Construction Specifications

1. Mound construction procedures are just as important as the mound design. Good design with poor construction will result in the mound operating poorly and may result in failure. Proper equipment is essential. Small track type excavators work best. Wheel type tractors are too difficult to maneuver in the fill. The following is a step-by-step procedure for mound construction, which has been tried and proven. Other techniques could be used as long as the basic principles of mound design, operation, and construction are not violated.

2. Submit a representative sample (enough to fill a 5 gallon bucket) of mound sand from the intended source for testing according to ASTM D 422 (Knight Consulting Engineers, Phelps Engineering, Otter Creek Engineering, and Vermont Testing can all perform this test). Submit a copy of the results to the designer prior to installation commencing.

3. Stake out the mound on this site so that the trenches or bed run perpendicular to the direction of the slope. Reference stakes are recommended in case corner stakes are disturbed. LaRose Surveys, P.C., must stakeout or verify this task.

4. Stake out corners of the bed and determine the bottom elevation of the bed.

5. Determine where the force main from the pump chamber connects to the distribution system in the mound.

6. Trench and lay the force main from the pump chamber to the mound. Lay the pipe 5' below the ground surface for frost protection. Where there is less than 5' of cover, insulate with 2" of rigid polystyrene insulation 4' wide (2' either side of pipe, placed in two 1" layers with staggered joints). Cut and cap the pipe 1' beneath the ground surface. Backfill and compact soil around pipe to prevent back seepage of effluent along pipe. This step must be done before plowing to avoid compacting and disturbance of surface.

7. Install the curtain drain (if shown on plans).

8. Check the moisture content of the soil at 7" – 8" deep. If it is too wet, smearing and compaction will result, thus reducing the infiltration capacity of the soil. Soil moisture can be determined by rolling a soil sample between the hands. If it rolls into a ribbon, the site is too wet to prepare. If it crumbles, soil preparation can proceed.

9. Cut trees to ground level. Remove excess vegetation by mowing. Do not remove stumps. Prepare the site by using a moldboard plow to create 8" – 10" deep furrows perpendicular to the slope. Furrows must be thrown up hill. Chisel plowing may be used if a moldboard plow is not available. Rototilling must not be done on heavy soils but can be used on non-structural soil such as sands. Alternatively, plowing can be done by using an excavator bucket to pull the soil into furrows parallel with the ground contours (the resulting surface must look as though it had been plowed with a moldboard plow, as outlined above). Immediate construction after plowing is necessary. Avoid rutting of plowed area with vehicular traffic. Designer Inspection required at this point.

10. Extend the effluent pipe to several feet above the ground surface.

11. Place the approved fill material around the edge of the plowed area. Keep wheels of truck off plowed areas. Minimize traffic on the downslope side of the mound. Work from the end and upslope side.

12. Move the fill material into place using a small track type tractor with a blade. Always keep a minimum of 6 inches of sand beneath tracks to prevent compaction of the natural soil.

13. Place the fill material to the required depth, which is the top of the trenches or bed. Shape sides to the desired slope. Inspection required at this point.

14. With the blade of the tractor form the bed or trenches. Hand level the bottom of the bed. Make sure bottom is at the same elevation and level.

15. Place the coarse aggregate in the trenches or bed. It should be 3/4" to 1½", washed, durable aggregate (i.e. not limestone or marble). Level aggregate to the design depth.

16. Place the distribution system on the aggregate. Connect the manifold to the force main from the pump chamber or siphon chamber. Slope manifold slightly toward distribution laterals. Lay laterals level, removing rises and dips. Place orifices upwards. Inspection required at this point (to observe discharge rate and pressure testing).

17. Place shields on orifices and properly cement all components. Place 2" of aggregate over the distribution pipe.

18. Place a synthetic non-woven filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or equivalent) over the entire stone bed. Overlap joints by 12" minimum. Place an 8' x 8' mat of rigid polystyrene insulation, 2" thick, centered over force main riser. Place insulation in two layers (1" each) and stagger the joint pattern.

19. Place soil on top of the bed or trench to a depth of 1' in center and 6" at outer edge of bed or trenches. This may be a subsoil or topsoil.

