Section 2 – Definitions and Acronyms

"**Absorption system**" means a leaching field and adjacent soils or other system for the treatment of sewage in an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System by means of absorption into the ground. See soil treatment area.

"Accessible" means easily reached, attained or entered by the necessary equipment or maintenance provider.

"**Applicant**" means a person who submits an application for an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System permit.

"Basal Area" means the effective surface area available to transmit the treated effluent from the filter media in a mound system into the in-situ receiving soils. The perimeter is measured at the interface of the imported fill material an in-situ soil. On sloping sites, only the area down-gradient from the up-slope edge of the distribution media may be included in this calculation.

"**Bed**" means a below-grade soil treatment area with a level sub-base, consisting of a shallow excavation greater than three feet wide containing distribution media and more than one lateral

"**Bedrock**" means continuous rock that underlies the soil or is exposed at the surface. Bedrock is generally considered impervious, but if fractured or deteriorated, it may allow effluent to pass through without adequate treatment.

"**Bedroom**" means a room with an egress window, a closet, and/or could be intended for sleeping purposes.

"**Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Five-Day**" (BOD_5) means quantitative measure of the amount of oxygen consumed by bacteria while stabilizing, digesting, or treating biodegradable organic matter under aerobic conditions over a five-day incubation period; expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

"**Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Carbonaceous Five Day**" (CBOD5) means quantitative measure of the amount of oxygen consumed by bacteria while stabilizing, digesting, or treating the organic matter under aerobic conditions over a five-day incubation period while in the presence of a chemical inhibitor to block nitrification; expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L).

"**Building sewer**" means piping that conveys wastewater to the first system component or the sewer main.

"**Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand**" See Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Carbonaceous.

"**Cesspool**" means an unlined or partially lined underground pit or underground perforated receptacle into which raw household wastewater is discharged and from which the liquid seeps into the surrounding soil. Cesspool does not include a septic tank.

"**Chamber**" means an open, arch-shaped structure providing an open-bottom soil interface with permeable sidewalls used for distribution of effluent in a soil absorption system.

"**Cistern**" means an underground, enclosed unpressurized reservoir or tank for storing water as part of a potable water supply system.

"**Cleaning**" means the act of removing septage or other wastes from a wastewater treatment system component or grease/waste from a grease interceptor.

"**Colorado Plumbing Code**" means Rules And Regulations of the Colorado State Plumbing Board (3 CCR 720-1).

"**Commission**" means the Water Quality Control Commission created by section 25-8-201, C.R.S.

"**Competent Technician**" means a person who has the appropriate expertise and is able to conduct and interpret the results of soil profile test pit excavations, percolation tests, and site evaluations. This individual has also met the required competencies for a "Competent Technician" as defined in Section 5.7

"**Component, Major**" means a significant component essential to the proper function of the Onsite Wastewater Treatment System; a major component may include, but is not limited to, septic tank, dosing tank, soil treatment area, higher level treatment component, etc.

"**Component, Minor**" means a component installed for the design of the system; minor component may include, but is not limited to, clean-outs, observation ports, pumps, alarm, effluent filter, tank lid and rise, etc.

"**Composting toilet**" means a self-contained waterless toilet designed to decompose non-water-carried human wastes through microbial action and to store the resulting matter for disposal.

"**Consistence**" means the degree and kind of cohesion and adhesion that soil exhibits and/or the resistance of soil to deformation or rupture under an applied stress to an extent that the soil density would restrict permeability. Aspects of consistence are used to determine if the horizon will have permeability lower than that of the defined soil type. Additional insight to consistence can be found in the UDSA-NRCS Field book for Describing and Sampling Soils; Version 3.0, Sept. 2012.

"**Covered transaction**" means the conveyance of any real property served by an On-Site Wastewater Treatment System, excluding the following:

1. Change in ownership solely to include or exclude a spouse or children;
2. Transfer subject to life estate if the property reverts back to the grantor who created the life estate;
3. Transfer to effect foreclosure or forfeiture of real property (does not include the subsequent sale of the foreclosed property after being titled to the foreclosing person);
4. Transfer by redemption from a tax sale (does not include the subsequent sale of the property after being titled to the redeeming person);
5. Transfer creating or ending joint ownership if a transferee is an original transferor of the property;
6. Transfer of property containing premises that have been demolished or are otherwise uninhabitable;
7. Transfer for the vacation or granting of a public right of way;
8. Transfer from a person (transferor) to a trust (transferee) where the transferor is trustee(s) of transferee trust estate;
9. Properties with an On-Site Wastewater Treatment System that have never been used; or
10. New homes that have not yet received a certificate of occupancy.

“**Crest**” means the highest point on the side of a dry gulch or cut bank.

“**Cut-bank”** means a nearly vertical slope caused by erosion or construction that has exposed historical soil strata.

“**Deep gravel system**” means a soil treatment area for repairs only where the trenches utilize a depth of gravel greater than 6 inches below the distribution pipe and sidewall area is allowed according to a formula specified in this regulation.

“Deficiency” See Malfunction.

“**Department**” means the Environmental Health Department within the Clear Creek County Public and Environmental Health Department. Wherever the term “Department” is used in these Regulations, said term shall also include the Water Quality Control Division under its designated authority for the purposes of administering and enforcing the provisions of these Regulations where necessary to protect the public health and environment.

“**Design**” means the following:

1. the process of selecting, sizing, locating, specifying, and configuring treatment train components that match site characteristics and facility use as well as creating the associated written documentation; and

2. Written documentation of size, location, specification and configuration of a system.

“**Design capacity**” See Flow, Design.

“**Design flow**” See Flow, Design.

“**Designer, Onsite Wastewater Treatment System**” means a professional engineer who utilizes site evaluation and investigation information to select an appropriate On-Site Wastewater Treatment System and prepares a design document in conformance with this Regulation.

“**Distribution**” means the process of conveying wastewater or effluent to one or more components, devices, or throughout a soil treatment area.

“**Distribution box**” means a watertight component that receives effluent from a septic tank or other treatment unit and distributes effluent via gravity in approximately equal portions to two or more distribution laterals in the soil treatment area.

“**Division**” means the division of administration of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment of which the Water Quality Control Division is a part.

“**Domestic wastewater**” See Wastewater, domestic.

“**Domestic Wastewater Treatment Works**” means a system or facility for treating, neutralizing, stabilizing, or disposing of domestic wastewater which system or facility has a designed capacity to receive more than 2,000 gallons of domestic wastewater per day. The term "domestic wastewater treatment works" also includes appurtenances to such system or facility such as outfall sewers and pumping stations and to equipment related to such appurtenances. The term "domestic wastewater

treatment works" does not include industrial wastewater treatment plants or complexes whose primary function is the treatment of industrial wastes, notwithstanding the fact that human wastes generated incidentally to the industrial process are treated therein. 25-8- 103 (5), C.R.S.

“**Dosing**” means a high rate periodic discharge into a soil treatment area.

“**Dosing, demand**” means configuration in which a specific volume of effluent is delivered to a component based upon patterns of wastewater generation from the source.

“**Dosing, pressure**” means a uniform application of wastewater throughout the intended portion of the soil treatment area through small diameter pipes and orifices, under pressure. For this definition, the term pressure indicates that the system is capable of creating upward movement of effluent out of the distribution system piping.

“**Dosing, timed**” means a configuration in which a specific volume of effluent is delivered to a component based upon a prescribed interval, regardless of facility water use.

“**Dosing siphon**” means a device used for demand dosing effluent; which stores a predetermined volume of water and discharges it at a rapid rate, from a tank at a given elevation to a component at a lower elevation, accomplished by means of atmospheric pressure and the suction created by the weight of the liquid in the conveying pipe.

“**Dosing tank**” means a tank, compartment or basin that provides for storage of effluent from a septic tank or other treatment unit intended to be delivered to a soil treatment area at a high rate periodic discharge.

“**Drainfield**” See Soil treatment area.

“**Drop box**” means a device used for serial or sequential distribution of effluent by gravity flow to a lateral of a soil treatment area.

“**Dry gulch**” See Gulch, dry.

