

Memo

To: Trustee Harrington
From: Robert Kosin
CC: Board of Trustees, Village President
Date: September 20, 2013
Re: Schedule Septic Ordinance Amendment Hearing

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) has amended the state code for which the Village must undertake amendment of similar provisions in its Village Code. Septic standards are found in the Building Code (Title 4) as administered by the Board of Health and Subdivision Ordinance (Title 6) as administered by the Plan Commission.

The Village Engineer as obligated by IDPH continues to staff the septic program since the Village received state authority to administer its program independent of the county health departments.

The process for the amendment would begin with a public hearing before the respective Board and Commission and with the concurrence of the Board of Trustees, hearings would be schedule for their next regularly scheduled meetings. Final action on their findings from the hearings would be made by the Board of Trustees.



Pat Quinn, Governor
LaMar Hasbrouck, MD, MPH, Director

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 17, 2013

TO: Environmental Health Directors
Regional Engineers and Supervisors

FROM : Chad Moorman, Program Manager
Private Sewage Disposals Program
Environmental Services Section

RE: 2013 Private Sewage Disposal Code

The Private Sewage Disposal Code amendments become effective August 28, 2013. The language was posted in the [Illinois Register](#) on September 13, 2013. The Department is working on developing the forms needed for the amendments and modifying our computer programs to incorporate changes. The following are some of the amendments that are effective immediately or in the near future:

- Home/property owner's signature – maintenance and service – 905.20 (q) & 905.190 (c).
- Electrical devices and alarms – 905.20 (k)
- Protection of private sewage disposal system site during development (property owner & contractors) – 905.20 (j)
- Alarm locations and electrical disconnects – 905.20 (k)
- Set back distances/minimum distances – foot notes - Appendix A, Illustration D
- Sample ports – Section 905.110 (f)
- Water softeners and the discharge locations – 905.20 (b)
- Installation contractors on site – 905.20 (r)
- 1-1-2014 soils analysis only for subsurface design – 905.55
- Vertical separation distance to limiting layers – 905.60 (a)
- Common collector restrictions.905.110 (a)
- NPDES permits (when available) 905.115
- Disinfection 905.120 (a)
- Portable Toilets 905.135
- Holding tanks as last option 905.140
- Regulatory exemption for exam 905.180 (c)
- Changes to soil loading and suitability charts – Appendix A, Illustrations M

I will share the amended language in an electronic format as soon as a pdf is available of the entire code that incorporated the amendments.

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The Department is still waiting to see the completed United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit ILG62 for new and repaired surface discharging private sewage disposal system in Illinois. The Department will forward any release or notification regarding the permit when it is made available. Upon release/review of the NPDES permit the a Department will work with the Advisory Commission on Private Sewage Disposal to recommend any modifications or clarifications to the Private Sewage Disposal Code.

The following is a crude outline of what will be occurring after the ILG62 permit is released:

- “Track 2” amendments - Advisory Commission.
 - Language removed from “Track 1”
 - Language to coincide with or address the NPDES permit (if needed)
- Advisory Commission meeting
- Work with LHD and allow comments/feed back
- Proceed to JCAR with amendments to the Private Sewage Disposal Code.

6-4-6: PRIVATE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS:

(A) 1. General: The Village Board may, when it deems necessary for the health, comfort, safety and general welfare of the present or future population of the area and necessary to the conservation of water supplies and drainage sources, prohibit the subdivision of land requiring the use of septic tank and effluent disposal systems for the disposal of sanitary wastes. If a septic tank system is permitted, every lot in a subdivision shall have a suitable area of sufficient size to accommodate a septic system equivalent to two (2) times the disposal requirements of a five (5) bedroom home, as provided in Exhibit A to this Title¹.

~~2. Percolation Test: One percolation test hole shall be made for every acre of lot size, in accordance with Section 4-2-7 of the Village Code. One test hole on each lot will be six feet (6') deep to determine the existing ground water level, with due care being taken to prevent the hole from filling with surface water. All holes shall be placed in a pattern that would suggest a septic system pattern. All percolation tests, including the presoaking period, are to be witnessed by a Village representative. Soil Investigation: A minimum of one observation pit at each intersection of a two hundred foot (200') grid is required with intermediate observations at critical soil boundaries so as to allow intensive mapping of soil characteristics applicable to the design of private sewage disposal systems. At least one observation point shall be located on each proposed lot.~~

~~3. Soil Classifications: All soil classifications shall be provided in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Classification System.~~

~~43. Ground Water Table: The anticipated ground water and seasonal high water table as interpreted from soil classifications shall be indicated for all lots within the subdivision. Special engineering solutions will be required on those lots where a seepage field does not clear the ground water level by four feet (4') and the seasonal high water level limiting layer by two feet (2') when normal cut and cover construction methods are used.~~

~~54. Unsuitable Lots: Those lots which contain soil types with very severe limitations as to their use for the installation of subsurface seepage fields as described in Exhibits A, B, C, and D and E to this Title² will be considered unsuitable for installation of said systems. An engineering solution for upgrading each lot to a usable level shall be submitted to the Village for approval and record. Engineering solutions shall not violate any laws or ordinances relative to natural drainage or flood plains and must meet the requirements of Section 4-2-7 of the Village Code.~~

If a proposed lot cannot be upgraded sufficiently for installation of subsurface disposal system, the lot shall be dropped from the plat and the area distributed among adjacent suitable lots.

All lots containing unsuitable soils or water problems for installation of subsurface seepage fields shall be recorded on the final plat of subdivision as such.

(B) Special Soil Regulations for Private Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems:

1. Wet Soils:

a. The installation of subsurface sewage waste disposal systems in wet soils shall be permitted only if assured ground water control is achieved.

b. The water table in the area of the filter field shall be maintained at an elevation four feet (4') below the bottom of the filter field lines.

c. The size of the seepage field for all subsurface sewage waste disposal systems shall be based on ~~percolation tests~~ soil investigations conducted in the soil in which the field is to be installed, in accordance with ~~Exhibit A to this Title~~ Section 4-2-7, Appendix G, Exhibits A & B.

d. No on-site subsurface sewage waste disposal system will be allowed in Peotone type soils, symbol 330.

2. Clayey Soils:

a. The installation of subsurface sewage waste disposal systems shall be permitted in clayey soils, only when properly conducted ~~percolation tests~~ soil investigations in the natural soil show the loading rate to be greater than ~~one inch (1") in sixty (60) minutes~~ or equal to 0.20 gallons/sq.ft/day.

b. Any septic system permitted in clayey soils will be installed only in natural or undisturbed soils. No importation of soil for the construction of a septic system will be allowed.

c. Any septic system designed for installation in clayey soils shall provide for the diversion of the maximum amount of rain or storm water which would flow across the site. In addition, interceptor tile drainage lines shall be installed up slope from the filter field to assist in moving runoff around the field area.

d. The size of the seepage field for all subsurface sewage waste disposal systems shall be based on ~~percolation tests~~ soil investigations conducted in the soil in which the field is to be installed, in accordance with Section 4-2-7, Appendix G, Exhibits A & B. ~~exhibit A of this title.~~ (Ord. 93-5, 5-24-1993)

(C) Land Application Treatment Systems Not Permitted: A land application wastewater treatment system shall not be permitted within the corporate limits of the village.

(D) Land Application Treatment Systems Allowed With Approval: Any land application wastewater treatment system on unincorporated territory to which these subdivision regulations apply pursuant to subsections 6-2-3(A)2, (A)3 and (A)4 of this title shall be operated and maintained by the county or sanitary district in which the system is located. Proof of acceptance by the county or sanitary district of responsibility for operation and maintenance of the system shall be a condition to approval by the village of the final plat of subdivision. (Ord. 04-19, 12-20-2004)

EXHIBIT ~~B~~ A
TABLE OF WET SOILS

...

EXHIBIT ~~C~~ B
TABLE OF WET - ORGANIC SOILS

...

EXHIBIT ~~D~~ C
TABLE OF WET - CLAYEY SOILS

| EXHIBIT ~~E~~D
TABLE OF CLAYEY SOILS

4-2-7: PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

(A) Purpose: It is the purpose of this Section to ensure the adequacy, proper location, and proper construction of septic systems in order to protect the public health, safety and general welfare.

(B) Applicability and Prohibition: This Section shall apply to all sewage and drainage systems and facilities located within the Village. It shall be unlawful and a violation of this Title of the Village Code to perform any work subject to this Section, or to install, use or maintain any facility or system subject to this Section except in strict compliance with the provisions and appendices of this Section and the provisions of all other applicable laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the Village and of other governments and agencies having jurisdiction.

(C) Definitions: The following definitions shall apply to this Section:

1. "AEROBIC TREATMENT PLANT" means equipment or devices for the treatment of sewage by the forced addition of air or oxygen.
2. "APPROVED or APPROVAL" means accepted by or acceptable to the Village except as the context shall explicitly indicate accepted by or acceptable to the Illinois Department of Public Health.
3. "BEDROOM" means, for the purpose of establishing the rate of flow for domestic sewage, any room, whatever named, which is easily suitable for use regularly as a room for sleeping, including, but not limited to, a den or study.
4. "BUILDING SEWER" means that part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system which extends from the end of the building drain, receives the discharge of the building drain and conveys it to a private sewage disposal system or another approved point of disposal. The building sewer commences five feet (5') outside the building foundation wall.
5. "COUNTY" means any one of four (4) Counties, Cook, Kane, Lake and McHenry in the State of Illinois.
6. "CURTAIN DRAIN" means a drainage system designed and constructed to intercept and accept surface and ground water which, were it not for such a system, would travel onto or into the subsurface seepage system of the private sewage disposal system.
7. "DEPARTMENT" means the Illinois Department of Public Health.
8. "DOMESTIC SEWAGE" means waste water derived principally from dwellings, businesses or office buildings, institutions, food service establishment, and similar facilities.
9. "EFFECTIVE SIZE" means the size of screen opening where ninety percent (90%) by weight of a sample of filter media is retained on the screen and ten percent (10%) passes through the screen.
10. "HUMAN WASTES" means undigested food and by-products of metabolism which are passed out of the human body as may be indicated by the presence of human fecal coliform-group bacteria.

11. "LIMITING LAYER" means a horizon or soil condition in the soil profile or underlying strata that includes:

An estimated high water table, whether perched or regional.

Masses of loose rock fragments, including gravel, with insufficient fine soil to fill the voids between the fragments.

Rock formation, other stratum or soil condition that is so slowly permeable that it effectively limits downward passage of effluent.

4412. "LIQUID CAPACITY" means the volume of a tank below the invert of the outlet line.

13. "MAINTAINED AND SERVICED" means the tasks, procedures, and inspections required by the manufacturer of the component/system or the Village for the private sewage disposal system to operate within the parameters and requirements of this Section and any other restrictions established as part of the system approval or as part of a variance.

4214. "NSF" means the National Sanitation Foundation, an independent testing laboratory.

4315. "PERSON" means any individual, group of individuals, association, trust, partnership, corporation, person doing business under an assumed name, the State of Illinois or any Department thereof, or any other entity.

4416. "POPULATION EQUIVALENT" means an average waste loading equivalent to that produced by one person which is defined as one hundred (100) gallons per day.

4517. "PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM" means an on-site, soil absorption treatment facility for domestic sewage, commonly referred to as a septic system, which is designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with this Section. When used with this definition, the word "NEW" means any such system installed after the effective date of this Section.

4618. "PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM CONTRACTOR" means any person engaged in the business of constructing, installing, maintaining, servicing, or cleaning of private sewage disposal systems or the hauling or disposal of wastes removed therefrom.

4719. "PROPERTY OWNER" means the person in whose name legal title to the real estate is recorded.

4820. "REPAIR" means the construction necessary to correct prohibited discharges or improve an existing private sewage disposal system which fails by operation or design to be in compliance with this Section.

4921. "SEPTAGE" means the solid and liquid wastes removed from private sewage disposal systems.

2022. "SHALL" means the stated provision is mandatory.

