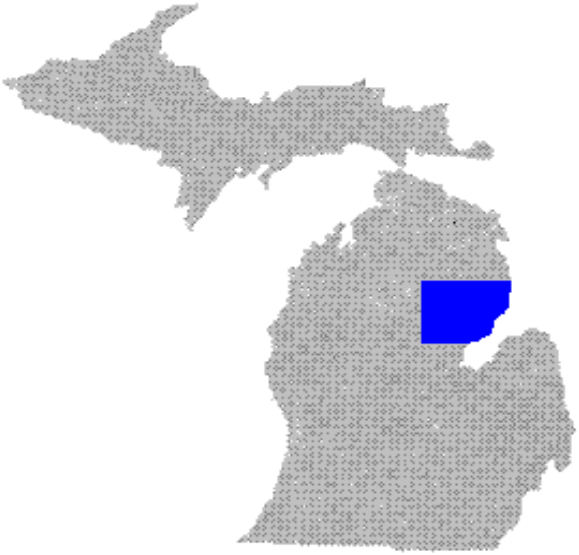
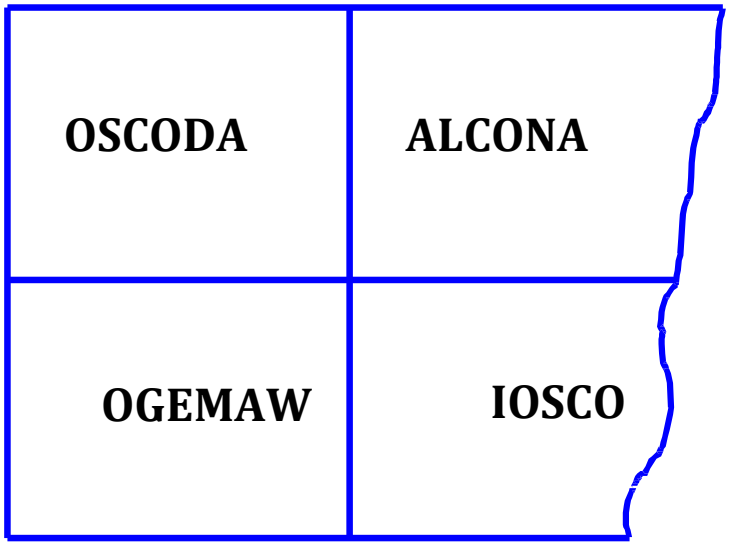
Environmental Health Regulations





DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT No. 2

Effective August 9, 2017

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH REGULATIONS

DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT NO. 2

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH REGULATIONS
DISTRICT HEALTH DEPARTMENT NO. 2

Regulations for the purpose of safeguarding the public health, safety, and welfare; preventing the spread of diseases and sources of contamination; providing for supervision and control of sewage disposal systems and water supply systems; prescribing the powers and duties of District Health Department No 2; preventing the occurrence of public health nuisances; authorizing the establishment of guidelines to allow for the uniform interpretation of these regulations; and for providing penalties.

CHAPTER I – TITLE, AUTHORITY, JURISDICTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.1 TITLE

These regulations shall be identified by the title of Environmental Health Regulations and herein may be referred to as the regulations.

1.2 AUTHORITY

By virtue of the power vested in the Board of Health for District Health Department No. 2 under the authority of Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended, being Section 333.2441 of the Michigan Compiled Laws (MCL) there are hereby provided regulations affecting the public health, safety and welfare within the Counties of Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw and Oscoda, State of Michigan.

1.3 JURISDICTION

(1) The Health Officer shall have jurisdiction throughout Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw and Oscoda Counties in areas incorporated and unincorporated, which includes cities, villages, and townships for the administration and enforcement of these regulations including all amendments hereafter adopted unless otherwise specifically stated.

(2) These regulations shall prevail over less stringent or inconsistent regulations enacted by any other entity for the protection of public health.

1.4 VALIDITY

If any section, subsection, clause or phrase of these regulations is for any reason adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, it is hereby provided that the remaining portions of these regulations shall not be affected.

1.5 ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Nothing stated in these regulations shall be construed to limit the power of the Health Officer to order the immediate and complete abatement of a public health nuisance or a condition which, in the opinion of the Health Officer, could become a menace to public health. The Health Officer may at any time issue an order to avoid, correct, or remove at the owner's expense, a building or condition the Health Officer reasonably believes to be a public health nuisance, unsanitary condition, or cause of illness in accordance with Section 2455 of the Public Health Code.

1.6 ABATEMENT OF AN IMMINENT DANGER OR HEALTH HAZARD

(1) The Health Officer may order the immediate and complete abatement of an imminent danger, health hazard, or menace to the environment in accordance with Section 2451 of the Public Health Code.

(2) A situation, location or circumstance which is found by the Health Officer to present an imminent danger, environmental hazard or public health hazard, may be posted and ordered corrected, avoided or removed. Such conditions shall only be considered approved or operational following repairs or corrections having been completed as specified by the Health Department and with written approval of the Health Officer.

1.7 POWER TO ESTABLISH CRITERIA

The Health Department may establish criteria not in conflict with these regulations to administer the regulations and responsibilities herein delegated to the Health Officer. The criteria shall be in writing and available to the public for review upon request.

1.8 POWER TO ESTABLISH GUIDELINES

The Health Department may establish guidelines, and policies and procedures concerning the interpretation and administration of these regulations. Such guidelines, and policies and procedures shall be subject to review and approval by the Board of Health.

1.9 RIGHT OF ENTRY AND INSPECTION

Where there is probable cause to suspect a violation of these regulations, the Health Officer, with proper identification and during reasonable hours, may conduct inspections, evaluations or tests, take photographs or collect such samples for laboratory examination as he or she deems necessary to assure compliance with these regulations.

1.10 INSPECTION OR INVESTIGATION

To assure compliance with these regulations the Health Department may inspect, investigate, or authorize an inspection or investigation of any matter, thing, premises, place, person, record, vehicle, incident, or event within its jurisdiction in accordance with Sections 2241 to 2247 of the Public Health Code.

1.11 INTERFERENCE WITH THE HEALTH OFFICER

It shall be unlawful for any person to assault, willfully oppose, obstruct or otherwise interfere with the Health Officer during the performance of his or her duties.

1.12 INJUNCTIVE PROCEEDINGS

Notwithstanding the existence and pursuit of any other remedy, the Health Officer, without posting bond, may maintain an action in a court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction or other process against any person to restrain or prevent violations of these regulations or to correct a violation, activity or condition which he/she believes adversely affects public health pursuant to Section 2465 (1) of the Public Health Code.

1.13 FEES

The Board of Health may establish and approve fees for services as provided for in Section 2444 of the Public Health Code. All fees, paid to District Health Department No. 2, shall be credited to the District Health Department No. 2 account with the County Treasurer as approved by the Board of Health.

1.14 PRE-EXISTING VIOLATIONS

Any required action, relative to a violation or condition that was mandatory under the provisions of the regulations now repealed, shall continue to be required as if the same or similar provision is contained in these regulations.

1.15 AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

These regulations may be amended following the same procedures and authority by which these regulations were enacted.

1.16 PENALTY

(1) Any person who fails to comply with any provision of these regulations, any criteria or guidelines adopted under these regulations or a condition of a permit or an order issued pursuant to these regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars ($200) and/or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months in the county jail. Any person so convicted shall be responsible for restitution of all costs associated with the prosecution thereof. Each day a violation of these regulations exists shall constitute a separate and distinct violation and may be cited as such.

(2) In addition to any other relief provided by this section, the court may impose upon any person who violates any provision of these regulations or guidelines or who fails to comply with a permit or an order issued pursuant to these regulations, to pay the Health Department the costs of surveillance, investigation, and enforcement incurred by the Health Department as a result of the violation(s).

(3) Any person aiding or abetting in the violation of these regulations shall be subject to the same penalties prescribed herein.

1.17 NOTIFICATION

Notification of the adoption of all regulations promulgated by the Board of Health, under authority of the Public Health Code, and approved by the Board of Commissioners of Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw and Oscoda Counties shall be on file at the respective County Clerk's Office.

