

**BREMERTON-KITSAP
COUNTY BOARD OF
HEALTH**

ORDINANCE 1999-6

**RULES AND
REGULATIONS FOR
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC
WATER SUPPLIES**

**EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1999
(AMENDED APRIL 7, 1999)**

Bremerton ❖
Kitsap County
Board of Health

Resolution 1999-6

A RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING ORDINANCE 1999-6, RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRIVATE AND PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES AND REPEALING ORDINANCE 1998-6

WHEREAS, this Board has the authority to promulgate rules and regulations governing private and public water supplies pursuant to RCW 70.05.060 and RCW 19.27.097 and Chapter 246-290 WAC and Chapter 246-291 WAC; and

WHEREAS, Title 70.05.060 of the Revised Code of Washington requires that local boards of health shall enforce the public health statutes of the state and regulations promulgated by the state board of health and enact such local regulations as are necessary in order to preserve, promote and improve the public health and provide for the enforcement thereof; and

WHEREAS, changes have occurred in the Department of Health regulations for Group A public water supplies, Chapter 246-290 WAC and Department of Ecology, Chapter 173-160 WAC.

WHEREAS, certain sections in the referenced ordinance are obsolete, need clarification or restructuring; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Bremerton-Kitsap County Board of Health that Bremerton-Kitsap County Board of Health Ordinance 1999-6, Rules and Regulations Governing Private and Public Water Supplies, is established, a true copy of which is attached hereto and by this referenced incorporated as though full set forth and Ordinance 1998-6, dated June 3, 1998, is hereby repealed.

APPROVED: April 7, 1999, Effective May 1, 1999.

Mayor Dwight Sutton Chair,
Bremerton-Kitsap County Board of Health

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BREMERTON-KITSAP COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

ORDINANCE 1999-6

**RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PRIVATE
AND PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES**

This ordinance was first promulgated on April 1, 1991 and codified as Ordinance 1991-2. It has subsequently been revised and is now codified as Ordinance 1999-6. This ordinance provides for the regulation of private and public water supplies established in response to RCW 19.27.097 (State Building Code) and pursuant to authority of RCW 70.05.060, Regulations Regarding Local Health Districts, Boards and Officers; Chapter 246-290 WAC, Washington State Board of Health Group A Drinking Water Regulations; Chapter 246-291 WAC, Washington State Board of Health Group B Public Water System Drinking Water Regulations; Chapter 173-160 WAC, Minimum Design Standards for the Construction and Maintenance of Wells; and Chapter 173-162 WAC, Rules and Regulations Governing the Regulation and Licensing of Well Contractors and Operators; and adopted for the protection of the health and welfare of those individuals using a private or public water supply by providing general guidelines and definitions, establishing requirements for design, construction, improvements, maintenance and use, setting of fees for the above referenced services, providing for waivers and enforcement and prescribing penalties for violations thereof.

SECTION 1. SCOPE OF COVERAGE

The provisions of these rules and regulations shall apply to all territories contained within the boundaries of the Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District. The provisions of these rules and regulations shall apply to all residences, places of business, or other buildings or places where persons congregate, reside or are employed to which a private or public water supply provides a potable source of drinking water.

- A. It is the express purpose of this ordinance to provide for and promote the health, safety and welfare of the general public, and not to create or otherwise establish or designate any particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or benefited by the terms of this ordinance.
- B. It is the specific intent of this ordinance to place the obligation of complying with its requirements upon the owner or operator of a private or public water system within its scope. No provision and no term used in this ordinance is intended to impose any duty whatsoever upon the Health District or any of its officers or employees, for whom the implementation or enforcement of this ordinance shall be discretionary and not mandatory.

- C. Nothing contained in this ordinance is intended to be nor shall be construed to create or form the basis for any liability on the part of the Health District, or its officers, employees, or agents, for any injury or damage resulting from the failure of the owner or operator of a private or a public water system to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, or by reason or in consequence of any act or omission in connection with the implementation or enforcement of this ordinance on the part of the Health District by its officers, employees or agents.

SECTION 2. ADMINISTRATION

- A. This ordinance shall be administered according to the most current signed *Joint Plan of Operation* for public water supplies between the Department and the Health District and by development of administrative policies and guidelines as deemed necessary by the Health Officer to provide further definition of the requirements of this ordinance. Development of this ordinance shall allow for public comment consistent with requirements of RCW 42.30.060.
- B. In order to protect the general public's health and safety, the Health Officer is authorized to administer local regulations contained herein, including Resolution 305-1993, Kitsap County Coordinated Water System Plan and Kitsap County Ordinance 134, Minimum Design Standards for Public Water Systems and Establishing Procedures for Implementation. In order to protect the health and safety, the Health Officer is authorized to administer the regulations contained in Chapter 246-290 WAC, Chapter 246-291 WAC, and Chapter 173-160 WAC, except where altered or changed by these local regulations. In addition, the Health Officer is authorized to promulgate such additional regulations as are necessary in his/her judgment to carry out the provisions of these rules and regulations.
- C. Any portion of Chapter 246-290 WAC, Chapter 246-291 WAC, Chapter 173-160 WAC, or other regulation, resolution or ordinance governing public or private water supplies not covered in these regulations, are still applicable and it is the responsibility of the applicant to insure that he or she is in full compliance with them.

SECTION 3. ACCESS

- A. The Health Officer may inspect any private or public water system for the purpose of conducting a sanitary survey, investigating a complaint in regard to a water system, collecting water samples, or carrying out any other activity necessary for the protection of the public health of the users of the water system.
- B. Safe access must be provided to the Health Officer for all private and public water systems at such time and date as the Health Officer may require.

SECTION 4. FEES

Fees to administer the program shall be in accordance with the Health District Fee Schedule. All fees are subject to change per Bremerton-Kitsap County Board of Health approval.

SECTION 5. DEFINITIONS

When used in this regulation, the following terms have the meanings given below:

ASME: American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Abandoned Well: Any well that is not maintained, unused, unusable or not intended for future use.

Accessory Dwelling: Shall mean a secondary living unit with a kitchen and bath, that is either separate from or a part of the primary residence. Each unit shall meet the land area requirement for Soil Type and water, and each unit shall have an individual septic tank or be properly sized to accommodate the total designed sewage flow. The minimum design flow for on-site sewage sizing is 240 gallons per day.

Access Port: A 1/2 to 2-inch tapped hole or tube with a screw cap, which provides access to the inner casing, for measurement of the depth to water surface.

Applicant: The developer, purveyor, property owner or other person applying for permit.

As-built Drawing: Means the drawings created by a professional engineer or certified Kitsap County water system designer from the collection of the original design plans, changes made with or without approval of the original designer, or any changes to the system by anyone that reflects the actual physical conditions of the water system.

Authorized Representative: An individual or entity who has legal authority to represent another individual, group or individuals, agency, etc.

Completion of Construction Report: A form that is provided by the Health District which is signed by the professional engineer or by the certified designer, when applicable, which states that the project is constructed and is substantially completed, in accordance with approved construction documents; and in the opinion of the engineer or certified designer, based on information available, the installation, testing, and disinfection of the system was carried out per State and local rules and regulations.

Consolidated Formation: Any geologic formation in which the earth materials have become firm and coherent through natural rock forming processes.

Constant Rate Pumping Test: When the pumping rate of a well varies less than 10% from the average pumping rate throughout the entire pumping test. For example, during the pumping test of a single-family well the pumping rate averages 10 gpm but varies from 9 to 11 gpm. The test meets the criteria (10 gpm plus or minus 10%) for a constant pumping rate test.

Court: Kitsap County District Court.

Declaration of Covenant: A protective covenant that binds the owner(s) of the property on which the well exists from the described restricted use(s) within the protective zone.

Decommissioned Well: A well which has been filled or plugged, in accordance with Chapter 173-160 WAC or Chapter 18.104 RCW, and in such a manner that it will not produce water or serve as a channel for movement of water.

Department: Washington State Department of Health (DOH).

Design Pumping Rate: A pumping rate of a well, expressed in gallons per minute (gpm), that is calculated and set to withdraw water at a rate less than or equal to the well yield, as established by the drawdown test.

Drawdown: The measured difference between the static water level and the water level induced by pumping.

Drilled Well: A well in which the hole is usually excavated by mechanical methods by either a rotary, cable tool or auger drilling rig.

Dug Well: A well generally excavated, to only a few feet below the water table, by hand tools or by mechanical methods and in which the side walls may be supported by materials other than standard weight steel casing.

Ecology: Washington State Department of Ecology.

Existing Unapproved Two-Party Water Supplies: A water system which serves two lots and which is in use and has been installed in whole or in part without approval by the Health District or the Department.

Existing Unapproved Public Water System: A public water system that has not been issued an identification number, but is in use and has been installed, in whole or in part, without approval of plans or engineering documents by the Health District or Department.

Expanding Public Water System: Means a public water system installing additions, extensions, changes, or alterations to their existing source, transmission, storage, or distribution facilities that will enable the system to increase the size of its service area or increase the number of approved service connections or population served. Exceptions include: a system which connects new approved individual retail or direct service connections onto an existing distribution system within an existing service area; or a distribution system extension in an existing service area identified in a current and approved water system plan or project report.

Fully Approved/Adequate: An approved Group B water system which has been found to be in full compliance with these regulations and may add services if designed accordingly.

Ground Water under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWI): Means any water beneath the surface of the ground, that the Department determines has the following characteristics:

Significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia*; or

Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH closely correlating to climatological or surface water conditions.

Group A Water Systems: A public water system constructed to serve 15 or more residential services regardless of the number of people served; or a system constructed to serve an average of 25 or more people per day for sixty or more days within a calendar year, regardless of the number of service connections. Group A systems include community, non-transient non-community and transient non-community as defined in WAC 246-290-020.

Group B Water Systems: All public water systems which are not Group A water systems. This includes a water system with less than 15 connections regardless of the number of people served.

Health District: The Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District.

Health Officer: The Health Officer of the Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District or a representative authorized by and under the direct supervision of the Health Officer.

Horizontal Separation: A required distance, measured on a horizontal plane that must physically exist between two objects.

Hydraulic Analysis: A study of a water system evaluating water flow within the distribution system under worst case conditions; such as, peak hourly design flow plus fire flow, when required. Hydraulic analysis includes consideration of all factors affecting system energy losses.

Hydrogeologist: An individual, who by professional training and/or education, is qualified to address ground water hydrology and surface hydrology concerns.

Hydrologic Study: A detailed study of the ground water and/or surface water conditions in an area of interest by a Hydrogeologist or other qualified individual.

Hydropneumatic Tank: A pressure tank which has the primary purpose of making it possible to deliver water within a selected pressure range without the necessity of operating pumps continuously or having pumps cut in whenever there is a minor call for water on the distribution system.

Inadequate: Any Group B water system not identified as fully adequate or provisionally adequate. No additional service connections can be made to a Group B water system which has been determined to be inadequate.

Impermeable Strata: Individual layers of earth materials which have a texture or structure that restricts the perceptible movement of fluids into or through its pores or interstices.

Individual Private Water Supply: A water supply that serves only a single-family residence.

Joint Plan of Operation: The plan of operation that is made between the Department and the Health District, pursuant to Chapter 43.20 RCW and WAC 246-290-30, for the purpose of delineating responsibilities for the supervision of public water systems. The Health District has jurisdiction to review engineering documents, plans and specifications for Group A water systems of 25 connections or less, as well as all Group B water systems.

New Construction: A change in a structure, either partially or completely, as a result of remodeling or replacement which will increase the potential usage of water (i.e., additional bedrooms) above the amount previously permitted by the Health District.

New Public Water System: Any proposed Group A or B water system, or any existing unapproved Group A or B water system.

Non-Compliance: A Group B water system that does not meet substantial compliance standards is considered out of compliance.

Operating Permit: Group A water systems are issued an operating permit by the Department, pursuant to Chapter 246-294 WAC. The color of the permit will be blue, yellow, green or red based on criteria set forth in Chapter 246-294 WAC.

Peak Hourly Design Flow: The maximum rate of water use, excluding fire flow, which can be expected to occur within a defined service area over a sixty minute time period.

Permanent Connection: A connection to a water system that is in existence for more than 60 days per calendar year.

Poorly Permeable: Materials that restrict the flow of liquids or gaseous fluids.

Potable Water: Water suitable for drinking by the public.

Private Two-Party Water Supplies: A water supply that serves two lots in which each lot is at least an acre or larger in size and the water source is a drilled well. Protective covenant(s) for the 50-foot well radius shall be signed, notarized and recorded. In addition, the water supply must meet water quality and quantity requirements set forth in Section 11 of this ordinance.

Professional Engineer: An individual licensed in the State of Washington as a professional engineer per Chapter 18.43 RCW.

Protective Covenant: A legal document designed for the purpose of establishing a protective zone around the water supply and in which activities posing any potential contamination threat to the water supply are prohibited.

Provisionally Adequate: A provisionally adequate Group B water system complies with all applicable MCL and treatment standards, is current on all water quality sampling, has approved plans, meets fire flow requirements where applicable, and meets a twenty psi minimum pressure requirement under peak hourly design flow conditions, but may not be in compliance with other regulatory requirements. A provisionally adequate system is considered satisfactory for its existing services, but may not expand to supply additional services.

Public Water System: Shall mean any water system, excluding a system serving only one single-family residence and a system with four or fewer connections all of which serve residences on the same farm, providing piped water for human consumption as defined in WAC 246-290-020 or WAC 246-291-020.

Pump Test: A test that is conducted to determine aquifer or well characteristics. Components of a pump test include the static water level, drawdown, stabilization and recovery rate.

Purveyor: Any agency or subdivision of the state or any municipal corporation, firm, company, mutual or cooperative association, institution, partnership, person or entity or authorized agents of such entities that own or operate a public water system.

Recovery Rate: The rate at which the water level in a well returns to the static water level from the maximum drawdown level at the completion of a pump test.

Registered Sanitarian: A sanitarian registered with the Washington State Board of Registered Sanitarians or the National Environmental Health Association, who is in good standing with the appropriate licensing agency.

Restrictive Covenant: A protective covenant that binds the owner(s) of property(ies) adjacent to the property on which a well exists from the described restricted use(s) within the protective zone.

Same Farm: A water supply which serves a parcel of land or series of parcels which are connected by covenants and devoted to the production of livestock or agricultural commodities for commercial purposes and does not qualify as a Group A public water system.

Sanitary Survey: A review, inspection and assessment of a public water system, performed by the Health Officer or the Department, which considers, but is not necessarily limited to: source, facilities, equipment, administration and operation, maintenance procedures, monitoring, record keeping, planning documents and schedules, and management practices. The purpose of the survey is to evaluate the adequacy of the water system for producing and distributing safe and adequate drinking water.

Service Area: The specific geographic area that is serviced by or for which service is planned by a purveyor.

Source: The source of supply for drinking water purposes which can be either surface or groundwater.

Special Care Mobile Home: Where a family member is in need of special, frequent and routine care and assistance by reason of advanced age or ill-health, a mobile home may be placed upon the same lot as a single family dwelling for occupancy, provided it meets applicable city or county requirements, including, but not limited to the following: no rent, fee or payment or charge may be made for use of the single family dwelling or mobile home, the mobile home meets requirement for on-site sewage and water; an annual renewable permit must be obtained through the Department of Community Development; and the mobile home must be removed when the need for special care ceases.

Spring: A natural avenue which links a zone of saturation with the ground surface and allows water to flow to the surface, either by gravity or artesian pressure.

Spring Collector: An open-bottom, watertight basin intercepting the source, which extends to bedrock or a system of collection pipes and storage tank with cover that prevents the entrance of surface drainage or debris and which provides a cleanout for emptying tank contents, and which includes an overflow and a connection to the distribution system or auxiliary supply.

Stabilization: Has occurred when the water level has dropped less than or equal to 0.1 foot per hour.

State: The State of Washington.

Static Water Level: The vertical distance from the surface of the ground to the surface of the water in a well when the water level is not affected by pumping or free flow.

Surface Water: Any body of water, whether fresh or marine, which either flows or is confined in a natural or artificial depression or drainage course and contains water during any of the months of May through October, or has been identified as a significant drainage feature. Such bodies include, but are not limited to, natural and artificial lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, swamps, marshes, tidal water and wetlands.

System: A water supply that services more than one connection.

Unconsolidated: Naturally occurring, loosely cemented or poorly indurated earth materials such as unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt and clay.

Unprotected Surface Supply: A proposed or existing unapproved public surface supply such as a stream, pond or spring, that does not have an adequate watershed area, watershed control program and/or a documented protective zone around the source.

Water System Adequacy: Buildings or homes which are required to have potable water and will be served by a public water supply must show evidence that the public water supply is approved (as outlined in Section 8 of this ordinance) to provide this service prior to the issuance of a building permit (RCW 19.27.097). Buildings or homes which are required to have potable water and will be served by an individual private single-family or private two-party water supplies are required to have the water source developed and tested for quality and quantity (as outlined in Section 11 of this ordinance) prior to the issuance of a building permit (RCW 19.27.097).

Water Well Report: A report of the construction or alteration of a well which is completed and filed by a water well contractor in accordance with Chapter 18.104 RCW.

Well Log: That portion of a Water Well Report which describes the various characteristics of each stratum, including thickness and the kind of material penetrated during drilling of a well.

Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA): Means the zone of contribution of a well, well field or spring as defined using WHPA criteria established by the Department.

Zone of Contribution: Means the area surrounding a pumping well or spring that encompasses all areas or features that supply ground water recharge to the well or spring.

SECTION 6. APPLICABILITY

A. New Construction

1. These regulations shall apply to applications for short plats, subdivisions, planned unit developments (PUDs), building site applications (BSAs) applications for building and mobile home permits and loan status reports submitted on or after the effective date of these regulations, as defined.
2. The water supply source for BSAs approved prior to the effective date of these regulations will be valid until the two-year expiration date has lapsed. Upon expiration of a BSA, the proposed method of water service must be reviewed by the Health Officer to determine compliance with rules and regulations current at the time of submittal.
3. Long plats, PUDs and large lot subdivisions which have been granted preliminary approval, but have not submitted plans for their proposed method of water service at the time of the effective date of these regulations, must comply with all requirements of this ordinance. Plans received prior to the effective date of this ordinance will be reviewed under the rules and regulations in effect at the time of submittal.
4. Remodeling of an existing residence or building, which is required to provide a potable water source and that increases the potential usage of water (i.e., additional bedrooms), shall comply with one of the following requirements:
 - a. New Private Source: Compliance with all provisions of this ordinance shall be required for all new wells, springs or other sources of potable water. A proposed drilled well may waive source location requirements of these regulations, Section 9.A., provided engineering justification supports the granting of such a waiver.
 - (1) In instances where either the property is large enough for the well to be placed 100 feet from property lines and still meet setbacks to on-site sewage systems, or where covenants cannot be obtained, the well shall be located to meet this setback from the property line.
 - (2) Land use regulations at the time of original property division or redivision is taken into consideration when requests are received for well site approval. A land use approval based on water service from a public water supply, which later requests to drill a well for either a single family residence or private two-party supply, may be required to amend the original land use application to reflect a change in the proposed water service.

- b. Existing Private Source: Existing wells, springs or other potable sources of water must comply with the following source location requirements, capacity and water quality requirements:
- (1) A site plan, to a scale of 1:20 or 1:30, which shows the existing water source and location of all existing structures and any proposed modification to an existing facility or any proposed new construction.
 - (2) A pump test, in accordance with Section 11.A., Item 1.b. of this ordinance be submitted.
 - (3) A satisfactory bacteriological analysis will be required if testing has not occurred within one year of the date of permit application. Analysis must be done by a state certified laboratory. Analysis must be done by a state certified laboratory.
 - (4) A satisfactory nitrate analysis will be required if testing has not occurred within three years of the date of permit application. Analysis must be done by a state certified laboratory.
 - (5) Must meet horizontal setback requirements noted in Table 1, Page 18.
 - (6) If the water source is from a private two-party water supply, it must meet requirements for lot size, covenants, and capacity, as specified in Section 11 of this ordinance.

c. Public Water Supplies

All permits for remodel, which indicate an existing Group B public water supply as their method of water service, shall not be granted unless the water system is fully or provisionally adequate. All permits for remodel, which indicate an existing Group A public water supply as their method of water service, shall not be granted unless the Department has issued either a green or yellow operating permit and there are available connections. Group A water systems which have a blue or red operating permit will need further review to determine their adequacy.

B. Replacement Source. In the event that a replacement water supply source is required, the replacement source must be a drilled well and must meet the following conditions:

1. Decommissioning of the existing source will be required and it must be done in accordance with Chapter 173-160 WAC.

2. Land use regulations at the time of original property division or redivision is taken into consideration when requests are received for well site approval. A land use approval based on water service from a public water supply, which later requests to drill a well for either a single family residence or private two-party supply, may be required to amend the original land use application to reflect a change in the proposed water service.
 3. The minimum lot size for a well and on-site sewage system must meet size requirements set forth in Chapter 246-272 WAC, On-Site Sewage Systems, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health, which is one acre.
 4. Property which was segregated prior to any land use regulations will be reviewed on a case by case bases.
 5. Compliance with all requirements specified in Section 6.A., Items 4.a. and 4.b. of these regulations. In areas where the Health District determines that other constituents should be tested due to the presence of contamination, or at the discretion of the Health Officer, sample results for these contaminants may also be required. Although a protective well covenant may not be required under the above circumstances, the Health Officer will review each proposed site for the best location possible. In addition, the well site must be staked or flagged.
 6. In instances where either the property is large enough for the well to be placed 100 feet from property lines and still meet setbacks to on-site sewage systems, or where covenants cannot be obtained, the well shall be located to meet this setback from the property line.
 7. In those situations where connection is/has been made to a public water supply, the existing source must be decommissioned by a licensed well driller, in accordance with Chapter 173-160 WAC.
- C. Multiple Wells On A Single Property. Applications submitted to the Health District showing more than one well on a property, will require a determination of use for each well. If it is determined that the well(s) is (are) in use and meets Ecology and Health District requirements for this purpose, then the additional well(s) will be allowed without a waiver. If it is determined that the well(s) is (are) 'abandoned', i.e., there is no pump in the well or the pump is not functional and there is no intention to use the well(s), then the well(s) must either be decommissioned in accordance with Chapter 173-160 WAC or put to use and a waiver obtained for the proposed use.

D. A well drilled (except for monitoring or test wells) after the effective date of these regulations that is not associated with a BSA, Short, Long or Large Lot Subdivision, Building Clearance, etc., or any other land use project or any project that does not require proof of potable water must have the well site inspected by the Health District and approved prior to drilling. A plot plan as described in Section 6A.4.b.(1) must be submitted with the appropriate site inspection fee and the site must be staked or flagged. No well shall be constructed if a withdrawal of more than five thousand gallons a day or irrigation of more than one-half acre of noncommercial lawn and garden is contemplated, unless an application to appropriate such waters has been made to Ecology and a permit has been issued, in accordance with WAC 173-160-040.

E. Existing Facilities

1. Buildings, dwellings or other structures necessitating a potable water supply, as defined in this ordinance, and in existence on April 1, 1991, shall not be required to conform to the provisions of these regulations until such time as application is made for a building permit, mobile home permit, or loan status report which either proposes an increase in water usage or which shows that an increase in usage has already occurred without prior approval (i.e., adding additional bedrooms or there are no records on file at the Health District documenting approval).
2. Building permits for the replacement of a mobile home or a burned residence, citing water service from an individual private water supply, an approved private two-party system or an approved Group B water system, which have been previously permitted and are within their approved capacity of the existing septic permit for the number of bedrooms, are not subject to water adequacy review. The Department will determine water adequacy for the same permitted activities when the application cites water service from a Group A water system that is within its approved capacity of the existing septic permit for the number of bedrooms existing or proposed. If the Department determines that the Group A water system is inadequate, the application will be placed in pending status until deficiencies have been addressed which allow the Department to issue a determination of water system adequacy.
3. Any new permit, as referenced, will require compliance with Section 6.A., Item 4.a. or 4.b. of these regulations depending on whether the source is existing or a new supply.

F. Repairs. Water adequacy is not required if the number of bedrooms is within the number previously designed by a certified Kitsap County On-Site Sewage Designer or licensed professional engineer and approved by the Health Officer. Any on-site sewage repair placed within 50 feet of a well will require results from a bacteriological and nitrate sample be submitted to the Health District.

G. Loan Status Reports. An applicant seeking a report as to the status of a private two-party water supply or public water system may apply to the Health Officer for a status report on the water system. In reporting the status of a private two-party water system, the following information will be required to be submitted:

1. Evidence that the water source is a drilled well;
2. Results from a pump test indicating a capacity of 10 gpm or that a storage tank and booster system, designed in accordance with Section 11 of this ordinance, is installed.
3. Satisfactory results from a bacteriological sample taken within the last twelve months; and
4. A copy of recorded 50-foot covenants.

