

CHAPTER 8.06 SAN JUAN COUNTY CODE

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(Notice to Adjacent Community Water System)

APPENDIX A

**SAN JUAN COUNTY
MINIMUM DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR
ALTERNATIVE INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS**

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San Juan County Guidelines for Rainwater Catchment

Rainwater catchment must be treated for domestic use. Any use of untreated catchment water for irrigation shall be clearly labeled with signs indicating non-potable water.

All rainwater catchment systems must comply with the standards in the *EPA Manual for Individual and Non-community Water Supply Systems* and all components must comply with National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), or American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards.

All storage tanks for water intended for domestic use must meet drinking water standards.

There can be no cross-connections between potable and non-potable water supplies.

Treatment systems must include the following:

- Continuous disinfection: chlorination, ozone, ultraviolet light.

Ozone and ultraviolet disinfection systems must have a system failure warning device. Homeowners using chlorine should test for a chlorine residual daily with an appropriate test kit. A free chlorine range of 0.2 to 0.6 is recommended.

- Filtration: See Filtration for Household Use - Appendix A, page 4.
- An approved *Operations and Maintenance Plan* with specific maintenance schedules based on manufacture's recommendations recorded with the County Auditor.
- Routine service of all equipment should occur at least once a year.

A *Declaration of Covenant of an Alternative (Non-standard) Water Source* must be recorded with the County Auditor.

A permanent sign describing the system and warning users should be attached in a prominent location, such as above the kitchen sink.

San Juan County
Guidelines for Hauled Water Storage

An approved drinking water tank must be used for storage of hauled water. Hauled water must be obtained from an approved source and transported by a licensed water truck transporter. The water must contain a chlorine residual of no less than 0.2 ppm at the kitchen tap when delivered.

Treatment of the water will be needed if water is stored for any period of time. Minimum treatment for hauled water is disinfection. A treatment system should include:

- Continuous disinfection: i.e., chlorinating, ozone, ultraviolet light.

Ozone and ultraviolet light disinfection systems must have a system failure warning device in plain sight at kitchen sink. Homeowners using chlorine should test for a chlorine residual daily with an appropriate test kit. A free chlorine range of 0.2 to 0.6 ppm is recommended.

- Filtration: (See Filtration for Household Use-Appendix A, page 4).
- An approved *Operations and Maintenance Plan* with specific schedules based on manufacturers' recommendations recorded with the County Auditor.
- Routine service (at least once a year), including cleaning of the storage tank, by a certified designer.

Record a *Declaration of Covenant of an Alternative (Non-standard) Water Source* with the County Auditor.

A permanent sign describing the system and warning users shall be attached in a prominent location.

San Juan County
Guidelines for Shallow Wells and Springs

Regular bacterial monitoring -- at least quarterly.

A Declaration of Covenant of an Alternative (Non-standard) Water Source must be recorded with the County Auditor, prior to receiving any water availability certification from the County.

Inventory and regular observation of existing and potential contaminants within 600 feet or more (depending on soil permeability and drainage) of the well or spring. Testing if any contamination is suspected.

Proper construction as per *EPA Manual for Individual and Non-Public Water Supply Systems* and Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Wells (WAC 173-160).

Annual inspection and disinfection of the well.

If coliforms are present, a treatment system that includes:

- Continuous disinfection: i.e., chlorination, ozone, ultraviolet light.

Ozone and ultraviolet light disinfection systems must have a system failure warning device in plain sight at kitchen sink. Homeowners using chlorine should test for a chlorine residual daily with an appropriate test kit. A free chlorine range of 0.2 to 0.6 ppm is recommended for drinking water.

- Filtration: See Filtration for Household Use - Appendix A, page 4.
- An approved *Operations and Maintenance Plan* with specific maintenance schedules based on manufacturers' recommendations recorded with the County Auditor..
- Routine service of all equipment (at least once a year) by a certified designer.

San Juan County **Guidelines for Filtration for Household Use**

Water from vulnerable sources, such as rainwater catchment and shallow wells and springs is subject to bacterial growth. Disinfection with chlorine alone is effective but cysts such as giardia and cryptosporidium can survive. Filtration can remove these cysts and many other pathogens, however operation and maintenance of the filtration system is critical. If proper maintenance is not followed, contaminants can pass through the filter and/or collect and multiply on the filter's surface.

