

County of Mathews – Dept. of Planning and Zoning
P. O. Box 839
Mathews, VA 23109

Chesapeake Bay Act Review (CBPA) Chapter 9VAC10-20-120
Development/Redevelopment or Subdivision

Permit #: _____
Map #: _____
Amount: _____
Check #: _____
Cash: _____
Date: _____
Zoning: _____

This review is necessary as guidance to the local health department

Application for: Sewage Disposal System Construction Permit
Safe and Adequate System Permit
Certification Approval Letter

Please allow two working days for processing of this form

Property owner: _____

Address: _____

Phone #: _____

Agent: (if applicable): _____

Phone #: _____

Section A

Are the RPA/RMA or both components present on the property? Yes RPA_____ RMA_____ Both_____

No, go to section C

Is **development or redevelopment** (as defined in Section 22.5 of the Mathews County Zoning Ordinance) proposed on an existing vacant and/or developed lot that will not be subdivided?

Yes No, go to Section B

Was the lot recorded with the Clerk of the Circuit Court before October 1, 1989?

Yes (9 VAC 10-20-120 7 b) A reserve site requirement shall not apply to a lot created before October 1, 1989, if the lot or parcel is not sufficient in capacity to accommodate a reserve sewage disposal site, as determined by the local health department.

Health Department's determination regarding lot or parcel's capacity to accommodate a reserve sewage disposal site:

No (9 VAC 10-20-120 7 b) A reserve site must be located and it must be equal to that of the primary sewage disposal site. The identified sewage sites cannot be built upon until the property served by public sewer or an on-site sewage treatment system which operates under a permit issued by the State Water Control Board. All sewage disposal site records shall be administered to provide adequate notice and enforcement. As an alternative to the 100% reserve sewage disposal site, local governments may offer the owners of such systems the option of installing an alternating drainfield system meeting the conditions outlined in 9 VAC 10-20-120 7 b (1) thru (9).

Primary and reserve sewage disposal sites may be located within the RPA (Resource Protection Area) if a Buffer Area Modification in conformance with Section 22.16 of the County's Zoning Ordinance is approved through the Planning and Zoning Office. If a modification has been approved, written documentation must be provided to the local health department for their records.

Section B

Is the property proposed to be subdivided for residential dwelling development?

- Yes Property to be subdivided and developed with residential dwellings, requires primary and reserve sewage disposal sites (meets definition of new construction), unless an alternative drainfield system is offered as an option by local government. Approval to design a system under the provisions of 9 VAC 10-20-120 7 b (1) thru (9) must be provided to the health department for documentation.

- No (sewage disposal areas not required), describe proposed use: _____

Notes: _____

Section C

- Property has no RPA or RMA components – No sewage disposal reserve site is required to be identified.

Notes: _____

Date

Zoning Official

9VAC10-20-120 General performance criteria.

7. On-site sewage treatment systems not requiring a Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit shall:

b. For new construction, provide a reserve sewage disposal site with a capacity at least equal to that of the primary sewage disposal site. This reserve sewage disposal site requirement shall not apply to any lot or parcel recorded prior to October 1, 1989, if the lot or parcel is not sufficient in capacity to accommodate a reserve sewage disposal site, as determined by the local health department. Building shall be prohibited on the area of all sewage disposal sites until the structure is served by public sewer or an on-site sewage treatment system which operates under a permit issued by the State Water Control Board. All sewage disposal site records shall be administered to provide adequate notice and enforcement. As an alternative to the 100% reserve sewage disposal site, local governments may offer the owners of such systems the option of installing an alternating drainfield system meeting the following conditions:

(1) Each of the two alternating drainfields in the system shall have, at a minimum, an area not less than 50% of the area that would otherwise be required if a single primary drainfield were constructed.

(2) An area equaling 50% of the area that would otherwise be required for the primary drainfield site must be reserved for subsurface absorption systems that utilize a flow diversion device, in order to provide for future replacement or repair to meet the requirements for a sewage disposal system. Expansion of the primary system will require an expansion of this reserve area.

(3) The two alternating drainfields shall be connected by a diversion valve, approved by the local health department, located in the pipe between the septic (aerobic) tank and the distribution boxes. The diversion valve shall be used to alternate the direction of effluent flow to one drainfield or the other at a time. However, diversion valves shall not be used for the following types of treatment systems:

- (a) Sand mounds;
- (b) Low-pressure distribution systems;
- (c) Repair situations when installation of a valve is not feasible; and
- (d) Any other approved system for which the use of a valve would adversely affect the design of the system, as determined by the local health department.

(4) The diversion valve shall be a three-port, two-way valve of approved materials (i.e., resistant to sewage and leakproof and designed so that the effluent from the tank can be directed to flow into either one of the two distribution boxes).

(5) There shall be a conduit from the top of the valve to the ground surface with an appropriate cover to be level with or above the ground surface.

(6) The valve shall not be located in driveways, recreational courts, parking lots, or beneath sheds or other structures.

(7) In lieu of the aforementioned diversion valve, any device that can be designed and constructed to conveniently direct the flow of effluent from the tank into either one of the two distribution boxes may be approved if plans are submitted to the local health department and found to be satisfactory.

(8) The local government shall require that the owner(s) alternate the drainfields every 12 months to permit the yearly resting of half of the absorption system.

(9) The local government shall ensure that the owner(s) are notified annually of the requirement to switch the valve to the opposite drainfield.