

HEALTH REGULATION # 5
INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS



Adopted by the Tooele County Board of Health

March 13, 1997

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Under Authority of Section 26A-1-121
Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended

Certified Official Copy
Tooele County Health Department

By: _____

Commented [TP1]: Change logo

Commented [TP2]: Jim said: "Yes, we do inspect wells being drilled. We typically are doing inspections 1-2 days a week, and those inspections are unannounced, so the driller never knows when and if we are going to inspect. Because the drillers submits the start card to us before they start, we know when and where they will be actively drilling. Because Tooele County is close, we tend to be out in your area often. I have myself and 3 others in my program that do well inspections."

To my knowledge, you and Weber-Morgan HD are the only HD's doing well seal inspections. Many drillers who work in the Weber-Morgan area are close to revolt because of the challenges and requirements imposed on them. We have good drillers that actually refuse to drill in that area.

I would recommend not doing mandatory inspections and trust the driller. Most drillers can be trusted, and those that have issues we are aware of, and we increase the number of inspections on them. You could also maybe do something like what we do. That is, the driller still notifies your office of their activity, and then your office may or may not inspect them. Your office could then decide if an inspection is necessary. But the driller will be on their toes wondering whether or not they will be inspected. "

"Yes, we definitely inspect private wells. We refer to them as domestic wells. We regulate and inspect every type of water well under our jurisdiction including public supply, domestic, irrigation, stockwater, and commercial/industrial wells. We also regulate and inspect most non-production wells including cathodic protection, closed loop heat pumps, monitoring wells, piezometers, dewatering wells, and inclinometers. We inspect grout seals and many other aspects of well construction such as casing, gravel pack, screens, perforations, pitless adapters, drilling fluids, LCMs, chemicals used for drilling, disinfection, surface completions, pump installation/testing, and many more. Pretty much everything outlined in our rules [R655-4](#) in sections 10 & 11 we inspect. "

Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 Definition	1
2.0 Purpose.....	3
3.0 General Powers and Duties	3
4.0 Emergency Orders	3
5.0 Approved Potable Water Supply Required.....	4
6.0 Plan Approval For Individual Systems	4
7.0 General Requirements For Approved Wells.....	5
8.0 Protection Zones	6
9.0 Approved Grouted Wells	6
10.0 Approved Spring.....	7
11.0 Quantity and Construction Requirements.....	9
12.0 Notice	10
13.0 Enforcement.....	10
14.0 Right to Appeal	11
15.0 Penalty	11

TOOELE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS

1.0 DEFINITIONS

As used in these regulations:

- 1.1 "Aquifer" means an underground formation that contains and transmits groundwater.
- 1.2 "Concentrated Sources of Pollution" means sources that include, but are not limited to septic tanks, drain field systems, drain lines, ordinary sewer lines, garbage dumps, pit privies, hazardous waste disposal systems and corrals.
- 1.3 "Grouted Well" means a well that has the following construction: The annular space between the drilled hole and the well casing shall be grouted or otherwise sealed to eliminate water of questionable quality from seeping alongside the casing into the water bearing aquifer. Such grouting shall be at least two inches thick, and extend a minimum of ~~100~~ 30 feet below the surface, or into an effective geologic seal. The well casing shall extend to an elevation greater than the maximum flood water elevation, but not less than 18 inches above the surrounding ground. However, casings terminated in underground vaults may be permitted on a case-by-case basis. Wells must also be grouted and sealed in accordance with R655-4-11 UAC.
- 1.4 "Department" means the Tooele County Health Department.
- 1.5 "Director" means the director/health officer of the Tooele County Health Department or authorized representative.
- 1.6 "Individual Wastewater and Drinking Water Permit" means a permit to construct an individual underground wastewater disposal system and has an approved on-site supply of potable water.
- 1.7 "Individual Water System" means any potable water system of one to ~~14~~ four connections and which is not subject to the regulations of the Utah Drinking Water Board.
- 1.8 "Owner" means any person who alone, jointly or severally with others:
 - a. has legal title to any premises, dwelling, or dwelling unit, with or without accompanying actual possession thereof, or
 - b. has charge, care, or control of any premises, dwelling, or dwelling unit, as

Commented [TP3]: This is the state requires for private wells

Commented [JG4]: Maybe also include that wells must also be sealed in accordance with R655-4-11 UAC. This section in the rule provides detail about what can be used as a seal and how it must be placed. Also, 30 feet is a minimum depth of casing and seal depending upon the hydrogeology (R655-4-11.4.3). In unconsolidated formation without significant confining units, casing and seal must extend at least to a depth of 30 feet and also extend below the lowest anticipated pumping level. In unconsolidated Formation with significant confining units, casing and seal must be placed to a minimum depth of 30 feet and at least five feet into the confining unit above the water bearing formation. In consolidated formation, casing and seal must be placed to a minimum depth of 30 feet and at least five feet into competent consolidated formation.