“**Drywell**” means an unlined or partially lined underground pit (regardless of geometry) into which drainage from roofs, basement floors, water softeners or other non-wastewater sources is discharged and from which the liquid seeps into the surrounding soil.

“**Effective Size”** means the size of granular media such that 10 percent by weight of the media is finer than the size specified.

“**Effluent**” means the liquid flowing out of a component or device of an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System.

“**Effluent filter**” See Effluent screen.

“**Effluent line**” means non-perforated pipe that conveys effluent from the final tank or chamber to the soil treatment area.

“**Effluent screen**” means a removable, cleanable (or disposable) device installed on the outlet piping of a septic tank for the purpose of retaining solids larger than a specific size and/or modulating effluent flow

rate. An effluent screen may be a component of a pump installation. An effluent screen may also be installed following the septic tank but before higher level treatment components or a soil treatment area.

“**Environmental Health Specialist**” means a person trained in physical, biological, or sanitary science to carry out educational and inspectional duties in the field of environmental health.

“**Evapotranspiration/absorption system**” means an unlined onsite wastewater treatment component that uses evaporation, transpiration, and absorption for dispersal of effluent.

“**Evapotranspiration system**” means an onsite wastewater treatment component with a continuous, impermeable liner that uses evapotranspiration and transpiration for dispersal of effluent.

“**Experimental system**” means a design or type of system based upon improvements or development in the technology of sewage treatment that has not been fully tested.

“**Failure**” means a condition existing within any component of an On-Site Wastewater Treatment System which prevents the system from functioning as intended, and which results in the discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater onto the ground surface, into surface water or ground water, or which results in the back-up of sewage into the building sewer. Other conditions within an On-Site Wastewater Treatment System component that are deemed by Clear Creek County Environmental Health to be a threat to public health and/or safety may also be deemed a failure.

"**Field performance testing**" means data gathering on a system in actual use that is being proposed for Division acceptance.

“**Floodplain (100-year)”** means an area adjacent to a stream which is subject to flooding as the result of the occurrence of a one hundred (100) year flood, and is so adverse to past, current or foreseeable construction or land use as to constitute a significant hazard to public or environmental health and safety or to property or is designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). In the absence of FEMA/NFIP maps, a professional engineer must certify the flood plain elevations.

“**Floodway**” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot or as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or National Flood Insurance Program. In the absence of FEMA/NFIP maps, a professional engineer must certify the floodway elevation and location.

“**Flow, daily**” means the measured volume of wastewater generated from a facility in a 24-hour period expressed as gallons per day.

“**Flow, design**” means the estimated volume of wastewater per unit of time for which a component or system is designed. Design flow may be given in the estimated volume per unit such as person per unit time that shall be multiplied by the maximum number of units that a facility can accommodate over that time.

“**Flow equalization**” means a system configuration that includes sufficient effluent storage capacity to allow for regulated flow on a daily or multi-day basis to a subsequent component despite variable flow from the source.

“**Flow equalizer**” means an adjustment device to evenly distribute flow between outlets in a distribution box or other device that may be out of level.

“**Grease interceptor tank**” means a watertight device located outside a facility designed to intercept, congeal, and retain or remove fats, oils, and grease from sources such as commercial food-service that will generate high levels of fats, oils, and greases.

“**Ground water**” means that part of the subsurface water that is at or below the saturated zone.

“**Ground water surface**” means the uppermost limit of an unconfined aquifer at atmospheric pressure.

“**Guidelines**” means State Board of Health Guidelines on Individual Sewage Disposal Systems, 5 CCR 1003-6 – predecessor of Regulation 43, On-Site Wastewater Treatment System Regulation, 5 CCR 1002-43.

“**Gulch, dry**” means a deep, narrow ravine marking the course of an intermittent or ephemeral stream.

“**Health officer**” means the chief administrative and executive officer of Clear Creek County Environmental Health or the Board of Health appointed health officer for On-Site Wastewater Treatment Systems and their designated representative(s).

“**Higher level treatment**” means designated treatment levels 2N, 3 and 3N.

“**Holding tank”** See Vault.

“**Individual Sewage Disposal System**” means a term used for On-Site Wastewater Treatment System in Colorado regulations from 1973 until 2013.

