

Section 3 Definitions

A-BLD means a building permit issued without plans and without formal plan review, although in some cases supporting documents (such as a floor plan or manufacturer's listing documents) may be required. It is not intended that an "A-BLD" permit be issued for any change in occupancy.

Absorption Area means the area(s) of the OWTS dispersal system where wastewater is distributed subsurface for the purposes of final treatment and dispersal. Absorption area is also known as leach field, drainfield or dispersal area.

Accessory Structure means a residential structure not greater than 3,000 square feet in floor area, and not over two stories in height, the use of which is customarily accessory to and incidental to that of the dwelling(s) and which is located on the same lot.

Addition means an increase in living area square footage to the primary residential dwelling or commercial structure and/or any and all accessory structure(s) either through an expansion of the footprint of the dwelling(s) or structure(s), a second floor addition, a basement addition or the conversion of non-habitable space to habitable or living area use. For the purpose of this policy, a new residential accessory structure will be considered an "Addition" to the primary residential dwelling.

Adjusting Valves are a device(s) used in OWTS to distribute wastewater in a balanced or even flow.

Administrative Authority. See Permitting Authority.

Advanced Treatment Unit means an approved measure that utilizes special designs and/or additional technology to treat the effluent to a much higher level than a conventional system. An approved Advanced Treatment Measure shall reduce BOD and Suspended Solids to less than 30 mg/L and provide at least 50% total nitrogen removal, as verified by an approved independent testing laboratory.

Advanced treatment Unit. See Pretreatment.

Alternative OWTS means an approved non-standard OWTS that has demonstrated in the non-standard Experimental phase to function in such a manner as to protect water quality and preclude health hazards and nuisance conditions, and is capable of producing an equal to or greater quality wastewater effluent and improved performance of and siting for effluent dispersal than a standard OWTS.

Bedrock means solid rock, which may have fractures, that lies beneath soils and other unconsolidated material. Bedrock may be exposed at the surface or have an overburden up to several hundred feet thick.

Bedroom means any living space in a dwelling unit or accessory structure which is 70 square feet or greater in size and which is located along an exterior wall, but not

including the following: hall, bathroom, kitchen, living room (maximum of one per dwelling unit), family room (maximum of one per dwelling unit), laundry room, closet/dressing room, opening off of a bedroom. Refer to **Appendix D** (PRMD Policy and Procedure Number 1-4-1, *Definition of Bedroom*) for further information.

B-BLD is a building permit for new additions, remodeling and/or new structures that requires construction plans and plan review. A “B-BLD” is any building permit that does not meet the definition of an “A-BLD” permit. (Section 6: OWTS Requirements for Approval of Building Permits)

Best Available System. See Class I Non-Conforming OWTS.

Best Practical System. See Class II Non-Conforming OWTS.

Bulk Density is the mass of dry soil per unit bulk volume, expressed in gm/cc. The bulk volume is determined before drying to a constant weight at a temperature of 105 degrees.

Cesspool is an excavation in the ground receiving domestic wastewater, designed to retain the organic matter and solids, while allowing the liquids to seep into the soil. Cesspools differ from seepage pits because cesspools systems do not have septic tanks and are not authorized under this Policy. The term cesspool does not include pit-privies and out-houses which are not regulated under this Policy.

Clay means mineral soil particles less than 0.002 millimeters in diameter. It is classified in the USDA Soils Classification Triangle as a soil material that is 40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Clothes Washer Graywater System is a graywater system utilizing only a single domestic clothes washing machine in a one or two family dwelling that does not include a cross-connected potable water connection or a pump and does not affect other building, plumbing, electrical, or mechanical components including structural features, egress, fire-life safety, sanitation, potable water supply piping, or accessibility.

Coarse Fragments is rock or mineral particles greater than 2.0 mm in diameter.

Cobbles are rock fragments 76 mm or larger using the USDA soils classification system.

Code Compliant OWTS means a system that is in conformance with this OWTS Manual. A Code Complaint OWTS can be new or existing.

Commercial OWTS is OWTS on a parcel of land that produces a peak daily sewage flow of 1500 gallons per day or more of any wastewater strength or generates a wastewater of any quantity that meets the definition of a high strength wastewater. BOD concentrations up to 900 mg/L are allowed at commercial food service buildings that are equipped with a properly sized and functioning oil/grease separator.

Community System is a decentralized OWTS that serves multiple structures, multiple wastewater discharge sources and/or multiple parcels of land under separate ownership.