23. "SOIL BORING" means an observation pit, dug by hand or backhoe, or an undisturbed soil core taken intact and undisturbed by a probe.

24. "SOIL CLASSIFIER" means one of the following:

A Certified Professional Soil Classifier (CPSC who is certified by the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association (ISCA) or a certified soil classifier with the American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, and Soils (ARCPACS).

A person who is a full member or associate member of the Illinois Soil Classifiers Association (ISCA), provided that direct supervision is provided to this person by an ISCA Certified Professional Soil Classifier or ARCPACS certified soil classifier who accompanies the person on at least 25% of the soil investigations and reviews and signs all of that person's soil investigation reports.

~~21. "SOIL MORPHOLOGY" means the physical makeup of the soil, including the texture, structure, porosity, consistency, color and other physical, mineral, and biological properties of the various soil layers and the thickness and arrangement of those layers in a vertical section of the soil.~~

~~22~~25. "SUBSURFACE SEEPAGE SYSTEM" means all approved components of a subsurface seepage field, seepage bed, chamber system or buried sand filter.

~~23~~26. "UNIFORM COEFFICIENT" means a number obtained by dividing that size of sand in millimeters of which sixty percent (60%) by weight is smaller, by that size of sand in millimeters of which ten percent (10%) by weight is smaller.

~~24~~27. "VILLAGE" means the Village of Barrington Hills in the Counties of Cook, Kane, Lake and McHenry, State of Illinois.

~~25~~28. "WASTE" means either human waste or domestic sewage or both.

~~26~~29. "WATER TABLE" means the upper limit of the portion of the soil or rock formation that which is completely wholly saturated with water, throughout the year such that water stands in an uncased borehole after adequate time is allowed for adjustment in the surrounding soil. The "SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE" means the highest level the water table may rise in any given year to saturate the soil, as may be determined by observation or measurement of mottling (soil color patterns).

(D) General Requirements: Every private sewage disposal system shall be designed, constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with the minimum standards as specified in the following regulations.

1. Rate of Flow for Domestic Sewage: Each unit of the private sewage disposal system shall be designed to treat the volume of domestic sewage and human wastes discharged to it.

a. Volume Design Requirements: The volume of sewage flow shall be determined in accordance with Appendix A of this Section. For non-residential establishments, the Building Officer will consider, in addition to the methods set out in Appendix A of this Section, the use of documented flow volumes obtained from similar installations. Flows shall conform with

subsection (D)7 of this Section unless approval has been obtained from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the Village.

b. Additions or Enlargements: In terms of the permit issued therefor, any change to the volume of sewage flow to that system shall constitute a repair situation and be corrected in compliance with this Section.

c. Credit for Existing Systems: For new construction or the addition of one or more bedrooms that will utilize an existing septic system, credit will be assigned based on the age and use of the existing seepage field upon the date of the building permit application. For existing systems less than 10 years old, 100% credit is assigned to the length of distribution lines in place. For existing systems less than 20 years old but greater than 10 years old, 50% credit is assigned to the length of distribution lines in place, unless an inspection of the existing system by the Village Health Officer warrants that additional credit can be assigned; up to 100% credit can be assigned for systems less than 20 years old. For existing systems greater than 20 years old, no credit is assigned to the length of the distribution lines in place; up to 50% credit can be assigned based on an inspection of the existing system by the Village Health Officer.

d. Credit for Existing Chamber Systems: For new construction or the addition of one or more bedrooms that will utilize an existing chamber septic system, credit will be assigned based on the age and use of the existing chamber system upon the date of the building permit application. For existing chamber systems less than 15 years old, 100% credit is assigned to the length of distribution lines in place. For existing chamber systems less than 30 years old but greater than 15 years old, 50% credit is assigned to the length of distribution lines in place, unless an inspection of the existing chamber system by the Village Health Officer warrants that additional credit can be assigned; up to 100% credit can be assigned for systems less than 30 years old. For existing systems greater than 30 years old, no credit is assigned to the length of the distribution lines in place; up to 50% credit can be assigned based on an inspection of the existing chamber system by the Village Health Officer."

2. Type of Waste: A private sewage disposal system shall be designed to receive and treat only domestic sewage. No cooling water, groundwater, discharges from roof drains, footing tile drains, water softeners nor swimming pool wastewater, or other clear water discharges shall be directed to the private sewage disposal system. No automotive grease, oil, toxic wastes, nor any waste other than domestic and human wastes shall be discharged to a private sewage disposal system. Wastes from floor drains in areas where vehicles or motorized equipment are serviced and parked shall be connected to a holding tank. The holding tank shall be constructed of the same materials required for gas and oil interceptors meeting the requirements of Section 890.25 of the Illinois Plumbing Code.
3. Individual Service: A private sewage disposal system shall serve only the lot on which the system is located.
4. Water and Sewer Line Separation: The following criteria shall govern the separation of water supply lines and sewer lines.
 - a. Horizontal Separation: Sewers shall be installed at least ten feet (10') horizontally from any existing or proposed water line. When site conditions prevent a lateral separation of ten feet (10'), a sewer may be laid closer than ten feet (10') to a water line provided that the elevation of the crown of the sewer is at least eighteen inches (18") below the invert of the water line.

b. Crossings: Where sewer lines must cross water lines, the sewer line shall be laid at such an elevation that the crown of the sewer line is at least eighteen inches (18") below the invert of the water line. This vertical separation shall be maintained for that portion of the sewer line located within ten feet (10') horizontally of any water line it crosses. When sewer lines must cross above water lines, the sewer lines shall be Schedule 40 or equivalent material and with water tight joints.

5. Acceptable Pipe Materials: All piping located more than five feet (5') from the building foundation, used to convey wastewater to a private disposal system, shall be considered a part of the private sewage disposal system. All piping located from a point five feet (5') from the building foundation to a point six feet (6') beyond the septic tank (or distribution box where used) shall be ductile iron, vitrified clay, asbestos cement, or plastic pipe. Perforated pipe or open-jointed tile shall be used only as provided in this Section.

a. Plastic Pipe Materials: Plastic pipe, and fittings utilized in private sewage disposal system shall be manufactured from the list of approved materials specified in Appendix B of this Section in accordance with the latest revision of the materials standard indicated.

b. Use of Plastic Pipe: Use of plastic pipe shall conform to the uses designated in Appendix C of this Section.

6. Pipe Size and Slope: All solid pipes carrying gravity flow shall have an inside diameter of at least four inches (4") and a minimum slope of twelve inches (12") per hundred feet (100'). Building sewers in excess of 50 feet in length shall be provided with at least one clean-out every 50 feet that terminates at grade.

7. Prohibited Discharge: There shall be no discharge of domestic sewage or septage from any building sewer or private sewage disposal system to the surface of the ground or to farm tiles, streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, or other collectors of water, nor to wells, cisterns, caves, tunnels or other such underground spaces.

8. Water Softener Wastewater. Backwash water from a water softener or similar device shall be discharged to a separate subsurface seepage system, provided that the seepage field is designed to accommodate the liquid capacity of the water softener on a daily basis. A septic tank is not required in front of a seepage field received flow from this device.

89. Private Sewage Disposal System Development: The following factors shall govern the location and design of a private sewage disposal system:

a. Soil: The area of a subsurface seepage system shall be sized based upon the absorption capacity of the soil. ~~Percolation tests~~ Soil Investigations, prescribed in subsection (H) of this Section ~~and witnessed by the Building Officer or his designated representative~~ shall determine the absorption capacity of the soil. ~~Soil morphology may be used in conjunction with percolation tests. If there is a discrepancy between the percolation test results and the natural drainage class of the soil structure, then the more restrictive absorption capacity shall be used to size the area of a subsurface seepage field.~~

b. Drainage: A private sewage disposal system shall not be located in areas of flooding, ponding, surface water or where the limiting layer seasonal high water table is within two feet (2') of the bottom of the trench or bed. Curtain drains shall be used to minimize surface and ground water in the area of the subsurface seepage system.

c. Water Table: Subsurface seepage systems shall not be constructed in areas where the groundwater table is within four feet (4') of the bottom of the trench or the bed.

d. Limestone Formations: A subsurface seepage system shall not be constructed in an area where there is less than four feet (4') of soil between the lowest point in a subsurface seepage system and the top of a creviced limestone formation. In areas where creviced limestone is known to occur, a soil boring or backhoe excavation to a depth of at least four feet (4') below the bottom of the subsurface seepage system shall be made.

e. Topography: The existing grade elevation and vegetation, especially mature trees, shall be accommodated in the layout of the subsurface seepage system. Every effort should be made to minimize the alteration of the topography without jeopardizing the functional capability of a private sewage disposal system.

f. Distances: The location of the various components of a private sewage disposal system shall comply with Appendix D of this Section so that no component shall be closer than the distances stated to the various features. The distance shall be increased where required by the other factors in this subsection (D) of this Section peculiar to a specific location.

g. Area Reserved for Sewage Disposal: The area to be used for a private sewage disposal system and the reserved seepage field shall be selected and maintained so that it is free from encroachment by accessory buildings, driveways, parking spaces, swimming pools, tennis courts, underground utility services, ~~and pastures, patios, slabs, additions to the original structure, or any other structure that limits free access to the system for maintenance, servicing, or proper operation.~~ The property owner and private sewage disposal system installation contractor shall ensure that the designated area for the subsurface seepage system shall be secured prior to construction or modifications to the site and shall be protected throughout the site development process. The property owner and private sewage disposal system installation contractor shall secure this area to deter any traffic, compaction of soil, removal or addition of soil, or encroachment on the area of the proposed subsurface seepage system. Temporary fencing or a similar restrictive barrier may be used to restrict access. The area of the proposed private sewage disposal system shall be protected throughout the site development or construction process.

910. Electrical Devices. All electrical devices shall be wired in accordance with the National Electrical Code or local electrical code, whichever is more stringent.

a. Warning Devices: Any component of a private sewage disposal system which is electrically activated shall be provided with a conspicuously visible and audible warning device ~~accessibly placed within the building served.~~

b. Alarms installed after January 1, 2014 shall be located outside of the building served. The power supply for the alarm shall be on a dedicated circuit. The design of the alarm shall meet the requirements specified in Section 5.8 of NSF International/ANSI Standard 40. The alarm shall be housed in a weatherproof box.

c. Electrical devices installed after January 1, 2014 shall be provided with an electrical disconnect that is located within sight of, and not more than 50 feet away from, the device.

4011. Variances: In order to address contingencies or provide relief to practical difficulties, the provisions and appendices of this Section may be varied in accordance with the specific instances hereinafter set forth:

a. New Private Sewage Disposal Systems: Upon a determination by the Building Officer that the installation of a new private sewage disposal system cannot be accomplished in compliance with the provisions and appendices of this Section, the applicant may seek a variance in accordance with the procedures and standards set forth in subsection [6-3-5\(C\)](#) of the Village Code. (Ord. 84-4, 3-26-84)

b. Repairing Private Sewage Disposal System: A variance from the provisions and appendices of this Section, if needed for the repair of a private sewage disposal system, may be granted or denied by the Building Officer, with an appeal to the Board of Health. However, no variance shall be granted unless the applicant satisfactorily demonstrates its said variance is necessary for the system to comply with the purpose of this Section. (Ord. 92-8, 4-27-92)

4412. Detached guesthouses: Septic systems serving detached guesthouses having less than three bedrooms shall be designed in accordance with the minimum requirements for a primary residence.

(E) Approved Private Sewage Disposal System:

1. General: A septic tank or Imhoff tank followed by a subsurface seepage system, as described in subsections (F), (G) and (H), of this Section is approved for private sewage disposal when designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with this Section. No other system or component is approved, including but not limited to aerobic treatment plants.
2. Repair: Any system or component thereof approved pursuant to subsection (E)1 hereof is approved for use in repairs. In addition, an aerobic treatment plant discharging to a subsurface seepage system as provided in subsection (J) of this Section may be used for the repair of a private sewage disposal system only when a variance has been issued pursuant to subsection (D)~~1140~~ of this Section.

