

“Waste Disposal System” means any equipment, apparatus, or plumbing which provides a surface or subsurface method of disposing of or dispersing wastewater that has not been treated or processed by a wastewater treatment plant or facility or an on-site wastewater treatment facility that, at a minimum, achieves the performance specified in Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-E315(B)(1) and provides non-chlorine, Log 2 disinfection as specified in A.A.C. R18-9-E320 or water pollution control regulations in effect at the time of permitting and construction.

The term “waste disposal system” does not include the following, which are considered either beneficial water resources or non-discharging facilities:

- 1) Equipment, apparatus or plumbing for gray water, irrigation water or potable water;
- 2) Composting toilet-gray water systems as specified in A.A.C. R18-9-E303 as well as Incinerating toilet-gray water systems and gray water reuse systems, provided that the composting toilet leachate is not discharged on-site unless treated per item 3 below;
- 3) Treatment plants for individual lots for which the treatment process was designed by a Registered Professional Engineer to achieve the performance specified in A.A.C. R18-9-E315(B)(1) and provide non-chlorine, Log 2 disinfection as specified in A.A.C. R18-9-E320 (or meets the aquifer protection permit regulations current at the time of construction) and approved and permitted by Gila County.
- 4) Regional wastewater treatment facilities for which the treatment process was designed by a Registered Professional Engineer to meet applicable water quality standards, and operated under a permit from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

Such allowable systems shall 1) be designed to eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and not discharge other than a final treated product into flood waters; 2) be located to avoid impairment to it or contamination from it during flooding; 3) comply with all floodway criteria contained in Section 5.8 of this Ordinance; and 4) comply with all water pollution control and aquifer protection regulations in effect at the time of permitting and construction.

“Water surface elevation” means the height, in relation to the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of riverine areas.

“Watercourse” means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, arroyo, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

“Watercourse master plan” means a hydraulic plan for a watercourse that examines the cumulative impacts of existing development and future encroachment in the floodplain and future development in the watershed on potential flood damages, and establishes technical criteria for subsequent development so as to minimize potential flood damages for all flood events up to and including the one hundred-year flood.

“Wet Floodproofing” means the design of a structure to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters, in accordance with established criteria.