



Septic Systems

On-Site Wastewater Treatment Systems

It's Your Property - Know Your Options!

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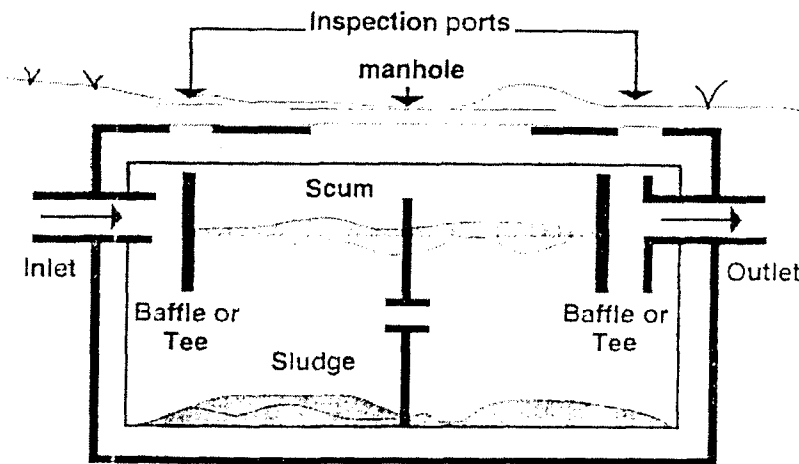
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(Cross section of a two-compartment septic tank)

SO... NOW YOU OWN A SEPTIC TANK

Nearly 25 million homes, which is almost 25 percent of the U.S. population depend on a private sewage treatment and disposal system known as a septic system.. Fifty percent of the population in North Carolina and 38 percent of the people living in Alaska use these systems.

One of the major differences between owning an urban or suburban home in the city and owning a rural home, is that in a rural home you must become more self-sufficient and self-reliant. Waste disposal (trash and wastewater) is one of the primary concerns of a rural homeowner. This includes how you treat the sewage coming out of the house, so it can be recycled back in to the environment safely.

The most common way to dispose of wastewater in rural homes is through the use of a septic tank. About 95 percent of the onsite disposal systems in the U.S. are septic tank systems, which basically consists of two parts: a treatment section and a disposal/recycling portion. There are many different kinds of septic systems, but the most common are "conventional or standard systems consisting of a tank and an underground pipe and gravel drainfield and the other common systems are Aerobic Treatment Units.

**based on 1990 census data*

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Different types of on-site wastewater treatment systems require different maintenance procedures. However, all systems need maintenance. Yours will fail if you do not maintain it. Follow the maintenance instructions provided for the equipment installed for your system. Just like you maintain your car, septic systems should be treated as an "appliance" which required basic maintenance to work properly.

SEPTIC INSPECTIONS

When a property is sold, the lending institution or new buyer require a septic system inspection. Although Texas does not require inspections by law, this information is vital to the lender and homeowner. It is in your best interest to have an experienced on-site professional perform the inspection. There are only 2 National Certification programs: the National Association of Wastewater Professionals (NAWT) and the Natl. Sanitation Foundation (NSF). For referrals, check with your county or T.O.W.A. and ask if nationally certified.

WHAT TO PUT IN

- Put all wastewater from your home into the septic tank. This includes all sink, bath, shower, dishwasher, and toilet flushings. Any of these waters can contain disease causing germs or environmental pollutants.
- MILD Soaps, detergents, bleaches, drain cleaners and other MILD household cleaning materials very seldom affect the operation of the system. However, use these materials in MODERATION.
- Use potentially system-damaging commercial bathroom cleaners in moderation. Many people prefer to clean their toilets, sinks, showers, and tubs with a mild detergent or baking soda.

