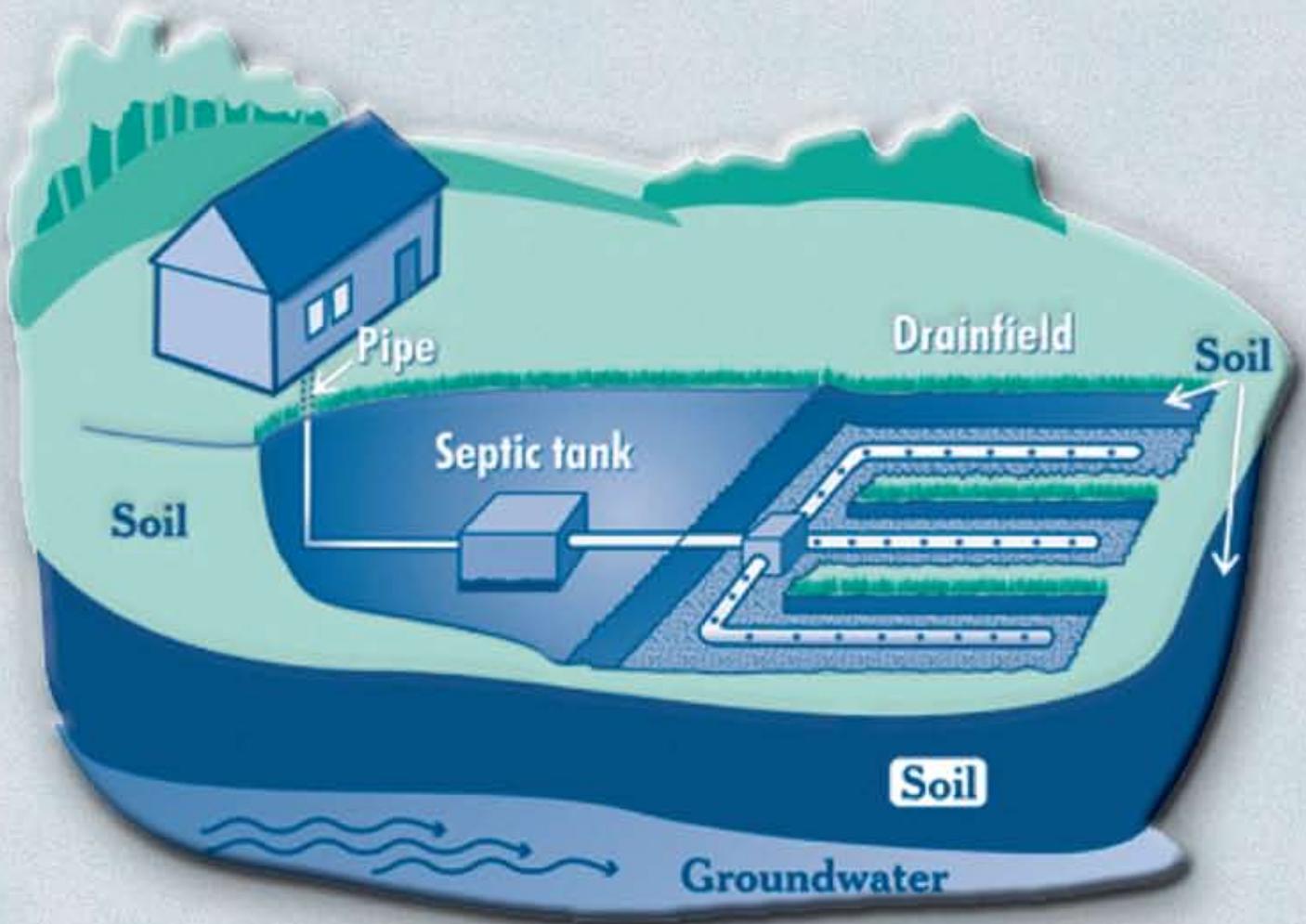


A Washakie County Homeowner's Manual for Septic Systems



Presented by:
WASHAKIE COUNTY
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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OUR LOCAL WATERSHED

The Bighorn River Watershed provides the water resource that powers the recreational, agricultural, urban and wildlife opportunities for much of Washakie County. Protection of this water resource is critical to maintain the quality of life enjoyed by residents and nonresidents alike.

States are required by the Clean Water Act to periodically conduct water quality assessments on waters of the state (streams, lakes and reservoirs). The state then identifies impaired or threatened waters which have data showing they do not meet applicable water quality standards. The absence of a septic system ("straight pipe") or a failed or inadequate septic system can be one of the causes of a stream's impairment. A "straight pipe" to the stream is considered an illegal discharge point and subject to local and state enforcement action.

The Washakie County Conservation District (WCCD), using a locally-led planning process, is working with local citizens to address water quality concerns as an alternative to potential regulation. WCCD has initiated the formation of a local steering committee to help them with this process. "The mission of the Washakie Watersheds Steering Committee is to support voluntary management practices and education efforts to address watershed health thereby minimizing the need for regulation. Our efforts will be based on defensible data and will address human-induced concerns while considering natural background influences."

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REFERENCES

Sheridan County Conservation District's "Septic System Information" packet

Fremont County's "Installing a Septic System" packet

Washakie County's "A Homeowners Manual for Septic Systems" packet

Washakie County's "Small Wastewater Treatment Facility Permit Application" packet

National Small Flows Clearinghouse, www.necs.wvu.edu

www.deq.state.wy.us

www.epa.gov

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this packet is to provide the homeowner with a starting point on the considerations for installing, replacing, and maintaining a septic system, in addition to providing some basic summaries of alternatives for locations where a conventional system will not protect human health and the environment. The material presented is for general information purposes only. Please contact the Washakie County Planning Office or the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality for specific requirements regarding any situation. Not all of the alternatives and requirements presented will be suitable or applicable for all situations. Nothing in this packet can replace the advice of a qualified professional.

For More Information

Washakie County Planning Office (307) 347-6778

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, WQ Division, Lander (307) 332-3144
National Small Flows Clearinghouse 1-800-624-8301
www.nsfc.wvu.edu

Available Resources

There are many publications and web-sites about septic systems and other treatment options available. Some are listed below:

A homeowner's guide to Septic Systems. US Environmental Protection Agency. December 2002. EPA-832-B-02-2005

Pipeline. A quarterly publication of the National Small Flows Clearinghouse. West Virginia University.

Regulations Governing Construction of Small Wastewater Facilities. University of Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service. October 1994. Bulletin B-1005.

Septic System Design and Siting. University of Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service. October 1994. Bulletin B-1006.

Septic System Failure: What to do.. University of Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service. October 1994. Bulletin B-1007.

Septic System Maintenance. University of Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service. October 1994. Bulletin B-1008.

Residential On-site Wastewater Treatment. An overview. University of Nebraska, Cooperative Extension. EC-01798.

**THE MATERIAL PRESENTED IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY.
PLEASE CONTACT THE WASHAKIE COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE OR THE WYOMING
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FOR MORE INFORMATION.**

HOW WILL YOU KNOW IF YOUR SEPTIC SYSTEM IS FAILING?

Septic system owners should be alert to the following warning signs of a failing system:

- Slowly draining sinks and toilets
- Gurgling sounds in the plumbing
- Plumbing backups
- Sewage odors in the house or yard
- Ground wet or mushy underfoot
- Grass growing faster and greener in one particular area of the yard
- Test showing the presence of bacteria in well water

None of these warning signs can be considered a sure indication that a system has failed, but the appearance of one or more of them should prompt homeowners to have their systems inspected. Septic system failures also can occur without any of these warning signals. For this reason, yearly inspection of your septic system is recommended.

GROUNDWATER POLLUTION

Preventing groundwater pollution from failing septic systems should be a priority for every community. Contamination of the groundwater source can lead to the pollution of local wells, streams, lakes, and ponds - exposing family, friends, and neighbors to waterborne diseases and other serious health risks.

When a septic system fails, inadequately treated domestic waste can reach the groundwater. Bacteria and viruses from human waste can cause dysentery, hepatitis, and typhoid fever. Many serious outbreaks of these diseases have been caused by contaminated drinking water.