(F) Septic Tanks:

1. Septic Tank Approval: Manufacturers of prefabricated septic tanks shall submit three (3) sets of plans for each size and configuration of septic tank to the Department for approval. Such plans shall be drawn to scale and show all dimensions, baffles, tees, cleanouts, and material specifications. A written approval for each size tank shall be provided by the Department when the plans are found to conform to the requirements of this Section.
 - a. The Department shall issue an approval number to each manufacturer for each series of approved septic tanks, and shall maintain a listing of the approved manufacturers and approved septic tank series.
 - b. No prefabricated septic tank shall be sold, offered for sale, or installed other than those which have been approved by the Department. The tank shall bear the manufacturer's approval number and the liquid capacity of the tank, in gallons, prominently displayed on the outside end wall of the tank above, or next to, the outlet pipe so that this information is readily visible after installation and prior to covering.
2. Septic Tank Construction: Septic tanks shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Appendix E of this Section and the following:

a. A septic tank shall be watertight and constructed of sound and durable materials not subject to excessive corrosion, decay, frost damage, or cracking due to settling or back-filling.

b. The tank shall support a top-dead load of not less than five hundred (500) pounds per square foot, and concrete tanks shall have a minimum twenty eight (28) day compressive strength of three thousand (3,000) pounds per square inch (psi).

Tanks ~~shall must~~ be designed and constructed so that they will not collapse or rupture when subject to anticipated earth and hydrostatic pressures when the tanks are either full or empty. The manufacturer, design engineer, and/or structural engineer shall certify in writing to the Department that the tank is designed and constructed to meet the load requirements of this Section. If additional loading is anticipated, the tank shall be strengthened to accommodate the additional loading.

c. Materials: Septic tanks shall be constructed of the following approved materials:

(1) Poured-in-place reinforced concrete.

(2) Precast reinforced concrete.

(3) Concrete block, provided that the core is filled with concrete and reinforcing rods are inserted in the core prior to pouring.

d. Depth: The minimum liquid depth of the tank shall be forty two inches (42"), and the maximum liquid depth shall be seventy two inches (72").

e. Inlet and Outlet Connections: The invert elevation of the inlet shall be at least two inches (2") above the liquid level in the tank. The inlet and outlet openings of the septic tanks shall be provided with cast-in watertight openings.

f. Baffles: Septic tank baffles shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Inlet baffles shall be provided and shall extend at least six inches (6") below the surface of the liquid and to within at least three inches (3") of the tank lid.

(2) Outlet baffles shall be provided and shall be located no farther than six inches (6") from the outlet orifice. Outlet baffles shall extend to a depth of at least forty percent (40%) of the liquid depth. There shall be a clearance of at least one inch (1") of free space between the top of the tank and the baffles.

(3) Slip-in type baffles shall extend the full width of the tank.

(4) The sides of "V" or semi-circular type baffles shall fit tightly against the end wall of the tank.

(5) Venting shall be provided through all baffles and a free vent area equal to the cross-sectional area of the building sewer shall be provided.

(6) Submerged pipe T-branches or sanitary tees may be used at inlets and outlets in lieu of baffles, provided all of the above stated distances and depths are maintained. Submerged pipe T-branches used as inlet baffles shall be 6 inches in diameter or

larger. Outlet baffles shall be 4 inches in diameter. Submerged pipe T-branches or sanitary tees shall meet the requirements of ASTM 2661, ASTM 2665, ASTM 3034, or ASTM 2751, provided that the pipe does not have an SDR (Standard Dimension Ratio) number greater than 35.

(7) When a single compartment septic tank is manufactured or used, a gas deflection baffle shall be provided below the outlet baffle of the tank configured to deflect rising gas bubbles away from the outlet structure and toward the interior of the tank. This baffle shall be constructed of a durable material not subject to corrosion or decay. An NSF International/ANSI Standard 46, Section 10 septic tank filter may be used in lieu of the gas deflector baffle. The septic tank filter baffle shall be installed so that it is extended or suspended to a depth equal to 40% of the liquid level of the tank. The tank access over the filter shall be provided with an access riser that extends to 3 inches above the ground surface or greater.

g. Access: Access shall be provided over the inlet and outlet of the tank to facilitate inspection and cleaning. The manhole or access opening shall have a fitted lid with a minimum dimension of 12 inches (width or diameter). Risers shall be watertight and constructed of a durable material. If the top of the tank is greater than 12 inches below the ground surface, a ~~A manhole or access port extension collar or~~ riser with a minimum dimension (width or diameter) of twelve inches (12") shall be provided by the private sewage disposal contractor at a height to bring access of the tank to the ground surface. If a 2-compartment tank is used, and the tank has an opening over the wall between the compartments, the center opening shall have access provided to the ground surface.

3. Capacity: Septic tanks for individual residences shall be sized in accordance with Appendix F of this Section. When the total flow exceeds one thousand three hundred fifty (1,350) gallons per day, two (2) or more tanks in series, or a multi-compartment tank, shall be installed. Septic tanks for any establishment other than residential units shall be sized in accordance with the estimated flow provided in Appendix A of this Section, and as follows:

The volume below the liquid level for flows up to five hundred (500) gallons per day shall be at least seven hundred fifty (750) gallons. For flow greater than five hundred (500) gallons per day and less than one thousand five hundred (1,500) gallons per day, the volume shall be equal to at least one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the estimated daily sewage flow. For flows greater than one thousand five hundred (1,500) gallons per day, but less than fourteen thousand five hundred (14,500) gallons per day, the volume shall be one thousand one hundred twenty five (1,125) gallons plus seventy five percent (75%) of the daily sewage flow. For flows in excess of fourteen thousand five hundred (14,500) gallons per day, the Department and the Village shall be consulted.

4. Multiple Tanks or Compartments: When multiple compartment septic tanks or multiple septic tanks in series are used, the capacity of the first compartment or tank shall be one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) to two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the total required capacity. Two-compartment tanks shall also comply with the following:

a. The wall separating the first and second compartments shall be tight-fitting and designed to handle the differential in pressure if one side is pumped.

b. The wall separating the compartments shall extend to within 3 inches of the tank lid and shall have a free vent area equal to the cross-sectional area of the building sewer.

c. The center of the opening between compartment shall be in line with the center of the inlet and outlet openings.

d. The depth to the invert of the opening between compartments shall be 40% of the liquid depth.

5. Septic Tank Installation: The contractor shall use his best efforts to prevent floatation or drifting of the septic tank.
6. Abandoned Septic Tanks: Septic tanks, cesspools, and seepage pits which are no longer in use shall be completely pumped and collapsed in place, removed or filled with sand or soil.
7. Lift Station: If conditions as outlined in subsection (D)8 of this Section prohibit gravity drainage of effluent from the septic tank to the drop box, then a pump, designated by the manufacturer to handle domestic sewage, may be used as a component of a private sewage disposal system. Pump discharge head must be adequate to overcome the elevation differences between the pump and the drop boxes plus friction loss of discharge pipe. The end of the discharge line shall be designed to prevent siphoning effluent or ground water in the seepage lines back to the lift station. If check valves are required by the manufacturer, a weep hole above the valve is required to prevent freezing. Pumping rate shall not exceed the outflow capacity of the drop box.

(G) Distribution Boxes:

1. General: Distribution boxes may be installed between a septic tank or aerobic treatment plant and a subsurface seepage system or buried sand filter. If a distribution box is used, it shall be installed level on unexcavated earth, and shall provide equal distribution of flow to the subsequent disposal system.
2. Connecting Pipe: The pipe connecting the septic tank to the distribution box and the pipe connecting the distribution box to the disposal system shall be watertight.
3. Construction: Distribution boxes shall be constructed of a durable watertight, noncorrosive material. They shall be designed to accommodate the necessary distribution lines.
4. Access: Distribution boxes shall be provided with an opening which will serve as a ready access for inspection, cleaning, and general maintenance.

(H) Subsurface Seepage System Requirements:

1. Evaluation Of Soil Characteristics: The requirements of subsection (D)~~8a-9a~~ of this section shall be followed for the evaluation of soil characteristics for a subsurface seepage system. The area of soil required for each system shall be based on the values listed in appendix G of this section as obtained from percolation tests a soil investigation.

~~a. Procedure For Performing Percolation Tests~~Soil Investigations: The building officer, in consultation with the village engineer, shall establish the procedure for performing percolation tests which produce, to the satisfaction of the village and the department, those results necessary to achieve the purpose of this code.~~Soil investigations shall be conducted in the following manner:~~

(1) Determination of the soil characteristics on sites proposed for development with private sewage disposal systems shall be based on soil boring data collected by a soil classifier.

(2) There shall be a minimum of 3 borings per subsurface seepage system site. The soil borings shall be at least 50 feet apart, and the proposed subsurface seepage system shall be located within the area where the soil borings were located. More soil borings may be necessary for accurate and appropriate evaluation of a site where there is some concern about the consistency of the soil materials. One of the borings shall be made at the lowest elevation of the proposed absorption field area. Borings shall extend a minimum of 60 inches below the natural ground surface. An observation pit shall be used in gravelly materials.

(3) Observation and determination of soil characteristics may also be determined from a pit dug by a backhoe or other excavating equipment. The Village may require soil pits (backhoe excavation) in cases where the ground is frozen, where the soil materials are considerably varied in texture, where there has been previous or current fill material or cutting of soils, or where gravelly soils are encountered. Soil pits shall be prepared at the perimeter of the expected soil absorption area to minimize damage to natural soil structure. Soil pits shall extend a minimum of 60 inches below the natural ground surface.

(4) Site characteristics to be described include zones of seasonal and permanent water saturation, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil textural changes, USDA soil structural features for each horizon, slope, compaction and depth; soil coloration; consistence; coatings; depth of limiting layer; depth of soil mottling; internal drainage classification; permeability range; and other limiting soil characteristics that may reduce permeability. The following reference materials shall be used as a guide for describing and classifying soil: Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils, Soil Taxonomy, and Soil Survey Manual.

b. Only those meeting the definition of soil classifier as described in Section 4-2-7(C) qualified to conduct soil investigations.

~~b. Performance Of Percolation Tests: At least six (6) separate percolation test holes, uniformly distributed over the actual area proposed for a subsurface seepage field, shall be performed in the presence of the building officer or his designated representative.~~

~~c. Responsibility For Percolation Tests: The licensed private sewage contractor shall be responsible for the percolation test results and the sewage system which is constructed using those results. Acceptance of percolation test results and private sewage system designs from a professional engineer registered to practice in the state of Illinois does not relieve the contractor's responsibility. Written percolation test results shall be provided to the building officer as part of this section. (Ord. 84-4, 3-26-1984)~~

~~d. Percolation Test Results: Soil producing an average percolation rate of under eighteen (18) minutes or over three hundred sixty (360) minutes shall be unsuitable for subsurface seepage systems and no permit shall be issued for a design relying on such percolation test results. Except in the case of repair to an existing system, no subsurface seepage field shall be located in areas with the following soil type: Harpster (67), Houghton Peat (97), Houghton Muck (103, 1103, 1903), Sawmill (107), Drummer (157), Pella (153), Ashkum (232), Peetone (330), Beach Sand (367), Montgomery (465), Granby (513), Gravel Pit (GP), Marsh (MA), or any soils listed on in Exhibits C or D of Title 6 of this Code. Subsurface seepage fields shall not be located in any soils listed in Exhibits B or E of Title 6 of this code unless the depth of the seasonal high water table is found to be 48" or greater. (Ord. 09-13, 12-21-2009)~~

~~e. Validity of Percolation Test Results: Percolation tests results are acceptable for purposes of septic system design for a period of five years after the date of the test, unless any construction activities occur on the subject property after the date of the percolation test, in which case a new percolation test will be required.~~

