

Colchester Septic Solutions Workshop

Septic Systems 101



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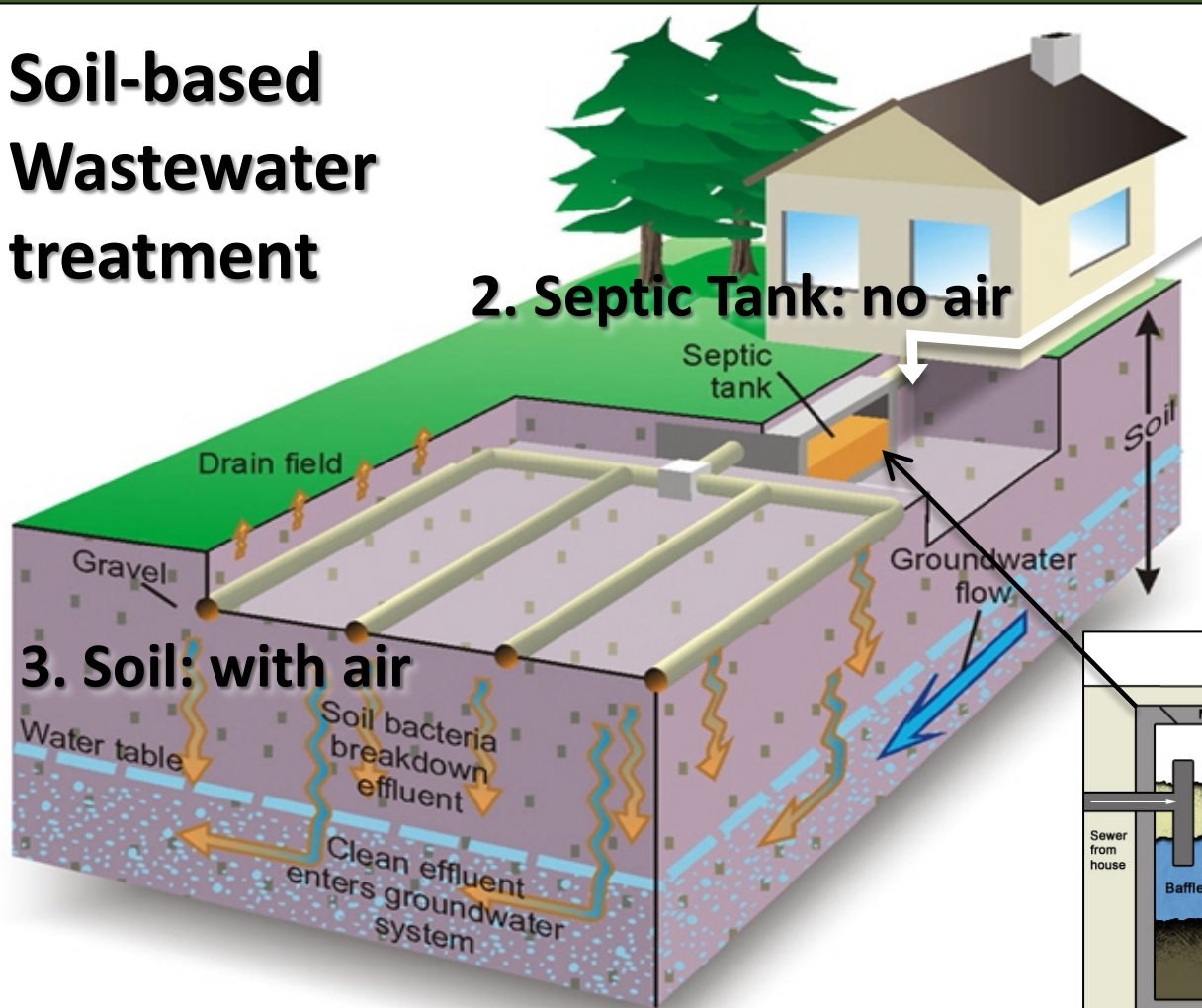
Septic Systems 101

- 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?
- When is a new septic system required?
- Who can design a wastewater treatment system?
- What does a wastewater system designer do?
- Pop quiz!

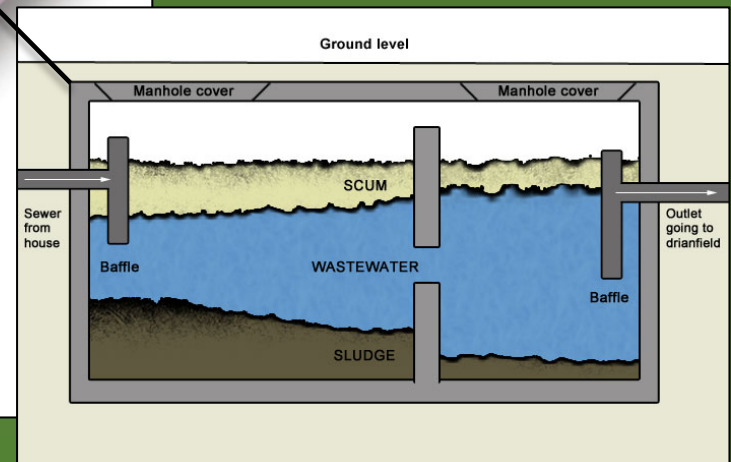
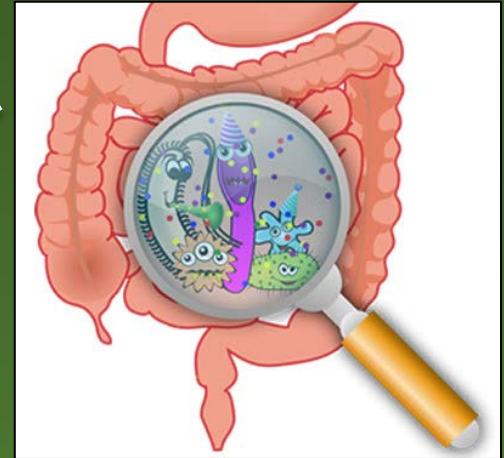
What are the Components of a Septic System?

Soil-based Wastewater treatment

2. Septic Tank: no air

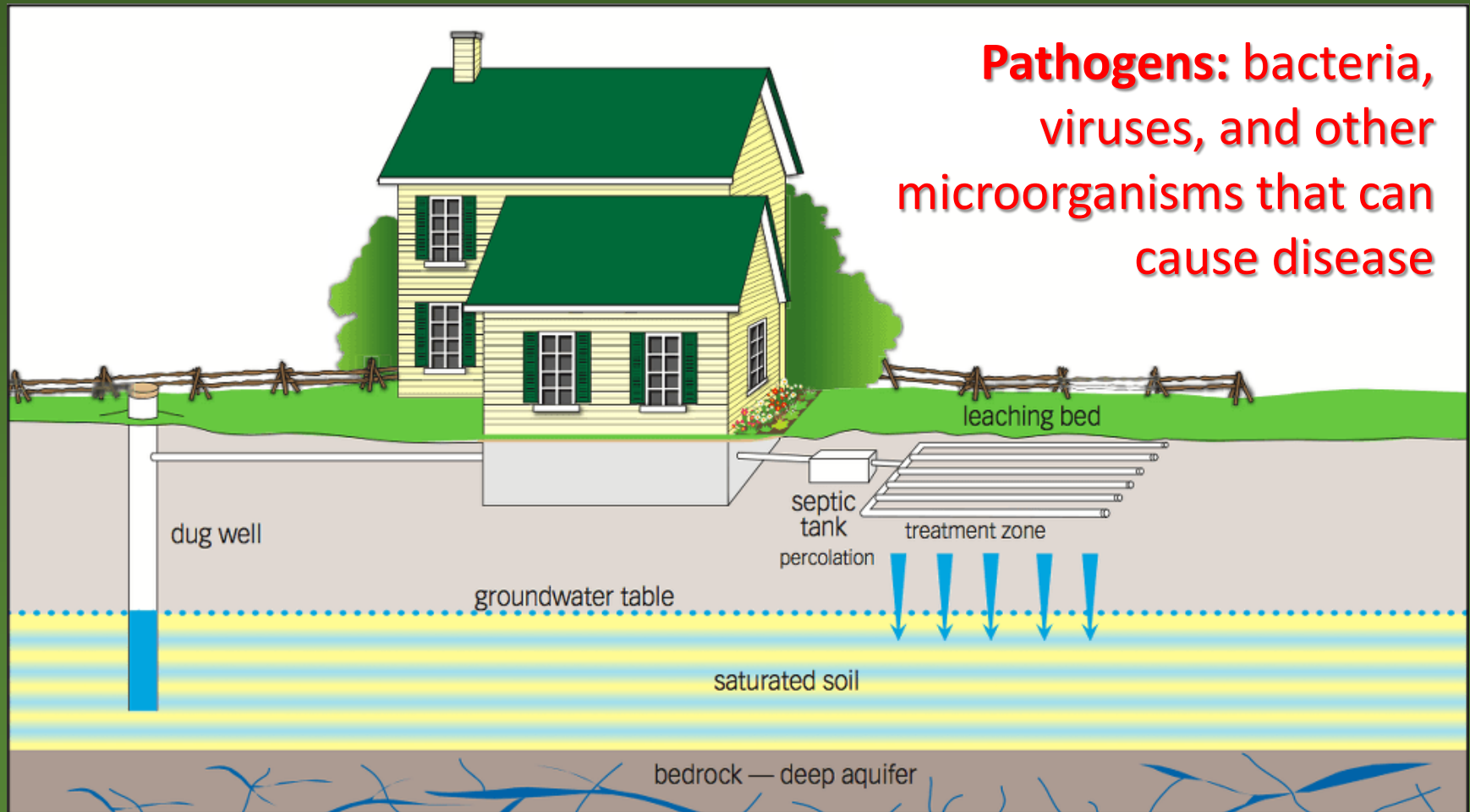


1. Digestion



Why care about wastewater treatment?

