

The Arc 36 by Infiltrator Chamber Mound Component Manual

Version 3.1
January 10, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction and Specifications	3
II. Definitions	6
III. Descriptions and Principle of Operation	6
IV. Soil and Site Requirements	7
V. Fill and Cover Material	8
VI. Design	8
VII. Site Preparation and Construction	15
VIII. Operation, Maintenance and Performance Monitoring	19
IX. References	20
X. Arc Chamber Mound Worksheet	20
XI. Example Worksheet	25
XII. Plan Submittal and Installation Inspection	29

Published by Infiltrator Water Technologies
P.O. Box 768
Old Saybrook, CT 06475

This component manual is based upon the “Mound Component Manual For Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems” Version 2.1, May 2022 by the State of Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services Division of Safety and Buildings. This manual may be revised according to regulation or product changes.

I. INTRODUCTION AND SPECIFICATIONS

This Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (POWTS) component manual provides design, construction, inspection, operation, and maintenance specifications for a mound component. However, these items must accompany a properly prepared and reviewed plan acceptable to the governing unit to help provide a system that can be installed and function properly. Violations of this manual constitute a violation of chs. SPS 383 and 384, Wis. Adm. Code. The mound component must receive influent flows and loads less than or equal to those specified in Table 1. When designed, installed and maintained in accordance with this manual, the mound component provides treatment and dispersal of domestic wastewater in conformance with ch. SPS 383 of the Wis. Adm. Code. Final effluent characteristics will comply with s. SPS 383.43 (8) and 383.44 (2), Wis. Adm. Code when inputs are within the range specified in Tables 1 to 3.

Note: Detailed plans and specifications must be developed and submitted for review and approval by the governing unit having authority over the plan for the installation. Also, a Sanitary Permit must be obtained from the department or governmental unit having jurisdiction. See Section XII for more details.

TABLE 1 INFLUENT FLOWS AND LOADS	
Design Wastewater flow (DWF)	≤ 5000 gal/day
Monthly average value of Fats, Oil and Grease (FOG)	≤ 30 mg/L
Monthly average value of five day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	≤ 220 mg/L
Monthly average value of Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	≤ 150 mg/L
Design loading rate of fill	≤ 1.0 gal/ft ² /day if BOD ₅ or TSS > 30 mg/L or ≤ 2.0 gal/ ft ² /day if BOD ₅ or TSS ≤ 30 mg/L
Volume of a single dose	≥ 5 times void volume of the distribution lateral (s) and ≤ 20% of design flow
Design daily wastewater flow (DWF) from One and two-family dwellings	≥ 150 gal/day/bedroom
Design daily wastewater flow (DWF) from public facilities	≥ 150% of estimated daily wastewater flow in accordance with s. SPS 383.43 (6), Wis. Adm. Code. A project description and sizing calculation shall be included with plan submission.
Linear loading rate for systems with in situ soils having an effluent application rate of ≤ 0.3 gal/ft ² /day within 12 inches of fill material	≤ 4.5 gal/ft
Wastewater particle size	≤ 1/8 inch
Distribution cell area per orifice	≤ 12 ft ²

TABLE 2a SIZE AND ORIENTATION	
Distribution cell width (A) ^a	≤ 9 feet
Total distribution cell area (A x B) ^a	≥ Design wastewater flow rate ÷ design loading rate of fill material
Orientation	Longest dimension parallel to surface grade contours on sloped sites.
Deflection of distribution cell on concave slopes	≤ 10%
Fill material depth (D) at up slope edge	1. ≥6 inches when fill is placed on in situ soil listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code, having fecal coliform treatment capabilities of ≤ 36 inches, or 2. ≥12 inches when fill is placed on in situ soil listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code, having fecal coliform treatment capabilities of > 36 inches.
Distribution cell depth (F) ^a	≥ height of chamber as shown in Table 2b
Depth of cover material at top center of distribution cell (H) ^a	≥ 12 inches
Depth of cover material at outer edge of distribution cell (G) ^a	≥ 6 inches for Arc 36 chamber ≥ 6 inches for Arc 36 low profile (LP) chamber
Basal area	≥ Design wastewater flow rate ÷ Design loading rate of basal area as specified in Table 1

Note a: Letter corresponds to letters referenced in figures, formulas and on worksheets.

TABLE 2b CHAMBER DIMENSIONS			
	Chamber Height	Chamber Laying Length	Chamber Width
Arc 36	13"	5.00'	2.83'
Arc 36 LP	8"	5.00'	2.83'

TABLE 3 OTHER SPECIFICATIONS	
Slope of original grade	≤ 25% in area of mound
Depth of in situ soil to high groundwater elevation and bedrock under basal area	≥ 6 inches of which 4 inches is below an "A" horizon, if an "A" horizon exists.
Vertical separation between distribution cell and seasonal saturation defined by redoximorphic features, groundwater, or bedrock	≥ Equal to depth required by s. SPS 383 Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code
Horizontal separation between distribution cells	≥ 3 ft.
Fill material	Meets ASTM Specification C-33 for fine aggregate

Table 3 OTHER SPECIFICATIONS (continued)	
Size for basal area (for level sites) (B x W) ^a	≥ The area measured from center of distribution cell and extends in all directions to create an area equal to the infiltrative rate of the in situ soil ÷ design daily flow rate
Size for basal area (for sloping sites) (B x {A +I}) ^a	≥ The area measured from up slope side of distribution cell and extends from end to end of distribution cell down slope to create an area equal to the infiltrative rate of the in situ soil ÷ total design daily flow rate
Bottom of distribution cell	Level
Effluent application	By use of pressure distribution network conforming to sizing methods of either Small Scale Waste Management Project publication 9.6, entitled “Design of Pressure Distribution Networks for Septic Tank – Soil Absorption Systems” or Dept. of Safety and Professional Services publication SBD-10573-P, entitled “Pressure Distribution Component Manual for Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems”
Piping Material	Meets requirements of s. SPS 384.30 (2), Wis. Adm. Code for its intended use
Distribution cell aggregate material	Meets requirements of s. SPS 384.30 (6) (i), Wis. Adm. Code
Fabric cover over distribution cell optional	Geotextile fabric meeting s. SPS 384.30 (6) (g), Wis. Adm. Code
Number of observation pipes per distribution cell	≥ Two extending from distribution cell infiltrative surface to finished grade
Location of observation pipes	At opposite ends of the distribution cell, located at least 6 inches from the end wall and sidewall at an elevation to view the horizontal or level infiltrative surface within the dispersal cell.
Maximum final slope of mound surface	≤ 3 : 1
Cover material	Soil that will promote plant growth
Grading of surrounding area	Graded to divert surface water around mound system
Limited activities	Unless otherwise specifically allowed in this manual, vehicular traffic, excavation, and soil compaction are prohibited in the basal area and 15 feet down slope of basal area, if there is a restrictive horizon that effects treatment or dispersal
Erosion and frost protection	Graded to divert surface water around Component and sodded or seeded and mulched
Installation inspection	In accordance with ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code
Management	In accordance with ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code and this manual

Note a: Letter corresponds to letters referenced in figures, formulas and on worksheets.

II. DEFINITONS

Definitions not found in this section, are located in Ch. SPS 381 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code or the terms use the standard dictionary definition.

- A. “Basal Area” means the effective in situ soil surface area available for infiltration of partially treated effluent from the fill material.
- B. “Deflection of distribution cell” means the ratio between the maximum distance between the down slope edge of a concave distribution cell to the length of a perpendicular line that intersects the furthest points of the contour line along the down slope edge of the distribution cell.
- C. “Distribution cell area” means the area within the mound where the effluent is distributed into the fill material.
- D. “Fill Material” means sand that meets specifications of ASTM Standard C33 for fine aggregate and is used along the sides of and under the distribution cell to provide treatment of effluent.
- E. “limiting Factor” means high groundwater elevation or bedrock.
- F. “Mound” means an on-site wastewater treatment and dispersal component. The structure contains a distribution cell area surrounded by, and elevated above, the original land surface by suitable fill material. The fill material provides a measurable degree of wastewater treatment and allows effluent dispersal into the natural environment under various soil permeability.
- G. “Original Grade” means that land elevation immediately prior to the construction of the mound system.
- H. “Parallel to surface grade contours on sloping sites” means the mound is on the contour except that a 1% cross slope is allowed along the length of the mound. See Ch. SPS 383 Appendix A-383.44 ORIENTATION (6).
- I. “Permeable Soil” means soil with textural classifications according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, classification system of silt loam to gravelly medium sand.
- J. “Slowly Permeable Soil” means soil with textural classifications according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, classification system of clay loams and silty clay loams the exhibit a moderate grade of structure; and loams, silt loams, and silts with weak grades of structure; or soils with weak to moderate grades of platy structure.
- K. “Unsaturated flow” means liquid flow through a soil media under a negative pressure potential. Liquids containing pathogens and pollutants come in direct contact with soil/fill material microsites, which enhances wastewater treatment by physical, biological, and chemical means.
- L. “Vertical Flow” means the effluent flow path downward through soil or fill material, which involves travel along soil surfaces, or through soil pores.
- M. “Vertical Separation” means the total depth of unsaturated soil that exists between the infiltrative surface of a distribution cell limiting factor (as by redoximorphic features, groundwater or bedrock).

III. DESCRIPTION AND PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

POWTS mound component operation is a two-stage process involving both wastewater treatment and dispersal. Treatment is accomplished predominately by physical and biochemical processes within the fill material and in situ soil. The physical characteristics of the influent wastewater, influent loading rate, temperature, and the nature of the receiving fill material and in situ soil affect these processes.

