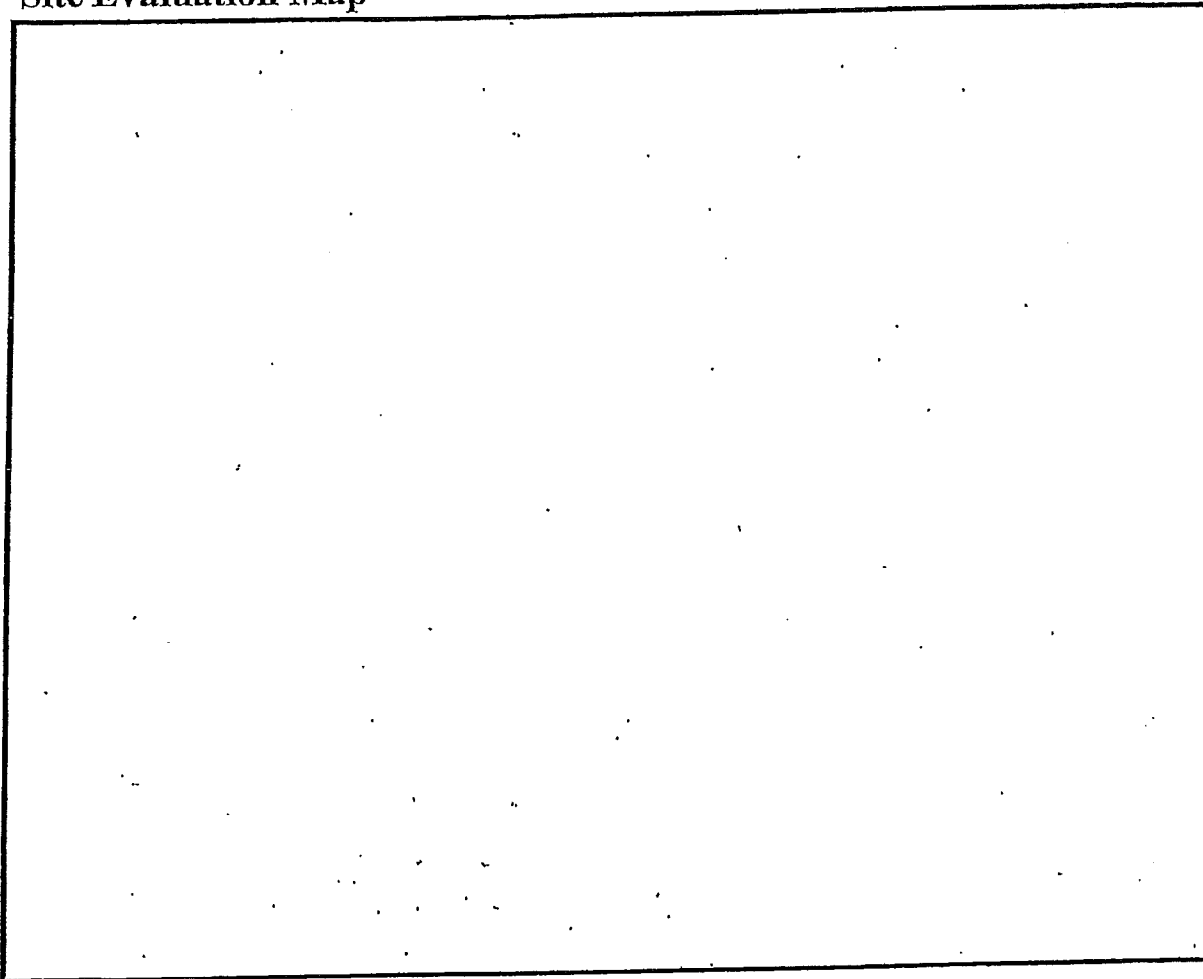




# Site Evaluation Map



List any construction issues: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Mapping Checklist

Map scale: \_\_\_\_\_ indicate north \_\_\_\_\_ show slope \_\_\_\_\_ % direction \_\_\_\_\_

