

5. The discharge of surface, rain, and other large volumes of clear water into a treatment tank is prohibited.

(f) *Maintenance and sludge disposal.* Septic tanks shall be cleaned whenever the sludge and scum occupies one-third of the tank volume. Sludge and scum from septic tanks and any other material removed from a sewage disposal unit, all hereafter referred to as sludge, shall be disposed of in such manner as not to create a nuisance or menace to public health. Unless otherwise authorized by a local health officer the sludge shall be disposed of as follows:

1. By discharge into a public sewerage system when practical. The point and method of discharge into the system shall be subject to the requirements of the municipality.

2. By discharge at a disposal site designated by a city, village, or town for such purpose, or

3. In the absence of a public sewerage system or designated disposal site by one of the following methods:

a. By burial under 18 inches of earth on the premises on which produced at a distance of at least 50 feet from a well or if on other premises at a distance of at least 500 feet from a place of habitation provided that there is also at least 18 inches of soil between the buried sludge and the ground water level or limestone rock.

b. By spreading on land, not used for pasturing livestock or for growing vegetables, at a distance of 1000 feet from a place of habitation.

4. The sludge shall not be disposed of by discharge into a lake, stream, ditch or dry run or be deposited within 25 feet of such watercourses.

**History:** 1-2-56; Am. (1) (f), Register, June, 1956, No. 6, Eff. July 1, 1956.

(2) **EFFLUENT DISPOSAL.** (a) *Location.* The effluent from septic tank shall be disposed of by soil absorption in a seepage pit, drainage field or by some other manner approved by the board provided such disposal does not create a nuisance or hazard to health. All soil absorption disposal units should be located at a point lower than the grade of any nearby water well and unless permission is obtained from the board shall be located not less than 50 feet from any dwelling or cistern and not less than 50 feet from any water well constructed in accordance with the specifications of the Wisconsin well construction and pump installation code. Where water wells do not conform greater distances shall be maintained. No part of a seepage pit or drainage field shall be located within 5 feet of any lot line or within 25 feet of any lake, stream or other water course unless permission is obtained from the board.

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*Note:* In cases where well construction is unsatisfactory it is impossible to specify a safe minimum distance from the sewage disposal system. In such cases it is desirable that the well be reconstructed or replaced.

(b) *Seepage pits.* <sup>(When needed)</sup> Seepage pits preferably should be used when deeper soil formations are more porous than the upper soil. The seepage pit shall consist of a chamber walled up with material which allows water to percolate through it, such as dry rubble, brick or concrete blocks. The bottom shall be left open to the soil. The seepage pit shall not be less than 6 feet in diameter and should have a depth, where practicable, of 6 feet or more below the inlet pipe, depending on the character of the soil. The capacity of this compartment shall be such as to provide one square foot of percolating surface (including bottom) for every one to 5 gallons of water per day. The larger capacity is to be taken for the more compact soil and the lower capacity for sand and gravel. Seepage pits shall not extend into creviced rock formations. Each seepage pit shall be provided with a manhole and a fresh air inlet. The manhole shall be at least 20 inches square or 20 inches in diameter extending to within at least 12 inches of the surface of the ground and be provided with a substantial concrete, stone or cast iron cover. See H 62.22 (41).

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2. (C)

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(c) *Drainage tile and siphon.* 1. Drainage tile should be used in place of a seepage pit wherever possible, particularly when the deeper soil tends to be non-porous. In tight soils the percolating tile lines should be surrounded with coarse gravel, crushed rock, or cinders, having a depth below the tile of at least 12 inches. The tile should be laid 12 to 36 inches below the surface and in straight or curved parallel lines separated by 10 feet or more. The tile should be laid on a slope of about 2 inches per 100 feet. Tile should be spaced about one-fourth inch apart and be blinded at the tops with tar paper or broken tile unless surrounded with coarse material in which case the surface of the material should be covered with tar paper or equal. See H 62.22 (44), (45).

2/1/57 2. The length of tile and width of absorption bed shall be based on character of soil and number of persons served, ranging from a minimum of 20 feet of tile per person for soils well adapted to absorption to 100 feet or more per person for tight soils.

3. Discharge of septic tank effluent into the soil absorption system should preferably be regulated by an automatic siphon. The dosing tank in which the siphon is situated should have a capacity equal to the combined volume of the tile in the absorption system.

*Note:* Each foot of 3-inch drain tile has a capacity of .367 gallons; 4-inch tile, .652 gallons; 5-inch tile, 1.02 gallons; 6-inch tile, 1.46 gallons; 7-inch tile, 2.012 gallons; 8-inch tile, 2.599 gallons; 10-inch tile, 4.0195 gallons; 12-inch tile, 5.875 gallons. The amount of tile required is governed by the lay of the land and character of the soil. This is important and must receive careful attention. The drainage tile should be laid at a depth of one foot or more below the surface of the ground, and in cases where it is necessary to lay the tile deeper than two feet, an adequate system of ventilation should be provided.

(3) **VENTILATION.** Fresh air inlets shall be provided on all soil absorption systems and be placed so as to assure a free flow of air throughout the entire installation. The vent pipes shall be at least 2 inches in diameter and extend at least 12 inches above the ground surface with a return bend fitting. Fresh air inlets shall be located at least 20 feet from any window, door or air intake of any building used for human habitation. See H 62.22 (41), (45).

*Note:* Free circulation of air as provided for in this section means air entering through one or more fresh air inlets, passing on through the units and piping in connection therewith, thence through the inverts of the septic tank by means of the vent openings, and the air continuing onward through the house drain, soil, waste and vent pipes to a point above the building, thus not only creating an effective circulation of air but conveying all offensive odors and gases to a point above the roof.

(4) **CESSPOLS PROHIBITED.** Seepage pits for disposal of untreated sewage are prohibited.

(5) **SEWER CONNECTION.** Private systems for sewage disposal must be discontinued when public sewers become available. The house sewer shall be disconnected from the old system and be reconnected with the public sewer. All abandoned septic tanks and seepage pits shall be immediately filled.

(6) **INDUSTRIAL WASTES.** Treatment and disposal systems for industrial wastes shall be designed to meet the individual needs and be of a type that will adequately purify the specific waste. Owners of industrial establishments producing trade wastes of a toxic, putrescible, or otherwise objectionable character should consult with the board in reference to their problems.

**H 62.21 Inspection and tests.** (1) **STATE APPROVED INSTALLATIONS.** Plumbing installations in newly annexed territory complying with the requirements of the state code shall be approved by the local governing body of the municipality of which such territory becomes a part, and the owner of the property shall be granted permission to connect to the public water supply and sewerage system upon the payment of permit fees where such fees are required.

(2) **LOCAL INSPECTION.** (a) *Testing.* All piping of a drainage or plumbing system in cities and villages having local plumbing super-