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2026 NYSFOLA Annual Conference
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Case Studies of Septic System Impacts on Surface Water Quality



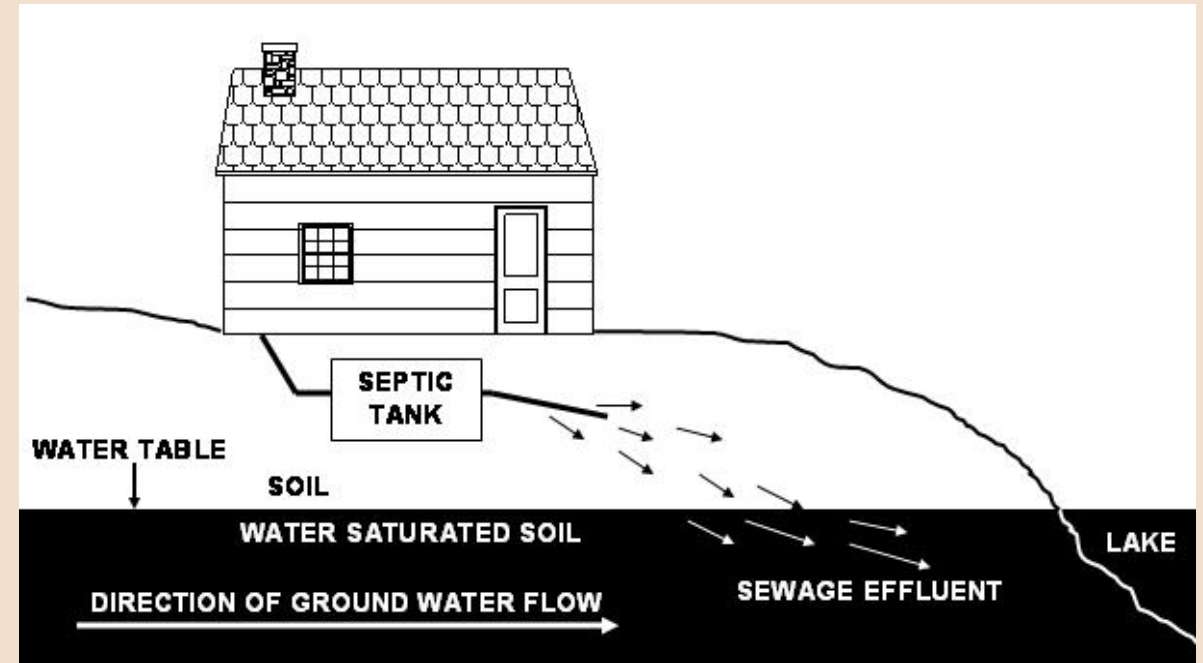
Michael R. Martin, CLM
Senior Environmental Scientist

Presentation Outline

- Septic Systems 101
- Case Study: Elizabethtown
 - Septic System Impacts on Rivers & Streams
 - Evaluation of Septic Systems, Lot Sizes & Setbacks
 - Advanced Water Quality Monitoring, Dye Testing
 - Solution
- Case Study: MAPA Lakes
 - Septic System Impacts on Lakes
 - Basic Water Quality Monitoring
 - Solution & Results

Septic Systems 101

- Dispose of wastewater leachate into soil
- Requires good soil to remove pathogens and nutrients
- Nutrient adsorptive capacity of soil is eventually used up

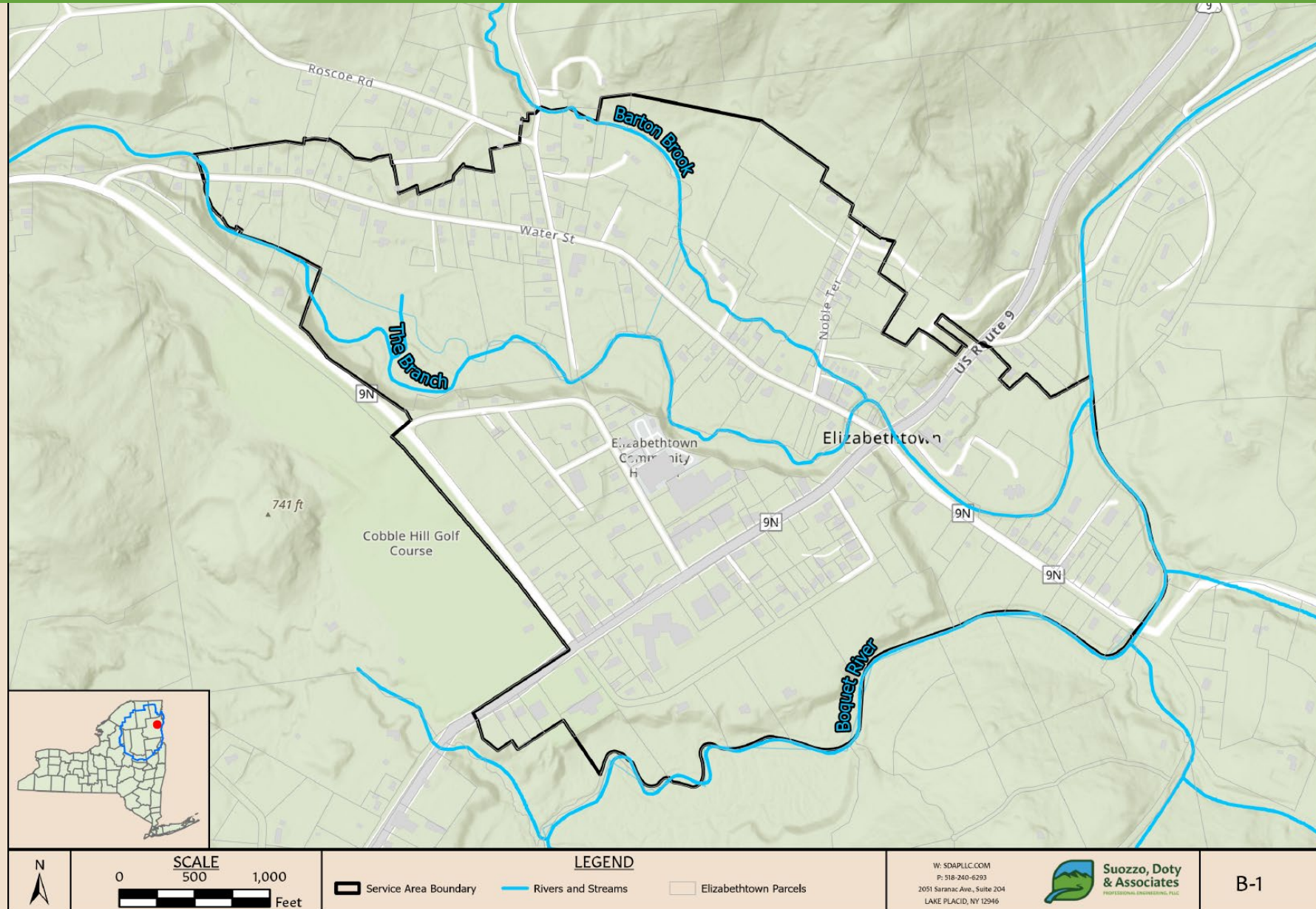


Source: Detecting Failing Septic Systems In Your Lake: A Cost Effective Methodology. Warren County SWCD & Adk Community College

