

Definitions.

- (A) "Alter or alteration" means to make a change in the type of construction or configuration of a private water system, including without limitation,
- (1) Adding or changing the design of continuous disinfection, water treatment, or methane treatment device or a cyst reduction filter;
 - (2) Converting a well with a buried seal to a well with a pitless adapter or well house installation;
 - (3) Extending a distribution system to a dwelling or dwellings;
 - (4) Disconnecting the water source from a service line going to one or more service connections including when connecting to a public water supply;
 - (5) Converting a well that uses a well pit to a well with a pitless adapter or well house type of construction; extending the casing above ground; deepening a well; or repairing, extending, or replacing any portion of the inside or outside casing or wall, or the walls of a spring or cistern, that extend below ground level;
 - (6) Conversion of a permitted test well to a private water system.
- (B) "ANSI" means the American national standards institute.
- (C) "API" means the American petroleum institute.
- (D) "Annular space" means the space between a borehole wall and the casing or casing coupling of a well, the space between a casing pipe and liner pipe, or the space between a temporary casing and a permanent casing.
- (E) "Aquifer" means a consolidated or unconsolidated geologic formation or series of formations that are hydraulically interconnected and that have the ability to receive, store, or transmit water.
- (F) "ASTM" means the American society for testing and materials.
- (G) "Bentonite" means a plastic, colloidal clay which has an extensive ability to absorb water and swell in volume, and which is composed predominantly of sodium montmorillonite.
- (H) "Bentonite grout" means a slurry of bentonite and water which has a minimum solids concentration of twenty per cent or bentonite in a pelletized, granular, or coarse grade form.
- (I) "Board of health" means the board of health of a city or general health district created by or under the authority of Chapter 3709. of the Revised Code, the authority having the duties of a board of health in any city as authorized under section 3709.05 of the Revised Code, or the authorized representative of such a board or authority.

- (J) "Building" means any structure as defined in section 3781.06 of the Revised Code.
- (K) "Cartridge filter" means a replaceable whole house in-line nominal or absolute device designed to remove small particles and microorganisms where;
- (1) "Nominal filter" is a filter capable of removing approximately eighty-five percent of particles of the designed pore size.
 - (2) "Absolute filter" is a filter capable of removing ninety-nine and ninety-five hundredths percent of particles of the designed pore size.
- (L) "Casing" means an impervious watertight durable primary or secondary pipe that is permanently placed in a well and is used to prevent the walls from caving, exclude surface drainage, undesirable water or other fluids, or unwanted or harmful materials from a well.
- (1) "Primary casing" means casing that is placed in the upper most portion of the borehole and may terminate below or extend above the natural ground surface.
 - (2) "Secondary casing" means a second string of smaller diameter casing that is installed within the primary casing, is grouted in place, and may terminate below or extend above the natural ground surface.
- (M) "CFU" means the number of bacteria colony forming units, or colonies, or individual bacteria that can be counted or estimated in a membrane filter or MMO/MUG multiple well coliform test.
- (N) "Cistern" means a private water system that uses rainwater collected from a roof or other rain collection device as a source of water.
- (O) "Coarse grade bentonite" means bentonite that has been crushed to a size of three-eighths to three-quarters of an inch.
- (P) "Coliform bacteria" means all of the aerobic and facultative anaerobic, gram-negative, nonspore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria that ferment lactose with gas formation within forty-eight hours at thirty-five degrees Celsius.
- (Q) "Conductor pipe" or "tremie pipe" means a pipe of sufficient diameter used to place approved materials into the annular space of a well.
- (R) "Conductor pipe-pumped" means pressure grouting with a conductor pipe that is lowered to the bottom of the annular space with grout pumped from the bottom up in a continuous operation. The end of the conductor pipe remains submerged and full of grout at all times.
- (S) "Confined aquifer" means an aquifer bounded above and below by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself, and which contains ground water under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere.

- (T) "Confluent growth" means a continuous bacterial growth, covering the entire filtration area of a membrane filter, or a portion thereof, in which bacterial colonies are not discrete.
- (U) "Consolidated" means lithified geologic formation materials. In Ohio these materials constitute formations such as sandstone, dolomite, limestone, shale, siltstone and coal.
- (V) "Contaminant" means any biological, chemical, physical, or radiological constituent in water that is or may become injurious to public health, safety or welfare.
- (W) "Contamination" means the presence of any contaminant into the private water system or ground water which renders the water unfit for human consumption.
- (X) "Continuous disinfection" means the whole- house treatment processes that include chlorination, iodination, ozonation, and ultraviolet light to destroy or inactivate disease causing microorganisms to make the source water acceptable for human consumption.
- (Y) "Cyst reduction" means the treatment process of filtration or ultraviolet light disinfection to reduce or destroy protozoa and their cyst, including but not limited to giardia species, cryptosporidia species, and amebic species to a log four number.
- (Z) "Department" means the department of health of the state of Ohio.
- (AA) "Develop or development" means to physically remove fine materials and sediment generated during construction of the well, by means including but not limited to surging, air surging or lifting, over pumping, backwashing, high velocity jetting or bailing of the completed well.
- (BB) "Director or director of health" means the director of the department of health of the state of Ohio and includes any authorized representative of the director.
- (CC) "Disinfect or disinfection" means the addition or use of chlorine or other disinfectant or process to the private water system to neutralize or destroy the growth of harmful bacteria.
- (DD) "Diversion ditch" means a shallow ditch, swale, earthen embankment, or other excavation to divert surface water away from a water source or supply.
- (EE) "Drive point well" means a small diameter well that has an one quarter inch to two inch diameter pipe constructed in unconsolidated material using a hardened drive point and screen.
- (FF) "Drive shoe" means a manufactured hardened steel collar with a beveled cutting edge that is attached to the lower end of a steel casing by threading or welding to protect the casing as it is driven.
- (GG) "Dry pour" means the placement of coarse grade bentonite into the annular space of a well or to seal a well by pouring using methods specified in rule 3701-28-09 and rule 3701-28-16 of the Administrative Code.

- (HH) "Dry hole" means an open borehole or cased borehole that does not produce water in sufficient quantity and that can not be modified with a low yield pump and storage reservoir, or combined with another water source to produce water for the intended use.
- (II) "Dwelling unit or house" means the place which is occupied by a person or persons as their primary residence or secondary seasonal residence.
- (JJ) "Floodplain or special flood hazard area" means the land in the floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency on flood insurance rate maps, flood insurance studies, flood boundary and floodway maps and flood hazard boundary maps as zones A, AE, AH, AO, A1-30, and A99. Special flood hazard areas may also refer to areas that are flood prone and designated from other federal state or local sources of data including but not limited to historical flood information reflecting high water marks, previous flood inundation areas, and flood prone soils associated with a watercourse as defined in Chapter 1521 of the Revised Code.
- (KK) "Flood way" as defined in section 1521 of the Revised Code means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that have been reserved in order to pass the base flood discharge. A floodway is typically determined through a hydraulic and hydrologic engineering analysis such that the cumulative increase in the water surface elevation of the base flood discharge is no more than a designated height. The floodway is an extremely hazardous area, and is usually characterized by any of the following: Moderate to high velocity flood waters, high potential for debris and projectile impacts, and moderate to high erosion forces.
- (LL) "Formation" means a rock unit distinguished from adjacent deposits by a common characteristic.
- (MM) "Formation stabilizer or filter pack" means siliceous, well-rounded, clean and uniform sand or gravel that is free of contaminants and foreign matter, properly sized, washed and disinfected and placed between the borehole wall and the well screen to prevent formation material from entering through the screen and to stabilize the borehole.
- (NN) "Granular bentonite" means bentonite that has been processed to coarse granular particles ranging in size from eight to thirty mesh.
- (OO) "Ground water" means all water occurring in an aquifer.
- (PP) "Grout" means the materials set forth in or approved under paragraphs (F), (G), and (H) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code.
- (QQ) "Grout displacement method" means placing a calculated volume of grout sufficient to fill the annular space plus fifteen percent extra grout into the borehole through a conductor pipe. A drillable plug is then attached to the bottom of the permanent casing and the permanent casing is lowered through the grout into the borehole allowing the grout to be forced up the annular space.

If necessary, pressure is applied to the top of the casing to hold it in place until the grout is set.

- (RR) "Grout shoe-continuous injection method" means pressure grouting by using a grout shoe with a check valve installed in the bottom of the permanent well casing and connected by a conductor pipe to the surface through which grout is pumped until the entire annular space is filled with grout. The conductor pipe is removed, the permanent casing set at the bottom of the borehole, and the grout allowed to set until cured.
- (SS) "Halliburton method" means pressure grouting by filling the casing and annular space with water, mud or a bentonite slurry and using a single plug or double plugs inserted watertight into the bottom or top of the permanent casing through which a calculated volume of grout sufficient to fill the annular space and the bottom ten feet of casing is pumped with a conductor pipe through a watertight seal. The grout is then displaced by using water pressure or pressure from the drill stem to advance the plug or plugs. Pressure is maintained in the casing until the grout has set.
- (TT) "Hauled water storage tank" means any tank used to store potable water for use as a private water supply delivered by a registered water hauler from an approved public water source.
- (UU) "Health District" means a city or general health district as created by or under the authority of Chapter 3709.01 of the Revised Code.
- (VV) "High background count" or "HBC" means that the total number of bacterial colonies exceeds two hundred on a forty-seven millimeter diameter membrane filter used for coliform detection.
- (WW) "Human consumption" means the ingestion or absorption of water or water vapor as the result of drinking, cooking, dishwashing, hand washing, bathing, showering, oral hygiene, or other domestic uses such as flushing toilets and doing laundry.
- (XX) "Hydrostatic head" means the height of the free surface of a body of water above a given subsurface point or a reflection of the ground water level plus the pressure head.
- (YY) "Liner" means a removable pipe installed within a permanent well casing and may extend into the borehole to support the walls of the borehole through consolidated formations in the event of a collapse.
- (ZZ) "NSF" means the national sanitation foundation.
- (AAA) "Nominal diameter or nominal pipe size" means the inside diameter of pipe for pipe sizes one-inch through twelve inches in diameter and means the outside pipe diameter for pipe sizes greater than twelve inches in diameter.
- (BBB) "One hundred year flood" means a flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

- (CCC) "One hundred year flood plain" means a portion of a designated flood plain that may be inundated by a one hundred year flood.
- (DDD) "Oversized or enlarged borehole" means a borehole larger in diameter than the well casing pipe.
- (EEE) "Packer" means a rubber or inflatable device used to temporarily or permanently seal off a portion of the borehole, annular space or well casing.
- (FFF) "Pathogenic microorganism" means water borne pathogens as determined by the director to be either a:
- (1) "Primary pathogenic microorganism" which can cause disease in otherwise healthy people with exposure and dose and includes but is not limited to escherichia coli, enterococci or coliphage;
 - (2) "Opportunistic pathogen" is a commonly occurring microorganism found in water wells or a rare microorganism that does not normally cause disease in otherwise healthy people but can cause disease in sensitive populations including immune compromised individuals, infants, and the elderly.
- (GGG) "Peak demand" means the maximum potential water usage from the water source, based on an estimated seventy gallons per person per day or the estimated number of usable water fixtures running at full flow or the maximum pump capacity, if the pump limits the potential peak demand.
- (HHH) "Person" includes the state, a political subdivision, individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, or any legal entity defined as a person under section 1.59 of the Revised Code.
- (III) "Pitless adapter" means an assembly of parts which permits water to pass through the casing or extension thereof; provides access to the well and to the parts of the water system within the well; and provides for the transportation of the water and the protection of the well and water therein from surface or near surface contaminants.
- (JJJ) "Pitless unit" means an assembly which extends the upper end of casing to above grade and prevents the entrance of contaminants into the well, to conduct water from the well, to protect water from freezing or extremes of temperature and to allow access to the well and components of the pumping equipment.
- (KKK) "Point of discharge" means the jurisdictional end of a private water system where the water from a private water system can be sampled immediately before it enters the plumbing jurisdiction. The point of discharge includes the sampling port immediately before, at, or after the pressure tank where no required treatment exists. Where continuous disinfection or water treatment is required on the private water system the point of discharge is the sampling port immediately after the retention tank, treatment media tank, or mixing tank for chemical disinfectant or the sampling port immediately after the ultraviolet light device.
- (LLL) "Potable water" means water which is satisfactory for all drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes; including flushing toilets and doing laundry.

(MMM) "Powdered bentonite" means sodium bentonite with or without polymer added used in drilling fluid.

(NNN) "Pressure grouting" means any of the following methods of placing a grout slurry into a well or the annular space of a well:

- (1) Conductor pipe-pumped
- (2) Grout shoe – continuous injection
- (3) Well seal with conductor pipe- pumped
- (4) Halliburton method
- (5) Grout displacement method.

(OOO) "Primary maximum contaminant level" or "MCL" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water as established by the United States environmental protection agency and adopted by the Ohio environmental protection agency for public water systems and used as guidelines for private water systems.

(PPP) "Private water system" means any water system, other than a public water supply system, for the provision of water for human consumption, if the system has fewer than fifteen service connections and does not regularly serve an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least sixty days each year. A private water system includes any:

- (1) Well, spring, cistern, pond, or hauled water and;
- (2) Any equipment for the collection, distribution, transportation, filtration, disinfection, treatment, or storage of water extending from and including the source of the water to the point of discharge from any pressure tank or other storage vessel;
- (3) To the point of discharge from the water pump where no pressure tank or other storage vessel is present;
- (4) To the point where the distribution line enters the foundation of the building or dwelling, where the pressure tank is outside of the building or dwelling;
- (5) Or, in the case of multiple service connections serving more than one dwelling, to the point of discharge from each service connection where the service connection enters the foundation of the dwelling.
- (6) A private water system does not include the water service line extending from the point of discharge to a structure except when the water service line extends to another dwelling or building.
- (7) "Single family dwelling" means a private water system source serving only one dwelling

- (8) "Non single family" means a private water system source serving more than one family dwelling, a multi-unit dwelling, small manufactured home park, or transient locations including but not limited to, a small church, small business, or bed- and- breakfast.
- (9) A private water system includes public water systems that are defined as exempt in section 6109.02 of the Revised Code and use hauled water storage tanks for the only source of water.
- (10) A private water system also includes auxiliary water sources that enter a structure to supplement flushing toilets or laundry washing.
- (QQQ) "Private water systems contractor" or "contractor" means a person who is registered as a private water systems contractor in accordance with rule 3701-28-18 of the Administrative Code that constructs or develops a well for use as or as a part of a private water system or otherwise constructs a private water system, installs pumping equipment for a private water system, alters a private water system, repairs a private water system, seals a private water system, or performs any combination of those activities for hire; or, who inspects or evaluates private water systems for hire.
- (RRR) "Public water supply system" has the same meaning as in division (A) of section 6109.01 of the Revised Code.
- (SSS) "Registered contractor", "registered water systems contractor" or registrant means a person who is registered as a water systems contractor in accordance with division (B) (3) of section 3701.344 of the Revised Code and Chapter 3701-28 of the Administrative Code.
- (TTT) "Repair" means any work performed on a private water system for the purpose of servicing or replacing with a like component such as replacing a submersible pump with a submersible pump and changing from a jet pump to a submersible pump or submersible pump to a jet pump or other configuration of pumping equipment. Repair includes, without limitation, servicing or replacing pumps or pumping equipment, filtration or disinfection equipment, storage or pressure tanks, belts, couplings, switches, or fuses, and all well caps. Repair does not include an alteration to the casing or wall of a water well or the walls of a spring box, hauled water storage tank, or cistern.
- (UUU) "Right-of-way" means a general term denoting land, property, or the interest therein, usually in the configuration of a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes. When used in this context, right-of-way includes the roadway, shoulders or berm, ditch, and slopes extending to the right-of-way limits under the control of the state or local authority.
- (VVV) "Saline water" is water with total dissolved solids (TDS) between one thousand milligrams per liter and thirty-five thousand milligrams per liter or specific conductivity between one thousand five hundred micro siemens per centimeter and fifty-four thousand micro siemens per centimeter obtain by multiplying the TDS by one and five tenths where;

- (1) Slightly saline water has TDS from one thousand milligrams per liter to three thousand milligrams per liter or multiplied by one and five tenths for micro siemens per centimeter;
 - (2) Moderately saline water has TDS from three thousand milligrams per liter to ten thousand milligrams per liter or multiplied by one and five tenths for micro siemens per centimeter;
 - (3) Highly saline water has TDS from ten thousand milligrams per liter to thirty-five thousand (35,000) milligrams per liter or multiplied by one and five tenths for micro siemens per centimeter;
 - (4) Brine water has a TDS greater than thirty-five thousand milligrams per liter or greater than thirty-five thousand milligrams per liter multiplied by one and five tenths for micro siemens per centimeter.
- (WWW) "Seal" means to close or properly abandon a well, cistern or hauled water storage tank or to close a portion of a well or the annular space of a well.
- (XXX) "Service connection" means that point at which the private water system enters any structure used for agricultural purposes, building, or dwelling or camp or multiple housing unit. Where no structure is used for agricultural purposes, no building, or no dwelling exists, each water outlet shall be considered a service connection.
- (YYY) "Service line or water service line" means the piping that carries water from a well, cistern, hauled water storage tank, spring, or pond to the service connection(s) and the other components of the private water system to the point of discharge.
- (ZZZ) "Shale trap" means a conical shaped rubber packer that is attached to the bottom of the casing to seal the annular space and prevent grout from entering the open borehole or screened area of the well.
- (AAAA) "Source" means the site from which water is obtained for the purpose of supplying water to a private water system. Source includes a well, pond, spring box, cistern tank, hauled water storage tank or water hauler.
- (BBBB) "Spring" means a private water system where ground water flows naturally from rock or soil onto the land surface or into a body of water or a shallow aquifer that is intercepted at a depth of ten feet or less.
- (CCCC) "Standard weight pipe" or "standard weight" means a class of pipe weight designated by ANSI which is equivalent to schedule forty for nominal pipe sizes ranging from one-eighth of an inch to ten inches in diameter, and varies with pipe dimension for greater pipe diameters.
- (DDDD) "Static water level" means the level of the water when measured from the established ground surface to the water surface in a well that is neither being pumped nor under the influence of pumping, or that is flowing under artesian pressure.
- (EEEE) "Surface water" means:

- (1) All water which is open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff, or
 - (2) Ground water under the direct influence of water which is open to the atmosphere or subject to surface runoff, as indicated by ;
 - (a) Significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens such as giardia lamblia or cryptosporidium, or
 - (b) The presence of biological contamination significant to human health, or
 - (c) Improper well construction or inadequate sanitary isolation radius; or
 - (d) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions.
- (FFFF) "Temporary casing" means durable pipe placed or driven into a borehole to maintain an open annular space around the permanent casing during the construction of a well. If temporary casing is left in place, it becomes permanent casing and is subject to the requirements of permanent casing in this chapter.
- (GGGG) "Turbidity" means having sediment or particles stirred up or suspended in the water, reducing the clarity. Turbidity is an expression of the optical properties of a sample that causes light rays to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines through the sample. Turbidity is caused by the presence of suspended or dissolved matter such as clay, silt, minerals, and microorganisms measured using nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).
- (HHHH) "Test well or test hole" means any excavation, regardless of design or method of construction, done for the purpose of determining the most suitable site for removing ground water from an aquifer for use in a private water system and is regarded as new well construction.
- (IIII) "Thermoplastic" means polyvinyl chloride plastic (PVC) or acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS).
- (JJJJ) "Total dissolved solids or salts (TDS)" is a measure of all constituents dissolved in water. The inorganic anions dissolved in water includes carbonates, chlorides, sulfates and nitrates. The inorganic cations include sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium.
- (KKKK) "Unconsolidated" means geologic formations composed of materials that are loose and not lithified.
- (LLLL) "Water hauler" means a contractor that is in the business of hauling potable water from a public water supply to a private water system that includes on-site hauled water tanks, cisterns, and supplemental water reservoirs for wells, ponds, and springs, and to public water system hauled water storage tanks defined as exempt in section 6109.02 of the Revised Code.
- (MMMM) "Water treatment" means for the purposes of this chapter continuous disinfection, continuous filtration, cartridge filtration when used in conjunction

with ultraviolet light disinfection and continuous pond filtration, cyst reduction filtration, and devices designed for the removal of chemical contaminants. Unless installed prior to an ultraviolet light treatment device, water treatment does not include the installation of devices to treat aesthetic conditions such as hardness, iron, and hydrogen sulfide.

(NNNN) "Well" means any excavation greater than ten feet below the ground surface regardless of design or method of construction that is done or used for any of the following purposes:

- (1) Removing ground water for the provision of water for human consumption;
or
- (2) Determining the quality, quantity, or level of ground water in or the stratigraphy of an aquifer, excluding borings for instrumentation in dams, dikes or levees or highway embankments.

(OOOO) "Well cap" or "cap" means a manufactured device used to enclose the atmospheric termination of the well casing.

(PPPP) "Well screen" or "screen" means a manufactured intake structure with uniform openings used in unconsolidated formations designed to retain the aquifer formation, prevent collapse of the borehole adjacent to the screen, and accommodate a yield adequate for the intended use of the well.

(QQQQ) "Well seal with conductor pipe-pumped" means pressure grouting by setting the permanent casing just above the bottom of the borehole and filling the casing and annular space with water, drilling mud or a bentonite slurry. Conductor pipe is then set inside the casing to the bottom of the borehole either through a watertight well seal or packer. Grout is pumped into the annular space displacing all other fluids in the annular space and the permanent casing set in place.

(RRRR) "Well vent or vent" means a manufactured screened opening in a well seal or cap or located at the end of an extension above flood level to allow atmospheric pressure to be maintained in the well.

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3701-28-02 **Scope, responsibility for compliance, and applicability of rules.**

- (A) The definition of private water system as stated in paragraph (QQQ) of rule 3701-28-01 of the Administrative Code shall apply to all systems regardless of the date of construction, development, installation, or alteration. All private water systems constructed prior to the effective date of this rule shall comply with the rules in effect at the time of construction, unless otherwise required by this chapter regardless if the water system is converted to uses other than a private water system.
- (B) Chapter 3701-28 of the Administrative Code shall apply to the following:
 - (1) All private water systems, constructed, after the effective date of this rule; and,
 - (2) Except as provided in paragraphs (D), (E), (F), (G), and (I) of this rule, all private water systems constructed prior to the effective date of this rule when altered.
- (C) Wells used as private water systems, constructed prior to the effective date of this rule that have deteriorated to a condition that poses a public health risk to the users or the ground water, and are in violation of any of the requirements of rule 3701-28-10 of the Administrative Code shall be improved to meet the requirements of paragraphs (P) to (W) of rule 3701-28-10 of the Administrative Code if repaired or one of the following conditions occur:
 - (1) If the top of the casing is buried, when excavation is done to expose the top of the casing for purposes other than the performance of an alteration, or
 - (2) Whenever a drilling rig is placed over the well for purposes other than the performance of an alteration.
 - (3) When a well is in a pit and is being altered to bring the casing above grade.
- (D) Paragraph (W) of rule 3701-28-10 of the Administrative Code and rule 3701-28--17 of the Administrative Code shall apply to all private water systems, regardless of the date of construction.
- (E) Wells constructed prior to the effective date of this rule that have one or more of the following conditions shall be exempt from the construction and isolation distance requirements in paragraph (F) of this rule when altered or repaired.
 - (1) Wells located within a foundation of a building such as in a basement, basement offset, or in a garage;
 - (2) Wells that have four inch or smaller diameter casing;
 - (3) Wells that have casing of unknown manufacturing standard;
 - (4) Wells that are within ten feet of a foundation wall or a property line;

- (5) Wells that have unknown annular grout placement.
- (F) Wells described in paragraph (E) of this rule will not be required to meet the isolation distance from a property line, road right-of-way, and foundation walls unless determined to be critical by the board of health in accordance with paragraph (K) of rule 3701-28-07 of this chapter; meet the casing material requirements in paragraph (B) of rule 3701-28-09 of this chapter; and meet the casing diameter, and grout placement requirements of rule 3701-28-10 of this chapter if the property owner can demonstrate to the board of health that:
- (1) The surface condition of the well casing is undamaged, not deteriorated, and in good condition,
 - (2) There is no direct infiltration of surface water,
 - (3) The well is capable of meeting the bacterial water quality standards in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code.
- (G) Wells constructed prior to the effective date of this rule with casing that terminates at least eight inches above grade need not be extended to twelve inches above grade.
- (H) Ponds in use as a private water system prior to 1984 shall not be required to comply with the pond volume standards and watershed area requirements of paragraph (C)(1) of rule 3701-28-14 of the Administrative Code.
- (I) Pitless adapters and pitless units installed in wells prior to the effective date of this rule need not be replaced, provided the pitless adapter remains functional and has not deteriorated.
- (J) Cistern and hauled water storage tanks constructed prior to 1981 and located within the foundation of a building will not be required to be relocated provided that the tank does not leak, is in good structural condition, is acceptable with the local building code or, where no building codes are applicable, as determined by the board of health or a professional engineer and is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of these rules pertaining to the operation of cisterns and hauled water storage tanks. Manhole risers shall be added so that no materials stored in the building can contaminate the water supply.
- (K) When the average number of individuals regularly served by a private water system cannot be readily determined, a determination for the purpose of applying these rules shall be made as follows:
- (1) 3.14 individuals per dwelling unit served by the water system. For purposes of this rule dwelling unit includes a lot in a manufactured home park, as defined in rule 3701-27-01 of the Administrative Code, and a campsite in a park or camp as defined in paragraph (I) of rule 3701-25-51 of the Administrative Code.
 - (2) In the case of a building as defined by section 3781.06 of the Revised Code, the number of individuals as determined by the certificate of occupancy.

