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Individual and Semipublic Water Supply Code of New Jersey (1966)

*Subject to adoption by reference by local Boards
of Health in accordance with N. J. S. A. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6
and not enforceable until so adopted*

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New Jersey (State) Department of Health,

**INDIVIDUAL AND SEMIPUBLIC
WATER SUPPLY CODE OF NEW JERSEY (1966)**

The Code entitled "Individual and Semipublic Water Supply Code of New Jersey (1966)" set forth herein was approved July 1, 1966 by the State Department of Health for adoption by reference by any local board of health. It may be adopted without alteration, or if so desired, any numbered section or paragraph may be deleted therefrom, but no substitute section or paragraph may be added as part of the Code being adopted by reference under Chapter 188, P.L. 1950 (N.J.S.A. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6).

It is recommended that this Code be adopted in full.

NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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FOREWORD

The Individual and Semipublic Water Supply Code of New Jersey (1966) is recommended as a model code for use in municipalities or sections of municipalities not provided with public water supply systems.

The requirements for the construction of individual and semipublic water supply sources are the same in substance as the standards promulgated by the State Commissioner of Health on July 1, 1966, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 199, P.L. 1954; the said standards having become effective on August 1, 1966.

However, this code is broader in scope in that it provides additional administrative coverage including alteration of an existing water supply, use and supervision. Adoption of the code by local boards of health will provide uniform regulations based on the knowledge and experience of experts in the field of water supply and related sciences.

The statutes of New Jersey have facilitated the enactment by reference of model codes prepared for that purpose by the State Department of Health and have thereby eliminated a large portion of the expense incurred in enacting codes by making it unnecessary to publish the full text of the code. This code may, therefore, be enacted by any local board of health by reference in the manner provided in Chapter 188, Laws, of 1950 and without publication of the full text of the code. In enacting this code, the procedure set forth in Sections 26:3-66 to 69 inclusive, Revised Statutes of New Jersey should be followed, except that the provisions in Section 26:3-66 requiring the code to be published in full need not be followed if the code is enacted by reference as authorized by Chapter 188, P.L. of 1950 (N.J.S.A. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6).

The aforementioned statute requires the passage of a short enacting ordinance. In such an ordinance, the title of the code must be set forth together with a statement that a copy of said code is attached.

It is necessary to state in the ordinance that three copies of the code similarly marked have been placed on file in the office of the secretary, clerk or other similar officer of the local board of health and will remain on file there for use and examination by the public.

The enacting ordinance shall also contain a section relating to penalties for violation of any section of the code. This section must be in accordance with Sections 26:3-70 to 82 inclusive of the Revised Statutes of New Jersey which relate specifically to actions by local boards of health to recover penalties for violation of health ordinances or codes. The enacting ordinance should also set forth all fees to be charged and the amount of such fees. The fees may vary in different municipalities adopting this code.

Further advancement may be made in the future, indicating the need for subsequent modification of this code. Amendments should not be made until careful study and tests have established the value of any new recommendations. Any such amendment must be promulgated in accordance with the procedure as set forth in Section 26:3-66 to 69 inclusive, Revised Statutes of New Jersey.

N.B. This code supersedes the "Water Supply Code of New Jersey (1959)."

**PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION CODES
ADOPTION BY REFERENCE ACT**

Chapter 188 P.L. 1950 (N.J.S.A. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6)

26:3-69.1 Definitions.

As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Local board of health" shall mean a county or municipal board of health, or the board of health of any regional local or special health district, having power to regulate, by ordinance, public health or sanitation.

(2) "Code" means printed code regulations or set of regulations, standards or set of standards concerning, affecting or relating to the subject matter of any such ordinance of substantially uniform character, approved by the State Department of Health.

(3) "Related document" means any printed document or part thereof adopted by reference in a code directly, or by successive adoptions by reference through other printed documents.

(4) "Printed" includes lithographing and any other method of duplicating.

26:3-69.2 Adopting certain codes and related documents by reference.

Any local board of health may enact, amend or supplement ordinances establishing, amending or supplementing a code or any parts thereof by reference to such code in any such ordinance and without inclusion of the text thereof in such ordinance if the code to be adopted and any related documents are printed in book form and a copy of such printed and related documents so marked as to indicate plainly what portion thereof, if less than the whole, is intended to be adopted, is annexed to such ordinance and if such code and related documents or such portion thereof as is intended to be adopted is so described in said ordinance as to identify them and there is indicated in said description the common or trade name, if any, of such code and related documents and it is stated in the ordinance that three copies of said code and said related documents, similarly marked, have been placed on file in the office of the secretary, clerk or other similar office of said local board of health, upon the introduction of said ordinance and will remain on file there until final action is taken on said ordinance, for the use and examination of the public.

26:3-69.3 Publication of adopted codes or related documents unnecessary.

It shall not be necessary to publish any such code or related documents, so to be adopted, as part of any such ordinance notwithstanding that printed copies thereof are annexed thereto, either before or after the final passage of such ordinance, if said printed copies are filed as aforesaid.

26:3-69.4 Copies of adopted code and related ordinances to remain on file.

In event that any such ordinance is adopted, the said copies of said code and related documents shall remain on file in said office, so long as said ordinance is in effect, and three copies shall be placed on file and shall remain on file in the office of any board, body or officer having in charge the enforcement of said ordinance, for the use and examination of the

public so long as said ordinance is in effect and printed copies of said ordinance and said code and related documents shall be made available to citizens on request and for which a nominal fee may be charged.

26:3-69.5 Copy of adopted code and related documents construed as part of ordinance.

For the purpose of proof of any such ordinance or receipt thereof in evidence in all courts and places, such copy of such code and related documents, so marked and annexed to such ordinance, shall be construed to be part of said ordinance, as fully as though it had been set forth at length therein.

26:3-69.6 Short Title.

This act may be cited as the Public Health and Sanitation Codes Adoption by Reference Act.

**AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE
INDIVIDUAL AND SEMIPUBLIC WATER SUPPLY CODE
OF NEW JERSEY (1966)**

This suggested Ordinance indicating the manner in which the "Individual and Semipublic Water Supply Code of New Jersey (1966)" may be adopted should be reviewed by the attorney for the local board of health or municipal attorney for possible changes that he or the board may desire to make.

AN ORDINANCE establishing a code regulating the location, construction, alteration, use and supervision of individual and semipublic water supplies, requiring certain permits, providing for the inspection of such supplies, the fixing of fees and prescribing penalties for violations.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF _____
COUNTY OF _____ STATE OF NEW JERSEY

SECTION 1. A code regulating the location, construction, alteration, use and supervision of individual and semipublic water supplies, requiring certain permits, providing for the inspection of such supplies, the fixing of fees and prescribing penalties for violations is hereby adopted pursuant to Chapter 188, P.L. 1950 (N.J.S.A. 26:3-69.1 to 69.6). A copy of said code is annexed hereto and made a part hereof without inclusion of the text thereof herein.

SECTION 2. The said code established and adopted by this Ordinance is described and commonly known as the Individual and Semipublic Water Supply Code of New Jersey (1966).

SECTION 3. Three copies of the said Individual and Semipublic Water Supply Code of New Jersey (1966) have been placed on file in the office of the secretary, clerk or other similar officer of this Board of Health upon the introduction of this Ordinance and will remain on file in said office for the use and examination by the public.

SECTION 4 (a). No person shall locate, construct or alter any water supply until a (license) (permit) for the location, construction or alteration of said water supply shall have been issued by the board of health.

(b). The board of health may issue a (license) (permit) if an application for the same is accompanied by a certificate made by an engineer licensed to practice professional engineering in New Jersey stating that the design of the water supply as proposed is in compliance with the code.

SECTION 5 (a). New water supplies shall not be placed in operation, nor shall new dwellings or buildings or additions thereto be sold or occupied, which must rely on such a supply for water, until the board of health shall have issued a certificate indicating that the said water supply has been located and constructed in compliance with the terms of the (license) (permit) issued and the requirements of the aforesaid code. Issuance of such certificate shall not be required for alteration to an existing water supply.

(b). The board of health may issue such a certificate if an engineer licensed to practice professional engineering in New Jersey submits a statement in writing signed by him to the board of health that the said water supply has been located and constructed in accordance with the terms of the (license) (permit) and the requirements of the aforesaid code.

SECTION 6. In case any (license) (permit) or certification required by this ordinance is denied by the board of health, a hearing shall be held thereon before the board within fifteen (15) days after request therefor is made by the applicant and upon such hearing the board of health shall affirm, alter or rescind its previous determination and take action accordingly within fifteen (15) days after the date of such hearing.

SECTION 7. The board of health may order all further work in and about any water supply, which is being erected or installed in violation of the code, to be stopped forthwith, except such work as shall be necessary to remedy such violation, and thereafter, the work continued without any violation of any of the provisions of the code, and after issuance of any such order and the service of a copy thereof upon any person connected with or working in and about the erection or installation of any such water supply, or any part thereof, no further work shall be done thereon except as aforesaid.

SECTION 8. The following fees and charges are herewith established:

(a) For the filing of an application and plans for a (license) (permit) to locate and construct a water supply dollars.

(b) For the filing of an application and plans for a (license) (permit) to alter an existing water supply dollars.

(c) For the issuance of a (license) (permit) to locate and construct or alter a water supply dollars.

(d) For each reinspection of a water supply, or part thereof, caused by the failure of the (licensee) (permittee) to locate and construct or alter the same in accordance with the terms of the (license) (permit) issued or the terms of the aforesaid code, an inspection fee of dollars shall be charged.

SECTION 9 (a). Any person or persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of or any order promulgated under this Ordinance or Individual and Semipublic Water Supply Code of New Jersey (1966) made a part hereof shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a penalty of not less than two dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each violation.

(b) Each day a particular violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 10. All ordinances, codes or parts of same inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Ordinance and the Code established hereunder are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

SECTION 11. In the event that any section, sentence or clause of this Ordinance or Code shall be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction such declaration shall not in any manner prejudice the enforcement of the remaining provisions.

SECTION 12. This Ordinance and the Code herein established shall take effect 30 days after the first publication of the Ordinance in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 26:3-69.

**INDIVIDUAL AND SEMIPUBLIC
WATER SUPPLY CODE OF NEW JERSEY (1966)
APPROVED BY
THE NEW JERSEY STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

SECTION 1

DEFINITIONS

1.1 The words, terms or phrases listed below for the purpose of this code and ordinance shall be defined and interpreted as follows:

Abandoned Well. A well not in operation for three or more years or improperly maintained to prevent contamination.

Administrative Authority. An Administrative Authority is the board of health.

Alter. Alter shall mean and include the replacing or repairing of any portion of an existing water supply system.

Approved. Approved shall mean accepted or acceptable under applicable specifications stated or cited in this code, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use under procedures and powers of administration delegated in this code.

Aquifer. The water-bearing stratum used as the source of water supply.

Artesian Formations. Artesian formations are water-bearing sand or gravel formations in which ground water is confined under hydrostatic pres-

sure by tight clay or other sufficiently impermeable formations so as to restrict free hydraulic connection with other water-bearing formations and in which the supply is normally obtained from distant outcrop areas.

Artesian Ground Water. Artesian ground water is ground water confined under hydrostatic pressure by a more or less impermeable overlying formation which restricts free hydraulic connection with other water-bearing formations.

Artesian Well. An artesian well is one which derives its water from a confined water-bearing stratum in which the ground water is under hydrostatic pressure. An artesian well may or may not overflow at the surface.

Authorized Agent. An authorized agent is a licensed health officer, sanitary inspector, plumbing inspector or any other properly qualified and licensed person who is delegated to function within specified limits as agent of the Administrative Authority.

Bored Well. Bored well is one that is excavated by means of a hand or power soil auger.

Catchment Area. Catchment area is that area of the ground surface from which precipitation will recharge the source of water supply.

Certificate of Compliance. A written statement by the board of health certifying that the proposed water supply facilities have been located and constructed in compliance with this code and the terms of the permit or license issued for such installation.

Cesspool. A cesspool is a covered pit with open-jointed lining into which raw sewage is discharged, the liquid portion of which is disposed of by seepage or leaching into the surrounding porous soil, the solids or sludge being retained in the pit.

Cistern. A cistern is a covered tank in which rain water from a roof or roofs is stored for household or other purposes.

Condemned Well. Condemned well is one in which the water has been declared unsuitable for potable or domestic purposes by the Administrative Authority.

Construct. Construct shall mean and include building or installing a new water supply system or enlarging an existing water supply system.

Disposal Area. The disposal area is considered as the entire area used for underground dispersion of the liquid portion of sewage. It may consist of a seepage pit or a disposal field or a combination thereof.

Disposal Bed. A disposal bed consists of a shallow area from which the entire earth contents have been removed and the excavation partially filled with a satisfactory filtering material in which distribution lines have been laid and the entire area covered with top soil and a suitable vegetative growth.