Physical entrapment, increased retention time, and conversion of pollutants in the wastewater are important treatment objectives accomplished under unsaturated conditions. Pathogens contained in the wastewater are eventually deactivated through filtering, retention, and adsorptions by the fill material. In addition, many pollutants are converted to other chemical forms by oxidation processes.

Dispersal is primarily affected by the depth of the unsaturated receiving soils, their hydraulic conductivity, land slope, and the area available for dispersal.

The mound consists of fill material, a distribution cell, and cover material. Effluent is dispersed into the distribution cell where it flows through the fill material and undergoes biological, chemical and physical treatment and then passes into the underlying soil for further treatment and dispersal to the environment.

Cover material consisting of material that provides erosion protection, a barrier to excess precipitation infiltration, and allows gas exchange. See Figure 1, for a typical mound system.

The in situ soil serves in combination with the fill, as treatment media and it also disperses the treated effluent.

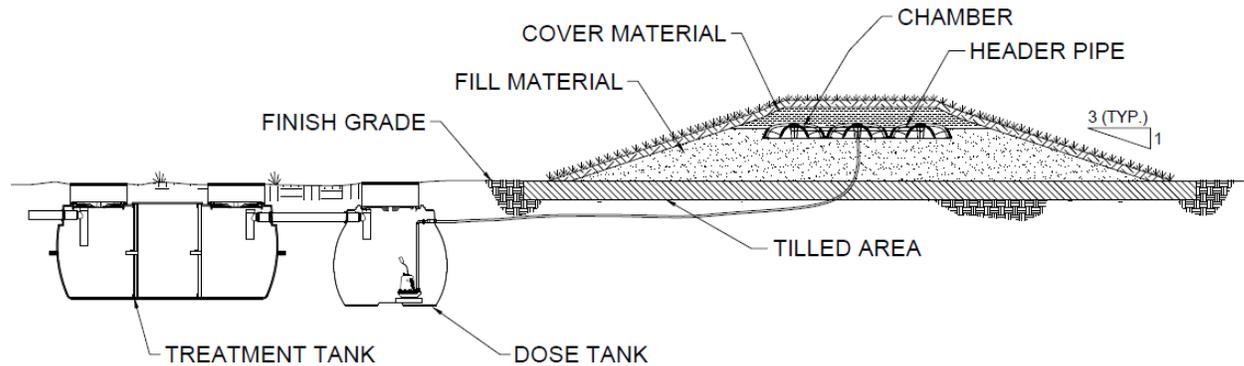


Figure 1 – A cross-section of a mound system for POWTS

IV. SOIL AND SITE REQUIREMENTS

Every mound design is ultimately matched to the given soil and site.

The design approach presented in this manual is based on criteria that all applied wastewater is successfully transported away from the system, that it will not affect subsequent wastewater additions, and that the effluent is ultimately treated.

- A. Minimum Soil Depth Requirements** – The minimum soil factors required for successful mound system performance are listed in the introduction and specification section of this package.

Soil evaluations must be in accordance with Ch. SPS 385 of the Wis. Adm. Code. In addition, soil application rates must be in accordance with Ch. SPS 383 of the Wis. Adm. Code.

- B. Other Site Considerations** –

Slopes – The slope on which a mound is to be installed may not indicate the direction of the groundwater movement. If there is documentation that the direction of groundwater movement is different than the slope of the land, the direction of groundwater movement must be considered during mound design.

On a crested site the fill can be situated such that the effluent can move laterally down both slopes. A level site allows lateral flow in all directions, but may present problems as the water table could rise higher beneath the fill in slowly permeable soils. The sloping site allows the

liquid to move in one direction away from the fill. Figure 3 shows a cross-section of a mound on a sloping site. Systems that are installed on a concave slope may have a deflection that does not exceed that allowed in Table 2.

Mound components rely on lateral effluent movement through the upper soil horizons. Lateral movement becomes more important as soil permeability decreases.

Mound location – In open areas, exposure to sun and wind increases the assistance of evaporation and transpiration in the dispersal of the wastewater.

Sites with trees and large boulders – Generally, sites with large trees, numerous smaller trees or large boulders are less desirable for installing a mound system because of difficulty in preparing the surface and the reduced infiltration area beneath the mound. Areas that are occupied with rock fragments, tree roots, stumps and boulders reduce the amount of soil available for proper treatment. If no other site is available, trees in the basal area of the mound must be cut off at ground level. A larger fill area is necessary when any of the above conditions are encountered, to provide sufficient infiltrative area.

Setback distances – The setbacks specified in Ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code for soil subsurface treatment/dispersal component apply to mound systems. The distances are measured from the up slope and end slope edge of the distribution cell and from the down slope toe of the mound.

V. FILL AND COVER MATERIAL

A. Fill Material – The fill material and its placement are one of the most important components of the mound system. Quality control of the fill material is critical to system performance, each truckload of material must meet specifications for the fill.

Determining whether a proposed fill material is suitable or requires that a textural analysis be performed. The standard method to be used for performing this analysis conforms to ASTM C-136, Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates, and ASTM E-11, Specifications for Wire-Cloth Sieves for Testing Purposes, Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Volume 04.02. Information concerning these methods can also be obtained from Methods of Soils Analysis Part 1, C. A. Black, ed, ASA, Monograph #9, American Society of Agronomy, Inc., 1975.

B. Cover Material – The cover material is a soil that will allow air exchange while promoting plant growth. The gas exchange will increase the treatment performance of the system by providing oxygen to the wastewater to help ensure aerobic conditions in the mound system. The plant growth will provide frost protection in the winter season. Clays may not be used for cover material as they will restrict oxygen transfer. Often, excavated soil from the site can be used. Seeding or other means must be done to prevent erosion of the mound.

VI. DESIGN

A. Location, Size and Shape – Placement, sizing and shaping of the mound and the distribution cell within the mound must be in accordance with this manual. The means of pressuring the distribution network must provide equal distribution of the wastewater. A pressurized distribution network using a method of sizing as described in either Small Scale Waste Management Project publication 9.6, entitled

“Design of Pressure Distribution Networks for Septic Tank - Soil Absorption System” or Dept. of Safety and Professional Services publications SBD-10573-P or SBD-10706-P, entitled “Pressure Distribution Component Manual for Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems” is acceptable.

B. Component Design – Design of the mound system is based upon the design wastewater flow and the soil characteristics. It must be sized such that it can accept the design wastewater flow without causing surface seepage or groundwater pollution. Consequently, the basal area, which is in the situ soil area beneath the fill, must be sufficiently large enough to absorb the effluent into the underlying soil. The system must also be designed to avoid encroachment of the water table into the required minimum unsaturated zone.

Design of the mound includes the following three steps: (A) calculating design wastewater flow, (B) design of the distribution cell within the fill, (C) Design of the entire mound. This includes calculating total width, total length, system height, distribution, lateral location and observation pipes. Each step is discussed. A design example is provided in section XI of the manual. The letters for the various dimension correlate with those in Figures 2 and 3.

Step A. Design Wastewater Flow Calculation

One and two-family dwellings. Distribution cell size for one and two-family dwelling application is determined by calculating the design wastewater flow (DWF). To calculate DWF use, Formulas 1, 2 or 3. Formula 1 is for combined wastewater flows, which consist of blackwater, clearwater and graywater. Formula 2 is for only Clearwater and graywater. Formula 3 is blackwater only.

Formula 1 Combined wastewater DWF = 150 gal/day/bedroom	Formula 2 Clearwater and Graywater DWF = 90 gal/day/bedroom	Formula 3 Blackwater DWF = 60 gal/day/bedroom
---	---	---

Public Facilities. Distribution cell size for public facilities application is determined by calculating the DWF using Formula 4. Estimated daily wastewater flows are determined in accordance with s. SPS 383.43(6), Wis. Adm. Code. Many commercial facilities have high BOD₅ TSS and FOG (fats, oils and grease), which must be pretreated in order to bring their values down to an acceptable range before entering in the mound component described in this manual.

Formula 4

$$\text{DWF} = \text{Sum of each estimated wastewater flow per source per day} \times 1.5$$

Where 1.5 = Conversion factor to convert estimated wastewater flow to design wastewater flow.

Step B. Design of the Distribution Cell – This section determines the required infiltrative surface area of the distribution cell/fill interface, as well as the dimensions of the distribution network with the fill.

1. Sizing the Distribution Cell – the minimum bottom area of the distribution cell is determined by dividing the design wastewater flow per day by the design loading rate of the fill material. As specified in Table 1, the design loading rate of the infiltration surface of the distribution cell is

$\leq 1.0 \text{ gal/ft}^2/\text{day}$ if BOD₅ or TSS > 30

mg/L or $\leq 2.0 \text{ gal/ft}^2/\text{day}$ if BOD₅ or TSS

> 30 mg/L or

Using the above information, the infiltrative surface area of the distribution cell area is determined by using Formula 5.

Formula 5

- A. Distribution cell area = DWF ÷ design loading rate of the fill material
- B. Distribution cell length = Distribution cell area ÷ Distribution cell width A (3', 6', 9').
- C. For concave systems the actual distribution cell length must be checked to determine if the cell area is sufficient. See Step B 3 for further information.