(L) Unless otherwise specified in a rule, the responsibility for compliance with these rules shall be as follows:

- (1) In the design, construction, installation, or in allowing access for inspection for final approval of a new private water system or the alteration of an existing system, the property owner and any contractor performing the services will be responsible for compliance with the applicable rules and the terms of the permit, jointly and individually, and compliance shall be by either party or both. The board of health shall enforce the applicable rules against the property owner or any contractor who performed the services or both.
- (2) In the repair of an existing system, or the sealing of a test hole or private water system, the property owner and any contractor performing the services will be responsible for the compliance with the applicable rules, jointly and individually, and compliance may be by either party or both. The board of health shall enforce the applicable rules against either the property owner or any contractor who performed the services or both.
- (3) In the operation and maintenance of a private water system, the property owner and any person in control of the property will be responsible for the compliance with the applicable rules, jointly and individually, and compliance may be by either party or both. The board of health may enforce the applicable rules against either the property owner or the any person in control of the property or both.
- (4) Where any requirement in these rules is not within paragraph (L)(1), (L)(2), or (L)(3) of this rule, the property owner and any person in control of the property shall be responsible for compliance jointly or individually.

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Prior Effective Dates: 1/1/1981, 1/1/84, 1/1/00

- (A) No person shall construct, alter or seal a private water system, test well or part thereof, unless a valid permit for the system has been issued by the board of health pursuant to this rule.
- (1) Any person intending to construct or alter a private water system or install a test well or component thereof, shall, either in person or through a designated agent, make application to the board of health for a permit. Permits may be completed in person, sent by mail, or submitted by fax or email where the board of health accepts electronic payment. Except as provided in paragraph (H) and paragraph (A)(1)(a) of this rule, no work shall commence until a valid permit has been issued and approved. Each application shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee established under this chapter and all information required under this rule. The applicant shall sign the application form, and shall indicate the name of any registered contractor intending to do the work, if known. An application becomes a permit upon validation by the local health district.
- (a) Any person intending to seal a well that is not being sealed due to the replacement of an existing well, shall apply for a permit not later than three business days after the well has been sealed.
- (2) If a plan is not required to be submitted under paragraph (E) of this rule the board of health shall determine whether the proposed construction, alteration, or sealing is in compliance with the provisions of this chapter within ten business days of receipt of a complete application and the appropriate fee. If a plan is required to be submitted under paragraph (E) of this rule the board of health shall determine whether the proposed construction or alteration is in compliance with the provisions of this chapter within fifteen business days of receipt of a complete application and the appropriate fee.
- (a) Except for emergency work conducted under paragraph (H) of this rule, the board of health shall work with the applicant and the private water systems contractor to review the site conditions to ensure that all isolation distances are met in accordance with rule 3701-28-07 of the Administrative Code prior to the construction or alteration of the private water system.
- (b) If the board of health determines that the proposed construction, alteration, or sealing of a private water system or test hole is in compliance with this chapter, the board of health shall issue a permit to the applicant. If a registered contractor was not indicated at the time of application, the applicant shall notify the board of health prior to the commencement of work on the private water system of the name of any registered contractor who intends to do the work.
- (c) If the board of health determines that the proposed construction, alteration, or sealing does not comply with this chapter the board of health shall deny the application. The applicant and the registered

contractor, if known, shall be notified of the denial in writing by the board of health.

- (d) Within thirty days after the denial of an application to construct, alter or seal a private water system, the property owner or his designated agent shall be provided with an opportunity to appeal the decision and a hearing shall be provided if requested.
- (B) Each application to construct a private water system shall contain information about the location, design, construction, installation and development of the private water system or installation of test holes. The application shall include a site plan designating the location or area of the proposed or existing private water system or test hole, and distances from roadways, road rights-of-way, buildings, driveways, sewage treatment systems, sewers, existing or properly sealed water supply wells, oil and gas wells, above ground or underground fuel oil, liquid petroleum, chemical or gasoline storage tanks, streams, lakes, ponds or ditches, leaching pits and privies, manure ponds, lagoons or piles, lot lines, and easements and any other information required by the department or board of health.
 - (C) Each application for the alteration of a private water system shall contain all pertinent information required by the department or board of health about the alteration of the private water system.
 - (D) Each application for a permit to seal a private water system shall contain all information required by the department or board of health about the sealing of the private water system.
 - (E) In addition to the requirements of this rule, an owner or his designated agent proposing to construct, or alter a private water system that meets one of the following criteria shall submit plans relating to the construction, work and equipment of the water system to the board of health in duplicate:
 - (1) A private water system servicing a building as defined in section 3781.06 of the Revised Code;
 - (2) A private water system servicing other than one - two-, or three- family dwelling; or
 - (3) A private water system that uses a cistern, spring or pond as a source of water.
 - (4) A well drilled in an area of known flowing well conditions.
 - (F) Plans required under paragraph (E) of this rule shall:
 - (1) For a multi-family dwelling or building, include relevant information as to the number of individuals to be served;
 - (2) Be legible and accurately drawn with a north directional arrow;
 - (3) Include relevant elevations for ponds and springs;

- (4) Show the locations, layout, and type of all water system equipment, including but not limited to disinfection and filtration equipment;
 - (5) Include a listing of all materials to be used in construction, installation, or alteration of the water system;
 - (6) Show the layout of the water distribution piping from the source to the service connections; and
 - (7) Include any other information required by the department or board of health.
- (G) The board of health shall not approve any plan that does not conform to the requirements of this chapter. No permit shall be issued until the plans have been approved by the board of health. Modifications of approved plans that conform to the requirements of this chapter may be made by contacting the board of health.
- (H) When an emergency exists work may be commenced on the construction or alteration of a private water system prior to obtaining a permit, provided the private water systems contractor notifies the local health district the next business day, and a permit is applied for to the department within three working days after commencement of the construction or alteration. For purposes of this paragraph an emergency means that the existing private water system fails to produce an adequate amount of potable water which poses an immediate threat to health and safety and no alternative potable water source exists, and the failure occurs during non-business hours of operation of the board of health. The private water systems owner and contractor are not guaranteed approval of the system by the local board of health under an emergency construction.
- (I) If a permit has been issued for the construction of a well to be used for a new private water system, and the first attempt to drill the well is unsuccessful, then additional wells may be drilled within the area designated on the permit or the drilling site without obtaining additional permits, provided the original permit has not expired. All dry holes and test holes not converted to private water systems, or boreholes left without casing, grout and caps and not completed within thirty days, shall be sealed according to rule 3701-28-17 of the Administrative Code and a well sealing report or well log as required under section 1521.05 of the Revised Code shall be filed for each dry hole with the Ohio department of natural resources, division of soil and water resources, the board of health, a copy provided to the private water system owner, and a copy retained by the registered contractor who performed the sealing.
- (J) Permit applications, permits and completion forms shall be on forms prescribed or approved by the department. The board of health shall specify in such permits the date upon which the permit expires and that the issuance of the permit is conditioned upon the right of the board of health or the department to enter upon the premises of the private water system identified in the permit at any reasonable time prior to, during, or after completion of the work specified in the permit for the purpose of determining compliance with this chapter.
- (K) A permit shall be obtained for any non-potable well, agricultural well, public water system or geothermal system that is to be converted into a private water

system and shall be regarded as a new construction. A non-potable well is a well where the water is not used for human consumption, or other potable uses. The converted system shall be reviewed by the board of health prior to issuance of the permit to ensure the well meets all requirements of this chapter. The board of health shall review a well log or downhole camera survey to ensure compliance, and may also review dye test, water sample data, or other information presented by the well owner or a private water systems contractor.

- (L) A person intending to seal a well, and construct a new well on the same premises to replace the well to be sealed, shall only be required to obtain one permit.
- (M) If the private water system has not been constructed, sealed or altered within one year from the date of permit issuance, the permit shall automatically expire. The board of health may extend the permit period for an additional six months.
- (N) For purposes of this rule, "date of completion" means:
 - (1) The date on which the well, spring, pond, hauled water storage tank or cistern is installed;
 - (2) The date on which the installation of the pump or pumping equipment is completed, or
 - (3) The date on which the private water system is completed if a pump or pumping equipment will be installed by a person other than the contractor identified on the permit;
 - (4) If no completion form is filed with the local health district, the date the well log is filed with the department of natural resources by the private water systems contractor;
 - (5) The date the disinfection, filtration or other treatment equipment to remove contaminants is installed;
 - (6) When more than one private water systems contractor work on a private water system, the date of completion for each private water systems contractor is the date that person completes their portion of the work on the private water system.
- (O) The person completing any portion of the work on a private water system under a permit and the entire system has not been completed, shall contact the board of health by submitting a completion/job status form within ten business days of completion of that portion of the work. Submission of a completion/job status form may be done by walk-in, fax or electronic mail. Leaving a telephone message with the board of health is not considered proper notification.
- (P) Within thirty days of the date of completion of a private water system as described in paragraph (N) of this rule, a completion/job status form shall be submitted to the board of health by the person completing the work.
- (Q) Within thirty days of the drilling, alteration or sealing of a well, dry hole, or test hole, or the date of completion of a well, a copy of the well log or sealing report required to be filed with the Ohio department of natural resources, division of

soil and water resources, as required under section 1521.05 of the Revised Code shall also be submitted to the board of health, to the private water system owner, and the registered contractor shall retain a copy.

- (R) Within thirty days of the date of completion of an alteration that does not require a well log to be filed under section 1521.05 of the Revised Code, the person who performs the alteration shall file a completion/job status form with the board of health.
- (S) Upon receipt of the well log, completion/job status, sealing, disinfection, or other required completion forms, the board of health shall conduct an inspection and collect a water sample(s) in accordance with rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code and the following requirements:
 - (1) Through December 31, 2011, the initial water sample shall be tested for nitrates, escherichia coli and total coliform or optionally a coliform CFU count. After January 1, 2012, the initial water sample shall be tested for nitrates, escherichia coli and a coliform CFU count. Repeat water samples collected for a system after the first sample shall be tested for escherichia coli and a coliform CFU count, or pathogenic microorganisms as applicable.
 - (2) The board of health may prescreen the water sample for nitrates using a method approved by the director.
 - (3) The board of health shall provide the water sample results to the applicant and the private water systems contractor.
 - (4) The board of health shall report the findings of water tests which indicate a presence of escherichia coli, pathogenic microorganisms or nitrates in excess of maximum contaminant levels, as set forth in rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code, to the director.
- (T) If the sample obtained from the private water system exceeds the maximum contaminant levels for microbiological contaminants specified in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code, the private water system shall not be approved, unless effective remediation measures to eliminate the coliform, escherichia coli, or any primary pathogenic organism are implemented for the private water system after enhanced disinfection and an investigation has been performed under paragraphs (H) and (I) of rule 3701-28-11 of the Administrative Code. Upon determination that the private water system is in compliance with this chapter, continuous disinfection of the system may be installed.
- (U) If the sample obtained from the private water system indicates that the maximum contaminant level for nitrates has been exceeded the board of health shall provide information to the private water system owner on the health risks of nitrates, and options for the treatment of the private water system to reduce the nitrates to acceptable levels. If additional sampling is performed on the private water systems for any of the contaminants referenced in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code and listed in Chapter 3745-81 of the Administrative Code, and levels exceeding the maximum contaminant level are identified in the water sample from the private water system, the board of health shall provide information to the private water systems owner on the health risks

of that contaminant, and options for treatment of the private water system. The department shall also post health risk information and options for treatment on the department's website.

- (V) After the receipt of the results of the water samples(s), and upon the basis of the board of health's inspection(s) and review of all completion/job status, alteration or well log forms as applicable, the water sample results, and all other pertinent data relative to the private water system, the board of health shall approve the private water system if the system is in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. A private water system shall not be approved that is not in compliance with this chapter. The private water system shall not be used for human consumption until the private water system has been approved by the board of health.
- (W) If repeated coliform, escherichia coli or other primary pathogenic organisms are found in samples from the well that exceeds the maximum contaminant levels specified in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 after using the disinfection procedure in paragraph (H) of rule 3701-28-11 of the Administrative Code, the board of health shall notify the director and shall undertake a joint investigation with the private water systems contractor of the private water system to determine the source of contamination and approve possible remediation measures, including continuous disinfection as described in rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code.
 - (1) The investigation may include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) A dye test;
 - (b) A down-hole camera recording of the constructed well;
 - (c) Tests appropriate for the site and system conditions.
- (X) A private water system shall not be approved unless a water sample from the private water system meets the standards specified in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code.
- (Y) Once the board of health approves the private water system the permit is invalid.
- (Z) Except for one-two and three-family dwellings, the following existing private water systems providing water for human consumption or potable uses shall have a water sample collected annually from the private water system by either the board of health, a water systems operator licensed by the Ohio environmental protection agency or a laboratory approved by the Ohio environmental protection agency or the department, and the sample shall be analyzed for the presence of coliform, escherichia coli or other primary pathogenic organisms as specified in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code and reported to the board of health:
 - (1) An adult care facility as required by rule 3701-20-12 of the Administrative Code;
 - (2) A community alternative home as required by rule 3701-16-11 of the Administrative Code;

- (3) A recreational vehicle park, recreation camp, combined park-camp or temporary park-camp as required by rule 3701-26-10 of the Administrative Code;
 - (4) A manufactured home park as required by rule 3701-27-12 of the Administrative Code;
 - (5) A marina as required by rule 3701-35-04 of the Administrative Code;
 - (6) An agricultural labor camp as required by rule 3701-33-05 of the Administrative Code;
 - (7) A resident day camp as required by rule 3701-25-07 of the Administrative Code;
 - (8) A retail food service operation or retail food establishment as required by rule 3717-1-05 of the Administrative Code;
 - (9) A foster home as required under rule 5101:2-7-12 of the Administrative Code, a residential facility as required under rule 5101:2-9-04 of the Administrative Code, and children's residential centers, group homes, residential parenting facilities, and licensed child care centers as required under rule 5101:2-12-15 of the Administrative Code, and licensed type A homes as required under rule 5101:2-13-12 of the Ohio Administrative Code;
 - (10) A private home operated as a bed-and-breakfast that prepares and offers food and water to guests;
 - (11) A hotel, transient hotel, extended stay hotel or residential hotel as defined by chapter 3731.01 of the Revised Code.
- (AA) If the water sample collected under paragraph (Z) of this rule exceeds the maximum contaminant level for bacterial or primary pathogenic organisms under paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code, the private water system owner shall disinfect the private water system in accordance with rule 3701-28-11 of the Administrative Code. The private water system shall be re-sampled after disinfection and the results reported to the board of health. If the water sample collected after disinfection exceeds the bacterial standard under paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code, the system owner shall implement corrective actions as needed to obtain a bacteriologically safe water supply. If the corrective action implemented in this paragraph is the installation of continuous disinfection as required under rule 3701-28-15 of this chapter, then annual samples to ensure the continued performance of the disinfection system shall be collected.
- (BB) Any private water system constructed, altered or sealed by a person who has not obtained a registration, as required under rule 3701-28-18 of the Administrative Code, or is not exempt from registration pursuant to paragraph (A) (2) of rule 3701-28-18 of the Administrative Code shall not be approved. The board of health shall not grant a variance to this rule unless the portion of the private water system constructed is assessed and deemed acceptable by a

registered private water systems contractor, or that portion of the system is reconstructed by a registered private water systems contractor.

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Inspection; water sample collection and analysis and water quality standards.

- (A) The board of health or the department of health may perform inspections as often as necessary to determine satisfactory compliance with this chapter. For purposes of this rule inspection means the observation and documentation of the location, construction, or physical condition of a private water system or any component of such a system and includes, without limitation, water sampling for the detection of any contaminants, the documentation of a violation of construction standards, technical procedures, or any other requirement established under this chapter.
- (B) The owner of a new or altered private water system is responsible to contact the board of health for the collection of water samples when work on the private water system has been completed. The property owner shall provide reasonable access to the board of health for pre construction site evaluations and for conducting final inspection of the outside and inside components of the private water system and for collection of required water sample(s) while the permit remains valid.
- (C) The board of health shall inspect each private water system constructed, altered, or sealed after the effective date of this rule to determine compliance with this chapter. When a property owner has not contacted the board of health within thirty working days after the board of health has received documentation indicating that the private water system construction, alteration, or sealing has been completed, such as a well log and/ or job status/ completion form or other notification, the board of health shall contact the property owner in order to determine the completion status of the private water system and to schedule an inspection and water sample (when applicable).
- (D) The inspection by the board of health shall include an examination of at least the following, as applicable:
 - (1) A review of the well log and/ or job status/ completion form for compliance within thirty days of receipt by the board of health and prior to collecting a water sample and conducting a site inspection.
 - (2) The well casing for proper ASTM, API, or ANSI/NSF designations, casing type, wall thickness, and height above final grade.
 - (3) The surface condition of the annular space around the casing to determine the presence of grout, and the absence or presence of subsidence, using a probe or other visual indication of the surface condition of the annular space.
 - (4) All isolation distance requirements as provided in rule 3701-28-07 of the Administrative Code and any other potential sources of contamination.
 - (5) The pitless adaptor when necessary.

- (6) Removal of the well cap for determination of proper well cap type, proper installation and venting and observation of the inside of the casing when necessary.
 - (7) The dedicated water sample port and pressure relief valve.
 - (8) Required backflow devices.
 - (9) The complete disinfection and filtration system.
 - (10) For cisterns, springs, and hauled water storage tanks; tank size, tank standards and specifications, manhole covers for safety, and intakes.
 - (11) Pond intakes, pond and spring watershed control area, wet side slope, and pond size.
- (E) Where board of health or the department determines that any of the following conditions exist at a well, the registered contractor performing the work or the well owner may be required to excavate the well head for verification of proper grouting.
- (1) A visible open annular space surrounding the well casing.
 - (2) Grout is not detected at or below the water service line connection to the casing.
 - (3) The detection of dye in the well water after placement of tracer dye around the casing at or near the ground surface.
 - (4) A well log or sealing report which indicates that the well has not been grouted or which lacks information or contains incomplete or erroneous information pertaining to the grouting of a well.
 - (5) Or any other condition as determined by the department or the board of health to verify compliance with this chapter.
- (F) The department or any designated staff of the board of health or a person designated by the department to conduct contractor inspections shall inspect every registered contractor that constructs or seals a private water system well within Ohio at least once every five years. The inspection shall take place during the drilling, construction and/ or sealing process to determine that the private water system is being constructed or sealed in compliance with this chapter.
- (1) Registered contractors that perform work on private water systems other than constructing or sealing a well shall obtain an inspection from a board of health at least once every five years. The inspection shall take place during the construction process to determine that the private water system is being constructed in compliance with this chapter

Inspections shall be recorded on inspection report forms prescribed or approved by the department, and shall provide for a comprehensive review of compliance with this chapter. A copy shall be provided to the director, the board of health, and the registered contractor within thirty days of the inspection.

- (G) The board of health shall collect and process water samples as required in paragraph (S) of rule 3701-28-03 of the Administrative Code after completion of the private water system and receipt of well logs and/or completion forms or when the private water system is determined to be in compliance with this chapter. Water samples shall be collected and processed according to the following procedures:
- (1) Information regarding the private water systems owner, address of the property, and date of sampling shall be recorded.
 - (2) A sanitary survey shall be performed of the site for a pre-existing private water system that is being sampled for purposes of an inspection or bond claim.
 - (3) Water samples from private water systems wells and systems utilizing ultraviolet light for continuous disinfection shall be collected a minimum of forty-eight hours after the private water system has been chlorinated or disinfected with a material other than chlorine and completely flushed to remove all residual chlorine or other disinfectant from the system. Water to be tested shall be checked at the time of collection by the person collecting the sample for the presence of chlorine or any other disinfectant used prior to disinfection of the sample tap prior to submission for analysis.
 - (a) Water collected from hauled water storage tanks shall have at least two tenths milligrams per liter residual of chlorine present at the time a water sample is collected.
 - (b) Water collected from private water systems utilizing continuous disinfection with a chemical disinfectant shall have a chemical disinfectant residual detected at the level required in paragraphs (G) and (H) of rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code for the specific disinfection device at the time the water sample is collected.
 - (4) All water samples collected as part of the permit requirements of this chapter shall be collected at the point of discharge of the system, and shall not be collected from hoses, outside spigots, or yard hydrants. When the pressure tank is located in an inaccessible crawl space, in an underground vault or buried below the ground surface, and when no other sample taps are accessible, a water sample may be collected from the closest spigot to the pressure tank.
 - (5) If the water system is a well, it shall be purged a minimum of ten minutes. If there is no drain near the pressure tank several spigots throughout the building shall be turned on to assist in purging the system. Where the yield can not be sustained for at least ten minutes the system shall be purged to insure flushing of the distribution system to get a representative sample from the well. A cistern, pond, hauled water storage tank, or spring, shall be purged long enough to remove all water standing in the distribution system prior to collecting the sample. Discharge of water to the sewage treatment system should be minimized when possible. If the water sample is collected from the well head out of the pitless adaptor, it shall be run for a minimum of three minutes.

