Primary Barcode:



Property Owner:



Street Address:



Zip Code:



Subdivision:



Lot Number:



Nearest Town:



SEPTIC TANK CARE

Residential sewage disposal systems are generally used in rural and unsewered suburban areas. A septic tank system must be properly designed, installed and maintained if reasonable service is to be expected.

A septic tank is a water tight structure in which organic solids are decomposed by natural bacterial processes. The flow of sewage is slowed in its passage through the tank so that larger solids settle to the bottom and accumulate as sludge. Grease and lighter particles rises to the surface and form scum.

The bacteria present in a tank are able to thrive in the absence of oxygen. Such decomposition in the absence of air is called "septic," which led to the naming of the tank. Solids and scum are digested and reduced to a smaller volume by the bacteria in the tank. However, a residue of sludge remains which must be stored during the interval between tank and cleanings.

The partially treated sewage, or effluent, flowing from the tank is still septic and contains large numbers of harmful bacteria and organic matter in a finely divided state or in solution. Foul odors, unsightly conditions and health hazards will develop if this effluent is ponded on the surface of the ground or carried away in open ditches. Final disposal of the effluent in a subsurface soil absorption system or filter is necessary to avoid these problems.

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To facilitate inspection and maintenance, it is imperative that the homeowner knows the location of all parts of the disposal system. Such information may be obtained from the local health authority. Details and accurate measurements including the location of the tank, pumps, underground piping, and the absorption system should be shown on a sketch for future reference.

Then local health authority should be consulted to determine the minimum requirements relating to distance between disposal systems and water supply facilities.

MAINTENANCE

The frequency of cleaning depends on the size of the septic tank and the number of people it serves. When a garbage grinder is used, more frequent cleaning will be required. With ordinary use and care, a septic tank may require cleaning ever 2 or 3 years. However in many cases septic tanks can be satisfactorily operated even longer. The homeowner should determine for himself when his tank needs cleaning.

Actual measurement of sludge deposit and scum accumulation is the only method of determining when a tank need to be cleaned. Scum can be measured with a stick to which a weighted flap has been hinged, or with any device that can be used to feel out the bottom of the scum mat. The stick if forced through the mat, the hinged flap falls into a horizontal position, and the stick is raised until resistance from the bottom of the scum felt. With the same tool, the distance to the bottom of the outlet device can be found.

A long stick wrapped with-rough white toweling and lowered to the bottom of the tank will show the depth of sludge and the liquid depth of the tank. The stick should be lowered behind the outlet device to avoid scum particles. After several minutes, if the stick is carefully removed, the sludge line can be distinguished by sludge particles clinging into the toweling.

In two-compartment tanks, measurements should be made near the outlet of the first compartment.

The tank should be cleaned if either (a) The bottom of the scum mat is within 3 inches of the bottom of the outlet device; or (b) sludge comes within the limits specified in the accompanying table.

LIQUID CAPACITY OF TANK GALLONS	LIQUID DEPTH								
	3 feet	4 feet	5 feet						
	The state of the s	Distance from bottom of outlet device to top of sludge, inches.							
750	6	10	13						
900	14 CM	7	10						
1,000	4	6	8						

Do not allow any person who does not have a health department permit to pump your septic tank. Septic tanks are usually cleaned by companies who make this operation a business. The homeowner should check with the local health department for the names of reputable companies in the area.

There are no known chemicals, yeasts or other substance capable of eliminating or reducing the solids in a septic tank so that cleaning is unnecessary. The use of such product is not necessary for the proper operation of a septic tank.

Septic tanks and absorption systems frequently are damaged by heavy trucks or equipment moving over them. Reference to the location sketch of the system will be found helpful in directing heavy vehicles away from the critical areas. If there is no way to avoid crossing a sewer line, cast iron should be used under the crossing.

The roots of trees and shrubbery may enter the tile lines and clog them completely. When this occurs, the roots can be removed only digging up and cleaning the tile line.

Neglect of the septic tank is the most common cause of damage to soil absorption systems. When the tank is not cleaned, solids build up and are carried over into the absorption system causing clogging of the soil. When this happens the absorption system must be relocated and rebuilt.