2. Reserve Field: Every private sewage disposal system shall include, to the satisfaction of the building officer, a reserve subsurface seepage field for future expansion or replacement equal in size to one hundred percent (100%) of the existing seepage field.
3. Construction: Subsurface seepage fields shall be designed and constructed in accordance with appendices H and I of this section. Any subsurface seepage field approved in clayey soils as described in exhibits D and E of [title 6](#) of this code shall be installed in natural or undisturbed soils.
4. Bedding Material: The bedding material shall be washed gravel or washed stone with a particle size ranging from three-fourths inch (3/4") minimum to one and one-half inches (1 1/2") maximum, except where a chamber system is approved. The bedding material shall extend the full width of the trench as illustrated in Appendix I of this Section. The bedding materials shall be covered by straw, newspaper, or untreated building paper or other pervious material to support the backfill as the laying of the distribution line proceeds. Tar paper, plastic, or other impervious material shall not be used between the bedding material and the earth backfill. Chamber systems may be bedded with material excavated to construct the system. The backfill material shall not contain large clods of earth, demolition material or other extraneous material. No straw, newspaper, or untreated building paper shall be placed between the chamber system and the earth backfill."
5. Distribution Lines: Distribution lines shall be constructed of materials as approved in Appendix C of this Section. The lines shall be perforated or open joint tile. Where open joint tile is used, the tile sections shall be spaced not less than one-fourth inch (1/4") nor more than one-half inch (1/2") apart. Perforated piping shall have one-half to three-fourths inch (1/2" - 3/4") diameter openings on three to five inch (3" - 5") centers with a minimum of two (2) rows. The ends of the lines shall be looped except in serial distribution systems. Chambers systems shall include connections between adjacent chambers to prevent soil intrusion. Each row of a chamber system shall include an inlet end cap and an outlet end cap, and shall be bent no more than 20 degrees per unit unless it is capped and piped to another line.
6. Serial Distribution: The following criteria, as illustrated in Appendix J of this Section, shall be used in the design and construction of a serial distribution system:

- a. The bottom of each trench and its distribution line shall be level at a depth not greater than thirty six inches (36") from finished grade.
 - b. There shall be a minimum of six inches (6") to a maximum of twenty four inches (24") of earth backfill over the bedding material in the trenches or over the top of a chamber in a chamber system. Machinery which may crush or disturb the alignment of pipe in the trench shall not be allowed on any part of the proposed area.
 - c. The trench shall follow the ground surface contours so that variation in trench depth will be minimized.
 - d. There shall be a minimum of six feet (6') of undisturbed earth between the septic tank and the nearest trench.
 - e. Drop boxes shall be arranged in series, so that each trench is completely filled to the full depth of the gravel or to the top of the chamber in a chamber system before effluent flows to the succeeding trench.
 - f. The drop boxes connecting the trenches shall have watertight joints and direct connections to the distribution lines in adjacent trenches. Drop boxes, tight joint "T's" or forty five degree (45°) ells shall be used to connect adjacent trenches.
 - g. Where the drop box trench connects with the higher trench, it shall not be deeper than the top of the gravel in the higher trench or the top of the higher chamber in a chamber system. Drop boxes shall rest on undisturbed earth and the backfill shall be carefully tamped.
 - h. The invert of the first drop box line shall be at least six inches (6") lower than the invert of the septic tank or aerobic treatment plant outlet. (See Appendix J of this Section.)
 - i. All other construction features of the serial distribution field shall comply with subsection (H)1 through 8 of this Section.
7. Seepage Beds: The total bottom area of the seepage bed shall be one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) times the area specified in Appendix G of this Section. Construction features shall conform to subsection (H)1 through 7 as illustrated in Appendix K of this Section. Distribution lines shall be spaced no farther than six feet (6') center to center and shall be equally spaced. Lines adjacent to the bed sidewalls shall be three feet (3') from the bed sidewall.
8. Curtain Drain: When required by drainage conditions as identified in subsection (D) of this Section, a curtain drain system shall be installed upslope from the seepage field to intercept and accept the lateral movement of surface or ground water and discharge the water below the field in a manner that shall not cause a nuisance.
9. Location and Design: Curtain drains shall not be within fifteen feet (15') of a seepage field line and the final ten feet (10') must be a single piece. Curtain drain trenches shall be six to twelve inches (6" - 12") wide and thirty six inches to forty eight inches (36" - 48") deep or to the top of the seasonal high water table. The trench may hold a clay or plastic piping as well as gravel having a minimum particle size of one and one-half inches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ").

(I) Buried Sand Filters:

1. General: Sand filters shall be only used in a repair situation. The effluent shall be discharged in accordance with the requirements of this Section.

2. Design Requirements:

a. Size: Buried sand filters shall be sized as follows:

(1) Residential: The sand filter surface area for residential systems shall be two hundred (200) square feet per bedroom. For non-residential systems, the sand filter surface area shall be one square foot per gallon per day, and the minimum size for a buried sand filter shall be one hundred (100) square feet. Where a sand filter is used in conjunction with an aerobic treatment plant, the size of the sand filter may be reduced by thirty percent (30%).

(2) Non-residential: The surface area of the sand filter shall be designed for one square foot per gallon per day for waste with an influent Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) not to exceed 300 parts per million (ppm). A sand filter with flows of 801 gallons or more per day shall have the influent distributed into the sand filter by a dosing system designed according to subsection (i). The sand filter shall be dosed 4 times per day with equal flows not to exceed the design capacity of the filter.

b. Sand Filter Media: The depth of filter media shall be a minimum of twenty four inches (24"). The sand shall have an effective size of 0.5 to 2.0 millimeters, and a uniformity coefficient of less than 3.5. It shall be washed and free of clay and silt.

c. Alternate Media: Other filter media may be used in a subsurface filter provided it meets the criteria of subsection (I)2b hereof and complies with the following requirements:

- (1) Is chemically and biologically inert.
- (2) Will support biological growth.
- (3) Has a hardness equivalent to, or greater than, that of sand.

d. Filter Media Cover: The filter media shall be covered, as illustrated in Appendix L of this Section, with a minimum of ten inches (10") of washed gravel or washed stone having a particle size ranging from three-fourths inch ($\frac{3}{4}$ " minimum) to one and one-half inches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ " maximum). The gravel or stone shall be covered by straw, newspaper, or untreated building paper or other pervious material prior to backfilling. Tar paper, plastic, or other impervious material prior to backfilling. Tar paper, plastic, or other impervious material shall not be used between the filter media and the earth backfill. A minimum of twelve inches (12") earth cover shall be provided.

e. Distribution and Collection Lines: The distribution and collection lines shall conform to the requirements for distribution lines as given in subsection (H)7 of this Section. The distribution lines shall be level, shall be located three feet (3') from sidewalls, and shall be spaced on three foot (3') centers. They shall be solid pipe to the filter media. The collection lines shall have a slope of six inches (6") per one hundred feet (100') and one collection line shall be provided for each ten foot (10') of width or fraction thereof. The upper end of the collection line shall be capped.

f. Bedding Material: The bedding material for the collection lines shall be placed on the excavation before placement of the collection lines as shown in Appendix L of this Section and shall consist of a minimum of two inches (2") of washed gravel or washed stone having a particle size ranging from three-fourths inches ($3/4$ ") minimum to one and one-half inches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ") maximum.

g. Venting: A vent shall be placed on the downstream end of the distribution lines as shown in Appendix L of this Section. The vent shall extend above the ground surface and be screened with one-fourth inch ($1/4$ ") mesh screen or equivalent.

h. Drainage: Surface drainage shall be directed away from the filter. If conditions prohibit gravity drainage of the filter effluent, a pumping chamber shall be installed. The chamber shall be constructed of a watertight, non-corrosive material and shall be provided with a removable lid, which will serve as an access for inspection, cleaning, and general maintenance. An access port or extension collar shall extend at least 6 inches above the ground surface, and the access shall have a minimum dimension of 12 inches. The chamber shall have sufficient depth and the pump controls shall be set in a manner to allow for complete drainage of the filter to eliminate any ponding of effluent within the filter.

i. Distribution of Effluent. Buried sand filters designed to treat non-residential property with flows of 801 gallons or more per day shall have the effluent distributed into the sand filter by pumping. The pumps, pumping chamber, and ancillary equipment shall comply with the following:

(1) Dosing Volume. The dosing volume is the amount of liquid pumped or siphoned during each cycle minus the amount that drains back from the sand filter after each dose.

(2) Pump Selection. The pump shall be submersible pump designed for corrosive liquids.

(3) Siphons. Siphons can be designed where elevation exists between the sand filter and the siphon chamber. However, the siphon shall be designed to deliver the same flow rate at the same head at the distribution system as a pump system. The distribution system consisting of manifold and laterals shall be designed so that it will drain after each siphon. This shall be accomplished by placing the manifold above the laterals.

(J) Aerobic Treatment Plants:

1. General: After the effective date of this Code, aerobic treatment plants shall comply with the requirements of the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard Number 40, Individual Aerobic Wastewater Treatment, May 1983, and shall bear the NSF seal. A copy of a list of approved aerobic treatment plants may be obtained from the Building Officer.
2. Class II Effluent: Aerobic treatment ~~plants~~ systems listed by NSF for Class II effluent (BOD5-60 mg/l and suspended solids 100 mg/l) shall discharge to one of the following:
 - a. A subsurface seepage system designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (H) of this Section.

- b. A sand filter designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of subsection (I) of this Section.
3. Class I Effluent: Aerobic treatment plants listed by NSF for Class I effluent (BOD5-20 mg/l and suspended solids 40 mg/l) shall discharge to a subsurface seepage field designed and constructed to be at least two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) the size listed in Appendix G of this Section as obtained from ~~percolation tests~~ soil investigation.
 4. Sizing: Aerobic treatment plants which are listed by NSF as Class I and rated at five hundred (500) gallons per day may be allowed for the treatment of domestic sewage from dwellings having a maximum of three (3) bedrooms.
 5. Installation: All components of aerobic treatment plants shall be installed at the time of the original installation. If there are practical difficulties, then a solid end cap shall be securely placed over the end of the discharge line until the system can be completed, to prevent a violation of subsection (D)7 of this Section.
 6. Access: Access to aerobic treatment plants shall be adequate to allow maintenance and service of all components within the plant.
 7. Operation Permit: Upon the installation of an approved aerobic treatment plant, the property owner shall secure an operation permit from the Building Officer at a fee to be established by the Village Board as a record and notice of the installation. The permit shall be in a form containing all pertinent information as to construction, installation and operation of the aerobic treatment plant. A copy of the permit shall be filed with the Village and the Illinois Department of Public Health and the county in which the plant is situated. This permit shall be annually renewed on the anniversary date of the installation for as long as an aerobic treatment plant is used in the private sewage disposal system for the dwelling. Failure to obtain or renew the permit shall constitute a violation of this Title.

(K) Maintenance of Private Sewage Disposal Systems

1. After January 1, 2014, as a condition of receiving a building permit to install a new private sewage disposal system or repair or renovate an existing system, the property owner shall sign the permit acknowledging that they are aware of and accept the responsibility to service and maintain the private sewage disposal system in accordance with Village requirements.
 2. The property owner shall maintain all maintenance records on forms provided or approved by the Illinois Department of Public Health and make records available upon request of the Village. These records shall be transferred from owner to owner. Records shall be kept for the life of the system.
 3. After January 1, 2014, private sewage disposal systems installed and permitted under Section 4-2-7 of the Village Code are required to be maintained and serviced to ensure proper operation in accordance with the following:
 - a. Septic tank to a subsurface seepage system or septic tank followed by a sand filter discharging to a subsurface seepage system.
- (1) Private sewage disposal system septic tanks serving residential properties shall be evaluated prior to or within 3 years after the date of installation of the system.

The system may be evaluated by the homeowner, a Private Sewage Disposal System Installation Contractor, a licensed Environmental Health Practitioner, an Illinois licensed Professional Engineer, a representative of the Illinois Department of Public Health, or an agent of the Illinois Department of Public Health. The evaluation shall determine whether the tanks and all of the components of the private sewage disposal system have layers of scum and settled solids greater than 33% of the liquid capacity of the tank. If the layers of scum and settled solids are greater than 33%, the tanks and compartments shall be pumped out and maintenance shall be performed. After the first evaluation, the system shall be evaluated a minimum of once every 5 years. Depending on the system's use, the tanks and compartments may need to be evaluated and pumped more frequently.

