

SAN JUAN COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH  
ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ - 2010

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the San Juan County Board of Health held a public hearing on February 17, 2010 to consider the proposed ordinance.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED, that

**Sec.1.** San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06, Section 8.16.010 and Ord. 10-2001 § 1, Ord.14-2000 § 4; Ord. 4-1998; Ord. 14-1996 be amended as follows:

**8.06.010 Purpose**

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

- A. Overseeing the siting and construction of water wells, per Chapters 173-160 WAC and RCW 18.104;
- B. Providing standards for water supply pertaining to building permits for new structures requiring a source of potable water, per RCW 19.27.097 (State Building Code), and RCW 36.70A (State Growth Management Act);
- C. Providing standards for water supply for subdivision per San Juan County Unified Development Code Sections 18.60 and 18.70, and RCW 36.70(A) (State Growth Management Act), and RCW 58.17 (State Subdivision Statute);
- D. Regulating the construction and operation of community water systems; ~~and~~
- E. Establishing standards for approval of the construction and operation of individual water systems; and
- F. Establishing water resource standards and providing water resource management in conjunction with the Department of Ecology.

**Sec.2.** San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06, Section 8.16.070 and Ord. 20-2007 § 1; Ord. 7-2006 § 9; Ord. 21-2002 § 8; Ord. 10-2001 § 2, Ord.14-2000 § 4; Ord. 4-1998; Ord. 14-1996 be amended as follows:

## 8.06.070 Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

“*Community (or public) water system*” means any water system serving water for human consumption other than one single family residential connection except, excluding a system serving one or two residences (on separate properties) or a system serving four or fewer connections on the same parcel residential structures all of which are located on the same farm.

“*Connection*” (*Group B water system purposes only*) means a house, unless specifically stated otherwise in a water system’s ownership agreement. An attached accessory dwelling unit will constitute one-third to one-half of ~~a connection~~ an Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) in addition to the house. The attached accessory dwelling will be rated at one-half of ~~a connection~~ an ERU unless the owner can demonstrate that the use will be less than one-half, but in no case will it be rated at less than one-third of ~~a connection~~ an ERU. A detached accessory dwelling unit shall include evidence of the availability on site of one ~~equivalent residential unit~~ ERU of water in addition to the water required for the principal residence.

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

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

“*Contaminant*” means anything that impairs the quality of ground water to a degree that creates a potential hazard to the environment, public health, or interferes with a beneficial use.

“*County Hydrogeologist*” means a Washington State licensed hydrogeologist that either works for or has a contract with San Juan County.

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

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

“*Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU)*” means a system-specific unit of measure used to express the amount of water consumed by a typical full-time single family residence.

“*gpm*” means gallons per minute.

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

“*Group B public water system*” means a public water system with 1) more than two and less than 15 connections; or 2) serving an average nonresidential population of less than 25 people per day for 60 or more days within a calendar year; or 3) any number of people for less than 60 days within a calendar year. (Note: systems with 10 or more connections typically will become Group A water systems based on population)

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

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

“*Hydrogeologic Site Evaluation*” means a report that evaluates water resource availability prepared by a licensed professional who has training and experience in hydrogeology per WAC 308-15-057.

“*Individual water system*” means a water system serving a no more than two single-family residences (includes primary residence and accessory dwelling unit) and no more than one accessory dwelling unit, or four or fewer residences meeting the definition in WAC 246-290-010 for under same farm. (Note: a water system consisting of two main residences with ADUs is not defined as a Group B water system under this provision.)

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

“*Owner*” means owner of the proposed or existing well or water system.

“*Peak demand*” means the amount of water needed to supply maximum demand or meet extreme conditions. Maximum demand typically occurs when a water system experiences high water use during summer months when irrigation and visitors impact the system. For San Juan County this amount is 540 gallons per day per residential connection. See Average demand.

“*Potable*” means water suitable for drinking by the public.

“*ppm*” means parts per million. Equal to milligrams per liter (mg/l).

“*Project Actions*” means an application for a land division, a new and/or expanding water system, and/or a water availability certificate. Project actions do not include simple land divisions or building permit applications for structures that do not require water availability certificates.

“*Residence*” means the primary residence and accessory dwelling unit.

“*Same farm*” means a parcel of land or series of parcels that are connected by covenants and devoted to the production of livestock or agricultural commodities for commercial purposes and does not qualify as a public water system.

