Title 14. Local Government
Chapter IV. Generally, Department of Health
Subchapter A. Generally
Part 20. Rules Pertaining to Drip Dispersal Systems

Codification Notes. This part as codified prior to codification into the Code of Arkansas Rules provided as follows:

"ACT 402 OF 1977
Ark. Code Ann. 14-236-101 et seq."
"Effective May 12, 2022"
"IMPORTANT!

These rules are designed for use with individual residential, commercial, or decentralized wastewater systems (defined as 10,000 gpd or less) utilizing drip dispersal.

The soil loading rates authorized in this rule shall be utilized with the water usage tables of Appendix B in Rules pertaining to Onsite Wastewater Systems.

When using these rules for subdivision development with a decentralized wastewater treatment and collection system, an estimated water usage rate of no less than 370 gallons per day per lot shall be utilized. Subdivisions utilizing individual onsite wastewater systems are required to be designed on standard, conventional systems for subdivision review process."

"1.1 The following RULES PERTAINING TO DRIP DISPERSAL SYSTEMS are duly adopted and promulgated by the Arkansas State Board of Health pursuant to the authority expressly conferred by the laws of the State of Arkansas including, without limitation. Act 96 of 1913 (A.C.A. (20-7-109), and Act 402 of 1977 (A.C.A. (14-236-101) et. seq.)"

"SECTION 25. Severability

25.1 If any provisions of these Rules, or the application thereof to any person is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of these Rules, which can affect without the invalid provisions of application, and to this end the provisions hereto are declared to be severable.

SECTION 26. Repeal

26.1 All rules and parts of rules in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 27. Certification

This will certify that the foregoing Rules Pertaining to Drip Dispersal Systems were adopted by the Arkansas Department of Health at a regular session of the Board of Health on 28th of October, 2021.

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José Romero, MD

Secretary of Health

Arkansas Department of Health"

Subpart 1. Generally

14 CAR § 20-101. Purpose.

(a) A drip dispersal system is a technology for the distribution of treated wastewater uniformly over a large area beneath the soil surface.

(b) Drip dispersal fields are a "bed" design.

(c) The use of four-inch to six-inch installation cover does not fit the conventional trench design criteria utilized in the Onsite Wastewater Soil Morphology Program for system design.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-102. Definitions.

As used in this part:

(1) "Aerobic" means:

(A) Having molecular oxygen as a part of the environment; or

(B) Growing or occurring only in the presence of molecular oxygen;

(2)(A) "Aerobic treatment unit" (ATU) means a mechanical onsite treatment unit that provides secondary wastewater treatment by mixing air and aerobic and facultative microbes with the wastewater.

(B) ATUs typically use a:

(i) Suspended-growth treatment process; or

(ii) Fixed treatment process;

(3) "Air/vacuum (A/V) relief valve" means a valve that automatically lets air out of or into liquid-carrying pipe as needed in response to changes in system pressure;

(4) "Backwash" means the process of flow reversal to:

(A) Clean a filter; and

(B) Restore it to the normal clean condition for filtering with a minimum resistance to flow through the media or screen;

(5)(A) "Control panel" means an electronic control panel that controls the quantity and time of dose.

(B) This can also control the zone receiving the effluent and automatically:

(i) Flushes the lines;

(ii) Flushes the filters; and

(iii) Monitors the flow rates and pump run cycles or times;

(6) "Decentralized system" means an onsite and/or cluster wastewater system used to treat and disperse or discharge small volumes of wastewater, generally from dwellings or businesses that are located relatively close together;

(7) "Disk filter" means a type of filter that utilizes a series of grooved rings that overlay each other to form a network of very small openings to trap contaminants;

(8) "Distributing valve" means a valve that distributes flow to multiple drainfield laterals, zones, or locations by automatically rotating upon each pump cycle;

(9)(A) "Drainback" means the process of effluent draining along the laterals and manifolds after the pump shuts off.

(B) Drainage occurs both inside and outside the drip tubing and manifolds to lower elevations in the drip field;

(10) "Dripline" means tubing constructed from polyethylene with emitters embedded regularly along the length of the tube;

(11) "Effluent" means sewage, water, or other liquids, partially or completely treated or in its natural state flowing out of:

(A) A septic tank;

(B) An aerobic treatment unit; or

(C) Another treatment system or systems;

(12) "Emitters" means small-diameter openings in a dripline that can:

(A) Dissipate pressure; and

(B) Allow a slow, controlled discharge normally rated in gallons per hour;

(13)(A) "Field flush" means water is passed through the drip lateral for the purpose of removing particles and other debris from the walls of the drip tubing.

