

Appendix A. Additional Guidelines

1. Types of WTW that may be allowed to discharge to a septic system:

WTW from the following (alone) are permitted to discharge to a septic system: calcite filter, granular activated carbon filter, or a Point of Use (POU) reverse osmosis unit.

2. Volume limits for discharges of the above to a septic system:

Single-family residential buildings: Less than 150 gallons per backwash cycle, and not to exceed a daily average of 50 GPD.

Other buildings: 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.

3. Requirements for septic system receiving WTW discharges defined in 1. above:

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 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.

(Reference: Technical Standards 2018 - APPENDIX E: WATER TREATMENT WASTEWATER DISCHARGES TO SSDSs)