- (6) The person collecting the water sample shall sanitize their hands just prior to collection.
 - (7) The faucet, spigot, tap, or sampling port shall be sanitized with either a chlorine solution containing a minimum of four hundred milligrams per liter chlorine, or an isopropyl alcohol solution of not less than seventy percent, or a solution of two hundred milligrams per liter quaternary ammonia, by spraying or flushing the faucet, spigot, tap, or sampling port, or by flaming a metal sample tap, or by using other methods approved by the director.
 - (8) Water samples shall be collected in a sterile sample container provided by the laboratory that will perform the analysis. The sample bottle shall not be rinsed prior to the collection of the sample. The lip or inside of the sample bottle or inside of the lid shall not come into contact with any sources of contamination.
 - (9) Water samples to be tested for nitrates, shall be stabilized at the site or transported to the laboratory within twenty-eight hours. The private water system may be pre-screened on site with nitrate test strips as authorized under paragraph (S) of rule 3701-28-03 of the administrative code and used in accordance with the manufacturers directions.
 - (10) All water samples to be tested for bacteria, shall be kept at a minimum of ten degrees Celsius in a closed container and transported to the laboratory within twenty-eight hours.
 - (11) All water samples, except samples to be tested for nitrates that have been prescreened and indicate the presence of nitrates to be five milligrams per liter or less, shall be tested at a laboratory approved for the testing of microbiological contaminants, and nitrates and nitrites under Chapter 3745-89 of the Administrative Code or a laboratory approved by the department. Testing for total coliform or coliform CFU counts shall use approved methods that are appropriate to the source of the water being tested and the observed or known water quality.
 - (12) When a coliform CFU count is required the number of coliform bacteria CFU can be determined by using a MMO/MUG multiple well tray most probable number method, membrane filter method or other methods for bacterial enumeration described in the most current edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation, or other methods approved by the director.
 - (13) For private water systems required to utilize continuous disinfection and/or maintain a chemical disinfectant residual, the indicator bacteria shall be determined using approved methods that determine a CFU count or indicate the presence or absence of the indicator bacteria.
- (H) The board of health may charge the private water system owner a fee for each water sample collected by the board of health for the purpose of determining the presence of any contaminants.

- (I) The director shall provide for making the bacteriological examinations and the determination of the presence of nitrates in its laboratories of water samples required by these rules at the cost set forth in the fee schedule established in chapter 3701-49 of the Administrative Code for each bacteriological examination and nitrate analysis performed, and shall establish a system to receive such water samples at its laboratories, and to make such charges therefore; provided, however, these rules do not prohibit such examination from being made by other laboratories approved by the Ohio department of health.
- (J) The following microbiological standards and maximum contaminant levels (MCL) apply to all private water systems unless otherwise specified:
- (1) For water wells not using continuous disinfection, the acceptable level for bacteria indicators in the water sample shall be:
 - (a) Four or less total coliform CFU per one hundred milliliters of water for the purposes of acceptable well construction and development and as an indication of the presence of opportunistic bacteria and;
 - (b) No detection of *Escherichia coli* CFU per one hundred milliliters of water and;
 - (c) If additional microbiological speciation analysis or coliphage testing is done, there shall be no detection of any primary pathogenic microorganism, other fecal indicator microorganisms, or coliphages as determined by the director.
 - (2) For any private water system required to have continuous disinfection and/or filtration in accordance with paragraphs (A) and (B) of rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code, there shall be no detection of total coliform CFU, or *Escherichia coli* CFU per one hundred milliliters of water, or if additional microbiological testing or speciation analysis or coliphage testing is done, any primary pathogenic microorganism as determined by the director.
 - (3) Water sample results determined using membrane filter that indicate a high background count or confluent growth are considered invalid and may not be used to determine compliance with the water sample requirement of this rule.
 - (4) For the purposes of making recommendations for the consumption and treatment of water from private water systems, the maximum contaminant levels and standards of chemical constituents for private water systems shall be the same as the primary maximum contaminant levels and standards established by Ohio environmental protection agency for public water supplies in accordance with rule 3745-81 of the Administrative Code.

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Approval to enforce.

- (A) The director of health shall survey each private water systems program of the city and general health districts, or the authorities having the same duties as a board under section 3709.05 of the Revised Code, at least once every three years to determine their adequacies for carrying out the provisions of Chapter 3701-28 of the Administrative Code. The health district or authority shall provide the director with all requested information to complete the survey.
- (B) A survey methodology shall be developed by the director and provided to each health district or authority and shall include:
 - (1) A review of any regulations for consistency with this chapter, the administrative aspects of the private water systems program including application and permitting, staff resources and knowledge of the technical aspects of the program, cost analysis and fee adoption, plan review, inspections and reports, sampling, investigations, and enforcement; and
 - (2) A field review of the inspection of private water systems during construction and after completion to evaluate overall compliance with the private water systems construction, sampling, alteration and sealing requirements set forth under this chapter.
- (C) The director shall survey the private water systems program in accordance with the survey methodology and shall determine whether the health district or authority is qualified to administer and enforce this chapter. After the survey is complete, the director shall classify the health district or authority as either approved, provisional or disapproved, and shall provide a survey report to the health district or board. If the health district or authority is classified as provisional, the director shall provide:
 - (1) A set time frame for correcting the deficiencies;
 - (2) Procedures for program disapproval that the department will pursue if the health district or authority fails to correct the major deficiencies revealed by the survey; and
 - (3) An opportunity to request a meeting with a representative of the director to discuss the deficiencies.
- (D) The health district or authority may request an informal hearing on the director's proposed determination if a written request is received by the director no later than fifteen days after the date of mailing the proposed determination. The informal hearing shall be conducted before the director or the director's authorized representative no later than thirty days after the director of health received the request for hearing. At the hearing, a representative of the health district or authority may present information orally and in writing. The director shall issue a written decision no later than thirty days after the conclusion of the informal hearing.
- (E) The department shall reevaluate a health district or authority's provisional private water systems program in the established time frame to determine if the

program is in compliance. If in compliance, the director shall classify the health district or authority as approved. If the deficiencies have not been corrected, the director shall propose to disapprove the health district or authority, or shall propose to revoke the approval, whichever is appropriate.

- (F) The director may reinstate a health district or authority as approved to administer and enforce the private water systems program if the health district or authority can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the director an ability to adequately administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- (G) Upon determining that a health district or authority is so qualified, the director shall approve the district or authority and place such district or authority upon an approved list. The director may resurvey any approved district or authority when, in his opinion, such resurvey is necessary and remove from such approved list any district or authority found not to be adequately carrying out the provisions of this chapter.
- (H) If after a survey as provided for in this rule, the director determines that a health district or authority is not qualified to carry out the provisions of this chapter, he shall certify that fact to the board of health and disapprove the health district or authority to administer and enforce the private water systems program. If a health district or authority is not eligible to be placed on the approved list, the director may designate another qualified health district or authority as the department in such health district or shall administer and enforce this chapter in such health district.
- (I) If a health district is removed from the approved list, the board of health shall pay to the director or to the board of health designated by the director to serve as the department in such health districts, all fees previously paid to the board under this chapter that have not been expended or encumbered. All fees paid to the director or to the designated board of health shall be used as specified in rule 3701-28-06 of the Administrative Code.

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Fees and Fee Categories.

- (A) Boards of health of city or general health districts may establish fees in accordance with section 3709.09 of the Revised Code for the purpose of administering and enforcing the requirements of this chapter. The fees shall be established using the categories prescribed in paragraph (E) of this rule and the cost methodology prescribed by rule 3701- 36-14 of the Administrative Code. Except for seventy-four dollars of the fee for each new private water system installation, as prescribed in paragraph (C) of this rule, no portion of any fee for administering and enforcing this chapter shall be returned to the Ohio department of health.
- (B) The fees paid to a board of health of a health district under this chapter shall be paid to the treasurer and deposited in a special account for the health district to pay the cost of administering and enforcing this chapter as provided in sections 3701.344 and 3701.347 of the Revised Code. All fees paid to the director under this chapter shall be used by the director to pay the cost of administering and enforcing this chapter as provided in sections 3701.344 and 3701.347 of the Revised Code.
- (C) Seventy-four dollars of each new installation permit fee collected by a board of health shall be transmitted by the board of health to the director for deposit into the general operations fund created by section 3701.83 of the Revised Code to pay his cost of administering and enforcing this chapter.
- (D) In the event that the director administers and enforces this chapter in a health district in accordance with section 3701.344 of the Revised Code and paragraph (H) of rule 3701-28-05 of the Administrative Code, the following schedule of fees shall be in effect for the purpose of administering and enforcing the requirements of this chapter.
- (1) A fee of five hundred and ten dollars for the construction of a private water system, excluding a pond, for a single family dwelling, including a manufactured home as defined by section 4501.01 of the Revised Code and a fee of four hundred and sixty dollars for the construction of a test well.
 - (2) A fee of seven hundred and fifteen dollars for the construction of a pond for a single family dwelling, including a manufactured home as defined by section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.
 - (3) A fee of five hundred and sixty dollars for the conversion of a well not previously approved as a private water system into a private water system for a single family dwelling. These wells shall include, but not be limited to, agricultural wells, irrigation wells and geothermal wells.
 - (4) A fee of six hundred and sixty-five dollars for the construction of a new private water system for a non-single family dwelling, including a manufactured home park as defined in paragraph (N) of rule 3701-27-01 of the Administrative Code, or a park or camp as defined in paragraph (I) of rule 3701-25-51 of the Administrative Code, or a building.

- (5) A fee of six hundred and fifteen dollars for the conversion of a well not previously approved as a private water system into a private water system for a non-single family dwelling. These wells shall include, but not limited to, agricultural wells, irrigation wells and geothermal wells.
 - (6) A fee of two hundred and ninety dollars for the alteration of a private water system, for a single family dwelling, including a manufactured home as defined by section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.
 - (7) A fee of two hundred and ninety dollars for the alteration of a private water system for a non-single family dwelling, including a manufactured home park as defined in paragraph (N) of rule 3701-27-01 of the Administrative Code, or a park or camp as defined in paragraph (I) of rule 3701-25-51 of the Administrative Code, or a building.
 - (8) A fee of fifty dollars for the sealing of a private water system for a single family dwelling including a manufactured home as defined by section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.
 - (9) A fee of fifty dollars for the sealing of a private water system for a non-single family dwelling, including a manufactured home park as defined in paragraph (N) of rule 3701-27-01 of the Administrative Code, or a park or camp as defined in paragraph (I) of 3701-25-51 of the Administrative Code, or a building.
 - (10) A water sample collection fee of fifty dollars, provided that sample collection is not included as part of a valid alteration or new installation permit.
 - (11) A water hauler registration fee of two hundred and thirty dollars and vehicle inspection fee of two hundred and ten dollars conducted under paragraph (D) of rule 3701-28-16 of the Administrative Code. Inspection of each additional vehicle shall be a fee of twenty-five dollars.
 - (12) A fee of two hundred and forty-five dollars for the issuance of a variance under rule 3701-28-21 of the Administrative Code. Fees for variances are not refundable.
 - (13) An additional fee that is twenty-five per cent of the fee specified in paragraphs (E)(1) through (E) (11) and added to those fees when the department determines that the construction, alteration or conversion of a private water system has commenced prior to a permit being issued or the hauling of water to a private water system has commenced prior to water hauler registration and vehicle inspection. This additional fee shall not be charged for sealing a well performed in compliance with paragraph (A)(1)(a) of rule 3701-28-03 of the Administrative Code or an alteration or new construction performed in compliance with paragraph (H) of rule 3701-28-03 of the Administrative Code.
- (E) Fees established by a board of health of a city or general health district pursuant to section 3709.09 of the Revised Code for private water systems shall be specified in accordance with the following categories:

- (1) The construction of a private water system, excluding a pond, for a single family dwelling, including a manufactured home as defined by section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.
- (2) The construction of a test well for any private water system.
- (3) The construction of a pond for a single family dwelling, including a manufactured home as defined by section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.
- (4) The conversion of a well not previously approved as a private water system into a private water system for a single family dwelling. These wells shall include, but not be limited to, agricultural wells, irrigation wells and geothermal wells.
- (5) The construction of a new private water system for a non-single family dwelling, including a manufactured home park as defined in paragraph (N) of rule 3701-27-01 of the Administrative Code, or a park or camp as defined in paragraph (I) of rule 3701-25-51 of the Administrative Code, or a building.
- (6) The conversion of a well not previously approved as a private water system into a private water system for a non-single family dwelling. These wells shall include, but not be limited to, agricultural wells, irrigation wells and geothermal wells.
- (7) The alteration of a private water system or a test well, for a single family dwelling, including a manufactured home as defined by section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.
- (8) The alteration of a private water system or a test well for a non-single family dwelling, including a manufactured home park as defined in paragraph (N) of rule 3701-27-01 of the Administrative Code, or a park or camp as defined in paragraph (I) of rule 3701-25-51 of the Administrative Code, or a building.
- (9) The sealing of a private water system for a single family dwelling including a manufactured home as defined by section 4501.01 of the Revised Code.
- (10) The sealing of a private water system for a non-single family dwelling, including a manufactured home park as defined in paragraph (N) of rule 3701-27-01 of the Administrative Code, or a park or camp as defined in paragraph (I) of 3701-25-51 of the Administrative Code, or a building.
- (11) The issuance of a variance under rule 3701-28-19 of the Administrative Code. Fees for variances are not refundable.
- (12) The filing and processing of water sample results collected under paragraph (AA) of rule 3701-28-03 of the Administrative Code.
- (13) The inspection of a private water systems contractor as authorized under paragraph (F) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code.

- (14) A water hauler registration and vehicle inspection conducted under paragraph (D) of rule 3701-28-16 of the Administrative Code.
- (F) In addition to the fees established by a city or general health district under paragraph (E) of this rule, a board of health of a city or general health district may specify:
- (1) Fees for the collection and examination of any necessary water samples taken.
 - (2) An amount to be added to the applicable fees established under paragraphs (E)(1) to (E)(14) of this rule in accordance with section 3709.09 of the Revised Code when the board of health determines that the construction, alteration or conversion of a private water system has commenced prior to a permit being issued or the hauling of water to a private water system has commenced prior to water hauler registration and vehicle inspection. This additional fee shall not be charged for sealing a well performed in compliance with paragraph (A)(1)(a) of rule 3701-28-03 of the Administrative Code or an alteration or new construction performed in compliance with paragraph (H) of rule 3701-28-03 of the Administrative Code.
 - (3) Fees for supplying and/or hauling water from an unapproved water source to a private water system by a registered or unregistered water hauler.
- (G) The city or general health district shall utilize the cost methodology specified in rule 3701-36-14 of the Administrative Code to calculate fees for providing services specified in sections 3701.344, 3729.07, 3730.03, 3733.04, 3733.25, and 3749.04 of the Revised Code.

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3701-28-07 **Location, operation, and maintenance of private water systems.**

- (A) Each private water system shall be properly maintained and operated according to the requirements of this chapter. In the case where two or more dwellings are serviced by a private water system, the entire private water system shall be owned, operated and maintained by one person.
- (B) A private water system shall be located only where the system and its surroundings can be maintained in a sanitary condition, and only where surface and subsurface conditions will not permit contamination of the private water system or aquifer. Where available, hydrogeologic data shall be used to select the location of a well or spring. Any well or spring used as a source of water for a private water system shall be located hydraulically up gradient of any potential or known sources of contamination unless determined by the department that no other practical site is suitable or available. A well or spring shall be located the maximum practical distance from a known or suspected source of contamination.
- (C) A private water system shall be located so that it is accessible for cleaning, treatment, repair, alteration, testing, and such other attention as may be necessary.
 - (1) A well, or cistern, hauled water storage tank, or any other water source for a private water system shall not be located within the foundation of any building, except within a building designed and constructed solely to house pumping and water system equipment.
 - (2) The walls of a concrete cistern or hauled water storage tank may share a common wall with another structure or be used as a supporting structure provided it is acceptable with local building codes or, where no building codes are applicable, as determined by the board of health or a professional engineer.
 - (3) Plastic or fiberglass tanks for disinfection retention, supplemental water storage, and low yield well reservoir tanks less than one thousand gallons may be placed in the basement of a home.
- (D) A well or spring box or pond shall not be located within ten feet of the foundation of a building or dwelling, where termiteicides are typically applied, except within a building designed and constructed solely to house a well or spring or pumping and water system equipment. A water well shall not be located closer than five feet to the edge of a deck or porch that is not part of the building foundation for a basement or crawl space, or a slab that has been extended from the residence or building due to limitations for access of large equipment for service.
- (E) A new private water system shall not be located within a one hundred year flood plain or a special flood hazard area, except when the board of health determines that the requirements of rule 3701-28-19 of the Administrative Code for a variance are met unless it is a replacement for an existing system as described in paragraph (E)(1) of this rule. The installation of a new or replacement private water system shall comply with section 1521.13 of the Revised Code or the

floodplain management resolution or ordinance adopted by a county or municipal corporation under section 1521.18 of the Revised Code.

- (1) A variance is not required for the replacement of a private water system already existing in a flood plain when no other sites are available on that property for construction of private water system out of the flood plain as determined from the pre-construction evaluation by the board of health. This information shall be indicated on the private water system application /permit prior to construction.
- (2) A well constructed in a floodplain must meet the requirements of paragraph 3701-28-10 (Q) (6) of this chapter.
- (3) A new private water system shall not be constructed in a floodway.
- (F) A water source shall not be located within a sanitary isolation radius of fifty feet of any known or possible source of contamination, except as specified in paragraph (I) of this rule.
- (G) A water source shall be located at least ten feet from the established road right-of way. When no right-of-way has been designated a water source shall be located at least twenty-five feet from the edge of any normal road driving surface or ten feet from any road utility easement whichever is greater, as determined by the Ohio department of transportation, the county engineer, or local officials.
- (H) A water source shall be located at least five feet from the edge of any private driveway or parking lot.
- (I) Watertight sewers and drains outside of the foundation of a building shall be located a minimum of ten feet from a water source or water distribution line when attainable except within five feet of the foundation where both lines enter a building and in circumstances when the water line and sewer line must cross. When a watertight sewer line crosses a water service line then the follow applies:
 - (1) Provide a minimum vertical distance of twelve inches between the outside of the water service line and outside of the sewer. This shall be the case where the water line is either above or below the sewer with preference to the water line located above the sewer.
 - (2) At crossings, one full length of water pipe shall be located so both joints will be a minimum of ten feet from the sewer line and a twenty-foot section larger diameter pipe sleeve shall be installed on either the water service line or the sewer line and the pipe sleeve sealed at both ends. A water service line and sewer line shall not share the same trench except where they must cross.
- (J) A water source shall be located according to the following minimum isolation distance requirements:
 - (1) Lot lines and easements
 10'

- (2) Sewage tanks 50'
- (3) Sewage absorption fields 50'
- (4) Leaching pit or dry well 100'
- (5) Watertight vault privies 50'
- (6) Leaching privies 100'
- (7) Human waste management facility, except a well used by the facility
300'
- (8) Drainage wells 100'
- (9) Properly sealed well 10'
- (10) Existing properly constructed water well 10'
- (11) Water wells or boreholes of unknown or unregulated construction,
including boreholes and horizontal excavations for geothermal use.
..... 50'
- (12) Regulated closed loop geothermal systems utilizing propylene glycol as the
heat transfer antifreeze. 25'
- (13) Permanent bodies of water such as streams, lakes, ponds
..... 25'
- (14) Storm water or other ditches with intermittent water flows not included in
the road right-of-
way..... 15'
- (15) State and local road salt storage piles 100'
- (16) Underground or above ground fuel oil, diesel, chemical or gasoline storage
tanks or other refined or unrefined petroleum liquids (less than 1100
gallons)
.....
..... 50'

- (17) Fuel operated motors used for well pumps without secondary containment... 50'
- (18) Underground or above ground fuel oil, diesel, chemical or gasoline storage tanks other refined or unrefined petroleum liquids (greater than 1100 gallons with secondary containment designed in accordance with Administrative Code rule 3745-55-93)
..... 150'
- (19) Underground or above ground fuel oil, diesel, chemical or gasoline storage tanks or other refined or unrefined petroleum liquids (greater than 1100 gallons without secondary containment)
..... 300'
- (20) Natural gas or propane home heating tanks above or below ground
..... 20'
- (21) Oil and gas wells
..... 100'
- (22) Landfills: operating and closed
- (a) Municipal solid waste, residual waste, and industrial waste 1000'
- (b) Construction and demolition debris facility
..... 500'
- (23) Agriculture facilities
- (a) For the purposes of this rule "human or animal waste management facility" means a class I, II, or III compost facility as defined in paragraph (C) of rule 3745-27-01 and classified in rule 3745-27-40 of the Administrative Code; or
- (b) A regional sewage sludge storage facility and other bulk storage facility for non-exceptional quality biosolids as defined in paragraph (A) of rule 3745-40-01 of the Administrative Code; or
- (c) A manure storage or treatment facility, fabricated manure storage structure, manure storage pond, or manure treatment lagoon as defined in rule 901:10-1-01 of the Administrative Code; or
- (d) A wastewater treatment facility as defined in rule 3745-33-01 of the Administrative Code or storage facility as defined paragraph (A) of rule 3745-42-13 of the Administrative Code.
- (e) Animal waste management facility located at a major, large, medium and small concentrated animal feeding facility (CAFF) as defined by section 903.01 of the Revised Code, except a well used by the facility, which should be constructed at the maximum practical isolation distance.

- (i) Major and large 300'
 - (ii) Medium300'
 - (iii) Small; number of animals between medium and three percent of a medium CAFF 150'
 - (iv) Small; three percent rounded up of the number of animals of the lower limit of a medium defined CAFF for animal housing, holding pens with no grassed cover, stables, manure piles, fabricated manure storage and waste or treatment buildings. 50'
- (f) A private well located in a grassed pasture used by large animals shall be surrounded by a fence with all sides at least five feet from the well.
- (g) "Land application area" for the purposes of this chapter means:
- (i) A land application field, staging, stockpiling or field storage area for non-exceptional quality biosolids as defined in paragraph (A) of rule 3745-40-01 of the Administrative Code;
 - (ii) A land application field, staging, stockpiling or field storage area as defined in rule 901:10-1-01 of the Administrative Code; or
 - (iii) A wastewater land application area as defined in paragraph (A) of rule 3745-42-13 of the Administrative Code.
 - (iv) The board of health or the Ohio environmental protection agency shall be contacted prior to the construction of a private water system source to determine the location of the approved land application sites or to modify the land application location in order to achieve the appropriate isolation distance from the private water system source. This information must be included on the proposed site plan.
 - (v) Land application of septage waste, manure, or biosolids (sludge) stockpile, storage or staging area where the Ohio environmental protection agency has determined the aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination. 300'
 - (vi) Surface land application area for septage, biosolids (sludge), commercially land applied manure, or other similar materials previously approved by the Ohio environmental protection agency or the board of health.....300'

(vii) Subsurface incorporation application area using septage, biosolids (sludge), commercially produced manure, or other similar materials previously approved by the Ohio environmental protection agency or the board of health.

.....100'

(h) Storage or preparation area for commercial application of fertilizers or pesticides.

.....
150'

(K) For purposes of determining compliance with the minimum distance requirements of this rule all measurements shall:

- (1) Be performed on site;
- (2) Be measured from the boundary of the water source closest to the boundary of the structure or potential source of contamination;
- (3) For construction of a new private water system on a new building lot be within two percent from the boundary of minimum isolation distance requirements for any on-site sewage treatment system and ten percent from the boundary of the required minimum distances for all other isolation distance requirements set in this rule, unless otherwise specified;
- (4) For replacement of a private water system at an existing home or building be within ten percent of the minimum required distance without the requirement for a variance when the maximum practical isolation distance from all potential sources of contamination and existing structures is maintained.

When a private water system is to be constructed where the system can not meet all of the isolation distances of this rule, then the isolation distances shall be maintained at the greatest practical distances from sewage systems, petroleum tanks, roads and right of ways, waste application staging areas, and landfills, in this order. When an isolation distance priority is not specified here, then the board of health shall use their best professional judgment for system placement.

(L) The department may set an isolation distance in excess of those set forth in this rule for a specific site if conditions are determined to exist at a site during a pre construction evaluation where the distance set forth in this rule is considered insufficient to protect the public health and the private water system from contamination. The additional requirement will not require a variance and shall be described on the application/ permit prior to activation of the permit by the department.

(M) The department may order the replacement or sealing of any private water system existing before the effective date of this rule that does not meet the current isolation distance requirements if it has been determined that a potential health threat exists from the continued use of the system.

(N) A private water system owner shall be responsible for maintaining minimum isolation distances within property owned by the water system owner.

