



CONNECTICUT PUBLIC HEALTH CODE

On-site Sewage Disposal Regulations and Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems

PHC Section 19-13-B100a (Building Conversions, Changes in Use, Building Additions)

Effective August 3, 1998

PHC Sections 19-13-B103a through 19-13-B103f (Design Flows 5,000 Gallons per Day or Less*)

Effective August 16, 1982

Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems

Effective August 16, 1982

Revised January 1, 2018

PHC Sections 19-13-B104a through 19-13-B104d (Design Flows Greater than 5,000 Gallons per Day*)

Effective August 16, 1982

*Note: The 5,000 gallons per day jurisdictional design flow was increased to 7,500 gallons per day by Public Act No. 17-146, Section 30 effective July 1, 2017.

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*Appendices may be updated prior to the publication of the next *Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems*. Updated appendices shall be posted on the Department of Public Health’s website.

Former revisions to the *Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems*:
January 1st 1986, 1989, 1992, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2004, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2015.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ABS	Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene
AGRU	Automatic grease recovery unit
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association
C to C	Center to center
D-box	Distribution box
DOH	Local Director of Health
ELA	Effective leaching area
FDM	Free draining material
FF	Flow factor
GIT	Grease interceptor tank
GPD	Gallons per day
GPM	Gallons per minute
HF	Hydraulic factor
Hg	Mercury
Large SSDS	Large subsurface sewage disposal system (2,000 to 7,500 gallons per day)
lbs	Pounds
LF	Linear feet
LPD	Low pressure distribution
MLSS	Minimum leaching system spread
NCR	Non-compliant repair
O & M	Operation and maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P.E.	Professional Engineer licensed in Connecticut
PE	Polyethylene
PF	Percolation factor
PHC	Public Health Code
PNR	Passive nitrogen reduction
PP	Polypropylene
PPD	Proprietary pressure-dosed dispersal
psi	Pounds per square inch
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
QC/QA	Quality Control/Quality Assurance
RS Depth	Receiving soil depth
SDR	Standard Dimension Ratio
SF	Square feet
SSDS	Subsurface sewage disposal system
SWIS	Storm water infiltration system
UL	Underwriters Laboratories
WTW	Water treatment wastewater

Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems

Effective August 16, 1982

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Disclaimer: The listing of any proprietary product, technology or system in these Technical Standards shall not be considered an endorsement of the product, technology or system, nor does it convey intellectual property rights.

I. DEFINITIONS

- A. Accessory structure** means a permanent non-habitable structure that is not served by a water supply or sewage system, and is used incidental to residential or non-residential buildings. Accessory structures include, but are not limited to attached and detached garages, screened and enclosed 3-season (non-winterized) porches/sunrooms, open decks, tool and lawn equipment storage sheds, covered entryways, gazebos, barns, etc. Small (<200 square feet) portable structures (e.g., sheds) without permanent foundations (concrete slab, piers, footings) are not considered permanent structures, except for decks.
- B. Approved aggregate** means stone aggregate, or other product approved by the Commissioner of Public Health for use in leaching system construction.
- C. Bedroom** means those areas within a residential building that are, or have the potential to be, utilized as a sleeping area on a consistent basis. In order to be deemed a bedroom the room shall meet all of the following criterion:
1. Be habitable space, or planned habitable space that has “roughed- in” mechanicals (e.g., heating ducts, electrical wiring, water lines, plumbing waste lines), but is not currently “finished” for Building Code certificate of occupancy purposes. Small rooms with a floor area less than seventy (70) square feet (SF) are not considered bedrooms, unless the room has been historically designated a bedroom in an existing home. The Building Code stipulates that habitable rooms (except kitchens) shall have a floor area not less than 70 SF, therefore, bedrooms in new residential buildings are required to have a minimum floor area of 70 SF.
 2. Provides privacy to the occupants. Large (minimum 5 foot width) openings or archways may be utilized to eliminate room privacy.
 3. Full bathroom facilities (containing either a bathtub or shower) are conveniently located to the bedroom served. Convenience in this case means on the same floor as the bedroom, or directly accessed from a stairway.
 4. Entry is from a common area, not through a room already deemed a bedroom.
- D. Building served** means the physical structure that contains the habitable/interior portion of the building and the associated plumbing that discharges sewage to a sewage system. The building served includes any portion of the habitable structure permanently attached to the structure including, but not limited to, basements and 4-season (winterized) porches/sunrooms. The building served does not include attached accessory structures.
- E. Building sewer** (a.k.a., house sewer) means the pipe extending from the building served to the septic tank, grease interceptor tank, holding tank, or exterior raw sewage pump vault. Pipes approved for use under this classification are listed in Table 2.
- F. Commissioner** means Commissioner of Public Health.
- G. Effective leaching area (ELA)** means a measure in square feet of the relative size of a leaching system that takes into account the amount of infiltrative area and type of infiltrative interface. ELA does not apply to the dispersal component of a proprietary pressure-dosed dispersal system. ELA criterion, leaching system ratings and sizing requirements are included in Section VIII.
- H. Foundation drain** means a drainage system, consisting of stone or other free draining material, with or without piping, which is intended to collect and redirect groundwater in order to protect below grade portions of a building.
- I. Free draining material** (e.g., gravel, broken stone, rock fragments) means backfill that meets Connecticut Department of Transportation Form 817 Specification M.02.07 (or latest specification) and is more coarse than the surrounding excavation material.

