



Water Source Requirements to Obtain a Complete Status for Sites with Existing Development

Project Proposes to Serve Existing Development via a Currently Unpermitted Local or State Small Water System

Purpose

Before the Environmental Health Bureau (EHB) will recommend approval of a planning permit (PLN) application, a complete set of application materials must first be submitted. The EHB reviews each project for conformance with a variety of requirements related to health and safety. The purpose of this guidance is to explain the foundational information that the EHB will use to assess the adequacy of a project's proposed water supply, specifically water quality and quantity. The Water System Classifications are described below so an applicant can verify the type of water system application to submit.

When a water source does not meet minimum quality standards, a water treatment system may be required. In some cases, treatment is not a viable option and it will be necessary to obtain an alternate source of supply that meets water quality standards without treatment.

Water System Classifications

Local Small Water System – Serves drinking water to 2-4 connections and does not regularly serve drinking water to more than an average of 25 individuals daily for more than 60 days out of the year.

State Small Water System – Serves drinking water to 5-14 connections and does not regularly serve drinking water to more than an average of 25 individuals daily for more than 60 days out of the year.

Public Water System – a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. (California Health and Safety Code (CH&SC), Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4 (California Safe Drinking Water Act), Article 1, Section 116275(h))

Public Water Systems include the following water system sub-classifications:

Community Water System – Serves drinking water to at least 15 connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents.

Transient Noncommunity – Serves drinking water to at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year, but does not meet the requirements of a community or nontransient noncommunity water system.

Nontransient Noncommunity – Serves drinking water to at least the same 25 persons over 6 months per year, but does not meet the requirements of a community water system.

Required Information to Obtain a Complete PLN application

- ☒ **Water Quality Analysis** (see appendix on page 2 of this guidance)
- ☒ **Documentation of Source Capacity**
Required when EHB staff review of complementary information, such as a well completion report or well pumping records, indicates that the water source may not be capable of producing sufficient water to support the proposed project.
- ☒ **Water System Application with applicable fees**
- ☒ **Water Quality Treatment Plan**
Required when the water system is not in compliance with water quality standards. Submit the following items to the EHB for review and acceptance:
 - o Evidence that bottled water is being provided to all residents, employees and visitors

- Evidence that signs have been posted at all taps accessible by employees or the public, to notify of potential health risks posed by drinking the water
- Centralized Treatment System proposal for domestic water supply, including consideration of water treatment waste management (irrigation water does not need to be treated).

Currently, a centralized water treatment system is the only option available for systems with 2-14 connections to obtain compliance. The EHB is pursuing a revision to County Code, Chapter 15.04, that will allow installation and ongoing use of Point of Use (POU) or Point of Entry (POE) systems as an interim solution to temporarily bring a water system into compliance when the applicant first demonstrates that a centralized treatment system is not feasible; the final code amendments are expected to be approved by Fall 2018.

The water component of a PLN application will be considered complete when all the above information has been accepted by the EHB. The PLN will be conditioned to obtain the water system permit.

Prior to occupancy, operation or use of an existing structure, or issuance of permits that would allow new construction, the water system must be permitted and in compliance, with any required treatment system(s) installed and demonstrated to produce potable water. Examples includes Construction Permits (CP) and Cannabis Business Permits (CNB).

Please visit <http://www.mtyhd.org/water> for additional information. You may also contact Ms. Cheryl Sandoval, Supervisor of EHB's Drinking Water Protection Services at (831) 755-4552.

APPENDIX

Water Quality Analysis

- **Coliform Bacteria**
- **Inorganic Chemical:** Aluminum, antimony, arsenic, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate (NO₃), nitrite, (NO₂), perchlorate, selenium, and thallium. Asbestos and cyanide may be waived if determined to not be vulnerable.
- **Secondary Standards:** Total dissolved solids, specific conductance, chloride, sulfate, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, iron, manganese, carbonate, bicarbonate, hydroxide alkalinity, total hardness, MBAS, copper, zinc, silver, color, odor, turbidity, pH. MTBE and thiobencarb are also required, but may be waived if determined to not be vulnerable.
- **Volatile Organic Chemicals** (if deemed vulnerable)
- **Synthetic Organic Chemicals:** Atrazine, Alachlor, Bentazon, Carbofuran, Diquat, Simazine, 2,4-D, and 1,2,3-Trichloropropane. (if deemed vulnerable).
- **Gross Alpha** (if deemed vulnerable) Uranium and radium testing may also be required depending on gross alpha results.