

1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2 1st Session of the 53rd Legislature (2011)

3 HOUSE BILL 1575

By: Martin (Scott)

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5
6 AS INTRODUCED

7 An Act relating to environment and natural resources;
8 amending 27A O.S. 2001, Section 2-6-101, as last
9 amended by Section 1, Chapter 138, O.S.L. 2005 (27A
10 O.S. Supp. 2010, Section 2-6-101), which relates to
11 water quality definitions; adding certain definition;
12 allowing the use of a certain amount of gray water
13 for certain purposes without a permit; listing
14 certain conditions; providing for codification; and
15 providing an effective date.

16 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

17 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 27A O.S. 2001, Section 2-6-101, as
18 last amended by Section 1, Chapter 138, O.S.L. 2005 (27A O.S. Supp.
19 2010, Section 2-6-101), is amended to read as follows:

20 Section 2-6-101. For purposes of this article:

21 1. "Disposal system" means pipelines or conduits, pumping
22 stations and force mains and all other devices, construction,
23 appurtenances and facilities used for collecting, conducting or
24 disposing of wastewater, including treatment systems;

2. "Drainage basin" means all of the water collection area
adjacent to the highest water line of a reservoir which may be

1 considered by the Department to be necessary to protect adequately
2 the waters of the reservoir. The area may extend upstream on any
3 watercourse to any point within six hundred (600) feet of the
4 highest water line of the reservoir;

5 3. "Gray water" means untreated household wastewater that has
6 not come in contact with toilet waste and includes wastewater from
7 bathtubs, showers, washbasins, clothes washing machines and laundry
8 tubs, but does not include wastewater from kitchen sinks or
9 dishwashers or laundry water from the washing of material soiled
10 with human excreta, such as diapers;

11 4. "Indirect discharge" means the introduction of pollutants to
12 a publicly owned treatment works from a nondomestic source;

13 ~~4.~~ 5. "Pollutant" means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator
14 residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes,
15 biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or
16 discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial,
17 municipal, and agribusiness waste discharged into waters of the
18 state;

19 ~~5.~~ 6. "Public water supply" means water supplied to the public
20 for domestic or drinking purposes;

21 ~~6.~~ 7. "Reservoir" means any reservoir, whether completed or in
22 the process of construction, whether or not used as a water supply,
23 and whether or not constructed by any recipient of water therefrom;

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1 ~~7.~~ 8. "Sludge" means nonhazardous solid, semi-solid, or liquid
2 residue generated by the treatment of domestic sewage or wastewater
3 by a treatment works, or water by a water supply system, or manure,
4 or such residue, treated or untreated, which results from
5 industrial, nonindustrial, commercial, or agribusiness activities or
6 industrial or manufacturing processes and which is within the
7 jurisdiction of the Department;

8 ~~8.~~ 9. "Small public sewage system" means a nonindustrial
9 wastewater treatment system which has an average flow of five
10 thousand (5,000) gallons per day or less;

11 ~~9.~~ 10. "Treatment works" means any facility used for the
12 purpose of treating or stabilizing wastes or wastewater. "Treatment
13 works" shall be synonymous with "wastewater works"; and

14 ~~10.~~ 11. "Water supply system" means a water treatment plant,
15 water wells, and all related pipelines or conduits, pumping stations
16 and mains and all other appurtenances and devices used for
17 distributing drinking water to the public and, as such, shall be
18 synonymous with waterworks.

19 SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
20 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 2-6-107 of Title 27A, unless
21 there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

22 The Department of Environmental Quality shall not require a
23 permit for applying less than two hundred fifty (250) gallons per
24 day of private residential gray water originating from a residence

1 for the household gardening, composting or landscape irrigation of
2 the resident if:

3 1. A constructed gray water distribution system provides for
4 overflow into the sewer system or on-site wastewater treatment and
5 disposal system;

6 2. A gray water storage tank is covered to restrict access and
7 to eliminate habitat for mosquitoes or other vectors;

8 3. A gray water system is sited outside of a floodway;

9 4. Gray water is vertically separated at least five (5) feet
10 above the groundwater table;

11 5. Gray water pressure piping is clearly identified as a
12 nonpotable water conduit;

13 6. Gray water is used on the site where it is generated and
14 does not run off the property lines;

15 7. Gray water is applied in a manner that minimizes the
16 potential for contact with people or domestic pets;

17 8. Ponding is prohibited, application of gray water is managed
18 to minimize standing water on the surface and to ensure that the
19 hydraulic capacity of the soil is not exceeded;

20 9. Gray water is not sprayed;

21 10. Gray water is not discharged to a watercourse; and

22 11. Gray water use within municipalities or counties complies
23 with all applicable municipal or county ordinances enacted pursuant
24 to law.

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SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2011.

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