



DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS
FOR
SMALL WASTEWATER FACILITIES

AND

REGULATIONS FOR PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT, INSTALL OR MODIFY SMALL
WASTEWATER FACILITIES

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Chapter I.

Section 1. Authority. These regulations have been adopted and revised by the Albany County Board of County Commissioners pursuant to the provisions of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, W.S. § 35-11-101 through 1207. Specifically, W.S. § 35-11-301(a) (iii), which states, "No person, except when authorized by a permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall: construct, install, modify or operate any sewerage system, treatment works, disposal system or other facility capable of causing or contributing to pollution, except that no permit to operate shall be required for any publicly owned or controlled sewerage system, treatment works, or disposal system."

W.S. § 35-11-304(a) allows the administrator of the Water Quality Division to delegate to counties the "authority to enforce and administer within their boundaries the provisions of W.S. § 35-11-301(a)(iii) and (v), including the authority to develop necessary rules, regulations, standards and permit systems and to review and approve construction plans, conduct inspections and issue permits." The Small Wastewater Permit Program was delegated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Division, to the Albany County Board of County Commissioners on June 14, 1984. The delegation is for all small wastewater facilities, which by definition includes domestic sewage of 2,000 gallons per day or less, under one roof.

Section 2. Purpose. This part contains the minimum standards for the design and construction of small wastewater facilities.

Section 3. Severability.

Chapter II

Section 1. General. This part contains the minimum standards for the design and construction of small wastewater facilities.

Section 2. Definitions.

- a. "Absorption system" means a system constructed under the surface of the ground which receives and distributes effluent from a pretreatment device effectively filtering the effluent through the soil or media.
- b. "Aerobic unit" means a covered, watertight receptacle which receives wastewater. The unit removes settleable solids, floatable material, and a part of soluble organic matter by the use of aerobic biological treatment.
- c. "Building drain" means the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building sewer and ending two feet (.6 m) outside the building wall.
- d. "Building sewer" means the horizontal piping of a drainage system which extends from the end of the building drain, receiving the discharge of the building drain and conveying it to the septic tank or other on-site sewage disposal facility.
- e. "Domestic sewage" means the liquid- and water-borne wastes derived from the ordinary living processes, free from industrial wastes, and of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal without special treatment.
- f. "Dosing system" means the system of tanks, pumps or syphons, and piping located between the septic tank and soil absorption system which is intended to apply a large quantity of settled wastewater to the absorption system in a short period of time.
- g. "Impermeable soil" means any soil which has a percolation rate greater than 60 minutes per inch.
- h. "Pump tank" means a tank in which the dosing pumps or syphons are installed.

Section 3. Design Flows. The sewerage system, treatment works and disposal system shall have a minimum absorption area based on the minimum peak design flows listed in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1
QUANTITIES OF DOMESTIC SEWAGE FLOWS

<u>Type of Establishment</u>	<u>Flow (gallons per day per _____)</u>
Residential Units:	
Single family dwellings	50/bedroom
Multiple family dwelling (w/ laundry capabilities)	150/bedroom
Multiple family dwelling (w/o laundry capabilities)	20/bedroom
Cottages	0/person
Mobile Home Parks	50/home*
Commercial Facilities:	
Airport	4/passenger
Bar	3/patron
Bathhouse and swimming pools	10/person
Campground (individual sewer outlets available)	100/site
Campground (service buildings only)	75/site
Church (no food preparation or dishwashing)	5/seat
Church (food preparation and/or dishwashing)	7/seat
Country club	100/member
Factory	30/employee
Hospital	200/bed
Motel	80/double bed
	40/Single bed
Office Building	30/employee
Rest Home	100/resident
Schools	
Boarding	100/resident student
Day, without gyms, cafeterias, or showers	15/student
Day, with cafeteria only	20/student
Day, with cafeteria, gym and showers	25/student
Service station (without sumps)	10/vehicle serves
Shopping center	2/parking space
Store, retail	30/employee
Theaters	
Movie	5/seat
Drive-in	15/vehicle space
Warehouse (without sumps)	30/employee

*Must consider flow into the soil absorption system from mobile homes where taps are allowed to run to prevent freezing.

Section 4. Isolation.

a. Domestic wastewater. The isolation distances listed below apply when domestic wastewater is the only wastewater present.

(1) If the flow is less than 2,000 gallons per day (gpd), the following minimum isolation distance (in feet) shall be maintained:

From	To Septic Tank or Equivalent	To Absorption System
Wells (includes neighboring wells)	50	100
Property lines	50	50
Building foundation (without foundation drains)	5	10
Building foundation (with foundation drains)	5	25
Potable water pipes	25	25
Septic tank	-	10
Stream or surface body of water (including seasonal and intermittent)	50	50

(2) Location. Absorption systems shall not be located beneath buildings, parking lots, roadways or other similarly compacted areas.

(3) Property Lines. The 50 feet may be administratively lessened by the Planning Office if the parcel was created prior to August 1, 1997. However, any lessening must be the minimum reduction necessary given the parcel's size and characteristics. In no case shall the distance be reduced to less than 10 feet.

Section 5. Site Suitability.

- a. Soil Exploration. Soil exploration to a minimum depth of four feet below the bottom of the proposed absorption system shall be made to provide information on subsoil conditions.
- b. Soil Evaluation.
 - (1) No less than three percolation tests shall be run in the proposed absorption system location. The percolation tests shall be performed in accordance with Appendix A of this part. The type of soil encountered at the percolation test location shall be specified.
 - (2) An evaluation of the soil texture by a person experienced in soils classification may be used to estimate the percolation rate, but at least one (1) percolation test shall be performed. Table 2 may be used to relate soil texture to percolation rate.

**TABLE 2
SOIL EVALUATION**

<u>SOIL TEXTURE</u>	<u>PERCOLATION RATE</u>
Course Sand Medium Sand	Less than 10
Fine Sand and Loamy Sand	11-20
Sandy Loam Loam	21-30
Loam Sandy Clay Loam	31-45
Silty Loam Clay Loam	46-60

- c. Groundwater Protection and Bedrock or Impermeable Soil Separation.
 - (1) For single family homes, the depth to bedrock or impermeable soil must be at least four (4) feet from the bottom of the absorption system stone and the natural ground surface. The depth to seasonally high groundwater must be at least four (4) feet from the bottom of

the absorption system stone and at least two (2) feet from the natural ground surface.

- (2) For all systems other than single family homes up to 2,000 gallons per day, the depth to bedrock or impermeable soil must be at least four (4) feet from the natural ground surface. The depth to seasonally high groundwater must be at least four (4) feet from the bottom of the absorption system stone and at least two (2) feet from the natural ground surface. Also, a minimum of three (3) feet of unsaturated soil shall be maintained between the bottom of the absorption system stone and the estimated groundwater mound imposed on the seasonally high groundwater table. The height of the groundwater mound may be estimated from Figures 1 through 6. The average daily flow should be used and may be estimated as 0.6 times the flow determined from Table 1.

d. Excessively Permeable Soils. Soils having a percolation rate on one minute per inch or less are unsuitable for subsurface sewage disposal. These soils may be used if a six (6) inch layer of soil having a percolation rate of five (5) minutes per inch or greater is placed between the leach system stone and the existing soil. The soil absorption system shall be sized based on the percolation rate of the fill material.

e. Sloping Ground Installations.

- (1) Absorption systems shall not be located in an area where the natural slope is steeper than stated below. The following are the maximum permissible slopes on which an absorption system may be constructed:

Percolation Rate (minutes/inch)	Maximum Slope*
Faster than 5	25%
6-45	20%
46-60	15%

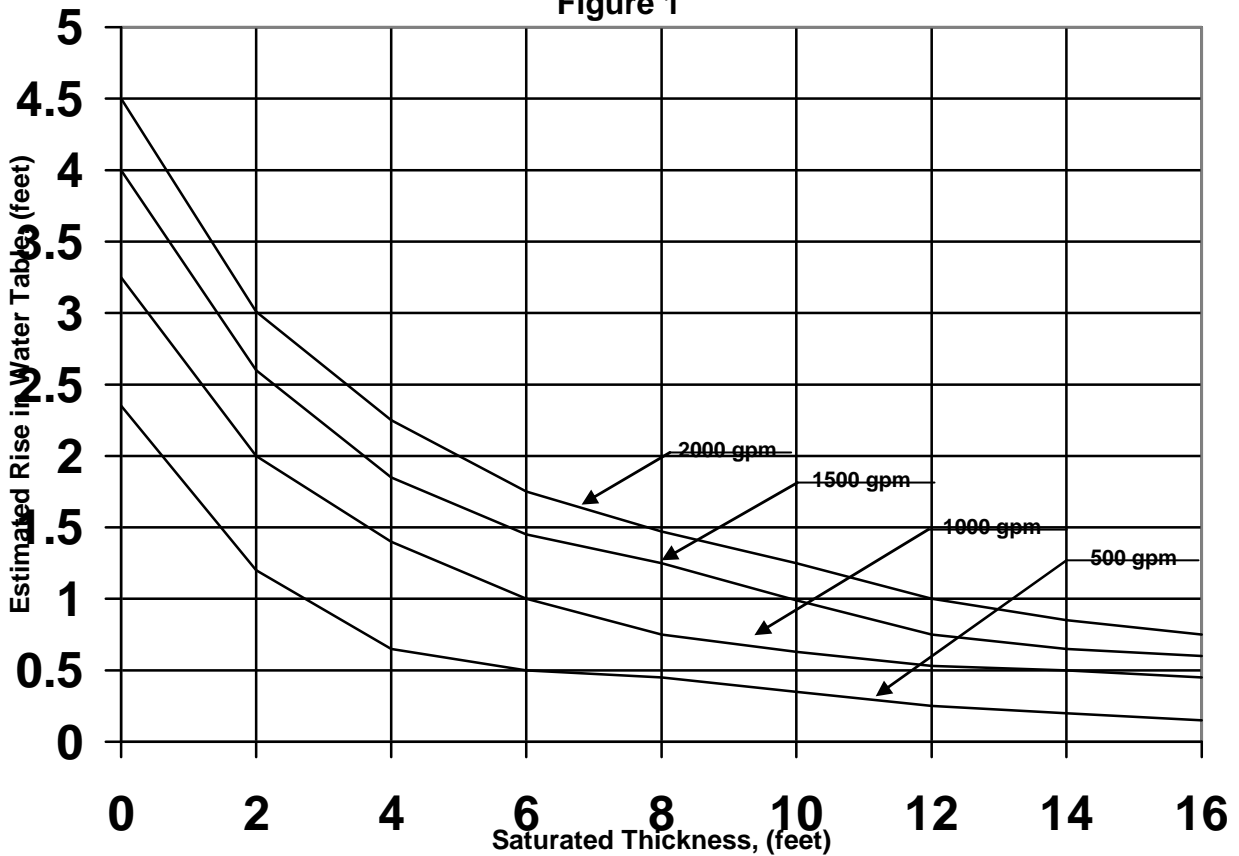
*Flatter slopes may be required where the effluent may surface downslope.

