

Septic systems have been used for many years in areas not served by public sewers. However, not all soil and site conditions are well suited for these conventional systems. To protect public health and water quality, alternative systems are often used in areas where conventional systems cannot assure safe sewage treatment.

The pressure distribution system is one alternative that provides:

- Dosing and resting cycles.
- Uniform distribution of effluent.
- Shallow placement of the drainfield.

The following information will help you understand your pressure distribution system and keep it operating safely at the lowest possible cost.

A typical pressure distribution system has three working parts:

1. The septic tank.
2. The pump chamber with the pump.
3. The drainfield with its replacement area.

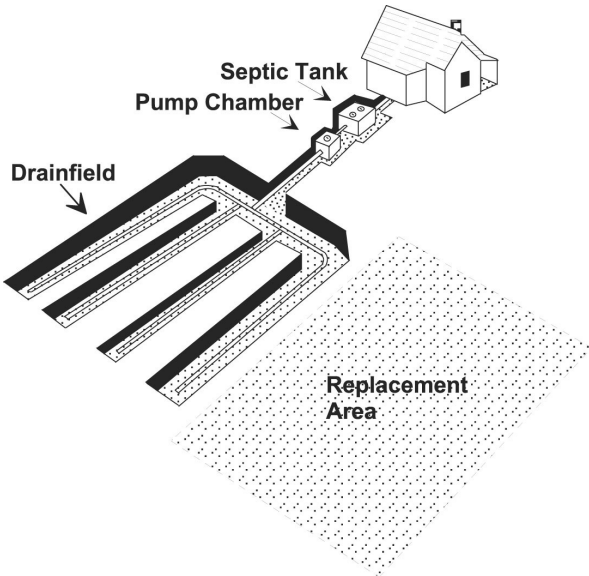


Image: Diagram of basic septic system.

The Septic Tank

The typical septic tank is a large buried container made of concrete, fiberglass, or polyethylene. Wastewater from your home flows into the tank. Heavy solids settle to the bottom where bacterial action partially decomposes them. Most of the lighter solids, such as fats and grease, rise to the top and form a scum layer.

The wastewater leaving the septic tank is a liquid called effluent. It has been partially treated but still contains disease-causing bacteria and other pollutants. The effluent flows by gravity to the pump chamber from the tank.

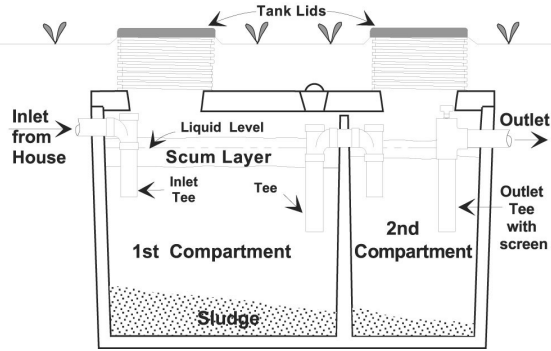


Image: Inside the septic tank.

To Properly Care for Your Septic Tank:

1. **Inspect your septic tank once every year and pump it when needed.** If the tank is not pumped periodically, solids will mound to a height where they can escape from the septic tank. This will clog the pump and mound. Using garbage disposals increases the amount of solids entering the tank and require more frequent pumping.
2. **Do not flush harmful material into the septic tank.** Never allow materials such as grease, newspapers, paper towels, cigarettes butts, coffee grounds, diapers, sanitary napkins, solvents, oils, paint, or pesticides to enter the system. For information on the proper disposal of hazardous household waste, call the Washington Recycle Hotline at 1-800-RECYCLE.
3. **Avoid using chemical or biological septic tank additives.** Additives are not necessary for the proper functioning of a septic tank, nor do they reduce the need for routine tank pumping. In fact, they can harm your system.

The Pump Chamber

The pump chamber is a concrete, fiberglass, or polyethylene container that collects the septic tank effluent. The chamber contains a pump, pump control floats, and a high-water alarm float. The pump action can be controlled either by the use of control floats or by timer controls. Control floats are set to turn the pump “ON” and “OFF” at levels for pumping a specific volume of effluent per dose. Timer controls are set to produce both the length of the dose and the interval or rest period between doses.

