

CERTIFIED INSTALLER / LPI TRAINING



We Will Be Covering...

- HHE-200 FORMS
- Site EVALUATION PROCESS
 - PERMITING
 - BACKFILL MATERIAL
 - INSPECTIONS
 - COMPLAINTS
 - ISSUES

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.



Under legislation passed in 2008, as of Jan. 1, 2013, a person certified by the DEP in erosion control best practices must be on-site of any activity that disturbs more than one cubic yard of soil –including earth moving, logging or landscaping operations– in the shoreland zone until work is complete and the site stabilized. The shoreland zone is an area defined as within 250 feet of rivers, wetlands, lakes and the ocean and 75 feet of certain streams.

Certification is obtained by attending a daylong course offered by DEP and having a construction site evaluation by staff from one of Maine's non-regulatory soil and water conservation districts. Recertification must be obtained every three years, and can be done by attending a continuing education course or through a DVD training and recertification quiz.

Bill Laflamme, phone (207) 215-9237, fax (207) 287-2814

This does not affect the LPI from finalizing a permit

It will be the option of the LPI to notify DEP if someone is not certified who is working in the Shoreland Zone

Enforcement action will take place Mid to Late Summer and actions of enforcement will be finalized at that time

Voluntary Contractor Certification

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 and inspected.

To maintain certification a minimum of <u>6 hours continuing education each five</u> 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 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 1ST AND 2ND 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 in finished 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:				
Municipality:		State:	Zip:	
	Email:			
Training Session Attended:		Date	c	

This form **PLUS** 2 signed copies of page one of the HHE-200 form from installations

FINAL INSPECTION
MUST BE SIGNED
OFF



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:	(Plane (Vist)
	groupe crimy
SSWD PERMIT NUMBER:	
activities noted in Section 111.5.1 incleatensions as specified in Section 801. establishment of a transitional horizon devices as specified in Section 801.2 I	ent to the Local Plumbing Inspector, I certify that all construction luding removal of all vegetation from the disposal field area and fill .3; roughening of the ground surface as specified in Section 801.4; as specified in Section 801.5; and placement of erosion control have been completed in full compliance with the Maine Subsurface 8 241 for the referenced SSWD permit.
INSTALLER SIGNATURE:	
DATE SUBMITTED:	
	nt from the Certified Installer, I acknowledge that a site preparation
LPI SIGNATURE:	
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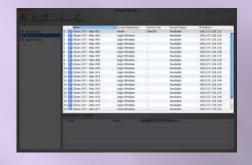
MUST BE ATTACHED TO EACH PERMIT

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



What does being a certified contractor allow you to do?

Status of being certified





Puts you on a list of certified installers when someone request who to hire

Allows the Plumbing Inspector to waive the first inspection





Educate themselves on proper installation techniques

Section 11D.1 CONSTRUCTION

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 SE PLAN AND ANY OTHER SPECIAL ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 11D.2 SOIL AND BACKFILL MATERIAL

THE INSTALLER OF THE SYSTEM SHALL MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION ARE PERFORMED WITHOUT AFFECTING THE CAPACITY OF THE SOIL AND BACKFILL MATERIAL TO ABSORB AND TREAT THE EFFLUENT.

Types of Systems

Conventional

septic tank & Stone Disposal Field / Proprietary device

Primitive

Alternative toilet & Grey water disposal field – Hand carried water only

Limited

Cistern of no more than 1000 gallon capacity
Alternative toilet
Septic tank or outlet filter
Grey water disposal field

Grey wastewater disposal field

(laundry, hot tub, etc..)
Septic tank or outlet filter

90 GPD/BED-Min. 2 Bed

SEPTIC TANK, STONE OR PROPRIETARY TYPE FIELD, PRESSURIZED WATER

Design flow based on 90 GPD/Bed

NO MINIMUM NUMBER OF FIXTURES







CONVENTIONAL SYSTEM90 GPD/BED-Min. 2 Bed



1 BEDROOM 90 GPD ? MIN. 2 BED = 180 GPD



If this was located in THE FORKS PLT.

23 BEDROOMS = 2070 GPD, SEPTIC TANKS CAPACITY WOULD = 5,750

TABLE 6A SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY FOR DWELLING UNITS

Number of bedrooms per Unit	Minimum septic tank liquid capacity per Unit
1 Bedroom	750 gallons
2 Bedrooms	750 gallons
3 Bedrooms	1,000 gallons
4 Bedrooms	1,000 gallons
5 Bedrooms	1,250 gallons or
For each additional bedroom	250 gallons per bedroom

5 bedrooms = 1250 gallons

Additional 18 bedrooms = $18 \times 250 = 4,500$ Gallons

Total tank(s) capacity = 5,750 gallons

Primitive

Alternative toilet & stone or proprietary device Grey water disposal field – Hand carried/Hand Pumped water only

25 gallons of grey wastewater per day limited to lavatory, shower/tub or sink A septic tank is not required

Limited

Alternative toilet, Septic tank or outlet filter & stone or proprietary device Grey water disposal field

100 gallons of grey wastewater per day Cistern of no more than 1000 gallon capacity not more than 3 grey wastewater fixtures.

Grey wastewater disposal systems Section 4P

Septic tank or filter required:

A grey wastewater disposal field for single-family dwelling units served by pressurized water requires a septic tank or an outlet filter.

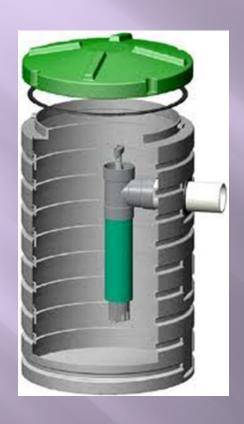
If exclusively used for hot tub or swimming pool filter backwash, laundry waste systems, backwash from water treatment system, and single-family dwelling units served by non-pressurized water, may use an external effluent filter without a septic tank, except when determined not practical by the LPI.

An internal filter may be used An internal effluent filter may include, but is not limited to, a tank with an owner-serviceable outlet filter or a manufactured filtering device.



OR















NOT A LEGAL DISPOSAL FIELD COMPONANT

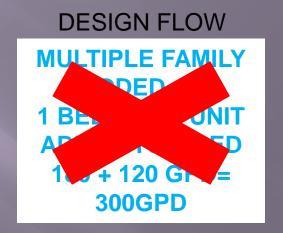
TABLE 4A
DESIGN FLOWS FOR SINCLE FAMILY DWELLING UNITS

Minimum		Bedrooms	GPD per dwelling unit
		2 or less	180
Design Flow	V	3	2/0
		4	360
		5	450
		6	540
		Each additional bedroom	90 per bedroom
		Primitive disposal field	25
		Limited disposal field	100
		Bunkhouse	20 per bed

Multiple family dwelling units:

The design flow for multiple family dwelling units is calculated at 120 gallons per unit for 1-bedroom units, and 90 gallons per bedroom for multiple bedroom units.





2 SEPARATE STRUCTURES = 180 GPD PER STRUCTURE

3A.1 PERMIT REQUIRED

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

Time to set the tank....



LPI SAYS



WHERES YOUR PERMIT?????

INSTALLER REPLIES



THE HOMEOWNER SAID SHE ALREADY GOT IT

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HOMEOWNER SAYS...



I thought this application was the permit??

INSTALLER REPLIES



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NO PERMIT PERMIT

No permit



Permit



Section 11D.1 CONSTRUCTION

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 SE PLAN AND ANY OTHER SPECIAL ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS.

SECTION 3 DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMITS AND FEES

Late permit fee:

A person who starts construction without first obtaining a disposal system permit must pay double the permit fee

NON ENGINEERED SYSTEM = \$250.00

\$500.00

\$15.00 DEP Surcharge

2009 Budget Bill, PL 2009, ch213

Requires municipalities to assess a \$15.00 surcharge to all non-engineered Subsurface Wastewater system permits, whether a first time, replacement or expansion but not to system components.

The \$15.00 surcharge will need to be accounted for separately and should be submitted to the Department as a separate check for forwarding to the MDEP for processing.

Municipalities may assess additional permit fees, above those listed in Table 3A, if authorized to do so by local ordinance, along with any monetary penalties assessed, pursuant to 30-A M.R.S. § 4452(3). The entire additional permit and any penalty fees are retained by the municipality.

SECTION 2 ADMINISTRATION B. DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

- 1. **Payment of fees:** A disposal system permit may not be issued until the fees prescribed in Section 3 have-been paid.
- 2. **Compliance with these Rules:** The disposal system permit is a license to proceed with work

3. Compliance with disposal system permit: All work must conform to the plans, as shown on the application for which a disposal system permit is issued.

Transferable: A disposal system permit is transferable to successive property owners, provided that it has not expired, and no changes to the design are proposed.

Time limit:

A permit is required for installation of a subsurface waste water disposal system or components thereof.

A permit is valid for work commenced within months after the permit is issued. (See: 30-A M.R.S., § 4215), (page 14)

SECTION 3 DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMITS AND FEES D. MUNICIPAL RECORDS

Required:

The municipality must keep official records of applications for disposal system permits received, disposal system permits and certificates issued, fees collected, reports of inspections, and notices of violation and correction orders issued.

SECTION 3 DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMITS AND FEES D. MUNICIPAL RECORDS

Record retention:

The disposal system permit and associated records must be maintained until such time as the realty improvement served by the proposed or existing system is removed or connected to a public sewer.



Work commenced: The work has commenced when any construction directly associated with the system's or system component's installation has

begun.







LPI'S DECISION

SECTION 11

Inspection required: The LPI must make 2 inspections as follows:

After site preparation

Prior to covering the system

Notification required:

The LPI must be notified at least _______hours before the system is ready to be inspected.

THIS DOES NOT MEAN THE LPI HAS 24 HOURS TO DO THE INSPECTION

Covering of work:

No part of a system may be backfilled until it has been inspected and approved. If any part is covered before being inspected and approved, it must be uncovered at the discretion of LPI and at the expense and risk of the owner.

Preparation for inspection:

When a system is ready for inspection, the installer must make such arrangements as will enable the LPI to inspect all parts of the system. The installer must have present the proper apparatus and equipment for conducting the inspection and shall furnish such assistance as may be necessary in making a proper inspection.

The LPI may allow the installer to sign an affidavit (HHE-238B) to cover the first system inspection noted in Section 111.5.1 (chapter 11, section I, 5 – a)of the Rules if the local plumbing inspector is in agreement.

Inspection required: The LPI must make 2 inspections as follows:

FIRST INSPECTION

After site preparation:

An inspection must be made after site preparation to ascertain that the vegetation has been cut and removed in the disposal field area, the area under the disposal field and backfill extensions has been roughened, a transitional horizon has been established, and the erosion and sedimentation control measures are in place.

SECOND INSPECTION

Prior to covering the system:

An inspection must be made after installation of the system components, including stone, pipes or proprietary devices, tanks, hay, filter fabric, and fill beneath and beside of the disposal area but before backfill is placed above the disposal system components. This inspection must include any curtain drains, diversion ditches, berms or other measures outlined on the design to improve the function of the system.

Some Municipalities have additional Inspections

If the Municipality only has TWO Inspections.....

SECTION 11 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

G. FINAL GRADING

General: Final grading for vegetative stabilized disposal areas must be carried out in compliance with the requirements of this Section

Cover material: At least 4 inches of soil or soil/soil amendment mix, suitable for establishment of a good vegetative cover must be placed over the entire filled area including the fill material extensions.

Final grading: Final grading must be completed in such a manner that surface water will not collect over the disposal field.

Erosion control: Immediately after completion of final grading, the fill material surface must be stabilized by mulching and seeding, or sodding, to establish a good vegetative cover to prevent erosion.

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 SE PLAN AND ANY
OTHER SPECIAL ENGINEERING
REQUIREMENTS

VEGITATIVE COVERS

Vegetative covers: Grass, clover, trefoil, vetch, perennial wild flowers, or other herbaceous perennials may be utilized for disposal field surfaces.

Other covers: Bark chips, woodchips, and other organic materials may be used as cover material when specified by the designer.

Woody shrubs and trees: Woody shrubs or trees are unacceptable on disposal field surfaces.

Receiving the HHE-200 Form

- IS IT PERMITTED?
- ARE YOU AT THE CORRECT LOCATION?
- ESTABLISH THE ERP (there may be a secondary reference point other than the ERP)
- SITE LOCATION

SITE EVALUATION: EVALUATION OF THE SITE

LOOK AROUND, ..ANYTHING THERE NOT ON THE PLAN?

OWNERS WELLS

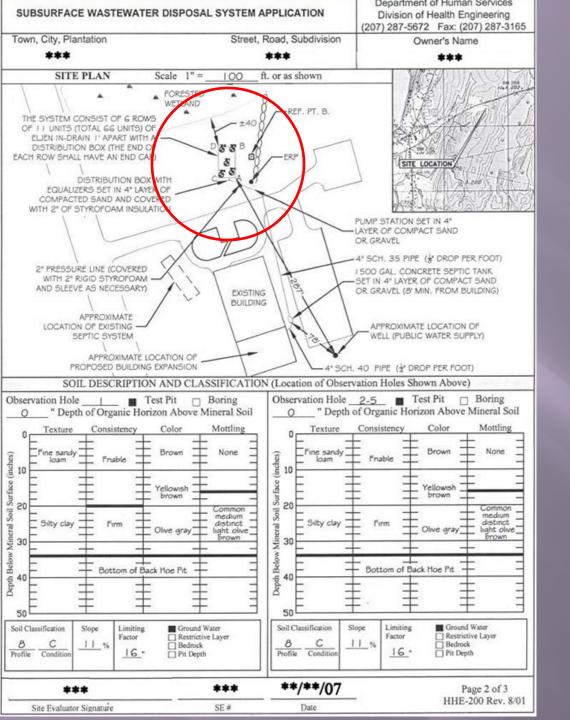
ABUTTERS WELLS

WATER BODIES

IF THERE IS....STOP!!!

NOTIFY LPI

And Site Evaluator



Design is suppose to show anything within 100 feet.

Why 100 ft?

Setback from a disposal field to a potable water supply

ANYTHING OUTSIDE THE CIRCLE IS NOT A CONCEARN EXCEPT FOR.....

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Which is 300 FT.

Away from a disposal field

CMR CHAPTER 232 - Well Drillers and Pump Installers Rules

Public water supply:

A water system which serves 25 or more people for at least 60 days per year or which has at least 15 service connections. Examples include water districts, mobile home parks, campgrounds, restaurants, apartment buildings, and hotels.







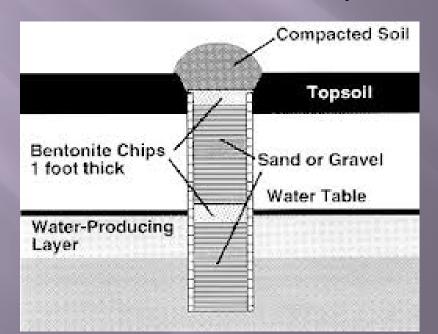


Some septic design variances require to abandon a well and drill a new well

CMR CHAPTER 232 - Well Drillers and Pump Installers Rules

Abandonment:

The complete sealing of a well or borehole with grout or other impermeable material to prevent contamination of the aquifer.











Impure clay
Bentonite usually forms from weathering of volcanic ash

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

G. LICENSED ESTABLISHMENTS

Department review required:

The LPI shall not issue a permit for a new, expanded, or replacement system serving a licensed establishment without prior approval from the Department.

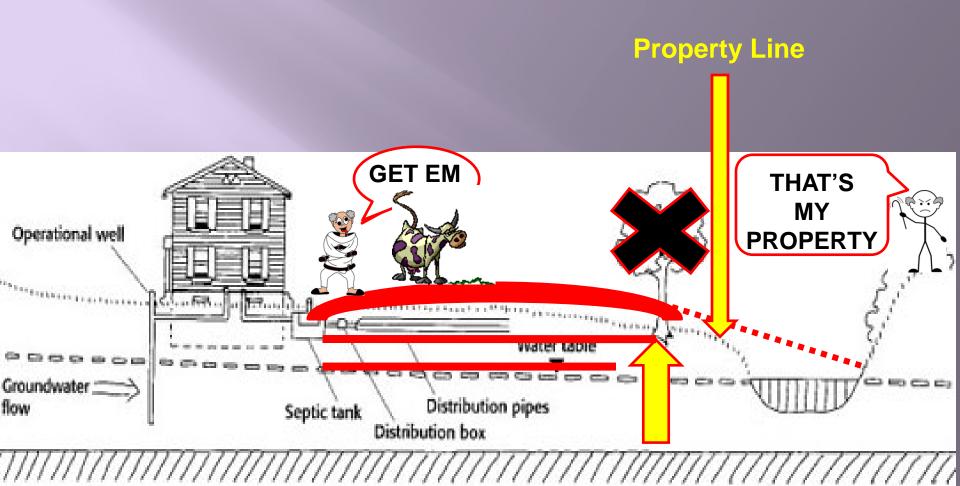
- (a) The planned installation of a new, expanded, or replacement system

 Or
 - (b) A planned increase in the licensed establishment's capacity.

IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS...

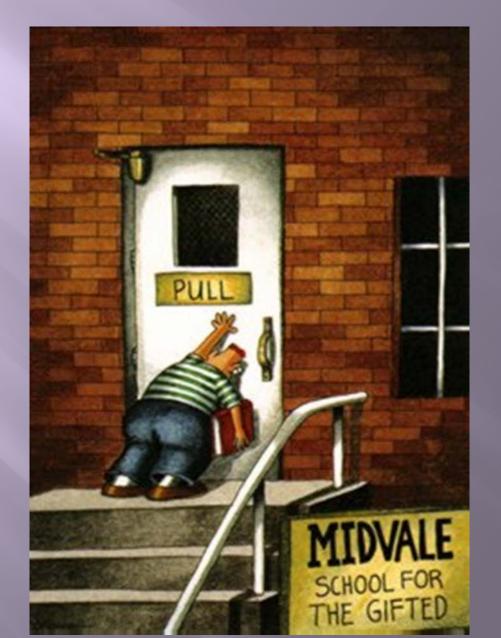
IF YOU HIT LEDGE, WATER, SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY...

STOP!!! NOTIFY LPI And Site Evaluator



Pay attention to obvious signs

IS THERE
STANDING
WATER ON TOP
OF THE
SCARIFICATION?



DO YOU
NOTICE A WELL
CLOSER THEN
WHAT'S ON
THE PLAN

Section 3B.7 DEPARTURES FROM DESIGN-

MUST BE APPROVED BY THE SITE EVALUATOR

Page 38

The LPI may authorize changes to the location's of treatment tanks, lift stations, building sewers, distribution boxes, drop boxes, and force mains provided that applicable minimum setback distances are maintained.

Such alterations must be documented by the LPI.

OUR RULES

- SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER
- GUIDANCE SUPPLEMENT SSWD
- APPOINTMENT & ADMIN OF LPI'S
- SEASONAL CONVERSION
- MIN. LOT SIZE
- ENFORCEMENT MANUAL
- SITE EVALUATORS
- CREMATORIUM / CEMETERY

WHAT IS THE SETBACK DISTANCE FROM A DISPOSAL FIELD TO BURIAL SITES?

25 FEET

THIS DISTANCE IS MEASURED FROM?

TOE OF FILL (FILL EXTENSIONS)
NO SOIL DISTURBANCE

FROM A SEPTIC TANK TO BURIAL SITES OR GRAVEYARD BOUNDERIES?

25 FEET

THESE DISTANCES ARE MEASURED FROM THE TOE OF FILL OR THE TANK ITSELF TO WHAT POINT OF THE CEMETERY?

SURVEY LINE OF THE CEMETERY

KNOW WHERE THE TANK IS



SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Abandoned septic tanks:

The property owner or property owner's agent is responsible for seeing to it that the contents of all abandoned septic tanks are pumped and disposed of properly. The top or entire septic tank must be removed and the remaining portion of the septic tank or excavation must be filled immediately

SECTION 4 DESIGN CRITERIA

Q. DISPOSAL FIELDS

Disposal field required: An approved disposal field is needed for all structures requiring subsurface wastewater disposal, unless the structure is served by a holding tank complying with Section 7 or Section 8, as appropriate, or is served by an alternative toilet with no grey wastewater generated.

TABLE 4C
DESIGN FLOWS FOR OTHER FACILITIES
Bunkhouses (no plumbing) 20 gpd per bed

Alternative toilet with no grey wastewater generated.



Drains

1" drains, which should be connected to an approved drain pit



Drains

Remove accumulated liquid with the pump, or by continuous drainage to an approved disposal system.



Drains

Filter Drain must gravity connect to either a small plastic container, approved leaching pit or other acceptable drain site.

THE VAULT PRIVY



SECTION 2 ADMINISTRATION E. EXISTING SYSTEMS

The use of any subsurface wastewater disposal system that was in existence prior to July 1, 1974, and is currently functional, is allowed, provided all of the following conditions are met:

Wastewater flow: The current wastewater flow is equal to, or less than, the wastewater flow prior to July 1, 1974; and

System Status: The system is not currently malfunctioning

Relocation of non-malfunctioning system:

The relocation of a non-malfunctioning system outside the Shoreland Zone with a system based on the current system components must meet replacement system criteria.

The relocation of a non-malfunctioning system inside the Shoreland Zone with a system based on the current system components must meet first time system criteria.

Replacement structures:

A structure is considered to be a replacement structure if:

It is used to replace the original structure which was destroyed by fire or natural disaster; or

It is exchanged with another structure of the same wastewater flow

A replacement structure may be served by the existing subsurface wastewater disposal system, provided:

The existing system was functioning properly when the use of the system ceased; and

The wastewater flow of the replacement structure does not exceed the wastewater flow of the existing system, and

If the existing subsurface wastewater disposal system was installed prior to July 1, 1974, the existing system must be replaced, using replacement system criteria described in Section 8

Dwelling unit:

Any structure or portion of a structure, permanent or temporary in nature, used or proposed to be used as a residence seasonally or throughout the year.

Does a dwelling need Plumbing Fixtures?

UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE 2009

Section 412.0

Minimum Number of Fixtures

412.1 Fixture Count

Plumbing Fixtures Shall Be Provided For The Type Of Building Occupancy And In The Minimum Number Shown in

Table 4-1

TABLE 4-1 Minimum Plumbing Facilities

Each building shall be provided with sanitary facilities, including provisions for persons with disabilities as prescribed by the Department Having Jurisdiction. Table 4-1 applies to new buildings, additions to a building, and changes of occupancy or type in an existing building resulting in increased occupant load. Exception: New cafeterias used only by employees.

The total occupant load shall be determined in accordance with the Building Code. The type of building or occupancy shall be determined based on the actual use of the various spaces within the building. Building categories not shown in Table 4-1 shall be considered separately by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The minimum number of fixtures shall be calculated at 50 percent male and 50 percent female based on the total occupant load.

Once the occupant load and uses are determined, the requirements of Section 412,0 and Table 4-1 shall be applied to determine the minimum number of plantons required.

Type of Building ³ or Occupancy	Water Closets ¹⁴ (Fixtures per Person)	Urinals ^{5, 10} (Fixtures per Person	Lavatories (Fixtures per Person)	Bathtubs or Showers (Fixtures per Person)	Drinking ^{3, 13, 17} Fountains (Fixtures per Person)
Assembly places – theatres, audito- riums, convention halls, etc. – for permanent employee use	Male Female 1: 1-15 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 16-35 3: 36-55 4: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons.	Male 0: 1-9 1: 10-50 Add one fixture for each additional 50 males.	Male Female 1 per 40 1 per 40		
Assembly places – theatres, audito- riums, convention halls, etc.– for public use	Male Female 1: 1-100 3: 1-50 2: 101-200 4: 51-100 3: 201-400 8: 101-200 11: 201-400 Over 400, add one fixture for each additional 500 males and 1 for each additional 125 females.	for each additional 300	Male Fernale 1: 1-200 1: 1-200 2: 201-400 2: 201-400 3: 401-750 3: 401-750 Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons.		1: 1-150 2: 151-400 3: 401-750 Over 750, add one fixture for each additional 500 persons.
Dormitories ⁹ – School or labor ¹⁶	Male Female 1 per 10 1 per 8 Add 1 fixture for each additional 25 males (over 10) and 1 for each additional 20 females (over 8).	Male 1 per 25 Over 150, add 1 fixture for each additional 50 males.	Male Female I per 12 1 per 12 Over 12, add one fixture for each additional 20 males and 1 for each 15 additional females.	1 per 8 For females, add 1 bathtub per 30. Over 150, add 1 bathtub per 20.	1 per 150 ²²
Domnitories – for staff use ¹⁶	Male Female 1: 1-15 1: 1-15 2: 16-35 3: 16-35 3: 36-55 4: 36-55 Over 55, add 1 fixture for each additional 40 persons.	Male 1 per 50	Male Female 1 per 40 1 per 40	1 per 8	
Dwellings ⁴ Single dwelling Multiple dwelling or apartment house ³⁸	1 per dwelling 1 per dwelling or apartment unit) (1 per dwelling 1 per dwelling or apart- ment unit	I per dwelling I per dwelling or apartment unit	
Hospital waiting rooms	1 per room	-	1 per room		1 per 150 ¹²

Does a dwelling need hot and cold water?

UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE 2009

Chapter 6

Section 601.0 Hot And Cold Water Required

Section 601.1

CHAPTER 6

WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

601.0 Hot and Cold Water Required.

601.1 Except where not deemed necessary for safety or sanitation by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, each plumbing fixture shall be provided with an adequate supply of potable running water piped thereto in an approved manner, so arranged as to flush and keep it in a clean and sanitary condition without danger of backflow or cross-connection. Water closets and urinals shall be flushed by means of an approved flush tank or flushometer valve.

Exception: Listed fixtures that do not require water for their operation and are not connected to the water supply.

In occupancies where plumbing fixtures are installed for private use, hot water shall be required for bathing, washing, laundry, cooking purposes, dishwashing or maintenance. In occupancies where plumbing fixtures are installed for public use, hot water shall be required for bathing and washing purposes. This requirement shall not supersede the requirements for individual temperature control limitations for public lavatories, bathtubs, whirlpool bathtubs and shower control valves.