20. Place 6" of good quality topsoil over the entire mound surface. This will raise the elevation at the center of the mound to a minimum of 1.5' and the outside edges of bed or trenches 1'. Inspection required at this point.

21. Landscape the mound by planting grass, using the best vegetation adaptable to the area. A mixture of 90% birdsfoot treefoil and 10% timothy may be desirable if the mound is not manicured. If manicuring is desired, a combination of 60% bluegrass, 30 % creeping red fescue and 10% annual rye grass may be the desired vegetative cover. Shrubs can be planted around the base and up the sideslopes. They should be somewhat moisture tolerant since the toe of the mound may be somewhat moist during various times of the year. Keep all trees and shrubs away from the top of the mound, as root systems can destroy the distribution network.

22. Mound maintenance involves pumping the septic tank and pump chamber every 1 to 3 years to avoid carryover of solids into the mound. A good water conservation plan within the house assures that the mound will not be overloaded. Avoid excess traffic on the mound area. Winter traffic on mound should be avoided to minimize frost penetration. Inspect pump chamber and septic tank each year to determine the level of sludge accumulation. Mow twice a year.

23. Utilities information shown on this plan was obtained from available sources and may or may not be either accurate or complete. The contractors shall verify exact location of existing utilities and shall be responsible for any damage to any utility, public or private, shown or not shown on this plan.

24. All fill around the structures shall be placed in 12" lifts and thoroughly compacted to 95% of maximum density at optimum moisture content.

25. This design must be inspected by LaRose Surveys, P.C., Bristol, Vermont, to ensure compliance with these plans. LaRose Surveys, P.C., waives any and all responsibility and liability for problems that arise from failure to follow specifications, and the design intent that the plans convey, and from failure to have been notified by the contractor for inspections.

Operation & Maintenance Recommendations

1. The septic tank's purpose is to settle out solids, contain the scum and pass treated effluent. Bacteria within the septic tank helps decompose the solids. Should any solids pass through the septic tank into the system, premature clogging of the piping, stone or native soil beneath the system is likely to occur. Only human wastes should enter the sewage system, water use should be conservative and cleaning agents cannot enter the system, as they kill bacteria.

2. Once per year, the depth of scum and sludge in the septic tank should be measured and the tank shall be pumped if:

   a. The sludge level is within 12 inches of the bottom of the outlet.

   b. The scum layer is within 3 inches of the top of the outlet.

   c. If A or B is anticipated to occur prior to the next inspection.

   d. In any case, the tank shall be pumped at a maximum 4-year interval.

3. Once a year, the septic tanks, pump chambers, distribution box and effluent filter should be inspected by a qualified professional. The person that performs the inspection is cautioned to consult with a health professional prior to performing the above items. Any settled solids should be removed from the distribution box and the effluent filter should be cleaned.

4. Above items 1-3 are intended to prolong the life of the system, not guarantee it.

5. The Designer is not responsible for use of the system in ways that are not consistent with the design of the system such as but not limited to chemicals, septic system additives, garbage disposals, backwash from softeners or other water treatment devices, poor maintenance, or abnormal weather.

