## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2005

H HOUSE BILL 2873\*

#### HOUSE BILL 2013

Short Title: Safe Drinking Water/Private Wells. (Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Insko, L. Allen (Primary Sponsors); Hackney and Wray.

Referred to: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

## May 30, 2006

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

2 AN ACT TO DIRECT THE COMMISSION FOR HEALTH SERVICES TO ADOPT 3 RULES CONCERNING PERMITTING INSPECTION AND TESTING OF 4 PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY WELLS AND WELLS SERVING TRANSIENT

WATER SYSTEMS AND TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR LOCAL WELL

INSPECTION AND TESTING PROGRAMS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** Article 8 of Chapter 130A is amended by adding the following

Part:

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"Part 13. Permitting Inspection of Drinking Water Wells.

#### 11 "**§ 130A-285. Short title.**

This Article shall be known and may be cited as the North Carolina Safe Drinking Water from Wells Act.

## "<u>§ 130A-285.1. Purpose.</u>

The General Assembly of North Carolina finds that water supply wells serving individual residences and transient water systems play an important part in meeting the State's drinking water needs. The General Assembly further finds that public health and safety may be threatened by the improper location, construction, operation, repair, maintenance, and abandonment of drinking water wells. Improper siting or construction of water supply wells may result in contamination of the drinking water by bacteria and other substances that have adverse health effects. It is the intent of the General Assembly to protect public health and safety and to safeguard the State's groundwater resources by providing consistent statewide enforcement of regulations governing location, construction, operation, repair, maintenance, and abandonment of private wells.

#### "§ 130A-285.2. Authority.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall enforce this Part and the rules adopted pursuant to this Part. The North Carolina Commission for Health Services shall adopt rules setting minimum standards for local well programs

- established pursuant to this Part and shall regulate private and transient wells. The rules
   shall address all of the following:
  - (1) <u>Issuance, denial, suspension, and revocation of private and transient well construction permits and private and transient well repair permits.</u>
  - (2) Well inspections.
  - (3) Testing of water quality in private wells and transient wells.
  - (4) Coordination of the permitting of private wells and transient wells with permitting of on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems on the same site.

## "<u>§ 130A-285.3.</u> Definitions.

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43 44 The following definitions apply to this Part unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) Abandoned well. As defined in G.S. 87-85(1).
- (2) <u>Commission. The North Carolina Commission for Health Services or</u> its successor, unless otherwise indicated.
- (3) Construction of a well. As defined in G.S. 87-85(5).
- (4) <u>Department. The Department of Environment and Natural</u> Resources, unless otherwise indicated.
- (5) <u>Human consumption. The term includes the use of water for household purposes, drinking, bathing, cooking, and gardening.</u>
- (6) <u>Maintenance.</u> Normal or routine activities to maintain a well in working condition so long as the work does not break the well seal.
- (7) Operation. The process, frequency, and duration of withdrawing water or other fluids from a well by any means.
- (8) Person. As defined in G.S. 87-85(9).
- (9) Private well. Any excavation that is cored, bored, drilled, jetted, dug, or otherwise constructed to obtain groundwater for human consumption and that serves or is proposed to serve 14 or fewer service connections or that regularly serves or is proposed to serve 24 or fewer individuals.
- (10) Repair. As defined in G.S. 87-85(12).
- (11) <u>Secretary. The Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.</u>
- (12) Transient well. Any excavation that is cored, bored, drilled, jetted, dug, or otherwise constructed to obtain groundwater for human consumption and that serves or is proposed to serve a noncommunity water system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year.

#### "§ 130A-285.4. Scope.

No person shall construct, operate, repair, or abandon, or cause to be constructed, operated, repaired, or abandoned, any private well or transient water system well contrary to the provisions of this Part and applicable rules.

#### "§ 130A-285.5. Permits required for construction or repair.

No person shall commence or assist in the construction or repair of a private well or transient water system well unless a well construction permit or repair permit has been

obtained from the local health department. No well construction permit or repair permit shall be required for maintenance.

