

Crosswalk for Draft Rule 3745-9-04, Well Siting

Draft Revisions to Rule	Current Rule Citation	Content Changes
<p>(A) Public water system and nonpotable wells as defined in rule 3745-9-01 of the Administrative Code shall be located in accordance with the following:</p> <p>(1) Other than a well for the removal of contaminants, shall be located the maximum practical distance from potential or known sources of contamination and only where it can be maintained in a sanitary condition.</p> <p>(2) Other than a well for the removal of contaminants, shall be located only where surface and subsurface conditions will not allow contaminants to be conducted into the well.</p> <p>(3) Shall be adequately protected from physical damage.</p> <p>(4) Shall not be located either within ten feet of or within the foundation of any building, except within a pumphouse.</p> <p>(5) Shall be located so it is accessible for cleaning, treatment, repair, alteration, testing and such other actions as may be necessary.</p>	<p>(A)</p> <p>(A)(1)</p> <p>(A)(2)</p> <p>(A)(7)</p> <p>(A)(9)</p> <p>(B)</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>(B) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (A) of this rule, a public water system well shall meet the following:</p> <p>(1) A public water system shall own all the land or obtain an easement or lease of the sanitary isolation radius of a public water system well, and such easement or lease shall be recorded with the county recorder.</p> <p>[Comment: The director recommends ownership by the public water system of land at least within the sanitary isolation radius.]</p>	<p>None</p> <p>(A)(3)</p>	<p>New paragraph added to clarify requirements do not apply to nonpotable wells.</p>
<p>(2) The sanitary isolation radius is determined from the estimated average daily water demand of the public water system well. Estimated average daily water demand may be determined by the director from the pumping design rate of the well, as illustrated in the following table:</p>	<p>(A)(4)</p>	<p>None</p>

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<p>Sanitary Isolation Radius</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="107 232 1094 589"> <thead> <tr> <th>Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (Q gallons per day)</th> <th>Sanitary Isolation Radius (feet)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 - 2500</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2501 - 10000</td> <td>square root of Q</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10001 - 50000</td> <td>50 + Q/200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 50000</td> <td>300</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (Q gallons per day)	Sanitary Isolation Radius (feet)	0 - 2500	50	2501 - 10000	square root of Q	10001 - 50000	50 + Q/200	Over 50000	300	Table – Sanitary Isolation Radius	
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Over 50000	300											
<p>(3) The director may specify greater sanitary isolation requirements for a public water system well where conditions are determined to exist such that the sanitary isolation radius set forth in paragraph (B)(2) of this rule is insufficient to protect the public health and the public water system from contaminants.</p> <p>(4) Potential sources of contamination shall not be constructed or placed within the sanitary isolation radius of a public water system well.</p> <p>(5) A public water system well shall not be located in a floodway without prior acceptance of the director.</p>	<p>(A)(5)</p> <p>(A)(6)</p> <p>(A)(10)</p>	None										
<p>(6) A public water system well shall be located at a minimum in accordance with the following:</p> <p>(a) Fifty feet from streams and lakes.</p> <p>(b) Three hundred feet from a human or animal waste management facility.</p> <p>(c) Three hundred feet from a land application area, stockpile, storage or staging area.</p> <p>(d) One hundred feet from a land application area field if the waste is</p>	<p>(A)(8)</p> <p>(A)(8)(a)</p> <p>(A)(8)(b)</p> <p>(A)(8)(c)</p> <p>(A)(8)(d)</p>	None										

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<p>injected or three hundred feet if the waste is surface applied, but in no case within the sanitary isolation radius of the well.</p> <p>(e) Three hundred feet from a soil absorption system handling more than ten thousand gallons per day.</p> <p>(f) One thousand feet from a landfill or monofill.</p> <p>(g) Five hundred feet from a construction and demolition debris facility.</p> <p>(7) A public water system well shall be sited such that no landfill or monofill is located within the proposed well's drinking water source protection area.</p>	<p>(A)(8)(e)</p> <p>(A)(8)(f)</p> <p>(A)(8)(g)</p> <p>(A)(12)</p>	
<p>(C) In addition to paragraphs (A) and (B) of this rule, a public water system well used by a community or nontransient noncommunity public water system shall be located such that the following are not located within the proposed well's inner management zone:</p> <p>(1) Human or animal waste management facility, except when a well is used by the facility.</p> <p>(2) Soil absorption system handling more than ten thousand gallons per day in an area where the Ohio environmental protection agency has determined the aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination.</p> <p>(3) Land application stockpile, storage or staging area where the Ohio environmental protection agency has determined the aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination.</p>	<p>(A)(11)</p> <p>(A)(11)(a)</p> <p>(A)(11)(b)</p> <p>(A)(11)(c)</p>	None
<p>(D) In instances where a proposed public water system well cannot be feasibly located such that the conditions specified in paragraphs (B)(6), (B)(7), and (C) of this rule are met, the director may grant a variance in accordance with paragraph (F) of rule 3745-9-02 of the Administrative Code. The applicant must make an adequate demonstration that documents the site hydrogeology, engineering controls, or other physical barriers are sufficient to minimize the risk of contamination being drawn into the well.</p>	<p>(A)(15)</p>	None

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<p>(E) A hydrogeologic investigation as defined in rule 3745-9-01 of the Administrative Code shall collect information including, but not limited to the type and thickness of geologic materials; the occurrence (e.g., in what horizons), quantity, quality and flow of ground water, the impact of the proposed operation of the well on the fate and transport of potential or known contamination; and the potential impact to and from nearby wells. The investigation shall be conducted by a hydrogeologist.</p>	(A)(15)	New language added in paragraphs (E)(1), (E)(1)(c) and (d).
<p>(1) A hydrogeologic investigation is required whenever a high use community water system well is proposed, as described in rule 3745-9-09 of the Administrative Code, and circumstances exist including, but not limited to, at least one of the following:</p>	None	
<p>(a) Potential or known contamination and a hydrogeologic setting that may allow transport of contaminants.</p>	(A)(15)	
<p>(b) Initial development or expansion of a community water system well field.</p>	(A)(15)	
<p>(c) An existing or proposed well with the capacity of pumping one hundred thousand or more gallons per day has the potential to influence the performance of each other.</p>	None	
<p>(d) The proposed well has the potential to influence the operational performance of surrounding wells not under the system's control.</p>	None	
<p>(2) The director may require a hydrogeologic investigation whenever a public water system well is proposed and circumstances including, but not limited to, those described in paragraph (E)(1) of this rule may exist.</p>	(A)(15)	
<p>[Comment: An owner or operator of a public water system that proposes to locate a well in a one hundred year floodplain or floodway must also obtain approval from state or local floodplain management agencies as appropriate.]</p>		