

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SAN JUAN COUNTY CODE CHAPTER 8.06,  
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SAN JUAN COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH  
REGARDING WELLS AND WATER SYSTEMS**

WHEREAS, RCW 70.05.060 (Powers and Duties of Local Boards of Health) empowers San Juan County Board of Health to enact local rules and regulations necessary to preserve, promote and improve the public health; and

WHEREAS, RCW 19.27.097 (State Building Code) requires an adequate potable water supply be demonstrated prior to the county issuing a building permit for buildings requiring potable water; and

WHEREAS, to protect the public health and assure adequacy and safety of drinking water the County regulates the construction and operation of individual and community water systems; and

WHEREAS, the San Juan County rules and regulations regarding wells and water systems require amendment to reflect current policies and technologies; and

WHEREAS, a notice was published and a public hearing was held on August 21, 2001 and testimony was heard;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED, that

Section 1. San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.010 and San Juan County Ordinances 14-2000 § 4; Ord. 4-1998; Ord. 14-1996 be amended as follows:

**8.06.010 Purpose.**

The purpose of these rules and regulations is to protect the public health and ground water resources and implement the goals and policies of the San Juan County Comprehensive Plan by:

- A. Overseeing the siting and construction of water wells, per Chapter 173-160 WAC and Chapter 18.104 RCW;
- B. Providing standards for water supply pertaining to building permits for new structures requiring a source of potable water, per RCW 19.27.097 (State Building Code), and Chapter 36.70A RCW (State Growth Management Act);
- C. Providing standards for water supply for subdivision per San Juan County Code 16.04 (~~Land Division Ordinance~~) Uniform Development Code Sections 18.60 and 18.70, and RCW 36.70(A) (State Growth Management Act), and RCW 58.17 (State Subdivision Statute);
- D. Regulating the construction and operation of community water systems; and
- E. Establishing standards for design approval and operation of individual water systems.

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Section 2. San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.070 and San Juan County Ordinances 14-2000 § 4; Ord. 4-1998; Ord. 14-1996 be amended as follows:

### 8.06.070 Definitions.

*"Adequacy"* means ~~See peak use-~~ a sufficient amount of water for the intended use taking into consideration both average and peak demand, and source capacity.

*"Adjacent property"* means neighboring property that is within the sanitary setback of a well or spring.

*"Adjacent community water system"* means a system whose service area is within 1/4 mile of a proposed new well or proposed new water system boundary.

*"Alternative water source"* means a source of water for an individual single-family use other than a legally constructed well that produces more than 200 gallons per day per residence or an approved community water system that can provide adequate water for the intended use of the structure. These include but are not limited to: rainwater catchment, hauled water, seawater treatment, wells producing  $\leq 200$  gallons per day per residence, and well water requiring treatment or monitoring, other than a legally constructed well that produces 400 gallons or more per day or an approved community water system that can provide adequate water for the intended use of a structure.

*"Applicant"* means the developer, purveyor, property owner or their representative applying for a permit.

*"Average demand or daily use"* means the average daily water use per day per residence. For San Juan County average daily demand is 100 – 300 gallons per day per residence.

*"Community (or public) water system"* means ~~A water system serving two or more connections on separate parcels or under separate ownership, or providing water for the public and/or employees at a non-residential site.~~ any system serving water for human consumption other than one single-family residence residential connection except four or fewer connections on the same farm parcel.

*"Conservation"* means a reduction in the amount of water necessary to carry out a beneficial water use. Maximum efficiency of water use that results in a reduction of water that is wasted.

*"Consolidated formation"* means any geologic formation in which the earth materials have become firm and coherent through natural rock forming processes. An uncased well drill hole will normally remain open in these formations.

*"Critical Water Resource Area"* means selected watersheds and critical aquifers where resources potentially are threatened by ~~salt water~~ seawater intrusion or primary contaminants, or limited due to poor recharge. These areas may be designated by Resolution by the San Juan County Board of Health in response to recommendations by the Department of Health and Community Services based on studies conducted by the county or state, or by petition from community groups and community water systems.

*"Cross Connection"* means a physical arrangement connecting a potable water supply, directly or indirectly, with an unsafe water supply or other contaminating material, and capable of contaminating the potable water system.