Status requests for Group B water systems will be issued as fully adequate, provisionally adequate or noncompliant based on criteria specified in this ordinance. Status requests for Group A water systems will be determined as adequate or inadequate by the Department.

SECTION 7. DESIGNER CERTIFICATION

- A. Designer certification will be required on designs for all Group B public water systems (as defined in Section 5 of this ordinance) which service nine connections or less where the system consists of a single well and pressure tank with one pressure zone, no treatment is required other than simple chlorine disinfection and there are no special hydraulic considerations. A Group B public water system designed by a professional engineer is exempt from this section. A registered sanitarian may be exempt from this section provided he/she can prove competency in water system design through both experience and demonstration of design knowledge. Design of any public water system exceeding nine connections must be designed by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington.
- B. Application for a public 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 small public water systems (nine connections or less) will be required. In addition, the Health Officer will review each applicant and may deny the application if in his/her judgment, the applicant is for any reason, including previous findings of negligence, incompetence, misrepresentation or failure to comply with this ordinance, Chapter 246-290 WAC, Chapter 246-291 WAC, and/or Chapter 173-160 WAC, not qualified to design public water systems.

- C. The Health Officer may suspend, revoke or deny renewal of any public water system designer's certification of competency if after a hearing, he/she has found the designer to be incompetent, negligent, or has misrepresented or failed to comply with this ordinance or the rules and regulations of the Health Officer or other regulations adopted pursuant to these rules and regulations.
- D. Appeal. Revocation or denial of a designer certification by the Health Officer may be appealed by the designer within 15 days of the revocation or denial. The appeal must be in writing to the Bremerton-Kitsap County Board of Health. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Board of Health will set a date and time for a hearing.
- E. Designer Warranty

As a condition of engaging in the business of designing water systems (both private and public) within the jurisdiction of the Health District, a designer shall warrant that any water system design shall be designed in accordance with this ordinance and meet its intended purpose for a period of two years from its initial use. The intended purpose of this provision shall be determined by the requirements defined in the application for water system design submitted to the Health District. This warranty shall be limited between the designer and the original contractor, homeowner or purveyor. This warranty does not extend to mechanical devices such as pumps which are warranted by the manufacturer or well failure due to geological circumstances. The warranty provision may be enforced by the owner of the water system.

F. Certification Fee

1. The fee for water system designer certification shall be assessed according to the current Bremerton-Kitsap County Board of Health Fee Schedule in effect at the time of application. A renewal fee for each succeeding fiscal year (July 1 - June 30) shall be assessed according to the Bremerton-Kitsap County Board of Health Fee Schedule by the first day of the succeeding fiscal year. If the fee is not paid within 30 days of the succeeding fiscal year, it will be classed as a new application and the initial certification fee will be necessary for reinstatement in addition to payment of fees for reexamination.
2. All certifications shall expire the 30th day of June of each year and the certification shall be issued only for the unexpired portion of the fiscal year in which the application is made. For any certificates of competency issued after January 1 of each year, the fee shall be one-half the annual fee. On June 30 of each year all certifications, unless renewed, shall expire and become null and void. The holder of such certificate may renew the certificate at any time prior to July 31 without penalty, with the exception that he/she may not submit designs for water systems until the renewal fee has been paid in full.

SECTION 8. CONNECTION TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

A. Existing Public Supplies

If the proposed source of water is an existing public water system:

1. The applicant must provide a binding Water Availability Letter signed by an authorized representative of the water system indicating that the system will serve the proposed building. This form must contain a signed statement that the authorized representative has reviewed the system records and insures that the proposed service is within the scope of the system's water rights and is consistent with Chapter 246-290 WAC or Chapter 246-291 WAC.
2. Binding Water Availability Letters from Group B water systems will be determined to be fully adequate, provisionally adequate or inadequate with Chapter 246-291 WAC. The Department will be contacted for those applications which indicate water service from a Group A water system to determine the status of the system to service additional connections, in accordance with Chapter 246-290 WAC. Binding Water Availability Letters from Group B water systems determined to be fully adequate by the Health Officer, or which have been determined to be adequate by the Department for Group A water systems and have available connections, will be granted without condition.
3. Binding Water Availability Letters from Group B water systems determined to be provisionally adequate or Group A water systems which have been issued a blue operating permit by the Department may or may not be granted conditional approval depending on the nature of the deficiency and time necessary for correction. Binding Water Availability Letters from those Group B water systems considered to be inadequate or Group A water systems having red operating permits will not be considered acceptable until deficiencies are brought up to current state and Health District requirements regarding public water supplies.

B. New Public Water Systems (as defined in Section 5 of this ordinance)

If the proposed building is not within the service area of a state or Health District approved public water supply and the applicant proposes to develop a new public system, either by drilling a new well or using an existing one, the following conditions must be satisfied:

1. Compliance with all steps specified in Kitsap County Resolution No. 305-1993 regarding the Kitsap County Coordinated Water System Plan.
2. No new public water system can be approved or created unless it is owned or operated by a Satellite Management Agency (SMA) established under RCW 70.116.134 or as identified by this ordinance.

3. If Item 1. above has been satisfied and a new system is allowed to be developed, it must be fully adequate with respect to Chapter 246-290 WAC, or Chapter 246-291 WAC, Chapter 173-160 WAC, and Kitsap County Ordinance No. 134 regarding Minimum Design Standards for Public Water Systems and Establishing Procedures for Implementation and any other state or local regulation or policy regarding public water supplies.

C. Decommissioning of Wells

Any water well no longer in use must be properly decommissioned in accordance with Chapter 173-160 WAC. Any complaints concerning abandoned wells that are received by the Health District will be initially reviewed by the Health District. Those sites which require enforcement in decommissioning will be referred to Ecology.

SECTION 9. CONNECTION TO PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES SERVING ONE OR TWO SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES (the latter must meet the definition of a private two-party supply to be considered in this section)

A. If proposed source is a drilled well:

1. Prior to well construction, the well site must be approved by the Health District. This inspection generally occurs in conjunction with a Building Site Application which also identifies the proposed on-site sewage system location. The well site must be staked or flagged, and be in compliance with WAC 173-160-205, and meet horizontal setbacks noted in Table 1, Page 18. In instances where either the property is large enough for the well to be placed 100 feet from property lines and still meet setbacks to on-site sewage systems, or covenants cannot be obtained, the well shall be located to meet this setback from the property line.
2. If the proposed well site is in an area where it is expected that the well will penetrate an aquifer overlain by consolidated or poorly permeable material of at least 6 feet in depth, as determined by existing Water Well Reports in the vicinity, and if the well can be located at least 50 feet from all adjacent property lines of the property in question, then no protective well covenant will be required.

If the well is located less than 50 feet from property lines, and at least 6 feet of poorly permeable material can be obtained, then either a 50-foot protective covenant will be required or a waiver must be applied for along with engineering justification showing that the well will not impact the adjacent property and/or be adversely affected by conditions existing on the adjacent property.

Table 1
Minimum Horizontal Separations for New and Existing⁽¹⁾ Public / Private Water Supplies

(Distances are in feet)	Drilled Well	Dug Well	Springs & Surface Supplies
Animal Enclosures ⁽²⁾ Including Active Pastures	100/50	NA/100	200/100
Houses or Garages	100/5	NA/10	100/10
Roads ⁽³⁾ [Measured from the edge of the road easement]	50/25	NA/50	200/50
Private/County	100/50	NA/50	200/50
State/Federal			
Property Lines ⁽⁴⁾	100/50	NA/100	200/100
Sewers, Pumphines	100/50	NA/50	100/50
Septic Tank, Sand filter	100/50	NA/50	100/50
Rooftop Runoff Infiltration ⁽⁵⁾	50/30		
On-site Sewage System (Primary & Reserve) ⁽⁶⁾	100/100	NA/100	200/100
Cesspools, Privies and other Sewage Disposal Systems	100/100	NA/100	200/100
Garbage & Manure Piles	100/50	NA/100	200/100
Surface Water			
Wetlands consisting of swamps, ponds ⁽⁷⁾ , bogs and similar areas	100/>50	NA/>100	200/>100
Lakes, streams, & marine waters	*	*	*
Railroad Tracks	100/50	NA/100	200/100
Above & below ground storage of chemical ⁽⁸⁾	100/100	NA/100	200/200
Existing sanitary and abandoned landfills	≥1000	≥1000	≥1000

* As deemed necessary by the Health Officer.

- (1) An existing public supply shall include both unapproved and approved existing water systems.
- (2) Barns, chicken houses, rabbit hutches, pigpens, livestock sheds, etc.
- (3) Road Easements:
 - **Existing:** Pose no apparent or potential contamination threat to the water source due to proper drainage. Construction material and grading may be allowed within the setback if a waiver is obtained from the Health Officer.
 - **Proposed:** May be permitted within the above setback if it can be demonstrated to the Health Officer that the topography and the land contours, in addition to proper road drainage, construction material and grading, will not present a contamination threat to the water source.
- (4) Water sources can be located closer to property lines provided recorded covenants have been obtained. Where covenants cannot be obtained, a waiver must be obtained. In instances where either the property is large enough for the well to be placed 100 feet from property lines and still meet setbacks to on-site sewage systems, or if covenants cannot be obtained, the well shall be located to meet this setback from the property line.
- (5) Infiltration facilities on commercial and industrial sites shall be placed no closer than 100 feet from public drinking water wells, septic tanks or drainfield and springs. Infiltration facilities for non-commercial or non-industrial sites shall maintain a 30 foot setback from a private water supply well, septic tank or drainfield.
- (6) This distance may be increased to as much as 200 feet if a Class B vertical separation waiver has been granted.
- (7) Retention, detention and unlined ponds.
- (8) Above and below ground storage of chemicals, including, but not limited to, herbicides, insecticides, pesticides and non-biodegradable fertilizers.
- (9) All horizontal separations are subject to review by the Health Officer and may be reduced if it can be demonstrated by engineering justification that a reduction will not have an adverse effect on the water source.
- (10) The Health Officer may increase the horizontal separation where geological and hydrological data support such a decision or where conditions indicate a greater potential for contamination of the water supply.

- (11) Criteria to be addressed in providing engineering justification for a reduction in well-to-drainfield setbacks or in the 100-foot protective covenant for public wells shall include, but not be limited to the following:
- (a) Provide a water well report of the well in question or of the nearest well of similar depth or anticipated depth.
 - (b) State the depth of the well or anticipated depth as indicated by the well driller.
 - (c) Indicate accumulated depth of impermeable strata that the well penetrates.
 - (d) Indicate the year in which the well was drilled and whether it has a bentonite surface seal down to at least 18 feet.
 - (e) Indicate the slope and direction of drainage and whether it is away from the well, toward any potential source of contamination or vice versa.

3. If the well is to be drilled in an area where unconsolidated formations, such as sand and gravel, are found between the ground surface and the aquifer, without protection of a significant (at least 6 feet) consolidated or poorly permeable material, then a 100-foot sanitary control area will be required around the well regardless of setbacks from property lines.
 4. If the proposed source is an existing well, a site inspection must be performed by the Health District and a Water Well Report must be submitted to determine compliance with Chapter 173-160 WAC, if available.
 5. The protective covenant for the control area, if necessary, must be notarized and recorded with the Auditor's Office prior to drilling. A copy of the Water Well Report, along with water quality and quantity information as specified in Section 11 of this ordinance, must be submitted to the Health District upon completion of the well demonstrating compliance with Chapter 173-160 WAC.
 6. The sanitary control area will be determined in a similar manner as specified in Items 2. & 3. of this section.
 7. In the event the sanitary control area has been infringed upon, the Health District will require the applicant to obtain a hydrogeologist to determine vulnerability of the well to contamination. Based on the hydrogeologist's report, the required sanitary control area, if necessary, will be delineated by the Health District.
- B. If the proposed source is a dug well, either new or existing, it must comply with the following:
1. A minimum sanitary control area of 100 feet must be obtained around the well for protection.
 2. The well must meet design and construction requirements as specified in Chapter 173-160 WAC and the most current Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Manual of Individual Water Supply Systems EPA-570/9-82-004.
- C. If the proposed source is a spring:
1. A site inspection by the Health District must be made prior to construction;
 2. A minimum 100-foot sanitary control area must be documented by the applicant. A larger radius may be required if deemed necessary by the Health Officer;
 3. The applicant must submit complete plans and drawings to the Health District for approval, showing how the spring collector will be constructed. The Health District will review the plans based on the most current EPA standards noted in the Manual of Individual Water Supply Systems EPA-570/9-82-004;

4. The existing spring collection systems must meet all criteria specified in Items 1.- 3. above or they will not be permitted and;
5. The property owner or his or her authorized representative must show evidence of a surface water right permit from Ecology.

