

**CALABASAS MUNICIPAL CODE – SECTION 15.04.610
2010 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE
APPENDIX K PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS (OWTS)**

LEGEND

Text = 2010 California Plumbing Code
~~Text~~ = Historic Calabasas Amendment
~~Text~~ = Historic Calabasas Deletion
Text = Proposed Calabasas Language
~~Text~~ = Proposed Calabasas Deletion
~~Text~~ = Post Urgency Ordinance Proposed Language
~~Text~~ = Post Urgency Ordinance Outline Renumbering

Special Liquid Waste Disposal
 K10 Inspection and Testing
 K11 Abandoned Sewers and
 Sewage Disposal Facilities
 K12 Drawings and Specifications
 K13 Onsite Wastewater Treatment
 System Operating Permits
 K14 Reserved
 K15 Reserved
 K16 Unlawful Systems

Introduction.

~~A primary function of an onsite wastewater treatment system ("OWTS" or "Treatment System") is to reduce or eliminate the pathogenic organisms that are found in wastewater. Defective and/or substandard treatment systems that fail to adequately treat wastewater can contaminate groundwater, affect water quality, and create significant health hazards for the public and environment. Inappropriately designed or inadequately maintained onsite wastewater treatment systems have been proven to be the third most common source of groundwater contamination in the nation.~~

~~Appendix K and amendments thereto (hereafter collectively "Appendix K") are intended to address these growing and proven environmental issues by ensuring that existing onsite wastewater treatment systems are properly operated and maintained and new treatment systems are properly constructed or installed and thereafter properly operated and maintained. Appendix K and the amendments thereto are designed to meet these objectives and ensure that all new and existing OWTS in the City of Calabasas are environmentally safe and free of health hazards.~~

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K 1.0 Private Sewage Disposal - General.

(A) Where permitted by Section 713.0, the building sewer shall be permitted to be connected to a private sewage disposal system complying with the provisions of this appendix. The type of system shall be determined on the basis of location, soil porosity, and groundwater level, and shall be designed to receive all sewage from the property. The system, except as otherwise approved, shall consist of a septic tank with effluent discharging into a subsurface disposal field, into one (1) or more seepage pits, or into a combination of subsurface disposal field and seepage pits. The Authority Having Jurisdiction shall be permitted to grant exceptions to the provisions of this appendix for permitted structures that have been destroyed due to fire or natural disaster and that cannot be reconstructed in compliance with these provisions provided that such exceptions are the minimum necessary.

(1) Definitions.

~~The words and terms in Appendix K and the amendments thereto shall have the meanings hereafter stated. These shall supersede and control over any conflicting provision in the 201007 California Plumbing Code and its appendices, or in any other portion of the Calabasas Municipal Code. If regulations or standards exist in state or federal law that are more restrictive than those in Appendix K, those shall control.~~

~~"Administrative authority" means the city building official and/or his duly authorized representative(s).~~

~~"Alternative onsite wastewater treatment system" or "AOWTS" means an OWTS designed to provide enhanced wastewater treatment that meets or exceeds secondary treatment.~~

~~"Basin Plan" means the same as "Water Quality Control Plan" as defined in Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Water Code. The Basin~~

Plan is adopted by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, approved by the SWRCB and the Office of Administrative Law, and identify surface water and groundwater bodies within the region's boundaries and establish its beneficial uses and water quality objectives. Copies are available from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

"Bedroom:" A term often utilized for the load capacity calculation of an OWTS. A bedroom means a room or space of sufficient size that has been or may be regularly used for sleeping purposes. For existing legal nonconforming dwellings with benefit of building permits and inspection approvals, rooms or spaces that have clearly established uses due to the lawful installation of permanent cooking facilities, plumbing fixtures or other appliances, or rooms or spaces that are not of sufficient size to constitute a bedroom are not "bedrooms" as that term is used in this Appendix K.

"Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD):" An indirect measure of the concentration of biologically degradable material existing in organic wastes. It usually reflects the amount of oxygen consumed in five days by biological processes breaking down organic waste.

"Building renovations:" Actions to any residential or nonresidential structure including, but not limited to, alterations, additions, construction, enlargements, expansions, improvements, relocations, repairs, rehabilitation or remodel work, that result, or may result, in an increase in the volume of sewage or wastewater into an existing OWTS over the level present before those renovations are made.

"Certified report:" A test report by an approved OWTS inspector of an existing or new OWTS certifying that an inspection and test thereof pursuant to Appendix K was done in the required and proper manner and that certifying the information and findings in the report to be accurate and truthful. A certified report shall also contain all recommended major repairs. The required elements of a certified report shall be established by the administrative authority.

"Cesspool:" An excavation in the ground receiving wastewater, designed to retain organic matter and solids, while allowing the liquids to seep into the soil. Cesspools differ from seepage pits because cesspool systems do not have septic tanks.

"Clay:" A soil particle; the term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, clay consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters <0.002 mm in diameter. As a soil texture,

clay is a soil material comprised as forty (40) percent or more clay particles and not more than forty-five (45) percent sand and not more than forty (40) percent silt particles.

"Contaminants of concern:" Substances of any kind and in any form that have been identified by federal and/or state laws and regulations as posing an actual or potential hazard, detriment or threat to public health, safety or welfare, or to the environment, if present in water or able to infiltrate surface or subsurface water bodies or resources.

"Development:" Any grading or construction on unimproved land, or any new construction or alteration or repair of an existing structure. Development also includes building renovations and changes or intensification in the use or uses of land.

"Dispersal system:" A leachfield, seepage pit, subsurface drip system, evapotranspiration and adsorption bed, evapotranspiration and absorption bed, adsorption trench, or other types of systems for final wastewater treatment and subsurface discharge.

"Dosing tank:" A watertight receptacle located between an OWTS treatment unit (i.e., septic tank or supplemental treatment unit) and a dispersal area equipped with an automatic siphon device or pump designed to discharge wastewater intermittently in the distribution lines in amounts proportioned to the capacity of such lines and to provide adequate rest periods between such discharges.

"Effluent:" Initially treated sewage from a septic tank and discharged from an OWTS, or any portion thereof.

"Evapotranspiration and infiltration (ETI) bed:" A subsurface dispersal bed in which soil capillarity and root uptake help to disperse the effluent from a septic tank or supplemental treatment system through surface evaporation, soil adsorption and plant transpiration.

"Evapotranspiration and adsorption bed:" A subsurface dispersal system that relies on soil capillarity and root uptake to disperse the effluent from a septic tank or supplemental treatment system through surface evaporation, soil adsorption, and plant transpiration.

"Existing OWTS:" A private sewage disposal or treatment system on private real property that was installed before the effective date of Ordinance No. 2009-262. Any system that is thereafter installed, whether in whole or part, is referred to by this Appendix as a new OWTS.

"Failing or failed system:" Any temporary or permanent defect or malfunction, regardless of cause, in an existing or new OWTS, including, but not limited to, those that result from a complete or partial impairment or inoperability, or improper function, of any component or design feature of an OWTS. A private sewage disposal or treatment system can reflect a partial, moderate or complete failure.

"Fines:" Soil particles with a diameter less than 0.05 millimeters. Fines consist of silt-or clay-sized particles.

"Groundwater recharge areas:" Areas where water infiltrates into the earth and either increases the total amount of water stored underground or replenishes the groundwater supply depleted through pumping or natural discharge.

"Guidelines" or **"OWTS inspection guidelines"** means the guidelines specified in Section K13 (E)(1).

"Hazardous material:" An agent, item or substance (biological, chemical, physical) that has been identified by federal and/or state laws and regulations as having the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. The term "hazardous material" includes contaminants of concern.

"Illicit discharge:" The subsurface or surface release for any reason or cause of sewage, wastewater, effluent or any other material or substance from an existing or new OWTS that would not occur if the OWTS were in good condition and all of its components were working properly. The manner in which an illicit discharge can occur includes, but is not limited to, dumping, leaking, overflowing, pumping or spilling.

"Leachfield:" One or a group of chambers or trenches designed to disperse effluent from a septic tank or supplemental treatment system.

"Legal non-conforming OWTS:" An existing OWTS installed in accordance with an approved design and location pursuant to a plumbing permit that was issued under then applicable law and which received an inspection approval from the public agency issuing the permit.

"Load" or "loading:" The actual discharge or volume level of sewage or wastewater that flows from plumbing fixtures into an existing or new OWTS. An "Approved Load" pertains to the discharge or volume level of sewage or wastewater that an existing or new OWTS was designed or intended to accommodate when a plumbing permit was issued for that OWTS

and an inspection approval from an issuing public agency was given.

"Major repair or repairs:" Any action or actions that involve the alteration, correction, cure, prevention, repair, rehabilitation, resolution, restoration or revival of a failing or failed system (of any degree). In the absence of, or in conjunction with, a failed or failing system, a major repair further includes all actions to fully resolve all causes of an illicit discharge and to prevent its recurrence. These actions also include, but are not limited to, replacement or substitution of one or more components of an existing or new OWTS, or the introduction or use of devices or technologies in connection with existing components of an OWTS, or the demolition of a structure, or portion thereof, or grading or excavation work to establish necessary or improved access to, or improved functionality of, an OWTS. In the absence of a failed or failing system or an illicit discharge, actions limited to periodic pumping or servicing of an OWTS (as these terms are commonly used by California licensed plumbing contractors and other licensed or certified professionals) do not constitute a major repair.

"Minor repair:" Clearing of building drain piping with a hand or electronically driven flexible auger, refitting into place inlet or outlet tees, installing access risers or other minor alterations to an OWTS approved by the administrative authority.

"Monitoring program:" The program required by section K(1) (A)(4) (c) below.

"OWTS" means, regardless of the date of its installation, a private onsite wastewater disposal or treatment system, and each of its components, as defined under California law and regulations, and future amendments thereto, whether or not a particular OWTS complies with such laws and regulations.

"OWTS plumbing permit:" A written authorization issued by the administrative authority that must be obtained before: (i) starting a major repair; (ii) demolishing or removing all or a portion of a failed or failing system; (iii) starting building renovations; (iv) constructing or installing a new OWTS; or (v) performing other actions that require such a permit under Appendix K.

"OWTS operating permit:" A written authorization issued by the administrative authority to reflect that owners of an existing or new OWTS have complied with the regulations of Section K13 of Appendix K.

"OWTS inspector:" Persons having the qualifications stated in Section K13 (F)(1) of Appendix K and

certified by the administrative authority to inspect and test an OWTS.

