

Presented by:

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Environmental Engineering Program









CONNECTICUT PUBLIC HEALTH CODE

On-site Sewage Disposal Regulations and Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems

PHC Section 19-13-B100a (Building Conversions, Changes in Use, Building Additions)

Effective August 3, 1998

PHC Sections 19-13-B103a through 19-13-B103f (Design Flows 5,000 Gallons per Day or Less*)

Effective August 16, 1982

Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems

Effective August 16, 1982

Revised January 1, 2018

PHC Sections 19-13-B104a through 19-13-B104d (Design Flows Greater than 5,000 Gallons per Day*)

Effective August 16, 1982

*Note: The 5,000 gallons per day jurisdictional design flow was increased to 7,500 gallons per day by Public Act No. 17-146, Section 30 effective July 1, 2017.

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January 2018



Public Act No. 17-146, Section 30 raised the jurisdictional design flow from 5,000 GPD to 7,500 GPD effective July 1, 2017.



- Subsurface Sewage Disposal
- Crematoriums, Mausoleums, Columbarium's, Private Burial
- Water Treatment Wastewater Discharge



- July 2017 DEEP/DPH WTW Delegation Agreement that provides the authority for the DOH or licensed sanitarian to approve and permit discharges to a WTW dispersal system, WTW holding tank, or to a SSDS if authorized by DPH.
- Went into effect Jan 1. 2018



- WTW discharges shall also be in accordance with any future regulations promulgated by DPH.
- WTW discharges to the ground surface, wetlands or open watercourse are not authorized.



Technical Standards Code Advisory Committee

CADH - Local Health Directors CEHA – Environmental Health Association COWRA - Onsite Wastewater Recycling Assoc. **DEEP - Dept of Energy and Environ Protection DPH - Dept of Public Health** Home Builders and Remodelers Association **Professional Engineers, Soil Scientist** *CTWWA - CT WELL WATER ASSOCIATION



Definition of WTW

Water Treatment Wastewater (WTW): Wastewater generated by a device used for the treatment of well water that enhances the quality of water and/or provides for the removal of iron, manganese, radionuclides and other substances.

Conventional Septic System







Septic Tank







Septic Tank outlet filter







Leachfield







Septic tank installed







Septic tank opening







Deteriorated septic tank cover



















Distribution box









Distribution box







Plastic manhole risers and covers









Plastic septic tank







Plastic distribution box









Leachfield failures







Leachfield failures







Woodbridge CT SSDS malfunction







Sewage Disposal System cause?























Raw Water Quality Test

TORRINGTON AREA HEALTH DEPARTMENT

350 Main Street, Suite A, Torrington Connecticut 06790 Phone (860) 489-0436 Fax (860) 496-8243 E-mail <u>info@tahd.org</u> Web Address <u>www.tahd.org</u>

Analysis Report

June 28, 2018

FOR: Attn: M 41 Tum Woodbridge, CT 06525

| Sample Information | | Custody Inform | nation | Date | Time | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|-------|--|
| Matrix: | DRINKING WATER | Collected by: | | 06/22/18 | 7:00 | |
| Location Code: | LHWT-DW | Received by: | В | 06/22/18 | 12:57 | |
| Rush Request: | Standard | Analyzed by: | see "By" below | | | |

Laboratory Data

SDG ID: GCA76354 Phoenix ID: CA76354

Project ID:

P.O.#:

Client ID: GARAGE FAUCET

| P I | D | RL/ | - | 11.3 | | | | D ((T) | | D.(|
|--|---|-----------------------------|-------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| Parameter | Result | PQL | DIL | Units | AL | MCL | MCLG | Date/Time | Ву | Reference |
| Calcium | 78.6 | 0.10 | 10 | mg/L | | | | 06/27/18 | MA | E200.7 |
| Iron | 5.90 | 0.010 | 1 | mg/L | | | 0.3 | 06/26/18 | EK | E200.7 |
| *** Iron exceeds Secondary Goal of 0.3 *** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hardness (CaCO3) | 308 | 0.1 | 1 | mg/L | | | | 06/28/18 | | E200.7 |
| Magnesium | 27.1 | 0.01 | 1 | mg/L | | | | 06/26/18 | EK | E200.7 |
| Manganese | 1.01 | 0.010 | 10 | mg/L | | | 0.05 | 06/27/18 | MA | E200.7 |
| *** Manganese exceeds Secondar | y Goal of 0.0 | 5 *** | | | | | | | | |
| Sodium | 40.8 | 1.0 | 10 | mg/L | | | 28 | 06/27/18 | MA | E200.7 |
| *** Sodium exceeds Secondary G *** For public water systems the g *** The conservative goal of 28 is | oal *** joal is 28 mg used for this | /L, private s report *** | water | systems th | ie goa | al is 10 | 0 mg/L ** | * | | |
| Escherichia Coli | Absent | 0 | 1 | /100 mls | | 0 | | 06/22/18 18:30 | AJ/KDB | SM9223B-97 |
| Total Coliforms | Absent | 0 | 1 | /100 mls | | 0 | | 06/22/18 18:30 | AJ/KDB | SM9223B-04 |
| Chloride | 146 | 6.0 | 2 | mg/L | | 250 | | 06/23/18 | B/E/G | E300.0 |
| Color, Apparent | 75.0 | 5.00 | 5 | Color Units | 5 | | 15 | 06/22/18 16:59 | 0 | SM2120B-11 |
| *** Color, Apparent exceeds Secondary Goal of 15 *** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | 0.12 | 0.10 | 1 | mg/L | | 4 | | 06/23/18 | B/E/G | E300.0 |
| Nitrite as Nitrogen | < 0.004 | 0.004 | 1 | mg/L | | 1 | | 06/23/18 00:54 | B/E/G | E300.0 |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen | < 0.01 | 0.01 | 1 | mg/L | | 10 | | 06/23/18 00:54 | B/E/G | E300.0 |
| Odor at Room Temperature | < 1 | 1 | 1 | T.O.N. | | | 3 | 06/22/18 17:00 | 0 | SM2150B-97 |
| pH | 7.50 | 1.00 | 1 | pH Units | | | 6.5-8.5 | 06/22/18 23:07 | RWR/KD | BSM4500-H B-11 |
| Sulfate | 21.4 | 3.0 | 1 | mg/L | | | 250 | 06/23/18 | B/E/G | E300.0-2.1 |
| Turbidity | 50.4 | 0.20 | 1 | NTU | | | 5 | 06/22/18 21:33 | L | SM2130B-11 |

*** Turbidity exceeds Secondary Goal of 5 ***



Connecticut Department of Public Health Keeping Connecticut Healthy



Treated Water Quality Test Results

| | | | | | | 01/10 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | E Aq | uate | k La | bs | OF | 000 |
| | 3 Resear | ch Drive - Wood | bridge, CT 065 | 525 | K | 105 |
| | WA | TER ANALYS | IS REPORT | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | V |
| | | | TEST ID: | D0515142 | 6 | |
| IO: HUNGERFORDS PL | JMP SERVICE | | DATE SA | MIPLED: 5/ | CHENI SINK | |
| 301 STATE STREET | | | AETER T | POINT: KIT | SYSTEM | |
| NORTH HAVEN, CT | Г 06473- | | SAMPLE | D BY: BEN L | JIHLEIN | a the second second |
| PROPERTY LOCATION: | | | and the second | | | |
| BACTERIA | | | LIMIT | s | | METHOD |
| COLIFORM (total) | ABSENT PRE | SENT | ABSENT | Р | | SM 9223 |
| E. COLI (fecal) | ABSENT PRE | SENT | ABSENT | P | | SIVI SZES |
| CHLORINE | ABSENT PRE | SENT | ABSENT | | | METHOD |
| PHYSICAL PARAMETERS | RESULT | UNITS | LIMIT | rs | MRL | 504 4500-H B |
| pH | 7.4 | SU | 6.4 - 10 | S | 0 | SM 2130 B |
| TURBIDITY | 0.40 | NTU | 5 | e | 5 | SM 2120 B |
| COLOR | ND | TON | 2 | s | 0 | SM 2150 |
| ODOR | DESTUT | LINUTS | LIMIT | rs | MRL | METHOD |
| CHEMICALS | ND | mg/l | 4 | P | E.0 | EPA 300.0 |
| CHLOBIDE | 77 | mg/L | 250 | S | 3 | EPA 300.0 |
| NITRITE NITROGEN | ND | mg/L | 1 | P | 0.1 | EPA 300.0 |
| NITRATE NITROGEN | ND | mg/L | 10 | P | 1 | EPA 300.0 |
| SULFATE | 27 | mg/L | 250 | 5 | 0.5 | SM 3111 B |
| CALCIUM | ND | mg/L | NONE | and the second | 0.5 | SM 3111 B |
| MAGNESIUM | ND | mg/L | 200 | 5 | 4 | SM 2340 8 |
| * SODIUM | 174.0 | mg/L | 28 | s | 0.5 | SM 3111 |
| COPPER | ND | mg/L | 1.3 | 5 | 0.04 | SM 3111 |
| IRON | ND | mg/L | 0.3 | S | 0.04 | SM 3111 |
| MANGANESE | ND | mg/L | 0.05 | S | 0.04 | SM 3111 |
| CONCLUSION: Based on | the above results, this wa | ater was safe for | drinking purpo | ses at the ti | me of collection | |
| P = Primary limit, used to jud | ge potability | | | | 1 | |
| S = Secondary limit, recomme | ended but not required | | | 6 | 1. 1 2 | and I. |
| * Limit exceeded | LEVEL | | | | are M | Frel |
| ND = None Detected | | | | - | and the second second | |
| CT License #PH-0466, Aquatel | Labs | | | David M. C | Sraham, Ph.D. | |
| | | | | Laboraton | / Director | |





