

LAYOUT _____ INSP 4 _____
INSP 2 _____ INSP 5 _____
INSP 3 _____ INSP 6 _____

ISSUE DATE: _____

APPROVAL DATE: _____

PERMIT

P 533307

A 518625

Tax ID # _____

**ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM
HOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

Fogles Septic Clean IS PERMITTED TO INSTALL ☒ ALTER ☐

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE NUMBER: 410.795.5670

SUBDIVISION: Glenwood Estates LOT NUMBER: 9

ADDRESS: 3308 Saddlehorse Court PROPERTY OWNER: Ali Sedighian

SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY (GALLONS): 2000 OUTLET BAFFLE FILTER REQUIRED ☐

PUMP CHAMBER CAPACITY (GALLONS): 1000 COMPARTMENTED TANK REQUIRED ☒

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS: 5 APPLICATION RATE: 1.2

SQUARE FOOTAGE OF HOUSE: 178 Trenches 2' Wide

LINEAR FEET OF TRENCH REQUIRED: 178 Inlet 3.5'
Bottom 7.5'

TRENCHES:	Trenches to be 2.0 feet wide. Inlet 3.0 feet below original grade. Bottom maximum depth 7.0 feet below grade. Effective area begins at 5.0 feet below original grade. 4.0 feet of stone below distribution pipe.
LOCATION:	Portion of force main under driveway must be sleeved. Set septic tank per layout inspection. Set distribution box per layout inspection.
NOTES:	Stake septic easement corners and addition corners for layout inspection. Call for layout inspection. Mark utilities Gravel tickets must be available for Environmental Sanitarians. Stone must meet Howard County specs. Subject to approval.

PLANS APPROVED: Heidi Scott DATE: 10/1/09

NOTE: PERMIT VOID AFTER 2 YEARS

NOTE: CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHEDULING A PRE-CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION FOR ALL INSTALLATIONS

NOTE: WATERTIGHT SEPTIC TANKS REQUIRED

NOTE: ALL PARTS OF SEPTIC SYSTEM SHALL BE 100 FEET FROM ANY WATER WELL

NOTE: MANHOLE RISERS REQUIRED ON ALL SEPTIC TANKS AND PUMP CHAMBERS

**NEITHER THE HOWARD COUNTY COUNCIL OR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IS
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF ANY SYSTEM
PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING FINAL APPROVAL ON THIS PERMIT
CALL 410-313-1771 FOR INSPECTION OF SEPTIC SYSTEM**

NOT TO SCALE

See As-Built Drawing
On Separate Sheet

ROAD NAME

TRENCH/DRAINFIELD DATA

WIDTH	INLET	BOTTOM
2'	3.5'	7.5'
NUMBER OF TRENCHES 4		
TOTAL LENGTH 185'		
ABSORPTION AREA 463		
DISTRIBUTION BOX LEVEL Yes		
DISTRIBUTION BOX BAFFLE Yes		
DISTRIBUTION BOX PORT Yes		

SEPTIC TANK DATA

SEPTIC TANK 1 LEVEL	Yes
MANUFACTURER	Babylon
CAPACITY	2000 GAL
SEAM LOC	Top
TANK LID DEPTH	1'-1.5'
BAFFLES	Yes
BAFFLE FILTER	No
MANHOLE LOC	Front + Rear
6" PORT LOC	None
WATERTIGHT TEST	No
SLOTTED	Yes
DATE ON LID	Dry
PUMP/SEPTIC TANK LEVEL	Yes
MANUFACTURER	Babylon
CAPACITY	1000 GAL
SEAM LOC	Top
TANK LID DEPTH	1'-1.5'
BAFFLES	Front
BAFFLE FILTER	No
MANHOLE LOC	Middle
6" PORT LOC	Front
WATERTIGHT TEST	No
SLOTTED	No
DATE ON LID	Dry

PRE-CONSTRUCTION:

7/1/2010 Place the distribution box near the top middle of the easement and run trenches on contour in both directions. O.K. To install the pump through the middle of the easement. Make trenches 6' deeper. (BB)