(B) The flush water is carried back through the return manifold and return line to the pretreatment unit;

(14) "Filter" means a device for the main purpose of removing suspended solids and other debris from the wastewater;

(15) "Hydraulic conductivity" means the rate of water movement under unit gradient in a specific soil horizon;

(16) "Interceptor drain" means a subsurface drain line usually constructed upgrade from the absorption area to divert seasonal groundwater;

(17) "Lateral" means one single run or multiple runs of drip tubing connected at one end to a supply manifold and the other end connected to a return manifold;

(18) "Maintenance personnel" means an individual certified by the Department of Health to conduct assessments under the Onsite Maintenance and Monitoring Program;

(19) "Monitoring" means periodic inspection of system for performance;

(20) "Pressure-compensating (PC) emitters" means drip emitters that allow a constant flow or discharge over a wide range of applied pressure;

(21) "Pressure distribution" means a system of small-diameter pipes equally distributing effluent through a trench or bed;

(22) "Pressure regulator" means a device used to regulate and maintain a constant discharge pressure;

(23) "Pretreatment" means the conditioning of effluent prior to dispersal by a drip system;

(24) "Return line" means the return line connects the return manifold to the pretreatment unit for the purpose of carrying flush water from the drip field;

(25) "Return manifold" means a collection manifold or piping that returns excessive wastewater and debris to the primary treatment tank during system flushes;

(26) "Run" means one continuous length of tubing routed across contour connected to:

(A) A supply line;

(B) A return line; or

(C) Another run;

(27) "Soil structure" means the combination or arrangement of individual soil particles in definable aggregates, or "peds", that are characterized and classified on the basis of:

(A) Size;

(B) Shape; and

(C) Degree of distinctness;

(28) "Solenoid valve" means an electric valve actuated by a solenoid, used for controlling the flow or liquid in pipes;

(29)(A) "Spin filter" means a filter that consists of a screen cylinder enclosed in a casing.

(B) The typical filter screen mesh size is one hundred fifty (150) and a micron rating of one hundred (100);

(30) "Static plow" means a dripline plow with a shank that remains at a given depth as the plow is pulled through the soil;

(31) "Supply line" means the line that extends from the pump to the supply manifold of a given zone;

(32) "Supply manifold" means the supply manifold connects the supply line to the drip laterals;

(33) "Vertical separation" means the depth of unsaturated, original, undisturbed soil between the:

(A) Bottom of the drip tubing; and

(B) Highest seasonal water table or restrictive layer;

(34) "Vibratory plow" means a dripline plow with a shank that vibrates vertically as the plow is pulled through the soil;

(35) "Water table" means the level in saturated soil at which the hydraulic pressure is zero; and

(36) "Zone" means a group of laterals that are dosed at the same time.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-103. Site assessment.

Subsurface drip system or systems may be utilized on sites that meet the following criteria:

(1)(A) The drip tubing or installed trench bottom shall be above the seasonal water table, whatever the duration.

(B) Brief seasonal water tables may be minimized or eliminated by the use of effective interceptor drains.

(C) Any design that incorporates the use of an interceptor drain shall indicate the effective depth of seasonal water table reduction;

(2)(A) Low hydraulic conductivity shall include soils with forty percent (40%) or greater clay.

(B) Clay percentage shall be determined from in-depth zone extending six inches (6″) above and twelve inches (12″) below installed drip tubing depth;

(3) No loading rates are available for low hydraulic conductivity soils with greater than sixty percent (60%) clay;

(4) Systems utilizing drip dispersal must maintain a minimum of nine inches (9″) separation between drip tubing and any rock substrata, consolidated or fractured, for soils that exhibit a moderate and/or long SWT;

(5) Systems utilizing drip dispersal must maintain a minimum of fifteen inches (15″) separation between drip tubing and any rock substrata, consolidated or fractured, for soils that:

(A) Exhibit only a brief SWT; or

(B) Do not exhibit an SWT;

(6) Soils that are structureless or with massive structure shall not be approved for onsite subsurface treatment; and

(7)(A) The lot size shall be of sufficient area to accommodate both the primary and secondary dispersal area.

