

CZARA OSSF Reconnaissance; Training; and Replacement

Justin Mechell

Extension Program Specialist

Department of Biological and Agricultural Engineering

Texas AgriLife Extension Service



Introduction

- Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA)
- Nonpoint source pollution
 - Bacteria
- Project Period
 - May 12, 2010 to August 31, 2012

Introduction

- On-Site Sewage Facility (OSSF)
 - Reconnaissance
 - Training
 - Inspection
 - Replacement

Water Bodies

- Upper Galveston Bay (2421)
- West Bay (2424)
- Clear Lake (2425)
- Moses Lake (2431)
- Texas City Ship Channel (2437)
- Lower Galveston Bay (2439)
- Clear Creek Tidal (1101)
- Dickinson Bayou Tidal (1103)
- Dickinson Bayou Above Tidal (1104)

Onsite wastewater treatment systems?



- Rural and Exurban wastewater infrastructure

-Water Quality Protection

- 25 - 40%, Wastewater Infrastructure

What is the system called?

- OWTS – Onsite Wastewater Treatment System; Nationally

- OSSF – On-Site Sewage Facility; Texas

- Septic System

Malfunctioning onsite system



Evolution of wastewater treatment goals

- From outdoor plumbing to water reuse
- We need to review the history to understand the present

Outdoor plumbing: the pit privy

- Goal: designated place
- No carrier needed to convey waste
- Waste applied directly to the soil
- Public health concerns addressed
- Management: relocate



Indoor plumbing

- Convenience
- Water carrier to convey waste out of facility
- 'Collection system'
- Public health and pathogens
- Management: keep pipe flowing



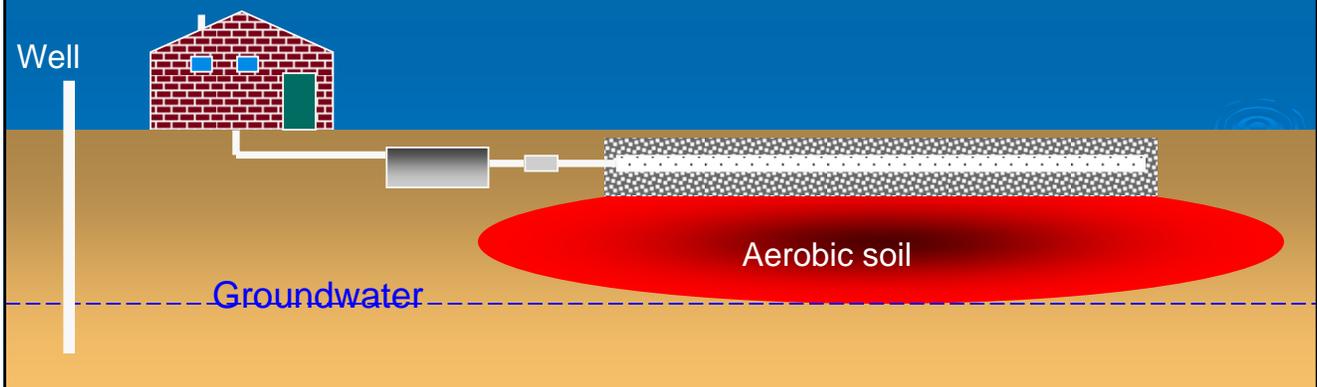
Disposal

- Goal: limit human contact
- Keep wastewater below ground
- Disposal options
- Public health
 - “Disposing” of pathogens
 - Treatment?
- Environment: groundwater contamination
- Management: install, flush and forget



