Mason's Training Programme on Onsite Treatment Systems

Session: 2 Design of septic tank Do's & Don'ts

November 18, 2016

TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT:



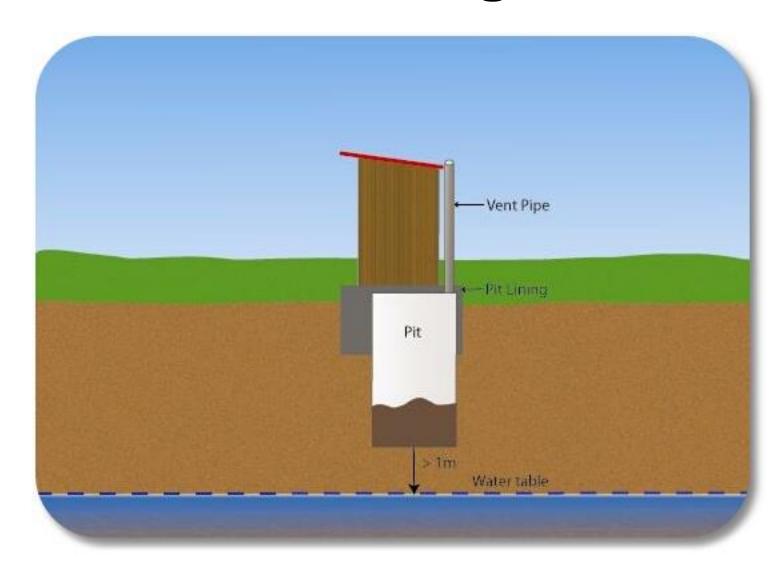








Groundwater table is high

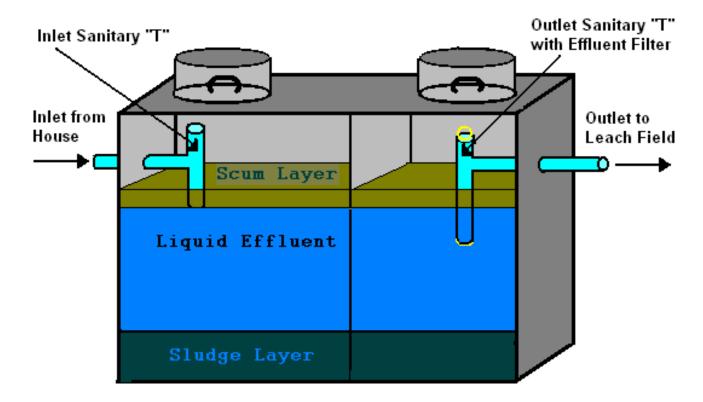


Which onsite system to install?



Pit system are not suitable for such conditions

Septic tank



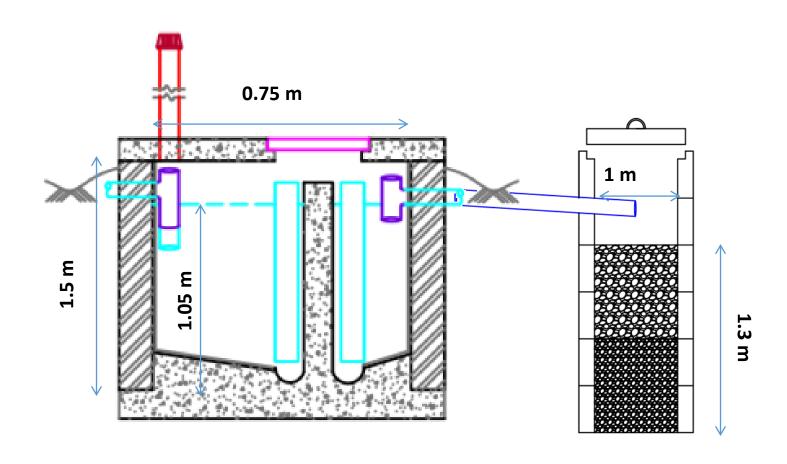
A Septic tank is underground, in which sewage is collected and allowed to decompose through bacterial activity before draining by means of a soak away.

