

4.26 Seepage Pit/Bed

4.26.1 Definition

An absorption pit filled with standard drain field aggregate.

4.26.2 Conditions for Approval

1. Seepage pit disposal facilities may be used on a case by case basis within the boundaries of District Health Department Seven when an applicant can demonstrate to the district director's satisfaction that the soils and depth to ground water are sufficient to prevent ground water contamination. The district director shall document all such cases (IDAPA 58.01.03.008.11).
 - a. ~~2.~~ For all other districts, replacement seepage pits may be allowable as a last resort if no other alternatives are feasible, and the site meets conditions of approval ~~21.a through -6 as stated herein. (IDAPA 58.01.03.008.12).~~ The district director shall document all such cases (IDAPA 58.01.03.008.11) and issue the installation permit as a non-conforming permit.
2. For all other districts, the site must meet the requirements of a standard system except that it is not large enough (IDAPA 58.01.03.008.11.b).
13. The area must not have any shallow domestic, public wells or sink holes connected by underground channels.
3534. The pit bottom must be no deeper than eighteen (18) feet below the natural ground surface. The bottom of the pit must conform to the effective soil depth chart (IDAPA 58.01.03.008.02.c). *The top of the pit may be more than four (4) feet below the surface.*
4645. Seepage pits may not be installed in Group C soils.
6. A test hole must be performed to a depth of 6 feet below the proposed termination of the bottom of the seepage pit prior to permit issuance.

4.26.3 Sizing

The effective area of the pit may be determined from Table 4-23 (for round pits); and by the square footage of the pit sidewalls below the effluent pipe (rectangular beds).

Seepage Bed Example: Pit dimensions are 10 feet wide by 15 feet long and the pit is 8 feet deep below the effluent pipe: (10 feet wide) x (8 feet deep) = 80 square feet → (80 square feet) x (2 sidewalls of same dimension) = 160 square feet. (15 feet long) x (8 feet deep) = 120 square feet → (120 square feet) x (2 sidewalls of same dimension) = 240 square feet. (240 square feet) + (160 square feet) = 400 square feet.

Round Seepage Pit Example: $(\pi d) \times h$ = effective disposal area. d = diameter, h = height, $\pi = 3.14$.

Table 4-23. Effective Area of Round Seepage Pits

Diameter of Seepage Pit, in Feet	Effective Depth Below <u>Flow-Effluent</u> Line, in Feet									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	9	19	28	38	47	57	66	75	85	94
4	13	25	38	50	63	75	88	101	113	126
5	16	31	47	63	79	94	110	126	141	157
6	19	38	57	75	94	113	132	151	170	188
7	22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220
8	25	50	75	101	126	151	176	201	226	251
9	28	57	85	113	141	170	198	226	254	283
10	31	63	94	126	157	188	220	251	283	314
11	35	69	104	138	173	207	242	276	311	346
12	38	75	113	151	188	226	264	302	339	377

4.26.4 Construction

1. Standard drainfield aggregate shall be used to fill the entire pit excavation.
- ~~2.~~ Effluent pipe shall be covered with a minimum of two (2) inches of aggregate.
- ~~3.~~ Seepage pit excavation shall be covered with geotextile, straw or untreated building paper.
- ~~4.~~ Effluent Pipe shall be installed to the geographic center of the pit. The distribution laterals within the pit should meet the requirements for the standard absorption bed (IDAPA 58.01.03.008.10).