

CHAPTER 62-532
WATER WELL PERMITTING AND CONSTRUCTION
REQUIREMENTS

INDEX

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62-532.100 Intent of Water Well Permitting And Construction. (Repealed)

Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 373.016, 373.026, 373.043, 373.103, 373.113, 373.306, 373.308, 373.309, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.01, 17-21.001, Amended 7-30-89, 3-11-92, Formerly 17-532.100, Repealed 12-9-96.

62-532.200 Definitions for Water Well Permitting and Construction.

The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the following meaning, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

- (1) "Abandoned well" means a well the use of which has been permanently discontinued or which is in such a state of disrepair that it cannot be used for its intended purpose or for observation purposes.
- (2) "Annulus" or "Annular Space" means any artificially created void existing between a well casing or liner pipe and a bore hole wall or between two casings or between tubing and casing or liner pipe.
- (3) "Aquifer" means a geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding a significant amount of ground water to wells, springs or surface water.
- (4) "Bentonite" means a pumpable grouting material used for plugging or sealing water wells, consisting of a high solid sodium montmorillonite. The grout shall yield solids ranging from 20 to 30 percent, with a minimum density equal to or greater than 9.4 pounds per gallon, and a permeability or approximately 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second or less, or shall be dry non-treated, high swelling sodium montmorillonite. High swelling is defined as having a minimum swell index of 18 cubic centimeters as determined by ASTM standard D-5890-95.
- (5) "Construction of Water Wells" means all parts and acts necessary to obtain ground water by wells, including the location and excavation of the wells, but excluding the installation of pumps and pumping equipment.
- (6) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.
- (7) "Dewatering" means the use of wells or other such equipment to temporarily lower a water level as may be necessary during construction activities.
- (8) "District" means a water management district created pursuant to Chapter 373, F.S.
- (9) "Drive Shoe" means any device specifically designed, fabricated, and installed to protect the bottom end of a water well casing or liner pipe from collapse or other damage while the casing or liner pipe is being driven into place in a water well.
- (10) "Driven Casing" means casing that has been installed by driving where the bore hole is equal to or smaller in diameter than the nominal outside diameter of the casing.
- (11) "Limited use commercial public water system" means a public water system not covered or included in the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act, which serves one or more nonresidential establishments and provides piped water.

(12) "Limited use community public water system" means a public water system not covered or included in the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act, which serves five or more private residences or two or more rental residences, and provides piped water.

(13) "Liner" means a metallic or nonmetallic pipe which is installed either within the outer casing to improve, repair, or protect the outer casing or below the outer casing to seal off casing material which may be encountered in the open hole of the well.

(14) "Multifamily water system" means a water system that provides piped water for three to four residences, one of which may be a rental residence.

(15) "Neat Cement Grout" means a mixture consisting of water and Portland cement (American Concrete Institute Type I or American Concrete Institute Type III), or other approved types of cement and acceptable amounts of those additives approved for use in cement grouts by the permitting authority.

(16) "Nominal" means those standard sizes of pipe from one-eighth inch to 12 inches, specified on the inside diameter, which may be less than or greater than the number indicated. When referred to the grouting annulus, nominal means either the available void thickness between telescoped casing varying less than 0.20 inches below standard where one inch of grout is required and 0.35 inches below standard where two inches of grout is required, or the average available void thickness between the borehole and outside wall of the casing.

(17) "Permitting Authority" means the Department or any district, or political subdivision that has been delegated the authority to issue permits under Chapter 373, Part III, F.S.

(18) "Private water system" means a water system that provides piped water to one or two residences, one of which may be a rental residence.

(19) "Public water system" means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

(20) "Repair" means any action which involves the physical alteration or replacement of any part of a well, but does not include the alteration or replacement of any portion of a well which is above ground surface.

(21) "Telescoping Casing" means an interior casing extending below and sealed within an exterior casing.