1.18 EFFECTIVE DATE

These regulations shall become effective on April 18, 2015**.** Any amendments to these regulations shall become effective on the forty-fifth (45th) day following approval by the Board of Commissioners of each county within the jurisdiction of District Health Department No. 2.

1.19 REPEAL AND PREVIOUS ACTIONS

The Environmental Health Regulations of District Health Department No. 2, effective December 12, 1997, as amended, are hereby repealed. Site evaluations based upon the standards of, and permits issued under, the authority of the repealed regulations shall be valid for any construction completed prior to the expiration date on the permit.

CHAPTER II - GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Words used in the present tense include the future tense, words in singular number include the plural number, words in the plural number include the singular number, and words in the masculine gender include the feminine gender. The words "must", “shall”, and "will" are always mandatory, and not merely directory. Words and terms not defined herein shall be interpreted by their common definition.

WORDS AND TERMS

The following words and terms, when used in these regulations, unless expressly stated, shall have the following meaning.

2.1 APPEAL

"Appeal" means a formal written request for a review of any order, decision, or notice, pursuant to the provisions of these regulations.

2.2 APPROVED

"Approved" means acceptable for intended use or in compliance with minimum criteria or design specifications as determined by the Health Officer utilizing public health rules, regulations, and technical data. Approval shall not be a guarantee of performance.

2.3 AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

“Authorized Representative" means a person designated, retained or employed by the Health Department acting to carry out the provisions of these regulations.

2.4 BOARD OF HEALTH

"Board of Health" means the Board of Health for District Health Department No. 2.

2.5 CRITERIA

"Criteria" means a standard or principal used to make a judgment or determine a policy or course of action regarding the interpretation and administration of these regulations. Such criteria shall be approved by the Health Officer.

2.6 HABITABLE DWELLING

"Habitable Dwelling" means any single or two-family residence, garage, building, structure, trailer, vehicle or portion thereof where persons dwell, reside, are employed, or congregate and which is occupied in part or whole on a permanent or temporary basis.

2.7 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

"Health Department" means District Health Department No. 2.

2.8 HEALTH HAZARD

"Health Hazard" means an act or condition that has a documented and known potential for causing human disease or illness.

2.9 HEALTH OFFICER

"Health Officer" means the Health Officer of District Health Department No. 2 or his or her authorized representative.

2.10 IMMINENT DANGER

"Imminent Danger" means a condition or practice which could reasonably be expected to cause death, disease, or serious physical harm immediately or before the danger can be eliminated through enforcement procedures or practices established in these regulations.

2.11 MUNICIPALITY

"Municipality" means any incorporated city, village, or township within the Counties of Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw and Oscoda.

2.12 OWNER

"Owner" means any person, agent, firm, corporation, partnership, association or any other legal entity having a legal or equitable interest in a premises. It shall also mean the owner of title or record.

2.13 PARCEL

"Parcel" means having the meaning as described in Public Act 288 of 1967, as amended.

2.14 PERMIT

The term “Permit” means a written document issued by the Health Officer permitting the construction, alteration, or expansion of any well or sewage disposal system under this regulation.

2.15 PERSON

"Person" means a person or persons, firm, partnership, corporation, association, or any public entity.

2.16 PREMISES

"Premises" means any parcel of land with, or without, a habitable building.

2.17 PUBLIC HEALTH CODE

"Public Health Code" means Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended.

2.18 RESPONSIBLE PARTY

"Responsible Party" means property owner, person legally in possession of or responsible for a property.

CHAPTER III – SEWAGE DISPOSAL

PART 1: DEFINITIONS

3.1 ACCEPTABLE PERMEABILITY

“Acceptable Permeability" means a soil with permeability equal to or greater than the United States Department of Agriculture textural classification of loam.

3.2 ADEQUATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

“Adequate Sewage Disposal System" means:

(A) An existing sewage disposal system that was installed before these regulations were originally adopted.

(B) An existing sewage disposal system for which no records are available and which does not cause a threat to the public health or excessive environmental degradation as determined by the Health Officer.

(C) There is not a proposed change of use.

3.3 ALTERNATIVE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

“Alternative Sewage Disposal System" means a sewage disposal system which employs design features, processes, or operational methods significantly different from those of a conventional sewage disposal system. Alternative sewage disposal systems shall provide a greater degree of sewage treatment than a conventional sewage disposal system.

3.4 APPROVED SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

"Approved Sewage Disposal System" means an onsite sewage disposal system designed, constructed, installed, operated and maintained in accordance with these regulations, or the regulations in effect at the time of approval. The means of approval may include a final inspection of a permitted system, an approved installation record, an onsite evaluation of the system, or other method approved by the Health Officer.

3.5 AUTHORIZED AGENT

"Authorized Agent" means any person or persons acting on behalf of the owner.

3.6 AVAILABLE PUBLIC SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM

"Available Public Sanitary Sewer System" means a public sanitary sewer system located in a right of way, easement, highway, street or public way which crosses, adjoins, or abuts the property and passes not more than two hundred (200) feet from the nearest point of a structure in which sanitary sewage originates.

3.7 BENCHMARK

"Benchmark" means a reference point established to determine relative elevations, locations or distances at a construction site. Its use may include:

(A) Determination of the elevation of an absorption field, septic tank and/or sewer line.

(B) Determination of the location of any component of a sewage disposal system.

(C) Determination of the amount of fill material needed.

3.8 BLOCK TRENCH

"Block Trench" means a soil absorption system constructed utilizing a series of 8 x 8 x 16-inch standard concrete building blocks, surrounded on all sides by stone aggregate and having a non-corrosive cover.

3.9 CONVENTIONAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

"Conventional Sewage Disposal System" means a watertight septic tank and a soil absorption system with no enhanced sewage treatment.

3.10 DEEP CUT SYSTEM

"Deep Cut System" means an onsite sewage disposal system in which overlying slowly permeable layers of the soil profile are removed in whole or in part to permeable soil layers and are replaced with clean sand material.

3.11 DISTRIBUTION PIPE

"Distribution Pipe" means pipe approved for use in the dispersal of effluent in a soil absorption system.

3.12 DISTRIBUTION BOX

"Distribution Box" means a watertight receptacle used for the purpose of assuring the equal distribution of septic tank effluent, and which has a footing to prevent movement, and outlets which are on the same horizontal plane.

3.13 EFFLUENT

"Effluent" means sewage discharge from a septic tank, pump tank, soil absorption system or other component of a sewage disposal system.

3.14 EFFLUENT PUMP TANKS OR CHAMBERS

“Pump Tank/Chamber" shall mean a watertight receptacle, tank or chamber used for the purpose of retaining the effluent from the septic tank prior to the automatic discharge to a selected point by means of a pump or siphon.

3.15 GRAVELLESS CHAMBER SYSTEM

"Gravelless Chamber System" means a soil absorption system consisting of individual pre-manufactured dome shaped chambers constructed of perforated plastic or other approved material, which are connected in series, and are specifically designed to function without the use of stone aggregate.

3.16 GRAY WATER

"Gray Water" means wastewater from sinks, tubs, showers, dishwashers, clothes washers, and other non-toilet sources.

3.17 INERT

"Inert" means a material not subject to natural decomposition through chemical, physical or biological processes.

3.18 INFILTRATIVE SURFACE

“Infiltrative Surface" means the soil interface between a soil absorption system and surrounding soils which is intended to conduct effluent away from the soil absorption field into the surrounding soil.

3.19 MICHIGAN CRITERIA FOR SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

"Michigan Criteria for Subsurface Sewage Disposal" means a Michigan Department of Public Health publication dated September of 1994 adopted by the Michigan Water Resources Commission as a policy statement providing minimum standards for the subsurface disposal of sanitary sewage less than ten thousand (10,000) gallons per day. It shall also mean any successor document utilized by the State to regulate waste water.

3.20 MOTTLED SOIL

"Mottled Soil" means a soil that has spots or blotches of contrasting color which may be caused by saturation of the soil for a period of time during the year.

3.21 MOUNDED SYSTEM

"Mounded System" means an onsite sewage disposal system where fill sand is used to elevate the absorption field above the existing or original grade level in order to achieve acceptable separation and effluent disposal where native soils have poor permeability and/or are subject to periodic saturation.

