



Inspection No.: 031220BR10  
Inspection Date: 3/10/20  
Client: David Smith  
2339 Union Rd  
Nowhere, MD 21787

## Onsite Sewage Disposal System (OSDS) Inspection Report

### Summary of Findings

- A visual inspection was completed at the above referenced property on the date noted. Records from health department reviewed at the time of inspection.
- Tank accessed at surface –manhole covers in rear yard at outlet and inlet sides of tank.
- The tank was at the correct operating level.
- System Includes:
  - Pre-cast 1000 gallon concrete tank.
  - Concrete baffle at outlet – intact and satisfactory.
  - Drain field located in the rear yard, beyond tank.
- A sludge sample was taken:
  - The tank had approx. 5-6" of sludge and moderate scum – <50% full.
- Hydraulic load test was conducted (home occupied – 250 gallons introduced):
  - No level change observed indicating the tank is functioning properly.
- Drain field was assessed for excess saturation, surfacing effluent and bio-mat.
  - No excess saturation, odor, or bio-mat observed while probing drain field.
  - Camera used to assess drain tile – no blockage, perforations visible.

### Recommendations

- The tank was not pumped at the time of inspection. Pump in 12 months and every 3 years +/- based on occupancy.

### **Conditions at the time of inspection: ACCEPTABLE**

The above conditions and observations are a “snapshot in time” and we can make no warranty or guarantee of the future function of the OSDS system. An “Acceptable” evaluation offers no indication that the OSDS meets local or state code. Improper use can dramatically shorten the life of an OSDS system, and as we are unable to monitor future use, the life expectancy cannot be predicted. Systems older than 20 years are typically past peak operating efficiency and may require repair/replacement. Vacant homes pose specific challenges in accurately assessing the condition of the OSDS system, as do homes that have been operating well below their intended level of use. Changes in occupants or use can cause a currently ACCEPTABLE system to suffer DEFECTS in a short period of time. Please see the included information from the EPA regarding proper use and care of your OSDS system.

Inspector: Justin Sapp

Maryland Department of Health Certified OSDS Inspector

MOWPA Certified

Maryland Department of the Environment ID 6372JS



## Photos



Access



Sludge sample – 4" of sludge – 20% full.



Effluent level in tank prior to hydraulic load test.



Effluent level after hydraulic loading – tank water tight – system functioning properly.

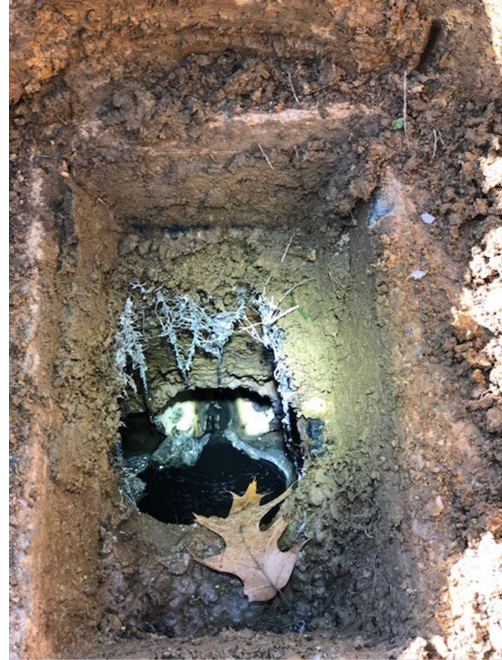




## Photos



Outlet baffle intact and satisfactory.



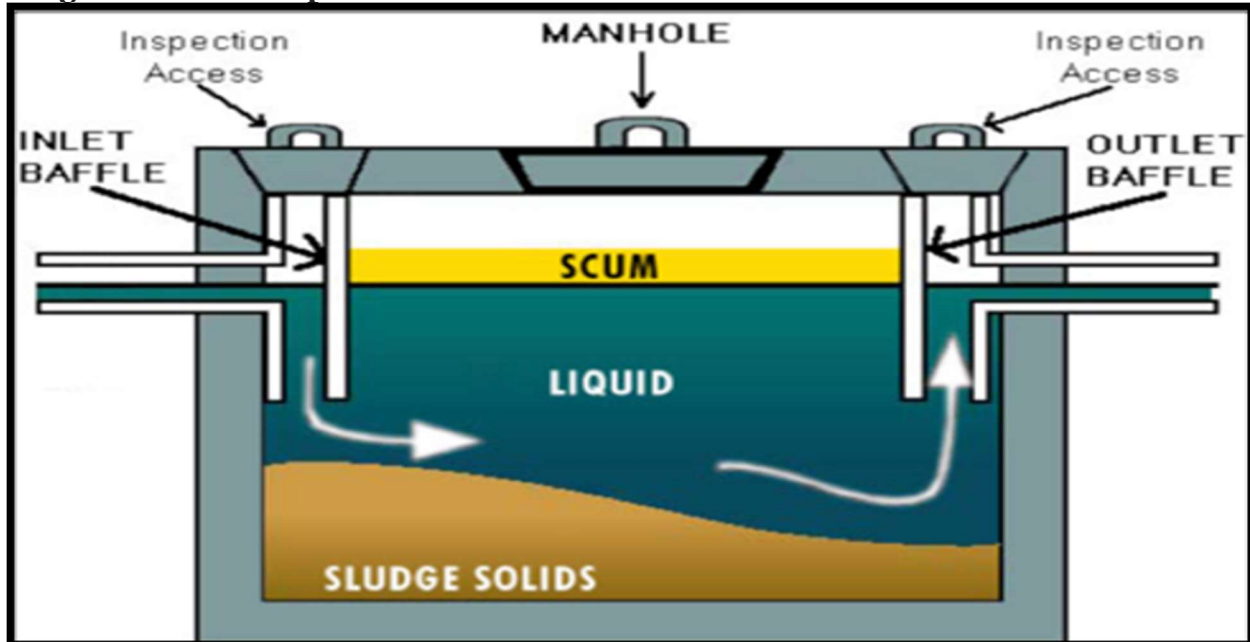
Outlet – correct level before and after load. Draining freely.



