Set tank level and to a uniform bearing on a minimum 4” thick sand or granular bed overlying a firm and uniform base. Tank should not bear directly on large boulders or massive rock edges. (Figure 1)

Unstable or wet foundations should be stabilized and cared for by over excavation and backfill with select materials, or other means as required, to ensure a stable and uniform bearing foundation for the tank.

Excavation for tank should extend at least twenty four inches (24”) beyond the farthest outer dimension of all four sides of the tank to allow for proper compaction. (Figure 2)

Backfill should be placed in uniform, mechanically compacted layers, no greater than 24” thick and of nearly equal height on each side of the tank to minimize settlement and to provide support for the tank walls. Backfill should be of proper size and gradation, free of stones over 4” in diameter, and any other deleterious materials. (Figure 3)

Each layer should be thoroughly tamped, making sure the soil or sand backfill contains sufficient moisture to allow for proper compaction. (Figure 4)

Jetting or flooding should not be used to settle backfill.

Tanks should be placed at such a depth to facilitate a minimum 1/4” per foot slope of the building sewer or as required by local code. (Figure 5)