



July 3, 2024

Vito Taverna & Candace Martin  
PO Box 776073  
Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80477

Re: On-Site Wastewater Treatment System Design  
Proposed Taverna-Martin Residence  
Multifamily Lots 34-38, Horseback at Stagecoach  
Routt County, Colorado  
Western Slope Geotech Project No. 23-1041

Dear Vito and Candace,

Western Slope Geotech (WSG) has completed the On-Site Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) design requested for your proposed residence to be constructed within a parcel of land consisting of Multifamily Lots 34-38 of the Horseback at Stagecoach Subdivision, Routt County, Colorado. A street address was not available at the time of this report. The results of our site and soil evaluations, design calculations, schematic system design drawings and other pertinent information is included with this report.

### **PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION**

Based on WSG's review of available plans, we understand proposed construction will consist of a new single family residence that will be constructed with two (2) bedrooms. Therefore, this design is based on anticipated wastewater flow for a two (2) bedroom residence.

No other future building additions or other wastewater generating features are anticipated at this time. Potable water supply for the residence is unknown at this time but will likely be supplied by construction of a new on-site well.

### **SITE CONDITIONS**

The property consists of an approximate 6-acre parcel of mostly vacant rural land located off the south side of Pima Way in the Horseback at Stagecoach Subdivision. The proposed building site is generally located in the northwestern portion of the property and the proposed Soil Treatment Area (STA) site is located approximately 150 feet east of the

building site. The proposed STA site appeared undisturbed and was well vegetated with grass and weeds.

An apparent irrigation ditch traverses the central portion of the property from south to north and was flowing at the time of our exploration.

Site topography at the proposed STA appeared fairly consistent and generally sloped gently down to the north on the order of 2 to 4 percent. Existing and proposed site features are shown on the OWTS Vicinity Plan, Figure 1.

### **SOIL EVALUATION**

A soil evaluation program consisting of the observation of three test and profile pits was conducted at the project site on June 28, 2023, to provide subsurface information at the proposed building site and STA location. The approximate test and profile pit locations are shown on both Figures 1 and 2. Graphic logs and associated legend and notes are shown on Figure 4.

The subsurface conditions encountered in the profile pit were fairly consistent and generally consisted of a layer of topsoil/silt loam overlying sand to the maximum depth explored at the STA, 5½ feet.

Topsoil/silt loam was encountered at the ground surface in the profile pit and was estimated at approximately 18 inches in thickness. Sand was encountered beneath the topsoil and was silty to very silty, non-plastic, loose to medium dense, fine grained, moist and light brown.

Groundwater seepage was not observed in the test or profile pits at the time of excavation. No other indications of a seasonal high groundwater condition were observed in the profile pits. Groundwater levels will vary seasonally and over time based on weather conditions, site development, irrigation practices and other hydrologic conditions.

**LTAR Determination:** Based on WSG personnel's evaluation of soil types encountered in the profile pits, the Long Term Acceptance Rate (LTAR) values, depths and associated percolation rate ranges for the natural soils are summarized in Table A below. Based on our experience, WSG recommends the natural sand be considered the limiting layer and be classified as Soil Type 3. Soil types, LTARs, and average percolation rates are shown below and are reproduced from Table 10-1 of the Routt County Department of Environmental Health OWTS Regulations (CDPHE Regulation No. 43 (2018)).

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Routt County, Colorado  
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**TABLE A**

<b>Soil Type</b>	<b>Depth (in)</b>	<b>Avg. Perc Rate (mpi)</b>	<b>LTAR (gpd/ft<sup>2</sup>)</b>
Silt Clay Loam- (Soil Type 3)	18-48+	41-60	0.35

**OWTS DESIGN ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The site and soil evaluations indicate suitable conditions for wastewater disposal at an approximate depth of 12 to 18 inches below existing grades. Based on proposed construction and WSG's experience with similar sites and conditions in Routt County, we recommend the OWTS consist of a gravity-fed septic tank and Soil Treatment Area (STA) sized using TL-1 treatment levels. The recommended STA design consists of infiltration chambers (Standard Quick 4 Infiltrators<sup>®</sup>, or other equivalent, approved product) installed in a trench configuration.

