ADVANCED ENVIRO-SEPTIC® DESIGN WORKSHEET FOR ARIZONA

Proje										
Desig	ın Criteria:									
1.	Determine	1								
					w by Fixture	ı				
		Number of		Design	of Padraam	Fixture Count	Design			
		Bedrooms 1	7 or Less	Flow (GPD) 150	5	>35 & ≤ 42	Flow (GPD) 900	-		
		1	> 7 & ≤14	300	6	>42 & ≤ 49	1,050			
		2	>14 & ≤21	450	7	>49 & ≤ 56	1,200	1		
		3	>21 & ≤28	600	8	>56	1,350			
		4	>28 & ≤35	750	Ari	zona R18-9-A	314(4)			
	Daily Desigr	n Flow:	bedrooms	s, fi	xtures + _	GPD	(water soften	er) =	_ GPI	
	Commercial	or Large Flov	v System:	G	PD					
		J								
2.	Calculate th	ne minimum S	System San	d Bed Area	(SSBA):					
		Percolation Rate		Trenches*		Beds	Rede			
		(minutes/ir		1	(gal/day/sq. ft.)		(gal/day/sq. ft.)			
	_		an 1.00	Site Specific			Specific			
		1.00 to less than 3.00		6.24			3.86			
		3 4		5.29		2.48 2.13				
		5		4.42 3.63			1.75			
		7		2.60		_	1.28			
		10		1.91			0.96			
		1		1.28			0.65			
		20 25		1.03 0.89		0.53 0.48				
		30		0.75		0.40				
		35		0.65		0.36				
		40		0.59		0.33				
		45		0.53		0.31				
	50 55		0.51 0.48		0.29					
		greater tha			.43		0.24			
		greater that	n 60 to 120		.31		0.17			
	N 1 (greater than 120		Site Specific orption Rates calculated in			Site Specific			
	Note:	Adjusted Syst	em Soli Abs	orption Rates	s calculated	in accordanc	e with R18-9	I-A312.d.		
Syste	m Sand Bed Ar	ea (SSBA): _		SPD ÷	_ GPD/sf (f	rom table abo	ove) =	ft² miniı	num	
3.	AES Pipe R									
	Residential: 70 ft/bedroom x			bedrooms =		ft minin	num			
	Commercial	2.14 GPD/ft =	=	ft mini	mum					
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4.	Calculate the number of serial sections required (skip if using Parallel distribution): Design Daily Flow = GPD ÷ 750 GPD/section = sections minimum									
	Design Daily	y Flow =	GPD) ÷ 750 GPD/	/section =	s	ections minin	num		
	(round up to	nearest whol	e number) =		sections mi	nimum				

5.	Number of AES rows required:									
	Pipe required (from Step #3) =	ft ÷	row length ft =	rows						
	(round up to nearest whole number) ÷ serial sections (from Step #4) = rows									
	(must be whole number, increase nur	ange row length if necessary)								
6.	Find Pipe Layout Width (PLW):									
	(# of rows – 1) x Note: the PLW is the distance from th	ft center-to-ce e outermost edge	enter spacing + 1 ft = of the first to the outermost edo	ft ge of the last rows.						
7.	Calculate System Sand Bed Width (SSBW): a) For beds sloping 10% or less –									
	SSBA (from Step #2) =	ft² ÷	row length + 1 =	SSBW ft min.						
	If (7a) is less than (PLW + 1 ft =ft) then the minimum SSBW = PLW + 1 ft =ft Note: PLW + 2 is the amount of sand needed to cover all the rows plus a one ft border.									
	b) For beds sloping over 10% -									
	SSBA (from Step #2) =	ft² ÷	SSBL (from Step #3) =	ft						
	If this is less than (PLW + 4 ft = ft) then the minimum SSBW = PLW + 4 ft = ft Note: There will always be a System Sand extension for beds sloping over 10%.									
8.	System Sand extensions (SSE): a) Level beds –									
	System Sand extension =each									
	Final System Sand bed width =	d in the middle of tl	ne sand bed area with a Syste	m Sand extension on						
	b) Sloping beds - System Sand extension = Note: The System Sand extension is	SSBW ft – _ always placed on c	PLW + 1 ft = lown slope side of the field (pir	ft min.						
	Those. The System Sund Salar Salar Salar	amayo piacoa on c	com clope clae of the hela (p.p	, oo grouped at mgm older						
Notes:										

Designed by: