

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM
Dickinson County Board of Health

Date _____

Name of Owner _____

Address of Owner _____ Telephone _____

Lot Description/Legal Description Qtr. _____ Section _____ Twp. _____ N. Range _____ W.

Total Number of Bedrooms _____

Name of Contractor _____ Telephone: _____

Type of System Planned _____ Width of Trench (Ft.) _____

PERCOLATION REPORT – Attached is Percolation Test Procedure

Date _____ Minutes Per Inch _____ By Whom _____
Signature

Soil Type and Soil Information _____
(To be done by county office)

Attach a diagram/map of site showing the planned area of the sewage disposal system, and all other applicable items listed under Table 1 attached.

All construction will conform with Chapter 69 Private Sewage Disposal Systems, Iowa Administrative Code. Installation will not begin until a permit is issued. The county office will be contacted at (712)336-2770 24 hours in advance of installation to schedule an inspection.

Fee of \$25.00 attached hereto, payable to Dickinson County Treasurer.

Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Construction Completed _____ Sanitarian _____

Upon final completion of the project, an as-installed drawing of the system will be provided to the county.

Minimum Requirements: _____ Gal. Septic Tank
(to be filled out by County office) _____ Distribution Box
_____ Drainfield Type and Feet
_____ Width of Trench

Appendix B

Percolation Test Procedure

1. At least three test holes distributed evenly over the proposed lateral field are required.
2. Percolation test holes shall be 4 to 12 inches in diameter and to the same depth as the proposed absorption trenches (not to exceed 36 inches in depth).
3. Sides and bottoms of the test holes shall be scratched or roughened to provide a natural surface. All loose material shall be removed from each hole.
4. The bottoms of the test holes shall be covered with approximately 2 inches of rock to protect the bottom from scouring action when the water is added.
5. The hole shall be filled with at least 12 inches of clean water, and this depth shall be maintained for at least 4 hours and preferably overnight if clay soils are present. It is important that the soil be allowed to soak for a sufficiently long period of time to allow the soil to swell if accurate results are to be obtained. Failure to perform the presoak when required will invalidate the percolation test results.
6. In sandy soils with little or no clay, soaking is not necessary. If, after the hole has been filled twice with 12 inches of water, the water seeps completely away in less than 10 minutes, the test can proceed immediately.
7. Except for sandy soils, percolation rate measurements should be made at least 4 hours but no more than 24 hours after the soaking period began. Any soil that sloughed into the hole during the soaking period is removed, and the water level is adjusted to 6 inches above the gravel (or 8 inches above the bottom of the hole). At no time during the test is the water level allowed to rise more than 6 inches above the gravel.
8. Immediately after adjustment, the water level is measured from a fixed reference point to the nearest $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at 30-minute intervals. The test is continued until two successive water level drops do not vary by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. At least three measurements are made.
9. After each measurement, the water level is readjusted to the 6-inch level. The last water level drop is used to calculate the percolation rate.
10. In sandy soils or soils in which the first 6 inches of water added after the soaking period seep away in less than 30 minutes, water level measurements are made at 10-minute intervals for a 1-hour period. The last water level drop is used to calculate the percolation rate.
11. The percolation rate is calculated for each test hole by dividing the time interval used between measurements by the magnitude of the last water level drop. This calculation results in a percolation rate in terms of minutes per inch. To determine the percolation rate for the area, the rates obtained from each hole are averaged. (If tests in the area vary by more than 20 minutes per inch, variations in soil type are indicated. Under these circumstances, percolation rates should not be averaged.) EXAMPLE: If the last measured drop in water level after 30 minutes is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, the percolation rate = $(30 \text{ minutes})/(\frac{5}{8} \text{ inch}) = 48 \text{ minutes/inch}$.

69.3(2) *Minimum distances.* All private sewage disposal systems shall be located in accordance with the minimum distances shown in Table I.

Table I

| Minimum Distance in Feet From | Closed Portion of Treatment System (1) | Open Portion of Treatment System (2) |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Private water supply well | 50 | 100 |
| Public water supply well | 200 | 200 |
| Groundwater heat pump borehole | 50 | 100 |
| Lake or reservoir | 50 | 100 |
| Stream or pond | 25 | 25 |
| Edge of drainage ditch | 10 | 10 |
| Dwelling or other structure | 10 | 10 |
| Property lines (unless a mutual easement is signed and recorded) | 10 | 10 |
| Other type of subsurface treatment system | 5 | 10 |
| Water lines continually under pressure | 10 | 10 |
| Suction water lines | 50 | 100 |
| Foundation drains or subsurface tiles | 10 | 10 |
| (1) Includes septic tanks, aerobic treatment units, fully contained media filters and impervious vault toilets | | |
| (2) Includes subsurface absorption systems, mound systems, intermittent sand filters, constructed wetlands, open bottom media filters and waste stabilization ponds. | | |