

Table 2-11 shows drainfield setbacks from cutoff trenches based on percent slope. In Table 2-11, each split cell shows the drainfield depth requirement in the upper left and the minimum setback distance in the lower right. Effective soil depths for drainfields must meet requirements in Table 2-6 and Table 2-7.

**Table 2-11. Setbacks of drainfield from cutoff trench based on percent slope.**

Slope (%)	Depth of Cutoff Trench (feet)							
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	0.5 - 3 50	1.5 - 4 50	2.5 - 4 50	3.5 - 4 50	4 61	4 81.5	4 100	4 120
10	0 - 3 30.5	0 - 4 40.5	0 - 4 50	1 - 4 50	2 - 4 50	3 - 4 50	4 50	4 61
15	0 - 3 18	0 - 4 25	0 - 4 32	0 - 4 39	0 - 4 45	0.5 - 4 50	1.5 - 4 50	2.5 - 4 50
20	0 - 3 14	0 - 4 19.5	0 - 4 24.5	0 - 4 29.5	0 - 4 34.5	0 - 4 39.5	0 - 4 44.5	0 - 4 50
25	0 - 3 11.5	0 - 4 16	0 - 4 19.5	0 - 4 23.5	0 - 4 27.5	0 - 4 31.5	0 - 4 35	0 - 4 39.5
30-45	0 - 3 9.5	0 - 4 13	0 - 4 16.5	0 - 4 19.5	0 - 4 23	0 - 4 26.5	0 - 4 30	0 - 4 33

Note: Split cells show drainfield installation depth requirements in the upper left and minimum setback distance in the lower right.

Each split cell in Table 2-11 shows the installation depth required to maintain the drainfield below the level of the cutoff trench. Drainfield setback distances are a function of slope. As the slope increases, the separation distance is reduced. The risk of septic tank effluent being intercepted by the cutoff trench decreases as the slope increases, which enables reduced setbacks at higher slopes.