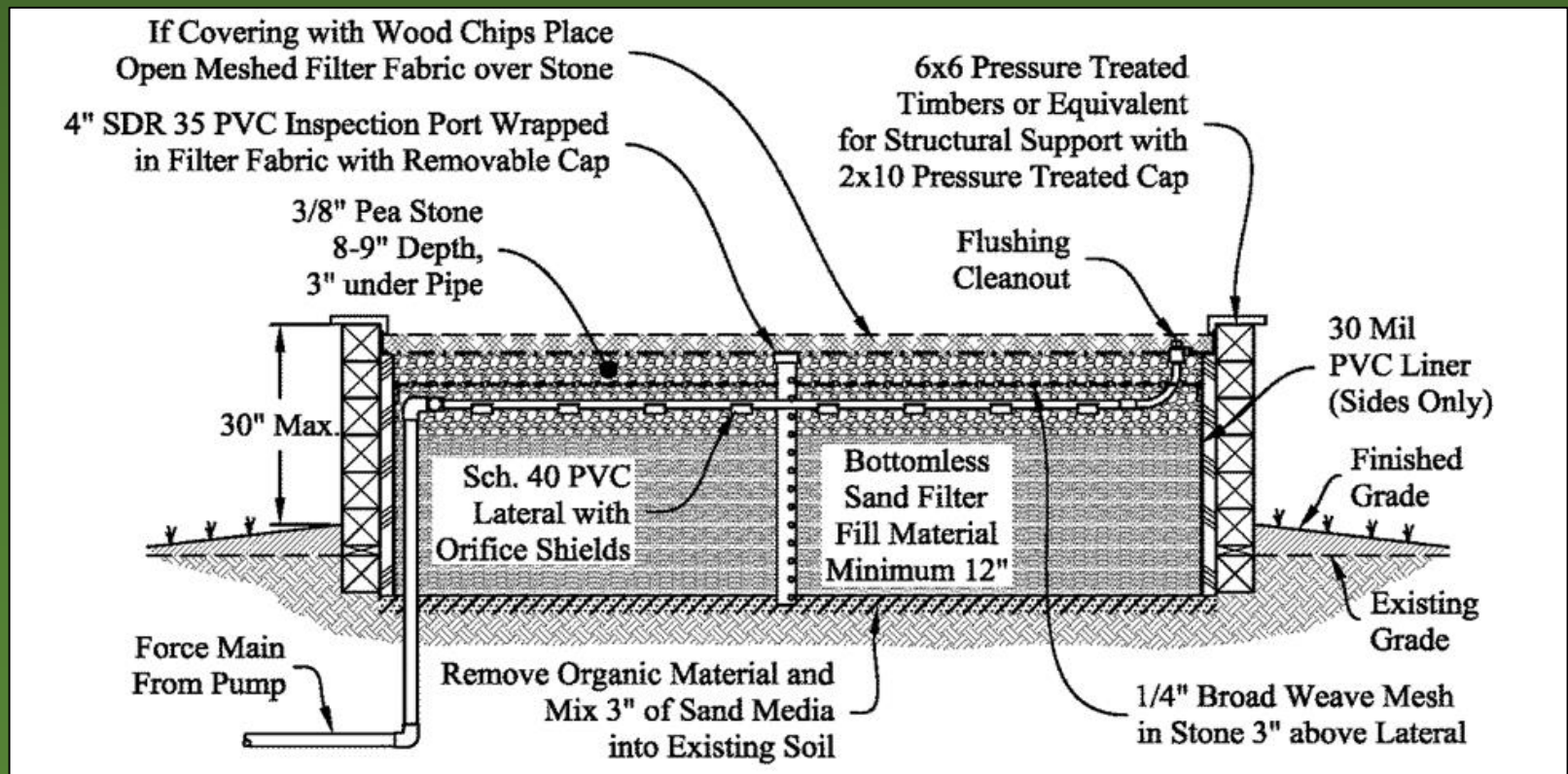


-  Mound Fill Material
-  Native Soil Cover with 2-4" Topsoil to be Seeded and Mulched