3.22 MUNICIPAL SEWER

"Municipal Sewer" means a sewage collection system for which the ownership and responsibility for maintenance and operation resides with a governmental entity and is under the jurisdiction of Public Act 451 of 1994, as amended.

3.23 ORDINARY HIGH-WATER MARK

"Ordinary High-Water Mark" means a point on the shoreline of a body of water where physical characteristics or an established elevation indicates periods of high water fluctuation:

(A) Lake Huron and adjoining bays as shall be determined as established by MCL 324.32502

(B) Inland waters shall be determined by either:

- (a) A level established by a Court Order.
- (b) High water levels established by a dam or impoundment.
- (c) A level evidenced by vegetation, high water marks, or erosion control features.

3.24 OTHER TECHNICAL WORDS OR PHRASES

Other technical words or phrases not defined in this section, but which may be used herein or within our DHD2 Policy & Procedure Manual (as approved by MDEQ), shall mean the most commonly recognized interpretation or description of the technical term used in the environmental health profession.

3.25 PERMEABILITY

"Permeability" means the characteristics of a soil type that affect the rate of water movement through the soil. Permeability is determined by soil texture and soil structure.

3.26 PUMPAND HAUL SYSTEM

"Pump and Haul System" means a septic tank or multiple septic tanks with no effluent outlet designed to collect and retain sewage waste prior to removal by a septage hauler licensed under Public Act 451of 1994, as amended.

3.27 REFERENCE POINT

"Reference Point" means a known point or location used to determine the location or placement of sewage disposal system components.

3.28 REPLACEMENT AREA

"Replacement Area" means a suitable area reserved on the premises to accommodate one replacement sewage disposal system equivalent in size to the initial sewage disposal system meeting the requirements of these regulations.

3.29 SEASONAL HIGH-WATER TABLE

"Seasonal High-Water Table" means the highest level or elevation at which the soil is saturated by groundwater during the normally wet periods of the year. The seasonal high-water table may be determined by the examination of the soils, soil saturation, soil mottling, soil structure, historical records, technical data or other verifiable information.

3.30 SEPTAGE HAULER

"Septage Hauler" means a person licensed under Part 117 of Public Act 451 of 1994, as amended to remove sewage waste materials from a septic tank, holding tank, or similar holding device.

3.31 SEPTIC TANK

“Septic Tank" means a watertight covered receptacle constructed of non-corrosive materials which has an inlet and outlet designed to permit the collection, retention, separation, and decomposition of sewage.

3.32 SEWAGE

"Sewage" means a liquid or semi-solid waste material produced by any toilet device, sink, bath tub, shower, garbage disposal, dish washer or laundry device and any other domestic waste water, gray water, or human waste material in any form which originates from any premises. Excluded from this definition are roof runoff water, clear sump water, floor drain water (not connected to the sanitary sewer), footing drain water, storm or surface water or softening device water,

3.33 SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

"Sewage Disposal System" means an onsite sewage disposal system, either conventional or alternative, which receives sewage from a habitable dwelling. Included within the scope of this definition are septic tanks, pump chambers, soil absorption systems, privies, gravelless chambers, or any other devices or systems approved by the Health Department.

3.34 SEWER OR SANITARY SEWER

"Sewer" or "Sanitary Sewer" means a pipe or conduit which carries sewage.

3.35 SITE EVALUATION

"Site Evaluation" means an onsite assessment of premises in order to determine its suitability for construction of an onsite sewage disposal system.

3.36 SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEM

"Soil Absorption System" means a method of distributing septic tank effluent to subsurface soils typically by means of a series of distribution pipes, surrounded by approved aggregate in a trench or bed design. It shall also include block trenches, gravelless chambers, and other systems defined in these regulations and as approved by the Health Officer.

3.37 SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEM AGGREGATE

“Soil Absorption System Aggregate” means clean, hard, inert, properly sized aggregate used in an absorption field. Aggregate other than stone must be approved by the Board of Health.

3.38 SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEM FAILURE

"Soil Absorption System Failure" means a soil absorption system in which one or more of the following conditions exist:

(A) Effluent does not flow from the septic tank at an acceptable rate or volume due to the saturation of the soil absorption system.

(B) Effluent is discharged to the ground surface or surface water.

(C) Soils above the absorption field are damp and spongy due to the saturation of the soil absorption system.

(D) Effluent contaminates of a source of drinking water.

(E) The septic tank or pumping chamber receives backflow from the absorption field.

PART 2: GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.39 APPLICABILITY

These regulations, relating to sewage disposal systems, shall apply to all premises where single or two-family dwellings are proposed or located unless otherwise specified.

3.40 DISPOSAL FACILITIES REQUIRED PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY

It shall be unlawful for any person to occupy or permit to be occupied any premises not provided with adequate facilities for the disposal of sewage in a sanitary manner.

3.41 CONNECTIONS TO SEPARATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Each individual habitable dwelling on a parcel shall be served by a separate sewage disposal system except that a guesthouse or garage with plumbing may be connected to the sewage disposal system serving the primary habitable dwelling.

3.42 CONNECTIONS REQUIRED TO A MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEM

(1) All facilities and fixtures hereafter constructed in a habitable dwelling shall be connected to a municipal sewer system when such system is available. In the absence of a municipal sewer, connection shall be made to an onsite sewage disposal system constructed in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

(2) When any existing sewage disposal system that serves any premises where a municipal sewer

system is available becomes a nuisance, is in need of repair, or is in violation of these regulations, the owner shall be required to make proper connection to the publicly operated sewer system. Connections shall be made within a time limitation as established by the Health Officer in a written notice to the owner.

3.43 ABANDONED SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Any sewage disposal system which is no longer in use and has been replaced by a connection to a municipal sewer, or a successor sewage disposal system, shall be abandoned in a manner so as to prevent a nuisance or hazard to public health.

(1) Septic Tanks
Any septic tank which is no longer in use shall be emptied by a licensed septage hauler and filled with clean compacted soil and/or aggregate.

(2) Soil Absorption System Removal
When soil absorption system material is removed, the material shall be placed in an area that is at least fifty (50) feet from surface water, fifty (50) feet from all private wells, and seventy-five (75) feet from all Type II or III Public Water Supply wells. The material shall be covered with at least six (6) inches of clean soil within twenty-four (24) hours. Any stone, drain pipe, blocks, or similar materials shall not be exposed to the ground surface. The soil absorption system material shall not be placed within eighteen (18) inches of the seasonal high-water table.

(3) Transport of Soil Absorption System Materials
When soil absorption system materials are removed from a premises, precautions shall be taken to prevent liquids and other materials from being released from the transport vehicle.

3.44 NO SEWAGE OVERFLOW

Under no condition, may the overflow of sewage from an existing, or hereafter constructed premises, be discharged upon the surface of the ground. Sewage shall not be discharged into any surface water, any roadside ditch, or into any drain.

3.45 CORRECTION OF EXISTING INSTALLATIONS

The Health Officer may require correction of any existing sewage disposal system, where sewage is exposed to the surface of the ground or is permitted to drain into any stream, ditch, river, lake, or storm sewer, or where the effluent may endanger a public or private water supply, or where a public nuisance is created by any such system improperly constructed or maintained. The sewage disposal system shall be repaired, rebuilt, or replaced by a sewage disposal system constructed according to the provisions of these regulations in a period of time not to exceed thirty (30) days.

3.46 CHANGE IN USE

A sewage disposal system shall not be approved by the Health Department unless the owner or authorized representative can demonstrate that the sewage disposal system will be adequate for the intended change in use of the premises.

3.47 EVALUATION OF AN EXISTING SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

The Health Department may evaluate an existing sewage disposal system. The Health Department may establish a fee for an evaluation. The Health Officer may approve policy and guidelines pertaining to an evaluation.

PART 3: PERMIT, APPLICATION PROCEDURE, AND PERMIT ISSUANCE

3.48 PERMIT REQUIRED

No person shall install, construct, alter, repair, extend or replace any sewage disposal system or portion thereof without first obtaining a permit from the Health Department.

3.49 APPLICATION PROCEDURE

(1) An application for a permit to construct a sewage disposal system shall be made in writing on a form provided by the Health Department and signed by the property owner or his or her authorized agent. The application shall be complete and must include a site plan with all required site details and any other information as required by the Health Department. The application form shall not be considered complete without payment of the established fee.

(2) An application for a permit shall be valid for the remainder of the calendar year in which the completed application was submitted and one (1) additional calendar year. Any existing application, for which a permit has not been issued, will be valid for one (1) calendar year following the effective date of these regulations.

3.50 APPLICATION DENIAL

The Health Department may deny an application for a permit to construct a sewage disposal system for any premises when:

(A) The information submitted on the application is found to be incomplete, inaccurate or untrue.
(B) A municipal sewer is available as defined in these regulations.
(C) A site evaluation indicates that the requirements of these regulations cannot be met.

3.51 SITE EVALUATION

The Health Department shall evaluate the premises in order to determine the suitability for the construction of a proposed sewage disposal system.

3.52 SUBSTANTIATING DATA

The Health Department may, as part of the site evaluation process, require additional information including, but not limited to, engineered drawings, maps, soil analysis, percolation tests, seasonal high-water table, flood data, surveys and detailed plans of the proposed onsite sewage disposal system. The Health Department may require that the design plans and specifications be prepared by a registered professional engineer. Submittal of any plan is not a guarantee of approval.

3.53 MINIMUM SITE SUITABILITY FOR A SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEM SERVING A SINGLE OR TWO-FAMILY DWELLING

A site considered suitable for a sewage disposal system shall exhibit acceptable soil permeability, isolation and water table characteristics. Characteristics required for a site to be considered suitable shall include but not be limited to:

(A) Unaltered, native, permeable onsite soils having a soil texture not less permeable than loam. Acceptable soils shall be a minimum of six (6) inches in depth as measured from the original surface of the ground.
(B) No seasonal high-water table shall be present within six (6) inches of the ground surface.
(C) The sewage disposal system or its replacement area, if applicable, shall not be located in

an area subject to seasonal flooding, ponding or surface water flooding.

(D) An adequate area shall be available on the premises to install a properly sized, elevated and isolated sewage disposal system meeting the requirements of these regulations.

(E) Slopes shall not exceed twelve percent (12%) at or near the location of the soil absorption system and a replacement area where soils are less permeable than a loam.

3.54 PERMITS FOR COMMERCIAL LOCATIONS PRODUCING LESS THAN 10,000 GALLONS OF SEWAGE PER DAY.

(1) The Health Department may issue a permit for a commercial location generating less than 10,000 gallons of wastewater per day. A permit will be issued in accordance with requirements of the "Michigan Criteria for Subsurface Sewage Disposal" or other successor State regulation.

(2) The Health Department, upon approval of the Board of Health, may use the minimum site suitability and construction criteria in these regulations for sewage disposal system design when the wastewater discharge is determined to be less than one thousand (1,000) gallons per day. Sizing criteria shall be based on the "Michigan Criteria for Subsurface Sewage Disposal" or other successor State regulation.

3.55 PERMIT EXPIRATION

A permit issued for the construction of an onsite sewage disposal system shall be valid through December 31st of the year following the year the permit was issued.

3.56 VOIDANCE OF PERMITS

A permit for a sewage disposal system may be declared void by the Health Department if any of the following occur:

(A) The area designated for the sewage disposal system or replacement area has been adversely affected by clearing, bulldozing, filling, excavating, building, flooding, or similar disruptive event(s).

(B) A municipal sewer becomes available as defined in the Public Health Code.

(C) The location of a newly constructed or otherwise previously unknown water supply well or other feature is found to be within any required isolation distance.

(D) A change in the scope of the project affecting the sewage disposal system design.

(E) The information provided to or obtained by the Health Department is found to be incomplete, inaccurate or untrue.

(F) A sewage disposal system is not being installed in accordance with the permit or these regulations.

(G) A condition or situation which would prohibit construction as required on the permit.

(H) A change of ownership of a parcel of land for which a permit has been issued.

3.57 PERMIT EXTENSION

A permit may be extended for twelve (12) months provided the permit holder submits a written request on a form provided by the Health Department, submits the required fee, site changes do not affect the permit, and a site visit by the Health Department confirms conditions did not change. The permit extension shall be requested not later than thirty (30) days following the expiration date of the permit.

3.58 TRANSFER OF PERMITS

A permit shall be considered as belonging exclusively to a property owner, and should a change of ownership occur, the permit shall be considered null and void. However, a permit may be transferred to

a new owner upon written request. The request shall be submitted using a form provided by the Health Department and signed by both the current and previous owner. The Health Department may re-evaluate the property in order to verify that no change has occurred to either the property or the proposed site plan which would affect any condition of the issued permit.

PART 4: INSPECTION BY THE HEALTH OFFICER

3.59 INSPECTIONS

(1) The Health Officer may make any site inspections before, during or after construction of a sewage disposal system. Failure to construct the sewage disposal system according to these regulations and/or the specifications indicated on the sewage disposal system construction permit, shall be considered a violation for which the applicant, property owner and/or the installer may be responsible. The Health Department, upon determination that a violation of the permit and/or these regulations has occurred, shall require the person responsible to make corrections within a specified time period and shall require the person responsible to pay any associated fees or penalties.

(2) All sewage disposal systems constructed under permit must be inspected by the Health Officer prior to covering any part of the sewage disposal system and before placing it into service. The person performing the work authorized by a sewage disposal system construction permit shall notify the Health Officer at least two (2) business days prior to the requested final inspection date. Final inspections will be scheduled by mutual agreement between the installer and the Health Officer.

(3) The following conditions shall be required in order to conduct a final inspection of the sewage disposal system unless otherwise approved by the Health Department:

- (A) The inlet and outlet piping in any septic tank shall be available for inspection.
- (B) All access covers of the septic tank(s) shall be accessible for inspection.
- (C) The sewer line from the septic tank to the soil absorption system shall be exposed.
- (D) A portion of each lateral distribution line in the soil absorption system shall be visible for inspection.
- (E) The pump controls and related piping in a pump chamber shall be available for inspection.
- (F) The soil absorption system shall not be covered with straw or fabric until a final inspection has been conducted and the sewage disposal system has been approved.
- (G) The Health Department may specify additional requirements necessary to conduct a final inspection.
- (H) The Health Department may require inspections at various stages of construction or request photographs or an Installation Record to verify construction detail.

3.60 INSTALLATION RECORD

If the Health Department cannot comply with a request for a final inspection within two (2) business days, the Health Officer may allow the installer to cover the sewage disposal system and submit a signed Installation Record showing complete and accurate details of the final installation. Forms for this purpose shall be provided by the Health Department. The Installation Record shall be postmarked or delivered to the Health Department within fourteen (14) days of completion of the sewage disposal system.

3.61 FINAL COVER

After approval by the Health Department, the sewage disposal system shall be covered with soil as soon as reasonably possible but in a period of time not to exceed ten (10) days.

3.62 CERTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO ENGINEERED PLANS

When a plan for the design of a sewage disposal system is submitted by a registered professional engineer, the Health Department may require that he or she certify in writing that the installation has met the specifications of the approved plan. When required, this certification shall be provided in addition to the Health Department's final inspection.

3.63 SPECIAL DESIGN METHODS

Nothing contained herein shall prevent the use of special construction methods to develop subsurface permeable soil formations or use other techniques; provided the design of such systems is first approved and their operation is in accordance with the standards of the applicable sections of this code.

3.64 CONSTURCTION REQUIREMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

(1) All septic tanks and absorption fields and accompanying materials shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of these regulations and DHD2 policies and be of durable, serviceable materials and installed in a fashion consistent with the standard for like installation in the community.

(2) The absorption field for final disposal of septic tank effluent shall be constructed in such a fashion that uniform distribution of effluent over the entire soil area is effectively accomplished in a manner approved by the Health Officer. Dosing chambers or other special facilities to help insure uniform distribution in an approved disposal field shall be provided if deemed necessary by the Health Officer.

3.65 STOP WORK ORDER

Should the Health Officer determine that a sewage disposal system, while under construction, does not comply with the conditions of the permit or the requirements of these regulations, the Health Officer may issue a written stop work order. Installation shall not resume until the responsible party has agreed to make corrections that comply with these regulations.

