Island Health

Environmental Health Protection Services

Rory Beise Land Use/Drinking Water Consultant Nov 23, 2022

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- Septic systems are an important wastewater treatment option for homeowners where sewers are unavailable .
- Properly working systems provide environmentally friendly and economical solutions to domestic wastewater treatment.
- Non-functioning/failing sewerage systems pose significant environmental and public health hazards.
- Such hazards include the discharge of microbial (bacteria, viruses, and parasites) pathogens into the environment.
- Improperly disposed (or treated) chemical pollutants as well.



- The typical lifespan of a septic system is 15 to 40 years
- All systems will eventually fail and will require replacement and repairs
- Proper maintenance can extend the lifespan
- Complexity (Type) of system requires increased maintenance
 - Type 1 (Septic Tank and Gravity Dispersal)
 - Type 2 (Engineered Treatment Systems): 45 ppm BOD & TSS
 - Type 3 (Enhanced Treatment Systems): 10 ppm BOD & TSS
- Complexity of system depends on property constraints including:
 - Setbacks to wells, water bodies, property lines, and other legal boundaries
 - Onsite Soil Conditions
 - Lot Size Island Health recommends 1 Ha (Well Water) or 0.2 Ha (City Water)







Household wastewater (sewage) flows into a two-chambered Septic Tank. In there, solid waste falls and collects at the bottom for later pump-outs. The wastewater then continues to a Leach Field of perforated pipes for natural absorption into the soil.



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- Maintenance is critical to the proper functioning of a sewerage system.
- Effective maintenance becomes increasingly critical as system complexity increases: Type 1 < Type 2 < Type 3
- In BC the provincial legislation places the requirement for sewerage system maintenance on the homeowner in accordance with the maintenance plan provided and keep records of maintenance.
- In BC maintenance (and construction) must be done by an AP or supervised by AP (Authorized Person)
- AP's: Registered Onsite Wastewater Practitioners (ROWP's) or P. Engineers
- Only P. Eng can construct or maintain Type 3 (or >9,100 L/Day) Systems
- Some local governments have enacted bylaws (CRD Bylaw 3479) which requires homeowners to maintain their sewerage systems.



- CRD Bylaw Requires:
 - Type 1 Systems to pump out tank every 5 years
 - Type 2& 3 Systems to have an AP to conduct a maintenance inspection and complete any required maintenance annually

The current (2020) industry costs on Vancouver Island are estimated to be as follows:

Pumping a septic tank:	\$400 - \$1200 (600 – 1000 gallon tank)
Inspection:	\$600 - \$1200
Maintenance, cleaning or repairs:	\$90-110 per hour

• Estimated Septic System Replacement Costs

- » Type I: \$10,000 to \$20,000
- » Type II: \$20,000 to \$30,000
- » Type III: \$30,000 to \$50,000







- Town (Properties Onsite Septic) {% of Lots smaller than 0.2 Ha}
- Union Bay (249){95%}
 - 46% (113) have no records of sewerage systems
 - Lots (136) with records:
 - 20% ~40+ years old
 - 20% ~30 years old
 - 15% ~20 years old
 - 26% ~15 years old
 - 15% <10 years old
 - Type 1 (62%), Type 2 (27%), Type 3 (9%), Holding Tank (1.4%)
 - Repair/Replacement (30%), New Construction (60%), Alterations (10%)



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• Kilmarnock (231){72%}

- 10% (21) have no records of sewerage systems
- Lots (210) with records:
 - 40% ~40+ years old
 - 25% ~30 years old
 - 12% ~20 years old
 - 12% ~15 years old
 - 12% <10 years old
- Type 1 (81%), Type 2 (14%), Type 3 (5%)

- Repair/Replacement (13%), New Construction (83%), Alterations (4%)



• Royston (459){**71%**}

- 30% (139) have no records of sewerage systems
- Lots (320) with records:
 - 26% ~40+ years old
 - 20% ~30 years old
 - 15% ~20 years old
 - 18% ~15 years old
 - 21% <10 years old
- Type 1 (78%), Type 2 (20%), Type 3 (3%), Holding Tank (<1%)
 Repair/Replacement (54%), New Construction (35%), Alterations (10%)



Overall Observations of Data:

- 30% of all lots (939 Total) have no records of sewerage systems
- 30% of all lots with records are ~40+ years old
- 22% of all lots with records are ~30 years old
- 14% of all lots with records are ~20 years old
- 18% of all lots with records are ~15 years old
- 18% of all lots with records are <10years old
- 70% Type 1 Systems, 24% Type 2 Systems, 6% Type 3 Systems
- 90-95% of construction is identified as repairs or replacement



Overall Observations of Data:

- 70-95% of lots are under Island Health recommended size of 0.2 Ha
 - Indicates replacement/repairs will likely require complex and expensive options
- 64% of all lots with records indicate that systems are 20 to 40+ years old
 - Indicates these systems are likely at end of life and require repair/replacement
- 30% of all lots have no records indicating unknown age or standard (if any) to how these systems were constructed
 - No construction standard available would require upgrade to today's standards for repairs
- 30% of all lots with records indicate complex sewerage systems (Type 2/3)
 - Complex systems require maintenance by AP (supervised), which adds costs to lifespan
- There are no sewerage maintenance bylaws in these areas
 - Without regular maintenance Type1 system lifespan is estimated to be ~10-15 years



Estimated Replacement & Maintenance Costs (25 years)

- Type 1: \$15,000 + \$10,000 = \$25,000
- Type 2: \$25,000 + \$35,000 = \$60,000
- Type 3: \$40,000 + \$40,000 = \$80,000
- When systems fail and need replacement/repair, funds need to be readily available or through approved lending by the homeowner.
- Some parts of connection fees to municipal services can be amortized through property tax payments
- Connection to municipal services can free up septic maintenance and repair costs and increase useable space on property



Questions for Island Health

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References

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