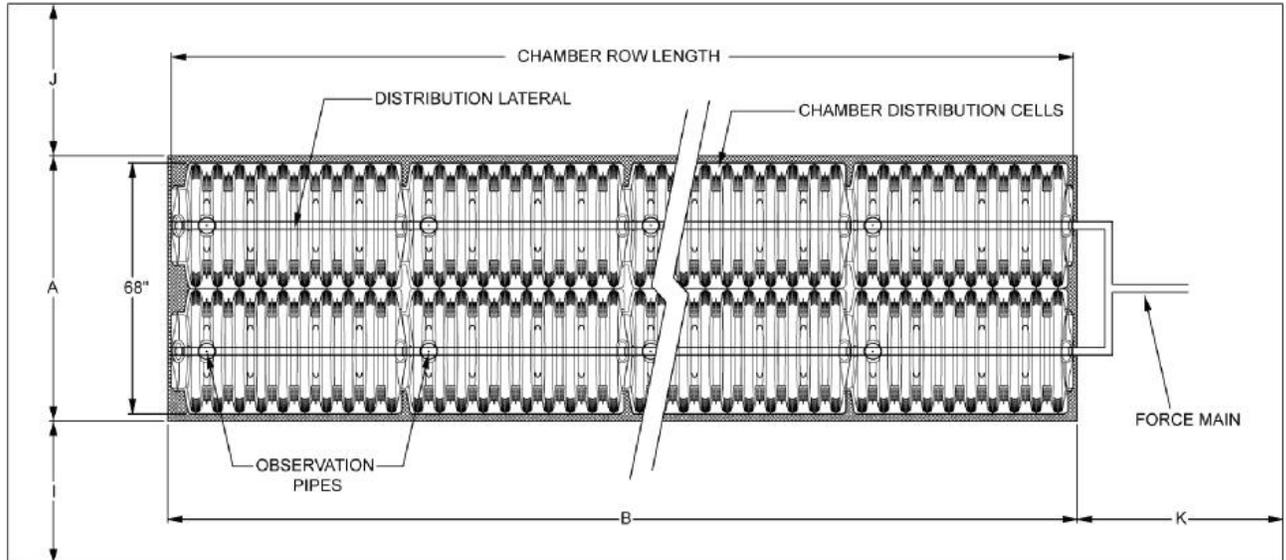


Figure 2 – Detailed plan view of a mound.

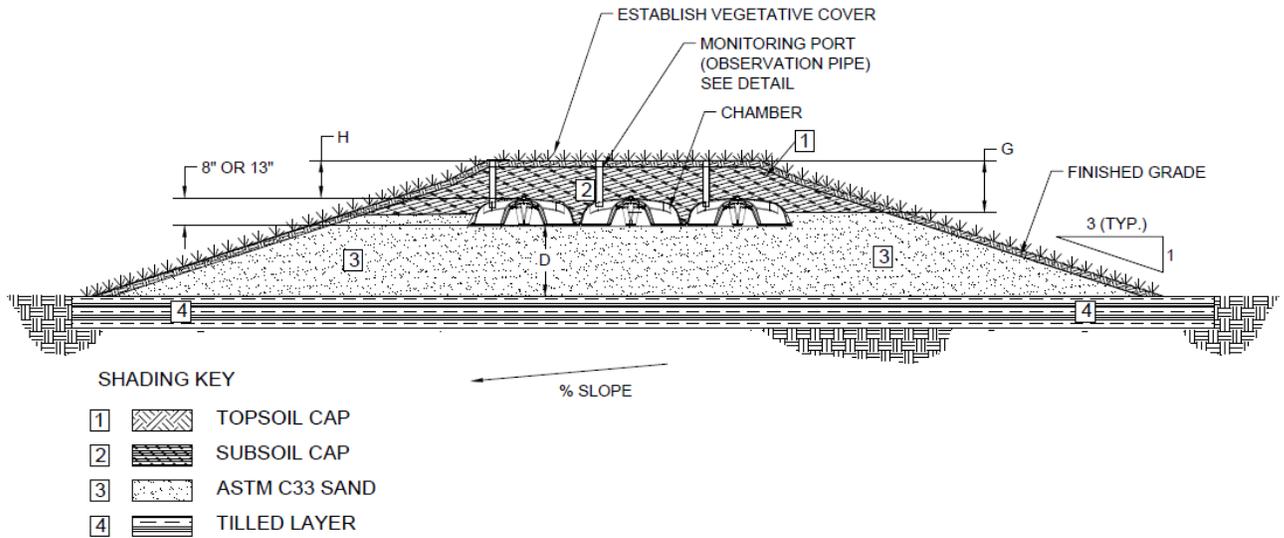


Figure 3 – Detailed cross-section of a mound.

2. System Configuration – The distribution cell must be longer than it is wide. Maximum width of the distribution cell is 9 feet. The maximum length of the distribution cell is dependent on setback requirements and soil evaluation.

The distribution cell is aligned with its longest dimension parallel to surface grade contours on sloping sites as required by the specifications of this package so as not to concentrate the effluent into a small area as it moves laterally down slope.

The bottom of the distribution cell is level so one area of the distribution cell is not overloaded.

The dimensions for the distribution cell are calculated using formulas 6 or 7. Formula 6 is used when the in situ soil has a soil application rate of greater than 0.3 gal/ft²/day. Formula 7 must be used to check for linear loading rate for the system when the in situ soil within 12 inches of the fill material has a soil application rate of ≤ 0.3 gal/ft²/day. When the in situ soil within 12 inches of the fill material has a soil application rate of ≤ 0.3 gal/ft²/day the linear loading rate may not exceed 4.5 gal/ft/day.

Formula 6

$$\text{Area of distribution cell} = A \times B.$$

Where: A = Distribution cell width (Max allowed 9 ft.)

B = Distribution cell length

Formula 7

$$\text{Linear Loading Rate} = \text{DWF} \div B$$

Where: DWF = wastewater flow

B = Distribution cell length

Step C. Sizing The Mound

1. Mound Height – The mound height on sloping sites is calculated using Formula 8.

Formula 8

$$\text{Mound Height} = (D + E) \div 2 + F + H$$

Where: D = Sand fill depth
E = Down slope fill depth
F = distribution cell depth
H = Cover material depth

2. Fill Depth – the depth of fill under the distribution cell is based on the minimum depth of unsaturated soil required for treatment listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code. The minimum fill depth is 6 inches, but not greater than 36 inches when the soil listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code, is 36 inches or less. The minimum fill depth is 12 inches, but not greater than 36 inches when the soil listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code, is greater than 36 inches. A minimum unsaturated flow depth required for proper treatment of the wastewater is as required by Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code.

For sloping sites the fill depth below down slope edge of distribution cell (E) $\geq D + [\% \text{ slope of original grade as a decimal} \times \text{width of distribution cell (A)}]$

3. Distribution Cell Depth – the distribution cell depth (F) provides wastewater storage within the distribution cell.

Formula 9

$$\text{Distribution cell depth (F)} = \text{Chamber Height of 8 or 13 inches}$$

4. Cover Material – The cover material (G & H) provides frost protection and a suitable growth medium for vegetation. For design purposes, use a depth of 12 inches above the center of the distribution cell (H) and 6 inches above the outer edge of the distribution cell (G).
5. Fill Length and Width – The length and width of the fill are dependent upon the length and width of the distribution cell, fill depth and side slopes of the fill. Side slopes may not be steeper than 3:1 over the basal area, (i.e. 3 feet of run to every 1 foot of rise). Soil having textures other than those specified for the fill media may be used to make the slopes gentler than the required 3:1 slopes, once the 3:1 slope exists with the fill material. The distribution cell length is generally perpendicular to the direction of slope so the effluent is spread out along the contour.

The fill length consists of the end slopes (K) and the distribution cell length (B). The fill width consists of the up slope width (J), the distribution cell width (A), and the down slope width (I). On sloping sites the up slope width (J) is less while the down slope width (I) is greater than on a level site to maintain the 3:1 side slope (See Fig. 2). To calculate the up slope and down slope widths when a 3:1 side slope is maintained, multiply the calculated width by the correction factor found by using the following equations or the correction factor listed in Table 4.

Up slope correction factor = $100 + [100 + (3 \times \% \text{ of slope})]$
Down slope correction factor = $100 + [100 - (3 \times \% \text{ of slope})]$

TABLE 4 DOWN SLOPE AND UP SLOPE WIDTH CORRECTION FACTORS		
Slope %	Down Slope Correction Factor	Up Slope Correction Factor
0	1.00	1.00
1	1.03	0.97
2	1.06	0.94
3	1.10	0.915
4	1.14	0.89
5	1.18	0.875
6	1.22	0.85
7	1.27	0.83
8	1.32	0.81
9	1.37	0.79
10	1.43	0.77
11	1.49	0.75
12	1.56	0.735
13	1.64	0.72
14	1.72	0.705
15	1.82	0.69
16	1.92	0.675
17	2.04	0.66
18	2.17	0.65
19	2.33	0.64
20	2.50	0.625
21	2.70	0.61
22	2.94	0.60
23	3.23	0.59
24	3.57	0.58
25	4.00	0.57

The most critical dimensions of the fill are: fill depths (D) & (E), distribution cell length (B), distribution cell width (A), and the down slope width (I).

End Slope Width (K) + total fill at center of distribution cell $\{[(D + E) \div 2] + F + H\}$ x horizontal gradient of selected side slope (3 if 3:1 side-slope)

Fill Length (L) = Distribution cell length (B) + 2 x end slope width (K)

Up Slope Width (J) = Fill depth at up slope edge of distribution cell (D + F + G) x horizontal gradient of side slope (3 if 3:1) x slope correction factor $\{100 \div [100 + (3 \times \% \text{ of slope})]\}$ if 3:1}

Down Slope Width (I) = Fill depth at down slope edge of distribution cell (E + F + G) x horizontal gradient of side slope (3 if 3:1) x slope correction factor $\{100 \div [100 - (3 \times \% \text{ of slope})]\}$ if 3:1}

Fill Width (W) = Up slope width (J) + down slope width (I) + width of distribution cell (A)

These calculations result in the fill material extending at least 6 inches horizontally from the top edges of the distribution cell as noted in Figure 4.