In addition, hazardous household chemicals like paints, varnishes, waste oils, and pesticides pollute the groundwater and should never be disposed of through a septic system. They can also kill the microorganisms in the system that break down the waste.

The basic ingredients listed below can be mixed or used alone for many household cleaning tasks. Also, in the event of an accident, these ingredients can be identified by most consumers and health care professionals.

Alternative Household Cleaning Solutions

Ingredient	General Use
Baking soda	cleaner, deodorizer, fire extinguisher, scouring powder
Boiling water	drain cleaner
Borax*	cleaner, disinfectant, laundry aid, water softener
Lemon	cleaner, deodorizer, stain remover
Salt	cleaner
Soap	cleaner
White vinegar	cleaner, deodorizer, grease cutter
Washing soda*	cleaner, laundry aid, grease cutter, stain remover, water softener disinfectant. It can be found in the laundry section of grocery stores near the dry bleach.

*These products are not completely nonpoisonous but are less toxic than their ready-made counterparts.

HOMEOWNER SELF-ASSESSMENT

Septic System Features	Higher Risk	Lower Risk	Self-Assessment Indicate H or L
Can you locate your septic tank?	No	Yes	
Is there a clean out between the house and the septic tank?	No	Yes	
Can you locate your leachfield?	No	Yes	
What is the distance from the septic system to surface waters?	Less than 100'	More than 100'	
Does terrain slope towards or away from surface water?	Toward	Away	
What is the slope of the terrain?	Steep to Moderate	Flat	
What are the soil types?	Gravelly or rocky soils that water runs easily through or tight clayey soils that water cannot penetrate	Medium textured soils that allow water infiltration	
What is the distance to any water wells?	Less than 100'	More than 500'	
Is the groundwater from any such well used from human drinking water?	Yes	No	
Determine the relationship between your septic tank size and the size of your household by dividing the septic tank size (in gallons) by the number of bedrooms in your home.	Less than 250 gallons per bedroom	250 gallons or more per bedroom	
Is an impermeable surface such as concrete, asphalt or brick located over the leachfield?	Yes	No	
Are there septic odors, ponding, or wastewater breakout, burnt out grass or groundstaining or patches of lush green grass over the leachfield?	Yes	No	
Are any trees, shrubs, or other plants with extensive root systems within 10' of the leachfield?	Yes	No	
Are heavy objects (cars, etc.) or evidence from such objects in the vicinity of the leachfield?	Yes	No	
Are stormwater, sump pumps, foundation drains, or roof runoff diverted to flow into the septic system?	Yes	No	
Is there an apparent cave-in or exposed component?	Yes	No	
When was the septic system last pumped?	More than 5 yrs. ago	Less than 3 yrs. ago	

AUTHORITIES AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (W.S. 35-11-101 THROUGH W.S. 35-11-1207)

- *Prohibits construction, installation, modification or operation of a septic system without a permit.
- *Provides for the delegation of enforcement and administration authorities to municipalities, water and sewer districts or counties.

WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WATER QUALITY RULES AND REGULATIONS, CHAPTER 3: REGULATIONS FOR A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT, INSTALL, OR MODIFY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES, WASTEWATER FACILITIES, DISPOSAL SYSTEMS, BIOSOLIDS MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, TREATED WASTEWATER REUSE SYSTEMS AND OTHER FACILITIES CAPABLE OF CAUSING OR CONTRIBUTING TO POLLUTION.

- *Prohibits construction, installation, modification or operation of a septic system without a permit.
- *Provides for the delegation of enforcement and administration authorities to municipalities, water and sewer districts or counties.

WASHAKIE COUNTY'S REGULATIONS FOR A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT, INSTALL, OR MODIFY SMALL WASTEWATER FACILITIES AND RELATED DESIGN STANDARDS.