(22) "Water Well" or "Well" means any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed when the intended use of such excavation is for the location, acquisition, development, or artificial recharge of ground water, but such term does not include any well for the purpose of obtaining or prospecting for oil, natural gas, minerals, or products of mining or quarrying; for inserting media to dispose of oil brines or to repressure oil-bearing or natural gas-bearing formation; for storing petroleum, natural gas, or other products; or for temporary dewatering of subsurface formation for mining, quarrying, or construction purposes.

(23) "Water Well Contractor" means an individual who is responsible for the construction, repair, or abandonment of a water well and who is licensed under Chapter 62-531, F.A.C., to engage in the business of construction, repair, or abandonment of wells.

(24) "Well Seal" means an approved arrangement or device to prevent contaminants from entering the well at the upper terminal.
Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 373.303, 381.0062, 403.852, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Amended 7-16-81, Formerly 17-21.02, 17-21.020, Amended 7-30-89, 3-11-92, Formerly 17-532.200, Amended 3-28-02.

62-532.300 General Provisions for Water Well Permitting and Construction. (Repealed)

Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 373.043, 373.106, 373.303, 373.306, 373.309, 373.313, 373.316, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.03, 17-21.030, Amended 7-30-89, 3-11-92, Formerly 17-532.300, Repealed 12-9-96.

62-532.400 Permit for Water Well Construction or Repair.

(1) After the effective date upon which a district implements a permit system pursuant to Chapter 373, Part III, F.S., a permit shall be required before beginning construction or repair of any water well within such area. The permit shall be obtained from the permitting authority by making written application on appropriate forms. The application shall be made and submitted to the permitting authority by the owner or by the water well contractor on behalf of the owner and shall contain: the well location, description, use, and such other pertinent information as the permitting authority shall require. Any required fee shall be submitted with the permit applications.

(2) Permit issuance shall require that:

(a) The application is in the proper form and contains the required information; provided that the proposed construction or repair will not violate applicable laws, rules, or orders of the permitting authority.

(b) Additional information shall be required by the permitting authority if needed to assess site specific conditions. Such information includes, but shall not be limited to: geophysical logs, geologic samples and logs, and well pumping tests.

(3) Receipt of the permit shall constitute permission to begin well construction or repair.

(4) The permit shall be available for inspection at the site of the well during construction or repair of the well.

(5) Any permittee who desires to change the location of a well before construction or repair is completed shall apply to the permitting authority for an amendment of his permit. Where a permit fee was required to obtain the original permit no charge shall be made to amend the permit. As a condition to approving an amended permit, the permitting authority shall require the sealing or plugging of the uncompleted well.

(6) Each permit shall be valid for a period of one year. In the event construction or repair is not completed within that time, the permitting authority shall extend the time limit upon written request by the permittee or require the applicant to obtain a new permit before continuing construction or repair of a water well.

(7) Water wells shall be placed to comply with the set back distances in Table I. A drinking water supply well installed by an installation used to serve that installation's operation is exempt from meeting the 500-foot setback distance from on-site slow rate and rapid rate land application, overland flow systems, domestic wastewater residuals land application, phosphogypsum stack systems, and solid waste disposal facilities if reasonable assurance is provided by the installation owner that the ground water and drinking water source are protected. Reasonable assurance shall be demonstrated if:

- (a) The planned withdrawal from the drinking water supply well will not cause the discharge from the operation to be captured by the well, or
- (b) The drinking water supply well is withdrawing from a confined aquifer, or
- (c) Additional monitoring of the ground water and the drinking water is provided to ensure that contaminants are not reaching the drinking water supply well and a commitment is made to treat the drinking water supply if a contaminant is detected or to provide an alternate drinking water supply.

The 100-foot and 75-foot set back distances from sanitary hazards as provided in Table I shall apply.

Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 373.306, 373.308, 373.309, 373.316, 403.862, FS. History New 8-17-74, Amended 9-10-78, Formerly 17-21.04, 17-21.040, Amended 7-30-89, 3-11-92, Formerly 17-532.400, Amended 3-28-02.

