

SUBDIVISION EVALUATION

- Thomas C. Petty, Jr.

Introduction

Subdivision evaluation and approval are the responsibility of the Commissioner. As his representative, the Environmental Specialist performs this duty. The evaluation shall be conducted under the authority of Section 1200-1-6-.02 of The Regulations to Govern Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems.

Subdivision is defined in T.C.A. 68-221-402 as: Any tract or parcel of land divided into two (2) or more lots, sites or other division for the purpose of immediate or future building of houses, buildings, or other development where subsurface sewage disposal systems are to be used. Subdivision does not include a division of any tract or parcel of land into two (2) or more tracts or parcels when such parts are five (5) acres or larger in size.

Program Goal

To protect the health and well-being of Tennesseans by insuring that a consistent and systematic approach is taken when evaluating property for use with subsurface sewage disposal (SSD) systems in a concentrated environment as afforded by the subdivision.

Purpose

- A. To assure that all aspects of the proposed development meet the minimum standards as set forth in the regulations.
- B. To assure that the consumer is afforded every consideration in his desire to attain a properly working subsurface sewage disposal system.
- C. To assure that effective communications be established and maintained between Environmental Specialists, developers, surveyors, planning boards, and other county officials.

Procedure

The Environmental Specialist should be competent and professional when attempting to evaluate a proposed subdivision. This task is too important to be undertaken by someone who lacks experience or total understanding of the regulations involved.

- A. Initial request is made by the developer, surveyor etc., for an evaluation of a proposed subdivision.
 - 1. The Environmental Specialist must make the client aware of the requirements of the Department.
 - 2. Attempts to assist the client in meeting these requirements shall be made courteously and professionally.
- B. Proceed with the evaluations as directed by the regulations, policy or statute.
- C. Upon completion of the evaluation, respond accordingly, whether the subdivision is approved, disapproved, or portions approved.
- D. In the event of disapproval, the Environmental Specialist must effectively communicate with the client the reasons and possible solutions.

Administration

The steps taken in the process of subdivision evaluation are listed in the regulations. Some aspects will be discussed here as a matter of clarification.

- A. Lot size - Minimum lot size as required by the regulations is enough only to provide an original and duplicate area for the SSD system except where percolation tests are conducted (See Rule #1200-1-6-.02(3)(b)(2)). However, local planning ordinances may require a minimum lot size (i.e., 40,000 sq. ft.). Please be aware of this and discuss it with your supervisor when doing your evaluation.
- B. Soil evaluation - This step is extremely important. Extra care must be taken to insure that the client knows exactly how to accomplish this task. Also, if a different type of soils map is called for, this must be communicated to the client.
 - 1) High intensity soil evaluation - This is the standard map which is used most often. The scale shall be 1 inch to 100 feet. Soil series and variants shall be identified using established USDA soil series. The units shall be interpreted in terms of soil absorption rates, slope, etc., and these interpretations shall be noted on notes placed on the map.
 - 2) General soil evaluation - Again, the scale shall be 1 inch to 100 feet. This map will be used only as a guide to run percolation tests. Soil delineations based on slope, soil depth to rock and water problems shall be identified on the map. Each unit shall be interpreted in terms of eligibility for percolation tests.
 - 3) Extra high intensity soil evaluation - This shall be required for use of alternative SSD systems. This map may be utilized when other maps fail to show suitable area for conventional SSD systems. The increased detail of this map can often show suitable areas which other type maps do not show.

- C. Percolation tests - When conditions shown by a soil evaluation indicate that a site is suitable for these tests, the tests must be performed in accordance with Rule #1200-1-6-.04. See Chapter 10 of this manual. Some percentage of tests should be monitored. Each hole shall represent a specified area around it. All test results shall be reported (passing and failing) and shall be located on a plat.

The conditions for suitability for percolation tests are as follows:

- 1) There shall be minimum depth of twenty-four (24) inches of undisturbed soil. The exception to this will be where certain provisions of T.C.A. 68-221-403 apply and lesser depths will be allowed, as specified in office correspondence dated 7-8-93 addressing the depth of percolation test holes (Technical Manual, Sec. 10.)
- 2) Slopes of more than thirty (30) percent do not qualify, unless they meet the requirements of Rule #1200-1-6-(4)(5)(d).
- 3) No water problems shall exist.

- D. Construction Design - Three copies of the plat shall be submitted and they shall include the following information (Rule #1200-1-6-.02(3)(b)(4)(b) explains each of these in detail):

- 1) Lot dimensions with lot numbers.
- 2) Location of all utility easements.
- 3) Any other easements.
- 4) Any surface and underground drainage.
- 5) Positive drainage plan, where needed.
- 6) Seal and signature of registered surveyor.
- 7) Precision of the unadjusted survey. A minimum of 1:7,500 is required.
- 8) Vicinity map.
- 9) North arrow and scale of the plat.
- 10) Distances on all lines shall be shown and corners located.