- J. Leaching gallery** means a hollow structure with an open bottom (minimum 40-inch width) and with perforated walls surrounded by approved aggregate in a 6 foot wide level excavation.
- K. Leaching pit** means a hollow, covered structure with perforated sides and surrounded by approved aggregate.
- L. Leaching system** means a structure, excavation, or product designed to allow effluent to disperse into the receiving soil. Leaching systems include leaching trenches, leaching galleries, leaching pits, proprietary leaching systems, and dispersal components of proprietary pressure-dosed dispersal systems.
- M. Leaching trench** means a level excavation with vertical sides and flat bottoms filled with approved aggregate, and equipped with an effluent distribution pipe running the entire length of the excavation.
- N. Outbuilding** means an ancillary structure served by a water supply and sewage system that is located on a lot with an associated primary residential building, which cannot be split off and sold separately from the primary building. Outbuildings include, but are not limited to plumbed (water & sewage system plumbing) detached garages, workshops, barns, pool houses, game rooms, guest houses, and in-law apartments.
- O. Proprietary leaching system** means a manufactured product approved by the Commissioner of Public Health to be used as a leaching system, excluding the dispersal component of a proprietary pressure-dosed dispersal system.
- P. Proprietary pressure-dosed dispersal system** means a manufactured dosing and dispersal system that uniformly applies effluent into the receiving soil via small diameter holes in small diameter distribution piping, and has been approved by the Commissioner of Public Health to be used as a leaching system.
- Q. Receiving soil** means the soil in the leaching system area and surrounding soil that is available to disperse effluent. Receiving soil characteristics (e.g., depth, percolation rate) determine the configuration and sizing of a leaching system.
- R. Select fill** means clean bank run sand, clean bank run sand and gravel, or approved manufactured fill each having a gradation which conforms to the specifications stipulated in Section VIII A or ASTM C 33. Note: See Section VIII A for additional manufactured fill approval requirements.
- S. Solid pipe** means pipe that has no loose or open joints, perforations, slots or porous openings that would allow liquid to leak into or out of the pipe.
- T. Stone aggregate** means crushed or broken stone, or crushed and uncrushed gravel meeting the gradation requirements for No. 4 or No. 6 coarse aggregate (See Section VIII A) in Table M.01.02-2 and the coarse aggregate criteria by pit/quarry source in Table M.01.02.1 per Connecticut Department of Transportation Form 817 (or latest revision). The above noted criteria concerns Loss of Abrasion, Soundness by Magnesium Sulfate, and fines (material passing No. 200 sieve: 1% maximum).
- U. Tight pipe** means a solid pipe that exhibits both acceptable wall strength and watertight joints. Pipes approved for use under this designation are listed in Table 3.
- V. Watertight tank seal** means a pipe to tank connection (inlet & outlet pipe seal) that meets ASTM C 1644, ASTM C 923, or is accepted by the Commissioner of Public Health as an approved equal based on review of a company's submission of specifications and supporting documentation.
- W. Water Treatment Wastewater** is wastewater generated by a device used for the treatment of well water that enhances the quality of water and/or provides for the removal of iron, manganese, radionuclides or other substances.
- X. Water Treatment Wastewater Dispersal System** means a system of a solid conveyance pipe, followed by a structure designed to receive water treatment wastewater and allow it to percolate into the underlying soil. Such systems may include a filter or an intermediate settling structure. Receiving structures include stone filled excavations, drywells, galleries, pits, plastic chambers, or other structures approved by the Commissioner of Public Health.