62-532.410 Water Well Completion Report.

Within 30 days after completion of the construction or repair of any water well, a written report shall be filed on the appropriate forms.

Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 373.309, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.05, 17-21.050 Amended 7-30-89, Formerly 17-532.410.

62-532.420 Emergency Water Well Permits.

(1) Permission to begin construction or repair of any well may be applied for by telephone when emergency conditions exist which would justify such a request. The permitting authority may grant an emergency permit to avert an imminent and substantial danger to the public health, safety, or welfare.

(2) The applicant for an emergency permit shall reduce his application to writing in accordance with the provisions of Rule 62-532.400, F.A.C., and submit it within ten days. All other provisions of this chapter shall remain applicable.

Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 373.306, 373.309, 373.313, 373.326, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.06, 17-21.060, Amended 7-30-89, Formerly 17-532.420.

62-532.430 Intent to Deny a Water Well Construction Permit.

(1) The permitting authority shall issue an intent to deny whenever it determines that an application for a permit under Rule 62-532.400, F.A.C., fails to meet the requirements of Chapter 373, F.S., or any rule, order, or standard adopted pursuant thereto, or that the proposed well will be harmful to the water resources of the State.

(2) The intent to deny shall:

(a) state the grounds for denial, and

(b) be served in writing upon the owner and user by registered or certified mail.

(3) Any person receiving an intent to deny may petition for a hearing by filing a written petition with the permitting authority within 30 days of the receipt of the intent. The hearing shall be conducted pursuant to Chapter 120, F.S.

Specific Authority 373.309 FS. Law Implemented 373.306, 373.309, 373.313, 373.333, 373.342 FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.07, 17-21.070, Amended 7-30-89, Formerly 17-532.430.

62-532.440 Abandonment of Water Wells.

A district shall establish a permit system regulating the abandonment of water wells, where it determines such system is reasonably necessary to protect the ground water resources. All abandoned wells shall be filled and sealed in accordance with Rule 62-532.500(4), F.A.C., or with the rules of the permitting authority.

Specific Authority 373.309 FS. Law Implemented 373.306, 373.309, 373.313, 373.316, 373.333, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.09, 17-21.090 Amended 7-30-89, Formerly 17-532.440.

62-532.500 Water Well Construction Standards.

The following minimum standards shall apply to the construction and repair of water wells in the State unless exempted by a water management district rule with the concurrence of the Department. Operation requirements for public water systems are included in Chapter 62-555, F.A.C., and operation requirements for limited use public water systems, multifamily water systems, and private water systems are included in Chapter 64E-8, F.A.C.

(1) Well Casing, Liner Pipe, and Well Screen Requirements.

(a) Well casing, liner pipe, and well screen shall be new or in like new condition. Such well casing, liner pipe, or well screen shall not be used unless free of breaks, corrosion and dents, is straight and true, and not out of round. Welded or seamless black or galvanized steel pipe or casing, or stainless steel pipe or casing; or approved types of nonmetallic pipe shall be used for well casing or liner pipe. All well casing shall conform to one of the following standards: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) A53/A53M-99b, A135-01, A252-98, A589-96, or American Petroleum Institute (API) 5L-2000. Well casing that conforms to any of the aforementioned ASTM or API standards shall also conform to the American National Standard for Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe (ANSI/ASME B36.10M-2000).

All well casing shall be stenciled with the applicable standard, or proper documentation of manufacturer specifications must be supplied to the permitting authority upon request.

(b) Black or galvanized steel casing installed by driving shall not have less than the dimensions and weights specified below.