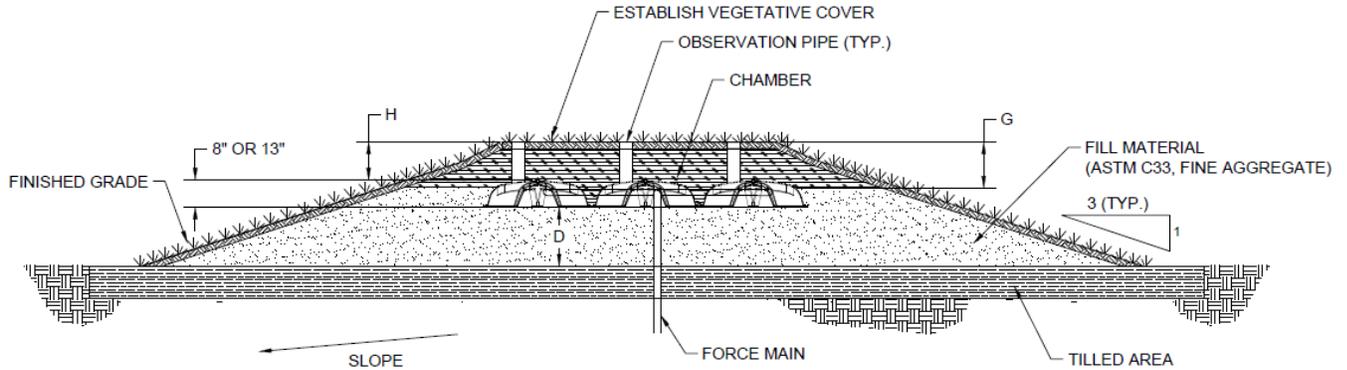


Figure 4 - Cross-section Of A Mound System

6. **Basal Area** – The basal area is the in situ soil/fill interface between the soil and the fill material. Its function is to accept the effluent from the fill, assist the fill in treating the effluent, and transfer the effluent to the subsoil beneath the fill or laterally to the subsoil outside of the fill.

The soil infiltration rate of the in situ soil determines how much basal area is required. When the wastewater applied to the mound has values for BOD₅ and TSS of ≤ 30 mg/L or if there is at least 12 inches of fill material beneath the distribution cell the soil application rates for the basal area may be those specified in Table 383.44-1 or -2 for maximum monthly average BOD₅ and TSS of ≤ 30 mg/L.

For level sites, the total basal area, excluding end slope area [length of distribution cell (B) x width of fill and cover (W)] beneath the fill and soil cover is available for effluent absorption into the soil (see Figure 5a). For sloping sites, the available basal area is the area down slope of the up slope edge of the distribution cell to the down slope edge of the fill and soil cover or (A + I) times the length of the distribution cell (B) (see Figure 5b). The up slope width and end slopes are not included as part of the total basal area.

It is important to compare the required basal area to the available basal area. The available basal area must equal or exceed the required basal area.

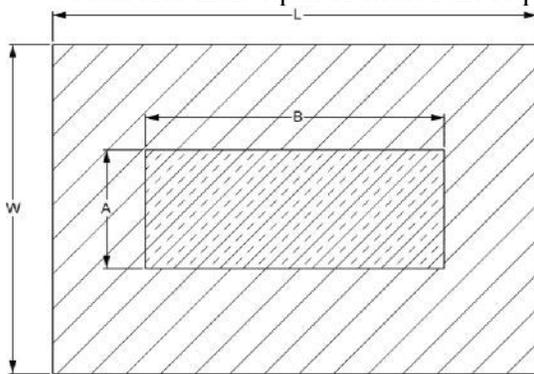


Figure 5a – Level Site

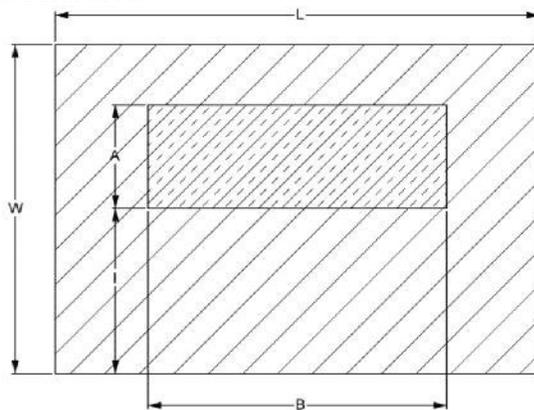


Figure 5b – One Direction Slope

Basal area available = $B \times W$ on a level site or = $B \times (A + I)$ on a sloping site.

If insufficient area is not available for the given design and site conditions, corrective action is required to increase (J) and (I) on level sites or (I) on sloping sites.

7. Location of the Observation Pipes

Each distribution cell shall have observation pipes at opposite ends of the cell, located at least 6 inches from the end wall and sidewall at an elevation to view the horizontal or level infiltrative surface within the dispersal cell.

Step D. Distribution Network and Dosing System - A pressurized distribution network based on a method of sizing as described in either Small Scale Waste Management Project publication 9.6, entitled "Design of Pressure Distribution Networks for Septic Tank – Soil Absorption Systems" or Dept. of Safety and Professional Services entitled "Pressure Distribution Component Manual Version 2.1.

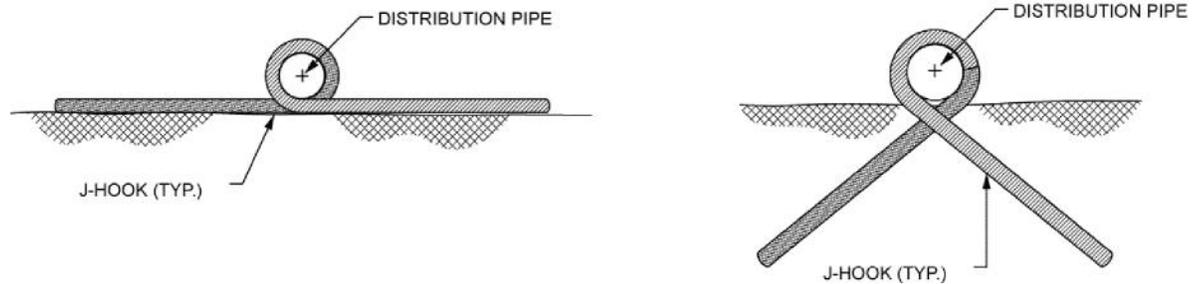
VII. SITE PREPARATION AND CONSTRUCTION

Procedures used in the construction of a mound system are just as critical as the design of the system. A good design with poor construction results in system failure. It is emphasized that the soil only be tilled when it is not frozen and the moisture content is low to avoid compaction and puddling. The construction plan to be followed includes:

- A.** Equipment – Proper equipment is essential. Track type tractors or other equipment that will not compact the mound area or the down slope area are required.
- B.** Sanitary Permit – Prior to the construction of the system, a sanitary permit, obtained for the installation must be posted in a clearly visible location on the site. Arrangements for inspection(s) must also be made with the department or governmental unit issuing the sanitary permit.
- C.** Construction Procedures
 1. Check the moisture content of the soil to a depth of 8 inches. Smearing and compacting of wet soil will result in reducing the infiltration capacity of the soil. Proper soil moisture content can be determined by rolling a soil sample between the hands. If it rolls into a 1/4-inch wire, the site is too wet to prepare. If it crumbles, site preparation can proceed. If the site is too wet to prepare, do not proceed until it dries.
 2. Lay out the fill area on the site so that the distribution cell runs perpendicular to the direction of the slope.
 3. Establish the original grade elevation (surface contour) along the up slope edge of the distribution cell. This elevation is used throughout the mound construction as a reference to determine the bottom of the distribution cell, lateral elevations, etc., and is referenced to the permanent bench mark for the project. A maximum of 4 inches of sand fill may be tilled into the surface.
 4. Determine where the force main from the dosing chamber will connect to the distribution system in the distribution cell. Place the pipe either before tilling or after placement of the fill. If the force main is to be installed in the down slope area, the trench for the force main may not be wider than 12 inches.
 5. Cut trees flush to the ground and leave stumps, remove surface boulders that can be easily rolled off, remove vegetation over 6 inches long by mowing and removing cut vegetation. Prepare the site by breaking up, perpendicular to the slope, the top 7-8 inches so as to eliminate any surface mat that could impede the vertical flow of liquid into the in situ soil. When using a mold board plow, it should have as many bottoms as possible to reduce the number of passes over the area to be tilled and minimize compaction of the subsoil. Tilling with a mold board plow is done along contours. Chisel type plowing is highly recommended especially in fine textured soils. Rototilling or other means that pulverize the

soil is not acceptable. The important point is that a rough, unsmoothed surface be left. The sand fill will intermingle between the clods of soil, which improves the infiltration rate into the natural soil.

Immediate application of at least 6 inches of fill material is required after tilling. All vehicular traffic is prohibited on the tilled area. For sites where the effluent may move laterally, vehicle traffic is also prohibited for 15 ft. down slope and 10 ft. on both sides of level sites. If it rains after the tilling is completed, wait until the soil dries out before continuing construction, and contact the local inspector for a determination on the damage done by rainfall.