Disposal Field. A disposal field is used for dispersion of the liquid portion of sewage into the ground as near the surface as possible. A disposal field may consist of disposal trenches, a disposal bed or a combination thereof.

Disposal Trench. Disposal trenches are shallow ditches with vertical sides and flat bottoms partially filled with a satisfactory filtering material in which a single distribution line has been laid, covered with top soil and a suitable vegetative cover.

Diversion Permit. A diversion permit is a permit which has been issued by the Division of Water Policy and Supply of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development pursuant to Chapter 375, Laws of 1947, for the private use or diversion of ground water in excess of 100,000 gallons daily from a well or other percolating sources in the areas which have been delineated under the provisions of the law.

Drilled Well. Drilled well is one that is excavated wholly or in part by means of a drill (either percussion or rotary) which operates by cutting or abrasion or by use of a water jet.

Driven Well. A driven well is one that is constructed by driving a casing, at the end of which is a drive point and screen, without the use of any drilling, boring or jetting device.

Dug Well. A dug well is a water table well that is excavated by means of picks, shovels, or other hand tools, or by means of power equipment.

Free Ground Water. Free ground water is unconfined ground water where the upper surface or water table is free to rise and fall with changes in volume of stored water.

Ground Water. Ground water is sub-surface water which has filled the voids in the earth and cracks or fractures in the rock in what is called the zone of saturation.

Impermeable or Impervious Formations. Formations which consist of material that does not permit perceptible vertical transmission of water to lower strata, including such as clay, unfractured granite, etc.

Individual Sewage Disposal System. An individual sewage disposal system is a sub-surface sewage disposal system designed and constructed to treat sewage in a manner that will retain most of the settleable solids in a water-tight tank and to discharge the liquid portion to an adequate disposal area.

Individual Water Supply. A water supply used for potable or domestic purposes in a single family residence.

Industrial Waste. Industrial wastes are liquid or solid wastes resulting from the processes employed in industrial establishments.

Licensed Well Driller. A licensed well driller is one who has obtained either a Journeyman or Master well driller license under the provisions of N.J.S.A. 58:4A-1 et seq.

Locate. Locate shall mean designating the site or place of the sources or other appurtenances of a water supply system.

Outcrop Area. Outcrop area is that portion of the ground surface where an artesian ground water formation is exposed to infiltration from precipitation.

Person. Person includes corporations, companies, associations, societies, firms, partnerships and joint stock companies as well as individuals.

Pollution. Pollution shall mean the existence of sewage, industrial waste, or other harmful or objectionable material in water. Sources of sewage pollution may be privies, septic tanks, cesspools, seepage pits, disposal fields such as disposal beds or disposal trenches, sink drains, storm drains, faulty sanitary sewers, barnyard and industrial wastes.

Potable Water. Any water used for drinking or culinary purposes meeting the "Potable Water Standards" adopted by the New Jersey Department of Health.

Privy. A privy is an earth or water-tight pit or receptacle for receiving non-water-carried human body wastes over which is placed a privy house containing a seat or seats.

Public Potable Water Supply. A municipally or privately owned water supply, approved by the New Jersey State Department of Health, under the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 10 of Title 58 and Article 1, Chapter 11 of Title 58 of the Revised Statutes, which is distributed to consumers through a public water supply system.

Public Water Supply System. A municipally or privately owned system comprising structures which operating alone or with other structures result in the derivation, conveyance (or transmission) or distribution of water for potable or domestic purposes to consumers in twenty or more dwellings or properties; this definition does not include a public water treatment plant.

Realty Improvement. Any proposed new residence or other building the useful occupancy of which will require the installation or erection of a water supply system or sewerage facilities, other than one which is to be served by an approved water supply and an approved sewerage system.

Rock Well. Rock well is one which derives water only from cracks and fissures in the rock.

Sanitary Sewage. Sanitary sewage is any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution or the water-carried wastes resulting from the discharge of water-closets, laundry tubs, washing machines, sinks, dishwashers or any other source of water-carried waste of human origin or containing putrescible material.

Sanitary Sewer. A sanitary sewer is a pipe which carries sewage and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Seepage Pit. A seepage pit is a covered pit with open jointed lining through which septic tank effluent or laundry waste may seep or leach into the surrounding soil.

Semipublic Water Supply System. A semipublic water supply system is a water supply system from which water is supplied for potable or domestic purposes to consumers in more than one but less than twenty dwellings or properties OR from which water from other than a public potable water supply as defined in these standards is used or made available for potable or

domestic purposes to employees, tenants, members, guests, or the public at large in commercial offices, industrial, multiple dwellings or semipublic buildings, such as: rooming and boarding houses, hotels, motels, tourist cabins, mobile home parks, restaurants, camps of all types, day and boarding schools, club houses, hospitals and other institutions, or is used in connection with the manufacture or handling of ice, dairy products, food or drinks.

Septic Tank. A septic tank is a water-tight receptacle which receives the discharge from a building sewer or part thereof, and is designed and constructed so as to permit settling of settleable solids from the liquid, digestion of the organic matter by detention and discharge of the liquid portion into a disposal area.

Spring. A spring is a natural surface feature where ground water issues from the rock or soil onto the land or into a body of water.

Subsurface Water. See Ground Water.

Sunk Well. Sunk well is one in which the casing is lowered primarily by removing the soil by a water jet.

Surface Water. Surface water includes water found on the ground surface, or contained in a stream, pond or lake or any other natural water course.

Water Bearing Stratum. Shall mean and include the same definition as given for aquifer.

Water Table. Water table is the upper surface of the free ground water in an unconfined zone of saturation. In an artesian formation, the water table corresponds to the top of the pressure surface.

Water Table Well. A water table well is one which derives its water from an unconfined zone of saturation which has no protective impermeable formation over the water-bearing stratum.

Well. A well is an artificial excavation that derives water from the interstices of the rocks or soil which it penetrates.

Well Drilling Permit. A well drilling permit is a permit issued by the Division of Water Policy and Supply of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development for construction of a well in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 58:4A-14.

Zone of Saturation. Zone of saturation is that portion of the earth and underlying rock in which all voids, interstices, fissures and cracks are completely filled with ground water.

SECTION 2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 *Design.*—The following criteria shall be considered in designing a water supply system for a realty improvement:

- a. Availability of water from a public potable water supply within an economic distance from the realty improvement.
- b. Advisability of establishing a public potable water supply.

- c. A dependable source of water supply.
- d. Geology.
- e. Potential and known sources of pollution.
- f. A balanced system of supply, pumping, treatment, distribution and storage facilities to meet the peak demand.

