

74:53:01:01. Definitions. Words defined in SDCL 34A-2-2 have the same meaning when used in this chapter. In addition, terms used in this chapter mean:

- (1) "AWWA," American Water Works Association;
- (2) "Absorption bed," a subsurface absorption system which consists of excavations wider than 3 feet each, containing a minimum depth of 12 inches of clean aggregate, together with a system of absorption lines, through which effluent may seep or leach into the surrounding soils;
- (3) "Absorption field," the soil or soils through which wastewater from an absorption system percolates;
- (4) "Absorption line," a perforated or open-jointed pipe that is installed in a covered trench or bed for the purpose of distributing wastewater to the surrounding soils through the perforations or the spaces between sections of the pipe;
- (5) "Absorption system," a system which utilizes absorption lines in trenches or beds to distribute wastewater to adjacent soils in an absorption field;
- (6) "Absorption trench," a long, narrow excavation made in soil for the placement of an absorption line;
- (7) "Adequate wastewater treatment," the dispersal of wastewater in a manner which does not cause pollution of ground or surface waters or create a public health problem or odors;
- (8) "Aerobic wastewater treatment system," a method of wastewater treatment utilizing the principle of oxidation in the biological decomposition of wastewater by either introducing air into the wastewater or allowing surface absorption of air into the wastewater;
- (9) "Alternative water-carriage system," an on-site wastewater treatment system, other than a conventional septic tank and absorption system, designed to provide adequate wastewater treatment;
- (10) "Biological decomposition toilet," a toilet for human excreta which treats waste biologically through a process of aerobic decomposition;
- (11) "Building or facility sewer," that part of a drainage system extending from a building or facility which conveys wastes discharged from the building or facility to a public or individual wastewater treatment system;
- (12) "Cesspool," a covered underground receptacle which receives untreated domestic wastewater and permits the untreated domestic wastewater to seep into the surrounding soils;

(13) "Chemical toilet," a toilet constructed to accept and discharge human excreta into a deodorizing and liquifying chemical solution contained in a watertight tank without the use of water as a transport medium;

(14) "Cistern," a watertight underground receptacle of nontoxic material designed for the storage of potable water;

(15) "Conventional individual on-site wastewater system," an individual on-site wastewater system composed of a septic tank followed by an absorption system;

(16) "Department," the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources;

(17) "Dispersal system," a system for the distribution of effluent by such methods as transpiration, evapotranspiration, or soil absorption;

(18) "Distribution box," a watertight chamber below the outlet level of a septic tank or pretreatment unit from which effluent is distributed evenly to various portions of an absorption system;

(19) "Domestic wastewater," "domestic sewage," waste, other than industrial wastes, derived from premises such as houses, trailer courts, commercial buildings, and institutions;

(20) "Dosing chamber," a tank that stores pretreated wastewater for periodic pressurized discharges to mounds or absorption fields;

(21) "Effluent," the partially or completely treated liquid waste discharge from a wastewater treatment system;

(22) "Evapotranspiration system," an imperviously lined dispersal system that uses a process of evaporation and plant transpiration to withdraw water from the soil;

(23) "Experimental system," a new device or design which needs further testing to provide information before approval;

(24) "Graywater," the wastewater generated by water-using fixtures and appliances which do not discharge garbage or urinary or fecal wastes;

(25) "Graywater system," a wastewater system designed to recycle or treat wastes from sinks, lavatories, tubs, showers, washers, or other devices which do not discharge garbage or urinary or fecal wastes;

(26) "Grease interceptor," an outdoor unit similar to a septic tank, used to remove excessive amounts of grease and oils, by flotation, that may interfere with subsequent treatment of the waste;

(27) "Groundwater table," the upper surface of a groundwater aquifer in the zone of saturation of a geologic formation;

(28) "Holding tank," a watertight, covered receptacle which is designed to receive and store the discharge of domestic wastewater and is accessible for periodic removal of its contents;

(29) "Incinerator toilet," a waste disposal system which uses natural gas, propane, or electricity to incinerate wastes;

(30) "Individual on-site wastewater system," a system or facility for treating, neutralizing, stabilizing, or dispersing wastes from one source;

(31) "Invert elevation," the lowest portion of the inside of any horizontal pipe;

(32) "Mechanical wastewater treatment plants," aerobic systems and package treatment plants;

(33) "Mottling," the spots or blotches of a different color or shades of color interspersed with the dominant color of the soil that usually indicate that the soil is seasonally saturated;

(34) "No dak system," "mound system," a shallow wastewater dispersal system constructed partially aboveground which uses plant transpiration and soil absorption for final treatment of wastes;

(35) "On-site wastewater system," a system designed to contain, distribute, or treat wastewater on or near the location where the wastewater is generated, including sewers, septic tanks, absorption fields, No dak systems, seepage pits, vault privies, holding tanks, subsurface sand filters, graywater systems, pumping stations, dosing chambers, and related equipment;