A potential "reserve" STA for use as a replacement to the "primary" STA is also shown on Figures 1 and 2. The reserve STA would serve as a potential replacement site in the event of future primary STA failure.

Also, based on anticipated lateral shallow groundwater (effluent) flow direction (similar to site topography), WSG believes the underlying sandstone does not represent a restrictive layer to efficient wastewater treatment and no future effluent surfacing will occur based on topography and final site grading. Additionally, proposed Contour Loading Rates (CLR) are estimated at approximately 1.5 gallon per day/linear foot (gpd/lf), representing a favorable loading rate according to recognized (NAWT – National Association of Wastewater Technicians) design standards.

Based on the silt clay loam soils encountered in the profile pits and WSG's experience with similar soils and site conditions, an LTAR of 0.35 gpd/ft<sup>2</sup> (Soil Type 3) was used in system sizing. Pertinent system components are summarized below, and associated design calculations are provided in Appendix A. Regulatory, inspection and system component specifications are provided in Appendix B.

Septic Tank: Concrete, 1,000-gallon minimum with effluent filter. Risers extended to finished grade.

Transmission Piping: 4-inch solid PVC, gravity discharge, 1% min. grade.

Distribution Box: Min. 3-outlet (min.) with Speed Levelers®. Risers extended to finished grade.

Infiltration Chambers: 50 - Infiltrator® Standard Quick 4 chambers (or approved equivalent) (200 LF).

Infiltrative Surface: Elevation Varies - establish at approx. 12 to 18 inches below existing ground surface.

Chamber Protective Underlayment: ¼-inch galvanized steel mesh.

Topsoil Cover: Provide all absorption field areas with minimum 18 to maximum 36 inches topsoil cover.

Marking and Protection: Septic tank and distribution box locations marked with metal T posts. Absorption field fenced off to prevent machinery, livestock and wildlife damage.

\*Please note that WSG recommends infiltration chambers be protected from rodent excavating and backfilling activity by the placement of ¼-inch galvanized steel mesh that completely covers the open base area of the chamber. Mesh should be secured to chamber base using an approved method and frequency. Schematic OWTS site plan and typical absorption field cross section are shown on Figures 2 and 3, respectively.

### **OWTS OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

Proper OWTS operation and maintenance is crucial for satisfactory long-term system performance. WSG recommends the following operation and maintenance criteria be observed by the owner/operator.

1. Regular inspection and pumping of the septic tank and effluent filter located at the tank outlet should be conducted by a qualified service provider. A recommended frequency of 3 to 5 years is typical for normal usage. More frequent pumping and filter cleaning may be required based on higher usage.

Seasonal or periodic use facilities may also require additional pumping and maintenance due to inconsistent hydraulic and biological loading.

2. Inspection of the STA for signs of surfacing effluent should be conducted on a yearly basis.
3. The installation of water conserving plumbing fixtures, judicious use of water and minimization of solid waste directed to the OWTS is strongly recommended to extend system life.
4. Leaking plumbing fixtures should be repaired immediately. The additional hydraulic loading can permanently damage the STA.
5. Discharge from spas, pools and water treatment systems should not be directed to the OWTS. The chemical and hydraulic loading from these features can permanently damage the STA.
6. The OWTS treatment process is based on naturally occurring biological processes. Discharge of various harsh chemicals, solvents, excessive oil and grease and non-organic wastes to the system can damage or limit biological treatment processes, reducing system performance and life. These materials should not be directed to the OWTS.

### **LIMITATIONS**

Site and soil evaluations and design report were conducted and prepared by Harold Schlicht (Colorado P.E. No. 30299). This report and design are based on the evaluations and were completed in accordance with the Routt County and CDPHE Regulation No. 43 (2018) and using currently accepted OWTS design procedures and standard of care for the profession at the time of service.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of WSG's client for the specific application indicated. No warranties express or implied, are made. Changes to the stated proposed construction and usage or addition of wastewater generating features may require changes to the OWTS.

