



RV HOLDING-TANK TREATMENTS & DEODORIZERS IN SEPTIC SYSTEMS

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If you spend any time in a recreational vehicle (RV), you probably have experienced the problem of unpleasant odors from the graywater and blackwater holding tanks. There are a number of commercial products available to treat and control those odors while traveling or camping in your RV. Some of the products contain chemicals which may also adversely impact the septic systems that receive your holding-tank contents and, as a result, may pollute water resources. These chemicals and their by-products can kill the good bacteria in septic systems and may contribute to the discharge of dangerous, contaminated, health-threatening effluent to the soil surface or into groundwater or nearby surface waters.

Many RV facilities, throughout the country, rely on onsite wastewater treatment systems (septic systems) to treat sewage, and septic systems are particularly vulnerable to chemical contamination. The purpose of this fact sheet is to explain how a septic system works and how RV holding-tank treatments and deodorizers may harm them.

How Septic System Works

Septic systems are individual (onsite) wastewater treatment systems where wastewater is collected, treated, and disposed (as opposed to offsite treatment at a municipal wastewater treatment plant). A typical septic system contains two major components: a septic tank and a soil treatment area, also known as a drainfield or leachfield. The purpose of the septic tank is to allow for separation of solids from liquids and to provide time for naturally-occurring microorganisms to partially breakdown organic matter in the wastewater. The soil treatment area disperses the septic tank effluent and provides the final treatment of the wastewater through physical, biological, and chemical processes in the soil.

RV Treatments & Deodorizers

The two major functions of RV treatments and deodorizers are to facilitate the liquefying of solid wastes and reduce odors in the holding tanks. These RV products may contain enzymes or very toxic chemicals, such as formaldehyde. Most products either mask the odor or kill the bacteria causing the odors. When such treated RV wastewater is dumped into a septic system (or municipal wastewater treatment facility), it can kill the bacteria in the system and ultimately cause the

treatment system to fail. Without bacteria, the treatment system cannot adequately treat the waste. There is no (or very limited) breakdown (“digestion”) of organic matter, and the primary treatment process (settling of the waste) may be hindered. Inadequately treated wastewater allows solids to pass from the septic tank to the soil treatment area and clog the soil. Clogged systems will allow inadequately treated sewage to surface or percolate to groundwater. Surfacing effluent can affect the health of people or pets who come in contact with it. Percolated chemicals and untreated wastewater may contaminate nearby drinking water wells, rivers, and streams. Please **read the labels carefully** to identify any hazardous ingredients. Table 1 has a list of active ingredients to avoid because of their potential threat to onsite wastewater treatment systems.

What You Can Do to Help

Sewage treatment problems make RV living less comfortable and increase the cost of operating an RV park. You can help keep your fees reasonable and protect the environment by taking these basic steps:

- Minimize your use of holding-tank treatments and deodorizers by dumping your holding tanks frequently.
- Leave graywater valves open whenever you are connected to an RV park sewer service line. Leave blackwater tank valves closed and dump when half or more full. NOTE: Dumping with less than a half tank will seldom be an adequate volume to properly “flush” solids, and you could experience a persistent paper/fecal build-up in the tank. Holding tank gauges/monitors are seldom accurate. Therefore, use a flashlight and look down from above the stool to judge the fullness of your tank. Don’t dump holding tank contents on the ground.
- Use a tank flushing device after dumping a RV holding tank each time. These in-tank devices can be self-installed or by an RV service center. In-line back-flushing or “wand” type devices are also available.

NOTE: don’t use potable drinking water hoses for such activities.

- When using a holding-tank treatment or deodorizer, read the label and follow the directions carefully.

REMEMBER, excessive amounts of RV holding-tank treatments or deodorizers and those not recommended by the manufacturer can and will disrupt the wastewater treatment system you dump into. Consider using only enzyme-based or bacterial-based products. Please note that the term biodegradable does not necessarily mean that the product is safe for humans or the environment. Never use bleach to treat or “sweeten” a tank. Bleach can severely and quickly damage valves, seals, and gaskets.

- Ask questions of your park manager about drinking (potable) water and wastewater management. Sanitation costs can be minimal, but are not free.

- Educate other RVers. Don’t be shy about your health or the health of the environment.

The restoration of failed RV-park septic systems ultimately costs you money. The costs to renovate a system will be added to your space fee, and the restoration of contaminated groundwater can be extremely time consuming and costly. Further information is available on household septic systems at the University of Arizona Extension publications web page (<https://extension.arizona.edu/pubs/>) and the Onsite Wastewater Education Program website (<http://extension.arizona.edu/onsite-wastewater>).

Active Ingredient	Threats to Human and Environmental Health
Bronopol (chemical name: bromo-nitropropane-diol)	bacterial pesticide
Dowicil (chemical name: 1-(3-chlorallyl)-3,4,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride)	bacterial pesticide (EPA states “Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority.”)
Formaldehyde (also known as Formalin; degradate of bronopol)	kills or retards bacterial growth, recognized by EPA as probable carcinogen ¹ ; moderately toxic to humans ²
Glutaraldehyde (also known as embalming fluid)	Retards bacterial growth and covers sewage odor, eye inhalation irritant
Paraformaldehyde (polymerized formaldehyde)	very toxic to humans ³ (see formaldehyde)
Para-dichlorobenzene (common ingredient in mothballs, urinal cakes, and toilet bowl fresheners)	known carcinogen ¹ and drinking water contaminant; moderately toxic to humans ²

¹ a carcinogen causes cancer

² lethal dose for 150 lb person is between 1 ounce to 1 pint

³ lethal dose for 150 lb person is between 1 teaspoon to 1 ounce

This fact sheet was adapted from Alert for RV, Boat and Mobile Home Owners and Park Operators About Safe Wastewater Disposal, EPA Publication 909-F-99-002, July 1999.



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