"OWTS owner or owner" means and includes every person having legal title to, or who leases, rents, occupies or has charge, control or possession of, any private real property in the city on which an existing or new OWTS is present, including all persons shown as owners on the last equalized assessment roll of the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office. Owners also include persons with powers of attorney, executors of estates, trustees, or who are court-appointed administrators, conservators, guardians or receivers of persons or property served by an OWTS.

"Percolation test:" A method of testing water absorption of the soil. The test is conducted with clean water and test results can be used to establish whether or not the soil is suitable for a dispersal system, as well as in the design and location of such a system.

"Permeability:" The capacity of soil, sediment, or porous rock to transmit water; the property of soil or rock that allows passage of water through it.

"Pollutant:" Any substance that alters water quality of the waters of the state to a degree that may potentially affect the beneficial uses of water, as listed in a basin plan.

"Pretreatment:" The conversion and/or reduction of certain water pollutants in wastewater by any technology or combination of technologies that precedes discharge to a subsurface wastewater infiltration system or other final treatment unit or process before final dissemination into the receiving environment.

"Responsible person:" has the meaning stated in section 1.17.020 of this code.

"Rock:" Any naturally formed aggregate of one or more minerals (e.g., granite, shale, marble); or a body of undifferentiated mineral matter (e.g., obsidian), or of solid organic matter (e.g. coal) that is greater than 0.08 inches (2mm) in size.

"Sand:" A soil particle; this term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, sand consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters ranging from 0.05 to 2.0 millimeters in diameter. As a soil texture, sand is soil that is comprised of eighty-five (85) percent or more sand particles, with the percentage of silt plus 1.5 times the percentage of clay particles comprising less than fifteen (15) percent.

"Secondary treatment" means the processing of sewage effluent by means of a treatment device which

renders a sewage effluent of thirty (30) mg/L biochemical oxygen demand or less, thirty (30) mg/L total suspended solids or less, and fifteen (15) mg/L oil and grease or less.

"Seepage pit:" A drilled or dug excavation, three to six feet in diameter, either lined or gravel filled, that receives the effluent discharge from a septic tank or other OWTS treatment unit for dispersal.

"Septic constraint areas:" Those areas with noted high groundwater conditions, poor soil conditions for septic systems or noted septic tank system problems, and lands identified as primary groundwater recharge areas.

"Septic tank:" A watertight (except as to designed inflow and outflow points), covered receptacle designed for primary treatment of wastewater and constructed to:

- (i) Receive wastewater discharged from a building;
- (ii) Separate settleable and floating solids from the liquid;
- (iii) Digest organic matter by anaerobic bacterial action;
- (iv) Store digested solids; and
- (v) Clarify wastewater for further treatment before final subsurface discharge.

"Setback:" A minimum horizontal distance maintained between an OWTS and a potential point of impact or other physical point of reference.

"Sewage" means and includes any and all waste substance, liquid or solid, associated with human habitation, or which contains or may be contaminated with human or animal excreta, offal or any feculent matter. The term "wastewater" is synonymous with "sewage."

"Silt:" A soil particle; this term also refers to a type of soil texture. As a soil particle, silt consists of individual rock or mineral particles in soils having diameters ranging from between 0.05 and 0.002 mm in diameter. As a soil texture, silt is soil that is comprised as approximately eighty (80) percent or more silt particles and not more than twelve (12) percent clay particles.

"Site:" The location of a proposed OWTS and, as deemed appropriate by the administrative authority, a reserve dispersal area capable of disposing two hundred (200) percent of the design flow from all sources an OWTS it is intended to serve.

"Site evaluation:" An assessment of the characteristics of a site sufficient to determine its suitability for an OWTS. The regulations pertaining to this evaluation are set forth in Section K1 (A)(2) (2) - (5) of this Appendix K.

"Site evaluation plan:" A plan, in a form acceptable to the administrative authority, for the design and construction or rehabilitation of an OWTS in compliance with this code and other applicable law.

"Site evaluation report:" A report, in a form acceptable to the administrative authority, reporting the results of a site evaluation.

"Soil:" The naturally occurring body of porous mineral and organic materials on the land surface. It is composed of unconsolidated materials above bedrock; sand-sized, silt-sized, and clay-sized particles mixed with varying amounts of larger fragments and organic material. The various combinations of particles differentiate specific soil textures identified in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Classification Chart.

"Soil texture:" The soil class that describes the relative amount of sand, clay, silt and combinations thereof as defined by the classes of the soil textural triangle developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's and expressed in its Soil Classification Chart.

"Supplemental treatment systems:" Pretreatment devices added to an OWTS or to a component of an OWTS other than a septic tank or dosing tank, to achieve higher levels of wastewater treatment relative to a conventional septic tank in order to address septic constraint areas. These systems treat the wastewater before it is discharged to a dispersal system.

"Surface water:" All waters whose surface is naturally exposed to the atmosphere, such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, seas, estuaries, and all springs, wells, or other collectors directly influenced by surface water.

(2) Permitting provisions.

(a) The regulations in this section are intended to supplement ~~Appendix Chapter 1 of the 2010~~ California Plumbing Code as adopted by the city. If a conflict exists between the regulations, ~~this section and that Appendix Chapter 1,~~ the more restrictive regulation shall apply.

The permitting provisions for a new OWTS are as follows:

A complete application must be submitted to administrative authority and an OWTS plumbing permit must be obtained before:

(i) starting a major repair; or

(ii) demolishing or removing all or a portion of a failed or failing system; or

(iii) starting building renovations;

(iv) constructing or installing a new OWTS; or

(v) performing other actions that require this permit under Appendix K. An OWTS plumbing permit shall also be obtained before the repair or installation of any mechanical or electrical device added or connected to any OWTS, with the exception of the installation of septic tank risers.

No person shall allow, cause or maintain any condition or activity that results in flow to an OWTS in excess of the approved load for any reason without first obtaining an OWTS plumbing permit and an OWTS operating permit.

No building permit shall be issued for building renovations unless an OWTS plumbing permit issues concurrently.

Permit applications will be made on forms provided by the administrative authority and shall be completed in full, signed by the owner or the owner's legally authorized representative and accompanied by all required reports, submittals and fees.

A permit shall be issued only to a licensed contractor as delineated in K1(A)(2)(6) below or to an OWTS owner. When a permit is issued to an OWTS owner, all work that the permit authorizes shall nevertheless be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed contractor as delineated in K1(A)(2)(6) below.

(b) Site evaluation: Pre-permit requirements for a new OWTS. Owners shall cause a site evaluation to be conducted and submit to the administrative authority a complete Site Evaluation Plan and Site Evaluation Report on forms approved by the administrative authority for that purpose and obtain written approval of that plan and report prior to: (i) submitting an application and related materials for an OWTS plumbing permit; or (ii) installing or allowing the installation of a new OWTS.

1. Site evaluations shall be conducted and Site Evaluation Plans and Reports shall be prepared by one of the following California professionals:

- a. Registered civil engineer.
- b. Certified professional soil scientist.
- c. Certified engineering geologist or registered geologist.
- d. Registered environmental health specialist

2. Submittals of Site Evaluation Plans and Reports shall be accompanied by a fee as established by city council resolution.

3. Inspections by the administrative authority of a site and adjoining areas may be requested in connection with review of a Site Evaluation Plan and Report. An owner's failure to consent to any inspection request or to provide complete access to the areas to be inspected shall be cause to deny approval of a Site Plan Evaluation Plan and/or Report.

4. Site Evaluation Plans and Reports shall not be reviewed unless deemed complete by the administrative authority, accompanied by the required fee, and prepared by the required professional.

5. An approved site evaluation plan and report may be transferred with title to a site provided that: (i) amendments to Appendix K and to pertinent provisions of this code have not taken effect that change the regulations pertaining to site evaluation, Site Evaluation Plans and Site Evaluation Reports or the requirements for a new OWTS after the approval of the Site Evaluation Plan and Report and before the transfer of title; and (ii) conditions and uses of the subject property as described in the Site Evaluation Report have not changed.

6. If new amendments to Appendix K and to pertinent provisions of this code take effect after a Site Evaluation Plan and Report is approved and before an OWTS plumbing permit is, or will be, issued, the administrative authority may require a change the requirements for a new OWTS, as well as a revised site evaluation report or additional submittals and fees.

(c) **Site Evaluation Report: Required information.** A Site Evaluation Report shall be accompanied by a Site Evaluation Plan, drawn to scale, including:

- 1. Assessor's parcel number and map.
- 2. Property lines.
- 3. Parcel size: The map must include dimensions of parcel and any easements on the parcel.
- 4. Topography: Topographic map of the parcel at an appropriate engineering scale to portray the property and relevant portions of adjacent property and their respective boundaries at two-foot max contour intervals.
- 5. All existing and proposed structures, walls and fences on the parcel.
- 6. A description of all components of the proposed new OWTS and their locations on the parcel.
- 7. Soil evaluation: A site specific soil investigation and report of the subject property with specific attention to the proposed or existing disposal area and its suitability for proper septic effluent disposal. Soil evaluation shall include a physical investigation of the disposal area to a sufficient depth to determine the character of the soil profile and its percolation characteristics, historic and actual groundwater levels, and characterization of other geologic features within or around the disposal area which could affect, or be affected by, the operation of the OWTS.
- 8. Water sources and surface water courses or drainage ways.
- 9. Utilities, including water mains, gas lines and power lines.
- 10. Encumbrances including easements, roads and rock outcrops.
- 11. The location of each Oak Tree.
- 12. Any other information that the building official deems necessary to implement Appendix K.

(d) Upon receipt of a completed Site Evaluation Plan and Report and the required fee, the administrative authority shall approve the Site Evaluation Report unless either of the following determinations are made:

1. The proposed new OWTS would not comply with Appendix K and title 17 of this code.

2. The report contains inaccurate information, or an omission of information that is material for compliance with Appendix K and title 17 of this code.

(e) Approved Site Evaluation Plan and Report: Additional required Information. Upon receiving approval of a Site Evaluation Plan and Report, an owner shall submit the development plans and specifications required for a new OWTS. These shall be prepared by a professional as delineated in Section K1 (A)(2)(2)(a) above. In addition to the information required for a complete Site Evaluation Plan and Report, the development plans and specifications shall also include:

1. Proposed locations of all new buildings, roads, driveways and other forms of development. "Development" is defined in Section K1 (A)(1) above.

2. Proposed easements.

3. Exact location of proposed septic tank, distribution box or drop boxes and all other components.

4. Exact location of absorption field area and replacement area, drawn to scale. Each lot must have sufficient usable area available to accommodate an initial OWTS and replacement OWTS with twice the capacity of the initial OWTS.