II. LOCATION OF SEWAGE SYSTEMS

A. Separating Distances

Table 1 separating distances are the minimum distances for subsurface sewage disposal system (SSDS) installations, except for approved SSDS piping, unless an exception is granted in accordance with Public Health Code (PHC) Section 19-13-B103d (a). Exceptions to the distances for water supply wells (Item A) can only be granted by the Commissioner. The minimum separating distances shall be maintained for existing sewage systems (SSDSs, cesspools, holding tanks, privies), except for the replacement of a legally existing item at a distance no closer to the sewage system. Cesspools have the same separating distances as leaching systems for Table 1 purposes. Cesspools are antiquated sewage systems that do not have a septic tank. Cesspool abandonment is recommended and typically occurs at the time of a real estate transaction. The Federal Underground Injection Control program required large capacity cesspools that serve multi-family residential building(s) or non-residential buildings serving 20 or more persons per day to be abandoned by April 5, 2005.

Tables 2, 2-A, and 2-B list approved SSDS piping for building sewers, effluent distribution pipes, and force mains, and the tables specify minimum separation distances to water supply wells and other items. SSDS groundwater control systems need only to comply with the distances cited in Items E and G. Proposed relocation of lot lines governed by PHC Section 19-13-B100a (e) shall comply with the distances cited in Item J. Separating distance compliance shall be based on horizontal measurements except for non-vertical closed loop geothermal bore holes that utilize measurements taken from the closest point of the bore hole. References to sewage tanks in the special provision column in Table 1 include septic tanks, grease interceptor tanks, pump chambers, and holding tanks.

Item H specifies the minimum separating distances between a storm water infiltration system (SWIS) and a sewage system, however there are certain instances where increased separation may be warranted. SWISs that receive large quantities of water collected from impervious cover areas on sites that have hydraulic limitations may represent a concern for the proper operation of nearby SSDSs. SWISs shall not create localized groundwater mounding in the vicinity of SSDSs in order to maintain unsaturated soil conditions beneath the leaching systems for wastewater renovation purposes. SWISs may impact hydraulic conditions, and installation of these systems may be subject to a DOH review pursuant to PHC Section 19-13-B100a (e). DOHs may require an evaluation of a proposed SWIS on groundwater mounding to ensure the SWIS will not affect the operation of a nearby SSDS. Evaluations must demonstrate the receiving soil in the leaching system area is not hydraulically overloaded and that unsaturated soil conditions beneath the leaching system shall be maintained for 1-inch rain events. Municipal low impact development and storm water management programs should be coordinated with the DOH for new lot creation, new construction, and SWIS retrofits on developed sites in areas utilizing SSDSs.

B. Benchmarks and Plan Adherence

SSDS plans shall provide benchmarks with both vertical and horizontal controls, unless field staking is required and confirmed by the DOH. SSDS plans shall include information about the placement of the SSDS relative to restrictive layers and fixed reference points. Licensed installers are responsible to construct the SSDS in accordance with the plans approved by the DOH in accordance with PHC Section 19-13-B103e (f). Modifications to an approved plan shall be authorized by the plan designer and approved by the DOH.

C. Record Plans

Following a SSDS installation and final inspection, a record plan of the SSDS, as built, shall be submitted to the DOH in accordance with PHC Section 19-13-B103e (g) (4). The record plan shall identify the building sewer exit location from the building, sewage system access points (tank cleanouts, distribution boxes, etc.) and leaching system ends. The as-built drawing can be a plan to scale or a tie-plan from two or more permanent reference points. Tie-plans shall note the distance between reference points. A licensed installer shall prepare and submit the record plan, unless an engineered record drawing is required by the DOH in accordance with PHC Section 19-13-B103d (e) (5) or the DOH accepts a record plan from another individual (e.g., licensed land surveyor). Record plans shall be submitted in a timely manner to avoid delays in permit issuance by the DOH in accordance with PHC Section 19-13-B103e (k).

