Public Health
Idaho North Central District

Basic Septic System Installer Training Class

Public Health – Idaho North Central District

December 22, 2015

Presented by: Jake Davis and Sherise Jurries

idahopublichealth.com

INTENT OF REGULATIONS

To insure that blackwaste and wastewater generated in the State of Idaho are safely contained and treated and that blackwaste and wastewater are not:

a. Accessible to insects, rodents, or other wild or domestic animals.

b. Are not accessible to individuals

c. Are not a public nuisance due to odor or unsightly appearance.

d. Do not injure or interfere with existing or potential beneficial uses of the waters of the State.

- IDAPA 58.01.03
- Technical Guidance Manual

WHAT IS SEWAGE?

Any combination of liquid, water, and pollutants from activities and processes occurring in dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial plants, institutions and other establishments, together with any groundwater, surface water and storm water that may be present; liquid or water that is chemically, biologically, physically rationally identifiable as containing black water, grey water or commercial or industrial pollutants.

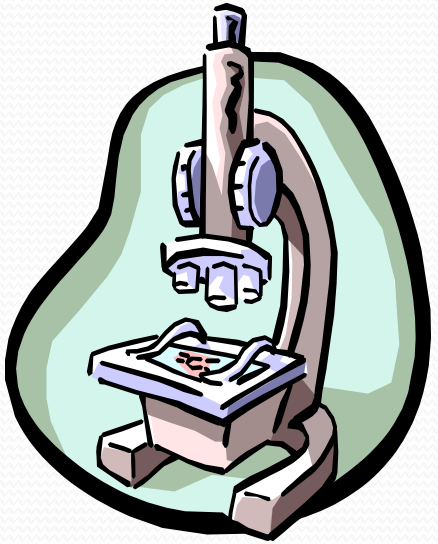
WHAT IS A SEWAGE SYSTEM?

From the point of physical entry into connected piping, treatment devices, receptacles, structures, or areas of land designed, used or dedicated to convey, store, stabilize, neutralize, treat or dispose of blackwaste or wastewater.

Importance of Proper Sewage Disposal

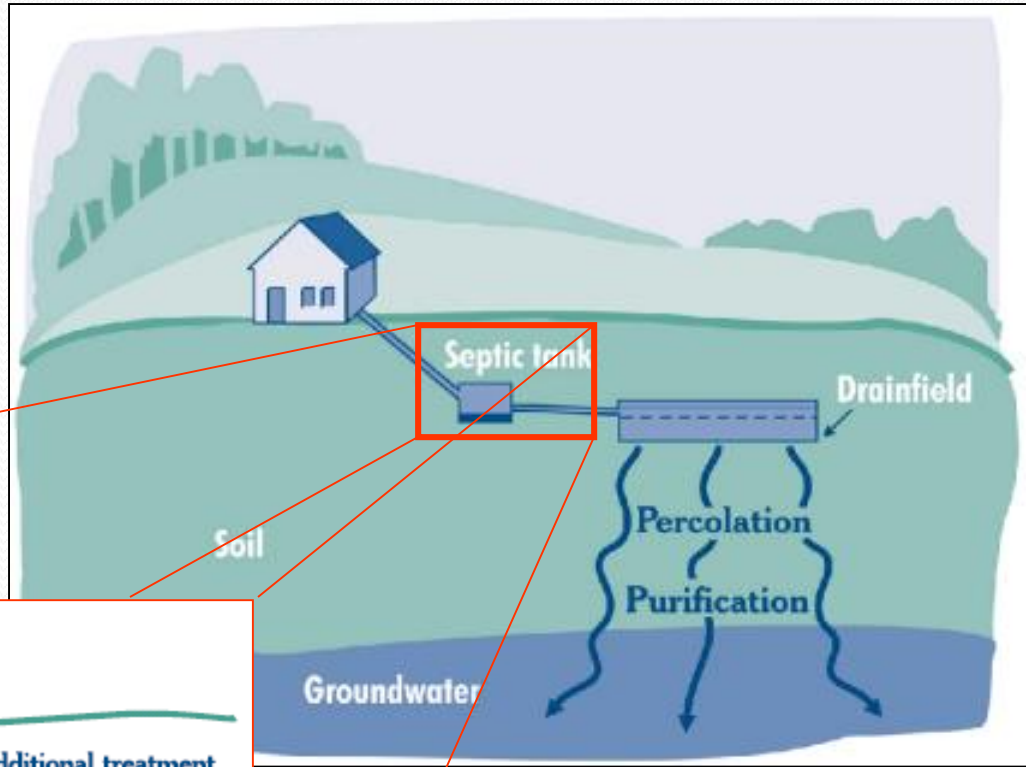
- Prevent pollution of surface waters
- Prevent pollution of ground waters (*i.e.* aquifers)
- Prevent waste from being accessible to disease carrying vectors, such as flies, rodents, insects, etc.
- Protect human health!

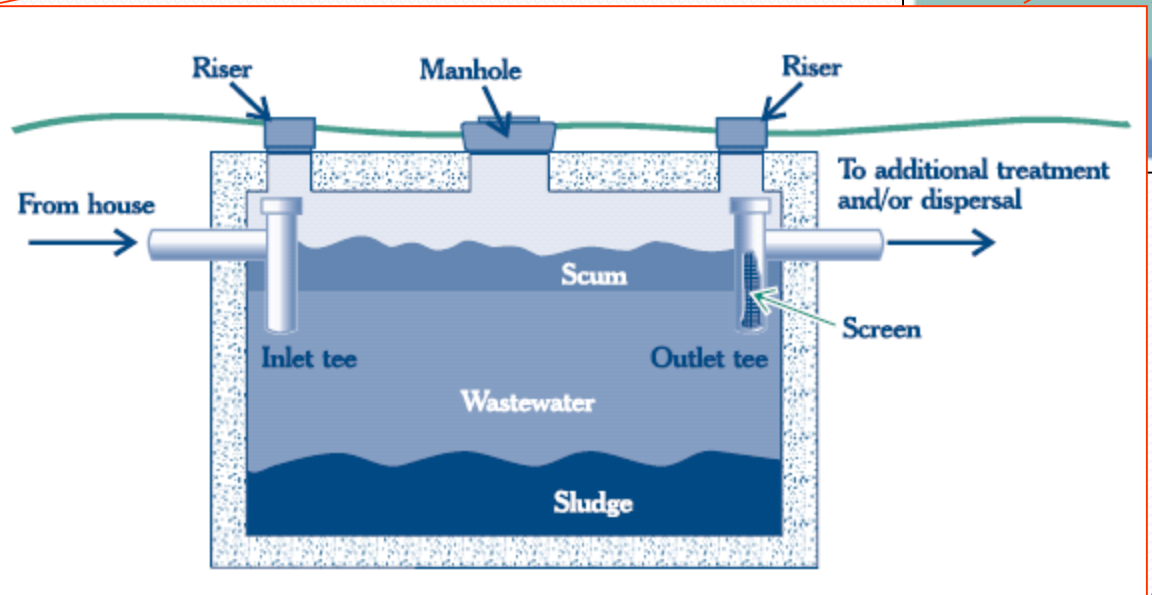
- E. Coli
- Giardia
- Salmonella
- Shigella
- Hepatitis A
- Norovirus
- Cholera
- Dysentery



How do Septic Systems protect Public Health?

- The septic tank separates the sewage, and provides storage.
- Many disease causing organisms are destroyed and never leave the septic tank.





- The drainfield discharges the wastewater to the soil which acts as a natural filtration process to treat and remove disease causing organisms.

Who can install septic systems?

- A State of Idaho **licensed** basic or complex installer.
  - Basic installer's must maintain a $5,000 sewage installer's bond.
  - A complex installer must maintain a $15,000 bond.
  - License must be renewed annually by January 1st and an approved refresher course must be completed every 3 years.
- A property owner may install his/her own standard or basic alternative system.

Basic Installers

May install:

- Standard and basic alternative sewage systems
- Capping fill
- Gravelless drainfields
- Steep slope
- Privies (composting, incinerating, pit, and vault)

Complex Installers

May install:

- All standard systems
- Pump to gravity systems
- Evapotranspiration systems
- Extended treatment systems
- Intermittent sand filter, in-trench sand filter
- Lagoon systems
- Large soil absorption systems
- Pressure distribution systems
- Sand mound
- Two cell infiltrative systems
- Other systems specified by the director

When Do I Need a Permit?

- All new onsite sewage disposal systems are required to be permitted.
- Replacement disposal systems require a replacement permit.
- If you replace an existing septic tank or add another tank, a permit is required.
- If an outhouse/pit privy is installed, a permit is required.
- You do not need a permit to fix a clogged or broken pipe, or to replace a malfunctioning electrical component.

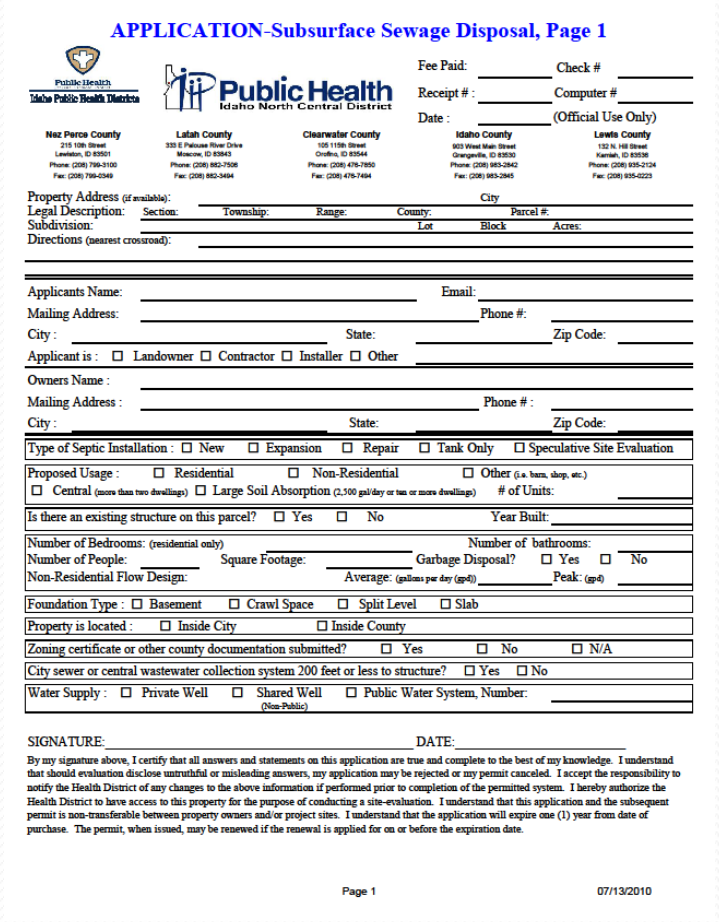
Sewage Permits

- Sewage Permit Application
  - Statewide application
  - Entire fee ($700) must be paid upfront
  - If site is denied $500 will be refunded to applicant
- Speculative Site Evaluation
  - Fee is $300
  - Only valid for one year
  - $300 is credited towards Permit fee if submitted within 1 year

Information on a Permit

- Type of system
- Size of tank
- Size of drainfield
- Location
- Other:
  - Diverter
  - Filter
  - Riser/Lids
- Permits are valid for 1 year
  - Can be renewed yearly for $50

Sewage Permit Application



APPLICATION-Subsurface Sewage Disposal, Page 1

Public Health
Idaho Public Health Districts

Public Health
Idaho North Central District

Fee Paid: _____ Check # _____
Receipt # : _____ Computer # _____
Date : _____ (Official Use Only)

