

STORMWATER COALITION

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Information provided by the Stormwater Coalition, a committee of the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments (TMACOG)

The Stormwater Coalition is a committee of the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments (419.241.9155). The coalition is composed of the following members:

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Wood County
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City of Maumee
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City of Northwood
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City of Oregon
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City of Rossford
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City of Sylvania
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City of Toledo
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Village of Millbury
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What is a septic system? How do I maintain one?

A septic system is a self-contained, underground wastewater treatment system. Because septic systems treat and dispose of household wastewater onsite, they are often more economical than centralized sewer systems in rural areas where lot sizes are larger and houses are spaced widely apart. Septic systems are also simple in design, which make them generally less expensive to install and maintain.

A septic system consists of two main parts—a septic tank and a drainfield. The septic tank is a watertight box, usually made of concrete or fiberglass, with an inlet and outlet pipe. Wastewater flows from the home to the septic tank through the sewer pipe. The septic tank treats the wastewater naturally by holding it in the tank long enough for solids and liquids to separate. The wastewater forms three layers inside the tank. Solids lighter than water (such as greases and oils) float to the top forming a layer of scum. Solids heavier than water settle at the bottom of the tank forming a layer of sludge. This leaves a middle layer of partially clarified wastewater.

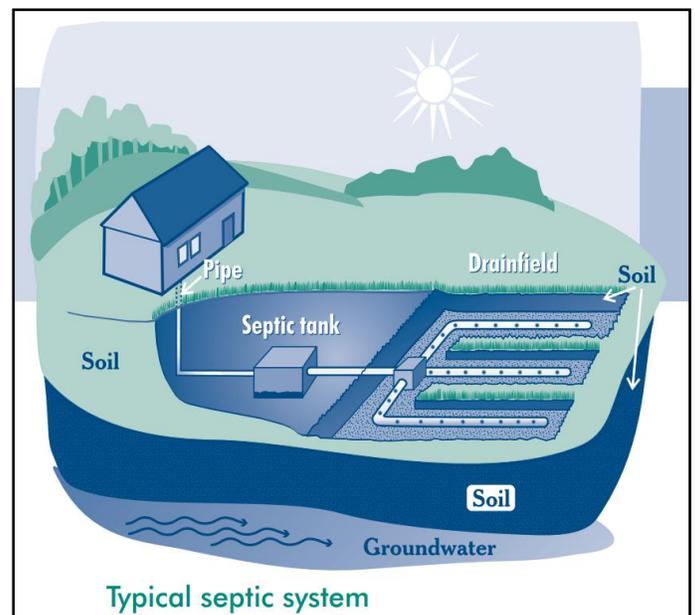


Image courtesy of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The layers of sludge and scum remain in the septic tank where bacteria found naturally in the wastewater work to break the solids down. The sludge and scum that cannot be broken down are retained in the tank until the tank is pumped. The layer of clarified liquid flows from the septic tank to the drainfield or to a distribution device, which helps to uniformly distribute the wastewater in the drainfield. A standard drainfield (also known as a leachfield, disposal field, or a soil absorption system) is a series of trenches or a bed lined with gravel or coarse sand and buried one to three feet below the ground surface. Perforated pipes or drain tiles run through the trenches to distribute the wastewater. The drainfield treats the wastewater by allowing it to slowly trickle from the pipes out into the gravel and down through the soil. The gravel and soil act as biological filters.

Source: National Environmental Service Center, West Virginia University

http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/subpages/septic_defined.cfm

Don't Flush it

Homeowners wanting to take good care of their septic systems should make note of the following items that should never be flushed down the drain or toilet. These items can overtax or destroy the biological digestion taking place within the system or clog pumps and pipes.

Take care not to flush the following:

- hair combings, coffee grounds, dental floss, disposable diapers, or kitty litter,
- sanitary napkins, tampons, cigarette butts, or condoms,
- gauze bandages, fat, grease, or oil, paper towels,
- and NEVER flush chemicals that could contaminate surface and groundwater, such as paints, varnishes, thinners, waste oils, photographic solutions, or pesticides.

Septic System Maintenance

If you own a septic system, it is important that it be properly maintained. How often you need to pump the solids out of your septic tank depends on three major factors:

1. the number of people in your household
2. the amount of wastewater generated (based on the number of people in the household and the amount of water used)
3. the volume of solids in the wastewater (e.g., using a garbage disposal will increase the amount of solids).

Tips for protecting and prolonging your septic system's functional life:

1. Do not drive over the absorption field with cars, trucks, or heavy equipment.
2. Do not plant trees or shrubbery in the absorption field area, because the roots can get into the lines and plug them.
3. Do not cover the absorption field with hard surfaces, such as concrete or asphalt. Grass is the best cover, because it will help prevent erosion and help remove excess water.
4. Do divert surface runoff water from roofs, patios, driveways, and other areas away from the absorption field.

For more information contact your county Health Department:

Lucas County - www.lucascountyhealth.com or call 419-213-4100 ext. 3

Wood County - www.woodcountyhealth.org or call 419-354-2702