

Below you will find information to apply for a private sewage system installation permit in Jackson County. This application must be printed - it cannot be completed or submitted online.

Please read all instructions carefully to prevent a delay in obtaining your permit.

**Procedures for Obtaining A Permit to Install a Private Sewage System
In Jackson County, IL**

The permit shall in no way be construed as a contract between the permit holder and the contractor to perform the work which is the subject of the permit. The permit shall only authorize the permit holder and the contractor to perform and complete the work in accordance with applicable health and safety laws.

- 1) Only the homeowner or a **person who holds a valid Jackson County Contractor's Registration** may apply for a permit and construct, alter or extend a private sewage disposal system.
- 2) A \$210.00 fee shall be paid to Jackson County Health Department (JCHD) prior to any construction work.
- 3) The homeowner or contractor must complete the application in entirety and submit drawing on (back) page of application including all items on check-off list. Signatures of both the homeowner and contractor are required.

NOTE: If a Geothermal well, water softener, swimming pool or hot tub will be installed on site, additional information will be required BEFORE permit is issued.

- 4) Starting February 10, 2014, USEPA requires surface discharges to Waters of the United States as defined in 40 C.F.R §122.2 to obtain coverage under a USEPA NPDES permit prior to discharge. It is the responsibility of the property owner to determine if their proposed system needs an NPDES permit. For more information contact USEPA Region 5 Water Division at 312-353-4195 or visit www.epa.gov/region5/water/npdestek/surfacedischarge.
- 5) JCHD will require a flood plain determination and land use approval to be submitted with the application. **It is the responsibility of the homeowner** to contact the appropriate local agencies listed below.

Carbondale Planning Division (549-5302) - if there is a possibility your property is located within the Carbondale Mile and One Half zoning district. To obtain Land Use and Flood Plain approval.

Makanda Village Hall (457-0360)- if there is a possibility your property is located within limits of Village of Makanda. To obtain Land Use approval only.

Murphysboro Code Department (684-2961)- if there is a possibility your property is located within City limits of Murphysboro. To obtain Land Use approval only.

Jackson County Assessor's Office (687-7220) - For all properties outside the above jurisdictions, to obtain Land Use approval and Flood Plain determination.

- 6) If the property is less than one acre in size, other documents may be required.

PLEASE NOTE: A permit will not be issued without the foregoing documents / information.

- 7) The homeowner or contractor is required to contact the health department (618-684-3143) to set up an appointment to meet with the environmentalist to discuss the system and for a site visit.
- 8) **ONLY** after the environmentalist has made the site visit and all application requirements are met, will JCHD issue the permit for construction to begin at the site.
- 9) A permit to construct a private sewage disposal system is valid for 6 months after issuance date. An extension of time may be obtained only if submitted in writing prior to the expiration date.
- 10) The health department is to be notified **48** hours prior to beginning construction in order that routine field visits may be made to determine if construction meets current guidelines.

PRIVATE SEWAGE SYSTEM INSTALLATION

Application and Permit

JACKSON CO. HEALTH DEPT.

P. O. Box 307 Murphysboro IL 62966

618-684-3143, Ext. 128 Fax 684-6023

Permit No: _____

Expiration: _____

Complaint No _____

Fee Paid: Y ___ N ___

In Flood Plain: Y ___ N ___

In C'dale 1 1/2: Y ___ N ___



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



Owner _____ Phone (home) _____ (work) _____

Current Mailing Address _____ City _____

Twp _____ Sec _____ Tax Parcel No. or Legal Description _____

Address of installation & Directions: _____

BUILDING INFORMATION: (Check all that apply)

New structure ()

Residence () (No. Bedrooms _____)

Garbage Grinder Y () N ()

Business (type) _____ (No. Employees _____)

LOT: Acreage _____ **OR** Size _____ Variance Required: Y () N ()

Subdivision: _____ Lot No _____

SYSTEM: New () Altered / Replacement () Design Flow _____ gpd

PRIMARY TREATMENT: Septic Tank _____ gal. Manufacturer _____ () Trash Tank

SECONDARY TREATMENT: Aeration: Type _____ Treatment Capacity _____ gpd

Waste Stabilization Pond: Length _____ Width _____ Depth _____

Buried Sand Filter: Length _____ Width _____

Seepage Trench: Sq. Feet _____ No. of lines _____ Length _____ Width _____

Soil Load Rate: _____ gal/ft²/day Limiting Layer (depth): _____ ft

Soil analysis required for all subsurface seepage systems.

