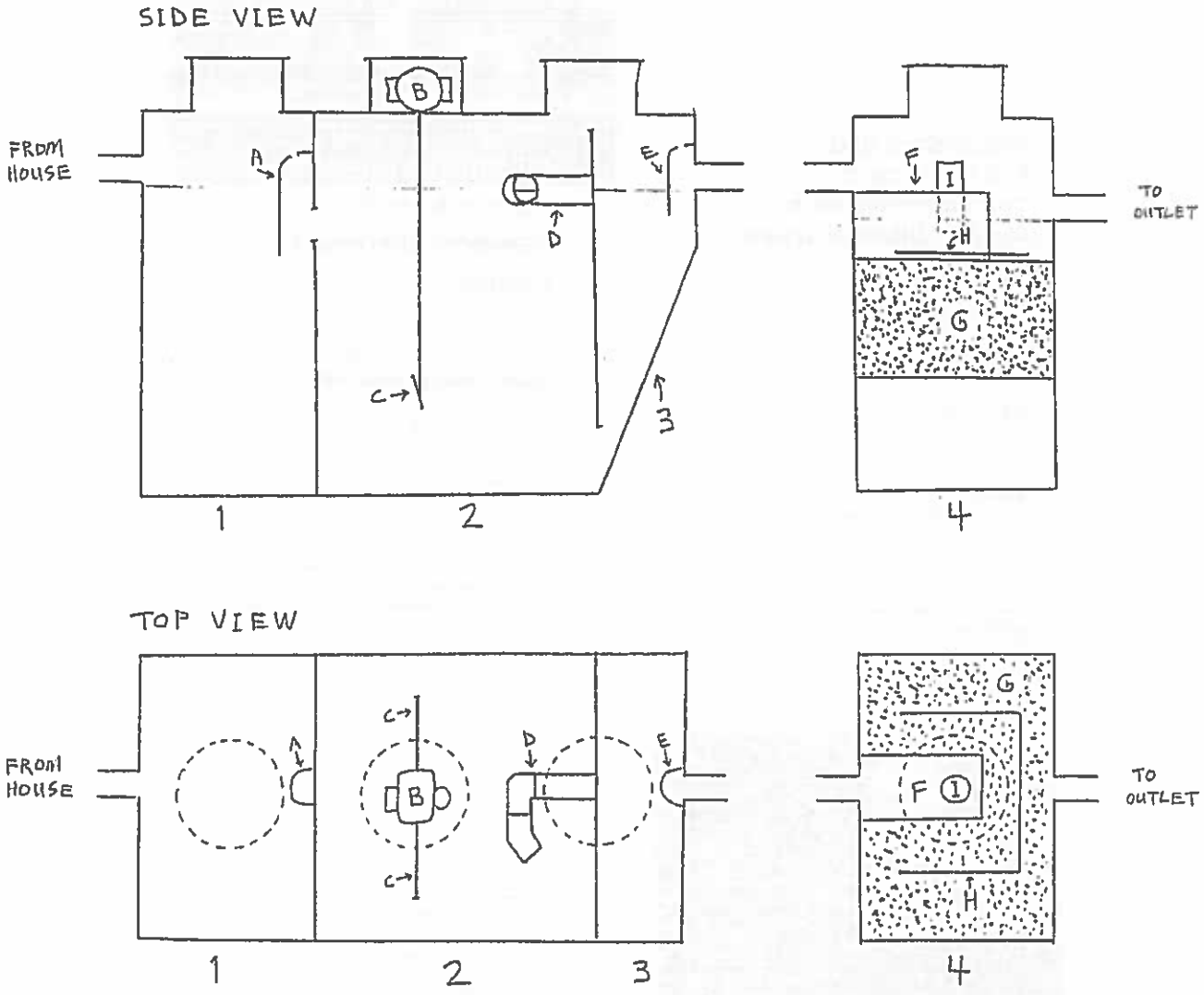
DIAGRAM OF AEROBIC SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM



1. Primary clarifier or trash trap
2. Aeration chamber
3. Final clarifier
4. Upflow sand filter (not on all systems)

A. Baffle

B. Airmotor/blower, air filter, and timer

C. Air diffuser

D. Surface skimmer

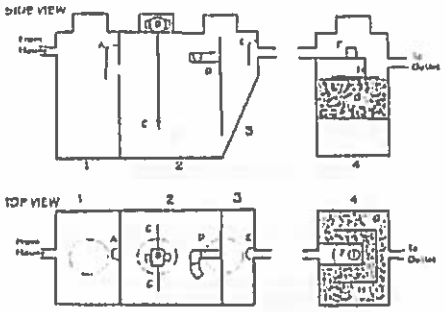
E. Baffle or vented elbow

F. Downflow channel

G. Filter sand

H. Air diffuser

I. Chlorinator (not on all systems)



KEY TO DIAGRAM

- 1 Primary clarifier or trash trap
- A Baffle
- 2 Aeration chamber
- B Air motor/blower, air filter and timer
- C Air diffuser
- D Surface skimmer
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Overview of systems

There are a number of manufacturers of home aeration sewage treatment systems, but they all work on the same principle.

First, wastewater exits your home through plumbing and gathers in the first chamber. This chamber is called the Primary Clarifier(1). The main function here is to allow heavy solids to settle to the bottom, while grease and light solids float to the top. The relatively clear water between the floating scum at the top and the sinking sludge at the bottom flows into the second chamber.

The second chamber is called the Aeration Chamber(2). Air from outside is blown into the waste water. This provides oxygen to the bacteria that live in the system.

The bacteria breathe the oxygen (that is what "aerobic" means) and eat the organic waste, producing harmless carbon dioxide and clean water as waste.

The air is injected in cycles, so the water has a chance to settle occasionally. Any solids in the system settle to the bottom, and the clarified water flows into the third chamber.

The third chamber is called the Final Clarifier(3). In the Final Clarifier, any remaining suspended solids settle out, and return to the Aeration Chamber as food for the aerobic bacteria.

Once the water has settled in the Final Clarifier it may be discharged directly to a surface water supply, or into a leach field, or an upflow filter.

If your system has an Upflow Filter(4), the water is piped under a bed of sand or gravel, and forced by pressure to flow up through the gravel bed. Any remaining solids in the water are trapped by the gravel, and the clarified, filtered water is then discharged to the surface for natural run-off.

Your system may also have a chlorinator(I), which will provide disinfection of the discharged water as it flows over solid chlorine tablets.

Inspection and Maintenance Record

Date																				
Lids																				
Primary Clarifier																				
Baffles																				
Timer																				
Blower Motor																				
Air Filter																				
Agitation																				
Water Color																				
Skimmer																				
Upflow Filter																				
Chlorinator																				
Discharge Area																				
Pump Tank																				
Backwash Filter																				

HOW AEROBIC TREATMENT WORKS

Aerobic systems treat wastewater using natural processes that require oxygen. Bacteria that thrive in oxygen-rich environments work to break down and digest the wastewater inside the aerobic treatment unit.

Like most onsite systems, aerobic systems treat the wastewater in stages. Sometimes the wastewater receives pretreatment before it enters the aerobic unit, and the treated wastewater leaving the unit requires additional treatment or disinfection before being returned to the environment.

Such a variety of designs exist for home aerobic units and systems that it is impossible to describe a typical system. Instead, it is more practical to discuss how some common design features of aerobic systems work and the different stages of aerobic treatment.

PRETREATMENT

Some aerobic systems include a pretreatment step to reduce the amount of solids in the wastewater going into the aerobic unit. Solids include greases, oils, toilet paper, and other materials that are put down the drain or flushed into the system (*see the list of what not to flush on page 3*). Too much solid material can clog the unit and prevent effective treatment.

Some pretreatment methods include a septic tank, a primary settling compartment in the treatment unit, or a trash trap. Pretreatment is optional but can greatly improve a unit's performance.

AEROBIC TREATMENT UNITS

The main function of the aerobic unit is to collect and treat household wastewater, which includes all water from toilets, bathtubs, showers, sinks, and laundry.

Aerobic units themselves come in many sizes and shapes—rectangular, conical, and some shapes that defy classification. Figure 1 on this page and figure 2 on page 4 show two aerobic unit design possibilities.