Sol.2 Identification of a Potable and Nonpotable Water System. In buildings where potable water and nonpotable water systems are installed, each system shall be clearly identified in accordance with Sections 601.2.1 through 601.2.4.

601.2.1 Potable Water. Green background with white lettering.

601.2.2 Color and Information. Each system shall be identified with a colored pipe or band and coded with paints, wraps and materials compatible with the piping.

listed in Table 14-1. discharge side shall be I 601.2.4 Outlets. Each water line that is used I

water line that is used in the posted with black follows: "CAUTION: NO NOT DRINK."

601.3 Faucets and diverters water distribution system sponds to the left side of the

TABLE Minimum Length of Color

	Outside Diameter of Pipe or Covering						
inches	(mm)	inc					
1/2 to 1-1/4	(15 to 32)	8					
1-1/2 02	(40 to 50)	8					
2-1/2 to 6	(65 to 150)	12					
8 to 10	(200 to 250)	24					
Over 10	(Over 250)	32					

602.0 Unlawful Connectio

602.1 No installation of po or part thereof shall be mad will be possible for used contaminated water, mixtu any portion of such piping equipment, or plumbing f siphonage, suction, or any normal use and operation tank, receptor, equipmen

Water filtration devices



Internal permit?

YES!!

Connected to the Disposal System?

YES!!

Any expansion to the disposal system needed?

NO

Section 9 EXPANSIONS

Expansion:

The enlargement or change in use of a structure using an existing subsurface wastewater disposal system that brings the total structure into a classification that requires larger subsurface wastewater disposal system components.

Component:

Any individual part of a subsurface wastewater disposal system.

The initial expansion of a single family home by the addition of one or more bedrooms, or the introduction of mechanically pressurized water to a structure formerly served by hand pumped or hand carried water.

The initial expansion of a non-residential structure which results in an increase in design flow of 10 percent or more.

Expansions of a structure, such as a porch, living room or sun room, which do not increase the design flow are exempt from the requirements of this Section.

Section 9 EXPANSIONS

Installation Required:

In the following instances, installation of the expanded system design is required.

Within the shoreland area of major waterbodies/courses must be installed prior to the expansion of the subject structure.

No valid permitted HHE-200 Form, proposed to be expanded, must be installed prior to the expansion of the subject structure.

Systems proposed to be expanded by two or more bedrooms or 25 percent or more of the total design flow must be installed prior to the expansion of the structure.

Internal Plumbing Application HHE-211

\$<u>10.00</u>per fixture

Min. Permit Fee is \$_40.00

For how many fixtures?

1 - 4

PLUMBING APPLICAT	ION						Department of Health and Human Services Division of Environmental Health	
PROPERTY ADDRESS				Town/City			Permit #	
Town or								
Plantation Street or				Date Permit Issued/_	_/!	Fee	\$ Double Fee Charged []	
Subdivision Lot #							L.P.I. #	
PROPERTY OWNER(S) N	IAN	Œ		Local Plumbing Inspector	Signatu	ire		
Last: First:								
Applicant								
Name: Mailing Address of							Piping shall not be installed until a	
Owner/Applicant				Permit is issued by the L	ocal P	lum	bing Inspector. The Permit shall	
(if Different)							install the plumbing system in nd the Maine Subsurface Wastewater	
Owner/Applicant Statemen				Disposal Rules.	noution		ia iio mamo capamaco i racionato	
I certify that the information submitted is correct to knowledge and understand that any falsification is					tion: I	nor	ection Required	
Local Plumbing Inspector(s) to deny a permit.	ieas	JII 10:	ale		ation au	thor	ized above and found it to be in compliance	
Signature of Owner/Applicant	Da	ate					Date Approved (Rough-in)	
				LPI Signature			Date Approved (Final)	
Sign Seed, II Scotly Words, Later & Advance of the Seed Seed Seed.								
				INFORMATION				
This Application is for	ļ	T	ype of St	ructure to be Served			Plumbing to be installed by:	
1. I NEW PLUMBING	1. SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE			MILY RESIDENCE	1. MASTER PLUMBER			
2. RELOCATED PLUMBING	2. MODULAR			OR MOBILE HOME	2.	2. OIL BURNERMAN		
				2 F MECID HOLL			FG'D HOUSING DEALER / MECHANIC	
	3.	⊔M	ULTIPLE	FAMILY DWELLING	3. L	א ר	FGD HOUSING DEALER / MECHANIC	
	4.	Оο	THER-SP	ECIFY	4. PUBLIC UTILITY EMPLOYEE			
					5. [P	ROPERTY OWNER	
					LI	CE	NSE#	
Hook-Up & Piping Relocation	\vdash		Co	lumn 2		_	Column 1	
Maximum of 1 Hook-Up	Nu	ımber		Type of Fixture	Num	ber	Type of Fixture	
HOOK-UP: to public sewer by those cases where the connection	<u> </u>	 -	Hosebib / S	Sillcock		<u> </u>	Bathtub (and Shower)	
Is not regulated and inspected by	H-	 	Floor Drain		+!	_	Shower (separate)	
the local sanitary district.	╂	-	Urinal Drinking Fo	tala		-	Sink Wash Basin	
tile local satisfairy district.		╬	Indirect Wa		+	-		
I I Images and a	<u> </u>	+			Ţ <u> </u>	<u> </u>	Water Closet (Toilet)	
HOOK-UP: to an existing subsurface wastewater disposal system	-	+		Iment Softener, Filter, Etc.	1-	<u> </u>	Clothes Washer	
wastewater disposal system .	4	-	Grease / O	Separator			Dish Washer	
	屵	<u>!</u>	Roof Drain		11-	<u> -</u>	Garbage Disposal	
PIPING RELOCATION: of sanitary	Bidet				+-	<u></u>	Laundry Tub	
lines, drains, and piping without	<u> </u>	-	Other:		4	1000	Water Heater	
new fixtures.	1		Fixtures (S	ubtotal) Column 2	-	100	Fixtures (Subtotal) Column 1	
	_				1 00	0.0	Fixtures (Subtotal) Column 2	
OR				,	- Qinare	35.7427	TOTAL FIXTURES	
☐ TRANSFER FEE [\$10.00]					2 (2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1		Fixture Fee Transfer Fee	
[A.o.aa]				MIT FEE SCHEDULE	1		Hook-Up & Relocation Fee	
			FOR C	ALCULATING FEE	1	-	PERMIT FEE (TOTAL)	
	-				-		PERMIT FEE (TOTAL)	
	Ш	Owr	er 📙 Tov	m Copy State Copy			PAGE 1 OF HHE-211 Rev. 08/201	

What is the only item on the HHE-211 form that you can charge just \$10.00 with no minimum permit fee?

Transfer Fee

RULES FOR APPOINTMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL PLUMBING INSPECTORS

Table A: Permits for Internal Plumbing

Minimum fee, includes up to four fixtures	\$40.00
Individual fixtures, each, above four total	\$10.00
Hook up to public sewer	\$10.00
Hook up to existing subsurface system	\$10.00
Piping relocation with no new fixtures	\$10.00
Permit transfer	\$10.00

PLUMBING APPLICA	TION		Department of Health and Human Son Division of Environmental He			
PROPERTY ADDRESS		Town/City	Permit #			
Town or		1 1				
Plantation Street or		Date Permit Issued/	/ Fee: \$ Double Fee Charged [
Subdivision Lot #			L.P.I. #			
PROPERTY OWNER(S)	NAME	Local Plumbing Inspecto	r Signature			
Last: First:						
Applicant						
Name: Mailing Address of		The Internal Plumbing	Local Plumbing Inspector. The Permit shall			
Owner/Applicant		Permit is issued by the	Local Plumbing Inspector. The Permit shall			
(if Different) Owner/Applicant Stateme		authorize the owner or installer to install the plumbing system in accordance with this application and the Maine Subsurface Wastewater				
Owner/Applicant Stateme	ent	Disposal Rules.	phoduor and the maine capeanace tracters			
I certify that the information submitted is correct						
knowledge and understand that any falsification	is reason for the		ution: Inspection Required			
Local Plumbing Inspector(s) to deny a permit.		I have inspected the instr with the Maine Plumbing	illation authorized above and found it to be in complian Rules Application.			
Signature of Owner/Applicant	Date		Date Approved (Rough			
		LPI Signatur	Date Approved (F			
	MANUAL DEDMI	INFORMATION	SECTION SANGERS			
		INFORMATION	Plumbing to be installed by:			
This Application is for	Type of St	tructure to be Served	Fidinibility to be installed by.			
1. NEW PLUMBING	1. SINGLE FA	MILY RESIDENCE	1. MASTER PLUMBER			
		/				
2. RELOCATED PLUMBING	2. MODULAR	OR MOBILE HOME	2. OIL BURNERMAN			
	3. MULTIPLE	FAMILY DWELLING	3. MFG'D HOUSING DEALER / MECHAN			
	4 C OTHER SE	ECIFY	4. PUBLIC UTILITY EMPLOYEE			
	4, LI OTHER-SP	EOIF1				
			5. PROPERTY OWNER			
			HOPE HALL IN A LAND AND A LAND A LAND AND A LAND A LAND AND A LAND A LAND A LAND AND A LAND A			
			LICENSE			
Hook-Up & Piping Relocation Maximum of 1 Hook-Up	Number	olumn 2 Type of Fixture	Column 1 Number Type of Fixture			
HOOK-UP: to public sewer by	Hosebib/		Balhtub (and Shower)			
those cases where the connection	Floor Drain	*****	Shower (separate)			
Is not regulated and inspected by	Urinal		Sink			
the local sanitary district.	Drinking Fe	ountain	Wash Basin			
	Indirect Wa	aste	Water Closet (Toilet)			
HOOK-UP: to an existing subsurface		atment Softener, Filter, Etc.	Clothes Washer			
wastewater disposal system		Oil Separator	Dish Washer			
- · · ·	Roof Drain		Garbage Disposal			
PIPING RELOCATION: of sanitary	Bidet		Laundry Tub			
lines, drains, and piping without	Other:		Water Heater			
new fixtures.		Subtotal) Column 2				
	1-	,	Fixtures (Sublotal) Column 2			
OR	1		TOTAL FIXTURES			
☐ TRANSFER FEE			Fixture Fee Transfer Fee			
[\$10.00]	SEE DEG	RMIT FEE SCHEDULE	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I			
		CALCULATING FEE	Hook-Up & Relocation Fee			
			PERMIT FEE (TOTAL)			
-	C Owner C To	wn Copy State Copy				
	U Owner U 10	ин сору 🗀 знате сору	PAC HHE-211 Rev			

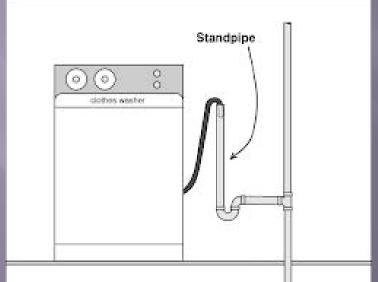
No permit # should ever be the same

PLUMBING APPLICA	TION					Separtment of Health and Human Servi
PROPERTY ADDRES			1			Division of Environmental He
FOWN OF	5		Town/Cit	у		Permit #
Plantation				mit Issued/_	/ =	ee: 5 Double Fee Charged
Street or			Date Fel	militissued/_	_/	ee. 5Double Fee Citator
Subdivision Lot #	NIANI					L.P.I. #
PROPERTY OWNER(S)	NAIVIE		Local Plu	mbing Inspector	Signatu	re .
ast: First:						
Applicant			1 🗀			
Name: Mailing Address of			The Inter	nal Plumbing Fi	dures	and Piping shall not be installed until
Owner/Applicant			Permit is	issued by the L	ocal Pl	umbing Inspector. The Permit shall
if Different)			authorize	the owner or in	staller lication	to install the plumbing system in and the Maine Subsurface Wastewa
Owner/Applicant Statem	ent		Disposal		lication	and the Maine Substitlace Wastewa
certify that the information submitted is correct	to the bes	st of my				
knowledge and understand that any falsification				Cau	tion: Ir	spection Required
ocal Plumbing Inspector(s) to deny a permit.						horized above and found it to be in compliant
			with the	Maine Plumbing R	iles App	lication.
						Date Approved (Rough
Signature of Owner/Applicant	Date	•				
			3	LPI Signature		Date Approved (F
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21911052360		INFOP™	IATION	2527720	
This Application is for	4	-f Si	ructure t			Plui to be installed by:
_						
☐ NEW PLUMBING	1. 🗆	SING	MILY RES	CE	1. 🗆	MASTER MBER
C					١. ـ	
. RELOCATED PLUMBING	2.	M R	OR MOBIL	ME	2, ∟	OIL BURNE N
						MFG'D HOUS DEALER CHAN
	~	ULTIPLE	FAMILY D	ING	3. L	MFG'D HOUSI DEALER CHAN
					140	PUBLIC UTILITY PLOY
	4, 🗆	C Y-SP	ECIFY		"	A PODEIO ONEITT
					6.5	PROPERTY OWNE
		_			LIC	DENSE #
Hook-Up & Piping Relocation			olumn 2			Column 1
Maximum of 1 Hook-Up	Num	ber	Type of Fixture		Num	ber Type of Fixture
HOOK-UP: to public sewer by		Hosebib /			+	Bathtub (and Shower)
those cases where the connection	إسإل	Floor Drain	1		1	Shower (separate)
Is not regulated and inspected by		Urinal			↓ _	Sink
the local sanitary district.		Drinking Fe			 	Wash Basin
	_	Indirect Wa				Water Closet (Toilet)
HOOK-UP: to an existing subsurface			atment Softener, F	filter, Etc.	11-1	Clothes Washer
wastewater disposal system -			il Separator		$\perp \mid \perp \mid$	Dish Washer
		Roof Drain	1			Garbage Disposal
PIPING RELOCATION: of sanitary		Bidet				Laundry Tub
lines, drains, and piping without		Other:				Water Heater
new fixtures.		Fixtures (S	subtotal) Column	2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		Fixtures (Subtotal) Column 1
			,		11 15	Fixtures (Subtotal) Column 2
OR						TOTAL FIXTURES
	_				11368	
☐ TRANSFER FEE					3374	Fixture Fee Transfer Fee
[\$10.00]	+	SEE DES	RMIT FEE SCI	JEDIN E	11	
		FOR C	CALCULATING	3 FEE	1	Hook-Up & Relocation Fee
						PERMIT FEE (TOTAL)
	П.		wn Copy 🗆 Sta		_	PERMIT FEE (TOTAL)

	CE WAST				(20)	D 287-5672 Fax: (207) 287-41		
	PROPERTY	LOCATION	>> CAU	JTION: LPI AP	PP VAL REQ	UIRED <<		
City, Town, or Plantation	Windham		Town/City		Permit #			
Street or Road	15 Lake Road		Date Permit Issued _	_// Fee		Double Fee Charger []		
Subdivision, Lot #	n/a					LP.I. #		
		NT INFORMATION	Local Plumbing Insp	ector Signature	n (Owner Town State		
ame (last, first, Nones, Robert A.	MI)	☑ Owner -	T					
Mailing Address	James Smith	Applicant	Permit is issued by			t be installed until a Permit shall		
of * Owner/Applicant*		ox 77 Windham ME 04092	 authorize the owner or installer to install the disposal system in accordance with this application and the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules. 					
Daytime Tel. #	(207) 123-4	567		Tax Map #	Lot #	vater Disposar Rules.		
				CAUTION: INSPEC	TION REQUIRED			
state and acknowle my knowledge and u and/or Local Plumbin	nderstand that any	NT STATEMENT nation submitted is correct to the best of of falsification is reason for the Department by a Permit.			irzed above and found	(1st) date approved		
Sig	nature of Owner o			LPlumbing Inspector Si	ignature	(2nd) date approved		
			MIT INFORMATION					
TYPE OF AF		THIS APPLICATION R	EQUIRES	DISP	OSAL SYSTEM CO mplete Non-engine	OMPONENTS ered System		
1. First Time S 2. Replaceme		1. No Rule Variance 2. First Time System Variance		□ 2. Pri	mitive System (gray	water & alt. toilet)		
2. Replacemen	nt System	ocal Plumbing Inse			ernative Toilet, sper	ent Tank (only)		
installed:			71	Hol	lding Tank,	gallons		
3. Expanded S	Syste	placement S arian			n-engineered Di parated Laundry	al Field (only)		
3. Expanded S a: ≥25% Exp b: ≥25% Exp		ocal Plum (spector state & Lo simbing in	Approval spector Approva	i i	plete Enginee	em ystem (2000 gpd or mo		
Experiment		imum Le Variance	140	1 9.	eered Treatr	Tank (only)		
	oversion	sonal C rsion Permit		10. E. 11. Pr	e pent, spe	eld (only)		
SIZE OF		SPOSA STEM TO S		12. Mi	sce us Cor	ents		
			No. of Bedrooms: of Units:	TY	PE OI ER	LY		
SHORELAN		er:		I. Drilled	i Well	3. Private		
You	40	Cu Jse Season.	Poundelle	. Public	5. Other	_		
		ESIGN DETAILS	AYOUT SI	HOW N PAG	GE 3)			
TREATMEN	NT TANK	DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE &		ISPOSAL UNIT	T ,	SIGN FLOW		
1. Concrete		1. Stone Bed 2. Stone Tren		Yes 3. Maybe	270			
a. Regular b. Low Profile		3. Proprietary Device		specify one below	BASE	gallons per day		
2. Plastic		a. cluster arrayc. Linear b. regular load d. H-20 k	a. multi-compa		1. Table 4A (d)	dwelling unit(s))		
3. Other: CAPACITY: _100	O GAL.	4. Other:	c. increase in t		2. Table 4C(c	CULATIONS for other fac		
		SIZE:sq. ftli			3 BR SFD			
PROFILE COND		DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING	EFFLUENT/EJE	CTOR PUMP	3. Section 40	G (meter readings) TER METER DATA		
5 / C		1. Medium2.6 sq. ft. / gpd	. Not Required . May Be Require	4		DE AND LONGITUDE		
at Observation H	olė #_4	2. MediumLarge 3.3 sq. f.t /		~	at cer	nter of disposal area		
Depth 42"		3. Large4.1 sq. ft. / gpd	Specify only for engi	neered systems:	Latd	ms		
of Most Limiting S	ioil Factor	4. Extra Large5.0 sq. ft. / gp	d DOSE:	gallons	if g.p.s, state m			
		SITE EVA	LUATOR STATEME	ENT				
	06/15/11	(date) I completed a site e	valuation on this prope	erty and state tha	t the data reporte	d are accurate and		
certify that on		compliance with the State of M						
					6/16/11.			
			900					
at the propose	Site Evaluato	r Signature	SE:		Date			
		r Signature		#	Date De@isp.com			
John Doe	Site Evaluato	r Signature	SE	# 21 jdd	oe@isp.com	I Address		

Discharge from a water filtration





Minimum separation distance between disposal fields:

Whether part of a single system or 2 or more discrete systems, must be separated by a minimum of 5 feet, as measured along the contour, or one-half the width of the widest adjacent disposal fields, whichever is greater.

FOOTPRINT

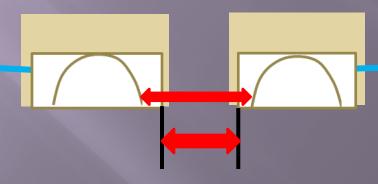
Minimum separation distance between disposal fields:

Disposal trenches consisting of disposal field stone must be separated by a minimum of 3 feet.

FOOTPRINT—STONE TRENCH WITH PIPE



FOOTPRINT—PROPRIETARY DEVICES



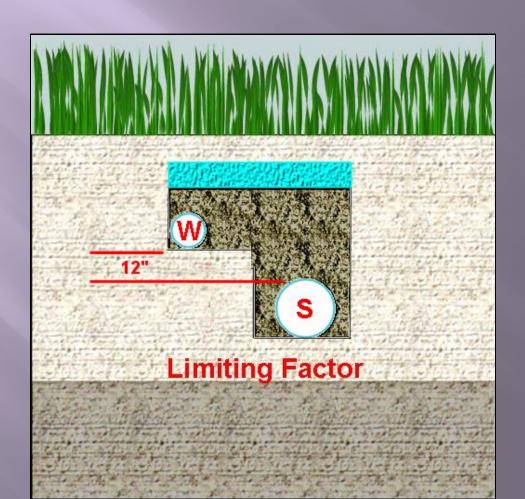
Section 2A(6) Subsurface Rules

- Public sewer connection: A connection to a public sewer system is required either (a)when public sewers come within 200 feet of the premises served, and a public sewer connection is required by 38 M.R.S. §1160, or
 - (b) when required by municipal ordinance pursuant to 30-A M.R.S. § 3405.

SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT M. PIPING

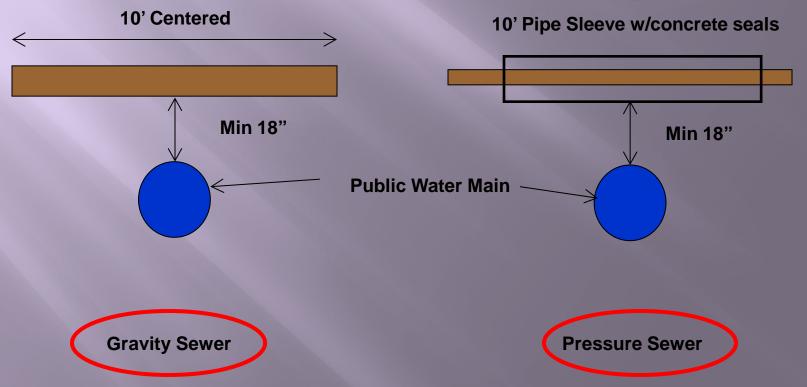
13

Water Service & Building Sewer



SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT M. PIPING 14.

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



Disposal Field /Septic Tank and Water Supply Line

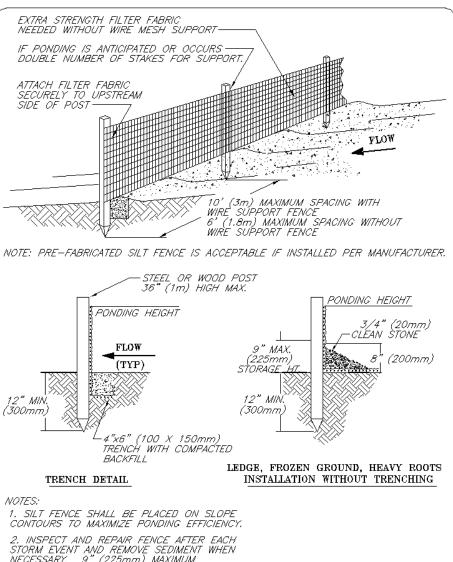
2 Bedroom 10 FEET

AIR SHOW DISASTER



EROSION CONTROL





- STORM EVENT AND REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN NECESSARY. 9" (225mm) MAXIMUM RECOMMENDED STORAGE HEIGHT.
- 3. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED TO AN AREA THAT WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE SEDIMENT OFF-SITE AND CAN BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZEO.
- 4. DO NOT PLACE SILT FENCE IN STREAMS OR CONCENTRATED FLOW CONDITIONS.

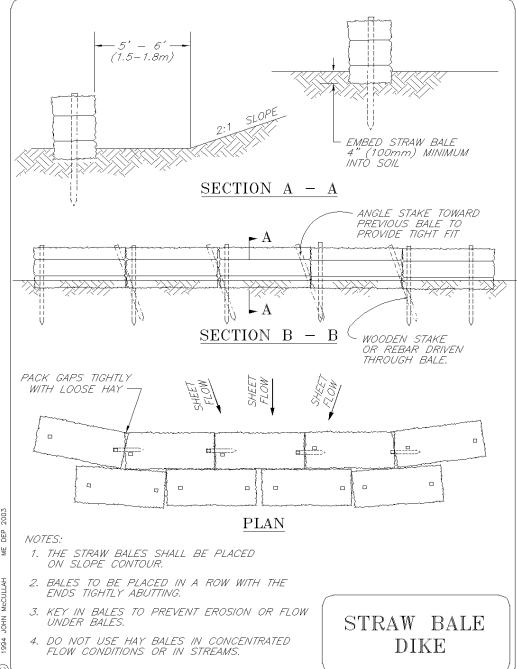
FILE: SILTFENC

SILT FENCE







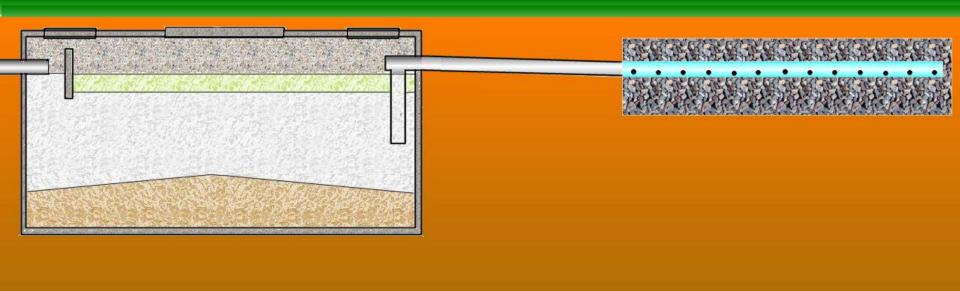


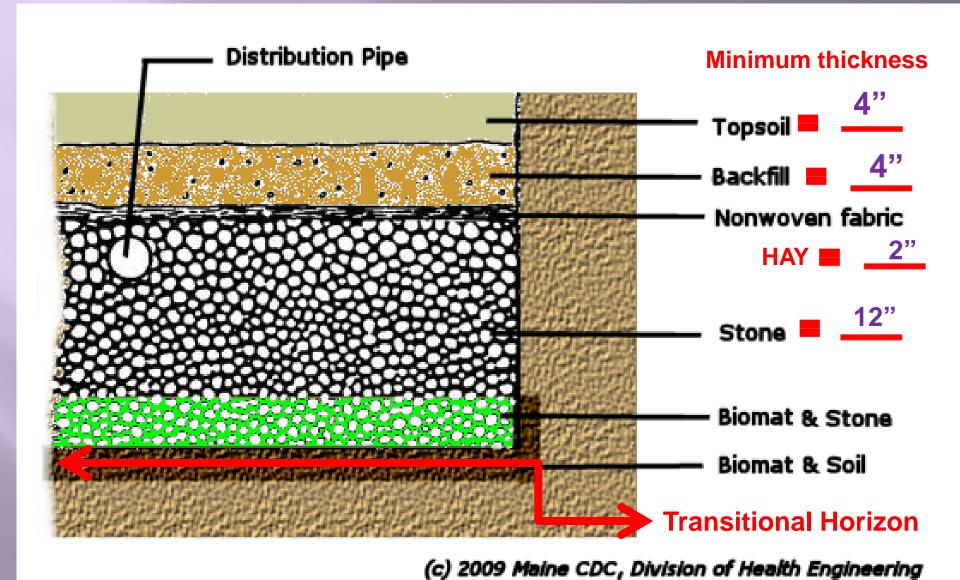
FILE: STRWDIKE











Malfunctioning system:

A system that is not operating or is not functioning properly, based on the following indicators: ponding or outbreak of wastewater or septic tank effluent onto the surface of the ground; seepage of wastewater or septic tank effluent into parts of buildings below ground; back-up of wastewater into the building being served that is not caused by a physical blockage of the internal plumbing; or contamination of nearby water wells or waterbodies/courses

System, currently functional:

An existing system at the time of inspection by an authorized designer or LPI for which all components are structurally intact, from the point of discharge of wastewater from a structure to the final disposal of effluent.