Please be advised that construction or alteration of an OWTS requires a valid permit from the Routt County Department of Environmental Health (970-870-5588).

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WSG appreciates the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If you have any questions concerning the enclosed information or if we can be of further service to you in any way, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very Truly Yours,  
**Western Slope Geotech, Inc.**



Harold Schlicht, PE  
Principal Engineer



N  
No Scale



## OWTS VICINITY PLAN

Project Name: Proposed Taverna-Martin Residence

Location: Address TBD Pima Way, Routt County, CO



STEAMBOAT SPRINGS  
COLORADO

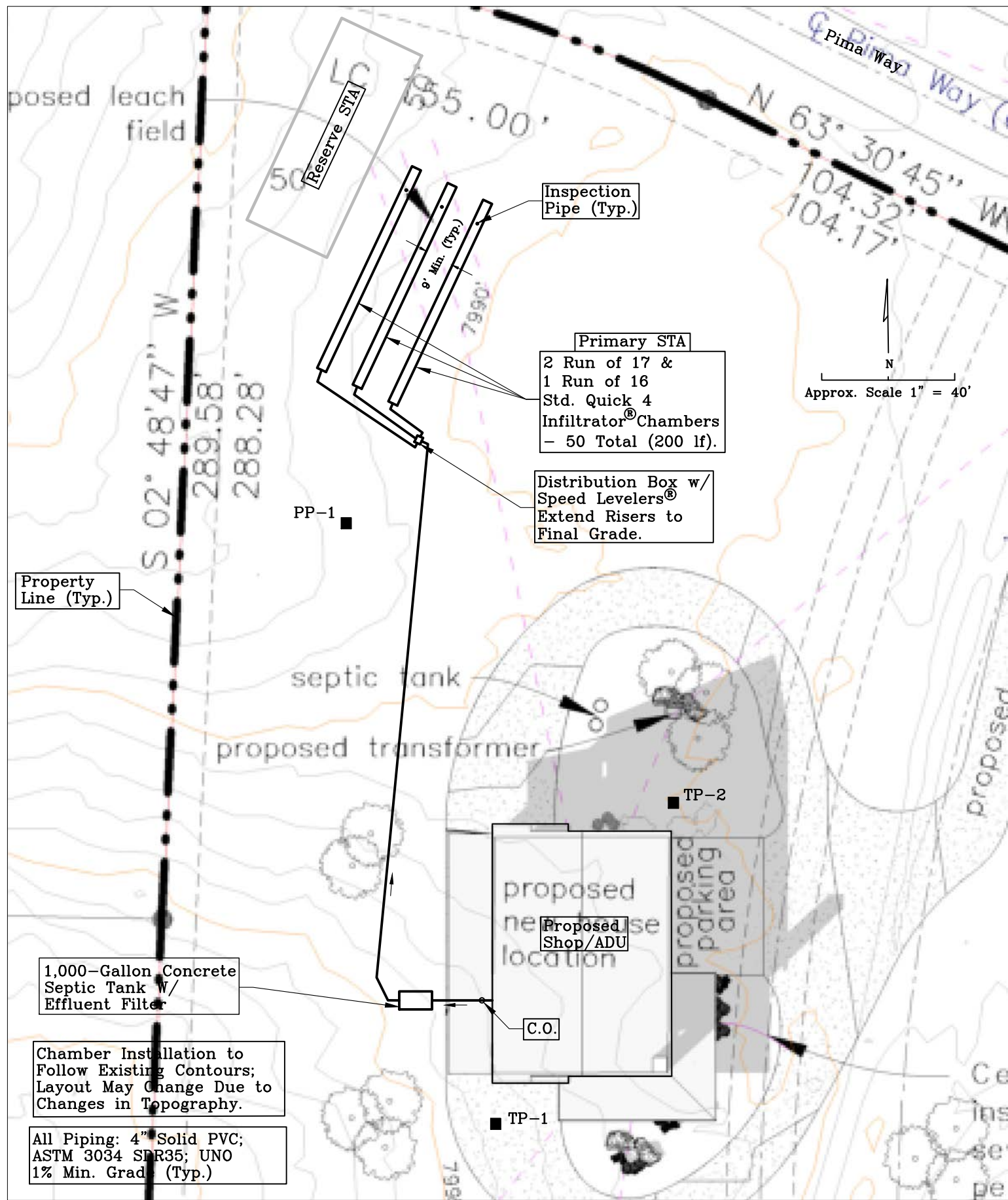
Project No.: 23-1041

Drawn/Checked: HS

Date: 7/3/24

Figure No.: 1





## OWTS SITE PLAN

Project Name: Proposed Taverna-Martin Residence

Location: Address TBD Pima Way, Routt County, CO



STEAMBOAT SPRINGS  
COLORADO

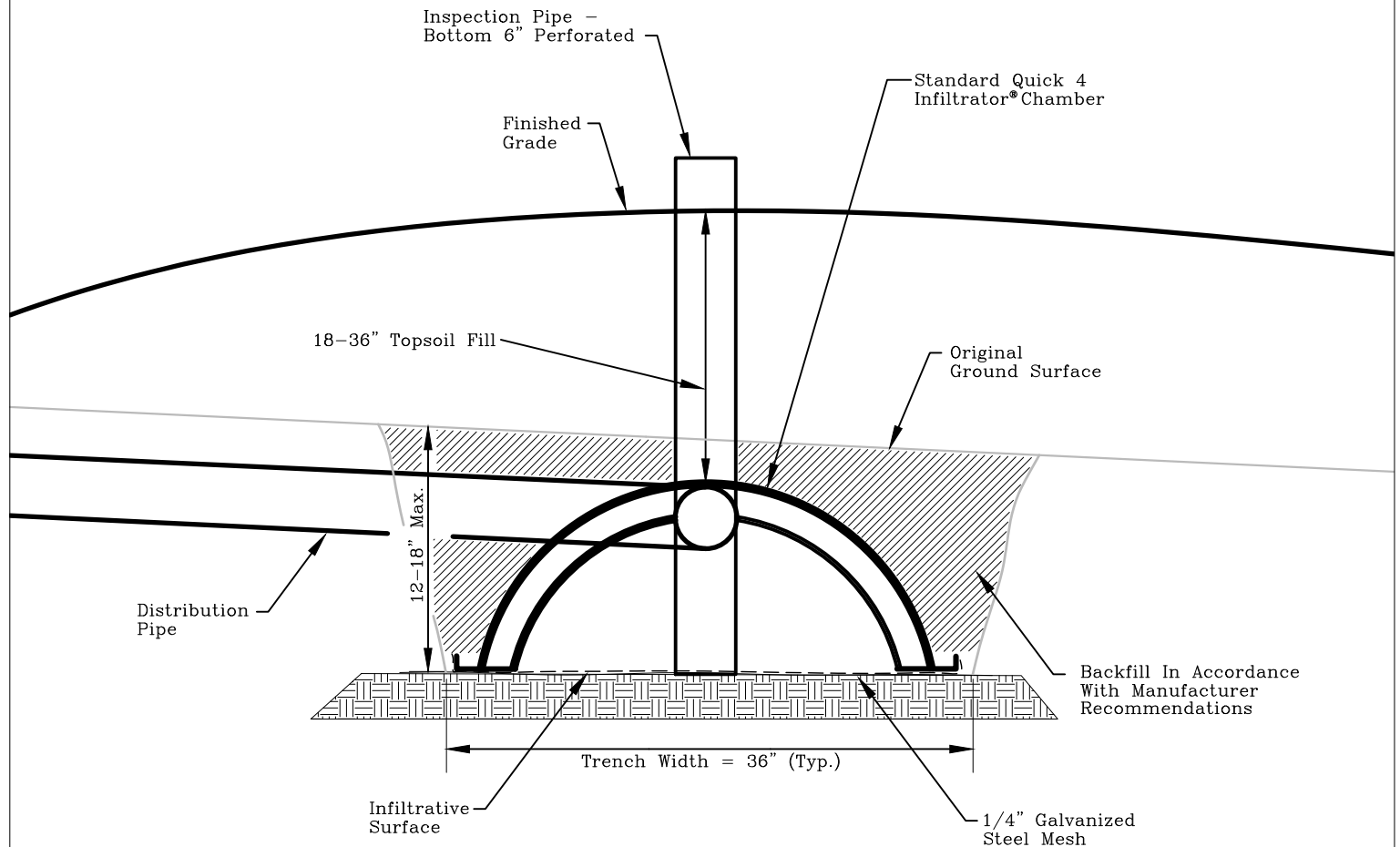