Human Health

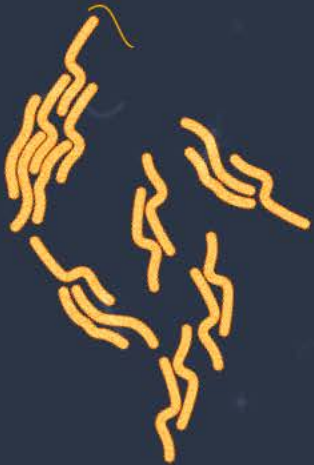


Why care about wastewater treatment?

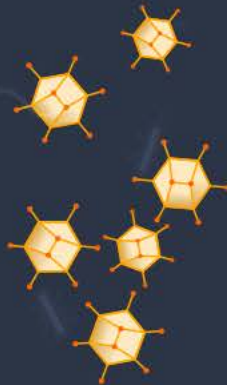
Human Health

Top six leading pathogens responsible for diarrhea are...

1. *Shigella*



3. *Adenovirus*



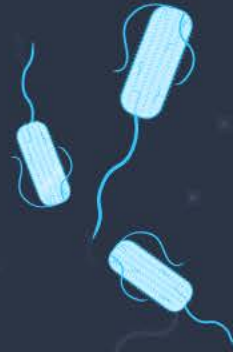
5. *Cryptosporidium*



2. *Rotavirus*



4. *Enterotoxigenic E.coli*

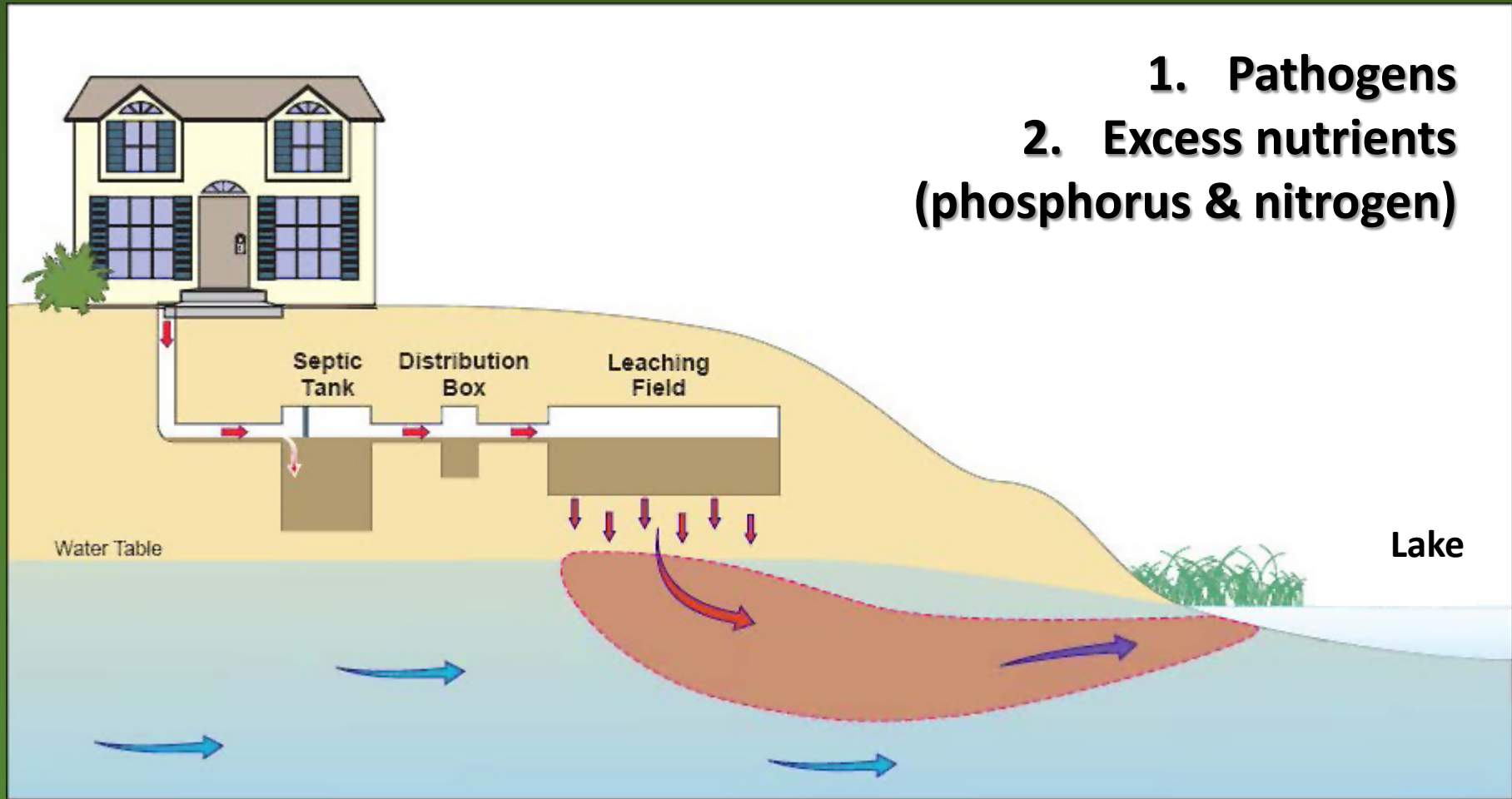


6. *Campylobacter*

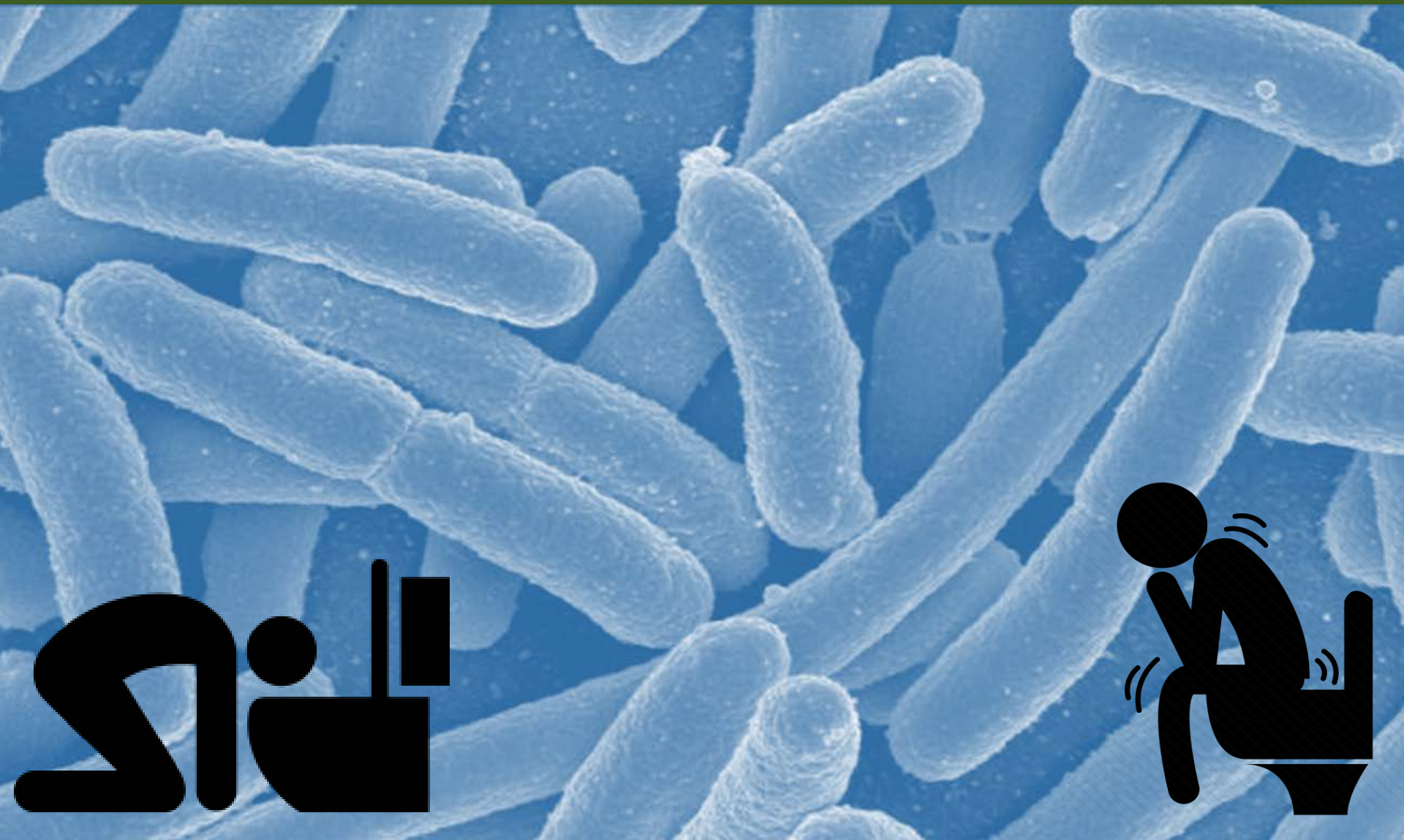


Why care about wastewater treatment?