2.2 *Alternate Design or Construction Features.*—Proposed design or construction features of a water supply differing from the provisions of this Code may be approved upon submission of evidence to the satisfaction of the Administrative Authority that public health or safety would not be affected adversely by such design or construction and such proposed design or construction features did not permit lower standards than those required under the Standards for Construction of Water Supply Systems for Realty Improvements under authority of Chapter 199, P.L. 1954.

2.3 *Water Consumption.*—Water supply systems shall be designed to provide a minimum quantity of potable water as determined from the following table with a 50% increase in the quantity indicated by an asterisk (*) where laundry facilities are provided.

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>Gallons Per Person Per Day</i>
Cottages, seasonal occupancy	75
Single family dwellings	75
Multiple family dwellings (apartments)	50-75
Rooming houses	40
Boarding houses	50*
a. For each non-resident boarder	10
Hotels	
a. Without private baths	50*
b. With private baths	60*
Motels and tourist cabins	25
Mobile Home Parks	
a. Dependent units	50*
b. Independent units	75
Restaurants	10
Camps	
a. Barracks type	50*
b. Cottage type	40*
c. Day Camps (no meals served)	15

<i>Type of Establishment</i>	<i>Gallons Per Person Per Day</i>
Day Schools	
a. No cafeteria or showers	8
b. With cafeteria and no showers	15
c. With cafeteria and showers	20
d. Cafeteria, showers and laboratories	25
Boarding Schools	75*
Day workers: Office, Industrial, etc.	15
Hospitals (depending on type)	150-250
Institutions other than hospitals	75-125
Picnic Grounds	
a. Toilet only	5
b. Toilet and showers	10
Swimming pools and bathhouses	10
Clubhouses	
a. With resident members	60*
b. For each non-resident member	25
Self-service laundries	50 gals./wash

When more than one use will occur, the multiple use shall be considered in determining water quantity. Small industrial plants maintaining a cafeteria and/or showers; club houses or hotels maintaining swimming pools and/or laundries are typical examples of multiple uses.

At private campgrounds, not less than fifty (50) gallons per campsite per day shall be provided if privies are used. Where water-flushed toilets are used, at least one hundred (100) gallons per campsite per day shall be provided.

2.4 *Sources of Water.*—The source of water shall preferably be from wells. However, the use of springs, rainfall cisterns, and surface water may be permitted by the Administrative Authority.

2.5 *Grading.*—Final grading shall provide adequate drainage of surface water away from the well and be of sufficient height to protect the sources of water supply from flooding.

2.6 *Freezing.*—All parts of the water supply system shall be designed, located and constructed to protect against freezing.

2.7 *Cross Connection.*—No (physical) cross connection shall be established between a water supply system serving a realty improvement and an approved public potable water supply unless approved in accordance with the provisions of N.J.S.A. 58:11-9.1 et seq.

2.8 *Priming*.—A pump which requires priming, other than the initial priming following installation, shall not be employed for any water supply system serving a realty improvement.

2.9 *Disinfection*.—Upon completion of the installation of a water supply system or following repairs to its pumping equipment, it shall be flushed, disinfected with a chlorine solution, and thoroughly reflushed to remove all traces of chlorine in a manner acceptable to the Administrative Authority.

2.10 *Protection*.—All necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the contamination of the water-bearing stratum during the well construction.

SECTION 3 LOCATION

3.1 *General*.—A water supply system located and installed under this code shall be such that with reasonable maintenance, it will function in a satisfactory manner and will not be subject to pollution.

Surface supplies subject to direct pollution from sewage or industrial waste shall not be used for potable purposes.

3.2 *Distances*.—The approximate minimum distances for the location of the various component parts of a water supply system shall comply with those in the following table:

MINIMUM DISTANCE - FEET

COMPONENT	Building Sewer	Septic Tank	Distribution Box	Disposal Field	Seepage Pit	Cesspool
Well (a)	50	50	50	100 (b)	100 (b)	150
Suction Line	50	50	50	50	50	150
Water Supply Line	10	10	10	10	10	25

(a) Where gravel, limestone, or fractured, creviced or fissured rock formations are encountered, the distance from a subsurface sewage disposal system may be increased by the Administrative Authority.

(b) Distances from disposal fields and seepage pits may be reduced to a minimum of 50 feet when the well is provided with an outside water-tight casing to a depth of 50 feet or more, or said casing extends and is sealed into an impervious formation separating the aquifer from the stratum of soil used for sewage disposal.

3.3 *Well Room*.—A well shall not be installed within the cellar or basement of any realty improvement. A well may be installed in an offset basement pump and well room, provided the well casing extends at least eight inches

above the floor of the adjoining basement, and the offset room is constructed with a water-tight roof or cover with access so as to permit the removal of any part of the well construction or pumping equipment for maintenance and repair.

3.4 *Pump Pits.*—Pump pits will be permitted if water-tight and provided with either a 4-inch gravity drain to the ground surface or a sump pump of adequate capacity. There shall be no direct connection with a sanitary or storm sewer. In no case shall a pump pit be located in or over a dug well. A ventilating arrangement suitable to the Administrative Authority shall be provided.

SECTION 4

WELL CONSTRUCTION

4.1 *General.*—The design, selection, location and construction shall conform to the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 and as prescribed herein for specific types of wells.

4.2 *Methods of Construction*

4.2.1 *Drilled Wells* may be constructed at any location or in any type of geologic formation, and shall be equipped with casings conforming to the requirements of Section 4.3.1.

4.2.2 *Driven Wells*

(a) Driven wells shall consist of casings conforming to the provisions of Section 4.3.1 and shall be equipped with standard drive points and perforated sections in lieu of screening.

(b) No driving shall be done with the assistance of a water jet without prior specific approval of the Administrative Authority, and if granted, the water shall be of acceptable bacteriological quality and from a source approved by the Authority.

4.2.3 *Bored Wells*

(a) May not be used in any locality where seepage pits or cesspools are used as a means of sewage disposal.

(b) May not be constructed to an aquifer below the first impervious formation unless special provisions, satisfactory to the Administrative Authority, are made for sealing the casing into the impermeable formation above the water-bearing stratum.

(c) Water jets or similar devices, or procedures may not be used in construction except as indicated in 4.2.2.

(d) Minimum bore hole diameter shall be 4 inches greater than maximum outside diameter of the casing or couplings, and said diameter shall prevail for the full depth of casing, except where exterior water-tight metal

casing is provided for a minimum of 10 feet below the surface, when the diameter of the bore hole below said exterior casing shall provide for a close fit.