#### "§ 130A-285.6. General requirements for well construction permits.

- (a) The minimum standards for well construction shall be the well construction standards adopted by the Environmental Management Commission pursuant to the North Carolina Well Construction Act, G.S. 87-87.
- (b) Application for a well construction permit shall be made in accordance with this Part.
- (c) The local health department shall do a field investigation to evaluate a proposed site for a private well in accordance with this Part and shall issue a well construction permit upon determining that a well can be constructed and operated in compliance with this Part. The local health department may impose conditions on the issuance of a well construction permit. The field investigation shall determine whether there are any abandoned wells on the site, and if so, the well construction permit shall be conditioned upon any abandoned well being brought into compliance with this Part.
- (d) For sites that will have both a well and an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system pursuant to Article 11 of this Chapter, an application for a well construction permit shall be accompanied by a site plan showing the location of the proposed facility the well is to serve, the location of the well, the location of the on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system, and other information that may be required by rule.
- (e) Prior to denial of a well construction permit, the local health department shall advise the applicant of any possible alternatives to the proposal set out in the application. When a well construction permit is denied, the local health department shall issue the site evaluation in writing, setting out the reasons for the denial. The evaluation also shall inform the applicant of the right to an informal review by the Department, the right to appeal pursuant to G.S. 130A-24 and Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, and the right to have the appeal held in the county where the site for the proposed well is located.
- (f) The Department, upon request by an applicant for a private well construction permit, shall provide a technical review of any construction design submitted by the applicant. The construction design shall be evaluated by professional peers of those who prepared the system design. The results of the technical review shall be available prior to a decision by the local health department and shall not affect an applicant's right to a contested hearing under G.S. 130A-24 and Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

#### "§ 130A-285.7. Well repair permit.

- (a) The local health department shall evaluate a proposed repair of a private well or transient water system well in accordance with this Part and shall issue a well repair permit upon determining compliance with this Part. The local health department may issue a well repair permit upon recommendations from a certified well contractor. The local health department may impose conditions on the issuance of a well repair permit.
- (b) Prior to denial of an application for a well repair permit, the local health department shall advise the applicant of any possible alternatives to the proposal set out in the application. When an application is denied, the local health department shall

issue the site evaluation in writing, setting out the reasons for the denial. The evaluation also shall inform the applicant of the right to an informal review by the Department, the right to appeal pursuant to G.S. 130A-24 and Chapter 150B of the General Statutes, and the right to have the appeal held in the county where the site for the proposed well is located.

## "§ 130A-285.8. Expiration and revocation of well construction and repair permits.

Any well construction permit or well repair permit shall prominently state all of the following:

- (1) The permit will be valid for a period of five years.
- (2) The permit is subject to revocation if there are changes in the facts or circumstances upon which the permit was issued.
- (3) Well construction and repair permits shall not be affected solely by a change in ownership of the proposed well site, provided both the site for the well and the usage are unchanged and the site and the well remain under the ownership or control of the person owning the facility.

## "§ 130A-285.9. Inspection; certification of completion required.

- (a) Prior to issuing a certification of completion for a private well or transient water system well, the local health department shall inspect the well to determine whether it was installed or repaired in compliance with the construction or repair permit as applicable.
- (b) The local health department shall issue a certificate of completion authorizing a well to be put into use or reuse upon determining that the well is properly constructed or repaired and that the well can be operated in accordance with this Part and any conditions of the construction or repair permit.
- (c) No person shall use or reuse a private well or transient water system well until a certificate of completion has been issued.
- (d) A certificate of completion shall not be affected solely by a change in ownership of the site for the well, provided both the well site and the usage are unchanged and the site and the well remain under the ownership or control of the person owning the facility.

## "§ 130A-285.10. Testing.

- (a) Following the installation of a private well or transient water system well, the quality of the water shall be tested for the following parameters: arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, fluoride, lead, iron, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nitrates, nitrites, selenium, silver, sodium, zinc, pH, and bacterial indicators. The sampling and testing shall be performed in a manner prescribed by the Commission for Health Services. Copies of the results shall be provided to the local health department, the property owner, and the user of the well.
- (b) The test results provided pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall compare the results to the applicable groundwater standard adopted by the Environmental Management Commission pursuant to G.S. 143-215.