*"gpm"* means gallons per minute.

*"Group A public water system"* means a public water system serving 15 or more connections or an average of 25 or more people per day for 60 or more days within a calendar year.



"Group B public water system" means a public water system with a) less than 15 connections; b) an average of less than 25 people per day for 60 or more days within a calendar year; or c) any number of people for less than 60 days within a calendar year.

"GWI" means ground water under the influence of surface water. Any water beneath the surface of the ground where natural conditions cannot prevent the introduction of surface water pathogens into the source at the point of withdrawal.

"Health Officer" means the duly appointed San Juan County Health Officer, or a representative authorized and under the direct supervision of the Health Officer.

"Individual water system" means a water system serving a single-family residence and no more than one guesthouse, or meeting the definition in WAC 246-290-010 for same farm.

"New construction" means any ~~change of use or~~ change of use or new structure that includes plumbing for both kitchen or and bathroom facilities.

"Owner" means owner of the proposed or existing well or water system.

"Peak use demand" means the amount of water needed to supply maximum demand or meet extreme conditions. PeakMaximum demand typically occurs when a water system experiences high water use during summer months when irrigation and visitors impact the system. For San Juan County this amount is 540 gallons per day per residential connection. Adequacy is based on peak use. For San Juan County this amount is 400540 gallons per day for individual water systems serving one residence (see Table A), or 800 gallons per day for each connection to a community system. See Average demand.

"ppm" means parts per million. Equal to milligrams per liter (mg/l).

"Potable" means water suitable for drinking by the public.

"Public water system" — Any water system serving water for human consumption other than one single family residence or four or fewer connections on the same farm.

Residence- "Connection" means — For the purpose of water system design the term residence becomes a unit of measurement for the amount of water needed for full time domestic use. For all county approved water systems and individual wells the amount of water for a residence includes a house and guest house, unless specifically stated otherwise in a water system's ownership agreement.

"Seawater intrusion" means replacement of pumped fresh water by saline contaminated seawater in an aquifer; typically evidenced the pPotential seawater intrusion is indicated by well water samples showing values of 100 ppm or greater of chlorides.

"Sanitary setback" means a 50 - 200 foot radius around a well or spring where it is prohibited to construct or maintain sources of contamination. These include, but are not limited to: septic tanks and drainfields, sewerlines, underground storage tanks, vehicles, structures that include the use or storage of toxic materials, enclosures for maintaining livestock, or garbage of any kind or description.

"Sanitary easement" means a restrictive covenant recorded on the title of the property for a 50 - 200 foot radius (sanitary setback) around a well or spring.

"Service area" means an area identified by a public water system that includes existing and future service areas that will be served by that water system.

"Shallow well" means a well completed in unconsolidated material with less than 6 feet of impervious material between the water table and the surface; or any well less than 25 feet deep. Under state regulations any community well less than 50 feet deep is considered groundwater potentially under the influence of surface water. See GWI.

Source of contamination- "Contaminant" means A facility or disposal or storage site for material anything that impairs the quality of ground water to a degree that creates a potential hazard to the environment, public health, or interferes with a beneficial use.



"Spring" means a shallow source of water that emerges from the ground naturally. Generally this water flows just under the surface over clay or bedrock and may be seasonal.

"Standard design" means a design meeting Department requirements for treatment, filtration, or storage.

"Unconsolidated formation" means any naturally occurring, loosely cemented or poorly indurated earth material such as uncompacted gravel, sand, silt, and clay.

"Vulnerability assessment" means evaluation of potential contamination for a specific area that could affect water quality in a well. This involves an inventory of activities such as: underground storage tanks, animal feedlots, landfills, septic tanks and drainfields, and urban runoff.

~~Water use (demand) The amount of water used for domestic or agricultural purposes. Average domestic use for San Juan County is 100-300 gallons per day per household. (see Peak Use).~~

"Water Well Report (well log)" means the well record completed by the well contractor on the construction or alteration of a well.

"Well" means any excavation that is drilled, bored, driven, dug, or otherwise constructed when the intended use is the withdrawal of ground water.