Building drain:



Malfunction or Repair???

Building drain: That part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of a building and conveys it to the building sewer. It extends to a point 2 feet outside the building wall.

REPAIR

Internal Plumbing, Homeowner or Master Plumber, Needs Permitting

Uniform Plumbing Code

y to Disconnect Utilities in e Authority Having Jurisdiction nority to disconnect a plumbing ling, structure, or equipment s code in case of emergency to eliminate an immediate roperty.

y to Condemn. Whenever the g Jurisdiction ascertains that system or portion thereof, code, has become hazardous to operty, or has become insanity Having Jurisdiction shall that such plumbing either beed in a safe or sanitary condite. The order shall fix a reasour compliance. No person shall defective plumbing after tice.

plumbing system is to be ritten notice shall be given. In ate danger to life or property, tion shall be permitted to be y without such notice.

The Authority Having Juriswith the enforcement of this bod faith and without malice in the Authority Having Jurisdiction's thereby be rendered personally damage that may accrue to entry as a result of any act or by or omission in the discharge of rought against the Authority ion or employee because of such performed in the enforcement of this code shall be defended by by ovided by this jurisdiction until of such proceedings.

1 Penalties.

ns. It shall be unlawful for any corporation to erect, construct, 103.0 Permits and Inspections.

123.1 Permits.

103.1.1 Permits Required. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to make any installation, alteration, repair, replacement, or remodel any plumbing system regulated by this code except as permitted in Section 103.1.2, or to cause the same to be done without first obtaining a separate plumbing permit for each separate wilding or structure.

103.1 empt Work. A permus not be required for the following:

103.1.2.1 The stopping of leaks in drains, soil, waste, or vent pipe, provided, however, that should any trap, drainpipe, soil, waste, or vent pipe become defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, the same shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be procured and inspection made as provided in this code.

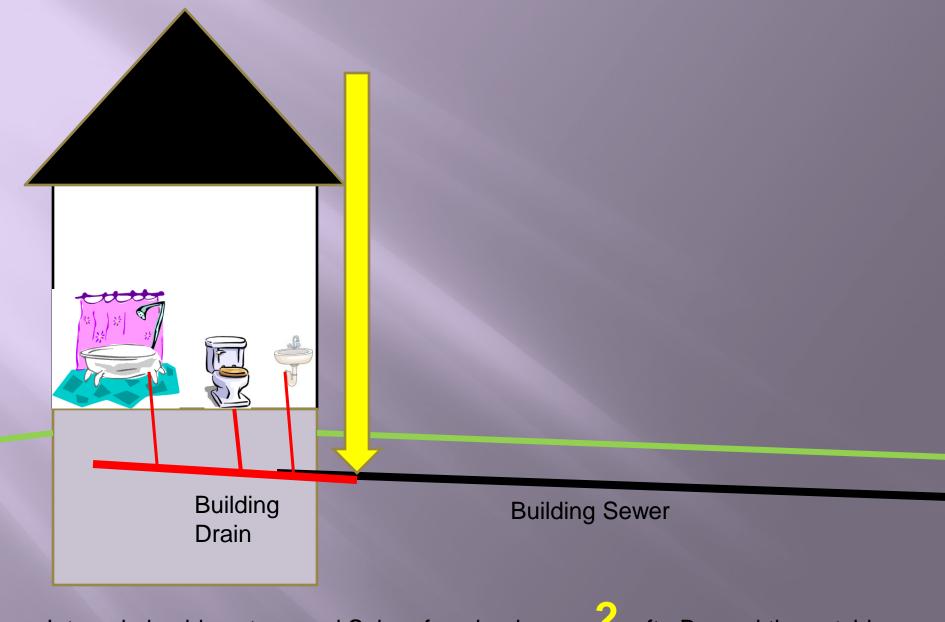
103.1.2.2 The clearing of stoppages, including the removal and reinstallation of water closets, or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves, or fixtures, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes, or fixtures.

Exemption from the permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in violation of the provisions of the code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

103.1.3 Licensing. Provision for licensing shall be determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

103.2 Application for Permit.

103.2.1 Application. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefore in writing on a form furnished by the Authority Having Jurisdiction for that purpose. Every such



Internal plumbing stops and Subsurface begins _____ft . Beyond the outside walls of a structure?

Building sewer



Building sewer: That part of the plumbing system that extends from the end of the building drain and conveys its discharge to a public sewer, septic tank and disposal field, or other point of disposal.

Malfunction or Repair???

Repair

back-up of wastewater into the building being served that is not caused by a physical blockage of the internal plumbing

Permit required???

SECTION 2 ADMINISTRATION F. REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Disposal system permit not required:

A disposal system permit is not required for minor repairs or replacements made, as needed, for the operation of pumps, siphons, aerobic treatment units, sand filters, or accessory equipment, the clearance of a stoppage in the building sewer which does not require excavation and/or exposure of system components or sealing of a leak in the septic tank, holding tank, pump tank, or building sewer.

Disposal area modification, repair or alteration:

Any excavation to modify, repair or alter a disposal area, other than the addition of fill, requires a permit. If a permit is required, such modification, repair or alteration must be as prescribed by a Maine professional engineer or a Maine licensed site evaluator and must be considered a disposal area for permitting purposes. The addition of fill without a permit must meet all requirements of these Rules.

TABLE 3A

MUNICIPAL AND LURC TERRITORIES PERMIT FEE SCHEDULE (Fees to be paid to the municipality/LPI) Permits for complete disposal system and variances

Engineered system	\$200.00
Non-engineered system	\$250.00
Primitive system (includes one alternative toilet)	\$100.00
Separate grey waste disposal field	\$35.00
Seasonal conversion permit	\$50.00
First-Time System Variance	\$20.00

Permits for separate parts of disposal system

Alternative toilet (only)	\$50.00
Disposal field only (engineered system)	\$150.00
Disposal field only (non-engineered)	\$150.00
Treatment tank only (non-engineered)	\$150.00
Treatment tank (engineered system)	\$80.00
Holding tank \$100.00	
Other components	
(complete pump station, piping, other)	\$30.00

Building sewer



Malfunction or Repair???

Repair

back-up of wastewater into the building being served that is not caused by a physical blockage of the internal plumbing

Permit required???

Other components (complete pump station, piping, other)

\$30.00

If the stoppage can be snaked out, a permit is not required

Disposal area



Malfunction???

ponding or outbreak of wastewater or septic tank effluent onto the surface of the ground

Permit required???

Any excavation to modify, repair or alter a disposal area, other than the addition of fill, requires a permit



How would you test to see if this was coming from the septic?



WELL CONTAMINATION FROM A SEPTIC SYSTEM



Water test
In addition to the basic
Test for detergents

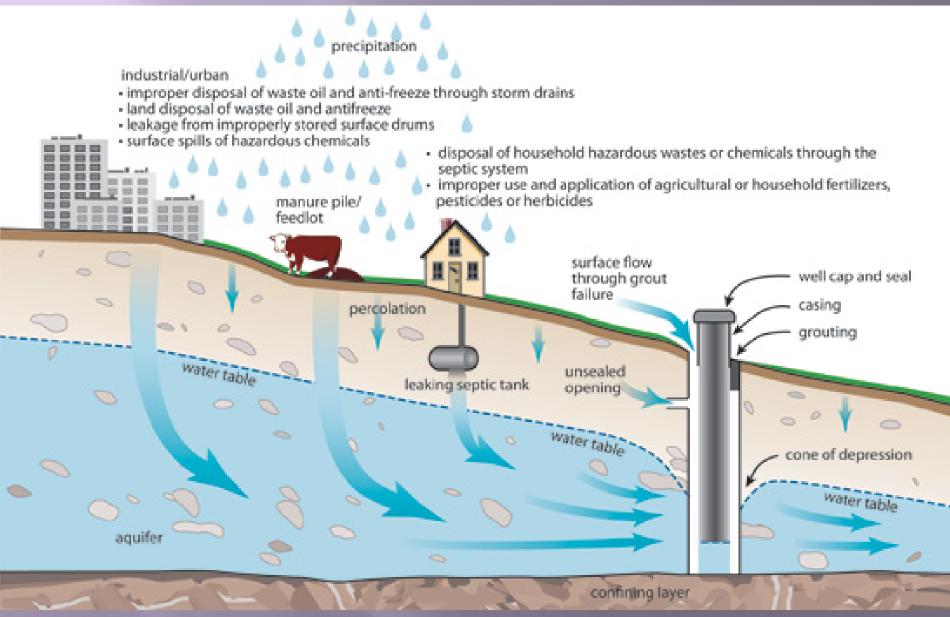
A GOOD INDICATION SOMETHING IS GOING ON.....







WELL CONTAMINATION FROM A SEPTIC



WATER TESTING

drain line from the laundry room and kitchen sink





Nine individuals associated with this private residence were confirmed with Hepatitis between July 6, 2009 and September 2, 2009. One fatality was associated with this.

Disposal Area: The combination of the disposal field, shoulders and fill extensions.

Structures: No portion of a structure may be located on any part of a disposal area.

Drain line size, pressurized water supply: The building drain and building sewer must be 3 inches in diameter or greater, with a grade of not less than ¼ inch per foot. (Page 28)

Public water

wells

Water from the lake (pumped)

PRIMITIVE & LIMITED DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Building sewer: The building sewer must have a maximum diameter of 2 inches, and a minimum pitch of ¼ inch per foot (2 percent). Page 23

Hand carried

Hand pumped

Gravity fed (cistern)

SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

F. ACCESS OPENINGS FOR ALL SEPTIC TANKS

2. Single-family dwelling units: Access opening for septic tanks serving single-family dwelling units must meet the following requirements:

Access openings:

The riser for septic tanks serving single-family dwelling units may be buried within 6 inches of finish grade

If there is a pump station within the tank, The riser opening must be at least 18 inches in diameter and must be extended to grade.

Outlet baffles that utilize an effluent filter must have a riser of at least 18 inches in diameter extended to finish grade.

SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

F. ACCESS OPENINGS FOR ALL SEPTIC TANKS

3. Other facilities: Access to all septic tanks serving facilities other than single family dwellings must be located at grade as described in this Section. Grade must slope away from the openings.

SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

H. TANK INSTALLATION

Fill requirements for tank installations: The fill material around septic tanks, dosing tanks, holding tanks, aerobic treatment tanks and external grease interceptors must be free of large stones, roots, or foreign objects. It must be placed in layers and must be thoroughly tamped in a manner that will avoid undue strain on the septic tank. For prefabricated plastic or fiberglass septic tanks, the fill material must not be thicker than the thickness recommended by the manufacturer.

Anti-floatation: Provisions must be made to prevent the tanks from floating, if empty.

<u>Leakage:</u> Provisions must be made to prevent surface and subsurface water from entering the tanks.

<u>Traffic loading:</u> When tanks are installed under a driveway, parking lot, or other areas subject to heavy loads, the tanks must be able to withstand an American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) H-20 wheel load.

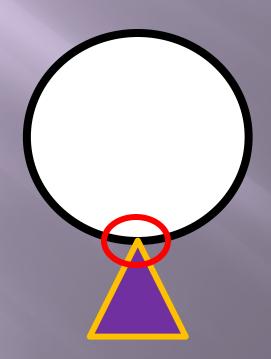
Bedding: All tanks must be bedded on a layer of clean sand, gravel, or stone. The bedding material must extend at least 4 inches beyond the base of the tank.

Level and accessible: All tanks must be set level and, if an elevation and location is specified on the HHE-200 Form, at that elevation. Tanks must be readily accessible for maintenance and cleaning



Invert:

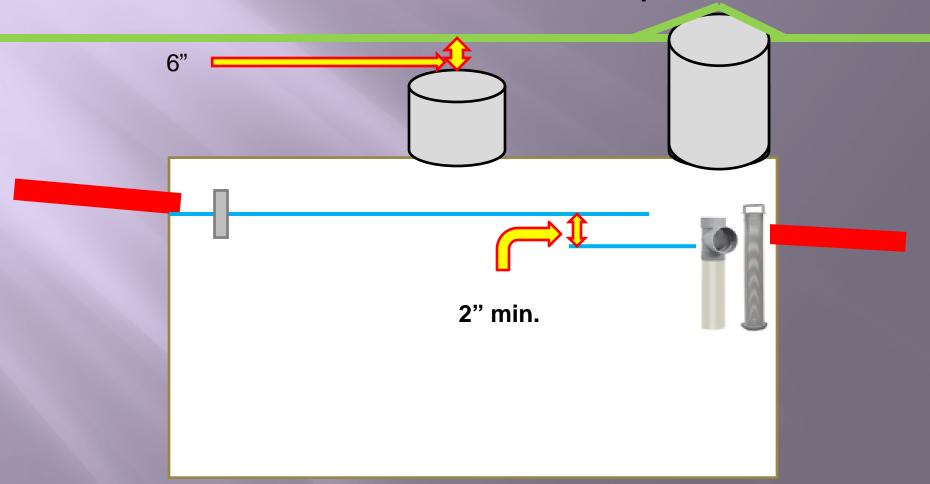
The floor, bottom, or lowest portion of the internal cross section of a closed conduit, used with reference to pipes or fittings conveying wastewater or septic tank effluent.



Invert Location

Inlet connections:

The invert elevation of the septic tank inlet must be at least 2 inches higher than the invert elevation of the septic tank outlet or the outlet of the first compartment.



WHATS MISSING



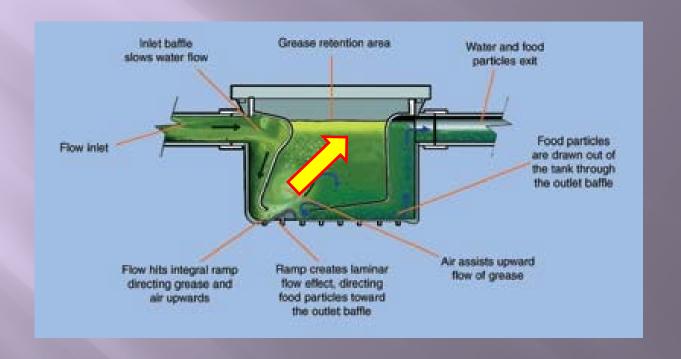
SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

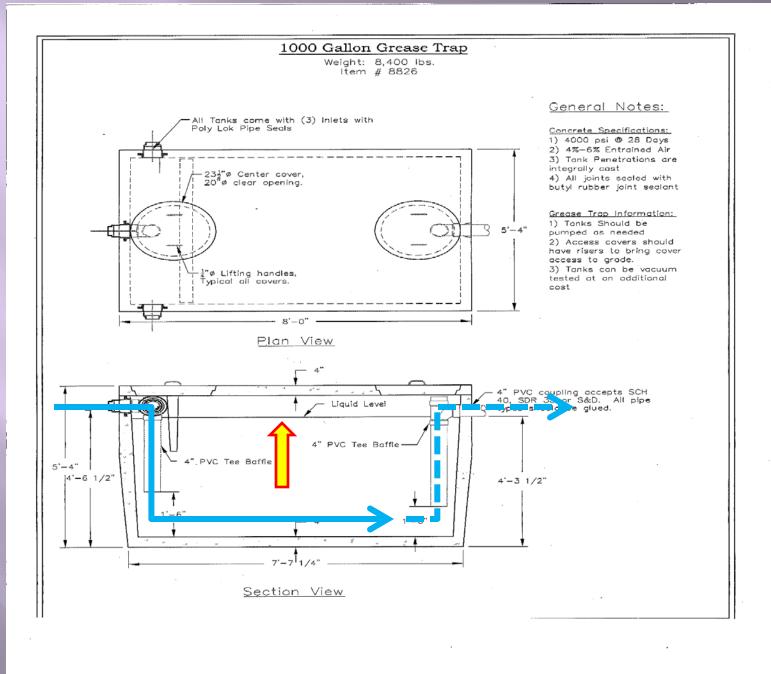
L. EXTERNAL GREASE INTERCEPTORS

Any new commercial or institutional food preparation facility, such as a restaurant, cafeteria, institutional kitchen, or other facility subject to Footnote 2 of Table 4C, served by a subsurface wastewater disposal system, must install an external grease interceptor.

Any converted or expanded commercial or institutional food preparation facility requires an external grease interceptor, except when not practical, as determined by the LPI.

INTERNAL GREASE TRAP

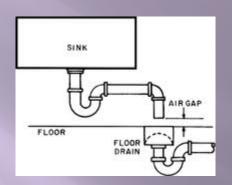






Condensate drains

F. FLOOR DRAINS





Floor drains must be connected to a subsurface wastewater disposal system if:

the disposal area is properly sized to handle the potential flow from the drains;

there is no significant potential for discharge of industrial, hazardous, or toxic liquids or pollutants;

the floor drain is necessary for the discharge of wash water or other wastewater which has constituents similar in volume and similar in concentration to domestic wastewater (including animal or vegetable matter, soap solutions, and diluted domestic-use cleaning solutions) or at a lower wastewater strength

connection to a public sewer is not available.



UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE

1007.0 Trap Seal Protection.

Floor drain or similar traps directly connected to the drainage system and subject to infrequent use shall be protected with a trap seal primer, except where not deemed necessary for safety or sanitation by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Trap seal primers shall be accessible for maintenance.







Garage and Basement floor drains

Section 11 Bottom of the 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')

SECTION 11 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.....



And if not corrected could look like.....



Which would result in.....



SECTION 11 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.

SECTION 11 WEATHER CONDITIONS

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 AMBIANT AIR TEMP. IS BELOW FREEZING

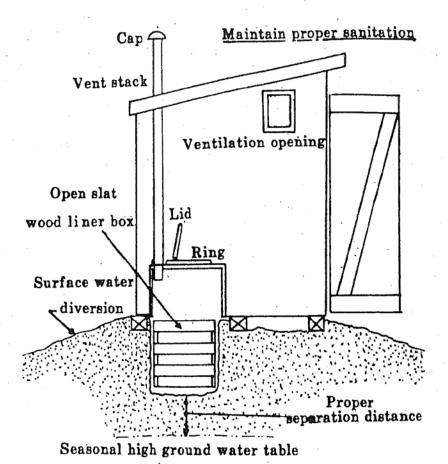


Figure 13-1 Pit Privy

Primitive system Alternative toilet

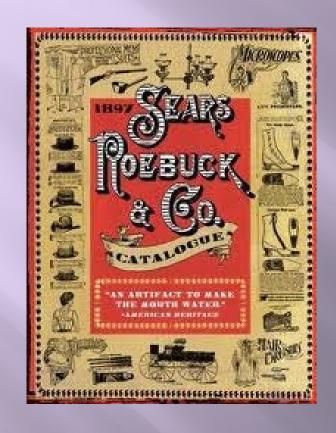
The moon –Women's privy Starburst – Mans Privy

the men's became rundown or was not maintained.
So everybody just used the women's bathroom, and the men's star sign was forgotten.

The moon sign was kept and is also used as a vent.



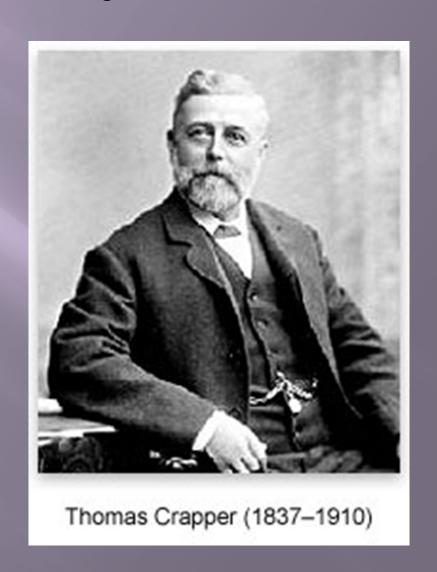
THERE WAS NO SUCH THING AS TOILET PAPER

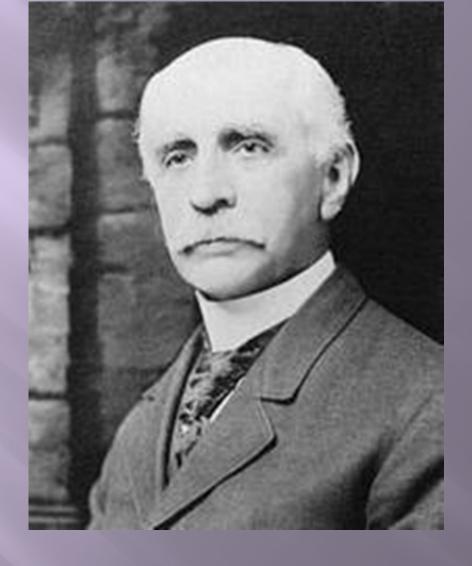




Indoor plumbing was not widely used until the 1840's in New York City





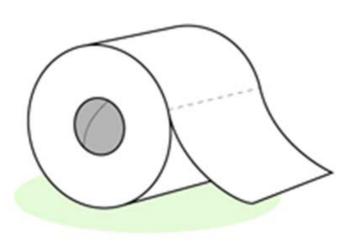


Joseph Gayetty - **Inventor of** the **Toilet** Paper.

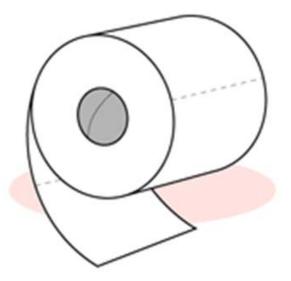
NO GOOD DEED GOES UNPUNISHED

THE GREAT DEBATE

The Federal Government did a 1,000,000 study in 1950 and found out the correct way,,,



This is right. (good)



This is wrong. (bad)



Permits required: Permits are required for all alternative toilet installations, excluding portable alternative toilets.

Types of alternative toilets:

chemical toilets

incineration

composting

privies

vault privies.

Site evaluation not required: In the case of an alternative toilet that does not discharge directly onto or into the soil, a site evaluation is not required for design of the alternative toilet.

PERMITTING IS STILL REQUIRED



DOT REST AREAS

Vault Privy Vent Superstructure Screened Window 150mm Mound Access Hatch Vault Chamber Original Ground

NOT A LEGAL VAULT PRIVY



Portable toilets are not considered Alternative Toilets, as they are only for temporary use (see definition of temporary portable toilet).

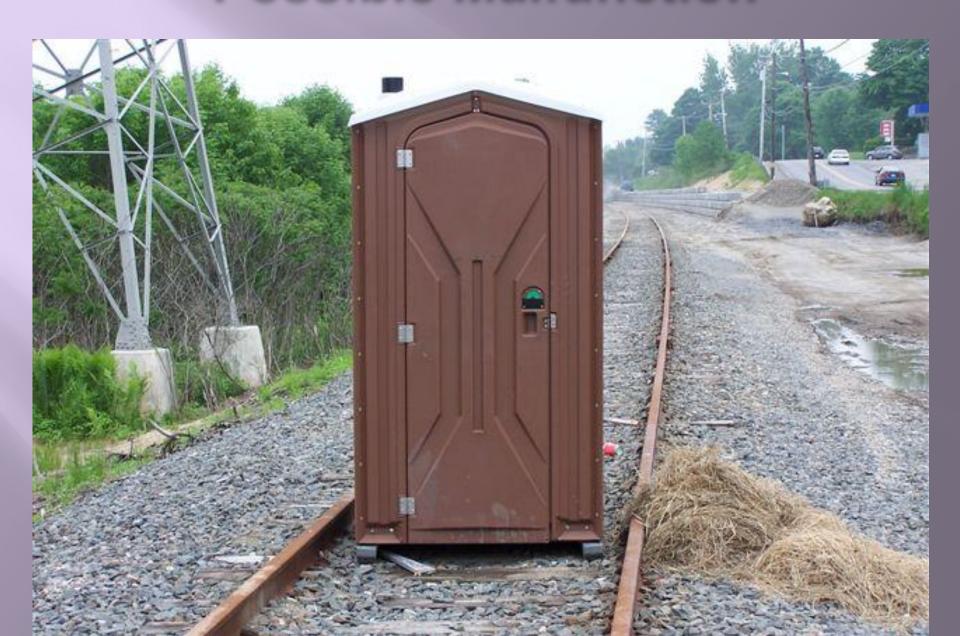
Temporary portable toilet:

A prefabricated toilet designed for temporary use, typically at social functions, work sites, outdoor gatherings, etc. No plumbing permit nor site evaluation is required.

DOES A PORTA POTTY MALFUNCTION?



