

## **Installer- Need to Know**

### **I. The professional will understand the general overall site planning and preparation.**

- A. Reading a drawing
  - 1. Benchmarks
  - 2. Elevations
  - 3. Surveying
    - a. Equipment
    - b. Surveying techniques
- B. General check of siting, design and soils
- C. Design changes
  - 1. Installer
    - a. Tank location
    - b. Equivalent to specifications
  - 2. Designer
    - a. Tank sizing
    - b. Pretreatment sizing
    - c. Soil treatment location
- D. Plumbing
  - a. Flow meter location
  - b. Filter
    - (1) Use of pump event counter /timer for flow calculation
- E. Site conditions
  - 1. Climatic
  - 2. Topography
  - 3. Frozen Soils
  - 4. Soil moisture
  - 5. Use of septic tank as holding tank until system can be constructed
- F. System layout
  - 1. Problem identification
  - 2. Staking
  - 3. Setbacks
  - 4. Tank accessibility
  - 5. Equipment accessibility
- G. System installation plan
  - 1. Ground pressure/compaction
  - 2. Backhoe bucket width
  - 3. Travel pathways over the site
  - 4. Work from upslope
- H. Surface water diversion and erosion control

### **II. Professional with understand OSHA safety requirements (general)/ competent person**

### **III. Professional will understand installation issues with system components.**

- A. Building sewer specifications
  - 1. Pipe specifications
  - 2. Depth
  - 3. Slope (with and without solids)
  - 4. Freezing
  - 5. Cleanouts
  - 6. Sub-base density (no settling/bellies)
  - 7. Cleaning, priming and gluing joints
- B. Septic Tank
  - 1. Location (not under eaves, or in low area, setbacks)
  - 2. Setting and securing a tank in a standing water table
  - 3. Dimension/capacity check
  - 4. Verification if existing tank is used
  - 5. Baffling
    - a. Materials
    - b. Fasteners
    - c. Dimensions
  - 6. Sealing between joints, inlet and outlet pipes
  - 7. Constructing pour-in-place tanks
    - a. Design (dimensions, strength, etc)
    - b. Concrete Type
    - c. Rear requirements
    - d. Climatic conditions
  - 8. Max depth of manhole 6"
  - 9. "Securing" manhole covers
  - 10. Manhole warning label
  - 11. Backfilling (crowning)
  - 12. Inspection pipe locations, security
  - 13. Insulating tanks
  - 14. Age of tank check
- C. Distribution System
  - 1. Supply pipes
  - 2. Materials
  - 3. Size
  - 4. Slope
  - 5. Sub base requirements
  - 6. Freezing (w/distribution pipes)
  - 7. Cleaning, priming and gluing joints
- D. Gravity
  - 1. Distribution Boxes
    - a. Placement
    - b. Settling
    - c. Cleaning, priming and gluing joints
  - 2. Drop Boxes
    - a. Elevation
    - b. Box specs

- c. Proper slope of pipes in and out of box
  - d. Hole configuration
  - e. Sub base requirements
  - f. Soil cover requirements
- E. Pressure
- 1. Manifold requirements (changing pipe sizing)
  - 2. Floats
    - a. Types
    - b. Setting
  - 3. Choosing a pump
    - a. Wiring/electrical
      - (1) Must be done by a licensed electrician
  - 4. Alarm
    - a. Types/wiring
  - 5. Event counter
  - 6. Distribution Pipe
    - a. suitable types
    - b. hole drilling and bur removal
    - c. Cleaning, priming and gluing joints
    - d. Leveling
    - e. Manifold construction
- F. Soil Treatment System
- 1. Principles
    - a. Excavation
    - b. Keep the installation dry
      - (1) Plastic limit (how to do it, where to take it)
      - (2) Exposure to rainfall
    - c. Keep the installation natural
      - (1) Equipment (traffic, weight, bucket)
      - (2) Smearing
      - (3) Driving or walking on surface bottom (beds)
    - d. Keep the installation level
    - e. Keep the installation shallow
  - 2. Media
    - a. Different types (installation advantages, disadvantages)
    - b. Placement of rock (compaction while placing)
      - (1) Geotextile
        - (a) Specs
        - (b) Placement
    - c. Material check for size, durability and cleanliness of rock.
- G. In-ground systems
- 1. Surface preparation
    - a. Soil moisture
    - b. Equipment
  - 2. Media placement
  - 3. Inspection pipes

- H. At-Grades
  - 1. Surface preparation
    - a. Soil moisture
    - b. Equipment
  - 2. Media placement
  - 3. Inspection pipes
- I. Mounds
  - 1. Surface preparation
    - a. Soil moisture
    - b. Equipment
  - 2. Sand
    - a. Spec
    - b. Testing
    - c. Placement
      - (1) Minimum depth
      - (2) Equipment
  - 3. Distribution media placement
  - 4. Inspection pipes
- J. Backfill
  - 1. Types
  - 2. Quantities generated
- K. Topsoil
  - 1. Quality
  - 2. Quantify
    - a. Compaction
  - 3. Placement with minimal compaction
- L. Landscaping
  - 1. Who is responsible
  - 2. Vegetation establishment requirement
    - a. Seeding/sod recommendation
  - 3. Frost and erosion protection the first year

**IV. Professional will understand the installation inspection requirements.**

- A. Who is responsible to see if it happens
- B. Check local ordinances for notification requirements for an inspection
- C. Designated registered professional needs to be on site during
- D. Preparation of as-built drawings
  - 1. As-built requirements

**V. Professional will understand proper tank and soil treatment system abandonment**

- A. Procedure and requirements
  - 1. Tank
  - 2. Soil treatment system

**VI. Professional will understand general information which is useful to homeowners.**

- A. Keep in vegetation
- B. Do not drive or build on it
- C. Winter time precautions
- D. As-built drawings given to them
- E. Water use
- F. Suitable discharges
- G. Tank maintenance
- H. Overall system maintenance
- I. Alarm system
- J. Do not damage/use second site
- K. Do not locate irrigation over septic system

**VII. Professional must have general math skills.**

- A. Add, subtract, multiply and divide
  - 1. Slope
  - 2. Unit conversion
  - 3. Metric vs. English
- B. Basic algebra/geometry
- C. Graphing (pump curves)