### Locate

- \_\_\_ lot dimensions/property lines
- \_\_\_ dwellings and other improvements
- \_\_\_ existing and/or proposed system(s)
- \_\_\_ replacement area
- \_\_\_ unsuitable area(s)
- \_\_\_ public water supply wells
- \_\_\_ pumping access
- \_\_\_ inner wellhead zone

### Easements

- \_\_\_ phone
- \_\_\_ electric
- \_\_\_ gas

### Elevations

- \_\_\_ borings
- \_\_\_ benchmark
- \_\_\_ perc tests
- \_\_\_ horiz&vert reference pts

### Setbacks

- \_\_\_ building
- \_\_\_ all water wells within 100ft
- \_\_\_ pressure pipe
- \_\_\_ water suction pipe
- \_\_\_ streams, lakes, rivers
- \_\_\_ floodway and fringe

I hereby certify this work has been completed in accordance with all applicable ordinances, rules and laws.

\_\_\_\_\_ (signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

\_\_\_\_\_ (license #) \_\_\_\_\_ (phone number)

# University of Minnesota Trench and Bed Worksheet

All boxed rectangles must be entered, the rest will be calculated.



1. Flow

A. Estimated Flow  gpd (Fig. A-1)

Number of Bedrooms	Class			
	I	II	III	IV
2	300	225	180	60% of the values in the Class I, II or II columns
3	450	300	218	
4	600	375	256	
5	750	450	294	
6	900	525	332	
7	1050	600	370	
8	1200	675	408	

<b>Pump Tank Minimum Sizing</b> 500 gallons or 100% of Average Design Flow (A-1) or dual alternating pump system
---

2. Minimum Septic Tank Capacity

B. Septic tank capacity (Fig C-1)  gallons      Number of tanks/compartments

C. Effluent filter (yes/no)

Number of Bedrooms	Minimum Capacity	Capacity with GD*	Capacity with GD and pump in basement **
2 or less	750	1125	1500
3 or 4	1000	1500	2000
5 or 6	1500	2250	3000
7, 8 or 9	2000	3000	4000

\* GD = garbage disposal, Must have multiple tanks or compartments

\*\* Must have multiple tanks, compartments or effluent screen

3. Pump Tank Specifications

D. Pump tank needed (yes/no)       Minimum size if needed  gallons

4. SOILS (Site evaluation data)

E. Depth to restricting layer =  ft

F. Maximum depth of system Item E - 3 ft = \_\_\_\_\_ - 3 = \_\_\_\_\_ ft

G. Texture       Percolation Rate  mpi  
if available

H. SSF  ft<sup>2</sup>/gpd (see figure D-15)

I. % Slope  %

Perc Rate mpi	Soil Texture	Soil Sizing Factors ft <sup>2</sup> /gpd
< 0.1 *	Coarse sand	0.83
0.1 - 5	Medium sand	0.83
	Loamy sand	
0.1 - 5**	Fine sand	1.67
6 - 15	Sandy loam	1.27
16 - 30	Loam	1.67
31 - 45	Silt loam, silt	2.00
46 - 60	Clay loam, sandy clay or silty clay	2.20
61 - 120***	Clay, sandy or silty clay	4.20
>120****		

* No trench >25% of total system ** Soil with >50% fine sand particles *** A mound must be used **** An other or performance system
--

5. System Type	Distribution Media Type	Method of Distribution
<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure Bed (<6% slope)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock	<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure
<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity Bed (<6% slope)	<input type="checkbox"/> Chamber	<input type="checkbox"/> Drop Boxes
<input type="checkbox"/> Trenches	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravelless	<input type="checkbox"/> Dist. Box (<3% slope)
	Other: _____	Other: _____