WHAT TO KEEP OUT

- Do not use in-sink garbage disposals excessively or discard too much grease.
- Do not use the toilet as a trash can (ex. cleaning tissues, cigarette butts, diapers).
- Chemical additives are not necessary for a septic tank (some are harmful).
- If you have a water softener, do not send the back-flush water into your on-site wastewater treatment system.
- Do not pump the condensate drain from an air conditioning unit or commercial icemaker into the on-site system. This extra water can overload the system.
- Do not use chemical de-cloggers

HOW TO TELL IF CONTAMINANTS ARE REACHING THE WATER

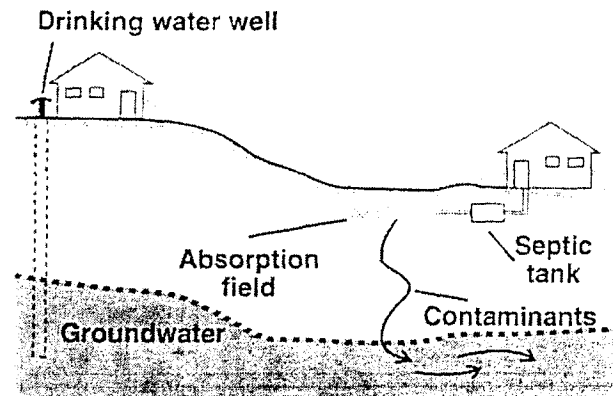
Look for these symptoms to determine if waste is reaching your surface water:

Excessive weed or algae growth in the water near your shore. Nutrients leaking from septic tank systems could be a major cause of this type of growth.

Unpleasant odors, soggy soil, or liquid waste flow over the land surface. These symptoms often indicate failure of the system and the need for repairing, expanding, or replacing the absorption field.

Health department test results indicate the presence of biological contamination. These tests may show the presence of harmful bacteria in the water. Although wastes from septic tanks are not the only source of these contaminants, they are likely suspects.

Indicator dye put into your septic tank reaches nearby ditches, streams, or lakes. Special dyes are available from your local health department that may help to find the problems that otherwise are difficult to notice. This method can help verify the other symptoms listed above. A conventional septic system consists of a septic tank, a distribution box and a drain field, all connected by pipes called conveyance lines.

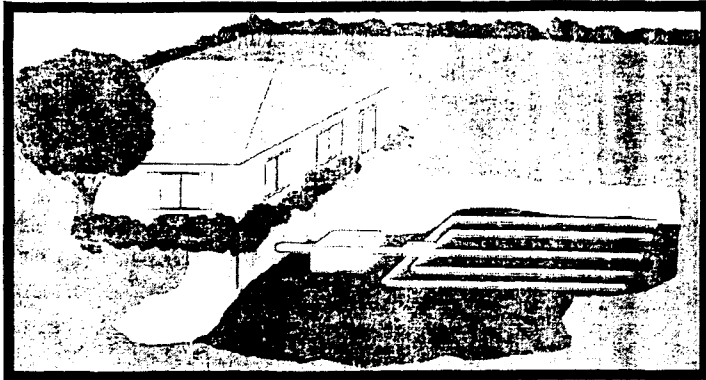


Septic Tank System Drainage

GENERAL TIPS

- Do not treat an on-site wastewater treatment system as if it were a normal centralized sewer system (Items flushed down the toilet do not disappear).
- Have the septic tank cleaned before sludge accumulates near to the bottom of the tank's outlet device.
- Establish a regular schedule of cleaning the septic tank, every 2 to 3 years.
- Do not build driveways, storage buildings or other structures over the treatment works or its disposal field
- Do not drive heavy equipment over the components of a wastewater treatment system.
- Flooding of the absorption field with excessive water will keep the soil from naturally cleaning the wastewater, leading to groundwater pollution.
- Do not come into contact with liquid from the on-site wastewater treatment system unless it has been disinfected.
- Do not allow electrical services to be interrupted to an on-site wastewater treatment system that has mechanical components or alarms.
- Maintain a grass cover over the drain field.
- Divert any rainwater coming off of driveways, other hard surfaces and the roof, away from the drain field.
- Excessive wastewater flows can overload the on-site wastewater treatment system.
- Leaking faucets and toilets need to be fixed. Low-flow devices will help reduce the wastewater volume.
- Do not pump the condensate drain from an air conditioning unit or commercial icemaker into the on-site system. This extra water can overload the system.
- To achieve an average flow change your personal habits that send too much water continually or on a single day, or install a system that can manage more wastewater.

