

# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

## Proof of Structural Design Test for Precast Septic Tanks by the Negative Air Pressure (Vacuum) Method

### 1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of the procedure is to establish the means by which to verify the structural capacity of a precast concrete septic tank due to external forces.

### 2.0 REFERENCES

2.1 ASTM C1227, "Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Septic Tanks"

2.2 "Quality Control Manual for Precast Plants – 5<sup>th</sup> Edition; National Precast Concrete Association.

### 3.0 EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

3.1 Air supply (compressor or vacuum) capable of drawing a vacuum pressure of at least 10" of mercury (Hg).

3.2 A vacuum measuring device is required and may be a vacuum gauge or mercury manometer accurate to within 0.5"Hg.

3.2.1. Vacuum gauges should be calibrated annually to ensure the accuracy of the test.

### 4.0 SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

4.1 The tank to be tested should be selected from inventory and is intended to be representative of tanks made on the same size mold and made from the same materials and methods. In other words, tanks represented by the proof test shall be made from the same mix design, use the same reinforcing, and have the same dimensions and member thicknesses.

4.2 The tank shall be inspected prior to testing for compliance with the shop drawing and for signs of cracking or other defects. Tanks found to be defective shall be repaired or rejected.

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- 4.3 Pipe seal pockets may be filled with grout if it is suspected that they will not withstand the maximum vacuum pressure to be applied.
- 4.3.1. A target vacuum pressure may be determined from the attached “Uniform Load Comparison for Vacuum Load Test”.
  - 4.3.2. The tank shall rest on a yielding foundation (i.e. sand bed) in order to assure that the tank dead load does not control the bottom slab design.
  - 4.3.3. The top and bottom slab may have a greater structural capacity than the side walls. Since vacuum pressure is equally applied to all surfaces, additional uniform load may be applied to the top slab, if desired, in order to increase the allowable capacity of the top and bottom slabs over and above the capacity of the side walls.
- 4.4 Once the tank has been inspected and is properly sealed and prepared for testing, the tank shall be subjected to a gradually increasing vacuum pressure until the target value is reached.
- 4.4.1. Watertightness may be evaluated during the proof test by applying a vacuum level of 4”Hg and holding it for 5 minutes. This test is passing if the tank holds 90% of the vacuum during the 5” minute duration. *Note: This criteria exceeds the vacuum test requirements of ASTM C1227 but is consistent with the NPCA “Best Practices Manual for Precast Concrete On-Site Wastewater Tanks.*
- 4.5 If the target vacuum pressure is achieved without collapse, then the vacuum should be held for approximately one minute, after which the pressure may be gradually released. *Note: some tests have shown that dropping the pressure too fast may result in the formation of cracks in the tank.*
- 4.6 Once the vacuum source is removed, all interior and exterior surfaces of the tank shall be inspected for the presence of cracks or spalls. Minor cracks, less than .006” that DO NOT pass through the wall or slab, are considered acceptable.
- 4.7 Test results shall be evaluated by a Licensed Professional Engineer to determine the allowable live loads and placement depth of the tank under various soil conditions. A minimum safety factor of 1.5 shall be used to evaluate the structural capacity of the tank.

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#### **5.0 RECORDS**

5.1 The results of each vacuum test performed shall be documented on the Septic Tank Vacuum Test Report. Supporting documentation shall include:

5.1.1. Detailed shop drawing of the tank showing all dimensions and reinforcing. (required)

5.1.2. Photographs of the test set-up and performance. (Recommended but not required)

5.2 Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three (3) years in accordance with NPCA Quality Control Manual for Precast Plants.



## UNIFORM LOAD COMPARISON FOR VACUUM LOAD TEST

	Convert inches of mercury from test to allowable uniform load												
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
Vacuum Pressure (inches Hg)	430	501	573	644	716	788	859	931					
Equivalent Uniform Load (psf)	286	334	382	430	477	525	573	621					

Earth Fill (ft)	Allowable live load adjusted for soil depth (psf)												
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0.0	286	334	382	430	477	525	573	621					
1.0	166	214	262	310	357	405	453	501					
1.5	106	154	202	250	297	345	393	441					
2.0	46	94	142	190	237	285	333	381					
2.5	34	82	130	177	225	273	321	369					
3.0	22	70	117	165	213	261	309	357					

### Earth Load

Effective Pressure (Dry)      40 pcf  
 Effective Pressure (Saturated)      80 pcf

Soil Depth Below Grade	Lateral earth pressure based on water table depth (psf)													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.0	320	280	240	200	160	120	80	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.5	360	320	280	240	200	160	120	80	40	0	0	0	0	0
5.0	400	360	320	280	240	200	160	120	80	40	0	0	0	0
5.5	440	400	360	320	280	240	200	160	120	80	40	0	0	0
6.0	480	440	400	360	320	280	240	200	160	120	80	40	0	0
6.5	520	480	440	400	360	320	280	240	200	160	120	80	40	0
7.0	560	520	480	440	400	360	320	280	240	200	160	120	80	40
7.5	600	560	520	480	440	400	360	320	280	240	200	160	120	80

## SEPTIC TANK VACUUM TEST REPORT

Manufacturer: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
City, State Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Test Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Report By: \_\_\_\_\_

### TANK DESCRIPTION (Attach detailed drawings)

Model No: \_\_\_\_\_ Volume and/or working capacity: \_\_\_\_\_ Mfg Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Outside Dimensions: Length \_\_\_\_\_ Width \_\_\_\_\_ Height \_\_\_\_\_  
Member Thickness: Top Slab \_\_\_\_\_ Base Slab \_\_\_\_\_ Walls \_\_\_\_\_  
Compartments: \_\_\_ Dual \_\_\_ Single  
Seam: \_\_\_ Mid \_\_\_ Top  
If top seam; does cover slab interlock with top of wall? \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No  
Joint Sealant Brand/Size: \_\_\_\_\_  
Pipe Seals Brand/Type: \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Inlet Seals: \_\_\_\_\_ No. of Outlet Seals: \_\_\_\_\_

### MIX DESIGN

Mix No: \_\_\_\_\_ W/C Ratio \_\_\_\_\_  
Fibers: \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Yes Brand/Type \_\_\_\_\_ Dosage \_\_\_\_\_/cy

### REINFORCING STEEL

Rebar: \_\_\_ Grade 40 \_\_\_ Grade 60 \_\_\_ None  
Wire Fabric: \_\_\_ Smooth (ASTM A185) \_\_\_ Deformed (ASTM A497) \_\_\_ None

### CONCRETE TEST RESULTS

Slump: \_\_\_\_\_ %Air: \_\_\_\_\_ Temp: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit Weight: \_\_\_\_\_  
Compressive Strength: \_\_\_\_\_ psi @ \_\_\_\_\_ Days

### WATERTIGHTNESS TEST

Tank withheld 4" of mercury for 2 minutes without loss of vacuum: \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No

### STRUCTURAL TEST

Vacuum measuring device: \_\_\_ Manometer \_\_\_ Gauge: Date of last gauge calibration \_\_\_\_\_  
Tank tested to failure: \_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_ No  
Maximum vacuum pressure tested: \_\_\_\_\_ inches Hg. Additional load applied to top slab \_\_\_\_\_ psf  
Tank was inspected after the load was applied and there were no signs of cracks: yes no (describe below)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_