Successful filtration is critical to the effectiveness of disinfection with ultraviolet light and can reduce the amount of chlorination needed.

The most effective filtration for water with high levels of organic matter or sediment is slow and rapid sand, diatomaceous earth, and various package plants. These types of filters require professional maintenance. See the *EPA Manual of Individual and Non-community Water Supply Systems* for more information. Other filtration involves physical cartridge type filters, which can be effective but must be carefully maintained, otherwise they will become a source of contamination. Cartridge filters that provide automatic warning devices when a new cartridge is needed are recommended.

It is possible to remove chlorine with a granular activated carbon cartridge filter at the point of use (such as under the kitchen sink). For a shallow well or spring with little organic material, chlorination of the water, with a dechlorinating filter at the kitchen sink, can be a simple and effective treatment system.

Reverse osmosis membrane filtration is highly effective in removing all pathogens and other contaminants. This type of system also requires careful maintenance and operation on a daily basis.

- Filtration units must be certified by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) for their intended use.
- All filtration units must be maintained regularly, based on manufactures' recommendations.
- Treated water should be tested for bacteria at least quarterly. Treatment system must be repaired or adjusted immediately if the water tests positive for coliforms.
- Homeowners using chlorine should test for a chlorine residual regularly daily with an appropriate test kit. A free chlorine range of 0.2 to 0.6 ppm is recommended. Homeowners using ultraviolet light, ozone, or reverse osmosis should have system failure device installed in plain sight.

San Juan County
Guidelines for the Management of Seawater Intrusion

1) If chloride levels are between 100 and 160 ppm, and pump test results indicate that chloride levels stabilize or decrease at a sustained pumping rate that reflects the proposed use, the following management practice is required:

- Yearly monitoring for chloride and conductivity and static level readings.

Prior to issuing a certificate of water availability, a Operation and Maintenance Plan must be recorded with the County Auditor.

2) If chloride levels are above 160 ppm, or pump test results indicate that chlorides are increasing at a sustained pumping rate that reflects the proposed use, the following management practice is required:

- Twice yearly monitoring (spring and fall) for chloride and conductivity and static level readings.

Prior to issuing a certificate of water availability, a Operation and Maintenance Plan must be recorded with the County Auditor.

An Operations and Maintenance Plan shall include all or some of the following:

- Install pump above sea level
- Install a pump shut off sensor above sea level.
- Operate the pump with a timer (drawdown and rest/recovery cycle) and pump to storage.
- Restrict the pump flow and pump to storage.
- Restriction on outdoor uses of water such as: irrigation and washing of cars or boats.
- Plan for drought conditions.
- Install a water meter.
- Develop alternative sources of water.

San Juan County
Guidelines for Use of Groundwater
with Barium or Fluoride Contamination

Individual water supplies that exceed the primary Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for barium or fluoride must be evaluated or treated prior to domestic use. Exceedence is determined by the average of four quarterly (every three months for one year) tests.

If the results indicate contamination, a treatment system must be designed by a professional engineer or licensed water system designer, and be tested prior to use. All treatment components must be certified by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), American Water Works Association (AWWA) or equivalent.

Treatment systems must include:

- For barium removal, the treatment system must be installed for the whole house (point of entry).
- For fluoride removal, treatment may be installed at the point of use.
- An operation and maintenance manual for the system.

Prior to issuance of any certification of water availability, a notice to title (*Declaration of Covenant of an Alternative Water Source*) must be recorded with the San Juan County Auditor containing the following information:

1. The results of the four quarters of testing.
2. A description of the type of treatment system.
3. A copy of the operation and maintenance manual for the treatment system.

San Juan County
Guidelines for Individual Wells Producing
Less Than Minimum Requirements

A Declaration of Covenant of an Alternative Water Sources must be recorded with the County Auditor.

A design for storage meeting a minimum of three days of calculated domestic use must be approved by the department.

