

Precast Concrete Septic Tanks

Rock Solid Tanks, Rock Solid Treatment



Background

- **Nearly 85 million Americans – more than 25% of the country - are being served by the onsite industry and that number is growing.**
- **Centralized treatment systems are often at capacity and there is minimal to no funding to expand or repair these systems**
- **Bottom Line...CUSTOMERS NEED BIG BANG FOR THEIR BUCK**

Septic Tank is the Heart of the System



A well manufactured and maintained precast concrete septic tank can exceed the life of the home.



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Topics

- Background
- Applicable Standards
- Septic Tank Design
 - Forces
 - Manufacturing
 - Connections
- Septic Tank Installation
 - Excavation Considerations
 - Bedding
 - Backfill
- Post Installation
- Case Studies

Applicable Standards

Tanks are built to strict standards and specifications. Some common standards include:

- ASTM C1227
- ASTM C890
- ASTM C913
- CSA B66
- IAPMO/ANSI
- Municipal, County and State Regulations
- NPCA Best Practices Manual



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Applicable ASTM Standards

Tanks should be specified to meet the requirements of:

ASTM C 890

- Standard Practice for Minimum Structural Design Loading for Monolithic or Sectional Precast Concrete Water and Wastewater Structures

ASTM C 1227

- Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Septic Tanks

ASTM C 913

- Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Water and Wastewater Structures



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Other ASTM Standards

ASTM C 1719

- Standard Test Method for Installed Precast Concrete Tanks and Accessories by the Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Test Prior to Backfill



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Other Standards

CSA B66

- Prefabricated Septic Tanks and Sewage Holding Tanks - Plumbing Products and Materials

IAPMO/ANSI Z1000-2013

- Prefabricated Septic Tanks

Municipal, County and State Regulations

- Various State Regulations May Govern Design of Tanks



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Use NPCA as a resource!

- Web site tools at www.precast.org
- NPCA Best Practices Manual Universally Recognized Amongst Precast Companies
- Can act as dictating code amongst varying local codes
- Strictly adheres to ASTM codes



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SEPTIC TANK DESIGN

Forces to Consider

- Live Loads
 - Traffic
 - Water Table
 - Contents of Tank
- Dead Loads
 - Soil Loads
 - Weight of Structure

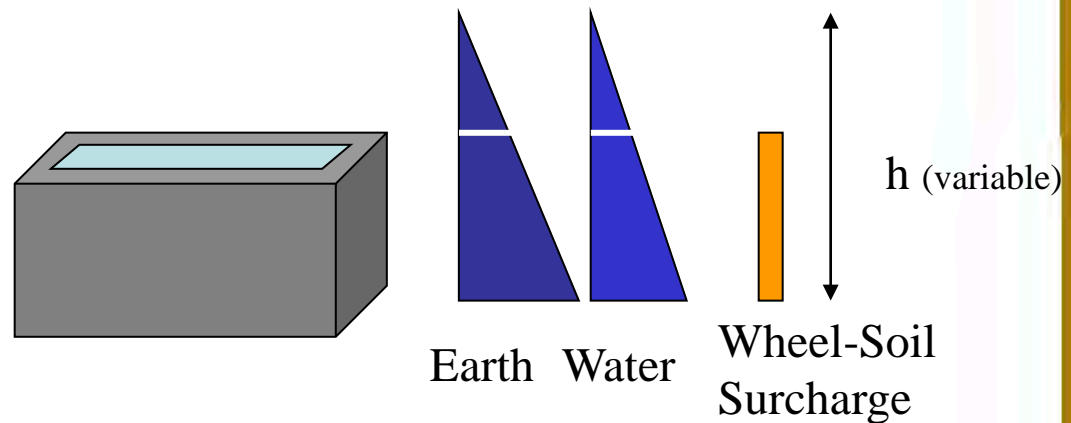


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Lateral Forces

- Soil Loads
- Water Loads
- Wheel and Surcharge Loads
- All Dependent on Depth

- Precast concrete can withstand these forces.
- Tank is designed for certain depth.
- Manufacturer can design for deeper depths



ASTM C 890

- Standard Practice for Minimum Structural Design Loading for Monolithic or Sectional Precast Concrete Water and Wastewater Structures



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Buoyancy

- In high water table sites, this must be considered in the design.
- Precast concrete has a higher specific gravity than other alternative materials. Higher resistance to buoyant forces.



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Live Loads

- Normal Live Loads (Lawn Tractor)
- Driveway Loads
- HS20 Loading
- Water Table
- Contents of Tank



