

Chapter 9.28 WELLS

9.28.010 Declaration and purpose.

A. The board of supervisors of Merced County finds that the majority of water used in the county is obtained from underground sources and that such waters are subject to impairment in quality and purity, causing detriment to the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the county. The board of supervisors therefore declares that the people of the county have a primary interest in the location, construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction of water wells, monitoring wells, and cathodic protection wells.

B. The board of supervisors finds and declares the following:

1. Improperly constructed, abandoned, and destroyed water, cathodic protection, and monitoring wells can allow contaminated water on the surface and in subsurface strata to flow down the well casing, thereby contaminating the useable groundwater.

2. Contamination of groundwater poses serious public health and economic problems in many areas of the county.

3. The Health Officer is responsible for regulating all aspects of well permitting, construction, inspection, and standard enforcement in all areas of Merced County subject to ordinance adoption by Resolution by incorporated cities, based on the following:

a. The health implications of contaminated groundwater and the inherent responsibilities of the County Health Officer to address health matters in incorporated areas not served by their own health authority.

b. Groundwater cannot be contained within incorporated or unincorporated boundaries. Varying standards and enforcement of standards within individual incorporated areas impact the quality of groundwater in the county as a whole.

c. Regulation and monitoring of hazardous material storage in underground tanks within Merced County is the responsibility of the County Health Officer. Construction of monitoring and recovery wells is required under this program. It is important that the regulatory agency and the involved private parties not be encumbered by duplication of effort or conflict in regulations.

d. Under Title 17 of the California Administrative Code, the health agency has the overall responsibility for preventing water from unapproved sources from entering potable water systems. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.020 Definitions.

- A. "Abandoned well" means a well whose use has been permanently discontinued or which is in such a state of disrepair that no water can be produced.
- B. "Abatement order" means both mandatory and prohibitory orders requiring or prohibiting the construction, reconstruction, repair or destruction of a well so as to eliminate a nuisance or potential hazard of a well polluting or contaminating the groundwater resource.
- C. "Agricultural well" means a water well used exclusively to supply water for irrigation, livestock or other agricultural purposes, not for domestic use.
- D. "Air conditioning well" means a well constructed for the purpose of returning air conditioning coolant water to the ground.
- E. "Annular seal" means a watertight seal of cement grout or other approved material placed between the well casing and the side wall of the excavation.
- F. "Cathodic protection well" means "any artificial excavation constructed by any method for the purpose of installing equipment or facilities for the protection electrically of metallic equipment in contact with the ground, commonly referred to as cathodic protection."
- G. "Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of water to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or the spread of disease.
- H. "Dairy well" means a water well used to supply water for a dairy farm where milk is produced. The water may also be used for domestic purposes.
- I. "Domestic well" means a water well furnishing potable water for human consumption with four (4) or less service connections and serving less than twenty-five (25) individuals.
- J. "Dry/Drainage Well" means a well constructed for the purpose of disposing of waste water, hazardous material, or drainage water.
- K. "Health officer" means the Health Officer of Merced County or an authorized representative of the Health Officer.
- L. "Industrial Well" means a water well used to supply water for an industrial plant or operation or agricultural processing plant. The water may also be used for domestic purposes.

M. "Monitoring Well" means an artificial excavation by any method for the purpose of monitoring the fluctuations in groundwater levels, the quality of underground waters, the presence or concentration of contaminants in subsurface soil and water, and for the purpose of vapor monitoring.

N. "Out-of-service well" means a water well not presently in service for which the owner has declared his intention for future use. An out-of-service well will be considered abandoned if after one (1) year from the date it is taken out of service it has not been placed in service.

O. "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, or governmental agency subject to the jurisdiction of the county of Merced.

P. "Pollution" means an alteration of the quality of water to a degree which unreasonably affects (1) such waters for beneficial uses; or (2) facilities which serve such beneficial uses. Pollution may include contamination.

Q. "Public well" means a water well furnishing potable water for human consumption which has five (5) or more service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five (25) individuals daily at least sixty (60) days out of the year.

R. "Quality of water" refers to chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, and other properties and characteristics of water which affect its use.

S. "Recharge/injection well" means a well constructed to introduce water into the ground as a means of replenishing groundwater basins, repelling the intrusion of sea water, or to introduce water, nutrients and/or microbes for the purpose of subsurface contamination treatment.

T. "Sanitary seal" means a grout, mastic or mechanical device to make a watertight joint between the pump and casing or between the pump base and the concrete platform.

U. "Soil boring" means an artificial excavation by any method for the purpose of obtaining lithology or for the purpose of determining the presence or extent of contamination in subsurface soils.

V. "Surface seal" means a monolithically poured concrete platform constructed around the top of the well casing on thoroughly compacted earth.