System will discharge to "Waters of the United States" Y () N ()

* If yes, date you applied for coverage under NPDES permit. ____/____/____

LIFT STATION: Capacity _____ gal Pump Volume _____ gal / min

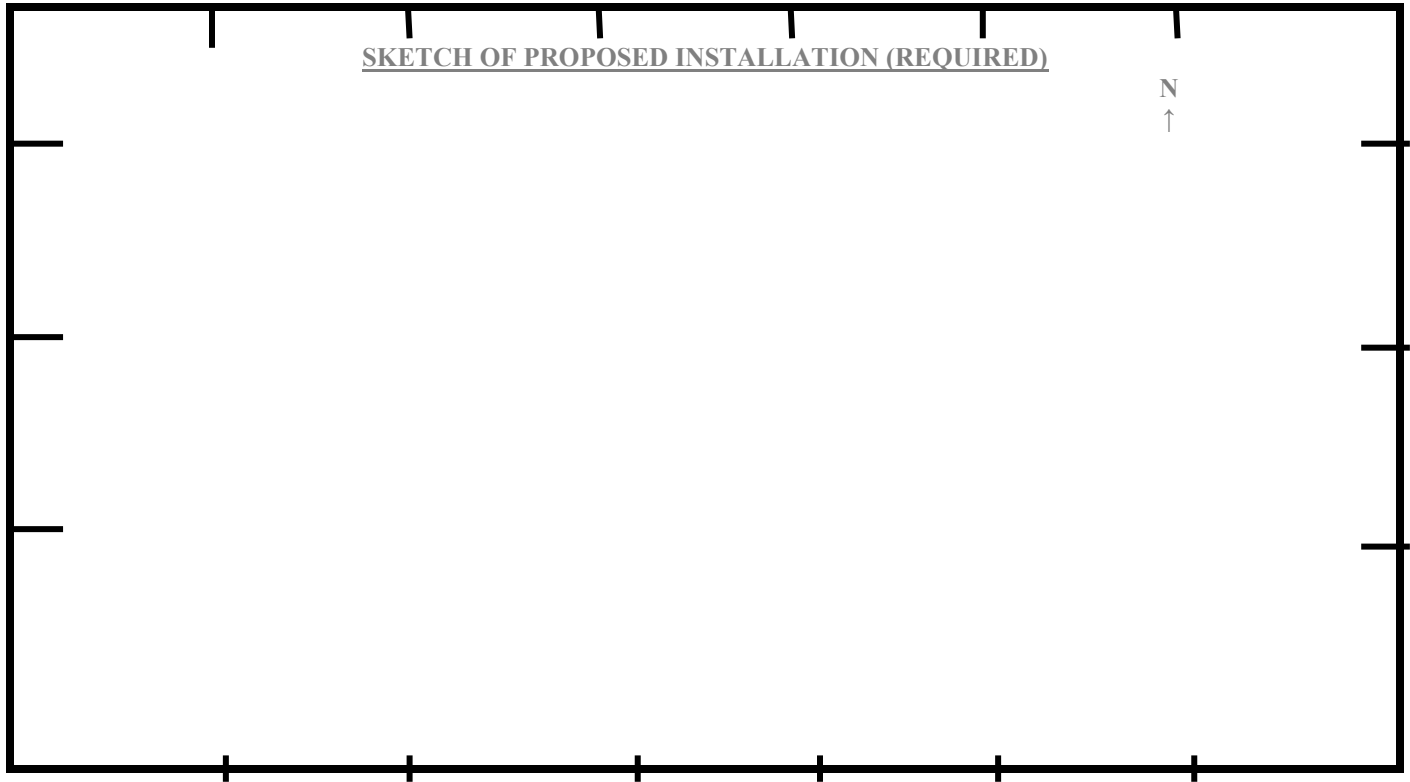
CHLORINATION: Y () N () Tank size _____ gal.

EFFLUENT REDUCTION: Gravel () Graveless () Chamber () Lineal ft: _____ Type: _____

MISC. INFORMATION: Geothermal Well () Water Softener () Swimming Pool/Hot Tub ()

See reverse for more information

Name: _____ Permit no: _____



The following are **minimum** requirements needed on the application and sketch for a proposed sewage installation.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location of system | <input type="checkbox"/> Lot Dimension | <input type="checkbox"/> Water supply/lines with distance to system |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location of soil test (if required) | <input type="checkbox"/> Materials, (including pipe) | <input type="checkbox"/> Distance from discharge to property line. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Site or ground surface elevations | <input type="checkbox"/> Geothermal Well | <input type="checkbox"/> Water Softener, Hot Tub, Swimming Pool |

IMPORTANT: The Jackson County Health Department does not guarantee trouble free operation of this sewage treatment and disposal system by the issuance of this permit or final approval of the sewage installation. The licensed contractor is responsible for, and must be present during installation in compliance with the Illinois Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act and Code and the Jackson County Private Sewage Disposal Ordinance. As per Section 905.20 of the Illinois Code, the homeowner's signature on the construction permit for any system being installed, repaired, or renovated serves as written acknowledgement that the property owner(s) is aware of and accepts the responsibility to service and maintain the sewage system in accordance with the act, and to maintain all maintenance records. The property owner assumes full responsibility for any nuisance or health hazard that might result from system use. Property owner certifies that he/she approves all information on this Application, and acknowledges that it is his/her responsibility to obtain an NPDES permit if required.