How a Septic tank works





Dimension of Septic tank



Guidelines from CPHEEO Manual

Septic tank design guidelines												
5 users			10 users			15 users						
Septic tank	Length	Breadth	Liquid Depth	Length	Breadth	Liquid Depth	Length	Breadth	Liquid Depth			
	1.5	0.75	1.05	2	0.9	1.4	2	0.9	2			

Soak pit design guidelines											
	5 us	ers	10 users	5	15 users						
Soak Pit	Diameter	Depth	Diameter	Depth	Diameter	Depth					
	1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5					

Note:

- Depth from bottom of pit to invert level of incoming pipe or drain (all dimensions in m).
- Sludge Storage Volume is 3 years.
- 300 mm of free board should be provided between invert level of pipe to pit cover.

Components of Septic Tank design







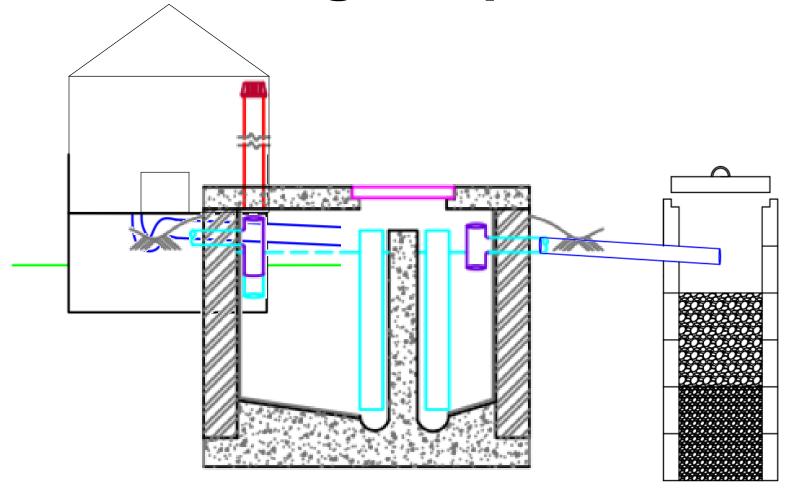
1.Superstructure

2.Septic Tank

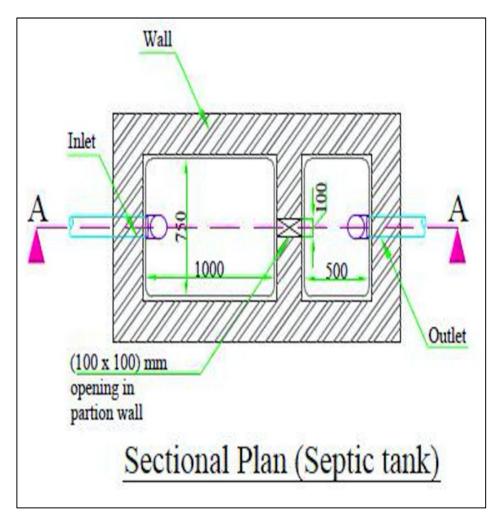
3. Soak Pit

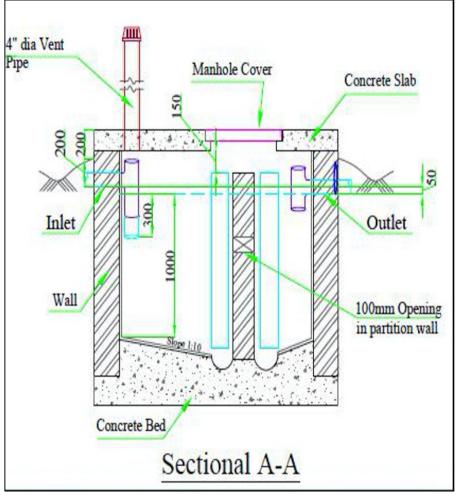
Lets get started...

