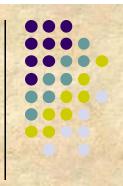
# Welcome to the Basic Subsurface Wastewater Disposal System Installation









- Maine is a rural state and relies on decentralized systems for drinking water and disposal of human waste
- DHHS and it's predecessors have regulated on-site sewage disposal since 1926.
- Improper design or installation of a septic system can cost the homeowner tens of thousands of dollars and create disease and unsanitary conditions.



## Rule Changes over the Years

- Setbacks to surface water and wells (60' and 100') – 1946
- Septic Tanks Required 1970
- Soil "Perc" Test Required 1970
- Cesspools or leaching pit illegal 1970
- Soils Evaluation Required 1974
- Setbacks to Wells and Waterbodies 100' -1974





All septic system installers are eligible for the program. Initial certification requires attendance at a basic installers training course and the submission to the Division of copies of the first pages of the designs for two systems installed.

To maintain certification a minimum of 6 hours continuing education course each five years thereafter will be required.

A listing of Certified installers shall be maintained by the Division of Environmental Health. Copies of the list are distributed to all Local Plumbing Inspectors and Site Evaluators and to anyone from the general public requesting it. The list is also posted on the Division of Environmental Health's web site.



Maine Department of Health & Human Services



**Section 11A.2 Dig Safe Law** 

The "Dig Safe Law" 23 MRSA §3360-A(D) places certain notification requirements on any person doing excavations, including any operation in which earth, rock or other material on or below the ground is moved or otherwise displaced by means of power tools, power equipment or explosives, except tilling of the soil and gardening or agricultural purposes.





#### **Site Evaluation Process**

The physical characteristics of a parcel of land must be fully evaluated in order to design a safe and effective disposal system. Each site has its own unique characteristics and limitations which must be observed and considered in the design.

Observations of the surrounding land and development are just as important as viewing the particular parcel of land under consideration.

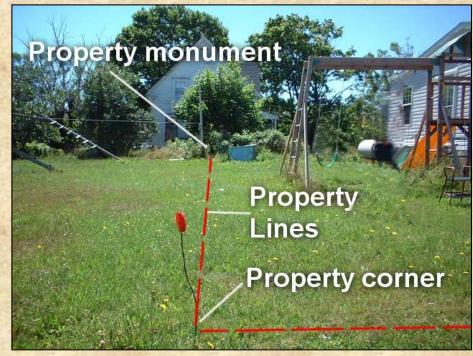




#### **Site Evaluation Process**

Sometimes the applicant has a preference to where the system is to be placed if the soil conditions are accommodating. First considerations should be given to the desired locations if at all possible.

This site's potential locations for a replacement disposal area are limited by adjacent development and a small lot size.







#### **Site Evaluation Process**

Existing ground slope beneath the disposal field shall not exceed 20 percent (20 feet in 100 feet). The disposal field is defined as the area under the stone bed or proprietary devices only.







Setback Requirements (Less than 1000 gpd)

Waterbody setbacks

Major water body - 100 ft.

Minor water body - 50 ft.

Drainage ditch - 25 ft.

Toe of fill to wetlands - 25 ft.







Setback Requirements (Less than 1000 gpd)

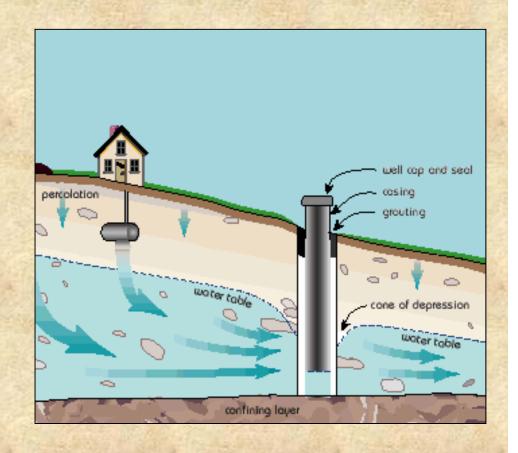
Well setbacks (without variances)

Owner's well - 100 ft.

Abutter's well - 100 ft.

Public supply well – 300 ft.

Water line (not main) - 10 ft.





#### **Setback Requirements**

Structures and property lines:

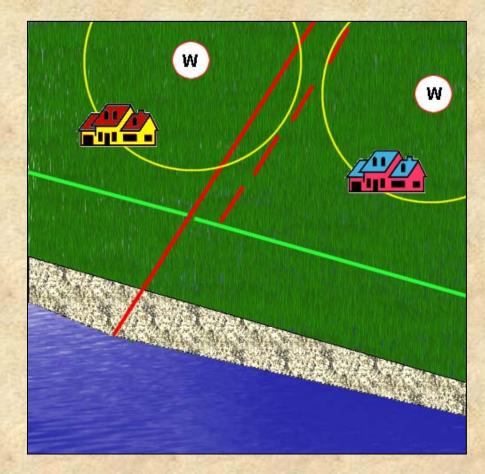
Property lines – 10 ft.

Slopes > 3:1 - 10 ft.

Slab, etc. foundation - 15 ft.

Full foundations - 20 ft.

Burial grounds – 25 ft. from toe of fill





#### **Setback Requirements**

Structures and property lines:

Property lines – 10 ft.

Slopes > 3:1 - 10 ft.

Slab, etc. foundation - 15 ft.

Full foundations - 20 ft.

Burial grounds – 25 ft. from toe of fill







- Full Basement 8 feet
- Slab 8 feet
- Both can be reduced to 5 feet for Replacement Systems
- Private Wells 50 feet
- Public Wells 150 feet
- Can be reduced to 25 feet for Private Wells, no reduction for Public Wells



#### **Site Evaluation Process**

Disposal of liquids into the soil from a disposal area is through soil pores, between soil aggregates and through root channels. Soil texture, soil structure, moisture content, and root penetration also affect the liquid movement through the soil.



Maine Department of Health & Human Services





#### **Site Evaluation Process**

Site evaluation combines on-site soil evaluation with consideration of site conditions.

Licensed Site Evaluators are required to have the skill and ability to properly identify and accurately report soil textures and limiting factors so they can adequately classify soils, recognize site limitations and properly size disposal systems.



Limiting Factors

Redoximorphic Features (Drainage Mottles)

Restrictive Horizon

Bedrock



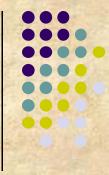


#### **Site Evaluation Process**

However, if limited soils are available or there are setback conflicts, the Site Evaluator may have to prepare a variance request, for as best a fit as possible when considering existing development.

This property abuts the site in the prior slide. Note the location of a non-potable dug well, and the drilled well casing under the oil tank.





## Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Application (HHE-200 Form)

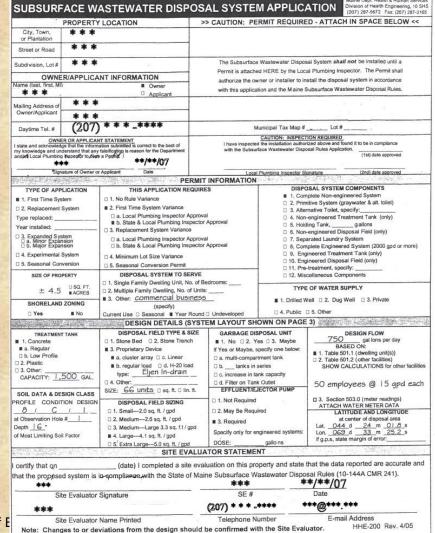


Maine Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Environmental Health
Subsurface Wastewater Program

#### **Page One**

This example of Page One is clear, concise, and legible.

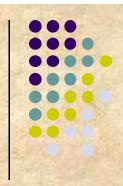
All of the appropriate boxes have been completed.





**Page One** 



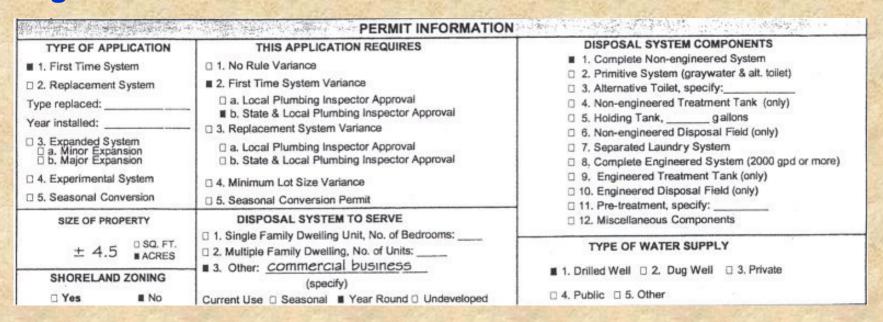


SUBSURF	ACE WASTEWATER DISP	OSAL SYSTEM APPLICATION	Maine Dept. Health & Human Services Division of Health Engineering, 10 SHS (207) 287-5672 Fax: (207) 287-3165
PROPERTY LOCATION		>> CAUTION: PERMIT REQUIRED - ATTACH IN SPACE BELOW <<	
City, Town, or Plantation	* * *		
Street or Road	* * *		
Subdivision, Lot#	***	The Subsurface Wastewater Disposal System shall not be installed until a Permit is attached HERE by the Local Plumbing Inspector. The Permit shall	
OWNER/APPLICANT INFORMATION		authorize the owner or installer to install the disposal system in accordance	
Name (last, first, MI)	Owner  Applicant	with this application and the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.	
Mailing Address of Owner/Applicant	* * *		1 1 1
	***		
Daytime Tel. #	(207) * * * -***	Municipal Tax Map # Lot # _	
OWNER OR APPLICANT STATEMENT I state and acknowledge that the information submitted is correct to the best of my knowledge and understand that any falsification is reason for the Department and/of Local Plumbing Paper to Approx a Perhit.  ***/**/07		CAUTION: INSPECTION REQUIRED  I have inspected the installation authorized above and found it to be in compliance with the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules Application.  (1st) date approved	
Signature of Owner or Applicant Date		Local Plumbing Inspector Signature	(2nd) date approved

Maine Dent Health & Human Services

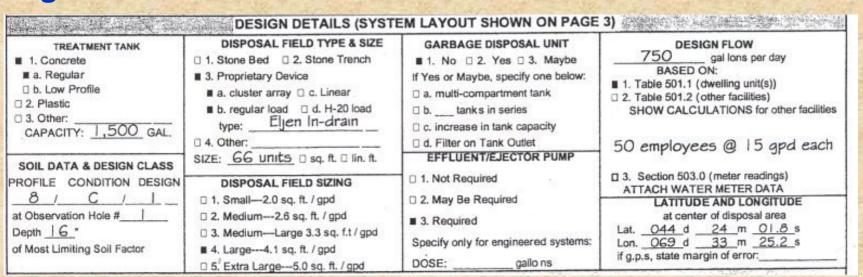


#### Page One





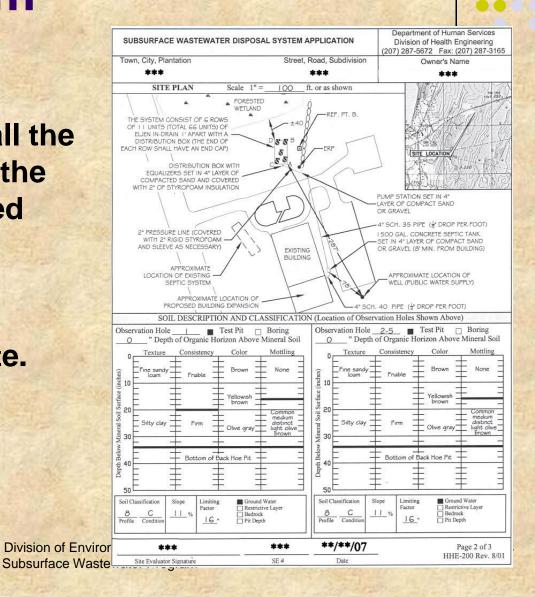
#### Page One



#### **Page Two**

This site plan shows all the prominent features in the vicinity of the proposed system.