Section 3. San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.090 and San Juan County Ordinances 14-2000 § 4; Ord. 14-1996 be amended as follows:

#### **8.06.090 Designer Certification.**

Designer certification will be required for designs submitted for all community water systems, ~~except that an individual can design a system for their own residence where no special conditions exist as described in 13.06.140 and 13.06.160.~~ Group A public water systems must be designed by a licensed engineer. Group B public water systems may be designed by a licensed engineer or certified designer and must comply with state and county minimum design standards (Appendix B).

- A. Application for a water system designer's certificate of competency shall be made to the Health Officer. Satisfactory completion (70% or higher) of a written examination to demonstrate competency in the design and construction of individual and small public water systems will be required.
- B. The Department of Health and Community Services may suspend, revoke, or deny any water system designer's certification of competency for negligence, incompetency, misrepresentation, or failure to comply with these rules and regulations, WAC 246-290, WAC 246-291, and/or WAC 173-160 is established. Revocation or denial of a designer certification by the Department of Health and Community Services may be appealed by the designer within 15 days of the revocation or denial. The appeal must be in writing to the San Juan County Board of Health. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Board of Health will set a date and time for a hearing.
- C. Designer Bond. As a condition of certification all designers must provide the Department of Health and Community Services with copies of a contractor's bond.
- D. Certification fee. The fee for water system designer certification shall be assessed according to the current San Juan County Health and Community Services fee schedule in effect at the time of application. A renewal fee for each succeeding year shall be assessed on the 10th day of the year and must be paid within 30 days.

Section 4. San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.110 and Ordinances 14-2000 § 4; 4-1998; 14-1996 be amended as follows:

8.06.110 Site Approval – Individual Wells.

- A. A Well Site Inspection Report must be filed with the Department prior to drilling all new wells filed with the Department for all new wells prior to issuance of a building permit which requires proof of water availability. This Report may be completed by the well driller, a certified designer, licensed engineer, or the Department. This report will include a plot plan on a consistent and standard scale indicating: parcel number, well i.d. number, well location coordinates, property lines and easements, existing and proposed buildings, marine shorelines, bodies of fresh water (including seasonal streams), existing and proposed roads and driveways, existing and proposed septic systems, any potential or existing source of contamination, and adjacent public and private water sources.
- B. Well siting must meet the following criteria, or comply with the variance procedures in subsection C of this section:
  - 1. ~~Wells shall be located at least 100 feet from an existing septic tank, 100 feet from a drainfield, and 1000 feet from a solid waste landfill.~~ Wells shall be located at least 100 feet from a septic tank and components, unless additional surface seal (double seal) or other mitigation is used.
  - 2. Wells completed with 6 feet or more of impermeable material between the surface and water table must have a 100-foot *sanitary setback*, unless a variance is supported by a *vulnerability assessment*. A variance may be granted for no less than a 50-foot radius.
  - 3. Wells completed with less than 6 feet of impermeable material must have a 100-foot sanitary setback. A variance to setback requirements may be issued by the Department of Ecology.
  - 4. *Shallow wells* and *springs* must have a 100 foot sanitary setback and submit an inventory of all potential sources of contamination within 600 feet.
  - 5. If the sanitary setback affects an adjacent property, the owner must obtain a *sanitary easement*, recorded with the Auditor's Office, prior to well construction.
- C. If the siting requirements cannot be met the applicant must submit a vulnerability assessment by a qualified water system designer, well driller, or engineer, with proposed mitigation measures.
- D. Failure to meet siting requirements will result in denial of any county permits requiring demonstration of potable water.

NEW SECTION. Section 5 A new section is added to San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06 to read as follows:

Site Approval – Community Supplies

- A. A Well Site Inspection Report must be filed with the Department prior to drilling a new community water system well. The report may be completed by the well driller, a certified designer, licensed engineer, or the Department. This report will include a plot plan on a consistent and standard scale indicating: parcel number, well i.d. number, well location coordinates, property lines and easements, existing and proposed buildings, marine shorelines, bodies of fresh water (including seasonal streams), existing and



proposed roads and driveways, existing and proposed septic systems, any potential or existing source of contamination, and adjacent public and private water sources.

- B. Well siting must meet the criteria as outlined in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 246-290 (Group A Systems) or WAC 246-291 (Group B Systems).

