

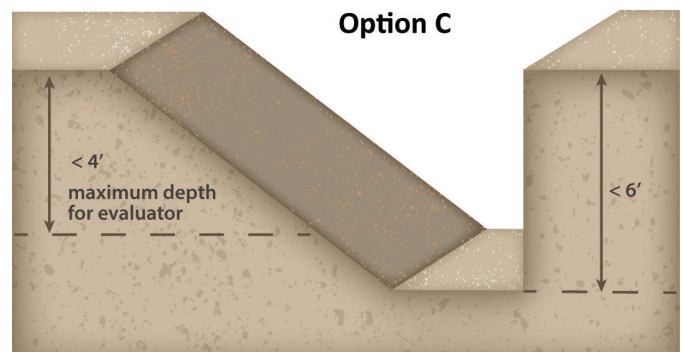
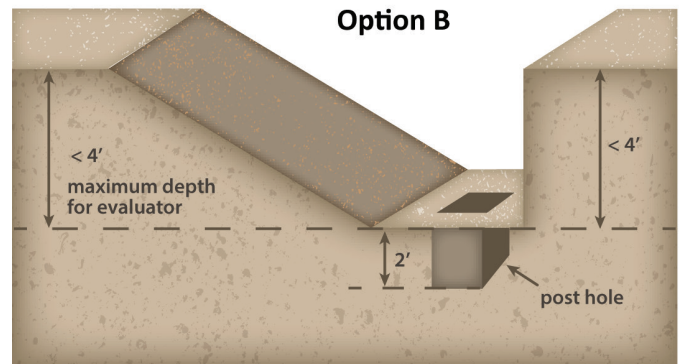
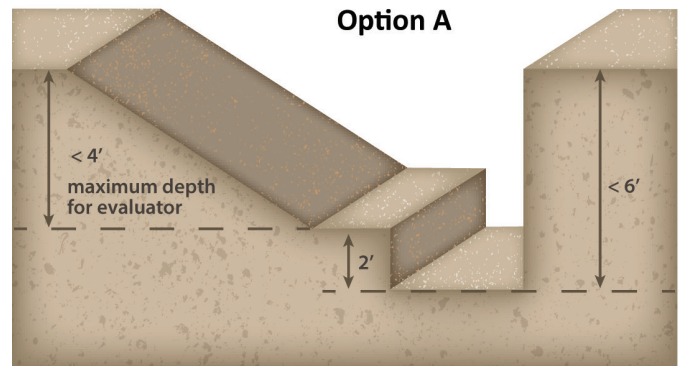
# Test Pit Construction

## Guidelines for Test Pit Construction for On-site Sewage Systems

Safety and soil characterization are both important when constructing a test pit for an on-site sewage system soil review. The three test pit options in this guidance will meet the Washington State Labor and Industries (L&I) safety requirements in Chapter 296-155 WAC. The three options can be used for all soil types listed in On-Site Sewage Systems Chapter 246-272A WAC and Chapter 246-272B WAC except as noted below. Local Health Jurisdictions may have more specific guidance for their local area. The reviewing agency should be consulted before test pits are constructed.

### Test Pit Construction

- Call 811 to locate underground utilities prior to digging.
- All test pits must be evaluated for stability by a competent person per WAC 296-155-657. Test pits shall not be entered if deemed unstable.
- Use the least stable soil for evaluating test pit stability when there is a layered soil profile.
- Regardless of soil type, a test pit that shows distress such as fissures or cracks is deemed unstable.
- Benching for test pit stability can only be done in unsaturated soils with greater than 15% fines (silt and clay). This means some DOH Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 soils and soils seeping freely may not qualify for Test Pit Option A.
- The three test pit options do not allow an evaluator to enter the test pit to a depth greater than 4 feet. To enter to a depth greater than 4 feet, additional requirements in WAC 296-155-657 must be followed.
- Every test pit must have a ramp that provides for entry and exit into the test pit without the need of aid.
- All spoils must be placed at least 2 feet from the edge of the test pit.
- All equipment within 20 feet of the test pit should be shut down when a person is in the test pit.
- For Large On-site Sewage Systems (LOSS) an excavator must be on site.
- Test pits shall not be left open for an extended period unless properly barricaded per L&I regulation. An example of a properly barricaded test pit is orange construction fencing surrounding the entire test pit and secured by metal fence posts.



Adapted from content created by Washington State Department of Health.