

CHAPTER 34 - ON-SITE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL ORDINANCE
OF DUBUQUE COUNTY, IOWA

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**PART 1
INTRODUCTION**

- 34-1 GENERAL.
- 34-1.1 Permit required. No on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system shall be installed or reconstructed until an application for a permit has been submitted and a permit has been issued by the administrative authority - the installation shall be in accordance with these rules.
- 34-1.2 Applications. These rules are applicable only to on-side wastewater treatment and disposal systems.
- 34-2 DEFINITIONS.
- 34-2.1 "**Administrative Authority**" is the local board of health as authorized by Iowa Code Chapter 137.
- 34-2.2 "**Approved**" means accepted or acceptable under an applicable specification stated or cited in these rules, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use by the administrative authority.
- 34-2.3 "**Area drain**" means a drain installed to collect surface or storm water from an open area of a building or property.
- 34-2.4 "**Building drain**" is that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a house drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of any building and conveys the same to the building sewer.
- 34-2.5 "**Building sewer**" is that part of the horizontal piping from the building wall to its connection with the main sewer or on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system conveying the drainage of one building site.
- 34-2.6 "**Distribution box**" is a structure or formation of pipes designed to accomplish the equal distribution of wastewater.
- 34-2.7 "**Dwelling**" means any house or place used or intended to be used by humans as a place of residence.
- 34-2.8 "**Foundation drain**" means that portion of a building drainage system provided to drain groundwater from the outside of the foundation or over or under the basement floor not including any wastewater.
- 34-2.9 "**Free access filter (open filter)**" means an intermittent sand filter constructed within the natural soil or above the ground surface with access to the distributor pipes and top of the filter media for maintenance and media replacement.
- 34-2.10 "**Gravel**" means stone screened from river sand or quarried. Concrete aggregate designated as Class II by the department of transportation is acceptable.
- 34-2.11 "**Gravelless system**" An absorption system comprised of large diameter (8 and 10 inches) corrugated plastic pipe, perforated with holes on a 120-degree arc centered on the bottom, wrapped in a sheath of spun bonded nylon filter wrap and installed level in a trench without gravel bedding.
- 34-2.12 "**Individual mechanical aerobic wastewater treatment system**" means an individual wastewater treatment and disposal system employing bacterial action

which is maintained by the utilization of air or oxygen and includes the aeration plant and equipment and the method of final effluent disposal.

- 34-2.13 **"Intermittent sand filters"** are beds of granular materials, 24 to 36 inches deep underlain by graded gravel and collecting tile. Wastewater is applied intermittently to the surface of the bed through distribution pipes or through and the bed is underdrained to collect and discharge the final effluent. Uniform distribution is normally obtained by dosing so as to flood the entire surface of the bed. Filters may be designed to provide free access (open filters) or may be buried in the ground (buried filters or subsurface sand filters).
- 34-2.14 **"Limiting layer"** means bedrock, high groundwater level, or any layer of soil with a stabilized percolation rate exceeding sixty (60) minutes for the water to fall one inch (1").
- 34-2.15 **"Mound system"** is an alternative above-ground system used to absorb effluents from septic tanks in cases where either seasonally high water table, high bedrock conditions, slowly permeable soils or limited land areas prevent conventional subsurface absorption systems.
- 34-2.16 **"On-site wastewater treatment and disposal system"** means all equipment and devices necessary for proper conduction, collection, storage, treatment, and disposal of wastewater from a dwelling or other facility serving the equivalent of fifteen persons (1500gpd) or less. Included within the scope of this definition are building sewers, septic tanks, subsurface absorption systems, mound systems, subsurface sand filters, gravelless systems, open sand filters and individual mechanical aerobic wastewater treatment systems.
- 34-2.17 **"Percolation test"** is a procedure used to determine the ability of soils to absorb primary treated wastewater.
- 34-2.18 **"Reasonably accessible"** as it applies to a connection to a public sewer system, shall mean a determination made by the administrative authority as to the practicality of the connection.
- 34-2.19 **"Roof drain"** is a drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof and discharging into an area or storm drain system.
- 34-2.20 **"Septage"** means the liquid contents (including sludge and scum) of a septic tank normally pumped out periodically and transported to another site for disposal.
- 34-2.21 **"Septic Tank"** is a watertight structure into which wastewater is discharged for solids separation and digestion, referred to as part of the closed portion of the treatment system.
- 34-2.22 **"Sewage wastewater"** is the water-carried waste derived from ordinary living processes.
- 34-2.23 **"Sludge"** means the digested or partially digested solid material accumulated in a wastewater treatment facility.
- 34-2.24 **"Subsurface absorption system"**, also referred to as an "oxidation bed" is an open-jointed or perforated system of pipes into which the primary treated effluent from the distribution box is discharged for direct absorption into the soil, referred to as part of the open portion of the treatment system.

34-2.25 **"Subsurface sand filter"** is a system whereby the effluent from a distribution box is discharged into open-jointed or perforated pipes, filtered through a layer of sand, and collected by lower open-jointed or perforated pipes for discharge to the surface, to a subsurface absorption system or to land application. A subsurface sand filter is an intermittent sand filter which is placed within the ground and provided with a natural topsoil cover over the crown of the distribution pipes.

34-2.26 **"Wastewater management district"**. An entity organized in accordance with permitting legislation to perform various specific functions such as planning, financing, construction, supervision, repair, maintenance, operation and management of on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems within a designated area.

34-3 REQUIREMENTS WHEN DISCHARGED INTO SURFACE WATERS. All discharges from on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems which are discharged into any surface water shall be treated in a manner that will conform with the requirements of the department of natural resources, Chapter 62 of the Iowa Administrative Rules.

34-4 REQUIREMENTS WHEN DISCHARGED INTO THE SOIL. No septage or wastewaters shall be discharged into the soil except in compliance with the requirements contained in these rules.

34-4.1 Minimum distances. All on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems shall be located in accordance with the distances shown in Table 34-4.1a.

a TABLE

Minimum Distance in Feet From	Closed Portion of Treatment System*(1)	Open Portion of Treatment System*(2)
Private water supply well	50	100
Public water supply well	200	200
Groundwater heat pump bore hole	100	100
Lake or reservoir	50	100
Stream on open ditch	25	25
Dwelling or other structure	10	10
Property lines	10	10
Other type subsurface treatment system	5	10
Water lines continually under pressure	10	10
Suction water lines	50	100
Foundation drains or subsurface tiles	10	10

*(1) Includes septic tanks, mechanical aeration tanks and impervious vault toilets.

*(2) Includes subsurface absorption systems, mound systems and intermittent sand filters.

34-4.2 General regulations.

a Connections to public sewer.