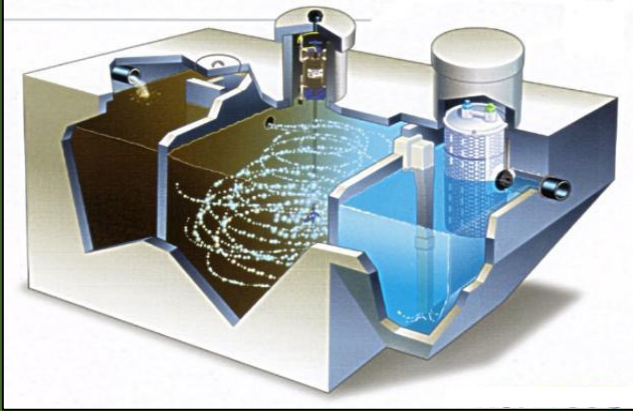


# Leachfield in a Bottomless Sand Filter shallow water table, thin soil, & little space

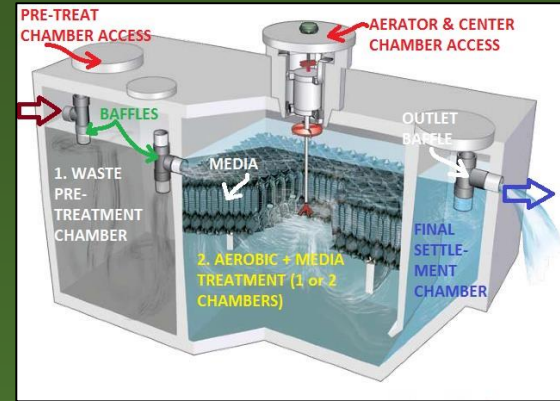


# If you don't have enough soil: pretreatment

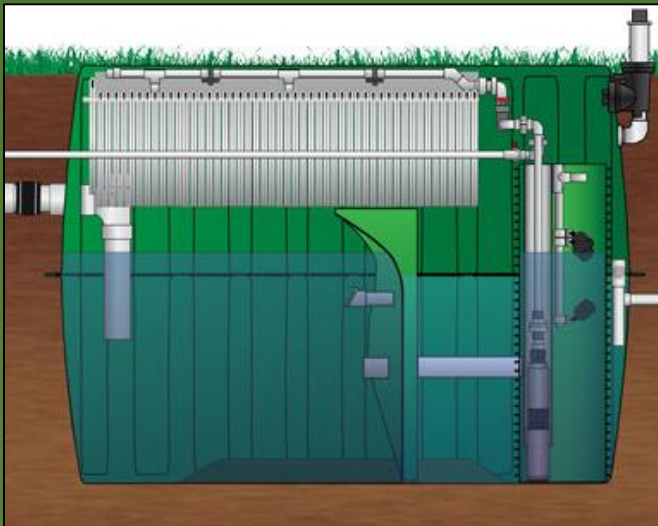
Bubble air through effluent with free-floating microbes



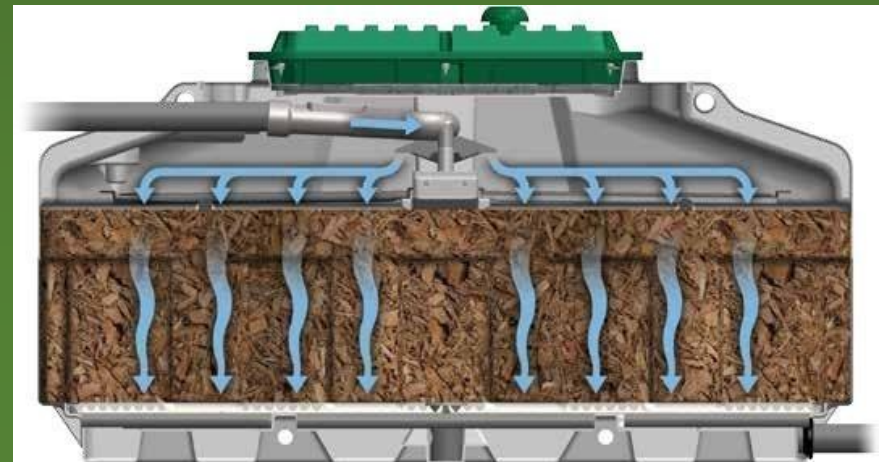
Bubble air through synthetic material microbes can live on