Case Study: Elizabethtown

On-Site Septic Systems

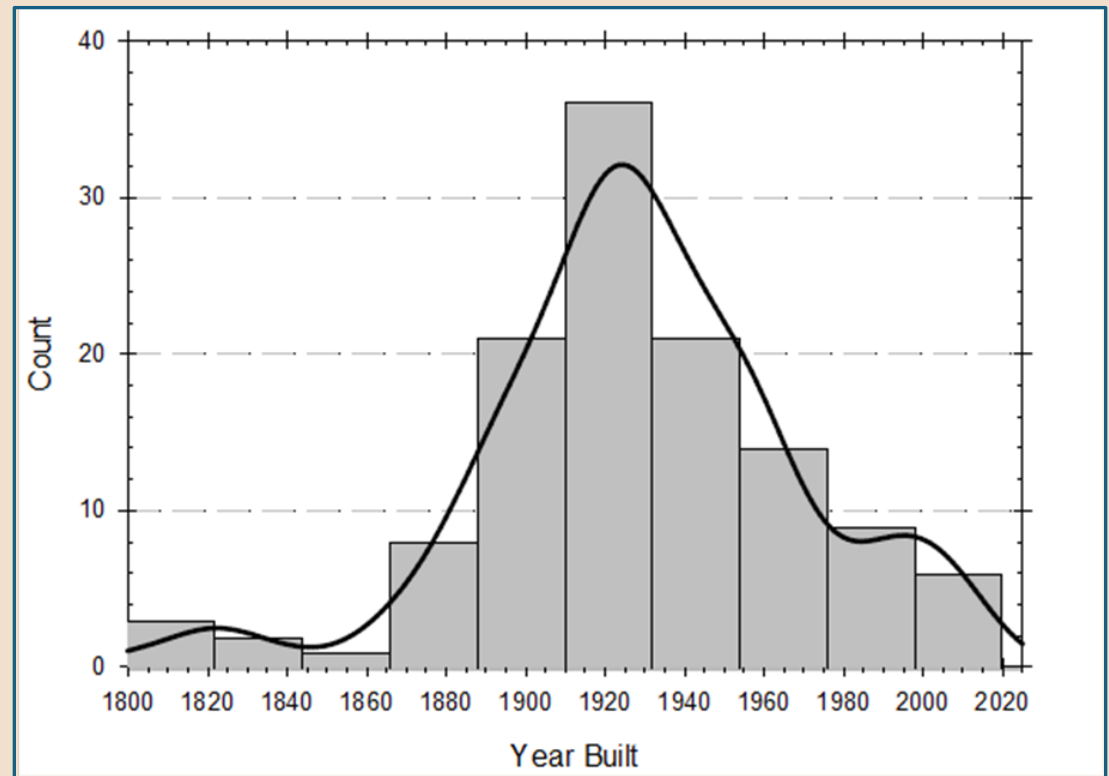
Town of Elizabethtown, NY



Aging Infrastructure – On-Site Septic Systems

- 281 parcels in Sewer District
 - 35 are vacant or vacant w/improvements
- 246 on-site systems within the Sewer District
 - 233 individual on-site systems
 - 11 commercial or municipal on-site systems
- 83% constructed between 1880 and 1976
- Since 2019
 - only 6 are new systems
 - only 9 systems repaired or replaced in-kind
- Many systems are non-conforming (Do not meet current design standards)
- Inadequate treatment area & lack of replacement area
 - 135 parcels (48 percent) are ½ acre or less
- Inadequate setbacks from wetlands or streams
 - 76 parcels (27 percent) have more than half their property within the 100-foot setback from wetlands and/or stream

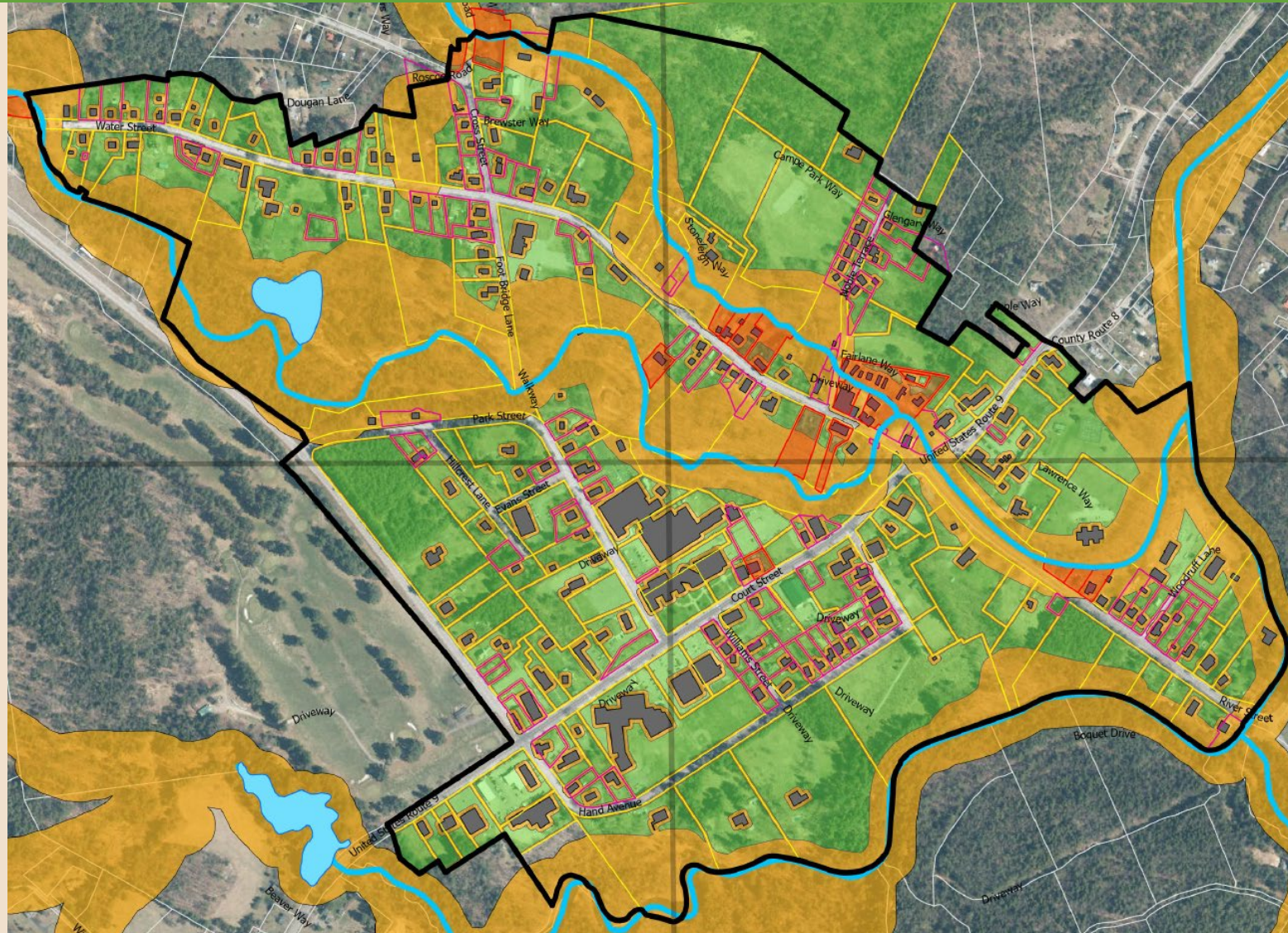
Year of Construction for Buildings in Sewer District



Suitable Area for Septic Systems Based on Required Setbacks

Entire Sewer District

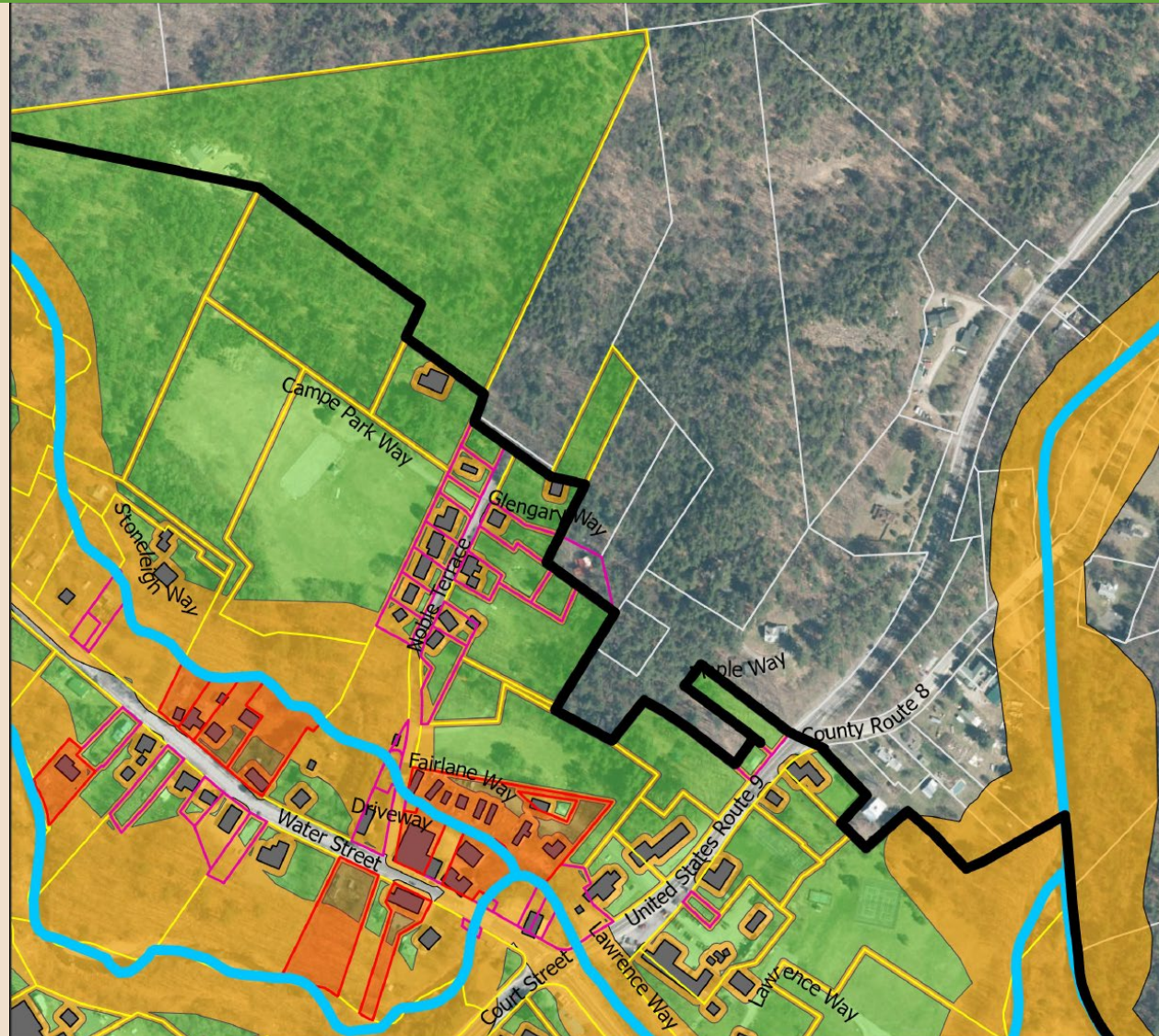
- Buffers & Setbacks
- Available Area
- Parcels 1/2 acre or less
- Septic System Problems