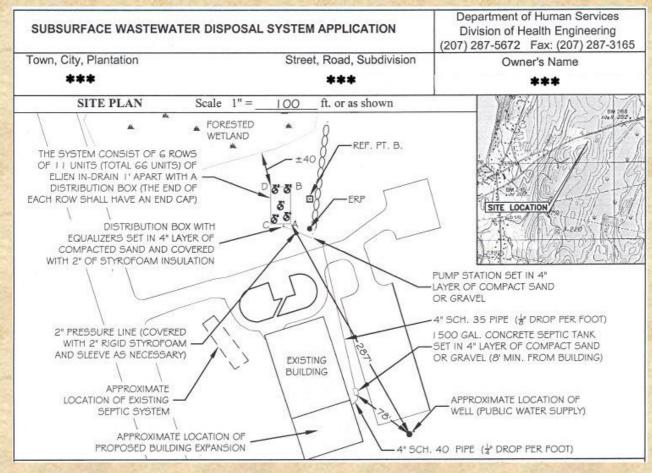
Test pit logs are clear, complete, and accurate.





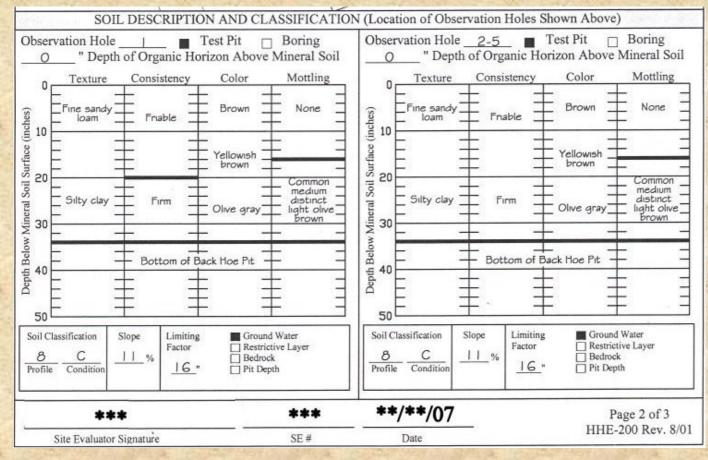
#### **Page Two**





#### **Page Two**

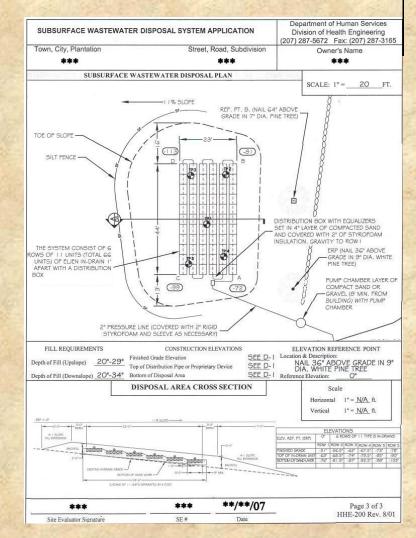




#### **Page Three**

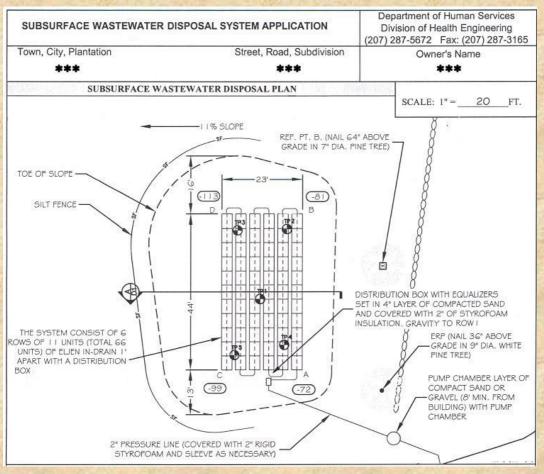
Page three of this example contains all the necessary construction data for installation of the disposal area.

(If something doesn't make sense call the site evaluator for clarification)





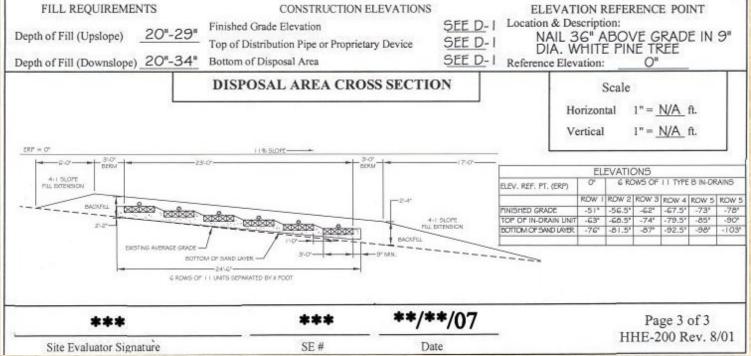
#### **Page Three**













## SYSTEM TYPES

Maine Department of Health & Human Services



#### **SYSTEM TYPES**

<u>Cesspools, Clay Agricultural Drainage Tiles and Vee-Notched Plank</u> <u>trenches</u> – still legal to operate as long as they are not Malfunctioning.

Primitive systems -- consist of an alternate toilet such as a pit privy and a small greywater disposal area to accommodate up to 25 gallons per day a hand carried or hand pumped water supply

<u>Limited System</u> – an alternative toilet and a larger greywater system capable of handling up to 100 gallons per day and not more than 3 greywater fixtures.

A Combined System -- typically comprised of a septic tank and/or an Advanced Treatment unit, and a disposal area sized to accommodate a pressurized water supply with full plumbing fixture loads.





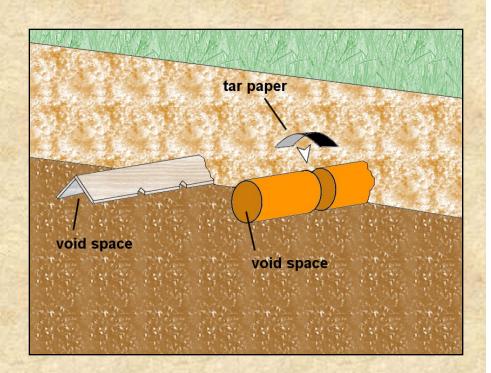




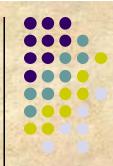
#### **Disposal Areas**

By the late 1940's clay agricultural drainage tiles and vee-notched plank trenches were in common use.

These systems provided a void space in the soils into which effluent could be introduced, and then absorbed by the soil. These were the forebears of most modern proprietary disposal devices.



# Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules System Types: Primitive



To install a primitive system, a completed HHE-200 Form is required which includes a test pit for both the pit privy (if used) and the grey wastewater disposal area.

The primitive greywater disposal area would be sized at 25 gpd supplied by hand carried or pumped wastewater.

Limited Systems (1000 gallon storage tank) require 100 gpd and portable pump.

A maximum of 3 greywater fixtures allowed.

Any type of disposal area can be used for the grey wastewater disposal area.



Maine Department of Health & Human Services



### **System Types: Primitive**

The greywater disposal area would be sized at 25 gpd, with a maximum of 3 fixtures (sink, shower, bathtub) allowed.

Any type of disposal area can be used for the greywater disposal area.

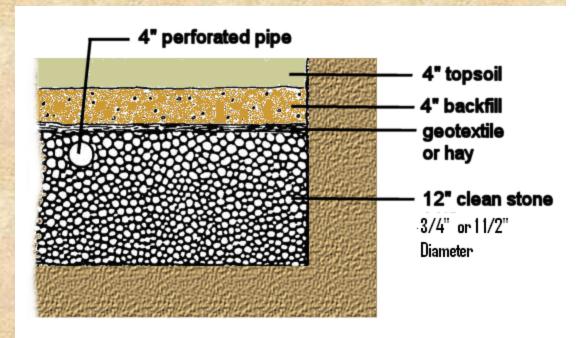
No septic tank is required for a primitive system.



#### **System Types: Combined**

A disposal bed acts as an underground retention area. Stone (3/4 or 1 1/2 inches in diameter) is used in the construction of a bed to provide void space for the storage of effluent and to allow it to drain slowly through the soil.

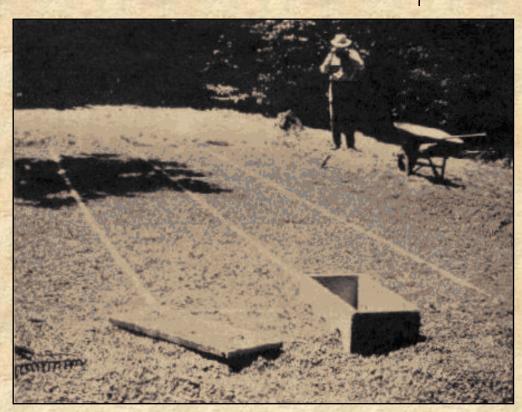
The disposal bed size is calculated by multiplying the expected volume of wastewater by the size rating of the original soil.





**System Types: Combined** 

Bed widths usually vary from 3 feet to 20 feet. Narrow beds are more advantageous than wide beds because they increase the sidewall area relative to the bottom area which promotes longevity of the disposal area. The advantages of wide beds are that they are more easily installed with mechanical equipment and require less over-all area for installation than narrow beds.





#### **Disposal Areas**

Concrete chambers are available in H-20 load ratings, and in 4' x 8' and 8' x 8' sizes.

Chambers are sized upon their footprints in cluster configurations.

Sidewall allowances are included for chamber sizing, when installed in trench configuration with one foot of stone along the long sides.







- Each 4' by 8' chamber in trench configuration with 8' sidewalls has an infiltration area of 90sqft
- Infiltration area of 77 sqft for 4' sidewall.
- The 8' by 8' chamber has an infiltration area of 128 sqft in cluster configuration and 154 sqft in trench configuration.
- Any approved manufacturer of concrete chambers can substitute for another as long as the size is the same.



#### **Disposal Areas**

Plastic chambers are sized upon their footprints in cluster configurations and are available in a variety of heights and widths.

Sidewall allowances are included for sizing when installed in trench configuration.

Some designers include stone along the sides and beneath plastic chambers. In such cases, separations are measured from the stone, not the chambers.







- Chambers are used in the trench or cluster configuration. Permitted substitutions can be found on Page 60, Table 6H of the new rules.
- Just remember, you can substitute a High Capacity for a High Capacity of another manufacturer but not a High Capacity for a Standard, Quick 4 or Low Profile.



#### **Disposal Areas**

Fabric wrapped tubes consist of perforated corrugated plastic pipe, wrapped in non-woven filter fabric. The fabric is separated from the pipe by a layer of random weave plastic fibers or a layer of expanded plastic mesh.





#### **Disposal Areas**

Fabric wrapped tubes are sized at the equivalent of 5 square feet per linear foot, due to their increased surface area and unobstructed void space.

Fabric wrapped tubes are most often installed in serial distribution for non-engineered systems (e.g., they zigzag along the slope of the site).





#### **Disposal Areas**

Cuspated plate systems are presently available only in the form of the Eljen GSF (formerly, In-Drain) and the Eljen Mini-Max.

The devices consist of egg crate shaped plastic plates through which non-woven filter fabric is interwoven, resulting in increased surface area for biological growth.





#### **Disposal Areas**

The Eljen GSF system requires a specific grade of coarse sand to function properly, specifically meeting ASTM C-33 standards.

Flow for flow, the Eljen GSF system would have the smallest footprint of any device disposing of septic tank effluent, due to the high ratio of surface area to footprint.





#### **Disposal Areas**

Geo-synthetic aggregate pipe systems consist of a perforated pipe, surrounded by textured polystyrene cubes, within a netting tube.

