

Pickaway County Public Health (PCPH) does not endorse any manufacturer of sewage treatment system (STS) or components. Models, Manufacturers, and Products will vary. Please consult with a registered service provider on information relating to your STS.

How It Works: Low Pressure Pipe (LPP) System

Similar to the Leach Line STS, except it is pressurized to distribute the sewage effluent evenly throughout the leach lines and has a clean out at the end of each leach line.

Components:

Septic Tank(s) or Aeration Treatment Unit (ATU) - This is the first step in the wastewater treatment process. This system can be designed with a septic tank or an aeration treatment unit (ATU). A Low Pressure Pipe (LPP) sewage treatment system (STS) can use a septic tank for primary treatment unless there are limiting conditions to the soil or lot. Solids settle at the bottom of the first tank and scum is separated on top. Bacteria start to digest the waste creating a sewage effluent. The sewage effluent from the first section of tank flows into the second compartment and/or a second tank past a baffle before flowing into the pump tank. **View our Tank factsheet located on our website to learn more.*

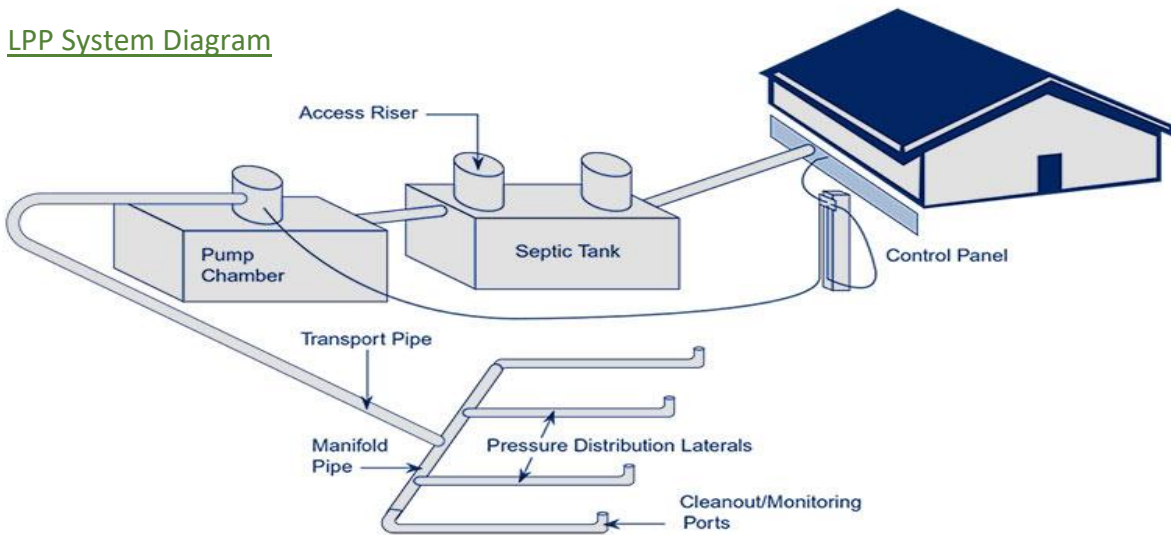
Pump Tank - This holds the sewage effluent until it doses into the low-pressure leach lines. The pump tank is *demand dose*, meaning when the sewage effluent reaches a certain level in the pump tank, the pump turns on and doses the sewage effluent into the leach lines.

Low Pressure Pipe (LPP) Leach Line Distribution Area - Sewage effluent is pumped into the LPP leach lines and percolates into the soil for final treatment. LPP leach lines are pressurized to distribute the sewage effluent evenly and to help prevent clogs in the lines. LPP leach lines have a clean out at the end of each line to help clear the lines of any clogs. ****Leach lines are made of gravel and pipe, Infiltrator Chambers, or EZ Flow.**