Section 6. San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.120 and Ordinances 14-2000 § 4; 14-1996, be amended as follows:

#### 8.06.120 Construction Standards.

Well construction or modification must comply with standards in WAC 173-160 Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Wells, and meet the standards, below:

- A. All wells shall have a permanent identifying tag attached with a unique number that conforms with Department of Ecology requirements. This number shall be recorded on the Water Well Report.
- B. Shallow wells and springs must be constructed according to the standards in EPA Manual of Individual and Non-Public Water Supply Systems and WAC 173-160 Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Wells.
- C. In areas where ~~salt water~~seawater intrusion is indicated no well drilling activity shall go deeper than the fresh groundwater layer. Where these activities encounter potential seawater intrusion, the driller must construct the well to minimize the impact or decommission the well.

NEW SECTION. Section 7 A new section is added to San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06 to read as follows:

##### Certificate of Adequacy

The health officer may issue certificates of adequacy for new or existing individual wells. All certificates issued must specify an expiration date and any conditions for approval. The source capacity must comply with the San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations as defined in Appendix E. Prior to issuance of the certificate the applicant must develop and submit to the health officer the following information:

- A. Well Site Inspection Report. The report must contain the information as detailed Section 8.06.140, below.
- B. Water Well Report (well log).
- C. Pump test report. In addition, the pump test report must be conducted in accordance with the San Juan County Pump Test Standards as outlined in Appendix D.
- D. A bacteriological and inorganic analysis. The bacteriological and inorganic analysis must comply with the San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations as defined in Appendix E. Test results for chloride must comply with the standards in Appendix E, Table A.

The health officer may revoke or deny a certificate for due cause. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- A. Misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in the information submitted; or
- B. Changes in site or well conditions resulting in a failure to comply with the regulations; or
- C. Failure to meet conditions of the certificate or regulations.

Section 8 San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.140 and Ordinances 14-2000 § 4, 3-1999, 4-1998,

14-1996 be amended as follows:

**8.06.140 Building Permits.**

Applicants for building permits for a new construction (i.e. permits that include plumbing for both a bathroom and a kitchen) must demonstrate an adequate, potable water supply for the intended use of the structure. This evidence shall consist of one of the following:

- A. Written notice from a community water system purveyor that service will be provided to the proposed structure. This water system must meet state or county requirements for compliance as defined in WAC 246-290, WAC 246-291, and these regulations.
- A. A valid certificate of adequacy issued per Section 8.06.
- B. Documentation of a private well source that includes: a Water Well Report and/or a pump test demonstrating the source meets the quantity requirements detailed in San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations (Appendix E), and a bacteriological test and inorganic chemical analysis for arsenic, barium, fluoride, chloride, sodium, nitrate, and conductivity from a state approved lab analysis meeting the requirements of San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations as defined in Appendix E. ~~Water quality tests shall comply with state drinking water standards. Individual well water supplies shall comply with the criteria in Table A, below. All individual well water systems must be capable of producing 400 gallons per day per connection.~~
- C. Alternative water sources. Alternative water sources will be permitted for single-family residential use. A combination of sources and systems may be used to fulfill the quantity and quality requirements for a single-family residential building permit. There must be no cross-connection between potable and non-potable water supplies. Alternative sources will not be allowed for subdivision approval. Alternative water sources include:
  1. ~~Wells which have a well log and pump test as in (2), above, Shallow wells and springs with unsatisfactory bacterial/bacteriological tests, results showing total coliform but no absent E. coli or fecal coliform.~~ Applicant must submit a design for treatment by a qualified engineer, water system designer, or meeting design standards established by the Department of Health and Community Services (see Appendix A) and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
  2. ~~Wells which have a well log and pump test as in (2), above, with yields less than 400 gallons per day. 200 gallons per day per residence.~~ Applicant must submit plans for storage, supplemental water sources or water use reduction (see Appendix A) to the Department of Health and Community Services and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
  3. Hauled water storage design meeting county guidelines (Appendix A). If the water is intended for domestic use the applicant must submit a design by a qualified engineer, water system designer, or meeting design standards established by to the Department of Health and Community Services that includes treatment and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
  4. Rainwater catchment design meeting county guidelines (Appendix A). If the water is intended for domestic use, the applicant must submit a design by a qualified engineer, water system designer, or meeting design standards approved by Department of Health and Community Services that includes treatment and record on



the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.