Trickle effluent through synthetic material microbes can live on

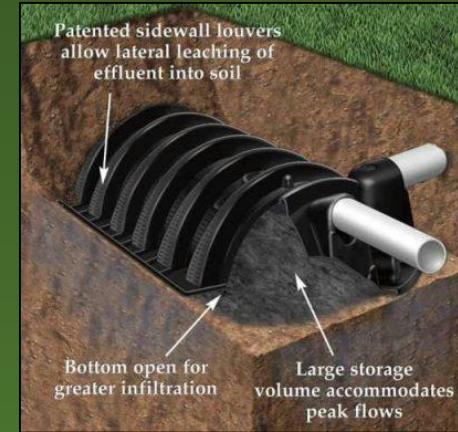


Trickle effluent through organic material microbes can live on



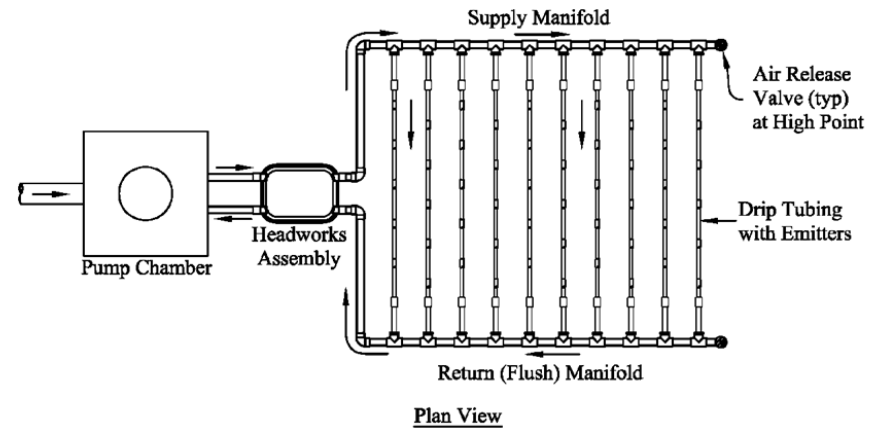
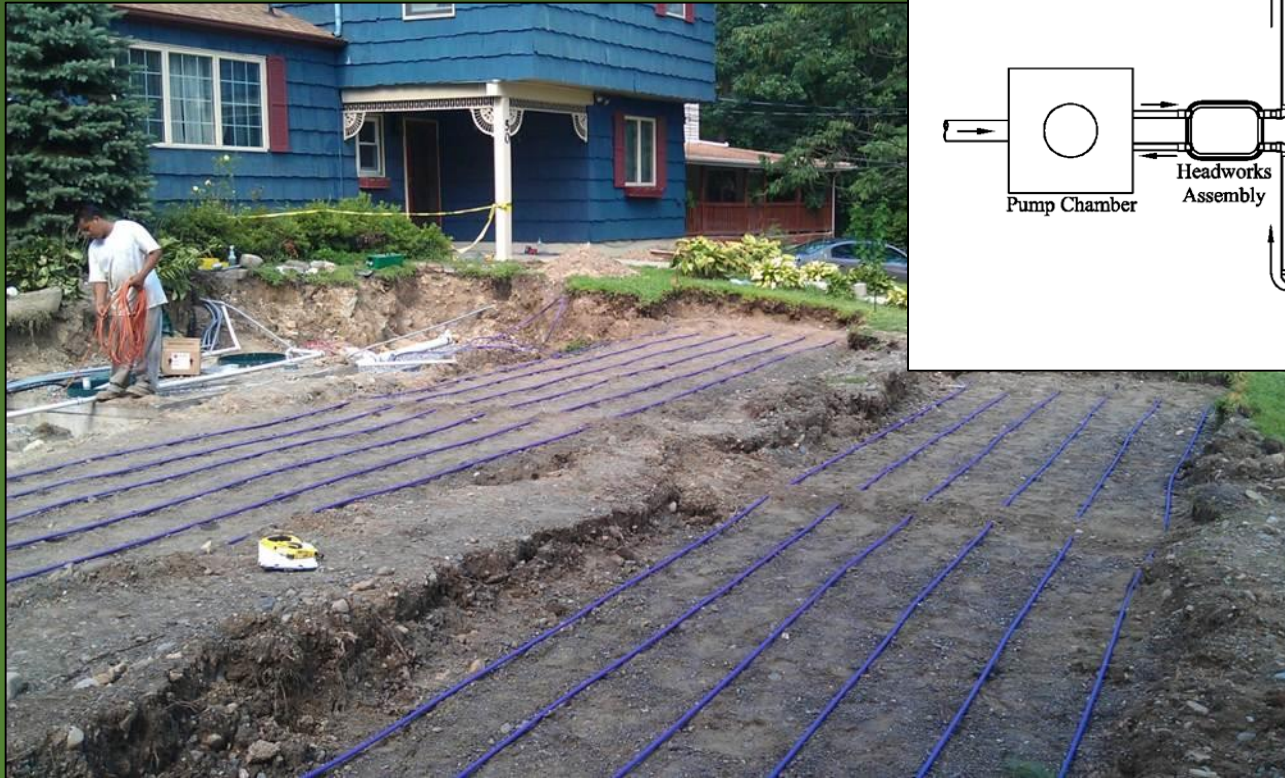


# If you don't have enough area: gravelless disperse and treat systems





# If you don't have enough soil and/or have an awkward space: pressure-dosed drip system



# When is it time to get a new septic system?

- When the existing system has failed
- When you want to increase the design flow (by adding a bedroom or changing use)





# How do you know when a wastewater system has failed?





# How do you know when a wastewater system has failed?

When wastewater is:

1. Exposed on ground surface
2. Discharged to surface water
3. Backed up in building



# Who can design a new septic system in Vermont?

## Licensed Designers:

- **Class 1** (Professional Engineers) authorized for all aspects of design
- **Class A** – authorized to design trench & bed systems
- **Class B** – authorized to do most aspects of design, except store & dose, high strength wastewater, and some innovative or alternative systems
- **Class BW** – same as Class B, but can design potable water supplies for multiple residences



<https://dec.vermont.gov/water/licensed-designers>



# Quiz! What are the challenges installing a septic system on a lakeshore lot?

1. Small lots, high density, short-term high-occupancy, trees and roots

2. Shallow water table, thin soil (may be low permeability)

3. Close to lake – short groundwater travel time to amenity