(e) Casings shall conform to provisions of Section 4.3.

4.2.4 *Sunk Wells*

(a) May be used only for an individual water supply, and only in localities where seepage pits or cesspools are not employed as the means of sewage disposal, and only with special prior approval by the Administrative Authority.

(b) May not be constructed to an aquifer below the first impervious formation unless special provisions, satisfactory to the Administrative Authority, are made for sealing the casing into the impermeable formation above the water-bearing stratum.

(c) Water used for jetting shall be confined within the casing at all times by maintaining the bottom of the casing below the jetting nozzle, and liquid material shall be carried away from the well site. Evidence of substantial erosion outside of the casing shall be construed as sufficient cause for specification by the Administrative Authority of the use of a larger diameter casing.

(d) All water used during construction shall be of approved quality satisfactory to the Administrative Authority.

(e) Casings shall conform to the provisions of Section 4.3.

4.2.5 *Dug Wells*

(a) May be used only for individual water supply, and only in localities where seepage pits or cesspools are not employed as a means of sewage disposal, and only with special prior approval by the Administrative Authority.

(b) May not be constructed to an aquifer below the first impervious formation unless special provisions, satisfactory to the Administrative Authority, are made for sealing the casing or lining into the impermeable formation above the water bearing stratum.

(c) Water jets or similar devices or procedures may not be used in construction.

(d) The excavation shall provide a smooth vertical shaft, and the face shall be shored and braced as necessary to maintain the natural stability of the soil, and shall be not less than 4 inches or more than 12 inches larger in diameter than the outside of any prefabricated water-tight casing used as an open caisson.

(e) Casings and linings shall conform to the provisions of Section 4.3.2 or 4.3.3. Other materials shall not be used except with specific prior approval of the material and the method of construction by the Administrative Authority.

4.3 *Casings*

4.3.1 *Metallic.*—All casings shall be water-tight and of new, undamaged pipe of standard wrought iron, steel or other equivalent suitable metal. Casing

sizes 6 inches or larger in diameter shall have a minimum wall thickness of one-quarter inch. For the purposes of this section, pipe withdrawn from a well of new construction shall not be deemed to be used or reclaimed.

(a) *Couplings*.—Sections of casing shall be joined with couplings with ample full-threaded joints, drive-pipe couplings, or by welding, so that all joints shall be closed and made water-tight.

(b) *Minimum Diameter*.—No well casing shall be smaller than three inches inside diameter, except for driven wells.

(c) *Maximum Diameter*.—A well casing extending into rock shall have an outside diameter at least four inches smaller than that of the drill hole.

4.3.2 *Non-Metallic*

(a) If reinforced concrete, asbestos-cement pipe or other material is to be used, it shall comply with the specific requirements of the Administrative Authority.

(b) Bell and spigot type, glazed or unglazed tile, or terra cotta pipe shall not be used for well casings.

4.3.3 *Linings*.—Reinforced water-tight concrete may be poured directly against the walls of dug wells, and interior forms may be incorporated in said lining if constructed of reinforced concrete pipe placed not closer than 4 inches to the outer wall, or of stone, brick, concrete, pipe or terra cotta block placed not closer than 6 inches to the outer wall. Other materials for lining construction may be used only after specific approval by the Administrative Authority.

4.4 *Casing Depths*

4.4.1 *Water Table Wells*

(a) In unconsolidated formations the casing shall extend to at least 10 feet below the level of the ground water table, or ten feet below the pumping level if drawdown exceeds five feet, making due allowance for seasonal fluctuation and the probability of increased draft on the water-bearing stratum. Where rock is encountered within 20 feet of the surface, the casing shall extend at least 10 feet into said rock, and where rock is encountered at greater depths, the casing shall penetrate the rock by means of a drive shoe.

(b) Where installed in bored or dug wells casing shall extend to a minimum of 10 feet below the lowest minimum seasonal stage of the static ground water table but not less than 20 feet below the surface of the ground.

(c) In limestone or other creviced or fractured rock formations the casing shall extend to a depth of at least 50 feet and shall be sealed into the rock in such a manner as to minimize the entrance of unsuitable water from crevices above the approved sources.

4.4.2 *Artesian Wells*.—All casings shall extend through and be sealed into the impermeable formation above the water-bearing stratum.

4.5 *Screens*

4.5.1 *Materials*

(a) *Metallic* screens shall be constructed of suitable noncorrosive material providing openings of a length and size satisfactory to develop the desired yield and to confine sand or other unconsolidated material against entry into the well. Joints of perforated pipe incorporated in the casings of driven wells shall be of sufficient length to develop the desired yield and shall be securely fastened to a standard drive-point.

(b) *Nonmetallic* porous linings may be provided in lieu of metallic screens subject to prior specific approval by the Administrative Authority, and shall be placed from the bottom of the hole to the bottom of the water-tight casing. In dug wells, they may be constructed of stone, brick, concrete, cinder or terra cotta block either new or clean and undamaged and of sufficient strength and durability to maintain the opening and withstand the loads imposed, including that of water-tight casing.

4.6 *Sealing*.—The annular space outside of metallic or nonmetallic casings shall be filled with a neat Portland cement grout or 1:1 ratio cement-sand grout of approved consistency extending from the bottom of the casing to the surface slab and shall be placed in one continuous operation from the bottom upward to keep voids to a minimum.

4.6.1 *Water Table Wells*.—The annular space between the casing and the drill hole shall be at least 2 inches wide to a minimum depth of 10 feet below the surface slab and may be filled with puddled clay in lieu of cement if desired.

4.6.2 *Dug Wells*

(a) When the water-tight casing is capped below the surface of the ground the joint between the slab and the well casing shall be sealed and made water-tight by a metal strip or plastic compound.

(b) Where poured concrete linings are used any remaining space left after removal of outside forms shall be filled with concrete or grout for the first 10 feet above the bottom of said lining and the remainder with puddled clay in lieu of cement if desired.

4.6.3 *Well Head*.—The seal between the pump base and concrete pedestal shall be water-tight and all openings between the casing and the drop pipe shall be closed with an approved type of water-tight sanitary seal. The well head shall be at least eight inches above floor level.

4.6.4 *Closed Casings*.—All closed casings shall be sealed and covered with an approved standard type of well seal and all openings through the casing for the pump discharge or drop line shall be made with an approved type of seal.

4.6.5 *Well Vent*.—A well vent shall be provided and shall be properly located and protected.