Camera used to assess drain line – no blockage – appears satisfactory.

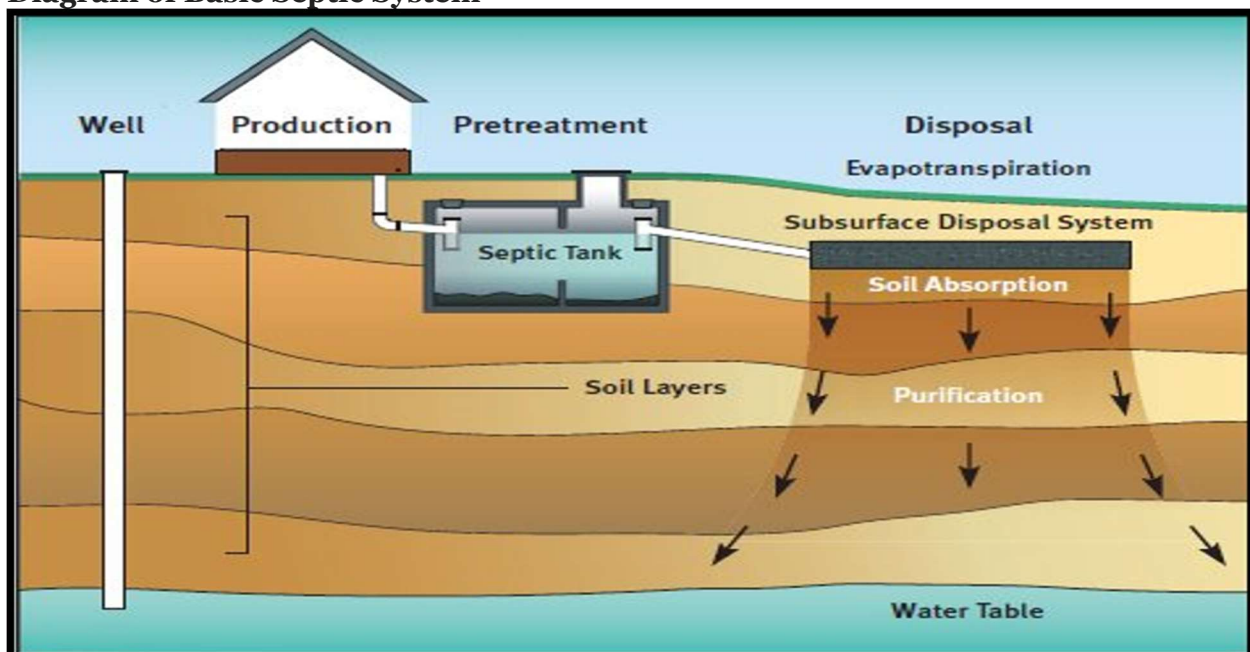


**Diagram of Basic Septic Tank**



- Important to have surface access for maintenance.
- Outlet baffle must be present. Tank should be watertight. Minimize surface water near tank.
- Pump as recommended to prevent excess buildup of scum/sludge.

**Diagram of Basic Septic System**



- Proper maintenance of tank will maximize life of absorption area. Use of efficient toilets/faucets.
- Soil absorption can reduce overtime based on soil conditions/use/maintenance.



## **How to Care for Your Septic System**

Septic system maintenance is not complicated, and it does not need to be expensive. Upkeep comes down to four key elements:

- Inspect and Pump Frequently
- Use Water Efficiently
- Properly Dispose of Waste
- Maintain Your Drainfield

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### **Inspect and Pump Frequently**

The average household septic system should be inspected at least every three years by a septic service professional. Household septic tanks are typically pumped every three to five years. Alternative systems with electrical float switches, pumps, or mechanical components should be inspected more often, generally once a year. A service contract is important since alternative systems have mechanized parts.