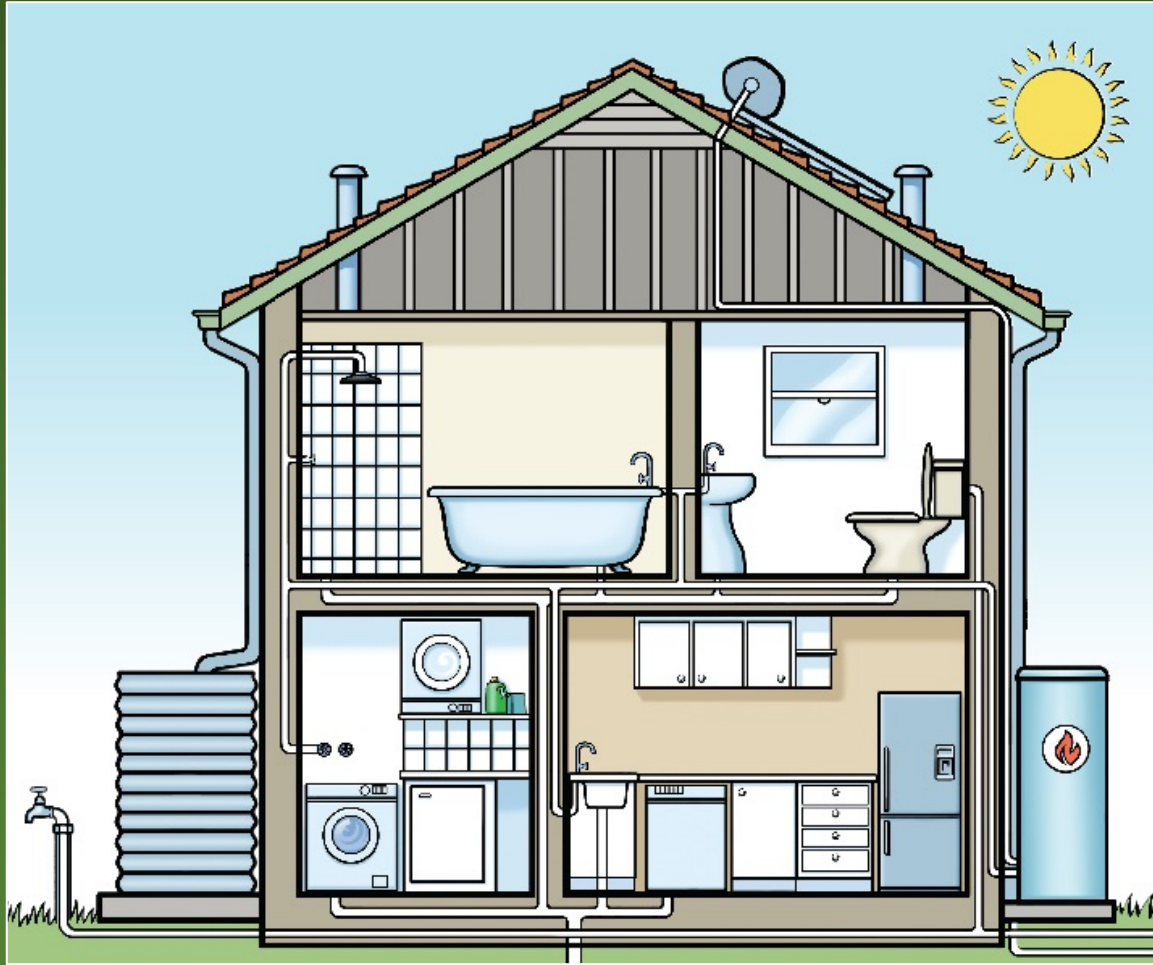
Environment



Vermont Wastewater Rules Address Pathogens



How much wastewater per house?

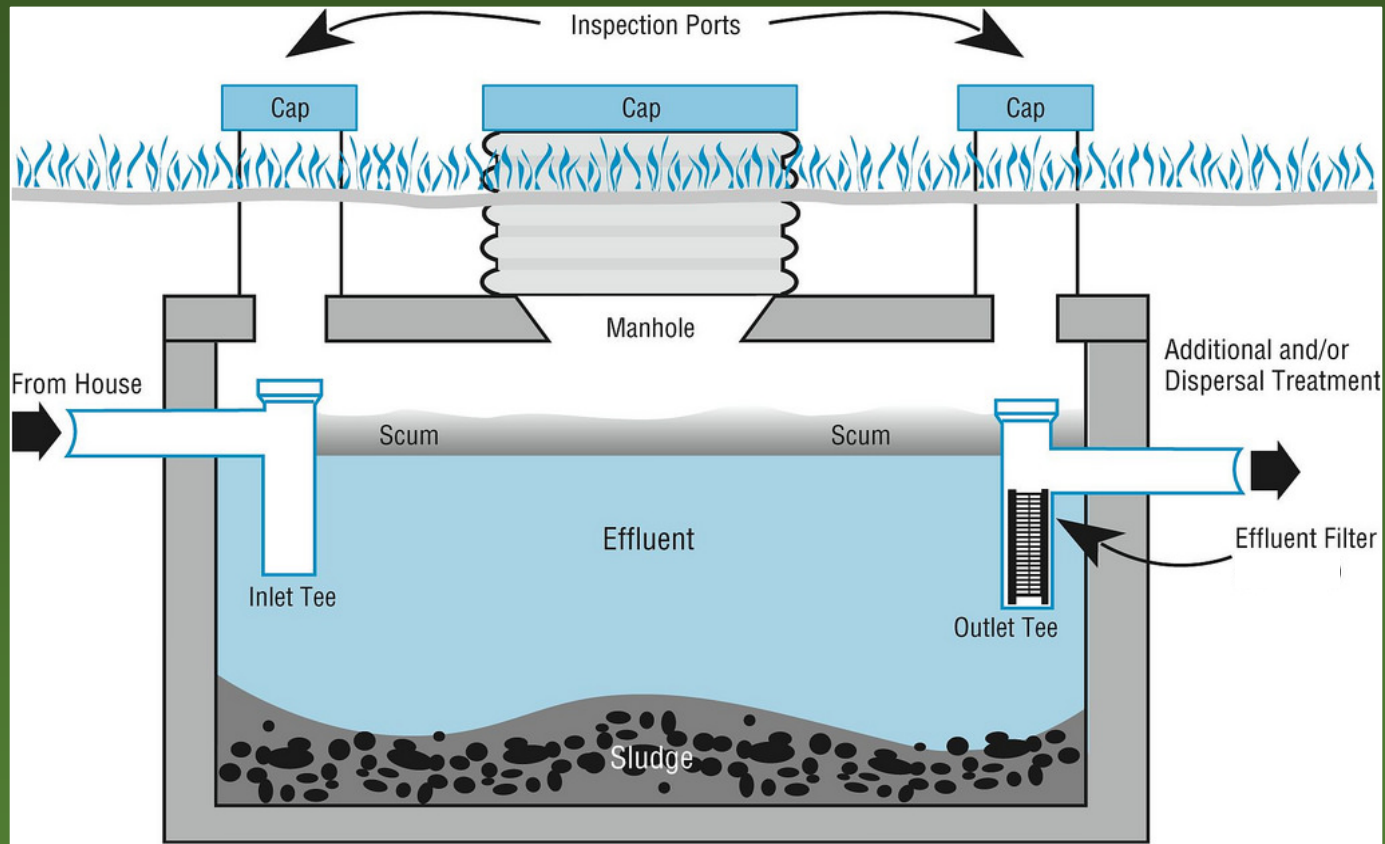


Design Flow

- 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: $(3 \times 2 \times 70) + (2 \times 1 \times 70) = 560$ gpd