(B) Both the primary and secondary dispersal area shall be sized according to the respective loading rates.

(C) If the lot can only support the primary dispersal field, a subsurface drip dispersal system shall not be installed.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

Codification Notes. "SWT" means seasonal water table.

14 CAR § 20-104. Drip tubing and emitters.

(a)(1) Emitter spacing can range from six inches to twenty-four inches (6″ – 24″).

(2) The emitters used in the tubing shall be pressure-compensating.

(3) Pressure-compensating emitters have a relatively constant discharge rate over a wide range of pressures.

(4) Emitter flow rate shall be:

(A) Specified by the designer; and

(B) Stated on the system plans.

(5) The dripline pressure can range from five pounds per square inch to seventy pounds per square inch (5 psi – 70 psi).

(b) Drip tubing shall be installed by one of the following methods:

(1) Static plow;

(2) Chain trencher; or

(3) Vibratory plow.

(c)(1) Static plow is the preferred method for inserting drip tubing into the soil.

(2) The static plow shall be pulled, not pushed, through the soil.

(d)(1) Chain trencher may be used for placement of the drip tubing in the soil.

(2) The maximum chain trench width is four inches (4″).

(e) Wet soil shall not be plowed because of smearing.

(f) Drip tubing installed in natural soil shall be installed to a depth of six inches (6″).

(g)(1) If capping fill material is used as part or all of the cover over the tubing, the installed depth of the tubing can range from one inch to five inches (1″ – 5″) in the natural soil.

(2) Drip tubing shall not be placed in the capping fill material.

(3) In no case shall the cover over the tubing be less than six inches (6″).

(h)(1) Settled depth of the cap shall not be more than eight inches (8″).

(2) The capping fill material shall not contain more than:

(A) Twenty-seven percent (27%) clay;

(B) Sixty percent (60%) sand; or

(C) Seventy percent (70%) silt.

(3) Before the capping fill material is delivered to the proposed dispersal site, a textural analysis shall be provided.

(4) A credit of up to fifty percent (50%) of the settled cap depth may be allowed in the adjustment of the seasonal water table.

(5) The seasonal water table credit is at the sole discretion of the Department of Health.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-105. Pretreatment requirements.

(a)(1) The quality of effluent that will be applied to the dispersal field shall meet the American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation (ANSI/NSF) Standard 40, revised 2005, requirements for Class 1 treatment systems.

(2) Only pretreatment units that have obtained approval from the Department of Health shall be used.

(b) Pretreatment system shall be required as part of any drip dispersal system design.

(c) The daily flow rate capacity of a pretreatment system shall equal or exceed the daily flow rates found in Appendix B of the Rules Pertaining to Onsite Wastewater Systems, 14 CAR pt. 21.

(d) Pretreatment systems installed in conjunction with an individual residential structure shall have a daily flow rate capacity of not less than four hundred (400) gallons per day.

(e) Pretreatment systems installation on nonresidential or multistructures shall be sized according to:

(1) Influent wastewater strength; and

(2) Total daily flow rate expressed in gallons per day.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-106. Filters and screens.

(a) There are three (3) types of filters or screens used for wastewater applications:

(1) Spin or screen filter;

(2) Disk; and

(3) Sand.

(b) Solids and other debris shall be filtered to a size of one hundred (100) microns or less.

(c)(1) Filter debris shall be returned to the septic tank, pretreatment unit, or a separate settling tank regardless of the type of filter system.

(2) The clear Schedule 40 PVC piping allows for a direct observation of the wastewater as it flows from the:

(A) Filter flush line; or

(B) Field flush line.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

Codification Notes. "PVC" means polyvinyl chloride.

14 CAR § 20-107. Control panel.

(a) Timed dosing is the only method for controlling the dose cycles and volumes.

(b)(1) Control panels shall be constructed of the following basic components:

(A) NEMA 4X-rated enclosure;

(B) Motor-start contractors;

(C) Separate circuit breakers for pump and panel control;

(D) Audio and visual alarms; and

(E) Wiring terminals.

(2) Optional components range from:

(A) Elapsed time meter or counters;

(B) Event counters; and

(C) Pump run lights.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-108. Flow meters and pressure gauges.