(36) "Owner," a person who is the owner of record of the land on which an individual or small on-site wastewater system is to be or has been designed, constructed, installed, altered, extended, or operated;

(37) "Package treatment plants," small or scaled-down versions of municipal wastewater treatment works which are generally assembled and shipped as complete mechanical units by the manufacturer;

(38) "Percolation test," a soil test at the depth of a proposed absorption 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 over an interval of time;

(39) "Pit privy," a structure which allows for disposal of human excreta into a pit in the soil where a portion of the waste is dispersed by seepage into the surrounding soil;

(40) "Plastic limit," the soil condition at which soil can easily be rolled into a wire or thread 1/8 inch in diameter;

(41) "Platted," a parcel of land that has been plotted and filed with a local governmental authority;

(42) "Potable water," waste that does not contain objectionable pollution, contamination, minerals, or infective agents and is considered satisfactory for domestic consumption;

(43) "Private water system," a water supply system that provides water for human consumption to fewer than 15 service connections, that regularly serves fewer than 25 individuals, or that serves 25 or more individuals for no more than 60 days per year;

(44) "Public wastewater system," a facility for the treatment of wastewater owned by the state or any of its political subdivisions;

(45) "Public water system," a water supply system that provides water for human consumption to 15 or more service connections or that serves an average of 25 or more individuals for 60 or more days per year;

(46) "Receptacle," a tank, basin, cistern, grease interceptor, or reservoir for the containment of water or wastes or both;

(47) "Sand," a soil texture composed by weight of at least 25 percent of very coarse, coarse, and medium sand varying in size from 2.0 to 0.25 millimeters, less than 50 percent of fine or very fine sand varying in size from 0.25 to 0.05 millimeters, and no more than 10 percent of particles smaller than 0.05 millimeters;

(48) "Seasonal high groundwater table," the highest elevation or level to which a soil is saturated for a week or more as observed as a free water surface in an unlined hole or to which it has been previously saturated as indicated by mottling, whichever is higher;

(49) "Secretary," the secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources or the secretary's authorized representative;

(50) "Sedimentation tank," a watertight basin or tank in which liquid waste containing settleable solids and suspended matter are retained for removal by gravity;

(51) "Seepage pit," a subsurface absorption device which consists of a covered excavation no deeper than 4 feet with open-jointed walls through which effluent, after primary treatment, may seep or leach into the surrounding soil;

(52) "Septage," the liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained;

(53) "Septic tank," a watertight, accessible, covered receptacle which receives domestic wastewater from a building or facility sewer, allows solids to settle from the liquid, provides digestion for organic solids, stores digested solids through a period of retention, and allows clarified liquid to discharge to additional treatment works for final treatment and dispersal;

(54) "Serial distribution," an arrangement of absorption trenches or beds which retains effluent in each component so as to utilize the total effective absorption area of each component before allowing the effluent to flow into a succeeding component;

(55) "Shallow wastewater system," a type of absorption system that relies primarily upon evapotranspiration rather than percolation for final treatment of wastes;

(56) "Small on-site wastewater system," a system or device for the collection, storage, treatment, neutralization, stabilization, and dispersal of wastewater from dwellings or other facilities which serve 30 or fewer individuals or produce 7,500 gallons or less of wastewater per day;

(57) "Soil horizon," a layer of soil or soil material approximately parallel to the land surface and differing from adjacent genetically related layers in physical, chemical, and biological properties or characteristics such as color, structure, texture, consistency, and pH;

(58) "Stabilization pond," a diked basin which retains wastewater for evaporation or final treatment before discharge of liquid effluent;

(59) "Suitable soil," a soil which acts as an effective filter in the removal of organisms and suspended solids before the effluent reaches any highly permeable earth formations such as joints in bedrock, gravels, or very coarse soils;

(60) "Unconventional system," a system or device, such as a compost unit, vault privy, or chemical toilet, which receives and treats human excreta without the use of water as a transport medium;

(61) "Underground dispersal," a subsurface infiltration system for the absorption of wastewater by adjacent soils and vegetation;

(62) "Vault privy," a structure which allows for disposal of human excreta into a watertight vault, provides privacy and shelter, and prevents access to the excreta by flies, rodents, and other animals;

(63) "Water-carriage wastewater system," a system which transports wastes from buildings or other facilities hydraulically by the use of water in a piping system; and

(64) "Water supply system," a system of pipes and other structures through which water is obtained and distributed for consumption from springs, wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks, cisterns, and related appurtenances.

Source: 12 SDR 2, effective July 18, 1985; 13 SDR 129, 13 SDR 141, effective July 1, 1987; transferred from § 74:03:01:38, July 1, 1996; 23 SDR 180, effective April 30, 1997.

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