“**Infiltrative surface**” means designated interface where effluent moves from distribution media or a distribution product into treatment media or original soil. In standard trench or bed systems this will be the interface of the distribution media or product and in-situ soil. Two separate infiltrative surfaces will exist in a mound system and an unlined sand filter, one at the interface of the distribution media and fill sand, the other at the interface of the fill sand and in-situ soil.

“**Inspection port**” means an access point in a system component that enables inspection, operation, and/or maintenance.

“**Invert**” means elevation of the bottom of the inside pipe wall or fitting.

“**Lateral**” means pipe, tubing, or other conveyance used to carry and distribute effluent.

“**Leach field**” See Soil treatment area.

“**Limiting layer**” means a horizon or condition in the soil profile or underlying strata that limits the treatment capability of the soil or severely restricts the movement of fluids. This may include soils with low or high permeability, impervious or fractured bedrock, or a seasonal or current ground water surface.

“**Linear Loading Rate”** means the amount of effluent applied per linear food along the contour (gpd/linear ft).

“**Liner**” means an impermeable synthetic or natural material used to prevent or restrict infiltration and/or exfiltration. For the purposes of this regulation, the minimum thickness of a liner must be 30 ml.

“**Local Board of Health”** means any local, county, or district board of health.

“**Local Health Department”** See local public health agency.

“**Local Public Health Agency**” means any county, district, or municipal public health agency and may include a county, district, or municipal board of health to oversee On-site Wastewater Treatment System permitting and inspection or an on-site wastewater treatment system program. A local public health agency may designate another agency to administer the OWTS program.

“**Long-term acceptance rate**” (LTAR) means design parameter expressing the rate that effluent enters the infiltrative surface of the soil treatment area at equilibrium, measured in volume per area per time, e.g. gallons per square foot per day (gal/ ft^2 /day).

“**Malfunction**” means the condition in which a component is not performing as designed or installed and is in need of repair in order to function as originally intended.

“**Manufactured media**” See media, other manufactured.

“**Media**” means solid material that can be described by shape, dimensions, surface area, void space, and application.

“**Media, enhanced manufactured”** means an accepted proprietary manufactured distribution product, wrapped in a specific fabric, and placed on a specified sandbase or media that does not mask the infiltrative surface of the in-situ soil.

“**Media, other manufactured**” means an accepted proprietary manufactured distribution product made of synthetic media for distribution of effluent that is placed directly on the in-situ soil.

“**Media, treatment**” means non-or slowly-degradable media used for physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment in an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System component.

“**Mound**” means a soil treatment area whereby the infiltrative surface is at or above original grade at any point.

“**Nitrogen reduction**” means a minimum 50 percent reduction of influent nitrogen strength which is the minimum objective of NSF/ANSI Standard 245 - Wastewater Treatment Systems - Nitrogen Reduction.

“**On-Site Wastewater Treatment System**” or "**OWTS**" and, where the context so indicates, the term "system" means an absorption system of any size or flow or a system or facility for treating, neutralizing, stabilizing, or dispersing sewage generated in the vicinity, which system is not a part of or connected to a sewage treatment works.

“**Operating Permit**” means a permit that ensures specific operation and/or maintenance requirements for an existing Onsite Wastewater Treatment System that requires regular maintenance of mechanical or electrical treatment components or a system that is designed to meet specific wastewater treatment levels as set forth in these Regulations. See Section 16 for more detail.

"**Operations and Maintenance Contractor**" See Service Provider.

"**OWTS Act**" means the On-site Wastewater Treatment System Act, §25-10-101, et seq. C.R.S.

"**Owner**" means the person who is owner of record of the land on which a system is designed for, constructed, installed, altered, extended, or used.

"**Percolation test**" means a subsurface soil test at the depth of a proposed absorption system or similar component of an OWTS to determine the water absorption capability of the soil, the results of which are normally expressed as the rate at which one inch of water is absorbed. The rate is expressed in minutes per inch.

"**Performance standard**" means minimum performance criteria for water quality and operation and maintenance established by the regulatory authority to ensure compliance with the public health and environmental goals of the state or public health agency.

"**Permeability**" means the property of a material which permits movement of water through the material.