Peach Clifford

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION OF GROUND WATER PROTECTION

PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM Type of System:

(C) 1. Conventional Evaluation Based Upon:) 1. Soil typing by Soil Scientist Owner, Developer, Contractor, Installer, I) 2. Low Pressure Pipe () a. General 3. Mound) b. High Intensity) 4. Lagoon) c. Extra High Intensity) 5. Large Diameter Graveless Pipe () 2. Soil Percolation Test () a. Sand backfill required 23 Environmental Specialist Installation:) 6 Other Estimated Absorption Rate:) 1 New Installation 2. Repair to Existing System Approval based upon: Statute No. T.C.A. 68-221-403 Establishment: () (c) Percolation test () (i) 9" buffer required (24"-36" total soil depth) (W1. Residential: # Bedrooms () (d) Grandfather clause. Current standards () (k) Grandfather clause - meets June 30, 1990 standards (repair () 2. Other: _ except those specified only) (specify) () (f) 12" (karst) and 6" (non-karst) buffer Other required Gal/Day_ Also required: () 1. Soil Improvement Practice (SIP)) 2. Flow Diversion Valve) 3. Sewage Pump) 4. Other: All installers of subsurface sewage disposal systems must hold a valid annual license from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation. The recipient of this permit agrees to construct or have constructed the above described system in accordance with T.C.A. 68-221-401 et. seq. and The Regulations To Govern Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems. If any part of the system is covered before being inspected and approved, it shall be uncovered by the recipient of the permit at the direction of personnel of the Department of Environment and Conservation. Any cutting, filling or alterations of the soil conditions on the aforementioned property after this day may render this approval null This permit is valid for 3 years from date of issue. Notes WALL BEFORE 9:00 AM FOR INSPECTION INSTALL ON CONTOUR S' BETWEEN TRENCHES STAY 10' FROM PROPERTY LINE, WATER LINE AND UTILITIES " Froyt X Crossover ++SIP ----Field Line Solid Line

This is a permit to construct and is not intended to imply approval of any work proposed or completed on this lot.

Someone will be at site about 12:30 Lamourow.

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION OF GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

Service Requested:		
Septic System Permit	Reinspection Letter	Water Sample
Landowner:	Applicant:	Original Owner
Name CLIFFORD PEAC	h Name	Name
Address		
Phone #	Phone #	
	No Name	Lot #
If not in subdivision, give specific for the subdivision for the s	Powds ON LEFT IS Parcel Number	- Intrond To Rig + Log House on Les
For reinspection letter only: a) Age of house	Will pick-up Please Is house vacant? How spected by health department?	mailv long?
f) All waste water including v	inspected?into plumbing fixtures?washing machines routed into sep	tic tank?
For water sample only: a casing? c) Is a ground?	a) Is there an outside faucet: the well chlorinated?	d) Casing 6 inche
		per of Bedrooms
e) Amount of water used mon	d) Basement Plumbing: Yachine bathroom thly (gallons)	esNo
c) How many occupants If yes, it will be washing m e) Amount of water used mon f) Water: Public g) Is the lot staked? h) Installer if known:	d) Basement Plumbing: Yell Spring Is the house site staked? back of this page showing process.	esNo
c) How many occupants If yes, it will be washing m e) Amount of water used mon f) Water: Public g) Is the lot staked? h) Installer if known: Make a rough sketch on the planned driveway and utilities	d) Basement Plumbing: Yeachine bathroom thly (gallons) Vell Spring Is the house site staked? back of this page showing process ANCE AND ARE NON-REFUNDATE O.00 up to 1000 gpd. Reins	operty lines, house site, well
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log Houre Ben Herton STORE Port 1/ R First Pla all Stone mt. School (Log) this House in before you get to eiskell Steve Nelson's Hour Ther Jam Bike

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

ssued o:ocation	CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION OF SUB Clifford Peach Owner, Developer, Contractor, Installer, Etc. Past Stone Mountain School							Ty	Type of System: () 1. Standard () 2. Alternating () 3. Chapter () 4. Low Pressure Pipe ()								() 5. Mound () 6. Lagoon () 7. Large Diameter Gravelless Pipe () 8. Other												
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Evaluation Bases Upon:

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