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

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

“*Seawater intrusion*” means replacement of pumped fresh water by seawater in an aquifer. ~~Potential seawater intrusion is indicated by well water samples showing values of 100 ppm or greater of chlorides.~~

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

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

“*Source Capacity*” means the capacity of the water source that is proposed to serve a subdivision. For purposes of this chapter the minimum source capacity is 0.7 gpm per connection.

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

“*Stabilize*” means less than 0.1 foot of drawdown fluctuation/hour in the last 4 hours of a pump test after normalizing for tidal and barometric influences.

“*Standard design*” means a design meeting Department requirements for treatment, filtration, or storage.

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

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

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

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

**Sec.3.** San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06, Section 8.16.135 and Ord. 10-2001 § 7 be amended as follows:

**8.06.135      Certificate of Adequacy Water Availability**

- A. The *health officer* may issue certificates of adequacy for new or existing individual wells. All certificates issued must specify an expiration date and any conditions for approval. The source capacity must comply with the San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations as defined in Appendix E. Prior to issuance of the certificate the applicant must develop and submit to the *health officer* the following information:
1. Well Site Inspection Report. The report must contain the information as detailed Section 8.06.140.
  2. Water Well Report (well log).
  3. Pump test report. In addition, the pump test report must be conducted in accordance with the San Juan County Pump Test Standards as outlined in Appendix D.

4. A bacteriological and inorganic analysis. The bacteriological and inorganic analysis must comply with the San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations as defined in Appendix E. ~~Test results for chloride must comply with the standards in Appendix E, Table A.~~
5. Documentation of legal access to the well, if the well is not located on the applicant's parcel.

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

1. Misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact in the information submitted; or
2. Changes in site or well conditions resulting in a failure to comply with the regulations; or
3. Failure to meet conditions of the certificate or regulations.

**Sec.4.** San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06, Article II, Section 8.16.140 and Ord. 20-2007 § 5; Ord. 10-2001 § 8, Ord.14-2000 § 4; Ord. 3-1999; Ord. 4-1998; Ord. 14-1996 be amended as follows:

**8.06.140      Demonstration of Water Availability - Building Permits**

- A. Applicants for building permits for new construction, which that contain plumbing fixtures dependent on potable water for their operation, must demonstrate water availability ~~an adequate, potable water supply for the intended use of the structure.~~
- B. Applicants for a remodel building permit are not required to demonstrate water availability provided the proposed construction will not result in an increase in water use. The applicant of a remodel building permit shall be required to demonstrate water availability when the remodel would result in an increase in water usage (e.g., conversion of a cabin to a residence, conversion of a residence to a restaurant; but, not just the increase of the number of bedrooms in a single family residence).
- C. No building, dwelling or other structure containing plumbing fixtures which existed prior to the effective date of this regulation shall be required to demonstrate water availability, except when a building permit is proposed that will increase the water usage (e.g., conversion of a cabin to a residence or conversion of a residence to a restaurant; but, not just the increase of the number of bedrooms in a single family residence).
- D. The applicant for any building permit which requires water availability to be demonstrated shall provide sufficient information to allow the health officer to make a determination of water availability. Sufficient ~~This~~ evidence shall consist of one of the following:
  1. ~~A.~~ Written notice from a community water system purveyor that service will be provided to the proposed structure. This water system must meet state or county requirements for compliance as defined in WAC 246-290, WAC 246-291, and these regulations.
  2. ~~B.~~ A valid certificate of adequacy water availability issued per Section 8.06.135.
  - ~~C.~~ Documentation of a private well source that includes: a Water Well Report and/or a pump test demonstrating the source meets the quantity requirements detailed in a San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations (Appendix E), and a bacteriological test and inorganic chemical analysis meeting the requirements of San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations as defined in Appendix E.
  3. ~~D.~~ Alternative water sources. Alternative water sources will be permitted for single-family residential use. A combination of sources and systems may be used to fulfill the quantity and quality requirements for a single-family residential building permit. There must be no cross-connection between potable and non-potable water supplies.