"**Permit**" means a permit issued by the Clear Creek County Environmental Health Department for the construction or installation, alteration, repair, continued operation of higher level treatment units or systems requiring regular inspection, or prior to a covered transaction for a property with an onsite wastewater treatment system.

"**Person**" means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other legal entity and also the state, any political subdivision thereof, or other governmental entity.

"**Pressure distribution**" See Dosing, pressure.

Privy" means an above grade structure allowing for the disposal of excreta not transported by a sewer and which provides privacy and shelter and prevents access to the excreta by flies, rodents, or other vectors.

a. Pit privy – privy over an unlined excavation
b. Vault privy – privy over a vault.

"**Professional engineer**" means an engineer licensed in accordance with section 12-25-1, C.R.S

"**Professional geologist**" means a person who is a graduate of an institution of higher education which is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency, with a minimum of thirty semester (forty-five quarter) hours of undergraduate or graduate work in a field of geology and whose post-baccalaureate training has been in the field of geology with a specific record of an additional five years of geological experience to include no more than two years of graduate work. 23-41-208, C.R.S. and 34-1-201, C.R.S.

"**Proprietary product**" means a manufactured component or other product that is produced by a private person. It may be protected by patent, trademark or copyright.

"**Public domain technology**" means a system that is assembled on location from readily available components and is based on well-established design criteria and is not protected by patent, trademark or copyright.

"**Record drawing**" means construction drawings that are provided to illustrate the progress or completion of the installation of an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System, or components of the Onsite Wastewater Treatment System; typically based on field inspection by the designer.

"**Redoximorphic**" means a soil property that results from the reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in the soil after saturation with water and subsequent desaturation.

"**Regulation 43**" means the On-site Wastewater Treatment System Regulation 5 CCR 1002-43 as authorized by the On-site Wastewater Treatment System Act, §25-10-101, et seq. C.R.S.

"**Remediation system**" means a treatment system, chemical/biological additive or physical process that is proposed to restore the soil treatment area of an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System to intended performance.

"**Repair"** means the restoration of functionality and/or treatment by reconstruction, relocation, or replacement of an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System or any component thereof in order to allow the system to function as intended.

"**Replacement System"** See Repair.

"**Right-of-way"** means the legal right, established by usage or grant, to pass along a specific route through grounds or property belonging to another.

"**Riser**" means a watertight vertical cylinder and lid allowing access to an OWTS component for inspection, cleaning, maintenance, or sampling.

"**Rock-plant filter**" means a designed system which utilizes treatment media and various wetland plants to provide treatment of wastewater through biological, physical, and chemical processes. Also called a constructed wetland.

"**Sand filter**" means an engineer designed OWTS that utilizes a layer of specified sand as filter and treatment media and incorporates pressure distribution.

"**Sand filter, lined**" means an engineer designed OWTS that has an impervious liner and underdrain below the specified sand media. Lined sand filters may be intermittent / single pass where the effluent is distributed over the sand bed a single time before distribution to a soil treatment area, or re-circulating where part of the effluent is returned to an earlier component for additional treatment before distribution to a soil treatment area.

"**Sand filter, unlined**" means an engineer designed OWTS that includes a layer of specified sand used as a treatment media without a liner between the sand and the existing soil on which it is placed.

"**Seepage pit**" means an excavation deeper than it is wide that receives septic tank effluent and from which the effluent seeps from a structural internal void into the surrounding soil through the bottom and openings in the side of the pit.

"**Septage**" means a liquid or semisolid that includes normal household wastes, human excreta, and animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution generated from a residential septic tank system. Septage may include such material issued from a commercial establishment if the commercial

establishment can demonstrate to the Division that the material meets the definition for septage set forth in this subsection. Septage does not include chemical toilet residuals.

"**Septic tank**" means a watertight, accessible, covered receptacle designed and constructed to receive sewage from a building sewer, settle solids from the liquid, digest organic matter, store digested solids through a period of retention, and allow the clarified liquids to discharge to other treatment units for final disposal.

"**Sequential distribution**" means a distribution method in which effluent is loaded into one trench and fills it to a predetermined level before passing through a relief line or device to the succeeding trench. The effluent does not pass through the distribution media before it enters succeeding trenches.