Possible Malfunction

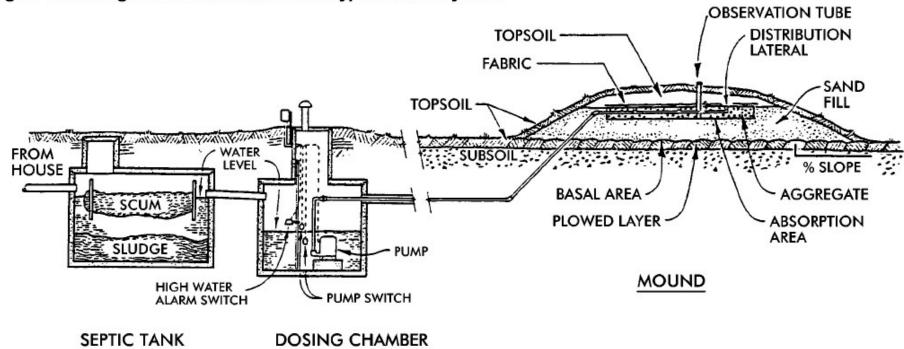




PUMP STATIONS / LIFT STATIONS

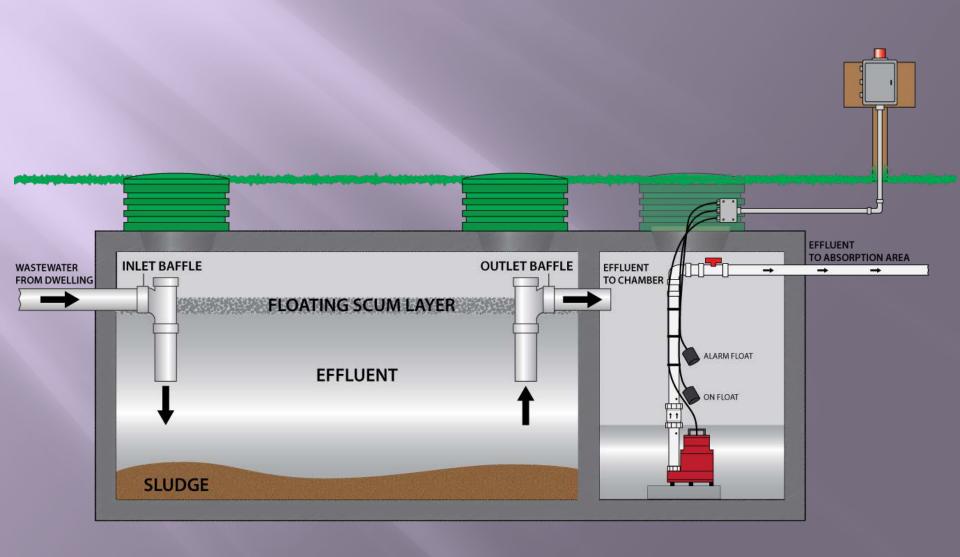
PUMP STATION

Figure 4-4. Raising the infiltration surface with a typical mound system.



Source: ASAE, Converse and Tyler, 1998b.

PUMP STATION SEPTIC TANK COMBO



Pump discharge piping: The pipes must be sized to serve the pump but in no case may have a diameter less than that required by the manufacturer.

Pump switches: The operation of the pump must be controlled by means of automatic switches that are activated by the rising and falling level of septic tank effluent in the dosing tank. Such switches must meet the following requirements:

<u>Switches:</u> Switches must be able to withstand the humid and corrosive atmosphere in the dosing tank. Mercury or weighted float type switches are suitable for this purpose. Pressure diaphragm type switches are prohibited.

Dose volume: For single-family dwellings the dose volume for gravity-dosed disposal fields must be as per manufacturers' specifications.

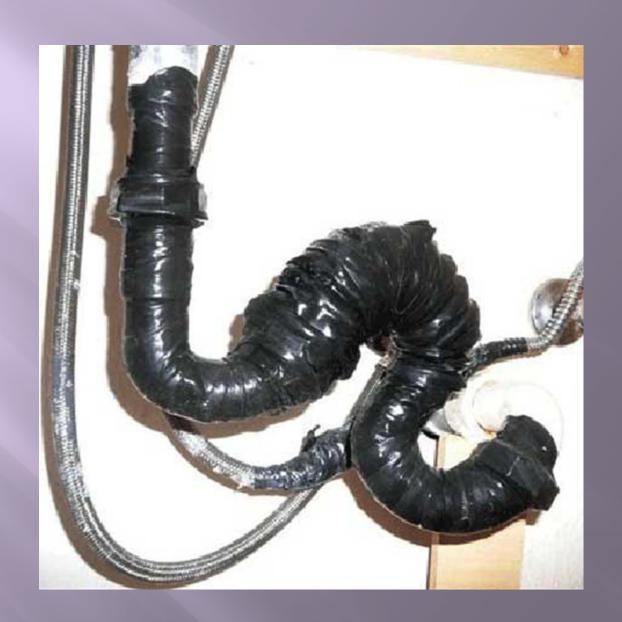


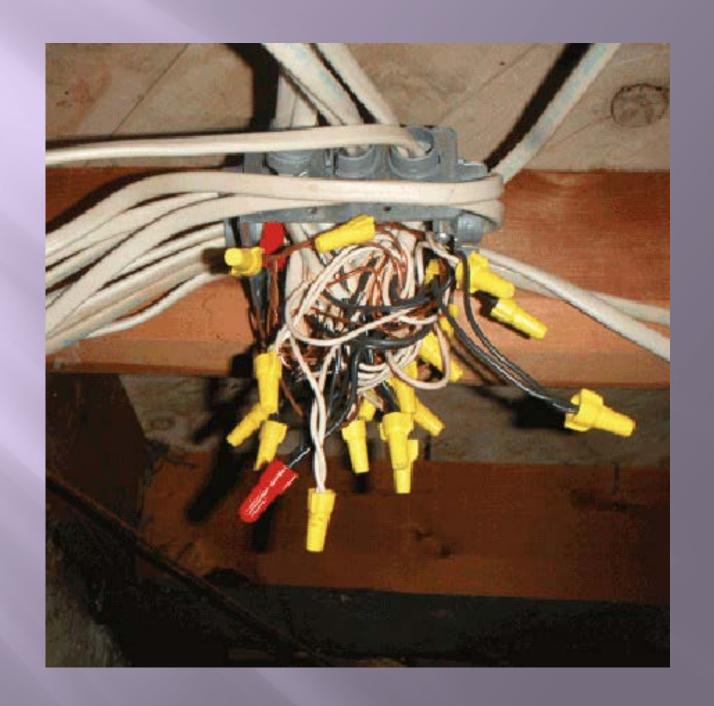
<u>High-water alarm:</u> A high-water alarm switch must be set 4 inches above the pump-on switch and must activate visible and audible alarms that can be readily seen and heard by occupants within the structure served.

The alarm and its switch must not be on the same electrical circuit as the pump and its switch.













This is not a legal pump station



SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

T. VENTING

Vents are not required but may be used in disposal systems.

Location: A vent should be installed in the distribution system at a point or points farthest from the septic tank;

Size: A vent diameter should be equal to or greater than the diameter of the dosing piping

Height: A vent must extend at least 3 feet above the finished grade

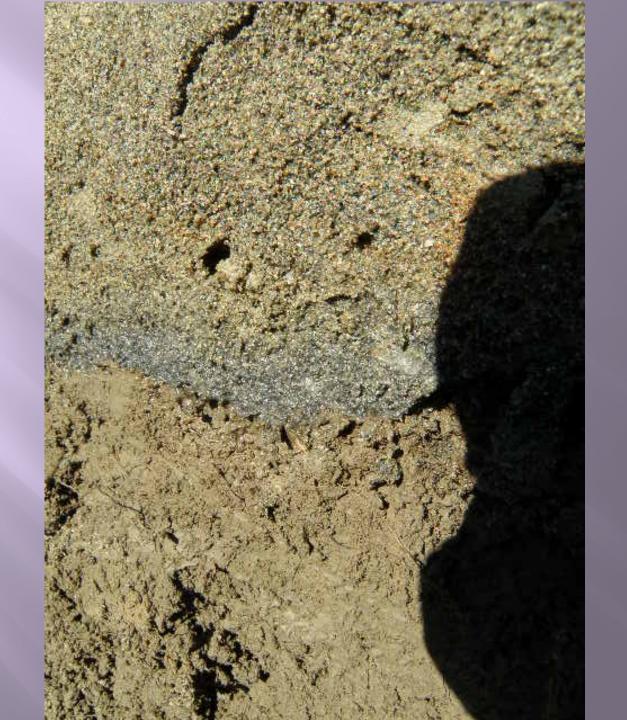
Protection: All vents should be screened to prevent entry of foreign objects and installed in a matter which prevents entry of rainwater.





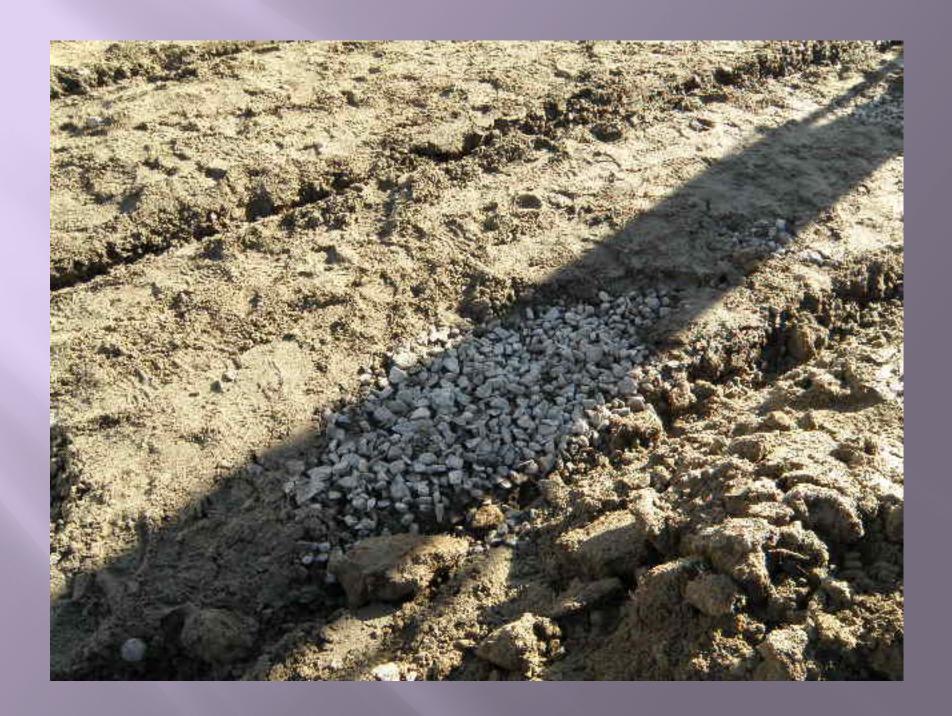
BAD TRANSITIONAL HORIZONS & SCARIFICATION











IMPROPER FILL EXTENSIONS



IMPROPER STABILIZATION





ILLEGAL DUMPING OF A SEPTIC PUMPING TRUCK

Pittston man charged with climbing in toilet

June 26, 2005

he climbed into the pit to retrieve his wedding ring -Albany, N.H

March 10, 2010

climbing into a pit toilet in the White Mountain National Forest.

said he had dropped his shirt into the pit and climbed down to retrieve it.

PROHIBITIONS

Roof drains and foundation drains must not be connected to systems.

prohibited chemicals

pesticides oil-based paints or stains

paint remover/thinner

acids, gasoline, solvents

glues and adhesives

pool chemicals

darkroom chemicals, and medications

It is important to understand the essential aspects of the site evaluation process in order to interpret installation paperwork, e.g., designs.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

C. DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

All systems:

In designing any system, the site evaluator and/or professional engineer shall consider lot size and configuration, slope, surface drainage, soil characteristics, the presence and depth of limiting horizons within the soil, soil permeability, type and organic loading rates of wastes, (BOD and TSS), and the projected design flow.

Types of wastes:

Systems must be designed to receive all wastewater from the structure served, except in the following cases:

Black or grey wastewaters only:

Separate systems may be designed to receive only grey wastewater, or only black wastewater, as allowed in Section 4.

Laundry wastes:

Hot tubs must not discharge into any disposal system utilized for any other wastewater, but may be discharged into a grey water disposal system

Hot tubs:

Laundry wastes from a single-family dwelling may be discharged into a separate laundry disposal field. See Section 4(P).

SECTION 4
DESIGN CRITERIA

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.

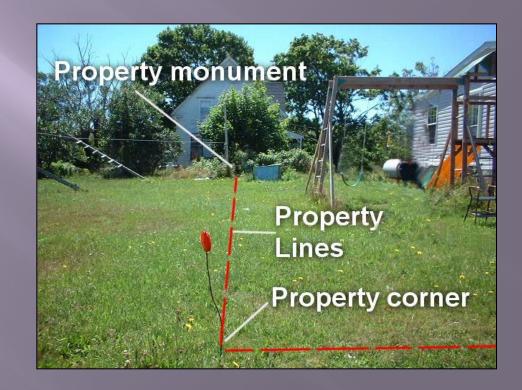
Observations of the surrounding land and development are just as important as viewing the particular parcel of land under consideration.



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.



Setbacks for Septic Tanks FIRST TIME SYSTEMS

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

FIRST TIME SYSTEMS DISPOSAL FIELD

Setback Requirements
Disposal Fields
Table 7B – 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.



FIRST TIME SYSTEMS DISPOSAL FIELD

Setback Requirements

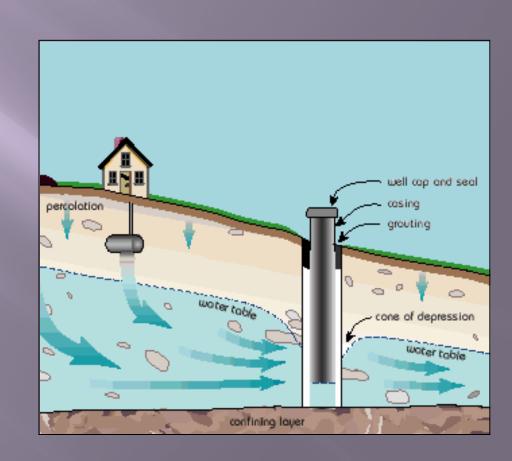
Table 7B – Less than 1000 gpd

Well setbacks (without variances)

Potable water supply- 100 ft.

Public supply well – 300 ft.

Water supply line – 10 ft.



FIRST TIME SYSTEM DISPOSAL FIELD

Setback Requirements

Table 7B – Less than 1000 gpd

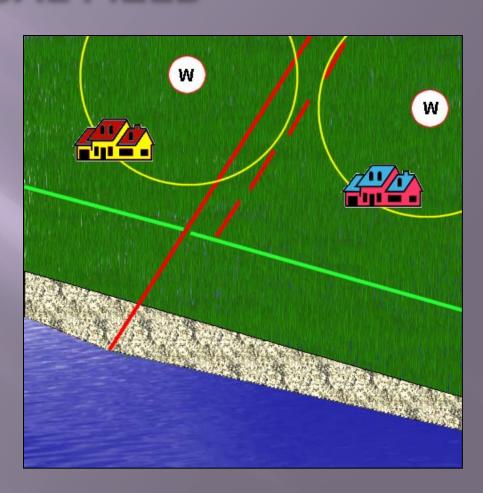
Structures and property lines:

Property lines – 10 ft.

Slab, etc. foundation – 15 ft.

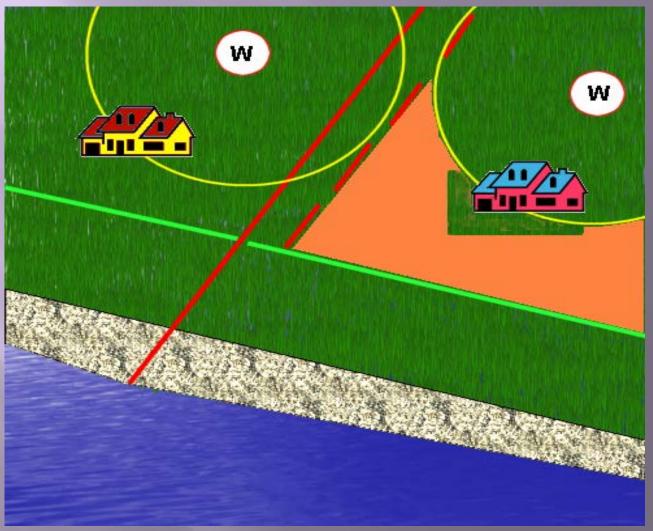
Full foundations/frost walls - 20 ft.

Burial grounds – 25 ft. from toe of fill



AFTER ALL SETBACKS ARE MEASURED

THIS IS WHAT THE SE HAS TO WORK WITH



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.



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

Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Application (HHE-200 Form)



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

Page One

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

All of the appropriate boxes have been completed.

UBSURFA	CE WAST	EWATER DISPOSAL SY	YSTEM	APPLICAT	ION		Div of Environmental Health , 11 SHS (207) 287-5672 Fax: (207) 287-4172
	PROPERTY	LOCATION		>> CAU	TION: LPI A	PPROVAL R	
City, Town, or Plantation Street or Road	Windham	oad	Town/City				
ubdivision, Lot#	* ***			emit issueu	-//	ee. ş	L.P.I. #
OWNE	R/APPLICA	NT INFORMATION	Loca	Plumbing Inspe	ctor Signature		Owner Town State
ame (last, first, Mones, Robert A.		☑ Owner	_				
Mailing Address	1	☐ Applicant	The Subsurface Wastewater Disposal System shall not be installed until a Permit is issued by the Local Plumbing Inspector. The Permit shall				
of '	James Smith		authorize the owner or installer to install the disposal system in accordance				
Owner/Applicant		ox 77 Windham ME 04092	with	with this application and the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.			
Daytime Tel. #	(207) 123-4	567	8	Municipal Tax Map # Lot #			
state and acknowled by knowledge and ur nd/or Local Plumbing	ER OR APPLICAL dge that the inform nderstand that any g Inspector to den	NT STATEMENT nation submitted is correct to the best of falsification is reason for the Department by a Permit.		I have inspected with the Subsurf	the installation aut	ECTION REQUIRED hoirzed above and fo sposal Rules Applica	und it to be in compliance
Sign	nature of Owner or		DMIT IND	ORMATION	Plumbing Inspector	Signature	(2nd) date approved
TYPE OF AR	DUCATION					DOSAL SYSTEM	A COMPONENTS
TYPE OF APPLICATION 1. First Time System 2. Replacement System Till APPLICATION R 1. First Time System Variance 2. First Time System Variance 3. Local Plumbing Inspector			□ 1. Cor		Complete Non-en Primitive System (Alternative Toilet,	OSAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS mplete Non-engineered System mitive System (graywater & alt. toilet) ernative Toilet, specify: n-engineered Treatment Tank (only)	
Year installed:		a. Local Plumbing Inspector b. State & Local Plumbing In				lon-engineered T lolding Tank,	
3. Expanded System a. 25% Expansion b. 25% Expansion b. 25% Expansion				Approval 6. Non-engineered Disposal Field (only spector Approval 7. Separated Laundry System 8. Complete Engineered System (2000		pisposal Field (only) y System ered System (2000 gpd or more)	
4. Experimenta 5. Seasonal Co		4. Minimum Lot Size Variance	□ 10 En		Engineered Treat		
		5. Seasonal Conversion Permi		10. Engineered Disposal Field (only)		ecify:	
SIZE OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO S 1. Single Family Dwelling Unit, N				In of Redrooms: 3			
0.85 SQ. FT. 2. Multiple Family Dwelling, No.			of Units:				
SHORELAND ZONING Yes No Current Use Seasonal Year					4. Pub	olic 5. Other	g Well 3. Private
		DESIGN DETAILS (S	YSTEM	LAYOUT SH	OWN ON P	AGE 3)	
TREATMEN 1. Concrete 2a. Regular b. Low Profile 2. Plastic 3. Other: CAPACITY: 1000	O GAL.	DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & 1. Stone Bed	load	GARBAGE DI: 1. No 2. Yes or Maybe,: a. multi-compa b tanks in c. increase in tanks d. Filter on Tan	es 3. Maybe specify one belo rtment tank series ank capacity	w: BA ☑ 1. Table 4 ☐ 2. Table 4	DESIGN FLOW gallons per day SED ON: 4A (dwelling unit(s)) 4C(other facilities) ALCULATIONS for other facilities D
PROFILE COND		DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING	I	EFFLUENT/EJEC . Not Required	TOR PUMP	3. Section	n 4G (meter readings) WATER METER DATA
1. Medium—2.6 sq. ft. / gpd 1. Medium—2.6 sq. ft. / gpd 2. Medium—Large 3.3 sq. ft. 3. Large—4.1 sq. ft. / gpd 4. Extra Large—5.0 sq. ft. / gpd		/ gpd 🔽	Specify only for engineered systems:		Lat**	ITUDE AND LONGITUDE center of disposal area d m s d m s te margin of error:	
19		SITE EVA	LUATO	R STATEME	NT	100	
	d system is ir	(date) I completed a site en compliance with the State of N		osurface Waste	ewater Dispos	al Rules (10-14- 06/16/11	
Site Evaluator Signature				SE # Date			m
John Doe Site Evaluator Name Printed			_ (20	(207) 765-4321 jdoe@isp.com Telephone Number E-mail Address			
		ons from the design should be co	onfirmed				Page 1 of 3 HHE-200 Rev. 08/2011

SECTION 5 APPLICATION FOR DISPOSAL SYSTEM PERMIT

Page one of the HHE-200 form:

Property Location, Owner/Applicant Information Permit Information

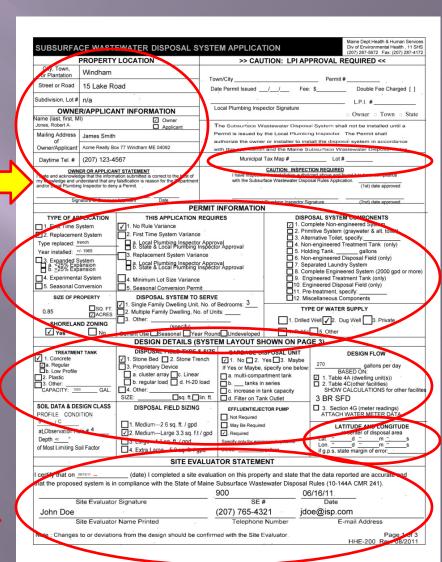
Permit Information

projected design flow of wastewater method of calculation

latitude and longitude

The Site Evaluator Statement.

SIGNATURES



Page One

OWNER - APPLICANT

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	* * *	. Town/City Permit #		
Street or Road	***	Date Permit Issued/_/_ Fee: \$ Double Fee Charged []		
Subdivision, Lot#	* * *	L.P.I. #		
OWNE	R/APPLICANT INFORMATION	Local Plumbing Inspector Signature Owner Owner State		
Name (last, first, MI)	Owner Applicant	The Subsurface Wastewater Disposal System shall not be installed until a		
Mailing Address of Owner/Applicant	* * *	Permit is issued by the Local Plumbing Inspector. The Permit shall authorize the owner as including to install the dispensal system in accordance with this application and the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.		

