

Advanced

L e a c h f i e l d s



SEPTIC SYSTEM INSPECTION REPORT

Property location: 27 Brooks Dr



Inspection date: July 22, 2020

Inspected By: William Fournelle Me. Certification #037

Prepared for:
Eric Mowatt

Based on what we were able to observe and our experience with on-site wastewater technology, we submit the sewage treatment system inspection report based on the present condition of the on-site sewage treatment system. Advanced Leachfields LLC has not been obtained to warranty, guarantee or certify the proper functioning of the system for any period of time in the future. Because of numerous factors (usage, soil characteristics, previous failures, etc.) which may affect the proper operation of the septic system, as well as the inability of our company to supervise or monitor the use or maintenance of the system, this report shall not be construed as a warranty by our company that the system will function properly for any particular buyer. Advanced Leachfields LLC disclaims any warranty, either expressed or implied, arising from the inspection of the septic system or report. We are also not ascertaining the impact of the system is having on ground water, or the proximity of the system to property boundaries.

GENERAL

WAS THE HHE-200 SEPTIC DESIGN REVIEWED: No

DESIGNED FLOW/BEDROOMS: Choose an item.

BEDROOMS IN DWELLING: 3

OCCUPANCY OF THE DWELLING: Vacant

FUTURE OCCUPANCY: Unknown

INSTALLATION DATE OF CURRENT SYSTEM IN USE: 1998

YEAR DWELLING WAS BUILT:

WEATHER AT TIME OF INSPECTION: Sunny

GROUND CONDITIONS: Dry

WERE ALL INTERIOR PLUMBING DRAINS CONNECTED TO THE SEPTIC: Yes

GARBAGE DISPOSAL: No disposal present. We recommend not installing a disposal in the future.

SETBACK FROM WELL TO TANK AND FIELD: Appeared to meet the state minimum setback requirements.

SEPTIC TANK

At the time of our inspection the septic tank was located and opened. The septic tank was not pumped during the inspection, but the liquid level was observed for any indications of leaking or ground water infiltration. The tank was also checked for excessive deterioration and visible structural deficiencies above the water line, which is where most of the deterioration occurs. The septic tank should be pumped every 3-5 years and will vary with usage. When possible, the pipes entering and exiting the septic tank are scoped (due to many factors, tank depth, lack of access, etc., the pipes may not be reasonably accessed). Information below indicates conditions at the time of the inspection. Noted deficiencies don't necessarily require corrective action. See notes below.

TANK LOCATION: Behind the building

ESTIMATED SEPTIC TANK SIZE: 1000-gallons

TANK CONSTRUCTED OF: Concrete

DEPTH TO TOP OF TANK: 6"-12"

IF OVER 12" DEEP, WAS A RISER INSTALLED: no

OUTLET BAFFLE PRESENT: Yes

CONDITION OF OUTLET BAFFLE: Satisfactory condition

OUTLET FILTER (IF APPLICABLE): no

LIQUID LEVEL IN THE TANK: Proper operating level, bottom of the outlet invert

EVIDENCE OF PAST HIGH LIQUID LEVELS: No

DATE LAST PUMPED: unknown

WAS THE TANK DUE FOR PUMPING: Yes

CONDITION OF THE PIPE TO THE SEPTIC TANK: Satisfactory

CONDITION OF THE PIPE EXITING THE TANK: Satisfactory

SEPTIC TANK NOTES/DEFICIENCIES: No visible deficiencies observed

REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT RECOMMENDED: None

DRAIN FIELD

At the time of our inspection the drain field was identified, located, and the area was checked for visible surfacing effluent. The distribution box was viewed (if applicable) and checked for any evidence of current or past high effluent levels. The soils in the drain field were checked for ponding, discoloration, and any evidence of past high effluent levels or malfunctions. Information below indicates conditions at the time of the inspection. Noted deficiencies don't necessarily require corrective action. See notes below.