"**Serial distribution**" means a distribution method in which effluent is loaded into one trench and fills it to a predetermined level before passing through a relief line or device to the succeeding trench. The effluent passes through the distribution media before entering succeeding trenches which may be connected to provide a single uninterrupted flow path.

"**Service Provider**" means a person engaged in the business of servicing and maintaining higher level treatment units. Service providers shall hold a current National Association of Wastewater Technicians (NAWT) Operation and Maintenance credentials (Part 1 and 2) or equivalent. Service providers shall also have also have training relative to the specific system to be maintained or certification by the equipment manufacturer, if available.

"**Sewage**" means a combination of liquid wastes that may include chemicals, house wastes, human excreta, animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution, and other solids in suspension or solution, and that is discharged from a dwelling, building, or other establishment. See also Wastewater, domestic.

"**Sewage treatment works**" has the same meaning as "domestic wastewater treatment works" under section 25-8-103, C.R.S.

"**Site evaluation**" means a comprehensive analysis of soil and site conditions for an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System.

"**Site Evaluator"** means a practitioner who conducts preconstruction site evaluations, including visitng a site and performing soil analysis, a site survey or other activities necessary to determine the suitability of a site for an Onsite Wastewater Treatment System.

"**Slit trench latrine**" means a temporary shallow trench for use as disposal of non-water-carried human waste.

"**Soil**" means:

1. Unconsolidated mineral and/or organic material on the immediate surface of the earth that serves as a medium for the growth of plants and can potentially treat wastewater effluent;
2. Unconsolidated mineral or organic matter on the surface of the earth that has been subjected to and shows effects of:
    a. pedogenic and environmental factors of climate (including water and temperature effects); and
    b. macro and microorganisms, conditioned by relief, acting on parent material over a period of time.

"**Soil evaluation**" means a percolation test, soil profile, or other subsurface soil analysis at the depth of a proposed soil treatment area or similar component or system to determine the water absorption capability of the soil, the results of which are normally expressed as the rate at which one inch of water is absorbed or as an application rate of gallons per square foot per day.

"**Soil horizon**" means layers in the soil column differentiated by changes in texture, color, redoximorphic features, bedrock, structure, consistence, and any other characteristic that affects water movement or treatment of effluent.

"**Soil morphology**" means:

1. Physical constitution of a soil profile as exhibited by the kinds, thickness, and arrangement of the horizons in the profile; and by the texture, structure, consistence, and porosity of each horizon; and
2. Visible characteristics of the soil or any of its parts.

"**Soil profile test pit excavation**" means a trench or other excavation used for access to evaluate the soil horizons for properties influencing effluent movement, bedrock, evidence of seasonal high ground water, and other information to be used in locating and designing an On-site Wastewater Treatment System.

"**Soil structure**" means the naturally occurring combination or arrangement of primary soil particles into secondary units or peds; secondary units are characterized on the basis of type, size class, and grade (degree of distinctness).

"**Soil texture**" means proportion by weight of sand, silt, and clay in a soil.

"**Soil treatment area**" or "STA" means the physical location where final treatment and dispersal of effluent occurs. Soil treatment area includes drainfields and drip fields.

"**Soil treatment area, alternating**" means final treatment and distribution component that is composed of two soil treatment areas that are independently dosed.

"**Soil treatment area, sequencing**" means a soil treatment area having more than two sections that are dosed on a frequent rotating basis.

"**State Waters**" has the meaning set forth under section 25-8-103. C.R.S.

"**Suitable soil**" means a soil which will effectively treat and filter effluent by removal of organisms and suspended solids, which meets long-term acceptance rate requirements as defined in Table 11-1, and has the required vertical thickness below the infiltrative surface and above a limiting layer.

"**System Cleaner**" means a person engaged in and who holds himself or herself out as a specialist in the cleaning and pumping of OWTS and removal of the residues deposited in the operation thereof.

"**System Inspector**" See Transfer of Title Inspector.