Nez Perce County	Latah County	Clearwater County	Idaho County	Lewis County
215 10th Street Lewiston, ID 83501 Phone: (208) 799-3100 Fax: (208) 799-0349	333 E Palouse River Drive Moscow, ID 83843 Phone: (208) 882-7508 Fax: (208) 882-3494	105 115th Street Orofino, ID 83544 Phone: (208) 476-7950 Fax: (208) 476-7494	903 West Main Street Grangeville, ID 83530 Phone: (208) 983-2842 Fax: (208) 983-2845	132 N. Hill Street Kamiah, ID 83536 Phone: (208) 935-2124 Fax: (208) 935-0223

Property Address (if available): _____ City _____
Legal Description: Section: Township: Range: County: Parcel #:
Subdivision: _____ Lot Block Acres:
Directions (nearest crossroad): _____

Applicants Name: _____ Email: _____
Mailing Address: _____ Phone #: _____
City : _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Applicant is : ☐ Landowner ☐ Contractor ☐ Installer ☐ Other _____
Owners Name : _____
Mailing Address : _____ Phone # : _____
City : _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Type of Septic Installation : ☐ New ☐ Expansion ☐ Repair ☐ Tank Only ☐ Speculative Site Evaluation

Proposed Usage : ☐ Residential ☐ Non-Residential ☐ Other (i.e. barn, shop, etc.)
☐ Central (more than two dwellings) ☐ Large Soil Absorption (2,500 gal/day or ten or more dwellings) # of Units: _____

Is there an existing structure on this parcel? ☐ Yes ☐ No Year Built: _____

Number of Bedrooms: (residential only) _____ Number of bathrooms: _____
Number of People: _____ Square Footage: _____ Garbage Disposal? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Non-Residential Flow Design: Average: (gallons per day (gpd)) _____ Peak: (gpd) _____

Foundation Type : ☐ Basement ☐ Crawl Space ☐ Split Level ☐ Slab

Property is located : ☐ Inside City ☐ Inside County

Zoning certificate or other county documentation submitted? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

City sewer or central wastewater collection system 200 feet or less to structure? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Water Supply : ☐ Private Well ☐ Shared Well (Non-Public) ☐ Public Water System, Number: _____

SIGNATURE:_____ DATE:_____

By my signature above, I certify that all answers and statements on this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that should evaluation disclose untruthful or misleading answers, my application may be rejected or my permit canceled. I accept the responsibility to notify the Health District of any changes to the above information if performed prior to completion of the permitted system. I hereby authorize the Health District to have access to this property for the purpose of conducting a site-evaluation. I understand that this application and the subsequent permit is non-transferable between property owners and/or project sites. I understand that the application will expire one (1) year from date of purchase. The permit, when issued, may be renewed if the renewal is applied for on or before the expiration date.

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Plot Plan

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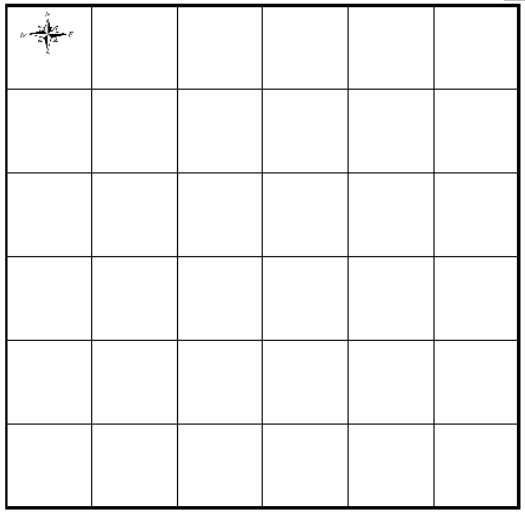
Please draw an aerial view of the property showing the outline of buildings, property lines, well location(s), water lines, location of septic tank and drainfields, location of drainfield replacement area, ditches and streams, easements and right of ways, driveway and parking area, cut banks, and location of street or road. Indicate dimensions and separation distances of each from septic tank and drainfield.

PLOT PLAN SCALE: 1" = ___'



Public Health - INCD, Lewiston, ID 83501, Phone: 208-799-3100 Fax: 208-799-0349

SIGNATURE:_____ DATE:_____

By my signature above, I certify that all answers and statements on this application are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that should evaluation disclose untruthful or misleading answers, my application may be rejected or my permit canceled. I understand that any deviation from the plans, conditions, and specifications, is prohibited unless it is approved in advance by the Director or his designee. I hereby authorize the Health District to have access to this property for the purpose of conducting a site-evaluation.

(Official Use Only)

Permit # _____ Parcel # _____ Computer # _____

Plot Plan Approval Date:_____ EHS Name:_____ EHS # :_____

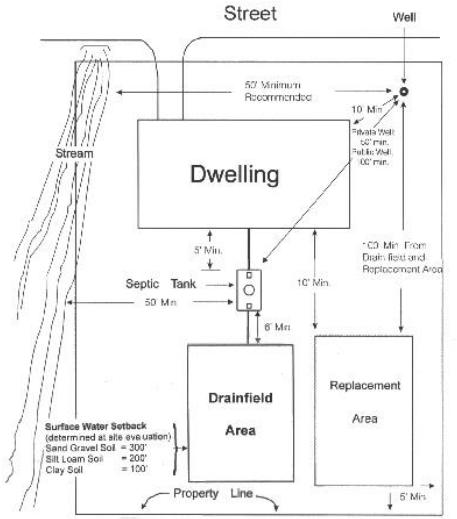
Revision Date: 06/17/2010

Public Health
Idaho North Central District

Nez Perce County
Latah County
Clearwater County
Idaho County
Lewis County

TYPICAL PLOT PLAN

(This shows the dimensional requirements for a standard drainfield)

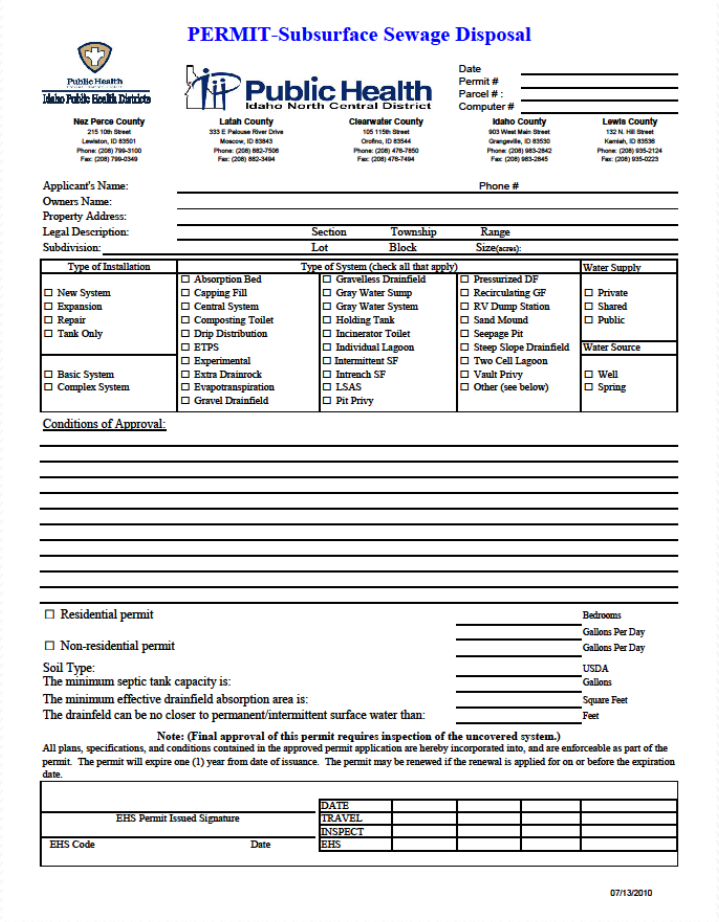


THE PLOT PLAN NEEDS TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

(Indicate lengths, dimensions, and separation distances)

1. Property lines
2. Buildings
3. Driveway and parking area
4. Well locations, water lines
5. Proposed location of septic tank and drainfield lines
6. Drainfield replacement area (100% size of original)
7. Rivers, streams, ditches
8. Easement and right-of-ways
9. Streets, roads, banks

Sewage Permit



PERMIT-Subsurface Sewage Disposal

Public Health
Idaho Public Health Districts

Public Health
Idaho North Central District

Date
Permit #
Parcel # :
Computer #

Nez Perce County
215 10th Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
Phone: (208) 799-3100
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Clearwater County
105 115th Street
Orofino, ID 83544
Phone: (208) 476-7450
Fax: (208) 476-7494

Idaho County
903 West Main Street
Grangeville, ID 83530
Phone: (208) 983-2842
Fax: (208) 983-2845

Lewis County
132 N. Hill Street
Kamiah, ID 83536
Phone: (208) 935-2124
Fax: (208) 935-0223

Applicant's Name: Phone #
Owners Name:
Property Address:
Legal Description: Section Township Range
Subdivision: Lot Block Size(acres):

Type of Installation	Type of System (check all that apply)			Water Supply
☐ New System ☐ Expansion ☐ Repair ☐ Tank Only	☐ Absorption Bed ☐ Capping Fill ☐ Central System ☐ Composting Toilet ☐ Drip Distribution ☐ RTPS ☐ Experimental ☐ Extra Drainrock ☐ Evapotranspiration ☐ Gravel Drainfield	☐ Gravelless Drainfield ☐ Gray Water Sump ☐ Gray Water System ☐ Holding Tank ☐ Incinerator Toilet ☐ Individual Lagoon ☐ Intermittent SF ☐ Intrench SF ☐ LSAS ☐ Pit Privy	☐ Pressurized DF ☐ Recirculating GF ☐ RV Dump Station ☐ Sand Mound ☐ Seepage Pit ☐ Steep Slope Drainfield ☐ Two Cell Lagoon ☐ Vault Privy ☐ Other (see below)	☐ Private ☐ Shared ☐ Public **Water Source** ☐ Well ☐ Spring
☐ Basic System ☐ Complex System				

Conditions of Approval:

☐ Residential permit — Bedrooms

☐ Non-residential permit — Gallons Per Day — Gallons Per Day

Soil Type: USDA
The minimum septic tank capacity is: Gallons
The minimum effective drainfield absorption area is: Square Feet
The drainfeld can be no closer to permanent/intermittent surface water than: Feet

Note: (Final approval of this permit requires inspection of the uncovered system.)

All plans, specifications, and conditions contained in the approved permit application are hereby incorporated into, and are enforceable as part of the permit. The permit will expire one (1) year from date of issuance. The permit may be renewed if the renewal is applied for on or before the expiration date.

EHS Permit Issued Signature

EHS Code Date

DATE				
TRAVEL				
INSPECT				
EHS				

07/13/2010

Getting Started…

- Make sure you have a permit before getting started!
- Contact your local EHS if you have any questions or concerns about permit.
  - Lewiston 208-799-3100 Sherise or Bonnie
  - Moscow 208-882-7506 Nancy or Clark
  - Orofino 208-476-7850 Jacob
  - Grangeville 208-983-2842 Mike
- Keep in contact with EHS to arrange inspections as necessary.

Test Holes/Site Evaluations

Digging Test Holes

- Test holes need to be dug to a minimum of 6ft to 8ft or until a limiting layer is encountered.
- Test holes in Type A soils that are well drained need to be dug to a depth of 10 ft.
- Slope test holes so that EHS can enter hole to identify soil type and structure.

