

Max. daily flows allowed under OWTs regs; State/State

In **Alaska**, we do not have volume limits on the permit authority. If a discharge requires a permit, the permitting agency will remain the same regardless of the volume discharged.

Virginia is similar to Alaska. One agency, the health department, permits all domestic onsite disposal systems, regardless of flow. It will also permit domestic/industrial mixes of wastewater. A system that is only industrial, however, would go to EPA.

In **Florida**, the establishment flow limit is 10,000 gpd domestic wastewater and 5,000 gpd commercial (restaurant) wastewater. If they are separate streams, we will allow a single establishment to produce 10,000 domestic PLUS 5,000 commercial. The most waste allowed to a single system is 5,000 gpd. Clarifying the Florida data, the onsite sewage systems are permitted and regulated by the Florida Department of Health. Actual permitting and inspection is done by the local Department of Health office (County Health Department) in each county.

Sewage flows over 10,000 domestic, over 5000 commercial (restaurant), are regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and are required to be treated by WWTP.

Flows under the 10,000 /5,000 threshold that are treated by package treatment plants rather than onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems are likewise regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection.

Jim - in **New York State** our sister agency (NYS Department of Environmental Conservation - DEC) is the primacy agency for all wastewater discharges (NPDES/SPDES). By memorandum of understanding with DEC, the Department of Health (DOH) has jurisdiction for residential flows of ≤ 1000 gpd, and also for facilities with DOH permits (restaurants, food service, camps, bathing facilities, mobile home parks, etc.) for wastewater discharges of $\leq 10,000$ gpd.

While most of the other facilities not mentioned above fall to DEC in some form or other, there are some nuances involved.

Greetings Jim and all, In **Vermont**, ww systems $<6,500$ gpd design flows are handled through one set of rules and program staff, and $>6,500$ gpd are part of the Indirect Discharge Program, still the same DEC Division but different staff and rules

Oregon is like Vermont. Only different.

Less than 2,500 gpd is handled with a construction-installation permit that is issued either by DEQ or county (whichever is the local permitting entity).

Over 2,500 gpd is handled under an ongoing operating permit.

Wyoming; For <2000 gpd, the Department of Environmental Quality under the water and wastewater program (team of engineers) permits the septic tank and leachfield for domestic flow. Under this program, the permitting authority may be delegated to the county level.

For $>2,000$ gpd, the Department of Environmental Quality under the Underground Injection Control program (team of engineers and geologists) permits the wastewater facility (septic tank) and leachfield.

In **North Carolina**, all (regardless of flow or wastewater characteristics – industrial process vs domestic) subsurface systems are handled by Local Health Departments (permits issued by local health department environmental health specialists whom have been authorized by the State). The State On-Site Water Protection Branch staff review and approve plans and specifications for all systems with a design flow greater than 3000 gallons per day, and for all Industrial process (IPWW) systems, regardless of flow, prior to local health department permitting

Washington: LPHA's <3500 gpd. Dept. of Health 3500 – 100,000. Dept. of Ecology >100,000

Delaware has a large systems branch which handles permit applications for systems sized at 2500gal or greater. We have a small systems branch which permits systems for flows less than 2500 gal per day. We also have an I/A branch which reviews innovative and alternative septic systems. All of these branches operate under the Groundwater Discharges Section, Division of Water, State of Delaware Dept. Of Natural Resources and Environmental Control. A

Design Flow Rate	Number of Systems
<2,500	34
2,500-20,000	60
20,000-99,999	26
100,000-200,000	2
200,000-300,000	2
300,000-400,000	0
400000-500,000	0
500,000-600,000	1
Total	125

In **Minnesota**, local septic system programs review, permit, and inspect all systems with a design flow up to 10,000 gpd. The state reviews and permits systems with a design flow >10,000 gpd.

The state certifies and licenses design and inspection professionals based on system type, design flow, and waste strength. Local programs must employ qualified certified individuals or contract with qualified licensed businesses to perform design review, permitting, and inspection activities for all systems up to 10,000 gpd.

In **New Hampshire** all on-site systems are regulated by the Subsurface Systems Bureau. If a system is designed to manage 2,500 gpd or more it requires a PE stamp (who is also NH a permitted designer). If the system is designed to manage 20,000 gpd or more, a groundwater monitoring permit is also required from the Department's Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau.

In **Oklahoma** we have two divisions within the same agency (ODEQ) that handle permitting. Anything above 5,000 gpd is handled by our water quality division; whereas, anything less is handled by our Environmental Complaints and Local Services division.

In **Missouri**, soil treatment systems with a maximum design or actual flow of $\leq 3,000$ gallons per day (domestic wastewater only) are permitted by the State Department of Health or by county or municipal authorities.

The Department of Natural Resources has jurisdiction over subsurface systems with >3,000 gallons per day maximum flow and for all non-domestic wastewater systems regardless of the flow.

In **Maryland** the Department of the Environment (MDE) is responsible for all on-site systems. Permitting for systems with flows less than 5,000 gpd is delegated from MDE to individual counties. Greater than 5,000 gpd and all industrial flows must get individual discharge permits from MDE.

From **Pennsylvania**: On-site sewage disposal permits (normal domestic waste) are issued by the local agencies or municipalities, through their sewage enforcement officer up to 10,000 gpd. Over 10,000 gpd, permits are issued by the state DEP. All industrial waste permits, no matter the flow, are issued by the state DEP.

Here, in **Louisiana**, we actually have 3 state departments involved in permitting wastes and treatment systems: the Office of Public Health (OPH), Sanitarian Services Section approves and permits all individual onsite domestic wastewater treatment systems up to 3000gpd, and are responsible for enforcement of these systems if they are not working properly; the Department of Environmental Quality issues discharge permits for all commercial sewerage systems and mixed wastes, regardless of size of the system, however, the OPH Eng. Department is responsible for the approval of any treatment systems greater than 3000gpd, and are also responsible for enforcement of any commercial systems that are not working properly; finally, the Department of Natural Resources permits and monitors all injection wells.

In **West Virginia** the local (county) health departments can permit systems with subsurface dispersal up to 3000gpd. The WVDEP Groundwater Division reviews all larger system applications and may require a UIC permit for same.

Onsite systems >3000gpd require review and permitting by our Environmental Engineering Division of the state Bureau for Public Health.

We ask that local health departments consult with the state on more complicated system designs, but then allow them to maintain control of the permitting. We may assist on inspection.

In **Kansas**, either the County Health Department or the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) permit liquid waste/wastewater depending upon the circumstance. • A soil treatment system servicing a single residential or commercial site, no maximum flow limit – County Health Department. - A private lagoon servicing a single residential or commercial site producing less than 2,500 gpd – County Health Department. • A private lagoon servicing a single residential or commercial site producing more than 2,500 gpd – County Health Department may permit the site or give the responsibility to KDHE. • A soil treatment system servicing multiple residential or commercial sites, no maximum flow limit – KDHE. • A private lagoon servicing multiple residential or commercial sites, no maximum flow limit – KDHE.

As you can see, the entity responsible for permitting is based on single vs multiple users and private lagoons receiving more than 2,500 gpd.