"**System Contractor**" or "**System Installer"** means a person engaged in and who holds himself or herself out as a specialist in the installation, renovation, and repair of onsite wastewater treatment systems. A Systems Contractor is required to obtain a license with Clear Creek County and must keep that license active to perform any work on Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems.

“**Total suspended solids**” means measure of all suspended solids in a liquid; typically expressed in mg/L.

“**Transfer of Title**” means change of ownership of a property.

“**Transfer of Title Inspector**” or “**System Inspector**” means a person engaged in the business of inspecting OWTS and who is a NAWT or NSF-certified Onsite Wastewater Inspector or equivalent. Inspectors for higher level treatment systems must have training relevant to the specific system or certification by the equipment manufacturer.

“**Treatment level**” (TL) means defined concentrations of pollutants to be achieved by a component or series of components of an OWTS.

“**Treatment media**” See Media, treatment.

“**Treatment unit**” means a component or series of components where solids or pollutants are removed from wastewater or effluent from a preceding component.

“**Trench**” means:

1. Below-grade soil treatment area consisting of a shallow excavation with a width of 3 feet or less containing distribution medial and one lateral; and
2. Excavation for placement of piping or installation of electrical wire or conduit.

“**Uniformity coefficient**” means a value which is the ratio of D60 to D10 where D60 is the soil diameter of which 60 percent of the soil weight is finer and D10 is the corresponding value at 10 percent finer. (A soil having a uniformity coefficient smaller than 4 would be considered "uniform" for purposes of this regulation.)

“**Use Permit**” means a document issued by the Clear Creek Environmental Health Department prior to a covered transaction, approving the continued use of an existing OWTS. See Section 17 for more information.

“**Vault**” means a watertight, covered receptacle, which is designed to receive and store excreta or wastes either from a building sewer or from a privy and is accessible for the periodic removal of its contents. If the vault is intended to serve a structure or structures that are projected to generate a domestic wastewater flow of 2,000 gallons per day or more at full occupancy, the vault is a domestic wastewater treatment works.

“**Visual and tactile evaluation of soil**” means determining the properties of soil by standardized tests of appearance and manipulation in the hand.

“**Volume, effective**” means the amount of effluent contained in a tank under normal operating conditions; for a septic tank, effective volume is determined relative to the invert of the outlet. For a dosing tank, the effective volume under normal conditions is determined relative to the invert of the inlet and the control off level.

“**Wastewater, domestic**” means combination of liquid wastes (sewage) which may include chemicals, household wastes, human excreta, animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution, or other solids in suspension or solution which are discharged from a dwelling, building, or other structure.

"**Wastewater, high strength**" means:

1. Wastewater from a structure having BOD 5 greater than 300 mg/L; and/or TSS greater than 200 mg/L; and/or fats, oils, and grease greater than 50 mg/L; or
2. Effluent from a septic tank or other pretreatment component (as defined by NSF/ANSI Standard 40 testing protocol) that has BOD 5 greater than 180 mg/L; and/or TSS greater than 80 mg/L; and/or fats, oils, and grease greater than 25 mg/L and is applied to an infiltrative surface.

"**Wastewater pond**" means a designed pond which receives exclusively domestic wastewater from a septic tank and which provides an additional degree of treatment.

"**Water Quality Control Commission**" See Commission.

"**Water Quality Control Division**" See Division.

"**Water supply**" means the type (domestic, commercial, or agricultural) and source of the water supply for a building site that may consist of a well, public water system, or a cistern.

"**Well**" means any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, fractured, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed for the acquisition of groundwater for beneficial use, including infiltration galleries permitted as wells by the Colorado Division of Water Resources.

"**Wetland, constructed**" See Rock-plant filter.

"**Wetlands**" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Table 2-1 Abbreviations and Acronyms

AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CBOD	Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand
C.R.S.	Colorado Revised Statutes
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
gpd	gallons per day
ISDS	Individual Sewage Disposal System
LTAR	Long-term Acceptance Rate
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MPI	Minutes Per Inch
NAWT	National Association of Wastewater Technicians
NSF	National Sanitation Foundation
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OWTS	Onsite Wastewater Treatment System(s)
STA	Soil Treatment Area
TL	Treatment Level
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UL	Underwriters' Laboratories