Supplemental sources of water such as hauled water or rainwater catchment must be identified.

All storage tanks for water intended for domestic use must meet drinking water standards and should be designed to accommodate hauled water delivery, if necessary.

APPENDIX B

SAN JUAN COUNTY GROUP B PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS MINIMUM DESIGN STANDARDS

Designer or engineer required:

All Group B Water Systems, except systems serving two connections or commercial establishments providing water for less than 25 people per day, must be designed by a certified designer or licensed engineer.

Source approval:

Source approval will be based on peak demand requirements of .70 gallons per minute (gpm) per connection. Average daily demand is 400 gallons per connection per day.

A potential backup source, consisting of an approved additional well site or community water system, must be designated.

When two or more wells are to be used, the total source capacity shall equal or exceed the daily demand with the largest producing well out of service.

Shallow wells (completed in unconsolidated material with less than 6' of impervious material, or any well less than 25' deep) that meet Department of Ecology (DOE) requirements for well construction and are determined not to be ground water under the influence of surface water (GWI), will be approved with a watershed management plan which includes location of all potential and existing sources of contamination and provisions for preventing contamination of the well.

Pump test requirements for capacity approval must comply with state Department of Health (DOH) standards. If stabilization does not occur or seawater intrusion is an issue (chlorides greater than 160 ppm), a longer test and an additional source may be required. For subdivision approval the most conservative requirements will apply and the Health Officer may require that a geohydrologist be hired by the applicant.

Transmission and distribution:

All pipe material shall be no less than schedule 40 for pvc, and 160 psi for poly. Glue joints are allowed for pipe 2" or less in diameter. Pipe greater than 2" must have gasket joints. Piping under tanks and pump houses that is less than 6" must be ductile iron.

All water mains shall be buried to a depth of at least 24". Continuous and uniform bedding with sand shall be provided with care taken in backfilling so that the pipe is adequately supported and sponges and other obstructions are removed. Native material with a minimum of slit, clay and obstructions is allowed when available. Where roads or crossings occur the pipe must be protected by additional depth, a protective sleeve, and/or bedded with material such as pea gravel. Blocking is required for pipe of greater than 2' diameter at tees, bends, and other points subject to movement.

All mains shall be pressure tested and disinfected according to AWWA standards.

Sufficient valves shall be provided on mains so that inconvenience and sanitary hazards will be minimized during repairs. Air relief valves shall be installed at high points in water mains and shall conform with AWWA standards. Blow off valves or hydrants are required for all systems to facilitate flushing of the system.

Storage:

Plans for all non-pressurized storage systems shall bear an engineer's stamp and shall conform to standards set out in *Recommended Standards for Water Works* (current edition) and AWWA recommendations. Construction shall conform to the approved design.

All coatings, linings, and other materials used in contact with drinking water shall be NSF approved or the equivalent.

Storage tanks shall be designed to provide for maximum circulation of the water, shall drain to daylight, and have approved vents, hatches, and overflow fittings.

Foundations for storage tanks must be designed by an engineer and approved by the San Juan County Building Department.

Pressure tanks and booster pumps:

Sizing of pressure tanks and booster pumps shall conform to manufacture's guidelines and be based on Table 3, Option A for Western Washington (Appendices, Guidelines for Group B Public Water Systems Approval, page 32,) and Option B, Equalizing Storage (Appendices, page 41).

Treatment:

Plans for treatment other than simple chlorination must bear an engineer's stamp. All treatment for iron and manganese must submit a DOH Iron and Manganese Removal Facilities for Small Systems Submittal Checklist. Treatment for primary contaminants must be approved by the Department of Health. Operation and maintenance manuals must be submitted with plans for any system installing treatment.

Appurtenances:

All pitless adapters shall be approved by the DOH. Sample taps and meters shall be installed at each source. Meters shall be installed at each service connection. A permanent fixture for static level testing, meeting Department of Ecology standards, shall be installed in each well head.

For systems using a generator for backup power, an approved manual transfer switch or the ability to manually disconnect (unplug) the system when using supplemental power is required.