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Dead Loads

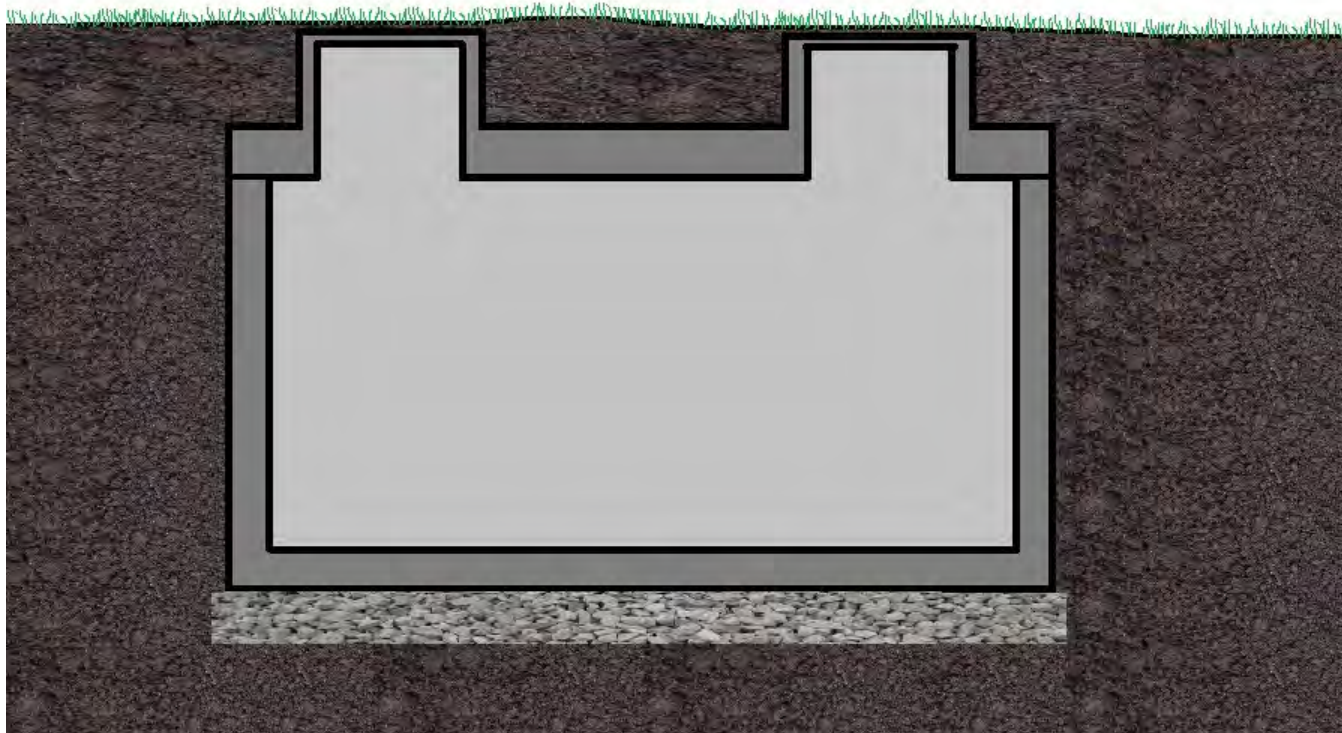
- Soil
- Weight of Tank



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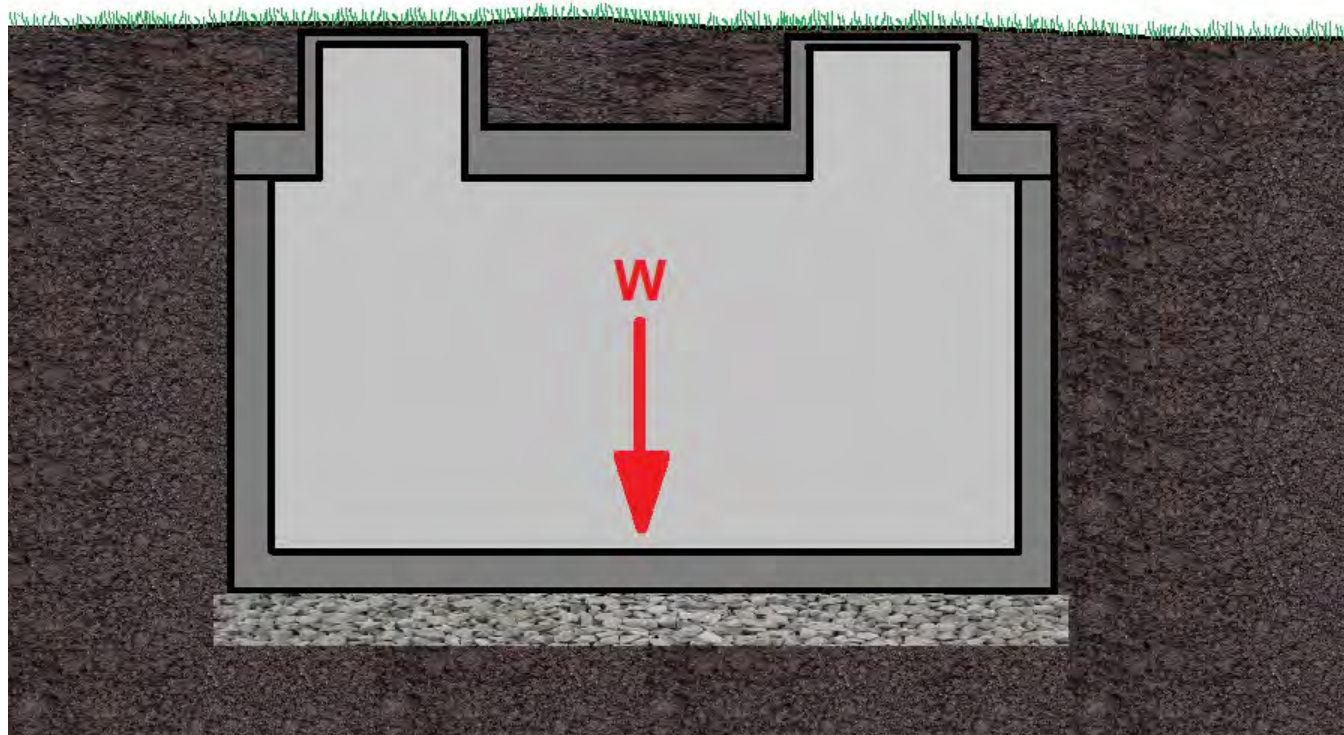
Forces on an underground structure