- (1) No on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system shall be installed where a public sanitary sewer is reasonably accessible as determined by the local administrative authority unless an exception is granted in writing.
- (2) When a public sanitary sewer becomes reasonably accessible, any building then served by an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system shall connect to said public sanitary sewer within a time frame set by the administrative authority.
- (3) When a public sanitary sewer is not reasonably accessible, every building wherein persons reside, congregate or are employed, shall be provided with an approved on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system.

b Construction, alteration or repair. All on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems constructed, altered, or repaired after the effective date of these rules shall comply with these requirements.

c Discharge restrictions. It is prohibited to discharge any wastewater from on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems (except intermittent sand filters or other systems approved by the administrative authority) to any ditch, stream, pond, lake, natural or artificial waterway, county drain tile, surface water drain tile, land drain tile or to the surface of the ground. Under no conditions shall effluent from on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems be discharged to any abandoned well or sinkhole.

34-4.3 Site evaluation. A site evaluation shall be conducted prior to issuance of a construction permit. Consideration shall be given, but not be limited, to the impact of the following: topography; drainageways; terraces; floodplain; percent of land slope; location of property lines; location of easements; buried utilities; existing and proposed tile lines; existing, proposed and abandoned water wells; amount of available area for the installation of the system; evidence of unstable ground; and soil factors including percolation tests and soil survey maps if available.

34-5 Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the administrative officer shall not issue permits for an onsite waste water treatment and disposal system or authorize the building of said system for any property that lies within the property limits of Dubuque County as shown delineated on drawings on file with the County Zoning Department from the effective date of this ordinance to July 1, 2016 except where a vested right to the issuance of said approval accrued to any person, firm, or corporation as a matter of law prior to the effective date of this section. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the administrative officer may approve an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system upon a determination that the

proposed system will not negatively impact the acquisition of right-of-way along the preferred alignment of the Southwest Arterial Corridor. The administrative officer shall also consider any recommendation from the Southwest Arterial Technical Committee regarding potential negative impacts, if any, that would result from the approval of the proposed on-site waste water treatment and disposal system. [Amended July 19, 2010, June 6, 2011, July 30, 2012, July 15, 2013, June 16, 2014 and August 10, 2015]

34-6 through 34-10 Reserved.

**PART 2
BUILDING SEWERS**

34-11 LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION. The types of construction and distances as shown in Table 34-11.1 shall be maintained for the protection of water supplies. The distances shall be considered minimum and increased where possible to provide better protection.

34-11.1

TABLE II

Sewer Construction	Distance from Well Water Supply	
	Private	Public
1. Schedule 40 plastic pipe with approved type joints or cast iron soil pipe (extra heavy or centrifugally cast) with joints of caulked lead or preformed gaskets, both encased with a minimum of 6" of concrete.	5	10
2. Schedule 40 plastic pipe with approved type joints or cast iron soil pipe (extra heavy or centrifugally cast) with joints of caulked lead or preformed gaskets.	10	20
3. Sewer pipe installed to remain watertight and root-proof.	50	75

34-12 REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING SEWERS.

34-12.1 Type. Building sewers used to conduct wastewater from a building to an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system shall be constructed of plastic pipe

meeting the minimum requirements of ASTM Standards D3033-73 and D3034-73, or cast iron, or vitrified clay, and all with approved type joints.

34-12.2 Size. Such building sewers shall not be less than four inches (4") in diameter.

34-12.3 Grade. Such building sewers shall be laid to the following minimum grades:
4-inch sewer. 12 inches per 100 feet
6-inch sewer. 8 inches per 100 feet

34-13 CLEANOUTS.

34-13.1 Spacing. A cleanout shall be provided at least every one hundred feet (100').

34-13.2 Change of direction. An accessible cleanout shall be provided at each change in direction or grade, if the change exceeds forty-five (45) degrees.

34-14 through 34-20 Reserved.

**PART 3
SEPTIC TANKS**

34-21 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

34-21.1 Easements. No septic tank shall be located upon another property or lot other than that property or lot upon which the wastewater originates unless easements to that effect are legally recorded and approved by the proper administrative authority.

34-21.2 Fill ground. Any septic tank placed in fill ground shall be placed upon an approved base.

34-21.3 Access. Access must be provided to all parts of septic tanks necessary for adequate inspection, operation, and maintenance in accordance with 34-23.3.

34-22 CAPACITY.

34-22.1 Minimum capacity. Every septic tank shall have a minimum capacity below the water line as specified in the following table:

1 and 2-bedroom homes.	750 gallons
3-bedroom homes.	1,000 gallons
4-bedroom homes.	1,250 gallons
5-bedroom homes.	1,500 gallons
6-bedroom homes.	1,750 gallons

34-22.2 Approval required. In the event that any installation serves more than a six (6) bedroom home or its equivalent, or serves a facility other than a home with the equivalent of fifteen (15) persons or less, approval of septic tank capacity and design must be obtained from the administrative authority. Sufficient liquid volume should be provided for a twenty-four (24) hour fluid retention time at a maximum sludge depth and scum accumulation.

- 34-22.3 Minimum depth. Minimum water depth in any compartment shall be three feet (3').
- 34-22.4 Maximum depth. Maximum depth of water for calculating capacity of the tank shall not exceed six feet (6').
- 34-22.5 Prohibited wastes. Septic tanks shall not be used for the disposal of chemical wastes or grease in quantities which might be detrimental to the bacterial action in the tank or for the disposal of drainage from roof drains, foundation drains, or area drains.
- 34-22.6 Effluent discharge requirements. All septic tank effluent shall discharge into a subsurface absorption system, an intermittent sand filter, a mound system or other system approved by the administrative authority.
- 34-23 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.
- 34-23.1 Compartmentation. Every septic tank shall be divided into or have the equivalent of two compartments as follows:
- a The capacity of the influent compartment shall not be less than one-half (1/2) nor more than two-thirds (2/3) of the total tank capacity.
 - b The capacity of the effluent compartment shall not be less than one-third (1/3) nor more than one-half (1/2) of the total tank capacity.
- 34-23.2 Baffles. Either tees or baffles shall be used as inlet and outlet fixtures. Inlet baffles shall extend at least eight inches (8") above and six inches (6") below the water level of the tank. The outlet baffle shall extend above the water level a distance of at least eight inches (8") and below the water level a distance of one-quarter (1/4) of the liquid depth. A minimum clearance above the baffle or tee of two inches (2") shall be provided. The inlet pipe shall be a minimum of at least two inches (2") higher than the outlet pipe. A horizontal separation of at least thirty-six inches (36") shall be provided between the inlet baffle and the outlet baffle in each compartment. A horizontal slot four by six inches (4" x 6"), or two suitably spaced four inch (4") holes in the tank partition may be used instead of a tee or baffle, the top of the slot or holes to be located below the water level a distance of 0.28 times the liquid depth.
- 34-23.3 Access. An access opening shall be brought close to the ground surface and shall be so located, with respect to the type of tank construction, that sludge and scum measurements may be readily made. This opening shall be eight inches (8") in its least dimension. In the event the tank is covered by twenty-four inches (24") or more of earth backfill, a manhole with a suitable cover shall be extended to within six inches (6") of the ground surface, such manhole to be at least thirty inches (30") in diameter and placed over an access opening in the top of the tank. In the event a one piece concrete lid is used, one manhole of at least twenty-four inches (24") in diameter shall be provided allowing access to each compartment.
- 34-23.4 Dimensions. Every septic tank or compartment shall have a minimum of four (4.0) liquid feet from the bottom of the outlet pipe down to the floor; but a liquid depth greater than six (6.0) shall not be considered in determining tank capacity.