Construction inspection:

Installation of water mains, including bedding, disinfection, and pressure testing shall be documented in a construction report that includes photographs of the pipe in the ditch at depth and partially bedded with station markers showing location and a yardstick showing depth at representative points on straight runs and all tees, elbows, and other pressure points.

APPENDIX C

GUIDELINES FOR THE TRUCK TRANSPORTATION OF POTABLE WATER SUPPLY FOR PUBLIC USE

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide basic guidance to those utilities, companies or individuals who find it necessary to employ truck delivery of potable water. In recognition of the fact that it may be the only viable alternative, it is important that the procedures and considerations set forth herein be strictly observed in order to protect public health.

It is recommended that whenever possible, potable trucking water systems be formulated and managed by an existing municipal utility. A utility of this type is normally staffed with people who are knowledgeable in the field of water treatment and public health considerations. Also, the management structure is already in place for procuring, maintaining and operating the necessary vehicles under closely controlled conditions.

Non-utility companies and individuals may develop and implement trucking programs which are consistent with these guidelines. Anyone desiring to engage in this activity is advised to contact the appropriate regional office of DOH or local health department at an early date to discuss current requirements and to arrange a meeting to review the proposed operation. Before actually engaging in delivery of water, formal approval from DOH or the local health department must be received. Purchasers of water delivered by truck are advised to ask the supplier for proof that the trucking operations has received the required approval.

I. TRANSPORTATION

- A. The trucks to be utilized must be of an acceptable type. Trucks such as milk trucks, military type water trucks and others approved by DOH or local health departments may be used. Units to be adopted for use in a water supply role must be; scrubbed, flushed, visually inspected, disinfected (see attached sheet), and then tested satisfactory for bacteriological quality.
- B. Tank units that are unsatisfactory, as determined by DOH or the local health department shall not be used.
- C. Trucks previously used for substances other than water will be evaluated on an individual case basis, and their acceptability will depend upon ease of cleaning and the toxicity, as determined by the DOH Toxic Substance Office, of the previous substances.
- D. All tanks will be filled and emptied through an air gap.
- E. All tank units must be covered and tightly sealed.

II. SOURCE

- A. The source of supply for tankers utilized for public water supply purpose will be existing approved public water supply, only after agreement is obtained from DOH or local health department, and the purveyor.
- B. Purveyors supplying water to trucking operations will notify the operator of the trucking operation of his responsibility to comply with minimum standards.

III. HANDLING

- A. All hoses to be utilized in the operation will be stored off the ground at all times. They must be flushed thoroughly, disinfected (see attached sheet) prior to use and capped at both ends during those periods when they are not in use.
- B. Pumping equipment and plumbing to be utilized must also be flushed and thoroughly disinfected prior to use.
- C. All handling equipment to be utilized must be of an approved type for water supply purposes, and must be new or obtained from a water supply application.
- D. A high degree of care must be exhibited at all times in the undertaking of this operation.
- E. Water to be transported via tanker must carry a free chlorine residual of one part per million at the beginning of the haul. This may be achieved by adding one cup of household bleach to each 1,000 gallons. It must be added slowly during filling to insure uniform distribution.
- F. Proper record keeping must be performed at all times during the operation. This will include written records of quantity delivered, source utilized, customer delivered to (name and address), date delivered, time delivered, free chlorine residual at point of delivery, free chlorine residual after filling, notes regarding the receiving receptacle and any other significant items of note. The current daily record shall be kept in the vehicle. These records must be retained for 6 months for inspection by health agencies upon request.

IV. RECEIVING TANKS

- A. The customer's receiving tank must be filled through an air gap.

DISINFECTION OF WATER TRUCKS OR TRAILERS AND ACCESSORIES

To insure that water hauling equipment is adequately disinfected, it is necessary to rinse all rust and sediment from the tank and then fill the tank completely with water containing at least 50 parts per million (ppm) of chlorine for a period of at least 24 hours. All hoses, pumps, and other equipment which will come in contact with the water must be disinfected in the same manner.

The table below indicates the amount of household bleach (sodium hypochlorite) required to produce 50 parts per million (ppm) in various quantities of water. To insure adequate mixing, the bleach must be added slowly as the tank is being filled.

