

**LOSS RAC Discussion Agenda & Record of Decisions**

<b>Issue Paper for Technical Subcommittee Meeting</b>		<i>Number of Members Present:</i> _____										
<b>Engineering / Design Topics</b>		<b>Topic Number: 12C</b>										
		<i>50% +1=</i> _____	<i>Two Thirds =</i> _____									
<b>Topic Statement</b>	Discuss linear loading rates and determine whether they should be specifically included in the LOSS rule.											
<b>Background</b>	Linear loading rates are used primarily on sloping sites to help assure that vertical separations for downslope trenches are not reduced by down-gradient flow from upslope trenches. Mounding or an increase in the elevation of the saturation zone caused by flow from up-gradient trenches or a wide application zone (a bed) is the concern. The other primary objective is to assure that the flow of treated effluent stays below the ground's surface. Linear loading rates are reassured in gallons/lineal foot of contour length (or per foot lateral length which is parallel to a slope's contour lines).											
<b>Problem Statement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The volume of liquid a slope can move without impacting down-gradient vertical separations is dependent on the soil, the slope, and the length of down-gradient slope through which effluent can move. Thus, linear loading rates will vary from site to site and from one part of a LOSS drainfield to possibly another part of the drainfield.</li> <li>Linear loading rates are not currently mentioned in either the small OSS or LOSS rules.</li> </ul>											
<b>Reference / Research</b>												
<b>Questions</b>	<p>1. Should an attempt be made to research more on loading rates or should the LOSS rule state that a hydrogeology report assess LOSS drainfield sites in sufficient detail to verify that all vertical separations will meet the required minimum under field operating conditions and that the flow will stay below the final grade's surface?</p> <p><b>TRS Recommendation: YES. In concept, linear loading should be addressed in the hydrogeology report – to ensure that required vertical separations are maintained and treated effluent doesn't surface down-gradient.</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="250 1209 483 1360"> <tr> <th colspan="3"><i>Committee Vote</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th><i>GRN</i></th> <th><i>YEL</i></th> <th><i>RED</i></th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linear loading rates and mounding potential should be addressed in the hydrogeology report.</li> <li>Probably not needed in every hydrogeology report.</li> <li>Rule or guidance may address this in a section that details what's needed in a hydrogeology report.</li> </ul>			<i>Committee Vote</i>			<i>GRN</i>	<i>YEL</i>	<i>RED</i>			
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