D. If the proposed source is surface water:

1. It will not be granted approval until the Department has approved a point-of-use/point-of-entry treatment system for surface water supplies.
2. The property owner or his or her authorized representative must show evidence of a surface water right permit from Ecology.

E. If the proposed source is a rainwater collection system:

The applicant must submit complete plans and drawings of the system to the Health District that are in accordance with the most current EPA Manual of Individual Water Supply Systems and any additional requirements.

F. All other proposed water supply sources not already specified in Items A.- E.:

Must meet all requirements for design and construction as found in Chapter 173-160 WAC, Chapter 246-290 WAC, Chapter 246-291 WAC and/or the most current EPA Manual of Individual Water Supply Systems.

G. Decommissioning of Wells

Any water well no longer in use must be properly decommissioned in accordance with Chapter 173-160 WAC. Any complaints concerning abandoned wells that are received by the Health District will be initially reviewed by the Health District. Those sites which require enforcement in decommissioning will be referred to Ecology.

SECTION 10. DESIGN CRITERIA FOR A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

A. Design Standards

1. Good engineering practices and design factors shall be used in the design of all public water systems, such as those set out in:
 - a. The most recently published edition of *Recommended Standards for Water Works, A Committee Report of State Great Lakes - Upper Mississippi River Board of State Sanitary Engineers*;

- b. Department guideline entitled *Group A Public Water Systems Waterworks Standards*;
- c. Department guideline entitled *Guidelines for Group B Public Water System Approval Appendices*;
- d. Standard specifications of the American Public Works Association;
- e. Standard specifications of the American Water Works Association;
- f. Design criteria, such as contained in current college texts and professional journal articles, acceptable to the Department; and
- g. Chapter 173-160 WAC, Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Water Wells.
- h. Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District Group B Workbook.
- i. Resolution No. 305-1993, Kitsap County Coordinated Water System Plan.
- j. Ordinance 134, An Ordinance Adopting Minimum Design Standards for Public Water Systems and Establishing Procedures for Implementation.
- k. Washington State Board of Health Group A Drinking Water Regulations, WAC 246-290-200, and Washington State Board of Health Group B Public Water System Drinking Regulations WAC 246-291-200.

2. Individuals Qualified to Design Public Supplies

- a. Designers and registered sanitarians who meet criteria specified under Section 7. A. & 7.B. Designer Certification, of this ordinance, are qualified to design Group B water systems consisting of nine or less connections.

Limited design work may be done by non engineers until such time that regulations addressing professional engineering requirements for public water systems have been determined by the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors under authority of Chapter 18.43 RCW, provided the following criteria is met:

- (1) The system is a simple well and pressure tank system containing a single pressure zone.
- (2) No water treatment is required other than simple chlorine disinfection.
- (3) Special hydraulic considerations are not involved, i.e., gravity or multiple pressure zones.
- (4) The construction documents conform to Department guidelines.

- b. Only professional engineers licensed in the State shall be permitted to design systems all other types of Group B (10 connections or more) and Group A water systems. Engineers shall be required to meet all requirements specified under WAC 246-290-040.

B. Construction Documents

1. Plan Design

- a. Plans for the design and construction of a new or expanding public water system undergoing improvements, must be designed by the appropriate qualified individuals, as designated in Item 2. above, and submitted to the Health District for review.
- b. All plans with 25 or less connections submitted to the Health District for review shall be approved by the Health Officer prior to construction.
- c. Recorded easements for the water line, which runs from the water source to each service connection, as well as easements for the pumphouse, storage reservoir, well and all other facilities or equipment, which are part of the system, must be included as part of the plan submitted.
- d. Recorded covenants, as specified in Section 10.C., Items 1.a. and 1.b., must be submitted as part of the plan. No plan will be given final approval until the appropriate protective covenants have been provided.

2. Completion of Construction Documents

- a. It shall be required that upon completion of any water system project in which plans were designed by a professional engineer or certified designer, that a Completion of Construction Report be submitted to the Department in accordance with WAC 246-290-040 or to the Health District in accordance with WAC 246-291-040.
- b. The Completion of Construction Report shall be submitted within 60 days of completion of the project and prior to use of any portion of the project for which construction documents have been required.
- c. If the Completion of Construction Report has not been received by the Health Officer within two years of the date of approval of the construction documents, the approval of the construction documents shall become null and void unless the purveyor requests an extension of the approval period. Extension of the approval may be obtained by having the professional engineer submit to the Health Officer a status report, including a written schedule for work completion, together with the appropriate fee. The Health Officer may require

updated or revised construction documents which are in accordance with current applicable regulations and design standards provided that, in the opinion of the Health Officer, any construction which has taken place will not result in the extended approval becoming null and void.

3. Financial Security Agreements in Lieu of Construction

A public water system which has not been completed prior to a request for final plat approval, BSA acceptance, or other type of development requiring the direct connection and use of a public water supply, may be approved in lieu of construction if the following conditions and financial agreements are completed to the satisfaction of the Health District:

- a. The water supply source must be developed and tested for compliance with Chapter 246-290 WAC and Chapter 246-291 WAC and the Department Group A Public Water System Waterworks Standards Guidance Manual or Guidelines for Group B Public Water Supplies Appendices for both adequate quality and quantity.
- b. A complete set of plans, of the entire water system, must be designed by a professional engineer, certified designer or registered sanitarian and submitted to the Health District for approval.
- c. Subsequent to final approval by the appropriate agency, the applicant shall provide a complete and accurate estimate by a professional engineer, the certified designer of the system, or qualified equipment installers (i.e., well drillers, pump company) for all construction costs which remain for the water system to be completed in its entirety. Estimates submitted by qualified equipment installers must be reviewed and accepted by the engineer or designer of the project.
- d. Once Items a. - c., referenced above, have been completed to the satisfaction of the Health District, one of the following financial security agreements shall be provided by the applicant in the amount of 150% of the estimated cost for completion of construction:
 - (1) A surety bond in the amount commensurate with improvements remaining to be completed and which secures to the Health District the construction and installation of the improvements.
 - (2) An escrow arrangement which is properly executed between the applicant, lending institution, and the Health District to meet the estimated costs as described in this section for completion of the water system.

- (3) A letter from a recognized financial institution which indicates that an account has been set up by the applicant for the sole purpose of completing the proposed public water supply. The letter must indicate that funds are to be released to the Health District in the event of failure to complete the system and the funds will not be released by the lending institution until written notification has been received from the Health District that the system has been completed in its entirety and that funds may be returned to the applicant.
- (4) Prior to approval of the septic permit and final occupancy of the residence or structure, the water system must be installed, a final inspection by the Health District completed, and the Completion of Construction Report submitted.

C. Source Protection and Location

1. Public drinking water shall be obtained from the highest quality source feasible. All wells, springs, surface supplies or other drinking water sources shall meet all applicable requirements specified under Chapter 246-290 WAC, Chapter 246-291 WAC, and furthermore, shall meet all setback requirements as indicated in Table 1, Page 18.
 - a. A protective covenant for the appropriate source type and corresponding horizontal separation, as specified in Table 1, Page 18 must be notarized, recorded and a copy submitted to the Health District.
 - b. The control area for new sources must be owned by the purveyor in fee simple, or the purveyor must have the right to exercise complete sanitary control of the land through other legal provisions. In addition:
 - (1) A purveyor, owning all or part of the sanitary control area in fee simple or having possession and control, shall submit copies of legal documentation, (i.e., a duly recorded Declaration of Covenant, restricting the use of the land) to the Health District.
 - (2) This document shall state no source of contamination may be constructed, stored, disposed of, or applied without the permission of the Health District and the purveyor, and if any change in ownership of the system or sanitary control area is considered, all affected parties shall be informed of these requirements.
 - (3) Where portions of the control area are in the possession and control of an adjacent property owner, the purveyor must obtain a duly recorded Restrictive Covenant from that owner, which shall run with the land, and restrict the use of said land in accordance with these rules. Copies of the appropriate documentation must be submitted to the Department or the Health District whoever is the reviewing agency.

- (4) In instances where the person developing the source, who is the legal owner of the property, and the purveyor are not one and the same, it shall be the responsibility of the person developing the source to obtain the protection needed.
 - c. No new or expanding surface water or GWI sources with less than one hundred service connections shall be approved unless the system is owned and operated by an approved satellite management agency per WAC 246-290-130 and WAC 246-291-110 and continuous effective treatment, including filtration, disinfection and any other measures required under Chapter 246-290 WAC is provided.
 - d. Dug wells will not be granted approval as public drinking water sources after the effective date of these regulations due to their poor performance over time in both water quality and quantity.
 - e. As of the effective date of these rules, the Department shall no longer approve new or expanding surface water or GWI sources unless the Department determines they meet the following condition:
 - (1) The system is under the ownership and operation of a Department approved Satellite Management Agency; and
 - (2) Continuous effective treatment, including filtration, disinfection and any other measures required under Chapter 246-290 WAC are provided.
 - f. Additional controls or monitoring may be required where, in the opinion of the Health Officer, a potential risk exists to the water quality of a source.
2. Purveyors of Group A water systems using ground water or spring sources shall develop and implement a wellhead protection program consistent with WAC 246-290-135.
 3. The wellhead protection program shall be part of the water system plan required under WAC 246-290-100 or the small water system management program required under WAC 246-290-410.
 4. The purveyor's wellhead protection program shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements:
 - a. A susceptibility assessment or equivalent information;

- b. WHPA delineation is required for each well, wellfield, or spring with the six month, one, five and ten year time of travel boundaries marked, or boundaries established using alternate criteria approved by the Department in those settings where ground water time of travel is not a reasonable method of delineation. WHPA delineation shall be done in accordance with recognized methods such as those described in the following sources:
 - (1) Department guidance on wellhead protection; or
 - (2) EPA guidance for delineation of wellhead protection areas;
 - c. A list of all actual and potential ground water contaminant sources located within the defined WHPA(s). This list shall be updated every two years;
 - d. Documentation of purveyor's notification to all owners/operators of actual and potential sources of ground water contamination within the WHPA(s) boundaries;
 - e. Documentation of purveyor's notification to regulatory agencies and local governments of the boundaries of the WHPA(s) and the findings of the WHPA inventory;
 - f. A contingency plan to ensure consumers have an adequate supply of potable water in the event that contamination results in the temporary or permanent loss of the principal source of supply (major well(s) or wellfield); and
 - g. Documentation showing coordination with local emergency spill responders (including police, fire and health departments), including notification of WHPA boundaries, results of susceptibility assessment, inventory findings, and contingency plan.
5. Purveyor's of Group B water systems shall complete the inventory list noted in the Group B Workbook for a 600 foot radius around the well.
6. All proposed drinking water sources, whether new or existing, shall be inspected and approved by the Health District prior to construction and/or use as a public supply. Within 30 days of receipt of application for a proposed source, the Health Officer shall approve, disapprove or request additional information about the site. Notification to the applicant shall be in writing and if disapproved, the reasons for the decision shall be specified. A party seeking approval as a new, previously unapproved or modification of an existing source shall meet all other requirements specified under WAC 246-290-130, or WAC 246-291-100.

7. All well site inspections for proposed public water supplies approved by the Health District shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of written approval, unless an extension is requested in writing. Extensions may be granted on a year-to-year basis up to a period of two years, at which time a new inspection must be made. Extensions are subject to review by the Health Officer and must conform to any regulation changes.
8. A copy of a water right permit, if required, must be obtained from Ecology for the source, quantity, type and place of use. This permit must be obtained prior to construction of the source. Failure to obtain said permit shall be in violation of Chapter 173-160 WAC, and this ordinance.
9. Decommissioning of Wells

Any water well no longer in use must be properly decommissioned in accordance with Chapter 173-160 WAC. Any complaints concerning abandoned wells that are received by the Health District will be initially reviewed by the Health District. Those sites which require enforcement in decommissioning will be referred to Ecology.

D. Specific Design Requirements

1. Source Development

- a. Well source development data to establish the capacity of the source shall include water level (feet or meters), yield (gallons/minute or liters/minutes) and the amount of drawdown (feet or meters), recovery rate (feet/minute or meters/time) and duration of pumping. A bailer test in lieu of a pump test will not be acceptable.

- (1) A source being constructed and pump tested to determine a sustained design flow up to 200 gpm (750 liters per minute) shall be tested as follows:

The source shall be pump tested at no less than the maximum design pumping rate until drawdown stabilization has been established for at least four hours). In no case shall the proposed source be pump tested for less than four hours after stabilization has occurred.

- (1) A source being constructed to provide a sustained design flow of 200 gpm (750 liters per minute) or more shall be tested as specified in the Department's Guidelines for Pump Testing.