Nominal Size (in.)	Outside Diameter (in.)	Wall Thickness (in.)	Plain End Weight (lbs/ft)
1.25	1.660	.140	2.27
1.5	1.900	.145	2.72
2	2.375	.154	3.65
3	3.5	.216	7.58
3.5	4.000	.226	9.11
4	4.5	.237	10.79
5	5.563	.258	14.62
6	6.625	.280	18.97
8	8.625	.277	24.70
10	10.750	.307	34.24
12	12.750	.330	43.77
14-30		.375	
more than 30		.500	

Note: A 4 inch nominal size casing with a wall thickness of .188 inches and a plain end weight of 8.66 pounds/foot may be used if it conforms to standard API 5L-2000, Grade B, 60 KSI tensile strength. Other casing that meets these minimum tensile strength standards shall be acceptable. For example, A53/A53M-99b, Grade B, may also be substituted.

(c) Black or galvanized steel casing or liner pipe set into place without driving shall not have less than the dimensions and weights specified below.

Nominal Size (in.)	Outside Diameter (in.)	Wall Thickness (in.)	Plain End Weight (lbs./ft)
1.25	1.660	.140	2.27
1.5	1.900	.145	2.72
2	2.375	.154	3.65
2.5	2.875	.203	5.79
3	3.500	.18	6.65
3.5	4.00	.188	7.65
4	4.500	.188	8.66

Effective 2-28-02

5	5.500	.188	10.79
6	6.625	.188	12.92
8	8.625	.188	16.94
10-16		.250	
>16		.375	

(d) Stainless steel pipe used for casing or liner pipe shall be Schedule 10S of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI/ASME B36.19M-1985), or stronger classification.

(e) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipe may be used for well casing, liner pipe, and well screens. Any PVC pipe used for well construction or repair shall at a minimum meet the specifications for Schedule 40 or Standard Dimension Ratio (SDR) 21. The appropriate water management district shall require the use of stronger PVC casing if necessary to protect the integrity of the well.

(f) The Department shall approve a well casing or liner pipe not otherwise specified in Rule 62-532.500(1)(a) through (e), F.A.C., if the applicant makes a showing, certified by a professional engineer, to justify that such use would provide an equivalent material strength and durability. The following material has been approved pursuant to this procedure: DNS Well-Cor, Allied Tube and Conduit, A Division of Grinnel Corporation, 1440 Massaro Boulevard, Tampa, Florida, 33619.

Nominal Size (in.)	Outside Diameter (in.)	Wall Thickness (in.)
1.25	1.638	.085
2	2.360	.095
4	4.466	.150

(g) Well casing, liner pipe, and well screens used for potable water well construction or repair shall conform to Section 6 of NSF International Standard 14-2001, Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials, or NSF International Standard 61-2001, Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects, both of which are adopted and incorporated by reference herein.

(h) Steel well casing and liner pipe shall be joined in a watertight manner by threaded couplings, electrical welding methods, or other methods approved by the appropriate water management district which provide equivalent protection. PVC pipe shall be joined by solvent bonded couplings, threaded couplings, heat welding, or other methods approved by the appropriate water management district which provide equivalent protection.

(i) Nonmetallic and stainless steel well casing or liner pipe shall not be installed by driving unless prior approval is obtained from the appropriate water management

district based on a demonstration that the integrity of the well casing or liner pipe will be maintained. For well casing or liner pipe installed by driving, the casing or pipe shall not butt together inside threaded couplings unless the joint is electrically welded so as to be completely watertight. A drive shoe is required for use on casing or pipe installed by driving unless prior approval is obtained from the appropriate water management district based on a demonstration that a drive shoe is not necessary to maintain the integrity of the casing or pipe.

(2) Well Construction Criteria.

(a) For wells obtaining water from unconsolidated earth materials, casing shall extend from the upper terminus of the well to the well screen. The well screen shall be attached to the casing with a watertight seal.

(b) For wells obtaining water from consolidated earth materials, a continuous casing shall extend from the upper terminus of the well to the top of the uppermost consolidated unit. Wells constructed of telescoping casings shall be considered as a continuous casing provided the grout requirements are satisfied. The bottom end of the well casing shall extend to or below the water level of the aquifer intended to supply water to the well. In addition, all casing zones below the uppermost consolidated unit shall be cased.