The length of a septic tank should not be less than five (5.0) feet and should be approximately two (2) to three (3) times the width, but no tank or compartment shall have an inside width of less than two feet (2'). The minimum inside diameter of a vertical cylindrical septic tank shall be five feet (5').

34-24 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

- 34-24.1 Tanks shall be constructed of impervious material not subject to excessive corrosion or decay and capable of supporting the loads to which the tank will be subjected. Metal tanks are prohibited.
- 34-24.2 Tank baffles and baffle supports shall be constructed of heavy, durable plastic, concrete or other similar approved corrosion resistant materials.
- 34-24.3 Inlet and outlet ports of pipe shall be constructed of heavy, durable plastic sanitary tees or other similar approved corrosion resistant material.

34-25 OTHER CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS.

- 34-25.1 Wall thickness. Wall thickness for tanks shall conform to the following specifications:
 - Segmented blocks, bricks, etc.. 8 inches thick
 - Poured concrete. 6 inches thick
 - Poured concrete, reinforced.. . . . 4 inches thick
 - Special concrete mix, vibrated and reinforced 2 inches thick
 - Fiberglass or plastic 25 inches thick
- 34-25.2 Tank bottoms. Septic tank bottoms shall conform to the specifications set forth for septic tank walls.
- 34-25.3 Tank tops. Concrete or masonry septic tank tops shall be a minimum of four inches (4") in thickness and reinforced with one-quarter inch (1/4") reinforcing rods in a six-inch (6") grid or equivalent. Fiberglass or plastic tank tops shall be a minimum of one-quarter inch (1/4") in thickness and shall have reinforcing and be of ribbed construction.
- 34-25.4 Bedding. Fiberglass or plastic tanks shall be placed upon a firm bed or sand and the space between the tank and the excavation shall be filled with sand or similar stable granular material, or tanks shall be mounted on concrete pads. Provisions should be made to prevent flotation when the tanks are empty.
- 34-25.5 Coating. All concrete, block and brick surfaces in septic tanks shall be sealed for watertightness with a protective coating of bituminous materials.
- 34-25.6 Connecting pipes.
 - a Minimum diameter. The pipes connecting septic tanks installed in series may be four inches (4") minimum diameter schedule 40 plastic pipe, if laid on firm bedding, or cast iron soil pipe of four inches (4") minimum diameter.
 - b Tank connections. All inlet and outlet connections at the septic tanks shall be sealed with an appropriate material.
 - c Joints. All joints in connecting schedule 40 plastic or cast iron pipes between septic tanks in series shall be approved plastic pipe connections or caulked lead

- or compression-type gaskets.
- d Pipe in unstable ground. Cast iron soil pipe shall be used extending across excavations or unstable ground to at least two feet (2') beyond the point where the original ground has not been disturbed in septic tank installations. Schedule 40 plastic pipe may be substituted for cast iron soil pipe when laid on a firm bed of sand or similarly stable granular material extending from the bottom of the excavation to the centerline of the pipe throughout its entire length. The first twelve inches (12") of backfill over the pipe shall be applied in thin layers using material free from stones, boulders, large frozen chunks of earth or any similar material that would damage or break the pipe.

34-26 through 34-30 Reserved.

PART 4 SUBSURFACE ABSORPTION SYSTEMS

34-31 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

- 34-31.1 Locations. All subsurface absorption systems shall be located on the property to maximize the vertical separation distance from the bottom of the absorption trench to the seasonal high ground water level, bedrock or other limiting layer, but under no circumstances shall this vertical separation be less than three feet (3').
- 34-31.2 Soil survey reports. During a site analysis and investigation, maximum use should be made of soil survey reports which are available from USDA Soil Conservation Service for most of the counties in Iowa. An identification of the percolation potential can be made from soil map units in Iowa by scientists representing the multiagencies contributing to the Iowa cooperative soil survey program.
- 34-31.3 Percolation test procedures. Percolation tests are required before any lateral field is installed.
- a A minimum of three (3) test holes distributed evenly over the proposed lateral field are required.
- b Percolation test holes shall be four to twelve inches (4" to 12") in diameter and to the same depth as the proposed absorption trenches (not to exceed thirty-six inches (36") in depth).
- c Sides and bottoms of the test holes shall be scratched or roughened to provide a natural surface. All loose material shall be removed from each hole.
- d The bottoms of the test holes shall be covered with approximately two inches (2") of rock to protect the bottom from scouring action when the water is added.
- e Fill hole with at least twelve inches (12") of clean water and maintain this depth for at least four (4) hours and preferably overnight if clay soils are present. It is important that the soil be allowed to soak for a sufficiently long period of time to allow the soil to swell if accurate results are to be obtained.

- f In sandy soils with little or no clay, soaking is not necessary. If, after filling the hole twice with twelve inches (12") of water, the water seeps completely away in less than ten (10) minutes, the test can proceed immediately.
 - g Except for sandy soils, percolation rate measurements should be made at least fifteen (15) hours but no more than thirty (30) hours after the soaking period began. Any soil that sloughed into the hole during the soaking period is removed and the water level is adjusted to six inches (6") above the gravel (or eight inches (8") above the bottom of the hole). At no time during the test is the water level allowed to rise more than six inches (6") above the gravel.
 - h Immediately after adjustment, the water level is measured from a fixed reference point to the nearest one-sixteenth inch (1/16"). At least three (3) measurements are made.
 - i After each measurement, the water level is readjusted to the six-inch (6") level. The last water level drop is used to calculate the percolation rate.
 - j In sandy soils or solid in which the first six inches (6") of water added after the soaking period seeps away in less than thirty (30) minutes, water level measurements are made at ten (10) minute intervals for a one (1) hour period. The last water level drop is used to calculate percolation rate.
 - k The percolation rate is calculated for each test hole by dividing the time interval used between measurements by the magnitude of the last water level drop. This calculation results in a percolation rate in terms of minutes per inch. To determine the percolation rate for the area, the rates obtained from each hole are averaged. (If tests in the area vary by more than twenty (20) minutes per inch, variations in soil type are indicated. Under these circumstances, percolation rates should not be averaged.) Example: If the last measured drop in water level after thirty (30) minutes is five-eighths inch (5/8"), the percolation rate equals (30 minutes) divided by (5/8") equals 48 minutes per inch.
 - l An area is deemed suitable for conventional soil absorption if the average percolation test rate is sixty (60) minutes per inch or less and greater than one (1) minute per inch. However, if an alternative type system is proposed (mound, etc.) then the percolation test should be extended to determine whether a percolation rate of one hundred-twenty (120) minutes per inch is achieved.
 - m An additional test hole six feet (6') in depth or to rock, whichever occurs first, shall be provided in the center of the proposed absorption area to determine the location of groundwater or rock formations. The six-foot (6') test hole may be augured the same size as the percolation test holes or may be made with a soil probe.
 - n The lineal feet or square footage of required absorption fields, as determined from percolation test results, are listed in Tables 34-32.2a, b, and c.
- 34-31.4 Storm drains. Roof, foundation and storm drains shall not discharge into nor upon subsurface absorption systems.
- 34-31.5 Prohibited construction. There shall be no construction of any kind, including driveways, covering the septic tank, distribution box or absorption field of an on-