Suitable Area for Septic Systems Based on Required Setbacks

Lower Water Street

- Buffers & Setbacks
- Available Area
- Parcels 1/2 acre or less
- Septic System Problems





Investigating the Problem

Impact of Septic System on Area Rivers and Streams

Water Quality Monitoring Program

- Eight stations on The Branch, Barton Brook and Boquet River above and below Hamlet
- Designed to detect septic system leachate
- Sampling May through November
- Weekly Sampling September through October
- Bacteriological Testing
 - Fecal coliform, E. coli
- Water Chemistry
 - pH, temperature, alkalinity, conductivity, chloride
 - total phosphorus, dissolved phosphorus, nitrate-nitrite, ammonia, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, total nitrogen
- Microbial Source Tracing
 - Human associated bacteroidetes
- Dye Testing

The Water Quality of Streams and Rivers in Elizabethtown, NY



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SDA Project Number: 23-119
Report Date: December 24, 2024



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Water Quality Monitoring: Station Locations



Water Quality Results

The Branch

- Fecal coliform bacteria higher downstream compared to upstream
- E. coli bacteria higher downstream compared to upstream
- Chloride higher downstream compared to upstream
- Conductivity higher downstream compared to upstream
- Nitrate-nitrite higher downstream compared to upstream

Barton Brook

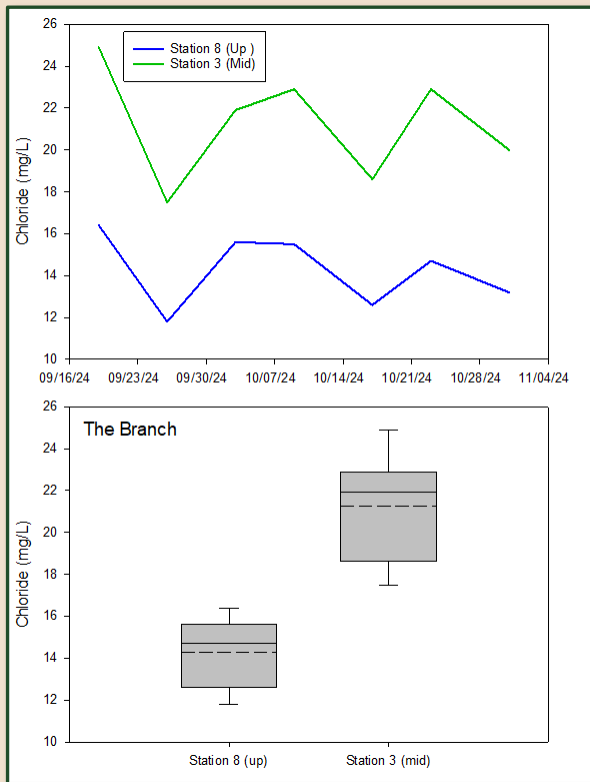
- Fecal coliform bacteria higher downstream compared to upstream
- E. coli bacteria higher downstream compared to upstream

Essex County Parking Lot

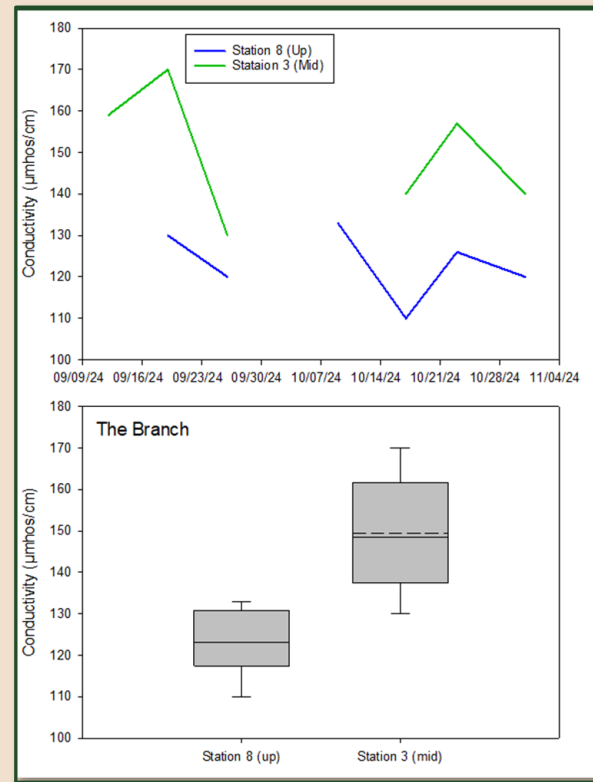
- Fecal coliform bacteria very high after storm events
 - 980.4 to greater than 2,419 colonies per 100 milliliters
- E. coli bacteria very high after storm events
 - 980.4 to 1,553 colonies per 100 milliliters

Water Quality Results – The Branch

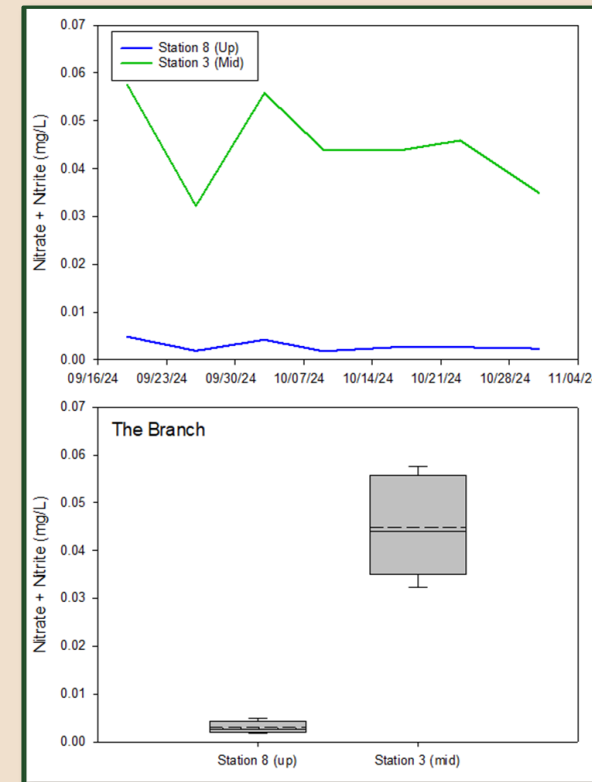
Chloride



Conductivity



Nitrate-Nitrite



Microbial Source Tracing – DNA Human associated bacteroidetes

The Branch

- Highest value was upstream along Route 9N
 - 87 gene copies per mL
- Only other detect was below Barton Brook
 - 1.7 gene copies per mL
- High upstream likely due to proximity to a convenient pull-off
- Promising Technique but
 - Expensive
 - Laborious collection technique