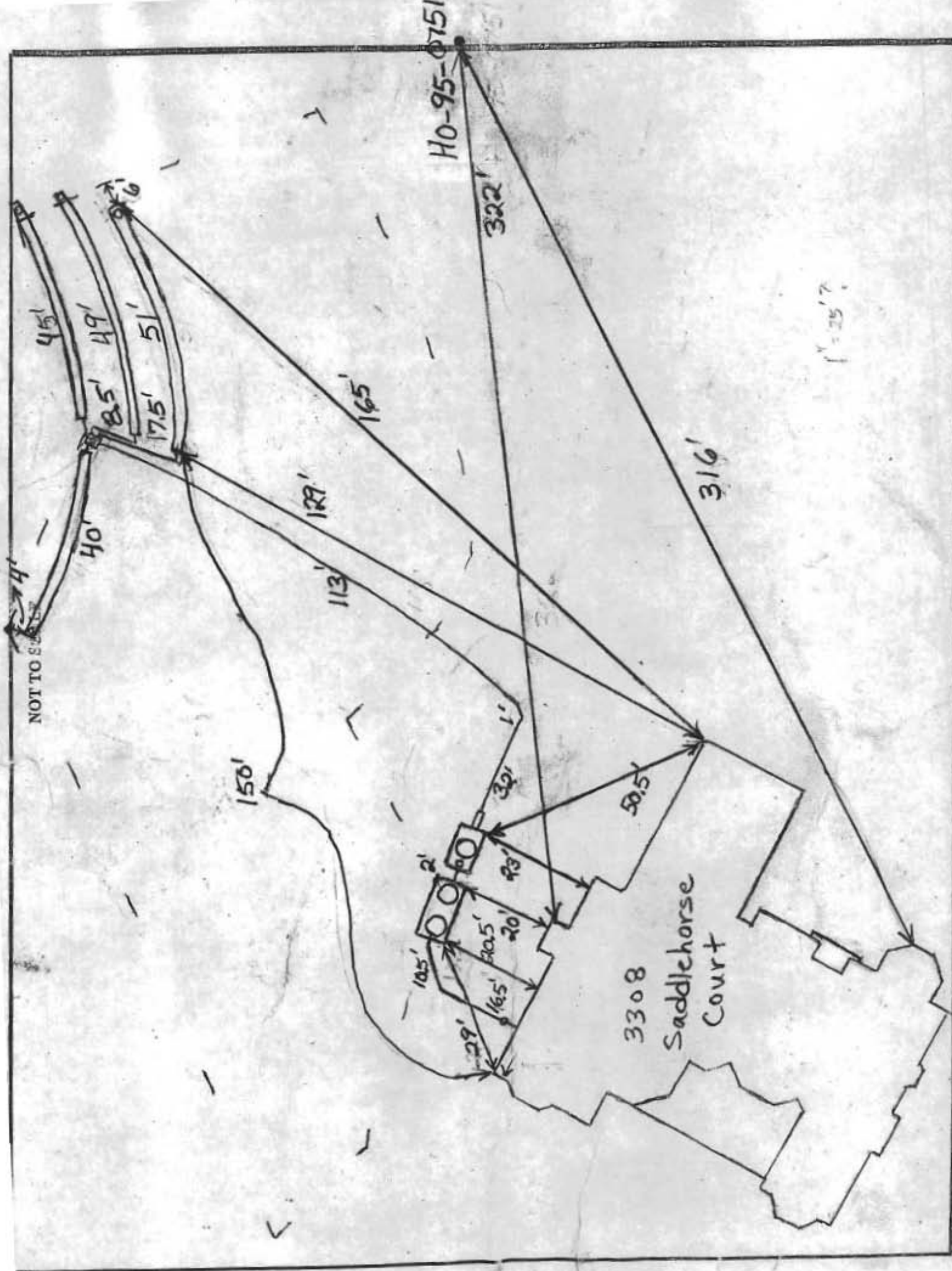
INSTALLATION: 7/2/2010 Used house connection. Tanks set. Part of trenches done. (BB) 7/6/2010 System finished except for pump and alarm test. (BB) 7/22/2010 Pump and alarm working. House connection made. (BB)

FINAL INSPECTOR

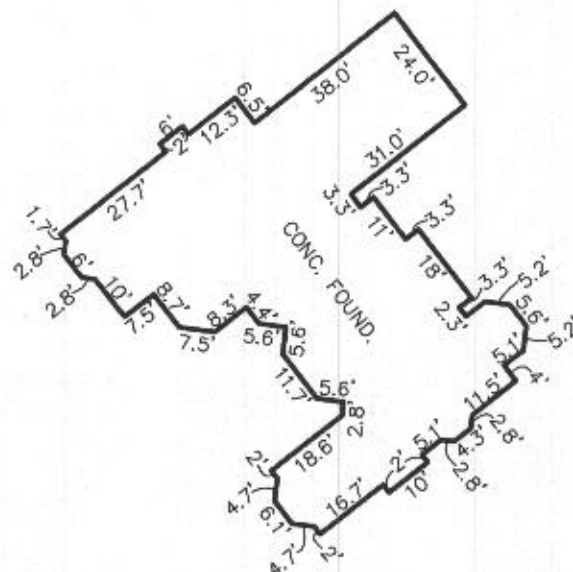
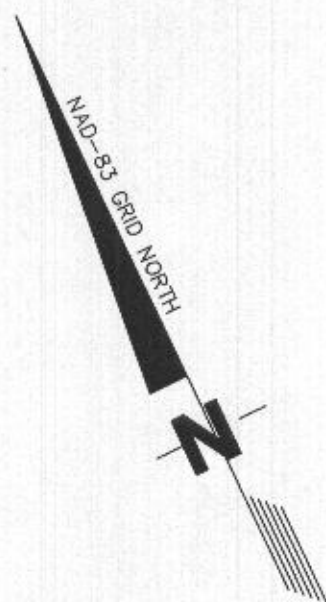
B. Baker