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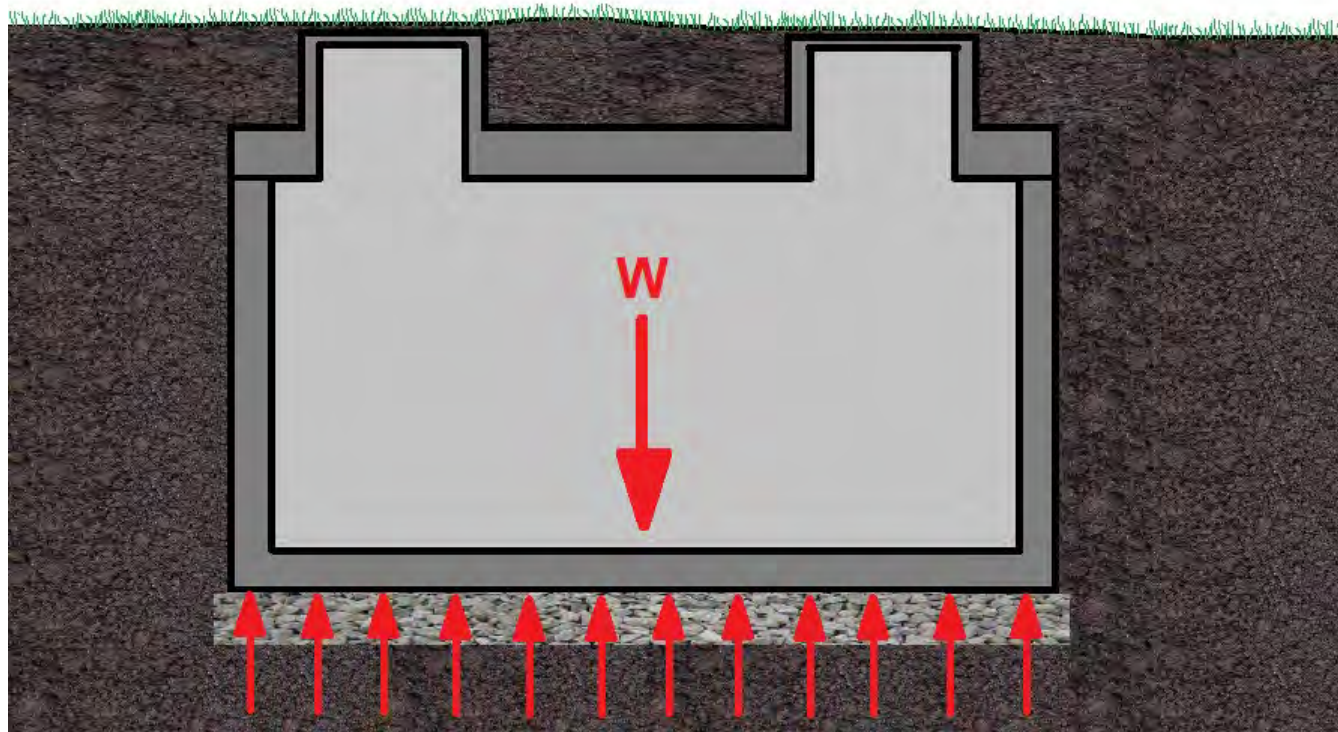
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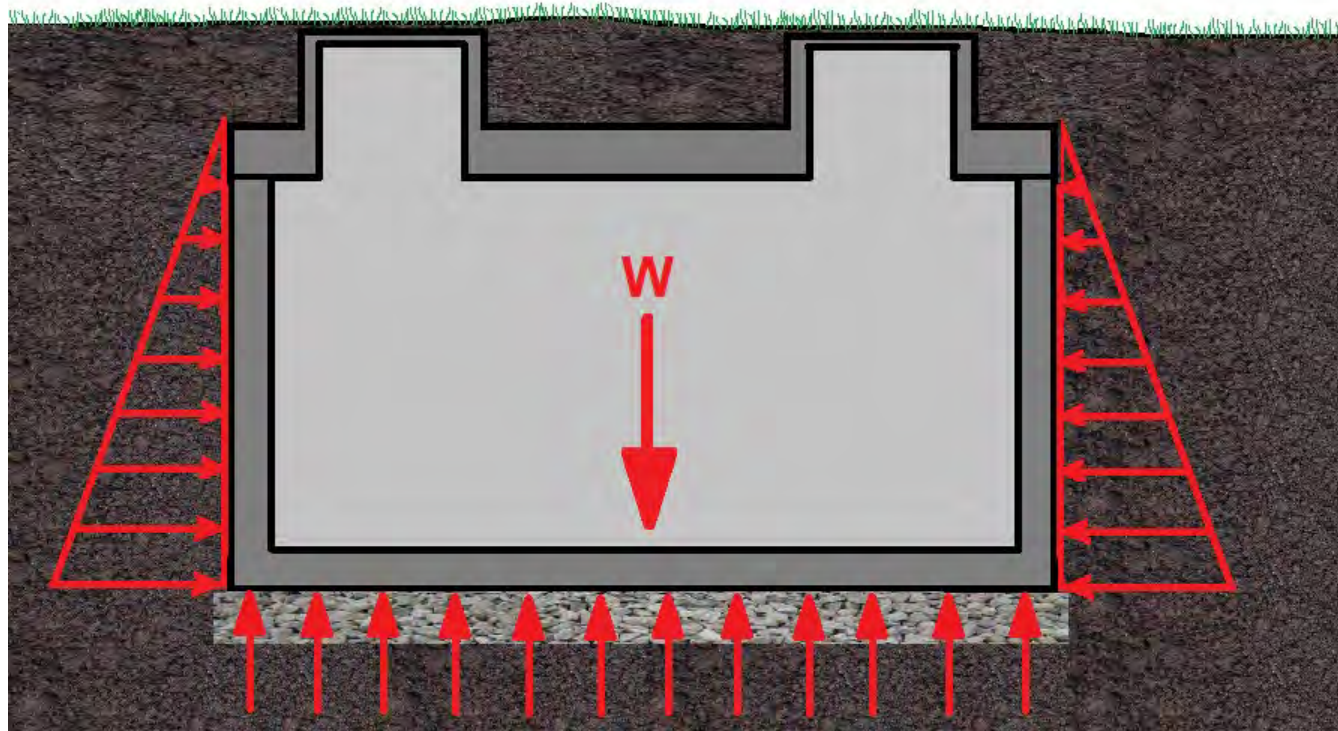
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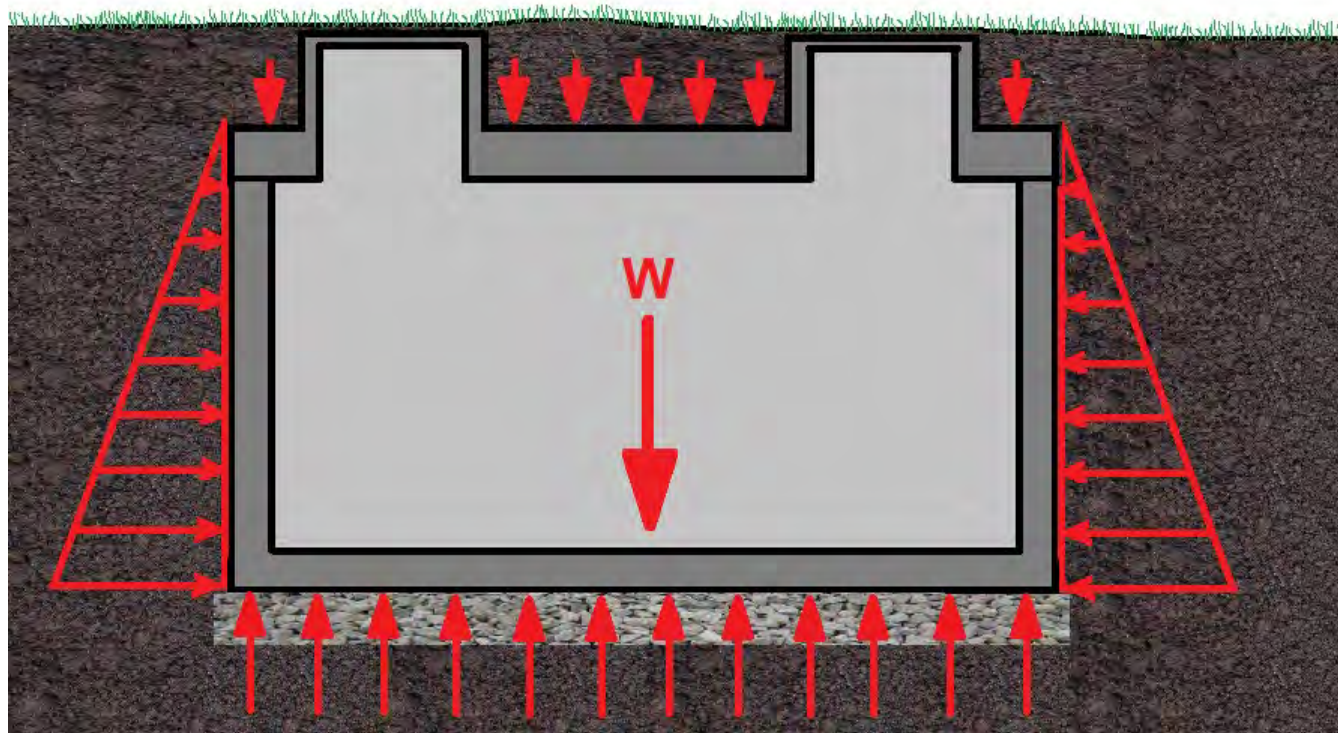
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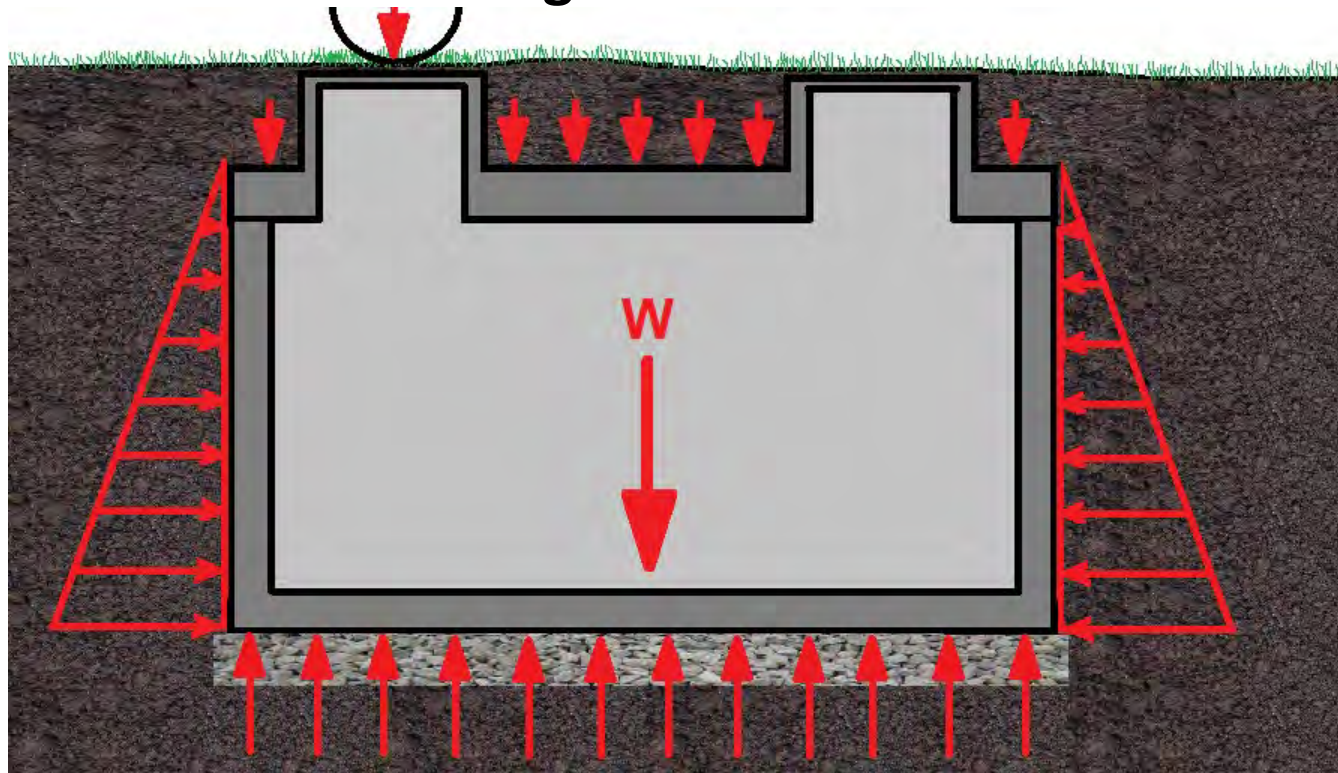
