

Lake George Park Commission

Wastewater Regulations & Septic Inspections One Season In...

NYSFOLA 2024 Photo courtesy of Carl Heilman

Septic Systems: Let's get into it!



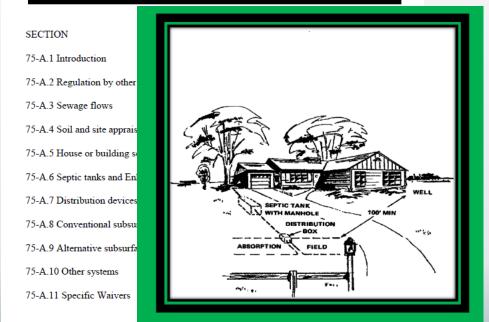
- General Background
- Planning Process
- Standards for Inspections
- Inspection Results
- Next Steps

Septic Systems and Public Health

UNOFFICIAL COMPLIATION OF CODES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK TITLE 10. DEPARTMNET OF HEALTH. CHAPTER II. PART 75. STANDARDS FOR INDIVIDUAL ONSITE WATER SUPPLY AND INDIVIDUAL ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS. APPENDIX 75-A.

APPENDIX 75-A

WASTEWATER TREATMENT STANDARDS - RESIDENTIAL ONSITE SYSTEMS (Statutory Authority: Public Health Law, 201(1)(1))



- Concept of septic systems originated in France ca. 1860
- Common in suburban and rural areas throughout US
 - 25% US Households
- 1970's regulations standardized design and install
 - Tank Size
 - Leach Field Size
 - Site Characteristics
- Protective of public health

Pathogens including bacteria and viruses

"WASTE TREATMENT HANDBOOK INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD SYSTEMS" 1976

LGPC Regulatory Authority (ECL 43)

'In consultation with DEC, DOH and each municipality within the park, the commission shall... adopt rules and regulations for the discharge of wastewater to ensure optimum protection of ground and surface waters within the Park." (43-0112)

And to...

"Study, monitor and inspect for pollution from any source within the park and to enforce the provisions of this article and any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto" (43-0107)

Partners and Expertise

Ad-Hoc Committee

- 5 LGPC Board Members
- Panel of Regional Experts:
 - DEC, DOH, Planners, CEOs, PE's, Elected
 Officials, Business Leaders

- Monthly Meetings: July 2021-Feb 2022

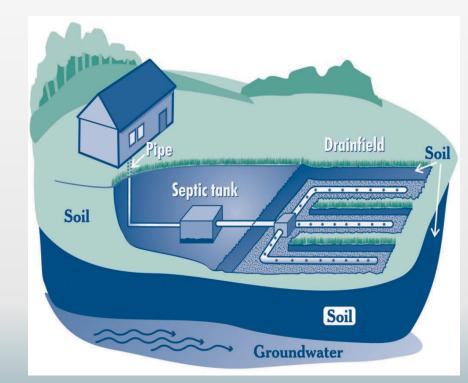
- Public meetings with Regional Experts



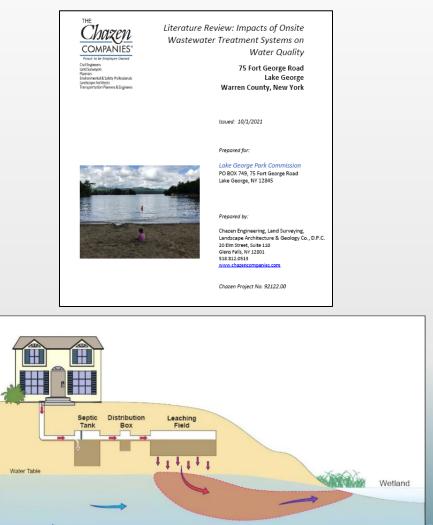
- 1. LGPC Committee members:
 - 1. Ken Parker, Chair
 - 2. Bill Mason
 - 3. Cathy LaBombard
 - 4. Dave Floyd
 - 5. Joe Stanek
- 2. Advisory members to the Committee:
 - 1. Tom Snow, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Director of NYC Watershed Program
 - 2. Kevin Kenyon, Professional Engineer, NYS Department of Health Glens Falls Office
 - 3. Tom Jarrett, Professional Engineer, Jarrett Engineering
 - 4. Kathy Flacke Muncil, Proprietor of Fort William Henry Resort, business leader
 - 5. Susan Wilson, Deputy Supervisor, Town of Bolton
 - 6. Walt Lender, Executive Director, Lake George Association
 - 7. Chris Navitsky, Professional Engineer, Lake George Waterkeeper
 - 8. Dan Barusch, Director of Planning and Zoning, Town of Lake George
 - 9. Claudia Braymer, Warren County Supervisor from Glens Falls Ward 3
- 10. Ethan Gaddy, Planner, Warren County Planning
- 11. Samuel Hall, Chairman, Washington County Board of Supervisors
- 12. John Graham, Code Enforcement Administrator, Washington County
- 13. Tom Cunningham, Ticonderoga Town Board
- 14. Hannah Neilly, Project Coordinator, Essex County Office of Community Resources