E. Review

- 1) Approve in writing the subdivision as proposed, or
- 2) Recommend in writing the corrections needed to receive approval, or
- 3) Indicate in writing that the proposed subdivision or areas therein are not suitable with reasons therefor.

- F. Additional data - If additional data is necessary for approval, it may be required. Keep in mind, as long as it is a reasonable request, you may ask for whatever you need to properly evaluate a subdivision.

G. Final approval

- 1) Two copies of the plat shall be submitted.

- 2) The maximum flow or numbers of bedrooms for each lot shall be shown on the plat.
 - 3) All restrictions shall be shown on the plat. These may include, but not be limited to, designation of primary and duplicate areas, reserved soil areas, positive drain outlets, the use of pumps, etc.
 - 4) The final plat will be signed and a signed copy kept in the files. This is your only safeguard to prevent unauthorized changes on the plat after it leaves your office.
 - 5) Any changes to the final approved plat must be made on a revised plat. After recording, any changes will require rescission of the existing plat or parts thereof.
- H. Fees - This will be a set amount per lot, based on the first proposal made, and is to be paid prior to any evaluation. (See Chapter 6 or Rule #1200-1-6-.21).
- I. Additional site requirements - All lots must be evaluated for the following:
- 1) Acceptable soil absorption or percolation rates.
 - 2) Sufficient area
 - 3) Sufficient depth to groundwater
 - 4) Sufficient depth to rock
 - 5) Existence of fill, topographic features which would interfere, sinks, excessive slope, disturbed areas, and existence of soil absorption rates less than 10 minutes per inch.
 - 6) Soil improvements
 - 7) Location of water wells or other water supply on site or and off site within 50' of any property line.
 - 8) Adequate outlets for any drainage practices.
 - 9) Location of any existing water lines, any other underground utilities or easements.

APPENDIX I

The following is a step by step example of the subdivision evaluation procedure. Examples are attached.

- I. Initial contact is made with the Environmental Specialist by the developer or surveyor.
 - A. This may be very general with just questions being asked so that the procedure can start.
 1. Answer questions politely and thoroughly.
 2. Direct the client to the next step in the process.
 - B. Initial contact may be presentation of a subdivision which has already been designed.
 1. Require that an appropriate number of plats be left for evaluation. The scale must be 1" = 100'
 2. If a state soil scientist is used, the developer must leave an additional three (3) copies of the plat. Also, the Environmental Specialist must convey the proper information concerning staking requirements (see attached) and fees.
 3. Ensure all appropriate subdivision evaluation fees are collected.
- II. Soils information should be obtained
 - A. The map may be General, High Intensity, or Extra High Intensity based upon the type of approval desired.
 - B. Check the map to insure it is the proper scale and to familiarize yourself with the aspects of it.
 - C. Do not be afraid to ask questions about any part of the map that you do not understand.
- III. Site Visit
 - A. Check the general contour of each lot. Can a system and reserve area be put on each lot proposed and meet the regulations?
 - B. Does the soils map match the property? This is based on your knowledge of soil types and where they may be found.
 - C. Check for physical features that would effect placement of a system. These would include, but are not limited to drains, sinks, rock outcrops, proposed roads, wells, easements, etc.
- IV. Determine if enough suitable soil exists on each lot for a system and a duplicate.
 - A. One method used for this purpose would be color coding the soils.
 1. Unsuitable soils - red - this would include any area not suitable due to restrictions and physical features as well as soils.
 2. Suitable soils - green

3. Percolated areas and marginal soils - yellow.
 - a. Locate the percolation holes
 - b. Soils requiring soil improvement practices
- B. Measure the useable area in the field and on the plat to determine if enough exists on each lot.
- C. Determine what restrictions, if any, would affect the lots.
 1. Setbacks, water wells, etc.
 2. Maximum number of bedrooms
 3. Type of system
 4. Soil improvement practices
 5. Building envelope (site)
 6. Reserve and duplicate area (these should be drawn on the final plat where limited space is a factor or local regulations require it).
- V. Recommend any changes to the developer
 - A. Alteration of lot lines due to site not being adequate in size.
 - B. Physical limitations (slope, drains, etc.).
 - C. Etc.
- VI. After recommended changes have been made review the final plat.
 - A. Check for compliance with the regulations.
 - B. Add all pertinent restrictions.
 - C. List the maximum number of bedrooms per lot.
 - D. Shade the necessary reserved area (if appropriate).
 - E. Affix approval stamp and sign.
- VII. Convey approved plat to the developer. keep at least one final copy for your files. This is extremely important, since changes could be made on the plat after it leaves your office.

