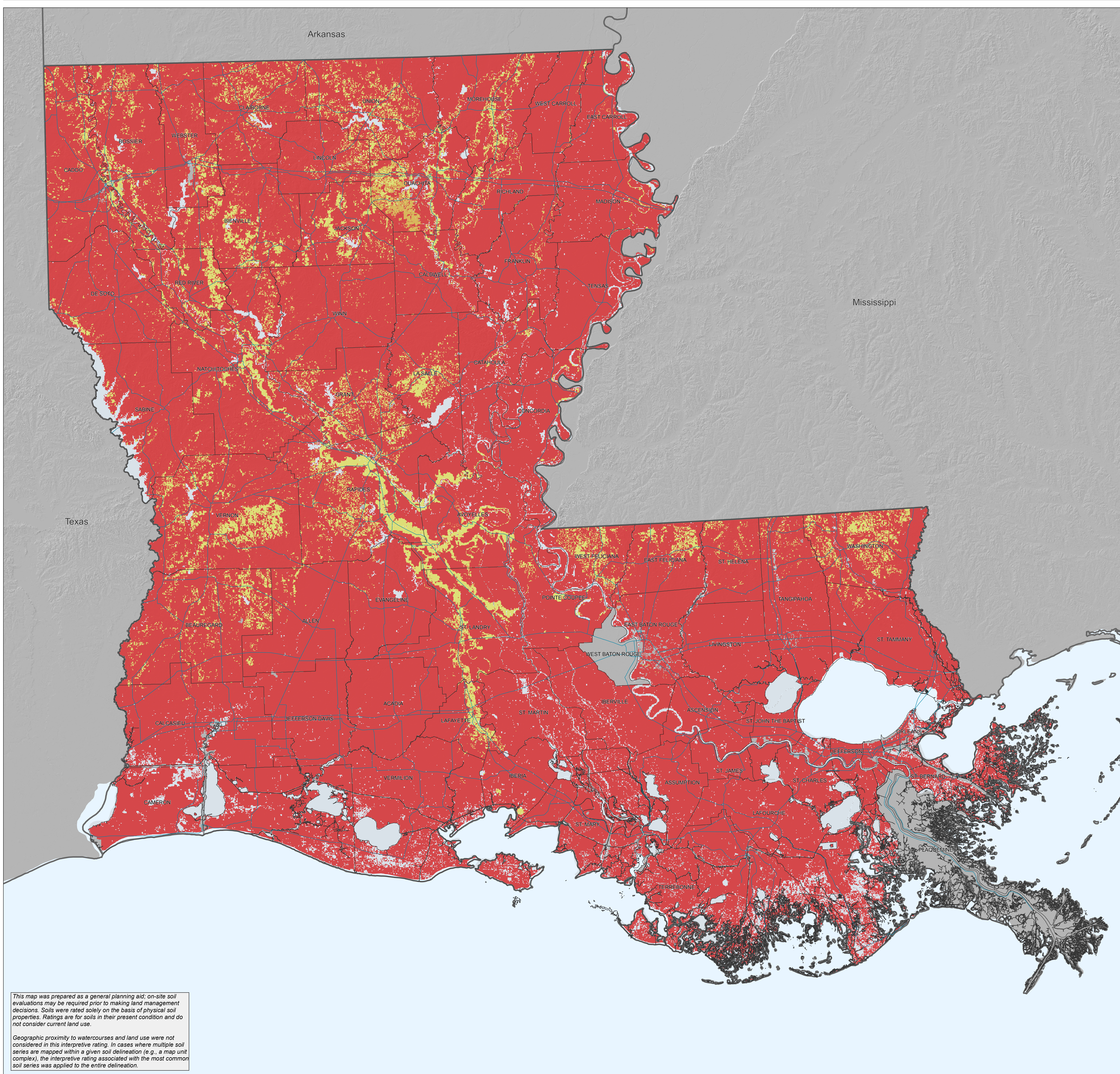


# Limitations for Septic Tank Absorption Fields - Louisiana (2008)



*This map was prepared as a general planning aid; on-site soil evaluations may be required prior to making land management decisions. Soils were rated solely on the basis of physical soil properties. Ratings are for soils in their present condition and do not consider current land use.*

*Geographic proximity to watercourses and land use were not considered in this interpretive rating. In cases where multiple soil series are mapped within a given soil delineation (e.g., a map unit complex), the interpretive rating associated with the most common soil series was applied to the entire delineation.*

## Septic Tank Absorption Fields



Septic Tank Absorption Field interpretations are a tool for guiding the user in site selection for safe disposal of household effluent. Septic tank absorption fields are subsurface systems of tile or perforated pipe that distribute effluent from a septic tank into the natural soil. The centerline depth of the tile is assumed to be 24 inches or deeper. Only the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is considered in making the ratings. Soil properties and site features considered are those that affect the absorption of the effluent, those that affect the construction and maintenance of the system, and those that may affect public health.