Septic tank Design Aspects

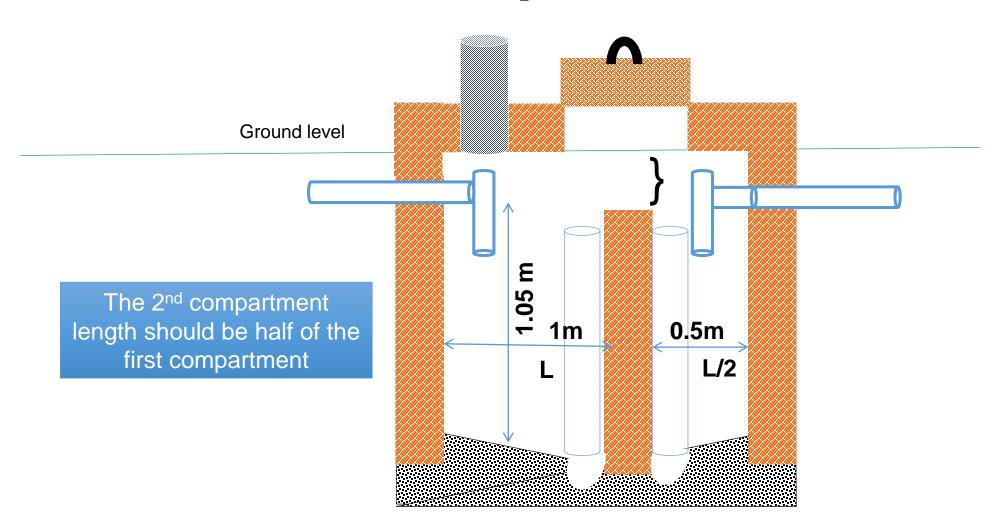


Septic tank (section & plan)