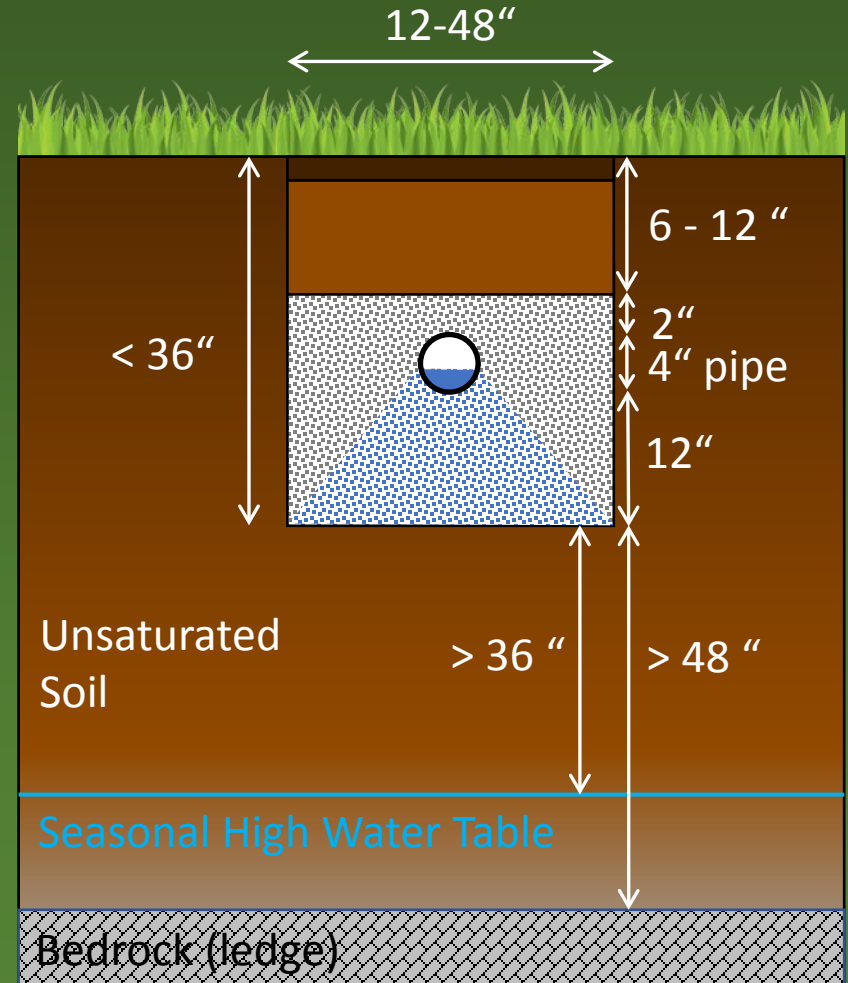
Septic Tank: separates liquid from solid



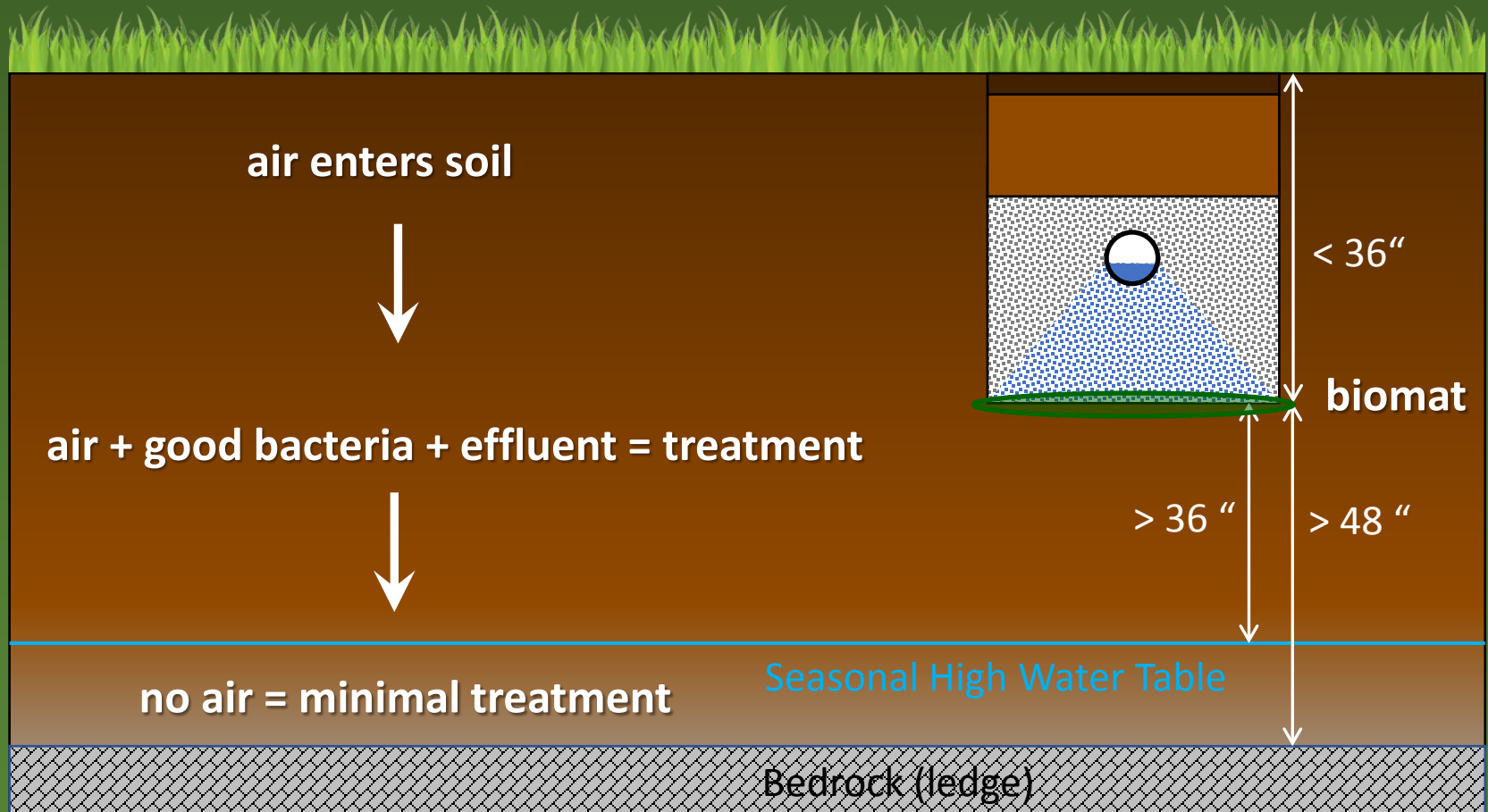
- Wastewater must reside in tank at least two days
- Floating solids form the scum layer
- Sinking solids form the sludge layer
- Wastewater goes to the leachfield