(a)(1) A flow meter shall be installed after the filter system but before the drip dispersal field.

(2) The flow meter shall incorporate not only a rate-of-flow gauge but also a "total gallons pumped" register.

(3) The flow-rate gauge and "total gallons pumped" register may be separate devices.

(4) The flow meter shall be installed in a protective box that will be of sufficient size:

(A) For servicing the meter; and

(B) To allow easy access for reading the meter.

(5) The flow meter shall be sized for the dispersal flow as well as the additional field flushing volume.

(b)(1) Pressure gauges shall be located:

(A) Before the filter;

(B) After the filter; and

(C) On the dispersal field return line.

(2) Pressure gauges shall be enclosed in the headworks box that allows easy access for observation.

(3) The gauges shall be:

(A) Liquid-filled; and

(B) A minimum of three inches (3") in diameter.

(4) The pressure range of the gauge shall be sufficient for the maximum pressure that will be expected in the system.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-109. Supply line and manifold.

(a) The supply line and manifold should be designed with a flow velocity between:

(1) Five-tenths feet (0.5') per second; and

(2) Five feet (5') per second.

(b)(1) The piping and fittings in the supply line and the manifold shall be Schedule 40.

(2) Schedule 80 fittings shall be used at the filter system as well as any point where the piping will be disconnected or subjected to abuse.

(c) When dosing, the supply manifold shall eliminate the drainback potential from a higher to a lower elevation in the drainfield.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-110. Return manifold and line.

(a) The return manifold and line allow the flushing of the drip dispersal field.

(b) The flushed wastewater and solids shall be returned back to the settling tank or treatment tank.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-111. Flexible hose and tubing.

Flexible Schedule 40 PVC piping shall be used at all connections to the supply and return manifolds.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

Codification Notes. "PVC" means polyvinyl chloride.

14 CAR § 20-112. Air/vacuum relief valves.

(a)(1) Air/vacuum relief valves provide a means for releasing air at the start of a dose cycle so the system will:

(A) Charge quickly with wastewater; and

(B) Allow air to enter the system quickly at the end of the dose cycle.

(2) Air/vacuum valves shall be located at the highest points of either:

(A) Supply or return manifolds; or

(B) Both.

(b)(1) Air/vacuum relief valves shall be sized based on the proposed design flow rate.

(2) A valve that is undersized will not provide an adequate amount of airflow.

(c) A Schrader valve shall be provided at each vacuum valve as a means of checking the pressure of the drip field.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-113. Flushing valves.

(a) Automatic flushing controls shall be required for all drip systems.

(b) The flush valve shall be a solenoid or a pressure/flow-compensating valve.

(c) Manual flushing valves may be installed in the field flush line.

(d) Manually operated valves may be standard ball or gate valves.

(e) The flush valve shall be fully opened during a flush cycle regardless of the valve type.

(f) The field flushing velocity shall be in accordance with the drip tubing or system manufacturer's recommendations.

(g) The minimum field flushing velocity shall not be less than five-tenths feet (0.5’) per second.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-114. Pipe and specialty connectors and fittings standard.

(a) PVC pipe, tubing, reducer tees, adapters, elbows, couplers, and compression fittings shall be constructed of Schedule 40 PVC.

(b) Lock-Slip fittings, adapters, tees, elbows, and couplings shall be specifically manufactured for use with wastewater drip dispersal systems.

(c) Insert fittings, barbed adapters, tees, elbows, and couplings shall be specifically manufactured and sized for use with wastewater drip dispersal systems.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

Codification Notes. "PVC" means polyvinyl chloride.

14 CAR § 20-115. Headworks boxes.

(a) Any component or assembly that may need to be routinely serviced shall be located in a headworks box that is readily accessible.

(b) Headworks boxes may be constructed of:

(1) High-density PE (polyethylene) fiberglass;

(2) PVC; or

(3) Concrete.

(c)(1) Headworks boxes shall be large enough to allow:

(A) Ease of service; and

(B) Periodic removal and replacement of components as needed.

(2) The headworks box shall be of sufficient length and depth to accommodate the various components that will be housed in the box.

(3) The lid of the headworks box shall extend above the finished grade.

(4) The bottom of the headworks box shall be designed to drain any rainwater or wastewater away from the inside of the box.

