



MINIMUM SETBACK LIST

Minimum Requirements for Location of Liquid Waste Disposal Systems

The minimum requirements for the installation of new sewage disposal systems for either new or existing structures shall generally be as follows:

Minimum Setback Required From:	Septic Tank	Disposal Field	Seepage Pit
Non-Public Water Supply Well ^{1,8}	100	100 ²	150 ²
Public Water Supply Well ¹	100	150 ²	200 ¹²
Buildings or Structures ³	5	8	8
Property line adjoining private property	5	5	8
Streams and other flowing bodies of water ^{9,11}	100	100	150
Drainage Course	50	50	50
Lakes, ponds, and other surface water bodies ^{10,11}	200	200	200
Colorado River/ Mojave River	50	200	200
Large Trees ⁴	10	-	10
Seepage pits	5	5	12
Disposal field	5	4 ⁶	5
Private domestic water lines (building service line)	5	5	5
Public Domestic Water Lines	25	25	25
Distribution Box	n/a	5	5
Ground surface on sloping ground	n/a	15	15
Groundwater ⁵	5	5 ⁷	10

¹ Drainage piping will clear domestic water supply wells by not less than 50 feet. This distance will be permitted to be reduced to not less than 25 feet where the drainage piping is constructed of materials approved for use within a building.

² For any system discharging 5,000 GPD, or more, the required setback will be increased to 200 feet.

³ Includes porches and steps whether covered or uncovered, breezeways, roofed porte cocheres, roofed patios, carports, covered walls, covered driveway, and similar structures or appurtenances.

⁴ Any tree with a trunk diameter of one foot or more within 5 feet of the system that will not be removed during construction.

⁵ The highest known level to which groundwater is known to have occurred rather than the level at the time when testing occurred.

⁶ Plus 2 feet for each additional foot or depth in excess of 1 foot below the bottom of the drain line.

⁷ For any system utilizing advanced treatment, this minimum separation may be reduced to 2 feet with approval under the APMP (refer to Chapter 6 for more information regarding the APMP) and the RWB.

⁸ Unless regulatory or legitimate data requirements necessitate that monitoring wells be located closer.

⁹ Where the edge of the water body is the natural or levied bank for creeks and rivers, or may be less where site conditions prevent mitigation of wastewater to the water body.

¹⁰ Where the edge of the water body is the high water mark for lakes and reservoirs and the mean high tide line for tidally influenced water bodies.

¹¹ Where the effluent dispersal system is within 1,200 feet from a public water systems' surface water intake point, within the catchment of the drainage, and located such that it may impact water quality at the intake point (such as upstream of the intake point for flowing water bodies), the dispersal system will be no less than 400 feet from the high water mark of the reservoir, lake or flowing water body. Where the effluent dispersal system is located more than 1,200 feet but less than 2,500 feet from a public water systems' surface water intake point, the dispersal system will be no less than 200 feet from the high water mark of the reservoir, lake or flowing water body.

¹² Dispersal systems which exceed 20 feet in depth and are located within 600 feet of a municipal well will be required to have the consultant evaluate the two year travel time for microbial contaminants to determine required setback. In no case will the setback be less than 200 feet.