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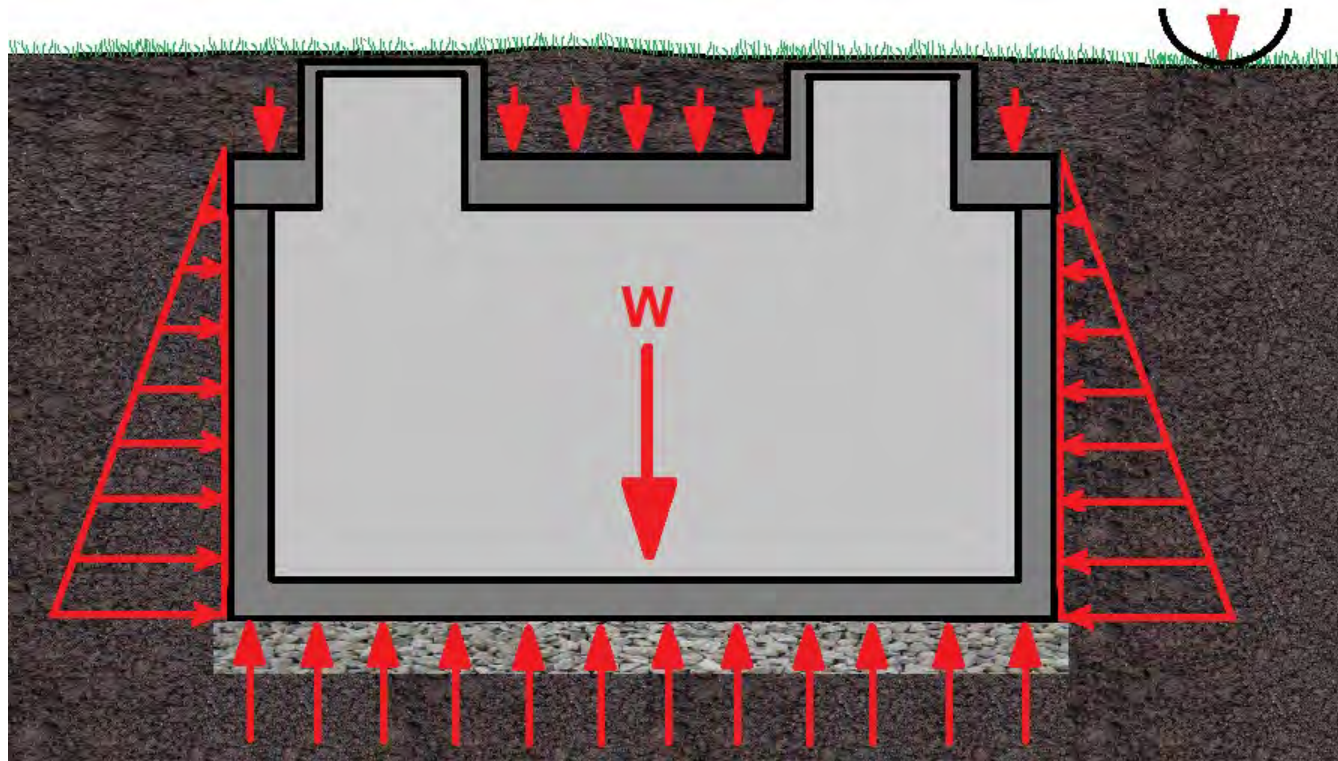
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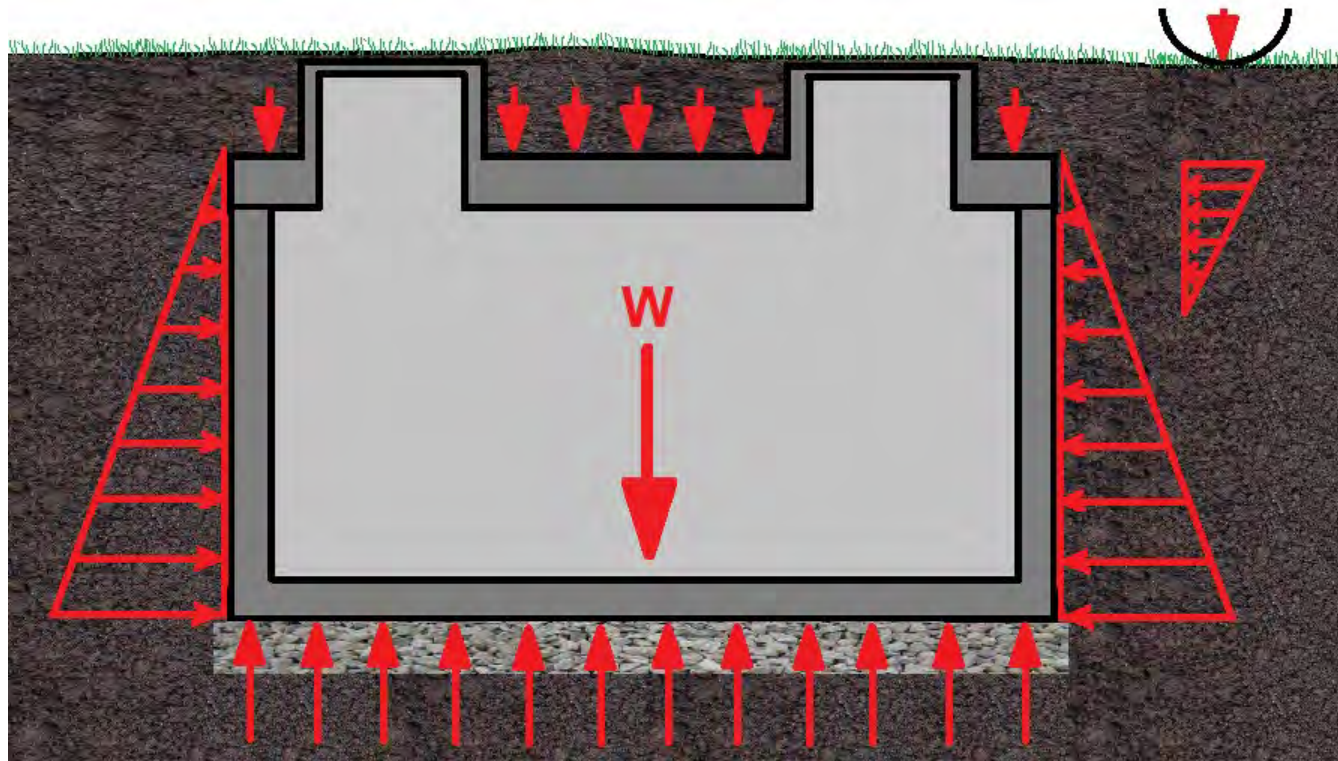
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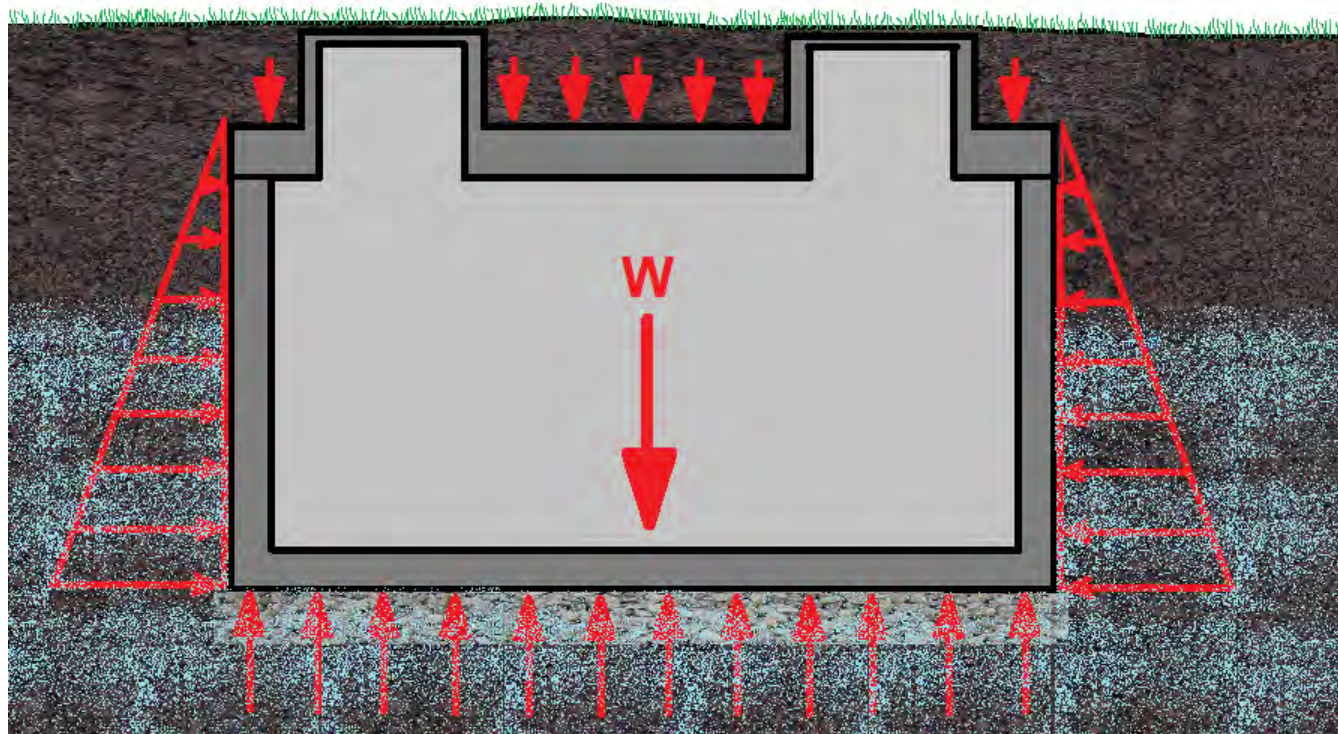
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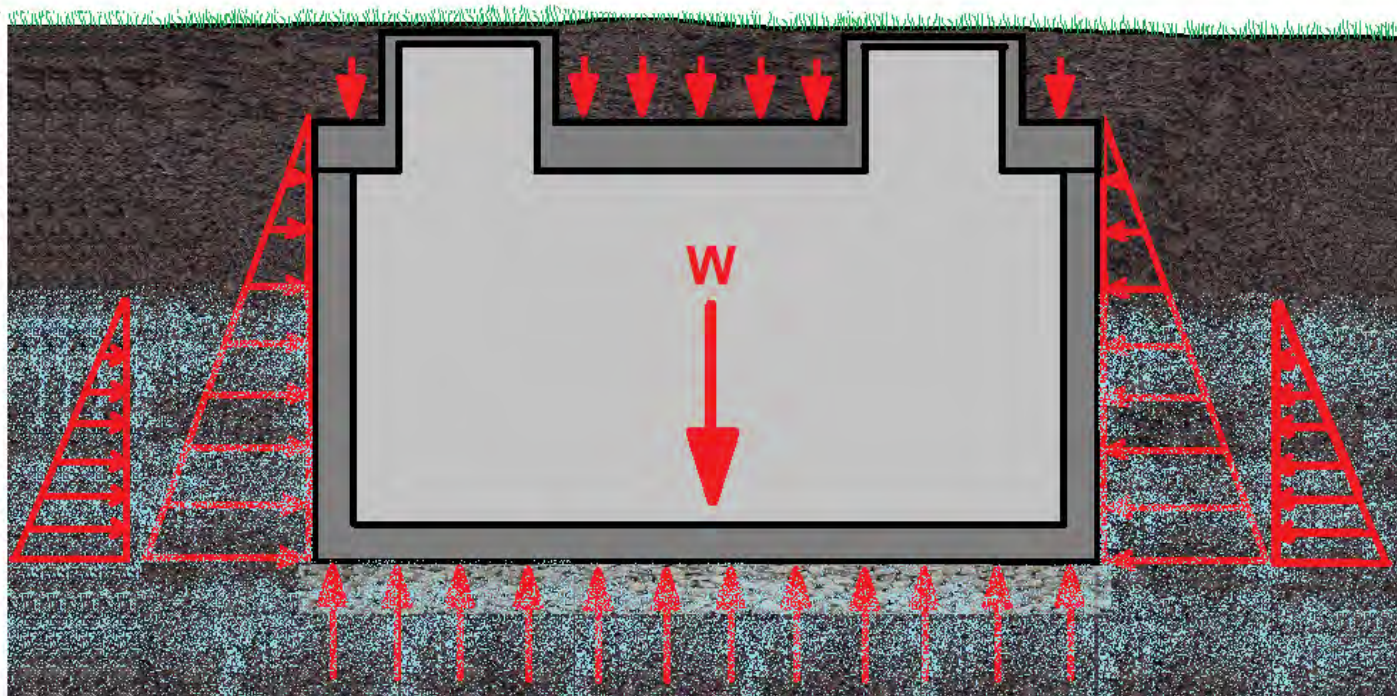
