

APPENDIX A

POLICY STATEMENT

of the Water Resources Commission
for New Uses of the Waters of the State for
Underground Disposal of Sanitary Sewage

(THIS POLICY SUPERCEDES SIMILAR POLICIES ADOPTED BY THE WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION AT MEETINGS HELD September 22, 1972, September 22, 1977, April 19, 1979, and June 18, 1981.)

The following policy of the Michigan Water Resources Commission will apply to all new uses of the waters of the State of Michigan for underground disposal of sanitary sewage through the use of subsurface soil absorption systems.

1. Private, single and two-family sanitary waste disposal systems are not considered to be significant uses of the waters of the state and do not require submission of an application for a permit to discharge under the provisions of Section 8(b) of Act 245, Public Acts of 1929, as amended.
2. A person proposing a new or increased use of the waters of the state for waste disposal by the underground discharge of sanitary sewage effluent from any facility other than those cited in Item No. 1 above, in an amount less than 10,000 gallons per day, shall not be required to file an application for, and obtain a state discharge permit from the commission **as** required by Section 8(b) of Act 245, P.A. 1929, as amended, if the facility is a public system which receives a construction permit under Act 98, P.A. of 1913, or a mobile home park, campground, home for the aged, or hospital which receives a construction permit or construction approval from the Michigan Department of Public Health.
3. A person proposing a new or increased use of the waters of the state for waste disposal by the underground discharge of sanitary sewage effluent from any facility other than those cited in Item No. 1 and No. 2 above, in an amount of 1,000 gallons per day or less, shall not be required to file an application for, and obtain a state discharge permit from the commission as required by Section 8(b) of Act 245, P.A. of 1929, as amended, if the site is approved by the local county, district, or city health department having jurisdiction, in accordance with the requirements of the local sanitary code.
4. A person proposing **a** new or increased **use** of the waters of the state for waste disposal by the underground discharge of sanitary sewage effluent from any facility other than those cited in Item No. 1 and No. 2 above, in an amount greater than 1,000 gallons per day and less than 10,000 gallons per day, shall not be required to file an application for, and obtain a state discharge permit from the commission as required by Section 8(b) of Act 245, P.A. of 1929, as amended, if:

Nothing in this policy statement is intended to prevent, or in any way interfere with the adoption and enforcement of local regulations which are more stringent than this statement or the "Michigan Criteria for Subsurface Sewage Disposal" referenced in paragraph No. 4(a) above.

THIS POLICY IS TO TAKE IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

This policy adopted by the Michigan Water Resources Commission this 18th day of August, 1983.

APPENDIX B

Public Health Code (Excerpts)
Act 368, P.A. 1978, as amended by Act 421, 1980

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Part 127 (Excerpts)
Sewer Systems

Section 12751. As used in sections 12752 to 12758:

(a) "Acceptable alternative greywater system" means a system for the treatment and disposal of wastewater which normally does not receive human body wastes or industrial waste and is approved for use by a local health department.

(b) "Acceptable innovative or alternative waste treatment system" means a decentralized or individual waste system which has been approved for use by a local health department and which is properly operated and maintained so as not to cause a health hazard or nuisance. An acceptable innovative or alternative waste treatment system may include, but is not limited to, an organic waste treatment system or compost toilet which operates on the principle of decomposition of heterogeneous organic materials by aerobic and facultatively anaerobic organisms and utilizes and effectively aerobic composting process which produces a stabilized humus. Acceptable innovative or alternative waste treatment system does not include a septic tank-drain field system or any other system which is determined by the department to pose a similar threat to the public health, safety and welfare, and the quality of surface and subsurface waters of this state.

(c) "Available public sanitary sewer system" means a public sanitary sewer system located in a right-of-way, easement, highway, street, or public way which crosses, adjoins, or abuts upon the property and passing not more than 200 feet at the nearest point from a structure in which sanitary sewage originates.

(e) "Public sanitary sewer system" means a sanitary sewer or a combined sanitary and storm sewer used or intended for use by the public for the collection and transportation of sanitary sewage for treatment and disposal.

(f) "Structure in which sanitary sewage originates" or "structure" means a building in which toilet, kitchen, laundry, bathing, or other facilities which generate water-carried sanitary sewage are used or are available for use for household, commercial, industrial, or other purposes.