Daytime Tel. #	(207) * * * -***	Municipal Tax Map # Lot #		
i state and arkneyledge my blowledge and und	R OR APPLICANT STATEMENT or that the information submitted a secret to the best of terstand that any falsification is reason for the 3-partment happeofor to deep a Peofiti.	I have inspected the insumation according of the compliance with the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules Application. (1st) date approved		
Signa	ature of Owner or Applicant Date	Local Plumbing Inspector Signature (2nd) date approved		

Page One

TYPE OF APPLICATION	THIS APPLICATION REQUIRES	DISPOSAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS		
■ 1. First Time System □ 2. Replacement System Type replaced: Year installed: □ 3. Expanded System □ a. Minor Expansion □ b. Major Expansion □ 4. Experimental System □ 5. Seasonal Conversion	 □ 1. No Rule Variance ■ 2. First Time System Variance □ a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval ■ b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval □ 3. Replacement System Variance □ a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval □ b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval □ 4. Minimum Lot Size Variance □ 5. Seasonal Conversion Permit 	1. Complete Non-engineered System 2. Primitive System (graywater & alt. toilet) 3. Alternative Toilet, specify: 4. Non-engineered Treatment Tank (only) 5. Holding Tank, g allons 6. Non-engineered Disposal Field (only) 7. Separated Laundry System 8. Complete Engineered System (2000 gpd or more) 9. Engineered Treatment Tank (only) 10. Engineered Disposal Field (only)		
SIZE OF PROPERTY	DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO SERVE	☐ 12. Miscellaneous Components		
± 4.5 SHORELAND ZONING	□ 1. Single Family Dwelling Unit, No. of Bedrooms: □ 2. Multiple Family Dwelling, No. of Units: ■ 3. Other: Commercial business (specify) Current Use □ Seasonal ■ Year Round □ Undeveloped	TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY ■ 1. Drilled Well □ 2. Dug Well □ 3. Private		
Yes No		□ 4. Public □ 5. Other		

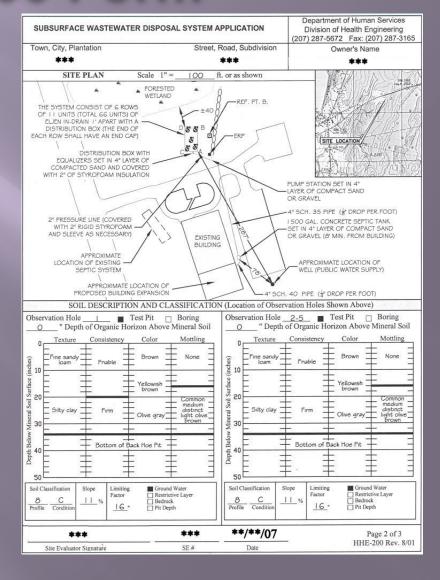
Page One

	DESIGN DETAILS (SYST	EM LAYOUT SHOWN ON PAGE	3)
TREATMENT TANK 1. Concrete a. Regular b. Low Profile 2. Plastic 3. Other: CAPACITY: 1,500 GAL. SOIL DATA & DESIGN CLASS PROFILE CONDITION DESIGN 8 / C / 1 at Observation Hole # 1 Depth 6 " of Most Limiting Soil Factor	DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & SIZE 1. Stone Bed 2. Stone Trench 3. Proprietary Device a. cluster array c. Linear b. regular load d. H-20 load type: Eljen In-drain 4. Other: SIZE: 66 units sq. ft. lin. ft.	GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT 1. No 2. Yes 3. Maybe If Yes or Maybe, specify one below: a. multi-compartment tank btanks in series c. increase in tank capacity d. Filter on Tank Outlet EFFLUENT/EJECTOR PUMP 1. Not Required 2. May Be Required 3. Required Specify only for engineered systems: DOSE:gallo ns	DESIGN FLOW 750 gal lons per day BASED ON: 1. Table 501.1 (dwelling unit(s)) 2. Table 501.2 (other facilities) SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilities 50 employees @ 15 gpd each 3. Section 503.0 (meter readings) ATTACH WATER METER DATA LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE at center of disposal area Lat. 044 d 24 m 01.8 s Lon. 069 d 33 m 25.2 s if g.p.s, state margin of error:
	DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING □ 1. Small2.0 sq. ft. / gpd □ 2. Medium2.6 sq. ft. / gpd □ 3. MediumLarge 3.3 sq. ft. / gpd ■ 4. Large4.1 sq. ft. / gpd □ 5. Extra Large5.0 sq. ft. / gpd		

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 of the HHE-200 form:

Property boundaries:

Existing manmade features: structures, roadways, wells, disposal fields, same lot and on abutting lots

Water bodies: Wetlands:

Locations of all observation holes
The location of the proposed
system and existing disposal

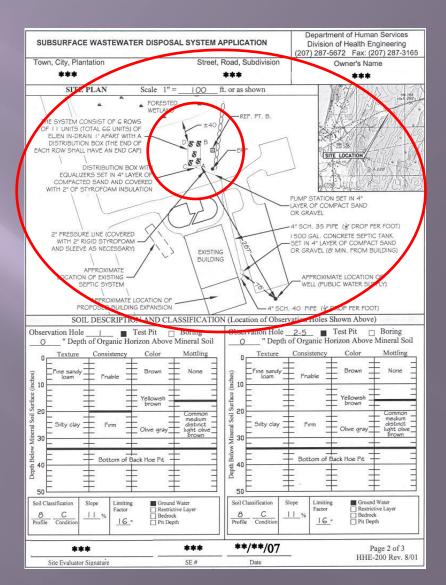
septic tank, pump/dosing tanks and grease interceptors and connecting piping;

system

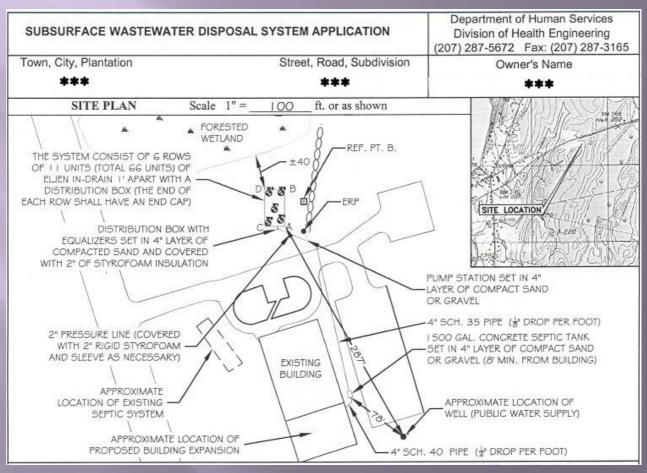
Surface water diversions:

Site location map North arrow

at least a 100-foot radius around systems with design flows less than 1,000 gallons per day



Page Two

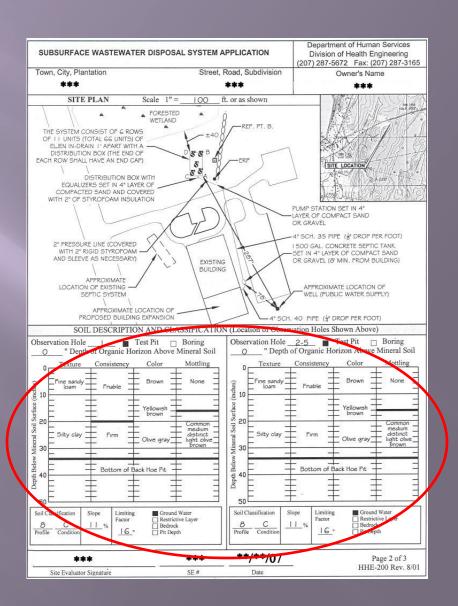


Page two of the HHE-200 form:

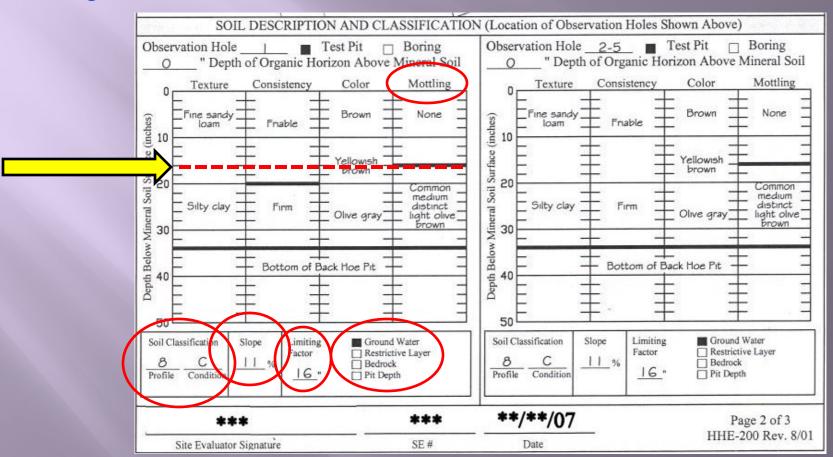
Soil Profile Description and Soil Condition Logs,

Soil profile and condition, limiting factor and depth to limiting factor

Ground Slope



Page Two



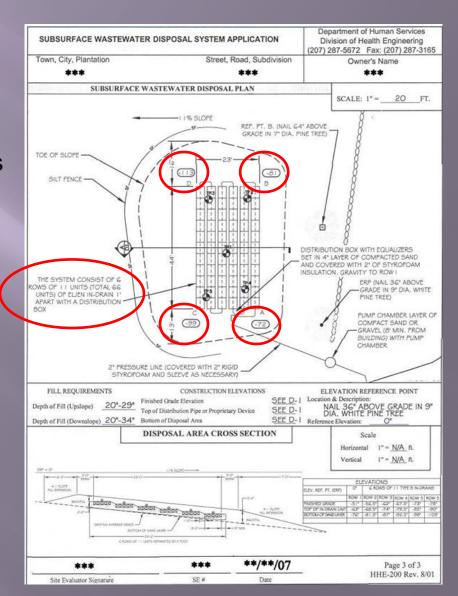


Page three of the HHE-200 form:

The location and type of the proposed system

disposal fields, pump/dosing tanks, distribution pipes, connecting piping, fill material extensions with their shoulders and limits, septic tanks, grease interceptors and curtain drains

Elevations original ground elevation of the four corners of each disposal field



Page three of the HHE-200 form:

System ties

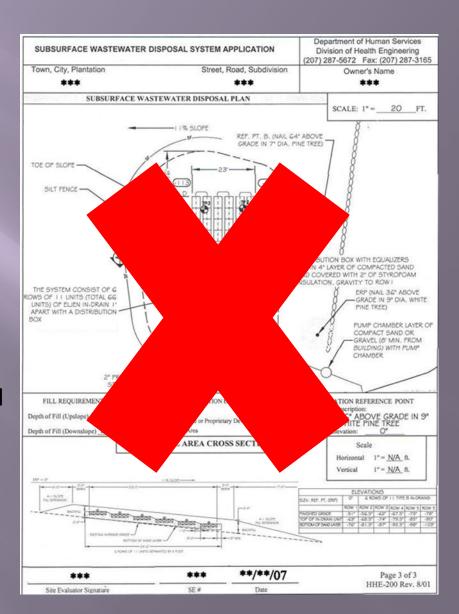
three measurements from two or more known horizontal reference points

OR

two measurements from one horizontal reference point with compass bearings for each horizontal measurement to a minimum of two proposed disposal field corners

System ties must be located outside the fill extension areas and preferably within 100 feet of the disposal field(s).

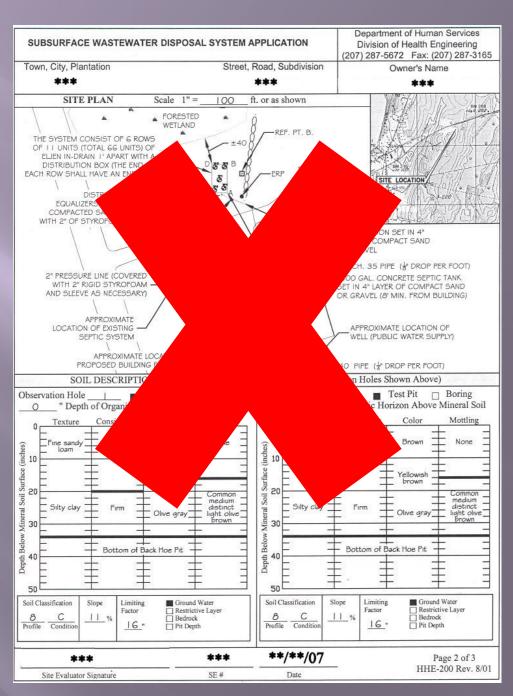
Alternatively, system tie details may be shown on page 2



Page two of the HHE-200 form

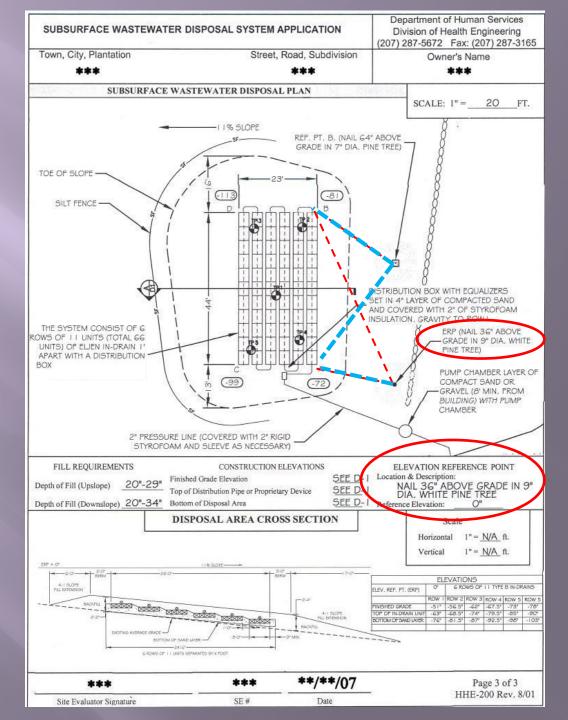
System ties

Alternatively, system tie details may be shown on page 2



ERP LOCATION

If there were measurements

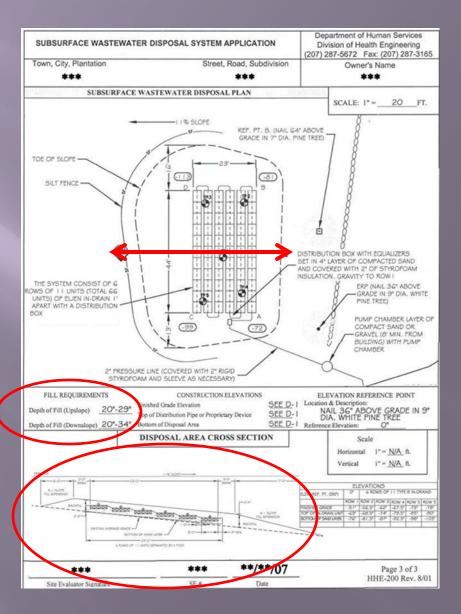


Page three of the HHE-200 form:

Cross-section line
a line running across the proposed
disposal field (perpendicular to the
long axis of the field) which
identifies the location of the crosssection diagram for the disposal
field

Backfill Requirements:

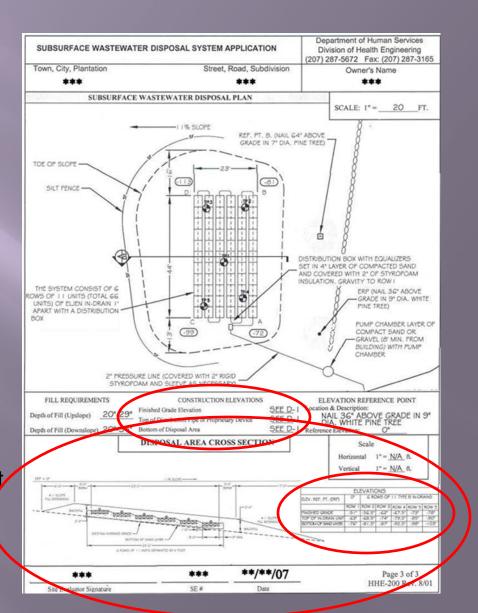
Depths of fill material required at each corner of each disposal field.



Page three of the HHE-200 form:

Construction Elevations:
The elevation of the bottom of each disposal field, the top of the distribution pipes or proprietary disposal devices within each disposal field and finish grade elevation.

Disposal Field Cross-Section:
Cross-section diagrams must be drawn for each proposed disposal field at a scale that clearly depicts the following features



Page three of the HHE-200 form:

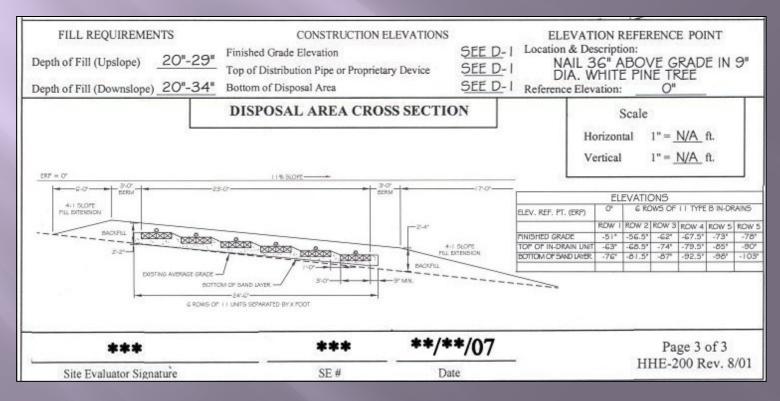
Original ground surface with notes for site preparation including scarification and transitional horizon;

Height and width of disposal field stone or proprietary devices with dimensions; Pipes and on-center spacing with dimensions;

Depths of fill material required;

Fill crown slope and shoulders with dimensions;

Limits of all fill extensions with dimensions:



Elevation Reference Point

SET AT ELEVATION ZERO

located outside the fill extension areas (preferably within 100 feet of the field).

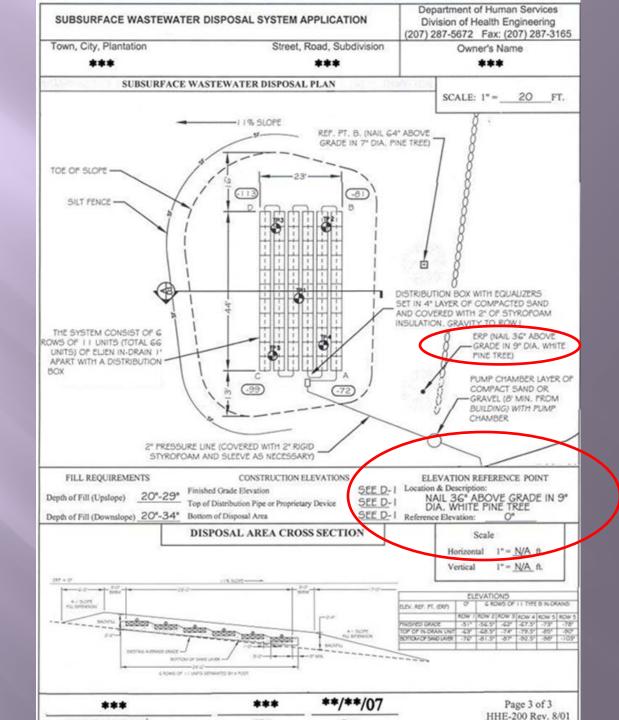
easily located, reasonably-expected-to-bepermanent feature (for example, a fire hydrant, a surveying monument, a structure, etc.)

If that feature is not available, the Site Evaluator shall set a temporary ERP, (for example, using a grade stake), and clearly indicate same in the design.

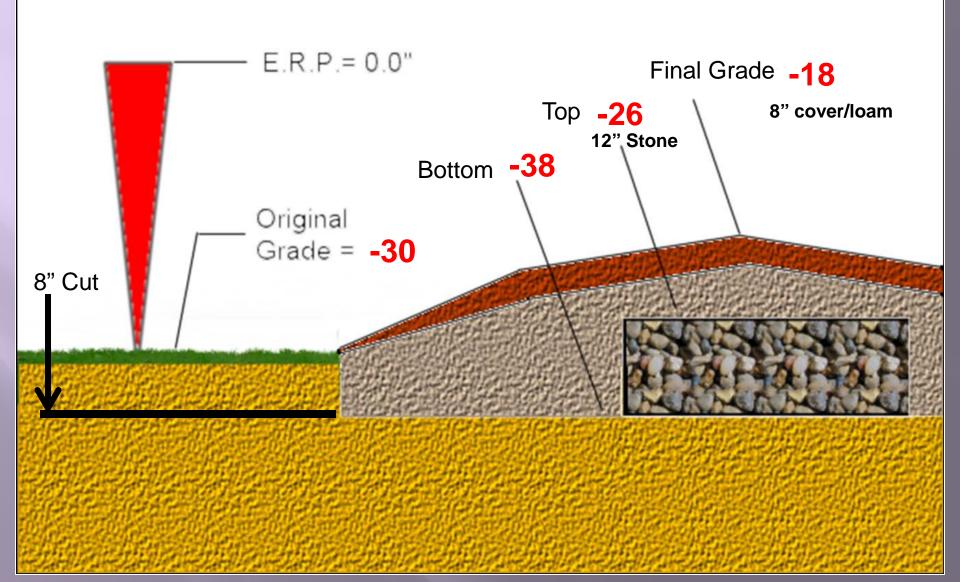
The distance in inches of the ERP above ground level at the ERP location must also be indicated.

Elevations must be given in inches above or below the ERP (Elevation Reference Point) except for large systems, those greater than 1,000 GPD, which may use a reference point set to the datum for the entire project and may use elevations in feet and decimal.

Page three of the HHE-200 form



ERP = 30" above grade What's the original grade?



PAGE ONE DUG WELL

WHY DOESN'T IT SHOW ON PAGE 2 OR 3?

COULD BE BEYOND 100 FEET
BURIED WELL HEAD

WELL POINT

COULD BE SEASONAL WATER FROM THE LAKE



SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPLICATION Div of Environmental Health . 11 SHS PROPERTY LOCATION >> CAUTION: LPI APPROVAL REQUIRED << City, Town, Windham or Plantation Street or Road 15 Lake Road Double Fee Charged [] Subdivision, Lot # n/a Local Plumbing Inspector Signature OWNER/APPLICANT INFORMATION Owner Down State Jones Robert A ☐ Applicant Mailing Address Owner/Applicant | Acme Realty Box 77 Windham ME 04092 Daytime Tel. # (207) 123-4567 Municipal Tax Map # CAUTION: INSPECTION REQUIRED 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 I have inspected the installation authorized above and found it to be in compliance with the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules Application. and/or Local Plumbing Inspector to deny a Permit. Signature of Owner or Applicant Local Plumbing Inspector Signature PERMIT INFORMATION TYPE OF APPLICATION THIS APPLICATION REQUIRES DISPOSAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS 1. Complete Non-engineered System √ 1. No Rule Variance ☐ 1. First Time System 2. Primitive System (graywater & alt. toilet) 2. Replacement System 2. First Time System Variance 3. Alternative Toilet, specify: Type replaced: trench a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval 4. Non-engineered Treatment Tank (only) Year installed: +/- 1965 5. Holding Tank, _ 3. Replacement System Variance 6. Non-engineered Disposal Field (only) 3. Expanded System a. <25% Expansion b. ≥25% Expansion 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 ■10. Engineered Disposal Field (only) 5. Seasonal Conversion 5. Seasonal Conversion Permit SIZE OF PROPERTY DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO SERVE 12. Miscellaneous Components 1. Single Family Dwelling Unit, No. of Bedrooms: 3 TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY 0.85 2. Multiple Family Dwelling, No. of Units: 1. Drilled Well 2. Dug Well 3. Private SHORELAND ZONING 4. Public 5. Other ✓ Yes Current Use Seasonal Year Round Undevelope DESIGN DETAILS (SYSTEM LAYOUT SHOWN ON PAGE 3) DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & SIZE GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT TREATMENT TANK DESIGN FLOW 1. Concrete 1. Stone Bed 2. Stone Trench a. Regular b. Low Profile 3. Proprietary Device gallons per day If Yes or Maybe, specify one below BASED ON: a. cluster array c. Linear a. multi-compartment tank 2. Plastic 1. Table 4A (dwelling unit(s)) b. regular load d. H-20 load 3. Other: _____ CAPACITY: 1000 b. ___ tanks in series □ 2. Table 4C(other facilities) 4. Other: SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilities c. increase in tank capacity d. Filter on Tank Outlet 3 BR SFD SOIL DATA & DESIGN CLASS DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING 3. Section 4G (meter readings) EFFLUENT/EJECTOR PUMP ATTACH WATER METER DATA PROFILE CONDITION . Not Required 5 / C ☐ 1. Medium—2.6 sq. ft. / gpd . May Be Required LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE at Observation Hole # 4 √2. Medium---Large 3.3 sq. f.t / gpd Required at center of disposal area Depth 42 " ☐ 3. Large---4.1 sq. ft. / gpd Specify only for engineered systems of Most Limiting Soil Factor 4. Extra Large---5.0 sq. ft. / gpd if g.p.s, state margin of error SITE EVALUATOR STATEMENT (date) I completed a site evaluation on this property and state that the data reported are accurate and that the proposed system is in compliance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules (10-144A CMR 241). 06/16/11 Site Evaluator Signature SE# Date John Doe (207) 765-4321 jdoe@isp.com Site Evaluator Name Printed Telephone Number E-mail Address Note: Changes to or deviations from the design should be confirmed with the Site Evaluator Page 1 of 3 HHE-200 Rev. 08/2011

Title 30-A §4201. Definitions 4. Seasonal dwelling.

"Seasonal dwelling" means a dwelling which existed on December 31, 1981, and which was not used as a principal or year-round residence during the period from 1977 to 1981. Evidence of use as a principal or year-round residence includes, but is not limited to:

- A. The listing of that dwelling as an occupant's legal residence for the purpose of:
- (1) Voting;
- (2) Filing a state tax return; or
- (3) Automobile registration
- B. The occupancy of that dwelling for a period exceeding 7 months in any calendar year.

SITE EVALUATION: EVALUATION OF THE SITE

LOOK AROUND, ..ANYTHING THERE NOT ON THE PLAN?

OWNERS WELLS

ABUTTERS WELLS

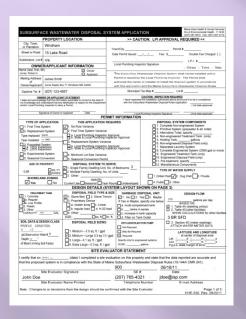
WATER BODIES

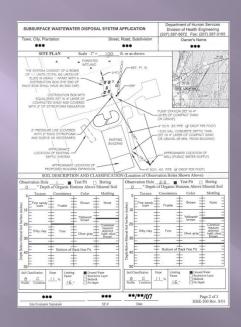
IF THERE IS....STOP!!!

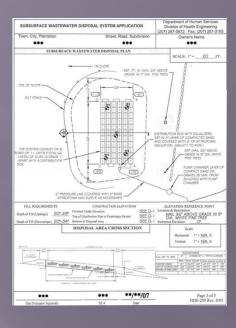
NOTIFY LPI

And Site Evaluator

No location ties, year round-seasonal water source location, no applicant signature







SHOULD IT BE PERMITTED?

NO

If it was permitted, should it be installed?
How could it without a system location?
How could the LPI inspect it?

3 ITEMS FOR SEPERATION OF THE DISPOSAL FIELD THAT DESIGNATE HOW HIGH THE SYSTEM IS

Seasonal High Water Table (Mottling)

RESTRICTIVE LAYER

BEDROCK

MOTTLING (SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE)

A color pattern observed in soil consisting of blotches or spots of contrasting color. The term "mottle" refers to an individual blotch or spot.



Mottled soil indicates saturated conditions. Systems need to be installed far enough above such layers to provide proper separation from groundwater.

12"-18", sometimes not allowed

Depending on soil type

A restrictive layer is a nearly continuous layer that significantly impedes the movement of water and air through the soil

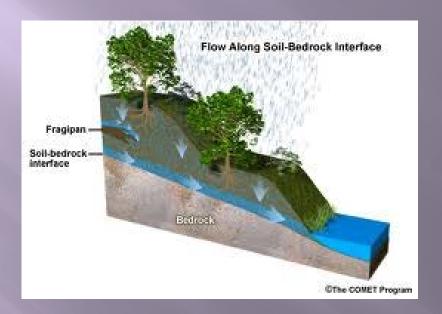


Systems need to be installed far enough above such layers to provide proper separation from the restrictive layer.

12"-18", sometimes not allowed

Depending on soil type

Bedrock



Systems need to be installed far enough above such layers to provide proper separation from the bedrock layer.