- (2) All absorption systems must be located at least 15 feet from the top of any break in slope which exceeds the maximum allowed in subsection (1) above.

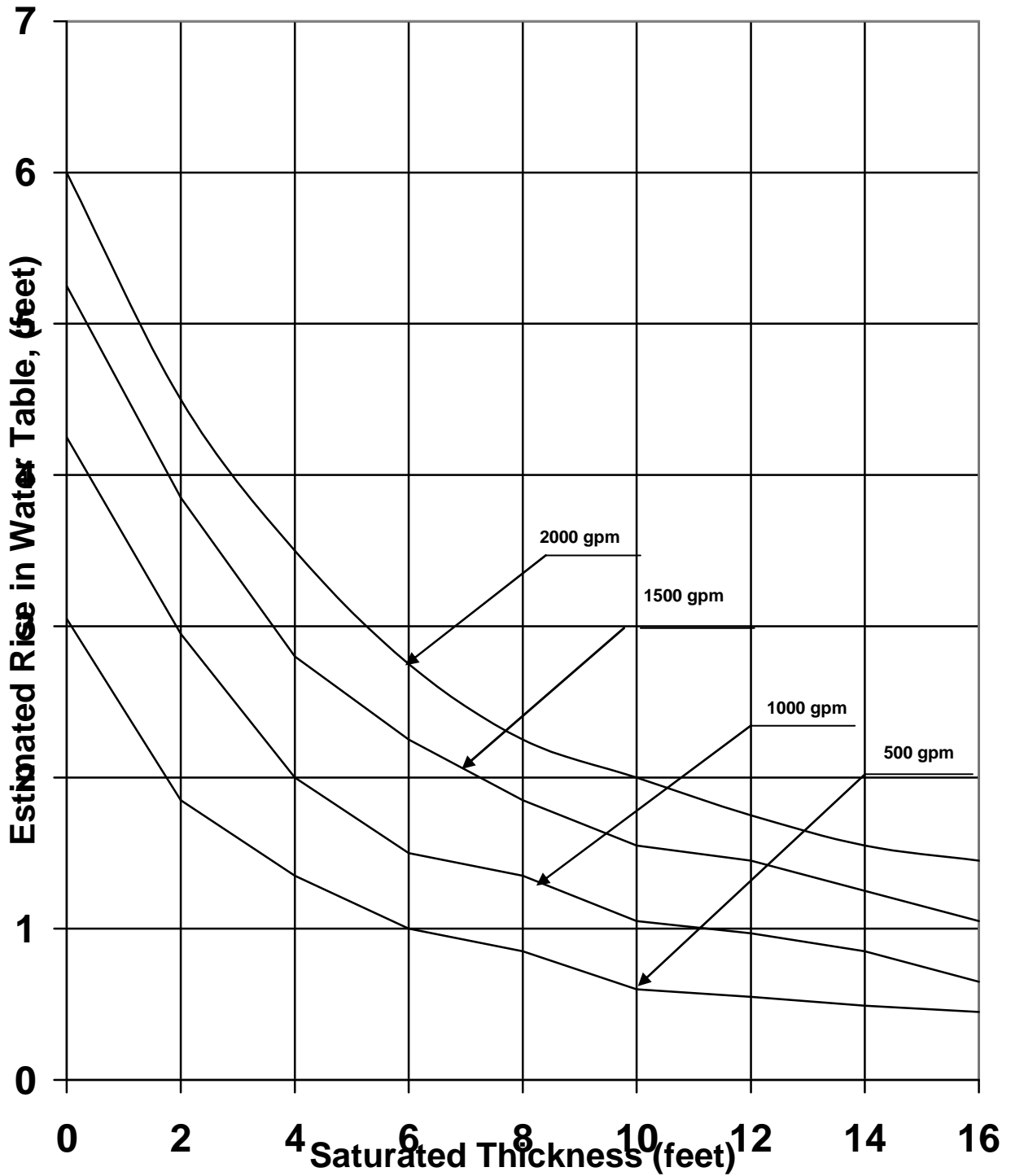
“Saturated Thickness”: Distance between the seasonally high groundwater table and the underlying impervious layer, such as; clay, bedrock, or soils with a significantly lower permeability.

“Estimated Rise in Water Table”: The estimated distance the water table will rise at the center of the absorption system above the initial water table when the indicated flow is applied daily.

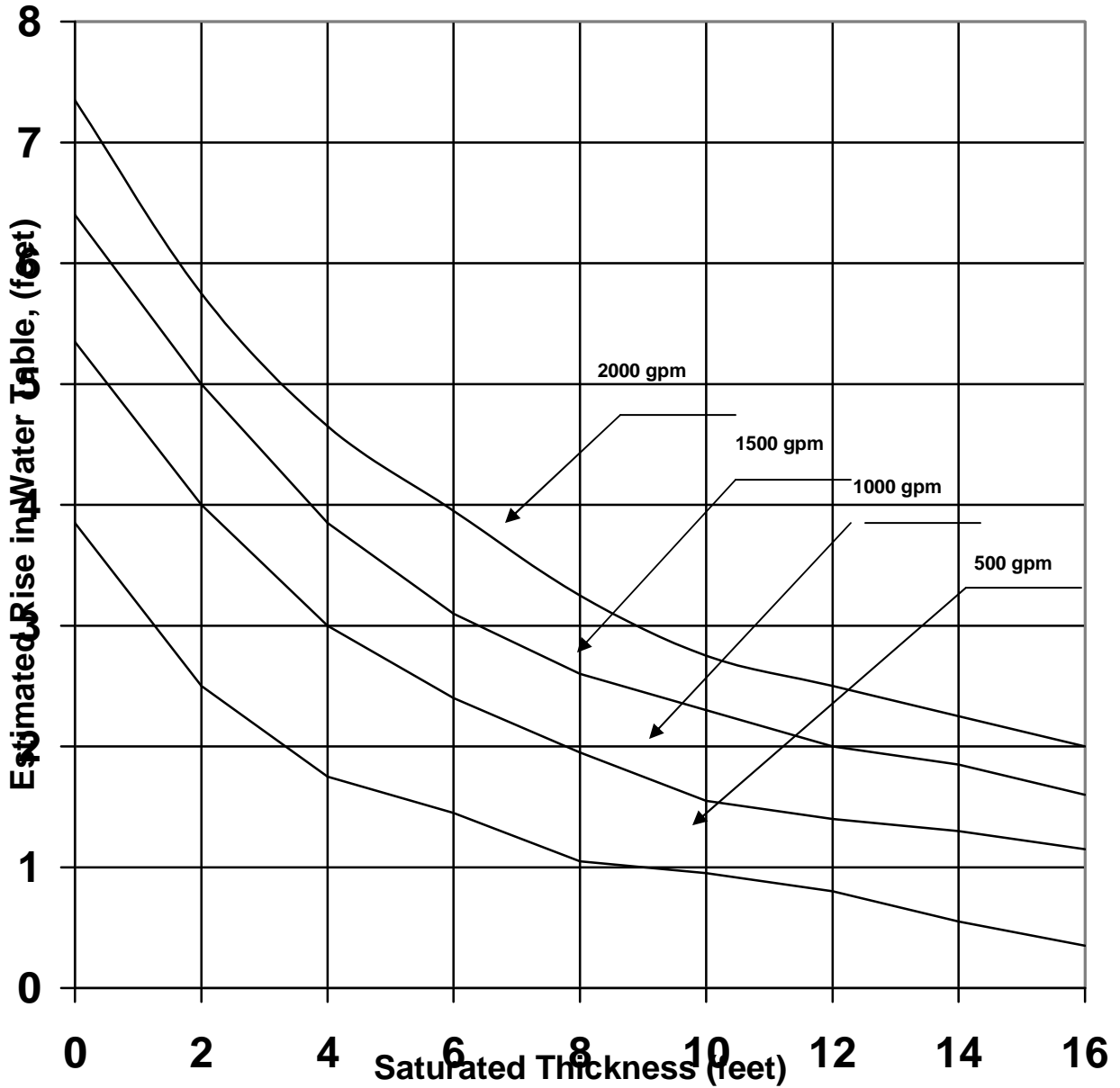
Based on a Soil Percolation Rate = 10min/inch
Figure 1



