



Dispersal field: Type of system:  Conventional  Accepted  Innovative

Experimental  Controlled  Demonstration  Pretreatment:

Type of Pretreatment  No maintenance treatment

Brief Description of System Type  Gravel trench, perforated pipes \_\_\_\_\_

NA ft from property line if property lines are known

NA ft from septic/pump tank

3 # of lines

NA length of lines

NA Evidence of past or current surfacing at time of inspection Briefly describe: \_\_\_\_\_

NA Evidence of traffic over the dispersal field

NA Vegetation, grading and drainage noted that may affect the condition of the system or system components

NA Effluent is reaching the dispersal field

Conditions present that prevented or hindered the inspection  Yes.  No. Describe. **Could not see further into lines due to dirt and sludge.**

Adverse conditions present that require repair or subsequent observation or warrants further evaluation by the local health department.

Description of adverse condition: **ground Level tank may cause unwanted water to enter tank and cause oversaturation. Lids are also broken and make shift lids have been placed to compensate for ground level tank.**

Consequences of the adverse condition: **Danger to kids/adults/ equipment due to lids not being secure and broken. plastic risers are also broken and is causing vapor from tank to escape.**

Client should contact  Harnett  County Environmental Health and /or a certified on-site wastewater contractor

Other pertinent facts noted during inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector Name: Osfredi A Ordonez Certification # 4358

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Phone 919-552-0200

No representation, warranties or opinions are hereby given, written or expressed otherwise, as to the future performance of onsite wastewater system described herein. This onsite wastewater system inspection is a presentation of system facts in place on date of inspection.

Inspector Signature: Osfredi\_ordonez Date 5/6/2024



Inspection at current house



A septic tank is an underground chamber made of concrete, fiberglass, or plastic through which domestic wastewater flows for basic sewage treatment. Settling and anaerobic digestion processes reduce solids and organics, but the treatment efficiency is only moderate. Depending on the household and water usage, a septic tank may need to get pumped every 2 to 5 years.





Solids entering a septic tank are intended to remain there until pumped out during tank service. A large portion of solids settle to the bottom of the tank as sludge. Grease and floating scum remain at the top of the sewage in the tank. Baffles (discussed above) help keep solids, scum, and grease in the tank.



**IMAGE TAKEN FROM SOLID SIDE. TECHNICIAN NOTICED FAIRLY LARGE CRACK ON SIDE OF TANK. RECOMMEND WATER TEST TO SEE IF LEAKING EFFLUENT.**

**A septic tank outlet filter protects the onsite system by filtering effluent as it leaves the septic tank, preventing solids and particulate matter from leaving and clogging the soil absorption field. The continued use and maintenance of the septic tank outlet filter protects the investment on your property. It is recommended the filter be cleaned every 3 to 6 months.**



**A septic tank's distribution box /pressure manifold (or a D-box) is a container that receives the septic tank effluent and re-distributes it into the network of attached drain fields and pipes. To put it simply, its job is to evenly distribute the wastewater into the leach field.**





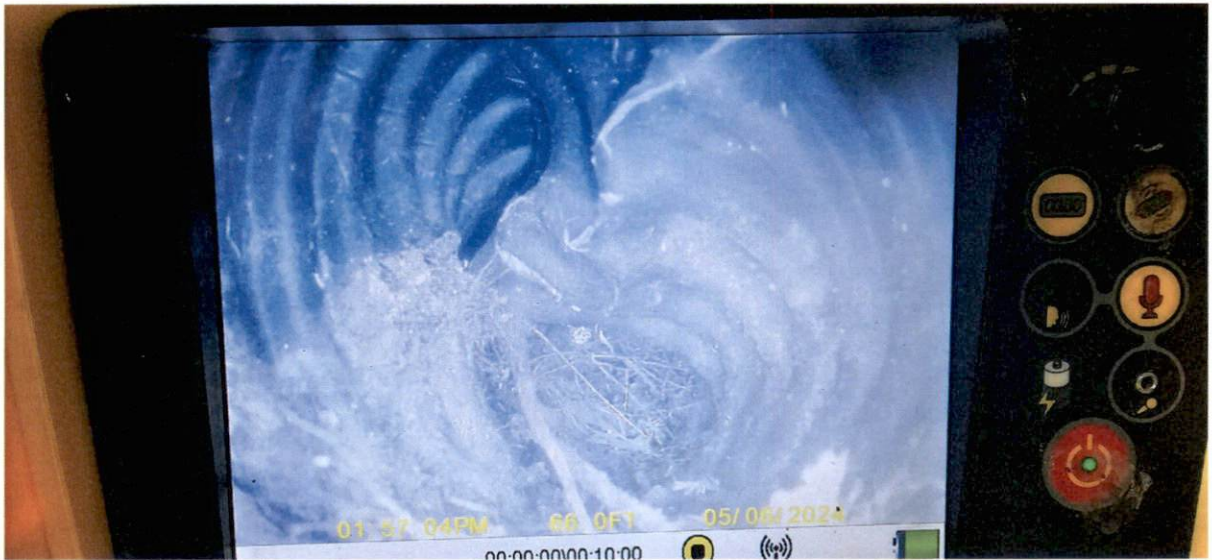
**Drain field location**



Septic drain fields, also called leach fields or leach drains, are subsurface wastewater disposal facilities used to remove contaminants and impurities from the liquid that emerges after anaerobic digestion in a septic tank. Organic materials in the liquid are catabolized by a microbial ecosystem. It disperses wastewater into trenches or pads dug below the ground surface, allowing the water to percolate into the soil for final removal of nitrogen and harmful bacteria. **DON'T** plant anything over or near the drain field except grass. Roots from nearby trees or shrubs may clog and damage drain lines. **DON'T** dig in your drain field or build anything over it. **DON'T** cover the drain field with a hard surface such as concrete or asphalt. Many things can cause a septic field to fail, but the primary culprit in septic field failure is overloading, either from too much water or biological overgrowth. Flooding the septic system – and eventually the septic field – with too much water can cause field failure



Over all how lines look.



Example of Good line

