

CHAPTER 808

Definitions

808.01 WORDS AND TERMS DEFINED.

As used in this Part Eight -- Household Sewage Treatment System (HSTS) Code, the meaning of words and terms shall be as set forth in this chapter.

- (1) "Aerobic treatment unit" or "ATU" means any sewage tank that utilizes the principle of oxidation in the decomposition of sewage by the introduction of air into the sewage or by surface absorption of air for a sufficient period of time to affect adequate treatment.
- (2) "Alter" means to change by making substantive replacements of, additions to, or deletions in the design or materials or to change the location of an existing sewage treatment system. For the purposes of this chapter, the terms "alter" or "alteration" shall not include the replacement of an existing sewage treatment system or the repair of a sewage treatment system by making minor corrections to existing components or substituting parts of a component with like parts as would occur during the servicing and maintenance of a sewage treatment system.
- (3) "Bedrock, rock and other fragments" means bedrock underlying the soil or exposed at the surface of the ground and rock and other fragments that are discrete particles greater than two millimeters including, but not limited to, gravel, cobbles, flagstones, stones and boulders. For the purposes of this chapter, a limiting condition shall include soils having bedrock, rock or other fragments greater than fifty per cent by volume.
- (4) "Bedroom" means any room within a dwelling that might reasonably be used as a sleeping room. This may include, but is not limited to, a room designated as a den, office, library or study.
- (5) "Board of Health" means the Board of Health of the Summit County Combined General Health District.
- (6) "Building sewer" means that part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system that conveys sewage from the end of the building drain to a public sanitary sewer, a private sanitary sewer or a HSTS and from one component of a HSTS to another.
- (7) "Clean" means the removal of the contents of a primary sewage tank or tanks.
- (8) "Curtain drain" means a subsoil drain that prevents the entrance of subsurface and/or surface waters into the area of a HSTS.
- (9) "Deleterious material" means plastics in any form, wet-strength paper towels, cloth of any kind, rubber products, disposable diapers, cigarette stubs, sand, grit, coffee grounds, excess cooking oils or grease, solvents, paints, caustic or oily liquids or materials, kerosene, gasoline, motor oil, floor waxes or any other wastes known to adversely affect the HSTS.
- (10) "Dry bed" see leaching bed.
- (11) "Domestic septage" means either liquid or solid material removed from a sewage tank, cesspool, portable toilet, Type III marine sanitation device as defined in 33 C.F.R. 159.3. (as published in the July 1, 2005 Code of Federal Regulations) , or similar treatment works that receives only domestic sewage. Septage does not

include liquid or solid material removed from a sewage treatment system that receives either commercial wastewater or industrial wastewater or grease removed from a restaurant grease trap.

- (12) "Easily accessible" means of such location and design as to permit exposure with the use of only simple tools, such as a screwdriver, pliers, an open-end wrench or other simple tools supplied by the manufacturer.
- (13) "Evapotranspiration Field" (ET) means a shallow trench or series of shallow gravel and sand filled trenches typically installed in soils unsuitable for traditional leaching trench designs. The function of an ET is to bring the treated effluent in contact with natural soil for additional treatment and percolation and to be disbursed and absorbed by the topsoil layer for evaporation into the atmosphere and to be taken up by plant vegetation through the process of transpiration.
- (14) "Filter" means any device or material that separates suspended particulate matter in suspension from a liquid.
- (15) "Ground water" means all water occurring in an aquifer. For the purposes of this chapter, ground water includes an apparent water table.
- (16) "Health Commissioner" means the health commissioner of the health district or his/her authorized representative.
- (17) "Health District" means the Summit County Combined General Health District.
- (18) "Holding tank" means a sewage tank that is not followed by a secondary treatment system, where the contents of the tank must be emptied by a registered liquid waste hauler upon reaching storage capacity.
- (19) "Household sewage treatment system (HSTS)" means any sewage treatment system, or part of such a system, that receives sewage from a single-family, two-family, or three-family dwelling and residential dwellings or appurtenances including but not limited to:
- (a) A bed and breakfast, residential facility, or other residence as described in the Revised Code 3717.42 (B)(2), (B)(4), and (B)(13).
 - (b) An ancillary restroom associated with a dwelling in a location such as a barn or personal garage that is not used as an additional dwelling, sleeping area, or business and the users of the ancillary restroom are the same users as the dwelling. An ancillary restroom shall not be available for public use.
 - (c) Vacation rental cabins provided there is a separate HSTS for each cabin.
 - (d) A dwelling with a home business having no access for the general public and does not generate additional sewage as part of its operation.
- (20) "Infiltrative surface" means the contact area where sewage is applied to the soil or sand fill for the purpose of treatment and/or dispersal.
- (21) "In situ soil" means soil that has been naturally deposited or formed in its present location with adequate texture, structure and consistence necessary for treatment and/or dispersal, or in the case of reclaimed or filled areas, has had sufficient time to form the texture, structure and consistence necessary for treatment and/or dispersal.
- (22) "Inspection" means the on-site evaluation or analysis of the functioning of a sewage treatment system.