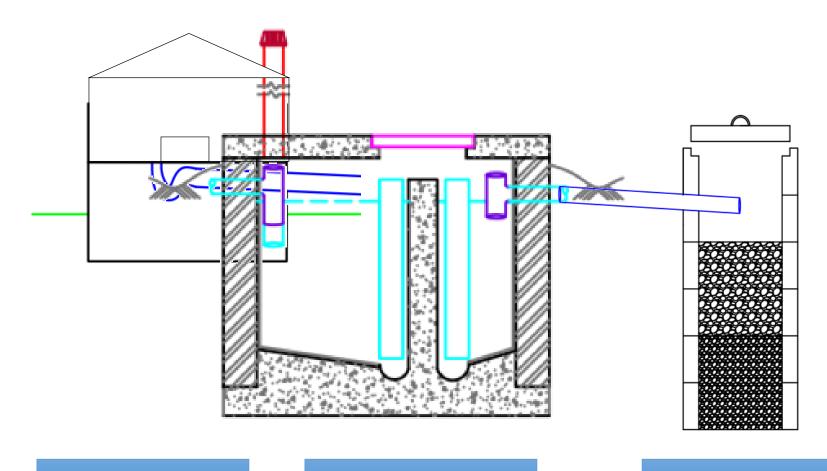




Guideline for compartment



Soak pit Design Aspects

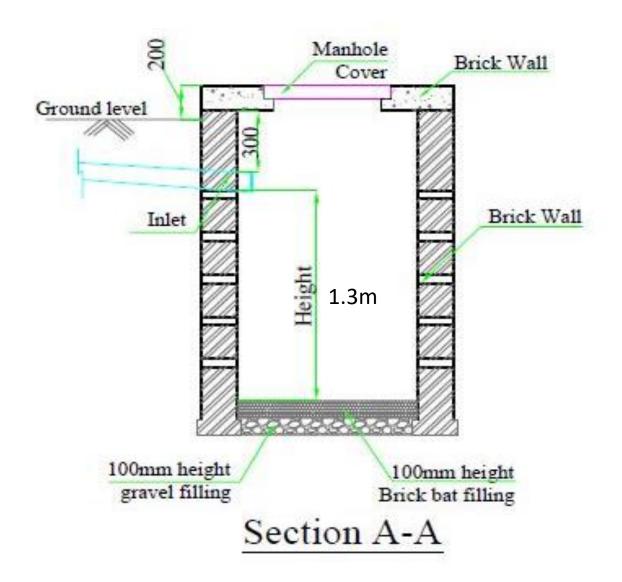


1.Superstructure

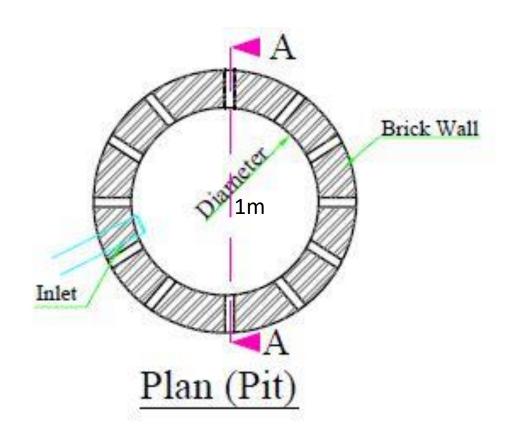
2.Septic Tank

3. Soak Pit

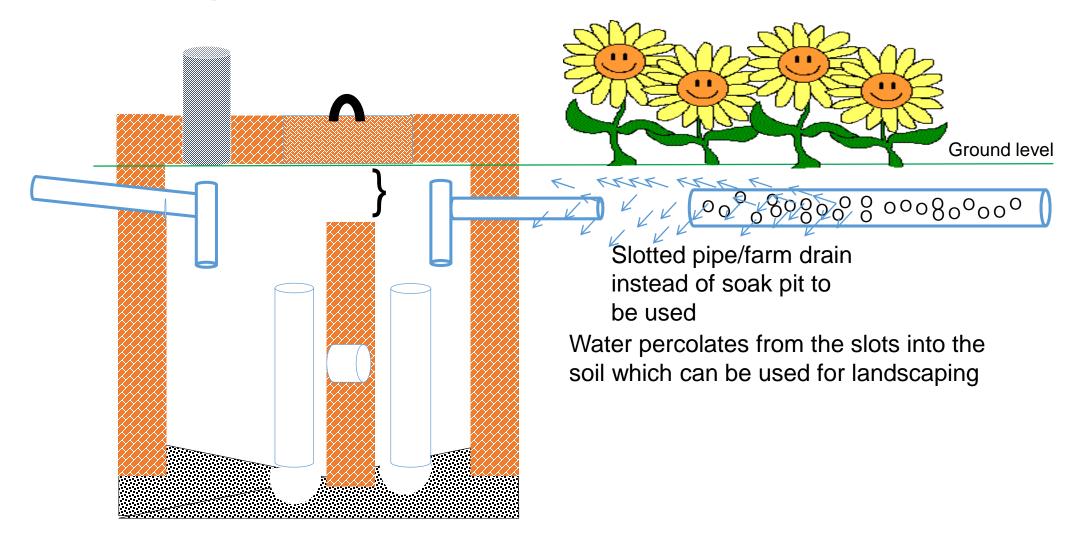
Section of Pit



Plan of soak pit



Draining Trench



Detailing of septic tank

200 mm above ground – Provided to avoid flood water to enter 4 inches dia vent pipe for letting out of gases – height should be more than 6 feet

100 mm thick manhole cover with two handles of 10 cm dia each should be provided (700 x 700 mm)

Ground level

Inlet (200 mm below ground level)

T-Pipe to be provided with 4 inches diameter and should be atleast 300 mm below the water level – Provided to avoid turbulence and backflow

Walls of 100 mm thickness

Concrete (1:4:6): Slope is 1:10 for both compartment

6 inches groove made in order of easy accumulation of sludge and desludging

Opening for flowing of waste water in 2nd compartment

Outlet (50 mm below inlet pipe level)

There should be a

between the partition

wall and the top slab

gap of 150 mm

Partition walls of 100 mm thickness

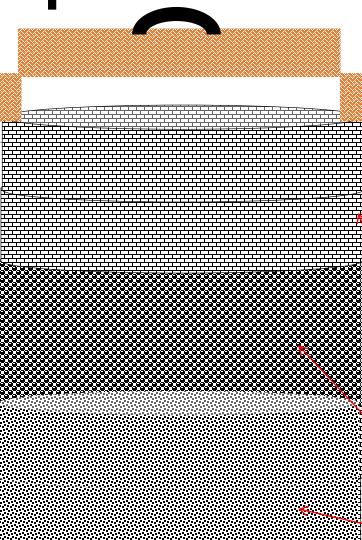
6 inches diameter pipe provided at a distance of 1 inch from the partition wall for easy desludging **Detailing of Soak pit**