After the 24 hours have elapsed, flush the chlorine solution from the tank. It is important that this solution not be discharged directly to a stream because chlorine is toxic to fish. Refill the tank with water and collect a sample for bacteriological testing.

<u>Capacity of Tank</u>	<u>Gallons of Bleach Required*</u>
.500	½
1000	1
1500	1 ½
2000	2
2500	2 ½
3000	3
3500	3 ½
4000	4
4500	4 ½
5000	5

*Assumes household bleach with 0.42 lbs. available chlorine/gallon. If stronger solution is available, the quantities may be reduced proportionately.

APPENDIX D
San Juan County Pump Test Standards

All pump tests shall consist of **drawdown, pump rates, recovery** (up to 75%, if possible), and tide elevation if the well is within ¼ mile of the shoreline. Pump tests shall be in tabular form and on a graph (see example). Pump tests must be performed by a certified designer, well driller, or licensed engineer.

Individual Systems:

- 1) Pump tests shall consist of a 4-hour test at a stabilized constant rate of no less than 1.5 gpm. If the well produces less than 1.5 gpm, a drawdown and recovery test is required.

Stabilization is defined as less than 0.1 foot of drawdown fluctuation/hour in 4 hours of drawdown measurement or for a drawdown/recovery test as no less than three cycles with consistent time intervals and recovery levels.

- A drawdown and recovery test will consist of pumping the well down to intake level, shutting the pump off and measuring recovery until the well recovers for either a) an interval of time, or b) a predetermined percentage of its normal static level.

Wells producing less than 1.5 gallons per minute should be tested over a period of no less than 3 days, to get an estimate of performance over time. These wells generally decline in capacity, or recovery, as the test progresses. Accurate, consistent intervals for measurement must be used to evaluate overall capacity. Volume pumped, recovery levels, and time are the three elements of this test. Intervals can be based on recovery, which means accurately charting recovery to the same level, or based on time, which means charting recovery against a set interval of time.

In either case, the minimum is four hours of pumping with stabilization occurring for the last two hours and no less than three drawdown/recovery cycles. With wells that decline in capacity during this process, a minimum of three days (or 24 hour intervals) of testing is required.

- 2) If chloride levels are between 100-160 ppm, a 4 hour pump test is required. If chloride levels increase, the pump test must continue for no less than 24 hours. For wells with chloride levels >160 ppm, a 24 hour pump test is required at a constant rate of no less than the proposed pump rate.¹

Field samples for chloride shall be taken during the first 30 to 60 minutes of pumping, mid-way in the pump test, and in the last 15 minutes. Lab samples for chloride and conductivity must be taken at the start and end of the test and sent to a state approved lab for analysis.

Group B Systems:²

A 24-hour pump test meeting San Juan County guidelines is required at a constant rate of no less than the proposed pump rate. If the well does not stabilize, a drawdown and recovery test that documents a sustained yield for the well will be required.

In designated seawater intrusion areas, or when chlorides exceed 160 ppm, a 72 hour pump test is required. A least one observation well, located as close as possible or within ¼ mile, shall be part of the test. This well must be shut down for 24 hours prior to pumping. Static water level measurements must be taken at the start, mid-way, and during the last 15 minutes of the pump test.

¹See S.J.C. Guidelines for Approving Water Availability for Individual Wells with Seawater Intrusion Potential.

²See S.J.C. Group B Water System Pumping Test Guidelines.

Appendix E

San Juan County Standards for Adequacy Determinations – Individual Well Supplies

A determination of adequacy for new individual water supplies in San Juan County will be made based on three elements: a capacity evaluation of the water source that provides for *average daily* and *peak demand*; a satisfactory bacteriological analysis, and a satisfactory inorganic chemical analysis. For building permit purposes, an applicant will be able to obtain a Certificate of Water Availability with less capacity than the minimum required for a Certificate of Adequacy. The following are the minimum requirements for an adequacy determinations:

Certificate of Adequacy:

A Certificate of Adequacy will be issued for a period of four years for any individual ground-water source meeting siting, construction, and testing as per this chapter. Minimum standards for a Certificate of Adequacy are listed below.