Complex Graywater System is a residential graywater system that discharges over 250 gallons per day.

Conditioned Space is any area, room or space in a building being heated exceeding 10 Btu/hr-ft² or cooled exceeding 5 Btu/hr-ft² directly or indirectly by any equipment or passive design feature for the comfort of occupants or for other reasons such as preserving temperature-sensitive goods.

Cumulative Effects are the persistent and/or increasing effect of individual OWTS resulting from the density of such discharges in relation to the assimilative capacity of the ground environment. Examples include salt or nitrate additions to groundwater, nutrient enrichment of surface water, and hydraulic interference with groundwater and between adjacent systems.

Cut Bank is a man-made excavation of the natural terrain in excess of three (3) feet. Cuts supported by retaining walls or similar structures shall be included within this definition, as shall steep natural ground surfaces where a sharp break in the ground slope is discernible.

Dispersal System means a leach field, seepage pit, mound, bottomless sand filter, subsurface drip, sand fill trench system for final wastewater treatment and subsurface discharge.

Domestic Wastewater means the type of wastewater normally discharged from, or similar to, that discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances and other household dishwashing facilities and garbage disposals. Domestic wastewater may include wastewater from commercial buildings such as offices, retail stores and some restaurants. Domestic wastewater may include incidental RV holding tank dumping but does not include wastewater consisting of a significant portion of RV holding tank wastewater such as an RV dump station. Typical domestic wastewater will have a 30-day average concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) less than 300 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or total suspended solids (TSS) less than of 300 milligrams per liter (mg/L) prior to the septic tank or other OWTS treatment component. Domestic wastewater does not include high strength wastewater or wastewater from industrial processes.

Downslope Property Line is a property line down-gradient from the proposed OWTS.

Drainfield or Leach Field is a system of rock-filled trenches or beds or infiltration chambers that distribute treated sewage effluent for absorption into the soil.

Dual Drainfield is an effluent dispersal system consisting of two complete primary drainfields connected by an accessible diversion valve and intended for alternating use on an annual or semiannual basis.

Effective Drainfield Depth is the depth of drain rock below the bottom of the drainfield pipe.

Ephemeral Watercourse is a stream or reach of a stream that flows briefly only in response to precipitation in the immediate locality and whose channel is at all times higher than the water table. Any water course that does not meet this definition is to be considered a perennial or intermittent stream for the purposes of the chapter.

Existing Structure is one that has been in recent and continuous service. Any structure not in use within the previous five (5) consecutive years must meet the standards for a new on-site wastewater treatment system that would apply to a vacant lot. Proof of recent and continuous service means providing pertinent documentation that substantiates the use of the property during the period in question. These documents may include, but are not limited to receipts (e.g. PG&E, garbage, and water), business records, County or State licenses and permits, deeds, notarized affidavits and dated photographs. (Section 6: OWTS Requirements for Approval of Building Permits)

Existing Exterior Walls shall be measured at the exterior face of wall at the perimeter of the living area that is lawfully existing. (Section 6: OWTS Requirements for Approval of Building Permits)

Expansion Area. See Reserve Replacement Area.

Experimental OWTS means a non-standard OWTS deemed conditionally acceptable by the RWQCB, subject to increased performance monitoring and evaluation, prior to acceptance as an approved non-standard Alternative OWTS.

Field Clearance is a site visit required when PRMD's file information is not sufficient to show that the proposed work will not adversely impact the OWTS. A field clearance is more often needed when an older OWTS predates PRMD's record keeping system. In addition, when there is a lack of information on file for the OWTS, a site visit is necessary to verify that an approved OWTS exists on the property.

Findings Report is an analysis of the OWTS which includes review of PRMD septic file information and a visual inspection of an existing OWTS and/or well for the purpose of providing potential buyers or interested parties with information regarding a particular septic system or well. A Findings Report may be prepared by PRMD staff, an RCE or REHS. (Section 6: OWTS Requirements for Approval of Building Permits)

French Drain. See Intercept Drain.

Graywater is untreated household wastewater that has not come into contact with toilet waste. Graywater includes used water from bathtubs, showers, bathroom wash basins, and water from clothes washing machines and laundry tubs. It does not include wastewater from kitchen sinks, dishwashers or laundry water from soiled diapers.

Graywater System is a system designed to collect graywater and transport it out of the

structure for distribution in an irrigation or dispersal field. A graywater system may include tanks, valves, filters, pumps or other appurtenances along with piping and receiving landscape.