APPENDIX II
CHECKLIST FOR SUBDIVISION APPROVAL

	YES	NO	N/A
1. Correct number of plats provided?			
2. Subdivision evaluation fee paid?			
3. Plats provided for state soil scientist?			
4. Final soils map provided by private soil scientists?			
5. Extra high intensity map provided if needed?			
6. Office evaluation of soil data or percolation tests?			
7. Site visit made to check:			
- soil data adequate?			
- sufficient area per lot?			
- physical limitations noted?			
- number of bedrooms per lot noted?			
- setbacks and easements noted?			
- type of system required noted?			
- etc.			
8. Recommended changes made to developer?			
9. Changes made?			
10. Primary and secondary areas noted on plat (if appropriate)?			
11. Restrictions and notes on plat?			
12. Plat signed?			
13. Copy retained?			



APPENDIX III

REQUIREMENTS FOR SOIL MAPPING OF SUBDIVISIONS

High intensity mapping (scale 1" = 100') cannot be accurately made without adequate ground control. All lot corners shall be staked and numbered (visible at the time of mapping) when mapping is done on lot layouts. Line stake frequency shall be determined by terrain and vegetative growth. On any lot, a numbered line stake shall be visible from any point on that particular lot. Heavy vegetative growth of weeds and briars shall be cleared if it interferes with soil mapping. In wooded areas, clearing for line of sight on lot lines shall be maintained until the soil map has been made.

Preliminary plats shall not be used for high intensity mapping purposes. Too often these plat maps are not representative of the staking that has been done in the field.

On single lots a scale drawing of the lot with boundary distances shown shall be used for mapping. At least two points of the boundary outline shall show distances to permanent reference points.

On acreage lot subdivisions, only up to one acre per tract will be mapped for the initial fee. The property owner or developer shall have the option of selecting that acre; however, he may choose to have the entire tract mapped. Added acres will require additional fee charges. If no selection is made, an acre adjacent to the road will be mapped. The acre selected shall be identified on the plat and on the property. If the acre is not adjacent to the road, distances showing its location shall be indicated as footage from a lot corner, etc. Should it necessitate further evaluation of a lot or tract, an additional fee will be charged on an acreage basis.

All final soil maps (high intensity) shall be made on 1" to 100' scale plats. A minimum of three copies of the 1" to 100' plats shall be furnished to the Environmental Specialist and are to be submitted prior to requesting the services of a state soil consultant.

Soil maps may be made where the property has been staked in a 100' grid system. When this method is used, stakes shall be numbered consecutively and correspondingly indicated on the plat. This method of mapping will allow planning of lot sizes after the soils map has been made.

Expanded topographic maps are not acceptable for soil mapping purposes. This includes U.S. Geological Survey topos and those prepared from aerial flight on scales of 1" per mile or 1" to two miles. When these scale maps are expanded to 1" to 100', their accuracy is not sufficient for high intensity soil mapping. Also, those topographic maps prepared by use of a computer based on limited field survey are not suitable.

**REQUIRED PREPARATION PRIOR TO SOIL MAPPING
BY STATE SOIL CONSULTANTS**

1. Before state soil consultants are called by the Environmental Specialist to schedule the soil mapping, the following must be completed:
 - A. Staking is to be completed;
 - B. Cleared areas are to be mowed;
 - C. On plats corner staked, long lines (over 300 ft.) are to be staked at 200 feet intervals along the line;
 - D. Wooded areas are to have lines cut;
 - E. Three 1" = 100' scaled plats are to be provided to the Environmental Specialist;
 - F. A vicinity map or detailed location of the property is to be provided;
 - G. Fees are to be paid;

2. Three types of plat maps are acceptable:
 - A. Grid (see example)
 - B. Corner staked (see example)
 - C. Large tracts with specified area (see example)

APPENDIX IV

EXAMPLES OF SUBDIVISION RESTRICTIONS

Lots (specify) are approved for a standard individual subsurface sewage disposal system serving a maximum of (specify) bedrooms.

Lots (specify) are approved for an individual subsurface sewage disposal system under T.C.A. 68-221-403 serving a maximum of (specify) bedrooms.

Lots (specify) are approved for an individual subsurface sewage disposal system with the primary system approved standard and the secondary system approved under T.C.A. 68-221-403 serving a maximum of (specify) bedrooms.

Lots (specify) have an existing dwelling and sewage system. The duplicate area is approved serving a maximum of (specify) bedrooms.

Lots (specify) are not approved for use with a subsurface sewage disposal system.

The shaded areas on Lots (specify) are reserved for field line use only. Any disturbance in these areas may void the approval.

SUBDIVISION RESTRICTIONS

Lots _____ are approved for installation and duplication of conventional subsurface sewage disposal systems to serve a maximum house size of _____ bedrooms.

The size, number of square feet, design, and location of the proposed dwelling may further restrict the maximum number of bedrooms for which a permit may be issued.

Approval is based on soil conditions suitable for installation of Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems and does not constitute approval of building sites.

Some lots may require pump systems to transfer septic tank effluent to areas of the lot with suitable soil conditions for disposal.