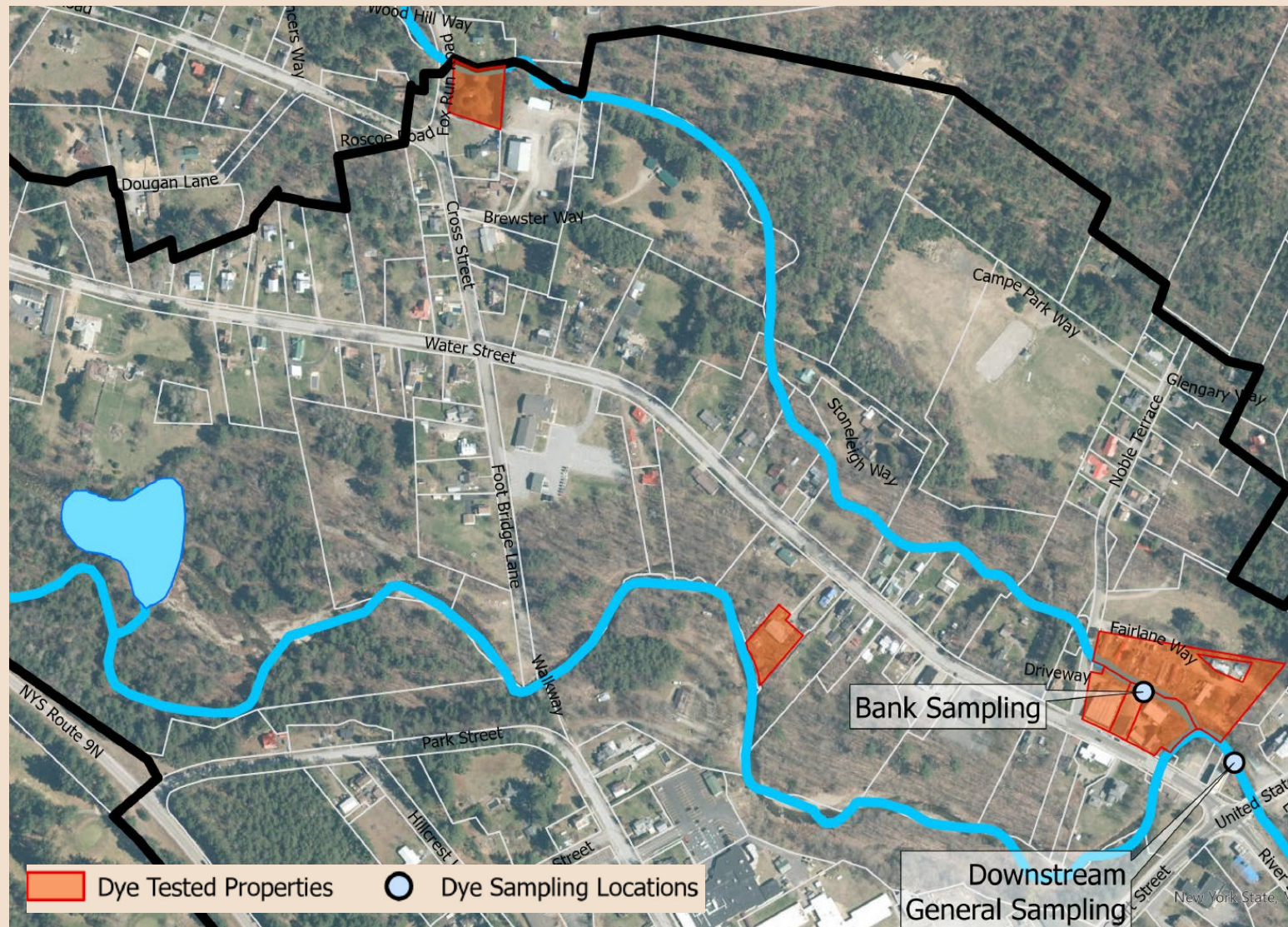
Barton Brook

- Below Detection

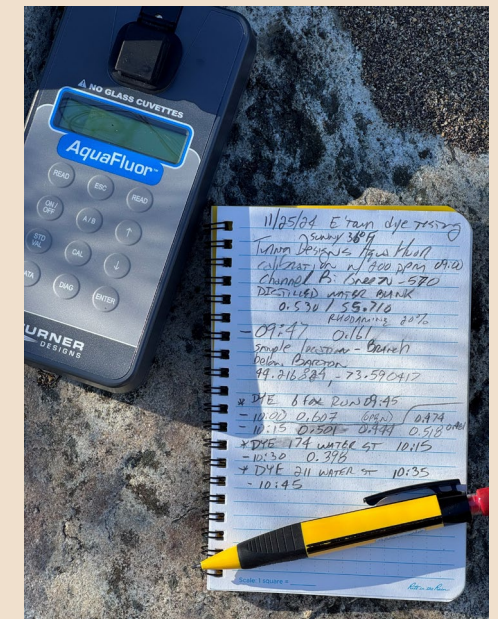
Essex County Parking Lot

- Not Tested

Dye Testing

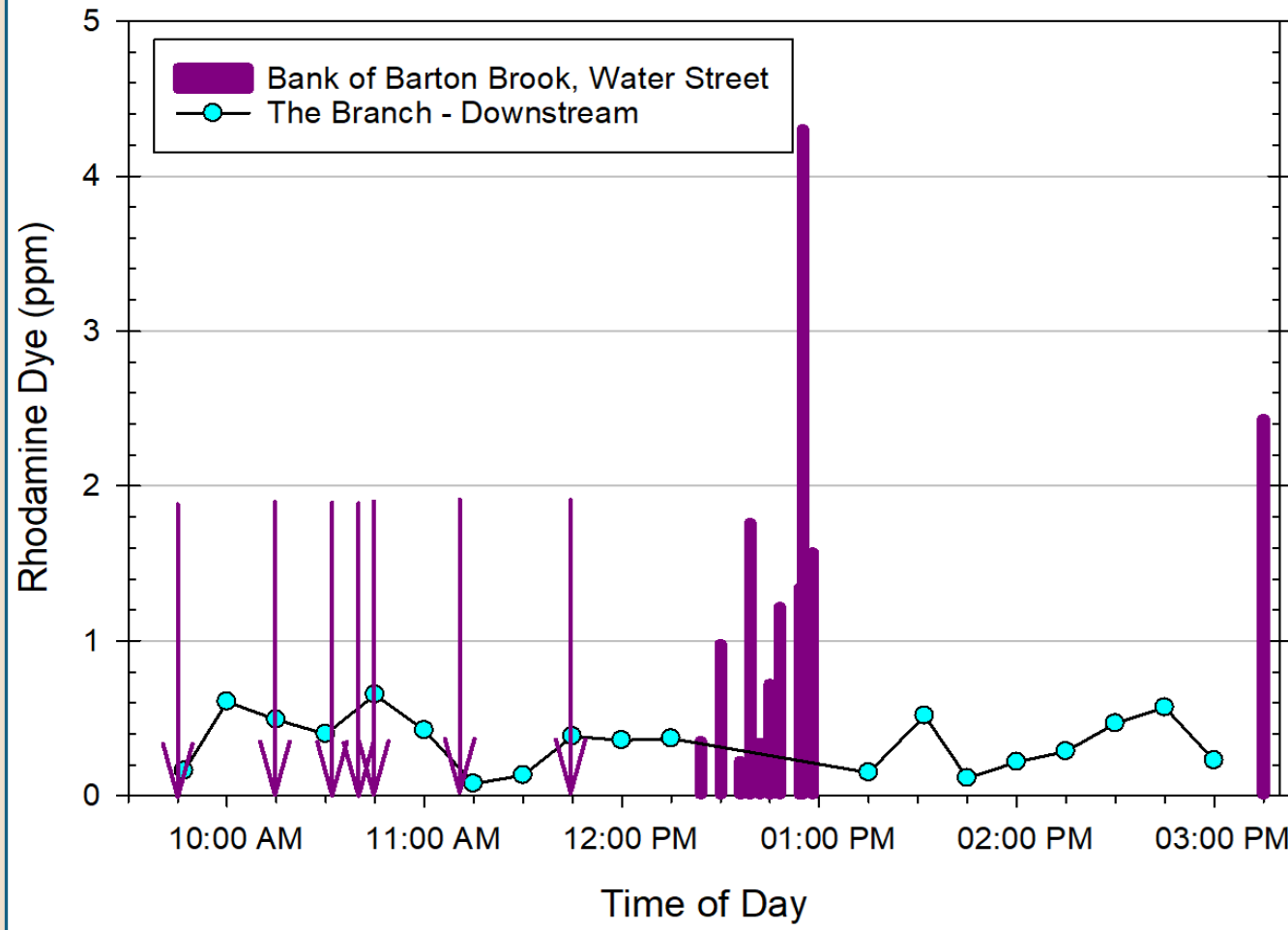


- Rhodamine Dye
- Seven Properties with systems close to The Branch or Barton Brook
- Continual monitoring in The Branch below Barton Brook
- Edge of bank testing on one system on Barton Brook



Dye Testing

Elizabethtown Dye Testing
11/25/2024



Bank Readings (ppm)	Background (ppm)
0.983	0.387
1.764	0.274
0.727	0.396
1.221	0.322
1.344	0.356
4.307	0.228
1.573	0.347
2.437	

The Solution: Wastewater Collection & Treatment System

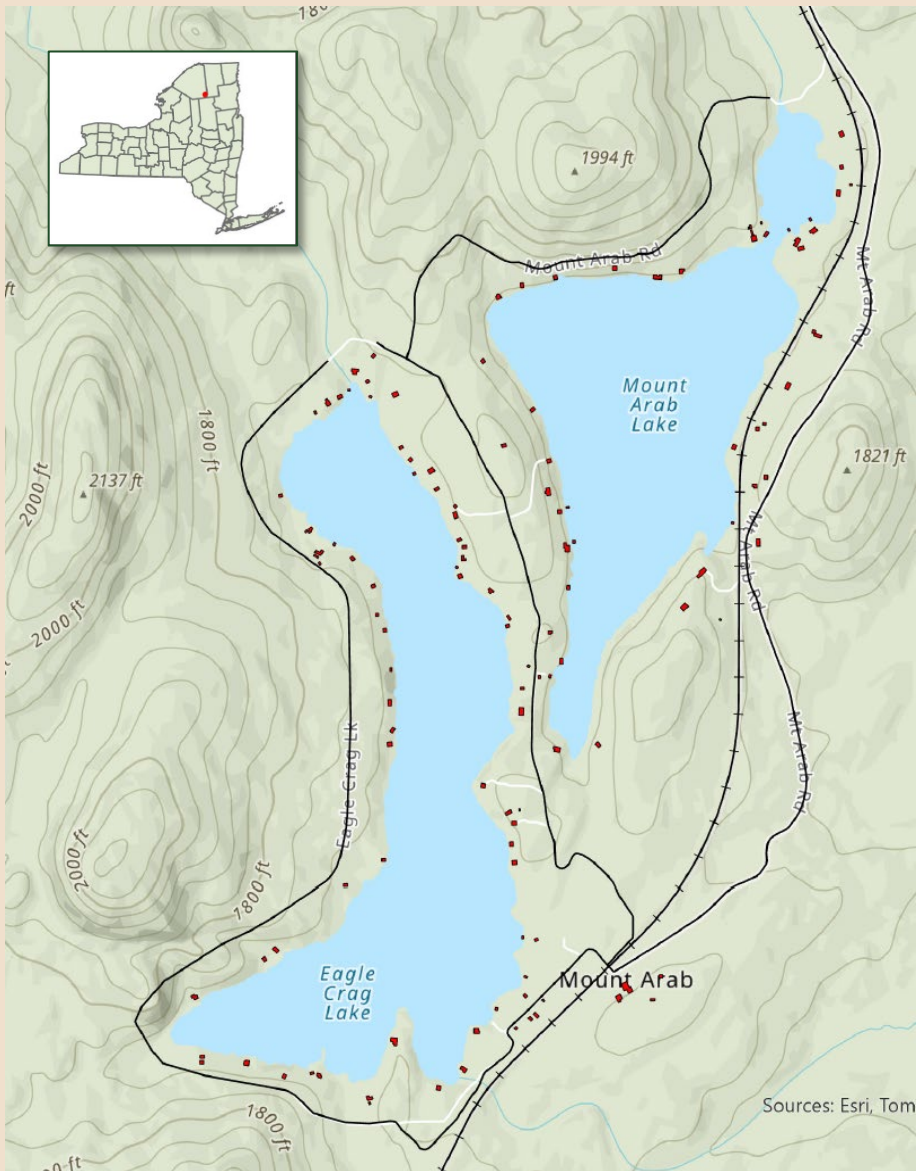
- Gravity Mains
 - 4.2 miles of 8-inch PVC
 - 0.8 miles of 12-inch PVC
 - 1.0 mile of 12-inch effluent line
- Gravity Sewer Laterals
 - 4-inch PVC homes
 - 6 or 8-inch PVC for commercial or municipal
- Force Mains
 - HDPE or Ductile Iron
 - 2,073 feet of 6-inch
 - 4,843 feet of 8-inch
- 5 Main Pump Stations
 - Hand Avenue
 - Woodruff Street
 - Community Center
 - Noble Terrace
 - Footbridge Lane
- 15± Grinder Pump Stations
 - Individual homes
 - 1.25-inch or 2-inch HDPE



Case Study: Two Adirondack Lakes

On-Site Septic Systems

Meet the Lakes



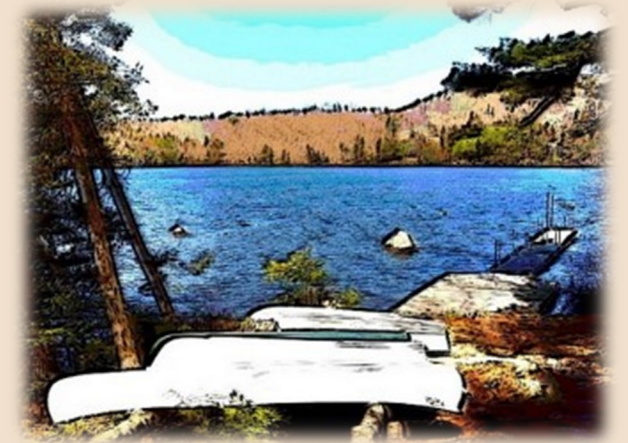
Mount Arab Lake

- Surface Area: 115 acres
- Lake Elevation: 1,659 feet
- Maximum Depth: 60 feet (18 meters)
- Number of Camps: 70±



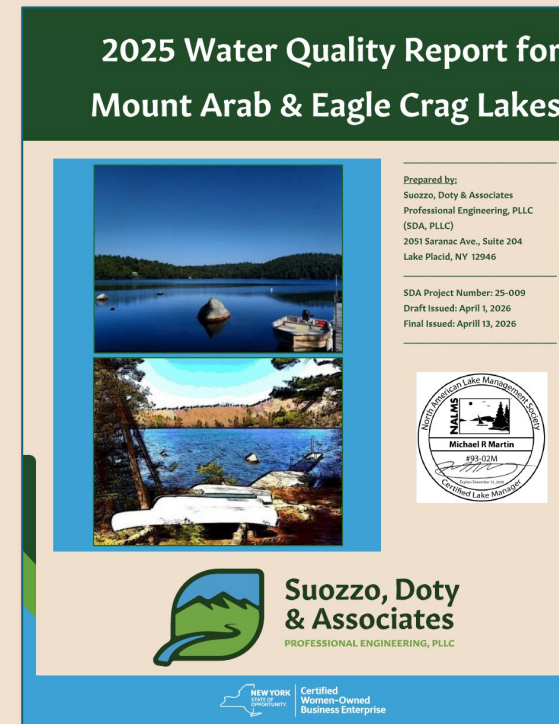
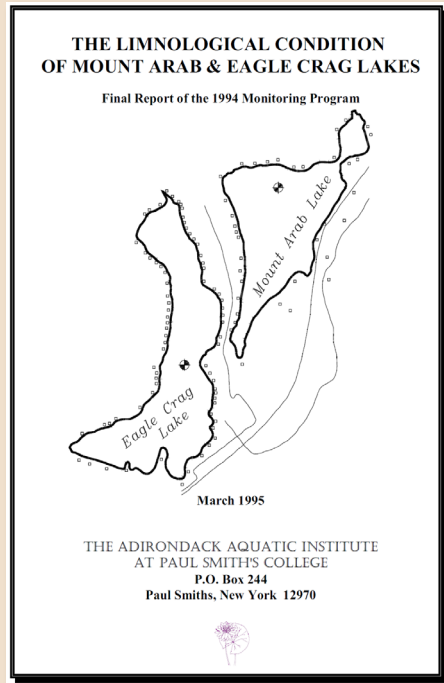
Eagle Crag Lake

- Surface Area: 149 acres
- Lake Elevation: 1,683 feet
- Maximum Depth: 50 feet (15 meters)
- Number of Camps: 48±



Monitoring History

- 1986-1990: CSLAP, Eagle Crag Lake only
- 1992-present:
 - Conducted by Michael R. Martin, CLM under various firms
- 2026 will be 35th year



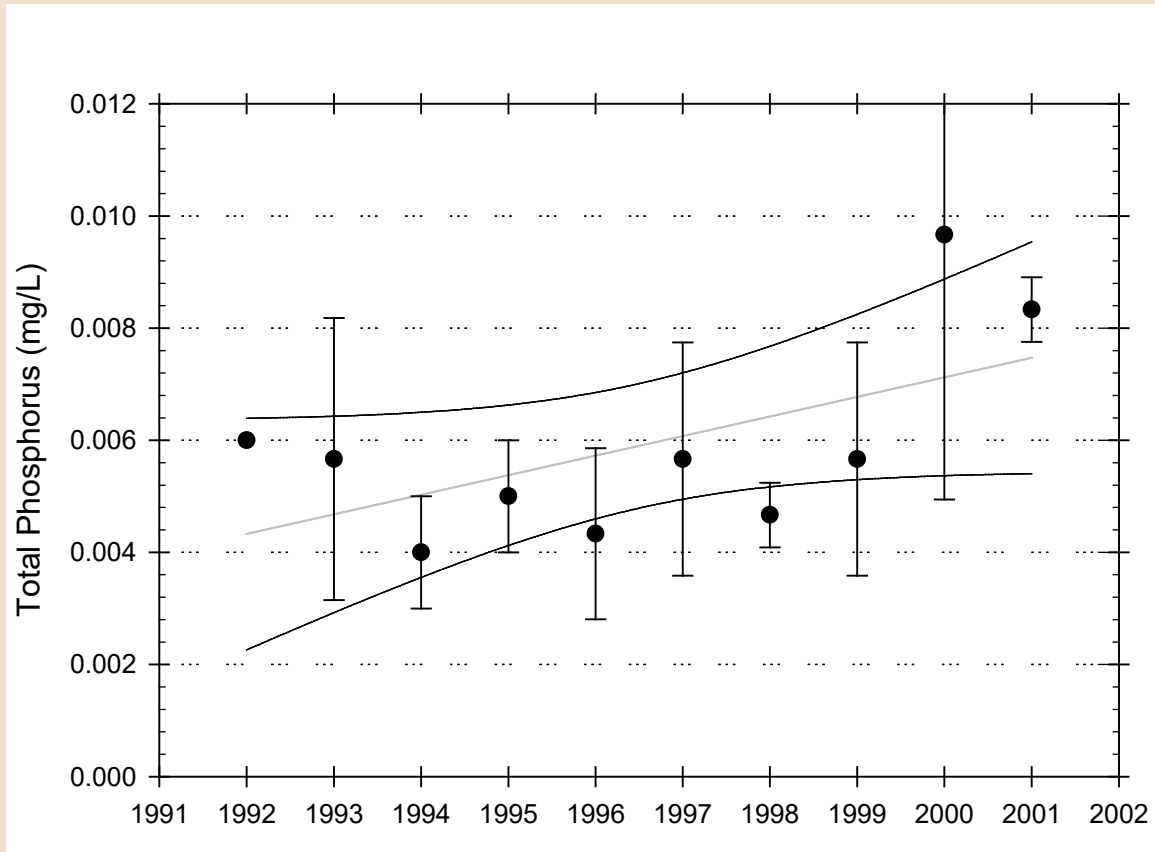
Monitoring Program

- Once per month: June, July & August
- Deepest point of each lake
- Two depths
 - Epilimnion (1.5 meters below surface)
 - Hypolimnion (1.5 meters above sediments)
- pH, Alkalinity, Conductivity, Chloride
- Total phosphorus, Nitrate/Nitrite
- Chlorophyll-*a*
- Transparency
- Dissolved oxygen & temperature profiles

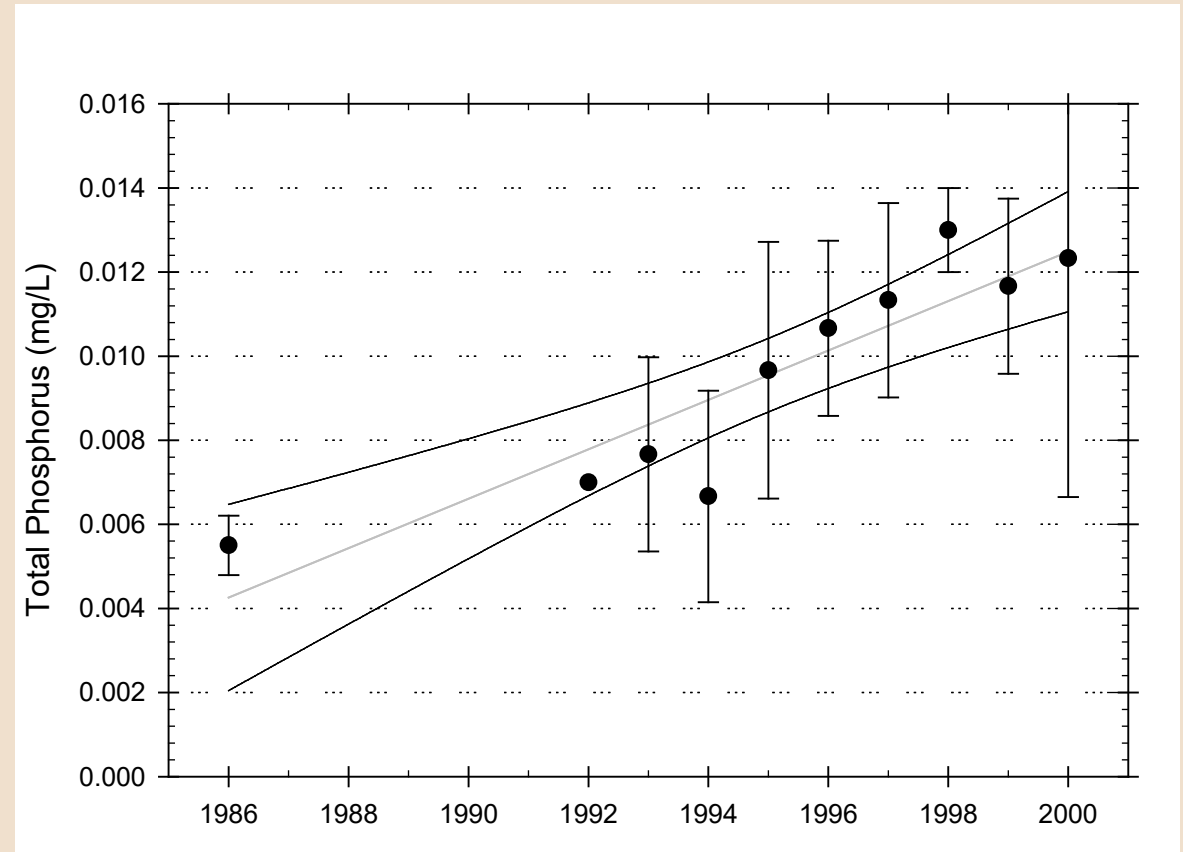


Septic Systems – Total Phosphorus

Mount Arab Lake

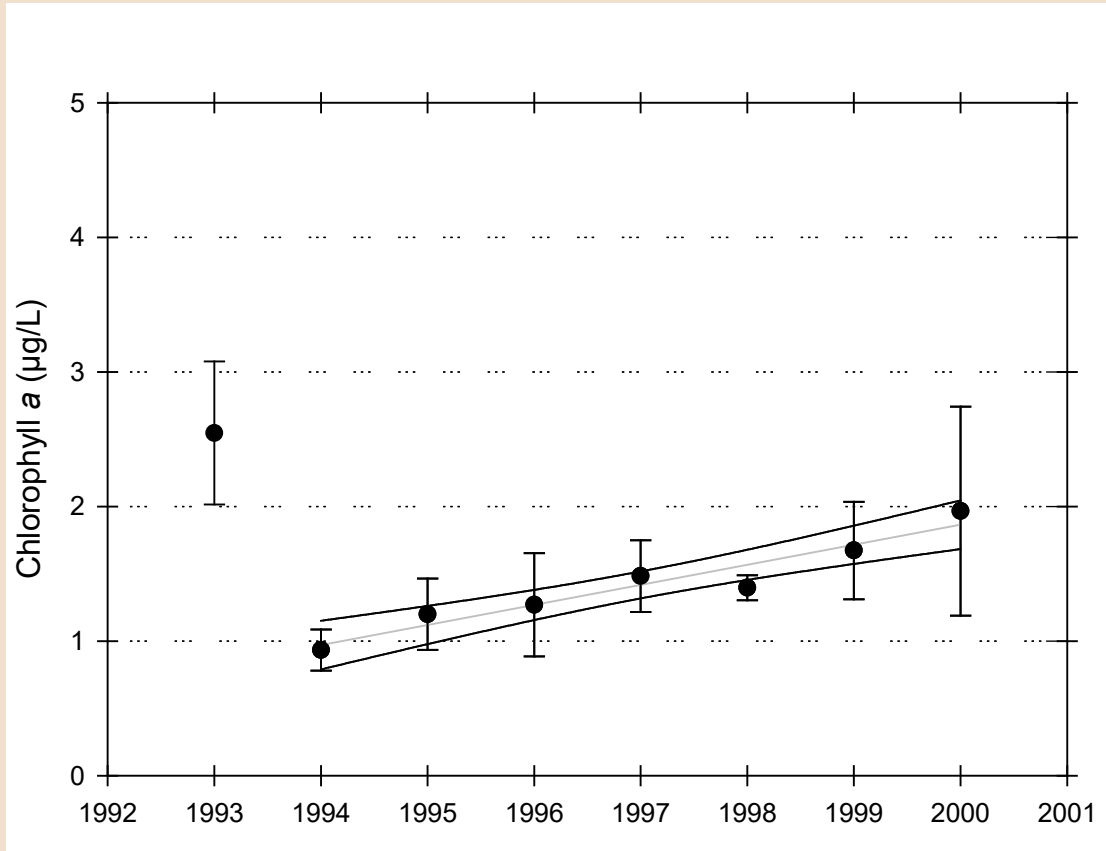


Eagle Crag Lake

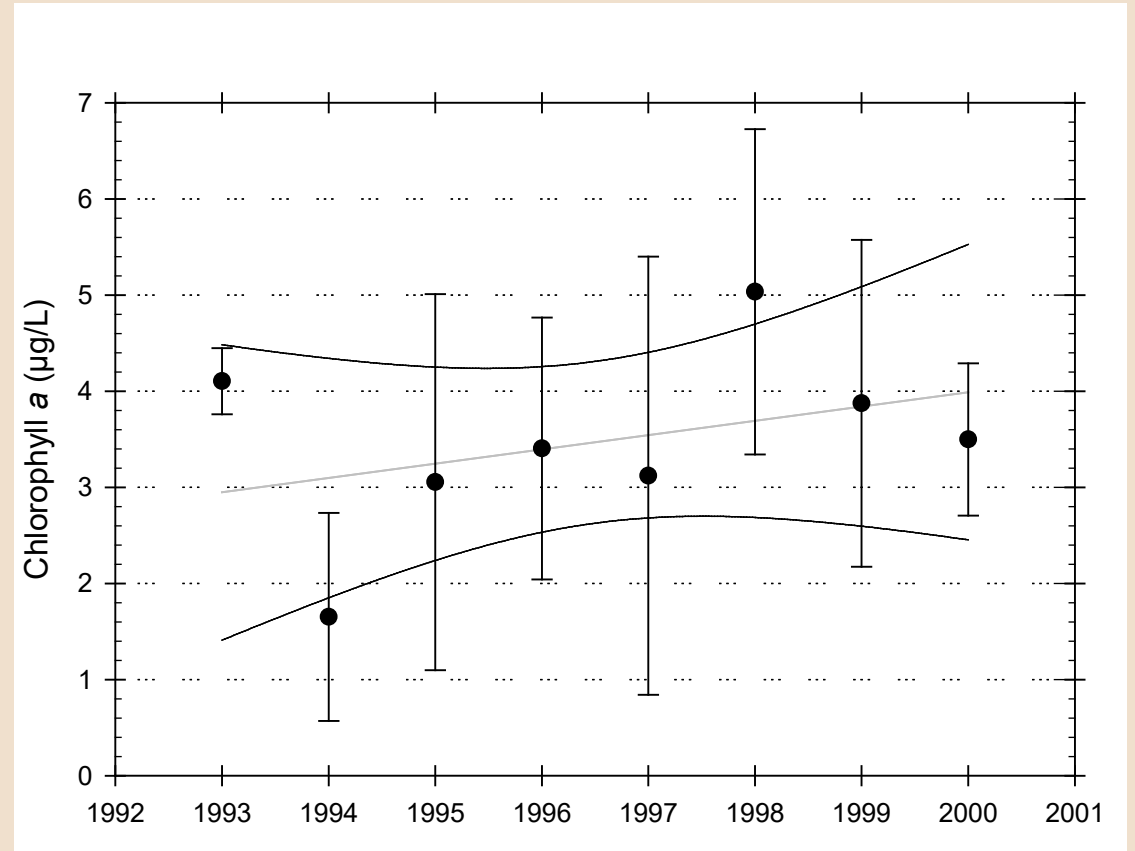