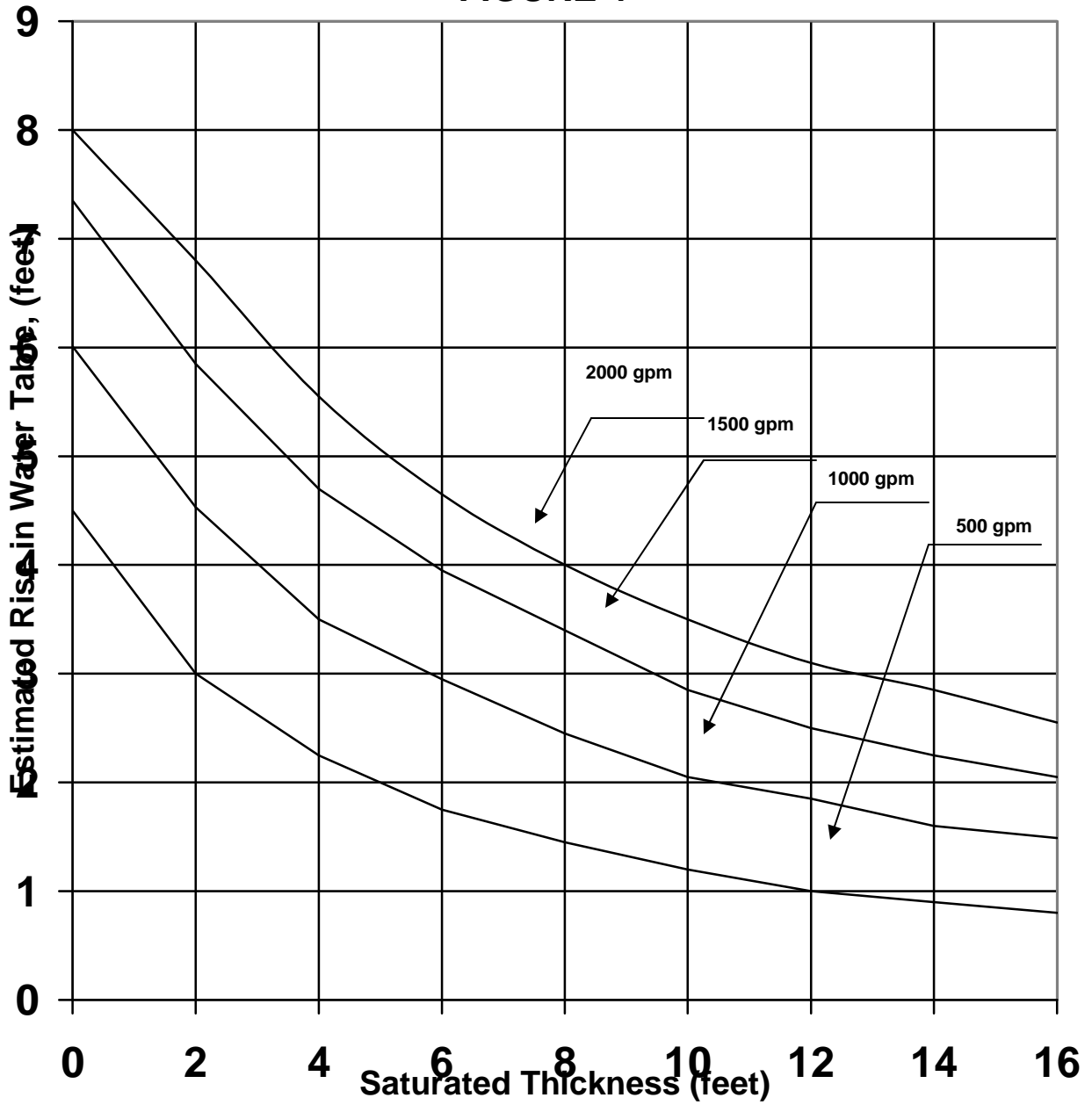
**BASED ON A SOIL PERCOLATION RATE =
20min/inch
FIGURE 2**



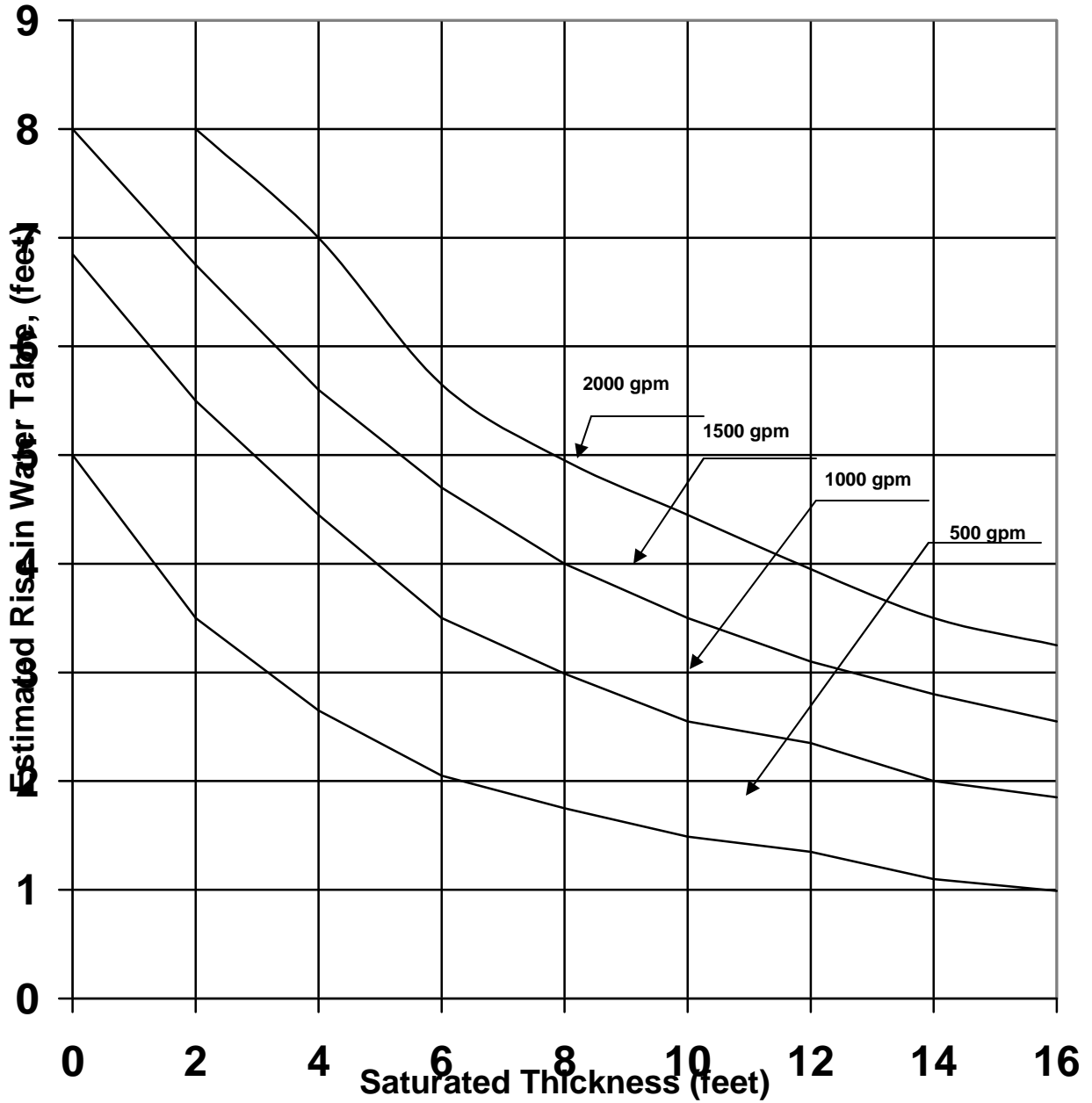
**BASED ON A SOIL PERCOLATION RATE =
30 min/inch
FIGURE 3**