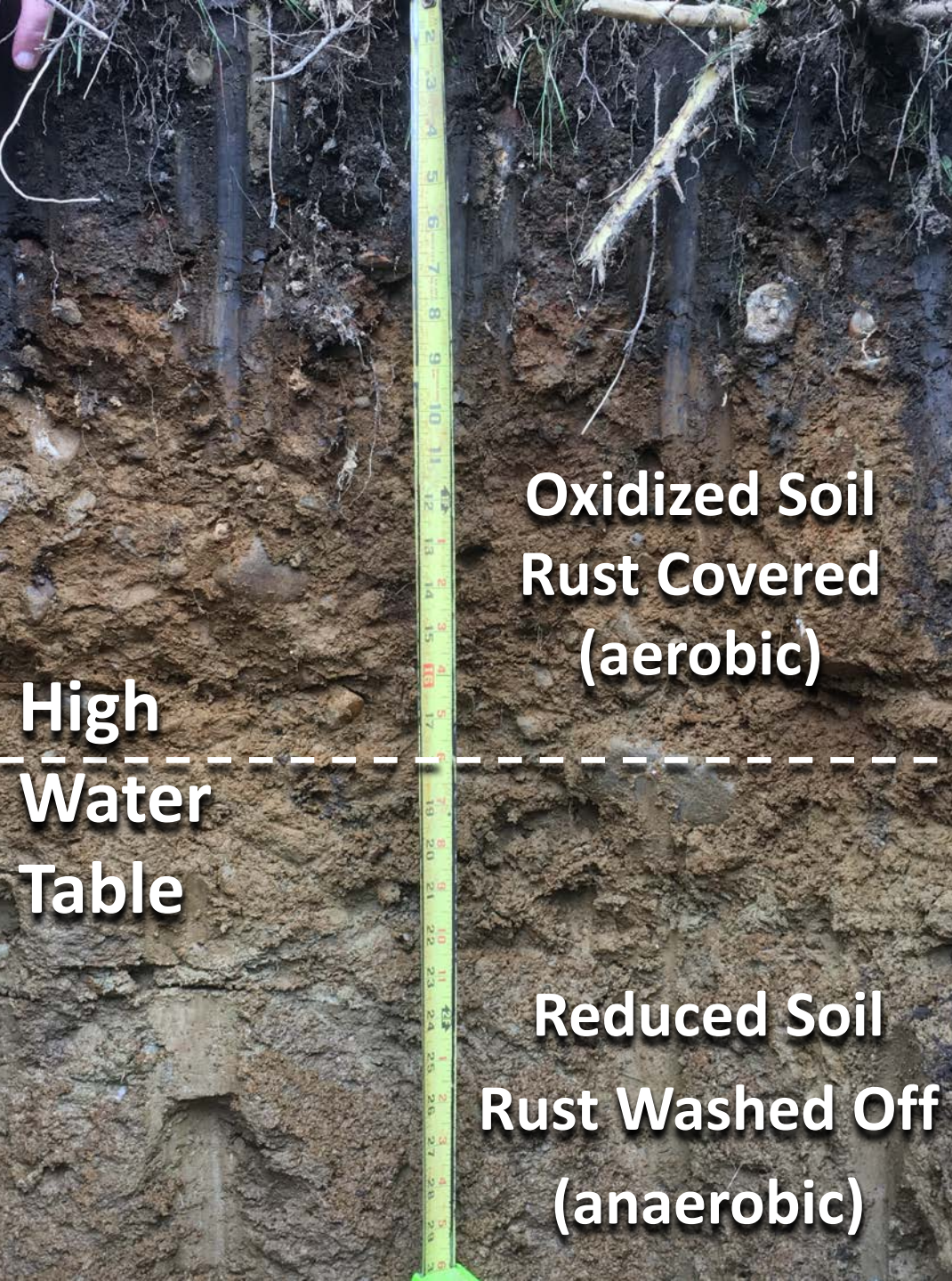
Leachfield: treats the wastewater

Trenches



Leachfield: treats the wastewater

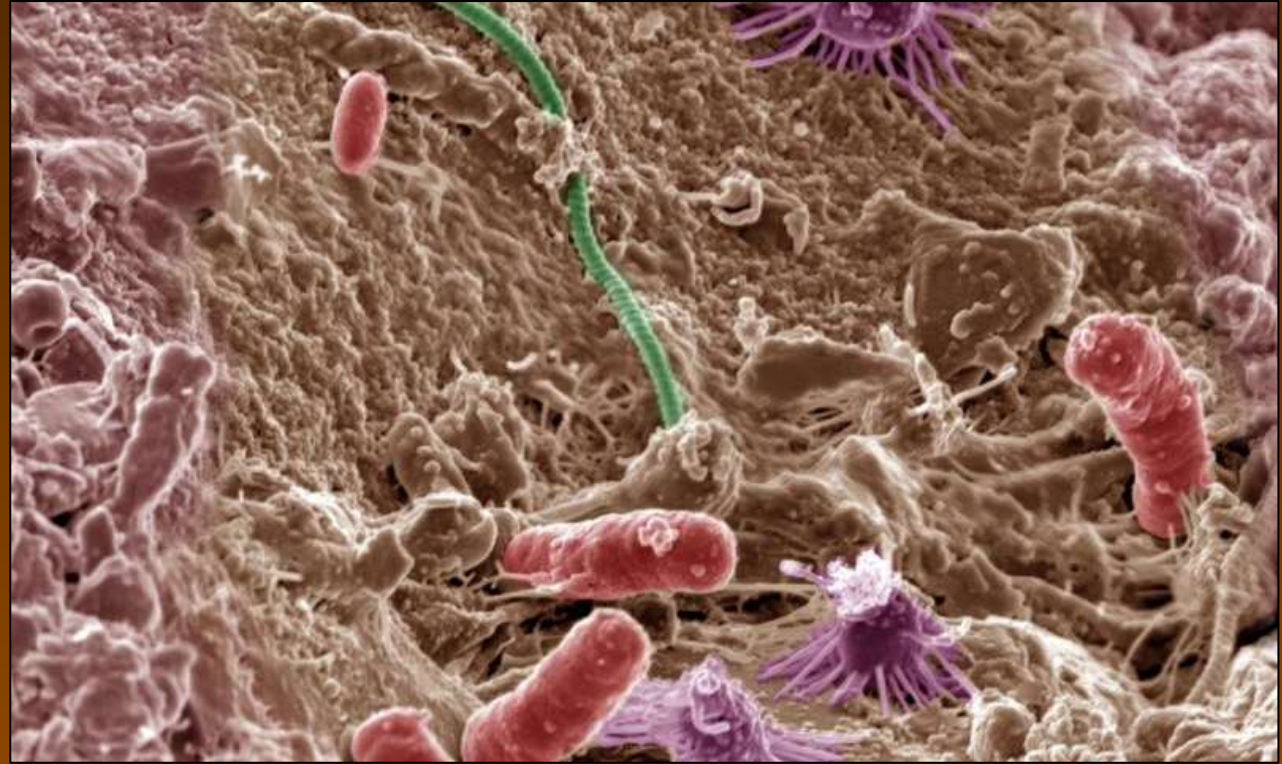
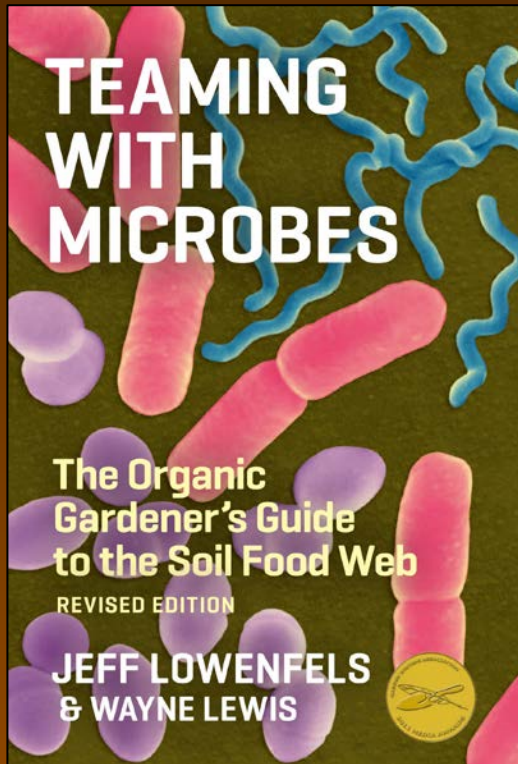




**Where do the
wastewater treating
bugs live?**

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

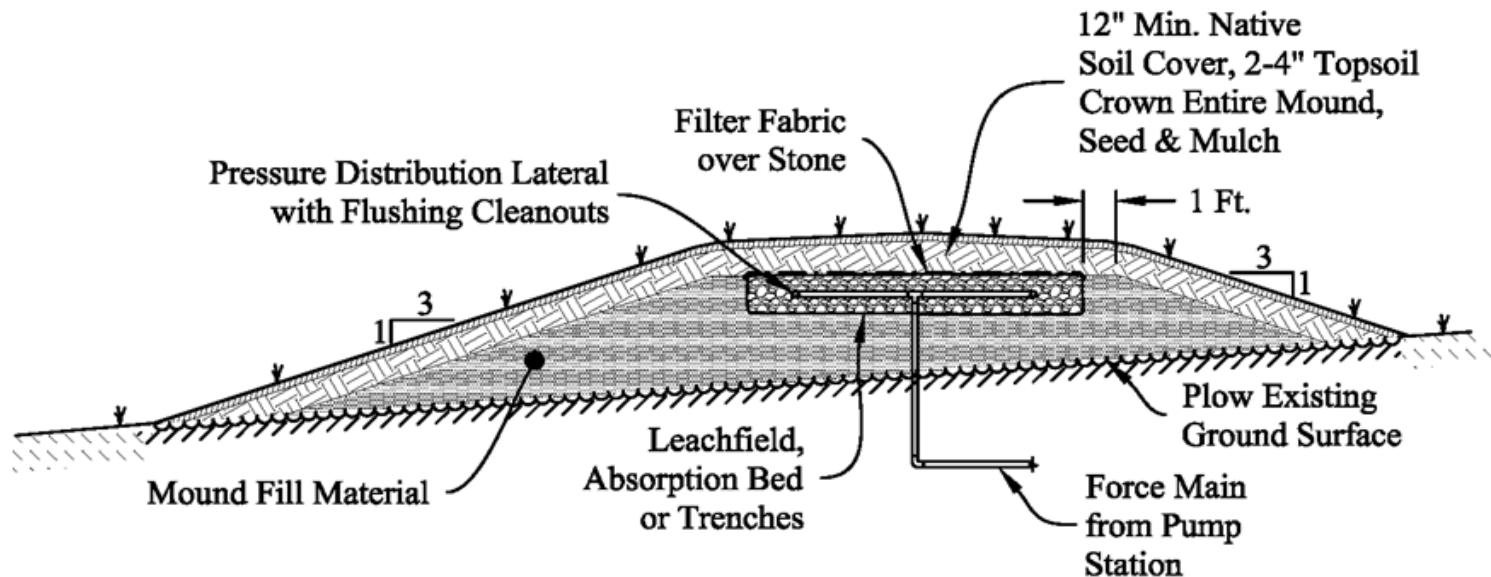


What if you don't have 3 feet to the water table?