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Requirements for all private water systems.

- (A) If the department or board of health determines that any private water system, any part thereof, or any appurtenance thereto, is being maintained in such a fashion, has deteriorated to such an extent, has been abandoned, that a safety hazard exists or contaminants might enter ground water or the potable water supply so as to constitute a public health hazard, the department or board of health shall order such work to be performed on the private water system as is deemed necessary to prevent contamination of the ground water or the supply to protect public health or safety.
- (B) For purposes of this rule:
- (1) A "backflow prevention device" is any device, method or type of construction to prevent backflow of water, liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source other than its intended source.
 - (a) Any device used as a backflow prevention device must contain a dual check valve assembly meeting the requirements of American Society of Sanitary Engineering (ASSE) standards 1013, 1015 or 1024 and/or an air gap.
 - (i) "Dual Check valve" means a backflow prevention device consisting of two spring-loaded, independently acting check valves.
 - (ii) "Air Gap" is a method of creating a physical separation between the free flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel. An approved air gap shall be at least twice the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow rim of the vessel, but, never less than one half inch.
 - (2) "Cross connection" means any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other; gas, water, or other liquid of unknown or questionable quality or safety, whereby water may flow from one system to the other, the direction of flow depending on the pressure differential between the two systems.
 - (3) "Yard hydrant" means a device that is located outside of a building, equipped with a valve mechanism that controls the delivery of potable water, and is not designed to supply a fire department pumper.
 - (a) "Weep hole" means a small diameter hole or series of holes located in the wall of the supply pipe for a yard hydrant that allow for drainage of accumulated water from the delivery piping. These holes are usually part of a plunger and valve system that seals off the holes during water usage and opens the holes during shutdown. These openings are located below ground level and below the frost line in areas where the threat of freezing exists.

- (C) All pipe utilized in the water piping system of a private water system outside and inside of a house or building shall be of materials conforming to Table 1 and 2 of this rule.
- (D) All pipe shall also be protected from freezing.
- (E) All pipe fittings shall be approved for installation with the pipe material and shall conform to the respective pipe standards or one of the standards listed in Table 3 of the rule. All pipe fittings utilized in private water systems shall also conform to NSF standard 61.

-Table 1: Water Service Pipe (Outside Use)-

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Copper or copper alloy pipe	ASTM B 42; ASTM B 302
Copper or Copper alloy tubing (Type K, WK, L, WI, M or WM)	ASTM B 75; ASTM B 88; ASTM B 251; ASTM B 447
Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC)	ASTM D2846; ASTM F 441; ASTM F 442; CSA B137.6
Ductile iron water pipe	AWWA C151; AWWA C115
Polybutylene (PB) plastic pipe and tubing	ASTM D 2662; ASTM D 2666; ASTM D 3309; CSA B137.8
Polyethylene (PE) plastic pipe	ASTM D 2239; CSA CAN/CSA-B137.1
Polyethylene (PE) plastic tubing	ASTM D 2737; CSA B137.1
Cross-linked polyethylene (PEX) plastic tubing	ASTM F 876; ASTM F 877; CSA CAN/CSA-B137.5
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe	ASTM D 1785; ASTM D 2241; ASTM D 2672; CSA CAN/CSA-B1373
Stainless-steel	ASTM A269; ASTM A312 / A312-09
	*ASTM – American Standard for Testing and Materials *AWWA – American Water Works Association *CSA – Canadian Standards Association

-Table 2: Water Distribution Pipe (Inside Use)-

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Brass pipe	ASTM B43
Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC)	ASTM D2846; ASTM F 441; ASTM F 442; CSA B137.6
Copper or copper alloy pipe	ASTM B 42; ASTM B 302
Copper or Copper alloy tubing (Type K, WK, L, WI, M or WM)	ASTM B 75; ASTM B 88; ASTM B 251; ASTM B 447
Cross-linked polyethylene (PEX) plastic tubing	ASTM F 877; CSA CAN/CSA-B137.5
Polybutylene (PB) plastic pipe and tubing	ASTM D 3309; CSA CAN/CSA-B137.8
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe	ASTM D 1785; ASTM D 2241; ASTM D 2672; CSA CAN/CSA-B1373
Stainless-steel	ASTM A269; ASTM A312 / A312-09

-Table 3: Pipe Fittings-

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Cast Iron	*ASME B16.4; ASME B16.12
Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC)	ASTM F 437; ASTM F 438; ASTM F 439
Cold Expansion Fittings with PEX Reinforcing Rings for use with Cross-linked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing	ASTM F 1960
Copper or copper alloy	ASTM B16.15; ASTM B16.18; ASTM B16.22; ASTM B16.23; ASTM B16.26; ASTM B16.29; ASTM B16.32
Gray iron and ductile iron	AWWA C110; AWWA C153
Malleable iron	ASME B163
Metal Insert Fittings Utilizing a Copper Crimp Ring SDR9 (PEX) Tubing	ASTM f 1807
Polyethylene (PE) plastic	ASTM D 2609
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic	ASTM D 2464; ASTM D 2466; ASTM D 2467; CSA CAN/CSA-B137.2
Steel	ASME B16.9; ASME B16.11; ASME B16.28
Stainless steel	ASTM F2080-08
	*ASME – American Society of Mechanical Engineers

- (F) Each private water system shall be equipped with a downturned sampling faucet for the sole purpose of collecting water samples. The downturned faucet shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Shall be installed at the pressure tank, on the well side of the pressure tank, extended from the pressure tank to an accessible location outside the foundation walls, or at the first accessible point as it enters a building and before any treatment or disinfection device;
 - (2) Any private water system requiring continuous disinfection shall be equipped with an additional downturned sampling faucet just after the retention tank or ultraviolet disinfection system;
 - (3) Shall be easily accessible and not located in a confined space or crawl spaces, unless the pressure tank and sample port are installed within three feet of the crawl space entrance, or unless the crawl space is of a reasonable height for walking access by an average sized adult;
 - (4) Shall be installed not less than eight inches above the floor or ground surface;
 - (5) Shall be installed with a downturned angle no less than forty-five degrees from the horizontal;
 - (6) Shall be a smooth-nosed (non-threaded) sample port that provides a smooth flow of water without splashing for proper sampling;
 - (7) Shall not have an attached or built-in back-flow prevention device;

- (8) Shall be placed prior to any backflow device, except for wells directly feeding into a cistern or hauled water storage tank.
- (G) No person shall install or maintain a private water system with any physical cross-connections to a public water system:
- (H) No person shall install or maintain a private water system where physical cross-connections to another private water system or source exists unless:
- (1) The private water system is constructed as a combination of one or more types of water supply sources; and
 - (2) The private water system shall have an approved backflow prevention device installed in line prior to any connections from other water sources to prevent the backflow of one water source into another and a sampling port place prior to the backflow prevention device; and
 - (3) Each corresponding supply component shall meet the requirements of this chapter for that type of water supply component.
- (I) No person shall install or maintain a connection within a private water system which could pollute the water system or provide a cross-connection between a source of contamination and the water system unless an approved backflow prevention device is installed.
- (J) An approved backflow prevention device shall be installed to protect all service connections where necessary to prevent a potential health or contamination hazard.
- (K) All backflow prevention devices installed on a service line shall comply with ASSE 1013, 1015 or 1024.
- (L) All service connections to the main service line shall have an approved backflow prevention device installed prior to or immediately after the connection to the main service line. The backflow prevention device shall be easily accessible within a vault, equipment storage pit or the foundation of the home or building for the purposes of inspection and maintenance.
- (M) Except for single family dwellings, and private water systems serving two dwellings on the same or adjacent lots, an ASSE 1013 or 1015 backflow prevention device shall be installed when the main service line is supplying water to more than one service connection. Additional service line connections branching off of service connections from the main service line shall have a ASSE 1013, 1015 or 1024 backflow prevention device installed immediately after the connection to the service line unless the unit being supplied meets the requirements in paragraph (N) of this section or meets the requirements in the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-26.
- (N) Service line connections supplying water to a yard hydrant meeting ASSE standard 1057 or as approved by the department shall not be required to have a backflow prevention device installed prior to the yard hydrant. For yard hydrants meeting this standard, the department may require a backflow

prevention device, meeting ASSE standard 1024, on the hose bibb to prevent backflow or backsiphonage. All other yard hydrant service line connections shall meet the requirements in paragraph (K) of this rule.

- (O) Water storage tanks and reservoirs shall meet the criteria of paragraphs (A) and (B) of rule 3701-28-12 of the Administrative Code and also comply with all other applicable provisions of rule 3701-28-12 of the Administrative Code. For the purpose of this rule a storage tank does not include a pressure tank.
- (P) Wells discharging to a non-pressurized reservoir tank must be protected by a dual check valve prior to entering a reservoir tank.
- (Q) Any person intending to alter a well located in a pit or vault, where the vault will not be used to house other systems equipment shall:
 - (1) Extend the well casing a minimum of twelve inches above the top of the pit or vault walls or above the natural ground level whichever gives the greater height.
 - (2) Remove all other private water systems components from the pit or vault and fill the pit or vault by collapsing at least one wall, breaking up the floor, and removing all drains.
 - (3) Place a six inch deep layer of bentonite piled around the base of the casing prior to placement of fill materials in the vault.
 - (4) Fill the remaining area in the pit or vault with a clay-based soil.
- (R) Any person intending to alter a well located in a pit or vault, and use a portion of the pit or vault for housing other private water systems components shall comply with paragraph (Q) (1), (3) and (4) of this rule, and shall also construct a new wall in the pit or vault to separate the well from the other system equipment. The wall shall be of sufficient strength and be watertight, and the outer diameter of the casing shall be a minimum of twelve inches from the outside edge of the new wall of the pit or vault to allow for twelve inches of backfill around the casing.
- (S) Any person intending to construct or alter a private water system with a pit or vault used specifically for the storage of the private water components, such as the pump and pressure tank, shall either add a drainage outlet with backflow protection to the existing pit or vault which will eliminate standing water in the pit or vault, or if a drain does not exist, install a backflow prevention device where the water service line enters the vault or pit.

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Materials used in drilling and construction of wells.

(A) Materials used in the drilling process shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Materials that are in contact with ground water shall be free of matter that may adversely affect the aquifer or water pumped from the well and shall not support microbiological growth.
- (2) All drilling fluids, additives, lubricants shall meet ANSI/NSF standards 60, 61, or be of food grade quality and shall not be discharged to surface water. Drilling fluids or additives that contain guar gum or other biodegradable organic materials shall not be used during the drilling of a well.
- (3) Water that is used for drilling purposes, other than water from the well itself, shall be water from an approved private or public water system and shall be conveyed in containers that are clean and capable of being maintained in a clean condition. Surface water shall not be used for drilling purposes unless it is obtained from a public water supply. Storage tanks used to haul water for drilling shall be periodically disinfected by the registered contractor.
- (4) Drilling cuttings shall not be discharged into a well pit, other wells, surface water, or placed into the annular space of a well.

(B) Materials used in the construction of wells shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Steel pipe or tubing used as permanent primary or secondary well casing, liners, well screen risers, blanks, or tail pipes which are directly connected to the well screen by welding or threading shall:
 - (a) Be new pipe or tubing or pipe that meets the requirements of paragraph (c) of this rule,
 - (b) Be manufactured in compliance with the standards of ASTM specification A53, A106, A589, A500 or in compliance with the standards of API specification 5L or 5C;
 - (c) Have a minimum wall thickness of .188 inches if the nominal pipe size is five inches through ten inches.
 - (d) Have a minimum wall thickness of .375 inches if the nominal pipe size is twelve through twenty inches. Be standard weight, as set forth in ASTM specifications A53, A106, A589, API specification 5L and 5C, if the nominal pipe size is twenty-one inches or greater.
 - (e) Be legibly marked on each length or provided by written documentation by the manufacturer, with all of the following information:
 - (i) The name of the manufacturer;
 - (ii) The kind of pipe (continuous welded, electric resistance welded or seamless);

- (iii) The weight or schedule;
 - (iv) The nominal or outside diameter;
 - (v) The specification number; and
 - (vi) The heat or lot number.
- (f) Be structurally sound, watertight throughout its length, and shall have threaded and coupled, or welded joints;
- (i) Couplings shall have a design, taper, and type of thread that is consistent with the thread of the pipe. No more than three threads shall be exposed on fourteen thread pipe and no more than two threads shall be exposed on eight thread pipe.
 - (ii) Welded joints shall form a structurally sound and watertight joint and may include the use of butt-welds using a welding collar or guide, band rings, or flared joints. Butt welds shall have a beveled to beveled edge. Steel pipe that is equal to or less than eight inches in diameter shall have a minimum of two weld passes. Steel pipe that is greater than eight inches in diameter shall have a minimum of three weld passes.
- (2) Thermoplastic pipe that is used as permanent primary or secondary well casing, liners, well screen risers, blanks, or tail pipes shall:
- (a) Be new pipe that is manufactured in compliance with the standards of ASTM specifications F480 and NSF standard 14;
 - (b) Be standard dimension ratio (SDR) twenty-one or heavier, except thermoplastic pipes that are larger than eight inches in diameter or installed at depths greater than two-hundred feet which shall be SDR seventeen or heavier. Thermoplastic pipe used as a liner may be less than SDR twenty-one. For purposes of this paragraph standard weight ratio or SDR means the ratio of average outside pipe diameter to minimum pipe wall thickness;
 - (c) Comply with dimensional standards for thermoplastic pipe as specified in ASTM specification F480.
 - (d) Be legibly marked, by the manufacturer, with all of the following information:
 - (i) The nominal pipe size;
 - (ii) The standard dimension ratio;
 - (iii) The type of plastic;
 - (iv) The words "well casing";
 - (v) The impact classification (IC);

- (vi) The specification number;
 - (vii) The manufacturer's name or trademark;
 - (viii) The lot number and date of manufacture; and
 - (ix) A certification mark that verifies compliance with ANSI/NSF standard 14.
- (e) Be structurally sound, watertight throughout its length with casing joints or couplings that conform to one of the following:
- (i) Except as provided in paragraph (B)(2)(e)(ii) of this rule, all thermoplastic casing joints and couplings shall meet the standards of ASTM specification F480 and ANSI/NSF standard 14.
 - (ii) Spline lock joints shall be permitted for use in wells with casing constructed of thermoplastic, and need not meet the standards of ASTM specification F480. For purposes of this rule a spline lock joint is a non-metallic, watertight coupling designed for thermoplastic pipe which incorporates the use of a bell or coupling with machined grooves on the interior of the bell or coupling, and is joined by inserting thermoplastic pipe with an elastomeric sealing gasket which seats into the machined grooves, and is locked in place by insertion of a high-strength flexible thermoplastic spline to provide full three hundred and sixty degree restraint with evenly distributed loading on the joint.
 - (iii) All thermoplastic couplings shall be legibly marked with the nominal well casing pipe coupling size, the type of plastic, designation of compliance with ASTM F480 and ANSI/NSF standard 14, and the manufacturer's name or trademark.
 - (iv) Thermoplastic well casing joints that are solvent welded shall meet the standard of ASTM specification F480 and ANSI/NSF standard 14.
 - (v) Screws may be used to join permanent primary or secondary thermoplastic casing during installation provided the screws are stainless steel, self tapping, and no larger than number ten in size, Screws used to join permanent primary or secondary thermoplastic casing shall not fully penetrate through the inside of the innermost casing where the casing ends overlap, and shall be centered approximately where the casing ends overlap. Pilot holes shall be predrilled prior to joining the casing and shall only be drilled into the outermost casing end.
- (3) Large diameter corrugated fiberglass casing that is used as primary or secondary casing shall meet NSF/ ANSI standard 61 and conform to the following specifications:
- (a) Shall have a minimum wall thickness of 0.18 inches.

- (b) Shall have a vertical load bearing capacity of at least thirty thousand pounds and a horizontal load bearing capacity of at least sixty pounds per square inch.
 - (c) Shall be joined by a bell and spicket joint that is fastened in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and sealed using an NSF approved sealant to provide a watertight seal.
 - (d) Shall have well caps provided by the casing manufacturer that are compression molded with a smooth inner and outer surface. The cap and rim thickness shall provide for a minimum vertical load of thirty thousand pounds. The well cap shall be secured in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and shall provide a vermin proof seal.
 - (e) Caps for buried seal construction shall be provided by the manufacturer and shall provide a water tight seal to the primary casing and to the casing used for extension above the natural ground surface. Casing used for extension shall be a minimum of six inches in diameter.
 - (f) Flow sleeves shall be installed over the bottom of submersible pumps placed in large diameter wells as appropriate.
- (C) Defective, visibly damaged, used or reject pipe shall not be used as casing or liner pipe for wells. Pipe withdrawn from a well or test hole during initial construction may be used as casing or liner pipe for another well provided the pipe meets the following requirements:
- (1) The pipe has not become impregnated with any contaminant, including but not limited to natural gas and crude oil, during a previous use;
 - (2) The pipe meets the applicable requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule; and
 - (3) Has been visually inspected by the registered contractor for pinholes, cracks or other defects or damages.
- (D) Couplings used to join well casing of dissimilar materials or sizes shall conform to the following criteria:
- (1) Have the same or better strength and rigidity of the well casings being joined together.
 - (2) Be composed of a cast steel unit joined by a minimum of four steel bolts spaced uniformly around the circumference of the coupling.
 - (3) Use a ramped compression gasket seal that fits between the upper and lower portions of the coupling to ensure a watertight seal.
 - (4) Ensure that a minimum of two inch length of the top and bottom casing end is contained within both the top and bottom pieces of the coupling.

- (5) Ensure that the coupling is centered over the joint.
- (6) Other products that may be approved by the director.
- (E) Drive shoes attached to the bottom of steel casing shall be a factory manufactured forged steel unit with a cutting edge.
- (F) Cement grout to be used for sealing the annular space in wells or to seal a well shall conform to the following:
 - (1) Cement grouts which meet current ASTM standard C150 and NSF standard 60 and include:
 - (a) Type I, general purpose cement;
 - (b) Type II, for use in waters with moderate sulfate content of one hundred and fifty to fifteen hundred milligrams per liter, and conditions requiring lower heat of hydration;
 - (c) Type III, for use in conditions requiring high early strength;
 - (d) Type IV, for use in conditions requiring low heat of hydration;
 - (e) Type V, for use in ground waters with a sulfate content greater than fifteen hundred milligrams per liter;
 - (f) Concrete grout for special sealing conditions identified in rule 3701-28-17 of the Administrative Code.
 - (2) Cement based grouts shall be placed in accordance with rule 3701-28-10 of the Administrative Code and shall meet the the following requirements:
 - (a) Cement grouts shall be mixed using potable water according to the following specifications:
 - (i) Type I, II, IV, and V cement shall be mixed by adding 5.2 gallons of water per ninety-four pounds of cement with a minimum density of fifteen pounds per gallon.
 - (ii) Type III cement shall be mixed by adding 6.3 to seven gallons of water per ninety-four pounds of cement.
 - (iii) Concrete shall be mixed by adding ninety-four pounds of cement, an equal amount of sand, and no more than six gallons of water with a minimum density of 17.5 pounds per gallon.
 - (iv) Cement that has calcium chloride added as an accelerator to speed up the rate of curing shall be mixed by adding two to four pounds of calcium chloride per ninety-four pounds of cement and six gallons of water with a minimum density of fifteen pounds per gallon.

- (v) Cement grouts shall not have greater than five per cent bentonite added to the total volume of grout required. Bentonite added to cement grout shall be free of any polymers.
 - (b) Cement grouts shall be placed into a well by the conductor pipe pumped or Halliburton method of pressure grouting, or may be gravity poured into a dry hole where no water is present in the well or borehole.
 - (3) Cement grout shall be allowed to set a minimum of twenty-four hours when standard type I and type II cement is used or when calcium chloride has been added to the cement grout. Cement grout shall be allowed to set a minimum of twelve hours when high early type III cement grout is used before drilling operations are resumed.
- (G) Bentonite grout to be used for sealing the annular space in wells or for sealing wells shall conform to the following specifications and be placed in accordance with rule 3701-28-10 of the Administrative Code:
- (1) Bentonite grouts shall meet NSF standard 60 and include:
 - (a) High solids bentonite grout using powdered bentonite for use as drilling fluids.
 - (b) Coarse grade bentonite for mixing as a slurry for pressure grouting the annular space or sealing a well or borehole, or for dry-driven grouting of the annular space.
 - (c) Granular bentonite for dry pouring or dry driving in the annular space or for sealing wells and boreholes.
 - (d) Coarse grade or pelletized bentonite for dry pouring into the annular space or for sealing wells or boreholes.
 - (2) When using bentonite grout, the following requirements shall be met:
 - (a) Bentonite based grout slurries shall be mixed according to the manufacturers recommendations to achieve a minimum solids content of twenty percent bentonite by weight of water. Synthetic organic polymers that meet ANSI/NSF standard 60 may be added to bentonite slurries to suppress hydration of the bentonite particles and shall be mixed according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - (b) Bentonite grout slurries shall be placed into the well by pressure grouting using the conductor pipe-pumped, grout displacement, grout-shoe continuous injection, or Halliburton method of pressure grouting.
 - (c) Bentonite grout slurries shall not be used when the total dissolved solids of the water in the annular space to be grouted exceeds fifteen-hundred milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids, unless it is determined that the dissolved iron levels are less than fifteen milligrams per liter, chloride levels are less than five hundred milligrams per liter, and calcium levels are less than five hundred milligrams per liter. Coarse grade or pelletized bentonite shall not be used when the total dissolved

solids of water in the borehole or well exceeds fifteen-hundred milligrams per liter.

- (d) Water used for mixing bentonite grout slurries shall be treated to remove excess minerals from the water that may interfere with the proper hydration of the bentonite.
- (H) Coarse grade and pelletized bentonite to be used for sealing the annular space in wells shall conform to the following specifications:
- (1) When using coarse grade or pelletized bentonite the following requirements shall be met:
 - (a) The total volume of sealing materials used shall not be less than eighty per cent of the total volume required for the space to be filled.
 - (b) Coarse grade or pelletized bentonite shall be poured slowly into the top of the well or dry hole to prevent bridging in the casing or borehole, in accordance with the following procedures:
 - (i) Coarse grade or pelletized bentonite shall be poured over a wire mesh screen to keep the fine bentonite powder from entering the well or dry hole.
 - (ii) Coarse grade or pelletized bentonite shall be poured at a continuous rate no faster than three minutes per fifty pounds.
 - (iii) The pouring process shall be halted intermittently to lower a weighted measuring tape into the well to determine the top of the sealing products and confirm that bridging has not occurred. A tamping device shall be used where possible to break any bridges that may form.
 - (iv) Where the borehole or well is dry, the bentonite must be periodically hydrated with water in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Pelletized bentonite shall not be hydrated during the pouring process and may only be dry poured into a dry well or borehole.
 - (c) Fine bentonite particles that accumulate in the shipping container shall not be used except to top off a borehole or well at the ground surface.
 - (I) Clean clay, sand, or gravel may only be used for sealing wells in accordance with the special conditions described in rule 3701-28-17 of the Administrative Code.
 - (J) Other materials may be approved for used as a sealing material or in the annular space as determined by the director to have permeability and sealing characteristics sufficient to protect ground water and public health.
 - (K) Well screens used in unconsolidated or incompetent geologic formations shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) Screens shall be factory manufactured and constructed of steel, fiberglass or thermoplastic and shall meet ANSI/NSF standard 61.
 - (2) Screens shall have uniform openings and sufficient length to provide a recommended entrance velocity of 0.1 feet per second under normal pumping conditions. Screen slot sizes shall be properly sized to facilitate proper well development and maintenance, and minimize the entrance of fine materials into the well.
 - (3) Screens shall provide sufficient column and collapse strength to withstand installation and borehole pressures.
 - (4) With the exception of fiberglass casing, hand drilled holes or slots in casing are not permitted for use as well screens. Cut, torched or burned openings in well casing to construct a screen is also prohibited.
 - (5) Screens shall be attached to permanent primary or secondary well casing by welding, threading, coupling or a K packer. The use of a shale trap to join a screen to casing is prohibited.
 - (6) Screens shall be fitted with a solid cap at the bottom unless the bottom of the screen is joined to additional permanent primary or secondary casing. Screens that are placed by telescoping must have a sealed bottom cap.
- (L) Filter packs and formation stabilizer materials installed in the annular space of wells should consist of particles that are:
- (1) Ninety-five per cent siliceous in composition;
 - (2) Smooth, uniform, well-rounded and free of foreign matter;
 - (3) Properly sized, washed and completely disinfected by liquid sodium hypochlorite prior to installation in the well; and
 - (4) Filter packs and formation stabilizers shall be stored to prevent contamination of the materials prior to placement in the well.
 - (5) Packers and shale traps installed in wells shall be constructed of materials that are approved for use by the department. Lead packers shall not be used in wells.