6. TRENCH OR BED BOTTOM AREA

- J. For trenches with 6 inches of wide wall beneath the pipe or 10" diameter gravelless pipe:  
 $A \times H =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gpd  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft/gpd  $=$  \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2$
- K. For trenches with 12 inches of sidewall:  
 $A \times H \times 0.8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gpd  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft/gpd  $\times 0.8 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2$
- L. For trenches with 18 inches of sidewall:  
 $A \times H \times 0.66 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gpd  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft/gpd  $\times 0.66 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2$
- M. For trenches with 24 inches of sidewall:  
 $A \times H \times 0.6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gpd  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft/gpd  $\times 0.6 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2$
- N. For gravity beds with 6 or 12 inches of rock below the pipe;  
 $1.5 \times A \times H = 1.5 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_ gpd  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft/gpd  $=$  \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2$
- O. For pressure beds with 6 or 12 inches of rock below the pipe;  
 $A \times H =$  \_\_\_\_\_ gpd  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft/gpd  $=$  \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2$

7. Trench and Bed Dimensions

- P. Select required square feet of bottom area required based on depth of rock/gravelless pipe or height of chamber slats  
 \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2$   
*(must use 6" of rock square footage for beds)*
- Q. Select width of trench or bed \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
*(use 3' for gravelless pipe, width of chamber or width of excavation for rock in trenches & beds can not be wider the 25')*
- R. For trenches or pressure beds the lineal feet required = required square footage / width of bottom of trench or bed  
 \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2 /$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft  $=$  \_\_\_\_\_ lineal feet
- S. For gravity beds the lineal feet required = required square footage / width of bed  
 \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2 /$  \_\_\_\_\_ ft  $=$  \_\_\_\_\_ lineal feet

8. Rock Sizing and Volume

- T. Depth of media below pipe \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Cubic feet of rock needed = Rock depth below distribution pipe plus 0.5 foot times bottom area:  
 (Rock depth + 0.5 foot)  $\times$  Area (J, K, L, M)  
 ( \_\_\_\_\_ ft + 0.5 ft)  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  $ft^3$   
 Volume in cubic yards = volume in cubic feet divided by 27  
 \_\_\_\_\_ / 27 = \_\_\_\_\_  $yd^3$   
 Weight of rock in tons = cubic yards times 1.4  
 \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 1.4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ tons  
 Add in 10% extra for constructability = 1.1  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ tons

9. Layout

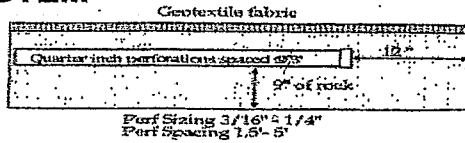
Select an appropriate scale; one inch = \_\_\_\_\_ ft  
 Show pertinent property boundaries, rights-of-way, easements.  
 Show location of house, garage, driveway, and all other improvements, existing or proposed.  
 Show location and layout of sewage treatment system, well and dimensions of all elevations

I hereby certify that I have completed this work in accordance with all applicable ordinances, rules and laws.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (license #) \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

Local Unit of Government Approval  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (signature) \_\_\_\_\_ (registration #) \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

# PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

All boxed rectangles must be entered, the rest will be calculated.



1. Select number of perforated laterals:

2. Select perforation spacing =  ft

3. Since perforations should not be placed closer than 1 foot to the edge of the rock layer (see diagram), subtract 2 feet from the rock layer length

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} - 2 \text{ ft} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ ft}$$

rock layer length

**E-4: Maximum allowable number of 1/4-inch perforations per lateral to guarantee <10% discharge variation**

perforation spacing (feet)	1 inch	1.25 inch	1.5 inch	2.0 inch
2.5	8	14	18	28
3.0	8	13	17	26
3.5	7	12	16	25
4.0	7	11	15	23
5.0	6	10	14	22

4. Determine the number of spaces between perforations. Divide the length (3) by perforation spacing (2) and round down to nearest whole number.  
Perforation spacing =  ft /  ft =  spaces

5. Number of perforations is equal to one plus the number of perforation spaces (4).  
\* Check figure E-4 to assure the number of perforations per lateral guarantees < 10% discharge variation.