5. Seawater treatment systems designed by a qualified engineer or water system designer, with applicable approvals from the San Juan County Permit Center under the Shoreline Master Program (SJCC 16.40) and Department of Ecology for use of surface water. Applicant must submit plans to the Department of Health and Community Services and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
6. Wells receiving Bbarium treatment meeting the county guidelines (Appendix A). The applicant must submit a design by a qualified engineer or water system designer. The design must meet standards approved by the Department of Health and Community Services that includes treatment, monitoring and recording on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
7. Wells receiving fluoride treatment meeting the county guidelines (Appendix A). The applicant must submit a design by a qualified engineer or water system designer. The design must meet standards approved by the Department of Health and Community Services that includes treatment, monitoring and recording on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.

**TABLE A**  
**REQUIREMENTS FOR DEMONSTRATION OF ADEQUATE, POTABLE WATER**  
**FOR INDIVIDUAL WELLS**

CONTAMINANT	WELL YIELD		
	5 gpm or greater	2 to 5 gpm	400 gpd to <u>2</u> gpm
Chloride <75 <u>100</u> ppm	No pump test	Pump test recommended	Pump test required <sup>1</sup>
Chloride >75 <u>100</u> , <100 <u>160</u> ppm	Pump test <sup>21</sup> and O&M	Pump test <sup>21</sup> and O&M	Pump test and O&M
Chloride >100 <u>160</u> , <250 ppm <sup>22</sup>	Pump test and O&M	Pump test and O&M	Pump test and O&M
Chloride >250 ppm	No permit will be issued		
E. coli or fecal coliform	No permit will be issued		
Other contaminants	Determined by Health Officer		

<sup>1</sup> Unless a waiver is issued, ~~A pump test waiver can be issued to an individual during the building permit process by recording a covenant~~

<sup>2</sup> A 4-hour pump test is standard for individual wells. ~~Additional requirements apply for wells that do not stabilize and wells with chlorides above 100 ppm~~

<sup>22</sup> Requirements include yearly monitoring for chlorides, recording a covenant on the property title, and an operation and maintenance plan.



amended as follows:

**8.06.150 Subdivision.**

Applicants for subdivision approval ~~short subdivisions, long subdivisions, and subdivision alterations~~ shall demonstrate an adequate, potable source of water for each new parcel in the proposed subdivision. For purposes of this section, new parcel shall include all parcels created except parcels containing existing residential structures served by existing water supplies. Water quality and quantity standards are defined in ~~06.the Standards for Adequacy Determinations (Appendix E), for individual wells, and 13.06.070, WAC 246-290 and WAC 246-291~~ for community systems. All water quality tests must comply with drinking water standards in WAC 246-290, WAC 246-291. See San Juan County Code 13.08 for fire flow requirements.

A. ~~If average lot size is less than five acres, all parcels must be served by an approved community water system as per San Juan County Land Division Ordinance (SJCC 16.04).~~ Community Water Supplies:

1. For a new community system with groundwater as the proposed source, the yield of the well(s) shall be demonstrated by a pump test as outlined in Guidelines for the Preparation of Geohydrological Reports in San Juan County (See Appendix D) Appendix D and water quality tests submitted prior to preliminary approval.
2. If the applicant proposes to connect to an existing community water system, the water system must demonstrate to the Department of Health and Community Services the ability to provide water to the proposed parcels and compliance with current regulations. Prior to final approval the applicant must provide proof of authorization for service connection for the proposed lots.
3. The community water system or expansion of an existing system must be approved, constructed, and a water service installed to the property line of each lots prior to final plat approval.

B. Individual Wells

1. If water is to be provided by private wells, in order to provide proof of adequate supply for preliminary approval, a well (or wells) with sufficient capacity to serve the proposed lots as a community system must be drilled and tested, or individual wells must be drilled, tested and approved on each lot.
2. Individual wells must comply with ~~these rules and regulations-~~ community water supply standards for siting, testing, and source capacity ( 0.7 gpm per connection). Any conditions of approval for the wells will be incorporated as conditions of final plat approval.