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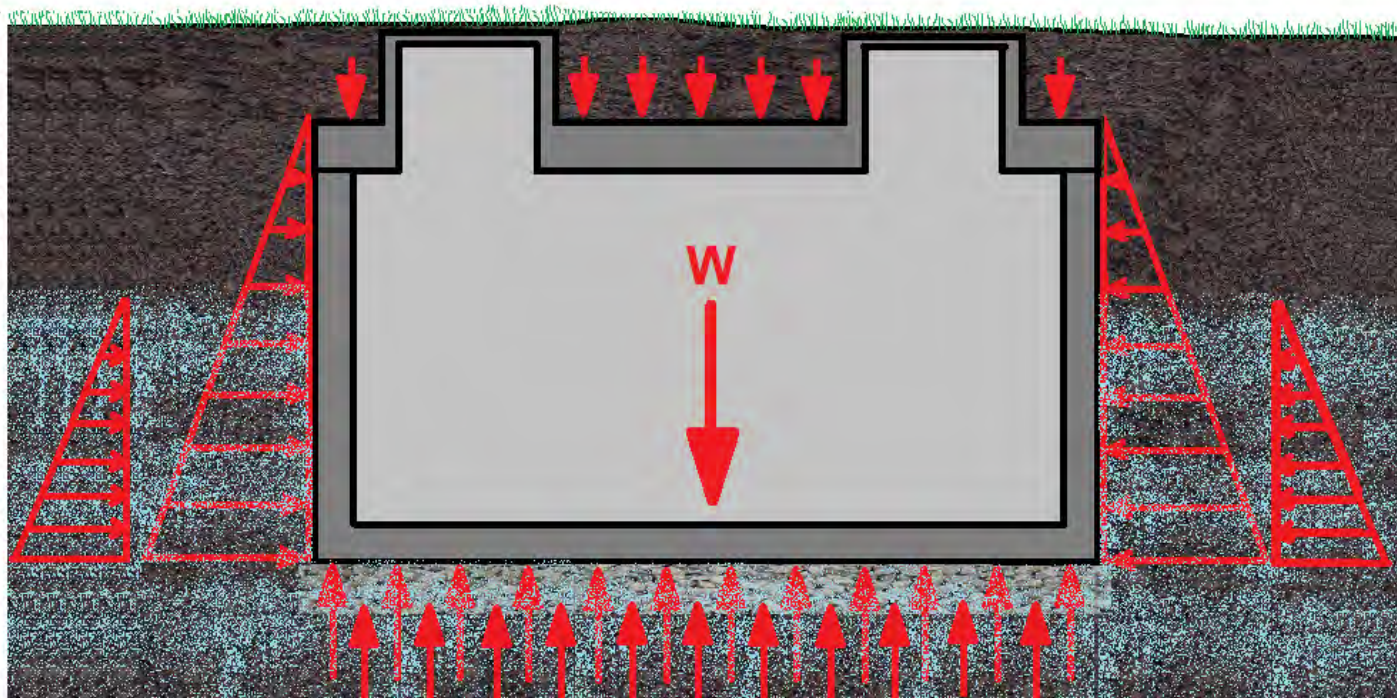
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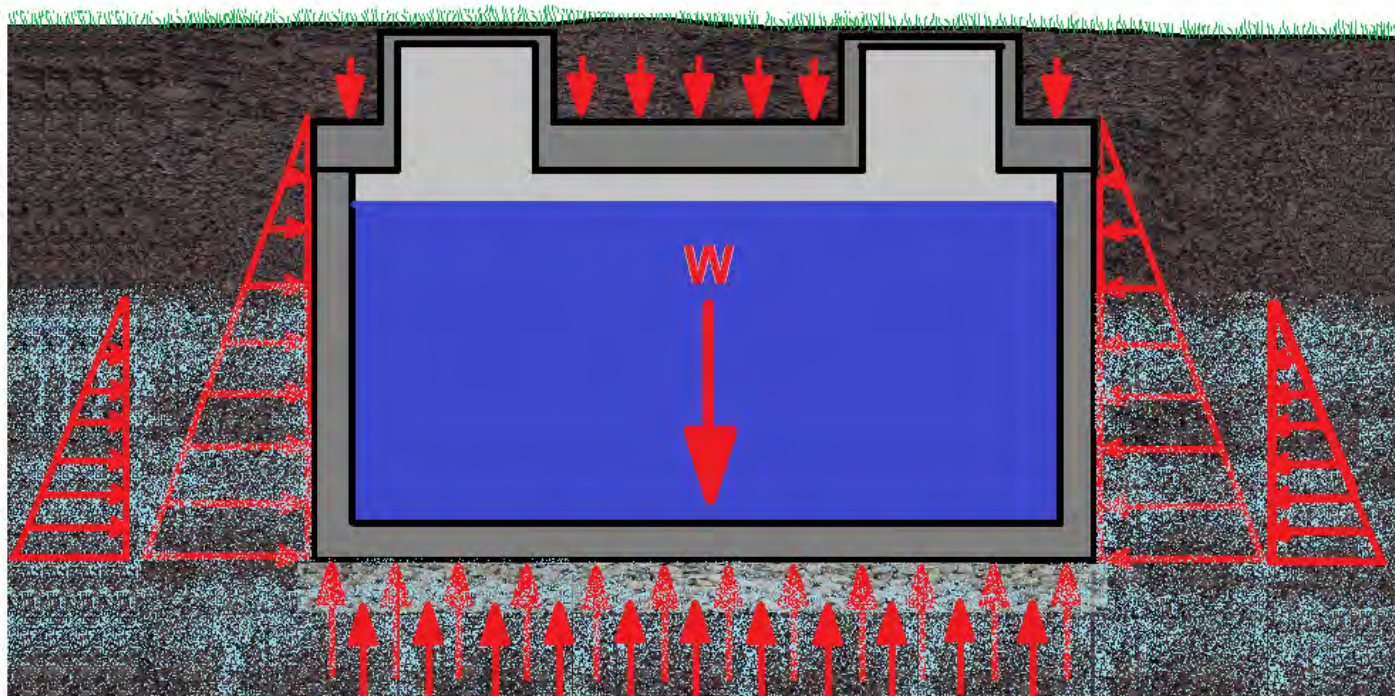
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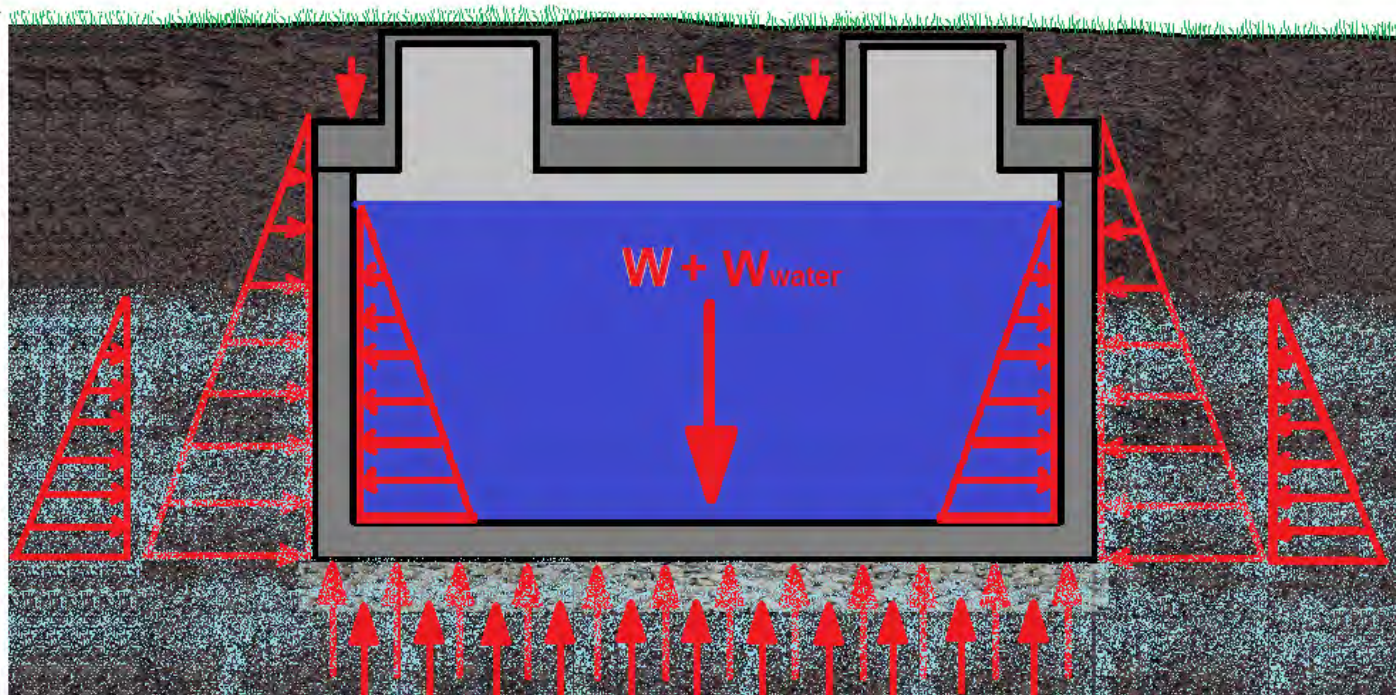
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Forces on an underground structure



