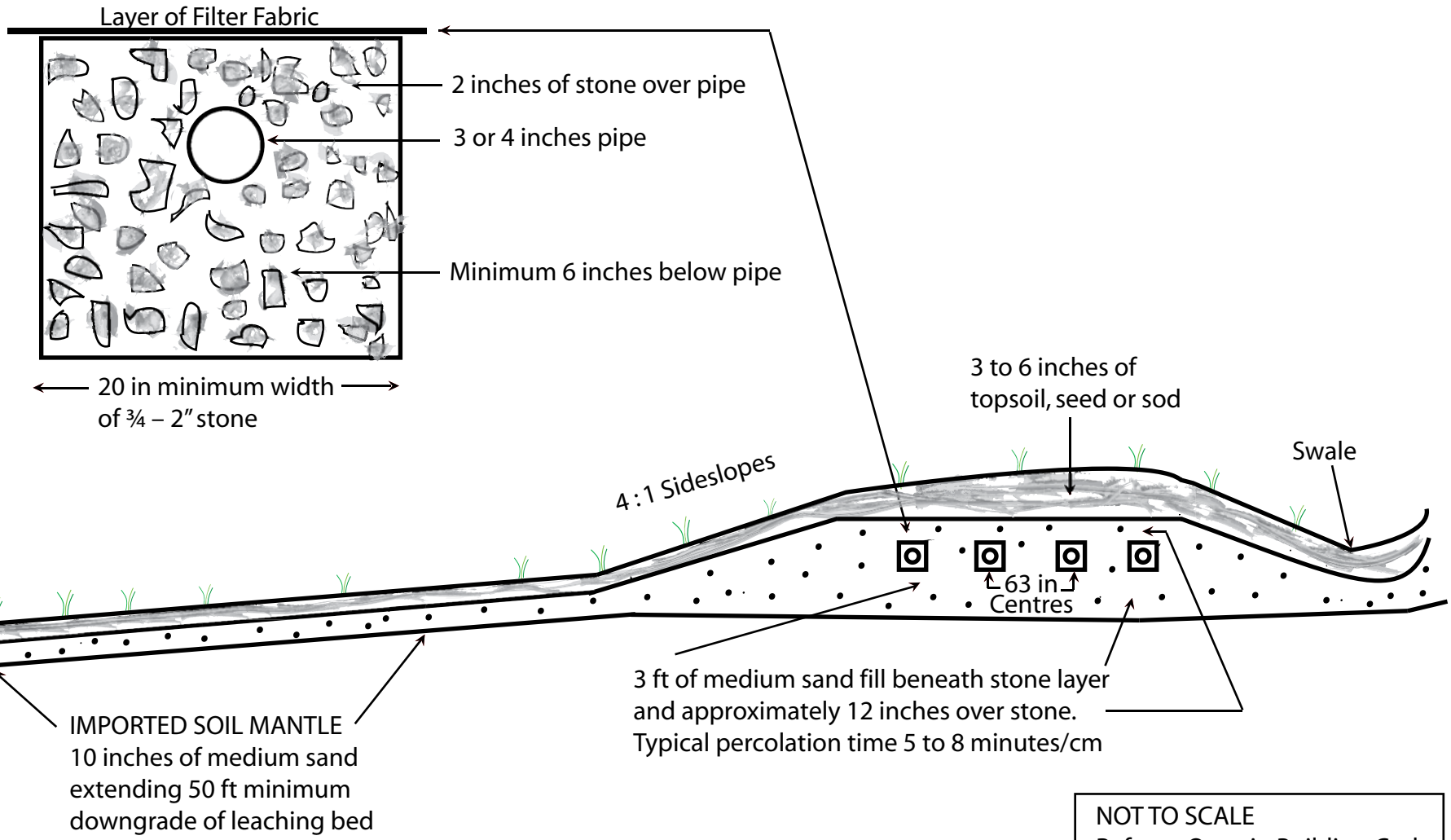
TYPICAL RAISED LEACHING BED

Cross Section

(Installed on Native Silt / Clay Soils)



NOT TO SCALE
Refer to Ontario Building Code
for precise details.
Example only.

Example of Typical Raised Leaching Bed (installed on clay soils)

Note: This description is alternate text for screen reader users and other interested parties. It is not a representation of this information for builders or engineers. Refer to the Ontario Building Code for precise regulated requirements.

Refer to Ontario Building Code for the precise details (this is an example only)

The diagram shows a cross section of a raised leaching bed. A gentle slope begins at the left side of the diagram, increasing upwards gradually towards the middle of the diagram where it reaches the base of a “Raised Leaching Bed” which looks like a raised mount of a few feet high. The raised leaching bed is just to the right of centre in the diagram. The slope of the sides of the Raised leaching bed is not to be steeper than 4:1. (4 horizontal to 1 vertical)

On right side of the diagram at the foot of the raised leaching bed is a swale to divert runoff water. The surface of the gentle slope is covered with a minimum of 10 inches deep of imported mantle sand on top of the native soil. The soil mantle extends a minimum of 50 feet on a downward grade away from the leaching bed. The entire mantle of sand is covered with 3-6 inches of topsoil, seed or sod.

Height of the mound is achieved using a deeper mantle of imported sand. There is a minimum of 36 inches of medium sand fill that provides a base under the stone layer.

The leaching bed consists of 4 pipes in a stone layer. The pipes are 63” apart measuring from the centres. There is approximately 12 inches of medium sand fill over the stone layer with a typical percolation time of between 5 to 8 minutes. There is a layer of filter fabric covering the stone layer.

The entire length of the leaching bed is covered with 3 to 6 inches of top-dressed (seed or sod) topsoil.

In the top left of the diagram there is a separate diagram that shows a close up cross section of the stone layer where the pipe is found. Its minimum width cannot be less than 20 inches at its base, the 3 or 4 inch pipe is embedded in the stone, with 2 inches of stone above it and 6 inches of stone below it extending to the bottom of the trench.

This stone layer is covered with either untreated building paper or geotextile fabric.