(c) For public water system wells using telescoped casing, the casing shall be overlapped by not less than 20 feet when increases or reductions occur in casing size, unless another footage is approved by the appropriate water management district or permitting authority. Not less than two centralizing spacers shall be used in the overlapped sections, and the annular space in the overlapped sections shall be completely sealed with cement grout.

(d) Prevention of Interchange of Water and Loss of Artesian Pressure. All water wells shall be properly designed and constructed to prevent an interchange of water between water bearing zones which may result in deterioration of the quality of water in one or more water bearing zones, or will result in a loss of artesian pressure. If a well cannot be properly completed to prevent such an unauthorized interchange of water between water bearing zones or to prevent a loss of artesian pressure, the well shall be abandoned and plugged in accordance with this chapter or other directions from the permitting authority, which are appropriate for the geological conditions encountered.

(e) Use of Explosives. The use of dynamite or other high-grade explosives in the construction or repair of water wells is prohibited.

(f) Grouting and Sealing.

1. Casing for wells which obtain their water from a rock layer or other such consolidated formation shall, as a minimum, be seated, or sealed with neat cement grout, into that rock layer or other consolidated formation.

2. Except as provided in 3. below, wells with driven casing into natural earth or a bore hole equal to or smaller in diameter than the outside diameter of the casing shall be sealed by adding dry bentonite to the casing string at land surface and allowing that

material to be carried down the outside of the casing as the casing is driven to completion. Dry bentonite shall be applied to maintain a grout seal around the casing.

3. For limited use commercial public water systems, limited use community public water systems, and public water system wells constructed with driven casing, the minimum acceptable seal shall be accomplished by undercutting or under-reaming the last five feet of the hole before seating the casing. A minimum of one foot of such enlarged hole must be into the consolidated formation in which the casing will be seated. The entire enlarged portion of the hole shall be filled with cement grout, and then the casing shall be driven through the cement grout and seated into the enlarged one foot portion of the consolidated formation. The upper 20 feet of casing shall be sealed with no less than a two-inch nominal thickness of cement grout. No other minimum seal shall be acceptable unless approved by the appropriate water management district or delegated permitting authority.

4. For any part of a well casing with an outside diameter of four inches or larger intended to be installed in a bore hole which is larger in diameter than the outside diameter of the casing, the annular space shall be filled from bottom to top with not less than a nominal two inch thickness of neat cement grout. For those well casings with an outside diameter of less than four inches the minimum grout thickness shall be a nominal one inch. The casing shall be centered in the bore hole prior to grouting. In those cases where, during grouting operations, circulation of the grout is lost so that the annular space being grouted cannot be filled in one continuous operation, a tremie pipe shall be installed in the annular space to a point immediately above the zone of lost circulation and the annulus shall be bridged at that point by sand or other approved material introduced through the pipe. Grouting of the annular space shall be completed using the tremie pipe or other equivalent method approved by the permitting authority.

5. Any district may grant individual exceptions or, with the concurrence of the Department, may exempt any areas of that district from the requirements of cement grouting the annular space between the well casing and bore hole wall of that part of a well which penetrates an unconsolidated formation upon demonstration that:

a. The unconsolidated formation material is of such a caving nature that upon stopping the circulation of drilling fluid through the well the aquifer material will immediately cave into and fill up the annular space between the well casing and bore hole wall.

b. A flow space is not created by such construction that will allow any movement of waters along the outside of the well casing which did not naturally occur prior to construction of the well.

6. Except as provided in subparagraph 5. above, grouting and sealing of water wells shall be accomplished by the practices and methods recommended by Appendix C of American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard A100-97, AWWA Standard for Water Wells, which is adopted and incorporated by reference herein.

7. Alternate grouting methods and materials providing equivalent protection shall be approved in writing by the permitting authority.