- (23) "Installer" means any person who engages in the business of installing or altering or who, as an employee of another, installs or alters any sewage treatment system.
- (24) "Interceptor drain" means a drain designed to intercept the horizontal flow of subsurface water to reduce its impact on a down gradient soil absorption component.
- (25) "Leaching" means the absorption of effluent from a HSTS into the earth, the atmosphere or a combination thereof.
- (26) "Leaching bed or leaching area" means that part of a HSTS used to dissipate effluent from a sewage tank by means of soil absorption or soil percolation in a single excavation, rather than trenches.
- (27) "Limiting condition" means a restrictive soil layer, bedrock, ground water, a perched seasonal high water table or other condition or combination of conditions that severely limit the treatment and/or dispersal of sewage or effluent.
- (28) "Liquid waste" see Septage.
- (29) "Liquid waste hauler" means any person engaged in the collection, transportation and disposal of liquid waste, including the contents of privy vaults or sewage tanks.
- (30) "Linear loading rate (LLR)" means the volume of effluent applied daily along the landscape contour expressed in gallons per day per linear foot. The LLR may also be referred to as the hydraulic linear loading rate. The LLR is used to determine the required length of the distribution system parallel to surface contours.
- (31) "Lot" means a legally recorded parcel of land.
- (32) "Lot Split" means a division of one lot into two or more lots.
- (33) "Maintain" means to keep in repair and in operation in accordance with the requirements of Part Eight-Household Sewage Treatment Code.
- (34) "Manufacturer" means any person that manufactures a sewage treatment system or components of a sewage treatment system.
- (35) "Multiple home site allotment" includes, but is not limited to, condominiums and other private developments and subdivisions of land involving the creation of more than five lots when at least one of the lots is less than five acres in area,.
- (36) "Need for repair" means sewage tanks not structurally sound or not containing all baffles and tees, secondary devices not functioning adequately, or discharge of effluent that does not meet current standards.
- (37) "Normal ground water table" means the shallowest depth of soil that is saturated with water for an extended or permanent period of time.
- (38) "NPDES" means national pollutant discharge elimination system.
- (39) "Nuisance" means any condition of sewage that is injurious to the health, safety, comfort or property of an individual or the public or pollutes waters of the State.

- (40) "OEPA" means the Ohio environmental protection agency.
- (41) "O&M" means operation and maintenance.
- (42) "On lot disposal" means the leaching of effluent from a sewage system without discharge of effluent from the lot.
- (43) "Operation Inspection" means an inspection of a household sewage treatment system to determine if the operation of the system is malfunctioning or creating an identifiable nuisance. The operation inspection report will include findings, educational information, operation recommendations and necessary corrections.
- (44) "Perched seasonal high water table" means the shallowest depth of soil that is saturated with water above an unsaturated zone for at least three weeks or longer periods of time, often with repeated occurrences during the winter and/or spring seasons of the year.
- (45) "Perennial stream" means natural waters of the state with a defined streambed and bank and constant source of flowing water.
- (46) "Person" has the same meaning as in section 1.59 of the Revised Code and also includes any state, any political subdivision of a state, and any department, division, board, commission, agency, or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision.
- (47) "Point of discharge" means the point at which the effluent from a HSTS, curtain drain, footer drain or subsoil drain enters a public ditch or discharges to the surface of the ground or to a body of water.
- (48) "Pollution" means the placing of any noxious or deleterious substance in any waters of the State or affecting the properties of any water of the State in a manner which renders such waters harmful or inimical to the public health, or to animal or aquatic life, or to the use of such waters for domestic water supply, or industrial or agricultural purposes, or for recreation.
- (49) "Pneumatic soil fracturing" see soil fracturing.
- (50) "Pressure distribution" means dispersal of effluent in a manner that assures no more than a ten per cent difference in flow rate between the proximal and distal orifices on each distribution lateral and within the total distribution network.
- (51) "Primary sewage tank" means the first tank in a multiple-tank system.
- (52) "Privy" means any sanitary, waterless device for the collection and storage of human excreta but does not include chemical commodes or other portable receptacles.
- (53) "Public health nuisance" means any condition of sewage or effluent that is potentially injurious to the health and safety of a person. A public health nuisance shall be deemed to exist when the conditions set forth in paragraph (F) (1) (A) or (F) (1) (B) of rule 3745-1-04 of the Administrative Code are demonstrated.
- (54) "Property Owner" means any owner, leaseholder, or assignee of real property.