0 40 80 120 160 200

GRAPHIC SCALE 1 inch = 40 feet

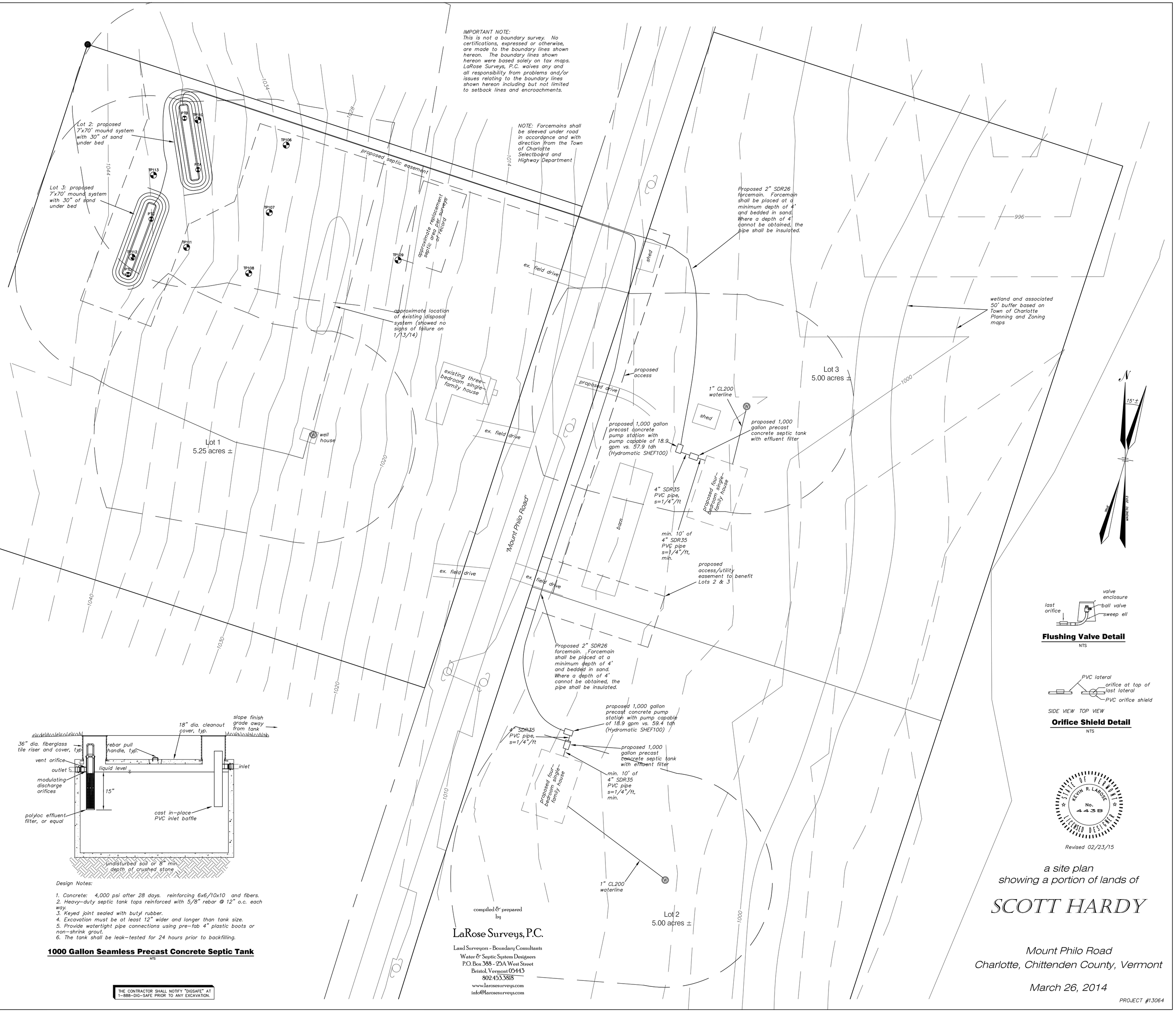
Design Notes:

1. Concrete: 4,000 psi after 28 days. reinforcing 6x6/10x10 and fibers.
2. Heavy-duty septic tank taps reinforced with 5/8" rebar @ 12" o.c. each way.
3. Keyed joint sealed with butyl rubber.
4. Excavation must be at least 12" wider and longer than tank size.
5. Provide watertight pipe connections using pre-fab 4" plastic boots or non-shrink grout.
6. The tank shall be leak-tested for 24 hours prior to backfilling.

1000 Gallon Seamless Precast Concrete Septic Tank

NTS

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "DIGSAFE" AT 1-888-DIG-SAFE PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION.



Flushing Valve Detail

NTS

Orifice Shield Detail

NTS

STATE OF VERMONT
KEVIN R. LAROSE
No. 4438
LICENSED DESIGNER

Revised 02/23/15

compiled & prepared by

LaRose Surveys, P.C.

Land Surveyors - Boundary Consultants
Water & Septic System Designers
P.O. Box 388 - 23A West Street
Bristol, Vermont 05443
802.453.3818
www.larosesurveys.com
info@larosesurveys.com

a site plan
showing a portion of lands of

SCOTT HARDY

Mount Philo Road
Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vermont

March 26, 2014

PROJECT #13064