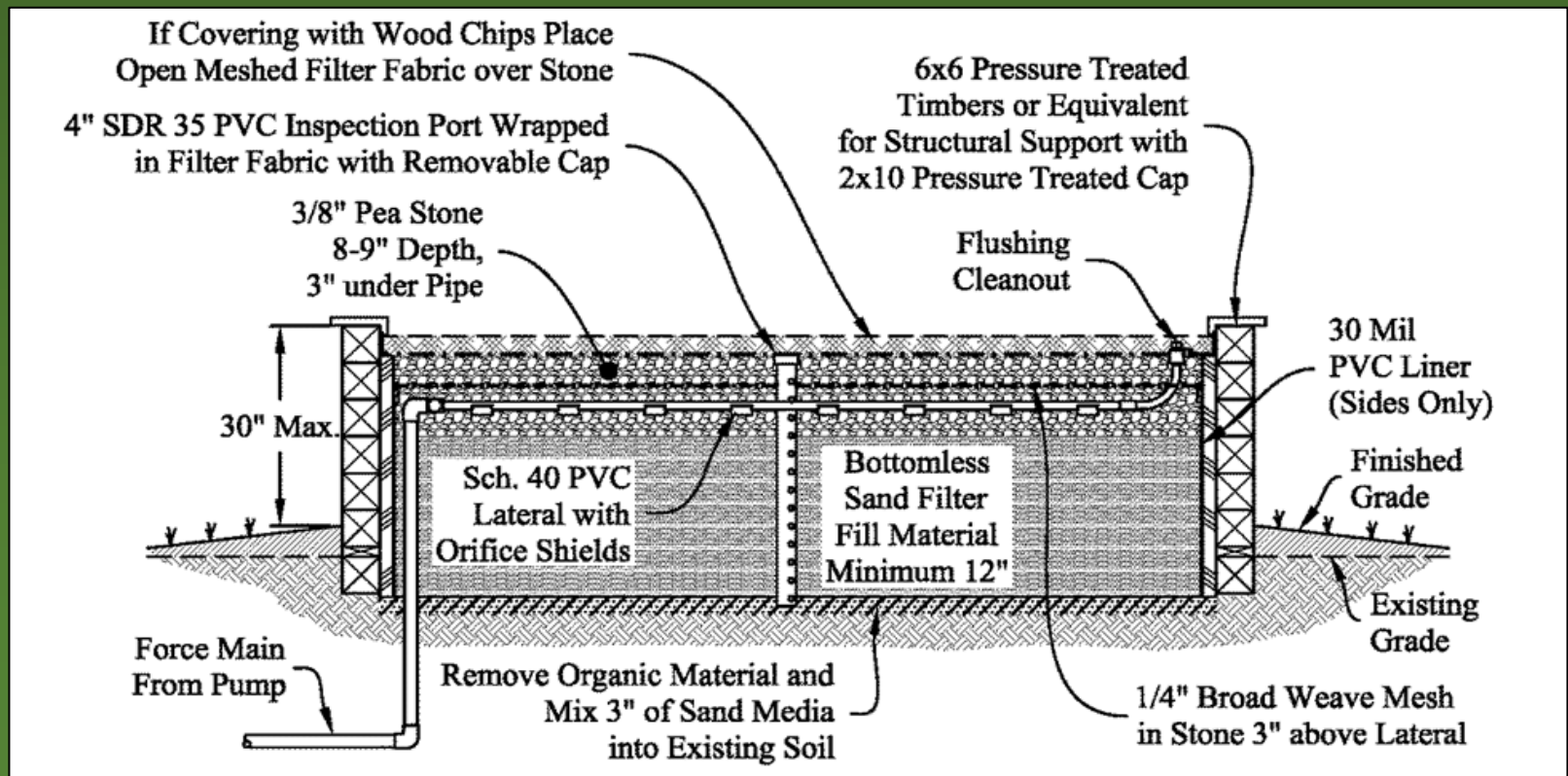
Leachfield in a Mound high water table or thin soil



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

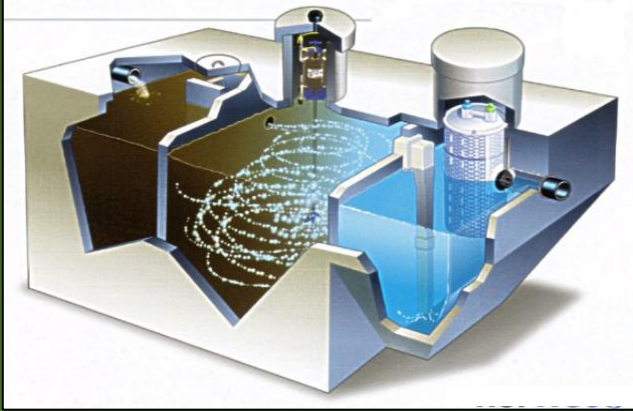


Leachfield in a Bottomless Sand Filter shallow water table, thin soil, & little space

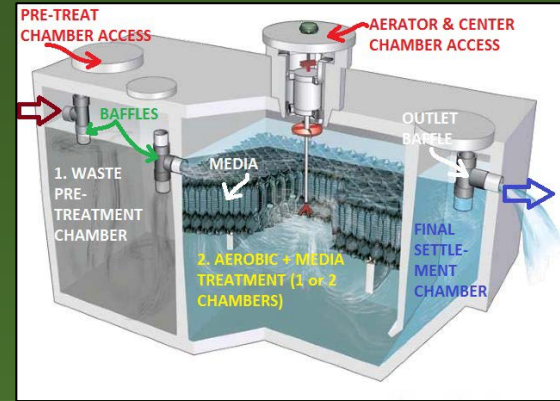


If you don't have enough soil: pretreatment

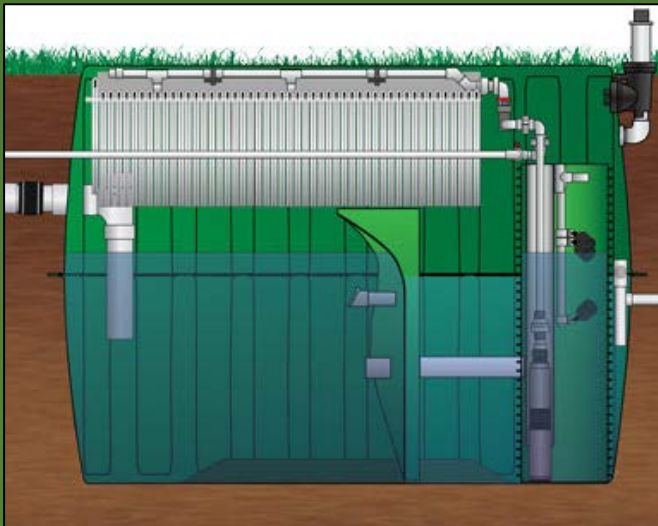
Bubble air through effluent with free-floating microbes



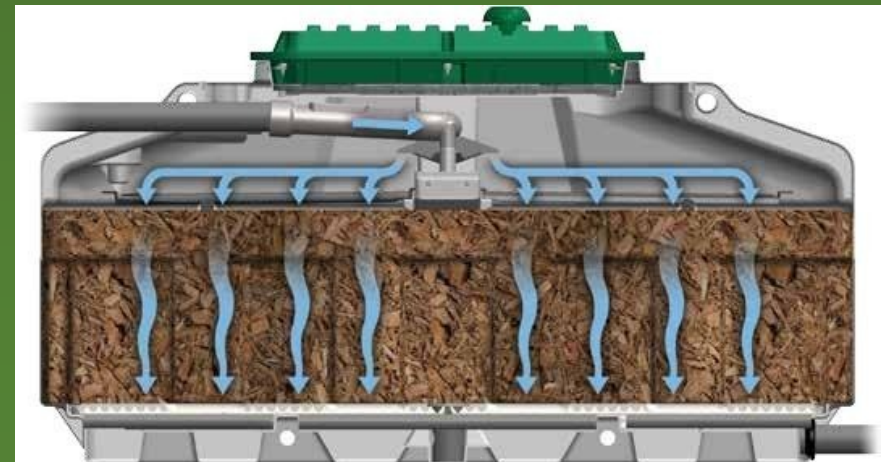
Bubble air through effluent & synthetic material microbes can live on



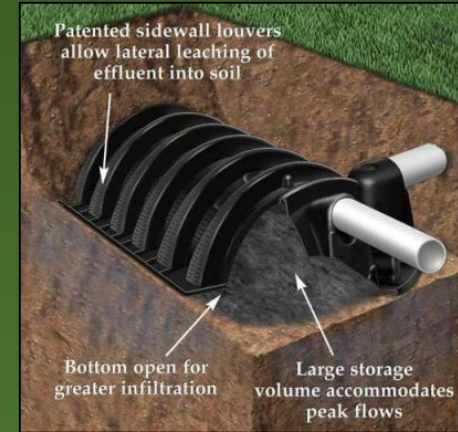
Trickle effluent through synthetic material microbes can live on