DATE OF APPROVAL

7/22/2010



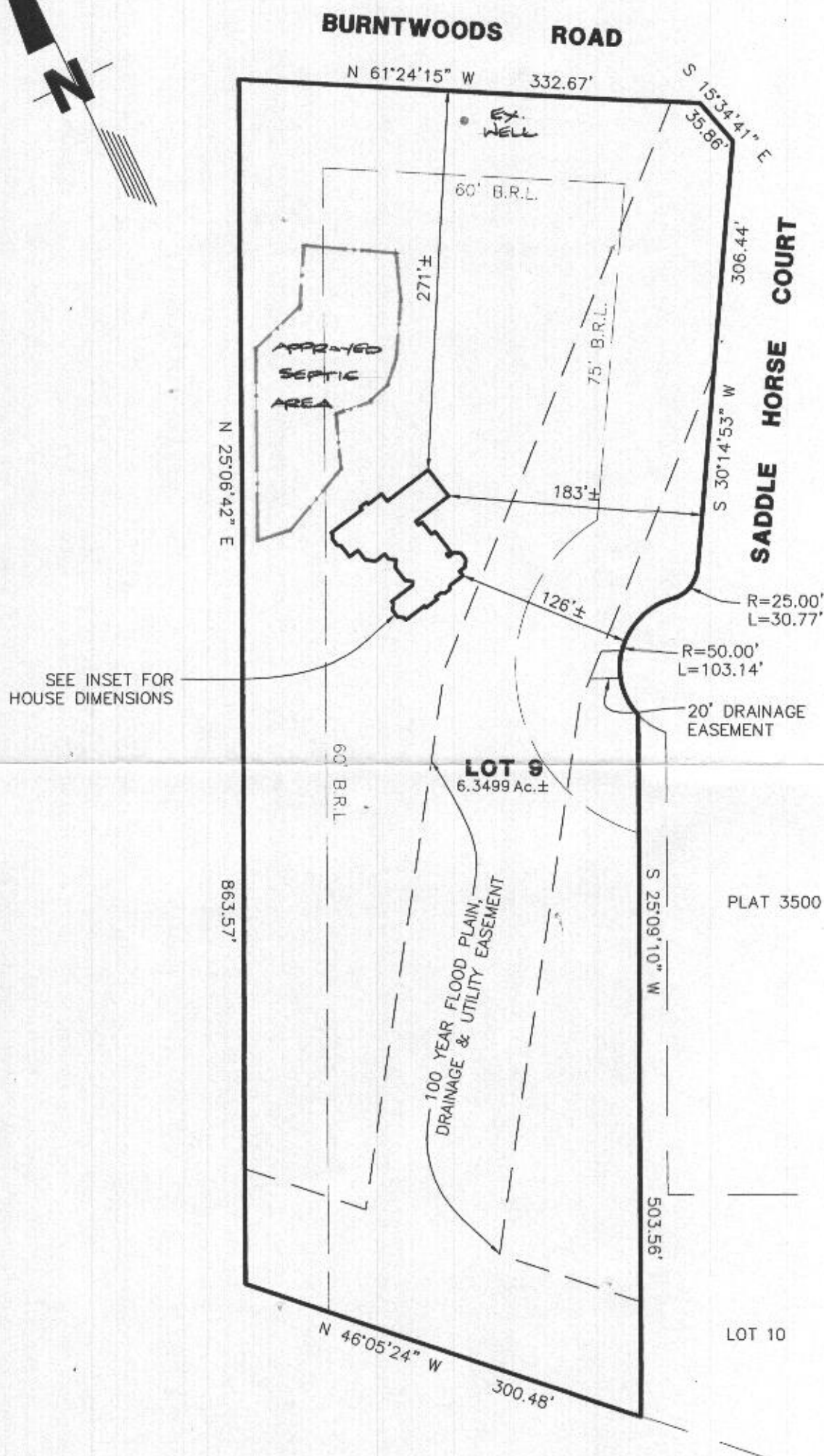
1. The plat is of benefit to a consumer only insofar as it is required by lender or a title insurance company or its agent in connection with contemplated transfer, financing or refinancing;
2. The plat is not to be relied upon for the establishment or location of fences, garages, buildings, or other existing or future improvements;
3. The plat does not provide for the accurate identification of property boundary lines, but such identification may not be required for transfer of title or securing financing or refinancing;
4. No title investigation performed by this office;
5. Accuracy to setback distances shown hereon are within 1'-0" tolerance.



INSET
SCALE: 1" = 40'

TOP OF BLOCK FOUNDATION
ELEVATION= 556.50'

Wall Check OK
DB
6-23-10
House has moved
slightly.



MEI VIN I MITCHELL 123-09

ANAREX, INC.
ENGINEERS SURVEYORS
EXPEDITERS PLANNERS

303 NAJOLES ROAD
SUITE 114
MILLERSVILLE, MD. 21108-2506
PHONE: (410) 987-6901



Plat No.: 4380

Scale: 1"=100'

Date 11/10/09

1

B.R.L.

OF. INDIVIDUAL 4" PVC ROOF LEADERS WITH
FLASH BLOCKS TO DISCHARGE @ MAX. 5%
DPE TO ADDRESS DISCONNECT CREDIT.

PROP. 2000 GAL.
SEPTIC TANK
TOP OF TANK=54.5
(MIN. 1'-0" COVER)

PROP. 1000 GAL.

PROCH

PROP
HOUSE
55
347.34

1/2 GARAGE
556/00

PROP

Approved Septic System
Howard County Health Department

Date 10-1-09

Gm

PROP. DIST. BOX
TELIN-1-0° COVER

~~APPROVED, SEPTIC AREA~~

20' SETBACK TO SEPTIC AREA

Installation of Underground LP-Gas Systems

SCOPE

This bulletin provides guidelines for the installation and inspection of underground LP-Gas systems and outlines some of the unique problems and conditions inherent in these installations that are not encountered when dealing with aboveground systems. It is not intended to cover all facets of every application, but is meant to be of general assistance to personnel who install and inspect underground LP-Gas systems.

INTRODUCTION

Underground containers present problems not encountered with aboveground containers. It is extremely important, therefore, that anyone responsible for installation and inspection of these systems be trained, knowledgeable and fully competent in the selection and application of the equipment required and have comprehensive skills in the handling of LP-Gas.

If surface drainage and water table level are disregarded at the time of installation, the housing dome may be flooded. This may cause corrosion and/or malfunction of the fittings, valves, pressure relief valves, gauging devices and regulators as well as corrosion of the container itself. Water in the dome might freeze in the winter months in some parts of the country. Therefore, proper drainage must be provided for the housing dome to eliminate accumulation of water. See Figure 2.