I, as the Contractor, agree to notify the Jackson County Health Department at least **48 hours before** any construction work is to begin and I further agree that I will call for final inspection and approval of this system before covering. I hereby agree that to the best of my knowledge the preceding information is correct. In addition, the sewage disposal system will be installed strictly as outlined in this permit in conformance with the Jackson County Sewage Disposal Ordinance.

Permit to Construct issued by _____ Date _____

Signature of Homeowner _____ Date _____

Final System Approval by _____ Date _____

Signature of Contractor _____ Date _____

State Lic. No. _____ County No. _____



**Final National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
General Permit for Discharges from New and Replacement
Septic Systems
Illinois**

This notice announces the decision made by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to issue the final NPDES general permit for point source discharges of pollutants from new or replacement individual wastewater treatment systems to federally protected waters in Illinois. This action is effective on February 10, 2014.

EPA published a draft general permit for public comment on September 17, 2012 and accepted comments on the draft permit through November 15, 2012. 77 FR 57084. Pursuant to federal regulations at 40 CFR 124.17, EPA has responded to all significant comments received during the public comment period and revised the permit where necessary in response to comments. Please refer to the response summary document to review all significant comments, responses, and a summary of revisions made to the NPDES general permit.

People who are eligible for the final general permit will be able to discharge from septic systems under the permit. The permit sets discharge limits and requires periodic inspection, monitoring and reporting. Anyone not eligible for the general permit may apply for an individual permit from the Illinois EPA.

In accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 23, this permit shall be considered issued for the purpose of judicial review on February 10, 2014. Under section 509(b) of the Clean Water Act, judicial review of this general permit can be had by filing a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals within 120 days after the permit is considered issued for purposes of judicial review. Under section 509(b)(2) of the Clean Water Act, the requirements in this permit may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings to enforce these requirements. In addition, this permit may not be challenged in other agency proceedings.

To see the final permit, response summary, and related documents, go to www.epa.gov/region5/water/npdestek/surfacedischarge or visit the EPA's Chicago regional office to view the full administrative record. To schedule an appointment at the Chicago office, contact Mark Ackerman at 312-353-4145.

You may call EPA toll-free at 800-621-8431, 8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m., weekdays.

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR § 122.2)

For purposes of the Clean Water Act, "Waters of the United States" means:

(a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";

(c) All other waters such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

(1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

(2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

(3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;

(f) The territorial sea; and

(g) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA are not waters of the United States.

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2011-title40-vol22/pdf/CFR-2011-title40-vol22-sec122-2.pdf>

Excerpt below from P. 10 of the document titled "NPDES General Permit for New and Replacement Surface Discharging Wastewater Treatment Systems: Region 5's Response to Public Comments", issued Dec. 31, 2013
(<http://www.epa.gov/region5/water/npdestek/surfacedischarge/>)

"Congress, in Section 502 of the CWA, defined "navigable waters" broadly as encompassing all "waters of the United States." EPA has issued a regulatory definition of the term "waters of the United States" at 40 CFR § 122.2. EPA's definition includes, among other things, traditional navigable waters, tributaries of traditional navigable waters, and wetlands that are adjacent to traditional navigable waters or their tributaries. The Supreme Court has determined the scope of Congress' intent to regulate "waters of the United States" in several opinions of the Court, most recently in the case of *Rapanos v. United States*, 126 S. Ct. 2208 (2006).

EPA has provided guidance to individuals and companies impacted by the *Rapanos* decision; that guidance and other materials are set forth at <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/CWAwaters.cfm>. This guidance discusses EPA's jurisdiction over traditional navigable waters, relatively permanent non-navigable streams, non-navigable streams that are not relatively permanent, and wetlands adjacent to those waters to help EPA and the Corps of Engineers, as well as citizens, identify whether particular surface waters are "waters of the United States."

It is the responsibility of the potential discharger to determine whether or not his or her system might discharge to a water of the United States. EPA realizes, though, that the *Rapanos* guidance may be difficult for the average person to apply. As a common sense way of evaluating whether you are required to be covered by a permit, if you were to install a new or replacement surface discharging system on your land, would effluent or pollutants (even diluted ones) from your system end up in a water of the United States or a conveyance, such as a ditch, drainage pipe, channel, tunnel, conduit, discrete fissure or other means that leads to a water of the United States? In evaluating this question, consider that rain water, irrigation activities, lawn sprinkling systems and any other ways that water can carry pollutants to waters of the United States. If so, even though pollutants would not be carried to waters of the United States unless your area experienced an exceptionally wet season, you are still required to obtain coverage under a permit. Only if you are sure that your system would not discharge pollutants to a water of the United States or a conveyance that leads to a water of the United States should you forego obtaining a permit for a surface discharging system. If you do not obtain a permit, but actually discharge, you may be subject to an enforcement action under the CWA."