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Manufacturing a Quality Septic Tank

- Mix Design
- Wall Thicknesses
- Reinforcing
- Handling
- Quality Control/Quality Assurance



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Mix Design – Start with a Good Recipe

- Major Components
 - Cement
 - Aggregates
 - Water
 - Admixtures



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Cement

Cement

The majority of cement used in the manufactured concrete products industry is governed by ASTM C 150, “Standard Specification for Portland Cement.”



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Aggregate

Aggregates

Well-graded, sound, nonporous aggregate conforming to ASTM C 33, “Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates,” is essential in the production of high-quality precast concrete.



Makes up 60-75% of
volume and 70-85% of



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Water

Water

Water for mixing high-quality precast concrete shall meet ASTM C1602, “Standard Specification for Mixing Water Used in the Production of Hydraulic Cement Concrete.”



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Admixtures

- Admixtures are used to reduce the cost of concrete construction, achieve certain properties in concrete, maintain certain qualities of concrete while placing, curing in adverse weather conditions.
- ASTM C494 - “Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete”



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Start with Strong Mix – Compressive Strength

- **Design is based on 28-day f'_c**
- **Performance is based on actual f'_c**
- **All standards based on f'_c not mix designs**
- **Water-cement ratio will dictate compressive strength as well as porosity, permeability and durability.**



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Minimum f'_c Requirements

- NPCA
- ASTM C 1227
- PCA
- ACI 318
- 4,000 psi
- 4,000 psi
- None
- None



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Pre- f'_c

- **Movement can Cause Micro-Cracks**
- **Designs are not Valid**
- **Concrete may be Very Weak**
- **Lifting may be Hazardous**



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Minimum Wall Thickness

- NPCA
- ASTM C 1227
- PCA
- ACI 350
- 3-inches
- None
- None
- 4 inches



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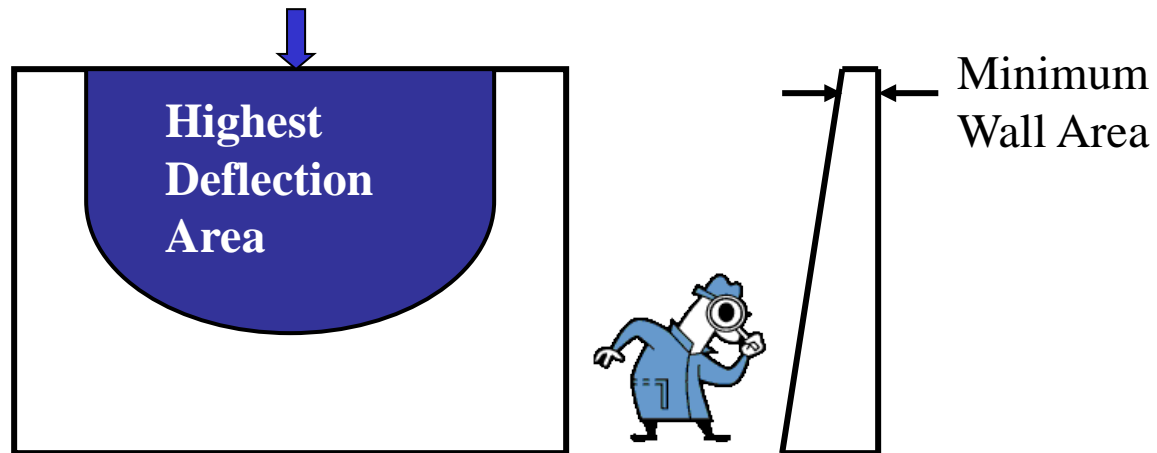
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How Thin is Thick Enough?

- **NCPA & ASTM C 1227 Require 1-inch Minimum Concrete Cover (2-inch (+))**
- **ACI 318 Requires 3/4-inch Minimum Concrete Cover (1.5-inch (+))**
- **Concrete Must be Watertight**
- **Lift System Requirements**
- **Maintaining Minimum Thickness with Tapers**
- **Lid and base thickness designed based on conditions and applicable specifications.**



Wall Tapers



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Connections



Joint Sealant

Concrete to Concrete



Pipe to Tank Connections



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Connectors

Pipe to Tank Connections

Basic Function – Prevent Infiltration and Exfiltration

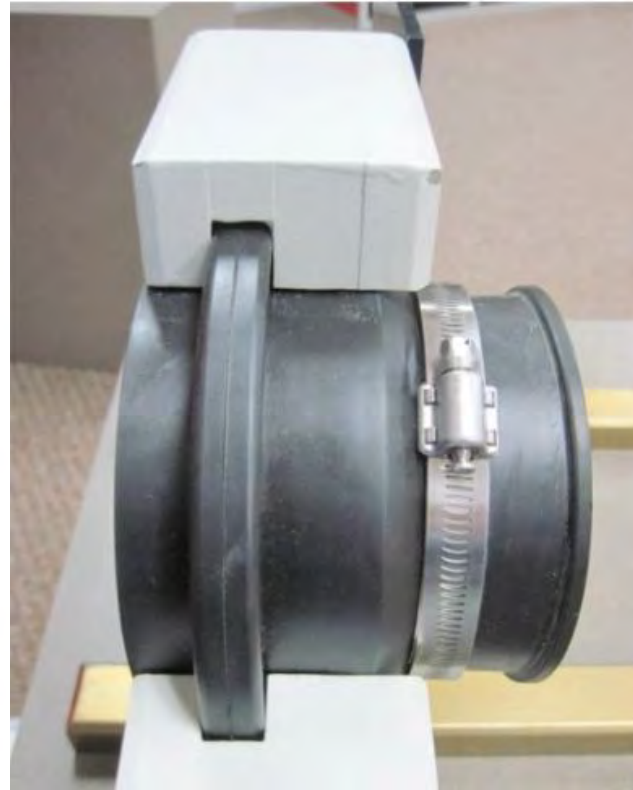
- Provide a permanent flexible connection between pipe and tank.
- Provide for angular deflection of pipe.
- Provide for shear deflection of pipe.
- Provide sure, simple connection for installer.

Connectors

Must conform to:

ASTM C1644 –
Specification for Resilient
Connectors Between
Reinforced Concrete On-
Site Wastewater Tanks and
Pipes.

Required by ASTM C1227



Connectors

Why do connectors leak?

- Insufficient Compression of Rubber....

Quality Installation is Key to Success!

Connectors

Leaks – Between Rubber and Pipe

- **Clamp not tightened correctly –**
- **Recommend using a T –Handle Torque Wrench to install clamps instead of a screwdriver or power tools.**
- **Clamps must be tight but not over-tightened**
- **Follow manufacturers requirements**

Connectors

Leaks – Between Rubber and Pipe

- **Mud on pipe**
- **Mud, Concrete, Debris between rubber and clamp**
- **Rubber/Throat Clamp not square to pipe – Either tighten clamp on pipe first before defecting pipe or align boot square to the pipe before tightening clamp.**



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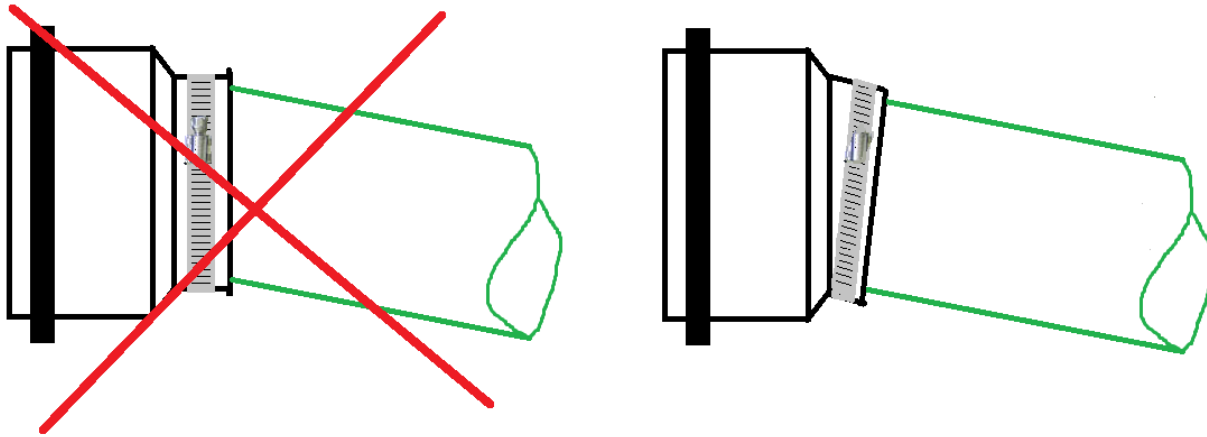
Connectors

Leaks – Between Concrete & Rubber

- **Poor consolidation**
- **Poor mix design**
- **Insufficient concrete strength**

Connectors

Rubber/Throat Clamp not square to pipe – Either tighten clamp on pipe first before defecting pipe or align boot square to the pipe before tightening clamp.