Septic Systems – Chlorophyll-*a*

Mount Arab Lake

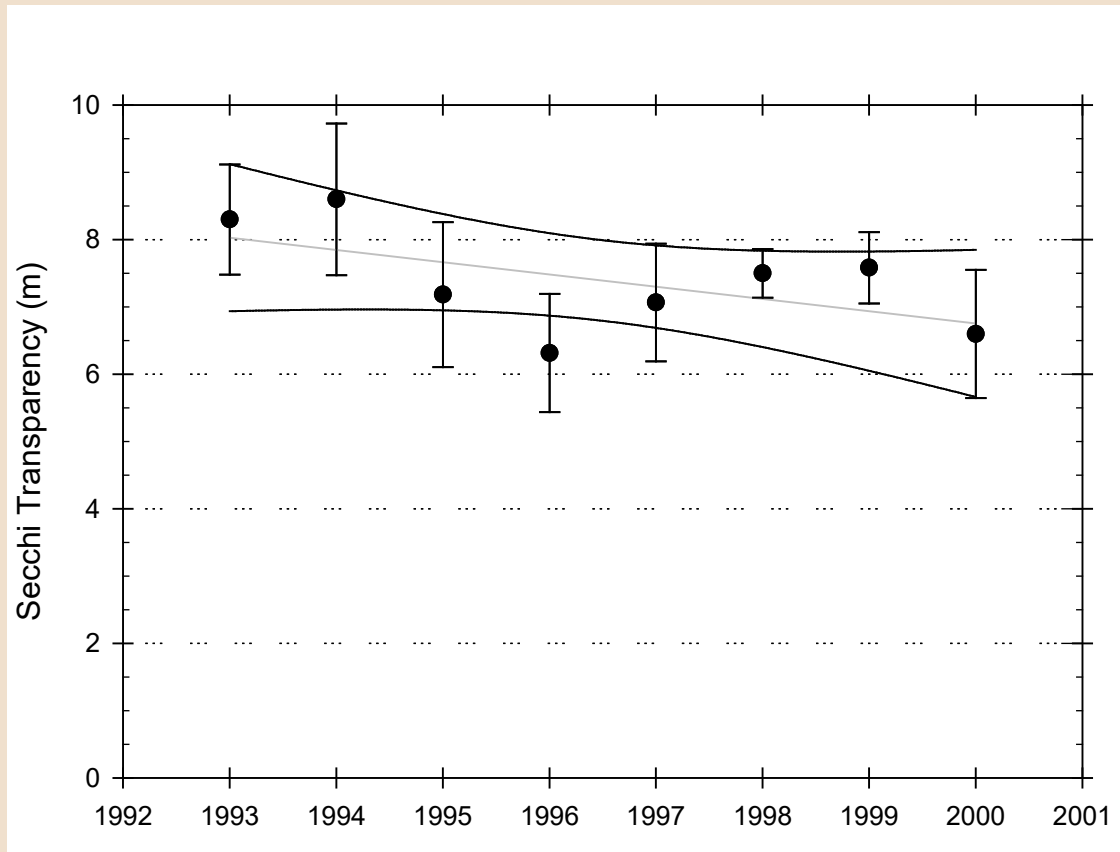


Eagle Crag Lake

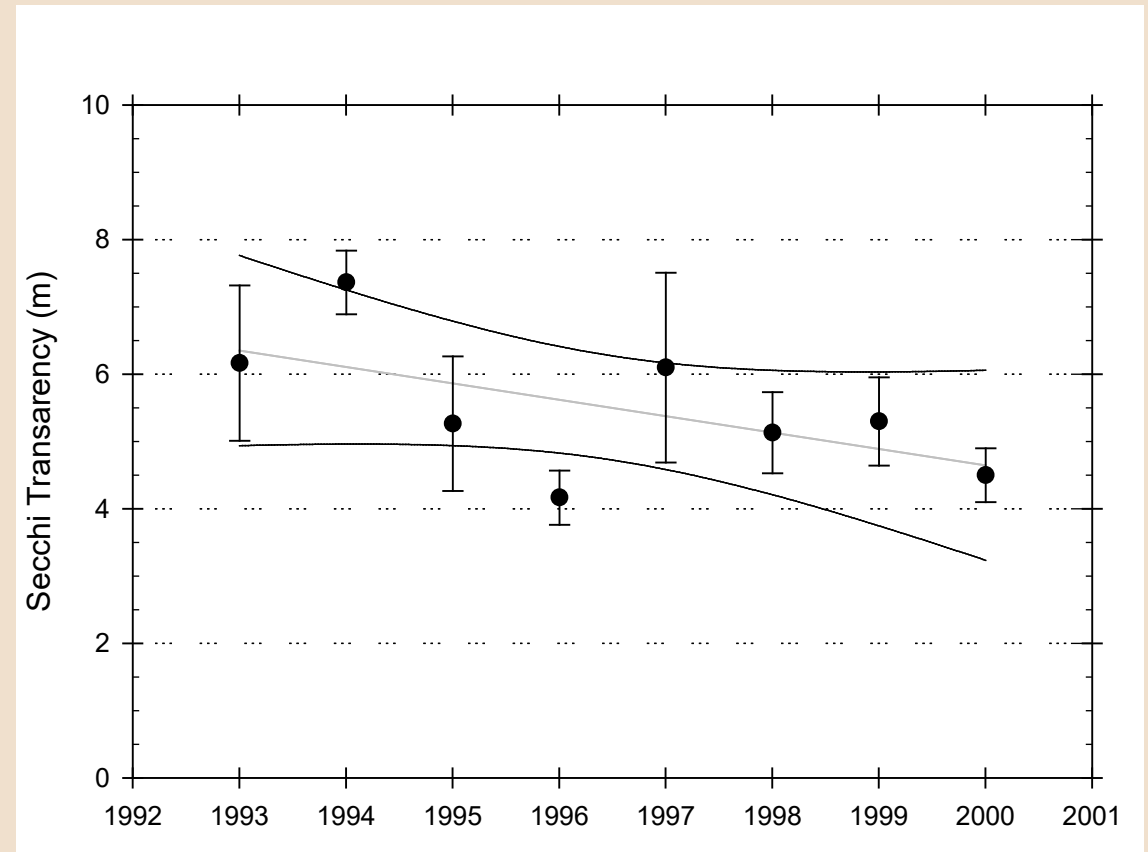


Septic Systems – Secchi Disk Depth (Transparency)