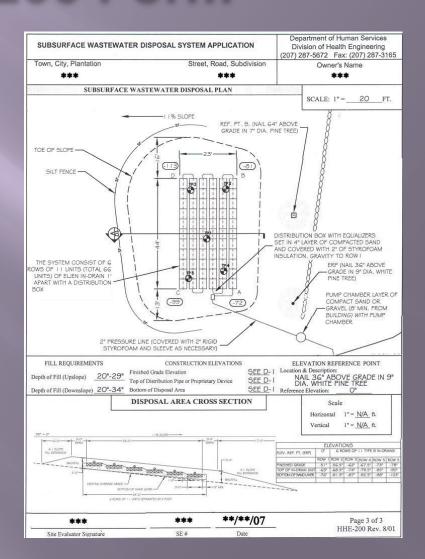
24", sometimes not allowed

Depending on soil type

HHE-200 Form

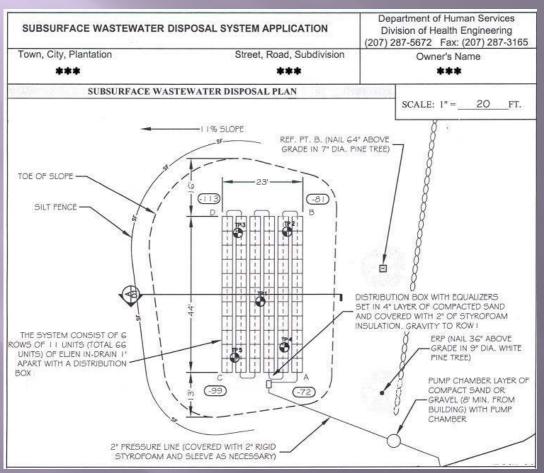
Page Three

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



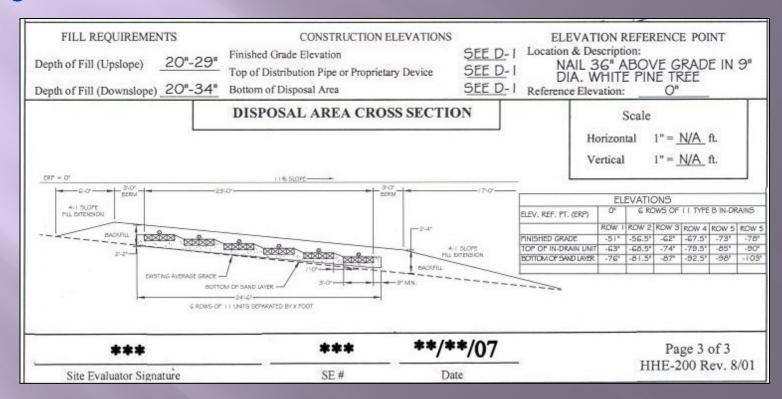
HHE-200 Form

Page Three

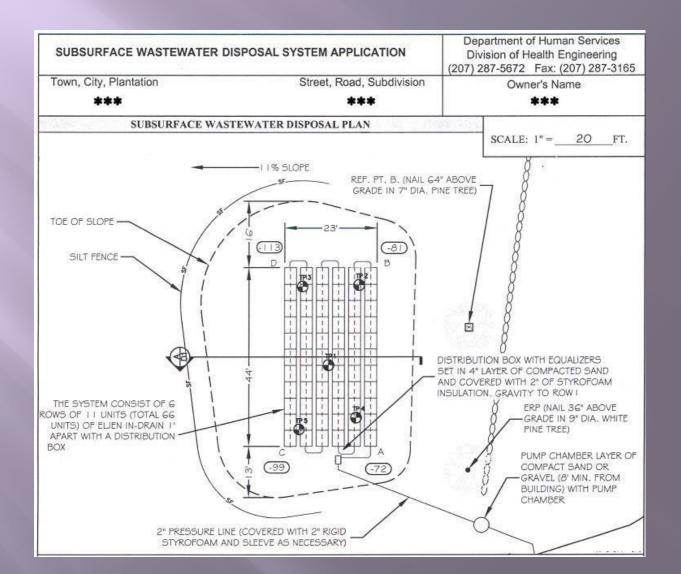


HHE-200 Form

Page Three



HOW DID THE SITE EVALUATOR GET THIS LAYOUT



Page One

TYPE OF APPLICATION	THIS APPLICATION REQUIRES	DISPOSAL SYSTEM COMPONENTS		
1. First Time System 2. Replacement System Type replaced: Year installed: 3. Expanded System a. Minor Expansion b. Major Expansion	□ 1. No Rule Variance ■ 2. First Time System Variance □ a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval ■ b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval □ 3. Replacement System Variance □ a. Local Plumbing Inspector Approval □ b. State & Local Plumbing Inspector Approval	1. Complete Non-engineered System 2. Primitive System (graywater & alt. toilet) 3. Alternative Toilet, specify: 4. Non-engineered Treatment Tank (only) 5. Holding Tank, g allons 6. Non-engineered Disposal Field (only) 7. Separated Laundry System 8. Complete Engineered System (2000 gpd or more		
 □ 4. Experimental System □ 5. Seasonal Conversion 	☐ 4. Minimum Lot Size Variance ☐ 5. Seasonal Conversion Permit	 9. Engineered Treatment Tank (only) 10. Engineered Disposal Field (only) 11. Pre-treatment, specify: 		
SIZE OF PROPERTY	DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO SERVE	☐ 12. Miscellaneous Components		
± 4.5 ■ SQ. FT.	☐ 1. Single Family Dwelling Unit, No. of Bedrooms: ☐ 2. Multiple Family Dwelling, No. of Units: ☐ 3. Other: Commercial business	TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY		
SHORELAND ZONING Yes No	(specify) Current Use Seasonal Year Round Undeveloped	■ 1. Drilled Well □ 2. Dug Well □ 3. Private □ 4. Public □ 5. Other		

TREATMENT TANK	DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & SIZE	GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT	DESIGN FLOW
■ 1. Concrete ■ a. Regular □ b. Low Profile □ 2. Plastic □ 3. Other:	□ 1. Stone Bed □ 2. Stone Trench ■ 3. Proprietary Device ■ a. cluster array □ c. Linear ■ b. regular load □ d. H-20 load type: Eljen In-drain	■ 1. No □ 2. Yes □ 3. Maybe If Yes or Maybe, specify one below: □ a. multi-compartment tank □ b tanks in series	750 gal lons per day BASED ON: ■ 1. Table 501.1 (dwelling unit(s)) □ 2. Table 501.2 (other facilities) SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilities
CAPACITY: 1,500 GAL.	□ 4. Other: SIZE: GG units □ sq. ft. □ lin. ft.	c. increase in tank capacity d. Filter on Tank Outlet EFFLUENT/EJECTOR PUMP	50 employees @ 15 gpd each
PROFILE CONDITION DESIGN	DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING	1. Not Required	3. Section 503.0 (meter readings) ATTACH WATER METER DATA
at Observation Hole # Depth 6_" of Most Limiting Soil Factor	 □ 1. Small—2.0 sq. ft. / gpd □ 2. Medium—2.6 sq. ft. / gpd □ 3. Medium—Large 3.3 sq. f.t / gpd ■ 4. Large4.1 sq. ft. / gpd □ 5. Extra Large5.0 sq. ft. / gpd 	2. May Be Required 3. Required Specify only for engineered systems: DOSE:gallo ns	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE at center of disposal area Lat. 044 d 24 m 01.8 s Lon. 069 d 33 m 25.2 s if g.p.s, state margin of error:

PAGE 33 PROFILE 8 CONDITION C

Lodgment (Basal) Glacial Till	1	Silt loam textured soils throughout the entire profile. The lower horizons usually have prismatic or platy structures. This profile tends to become firm dense and impervious with depth thus this profile may have a hydraulically restrictive horizon. Angular rock fragments are usually present. Occasionally cobbles and stones may be present.	4.1 S.F. Large
Ablation Glacial Till	2	Loam to sandy loam textured soils throughout the entire profile. This profile does not have a hydraulically restrictive horizon. Angular rock fragments are present. Occasionally cobbles and stones may be present.	3.3 S.F. Med. Large
Lodgment (Basal) Glacial Till	3	Loam to loamy sand textured soils throughout the entire profile. The lower soil horizons usually have well defined prismatic or platy structures that are very compact and are difficult to excavate. These lower horizons are considered hydraulically restrictive. Angular rock fragments are present. Occasionally cobbles and stones are present.	3.3 S.F. Med. Large
	Parent	Material Profile Description	
Ablation Glacial Till	4	Sandy loam to loamy sand textured upper horizon(s) overlying loamy sand textured lower horizon. This profile tends to be loose and easy to excavate. Lower horizons tend not to be firm and are not considered hydraulically restrictive. Angular rock fragments are present along with partially water-worn cobbles and stones	2.6 S.F. Medium
Stratified Glacial Drift	5	Loam to loamy sand textured upper horizons overlying fine and medium sand parent materials. Stratified horizons of water-sorted materials may be present. Lower horizons tend to be granular or massive. Entire profile tends to be loose except that saturated horizons may be cemented and therefore firm and are considered hydraulically restrictive. Horizons with rounded rock fragments are common.	2.6 S.F. Medium
Stratified Glacial Drift	6	Loamy sand to sand textured upper horizons overlying stratified coarse sands or gravel parent materials. Stratified horizons of water-sorted materials may be present. Entire profile tends to be loose except that saturated horizons may be cemented and therefore firm and are considered hydraulically restrictive. Horizons with rounded rock fragments are common.	2.6 S.F. Medium
Mixed geological origins	7	Fifteen (15) or more inches of sandy loam to loamy sand glacial till or loamy sand to sand stratified drift parent material overlying marine or lacustrine deposited silt to silty clay or fifteen (15) or more inches of loamy sand to sand stratified drift parent material overlying firm basal till. The upper horizons tend to be granular in structure. The lower horizons tend to be firm and massive in structure and are considered to be hydraulically restrictive. Rock fragments may be present in upper horizons but are usually absent in lower horizons, except for basal till.	3.3 S.F. M. Large
Janua .	0	Loop to fine conductors upon being /s) and in five sit to the distant and large being a The upon being a	
Lacus- trine deposits	8	Loam to fine sandy loam upper horizon(s) overlying firm silt loam to silt textured lower horizons. The upper horizons tend to be granular in structure. The lower horizons tend to be firm and massive in structure and are considered to be hydraulically restrictive. Stratified lenses of fine sand and sandy loam may be present in the lower horizons. Coarse rocks are usually absent throughout entire profile.	4.1 S.F. Large
ne deposits	9	Silt loam textured upper horizons overlying firm silt loam to silty clay textured lower horizons. The lower horizons tend to be very firm and are considered to be hydraulically restrictive. Coarse rock are usually absent throughout entire profile. Thin lenses of very fine sand to silt may be present in the lower horizons	5.0 S.F. EX. Large
Organic deposits	10	Partially decomposed organic material at least 16" in thickness.	Not Permitted
Alluvial dune beach deposits	11	These soils have no typical profile. Variable in texture and exhibit very little weathering. They are deposited in flood plains sand dunes or beach environments.	Best Fit
Filled Site	12	These soils have no typical profile. Variable in texture. May contain man-made materials.	Best Fit

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TABLE 4E SOIL CONDITION

PROFILE 8---LARGE

CONDITION C

Limiting Factor Depth, in inches	Bedrock Limiting Factor Condition	Soil Drainage Limiting Factor or Restrictive Layer Condition
> 48		В
15 to 48	AIII	С
0 to <15	All	D. D. C.
<9	Al	Е

PROFILE 8---LARGE CONDITION C—

Not	ı	First Time & Expanded Systems Outside of the Shoreland Area: Separation in Inches								
Variance Required:	ı	Soil Profile					/			
Variance Required: Expansions Not Allowed for 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9	ı	,		ΔΙ	ΔΠ	ΔΙΙΙ	R	C	D	F
Required:	ı	Ü			All	AIII	- 5	U		
Not	ı									
Allowed for 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9	ı			Expansions						Expansions;
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9										
Variance Required: Expansions Required: Expansions Si Time Si Time Si Time Soil Tondition Vi Soil Profile Si Soil Profile Si Soil Profile Soil Soil Profile Condition Vi Soil Soil Soil Profile Condition Vi Soil Soil Profile Condition Vi Soil Soil Profile Condition Vi Soil Soil Soil Profile Condition Vi Soil Soil Profile Condition Vi Soil Soi	ı	4 0 0 4	7.0.0		0.4	0.4	40	40	40	
Required: Expansions		1, 2, 3, 4	, 7, 6, 9		24	24	12	12	10	[u]
Expansions Not Allowed for 1st Time 5,6 [d] 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 [d] Not Not Not Not Not Not Allowed A	ı									Variance
Allowed for 1st Time	ı			Expansions						
1st Time	ı			; Not						Expansions;
Soil Profile										Not Allowed
Not Allowed Conditions. First Time & Expanded Systems Within the Shoreland Area: Separation in Inches Soil Profile Condition Ø Al All All B C D E Not Not Not Allowed Allowed 24 12 12 12 [c] Not Allowed Allowed 24 12 12 [c] Not Allowed Allow		_	_							
Allowed Conditions. First Time & Expanded Systems Within the Shoreland Area: Separation in Inches Soil Frofile Variance Required Allowed All		5,	6							
10 11, 12										
Use Tables 4D and 4E to determine the soil profile and description which best describes the observed conditions. First Time & Expanded Systems Within the Shoreland Area: Separation in Inches Soil Profile O Al All All AllI B C D E Not Not Allowed Allowed 24 12 12 12 [c] Not Allowed Allowed Allowed 24 24 24 [c] Not Allowed Allo		10	n	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed			Allowed	Allowed
First Time & Expanded Systems Within the Shoreland Area: Separation in Inches Soil Profile Ú Al All All AllI B C D E Not Allowed Allowed 24 12 12 12 [c] Not Allowed Allowed 24 24 24 [c] Not Allowed Allowed 24 24 24 24 [c] Not	ı			Use Tables	4D and 4E to de	etermine the soil	profile and de		h best describes	the observed
Soil Profile Ondition O	ı	11,								
Soil Profile	ı			Expanded S	Systems With	nin the Shore	land Area	: Separation	on in Inches	
Ú Ø AI AII AIII B C D E Not Allowed 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 Not Allowed Allowe	ı	Soil Profile								
Not	ı			٨١	ΛΠ	AIII	D	C	D	_
Not	ı	U	, D			AIII	ь	C	_	
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 Not	ı									
Not	ı	1, 2, 3, 4	l, 7, 8, 9	Allowed	Allowed	24	12	12		Allowed
Allowed Allowed 24 24 24 24 [c] Allowed Not Not Not Not Allowed Allow	ı			Not	Not				Variance	Not
Not Not Not Not Not Allowed Allo	ı	_	_							
Allowed Allowe	ı	5,	6	Not	Not					Not
10	ı									
11, 12	ı	10	0	7 tilowca	7 tilowod	7 tilowed			7 tilowod	7 tilowod
Replacement Systems: Separation Distances in Inches Soil Soil Profile Condition Ú				Use Tables	4D and 4E to de	etermine the soil	profile and de		h best describes	s the observed
Soil Profile Soil Condition Ú Ø AI AII AIII B C D E 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 24 [a] 24 [b] 24 12 12 18 [b] 24 [a] 5,6 24 [a] 24 [b] 24 24 24 18 [b] 24 [a] 10 24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a] Use Tables 4D and 4E to determine the soil profile and description which best describes the observed	ı									
Soil Profile Condition J AI AII AIII B C D E 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 24 [a] 24 [b] 24 12 12 18 [b] 24 [a] 5,6 24 [a] 24 [b] 24 24 24 18 [b] 24 [a] 10 24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a] Use Tables 4D and 4E to determine the soil profile and description which best describes the observed			Soil	. topiacomo	5,0.00.	Coparation	2.51411000	11101100		
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9		Soil Profile								
5,6 24 [a] 24 [b] 24 24 24 18 [b] 24 [a] 10 24 [a]		Ú	Ø	Al	All	AIII	В	С	D	E
5,6 24 [a] 24 [b] 24 24 24 18 [b] 24 [a] 10 24 [a]		1, 2, 3, 4	l, 7, 8, 9	24 [a]	24 [b]	24	12	12	18 [b]	24 [a]
10 24 [a] Use Tables 4D and 4E to determine the soil profile and description which best describes the observed				24 [a]	24 [b]	24	24	24	18 [b]	24 [a]
Use Tables 4D and 4E to determine the soil profile and description which best describes the observed	ı			24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]
11, 12 conditions.	1					s the observed				
		1, 2, 3, 4 5,	I, 7, 8, 9 6 0	24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a]	24 [b] 24 [b] 24 [a]	24 24 24 [a]	12 24 24 [a]	12 24 24 [a]	18 [b] 18 [b] 24 [a]	24 [a] 24 [a] 24 [a]

PROFILE 8---LARGE

CONDITION C-

Lacus-	
trine	
deposits	5

Loam to fine sandy loam upper horizon(s) overlying firm silt loam to silt textured lower horizons. The upper horizons tend to be granular in structure. The lower horizons tend to be firm and massive in structure and are considered to be hydraulically restrictive. Stratified lenses of fine sand and sandy loam may be present in the lower horizons. Coarse rocks are usually absent throughout entire profile.

4.1 S.F. Large

2 BEDROOM DWELLING @ 90 GALLONS PER DAY PER BEDROOM 2 X 90 = 180 GPD

TIMES 4.1 SQUARE FEET =

738 SQUARE FEET
THE SITE EVALUATOR HAS TO MAKE
THE DISPOSAL FIELD

738 SQUARE FEET – STONE FIELD

20 X 40 = 800 SQUARE FEET

10 X 80 = 800 SQUARE FEET

25 X 30 = 750 SQUARE FEET

12.5 X 60 – 750 SQUARE FEET

PAGE 52 W. PLASTIC DISPOSAL DEVICES 738 SQUARE FEET

Device	Model	Height	Configuration	
			Cluster	Trench
Bio-Diffuser	Standard	11 inches	36 square feet/unit	44 square feet/unit [a]

CLUSTER = 738 DIVIDED BY 36 SQ. FT. = 20.5 UNITS

TRENCH = 738 DIVIDED BY 44 SQ. FT = 16.7 UNITS

Infiltrator	EQ 24	11 inches	33.3 square	33.3 square
			feet/unit [b]	feet/unit[c,d]

CLUSTER = 738 DIVIDED BY 33.3 SQ. FT. = 22.1 UNITS

TRENCH = 738 DIVIDED BY 33.3 SQ. FT = 22.1 UNITS

738 SQUARE FEET

Infiltrator	Without End Cap,	Without End Cap,
Quick 4 Plus	Trench	Cluster
Quick4 Plus High	8.0 square feet/linear foot	5.8 square feet/linear
Capacity		foot

TRENCH

738 DIVIDED BY 8.0 SQ. FT. / LINEAR FOOT = 92.25 LIN. FT.
48 INCHES LONG = 4 FEET
92.25 DIVIDED BY 4 = 23.06

CLUSTER

738 DIVIDED BY 5.8 SQ. FT / LIN. FT. = 127,241 48 INCHES LONG = 4 FEET 127,241 DIVIDED BY 4 = 31.8

Device	Model	Configuration		
		Cluster [b]	Trench [a]	
GSF	Type A	24 square feet/ unit	24 square feet/unit	
GSF	Type B	48 square feet/unit	48 square feet/unit	

TRENCH TYPE A

738 DIVIDED BY 24 SQ. FT / UNIT= 30.75 UNITS

TRENCH TYPE B

738 DIVIDED 48 SQ. FT / UNIT= 15.3 UNITS

SAME CALCULATIONS FOR CLUSTER

Existing calculations of HHE-200

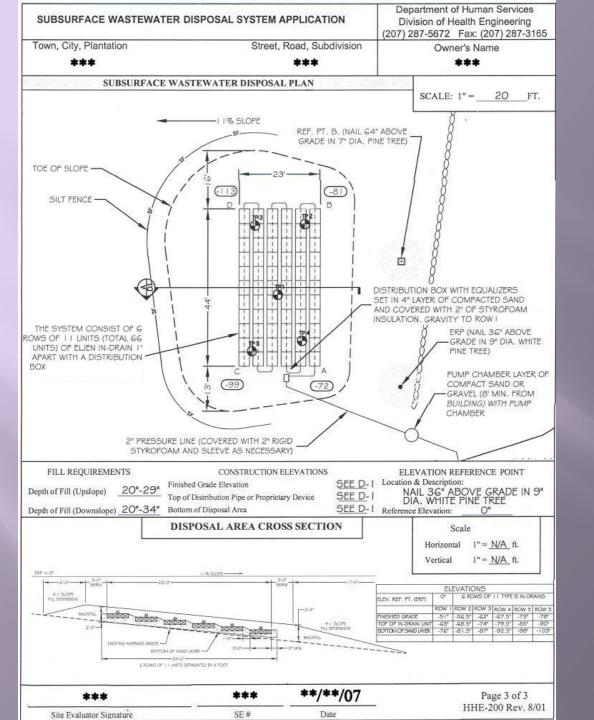
TREATMENT TANK 1. Concrete a. Regular b. Low Profile 2. Plastic 3. Other: CAPACITY: 1,500 GAL.	DISPOSAL FIELD TYPE & SIZE 1. Stone Bed 2. Stone Trench 3. Proprietary Sevice a. cluster array c. Linear b. regular load d. H-20 isad type: Eljen In-drain 4. Other:	GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT 1. No 2. Yes 3. Maybe If Yes or Maybe, specify one below: a, multi-compartment tank b tanks in series c. increase in tank capacity d. Filter on Tank Outlet	DESIGN FLOW 750 gal lons per day BASED ON: 1. Table 501.1 (dwelling unit(s)) 2. Table 501.2 (other facilities) SHOW CALCULATIONS for other facilities 50 employees @ 15 apd each
SOIL DATA & DESIGN CLASS PROFILE CONDITION DESIGN 8 / C / 1 at Observation Hole # 1 Depth 16 " Most Limiting Soil Factor	SIZE: 66 Units □ sq. ft. □ lin. ft. DISPOSAL FIELD SIZING □ 1. Small—2.0 sq. ft. / gpd □ 2. Medium—2.6 sq. ft. / gpd □ 3. Medium—Large 3.3 sq. ft. / gpd ■ 4. Large—4.1 sq. ft. / gpd □ 5. Extra Large—5.0 sq. ft. / gpd	EFFLUENT/EJECTOR PUMP □ 1. Not Required □ 2. May Be Required ■ 3. Required Specify only for engineered systems: DOSE:gallo ns	ATTACH WATER METER DATA LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE at center of disposal area Lat. O44 d 24 m 01.8 s Lon. O69 d 33 m 25.2 s if g.p.s, state margin of error:

PROFILE 8 = 4.1 SQ. FT (LARGE)

TIMES 750 GALLONS PER DAY = 3,075 SQ. FT

Device	Model	Configuration		
		Cluster [b]	Trench [a]	
GSF	Type A	24 square feet/ unit	24 square feet/unit	
GSF	Type B	48 square feet/unit	48 square feet/unit	

TYPE A----3,075 DIVIDED BY 24 = 128.125-----ROUND UP 129 UNITS **TYPE B----**3,075 DIVIDED BY 48 = 64.062-----ROUND UP 65



65 UNITS NEEDED

6 ROWS OF 11
ROUNDED UP FROM 65

TO MAKE ALL ROWS EVEN.

Variances to Setbacks

Setback Dista	Setback Distances for Replacement System, Limits o					LPI Authority			
Site features vs. disposal system components of various sizes	Disposal Fields (total design flow)			Septic Tanks and Holding Tanks (total design flow)					
	Less than 1,000 gpd	1,000 to 2,000 gpd	Over 2,000 gpd	Less than 1,000 gpd	1,000 to 2,000 gpd	Over 2,000 gpd			
Wells with water usage of 2,000 or more gpd or public water supply wells	300 feet	300 feet	300 feet	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet			
Potable supply well	100 down to 60 feet	200 down to 100 feet	300 down to 150 feet	100 down to 25 feet	100 down to 50 feet	100 down to 50 feet			
Water supply line	10 feet	20 feet	25 feet	10 feet	10 feet	10 feet			
Water course, major	100 down to 50 feet	200 down to 120 feet	300 down to 180 feet	100 down to 25 feet [a]	100 down to 50 feet	100 down to 50 feet			
Water course, minor	50 down to 20 feet	100 down to 50 feet	150 down to 75 feet	50 down to 25 feet	50 down to 25 feet	50 down to 25 feet			
Drainage ditches	25 down to 12 feet	50 down to 25 feet	75 down to 35 feet	25 down to 12 feet	25 down to 12 feet	25 down to 12 feet			
Edge of fill extension Coastal wetlands, special freshwater wetlands, great ponds, rivers, streams	20 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet			
Slopes greater than 3:1	10 feet	18 feet	25 feet	N/A	N/A	N/A			
No full basement [e.g. slab]	15 down to 7	30 down to	40 down to	8 down to 5	14 down to	20 down to 10			
	feet	15 feet	20 feet	feet	7 feet	feet			
Full basement [below grade foundation, frost wall, columns]	20 down to 10 feet	30 down to 15 feet	40 down to 20 feet	8 down to 5 feet	14 down to 7 feet	20 down to 10 feet			
Property lines	10 down to 5 feet [b]	18 down to 9 feet [b]	20 ft down to 10 ft [b]	10 down to 4 feet [b]	15 down to 7 feet [b]	20 down to 10 feet [b]			
Burial sites or graveyards boundaries, measured from the toe of the fill extension	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet			
Stormwater infiltration systems	100 down to 60 feet	200 down to 120 feet	300 down to 180 feet	100 down to 50 feet	100 down to 50 feet	100 down to 50 feet			
Wetponds, retention ponds, and detention basins (excavated below grade); Soil filters, underdrained swales, underdrained outlets, and similar structures	50 down to 25 feet	100 down to 50 feet	150 down to 75 feet	50 down to 25 feet	50 down to 25 feet	50 down to 25 feet			
Stormwater detention basins (basin bottom at, or above, predevelopment grade)	25 down to 12 feet	50 down to 25 feet	75 down to 35 feet	25 down to 12 feet	25 down to 12 feet	25 down to 12 feet			

TARIFSA

Notes:

- [a] This distance may be reduced to 25 feet, if the septic or holding tank is tested in the LPI's presence and shown to be watertight or of monolithic construction.
- [b] Additional setbacks may be needed to prevent fill material extensions from encroaching onto abutting property.
- [c] All ground disturbance or clearing of woody vegetation necessary for the installation of a subsurface wastewater disposal system that occurs within 100 feet of the normal high water mark of a major water body / course must comply with these Rules pertaining to work adjacent to or within wetlands and water bodies (see Section 11(M)).