3.66 EXISTING SYSTEMS

Sewage disposal systems in use prior to the effective date of these regulations may remain in use provided such usage does not create a hazard to public health and safety, a public health nuisance, excessive degradation of the natural environment, and there is no proposed change of use. An onsite sewage disposal system shall be maintained in a satisfactory operating condition with respect to these regulations.

3.67 SEWAGE OF UNKNOWN ORGIN

Whenever it has been determined that improperly treated sewage is flowing from the outlet of any public or private drain, the Health Officer may issue public notices requiring persons owning premises from which such sewage originates, to cease and desist from the further discharge of improperly treated sewage into said drain. Notice shall further require property owners to connect such sewage into said public sewer if available; in the absence, thereof must comply with provisions of this Regulation. Public notice shall consist of the posting of at least five notices in the probable area served by said drain. If the source of the improperly treated sewage flow has been 12 determined to be from an unknown source

or origin, after no less than thirty (30) days following posting of the notices, the Health Officer may plug or cause to be plugged the outlet of said drain until such time as the sources of the sewage have been located. An owner of property known to be discharging improperly treated sewage into such drain posted by the Health Officer, shall be given written notice of corrections required within the time allowed by the posted notices. Failure to comply with said notice shall be a violation of this Regulation. The Health Officer shall not be liable for any damage which results or might result from action authorized by this section.

PART 5: PRIVIES

3.68 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PRIVIES AND SIMILAR TOILET DEVICES

(1) A person shall not maintain, or permit to be maintained, a privy or similar toilet device, unless kept in a sanitary condition and constructed and maintained in a manner approved by the Health Department and in accordance with the Public Health Code.

(2) The Health Department shall develop guidelines for the construction of privies.

(3) A privy shall not hereafter be constructed or moved to any single or two-family premises where the service of a sanitary sewer is available, or where the premises is not suitable for the installation of a water carried onsite sewage disposal system constructed in accordance with these regulations, or where water under pressure has been or will be provided to a habitable dwelling.

(4) The temporary use of a portable, self-contained privy or similar toilet device may be allowed at private or public gatherings, and construction sites. The privy, or similar toilet device, shall be removed within ten (10) days after the public gathering or completion of construction. A permit shall not be required for portable, temporary, self-contained privy devices used as provided for in this section.

(5) Privies shall be located a minimum of one hundred (100) feet from all neighboring habitable dwellings. A privy shall not serve more than one (1) habitable dwelling.

(6) A privy or similar toilet device shall be serviced by a septage hauler licensed by the State of Michigan.

3.69 ABANDONED PRIVIES

A privy, when abandoned, shall be removed from above the vault or pit. An abandoned privy pit shall be filled with soil, compacted and covered by at least twelve (12) inches of clean soil. An abandoned privy vault shall be emptied by a septage hauler licensed by the State of Michigan and filled with clean compacted soil and/or aggregate.

CHAPTER IV - DESIGN, LOCATION AND INSTALLATION OF ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

4.1 SEWER LINES

(1) Materials

(A) Sewer lines in the following locations shall be schedule 40 PVC or other equivalent materials as approved by the Health Department:

(a) Connecting a habitable dwelling or building and a septic tank.

(b) Connecting septic tanks, and/or pump tanks.

(c) Connecting the tank and the soil absorption system.

(d) Other locations required by the Health Officer.

(B) Fill soils under the sewer lines shall be more permeable than loam and adequately compacted to prevent settling of soils.

(C) Sewer lines shall be secure, water tight, and connected utilizing a two (2) step solvent welding process. The pipe ends shall be free of burrs, dust or moisture that might interfere with the solvent weld. A primer or welding solvent shall be used before cementing.

4.2 SEPTIC TANKS

Location

A septic tank shall be located where it is accessible for cleaning and inspection purposes. A septic tank shall be installed on a level base not subject to settling.

4.3 SEPTIC TANK VOLUMES

Table 1: Minimum Septic Tank Volumes for Single and Two (2) Family Dwelling:

Sizing Criteria	Minimum Liquid Volume
1 or 2 Bedrooms	1000 Gallons
Each Additional Bedroom	250 Additional Gallons
Garbage Grinder	250 Additional Gallons & 2nd Tank or
Sewage Ejector Pump	500 Additional Gallons & 2nd Tank or

(1) Any septic tank exceeding one thousand two hundred fifty (1250) gallons shall have a second (2nd) compartment or use two (2) tanks in series to achieve required volume.

(2) The following sources of water should not be connected to, or discharged into, a sewage disposal system: footing drain, roof drain, storm drainage, swimming pool, hot tub, and any other water discharge not considered sewage.

(3) The sizes established above for septic tanks shall be minimum sizes and the Health Officer may increase tank requirements based upon system design, water use, site specific conditions, plans or other information relative to the sewage disposal system.

4.4 SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM LOCATION

In no case shall any portion of the sewage disposal system be located beneath a driveway, parking area, paved surface or building.

4.5 SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEMS

(1) Distribution Header:

(A) A solid, level, header or approved distribution box shall be required for all soil absorption systems.

(B) Connection to an absorption system header shall be made in the center portion of the header using a "tee" fitting.

(C) A double header shall be utilized when installing more than eight (8) distribution laterals or when the header pipe is greater than twenty-five (25) feet in length.

(2) Distribution System:

(A) The soil absorption system shall be constructed utilizing distribution pipe approved by the Health Officer. The distribution pipe shall be a minimum of four (4) inches in diameter except for pressure distribution systems.

(B) Lateral perforated pipes shall be installed at a grade not exceeding one (1) inch in fifty (50) feet.

(C) Lateral perforated pipes shall be connected to a level footer of perforated pipe.

(D) Agricultural drainage tile and slotted pipe shall not be used in a sewage disposal system.

4.6 STONE AGGREGATE

(1) Stone aggregate in a soil absorption system shall:

(A) Be a mixture sized 3/8-inch minimum and two (2) inch maximum.

(B) Be clean with a maximum of two percent (2%) fines dry weight passing a number 200 sieve as described in ASTM Test 31C.

(C) Possess a minimum hardness of 3.0 on the MOH scale.

(D) Be placed on a level subgrade.

(E) Extend a minimum of one (1) foot beyond the distribution pipes on all sides except the solid header pipe. Aggregate extending more than two (2) feet beyond the outermost distribution pipes will not be used in calculating the total area of the soil absorption system.

(F) Any aggregate other than stone shall be approved by the Board of Health.

(2) Aggregate Cover

(A) Aggregate shall be covered by straw, filter fabric, or another commercially manufactured product that is sufficient to keep backfill material out of the aggregate, and allow the passage of air to the soil absorption field in order to ensure aerobic conditions. The Health Officer may adopt policy and guidelines for proprietary filter fabric.

(B) Soil placed over the aggregate shall be sufficiently permeable to allow the passage of air to the soil absorption system. The soil cover shall be slightly crowned in order to shed precipitation and runoff water. Permeable for the purpose of this section shall mean a soil texture more permeable than loam.

(3) Isolation from the Seasonal High-Water Table

The bottom of the soil absorption system shall be located a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches above the seasonal high-water table as evidenced by soil mottling or by the presence of soil saturation.

4.7 MINIMUM ISOLATION DISTANCES

Table 2: Minimum Isolation Distances in Feet

From	To Septic Tank	To Soil Absorption System
Private Wells	50	50
Type II and Type III Public Wells	75	75
Property Lines [a]	5	5
House and Attached Garage	5	10
Detached Garage or Other Building	5	5
Open Ditch/Tile Line with Continuous Flow [b]	50	50
Open Ditch/Tile Line with Intermittent Flow [b]	20	20
Low Area with Intermittent Standing Water	10	10
Surface Water [c] e.g. lake, river, stream, pond	50	50
Ravines, Banks, Drop-offs [d]	5	10
Pressurized water line – 10’		
Drains Designed to Lower Groundwater Table (includes agricultural drains)	50	50

Table 2 notes:
Isolation distances may be increased or decreased after consultation with Health Officer or EH Director.

(A) Property lines do not include a property boundary that abuts road right of ways or road easements.
(B) A tile line may be either perforated or solid.
(C) Surface water isolation shall be measured from the seasonal high level, established flood plain, or the ordinary high-water level as defined in Section 3.23.
(D) Applies to a slope exceeding twenty-five percent (25%).