Mount Arab Lake



Eagle Crag Lake

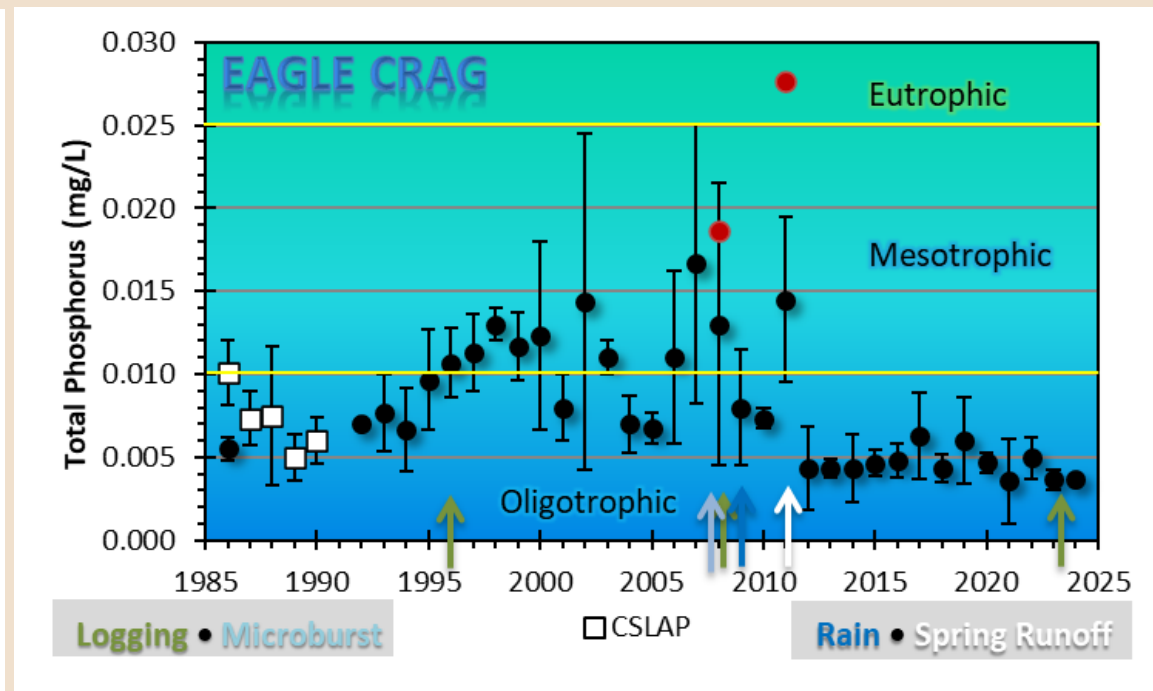
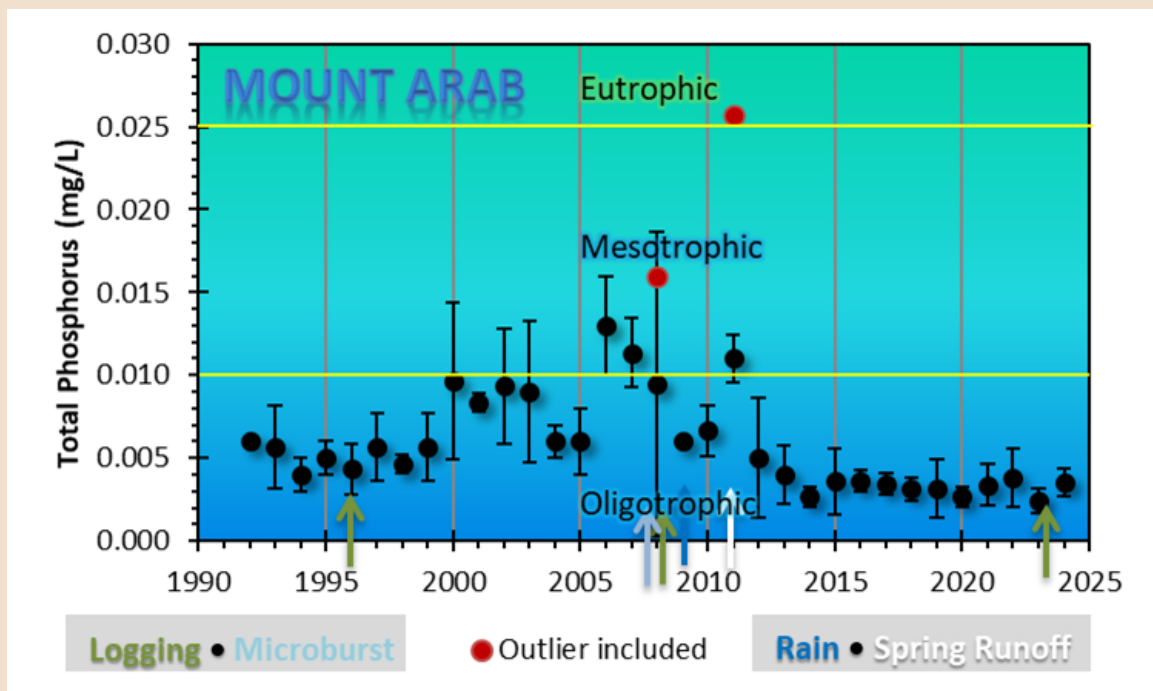


Solution: Replace Standard Systems w/Composting Toilets

- In the late-1990s a major campaign was started to replace standard on-site septic systems with composting toilets.
- Most went with central composting toilets, like the Sun-Mar, with chamber below cabin.
- Inside bathrooms look normal.
- Residents found they had to add biomass to the system due to low volumes of use
- Separated grey water from black water
- Had to work with code enforcement officers and Dept of Health to get approval for grey-water system discharges
- Gray water leach fields had to meet standard code in case system was ever converted back

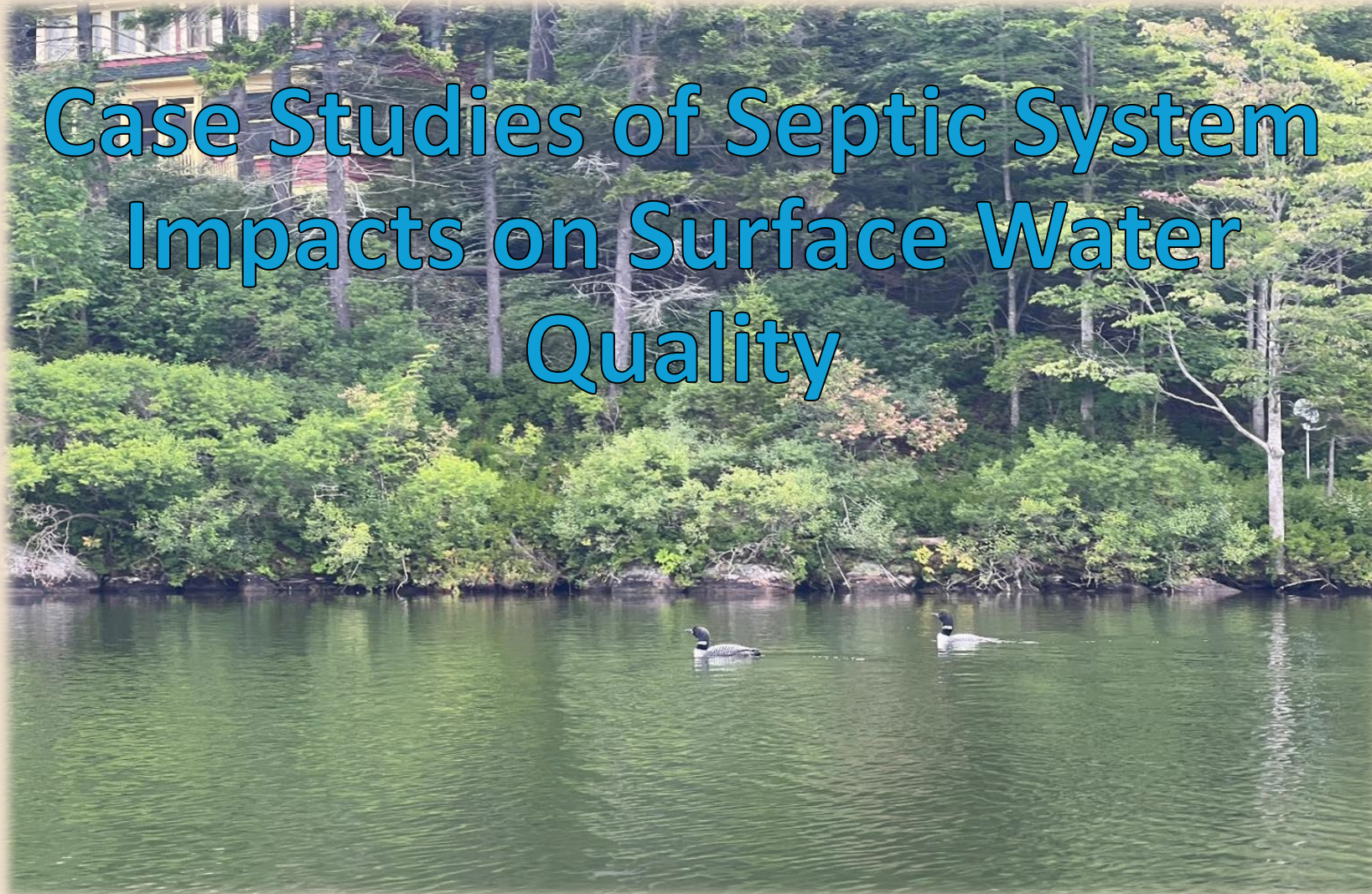


Epilimnetic Total Phosphorus Trends



Conclusions

- Old septic systems can negatively impact water quality
 - Replacing them can positively impact water quality
- Sampling for more than bacteria is important, particularly in a lake environment
- River/Stream detection is easier to do
 - Direction of flow versus complicated mixing in lakes and pond
- Long-Term Monitoring is necessary to detect water quality trends in lakes



Case Studies of Septic System Impacts on Surface Water Quality

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