Alternative sources will not be allowed for subdivision approval. Alternative water sources must be approved by the Health Officer. These sources and may include:

- a. ~~1.~~ Shallow wells and springs with unsatisfactory bacteriological tests, but absent E. coli or fecal coliform. Applicant must submit a design for treatment by a qualified engineer, water system designer, or meeting design standards established by the Department of Health and Community Services (see Appendix A) and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
- b. ~~2.~~ Wells Individual water systems which have a well log and pump test with yields less than 200 gallons per day per residence. Applicant must submit plans for storage, supplemental water sources or water use reduction (see Appendix A) to the Department of Health and Community Services and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
- c. ~~3.~~ Hauled water storage design meeting county guidelines (Appendix A). If the water is intended for domestic use the applicant must submit a design by a qualified engineer, water system designer, or meeting design standards established by to the Department of Health and Community Services that includes treatment and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
- d. ~~4.~~ Rainwater catchment design meeting county guidelines (Appendix A). If the water is intended for domestic use, the applicant must submit a design by a qualified engineer or water system designer, ~~or meeting the design standards approved by the Department of Health and Community Services that includes treatment~~ and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements. An owner may design a system for their own use.
- e. ~~5.~~ Seawater treatment systems designed by a qualified engineer or water system designer, with applicable approvals from the San Juan County ~~Permit Center~~ Community Development and Planning under the Shoreline Master Program (Chapter 18.50 SJCC) and Department of Ecology for use of surface water. Applicant must submit plans to the Department of Health and Community Services and record on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.
- f. ~~6.~~ Wells receiving arsenic, barium and/or fluoride treatment meeting the county guidelines (Appendix A). The applicant must submit a design by a qualified engineer or water system designer. The design must meet standards approved by the Department of Health and Community Services that includes treatment, monitoring and recording on the property title a statement that the system is alternative and a description of operation and maintenance requirements.

**Sec.5.** San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06, Section 8.16.170 and Ord. 10-2001 § 12, Ord.14-2000 § 4; Ord. 14-1996 be amended as follows:

#### **8.06.170      Design Approval and Planning Requirements**

- A. *Group A public water systems* fall under the jurisdiction of the Washington State Department of Health, pursuant to the Joint Plan of ~~Operation~~ Responsibilities with San Juan County Board of Health. Group A systems must comply with provisions of these rules and regulations pertaining

to well siting, design standards, and monitoring requirements for seawater intrusion and primary contaminants. All other requirements for approval of the public water system shall be determined by the Washington State Department of Health under WAC 246-290.

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

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

**NEW SECTION Sec. 6. A new section is added to chapter 8.06 to read as follows:**

**8.06. Permit – Required**

No person, firm or corporation may operate any Group B water system without having first obtained from San Juan County Health and Community Services, in such form as the department may require, a permit to operate such water system. Said permit shall be valid from February 1<sup>st</sup> through January 31<sup>st</sup>, unless sooner revoked as provided in this chapter. Every permit shall expire as stated in the permit, and it may be suspended for cause by the health officer. Applications for renewal of permits shall be submitted to the health officer 30 days prior to the permit expiration date.

**NEW SECTION Sec. 7. A new section is added to chapter 8.06 to read as follows:**

**8.06. Permit – Fee**

Any individual person, firm or corporation desiring to operate a Group B water system in the County shall first apply for and obtain from San Juan County Health and Community Services a permit to operate such water system as provided in this chapter. An application shall be accompanied by a fee in an amount to be established by the San Juan County Board of Health.

**NEW SECTION Sec. 8. A new section is added to chapter 8.06 to read as follows:**

**8.06. Permit – Nontransferable**

Permits shall be nontransferable in ownership or location of operation. New owners of existing permitted water systems or a change in water system name will require a change in ownership application and payment of the appropriate fee as adopted in the fee schedule.

**Sec.9.** San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06, Section 8.16.180 and Ord. 10-2001 § 13, Ord.14-2000 § 4; Ord. 14-1996 be amended as follows:

**8.06.180 List of Appendices**

The following appendices contain standards used by the department in implementing and enforcing this code. Copies of all appendices will be kept on file at the department. Appendices A through E shall be modified by resolution of the board of health. ~~Appendix F may be revised by the department.~~

- A. Minimum Design Standards for Alternative Individual Water Systems
- B. Minimum Design Standards for Group B Public Water Systems.
- C. Guidelines for Truck Transportation of Potable Water
- D. Pump Test Requirements
- E. Standards for Adequacy Determinations
- ~~F. Form Letter:~~
  - ~~1. Notice to adjacent water systems;~~
  - ~~2. Response from water system to request for service~~

**Sec.10.** San Juan County Code Chapter 8.06, Section 8.16.021 and Ord. 20-2007 § 7 be amended as follows:

**8.06.210 Seawater Intrusion Protection**

This section applies to all existing and proposed groundwater wells and associated water systems in San Juan County.

