LOCATION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Minimum Horizontal Distance in Clear Required From:	Bldg. Sewer	Septic Tank	Disposal Field	Seepage Pit or Cesspool
Buildings or Structures	2 ft.	5 t.	8 ft.	8 ft.
Property line adjoining private property	Clear	5 ft.	5 ft.	8 ft.
Water supply wells	50 ft.*	50 ft.	100 ft.	150 ft.
Streams and lakes	50 ft.	50 ft.	100 ft.	100 ft.
Large trees	—	10 ft.	—	10 ft.
Seepage pits or cesspools	—	5 ft.	5 ft.	12 ft.
Disposal field	—	5 ft.	4 ft.	5 ft.
Domestic water line	1 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.
Distribution box	—	—	5 ft.	5 ft.

*By Ordinance 2521

NOTES: When disposal fields and/or seepage pits are installed in sloping ground, the minimum horizontal distance between any part of the leaching system and ground surface shall be fifteen (15) feet.

1. Including porches and steps whether covered or uncovered, breezeways, roofed porte - cocheres, roofed patios, car ports, covered walks, covered driveways and similar structures or appurtenances.
2. All non-metallic drainage piping shall clear domestic water supply wells by at least fifty (50) feet. This distance may be reduced to not less than twenty-five (25) feet when approved type metallic piping is installed.

Where special hazards are involved, the distance required shall be increased, as may be directed by the Health Officer or the Administrative Authority.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SEPTIC TANKS

Septic tanks should be cleaned before too much sludge or scum is allowed to accumulate. If either the sludge or scum approaches too closely to the bottom of the outlet device, particles will be scoured into the disposal field and will clog the system. Eventually, when this happens, liquid may break through to the ground surface, and the sewage may back up in the plumbing fixtures. When a disposal field is clogged in this manner, it is not only necessary to clean the tank, but it also may be necessary to construct a new disposal field.

There are no formulas which determine how often septic tanks should be cleaned. Many have gone as long as ten years without requiring cleaning, even when servicing a garbage disposal. Others have had to be cleaned within a year. As a general rule, tanks should be inspected yearly to determine whether or not cleaning is required. There are firms which specialize in cleaning septic tanks.

The life of an absorption field will be drastically shortened if the septic tank is not operating properly. Every time that sewage which has not been properly treated in the septic tank is discharged into the field, it causes the layer of impervious material to build up with alarming rapidity. This over-all condition can be caused by an undersized tank, or one in need of cleaning.

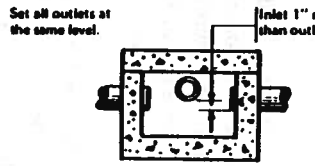
According to the U. S. Public Health Service, there are more than 1,200 additives on the market, which are claimed to aid the function of a septic system in one manner or another. As far as is known, none has proved an advantage in properly controlled tests.

Normal household waste, including that from the laundry, bath, and kitchen, should pass into a single system.

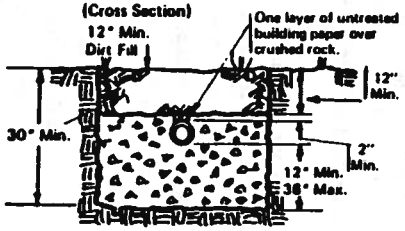
Toilet-paper substitutes should not be flushed into a septic tank. Paper towels, newspaper, wrapping paper, rags, and sticks may not decompose in the tank, and are likely to lead to clogging of the plumbing and disposal system.

Soil conditions in some areas are unsuitable for septic tank systems, particularly in the mountain areas. Percolation tests determine the acceptability of the soil and the size and design of the subsurface disposal system.

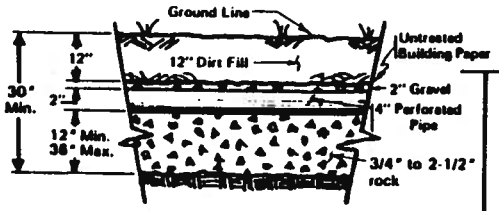
DISTRIBUTION BOX



DRAINAGE TRENCH (Cross Section)



DRAINAGE TRENCH (Longitudinal Section)



NOTE A:
Add two (2) feet to this dimension for each additional foot of gravel below the twelve (12) inch gravel bed in trench.