(5) The headworks box lid shall be easy to remove but also shall be made tamperproof where access to the site is not restricted or controlled.

(6) The structural strength of the headworks box and lid shall be sufficient to withstand the weight of any lawn maintenance equipment or other service equipment that may roll over the box.

(7) If the box will be subject to excessive wheel loading, additional protection shall be provided.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

Codification Notes. "PVC" means polyvinyl chloride.

14 CAR § 20-116. Zones and related components.

(a) Automatic distributing valves shall include clear Schedule 40 piping on the output of each zone.

(b) Check valves shall not be required if separate return lines are used to isolate returned wastewater to the pretreatment system.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-117. Pressure regulators.

(a) Regulators shall be selected to allow sufficient pressure and flows for flushing.

(b) Pressure regulators shall be designed for use in wastewater drip dispersal systems.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-118. System installation.

(a)(1) Protect the site prior to and after the installation of the drip system.

(2) Activities on the site shall be limited only to what is necessary for the installation of the system.

(b)(1) Any clearing or grubbing shall be performed based on a site-specific plan that:

(A) Minimizes the disturbance of the soil; and

(B) Protects the overall soil characteristics.

(2)(A) It may be necessary to use flexible PVC tubing to work around or over objects in the dispersal field.

(B) However, the number of emitters shall not be reduced.

(c) Drip tubing shall not be installed when the soil is wet or frozen.

(d) Drip tubing shall be installed on contour.

(e) Flexible Schedule 40 PVC tubing shall be used at each manifold connection to:

(1) Provide additional crimping protection; and

(2) Prevent the tubing from being pulled out of the supply or return manifold as the soil settles.

(f)(1) Drip tubing shall be taped, plugged, or capped when cut.

(2) All piping shall be taped or capped at the end of the construction day.

(g) PVC pipe cutters that cleanly shear the pipe or tubing shall be used rather than sawing the pipe or tubing.

(h)(1) Complete flushing of the supply line prior to the connection of the drip tubing shall be performed.

(2) Sufficient volume of water shall be used to ensure all debris is removed from both the supply line and the drip tubing.

(i)(1) A start-up system check shall be performed before the system is placed in operation.

(2) All operational functions that would be expected during routine operations shall be performed in a specified time period of not less than twenty-four (24) hours.

(3) This operational test shall include but not be limited to:

(A) Timed dose functions;

(B) Volume loading;

(C) Flow rates;

(D) Pressures at the inlet and outlet of each zone;

(E) Pressures at the inlet and outlet of filters;

(F) Leak detection;

(G) Flushing; and

(H) Alarms.

(j) Repairs or modifications shall be made to eliminate any wet spot.

(k)(1) The establishment of a vegetative cover is critical to the overall performance of a drip dispersal system.

(2) The dispersal area shall be covered with sod or mulch as soon as possible after the installation of the drip tubing.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

Codification Notes. "PVC" means polyvinyl chloride.

14 CAR § 20-119. System operation and maintenance.

(a)(1) Periodic servicing shall be required.

(2) The frequency of the service period is dependent on the operational parameters set for the system by its designer.

(3) The minimal service period shall not be less than once every three (3) months.

(b) Alarms resulting from mechanical breakdowns shall be investigated and the situation causing the alarm resolved.

(c) Owners of drip dispersal systems are required to maintain a maintenance and monitoring contract with maintenance personnel certified by the Department of Health for the life of the system.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-120. System design.

(a) The following procedure shall be used to determine the minimum surface area required for a drip dispersal system.

(b) The depth and duration of the seasonal water table shall be determined.

(c) The sizing and loading rate charts found in Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3 of this manual shall be used to determine the amount of surface area required for installation.

(d)(1) The spacing between drip tube laterals shall not be less than two feet (2') center to center.

(2) Drip tube laterals spacing may be greater than two feet (2'); however, for the purpose of determining the length of tubing required for a dispersal field, all length calculation shall be two feet (2') center to center.

(e) The effective area of the dispersal field shall be calculated by dividing the daily wastewater flow rate (DWF) in gallons per day (gpd) by the soil loading rate (SLR) in gallons per foot square per day (g/ft ft^2 / d).

Example. Area of the dispersal field (DF) =
design wastewater flow (DWF) ÷ soil loading rate (SLR).

(f) The length of the drip tubing shall be determined by dividing the dispersal field (DF) required by the drip tube spacing (DT) of two feet (2').