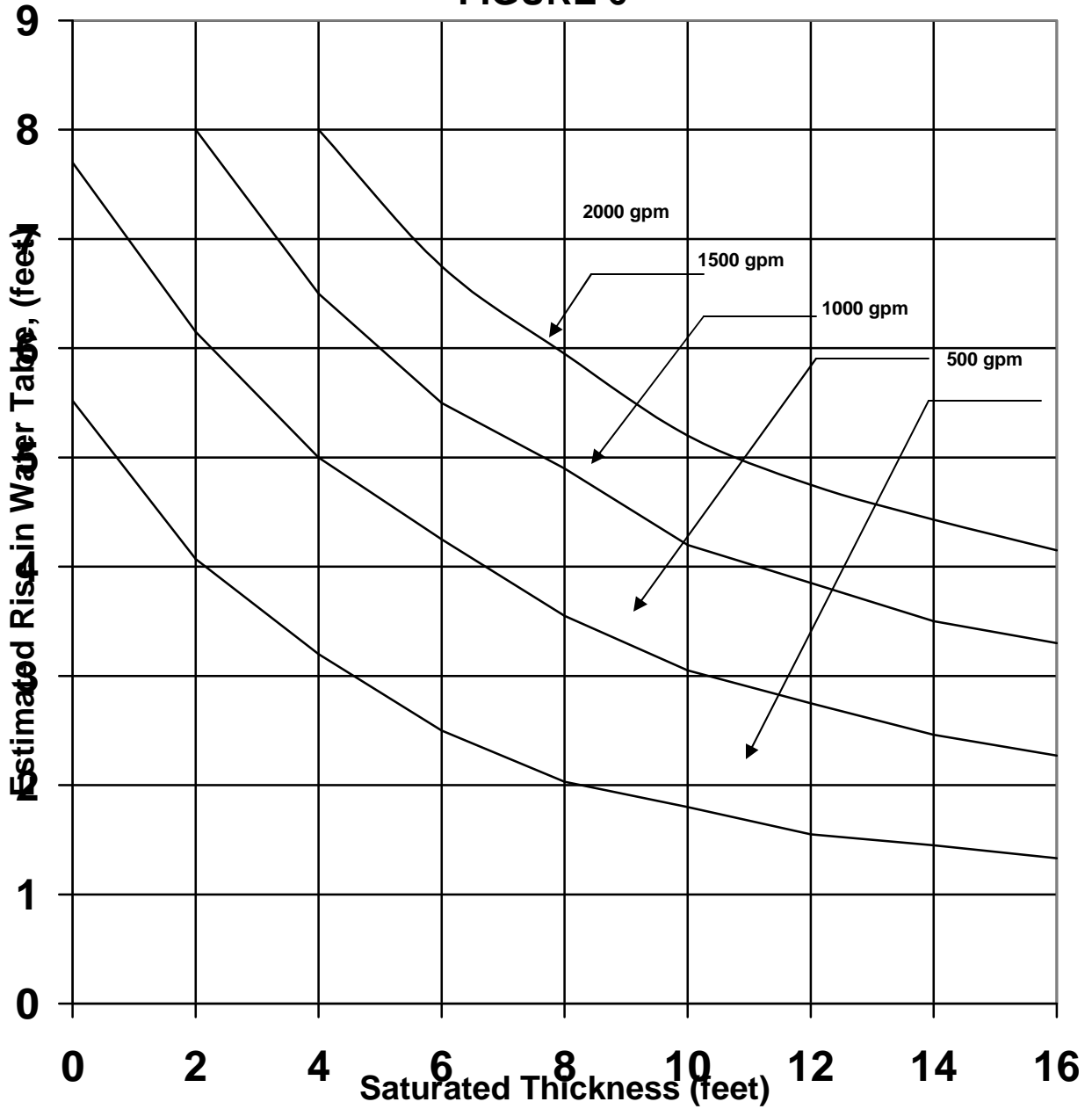
BASED ON A SOIL PERCOLATION RATE =
40min/inch
FIGURE 4



BASED ON A SOIL PERCOLATION RATE =
50min/inch
FIGURE 5



**BASED ON A SOIL PERCOLATION RATE =
60min/inch
FIGURE 6**



Section 6. Building Sewer Pipes.

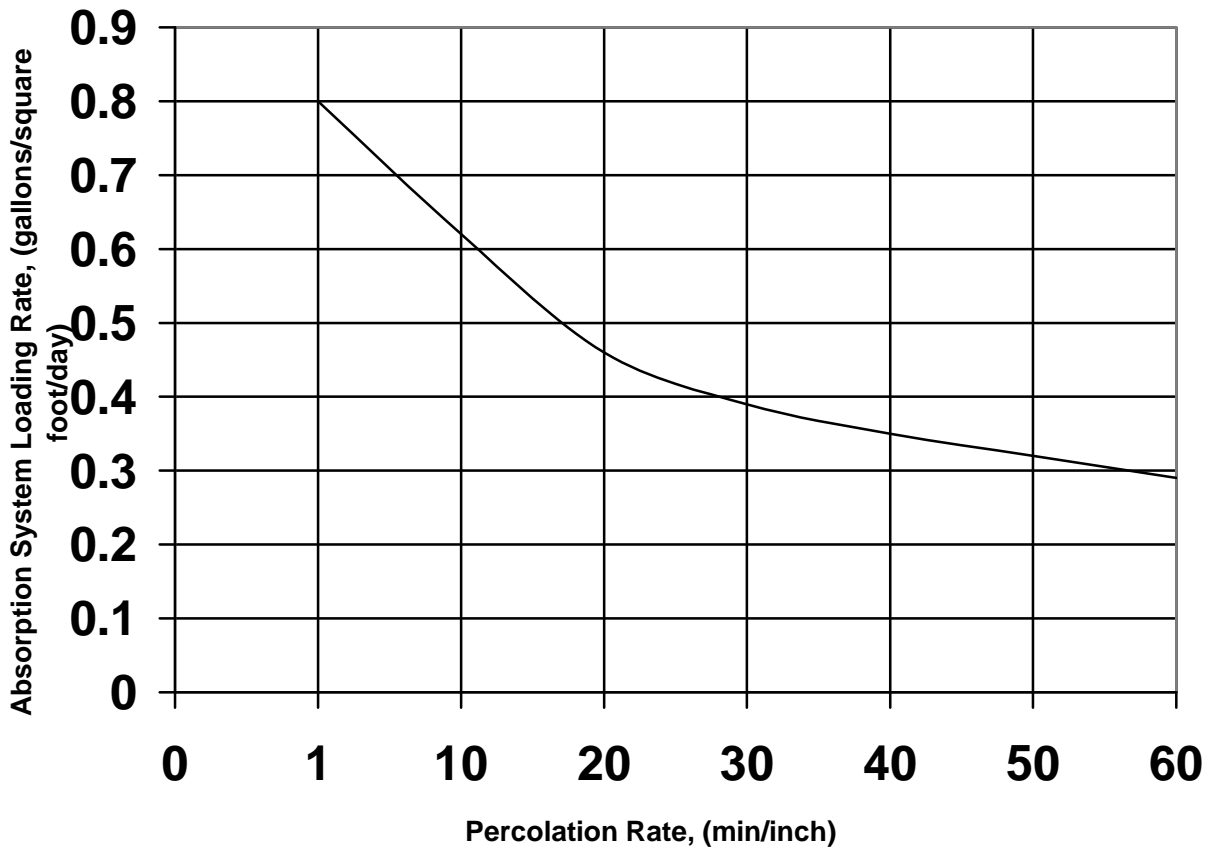
- a. Building Drain Pipe. All building drain pipe shall comply with the standards published in the Uniform Plumbing Code - 1982 or other locally approved, nationally recognized plumbing code.
- b. Building Sewer Pipe. All building sewers shall be installed in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code – 1982 or other locally approved, nationally recognized plumbing code. In the absence of an approved plumbing code, the building sewer shall comply with the following:
 - (1) Material. Schedule 40 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS), or a suitable equivalent approved by the Albany County Planning Office shall be used for sewer pipes. The pipe shall extend from the foundation of the building served to the inlet port of the septic tank and from the discharge port of the septic tank to solid ground.
 - (2) Size. Building sewer pipes shall not be smaller than four inches in diameter. They shall be sized to handle the peak hourly flow from the building.
 - (3) Slope. Building sewer pipes should be laid at a maximum slope of 1/4 inch per foot, but shall not be flatter than 1/8 inch per foot.
 - (4) Alignment and Intersection. Building sewer pipes should be laid in a straight line. Any single change or cumulative change of alignment of 22 1/2 degrees or greater shall be served by a cleanout within two feet of the beginning of the change. Cleanouts shall be provided within two feet ahead of where two or more building sewer pipes intersect each other.
 - (5) Cleanouts. Cleanouts shall be provided every 100 feet maximum.
 - (6) Backfilling. All sewer piping shall be laid on a firm bed throughout its entire length. It shall be protected from damage due to rocks, hard lumps of soil, debris and the like. Special care shall be utilized to prevent lateral movement or ovalation during backfill. The backfill material shall be compacted to a density at least equivalent to the trench walls. Backfill over the pipe shall be of sufficient depth to

protect the pipe from expected traffic loads and the wastewater from freezing.

Section 7. Soil Absorption System Sizing.

- a. Trench, Bed and Seepage Pit Systems. The total infiltrative surface of a soil absorption system shall be calculated based on the flow rate as determined by the criteria stated in Section 3 and with the allowable loading rate as determined by using Figure 7. The total infiltrative surface is the sum of the sidewall and bottom areas of the absorption system below the invert of the distribution pipe.
- b. Soils with a percolation rate of 60 minutes per inch or greater are unacceptable for standard absorption systems.

FIGURE 7



Section 8. Pretreatment.

a. Septic Tanks.