4.8 MINIMUM SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEM AREA

Table 3: Minimum Soil Absorption System Area

Soil Texture	Type of Soil Absorption System [a]	Minimum Soil Absorption System Area in Square Feet per Bedroom [b]			
		1, 2	3	4	Each Additional Bedroom
Coarse Sand Gravel	Bed	300	450	600	150
Medium Sand Fine Sand Loamy Sand	Bed	450	675	900	225
Sandy Loam Loam	Bed	600	900	1200	300
Silt Loam Sandy Clay Loam	Elevated bed or shallow bed or trench	800	1200	1600	400
Clay Loam Silty Clay Silty Clay	Elevated bed or shallow bed or trench	1000	1500	2000	500
Muck, Peat Marl	Unsuitable [c]	---	---	---	---

Table 3 notes:

(A) Trench systems shall be sized by adding the side wall areas and the bottom area. The following conversions are used for various trench widths with six (6) inches of stone depth underneath the distribution pipe.

12-inch width = 3.0 square feet per linear foot
18-inch width = 3.5 square feet per linear foot
24-inch width = 4.0 square feet per linear foot
36-inch width = 5.0 square feet per linear foot

(B) Sizing based on two (2) persons per bedroom at approximately seventy-five (75) gallons per day per person.

(C) Muck, marl, peat sites may be approved provided the muck, marl or peat can be completely excavated to stable soils and the seasonal high-water table is at least six (6) inches below native (original) grade. Sizing shall be based upon the underlying stable soil texture.

4.9 DRY WELLS

The use of dry wells shall be prohibited.

CHAPTER V - WATER SUPPLY

It is hereby recognized that a supply of safe potable water is fundamental to individual, public, and community health; that water supply systems installed and operated in a proper manner are necessary for safeguarding public health; and that contamination of water resources and water supplies, or the creation of conditions menacing the public health, should be prevented.

5.1 SCOPE

This chapter shall apply to all premises in Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw and Oscoda Counties both residential and commercial but does not apply to the installation of wells, water mains, service lines, etc. which are part of Type I or Type II public water supplies, as defined by Michigan's Safe Drinking Water Act, act 399 of the Public Act of 1976, and Administrative Rules, as amended.

5.2 ADOPTION BY REFERENCE

These regulations hereby adopt by reference Part 127 of Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended, and rules promulgated thereunder, including the Well Construction Code; and Public Act 399 of 1976, as amended.

PART 1: DEFINITIONS

5.3 ABANDONED WELLS

"Abandoned Wells" means as defined in R 325.1601 (Rule 101) of the Well Construction Code in Part 127 of Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended, and shall include but not limited to any of the following:

(A) A well that has its use permanently discontinued.
(B) A well that is in such disrepair that continued use for the purpose of obtaining groundwater is impractical.
(C) A well which is left uncompleted.
(D) A well which is a threat to the groundwater.
(E) A well which is or may be a health or safety hazard.

5.4 AVAILABLE

"Available' means when used in conjunction with a municipal water system that the municipal water supply distribution system is located in a right of way, easement, highway, street, or public way, or on private property which crosses, adjoins, or abuts the property and is located not more than two hundred (200) feet from the closest point of an existing or proposed structure.

5.5 CONTAINMENT

"Contaminant" means a biological, chemical, physical or radiological constituent which when present in groundwater is or may become injurious to public health, safety or welfare.

5.6 CROSS CONNECTION

"Cross connection" means a connection, arrangement of piping, or appurtenances through which back flow could occur causing contamination to a water supply system.

5.7 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

"Public Water Supply" means a water supply which provides water for drinking or household purposes to persons other than the supplier of water, except those water supplies which supply water to only one (1) living unit.

5.8 WATER SUPPLY

"Water Supply" means a system of pipes and components through which water is obtained, including but not limited to: wells, hauled water storage tank systems, pumping and treatment equipment, storage tanks, pipes and appurtenances, or a combination thereof, used or intended to furnish water for domestic or commercial use.

5.9 WELL

"Well" means an opening in the surface of the earth for the purpose of obtaining ground water, determining the quality or quantity of ground water, obtaining geologic information on aquifers, recharging aquifers, purging aquifers, or utilizing the geothermal properties of earth formations. Wells as defined in this section include:

(A) A water supply well used to obtain water for drinking or domestic purposes.

(B) A test well used to obtain information on ground water quantity, quality, or aquifer characteristics, for the purpose of designing or operating a water supply.

(C) A recharge well used to discharge water into an aquifer.

(D) A dewatering well used to lower the ground water level temporarily at a construction site, as defined in Part 127, Public Act 368 of 1978, as amended.

(E) A heat exchange well used for the purpose of utilizing the geothermal properties of earth. formations for heating or air conditioning, including a closed vertical loop geothermal well.

(F) An industrial well used to supply water for industrial processes, fire protection, or similar non-potable uses.

(G) A fresh water well at an oil or gas well drilling site that is retained for potable use after the oil or gas well is completed.

(H) An irrigation well that is intended to supply potable water for lawns, crops, animals, livestock, ponds, aquatic life, or similar plant or animal needs.

(I) A cathodic protection well.

PART 2: GENERAL PROVISIONS

5.10 OFF-SITE WELL LOCATIONS

All water supplies including the well casing shall be wholly located upon the property it serves. If a water supply or any portion thereof is proposed to be located on property other than the property it serves, it shall follow the policy established under Section 5.11 of these regulations.

5.11 HEALTH DEPARTMENT POLICIES

The Health Department may approve and administer well construction policies and procedures to provide for the administration of these regulations**.** Such policies and procedures shall be reviewed and approved by the Health Officer, the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, the Water Supply Advisory Committee and the Board of Health for District Health Department No. 2.

5.12 WATER WELL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(1) A Water Supply Committee shall be created and may be composed of the following individuals.

(A) A minimum of one and not more than two County Commissioners who serve on the board of health.

(B) Four (4) active well drillers who reside or work in the counties under this jurisdiction.

(C) One not more than two employee(s) of District Health Dept. No. 2 EH Division.

(2) Each member of this committee shall be a volunteer and serve on a one year term. After each annual term, the member can reapply or the Committee will appoint a new member as needed.

(3) Each water well committee member shall have an alternate available to replace the original member when needed. The alternate will be kept informed of all proceedings and urged to attend meetings and, in lieu of a director's absence, and will have full authority to vote on this committee.

(4) In cases of regulatory matters a representative from MDEQ may be asked to attend and supply input into matters at these meetings.

(5) The duties of this committee shall be:
- (A) At least once a year select a chairperson and vice chair from current committee members.
- (B) A non-member recording secretary who will keep and record minutes and distribute said minutes to all registered drillers who actively drill in the jurisdiction of DHD2 be elected from this committee.
- (C) Meet once a year to conduct any necessary business. Additional meetings can be called if chair or any three directors call for it, or if an issue needs to be addressed by the DHD2 EH Director.
- (D) The duties of this committee shall be interpreting and revising rules and best suggested. practices associated with the water well industry.
- (E) Chair, shall construct an agenda and follow the agenda on all meetings and will assist or appoint another well driller committee member to assist DHD2 staff in the formation of each meeting.
- (F) The final recommendation of this committee, with Board of Health approval where applicable, and being without conflict of MDEQ rules/regulations and/or DHD2 EH Regulations, will be the authority for all well drilling operations within the DHD2 area of responsibility.

(6) Five (5) committee members shall constitute a quorum.

(7) Members shall have at least two-week notice for each meeting unless it has been determined by the Chair and DHD2 EH Director that the nature of the issue needs to be addressed in a more timely manner.

5.13 MUNICIPAL CONNECTION REQUIRED

The Health Officer may require connection to a municipal water supply when such a supply is available. Conditions requiring connection include but are not limited to:
- (A) Ground water contaminants that have been known to adversely impact human health in the proposed aquifer or overlying aquifer(s).
- (B) Groundwater contamination in a proposed sole source aquifer or in an overlying aquifer.
- (C) Known sources of contamination that may potentially impact the proposed aquifer.
- (D) Where minimum well construction requirements cannot be met.
- (E) When well construction may affect existing plumes of contamination.