3)Special Conditions:

~~If the source(s) of water available for the subdivision can only meet minimum requirements for quantity and quality, provisions for a backup source will be required. Minimum requirements are as follows:~~

- a) ~~For quantity—any well producing the minimum amount required by this regulation for a single family residence (400 gallons per day), or less than five gpm for a community system.~~
- b) ~~For quality—any well that requires ongoing monitoring due to salt water intrusion or primary contaminants.~~

NEW SECTION. Section 10 A new section is added to San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06 to read as

follows:

**Simple Land Divisions**

Applicants completing simple land divisions must document water availability and adequacy on each new parcel, as outlined, below:

A. Community Water Supplies:

1. Obtain written notice from a community water system purveyor that service is available and will be provided to the lot(s). Said system must be in compliance with current regulations; or
2. Develop a new community or two-party water system to serve the lot(s). System installation is not necessary provided documentation is received regarding the intention and ability to develop a two-party system.

B. Individual Wells

Well(s) with sufficient capacity to serve the proposed lots must be drilled, tested and approved on each new parcel. Individual wells must comply with the community water supply standards for siting, testing, and source capacity ( 0.7 gpm per connection). Any conditions of approval for the well(s) will be incorporated as conditions of approval.

C. Special Conditions:

Record a disclosure statement that proof of potable water was not demonstrated, warning all purchasers of lots or parcels within the simple land division that a potable water supply has not been demonstrated and no building permit will be issued by San Juan County without first satisfying the requirements for proof of potable water of the Department of Health and Community Services.

Section 11 San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.160 and Ordinances 14-2000 § 4, 4-1998, 14-1996 be amended as follows:

**8.06.160 — Individual Systems — Design approval and operating permit**

~~1) Individual well water systems in *Critical Resource Areas*, where contamination by salt water intrusion or primary contaminants is documented and non-standard water systems must obtain design approval from the Department of Health and Community Services prior to construction.~~

~~a) A statement must be recorded on the property title that documents this approval including monitoring, and/or operation and maintenance requirements.~~

~~b) The Department of Health and Community Services may require that yearly monitoring results be submitted for chlorides or primary contaminants.~~

~~2) Water systems using more than 5000 gallons per day or irrigating more than ¼ acre must obtain water rights from Washington State Department of Ecology prior to approval.~~

Section 12 San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.170 and Ordinances 14-2000 § 4, 14-1996 be amended as follows:

**8.06.170 Community Systems — Design Approval and Planning Requirements.**

A. *Group A public water systems* fall under the jurisdiction of the Washington State



Department of Health, pursuant to the Joint Plan of Operation with San Juan County Board of Health. Group A systems must comply with provisions of these rules and regulations pertaining to well siting, design standards, and monitoring requirements for salt-water~~seawater~~ intrusion and primary contaminants. All other requirements for approval of the public water system shall be determined by the Washington State Department of Health under WAC 246-290.

- B. *Group B public water systems* fall under the jurisdiction of the San Juan County Health Officer, pursuant to the Joint Plan of Operation with the State Department of Health. Group B systems must comply with provisions of these rules and regulations pertaining to well siting, design standards, and monitoring requirements for salt-water intrusion and primary contaminants. Other requirements for approval shall be determined by the Department of Health and Community Services under these regulations.
- C. For community water systems with only two residential connections on separate parcels, or commercial establishments providing water to less than 25 customers and/or employees per day, minimum requirements for approval shall apply, unless otherwise determined by the Department of Health and Community Services. Minimum requirements include:
  - 1. A well log or pump test showing adequate capacity for the proposed use.
  - 2. A simple design involving a well pump and pressure tank, with no treatment.
  - 3. Initial Complete Inorganic Chemical and bacterial testing and then yearly testing for bacteria.
  - 4. Well site approval and a recorded sanitary setback.
  - 5. A completed Water Facilities Inventory Form.
  - 6. For two party systems, an ownership and management agreement.
- D. All proposed new sources of groundwater for public water systems within 1/4 mile of a water system service area must apply to that system for service prior to drilling a well.
- E. All new and expanding public water systems must be capable of producing ~~800~~0.7 gallons per ~~day~~minute per connection.
- F. Community water systems in areas designated as *Critical Water Resource Areas* must develop water system plans as per WAC 246-290-100, WAC 246-291-140, and this regulation. These plans shall include:
  - 1. Resource protection, including water conservation plans, Water Shortage Contingency Plans, watershed control, and policies for cooperation with other public and private systems in the area;
  - 2. Policies for expansion. Response to persons intending to drill a new public supply well within 1/4 mile of the water system service area, including:
    - a. Conditions under which service will be offered;
    - b. Conditions under which a ~~g~~Geohydrologic ~~r~~Report will be requested; and
    - c. Policies for requesting mitigating conditions if hydrologic concerns are substantiated.
  - 3. Policies for denying approval of a private well within the system's service area.