(2) Private sewage disposal system septic tanks serving non-residential property shall be evaluated within 3 years after the date of installation of the system. The system may be evaluated by a Private Sewage Disposal System Installation Contractor, a licensed Environmental Health Practitioner, an Illinois licensed Professional Engineer, a representative of the Department, or an agent of the Department or local health department. The evaluation shall determine whether the tanks and all of the compartments of the private sewage disposal system have layers of scum and settled solids greater than 33% of the liquid capacity of the tank. If the layers of scum and settled solids are greater than 33%, the tanks and compartments shall be pumped out and maintenance shall be performed. After the first evaluation, the system shall be evaluated at minimum once every 3 years. Depending on the system's use, the tanks and compartments may need to be evaluated and pumped more frequently.

b. An aerobic treatment unit (ATU) requires evaluation and maintenance at least once every 6 months. The system may be evaluated by a Private Sewage Disposal System Installation Contractor, a licensed Environmental Health Practitioner; an Illinois licensed Professional Engineer, a representative of the Illinois Department of Public Health, or an agent of the Illinois Department of Public Health. The homeowner of an ATU may conduct the inspection and maintenance as defined within the Act, but the inspection and maintenance shall be performed per the manufacturer's requirements to assure proper operation. If the required inspections and maintenance are not performed, the system is in violation of the Act and this Part.

c. Buried sand filters require an evaluation to determine whether the tanks and all of the compartments of the private sewage disposal system have layers of scum and settled solids greater than 33% of the liquid capacity of the tank. If the layers of scum and settled solids are greater than 33%, the tanks and compartments shall be pumped out and maintenance shall be performed. The system shall be evaluated a minimum of once every year. The system may be evaluated by a Private Sewage Disposal System Installation Contractor, a licensed Environmental Health Practitioner, an Illinois licensed Professional Engineer, a representative of the Illinois Department of Public Health, or an agent of the Illinois Department of Public Health. Depending on the system's use, the tanks and compartments may need to be evaluated and pumped more frequently.

4. A failure to properly operate, maintain, and have routine service conducted on a private sewage disposal system is a violation of this Title of the Village Code.

(K) Swimming Pool Wastewater:

1. General: Wastewater generated from the operation of a swimming pool includes clear wastes, such as drainage from the pool proper, deck drainage, and perimeter overflow system drainage; and turbid wastes, such as filter wash and backwash water.
2. Approved Treatment and Disposal: Wastewater from swimming pools may not be discharged to a private sewage disposal system receiving domestic sewage. It shall be disposed of in the following manner:
 - a. Clear water wastes may be discharged directly to storm sewers, surface drainage ways or to the ground surface without additional treatment. Such drainage shall not result in nuisance conditions including, but not limited to, offensive odor, stagnant wet area or a breeding environment for insects.
 - b. Wash or backwash water from an approved treatment system of swimming pool wastewater may be discharged to natural drainage areas, storm sewers, seepage pits, or to the ground surface. Diatomaceous earth filter wash or backwash water may be discharged to one of the above after treatment consisting of one of the following approved systems:
 - (1) Passing the wastewater through a separation tank designed for removal of the diatomaceous earth and suspended solids.
 - (2) Settling the wastewater in a tank which is capable of holding the volume of one backwash. One backwash is defined as the amount of water generated from the backwash of the filters for a period of two (2) minutes for diatomaceous earth filters, at the required backwash flow rate. The tank shall be de-watered after settling and prior to subsequent backwashes. Settled sludge shall be periodically removed to prevent flushing of solids during backwashing. (See Appendix M of this Section.)
 - (3) A separate private sewage disposal system designed and constructed in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Section.

(L) Servicing, Cleaning, Transporting and Disposing of Wastes from Private Sewage Disposal Systems:

1. General: The collection, storage, transportation, and disposal of all septage shall be handled in accordance with this subsection (L).
2. Truck Identification: The name under which the business is conducted and the address of each contractor shall be painted on each side of every pumper truck operated by him. The letters shall be easily legible and at least three inches (3") high.
3. Equipment Inspection: Equipment shall be subject to inspection and approval by a representative of the Department of the Village at any reasonable time; and upon request, shall be available for inspection at a designated location.
4. Vehicle Construction and Equipment: Each vehicle used for collection and transportation of waste shall be equipped with a leakproof and tightly sealed tank for septage hauling. The interior and exterior sections of all portable containers, pumps, hoses, tools, or other implements which have been contaminated shall be rinsed clean after each use and the

rinsings shall be disposed of such that no health hazard or nuisance results. Trucks and tanks shall comply with the following:

- a. The vehicle shall be equipped with either a vacuum pump or other type of pump which is self-priming and will not allow any seepage from the diaphragm or other packing glands.
 - b. The discharge nozzle will be located so that there is no flow or drip onto any portion of the truck.
 - c. The discharge nozzle shall be capped when not in use.
5. Seepage Disposal Site: Each licensed contractor engaged in septage disposal shall file with the Department, and each year amend, a statement describing the location and methods of disposal of septage. Methods of septage disposal approved by the Department are as follows:
- a. Discharge to a Municipal Sanitary Sewer System: Discharge to a Municipal sanitary sewer system is approved when the Municipality has approval from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to receive septage from private sewage disposal systems; and the contractor has written approval from the Municipality to discharge septage into the system.
 - b. Application to Agricultural Land: Septage may be applied to agricultural land provided the following criteria are met:
 - (1) The depth to the ground water table or to fractured limestone formations is at least four feet (4') below the ground surface.
 - (2) The septage is disposed of in the following manner:
 - (a) It originates from private sewage disposal systems which treat only domestic sewage;
 - (b) It is not applied to land which has been saturated by rainfall during the twenty four hour (24) period preceding the intended application time;
 - (c) It is not applied to land with water ponded upon it;
 - (d) It is not applied to land within one hundred fifty feet (150') of wells, homes, or other water supplies, ponds, or streams;
 - (e) It is not applied to land having greater than five percent (5%) slope;
 - (f) It is not applied to land that is intended to grow root vegetables, or other low growing fruits and vegetables which may be eaten raw;
 - (g) It is applied at a rate which does not exceed five thousand (5,000) gallons of septage per acre per month;
 - (h) Where it is determined by the Department or the Village that a nuisance condition exists, then the septage shall be incorporated into the soil.

- (3) Discharge to Sludge Lagoons or Sludge Drying Beds: Discharge to a sludge lagoon or drying bed must be approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, or the owner/operator of the lagoon or drying bed must have a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to receive septage from the contractor. If the contractor is going to construct a sludge lagoon or drying bed, a permit will be necessary from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to construct and operate the proposed facility.
- (4) Discharge to an Incinerator Device: Discharge of septage to an incinerator must be approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or the owner/operator of the incinerator must have a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to receive septage from the contractor.
- (5) Discharge to a Sanitary Landfill: Discharge to a sanitary landfill must be approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency or the owner/operator of the landfill must have a permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to receive the septage from the contractor.
6. Other Wastes: Automotive grease, oil, grit, or toxic wastes, or any waste other than septage shall not be applied to agricultural land.

(M) Minimum Performance Standards for Private Sewage Disposal Contractors:

1. General: All private sewage disposal contractors working within the corporate limits of the Village shall be licensed by the Illinois Department of Public Health pursuant to 225 Illinois Compiled Statutes 225/4. All notification forms, plans and percolation test results, and copies thereof, shall bear the seal of a registered professional engineer. The affixing of a registered professional engineer's seal to any work which has not been done by, or under the professional supervision, of the registered professional engineer is a violation of the Illinois Professional Engineering Act and the Village shall cause the Act to be enforced.
- a. Installers of Private Sewage Disposal Systems: Licensed contractors who install or repair private sewage disposal systems within the corporate limits of the Village shall:
 - (1) Obtain a permit from the Building Officer prior to the commencement of a new system or repair. The application for the permit shall be in writing on forms provided for this purpose and shall include at a minimum: name of the property owner, legal description of the property, existing and proposed contours, location of any lakes, streams, surface and subsurface drainage ways within one hundred feet (100') of the system, water table elevation, location of any well and potable water lines, locations and results of percolation tests, design calculations and location and dimension of the system (including reserve seepage field).
 - (2) Construct or repair the private sewage disposal system in accordance with this Section.
 - (3) Comply with the inspection requirements in subsection [4-2-8\(C\)](#) of the Village Code.
- b. Pumpers and Tank Cleaners: Contractors who pump, service and clean septic tanks and dispose of their contents shall:
 - (1) Notify the Department or the Village of the site utilized for disposal, and of any changes in the site of disposal.

(2) Comply with all requirements of subsection (L) of this Section of the Village Code.

(3) Provide an annual estimate of the total gallons of septage disposed of at each site. This estimate shall be given at the time application is made for license renewal.

2. Non-Performance of Private Sewage Disposal Services: Licensed private sewage disposal contractors who have not installed, modified, or renovated any systems or have not serviced or cleaned any private sewage disposal systems during the preceding year, shall so indicate on the renewal application to the Department at the time application is made for license renewal.

3. Enforcement: Failure to comply with the minimum performance standards of this Section, shall constitute sufficient grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal to renew a license. The Department's "Rules and Regulations of Practice and Procedure in Administrative Hearings (77 Illinois Administrative Code 100)" will govern such actions.

(N) Appendices: The appendices attached hereto are incorporated herein.

(O) Prerequisite to Building Permit: The Building Officer shall be provided with adequate proof of compliance with this Section prior to the issuance of a building permit. (Ord. 84-4, 3-26-84)

(P) Enforcement: The Board of Health shall administer and enforce this Section to the extent not preempted by the Illinois Department of Public Health. (Ord. 92-8, 4-27-92)

APPENDIX A
QUANTITY OF SEWAGE FLOWS

<u>Type Of Establishment</u>	Gallons Per Person Per Day (Unless Otherwise Noted)
<u>Permanent Dwellings</u>	
Board houses	50
Boarding schools	100 150
Institutions, other than hospitals (per bed)	125
Mobile homes, individual (per bedroom)	200
Mobile home parks (per space)	250 400
Multi-family dwellings (per bedroom)	150
Rooming houses	40
Single family dwellings (per bedroom)	200*
<u>Travel And Recreational Facilities</u>	
Airports, railway stations, bus stations	5
Campgrounds	
Comfort station w/toilets and showers (per space)	35
Comfort station w/toilets, no showers (per space)	25
Day camps, no meals	25
Travel trailer parks with water and sewer hook-ups (per space)	50
Cottages and/or small dwellings with seasonal company (per bedroom)	150
County clubs (per member)	25
Highway rest areas	5
Hotels and motels (per bed)	50
Picnic parks	5
*See Appendices F and G	

Places for public assembly	5
Swimming pools and bathing beaches	10
Theaters	
Movie (per seat)	5
Drive-in (per car space)	10
<u>Commercial, Industrial, And Miscellaneous</u>	
Churches (per seat)	3
With kitchens, add (per meal)	3
Construction camps or sites, factories	
With toilets and showers	35
With toilets, no showers	20
Hospitals (per bed)	250
Laundries (per customer)	50
Offices and other day workers	15
Restaurants, with toilets (per meal)	10
Restaurants, without toilets (per meal)	3
Additional for bars and cocktail lounges	2
Schools	
Without cafeterias or showers	15
With cafeterias and showers	25
With cafeterias or showers	20
Service stations (per vehicle served)	510
Shopping centers (per 1000 sq. ft. floor area)	250
Stores (per toilet room)	400

APPENDIX B
APPROVED PLASTIC PIPE MATERIALS

<u>MATERIAL</u>	SYMBOL	STANDARD
Acrylonitrile_Butadiene_Styrene	ABS	ASTM DI788_78a
Polyethylene (corrugated and perforated)	PE	ASTM F405_77a
Polyethylene (smooth-wall and perforated)	PE	ASTM D3350_80
Polyvinylchloride	PVC	ASTM DI784_78
Polyvinylchloride (Schedule 40, 80 & 120)	PVC	ASTM DI784_78 DI785_76
Styrene-Rubber	SR	ASTM D2852_77
Styrene-Rubber (perforated)	SR	ASTM D3298_74

APPENDIX C
LIST OF APPROVED PLASTIC PIPE FOR SEPTIC USES

TYPES OF PIPES	ASTM STANDARD	BUILDING SEWER ¹ 5 Ft. From Building To Septic/Aeration Tank To 6 Ft. Beyond Tank Or Distribution box	SEWER LINES ¹ Additional Treatment Facilities, And Sand Filter Collection And Distribution Lines	ALL DISTRIBUTION LINES
ABS (sewer pipe)	D2751- 80-05	x ²	x ²	x ²
ABS (DWV schedule 40)	D2661- 78-06 ; F628-06	x	x	x
PVC (type PSM)	D3034- 80-06	x ²	x ²	x ²
PVC (type PS-46)	F789-82	x-	x-	x-
PVC (DMV schedule 40)	D2665 SD2665- 78-07 ; F891-04	x	x	x
PVC (STD/-perforated)	D2729- 80-03		x	x
PE (corrugated or perforated)	F405- 82³-05³			x

x -INDICATES APPROVED USE

1 -Commingling of plastic materials shall not be done except through use of proper adaptors (see Illinois State Plumbing Code, 1983). When building sewer is of a type of material that is different from building drain, proper transition fittings shall be used.