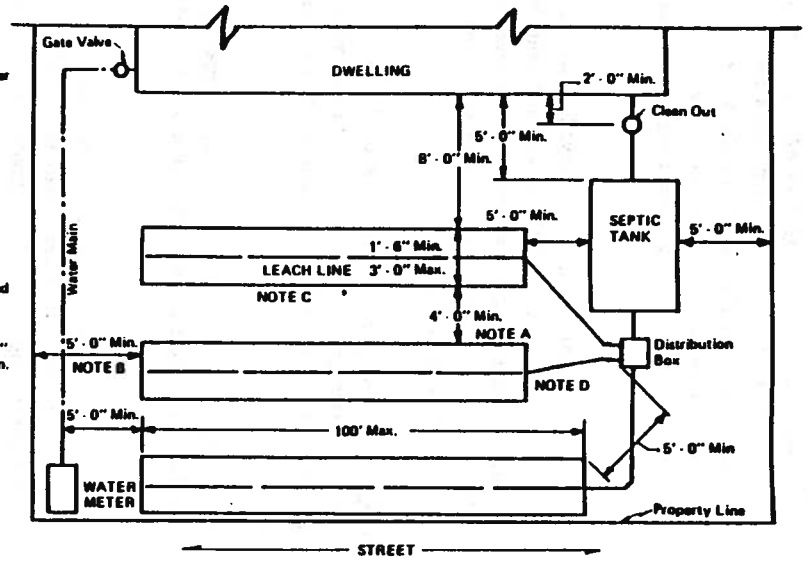
NOTE B:
Where no water main exists, the leach line or seepage pit may be located a minimum of five (5) feet from side property line.

NOTE C:
Leach line must contain at least one hundred and fifty (150) square feet of trench bottom. There must be sufficient yard space to increase the leach line by one hundred (100) percent.

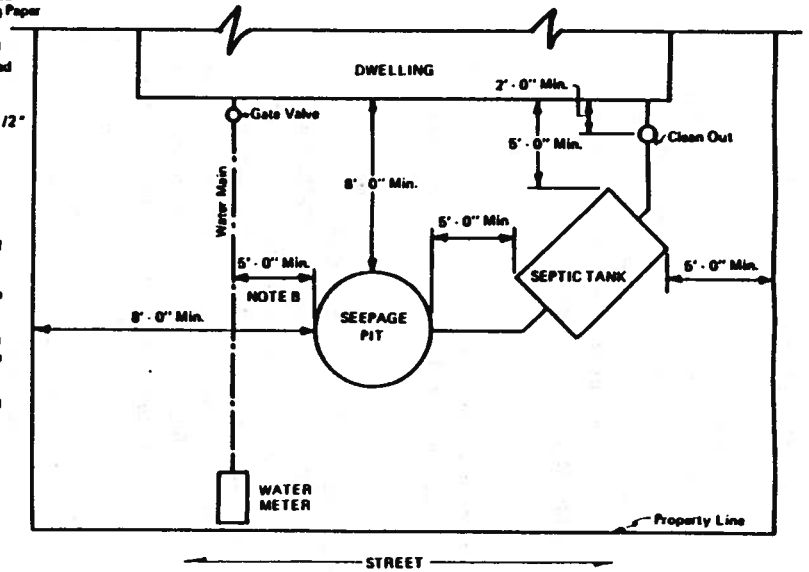
NOTE D:
These lines from the distribution box to the leach line area shall be water - tight lines.

SEPTIC TANK SIZE

BEDROOMS	GALLONS
1 or 2	750
3	1,000
4	1,200
5 or 6	1,500



LEACH LINE SYSTEM



SEEPAGE PIT SYSTEM

may contact your Building Inspector to verify acceptance of new or unique plumbing products and applications.