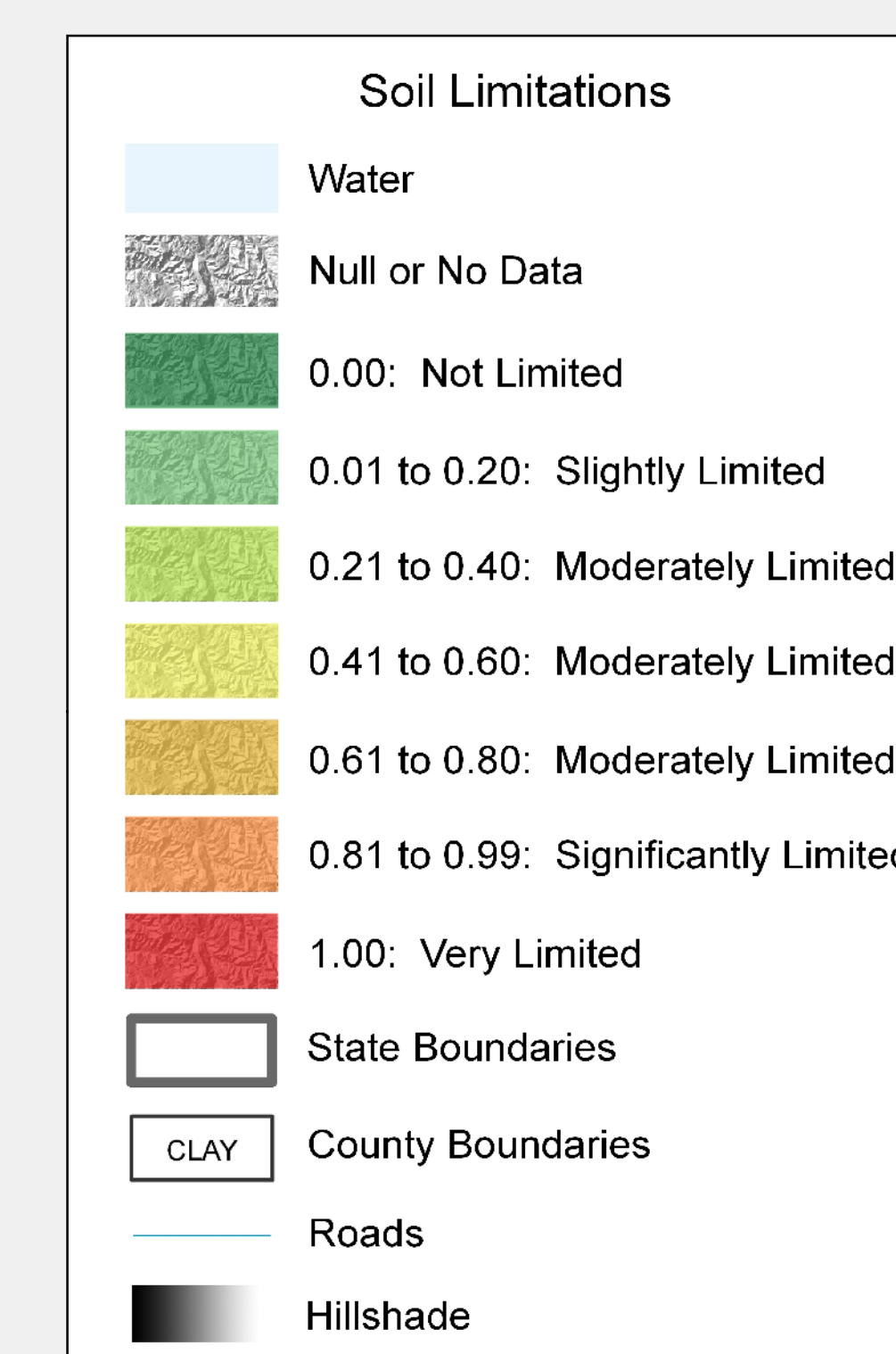
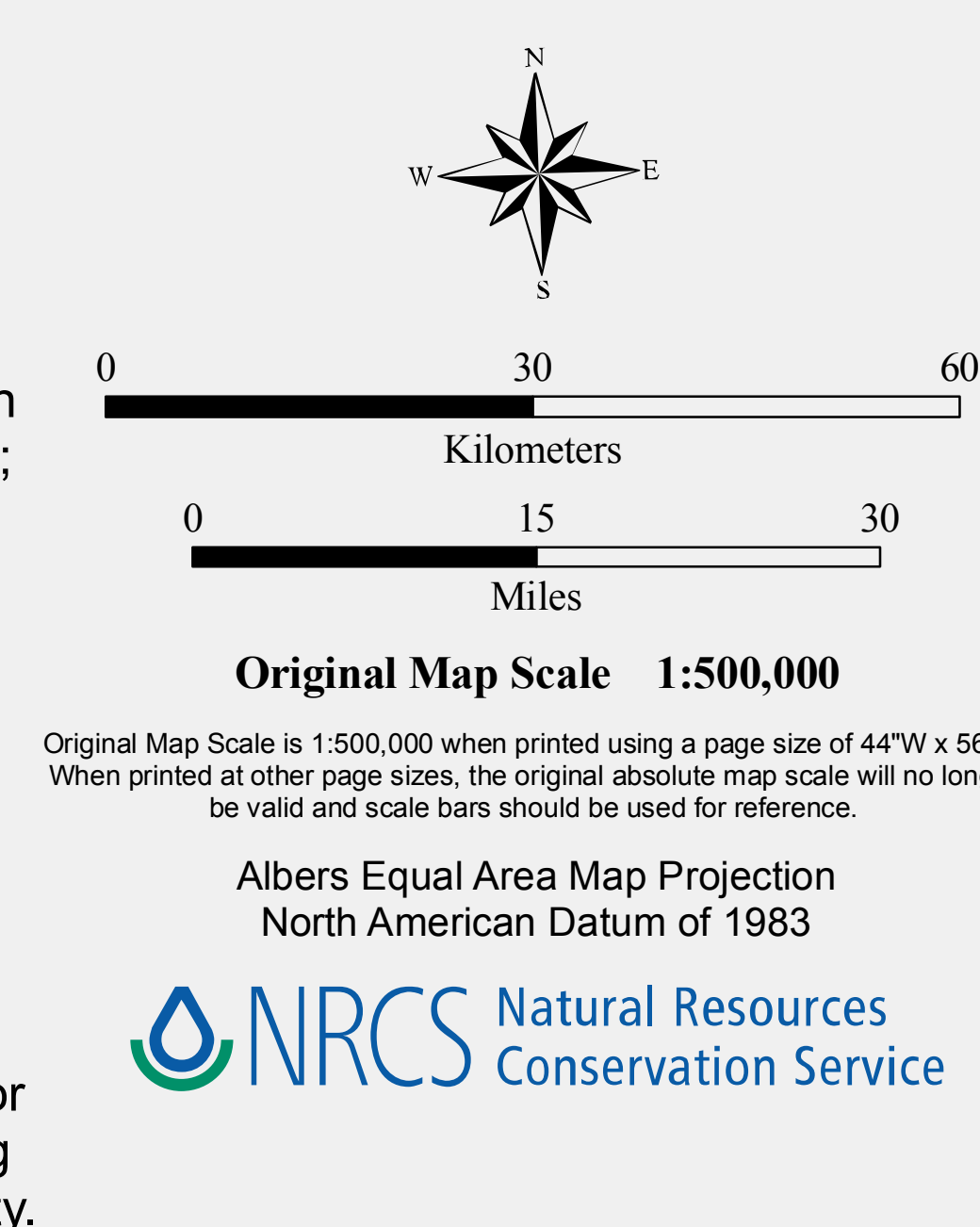
Soils are rated and placed into septic tank absorption field interpretive rating classes per their rating indices. These are not limited (rating index = 0), somewhat limited (rating index > 0 and < 1.0), or very limited (rating index = 1.0).

