Policy #26: Water Supply Lines and Septic Systems: Pipe Sleevng Policy

Effective Date: September 15, 2011, revised 9/1/15

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to establish the use and type of protective pipe sleevng for the protection of septic components and potable water supplies when the minimum required setbacks between water supply lines and septic systems cannot be met. This policy will supercede any previous policy requirements and serve as the new “Water Line Crossing Policy”.

Policy: Where applicable and reasonable, DOH Class A waiver criteria (as amended) shall be applied first. Class A criteria specifically address the following situations for reduced horizontal setbacks:

1. Pressure transport line less than ten feet from surface water (aerial and subaqueous crossing).
2. Pressure transport and distribution lines less than 50 feet from a private water well.
3. Soil dispersal component less than ten feet from a water supply line.

When Class A criteria is not applicable, the following sleevng requirements must be met. If these requirements cannot be met a local waiver may be required:

1. All pipe sleevng shall be of approved materials and construction materials equivalent to ASTM D 3034 or better.
2. Sleevng shall extend ten feet on both sides of any water supply line/septic system component crossing or separation less than the minimum required setback. No joints for the sleevng will be located within ten feet of the crossing.
3. For septic transport/water supply line crossings, where possible, septic transport lines shall be placed below the water supply line, and either pipe may be sleeved.
4. For parallel water and sewer lines to be placed in the same trench excavation, water lines may be placed on a bench that is a minimum of 12 vertical inches above the top of the sewer line and a minimum of 4 horizontal feet measured from the center of the sewer line to the center of the water line.
5. Irrigation water lines located in drainfield areas shall not be considered potable water lines and are not required to meet the vertical and horizontal setbacks as long as an approved backflow prevention device is installed in the system to isolate the lines from the potable supply.