Four major factors influence the frequency of septic pumping:

- Household size
- Total wastewater generated
- Volume of solids in wastewater
- Septic tank size

### **Service provider coming? Here is what you need to know.**

When you call a septic service provider, he or she will inspect for leaks and examine the scum and sludge layers in your septic tank.

Keep maintenance records on work performed on your septic system.

Your septic tank includes a T-shaped outlet which prevents sludge and scum from leaving the tank and traveling to the drainfield area. If the bottom of the scum layer is within six inches of the bottom of the outlet, or if the top of the sludge layer is within 12 inches of the outlet, your tank needs to be pumped.

To keep track of when to pump out your tank, write down the sludge and scum levels found by the septic professional.

The service provider should note repairs completed and the tank condition in your system's service report. If other repairs are recommended, hire a repair person soon.

The National Onsite Wastewater Recycling Association (NOWRA) has a septic locator that makes it easy to find service professionals in your area.



## Use Water Efficiently

The average indoor water use in a typical single-family home is nearly 70 gallons per individual, per day. Just a single leaky or running toilet can waste as much as 200 gallons of water per day. All of the water a household sends down its pipes winds up in its septic system. The more water a household conserves, the less water enters the septic system. Efficient water use improves the operation of a septic system and reduces the risk of failure.

EPA's WaterSense program has many simple ways to save water and water-efficient products.

- **High-efficiency toilets.**

Toilet use accounts for 25 to 30 percent of household water use. Many older homes have toilets with 3.5- to 5-gallon reservoirs, while newer, high-efficiency toilets use 1.6 gallons of water or less per flush. Replacing existing toilets with high-efficiency models is an easy way to reduce the amount of household water entering your septic system.

- **Faucet aerators and high-efficiency showerheads.**

Faucet aerators, high-efficiency showerheads, and shower flow restrictors help reduce water use and the volume of water entering your septic system.

- **Washing machines.**

Washing small loads of laundry on your washing machine's large-load cycle wastes water and energy. By selecting the proper load size, you will reduce water waste. If you are unable to select a load size, run only full loads of laundry.

Try to spread washing machine use throughout the week. Doing all household laundry in one day might seem like a time-saver; but it can harm your septic system, not allow your septic tank enough time to treat waste, and could flood your drainfield

Clothes washers that bear the ENERGY STAR label use 35 percent less energy and 50 percent less water than standard models. Other Energy Star appliances provide significant energy and water savings.

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## Properly Dispose of Waste

Whether you flush it down the toilet, grind it in the garbage disposal, or pour it down the sink, shower, or bath, everything that goes down your drains ends up in your septic system. What goes down the drain affects how well your septic system works.

### Toilets aren't trash cans!

Your septic system is not a trash can. An easy rule of thumb: Do not flush anything besides human waste and toilet paper. Never flush:

- Cooking grease or oil
- Flushable wipes or paper towels
- Paint or Paint Thinner
- Feminine hygiene products
- Condoms
- Dental floss
- Diapers
- Cigarette butts
- Coffee grounds
- Cat litter
- Pharmaceuticals
- Household chemicals





### Think at the sink!

Your septic system contains a collection of living organisms that digest and treat household waste. Pouring toxins down your drain can kill these organisms and harm your septic system. Whether you are at the kitchen sink, bathtub, or utility sink:

- Avoid chemical drain openers for a clogged drain. Instead, use boiling water or a drain snake.
- Never pour cooking oil or grease down the drain.
- Never pour oil-based paints, solvents, or large volumes of toxic cleaners down the drain. Even latex paint waste should be minimized.
- Eliminate or limit the use of a garbage disposal. This will significantly reduce the amount of fats, grease, and solids that enter your septic tank and ultimately clog its drainfield.

#### **Own a recreational vehicle (RV), boat or mobile home?**

If you spend any time in an RV or boat, you probably know about the problem of odors from sewage holding tanks.

- Factsheet on Safe Wastewater Disposal for RV, Boat and Mobile Home Owners and Operators
- National Small Flows Clearinghouse's Septic System Care hotline toll-free at 800-624-8301

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### Maintain Your Drainfield Area

Your drainfield—a component of your septic system that removes contaminants from the liquid that emerges from your septic tank—is an important part of your septic system. Here are a few things you should do to maintain it:

- **Parking:** Never park or drive on your drainfield.
- **Planting:** Plant trees the appropriate distance from your drainfield to keep roots from growing into your septic system. A septic service professional can advise you of the proper distance, depending on your septic tank and landscape.
- **Placing:** Keep roof drains, sump pumps, and other rainwater drainage systems away from your drainfield area. Excess water slows down or stops the wastewater treatment process.