5. Proposed elevations of the building sewer, the location of the building drain cleanouts, the inlet and outlet of the septic tank, distribution boxes or drop boxes, number and length of the dispersal systems and specifications for the installation of any other OWTS components.

6. Required setbacks must be identified on the site development plan.

7. Design and location specifications, as well as maintenance requirements for any alternative onsite wastewater treatment system.

8. Any other information that the administrative authority deems necessary in order to properly implement Appendix K.

(f) An OWTS plumbing permit for a new OWTS shall only be issued to a professional specified in Section K1 (A)(2) (2) (a) above or to a California-licensed contractor with a Class A, C-42 or C-36 license.

(g) An OWTS plumbing permit for the installation of a new OWTS shall be effective for one year from issuance unless a determination has been previously made that a failing or failed system exists, or that an illicit discharge has occurred, or that a major repair is needed for any reason. In such instances the administrative authority may set a shorter expiration date for the permit. An OWTS plumbing permit is not transferable to any subsequent owner of the subject real property. It is unlawful for an owner or responsible person to allow or undertake actions that are regulated by Appendix K with an expired OWTS plumbing permit. The administrative authority may suspend or revoke an OWTS plumbing permit upon determining that work not authorized by the permit is occurring. The administrative authority may impose written conditions to an OWTS plumbing permit in order to protect public health, safety and welfare.

An owner shall complete all requirements for and obtain an OWTS operating permit within thirty (30) calendar days of the administrative authority's issuance of a final inspection approval of work pursuant to an OWTS plumbing permit. Regulations of OWTS operating permits are stated in Section K13 below.

(h) The administrative authority may renew an OWTS plumbing permit once for the original permittee if a permit extension request on a city form is filed before the original permit expiration date. The administrative authority may impose written conditions on such a renewal to protect public health, safety and welfare.

An on-site waste water treatment system that has been determined to be failing is subject to the provisions of Section (K 1) (A) (4).

(3) Continued use and/or modifications of an existing or new OWTS.

(a) The regulations in this section are intended to supplement Appendix Chapter 1 of the 2007 California Plumbing Code as adopted by the city. If a conflict between the provisions of this section and that Appendix Chapter exists, the more restrictive regulation shall apply.

(b) The provisions for the continued use and/or modifications to an existing or new OWTS are as follows:

1. Every existing or new OWTS shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition and in good working order at all times.

2. No person shall alter, expand or modify an existing or new OWTS or maintain an alteration, expansion or modification to an existing or new OWTS without first obtaining an OWTS plumbing permit. Further, no person shall allow, cause or maintain any other condition or activity that results in an increase in the approved load of an existing or new OWTS for any reason without first obtaining an OWTS plumbing permit and an OWTS operating permit. "Load" is defined above in Section K1(A)(1).

3. A complete application must first be submitted to the administrative authority and an OWTS plumbing permit must be obtained before any person starts a major repair to an existing or new OWTS. An OWTS plumbing permit shall also first be obtained for the repair or installation of any mechanical or electrical device connected to any existing or new OWTS, with the exception of the installation of septic tank risers.

4. Permit applications will be made on forms provided by the administrative authority and will be accepted only when complete, signed by the owner or the owner's legally authorized representative and accompanied by all required reports, submittals and fees.

5. A permit shall be issued only to a licensed contractor as delineated in K1(A)(2)(6) above or to an owner. When a permit is issued to an owner, all work that the permit authorizes shall be performed by a licensed contractor as delineated in K1(A)(2)(6) above unless the administrative authority determines that the owner has the experience and skill necessary to perform the work consistently with all applicable law and with the public health, safety and welfare.

6. The administrative authority may, if cause exists to conclude that an illicit discharge has

occurred or may occur, or that a failing or failed system is or may be present, require an owner to: (i) have an existing or new OWTS inspected and tested in an approved manner by an OWTS inspector whether or not an OWTS operating permit was previously issued; and (ii) file a Certified Report with the administrative authority by a stated date. The administrative authority shall consider the existence and degree of possible hazards to public health, safety or welfare in setting that deadline. If a Certified Report confirms the presence of a failed or failing system, or the need for a major repair, an owner shall comply with the regulations in Appendix K and obtain an OWTS plumbing permit and obtain and implement an OWTS operation permit consistently with section K13 below.

7. A building permit for building renovations will not be issued until an owner demonstrates in the manner required by Appendix K that he or she will not increase the approved load of an existing or new OWTS. Alternatively, an owner shall comply with the regulations in Appendix K for an OWTS plumbing permit concurrently with the issuance of a building permit for building renovations.

8. An OWTS plumbing permit for an alteration, expansion or modification to an existing OWTS shall be governed by Section K1.A.(2).(7) above except that a permit shall remain effective for six months rather than a year.

9. A septic tank, dispersal system or component of an existing OWTS that is determined to not be legal non-conforming may be granted that status by the administrative authority in writing pursuant to an OWTS plumbing permit if the owner provides a Certified Report and other information and records to support the administrative authority's determinations that:

(a) The septic tank, dispersal system or other component of an existing OWTS conforms to the plumbing code in effect at the time of its installation.

(b) The OWTS is in good working order and conforms to all of the criteria stated in Section K13.(E) below. As used herein, "good working order" includes the absence of conditions indicating an illicit discharge or a failing or failed system.

In order to assist in determining whether or not legal non-conforming status should be granted to an existing OWTS, the administrative

authority may also require the owner to comply with all or some of the regulations in Section K1 (A)(2) (1) through (8) above.

10. Operation of a septic tank, dispersal system or component of an existing OWTS that the administrative authority determines not to be legal non-conforming after written notice of that determination is a violation of this code.

(4) Repair of a failing or failed system.

(a) This section is intended to supplement Appendix Chapter 1 of the 2010~~07~~ California Plumbing Code as adopted by the city. If a conflict between this section and that Appendix chapter exists, the more restrictive regulation shall apply.

(b) Owners of a failing or failed system (shall comply with sections K1 (A)(3) [Continued Use and/or modifications of an existing or new OWTS] and K13 [OWTS operating permit].

(c) If cause exists to conclude that a failing or failed system is or may be present, the administrative authority may require an owner, at that owner's sole expense, to undertake, adhere to and maintain a monitoring program in effect until authorized in writing to terminate it. The obligations imposed by this paragraph may be among the conditions of an OWTS plumbing permit. A monitoring plan may include, but not be limited to, the following actions:

1. Pumping of an OWTS as often as the administrative authority deems necessary to prevent, or reduce the possibility of, an illicit discharge, as well as to allow persons to continue to safely occupy a structure. The provider of this service shall be an OWTS inspector, or other qualified person as determined and approved by the administrative authority.

2. Submittal of pumping records to the city as often as the administrative authority deems necessary to verify that the objectives of pumping are being achieved. These records shall contain sufficient information to enable the administrative authority to make the necessary determinations concerning those objectives.

3. Site inspections by an OWTS inspector, the scope and frequency of which shall be determined by the administrative authority, along with the submittal frequency of a Certified Report or reports to the city with sufficient detail to enable the administrative authority to make the necessary

determinations concerning the preservation of public health, safety and welfare during the period of the monitoring program.

(d) The installation of an AOWTS, whether established or not included in Appendix K, may be proposed to correct a failing or failed system. Owners proposing to install an AOWTS shall comply with Section K1 (A)(2) through (8) above. Compliance with a monitoring program as discussed above shall continue until an installed AOWTS has received a final inspection approval under an OWTS plumbing permit from the city, unless, the building official determines in writing that the program can be terminated at an earlier time without jeopardizing public health, safety and welfare.

(B) Where the quantity or quality of the sewage is such that the above system cannot be expected to function satisfactorily for commercial, agricultural, and industrial plumbing systems; for installations where appreciable amounts of industrial or indigestible wastes are produced; for occupancies producing abnormal quantities of sewage or liquid waste; or when grease interceptors are required by other parts of this code, the method of sewage treatment and disposal shall be first approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Special sewage disposal systems for minor, limited, or temporary uses shall be first approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(C) Disposal systems shall be designed to utilize the most porous or absorptive portions of the soil formation. Where the groundwater level extends to within twelve (12) feet (3,658 mm) or less of the ground surface or where the upper soil is porous and the underlying stratum is rock or impervious soil, a septic tank and disposal field system shall be installed.

(D) Disposal systems shall be located outside of flood hazard areas. Exception: Where suitable sites outside of flood hazard areas are not available, disposal systems shall be permitted to be located in flood hazard areas on sites where the effects of inundation under conditions of the design flood are minimized.

(E) All private sewage disposal systems shall be so designed that additional seepage pits or subsurface drain fields, equivalent to not less than one-hundred (100) percent of the required original system, shall be permitted to be installed where the original system cannot absorb all the sewage. No division of the lot or erection of structures on the lot shall be made if such division or structure impairs the usefulness of the one-hundred (100) percent expansion area.

(F) No property shall be improved in excess of its capacity to properly absorb sewage effluent by the means provided in this code.

Exception: The Authority Having Jurisdiction shall be permitted to, at its discretion, approve an alternate system.

(G) No private sewage disposal system, or part thereof, shall be located in any lot other than the lot that is the site of the building or structure served by such private sewage disposal system, nor shall any private sewage disposal system or part thereof be located at any point having less than the minimum distances indicated in Table K-1.

Nothing contained in this code shall be construed to prohibit the use of all or part of an abutting lot to provide additional space for a private sewage disposal system or part thereof when proper cause, transfer of ownership, or change of boundary not in violation of other requirements has been first established to the satisfaction of the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The instrument recording such action shall constitute an agreement with the Authority Having Jurisdiction, which shall clearly state and show that the areas so joined or used shall be maintained as a unit during the time they are so used. Such agreement shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder as part of the conditions of ownership of said properties and shall be binding on all heirs, successors, and assigns to such properties. A copy of the instrument recording such proceedings shall be filed with the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(H) When there is insufficient lot area or improper soil conditions for adequate sewage disposal for the building or land use proposed, and the Authority Having Jurisdiction so finds, no building permit shall be issued and no private sewage disposal shall be permitted. Where space or soil conditions are critical, no building permit shall be issued until engineering data and test reports satisfactory to the Authority Having Jurisdiction have been submitted and approved.

(I) Nothing contained in this appendix shall be construed to prevent the Authority Having Jurisdiction from requiring compliance with additional requirements than those contained herein, where such additional requirements are essential to maintain a safe and sanitary condition.