Soil properties and qualities that affect the absorption of the effluent are permeability, depth to a seasonal high water table, depth to bedrock, depth to a cemented pan, and susceptibility to flooding. Stones and boulders and a shallow depth to bedrock, ice, or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope

may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in down-slope areas. In addition, soil erosion is a hazard where absorption fields are installed in steep soils.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils, the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new; consequently, ground water supplies may be contaminated. Percolation tests are used by some regulatory agencies to evaluate the suitability of a soil for septic tank absorption fields. These tests should be performed during the season when the water table is highest and the soil is at minimum absorptive capacity.

This interpretation is applicable to both heavily populated and sparsely populated areas. While some general observations may be made, onsite evaluation is required before the final site is selected. Improper site selection, design, or installation may cause contamination of ground water, seepage to the soil surface, and contamination of stream systems from surface drainage or flood water. Potential contamination may be reduced or eliminated by installing systems designed to overcome or reduce the effects of the limiting soil property.



Source: ©2008, 1:500,000 Overseas, ArcMap, ESRI - Redlands, CA  
 National Atlas (http://www.nationalatlas.gov), Road, (ESRI)  
 National Atlas (http://www.nationalatlas.gov), State Boundaries, (ESRI)  
 Soil Survey Data (2008, 1:500,000), Soil Absorption Field Interpretation, National Soil Interpretation System (2012-2008), USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Soil Survey Center, Lincoln, Nebraska (http://soils.usda.gov)  
 USDA-NRCS, 2008, County Boundaries derived from 1:100,000 Bureau of Census - (ESRI) sources provided by C. Lovel, USDA-NRCS, Information Technology Center, Fort Collins, CO  
 USDA-NRCS, 2008, Soil Survey Geographic Database (SSURGO) version 2.1 - Louisiana Collection, Washington, DC, Soil Data Mart Source (http://websoilsdata.nrcs.usda.gov) - (ESRI) sources provided by C. Lovel, USDA-NRCS, Information Technology Center, Fort Collins, CO  
 USGS, Analytical Hillshade computed from 30 meter National Elevation Dataset (NED) using the following parameters: 315 degrees azimuth, and a factor of 1. Prepared by USDA-NRCS-NGISD, Morgantown, WV