

A3 - Septic tanks. Mini septic tanks and sewage tanks

20 March 2012



1) What is involved ?

It is an individual or family sanitation system which is already a slightly more elaborate in that it allows wastewater to be stored and pretreated thereby providing better hygiene and, if certain precautions are observed, protecting the environment if no public sewerage system is available.

It involves digging a **small pit** in which a tank is built for storing wastewater and sewage which undergo natural chemical reactions providing a first stage in their sanitation. It receives either only "greywater" (household wastewater or sink water) in which case it is known as a **septic tank or mini septic tank** according to its capacity, or both "greywater" and "blackwater" (excreta, latrines), in which case it is known as a **"sewage tank"**. **Stormwater is prohibited in both cases.**

2) Who use this means and since when ?

This technique has been used for a very long time almost everywhere, especially in rural and remote areas, and in countries in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

3) Why ?

The method is relatively **simple to implement and can be used everywhere** and especially a long way from a sewerage system as it does not require one. It also avoids having to build a sewer system in regions with limited resources.

4) Who is primarily concerned ?

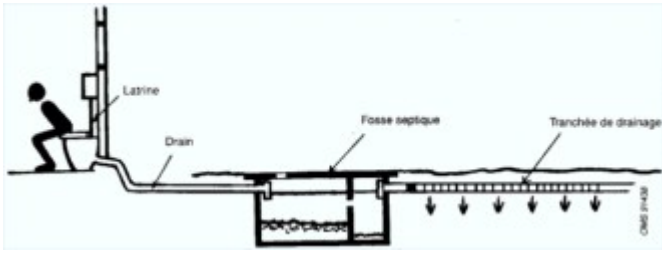
More especially, villages and hamlets located well away from any sewerage system, suburban areas, slums and places where the construction of such a system would be too expensive. Such pits are used primarily to supplement homes. So although the number of beneficiaries is generally quite small, a sewage tank in a village for example can be used as a collective sanitation system (sanitary and sometimes domestic water) for a small school, a community or public toilets.

5) What does this technique involve ? How is it used ?

The process involves pretreating wastewater through a **settling tank and anaerobic treatment** (in the absence of oxygen).

There are generally two compartments as shown in the following diagram.

In the first case, the solids will accumulate and undergo "digestion" (anaerobic fermentation) which will result in the **formation of several gases** (CO₂, NH₄, etc.).

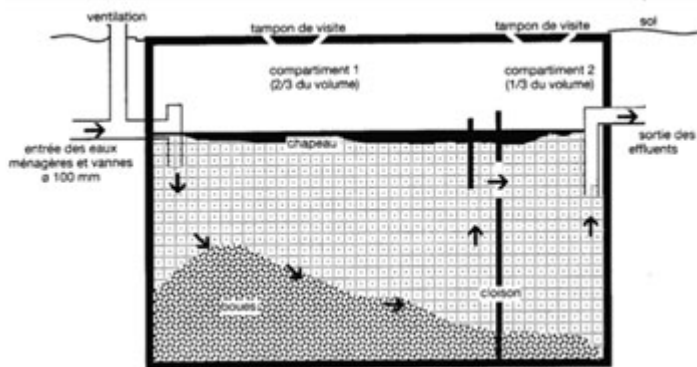


Septic tank discharge system (source : Personal sanitation guide, World Health Organization) ❌

The building of a vent for these gas is strongly recommended (see recommendations section).

The gas bubbles will form a "cap" or crust on the surface with fine solid particles, with the remainder of these particles being deposited at the bottom.

This sludge requires regular emptying (preferably to be done by a professional in view of the risks of infection). The emptying interval depends on the pit volume and use. It should be done as soon as the residual solid sludge reaches 2/3s of the first compartment.



Septic tank schematic diagram (Source : Ministry of the Environment, Agence de l'Eau Rhône Méditerranée Corse - Rhone Mediterranean Corsica water agency, 1994, Wastewater treatment for isolated mountain sites) ❌

Although the **second compartment** in the example receives decanted effluents, the water leaving the pit is not, however, sufficiently clean. Indeed, only a pretreatment function has been provided (up to 30% of the carbon pollution can be considered to have been removed) ; pathogens remain, including bacteria, in particular. The discharging of such water into the wild or even into a sewer is thus prohibited in many countries, such as France, because of the numerous problems that this may cause (well pollution, unpleasant smells and corrosion due to the pretreatment undergone in sewers).