- A. Project Actions that have a potential to cause or contribute to seawater intrusion shall be evaluated by the Health Officer to determine their impacts on the groundwater resource.
- B. The San Juan County health department will identify areas of the county at risk for seawater intrusion based on existing groundwater wells with chloride data and proximity to shoreline, as

depicted in the existing San Juan County Seawater Intrusion Risk Area map and hereafter amended. Risk assessment parameters are listed in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Assessment Criteria

| Location criteria  | Groundwater Criteria  |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Within 1000 feet of the shoreline, or</li> <li>2. Within 1000 feet of wells with chloride levels greater than 160 ppm, or</li> <li>3. Within 1000 feet of wells with changes in chloride levels greater than 20 ppm</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wells completed in unconsolidated material: water level elevations less than 8 feet above sea level (based on NAVD 88), or</li> <li>2. Wells completed in bedrock: pumping water level below sea level, or</li> <li>3. Well tests 100 ppm or greater for chloride; or changes in chloride levels greater than 20 ppm, or</li> <li>4. Well chemical analysis confirms chloride from sea water intrusion</li> </ol> |

C. Application

1. Project actions will be evaluated for seawater intrusion risk based on the risk assessment and the proposed Project Action. The extent of the hydrogeologic site evaluation will be in proportion to the scope and risk of the proposal. Projects that may cause or contribute to seawater intrusion (projects meeting two or more of the Location and Groundwater criteria) may be subject to a Hydrogeologic site Evaluation, as defined in section 8.06.150 E. Projects will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis by the County Hydrogeologist to determine the extent of the hydrogeologic site evaluation required. Information required to be submitted for initial review is located in Table 2.

Table 2: Initial Submittal Requirements

| Water Availability Applications – Individual Wells     |  | Land Division Applications   | New and/or Expanding Group A & B Water System Sources  |
|--|--|--|--|
| > 5 Acres  | < 5 Acres  |  |  |
| Exempt – No Requirements for Seawater Intrusion Review | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Well Log</li> <li>2. Chloride and Conductivity analysis</li> <li>3. Surveyed wellhead elevation</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Well Log</li> <li>2. Complete inorganic chemical analysis</li> <li>3. Surveyed wellhead elevation</li> <li>4. Location coordinates</li> <li>5. Proposed use</li> <li>6. Pump test results</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Well Log</li> <li>2. Complete inorganic chemical analysis</li> <li>3. Surveyed wellhead elevation</li> <li>4. Location coordinates</li> <li>5. Proposed use</li> <li>6. Pump test results</li> </ol> |

2. Non-project actions. Public water systems in seawater intrusion risk areas shall be required to sample for chloride and conductivity in April and October of each year. Single family wells in seawater intrusion risk areas that have been conditionally approved shall be required to sample for chloride and conductivity in April and October. Water quality analysis shall be performed by a state certified laboratory and submitted to the Health Officer annually.

- D. The Health Officer may impose conditions of approval designed to prevent degradation of groundwater quality or quantity. Such conditions may include monitoring, pumping regimes, storage, conservation, and other measures.
- E. Project Actions that cannot mitigate the impact of seawater intrusion on the fresh groundwater resource may be modified or denied by the Health Officer. In addition, Project Action utilizing wells that exceed the EPA chloride maximum contaminant level of 250 mg/L will be denied.
- F. In areas where seawater intrusion is increasing, or hydrogeologic studies indicate that the groundwater resource is at risk of degradation from intrusion, the Health Officer will recommend that the San Juan County Board of Health declare a Critical Water Resource Area.

ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2010.

**BOARD OF HEALTH  
SAN JUAN COUNTY WASHINGTON**

ATTEST: Clerk of the Council

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lola Deane,

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingrid Gabriel      Date:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Anna Maria deFreitas,

REVIEWED BY COUNTY  
ADMINISTRATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
Howard Rosenfeld,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Pete Rose              Date:

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY  
RANDALL K. GAYLORD

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lovel Pratt,

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rich Peterson,

\_\_\_\_\_  
David Perera,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Barbara Fleming,