Suspended Growth Units

The process most aerobic units use to treat wastewater is referred to as suspended growth. These units include a main compartment called an aeration chamber in which air is mixed with the wastewater. Since most home aerobic units are buried underground like septic tanks, the air must

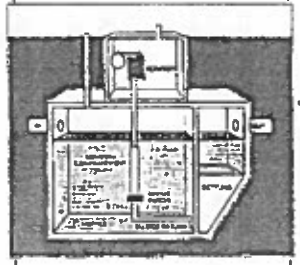

Figure 1—An example of a possible aerobic unit design

Adapted with permission from Pennsylvania State University College of Agriculture Extension Service

be forced in to the aeration chamber by an air blower or a compressor.

The forced air mixes with wastewater in the aeration chamber, and the oxygen supports the growth of aerobic bacteria that digest the solids in the wastewater. This mixture of wastewater and oxygen is called the mixed liquor.

The treatment occurring in the mixed liquor is referred to as suspended growth because the bacteria grow as they are suspended in the liquid unattached to any surface.

Unfortunately, the bacteria cannot digest all of the solids in the mixed liquor, and these solids eventually settle out as sludge. Many aerobic units include a secondary chamber called a settling chamber or clarifier (see figure 1) where excess solids can settle. Other designs allow the sludge to accumulate at the bottom of the tank (see figure 2 on page 4).

In aerobic units designed with a separate settling compartment, the sludge returns to the aeration chamber either by gravity or by a pumping device). The sludge contains bacteria that also aid in the treatment process. Although in theory, the aerobic treatment process should eventually be able to consume the sludge completely, in practice, the sludge does build up in most units and will need to be pumped out at least once a year so that solids don't clog the unit.

Attached Growth Units

An alternative design for aerobic treatment is the attached growth system. These units treat wastewater by taking a surface made of material that the bacteria can attach to, and then exposing that surface alternately to wastewater and air. This is done either by rotating the surface in and out of the wastewater or by dosing the wastewater onto the surface. Pretreatment is required. The air needed for the process is either naturally present or is supplied mechanically.

Attached growth systems, such as trickling filters and rotating disks, are less common than suspended growth systems, but have certain advantages. For example, there is no need for mixing, and solids are less likely to be washed out of the system during periods of heavy household water use.

Flow Design

The way and the rate in which wastewater is received by and flows through the aerobic unit differs from design to design. Continuous flow designs simply allow the wastewater to flow through the unit at the same rate that it leaves the home. Other designs employ devices (such as pretreatment tanks, surge chambers, and baffles) to control the amount of the incoming flow. Batch process designs use pumps or siphons to control the amount of wastewater in the aeration tank and/or to discharge the treated wastewater in controlled amounts after a certain period of time.

Controlling the flow of wastewater helps to protect the treatment process. When too much wastewater is flushed into the system all at once, it can become overburdened,

HOW AEROBIC TREATMENT WORKS (Continued)

and the quality of treatment can suffer. The disadvantages to mechanical flow control devices are that, like all mechanical components, they need maintenance and run the risk of malfunctioning.

Homeowners can help their system's

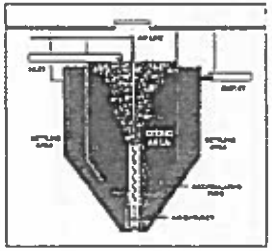

Figure 2—Another example of a possible aerobic unit design

Adapted with permission from Pennsylvania State University College of Agriculture Extension Service

performance by conserving water. Leaking faucets and running toilets should be repaired, and washing machines and dishwashers should be used only when full. Installing water saving devices in toilets, faucets, and showers can reduce water use by up to 50 percent. Also, homeowners should try to space out activities requiring heavy water use (like laundry) to avoid overloading their systems.

FINAL TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

Although properly operated and maintained aerobic units are very effective, the wastewater leaving the units is not ready to be returned to the environment and must receive final treatment or disinfection. Methods for final treatment include discharge to a soil absorption field, a sand filter, or an evapotranspiration bed. Sometimes, the wastewater receives disinfection before being discharged to the soil or directly to a body of water. Your health department is familiar with local regulations and the treatment options that are best in your area and for your property.

Soil absorption fields (or drainfields) are the most common method of final treatment used for septic systems. If an aerobic system is being used in place of a septic system or to replace a failing septic system, a drainfield may not be an option. However, an aerobic unit can sometimes help to prolong the life of a drainfield.