2 -Pipe shall not have a standard dimension ratio (SDR) greater than 35.

3 -Heavy duty only.

APPENDIX D

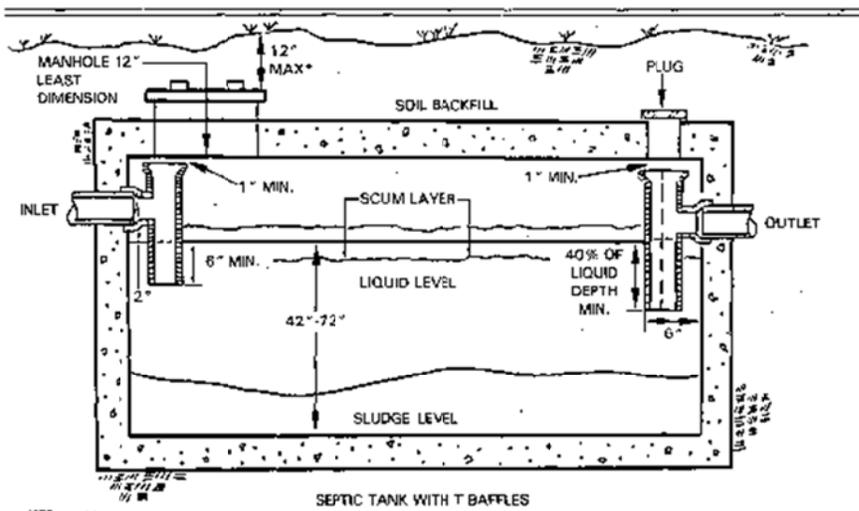
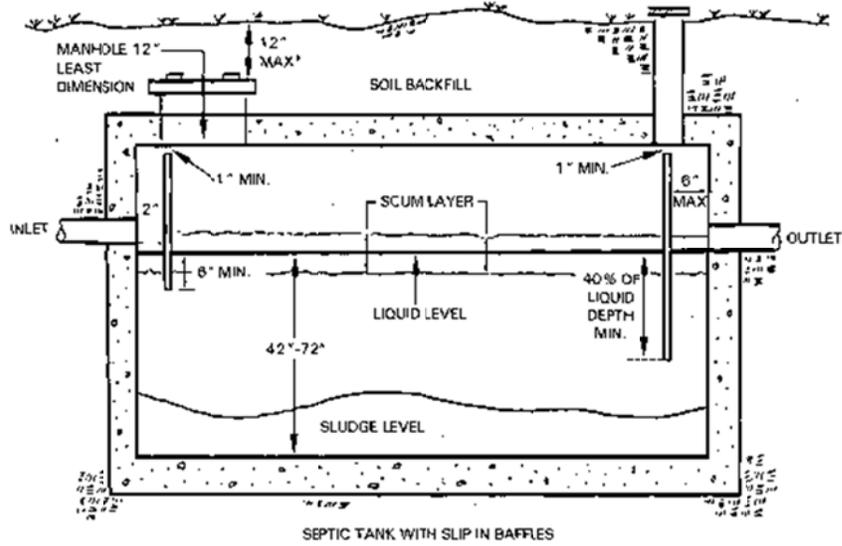
LOCATION OF COMPONENTS OF PRIVATE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS¹

MINIMUM DISTANCE ALLOWABLE FROM¹

COMPONENT PART OF SYSTEM	Well or Suction Line from Pump to Well	Water Supply Line ₃ (Pressure)	Lake, Stream or Other Body of Water ₄	Dwelling	Property Line or R.O.W. ₅	Field Drain Tile
	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET
Building Sewer ₂	50	10	50	-	-	-
Septic Tank/Aerobic Treatment Plant	50	10	50	10	10	-
Distribution Box	75	10	50	10	10	
Subsurface Seepage System (Except Chamber Systems)	75	25	50	20	10	10
Sand Filter	75	25	50	20	10	10
Chamber System	100	25	100	20	10	25
<u>Class V Injection Wells⁶</u>	<u>200⁷</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

1. These distances have been determined for use in clay, silt, and loam soils only. The minimum distances required for the use of a private sewage disposal in sand or other types of soil shall be determined and approved by the Village when the soil in question can provide equal or greater treatment of the sewage. See [4-2-7\(D\)](#) for additional requirements.
2. The building sewer may be located to within 10 feet of a well or suction line from the pump to the well when cast iron pipe with mechanical joints or Schedule 40 PVC pipe with water-tight joints is used for the building sewer.
3. See [4-2-7\(D\)4](#) for details on the separation of sewer and water lines.
4. The minimum distance allowable from an inground swimming pool is 25 feet. See [4-2-7\(K\)](#) for additional requirements.
5. Whichever line is most restrictive.
6. Class V Injection Wells are defined in Illinois Pollution Control Board rules. They are typically a shallow well used to place fluids directly below the land surface. See, e.g. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 704.105, 704.106, and 704.280.
7. A lesser separation distance may be obtained with approval or a waiver from the IEPA.

APPENDIX E*



*See 4-2-7(F)2

APPENDIX F*
MINIMUM VOLUMES FOR SEPTIC TANKS
SERVING RESIDENTIAL UNITS

Number Of Bedrooms	Minimum Liquid Capacity Of Tank In Gallons
2 or less	1,250
3	1,500
4	2,000
5	2,500
6	3,000
7 or more	3,500
MINIMUM VOLUMES FOR SEPTIC TANKS SERVING NONRESIDENTIAL UNITS*	
Sewage Flow In Gallons Per Day	Minimum Liquid Capacity Of Tanks In Gallons
Less than 500	750
500 to less than 1,500	1.5 (gallons per day)
1,500 to less than 14,500	1,125 + .75 (gallons per day)
*See 4-2-7(F)3	

(Ord. 84-4, 3-26-1984)

APPENDIX G
SUBSURFACE SEEPAGE SYSTEM SIZE DETERMINATION

	<u>RESIDENTIAL USE</u>	<u>NONRESIDENTIAL USE</u>
-	-	-
<u>Average Percolation Rate In Minutes Per Inch</u>	<u>Required Absorption Area: Total S.F. Per 3 BDRMS Or Less</u>	<u>Required Absorption Area: Total S.F. Per 3 Gallon Sewage Flow</u>
-	-	-
<u>18 to 120</u>	<u>1200 minimum plus 400 per BDRM over 3</u>	<u>2.0</u>
-	-	-
<u>121 to 240</u>	<u>1600 minimum plus 500 per BDRM over 3</u>	<u>2.5</u>
-	-	-
<u>241 to 360</u>	<u>2000 minimum plus 600 per BDRM over 3</u>	<u>3.0</u>
-	-	-

NOTES:

1-Absorption area is calculated as trench bottom area in absorption trenches; effective sidewall area in seepage pits; bottom area in seepage beds. Absorption area for chamber systems shall be calculated as 133% of the nominal chamber width, up to a maximum chamber width of 36".

2-Under 18 minutes or 360 minutes and over is unsuitable for subsurface seepage system. Under 30 minutes is unsuitable for a chamber system.

3-Over 180 minutes is unsuitable for seepage pits.

4-Average percolation rate is the arithmetic average of 6 test holes located within the subsurface area. Consult with the building officer if 3 or more individual tests are 360 minutes or over. Consult with the building officer if there is more than a 180 minute difference between individual tests.

{Ord. 08-07, 4-28-2008}

EXHIBIT A- Loading Rates in Square Feet Per Bedroom and Gallons/Square Feet/Day

<u>Design</u>	<u>Soil Group</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Permeability</u>	<u>Size of System</u>
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<u>Group</u>	<u>(Most Limiting Layer)</u>	<u>Separation to Limiting Layer</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Residential Reg. Absorption (ft²/bedroom)</u>	<u>Institutional/Commercial Allowable Rate (GPD/ft²)</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>1A</u>	<u>NR²</u>	<u>Very Rapid</u>	<u>NR²</u>	<u>NR²</u>
<u>II</u>	<u>2A; 2B; 2K</u>	<u>3 feet</u>	<u>Rapid</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>1.0</u>
<u>III</u>	<u>3B; 3K</u>	<u>3 feet</u>	<u>High Moderately Rapid</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>0.91</u>
<u>IV</u>	<u>3A; 3L; 4D; 4K</u>	<u>3 feet</u>	<u>Low Moderately Rapid</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>0.84</u>
<u>V</u>	<u>4A; 4B; 4H; 4L; 5D</u>	<u>3 feet</u>	<u>Very High Moderate</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<u>VI</u>	<u>4F; 4M; 5B</u>	<u>3 feet</u>	<u>High Moderate</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>0.69</u>
<u>VII</u>	<u>4N; 5A; 5C; 5H; 5K; 6D</u>	<u>2 feet</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>0.62</u>
<u>VIII</u>	<u>4O; 5E; 5I; 5L; 6A; 6B; 6E; 6H; 6K</u>	<u>2 feet</u>	<u>Low Moderate</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>0.52</u>
<u>IX</u>	<u>5F; 5M; 6C; 6L; 7D; 7F</u>	<u>2 feet</u>	<u>High Moderately Slow</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>0.45</u>
<u>X</u>	<u>5G; 6F; 6I; 7E; 7C; 7H</u>	<u>2 feet</u>	<u>Low Moderately Slow</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>0.40</u>
<u>XI</u>	<u>5N; 6G; 6J; 6M; 7F; 7I</u>	<u>2 feet</u>	<u>Slow</u>	<u>740</u>	<u>0.27</u>
<u>XII</u>	<u>7G; 7J; 7L; 8E; 8I</u>	<u>2 feet</u>	<u>Very Slow</u>	<u>1000</u>	<u>0.20</u>
<u>XII</u>	<u>5O; 6N; 6O; 7M; 7N; 7O; 8J; 8M; 8O</u>	<u>NR²</u>	<u>NR²</u>	<u>NR³</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<u>XIII</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>SUBSURFACE DISPOSAL NOT RECOMMENDED</u>			

¹ Limiting layers include fragipans; bedrock; compact glacial tills; seasonal high water table or other soil profile features that will materially affect the absorption of liquid from the disposal field.

² NR = Subsurface disposal system not recommended.