Foreign matter, dirt and insects may also enter the housing dome to these containers, which can cause leakage or impairment of valves, gauges and regulators.

Underground LP-Gas systems must be designed and installed in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 58 *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases*, NFPA 54 *National Fuel Gas Code* and all applicable state, provincial and local codes and regulations covering these installations.

Three classes of underground systems are covered in this bulletin:

1. **FULLY UNDERGROUND SYSTEMS**, in which the container is completely buried, with its top below the surrounding grade level. Approved container assemblies of this type are manufactured for underground use as well as for combination aboveground/underground applications, and are equipped with basic valves and fittings.
2. **MOUNDED UNDERGROUNDS SYSTEMS**, in which the container is partially buried, with its top above the surrounding grade covered with a layer of earth or other noncombustible material.
3. **PARTIALLY EXPOSED UNDERGROUND SYSTEMS**, in which a portion of the container is aboveground and not covered with a layer of earth or other noncombustible material.

The information in this bulletin covers all three classes, unless otherwise specified.

See Figures 1 and 2 for illustrations of typical underground systems using tanks of 2000 US gallons water capacity or less. See Figure 3 for an illustration of a typical underground system incorporating a larger tank.

CONTAINER PREPARATION BEFORE INSTALLATION

1. Only ASME containers constructed for underground service and marked accordingly shall be installed underground. DOT cylinders must be installed above ground.
2. Make certain that all fittings, including any plugged openings, are tight and free from leaks. Pressurize containers with air or LP-Gas vapor to make certain there are no leaks.
3. Purge containers in accordance with generally accepted industry practices. See NPGA Safety Bulletin 133, "Purging LP-Gas Containers".
4. Clean rust, dirt and other foreign matter from the surface of the container, and visually inspect for gouges, dents, pits or other defects.
5. Apply a suitable coating to the container as recommended by NFPA 58 and by the coating manufacturer, for protection against moisture and corrosive action of the soil. Allow the coating to cure properly before moving the container.
6. Protect all points of contact while the container is being loaded and transported. Tire retreading, camelback, carpet, etc., may be used at support points and between the container and holding chains to prevent damage to the protective coating.

EXCAVATION AND SETTING

1. Install the container and the rest of the system in accordance with accepted standards, such as NFPA 58, and/or the authority having jurisdiction. Make sure tank is located in accordance with spacing requirements. See Figure 1 and NFPA 58.
2. All underground containers and piping must be protected against corrosion in accordance with NFPA 58. See NPGA Bulletin 152, "Corrosion Protection for Underground LP-Gas Systems".

WARNING! Failure to provide proper protection can cause hidden corrosion and potential leaks as well as weakening of the tank wall over a period of time.

3. The bottom of the excavation must be level and free of rock. If rocks are present, a 6-inch bed of sand should be used. For completely buried tanks, the excavation must be dug to a proper depth to provide for the housing dome to extend far enough above ground level to prevent entrance of surface water (1 to 3 inches is common practice), allowing for grading away from the dome. See item 7. If conditions require it, suitable precautionary measures such as shoring should be taken to prevent cave-ins during excavation.
4. ASME container assemblies listed for underground installation, including interchangeable aboveground/underground container assemblies shall be installed underground in accordance with NFPA 58.
5. For mounded systems, the same general procedure shall be followed, except that the aboveground surface area of the tank must be covered with at least 1 foot of earth, sand, or other noncombustible, noncorrosive materials such as vermiculite or perlite.
6. For partially exposed systems, the same general procedure shall be followed, except that the housing dome would be aboveground, and the portion of the container below the surface and for a vertical distance of at least 3 inches above the surface, shall be protected to resist corrosion as required for underground containers.

7. In high ground water level areas, provisions shall be made to adequately secure the container to the ground, or to a concrete slab, to prevent flotation. Remember that a properly filled container can float because the density of LP-Gas is about half that of water. Local soil conditions may require other provisions to allow proper drainage from within housing dome. See Figures 2 & 3.
8. Precaution must be taken to prevent damage to the tank coating while transporting, lowering the tank into the excavation and while backfilling. Nylon cargo strapping is suggested instead of chain to minimize scratching. Any damage to the coating must be carefully repaired.

WARNING! Any small, unprotected areas of a coated tank or wrapped or coated piping system may be subject to concentrated corrosive action resulting in the possibility of severe metal loss and ultimately a leak!

9. The container should be set substantially level on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded by earth or sand firmly tamped in place. Backfill should be free from rocks or similar abrasives.
10. Grade ground down and away from the housing dome to provide surface water drainage away from dome. See Figure 2.
11. The container should be filled immediately to minimize possible shifting due to flotation or introduction of moisture into the unpressurized tank.
12. Where underground containers are installed in locations subject to vehicular movement, such as automobiles, trucks, tractors, etc., protection shall be provided as follows:
 - a. Sufficient provision shall be provided to prevent the weight of such vehicular traffic from damaging the container or appurtenances. The container shell should be at least 18 inches below grade or be protected by a concrete slab or equivalent.
 - b. Barriers shall be provided to protect the housing dome, relief valve discharge stacks, filling risers and any appurtenances that extend above grade level. Such protection shall extend to sufficient height and be identified in areas where snow accumulations occur.