Learning about the Issue

- Ad-Hoc Committee, 18 months
 - July 2021 First Ad-Hoc Meeting
- Literature Review
 - What do we know about septic system impacts to lakes
- Data Analyses
 - Status of septic systems around Lake George
- Management Options
 - Research other lake communities that have implemented septic system inspection programs, and why



Literature: Septic Systems and Water Quality



- Improper design, construction, or maintenance can impact water quality:
 - Bacteria, nutrients, etc.
 - EPA estimates 10-20% fail/malfunction

Contributing Factors:

- Density of systems, system age, soil type, depth to bedrock and water table
 - EPA: Potential for regional groundwater contamination when >1 system / 16 acres

More Dirt Means More Treatment

- Phosphorus retention largely occurs in unsaturated soils beneath the drain field
- Increased depth, is increased retention
 - **Examples in Practice**
 - APA: 4' to SHGW for conventional systems
 - Queensbury: 3' separation in waterfront zone

Analysis: Septic Systems in the Lake George Park

- 5,950 (69%) of occupied parcels in the LG Park use septic systems
- 2,450 (41%) of septic systems are within 500' of the Lake or 100' of streams
- 84% of septic systems are located in areas that have physical 'limiting factors'
- Median parcel size with septic is 0.8 ac
- System density 3X higher near shore
- Average age of a home is 50 years old



Management Options: Other Septic Programs

Routine Pump-out and Septic Inspection

- Locate System
- Review for Discharges
- Inspect Integrity of the Parts: Tank, Piping, etc.
- Leachfield Function
- I 3 Septic Inspection Systems Programs Researched
- Several other lakes in NYS have been inspecting septic systems for upwards of 20 years
- Local Examples: Queensbury and Bolton
- Programs vary in costs and logistics, but the intent and outcomes are the same: protecting public health and water quality through routine septic inspection



Program	Program Manager/Contact Information	Program Description	How Funded?	Why Created?	Inspection Fee
Keuka, NY	Colby Petersen, Manager (315) 536-5188 colby@ycsoilwater.com	The law provides local authority for both new and replacement construction of septic systems, as well as the 2000 feet of lake or waterbody) and Real Proventy Trader law location Regram. Watershed Manager oversee the program and provide technical expertise on the design Laponous of Systems. Expert Insolvide gain engineering, soils, regulatory procedures, roogram management and municipal artification.	Fees and Dedicated Funds from Each Town	Tourism and tax base. The municipalities also recognized that there was no uniformity in regulations and enforcement.	\$50
Canandaigua, NY	Tyler Ohle, Title: Canandaigua Lake Watershed Inspector (383) 396-9716 Tyler.Ohle@ontswcd.com	Censordiga Lake Watershed Inspection Program - Administered Bough Ontario SWCD, Bulk on a model line that has been passed by all towns Paid by water puncers beginning in 1550. Impector review and paperse systems. Assists with solid expection towns on Dather based on DOT definition within 200 for I ale, impection enviro enviro Share based on DOT definition	Fees and Water Purveyors	2014 Canandaigua Lake Watershed Management Plan recognized untreated wastewater as a source of nutrient. Regulatory boards created in response to outbreaks of waterborne diseases.	\$175
Cayuga, NY	Cayuga SWCD (315) 252-4171 x4 cayugaswcd@cayugaswcd.org	Cayuga County Code - Inspection at Property Transfer and Regular Intervals Based on Distance from Lake and Town	Fees	To eliminate potential health hazards and protect surface and ground water by ensuring that septic systems located within Cayuga County operate satisfactorily.	\$150
Otsego, NY	Amy Wyant, OCCA Executive Director: (607)-547-4488 director@occainfo.org	Village of Cooperstown Law Begining in 2005 - Require 5 Year Inspections in proximity to aquatic resources.	Initial Funding by OCCA and the Clark Foundation Fees	SUNY Oneonta began monitoring nutrient levels near septic systems in the lake and noticed it could be substattal in 2004.	\$50
Honeyoye (Ontario County), NY	Tad Gerace (585) 396-1450 tad.gerace@ontswcd.com	All Ortario outside of Canadagua Watershed. Non regulatory - towns adopt if they choose. Note indipections done for deel transfer, sometimes from change of use or capacity. Twy of cort Win spectro and also one town town confined regulations as needed (e.g. Nexel Angestein Ingecede very 3 teams in General). SWCD Inspectionprovides the homeower with an unblased, neutral assessment of their septic system.	Fees, Other SWCD OH	To protect the water quality of Honeoye Lake and surrouinding ecological resources.	\$175