- site wastewater treatment and disposal system.
- 34-31.6 Connecting lines. Connecting lines under driveways shall be constructed of cast iron or schedule 40 plastic pipe, and shall be insulated to prevent freezing.
 - 34-31.7 Easements. No wastewater shall be discharge upon any property or lot other than the property or lot upon which it originates unless easements to that effect are legally recorded and approved by the administrative authority.
 - 34-31.8 Groundwater. If groundwater is present within three feet (3') of the final grade, the area shall be classified as unsuitable for the installation of a subsurface absorption system. Consult the administrative authority for an acceptable alternative method of wastewater treatment.
 - 34-31.9 Site limitations. In situations where specific location or site characteristics would appear to prohibit normal installation of on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems, design modifications may be approved by the administrative authority which could overcome such limitation. Examples of such modifications could be the installation of subsurface drainage, use of shallow trenches, use of dual soil treatment areas or water conservation plans.
- 34-32 PERCOLATION RATES.
- 34-32.1 Percolation charts. Table 34-32.2a, percolation chart, specifies lineal feet of lateral trenches required in accordance with the results of the standard percolation tests. Tables 34-32.2b and 34-32.2c list optional methods for determining length of lateral trenches or sizing of absorption beds. The alternative option for increased rock usage (Table 34-32.2b) is used when the size of lots limits the use of trench lengths prescribed in Table 67-32.2a. Absorption beds (Table 34-32.2c) are generally installed only when the lot size limitations preclude the installation of a lateral trench system. Further details concerning limitation of these two alternatives should be obtained from the administrative authority prior to requesting the authorization for installation.
 - 34-32.2 Unsuitable absorption. In the event the percolation rate exceeds 60 minutes per inch of water absorption, the soil conditions are unsuitable for the use of a subsurface absorption system. Soils with a percolation rate below one (1) minute per inch are also unsuitable. Plans for an alternative method of wastewater treatment shall be submitted to the administrative authority for approval prior to construction.

a

Table 34-32.2a
Percolation Chart

Min. Per Inch	(Lineal feet of absorption trench)				
	Two-Bedroom 300 gal/day	Three-Bedroom 450 gal/day	Four-Bedroom 600 gal/day	Five-Bedroom 750 gal/day	Six-Bedroom 900 gal/day
5-10	200	265	320	385	460
11-15	230	300	360	435	520
16-20	275	365	440	530	635

21-25	325	420	500	600	720
26-30	360	470	565	680	815
31-35	390	510	615	740	890
36-40	420	550	660	790	950
41-45	450	585	700	840	1010
46-50	475	615	740	890	1070
51-55	495	645	775	930	1115
56-60	510	660	800	960	1150

b Table 34-32.2b
Alternative Option for Increased Rock Usage

<u>Depth of gravel below distribution line</u>	<u>Reduction in trench lengths as taken from Table IIIa</u>
12"	20%
18"	33%
24"	40%

c Table 34-32.2c
Alternative Option for Use of Absorption Bed

<u>Percolation Rate Min./Inch</u>	<u>Absorption</u>	
	<u>Area/Bedroom Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Loading Rate/Day Gal./Sq. Ft.</u>
0 - 5	250	.6
6-10	330	.45
11-30	500	.3

34-33 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.

34-33.1 Depth. Lateral trenches shall not exceed thirty-six inches (36") in depth. Not less than six inches (6") of porous soil shall be provided over the laterals. Minimum separation between trench bottom and groundwater or rock formation shall be thirty-six inches (36").

34-33.2 Width. Lateral trenches shall be a minimum of eighteen inches (18") and a maximum of thirty-six inches (36") in width at the bottom of the trench. In the event a trenching machine is used to excavate a wider trench, the lineal feet of lateral required shall remain the same as required for an eighteen-inch (18") trench. Smearred or compacted trench sidewalls and bottoms must be scarified.

34-33.3 Gravel. A minimum of six inches (6") of clean, washed gravel shall be laid below the distribution pipe, and enough gravel shall be used to cover the pipe. This gravel shall be of such size as will pass a two and one-half inch (2 1/2") screen one-hundred percent (100%) and will be retained one-hundred percent (100%) on a three-quarter inch (3/4") screen. When using clean, washed concrete stone, the

