

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY Public and Environmental Health	Definitions and Acronyms	Section 2
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“**Absorption system**” means a leaching field and adjacent soils or other system for the treatment of sewage in an OWTS by means of absorption into the ground. See soil treatment area.

“**Alteration**” means modification of an onsite wastewater treatment system on the basis of: an increase in the volume of permitted flow; a change in the nature of permitted influent; or any change to one component of the system design which may include replacement or an increase, lengthening, or expansion of the treatment or dispersal system.

“**Applicant**” means a person who submits an application for a permit to construct, install, alter, repair, or use an OWTS. An applicant is either the owner or a person legally acting on behalf of the owner.

“**Bed**” means a below-grade soil treatment area 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.

“**Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Five-Day**” (BOD₅) 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).

“**Board of Health**” means the Board of County Commissioners for Clear Creek County, pursuant to 25-1-508, C.R.S.

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

“**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.

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“Cistern” means a watertight, covered receptacle of nontoxic, food-grade material designed to store drinking water.

“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 Examining Board of Plumbers Rules and Regulations (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 designated by the Department who is able to conduct and interpret the results of soil profile test pit excavations, profile holes, percolation tests, and site evaluations.

“Component” means a subsection of an OWTS; a component may include multiple devices.

“Composting toilet” means self-contained waterless toilet designed to decompose non-water-carried human wastes through microbial action and 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.

“Covered transaction” means the conveyance of any real property served by an OWTS, 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;

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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 OWTS 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.

“Deep gravel system” means a soil treatment area for repairs only where the trenches utilize a depth of gravel greater than six (6) inches below the distribution line and sidewall area is allowed according to a formula specified in these Regulations.

“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

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.

“Design engineer” means a professional engineer who utilizes site evaluation and investigation information to select an appropriate OWTS and prepares a design document in conformance with these Regulations.

“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 trenches or two or more laterals in the soil treatment area.

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“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 2,000 gallons of domestic wastewater per day or more. 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 delivery of effluent under pressure to a component, device, or to a soil treatment area for even distribution.

“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.

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“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 not more than 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 OWTS.

“Effluent filter” See Effluent screen.

“Effluent line” means non-perforated pipe that conveys effluent from one OWTS component to the next.

“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.

“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 damage to a system component, structural member, or connection.

“Floodplain (100-year)” means an area adjacent to a stream which is subject to flooding as the result of the occurrence of a 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 shall certify the flood plain elevations.

“Floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that shall 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 FEMA or NFIP. In the absence of FEMA/NFIP maps, a professional engineer shall certify the floodway elevation and location.

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“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.

“Graywater” means that portion of wastewater that, before being treated or combined with other wastewater, is collected from fixtures within residential, commercial or industrial buildings, or institutional facilities for the purpose of being put to beneficial uses authorized by the commission in accordance with section 25-8-205 (1) (g). Sources of graywater may include discharges from bathroom and laundry room sinks, bathtubs, showers, laundry machines, and other sources authorized by rule. Graywater does not include the wastewater from toilets, urinals, kitchen sinks, dishwashers, or non-laundry utility sinks. Graywater must be collected in a manner that minimizes household wastes, human excreta, animal or vegetable matter, and chemicals that are hazardous or toxic, as determined by the commission.

“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.

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“Health officer” means the chief administrative and executive officer of Clear Creek County Public and Environmental Health or the Board of Health appointed health officer for OWTS and their designated representative(s).

“Higher level treatment” means designated treatment levels other than treatment level 1.

“Individual Sewage Disposal System” means a term used for OWTS in Colorado regulations from 1973 until 2013.

“Infiltrative surface” means designated interface where effluent moves from distribution media or a distribution device into 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 condition” means a layer with low permeability, ground water surface, or other condition that restricts the treatment capability of the soil.

“Limited occupancy” means the occupancy of a structure or dwelling as a residence for no more than 90 consecutive days or a total occupancy of 120 days per year.

“Liner” means an impermeable synthetic or natural material used to prevent or restrict infiltration and/or exfiltration.

“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 ($g/ft^2/day$).

“Malfunction” means the condition in which a component is not performing as designed or installed.

“Manufactured media” See media, manufactured.

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

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“Media, manufactured” means a synthetic media for distribution such as polystyrene blocks, beads or plastic grids.