- *Describes permit application requirements and process.
- *Outlines the requirements for conventional septic systems and other wastewater treatment options for residential units.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Despite efforts to regulate design, placement and use, septic systems are still the largest reported cause of groundwater contamination resulting in disease outbreaks in the U.S. Property owners must remember that they are responsible for their septic systems, and for any contamination a poorly functioning system may cause. Conventional septic systems are designed to prevent surface ponding of wastewater, and to provide an adequate treatment filter between the bottom of absorption fields and groundwater or bedrock. When these systems are properly designed, installed, operated, and maintained, potentially harmful contaminants in wastewater are adequately treated and rendered harmless before reaching the groundwater.

Function of a Septic System

- *Remove wastewater from the home
- *Treat wastewater through a primary and secondary treatment system

Resource and/or Health Concerns When NOT Functioning Properly

- *Risk of direct contact with sewage or untreated wastewater
- *Risk of ground or surface water pollution
- *Untreated wastewater may contain pathogens, such as cholera, Hepatitis A, salmonella
 - Can enter drinking water supplies in groundwater
 - Can contaminate recreational areas such as lakes or streams
- *Untreated wastewater may contain parasites, such as pinworms and tapeworms
- *Untreated wastewater contains nitrates, which is associated with methoglobinemia (blue baby syndrome)
- *Untreated wastewater may contain phosphorus (from detergents and cleansers)
 - Promotes algae and weed growth in waterbodies
 - Can ultimately result in death of fish and other aquatic organisms

BASIC COMPONENTS AND REQUIREMENTS

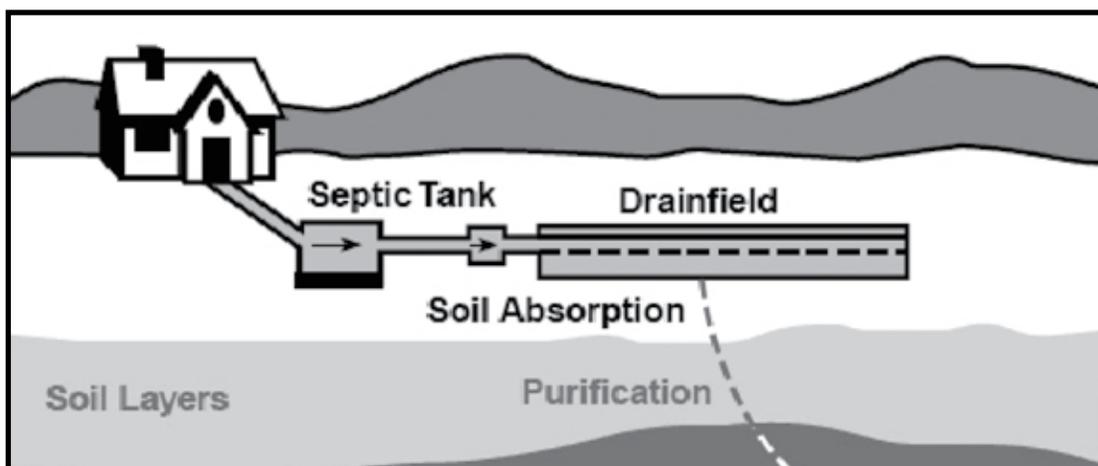
A septic system is composed of only two basic components: a septic tank and the drainfield area. Each has an integral function in the treatment and disposal of domestic wastewater resulting from laundry and bathing, kitchen wastes, and body wastes. This relatively simple system of wastewater renovation can effectively remove disease-causing pathogens and chemical nutrients from domestic wastewater for the life of the home when it is properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained.

SEPTIC TANK - *The septic tank removes and begins treatment of solids from the wastewater.*

Septic tanks are required to be large enough to hold the sewage for approximately two days before it is discharged to the disposal field. Sewage that enters the septic tank is retained for a short period of time, during which it breaks down into scum, sludge, and liquid effluent. Most solid matter will settle to the bottom as sludge while buoyant grease, fats, and hair will float to the surface and form a scum layer. Between these two layers is the clear liquid effluent that drains into the drainfield. If too much water is flushed into the septic tank in a short period of time, the wastewater flows out of the tank before it has had time to separate. This can happen on days when water use is unusually high (laundry day), or more often if the septic tank is too small for the needs of the household. The solids in the septic tank will be digested and converted into gases by microorganisms such as bacteria. The bacteria cannot completely break down all of the sludge and scum, however, and this is why septic tanks need to be pumped periodically.