- size shall fall between one inch (1") and two and one-half inches (2 1/2") in size.
- 34-33.4 Grade. A maximum grade of six inches (6") per one-hundred feet (100') of run shall be given the distribution pipe.
- 34-33.5 Pipe. Distribution pipe shall be not less than four inches (4") inside diameter and for open joint clay tile systems not more than twelve inches (12") in length. The tile should be laid with one-quarter inch (1/4") open joints and strips of tar or asphalt treated paper about four inches (4") wide should cover the top half of each joint. Perforated distribution tile or pipe of PVC or other suitable material may also be used in lieu of open-joint tile lines. Performations shall be at least one-half inch (1/2") and no more than three-fourths inch (3/4") in diameter and spaced to provide at least the equivalent total opening of comparable diameter foot-long clay tile laid with one-fourth inch (1/4") open joints.
- 34-33.6 Joint cover. All open joints in the distribution pipes which would permit entry of material into the pipe shall be covered with tarred felt (tar paper).
- 34-33.7 Gravel cover. Unbacked, rolled, three and one-half inch (3 1/2") thick fiberglass insulation, untreated building paper, synthetic drainage fabric, four inches (4") to six inches (6") of marsh hay or straw or other approved material, shall be so laid as to separate the gravel from the porous backfill.
- 34-33.8 Compaction. There shall be minimum use or traffic of heavy equipment on the area proposed for soil absorption. In addition, it is prohibited to use heavy equipment on the bottom of the absorption area.
- 34-34 DISTRIBUTION BOX.
- 34-34.1 Design. When a distribution box is used, it shall be of proper design and installed with separate watertight headers leading from the distribution box to each lateral.
- 34-34.2 Outlets. The distribution box shall have outlets at the same level at least four inches (4") above the bottom of the box to provide a minimum of four inches (4") of water retention in the box.
- 34-34.3 Baffles. There shall be a tee or baffle at the inlet to break the water flow.
- 34-34.4 Unused outlets. All unused outlet holes in the box shall be securely closed.
- 34-34.5 Interior coating. All distribution boxes shall be constructed of corrosion resistant materials, or if constructed of concrete, shall be given a minimum of one coat of bituminous-type material.
- 34-34.6 Outlet levels. All outlets of the distribution box shall be made level. A small dam of bituminous or similar material in each outlet of the box will facilitate the leveling of these outlets.
- 34-34.7 Equal length required. The soil absorption area serviced by each outlet of the distribution box shall be equal.
- 34-34.8 Effluent discharge. Each distribution box shall discharge into a subsurface absorption field or other approved secondary treatment system.
- 34-35 PRESSURE SYSTEMS.
- 34-35.1 Pump requirement. In the event the effluent from the septic tank outlet cannot be

- discharged by gravity so as to maintain proper lateral depths, the effluent shall discharge into a watertight vented pump pit with an inside diameter of not less than twenty-four (24"), equipped with a tight-fitting manhole cover at grade level. The sump vent shall extend a minimum of six inches (6") above grade level and shall be a minimum size of one and one-quarter inches (1 1/4") fitted with a return bend. The pump shall be of a submersible-type of corrosion-resistant material.
- 34-35.2 Pump setting. The pump shall be installed in the pump pit in such a manner so as to insure ease of service and protection from frost and settled sludge and to provide a minimum dosing frequency of two times per day. All electrical devices in the pump pit shall be properly sealed and resistant to corrosion.
- 34-35.3 Pressure line size. The pressure line from the pump to the point of discharge shall not be smaller than the outlet of the pump it serves.
- 34-35.4 Drainage. Pressure lines shall be installed to provide total drainage between dosings to prevent freezing.
- 34-36 GRAVELLESS SYSTEMS.
- 34-36.1 Gravelless subsurface absorption systems may be used as an alternative to conventional four inch (4") pipe placed in gravel-filled trenches; however, they cannot be used in areas where conventional systems would not be allowed due to poor permeability, high groundwater, or insufficient depth to bedrock.
- 34-36.2 Design approval for these systems must be obtained from the administrative authority prior to installation, and all manufacturing specifications and installation procedures shall be closely adhered to.
- 34-36.3 The eight- (8") and 10-inch (10") I.D. corrugated polyethylene tubing used in gravelless systems shall meet the requirements of ASTM F667, Standard Specification for Large Diameter Corrugated Polyethylene Tubing.
- 34-36.4 Two rows of perforations shall be provided located one hundred-twenty (120) degrees apart along the bottom half of the tubing (each 60 degrees up from the bottom centerline). Perforations shall be cleanly cut and uniformly spaced along the length of the tubing and should be staggered so that there is only one hole in each corrugation.
- 34-36.5 The tubing should be visibly marked to indicate the top of the pipe.
- 34-36.6 All gravelless drainfield pipe shall be encased, at the point of manufacture, with a spun bonded nylon filter wrap.
- 34-36.7 The trench for the gravelless system shall be dug with a level bottom. On sloping ground, the trench should follow the contour of the ground to maintain a level trench bottom and to ensure a minimum backfill of six inches (6").
- 34-36.8 It is recommended that the minimum trench width for the gravelless system be eighteen inches (18") in sandy loam soil to ensure proper backfill around the bottom half of the pipe. In clay solid, the minimum trench width should be twenty-four inches (24").
- 34-36.9 The gravelless system may be installed at a trench bottom depth of eighteen inches (18") minimum to thirty-six inches (36") maximum, but a more shallow trench

- bottom depth of eighteen (18") to twenty-four inches (24") is recommended.
- 34-36.10 To promote equal effluent and suspended solids distribution, the slope of the drain pipe should be zero (0) to five-tenths inches (0.5") per one-hundred feet (100').
- 34-36.11 The total length of absorption trench for an eight inch (8") gravelless tubing installation shall be the same as given in Table 34-32.2a for a conventional absorption trench.
- 34-36.12 A reduction of up to twenty percent (20%) in total trench length may be considered if ten-inch (10") tubing is used rather than eight-inch (8").
- 34-37 through 34-40 Reserved.

PART 5 MOUND SYSTEM

34-41 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 34-41.1 Mound systems shall be permitted only after a thorough site evaluation has been made and landscaping, dwelling placement, effect on surface drainage and general topography have been considered.
- 34-41.2 Mound systems shall not be utilized on sites which are subject to flooding with a ten (10) year frequency.
- 34-41.3 Mound systems shall not be utilized on soils where the high groundwater level or bedrock occur within twenty inches (20") of natural grade; or where soil strata having a percolation rate exceeding one hundred-twenty (120) minutes per inch occur within twenty inches (20") of natural grade.
- 34-41.4 Mound systems shall be constructed only upon undisturbed naturally occurring soils.
- 34-41.5 Mound systems shall be located in accordance with the distances specified in Table 34-4.1a as measured from the outer edge of the mound.
- 34-41.6 No buildings, driveways or other surface or subsurface obstructions shall be permitted within fifty feet (50') on the down gradient side of the mound when said mound is constructed on a slope. No future construction shall be permitted in the effluent disposal area as long as the mound is in use.

34-42 MATERIAL FOR MOUND FILL.

- 34-42.1 The mound shall be constructed using clean, medium-textured sand, sometimes referred to as concrete sand. The sand size shall be at least twenty-five percent (25%) with diameters between 2.0 and 0.25mm, less than thirty-five percent (35%) with diameters between 0.25 and 0.05mm and less than five percent (5%) with diameters between 0.002 and 0.05mm.
- 34-42.2 Rock fragments larger than one-sixteenth inch (1/16") (2.0mm) shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) by weight of the material used for sandy fill.

34-43 CONSTRUCTION DETAILS.