W. "Test well" means a well constructed for the specific purpose of determining geologic and hydrologic data prior to the construction of a well.

X. "Well or water well" as defined in § 13710 of the Water Code, well or water well means "any artificial excavation constructed by any method for the purpose

of extracting water from, or injecting water into, the underground. This definition shall not include: (a) oil and gas wells, or geothermal wells constructed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation, except those wells converted to use as water wells; or (b) wells used for the purpose of (1) dewatering excavation during construction, (2) stabilizing hillsides or earth embankments, or (3) monitoring wells."

Y. "Well construction" means creation of an artificial excavation by any method for the purpose of obtaining water, providing cathodic protection, or monitoring subsurface water, soil, or vapors. Construction shall include excavation, placement of the annular, surface, and sanitary seals and installation of the sample faucet, as appropriate.

Z. "Well pit" means an installation in which the top of the well casing terminates below the ground surface. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.030 Permit—Requirement.

A. The well contractor shall apply for and obtain a permit from the Health Officer prior to commencing construction, reconstruction, deepening, abandonment, or destruction of any well or soil boring within the unincorporated areas of Merced County and incorporated areas where authorized. The application for a permit shall be in the form prescribed by the Health Officer and contain such information as the Health Officer may require. Every permit issued shall be contingent upon compliance with the requirements specified in this chapter and on the permit. For the purpose of this section the term "well" shall include cathodic protection wells, monitoring wells, and soil borings.

B. When one or more wells are existing on a parcel, an application for permit to construct a water well on the same parcel must be accompanied by a "Letter of Intent" for each well, signed by the property owner which elects one of the following options concerning the future of the existing well(s):

1. Immediate destruction at the time the new well is placed in service (required under the conditions in § 9.28.110); or

2. Continued use coinciding with the use of the new well; or

3. Taking the well out of service and maintaining it in accordance with the provisions of this chapter for a period of one year. At the end of one year the well will be restored to service or be destroyed in accordance with this chapter. A permit and inspection are required when an out-of-service well is placed into service.

C. When the well contractor makes an application for a permit said contractor shall have on file or file a copy of a valid C-57 license and a certificate of insurance which states that there is in existence a valid policy of workmen's compensation insurance in a form approved by the Insurance Commissioner. Said certificate shall show the following:

1. The expiration date;
2. Coverage is provided for construction permits in accordance with Labor Code § 3800;
3. The insurer shall give the county at least ten (10) days' notice of the cancellation of the policy. No permit shall be issued without the above insurance information.

D. It shall be the responsibility of the well contractor to post the permit at the work site prior to commencement of work for which the permit is required. Any drilling contractor who fails to comply with this requirement and commences work for which a permit is required but has not been secured, and without twenty-four (24) hours notification prior to commencing work (as reflected in § 9.28.080 herein), shall be in violation of this chapter.

E. A permit shall be required for the construction of a test well. If subsequent test wells are constructed at the same location within a period of thirty (30) days, separate fees will not be charged for each permit, unless more than one completed water well is constructed. All abandoned test wells shall be destroyed in accordance with the methods prescribed in § 9.28.060 of this chapter.

F. An application for a well permit may be submitted to the Merced County Department of Health by mail, but construction of the proposed well shall not be commenced until the permit application has been approved by the Health Officer and the contractor is in receipt of the approved permit.

G. An application for a water well permit shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable permit fee (when a fee is required).

H. A permit issued under this chapter shall be valid for a period of six (6) months from the date of issuance. Completion of the permitted work in accordance to this ordinance shall be within twelve (12) months from the date of issuance of the permit.

I. Any person operating a public water system shall obtain a permit to operate from the Health Officer.

J. The construction of a water well within the service area of a public water system where water is available is prohibited. Exemptions may be granted for

industries which require water in quantities greater than that which can be provided by the public water system or when it can be shown by the business that connection to the public water system would cause undue financial hardship. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1197, 1985; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.035 Permit—Fees.

Fees will be established by the board of supervisors of Merced County pursuant to resolution. When the State Department of Health Services issues an amended permit to a public water system constructing a well, the permit and fee will be waived. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.040 Permit—Emergency exemption.

Should persons or property be threatened by a sudden, unforeseen impairment in the quantity or quality of water available, so that it becomes necessary to obtain a new water supply or increase the existing supply and a permit cannot be obtained because county offices are not open, a water well may be constructed, deepened or reconstructed without a permit. All work performed under such emergency conditions shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. In all such cases, the person who performed the work shall, within forty-eight (48) hours after such work is begun, excluding weekends and holidays, obtain a permit and file a statement with the Health Officer indicating the reason for the emergency work. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.050 Permit—Appeals.