Lots _____ are approved for use with utility water only.

USE THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS AS APPROPRIATE

Shading on some lots represents an area reserved to be used for the installation of the primary and duplicate subsurface sewage disposal systems, and shall be used for no other purpose such as house location, other structure location, buried utilities, driveways, swimming pools, etc., or use which would conflict with the REGULATIONS TO GOVERN SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS in Tennessee. Modification of the shaded area may be considered, provided sufficient shaded area is maintained.

Lots _____ will require the installation of a curtain drain prior to the installation of the subsurface sewage disposal system. There is to be no construction of any type in the curtain drain easement area.

On lots _____ underground utilities and driveways must enter along the side property lines.

EXAMPLES:

- (1) Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, & 9 are approved for the installation and duplication of conventional subsurface sewage disposal systems to serve a maximum house size of three (3) bedrooms.
- (2) Lots 4, 5, 7, & 10 are approved for the installation and duplication of conventional subsurface sewage disposal systems to serve a maximum house size of two (2) bedrooms.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE CENTER
TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2305 SILVERDALE ROAD
JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE 37601-2162**

October 26, 2000

RE: **SUBDIVISION NAME:** Mt. Lake Estates S/D; Lots # 2-A, 2-B, 4-A, 4-B, 4-C, 4-D, 4-E, 5-B-1, 5-B-2, 6-A-1, 6-A-2, 7-A, 8-A, 8-C, 37-A, 37-B, 44-A, 44-B, 45-A, 45-B, 47-A, 47-B, 48, 49, 6-B-1, 6-B-2, 8-A, 8-B, 8-C, 8-D, 9-A, 9-B, 10-A, 26, 26-A, 27-A, 27-B, 30-A, 30-B, 33-A, 33-B, 34-A, 34-B, 35-A-1, 35-A-2, 35-B, 35-B-1, 36-A-1, 3-A-2, 36-B-1, 36-B-2, 37-B.

ADDRESS: 5TH civil District (Off Highway 167)

County: Johnson

The following restrictions apply to the installation of a conventional subsurface sewage disposal systems on this property:

- A. A permit for the installation of the subsurface sewage disposal system must be obtained from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation's Division of Ground Water Protection before any construction begins.
- B. All lots were evaluated on basis of three (3) bedroom residences unless otherwise stated. If additional bedrooms are desired, each lot in question will require re-evaluation.

*These are large tracts with a specific area designated (mapped) for the SSD system. Prior to construction the property owner needs to contact this office, in order to insure proper house site location. If alternative sites for the SSD system are desired, each site in question will require additional soils work by a State approved soils consultant and re-evaluated by this office.

*Due to drainageway, cut banks and steep slopes located on this property; house site location is critical. Prior to any construction this office should be contacted in order to insure proper house site location. Improper positioning of house site location could result in a reduction in the number of bedrooms and/or the SSD system being required to be pumped.

- C. The construction of dwellings with large floor plans or odd shaped configurations may reduce the number of bedrooms per dwelling allowed. Improper positioning of house site may result in a reduction of the number of bedrooms that each lot can sustain.
- D. The construction of dwellings with excavated basements may result in a reduction in the number of bedrooms. Prior to construction this office should be contacted, so that this situation can be discussed.

- E. There shall be a 50 ft. minimum between all wells and all SSD systems.
- F. Any portions of lots not soil mapped by a soil scientist, nor evaluated by this office, will require additional soils mapping and re-evaluation for approval.
- G. All gutter drains and natural drainage water needs to be diverted from subsurface sewage disposal area.
- H. Any cutting, filling or alterations of the soil conditions may void this approval.
- I. Water taps, water lines, underground utilities, and driveways should be located at side property lines unless otherwise noted.

If you have any questions concerning a specific lot(s), the soils map is available at the local Division of Ground Water Protection Office.

Sincerely,

Tim Abbott
Environmental Specialist III

Division of Ground Water Protection

Restrictions For FOX RUN COVE SUBDIVISION

Date: March, 2001

GENERAL

Each lot was evaluated for single family dwellings. Each house site must be as noted, unless approved otherwise by the division of Ground Water Protection. All home locations must be approved before construction begins. Any cutting or filling must have prior approval or the permit may be voided.

Lot # 1: 4 bedroom maximum. Minimum 200 feet setback from the road property line. Drive and utilities must be approved before construction.

Lot # 2: 4 bedroom maximum. Location of home, drive and utilities must be approved before construction.

Lot # 3: 3 bedroom maximum. Location of home, drive and utilities must be approved before construction. A lift pump may be required.

Lot # 4: 3 bedroom maximum. Location of home must be approved before construction. Place drive and utilities on the north side of home.

Lot # 5: 4 bedroom maximum. Maximum house setback 100 feet from road property line. Locate home on ridgecrest. Drive and utilities must be approved before construction.