Septic System Program Resources

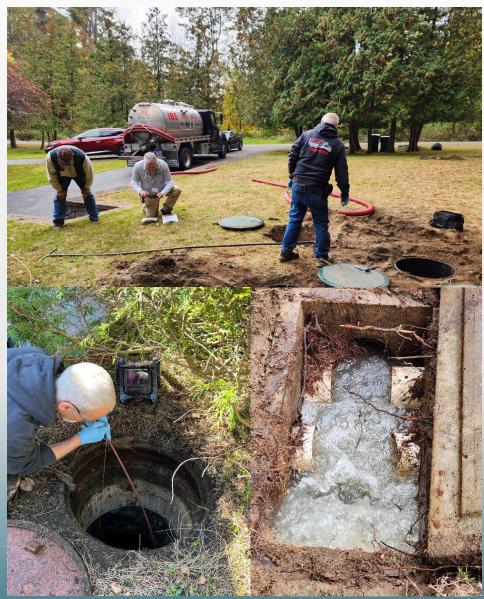
The documents below are being used to help inform the discussions and decisions of the Septic System Review Committee.

LGPC Septic Inspection Programs Review 9.2.21	Lownload
Private OWWTS Inspection Research Update 9.2.21 - Presentation	stand
Septic Literature Review Matrix - 7.30.21	stand
Town of Lake George Septic Initiative Program	stand
Report: Contaminants of Emerging Concern & Public Perception of the Issues - 2018	stand

o 🗋

Septic Inspections LGPC Regulations NYCRR 646-3

- April 2023, New Regulations Established for the Lake George watershed
- Routine 5-yr Septic Inspections: I/5th of the 2,450 properties will be inspected each year for five years
- Each year, letter to those ~500 landowners to arrange septic pumpout and inform the Commission
- Landowner coordinates with a hauler & has all tanks and distribution box uncovered
- LGPC Inspector is on-site for pumpout to conduct inspection



Funding Inspections LGPC Regulations NYCRR 646-3

Residential System Annual Fee \$50

Commercial System Annual Fee \$100

Holding Tanks for Res/Com Annual Fee \$25 / \$50

Septic Tank Pumpout Fee to Hauler Variable \$200-400 every five years



What are we looking for? Function, Size, & Location

- **Failing** Wastewater Treatment System:
 - I) Discharge wastewater to surface waters or the ground surface
 - > 2) Lack of a soil absorption system
 - 3) Metal tanks
 - 4) Cesspools
 - 5) A backup of sewage into the dwelling, septic tank, or distribution box
 - 6) Septic Tank < 50 % required size

• **<u>Substandard</u>** Wastewater Treatment System:

- I) Septic tank that has less than 100% of the required capacity
- 2) <u>Absorption area</u> that has less than 75% of the required capacity
- 3) <u>Absorption area < 50</u> feet to Lake George or a regulated stream
- Substandard "Other" = <u>Repairs</u>: d-boxes, baffles, pump alarms
- Exempt from "Substandard" are systems that received a <u>construction</u> permit from the appropriate Review Authority