Groundwater is water located beneath the ground surface in soil pore spaces or in the fractures of lithologic formations. Groundwater may be present only seasonally (perched). A unit of rock or unconsolidated deposit is called an aquifer when it can yield a usable quantity of water.

Hardpan is an irreversibly hardened soil layer caused by the cementation of soil particles. The cementing agent may be silica, calcium carbonate, iron or organic matter.

Health Officer refers the Sonoma County Health Officer or his/her designated representatives, for purposes of implementation of these standards; the Director of PRMD is the delegated representative.

High Strength Wastewater means wastewater having a 30-day average concentration of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) greater than 300 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or total suspended solids (TSS) greater than 330 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or a fats, oils, and grease (FOG) concentration greater than 100 mg/L prior to the septic tank or other OWTS treatment component. BOD concentrations above 900 mg/L at a commercial food service building require permitting through the Regional Board.

Holding Tank is a watertight receptacle used to collect and store wastewater prior to it being removed from a property by means of vacuum pumping and hauling. The use of holding tanks is authorized for limited circumstances, including, but not limited to, for the abatement of health hazards or for certain public use facilities.

Hydrometer Analysis is a test used to determine the grain size distribution of soils passing the No. 200 sieve.

Impaired water bodies are those surface water bodies or segments thereof that are identified on a list approved first by the State Water Board and then approved by US EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act.

Impermeable Soil Layer is any layer of soil having a percolation rate slower than 120 minutes per inch (mpi) at the bottom of the proposed dispersal area or a Zone 4 Soil Texture according to Figure 7.4 which has a high shrink swell potential (Plasticity Index of greater than 20, ASTM D 4318-84).

Incompatible Use is any activity or land uses that would preclude or damage an area for future use as an effluent dispersal site, including the construction of buildings, roads, or other permanent structures and activities that may result in the permanent compaction or removal of existing soil.

Interior Remodel is improvement to the interior of the structure with no removal and/or replacement of the structure.

Intermittent Stream is a stream that ceases to flow occasionally or seasonally because of evaporation and leakage. See Perennial Stream.

Intercept Drain is a trench filled with drain rock that is designed to intercept and divert ambient groundwater with surface discharge via piping to another location. Intercept drains are typically used to dewater areas upslope of a leach field or a foundation and lower the water table. Intercept drains are also known as French drain or curtain drain.

Land Encumbrance means the land area that is eliminated from being utilized for septic dispersal areas. Examples of encumbrances are existing or proposed impervious surfaces such as structures, driveways, paved areas or other hard surfaces, as well as regulatory requirements or easements that eliminate land area for septic dispersal such as setbacks from creeks, rivers, riparian corridors, cut slopes, geological hazards, septic systems, wells, etc.

Leach Field. See Drainfield.

Legal Non-Conforming OWTS means an OWTS that was ~~legally permitted, was~~ in compliance with the septic laws, regulations or codes when ~~permitted~~ constructed and has a septic tank and dispersal system.

Limiting Condition is the portion of the soil profile that because of percolation characteristics most restricts the successful operation of a drainfield. A limiting condition would include but not be limited to impermeable soil, semi-permeable soil, expansive clay, fractured rock, consolidated rock, excessive rock content and perched or seasonal elevated groundwater conditions.

Linear Loading Rate is defined as the amount of effluent in gallons applied per day per linear foot of the system (gpd/lf). The design linear loading rate is a function of the rate of effluent movement and the direction of movement away from the OWTS (horizontal, vertical or combination).

Living Area includes all areas of residential dwellings and residential accessory structures including bathrooms, kitchens, closets, utility rooms, hallways and any other area in a building that is designed for human use. New residential rooms above garages and/or other new residential accessory structures on the property will be considered living area. Areas such as unfinished attic space, unfinished basements, and garages are not considered living area. (Section 6: OWTS Requirements for Approval of Building Permits)

Local Agency means any subdivision of the state government that has responsibility for permitting the installation of and regulating OWTS within its jurisdiction boundaries; typically a county, city or special district.

Maintenance of a wastewater treatment system shall mean clearing of stoppages in pipes without removing, replacing, or rearranging the pipes or surrounding soils; repairing or replacing non-treatment components of a wastewater system; pumping liquid and solids from, or otherwise cleaning septic tanks and grease interceptors;

cleaning sand filters; and cleaning pressure distribution system pumps and piping.