D. System Abandonment

Abandonment of any hollow SSDS component (e.g., septic tank, pump chamber, leaching chamber) or cesspool shall be performed in a manner to eliminate the danger of an inadvertent collapse. It is the property owner's responsibility to make arrangement for abandonment of any hollow SSDS component or cesspool. Hollow structures shall be emptied of all septage prior to abandonment. Structures shall be filled with sand or gravel, crushed in place, or removed from the site for disposal as approved by the DOH.

Table 1

Item	Separating Distance (Feet)	Special Provisions
A. Water supply well (potable, open loop geothermal, irrigation, spring) with a required withdrawal rate in gallons per minute (GPM) : < 10 GPM 10 to 50 GPM > 50 GPM	75 150 200	Distance from a water supply well to a leaching system shall be doubled if the receiving soil percolation rate is faster than 1.0 minute per inch and the bottom of the leaching system is less than 8 feet above ledge rock.
B. Building served	10	See Item G for buildings with groundwater control drains.
C. Open watercourse	50	For lots in existence prior to 8/16/82 that are not on a public water supply watershed, the distance shall be reduced to not less than 25 feet. In coastal areas, the Coastal Jurisdiction Line shall be considered the open watercourse limit, unless site specific information on high tide elevations on a property establishes the open watercourse limit.
D. Public water supply reservoir	100	
E. Solid piping for the conveyance of surface or groundwater drainage	25	Distance to tight pipe (See Table 3) shall be reduced to 5 feet as long as the pipe excavation is not backfilled with free draining material (FDM).
F. Storm water structure (e.g., catch basins, manholes)	25	Distance to sewage tank shall be reduced to 10 feet if storm water structure is watertight and constructed with rubber joint seals and watertight pipe connection seals (e.g., ASTM C 923). Storm water structures shall not be designed to collect groundwater (See Item G).
G. Groundwater drain (e.g., curtain, foundation, sumps) Up-gradient or on sides Down-gradient	25 50 ⁽¹⁾	No drain shall be constructed near a sewage system for the purpose of collecting partly treated sewage regardless of the distance. 1. Distance to sewage tank shall be reduced to 25 feet if tank is verified to be watertight.
H. Storm water infiltration system (SWIS) Single-family residential building lots Other lots (e.g., commercial, multi-family)	50 ⁽¹⁾ 75 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Distance shall be reduced to 25 feet to sewage tank. 1. Distance shall be reduced to 25 feet to a leaching system if MLSS is not applicable or the SWIS is not up-gradient or down-gradient. Distances may be further reduced to 10 feet for minor SWIS (e.g., rain gardens) with the approval from the DOH if demonstrated that the leaching system or sewage tank shall not be adversely impacted. 2. Distance shall be reduced to 50 feet to a leaching system if MLSS is not applicable or the SWIS is not up-gradient or down-gradient, or with the approval from the DOH if demonstrated that the leaching system or sewage tank shall not be adversely impacted. 3. The DOH may require increased distances or an engineered assessment on the operation of the leaching system if localized groundwater mounding is a concern.
I. Top of embankment (i.e., fill package around perimeter of leaching system)	10	See Figure 13. Distance does not apply to sewage tank.