Commented [TP5]: David Kruse said the following:

Does this imply that a system with 5 or more connections would be referred to DDW for public consideration? Here is the rule text about what the criteria that would be subject to the drinking water board rules (what makes a system public):

"(1) A public drinking water system is a system, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for human consumption and other domestic uses, which:

- (a) Has at least 15 service connections,
- (i) Delivery of drinking water, such as by a single well, to a portion of a platted subdivision or a portion of a contiguous development, either of which is under the same ownership or control, shall be considered a single public drinking water system; and
- (ii) A platted subdivision or other contiguous development of 15 or more lots, under the same ownership or control, is considered to have the corresponding number of connections as there are lots; or
- (b) Serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- (i) A ratio of 3.13 persons per connection shall be used to calculate the individuals served unless, at the time of operation, more accurate information is available. The ratio is based on the statewide average persons per residence in the 2000 census.
- (ii) Notwithstanding the threshold for the number of service connections set forth in (a), a drinking water system consisting of at least 8 service connections is considered to serve 25 people, based on the ratio in (b)(i), and consequently is classified as a public drinking water system, unless, at the time of operation, more accurate data can be used.

My main comment here is that if the system has plans to grow into something that could be a public system, that it would be easier for the regulated individual to work with DDW early to ensure the requirements are met from the start, so that they don't run the risk of having to work backwards.

legal or equitable owner, agent of the owner, lessee, or is an executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian of the estate of the owner.

- 1.9 "Person" means any individual, public or private corporation and its officers, partnership, association, firm, trustee, executor of an estate, the state or its departments, institution, bureau, agency, county, city, political subdivision, or any legal entity recognized by law.
- 1.10 "Pollution" means such contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of any waters of the state or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous or solid substance into any waters of the state as will create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish or other aquatic life.
- 1.11 "Potable Water" means water which is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes and meets the requirements stated in these rules.
- 1.12 "Public Water System" means a potable water system subject to the jurisdiction of the Utah Drinking Water Board. As currently defined by the Division of Drinking Water, a public water system is a system either publicly or privately owned, providing water for human consumption and other domestic use, which:
 - a. has at least 15 service connections, or
 - b. serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- 1.13 "Recreational Property" means property that is primarily intended for recreational use and is not occupied on a year-round basis.
- 1.14 "Satisfactory Bacteriologic Sample" means a water sample that tests negative for coliform organisms. Samples shall be tested by a laboratory certified by the Utah State Department of Health.
- 1.15 "Shall" means a mandatory term.
- 1.16 "UngROUTED Well" means a well that does not meet the criteria for a grouted well as defined in 1.3.
- 1.17 "Spring" means a water source issuing from the ground that is fed by precipitation that travels from a higher elevation through natural soil.
- 1.18 "Well" means any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, driven, dug, fitted, or otherwise constructed and the intended use of the excavation is to acquire groundwater.

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2.0 PURPOSE

It is the purpose of these regulations to control the construction, location and use of individual water systems within the departments jurisdiction to:

- 2.1 protect and promote the public health, safety and welfare;
- 2.2 prevent damage to property;
- 2.3 prevent the spread of disease;
- 2.4 prevent the creation of nuisances; and
- 2.5 prevent water pollution.

3.0 GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES

The department, by the director, shall be responsible for the administration of these rules and regulations and any other powers vested in it by law and shall:

- 3.1 require the submission of reports, plans and specifications for any use of individual water systems as necessary to implement the provision, requirements, and standards of these rules;
- 3.2 issue permits and charge fees as necessary to implement the provisions, requirements and standards of these rules;
- 3.3 make inspections of public or private property and issue orders as necessary to effect the purposes of these rules;
- 3.4 take samples and make analysis of soils, waters and other materials as necessary to effect the purposes of these rules;
- 3.5 review and comment on any proposed contract or agreement between any districts, city, county, governmental unit, or person for the use of individual water systems within the jurisdiction of the department; and
- 3.6 do any and all acts permitted by law that are necessary for the successful enforcement of these regulations.