The Role of Soil

- Effluent Treatment
- “Not too fast, Not too Slow”
- Pathogens
  - Bacteria
  - Viruses
- Nutrients
  - Nitrogen
  - Phosphorus

What does the test hole tell us?

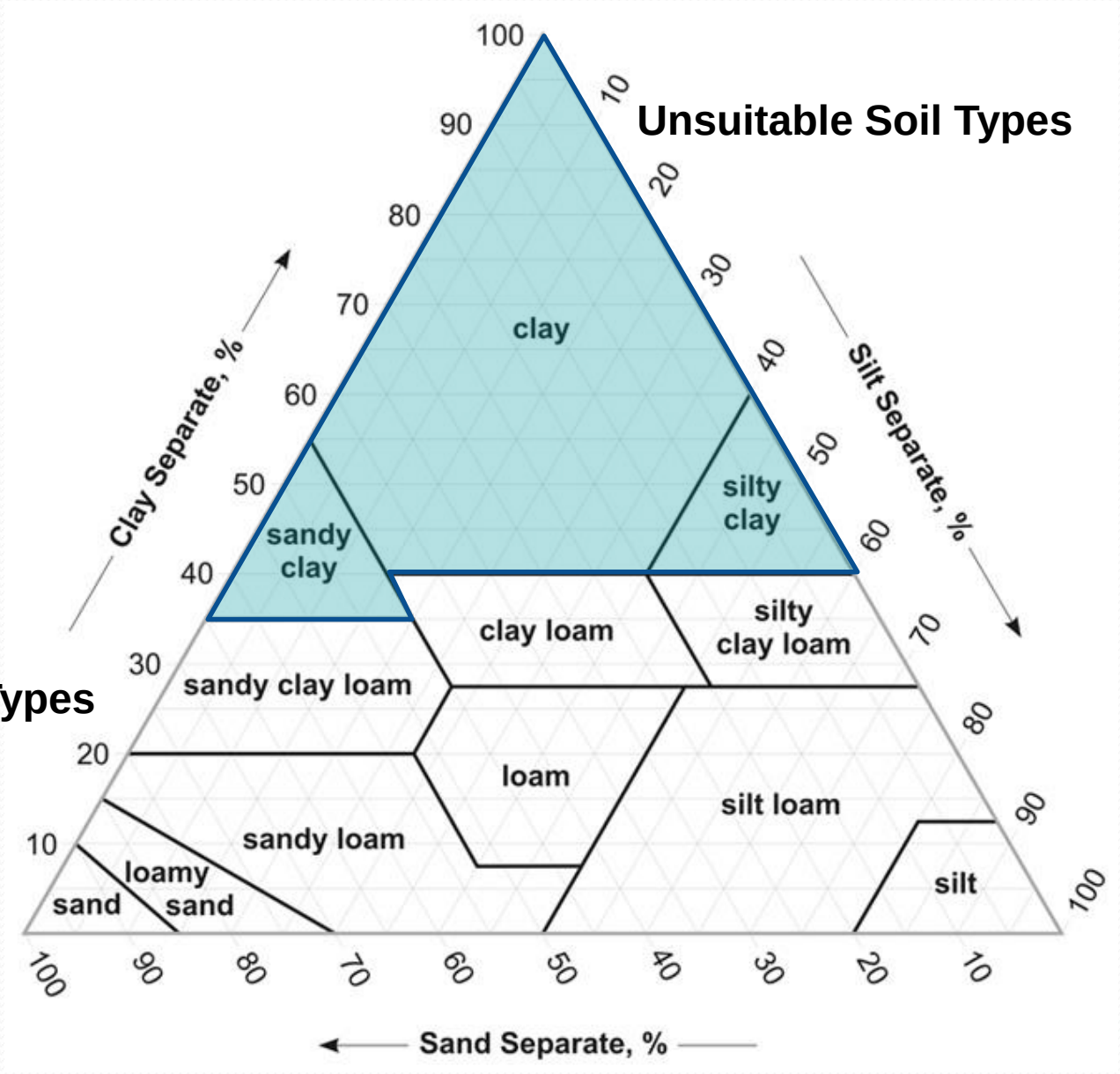
- Soil Type
- Soil Depth
- Soil Structure
- Soil Layers
- If there are any limiting layers including:
  - Rock
  - Caliche/cemented layers
  - High water table

Soil Texture and Groups

- Soil texture is determined by the amount of three constituents: **sand, silt, and clay**
- Texture determines:
  - Porosity
  - Permeability
  - Aeration
  - Drainage
- Idaho uses the Soil Textural Classification from the USDA

Unsuitable Soil Types

Suitable Soil Types



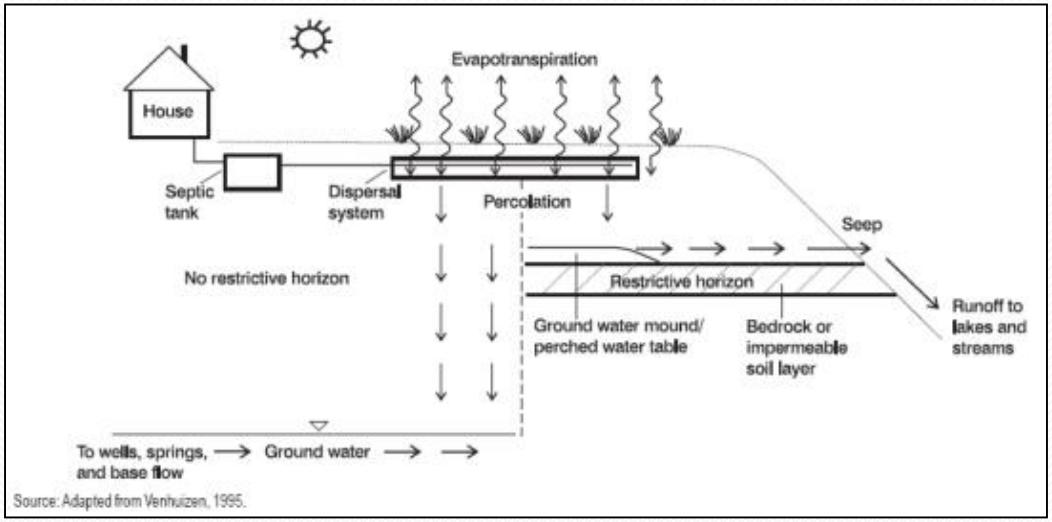
Application Rates

Soil Class	Soil Type	Percolation Rate (mins/in)	Application Rate (gals/day/ft^2)
N/A	Gravel, Coarse Sand	<1	Not suitable
A-1	Medium Sand	1-3	1.20
A-2a	Medium Sand, poorly graded	4-5	1.0
A-2b	Fine Sand, loamy sand	6-15	0.75
B-1	Sandy Loam	16-30	0.60
B-2	Loam, silt loam	31-60	0.45
C-1	Sandy or silty clay loam	45-60	0.30
C-2	Clay Loam	61-120	0.20
N/A	Clays, organic muck, duripan, hardpan	>120	Not suitable

Soil Depths

Effective Soil Depth is Determined by:

- Impermeable Layer
- Fractured/Fissured Bedrock
- Extremely Permeable Material
- Normal High Ground Water
- Seasonal High Ground Water



✓ **Adequate effective soil depth is necessary to safely treat sewage**

Effective Soil Depth
(In Feet by Soil Design Group to Limiting Layer)

Site conditions Limiting Layer	Soil Classifications		
	A Porous	B ↔	C Less Porous
Impermeable Layer	4	4	4
Fractured Bedrock, Fissured Bedrock or Extremely Permeable Material	6	4	3
Normal High Ground Water Level	6	4	3
Seasonal High Ground Water Level	1	1	1

Suitable soils?

Textural Red-Flags

Effective Soil Depth?

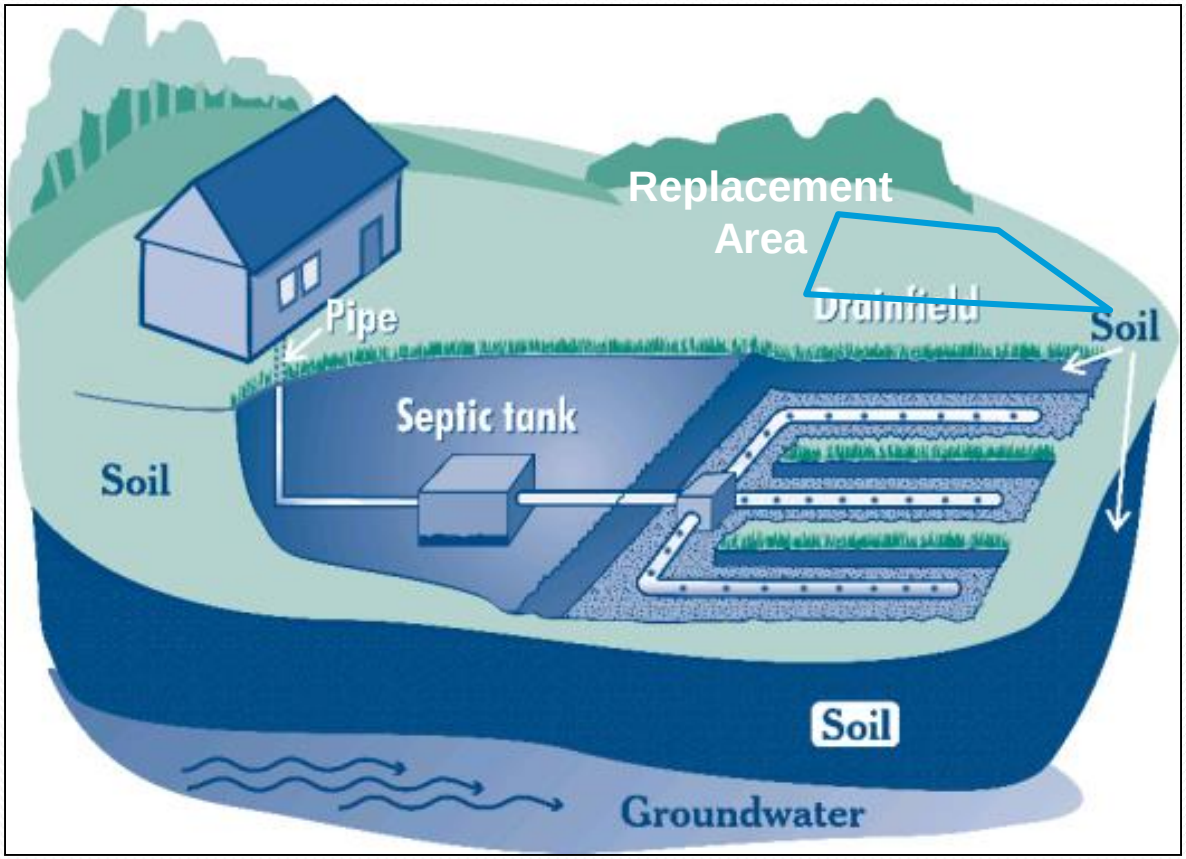
Putting it all together…

GPD + Soil + Site Conditions + Hydrology = Disposal Area

"Once we fully understand all these conditions we can properly size the on-site wastewater system for the specific site"