CONNECTING FOR USE

1. The required relief valve capacity for fully underground or mounded containers may be reduced to 30 per cent of that required for aboveground containers. Pressure relief valves used in partially exposed containers must have capacities in accordance with aboveground requirements. Refer to NFPA 58 for specific information.
2. The discharge from relief devices protecting containers over 2000 gallons water capacity shall be piped vertically and directly upward to a point at least seven feet above the covering over the tank, and be protected against physical damage. For all underground containers used in LP-Gas service stations, regardless of size, the discharge from relief devices must be piped at least 10 feet above the covering over the tank. A protective raincap must be placed over the outlet of the discharge piping, in accordance with NFPA 58.
3. All connections to containers installed underground shall be located within the housing dome.
4. For containers over 2000 gallons water capacity, inlet and outlet connections (except relief devices, liquid level gauging devices and pressure gauges) shall be labeled or designate whether they communicate with the vapor or liquid space. The labels may be on the valves.

5. Install regulators so the vent openings are vertically down and above the highest possible water level. If a vent line is used, it should extend upward to the top of the dome and then be turned down not more than 1-1/2 inches below the inside of the housing dome cover. Bug screens must be installed in the regulator vent or on the end of the vent line. See Figure 2.

NOTE: A two-stage regulator system is recommended, with the first stage regulator installed inside the housing dome. Blockage of the vent of a single stage regulator inside the dome due to ice, flooding or other cause could result in severe over-or-under-pressurization of appliances. It is far less severe if a first stage regulator were to be subjected to the same condition, since the second stage regulator is designed to compensate for changes in first stage pressure, helping to avoid a hazardous situation.

6. It is advisable, where problem water level conditions may occur, to equip the container with extended riser pipe(s) so that appurtenances may be positioned as high as possible in the housing dome.
7. Incorporate bulkheads and emergency shutoff valves in installations over 4,000 gallons water capacity, in accordance with NFPA 58. See NPGA Safety Bulletin 128 "Protection of Transfer Areas".
8. Black iron pipe used for filling risers, distribution lines, etc., must be coated and protected against corrosion in accordance with NFPA 58. This should include use of dielectric unions at appropriate junctions to insulate all underground piping from the tank and buildings.
9. To minimize the possibility of trespassing and tampering, the container valves, fittings and unloading facilities for containers over 2000 gallons water capacity shall be protected against unauthorized operation. Suitable devices may be employed which can be locked in place to effectively prevent operation of any of the container appurtenances, valves or equipment. Suitable fencing may be used as an alternate, as provided in NFPA 58.
10. Pressure test and leak test the system in accordance with generally accepted industry practices. See NPGA Safety Bulletin 403 "Pressure Testing and Leak Checking LP-Gas Piping Systems".

EXISTING INSTALLATIONS

1. Each time the container is filled or the system serviced, the equipment should be checked for possible damage, and water, dirt or other foreign matter removed and corrective action taken. Any corroded or damaged piping or equipment must be replaced promptly. Continuation of use of existing installations and repairs effected must be acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

WARNING! Replace any regulator if a high water mark is left in the housing dome above the regulator. Reposition when replacing to assure the regulator is high enough to prevent recurrence.

2. Remove any dirt or other foreign material from regulator vent opening, pressure relief valve and other appurtenances.
3. If the dome is full of ice, the pressure relief valves and pressure regulator will not function properly. Melt the ice safely with hot water or other acceptable method (DO NOT USE OPEN FLAME) and remove the water before it refreezes. The container cannot be filled, evacuated or gauged until the ice is completely removed. All valves, gauges, fittings and regulators must be examined for evidence of damage and replaced where necessary.

4. If there is any indication that water has been too high in the dome housing, the container should be banked with earth to direct drainage away to a lower point to prevent recurrence. As an alternate, install a drain pipe from the bottom of the dome housing to a lower point (level) away from the container. See Figure 2. If water cannot be drained, it may be necessary to raise the tank and regrade to correct the problem.

WARNING! Installing a higher dome housing or an extension to the present one can create a suffocation hazard for the delivery person. (This is because oxygen in the housing may be depleted by propane vapor flowing from the fixed liquid level gauge. Leaning over into the dome to reach the gauge and breathing the atmosphere inside the housing can result in suffocation.)

5. Leak test the system in accordance with generally accepted industry practices whenever the system has been turned off or after running out of gas. See NPGA Safety Bulletin 403 and 102 "Out of Gas Procedures".
6. If cathodic protection has not been provided, steps such as pipe-to-soil potential tests should be taken to ascertain if additional protection is required.
7. If cathodic protection has been provided, pipe-to-soil potential tests should be taken on a periodic basis to ascertain the condition of the anode. Note: If the meter reaches at least negative 0.85 volts, the steel container or pipe is still under cathodic protection and the anode does not need to be replaced.

CONCLUSION

Underground containers present unique problems not experienced with those installed aboveground. It is important to make sure this is given careful consideration in the installation and inspection of underground systems to minimize problems and provide satisfactory service.