Inspection Outcomes & Timeframes

- Pass:
 - L See you in five years
- 2. Repairs Needed:
 - Fix quick and either re-inspect or landowner sends documentation
- 3. Failed Systems:
 - L. Corrected within 6 months
- 4. Substandard Systems:
 - Upgrade within 5 years (e.g. tank size)
 - All upgrades/replacements permitted by current review authority (e.g. Town)



2023 Program Activity



2023 Inspections/Month

August corember October November

100 90 80

> 70 60

> 50 40

> 30 20

> > 10 0

Inspections



Staffing: 2 full-time, seasonal inspectors Existing staff (5) cross-trained



Field Work:

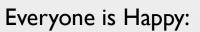
- 330 inspections
- Busiest in Autumn

Administrative Processing:

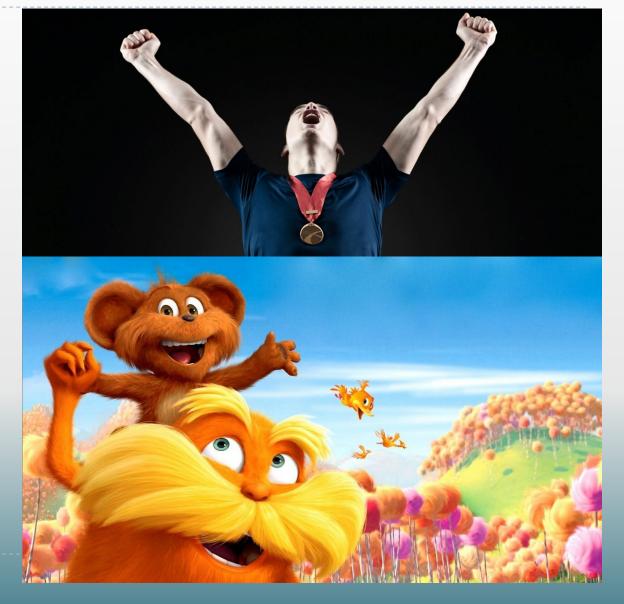
- ETUs: ~60
- Local Permit/Inspection: ~75
- Scheduling, DataMngmt, QA/QC

Passed:

46%



- Septic Size, Location, & Function are all good



Passed:46%Need Repair:16%

Inspection Port Ground Level Manhole Cover Sewage From House Inlet Baffle Outlet Baffle Effluent to Drain Field

Repair Examples:

- Inlet or Outlet Baffles
- Distribution Box out of level

Septic Tank Cross-Section



Passed:46%Need Repair:16%Substandard:15%

Substandard Examples:

- Undersized Absorption Area
 - Commonly seepage pits
- Undersized Septic Tanks



TABLE 3 MINIMUM SEPTIC TANK CAPACITIES

Number of Bedrooms	Minimum Tank Capacity (gallons)	Minimum Liquid Surface Area (sq. ft.)
1, 2, 3	1,000	27
4	1,250	34
5	1,500	40
6	1,750	47

NOTE: Tank size requirements for more than six bedrooms shall be calculated by adding 250 gallons and seven square feet of surface area for each additional bedroom. A garbage grinder shall be considered equivalent to an additional bedroom for determining tank size.

Passed:46%Need Repair:16%Substandard:15%Failed:23%

Failed System Examples:

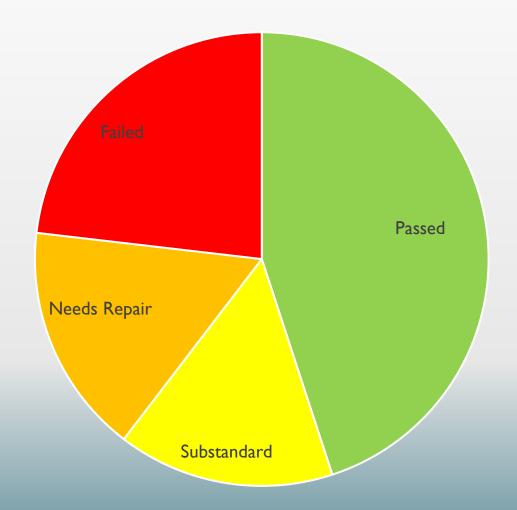
- Cesspools
- Old Metal Tanks
- Sewage Backup



