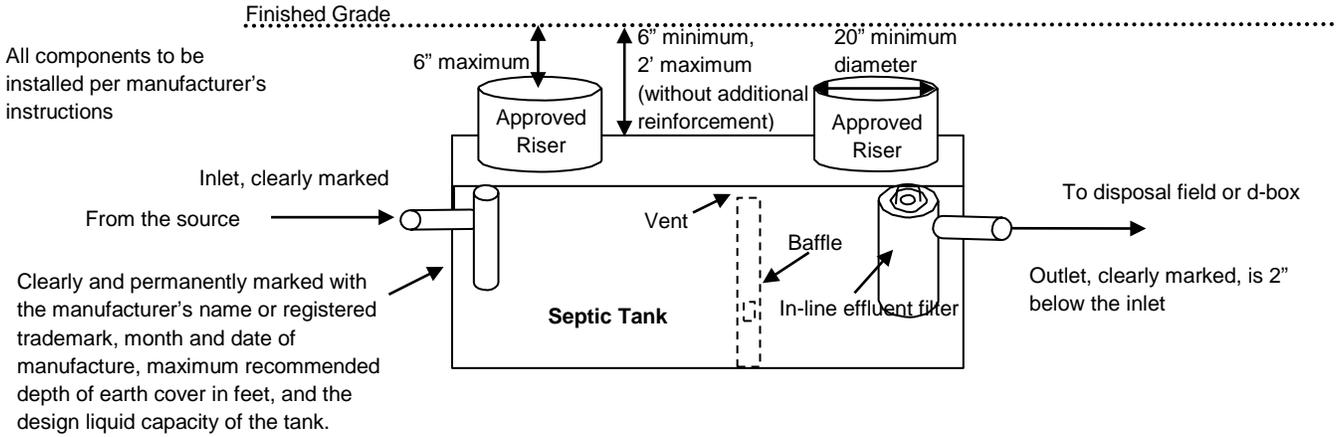


Septic Tank and Distribution Box (D-Box) Tips

The depth of the plumbing stub-out at the proposed location of the septic tank will determine the installation depth of the tank and disposal field. Tank lids that are installed greater than six inches (6") below finished grade are required to have risers to bring the access openings on the top of the tank to within six inches (6") of finished grade. All septic tank covers must be capable of supporting an earth load of 300 pounds per square foot. If the top of the tank is greater than two (2') feet below finished grade, the septic tank and cover must be capable of supporting an additional load of 150 pounds per square foot for each additional foot of cover. In cases where the plumbing stub out is too deep to install the tank as described above, the sewage may have to be pumped up to the tank from the source. If the designated primary or reserve disposal fields are at a higher elevation than the tank, located across a wash or too far away from the septic tank (100' is the maximum distance between septic tank and disposal field), a design including an engineered lift station may be required.

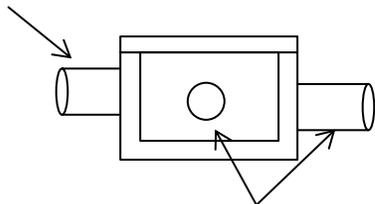


Install the OSWTF as shallow as possible to get the benefit of evaporation through the top soils.

Typical Distribution (D-) Box

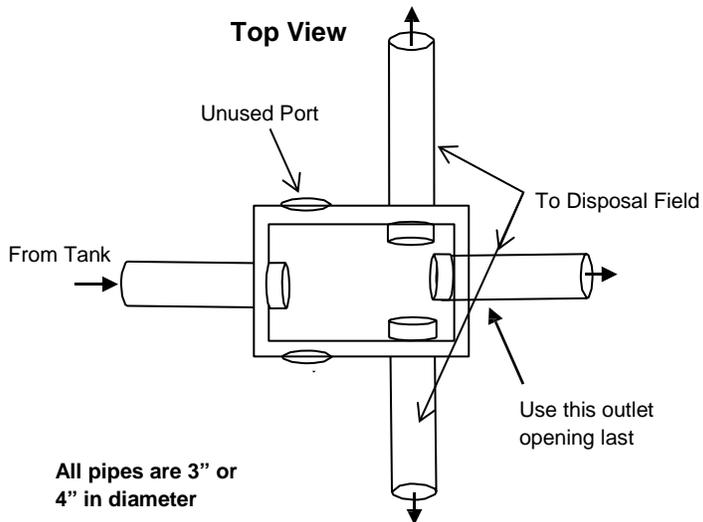
D-boxes may be rectangular, square or round, may be made of concrete or polyethylene, and have 3, 5, 7 or more outlets. They must sit on solid, level ground and must be watertight after installation.

Inlet pipe from septic tank. Keep the bottom of this pipe 1" above the bottom of the outlet pipes.



Side View

Outlet pipes must be level as they leave the d-box



These diagrams are for example purposes only; they are not to TRUE scale.