(2) If drawdown stabilization does not occur after an extended period of pumping, additional geological investigation, as specified in the most current Department's Guidelines for Pump Testing, shall be performed to determine sustained yield. In the case of a well field, if a hydrologic study of the aquifer has been completed and determined adequate by the Health Officer, the duration of the pump test may be altered as directed by the Health Officer.

b. Spring source development data shall be developed as follows:

- (1) By a hydrogeologist over a period of at least one year and shall provide minimum and maximum measured water flows during this time period;
- (2) A minimum of six evenly spaced flow tests or one per every two months, shall be documented and results submitted to the Health District. In addition, a hydrogeological report will be required to determine the nature, extent and flow characteristics of the source; and
- (3) Detailed construction plans to include depth of spring source, source development details (reservoir, and spring box construction, location, type of screens or perforation, locations and depth of all cement grout or other seals to prevent surface water intrusion into the spring box, provisions for emergency chlorination, provisions for spring recharge area control to prevent contamination of the source), and other information as specified in WAC 246-290-120. The plans must show at least one foot separation between equipment and the pumphouse wall, and show adequate access for inspection of the pumphouse.

c. Proposed surface supplies must be capable of meeting peak hourly design flow requirements specified in the Department's Group A Public Water System Waterworks Standards Guidance Manual and provide hydrogeologic documentation that withdrawal from the source does not have an adverse affect on the surface supply.

d. Fire Flow Requirements: Any proposed public water system, existing, expanding or any existing system that is making improvements that requires fire flow, must comply with the regulations in effect at the time of submittal.

2. Source Capacity

a. Design Criteria

- (1) Group B water systems serving nine or less connections shall be allowed to utilize the Health District's Group B workbook.
- (2) Individuals qualified to design systems consisting of 9 or less connections must be in compliance with Section 7.A. of these regulations.

(3) Any system which will exceed 9 connections must be designed in accordance with the Department's most current guidelines for Group B Public Water Supplies and may only be designed by a professional engineer.

b. Required Daily Production

A public water supply shall be designed to meet the daily production requirement of 800 gallons/day/connection. Additional connections may be allowed if at the time of application, it can be documented using the Health District's most current written policy entitled *Allowing For More Than Six Connections on A Public Water System Without Obtaining A Water Right Permit* that usage is less than the required daily production.

c. Peak Hourly Design Flow

A proposed public supply shall meet maximum instantaneous demand flow specified in the Group B workbook or the Department's most current Group A Public Water Systems Waterworks Standards, depending on the number of connections, as indicated in Section 10.D., Item 2.a.

d. Pump Specifications

(1) Source pump data that is to be submitted to the Health District shall include: a pump test, per Section 10.D., Item 1.a.; a Water Well Report; calculations for total dynamic head; and data for sizing of the pump, including a pump curve and/or table.

(2) Booster pump criteria to be submitted to the Health District, if necessary, shall include calculations for the required pump head and selected pump specifications, including a pump curve and/or table.

e. Storage Reservoirs

(1) Design and Construction

Storage facilities shall be designed in accordance with criteria specified in Section 10A, Design Standards, of these regulations and in all cases shall be constructed above ground. Plastic, polyethylene, and fiberglass tanks must comply with the Department of Health's most current written policy entitled *Acceptance of Polyethylene Water Storage Tanks* or the Health

District's most current policy entitled *Approved Storage Tanks* and be housed in a secured structure to prevent vandalism and damage from temperature and weather extremes.

A plan of operation shall address the following for all uncovered distribution reservoirs:

- (a) Continuous disinfection at all times water is being delivered to the public, including the reliability provisions outlined in WAC 246-290-420;
- (b) Control of debris and undesirable growths of algae or other aquatic organisms;
- (c) Control of surface water runoff;
- (d) Control of airborne contamination (atmospheric or avianborne);
- (e) Construction;
- (f) Security; and
- (g) Monitoring and reporting.

(2) Sizing

- (a) Equalizing storage shall be required when the proposed pumping rate is less than the maximum peak demand requirement as specified in the guideline for Group B Public Water System Approval Appendices or the Department's Group A Public Water System Waterworks Standards. The above guidelines selected for sizing are based on the number of connections as indicated in Section 10.D., Item 2.a., of these regulations.
- (b) Standby Storage shall be required for all systems which will service 10 or more connections and shall be determined by utilizing the Department's most current Group A Waterworks Standards.
- (c) The use of multiple pumps in a well to satisfy multiple source requirements, as specified in the Department's most current Group A Public Water System Waterworks Standards shall not be permitted for any public supply under the jurisdiction of the Health District as determined by the Joint Plan of Operation between the Department and the Health District.

f. Pressure Tank Sizing

- (1) Group B water systems of 9 or less connections, shall be permitted to utilize sizing design criteria specified in either the Guideline for Group B Public Water System Approval Appendices or the Department's most current Group A Public Water System Waterworks Standards. Water systems which exceed 9 connections shall only be allowed to use the Department's most current Group A Public Water System Waterworks Standards.
- (2) In systems of 9 or fewer connections, the pressure tank may be used to provide limited equalizing storage.
- (3) All hydropneumatic tanks shall be equipped with a properly sized and installed ASME pressure relief valve. A properly sized ASME relief valve shall have a relieving capacity which will prevent a rise in pressure in the vessel of more than 10 percent above the maximum allowable working pressure. The relief valve shall be set at or below the maximum allowable working pressure. The pressure for bladder tanks shall be the maximum allowable working pressure or 100 psi gauge, whichever is less. A properly installed ASME relief valve shall be on top of the tank or on outlet piping as close as possible to the tank with no valves intervening.
- (4) The Department of Labor and Industries (L & I) Regulation Chapter 296-104 WAC, requires that all hydropneumatic tanks over 5 cubic feet in volume, 37.4 gallons, be constructed in accordance with the latest edition of the ASME code. The policy of the Department is to not withhold system approval if non-code tanks are called out as long as (a) no single tank capacity exceeds 120 gallons; (b) the system pressure at the tank site does not exceed 100 psig; and (c) a properly sized and installed ASME code pressure relief valve is specified for the installation. However, when a system is approved with non-code tanks, a copy of the approval letter will be sent to the L & I for their follow-up.
- (5) A copy of the manufacturer's specifications for the pressure tank selected shall be submitted to the Health District as part of the water system plan.

3. Distribution System

- a. Appendix A contains detailed information regarding a distribution system for a public water supply. A detailed plan of the distribution layout shall be drawn to scale and shall include the following information:
 - (1) The pipe location, with elevations, type of pipe, diameter and length of pipe segments.
 - (2) A hydraulic analysis to include the headlosses for the connection furthest from the source, as well as highest and lowest from the source.

- (3) The location of the water supply source and reservoir, if applicable, including elevations. Elevations for the top and base of the reservoir must be provided.
- b. All items related to the sizing, construction, and testing of the distribution system shall be in accordance with the Minimum Design Standards for Public Water Systems, Ordinance 134 and all other design standards specified in Section 10.A. of these regulations.
- c. Whenever possible, transmission and distribution water piping shall be separated at least 10 feet horizontally from on-site waste disposal piping drainfields, and/or waste water gravity or force mains. When the above horizontal separation cannot be maintained, it is permissible to place both the water and sewer line in the same trench **PROVIDED** they meet the following criteria:
 - (1) The water line is installed on an undisturbed shelf and;
 - (2) The bottom of the water line shall be 18 inches above the top of the sewer line.
 - (3) In the event local conditions prevent such horizontal and/or vertical separation, closer spacing is permissible where design and construction meet the special requirements of Ecology criteria for Sewage Works Design.
 - (4) If a sewer line is to be located closer than 10 feet from a pressurized water line, provided that both lines will not be in the same trench, then the sewer line shall be sleeved with a minimum pipe type of schedule 40.
- d. A cross connection program shall be in accordance with WAC 246-290-490 and WAC 246-291-270, where the possibility of contamination of the supply exists, water service shall be equipped with appropriate cross connection devices. The designated utility and/or the Department's cross connection control program shall determine the need, size, kind, and location of the device.

4. Water Treatment

When treatment is required, the design and facilities operations shall be in accordance with WAC 246-290-250 & 440 as well as WAC 246-291-230. Provisions for maintenance of a reserve supply of chemicals and other supplies used in connection with any treatment process, quality control monitoring, or major segment of the system to assure adequate water service to all customers must be addressed in the plan.

- a. Finished water quality from existing and proposed sources of supply shall conform to the Maximum Contaminant Levels established in WAC 246-290-310 and WAC 246-291-230, and these regulations. Treatment for secondary contaminants shall comply with the Department's or the Health District's most current written policy entitled *Complaints and Treatment Requirements*.
- b. When treatment for a public supply is required, except for simple chlorine disinfection, it shall be designed by a professional engineer. A Completion of Construction Report shall be submitted to the Health District within 60 days of completion.

5. Pumphouse Design

Appendix A contains minimum items that are required for public water supply pumphouses.

6. Sanitary Surveys

- a. All Group A & B public water systems are required to have a sanitary survey conducted by the Health District or Department every five years, or more frequently as determined by the Health District or Department.
- b. All Group A & B public water system purveyors shall be responsible for:
 - (1) Ensuring cooperation in scheduling sanitary surveys with the Health District, or its designee; and
 - (2) Ensuring the unrestricted availability of all facilities and records at the time of the sanitary survey.
- c. The cost for conducting the sanitary survey will be assessed, in accordance with the Health District Fee Schedule.

SECTION 11. DESIGN CRITERIA FOR PRIVATE SUPPLY SYSTEMS

A. Specific Design Criteria

1. Quantity

- a. All sources must provide a minimum of 400 gallons for one single-family residence or 800 gallons for two single-family residences (must also meet other criteria for a private two-party water supply as defined in this ordinance) in a 24-hour period.
- b. The water supply design flow shall be 5 gpm for one single-family residence and 10 gpm for a private two-party water supply. Well yield must be demonstrated by a constant-rate pumping test for a minimum of one hour. The test must continue until a minimum of 400 gallons of water has been pumped from the well for a single-family residence or 800 gallons for a private two-party water supply. For example, a constant-rate pumping test for a single-family residence pumped at 10 gpm would pump 600 gallons in 60 minutes satisfying this requirement. If the source produces less than 7 gpm a minimum four-hour constant-rate pumping test must be performed on the source. A report on the test documenting the pumping rate and water levels, submitted by a qualified individual, such as a well driller or pump company, and a copy of the Water Well Report (for drilled wells) must be submitted to the Health District.
- c. A minimum four-hour constant-rate pumping test must be performed if the source is a dug well or spring. Dug wells and springs do not meet criteria for private two-party water supplies. Use of a spring as a private single residential supply requires a surface water right issued by Ecology in addition to other adequacy criteria.

2. Storage

- a. In the event that the source cannot maintain a design flow of at least 5 gpm, it will be necessary to install a storage reservoir in the amount of 400 gallons, minimum, for a single-family residential supply and 800 gallons for a private two-party supply. A booster pump capable of producing a minimum of 5 gpm for a single-family residential supply and 10 gpm for a private two-party water supply will be required. For each additional connection including an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) (only allowed with a Notice-to-Title preventing use of the ADU from rental purposes) or a special care mobile home, the maximum instantaneous demand (MID) will increase by an additional 5 gpm per unit.

For example, the storage requirement for a private two-party water supply with an ADU or special care mobile home will be 1200 gallons with a booster pump capacity of 15 gpm. If it can be documented that a lesser storage reservoir can meet the intent of these regulations, it will be reviewed by the Health Officer.

- b. Plans for the design and construction of the storage system and booster pump must be submitted to the Health District for review and approval prior to installation. Plastic, polyethylene, and fiberglass tanks must comply with the Department's most current written policy entitled *Acceptance of Polyethylene Water Storage Tanks* or the Health District's most current written policy entitled *Approved Storage Tanks* and shall be housed in a secured structure to prevent vandalism and damage from temperature and weather conditions. Pump curves and total pump head calculations must be included in the design.

3. Pressure Tank Sizing

- a. The capacity of the pressure tank(s) will be based on the following formula:

One gallon of working storage per one gallon per minute pumping capacity; i.e., a 5-gpm pump will require 5 gallons of working or usable storage which computes to a 19-gallon (total volume) pressure tank.

4. Distribution System

- a. A minimum one-inch, 160 psi or greater (approved by American Water Works Association) potable water pipe will be required for a single-family residence. A minimum 1-1/2-inch, 160 psi or greater, approved potable water pipe is required for a private two-party water supply. Smaller piping may be allowed provided justification is submitted and approved by the Health District.