Joint Sealant

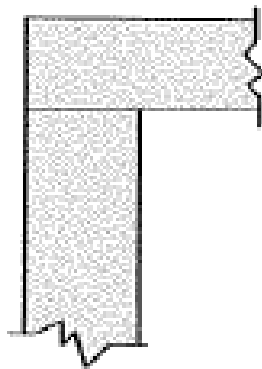


Must conform to ASTM C990 – Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections Using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants

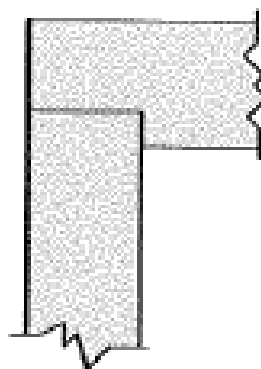
Required by ASTM C1227

What Makes Precast Concrete Structures Watertight?

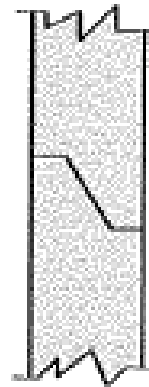
Joint Configurations



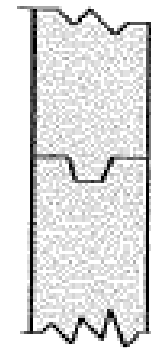
Slab Joint



Lap Joint



Shiplap Joint



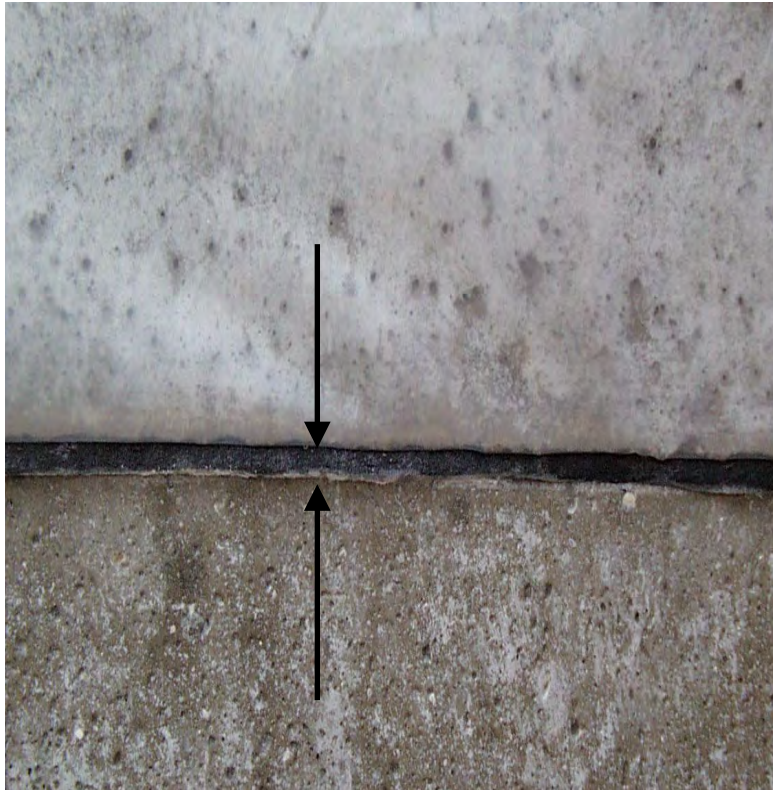
Tongue & Groove Joint



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A Good Quality Joint (watertight tank)



3/8" maximum gap
between two mating
joint surfaces **BEFORE**
sealant is applied.

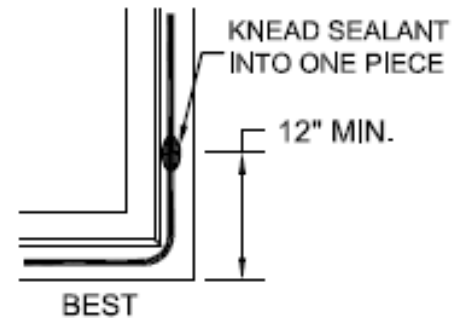
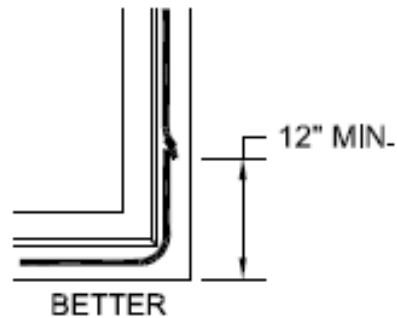
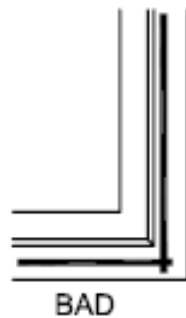
ASTM C 1227-05 Section 10.3



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What Makes Precast Concrete Structures Watertight?

Recommended Practice



What Makes Precast Concrete Structures Watertight?



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SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATION

Site Truck Considerations

- **The installation site must be accessible to large, heavy trucks weighing up to 80,000 lbs. (36,000 kg) .**
- Most trucks will need to get within 3 to 8 feet (1 to 2.5 m) of the excavation to be unloaded.



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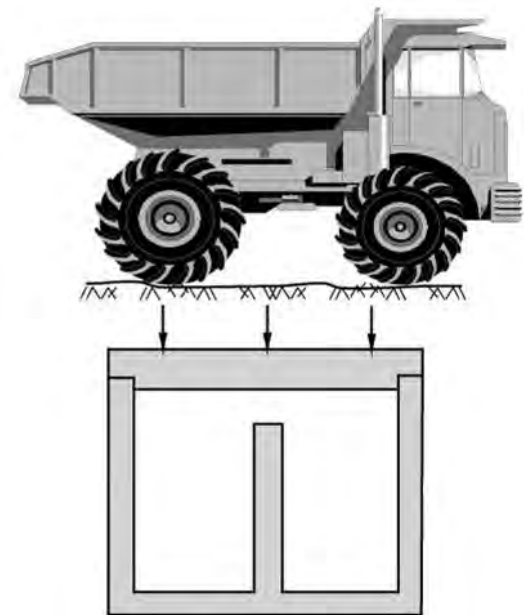
Site Considerations

- The construction area should be free of trees, branches, overhead wires or parts of buildings that could interfere with the delivery and installation of the on-site wastewater tank.
- Construction equipment traffic should be minimized while precast delivery truck is onsite
- Site should consider both movement of the truck and movement of the crane. Both need to be considered.



Depth Considerations

- Most residential grade septic tanks are limited in depth of bury and traffic loading
- Other tanks can be buried deeper, consult with manufacturer before specifying tank



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Bedding and Backfill

- The tank must be placed on 4" of granular material leveled in all directions over a firm and suitable sub base.
- It is important to make sure the bedding is level to distribute the load over the entire tank.
- The sub base must be capable of bearing the weight of the tank and its contents.

Excavate Safe Hole



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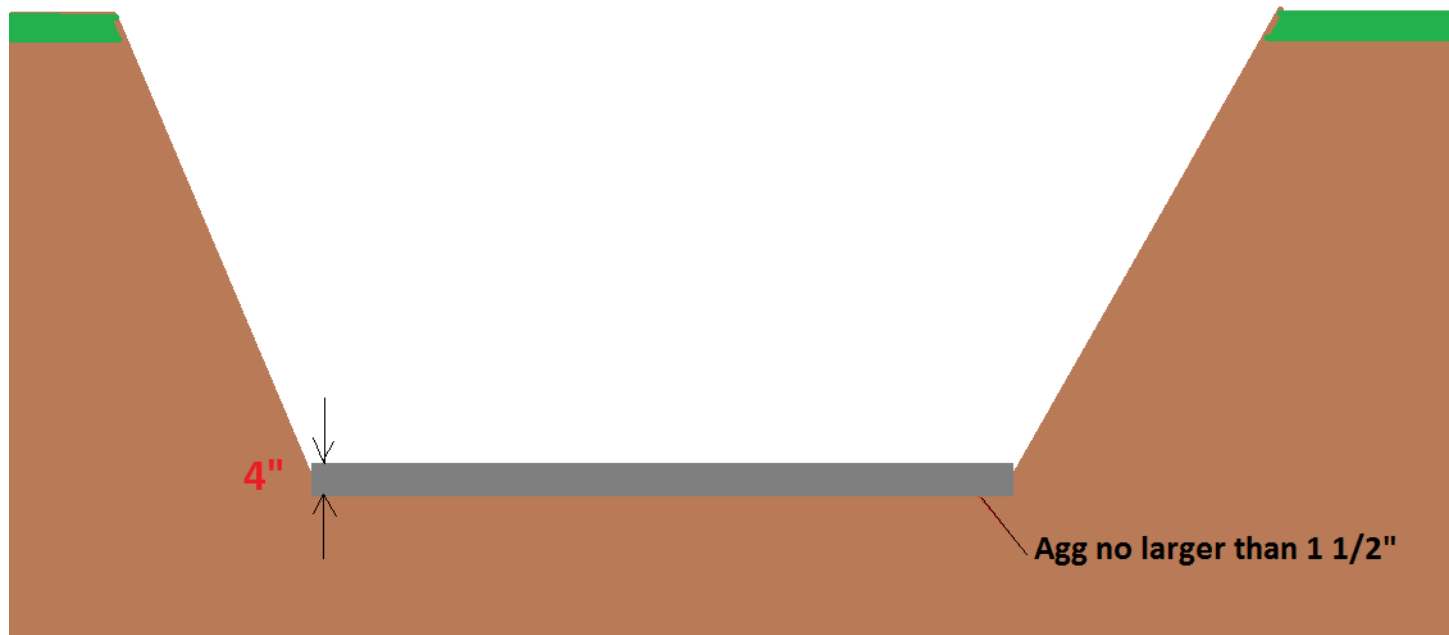
Bedding