Replacement System Variances to Setbacks

Notes:

[a] This distance may be reduced to 25 feet, if the septic or holding tank is tested in the LPI's presence and shown to be watertight or of monolithic construction.

TABLE 8A Setback Distances for Replacement System, Limits of LPI Authority

	Site features vs. disposal system	Disposal Fields			Septic Tanks and Holding Tanks (total design flow)			
ŀ	components of various sizes		tal design flow					
		Less than	1,000 to	Over 2,000	Less than	1,000 to	Over 2,000	
ŀ	W-11	1,000 gpd	2,000 gpd	gpd	1,000 gpd	2,000 gpd	gpd 150 feet	
	Wells with water usage of 2,000 or more gpd or public water supply wells	300 feet	300 feet	300 feet	150 feet	150 feet	150 feet	
ŀ	Potable supply well	100 down to	200 down	300 down	100 down	100 down	100 down to	
	rotable supply well	60 feet	to 100 feet	to 150 feet	to 25 feet	to 50 feet	50 feet	
	Water supply line	10 feet	20 feet	25 feet	10 feet	10 feet	10 feet	
	Water course, major	100 down to	200 down	300 down	100 down	100 down	100 down to	
	water course, major	50 feet	to 120 feet	to 180 feet	to 25 feet	to 50 feet	50 feet	
		30 1000	10 120 1001	10 100 101	[a]	10 30 1001	30 1001	
Ī	Water course, minor	50 down to	100 down	150 down	50 Jown to	50 down to	50 down to 25	
Į		20 feet	to 50 feet	to 75 feet	25 feet	25 feet	feet	
	Drainage ditches	25 down to	50 down to	75 down to	25 down to	25 down to	25 down to 12	
		12 feet	25 feet	35 feet	12 feet	12 feet	feet	
	Edge of fill extension Coastal	20 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	
	wetlands, special freshwater wetlands,							
ļ	great ponds, rivers, streams							
ŀ	Slopes greater than 3:1	10 feet	18 feet	25 feet	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	No full basement [e.g. slab]	15 down to 7	30 down to	40 down to	8 down to 5	14 down to	20 down to 10	
ŀ	T 111	feet	15 feet	20 feet	feet	7 feet	feet	
	Full basement [below grade	20 down to 10 feet	30 down to	40 down to	8 down to 5 feet	14 down to	20 down to 10 feet	
ŀ	foundation, frost wall, columns]	10 down to 5	15 feet 18 down to	20 feet 20 ft down	10 down to	7 feet 15 down to	20 down to 10	
	Property lines		9 feet [b]	to 10 ft [b]	4 feet [b]	7 feet [b]		
ŀ	Burial sites or graveyards boundaries,	feet [b] 25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	25 feet	feet [b] 25 feet	
	measured from the toe of the fill	23 1661	23 1661	23 1661	23 1661	23 1661	23 1661	
	extension							
ŀ	Stormwater infiltration systems	100 down to	200 down	300 down	100 down	100 down	100 down to	
		60 feet	to 120 feet	to 180 feet	to 50 feet	to 50 feet	50 feet	
ı	Wetponds, retention ponds, and	50 down to	100 down	150 down	50 down to	50 down to	50 down to 25	
	detention basins (excavated below	25 feet	to 50 feet	to 75 feet	25 feet	25 feet	feet	
	grade); Soil filters, underdrained		100000000000000000000000000000000000000					
	swales, underdrained outlets, and		100 100 100 100					
	similar structures							
	Stormwater detention basins (basin	25 down to	50 down to	75 down to	25 down to	25 down to	25 down to 12	
	bottom at, or above, predevelopment	12 feet	25 feet	35 feet	12 feet	12 feet	feet	
	grade)	and the second	15					

Notes

- [a] This distance may be reduced to 25 feet, if the septic or holding tank is tested in the LPI's presence and shown to be watertight or of monolithic construction.
- [b] Additional setbacks may be needed to prevent fill material extensions from encroaching onto abutting property.
- [c] All ground disturbance or clearing of woody vegetation necessary for the installation of a subsurface wastewater disposal system that occurs within 100 feet of the normal high water mark of a major water body / course must comply with these Rules pertaining to work adjacent to or within wetlands and water bodies (see Section 11(M)).

SECTION 4 DESIGN CRITERIA Suitable soil conditions

(a) All systems located outside the shoreland area of major water bodies/courses must be located on soils with a minimum depth to the limiting factor of ____inches .

(b) All systems located within the shoreland area of major water bodies/courses must be located on soils with a minimum depth to the limiting factor of 15 inches.

What happens when this isn't available...

VARIANCE to the Soils....

TABLE 4F MINIMUM PERMITTING CONDITIONS AND MINIMUM DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Replacement Systems

First Time & Expanded Systems Outside of the Shoreland Area: Separation in Inches								
Soil Profile	Soil							
Ú	ConditionØ	Al	All	AIII	В	С	D	E
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9		Variance Required: Expansions Not Allowed for 1 st Time[d]	24	24	12	12	18	Variance Required: Expansions; Not Allowed for 1 st Time [d]
		Variance Required: Expansions; Not Allowed for 1st Time [d]	24	24	24	24	24	Variance Required: Expansions; Not Allowed for 1st Time [d]
5,	O	Not Allowed	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not	Not
10	0	Not / mowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
11,	12	Use Tables 4	D and 4F to deter	mine the soil profile	e and description	n which hest de	escribes the obser	ved conditions
,		e & Expanded						vou contantorio.
Cail Duafila	Cail					·		
Soil Profile Ú	Soil ConditionØ	AI	A 11	AIII	_	С	Б.	E
1, 2, 3, 4		Not Allowed	All Not Allowed	24	B 12	12	D Variance Required [c]	Not Allowed
5,6		Not Allowed	Not Allowed	24	24	24	Variance Required [c]	Not Allowed
10		Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
11,	12			mine the soil profit			escribes trie obser	veu conunions.
Replacement Systems: Separation Distances in Inches								
Soil Profile Ú	Soil ConditionØ	AI	All	AIII	В	С	D	E
1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9		24 [a]	24 [b]	24	12	12	18 [b]	24 [a]
5,6		24 [a]	24 [b]	24	24	24	18 [b]	24 [a]
10		24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]	24 [a]
11,	11, 12 Use Tables 4D and 4E to determine the soil profile and description which best describes the observed conditions.							

Table 4F Foot Notes:

- [a] State and local variance required
- [b] Local only variance required
- [c] First Time System Variance required.
- [d] State variance required for Expansions Only

Replacement system

Local approval needed

Profile 12/8

Condition D

Depth 7"

SEC. 1 INTRODUCTION I. FORMS

All applications and forms including, but not limited to, HHE-200 Forms must be the current revision as specified by the Department, at the time of completion.

Lets say this is the most up to date form

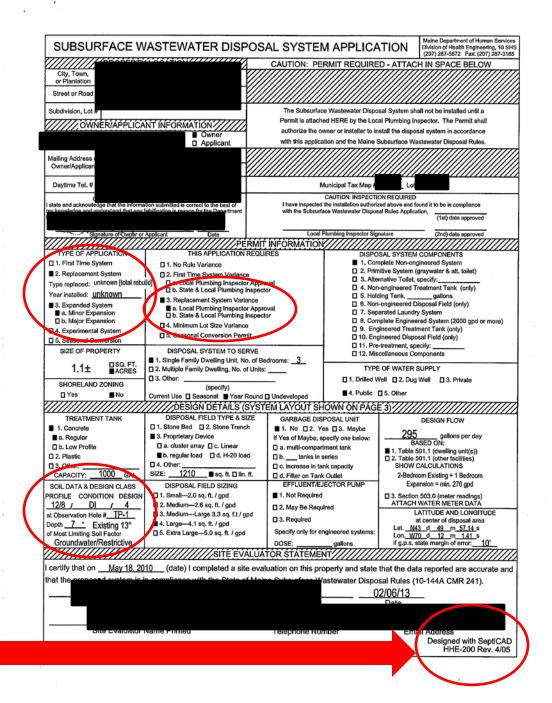
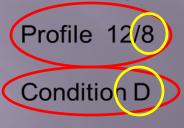


TABLE 4F MINIMUM PERMITTING CONDITIONS AND MINIMUM DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Replacement Systems: Separation Distances in Inches									
Soil Profile Ú	Soil Condition Ø	Al	All	AIII	В	С		E	
1, 2, 3, 4	1, 7 8, 9	24 [a]	24 [b]	24	12	12	18 [b]	24 [a]	
5,	_	24 [a]	24 [b]	24	24	24	[0,0]	24 [a]	
1	0	24 [a]	-3/1	24 [a]					
Use Tables 4D and 4E to determine the soil profile and description which be estine observe conditions.						s the observed			

Table 4F Foot Notes:

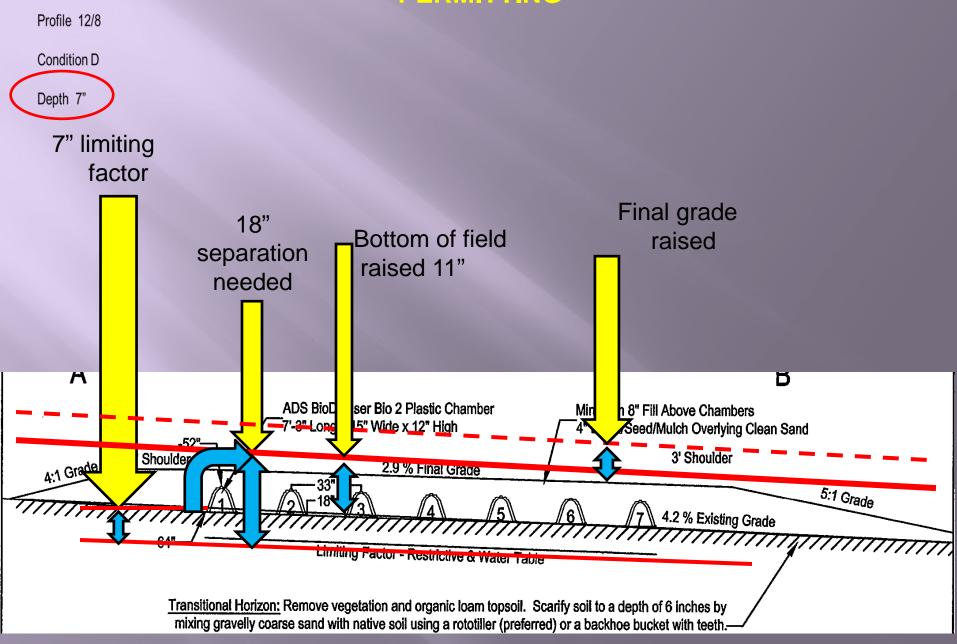
- [a] State and local variance required
- [b] Local only variance required
- [c] First Time System variance required.
- [d] State variance required for Expansions Only



Depth 7"

18" of separation from the bottom of the bed to the most limiting factor Local Plumbing Inspector Approval Only

LPI SENDS IT BACK TO THE SITE EVALUATOR BEFORE PERMITTING



PRIMITIVE & LIMITED DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Use of alternative toilets: An alternative toilet must be used if a primitive or limited disposal field is used. An alternative toilet may also be used with a conventional disposal system.

Building sewer: The building sewer must have a maximum diameter of 2 inches, and a minimum pitch of ¼ inch per foot (2 percent).

Backup system reserve area required: The site evaluator must delineate on the application (HHE-200 Form) a reserve area where a full-size subsurface wastewater disposal area can be installed in compliance with first-time system criteria. The owner may not take or allow any action which would prevent the use of the reserve area for a disposal area installation.

PRIMITIVE DISPOSAL SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Serve a structure for which the water supplied to not more than grey wastewater fixtures is hand carried or hand pumped with an alternative toilet.

Allowable fixtures are limited to lavatory, shower/tub or sink.

No other plumbing fixtures may be connected to the primitive disposal field

A septic tank is not required.

PRIMITIVE SYSTEM



aste disposal field

water per day. vater

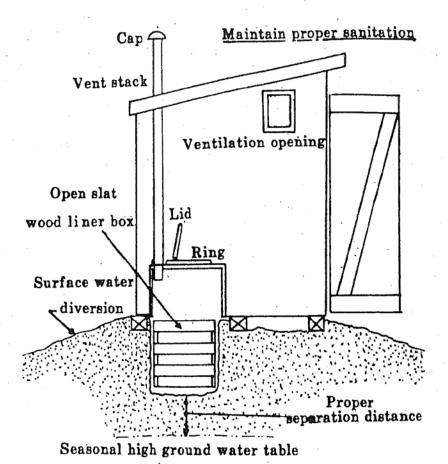


Figure 13-1 Pit Privy

Primitive system Alternative toilet

Not part of a Primitive System



LIMITED SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Consists of a grey wastewater disposal for a dwelling unit with pressurized water supply.

Water is typically supplied to such dwelling units from elevated storage tanks or cisterns, of no more than 1,000 gallons capacity, and portable pumps, among other non-conventional pressurized water supplies.

Use of alternative toilets: An alternative toilet <u>must</u> be used if a limited disposal field is used.

The rules do not state that A septic tank is not required. Therefore it is required.





sposal field

/ wastewater / pumps etc..

ALTERNATIVE TOILETS

Permits are required for all alternative toilet installations, excluding portable alternative toilets.

Alternative toilets include chemical toilets and privies, composting toilets which discharge leachate, incineration toilets, pit privies, and vault privies.

Site evaluation not required: In the case of an alternative toilet that does not discharge human excreta directly onto or into the soil, a site evaluation is not required for design of the alternative toilet.

COMPOSTING TOILETS

A composting toilet is designed to receive, store, and compost human wastes. Wastes must be removed for disposal when the toilet's storage capacity is reached.

Overflow: Any liquid overflow must be discharged to a primitive or conventional disposal field.

PIT PRIVIES

Pit privies are intended to receive and store human wastes in an excavation below the toilet(s).

The elevation of the bottom of pit must maintain the vertical separation distances for disposal fields prescribed in Table 4F.

A pit privy must meet "disposal field" setback requirements for first time systems and replacements systems, as appropriate.

GREY WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Requires an application for subsurface wastewater disposal system completed by a licensed site evaluator and a permit to install the system.

A grey wastewater system must share no components with the main system, if designed as a supplement to the main system, i.e., a laundry waste system, etc.

Wastewater from all plumbing fixtures except water closets may be discharged to the grey wastewater disposal field

Garbage disposal:

Garbage disposals should not be used with disposal fields. However, if such units are proposed to be used, other measures must be taken, such as:

increasing septic tank capacity by a minimum of 30 percent

the installation of a second septic tank installed in series; or a multiple compartment septic tank (specified in Section 4(G)(6)

the use of septic tank outlet filters

must be included in the system design to prevent suspended solids from entering the disposal field.

BACKFILL STANDARDS

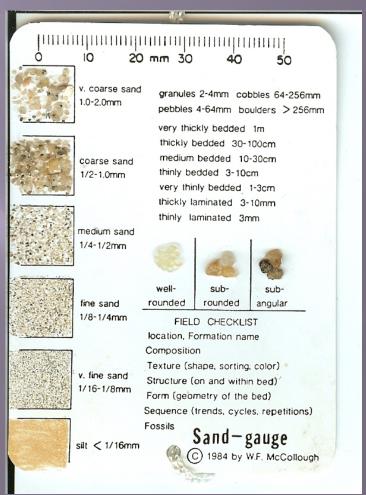
11E.2 Backfill standards: The backfill material must be gravelly coarse sand which meets the following requirements:

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:





WE DO NOT PROMOTE ONE PROPRIETARY DEVICE OVER ANOTHER

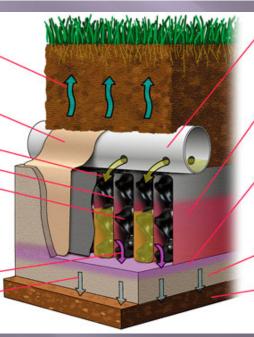
THE FOLLOWING IS PART
OF A DEVICE MANUAL FOR
EXPLANATION ONLY

ELJEN / GSF UNITS





- Porous Top of the Eljen GSF allows evapotranspiration and oxygen exchange for better effluent treatment.
- Anti-Siltation Fabric keeps fines out of the Eljen GSF
- Untreated Effluent
- Bio-Matt™ Fabric
- Cuspated Plastic Core
 provides separation between
 layers of Bio-Matt™ fabric.
 Maintains structural integrity of
 modules & aids oxygen transfer.
 Increases treatment surface
 area & effluent storage capacity.
- Filtered Effluent
- Treated Effluent



Perforated Pipe

distributes effluent to the Eljen GSF. Pipe is secured to the GSF Modules with preformed metal clamps.

Primary Treatment Zone

forms on Bio-Matt™ fabric. Significant fabric provided for every ft² of soil interface.

Secondary Treatment Zone

forms at sand layer. Long term acceptance rate of this biomat layer is significantly increased as compared to conventional systems.

Specified Sand Layer

provides additional filtration

Native Soil or Fill

provides final filtration

Specified Sand Requirements Eljen GSF OverviewEljen GSF Details

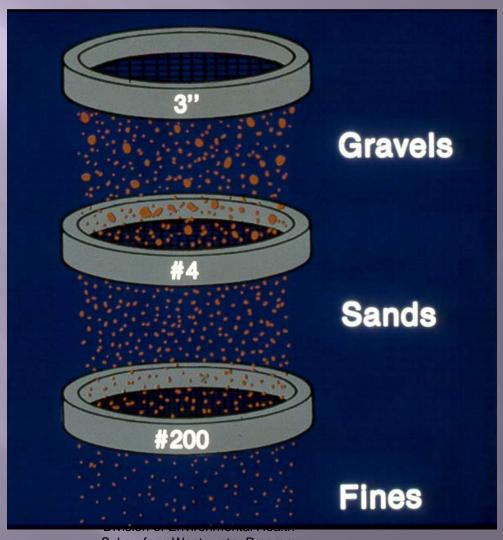
To ensure proper system operation, Eljen Corporation requires its Geotextile Sand Filter (GSF) products to be installed using an ASTM C33 sand with less than 10% passing a #100 sieve, and less than 5% passing a #200 sieve. The amount of specified sand required for installation varies by state. Reference the state-specific Eljen Design and Installation Manual for the proper amount of specified sand required for installation in your state.

Sieve Analyses



Division of Environmental Health Subsurface Wastewater Program

Sieve Analyses



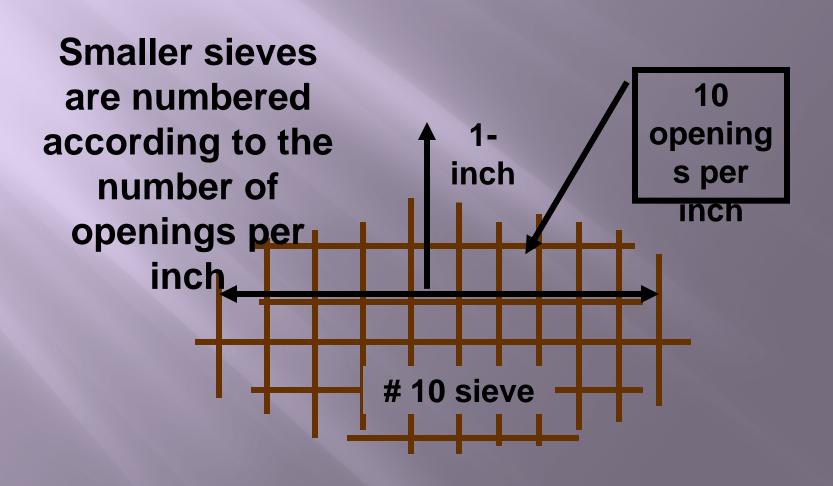
Subsurface Wastewater Program

Sieve Designation - Large

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



Sieve Designation - Smaller



SECTION 11 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

Site preparation requirements:

Prior to the placement of any backfill material, the ground surface must be prepared as follows:

Soil erosion and sediment control

Clearing:

Vegetation must be cut and removed from the area where backfill material is to be placed.

Grubbing:

The area under the disposal area must have the organic soil horizon removed including but not limited to all stumps and roots.





Scarify the site:

The area under the AREA must be thoroughly roughened. The soil should be broken up to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Alternatively, a rototiller or the teeth of a backhoe or frost tooth may be used.

Disposal Area:

The combination of the disposal field, shoulders and fill extensions.



IS IT TOO WET TO START INSTALLATION??



Transitional horizon:

On sites where the backfill material is coarser than the original soil, a minimum of 4 inches of backfill material must be mixed into the original soil to form a transitional horizon beneath the disposal area.

Disposal Area:

The combination of the disposal field, shoulders and fill extensions.

Fill large holes:

If large holes are left as a result of stump and/or stone and/or any removal of the "A" or "Ap" (plow layer) soil horizon these holes must be filled with suitable backfill material that meets the requirements of Section 11(E).





Bottom of disposal field:

The bottom of each disposal field must be installed at the elevation specified on the permit. It must be maintained to a level grade no greater than 2 inches within 100 feet. Note: The bottom of a disposal field serves as the final stage of the distribution network.

BACKFILL PLACEMENT FOR DISPOSAL AREAS INCLUDING FILL EXTENSIONS

Field determination of backfill:

soil texture is loose single grains, the individual sand grains can be readily seen (similar to salt or sugar grains) and felt

If squeezed in the hand when dry, it will fall apart when the pressure is released but has enough fines to stain the lines in the palm of the hand

if squeezed when moist, it will form a cast that will crumble when touched and bears very careful handling; and it does not form a ribbon between the thumb and forefinger but has enough fines to stain the lines in the palm of the hand.

Backfill standards: The backfill material must be gravelly coarse sand which meets the requirements of Table 11A or 11(E)(2)(a) below, as approved by the Department or LPI:

TABLE 11A
Backfill Textural Gradation

Sieve Size	Percent Passing by Weight
3 inches	100
#4	75-100
#10	50-100
#60	10-50
#100	2-20
#200	2-8
Clay Fraction	0-2

Fill material placement above disposal system:

Immediately above the filter fabric, hay or proprietary devices, fill is required as specified on the plans. It must be a minimum of 8 inches in thickness (including cover material).

Cover material:

Immediately above the backfill or fill material, at least 4 inches of soil or soil and soil amendment mix, suitable for establishment of a good vegetative cover, must be placed over the entire disturbed soil area, including fill extensions.

Disposal fields installed completely in the original ground:

The backfill material must completely cover the disposal field

crowned on level disposal fields (3 percent minimum grade) to allow for settling so that surface water will be allowed to drain from the site without ponding.

<u>Disposal fields installed partially in the original</u> ground:

Shoulder width and slope:

The minimum required shoulder width is 3 feet. The finished grade of the shoulder must be sloped at 3 percent away from the disposal field or conform to the slope of the finish grade of the disposal field.

Backfill material extension:

At the outside edge of the shoulder, the backfill material must be terminated by sloping the top of the backfill layer downward to the original ground

Disposal field stone

Where used, the stone must cover the distribution pipes and extend the full width and length of the disposal field.

7 inches beneath the bottom of the distribution pipes and must extend at least 1 inch above the top of the distribution pipes

trenches, disposal field stone depth must extend at least 12 inches beneath the bottom of the distribution pipes and must extend at least 1 inch above the top of the distribution pipes

Stone specifications: A site evaluator may define a more stringent standard for stone size for any particular system.

The disposal field stone must be clean, uniform in size and free of fines, dust, ashes, or clay. It must conform to one of the nominal stone sizes listed in Table 11B.

Sieve Size	Nominal Stone Size	
	1 ½ inches	¾ inches
2 inches	100	100
1 ½ inches	95 - 100	100
¾ inches	0 - 40	90 - 100
½ inches	0 - 20	0 - 55
3/8 inches	0 - 8	0 - 25
#4	0 - 5	0 - 10
#200	0 - 2	0 - 2

Covering the disposal field stone:

The disposal field stone must be covered with a layer of filter fabric or 2 inches of hay, as the laying of the distribution pipes progresses.

overlapped by a minimum of 6 inches; and the fabric must be 4.0 ounces/square yard (per ASTM D-3776).

hay must be evenly placed in 2-inch layers over the entire surface above the stone.

FINAL GRADING

Cover material: At least 4 inches of soil or soil/soil amendment mix, suitable for establishment of a good vegetative cover must be placed over the entire filled area including the fill material extensions.

Final grading: Final grading must be completed in such a manner that surface water will not collect over the disposal field.

Erosion control: Immediately after completion of final grading, the fill material surface must be stabilized by mulching and seeding, or sodding, to establish a good vegetative cover to prevent erosion.

Vegetative covers: Grass, clover, trefoil, vetch, perennial wild flowers, or other herbaceous perennials may be utilized for disposal field surfaces.

Other covers: Bark chips, woodchips, and other organic materials may be used as cover material when specified by the designer.

Woody shrubs and trees: Woody shrubs or trees are unacceptable on disposal field surfaces. Woody shrubs may be used in conjunction with a hardy perennial ground cover on backfill material extensions only.

CURTAIN DRAINS

must be up-slope of the disposal field

A minimum setback distance of 10 feet must be maintained between a curtain drain and the up-slope edge of a disposal field.

A minimum setback distance of 15 feet must be maintained between a curtain drain and the ends of a disposal field and constructed, so that the curtain drain is located to prevent any under drain of the disposal field.

Free-flowing outlets must be provided down-slope of the curtain drain extensions.

Discharge point: Outlets may empty into a drainage swale discharging to a surface water body, a groundwater recharge basin, or a gravel bed;

Outlet design: Outlets must be designed, installed, located, and maintained in a manner that does not cause soil erosion, surface flooding, or damage to adjacent properties, does not create a public nuisance, and does not violate any applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations



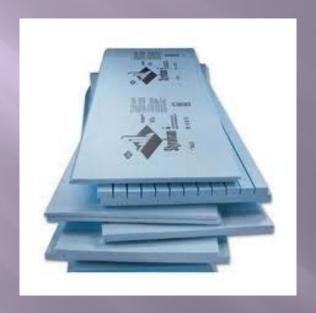






Frost protection:

In cases where the dosing tanks will be installed above the maximum expected depth of frost penetration, dosing tanks must be protected with at least 2 inches of high density expanded rigid polystyrene.