Water Quality Test Results

| PARAMETER | RAW WATER | TREATED WATER | LIMITS |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| рН | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.4-10 |
| Turbidity | 50 | 0.4 | 5 |
| Color | 75 | Non Detect (ND) | 15 |
| Calcium | 79 | ND | N/A |
| Magnesium | 27 | ND | N/A |
| Iron | 5.9 | ND | 0.3 |
| Manganese | 1 | ND | 0.05 |
| Sodium | 41 | 174 | 28 |
| Chloride | 146 | 77 | 250 |
| Hardness | 308 | ND | 200 |
| Sulfate | 22 | 27 | 250 |







Water Treatment Wastewater Dispersal System: The system includes solid conveyance piping, intermediate settling or filtration structures if any, and a receiving structure. *Receiving structures* include stone filled excavations, dry wells, galleries, pits, plastic chambers, or other structures approved by DPH.



Item Q. Water Treatment Wastewater Dispersal System: Revised special provision relative to setbacks for the three discharge categories. (<150GPD, 150-500GPD and >500GPD)



WHAT IS NOW REQUIRED??

- The applicant shall submit a plan/sketch to the DOH showing the proposed WTW dispersal system or connection to the SSDS.
- •The name and contact information of the installer shall be noted.



 The applicant shall submit information on the water treatment system including WTW backwash volume per cycle and cycle frequency.

 Plans for new SSDSs should designate an area where a WTW dispersal system could be installed.



Compliance with PHC Section 19-13-B100a (e) may need to be demonstrated. Note: This B100a subsection concerns sewage disposal area preservation and it governs activities that affect soil characteristics or hydraulic conditions that may reduce a potential repair area or eliminate a code complying area.



- The DOH or licensed sanitarian shall approve the design prior to the installation of WTW dispersal system or WTW holding tank.
- The WTW disposal system installer shall provide twenty-four (24) hour minimum advance notice to the DOH prior to commencement of installation, unless otherwise approved by the DOH.



- DOHs may request an inspection prior to covering the WTW disposal system.
- Applicable permits (electrical, plumbing) shall be obtained from the local building official.



- Minimum storage volume of 1.5 times of either the anticipated discharge per cycle or daily average, whichever is greater.
- Stone aggregate used shall be free of silt, dirt and debris and covered with approved filter fabric.



- WTW solid conveyance piping shall be approved by DOH and protected from freezing. Referenced gravity and pressure pipes in Tables 2-A and 2-B as acceptable pipes.
- Conveyance piping shall be 25', 75' and 100' to both public and private wells. DOH can reduce down to 10 feet for *private wells only* on existing sites if compliance cannot be met.



- WTW dispersal systems shall meet the minimum separating distances to sewage systems per Item Q in Table 1.
- WTW holding tanks, including piping, shall be located at least 10' from SSDSs.



WTW dispersal system receiving structures shall meet the minimum separating distances in Table 9.

| Item | Separation | Special Provisions |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Distance (feet) | |
| Public or private water supply well | | |
| with required withdrawal rate of: | | |
| | | The DOH may allow certain |
| | | separation distance reductions on |
| < 10 GPM | 75 | existing developed properties if |
| 10 to 50 GPM | 150 | compliance cannot be met due to site |
| > 50 GPM | 200 | limitations. $^{(1)(2)(3)}$ |
| Open watercourse | 25 | |
| Public water supply reservoir | 100 | |
| | | |
| Property line | 10 | |
| Subsurface sewage disposal system | | See Table 1 (Item Q) |
| | | |



(Table 9 provisions)

DOH can reduce certain distances on existing developed properties when warranted based on site limitations; however distance reductions for water supply wells can only be considered for private wells and the distance shall not be reduced to less than 25 feet.



(Table 9 provisions)

 WTW discharges less than 75 feet up-gradient of private wells shall be avoided, whenever possible.

• The DOH may not allow a reduced setback to a *private well* if there is a concern the WTW may impact the quality of the groundwater.



Non-discharging WTW disposal system components (WTW holding tanks, WTW settling or filtration structures) and any air gaps/breaks in conveyance piping outside of building foundation shall meet the minimum separating distances in Table 9, unless otherwise authorized by DPH.