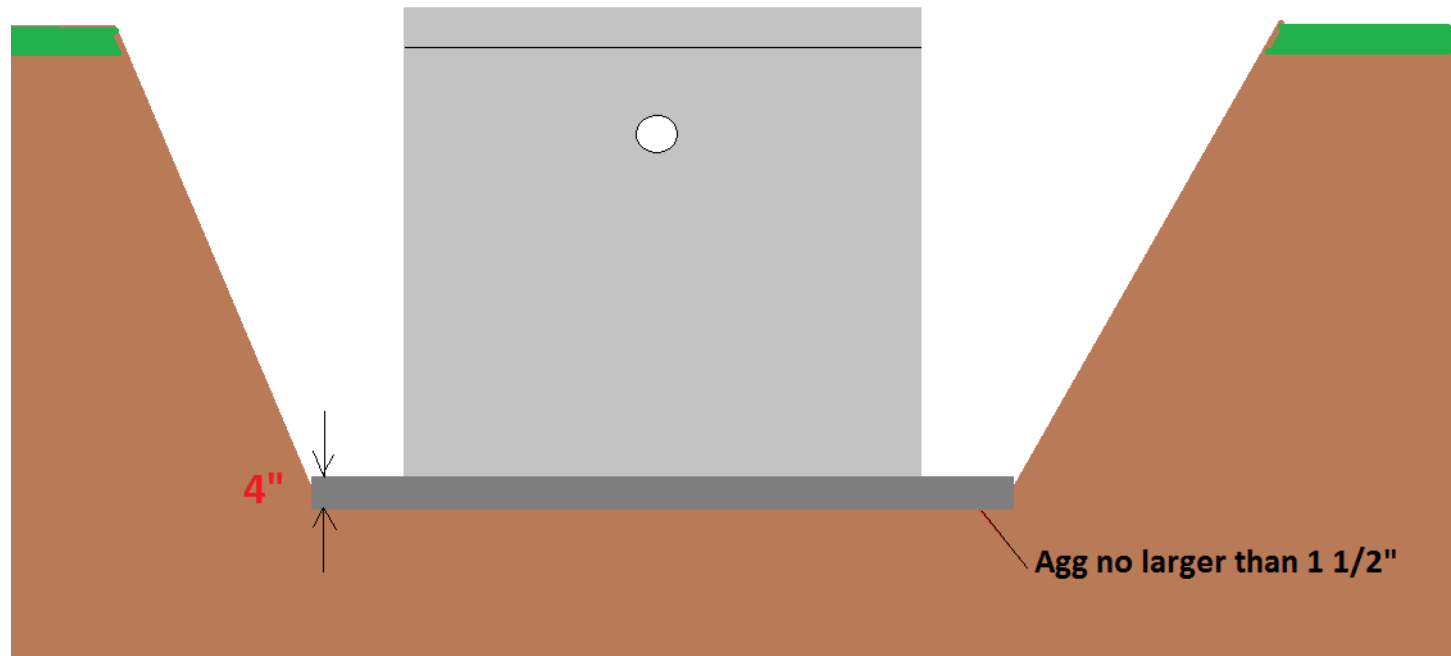
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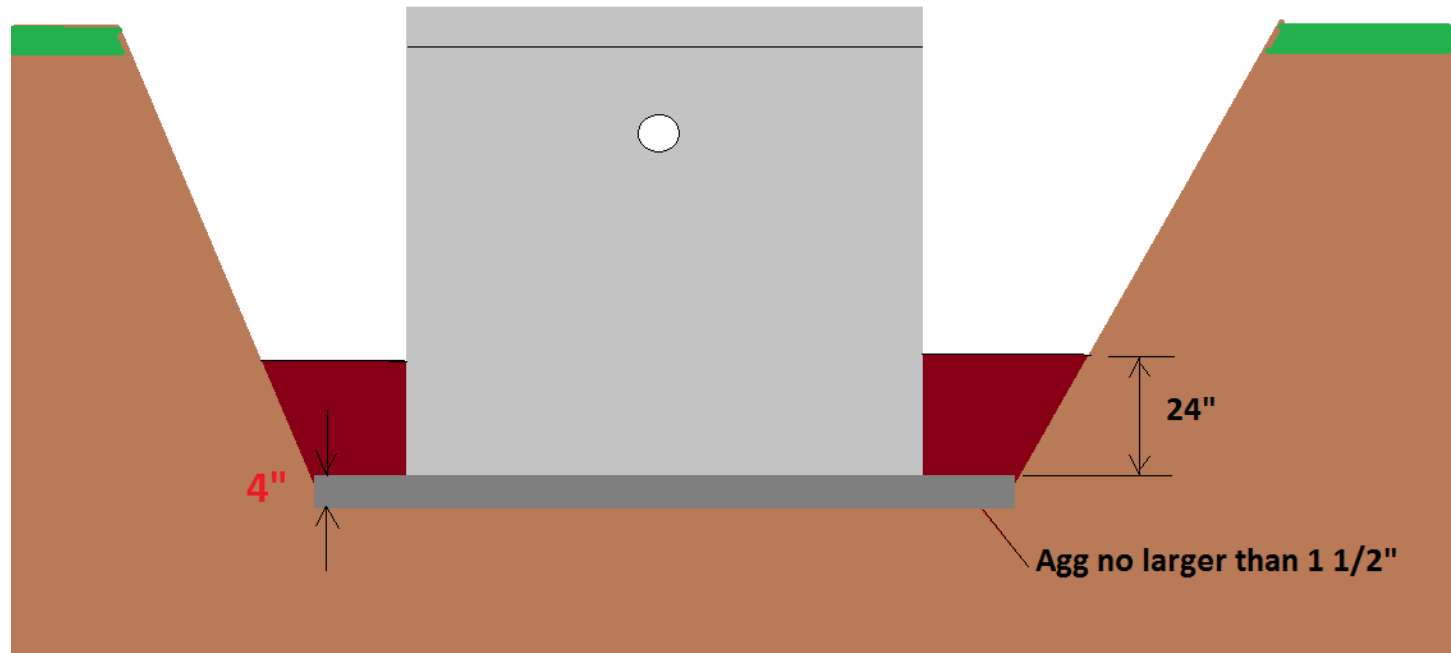
Bedding



Tank Installation



Backfill



AFTER THE INSTALL

PROOF TESTING

ASTM C 1227-10a

- 9.1 Proof testing is used to demonstrate the strength of the tank to resist anticipated external and internal loads.
- 9.1.1 Proof testing, when required by the purchaser, shall be performed in such a way as to simulate the actual anticipated loads.

Testing in Action



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Testing in Action



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Performance Testing For Watertightness

- **Vacuum Testing**

- ASTM C 1227-13

- Seal the empty tank and apply a vacuum to 4" of mercury.
- The tank is approved if 100% of vacuum is held for 2 minutes.

- NPCA Best Practices Manual

- Seal tank, apply a minimum vacuum of 4" mercury
- It may take some time to stabilize the vacuum due to various factors (it is permissible to continue vacuum until stable at 4")
- Shut off vacuum pump. Tank is approved if there is no pressure drop for 5 minutes
- If the tank fails the test, it may be repaired and retested.

Performance Testing For Watertightness

- **ASTM C 1227 Test Method**

- Seal the tank, fill with water
- Let stand for 24 hours
- Refill the tank
- Monitor tank for 1 hour
 - if there is no water loss tank is approved

- **NPCA Recommended Water Testing**

- Fill tank to 2" above the top of the cover inside riser
- Allow it to stand for 24 hours
- Absorption may explain water loss
- If visibly leaking, repair tank, refill, allow to stand 1 hour
- No visible leakage is allowed

Watertight Testing: In-Plant



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Watertight Testing: In Field



Watertight Testing: In Field



Manhole Access Ways

- Manholes Should be Accessible for Servicing Easily
- Should be Above Ground
- Should be Locked

- SAFETY

Homeowner Consideration

- Septic Knowledge
 - What
 - Where
 - Why
 - How
- Service

CASE STUDIES