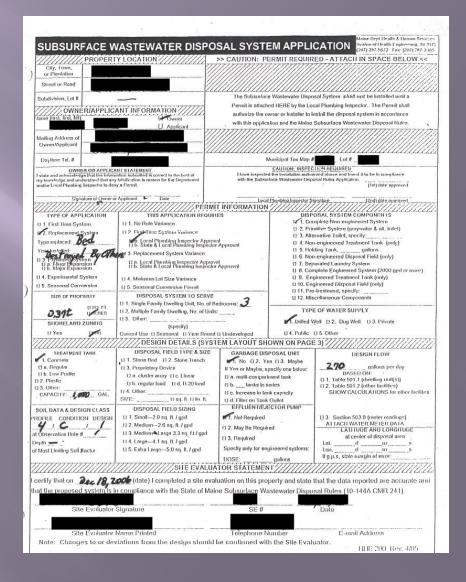
Frost protection: In cases where the delivery pipe from the dosing tank will be installed higher than the maximum expected depth of frost penetration, the design shown in the application for a disposal system permit must specify either that the delivery pipe will drain at the end of each dosing cycle or be provided with a minimum of 2 inches of high-density expanded rigid polystyrene insulation, or otherwise be protected from frost.



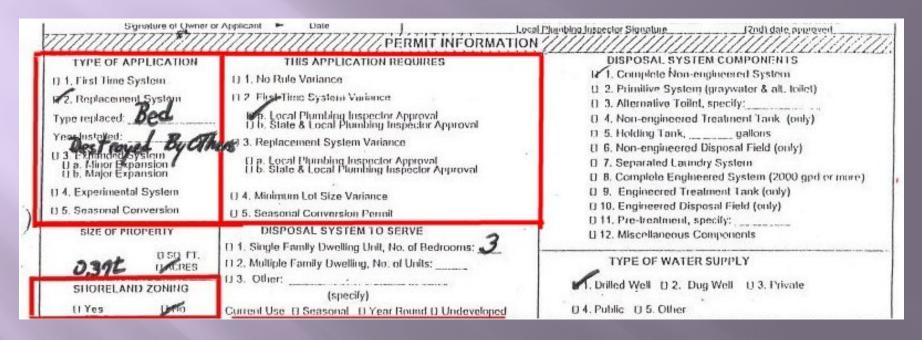
POOR SITE EVALUATION

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.



Page One



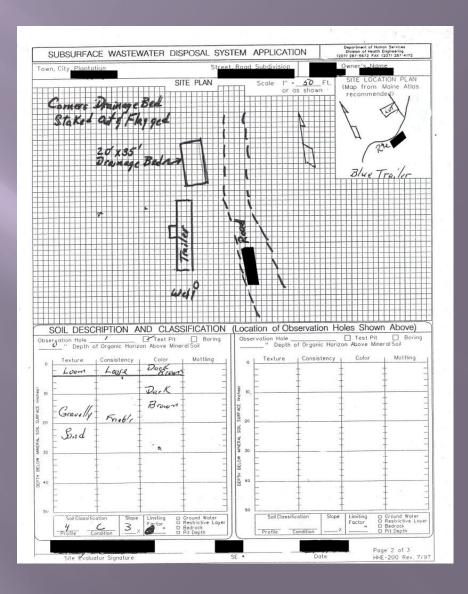
Page One



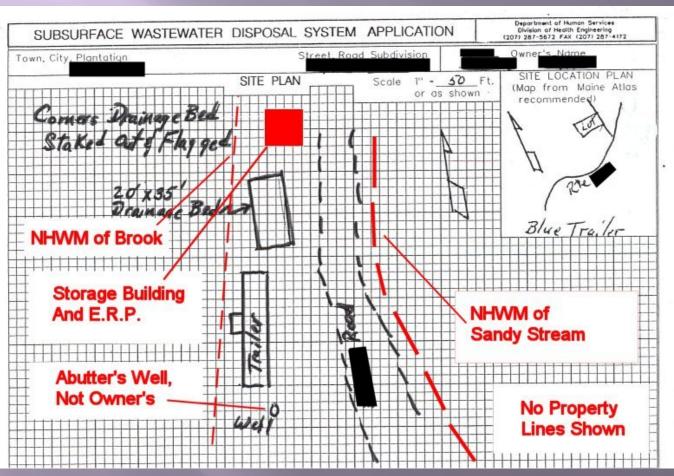
Page Two

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

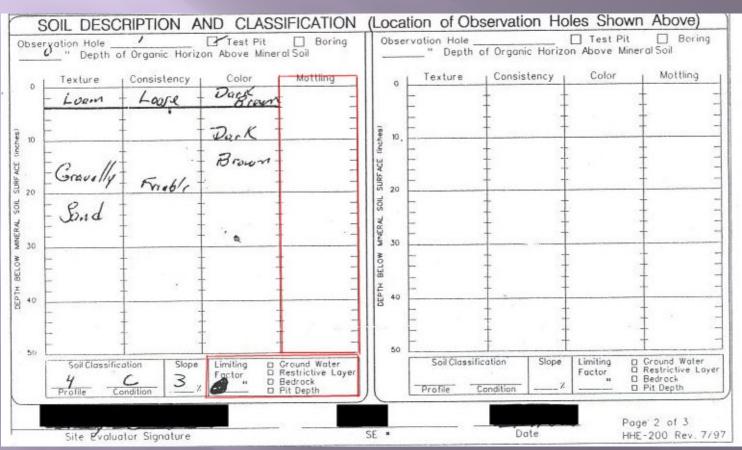
Test pit logs should be complete and accurate.



Page Two

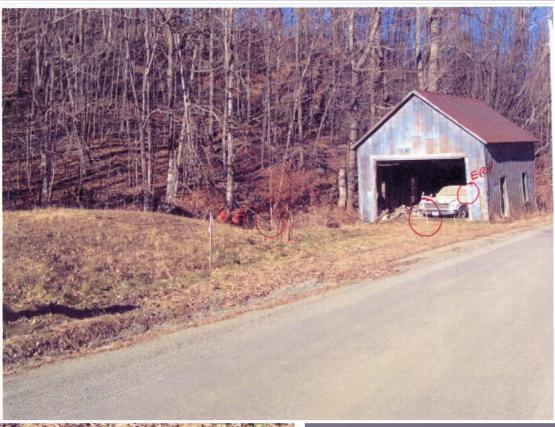


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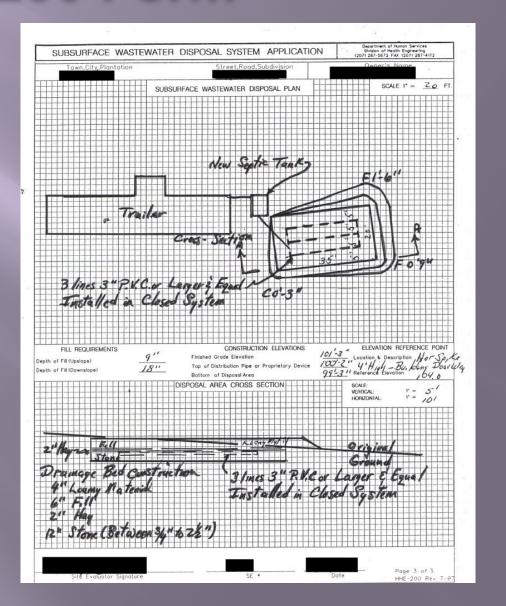
Page Two



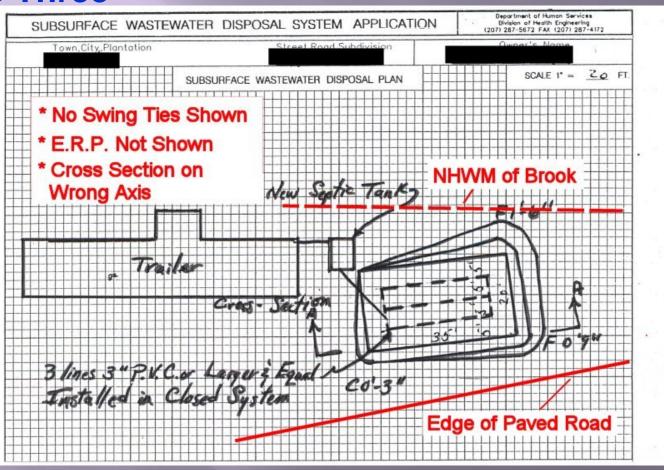


Page Three

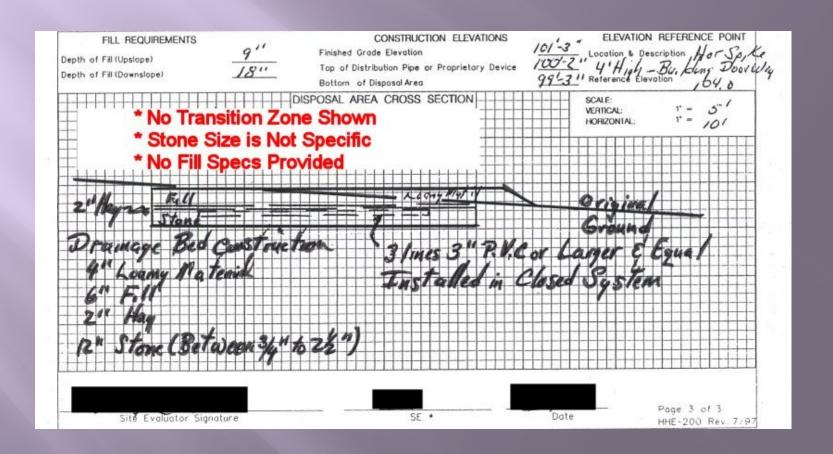
Page three should contain all necessary construction data for installation of the disposal area.



Page Three



Page Three



Holding Tanks SECTION 7 FIRST-TIME SYSTEMS

- A. Setbacks & Siting for First-Time Disposal Systems
- **B First-Time System Variance Requests**
- C. Municipal Review by LPI
- D. Criteria Used for Approval
- E. Holding Tanks
- F. Work Adjacent to or within Wetlands & Water Bodies

SECTION 8 REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS

- A. General
- **B. Setbacks And Siting for Replacement Disposal Systems**
- C. Replacement System Variance Request
- D. LPI's Authority
- E. Disposition of a Variance by the Department
- F. Time Limit
- G. Owner/Applicant's Understanding

H. Holding Tanks

- I. Application Procedure
- J. LPI Approval
- K. Work Adjacent to or Within Wetlands & Water Bodies

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION E. PROHIBITIONS

6. If a municipality has not adopted a holding tank ordinance under Section 7 and Appendix A, holding tanks for residential first-time use are not allowed within that municipality.

APPENDIX A: MODEL HOLDING TANK ORDINANCE

SECTION 7 FIRST-TIME SYSTEMS D. HOLDING TANKS

Holding tanks are allowed for first-time systems under limited conditions, pursuant to Sections 7(D)(4), 7(D)(5), and 7(D)(6), and are subject to the following provisions:

- (a) Annual pumping required: Every holding tank must be pumped at least once a year, if the system has been used at all during that year.
- (b) Seasonal conversion not permitted

7(D)(4), WITH LOCAL ORDINANCE

- i. Local ordinance
- ii. Application meets all criteria:

The application meets all requirements of the ordinance and Section 7(E).

7E. WORK ADJACENT TO OR WITHIN WETLANDS AND WATER BODIES

SECTION 7 FIRST-TIME SYSTEMS D. HOLDING TANKS 7(D)(5) WITHOUT LOCAL ORDINANCE

7(D)(5) (a) Approval criteria: If the municipality has not adopted a holding tank ordinance under Section 7(D)(4) and Appendix A, holding tanks for residential first-time use are not allowed.

7(D)(5) (b) The LPI may approve the permanent use of a holding tank for nonresidential structures

must not require a license as an eating establishment

The flow must not exceed 100 gallons per day or 500 gallons per week

The application meets all requirements of Section 7(D)(3). (meet i & iii)

7(D)(3).

- i. Required by other regulation,
- ii. First-Time System: The Municipality has adopted the model holding tank ordinance in these Rules for first-time systems
- iii. No practical alternative---- iv. Public sewers not available---v. Water conservation—vi. Deed Covenant

and 7(D)(6), 6. TEMPORARY HOLDING TANKS

(a) Temporary use:

during alteration or repair of an existing system, the LPI may approve the use of a wastewater holding tank or a septic tank temporarily modified to serve as a holding tank for up to 2,000 gpd. This use may not exceed 90 days. Temporary holding tanks do not require a holding tank application.

(b) Future public sewer connection:

LPI may permit use of a holding tank by a facility for up to 365 days when physical connection to a public sewer is anticipated, as stated in writing by the sanitary district. A holding tank application is not required for this instance. This permit may be extended once for an additional 365 days, if necessary.

SECTION 8-H REPLACEMENT SYSTEMS HOLDING TANKS

If a Site Evaluator determines that it is impractical to install a replacement disposal system in accordance with setbacks and other relevant siting criteria, and the LPI agrees, a holding tank may be designed, subject to the following criteria:

Annual pumping required Seasonal conversion not permitted

Water use monitoring: The LPI may require the installation of a water meter to monitor the flow to the holding tank.

The owner shall retain for a period of three years the copies of the pumping records

Holding tank specifications Setbacks Alarm provisions

Installation: Holding tanks must be installed in accordance with Section 6(H).

Water conservation: The plumbing in the structure optimizes water conservation

Number and size of holding tanks:

The installation must have a minimum capacity of at least _____ times the daily flow, but not less than 1,000 gallons. Multiple tanks must be installed in series.

Minimum design flow for a single family dwelling is____bedrooms.

Gallons per day per bedroom is ____GPD.

 $2 \times 90 = 180$ gallons per day $\times 7 = 1260$ GPD

Discontinuance of Holding Tank:

Any structure which utilizes a permanent holding tank permitted after July 1, 1974, as a first-time system, is required to meet first-time criteria for alternate means of subsurface wastewater disposal.





Anti-floatation:

Provisions must be made to prevent the tanks from floating, if empty

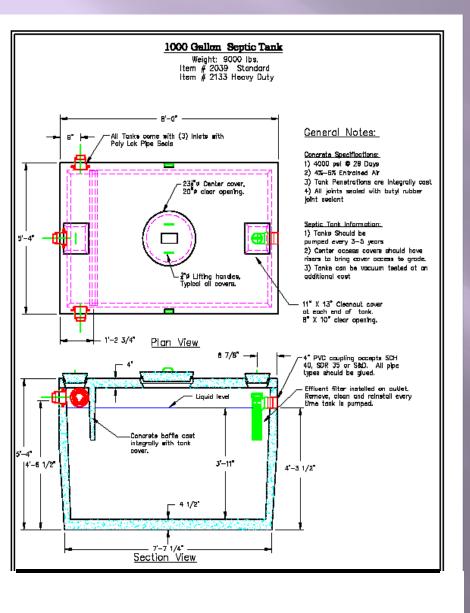


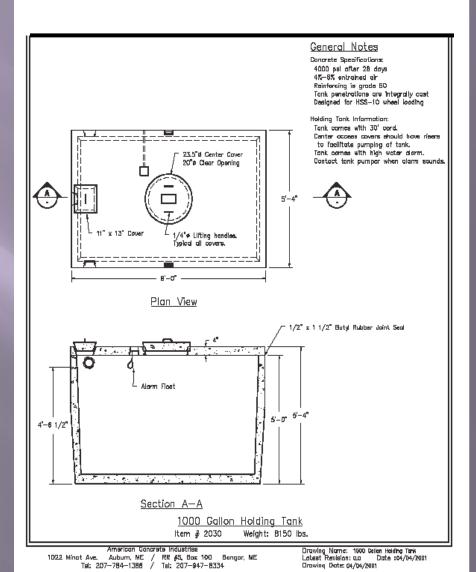






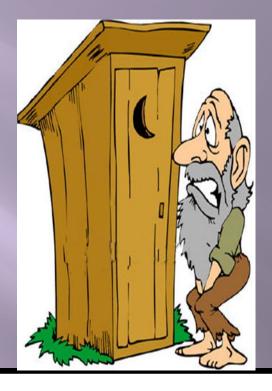








HOLDING TANK



SEPTIC TANK

A primitive and limited system consists of a grey water disposal field and an alternative toilet.

PIT PRIVIES ARE "BLACK WASTE". GREY WATER DESIGN NOT MEANT FOR BLACK WASTE

2" MAX. PIPE SIZE?

Allowable fixtures are limited to lavatory, shower/tub or sink.

GREY WATER SYSTEM
ONLY
SEPTIC TANK

GREY WATER STONE DISPOSAL FIELD



1000 gallon septic tank

2 bed stone field

Structures: No portion of a structure may be located on any part of a disposal area.

Disposal Area: The combination of the disposal field, shoulders and fill extensions.

Minimum access opening:

All septic tanks must be constructed to provide an access to each tank compartment. Each access must be: at least 18 inches along the side, if square; at least 18 inches in diameter, if round; and as nearly as possible centered over the compartment.



Septic tank to holding tank conversion?

Field malfunctions, no possible way to replace it, holding tank is best option

Add 750 gallon or 1000 gallon septic tank higher **Outlet and seam** watertight (7 times the GPD) OR **1500 GALLON**

SECTION 6 APPROVED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

M. PIPING

Connecting Pipes and Delivery Pipes:

Gravity flow piping

The pipes must be sized to serve the connected fixtures, but in no case may be less than ______ inches in diameter (_______ inches for primitive systems)

Pump discharge piping:

The pipes must be sized to serve the pump but in no case may have a diameter less than that required by the manufacturer.

TO 1120 SCH40 370 PS

Schedule 40

Piping materials

Plastic pipe: PVC (ASTM D2665),



SDR-21, 26, or 35



ABS (ASTM 2661) or Polyethylene, straight wall (ASTM D-1248)



Ductile cast-iron
Other material permitted by the Department.

Joints: All pipe joints must be made watertight.

Pipes must be laid on a firm foundation. Pipes must be protected from freezing if there is any possibility of liquid remaining in the pipes.

Cleanouts: At least one cleanout must be provided for every 100 feet of connecting pipe in a gravity system.

Minimum pitch:

Building sewer:

The minimum pitch of the building sewer is 1/4 inch per foot (2 percent). For pipes 4 inches in diameter or larger, 1/8 inch per foot (1 percent) may be authorized by the LPI.

Effluent line (gravity):
The minimum pitch of the gravity effluent line is 1/8 inch per foot (1 percent).

THERE IS NO MAXIMUM PITCH

Pipe alignment:

Connecting pipes must be laid in a continuous grade and as nearly as possible in a straight line.

Horizontal bends, where required, must not be sharper than 45 degrees.

Drop manholes may be installed if found necessary.

N. DISTRIBUTION PIPES

Minimum diameter:

Distribution pipes must be a minimum of 3 inches in diameter (2 inches for primitive systems, and not to exceed 2 inches).

Distribution pipes must consist of lengths of rigid, perforated pipes connected with tight joints.

Individual runs of distribution pipe must be capped at the end

Perforations:

There must be two rows of evenly spaced perforations running the length of the distribution pipe. The rows must be on each side of the pipe, midway between the invert and the center line that separates the upper and lower halves of the pipe; i.e., at the 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock positions. Perforations must be no smaller than 3/8 inch and no larger than 3/4 inch in diameter.

Pitch:

Each individual distribution pipe must be set level, not to exceed a slope of inches in 100 feet.

Spacing:

The distance between pipes must be no greater than 5 feet and no less than 1 foot. Pipes must be no more than 5 feet and no less than 1 foot from the sidewalls.

Pipe material:

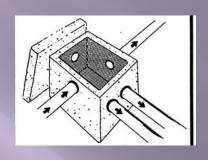
The following materials are acceptable for distribution pipes: Plastic pipe meeting the following: Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ASTM D-2751); Polyvinyl Chloride (ASTM D-2729, D-3034); Styrene-Rubber (ASTM D-2852, D3298); or Polyethylene, straight wall (ASTM D-1248).

Distribution box:

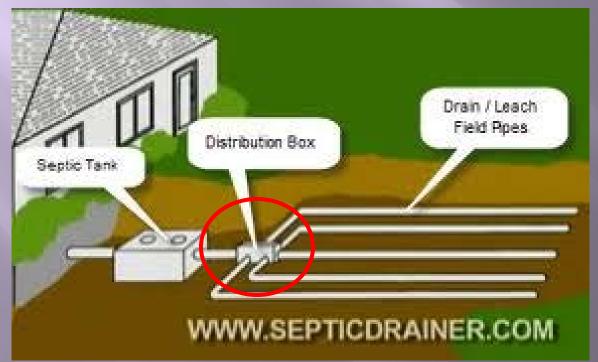
A device that receives septic tank effluent and distributes such effluent in equal portions to two or more disposal fields or distribution pipes within a disposal field.













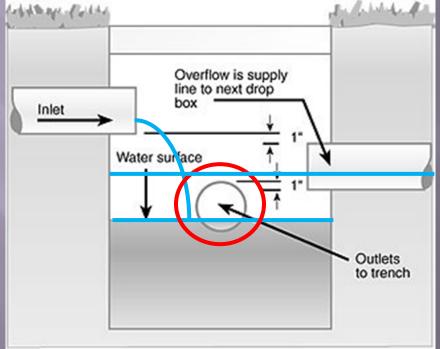
Drop box:

A wastewater distribution device where the elevation of the incoming distribution line is higher than that of the outgoing distribution line.







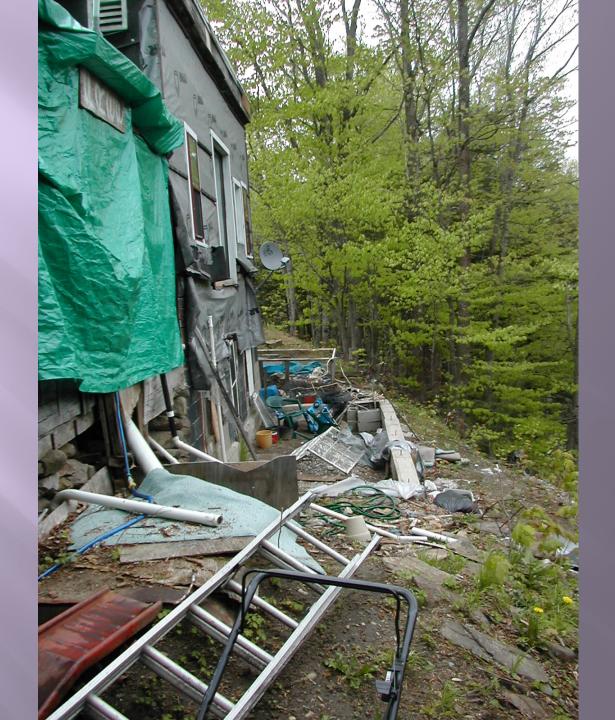


ISSUES / COMPLAINTS

WHEN DOING INSPECTIONS

BE PREPARED TO SEE ANYTHING





Duties and powers of Local Plumbing Inspector:

The Local Plumbing Inspector shall enforce all the provisions of these Rules. He or she shall act on any question concerning the method or manner of construction and the materials to be used in the installation of a system, except as may be specifically provided for by other requirements of these Rules.

Notices and orders:

The LPI shall issue all necessary notices or orders pertaining to removal of illegal or unsafe conditions, the requirement of necessary safeguards during construction, and compliance with all requirements of these Rules for the safety, health, and general welfare of the public.

LPI's right of entry:

In the discharge of duties, the LPI, with the consent of the property owner, occupant, or owner's agent, shall have the authority to enter at any reasonable hour, any structure or premises in the jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of these Rules. See 30-A M.R.S. § 4213. If entry is refused, the LPI can seek a court order for entry.

Department official's right of entry:

In the discharge of duties, Department officials, with the consent of the property owner, occupant, or owner's agent, shall have the authority to enter at any reasonable hour any structure or premises to enforce the provisions of these Rules. If entry is refused, the Department can seek a court order for entry.

WHY CAN'T I HOOK UP TO MY SEPTIC?





















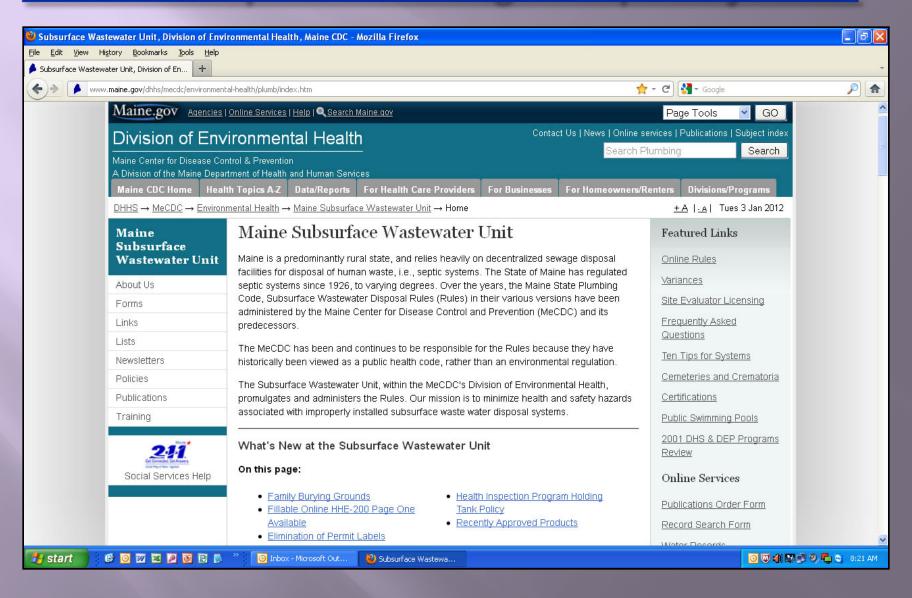


Contact Information

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www.mainepublichealth.gov/septic-systems



The End