Major Addition is an addition of more than a combined cumulative 640 square feet of living area to the primary dwelling and/or accessory structure with R occupancy sharing a common OWTS. Credit shall not be given for demolished portions of the building when calculating the additional square footage.

Major Rebuild is the removal and/or replacement of more than 50% of the structure. The percentage is cumulative from the effective date of the 2009 Policy and Procedure 9-2-13 Guidelines for Remodeling and Additions with Respect to On-Site Wastewater Treatment Systems.

Minor Addition is an addition of a combined cumulative 640 square feet of living area or less to any primary dwelling and/or accessory structure with R occupancy sharing a common OWTS. Credit shall not be given for demolished portions of the building when calculating the additional square footage.

Minor Rebuild is the removal and/or replacement of 50% or less of the structure. The percentage is cumulative from the effective date of the 2009 Policy and Procedure 9-2-13 Guidelines for Remodeling and Additions with Respect to On-Site Wastewater Treatment Systems.

Modification is a remodel or addition of living area (potentially habitable or not) to an existing structure.

Monitoring Wells are installed to monitor ground water. The construction of monitoring wells must meet California Well Standards and be installed under permit by the State of California or the designated enforcement agency. Monitoring wells are not to be confused with performance wells used to evaluate the efficacy of OWTS in the immediate area. See Performance Wells definition.

Mottles is a soil condition that results from oxidizing or reducing minerals due to soil moisture changes from saturated to unsaturated over time. Mottling is characterized by spots or blotches of different colors or shades of color (grays and reds) and size interspersed within the dominant color as described by the USDA soil classification system. The soil condition can be indicative of historic seasonal high groundwater level, but the lack of this condition may not demonstrate the absence of ground water. Mottling in soils usually indicates poor aeration, periodic saturation, or poor drainage.

New OWTS means an OWTS permitted after the effective date of this Policy.

Nonstandard OWTS means a type of OWTS that utilizes a method of wastewater treatment that may or may not include a conventional septic tank and/or method of wastewater dispersal other than a conventional drainfield for the purpose of producing an equal to or greater quality wastewater effluent and improved performance of and siting for effluent dispersal than a standard OWTS. There are two types of non-standard systems. See Alternative OWTS and Experimental OWTS.

Occupancy is the classification of a structure as defined in the California Building Code (CBC), which is given based on the intended use and/or designed use of such structure. See CBC Chapter 3.

Office Clearance is a review of PRMD files and application documents in the office to determine that the proposed work will not impact the existing OWTS.

Operating Permit is a renewable and revocable permit to operate and maintain non-standard experimental or alternative OWTS in compliance with specific operational or performance criteria stipulated by PRMD or the regulatory authority.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment System(s) (OWTS) means individual dispersal systems, community collection and dispersal systems, and alternative collection and dispersal systems that use subsurface dispersal. The short form of the term may be singular or plural. OWTS do not include “graywater” systems pursuant to the Health and Safety Code Section 17922.12.

Package Treatment Plant is a method of sewage treatment that includes flows greater than 1500 gpd; wastewater used for Title 22 purposes and does not include process wastewater from agricultural sources, etc., unless there is a domestic component. A package treatment plant uses a process involving energy and mechanical, biological, chemical or physical treatment of the wastewater to reduce the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), suspended solids, Nitrogen, bacteria and other sewage constituents and which is of a degree of complexity that a certified wastewater treatment plant operator or approved OWTS Service Provider is required.

Percolation Test is a test conducted to determine the permeability or percolation quality of the soil in an area proposed for sewage dispersal.

Perennial Stream is any stretch of a stream that can be expected to flow continuously or seasonally (Intermittent). Perennial streams are generally fed in part by springs and appear on USGS maps as a solid blue line. A perennial stream may include an intermittent stream which is a USGS designated blue line dashed stream that ceases to flow occasionally or seasonally because of evaporation and leakage.

Performance Wells are installed in and around an OWTS to monitor the performance of the system. Performance wells are a component of the OWTS with the design and construction meeting County standards.

Permitting Authority is the state or local unit of government with the statutory or delegated authority to issue permits to build and operate OWTS.

Pressure Dosing is the uniform application of wastewater under pressure. Wastewater is applied under pressure uniformly on an intermittent basis in the dispersal field through the use of a sump and pump.