They are available with and without surrounding nonwoven geotextile fabric.

They can be installed in either trench or cluster configuration.







#### **Disposal Areas**

Drip irrigation systems have been used in Maine for several years. The major differences between conventional systems and drip irrigation systems are uniform distribution of effluent and shallow placement of trenches.

Drip irrigation systems must be preceded by pretreatment to avoid or minimize clogging of the disposal lines.





#### **Disposal Areas**

The drip emitter system uses small diameter piping with integral drip emitters, installed in a grid. A series of valves are used to regulate flow and flush the system for prevention of solids accumulation.





#### **Disposal Areas**

Installation of porous hose drip irrigation is minimally invasive, and can include covering at-grade installations with bark mulch, as is about to take place in this picture. This is best suited for seasonal use due to lack of frost protection.







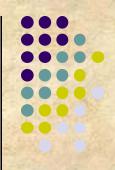
- IS IT PERMITTED?
- ESTABLISH THE ERP
- SITE LOCATION





 WORK MUST NOT BE STARTED UNTIL
 THE PLUMBING INSPECTOR HAS ISSUED
 A DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMIT FOR THE
 WORK

	PROPERTY	LOCATION	>> CAUTION: PERMIT R	EQUIRE	D - ATTACH IN SPACE BELOW <<
City, Town,	* * *				
or Plantation	* * *				
Street or Road	+++				
ubdivision, Lot#	* * *	18			al System shall not be installed until a
OWNER/APPLICANT INFORMATION			Permit is attached HERE by the Local Plumbing Inspector. The Permit shall authorize the owner or installer to install the disposal system in accordance		
Name (last, first, MI)		■ Owner			ubsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.
***	-	Applicant	тип опо оррания		
Mailing Address of Owner/Applicant	***				
	***				
Daytime Tel. #	(207)	* * * _****	Municipal T		Lot #
OWNER OR APPLICANT STATEMENT state and acknowledge that the information submitted is correct to the best of my knowledge and understand that any fallificility is reason for the Department and/off Local Plumbing NepsecOr to feety a Porfilit )  **/**/07			CAUTION: INSPECTION REQUIRED  I have inspected the installation subcreted above and found it to be in compliance with the Subeurface Wastewater Disposal Rules Application.  (1st) date approved		
Signa	ature of Owner or	Applicant Date	Local Plumbing I	Inspector Sig	nature (2nd) date approved
	(中国)(中国)(中)		MIT INFORMATION	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ALERSANIA CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
TYPE OF APPLICATION		THIS APPLICATION REQUIRES		DISPOSAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS  ■ 1. Complete Non-engineered System	
■ 1. First Time System		1. No Rule Variance		<ul> <li>2. Primitive System (graywater &amp; alt. toilet)</li> </ul>	
2. Replacement System  Type sepleced:		2. First Time System Variance     a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval		3. Alternative Toilet, specify:     4. Non-engineered Treatment Tank (only)	
Type replaced: Year installed:		■ b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval		5. Holding Tank, gallons	
3. Expanded System		3. Replacement System Variance		6. Non-engineered Disposal Field (only)	
a. Minor Expansion b. Major Expansion		a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval     b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval		7. Separated Laundry System 8. Complete Engineered System (2000 gpd or more) 9. Engineered Treatment Tank (only)	
☐ 4. Experimental System		☐ 4. Minimum Lot Size Variance			
		☐ 5. Seasonal Conversion Permit	□ 10. En		neered Disposal Field (only) reatment, specify:
SIZE OF PROPERTY		DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO SERVE			ellaneous Components
O SQ. FT.		1. Single Family Dwelling Unit, No. of Bedrooms:		TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY	
- AUNTED		2. Multiple Family Dwelling, No. of Units:     3. Other: COMMERCIAL BUSINESS		■ 1, Drilled Well □ 2, Dug Well □ 3, Private	
SHORELAND ZONING		(specify)		4. Public 5. Other	
□ Yes		Current Use ☐ Seasonal ■ Year Rou DESIGN DETAILS (SYS	and a chinesenoped		
a pipea di		DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & SIZE			
TREATMENT  1. Concrete	TANK	1. Stone Bed 2. Stone Trench	GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT		750 gal lons per day
■ a. Regular		■ 3. Proprietary Device	If Yes or Maybe, specify one	one helow:	BASED ON:  1. Table 501.1 (dwelling unit(s))
☐ b. Low Profile ☐ 2. Plastic		■ a. cluster array □ c. Linear	a, multi-compartment tank	Κ	2. Table 501.2 (other facilities)     SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilities     50 employees @ 15 gpd each
3. Other:		b. regular load □ d. H-20 load type: Eljen In-drain	□ b tanks in series	by	
CAPACITY: 1,500 GAL.		4. Other:	<ul> <li>□ c. increase in tank capacit</li> <li>□ d. Filter on Tank Outlet</li> </ul>	'',	
SOIL DATA & DESIGN CLASS		SIZE: 66 units a sq. ft. a lin. ft.	EFFLUENT/EJECTOR P	PUMP	
ROFILE CONDITION DESIGN		DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING	☐ 1. Not Required	18	<ul> <li>3. Section 503.0 (meter readings)</li> <li>ATTACH WATER METER DATA</li> </ul>
8 / C / L		□ 1, Small—2.0 sq. ft. / gpd □ 2, Medium—2.6 sq. ft. / gpd □ 3, Medium—Large 3.3 sq. ft. / gpd ■ 3. Required		LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE	
at Observation Hole #				at center of disposal area	at center of disposal area  Lat. <u>044 d 24 m 01.8 s</u>
of Most Limiting Soil Factor		3. Medium—Large 3.3 sq. ft. // gpd  # 4. Large4.1 sq. ft. // gpd  Specify only for a		systems:	Lon. <u>069 d 33 m 25.2 s</u>
		□ 5. Extra Large5.0 sq. ft. / gpd DOSE:		gallo ns if g.p.s, state margin of error:	
		SITE EVAL	UATOR STATEMENT	415	
ertify that on _		(date) I completed a site e	valuation on this property ar	nd state th	nat the data reported are accurate and
at the propose	d system is i	sompliance with the State of N			
	e Evaluator	Signature	SE#	-	Date
***			(207) * * * .**** *		**@***.***
			(AUI)		<b>.</b>



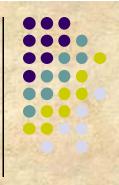


#### DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER PROGRAM

#### AFFIDAVIT OF SITE PREPARATION

This affidavit is to be completed by a certified system installer and submitted to the Local Plumbing Inspector to document compliance with Section 111.5.1 of the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, 144 CMR 241. Permission to utilize this document in lieu of a site preparation inspection by the Local Plumbing Inspector must be verified when the permit is issued. This affidavit is not to be utilized in place of the system inspection described in Section 111.5.2 of the Rules.

INSTALLER NAME:	
	(Planta Print)
CERTIFICATION NUMBER: _	11 W 207 12 W
SSWD PERMIT NUMBER: _	
PERMIT ISSUE DATE:	
PROPERTY OWNER NAME: _	
PROPERTY ADDRESS:	
MUNICIPALITY: _	
extensions as specified in Section 801.3; establishment of a transitional horizon as levices as specified in Section 801.2 has Wastewater Disposal Rules, 144 CMR 2	0, 00,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
INSTALLER SIGNATURE: _	
DATE SUBMITTED: _	
By signing and accepting this document aspection was not conducted for the refe	from the Certified Installer, I acknowledge that a site preparation exerced SSWD permit.
LPI SIGNATURE: _	
ACCEPTANCE DATE: _	



# THIS FORM ONLY TO BE USED AFTER THE LPI'S APPROVAL





Maine Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Environmental Health
Subsurface Wastewater Program

## **Construction Related Rules**



**Section 11A.2 Dig Safe Law** 

The "Dig Safe Law" 23 MRSA §3360-A(D) places certain notification requirements on any person doing excavations, including any operation in which earth, rock or other material on or below the ground is moved or otherwise displaced by means of power tools, power equipment or explosives, except tilling of the soil and gardening or agricultural purposes.







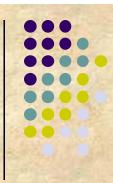
THE INSTALLER OF THE SYSTEM SHALL MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE SYSTEM AND ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS ARE INSTALLED IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS CODE, THE HHE-200 FORM AND ANY OTHER SPECIAL ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS.



# 11D.2 SOIL AND BACKFILL MATERIAL

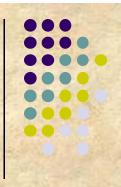
THE INSTALLER OF THE SYSTEM SHALL MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION ARE PERFORMED WITHOUT EFFECTING THE SOIL AND BACKFILL MATERIAL.





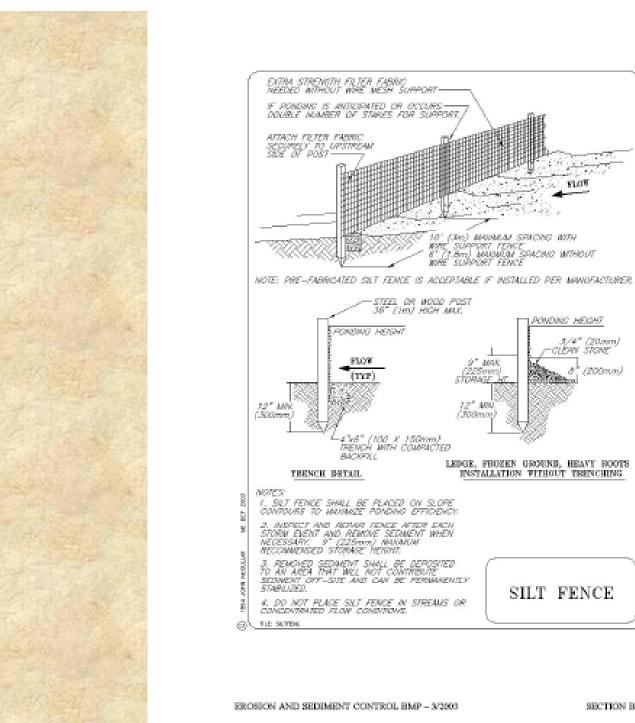
SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL
CLEARING OF THE SITE
SCARIFICATION
TRANSITION HORIZON





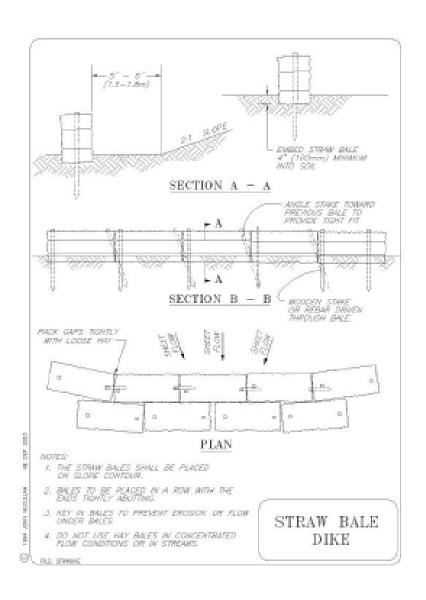
11B.1a Soil Erosion And Sediment Control

IN AREAS ADJACENT TO A WATER BODY OR WETLANDS, PREVENTATIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHOULD BE EMPLOYED CONSISTANT WITH SECTION 11M.