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Well construction, alteration and maintenance.

Wells used as private water systems shall be constructed to comply with the requirements of this rule.

- (A) During the construction, alteration or maintenance of a well, steps must be taken by the owner and the private water systems contractor to minimize the entrance of contaminants into the well.
 - (1) If construction of the private water system is not complete and the private water systems contractor must leave the well site while the equipment is still on site, the contractor shall ensure that the annular space or borehole is securely covered to prevent the entrance of contaminants, and prevent a safety hazard for animals and people.
 - (2) If the drilling rig is to be removed from the site before the installation of casing and grout, the borehole shall be secured to prevent collapse or shall be sealed.
 - (3) Open boreholes without casing, grouting and a proper cap installed shall not be left open for more than ten days unless the private water systems contractor documents to the local health district that extenuating circumstances including, but not limited to, equipment repair delays or illness are preventing the completion of the well.
- (B) Drive points shall only be used to construct a well when geologic conditions preclude the use of conventional drilling methods, such as cable tool, driven casing hammer, and air and mud rotary. The local board of health shall review the site prior to construction to confirm that a drive point is the only possible method for use on the site. For purposes of this rule drive point means a small diameter well less than three inches in diameter that is installed by manually or mechanically driving the casing into the ground. Drive points shall not be constructed on an emergency basis.
- (C) A well shall contain permanent primary casing, and secondary permanent casing, if necessary, that meets the requirements of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code.
 - (1) Except when drive points are used in accordance with paragraph (B) of this rule and as provided in this paragraph, the nominal pipe size of permanent primary casing shall be a minimum of five inches and sized to allow the well to produce water that is adequate for the intended use, and to allow for the installation and maintenance of the well and related pumping equipment.
 - (2) The casing shall be installed sufficiently straight and vertical and centered within the borehole.
 - (3) All primary and secondary casing and casing joints shall be watertight.
 - (4) Casing shall extend continuously to the top of the aquifer being used for water supply or to the top of the non-water bearing formations immediately above an aquifer being used for water supply.

- (5) Primary casing installed into consolidated formations shall be adequately seated in a competent geologic formation.
- (6) Casing shall not extend less than twenty-five feet below the natural or original ground surface except for wells completed in unconsolidated and consolidated aquifers which shall only have less than twenty-five feet of casing where geologic and hydro geologic conditions indicate potable water is not present at depths greater than twenty-five feet.
 - (a) Private water systems contractors shall notify the local board of health within ten working days when less than twenty-five feet of casing has been installed in a well.
 - (b) Under no conditions shall casing for a well extend to a depth of less than ten feet.
 - (c) Wells with less than twenty-five feet of casing and no less than fifteen feet of casing shall either require continuous disinfection in accordance with rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code or may be installed where the isolation distances shall be doubled in distance, and where the water sample analysis from the well can meet the bacterial standards in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 for two samples collected during opposite seasons within a one year period.
 - (d) Wells with less than fifteen feet of casing shall require continuous disinfection and cyst reduction in accordance with rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code. A variance to this rule by the board of health shall not be permitted.
- (7) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (C) of this rule, if nonpotable water is encountered:
 - (a) Above an aquifer containing potable water, the casing shall extend to the bottom of the aquifer containing the nonpotable water, or as deep as necessary to prevent the nonpotable water from entering the aquifer containing potable water;
 - (b) Below an aquifer containing potable water, the lower portion of the well shall be filled with cement grout or bentonite grout, to a height sufficient to prevent entrance of nonpotable water into the aquifer containing potable water.
- (8) Wells completed where multiple aquifers are present shall have the casing extend through aquifers that are not contributing to the water supply of the well. The annular space contiguous to aquifers that are not contributing to the water supply of the well shall be filled with cement grout or bentonite grout by pressure grouting or dry pouring methods.
- (9) Wells completed in confined aquifers shall have the casing extend through the confining layer to the top of the aquifer. The annular space contiguous to the confining formation shall be filled with cement grout or bentonite grout by pressure grouting or dry pouring. Filter packs and formation

stabilizers shall not extend significantly into a confining formation or allow interconnection of two separate aquifers along the annular space.

- (10) Except for very soft, friable or weathered shales or sandstones, where consolidated formations are encountered within twenty-five feet of the ground surface, an oversized borehole shall be drilled and the annular space shall be filled with cement grout or bentonite grout.
- (D) Liner pipe may be installed within and below permanent primary and secondary casing and must meet the requirements of rule 3701-28-09 (B) of the Administrative Code and the following requirements:
- (1) The top of the liner pipe must terminate no deeper than five feet from the bottom of the pitless adapter installation, must have a threaded connection to facilitate removal of the liner, and must be able to be removed from the well to allow for well cleaning, inspection and maintenance.
 - (2) Liner pipe with slots, drill holes or other perforations may only be installed adjacent to consolidated geologic formations to help prevent borehole collapse or protect the pumping equipment. Liner pipe with slots, drill holes or other perforations may not be used as well screens in unconsolidated geologic formation.
- (E) All annular spaces shall be grouted in accordance with the following requirements:
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (C)(7) and (I) of this rule, the annular space in all wells shall be filled with grout from the bottom of the annular space or top of the filter pack or formation stabilizer upward to the ground surface. The annular space must be uniform and borehole stability must be maintained to ensure relatively even placement of the grout seal.
 - (2) All drilling fluids shall be flushed from the annular space prior to grouting.
 - (3) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (C)(7) of this rule and where multiple screens are present in the well, grout shall extend continuously along the length of the permanent primary or secondary casing.
 - (4) The annular space between a permanent casing and temporary casing shall be filled with grout during temporary casing removal.
 - (5) If the primary casing is not driven and the drilling method requires the drilling of an oversized borehole:
 - (a) The total annular space shall be a minimum of one and one-half inches per side for wells less than or equal to fourteen inches in diameter as measured from the outside of the casing, or a minimum of one inch per side if measured from the outside of the casing coupling,
 - (b) A minimum of two inches per side for wells greater than fourteen inches in diameter, and a minimum of one inch per side from the outside diameter of secondary casing.

- (c) For wells exceeding twenty inches in diameter, the annular space shall be no greater than six inches per side or twelve inches total for wells less than or equal to thirty feet in depth, and shall be no greater than four inches per side or eight inches total for wells greater than thirty feet in depth.
 - (d) For purposes of this rule, the annular space is the distance between the side of the borehole excavation and the outside of the casing or joint coupling or the outside diameter of the casing where no coupling is used.
- (6) Except for the dry driven grout method, the total volume of sealing materials used must not be less than eighty per cent of the total volume of the annular space. If settling of the grout occurs, then additional grout shall be placed into the remaining void space.
 - (7) Small diameter casing extensions for large diameter wells using fiberglass casing with a buried seal shall not be required to be grouted along the length of the smaller diameter casing. Grout shall be placed from six inches above to six inches below the joint between the smaller and larger diameter casing. The annular space adjacent to the small diameter casing shall be filled with clean clay.
 - (8) Where the annular space in a borehole is consistently dry, consideration must be given to the appropriate type of grout materials used.
- (F) Pressure grouting using bentonite or cement grout slurries approved for use under rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code shall be placed into the annular space in accordance with the following requirements:
- (1) When grouting with the same materials, the grout shall be placed in the annular space in a continuous operation without interruption until the cement or bentonite grout of approximately the same density as the grout being placed into the borehole is coming out of the annular space.
 - (2) When a tremie or conductor pipe is used in pressure grouting operations it shall be of sufficient diameter, strength and pressure rating to transport the density of grout being pumped to the depth needed to ensure complete grouting of the annular space, and minimize damage to the borehole walls and casing. For wells with grouting placed less than one-hundred feet in depth, the tremie pipe may be left in place during the grouting process and after grouting has been completed, provided the tremie pipe is also filled with grout. Except when grouting flowing wells, for wells with grouting placed greater than one-hundred feet in depth, the tremie pipe shall be raised with each successive batch of grout placement with the tremie pipe kept submerged a minimum of ten feet beneath the grouting surface in the annular space at all times.
 - (3) A minimum of two shale traps shall be installed no more than six inches from the end of the casing prior to installation and pressure grouting for installation of casing up to two hundred feet in depth. One additional shale trap shall be installed for each additional one hundred feet, or part thereof, of casing installed.

- (a) The shale traps shall be placed such that the bottom of the second shale trap is in contact with the top of the shale trap placed at the bottom end of the casing.
 - (b) Shale traps may be filled with granular or coarse grade bentonite prior to placement in the borehole.
 - (c) Alternatively, casing may be placed directly into a two-inch annular space without a shale trap if the casing is resting on a consolidated formation ledge, and a minimum of ten feet of coarse grade bentonite is placed from the bottom of the casing upward in the borehole, with any approved grouting method used to fill the remainder of the annular space.
- (4) Acid soluble cellulose fiber additives may be added to the grout slurry to minimize fluid loss in the borehole.
- (G) The conductor pipe gravity method may be used for cement grouts in accordance with the following requirements:
- (1) Cement grout may be placed into the annular space of a well using the conductor pipe gravity method where the annular space is greater than or equal to two inches per side, no greater than one hundred feet in depth, and where there is a minimal amount of water in the borehole. For purposes of this rule, the "conductor pipe gravity" method means allowing cement to flow by gravity through a funnel or hopper connected to a conductor pipe.
 - (2) The conductor pipe shall be lowered to the bottom of the annular space to be grouted and the grout placed from the bottom up with the conductor pipe submerged at all times.
- (H) Dry pouring of bentonite into the annular space shall be used in accordance with the following requirements:
- (1) Dry pouring of coarse grade or pelletized bentonite grout must be placed using the pouring and screening methods described in paragraph (H) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code.
 - (2) Bentonite shall only be dry poured into an annular space that is greater than or equal to two inches per side as measured from the outside of the casing or joint coupling or the outside diameter of the casing where no coupling is used.
 - (3) Coarse grade bentonite may be poured into an annular space, no greater than two-hundred feet in depth.
 - (4) Coarse grade bentonite shall be dry poured into the annular space between a permanent casing and temporary casing during temporary casing removal.
 - (5) Granular and pelletized bentonite shall not be dry poured greater than twenty-five feet in depth in a dry annular space.

- (6) Coarse grade, pelletized or granular bentonite shall not be poured through drilling fluids in the annular space.
- (I) The dry driven grout method shall be used for grouting the annular space in accordance with the following requirements where the well is constructed using a cable tool, driven casing hammer or any other method where permanent steel casing is driven :
- (1) Where temporary outer casing or an oversized borehole is not used, a collar flared joint or weld bead shall extend beyond the outside diameter of the permanent casing and dry granular bentonite shall be poured around the permanent casing as it is being driven.
 - (2) A drive shoe shall be connected to the lower end of the casing to be driven.
 - (3) A starter hole that is larger in diameter than the driven casing must be constructed to a depth no greater than five feet before casing is set in place for driving. If the enlarged borehole extends beyond five feet, than a two inch annular space is required.
 - (4) Granular bentonite shall be mounded above or below grade around the exterior of the casing as it is driven. Grout around the annular space must be kept dry as the casing is being driven.
- (J) Filter packs or formation stabilizers used in wells completed in unconsolidated or incompetent formations shall meet the requirements of paragraph (L) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code and be placed in accordance with the following specifications:
- (1) Filter pack or formation stabilizer material shall be placed adjacent to the well screen and extend a maximum of two feet above the screen for wells less than or equal to six inches in diameter, or a maximum of four feet above the screen for wells greater than six inches in diameter. Filter pack or formation stabilizer shall not extend to less than ten feet from the natural ground surface.
 - (2) For wells exceeding twenty inches in diameter, the filter pack or formation stabilizer shall be no greater than six inches per side or twelve inches total for wells less than or equal to thirty feet in depth, and shall be no greater than four inches per side or eight inches total for wells greater than thirty feet in depth to facilitate proper well development.
 - (3) Filter packs and formation stabilizers shall not be placed inside of casing or liner pipe.
 - (4) Except for flowing well conditions described in paragraph (L) of this rule, all drilling fluids shall be flushed from the annular space prior to placement of the filter pack or formation stabilizer.
- (K) Well screens that meet the specifications described in paragraph (K) of rule 3701-28- 09 of the Administrative Code shall be installed in wells completed in unconsolidated or incompetent formations, unless geologic formation conditions prevent their use. Screens shall be attached either directly to the bottom of the

casing, or if installed using telescoping methods to a K-packer that meets the specification described in paragraph (M) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code. Shale traps shall not be used in place of a K-packer. Well screens shall not be installed less than ten feet from the natural ground surface nor shall they be driven.

- (L) Wells completed in aquifers constructed using drilling methods except for cable tool drilling, with hydrostatic heads greater than the land surface elevation shall have casing and grout installed to protect the aquifer, prevent erosion of the overlying geologic materials, and prevent flow in the annular space, and shall be constructed according to the following procedures, as applicable:
- (1) If the anticipated flow at the ground surface is not excessive, after the borehole is drilled, and the casing set, the water in the casing may be pumped to lower the water level in the casing and the annular space. The annular space shall then be filled with cement grout by pressure grouting. However, the density of the cement grout may be greater than that required under paragraph (D) of rule 3701-28-111 of the Administrative Code to control flow in the annular space.
 - (2) If the water flow at the ground surface is anticipated to exceed five gallons per minute, an upper enlarged borehole shall be drilled partially into the confining formation, or to a minimum of twenty-five feet, whichever is necessary. The upper enlarged borehole shall be at least four inches in diameter larger than the nominal diameter of the outer well casing. The annular space between the upper enlarged borehole and outer well casing shall be filled with cement grout by pressure grouting. The outer casing shall be left as permanent casing once the well is completed.
 - (a) If the confined aquifer is consolidated, a smaller diameter borehole shall be drilled through the upper enlarged borehole, the well shall be double cased, the inner casing shall be firmly seated into the bedrock, and the remaining annular space shall be filled with cement grout by pressure grouting. However, the density of the cement grout may be greater than that required under paragraph (F) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code to control flow in the annular space.
 - (b) If the confined aquifer is unconsolidated, a smaller diameter borehole shall be drilled through the upper enlarged borehole, with casing and a screen installed into the confined aquifer. The well shall be double cased, and the remaining annular space filled with cement grout by pressure grouting. However, the density of the cement grout may be greater than that required under paragraph (D) of rule 3701-28-111 of the Administrative Code to control flow in the annular space.
 - (3) Flowing wells shall be completed at the surface to ensure water does not flow from under the well cap.
 - (4) Flowing well discharge control shall be provided to conserve ground water and to prevent the loss of artesian head by preventing or reducing continuous discharges. Flow control shall consist of one of the following methods;

- (a) The extension of the well casing to an altitude corresponding to that of the artesian head.
 - (b) Installation of a vermin proof cap, well pitless adapter or wire spud, or to a discharge point that complies with paragraph (L)(5) of this rule.
 - (c) Installation of flowing well or spool type pitless unit, when installed within the manufacturer's specification for rated pressure.
 - (d) Other methods as approved by the department.
- (5) After all uses for the private water systems owner are met, flowing wells may discharge up to ten gallons per minute when the private water system's owner demonstrates that a suitable discharge point exists on the owner's property, that the flow control discharge line can be adequately protected from any possible cross connection, and when one of the following conditions exist:
- (a) Control of the flow is not practical due to excessive hydrostatic pressure.
 - (b) Control of the flow will likely result in the production of sand or turbidity in the water.
 - (c) The discharge will not adversely affect surrounding users of ground water or impact surface water drainage.
 - (d) The discharge line from the well shall either be protected by an air gap or a backflow prevention device.
- (M) Wells completed in cavernous, highly fractured formations, or mine shafts shall be constructed according to the following, as applicable:
- (1) Any cavernous, highly fractured formations or mine shafts that are not being used as a source of water shall have casing installed through the cavernous, highly fractured formations or mine shafts and comply with the following, as applicable:
 - (a) If cavernous, highly fractured formations or mine shafts are greater than twenty-five feet from the ground surface, then one of the following methods of construction shall be used:
 - (i) The formation or shaft shall be filled with cuttings, clean gravel or grout, or packers or shale baskets shall be installed at the top and bottom of the formation or shaft and the fracture or void is not filled with grout material. The annular space above and below the void or fracture shall then be filled with cement grout or bentonite grout.
 - (ii) A primary casing shall be set to the top of the void and grouted in place. A secondary casing may be set inside the primary casing and the secondary casing extended through the void into the borehole below the void and grouted in place.

- (b) If cavernous, highly fractured formations or mine shafts are less than twenty-five feet from the ground surface, casing shall be installed in an enlarged borehole and the annular space shall be filled with a cement grout containing additives that promote bridging of the cavernous, highly fractured formations or mine shafts by pressure grouting or by dry pouring coarse grade or pelletized bentonite to a depth of at least five feet beyond the cavernous, fractured formation or mine shaft
 - (2) If the cavernous, highly fractured formation or mine shaft is to be used as the source of water supply, then a packer or shale basket shall be installed at the top of the formation or shaft and the annular space shall be filled with cement grout or bentonite grout by pressure grouting or dry pouring of coarse grade bentonite.
- (N) Wells completed in geologic formations that produce saline water at a concentration exceeding three thousand milligrams per liter shall be constructed according to the following procedures:
- (1) Any saline producing formations that are encountered during drilling shall have casing installed through the saline producing formation and the annular space contiguous to the saline producing formation shall be filled with cement grout by pressure grouting or the well shall be sealed to an elevation higher than the top of the saline producing formation. Grouts that are not adversely affected by the saline water shall be used for sealing the well or annular space.
 - (2) If the saline producing formation cannot be successfully isolated from the water source, then the entire well shall be sealed in accordance with rule 3701-28-17 of the Administrative Code or the system owner shall apply for a variance for continued use of the water. In no case shall a variance allow the well producing saline water to mix with another aquifer producing fresh water and contaminate the aquifer or another private water system.
- (O) Wells that produce methane gas greater than ten milligrams per liter shall be vented to the atmosphere to prevent explosive conditions and minimize human exposure using one of the following methods:
- (1) Venting the well through the use of vented well cap where the vent diameter is no less than one inch in diameter, and the vent opening is screened in accordance with paragraph (Q)(5) of this rule and extended to a height to prevent combustion from normal activities around the home.
 - (2) Use of a gas shroud sealed to the top of the submersible pump motor below the intake and extending no less than five feet above the top of the submersible pump and combined with a vented well cap required in paragraph (O)(1) of this rule.
 - (3) Use of a vented tank equipped with a spray bar or nozzle to disperse the water, a vent pipe with screen and flap valve to allow escape of the gas to the atmosphere to an elevation greater than the roof of the house, or vented discharge no less than ten feet from the foundation using a smaller diameter screened and downturned pipe to promote air flow, and a check

valve after the tank and prior to an additional pump to pressurize the distribution system. Manufactured venting systems shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

- (4) Wells located in basements, well houses, offsets or other structures shall be vented to the outside of the structure with a minimum three inch vent pipe extending ten feet from the foundation of the house, installed no less than eighteen inches from the ground surface, and the end of the vent pipe downturned and properly screened to prevent the entrance of insects and animals.
 - (5) Other methods of methane gas venting as approved by the director.
- (P) All wells shall be equipped with a pitless adapter or pitless unit that meets the current water systems council pitless adapter standard and provides for the prevention of the entrance of surface water, dirt, animals, insects, or other foreign matter. The director shall approve all pitless adapters and pitless units and installation procedures for use in above and below ground installations if the director determines that the pitless adapter or pitless unit and installation procedures adequately prevent the entrance of surface water, dirt, animals, insects, or other foreign matter.
- (1) Pitless units that connect to a well casing must extend at least twelve inches above the ground surface and be connected to the casing through one of the following methods:
 - (a) A threaded connection;
 - (b) A welded or solvent cemented connection;
 - (c) A rubber expansion sealer;
 - (d) Bolted flanges with rubber gaskets;
 - (e) Extension of the casing at least one inch into the base of a power pump mounted on and sealed to a concrete pedestal; or
 - (f) When the steel well casing pipe is not terminated at the desired depth for the installation of an approved pitless unit, the well casing pipe shall be cut off at the desired height, and the pitless unit may be welded or threaded and coupled to the top of the well casing pipe in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.
 - (g) The inside diameter of the pitless unit shall not be smaller than the inside diameter of the casing.
 - (2) Pitless adapters that connect to a well casing must be installed below the local frost line and be connected to the casing using one of the following methods:
 - (a) Approved pitless adapter units shall be connected by welding, bolting or clamping as required by the type of unit and the manufacturer. Any hole constructed into the side of the casing for access by the pitless

adapter shall be of the size and dimension as required by the manufacturer, and shall be made using a hole saw or a cutting torch. The use of a cutting guide is required.

- (b) No part of a pitless adapter may extend into the inside diameter of a well casing so that setting or removal of the pump, pump piping or drop pipe, or the use of tools for well rehabilitation or disinfection is impeded for wells greater than or equal to a nominal pipe size of five inches. All parts of the pitless adapter within the interior of the casing shall be removable through the top of the well casing and shall provide complete clearance within the internal diameter of the well casing for wells equal to or less than four inches in diameter.
 - (c) Upon installation of the pitless adapter, the excavation surrounding the casing and pitless adapter shall be backfilled with clean clay or native soils. Voids present below the pitless adapter shall be filled with bentonite grout.
- (3) Pitless adapter or pitless unit connections to thermoplastic pipe shall meet the following requirements:
- (a) Steel well casing pipe extensions, pitless units or pitless adapters shall not be welded after they are attached to thermoplastic well casing. The thermoplastic coupling shall be threaded onto the pitless unit before it is solvent cemented to the top of the casing.
 - (b) Threaded connections shall only be used on pitless units or pitless adapters after attachment to the well casing pipe.
 - (c) Where approved pitless adapters are installed by clamping on thermoplastic casing with deep pump installations and low static water levels, a backing plate, wide steel strap or casting shall be installed to protect the integrity of the thermoplastic casing at the point of the pitless adapter connection.
- (4) Except as provided in paragraph (O) of this rule and paragraph (E) of rule 3701-28-02 of the Administrative Code the well casing height above finished grade shall be a minimum of twelve inches.
- (5) The top of the casing at its finished height shall be cut so that the surface will fit flush with the well cap and provide a tight seal.
- (Q) All well caps and seals shall meet the current water systems council pitless adapter standard and meet the following requirements:
- (1) All well caps and seals shall fit securely to the top of the well casing to provide a weather tight seal to prevent the entrance of insects, be secured with screws or other appropriate connections, and vented to the atmosphere.
 - (2) Electrical conduit connections on well caps or seals shall be threaded and the space between the wire and conduit must be sealed to prevent the entrance of insects and water.