4.7 *Treatment*.—Treatment of water derived from a well shall comply with the requirements of the Administrative Authority.

SECTION 5

SPRINGS, CISTERNS AND SURFACE SUPPLIES

5.1 Springs

5.1.1 *Construction.*—Springs shall be enclosed by walls and covers constructed of impervious concrete or other relatively water-tight material installed so as not to restrict the flow of water into the basin, and extended to discharge in such a way as to prevent erosion of the fill surrounding the structure.

(a) The walls of the spring encasement shall be extended above the elevation of the surrounding ground to prevent the entrance of surface water. Diversion ditches on the uphill side shall be installed if necessary. An overflow drain shall be placed near the top of the casement.

(b) The discharge or pump intake pipe shall be installed so that the lowering of the water level within the casement will not permit the entrance of surface water.

(c) The cover shall be movable or in case of a large encasement, a water-tight covered manhole shall be provided so that the interior can be serviced.

5.1.2 *Disinfection.*—Disinfection of spring water may be required by the Administrative Authority to control bacteriological quality.

5.2 Cisterns

5.2.1 *Limitation.*—Cisterns may be permitted where ground water is unavailable.

5.2.2 *Construction.*—Cisterns shall be enclosed by walls and covers constructed of metal or impervious brick, stone or concrete, and may be constructed above or below ground level, depending upon local conditions governing such a decision. Manholes shall be provided for all cisterns to permit cleaning.

5.2.3 *Supply Line.*—The supply line to the cistern shall contain a switch so that the first washings of the roof can be wasted.

5.2.4 *Overflows.*—The overflow pipe shall be screened with 16-mesh copper cloth. The inside end of the overflow pipe shall extend to the bottom of the cistern.

5.2.5 *Filters.*—Filters employing coarse gravel shall be provided between the supply line and the cistern to prevent the entrance of insects and other matter, not removed from the roof and gutters by the first washing, from entering the cistern.

5.2.6 *Discharge Line.*—The discharge or pump suction line shall be installed so that the opening through which it passes is provided with a water-tight seal.

5.2.7 *Disinfection.*—Disinfection of cistern water may be required by the Administrative Authority if in their opinion the catchment area can not be washed and wasted properly.

5.3 *Surface Water Supply*

5.3.1 *Limitations.*—A surface water supply for a realty improvement is not recommended and may only be permitted when the supply is not subject to direct pollution from sewage, industrial waste or other sources of contamination and when adequate continuous operating treatment facilities are to be employed.

5.3.2 *Treatment.*—Treatment of surface water shall consist of filtration and chlorination as a minimum.

5.3.3 *Treatment Plant Design.*—The treatment plant shall be designed to provide the quantity of water as determined in the table in Section 2.2 of this code. The plant shall be capable of providing a water which complies with the Potable Water Standards established by the New Jersey State Department of Health.

SECTION 6

PUMPS AND EQUIPMENT

6.1 *Type and Capacity.*—Type and capacity of the pump and equipment (motor, drop pipes, foot valve, cylinder, storage tank, etc.) used shall be selected to meet applicable conditions and the requirements of the property served.

(a) The equipment used with the pump shall be in accordance with the pump manufacturers recommendations as to type, size and kind.

(b) Suction or shallow-well pumps shall not be used where the maximum suction head exceeds 22 feet.

6.2 *Location.*—Location of the pump and all equipment shall be such as will permit convenient access and removal for maintenance and repair.

(a) Where a pump is in an offset-basement pump room, the pumping equipment and the top of the well casing shall be located not less than 8 inches above the basement floor.

(b) When possible the pump shall be so located and designed as to make the use of a pump pit unnecessary; however, if used the pit shall be provided with either a 4-inch gravity drain to the ground surface or a sump pump.

6.3 *Installation.*—Installation of the pump and equipment shall be satisfactory to the Administrative Authority and shall conform with the following:

(a) The pump and equipment shall be designed and installed to assure a pollution-proof and, where necessary, a frost-proof installation.

(b) The pump base shall be constructed so as to permit installation of a water-tight mounting.

6.4 Seal

6.4.1 *Below Grade.*—When the top of well casing is below grade the seal shall be so constructed and installed as to maintain its water-tight feature.

6.4.2 *Air Vent.*—An air vent shall not be permitted in a below grade installation, and only in an above grade installation where required by the Administrative Authority.

6.4.3 *Suction Lines.*—Suction lines installed into the well casings or where otherwise required shall be constructed in such fashion as to preclude the entrance of pollution. The casing of a well which is greater than two inches in diameter shall not be used as the pump suction line. In such cases, a separate pump suction line shall be installed.

SECTION 7

DISTRIBUTION

7.1 *Storage.*—Water shall be stored only in impervious tanks protected against surface drainage. All tanks shall be provided with water-tight covers and any overflow or ventilation openings shall be covered with a metallic screen of not less than 16-mesh to prevent the entrance of insects and vermin. No storage tank shall have a drainage connection directly to a sewer.

7.2 *Installation.*—The distribution system shall conform to recognized and generally accepted engineering practices.

7.3 Identification.—Piping

7.3.1 Identification of each piping system shall be in accordance with 7.3.2 and 7.3.3 when potable and nonpotable water are used on the same premises, or where other piping systems are present as in commercial or industrial plants.

7.3.2 Potable water piping systems shall be identified by solid green color bands, painted at conspicuous places throughout the piping system.

7.3.3 Nonpotable water and other piping systems shall be identified by color banding in accordance with the "American Standard Scheme for Identification of Piping Systems" published by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 29 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y. (ASA-A13.1-1956), excepting that where the solid green banding is recommended, an additional color stripe shall be employed.

7.3.4 Each and every outlet of a nonpotable water supply shall be conspicuously identified by the posting and maintaining of a permanent sign or notice reading "Not for Drinking or Culinary Purposes."

7.4 Protection of Potable Water Supply

7.4.1 Water from approved public potable water supplies, nonpotable water supplies or water supplies from a private source acceptable to the Administrative Authority shall be distributed through piping systems entirely independent of each other. Cross connections or physical connections between an approved public potable water supply and an unapproved water supply are prohibited unless approved by the State Department of Health in accordance with the provisions of (N.J.S.A. 58:11-9.1 et seq.)

7.4.2 Individual or semipublic water supplies acceptable to the Administrative Authority shall not be physically (cross) connected to water supplies not having such acceptance.