***View our Leach Lines Fact Sheet for more information on different media used for soil absorption systems.*



LPP System Diagram



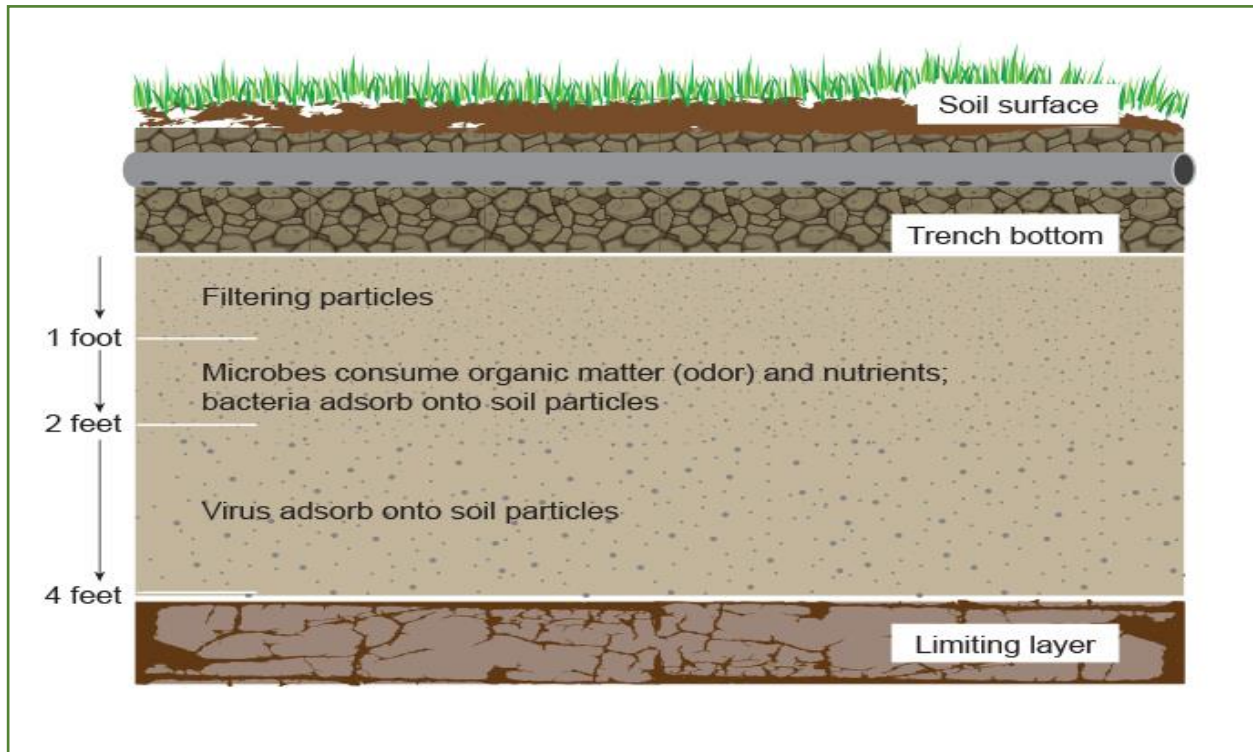
Homeowner O&M Requirements

- Maintain the O & M permit through PCPH every year.
- Retain all records of your STS in a file.
- Do not flush anything down the drains that is harmful to the system.
****View the EPA SepticSmart document on website to learn more.*
- Keep the tank lid(s) exposed for easy access into the tank(s).
- Ensure the tanks are pumped when needed. It is recommended to have the tanks pumped by a registered septage hauler every 3 to 5 years.
- Look for cracked or broken tank lids. For safety purposes and to minimize surface water infiltration, contact a registered service provider to replace any damaged lids or components.
- If the pump tank alarm is on, and/or sewage effluent is ponding around the pump tank lid contact a registered service provider to maintain or repair the pump.
- Contact a registered service provider to flush the leach lines.
- Clean the effluent filter every 6 months.
**Review the Tank Factsheet for step-by-step instructions.*
- Do not plant any bushes/trees, or deep-rooted landscape in leach line distribution area.
- Do not build any structures (pools, sheds, garages, decks, etc.) on the STS.
- Walk the distribution area (leach lines). Check for any wet patches, bleeding or ponding of sewage effluent, any sewage odor. If you observe any of the following, please contact a registered septic installer.

How does sewage effluent get treated through the soil?

The tank(s) help filter out the solids (what is left is the sewage effluent). The sewage effluent is treated through natural biological activity found in the soil and the physical characteristics of the soil.

Sewage effluent is a buffet of organic matter that bacteria, nematodes, and other small organisms found in the soil love to chow on to break down and absorb as nutrients. The sewage effluent will then percolate, or filter through the soil and is naturally treated before entering the groundwater aquifer.



How fast the sewage effluent filters through the soil depends on the percentage of clay, sand, and silt (loam) present in the soil. If the soil has more clay, it will take longer for the effluent to filter through the soil. If the soil has more sand, it will be faster for the effluent to filter through the soil.