Passed:46%Need Repair:16%Substandard:15%Failed:23%

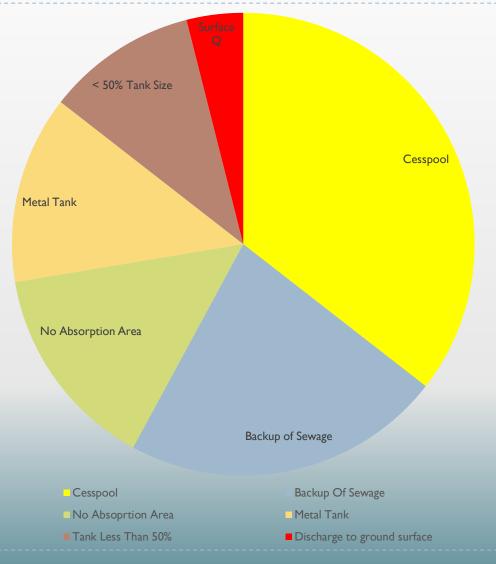
High Level Summary:

- About half pass
- About half need repair or replacement



Failed SystemsCesspools:27Backup of Sewage:17No Absorption Area:11Metal Tank:10Tank Size < $\frac{1}{2}$:8Discharge to Surface:3





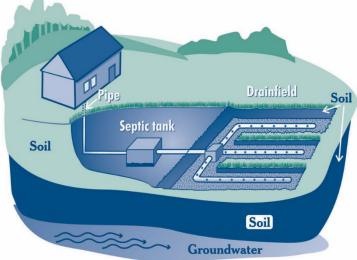
Administration After Inspection

- LGPC provides a letter to landowner advising them of the system status and next steps
- Review authority Cc'd
 - Begin permit process
- LGPC has no permit jurisdiction
 Remains with Review Authority



Design Standards for New and Replacement Systems in LG Basin

- 1. Three-foot vertical separation to bedrock/seasonal high groundwater
- 2. The soil absorption area a minimum of 100 feet from any regulated stream, lake, or APA wetland;
- 3. No trench length reduction for ETU's or Open-Bottom Gravelless Chambers
 - Trench length reduction remains for gravelless mediawrapped corrugated pipe sand-lined systems and gravelless geotextile sand filters (e.g. Presby, Eljen, etc.)
- 4. Upon Redevelopment, wastewater system shall be brought into compliance with applicable design standards



Variances from Design Standards for Systems in LG Basin

Systems require a variance/waiver when they can't meet:
 LGPC, DOH 75-A or DEC sizing standards

Variances/waivers come from Review Authority, not LGPC

• "Do Better" Clause for Variances:

- Phosphorus reduction measures primarily
- Examples: ETU's, absorption area dosing, phosphorus filters, filtration media, soil depth
- Industry accepted standards



Following Permit and Construction

- Landowner Provides
 Permit, As-Built
 Approvals/Plans to LGPC
- LGPC Septic inspection is scheduled for 5 years-out
- And we start all over...



Just Getting Started...

- 330 systems inspected, 465 accounted for
 - I3-19% done!...
- 23% failure rate is a significant challenge for engineers, contractors, and property owners.
 - Timeframes for remediation can be extended as needed
- Was this program the right thing to do to protect Lake George?
 - Absolutely



Thank you!

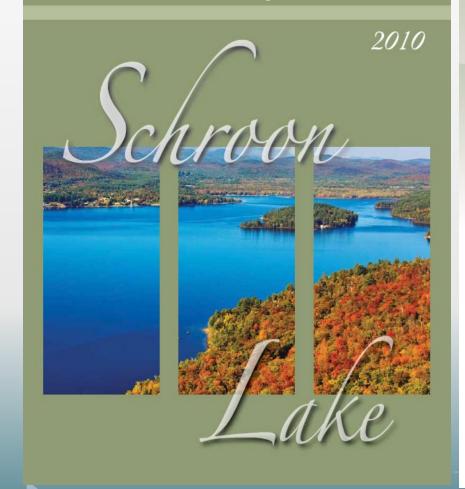


Joe Thouin, Deputy Director Lake George Park Commission PO Box 749, 75 Fort George Road Lake George, NY 12845 518-668-9347 joe@lgpc.state.ny.us

Photo courtesy of Carl Heilman

Lake Associations: Bridge the Gap

Watershed Management Plan



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

his Schroon Lake Watershed Management Plan is the culmination of the hard work, knowledge, experience, and dedication of many individuals and organizations.