The stream of dissolved oxygen contained in wastewater from an aerobic unit can help the growth of microorganisms that treat the wastewater in the soil, and can help prevent the pores in the soil from clogging. However, when aerobic units malfunction, they can release solids that can clog the drainfield, which may cancel out any potential benefits.

Evapotranspiration beds are a less common method of final treatment and use vegetation and evaporation to naturally treat the wastewater. Drip irrigation is another less commonly used method to treat and dispose of wastewater.

Sand filters are sometimes used to treat the wastewater from aerobic units. The wastewater is pumped evenly over several layers of sand and gravel, which are located either above or below ground. As with soil treatment systems, the purification process is aided by bacteria that occur naturally in the sand.

Disinfection is another method of treatment commonly used with aerobic units. Some units have the disinfection process incorporated into the unit design. In some cases, disinfection may be the only treatment required of the wastewater from an aerobic unit before the water is released into the environment. Added costs for disinfectants, such as chlorine, should be taken into account with aerobic units.

OTHER DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Controls and Alarms

Most aerobic units have controls that can be switched on and off by the homeowner in case of emergency. Aerobic units also are required to have alarms to alert the homeowner of malfunctions. Depending on the design of the system, controls and alarms can be located either inside or outside the home, and alarms can be visible, audible, or both.

Homeowners should make sure that controls and alarms are always protected from corrosion, and that the aerobic unit is turned back on if there is a power outage or if it is turned off temporarily.

Size

Aerobic units should be large enough to allow enough time for the solids to settle and for the wastewater to be treated. The size of most units range from 300 to 1,500 gallons per day, but local regulations often require that the unit be at least large enough to handle 500 gallons of wastewater per day.

The needed size of an aerobic unit is often estimated the same way the size of a septic tank is estimated, by the number of bedrooms (not bathrooms) in the house. It is assumed that each person will use approximately 50 to 100 gallons of water per day, and that each bedroom can accommodate two people. When calculated this way, a three-bedroom house will require a unit with a capacity of 300 to 600 gallons per day.

Some health departments require that aerobic units be sized at least as large as a septic tank in case the aerobic unit malfunctions and oxygen doesn't mix with the wastewater. In such cases, the aerobic unit will work as a septic tank—which will, at least, provide partial treatment for the wastewater.

Temperature

Lower temperatures tend to slow down most biological processes, and higher temperatures tend to speed them up. The aerobic process itself creates heat, which, along with the heat from the electrical components, may help to keep the treatment process active. However, cold weather can have adverse effects on the performance of aerobic units.

In one 1977 study of aerobic units, bulking of the sludge seemed to occur when the temperature of the mixed liquor fell below 15 degrees Celsius (59 degrees Farenheit). Problems can sometimes be avoided by insulating around the units. Your health department should know whether aerobic systems are suitable for your area.

AEROBIC SYSTEM **DO's** *AND* **DON'Ts**

DO's

Do maintain the contract service arrangement offered by the manufacturer after the initial two-year period has expired (unless your community offers its own management program). It is extremely important that aerobic systems receive regular maintenance.

Do keep your system accessible for inspections and pumping, yet protected from unauthorized entrance. If access to your system is locked, make sure that your service contractor has a key.

Do call a service professional whenever you experience problems with your system, whenever the alarm is activated, or whenever there are any signs of system failure.

Do keep detailed records about your aerobic system, including a map of where it is, and general information, such as model name, capacity, state license, date installed, contract service agreement, records of service visits, and maintenance performed.

Do conserve water to avoid overloading the system. Be sure to repair any leaky faucets or toilets.

Do divert other sources of water, like roof drains, house footing drains, and sump pumps away from the aerobic system.

Do become familiar with how your own particular system operates, and the way it looks, sounds, and smells when it is working correctly. This way, you may be able to identify problems before they become serious and alert your service provider to anything unusual.

Do be sure to ask your service provider questions about how to know if your unit is malfunctioning.

DON'Ts

Don't allow anyone to drive over or park on any part of the system.

Don't make or allow unauthorized repairs or changes to your aerobic system without obtaining the required health department permits.

Don't use your toilet as a trash can or poison your treatment system and the groundwater by pouring harmful chemicals down the drain. Harsh chemicals can kill the beneficial bacteria that treat your wastewater.

Don't use a garbage disposal without checking with your local regulatory agency to make sure that your aerobic system can accommodate this additional waste.

Don't attempt to clean or perform maintenance on any sealed aerobic unit components.