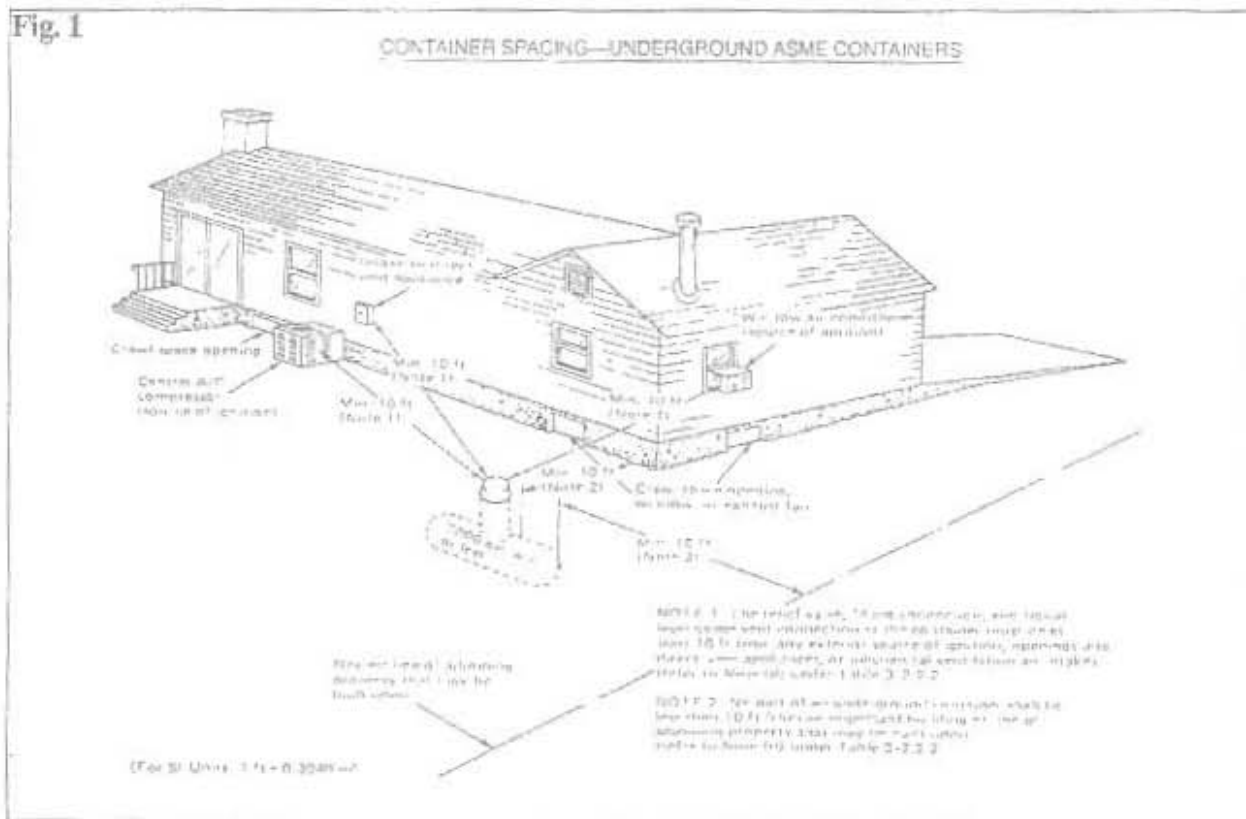


Fig. 2

UNDERGROUND LP GAS CONTAINERS

GRADE GRIND DOWNWARD AND AWAY FROM HOUSE AND DOME A MINIMUM OF 3 FEET. THIS PREVENTS WATER COLLECTING AND RUNNING INTO OR AROUND AROUND THE HOUSING DOME

END OF REGULATOR VENT TUBE LOCATED AT TOP EDGE OF HOUSING DOME COVER, MINIMUM OF 2 INCHES ABOVE HOUSE'S FLOOR SLAB LEVEL

2 INCHES MINIMUM (15 INCHES MINIMUM) SUBJECT TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC

REGULATOR ENCLOSURE IS COVERED BY 1/2" ALUMINUM PLATE

NOTE: HOUSE MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET AWAY FROM REGULATOR VENT, OR 15 FEET AWAY FROM REGULATOR ENCLOSURE

ANODE (OPTIONAL)

The diagram illustrates the installation of an underground LP gas container. A large, dome-shaped regulator enclosure is shown, with a vent tube extending from its top to the ground surface. The ground around the enclosure is graded downward and away from the house and dome. A note specifies that the grade must be a minimum of 3 feet away from the house and dome to prevent water from collecting and running into or around the dome. The vent tube is shown extending from the top edge of the dome cover, with a note indicating it must be a minimum of 2 inches above the house's floor slab level. A separate note states that the regulator enclosure is covered by a 1/2-inch aluminum plate. A note also specifies that the house must be a minimum of 10 feet away from the regulator vent, or 15 feet away from the regulator enclosure. A small rectangular area labeled 'ANODE (OPTIONAL)' is shown near the bottom left of the enclosure.