100 mm thick top slab with two handles of 10 cm dia each should be provided

Ground level

4 inches dia PVC pipe placed in a slope of 1:10 (The slope is based on water usage) – The inlet to the pit should reach the middle of the pit in order to maintain equal distribution

4 rings to be provided for filter materials – Each ring height is 1 feet (0.3 meter) – Total height should not be more than 1.5 meter



200 mm above ground – Provided to avoid flood water to enter

- 100 mm for areas with low rainfall
- 150 mm for areas with medium rainfall
- 200 mm for areas with high rainfall
- 250 mm for flood prone areas

This ring is provided to support the inlet pipe

Brick Bat to be layered for 2 rings height – 2 feet height – Provided for filtration

Gravel to be layered for 2 rings height – 2 feet height – Provided for filtration

Finer aspects of septic tank

Septic tank need to be periodically desludged (local municipality must ensure this service).

Septic tank outlet cannot be let out into storm water drain.

Septic tank must always be followed by soak pit or draining trench, if not can be connected to a farm drain for reuse.

Septic tank walls and base have to be water tight.

How to construct a Septic tank?



Step by Step



Marking for excavation – 1 hour





Excavation – 1 day



Leveling of the base



Leveling of the base



RCC 1:4:8 for base slab and leveling



Wall construction – Hollow bricks/ Sun dried Bricks/ RCC



Opening in Partition wall





Waterproof plastering of walls



Frame with rebar for Septic tank roof



Top RCC with Opening for Manhole



provide manhole and cast manhole cover



Provision for Air Vent

Air vent pipe



Fixing – Vent pipe with vent cowl



Piping and connecting to toilet pan



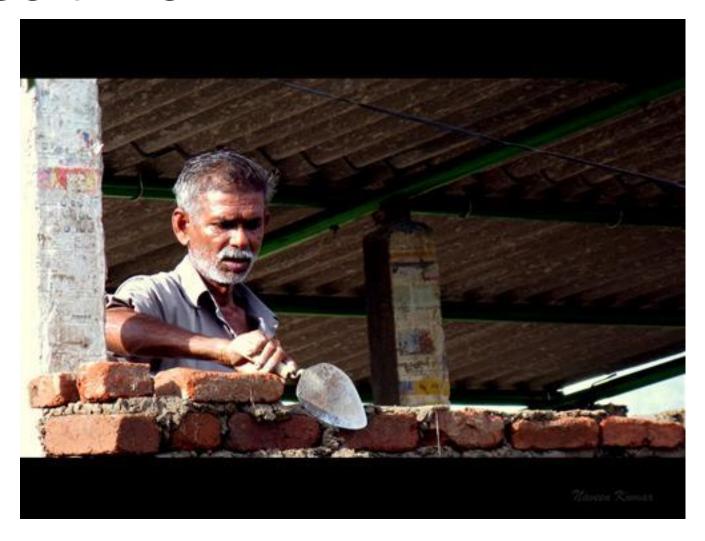
Backfilling

Step for construction - day 10



Backfilling & Clearing of Debris

Exercise time



Exercise

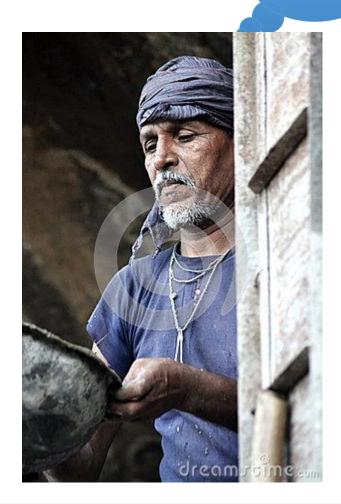


Mr. X is constructing a pour flush toilet. He wants to connect it to a septic tank

He calls you to do the job

Exercise

You have to construct 1 septic tank with soak pit with given information



- Given: 1 household = 5 person
- Frequency of desludging = 3 years
- Length of septic tank= 2m
- Breadth of septic tank=0.9m
- Depth of septic tank= 1m
- PVC non-pressure pipe
 =100 mm diameter
- Gradient= 1:10
- No. of labour=2

Answer the following

- How will you check the feasibility?
- What are the tools required?
- What is the time required for different activities?
- Approx. quantity of bricks required?
- Approx. quantity of mortar required?
- What will be the cost of construction?