“Media, treatment” means non-or slowly-degradable media used for physical, chemical, and/or biological treatment in an OWTS component.

“Mounded system” means an above-grade soil treatment area designed and installed with at least 12 inches of clean sand between the bottom of the infiltrative surface and the original ground elevation; that utilizes pressure distribution and includes a final cover of suitable soil to stabilize the surface and support vegetative growth.

“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 renewable permit that ensures specific operation and/or maintenance requirements for an existing OWTS 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. More fully described in Section 6 of these Regulations.

“Operations and Maintenance Contract” or **“O&M contract”** means an agreement between a property owner and a third party service provider that ensures a system requiring an operating permit is functioning as designed.

“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. and the On-site Wastewater Treatment System Regulation 5 CCR 1002-43.

“Owner” means the person who is owner of record of the land on which a system is to be, or is, designed, 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.

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“Performance standard” means minimum performance criteria for water quality and operation and maintenance established by the Water Quality Control Commission to ensure compliance with the public health and environmental goals of the Commission and the Department.

“Permeability” means the property of a material which permits movement of water through the material.

“Permit” means a permit issued by the health officer 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.

“Pit Privy” means a privy over an unlined excavation.

“Pressure distribution” means application of effluent over an infiltrative surface via pressurized orifices and associated devices and parts (including pump, filters, controls, and piping).

“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.

“Professional engineer” means an engineer licensed in accordance with section 12-25-100, et seq. 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(1)(b),C.R.S. and 34-1-201(3), 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.

“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.

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“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 OWTS to good performance.

“Restrictive layer” means horizon or condition in the soil profile or underlying strata that restricts movement of fluids. A restrictive layer may constitute a limiting soil/site condition.

“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 a system that utilizes a layer of specified sand as filter and treatment media and pressure distribution.

“Sand filter, lined” means a sand filter designed for higher level treatment that has an impervious liner and under-drain below the sand layer. 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 recirculating 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 a layer of sand used as a sand filter 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 health officer 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.

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“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. Effective January 1, 2015, service providers shall also have training relative to the specific system to be maintained or certification by the equipment manufacturer, if available. A property owner who meets these requirements may act as a service provider for their own higher level treatment system only and shall follow the same requirements as a service provider pursuant to Section 10.

“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. Also see definitions regarding Wastewater.

“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 OWTS.

“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; or
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.

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“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 (1) 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 hole” means a hole dug or drilled near a proposed soil treatment area to locate bedrock or ground water, if present. Observations of soil cuttings may be made.

“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 OWTS.

“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 shape, 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.

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“Strength, wastewater” means the concentration of constituents of wastewater or effluent; usually expressed in mg/L.

“Suitable soil” means a soil which will effectively treat and filter effluent by removal of organisms and suspended solids before the effluent reaches any highly permeable earth such as joints in bedrock, gravels, or very coarse soils and which meets percolation test or soil test pit excavation requirements for determining long-term acceptance rate and has a vertical thickness of at least four (4) feet below the bottom of the soil treatment area unless the treatment goal is met by other performance criteria.

“System” means an onsite wastewater treatment system.

“Systems 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.

“Systems Contractor” 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. For the purpose of this definition and of the Systems Contractor licensing requirements, a person who installs, renovates, or repairs more than one system in any 12 month period, and receives compensation of any kind for their services shall be deemed a Systems Contractor.

“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” means a person engaged in the business of inspecting OWTS and who is a NAWT or NSF-certified onsite wastewater inspector or equivalent.

“Treatment media” See media, treatment.

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

“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 three (3) feet or less containing distribution media and one (1) lateral; and
2. Excavation for placement of piping or installation of electrical wire or conduit.

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“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 health officer for a covered transaction, approving the continued use of an existing OWTS.

“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. Vaults are onsite wastewater treatment systems intended for limited occupancy.

“Vault privy” means a privy over a vault.

“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, 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. Influent having BOD₅ greater than 300 mg/L; and/or TSS greater than 200 mg/L; and/or fats, oils, and grease greater than 50 mg/L entering a pretreatment component (as defined by NSF/ANSI Standard 40 testing protocol);
2. Effluent from a septic tank or other pretreatment component that has BOD₅ greater than 170 mg/L; and/or TSS greater than 60 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.

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“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.

Section 2 Definitions

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