Figures 6a & 6b – Pressure Pipe Surface Restraint

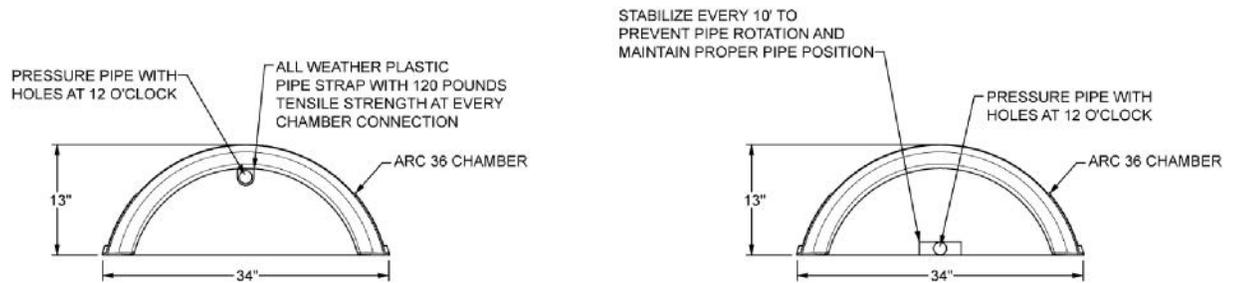


Figure 7a – Pressure Pipe Hanging Restraint

7b – Pressure Pipe Surface Restraint

6. Place the approved sand fill material, around the edge of the tilled area being careful to leave adequate perimeter area, not covered by the sand fill, or which to place the soil cover. There should be approximately two feet of basal area adjacent to the mound perimeter that is not covered by the sand fill. This area serves to tie the soil cover into the natural surface material that has been tilled and helps seal the toe from leakage. Work from the end and up slope sides. This will avoid compacting the soils on the down slope side, which, if compacted, affects lateral movement away from the fill and could cause surface seepage at the toe of the fill on slowly permeable soils.
7. Move the fill material into place using a small track type tractor with a blade or a large backhoe that has sufficient reach to prevent compaction of the tilled area. Do not use a tractor/backhoe having tires. Always keep a minimum of 6 inches of fill material beneath tracks to prevent compaction of the in situ soil.
8. Place the fill material to the required depth.
9. Form the distribution cell. Hand level the bottom of the distribution cell. Hand tamp fill where chambers will be located.

10. Install chambers and pressure distribution pipe per manufacturers' instructions, pressure distribution and applicable sections of Chapters 382, 383 and 384, Wisconsin Administrative code. If pressure pipe is to be hung, use plastic straps (see figure 7a.). Bottom of chamber installations can utilize J hooks glued to pipe to prevent pipe rotation or alternating tees, solid pipe stubs and end caps to keep the pipe from moving. (See figure 6a & b. and figure 7b.)

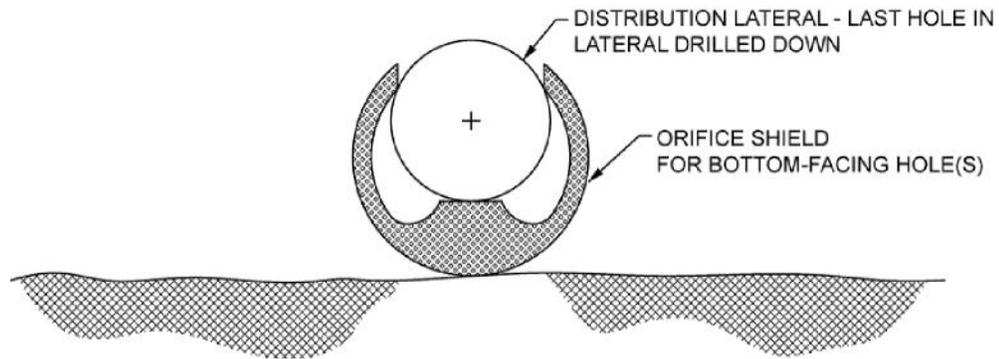


Figure 8 – Orifice Shield

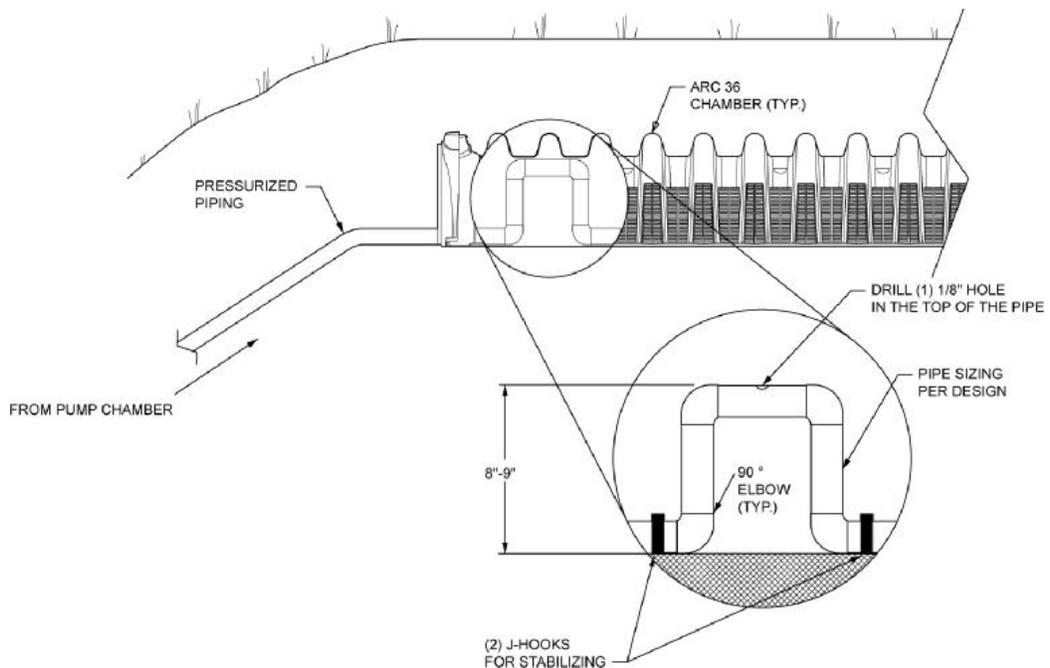


Figure 9 – Anti-Siphon

11. Install an observation pipe in each row of leaching chambers, Figure 10.

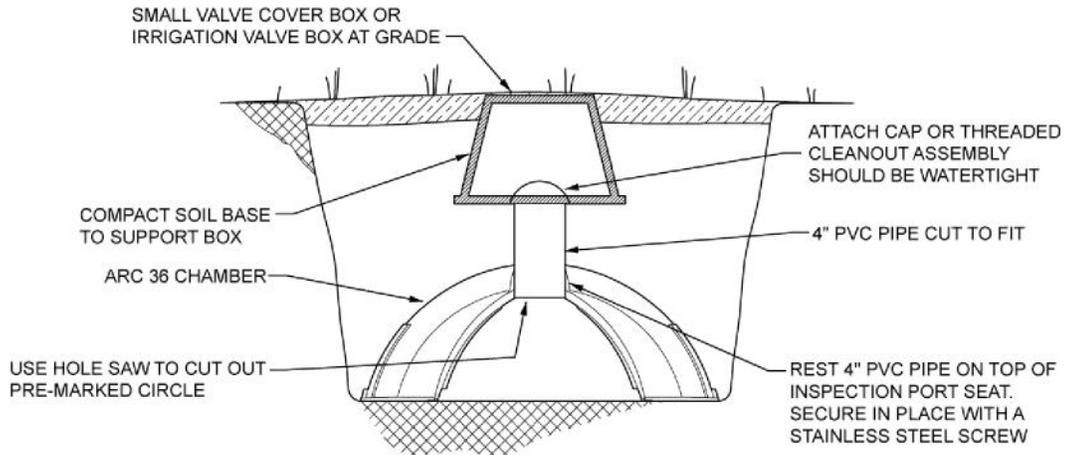


Figure 10 – Observation Pipe

12. Place a cleanout at the end of each lateral, Figure 11.

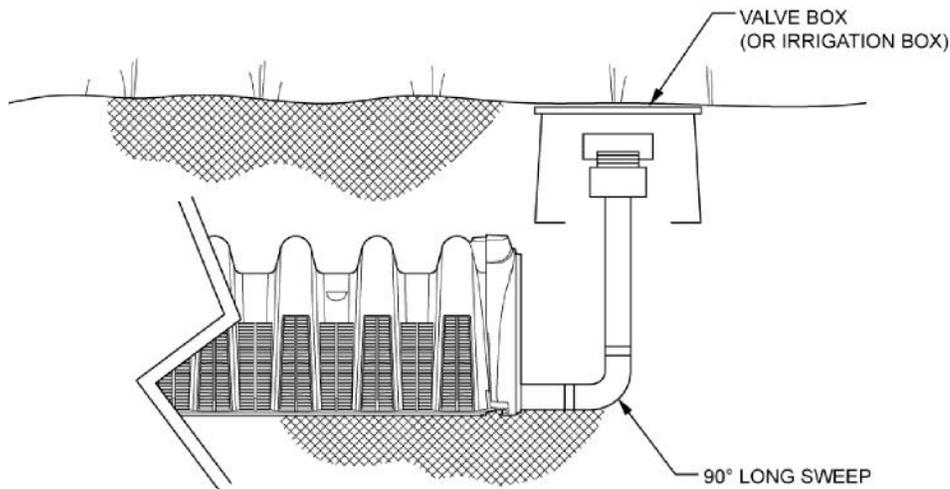


Figure 11 – Pressure Value Box

13. Place fill material between chamber laterals up to the height of the sidewall to anchor chambers in correction position. Walk fill material between laterals to obtain correct support for structural purposes.
14. Place final cover material over chamber laterals and entire mound component.
15. Complete final grading, make sure to divert any surface water away from system. Place sod or seed and mulch the entire mound component to prevent erosion.