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ spaces} + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ perforations/lateral}$$

6. A. Total number of perforations = perforations per lateral (5) times number of laterals (1).

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ perfs/lat} \times \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ laterals} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ perforations}$$

B. Calculate the square footage per perforation. Recommended value is 6-10 sqft/perf. Does not apply to at-grades.

1. Rock bed area = rock width (ft) x rock length (ft)

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ ft} \times \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ ft} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ ft}^2$$

2. Square foot per perforation = Rock Bed Area / number of perfs (6)

$$\boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ ft}^2 / \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ perfs} = \boxed{\phantom{000}} \text{ ft}^2 / \text{perf}$$

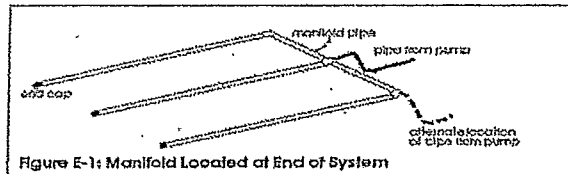
7. Determine required flow rate by multiplying the total number of perforations (6A) by flow per perforations (see figure E-6)  
 perfs x  gpm / perfs =  gpm

**E-6 Perforation Discharge in GPM**

Head (feet)	Perforations diameter (inches)		
	3/16	7/32	1/4
1 <sup>a</sup>	0.42	0.56	0.74
2 <sup>b</sup>	0.59	0.80	1.04
5	0.94	1.26	1.65

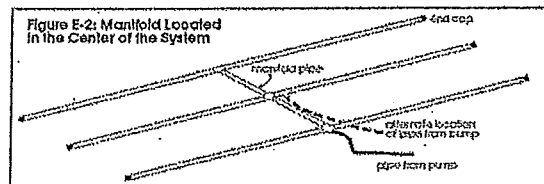
a. Use 1.0 foot for single-family homes.  
b. Use 2.0 feet for anything else

8. If laterals are connected to header pipe as shown in Figure E-1, to select minimum required lateral diameter; enter figure E-4 with perforation spacing (2) and number of perforations per lateral (5).



Select minimum diameter for perforated laterals =  inches

9. If perforated lateral system is attached to manifold pipe near the center, like Figure E-2, perforated lateral length (3) and number of perforations per lateral (5) will be approximately one half of that in step 8. Using these values, select minimum diameter for perforated lateral =  inches.



I hereby certify that I have completed this work in accordance with all applicable ordinances, rules and laws.

(signature)       (license #)       (date)

# PUMP SELECTION PROCEDURE

All boxed rectangles must be entered, the rest will be calculated.

## 1. Determine pump capacity:

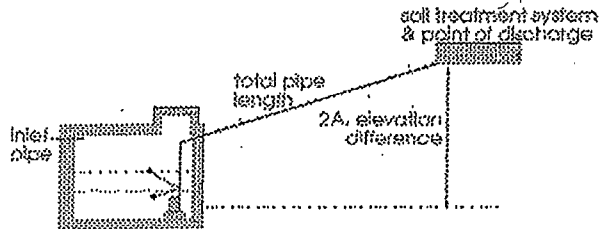
### A. Gravity Distribution

1. Minimum required discharge is 10 gpm
2. Maximum suggested discharge is 45 gpm

For other establishments at least 10% greater than the water supply rate, but no faster than the rate at which effluent will flow out of the distribution device.

### B. Pressure Distribution - see pressure design worksheet

Selected Pump Capacity:  gpm



## 2. Determine head requirements:

### A. Elevation difference between pump and point of discharge.

feet

### B. Special head requirement? (See Figure - Special Head Requirements)

feet

Special Head Requirements	
Gravity Distribution	0ft
Pressure Distribution	5ft

### C. Friction loss

1. Select pipe diameter  in

2. Enter Figure E-9 with gpm (1A or B) and pipe diameter (C1)

Read friction loss in feet per 100 feet from Figure E-9

Friction loss =  ft / 100 ft of pipe

E-9: Friction Loss in Plastic Pipe Per 100 feet			
flow rate gpm	nominal pipe diameter		
	1.5"	2"	3"
20	2.47	0.73	0.11
25	3.72	1.11	0.16
30	5.23	1.55	0.23
35	6.96	2.04	0.30
40	8.91	2.60	0.39
45	11.07	3.23	0.48
50	13.46	3.94	0.58
55	16.17	4.73	0.69
60	19.20	5.60	0.82
65	22.56	6.55	0.95
70	26.25	7.44	1.09