Example. Drip tube length (DTL = dispersal field area (DF)
÷ drip tube spacing (DT) of two (2) ft.

(g) The number of emitters required shall be determined by dividing the drip tube length (DTL) by the emitter spacing (E) feet.

Example. Dripline lateral length (ft.) ÷ emitter spacing (ft.)
= Number of emitters.

(h) The loading rate for a soil that has a rock substrata, consolidated or fractured, and no seasonal water tables present above the rock substrata shall be sized as a moderate seasonal water table.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-121. Training and certification.

(a) All designated representatives, installers, environmental health specialists, and certified maintenance personnel shall be certified in the design, construction, and maintenance of a drip dispersal system.

(b) The certification program will be provided or approved by the Department of Health's Onsite Wastewater Section.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-122. Variances and exemptions.

(a) Requested variations from this part will be considered and may be approved at the sole discretion of the Department of Health.

(b)(1) Submission of proposed experimental onsite wastewater systems may be approved, disapproved, or approved on a trial basis for a specific period of time.

(2) Such approval or disapproval shall be at the sole discretion of the department.

(3) Submission of an experimental design shall include data as to the efficiency of operation of the proposed experimental system.

(4) A monitoring plan shall be submitted for approval in addition to the system design.

(c)(1) Good management practices are additions or modifications to systems that:

(A) Will make such systems more efficient; or

(B) Could make such systems acceptable in certain soil conditions.

(2) Where good management practices are proposed for inclusion in a drip dispersal system, approval shall be at the sole discretion of the department or its authorized agent.

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

14 CAR § 20-123. Fees.

(a) A fee shall be levied for the review of individual drip dispersal system permit applications pursuant to Arkansas Code § 14-236-116.

(b) For structures one thousand five hundred square feet (1,500 sq. ft.) or less the fee to review a permit application is thirty dollars ($30.00).

(c) For structures more than one thousand five hundred square feet (1,500 sq. ft.) and less than two thousand square feet (2,000 sq. ft.) the fee to review a permit application is forty-five dollars ($45.00).

(d) For structures more than two thousand square feet (2,000 sq. ft.) and less than three thousand square feet (3,000 sq. ft.) the fee to review a permit application is ninety dollars ($90.00).

(e) For structures more than three thousand square feet (3,000 sq. ft.) and less than four thousand square feet (4,000 sq. ft.) the fee to review a permit application is one hundred twenty dollars ($120).

(f) For structures four thousand square feet (4,000 sq. ft.) and greater the fee to review a permit application is one hundred fifty dollars ($150).

(g) For the alteration, repair, or extension of any individual drip dispersal system, the fee to review a permit application is thirty dollars ($30.00).

(h)(1) In calculating the square footage of a residential structure for purposes of determining the applicable fee under this section, the square footage of all auxiliary areas of the residential structure shall not be considered.

(2) Auxiliary areas include garages, carports, porches, and other similar areas as determined by the Department of Health.

(i) Nonindividual or multistructure permit submittals shall include a Department of Health Project Cost Estimate Worksheet (EHP-17).

Authority. Arkansas Code §§ 14-236-107, 14-236-116.

14 CAR § 20-124. Penalties.

Any person, firm, corporation, or association who violates any of the provisions of Acts 1977, No. 402, as amended, or any rules promulgated under the authority of Acts 1977, No. 402, as amended, shall upon conviction:

(1) Be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and

(2) Be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

Authority. Arkansas Code § 14-236-107.

Appendix A. Drip Dispersal Field Sizing and Loading Rate Chart for Moderate Hydraulic Conductivity Soils

Link:
https://CodeOfARRules.arkansas.gov/docs/CARCodeAppendices/Appendices/52/14CARpt.20Table1.pdf

Appendix B. Drip Dispersal Field Sizing and Loading Rate Chart for Low Hydraulic Conductivity Soils

Link:
https://CodeOfARRules.arkansas.gov/docs/CARCodeAppendices/Appendices/53/14CARpt.20Table2.pdf

Appendix C. Drip Dispersal Field Sizing and Loading Rate Chart for High Hydraulic Conductivity Soils

Link:
https://CodeOfARRules.arkansas.gov/docs/CARCodeAppendices/Appendices/54/14CARpt.20Table3.pdf