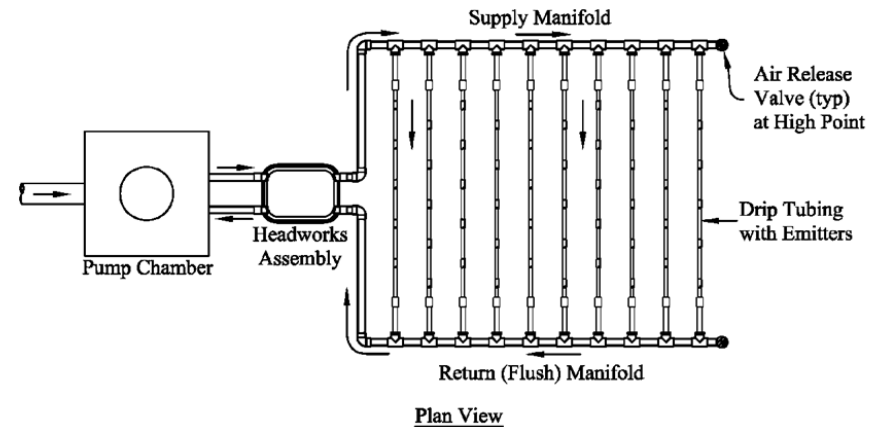
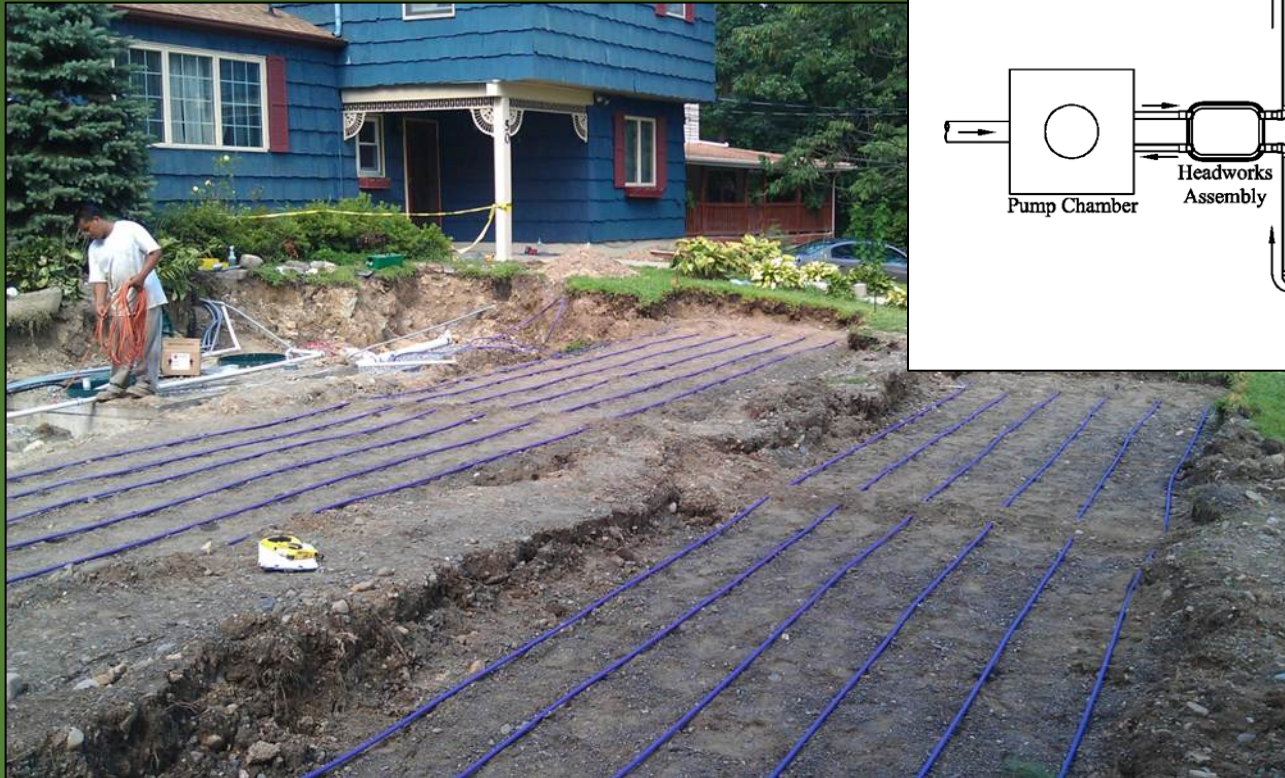
Trickle effluent through organic material microbes can live on



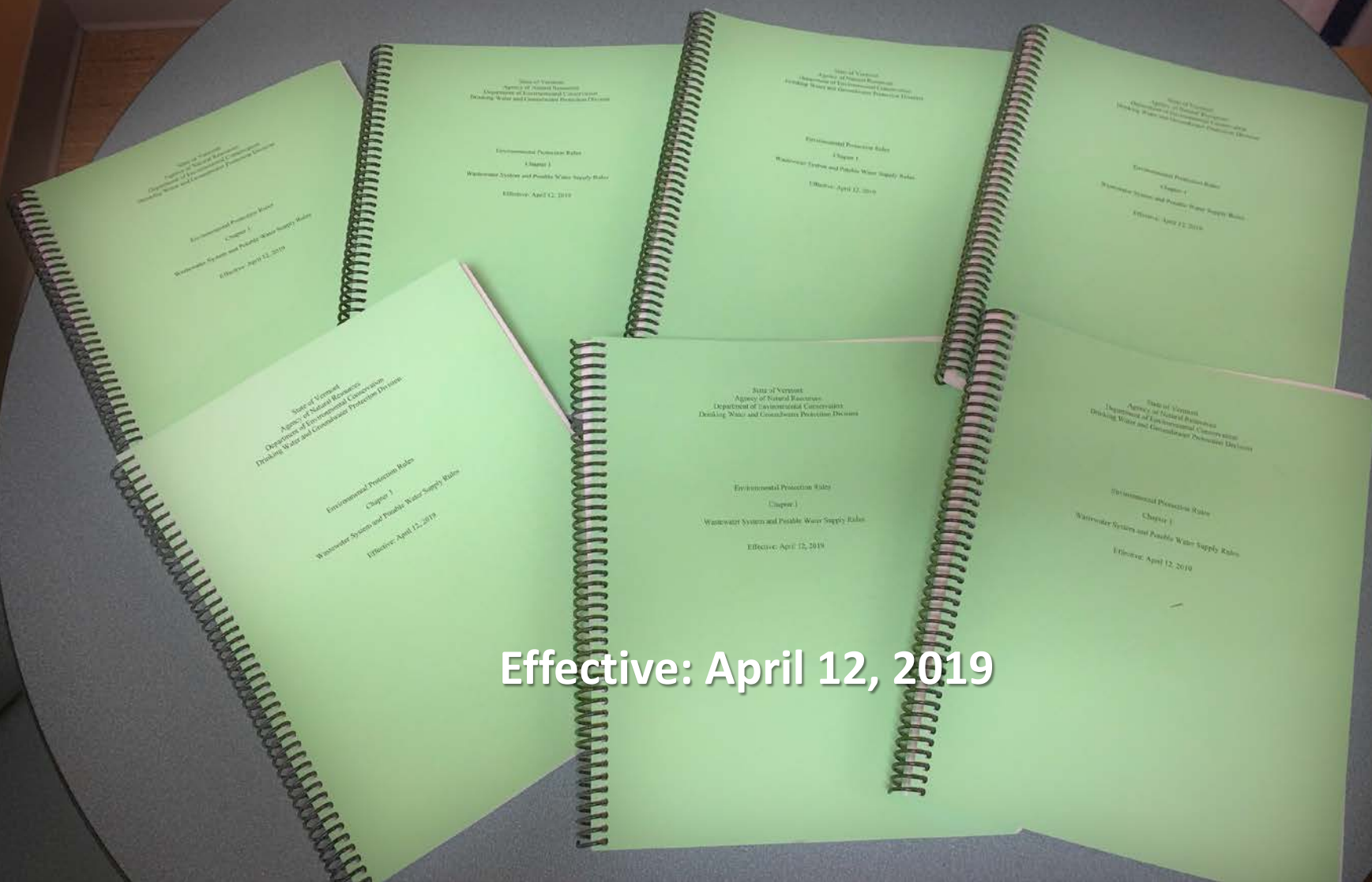
If you don't have enough area: gravelless disperse and treat systems



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



Wastewater System and Potable Water Supply Rules 2019



Effective: April 12, 2019

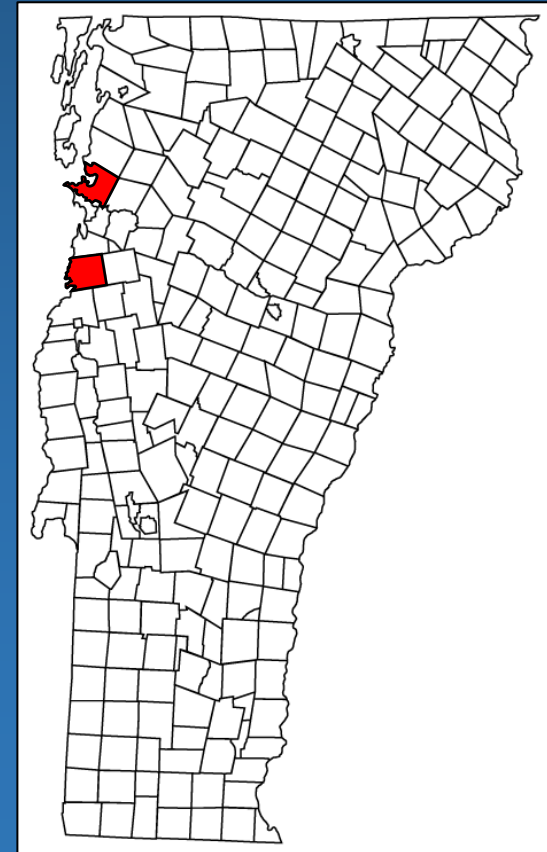
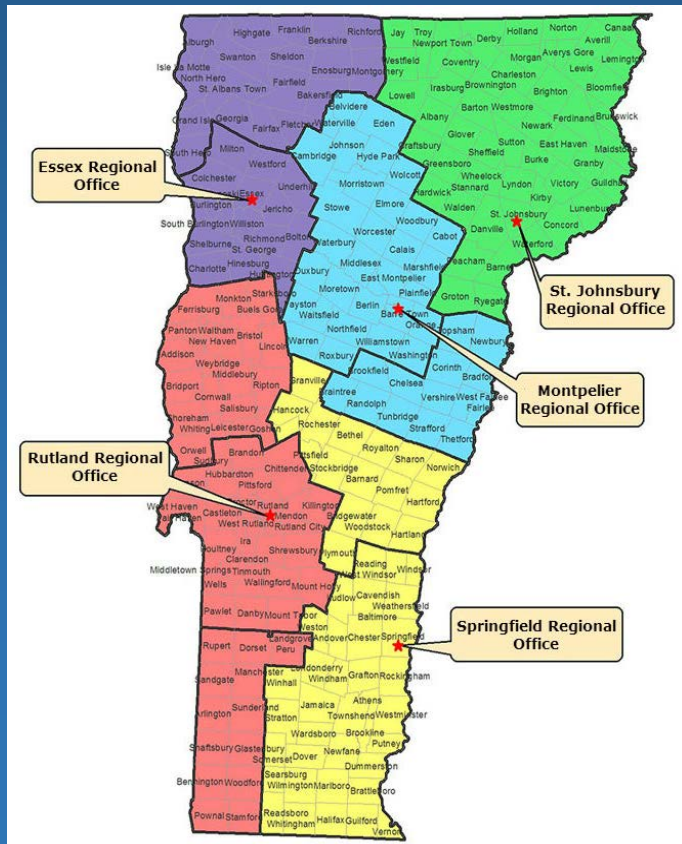
Purpose and Scope of the Rules

