

KITSAP COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH ORDINANCE 2008A-01
ONSITE SEWAGE SYSTEM AND GENERAL SEWAGE SANITATION REGULATIONS

Policy #25: Remediation

Effective Date: June 1, 2011, revised 3/16/2016, 05/02/2016

Purpose: The purpose of this policy is to establish the procedures for performing remedial actions to prevent or reduce excessive plugging of the infiltrative surface or to reconstruct broken components that are outside of the allowances of Policy 15 – Minor Repairs.

1. Biological Remediation – A technology that provides a combination of biological augmentation and aeration to the wastewater in a continuous manner to help digest and break down the excess biomat. Any biological remediation must utilize a Washington State Department of Health approved product or additive.
2. Physical Remediation – A process, excluding aeration, in which the broken component is replaced or repaired. (This may include reconstruction per the original design of a component). Systems with a soil interface plugged with biomat are not eligible to be physically remediated, a replacement system must be designed and installed.

Policy: The following policy and procedures shall be adhered to when applying any remediation method to an onsite sewage system:

1. Determine the corrective course of action following the corrective action guidelines in Figure 1.
2. Any onsite sewage system found to be in a state of failure shall be mitigated to the extent that the imminent public health hazard has been reduced prior to beginning any remediation activities.
3. Prior to beginning the remediating process, Health District review and approval of the remediation plan is required. A detailed remediation plan must be submitted by a licensed designer (except where noted below) with a failure diagnosis and supporting information. The application must address the minimum setback requirements of Policy 10 (see Figure 1) and requires excavation to expose the problem. Remediation applications and approvals shall expire after 1 year.
4. Remediation applications for the repair of concrete septic or pump tank cracks below the water line may be submitted by a Health District certified installer or maintenance specialist.
5. Prior to installation of the approved plan, the Licensed Septic Designer must release a Component Replacement Permit for construction to a Health District Certified Installer. A record of construction with a new site plan from the designer of record is required except for Glendon Biofilter and/or sandfilters rebuilt in the same footprint.
6. Reconstruction of mounds, drip dispersal systems, or bottomless sand filters may only propose the reconstruction of the media bed and/or distribution components.

7. Reconstruction of Glendon Biofilters shall include at minimum, the following:
 - a. Each pod shall be pumped out completely by a certified septic pumper.
 - b. The sand media must be completely replaced down to the gravel interface; including new proprietary media interface material.
 - c. If there is root infiltration around the rim(s), the sand outside of the tank must be removed to at least 12 inches below the tank rim(s) and all roots shall be removed.
 - d. How the old media will be disposed of or utilized must be addressed in the remediation plan.

8. Partial reconstruction of gravity drainfields:
 - a. Partial reconstruction of gravity distribution trenches may only occur on permitted onsite sewage systems.
 - b. Plans must be submitted by a licensed septic designer or engineer.
 - c. Remediation plans are required for reconstruction of trenches greater than 15 feet, and up to 50% of the original permitted system.
 - d. If repairing the drainfield requires reconstructing greater than 50% of the laterals, a BSA-Repair is required.
 - e. Gravel trench reconstruction may only propose the reconstruction of the distribution pipe within the same location, and the soil interface may not be disturbed (i.e.: the rock below the pipe must remain intact).
 - a. Gravelless chamber reconstruction when the void space has filled with soil may be proposed when no other evidence of failure is identified (i.e.: biomat).
 - i. The existing chambers may be removed and the trenches re-excavated.
 - ii. The reconstructed gravelless chamber installation may not exceed the original maximum trench depth installation specified on the original design.

Figure 1.
Guidelines for Determination of Minor Repair/Remediation/Replacement -
Correction for a Deficient or Failing Onsite Sewage System