B. Water Quality

1. A licensed well driller, pump contractor, certified water system designer or other qualified individual must collect a water sample for bacteriological analysis and submit it to a state certified laboratory. The sample obtained from the proposed source must be free of residual chlorine. The sample must conform to Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for coliform as specified in WAC 246-290-310. Sample results must be submitted to the Health District and shall be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of collection.
2. A licensed well driller, pump contractor, certified water system designer or other qualified individual must collect a water sample for a partial inorganic chemical analysis (iron, manganese, nitrate, chloride and conductivity). The analysis must be performed by a state certified laboratory. Sample results must be submitted to the Health District and shall be valid for a three year period from the date of collection.

- a. Primary contaminants must conform to the MCL specified in WAC 246-290-310. If any of the primary parameters tested exceed the MCLs, additional tests will be required. If the cause of the contamination cannot be determined and corrected, then either treatment or a new water supply source will be required.
- b. With the exception of hypochlorination systems, any treatment device proposed must be designed by a professional engineer. Hypochlorination system designs must show adequate contact time and chlorine residuals. Results of follow-up testing and a Completion of Construction Report must be submitted to the Health District before approval can be issued.
- c. If secondary contaminants exceed the MCL, the Health District will inform the applicant of that condition.
- d. The Health District may require that other parameters, including organics, be tested based on vulnerability of the source to known or suspected water quality problems in the area of the proposed water supply.

C. Reporting Requirements

1. For approval of a single-family residential water supply or a private two-party water supply the following items must be submitted to the Health District:
 - a. A Water Well Construction report.
 - b. Results of a constant-rate pumping test.
 - c. A private water supply design form.
 - d. Results of water quality samples as defined in Section 11.B.

SECTION 12. WATER QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

A. Monitoring Requirements

1. Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall comply with monitoring requirements as described in WAC 246-290-300.
2. Group B water systems shall comply with monitoring requirements as described in WAC 246-291-300 through WAC 246-291-350 and Section 12.A. of these regulations.
3. The Health District may require additional monitoring under the following circumstances:

- a. When system water quality exceeds the MCL;
 - b. When source contamination is suspected;
 - c. In accordance with the most current Health District written policy entitled *When Results from a Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) Will Be Required for Approval of a Group B Water Supply*;
 - d. Under other circumstances as identified in a Departmental Order; or
 - e. When a waiver has been granted by the Health District or Department for any portion of the protective covenant.
4. Routine drinking water samples and all other samples, as described in WAC 246-290-300, WAC 246-291-300 through 350, and Section 12.A. of these regulations, shall be collected by the water system purveyor, his authorized representative, a certified designer, professional engineer, registered sanitarian, well driller, Health District personnel, or other individual or agency approved by the Health District. Samples must be transported and analyzed according to methods approved by the Department and the Health District. The analysis, with the exception of turbidity, shall be done by the State Public Health Laboratory or by any other state certified laboratory.
 5. Bacteriological.
 - a. Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems must monitor as described in WAC 246-290-300(1) and 246-290-300(2).
 - b. Group B water systems shall obtain a minimum of one routine bacteriological sample once every 12 months, unless increased by the Health District, as specified in Section 12.A.(3) of these regulations. Samples shall be collected from the furthest end of the distribution system or as directed by the Health District.
 6. Inorganic Chemical and Physical.
 - a. Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall monitor as described in WAC 246-290-300(3).
 - b. All new proposed Group B water systems shall have an initial complete inorganic chemical analysis. A nitrate sample shall be analyzed from each source or well field every 36 months thereafter, unless increased by the Department or Health District due to circumstances specified in Section 12.A.(3) of these regulations. Monitoring shall be conducted as described in WAC 246-291-330(1).

- c. Unapproved Group B water systems and approved existing Group B water systems shall ensure collection and submittal of a complete inorganic chemical analysis if it is determined that one has never been submitted during the operational history of the system. A nitrate analysis must be performed once every 36 months thereafter, unless increased by the Department or Health District due to circumstances specified in Section 12.A.(3) of these regulations. Monitoring shall be conducted as described in WAC 246-291-330(1).

7. Turbidity.

- a. Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall monitor for turbidity as described in WAC 246-290-300(3).
- b. Group B water systems shall monitor for turbidity as described in WAC 246-291-340(1).

8. Other Substances.

- a. Group A community, NTNC and TNC water system shall monitor for lead and copper, trihalomethanes, organic chemicals, unregulated chemicals, radionuclides, and other substances as described in WAC 246-290-300(1), and 246-290-300(4) through (10).
- b. Group B water systems shall monitor for other substances as described in WAC 246-291-350(1) through (2).

B. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

1. General.

- a. Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall be responsible for complying with water quality standards identified in WAC 246-290-310. If any substance exceeds its MCL, the purveyor shall take follow-up action in accordance with WAC 246-290-320.
- b. Group B water systems shall comply with the standards of water quality identified in WAC 246-291-320(3), 246-291-330(3), 246-291-340(2), 246-291-350(3) and Section 12.B.(2) through 12.B.(5) of these regulations. If any substance exceeds its MCL, the purveyor shall take ensure follow-up action is taken in accordance with WAC 246-291-310 and Section 12.C. of these regulations.

2. Bacteriological.

- a. Purveyors of Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall comply with WAC 246-290-310(2).
 - b. MCLs under this subsection shall be considered primary standards.
 - c. If coliform presence is detected in any routine compliance sample for a Group B water system, the purveyor shall ensure follow up action is taken as described in WAC 246-291-320(2) and Section 12.C.(2)(b) of these regulations.
 - d. Acute MCL. An acute MCL for coliform bacteria occurs when:
 - (1) Fecal coliform or E. coli are present in a repeat sample; or
 - (2) Coliform bacteria are present in one or more repeat samples in a set of repeats collected as a follow-up to a sample with fecal coliform or E. coli presence.
 - e. Nonacute MCL. A nonacute MCL for coliform bacteria occurs when a routine sample and one or more repeat samples in a set of repeats have a coliform presence.
3. Inorganic chemical and physical.
 - a. The primary and secondary MCLs for Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall be as described in WAC 246-290-310(3) and are shown in Tables 2 - 4, Pages 41 and 42.
 - b. The MCLs for primary and secondary contaminants for Group B water systems are listed in Tables 2 and 3, Page 41.
 4. Turbidity.
 - a. The MCL for Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall be as described in WAC 246-290-310(4).
 - b. The MCL for Group B water systems shall be as described in WAC 246-291-340(2).
 5. Other substances:
 - a. The MCLs for trihalomethanes, radionuclides, organic chemicals and other chemicals for Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall be as described in WAC 246-290-310(5) through 246-290-310(8).

- b. Any substance confirmed in a Group B water system that does not have an MCL listed in Chapter 246-291 WAC shall be subject to the MCLs, state advisory levels (SALs) and other provisions found in Chapter 246-290 WAC or as directed by the Health District in accordance Section 12.A.(3) of these regulations.

C. Follow-up Action

1. General.

- a. If a water quality sample for a Group A community, NTNC or TNC water system exceeds any MCL listed in WAC 246-290-310, the purveyor shall take follow-up action as described in WAC 246-290-320.
- b. If a water quality sample for a Group B water system exceeds any MCL listed in WAC 246-291-320 through 246-291-350 or Section 12.B. of these regulations, the purveyor shall notify the Health District and take follow-up action in accordance with WAC 246-291-310 and this subsection.
- c. When a primary MCL violation occurs, the purveyor of a Group B water system shall ensure the following action is taken:
 - (1) Notify the Health District within 48 hours except for coliform MCLs;
 - (2) Notify the public according to the procedures listed in under WAC 246-291-360 and Section 12.D. of these regulations;
 - (3) Determine the cause of contamination; and
 - (4) Take corrective action as directed by the Department and/or the Health District.
- d. In the event that a secondary MCL violation occurs, the purveyor of a Group B water system shall notify the Health District and take corrective action as directed the Health District.

**Table 2
Inorganic Chemical Characteristics**

Substance	Primary MCLs (mg/l)
Antimony (Sb)	0.006
Arsenic (As)	0.05
Barium (Ba)	2.0
Beryllium (Be)	0.004
Cadmium (Cd)	0.005
Chromium (Cr)	0.1

Cyanide (CN)	0.2
Fluoride (F)	4.0
Mercury (Hg)	0.002
Nickel (Ni)	0.1
Nitrate (as N)	10.0
Nitrite (as N)	1.0
Selenium (Se)	0.05
Sodium (Na)	*
Thallium (Tl)	0.002
Substance	Secondary MCLs (mg/l)
Chloride (Cl)	250.0
Iron (Fe)	0.3
Manganese (Mn)	0.05
Silver (Ag)	0.1
Sulfate (SO ₄)	250.0
Sodium (Na)	*
Zinc (Zn)	5.0

* Although the State Board of Health has not established an MCL for sodium, there is enough public health significance connected with sodium levels to require inclusion in inorganic chemical and physical monitoring.

Table 3
Physical Characteristics

Substance	Primary MCL
Turbidity	1.0 NTU
Substance	Secondary MCLs
Color	15 Color Units
Hardness	None established
Specific Conductivity	700 umhos/cm
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500 mg/l

Table 4
Additional Inorganic Chemical Characteristics For Group A Water Systems

Substance	Primary MCLs (mg/l)
Asbestos	7 million fibers/liter (longer than 10 microns)
Copper (Cu)	**
Lead (Pb)	**
Fluoride (F)	2.0

** Although the State Board of Health has not established MCLs for copper and lead, there is enough public health connected with copper and lead levels to require inclusion in inorganic chemical and physical source monitoring.

- e. The Health District may require additional sampling for confirmation of results, as described in this subsection.

2. Bacteriological.

- a. When coliform bacteria are present in a compliance sample for a Group A community, NTNC or TNC water system, the purveyor shall ensure follow up action is taken, as described in WAC 246-290-320(2).
- b. When coliform bacteria are present in a compliance sample for a Group B water system and the sample is not invalidated under Section 12.C.(2)(b), the purveyor shall ensure the following actions are taken:

When a routine coliform sample is unsatisfactory, the purveyor shall ensure collection and submittal of a set of two (2) repeat samples within five days of receiving notification of unsatisfactory results. One sample must be taken at the site of the initial unsatisfactory result and the other from another point on the distribution system.

- (2) If either of the repeat samples is unsatisfactory, the cause of contamination must be identified and corrected.

(3) Following correction, an additional set of two (2) compliance samples must be collected within five (5) to seven (7) days, in accordance with the most current Health District written policy entitled *Number of Repeat Samples Required For Group B Water Systems*. Both samples in a set of repeats must test satisfactory to obtain water system compliance and return to the annual sampling frequency, or other sampling frequency established by the Health District as described in Section 12.A.(3) of these regulations.

c. Invalid Samples.

(1) A coliform sample may be determined invalid under WAC 246-291-320(3)(c) and as follows:

(a) Multiple tube technique cultures are turbid without appropriate gas production;

(b) Presence-Absence technique cultures are turbid in the absence of an acid reaction;

(c) There are confluent growth patterns or growth of TNTC (too numerous to count) colonies without a surface sheen using a membrane filter analytic technique; or

(d) There is excess debris in the sample.

(2) When a coliform sample has been determined invalid as described in WAC 246-291-320(3)(c) and Section 12.C.(5)(c) of these regulations, the purveyor shall:

(a) Not include the sample in the determination of MCL compliance; and

(b) Collect and submit for coliform analysis, an additional drinking water sample from the same location as each invalid sample within twenty-four hours of notification of the invalid sample.

d. Replacement Samples. Where it is determined by the Health District or the Department that a sampling error has occurred or the sample is otherwise unsuitable, the purveyor of a Group A community, NTNC, TNC or Group B water system shall ensure submittal of a replacement sample for analysis during the same calendar month as the sample it replaces.

3. Inorganic Chemical and Physical.

a. Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall conduct follow-up monitoring as described in WAC 246-290-320(3).

