

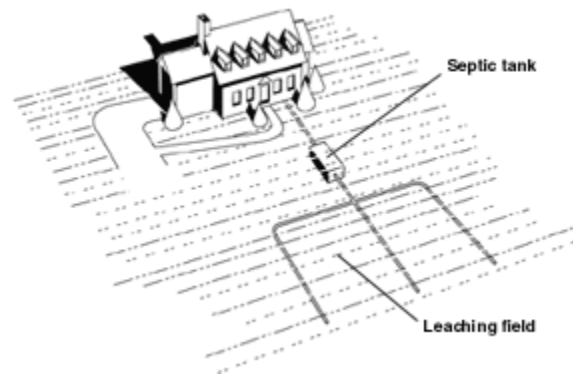
Types of Septic Systems

Subsurface Seepage Field

Description: Waste flows into septic tank, solids settle out and effluent flows through pipes into trenches of gravel. The purified liquid is absorbed into the ground.

Advantages: 1) Low initial costs; 2) No mechanical parts; 3) No chlorination needed

Disadvantages: 1) If the ground will not absorb water, it will not work; 2) Field may require up to 40' by 100' area

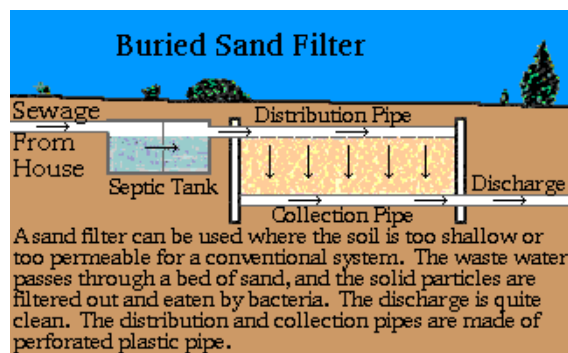


Buried Sand Filter

Description: Waste flows into septic tank, and solids settle out. Effluent flows through pipes and filters down through 24" of sand (or other filter media). The purified liquid is picked up by lines on the bottom, run through a chlorinator and discharged to the surface.

Advantages: 1) No mechanical parts; 2) Requires less area than a seepage field; 3) Can be used in areas where soil types will not absorb water.

Disadvantages: 1) If the filter media ever clogs, removal and replacement would be expensive; 2) Filter alone may require up to a 20' x 40' area; 3) Drop of 48" from tank inlet to discharge line. A lift pump must be used in many situations.



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Aeration Unit

Description: Waste flows into a concrete tank; and large solids settle in the first compartment. Waste water flows into a second compartment, goes through a mixing and air injection process that accelerates the digestion of waste by aerobic bacteria. The water then flows into a third compartment encouraging the settling of any remaining sediment. The water then flows through a filter and is chlorinated for the final purification.

Advantages: 1) Fits into a small area; less tree damage; less interference with well; 2) Only 4 inch drop from tank inlet to discharge line; 3) Requires less pumping of tank; 4) Serviced regularly and maintenance taken care of by someone else; 5) Only 1 tank does it all, no secondary filter or treatment needed.

Disadvantages: 1) Requires periodical service; 2) adds to monthly electric usage.