Over the period of three years, these people came together with the shared goal of setting a vision for the protection of Schroon Lake while maintaining its enjoyment for residents and visitors alike. The development of this important document builds upon many years of local stewardship of the lake, and it encompasses their long-term commitment and perseverance.

The Schroon Lake Watershed Management Planning Committee would like to sincerely thank the following individuals for sharing their time and efforts on this project:

SCHROON LAKE ASSOCIATION Helen Wildman, President Mark Whitney Roger Friedman Howard Warren Paul Conolly Don and Ellie Searles

EAST SHORE SCHROON LAKE ASSOCIATION Bill McGhie, President Jane Smith Vince Blando Peter Oberdorf

ADIRONDACK ECOLOGISTS, LLC Steven LaMere, CLM, President

NYS DEPARTMENT OF STATE Stephanie Wojtowicz, Coastal Resources Specialist

HIGHWAY SUPERINTENDENTS Gary Clark, Town of Chester Dana Shaughnessey, Town of Schroon Paul Smith, Town of Horicon

CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS Walt Tennyson, Town of Chester Don Sage, Town of Schroon Gary McMeekin, Town of Horicon

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LCLG REGIONAL PLANNING BOARD Beth Gilles, Environmental Planning Assistant

NYS DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION Mike Dauphinais, Division of Water Vincent Kavanagh, P.E., Division of Water

WARREN COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT Sheri Norton, GIS Administrator

WORD OF LIFE COMPLEX Eric Cordis, P.E., Engineer

MAPS: Jim Lieberum, Water Resources Specialist, Warren County Soil and Water Conservation District

Lake Associations: Coordinate

Coordinate and build Relationships

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- Septic Info for Landowner
- Septic Info Short Term Rental Owners

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Lake Associations: Educate





Lake Champlain - Lake George Regional Planning Board P.O. Box 765 Lake George, NY 12845

DID YOU KNOW THAT LAKE GEORGE IS DRINKING WATER?

Many residents around the watershed rely on Lake George for clean, safe water for drinking, cooking, and bathing and many more still rely on it for swimming, boating, and fishing.

There are approximately 6,000 private septic systems around Lake George, and keeping yours up-to-date is one way you can help protect the lake. Underperforming septic systems can leak nutrients, pathogens, and bacteria into the water which can lead to a variety of water quality impairments, reduce recreational opportunities, and may be harmful to human health.

POORLY MAINTAINED OR FAILING SEPTIC SYSTEMS HAVE A NEGATIVE EFFECT ON LAKE GEORGE.

Good maintenance and practices can keep your septic system running for decades and save you thousands of dollars. Thank you for doing your part! Cuidance courtesy of the Environmental Protection Agency's SepticSmart program. For more information, visit **WWW.EPA.GOV/SEPTIC**

Funding provided by:



6



 NEW YORK
 Lake George

 STATE OF OPPORTUNITY.
 Park Commission

Lake Associations: Educate

THIS PROPERTY IS SERVED BY A SEPTIC SYSTEM

PLEASE FOLLOW THESE TIPS TO MAINTAIN THE HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LAKE GEORGE WATER

SEPTIC BEST PRACTICES FOR RENTERS:

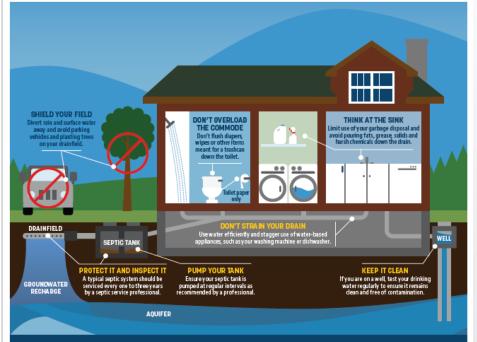
SMART FLUSHING:

- Don't flush non-degradable products like diapers, wipes (even if they say flushable), or hygiene products.
- Keep grease, chemicals, and hair out of the drain.
- Take care not to overload the system stagger the use of water-based appliances.
- When in doubt, follow an easy rule of thumb: D0 NOT FLUSH ANYTHING BESIDES HUMAN WASTE AND TOILET PAPER DOWN THE DRAIN!

