

2.3.5.1 Permitting Framework and Scope/Permit Program Areas/Construction Permitting/ Private Domestic Treatment Facilities

Applicability:

The Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) has jurisdiction for wastewater systems for single family residences that discharge less than or equal to 3,000 gallons per day (GPD) of domestic sewage into a subsurface soil absorption system or a single family residential lagoon. DHSS also has responsibility for other sources of domestic sewage flows less than or equal to 3,000 GPD, including multi-family, commercial and restaurants that discharge into subsurface soil absorption systems or holding tanks.

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has jurisdiction over all other wastewater systems that do not discharge into subsurface soil absorption systems (e.g. multi-family or commercial lagoons) with flows less than or equal to 3,000 GPD. DNR also has responsibility for wastewater systems serving developments (e.g. subdivisions, recreational developments and multi-family housing units) with seven or more lots (units), and for other sources of wastewater.

Content:

Minimum Construction Standards for On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems (19 CSR 20-3) administered by the DHSS seek to do several things. The rules set the criteria for the design, location, installation and repair of individual on-site sewage disposal systems. Compliance with the Standards promotes public health and welfare and protects surface and ground waters of the state.

Calculations for GPD for on-site wastewater disposal systems will be made according to DHSS rule 19 CSR 20-3.060 Minimum Construction Standards for On-Site Sewage Disposal to determine jurisdictional responsibility between DHSS and DNR.

The DHSS is responsible for authorizing the equipment and devices needed for wastewater treatment. This includes proper conduction, collection, storage and disposal of wastewater.

The Disposal of Wastewater in Residential Housing Developments rule (10 CSR 20-6.030) administered by the DNR requires residential housing developers to determine an acceptable method for wastewater disposal. This applies to all new as well as existing developments that have not received department approval. In addition, DNR has jurisdiction for all other wastewater systems whether or not the design flow is less than or equal to 3,000 GPD. Those systems must have a construction and operating permit from the department.

As applied in DHSS programs and communications, Domestic Sewage is defined in Section 701.025, RSMo, as "...human excreta and wastewater, including bath and toilet waste, residential laundry waste, residential kitchen waste and other similar waste from household or establishment appurtenances..."

The DNR programs and communications may also use the term Domestic Wastewater defined as, "Wastewater originating primarily from the sanitary conveniences of residences, commercial buildings, factories and institutions, including any wastewater that may have infiltrated the sewers." (10 CSR 20-2.010(23))

Legal References:

Code of State Regulations:

[10 CSR 20-6.030](#) Disposal of Wastewater in Residential Housing Developments

[19 CSR 20-3.060](#) Minimum Construction Standards for On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems

Other Links:

[4.7.4.1.5.4 Residential Housing Developments \(new\)](#)

[4.7.4.2.5.4 Residential Housing Developments \(mods\)](#)

Key Words:

Private facilities, domestic wastewater treatment, on-site wastewater disposal, single family lagoons, developers, development, subdivisions, recreational vehicle, multi-family housing units

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