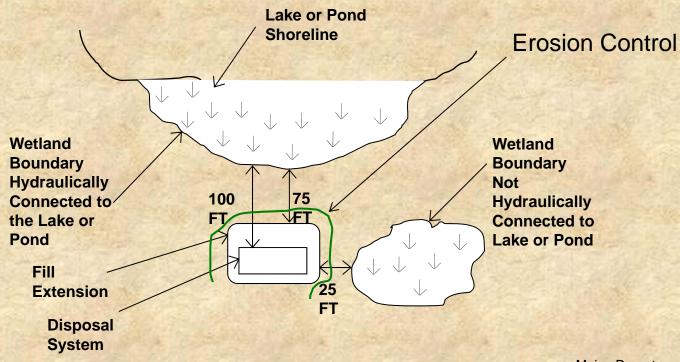


## **Site Preparation**



#### **Chapter 11 - Disposal Field Construction Techniques**

#### **Section 11B.1a & 11M Placement of Erosion Control Devices**







VEGETATION MUST BE CUT AND REMOVED FROM THE AREA WHERE BACKFILL IS PLACED

# DOES THIS INCLUDE THE FILL EXTENSIONS?

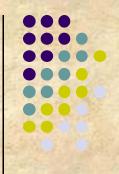


## SCARIFICATION

11B.3 SCARIFY THE SITE:

WHERE POSSIBLE, THE AREA UNDER THE DISPOSAL FIELD AND BACKFILL EXTENSIONS MUST BE PLOWED OR DISKED TO PRODUCE A THOROUGHLY ROUGHENED SURFACE. PLOWING MUST BE DONE PARALLEL TO THE TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR IN SUCH A DIRECTION THAT EACH PLOW FURROW WILL BE THROWN UPSLOPE. THE SOIL SHOULD BE BROKEN UP TO A DEPTH OF 6-8 INCHES.

ALTERNATIVELY, A ROTO-TILLER OR THE TEETH OF A BACKHOE MAY BE USED.



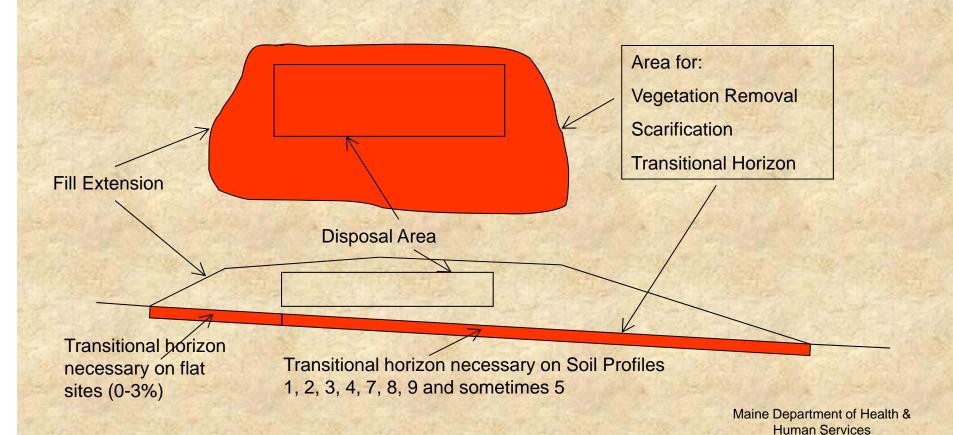
## 11B.4 TRANSITIONAL HORIZON

ON SITES WHERE THE BACKFILL MATERIAL IS COARSER THAN THE ORIGINAL SOIL, A MINIMUM OF 4 INCHES OF BACKFILL MATERIALS MUST BE MIXED (BY PLOWING, DISCING OR ROTO-TILLING) INTO THE ORIGINAL SOIL TO FORM A TRANSITIONAL HORIZON BENEATH THE DISPOSAL AREA FOOTPRINT AND ALL SIDE AND DOWNHILL FILL EXTENSIONS.

## **Site Preparation**

#### **Chapter 11 - Disposal Field Construction Techniques**

Section 11B.1b Clearing Section 11B.3 Scarify the site Section 11B.4 Transitional horizon

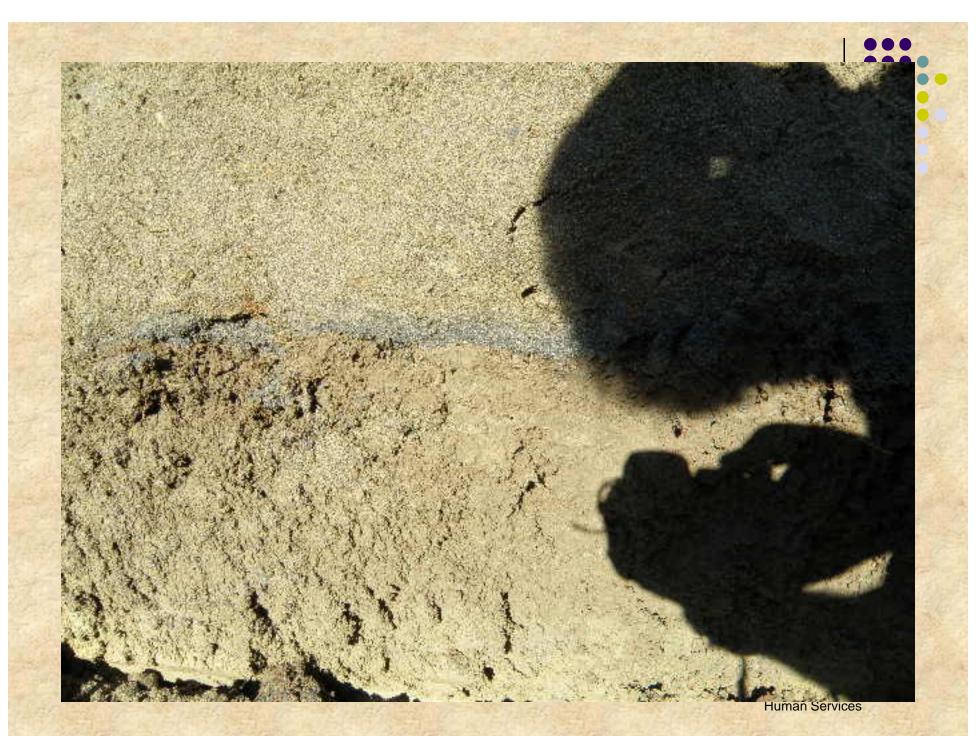


# DEEP SCARIFICATION MAYBE REQUIRED BY A FROST TOOTH OR OTHER ATTACHMENT





Division of Environmental Health Subsurface Wastewater Program







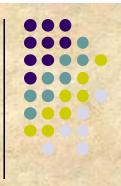






Human Services





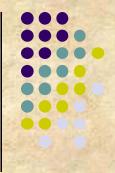
 LEFT AS A RESULT OF STUMP AND STONE REMOVAL, MUST BE FILLED WITH BACKFILL MATERIAL THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF 11E

## 11G.3 SURFACE WATER DIVERSION

SURFACE WATER MUST BE DIVERTED AWAY FROM THE DISPOSAL FIELD SITE

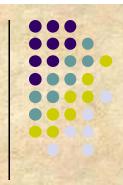






# EXCAVATION

# 11C.2 BOTTOM OF DISPOSAL FIELD

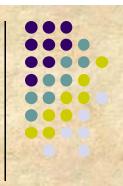


 THIS SERVES AS THE FINAL STAGE OF THE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

 MUST BE INSTALLED AT THE ELEVATION SPECIFIED ON THE PERMIT.

MUST MAINTAIN A LEVEL GRADE.
 (2" WITHIN 100")

# 11C.3 AVOID UNNECESSARY COMPACTION



- RUBBER TIRED VEHICLES SHOULD NOT BE DRIVEN OVER THE EXPOSED BOTTOM OF THE DISPOSAL FIELD
- SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT BY A BACKHOE OPERATING OUTSIDE THE PERIMETER OF THE DISPOSAL AREA

Which looks like.....









Which would result in.....





# 11C.4 REOPEN SMEARED OR COMPACTED BOTTOM OR SIDEWALL SURFACES



 THIS PORTION MUST BE SCARIFIED TO RE-OPEN SOIL PORES.

 ROTO-TILLING MAY BE NECESSARY TO REACH THE LIMIT OF COMPACTED SOIL DEPTH.





WORK SHOULD BE SCHEDULED SO THAT EXCAVATED AREAS ARE NOT EXPOSED TO RAINFALL OR WIND BLOWN SILT

DEBRIS MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE BACKFILLING

DISPOSAL FIELDS SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED IN FROZEN GROUND OR WHEN THE AMBIENT AIR TEMP. IS BELOW FREEZING



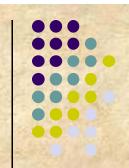


#### **REQUIRED:**

IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE PLUMBING INSPECTOR TO ENFORCE THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE AND TO MAKE SUCH INSPECTIONS AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THIS CODE

#### 111.5 INSPECTION REQUIRED:

THE LPI SHALL MAKE TWO INSPECTIONS, FIRST INSPECTION AT THIS TIME.



#### **AFTER SITE PREPARATION:**

TO MAKE SURE VEGETATION HAS BEEN CUT & REMOVED IN THE DISPOSAL FIELD AREA.

TO MAKE SURE THE AREA HAS BEEN SCARIFIED.

TO MAKE SURE A TRANSITIONAL HORIZON HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

TO MAKE SURE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED



# BACKFILL



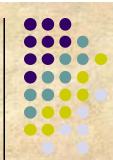
STANDARDS

# 11E Backfill standards: The backfill material must be gravelly coarse sand which meets the following requirements: Table 11A – Backfill Textural Gradation



Sieve Size	Percent Passing by Weight
3"	100
1.5"	95-100
0.75"	90-100
#4	75-100
#10	55-85
#20	30-65
#40	15-45
#60	10-25
#100	5-15
#200	2-8
Clay Fraction	0-2

# Construction Related Rules How to Check Sand Spec:





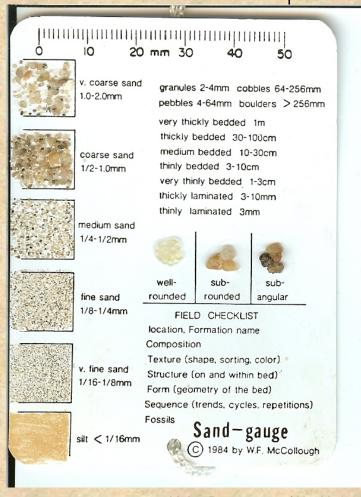
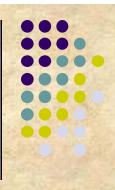




Table 1. Soil Separates				
Name of Separate	Diameter (range) mm.			
Very coarse sand	2.00 - 1.00			
Coarse sand Medium sand	1.00 - 0.50 0.50 - 0.25			
Fine sand Very fine sand	0.25 - 0.10 0.10 - 0.05			
Silt Clay	0.05 - 0.002 less than 0.002			





- Gravels are between # 4 sieve and 3"
- Sands are between # 200 sieve and # 4 sieve
- Fines are smaller than # 200 sieve

### Particle Sizes

- Gradation or Mechanical Analyses
- Sieves for larger particles
- Hydrometer for fine particles





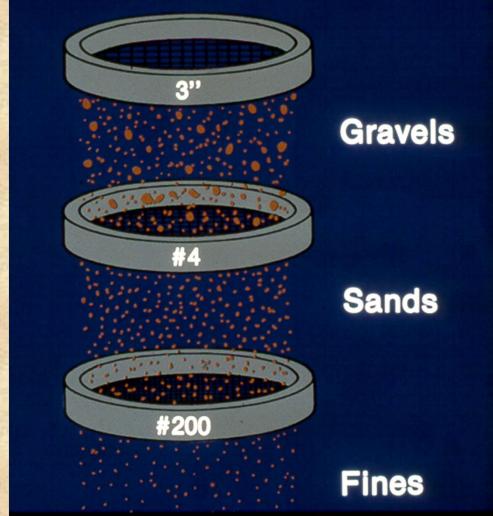
# **Sieve Analyses**





# **Sieve Analyses**





11/28/2012Spring 2009

Subsurface Wastewater Program

artment of Health & Human Services

# Sieve Designation - Large

Sieves
larger than
the #4 sieve
are
designated
by the size
of the
openings in
the sieve