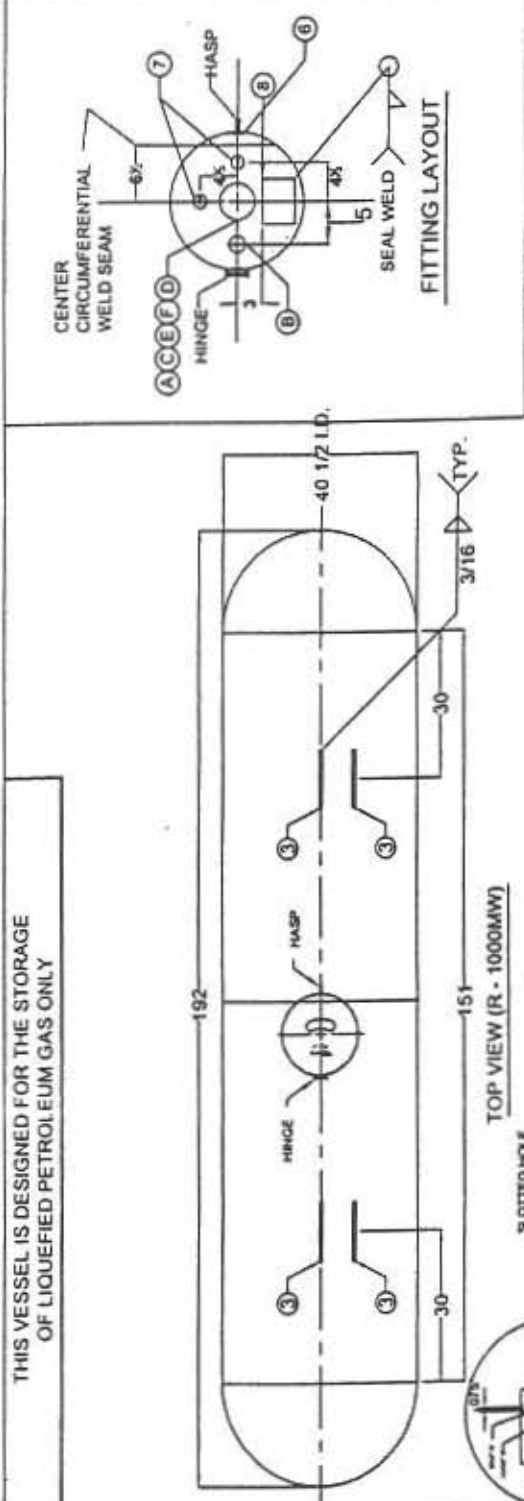
Fig. 3

Typical Underground Container Installation (2,000 gal. cap. or larger)

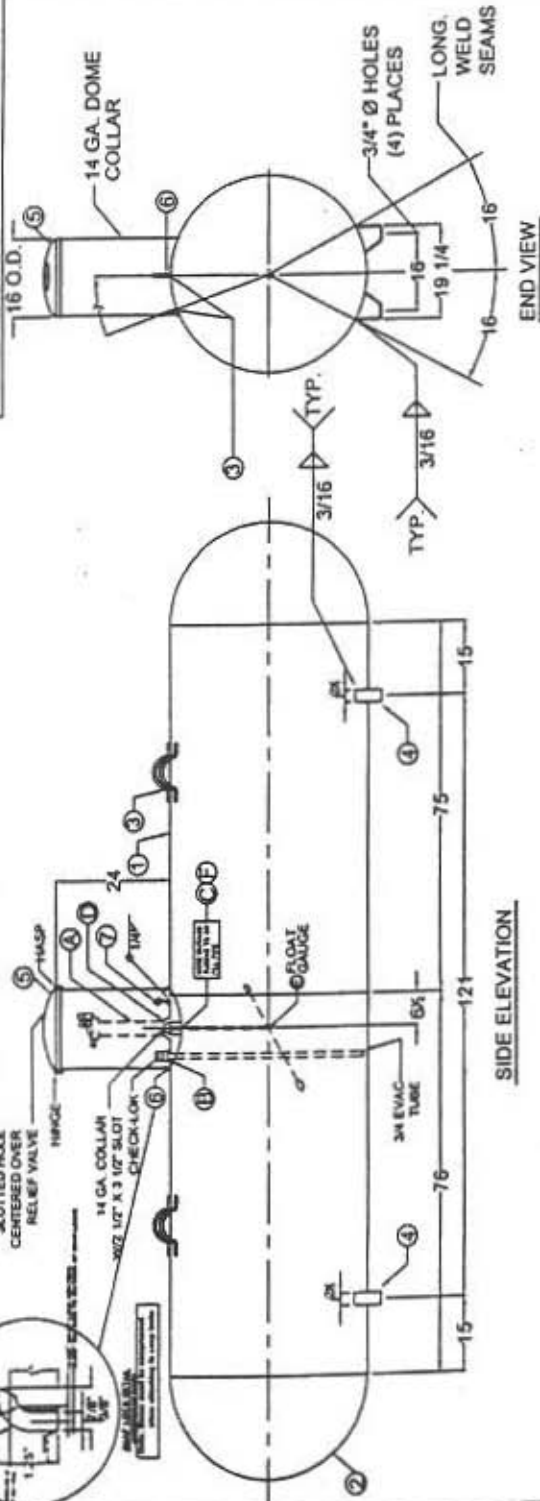
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Issued 4/94

THIS VESSEL IS DESIGNED FOR THE STORAGE
OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS ONLY



TOP VIEW (R. 1000MM)