Pretreatment is a National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) 40 and/or NSF 245 (listed/certified) and County approved Advanced Treatment Unit that provides

pretreatment of wastewater to reduce 5 day biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, nitrogen, and/or the total and fecal coliform content to improve the wastewater quality prior to dispersal.

Public Water System is a water system regulated by the California Department of Public Health or a Local Primacy Agency pursuant to Chapter 2, Part 4, California Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 116275 (h) of the California Health and Safety Code.

Public Water Well is a ground water well serving a public water system. A spring which is not subject to the California Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), CCR, Title 22, Section 64650 through 64666 is a public well.

Purge Valves are used in OWTS utilizing pressurized wastewater distribution to aid in the cleaning of laterals. Purge valves are generally placed at the end of each lateral.

Qualified Consultant is a California Registered Civil Engineer (RCE) or a California Registered Environmental Health Specialist (REHS). Qualified Consultant also includes a registered soil scientist or a registered geologist but are limited to soil investigations or soil evaluations. A qualified consultant must have demonstrated experience in the design of on-site sewage dispersal systems.

Reconstruction means 100% construction of all elements of the structure, including, but not limited to, roof elements, load-bearing walls, non-bearing walls and foundations.

Redoximorphic means exhibiting characteristic features (soil mottles or soil mottling) caused by alternating reduction and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds.

Regulatory Authority. See Permitting Authority.

~~**Remodel** is the removal and/or replacement of 50% or less of the structure and is cumulative from the effective date of the 2009 Policy and Procedure 9-2-13 Guidelines for Remodeling and Additions with Respect to On-Site Wastewater Treatment Systems.~~

~~**Removal and/or Replacement** shall consist of the removal, alteration and/or replacement of exterior structural vertical load bearing members and/or the addition of engineered components to exterior vertical load bearing members (shear walls, holdowns, and/or other engineered or prescriptive lateral bracing). Windows or doors cut or in-filled in existing walls shall be considered removed and/or replaced for the portion of wall altered. Walls removed to accommodate additions shall be considered removed and replaced. Walls separating garages and dwellings are included in this definition. Exterior garage walls are excluded from this definition.~~

Replacement OWTS means an OWTS that has its treatment capacity expanded, or its dispersal system replaced or added onto, after the effective date of this Policy.

Reserve Replacement Area is an unencumbered portion of land that is reserved for the installation of a future OWTS, in the event of primary OWTS failure. The reserve

replacement area must be suitable for an OWTS as demonstrated with acceptable percolation testing, groundwater conditions, and adequate depth to soil. Reserve Replacement area is sometimes referred to as expansion area.

Residential is any structure or room labeled "R-" occupancy as defined by the California Building Code.

Rough-in means to install the preliminary (rough) plumbing, electrical and/or mechanical building materials without making the final connections. (Section 6: OWTS Requirements for Approval of Building Permits)

Sand is individual rock or mineral fragments in soils having diameters ranging from 0.05 to 2.0 millimeters. Most sand grains consist of quartz, but they may be of any mineral composition. It is classified in the USDA Soils Classification Triangle as a soil material that contains 85 percent or more sand and not more than 10 percent clay.

Saturated Soil is the condition of soil when all available pore space is occupied by water and the soil is unable to accept additional moisture. In very fine textured soils a free water surface may not be apparent. The extent of saturated soil conditions and anticipated level of high groundwater can be estimated by the extent of soil mottling, provided the soils contain the necessary iron compounds to exhibit mottling.

Seepage Pit is a pit filled with drain rock into which effluent from a septic tank is collected for gradual seepage into the ground. Seepage pits are typically substituted for a leach field at severely constrained sites serving existing dwellings.

Septic Tank is a water tight, covered receptacle designed and constructed to receive the discharge of sewage from a building sewer; separate solids from the liquid; digest organic matter; store digested solids through a period of detention and allow the clarified liquids to discharge for final subsurface dispersal.

Service Provider means a Registered Civil Engineer, Registered Environmental Health Specialist, or any person who is licensed as a "certified on-site wastewater system inspector" or other equivalent license by passing a state or nationally accredited onsite wastewater exam, capable of operating, monitoring and maintaining an OWTS (e.g. NAWT and/or a proprietary unit certification).

Setback is the minimum horizontal distance from any point along the outside edge of a septic tank or the edge of a dispersal area, to any point on the described site feature.

Simple System is a graywater system serving a one or two family dwelling with a discharge of 250 gallons per day or less. Simple Systems exceed a Clothes Washer Graywater System.

