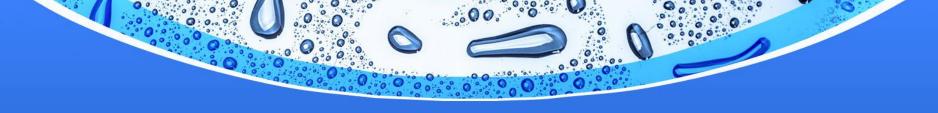


Module 4
Troubleshooting







Learning Objectives

- 1. Solve basic problems you may have with your system
- 2. Identify resources to help solve problems

Common Problems with OWTS

- Improper maintenance
 Most common lack of septic tank pumping
- 2. Overuse or misuse of the system

 Too much water, organics, solids and cleaners
- 3. System not properly designed or installed Mistake during design/installation or system not match the use (home, business or small community)

Identify, Locate and Understand Your OWTS

- Septic tank or tanks
 - Effluent filter
- Advanced treatment unit
- Pump, controls and alarm
- Review your design/as-built
- Contact your permitting authority for records
- Ask your installer, service provider or pumper

Locating Your OWTS

- Hire a licensed contractor/installer, service provider or pumper
- Locate your septic tank
 - If there are manholes or inspection pipes at ground level it should be easy to find
 - If not go into basement or crawlspace and determine where sewer pipe (typically largest pipe made of cast iron or plastic) exits the building
 - Then with a metal rod start poking in the soil 10 15 feet from the foundation in the direction pipe was leaving the house (be sure to have utilities located)
 - A metal detector may be helpful as many concrete tanks have metal reinforcing rods
 - Often the first spot to melt snow is over the septic tank

Locate Soil Treatment Area

- Look in general direction sewer pipe was leaving the house and after the septic tank if you can find it
- Potential signs are areas where grass isn't growing as well, slight rise or depression, where soil is soggy or vegetation is green while the rest of the yard is dry
- Probe in the soil trying to find media in the system
- Call a professional who has tools & experience



Troubleshooting







Alarm going off



Wastewater backing up in the home



Sewage odors in the yard



Electrical cord running through surface water to pump and poor surface drainage



Lack of vegetation and compaction



Crushed and overloaded distribution box



Surfacing of effluent and traffic over the system





Roots in a distribution box and out of a septic tank

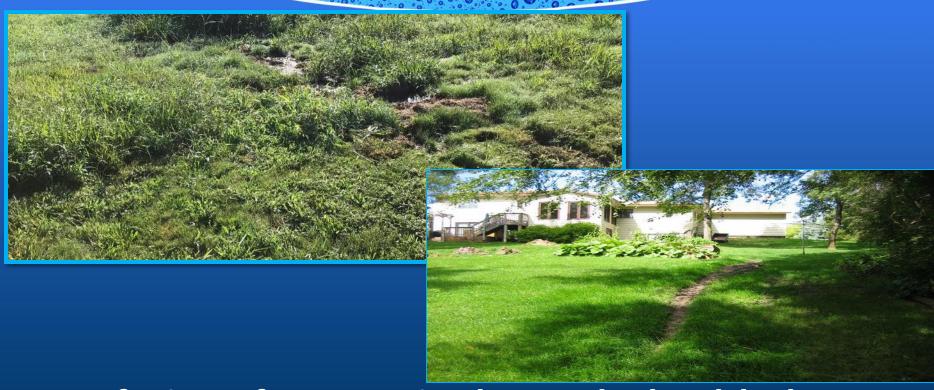




Using more water than need or not spacing out usage



Broken pipe full of fat, oil and grease



Surfacing of sewage in the yard = health threat

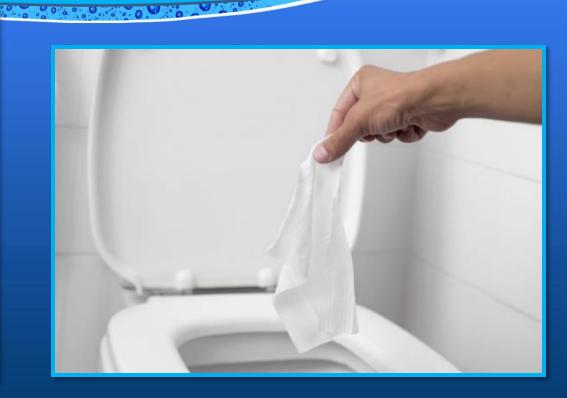


Lack of septic tank maintenance



Tank lid collapse – safety issue





Flushing of inappropriate materials



Sluage coming out of a pipe in a media filter





System that had not had routine maintenance for 10 years





Plugged up effluent screen





Chemical/soap upset of the OWTS



Frozen system and straw bales for insulation not removed





Fire over the OWTS media filter





Flooding over the OWTS



Your Problems or Questions





Resources

- See back page of User Guide for:
 - List of state regulatory contacts
 - Product disposal and selection information
 - National level resources from EPA, NOWRA and RCAP



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Conclusion of Module 4

INSTRUCTOR NAME
INSTRUCTOR CONTACT INFORMATION



Post Test

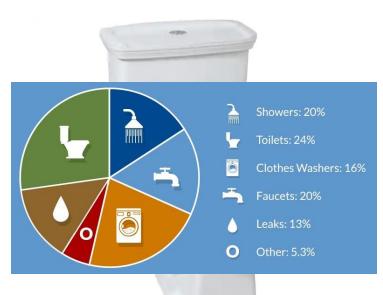






What device in the house uses the most water?

- Clothes washer
- 2. Shower
- 3. Toilet
- 4. Faucets





At what percentage full of solids (sludge and scum) should a septic tank be pumped?

- 10%
- 25%
- 33%
- 50%
- 100%





What is a problem with older toilets?

- 1. They use 5+ gallons per flush
- 2. Leaky gaskets



If you don't know where your septic system components are located what can you do?

- Contact your permitting authority for records
- Reach out to the designer, installer, inspector, service provide who was involved with it was designed or hire one to locate it
- Try to find it out your own



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Course Evaluation

Instructor Name
Contact Information