SEPTIC TANK / DRAIN FIELD



(Conventional Septic System)

Conventional septic systems have traditionally been the most commonly used technology for treating wastewater. These systems use gravity to treat and distribute wastewater in the soil. They have the lowest cost and require the least amount of maintenance, which is generally limited to periodic pumping of the septic tank.

A conventional septic system consists of a septic tank, a distribution box and a drain field, all connected by pipes, called conveyance lines.

Your septic system treats your household wastewater by temporarily holding it in the septic tank where heavy solids and lighter scum are allowed to separate from the wastewater. This separation process is known as primary treatment. The solids stored in the tank are decomposed by bacteria and later removed along with the lighter scum by a septic tank professional.

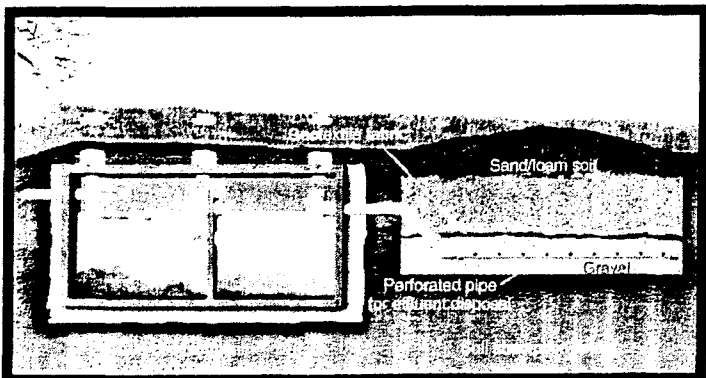
After the partially treated wastewater leaves the tank, it flows into a distribution box, which separates this flow evenly into a network of drain field trenches. Drainage holes at the bottom of each line allow the wastewater to drain into gravel trenches for temporary storage. Then the waste matter slowly seeps into the subsurface soil where it is further treated and purified (secondary treatment). A properly functioning septic system does not pollute the groundwater.

Advantage:

- They are usually the most inexpensive.

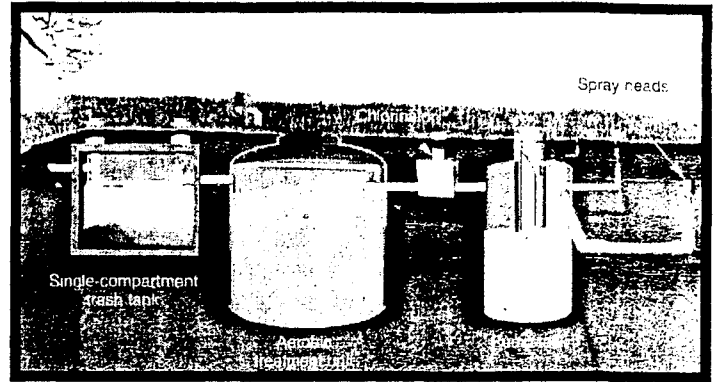
Disadvantage:

- They cannot be installed in clay, soil, rock, or any soils that become saturated during wet periods of the year, or soils with a high water table.



(Septic tank and soil absorption field)

AEROBIC TREATMENT UNIT



(Aerobic Treatment Unit)

Aerobic units treat wastewater for homes and small businesses using the same process, only scaled down, as our municipal wastewater treatment systems use. They remove 85 to 95 percent of the organic material and solids from the wastewater, producing effluent as clean as that from municipal wastewater treatment plants, and cleaner than that from conventional septic tanks.

4 Main Components of the Process:

- **Pretreatment tank or "trash tank"** that removes materials that microorganisms (microbs) cannot break down.
- **Aeration chamber**, which aerobic microbes decompose waste into the water.
- **Settling chamber**, commonly called a clarifier, which provides a place where the microbes that have been treated in the wastewater to settle out of the water.
- **Land application system**, which distributes the wastewater into the soil for final treatment and disposal/reuse.

Advantages:

- The system can be delivered pre-built and only has to dig 1 hole, reducing prep time.
- Fiberglass tanks are easily carried to installation site.

Challenges:

- Must be water tight to prevent ground water from entering

Design

First determine the amount of daily wastewater flow from the home or small business. The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission maintains a list of Class I aerobic treatment units approved for sale in Texas, which have been tested and certified according to National Sanitation Foundation International Standard 40 policies for wastewater treatment devices.