- (1) **Material.** The septic tank shall be constructed of durable material not subject to excessive corrosion or decay and structurally capable of supporting the loads to which it will be subjected. The tank shall be water-tight.
- (2) **Size.**
 - (a) Residential units serving no more than four (4) families. Minimum volume of septic tanks shall be 1,000 gallons for residences through four (4) bedroom capacity. Additional capacity of 250 gallons per bedroom shall be provided for each bedroom over four (4).
 - (b) Commercial/Industrial Units. Septic tanks shall have a minimum effective liquid capacity sufficient to provide at least 36 hour retention at peak flow or 1,000 gallons, whichever is greater.
- (3) **Configuration.**
 - (a) The septic tank shall have a length to width ratio of no less than two to one, or be so partitioned as to provide protection against short circuiting of flow. The water depth shall be no less than four (4) feet nor greater than six (6) feet. The septic tank inlet shall be provided with a tee or baffle. The outlet shall be provided with a tee or baffle that extends into the middle third of the water depth to prevent floating or settled solids from carrying over into the disposal field or bed. The inlet pipe shall be at least three (3) inches higher than the outlet pipe.
 - (b) The volume of the first compartment in partitioned tanks must be at least 50 percent of the total required volume. No single compartment septic tanks shall be permitted.
 - (c) The outlet elevation shall be designed to provide a distance of

20 percent of the liquid depth between the top of the liquid and the bottom of the septic tank cover for scum storage.

- (4) Access. A manway access shall be provided to each compartment of the septic tank for inspection and cleaning. The manway access shall have a minimum opening of 20 inches in the least dimension. Both inlet and outlet baffles and/or filter devices shall be accessible for service. Provision shall be made to assure that children and/or animals cannot enter the tank.
- (5) Installation. The septic tank shall be placed on a level grade and a firm bedding to prevent settling.

b. Aerobic Units.

- (1) Residential units serving no more than four dwelling units. Aerobic treatment units can be used as a pretreatment device for a single residential unit serving no more than four families provided the unit carries the seal of testing and approval from the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) for the NSF Standard No. 40-1978. The unit shall be sized based on the flow quantities stated in Section 3. No reduction in the sizing of soil absorption systems or the final treatment systems shall be permitted if an aerobic unit is used instead of a septic tank.
- (2) Commercial and residential units serving more than four families. Aerobic units treating wastewater generated from other than a single residential unit serving four families or less shall meet the design requirements of Part B or Part C of Chapter XI [Wastewater Treatment Systems](#).

c. Interceptors - Grease, Oil, Silt and Sand

- (1) When required. When liquid wastes containing excessive amounts of grease, oil, silt, sand or other ingredients which may adversely affect the operation of a sewage disposal system, an interceptor shall be installed.
- (2) Material. The interceptor shall meet the material requirements of

Section 8.a.1.

- (3) Sizing. Interceptors shall be sized using one of the following formulas:

Commercial Kitchens (grease, garbage)

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Number of} \\ \text{meals per} \\ \text{peak hour} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Waste}^* \\ \text{flow} \\ \text{rate} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Retention}^{**} \\ \text{time} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Storage}^{***} \\ \text{factor} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Interceptor} \\ \text{size (liquid} \\ \text{capacity)} \end{matrix}$$

Car Wash (sand, silt, oil)

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Number of} \\ \text{vehicles per} \\ \text{peak hour} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Waste}^* \\ \text{flow} \\ \text{rate} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Retention}^{**} \\ \text{time} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Storage}^{***} \\ \text{factor} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Interceptor} \\ \text{size (liquid} \\ \text{capacity)} \end{matrix}$$

Laundries (grease, lint, silt)

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Number of} \\ \text{Interceptor} \\ \text{machines} \\ \text{(liquid rate} \\ \text{capacity)} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} 2 \\ \text{cycles} \\ \text{per} \\ \text{hour} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Waste} \\ \text{flow} \\ \text{rate} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Retention} \\ \text{time} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \text{Storage} \\ \text{factor} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \text{Interceptor size} \\ \text{(liquid capacity)} \end{matrix}$$

* Waste flow rate - see Table 1

** Retention times -

commercial kitchen waste:	
dishwasher and/or disposal	2.5 hours
single service kitchen	
single serving with disposal	1.5 hours
car washers	2.0 hours
laundries	2.0 hours

*** Storage factors

fully equipped commercial kitchen 8 hr operation:	1
16 hr operation:	2
24 hr operation:	3
single service kitchen	1.5
car washers self-serve	1.5
employee operated:	2
laundries (allows for rock filters)	1.5

- (4) Configuration. Interceptors shall have a minimum of two compartments with the first compartment having at least 50 percent of the total required volume.
- (5) Access. The access shall meet the requirements of Section 8.a.4.
- (6) Location. Interceptors shall be located so that they are easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and removal of the collected wastes. Interceptors shall be placed as close as practical to the fixture it serves. Other waste sources shall not be connected to it.

Section 9. Dosing Systems.

- a. Pumping systems for flow up to 2,000 gallons per day.
 - (1) Pump tank. Where only one pump is provided, the pump tank shall have the volume as required in Table 3 below. The tank shall comply with the material requirements for septic tanks. The pump tank shall be vented. The vent shall have a downward turn that terminates at least 12 inches above ground. The pump tank shall have an access manhole provided with an opening at least 20 inches in least dimension.

Table 3 Pump Tank Volume (gallons) Required Between				
Average Flows (gpd)	“Off” & “On” Switch	“On” & “Alarm” Switch	“Alarm” Switch & Tank Inlet	Pump Capacity (gpm)
0-499	100	50	200	10
500-999	200	100	400	20
1000-1499	300	100	600	30
1500-2000	400	100	800	40

- (2) Pumps.
 - (a) Sizing. The pump shall have flow rate of at least ten gallons per minute when installed. The pressure loss (feet of head) of the system can be calculated by adding: the elevation difference between the discharge outlet at the soil absorption system and the low water level in the pump tank; and the friction losses incurred in the pressure transfer pipe and distribution piping. The following table may be used to estimate the head loss of the pipe when pumping ten gallons per minute and using plastic pipe.

Diameter (inches)	Head Loss Per 100 Feet of Pipe (in feet)
1	12
1 1/4	4
1 1/2	2

- (b) Installation/removal. The pump shall be installed in the tank so that it can be removed without entering the tank. This can

be accomplished by (1) looping the pipe up near the access manhole with a pipe union provided at the top of the loop, (2) using a quick disconnect sliding coupler, or (3) using a pitless adapter. Chains, cable, or piping can be used to lift the pump out of the tank if designed for this loading. Setting the pump on an 8-inch block minimizes the transfer of any solids that may enter the pump tank.

- (c) Electrical controls. The electrical control system for the wastewater pump shall consist of a "pump off" switch, a "pump on" switch, and a "high water alarm" switch which shall be located to provide the necessary volumes as stated in Table 3. All electrical controls (pump electrical cord, switches, etc.) shall comply with the current National Electrical Code 1981 Class 1, Group D, Division 1 locations. All openings around the cables or cords entering the tank should be sealed.
- (3) Pressure Transfer Pipe. The pressure transfer piping between the tank and the leach system shall be designed to drain after each pump cycle to prevent freezing. This can be accomplished by either eliminating the check valve at the pump or by providing a weep hole in the pipe in the tank. If the pipe is long, the tank shall be enlarged by the volume of the pipe.
- b. Syphons. Where automatic syphons are used, they shall be designed to empty the syphon tank in less than 20 minutes. The syphon tank shall be sized in accordance with subsection 9.a.1. above.

Section 10. Subsurface Treatment and Disposal Systems.

a. General Requirements.

- (1) **Replacement Area.** An area shall be designated and shown on the plans for future installation of a replacement absorption system. If a trench system is used, the replacement area may include the area between the trenches if sufficient spacing has been provided. At least three feet of undisturbed soil shall remain between the existing and replacement trench side walls.
- (2) **Protection.** Effort shall be made to protect the natural absorptive properties of the soil. Soil absorption systems shall not be installed during adverse weather or soil conditions. Rain, severely cold temperatures, or excessively moist soils are considered adverse weather or soil conditions. All smeared or compacted surfaces shall be restored to their original infiltrative conditions prior to placement of the stone.
- (3) **Runoff.** Surface runoff shall be diverted around or away from all soil absorption systems.
- (4) **Stone.** Soil absorption system stone shall be sized between 1/2-inch to 2 1/2-inches. At least two inches of stone shall be placed over the distribution pipe, and at least six inches of stone shall be placed under and beside the distribution piping. A minimum of 12 inches of stone shall be placed between a seepage pit wall and structural liner.
- (5) **Gravity Pipe.** All plastic gravity absorption system pipes shall have a minimum diameter of four inches and shall conform to ASTM standard D2729. Piping in all horizontally constructed absorption systems shall be laid with the holes centered around the vertical axis at the bottom of the pipe. All field tile pipe shall be spaced 1/4 inch apart. Piping in horizontally constructed absorption systems shall have a maximum slope of three inches per 100 feet.
- (6) **Pressure Pipe.** All pressure distribution piping shall be designed to withstand the anticipated pressures with a safety factor of two, provide uniform application of the wastewater, and have non-

clogging orifices.