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- (3) Top of the Well.
- (a) Well Covers.
1. Whenever there is an interruption in work on the well, such as overnight shutdown, the well opening shall be sealed with a tamper resistant cover.
 2. Except for those areas of a district designated by the Department with the concurrence of the permitting authority, any well in which pumping equipment is installed seasonally or periodically shall, whenever pumping equipment is not installed, be capped with steel or reinforced concrete cover, or valve.
 3. Any cased well equipped with permanently installed pumping equipment shall have that pumping equipment and any necessary piping installed through a well seal.
 4. Any unused well shall be capped in a watertight manner with a threaded, welded, or bolted cover or valve.
- (b) Upper Terminus.
1. At the time of well construction, all wells shall be accessible at the upper terminus of the well casing for inspection, servicing, and testing.
 2. For private and multi-family water system wells and irrigation wells, the upper terminus of the well casing shall project at least 12 inches above finished grade. Where a potential physical structure or traffic hazard may be present or where a potential public health threat exists, the upper well casing terminus may be placed in an appropriate enclosure terminating at finished grade. The enclosure shall be designed to allow vertical access to the upper well casing terminus for maintenance and inspection and provide for gravity drainage of the enclosure. The upper well casing terminus shall be constructed to a point 18 inches or less below finished grade. The upper well casing terminus shall be sealed with a water tight seal to prevent the entrance of surface water and contaminants into the well.
 3. For limited use commercial public water system wells and limited use community public water system wells constructed on or after April 1, 2002, the upper terminus of the well casing shall project at least 12 inches above the concrete apron around the well.
 4. For public water system wells constructed on or after April 1, 2002, the upper terminus of the well casing shall project at least 12 inches above the pump house floor, pump pit floor, or concrete apron around the well.
 5. For public water system wells, limited use commercial public water system wells, and limited use community public water system wells constructed on or after April 1, 2002, located at sites subject to flooding, the upper terminus of the well casing shall project at least 12 inches above the 100-year flood elevation and 100-year wave-action elevation. Where it is not practicable to comply with this requirement, the water management district or delegated permitting authority shall allow exceptions on a case-by-case basis provided the upper terminus of the well casing is fitted with a watertight seal.
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6. Public water system wells, limited use commercial public water system wells, and limited use community public water system wells, shall be equipped with a sealable opening that will allow introduction of disinfectants and measurement of static water level and drawdown or artesian pressure.

(c) Well Aprons. For public water system wells, limited use commercial public water system wells, and limited use community public water system wells constructed on or after April 1, 2002, not located within a pump house or pump pit, a concrete apron at least six feet by six feet and at least four inches thick shall be centered around the well. The bottom surface of the concrete apron shall be constructed on top of the finished grade, and the top surface of the concrete apron shall be sloped to drain away from the well casing.

(d) Flowing Wells.

If the well flows at land surface, control shall be provided by valved pipe connections, watertight pump connections, or receiving reservoirs set at an altitude corresponding to the artesian head.

(4) Plugging. All abandoned wells shall be plugged by filling them from bottom to top with neat cement grout or bentonite and capped with a minimum of one foot of neat cement grout. An alternate method providing equivalent protection shall be approved in writing by the Department or the permitting authority.

Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 373.309, 373.313, 373.316, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.10, 17-21.100, Amended 7-30-89, 3-11-92, Formerly 17-532.500, Amended 3-28-02.

62-532.510 Water Well Inspections.

(1) During the construction, repair or abandonment of any well, the Department or the permitting authority may conduct inspections as is necessary to ensure conformity with applicable standards. Duly authorized representatives of the Department or the permitting authority shall be given access, at reasonable times, to any premises for the purpose of such inspection.

(2) If during construction, repair, or abandonment, the Department or the permitting authority finds the work does not meet the requirements of rules and standards adopted pursuant to Chapter 373, F.S., the Department or the permitting authority shall give the owner and water well contractor written notice pursuant to the requirements in Section 120.60, F.S.

Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 120.60, 373.316, 373.319, 373.323, 373.333, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.11, 17-21.110, Amended 7-30-89, Formerly 17-532.510.

