

3745-9-04 **Well siting.**

(A) A well shall be located in accordance with these requirements.

- (1) A well, 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.
- (2) A well, 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.
- (3) 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.

[Comment: the director recommends ownership by the public water system of land at least within the sanitary isolation radius.]

- (4) 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.

Sanitary Isolation Radius	
Estimated Average Daily Water Demand (Q gallons per day)	Sanitary Isolation Radius (feet)
0-2500	50
2501-10000	$\sqrt{Q}$
10001-50000	$50 + Q/200$
Over 50000	300

- (5) 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 (A)(4) of this rule is insufficient to protect the public health and the public water system from contaminants.

- (6) Potential sources of contamination shall not be constructed or placed within the sanitary isolation radius of a public water system well.
- (7) A well shall be adequately protected from physical damage.
- (8) A public water system well shall be located at least:
  - (a) Fifty feet from streams and lakes,
  - (b) Three hundred feet from a human or animal waste management facility,
  - (c) Three hundred feet from a land application area, stockpile, storage or staging area,
  - (d) One hundred feet from a land application area field if the waste is injected or three hundred feet if the waste is surface applied but in no case within the sanitary isolation radius of the well,
  - (e) Three hundred feet from a soil absorption system handling more than ten thousand gallons per day,
  - (f) One thousand feet from a landfill or monofill, and
  - (g) Five hundred feet from a construction and demolition debris facility.
- (9) A well shall not be located either within ten feet of or within the foundation of any building, except within a pumphouse.
- (10) A well shall not be located in a floodway without prior acceptance of the director.
- (11) 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:
  - (a) Human or animal waste management facility, except a well used by the facility,
  - (b) 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, and

- (c) Land application stockpile, storage or staging area where the Ohio environmental protection agency has determined the aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination.
- (12) 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.
- (13) In instances where a proposed well cannot be feasibly located such that the conditions specified in paragraphs (A)(8), (A)(11) and (A)(12) of this rule are met, the director may grant a variance in accordance with paragraph (E) 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.
- (14) The requirements set forth in paragraphs (A)(8), (A)(11) and (A)(12) of this rule become effective January 1, 2010.
- (15) The director may require a hydrogeologic investigation to select the location of a well to ensure that contaminants will not be drawn into the well and that a sufficient quantity of ground water exists for the intended purpose. These investigations may be required where, without limitation, one of these well siting circumstances exist: potential or known contamination; hydrogeologic setting that may allow transport of contaminants; or initial development of a community well field. The investigation shall be conducted by a hydrogeologist. A hydrogeological investigation is a study of the subsurface and geologic conditions. Information shall be collected, without limitation, about the type and thickness of geologic materials, the occurrence of ground water, how it flows in pore spaces and fractures, and the quantity and quality of the ground water.

[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.]

- (B) A well shall be located so it is accessible for cleaning, treatment, repair, alteration, testing, and such other actions as may be necessary.

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