Project No.: 23-1041

Date: 7/3/24

Drawn/Checked: HS


Figure No.: 2

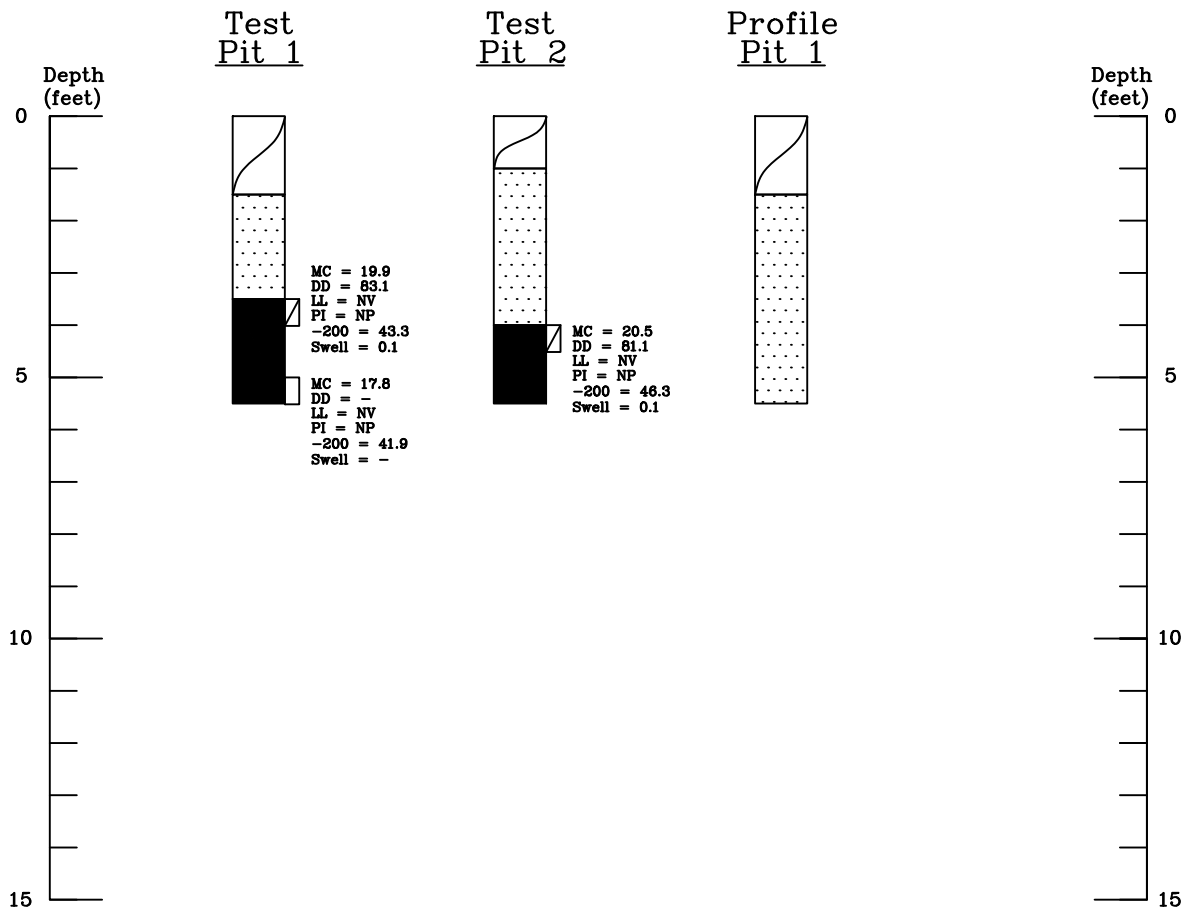




\*Note: Not to Scale.

# INFILTRATION CHAMBER SYSTEM – TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

Project Name: Proposed Taverna–Martin Residence	<div data-bbox="1076 1934 1339 2003">  <b>WESTERN SLOPE</b>  <b>GEOTECH</b> </div> <div data-bbox="1365 1944 1485 1976"> <small>STEAMBOAT SPRINGS COLORADO</small> </div>
Location: Address TBD Pima Way, Routt County, CO	
Project No.: 23–1041	Drawn/Checked:HS/HS
Date: 7/3/24	Figure No.: 3



### Legend:



TOPSOIL/ORGANICS.



SAND: Silty very silty, non-plastic, loose to medium dense, fine grained, moist and light brown.



SANDSTONE: Very silty to sandstone-siltstone, non-plastic, weathered to medium hard, fine grained, lightly cemented, moist and light brown.



Hand Drive Sample - California liner.



Small disturbed bag sample.

### Notes:

- 1) Test pits were excavated on 6/28/23 with a Case 580D backhoe.