- (3) Wells where the pitless adapter or distribution lines have not been installed shall have an approved cap placed on the well at all times.
 - (4) Except for venting in a floodplain or methane gas control, holes for any purpose shall not be installed in a well cap.
 - (5) Except for drive point wells, the installation of vents shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (a) A casing vent shall be provided on all well caps and seals except for those used on deep well single pipe packer jet installations or on flowing wells where the flow rate is greater than the pumping rate of the permanent pump.
 - (b) A vent shall be self-draining, screened with a non-corroding mesh screen of adequate dimensions to prevent the entrance of insects, pointed downward, and terminate not less than twelve inches above the ground surface or above the floor of a basement, basement offset, pump room, or at a point not less than three feet above the elevation of a one-hundred year flood plain. The vent shall provide for adequate air flow.
 - (c) For casing with inside diameters equal to or less than six inches, the total vent surface area shall be no less than three quarters of an inch in diameter. For casing with inside diameters greater than six inches. The total vent surface area shall be no less than one inch in diameter.
 - (6) Wells located in a one-hundred year flood plain shall have watertight caps with either the casing extending a minimum of three feet above the one-hundred year flood elevation or the vent, or shall be equipped with self-sealing type vents that seal upon inundation by water.
- (R) A room housing pumping equipment shall:
- (1) Allow access for maintenance, alteration, removal and repair of the private water system components.
 - (2) Be constructed above the ground surface, except if the room is constructed as a basement, a basement offset, crawl space or buried vault that does not accumulate water.
- (S) Pump construction, installation, design and maintenance shall comply with the following:
- (1) A pump shall be constructed so that there are no unprotected openings into the interior of the pump or well casing.
 - (2) Any fuel operated motor used to power a pump shall meet the isolation distances specified in paragraph (I) of rule 3701-28-07 or shall be installed within a watertight secondary containment vessel.
 - (3) Any plastic pump drop pipes used shall be in compliance with material requirements for pipe as required under rule 3701-28-08 of the

Administrative Code and the pressure rating of the drop pipe shall be adequate to withstand the total pressures in the system, and the depth of installation. Drop pipes and check valves shall not have holes installed for drainage.

- (4) Any submersible pump motor lubricants and vertical turbine shaft lubricants used shall be United States Drug Administration (USDA) or Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved food contact grade formulations or ANSI/NSF standard 61.
 - (5) Only potable water shall be used for priming pumps.
 - (6) A check valve shall be installed no greater than twenty feet from the top of submersible pumps.
 - (7) All electrical connections for well controls and motors shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
 - (8) Pumps shall be installed at a depth and configuration that is appropriate to the well construction and as recommended by the pump manufacturer.
- (T) The installation of hand pumps shall comply with the following:
- (1) A hand pump, hand pump head, hand pump stand or similar devices shall be constructed in accordance with paragraph (L) of this rule and provide for venting as required under paragraph (P)(1) of this rule, and shall have a closed downward directed spout and a sealed pump rod packing assembly.
 - (2) A hand pump shall be attached to well casing by a sealed flange with a rubber gasket or other method approved by the director as adequately preventing the entrance of surface water, dirt, animals, insects, or other foreign matter and providing a watertight connection. The flange shall be not less than twelve inches above a concrete slab or the ground surface. Any annular space between a standpipe and well casing shall be sealed in accordance with paragraph (E) of this rule.
 - (3) Where a well casing functions as a hand pump cylinder wall, the plunger shall be not less than twenty-five feet below the ground surface. A casing wall weep hole is not permitted.
 - (4) A hand pump shall not be installed by constructing a hole or opening in a well cap.
- (U) Water suction lines shall be constructed of materials approved under rule 3701-28-08 of the Administrative Code.:
- (V) Pressure tanks, in-well pressure tanks, and constant pressure systems installed for private water systems shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) A pressure tank shall be installed in a basement, basement offset, pump room, or buried vault on the property of the well owner.

- (2) Pressure tanks shall not be buried, unless the unit has been adequately designed for such use with manufacturer specifications for its installation as a buried pressure tank and the board of health has determined that space for above ground installation is limited.
 - (3) For new construction a pressure tank shall not be located in a crawl space, unless the crawl space is reasonably accessible by walking by an average size adult from the inside or outside of the home, for inspection and sampling by the board of health. A pressure tank and sampling port shall be located no more than three feet from the entrance to a crawl space that is not accessible by walking by an average size adult.
 - (4) Except for jet pump installations, pressure tanks shall have a pressure relief valve or a pressure relief valve shall be installed in the private water system prior to the distribution system shut-off.
 - (5) Pressure tanks shall meet NSF standard 61.
 - (6) In-well pressure tanks designed to be installed in a well shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.
- (W) The maintenance and modification of wells shall comply with the following:
- (1) Casings and tops of wells shall be protected against contamination at all times.
 - (2) If a casing deteriorates to such an extent that contamination may occur and the well cannot be repaired, new casing that meets the requirements of paragraph (B) of this rule shall be installed, or the well shall be sealed in accordance with rules 3701-28-07 and 3701-28-071 of the Administrative Code.
 - (3) If any part of the pump , distribution system or any connection malfunctions or becomes defective in such a fashion that contamination may occur, the pump or connection or part of the distribution system shall be promptly repaired or replaced as necessary to prevent contamination.
 - (4) A well shall be disinfected in accordance with rule 3701-28-11 after maintenance or repair of the well.

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Development, startup, and operation of new, repaired and altered wells.

(A) For purposes of this rule:

- (1) "Drawdown" means the extent to which the water level in and near a well is lowered when water is pumped or flows from the well.
- (2) "Pump test" means to withdraw water from a well at a constant or stepped rate while measuring the drawdown in the well at specific time intervals for a specific period of time.
- (3) "Sustainable yield" means the volume of water that can be consistently discharged from well over a period of time.

(B) Wells shall be properly developed, by the private water systems contractor, upon completion until turbidity in the well is minimized.

- (1) Mechanical development shall be performed so as not to cause damage to the components of the well. Mechanical development techniques include: mechanical surging; air surging or air lifting; overpumping and backwashing; high velocity jetting; bailing; and hydrofracturing.
- (2) Chemical development procedures may be used in conjunction with mechanical procedures in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (a) Chemical development procedures used on a well, except chlorination, shall be performed by a registered contractor.
 - (b) Any chemicals used for well development or rehabilitation shall meet ANSI/NSF standard 61 and shall be used in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations and in a manner to prevent damage to the well or pump and prevent any hazard to humans or property. Any acid used shall be inhibited and neutralized upon removal from the well.
 - (c) Dispersing agents shall be used only when necessary to disaggregate clay particles to enhance removal. Chlorine shall be added to the mix water to prevent bacterial growth. Dispersing agents shall be immediately flushed from the well and aquifer to prevent bacterial growth in the aquifer.

(C) Upon completion of development of the well, the static water level shall be measured and recorded, and a pumping test shall be conducted to determine the sustainable yield of the well in gallons per minute, or gallons per hour, and the water level drawdown to ensure adequate capacity for the estimated average daily demand of the well. The registered contractor may use the contractor's pump or the well owner's pump, a bailer, air blowing or air lifting to determine the accurate yield of the well. The pump test should be conducted for a period of time sufficient to determine the sustainable yield. For flowing wells, the flow rate may be measured using an orifice plate with manometer or equivalent. Water discharged from a pumping test shall not be discharged into or onto household sewage treatment systems.

- (D) Materials used to disinfect private water systems shall meet the following requirements:
- (1) Be sodium hypochlorite at a strength of five percent or greater. Sodium hypochlorite solutions shall be used within the manufacturer's posted expiration date. Sodium hypochlorite solutions with fragrance additives shall not be used for disinfection of private water systems.
 - (2) Be calcium hypochlorite products designed for use as a private water systems disinfectant. The product shall be prepared and placed in the well using the manufacturer's requirements. Calcium hypochlorite products should not be used to disinfect wells completed in limestone aquifers, or where the water in the well has high levels of dissolved calcium unless recommended by the manufacturer or the department.
 - (3) Sodium hypochlorite and calcium hypochlorite shall not be mixed with other chemicals that may cause an adverse reaction for disinfection purposes and all manufacturers' directions must be followed.
 - (4) Be distilled white vinegar.
 - (5) With the exception of sodium hypochlorite and distilled white vinegar, any product used in the disinfection of a private water system must comply with ANSI/NSF standard 60 and be designated by the manufacturer for use as a well disinfectant and/or cleaning agent.
 - (6) Other products authorized by the director.
- (E) All new, repaired, or altered wells shall be disinfected with products authorized under paragraph (D) of this rule to neutralize contamination after construction, development, installation, alteration, or repair, prior to water being removed for human consumption.
- (1) The person performing the construction, development, installation, alteration, or repair shall disinfect the private water system according to this rule at the time of completion of the portion of work performed by that person.
 - (2) The owner of the private water system shall ensure that the entire private water system, including the plumbing and all related fixtures are disinfected in accordance with this rule, prior to placing that private water system into service.
- (F) Procedures for disinfection shall include the following:
- (1) For new system construction, the well shall be developed and all loose debris and material purged from the well and the distribution system.
 - (2) For system alterations, the private water systems contractor shall assess the need for physical or chemical cleaning of the well and distribution system, and implement such processes as needed to ensure proper disinfection of the system.

- (3) The gallons of water to be disinfected shall be determined by calculating the total capacity of the private water system including water stored in a well casing, pressure tanks, existing plumbing and attached fixtures, and all related storage.
 - (4) Authorized disinfectants shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. When sodium or calcium hypochlorite is used, an initial disinfection solution between one hundred and five hundred milligrams per liter shall be used, and control of pH is recommended as determined by field testing methods.
 - (5) Disinfectants shall be distributed throughout the well and distribution system, including the borehole and washing the sides of the casing, and if necessary to ensure complete disinfection, into the aquifer.
 - (6) Disinfectants shall remain in the system an adequate amount of time to ensure proper disinfection or in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Where required, control of the pH of the water shall be implemented to ensure proper disinfection. When sodium and calcium hypochlorite is used as a disinfectant without pH control, the contact time shall be a minimum of eight hours.
 - (7) Upon completion of the disinfection process, all disinfectants shall be purged from the well and the distribution system. Discharge of purged disinfectants into sewage treatment systems must be minimized.
- (G) If a water sample result obtained from a sample collected at the point of discharge of the private water system exceeds the bacterial standards in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code, the private water systems contractor and the owner of the private water system shall ensure that the entire private water system is disinfected, in accordance with disinfection requirements stated in paragraphs (E) and (F) of this rule, prior to placing that private water system into service.
- (H) When two consecutive samples test exceed the maximum contaminant levels specified in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 for coliform CFU, escherichia coli, or primary pathogenic microorganisms, or the presence of opportunistic bacteria of concern are identified from water samples collected at the point of discharge of the private water system, the following enhanced disinfection procedures shall be used:
- (1) The system shall be evaluated by the registered private water systems contractor to determine any necessary corrections or repairs to the system;
 - (2) The well shall be disinfected by the registered private water systems contractor using an approved disinfectant solution, in accordance with paragraphs (E) and (F) of this rule;
 - (3) All debris, loose materials and biological slimes shall be removed from the well;

- (4) Physically or chemically clean the casing and boreholes walls prior to applying the chlorine disinfectant solution;
 - (5) The introduction of a volume of the chlorine disinfectant solution, as described in paragraph (E) of this rule, that is two or three times the total volume of water stored in the casing into the well to displace chlorinated water into the aquifer; or
 - (6) Other methods approved in writing by the director.
 - (7) The private water systems contractor shall document all corrective work or disinfection procedures implemented.
- (I) All water samples shall be collected and processed in accordance with rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code.

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Construction and surface design of cisterns, hauled water storage tanks, and roof washers.

- (A) Cisterns and hauled water storage tanks shall be watertight with a smooth, clean interior surface. All concrete tanks shall be made of materials and constructed in accordance with ASTM specifications C 913. All plastic or fiberglass tank materials shall meet NSF standard 61. All joints, connections, and other seams between component parts shall be sealed with nontoxic waterproof material that meets NSF standard 61 or equivalent to prevent the loss of stored water and the infiltration of surface or ground water. Cisterns and hauled water storage tanks made of materials not listed in this rule may only be used after review by the department.
- (B) Cisterns and hauled water storage tanks shall be easily accessible for cleaning. Partitions, baffles, or similar structural features shall be constructed of nonabsorbent, easily cleanable materials, free of spalls, cracks, or crevices which may entrap unwanted matter.
- (C) The capacity of cisterns and hauled water storage tanks shall be adequate to meet the intended needs of the household. No new cistern of less than two thousand five hundred gallons capacity per dwelling unit shall be installed. No new hauled water storage tank of less than one thousand gallons capacity per dwelling unit shall be installed, except if the tank is a supplemental water reservoir tanks for wells, ponds, and springs designed to receive hauled water as an additional water source.
- (D) Inlets to cisterns and hauled water storage tanks shall be of sufficient size and design to dissipate the pressure of the influent stream and minimize the stirring of any settled solids.
- (E) Cisterns and hauled water storage tanks shall be set level and at an adequate depth or location to prevent frost heave. The bottom of the excavation shall be continuous, relatively smooth, and free of rocks. The bottom of the excavation shall have a minimum of four inches of sand or similar granular material. Tanks shall not bear on rock ledges. Backfill shall be free of any large stones or debris, and shall be equally placed around the tank in uniform compacted layers of less than twenty-four inches. Earth cover shall be graded to prevent water from standing over the cistern or hauled water storage tank.
- (F) Manholes or risers shall be sealed to the top of the cistern or hauled water storage tank, have an opening of a minimum diameter of twenty-four inches and shall be constructed of the same or compatible material as the cistern or hauled water storage tank. The manhole opening shall have a watertight cover with edges projecting a minimum of eight inches above the level of the surrounding surface. The edges of the manhole or riser cover shall overlap the curb and project downward a minimum of two inches. The covers shall be secured to minimize the danger of contamination, accidents, and unwarranted entry. A concrete patio or wood deck may be located over a cistern or hauled water storage tank provided that proper access is maintained for filling, service and inspections.

- (G) A cistern shall be equipped with outlet drain or overflow pipe. Outlet drains and overflow pipes are optional on hauled water storage tanks. Cistern and hauled water storage tank outlet drains and overflow pipes shall be a minimum of four inches in diameter and not be connected to any sewer, soil pipe, building drain, or other waste pipe. Outlet drains and overflow pipes shall be equipped with non-corroding animal guards with a maximum opening of forty-three thousandths of an inch. Such drains are to discharge at a point free from flooding through an atmospheric break to prevent backflow. For purposes of this rule atmospheric break means an unobstructed vertical separation in the open air between the lowest opening of any pipe or faucet supplying water to, or draining from a holding tank, plumbing fixture, or other device and the highest flood level of the receiving drain or area.
- (H) Vents are optional on cisterns and hauled water storage tanks with inlets and outlets that are open to the air. Vents being utilized on a cistern or hauled water storage tank shall be inverted, and the vents and other openings shall be constructed and protected with noncorroding fly screen or guards with a maximum opening of forty-three-thousandths of an inch, so as to prevent the entrance of animals, insects, or other contaminating material.
- (I) Fittings and couplings which extend through the walls or the cover of cisterns and hauled water storage tanks shall all be cast in place, by the manufacturer. Couplings shall be made of either cast brass, or fiberglass, or galvanized cast iron or flexible pipe to manhole connectors conforming to ASTM C-923, or shall be two piece friction clamps or longitudinally ribbed plastic so as to prevent turning in place and the entry of contamination or loss of stored water.
- (J) A minimum of one above-ground roof washer/diverter and debris filtering device or a combination type of device shall be provided on each cistern and for each one thousand five hundred square feet of roof area. All roof areas being utilized for rainwater capture shall be protected by a roof washer. All roof washers shall have a manual diversion valve or flap or be of a design that will automatically divert the first ten gallons of rainfall runoff from the roof away from the cistern.
- (1) For the purposes of this rule "roof washer" means any manual or automatic diverter or other device that is designed to prevent the initial ten gallons of roof rainfall from entering a cistern.
 - (2) For the purposes of this rule "debris trap" means a screened device or filter that removes larger debris such as leaves and twigs after the water has discharged from the gutter and prior to entering a cistern.
 - (3) For the purposes of this rule "combination device" means a device that functions as both a roof washer for the first ten gallons and as a debris filter.
 - (4) For the purposes of this rule "gutter guard" means any device installed on the gutters designed to help exclude leaves and twigs from entering the gutter.
 - (5) The above-ground roof washer combination device or filtering device shall be provided with an above grade and easily removable debris trap with a minimum screen opening of one quarter inch. The debris trap shall be installed prior to the filtering device and designed to catch or entrap the

larger debris before it enters the filter or cistern tank. The top of the roof washer combination device or filtering device shall extend above the ground a minimum of eight inches and have outlets of a minimum of four inches. All collected rainwater shall pass through the roof washer combination device or filtering device and the debris trap or combination device prior to entering the cistern.

- (6) The debris filter or combination device shall have a capacity of at least ten gallons for every fifteen hundred square feet of roof area. Each debris filter or combination roof washer/filter device shall have either several inches of one half inch to three-quarter inches of washed gravel or an equivalent filtering media or filtering component capable of removing larger particles.
- (K) Cistern and hauled water storage tank inlet and fill pipes shall be a minimum diameter of four inches, except where the inlet is from a well being used as a combination water source with the cistern. Inlets shall be protected against contamination at all times. The fill pipe shall be equipped with a secured and watertight cap or cover and extend above the ground a minimum of eight inches. If an inlet enters the cistern from a well being used as a combination water source, the inlet from the well shall be protected by an air gap that is two times the diameter of the inlet pipe above the cistern overflow level.
- (L) The water intake for the pump in the cistern and hauled water storage tank shall either be attached to a flotation device and be located a minimum of four inches below the surface of the water, or shall be otherwise designed to maintain the required depth settings in the water. Submersible pumps may be used as the water intake and need not be attached to a flotation device. However, at no time shall the water intake for the pump be located less than four inches from the bottom of the cistern or hauled water storage tank. If multiple tanks are used for the cistern or hauled water storage tank systems then this rule applies only to the intake for the tank closest to entering the building.
- (M) Water obtained from cisterns shall be continuously disinfected and filtered as prescribed in rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code. Hauled water storage tanks that receive hauled water from a public supply as their only water source are not required to be provided with continuous disinfection.
- (N) The following procedures for initial and periodic disinfection apply to cisterns and hauled water storage tanks.
 - (1) All loose debris, sediment, mineral encrustation and bacterial slime shall be removed from the cisterns, hauled water storage tank or spring box prior to disinfection.
 - (2) A solution of two hundred fifty milligrams per liter of chlorine shall be prepared in a storage container. The quantity of solution prepared shall be of sufficient volume to disinfect the entire cistern, hauled water storage tank, and all related storage, or pressure tanks, existing plumbing and attached fixtures.
 - (3) This solution shall be used to thoroughly rinse all sides of the cistern, hauled water storage tank and discharged. A second chlorine solution of two

hundred fifty milligrams per liter of chlorine shall then be circulated through the water supply system and distribution lines.

- (O) All cisterns and hauled water storage tanks that are permanently out of service shall be emptied of all accumulated water. At least one wall of the cistern or hauled water storage tank shall be removed, all or in part, to prevent the accumulation of water. All entrances and drains into the cistern or hauled water storage tank shall be disconnected and sealed. The cistern or hauled water storage tank shall be completely filled with an inert solid material to prevent collapse, except when the cistern is beneath a dwelling or a part of a dwelling foundation, or is to be converted to a room intended to be used as part of the dwelling.

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Construction and surface design of springs.

- (A) Water obtained from a spring construction shall be continuously disinfected and filtered as prescribed in rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code.
- (B) The location of the spring shall be at a point free from flooding and, in addition to the requirements of rule 3701-28-07 of the Administrative Code, shall comply with the following:
 - (1) The area surrounding the spring to a distance of fifty feet downslope and two hundred feet upslope or to the crest of the slope shall be under the control of the private water system owner through ownership of the land or an easement and shall not be used for any activity that may contaminate the spring.
 - (2) The spring outlet shall not be located in a one-hundred year flood plain.
- (C) A diversion ditch shall be located on the uphill side of the spring to divert surface water away from the spring construction. The discharge from the diversion ditch shall be a minimum of twenty-five feet and downslope from the spring.
- (D) The spring box shall be built with substantial and watertight walls of concrete or other suitable material as approved by the department. All concrete tanks shall be made of materials and constructed in accordance with ASTM specifications C 913 or approved by the department. All plastic or fiberglass tank materials shall meet NSF standard 61 or approved by the department. All joints, connections, and other seams between component parts shall be sealed with nontoxic waterproof material that meets NSF standard 61 or approved by the department.
- (E) The spring box shall be provided with a watertight, secured cover. Manholes, if provided, shall be a minimum of twenty-four inches in diameter and shall have a watertight curb with edges projecting a minimum of eight inches above the level of the surrounding surface. The edges of the manhole cover shall overlap the curb and extend downward a minimum of two inches. The spring box cover or manhole cover shall be provided with locks, bolts, or equivalent means to minimize the danger of contamination, accidents, and unwarranted entry.
- (F) A gravity drain or powered sump system shall be provided for the purpose of cleaning the spring box. The drain system shall be protected from freezing and be screened to prevent the entrance of insects, rodents and aquatic life.
- (G) The spring box shall be provided with a screened overflow pipe located slightly below the maximum water level elevation. The overflow pipe and any other openings shall be constructed and protected with noncorroding fly screen or guards with a maximum opening of one quarter of an inch, so as to prevent the entrance of animals, insects, or other contaminating material.
- (H) The inlet pipe to the spring box shall be located higher than the drain outlet and shall be screened.

- (I) Pipe used to intercept spring discharges and shallow ground water of ten feet or less below the ground surface shall be made of material suitable for potable water that meets ANSI/NSF standard 61 or materials approved by the department for potable water.
- (J) All joints, connections, and other seams between component parts of the spring construction shall be sealed with nontoxic waterproof material that meets ANSI/NSF standard 61 or materials approved by the department to prevent contamination or the entry of unwanted water.
- (K) The following start up disinfection procedures apply to spring boxes:
 - (1) All loose debris, sediment, mineral encrustation and bacterial slime shall be removed from the spring box prior to disinfection.
 - (2) A solution of two hundred fifty milligrams per liter of chlorine shall be prepared in a storage container. The quantity of solution prepared shall be of sufficient volume to disinfect the entire spring box and all related storage or pressure tanks, existing plumbing and attached fixtures.
 - (3) This solution shall be used to thoroughly rinse all sides of the water storage tank and/or spring box. The solution shall then be circulated through the water supply system distribution lines.

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Location and construction of ponds.

- (A) Ponds shall be considered as a source of water for human consumption at the discretion of the board of health, based on available ground water sources being adequate for the intended use or unacceptable due to the presence of naturally occurring or man-made contaminants that are not economically or technically feasible to treat, and on the ability of the property owner to meet all of the following requirements of this rule. A pond shall not be acceptable as a new water supply source when a public water supply is readily accessible to the property as determined by the board of health. The board of health can choose not to approve an application for a permit for a pond as a private water system if there is incomplete or inconclusive information about the suitability for a pond system at a specific site.
- (1) Surface water sources including, but not limited to, rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, quarry's, and drainage ditches shall not be considered for construction as private water systems because there is no control of the water source by the owner off of the individual property.
- (B) The pond and the watershed shall be under the complete control of one pond owner and the watershed shall be located on a parcel or parcels under one deed with the dwelling to which it is supplying water. If control of the watershed can not be maintained on parcels under the same deed then other private water system sources shall be considered. The board of health shall not consider a variance to this rule.
- (C) The pond shall be located at the minimum distances from sources of contamination as specified in rule 3701-28-07 of the Administrative Code. In addition, the following criteria shall be met:
- (1) For purposes of this rule "watershed" means the area up gradient from the water supply that drains, channels, or otherwise directs surface water toward the water source
 - (2) The watershed shall have a permanent growth of vegetation.
 - (3) The watershed shall be free of barns, poultry yards, sewage treatment systems, privies, orchards, cultivated fields, and other sources of contamination;
 - (4) The watershed shall not be used for pasture;
 - (5) Livestock shall be fenced or otherwise prohibited from entering the pond and watershed area;
 - (6) The pond shall not be used for public recreational purposes such as swimming, fishing, or boating;
 - (7) The minimum distance from the nearest building shall be ten feet; and
 - (8) Diversion ditches or similar devices shall be used to direct water of unsuitable quality out of the watershed and away from the pond.