(J) Alternate systems shall be permitted to be used only by special permission of the Authority Having Jurisdiction after being satisfied of their adequacy. This authorization is based on extensive field and test data from conditions similar to those at the proposed site, or require such additional data as necessary to provide assurance that the alternate system will

produce continuous and long-range results at the proposed site, not less than equivalent to systems which are specifically authorized.

If demonstration systems are to be considered for installation, conditions for installation, maintenance, and monitoring at each such site shall first be established by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Approved aerobic systems shall be permitted to be substituted for conventional septic tanks provided the Authority Having Jurisdiction is satisfied that such systems will produce results not less than equivalent to septic tanks, whether their aeration systems are operating or not.

K 2.0 Capacity of Septic Tanks.

The liquid capacity of all septic tanks shall conform to Tables K-2 and K-3 as determined by the number of bedrooms or apartment units in dwelling occupancies and the estimated waste/sewage design flow rate or the number of plumbing fixture units as determined from Table 7-3 of this Code, whichever is greater in other building occupancies. The capacity of anyone (1) septic tank and its drainage system shall be limited by the soil structure classification, as specified in Table K-4.

K 3.0 Area of Disposal Fields and Seepage Pits.

The minimum effective absorption area in disposal fields in square feet (m²), and in seepage pits in square feet (m²) of side wall, shall be predicated on the required septic tank capacity in gallons (liters) and/or estimated waste/sewage flow rate, whichever is greater, and shall conform to Table K-4 as determined for the type of soil found in the excavation, and shall be as follows:

(A) When disposal fields are installed, a minimum of one hundred and fifty (150) square feet (14m²) of trench bottom shall be provided for each system exclusive of any hard pan, rock, clay, or other impervious formations. Side wall area in excess of the required twelve (12) inches (305mm) and not to exceed thirty-six (36) inches (914 mm) below the leach line may be added to the trench bottom area when computing absorption areas.

(B) Where leaching beds are permitted in lieu of trenches, the area of each such bed shall be at least fifty (50) percent greater than the tabular requirements for trenches. Perimeter side wall area in excess of the required twelve (12) inches (305 mm) and not to exceed thirty-six (36) inches (914 mm) below the leach line may be added to the trench bottom area when computing absorption areas.

(C) No excavation for a leach line or leach bed shall extend within ten (10) feet (3048mm) of ground water table nor to a depth where sewage may contaminate the underground water stratum.

(D) The minimum effective absorption area in any seepage pit shall be calculated as the excavated side wall area below the inlet exclusive of any hardpan, rock, clay, or other impervious formations.

The minimum required area of porous formation shall be provided in one or more seepage pits. No excavation shall extend within ten (10) feet (3048 mm) of ground water table nor to a depth where sewage may contaminate underground water stratum.

(E) Leaching chambers shall be sized on the bottom absorption area (nominal unit width) in square feet. The required area shall be calculated using Table K4 with a 0.70 multiplier.

K 4.0 Percolation Test.

(A) Wherever practicable, disposal field and seepage (a) pit sizes shall be computed from Table K-4. Seepage pit sizes shall be computed by percolation tests unless use of Table K-4 is approved by the administrative authority and the health officer.

(B) In order to determine the absorption qualities of (b) seepage pits and of questionable soils other than those listed in Table K-4, the proposed site shall be subjected to percolation tests acceptable to the administrative authority and the health officer.

(C) When a percolation test is required, the proposed system shall have the capacity to absorb a quantity of clear water in a twenty-four-hour period equal to at least five times the liquid capacity of the proposed septic tank. No private disposal system shall be permitted to serve a building if that test shows the absorption capacity of the soil is less than 0.83 gallons per square foot (33.8L/m²) or more than 5.12 gallons per square foot (208 L/m²) of leaching area per twenty-four (24) hours. If the percolation test shows an absorption rate greater than 5.12 gallons per square foot (208 L/m²) per 24 hours, a private disposal system may be permitted if the site does not overlie ground waters protected for drinking water supplies, a minimum thickness of two (2) feet (610mm) of the native soil below the entire proposed system design is replaced by loamy sand, and the system design is based on percolation tests made in the loamy sand.

K 5.0 Septic Tank Construction.

(A) Plans for all septic tanks shall be submitted to

the Authority Having Jurisdiction for approval. Such plans shall show all dimensions, reinforcing, structural calculations, and such other pertinent data as required.

(B) Septic tank design shall be such as to produce a clarified effluent consistent with accepted standards and shall provide adequate space for sludge and scum accumulations.

(C) Septic tanks shall be constructed of solid durable materials not subject to excessive corrosion or decay and shall be watertight.

(D) Septic tanks shall have a minimum of two (2) compartments. The inlet compartment of any septic tank shall be not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the total capacity of the tank, nor less than five-hundred (500) gallons (1.9 m³) liquid capacity, and shall be not less than three (3) feet (914 mm) in width and five (5) feet (1,524 mm) in length. Liquid depth shall be not less than two (2) feet (610 mm) and six (6) inches (152 mm) nor more than six (6) feet (1,829 mm). The secondary compartment of any septic tank shall have a minimum capacity of two-hundred fifty (250) gallons (1.0 m³) and a maximum capacity of one-third (1/3) of the total capacity of such tank. In septic tanks having over a fifteen-hundred (1,500) gallon (5.7 m³) capacity, the secondary compartment shall be not less than five (5) feet (1,524 mm) in length.

(E) Access to each septic tank shall be provided by not less than two (2) manholes twenty (20) inches (508 mm) in minimum dimension or by an equivalent removable cover slab. One (1) access manhole shall be located over the inlet and one (1) access manhole shall be located over the outlet. Wherever a first compartment exceeds twelve (12) feet (3,658 mm) in length, an additional manhole shall be provided over the baffle wall.

(F) The inlet and outlet pipe openings shall not be larger in size than the connecting sewer pipe. The vertical leg of round inlet and outlet fittings shall not be less in size than the connecting sewer pipe nor less than four (4) inches (102 mm). A baffle-type fitting shall have the equivalent cross-sectional area of the connecting sewer pipe and not less than a four (4) inch (102 mm) horizontal dimension when measured at the inlet and outlet pipe inverts.

(G) The inlet and outlet pipe or baffle shall extend four (4) inches (102 mm) above and not less than twelve (12) inches (305 mm) below the water surface. The invert of the inlet pipe shall be at a level not less than two (2) inches (51 mm) above the invert of the outlet pipe.

(H) Inlet and outlet pipe fittings or baffles and

compartment partitions shall have a free vent area equal to the required cross-sectional area of the house sewer or private sewer discharging therein to provide free ventilation above the water surface from the disposal field ~~or seepage pit~~ or seepage pit through

the septic tank, house sewer, and stack to the outer air.

(I) The sidewalls shall extend not less than nine (9) inches (229 mm) above the liquid depth. The cover of the septic tank shall be not less than two (2) inches (51 mm) above the back vent openings.

(J) Partitions or baffles between compartments shall be of solid, durable material and shall extend not less than four (4) inches (102 mm) above the liquid level. An inverted fitting equivalent in size to the tank inlet, but in no case less than four (4) inches (102 mm) in size, shall be in-stalled in the inlet compartment side of the baffle with the bottom of the fitting placed midway in the depth of the liquid. Wooden baffles are prohibited.

(K) Structural Design.

(1) General. Each such tank shall be structurally designed to withstand all anticipated earth or other loads. Septic tank covers shall be capable of supporting an earth load of not less than five-hundred (500) pounds per square foot (23.9 kPa) when the maximum coverage does not exceed three (3) feet (914 mm).

(2) Flood Loads. In flood hazard areas, tanks shall be anchored to counter buoyant forces during conditions of the design flood. The vent termination and service manhole of the tank shall be a minimum of 2 feet (610 mm) above the design flood elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or the outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the design flood.

(L) Septic tanks installed under concrete or blacktop paving shall have the required manholes accessible by extending the manhole openings to grade in a manner acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(M) Materials.

(1) Concrete Septic Tanks. All materials used in constructing a septic tank shall be in accordance with applicable standards in Chapter 14, Table 14-1.

(2) Steel Septic Tanks. The minimum wall thickness of any steel septic tank shall be number twelve (12) U.S. gauge (0.109) (2.8 mm), and each such tank shall be protected from corrosion both

externally and internally by an approved bituminous coating or by other acceptable means.

(3) Alternate Materials. Septic tanks constructed of alternate materials shall be permitted to be approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction when complying with approved applicable standards.

Wooden septic tanks shall be prohibited.

(N) Prefabricated Septic Tanks.

(1) Manufactured or prefabricated septic tanks shall comply with all approved applicable standards and be approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(2) Independent laboratory tests and engineering calculations certifying the tank capacity and structural stability shall be provided as required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

K 6.0 Disposal Fields.

(A) Distribution lines shall be constructed of clay tile laid with open joints, perforated clay pipe, perforated bituminous fiber pipe, perforated high-density polyethylene pipe, perforated ABS pipe, perforated PVC pipe, or other approved materials, provided that sufficient openings are available for distribution of the effluent into the trench area.

(B) Before placing filter material or drain lines in a prepared excavation, all smeared or compacted surfaces shall be removed from trenches by raking to a depth of one (1) inch (25.4 mm) and the loose material removed. Clean stone, gravel, slag, or similar filter material acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction, varying in size from three fourths (3/4) inch to two and one-half (2-1/2) inches (19.1 mm to 64 mm), shall be placed in the trench to the depth and grade required by this section. Drain pipe shall be placed on filter material in an approved manner. The drain lines shall then be covered with filter material to the minimum depth required by this section, and this material covered with untreated building paper, straw, or similar porous material to prevent closure of voids with earth backfill. No earth backfill shall be placed over the filter material cover until after inspection and acceptance.

Exception: Listed or approved plastic leaching chambers shall be permitted to be used in lieu of pipe and filter material. Chamber installations shall follow the rules for disposal fields, where applicable, and shall conform to manufacturer's installation instructions.

	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Number of drain lines per field	1	-
Length of each line	-	100 feet (30,480 mm)
Bottom width of trench	18 inches (457 mm)	36 inches (914 mm)
Spacing of lines, center-to-center	6 feet (1,829 mm)	-
Depth of earth cover of lines [preferred – 18 inches (457 mm)]	12 inches (305 mm)	-
Grade of lines	level	-
Filter material under drain lines	12 inches (305 mm)	3 in./100 ft. (25 mm/m)
Filter material over drain lines	2 inches (51 mm)	-
		-

(C) A grade board staked in the trench to the depth of filter material shall be utilized when the distribution line is constructed with drain tile or a flexible pipe material that will not maintain alignment without continuous support.