- 34-43.1 There shall be a minimum of three feet (3') of fill material and undisturbed naturally occurring soils between the bottom of the washed gravel or concrete stone and the highest elevation of the limiting conditions defined in section 34-41.3.
- 34-43.2 Gravel or concrete aggregate shall be washed and shall range in size from one-half inch (1/2") to two and one-half inches (2 1/2").
- 34-43.3 A minimum of one foot (1') of medium-grade sand must be placed between the bottom of the gravel or concrete aggregate and the top of the plowed surface of the naturally occurring soil.
- 34-43.4 Mound systems shall utilize absorption bed distribution design and shall not be installed on land with a slope greater than six percent (6%). The bed shall be installed with the long dimension parallel to the land contour.
- 34-43.5 Minimum spacing between distribution pipes shall be four feet (4'), and a minimum of three feet (3') shall be maintained between any trench and the sidewall of the mound.
- 34-43.6 No soil under or up to fifty feet (50') down gradient of the mound may be removed or disturbed except as specified herein.
- 34-43.7 Construction equipment which would cause undesirable compaction of the soil shall be kept off the base area. Construction or plowing shall not be initiated when the soil moisture content is high. If a sample of soil from approximately nine inches (9") below the surface can be easily rolled into a one-eighth (1/8") to one-quarter inch (1/4") diameter wire, the soil moisture content is too high for construction purposes.
- 34-43.8 Aboveground vegetation shall be closely cut and removed from the ground surface throughout the area to be utilized for the placement of the fill material.
- 34-43.9 The area shall be plowed to a depth of seven (7") to eight inches (8"), parallel to the land contour with the plow throwing the soil upslope to provide a proper interface between the fill and the natural soil. Tree stumps should be cut flush with the surface of the ground, and roots should not be pulled.
- 34-43.10 The soils with a percolation rate of sixty-one (61) to one hundred-twenty (120) minutes per inch are to be calculated on the basis of twenty-five hundredths (.25) gallon per square foot per day.
- 34-43.11 The base area of the mound is to be calculated on the results of percolation rate as indicated in Table 34-43.12. The base area of the mound below and downslope from the trenches, excluding the area under the end slopes, must be large enough for the natural soil to absorb the estimated daily wastewater flow.

34-43.12

Table

<u>Percolation Rate Min./Inch</u>	<u>Permeability</u>	<u>Application Rate Gal./Square Foot/Day</u>
Less than 1	Excessive	Not Suitable
1- 10	Very High	1.25

10- 20	High	1.00
20- 35	Moderate	.75
35- 50	Slow	.50
50-120	Very Slow	.25
Over 120	Too Slow	Not Suitable

- 34-43.13 The area of the fill material shall be sufficient to extend three feet (3') beyond the edge of the gravel area before the sides are shaped to a 4:1 slope.
- 34-43.14 Distribution system.
- The distribution pipe shall be rigid plastic pipe, schedule 40 or 80 with a one-inch (1") nominal diameter.
 - The distribution pipe shall be provided with a single row of one-quarter inch (1/4") perforations in a straight line thirty inches (30") on center along the length of the pipe or an equivalent design that assures uniform distribution. All joints and connections shall be solvent cemented.
 - The distribution pipe shall be placed in the clean gravel or concrete aggregate with holes downward. The gravel or stone shall be a minimum of nine inches (9") in depth below and three inches (3") in depth above the pipe.
 - No perforations shall be permitted with three inches (3") of the outer ends of any distribution pipes.
 - The outer ends of all pressure distribution lines shall be securely capped.
 - The central pressure manifold should consist of one and one-half inch (1 1/2") or two inch (2") solid plastic pipe using a tee or cross for connecting the distribution lines.
- 34-43.15 Construction should be initiated immediately after preparation of the soil interface by placing all of the sandy fill material needed for the mound (to the top of the trench) to a minimum depth of twenty-one inches (21") above the plowed surface. This depth will permit excavation of the trenches to accommodate the nine inches (9") of washed gravel or crushed stone necessary for the distribution piping.
- 34-43.16 Hand excavate the absorption trench or trenches to a depth of nine inches (9") making certain that the bottoms of the trenches are level.
- 34-43.17 Place twelve inches (12") of gravel in the trench, hand level, and then remove three inches (3") of the gravel with a shovel in the location where the distribution pipe will be placed. After placing the distribution pipe, cover the pipe with two inches (2") of gravel.
- 34-43.18 The top of the gravel shall be covered with unbacked, rolled three and one-half inch (3 1/2") thick fiberglass insulation, untreated building paper, synthetic drainage fabric, or a four (4) to six inch (6") layer of marsh hay or straw or other suitable material. Plastic or treated building paper shall not be used.
- 34-43.19 After installation of the distribution system, gravel and material over the gravel, the entire mound is to be covered with topsoil native to the site or of similar characteristics to support vegetation found in the area. Crown the entire mound by providing twelve inches (12") of topsoil on the side slopes with a minimum of

eighteen inches (18") over the center of the mound. The entire mound shall be seeded, sodded or otherwise provided with a grass cover to assure stability of the installation.

34-43.20 The area surrounding the mound shall be graded to provide for diversion of surface runoff water.

34-44 DOSING.

34-44.1 Pressure dosing shall be required for mound systems.

34-44.2 The mound system shall be dosed not more than two times per day.

34-44.3 The size of the dozing pump or siphon shall be capable of maintaining an approximate pressure of one psi at the outer ends of the distribution lines.

34-45 through 34-50 Reserved.

PART 6

INDIVIDUAL MECHANICAL AEROBIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

34-51 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

34-51.1 All individual mechanical aerobic wastewater treatment plants shall meet the standards prescribed in Standard No. 40, Section 5 and Section 6 of the National Sanitation Foundation.

34-51.2 All individual mechanical aerobic wastewater treatment plants shall be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction and the requirements of the administrative authority. The aerobic plants shall have a minimum treatment capacity of one hundred fifty (150) gallons per bedroom per day or five-hundred (500) gallons, whichever is greater. Installation of these types of plants should be restricted to those locations where they can be monitored by the local administrative authority.

34-51.3 The effluent from individual mechanical aerobic wastewater treatment plants shall receive additional treatment through the use of intermittent sand filters, mound systems or subsurface absorption systems of the same magnitude as prescribed in Parts 2, 5 and 7.

34-51.4 Maintenance agreements and responsibility waivers shall be recorded in the abstract of title for the premise on which mechanical aerobic treatment systems are installed.

34-51.5 These types of systems are allowed only when site conditions preclude any other type of individual private wastewater disposal system as described in this regulation.

34-52 through 34-54 Reserved.