- (7) Uniformity of distribution. When multiple trench or chamber rows are installed, a distribution manifold made up of a distribution box, split tees or other approved devices intended to assure equal distribution to the rows shall be provided. Any equal distribution device shall be placed so that it will remain stable in the soil and not be subject to frost heave. Approval of equal distribution devices shall be obtained from the Albany County Planning Office.
 - (8) Depth of installation. No leaching system shall be installed deeper in the ground than six feet as measured from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the trench. Any leaching system that is deeper in the ground than four feet as measured from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the trench shall be vented to the atmosphere through the introduction of four inch pipe from the top of the leaching system to the surface of the ground. Vent pipes shall include an inverted "U" above ground to preclude the introduction of rain water. Above ground vent pipes must be schedule 40 or an approved equivalent. In multiple trench arrangements all trenches must be vented although the vent pipes may be connected together underground. Vent pipes must be secured to the chamber or into the stone such that they are not below the graywater. This requirement does not apply to leaching pits.
 - (9) Stone Cover. A suitable cover such as untreated building paper, filter cloth, or straw shall be placed over the stone prior to backfilling the system.
 - (10) Earth Cover. A minimum of 12 inches of earth shall be placed over the absorption system stone. The earth shall be permeable soil that will allow aeration of the system and will support the growth of grass. The earth cover shall be graded to insure that water will not pond on the surface.
 - (11) Levelness. The bottom of soil absorption systems and each segment of a sidehill system shall be level.
- b. Special Requirements for Seepage Pits. If a structural lining is needed to

support stone in a seepage pit, it shall be constructed of durable material not subject to excessive corrosion or decay and structurally capable of supporting the loads to which it will be subjected. The lining shall be perforated or otherwise designed to allow the passage of wastewater. Seepage pits shall be separated by a minimum distance equal to 3 times their diameter.

c. Special Requirements for Mounded Systems.

(1) Sizing.

(a) The infiltrative surface between the stone and the fill material shall be sized based on the flow rate as determined by Section 3 and the allowable loading rate as determined by Figure 7 of Section 7 for the percolation rate of the fill. The total infiltrative surface is the sum of the sidewall and bottom areas of the stone-soil interface below the distribution pipe.

(b) The interface area between the fill soil and the native soil shall be based on the infiltration rate of the native soil as determined by Figure 7 of Section 7 but shall not be smaller than a system designed to the requirements of subsection 2 below.

(2) Grade. The finished grade shall extend at least three (3) feet horizontally beyond the stone and then be sloped to the parent soil at a grade no steeper than four (4) horizontal to one vertical.

(3) Fill Soil. The fill soil that is placed between the native soil and the stone shall have a minimum percolation rate of five (5) minutes per inch. Topsoil shall be placed over the mound to promote vegetative cover.

(4) Preparation. All trees, roots, and other organic matter shall be removed from the area to be occupied by the mound.

d. Special Requirements for Trench Systems. A minimum of three (3) feet of undisturbed soil shall be maintained between adjacent trench sidewalls.

e. Special Requirements for Serial Sidehill Trench or Bed Systems.

- (1) Separation. A minimum of three (3) feet of undisturbed soil shall be maintained between adjacent trench or bed sidewalls.
- (2) Levelness. The bottom of each serial trench or bed system shall be level.
- (3) Overflow. The overflow pipe between serial leach systems shall be set no higher than the mid-point of the upstream distribution pipe. The overflow pipe shall not be perforated.

Section 11. Evapotranspiration Beds.

- a. Sizing. The area of evapotranspiration beds shall be determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Area} = 586 \left[\frac{Q}{\text{PET} - P} \right]$$

where:

Area = area of the evapotranspiration bed at the ground surface in square feet

Q = average daily sewage flow (0.6 times the flow determined from Table 1)

PET = potential evapotranspiration rate in inches per year

P = annual precipitation rate in inches per year

- b. Construction.

- (1) If an impervious barrier is necessary for the protection of groundwater it shall be installed between the evapotranspiration bed and the native soil. It shall be a polyvinyl chloride sheet with a minimum thickness of twenty (20) mils or equivalent. A three (3) inch layer of sand shall be placed under and over the liner.
- (2) The bottom twelve (12) inches of the bed shall be filled with clean stone 1/2 - 2 1/2 inches in diameter.
- (3) Perforated pipe complying with Section 10.a.5. shall be placed in the stone.
- (4) Four inches of pea gravel (less than 1/4-inch in diameter) or durable filter cloth shall be placed over the stone.
- (5) A 24-inch uniform sand layer in the size range of D50 (0.10 mm) shall be placed on top of the pea gravel or filter cloth.
- (6) A six (6) inch layer of sandy topsoil shall be placed on top of the evapotranspiration bed.
- (7) The bed should be vegetated with small shrubs and/or grasses such as fescue, brome, or alfalfa.
- (8) The evapotranspiration bed shall be placed at a depth sufficient to

prevent surcharging of the septic tank.

Section 12. Holding Tanks.

- a. Uses. Holding tanks shall not be used for residential systems when other alternative systems are available, except on a temporary, seasonal or intermittent basis, or when used to correct a failed subsurface disposal system when other alternatives are unavailable. Use of holding tanks for new construction is prohibited. Where holding tanks are allowed, they shall be sized on the basis of seven (7) days storage at the flow rate determined from Table 1.
- b. Acceptance. A letter of verification from the receiving agency, denoting acceptance of the wastewater generated shall be submitted with the plans.
- c. Location. The location and construction of holding tanks shall meet the requirements for septic tanks in Sections 4.a.1. and Section 8.a.1. respectively.
- d. Vent. Each holding tank shall be provided with a two inch minimum diameter vent ending in a return elbow above final grade. The vent shall terminate at least thirty (30) feet from any door, window, or fresh air inlet.
- e. Alarm. All holding tanks shall be equipped with a high water level alarm. The device shall be an audible alarm or an indoor illuminated alarm. The alarm level shall be placed at $3/4$ the depth of the tank.
- f. Pumpout. A six inch pumpout pipe which extends to the surface shall be provided. It shall be capped at all times.

Section 13. Privies. (Outhouses)

- a. General Requirements.
 - (1) All privies shall be designed and constructed to prevent access by flies and rodents.
 - (2) If indoor plumbing is installed, the gray water disposal method shall meet the requirements of Section 3 through 12. The minimum design flow for gray water shall be obtained from Table 1 with a reduction of thirty-three (33) percent allowed for the elimination of blackwater wastes.
 - (3) The privy shall consist of a vault and an outhouse building.
- b. Isolation. The isolation requirements for privies shall comply with Section 4.a.1. for absorption systems.
- c. Soil Exploration. Soil exploration to a minimum depth of four (4) feet below the bottom of the proposed vault shall be made to provide information on subsoil conditions.
- d. Groundwater and Bedrock Separation.
 - (1) The depth to seasonally high groundwater and bedrock or impermeable soil shall be at least four feet from the bottom of an unlined vault.
 - (2) The depth to seasonally high groundwater from the bottom of a water tight vault shall be sufficient to prevent flotation of the empty vault.
- e. Sizing. Vaults shall have a minimum capacity of five hundred (500) gallons per riser and shall be a minimum of 4.5 feet deep.
- f. Construction.
 - (1) The vault shall be constructed and installed to resist breakage and damage imposed by frost heave, uplift pressures from a fluctuating water table, loads imposed by the outhouse building and soils, and damage that may be caused by vandalism or rough cleaning procedures. The vault shall be constructed to prevent accessibility to the public or to disease transmitting vectors.
 - (2) Materials used for vault construction shall be resistant to alkali

attack, hydrogen sulfide gasses, and other corrosive elements associated with decomposing waste.

- (3) A clean-out manhole shall be installed and shall have a minimum opening of twenty (20) inches in the least dimension. The manhole shall be located outside of the outhouse building and be equipped with a tight-fitting secure cover.
 - (4) The vault shall be ventilated with a riser to a point outside and above the outhouse building. The outhouse building shall have a set of vents installed near the floor on two (2) opposite sides of the building and a roof vent that has a rain cap. All vents shall be screened.
- g. Vault Additives. No chemical or biological additive shall be placed in the vault that may adversely affect the operation of a sewage treatment facility where the vault waste will ultimately be disposed or that may adversely impact the quality of the groundwater as specified in Chapter VIII, "Quality Standards for Groundwater in Wyoming".

Section 14. Chemical Toilets.

- a. General Requirements. Chemical toilets shall only be used in the containment of body wastes. These requirements apply only to the use of chemical toilets for permanent structures.
- b. Graywater. If indoor plumbing is installed, a separate graywater disposal is required and shall meet the requirements of Section 3 through 12. The minimum design flows for graywater shall be obtained from Table 1 with a reduction of thirty-three (33) percent allowed for the elimination of blackwater wastes.
- c. Disposal. All chemical toilet wastes shall be disposed of at an approved wastewater facility. A letter of verification from the receiving agency, denoting acceptance of the wastewater generated shall be submitted with the plans. These wastes shall not be discharged into a soil absorption system.
- d. Construction. Chemical toilets shall be constructed and installed to resist breakage or damage from routine usage. Outdoor chemical toilets shall be adequately stabilized and secured to prevent overturning due to winds, storms, and possible disturbances around construction areas. Materials used shall be resistant to the sewage wastes and the chemicals encountered. The holding compartment of the toilet shall be constructed to prevent accessibility to the public and to disease transmitting vectors.
- e. Additives. No chemical or biological additive shall be placed in the toilet that may adversely affect the operation of a sewage treatment facility where the toilet waste will ultimately be disposed or that may adversely impact the quality of the groundwater as specified in Chapter VIII, "Quality Standards for Groundwater of Wyoming".

Section 15. Small Non-discharging Waste Stabilization Ponds.