Parts of a Septic System

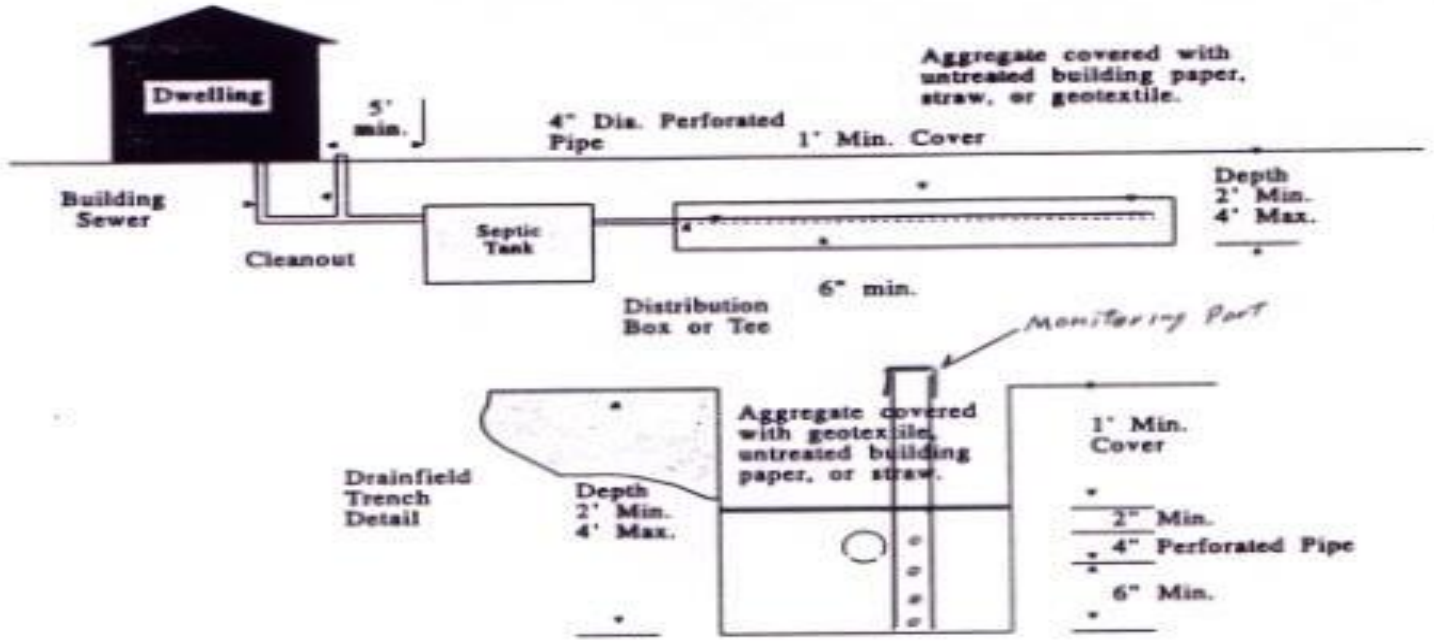
- Septic Tank
  - Dosing chamber with pump to elevate sewage if not gravity fed
- Drainfield
  - Variety of systems addressed in basic & complex systems
  - Replacement Area

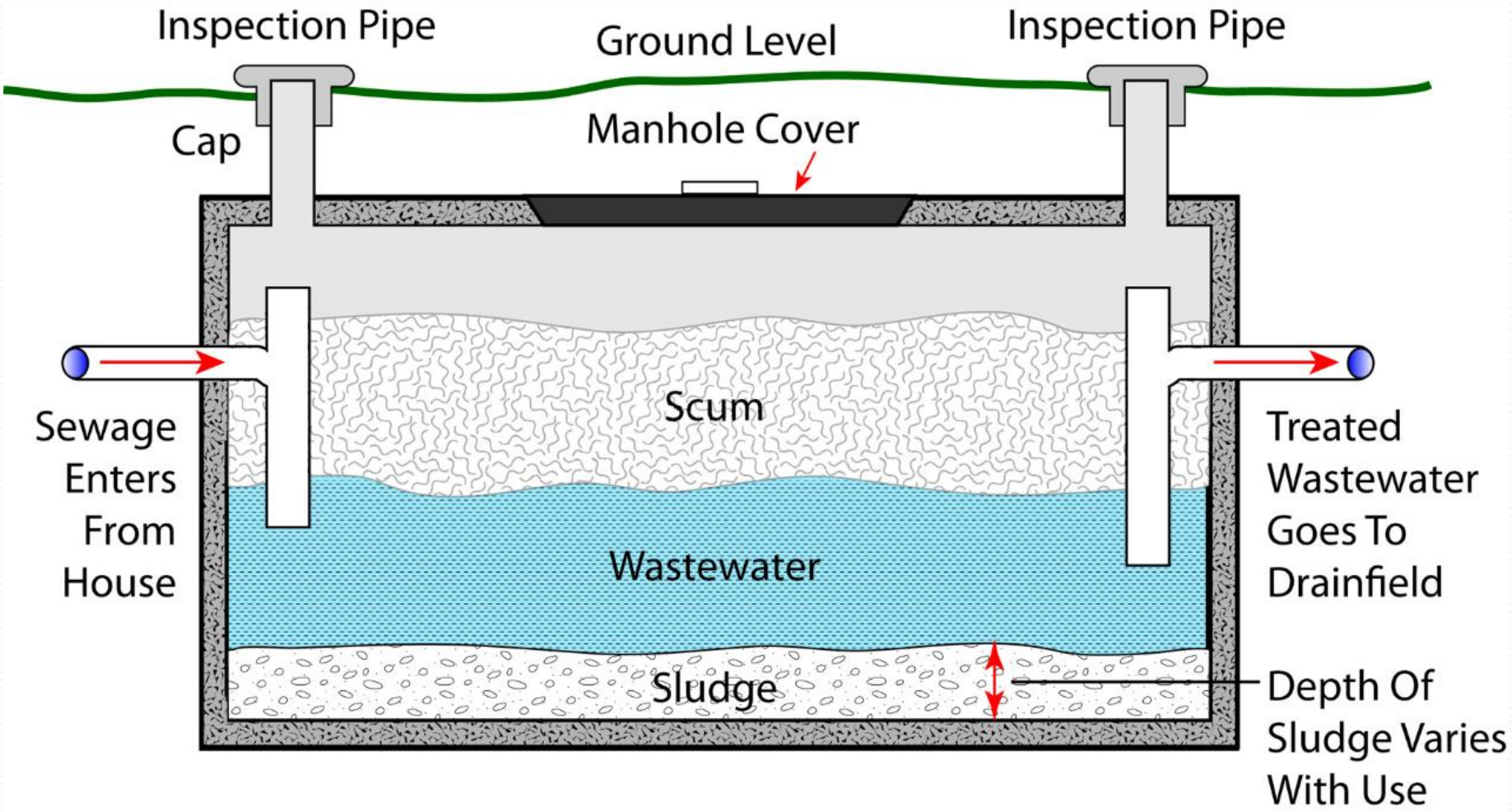


Standard System Requirements

- Standard System = septic tank + drain field
- Slope not greater than 20%
- Suitable soil type
- Effective soil depth
- Separation distances must be able to be met
- Properly sized tank: 1000 gallons for up to 4 bedrooms, then 250 gal per each additional bedroom
- Adequate space for two complete systems to be installed, primary site and replacement area.

Cross-sectional View of a Standard Drainfield





Schematic of a Septic Tank

What does a Septic Tank do?

- **Trap** solids
  - Sludge & Scum (floaters and sinkers)
- **Treats** solids and blackwaste
  - Anaerobic Bacteria
  - Partial solids reduction
- Gases **vent** to house stack

Septic Tank Requirements

- State approved with required markings
- Sound
- Sealed
- Bedded
- Level
- Baffles
- ABS sch. 40

Inlet and Outlet Baffles

Baffles help protect the drain field, by keeping solids in the tank

Plastic Septic Tanks

- Need to be filled with water before backfilling.
- Extreme caution still needs to taken when backfilling, especially if working with rocky or heavy soils.
- Must be approved be DEQ.

Tank Accessibility

(or “out of sight – out of mind”)

Tank Placement

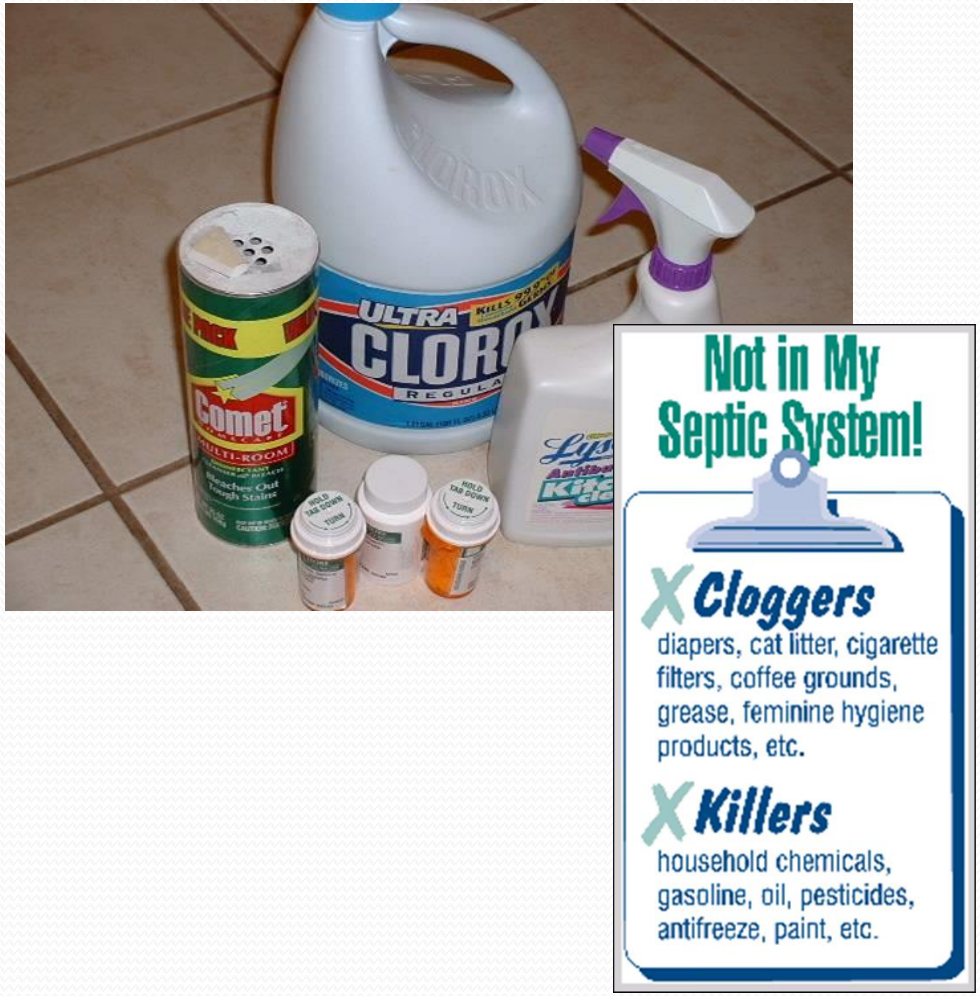
- Conveniently located: is the tank accessible for maintenance?
- How much weight can a tank support?

Tank Risers

- Risers are required if the cover depth of the septic tank is more than 24” below finished grade.
- Riser needs to extend to within 18” of finished grade.
- Know the maximum rated cover depth for septic tanks.