- 2) Locations of test pits were determined by pacing and taping from existing and proposed site features as staked in the field and shown on survey provided.
- 3) Test pit elevations were not determined and logs are drawn to the depths explored.
- 4) Lines between materials types are approximate and transitions may be gradual.
- 5) Groundwater measurements were made at the time of excavation and levels may vary.

MC = Natural Moisture Content (%)  
DD = Natural Dry Density (pcf)  
LL = Liquid Limit  
PI = Plasticity Index  
-200 = Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve  
Swell = Percent Swell Under 500 or 1,000 psf surcharge

## LOGS, LEGEND & NOTES

Project Name: Proposed Taverna-Martin Residence

Location: Address TBD Pima Way, Routt County, CO



**WESTERN SLOPE**  
**GEOTECH**

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS  
COLORADO

Project No.: 23-1041

Date: 7/3/24

Drawn/Checked: HS/HS

Figure No. 4

## APPENDIX A

### DESIGN CALCULATIONS & SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

#### A. Sewage Volume Calculations

1. Residence – 2 Bedrooms: 300 gpd (per Table 6-1<sup>1</sup>)
2. Design Flow:  $Q = 300$  gpd

#### B. . System Sizing

1. Treatment Level: TL-1
2. Soil Treatment Area (STA) Sizing
  - a. Soil Type 3
  - b. LTAR:  $0.35 \text{ gpd/ft}^2$  (per Table 10-1<sup>1</sup>)
  - c.  $STA = Q/LTAR = 300/0.35 = 857 \text{ ft}^2$
  - d. Adjustment Factor – Chambers = 0.70
  - e. Adjustment Factor – Gravity Flow - Trench = 1.0
  - f.  $STA \text{ (Adjusted)} = 857 \text{ ft}^2 \times 0.70 \times 1.0 = 600 \text{ ft}^2$
  - g. Number of Chambers =  $600 \text{ ft}^2 / 12.0 \text{ ft}^2/\text{chamber} = 50$ . Use 50 chambers (200 LF)
  - h. Contour Loading Rate (CLR) =  $300 \text{ gpd}/200 \text{ lf} = 1.5 \text{ gpd/lf}$
  - i. Septic Tank – 2-Bedroom Residence: 1,000 gallon minimum.
  - j. Effluent Filter: Yes
3. STA Setback Requirements
  - a. Property Line: 10 ft.
  - b. Water Course, Irrigation Ditch: 50 ft.
  - c. Water Supply Line: 25 ft.
  - d. Well: 100 ft.