*Washakie County requires:

- tanks made of non-corrodible material such as, but not limited to pre-cast concrete or fiberglass;
- a minimum size of 1000 gallons for residences up to 4 bedrooms with an additional 250 gallons **per bedroom** for each additional bedroom over 4;
- a tee or baffle for inlets and tee or baffle that extends into the middle third of the water depth for outlets to prevent transport of floating solids into the absorption field;
- the inlet pipe to be at least 3 inches higher than the outlet pipe;
- a manway access for each compartment with a minimum 20 inch diameter;
- that each compartment has a cleanout with a minimum 6 inch diameter that extends to the ground surface and is capped; and
- placement on a level grade and firm bedding to prevent settling.



ABSORPTION AREA/DRAINFIELD - *The drainfield is a series of underground perforated pipe that filters the wastewater through gravel and soil.*

The drainfield is usually a series of underground perforated PVC pipes which are in a bed of gravel approximately 12 inches in thickness. The perforated pipes, which are in individual trenches or grouped together into a single bed, distribute the wastewater throughout the entire area of the drainfield. When wastewater leaves a septic tank too soon, solids can be carried with it to the drainfield. Drainfields provide additional treatment for the wastewater by allowing it to trickle from a series of perforated pipes, through a layer of gravel, and down through the soil. The soil acts as a natural filter and contains organisms that help treat the waste. Solids damage the drainfield by clogging the small holes in the drainfield pipes and the surrounding gravel, and excess water strains the system unnecessarily.

Near the bottom of the gravel bed of the disposal field, a slimy mass accumulates known as the biological clogging mat or the biomat. This biological layer, which occurs naturally in all properly designed, constructed and operated septic systems, consists of wastewater solids, microorganisms and the by-products of decomposition. The biological clogging layer represents a treatment medium for applied effluent in which larger microorganisms, such as bacteria, are filtered out along with suspended solids. Additionally, due to its reduced permeability, the biological clogging layer slows infiltration into the soil, and as such equilibrates effluent throughout the entire disposal field. Within the soil, smaller microorganisms such as viruses become immobilized upon soil particles and die, while wastewater nutrients such as phosphorus and some forms of nitrogen are absorbed and become bound within the soil.

GRAVEL & ROCK SYSTEMS

*Washakie County requires:

- that absorption areas are not located beneath compacted areas such as driveways;
- the bottom of the absorption stone be at least 4 feet above bedrock or impermeable soil and the seasonal high water table;
- surface run-off to be diverted away from the absorption area;
- soil absorption stone to be sized between ½ - 2 ½ inches;
- at least six inches of stone be placed under and beside the system pipe and at least two inches of stone be placed on top of the pipe;
- that all plastic gravity absorption system pipes have a minimum diameter of four inches and that pipes be laid with the holes centered around the bottom vertical axis;
- the maximum slope for the pipe three inches per 100 feet;
- the absorption stone on top of the piping be covered with filter fabric or other appropriate cover prior to backfilling; and
- at least 12 inches of permeable soil that supports grass be placed over the filter fabric.

SPECIAL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MOUNDED SYSTEMS AND CHAMBER SYSTEMS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE WASHAKIE COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE.

DESIGN AND INSTALLATION CONSIDERATIONS

A Proper Site Evaluation Is Essential

Site evaluation including contractor and county personnel is essential for locating your septic system and identifying any potential site limitations. In a typical site evaluation, professionals examine the soils, landscape features, and past surveys of the potential site. He or she makes special note of the location of nearby wells, other septic systems, the slope of the land, depth to the groundwater source and to impermeable layers (such as bedrock), natural drainage patterns, and the boundaries of the lot.