(D) When seepage pits are used in combination with disposal fields, the filter material in the trenches shall terminate not less than five (5) feet (1,524 mm) from the pit excavation, and the line extending from such points to the seepage pit shall be approved pipe with watertight joints.

(E) Where two (2) or more drain lines are installed, an approved distribution box of sufficient size to receive lateral lines shall be installed at the head of each disposal field. The inverts of all outlets shall be level, and the invert of the inlet shall be not less than one (1) inch (25.4 mm) above the outlets. Distribution boxes shall be designed to ensure equal flow and shall be installed on a level concrete slab in natural or compacted soil.

(F) Laterals from a distribution box to the disposal field shall be approved pipe with watertight joints. Multiple disposal field laterals, wherever practicable, shall be of uniform length.

(G) Connections between a septic tank and a distribution box shall be laid with approved pipe with watertight joints on natural ground or compacted fill.

(H) When the quantity of sewage exceeds the amount that can be disposed in five-hundred (500) lineal feet (152.4 m) of leach line, a dosing tank shall be used. Dosing tanks shall be equipped with an automatic siphon or pump that discharges the tank once every three (3) or four (4) hours. The tank shall have a capacity equal to sixty (60) to seventy-five (75) percent of the interior capacity of the pipe to be dosed at one time. Where the total length of pipe exceeds one thousand (1,000) lineal feet (304.8 m), the dosing tank shall be provided with two (2) siphons or pumps dosing alternately and each serving one-half (1/2) of the leach field.

(I) Disposal fields shall be constructed as follows:
(See chart above.)

Minimum spacing between trenches or leaching beds shall be four (4) feet (1,219 mm) plus two (2) feet (610 mm) for each additional foot (305 mm) of depth in excess of one (1) foot (305 mm) below the bottom of the drain line. Distribution drain lines in leaching beds shall be a maximum of six (6) feet (1,829 mm)

apart on centers, and no part of the perimeter of the leaching bed shall be more than three (3) feet (914 mm) from a distribution drain line. Disposal fields, trenches, and leaching beds shall not be paved over or covered by concrete or any material that can reduce or inhibit any possible evaporation of sewer effluent.

(J) When necessary on sloping ground to prevent excessive line slope, leach lines or leach beds shall be stepped. The lines between each horizontal section shall be made with watertight joints and shall be designed so each horizontal leaching trench or bed shall be utilized to the maximum capacity before the effluent shall pass to the next lower leach line or bed. The lines between each horizontal leaching section shall be made with approved watertight joints and installed on natural or unfilled ground.

K 7.0 Seepage Pits.

(A) The capacity of seepage pits shall be based on the quantity of liquid waste discharging there into and on the character and porosity of the surrounding soil, and shall conform to Section K 3.0 of this appendix.

(B) Multiple seepage pit installations shall be served through an approved distribution box or be connected in series by means of a watertight connection laid on undistributed or compacted soil; the outlet from the pit shall have an approved vented leg fitting extending not less than twelve (12) inches (305 mm) below the inlet fitting.

(C) Each seepage pit shall be circular in shape and shall have an excavated diameter of not less than four (4) feet (1,219 mm). Each such pit shall be lined with approved-type whole new hard-burned clay brick,

concrete brick, concrete circular-type cesspool blocks, or other approved materials. Approval shall be obtained prior to construction for any pit having an excavated diameter greater than six (6) feet (1,829 mm).

(D) The lining in every seepage pit shall be laid on a firm foundation. Lining materials shall be placed tight together and laid with joints staggered. Except in the case of approved-type precast concrete circular sections, no brick or block shall be greater in height than its width, and shall be laid flat to form not less than a four (4) inch (102 mm) wall. Brick or block greater than twelve (12) inches (305 mm) in length shall have chamfered matching ends and be scored to provide for seepage. Excavation voids behind the brick, block, or concrete liner shall have a minimum of six (6) inches (152 mm) of clean three-fourths (3/4) inch (19.1 mm) gravel or rock.

(E) All brick or block used in seepage pit construction shall have a minimum compressive strength of twenty-five-hundred (2,500) pounds per square inch (17,237 kPa).

(F) Each seepage pit shall have a minimum sidewall (not including the arch) of ten (10) feet (3,048 mm) below the inlet.

(G) The arch or dome of any seepage pit shall be permitted to be constructed in one of three ways:

(1) Approved-type hard-burned clay brick or solid concrete brick or block laid in cement mortar.

(2) Approved brick or block laid dry. In both of the above methods, an approved cement mortar covering of not less than two (2) inches (51 mm) in thickness shall be applied, said covering to extend not less than six (6) inches (152 mm) beyond the sidewalls of the pit.

(3) Approved-type one or two-piece reinforced concrete slab of twenty-five-hundred (2,500) pounds per square inch (17,237 kPa) minimum compressive strength, not less than five (5) inches (127 mm) thick and designed to support an earth load of not less than four-hundred (400) pounds per square foot (19.2 kPa). Each such cover shall be provided with a nine (9) inch (229 mm) minimum inspection hole with plug or cover and shall be coated on the underside with an approved bituminous or other non-permeable protective compound.

(H) The top of the arch or cover must be not less than eighteen (18) inches (457 mm) but not more than four (4) feet (1219 mm) below the surface of the ground.

(I) An approved vented inlet fitting shall be

provided in every seepage pit so arranged as to prevent the inflow from damaging the sidewall.

Exception: When using a one-or two-piece concrete slab cover inlet, fitting shall be permitted to be a one-fourth (1/4) bend fitting discharging through an opening in the top of the slab cover. On multiple seepage pit installations, the outlet fittings shall be per Section K 7.0 (B) of this appendix.

~~K 8.0 Cesspools. Deleted in its entirety~~

~~(A) A cesspool shall be considered only as a temporary expedient pending the construction of a public sewer; as an overflow facility when installed in conjunction with an existing cesspool; or as a means of sewage disposal for limited, minor, or temporary uses, when first approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.~~

~~(B) Where it is established that a public sewer system will be available in less than two (2) years and soil and groundwater conditions are favorable to cesspool disposal, cesspools without septic tanks shall be permitted to be installed for single family dwellings or for other limited uses when first approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.~~

~~(C) Each cesspool, when permitted, shall conform to the construction requirements set forth in Section K 7.0 of this appendix for seepage pits and shall have a minimum sidewall (not including arch) of twenty (20) feet (6,096 mm) below the inlet, provided, however, that when a strata of gravel or equally pervious material of four (4) feet (1,219 mm) in thickness is found, the depth of such sidewall shall be not more than ten (10) feet (3,048 mm) below the inlet.~~

~~(D) When overflow cesspools or seepage pits are added to existing installations, the effluent shall leave the existing pit through an approved vented leg extending not less than twelve (12) inches (305 mm) downward into such existing pit and having its outlet flow line not less than six (6) inches (152 mm) below the inlet. All pipe between pits shall be laid with approved watertight joints.~~

K 9.0 Commercial or Industrial Special Liquid-Waste Disposal.

(A) When liquid wastes contain excessive amounts of grease, garbage, flammable wastes, sand, or other ingredients that affect the operation of a private sewage disposal system, an interceptor for such wastes shall be installed.

(B) Installation of such interceptors shall comply with Section 1009.0 of this code, and their location shall be in accordance with Table K-I of this

appendix.

(C) A sampling box shall be installed when required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(D) Interceptors shall be of approved design and be not less than two (2) compartments. Structural requirements shall be in compliance with the applicable subparts of Section K 5.0 of this appendix.

(E) Interceptors shall be located as close to the source as possible and be accessible for servicing. All necessary man-holes for servicing shall be at grade level and be gastight.

(F) Waste discharge from interceptors shall be permitted to be connected to a septic tank or other primary system or be disposed into a separate disposal system.

(G) Recommended Design Criteria. A formula may be adapted to other types of occupancies with similar wastes. (See Recommended Design Criteria on next page).

K 10.0 Inspection and Testing.

(A) Inspection.

(1) Applicable provisions of Section 103.5 of this code and this appendix shall be complied with. Plans shall be required per Section 101.3 of this code.

(2) System components shall be properly identified as to manufacturer. Septic tanks or other primary systems shall have the rated capacity permanently marked on the unit.

(3) Septic tanks or other primary systems shall be in-stalled on dry, level, well-compacted soil.

(4) If design is predicated on soil tests, the system shall be installed at the same location and depth as the tested area.

(B) Testing.

(1) Septic tanks or other primary components shall be filled with water to flow line prior to requesting inspection. Seams or joints shall be left exposed (except the bottom), and the tank shall remain water-tight.

(2) A flow test shall be performed through the system to the point of effluent disposal. All lines and components shall be watertight. Capacities, required air space, and fittings shall be in accordance with the provisions set forth in this appendix.

K 11.0 Abandoned Sewers and Sewage Disposal Facilities.

(A) Every abandoned building (house) sewer, or part thereof, shall be plugged or capped in an approved manner within five (5) feet (1,524 mm) of the property line.

(B) Every cesspool, septic tank, and seepage pit that has been abandoned or has been discontinued otherwise from further use, or to which no waste or soil pipe from a plumbing fixture is connected, shall have the sewage removed therefrom and be completely filled with the earth, sand, gravel, concrete, or other approved material.

(C) The top cover or arch over the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be removed before filling, and the filling shall not extend above the top of the vertical portions of the sidewalls or above the level of any outlet pipe until inspection has been called and the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit has been inspected. After such inspection, the cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit shall be filled to the level of the top of the ground.

(D) No person owning or controlling any cesspool, septic tank, or seepage pit on the premises of such person or in that portion of any public street, alley, or other public property abutting such premises shall fail, refuse, or neglect to comply with the provisions of this section or upon receipt of notice so to comply with the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(E) Where disposal facilities are abandoned consequent to connecting any premises with the public sewer, the permittee making the connection shall fill all abandoned facilities as required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction within thirty (30) days from the time of connecting to the public sewer.

K 12.0 Drawings and Specifications.

The Authority Having Jurisdiction, Health Officer, or other department having jurisdiction shall be permitted to require any or all of the following information before a permit is issued for a private sewage disposal system or at any time during the construction thereof.

(A) Plot plan drawn to scale, completely dimensioned, showing direction and approximate slope of surface, location of all present or proposed retaining walls, drainage channels, water supply lines or wells, paved areas and structures on the plot, number of bedrooms or plumbing fixtures in each structure, and location of the private sewage disposal system with relation to lot lines and structures.