**PART 7
INTERMITTENT SAND FILTERS**

34-55 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

- 34-55.1 Location. Intermittent sand filters shall be located in accordance with the distances specified in Table 34-4.1a.
- 34-55.2 Use. Intermittent sand filters shall be used when the administrative authority determines that this method of wastewater treatment is deemed necessary for the protection of the public health.
- 34-55.3 Sampling. A sampling port must be installed at the discharge point or in the discharge line. Effluent sampling of intermittent sand filters shall be performed during the early spring, midsummer and early fall of each year or as directed by the administrative authority. The maximum carbonaceous BOD(5) inhibited and fecal coliform count requirements are as follows:

<u>Effluents Discharging To</u>	<u>Fecal Coliform/100 ml</u>	<u>BOD(5)</u>
Class "A" waters:		
Primary contact water use*	200	25
Class "B" waters:		
Secondary contact water use	no limit	25
Class "C" waters:		
Source of potable water supply	no limit	25
General water quality criteria	no limit	25

*A separation distance of seven-hundred-fifty feet (750') shall be maintained between any point of discharge and a primary recreational area as specified in the "Recommended Standards for Bathing Beaches" of the Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State Public Health and Environmental Managers.

- 34-55.4 Prohibited construction. There shall be no construction such as buildings or concrete driveways, covering any part of an intermittent sand filter.
- 34-56 CONSTRUCTION.
- 34-56.1 Number. A subsurface sand filter shall consist of one filtering bed or two or more filtering beds connecting in series and separated by a minimum of six feet (6') of undisturbed earth.
 - 34-56.2 Pipelines. Each bed shall contain horizontal sets of distribution lines and collector lines. These lines shall be equivalent to schedule 40 PVC pipe or other suitable materials.
 - a One collector line shall be provided for each six feet (6') of width or fraction thereof. A minimum of two (2) collector lines shall be provided. The upper end of each collector line shall be sealed or plugged.

- b The collector lines shall be laid to a grade of one inch (1") in ten feet (10') (or 0.5 to 1.0%). The tops of open joints in the collector lines may be covered with tarred felt (tar paper) to prevent intrusion of the media.
 - c Gravel three-quarter inch (3/4") to two and one-half inches (2 1/2") in size shall be placed around and over the lower collector lines until there is a minimum of four inches (4") of gravel over the pipes.
 - d The gravel shall be overlaid with a minimum of three inches (3") of washed pea gravel one-eighth inch (1/8") to three-eighth inch (3/8") size interfacing with the filter media.
 - e A minimum of twenty-four inches (24") of coarse washed sand shall be placed over the pea gravel. The sand shall have an effective size of five-tenths (0.5) to two-millimeters (2.0mm) with a uniformity coefficient of less than 3.5. Not more than one-percent (1.0%) of the media shall be less than thirteen-hundredths millimeter (0.13mm) in size.
 - f Six inches (6") of gravel three-quarters inch (3/4") to two and one-half inches (2 1/2") in size shall be placed upon the sand in the bed.
 - g Distribution lines shall be level and shall be horizontally spaced a maximum of three feet (3') apart, center to center.
 - h Venting shall be placed on the downstream end of the distribution lines with each distribution line being vented or connected to a common vent. Vents shall extend at least twelve inches (12") above the ground surface with the outlet screened, or provided with a perforated cap.
 - i Enough gravel shall be carefully placed to cover the distributors.
 - j A layer of material such as unbacked, rolled three and one-half inches (3 1/2") thick fiberglass insulation, untreated building paper of forty (40 lb.) to sixty pound (60 lb.) weight, synthetic drainage fabric or four inches (4") to six inches (6") of marsh hay or straw shall be placed upon the top of the upper layer of gravel. In dry sandy soils, a four-inch (4") layer of hay or straw covered with untreated building paper is suggested to prevent the backfill from filtering down into the rock unless fiberglass or drainage fabric is used.
 - k A minimum of twelve inches (12") of backfill shall be provided over the beds.
- 34-56.3 Distribution boxes. A distribution box shall be provided for each filter bed.
- 34-56.4 Box location. The distribution boxes shall be placed upon undisturbed earth outside the filter bed.
- 34-56.5 Distribution. Separate watertight lines shall be provided leading from the distribution boxes to each of the distributor lines in the beds.
- 34-56.6 Pumps. A pump shall be installed when adequate elevation is not available for the system to operate by gravity.
- a The pump shall be of corrosion-resistant material.
 - b The pump shall be installed in a watertight pit.
 - c The dosing system shall be designed to flood the entire filter during the dosing cycle. A dosing frequency of greater than two (2) times per day is recommended.
- 34-56.7 Dosing Siphons. When a dosing siphon is used where elevations permit, such

siphon shall be installed as follows:

- a Dosing siphons shall be installed between the septic tank and the first filter bed.
 - b Dosing siphons shall be installed with strict adherence to the manufacturer's instructions.
- 34-56.8 Dosing tanks. The dosing tank shall be of such size that the siphon will flood the entire filter during the dosing cycle. A dosing frequency of greater than two (2) times per day is recommended.
- 34-57 SIZING OF SUBSURFACE SAND FILTERS.
- 34-57.1 Residential systems shall be sized at a rate of two hundred-forty square feet (240 sq. ft.) of surface area per bedroom.
- 34-57.2 Effluent application rates for commercial systems shall not exceed the following:
- a One and one-half (1.5) gallon/square feet/day for double bed sand filters.
 - b One (1.0) gallon/square feet/day for single bed sand filters.
 - c Total surface area for any sand filter system shall not be less than two-hundred (200) square feet.
- 34-58 FREE ACCESS SAND FILTERS.
- 34-58.1 Description. Media characteristics and underdrain systems for free access filters are similar to those for subsurface filters. Distribution is often provided through pipelines and directed on splash plates located at the center or corners of the sand surface. Occasionally, troughs or spray nozzles are employed as well, and ridge and furrow application has been successful during winter operation in severe climatic conditions. Dosing of the filter should provide for flooding the bed to a depth of approximately two inches (2"). Dosing frequency is usually greater than two (2) times per day. For coarser media (greater than 0.5mm), a dosing frequency greater than four (4) times per day is desirable. Higher acceptable loadings on these filters as compared to subsurface filters relates primarily to the accessibility of the filter surface for maintenance. Gravel is not used on top of the sand media, and the distribution pipes are normally exposed above the surface.
- 34-58.2 Distribution. Distribution to the filter may be by means of troughs laid on the surface, pipelines discharging to splash plates located at the center or corners of the filter, or spray distributors. Care must be taken to ensure that lines discharging directly to the filter surface do not erode the sand surface. The use of curbs around the splash plates or large stones placed around the periphery of the plates will reduce the scour. A layer of washed pea gravel placed over the filter media may also be employed to avoid surface erosion. This practice will create maintenance difficulties, however, when it is time to rake or remove a portion of the media surface.
- 34-58.3 Covers. Free access filters may be covered to protect against severe weather conditions, and to avoid encroachment of weeds or animals. The cover also serves to reduce odor conditions. Covers may be constructed of treated wooden planks, galvanized metal, or other suitable material. Screens or hardware cloth

mounted on wooden frames may also serve to protect filter surfaces. Where weather conditions dictate, covers should be insulated. A space of twelve (12") to twenty-four inches (24") should be allowed between the insulated cover and sand surface.