Second, choose a Class I aerobic unit with a rated treatment capacity of more than the amount of flow expected from the residence. (See Table 1 on page 4)

Tip: The size of systems for restaurants and other facilities with strong wastes should be calculated by using both the quantity and organic strength of the facility's wastewater. Base the system size on the greater of these two factors.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

Guidelines For Maintenance of an ATU

- Keep electricity going to the aerobic treatment unit.
- Maintain the spray heads in the system.
- If an alarm sounds, call your maintenance provider. Also, reduce nonessential water use in the home until the system is fixed.
- Maintain a landscape cover in the spray field.
- Most disinfection systems use chlorine tablets. Disinfection is very important; without it, untreated wastewater will spray on the ground.
- If the wastewater smells bad when it is being distributed, ask the maintenance provider to evaluate all system components.
- Sending too little waste into the system can also affect it. (Ex. Vacationing for two weeks lowers the microbe population by reducing the food supply entering the system. Returning home and washing 10 loads of laundry can flush out what population is left with all the laundry water). After a period of low system activity, the microbe population needs time to rebuild so it can function well.
- Maintenance contracts need to be kept in force for every aerobic unit.

Water Flow Rate

Number of bedrooms	Square footage of house	Flow rate from house (with water saving devices) gal/day	Flow rate from house (without water saving devices) gal/day
1 or 2	less than 1,500	180	225
3	less than 2,500	240	300
4	less than 3,500	300	375
5	less than 4,500	360	450
6	less than 5,500	420	525

Table 1. Wastewater flow rates for single-family residence of various sizes.

How to Keep the ATU Working

The maintenance provider should perform these tasks:

- Monitor the trash tank to determine the amount of solids accumulating in the tank. Have the tank pumped on a schedule similar to a septic tank pumping an interval of every 2 to 3 years.
- Periodically remove some of the solids in the aeration chamber.
- Check the air pump to make sure the air flow rate entering the aeration chamber is constant.
- As maintenance is usually done when the homeowner is not home, they should utilize punch cards or some other record method to show when they have checked units.

GETTING A PERMIT

Selecting the appropriate system for the site conditions is critical to the system's success. If you select the wrong system or design, it is installed improperly, or is improperly operated or maintained, the system can fail, which can result in pollution of your property, that of others, and you can also be fined.

9 Steps in the Process:

- Step 1: The site and soil are evaluated
- Step 2: Choose a sewage treatment system
- Step 3: Create a design plan for the system
- Step 4: Submit application and planning materials to the permit authority
- Step 5: Permit authority reviews the application and planning materials
- Step 6: Permit authority grants an authorization to construct
- Step 7: Build the system
- Step 8: Permitting authority inspects the system
- Step 9: Permitting authority issues a notice of approval or license to operate

Obtaining a Permit

Before building, altering, extending, or operating an on-site sewage facility, a person must have a permit and have approved plans from the TNRCC or its authorized agent.

Enforcement and Penalties

Texas House Bill 1875, passed in 1987, which gives regional and local enforcement with approval of the TNRCC. A homeowner can be subject to criminal penalties for not following proper procedures or for using a failed septic system. The licenses or registrations of certified installers, apprentices, site evaluators and designated representatives may be suspended or revoked for:

- Violating OSSF laws or regulations
- Submitting false documents or information
- Other causes such as fraud or deceit
- Failing to use reasonable or professional judgment in performing their duties

For Further Information, Contact:



COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
210 E. Corpus Christi St.
Beeville, Texas 78102

* To check if your installer is a TOWA member, visit:
www.txowa.org or call 512-494-1125



Texas On-Site Wastewater Association • <http://www.txowa.org>
Texas Agricultural Extension Service • <http://www.agpublications.tamu.edu>
Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Society • <http://www.tx-swcs.org>
Texas On-Site Wastewater Treatment Research Council • <http://www.towtrc.tamu.edu>
Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission • <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us>
USDA Water Quality Demonstration Projects • <http://www.agry.purdue.edu>
National On-Site Wastewater Recycling Association • <http://www.nowra.org>
American Decentralized Wastewater Association • <http://www.adwwa.org>



Bee County Community Affairs Department
210 East Corpus Christi Street
Beeville Texas 361.362.3232 fax 361.358.7946

moving into the country-here are a few hints:

Septic systems:

The overall goal is to keep excess water out of the septic system-the capacity is limited, especially during wet weather

With very little work on the home owners part a properly installed septic system will function with very low costs/maintenance for 20 to 30 years. The following items are low cost steps the homeowner should follow to ensure proper functioning of the system.