A good site evaluation defines the limitations of a site. If the soils or other conditions are inappropriate for a conventional drainfield, workable alternatives can be designed using the data collected in the evaluation. Poorly sited septic systems may fail, causing inadequately treated wastewater to pond on the ground surface or to contaminate the groundwater. **Be sure to contact the Washakie County Planning Office for permitting and information on proper design and installation.**

Plan the layout for your home site, well and septic system with the following minimum distance requirements in mind:

Distance From	To Septic Tank	To Leachfield
Wells (including neighboring wells)	50'	100'
Open waterway	50'	50'
Potable water line	25'	25'
Building foundation (w/o foundation drain)	5'	25'
Building foundation (with foundation drain)	5'	25'
Break in slope greater then 15%	5'	15'
Property line	10'	10'
Septic tank	n/a	10'

*Washakie County requires:

- a permit be obtained prior to any construction or modification activities; including replacement of an existing septic tank and/or absorption area;
- the permittee to notify the Washakie County Planner at least 24 hours prior to backfilling the uncovered system for the final inspection of the system;

*The permit application is available at the Washakie County Planning office and includes;

- plans to contain name of the owner and location of the project; site plan; detailed drawings, location of percolation test holes and soil test pits; percolation test data;
- specifications to include information on the construction materials as well as information on all mechanical and electrical equipment; and
- that all plans and specifications conform to design standards for Washakie County.

*A \$100.00 fee is required upon submission of the permit application.

*The permit to construct will normally be issued within 5 business days after submission.

SEPTIC SYSTEM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Out of sight and out of mind - does this describe your relationship with your septic system? If you are like most homeowners, you probably never give much thought to what happens to what goes down your drain. But if you rely on a septic system to treat and dispose of your household wastewater, what you don't know can hurt you. While even the best septic systems do not have an infinite lifespan and eventually have to be replaced, proper care and maintenance of your system can extend the life of the system, prevent failure of the system, and ensure that the wastewater is effectively treated before entering the environment. Proper maintenance of the system does not have to be a time consuming or expensive activity, but it does need to be consistent. Septic system maintenance is the responsibility of the homeowner.

Why Maintain Your Septic System

There are two main reasons why septic system maintenance is so important. The first reason is money. Failing septic systems are expensive to repair or replace, and poor maintenance is a common cause of early system failures. The minimal amount of preventative maintenance that septic systems require costs very little in comparison.

The second and most important reason to maintain you system is to protect the health of your family, your community, and the environment. When septic systems fail, inadequately treated household wastewater is released into the environment. Any contact with untreated human waste can pose significant health risks, and untreated wastewater from failing septic systems can contaminate nearby wells, groundwater, and drinking water sources. Chemicals improperly released through a septic system also can pollute local water sources and can contribute to system failures.

Protect the Drainfield

Planting is recommended for the drainfield as opposed to plastics, bark, or gravel. The vegetation helps with oxygen exchange and evaporation. Drought resistant plants, native to your area, should be considered. Care should be taken to choose plants with non-invasive root systems to avoid infiltrating the drainfield area, possible damaging or breaking pipes. For this reason, trees and large shrubs are not recommended. Any vegetation chosen should provide coverage for the drainfield all year long. Grasses are the most recommended type of vegetation because of their high evapo-transpiration rate. Meadow grasses mixed with wildflowers may also be a good choice because they don't have to be mowed regularly. Fertilizers and pesticides may be used with caution. Be sure to read the manufacturer's directions for these products.

*Driving over or parking vehicles over the drainfield (or any other part of the system) can compact the soils and reduce its ability to filter the wastewater.

*Divert other run-off (from the roof, sump pumps, or other source) away from the drainfield.

*Don't build anything over the drainfield.

Proactive Efficient Water Use

Water conservation is very important for septic systems because continual saturation of the soil in the drainfield can affect the quality of the soil and its ability to naturally remove toxins, bacteria, viruses, and other pollutants from the wastewater. The most effective way to conserve water around the house is to first take stock of how it is being wasted.

- *Conserve water and repair leaky fixtures.
- *Install low flow toilets and aerators on sinks and shower heads.
- *Run dishwashers with full loads and use the load settings on washing machines.
- *Wash laundry throughout the week, rather than one day.

Monitor What Goes Into Your System

What you put into your septic system greatly affects its ability to do its job. As a general rule of thumb, do not dispose of anything in your septic system that can just as easily be put in the trash. Remember that your system is not designed to be a garbage disposal, and that solids build up in the septic tank and eventually need to be pumped out.