FIELD/TRENCH LOCATION: Behind the building

TYPE OF DRAIN FIELD: Pipe and stone bed

SIZE OF DRAIN FIELD/#OF ROWS: 20 x 40

SURFACING EFFLUENT OR EXCESSIVE LUSH GROWTH FOUND: No

HIGH EFFLUENT IN THE DISTRIBUTION BOX: No

PONDING EFFLUENT OBSERVED: No

EVIDENCE OF PAST HIGH EFFLUENT LEVELS: No

EVIDENCE OF PAST MALFUNCTION: No

CONDITION OF FIELD AT TIME OF INSPECTION: Functional, satisfactory condition

DRAIN FIELD NOTES/DEFICIENCIES: No visible deficiencies observed

REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT RECOMMENDED: None





Terms used are as defined below or within the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, 10-144, Chapter 241. Copied from Maine Subsurface Wastewater Rules effective 8/3/2015

Disposal Area: The combination of the disposal field, shoulders and fill extensions.

Disposal Field: An individual subsurface wastewater disposal system component, consisting of a closed excavation made within soil, or fill material to contain disposal field stone and distribution pipes, or approved proprietary devices for the disposal of septic tank effluent. The excavation is typically in the form of trenches or beds with either stone or proprietary devices included in the design.

Disposal System Permit: Written authorization issued by the LPI to construct a specific subsurface wastewater disposal system. This authorization is attached to the application for disposal system permit.

Distribution Box: A device that receives septic tank effluent and distributes such effluent in equal portions to two or more disposal fields or distribution pipes within a disposal field.

Grey Wastewater: That portion of the wastewater generated within a residential, commercial, or institutional facility that does not include discharges from water closets and urinals

Holding Tank: A closed, watertight structure designed and used to receive and store wastewater or septic tank effluent. A holding tank does not discharge wastewater or septic tank effluent to surface or groundwater or onto the surface of the ground. Holding tanks are designed and constructed to facilitate ultimate disposal of wastewater at another site.

Parallel Distribution: A method of distributing wastewater from a treatment tank equally between multiple rows of distribution piping or media at the same time.

Proprietary Disposal Device: A device utilized in disposal fields as an alternative to a disposal field with a bedding of stone and one or more distribution pipes.

Pump/Dosing Tank: A watertight vessel receiving either untreated or treated domestic wastewater for transport to a disposal area by mechanical means.

Rules: Rules for the Inspection of Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Systems and the Certification of System Inspectors (CMR, Chapter 10-144).

Septic Tank: A watertight receptacle that receives the discharge of untreated wastewater. It is designed and installed so as to permit settling of settle-able solids from the liquid, retention of the scum, partial digestion of the organic matter, and discharge of the liquid portion into a disposal field.

Septic Tank Effluent: Primary treated wastewater discharged through the outlet of a septic tank and/or an approved sand, peat, or similar filter.

Septic Tank Outlet Filter: A device designed to keep solids and grease in a septic tank.

Serial Distribution: A method of distributing septic tank effluent between or within a series of disposal fields so that each successive disposal field receives septic tank effluent only after the preceding disposal fields have become full to the bottom of the invert.

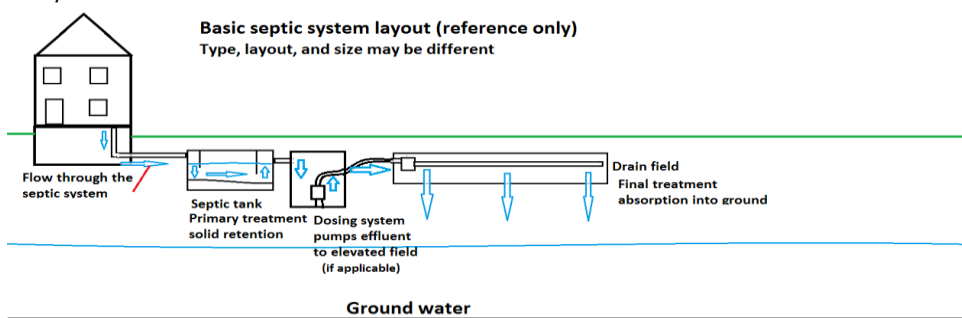
Subsurface Wastewater Disposal System: Any system designed to dispose of waste or wastewater on or beneath the surface of the earth; including, but not limited to: septic tanks; disposal fields; legally existing, nonconforming cesspools; holding tanks; pretreatment filter, piping, or any other fixture, mechanism, or apparatus used for those purposes; does not include any discharge system licensed under 38 M.R.S. §414, any surface wastewater disposal system, or any municipal or quasi-municipal sewer or wastewater treatment system.