<p>J. Property line</p> <p>Up-gradient and on sides</p> <p>Down-gradient</p>	<p>15⁽¹⁾</p> <p>25⁽²⁾</p>	<p>Distance to sewage tank and reserve leaching area shall be reduced to 10 feet.</p> <p>1. Distance shall be reduced to 10 feet if the top of the leaching system is below original grade, grading rights from affected property owner are secured, or retaining walls are utilized (See Section VIII A for retaining wall provisions).</p> <p>2. Separating distance between the leaching system and down-gradient property line shall be reduced to 15 feet if MLSS is not applicable or on flat groundwater table lots; further reduction may be allowed as cited in footnote 1 if either condition exists.</p>
<p>K. Water Piping</p> <p>Pressure (e.g., potable, irrigation)</p> <p>Water supply suction</p>	<p>10⁽¹⁾</p> <p>75⁽²⁾</p>	<p>1. Water line trench excavations less than 25 feet from leaching system shall not be backfilled with FDM.</p> <p>2. Distance between water suction pipe and sewage tank shall be reduced to 25 feet if tank is verified to be watertight.</p>
<p>L. Below ground swimming pool</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>See Item G for down-gradient pools with groundwater control drains.</p>
<p>M. Above ground swimming pool</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Includes hot tubs (except on decks).</p>
<p>N. Accessory structure</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Distance to structure without full-wall, frost protected footings shall be reduced to 5 feet.</p> <p>See Item G if drains provided.</p>
<p>O. Utility service trench</p> <p>(e.g., electric, gas)</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Utility trench excavations less than 25 feet from leaching system shall not be backfilled with FDM.</p>
<p>P. Buried fuel tanks</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>Distance to sewage tank shall be reduced to 10 feet. Distance to leaching system shall be reduced to 10 feet if not down-gradient of leaching system.</p> <p>See Item G if drains provided.</p>
<p>Q. Water treatment wastewater (WTW) dispersal system</p> <p>Small discharge (<150 GPD)</p> <p>Med. discharge (150 – 500 GPD)</p> <p>Large discharge (>500 GPD)</p>	<p>25⁽¹⁾</p> <p>50⁽²⁾</p> <p>75⁽³⁾</p>	<p>Distance to sewage tank shall be reduced to 10 feet.</p> <p>Distance to WTW dispersal system non-discharging settling or filtration structures and solid piping shall be reduced to 10 feet; however solid piping excavations shall not be backfilled with FDM.</p> <p>1. Distance to leaching system shall be reduced to 10 feet if MLSS is not applicable or the WTW dispersal system does not discharge up-gradient or down-gradient of the leaching system.</p> <p>2. Distance to leaching system shall be reduced to 25 feet if MLSS is not applicable or the WTW dispersal system does not discharge up-gradient or down-gradient of the leaching system.</p> <p>3. The DOH may require an increased distance or an engineered assessment on the impacts of localized groundwater mounding in the vicinity of a SSDS.</p>
<p>R. Closed loop geothermal system</p> <p>Bore hole, Trench</p> <p>Geothermal piping to Borehole/Trench</p>	<p>50</p> <p>10</p>	<p>Distance to leaching system shall be reduced to 25 feet as long as geothermal system is not down-gradient of leaching system.</p> <p>Distance to sewage tank shall be reduced to 25 feet.</p> <p>Geothermal piping excavations less than 25 feet from leaching system shall not be backfilled with FDM.</p>
<p>S. Grade cuts or soil disturbance down-gradient of leaching system</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>A soil cut within 50 feet down-gradient of a leaching system shall not be allowed if bleed-out from cut is a concern. Distance may be reduced with the approval of the DOH if it is demonstrated the cut/soil disturbance preserves the leaching system's receiving soil (See MLSS Appendix A).</p>

IX. GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE

Storm water swales shall be constructed to lead storm water away from SSDSs. Minimum separating distances between storm water collection/drainage/infiltration systems and SSDSs are stipulated in Table 1 (Item E, F & H). See Section II A for SSDS separating distance considerations for SWISs. Refer to Section III D and Table 3 for storm water drainage piping requirements.

Impervious cover storm water that discharges via sheet flow or through minor leak-offs is not considered a drainage system. Pervious pavement material is not considered a SWIS. SWISs should not concentrate large quantities of water in close proximity of SSDSs as they can create localized groundwater mounding that can interfere with the operation of the SSDS and diminish wastewater renovation. See Section II for additional storm water system separation distance requirements.