**RECOMMENDED DESIGN CRITERIA
GREASE AND GARBAGE, COMMERCIAL KITCHENS**

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

SAND-SILT OIL, AUTO WASHERS

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

SILT-LINT GREASE, LAUNDRIES, LAUNDROMATS

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

Waste Flow Rate

See Table K-3 of this appendix for estimated flow rates.

Retention Times

Commercial kitchen waste:

Dishwasher and/or disposal.....2.5 hours

Single service kitchen:

Single serving with disposal.....1.5 hours

Sand-silt oil..... 2.0 hours

Lint-silt (laundry)..... 2.0 hours

Storage Factors

Fully equipped commercial kitchen..... 8 hours operation: 1
 16 hours operation: 2
 24 hours operation: 3

Single service kitchen..... 1.5

Auto washers..... self-serve: 1.5
 employee operated: 2

Laundries, Laundromats.....1.5 (allows for rock filter)

(B) Details of construction necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of this appendix together with a full description of the complete installation including quality, kind, and grade of all materials, equipment, construction, workmanship, and methods of assembly and installation.

(C) A log of soil formations and groundwater levels as determined by test holes dug in close proximity to any proposed seepage pit or disposal field, together with a statement of water absorption characteristics of the soil at the proposed site, as determined by approved percolation tests.

K 13.0 Onsite wastewater treatment system operating permits.

This section is intended to supplement Division 2 - Administration Section Appendix Chapter 1 of Chapter One of the 201007 California Plumbing Code as adopted by the city. If there is a conflict between this the sections and the more restrictive regulation shall apply.

(A) **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section K13 is to protect public health, safety and welfare, including the environment and water quality, by establishing requirements for the operation and maintenance of every OWTS in the city.

(B) OWTS operating permit requirement.

(1) All Owners of real property in the city served by an OWTS shall have and maintain a valid OWTS operating permit at all times.

(2) All Owners of real property in the city served by an OWTS shall be responsible for all of the following:

(a) Obtaining all inspections and permits required by this section;

(b) Ensuring the continued maintenance and proper functioning of the OWTS at all times; and,

(c) Making any necessary repairs, modifications or upgrades to the OWTS to prevent an illicit discharge or the development of a failing of failed system. All of the foregoing responsibilities shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of this section. The issuance of an OWTS operating permit does not excuse owners or responsible persons from their obligations under Appendix K or relieve them from liability for their failure to fulfill those obligations.

(3) Any applicant for a permit under Title 15 and 17 of this Code for development that includes the construction of a new OWTS on real property not currently served by an OWTS shall apply for and obtain an operating permit for the OWTS. A certificate of occupancy for a development shall not be issued until an operating permit is issued under this section.

(3) All owners of real property served by an existing OWTS shall be required to apply for and obtain an OWTS operating permit upon the earliest of the as follows:

(a) Within six months of the effective date of this section. The building official may grant a one-time extension of five months upon receipt of a written request by the property owner. No additional extensions shall be granted.

(b) In conjunction with the obligation to apply for an OWTS plumbing permit as required by any regulation in Appendix K. An application for an OWTS operating permit shall be concurrent with any application permit or approval required by Titles 15 and 17 of this Code and, if no such permit is required, then prior to undertaking any major repair or other action that requires an OWTS plumbing permit, or thereafter as required in writing by the administrative authority.

(c) Prior to completing a voluntary conveyance (including but not limited to, assignment, gift, sale, or transfer) of a legal interest in or title to real property served by an OWTS, unless the grantors, sellers, transferors, donors or assignors (collectively the "Grantors") first comply with the regulations in Section (G) below. Excluded from such conveyances are:

(i) involuntary transfers (e.g., foreclosure proceedings or actions, as well as transfers to an heir on an owner's death);

(ii) creation of an equitable interest in the real property to secure a loan against it; and,

(iii) a "change in ownership" that is described in Section 62 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, and any future amendments thereto. "Completion of a voluntary conveyance" may be evidenced, without limitation, by the execution of any deed or instrument, or its recordation with the Los Angeles County Recorder's Office.

(4) All purchasers, transferees, assignees, donees and other persons who become an owner of real property (collectively the "Grantees") for which a valid OWTS operating permit is in effect, shall tender a completed "Notice of Change in Ownership Re: OWTS Operating Permit" on a city approved form to the administrative authority within thirty (30) calendar days of the voluntary conveyance. The grantors of the subject property shall inform the grantees in writing of this obligation before the voluntary conveyance. Failure of grantors to give notice of this obligation shall not excuse grantees' obligation to timely file this form.

(5) For purposes of this section, an OWTS operating permit for property included in a common interest development shall be issued in the name of a homeowners' association or any other entity representing all the owners of property in the common interest development or, if no such association or entity exists, then an OWTS operating permit shall issue in the name of all owners of property in the common interest development unless the OWTS serves a single residential or commercial unit in that development and is entirely located within land held separately by the owner of that single unit, in which case the permit shall issue in the name of the owner of that unit.

(6) Any person who becomes an OWTS owner by reason of a judicial or non-judicial foreclosure action or proceeding, shall complete either of the following actions within thirty (30) days of obtaining title to a property served by an OWTS:

(a) Complete all requirements for and obtain an OWTS operating permit if one is not in effect for the property on the date the owner took title to the property. It shall be unlawful and a violation of Appendix K for such an owner to complete a voluntary conveyance of the subject property before obtaining this permit unless he or she first complies with Section (G) below.

(b) Tender a completed "Notice of Change in Ownership Re: OWTS Operating Permit" on a city approved form to the administrative authority if OWTS operating permit is in effect on the date the owner took title to the property.

(C) Validity and renewal of OWTS operating permits.

(1) An OWTS operating permit shall be valid for five years absent a determination by the administrative authority that an illicit discharge has

occurred, or that failing or failed system does or may exist, or that a major repair is, or may be, required. In such instances, the OWTS permit shall be null and void without further action or notice on the date the administrative authority made its determination. The administrative authority is authorized to condition an OWTS operating permit as necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare, including setting a shorter permit period.

(2) The regulations in Subsection (1) above shall apply to AOWTS operating permits.

(3) An Owner shall renew an OWTS Operating Permit by tendering a completed City application form to the Administrative Authority at least forty-five (45) days before its expiration date. If an OWTS Operating Permit becomes null and void pursuant to Subsection (1) above, the Owner shall complete all requirements for and obtain a new OWTS Operating Permit in a period established by the Administrative, who shall consider the obligations of as Owner or other Responsible Persons to address an Illicit Discharge or a Failing or Failed System as required by Appendix K, as well as the public health, safety and welfare.

(D) Fees. Fees for applications for an inspection of an OWTS, issuance of an operating permit, issuance of a certificate of inspection, preparation of a compliance agreement, a notice of change in ownership Re: OWTS operating permit, an application for certification as an OWTS inspector or an application for renewal of such certification shall be established from time to time by resolution of the city council.

(E) OWTS inspection and operating permit criteria.

(1) The administrative authority shall not issue an operating permit until the OWTS has been inspected by an OWTS inspector and found to be operating in compliance with the OWTS inspection guidelines and with any applicable conditions previously established or imposed for the OWTS. When such an inspection cannot be accomplished due to unique conditions, alternate inspection methods may be proposed to the administrative authority and subject to its prior written approval. Any alternate method of inspection request shall be submitted in writing, with the appropriate alternate methods and materials request form completed and the required fee paid. All alternate method of inspection requests shall be prepared by a professional identified in Section K13 (F)(1)(a) above.

(2) The results of any inspection required by this section shall be contained and submitted as a Certified Report to the administrative authority by the OWTS inspector on a form or with elements required by the administrative authority for that purpose. Certified Reports are subject to written approval of the administrative authority.

(3) The administrative authority shall establish and approve OWTS inspection guidelines and any amendments thereto. Such guidelines shall be consistent with this section and serve its objective to require the periodic inspection and ongoing maintenance of OWTS and AWOTS systems to ensure that they function as designed and consistently with water quality and other environmental regulations and do not constitute a nuisance. Such guidelines shall have the force of law when notice of those guidelines is given in the manner required for ordinances of the city council.

(4) (a) The design of a new onsite wastewater treatment systems is dictated by the size of the structure it is to serve. The required design capacity is usually related to the number of bedrooms in a residence and is further quantified in gallons per day (gpd). The sizing of the disposal area, usually a leach field or seepage pit, is related to the design capacity requirements and the infiltration permeability of the soil surrounding the disposal area.

(b) When required by the administrative authority, an investigation of the adequacy of an OWTS includes an examination of system capacity. This examination is referred to as a hydraulic loading test and characterizes the ability of the system to dispose of effluent. This test may be performed under an artificial environment by one or a combination of either adherence to the National Association of Wastewater Transporters (NAWT) Inspection Manual for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems, or simultaneous activation of all plumbing fixtures in the residence for a length of time determined by the Administrative Authority, or by the use of a 3/4" garden hose turned on with flow meter attached, fully or by determining the design average daily flow by (a) multiplying the number of bedrooms by 150 and (b) Calculating peak one hour flow as 50% of the design flow and (c) dividing peak one hour flow by 60 to establish flow rate in gpm then applying the amount of water to the system and monitoring the liquid levels in the septic tank disposal area components.

The disposal area and components are is examined while the system is under hydraulic load, and the current percolation rate is verified.

(c) For installation of a new OWTS or for planned major repairs to a failing or failed system, or for an OWTS inspection and the issuance of an OWTS operating permit, the hydraulic load calculation shall be based upon this section unless an alternate means of inspection is proposed and approved under paragraph (1) of this section (E).

(d) When required by the administrative authority, an investigation of seepage pits shall be performed in accordance with section K 4. The liquid levels established shall be monitored in a matter acceptable to the administrative authority.

(5) When a Certified Report reveals that repairs to an OWTS that do not constitute major repairs are necessary, with the written approval of the administrative authority, a conditional pass inspection may be documented by an OWTS inspector and re-inspected by the administrative authority. An OWTS operating permit may be issued upon approval of an inspection.

(6) An owner or other responsible person, as well as an OWTS inspector who knowingly prepares, offers, or submits an inaccurate, incomplete, false or altered Certified Report to the city, or to a prospective grantee, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable, as provided in chapter 1.16 of this code.

(F) Approval of OWTS inspectors.