SIDE ELEVATION

MARK	QTY	SIZE	TYPE	RECD	FITTINGS	REFERENCE	MARK	QTY	DESCRIPTION	DWG NO	REV	BY	DESCRIPTION	DATE
A	1	3 1/2	ANCHOR BOLT	Q4130V	PIVOT	MAINT. VALVE	1	2	WELL 0.314" X 1.314" X 1.314" - 3/16" - 3/16"		14	CDH	REVERSED UNDERGROUND LUGS	5/4/00
A (ALT)	1	3 1/2	ANCHOR BOLT	Q4130V	PIVOT	MAINT. VALVE	2	2	HEAD 1.10 1/2" I.D. X 0.307" - HEAD 3/16" - 3/16"		15	CDH	CONNECTED OUTSIDE TUBE LENGTH	7/6/00
B	1	3/4	W/FL. W/FL. TUB	Q4130V	PIVOT	MAINT. VALVE	3	4	LIFTING LUGS	0 - 2	16	W	CHANGED GROUND METHOD	4/1/01
C	1	3/4	W/FL. W/FL. TUB	Q4130V	PIVOT	MAINT. VALVE	4	4	TANK LEGS, W/FL. 1.314"	0 - 2	17	CDH	CONNECTED CITY OF ANODE ATTACH	5/1/01
D	1	3 1/2	ANCHOR BOLT	Q4130V	PIVOT	MAINT. VALVE	5	1	DOME, 2 PCE, HEADED	0 - 1	18	CDH	NEW NAMEPLATE & CHECK-LOCK	10/1/01
E	1	1 1/4	ANCHOR BOLT	Q4130V	PIVOT	MAINT. VALVE	6	2	SHAP LOCK CLIPS	0 - 1	19	CDH	REVERSED LUGS & MOVED "B"	10/2/01
F	1	1/4	ANCHOR BOLT	Q4130V	PIVOT	MAINT. VALVE	7	2	ANCHOR ATTACHMENT/ROUND CLIP W/ WARE	0 - 1	20	CDH	REVERSED FULL PIPE LEADING	10/2/01
							8	1	DATA PLATE - 1000 GAL., LUG		21	CDH	CONNECTED MARK "T" TO TWO BELLS	4/1/02
											22	CDH	REVERSED MARK "T" TO TWO BELLS	4/1/02
											23	CDH	REVERSED MARK "T" TO TWO BELLS	4/1/02
											24	CDH	REPOSITIONED MARK "T" TO TWO BELLS	4/1/02
													REPOSITIONED MARK "T" TO TWO BELLS	4/1/02

NATL. BD. SERIAL NO. 18

CERTIFIED BY: AMERICAN WELDING & TANK
HARSCO CORPORATION GAS & FLUID CONTROL GROUP
JESLAP, GEORGIA BLOOMFIELD, OHIO, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH/REMOVALS, OHIO

MAX. ALLOW. WORKING PRESS. 350 PSI AT 100 °F
MOUNT 30 °F AT 350 PSI PLANT NO. 100

SERIAL NO. 182 YEAR BUILT 20
LENGTH 192 IN. OUTSIDE DIA. 41 IN.
HEAD THK. 202 IN. SHIELD 238 IN.
UNDER AWT-JUG SURFACE AREA 177 SQ. FT.
GROUND TYPE U HEAD O.R. HEM WATER CAPACITY 1000 GALS.

LISTED CONTAINER ASSEMBLY FOR LP GAS 605A

THIS CONTAINER SHALL NOT CONTAIN A PRODUCT HAVING A VAPOR PRESSURE IN EXCESS OF 210 PSI AT 100°F

DIP TUBE LENGTH 48" FULL @ 50 DEG. F D.T. 1.00 FT

- GENERAL NOTES:
- LIFTING LUGS DESIGNED FOR TOTAL LIFTING WEIGHT OF 21000
 - TOTAL EMPTY WEIGHT IS 12500
 - ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 - COMPLETE TANK DRY TO REMOVE ALL MOISTURE
 - NOTE DELETED
 - EXTENSION OF TANK TO BE GAIT BLASTED
 - VACUUM PURGE TANK
 - DIMENSIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITH OUT NOTICE (NON-PRESSURE RETAINING COMPONENTS ONLY)
 - THREADS OF ALL FITTINGS TO BE COATED WITH COMPOUND SUITABLE FOR USE WITH LP GAS
 - FLOAT GAUGE TO BE INSTALLED WITH FLOAT ARM 45° OFF LONGITUDINAL CENTERLINE OF TANK
 - DOUBLE LIFTING LUGS ON LONG RISER TANKS ONLY

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

WATER CAPACITY (GALLONS)	1000
ALLOWABLE WORKING PRESSURE (PSIG)	250
JOINT EFFICIENCY:	ASME UWN-51 LONG BEAM 100 %
	ASME UWN-52 HEAD TO SHELL 80 %
HYDROSTATIC TEST PRESSURE (PSIG)	325
SURFACE AREA (SQ. FT.)	177
RELIEF VALVE SETTING (PSIG)	250
RELIEF DISCHARGE RATE - (GPM RECD.)	1000
CODE	ASME SECTION VIII DIV. 1
STANDARDS	UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES INC.
MATERIAL SPECS:	N F.P.A. 58 LP GAS CODE
	Couplings SA-105
	Tank Flanges SA-105
	Adaptor SA-105
	Pipe - SA-53B OR SA-100B

1000 W.G. UNDERGROUND
PROPANE TANK-TYPE AWT-JUG

AMERICAN WELDING & TANK
HARSCO CORPORATION GAS & FLUID CONTROL GROUP

DATE 01/03/00 DRAWN BY RAC CHECKED BY CDH APPROVED BY 24 (Signature)
R. 1000MM

DT 9
99 AC.±

PROP. 2000 GALL.
SEPTIC TANK
TOP OF TANK=545.0
(MIN. 1'-0" COVER)

PROP. 1000 GALL.
PUMP PIT
(MIN. 1'-0" COVER)

PROCH

PROP. HOUSE
FF=551.34
BSMT.=547.34

GARAGE
556.00

PROP. 1-1/2" P.S.

Approved Septic 

Howard County Health Department

Signature

Date
10-1-09

Gm

OP. INDIVIDUAL 4" PVC ROOF LEADERS WITH
LASH BLOCKS TO DISCHARGE @ MAX. 5%
PPE TO ADDRESS DISCONNECT CREDIT.

B.R.L.

20' SETBACK TO SEPTIC AREA

PROP. DIST. BOX
(MIN. 1'-0" COVER)

APPROVED SEPTIC AREA

4.122

4.115

4.112