- b. When an initial analysis of a substance exceeds the MCL for a Group B water system, the purveyor shall ensure collection and submittal of follow-up samples as described in the Health District's most current policy entitled *Policy for When a Primary Inorganic Chemical Parameter Has Exceeded A Maximum Contaminant Level*. In accordance with said policy, a confirmed violation will require installation of a treatment device.
 - c. The Health District may require increased frequency for nitrate monitoring and installation of treatment device, as described in the most current written policy entitled *Sampling Frequency for Group B Water Systems with Elevated Nitrates*.
 - d. In accordance with the Health District's most current written policy entitled *When Results from a Volatile Inorganic Chemical (VOC) Will Be Required for Approval of a Group B Public Water Supply*, the Health District may require collection and submittal of a VOC analysis for a Group B water system with elevated nitrate levels.
4. Turbidity.
- a. Follow-up action for Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall be as described in WAC 246-290-320(5).
 - b. Follow-up action for Group B water systems shall be as described in WAC 246-291-340.
5. Other Substances.
- a. Follow-up action for Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall be as described in WAC 246-290-320(4) and WAC 246-290-320(6) through (9).
 - b. The Health Officer shall determine the follow-up action for a Group B water system on detection of other substances, or substances not included in WAC 246-291-300 through 246-291-350 or Section 12.B. of these regulations.
- D. Public Notification.
- 1. Purveyors of Group A community, NTNC and NTC water systems shall comply with public notification requirements as described in WAC 246-290-330.
 - 2. Purveyors of Group B water systems shall notify the water system users when the system has a MIL violation of a primary standard, as described under WAC 246-291-320 through 350 and Section 12.B. of these regulations.

3. Purveyors of Group B and Group A community, NTNC and TNC water systems shall ensure that the content of public notices and method of distribution to water system users shall comply with WAC 246-290-330, WAC 246-291-360, and this subsection.
 - a. Acute coliform MCL.
 - (1) Notify the Health District within twenty-four hours;
 - (2) Notify the water system users within twenty-four hours by hand delivery, television or radio. Contact the Health District or the Department if by telephone or posted notice;
 - (3) Provide specific health effects language in the notice. Mandatory language is available from the Health District and/or the Department.
 - b. Nonacute coliform MCL.
 - (1) Notify the Health District by the end of the next business day;
 - (2) Notify the water system users within fourteen days by local newspaper, mail or hand delivery;
 - (3) Provide specific health effects language in the notice. Mandatory language is available from the Health District and/or the Department.
4. In instances where the Health District issues or lifts a Boil Water Notice, in accordance with the most current written policy entitled *Issuance of a Boil Water Notice for Public Water Supplies*, the purveyor will ensure notification as described within said policy and WAC 246-291-360.
5. When circumstances dictate a broader and/or more immediate notice be given to protect public health, the Department and/or Health District may require notification by whatever means necessary.
6. In the event disinfection is required of a Group B water system due to repairs, improvements, or an MCL violation, it shall be the responsibility of the purveyor or authorized representative to provide notification, either in writing or by telephone, to each user on the system, 24 hours prior to disinfection taking place.
7. The Department and/or Health District may give notice to the water system users required by this section on behalf of the water purveyor. However, the purveyor remains responsible for ensuring the requirements are met.

8. When a substance does not exceed the MCL, but is measured at a Department and/or Health District-determined threshold for increased monitoring or other action, the Department and/or Health District may require the purveyor to notify the water system users. The Health District has determined a threshold for nitrate as described in the most current written policy entitled *Sampling Frequency for Group B Water Systems with Elevated Nitrates*.

SECTION 13. WATER SYSTEM OPERATIONS

A. Operator Certification

1. A certified operator is required per Chapter 70.119 RCW and Chapter 246-292 WAC for the following public water systems:
 - a. Those serving 100 services or more; and
 - b. Those serving 25 or more persons year-round which are supplied by a surface water source and are required to filter.

B. Small Water System Management Program

1. The purpose of a small water system management program is to assure the water system:
 - a. Is properly and reliably managed and operated, and
 - b. Continues to exist as a functional and viable entity.
2. A small water system management program shall be developed and implemented for all systems not required to complete a water system plan as described under WAC 246-290-100.
3. The Department or Health District shall have the authority to require submission to this program for review and comment when:
 - a. A new water system is proposed;
 - b. A new project is proposed for an existing system;
 - c. An existing system has problems associated with inadequate or improper management or operations;
 - d. Requested by the Department or Health District for an existing system not having approved engineering documents, such as, or similar to, those described under WAC 246-290-110 and WAC 246-290-120; or

- e. There is a change in ownership of the system.
- 4. A Department guideline entitled *Planning Handbook* is available to assist the purveyor in establishing the level of detail and content of the management program. Content and detail of the program shall be consistent with the size, complexity, past performance, and use of the public water system. General content topics shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:
 - a. Ownership and decision-making issues;
 - b. Financial capability; and
 - c. Operations.
- 5. New Group B water systems shall submit a water system plan consistent with WAC 246-291-140. This plan shall include financial viability criteria, as well as, notification on property titles informing potential users of the system status at the time of system approval.

C. Reliability and Continuity of Service

- 1. All public water systems shall provide an adequate quantity and quality of water in a reliable manner at all times.
 - a. In determining whether a proposed public water system or an expansion or modification of an existing system is capable of providing an adequate quantity of water, the Department shall consider the immediate as well as the reasonably anticipated future needs of the system's consumers.
 - b. In determining whether an existing public water system is providing an adequate quantity of water, the Department shall consider the needs of the system's existing consumers exclusively, unless, in the Department's discretion, consideration of the needs of potential consumers is in the public interest.
 - c. The purveyor shall ensure the system is constructed, operated and maintained to protect against failures of the power supply, treatment process, equipment, or structure with appropriate back-up facilities. Security measures shall be employed to assure the water source, water treatment processes, water storage facilities and the distribution system are under the strict control of the purveyor.
 - d. Where fire flow is required, a positive pressure at the water meter or property line shall be maintained throughout the system under fire flow conditions.

- e. Water pressure at the customer's service meter, or property line if a meter is not used, shall be maintained at the approved design pressure under peak hourly design flow conditions. In no case shall the pressure be less than thirty psi (for systems built in 1982 or later) unless under fire flow conditions at which time the pressure shall not be less than twenty psi.
 - f. Water use restrictions as a designed operation practice shall not be allowed. However, water use restrictions may be allowed in times of drought.
 - g. No intake or other connection shall be maintained between a public water system and a source of water not approved by the Department.
 - h. A purveyor shall provide the Department with the current names, addresses and telephone numbers of the owners, operators and emergency contact persons for the system, including any changes to this information. The purveyor shall also maintain twenty-four-hour phone availability and shall respond to customer concerns and service complaints in a timely manner.
 - i. Provisions must be planned for continuity of water service to the customers during any change in or transfer of utility or managerial responsibilities. No purveyor shall end utility operations without providing written notice to all customers and the Department at least one year prior to termination of service and must comply with all other requirements specified in WAC 246-290-430, and WAC 246-291-250.
 - j. It shall be the purveyor's responsibility to ensure that all federal, state and local regulations pertaining to the public water system are met. In the event that the system is consistently delinquent in following these regulations, contracting with a state approved Satellite Management Agency for management may be required.
2. Discontinuance of service. Water systems regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission may discontinue water service for any of the following reasons in accordance with WAC 480-110-071:
- a. Nonpayment of bills.
 - b. For the use of water for purposes or properties other than that specified in the application.
 - c. Under flat rate service, for increased use of water without approval of the utility.
 - d. For willful waste of water through improper or imperfect piping, equipment, or otherwise.

- e. When customer's piping or equipment does not meet the utility's standards, or fails to comply with other applicable codes and regulations.
- f. For tampering with the utilities property.
- g. In case of vacation of the premises by the customer.
- h. For nonpayment of any proper charges, including deposit, as provided in the tariff of the utility.
- i. For refusal to comply with provisions of WAC 480-110-091, access to premises.
- j. For violation of rules, service agreements, or filed tariff(s).
- k. For use of equipment which adversely affects the utility's service to its other customers.
- l. For fraudulent obtaining or use of service.

SECTION 14. ENFORCEMENT

A. Other Laws, Regulations and Agency Requirements

- 1. Nothing in these regulations is intended to abridge or alter the rights of action by the state or by any person which exist in equity, common law, or other statutes to abate pollution or to abate a nuisance.
- 2. If a conflict exists in the interpretation of any public health regulation and these regulations, the more stringent requirement shall apply.

B. Enforcement Authority

- 1. The Health Officer shall have the authority to enforce the provisions of these regulations equally on all persons. The Health Officer is also authorized to adopt rules consistent with the provisions of these regulations for the purpose of enforcing and carrying out its provisions.
- 2. When a public water system is out of compliance with these rules, the Department or Health District may initiate appropriate enforcement actions, regardless of any prior approvals issued by the Department or Health District, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Notice of violation instructing or requiring appropriate corrective measures;
 - b. Issuance of a Bilateral Compliance Agreement which outlines a compliance schedule for specific actions necessary to achieve compliance; and

- c. Issuance of a Notice to Correct (civil infraction).

C. Commencement of Proceedings

1. Whenever the Health Officer has reason to believe that a use or conditions exist in violation of any public health regulation, he/she may initiate abatement or enforcement proceedings or commence an administrative notice proceeding under Item E of this section to cause the enforcement and correction of each violation.
2. The Health Officer is authorized to utilize the procedures of these regulations in order to enforce public health regulations. These regulations are not the exclusive procedural remedies.

D. Right of Entry

1. The Health District has authority under RCW 70.119A.150 to enter a premises under the control of a public water system at reasonable times with prior notification in order to determine compliance with laws and rules administered by the Department except as otherwise noted in the referenced statute.
2. Unless entry is consented to by the owner or person in control of any building, structure, property or portion thereof or conditions are believed to exist which create an immediate and irreparable health hazard, the inspector prior to entry shall obtain a search warrant, in accordance with RCW 70.119A.150

E. Violations and Penalties (Civil Infraction)

1. The violation of any provisions of this regulation shall constitute an infraction. Each such violation shall constitute a separate infraction for each and every day or portion thereof during which such violation is committed, continued or not permitted.
2. Violations - Investigations - Evidence. An authorized representative of the Health District may investigate alleged or apparent violations of these regulation. Upon request of the authorized representative of the Health District, the person allegedly or apparently in violation of this regulation shall provide information identifying themselves. Willful refusal to provide information and identifying a person as required by this section is a misdemeanor.
3. Notice and Order to Correct Violation.
 - a. Issuance. Whenever an authorized representative of the Health District determines that a violation has occurred or is occurring, he/she may issue a written notice and order to correct violation to the property owner or to any person causing, allowing or participating in the violation.

- b. Content. The notice and order to correct violation shall contain:
 - (1) The name and address of the property owner or other persons to whom the notice and order to correct violation is directed;
 - (2) The street address or description sufficient for identification of the building, structure, premises, or land upon or within which the violation has occurred or is occurring;
 - (3) A description of the violation and a reference to that provision of the regulation which has been violated;
 - (4) A statement of the action required to be taken to correct the violation and a date or time by which correction is to be completed; and
 - (5) A statement that a monetary penalty in an amount per day for each violation shall be assessed against the person to whom the notice and order to correct violation is directed for each and every day, or portion of a day, on which the violation continues following the date set for correction.
 - c. Service of Order. The notice and order to correct violation shall be served upon the person to whom it is directed, either personally or by mailing a copy of the order to correct violations by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt required, to such person at his/her last known address. Proof of service shall be made at the time of service by a written declaration under penalty of perjury executed by the person effecting the service, declaring the time and date of service and the manner by which service was made.
 - d. Extension. Upon written request received prior to the correction date or time, the authorized representative may extend the date set for corrections for good cause. The authorized Health District representative may consider substantial completion of the necessary correction or unforeseeable circumstances which render completion impossible by the date established as a good cause.
- F. Notice of Civil Infraction - Service. An authorized representative of the Health District may issue a notice of civil infraction pursuant to Chapter 7.80 RCW if the authorized representative has reasonable cause to believe that the person has violated any provisions of these regulations or has not corrected the violation as required in the written notice and order to correct violation. A notice of civil infraction may be served either by:
- 1. The authorized representative serving the notice of civil infraction on the person named in the notice of civil infraction at the time of issuance; or

2. The authorized representative filing the notice of civil infraction with the District Court, in which case the District Court shall issue the notice and the authorized representative shall have it served, either personally or by mail, postage prepaid, on the person named in the notice of infraction at his or her last known address.

G. Notice of Civil Infraction - Forum - Contents. The notice of civil infraction shall include the following:

1. A statement that the notice represents a determination that the infraction has been committed by the person named in the notice and that the determination shall be final unless contested as provided in this regulation;
2. A statement that the infraction is a non-criminal offense for which imprisonment shall not be imposed as a sanction;
3. A statement of the specific infraction for which the notice was issued;
4. A statement that monetary penalties as set forth below have been established for each infraction;
5. A statement of the options provided in these regulations for responding to the notice and the procedures necessary to exercise these options;
6. A statement that at any hearing to contest the determination that the Health District has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the infraction was committed; and that the person may subpoena witnesses, including the authorized representative of the Health District, who issued and served the notice of infraction;
7. A statement that at any hearing requested for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances surrounding the commission of the civil infraction, the person will be deemed to have committed the civil infraction and may not subpoena witnesses;
8. A statement that the person must respond to the notice as provided in this chapter within 15 days; and
9. A statement that failure to respond to the notice or a failure to appear at a hearing requested for the purpose of contesting the determination or for the purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances will result in a default judgment against the person in the amount of the penalty and that this failure may be referred to the prosecuting attorney or city attorney for criminal prosecution for failure to respond or appear.