Resources required to construct a septic tank



Assumptions

No. of persons





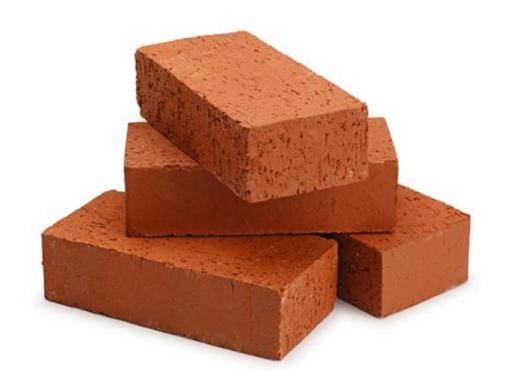






= 200 mm

Wall Thickness



Bricks		
Quantity	2000 numbers	

Bricks



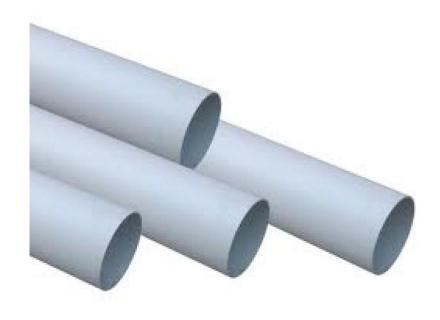
	Bricks
No. of Bags	15
Quantity	750 kg
Total	750 kg (15 bags)

Cement



bricks		
Quantity	1.2 cum	

Sand



	Pipes
Length	6 feet
No.	2
Diameter	4"

PVC Pipes



Coarse aggregates

Quantity

1.4 cum

Aggregates



50 Kg

Steel bars

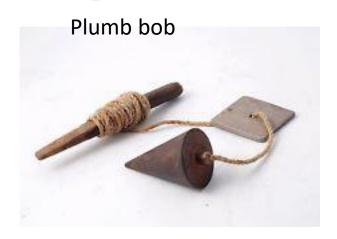
Total Resource Requirement

Resources	Unit	Quantity
Brick	Nos.	2000
Cement	Kg (bags)	750 (15 bags)
Sand	cum	1.2
Pipes	Nos.	2 (6 feet)
Aggregates	cum	1.4
Steel rods	Kg	50

Tools required



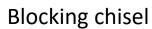
Tools required



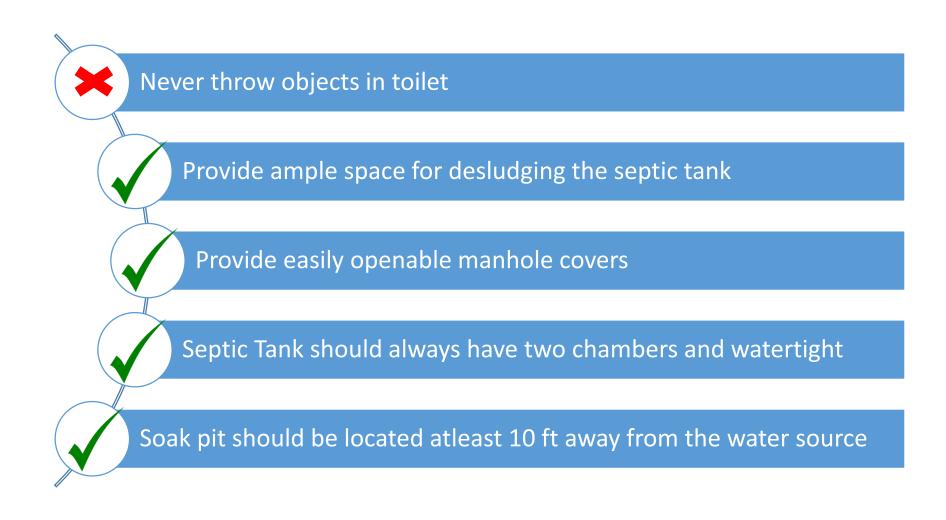








Do's and Don'ts for septic tank



Thank You!