- (D) Any person intending to install a pond to be used as a water source shall submit a plan to the board of health as required under paragraph (E) of rule 3701-28-03 of the Administrative Code. The pond and watershed shall conform to the following basic design criteria:
- (1) The watershed shall be of sufficient size to meet the requirements for pond water recharge based on local conditions as determined by the board of health. The board of health may require the watershed plan to be submitted by a professional engineer or soil scientist in accordance with 3701-28-03 (E) and (F).
 - (2) A pond shall not be recharged by pumping water from field drain tiles or drainage ditches. Ponds shall not be recharged from onsite wastewater system discharges, curtain drains, sump pumps or washing machines.
 - (3) A pond may be recharged from roof water runoff. The roof area may be calculated as part of the total watershed area if it is to be included as a recharge source.
 - (4) A pond may be filled by a water well constructed in compliance with this chapter.
 - (5) Sealing materials and liners designed to reduce water loss from pond leakage shall meet the following requirements:
 - (a) Meet all of the requirements of ANSI/NSF standard 54 for flexible membrane liners, or
 - (b) Be composed of bentonite or native clay materials sufficient to reduce pond permeability to less than ten to the minus eight centimeters per second and meet ANSI/NSF standard 60.
 - (6) Ponds with a surface area of between one quarter acre and one half acres shall have more than fifty percent of the available pond area a minimum of at least eight feet deep at the designed full water level. For ponds with a surface area of more than one half acre at least twenty-five per cent of the pond area at the design normal water level shall have a minimum depth of eight feet;
 - (7) Ponds shall have side slopes no steeper than 2:1;
 - (8) When a dam is part of the pond construction the minimum top width of a dam shall be eight feet. The side slopes of the dam for a pond shall be no steeper than 3:1 on the dry side, and 2:1 on the wet side; and
 - (9) One or more spillways shall be provided so as to allow for the passage of normal water flow and of excess storm runoff around the dam. The spillways shall pass water safely to the outlet channel below without damage to the dam, or to life, structures, or property. Where applicable, spillway construction shall comply with requirements of section 1501:14-3-11 of the Administrative Code.

- (E) The size of the pond shall be adequate to meet the intended needs of the household, but shall have a minimum surface area of approximately one quarter of an acre regardless of the pond shape.
- (F) The intake for the private water system from the pond shall conform to one of the following design criteria:
- (1) The intake for the water system shall be attached to a flotation device at the deepest end of the pond and shall be suspended not less than eighteen inches and not more than three feet below the water surface;
 - (a) A noncorroding permeable filter material or screen with openings for forty-three-thousandths of an inch or smaller shall be incorporated into the intake; and
 - (b) The intake for the water system shall be connected by not less than an one-and-one-quarter-inch diameter flexible pipe to the waterline and shall either pass through the bank at a depth adequate to prevent freezing, or pass through the dam and be protected by a galvanized steel pipe. Or
 - (2) A submersible pump may be used with a cased pond intake constructed for the sole purpose of delivering water from the pond to the household. A cased pond intake shall not be deeper than the deepest portion of the pond. A cased pond intake shall not be used when there is any risk of contaminating an aquifer from the inflow of pond water.
- (G) Antiseep collars shall be provided for durably and solidly installed intake and spillway inlets when such devices pass through the pond dam. For purposes of this rule antiseep collar means a projecting collar of concrete or other material built around the outside of a tunnel or conduit, under an embankment dam, to reduce the seepage potential along the outer surface of the conduit.
- (H) All pond water shall be continuously filtered by one of the following methods:
- (1) A slow sand filter which meets the requirements of this rule;
 - (2) A pressurized rapid sand filter system that meets the requirements of this rule;
 - (3) A pre-coat filter that meets the requirements of this rule; or
 - (4) A filter approved by the director as providing for a logarithmic 3 reduction of giardia, and a logarithmic 4 reduction of viruses when used with disinfection, and sufficient to handle the water needs of a household based on seventy gallons per person per day.
- (I) All filter tanks and treatment components required in this section shall have a legible label place on the tank or component describing the specific function of the device. It shall be the responsibility of the installing contractor to ensure that the tanks or components are properly labeled.

- (J) All filter and disinfection systems shall be designed so as to meet the calculated peak demand flow requirements of a household, but be capable of no less than a ten gallon per minute flow.
- (K) All filter systems shall be installed so that a backflow device protects the water system from the filter system backwashing discharge in accordance with rule 3701-28-08 of the Administrative Code.
- (L) For the purpose of this rule "slow sand filtration" means a process of passing raw water through a porous granular medium by gravity, at a rate of less than seventy-five gallons per day per square foot of sand area, with substantial removal of particles by physical and biological mechanisms. Slow sand filters shall meet the following criteria:
- (1) The filter tank shall be watertight and durable with a smooth, clean interior surface;
 - (2) All joints, connections, and other seems between component parts shall be sealed with non-toxic waterproof material that meets NSF standard sixty-one to prevent the loss of stored water and the infiltration of surface water;
 - (3) The lower distribution system shall be non-clogging and resistant to corrosion, physical deformation and wear, provide adequate flow and distribution to uniformly collect filtered water during the filter cycle, and except for filters having dome or similar type under drains, have openings three-sixteenths inch (4.8 millimeter) or larger;
 - (4) All components shall be replaceable through a manhole in the filter tank.
 - (5) Only washed sand and gravel shall be used. Filter sand shall be hard angular silicon material free of carbonates or other foreign material. Beach sand shall not be used. The effective sand size shall be between .30 and .45 millimeters. Sand uniformity coefficient shall not be greater than two and a half. Gravel used to support filter sand shall be rounded material, free of limestone and clay, and consist of at least three layers graded to prevent intermixing;
 - (6) Sand shall be placed from the surface to a minimum depth of thirty inches. Three-eighths inch gravel shall be placed three inches thick below the sand. One-half inch gravel shall be placed three inches below the three-eighths inch gravel. One inch gravel shall be placed six inches thick below the one-half inch gravel. A fabric pre-filter may be used on the surface of the sand;
 - (7) Maximum flow rate shall not exceed seventy-five gallons per day per square foot of the filter surface area;
 - (8) The minimum filter size dimensions shall be based on water usage of one hundred-twenty gallons per bedroom per day from the following chart;

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Water needed Gallons per day	Bedrooms	Filter surface area (square feet)	Square or rectangular (feet)	Round diameter (feet)

360	3	5.7	2 x 3	3
480	4	7.1	2 x 4	3
600	5	8.6	3 x 3	4

- (9) A water storage tank shall be used with ponds using slow sand filtration and shall be adequate to meet the intended needs of the household, but it shall have a capacity of no less than two hundred gallons.
- (M) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (H) of this rule, pressurized rapid sand filter systems shall meet the following criteria
- (1) For the purposes of this rule a rapid sand filter means a filter system for treating water passing through a granular medium of approximately twelve to twenty micron filtration capability that includes additional components for filtration and/or coagulation of smaller material while maintaining pressure throughout the system and distribution line.
 - (2) A pressurized rapid sand filter system shall include;
 - (a) Chemical coagulation meeting NSF standard 60 followed by a retention tank specifically for coagulation, followed by the rapid sand filter, and if ultraviolet light is not being utilized for continuous disinfection, followed by a cyst reduction cartridge filter(s) meeting NSF standard 53 or equivalent; or
 - (b) A pressurized rapid sand filter, followed by an nominal ten micron cartridge filter followed by an absolute five micron cartridge filter, and if ultraviolet light is not being utilized for continuous disinfection, followed by a cyst reduction cartridge filter(s) of absolute one or two microns meeting NSF standard fifty-three or equivalent.
 - (3) All cartridge filter housings shall be clearly labeled for the specific required replacement filter size in absolute and nominal microns.
 - (4) Any chemical used for coagulation shall be listed on NSF standard sixty.
 - (5) The rapid sand filter component shall contain at least 1.5 cubic feet of sand or 1.5 cubic feet of equivalent filter material listed on NSF standard 61. The effective sand size shall be between 30 and 45 millimeters. The sand uniformity coefficient shall not be greater than 2.5. Granular activated carbon or other treatment media that meets NSF Standard 61 may be used in the filter tank in addition to the required filtering media. The filter media tank shall be labeled describing all filter material enclosed, including type(s), size, and uniformity coefficient.
- (N) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (H) of this rule, pre-coat filters shall meet the following criteria;
- (1) The pre-coat material shall be diatomaceous earth or processed perlite and be United States environmental protection agency graded material suitable for use with potable water;

- (2) The pre-coat layer shall be one-eighth to one-fifth inches thick or equivalent to 0.2 pound per square foot;
 - (3) The designed filtration rate shall not exceed two gallons per minute per square foot of septum area; and
 - (4) The size of the filter shall be sufficient to meet the intended household usage per person per day.
- (O) Mechanical in-line cartridge filters shall not be used in lieu of the filter designs required under this rule. However, mechanical in-line cartridge filter systems tested against ANSI/NSF standard 53, may be used in addition to the filter designs required under this rule.
- (P) Valves shall be protected from frost damage and installed so that they are accessible from the surface of the ground by means of an open stack.
- (Q) All water treatment components shall be protected from weather, freezing, and contamination, and also located in such a way so as to be easily inspected, cleaned, and serviced. With the exception of basement installation, all water treatment components of the system shall be stored above ground and housed in an enclosed area.
- (R) All ponds in use as a private water supply source before January 1, 2000 shall comply with disinfection requirements of rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code and paragraph (G) of this rule when the pond is altered or repaired or as determined by the board of health in accordance with paragraph (A) of rule 3701-28-08 of the Administrative Code.
- (S) Water obtained from ponds used as a private water supply source shall be continuously disinfected as prescribed in rule 3701-28-15 of the Administrative Code. The owner shall maintain a written service agreement with a registered private water system contractor for the continuous disinfection and filtration of the pond system for the first two years of system operation. A copy of this service agreement shall be on file at the local health department prior to approval of the pond system.
- (T) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (H) rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code the turbidity of the pond water shall be one NTU or less after filtration and disinfection collected at the sample port. If the water quality measures greater than one NTU then the filtration system shall be modified by the installer until that requirement can be achieved.

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Continuous disinfection and cyst reduction filtration.

- (A) All private water systems using continuous disinfection shall conform to the requirements of this rule.
- (B) The following private water systems shall be provided with continuous disinfection, as provided in this rule:
- (1) Ponds;
 - (2) Springs;
 - (3) Cisterns;
 - (4) Wells constructed with less than fifteen feet of casing constructed in compliance with this chapter;
 - (5) Drive point wells regardless of depth, unless the requirements of paragraph (C)(6)(c) of rule 3701-28-10 of this chapter are met;
 - (6) Wells constructed with less than twenty-five feet but no less than fifteen feet of casing constructed in compliance with this chapter, unless the requirements of paragraph (C)(6)(c) of rule 3701-28-10 of this chapter are met;
 - (7) Wells with fifteen or more feet of casing that have been determined to be contaminated with bacteria that exceed the maximum contaminant level in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code shall be required to be provided with continuous disinfection if the construction of the well is determined to be in satisfactory compliance with this chapter and the aquifer is known or suspected of being contaminated with bacteria that cause the well water to exceed the maximum contaminant level in paragraph (J) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code.
- (C) Except private water systems utilizing ultraviolet light for continuous disinfection and pond filtration systems, which shall comply with the continuous filtration requirements of paragraph (A) of rule 3701-28-14 of the Administrative Code, the following private water systems shall be provided with additional cyst reduction filtration that meets ANSI/NSF standard 53 or an equivalent standard as provided in this rule. For private water systems which utilize ultraviolet light for continuous disinfection an absolute five micron filter shall be provided for the following systems in accordance with paragraph (H) of this rule:
- (1) Springs;
 - (2) Cisterns;
 - (3) Wells constructed with fifteen feet or less of casing in compliance with this chapter.
- (D) Private water systems utilizing cyst reduction filtration shall meet the following requirements in addition to the requirements in paragraph (C) of this rule:

- (1) The cyst reduction filters shall be installed to ensure a minimum flow rate of no less than ten gallons per minute. Multiple cyst reduction filters used in order to ensure the minimum or greater flow rate shall be installed in parallel;
 - (2) Each cyst reduction filter housing shall be clearly labeled with the size in absolute microns of the required cyst reduction replacement filter.
- (E) Where continuous disinfection is required pursuant to this chapter the means of disinfection shall be measurable and it shall conform to the following requirements:
- (1) All chemical disinfectants shall be readily available;
 - (2) The residual of the chemical disinfectant shall be measurable by the user;
 - (3) Ultraviolet light disinfection system dosage shall be measured as microwatts per second per centimeter squared or equivalent millijoule. One millijoule equals one thousand microwatt seconds per centimeter squared; and
 - (4) Disinfection and filter systems shall be designed to meet the peak water use demands of the users or meet the maximum flow capability of the pump used.
- (F) Disinfectants shall be applied prior to the water storage tank or retention tank to obtain the contact time required for the specific disinfectant used.
- (1) Disinfectant solution reservoir tanks that use chlorine or iodine shall have a label applied by the contractor installing the system that states in bold one half inch lettering the warning "failure to maintain the solution in the tank at concentrations sufficient to ensure continuous disinfection of the household water supply increases the possible health risk to the users".
 - (2) A disinfection system contact tank shall conform to the following:
 - (a) The contractor installing the system shall apply a label that identifies the component as the "retention tank for the disinfection system".
 - (b) For one, two, or three family dwellings the disinfection system contact tank shall be a minimum of one hundred and twenty gallons per household being served and be designed to reduce short-circuiting of the disinfection solution through the contact tank. A contact tank less than one hundred twenty gallons can be used if the tank design ensures adequate contact time and is approved by the department.
 - (c) In the case of buildings with private water systems serving up to twenty-four people or having more than three service connections, the system contact tank shall be of adequate size to ensure at least eight minutes of contact when used at peak demand and be designed to reduce short-circuiting of the disinfection solution through the contact tank.

- (d) A contact tank is not required to be installed when chlorination or iodination is being used to maintain a chemical residual in the distribution lines immediately following continuous disinfection by ultraviolet light or ozone that are installed in accordance with this rule.
- (G) If chlorination is the means of disinfection, it shall conform to the following requirements:
- (1) Sufficient chlorine shall be added to satisfy the demand;
 - (2) The Ct value (contact time multiplied by the free chlorine residual in milligrams per liter) for disinfection shall be four or greater; and
 - (3) The free chlorine residual in the water piping system shall be a minimum of four tenths milligrams per liter after eight minutes of contact.
- (H) If an ultraviolet light (UV) system is used as the primary means of disinfection it shall meet all of the requirements of ANSI/NSF standard 55 for class A ultraviolet light treatment systems and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Ultraviolet light systems that meet only ANSI/NSF standard 55 class B shall not be used for continuous disinfection of private water systems. An ultraviolet light system used as the primary means of disinfection shall also meet the following criteria:
- (1) It shall be installed with an automatic shut-off device or warning device for instances where the UV device is not functioning to insure proper disinfection of the household water supply;
 - (2) The influent water shall be pre-treated to meet all water quality parameters required by the manufacturer of the UV unit or as required under NSF standard 55 class A, including, but not limited to, hardness, iron, manganese, TDS, and turbidity in order to ensure optimal disinfection. The UV unit shall be installed after any equipment used to soften the water or to remove iron or manganese or to improve clarity;
 - (3) An absolute filter size of no larger than five microns shall be installed in accordance with NSF standard 55 class A prior to treatment of the water by the ultraviolet equipment;
 - (4) Where a private water system provides water to more than one dwelling or service connection, including all multi-family buildings, and ultraviolet is used as the primary means of disinfection then either:
 - (a) Continuous disinfection shall be installed to maintain a chlorine residual of at least two-tenths milligrams per liter in the water distribution lines or;
 - (b) A NSF standard 55 class A UV device shall be installed in each dwelling after each service connection.
- (I) If iodination is the means of disinfection, it shall conform to the following requirements:

- (1) Sufficient iodine shall be added to satisfy the demand;
 - (2) The Ct value (contact time multiplied by the free iodine residual) for disinfection shall be ten; and
 - (3) The free iodine residual in the water piping system shall be between five-tenths and one milligram per liter.
- (J) If ozonation is the means of disinfection it shall be generated on site by corona arc discharge and conform to the following requirements:
- (1) Sufficient ozone shall be added to satisfy the demand and the Ct value shall be no less than 0.6 at pH seven and five degrees Celsius (Ct equals residual ozone concentration multiplied by the contact time);
 - (2) The water contact shall be achieved by the means of a combination of a venturi nozzle and cyclonic bubble diffuser or by a means accepted by the department.
 - (3) Ozone must have a minimum detectable residual of 0.1 milligram per unit after six minutes of contact;
 - (4) Ozone generators shall have air drawn through the system under a vacuum in order to prevent ozone gas leakage into the house;
 - (5) Ozone generators shall have air flow meters installed before the ozone generation chamber to insure proper air flow and to help detect down stream injection tubing cracks or breaks;
 - (6) All ozone generation chambers shall be constructed of stainless steel or of a material of equivalent resistance to destruction from ozone;
 - (7) Ozone generators shall have corona arc indicating lights.

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Prior Effective Dates: 1/1/1981, 1/1/00

Registration of water haulers, hauled water trucks, inspections.

- (A) All water haulers shall comply with the requirements of this rule. All water received from transportation equipment shall be potable and from an approved public water system and shall have a minimum of two-tenths milligram per liter of free residual chlorine at the time of delivery.
- (B) The outlet connections at filling points shall be constructed and protected so that no foreign material likely to cause contamination or pollution of the water can come in contact with the outlet when not in use, or with the water during the time of delivery.
- (C) All water haulers shall register annually with the board of health in which the applicant's principal place of business is located. The period of registration shall begin on January first of each calendar year and expire on December thirty-first of each calendar year.
- (D) All transportation equipment used in the distribution of potable water, including but not limited to tank trucks, tank cars, and tank wagons, shall be inspected for compliance with this rule and approved if in compliance with this rule annually, by the board of health having jurisdiction in the health district in which the applicant's principal place of business is located. The board of health shall establish a fee for the annual inspection of each vehicle.
 - (1) The board of health may establish a fee for hauling water from an unapproved water source to a private water system;
- (E) A water hauler's transportation equipment is subject to inspection by the board of health at any time.
- (F) Any transportation equipment used in the distribution of potable water shall comply with the following:
 - (1) The vehicle and the container shall not have been previously used to transport a noxious, hazardous, or a toxic substance or liquid;
 - (2) The transportation equipment shall not be used to transport or distribute water from streams, rivers, springs, ponds, lakes or other water source not approved as a public water system for the use in a private water system;
 - (3) All equipment used in this distribution of potable water shall be clean and sanitary and protected from contamination at all times;
 - (4) Each vehicle shall display the name and telephone number of the water hauler and a current approval sticker issued by the board of health;
 - (5) Tanks and other containers with which water comes in contact are to be made of materials that meets NSF standard 61, except:
 - (a) Stainless steel;

- (b) Aluminum used in the water hauling products must be one of the following grades that can be found in the actual standard:
 - (i) Wrought Alloys 1000-6000 series;
 - (ii) Casting Alloys 218, 308, 319, 332, 356, 360, 413, B443, 514, 520, 713; or
 - (c) Plastic tanks manufactured with polymer products meeting FDA 21 C.F.R. part 177 "Indirect Food Additives: Polymers" requirements for contact with food are regarded as acceptable.
- (6) Tanks must be so constructed that every portion of the interior can be easily cleaned and sanitized. Lead, cadmium, and other toxic metals are not to be used on surfaces which come in contact with the water.
 - (7) The interior, piping, valves, and permanent or flexible connections shall be so constructed and of materials which meet NSF standard 61 and can be easily cleaned and sanitized.
 - (8) The inlet or opening to every container shall be so constructed to prevent the entrance of insects, rodents or other foreign material that may cause contamination of water. With the exceptions of cleaning, inspecting, or filling the tank, the inlet openings shall be kept closed at all times.
 - (9) Outlet connections shall be so constructed and protected as to prevent contamination of potable water. Protection from contamination shall be provided at times of delivery and nonuse.
 - (10) Flexible connector ends shall be protected and capped at all times except during filling or emptying of the transportation equipment.
 - (11) Any tank or other container that is used for the purpose of hauling water shall only be used to haul potable water and shall not be used to carry any other substances.
 - (12) A water hauler shall keep equipment to test the free residual of chlorine in the tank and shall test the tanks of water that are delivered. If less than 0.2 milligram per liter is detected then the hauler shall add sufficient chlorine to obtain the residual chlorine concentration required by paragraph (A) of this rule.
 - (13) A water hauler shall keep a record of all deliveries of water for a period of ninety days from the date of the last delivery.
- (G) The water contact surfaces and equipment shall be cleaned and disinfected:
- (1) Before it is put into use;
 - (2) When the system or any of its parts have been dismantled or replaced for purpose of repair, maintenance or alteration;
 - (3) Any time contamination is suspected; and

- (4) At least weekly during periods of operation.
- (H) Each tank load of water shall be dosed with a sufficient amount of chlorine to produce a minimum chlorine residual of 0.2 milligrams per liter.
- (I) The department may order any water hauler to cease water deliveries or the use of any water transportation equipment for violation of this rule or if the department suspects contamination of the water hauling equipment or the hauled water.

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Procedures for the sealing of private water systems..

- (A) Upon completion of testing, a test hole shall either be permanently sealed or converted into a well with the minimum installation of well casing, grout, and cap, and the construction shall comply with all applicable requirements of this chapter.
- (B) All private water systems that are not providing the primary source of water shall either be sealed in accordance with this rule or maintained in strict compliance with all applicable requirements of this chapter.
- (C) All dry holes that are not being used as a private water system shall be sealed in accordance with the provisions of this rule or may be converted to a geothermal system and meet the requirements of paragraph (A) of this rule.
- (D) When a replacement private water system or a public water supply system is installed the well that is not providing the primary source of water shall be sealed pursuant to the provisions of this rule within thirty days, unless the following conditions can be met:
 - (1) The well owner demonstrates to the satisfaction of the board of health that the well will not cause or contribute to contamination of the ground water supply, present a safety hazard or present a public health nuisance;
 - (2) The well is and will be maintained in compliance with this chapter. Demonstration of compliance must include an ability to be tested, the presence of an operational pumping system and one or more of the following:
 - (a) A well log;
 - (b) A borehole video camera survey;
 - (c) A dye test, water sample; or
 - (d) An assessment performed by a registered private water systems contractor or the board of health that the system meets the requirements of this chapter.
 - (3) When the well is no longer the primary source of water due the connection to a public water supply, demonstration of the backflow prevention requirements of rule 3745-95 of the Administrative Code is required.
- (E) Except as provided in paragraph (G) of this rule, the owner of property on which a permanently out of service well is located shall be responsible for the sealing of the well, unless a written contract between the property owner and a registered contractor provides otherwise.
- (F) If the department determines that a registered contractor has improperly located or constructed a well, the water system contractor shall be responsible for sealing the well or bringing the well into compliance.