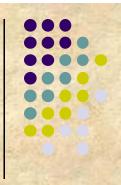




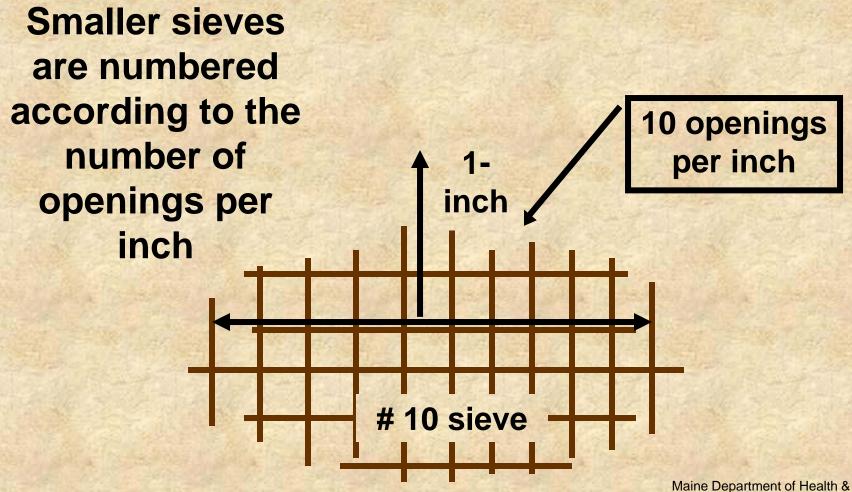
- Commonly used larger size sieves
  - 3 inch
  - 2 inch
  - 1-1/2 inch

- 1 inch
- 3/4 inch
- 1/2 inch
- 3/8 inch

# Sieve Designation - Smaller



**Human Services** 





- Commonly used smaller size sieves # 60
  - # 4
  - # 10
  - # 20
  - # 40



- # 140
- # 200



#### **Report of Gradation**

ASTM C-117 & C-136

TUPPER PIT TESTING

Client

CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANTS

Material Type

IN DRAIN SAND

Material Source

Project Number 04-0426

Lab ID

1664G

Date Received

5/6/2004

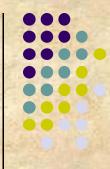
Date Completed 5/7/2004

Tested By

**CRAIG TURCOTTE** 

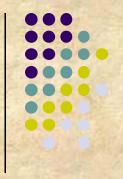
STANDARD DESIGNATION (mm/µm)	SIEVE SIZE	AMOUNT PASSING (%)	SPECIFICATIONS (%)
150 mm	6"	100	31 2311 10111111111111111111111111111111
100 mm	4"	100	
75 mm	3"	100	
50 mm	2"	100	
38.1 mm	1-1/2"	100	
25.0 mm	1"	100	
19.0 mm	3/4"	, 100	
12.5 mm	1/2"	100	
9.5 mm	3/8"	94	100
4.75 mm	No. 4	89	95 - 100
2.36 mm	No. 8	82	80 - 100
1.18 mm	No. 16	71	50 - 85
600 um	No. 30	51	25 - 60
300 um	No. 50	26	5 - 30
150 um	No. 100	10	0 - 10
75 um	No. 200	3.9	•





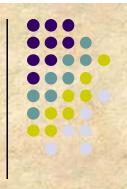
Washed concrete sand meeting the ASTM C-33 specification.

Sieve Designatio	on .	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves
Metric	English	
9.5 mm 4.75 mm 2.36 mm 1.18 mm 600 μm 300 μm 150 μm	3/8 inch No. 4 No. 8 No. 16 No. 30 No. 50 No. 100 No. 200	100 95-100 80-100 50-85 25-60 COARSE SAND 10-30 MEDIUM SAND 2-10 0-5.0 maximum



# WET SITES on 9 INCH SOILS

### PLASTIC LIMIT

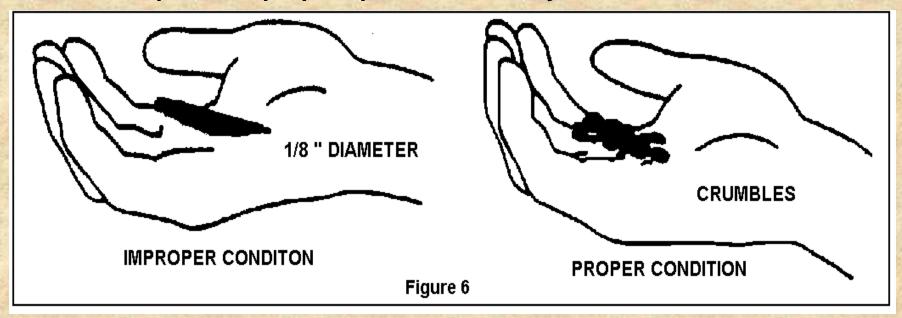


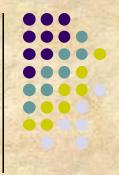
11A.1 General: On sites with fine soil textures, excavations that expose the bottom and sidewall area of the disposal field must not be carried out when the soil moisture content is above the plastic limit except when correcting a nuisance, there is no practical alternative, the plumbing inspector agrees and special construction techniques are used. The absolute plastic limit can be estimated by rolling the soil with the fingers. If the soil forms a wire or rod 1/8th of an inch in diameter and does not crumble when handled, the soil moisture content is too high to proceed with the excavation.

#### PLASTIC LIMIT

The soil must be dry and friable when site prep is started.

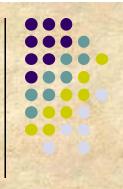
Smearing and compaction due to construction in a wet soil decrease the soil's ability to absorb wastewater. If a sample of the soil at the trench bottom depth forms a ribbon (e.g. 1/8-inch diameter) when rolled between the palms of the hands, the soil is too wet to excavate. If the soil crumbles into its natural structure, excavation may proceed. This pre-scarification examination is essential to help ensure proper operation of the system.





# INSTALLATIONS

## TANK INSTALLATIONS



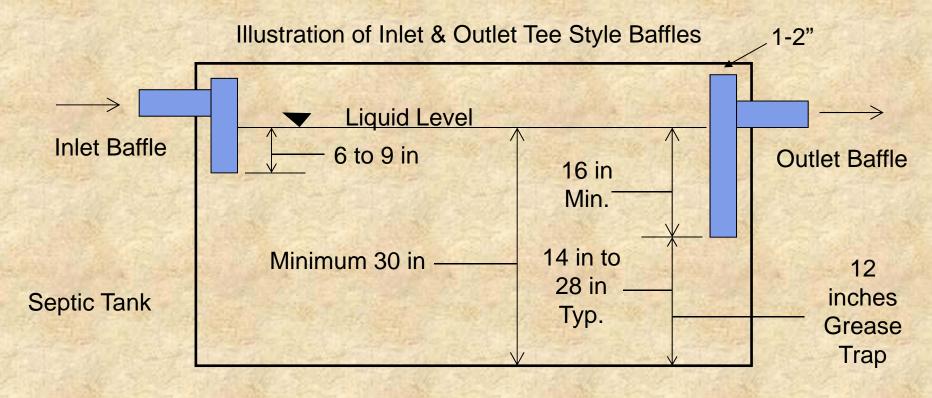
# FILL MUST BE FREE OF LARGE STONES, ROOTS OR FOREIGN OBJECTS

MUST BE PLACED IN LAYERS AND EXTEND 4
INCHES BEYOND THE BASE AND FULLY
TAMPED

LEVEL



#### **Chapter 6 – Septic Tanks, Dosing Tanks & Grease Interceptors**





# Chapter 6 – Septic Tanks, Dosing Tanks & Grease Interceptors

Section 6E Inlet & Outlet Connections
Sets the following requirements for the septic tank baffles:

Inlet Baffle: 4" if PVC

Extends 6" to 9" below liquid level

Watertight seal with tank wall

Outlet Baffle: 4" if PVC

**Extends 16" below liquid level** 

Extends to within 1-2" of tank top

Watertight seal with tank wall

#### **Chapter 6 – Septic Tanks, Dosing Tanks & Grease Interceptors**

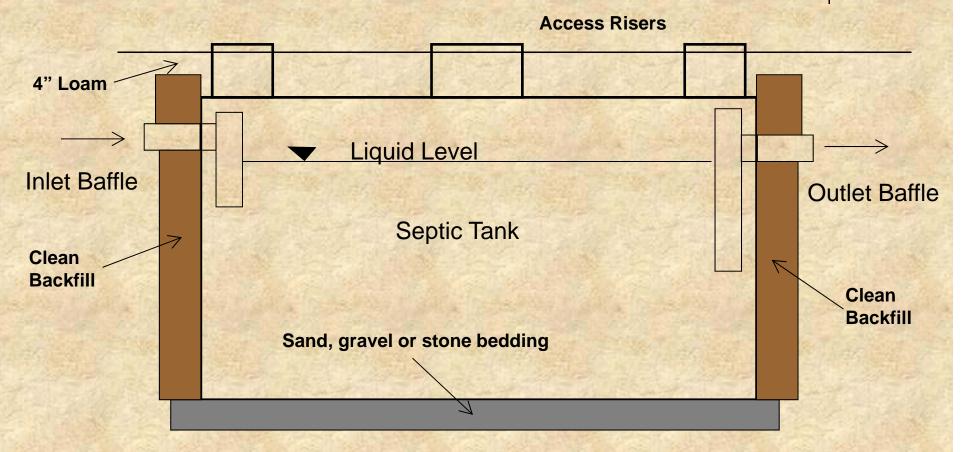


Illustration of Tank Installation

# Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules

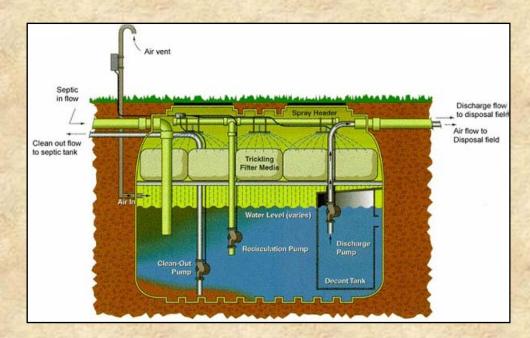


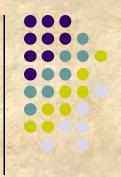
#### **Advanced Treatment**

The bacteria in aerobic treatment tanks, although more active, are also more fragile and sensitive to fluctuating conditions than anaerobic bacteria in septic tanks.

Aerobic treatment tanks are relatively more expensive, require maintenance, and need an energy source.

At right is a recirculating extended treatment tank.





## RISERS, RESIDENTIAL

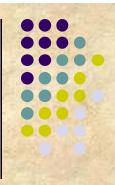
IF BURIED, WATER TIGHT RISERS TO WITHIN 6" OF ORIGINAL GRADE ARE REQUIRED.