4.0 EMERGENCY ORDER

- 4.1 If the department finds that an emergency exists requiring immediate action to protect the publics health, safety or well-being, the director may issue an order declaring the existence of an emergency and requiring that remedial action be taken. The order shall be effective immediately. Upon application to the department, the recipient of the order shall be granted a hearing before the director within 48 hours. On the basis of the hearing, and not more than 24 hours after the adjournment of the hearing, the director shall continue, modify or revoke the order.

5.0 APPROVED POTABLE WATER SUPPLY REQUIRED

5.1 No person shall occupy, lease or permit the occupancy of any building or structure within the jurisdiction of the Tooele County Health Department, and no individual wastewater and drinking water permit shall be issued for a property:

- a. unless the building, structure or property is connected to a public water system and documentation is provided stating that the public water system agrees to provide the connection;
- b. unless the building or structure is properly equipped with an individual water system that is in compliance with the rules stated herein; or
- c. unless a variance from the rules specified in Sections 5.1(a) and 5.1(b) is granted by the director, but only for existing parcels of land that are recreational in nature and have no year-round maintained road access, or as a temporary means of providing culinary water in an emergency. Variances will be considered on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the local jurisdiction, city or county. Where water hauling is allowed, water must be hauled from a source and in a manner approved by the department and in accordance with the local jurisdiction. Water hauling will not be allowed for new platted subdivisions.

5.2 Proposed subdivisions shall have an adequate and safe water supply throughout the subdivision.

- a. When a public water supply is available, the subdivider shall provide the piped, public water supply to the property line of every lot in any subdivision. The water system shall meet all applicable state and local laws.
- b. The supply of water from a source other than an approved public water system may be approved only if proof of adequate water rights and proof of water availability, flow and water quality meeting the standards in section 6.1 of this regulation, Safe Drinking Water Standards by a water sample from at least one individual water system within the proposed subdivision from wells on ten percent of the lots rounded up to the next whole number or a water sample may be allowed from a bordering property's individual water system. The department shall approve the location of the test wells prior to the subdivider drilling them. The samples shall be taken by, and have a complete chemical analysis performed and approved by the department.

5.3 An individual water system exceeding the quality requirements stated in this regulation may be considered acceptable if an approved filtration/treatment system is installed. A determination as to whether filtration/treatment may be required can only be made after the source has been developed and evaluated. Additional sampling and analysis may be required after a treatment system is installed. Point-of-use or point-of-entry treatment devices used shall only be those proven to be appropriate, safe and effective as determined through

Commented [TP6]: Someone once argued that a modular/mobile trailer didn't need approved water source because it wasn't a permanent structure.

Commented [TP7R6]: Check with Nathan on this.

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Commented [TP8]: Should we include a distance like 500'?

Commented [TP9]: Is there some ANSI or NSF standard that a filter/treatment system should have?

Commented [TP10]: David Kruse said:

This can be a can of worms.

If TCHD expects that most instances will result in under the sink point of use (POU) device or whole home point of entry (POE) device installation- we recently came up with this language:

"Point-of-use or point-of-entry treatment devices used shall be in compliance with ANSI/NSF Standard 42, 53, or 401." "This is draft language that has not begun the rule revision process, but it is a more direct version of R309-535-12(4)."

Based on the list of samples in this ordinance, the standards you'd be interested in are 42 and 53.

I feel like POU/POE treatment will work for these "individual" systems, but I'd say if the system may grow and is going to install centralized treatment (whole system treatment completed at the source(s)), then it would be worth getting us involved to make sure it meets our requirements to avoid any future backtracking.

We have done plan approvals for non public systems in the past.

We also do not allow POU/POE treatment for nitrate or nitrite exceedances.

testing and compliance with protocols established by EPA's Environmental Technology Verification Program (ETV) or the applicable ANSI/NSF Standard(s).