(1) The administrative authority may certify as an OWTS inspector any person who:

(a) Is a person specified in Section K1 (A2) (6); and

(b) Has attended OWTS inspection training as required by the administrative authority; and

(c) Has passed an examination recognized by the administrative authority.

(2) Any OWTS inspector examination to be recognized by the administrative authority shall establish the fitness of an applicant to assess the condition and function of any onsite wastewater treatment systems and to determine whether maintenance, repair, or replacement of system components is necessary to bring the system into compliance with the guidelines.

(3) OWTS inspectors shall maintain certification in accordance with the requirements of

this section and any other requirements established by the administrative authority to accomplish the goals of this section. Certification must be renewed every two years.

(4) The administrative authority shall maintain a current list of all certified OWTS inspectors. The list shall be available for inspection by any person upon request.

(5) The administrative authority may revoke or suspend the certification of an OWTS inspector. Grounds for revocation and/or suspension include, but not limited to:

(a) Falsification or fraudulent alteration of a Certified Report;

(b) Material misrepresentation in connection with a Certified Report;

(c) Failure to timely provide the building official with a copy of any Certified Report performed for the purpose of compliance with this section;

(d) Failure to comply with Section K-13 (F) (1) above; or

(e) Failure to secure recertification as mandated by Section K-13 (F) (3); or

(f) In the reasonable judgment of the administrative authority for other cause renders the inspector unfit to protect the public interest in professional and objective inspections of OWTS in the city.

(6) An OWTS inspector may appeal a decision of the administrative authority to revoke or suspend his or her certification by a written request, accompanied by the required appeal fee, to the administrative authority for a hearing within ten (10) days from the date the notice of revocation or suspension was mailed. If a timely request for an administrative hearing is received, the city manager shall conduct a hearing on the notice. Written notice of the date, time and location of the hearing shall be provided to the appellant at least five days before the hearing date. The appellant may present oral and written evidence at the hearing which the city manager shall consider in making his or her decision whether or not revocation or suspension of the OWTS inspector certification is consistent with the evidence and the standards of this paragraph K13 (F). The city manager shall issue a written decision within ten (10)

days of the close of the hearing which shall be final as to the city and subject thereafter to judicial review pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure 1094.5.

(G) Transfer of obligations to comply with Appendix K. The administrative authority may excuse a grantor in writing from the obligation to obtain an OWTS operating permit prior to a voluntary conveyance provided the grantor first complies with all of the following:

(1) The OWTS was inspected and tested in a manner satisfactory to the administrative authority no more than thirty (30) days prior to the voluntary conveyance.

(2) A certified report of the foregoing inspection and test results, as well as other required information including, but not limited to, disclosures of the actual or possible existence of a failing or failed system, or actual or possible need for major repairs, has been approved by the administrative authority prior to the voluntary conveyance.

(3) The grantees' execution of an Appendix K Compliance Agreement on terms satisfactory to the administrative authority at least at least thirty (30) calendar days prior to completion of the voluntary conveyance. This agreement shall include, but not be limited to, provisions that set forth a timeline that is satisfactory to the building official for the procurement of all permits and any major repairs indicated by the Certified Report or required by Appendix K, as well as the grantees' acceptance of any orders and conditions that the building official may impose to protect public health, safety and welfare. This document shall also include an acknowledgement that grantees are not relying on the administrative authority's approval of the Certified Report. A performance bond or security may be required to assure the administrative authority that grantee's obligations under the Compliance Agreement will be faithfully and timely performed. A grantee shall further agree to the recordation of an instrument on a city approved form with the Los Angeles Recorder's office that provides the public and interested persons with constructive notice of the grantee's obligations under the agreement. The document shall also provide for the recordation of an appropriate notice when the city has determined that grantors have satisfied these obligations.

(4) The grantors' and grantees' execution of indemnifications, waivers and releases in favor of the administrative authority are provided in a form acceptable to the city attorney.

(5) Any other documents the administrative authority deems necessary to ensure compliance with Appendix K.

(H) Revocation of operating permit. The administrative authority may revoke or suspend an operating permit if a responsible person is found to be in violation of any condition(s) of the permit or of any applicable requirements of this code, any Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board standard, or other federal, state, county or other law or statute.

K14.....RESERVED

K15.....RESERVED

K16.0.....Unlawful systems.

This section is intended to supplement Appendix Chapter 1 of the 2010~~07~~ California Plumbing Code as adopted by the city. If a conflict between this section and that Appendix chapter exists, the more restrictive regulation shall apply.

(A) As used in this section, "Unlawful System" includes any OWTS, or portion thereof, that is altered, installed, operated, maintained, repaired, or replaced in violation of Appendix K. Unlawful systems constitute a public nuisance and may be abated pursuant to chapter 8.20 of this code or in any other manner authorized by law.

(1) Unlawful Systems demonstrating surfacing Illicit Discharge are an immediate threat to public health, safety and welfare. Such systems shall be required to comply with a Monitoring Program as described in Section K1(A)(4) above. If an Owner refuses to accept and/or to follow a monitoring program, or if an Illicit Discharge nevertheless recurs, the Administrative Authority is authorized to issue an Order to Vacate requiring all persons to vacate a structure or structures in order to prevent the continued generation of sewage that could result in an Illicit Discharge. It is unlawful for any person to enter, occupy, re-enter, re-occupy or use a structure that is the subject to an Order to Vacate except as authorized in writing by the Administrative Authority; such entry, occupancy or use of the structure ~~The Administrative Authority may be subject to conditions established by the Administrative Authority and such an authorization~~ violation of any imposed such a condition is unlawful. An Order to Vacate shall not be rescinded unless the Building Official first determines in writing that the immediate threat to public health, safety and welfare has been abated in accordance with the regulations in Appendix K and other applicable law.

(2) An Unlawful System not demonstrating an immediate threat to public health, safety and welfare, as determined by the Administrative Authority in writing, shall be brought into full compliance with Appendix K and other applicable law within thirty days unless the Administrative Authority grants a written extension upon determining that the Owner has made substantial progress in completing this project during the initial compliance period and there is no apparent detriment or hazard to public health, safety and welfare in granting the extension. Notwithstanding an initial determination that an immediate threat or hazard does not exist in connection with an Unlawful System, the Administrative Authority may, upon receiving additional or new information that supports a contrary conclusion, set a shorter compliance completion deadline (regardless of any extension), and (i) require an Owner to adopt and adhere to a monitoring program as ~~discussed above delineated by Section K 1 (A) (4)~~; and/or, (ii) issue an Order to Vacate. The Administrative Authority is also authorized to issue any other orders and take any other actions that are necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare, including the environment and water bodies.

(3) Unlawful systems include maintaining an OWTS or portions thereof in a structurally defective condition or otherwise contrary to Sections K1 (A)(2) through (A)(4) or K13, or any of the other provisions of this code, or any other applicable law.

(4) Unlawful systems include any OWTS in connection with which an owner or other responsible person engaged in an act prohibited by Appendix K, as well as any inaction relating to any obligation or requirements that Appendix K imposes on them.

(5) Unlawful systems include any OWTS from which sewage or effluent empties, flows, seeps or drains into any stream, spring, or other waters within the city.

(6) Unlawful systems include any OWTS which exposes rodents, insects or humans to any sewage or effluent.

(7) Unlawful systems include any OWTS into which any person has discharged, or allowed or caused the discharge contaminants of concern or hazardous material, or which contains contaminants of concern or hazardous material.

(8) Unlawful systems include any OWTS maintained in any instance contrary to any correction

notice or notice of violation issued by any local, state or federal agency, or contrary to any applicable law.

(B) Correction of unlawful systems—Procedures.

(1) Responsibility for repair. Every owner and responsible party with respect to an unlawful system shall bring that unlawful system into compliance with the regulations in Appendix K, other provisions of this code, as well as with any other applicable law.

(2) Manner of repair regardless of whether an owner holds an OWTS plumbing permit, all major repairs and other work upon an OWTS shall be performed by a person specified in Section K1 (A2) (6) above.

(3) Notice of violation. If the administrative authority determines that an unlawful system exists, or that an OWTS is otherwise in violation of Appendix K or other applicable law, a written notice of violation may be sent by first class mail to the owner at the address shown on an application for an OWTS plumbing permit or an OWTS operating permit, or as reflected in the other records in the administrative authority's possession, if any. The notice of violation shall describe the violation, the corrective and other compliance actions or measures required, their commencement and completion dates, and whether or not a previously issued OWTS operating permit is null and void pursuant to Section K 13(C)(1). Any omission from such a notice shall not excuse owners and other responsible persons from maintaining an OWTS in compliance with the regulations in Appendix K and other applicable law at all times. Appendix K may be enforced, in the discretion of the city prosecutor or city attorney, as a misdemeanor or infraction pursuant to chapter 1.16 or pursuant to an administrative citation under 1.17 of this code or in any other administrative or judicial proceeding authorized by law.

(C) Notice of violation correction time periods. Time periods prescribed in the notice of violation to complete repairs of an OWTS shall be established by the administrative authority so as to protect the public health, safety and general welfare and may, without limitation, be based on conditions of failure as follows:

(1) Unlawful Systems demonstrating **surfacing** Illicit Discharge are an immediate threat to public health, safety and welfare. Such systems shall be required to comply with a Monitoring Program as described in Section K1(A)(4) above. If an Owner refuses to accept and/or to follow a monitoring program, or if an Illicit Discharge nevertheless recurs,

the Administrative Authority is authorized to issue an Order to Vacate requiring all persons to vacate a structure or structures in order to prevent the continued generation of sewage that could result in an Illicit Discharge. It is unlawful for any person to enter, occupy, re-enter, re-occupy or use a structure that is the subject to an Order to Vacate except as authorized in writing by the Administrative Authority; such entry, occupancy or use of the structure **The Administrative Authority** may be subject to conditions established by the Administrative Authority and **such an authorization** violation of any imposed **such a** condition is unlawful. An Order to Vacate shall not be rescinded unless the Building Official first determines in writing that the immediate threat to public health, safety and welfare has been abated in accordance with the regulations in Appendix K and other applicable law.

(2) An Unlawful System not demonstrating an immediate threat to public health, safety and welfare, as determined by the Administrative Authority in writing, shall be brought into full compliance with Appendix K and other applicable law within thirty days unless the Administrative Authority grants a written extension upon determining that the Owner has made substantial progress in completing this project during the initial compliance period and there is no apparent detriment or hazard to public health, safety and welfare in granting the extension. Notwithstanding an initial determination that an immediate threat or hazard does not exist in connection with an Unlawful System, the Administrative Authority may, upon receiving additional or new information that supports a contrary conclusion, set a shorter compliance completion deadline (regardless of any extension), and (i) require an Owner to adopt and adhere to a monitoring program as **discussed above delineated by Section K 1 (A) (4)**; and/or, (ii) issue an Order to Vacate. The Administrative Authority is also authorized to issue any other orders and take any other actions that are necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare, including the environment and water bodies.