5.14 WELL ABANDONMENT

(1) The well owner shall be responsible for properly plugging an abandoned well.

(2) The time period required for plugging the abandoned well shall be determined by the Health Officer. The time period shall not exceed ninety (90) days from the date of notice by the Health Officer.

5.15 POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE HEALTH OFFICER

The Health Officer shall have the authority to regulate the design, installation, operation and maintenance of all water supplies governed by these regulations.

5.16 DISCONTINUANCE OF WATER SUPPLY

No person shall purposely discontinue the water supply to an occupied dwelling for the purpose of forcing an eviction.

5.17 WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION PERMIT REQUIRED

No person shall begin construction of a water supply system, or make extensive changes to an existing water supply system, without first obtaining a permit from the Health Department. Extensive changes include changing aquifers or sources of water, deepening a bed rock well, or changing or adding tanks to a hauled water system.

5.18 EDUCATIONAL GUIDE

The Health Department shall develop and maintain a Water Well Educational Guide.

5.19 PERMIT APPLICATION PROCEDURE

(1) The water supply system permit application shall be submitted in writing using forms provided by the Health Department. Upon satisfactory review and approval of the application, the Health Department shall issue a Water Supply Construction Permit.

(2) A completed application shall include:
- (A) The signature of the property owner(s) or their authorized representative.
- (B) The appropriate application fees.
- (C) A site plan of the proposed or existing water supply showing the location of the proposed source of water (well, hauled water storage tank, etc.) in relation to the buildings, property lines, all known, suspected, or potential contamination sources, and all wells, usable or abandoned, and any other data which may be required by the Health Officer. Approval of water supplies utilizing a source of water other than a well may require acceptable plans and specifications, including scaled engineered drawings.
- (D) Proposed date of construction or extensive changes to the water supply system.
- (E) Abandoned well information.
- (F) Required water sampling information.
- (G) All other applicable information required on the application.

5.20 EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

Should an emergency arise where a lack of water will result in an undue hardship and it is determined to be necessary to immediately begin construction on a replacement well, a registered well driller may begin extensive changes to or construction of a new water supply without first completing an application for a water supply construction permit. The well driller shall notify the Health Officer on or before the third (3rd) working day following the emergency well installation or extensive changes, and complete the required application.

5.21 PERMIT TRANSFER

Should a change in ownership occur for property for which a permit has been issued, the permit may be transferred provided that there is no change in the project plan or site plan. The transfer must be requested in writing on a form provided by the Health Department and signed by the new property owner. Such transfer shall be subject to any fees approved by the Board of Health.

5.22 VOIDANCE OF PERMITS

The Health Officer may declare an approved permit void for any of the following reasons:

(A) False, inaccurate, or incomplete information supplied on the application form.

(B) A change in the plan on the application affecting the water supply system design, location, or use.

(C) Acquisition of new knowledge or information about the aquifer or contamination sources in the area that may result in a health hazard.

(D) The Health Department shall notify the permit holder in writing of the null and void status of their water supply permit.

(E) A water supply shall not be constructed or extensively repaired if a permit has been voided.

5.23 DENIAL OF A PERMIT APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT OR EXTENSIVELY REPAIR A WATER SUPPLY

(1) The Health Officer may deny permission to construct or extensively repair a water supply for any of the following reasons:

(A) False, inaccurate, or incomplete information supplied by the applicant, the property owner or the property owner's representative.

(B) The well will be inaccessible for repair or service work.

(C) The property does not provide adequate isolation from on-site sewage disposal systems or from other potential sources of contamination.

(D) An existing or potential condition that may endanger the public health or the natural environment.

(E) The requirements of these regulations and applicable state statues have not been or cannot be met.

(2) The denial and the reason(s) for said denial shall be furnished in writing to the applicant and the property owner.

5.24 PERMIT EXPIRATION

The Water Supply Construction Permit shall be valid through December 31st of the year following the year the permit was approved.

5.25 ADDITIONAL WELL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The Health Officer may impose any well construction conditions that he/she has deemed necessary to protect the public health or ground water quality. Such well construction conditions shall be specified on the water supply system construction permit.

5.26 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION SITES

(1) The Health Officer may deny a drilling site for a well, or require that a well meet specific construction requirements, depths and isolation distances as a condition of drilling, if the proposed well would be:
   (A) At risk of becoming contaminated from a known source.
   (B) A pathway for contaminants to enter a deeper aquifer.
   (C) Within minimum isolation distance specified in Part 127, Public Act 368 of 1978 as amended, or Public Act 399 of 1976, as amended.
   (D) Determined by hydrogeological information to have the potential to be affected by the contamination.
   (E) Within the affected area of the contamination as determined by protocols and/or policies and procedures established by the Health Officer.

(2) Information used in making decisions may include, but is not limited to: water well records, water sample results, groundwater flow directions, hydrogeological studies and contamination site studies. When inadequate information exists to make a decision, the owner may be required to provide sample results from certain wells, drill test wells, conduct hydrogeological studies or provide other data that the Health Officer deems necessary.

5.27 CONTAMINATED PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

When a public water supply as defined by Public Act 399 of 1976, as amended, is determined to be contaminated or fails to meet applicable maximum contaminant levels, the Health Officer shall issue an order for correction. Correction shall be achieved within a time frame specified in a written notice from the Health Officer. A contaminated public water supply, which in the judgment of the Health Officer represents an immediate or imminent health hazard, shall be posted with suitable signs at each water outlet, or the outlets shall be made inoperable. Approved drinking water shall be provided where deemed necessary, and precautionary measures shall be required for the water supply to remain available to the public.

5.28 INSPECTIONS

(1) The Health Officer may make any site inspections before, during, or after construction of the water supply.

(2) Inspections may include verification of proper grouting and/or requiring the well drilling contractor to excavate any necessary portion of the water supply system. Failure to obtain a water supply construction permit may necessitate site inspection and excavation of a portion of the water system to verify code compliance. If the Health Department requires a well driller to excavate a portion of a water supply system and no violation exists, the Health Department shall pay the excavation costs; however, this provision shall not apply where the well driller fails to obtain a water supply construction permit as required in these regulations. If well construction code violations exist at the site or are uncovered as a result of the excavations, the well driller shall be responsible for all costs incurred.

5.29 WATER SAMPLING FOR COMPLETED WATER SUPPLIES

(1) Upon completion of a new or extensively repaired water supply system, acceptable water samples shall be collected for the following parameters:
   (A) Coliform bacteria.
   (B) Nitrates. Levels shall be less than 10.0 mg/l unless approved in writing by the Health Officer.

(C) Other parameters required by the Health Officer.

(2) Analysis of water samples shall be performed by laboratories certified by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality for the drinking water parameters tested.

(3) The property owner shall be responsible for all required water samples.

5.30 CORRECTION OF VIOLATIONS

The Health Officer may require the inspection, correction, plugging, or removal of a water supply that is constructed without a water supply construction permit or is in violation of these regulations. The Health Officer may require correction of a violation of these regulations within a reasonable time period.

5.31 STOP WORK ORDER

If the Health Officer determines that a water supply under construction does not comply with the requirements of these regulations or the water supply construction permit, the Health Officer may issue a written stop work order. Work shall not resume until the owner and/or well drilling contractor have agreed to make corrections to comply with these regulations, and the Health Officer rescinds the stop work order.

5.32 APPEALS - WATER SUPPLY

Appeals of these regulations shall be governed by the Chapter VII Administrative Remedy, in these regulations. Such appeals shall not consider matters related to interpretation of the State of Michigan's well and pump statutes, rules and codes in Public Act 368 of 1978, Part 127, as amended or Public Act 399 of 1976, as amended.

CHAPTER VI - VARIANCES

6.1 VARIANCES

(1) Variances shall not be granted for sites that are considered new construction. New construction shall be as defined by DHD2 policy.

(2) The Health Officer may grant a variance from the requirements of these regulations when all the following conditions exist:
- (A) A health hazard or nuisance is not likely to occur.
- (B) Strict compliance with these regulations would result in an unnecessary or unreasonable hardship.
- (C) The proposed variance would provide equivalent protection for the public health and would not compromise the intent of these regulations.
- (D) The situation is not self-created.
- (E) A proposed variance will be considered only for a sewage disposal system which replaces an existing sewage disposal system or for an existing habitable dwelling.

