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I am thinking of buying a home that has a septic system. How do these systems work?



In a home that has a septic system, the indoor plumbing is virtually identical to the plumbing on a home connected to a city sewer system. The big difference is what happens to the wastewater once it leaves the house. There are two main steps in the on-site wastewater treatment process: the septic tank and the leaching field. The water and solid waste generated in the home enter an underground septic tank located at the exterior of the home (newer tanks usually have two compartments while older tanks will have one). It's usually made of concrete, polyethylene or fiberglass. These tanks have an inlet opening (from

the house) on the front side and an outlet opening (to the leaching field) on the rear side. They also have one or two hatches on the top to provide access for inspection and cleaning. When water enters the tank, the solids begin to settle to the bottom; grease or oil floats to the top, and the same volume of water that entered the tank, exits the tank. A baffle or T-connection is installed in front of the outlet opening to prevent solids or grease from exiting the septic tank and blocking the outlet pipe or the weeping tile in the leaching field. The leaching field consists of a series of horizontal plastic pipes (weeping tiles) installed

below grade that distribute the "clarified" wastewater from the septic tank over a large area. Gravel and sandy soils are placed below the weeping tile to promote downward drainage, and to aid in further "cleaning" the water by filtration as it travels through the soil.

A properly designed, installed and maintained septic system should typically last 20 to 25 years under normal operating conditions. Septic tanks should be pumped every 3-4 years, depending on the size of the tank, and the number of people living in the home, to remove the solids from the bottom of the tank. If the solids are allowed to accumulate in the tank for a long period of time, they may eventually block the tank inlet, outlet, or weeping tiles, preventing the home's wastewater from leaving the house. In this case, the weeping tiles would have to be cleaned or even replaced, which can be very costly. Some older systems used steel for the septic tanks and, due to their advanced age and the potential for corrosion and associated breaches, will most likely require replacement if still in use.

In some cases where the wastewater effluent must be thoroughly cleaned (due to the proximity of a drinking water supply), the space is not available, or the soil is inappropriate, an alternative to a conventional septic system can be installed. These systems include aerobic treatment units and biofilters. With aerobic treatment units, air (including oxygen) is mechanically pumped into the wastewater in the tank, providing an environment suitable for aerobic (or oxygen-using) bacteria to process the solid wastes. The extra oxygen also reduces the amount of time it takes for organic materials to break down,

and allows for a smaller leaching field because the water leaving the tank has fewer impurities. As well, fewer harmful organisms can survive in the oxygen-rich environment and the effluent is therefore “cleaner.” The second type of alternate treatment system is a biofilter, which is a large fibreglass shell containing either peat moss or synthetic materials, which the wastewater is filtered through to remove solids and other organisms. Bacteria thrive on the filters and eat the waste that collects on the filter media. Biofilters also allow a smaller leaching field, since most of the materials that would be filtered out in a conventional leaching field have already been removed. In the case of either system, annual or semi-annual servicing is required and eventually, in the case of biofilters, the filter media will require replacement.

Is there anything else I should know about living in a house with a septic system?

It is important to remember that everything that goes down the drain or the toilet ends up in the septic tank. Introducing large amounts of tissues, toilet paper, etc. will quickly increase the amount of solids in the tank. As the sludge level in the tank rises more quickly, frequent pumping is required. Therefore, the amount of tissue, toilet paper, etc. flushed should be kept at a minimum and ideally food waste disposers are not installed, since they add unnecessary solids to the tank. As well, harsh chemicals and bleach that are used in the home will kill the bacteria that are working to decrease the amount of sludge, again resulting in a more frequent pumping schedule.

The leaching field is a very sensitive area and is also very expensive to replace, so treat it gently! Large trees planted in close proximity may clog and damage the piping with its roots, especially trees with shallow root systems. The weight of large vehicles driven over the leaching field can partially or completely crush the weeping tile, reducing the effectiveness of the crushed pipes and potentially causing the waste water to back-up into the home. Solid surfaces or covers that will prevent rain from falling on the leaching field such as asphalt paved surfaces should not be installed above the leach field. The treatment process requires water to assist with moving and directing the impurities down through the soil and if water cannot mix with the waste materials in the leach field, then treatment will be inhibited. Small plants or grass should be planted on the leaching field, to promote microbial growth in the soil, removing the harmful bacteria in the area. These plants should not require large amounts of water, since excess water on the leaching field could result in the waste water not being filtered sufficiently.

A home inspector is not a septic system specialist. The drainage at all of the plumbing fixtures in the home can be evaluated, however, the condition of the septic tank and the level of the solids can only be confirmed by removing the tank lid, which is outside of the scope of the home inspection. In most areas of Canada, only properly trained licensed professionals can clean and service septic systems due to the potential health and safety issues associated with the contaminants that they can generate. If no recent pumping records are available, the tank should be pumped and inspected, prior to closing, if possible. Some companies

offer to perform a dye test which involves flushing a dye pellet down the toilet with significant amounts of water, and examining the area above the weeping tile bed after an hour or two. If the dye is visible in the soil above the leaching field, it indicates that there are problems with the system. However, even if there is not dye visible, there may be other problems that cannot be determined by this simple test. In addition, the introduction of excess amounts of water into the system over a short period of time can actually disturb the solids and sludge in the septic tank and cause them to unnecessarily enter the leach field. Other types of septic system tests involve probing the ground in an attempt to locate the leaching field and septic tank location to determine if the tank or leaching field is flooded, and a flooding test which requires introducing a significant amount of water into the septic system to determine if an overflow situation would occur. In either case, very little information is gained about the overall condition of the system and the second test described can actually seriously harm the system. The only way to more conclusively assess the condition of a septic system would be to inspect the condition of the tank components and dig test pits throughout the leach field and have a qualified professional assess the conditions of the weeping tile and surrounding soil properties. This exercise is typically cost-prohibitive and rarely done.

To speak with a certified and trained AmeriSpec home inspector, contact us today.

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