SOIL AND WASTE LINES: Soil and waste lines usually have a fall of 1/4 in. to the foot. Cast iron, ABS-DWV, or PVC-DWV are used under structures. ABS-DWV, or PVC-DWV plastic are limited to two stories. ABS and PVC are not to be exposed on the outside of a building, except for vents projecting through the roof. Such vents are to be painted with vinyl paint.

All piping in the ground is to be laid on a firm soil bed. Do not build piping into or embed it in concrete or masonry walls or footings.

WATER PIPE AND FITTINGS: Use type "M" copper tubing or galvanized steel when piping for installations above the floor and for outdoor, inground locations. For jointless installations under a slab floor, type "L" copper may be used. Approved plastic may be used underground, outside the building. Install a fullway valve to control all water outlets on the discharge side of the meter or at the building on unmetered systems. Used pipe may be installed provided it was previously used only for water piping. Use machine wrapped piping, with joints wrapped with approved tape and primer if you plan to use galvanized pipe under the slab. Be sure not to run it in or below the foundations. The building supply will be 3/4 in. or larger depending on the demand, length and other factors. Check with one of our offices for more detailed information.

The burial depth, under ordinary soil conditions, is 12 in. for plastic, steel, or copper pipe. Where a frost problem exists, bury pipes 12 in. below maximum recorded frost level.

Care must be exercised when installing plastic pipe in rocky soils. Plastic pipe should be installed in a rock-free trench, and bedded with rock-free selected soil to prevent damage to pipe. When installing water lines, both hot and cold, in areas where freezing is a problem, be sure all sections can be drained. A stop-and waste shutoff valve is used to protect the water service. Below the stop-and-waste valve, dig a two cubic foot pit and fill it with gravel or crushed rock. Electric thawing devices can be used on metallic water services.

INADEQUATE WATER PRESSURE: Install a tank and pump if the water pressure in the main supply will not provide at least 15 lbs. per sq. in. at the highest fixture.

EXCESSIVE WATER PRESSURE: Install an approved type pressure regulator preceded by an adequate strainer to reduce the pressure to 80 P.S.I., or less where the pressure is in excess of 80 P.S.I.

PRESSURE RELIEF VALVES: Install an approved pressure relief valve which is adequately sized and set to relieve at not more than 150 P.S.I. A 3/4 in. valve with a 3/4 in. drain will take care of most installations. Drain the valve to outside of building and terminate at 6 in. to 24 in. above grade. Point the drain line downward and make sure there are no traps in the line.

GAS PIPE AND FITTINGS: Approved plastic natural gas yard piping and fittings may be installed in exterior locations. For other locations use standard weight iron or steel, brass, or treated copper of iron pipe size. Valves and fittings must be approved for the gas being used.

SHUT-OFF VALVE: Install a shut-off valve for each appliance. They go in ahead of the union and within 6 ft. of the appliance. This valve is in addition to the one on the appliance.

PIPING INSTALLATION: Use factory-wrapped gas piping in underground locations with primer and approved tape on joints.

Gas piping cannot be imbedded in any kind of masonry or concrete or be installed under a slab floor building. Locate exposed gas piping 6 in. above grade; buried pipe 12 in. below grade (18 in. for plastic with #18 gauge copper tracer wire attached and terminate above ground at each end).

Where unions are necessary, use "right and left" nipples and couplings. Bushings shall not be used in concealed locations. Ground joint unions may be used at fixtures or appliance connections, and in exposed exterior locations immediately on the discharge side of a building shut-off valve.

GAS TEST: An air test is required for final inspection of the building, without shut-off valves installed. Install a pressure gage and pump up the line with air to 10 P.S.I. The gage should show no drop in 15 minutes. The Building Inspector will check the test.

CONNECTION: Semi-rigid or flexible gas connectors may be used in lieu of standard pipe to connect appliances to the gas system when not more than 3 ft. long. The length is 6 ft. for gas ranges. This type connectors can never be run through walls, ceilings or floors. The connector material shall be approved for the location.

NOTE: All material in this package has been prepared to assist the citizens of Apple Valley in building their projects. Staff has made an effort to assure the correctness of all information; however, the applicant is responsible for compliance with all Town codes and ordinances should they be contrary to those requirements expressed in this guidelines.