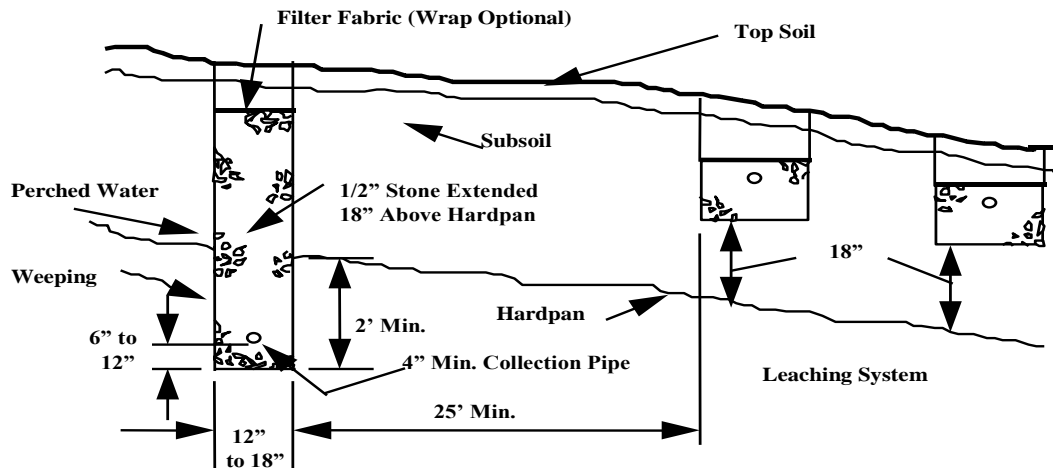


Figure 17 - Typical Curtain Drain Construction

Groundwater control drains (when utilized) shall be located up-gradient of the leaching system, and on the sides if necessary. The depth of these drains shall be designed to lower the groundwater at least 2 feet below the bottom of the entire leaching system (Figure 17). Drains shall be equipped with a collection pipe located 6 to 12 inches above the bottom of the trench to collect and discharge groundwater away from the leaching system area. This collection pipe shall have a minimum diameter of 4 inches and shall consist of open-joint tile, porous or perforated pipe. Perforated collection pipes are typically installed with holes on the bottom of the pipe and surrounded by clean stone or gravel to a depth necessary to control groundwater. Groundwater control drains shall be designed similar to Figure 17, or as otherwise designed by a P.E.

Minimum separation distances for all groundwater drainage systems (e.g., curtain, foundation) are stipulated in Table 1 (Items E & G). Groundwater drainage shall not discharge into or within 25 feet of a SSDS, and increased separation distance may be needed if the discharge location may impact the operation of the leaching system.

X. WATER TREATMENT WASTEWATER

The Commissioners of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and the Department of Public Health entered into a delegation agreement in July 2017 that provides the authority for the DOH to approve and permit discharges of water treatment wastewater (WTW) on properties governed by PHC Sections 19-13-B103a through f. The agreement authorizes WTW discharges to approved WTW disposal systems which include (1) WTW dispersal systems, (2) SSDSs, and (3) holding tanks. All WTW disposal systems shall prevent the discharge of WTW to the ground surface, wetlands, or open watercourse, and shall comply with the following requirements and any future regulations promulgated by the Department of Public Health:

1. The applicant (property owner or duly authorized agent) shall submit to the DOH a design plan/sketch of the proposed WTW dispersal system, WTW holding tank, or connection to the SSDS. The submittal shall also include the name and contact information of the installer.
2. If warranted, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with PHC Section 19-13-B100a (e).
3. The applicant shall specify the type of water treatment device, name and model number, and its anticipated WTW discharge volume per cycle and frequency.