Factors that affect tank performance

- Gallons per day
- Waste strength
- Medications
- Temperatures
  - Inside & outside
- Household cleaners



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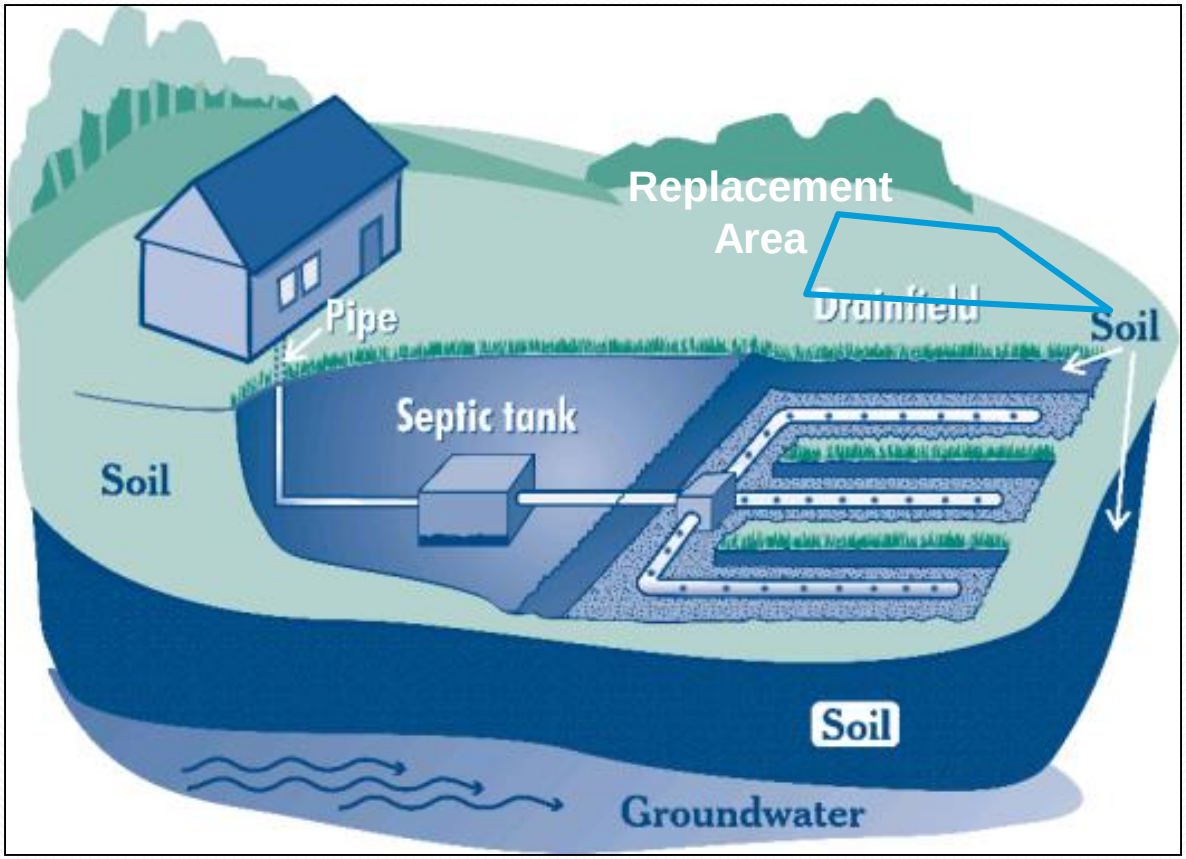


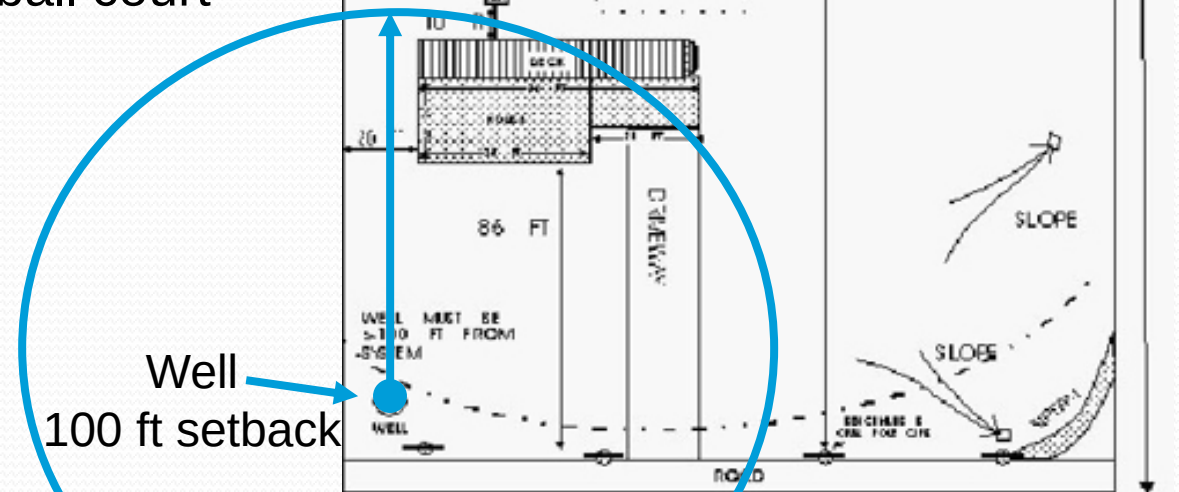
DRAINFIELDS

Drainfield Placement

- Is it where test holes were dug at?
- Are conditions suitable for installation?
- Replacement areas need to be at least 6 feet from existing drainfield.
- Systems cannot be placed in fill material.
- Are all setbacks capable of being met?
- WHERE'S THE WELL?

Site Considerations

- Prior Land Use
  - driveway or other cause for compaction
  - foreign soils, buried materials, Wells
- Future Land Use Restrictions
  - future building, garage, shop
  - parking lot
  - Pool, tennis/basketball court

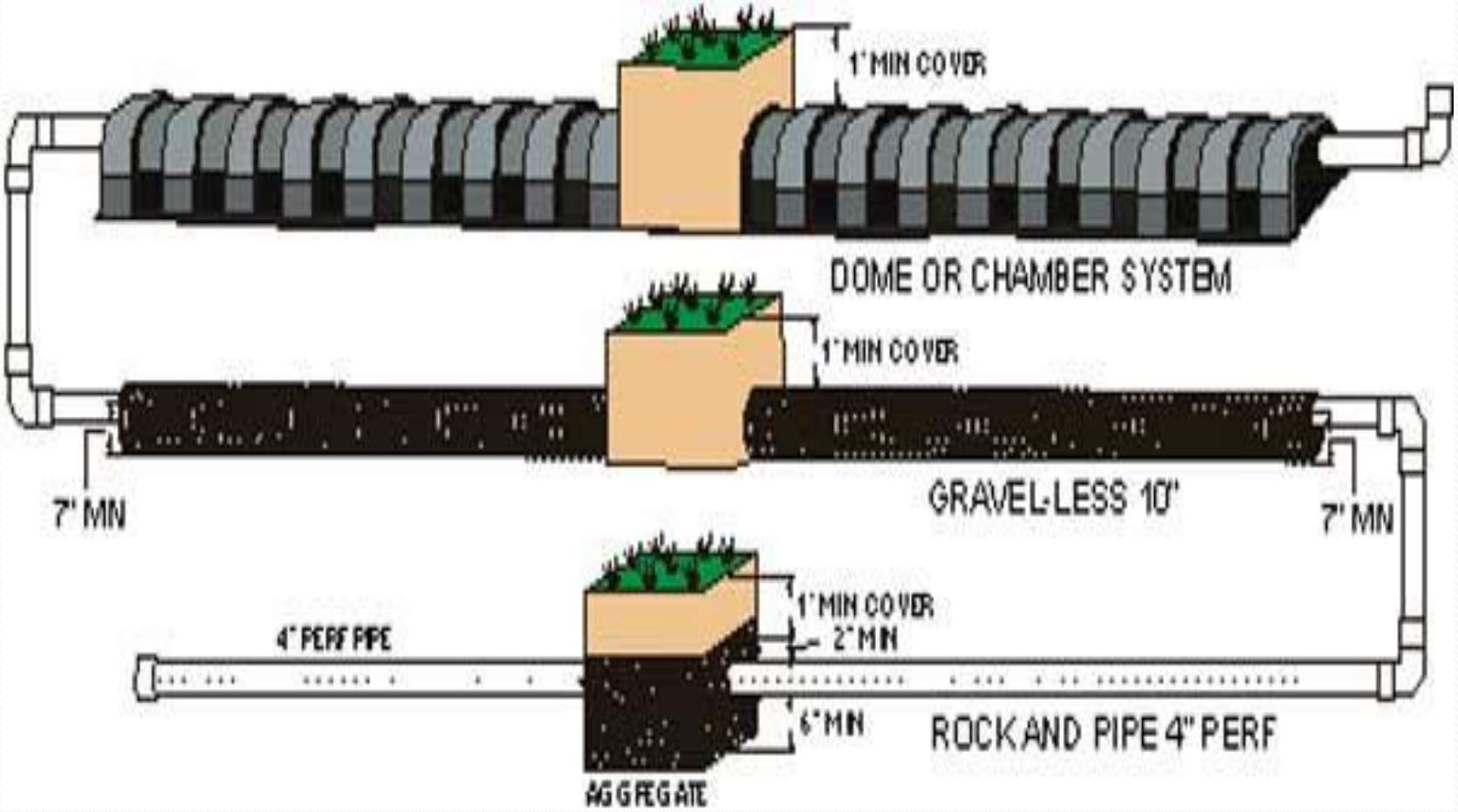


Septic Tank and Wastewater Flow Sizing

Options Evaluated - 3 bedroom home

Ontario, Canada	4 bed = 500 GPD + m^2
New Jersey	500 GPD + 150 GPD /bedroom
Pennsylvania	400 GPD + 100 GPD /bedroom
N.C.	360 GPD + 120 GPD /bedroom
MT	350 GPD
Maryland	450 GPD + 150 GPD /bedroom
Louisiana	400 GPD + 100 GPD /bedroom
Illinois	600 GPD + 200 GPD /bedroom
New Mexico	375 GPD + 75 GPD /person
Arizona	450 GPD + 150 GPD /bedroom
Arkansas	450 GPD + 150 GPD /bedroom
Idaho	250 GPD + 50 GPD /bedroom

Drainfield System Types



Gravel or Gravelless?