- (c) For wells installed after July 1, 2008, the owner shall disclose the most recent results of well testing of any kind to the prospective purchaser at the time of sale of the property where the well is located.
- (d) Nothing in this Part shall prevent a local board of health from adopting more stringent testing than set out in this statute.

#### "§ 130A-285.11. Limitation on electrical service.

Where a private well is to be a source of water for human consumption, no person shall allow permanent electrical service to a facility upon construction, location, or relocation of the facility until the official electrical inspector with jurisdiction as provided in G.S. 143-143.2 certifies to the electrical supplier that the required certificate of completion has been issued pursuant to this Part.

## "§ 130A-285.12. Protection of groundwater.

<u>Protection of groundwater. – No well shall be located, operated, or repaired in any manner that may adversely affect the quality of groundwater.</u>

# "§ 130A-285.13. Abandonment of private wells and wells serving transient water systems.

Any private well or transient water system well now abandoned or hereafter deemed to have been abandoned as defined in this Part shall be brought into compliance with the abandonment standards adopted by the Environmental Management Commission pursuant to G.S. 87-87, the North Carolina Well Construction Act.

#### "§ 130A-285.14. Notice of violation, remedial action order.

- (a) Whenever the local health department has reasonable grounds to believe that there has been a violation of this Part or any rule adopted pursuant to this Part, the local health department shall give written notice to the person or persons alleged to be in violation. The notice shall set out the provision of this Part and applicable rules alleged to be violated and the facts alleged to constitute the violation. The local health department also may issue an order requiring specific remedial action. An order requiring remedial action shall specify the action to be taken, the date by which the action shall be completed, the possible consequences of failing to comply with the order, and the procedure by which the alleged violator may seek review of the order.
  - (b) The notice may be served by any means authorized under G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4.
- (c) A notice of violation and order requiring remedial action do not constitute agency action that may be appealed pursuant to G.S. 130A-24 or Chapter 150B of the General Statutes."

#### **SECTION 2.** G.S. 87-85(13) reads as rewritten:

"(13) "Water supply well" means any well intended or usable as a source of water supply, but not to include a well constructed by an individual on land which is owned or leased by him, appurtenant to a single family dwelling, and intended for domestic use (including household purposes, farm livestock, or gardens). any well intended or used as a source of water supply."

**SECTION 3.** G.S. 130A-22 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(c2) The Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources may impose an administrative penalty on a person who willfully violates Part 13, Article 8 of this

Chapter, rules adopted by the Commission for Health Services pursuant to Part 13,
Article 8, or any condition imposed upon a permit issued pursuant to Part 13, Article 8.
Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation. The penalty shall not exceed one hundred dollars (\$ 100.00) per day."

#### **SECTION 4.** G.S. 130A-22(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) In determining the amount of the penalty in subsections (a), (b) and (c), (b), (c), and (c2), the Secretary and the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources shall consider the degree and extent of the harm caused by the violation and the cost of rectifying the damage."

### **SECTION 5.** G.S. 130A-39(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) A local board of health may impose a fee for services to be rendered by a local health department, except where the imposition of a fee is prohibited by statute or where an employee of the local health department is performing the services as an agent of the State. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, a local board of health may impose cost-related fees for services performed pursuant to Article 11 of this Chapter, "Wastewater Systems," for services performed pursuant to Part 10, Article 8 of this Chapter, "Public Swimming Pools", and for services performed pursuant to Part 11, Article 8 of this Chapter, "Tattooing". "Tattooing", and for services performed pursuant to Part 13 of Article 8 of this Chapter, "Permitting an Inspection of Drinking Water Wells." Fees shall be based upon a plan recommended by the local health director and approved by the local board of health and the appropriate county board or boards of commissioners. The fees collected under the authority of this subsection are to be deposited to the account of the local health department so that they may be expended for public health purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act."

**SECTION 6.** There is appropriated from the General Fund to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources the sum of one million seventy-one thousand seventy-nine dollars (\$1,071,079) in recurring funds and twenty-seven thousand five hundred fifty dollars (\$27,550) in nonrecurring funds for the 2006-2007 fiscal year to be used to provide start-up funding for local well permitting, inspection, and testing programs and to fund five positions in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources to provide technical support and oversight for local well programs.

**SECTION 7.** This act becomes effective July 1, 2006.