IN CASE OF PLUMBING EMERGENCY, PLEASE CONTACT:

WHAT IS A SEPTIC SYSTEM?

Septic systems are a way to treat your wastewater and consist of 4 main parts. Piping moves your wastewater from the building into a septic tank. There, solids settle and are digested with the help bacteria while the wastewater moves into what's known as a leach field. There the water is discharged into the lawn and filtered through the soil before reentering the natural water system and, eventually back into Lake George.



Guidance courtesy of the Environmental Protection Agency's SepticSmart program. For more information, visit WWW.EPA.GOV/SEPTIC

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Funding provided by:





A Comparison Comparison Lake George Park Commission

Fundin

Lake Associations: Incentivize

Coordinate with Local Resources

Educate

- Septic Info for Landowner
- Septic Info Short Term Rental Owners
- Incentivize
 - Subsidize Volunteer Pump-outs
 - Potential Funding and Assistance through County Soil and Water Conservation Districts Parts B (Projects) & C (Community Conservation)

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SEPTIC SYSTEMS AND WATER CONSERVATION

With the large number of septic systems on Schroon Lake (discussed in Chapter 3.7), homeowner management of those systems is paramount to protecting the lake. All homeowners should know what type of system they have, its location, and when it was last pumped out. Recent septic pumpout programs conducted by the Warren County SWCD on surrounding lakes have found that the vast majority of homeowners near lakeshores have not pumped their tank within the past five years. In fact, a large number of those individuals did not even know where their septic tank was located.

Lake Associations: Incentivize

Coordinate with Local Resources

Educate

- Septic Info for Landowner
- Septic Info Short Term Rental Owners

Incentivize

- Subsidize Volunteer Pump-outs
- Potential Funding and Assistance through County Soil and Water Conservation Districts Parts B (Projects) & C (Community Conservation)

Advocate for Limited Regulation

- Wastewater Disposal Districts
 - Establish localized inspection program
- Septic Inspection Upon Transfer
 - Motivated owners, Inspections Occurring

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LOCAL LAWS & ORDINANCES/Chapter 137 - NEW CHAPTER - Septic Inspection Upon Property Transfer - October 15 2018

LOCAL LAW NO .: _ OF 2018

A LOCAL LAW ENACTING CHAPTER 137 ENTITLED "SEPTIC INSPECTION UPON PROPERTY TRANSFER" TO THE QUEENSBURY TOWN CODE

BE IT ENACTED BY THE TOWN BOARD OF THE TOWN OF QUEENSBURY AS FOLLOWS:

SCHR Helen Mark V Roger Howar	SECTION 1. Queensbury Town Code Chapter 137, "Septic Inspection Upon Property Transfer" is hereby enacted as follows:				
Paul C Don ar	§ 137-1	Title. This Chapter shall be known as "Septic Inspection Upon Property			
ASSO Bill Mc	Transfer."				
Jane S Vince I	§ 137-2	Statutory Authority. Enactment of Chapter 137 of the Queensbury Town Code			
Peter (i	is pursuant to Article 16 of the Town Law and Article 3 of the Public Health Law.				
ADIR(Steven	8 137-3	Findings and Intent. The intent of this Chapter is to better protect waterbodies			

NYS [Stepha from exposure to excess nutrients and pollutants. The Town of Queensbury finds that the occurrence of such nutrients and pollutants is increased by the presence of inadequately HIGH Gary C Dana { functioning septic systems proximate to waterbodies. In addition, such septic systems are more Paul S likely to be a threat to public health with particularly acute impacts upon the general public CODE through impairing and contaminating precious ecological resources of the Town of Queensbury Walt Te Don S and rendering drinking water unsafe. In determining the geographic scope of this Chapter, the Gary N Town further finds that it is desirable and efficient to rely upon the zoning district boundaries of MUNI Fred N the Town of Queensbury Waterfront Residential (WR) zone as properties within this zoning Cathy Ralph district are proximate to waterbodies within the Town. As to waterbodies not surrounded or adjacent to such zoning district, such properties are zoned in such a manner that has adequately