Lot # 6: 5 bedroom maximum. Maximum house setback 100 feet from road property line. Locate home on ridgecrest. Drive and utilities must be approved before construction.

Lot # 7: 3 bedroom maximum. Maximum house setback 100 feet from road property line. Maximum setback 40 feet from southeast property line. LDGP will be required for field lines.

Lot # 8: 3 bedroom maximum. Locate home on ridgecrest. Drive and utilities must be approved before construction. LDGP will be required for field lines.

Lot # 9: 3 bedroom maximum. Locate home on ridgecrest. Drive and utilities must be approved before construction. LDGP will be required for field lines. Site work may be required.

Lot # 10: 4 bedroom maximum. Location of home, drive and utilities must be approved before initiation of construction. Site work may be required. Curtain drain will be required.

Lot # 11: 3 bedroom maximum. Location of home, drive and utilities must be approved before initiation of construction. Site work may be required. Curtain drain will be required.

Lot # 12: 3 bedroom maximum. Location of home, drive and utilities must be approved before initiation of construction. Site work may be required. Pump system may be required. Field lines should be installed in Smithdale soils.

Lot # 13: 3 bedroom maximum. Location of home, drive and utilities must be approved before initiation of construction. Site work may be required. Pump system may be required. Field lines should be installed in Smithdale soils.

Lot # 14: 3 bedroom maximum. Maximum house setback 75 feet from road property line. Maximum setback 30 feet from northwest property line.

Lot # 15: 3 bedroom maximum. Maximum house setback 75 feet from road property line. Drive and utilities must be approved before construction.

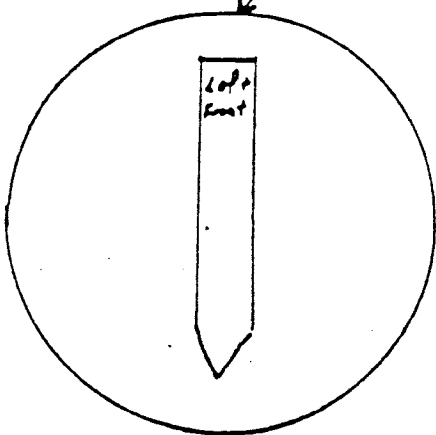
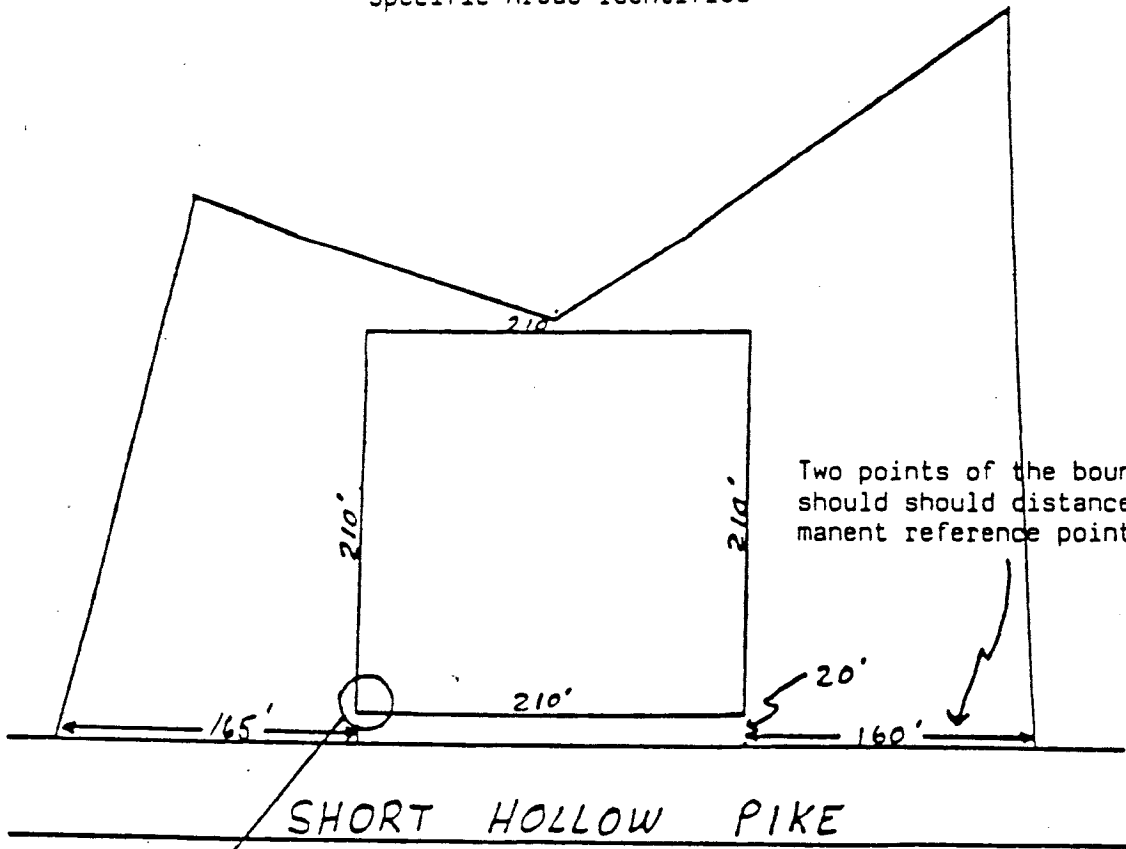
Lot # 16: Not approved.

