



Mendocino County Public Health Department

Healthy People, Healthy Communities

Division of Environmental Health

860 N Bush St Ukiah, CA 95482 707-234-6625
120 W Fir St Fort Bragg, CA 95437 707-961-2714



TANK REPLACEMENT / DESTRUCTION APPLICATION

- Fill out form completely and return with fees. Tank Replacement & Destruction Fee is **\$465.00**.
- Fill out Plot Plan on reverse side. See example included in packet.
- Read all setback, destruction and installation instructions and guidelines.

ST# _____

(EH Office use only)

Owner Name: _____ Phone: _____

Site Address: _____ City: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Assessors Parcel Number: _____ Tank Size and Material: _____

Description of Work (For example, is the old tank being pulled or left in place and filled in? Is the original distribution box being used or replaced?): _____

Coastal Zone: Y / N If "yes" additional permits required

MS4 one: Y / N If "yes" BMP paperwork required

Payment Received	
Date Received:	_____
Received By:	_____
Payment #:	_____
Payment Amount:	_____

_____ Date: _____

Owner Signature/Authorized Representative

_____ Date: _____

EH Inspector Review / Approval Signature

_____ Date: _____

EH Final Inspection Signature

SEPTIC TANK DESTRUCTION

I-11 Abandoned Sewers and Sewage Disposal Facilities

- (a) Every abandoned building (house) sewer, or part thereof, shall be plugged or capped in an approved manner within five (5) feet (1.5m) of the property line
- (b) Every cesspool, septic tank, and seepage pit which has been abandoned or has been discontinued otherwise from further use or to which no waste or soil pipe from a plumbing fixture is connected, shall have the sewage removed therefrom and be completely filled with the earth, sand, gravel, concrete, or other approved material.
- (c) The top cover or arch over the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be removed before filling and the filling shall not extend above the top of the vertical portions of the sidewalls or above the level of any outlet pipe until inspection has been called and the cesspool, septic tank or seepage pit has been inspected. After such inspection, the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be filled to the level of the top of the ground
- (d) No person owning or controlling any cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit on the premises of such person or in that portion of any public street, alley, or other public property abutting such premises, shall fail, refuse, or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section or upon receipt of notice so to comply from the Department having jurisdiction.
- (e) Where disposal facilities are abandoned consequent to connecting any premises with the public sewer, the permittee making the connection shall fill all abandoned facilities as required by the Administrative Authority within thirty (30) days from the time of connecting to the public sewer.

SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

- 1. For buildings, foundations, or structures, including porches, steps, breeze-ways, patios, carports, walkways, driveways, and other similar structures or appurtenances, the setback is five (5) feet to the septic tank.
- 2. Property line setback is five (5) feet.
- 3. For wells, whether used for domestic or irrigation purposes, and whether used or unused, the setback is 50 feet from septic tank.
- 4. For streams which run continuously or a major portion of the year, the setback is 100 feet, as measured from the 100 year flood line elevation.
- 5. For seasonal/intermittent streams and drains, the setback is 50 feet and is measured from the edge of the watercourse.
- 6. For ocean, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs or spring developments, the setback is 50 feet. For the ocean, the setback is from mean high tide.
- 7. For cliffs, cut banks, sharp breaks in slope, the setback is 25 feet.
- 8. Distribution box setback is five (5) feet from the septic tank.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR STANDARD SYSTEMS

SEPTIC TANK SIZE:

One or two bedrooms:	Minimum 750 gallon, two-compartment tank
Three bedrooms:	Minimum 1000 gallon, two-compartment tank
Four bedrooms:	Minimum 1200 gallon, two-compartment tank
Five bedrooms:	Minimum 1500 gallon, two-compartment tank
Multiple units or shared:	Tank size to be determined by daily flow rate from project

SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATION (See attached Septic Tank drawing)

- a. The tank shall be set level and as shallow as possible on undisturbed earth or compacted aggregate.
- b. The house is connected to the large chamber (2/3 of the tank). This is called the inlet or solids side of the tank. The tank should be setback at least 5 feet from the foundation and it could be 50 feet or more from the house, though cleanouts maybe needed at that distance.
- c. The center baffle should be properly installed with an approved vent connecting the large chamber to the small chamber.
- d. The tank shall be watertight. All tanks must be engineered and meet adopted Uniform Plumbing Code requirements. This includes poured-in-place, precast, plastic or fiberglass tanks.
- e. The inlet sanitary tee (also called inlet baffle) should be installed and grouted in place. The grout should be free of cracks and adequate to support the pipes and not allow rotation or movement. Application of waterproofing materials over grout joints is recommended. Non-shrink grout or mortar should always be used.
- f. The outlet of the septic tank shall be fitted with an approved outlet filter in lieu of the traditional sanitary tee. See attached septic tank drawing.
- g. The excavation for the septic tank shall be clean, free of large rock, and level before placement of tank.
- h. The size of tank shall be verified by manufacturer's stamp on the tank. The tank must be one which meets the Uniform Plumbing Code.
- i. Fiberglass and polyethylene tanks should be installed per the manufacturer's specifications. This usually requires bedding the tank in sand or small aggregate.
- j. It is required that risers be installed over the septic tank access hatches before it is buried. In this way the tank can be easily located in an emergency and for regular pumping maintenance at about a ten (10) year interval depending on family size or use. Such risers must be watertight bonded to the septic tank, and not allow surface or groundwater to run into the septic tank.

SEWAGE TRANSMISSION LINE FROM STRUCTURE TO SEPTIC TANK

- a. Must be three (3) or four (4) inches in diameter, ABS Schedule 40.
- b. The sewage line should be installed with a pitch (fall) of no less than ¼ inches per one (1) foot of line. Lines with too little or too much pitch may plug with waste materials.
- c. The sewage line should not be longer than 50 feet. And it is best to avoid bends in the pipe if possible. Any bends in excess of 30 degrees should have a clean out installed.

EFFLUENT TRANSMISSION LINE FROM SEPTIC TANK TO DISTRIBUTION BOX

- a. Must be two (2), three (3), or four (4) inches in diameter, Schedule 40 ABS, Schedule 40 PVC or SDR 35 PVC. Drain pipe (or similar belled pipe with no-glued or rubber ring-tight joints) may not be used from the tank to the first distribution box.
- b. The effluent transmission line might use the hole which is slightly higher in the box than the outlet hole piping going to the absorption field (approximately two (2) inches).

DISTRIBUTION BOX INSTALLATION

- a. Distribution boxes should be placed level on undisturbed native soil or embedded in the aggregate of the soil absorption trench.
- b. Concrete or plastic distribution boxes may be used. Plastic boxes **MUST** be installed according to the manufacturers' recommendations.
- c. All the pipes must be grouted securely in the precast holes of the box with non-shrink grout. Extra holes may not be punched out to accommodate more pipes. Use of waterproofing materials on the outside of the grout is recommended. Plastic boxes may have other seal methods.
- d. Water should be present at the site during time of inspection, so that the distribution of flow can be tested. Equal Distribution is normally used. Other methods of distributing water may be designed by the site evaluator. If these are specified in the site evaluation report or on the permit, they must be used. If there are any questions about distribution, call the Environmental Health Division before you begin construction.

COASTAL ZONE REQUIREMENTS

Sites located within the coastal zone will require additional permitting through the Planning & Building Department. This application will require either an approved coastal development permit or a categorical exemption to a coastal development permit prior to the Environmental Health permit issuance.