

Disposal Field Selection

- For selection of on-site disposal systems to serve single family residential units of not more than 5 bedrooms.
- Non-residential developments with a peak daily flow not anticipated to exceed 6,810 Lpd (1500 lgpd)
- Systems intended for higher flows or other buildings should be **designed by a Professional Engineer.**

Disposal Field Selection

- For selection of systems from 900 L/d up to 5 bedroom residential units (2270 L/d) use tables in Appendix G, once the soils have been categorized

Disposal Field Sizing for Non-Residential Developments

- Disposal Field Sizing calculations. Refer to Appendix J (metric and imperial units)

Drainage pipe length (m) =

$$\frac{Q \text{ (L/d)} \times SLR \text{ (m}^2 \text{ /1000L/d)} / 1000}{CA \text{ (m}^2\text{/m)}}$$

Table 3.1
Percentage slope & acceptable systems

% Slope	Description	System Type
0 – 5%	Level/flat area	Multiple trench, alternative multiple trench, chamber systems
5 – 30%	Gentle to strong/hill slope	C1, C2, C3, multiple trench, alternative multiple trench, chamber systems
>30%	Steep slope	Not suitable

Interceptor Trenches and Swales

An interceptor trench or swale may be required when (Section 4.6 p.38):

- Intercept/divert perched GW over impermeable soil
- Lower seasonally high GW upslope of a system located at lower end of long slope
- Intercept and divert surface water

Interceptor Trenches and Swales

An interceptor trench or swale is not likely required if:

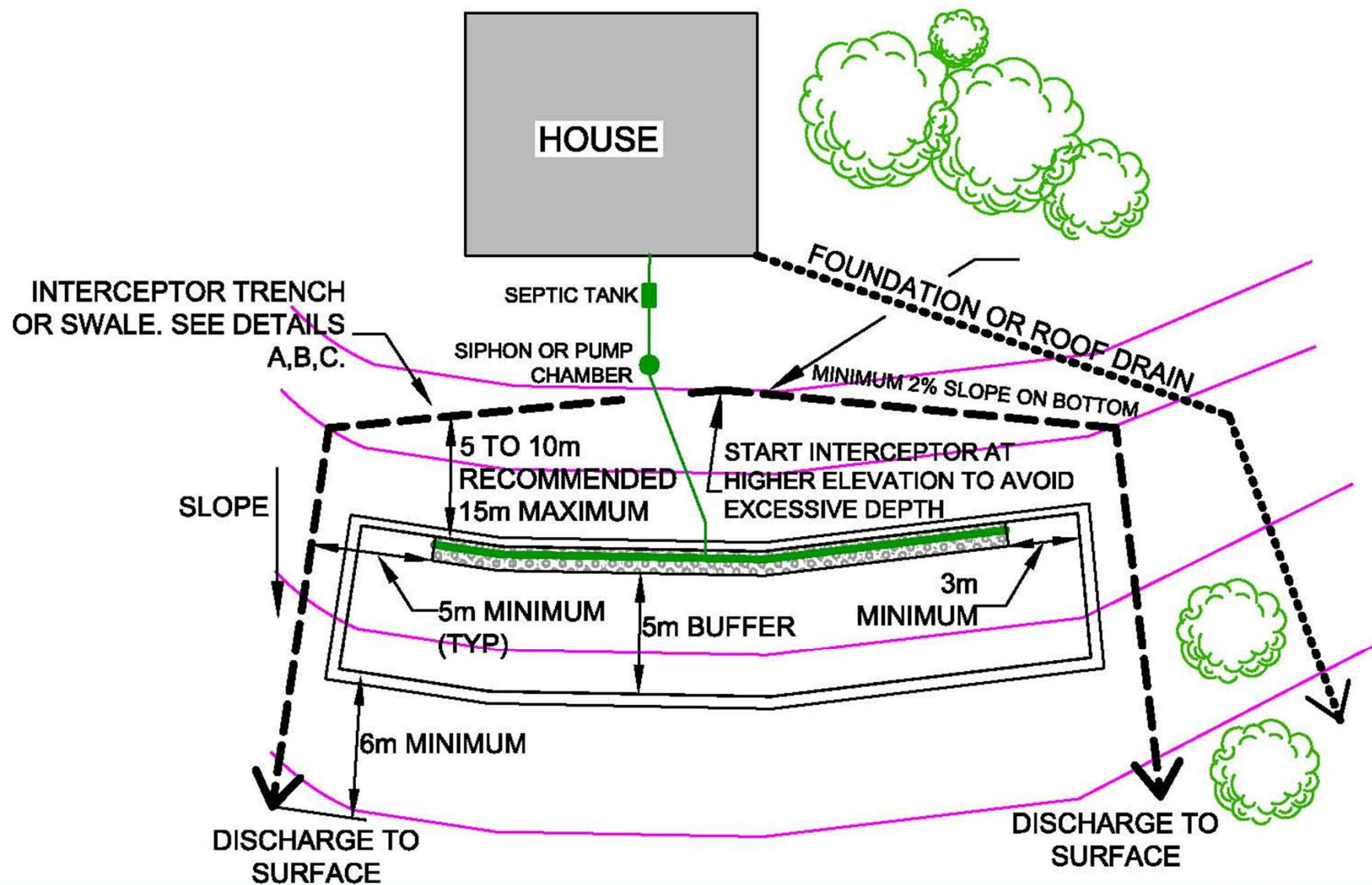
- The system is at the crest of a hill.
- There is an existing ditch within 15 m upstream of the system.

Provide minimum 5m separation between the interceptor and the disposal field trenches (gravel, chambers, etc.)

