

567—69.3 (455B) Site analysis.

69.3(1) Site evaluation. A site evaluation shall be conducted by the administrative authority prior to issuance of a construction permit. Consideration shall be given to, but not be limited to, the impact of the following: topography; drainage ways; terraces; floodplain; percent of land slope; location of property lines; location of easements; buried utilities; existing and proposed tile lines; existing, proposed and abandoned water wells; amount of available area for the installation of the system; evidence of unstable ground; alteration (cutting, filling, compacting) of existing soil profile; and soil characteristics determined from a soil analysis, percolation tests, and soil survey maps if available.

a. Soil survey reports. During a site analysis and investigation, maximum use should be made of soil survey reports, which are available from USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. A general identification of the percolation potential can be made from soil map units in Iowa. Verification of the soil permeability of the specific site must be performed.

b. Final inspections. All newly constructed private sewage disposal systems shall be inspected by the administrative authority before the system is backfilled or at a time prescribed by the administrative authority. A final as-built drawing shall be made as part of the final inspection.

c. Onsite wastewater tracking system. All pertinent information including, but not limited to, the site address, owner, type, date of installation, and as-built drawing of the private sewage disposal system shall be entered into the department's Web-based onsite wastewater tracking system.

69.3(2) Minimum distances. All private sewage disposal systems shall be located in accordance with the minimum distances shown in Table I.

Table I

Minimum Distance in Feet From	Closed Portion of Treatment System ⁽¹⁾	Open Portion of Treatment System ⁽²⁾
Private water supply well	50	100
Shallow public water supply well ⁽³⁾	200	400
Deep public water supply well ⁽⁴⁾	100	200
Groundwater heat pump borehole	50	100
Lake or reservoir	50	100
Stream or pond	25	25
Edge of drainage ditch	10	10
Dwelling or other structure	10	10
Property lines (unless a mutual easement is signed and recorded)	10	10
Other type of subsurface treatment system	5	10
Water lines continually under pressure	10	10
Suction water lines	50	100
Foundation drains or subsurface tiles	10	10

⁽¹⁾ Includes septic tanks, aerobic treatment units, fully contained media filters and impervious vault toilets.

⁽²⁾ Includes subsurface absorption systems, mound systems, intermittent sand filters, constructed wetlands, open bottom media filters and waste stabilization ponds.

⁽³⁾ "Shallow well" means a well located and constructed in such a manner that there is not a continuous layer of low-permeability soil or rock (or equivalent retarding mechanism acceptable to the department) at least 5 feet thick, the top of which is located at least 25 feet below the normal ground surface and above the aquifer from which water is to be drawn.

⁽⁴⁾ "Deep well" means a well located and constructed in such a manner that there is a continuous layer of low-permeability soil or rock at least 5 feet thick located at least 25 feet below the normal ground surface and above the aquifer from which water is to be drawn.