

**TOWN OF PARADISE
RESOLUTION NO. 11-33**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF PARADISE
AMENDING CHAPTER 3, TABLE 3.1 AND CHAPTER 6 OF THE TOWN OF
PARADISE MANUAL FOR THE ONSITE TREATMENT OF WASTEWATER**

WHEREAS, The Town Council of the Town of Paradise adopted Resolution No. 99-37 that readopted the Town of Paradise Manual for the Onsite Treatment of Wastewater; and

WHEREAS, The Town of Paradise Onsite Wastewater Management Zone Staff, under direction of Council, have formulated changes and additions to the Manual, and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Town Council of the Town of Paradise that;

1. The amendments and additions to Chapter 3, Table 3.1, and addition to Chapter 6 of the Town of Paradise Manual for the Onsite Treatment of Wastewater, attached as Exhibit "A" are approved and adopted.
2. That this resolution shall become effective on the date Ordinance No. 522 takes effect.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Town Council of the Town of Paradise this 2th day of August, 2011 by the following vote:

AYES: Steve "Woody" Culleton, Joe DiDuca, Scott Lotter,
Tim Titus and Alan White, Mayor.

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

NOT VOTING: None


Alan White, Mayor

ATTEST: *8/8/2011*

By: 
Joanna Gutierrez, CMC, Town Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: 
Dwight L. Moore, Town Attorney

SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE ONSITE SYSTEMS FOR SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS

***** No changes to text in this space. Text omitted. *****

**Table 3.1
REQUIRED SETBACKS**

Setback requirements are minimum and may be altered for wastewater flows over 2500gpd as determined by the Onsite Sanitary Official

Condition	Setback, ft	
	A ¹ Absorption fields, etc.	B ² Septic tanks, etc.
Wells, whether in use or abandoned, excluding shallow aquifer, non-permanent groundwater monitoring wells associated with hazardous substance investigation sites. Properly destroyed wells are exempt from setbacks	100	50 100 ft for Public water wells
Surface waters: ³ perennial (all year) streams, springs or seeps ⁴ intermittent (part of year) streams, springs or seeps ravine, drainageway or ephemeral stream lakes and reservoirs ⁵	100 50 50 200	50 50 50 50
Groundwater interceptors such as french drain or curtain drain used to collect groundwater: upgradient (the interceptor is upgradient) downgradient (the interceptor is downgradient)	20 50 ⁶	20 25

Condition	Setback, ft	
	A ¹ Absorption fields, etc.	B ² Septic tanks, etc.
Irrigation canals: lined (watertight canal)	50	25
unlined upgradient	100	50
downgradient	100	50
Cuts exceeding 30%, downslope from an absorption field, in excess of 30 in. (top of cut): – intersects layers that limit effective soil depth within 48 in. of surface	Four times height of cut ⁷	10
– does not intersect layers that limit effective soil depth	10	10
Fill downslope from an absorption field, trenches. Fill must be on top of a native soil surface with over 30% slope ^{7,8}	Four x's height of fill ⁷	10
Escarpment (a steep slope or cliff, over 30% slope, that makes a boundary to a flat or gently sloped upland area) downslope from an absorption field :	50	10
Roadway setback	20 ⁹	20 ⁹
Property lines	5	5
Swimming pool	5	5
Water lines (service line off water main)	5	5
Water main (public) - New construction / Repairs	25/10	10/10
Water main (private)	10	10
Driveway or parking area	0 ¹⁰	0 ¹¹
Foundations, building peers, foundation lines of any building or structure	5 ¹²	5 ¹²
Absorption trench (from the sidewall) Narrow absorption trenches are exempt as per Section 4.4 of this manual	8	5
Storm water drainage pipe	25 ¹³	5 ¹³

Condition	Setback, ft	
	A ¹ Absorption fields, etc.	B ² Septic tanks, etc.
Storm Water Retention/Detention Basins	50	50

- 1 **A** = From wastewater absorption fields or infiltrative surfaces, including absorption
field replacement areas
- 2 **B** = From septic tanks dosing tanks, treatment units, and distribution units of over
20 gallon capacity
- 3 Does not prevent stream crossing in approved piping systems; culverting these
drainage ways will not be allowed to reduce these setback requirements
- 4 When a perennial stream, spring or seep is upgradient and higher in elevation the
setback to "A" or "B" may be reduced to 50 feet
- 5 Any impounded body of water with no less than one-acre foot of water
- 6 Twenty feet if an impermeable barrier is supplied with the drain
- 7 Four times the height of the bank, measured from the top edge of bank (with a 50 -
foot maximum distance)
- 8 For existing absorption field repairs where no other option is available earthen fill
areas may be exempt from this setback requirement if the fill has been in place for
over 5 years, has been adequately evaluated by a qualified designer and has
demonstrated compatibility with underlying soils. Native soils underneath fill areas
may also be used for absorption fields if they are properly evaluated by a qualified
designer and necessary system controls/mitigations are designed into the wastewater
treatment and dispersal system
- 9 If an existing public road right-of-way or public utility easement exceeds the twenty-
foot setback a greater setback distance is required. A lesser setback distance to the
edge of the road is allowed when information is provided that demonstrates the
location of the public road right of way or public utility easement. In no instance
shall a septic tank, etc., or absorption field, etc., be allowed to be constructed in a
public road right of way or public utility easement.
- 10 Only if percolation rate is less than thirty minutes per inch
- 11 Only if access risers are provided and a minimum one-foot of total cover is provided
over the septic tank. New installations in vehicle areas require traffic-rated septic
tanks
- 12 Including non-slab porches and steps whether covered or uncovered, breezeways,
roofing structures, carports, and similar structures or appurtenances. Small cement
porches and steps that do not serve as foundations for overhead structures are
exempt from these setback requirements
- 13 Greater or lesser distances may be required depending on site characteristics. Lesser
distances may be allowed for storm drains that flow only during rain events and are
engineered to eliminate effluent infiltration and preferential pathways

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LARGE SYSTEMS

- 6.1 Definition of Large Systems
 - 6.2 General Requirements for Large Systems
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***** No changes to text in this space. Text omitted*****

F. Aesthetics of Advanced Treatment Systems

All advanced treatment system components shall be screened with aesthetically pleasing vegetative or manmade materials so as to reduce visibility from any public street. Components include but are not limited to above ground filter units, sand filter beds, tanks and air intake units. Above ground filter beds whose retaining walls are over two feet above finished grade and are visible from a public street shall be designed with landscaping, rock work or vegetative covering that screens the view of the filter. The aesthetic quality of the screening, landscaping, rock work or vegetative covering used and its effectiveness in fulfilling this requirement shall be reviewed administratively via the Town's design review process in conjunction with the wastewater permit approval process. Appeals of administrative design review decisions may be made to the Planning Commission.

All visual barriers or aesthetic components used to satisfy this requirement shall be maintained in good condition for as long as the large system remains in place. For purposes of this requirement, above ground piezometers and control panels shall not be required to be screened from public view.