SECTION 8

REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION

8.1 Individual Water Supply and System

8.1.1 *Basic Information Required.*—Applications for certifications of individual water supplies and systems for one to ten realty improvements fronting on an existing "street" as defined in Section 2 of the Municipal Planning Enabling Act (1953), shall be the responsibility of the property owners and shall be made in writing, and upon a formal application form when provided by the Administrative Authority, and contain the following information:

- a. A description of the proposed water supply system covering the following items:
 1. Type of well or source of water supply (drilled, driven, spring, surface, etc.).
 2. Estimated depth of well.
 3. Diameter of well.
 4. Type and capacity of pumping equipment.
- b. A sketch of the property to be served by the individual water supply showing the following:
 1. Size of lot.
 2. Location of all buildings within 150 feet of water source.
 3. Location of the proposed source of water supply.
 4. Location of sewerage facilities or other possible sources of pollution within 150 feet of water source.
- c. Data pertinent to:
 1. Storage facilities.
 2. Treatment facilities, if required.

d. For a well source, the following additional information:

1. Method of sealing.
2. Evidence that a Well Drilling Permit has been obtained from the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development (Division of Water Policy and Supply), except in the case of a drive-point or dug well.
3. Evidence that a Diversion Permit has been obtained from the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development, (Division of Water Policy and Supply), in each case where ground water in excess of 100,000 gallons daily is to be diverted.

8.1.2 *Additional Information Required.*—Applications for certification of individual water supplies and systems for realty improvements not covered in 8.1.1 and 8.2.1 shall submit the following information in addition to that required in 8.1.1:

a. A plan of the subdivisions showing the following:*

1. Lots with their dimensions.
2. Contours of original grades.
3. Proposed elevations of the final grading shown at lot corners or any contemplated change of slope.
4. Location of all test wells drilled to investigate water supply potentialities.
5. Location of all natural streams, and storm water drainage channels on or abutting the subdivision and of any contemplated relocation of same.
6. Location when less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the high water line along the coast and all salt water estuaries and elevation of maximum high water where available.
7. Location of storm and sanitary sewers.
8. Location of all private and public water supplies within 1,000 feet of the subdivision.

8.2 *Semipublic Water Supply and System*

8.2.1 *Information Required.*—An application for certification of a water supply and system to serve less than 20 realty improvements and for any other realty improvements included under the definition of a Semipublic Water Supply System shall be made in writing and upon a formal application form when provided by the Administrative Authority, and contain the following information:

A. For a semipublic water supply and system to serve less than 20 realty improvements:

* The plan of the subdivision to be submitted for certification of sewerage facilities may be used for this purpose.

1. A description of the proposed water supply system covering the following items:
 - a. Type of well or source of water supply (drilled, driven, spring, surface, etc.).
 - b. Estimated depth of well.
 - c. Diameter of well.
 - d. Type and capacity of pumping equipment.
 2. A sketch of the property upon which the water supply is located showing:
 - a. Location of proposed water supply.
 - b. Location of sewerage facilities or other possible sources of pollution within 150 feet of the water supply.
 - c. Location of all buildings within 150 feet of water source.
 3. Data pertinent to:
 - a. Storage facilities.
 - b. Treatment facilities, if required.
 - c. Number of realty improvements to be served.
 - d. Size of water main proposed.
 - e. Estimated water demand in gallons per day and basis for estimate.
 4. For a well source, method of sealing.
- B. For a semipublic water supply and system to serve all other realty improvements in this classification:
1. A description of the proposed water supply and system covering the following items:
 - a. Type of well or source of water supply (drilled, driven, spring, surface, etc.)
 - b. Estimated depth of well.
 - c. Diameter of well.
 - d. Type and capacity of pumping equipment.
 2. A sketch of property to be served by the water supply and system showing the following:
 - a. Size of lot.
 - b. Location of all buildings within 150 feet of water source.
 - c. Location of proposed water supply.
 - d. Location of sewerage facilities or other possible sources of pollution within 150 feet of water source.

3. Data pertinent to:
 - a. Type of realty improvement to be served.
 - b. Storage facilities.
 - c. Treatment facilities, if required.
 - d. Estimated water demand in gallons per day and basis for estimate.
4. For a well source, method of sealing.

C. For either A or B above:

1. Evidence that a Well Drilling Permit has been obtained from the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development (Division of Water Policy and Supply).
2. Evidence that a Diversion Permit has been obtained from the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Economic Development (Division of Water Policy and Supply) in each case where ground water in excess of 100,000 gallons daily is to be diverted.

8.3 Fifty or More Realty Improvements

8.3.1 Copies of all applications and accompanying engineering and other information herein required for certification of water supply systems for 50 or more realty improvements shall be filed with or mailed to the District State Health Office serving the county in which the subdivision and realty improvements are located by the applicant on the date the application is made to the board of health.

SECTION 9

ADMINISTRATION

9.1 *License or Permits*—Water supplies shall not be located, constructed or altered until the Administrative Authority or its authorized agent has issued a license or permit for such location, construction or alteration.

9.2 *Application*.—A properly executed application on a form when supplied by the Administrative Authority, shall be submitted to that Authority. Such application shall be a prerequisite for certification of the water supply and shall include the data specified in the applicable parts of Section 8 of this Code. The Administrative Authority or its authorized agent shall examine the application to determine whether the proposed location, construction or alteration of the water supply complies with the provisions of this Code. If compliance is found, the Administrative Authority shall issue a permit for location, construction or alteration to the applicant.

9.3 *Revised Plans.*—Revision of plans on proposed water supplies shall be approved only with the written consent of the Administrative Authority, or its authorized agent. The Administrative Authority, or its authorized agent, may require such revision of plans as it deems necessary if conditions found prior to or during construction warrant such change in order to obtain compliance with the provisions of this Code.

9.4 *Construction Inspections.*—The Administrative Authority, or its authorized agent, shall make sufficient inspections during the construction or alteration of a water supply to determine compliance with the terms of the license or permit.

9.5 *Water Quality.*—Upon completion of construction or alteration of a water supply the Administrative Authority, or its authorized agent, shall collect a sufficient number of samples for analyses to determine whether the water meets the "Potable Water Standards." In no instance shall a "Certificate of Compliance" be issued for a water supply failing to satisfy the "Potable Water Standards."

9.6 *Certificate of Compliance.*—A water supply shall not be placed in service until a certificate has been issued by the Administrative Authority, or its authorized agent indicating that the said supply has been located and constructed in compliance with this Code and that the water meets the "Potable Water Standards." The building inspector or similar official of the municipality who is responsible for the issuance of occupancy permits shall be furnished a copy of this certificate.

