

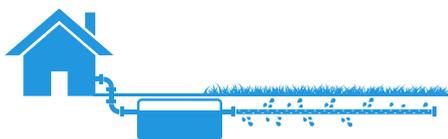
Managing your Septic Tank

Could you be contributing to the 'dirty secret' hidden in the clear waters of our rivers and streams?

Waste water from most homes and businesses flows via drains and sewers to wastewater treatment works, where it is cleaned up and returned to the environment. But not all properties benefit from this – some rely on private systems to collect and treat their waste.

What are septic tanks and small sewage treatment plants?

If your home or business is not connected to the mains sewerage system, the waste water from your toilets, baths, showers, sinks and washing machines will drain into one of the following systems:



SEPTIC TANKS are underground chambers where bacteria safely break down the waste. Solids sink to the bottom forming sludge and the liquid flows into a soakaway ('drainage field') where more bacteria treat it as it soaks into the ground. These systems must not discharge to watercourses.



SMALL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS work in a similar way but use powered mechanical parts to aerate the bacteria. This makes them more effective at treating waste water and means they can discharge treated sewage into a soakaway or directly into flowing water.

If not working properly, both systems can release raw sewage, polluting the water in the ground, in rivers and streams, and at the coast. Owners can ensure that their systems are properly maintained by following best practice guidelines, and new General Binding Rules introduced in 2015.

These rules must be complied with by law.

Best Practice Guidelines

1

Get to know your system

Where is your tank? A metal or concrete lid should be visible, usually in the ground downhill from your property.

Is it shared? Ask your neighbours.

Where does it discharge to? Locate your soakaway.

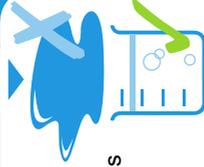
This gravel or grassed area cleans and filters the liquid effluent from your tank.



2

Check your system

Check that the soakaway isn't waterlogged, and that there are no pools of water running in to ditches or watercourses. Effluent inside the inspection chamber should be clear or pale, and odour-free.



6

Don't upset the balance

Using products marked as 'suitable for septic tanks' or 'environmentally friendly' will keep the bacteria in your tank healthy. The bacteria break down your waste, so the tank could cause health risks and environmental problems without them. Avoid harsh chemicals like bleach, caustic soda, disinfectants and anti-bacterials, and use cleaning products and detergents sparingly. Domestic sewage systems can't remove phosphates



General Binding Rules

These rules must be complied with **by law**

3

Follow the law

Calculate how much your system is discharging at www.gov.uk/small-sewage-rules - if you discharge more than 2,000 litres of treated sewage / day into the ground or 5,000 litres to flowing water, you will need a permit.

If replacing or installing a new system, choose equipment that meets British Standard BS EN 12566 and speak to your local council to check that it will meet planning requirements and building regulations. You will also need to contact the Environment Agency to find out whether your new system will need a permit.



4

Fix Faults

Gurgling pipes, discoloured effluent, odours, foam, a swampy soakaway, lush grass growth, and sewage fungus (that looks like grey cotton wool) in local waterways can all indicate that your system isn't working properly. The most common problems are that tanks are full and need to be emptied, or that pipes are blocked – these can be cleared with boiling water or drain rods. Problems must be fixed immediately, preventing pollution, health risk, and escalating repair bills. Accredited engineers can fix more

