

- (b) Sewage backing up into a structure caused by slow soil absorption of septic tank effluent;
- (c) Sewage leaking from a sewage tank or collection system;
- (d) Cesspools or seepage pits where evidence of groundwater or surface water quality degradation exists;

- (e) Inadequately treated effluent contaminating groundwater or surface water; or
- (f) Noncompliance with standards stipulated on the permit.

(32) "Fecal coliform" or "FC" means bacteria common to the digestive systems of warm-blooded animals that are cultured in standard tests. Counts of these organisms are typically used to indicate potential contamination from sewage or to describe a level of needed disinfection typically expressed in colony forming units/100 mL.

(33) "Fill" means unconsolidated material that:

- (a) Meets soil types 1-6 textural criteria and is used as part of a soil dispersal component;
- (b) Is used to change grade or to enhance surface water diversion; or
- (c) Is any other human-transported material.

(34) "Flood plain" means an area that is low-lying and adjacent to a stream or river that is covered by water during a flood.

(35) "GPD" means gallons per day.

(36) "Gravelly" means soils with 15 percent or more, but less than 35 percent rock fragments by volume.

(37) "Greywater" means sewage from any source in a residence or structure that has not come into contact with toilet or urinal wastes, including bathtubs, showers, bathroom sinks, washing machines, dishwashers, and kitchen sinks.

(38) "Groundwater" means subsurface water occupying the zone of saturated soil, permanently, seasonally, or as the result of the tides. Indications of groundwater may include:

(a) Water seeping into or standing in an open excavation from the soil surrounding the excavation or monitoring ports.

(b) Spots or blotches of different color or shades of color interspersed with a dominant color in soil, caused by reduction and oxidation of iron. These color patterns are redoximorphic features, commonly referred to as mottling. Redoximorphic features often indicate the intermittent presence of groundwater and may indicate poor aeration and impeded drainage.

(39) "Holding tank sewage system" means an OSS that incorporates a sewage tank without a discharge outlet, the services of a sewage pumper/hauler, and the offsite treatment and disposal for the sewage generated.

(40) "Hydraulic loading rate" means the amount of effluent applied to a given treatment step, expressed as gallons per square foot per day or gal/sq.ft./day.

(41) "Industrial wastewater" means the water or liquid carried waste from an industrial process. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feedlots, poultry houses, or dairies. Industrial wastewater includes contaminated stormwater and leachate from solid waste facilities.

(42) "Infiltration pond" means an earthen impoundment used for the collection, temporary storage, and infiltration of stormwater runoff.

(43) "Infiltrative surface" means the surface within a treatment component or soil dispersal component to which effluent is applied and through which effluent moves into original, undisturbed soil or other porous treatment media.

(44) "Installer" means a person approved by the local health officer to install an OSS or OSS components.

(45) "Local health officer" means the health officer of the city, county, or city-county health department or district within the state of Washington, or a representative authorized by and under the direct supervision of the local health officer, as defined in chapter 70.05 RCW.

(46) "LOSS" means a large on-site sewage system under chapter 246-272B WAC.