

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES

Land-Based System Unit
William R. Snodgrass – Tennessee Tower
312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., 11th Floor
Nashville, TN 37243-1102

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION OF SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Issued to: Location:	Owner, Developer, Contractor, Installer, Etc.					Type of System (DC1. Conventional () 2. Modified Conventional () 3. Conventional System Substitute () Chamber () Poly Expanded Styrene () Large Diameter Gravelless Pipe () Sand Backfill required Septic Tank () Vive ((volume)							
MAR	77	Por Man	jel 19	,	Esti	mated Abs	sorption Rat		nair	utes per inch)	volume)		
			Porch	WHI WHI									
Construction	on Approved by:	Kense	A War	lace					4.	4-19 Date			

Original - File

Copy - Owner

SEPTIC TANK CARE

Residential sewage disposal systems are generally used in rural and un-sewered 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 watertight structure in which organic solids decompose by the 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 rise 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 oxygen 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 a 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.

The local health authority should be consulted to determine the minimum requirements relating to the 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 every 2 to 3 years. However, in many cases septic tanks can be satisfactorily operated even longer. The homeowner should determine when the tank needs cleaning.

Actual measurement of sludge deposit and scum accumulation is the only method of determining when a tank needs to cleaning.

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 resistance from the bottom of the scum felt. 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 ling 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 fee		
	Distance from bottom of the outlet device to top of sludge, inches.				
750					
750 900					

Do not allow any person who does not have a health department permit 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, yeast or other substance, capable of eliminating or reducing the solids in a septic tank so that cleaning is unnecessary. The use of such products 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 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 by 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.

CN-0872 (Rev. 04-15)

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

DIVISION OF GROUND WATER PROTECTION PERMIT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM Evaluation Based Upon: Type of System: () I, Soil typing by Soil Scientist 1. Conventional 2. Low Pressure Pipe) a. General) b. High Intensity 3. Mound c. Extra High Intensity Soil Percolation Test 4. Lagoon 5 Large Diameter Graveless Pipe 6. Other Conv. 3. Environmental Specialist Installation: DAV. S Estimated Absorption Rate: 1. New Installation Approval based upon:) 2. Repair to Existing System Statute No. T.C.A. 68-221-403 Establishment:) (c) Percolation test (i) 9" buffer required (24"-36" total soil depth) (VI. Residential: # Bedrooms) (d) Grandfather clause. Current standards) (k) Grandfather clause — meets June 30, 1990 standards (repair () 2. Other: except those specified (specify) 12" (karst) and 6" (non-karst) buffer required Gal/Day_ (VI. Soil Improvement Practice (SIP) WID@ 36"

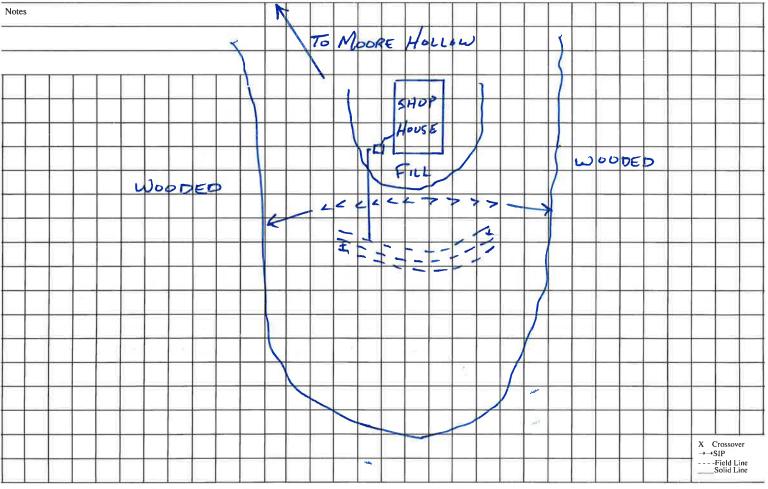
() 2. Flow Diversion Value This system shall consist of a two compartment septic tank holding 1000 gallons, with 370 linear feet in ______ trenches, 36 inches wide and 24 inches deep. (Depth of gravel: 12 inches)) 2. Flow Diversion Valve) 3. Sewage Pump) 4. Other:

All installers of subsurface sewage disposal systems must hold a valid annual license from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.

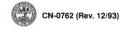
The recipient of this permit agrees to construct or have constructed the above described system in accordance with T.C.A. 68-221-401 et, seq. and The Regulations To Govern Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems, If any part of the system is covered before being inspected and approved, it shall be uncovered 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 and void.

(Name and Title)

This permit is valid for 3 years from date of issue



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



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	Distance from bottom of outlet device to top of sludge, inches.				
750	6	10	13		
900	4	7	10		
1,000	4	6	8		

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION **DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES**

Land-Based Systems Unit

William R. Snodgrass – Tennessee Tower 312 Rosa L. Parks Ave., 11th Floor Nashville, TN 37243-1102