- 34-58.4 Loading. The hydraulic loading for free access sand filters should be from two (2.0) to five (5.0) gpd/sq. ft. when treating septic tank effluent and five (5.0) to ten (10.0) gpd/sq.ft. when treating the effluent from a mechanical aerobic wastewater treatment facility.
- 34-58.5 Number of filters. Dual filters each sized for the design flow, are recommended for treating septic tank effluent. Single filters are adequate for mechanical aerobic wastewater treatment facility effluent.

34-59 through 34-60 Reserved.

PART 8 TOILETS

- 34-61 **REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPERVIOUS VAULT TOILETS.** All impervious vault toilets hereafter constructed or required by the administrative authority to be reconstructed shall comply with the following requirements:
- 34-61.1 Location. Impervious vault toilets shall be located in accordance with the distances given in Table 34-4.1a.
- 34-61.2 Construction. The vault shall be constructed of reinforced, impervious concrete at least four inches (4") thick. The superstructure including floor slab, seat, seat cover, riser and building shall comply with good design and construction practices to provide permanent safe, sanitary facilities. The vault shall be provided with a cleanout opening fitted with a fly-tight cover.
- 34-62 **REQUIREMENTS FOR PORTABLE TOILETS.** All portable toilets shall be designed to receive and retain the wastes deposited therein and shall be located and maintained in a manner that will prevent the creation of any nuisance condition.
- 34-63 **REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEMICAL TOILETS.** All chemical toilets shall comply with the following requirements:
- 34-63.1 Tank. Chemical toilets for use in isolated residences shall have a receptacle of smooth, impervious material that is resistant to chemicals and easily cleanable.
- 34-63.2 Vent. When vents are required for chemical toilets, they shall be of durable corrosion-resistant material installed in a workmanlike manner.
- 34-63.3 Mixing and chemical charge. The fixture shall be equipped with a mixing device and shall be charged with a chemical or chemicals of bactericidal nature and

proper concentration. chemical recharges shall be added and mixed with the contents when necessary to maintain sufficient solution strength and to suppress odors.

- 34-63.4 Toilet rooms. Chemical toilets shall be located in toilet rooms which are well-lighted, ventilated and maintained in a nuisance-free condition.
- 34-63.5 Final disposal of receptacle contents. The receptacle contents shall be disposed of in such a manner that a nuisance will not be created. The recommended method of disposal is discharging to a municipal sewage treatment facility.

34-64 through 34-66 Reserved.

PART 9 OTHER METHODS OF WASTE WATER DISPOSAL

- 34-67 OTHER METHODS OF WASTE WATER DISPOSAL. Other methods or types of private wastewater treatment and disposal systems shall be installed only after plans and specifications for each project have been approved by the administrative authority.

34-68 through 34-70 Reserved.

PART 10 DISPOSAL OF SEPTAGE FROM ON-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

- 34-71 SEPTAGE DISPOSAL. The collection, storage, transportation and disposal of all septage shall be carried out in a sanitary manner which does not endanger the public health or create a nuisance condition.
- 34-72 METHODS OF SEPTAGE DISPOSAL.
- 34-72.1 Discharge (with owner approval) to a municipal or other permitted wastewater treatment system.
- 34-72.2 Discharge (with owner approval) to permitted sludge lagoons or sludge drying beds.
- 34-72.3 Land application in accordance with the following requirements:
- a Land application of stabilized septage shall be in accordance with section 567, chapter 121.3(2) of the Iowa Administrative Rules.
 - b Septage is considered stabilized if treated as follows: Stabilize the septage by adding and thoroughly mixing sufficient lime to produce a mixture with a pH of

- 12. Provide a minimum of two (2) hours of contact time after mixing the lime with the septage prior to applying to the land.
- c Other methods of stabilization may be acceptable if shown to be equivalent to section 34-72.3b.
- 34-72.4 Discharge (with owner approval) to a permitted sanitary landfill in accordance with section 567, chapters 102 and 103 of the Iowa Administrative Rules and the following requirements:
 - a Stabilize the septage by adding and thoroughly mixing sufficient lime to produce a mixture with a pH of 12.
 - b Provide a minimum of two (2) hours of contact time after mixing the lime with the septage prior to applying to the landfill.
 - c Dewater the septage.
 - d Obtain a special waste authorization permit from the department.
- 34-73 **SLUDGE PUMPERS/HAULERS.** Individual administrative authorities shall have the option to require a licensing program for sludge pumpers/haulers in their respective counties. As a minimum, these programs may include but not be limited to the following program elements:
 - 34-73.1 Fee assessment for all qualified pumpers/haulers.
 - 34-73.2 Periodic inspection of pumpers/haulers equipment.
 - 34-73.3 Require minimum equipment standards.
 - 34-73.4 Provide acceptable disposal methods for pumpers/haulers.
 - 34-73.5 Require pumpers/haulers to maintain a log of day-to-day activities including specific information about individual systems.
 - 34-73.6 Require pumpers/haulers to periodically submit requested log information to administrative authority.
- 34-74 through 34-76 Reserved.

PART 11
ALTERNATIVE OR INNOVATIVE ON-SITE WASTE WATER
TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

- 34-77 Alternative or innovative systems are to be designed in accordance with, and operated in accordance with approved standards and operating procedures established by individual administrative authorities.
- 34-77.1 Plans and specifications, meeting all applicable rule requirements, should be prepared and submitted to the administrative authorities by a registered professional engineer. Included with the engineering submittal should be adequate supporting data relating to the effectiveness of the proposed system.
- 34-77.2 For systems designed to discharge treated effluent into waters of the state, it will

be necessary to obtain a discharge permit from the department of natural resources. The administrative authority is responsible for determining that the requirements of the permit are met including the monitoring program.

34-77.3 Administrative authorities should prepare for signature an enforceable agreement to be placed on record which would require that present and future system owners meet all applicable rule requirements. In the event of noncompliance, the administrative authority shall require that adequate steps be taken by the system owner to bring the system into compliance.

34-77.4 Wastewater management districts may be formed for the purpose of providing specialized control of on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems located in certain problem areas or in intensive development areas. Formation of such wastewater management districts shall be coordinated under the guidance of the administrative authority and shall meet all applicable rule requirements.

34-78 through 34-80 Reserved.

**PART 12
VARIANCES**

34-81 VARIANCES. Variances to these rules may be granted by the department of natural resources or the administrative authority provided sufficient information is submitted to substantiate the need and propriety for such action. Applications for variances and justification shall be in writing and copies filed with the department.

34-82 through 34-89 Reserved.

**PART 13
ENACTMENT**

34-90 EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance and amendments shall be in effect after its final passage, approval and publication as provided by law.