Water Quantity: For a Certificate of Adequacy the minimum well capacity is 0.4 gallons per minute per *residential connection*.

Requirements for Demonstrating Capacity: A pump test, conducted in accordance with Appendix D, will be required for all wells. An exception will be made for wells with an initial bailer or air test in excess of 5 gallons per minute (gpm) and chloride concentration of <100 mg/L.

Building Permit -- Certificate of Water Availability:

A Certificate of Water Availability will be issued for building permit purposes for new residential structures and applies only at the time of application. A current Certificate of Adequacy is sufficient for building permit approval. Minimum standards for a Certificate of Water Availability are listed below.

Water Quantity: For a Certificate of Water Availability for building permit purposes the minimum well capacity is 200 gallons per day per residence. Wells producing less than 200 gallons per day will be approved as alternative sources.

Requirements for Demonstrating Capacity: A pump test is required for wells producing < 2 gpm or with chloride concentrations >100mg/L. In addition, a waiver can be obtained from the pump test for wells producing < 2 gpm provided a covenant is recorded (See Table A).

**TABLE A
WATER QUANTITY REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL WELLS
BUILDING PERMIT PURPOSES ONLY**

CONTAMINANT	WELL YIELD		
	5 gpm or greater	2 to 5 gpm	<2 gpm
Chloride <100 ppm	No pump test	Pump test recommended	Pump test required ¹
Chloride >100, <160 ppm	Pump test ² and O&M	Pump test ² and O&M	Pump test and O&M
Chloride >160, <250 ppm ³	Pump test and O&M	Pump test and O&M	Pump test and O&M
Chloride >250 ppm	No permit will be issued		

¹ A pump test waiver can be issued to an individual during the building permit process by recording a covenant.

² A 4-hour pump test is standard for individual wells. Additional requirements apply for wells that do not stabilize and wells with chlorides above 100 ppm

³ Requirements include yearly monitoring for chlorides, recording a covenant on the property title, and an operation and maintenance plan.

Certificate of Adequacy and Water Availability for Building Permit Purposes: Water Quality

Satisfactory Bacteriological Analysis: An analysis completed by a state certified laboratory within the last 6 months that is absent both total and fecal coliform. Wells contaminated with fecal coliform or E. Coli will not be approved.

Satisfactory Inorganic Chemical Analysis: *An inorganic chemical analysis completed by a state certified laboratory for arsenic, barium, fluoride, nitrate, sodium, chloride, and conductivity showing all constituents below the federal drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).*

Individual ground-water supplies not meeting minimum standards:

Individual water supplies not meeting these standards are considered alternative and may be approved based on the provisions in San Juan County Code 8.06.190 (4), Alternative water sources.

APPENDIX F

Example Contact Letter

(Date)

(Name/Address of Water System Being Contacted)

To Whom It May Concern:

I am the owner of the property described below. I am developing a small public water system to serve this property. Prior to deciding whether to develop a separate system, I would appreciate finding out if you would provide service to this property.

In responding to this request for information, please provide the following information:

- a) Would service be provided by extending your existing system or by satellite operation as a separate system?
- b) Would you require ownership of this system or would you be willing to provide contract management and/or operation?
- c) What design standards you would require for my system?
- d) What other requirements do you have for providing service?
- e) What is the estimated cost of providing service?
- f) How soon could you provide service to my development?

I have enclosed a vicinity sketch to assist you in locating my property. The following is additional information to assist you in responding to my questions:

- a) Property Tax Account Number: *(Number)*.
- b) Location: Quarter/Quarter Section, Section *(Number)*, Township *(Number)*, Range *(Number)*.
- c) Approximate Address: *(Address)*.
- d) Subdivision Name or Number: *(Name or Number)*.
- e) Number of parcels to be service: *(Number)*.
- f) Average lot size: *(Number)* Acre(s).
- g) Type of development *(residential, commercial, etc.)*.

I would appreciate receiving a response to this request within fourteen (14) days. If you have any questions, please contact me at *(telephone number)*.

Sincerely yours,
(Signature)
(Name of owner)

(Mailing Address)