- If purchasing a home in the country have the existing septic system professionally inspected to ensure State of Texas on-site sewer facility guidelines have been followed (no cesspools, or raw sewage on the ground, no barrels or tires etc used for septic tanks)
- Ensure installation/repairs are performed by a state-licensed installer
- Garbage disposals are not recommended-excessive organic loading possible
- Strive to keep amount of water going into septic system to a minimum
- As appliances/faucets/commodos are replaced recommend purchasing water saving type replacements
- Ensure water faucets/commodos/sinks do not have leaks/drips that drain water into system
- Keep showers/water use to a minimum
- Strong or caustic chemicals should not be introduced in septic system through commodos or sinks
- Limit strong bleach use-bleach/strong chemicals destroy microbes in septic system that digest waste materials
- Check sludge level in primary tank side (nearest house) of septic tank every two years-once the sludge level occupies more than 1/3 of the capacity of the tank, the tank should be pumped/cleaned to prevent sludge from entering the field lines and affecting the systems effectiveness (with proper maintenance a septic system should last 20 to 30 years)
- Keep area above septic system field lines properly/frequently mowed to ensure evaporation of moisture-do not use area above septic field lines or septic tank for storage/trash burning/parking or driving upon
- Improper disposal of sewage/liquid waste can result in disease, illness and appropriate legal action

Litter/solid waste/household garbage disposal:

- Several private contractors are available-check with your neighbors for contacts
- Two Bee County trash collection stations available-one near Skidmore/one near Normanna-check with Bee County road/bridge department for open schedules/fees 361.362.3273
- Improper disposal of solid waste on another's property or along roadways can result in fines and the possibility of a State jail felony depending on the amount of trash/solid waste involved.

Water well:

- Have initial installation/drilling of well done by state licensed driller
- If water well is closer to property line than 50 feet first 100 drilled feet of well must be protected by cementing (state regulations) to prevent possible shallow water contamination from neighboring property
- If water well is closer than 100 feet from any septic system field lines the first 100 drilled feet of the well must be protected by cementing(state regulations) (the cementing keeps shallow water/sewage from entering the drinking water sands and possibly contaminating the drinking water supply for you and your neighbors)
- Test water periodically for possibility of contaminants-test bottles available at community affairs office

Our Mission

"To keep Bee County safe and clean for present and future generations"

05.23.03 Dewitt letters

Bee County OSSF Replacement Assistance Information

Bee County OSSF replacement program provides help to eligible homeowners with replacement of failing septic systems. Eligible applicants must live in the northern or western areas of Bee County. Assistance will be targeted to those living in Pawnee, Tulsita, Tuleta, and Normana. Assistance available for disabled persons. An affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Program.

Please complete the Application form and attach copies of the following:

- (1) Proof of income:** Letter from Social Security stating benefit amount or last three pay stubs from employer for all members of household.
- (2) Homeownership:** Warranty Deed or other proof.
- (3) Tax certificate:** verifying ALL property taxes paid, available from the Bee County Tax Assessor/Collector's Office at 411 E. Houston Street
- (4) Proof of Occupancy:** utility bill.
- (5) 911 Address,** available from the Bee County Tax Assessor/Collector's Office at 411 E. Houston Street.
- (6) Photo I.D.**
- (7) List of assets:** including names of banks and approximate amount in any savings and checking accounts, list of cars owned, etc.

If you are determined from the application to be an eligible applicant, then a representative from Bee County Community Affairs Dept. will inspect your property to determine property eligibility.

A representative from GrantWorks, Inc., will contact you regarding the status of your application. You may call GrantWorks at 512-420-0303 and ask for Robin Sisco or Liz Nguyen.