APPLICATION FOR WATER RESOURCES SERVICES

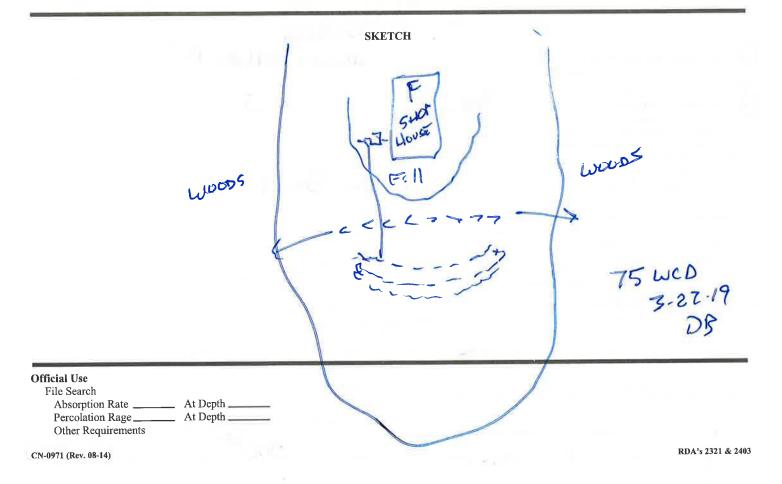
1.	SERVICE REQUESTED: (check service) Septic System Construction Permit	APPLICANT COMPLETE QUESTIONS:	FEES DUE	PTBMIS CODE Code Supp	
	Dwelling	2,3,4,7,8,9 2,3,4,7,8,9	\$500°	78064 78064 78064	Yes Yes Yes
		ion2,3,4,7,8,9 2,3,4,7,8,9 2,3,5,7,8,9	\$ \$ \$ \$	78064A 78030 78030 78032	Yes Yes
	Water Sample Total Coliform Fecal Coliform Alternative System Permit*	2,3,4,7,8,9 2,3,4,7,8,9	\$ \$ \$	78036 78038 78068	Yes Yes
A	Large or Alternative Construction Inspection Large Conventional System Plan Review Large or Alternative System Plan Review* Experimental System Plan Review* Subdivision Evaluation: Lots:* Installer Permit: Type(s)* Pumper Permit * Domestic Septage Disposal Site Permit pplicant may review these service requests with a staff men		\$	78068A 78090 78090 78072 78084 (A,B,C) 78026 78028 78031	Yes
2.	Names:	APPLICANT Names: Address: 1882 For Figure Par Training 11/1/5/15/19	ORIGINAL OV Name:		
	LOCATION OF LOT OR SITE: a) in a subdivision? Non-Subdivision Give specific directions and add Tax Map 6 Size of lot 6 Excavated Basement FOR SSDS PERMIT ONLY: a) Size of lot 6 Excavated Basement e) Basement Plumbing Fixtures? Yes No 6 Amount of water used monthly (gallons) 6 Well 8 Well 1 Size he house staked? If not, date it will be size the house staked?	b) Name: Wood Now I was a staked:		Lot #	
5.	FOR INSPECTION LETTER ONLY: Will pick up_a) Age of house b) Is house vacant? _c) Original sewage system inspected d) Date of previous repairs e) Is wastewater "backing up" into plumbing fixtures? _ f) All wastewater including washing machines routed into	Inspected Surfacing on the ground?			
6.	b) Is there an outside faucet? c) Is the source d) For Wells: Is the casing 6" above the ground?	chlorinated?			
7.	MAKE A ROUGH SKETCH ON BACK OF THIS WHIT WELL LOCATION, SPRING LOCATION, PLANNED D	<u>E</u> PAGE SHOWING DIRECTIONS TO PROPER PRIVEWAY AND UTILITIES.	TY, PROPERTY LIN	VES, HOUSE SIT	Е,
8.	ALL FEES DUE IN ADVANCE AND ARE NON-REFU! Make check payable to: TREASURER, STATE OF TEM		on reverse.		
appl	I certify that the above information is true and correct to the ication for Environmental Services to the Division of Water TE: 2-28-101 SIGNATURE: 4 FORMATOR	Resources.		122	mit this

Sharry tay or 2010@ Astmail. Com

RDA's 2321 & 2403

FEE SCHEDULE

		PTBMIS SUPP/CODE
Evaluation for Conventional, LDGP or Chambo Septic System Permit	er \$400.00 up to 1000 gpd	
Septic System Let mic	\$100.00 for each additional 1000 gpd or portion thereof	78066
Conventional Construction Inspection	\$100.00	
Repair	\$None	#0020
Inspection Letter	\$200.00	78030
Subdivision Evaluation	\$150.00 per lot, 2 lots or less	78084A 78084B
	\$100.00 per lot, 3 to 10 lots	/8084B
	\$1,000.00 for 1 st 10 lots, \$65.00 for each additional lot, 11 lots or more	78084C
NET A CO. S.	\$65.00 for each additional for, 11 fors of more	70004C
Water Samples Total Coliform	\$115.00	78036P
Fecal Coliform	\$215.00	78036P
recai Comorni	Ψ215.00	, 552 52
Alternative System Application processing	\$500.00 up to 1000 gpd	78071
Antei mass to System 12pps to the processing	\$150.00 for each	
	additional 100 gpm	
	or portion thereof	78070
Alternative or Large Construction Inspection	\$200.00	
9		
Large Conventional or Large Alternative Plan		
Experimental System Application Processing	\$500.00	
Pumper Permit	\$200.00	
Installer Permit	\$200.00 for conventional, LDGP and chamber	78080
	\$100.00 for each alternative system	/8080
Domestic Septage Disposal Site Permit	\$400.00	78031
Certificate of Verification	\$100.00	78032



Jason Needham 907 Moore Hollow Rd Indian Mound TN 37079

3 Bedroon - it a pole Bran with apartment in side it

Moore Hollow

A-T-Contraction