WARNING SIGNS

of Aerobic System Problems

- ! Alarms or lights going off
- ! Any changes in the system's normal operating sound
- ! Any changes in the normal color of the wastewater in the aeration chamber (for example, if the color is greyish brown rather than chocolate brown, this can sometimes indicate problems)
- ! Excessive solids, foam, or scum in the unit
- ! Plumbing backups
- ! Sewage odors in the house or yard

coffee grounds
dental floss
disposable diapers
kitty litter
sanitary napkins
tampons
cigarette butts
condoms
gauze bandages
fat, grease, or oil
paper towels

and never flush chemicals, such as:

paints
varnishes
thinners
waste oils
photographic solutions
pesticides

As with septic systems, these items can overtax or destroy the biological digestion taking place within your aerobic unit.

Aerobic System Maintenance

Q&A

How much does aerobic treatment cost?

The cost of aerobic treatment varies depending on factors, such as design, size, location, and operation and maintenance requirements. Some of the factors affecting the cost of aerobic treatment are as follows:

- unit price,
- cost of unit installation and electricians' fees,
- cost of construction of the drainfield or cost of other method of additional treatment if required,
- cost of electricity (per year),
- maintenance service contract fee (per year), and
- cost of disinfection (if applicable).

The price of some of these factors, such as unit price, may be adversely affected by the lack of demand for aerobic systems in certain areas. Installation costs may be higher for aerobic units than for septic tanks because of the electrical work required.

All of these factors need to be carefully considered when determining the cost-effectiveness of aerobic treatment versus other treatment methods. Your local health official can help you evaluate your options.

What To Expect at a Typical Service Visit

The first service visit should be scheduled immediately after the system is installed to make sure that everything is working correctly. The service contractor may also arrange a meeting with the homeowner to go over issues, such as proper operation, what to do in case of emergency, etc. For seasonal properties, homeowners will need

It is important that mechanical components in aerobic systems receive regular inspection and maintenance. For example, air compressors sometimes need to be oiled, and vanes, filters, and seals may need to be replaced. Malfunctions are common during the first few months after installation. In most cases, homeowners do not have the expertise to inspect, repair, and maintain their own systems.

If your unit carries the NSF approval, it will include the first two years of service visits with the purchase price and an option to renew the service contract after two years. It is a good idea for homeowners to renew their service agreements after two years, or to find another service organization to take over the job.

In addition to routine maintenance, NSF requires service contractors to stock replacement parts for mechanical components and to be available for emergency servicing. Under the original two-year agreement, failed equipment is replaced at no additional cost to the homeowner.

The service contract may or may not cover such problems as damage from power failures, breaking or crushing of pipes leading to and from the system, flooding, fires, homeowner misuse, and other catastrophies beyond the control of the manufacturer.

Service visits will most likely be carried out by the dealer or another independent service organization that has an agreement with the manufacturer. In other cases, health departments will have maintenance management programs, such as sanitary districts, for aerobic systems and other onsite systems in their area.

With the first visit, the maintenance service contract should be issued to the homeowner.

The maintenance contract should include at least two service visits per year for the next two years. The number of visits and service performed will differ from unit to unit and location to location depending on manufacturers' recommendations and local regulations.

During a typical visit, the service provider will remove the unit's cover and check its general appearance. He or she will check pipes and the inside of the aeration chamber, and will note the appearance of the wastewater inside the unit and its color and odor. If the unit includes a chlorinator, this too will be checked and may be cleaned. Samples may be taken of the mixed liquor from the aeration chamber, as well as the final treated wastewater. The operator will also check to see that all mechanical parts, alarms, and controls are in working order, and that solids are pumped from the system if needed.

The soil absorption field, sand filter, or other method of final treatment may also be inspected by the service provider.

Record Keeping

It is a good idea for the homeowner or the service provider to keep detailed records about the system and service visits. NSF-approved units are required to include a user's manual that describes such things as the manufacturer's recommendations for the unit, the system design, how to operate and maintain it, as well as how to tell if it is working properly. The state license, the date the system was installed, the type of disinfection, and any modifications to the system should also be recorded.

Other important information to keep on hand includes where to contact the owner if nobody is home, where to find a key to the system, and the schedule for service visits.

Homeowners should keep their own copies of all records and permits.