WTW Dispersal System Receiving Structures

- WTW receiving structure bottoms shall be located a minimum 12 inches above maximum groundwater and 24 inches above ledge rock.
- WTW Holding tanks shall provide an access cleanout to grade and be equipped with a highlevel alarm.



WTW Dispersal System Receiving Structures

• WTW dispersal systems and holding tanks in vehicular travel areas shall be H-20 load rated.

 An as-built drawing (swing ties to 2 or more fixed reference points) shall be submitted to the DOH















External Air Gap





Internal Discharge Air Gap







Bottom of leaching system has to be minimum 18 or 24 inches above groundwater and 48 inches above ledge.





Bottom of leaching system has to be minimum 12 or above groundwater and 24 inches above ledge.



Stone Excavation Storage Calculations

For calculation purposes it can be assumed stone filled excavations provide 40% void space (storage volume).

Cubic feet (ft3) times 7.48 equals gallons.



Stone Excavation Storage Calculations

Example: A WTW Dispersal System that consists of a stone filled excavation (Dimensions: 10 feet long, 3 feet wide, 2 feet deep).

volume of 60 ft3 (10' x 3' x 2' = 60 ft3)

void space of 24 ft3 (60 ft3 x 0.4 = 24 ft3)

24 ft3 x 7.48 gallons/ft3 = 179.5 gallons Therefore about 180 gallons of WTW storage.



- DPH may authorize certain WTW to discharge to a SSDS (Appendix E in the TS).
- Ion exchange systems, both cationic (a.k.a., softeners) and anionic (e.g., radionuclide treatment systems), are not be authorized to discharge to a SSDS.
- No WTW is authorized to discharge to a cesspool.



Appendix E (new) is referenced in Section X. The appendix cites authorized WTW sources, WTW discharge limits, existing SSDS requirements, and proprietary leaching system considerations.



- Authorized WTW Sources: WTW shall only be from a calcite filter, granular activated carbon filter, or a Point of Use (POU) reverse osmosis unit.
- Can't be discharged to a significantly undersized (<50%) leaching system.



WTW Discharge Limits:

- Single-family residential buildings: WTW discharge is less than 150 gallons per backwash cycle, and cannot exceed a daily average of 50 GPD.
- Other buildings: WTW discharge is less than 150 gallons per backwash cycle or less than 10 percent of the building's SSDS daily design flow, whichever is greater. Discharges cannot exceed a daily average of 50 GPD or 2 percent of the buildings SSDS daily design, whichever is greater.



Section V: Septic Tanks

- 250 gallons additional capacity required for WTW discharges of 50 to 150 gallons (per Appendix E)
- 500 gallons additional capacity required for WTW discharges greater than 150 gallons.



Discharge to a single family residential SSDS

Max 150 gal/cycle and cannot exceed 50 GPD average.

WTW system discharge 140 gal/cycle 2 times per week.

280 gal/7 days = 40 GPD daily average < 50 GPD (OK)

 WTW system discharge 140 gal/cycle 3 times per week

420 gal/7 days = 60 GPD daily average > 50 GPD (NO)



Max 150 gal/cycle or less than 10% of Daily Design Flow; whichever is greater. AND discharge cannot exceed 50 GPD daily average or 2% of Daily Design Flow; whichever is greater.

Example: 6000 GPD commercial building and WTW system discharges 300 gal/cycle.

- If WTW cycles 2 times per week, daily average (600/7) = 85 GPD average
 - 1. 10% of 6000 GPD = 600 GPD (300 < 600 OK)
 - 2. 2% of 6000 GPD = 120 GPD (85 < 120 OK)
- If WTW cycles 3 times per week, daily average (900/7) = 128 GPD average
 - 1. 10% of 6000 GPD = 600 GPD (300 < 600 OK)
 - 2. 2% of 6000 GPD = 128 GPD (128 > 120 NOT OK!)



Existing SSDS Requirements

- Septic tanks must have two compartments, an effluent filter, and be properly sized for the daily design flow of the building.
- Single compartment tanks can remain if receiving WTW from a POU reverse osmosis unit that discharges less than 50 GPD.
- Septic tanks must have been cleaned and inspected within three years with no reported signs of malfunctioning.



Proprietary leaching system companies may not support the discharge of WTW into their SSDS products. Therefore the applicant should consult with the proprietary company to determine if use of their leaching system product is suitable with WTW discharge.



Water Treatment Wastewater

QUESTIONS?



"The disposal of water treatment wastewater shall be in accordance with the requirements of either the Department's <u>Technical Standards for Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems</u>, or the <u>Comprehensive General Permit for Discharges to</u> <u>Surface Water and Groundwater</u> issued by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. It is your responsibility to consult with your local health department to determine the applicable requirements for water treatment wastewater disposal."