Lot # 17: 4 bedroom maximum. Maximum setback 100 feet from Homestead Lane property line.

Lot # 18: 4 bedroom maximum. Minimum setback 200 feet from road property line.

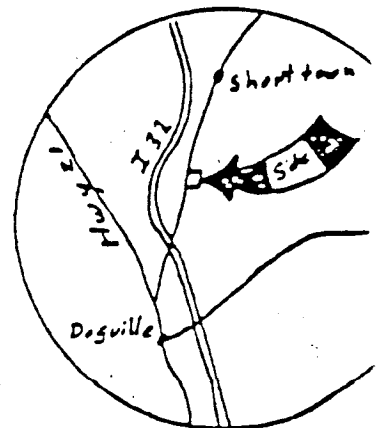
**Dennis Graves
Environmental Specialist III**

Large Tracts With
Specific Areas Identified



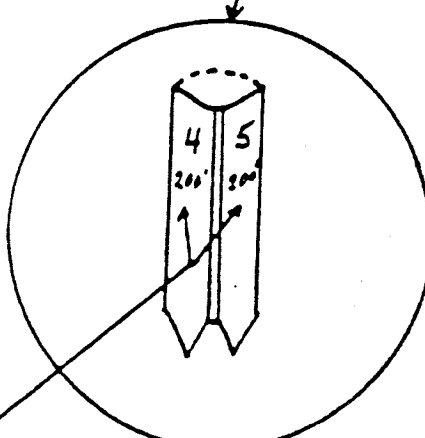
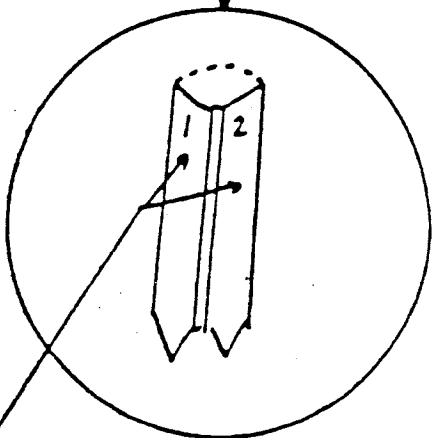
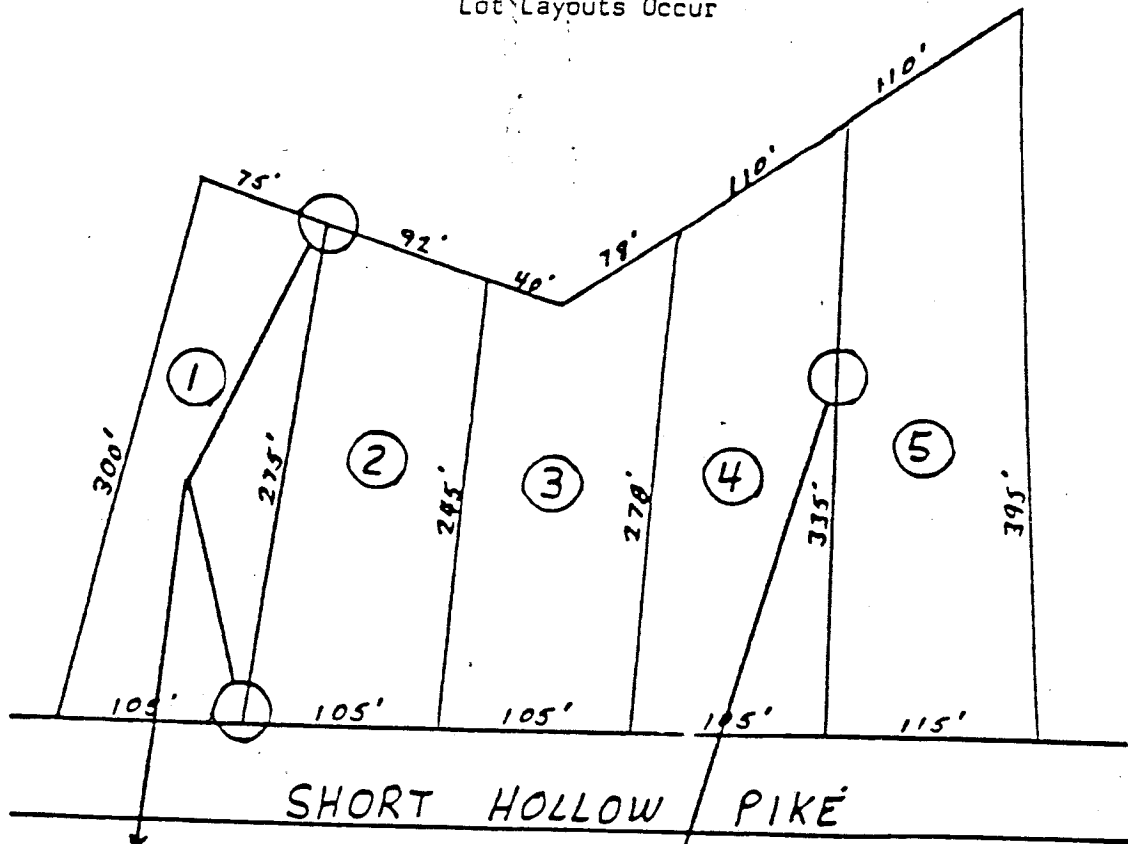
Scale 1" = 100

