



Summit County Public Health

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www.scphoh.org

Service Contract Maintenance Requirements

NPDES

Summit County Public Health requires the following services be performed on your septic system a minimum of two times per year to ensure your system is adequately treating wastewater.

1. Check fail safe systems where applicable
2. Check aerator, pump, and high water alarm
3. Check sludge levels in trash trap/tank and pump when needed
4. Check UV light or chlorine disinfection to see if functional; refill or replace chlorine or UV bulb as needed
5. Check and clean filters
6. Evaluate final effluent quality to determine if a nuisance is present
7. Comply with all manufacturer requirements for NPDES systems
8. Comply with all EPA permit requirements including sampling

****PLEASE NOTE:** Summit County Public Health does not provide these services. A licensed service provider must be contracted to provide these services. Any inspection done by SCPH is to verify there is no public health nuisance present and there are no obvious signs that the system is not functioning as designed.

Frequency of Service: Two times per year

Permit Term: 1 year

Permit Renewal Fee: \$30.00

****Homes that are not connected to sanitary sewer must have a household sewage treatment system (HSTS). The HSTS gathers all the wastewater from the home and treats it through various methods before returning the water to the environment. SCPH requires that these Home Sewage Treatment Systems be functioning as designed. If they are creating a public health nuisance they must be repaired or replaced so that they are properly treating wastewater.**

For any further questions on your septic system or the Operation Inspection Program please visit the Water Quality Page at www.scphoh.org or call 330-926-5600.

NPDES

Wastewater and effluent enter a pre-treatment tank where grease, oils, toilet paper, and other solids and foreign materials are captured. This helps to reduce the amount of solids entering the aerobic chamber. Too many solids can clog the system and cause malfunctions. Next, the wastewater enters the aerobic chamber where air is compressed and forced into the wastewater to increase the growth of beneficial bacteria that consume the solids. However, not all solids are consumed by the bacteria, so the mixture next enters a setting or clarifying chamber where any remaining solids can settle. Next the treated water moves to a pumping chamber where it receives a final treatment of ultraviolet light or chlorine. This is not the same chlorine as you use to shock your pool, but rather a highly concentrated, tablet form of chlorine specifically designed for the treatment of wastewater.