The issuance of a certificate of compliance shall constitute certification that the water supply has been located and constructed in compliance with this Code. It shall not in any way restrict the powers or responsibilities of the Administrative Authority in the enforcement of any law or ordinance relating to public health.

9.7 *Supervision.*—The Administrative Authority, or its authorized agent, shall cause such inspections and samplings of a water supply to be made as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

APPENDIX
SUGGESTED FORM

No.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Application for a (Permit) (License) to Locate and Construct an Individual Water Supply and System

Date:

Owner:

Address:

Address at which supply is to be located and constructed

Name and address of contractor:

Type of well or source of water supply

Estimated depth of well

Method of sealing

Pumping equipment

Storage facilities

Purification facilities

Attach a sketch of the property to be served showing the following:

- a. Size of lot
- b. Location of all buildings
- c. Location of the proposed individual water supply
- d. Location of sewerage facilities

Note: Applications for certification of individual water supplies and systems for realty improvements not covered in Sections 8.1.1 and 8.2.1 of this Code shall submit the following additional information:

A plan of the subdivision showing the following: *

Lots with their dimensions

Contours of original grades

Proposed elevation of the final grading shown at corner lots or any contemplated change of slope.

Location of all test wells drilled to investigate water supply potentialities.

Location of all natural streams, and storm water drainage channels on or abutting the subdivision or any contemplated relocation of same.

Location when less than ½ mile from the high water line along the coast and all salt water estuaries and elevation of maximum high water when available.

Location of all private and public water supplies within 1,000 feet of the subdivision.

Location of storm and sanitary sewers.

* The plan of the subdivision to be submitted for certification of sewerage facilities may be used for this purpose.

The undersigned agree to construct the aforescribed water supply in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance entitled: "AN ORDINANCE establishing a code regulating the location, construction, alteration, use and supervision of individual and semipublic water supplies, requiring certain permits, providing for the inspection of such supplies, the fixing of fees and prescribing penalties for violations" adopted by the Board of Health of _____ on (date).

Owner: _____

Contractor: _____

SUGGESTED FORM

No.

BOARD OF HEALTH _____

Application for (Permit) (License) to Alter a Water Supply

Date:

Owner:

Address:

Address at which supply is to be altered:

Name and address of contractor:

Describe the water supply in detail

Nature of alteration (describe in detail)

Attach a sketch of the property upon which the water supply to be altered is located:

- a) Location of water supply
- b) Location of all buildings
- c) Location and type of sewerage facilities

The undersigned agree to alter the aforescribed water supply in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance entitled: "AN ORDINANCE establishing a code regulating the location, construction, alteration, use and supervision of individual and semipublic water supplies requiring certain permits, providing for the inspection of such supplies, the fixing of fees and prescribing penalties for violations," adopted by the Board of Health of _____ on (date).

Owner: _____

Contractor: _____

SUGGESTED FORM

No.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Application for a (Permit) (License) to Locate and Construct a Semipublic Water Supply and System

Date:

Owner:

Address:

Address at which supply is to be located and constructed:

Name and address of contractor:

- A) For a semipublic water supply and system to serve less than 20 realty improvements:
- 1) A description of the proposed water supply system covering the following items:
 - a) Type of well or source of water supply (drilled, driven, dug, surface, etc.)
 - b) Estimated depth of well.
 - c) Method of sealing.
 - d) Pumping equipment.
 - e) Storage equipment.
 - f) Purification facilities if required.
 - g) Number of realty improvements to be served.
 - h) Size of water main proposed.
 - i) Estimated water demand in gallons per day and basis for estimate.
 - 2) A sketch of the property upon which the water supply is located showing:
 - a) Location of water supply.
 - b) Location of sewerage facilities within 50 feet of the water supply.
 - c) Location of buildings.
- B) For a semipublic water supply and system to serve all other realty improvements in this classification:
- 1) A description of the proposed water supply and system covering the following items:
 - a) Type of realty improvement to be served.
 - b) Type of well or source of water supply (drilled, driven, dug, surface, etc.).
 - c) Estimated water demand in gallons per day and basis for estimate.
 - d) Estimated depth of well.
 - e) Method of sealing.
 - f) Pumping equipment.
 - g) Storage facilities.
 - h) Purification facilities if required.

- 2) A sketch of property to be served by the water supply and system showing the following:
 - a) Size of lot.
 - b) Location of buildings.
 - c) Location of proposed water supply.
 - d) Location of sewerage facilities.

The undersigned agree to construct the aforescribed semipublic water supply in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance entitled: "AN ORDINANCE establishing a code regulating the location, construction, alteration, use and supervision of individual and semipublic water supplies, requiring certain permits, providing for the inspection of such supplies, the fixing of fees and prescribing penalties for violations" adopted by the Board of Health of

_____ on (date).

Owner: _____

Contractor: _____

SUGGESTED FORM

No.

BOARD OF HEALTH _____
 (License) (Permit) TO LOCATE AND CONSTRUCT OR ALTER
 A WATER SUPPLY

PERMISSION IS HEREBY GRANTED _____
 Name of Owner or Contractor

locate and construct
 to _____ a water supply
 alter

at Block No. _____ Lot No. _____ Street _____ as shown on
 Application for Permit to Locate and Construct a Water Supply
 Number _____

Application for Permit to Alter a Water Supply

Dated _____, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance entitled:

"AN ORDINANCE establishing a code regulating the location, construction, alteration, use and supervision of individual and semipublic water supplies, requiring certain permits, providing for the inspection of such supplies, the fixing of fees and prescribing penalties for violations."

Board of Health of _____

Date: _____

Administrative Officer

SUGGESTED FORM

No.

BOARD OF HEALTH _____

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Issued to _____
Name of Owner or Contractor

Address

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the Water Supply Installed by

_____ At Block No. _____ Lot No. _____

_____ In the (municipality) has been constructed
No. Street

accordance with the provisions of an ordinance entitled: "AN ORDINANCE
establishing a code regulating the location, construction, alteration, use
supervision of individual and semipublic water supplies, requiring certain
permits, providing for the inspection of such supplies, the fixing of fees
prescribing penalties for violations," adopted by the Board of Health
_____ (date) and as described in the Application for
permit to Locate and Construct or Alter A Water Supply. No _____ D
_____ or as the Board of Health of _____
has directed.

The issuance of this certificate shall not be construed as a guarantee
the water supply will function satisfactorily nor shall it in any way restrict
the powers or responsibilities of the Board of Health in the enforcement
any law or ordinance relating to public health.

Board of Health _____

Administrative Officer

Date _____