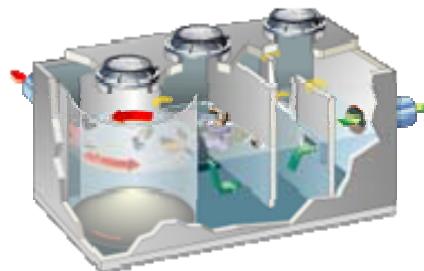


SPECCO SEPTIC SYSTEM

The septic system can provide a long term, effective treatment of household wastewater. The system main components are a pipe from the house , a septic tank that is a buried, watertight container typically made of polyethylene, concrete or fiberglass, and a drainfield.



If the system is properly designed, constructed and maintain, it can holds the wastewater long enough to allow solids to settle out, forming sludge and the oil and the grease will float to the surface as scum. It also allows partial decomposition of the solid materials. The compartments and the T shaped outlet in the septic tank prevent the sludge and the scum from leaving the tank and traveling into the drainage area.





The wastewater exits the septic tank and is discharged into the drainage for further treatment by the soil. Micro organism in the soil provide final treatment by removing harmful bacteria, viruses, and nutrients.

Stone and Pipe Systems

Old-fashioned systems use gravel or crushed stone in the leaching trenches to create void space to store the effluent and release it slowly. However, such systems are prone to eventual failure as the voids (empty spaces) around the gravel become plugged. This phenomenon occurs over time as solids build up between the stones, limiting infiltration of water into the soil. As the gravel settles, it also tends to compact and accumulate fines (small soil particles), further reducing the infiltration rate.

The Advantages of Infiltration Chambers Over Stone and Pipe Systems

Infiltration chambers are today's superior alternative to old-fashioned stone and pipe because they:

- Provide long-term savings due to longer life and greater operating efficiency
- Offer worry-free, long-term service with only simple, routine maintenance
- Protect valuable trees and plantings from damage caused by heavy trucks hauling stone
- Provide greater treatment area to handle more wastewater with higher efficiency
- Offer a "greener" approach utilizing recycled plastic resins to manufacture the chambers
- Are backed by a minimum 1-year warranty and a reputable, service-oriented company
- Can be installed in tight areas creating less site disruption
- Eliminate the destruction of natural resources and the cost of hauling stone

All of this advantages give the infiltrators a **40% increase efficiency** over traditional stone and pipe systems which allowed less area for leaching under the Environmental Quality Board Regulation.

Drain fields, also called absorption fields, should not have anything substantial placed over them.

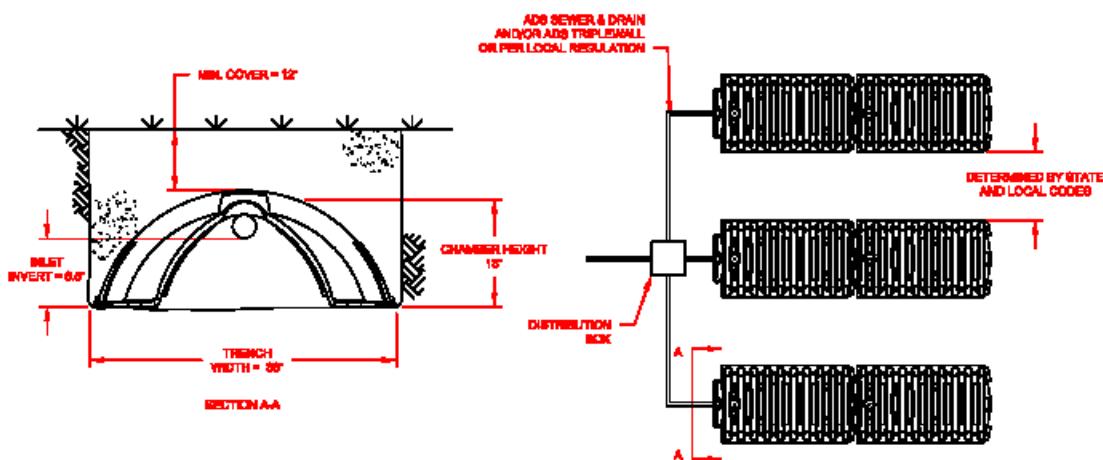
Do not park cars, trucks or other heavy equipment over a drain field.

Do not plant trees or bushes over the drain field. Only grass should be planted over one.

Do not place, buildings, sheds, porches, pools or other structures over the drain field.

Do not cover drain fields with asphalt, concrete, or other impermeable materials.

Do not allow storm water from roof drains, sump pumps, and etc. to flow over the drain field.



NOTES:

1. EXCAVATE TRENCHES TO PROPER WIDTH, AND PROPER DEPTH AS REQUIRED BY STATE AND LOCAL CODES.
2. SMOOTH IRRREGULARITIES IN THE EXCAVATION. A LEVEL, FLAT SURFACE IS REQUIRED.
3. ASSEMBLE AND LEACHING CHAMBERS AND UNIVERSAL ENDPLATES TOGETHER IN TRENCH (S).
4. INSTALL UNIVERSAL END CAP AND SECURE IN PLACE WITH BACKMILL.
5. PUNCH OUT PIPE HOLE OPENINGS IN THE END PLATES AS NEEDED AND CONNECT INLET PIPES.
6. FILL SIDEWALL AREA TO TOP CHAMBERS WITH NATIVE SOIL. (COARSE SAND OR FINE GRAVEL MAY ALSO BE USED; NO HEAVY CLAY, SILT, OR DEBRIS SHALL BE INCLUDED.)
7. "WALK UP" FILL TO COMPACT SOIL ALONG SIDES OF PARC CHAMBER. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ACHIEVE LOAD RATING.
8. COVER AND LEACHING CHAMBERS TO A MINIMUM OF 12" OF GRANULAR COVER AFTER CONSOLIDATION FOR H-10 APPLICATIONS. AVOID LARGE ROCKS OR DEBRIS IN COVER MATERIAL. COVER HEIGHTS AND LIVE LOADING LIMITS ARE IMPACTED BY BOTH SOIL TYPE AND COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS. CONTACT ADG WHEN POOR SOILS ARE ENCOUNTERED AND FOR MAXIMUM FILL HEIGHTS.