The high water alarm float starts an alarm to warn you of any pump malfunction. If pump timer controls are used, the alarm also will warn you of excessive water use in the home. The float is set to start when the effluent in the pump chamber rises above the “ON” float. The alarm should consist of a buzzer and an easily visible light. It should be on an electrical circuit separate from the pump.

The pump discharge pipe should have a union and valve for easy removal of the pump. A piece of nylon rope or other non-corrosive material should be attached to the pump for taking the pump in and out of the chamber.

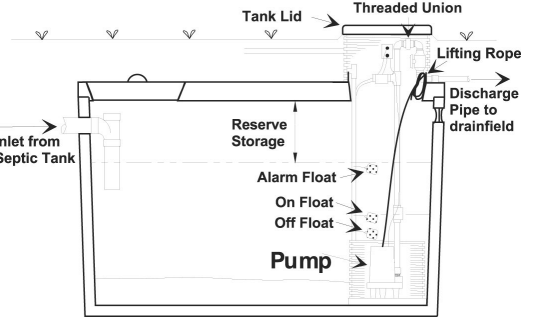


Image: Diagram of inside the pump tank.

Properly Caring for Your Pump System:

1. **Check the pump chamber, pump, and floats every year and replace or repair worn or broken parts.** Pump maintenance should follow the manufacturer’s recommendations. Electrical parts and conduits should be checked for corrosion. If the alarm panel has a “push-to-test” button, it should be checked regularly.

2. **Install a septic tank effluent filter or pump screen if your system does not have one.** Screening or filtering the septic tank effluent provides an effective way of preventing solids from clogging the pump and drainfield pipes. Inspecting a screen or filter, and cleaning it when necessary, is quick and easy and prevents costly damage from solids entering the system.
3. **Protect the drainfield from overloading after a prolonged power outage or pump failure.** Effluent will continue to collect in the pump chamber until the pump starts operation. With additional effluent in the chamber, the pump may dose a volume more than the drainfield can handle. If all of the reserve storage in the chamber is used, the plumbing in your home can backup. When the pump is controlled by float controls and is off for more than 6 hours, the following measures can be taken to help protect the drainfield (timer controls will automatically correct this problem):
 - a. Reduce your water use to a minimum.
 - b. Turn off the pump at the control panel.
 - c. After power is restored or pump service is completed, switch the pump on and let it run for 5 minutes maximum, then turn it off again. Repeat this manual switching every 6 hours until the effluent drops to the “OFF” float level and the pump turns off automatically. If there is little water use during the outage, the pump may automatically turn off during the first manual switching.

The Drainfield

The drainfield is a network of pipes placed in gravel-filled trenches (2–3 feet wide) or beds (up to 10 feet wide) in the soil. Effluent is pumped through the pipes in controlled doses to ensure uniform distribution throughout the drainfield. The effluent leaves the pipes under low pressure through small-diameter holes and trickles downward through the gravel to the soil. The soil filters and treats the effluent by removing bacteria and other pollutants before it reaches the groundwater. Every new drainfield is required to have a designated replacement area. It must be protected for when the existing system needs an addition or repair.

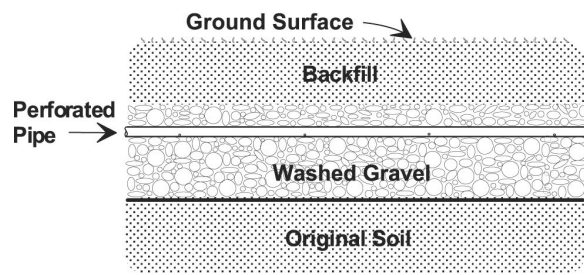


Image: Example layers in the drainfield.