Additional Procedures for New Community Water Systems in the Lopez Village Critical Water Resource Area.

- 1. Prior to approval of any new community water supplies a pump test designed to determine aquifer characteristics is required.

- a. The protocol for this test must be designed by a professional engineer with expertise in groundwater hydrology or by a professional hydrogeologist with qualifications accepted by the Health and Community Service Department.
- b. At a minimum the test must meet San Juan County pump test standards for wells with seawater intrusion and the protocol for the test must have prior written approval by the Department of Health and Community Services for each application.
2. All new community water systems will be subject to conditional approval to limit the amount of water used per connection.
3. All new community water systems are required to be managed under a contract with an approved Satellite Management Agency with the following management requirements:
  - a. Monthly meter readings
  - b. Monthly static level readings from the well(s)
  - c. Monthly chloride and conductivity testing
  - d. Coordination of withdrawals (pumping times) with adjacent water systems to minimize the impact of drawdown
4. All new community systems shall be designed by a professional engineer or a certified designer with experience in water system design and approved by the Health and Community Services Department.
5. All new community systems shall be constructed to meet standards from the State Department of Health's Water System Design Manual (6/99) until new minimum standards are established through the Lopez Village UGA Coordinated Water System Plan.
6. All new community systems are subject to filing a written agreement to consolidate with a public utility district when one is established, in a form approved by the Health and Community Services Department.
- G. Group A public water systems must be designed by a licensed engineer. Group B public water systems must be designed by a licensed engineer or certified designer and must conform with the San Juan County Minimum Design Standards for Group B Water Systems (Appendix B).
- H. Water systems designed to use more than 5000 gallons per day or irrigate more than 1/2 acre must obtain water rights from Washington State Department of Ecology prior to approval.

Section 13 San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06.180 and Ordinances 14-2000 § 4, 14-1996 be amended as follows:

**8.06.180 List of Appendices.**

The following appendices contain standards used by the Department in implementing and enforcing this Code. Copies of all appendices will be kept on file at the department. Appendices A - E shall be modified only by resolution of the Board of Health. Appendix F may be revised by the Department.

- A. Minimum Design Standards for Alternative Individual Water Systems
- B. Minimum Design Standards for Group B Public Water Systems
- C. Guidelines for the Truck Transportation of Potable Water
- D. ~~San Juan County Guidelines for Preparation of Geohydrologic Reports~~
- ~~E.~~D Pump Test requirements
- E Standards for Adequacy Determinations
- F. Form Letter:



Notice to adjacent water systems  
Response from water system to request for service

NEW SECTION, Section 14 A new section is added to San Juan County Code Chapter 8-06 to read as follows:

**Severability**

If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this chapter should be held invalid, the invalidity thereof shall not affect the validity of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this chapter.

NEW SECTION, Section 15 A new section is added to San Juan County Code Chapter 8-06 to read as follows:

**Effective Date**


This chapter is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, and welfare of the inhabitants of San Juan County and shall take effect upon adoption.

ADOPTED this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of August, 2001.

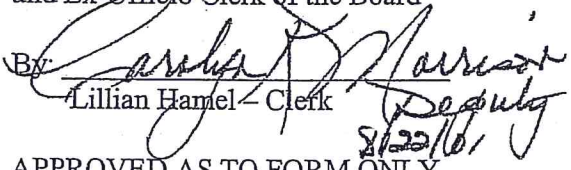
**BOARD OF HEALTH  
SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John B. Evans, Chair

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Darcie L. Nielsen, Member

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rhea Y. Miller, Member

ATTEST: Si A. Stephens, Auditor  
and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board

By:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lillian Hamel - Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY

RANDALL K. GAYLORD  
San Juan County Prosecuting Attorney

By: Karen Vedder 8/22/01

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