Exhibit B- Key for Determining Sewage Loading Rates (Gallons/Square Foot/Day)

Structure and Parent Material	Single grain: Weak; Platy ²	Granular, Angular, and Subangular Blocky; Prismatic									Structureless or Massive				
		Loess; Outwash; Alluvium; Lacustrine						Till			Loess; Outwash; Alluvium; Lacustrine			Till ³	
		Weak		Moderate: Strong		Strong		Moderate; Strong							
1. Fragmental; Ext. or Very Gravelly Sand	>1.00 ⁴	N/A ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Sand; Loamy coarse sand; Loamy sand; Gravelly sand; Gravelly loamy sand	1.00	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. Fine sand; Loamy fine sand; Coarse sandy loam	0.84	0.91	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.91	0.84	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. Sandy loam; Fine sandy loam; Gravelly sandy loam; Gravelly loam; Gravelly silt loam	0.75	0.75	N/A	0.84	N/A	0.69	N/A	N/A	0.75	N/A	0.84	0.75	0.69	0.62	0.52
5. Loam; Silt loam; Very fine sandy loam; Sandy clay loam; Silt; Very fine sand; Loamy very fine sand; Gravelly clay loam	0.62	0.69	0.62	0.75	0.52	0.45 ⁶	0.40 ⁶	0.62	0.52	N/A	0.62	0.52	0.45 ⁶	0.27 ⁶	N/R ⁷
6. Silty clay loam (<35% c); Clay loam (<35% c)	0.52	0.52	0.45 ⁶	0.62	0.52	0.40	0.27	0.52	0.40 ⁶	0.27 ⁶	0.52	0.45 ⁶	0.27 ⁶	N/R	N/R
7. Silty clay loam (>35% c); Clay loam (>35% c)	N/A	N/A	0.40 ⁶	0.45 ⁶	0.40 ⁶	0.27 ⁶	0.20 ⁶	0.40 ⁶	0.27 ⁶	0.20 ⁶	N/A	0.20 ⁶	N/R	N/R	N/R
8. Sandy clay; Clay	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20 ^{6,9}	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20 ^{6,9}	N/R	N/A	N/A	N/R	N/A	N/R
9. Organics; Fragic; Lithic; Paralithic	---SOIL PROPERTIES HAVE VERY SEVERE LIMITATIONS; SUBSURFACE DISPOSAL NOT RECOMMENDED----														

FOOTNOTES:

¹ Disturbed soils are highly variable and require special on-site investigations.

² Moderate or strong platy structures for the soil textures in Groups 4, 5, and 6 have a loading rate of 0.40 g/sq.ft/d. Platy structure having firm or very firm consistency or caused by mechanical compaction has a loading rate of 0.0 g/sq.ft/d.

³ Basal glacial tills structured by geogenic processes have the same loading rates as structureless glacial till.

⁴ This soil group is estimated to have very rapid permeability and exceeds the maximum established rate in Appendix G, Exhibit A.

⁵ N/A means not applicable.

⁶ These soil groups are estimated to have moderately slow to very slow permeability and are less than the minimum established rate in Appendix G, Exhibit A.

⁷ N/R means not recommended. These soils have loading rates considered too low for conventional subsurface disposal.

⁸ In some areas, lacustrine material may have physical properties similar to glacial till and should be placed in the glacial till columns.

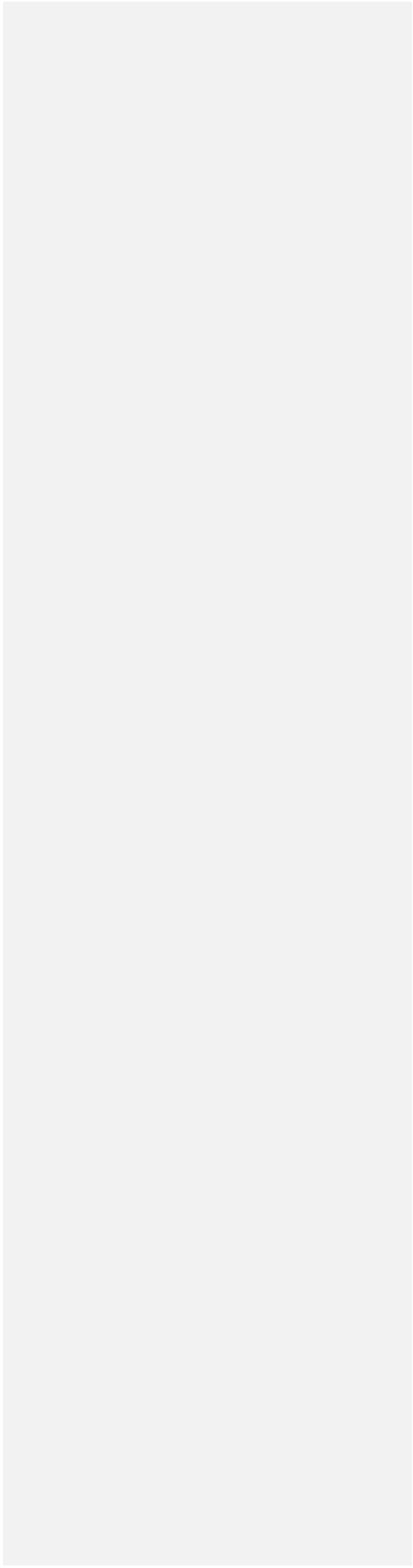
⁹ Non swelling (1:1 lattice) clays formed in bedrock residuum have a loading rate of 0.27 g/sq.ft/d. Swelling (2:1 lattice) clays are not recommended for subsurface disposal.

APPENDIX H

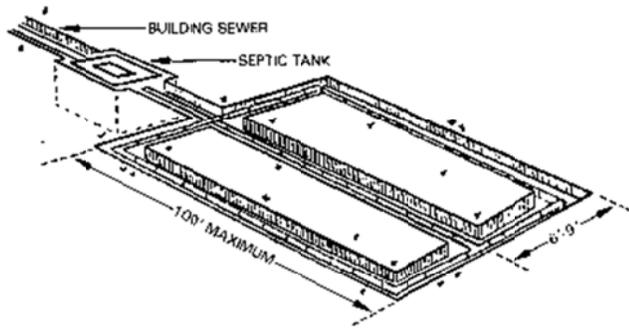
STANDARDS FOR SEEPAGE FIELD CONSTRUCTION	
Trench bottom, minimum width.....	8 in.
Trench bottom, maximum width.....	36 in.
Trench bottom, minimum depth.....	18 in.
Trench bottom, maximum depth.....	36 in.
Trench bottom, slope.....	level
Distribution line, minimum diameter.....	4 in.
Distribution line, minimum earth cover.....	6 in.
Distribution line, maximum earth cover.....	24 in.
Distribution line, maximum slope.....	level
Distribution line, maximum length.....	100 ft.

SIZE AND SPACING FOR SEEPAGE FIELD CONSTRUCTION		
Width Of Trench At Bottom	Minimum Center To Center Spacing Of Distribution Lines	Effective Absorption Area Per Linear Foot Of Trench
Inches	Feet	Square Feet
8	6.0	0.67
12	6.0	1.0
18	6.0	1.5
24	6.0	2.0
30	7.5	2.5
36	9.0	3.0

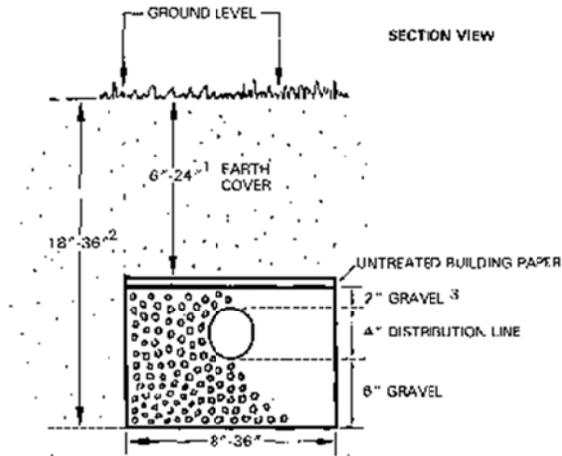
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APPENDIX I
SEPTIC TANK AND SUBSURFACE SEEPAGE FIELD



PLAN VIEW

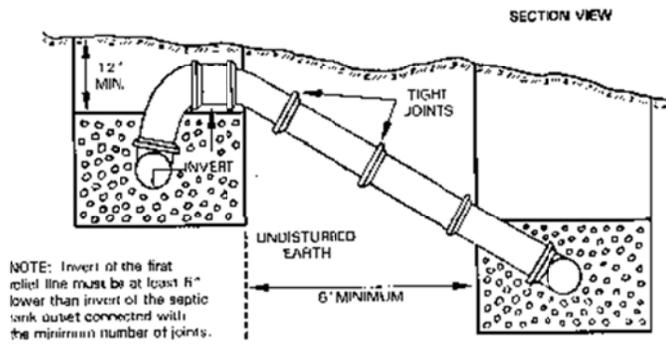
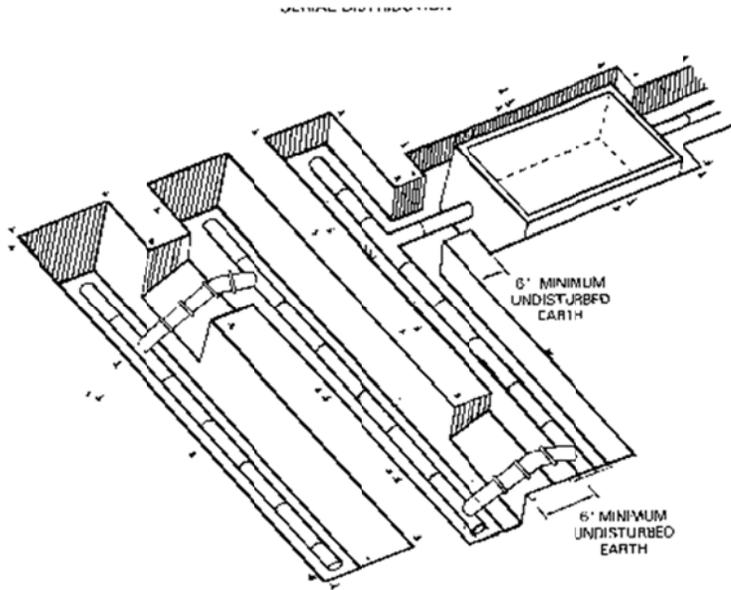


SECTION VIEW

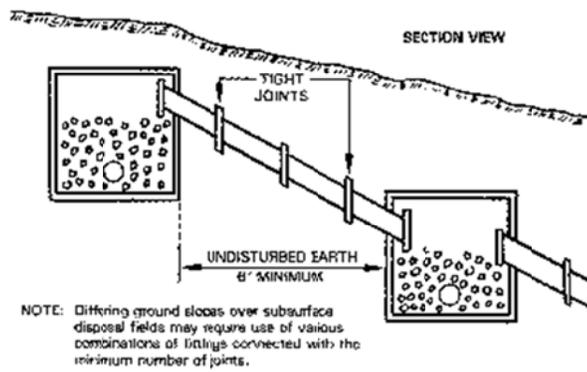
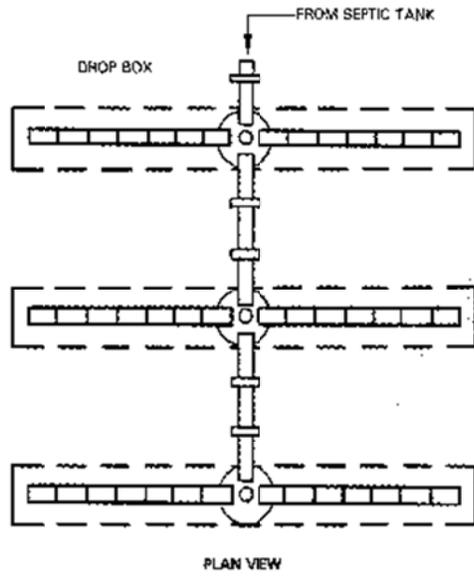
NOTES:

1. 12" 24" IS RECOMMENDED
2. 24" IS RECOMMENDED
3. 5" OR MORE IS RECOMMENDED

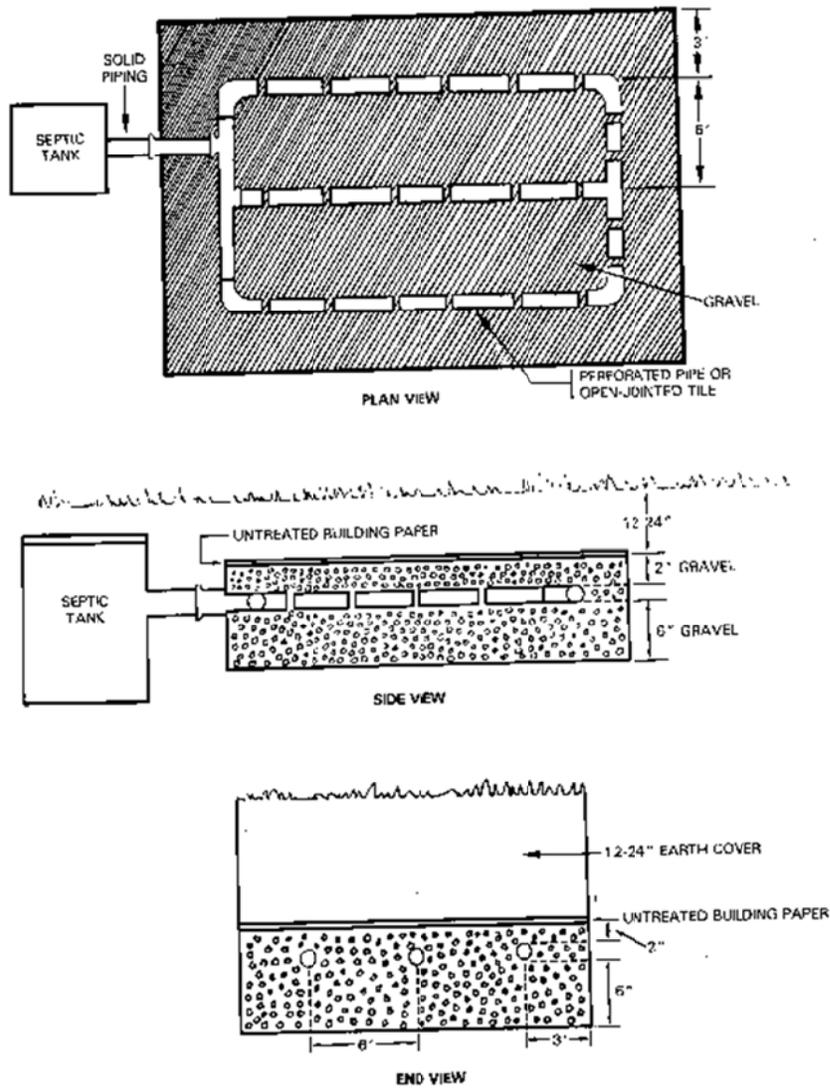
APPENDIX J
SERIAL DISTRIBUTION



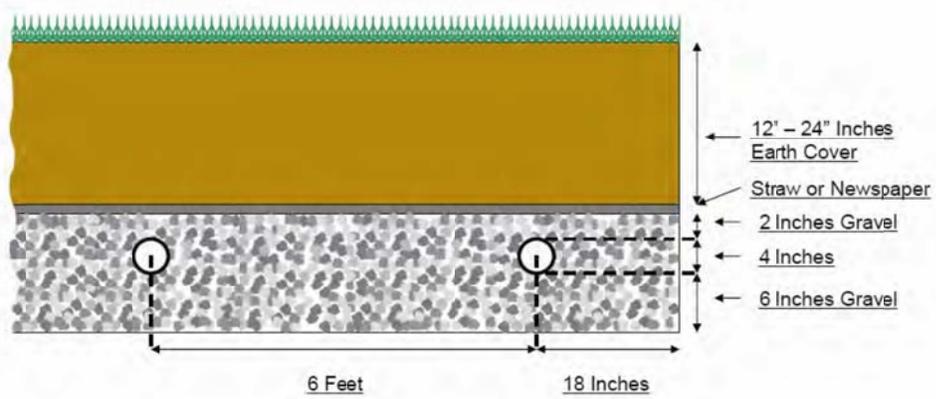
APPENDIX J (cont.)
SERIAL DISTRIBUTION



APPENDIX K
SEEPAGE BED

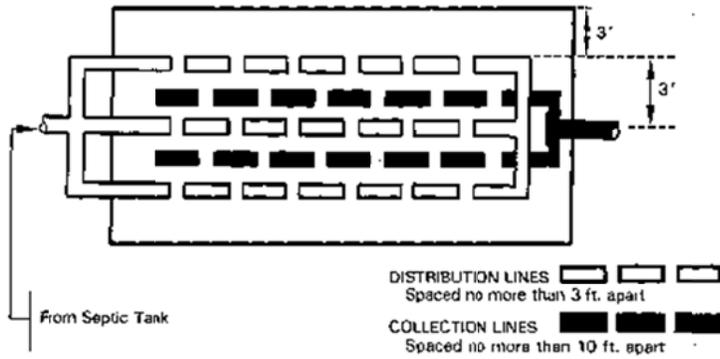


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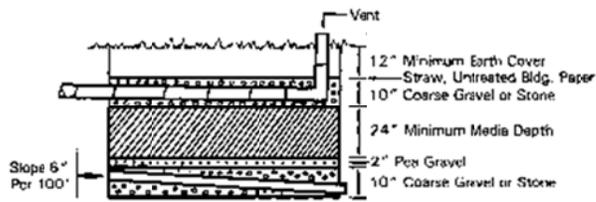


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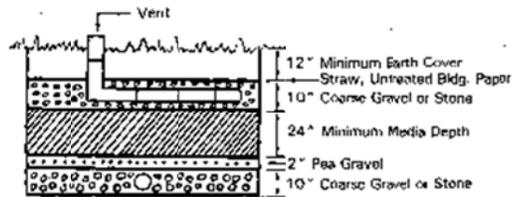
APPENDIX L
BURIED SAND FILTER



PLAN VIEW



SECTION VIEW

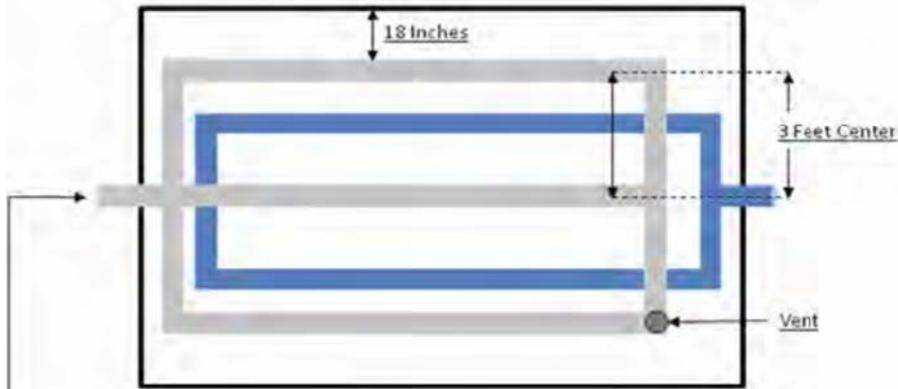


END VIEW

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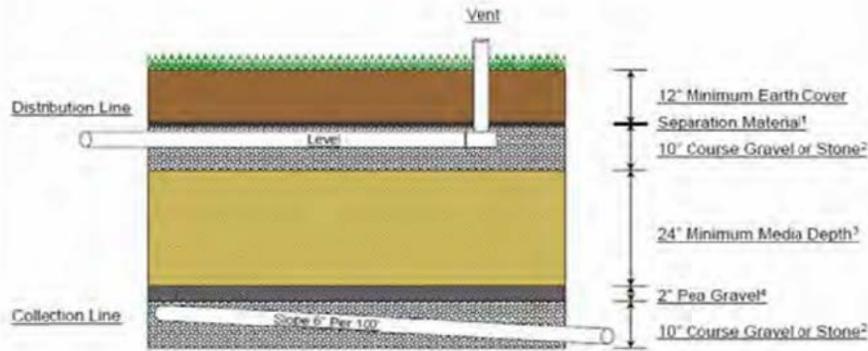


From Septic Tank, NSF
International /ANSI Standard 40
Wastewater Treatment System or
Primary Treatment Component.

Distribution Lines – 3 Feet on Center

Collection Lines – Spaced No More Than 10 Feet Apart

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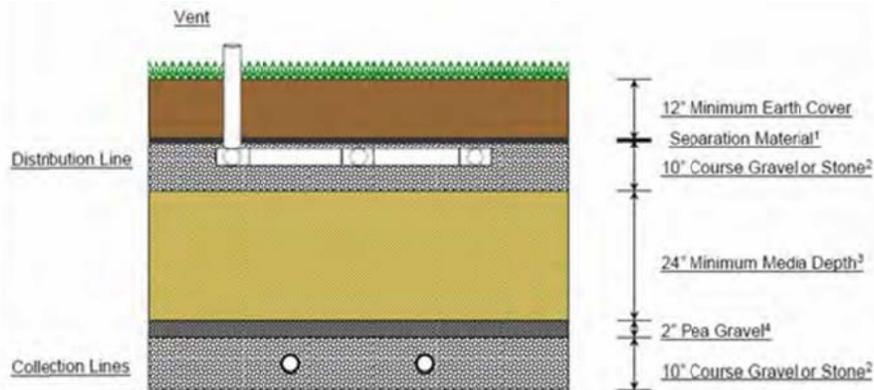


¹ Separation materials to support the backfill: straw, newspaper, untreated building paper, geotextile fabric or other permeable or biodegradable material.

² Course Gravel or Stone: 3/4" to 2 1/2" diameter.

³ Sand Filter Media: The sand shall have an effective size of 0.5 to 2.0 millimeters and a uniformity coefficient of less than 3.5.

⁴ Pea Gravel: 1/8" to 3/8" diameter.



¹ Separation materials to support the back fill: straw, newspaper, untreated building paper, geotextile fabric or other permeable or biodegradable material.

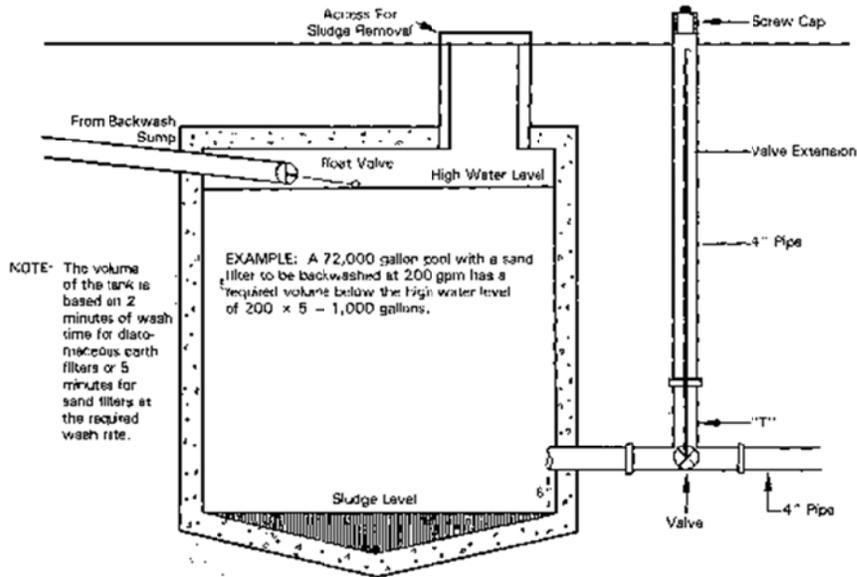
² Course Gravel or Stone: 3/4" to 2 1/2" diameter.

³ Sand Filter Media: The sand shall have an effective size of 0.5 to 2.0 millimeters and a uniformity coefficient of less than 3.5.

⁴ Pea Gravel: 1/8" to 3/8" diameter.

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APPENDIX M
SWIMMING POOL BACKWASH WATER HOLDING TANK



NOTE: The volume of the tank is based on 2 minutes of wash time for diatomaceous earth filters or 5 minutes for sand filters at the required wash rate.

EXAMPLE: A 72,000 gallon pool with a sand filter to be backwashed at 200 gpm has a required volume below the high water level of $200 \times 5 = 1,000$ gallons.