6.2 VARIANCES SHALL NOT BE USED AS A PRECEDENT

The approval of a variance must be determined for each unique circumstance and does not constitute a precedent for consideration of future variance requests.

6.3 TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE

In granting variances, the Health Officer shall recognize and provide for new technological knowledge and advances in sanitation practices when such can be accomplished within the purpose of these regulations. The Health Officer may impose limitations or conditions on its use or maintenance.

6.4 VARIANCES IN WRITING

Any variance allowed by the Health Officer under the provisions of these regulations shall be specified on the sewage disposal system permit.

CHAPTER VII - ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDY

7.1 ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING BEFORE THE HEALTH OFFICER

(1) Any person affected by any order, decision or notice issued by the Health Department in connection with these regulations may file a written petition, with the appropriate fee, to request an administrative hearing before the Health Officer. Such petition must be received within thirty (30) days after the order, decision or notice is received by the petitioner. The Health Officer shall hold a hearing at a time, date and place designated by him or her within thirty (30) days from the date the written petition was filed. The petitioner shall be notified of the time, date and place of the hearing not less than five (5) days prior to the date the hearing is to be held. The requirement to receive a written petition within thirty (30) days may be waived or extended by the Health Officer when said order, decision or notice does not require the correction of any remedial action of a known or suspected public health problem.

(2) If, as a result of the hearing, the Health Officer finds that strict compliance with the order, decision or notice would cause undue hardship on the petitioner, and that the public health, safety or welfare would be adequately protected and that substantial justice done by varying or withdrawing the order, decision or notice, the Health Officer may dismiss or modify the order, decision, or notice and as a condition for such action may, where deemed necessary, make requirements which are additional to those prescribed in these regulations. The Health Officer shall render a decision in writing within ten (10) days after the date of the hearing and place it on file in the office of the Health Department as a matter of public record. The decision of the Health Officer shall be final unless within thirty (30) days of the decision the petitioner requests in writing, along with the appropriate fee, a hearing before the Appeals Board.

(3) If, as a result of reviewing a written petition requesting a hearing before the Health Officer, the Health Officer finds that it would be more appropriate and/or in the petitioner's best interest to have the petition heard directly by the Appeals Board, the Health Officer may, within ten (10) days of receiving said petition, inform the petitioner in writing that the request for a hearing before the Health Officer is denied and that said petition should be submitted, along with the appropriate fee, for a hearing before the Appeals Board.

7.2 APPEALS BOARD

In order to provide for the reasonable and equitable interpretation and administration of these regulations, there is hereby created an "Appeals Board". The Chairperson of the Board of Commissioners of the County involved shall serve as Chairperson of the Appeals Board. The members of the Appeals Board shall be members of the Board of Health representing the county involved, the Supervisor representing the township in which the appeals situation is located, and the Chairperson of

the Board of Commissioners of the county involved. In cases where a municipality is involved, the presiding official of the municipality shall replace the township supervisor. In addition, based on the type of appeal, either a licensed well contractor or wastewater contractor shall also be part of the Appeals Board. All members of the Appeals Board must be present at the Appeals Board hearing.

7.3 HEARINGS

The Health Department shall affix a reasonable time for hearing the appeal and notify the appellant of such. The Appeals Board shall make a decision within a reasonable time.

7.4 DUTIES OF THE APPEALS BOARD

The Appeals Board shall have the following duties:

(A) To resolve disputes regarding these regulations.
(B) To consider appeals from administrative orders, decisions, notices, and orders.
(C) To consider variance requests.
(D) To propose changes to these regulations as may be brought to light by the Appeals Board.
(E) To consider interpretations of the regulations.
(F) To uphold, reverse or modify the order, decision, notice or regulation being appealed.

7.5 PROCEDURES OF THE APPEALS BOARD

The Appeals Board shall hear any case presented, in accordance with the following procedures:

(A) An appeal, request for variance or a request for an interpretation of these regulations may be made by a person aggrieved by a decision of the Health Officer affecting their property. An appeal or a request for a variance must be submitted in writing to the Health Department staff from whose decision said appeal is taken. An appeal application must be submitted within thirty (30) days of the occurrence of the written decision being appealed.
(B) The appellant for an Appeals Board hearing shall submit an application on a form provided by the Health Department. The application shall include:
    (a) Appropriate fee as established by the Board of Health.
    (b) Specific order, decision or notice being appealed or specific variance requested.
    (c) Supporting documentation justifying the appeal or variance.
(C) The concurring vote of a majority of the members of the Appeals Board shall be necessary to reverse an order, decision, notice, requirement or determination of the Health Officer or to decide in favor of the appellant any matter upon which they are required to review or to affect any variation in these regulations.
(D) The Appeals Board may impose conditions on any decision.
(E) In considering a decision, the Appeals Board shall:
    (a) Consider an appeal in light of other provisions of these regulations.
    (b) Consider an appeal in light of the intent of these regulations.
(F) The Appeals Board may:
    (a) Seek advice of legal counsel if needed.
    (b) Limit the scope of an interpretation.
    (c) State the grounds for each interpretation.
(G) If the Appeals Board delivers an adverse decision or refuses or denies the appellant, then the appellant has recourse to the local court of jurisdiction.
(H) The Health Department shall notify the appellant in writing of the decision of the Appeals Board within sixty (60) days of said decision.

(l) The Health Department shall develop Guidelines approved by the Board of Health for procedures to conduct an Appeals Board hearing.

CHAPTER VIII - ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS

8.1 ALTERNATIVE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Alternative sewage disposal systems, devices or processes may be approved by the Health Officer. An alternative sewage disposal system, device or process shall not create a nuisance, result in a hazard to public health or endanger the natural environment. The usage of alternative sewage disposal systems, devices and processes shall be practiced in accordance with policies and guidelines approved by the Health Officer.

8.2 MECHANICAL SYSTEMS FOR SEWAGE TREATMENT

The Health Officer may, under special circumstances, authorize the installation of a mechanical treatment system for a sewage disposal system. Before the installation of any proprietary mechanical device or system for treatment of sewage by aeration, flotation or other processes exclusive of septic tanks, a written application shall be made to the Health Officer for approval. Complete information shall be furnished as to manufacturer, model number, design criteria, and other performance data needed for evaluation. The Health Officer shall approve policies and guidelines for each treatment system and manufacturer prior to its installation.

8.3 AUTHORIZATION OF GUIDELINES

The Health Officer shall be empowered to prepare guidelines concerning the application, location, design, construction, usage, and maintenance of alternative sewage disposal systems, devices or processes. Such guidelines shall be approved by the Health Officer prior to implementation.

These Environment Health Regulations were approved by the Board of Health for District Health Department No. 2 on June 26, 2017 and became effective on August 9, 2017 as provided by Section 2441 of Act 368 of the Public Acts of 1978, as amended.

Approval Dates

Alcona County Board of Commissioners	June 7, 2017
Iosco County Board of Commissioners	June 8, 2017
Ogemaw County Board of Commissioners	June 21, 2017
Oscoda County Board of Commissioners	May 23, 2017

Effective Date

August 9, 2017

SIGNATURE PAGE for the BOARD of HEALTH

ALCONA COUNTY

_____ _____
Kathleen Vichunas, County Commissioner, Alcona County Board of Health Chairperson — Date

_____ _____
Gary Wnuk, County Commissioner, Alcona County Board of Health Member — Date

IOSCO COUNTY

_____ _____
Donald Jay O'Farrell, County Commissioner, Iosco County Board of Health Member — Date

_____ _____
Jeffery Johnston, County Commissioner, Iosco County Board of Health Member — Date

OGEMAW COUNTY

_____ _____
Brenda Simmons, County Commissioner, Ogemaw County Board of Health Vice Chairperson — Date

_____ _____
Ron Quakenbush, County Commissioner, Ogemaw County Board of Health Member — Date

OSCODA COUNTY

_____ _____
John Kischnik, County Commissioner, Oscoda County Board of Health Member — Date

_____ _____
LaNita Olsen, County Commissioner, Oscoda County Board of Health Member — Date