VIII. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING

- A. The component owner is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the component. The county, department or POWTS service contractor may make periodic inspections of the components, checking for surface discharge, treated effluent levels, etc. The owner or owner's agent is required to submit necessary maintenance reports to the appropriate jurisdiction and/or the department.
- B. Design approval and site inspections before, during, and after the construction are accomplished by the county or other appropriate jurisdictions in accordance to Ch. SPS 383 of the Wis. Adm. Code.
- C. Routine and preventative maintenance aspects:
 - 1. Treatment and distribution tanks are to be inspected routinely and maintained when necessary in accordance with their approvals.
 - 2. Inspections of the mound component performance are required at least once every three years. These inspections include checking the liquid levels in the observation pipes and examination for any seepage around the mound component.
 - 3. Winter traffic on the mound is not permitted to avoid frost penetration and to minimize compaction.
 - 4. A good water conservation plan within the house or establishment will help assure that the mound component will not be overloaded.
- D. User's Manual: A user's manual is to accompany the component. The manual is to contain the following as a minimum:
 - 1. Diagrams of all components and their location. This should include the location of the reserve area, if one is provided.
 - 2. Names and phone numbers of local health authority, component manufacturer or POWTS service contractor to be contacted in the event of component failure or malfunction.
 - 3. Information on periodic maintenance of the component, including electrical/mechanical components.
 - 4. Information on limited activities on reserve area if provided.
- E. Performance monitoring must be performed on mound systems installed under this manual.
 - 1. The frequency of monitoring must be:
 - a. At least once every three years following installation and,
 - b. At time of problem, complaint, or failure.
 - 2. The minimum criteria addressed in performance monitoring of mound systems are:
 - a. Type of use.
 - b. Age of system.
 - c. Nuisance factors, such as odors or user complaints.
 - d. Mechanical malfunction within the system including problems with valves or other mechanical or plumbing components
 - e. Material fatigue or failure, including durability or corrosion as related to construction or structural design.
 - f. Neglect or improper use, such as exceeding the design rate, poor maintenance of vegetative cover, inappropriate cover over the mound, or inappropriate activity over the mound.
 - g. Installation problems such as compaction or displacement of soil, improper orientation or location.
 - h. Pretreatment component maintenance, including dosing frequency, structural integrity, groundwater intrusion or improper sizing.

- i. Dose chamber maintenance, including improper maintenance, infiltration, structural problems, or improper sizing.
- j. Distribution piping network, including improper maintenance or improper sizing.
- k. Ponding in distribution cell, prior to the pump cycle, is evidence of development of a clogging mat or reduced infiltration rates.
- l. Siphon or pump malfunction including dosing volume problems, pressurization problems, breakdown, burnout, or cycling problems.
- m. Overflow/seepage problems, as shown by evident or confirmed sewage effluent, including backup if due to clogging.

3. Reports are to be submitted in accordance with Ch. SPS 383, Wis. Adm. Code.

IX. REFERENCES

“Wisconsin Mound Soil Absorption System: Siting, design and Construction.” Converse, J.C., and E.J. Tyler. Publication 15.22, Small Scale Waste Management Project., 1 Agriculture Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

“Mound Component Manual For Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems” State of Wisconsin, Department of Safety and Professional Services, Safety and Buildings Division. Version 2.1, May 31, 2022.

X. ARC CHAMBER MOUND WORKSHEET

A. SITE CONDITIONS

Evaluate the site and soils report for the following:

- Surface water movement.
- Measure elevations and distances on the site so that slope, contours and available areas can be determined.
- Description of several soil profiles where the component will be located.
- Determine the limiting conditions such as bedrock, high groundwater level, soil permeability, and set backs.

Slope - %

Occupancy – One or Two-Family Dwelling - _____ (# of bedrooms)

Public Facility - _____ gal/day (Estimated wastewater flow)

Depth to limiting factor - ____ inches

Minimum depth of unsaturated soil required by Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code - _____ inches

Soil application rate of in situ soil used - _____ gal/ft²/day

BOD₅ value of effluent applied to component - _____ mg/L

TSS value of effluent applied to component - _____ mg/L

Fecal Coliform monthly geometric mean value of effluent applied to component > 10⁴ cfu/100 - ___ Yes ___ No

Type of distribution cell - _____ Stone aggregate or _____ Leaching chamber

- c. Check Distribution Cell Length (B) For linear loading rate:

Linear Loading Rate \leq Design Wastewater Flow \div Cell length (B) or effective cell length for a concave mound)

Linear Loading Rate \leq _____ gal/day \div _____ feet

Linear Loading Rate \leq _____ gal/ft/day

Linear loading rate for systems with in situ soils having a soil application rate of \leq 0.3 gal/ft²/day with 12 inches of fill must be \leq 4.5 gal/ft/day.

Is the linear loading rate \leq what is allowed _____ yes _____ no? If no, then the length and width of the distribution cell must be changed so it does.

If no, then use a _____-chamber wide (_____) cell:

Distribution cell length (B) = Distribution cell area _____ sf \div Cell Width _____ ft = _____ ft

Number of Chambers = B \div Chamber Length = _____ feet \div _____ feet/chamber = _____ chambers

Linear Loading Rate \leq _____ gal/day \div _____ feet = _____ gal/day/ft

D. DESIGN OF ENTIRE FILL

1. Fill Depth

- a. Fill depth below distribution cell at least 6 inches, but not greater than 36 inches if the in situ soil beneath the tilled area is a soil listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code, that requires a minimum depth of 36 inches or less. At least 12 inches, but not greater than 36 inches, if the in situ soil beneath the tilled area is a soil listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code, that requires a depth greater than 36 inches.)

1) Depth at up slope edge of distribution cell (D) = distance required by Table 383.440-3 minus distance in inches to limiting factor

D = _____ inches - _____ inches

D = _____ inches (at least \geq 6 or 12 inches; but not greater than 36 inches in accordance with Table 2)

2) Depth at down slope edge of distribution cell (E)

E = Depth at up slope edge of distribution cell (D) + (% natural slope expressed as a decimal x distribution cell width (A))

E = D + (% natural slope expressed as decimal x A)

E = _____ inches + (_____ x _____ feet x 12 inches/ft)

E = _____ inches

- b. Distribution Cell Depth for Arc 36 or Arc 36 LP Chamber Distribution cell.

Distribution cell depth (F) for Arc 36 or Arc 36 LP Chamber distribution cell = 8 or 13 inches respectively

F = total height of chamber

F = 8 or 13 inches

- c. Distribution cell depth (F) for distribution cell with leaching chambers = total height of leaching chamber.

$$F = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ inches}$$

d. Cover material

- 1) Depth at distribution cell center (H) ≥ 12 inches
- 2) Depth at distribution cell edges (G) ≥ 6 inches

2. Mound Length

- a. End slope width (K) = Total fill at center of distribution cell x horizontal gradient of side slope

$$K = \{[(D + E) \div 2] + F + H\} \times \text{horizontal gradient of side slope} \div 12 \text{ inches/foot}$$

$$K = \{([\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}) \div 2] + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ inches}\} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \div 12 \text{ inches/ft}$$

$$K = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$$

- b. Mound length (L) = Distribution cell length (B) + (2 x end slope width (K))

$$L = B + 2K$$

$$L = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ ft} + (2 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ ft})$$

$$L = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ ft}$$

3. Mound Width

- a. Up slope width (J) = Fill depth at up slope edge of distribution cell (D + F + G) x Horizontal gradient of side slope x Slope correction factor {100 ÷ [100 + (gradient of side slope x % of slope) or (value from Table 4)]}

$$J = (D + F + G) \times \text{horizontal gradient of side slope} \times \text{slope correction factor } 100 \div [100 + (\text{gradient of side slope} \times \% \text{ of slope}) \text{ or (value from Table 4)}]$$

$$J = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ in} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ in} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ in}) \div 12 \text{ in/ft} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 \div [100 + (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}})] \text{ or } [\underline{\hspace{1cm}}]$$

$$J = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ feet}$$

- b. Down slope width (I) = Fill depth at down slope edge of distribution cell (E + F + G) x Horizontal gradient of side slope x Down slope correction factor {100 ÷ [100 - (gradient of side slope x % of slope) or (value from Table 4)]}

$$I = (E + F + G) \times \text{Horizontal gradient of side slope} \times \text{Down slope correction factor } \{100 \div [100 - (\text{gradient of side slope} \times \% \text{ of slope}) \text{ or (value from Table 4)}]\}$$

$$I = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ in} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ in} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ in}) \div 12 \text{ in/ft} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 \div [100 - (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}})] \text{ or } [\underline{\hspace{1cm}}]$$

$$I = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ in} \div 12 \text{ in/ft} \times 3 \times 100 \div \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$I = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ feet}$$

c. Mound width (W) = Up slope width (J) + Distribution cell width (A) + Down slope width (I)

$$W = J + A + I$$

$$W = \text{___ ft} + \text{___ ft} + \text{___ ft}$$

$$W = \text{___ feet}$$

4. Check the basal area

a. Basal area required = Daily wastewater flow ÷ soil application rate of in situ soil (The soil application rate may be that which is listed for BOD₅ and TSS > or ≤ 30 mg/L depending on wastewater characteristics or fill depth below distribution cell. See Table 1.)

