Service Contract Maintenance Requirements

Low Pressure Distribution Systems

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 for ponding in the distribution area
2. Check for surface water infiltration or clear water flows from the dwelling or structures into the system components and around or onto the soil absorption area
3. Checking the vegetative cover for erosion or settling and any evidence of settling or seepage in the area of the soil absorption component
4. Monitoring for proper operation of mechanical devices
5. Monitoring the dose volume an operating pressure head of the distribution system and compare to baseline measurements flushing of distribution laterals
6. Review and document even counters, elapsed time meters, flow meters and alarm conditions were present

**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: 2 years

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 www.scphoh.org or call 330-926-5600.
Low Pressure Distribution Systems

Beside the standard septic tank, an additional tank called a pumping chamber is installed. Under normal conditions, a low-pressure pump is turned on twice each day and forces wastewater in the pumping chamber to pass into the drainfield. Under an LPD application, the drainfield consists of small perforated pipes in shallow, gravel lined trenches 10" to 18" deep and 12" to 18" wide. Wastewater is pumped, or forced into the drainfield to the point where the entire field is saturated. Then the field is left to drain. This creates good aerobic conditions (aerated) thus promoting good bio-processing by bacteria and other parasites. Shallow placement also promotes evapotranspiration, where evaporation and grass and other shallow rooted vegetation help eliminate wastewater. In an LPD system, the pumping chamber is designed to contain at least one extra day of effluent. More flow will cause alarms to be activated.

![Diagram of Low-Pressure Pipe System](source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (1992))