A set of the full guidelines for this program may be obtained by contacting the Bee County Community Affairs Office 210 E. Corpus Christi Street, Beeville, or County Judge Jimmy Martinez's office at the Bee County Courthouse Annex, 200 N. St. Mary's Street, Beeville.

ON-SITE SEPTIC FACILITY INSTALLERS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>#/XDATE</u>	<u>PHONE #</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>#/XDATE</u>	<u>PHONE #</u>
Tonja Rice	OS0020397/07/31/06	361-362-2170	Steve A. Carroll	4475/05/31/05	361-375-2302
Jimmy R. Sylva	OSII0019031/01/31/06	361-358-7450	Alfredo A. Rodriguez Jr	OS0020752/09/30/06	361-358-4815
Danny Garcia	OSII2399/09/30/06	361-786-3141	Cecil A. Yandell	OSII938/09/30/05	361-645-8663
James F. Kelly, PE	WW0027911/09/09/07	361-364-3642	Raul Rosenbaum	8516/03/31/06	361-358-4811
Adolfo Cantu	OS8933/11/30/06	361-362-2521	Ricky J. Ivy	OS0000925/08/31/06	361-547-2987
Jim Driskill	6739/09/30/05	361-449-7403	Walter A. Wilburn	OS0022003/01/31/07	361-449-6595
Ernest Baldillez	2395/08/31/06	361-375-2991	Robert L. Pawlik	931/12/31/06	361-786-3780
Calvert Huffmaster Jr	0637/08/31/06	361-576-4784	Juan L. Chapa Sr	OS8934/11/30/06	361-375-2870
Jerry Allen	3432/08/31/06	800-861-1291	Lawrence P. Meyer Jr	OS0020297/07/31/06	361-877-3177
Audelio Salazar Jr	001973/12/31/06	361-786-3389			
Donald C. Tuttle	OS1864/08/31/05	361-572-3347			

ON-SITE FACILITY SITE EVALUATORS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>#/XDATE</u>	<u>PHONE #</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>#/XDATE</u>	<u>PHONE #</u>
Gerald W. Allen	OS0003432/02/28/06	361-241-1291	Ricky J. Ivy	OS0010858/09/30/05	361-547-2987
William D. Kemp	OS0011155/08/31/05	361-547-3772	Roel Chapa	OS0011905/08/31/05	361-449-1815
James W. Driskill Sr	6739/09/30/05	361-449-7403	Danny Garcia	2399/04/30/06	361-786-3141
Gary A. Long	OS0009745/09/30/05	361-449-1780	Robert L. Pawlik	OS0010270/12/31/05	361-786-3760
Wanda C. Tuttle	OS9607/10/31/05	361-572-3347	Danny Garcia	OS0011414/04/30/06	361-362-4197
Calvert Huffmaster Jr	9710/08/31/06	361-576-4787			

SANITARIANS FOR THE DESIGN OF ON-SITE SEPTIC FACILITY SYSTEMS

Al Hays, P.E. Phd, 1501 Cross Road Kingsbury, TX 78638 Ph: (830)639-4420 FAX: (830)639-4052	J & J CONSULTANTS P.O. Box 2246 Rockport, TX 78381-2246 Ph: 361-729-5188	Bubba Matthews, Designer Kenedy, TX Ph:	C & M Engineering, Inc. Randy McDonald, PE., S.E. 3729 FM 1349 (TEMP. NOT ACCEPTING) Beeville, TX 78102 Ph/FAX: (361)362-2037 Mobile: (361)318-4432
JFK Group, Inc. P.O. Box 460 201 E. Sinton St Sinton, TX 78387 Ph: (361)364-1294	Clayton Mayfield, R.S. 6567 W. FM 884 Goliat, TX 77963 Ph: (361)938-7413	Stephen Shepherd, R.S. 1251 Corgey Rd Pleasanton, TX 78064 Ph: (830)569-5688 Email: agapesml@juno.com	Albert Garcia P.O. Box 387 San Benito, TX 78586 Ph: (956)639-4322 FAX: (361)350-8853

Septic system inspectors 04/04/05

Ellis McKinney 361-358-3137

Blaise Davis 361-645-9034