- a. General Requirements.
 - (1) The use of this section for small non-discharging waste stabilization ponds applies only to those systems defined as small wastewater systems. All other treatment systems shall meet the requirements of Part B or Part C of Chapter XI as applicable.
 - (2) Non-discharging waste stabilization ponds shall only be constructed in soils where the percolation rate exceeds sixty (60) minutes per inch and the soil is at least one (1) foot thick on both the sides and bottom of the pond. If the sixty (60) minute per inch percolation rate cannot be obtained, sufficient clay shall be incorporated into the top foot of soil until the sixty (60) minute per inch percolation rate is reached. An artificial liner of twenty (20) mils in thickness may be substituted.
- b. Isolation. The isolation distances shall meet the requirements for absorption systems as specified in Section 4.a.1.
- c. Groundwater protection and bedrock or impermeable soil separation.
 - (1) For single family homes, the depth to seasonally high groundwater shall be at least four feet from the bottom of the pond.
 - (2) For all "small wastewater systems" other than single family homes, a minimum of three feet of unsaturated soil shall be maintained between the bottom of the pond and the estimated groundwater mound imposed on the seasonally high groundwater table. The height of the groundwater mound can be estimated from Figures 1 - 6 in conjunction with the average daily sewage flow.
- d. Sizing.
 - (1) The area of the lagoon shall be calculated based on the following formula:

$$A = \frac{584 \times Q}{(365 \times s) + (E - P)} \times 1.30$$

where:

A = area of the lagoon at the five (5) foot water level in square feet

Q = average daily sewage flow (0.6 times the flow determined from Table 1)

S = soil permeability in inches per day.

"S" cannot be greater than 0.25 inches per day

"S" shall equal zero for a artificial liner or for bedrock

E = annual evaporation rate in inches per year

P = annual precipitation rate in inches per year

- (2) A minimum water level of at least two (2) feet shall be maintained in the pond at all times, including start-up.
- (3) A minimum free board of two (2) feet shall be provided between the lowest embankment berm and the maximum water level. The maximum water level shall not be less than five (5) feet.

e. Construction requirements.

- (1) The slopes of the inside dikes shall not be steeper than three (3) horizontal to one (1) vertical nor flatter than four (4) horizontal to one (1) vertical. The slopes of the outside dikes shall not be steeper than three horizontal to one (1) vertical and shall not allow surface runoff to enter the pond.
- (2) All organic material and debris shall be removed from the pond site prior to construction.
- (3) All fill material shall consist of impervious material that is well compacted and free of rocks, frozen soil, or other large material.
- (4) The minimum top width of the dike shall be eight (8) feet.
- (5) The pond area shall be enclosed with a four (4) foot high fence which has a maximum opening of six (6) inches. The fence shall be topped with two (2) strands of barb-wire. An access gate of similar restraint shall be provided for maintenance equipment.
- (6) A minimum of one (1) sign shall be placed on each side of the pond and shall be attached to the fence. The sign shall describe the facility and advise against trespassing.

Section 16. Regulations of systems contractor

- a. No person except as in (b), shall install, engage in the installation of, or repair a small wastewater system unless he holds a valid systems contractor license obtained from the Albany County Planning Office. The County shall establish a fee schedule and administer seminars, testing or other methods to assure that licensees are competent. Employees or coworkers of a licensed systems contractor shall not be required to be licensed but must work under the supervision of a licensed systems contractor who will be responsible for the quality of the work. Licenses shall expire on February 28 of each year and shall be renewed within thirty (30) days prior thereto.
- b. Any landowner of record may install a small wastewater system for his own use without the necessity of obtaining a license, provided however, the landowner shall first obtain a permit from the Albany County Planning Office upon a proper showing to the Planning Office of competency to complete the work in accordance with these regulations, and provided further the landowner's installation shall be subject to inspection by the Albany County Planning Office as herein provided and be completed in accordance with these regulations. Any landowner who obtains a permit to install his own septic system will be responsible for the quality of the work and may not delegate that responsibility to another person.

Amended May 15, 2007

Section 17. Regulations of non-hazardous liquid waste haulers

- a. No person shall engage in the cleaning of a small wastewater system or the transportation of sewage to a disposal site unless he holds a valid wastes haulers license from the Albany County Planning Office. The County shall establish a fee schedule and administer seminars, testing or other methods to assure that licensees are competent. Employees of a validly licensed waste hauler shall not be required to be licensed but must work under the supervision of the licensed contractor who will be responsible for the quality of the work. Licenses shall expire on February 28 of each year and shall be renewed within thirty (30) days prior thereto.

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APPENDIX A - PERCOLATION TEST PROCEDURE

- A. Location. The percolation test holes shall be spaced uniformly over the proposed absorption field site. A minimum of three (3) holes are required.
- B. Preparation. A four (4) inch to twelve (12) inch hole shall be dug or bored to the proposed depth of the absorption field. The walls shall be vertical. To expose a natural soil surface, the sides and bottom shall be scraped with a sharp pointed instrument and the loose material shall be removed from the hole. Coarse sand or gravel shall be placed in the bottom of the hole to prevent it from scouring and sealing.
- C. Presoaking. The purpose of presoaking is to have the water conditions in the soil reach a stable condition similar to that which exists during continual wastewater application. The minimum time of presoaking varies with soil conditions but must be sufficiently long so that the water seeps away at a constant rate. The following presoaking instructions are usually sufficient to obtain a constant rate.
1. In sandy soils, place twelve (12) inches of water in the hole and allow it to seep away. Fill the hole again with twelve (12) inches of water and if the water seeps away in ten (10) minutes or less, it indicates that the soil is excessively permeable and requirements in Section 4.c. of these regulations shall be followed. If the water remains after ten (10) minutes, additional saturation is necessary. Refer to section c.2.
 2. In other soils, maintain twelve (12) inches of water in the hole for at least four (4) hours. After the four (4) hours of water contact, allow the soil to swell for twelve (12) hours before starting the percolation rate measurement as stated in section d.
- D. Percolation rate measurement. The water level should be adjusted to six (6) inches above the gravel initially and after each time interval measurement when necessary.
1. In other soils, establish a fixed reference point and measure the drop in water level at thirty (30) minute intervals. The water level drop should be measured to the nearest 1/8 of an inch. The test may be terminated when the water drop is constant for two (2) consecutive measurements.
 2. The percolation rate for each hole is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Time Interval (minutes)}}{\text{Final Water Level Drop (inches)}} = \text{Percolation Rate (minutes/inch)}$$

If only three to five (5) percolation tests are performed, the design percolation rate for the absorption system is the slowest rate from all the holes tested. If six (6) or more percolation tests are performed, the design percolation rate for the absorption system is the average of all the holes tested.

Chapter III.

REGULATIONS FOR PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT, INSTALL OR MODIFY SMALL WASTEWATER FACILITIES

Section 1. Authority. This regulation is promulgated pursuant to the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act, W.S. 35-11-101 through W.S. 35-11-1207.

Section 2. Applicability. These regulations shall apply to all small wastewater systems as defined in Section 3(h).

Section 3. Definitions. The following definitions supplement those definitions contained in Section 35-11-103 of the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act.

- a. "Delegated local official" means the officially designated representative of the County.
- b. "Groundwater" means subsurface water that fills available openings in rock or soil materials such that they may be considered water saturated under hydrostatic pressure.
- c. "Non-discharging treatment works" means any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastes without any addition of any pollution or wastes to any waters of the state.
- d. "permit" means written authorization issued by the division or delegated local official, duly executed which authorizes the permittee to construct, install, or modify the facilities as set forth in this Chapter.
- e. "Permitting authority" means Albany County.
- f. "Receiver" means any zone, interval, formation or unit in the subsurface into which fluids and pollutants are or may be discharged.
- g. "Sludge" means any mixture or suspension of liquid and solid wastes having a total suspended solids content greater than 10 (ten) percent by weight.

- h. "Small wastewater system" means any sewerage system, disposal system or treatment works having simple hydrologic and engineering needs which is intended for wastes originating from a single residential unit serving no more than four (4) families or which distributes two thousand (2,000) gallons or less of domestic sewage per day.
- i. "Wastewater facilities" means sewerage systems, disposal systems and treatment works.

Section 4. Prohibitions. No person shall, except when authorized by permit issued pursuant to the Act and these regulations:

- a. Construct, install or modify any small wastewater system;
- b. Construct, install or modify any facility in non-compliance with the terms and conditions of an issued permit;
- c. Construct, install or modify a small wastewater system with a permit that has expired or has been suspended or revoked;
- d. Commence construction or modification of any industrial facility capable of causing or increasing water pollution in excess of standards established by the Department before a permit is obtained pursuant to W.S. 35-11-801(c); or
- e. Discharge wastes into an exempted or permitted treatment works, sewerage or disposal system which are inconsistent with the type or quantity of wastes for which the facility is designed.

Section 5. Permit Required; Control of Construction, Installation and Modification Permits; Responsibility on Issued Permits; Exemptions.

- a. Construction, installation or modification of small wastewater facilities shall be allowed only in accordance with the terms and conditions of permits issued pursuant to provisions of these regulations.
- b. No construction, installation or modification of a small

wastewater system shall be allowed unless a permit to construct, install or modify has been obtained from the permitting authority.

- c. Building or replacement of a building using a non-permitted system shall require a permit.
- d. The issuance of a permit to construct does not relieve the permittees of their responsibility to properly plan, design, construct, operate and maintain the facility described in the application and permit conditions.

Section 6. Application Requirements. The following procedures will be followed in applying for a permit:

- a. Any person who proposes to construct, build, install or modify a facility required to be permitted under Section 5 shall submit to the Laramie City Sanitarian a written application on forms provided by the Albany County Planning Office.
- b. The application for a permit to construct, install or modify must be accompanied by three copies of plans, specifications, design data or other pertinent information covering the project and any additional information required by the permitting authority.
- c. All plans and specifications must conform to common and accepted practices as determined by Albany County as defined by applicable regulations.