In general, if soil conditions are suitable and the water table is far enough away, **the water can be discharged into terracotta drains, soakaways, or spillage trenches**. For somewhat more difficult cases, sand beds or filter beds can be used. In even more difficult situations, use must be made of true mini sewage treatment plants provided with bacteria filters, for example.

6) Main advantages and drawbacks

a) Advantages

The pit provides effective pretreatment and liquefaction of discharges essential to the water purification

phase following on from the pit.

It is relatively inexpensive. It does not create unpleasant smells and prevents flies and mosquitoes

It has a fairly long service life : from 10 to 20 years.

It can be an economical alternative to sewerage systems in some cases.

b) Drawbacks

Septic tanks typically cost more than most individual sanitation systems.

A large quantity of piped water is required (at least thirty litres of water/person/day) to flush toilet waste feeding the pit.

The water leaving the septic tank is not clean. Indeed, this type of structure only provides pretreatment removing very little, if any, pollution. Bacterial pathogens are not destroyed. It therefore needs to be able to be connected to another treatment system (cesspool or better still an infiltration trench in the ground if there is no sewerage system nearby).

Both the construction and the maintenance of septic tanks require specialised labour.

Finally, discharges from septic tanks can cause significant health problems for crop irrigation.

7) Special difficulties and/or precautions to be taken

Many of the problems caused by septic tanks are due to what is often overlooked, namely the treatment of its effluents. The liquid leaving the pit must be admitted into an ancillary structure (bacteria filters, soakaways, infiltration trenches, filter beds, absorbent trays, etc.) for further treatment respectful of public health.

8) Cost

The cost of a system varies accordance to its size and the country :

- in **northern hemisphere countries**, a complete installation of a sewerage tank can cost from €3000 to €5000.

However, it is possible to find 3m³ reinforced plastic spare parts for septic tanks for self-assembly for about €450 with a prefilter, as well as 220 l grease separators for €180 and 4m perforated drains for €7.

- in **southern hemisphere countries**, a **mini septic tank** costs from **€150 to €400** and a **sewerage tank** from **€500 to €800**

Maintenance and emptying in both cases costs between €5 and €10/year.

9) Comments and recommendations

- **The sludge** accumulated at the bottom of the tank **must be emptied** every 2 to 5 years or so for fairly large sewage tanks and every 1 to 2 years for mini septic tanks. This sewage sludge should not be used directly as a fertilizer on food crops, meadows or prairies, or stored near water.

- It is recommended that swill should first be fed through a **grease trap** which should be cleaned on a regular basis (every 3 to 6 months)

. **A septic tank should not be built in a flood zone.**

- As fermentation produces gas, a vent (ventilation pipe) is highly recommended. This should preferably be installed on top of the roof of the building so as cause no inconvenience and be topped by a static or wind-powered extractor, to generate a suction effect on the gas.

- To increase the effects of such a facility, it is sometimes suggested that the person benefiting from one should build the first tank themselves with the help of someone else and then help this other person build their own facility.

10) Where to obtain further information ?

a) Websites

- **IOW (International Office for Water) :**

This website in particular includes the "French-language water-related support centre (RéFEA)", which is a joint website with those of the **pS EAU** and **CREPA** (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso).

It includes five fact sheets in the "Sanitation" series relating to septic tanks :

- 1) General presentation and operation : <http://www.oieau.fr/ReFEA/fiches/Fo...>
- 2) Design : <http://www.oieau.fr/ReFEA/fiches/Fo...>
- 3) Construction : <http://www.oieau.fr/ReFEA/fiches/Fo...>
- 4) Operation : <http://www.oieau.fr/ReFEA/fiches/Fo...>
- 5) Practical sizing method : <http://www.oieau.fr/ReFEA/fiches/Fo...>

- **WIKIPEDIA**, digital Encyclopedia. http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fosse_...

- **EAWAG** (Swiss Research Institute) and **WSSCC** (Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, Geneva). Illustrated encyclopaedia containing 151 pages on all sanitation techniques : "**Compendium of sanitation systems and technologies**". (Page 67 for septic tanks)

<http://www.pseau.org/outils/organis...>

b) Bibliography

- **SMC Methodological guide** (Concerted municipal strategies), published by PDM and PSEau : "**Choosing suitable technical solutions for liquid waste disposal**", which is a very interesting and informative 136-page illustrated guide produced by **GRET**, pages 76 to 79 of which deal with mini septic tanks and sewage tanks.

This guide can be obtained from GRET (45 avenue de la Belle Hélène 94736 Nogent/Marne Cedex) or from PSEau (www.pseau.org)

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