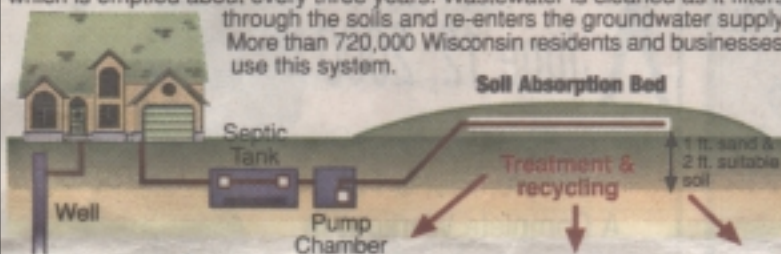


A spat over septic

The following septic tank systems are examples of what Wisconsin currently uses and proposes to use. They all are designed to remove pathogens, suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demands:

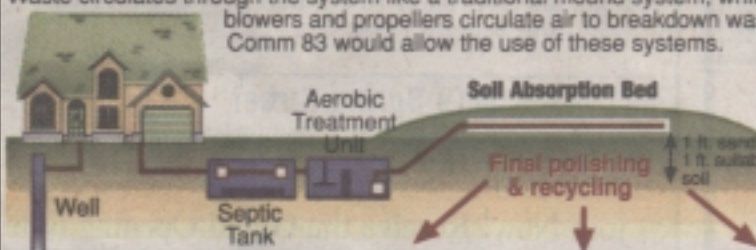
■ Traditional Mound System:

Waste is pumped from the home to a holding tank. As the tank fills, a pump siphons wastewater to a mound of soils; solid waste remains in the septic tank, which is emptied about every three years. Wastewater is cleaned as it filters through the soils and re-enters the groundwater supply. More than 720,000 Wisconsin residents and businesses use this system.



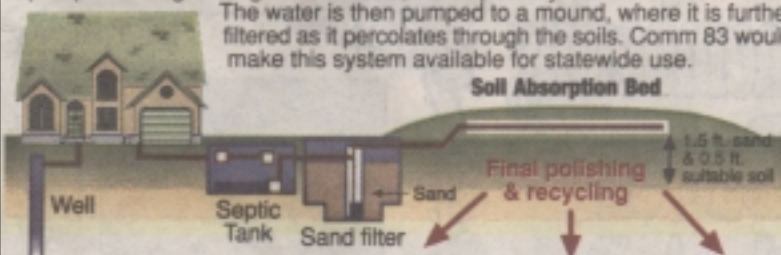
■ Aerobic System:

Waste circulates through the system like a traditional mound system, while blowers and propellers circulate air to breakdown waste. Comm 83 would allow the use of these systems.



■ Sand Filter (Single-Pass) System:

Waste is pumped from the building to a holding tank. As the tank fills, wastewater is pumped through a large box of sand, which partially filters the wastewater. The water is then pumped to a mound, where it is further filtered as it percolates through the soils. Comm 83 would make this system available for statewide use.



■ Conventional In-Ground System:

Waste is pumped from the building to a septic tank. Gravity then pulls wastewater downhill to an underground soil filter system, where it percolates through the ground system. It is the least expensive and most common system in use in the state; it is also the source of most sewage problems.