Septic tank and soil treatment area

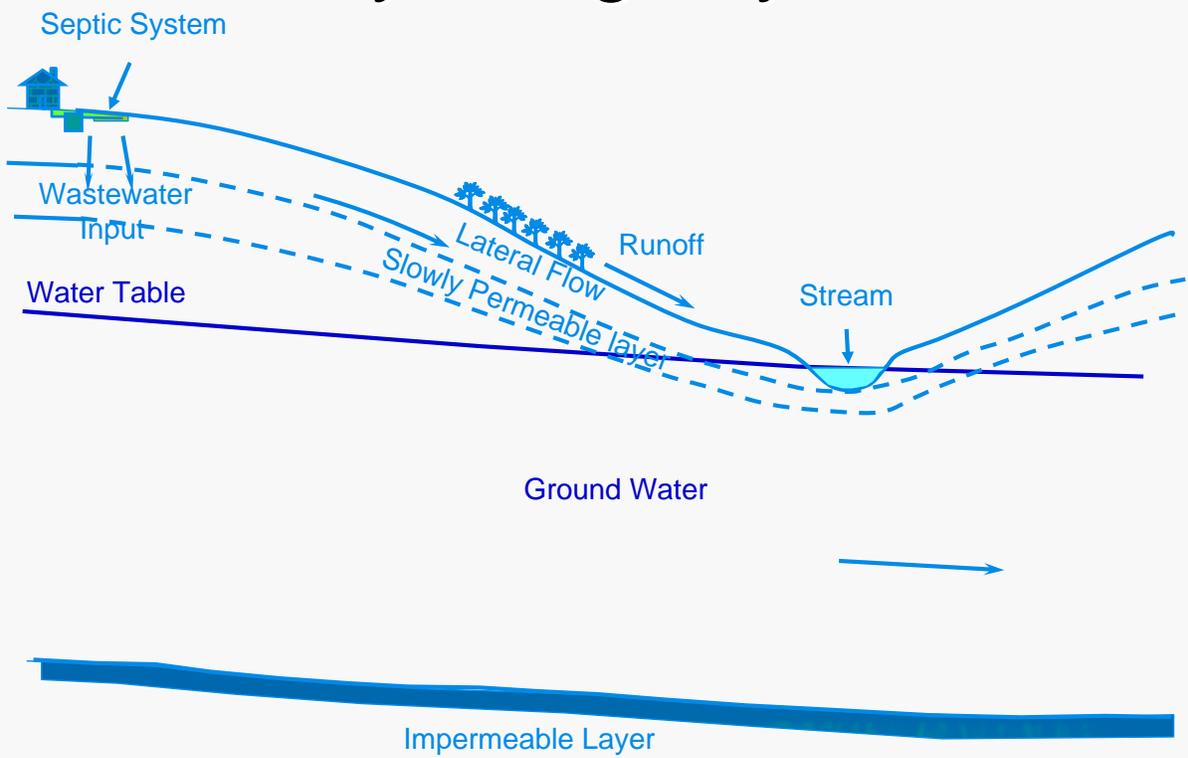
- Evolving goal:
 - Disposal: effluent goes away versus treatment
 - Dispersal: TREATMENT is essential to good systems
- Public health AND environmental issues addressed
- Management:
 - Disposal: often none at all;
 - Dispersal: System management is critical



Goal: TREATMENT AND DISPERSAL

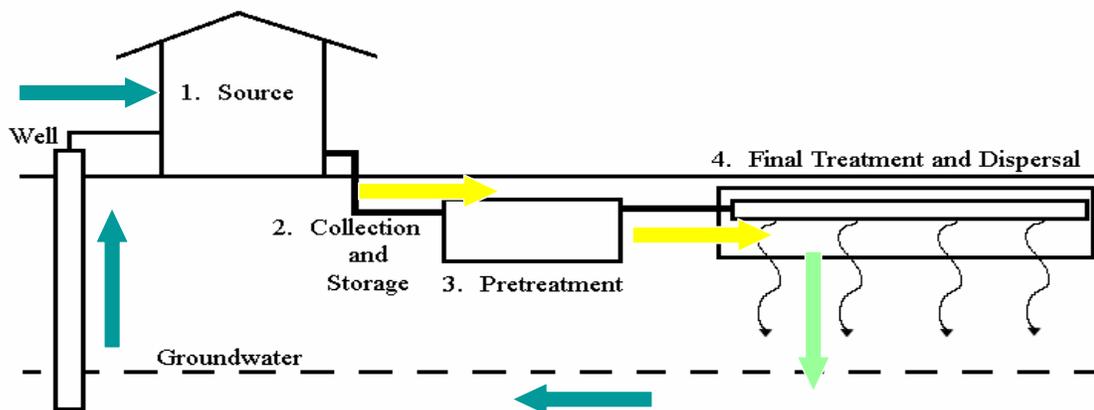
- Starting to address both environmental concerns in addition to public health concerns
- Technological advancements now allow removal of:
 - Bacteria - Pathogens
 - Solids – Organic matter
 - Nutrients
- System management is vital to treatment
- Goal is now DISPERSAL
 - Hydrologic cycle