(D) Penalty.

(1) All owners and responsible persons who maintain an unlawful system or who, by action or inaction, fail to comply with any regulation or obligation in Appendix K, as well as any condition or order of the administrative authority issued or imposed pursuant to Appendix K, are guilty of a misdemeanor punishable under chapter 1.16 or 1.17 of this code.

(2) Upon a determination by the administrative authority that an OWTS is failing or a failed system, or an unlawful system, an owner shall, if a public

sewer is available to service the subject property, obtain a OWTS plumbing permit to remove the existing OWTS and connect the subject property to the public sewer system as required by article III of chapter 15.04 of this code. The administrative authority shall establish a deadline for the owner to obtain an OWTS plumbing permit, to commence work, and to complete work. The determination shall be stated in a notice of obligation to connect to public sewer system, which may be sent by first class mail to the owner at the address shown in Los Angeles County Assessor's records. Owners and other responsible persons who fail to comply with that notice are in violation of this code. The administrative authority shall determine that a public sewer system is available to serve the subject property based on Section 713 of the California Plumbing Code "Sewers required" and title 17 of this code.

(3) If the building official determines that a public sewer system is not available to serve the subject property, the owner may install a new OWTS to replace a failing or failed system, or to replace an unlawful system. That system shall comply with provisions of Appendix K, title 17 of this code, and all other applicable law at the time of the proposed installation. The administrative authority shall establish a deadline for the owner to obtain an OWTS plumbing permit, as well to start and complete work. These determinations shall be stated in a notice of authorization to install a new OWTS, which may be sent by first class mail to the owner at the address shown in Los Angeles County Assessor's records. Owners and other responsible persons who fail to comply with requirements and the deadlines in that notice are in violation of this Code.

**TABLE K-1
LOCATION OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM**

MINIMUM HORIZONTAL DISTANCE IN CLEAR REQUIRED FROM	BUILDING SEWER	SEPTIC TANK	DISPOSAL FIELD	SEEPAGE PIT OR CESSPOOL
Building or structures ¹	2 feet (610 mm)	5 feet (1,524 mm)	8 feet (2,438 mm)	8 feet (2,438 mm)
Property line adjoining private property	Clear ²	5 feet (1,524 mm)	5 feet (1,524 mm)	8 feet (2,438 mm)
Water supply wells	50 feet ³ (15,240 mm)	50 feet (15,240 mm)	100 feet (30.5 m)	150 feet (45.7 m)
Streams and other bodies of water	50 feet (15,240 mm)	50 feet (15,240 mm)	100 ⁷ feet (30.5 m)	150 feet ⁷ (45.7 m)
Trees	-	10 feet (3,048 mm)	-	10 feet (3,048 mm)
Seepage pits or cesspools	-	5 feet (1,524 mm)	5 feet (1,524 mm)	12 feet (3,658 mm)
Disposal field	-	5 feet (1,524 mm)	4 feet ⁴ (1,219 mm)	5 feet (1,524 mm)
On-site domestic water service line	1 foot ⁵ (305 mm)	5 feet (1,524 mm)	5 feet (1,524 mm)	5 feet (1,524 mm)
Distribution box	-	-	5 feet (1,524 mm)	5 feet (1,524 mm)
Pressure public water main	10 feet ⁶ (3,048 mm)	10 feet (3,048 mm)	10 feet (3,048 mm)	10 feet (3,048 mm)

Note:

When disposal fields and/or seepage pits are installed in sloping ground, the minimum horizontal distances between any part of the leaching system and ground surface shall be fifteen (15) feet (4,572 mm).

¹ Including porches and steps, whether covered or uncovered, breezeways, roofed porte cocheres, roofed patios, carports, covered walks, covered driveways, and similar structures or appurtenances.

² See also Section 313.3 of the California Plumbing Code.

³ All drainage piping shall clear domestic water supply wells by not less than fifty (50) feet (15,240 mm). This distance may be reduced to not less than twenty-five (25) feet (7,620 mm) when the drainage piping is constructed of materials approved for use within a building.

⁴ Plus two (2) feet (610 mm) for each additional one (1) foot (305 mm) of depth in excess of one (1) foot (305 mm) below the button of the drain line. (See also Section K 6.0)

⁵ See Section 720,0 of the California Plumbing Code.

⁶ For parallel construction – For crossings, approval by the Health Department shall be required.

⁷ These minimum clear horizontal distances shall also apply between disposal fields, seepage pits, and the man high -tide line.

**TABLE K-2
CAPACITY OF SEPTIC TANKS***

SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS – NUMBER OF BEDROOMS	MULTIPLE DWELLINGS UNITS OR APARTMENTS – ONE BEDROOM EACH	OTHER USES: MAXIMUM FIXTURE UNITS SERVED PER TABLE 7-3	MINIMUM SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY IN	
			GALLONS	(LITERS)
1 or 2	-	15	750	(2,839)
3	-	20	1,000	(3,785)
4	2 units	25	1,200	(4,542)
5 or 6	3	33	1,500	(5,678)
-	4	5	2,000	(7,571)
-	5	55	2,250	(8,517)
-	6	60	2,500	(9,464)
-	7	70	2,750	(10,410)
-	8	80	3,000	(11,356)
-	9	90	3,250	(12,303)
-	10	100	3,500	(13,249)

***Note:**

Extra bedroom, 150 gallons (568 liters) each.

Extra dwelling units over 10:250 gallons (946 liters) each.

Extra fixture units over 100:25 gallons (95 liters) per fixture unit.

Septic tank sizes in this table include sludge storage capacity and the connection of domestic food waste disposal units without further volume increase.

**TABLE K-3
ESTIMATED WASTE/SEWAGE FLOW RATES**

Because of the many variables encountered, it is not possible to set absolute values for waste/sewage flow rates for all situations. The designer should evaluate each situation and, if figures in this table need modification, they should be made with the concurrence of the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

TYPE OF OCCUPANCY

GALLONS (LITERS) PER DAY

1. Airports	15 (56.8) per employee 5 (18.0) per passenger
2. Auto washers	Check with equipment manufacturer
3. Bowling alleys (snack bar only)	75 (283.9) per lane
4. Camps:	
Campground with central comfort station	35 (132.5) per person
Campground with flush toilets, no showers	25 (94.6) per person
Day camps (no meals served)	15 (56.8) per person
Summer and seasonal	50 (189.3) per person
5. Churches (Sanctuary).....	5 (18.9) per seat
With kitchen waste7 (26.5) per seat
6. Dance halls.....	5 (18.9) per person
7. Factories	
No showers	25 (94.6) per employee
With showers.....	35 (132.5) per employee
Cafeteria, add	5 (18.9) per employee
8. Hospitals	250 (946.4) per bed
Kitchen waste only	25 (94.6) per bed
Laundry waste only.....	40 (151.4) per bed
9. Hotels (no kitchen waste)60 (227.1) per bed (2 person)
10. Institutions (Resident).....	75 (283.9) per person
Nursing home	125 (473.2) per person
Rest home	125 (473.2) per person
11. Laundries, self-service (minimum 10 hours per day)	50 (189.3) per wash cycle
Commercial	Per manufacturer's specifications

12. Motel.....	50 (189.3) per bed space
With kitchen	60 (227.1) per bed space
13. Offices	20 (75.7) per employee
14. Parks, mobile homes	250 (946.4) per space
Picnic parks (toilets only)	20 (75.7) per parking space
Recreational vehicles - without water hook up.....	75 (283.9) per space
with water and sewer hook-up	100 (378.5) per space
15. Restaurants - cafeterias	20 (75.7) per employee
toilet7 (26.5) per customer
kitchen waste	6 (22.7) per meal
add for garbage disposal.....	1 (3.8) per meal
add for cocktail lounge	2 (7.6) per customer
kitchen waste - Disposable service	2 (7.6) per meal
16. Schools -Staff and office	20 (75.7) per person
Elementary students	15 (56.8) per person
Intermediate and high.....	20 (75.7) per student
with gym and showers, add	5 (18.9) per student
with cafeteria, add	3 (11.4) per student
Boarding, total waste	100 (378.5) per person
17. Service station, toilets	1000 (3785) for 1st bay
	500 (1892.7) for each additional bay
18. Stores	20 (75.7) per employee
public restrooms, add	1 per 10 sq. ft. (4.1/m ²) of floor space
19. Swimming pools, public	10 (37.9) per person
20. Theaters, auditoriums	5 (18.9) per seat drive-in
.....	10 (37.9) per space

(A) **Recommended Design Criteria.** Sewage disposal systems sized using the estimated waste/sewage flow rates should be calculated as follows:

- (1) Waste/sewage flow, up to 1,500 gallons/day (5,678 L/day)
Flow x 1.5 = septic tank size.
- (2) Waste/sewage flow, over 1,500 gallons/day (5,678 L/day)
Flow x 0.75 + 1,125 = septic tank size.
- (3) Secondary system shall be sized for total flow per 24 hours.

(B) Also see Section K 2.0 of this appendix.

**TABLE K-4
DESIGN CRITERIA OF FIVE TYPICAL SOILS**

TYPE OF SOIL	REQUIRED sq. ft. OF LEACHING AREA/100 gal. (m ² /L)		MAXIMUM ABSORPTION CAPACITY IN gals./sq. ft. OF LEACHING AREA FOR A 24 HR. PERIOD (L/m ²)	
Coarse sand or gravel	20	(0.005)	5.0	(203.7)
Fine sand	25	(0.006)	4.0	(162.9)
Sandy loam or sandy clay	40	(0.010)	2.5	(101.8)
Clay with considerable sand or gravel	90	(0.022)	1.1	(44.8)
Clay with small amount of sand or gravel	120	(0.030)	0.8	(32.6)

TABLE K-5

REQUIRED SQUARE FEET OF LEACHING AREA/100 gal. SEPTIC TANK CAPACITY		MAXIMUM SEPTIC TANK SIZE ALLOWABLE	
	(m ² /L)	(gallons)	(liters)
20-25	(0.005-0.006)	7,500	(28,390)
40	(0.010)	5,000	(18,927)
90	(0.022)	3,500	(13,249)
120	(0.030)	3,000	(11,356)