RISER OPENING MUST BE 18" IN DIAMETER OVER THE TANK COVER

IF THERE IS A PUMP STATION WITHIN THE TANK, THE RISER DIAMETER MUST BE 24" TO THE GROUND SURFACE

OUTLET BAFFLES THAT UTILIZE AN EFFLUENT FILTER MUST HAVE A RISER OF AT LEAST 18" IN DIAMETER AND TO THE GROUND SURFACE

# RISERS, OTHER FACILITIES



# ALL RISERS MUST BE LOCATED AT GRADE. GRADE MUST SLOPE AWAY FROM THE OPENINGS



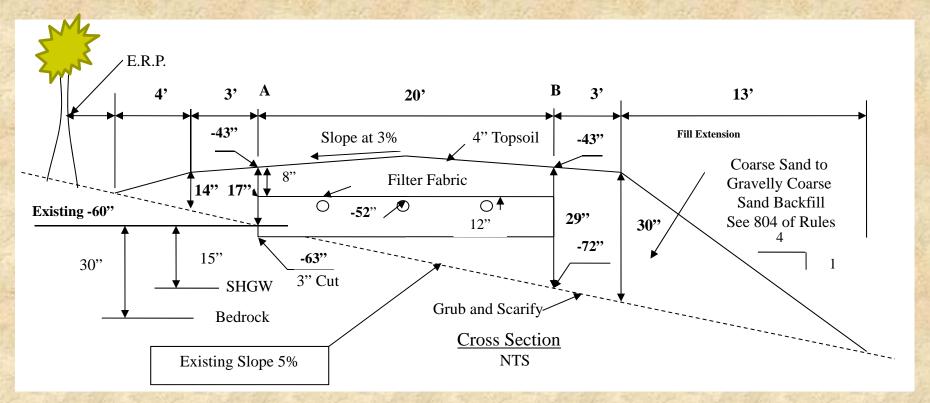




Maine Department of Health & Human Services

## **Elevations**







# Length of Fill Extensions Quick Field Review - Up Slope

```
Upslope thickness of fill in feet at edge of disposal field
12 inches / 12 = (1.00')
1.00
```

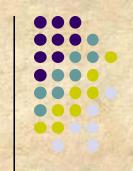
Divide By ----- = <u>2.5 feet</u>

(Proposed finish grade slope in feet per foot + existing ground grade in feet per foot)
(4 to 1 = 25 % = 0.25 feet per foot) + (rise over run, difference in elevation / distance)
0.25 feet per foot (25%) + 4 feet / 20 feet (15%)
0.25 + 0.15

(0.40)

Note: When existing ground up slope is three (3) percent or less the existing ground slope should be calculated to be level.

# Length of Fill Extensions Quick Field Review Up Slope



**Up Slope Shoulder Reductions** 

Level Disposal Field Shoulder Slope = 3' x.03 (3%) = 0.09 Feet

5 % Existing ground slope =  $3' \times 0.05 = 0.15 - 0.09 = 0.06/(0.25 + 0.05) = 0.20$  feet less

10% Existing ground slope =  $3' \times 0.10 = 0.30 - 0.09 = 0.21/(0.25 + 0.10) = 0.60$  feet less

15% Existing ground slope =  $3' \times 0.15 = 0.45 - 0.09 = 0.36/(0.25 + 0.15) = 0.90$  feet less

20% Existing ground slope =  $3' \times 0.20 = 0.60 - 0.09 = 0.51/(0.25 + 0.20) = 1.13$  feet less

Example = 2.5 feet required – 0.90 feet at 15% = Round to 2 feet Total Fill Extension

<u>Total Distance From Disposal Field Corner to Edge of Fill Extension Including</u>
<u>3 Foot shoulder = **5 Feet**</u>



Down slope thickness of fill in feet at edge of disposal field 48 inches / 12 = (4.00') 4.00

Divide By ----- = <u>40 feet</u>

0.10

(Proposed finish grade slope in feet per foot - existing ground grade in feet per foot) (4 to 1 = 25 % = 0.25 feet per foot)-(rise over run, difference in elevation / distance)

0.25 feet per foot (25%) - 4 feet / 20 feet (15%)

0.25 - 0.15 (0.10)





#### **Down Slope Shoulder Additions**

Level Disposal Field Shoulder Slope = 3' x.03 (3%) = 0.09 feet

5 % Existing ground slope =  $3' \times 0.05 = 0.15 - 0.09 = 0.06/(0.25 - 0.05) = 0.3$  feet more

10% Existing ground slope =  $3' \times 0.10 = 0.30 - 0.09 = 0.21/(0.25 - 0.10) = 1.4$  feet more

15% Existing ground slope =  $3' \times 0.15 = 0.45 - 0.09 = 0.36/(0.25 - 0.15) = 3.6$  feet more

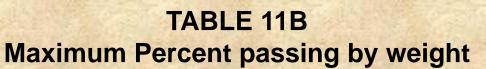
20% Existing ground slope =  $3' \times 0.20 = 0.60 - 0.09 = 0.51/(0.25 - .20) = 10.2$  feet more

Example = 40 feet required + 3.6 feet at 15% = Round to 44 feet Total Fill Extension

Total Distance From Disposal Field Corner to Edge of Fill Extension Including

3 Foot shoulder = 47 Feet

#### **Construction Related Rules**





		Nominal Stone Size	
		1 ½"	3/4"
Sieve Size	2"	100	100
	1 ½"	95 - 100	100
	3/4"	0 - 40	90 - 100
	1/2"	0 - 20	0 - 55
	3/8"	0 - 8	0 - 25
	#4	0 - 5	0 - 10
	#200	0 - 2	0 - 2

#### **Construction Related Rules**

#### **Chapter 11 – Quality Assurance and Control**

#### Section 11.F.2.d Placement

Stone may be placed in the disposal field site using a back-hoe, front-end loader, or dump truck, from the sides of the disposal field rather than by driving onto the prepared area of the disposal field.

In the case of large disposal fields, tracked equipment may be operated within the disposal field.



# Inspections

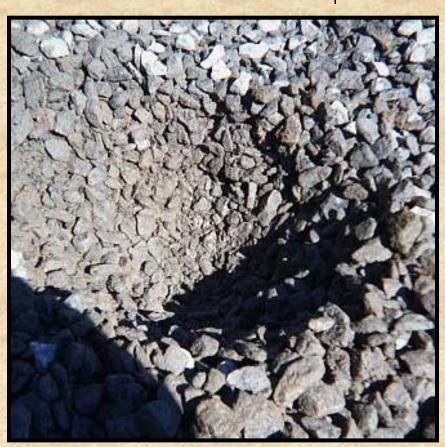


#### **Second Inspection**

A common installation error is use of poor quality or poorly sized stone, which results in reduced void space and occasional sealing off by very fine particles.

Stone must be 3/4" OR 1 1/2" in size, clean, and evenly sized to provide sufficient void space.

Some installers wrongly interpret the size range as allowing a mix of sizes.



# PIPING BETWEEN COMPONENTS



#### **Section 6M - Piping**

6M.4a GRAVITY FLOW – NO LESS THEN 3" IN DIAMETER, PRIMITIVE 1.5" IN DIAMETER

6M.4b PUMP DISCHARGE-NO LESS THAN MANUFACTURER SPEC.

6M.6 JOINTS-MADE WATERTIGHT

6M.7 LAID IN A FIRM FOUNDATION AND PROTECTED FROM FREEZING

6M.9a BUILDING SEWER PITCH – PIPES UNDER 4" = 1/4 " PER FOOT, PIPES 4" & LARGER = 1/8" PER FOOT MAY BE AUTHORIZED BY THE LPI

6M.9b EFFLUENT LINE PITCH - 1/8" PER FOOT

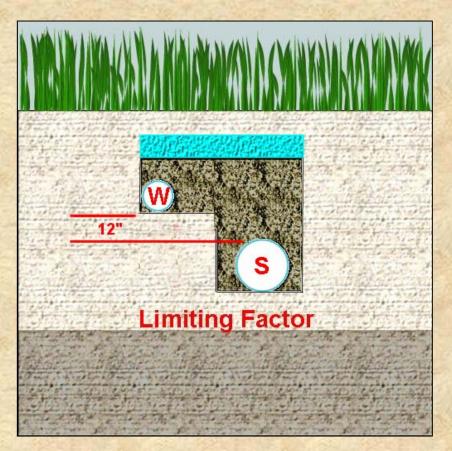
#### **Construction Related Rules**



# Section 6M.12 Water Service & Building Sewer

A structure's water service pipe and the building sewer shall be separated by undisturbed or compacted earth when possible.

The water service pipe may only be placed in the same trench as the building drain and building sewer when the bottom of the water service pipe at all points shall be a minimum of 12 inches above the top of the sewer at its highest point, and the water service pipe shall be placed on a solid shelf excavated at one side of the common trench.

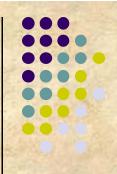


The disposal field stone shall be covered with a layer of nonwoven fabric or two (2) inches of compressed hay.

Non-woven fabric may be used, provided the edges of adjacent sheets of fabric overlap by a minimum of 6 inches; and the for the fabric shall be 4.0 ounces/square yard (per ASTM D-3776).

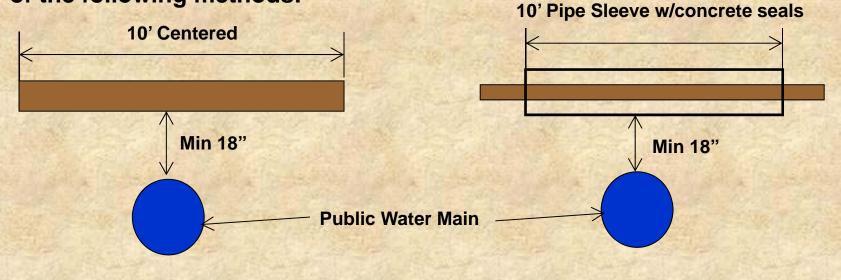


#### **Construction Related Rules**



#### Section 6M.14 Public Water Main & Building Sewer Crossing

A building sewer crossing above a public water main shall utilize one of the following methods:



**Gravity Sewer** 

**Pressure Sewer** 

# SECOND INSPECTION ELEVATIONS, BACKFILL, SLOPE, PITCH...



PRIOR TO COVERING THE SYSTEM

SYSTEM COMPONENTS

STONE, PIPES OR PROPRIETARY DEVICES

TANKS, HAY, FILTER FABRIC

FILL BENEATH AND BESIDE THE DISPOSAL FIELD INCLUDING FILL EXTENSIONS

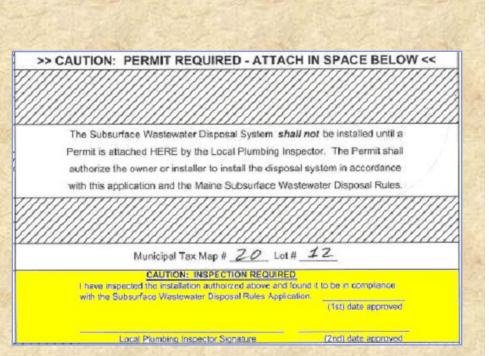
CURTAIN DRAINS, DIVERSION DITCHES, BERMS
ELEVATIONS OF SYSTEM COMPONENTS
SHOULDER, FILL EXTENSIONS

# **Permitting**

#### **Certificates of Approval**

The LPI must sign the inspection block on the HHE-200 Form or Plumbing Application, just below the permit label area, which comprises a Certificate of Approval.

The LPI should simultaneously sign the permittee's copy and the Town's copy. This will provide the Town and the permitee with a permanent record that the inspection took place.



# Section 11E.2c FILL MATERIAL PLACEMENT ABOVE DISPOSAL FIELD



IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE FILTER FABRIC OR HAY, FILL IS REQUIRED AS SPECIFIED ON THE PLANS.