Gravel System

Gravelless Chambers

Issues with Gravelless Chambers

- Ground Squirrels – Use equal distribution or place wire fencing along bottom of trenches

Sewage System Criteria

Item	All Soil Groups
Length of individual distribution laterals	100 ft max
Grade of distribution pipes and trench bottom	Level
Width of trenches	6 ft max
Depth of trenches	2-4 ft deep
Undisturbed earth between trenches	6 ft

Sewage System Criteria

Item	All Soil Groups
Undisturbed earth between septic tank and trenches	6 ft min
Depth of aggregate – total	12 inches min
Over distribution laterals	2 inches min
Under distribution laterals	6 inches min
Depth of soil over aggregate	12 inches min
Aggregate size	½ to 2½ inches, free of fines

Separation Distances

Feature of Interest	Septic Tank	Drainfield Soil Type A	Drainfield Soil Type B	Drainfield Soil Type C
Public wells, springs, or suction lines	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft
Other wells, springs, or suction lines	50 ft	100 ft	100 ft	100 ft
Public Water Distribution lines	25 ft	25 ft	25 ft	25 ft
Other water distribution lines	10 ft	25 ft	25 ft	25 ft
Permanent or Intermittent surface water	50 ft	300 ft	200 ft	100 ft
Temporary surface water, irrigation canals, and ditches	25 ft	50 ft	50 ft	50 ft

Separation Distances

Feature of Interest	Septic Tank	Drainfield Soil Type A	Drainfield Soil Type B	Drainfield Soil Type C
Down slope cut or scarp: impermeable layer above base	25 ft	75 ft	50 ft	50 ft
Down slope cut or scarp: impermeable layer below base	25 ft	50 ft	25 ft	25 ft
Crawl space or slab	5 ft	10 ft	10 ft	10 ft
Basement	5 ft	20 ft	20 ft	20 ft
Property Line	5 ft	5 ft	5 ft	5 ft
Seasonal high water level	2 ft	1 ft	1 ft	1 ft

Equal Distribution

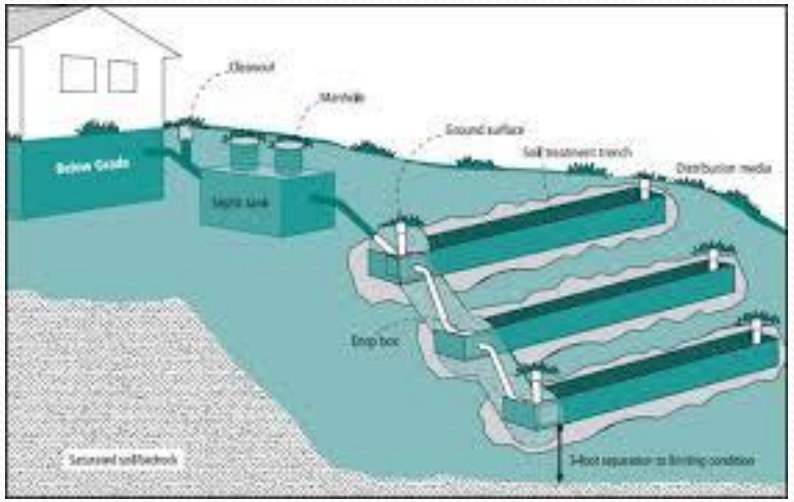
- Effluent from the septic tank is directed equally into each drainfield leg

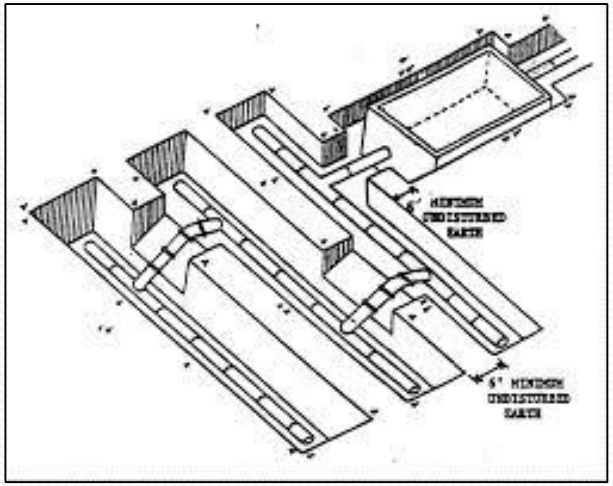
Equal Distribution

Distribution Box (D-box)

Serial Distribution

- Effluent from the septic tank fills one drainfield leg at a time, before overflowing to the next leg.
- Cannot use combination of serial and equal distribution





Serial Distribution

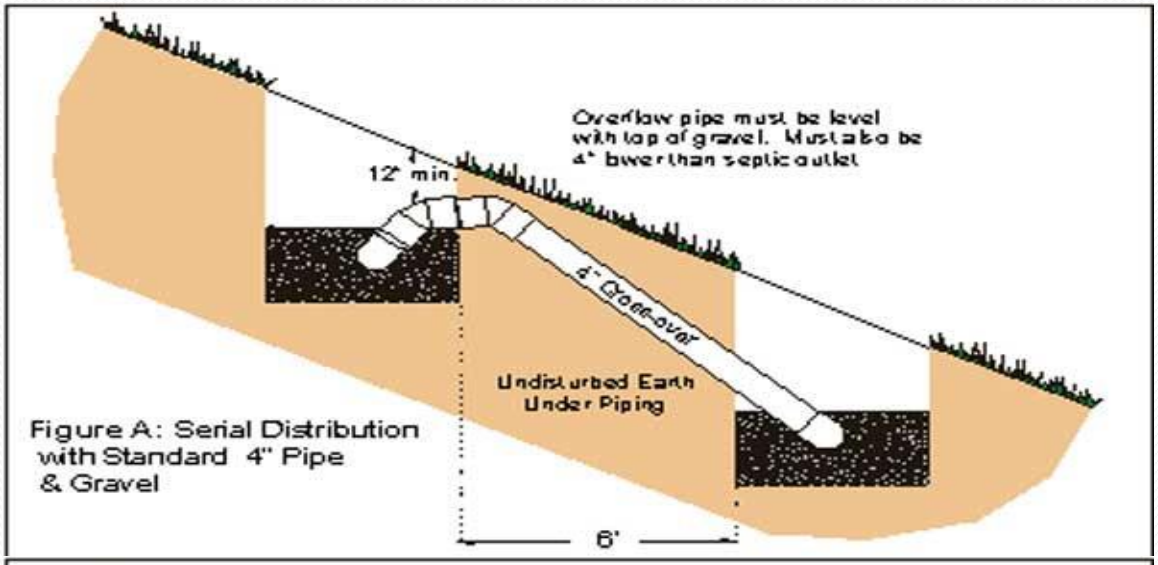


Figure A: Serial Distribution with Standard 4" Pipe & Gravel

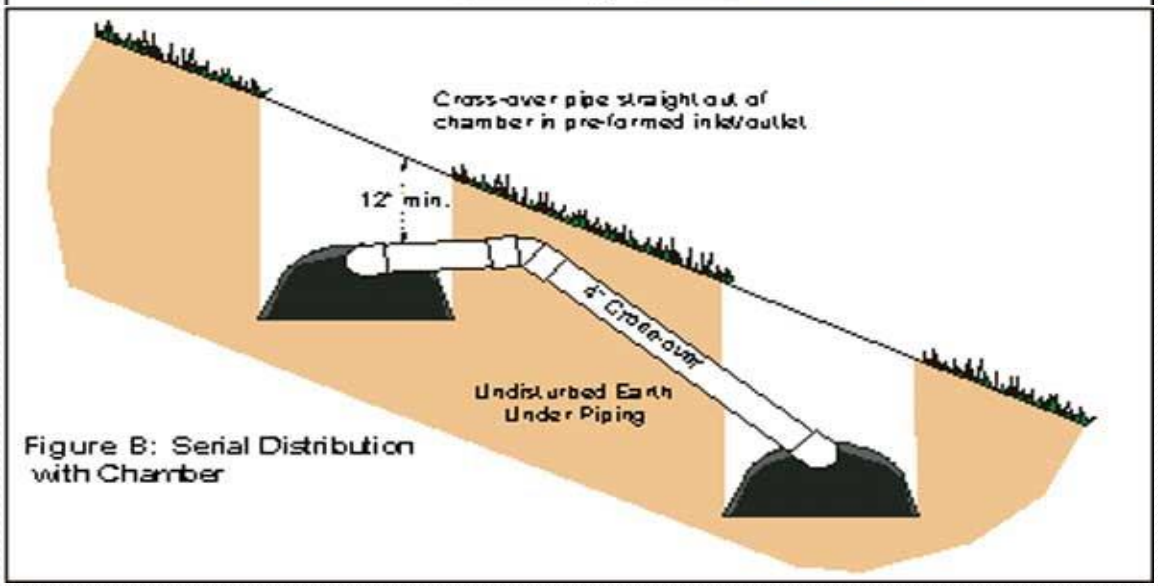
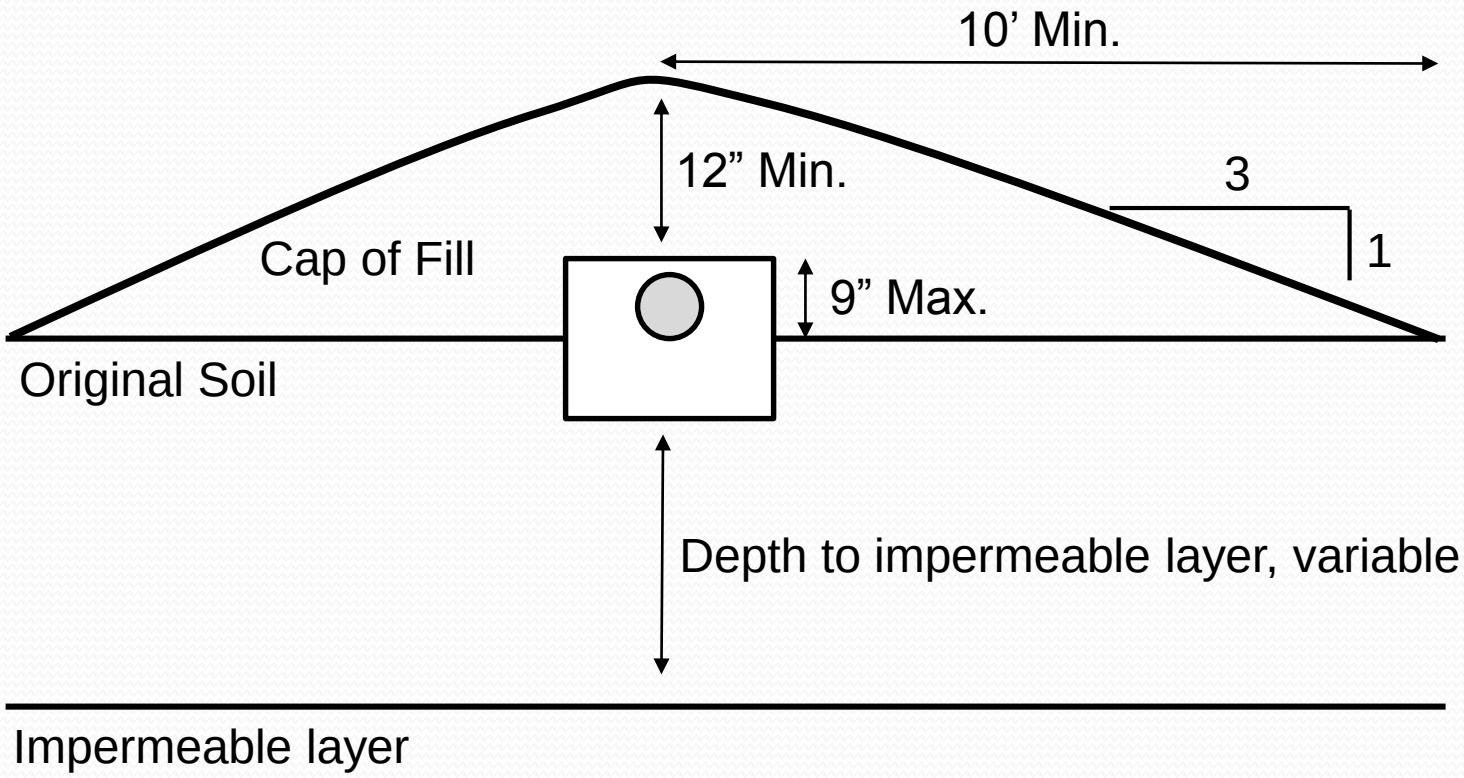


Figure B: Serial Distribution with Chamber

Capping Fill Trench

- Utilized when there is not adequate natural soil depth.
- Bottom of trench is 3” to 24” deep.