6.0 PLAN APPROVAL FOR INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS

6.1 All information necessary for approval of an individual water system shall be submitted to the department. This information shall include, but is not limited to:

- a. a chemical analysis of the water that meets the following requirements, which are the maximum contaminant levels for inorganic chemicals that the department will allow in individual water supplies:

CONTAMINANT	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LIMIT (mg/l)
Antimony	.006
Arsenic	0.010
Barium	0.004
Beryllium	2.0
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium	0.1
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2
Fluoride	4.0
Lead	0.015
Mercury	0.002
Nitrate (as N)	10.0
Nitrite	1.0
Selenium	0.05
Silver	0.05
Sulfate	1000
Total Dissolved Solids	2000
*Chloride	
*Ph.	
*Sodium	
Thallium	0.002
Turbidity	**SNTU

~~*No maximum contaminant limit, but must monitor~~

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

- b. chemical analysis must be within two years from date requesting plan

Commented [TP11]: David Kruse said:

Here is the EPA recommendations for private wells:

<https://www.epa.gov/privatewells/protect-your-homes-water>

I think this (TCHD proposed) list is sufficient. EPA guidance is to test for additional contaminants based on nearby activities (proximity to dumps, industrial activities).

If TCHD has concerns regarding these activities in proximity to private wells, maybe a sentence along the lines of "Further testing for regulated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) may be required at the director's discretion. The director may consider X Y and Z."

Commented [TP12]: David Kruse said:

"DDW gauges compliance with these contaminants at each entry point to the distribution system. This could be a single source, or a collection of sources that mix in a common tank or transmission line upstream of all service connections.

Depending on how these "individual" systems look in your area, clarifying the sample location could be useful. "

Commented [TP13]: David Kruse said:

"The amount of Significant figures a standard has are important in comparing sampling results against standards. May be worth adding a sentence about how TCHD handles results just slightly over a standard. For example, if antimony is measured at 0.0061, would that round down to equal the standard or would that be over? We would consider it equal based on the sig figs of the standard itself "

Commented [TP14]: David Kruse said:

"Fluoride has a secondary MCL of 2.0mg/L to prevent teeth discoloration. If a public system has levels above 2.0mg/L they are required to put this language in the annual Consumer Confidence Report. Just thought I'd share in case you wanted to consider this: ...

Commented [TP15]: David Kruse said:

"The new action level for lead is 10ppb, though that is determined through sampling in the distribution system and not at the source directly. I don't think it would ever be exceeded in a source if the level in the ordinance is 10ppb as I have never seen a source contain levels of lead that high. "

Commented [TP16R15]: His email clarification said "I'm unsure if its officially been adopted in our rules, but the EPA lowered the lead action level from 0.015mg/L to 0.010mg/L as part of an update to the lead and copper rule. "

Commented [TP17R15]: "In December 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested comment on the proposed the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI), which informed the revisions to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for lead and copper. After consideration of public comment on the LCRI, and consistent with the provisions set forth under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA is ...

Commented [TP18]: SLC reg doesn't require asbestos, lead and it requires nickel. Also, Weber-Morgan reg doesn't require asbestos, lead, sulfate, TDS and requires total nitrate and nitrite. Also, we have been including Ammonia in our full chemical analysis samples even though our reg doesn't require it, why? Lead is not part of state list of primary inorganics but I think it'd be good to keep it on here. Nickel and sodium are on state list but have no maximum ...

- approval. In addition to 6.1a, additional contaminant testing may be required by the Department.
- c. a satisfactory bacteriological sample taken from the water system within the last six months;
 - d. ~~a copy of the "Report of Well Driller" and evidence of a valid water right, in accordance with Section 11.0; A copy of start card in accordance with R655-4~~
 - e. a property map drawn to scale showing the site of the well or spring, established protection zone, ~~and any existing or proposed individual wastewater system within 200 feet of the individual water system;~~ and
 - f. other plans and specifications that may be required by Section 11.0.

Commented [TP19]: David Kruse said:

"If the goal is to identify bacteriological concerns in the source itself, specifying sample location could be useful. Different sample points tell different stories "

Commented [TP20]: This report isn't submitted to state until after well is complete so we shouldn't ask for this before.