- Protect **Human Health** and the **Environment**
- **Soil-based** wastewater disposal systems with design flow less than **6,500 gallons per day** and municipal connections to water & sewerage
- **Construction, modification, or replacement** of building, structure, campground, and associated **wastewater systems** and **potable water supplies**



Municipal Delegation

- From 2007 all Vermont land under the State's "Wastewater System and Potable Water Supply Rules"
- Municipalities may elect to receive delegation to issue permits
- Municipalities that have delegation are Colchester and Charlotte.



When is it time to get a new septic system?

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



When is a Permit Required?

(or not required)

- Subdividing a lot
- Creating or increasing design flow
 - New residence
 - Adding bedrooms
 - Adding an in-law apartment
 - Converting from seasonal to year-round
- Constructing a new wastewater system

*No permit required if in existence before 2007
(clean slate)*

Converting Seasonal to Year-Round

1. No additional bedrooms

- Need to permit because leachfield must function all seasons
- May use variances
- Cannot use holding tank

2. With additional bedrooms

- May not use variances: need to comply with technical standards
- May not use holding tank

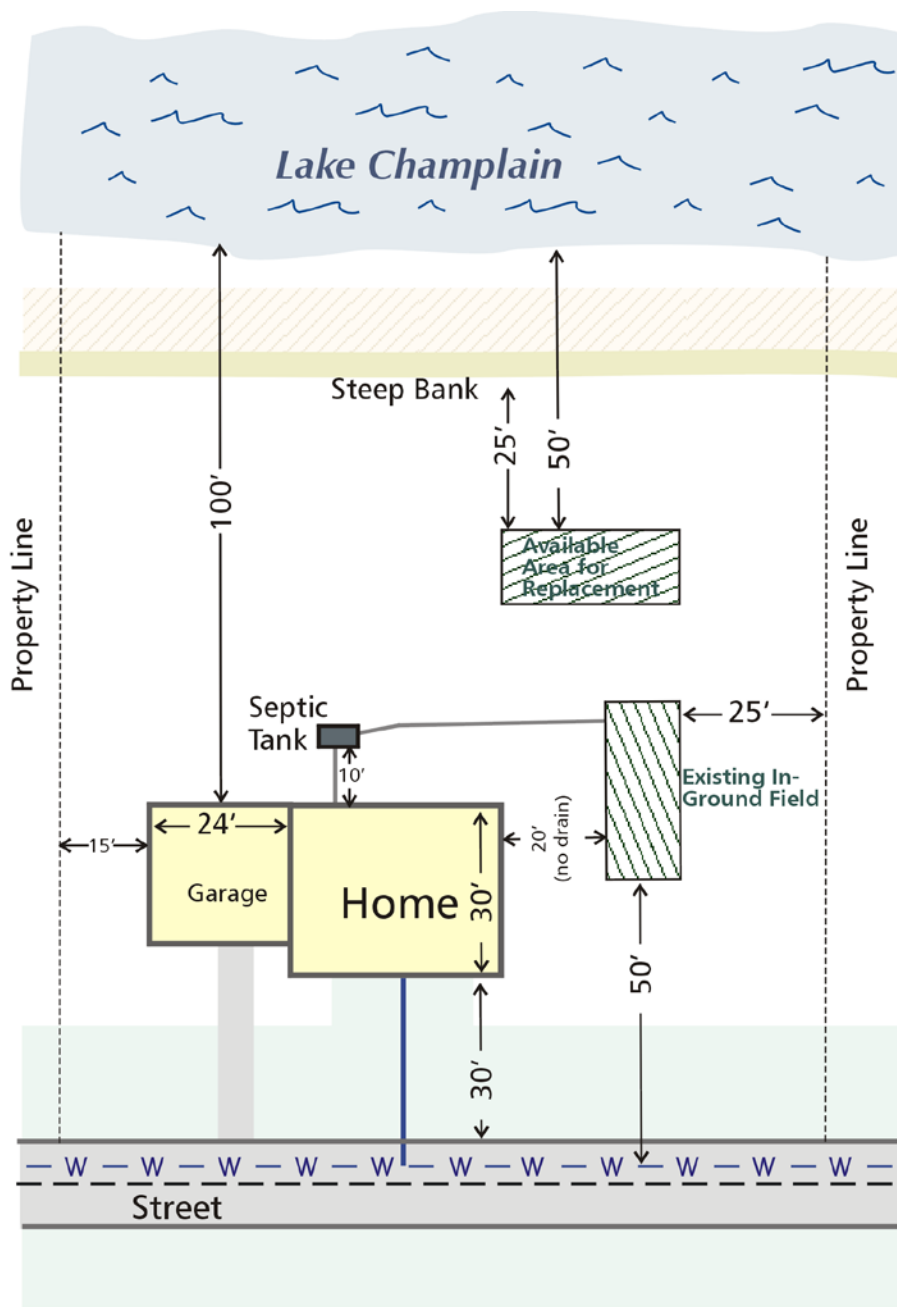
How do you know when a wastewater system has failed?

When wastewater is:

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



Minimum Lot Depth Needed = ~160'



Minimum Lot Width Needed = ~135'

Lot Size Challenges

- Minimum lot size to install replacement leachfield for 3-bedroom home with favorable soil is
About 160 ft x 135 ft (0.5 acre)
- **Waivers** for some isolation distances may be considered
- **Variances** for some aspects of design may be considered
 - Depth to Water Table
 - Leachfield Size
 - Leachfield Length

Who can design a new septic system in Vermont?

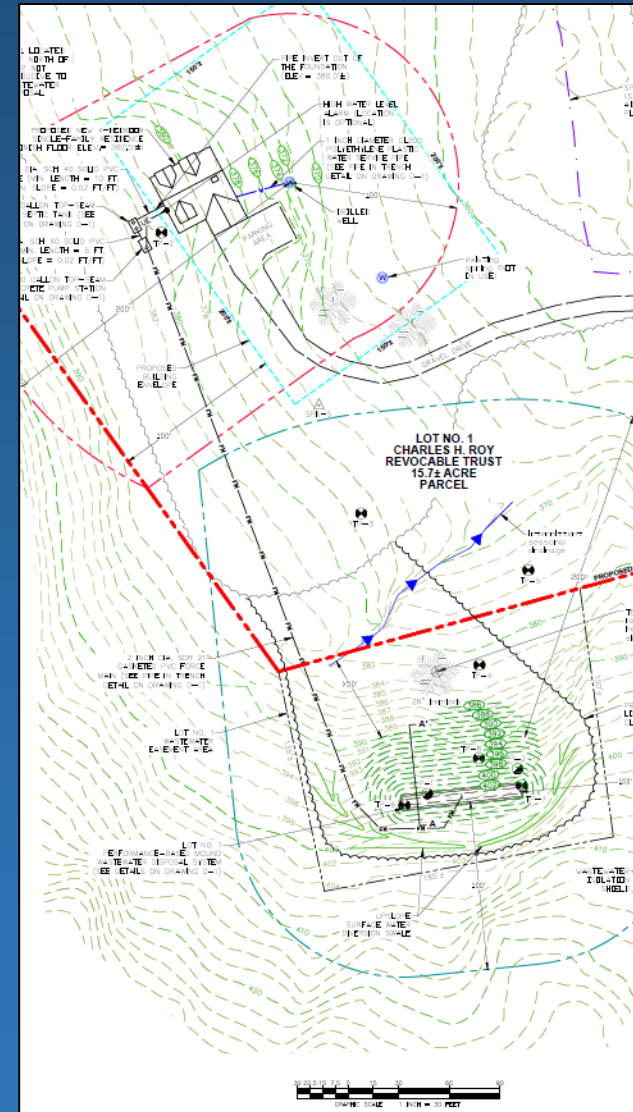
Licensed Designers:

- **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



Permit Application Requirements

1. **Design Flow** — Wastewater per day?
2. **Soil Descriptions** — Where is water table? What is soil absorption capacity?
3. **Wastewater System Design** — Loading rates (gallons per square foot per day), system type, system size calculations, and component details?
4. **Plans and Detailed Drawings** —
 - a) contours; b) water features; c) flood plain;
 - d) engineered features; e) existing/approved wells & wastewater systems; f) easements or rights of way; g) test pit, percolation test, & monitoring well locations; h) construction details; i) isolation distances & presumptive zones.



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