- (55) "Repair" includes the replacement of the building sewer, replacement of an aerobic treatment unit motor, replacement of filter components other than filter beds, applying a soil fracturing process, and/or the installation of a disinfection device. Repair does not include the cleaning of sewage tanks, replacement of broken Ts, snaking of drain lines, installation of risers on sewage tanks and distribution boxes, or the installation of inspection wells.
- (56) "Replacement" means the installation of a new sewage treatment system to replace an existing system.
- (57) "Restrictive soil layer" means a compacted or dense soil layer such as a fragipan, a soil layer with a brittle and firm or very firm consistence, a soil layer having a massive structure or having a platy structure inherited from bedrock or other soil layer similarly restricting vertical flow.
- (58) "Sanitary sewerage system" and "sanitary sewers" means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, force mains, and all other constructions, devices, appurtenances, and facilities that convey sewage to a central sewage treatment plant and that are required to obtain a permit under Chapter 6111. of the Revised Code.
- (59) "Seasonally high water table" see perched seasonally high water table
- (60) "Secured cover" means a removable cover or manhole that prohibits unwarranted or unauthorized removal.
- (61) "Septage hauler" means any person who engages in the collection, transportation, disposal, and land application of domestic septage.
- (62) "Septage " see "Domestic septage".
- (63) "Septic tank" means a covered watertight tank designed to retain settled sewage solids for satisfactory anaerobic bacterial decomposition and to discharge the effluent from settled sewage.
- (64) "Service provider" means any person who services, but does not install or alter, a sewage treatment system.
- (65) "Sewage" means liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution that originates from humans and human activities. "Sewage" includes liquids containing household chemicals in solution commonly discharged from a residence or from commercial, institutional, or other similar facilities.
- (66) "Sewage solids" means animal or vegetable matter settled or in suspension or solution.
- (67) "Sewage tank" means a septic tank, holding tank or an aerobic treatment unit.
- (68) "Sewage treatment system (STS)" means an HSTS, a small flow on-site sewage treatment system, or both, as applicable.
- (69) "Small flow on-site sewage treatment system (SFOSTS)" means a system, other than an HSTS, that treats not more than one thousand gallons of sewage per day and that does not require a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit issued under section 6111.03 of the Revised Code or an injection well drilling or operating permit issued under section 6111.043 of the Revised Code. A structure or structures served by a SFOSTS shall include but is not limited to:
- (a) Vacation rental cabins with multiple cabins served by an SFOSTS.

- (b) A dwelling and an ancillary building both served by an SFOSTS where the ancillary building may be open to the public and is used by more than the residents of the dwelling.
- (c) Two dwellings, including arrangements such as a dwelling and a detached garage with living space.
- (d) A dwelling with a home business that may be open to the public, generates sewage in excess of the daily design flow or waste strength for an HSTS, and has no wastewater going to the SFOSTS other than sewage as defined in this rule.
- (70) "Soil" means the upper natural layer of the earth developed by and the result of processes of environment, acting upon a parent material, over a period of time. Soil also refers to the name assigned to a specific kind of soil by the National Cooperative Soil Survey.
- (71) "Soil depth credit" means the use of the design mechanisms of elevation, pretreatment, and/or distribution as substitutes for in situ soil treatment to compensate for inadequate vertical separation distance between the infiltrative surface and the limiting condition.
- (72) "Soil fracturing" means a mechanical treatment used to increase soil porosity by fracturing and lifting the soil surface surrounding the infiltration surface of the soil treatment device.
- (73) "Soil loading rate" means the daily volume of effluent applied per unit area of in situ soil expressed in gallons per day per square foot. The "soil loading rate" may also be referred to as the basal loading rate or the infiltration-loading rate. The "soil loading rate" determines the size of the soil absorption area. The "soil loading rate" and the LLR determine the dimensions of the soil absorption area.
- (74) "Soil treatment" means the use of the natural soil for absorption and dissipation of wastewater without a point discharge and also means the process where soil aerobically removes and/or reduces nutrients, organics and pathogens from the wastewater.
- (75) "Subdivision" means that which is defined as such by Ohio Revised Code 711.001.
- (76) "Timed dosing" means a mechanism that attenuates flows resulting from high water use periods and allows for controlled dosing intervals through use of a timing device.
- (77) "Vertical separation distance" means the depth from the infiltrative surface of the distribution system of the soil absorption component to a limiting condition.
- (78) "Waters of the state" means that which is defined in division (H) of section 6111.01 of the Revised Code as all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, regardless of the depth of the strata in which underground water is located, that are situated wholly or partly within, or border upon, this state, or are within its jurisdiction, except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters.

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