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7.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVED WELLS

- 7.1 All wells shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the plumbing code adopted by the State of Utah.
- 7.2 The well driller must be currently licensed in the State of Utah and the drilling procedure shall meet the requirements of the Utah State Division of Water Rights R655-4 Water Wells.
- 7.3 Water not meeting the requirements of the Utah Division of Drinking Water shall not be introduced into a well during the drilling operation.
- 7.4 After drilling is completed, the well shall be pumped free of all mud and sand and then disinfected by the introduction of sufficient chlorine solution into the well to produce a chlorine residual of at least ~~50 mg~~100 ppm ~~per liter~~. After the chlorine solution has remained in the well for at least twenty-four hours it shall be pumped out and the well water tested for bacteriological purity. Chlorine solution must not be discharged to any waterways unless the chlorine solution is first neutralized. Alternative methods of disinfection may be approved by the department.
- 7.5 The well casing shall be extended at least 18 inches above the surrounding ground surface elevation unless an approved pitless adaptor is used or the department approves an alternative method per Section 1.3.
- 7.6 All wells must be grouted as specified in Section 1.3.. A grout seal inspection may be required.

Commented [JG21]: Include the specific state administrative rule which is R655-4 Water Wells

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Commented [JG22]: In R655-4-11.6.5, water used for drilling must come from a chlorinated municipal system and if that is not possible, be specifically disinfected with 100 ppm free chlorine residual.

Commented [JG23]: We require a disinfecting dosage of 100 ppm, so since the driller will need to meet that requirement, I suggest changing your value to equal or exceed ours.

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8.0 PROTECTION ZONES

To ensure that protection is available for potable well water from concentrated sources of chemical or biological pollution, minimum allowable separation distances between the water and pollution sources are given in these regulations, Section 9.0. In addition, the water

supplier shall either own the protection zone and not locate or permit concentrated sources of pollution within it; or, if the water supplier does not own the land in question, he shall obtain a land use agreement with the owner of the land by which the land owner agrees not to locate or permit concentrated sources of pollution within the protection zone. In all cases, the restrictions shall be binding on all heirs, successors, and assigns. The land use agreement must be notarized and recorded with the appropriate county recorder.

Commented [TP24]: Do we want to do this and if so we need to create check box on application?

Commented [TP25R24]: Keep it and change application

9.0 APPROVED GROUTED WELLS

- 9.1 A grouted well shall be isolated from concentrated sources of pollution for a distance of at least 100 horizontal feet from the well head, except as allowed by Section 9.2.
- 9.2 The director/health officer, at his discretion, may permit specially constructed sewer lines to be located within the protection zone no less than ten feet from the well head.
- 9.3 The Department may conduct grout seal inspections to ensure it meets the requirements stated in this rule.

10.0 APPROVED SPRINGS

- 10.1 Required Information for Submission Before Spring Development. Before commencement of construction of spring development or improvements the following information shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the director:
 - a. detailed plans and specifications covering the development work;
 - b. a copy of an engineer's statement indicating the measured or anticipated flow from the spring source;
 - c. a copy of documentation indicating the water system owner's right to divert water for potable purposes from the spring source;
 - d. a copy of the complete chemical analysis performed by a State of Utah certified laboratory on water issuing from the spring;
 - e. a location map showing land ownership and location of all devices within the area that could concentrate pollution sources;
 - f. a copy of documentation indicating ability to protect the lands adjacent to the spring, as in Section 8.0 and
 - g. other information or tests required by the director.
- 10.2 Required Information for Submission After Spring Development. The spring water shall be introduced into an individual water system only after it has been approved, in writing, for such use by the director. Approval shall be given only if the following information has been submitted to the department and the director has determined that the water is and can be reasonably expected to remain satisfactory quality:

- a. proof of satisfactory bacteriological quality;
- b. proof of chemical analysis as defined in Section 6.1 (a);
- c. information on the rate of flow developed from the spring;
- d. as-built plans of spring development; and
- e. other information required by the director.

10.3 Protection Zone for Spring Areas.

- a. All land at elevations equal to or higher than and within 200 feet horizontally in all directions from the spring source shall be protected against concentrated sources of pollution.
- b. All land at an elevation lower than and within 100 feet horizontal to the spring source shall be protected against concentrated sources of pollution.
- c. To ensure that protection is available, the water supplier shall do one of the following, and the restrictions shall be binding on all heirs, successors, and assigns:
 - 1. own the protection zone and agree not to locate or permit a concentrated source of pollution within it, or
 - 2. if the water supplier does not own the land in question, achieve a land use agreement with the owner of the land by which the land owner agrees not to locate nor permit a concentrated source of pollution within the protection zone. Such land use agreements must be binding on all heirs, successors, and assigns. The agreement must be notarized and recorded with the appropriate county recorder.