- (G) Information regarding the construction characteristics of the well or dry hole shall be obtained by the registered contractor intending to perform the work prior to the sealing of the well or dry hole. This information may be obtained from one or more of the following:
- (1) The well log and drilling report filed in accordance with section 1521.05 of the Revised Code; or
 - (2) Surveys of the well or dry hole completed by using a borehole video camera, casing depth indicator, caliper log, or other geophysical logging equipment approved by the director.
- (H) Sealing materials approved for use in rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code shall be used to seal private water systems, test wells and dry holes.
- (I) All wells to be sealed, dry holes, or test wells shall be sealed in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable:
- (1) To the extent possible, all obstructions should be removed from the well including pumps and related equipment, drop pipes, pitless adaptors, suction lines, trash or other debris. Pumps that cannot be removed shall be pushed to the bottom of the well if possible, or left in place if it is not possible to push it to the bottom of the well.
 - (2) Well casing may be left in place, or may be removed, ripped or perforated to allow for sealing of the annular space. Unless permanently attached, all liner pipe should be removed from the well prior to placement of sealing materials. If the well casing or liner pipe is left in place, the private water systems contractor must ensure that grout materials are able to penetrate all annular spaces.
 - (3) If there is water flowing from around the outside of the well casing or there is gravel packing connecting two or more hydraulic zones the well shall be overdrilled.
 - (4) Sealing materials authorized in rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code shall be placed in the well in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (a) During the placement of grout by pressure grouting methods, grout shall be placed from the bottom of the well or dry hole upwards in one continuous operation until cement or bentonite based grout of approximately the same density as the grout being pumped is coming out of the top of the well or dry hole.
 - (b) Cement and concrete grouts may be gravity poured into a dry hole where no water is present in the well or borehole.
 - (c) Where the borehole conditions and geologic formations are known, clean sand, gravel, or fire clay may be placed from the bottom of the well to the top of the aquifer or to twenty-five feet below ground surface, whichever is encountered first. If the depth to the aquifer is unknown, then the entire well or borehole shall be filled with concrete, coarse

grade or pelletized bentonite. Well sealing must ensure that no mixing of water between aquifers will occur.

- (d) When using course grade or pelletized bentonite the following requirements shall be met:
 - (i) The total volume of sealing materials used shall be not less than eighty per cent of the total volume of the space to be filled.
 - (ii) Coarse grade or pelletized bentonite shall be poured slowly into the top of the well or dry hole to prevent bridging in the casing or borehole, in accordance with the following procedures:
 - (a) Coarse grade or pelletized bentonite shall be poured over a wire mesh screen to keep the fine bentonite powder from entering the well or dry hole.
 - (b) Course grade or pelletized bentonite shall be poured at a continuous rate no faster than three minutes per fifty pounds.
 - (c) The pouring process shall be halted intermittently to lower a weighted measuring tape into the well to determine the top of the sealing products and confirm that bridging has not occurred. A tamping device shall be used where possible to break any bridges that may form
 - (d) Where the borehole or well is dry, the bentonite must be periodically hydrated with water in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.
 - (iii) Fine bentonite particles that accumulate in the shipping container shall not be used.
- (5) After the sealing material has been placed into the well, dry hole or test hole the sealing material shall be left a minimum of twelve hours to assess whether any settling of the sealing material has occurred. If settling has occurred, then additional grout shall be placed into the remaining void space.
- (6) Any remaining casing shall be cut off to a minimum depth of two feet below grade where possible. If a casing is terminated in a cement floor or structure, the casing may be cut off level to the grade of the cement floor or structure.
- (7) Well pits shall be removed by collapsing at least one wall, breaking up the floor, and removing all drains.
- (8) The remaining hole shall be filled with clean soil and graded to ensure that water drains away from the sealed well or dry hole.
- (9) A well sealing report as required under section 1521.05 of the Revised Code shall be filed with the board of health, the department of natural resources,

a copy provided to the well owner, and a copy retained by the registered contractor.

(J) The following types of wells and dry holes and shall be sealed in accordance paragraphs (A) to (I) of this rule, and the following additional requirements or exceptions as specified in this rule:

- (1) Wells and dry holes drilled through multiple unconsolidated and consolidated aquifers;
- (2) Dug or bucket drilled wells or dry holes. For purposes of this rule "dug or bucket drilled well or dry hole" means a well consisting of a large diameter hole, deeper than it is wide, constructed into the ground, usually by hand, but if by mechanical means, by methods other than drilling, jetting, auguring or boring, and within which the side walls are supported by stone, brick, tiles or other similar materials;
- (3) Wells that are flowing; and
- (4) Wells and dry holes drilled through fractured or cavernous formations or mine shafts.

(K) Wells drilled through multiple unconsolidated and consolidated aquifers that are not flowing at the surface shall be sealed in accordance with one of the following requirements, as applicable:

- (1) The well shall be pressure grouted using concrete grout in accordance with paragraph (F) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code or bentonite grout in accordance with paragraph (G) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code.
- (2) If the well is less than two-hundred feet deep and greater than or equal to four inches in diameter, coarse grade bentonite may be poured into the well in accordance with paragraph (H) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code.
- (3) If the well is less than one hundred feet in depth and less than four inches in diameter, coarse grade bentonite may be poured into the well in accordance with paragraph (H) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code.
- (4) If detailed construction and geologic data is available, then clean sand, gravel, or fire clay may be placed adjacent to the aquifer zones with grout placed adjacent to the confining units. The well shall then be sealed from the top of the uppermost aquifer to the surface with cement grout in accordance with paragraph (F) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code or bentonite grout in accordance with paragraph (G) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code.

(L) Dug wells shall be sealed in the following manner:

- (1) All loose debris, drop pipes, pumps or other foreign materials shall be removed from the well as practical.

- (2) The well or hole shall be filled with gravel adjacent to the producing zone in the well. The remainder of the well shall be filled with concrete, coarse grade or pelletized bentonite, fire clay, clay, cuttings, or Ohio department of transportation specification 411 small berm material, to within fifteen feet of the natural ground surface.
 - (3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(2) of this rule, the top three feet of casing, wall or liner material shall be removed and the area shall be excavated six inches beyond the original borehole.
 - (4) A one foot thick layer of concrete, coarse grade or pelletized bentonite shall be placed from fourteen to fifteen feet below the natural ground surface.
 - (5) A one foot thick layer of coarse grade or pelletized bentonite or concrete grout shall be added at the level at which the casing, wall, or liner material was removed and shall extend beyond the outside diameter of the well. The bentonite shall be hydrated with five gallons of water per fifty pounds of bentonite if the well is dry.
 - (6) The remainder of the borehole shall be filled with clean clay or native soils as appropriate for the site and graded to ensure drainage away from the well.
- (M) Wells constructed using a bucket auger shall be sealed in the following manner:
- (1) The well shall be sealed in accordance with paragraphs (A) to (I) of this rule to within fifteen feet of the natural ground surface.
 - (2) All well casing, liner pipe and gravel pack shall be removed to a depth of fifteen feet from the natural ground surface.
 - (3) The remaining borehole shall be filled with concrete, coarse grade or pelletized bentonite or a two foot layer of concrete, coarse grade or pelletized bentonite may be placed from thirteen to fifteen feet and the remainder of the borehole filled with clean clay or native fill material as appropriate for the site.
 - (4) The surface shall be graded to ensure drainage away from the well.
- (N) Wells that are flowing shall be sealed in accordance with the following requirements, as applicable:
- (1) If possible, the casing shall be extended until the flow of water over the top of the casing stops.
 - (a) The well shall be pressure grouted using concrete or cement grout in accordance with paragraph (F) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code or bentonite grout in accordance with paragraph (G) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code; or
 - (b) If the well is less than two hundred feet deep, coarse grade or pelletized bentonite may be poured into the well in accordance with paragraph (H) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code.

- (2) If the hydrostatic head is too high to permit casing extension, one of the following requirements shall be met:
- (a) An inflatable packer shall be installed at the top of the producing formation to stop or restrict the flow of water. The well shall then be pressure grouted using cement or concrete grout in accordance with paragraph (F) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code or bentonite grout in accordance with paragraph (G) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code through the packer from the bottom of the hole to the bottom of the packer. The packer shall then be deflated and pressure grouting shall continue to the surface;
 - (b) A shut-in device shall be installed at the top of the well to prevent flow. A conductor pipe shall be inserted through the shut-in device and the well shall be pressure grouted using cement grout in accordance with paragraph (F) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code or bentonite grout in accordance with paragraph (G) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code from the bottom of the well to the ground surface;
 - (c) Clean, washed gravel shall be poured into the well to reduce the flow of water and the well shall then be pressure grouted using cement grout in accordance with paragraph (J)(5)(b) of rule 3701-28-07 of the Administrative Code or bentonite grout in accordance with paragraph (J)(5)(c) of rule 3701-28-07 of the Administrative Code from the top of the gravel to the ground surface; or
 - (d) Cement grout slurries with additives to increase the density of the cement shall be used to control the flow of water. Cement grout shall be placed in accordance with paragraph (F) of rule 3701-28-09 of the Administrative Code and appropriate placement techniques shall be used to ensure that separation of the cement does not occur during the grouting process.
- (O) Wells drilled through fractured or cavernous formations where the size of the fracture or cavern is greater than one foot in thickness, or mine shafts shall be sealed in compliance with the following requirements:
- (1) The depth and thickness of the fractured, cavernous zone or mine shaft shall be determined, if possible, and the fractures, cavernous zone or mine shaft shall be sealed in accordance with the following requirements:
 - (a) Where the fractured, cavernous zone or mine shaft is greater than twenty-five feet from the ground surface, the borehole or well below the fractured zone shall be sealed in accordance with this rule and a plug consisting of a packer, shale basket, or other similar device shall be installed above the fractured or cavernous formation, with grout materials placed above the plug to the ground surface, or the intersection of the borehole or well and the fractured or cavernous zone shall either be filled with clean disinfected gravel, or left open, and the remainder of the borehole sealed to the ground surface.

(b) Where the fractured, cavernous zone or mine shaft is less than twenty-five feet from the ground surface, then the borehole or well shall be filled with cement grout with additives that promote bridging across the fractured, cavernous zone or mine shaft.

(2) The remainder of the well or borehole shall then be grouted in accordance with this chapter.

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Registration and bonding of water systems contractors.

- (A) As a condition of doing business in this state, private water systems contractors shall annually register with the department and comply with the surety bonding requirements of section 3701.344 of the Revised Code and the requirements of this rule.
- (1) Only registered contractors may construct, alter, or seal private water systems, drill water wells, and install pitless adapters.
 - (2) With the exception of paragraph (A)(1) of this section, registration is not required of any person who performs labor or services as an employee under the direct supervision of a registered contractor, any private water system owner who performs work on the private water system serving his dwelling house, or any person who aids the owner with this work without compensation. Owners of a primary or secondary property, or property rentals in which they do not reside, or owners, altering or sealing water wells for their dwelling house shall obtain a registration to perform work, but are exempt from the bonding requirements established in paragraph (B) of this rule, and may only perform work on residences they own. Persons exempt from registration under this paragraph shall comply with all applicable rules of this chapter.
 - (3) For purposes of this rule "direct supervision" means that a registered water system contractor instructs and controls the person claimed to be supervised, the person is an employee of the registered contractor, and that the registered water system contractor is responsible for the actions of that person and is reasonably available if and when needed, even though such registered water systems contractor may not be physically present at the work site.
 - (4) Any person who is performing work on a private water system that is not subject to paragraph (A)(1) or (A)(2) of this rule, shall immediately cease work on the private water systems at the order of the board of health or the department of health.
 - (5) Subcontractors who perform work under contract for a registered private water systems contractor for electrical, welding or excavation work for trenching are not required to obtain a registration as a private water systems contractor.
- (B) Requirements for registration.
- (1) Application for annual registration as a private water systems contractor shall be made to the director on forms prescribed and provided by the department of health. The application shall include:
 - (a) A two hundred and fifty dollar registration fee made payable only by check or money order to "Treasurer, State of Ohio"; or a five hundred dollar registration fee made payable only by check or money order to "Treasurer, State of Ohio" for registrations submitted after a private water system has been constructed without a valid registration;

- (b) An annual registration bond, complying with paragraph (D) of this rule, executed by the applicant as principal, and a surety company authorized to do business in the state as surety, in the sum of ten thousand dollars available for each calendar year coinciding with the applicant's registration. Applicants for a private water systems registration that have not previously held a valid registration, or applicants whose registration has been suspended, shall submit a registration bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars for a period of three registration years. Applicants with a valid bond claim in the prior registration year shall also submit a registration bond for twenty thousand dollars for a period of three registration years. Upon the third registration year with no valid bond claim, new or previously suspended applicants, or applicants with prior valid bond claims, may submit a bond for ten thousand dollars the following registration year;
 - (c) The surety bond shall run to the state as obligee and shall be for the benefit of any aggrieved party for damages incurred as a result of a violation of this chapter. The bond shall provide that the aggregate liability of the surety for any and all breaches of the conditions of the bond shall in no event exceed the penal sum of the bond for the year of registration;
 - (d) Proof of not less than five hundred thousand dollars of general business liability insurance;
 - (e) Proof of a construction inspection by the department of health, a person designated by the director to conduct contractor inspections, or board of health as authorized in rule 3701-28-04 (F) of the administrative code within a five year period;
 - (f) Any other information as required by the director.
- (2) An applicant which is a partnership, corporation or other business association, shall designate one partner, officer, or director who shall be the company's representative to register on the company's behalf, and who shall be responsible to ensure compliance with this chapter.
- (C) Registration issuance and renewal.
- (1) Private water systems contractors shall submit an application for renewal of the private water systems contractor registration along with the fees and information required under paragraph (B) of this rule by December 31 of each calendar year. Upon receipt of an application form for registration and the information and fees required under paragraph (B) of this rule, the director shall conduct a review to determine if the information is accurate, complete, and that the private water systems contractor has no unresolved bond claims or outstanding violations of this chapter.
 - (a) Upon determination that the application and information is accurate and complete, the director shall furnish the registrant with a valid and current registration card containing the name of the registrant, the

registrant's representative, if applicable, the registration number, and the expiration date;

- (b) Upon determination that the application and information is incomplete, the director shall notify the applicant of the information that is required and not issue a registration until all required materials are received by the department; or
 - (c) Upon determination that the applicant has unresolved bond claims or outstanding violations of this chapter, the director shall deny the private water systems contractor registration.
 - (d) The private water systems registration becomes valid upon issuance by the director.
- (2) In the case of those applicants subject to paragraph (B)(2) of this rule, the partnership, corporation, or other business association and not the representative designated in accordance with paragraph (B)(2) of this rule shall be the registrant. When the representative is no longer associated with the registrant, the registrant shall so inform the department of health in writing within thirty days and give the name of another representative in accordance with paragraph (B)(2) of this rule.
- (3) The initial and renewal registration shall not be transferable and expires annually on December 31, unless earlier revoked. A registration may be renewed for an ensuing year by making application to the director in accordance with paragraph (B) of this rule. If a renewal application has been received on or prior to December 31, such application shall extend the period of validity of the current registration until a new complete registration is issued or the director denies a new registration under the provisions of division (B)(3) of section 3701.344 of the Revised Code, this chapter, and Chapter 119. of the Revised Code.

(D) Registration bonds.

- (1) Registration bonds shall be executed in the name of the applicant, as principal, on a bond agreement form provided by the department of health and shall include a certificate from the superintendent of insurance demonstrating that the surety company is authorized to operate a surety business in this state.
- (2) If the registration bond supporting the registration is canceled, the registrant shall submit within ten days to the department of health a new registration bond, in accordance with the requirements of this rule. The surety company shall give ninety days written notice to the department of health prior to the effective date of cancellation.
- (3) No private water systems contractor shall perform work on a private water system without a valid registration bond. In the event that the registration bond is cancelled, the private water systems contractor shall not perform work on a private water system until a valid replacement bond has been provided to the department of health.

- (4) As a condition precedent to making a claim on a registration bond:
- (a) Any aggrieved party who alleges that violations of this chapter exist for a private water system, shall contact the private water systems contractor who performed the work on the private water system and the board of health having jurisdiction in the health district where the private water system is located regarding the nature of the alleged violation. The board of health having jurisdiction shall investigate the complaint and determine if a violation of this chapter has occurred. The board of health shall consult with the aggrieved party and the private water systems contractor on the corrective actions necessary to resolve the violation. After consultation with the board of health and the private water systems contractor on the plan for correction of the violation, the aggrieved party shall provide the private water systems contractor an opportunity to correct the alleged violation, unless otherwise authorized by the director. For purposes of this rule "aggrieved party" means the property owner or the agent of the property owner who contracts for a private water system with a water systems contractor and whose system is not installed, altered, repaired or abandoned in substantial compliance with the provisions of this chapter. The rights of the aggrieved party to the bond shall be forfeited if the aggrieved party denies the water systems contractor access to the private water system to perform actions necessary to correct the violation or violations.
 - (b) If a violation identified by an aggrieved party and the board of health is not corrected by the private water systems contractor, the person who alleges to be an aggrieved party shall give written notification to the director and to the board of health having jurisdiction in the health district where the private water system is located. The written notification shall state the violation of Chapter 3701-28 of the Administrative Code upon which the person desires to base a claim. The director shall send a copy of the complaint to the water systems contractor and the board of health.
 - (c) The director, with the assistance of the board of health, shall investigate the validity of the allegation, and may consult with the aggrieved party, board of health, and the private water systems contractor. The director may hold an informal meeting with the aggrieved party, the private water systems contractor, other technical experts, or board of health at the request of any of the parties involved to work towards resolution and correction of the violation.
 - (d) If the director concludes that no rule violation exists, he shall so notify the alleged aggrieved party, the board of health, and the registered contractor in writing. The director, if satisfied of the existence of a rule violation, shall notify in writing the aggrieved party and board of health, of the rule violation and issue a notice of violation to the water systems contractor and the surety company that sets forth the following:
 - (i) The nature of the violation;
 - (ii) The action required to correct the violation; and

- (iii) The date for completion of the corrective action.
- (e) If a water systems contractor fails to comply with the notice of violation issued pursuant to paragraph (D)(4)(d) of this rule within 60 days, the director shall notify the surety company, the aggrieved party, the board of health, and the water systems contractor and shall:
- (i) Set forth the violation; and
 - (ii) Inform the surety of its options in responding to the notice, as set forth in paragraph (D)(4)(d) of this rule.
- (f) Within thirty days from the date the surety company receives a notice under paragraph (D)(4)(d) of this rule the surety company shall notify the director that it will perform one of the following:
- (i) Not correct the violation or violations resulting in the issuance of the order and shall make payment for the full amount of the bond to the aggrieved party;
 - (ii) Correct the violation or violations, or pay the cost of correction within thirty days of receiving the notice and submit to the director a plan for performance of the work necessary to correct the violation or violations; or
 - (iii) Make payment to the aggrieved party in an amount equal to the purchase price of the private water system and any other activity necessary to bring the private water system into compliance with this chapter, including the sealing of a private water system, if necessary.
- (g) The rights of the surety company to correct the violation or violations resulting in a notice issued under paragraph (F)(4)(f) of this rule shall be terminated and the director shall order the entire amount of the bond forfeited if the surety company fails to:
- (i) Notify the director within thirty days of receipt of the notice that it will or will not correct the violation or violations;
 - (ii) Submit a plan for completing the required work at the same time it notifies the director that it will perform or pay the cost of performing the required work; or
 - (iii) Commence, continue, or complete the required work in a manner and in accordance with this rule and the provisions of this chapter.
- (5) The notification required in paragraph (D)(4)(a) of this rule must be made within two years from the date the work on the private water system, or the component thereof, is completed. The rights of the aggrieved party to the bond shall be forfeited if the aggrieved party denies the bond company or its agents access to the private water system to perform actions necessary to correct the violation or violations. The bond claim shall be withdrawn due to lack of response within 60 days from the aggrieved party after notification

from the department, the private water systems contractor or the surety on the proposed corrections of the violation or violations.

- (6) The surety company shall give written notice to the director within thirty days of payment on a claim against a registration bond. The notice shall specify the name of the registered contractor, the name of the aggrieved party, the amount of the claim, and the date and manner in which the claim was paid.
- (E) The director shall publish annually a list of names and addresses of all persons holding registrations under this chapter and upon written request shall provide a copy of the list to any person.
 - (F) Every registrant shall maintain and submit to the board of health, the department of health and/or the director such complete and accurate records as may be required for determining compliance with all applicable rules of this chapter.
 - (G) Suspension, revocation, and denial of registration.
 - (1) The director may suspend, revoke, or deny any registration of a private water systems contractor for violation of the requirements of this chapter.
 - (2) Grounds for suspension, revocation, or denial of a private water systems contractor's registration shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) A material misstatement or falsification of facts in the contractor's application for a registration or obtaining a registration through fraud or misrepresentation;
 - (b) A material misstatement or falsification of facts on a private water systems permit, job completion form, spring, pond, cistern or pump completion form, continuous disinfection form, or well log;
 - (c) A violation of the conditions of the contractor's registration;
 - (d) A failure to submit forms and/or well logs in accordance with rule 3701-28-03 of the Administrative Code;
 - (e) A violation of any applicable rule of this chapter;
 - (f) Failure to maintain a surety bond as required under this rule;
 - (g) Conviction in any criminal proceeding or failure to comply with a judgment or order that is issued by the court in any civil proceeding in connection with a private water system;
 - (h) Aiding or abetting an unregistered person to evade the requirements of division (b)(3) of section 3701.344 of the Revised Code and this rule, allowing one's registration to be used by an unregistered person, or acting as an agent, partner or associate of an unregistered person with the intent to evade the provisions of this chapter;

- (i) A demonstrated incompetency to act in the business or businesses for which a registration is held; or
 - (j) Having more than one bond claim within a three year period where the director determined that there were violations of this chapter and that damages did occur.
- (3) The private water systems advisory council created by section 3701.346 of the Revised Code shall meet at the behest of the director to advise the director on the suspension, revocation, or denial of a private water systems contractor's registration.
- (4) Procedures for the revocation, suspension, or denial of a registration by the director shall be in accordance with Chapter 119. of the Revised Code. Pursuant to that chapter, the private water systems contractor is entitled to a hearing upon request made within thirty days of the mailing of notice of the action on the registration. The date set for the hearing shall be within fifteen days, but not earlier than seven days, after the private water systems contractor has requested a hearing, unless otherwise agreed to by both the agency and the contractor.

Replaces: 3701-28-20

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Variance or waiver of certain provisions of this chapter.

- (A) Any applicant who believes that a variance of rules 3701-28-01 to 3701-28-18 of the Administrative Code is necessary shall make application in writing to the board of health or the department, specifically stating the proposed variance from the particular rule or rules and describing the system.
- (B) The board of health or the department shall not grant any variance unless the applicant demonstrates that:
- (1) There will be unusual and unnecessary hardship in complying with the rules;
 - (2) Contamination of the private water system or the water supply will not occur as a result of construction and operation of the system;
 - (3) The health of persons using water from the private water system will not be endangered thereby; and
 - (4) No other technically feasible and economically reasonable means of obtaining water from the proposed type of water source exists.
- (C) In the case of an emergency as determined by the board of health, the board of health may make written request of the director to waive the fees under paragraph (I) of rule 3701-28-04 of the Administrative Code. The director may grant such waiver of the fee if such waiver is warranted.
- (D) No variance or waiver shall be granted that will defeat the spirit and general intent of these rules, or otherwise be contrary to the public interest or adversely impact the public health. No variance or waiver shall be granted where prohibited by rule as cited in paragraph (BB) of rule 3701-28-03, paragraph (C)(6)(d) of rule 3701-28-10, and paragraph (B) of rule 3701-28-14 of the Administrative Code.
- (E) The board of health shall maintain a list of all variances or waivers granted in a calendar year and shall provide to the director the name and address of the person granted a variance or waiver, reason for granting the variance or waiver, and a copy of the variance or waiver request for each variance or waiver granted. This information shall be provided to the director by the first day of April of each calendar year.

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