$$= \text{___ gal/day} \div \text{___ gal/ft}^2\text{/day}$$

$$= \text{___ ft}^2$$

b. Basal area available

1) Sloping site = Cell length (B) x (A + I)

$$= \text{___ ft} \times (\text{___ ft} + \text{___ ft})$$

$$= \text{___ ft} \times \text{___ ft}$$

$$= \text{___ ft}^2$$

2) Level site = Cell length (B) x total mound width (W)

$$= \text{___ ft} \times \text{___ ft}$$

$$= \text{___ ft}^2$$

c. Is available basal area sufficient? ___ yes ___ no

Basal area required ≤ Basal area available

$$\text{___ ft}^2 \leq \text{___ ft}^2$$

See d. for recalculation of basal area

d. Basal area available (recalculation of basal area)

1) Sloping site = Cell length (B) x (A + I)

$$= \text{___ ft} \times (\text{___ ft} + \text{___ ft})$$

$$= \text{___ ft} \times \text{___ ft}$$

$$= \text{___ ft}^2$$

2) Level site = Cell length (B) x total mound width (W)

$$= \text{___ ft} \times \text{___ ft}$$

$$= \text{___ ft}^2$$

5. Determine the location of observation pipes along the length of distribution cell

Locate observation pipe at opposite ends of the distribution cell, located at least 6 inches from the end wall and sidewall at an elevation to view the horizontal or level infiltrative surface within the dispersal cell.

XI. EXAMPLE WORKSHEET

A. SITE CONDITIONS

Evaluate the site and soils report for the following:

- Surface water movement.
- Measure elevations and distances on the site so that slope, contours and available areas can be determined.
- Description of several soil profiles where the component will be located.
- Determine the limiting conditions such as bedrock, high groundwater level, soil permeability, and set backs.

Slope - 6 %

Occupancy – One or Two-Family Dwelling - 3 (# of bedrooms)

Public Facility - 0 gal/day (Estimated wastewater flow)

Depth to limiting factor - 25 inches

Minimum depth of unsaturated soil required by Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code - 36 inches

Soil application rate of in situ soil used - 0.3 gal/ft²/day

BOD₅ value of effluent applied to component - 180 mg/L

TSS value of effluent applied to component - 50 mg/L

Fecal Coliform monthly geometric mean value of effluent applied to component > 10⁴ cfu/100 - X Yes _____ No

Type of distribution cell - Arc 36 Chamber

B. DESIGN WASTEWATER FLOW (DWF)

One or Two-family Dwelling.

Combined wastewater flow:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DWF} &= 150 \text{ gal/day/bedroom} \times \# \text{ of bedrooms} \\ &= 150 \text{ gal/day/bedroom} \times \underline{3} \# \text{ of bedrooms} = \\ &\underline{450} \text{ gal/day} \end{aligned}$$

Clearwater and graywater only:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DWF} &= 90 \text{ gal/day/bedroom} \times \# \text{ of bedrooms} \\ &= 90 \text{ gal/day/bedroom} \times \underline{\quad\quad} \# \text{ of bedrooms} \\ &= \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \text{ gal/day} \end{aligned}$$

Blackwater only:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DWF} &= 60 \text{ gal/day/bedroom} \times \# \text{ of bedrooms} \\ &= 60 \text{ gal/day/bedroom} \times \underline{\quad\quad} \# \text{ of bedrooms} \\ &= \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \text{ gal/day} \end{aligned}$$

Public Facilities.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DWF} &= \text{Estimated wastewater flow} \times 1.5 \\ &= \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \text{ gal/day} \times 1.5 \\ &= \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \text{ gal/day} \end{aligned}$$

C. DESIGN OF THE DISTRIBUTION CELL

1. Total size the Distribution Cell(s) area

- a. Loading rate of fill material = X ≤ 1.0 gal/ft²/day if BOD₅ or TSS ≤ 30 mg/L
= _____ ≤ 2.0 gal/ft²/day if BOD₅ or TSS ≤ 30 mg/L
- b. Bottom area of distribution cell = Design wastewater flow \div loading rate of fill as determined in C.1.a.
Distribution cell area = 450 gal/day \div 1.0 gal/ft²/day
Distribution cell area = 450 ft²

2. Distribution Cell Configuration

- a. Distribution cell width(s) (A) = 6 feet (≤ 9 ft.)

One row of chambers equal 3 feet, two rows of chambers equals 6 feet, 3 rows of chambers equals 9 feet. 2 rows of chambers.

- b. Distribution cell length (B) = Bottom area of distribution cell \div width of distribution cell, Arc 36 chambers are 5 feet long.

$$B = \frac{450 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ (Distribution cell area required)}}{6 \text{ ft (A)}}$$

$$B = \frac{75}{1} \text{ ft}$$

- c. Check Distribution Cell Length (B)

For linear loading rate:

Linear Loading Rate $<$ Design Wastewater Flow \div Cell length (B) or effective cell length for a concave mound)

$$\text{Linear Loading Rate} \leq \frac{450 \text{ gal/day}}{75 \text{ feet}}$$

$$\text{Linear Loading Rate} \leq \frac{6 \text{ gal/ft/day}}$$

Linear loading rate for systems with in situ soils having a soil application rate of ≤ 0.3 gal/ft²/day with 12 inches of fill must be less than or equal to 4.5 gal/ft/day.

Is the linear loading rate \leq what is allowed _ yes X no? If no, then the length and width of the distribution cell must be changed so it does.

Use a one-chamber wide (3') cell:

$$\text{Distribution cell length (B)} = \frac{\text{Distribution cell area } 450 \text{ sf}}{\text{Cell Width } 3 \text{ ft}} = 150'$$

$$\text{Number of Chambers} = \frac{B}{\text{Chamber Length}} = \frac{150 \text{ feet}}{5 \text{ feet/chamber}} = 30 \text{ chambers}$$

$$\text{Linear Loading Rate} \leq \frac{450 \text{ gal/day}}{150 \text{ feet}} = 3 \text{ gal/day/ft}$$

Is the linear loading rate \leq what is allowed? x yes ___ no

D. DESIGN OF ENTIRE FILL

1. Fill Depth

- a. Fill depth below distribution cell at least 6 inches, but not greater than 36 inches if the in situ soil

beneath the tilled area is a soil listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code, that requires a minimum depth of 36 inches or less. At least 12 inches, but not greater than 36 inches, if the in situ soil beneath the tilled area is a soil listed in Table 383.44-3, Wis. Adm. Code, that requires a depth greater than 36 inches.)

1) Depth at up slope edge of distribution cell (D) = distance required by Table 383.440-3 minus distance in inches to limiting factor

$$D = \underline{36} \text{ inches} - \underline{25} \text{ inches}$$

$$D = \underline{11} \text{ inches (at least } \geq 6 \text{ or } 12 \text{ inches; but not greater than } 36 \text{ inches in accordance with Table 2)}$$

2) Depth at down slope edge of distribution cell (E)

$$E = \text{Depth at up slope edge of distribution cell (D) + (\% natural slope expressed as a decimal} \times \text{distribution cell width (A))}$$

$$E = D + (\% \text{ natural slope expressed as decimal} \times A)$$

$$E = \underline{11} \text{ inches} + (\underline{0.06} \times \underline{3} \text{ feet} \times 12 \text{ inches/ft})$$

$$E = \underline{13.16} \text{ inches}$$

b. Distribution Cell Depth for Arc 36 Chamber Distribution cell.

Distribution cell depth (F) for Arc 36 Chamber distribution cell = 13 inches

F = total height of chamber

$$F = 13 \text{ inches}$$

a. Distribution cell depth (F) for distribution cell with leaching chambers = total height of leaching chamber.

$$F = \underline{13} \text{ inches}$$

b. Cover material

1) Depth at distribution cell center (H) ≥ 12 inches

2) Depth at distribution cell edges (G) ≥ 6 inches

2. Mound Length

a. End slope width (K) = Total fill at center of distribution cell x horizontal gradient of side slope

$$K = \{[(D + E) \div 2] + F + H\} \times \text{horizontal gradient of side slope} \div 12 \text{ inches/foot}$$

$$K = \{([\underline{11} \text{ inches} + \underline{13.16} \text{ inches}) \div 2] + \underline{13} \text{ inches} + \underline{12} \text{ inches}\} \times \underline{3} \div 12 \text{ inches/ft}$$

$$K = \underline{9.27} \text{ or } \underline{9.3} \text{ ft}$$

b. Mound length (L) = Distribution cell length + (2 x end slope width)

$$L = B + 2K$$

$$L = 100 \text{ ft} + (2 \times 8.5 \text{ ft})$$

$$L = \underline{117} \text{ feet}$$

3. Mound Width

a. Up slope width (J) = Fill depth at up slope edge of distribution cell (D + F + G) x Horizontal gradient of side slope x Slope correction factor $\{100 \div [100 + (\text{gradient of side slope} \times \% \text{ of slope}) \text{ or (value from Table 4)}]\}$

$J = (D + F + G) \times \text{horizontal gradient of side slope} \times \text{slope correction factor } 100 \div [100 + (\text{gradient of side slope} \times \% \text{ of slope}) \text{ or (value from Table 4)}]$

$$J = (\underline{11} \text{ in} + \underline{13} \text{ in} + \underline{6} \text{ in}) \div 12 \text{ in/ft} \times \underline{3} \times 100 \div [100 + (\underline{3} \times \underline{6})] \text{ or } [\text{_____}]$$

$$J = \underline{6.4} \text{ feet}$$

- b. Down slope width (I) = Fill depth at down slope edge of distribution cell (E + F + G) x Horizontal gradient of side slope x Down slope correction factor {100 ÷ [100 - (gradient of side slope x % of slope) or (value from Table 4)]}