4. WTW solid conveyance piping shall have a minimum separating distance of 25 feet, 75 feet, and 100 feet, respectively, to public and private water supply wells with required withdrawal rates of <10 GPM, 10 to 50 GPM, and >50 GPM. The DOH may further reduce the distance to no less than 10 feet to private wells on existing developed properties if compliance cannot be met due to site limitations. WTW solid conveyance pipe shall be approved by the DOH and protected from freezing. Solid pipe listed in Table 2-A is acceptable for gravity WTW conveyance pipe, and pipe listed in Table 2-B is acceptable for pressure WTW conveyance pipe.
5. Non-discharging WTW disposal system components (e.g., WTW holding tanks, WTW dispersal system settling or filtration structures) shall meet the minimum separation distances cited in Table 9, unless otherwise authorized by the Commissioner.
6. WTW dispersal systems shall meet the separation distances cited in Table 1 (Item Q), and WTW dispersal system receiving structures shall meet the minimum separation distances cited in Table 9. Air gaps/breaks in WTW conveyance pipes that are outside of the building foundation shall meet the minimum separation distances cited in Table 9, unless otherwise authorized by the Commissioner.
7. WTW holding tanks, including piping, shall be located at least 10 feet from SSDSs.
8. WTW dispersal systems and WTW holding tanks shall be H-20 load rated in vehicular travel areas.
9. The bottom of the WTW dispersal system shall be located a minimum 12 inches above maximum groundwater and 24 inches above ledge rock.
10. WTW dispersal systems shall have a minimum storage volume of 1.5 times of either the anticipated discharge per cycle or daily average, whichever is greater.
11. Stone aggregate used shall be free of silt, dirt and debris and covered with approved filter fabric.
12. WTW holding tanks shall provide an access cleanout to grade and be equipped with a high-level alarm.
13. The DOH or registered sanitarian licensed pursuant to Chapter 395 shall approve the design of a WTW dispersal system or WTW holding tank prior to installation. Approval is not required from the Commissioner for WTW holding tanks; however approval from the Commissioner is required for WTW discharges directed to sewage holding tanks (See Section XI).
14. The installer shall provide twenty-four (24) hour minimum notice to the DOH prior to commencement of installation, unless otherwise agreed upon.
15. All applicable permits (electrical, plumbing, etc.) shall be obtained from the local building official.
16. An as-built drawing shall be submitted to the DOH that includes distances from two or more permanent reference points to the WTW disposal system.

The DOH may require an inspection of the WTW disposal system. In areas where well water treatment is anticipated, plans for new SSDSs should designate an area where a WTW dispersal system can be installed in accordance with Table 9. The Commissioner may authorize WTW discharge to a SSDS if it is determined that the nature and volume is unlikely to cause problems with the SSDS. WTW cannot be discharged to a cesspool. WTW from ion exchange systems, either cationic (e.g., water softener) or anionic (e.g., radionuclide treatment), cannot be discharged to a SSDS. WTWs approved to discharge to a SSDS are listed in Appendix E, which may be updated prior to the next publication of these standards.

Table 9

Item	Separation Distance (feet)	Special Provisions
Public or private water supply well with required withdrawal rate of:		The DOH may allow certain separation distance reductions on existing developed properties if compliance cannot be met due to site limitations. ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
< 10 GPM	75	
10 to 50 GPM	150	
> 50 GPM	200	
Open watercourse	25	
Public water supply reservoir	100	
Property line	10	
Subsurface sewage disposal system	See Table 1 (Item Q)	

- (1) Reductions cannot be granted to public water supply reservoirs or public water supply wells.
- (2) Reductions to private wells shall not be reduced to less than 25 feet. WTW discharges less than 75 feet up-gradient of a private well shall be avoided, whenever possible.
- (3) The DOH may not allow reduced setback distances if there is a concern that the WTW may negatively impact the quality of the groundwater.

APPENDIX E: WATER TREATMENT WASTEWATER DISCHARGES TO SSDSs**Authorized WTW Sources**

WTW shall only be from a calcite filter, granular activated carbon filter, or a Point of Use (POU) reverse osmosis unit.

WTW Discharge Limits

Single-family residential buildings: WTW discharge is less than 150 gallons per backwash cycle, and cannot exceed a daily average of 50 GPD.

Other buildings: WTW discharge is less than 150 gallons per backwash cycle or less than 10 percent of the building's SSDS daily design flow, whichever is greater. Additionally, discharges cannot exceed a daily average of 50 GPD or 2 percent of the buildings SSDS daily design flow, whichever is greater.

Existing SSDS Requirements

Septic tanks must have two compartments, an effluent filter, and be properly sized for the daily design flow of the building. Single compartment tanks can remain only if receiving WTW from a POU reverse osmosis unit that discharges less than 50 GPD. Septic tanks must have been cleaned and inspected within three years with no reported signs of malfunctioning.

Leaching systems must provide at least 50 percent of the required ELA and be in good operating condition with no signs of malfunction or at risk of hydraulically overloading the receiving soil.

Proprietary Leaching Systems

Proprietary leaching system companies may not support the discharge of WTW into their SSDS products. Therefore the applicant should consult with the proprietary company to determine if use of their leaching system product is suitable with WTW discharge.