10.4 Spring Development. The development of a spring to serve up to four ~~or more~~ dwellings for potable purposes shall comply with the following:

- a. The spring collection device, whether it be collection tile, infiltration boxes, or tunnels shall be covered with a minimum of ten feet of relatively impervious soil cover, except as allowed in Section 10.4(b). Such cover shall extend a minimum of 15 feet in all directions horizontally from the spring collection device.
- b. If it is impossible to achieve the ten feet of relatively impervious soil cover, the director may approve the use of an impermeable liner that is acceptable for contact with potable water. The liner and liner installation shall meet the requirements of the Division of Drinking Water.
- c. Each spring collection area shall be provided with at least one access box to permit spring inspection and testing.
- d. All access boxes or collection boxes shall substantially comply with Utah Division of Drinking Water requirements concerning access manholes, air vents, and overflow piping. All lids for spring boxes shall have a gasket and the chamber adequately vented.
- e. The spring collection area shall be surrounded by a fence located approximately 50 feet from all collection devices on the land at an elevation equal to or higher than the collection device and 15 feet from the collection

device, with allowances for adapting the fence to the natural terrain. The elevation datum to be used is the surface elevation at the point of collection. The fence shall be at least stock tight. In remote areas where no grazing or public access is possible, the fencing requirements may be waived by the director. In populated areas, a six foot high fence with three strands of barbed wire may be required.

- f. All vegetation that has a deep root system shall be removed.
- g. A diversion channel capable of diverting all anticipated surface water runoff away from the spring area shall be constructed and located immediately inside the fenced area, unless another location or design is approved in writing by the director.
- h. The spring shall be developed as thoroughly as possible to minimize the possibility of excess spring water ponding within the collection area. If the ponding of spring water is unavoidable, the excess shall be collected by shallow piping or french drain and routed beyond the immediate collection area.

11.0 QUANTITY AND CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

- 11.1 Evidence of Water Rights. Where an individual water system is proposed as a water supply, evidence of a valid water right, as issued by the Division of Water Rights, shall be provided to the department.
- 11.2 Connection to Previously Existing System. Where it is proposed to connect to a previously existing individual water system, evidence shall be submitted to the director that the water system is a satisfactory source of water, **this includes evidence of a passing chemical analysis water sample**, and evidence shall also be submitted that the owners of the water system agrees to allow the connection to the system and evidence that water rights are sufficient for more than one connection. **For a well to be recertified it must have a satisfactory bacteriological sample. In addition, if an existing well has no record of passing chemical analysis water sample, then a passing chemical water sample will be needed for recertification.**
- 11.3 Fire Flows. Fire flow requirements shall be established by the local jurisdiction for a given water system. Once fire flow requirements are established by the local jurisdiction, the overall water system shall be designed and engineered to meet the prescribed fire flow requirements in addition to the indoor and outdoor use requirements, in accordance with the Utah Division of Drinking Water regulations. The minimum water main diameter for a system with fire hydrants shall be six inches.
- 11.4 Compliance with Plumbing Code. The construction of individual water systems shall be in compliance with the current plumbing code as adopted by the State of Utah and/or the local jurisdiction.

Commented [TP26]: Do we need this and if so we should add question to application.

Commented [TP27]: David Kruse said:

"Adding connections to an existing "individual" system increases chances of becoming a public water system. May be worth adding a step in workflow to reevaluate if the change puts them under DDW jurisdiction "

11.5 Compliance with Division of Drinking Water. The distribution system for individual water systems with five or more connections shall be constructed in accordance with the Division of Drinking Water regulations.