<sup>1</sup> Routt County Department of Environmental Health OWTS Regulations (2018)

## APPENDIX B

### SPECIFICATIONS

- A. Installer and owner must comply with all requirements contained in CDPHE On-Site Wastewater Treatment System Regulation No. 43 and all Routt County regulations. Plumbing shall meet current plumbing code requirements.
- B. OWTS components shall be installed at the approximate locations, depths and grades as indicated on the plans. Variations from the plans may be required due to variations in topography, building site location and elevation. If variations are necessary, WSG must be contacted for approval. A preconstruction meeting is strongly recommended to discuss system layout, construction and inspection requirements and to reduce potential changes to OWTS plans.
- C. Engineer (WSG) must be contacted at least 24 hours in advance for necessary inspections/observations of installed OWTS components including:
  - 1. Building sewer, tank discharge and distribution piping;
  - 2. Septic tank, inlet and outlet Ts and effluent filter;
  - 3. Distribution piping, chambers and/or washed rock;
  - 4. Pressurized piping shall be pressure tested as directed by engineer;
  - 5. Approved mound fill – classification, depth and dimensions (when applicable);
  - 6. Approved pumping components and testing (when applicable);
  - 7. Approved mechanical filter units, automatic distribution valves and other mechanical components (when applicable);
  - 8. Contractor shall assist engineer in compiling as-constructed system information including product information and 2-point ties to permanent component and/or site features.
- D. All system gravity piping shall consist of 4-inch solid or perforated PVC meeting or exceeding ASTM 3034/SDR35 requirements. Joints shall be watertight, cemented/bonded or gasketed.
  - 1. All piping shall be bedded and shaded with fine grained on-site or imported material. Bedding and shading will be installed such that it shall provide uniform support and protection to piping.
  - 2. Trenching and component backfill shall be uniformly compacted to at least 95% of the standard Proctor density near optimum moisture content, unless noted otherwise.
  - 3. Provide minimum 24 inches soil cover over all piping and components, unless otherwise noted. Provide cleanouts at min. 100' intervals.
- E. Infiltration chambers shall consist of Infiltrator<sup>®</sup> Quick 4 or other approved product. Manufacturer's recommendations for installation and backfill shall be observed for all components. Inspection pipes shall be provided one per trench located near end of trench. Trenches shall be excavated level.
- F. Septic tank inlet and outlet piping shall be supported by compacted (Min. 80% Relative density (ASTM D4253/4254)) screened or washed rock fill (or other suitable structural fill) where piping enters and leaves the tank excavation limits. Risers and securable access ports shall be watertight and extend to or be exposed at final grades. Distribution box risers shall extend to final grade.
- G. Absorption (STA) areas shall be fenced off from construction or other activity that contributes to disturbance or soil compaction. Absorption field (STA) construction shall not be commenced during periods of high soil moisture content to minimize disturbance and smearing of infiltrative surfaces.
- H. Finished grading shall be sloped to provide positive drainage away from all STA surfaces. Surface and subsurface runoff, foundation drains and other sources of water located upslope of the absorption field shall be directed away from absorption field areas by grading, ditching, piping or use of subsurface drainage collection and discharge systems.
- I. Pumping, mechanical systems and electrical systems and controls shall be installed by qualified installers and shall meet all applicable local plumbing and electrical code requirements.
- J. Imported fill materials used for seepage beds and trenches, mound fill or other seepage and distribution related components shall be approved by WSG prior to transportation to the site.
- K. It is the responsibility of the installer and owner to comply with and maintain all setback requirements throughout the life of the system.