Hydrologic cycle

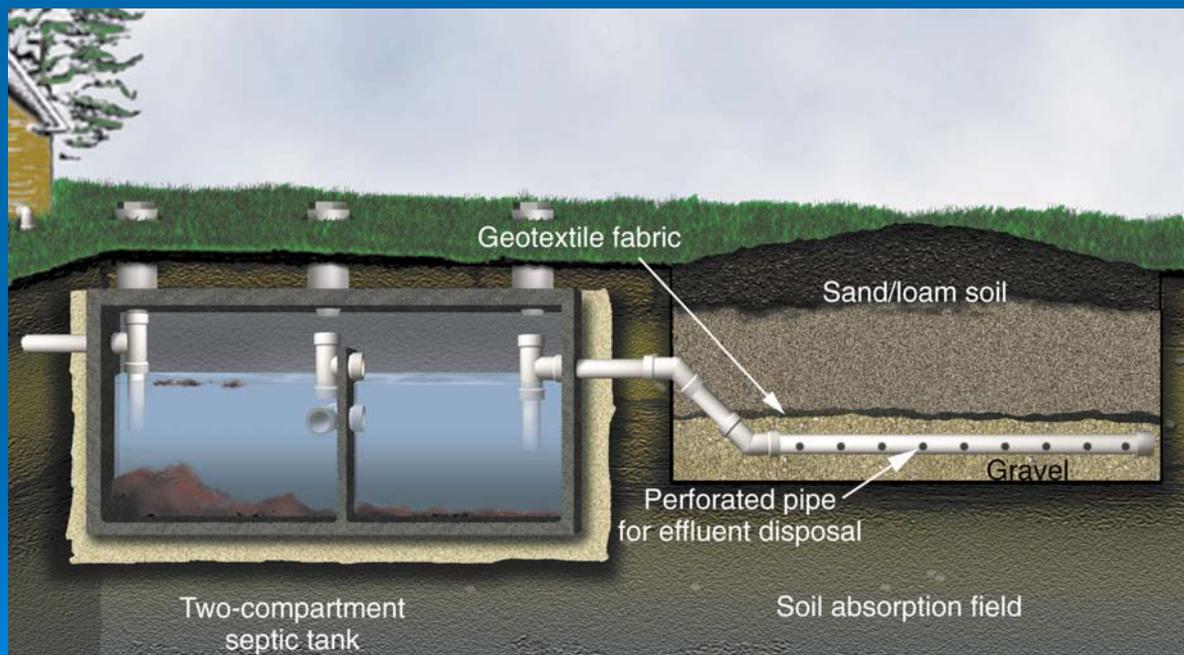


What is an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System?

1. Wastewater source
2. Collection and storage
3. Pretreatment components
4. Final treatment and dispersal components



Conventional septic tank system



Project goals

- Identify areas of chronic OSSF failure
 - Counties identified by Section 6217, CZARA
- Train Designated Representatives in Brazoria, Galveston, and other coastal counties
- Conduct visual inspections of anaerobic OSSFs

Project goals

- Pump solids from primary septic tanks, if needed
- Replace failing OSSFs, if needed
- Public outreach

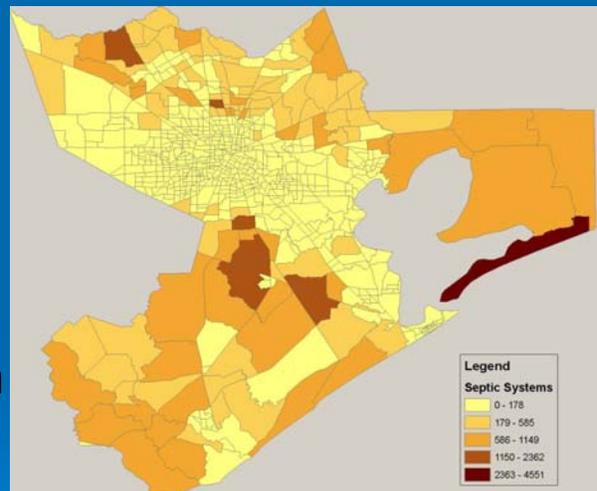
Reconnaissance

- Identify areas of chronic OSSF failure
- Areas along bays and tributaries
 - Holding tanks
 - Seepage pits
 - Septic tanks
 - Leach fields
 - Direct discharges