VICINITY MAP



- NOTE:
1. Outside boundaries should be staked
 2. Each corner of the area to be mapped should be staked to show: Left front; Right front; Left rear; Right rear

Corner Staking When Lot Layouts Occur

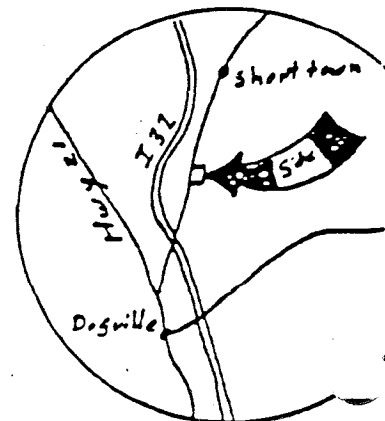


Opposite sides of one stake

NOTE: Stakes should be placed at each corner (front and back) and at 200' back as shown in sketch.

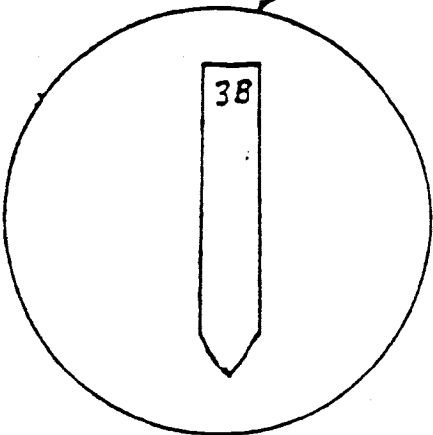
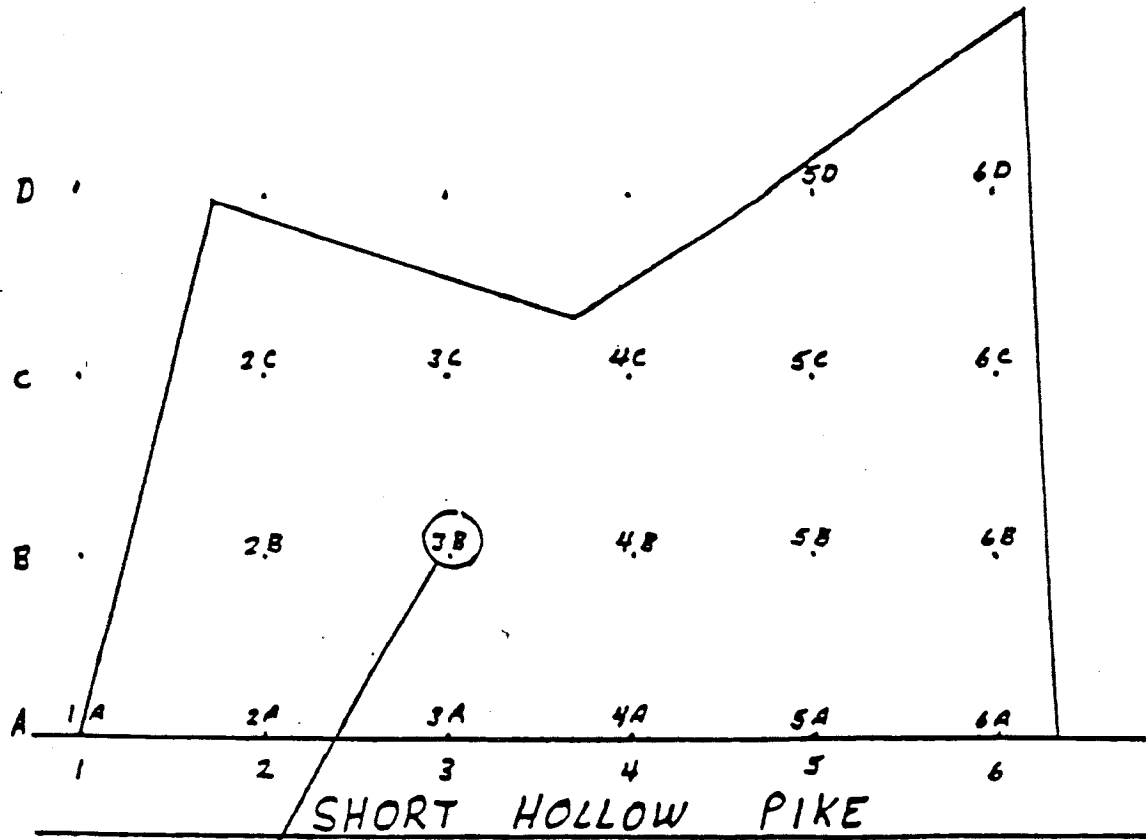
Scale 1" = 100

