

Changes to 410 IAC 6-8.3 that are effective on May 9, 2014

Text added to the rule is in **red, bold** print. Text deleted from the rule is in red, ~~strikeout~~.

Section 35: "Residential sewer" means the horizontal sewer pipe beginning ~~two (2)~~ **five (5)** feet outside the foundation of the residence or other structure.

Section 52(e)(3): where the holding tank is ~~owned and~~ operated by a conservancy district, sewer district, private utility, or municipality as a part of its sewage disposal plan or for not more than one (1) year while connection to sanitary sewer is being secured. This one (1) year time frame may be extended upon documentation of satisfactory operation of the holding tank.

Section 57:

Table I – Separation Distances		
Minimum Distance in Feet from	Septic Tank and Other Treatment Units, Dosing Tank, Lift Station	Soil Absorption System
Private water supply well ^{1,2}	50	50
Private geothermal well ^{1,2}	50	50
Commercial water supply well ¹	100	100
Commercial geothermal well ¹	100	100
Public water supply well, lake, ^{1,3,4} or reservoir ^{1,3,4}	200	200
Other pond, retention pond, lake, or reservoir ³	50	50
Storm water detention area ^{3,5}	25	25
River, stream, ditch, or drainage tile ⁶	25	25
Buildings, foundations, slabs, garages, patios, barns, aboveground and belowground swimming pools, retaining walls, closed loop geothermal systems, roads, driveways, parking areas, or paved sidewalks	10 ⁷	10 ⁸
Front, side, or rear lot lines	5	5
Water lines continually under pressure	10	10
Suction water lines	50	50
¹ The distances enumerated shall be doubled for soil absorption systems constructed where there exist horizons, layers, or strata within thirty-four (34) inches of the ground surface with a soil loading rate greater than seventy-five hundredths (0.75) gallons per day per square foot as determined from Table IV of section 70(b)(8) of this rule, unless that hazard can be overcome through on-site sewage system design.		
² The separation distance to a private water supply well abandoned in accordance with 312 IAC 13-10-2(e) may be reduced to ten (10) feet.		
³ Measured from the normal or ordinary high water mark.		
⁴See subsections (b) and (c)		
⁵ Storm water detention area: area designated for the temporary detention of storm water, with the outlet located at the lowest elevation of the depression.		
⁶ See section 59(f) of this rule for subsurface drainage system separation.		
⁷ Patios without footers, aboveground swimming pools, and sidewalks may be located within ten (10) feet of septic tank, as long as no required access points are obstructed.		
⁸ A minimum separation of ten (10) feet is required on all sites.		

Section 57 (b) and (c) added:

(b) A residential on-site sewage system shall not be located within two hundred (200) feet of a public water supply lake or reservoir. However, any residential on-site sewage system that includes secondary treatment and meets the following requirements may be less than two hundred (200) feet, but not less than fifty (50) feet, from the normal or ordinary high water mark of the lake or reservoir:

- (1) Meets the minimum requirements of section 60(h)(1) through 60(h)(3) of this rule; or**
- (2) Is a system component independent of the soil absorption field that meets the effluent quality requirements of NSF/ANSI for certification under Standard 40 as a Class I plant, and that is approved by the department under the provisions of section 52(h) of this rule.**

(c) Any residential on-site sewage system approved under the provisions of subsection (b) must be maintained for the life of the system through an operating permit issued under the provisions of section 54 of this rule.

Previous subsections (b) through (e) re-lettered due to above insertion.

Section 61(g): Scum storage capacity (space between the liquid level and the top of the outlet baffle or tees) shall be not less than twelve and one-half percent (12.5%) of the liquid depth of the septic tank. ~~and not less than nine (9) inches.~~

Section 64(e): Outlet filters shall:

- (1) conform to NSF/ANSI Standard 46-2010a, Evaluation of Components and Devices Used in Wastewater Treatment Systems, maintain a current product listing with an ANSI accredited third-party certifier, and bear a listing mark;
- (2) be rated by the manufacturer for a daily flow equal to or greater than the liquid capacity of the septic tank;**
- (2) **(3)** prevent the passage of solids larger than one-eighth (1/8) of an inch;
- (3) **(4)** have inlets and outlets of at least four (4) inches in diameter;
- (4) **(5)** function without a bypass of unfiltered sewage, sludge, or scum, during normal use; ~~and during cleaning or exchange;~~
- (5) **(6)** be made of a noncorrosive material designed for use in sewage applications;
- (6) **(7)** maintain structural integrity, not tearing or distorting so as to make it inoperable during normal operation, throughout the life of the device; and
- (7) **(8)** have removable outlet filter cartridges.

Section 76:

Number of Bedrooms	Discharge Rate in Gallons per Minute
1	30- 35
2	30- 35
3	30-45
4	30-60
5	38-75
6	45-90

Section 76(e): In addition to the liquid holding capacity of a dosing tank stated in section 62(f) of this rule the following shall apply:

- (1) If the effluent force main drains to the soil absorption system, or if it does not drain between doses, the ~~dosing tank dose~~ volume shall be the DDF.

(2) If the effluent force main drains back to the dosing tank, the ~~dosing tank dose~~ volume shall be the DDF plus the volume contained in the effluent force main.

Section 76(f): The distal end of the effluent force main in the distribution box must be fitted with an elbow turned down **or a sanitary tee**, or else the distribution box must be baffled.

Section 90(a)(2): All above ground electrical lines ~~(including buried service lines)~~ that will not be used for other purposes must be removed.