~~11.6 Water Storage Requirements. All individual water systems must be capable of supplying water in adequate quantity for the intended usage.~~

~~a. Water storage amounts for indoor use for individual water systems shall be:~~

Number of Connections	Required Storage for Indoor Use
----------------------------------	--

1 to 4 connections	No requirements
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5 to 14 connections	400 gallons per connection
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~~b. Water storage amounts for outside use for individual water systems serving five connections or more shall be calculated in accordance with the Utah Division of Drinking Water regulations governing water storage requirements for outside use.~~

~~c. Water storage requirements for fire flows shall be determined by the local jurisdiction, and shall be included in the total storage amount.~~

~~d. The total water storage requirements will be the sum of the indoor use~~

~~requirement, the outdoor use requirement, and the fire flow requirement.~~

~~Water storage shall be in compliance with the Utah Division of Drinking Water regulations governing water storage and water storage reservoirs shall be constructed in accordance with the Utah Division of Drinking Water regulations governing water storage.~~

~~11.7 Pressure Requirements. For individual water systems of five connections or more, the distribution system shall be designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch at ground level at all points of connection to the distribution system during peak instantaneous flow conditions. Peak instantaneous flow conditions are defined as the sum of the peak flows for indoor use, outdoor use, and fire flow requirements in accordance with the Utah Division of Drinking Water regulations. Controlled Groundwater Area. Private wells installed for the purpose of providing potable or agricultural water will not be permitted in prohibited and restricted areas of Pine Canyon to prevent extraction of groundwater with naturally elevated arsenic concentrations present in the Pine Canyon area.~~

12.0 NOTICE

12.1 Department to Notify Owner of Violations. If the director inspects any property and finds it to be in violation of these rules, or has reasonable grounds to believe that there has been a violation of any part of these regulations, the director shall give notice of violation of any part of these rules to the owner or other responsible person.

12.2 Department to Issue Written Notice of Violations. Prior to initiating a court complaint for the violation of these regulations, the director shall issue a notice pursuant to Section 12.1 and shall:

a. describes the property;

- b. give a statement of the cause for its issuance;
- c. set forth an outline of remedial action necessary to correct violations; and
- d. set a reasonable time for the performance of any required remedial act.

12.3 Department to Serve Notice. The department shall serve notice upon the owner of the property or other responsible person. Service shall be deemed complete if the notice is:

- a. served in person;
- b. sent by certified mail to the last known address of the owner or other responsible person(s); or
- c. published in a newspaper of general circulation.

12.4 In the event that this Regulation conflicts with any state laws or rules and regulations form any State Agency, the conflicting portion of this Regulation shall be superseded and comply with all state laws and regulations, while all non-conflicting provisions shall remain in force.

13.0 ENFORCEMENT

13.1 Department to Ensure Compliance. It shall be the duty of the director, upon the presentation of proper credentials, to make inspections of any property containing an individual water system as is necessary to ensure compliance with these regulations.

13.2 Inspection Made With Consent. Departmental inspections may be made with the consent of the owner or other responsible person. If consent is not granted, an inspection may be made pursuant to an administrative search warrant issued by a court of competent jurisdiction based upon probable cause.

13.3 Owner(s) May Request a Factual Report of Inspections. The owner(s) of any property may request and shall be provided a report setting forth all facts found that relate to compliance with these rules.

14.0 RIGHT TO APPEAL

14.1 Within ten calendar days after the department has given a notice of condemnation, suspension, revocation, notice of violation or notice of any inadequacy to comply with any other requirements of these regulations, any person aggrieved by the action may request in writing a hearing before the department. The hearing shall take place within ten calendar days after notice is served. Any further appeal shall be made to the director personally or to the Board of Health if not otherwise involved in original hearings. A written notice of the director's final determination shall be given within ten calendar days after adjournment of the hearing. The director may sustain, modify, or reverse the action or order.

15.0 PENALTY

- 15.1 Any person who is found guilty of violating any of the provision of these regulations, either by failing to do those acts required herein or by doing a prohibited act, is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Pursuant to Utah Code Annotated 26A-1-123. If a person is found guilty of a subsequent similar violation within two years, that person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- 15.2 Each day a violation is committed or permitted to continue constitutes a separate violation.
- 15.3 The county attorney may initiate legal action, civil or criminal, requested by the department to abate any condition that exists in violation of these regulations.
- 15.4 In addition to other penalties imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction, any person found guilty of violating any of these regulations shall be liable for all expenses incurred by the department, including but not limited to the costs incurred for sampling and analysis, cleaning and disposal or any other costs incurred in abating the hazard or nuisance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Tooele County Board of Health has passed, approved and adopted this regulation this ____ day of _____, _____.

ATTEST:

TOOELE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH

~~GRANT SUNADA MYRON E. BATEMAN,~~
Health Officer

~~MATHEW JACKSON KATHY TAYLOR,~~
Chairperson