A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INCLUDING COVER MATERIAL





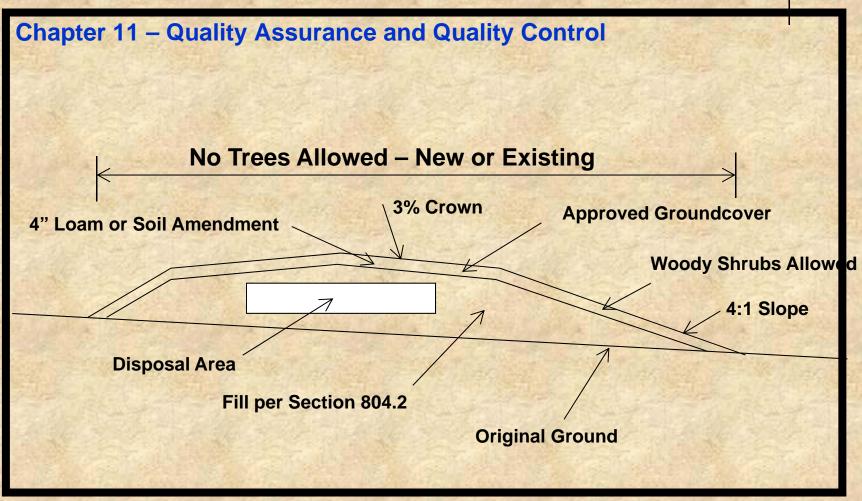
#### 11E.2 COVER MATERIAL

IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE BACKFILL OR FILL MATERIAL, A MINIMUM OF 4" OF SOIL OR SOIL AMENDMENT MIX, SUITIBLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOOD VEGETATIVE COVER MUST BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE DISTURBED SOIL AREA, INCLUDING FILL EXTENSIONS

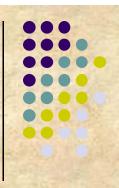
3% CROWN, 3' SHOULDER AND 4:1 FILL EXTENSIONS

#### **Construction Related Rules**









#### **11G.5 VEGETATIVE COVERS**

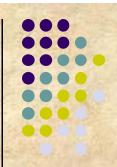
GRASS, CLOVER, TREFOIL, VETCH, WILD FLOWERS, ETC..

11G.6 OTHER COVERS
BARK CHIPS, WOOD CHIPS

#### 11G.7 WOODY SHRUBS AND TREES

WOODY SHRUBS AND TREES ARE UNACCEPTABLE (woody shrubs on fill extension only)



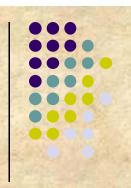


Spring 2009

Division of Environmental Health Subsurface Wastewater Program

Maine Department of Health & Human Services

Section 3A - PERMIT REQUIRED-WORK
MUST NOT BE STARTED UNTIL THE LPI HAS
ISSUED A PERMIT



**3B TIME LIMIT-** COMMENCED WITHIN 24 MONTHS OF PERMITTING

3B.7 DEPARTURES FROM DESIGN- MUST BE APPROVED BY THE SITE EVALUATOR

111.6 NOTIFICATION REQUIRED- THE LPI SHALL BE NOTIFIED 24 HOURS BEFORE THE SYSTEM IS READY FOR INSPECTION

#### **Page One**

Page one of the HHE-200 Form must be signed by both the owner/applicant and the Site Evaluator before a permit can be issued.

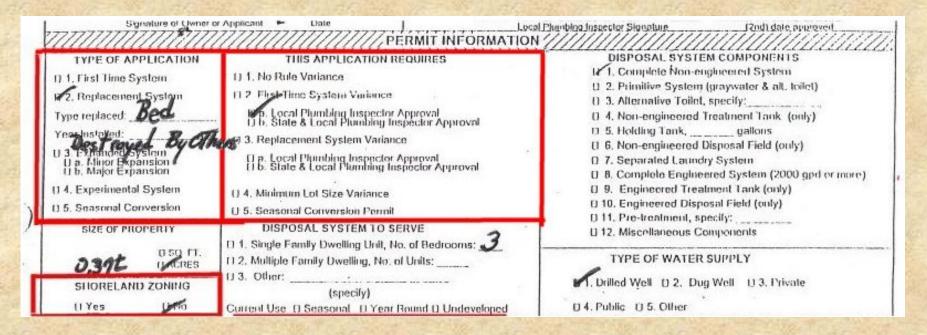
It is important to check that each block on the form is properly completed. If any information is lacking, the LPI should not issue the permit.



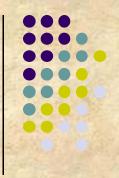
	WASTEWATER DISP	The party of the second second		(207) 287-5672	
Cily, Iown,	TI EGGATION ////////////////////////////////////	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	777777777777777777777777777777777777777		
or Plantation					
Street or Road					
			///////////////////////////////////////		
Subdivision, Lot #		The Subsurface Wastewater Disposal System shall not be installed until a			
/////OWNER/APPLICANT INFORMATION/////		Permit is attached HERE by the Local Plumbing Inspector. The Permit shall authorize the owner or installer to install the disposal system in accordance			
nne (last, list, MI)		with this application and the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.			
	U Applicant	, with this opplica	alion and the Maine	Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.	
Mailing Address of Owner/Applicant		X/////////////////////////////////////			
		-X <i>000000000000000000000000000000000000</i>			
	the state of the s				
Daytime Tel.#		Municipal Tex Mep # Lot #			
OWNER OR APPLIE	CANT STATEMENT	CAUTION: INSPECTION FEQURITY  Have inspected the installation unlikelized above and found it to be in compliance with time Submittee Wastewater Disposal Tubes Application.			
ny knowledge and understand that a indiar Lecal Plumbing Inspector to d	ny falsification is reason for the Department				
nd/or Lecal Planting Inspector to d	eny a Pernit.			(1st) date approved	
Signature of Owner	or Applicant - Date	Local	Pharibling Inspector Si	genture	
	PER	MIT INFORMATION	///////////////////////////////////////		
TYPE OF APPLICATION	THIS APPLICATION REQU	UIRES	DISP	OSAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS	
1. First Time System	1) 1. No Rule Variance		1 2. Primitive System (graywater & alt, toilet)		
2, Replacement System	11.2 Flish-Time System Variance		() 3. Alternative Toilet, specify:		
Type replaced: Ded	Local Plumbing Inspector App 1) b, State & Local Plumbing Inspe	roval clor Approval	() 4, Nor	() 4. Non-engineered Treatment Tank (only)	
reschistated: But	3. Replacement System Variance			D 5. Holding Tank, gallons	
1.3 T-Viended System	Dr. Local Plumbing Inspector App Dr. State & Local Plumbing Inspec	roval	(1 6. Non-engineered Disposal Field (only) O 7. Separated Laundry System		
() a. Major Expansion () b. Major Expansion	El b. State & Local Plumbing Insper	clor Approval	() B. Complete Engineered System (2000 gprt or more)		
14. Experimental System	() 4. Minimum Lot Size Variance		D 9. Engineered Treatment Tank (only) D 10. Engineered Disposal Field (only)		
5. Seasonal Conversion	U. 5. Seasonal Conversion Pennit		- D 11, Pre-treatment, specify:		
SIZE OF PROPERTY	DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO SERV			scellaneous Components	
DANE DERES	D 1. Single Family Dwelling Unit, No. of U. 2. Multiple Family Dwelling, No. of U.		TVD	E OF WATER SUPPLY	
-101	- IJ 3. Other:		-		
SHORELAND ZONING	(specify)		P1. Drilled V	Vell D 2. Dug Well D 3. Private	
(I Yes Mo	Current Use II Seasonal III Year Rou	ind () Undeveloped	U 4. Public	() 5. Other	
	DESIGN DETAILS (SY	STEM LAYOUT SH	OWN ON PAGE	3)/////////////////////////////////////	
TREATMENT TANK	DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & SIZE	GARBAGE DIS	POSAL UNIT	DESIGN FLOW	
1. Concrete ·	(J 1. Stone Bed   D 2. Stone Trench	₩1. No □ 2. Ye	s [] 3. Maybe		
() a. Regular () b. Low Profile	II 3. Proprietary Device	If Yes or Maybe, s		BASED ON:	
2, Plastic	() a. cluster array () c. Unear	D a. multi-comparts		D 1. Table 501.1 (dwelling unit(s))	
3. Other:	t) b. regular load Et d, 11-20 load () 4. Other;	[] b tanks in s		O 2. Table 501.2 (other facilities) SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilities	
CAPACITY: 4,000 GAL.	SIZE: Disq. ft. Dilin. ft.	U.c. Increase In tar U.d. Filter on Tank		SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilite	
	DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING	EFFLUENT/EJE			
OIL DATA & DESIGN CLASS DFILE CONDITION DESIGN		1. Not Required		U.S. Section 503.0 (meter readings)	
U C DESIGN	[] 2. Medium-2.6 sq. ft. / gpd			ATTACH WATER METER DATA	
Observation Hole #	() 3. Medium Large 3.3 sq. f.t/gpd	13 2. May Be Requir	ed	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE	
pth — ·	114. Large-4.1 sq. ft. / gpd	D 3. Required		at center of disposal area	
Most Limiting Soil Factor	() 5. Extra Large5.0 sq. ft. / gpd	Specify only for eng	jineered systems:	lon, d m s	
		DOSE:	gallons	If g.p.s, state margin of error:	
	SITE EVAL	UATOR STATEMEN	1//////////////////////////////////////		
willing that on 2. 10	and a subsect and and a set and a set and and and and a set and and a set and and and a set a set and and a		the state of a photo beautiful and and and and	that the data reported are accurate and	
t the proposed system is	in compliance with the State of M	laine Su <u>bsuiface</u> Wa	istewaler Dispo	sal Rules (10-144A CMR 2-11).	
	and the second second second second second second second second second				
Site Evaluato	r Signature	SE#		Dale	
·	20				
	r Name Printed	Telephone N	umbar	E-mail Address	

**Human Services** 

#### **Page One**



#### **Page One**

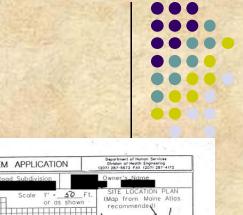


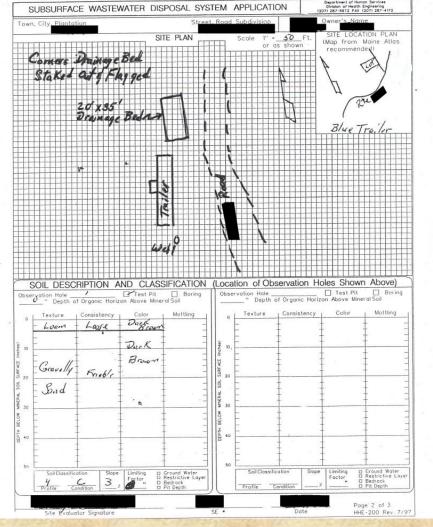
TREATMENT TANK  1. Concrete  D.a. Regular  D.b. Low Profile  D.2. Plastic  13.3. Other;  CAPACITY:	DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & SIZE  (1) 1. Stone Bed 11.2. Stone Trench  (1) 3. Proprietary Device  (1) a. cluster array (1) c. Unear  (1) b. regular load (1) d. H-20 load  (1) 4. Other:  (1) sq. ft. (1) lin. ft.	GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT  I. No D 2. Yes D 3. Maybe If Yes or Maybe, specify one bolow: D a. multi-compartment tank D b tanks in series D c. increase in tank capacity D d. Filter on Tank Outlet	DESIGN FLOW  270 gallous per day  BASED ON:  D 1. Table 501.1 (dwelling unit(s))  D 2. Table 501.2 (other facilities)  SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilities
SOIL DATA & DESIGN CLASS PROFILE CONDITION DESIGN  / at Observation Hole # Depth of Most Limiting Soil Factor	DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING  D 1. Small2.0 sq. ft. / gpd  D 2. Medium2.6 sq. ft. / gpd  D 3. Medium-Large 3.3 sq. ft. / gpd  H 4. Large4.1 sq. ft. / gpd  D 5. Extra Large5.0 sq. ft. / gpd	EFFLUENT/EJECTOR PUMP  1. Not Required 1. 2. May Be Required 1. 3. Required Specify only for engineered systems: DOSE: gallons	U 3. Section 503.0 (meter readings) ATTACH WATER METER DATA LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE all center of disposal area Lat

#### **Page Two**

The site plan should show all prominent features in the vicinity of the proposed system.