62-532.600 Enforcement of Water Well Permitting and Construction Requirements.

Enforcement shall be as provided by Section 373.333, F.S.

Specific Authority 373.309, FS. Law Implemented 373.129, 373.333, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.12, 17-21.120, Amended 7-30-89, Formerly 17-532.600.

62-532.610 Penalties for Violation of Water Well Permitting and Construction Requirements.

Penalties shall be as provided by Section 373.336, F.S.
Specific Authority 373.309 FS. Law Implemented 373.336, FS. History -- New 8-17-74, Formerly 17-21.13, Formerly 17-532.610.

Table I

Part A Drinking Water Supply Wells Serving Public Water Systems		
RULE	INSTALLATION	SETBACK (in feet)
Reuse of Reclaimed Water and Land Application 62-610.421(3)	Slow Rate Land Application Restricted Public Access	500 (a)
62-610.521(2)	Rapid Rate Land Application	500 (b)
62-610.621(2)	Overland Flow Systems	500
62-610.621(4)	Transmission Facilities Conveying Reclaimed Water to Restricted Public Access Slow Rate Land Application Systems, Rapid Rate Land Application System, or Overland Flow Systems	100
62-610.471(1)	Public Access, Residential Irrigation, or Edible Crop Slow-rate Land Application Systems	75
62-610.471(3)	Transmission Facilities Conveying Reclaimed Water to Public Access, Residential Irrigation, or Edible Crop Slow-rate Land Application Systems	75
Domestic Wastewater Residuals 62-640.700(4) (b)	Domestic Wastewater Residuals Land Application Areas	500
Phosphogypsum Management 62-673.340(2) (d)	Phosphogypsum Stack Systems	500 (c)
Petroleum Storage Systems 62-761.500(1) (a)	Aboveground or Underground Storage Tanks	100
Solid Waste Management Facilities 62-701.300(2) (b)	Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	500
62-701.300(12) (c)	Yard Trash Disposal	200

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62-701.300(13)	Storage or Treatment of Solid Waste in Tanks	100
Permitting and Construction of Public Water Systems 64E-8.002(2)(b)2	Onsite Sewage Disposal Systems	200 (d), 100 (e)
Public Water Systems 62.555.312 (4)	Sanitary Hazard as defined in 62-550 for drinking water supply wells serving public water systems	100
Feedlot and Dairy Wastewater Treatment and Management Requirements 62-670.500(6) (a)	Dairy Farm Waste- Unlined Storage and Treatment, or High Intensity Areas	300
62-670.500(6) (b)	Dairy Farm Waste- Land Application	200
Part B Drinking Water Supply Wells Serving Limited Use Commercial Public Water Systems and Limited Use Community Public Water Systems		
RULE	INSTALLATION	SETBACK (in feet)
Reuse of Reclaimed Water and Land Application 62-610.421(3)	Slow Rate Land Application Restricted Public Access	500 (a)
62-610.521(2)	Rapid Rate Land Application	500 (b)
62-610.621(2)	Overland Flow Systems	100
62-610.621(4)	Transmission Facilities Conveying Reclaimed Water to Restricted Public Access Slow Rate Land Application Systems, Rapid Rate Land Application System, or Overland Flow Systems	100
62-610.471(1)	Public Access, Residential Irrigation, or Edible Crop Slow-rate Land Application Systems	75
62-610.471(3)	Transmission Facilities Conveying Reclaimed Water to Public Access, Residential Irrigation, or Edible Crop Slow-rate Land Application Systems	75