Reconnaissance

- Limited data on OSSFs distributed near the bay
 - 1990 Census map of OSSF density
- Permit records
- Complaints history
- Municipal sewer system boundaries
- HGAC GIS Maps
 - Pulled permits for each county



Reconnaissance

- General signs of OSSF issues
 - Vegetation – color, type, distribution
- Site Conditions
 - Treatment potential
 - Lot size
 - Slope
- Development Density



Reconnaissance

- Depth to groundwater
- Proximity to surface water
 - Water exchange potential - canals
- Demographics
 - Land value
 - Potential income



Reconnaissance

Saturated Soil Treatment Area



Reconnaissance

Nutrients in Surface water



Reconnaissance

Grey water Discharge



Tank Overflow

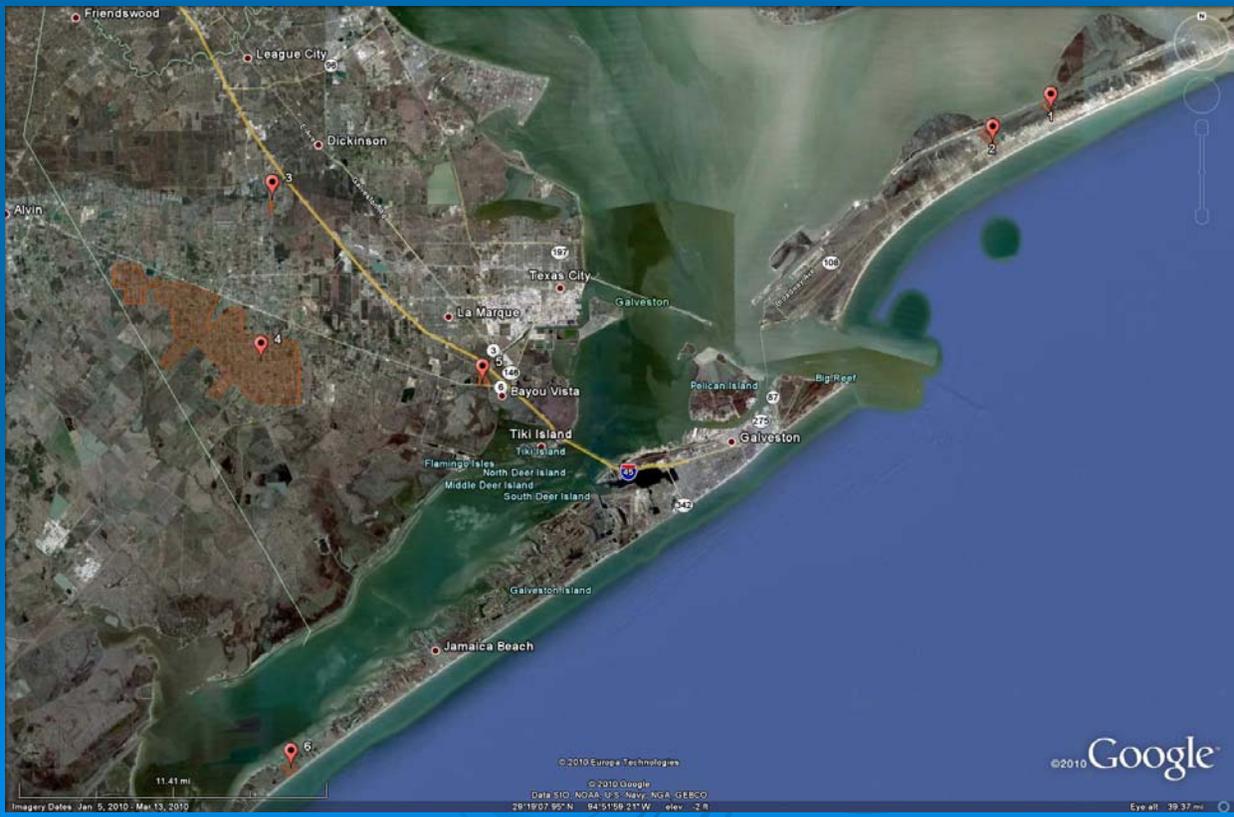


Reconnaissance

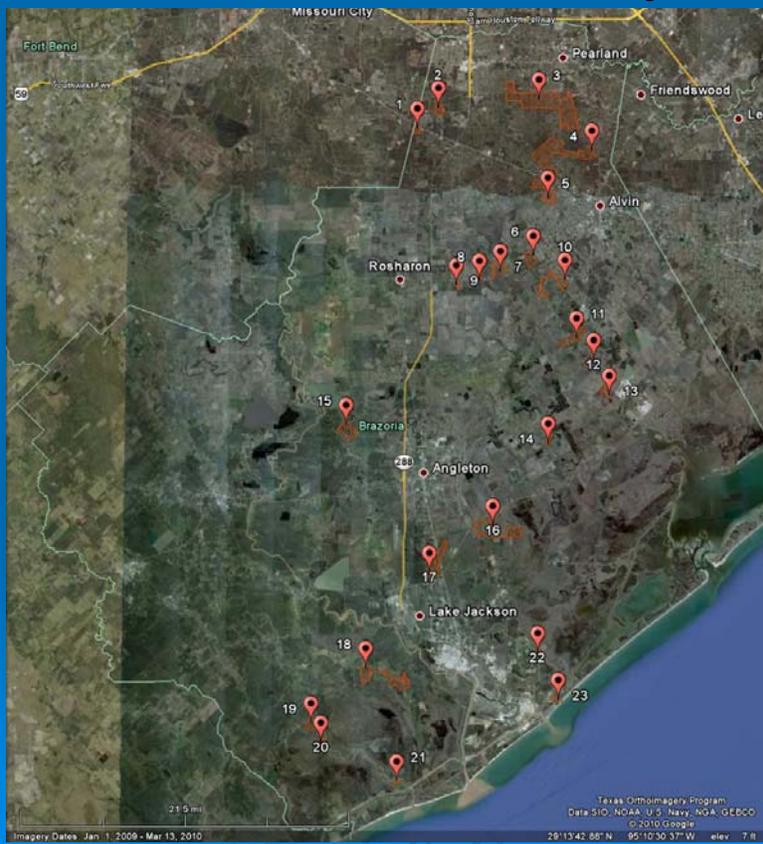
Pumping of septic
or holding tanks



Galveston County



Brazoria County



Inspector Training

- Develop guidance for visual inspections of anaerobic OSSF
- Determine inspection frequency criteria
- Train local District Representatives



Inspector Training Course

- Critical concepts for visually evaluating septic systems

- 16 hour course
 - Classroom instruction
 - Field exercises
 - Evaluation of an actual system



Inspection Frequency

➤ OSSF

- Type / technology
- Design flow vs. Daily flow
- Age / condition

➤ Site Conditions

- Surface water
- Groundwater
- Soil treatment potential



Inspection Frequency

- Property usage
 - Single or multifamily residence
 - Vacation or rental property
 - Organic loading
 - Hydraulic loading
 - In-home business
 - Day care
 - Bakery
 - Taxidermy



Public outreach

➤ Homeowner education

- Homeowner Maintenance of Septic Systems
- How to keep a system operating properly
- Share project information
- Provide handouts
- Candidates for pumpouts and inspections

➤ Select areas of know septic failures



Why perform inspections and maintenance?

- Keep systems functioning properly
- Maintain effluent quality
- Early detection of problems
- Public health
- Environmental Protection
- System reliability
- User satisfaction



Environmental protection

Treat contaminants before they reach surface or ground water

- Nutrients
 - Phosphorus
 - Nitrogen
- Organic Loading
- Pathogens
 - Fecal coliforms
 - E-coli



Summary

- Reduce the overall loading of contaminants to watersheds
- Proper OSSF operation is necessary for contaminant removal
 - Develop visual inspection procedure
 - Inspection frequency criteria

Summary

- Public education and outreach
 - Reduce contaminant loading through public awareness and behavioral change
- The replacement of malfunctioning OSSFs will provide additional reduction of contaminant loading to the watershed