Construction of Capping Fill Trenches

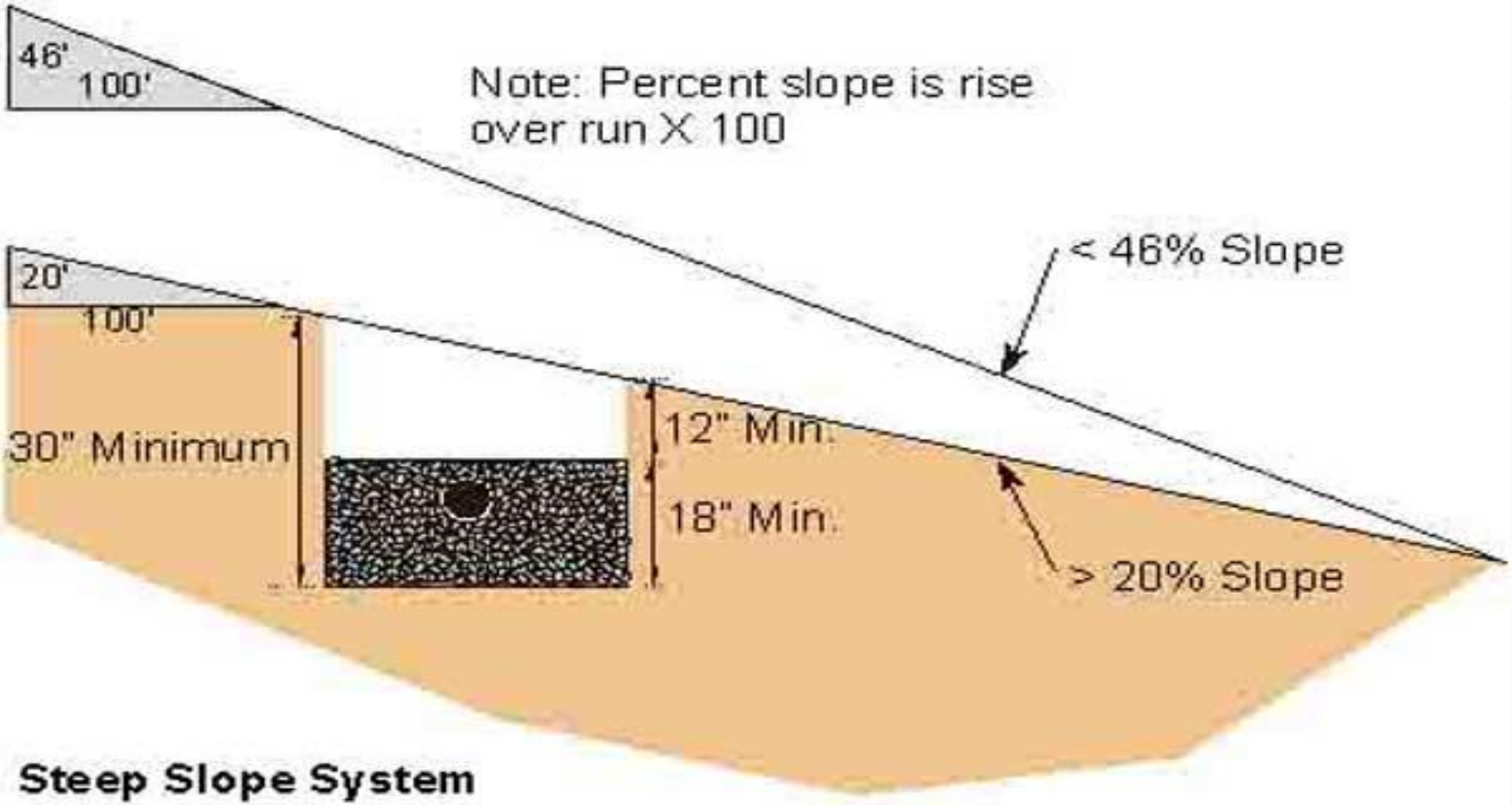
- Entire drainfield area is scarified to a depth of 6-8”
  - Use chisel plow or backhoe teeth to disrupt vegetative mat
  - NO smearing soil
  - Avoid compaction
- Do not remove natural soil
- Edges of finished cap should be at least 10 feet beyond the nearest trench sidewall
- Finished side slopes should be at a 3 to 1 grade.
- Use of equipment with pneumatic tires is prohibited on fill or cover.
- Must have 12” of cover (or more).
- Site may not exceed 12% slope if drainfield extends above natural soil, or 20% slope when drainfield is at or below natural soil.
- Fill material must be same as or one soil design group finer than natural soil.

Capping Fill Trench

Inspections:

- Site soils texture, fill soil texture, scarification or vegetative mat disruption process will be inspected by the EHS.
- The installed trenches will be inspected by the EHS.
- Final inspection after covering may be conducted by the EHS to investigate the degree of incorporation of fill soil with the original soil.

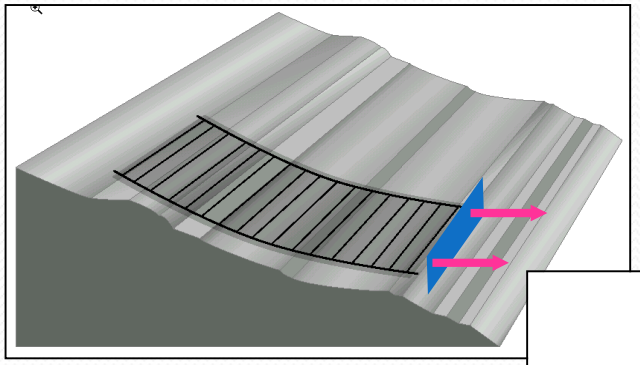
Steep Slope System



Steep Slope System Cont.

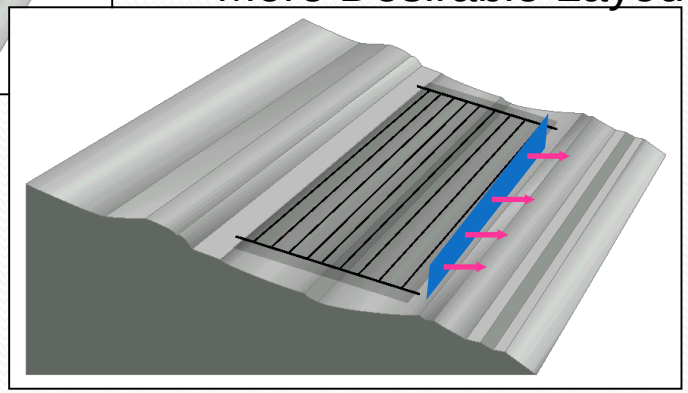
- The soil must be well drained, with no evidence of saturation, and of Soil Design **Group A or B** with no evidence of textural change in the effective depth.
- Parallel trenches must be separated by at least **8 feet** of undisturbed soil.
- If more than one trench is used **serial distributio**n is required.

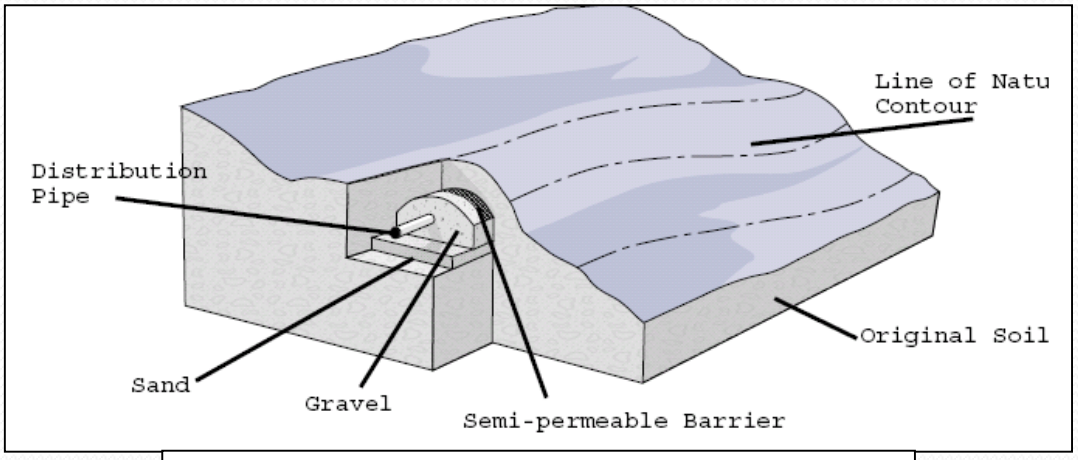
Minimizing Linear Loading to Protect lowest trench loading



Less Desirable Layout

More Desirable Layout

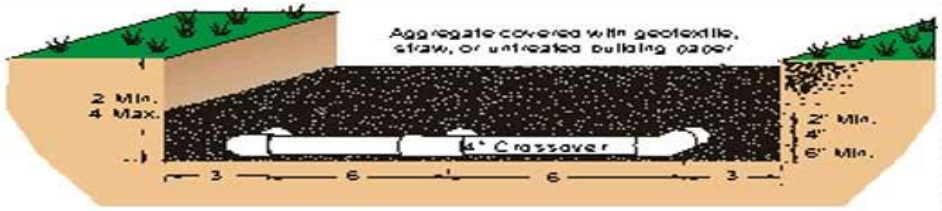


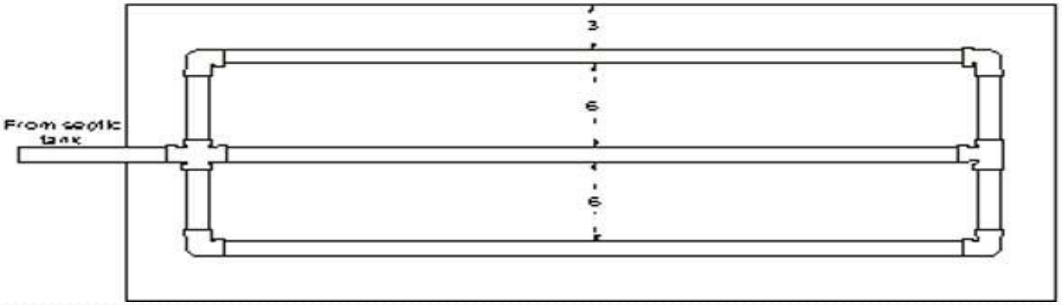


Follow Contour of Native Slope

Absorption Beds

- Slopes less than 8%
- Do not drive rubber tires on bottom of bed
- Distribution laterals must be spaced on not greater than 6’ centers
- Sidewalls may not be more than 3’ from any distribution lateral





Placement and Landscaping Issues

Factors that effect Drainfields

- Gallons per day
- Overflow of solids
- Garbage disposals and grinder pumps.
- Water softener brine
- Careless users
- Lack of maintenance!