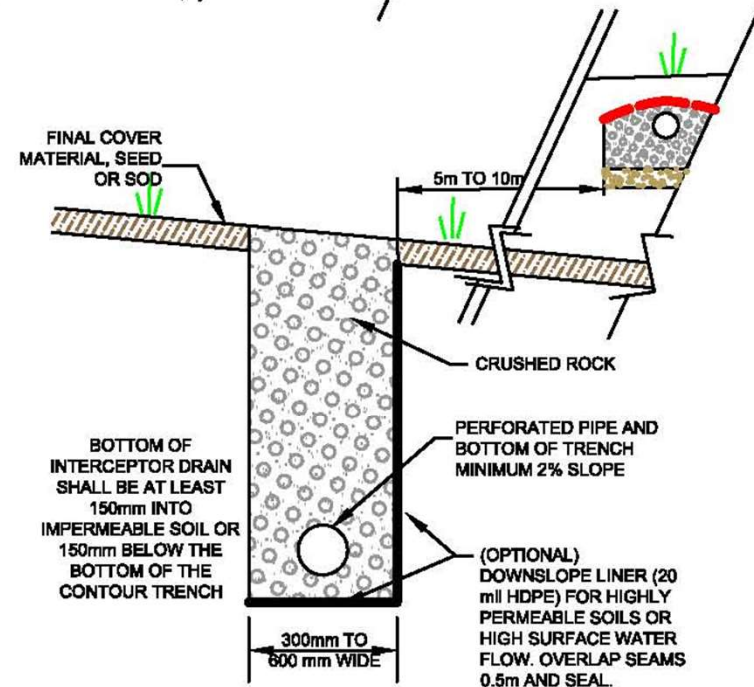
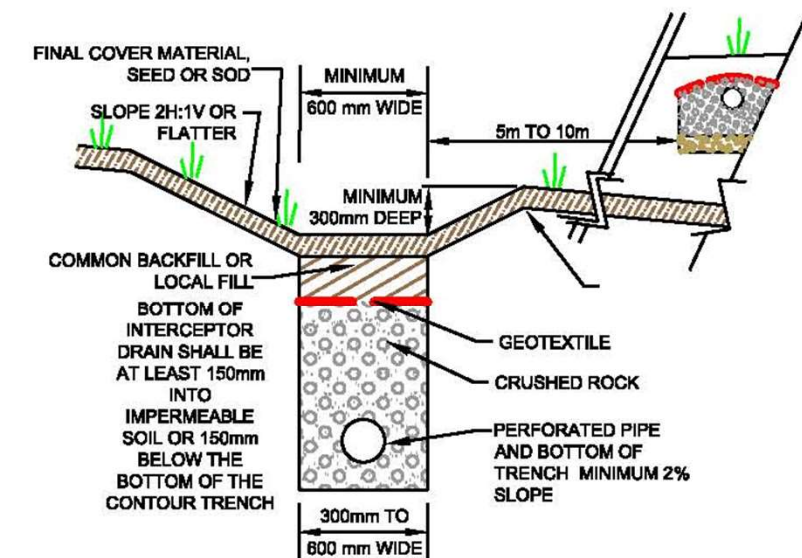
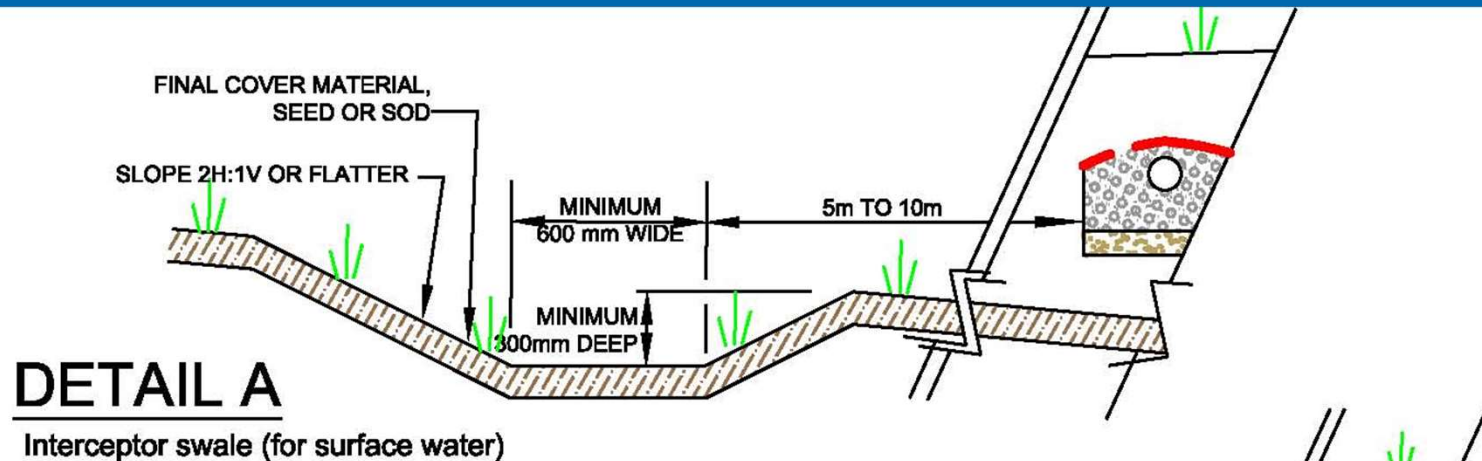


**What can happen when you
don't have an interceptor**

Interceptor Trenches and Swales



Interceptor Trenches and Swales





SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

Interceptors

SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

Interceptor swale



SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

Interceptors