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Domestic Wastewater Residuals 62-640.700(4) (b)	Domestic Wastewater Residuals Land Application Areas	500
Phosphogypsum Management 62-673.340(2) (d)	Phosphogypsum Stack Systems	500 (c)
Petroleum Storage Systems 62-761.500(1) (a)	Aboveground or Underground Storage Tanks	100
Solid Waste Management Facilities 62-701.300(2) (b)	Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	500
62-701.300(12) (a)	Yard Trash Disposal (no set back required from on-site yard trash disposal)	100
62-701.300(13)	Storage or Treatment of Solid Waste in Tanks	100
Drinking Water Systems 64E-8.002(2)(b)2	Onsite Sewage Disposal Systems	200 (d), 100 (e)
	Sanitary Hazard	100 (f)
64E-8.002(2)(b)1	Pesticide Treated Slab	25(g)
Feedlot and Dairy Wastewater Treatment and Management Requirements 62-670.500(6)a	Dairy Farm Waste - Unlined Storage and Treatment, or High Intensity Areas	300
62-670.500(6)a	Dairy Farm Waste- Land Application	200

Part C
Private Wells
Multifamily Wells

RULE	INSTALLATION	SETBACK (in feet)
Reuse of Reclaimed Water and Land Application 62-610.421(3)	Slow Rate Land Application Restricted Public Access	500 (a)
62-610.521(2)	Rapid Rate Land Application	500 (b)
62-610.621(2)	Overland Flow Systems	100
62-610.471(1)	Public Access, Residential Irrigation, or Edible Crop Slow-rate Land Application Systems	75
Domestic Wastewater Residuals 62-640.700(4) (b)	Domestic Wastewater Residuals Land Application Areas	300
Petroleum Storage Systems 62-761.500(1) (a)	Aboveground or Underground Storage Tanks	100
Solid Waste Management Facilities 62-701.300(2) (b)	Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	500
62-701.300(12) (a)	Yard Trash Disposal	100
62-701.300(13)	Storage of Treatment of Solid Waste in Tanks	100
Drinking Water Systems 64E-8.003(1)	Onsite Sewage Disposal Systems	75
	Sanitary Hazard	75 (f)
64E-8.002(2)(b)1	Pesticide Treated Slab	25 (g)

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Feedlot and Dairy Wastewater Treatment and Management Requirements 62-670.500(6)(a)	Dairy Farm Waste- Unlined Storage and Treatment, or High Intensity Areas	300
62-670.500(6)(b)	Dairy Farm Waste- Land Application	200

**Part D
Irrigation Wells**

RULE	INSTALLATION	SETBACK (in feet)
Standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems 64E-6.005(1)(d)	Onsite Sewage Disposal System	50

- (a) This distance shall be reduced to 200 feet if facility Class I reliability is provided and shall be reduced to 100 feet if both facility Class I reliability and high-level disinfection are provided.
- (b) This distance shall be reduced to 200 feet if both facility Class I reliability and high-level disinfection are provided and if the applicant provides reasonable assurance that applicable water quality standards will not be violated at the point of withdrawal.
- (c) This distance applies only to shallow water supply wells (i.e., potable water wells that pump from an unconfined water table aquifer).
- (d) This distance applies to public drinking water supply wells that serve water systems having total sewage flows greater than 2,000 gallons per day.
- (e) This distance applies to public drinking water supply wells that serve water systems having total sewage flows less than or equal to 2,000 gallons per day.
- (f) Sanitary Hazard: means a physical condition which involves or affects any part of a drinking water system or raw water source, and that creates an imminent or potentially serious risk to the health of any person who consumes water from that system. Examples of sanitary hazards include drainage wells; commercial applications of pesticides or fertilizers, such as golf courses, nurseries and crop production sites; animal feeding operations; improperly abandoned wells; active or abandoned phosphate mines; pipelines carrying industrial chemicals; railroad yards; domestic wastewater; cemeteries; stormwater retention/detention basins; tanks or lagoons used to store, treat, or dispose of liquid wastes; cattle dipping vats; tomato or egg wash wastewater land application areas; or waste transfer stations.
- (g) This distance shall be reduced to 15 feet for wells that are installed through an impervious strata of clay, hardpan, or rock and that are constructed in accordance with chapter 62-532.500(2)(f)3.

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