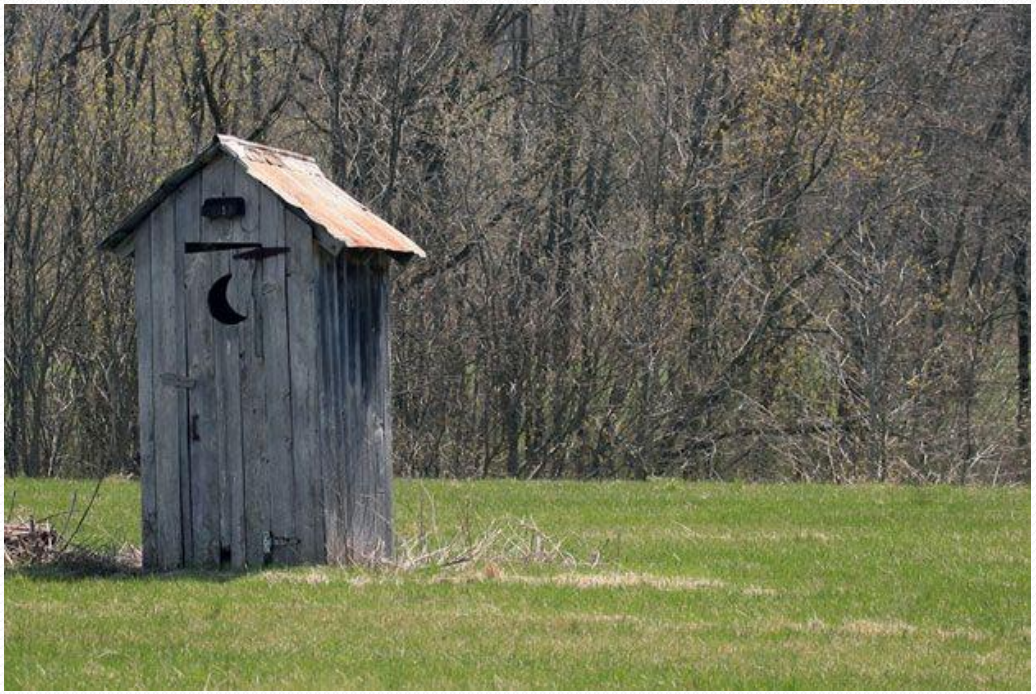
Extending the life of a drainfield

- Increasing tank capacity extends the retention and treatment time of septic tank effluent. This provides a better quality of effluent being dispersed to the drainfield.
- Effluent Filters – Catch additional fine materials that would otherwise enter the drainfield.
- Regular maintenance and pumping of the septic tank.

Outlet Baffles with Filters

Privy

- Composting toilets
- Incinerating toilets
- Pit privies
- Vault privies

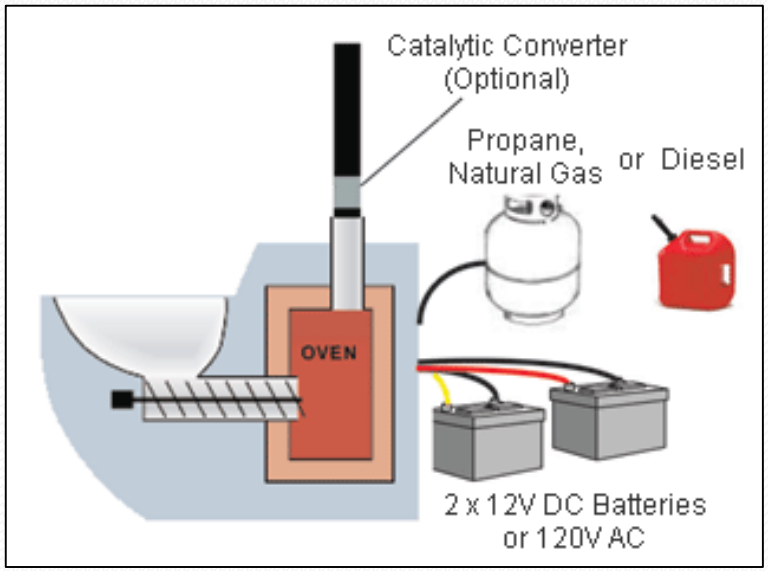


Requirements

- The structure will not have water under pressure
- Privies are for the disposal of nonwater-carried human excreta
- The chamber must be vented to the outside
- More likely than not you will have to install a grey water sump with the privy.

Composting and incinerating toilets

- Toilets must be on the approved components list, section five of the TGM
- Installed and operated in accordance with the manufacturers guidelines



Pit Privy

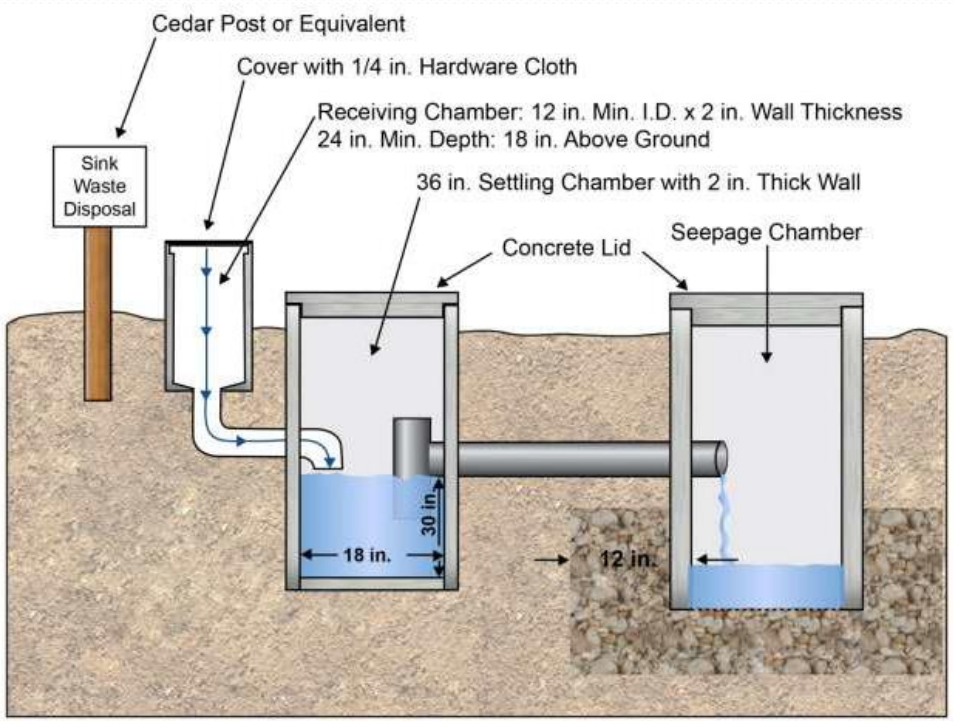
- The pit should be 3 to 6 feet deep and have a volume of about 50 gallons per seat.
- Cracks crevasses and openings of the building are not to exceed 1/16th of an inch
- The vent should be 7 square inches per seat and extend 12 inches above the roof.
- Pit must be abandoned when sewage comes within 16 inches of the ground surface, cover with dirt and mark site.
- Must meet most of the standard setbacks

Vault privy

- Vault must either be on the approved components list, or made using a modified septic tank and meet the pit privy construction standards
- Maintenance access located outside the structure with a minimum diameter of 8 inches.
- Volume of at least 375 gallons per seat, 500 gallon minimum.
- Must meet septic tank setbacks

Grey Water Sump

- Limited to a flow of 10 gallons per day
- Greywater is hand-carried. It cannot be pumped to the disposal system
- Minimum 100 feet from surface water and meet all other standard system setbacks.
- Must be clearly labeled if system is in a public place

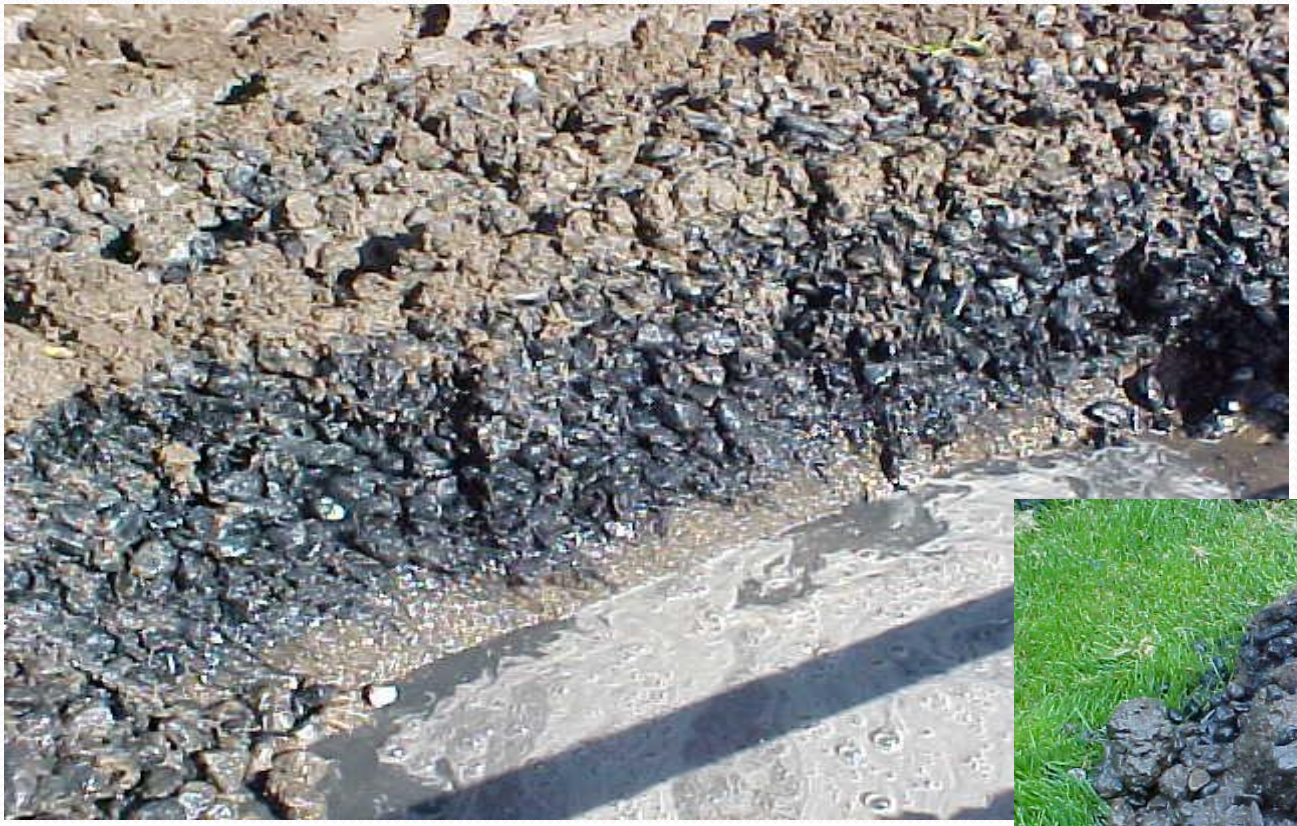


Failing Systems…

- Age
- Improper Design
- Poor installation
- System Overload
  - Hydraulically
  - Organically

Failing systems

BIOMAT



Signs of Failure

Replacing a Failed System

- Why did the system fail?
- Is the old system still usable?
- Size and placement of new system.
- The new system must be at least 6’ from the existing system.
- Permits are required for replacement systems.

“Last resort” Systems

- Seepage Pits
  - Allowed as a “last resort”
  - Site must be suitable in all respects except it is not large enough
  - Pit bottom no deeper than 18 feet
  - No C type soils

- Holding Tanks
  - Only allowed under **emergency situations** by approval of the director. All Conditions of Approval set forth in Idaho Code must be met.

Systems not allowed

- Systems placed in fill material (unless property owners follow an extensive, multi-year, site modification plan)

Last but not Least!

- Make sure your installation meets all requirements set forth on permit.
- Watch your setbacks, including setbacks to neighboring properties.
- Schedule final inspection **in advance** with EHS.
- Confirm that inspection has been completed and approved before covering system.

Questions?