- H. Notice of Civil Infraction - Filing - Hearing in District Court. A notice of infraction shall be filed in District Court within 48 hours of issuance, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Kitsap County District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine violations occurring under these regulations.
- I. Notice of Civil Infraction - Determination Infraction Committed. Unless contested in accordance with this regulation, the notice of infraction represents a determination that the person to whom the notice was issued committed the infraction.
- J. Notice of Civil Infraction - Response Requesting A Hearing - Failure To Respond Or Appear - Order To Set Aside.
1. A person who receives a notice to infraction shall respond to the notice as provided in this section within 15 days of the date the notice was served.
 2. If the person named in the notice of infraction does not contest the determination, the person shall respond within 15 days by completing the appropriate portion of the notice of civil infraction and submitting it, either by mail or in person to the court specified in the notice. A check or money order in the amount of the penalty prescribed for the infraction must be submitted with the response. When a response which does not contest the determination is received, an appropriate order shall be entered in the court's records and a record of the response shall be furnished to the Health District.
 3. If the person named in the notice of civil infraction wishes to contest the determination, the person shall respond within 15 days by completing the portion of the notice of civil infraction requesting a hearing and filing it with the court specified on the notice. The court shall notify the person in writing of the time, place, and date of the hearing and the date shall not be earlier than 7 days nor more than 90 days from the date of the notice of hearing, except by agreement.
 4. If the person named in the notice of civil infraction does not contest the determination, but wished to explain mitigating circumstances surrounding the infraction, the person shall respond by completing the portion of the civil infraction requesting a hearing for that purpose and filing is with the court specified in the notice. The court shall notify the person in writing of the time, place, and date of the hearing, and the date shall not be earlier than 7 days nor more than 90 days from the date of the notice of the hearing, except by agreement.
 5. The court may enter a default judgment assessing the monetary penalty prescribed for the infraction, and may notify the prosecuting attorney of the failure to respond to the notice of civil infraction or to appear at a requested hearing if any person issued a notice of civil infraction:

- a. Fails to respond to the notice of infraction as provided in Item J.2. of this section; or
- b. Fails to appear at a hearing requested pursuant to either Items J.3. and J.4. of this section.

K. Notice. Failure to Sign, Non-Appearance - Failure To Satisfy Penalty.

1. A person who fails without just cause to sign a notice of infraction is guilty of a misdemeanor.
2. Any person willfully violating his or her written and signed promise to appear in court or his or her written and signed promise to respond to the notice of civil infraction is guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the notice of civil infraction; provided that a written promise to appear in court or a written promise to respond to a notice of civil infraction may be complied with by appearance of counsel.
3. A person who willfully fails to pay a monetary penalty or to perform community service as required by a court under these regulations may be found in civil contempt of a court after notice and hearing.

L. Representation by Attorney.

1. A person subject to proceedings under this regulation may appear or be represented by counsel.
2. The prosecuting attorney or city attorney representing the Health District may, but need not, appear in any proceedings under these regulations, notwithstanding any statute or court rules to the contrary.

M. Infraction - Hearing - Procedure - Burden of Proof - Order - Appeal.

1. A hearing held to contest the determination that an infraction has been committed shall be without a jury.
2. The court may consider the notice of civil infraction and any sworn statements submitted by the Health District's authorized representative who issued and served the notice in lieu of his or her personal appearance at the hearing. The person named in the notice may subpoena witnesses, including the authorized representative who has issued and served the notice, and has the right to present evidence and examine witnesses present in court.
3. The burden of proof is on the Health District to establish the commission of the infraction by a preponderance of the evidence.

4. After consideration of the evidence and argument, the court shall determine whether the infraction was committed. If it has not been established that the infraction was committed, an order dismissing the notice shall be entered in the court's records. If it has been established that a civil infraction has been committed, an appropriate order shall be entered in the court's records.
5. An appeal from the court's determination or order shall be to the Superior Court in the manner provided by the Rules of Appeal of Decisions of Courts or Limited Jurisdiction. The decision of the Superior Court is subject only to discretionary review pursuant to the Rules of Appellate Procedure.

N. Infraction - Explanation of Mitigating Circumstances.

1. A hearing held for the purpose of allowing a person to explain mitigating circumstances surrounding the commission of an infraction shall be an informal proceeding. The person may not subpoena witnesses. The determination that an infraction has been committed may not be contested at a hearing held for purpose of explaining mitigating circumstances.
2. After the court has heard the explanation of the circumstances surrounding the commission of the infraction, an appropriate order shall be entered in the court's records.
3. There shall be no appeal from the court's determination or order.

O. Monetary Penalties - Restitution.

1. In addition to or as an alternative to any other judicial or administrative remedy provided in this regulation or by law or other rules and regulations, any person found to have committed an infraction shall be assessed a monetary penalty. All violations of this ordinance shall be denominated as Class I Civil Infractions. The maximum penalty shall be as provided by the state.
2. Whenever a monetary penalty is imposed by the court under this ordinance, it is immediately payable. If the person is unable to pay at that time, the court may grant an extension of the period in which the penalty may be paid. If the penalty is not paid on or before the time established for payment, the court may proceed to collect the penalty in the same manner as other civil judgments and may notify the prosecuting attorney or city attorney of the failure to pay. The court shall also notify the Health District of the failure to pay the penalty, and the Health District shall not issue the person any future permit or approvals for any work until monetary penalty has been paid.
3. The court may also order a person found to have committed a civil infraction to make restitution.

P. Order of Court - Civil Nature - Modification of Penalty - Community Service.

1. An order entered after the receipt of a response which does not contest the determination, or after it has been established at a hearing that the civil infraction was committed, or after a hearing for the purpose of explaining the mitigating circumstances is civil in nature.
2. The court may waive, reduce or be consistent, or suspend the monetary penalty prescribed for the civil infraction. If the court determines that a person has insufficient funds to pay the monetary penalty, the court may order performance of the number of hours of community service in lieu of a monetary penalty, at the rate of the current state's minimum wage per hour.

Q. Costs and Attorney's Fees. Each party in a civil infraction case is responsible for costs incurred by that party, but the court may assess witness fees against a non-prevailing respondent. Attorney's fees may be awarded to either party in a civil infraction case.

R. Written Assurance of Discontinuance. The Health Officer may accept a written assurance of discontinuance of any act in violation of this regulation from any person who engaged in such act. Failure to comply with the assurance of discontinuance shall be a further violation of this regulation.

S. Stop-Work and Abatement Orders.

1. Stop Work Orders. The Health Officer may cause a stop-work order to be issued whenever the Health Officer has reason to believe that a violation of this regulation is occurring. The effect of the stop-work order shall be to require the immediate cessation of such work or activity until authorized by the Health Officer to proceed. The stop work order shall be posted on the property where the violation is occurring, and shall be served upon the owner of the property either personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the owner's last known address.

2. **Abatement Orders.** In addition to or as an alternative to any other judicial or administrative remedy provided in these regulations or by law or other rules and regulations, the Health Officer may order a violation of these regulations to be abated. The effect of the abatement order shall be to require work to be done to correct the violation within a reasonable time period. If the required corrective work is not commenced or completed within the time specified, the Health Officer will proceed to abate the violation and cause the work to be done. The abatement order shall be posted upon the property where the violation is occurring, and shall be served upon the owner of the property either personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the owner's last know address. The property owner is responsible for the costs of all corrective actions, whether done by the owner or the Health District. The Health District shall have the right to collect the amount expended for abatement through appropriate legal action.

SECTION 15. EFFECTIVE DATE

This regulation shall be of full force and take effect on May 1, 1999.

SECTION 16. WAIVERS

The Health Officer may waive these regulations or portions thereof provided that the waiver is consistent with the intent of these regulations and that no public health hazard will result. Request for a waiver shall be made in writing to the Health Officer and shall include reasons and engineering justification in support of the waiver.

When a waiver to protective covenant(s) is sought, the applicant will show that reasonable effort has been made to attain the required covenant(s). Final determination of whether a reasonable effort has been made will be at the discretion of the Health Officer. Reasonable effort may include, but is not limited to written denial by the affected adjacent property owner(s) or returned receipt of certified mail indicating lack of response to the request.

A waiver from the requirements of these rules and regulations may be granted where there are unusual circumstances or conditions where the application of the requirements would cause undue and unnecessary hardship. No waiver shall be granted which would in any way tend to jeopardize the public health, safety, welfare or in any way tend to interfere with or prejudice the rights of others to the comfortable enjoyment of life and property. No waiver shall be granted which would authorize design and installation contrary to the laws of the State of Washington, including Chapter 246-290 WAC and Chapter 246-291 WAC, as now or hereafter amended.

SECTION 17. SEVERABILITY

Should any part of these rules and regulations be declared unconstitutional or invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remainder.

SECTION 18. REPEALER

REPEAL OF LOCAL REGULATIONS: Bremerton-Kitsap County Board of Health Ordinance 1998-6, Rules and Regulations For Private and Public Water Supplies, dated June 3, 1998, is hereby repealed. In addition, if any resolution, code, words, rules or regulations of the Health District are in conflict with this regulation, they are hereby repealed to the extent necessary to give these regulations full force and effect.

Appendix A

Ordinance 1999-6

Minimum Pumphouse Components For Public Water Supplies

The pumphouse shall be adequately designed to allow access, removal and service of equipment. The following are minimum components:

1. Minimum 4-inch concrete floor.
2. Floor drain installed with piping that is properly daylighted away from the building. The outlet of the drain must be installed with a device to prevent access by insects and rodents.
3. The well casing(s) must be extended for a minimum of 6-inches above the finished floor surface.
4. A sanitary well seal must be properly installed and of an acceptable type.
5. A water tight gasketed well cap be installed.
6. Casing vent installed, if applicable.
7. Inspection port should be a minimum of 1-inch in diameter and plugged while not in use.
8. Pumphouse shall be of 2 x 4 construction.
9. Minimum R-11 for insulation unless construction consists of concrete blocks.
10. Plywood, sheet rock, wire screening or other suitable material to cover insulation.
11. Wiring installed according to code.
12. Wall mounted thermostat controlled wall heater, no heat lamps.
13. PVC schedule 80, galvanized or copper piping used for the manifold. Manifold must be properly supported.
14. Unions or valves installed at pressure tanks, booster pump, etc., to allow for removal or equipment.
15. Pressure tanks, when installed, must be properly sized, operated and maintained, and ASME approved if in excess of 120 gallons.
16. Booster pump installed and secured, if applicable.
17. ASME pressure relief valve properly rated based on flow.
18. A source meter must be installed in the pumphouse. Any deviation from this must be approved by the District.
19. Raw water tap installed 6-inches above floor.
20. Pressure gauge easily readable.
21. Composition, tile, shake or other approved material used for roof.
22. Pumphouse is properly vented, i.e., eaves installed.
23. System alarms, if applicable, should be fully operational with an acceptable alarm mechanism being utilized.
24. Windows are not recommended.
25. Lock on door.

Distribution System Requirements For Public Water Supplies

1. Sizing must be in accordance with Ordinance 134.
2. Recorded easements for water lines, pumphouse, etc., attached
3. All lines under 4-inch in diameter shall be a minimum of Class 200 PVC.
4. Piping shall be located a minimum of 36-inches below grade and shall be bedded in accordance with AWWA standards.
5. If the water main is to be in the same trench as power lines, they must be laid on opposite sides of the trench. If more than one power line exists, i.e., primary and secondary lines, they should be bundled together to prevent them from overlapping with the water main. A minimum of 1 foot of horizontal separation between the power lines and water main is required. Where power and water lines must overlap, i.e., at corners, power lines shall be below the water lines.
6. 14 gauge copper trace wire installed on all mains and on service lines to the meter.
7. Individual meters in boxes installed with lockable meter stops. Check valve installed between meter and service. Meter box installed at ground level or above.
8. Pressure reducing valves shall be installed where pressures exceed 80 psi
9. Properly installed blowoffs at the end of the main or at the low points in the system. Blowoffs shall be sized as follows: 1-inch blowoffs for mains 2-inches or smaller and 2-inch blowoffs for mains greater than