Silt is individual mineral particles in a soil that range in diameter from the upper limit of clay (0.002 millimeter) to the lower limit of very fine sand (0.05 millimeter). It is classified in the USDA Soils Classification Triangle as a soil material that contains 80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

Site Evaluation means soil profile evaluation, percolation test or ground water table determination, either individually or collectively.

Soil consists of the natural organic and inorganic material near the earth's surface which is in contrast to the underlying rock material, has been formed over time by the interactions between climate, relief, parent materials, and living organisms.

Soil Depth is the combined thickness of adjacent soil layers which are suitable for effluent filtration. Soil depth is measured vertically to bedrock, hardpan, or an impermeable soil layer.

Soil Horizon or Layer is a layer of a soil approximately parallel to the land surface and differing from adjacent (underlying or overlying) layers in some property or characteristic. Differences include, but are not limited to color, texture, structure and porosity. Soil horizon is also known as soil zone.

Soil Profile is a vertical section of an excavation that displays the soil horizons.

Soil Structure refers to the formation of larger soil particles by the cementing together of individual sand, silt, and clay particles. Soil structure affects the pore size and rate at which water will move through soil. The structure of soil is generally described in the following terms: granular; platy; blocky; prismatic; massive; or columnar.

Soil Survey is a general term for the systematic examination of soils in the field and in the laboratory. This would include the soil description and classification, the mapping of kinds of soil, and the interpretation of soils for many uses such as suitability for growing various crops, grasses, and trees, for engineering uses, and predicting the soil behavior under different management systems.

Soil Texture is the relative proportions of sand, silt, and clay as defined by the classes of the U.S. Department of Agriculture soil textural triangle. Textural classes may be modified when coarse fragments are present in sufficient number or when the bulk density is excessive.

Standard OWTS is a type of OWTS consisting of a septic tank for primary treatment of sewage, followed by a system of drainfield trenches for subsurface dispersal of effluent into the soil. A standard OWTS may utilize gravity flow or a pump system to convey effluent from the septic tank to the drainfield.

Structure is that which is built or constructed.

Sump is a tank that collects treated sewage for a period of time and then, periodically, discharges by means of a pump.

Supplemental Treatment. See Pretreatment.

Tier 0 OWTS means existing OWTS that are properly functioning and do not meet the conditions of failing systems or otherwise require corrective action (for example, to prevent groundwater impairment) as specifically described in Tier 4, and are not determined to be contributing to an impairment of surface waters as specifically described in Tier 3.

Tier 1 OWTS means a new or replacement OWTS that meets low risk siting and design requirements as specified in Tier 1, where there is not an approved Local Agency Management Program per Tier 2. Tier 1 is not applicable to this LAMP.

Tier 2 OWTS means a local agency OWTS management program that establishes minimum standards that differ from requirements specified in Tier 1, including the areas that do not meet those minimum standards but still achieve the OWTS Policy purpose.

Tier 3 OWTS means existing, new and replacement OWTS that are within 600 feet of impaired water bodies that are subject to a TMDL or an Advance Protection Management Program that is part of a LAMP approved by the RWQCB.

Tier 4 OWTS means OWTS that require corrective action or are either presently failing or fail at any time while the OWTS Policy is in effect are automatically included in Tier 4. OWTS included in Tier 4 shall continue to meet applicable requirements of Tier 2 or 3 pending completion of corrective action.

Topographic Map is a map showing the topographic features of a land surface, commonly by means of contour lines. It is generally on a sufficiently large scale to show in detail selected man-made and natural features, including relief and physical and cultural features such as vegetation, roads, and drainage.

Unfinished structure is any structure, or any part of a structure, with exposed studs, and no insulation or sheet rock covering the walls. Unfinished rooms in a primary dwelling and/or residential accessory structure shall have exterior access doors only with no direct access to the interior of a primary dwelling and/or residential accessory structure. (Section 6: OWTS Requirements for Approval of Building Permits)

Unstable Landform is an area that shows evidence of mass downslope movement such as debris flow, landslides, rockfalls, and hummocky hill slopes with undrained depressions upslope. Unstable landforms may exhibit slip surfaces roughly parallel to the hillside; landslide scars and curving debris ridges; fences, trees, and telephone poles which appear tilted; or tree trunks which bend uniformly as they enter the ground.

Watercourse is a definite open channel with bed and banks within which water flows either perennially or intermittently, including overflow channels contiguous to the main channel. A watercourse shall include both natural and man-made channels.