3. Determine total pipe length from pump discharge to soil system discharge point

Estimate by adding 25 percent to pipe length for fitting loss.

Equivalent pipe length times 1.25 = total pipe length

ft x 1.25 =  feet

4. Calculate total friction loss by multiplying friction loss (C2)

by the equivalent pipe length (C3) and divide by 100.

FL =  ft/100ft X  ft / 100 =  feet

### D. Total head requirement is the sum of elevation difference (A), special head requirements (B), and total friction loss (C4).

ft +  ft +  ft

**Total Head:**  feet

## 3. Pump Selection

1. A pump must be selected to deliver at least  gpm (1A or B)  
with at least  feet of total head (2D).

I hereby certify that I have completed this work in accordance with all applicable ordinances, rules and laws.

(signature)

(license #)

(date)



**Todd County**  
**Septic System Management Plan Agreement**

Property Owner \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Address \_\_\_\_\_ Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_

System Designer \_\_\_\_\_ Company Name \_\_\_\_\_ License # \_\_\_\_\_

This management plan agreement will identify the operating and management activities necessary to ensure the long-term performance of the septic system. This agreement must determine the responsibilities of the system owner and those of the system designer in conducting regular maintenance and monitoring of the septic system.

Identify the service intervals recommended by the system designer and Todd County Planning and Zoning. The tank assessment for the system must be the **shortest interval of these three intervals**.

Pumping and cleaning of tanks must be done by a licensed professional.

System Designer: check every \_\_\_\_\_ months  
Todd County P&Z: check every 36 months  
State Requirement: check every 36 months

**My tank needs to be checked every \_\_\_\_\_ months**

Tank pumping and tank maintenance is contracted with \_\_\_\_\_

**Management Tasks required seasonally or several times per year:**

- Leaks.* Check (listen, look) for leaks in toilets and dripping faucets. Repair leaks promptly.
- Surfacing sewage.* Regularly check for wet or spongy soil around your treatment area. If surfacing sewage or strong odors are not corrected by pumping the tank or fixing broken caps, call your service professional. Untreated sewage may make humans and animals sick.
- Alarms.* Alarms signal when there is a problem; contact your maintainer any time the alarm signals.
- Lint filters.* If there is a lint filter, check for buildup and clean when necessary.
- Effluent screen.* If there is an effluent screen, inspect and clean it twice a year or per manufacturer recommendations.

**Management Tasks required annually and/or scheduled maintenance:**

- Inspection Caps.* Check to make sure they are properly capped. Replace caps that are damaged.
- Pumps and controls.* Check to make sure the pump and controls are operating correctly and inspect wiring for corrosion and function.
- Event counter or water meter.* Monitor the average daily water use (if applicable).
- Septic tank integrity.* Scheduling of pumping and cleaning of tanks at the recommended interval is very important. This maintenance must be conducted through the manhole openings and include verification that tank and tank components are watertight and in good operating condition.

These management tasks are the responsibility of the septic system owner/septic designer (Circle one)

Property Owner Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Designer Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Todd County P&Z Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*"I understand it is task manager's responsibility to properly operate and maintain the sewage treatment system on this property, utilizing the Management Plan. If requirements of the Management Plan are not met, I will promptly notify Todd County Planning & Zoning and take necessary corrective actions. If I have a new system, I agree to adequately protect the reserve area for future use as a soil treatment system."*

Todd County Planning & Zoning will not accept sewer designs unless accompanied by a signed Septic System Management Plan Agreement.