

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION OF GROUNDWATER PROTECTION

1.	Service Requested:			
	Septic System Permit	Reinspection Lette	er	Water Sample
2:)	· Landowner:	Applicant:		Original Owner
	Name Rout Sandor	Name		Name
	Address 82 x gladyni	Address		
	THE Subut			
5	Phone # 44 4 - 241	> Phone //		
3.)	Is the lot in a subdivision? If not in subdivision, give sp	No Name		Lot //
-	If not in subdivision, give sp	ecific directions:		
				·
	Map Number	Parcel Numbe	r	
4.	For reinspection letter only:	Will pick-up	Please mail	
	a) Age of house b c) Original sewage system in) Is house vacant?	How long	?
	d) Date of previous repairs_	inspected by nearth depart	ed?	
	e) Waste water "backing up"f) All waste water including	into plumbing fixtures?	sur	facing on the ground?
5.	casing? c) Is	a) is there an outside the well chlorinated?	faucet:	b) Sanitary seal on d) Casing 6 inches ab
	ground?			
()	For SSD Permit only: a) Siz	e of Lot 2 - 3	b) Number of	Bedrooms 3
	c) How many occupants	d) Basement Plur	nbing: Yes	No no
	If yes, it will be washing r e) Amount of water used more	nachine bath	room	other
	e) Amount of water used mon f) Water: Public g) Is the lot staked?	WellSpring		
	g) is the lot staked? <u>yec</u> h) Installer if known:	Is the house site sta	iked? yes	
2		a back of this page the	wing property	/ lines, house site, well locat
.)	planned driveway and utilitie		owing property	mes, nouse site, wen locat
$\left(\right)$	ALL FEES ARE DUE IN ADV	ANCE AND ARE NON-R	FEUNDABLE.	
-	Septic System permit \$	75.00 up to 1000 gpd	Reinspecti	on letter \$50.00
	\$10.00 each additional	1000 gpd	30 working	, days required
		Water Samples: total col		
0		fecal coliform \$5	50.00	
.)	I certify that the above infor	mation is true and correc	t to the best o	of my knowledge.
Y	Date (- 921-91	TEL CI	gnature Ru	1. It so lin
			gnature VI V	WALL SAMP SA
	Receipt No.			
		· · ·		

W H/Ch וטט

d Roosevelt SANDERS Owner, Developer, Contractor, Installer, Etc. ion: Contractor, Installer, Etc. ion: Contractor, Installer, Etc. Action: Action: New Installation	Evaluation Based Upon: () 1. Soil typing by Soil Scientist () 2. Soil Percolation Test () 3. Environmental Specialist Estimated Absorption Rate: Minutes per inch	Permit Requirements Based Upon: (1) Soil Texture/Structure (1) Soil Depth (1) Soil Drainage (1) Presence of Restrictive Layers (1) Position
2. Repair to Existing System Jishment: . Residential: # Bedrooms3 2. Other:	Conventional Systems: Type of System: () 1. Standard () 2. Alternating () 3. Chapter 435 () 4. Other	Alternative Systems: () 1. Low Pressure Pipe () 2. Mound () 3. Lagoon () 4. Large diameter graveless pipe () 5. Other
ystem shall consist of a two compartment septic tank holding is, with 380 linear feet in trenches, and 24.30 inches deep, stallers of subsurface sewage disposal systems must hold a valid and	inches	o required: () 1. Curtain Drain () 2. Flow Diversion Valve () 3. Sewage Pump () 4. Other:
The recipient of this permit agrees to construct or have construct Disposal Systems. If any part of the system is covered before beind Department of Health and Environment. Any cutting, filling or all and the system is covered before beind Department of Health and Environment. Any cutting, filling or all and the system is covered before beind and the system is covered before beind and the system is covered before beind (Signature of Recipient Issued at the system is covered before beind By	ng inspected and approved, it shall be uncovered by the terations of the soil conditions on the aforementioned part Date)	3-401 et. seq. and The Regulations To Govern Subsurface Sewage e recipient of the permit at the direction of personnel of the property after this day may render this approval null and void. 6 - 24 - 91 ee, in <u>County</u> N131191 (Date of Issue)
	This permit is valid for 3 years from date of issue	
		- Jos From Pry line
	Harr	
R R		
		Crossove · Curtain D ·

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.

LOCATION

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 TAN OF AND DER

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 DEPTH			
LIQUID CAPACITY OF TANK GALLONS	3 feet	4 feet	5 feet	
mother with	Distance from bottom of outlet device to top of sludge, inches.			
- Mar San I	to top of studge	, menes.	and the	
750	6	10	13	
750 900	6 4		13	

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.

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION OF SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM cosevelt SampERS Issued Type of System: () 1. Standard to: () 5. Mound ner, Developer, Contractor, Installer, Etc. () 2. Alternating () 3. Chapter 485 () 6. Lagoon () 7. Large Diameter Gravelless Pipe OTH Kron Red Location proaden RO () 4. Low Pressure Pipe () 8. Other 1000 _Septic Tank (type) (volume) Estimated Absorption Rate (minutes per inch) () New Installation () Repair () Other Installed by: Cober Spickard 10 48 38 54 * 34 116 301 102 64 101 FRONT * - taise tank 383 Total * Rework all CROSSOULAS ho trie WIJH over 1 CROSSOVER * kill 10' Live. Lenove × CROSSOVE nen upper LINES len 28 0 Construction Approved By: 9/9 PH-3162 Rev. 7-90 Original-File

WGA

Copy-Owner

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.

LOCATION

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.

WORK OUL CHASSONED

.

Kassevelt Samperes

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.

· A Artic	LIQUID DEPTH			
LIQUID CAPACITY OF TANK GALLONS	3 feet	4 feet	5 feet	
	Distance from bottom of outlet device to top of sludge, inches.			
750	6	10	13	
900	4	7	10	
1,000	4	6	8	

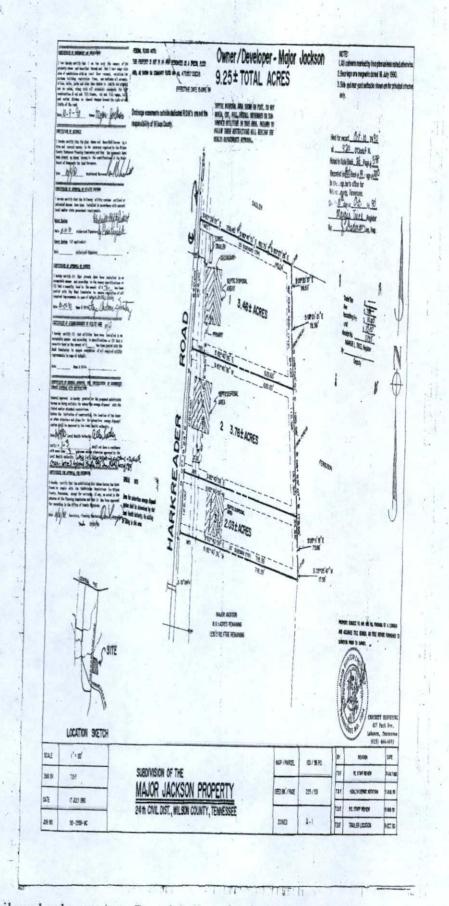
Do not allow any person who does not have a health department permit to pump your septic tank. Septic tanks are usually cleaned by companies who make this operation a business. The homeowner should check with the local health department for the names of reputable companies in the area.

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.



4

2

4

http://www.wilsondeeds.com/newSearch/wilsondeeds_v2/imgview.php?img=/img/plathol... 1/12/2010