$I = (E + F + G) \times \text{Horizontal gradient of side slope} \times \text{Down slope correction factor } \{100 \div [100 - (\text{gradient of side slope} \times \% \text{ of slope}) \text{ or (value from Table 4)}]\}$

$$I = (\underline{13.16} \text{ in} + \underline{13} \text{ in} + \underline{6} \text{ in}) \div 12 \text{ in/ft} \times \underline{3} \times 100 \div [100 - (\underline{3} \times \underline{6})] \text{ or } [\text{_____}]$$

$$I = \underline{32.16} \text{ in} \div 12 \text{ in/ft} \times \underline{3} \times 100 \div \underline{82}$$

$$I = \underline{9.80} \text{ or } \underline{9.8} \text{ feet}$$

- c. Mound width (W) = Up slope width (J) + Distribution cell width (A) + Down slope width (I)

$$W = J + A + I$$

$$W = \underline{6.4} \text{ ft} + \underline{3} \text{ ft} + \underline{9.8} \text{ ft}$$

$$W = \underline{19.2} \text{ feet}$$

4. Check the basal area

- a) Basal area required = Daily wastewater flow ÷ soil application rate of in situ soil (The soil application rate may be that which is listed for BOD₅ and TSS > or ≤ 30 mg/L depending on wastewater characteristics or fill depth below distribution cell. See Table 1.)

$$= \underline{450} \text{ gal/day} \div \underline{0.3} \text{ gal/ft}^2\text{/day}$$

$$= \underline{1,500} \text{ ft}^2$$

- b) Basal area available

1) Sloping site = Cell length (B) x (A + I)

$$= \underline{150} \text{ ft} \times (\underline{3} \text{ ft} + \underline{9.8} \text{ ft})$$

$$= \underline{150} \text{ ft} \times \underline{12.8} \text{ ft}$$

$$= \underline{1,920} \text{ ft}^2$$

2) Level site = Cell length (B) x total mound width (W)

$$= \text{_____} \text{ ft} \times \text{_____} \text{ ft}$$

$$= \text{_____} \text{ ft}^2$$

- c) Is available basal area sufficient? yes no

Basal area required ≤ Basal area available

$$\underline{1,500} \text{ ft}^2 \leq \underline{1,920} \text{ ft}^2$$

The available basal area must be increased by _____ ft². This can be accomplished by increasing the down slope width (I) by _____ ft. making it _____ ft.

See d. for recalculation of basal area.

d) Basal area available (recalculation of basal area)

1) Sloping site = Cell length (B) x (A+I)

$$= \text{_____ ft} \times (\text{_____ ft} + \text{_____ ft})$$

$$= \text{_____ ft} \times \text{_____ ft}$$

$$= \text{_____ ft}^2$$

2) Level site = Cell length (B) x total mound width (W)

$$= \text{_____ ft} \times \text{_____ ft}$$

$$= \text{_____ ft}^2$$

5. Determine the location of observation pipes along the length of distribution cell

Locate observation pipe at opposite ends of the distribution cell, located at least 6 inches from the end wall and sidewall at an elevation to view the horizontal or level infiltrative surface within the dispersal cell.

XII. PLAN SUBMITTAL AND INSTALLATION INSPECTION

A. Plan Submittal

In order to install a system correctly, it is important to develop plans that will be used to install the system correctly the first time. The following checklist may be used when preparing plans for review. The checklist is intended to be a **general guide**. Not all needed information may be included in this list. Conformance to the list is not a guarantee of plan approval. Additional information may be needed or requested to address unusual or unique characteristics of a particular project. Contact the reviewing agent for specific plan submittal requirements, which the agency may require that are different than the list included in this manual.

General Submittal Information

- Photocopies of soil reports forms, plans, and other documents are acceptable. However, an original signature is required on certain documents.
- Submittal of additional information requested during plan review or and questions concerning a specific plan must be referenced to the Plan Identification indicator assigned to that plan by the reviewing agency.
- Plans or documents must be permanent copies or originals.

Forms and Fees

- Application form for submittal, provided by reviewing agency along with proper fees set by reviewing agent.
- Application for Development of Floodplain, if any portion of the system is in a floodplain.

Soils Information

- Complete Soils and Site Evaluation Report (form # SBD-8330) for each backhoe pit described; signed and dated by a certified soil tester, with license number.
- Separate sheet showing the location of all borings. The location of all borings and backhoe pits must be able to be identified on the plot plan.

Documentation

- Architects, engineers or designers must sign, seal and date each page of the submittal or provide an index page, which is signed, sealed and dated.
- Master Plumbers must sign, date and include their license number on each page of the submittal or provide an index page, which is signed, sealed and dated.

- Three completed sets of plans and specifications (clear, permanent and legible); submittals must be on paper measuring at least 8-1/2 by 11 inches.
- Designs that are based on department approved component manual(s) must include reference to the manual by name, publication number and published date.

Plot Plan

- Dimensioned plans or plans drawn to scale (scale indicated on plans) with parcel size or all property boundaries clearly marked.
- Slope directions and percent in system area.
- Benchmark and north arrow.
- Setbacks indicated as per appropriate code.
- Two-foot contours or other appropriate contour interval within the system area.
- Location information; legal description of parcel must be noted.
- Location of any nearby existing system or well.

Plan View

- Dimensions for distribution cell(s).
- Location of observation pipes.
- Dimensions of mound.
- Pipe lateral layout, which must include the number of laterals, pipe material, diameter and length; and number, location and size of orifices.
- Manifold/force main locations, with materials, length and diameter of each.

Cross Section of System

- Include tilling requirement, distribution cell details, percent slope, side slope, and cover material.
- Lateral elevation, position of observation pipes, dimensions of distribution cell, and type of cover material such as geotextile fabric, and depth, if applicable.

System Sizing

- For one and two-family dwellings, the number of bedrooms must be included.
- For public buildings, the sizing calculations must be included.

Tank And Pump/Siphon Information

- All construction details for site-constructed tanks.
- Size and manufacturer information for prefabricated tanks.
- Notation of high water alarm manufacturer and model number.
- Cross section of dose tank/chamber to include storage volumes; connections for piping, vents, and power; pump “off” setting; dosing cycle and volume, high water alarm setting, and storage volume above the high water alarm; and location of vent and manhole.
- Cross section of two compartments tanks or tanks installed in a series must include information listed above.

B. Inspections.

Inspection shall be made in accordance with Ch. 145.20, Wis. Stats and s. SPS 383.26, Wis. Adm. Code.

The inspection form on the following two pages may be used. The inspection of the system installation and/or plans is to verify that the system at least conforms to specifications listed in Tables 1 - 3 of this manual.

POWTS INSPECTION REPORT

(ATTACH TO PERMIT)
GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit Holder's Name		~ City ~ Village ~ Town of		County		Sanitary Permit No.	
State Plan ID. No.		Tax Parcel No.		Property Address if Applicable			
TREATMENT COMPONENT INFORMATION				SETBACKS (FT)			
TYPE	MANUFACTURER AND MODEL NUMBER	CAPACITY	P/L	WELL	WATER LINE	BLDG.	VENT
SEPTIC							
DOSING							
AERATION							
HOLDING							
FILTER							

PUMP/SIPHONE INFORMATION

Manufacturer:		Model No.		Demand in GPM		TDH-Design	
FORCE MAIN INFORMATION				FRICTION LOSS (FT)			
Length	Diameter	Dist. To Well	Component Head	Force Main Losses	Vert. Lift	TDH-As Built	

SOIL ABSORPTION COMPONENT

TYPE OF COMPONENT:			COVER MATERIAL:				
Cell Width	Cell Length	Cell Depth	Cell Spacing	No. Cells			
LEACHING CHAMBER OR UNIT			Manufacturer		Model No.		
SETBACK INFO. (FT)		Property Line	Bldg.	Well	Water Line	OHWM	

DISTRIBUTION COMPONENT (Elevation data on back of form)

Header/Manifold		Distribution Lateral(s)			Orifice Size	Orifice Spacing	Obs. Pipes Inst. & No.
Length	Dia.	Length	Dia.	Spacing			

SOIL COVER

Depth over center of cell:	Depth over edge of cell:	Depth of cover material:	Texture	Seeded/Sodded	Mulched
----------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	---------	---------------	---------

DEVIATIONS FROM APPROVED PLAN

DATE OF INST. DIRECTIVE: _____ DATE OF ENFORCEMENT ORDER: _____

DATE OF REFERRAL TO LEGAL COUNCIL: _____

COMMENTS (Persons present, discrepancies, etc.)

COMPONENTS NOT INSPECTED

Plan Revision Required ~ Yes ~ No	Date:	Signature of Inspector:	Cert. Number
--------------------------------------	-------	-------------------------	--------------

Sketch on other side

ELEVATION DATA

Point	Back Sight	Height of Instrument	Foresight	Elevation	Comments
Bench mark					
Bld. sewer					
Tank inlet					
Tank outlet					
Dose tank inlet					
Bottom of dose tank					
Dist. lateral 1					
System elev. 1					
Dist. lateral 2					
System elev. 2					
Dist. lateral 3					
System elev. 3					
Grade elev. 1					
Grade elev. 2					
Grade elev. 3					