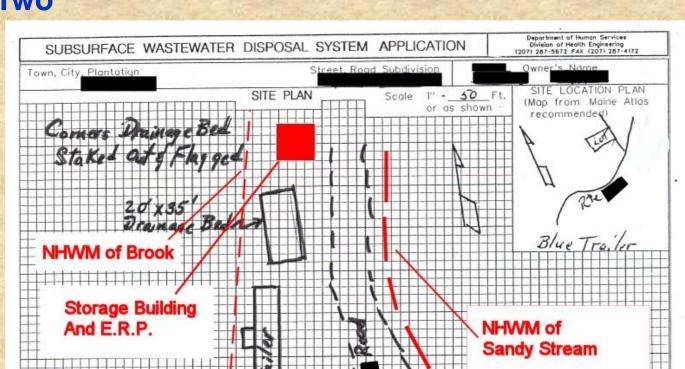
Test pit logs should be complete and accurate.





Abutter's Well, Not Owner's -

#### **Page Two**





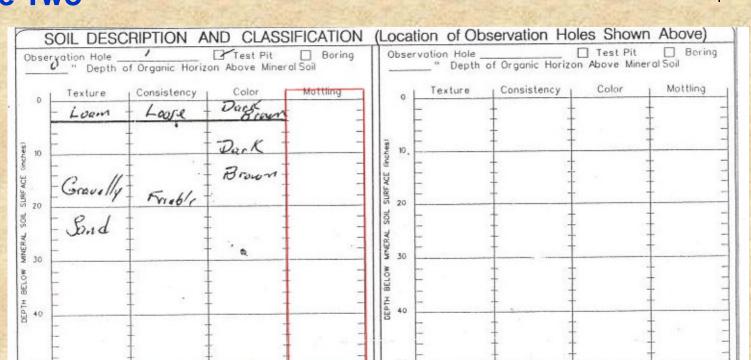
No Property Lines Shown

Soil Classification

Condition

Site Evaluator Signature

#### **Page Two**



SE \*

Ground Water
 Restrictive Layer

D Bedrock

Limiting

Soil Classification

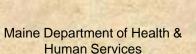
Condition

Slope

Date

Limiting

Factor



☐ Ground Water ☐ Restrictive Layer

HHE-200 Rev. 7/97

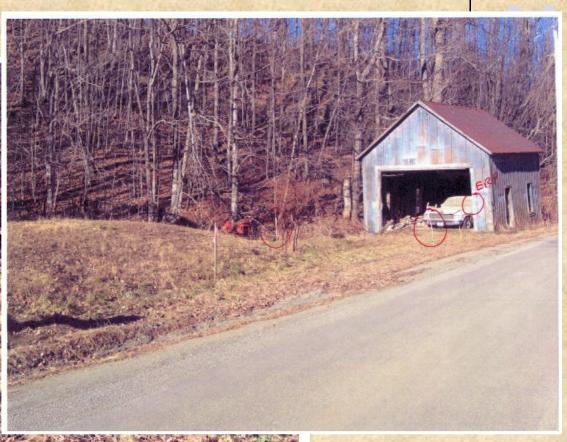
O Bedrock

D Pit Depth

Page 2 of 3



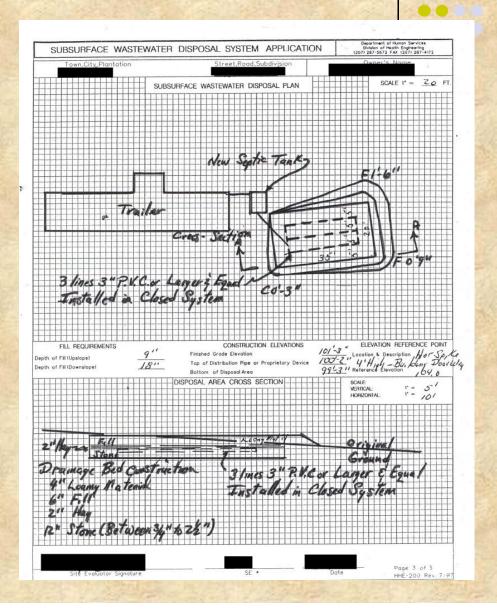




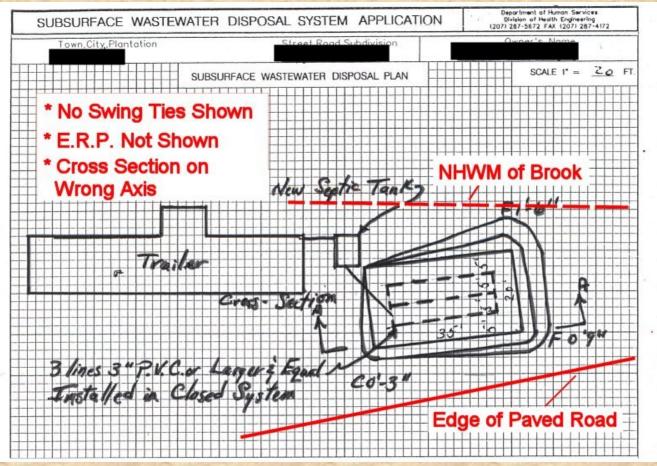
Maine Department of Health & Human Services

#### **Page Three**

Page three should contain all necessary construction data for installation of the disposal area.



#### **Page Three**

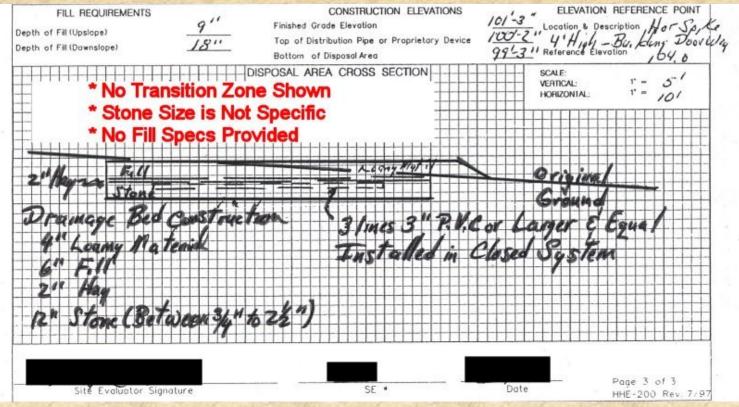




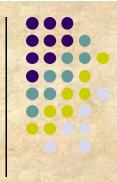


**Page Three** 





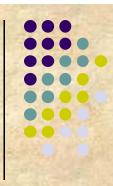




# ISSUES

Maine Department of Health & Human Services





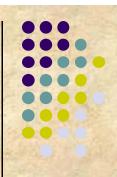
 What is the number one question asked of site evaluators by septic system installers and homeowners?



# Yep, you guessed it.

- Can I lower the elevations on the bed, chambers, proprietary device? It's too high out of the ground and looks ugly.
- Don't do it!
- The system won't work if it's installed in saturated soils.
- The unsaturated soils under the system is where all the treatment takes place.

# Replacement system? KNOW WHERE THE TANK IS





### Steuben man killed in accident during wood delivery

#### **By Sharon Kiley Mack**

#### **BDN Staff**

CHERRYFIELD, Maine — Forest Dale, Sr., 46, of Steuben was killed Saturday morning when he was crushed between the cab and the dump body of his delivery truck.

Dale was delivering a load of firewood to a home in Cherryfield about 11 a.m. when the accident occurred, according to Sgt. Timothy Tabbutt of the Washington County Sheriff's Department.

In the process of attempting to raise the dump body on his 1-ton flatbed, Dale's truck broke through an abandoned underground tank, Tabbutt said. The truck fell through all the way to its frame.

Dale, who had climbed under his truck to release the piston to dump the load of firewood, was caught between the cab and dump body when the truck fell and he was crushed. Tabbutt said the tank was located behind a local home and was likely an abandoned septic tank.

Tabbutt was assisted at the scene by the Cherryfield Pepartment of Health & Department and Ambulance service.



# But I want to use my Septic System...





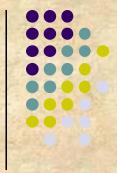




Maine Department of Health & Human Services







# Campgrounds













## Maine Department of Health & Human Services Maine Center for Disease Control & Prevention Division of Environmental Health – Subsurface Wastewater Unit

#### Voluntary Certification Program

#### Subsurface Wastewater Disposal System Installer

In association with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Nonpoint Source Training and Resource Center the Division of Environmental Health is pleased to offer a voluntary certification program for individuals who install subsurface wastewater disposal systems. The Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, CMR 241, do not require certification as a condition of obtaining a permit for the purpose of installing a subsurface wastewater disposal system; however possession of this certification may allow the installer to sign an affidavit (HHE-238B) to cover the first system inspection noted in Section 111.5.1 of the Rules if the local plumbing inspector is in agreement.

Once issued the certification is good for five (5) years. The following criteria must be met for initial certification by the Department:

- Attendance at one (1) Basic System Installation Training Session conducted by the Subsurface Wastewater Program; and
- Submission of page one from two (2) HHE-200 Forms which were permitted and installed by the
  applicant and inspected and found in compliance with the Rules by the Local Plumbing Inspector.
  PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT THE 1<sup>ST</sup> AND 2<sup>ND</sup> INSPECTIONS ARE DONE ON THESE
  HHE FORMS.

The certification will be automatically renewed after five (5) years if the certified individual submits proof of attendance at subsurface waster related training session(s) providing a minimum of 6 contact hours within the past certification period. Individuals attending JETCC sponsored sessions will be credited automatically. It is the responsibility of the certified individual to insure that proof of attendance is provided to the Division of Environmental Health.

Mail to:

Maine Department of Health & Human Services Division of Environmental Health Attn: Wendy Austin 11 State House Station Augusta, Maine 04333-0011

Name:			
Company:			
Address:			
Municipality:		State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Email:		
Training Session Attended:		-	



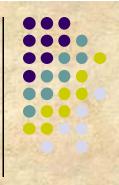


#### DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER PROGRAM

#### AFFIDAVIT OF SITE PREPARATION

This affidavit is to be completed by a certified system installer and submitted to the Local Plumbing Inspector to document compliance with Section 111.5.1 of the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, 144 CMR 241. Permission to utilize this document in lieu of a site preparation inspection by the Local Plumbing Inspector must be verified when the permit is issued. This affidavit is not to be utilized in place of the system inspection described in Section 111.5.2 of the Rules.

INSTALLER NAME:	
	(Planta Print)
CERTIFICATION NUMBER: _	11 W 207 12 W
SSWD PERMIT NUMBER: _	
PERMIT ISSUE DATE:	
PROPERTY OWNER NAME: _	
PROPERTY ADDRESS:	
MUNICIPALITY: _	
extensions as specified in Section 801.3; establishment of a transitional horizon as levices as specified in Section 801.2 has Wastewater Disposal Rules, 144 CMR 2	0, 00,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
INSTALLER SIGNATURE: _	
DATE SUBMITTED: _	
By signing and accepting this document aspection was not conducted for the refe	from the Certified Installer, I acknowledge that a site preparation exerced SSWD permit.
LPI SIGNATURE: _	
ACCEPTANCE DATE: _	



# THIS FORM ONLY TO BE USED AFTER THE LPI'S APPROVAL





#### **Other Agencies**

**Maine Department of Environmental Protection** 

1-800-452-1942 or 207-287-3901

**Maine Land Use Regulation Commission** 

207-287-2631

**State Planning Office** 

1-800-662-4545 or 207-287-3261

**Plumbers Examining Board** 

207-624-8627

## **Contact Information**

#### **Program Staff**



- Mark Hyland, LSE, Site Evaluation Program 592-2084
- Brent Lawson, State Plumbing Inspector 592-7376
- Wendy Austin, Plumbing Permits & Data Entry 287-5672
- Lorraine Martin, Plumbing Permits and Program Support 287-5689
- Roger Crouse, Director Drinking Water Program



## The End





Spring 2009

Division of Environmental Health Subsurface Wastewater Program

Maine Department of Health & Human Services