To Properly Care for Your Drainfield:

1. **Know where your system and replacement areas are located and protect them.** Before you plant a garden, construct a building, or install a pool, check on the location of your system and replacement area.
2. **Practice water conservation and balance your water use throughout the week to keep from overloading the system.** The more wastewater you produce, the more wastewater the soil must treat.
3. **Divert water from surfaces such as roofs, driveways, or patios away from the drainfield and replacement area.** Soil over your system should be slightly mounded to help surface water runoff.
4. **Keep traffic, such as vehicles, heavy equipment, or livestock off the drainfield and replacement area.** The pressure can compact the soil or damage pipes.
5. **Landscape your system properly.** Do not place impermeable materials over your drainfield or replacement area. Materials such as concrete or plastic reduce evaporation and the supply of air to the soil needed for proper effluent treatment. Grass is the best cover for your entire system.
6. **Periodically inspect the drainfield and downslope areas for odors, wet spots, or surfacing sewage.** If your drainfield has inspection pipes, check them to see if there is a liquid level continually over 6 inches. This may be an early indication of a problem. Call your county's health agency for assistance.

What If The Alarm Comes On?

An alarm float will trigger an alarm light to come on and a buzzer to sound if the effluent level inside the pump chamber gets too high. This could be caused by a faulty pump, float, or circuit, excessive water use, or other reasons. By limiting water use (avoiding baths, showers, and clothes washing as much as possible), the reserve storage in the pump chamber should allow you enough time to get the problem corrected. To silence the alarm, push the reset light on the alarm panel. Before calling for service or repair, check to see if the problem could be:

1. **A tripped circuit breaker or blown fuse.** The pump should have a separate circuit with its own breaker or fuse. If it is on a circuit with other equipment, that equipment can cause the breaker to trip.
2. **An unplugged power cord to the pump or float switch.** If electrical connections are the plug-in type, be sure switch and pump plugs are making good contact in the outlet.
3. **Control floats are tangled by other parts in the chamber, such as the electric power cord, lifting rope, or pump screen.** Be sure floats operate freely in the chamber.
4. **Debris on floats or support cable that is causing the pump to switch off.** Lift the floats out of the chamber and clean.

Never enter the pump chamber. Gases inside pump chambers are poisonous, and the lack of oxygen can be fatal. If the problem cannot be located with the above steps, call your pump service provider or on-site system provider for service or repair. The service or repair of pumps and other electrical equipment must be done by a licensed professional.

CAUTION: Always turn off the power supply at the circuit breaker and unplug all power cords before handling the pump or floats.

Additional Information

For more information about caring for your septic system and to learn more about different system types, please visit: www.doh.wa.gov/septic

On-Site Sewage System Regulations (Chapter 246-272A WAC)
<https://doh.wa.gov/wastewater-rules-and-regulations>

Water Conservation and Droughts

<https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water-emergencies/drought>

Publications on the Department of Health's webpages are available by writing to:

Washington State Department of Health
 Wastewater Management Section
 PO Box 47824
 Olympia, WA 98504-7824

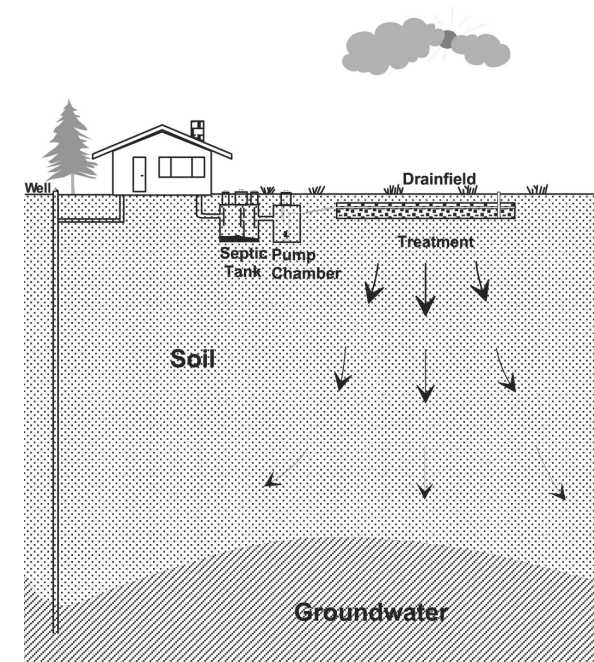
Other sources of information include your:

Local Health Agency
 Soil Conservation Service Office
 Cooperative Extension Office

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Understanding And Caring For Your Pressure Distribution System



WASHINGTON STATE
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