VICINITY MAP



Short Hall S/D

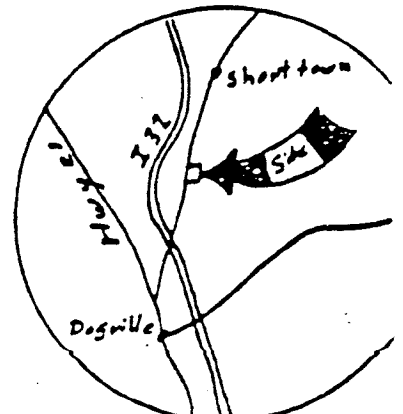
Grid Staking
At 100' Intervals



- NOTE:
1. A stake should be placed at each 100' interval
 2. Each stake should be numbered on both sides

Scale 1" = 100'

VICINITY MAP





TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM	TO	DATE

DATE: April 2, 1993
 TO: Field Office Managers
 FROM: Kent Taylor *KAT*
 SUBJECT: Scale of Final Plats

The REGULATIONS TO GOVERN SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS, Section 1200-6-.02 does not specifically state the required scale of a final subdivision plat. However, this section of the regulations does require the soil map to be "drawn and plotted using a scale of one (1) inch to one hundred (100) feet". In order to assure that erroneous information is not transferred from the soil map to the final subdivision plat, it is imperative that the final subdivision plat stipulated in Rule 1200-1-6-.02(4)(b) and (6)(a) have a scale of one(1) inch to one hundred (100) feet.

However, concerning plats of individual lots or tracts where the applicant is requesting plat approval as stipulated in Policy No. SSD-018-15, the final plat may be at a scale other than one (1) inch to one hundred (100) feet provided the area designated for the subsurface sewage disposal (SSD) system (including the duplicate area) is located by survey on the plat and the designated disposal area is shown as an insert on the plat with the insert having a scale of one (1) inch to one hundred (100) feet.

At our first opportunity, the regulations will be amended to reflect this decision.

FROM	DATE

TO



TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

FROM	TO	DATE

DATE: December 4, 1992
TO: Field Office Supervisors and Staff
FROM: Kent D. Taylor, Director *KDT*
SUBJECT: Stamps for Subdivision and Individual Lot Approval

Joe Holmes with the Division Central Office is in the process of ordering a stamp for subdivision approvals and a stamp for individual lot approvals. The Field Office Supervisor is responsible to let Joe know the number of each stamp required for their region.

Plats of individual lots or tracts shall be approved upon request in accordance with requirements of Rule #1200-1-6-.02 SUBDIVISIONS of the Regulations To Govern Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems (see Policy No. SSD-018-015 "Policy on Approval of Plats of Individual Lots or Tracts"). Division staff may approve a plat of an individual lot or tract, once the twenty (\$20.00) dollar evaluation fee has been paid [Rule #1200-1-6-.21(1)(h)] and the conditions stipulated in Rule #1200-1-6-.02 have been met, by permanently affixing the following language to the plat with appropriate restrictions and signature:

"Plat approval is hereby granted for this property, owned by _____ in _____ County, Tennessee, as being suitable for subsurface sewage disposal (SSD) with the listed or attached restrictions: Any cutting, filling or alteration of the soil conditions may void this approval."

FROM	DATE

Environmental Specialist Date
Division of Ground Water Protection

TO

The language on the subdivision approval stamp is as follows:

"Approval is hereby granted for lots _____ defined as _____, _____ County, Tennessee, as being suitable for subsurface sewage disposal (SSD) with the listed or attached restrictions.

Prior to any construction of a structure, mobile or permanent, the plans for the exact house/structure location must be approved and an SSD system permit issued by the Division of Ground Water Protection. Water taps, water lines, underground utilities and driveways should be located at side property lines unless otherwise noted. Any cutting, filling or alterations of the soil conditions may void this approval."

Environmental Specialist Date
Division of Ground Water Protection

If you have any questions, please contact your field office supervisor or Stephen Morse with the Division Central Office.