Section 7. Application Processing Procedures. All permit applications received will be processed in the following manner:

- a. The Laramie City Sanitarian shall review each application and take final action within fifteen (15) days from the date the application is received.
- b. Incomplete application will be processed in the following manner:
 - (1) Additional information shall be requested in detail or

the application may be returned to the applicant. Incomplete permit applications will result in permit denial.

- (2) If an application is denied because of incompleteness necessitating a request for additional information, the applicant shall have a maximum of six (6) months to comply with the request. If the applicant fails to provide the requested information within that period, the entire incomplete, application shall be returned.
 - (3) Resubmittal of information by an applicant on an incomplete application will be processed as described in this section.
- c. All plans and specifications must meet or exceed minimum design standards and these regulations. Applications for modification of existing facilities permitted by the Division or County to increase capability to treat, hold or dispose of wastes may be approved requiring only the modification to meet minimum design standards if the existing facility is not in violation of applicable regulations. Facilities not in compliance will require modifications to other portions of the facility to bring the facility into compliance with applicable regulations. Other modifications will be allowed if minimum standards for the modification are met.
 - d. Each application must be submitted with all supporting data necessary for review. Processing of the application with respect to recommendations or required changes will be done in accordance with the provisions of applicable statutes, rules and regulations of the County.
 - e. The Laramie City Sanitarian shall promptly notify the County Planning Director in writing of the recommended action to be taken on the application. The County Planning Director shall review the application and accompanying recommendation, approve or deny the application and notify the applicant of the final action. If the conditions of the permit are different from

the proposed application submitted by the applicant for review, the notification shall include reasons for the changes made.

- f. If, upon review of an application, the County Planning Director determines that a permit is not required under the Environmental Quality Act, the County Planning Director shall notify the applicant of this determination in writing. Such notification shall constitute final action on the application.
- g. If the applicant is dissatisfied with the conditions or denial of any permit issued by the permitting authority, he may request a hearing in accordance with Section 11d.

Section 8. Construction and Operation in Compliance with Issued Permit. The permittee shall:

- a. Conduct all construction, installation or modification of any facility permitted consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit. Unauthorized changes, deviations or modifications will be a violation of the permit. A new application or amended application must be filed with the permitting authority to obtain modification of a permit. No modification shall be implemented until a new or modified permit has been issued or a waiver given pursuant to Subsection c.
- b. After installation of the septic tank and leach field or other small wastewater facility, but before covering, the applicant or installer shall call for a site inspection by the Laramie City Sanitarian. The installation may not be covered or used until after site inspection and approval.
- c. Request in writing authorization to utilize materials and/or procedures different from those specified in the terms of the issued permit. Such requests shall be directed to the permitting authority. A waiver may be granted if materials and/or procedures specified in the permit cannot be obtained or accomplished and alternative materials and procedures meet

minimum standards. In order to prevent undue delay during construction, the permitting authority may grant a waiver orally, upon oral request, provided that this request is followed by a written request within five (5) days.

- d. Conduct the operation in accordance with statements, representations and procedures presented in the complete application and supporting documents, as accepted and authorized by the permitting authority.

Section 9. Duration and Termination of Permits; Transfer of Permits.

- a. The duration of construction, installation or modification permits will be variable but shall not exceed five (5) years from the date of issuance. The expiration date will be recorded on each permit issued. Those permits issued without a specified expiration date will be in force no more than five (5) years from date of issuance.
- b. Permits will be issued only to the official applicant of record, who must be the owner of the permitted facility, for only the type of construction of record and shall be automatically terminated:
 - (1) within sixty (60) days after sale or exchange of the facility unless application for transfer is received pursuant to Subsection c of this section;
 - (2) when construction is completed. However, conditions included in the permit will remain in effect throughout the life and post-monitoring period of a facility;
 - (3) upon issuance of a new, renewed or modified permit; or
 - (4) upon written request of the permittee.
- c. Permits shall be transferred to new owners by completion and submittal of ownership transfer forms by the new owner to the permitting authority. The new owner shall also submit a written request from the existing owner to transfer ownership. The permitting authority shall act within thirty (30) days

after receipt of the request.

- d. Any conditions established in a construction, installation or modification permit will be automatically transferred to the new owner whenever a transfer of ownership of the facility occurs.

Section 10. Renewal of a Permit. A permit may be renewed where construction has not been completed by filing an affidavit with the permitting authority stating that there will not be any changes in the plans for construction, installation or modification of a permitted facility no less than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the permit.

Section 11. Denial of a Permit.

- a. The permitting authority may deny a permit for any of the following reasons:
 - (1) the application is incomplete or does not meet applicable minimum design and construction standards as specified by Wyoming Water Quality Rules and Regulations or Albany County;
 - (2) the project, if constructed, will cause violation of applicable state surface or groundwater standards;
 - (3) the project does not comply with applicable state and local water quality management plans as specified in Section 14 of this Chapter; of this Chapter.
 - (4) the project, if constructed, would result in hydraulic and/or organic overloading of wastewater facilities;
 - (5) the project, if constructed, would result in public water supply demand in excess of source, treatment or distribution capabilities; or
 - (6) other justifiable reasons necessary to carry out the provisions of the Environmental Quality Act.

- b. If the County Planning Director proposes to deny issuance of a

permit, the applicant shall be notified by registered or certified mail of the intent to deny and the reason for denial.

- c. In the case of denial of a permit by the County Planning Director, the applicant, if he so desires, may request a hearing before the appropriate local jurisdiction. The request for hearing shall be made in accordance with local rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to W.S. 35-11-304(a)(iii). Actions of the County Planning Director are not appealable to the administrator, director or Environmental Quality Council.

Section 12. Modification of a Permit. Either before construction is completed upon a permitted facility or during the review of a proposed facility application, the County Planning Director may, for good cause, modify a construction permit.

- a. When reviewing an application or before construction on a facility is completed, the County Planning Director may modify a permit due to the following reasons:
 - (1) existing, unknown or changing site conditions which would prevent construction and resultant operation from complying with the County's regulations;
 - (2) receipt of additional information;
 - (3) incomplete application on review items where the engineer/applicant agrees with the modification;
 - (4) review items not in compliance with minimum standards where the engineer/applicant agrees with the modification; or
 - (5) any other reason necessary to effectuate applicable statutes, standards or regulations.
- b. The County Planning Director shall notify the permittee by registered or certified mail of intent to modify the permit.
- c. Such notification shall include the proposed modification and the reasons for modification and time frame to have modifications

constructed, installed or operational. Modification requirements shall be implemented before construction, installation or modification of a facility is completed.

- d. The modification shall become final within twenty (20) days from the date of receipt of such notice unless within that time the permittee requests a hearing before the appropriate body. Such request for hearing shall be made in writing to the permitting authority and shall state the grounds for the request. Any hearing held shall be conducted pursuant to the regulations of the Department or local agency, as appropriate.
- e. A copy of the modified permit shall be forwarded to the permittee as soon as the modification becomes effective.

Section 13. Suspension or Revocation of a Permit. The permitting authority may suspend or revoke a permit before construction, installation or modification of a facility is completed for the reasons set forth below in Item b.

- a. Before a permit may be suspended or revoked, the permittee shall be given an opportunity to show compliance with all lawful requirements for the retention of the permit.
- b. The County Planning Director shall notify the permittee by registered or certified mail of its intent to suspend or revoke the permit in the event that it becomes necessary due to:
 - (1) non-compliance with the terms of the permit;
 - (2) unapproved modifications in design or construction;
 - (3) false information submitted in the application;
 - (4) changing site conditions which would result in violations of applicable regulations;
 - (5) non-compliance with requirements of Section 6; or
 - (6) any other reason necessary to effectuate applicable statutes, standards or regulations.

- c. The notification shall include the reasons for suspension or

revocation.

- d. The suspension or revocation shall become final twenty (20) days from the date of receipt of such notice unless within that time the permittee requests a hearing before the County. Such a request for hearing shall be made in writing to the County Planning Director and shall state the grounds for the request. Any hearing held shall be conducted pursuant to the regulations of the County.

Section 14. Compliance with State and Local Water Quality Management Plans. No permit may be issued for any facility which is in conflict with an approved water quality management plan prepared under Sections 303, 208 and/or 201 of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended.

Section 15. Enforcement; Penalties.

- a. If the delegated local official has reason to believe that a person is violating any provision of these regulations or permit issued pursuant hereto, he shall make an investigation. The delegated local official or permitting authority is hereby authorized to enter onto and upon the property of another who is believed to be in violation of these regulations or permit issued pursuant hereto for purposes of such an investigation.
- b. These regulations are enforceable by all appropriate legal remedies including but not limited to injunctive relief, a writ of mandamus, abatement.
- c. Any person who violates any provision of these regulations is liable for a penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each day during which the violation continues, which may be recovered in a civil action, together with damages which may be assessed by the court.
- d. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of these regulations or permit issued pursuant hereto, shall be fined not more than

five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per day violation, or imprisoned in a county jail for not more than thirty (30) days, or both.

- e. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be obtained or filed under these regulations, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) or imprisoned for not more than six (6) months, or both.
- f. Nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge, limit, impair, create, enlarge or otherwise affect substantially or procedurally the right of any person to damages or other relief on account of injury to persons or property and to maintain any action or other appropriate proceeding therefore.