System, Malfunctioning: A system that is not operating or is not functioning properly, based on the following indicators: ponding or outbreak of wastewater or septic tank effluent onto the surface of the ground; seepage of wastewater or septic tank effluent into parts of buildings below ground; back-up of wastewater into the building being served that is not caused by a physical blockage of the internal plumbing; and contamination of nearby water wells and waterbodies/courses.

Variance: Written authorization that permits some act or condition not otherwise permitted by these Rules.

DESCRIPTION OF TYPICAL SEPTIC SYSTEM OPERATION

All plumbing fixtures in the building connect to a main pipe called a building sewer (pipe leading to the septic tank). The building sewer connects to the inlet end of the septic tank. The septic tank is an underground concrete or plastic tank and its purpose is to accept all wastewater from the house. With the help of baffles (at the inlet and the outlet of the tank) the tank will separate and retain solids, fats, greases, and oils. Having the septic tank pumped regularly will clear the tank of the collection of solids, fats, greases, and oils helping ensure a long life of the septic system. The liquid, called effluent, exits the septic tank outlet baffle. The flow thru the tank is done by displacement, the amount of effluent exiting the tank is equal to the amount of wastewater entering. Some septic tanks have an optional filter called an outlet or effluent filter. This is a plastic screen set in the outlet baffle and is designed to stop smaller solid waste from flowing out. If the tank is equipped with an effluent filter it needs to be kept clean. From the septic tank the effluent flows to either another septic tank, a dosing tank, or to the drain field. If the septic is designed with a dosing system (lift pump system used to pump effluent to an elevated or distant drain field) it will be a separate compartment in the septic tank or a standalone tank. Effluent will fill the compartment or tank lifting a float switch connected to a pump. When the switch floats to a vertical position the pump will activate and pump effluent to the drain field. The tank is also equipped with a high-water alarm switch that will sound an alarm panel in the house if the pump fails to operate. Effluent will enter the drain field either from the septic or dosing tank. The drain field may be constructed in many ways with many different types of devices used. Regardless of the layout, style, and device used the drain fields job is to slowly introduce effluent into the ground for treatment by naturally occurring bacteria and microbes. After being treated the effluent will enter the ground water safely.



Routine maintenance is necessary for the long life of a septic system.

Septic tanks require regular pumping. Every 3-5 years based on occupancy.

Clean the outlet filter annually or as necessary (if equipped).

Keep the area over the septic tank and drain field clear of overgrowth and structures.

Never drive a vehicle over a septic tank or drain field that is not designed for such use.

Your septic system is not a trash can

Use water efficiently and never flush anything besides human waste and toilet paper.

Never flush wipes, feminine products, or condoms into the septic system.

Avoid using chemical drain openers.

Do not use/install a garbage disposal.

Never pour cooking oil or grease down the drain.

Never pour paint, toxic chemicals, or pharmaceuticals down the drain.

Use minimal amounts of anti-bacterial products for regular cleaning, and avoid pouring it down the drain.

Do not use septic additives.

For more information on septic systems and how to care for them visit <https://www.epa.gov/septic>

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to email or call Advancedleachfieldsllc@gmail.com, 207-329-8495.