- *Food scraps, coffee grounds, and other kitchen waste will increase the amount of solid build-up in the tank. Grease and cooking oils contribute to the layer of scum in the tank and also should not be put down the drain.
- *Garbage disposals can increase the amount of solids in the tank up to 50% and are not recommended for use with septic systems. If a garbage disposal is used, more frequent maintenance of the tank will be necessary and the life expectancy of the absorption field will be reduced.
- *Don't use toilets to dispose of plastics, paper towels, feminine hygiene products, diapers, dental floss, kitty litter, cigarettes, etc. The only things that should be flushed down the toilet are wastewater and toilet paper.
- *Do not use the septic system to dispose of hazardous household wastes such as paints, varnishes, thinners, pesticides. These substances can be harmful to the bacteria that begin the decomposition process within the septic tank.
- *Some freshwater purification systems, including water softeners, unnecessarily pump water into the septic system. This can contribute hundreds of gallons of water to the septic tank, causing agitation of solids and excess flow to the drainfield. Check with your contractor about alternative routing for such treatment systems.

Septic system additives are unnecessary. While many products on the market claim to help septic systems work better, the truth is there is no magic potion to cure an ailing system. In fact, most engineers and sanitation professionals believe that commercial septic system additives are, at best, useless, and at worst, potentially harmful to a system. There are two types of septic system additives: biological (like bacteria, enzymes, and yeast) and chemical. Most biological additives are harmless, but some chemical additives can potentially harm the soil in the drainfield and contaminate the groundwater.

Inspect and Pump Your System Regularly

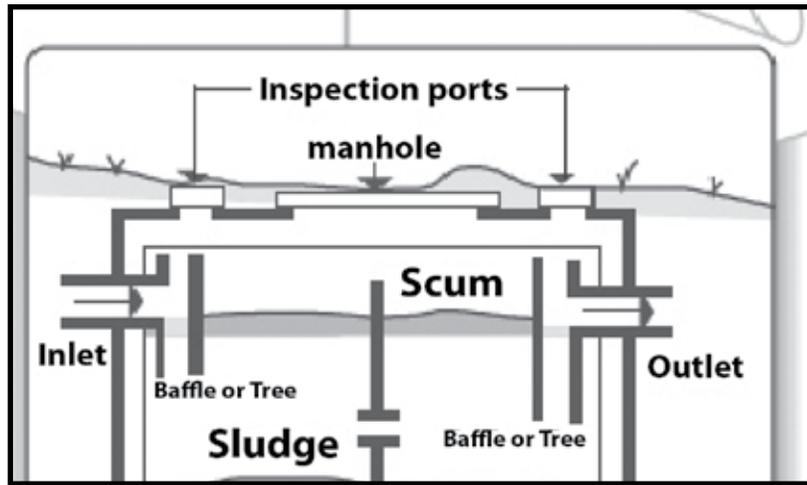
Pumping your septic tank is probably the single most important thing you can do to protect your system. If the buildup of solids in the tank becomes too high and solids move to the drainfield, this could clog and strain the system to the point where a new drainfield will be needed. Inspecting your septic system annually is a good way to monitor your system's health. Inspections can reveal problems before they become serious, and by checking the levels of sludge and scum in your tank, you can get a more accurate idea of how often it should be pumped.

Inspecting Your System

Although a relatively simple inspection can determine whether or not your septic tank needs to be pumped, you should consider hiring a professional contractor. A professional can do a thorough inspection of the entire system and check for cracked pipes and the condition of the tees or baffles and other parts of the system. A thorough septic system inspection will include the following steps:

1. Locating the system - Even a professional may have trouble locating your system if the access to your tank is buried. One way to start looking is to go in your basement and determine the direction the sewer pipe goes out through the wall. Then start probing the soil with a thin metal rod 10 to 15 feet from the foundation. Once your system is found, be sure to keep a map of it on hand to save time on future service visits.
2. Uncovering the manhole and inspection ports - If they are buried, try to make access to the ports easier for future inspections. Install risers (elevated access covers) if necessary.
3. Flushing the toilet - This is done to determine if the plumbing going to the system is working correctly.
4. Measuring the scum and sludge layers -
There are two frequently used methods for measuring the scum layers inside your tank;
-The contractor may use a hollow clear plastic tube that is pushed through the different layers to the bottom of the tank. When brought back up, the tube retains a sample showing a cross section of the inside of the tank.
-The layers can also be measured using a long stick. To measure the scum layer using a stick, a three-inch piece of wood is attached across the end of the stick to form a "foot," and the stick is pushed down through the scum to the liquid layer. When the stick is moved up, the foot meets resistance on the bottom of the scum layer, and the contractor marks the stick at the top of the layer to measure the total thickness. As a general guideline, if the scum layer is within three inches of the bottom of the inlet baffle, the tank should be pumped.
5. Checking the tank and the drainfield - The contractor will check the condition of the baffles or tees, the walls of the tank for cracks and the drainfield for any signs of failure. If your system includes a distribution box, drop box, or pump, the contractor will check these too.

The sludge layer is measured by wrapping cloth around the bottom of the stick and lowering it to the bottom of the tank. This should be done either through a hole in the scum layer or through the baffle or tee, if possible, to avoid getting scum on the cloth. The sludge depth can be estimated by the length of sludge sticking to the cloth. If the sludge depth is equal to one third or more of the liquid depth, the tank should be pumped.



When to Pump

How often your tank needs to be pumped depends on the tank size, the number of people living in your home and the habits of your particular household. Garbage disposals and high-water-use technologies, such as a hot tub or whirlpool, also affect the pumping frequency. To estimate how often you should have your tank pumped, refer to the table below.

Tank size (gals.)	Household size (number of people)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
500	5.8	2.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.4
1000	12.4	5.9	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.5
1500	18.9	9.1	5.9	4.2	3.3	2.6

Estimated septic tank pumping frequencies in years. These figures assume there is no garbage disposal unit in use.

The above information combined with observations from annual inspections will help you to estimate your individual pumping schedule. When it's time to pump out your tank, be sure to hire a contractor. He or she will have the appropriate equipment and will dispose of the sludge at an approved treatment facility. It's good to be present when your tank is being pumped. Make sure the contractor uses the manhole, not the inspection ports, to pump the tank to avoid damaging the baffles or tees. Also make sure all of the material in the tank is removed. It is not necessary to leave anything in the tank to "restart" the biological processes, but is also not necessary to scrub or disinfect the tank.

WARNING

Be sure to exercise appropriate caution when inspecting a septic tank. Never allow anyone to inspect a septic tank alone or go down into a septic tank. Toxic gases are produced by the natural treatment processes in septic tanks and can kill in minutes - even just looking in the tank can be dangerous! When using a metal probe, be careful of buried and overhead utility lines!

HOMEOWNER SEPTIC SYSTEM RECORD KEEPING

A properly designed, installed, and regularly maintained system will treat your wastewater without harming the environment or threatening public health. This sheet provides a place to record information about your system and its maintenance. This record is important should problems develop with your system or if you sell your home.

Permit #: _____	Date Issued: _____
Issued to: _____	
Address: _____	
Legal Description: _____	
Local Permitting/Enforcing Agency: _____	
Contact: _____	
Address: _____	
Telephone: _____	

Household Information:

Number of bedrooms ___ Garbage disposal ___ Water softener ___
 Dishwasher ___ Private water supply ___ Public water supply ___
 Hot tub/jacuzzi ___

System Description:

Septic Tank Size: Number of tanks: ___ gallons: ___
 Pump Tank Size: gallons: ___
 Tank Type: round/oval ___ square/rectangular ___ fiberglass ___ concrete ___
 metal ___ one compartment ___ multi-compartment ___

Soil Treatment:

Trench ___ Mound ___ Gravel ___ Chamber ___ Other ___

Accessories:

Septic tank effluent filter ___ Siphon ___ Pump ___ Distribution box ___
 Diversion valve ___ Other ___

Maintenance Record			
<u>Date:</u>	<u>Service performed:</u>	<u>Service performed by:</u>	<u>Cost:</u>