A. Any person whose application for a permit or for an approval has been revoked, denied, modified or additional standards imposed may, within thirty (30) days after the date of such denial, or revocation, appeal therefrom in writing, to the board of supervisors. The board shall set a date for hearing said appeal and the applicant and the health officer shall be notified thereof. This section does not authorize appeals to the board from any action of the health officer authorized or required by state law or regulation.

B. At the hearing of an appeal to the board of supervisors, any interested party may present oral or written evidence. Following the hearing, the board shall render a decision upon the appeal and may sustain, modify, or reverse any action of the health officer. The decision of the board shall be final. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.060 Water well standards.

A. Standards adopted. Except as may be otherwise specified in this chapter, the standards for the construction, repair, reconstruction, abandonment, or destruction of wells published in the department of Water Resources Bulletin 74-81, "Water Well Standards," State of California and Bulletin 74-1, "Cathodic Protection Well Standards" or as may be subsequently revised or supplemented, are hereby incorporated in and made an applicable section of this chapter.

B. Prohibited Construction.

1. The construction of dry/drainage wells, recharge/injection wells, and air conditioning wells as defined in this chapter is prohibited. The Health Officer may make exceptions to this prohibition if it can be shown that: (a) the quality of the water being introduced into the well will not have an undesirable impact on the ground-water; and/or (b) the well's construction will not permit the intermixing of aquifers or provide a conduit for the vertical movement of known or potential contaminants.

2. The construction of well pits is prohibited except in dewatering agricultural areas when discharge is into surface irrigation facilities only.

C. Well Construction.

1. Well location. All wells shall be so constructed as to prevent the entrance of surface water and contaminated ground water into the well or into the producing aquifer, and shall be separated a safe distance from potential sources of contamination and pollution. The following minimum horizontal distances shall be maintained for all wells furnishing potable water for human consumption:

	<u>Domestic Well</u>	<u>Public Well</u>
Septic tank or sewer line	30 feet	100 feet
Leach line or disposal field	100 feet	100 feet
Seepage pit or cesspool	150 feet	150 feet
Elevated sewage disposal field	150 feet	150 feet
Areas of intense animal confinement	100 feet	100 feet
Agricultural wells	300 feet*	300 feet*
Unlined canals, surface water course or drainage water retention ponds	100 feet	100 feet

* An exception may be authorized when an existing agricultural well meets or exceeds the sanitary, surface and annular seal requirements specified for the proposed water well.

a. The Health Officer may authorize an exception to these requirements in specific instances.

2. Property line setback. All wells shall be located with a minimum setback of fifteen (15) feet from a property line. The Health Officer may authorize an exception to this requirement where space restrictions on existing small lots necessitate, but in no case shall the minimum setback of the well from the property line be less than five (5) feet.

3. Casing perforations. All wells supplying potable water for human consumption shall be constructed with a fifty (50) foot minimum, continuous, unperforated casing, except in areas where the only potable water is at a depth of less than fifty (50) feet. In such instances, the depth to the first perforations in the well may be reduced to less than fifty (50) feet below ground surface if prior approval is granted by the Health Officer. In no case shall the depth of the annular seal or the depth of the first perforations be reduced to less than twenty (20) feet below ground surface.

a. Corcoran clay. All wells penetrating Corcoran clay shall be constructed in a manner such as to prevent the intermixing of waters above and below the Corcoran clay layer. There shall be no perforations above and below the Corcoran clay layer in the same casing.

4. Gravel packing. In gravel packed wells that furnish potable water for human consumption, the gravel packing shall not extend above fifty (50) feet below ground surface, except in areas where the only potable water is at a depth of less than fifty (50) feet. In such instances, the gravel packing shall not extend more than five (5) feet above the first perforations.

a. Gravel packed wells with a conductor casing shall be exempted from this requirement provided that the annular space between the conductor pipe and the wall of the drilled hole is filled with sealing material fulfilling the specifications and depth requirements of Parts G and H of this section.

5. Well seals. All wells shall have a sanitary seal, surface seal and an annular seal. An access opening in the well cap, well casing, or pump base for the purpose of disinfecting the well or measuring the water level shall be protected with a threaded, watertight plug or cap. Wells requiring air vents shall be installed in an approved manner.

a. Annular seal. On all wells the annular space between the well casing and the wall of the drilled hole shall be effectively sealed with cement grout or other approved sealant material to protect against contamination or pollution by surface or shallow subsurface waters. The annular seal shall begin no more than 20 feet above the most shallow perforation. The following minimum annular seal depths shall be required*:

Type of Well	Depth of Annular Seal
	Below Ground Surface
Domestic wells	50 feet
Public wells	50 feet
Dairy wells	50 feet
Industrial wells	50 feet
Agricultural wells	50 feet
Cathodic protection wells	20 feet
Observation and monitoring wells	20 feet

(1) Sealing conditions. The following are the requirements to be observed in sealing the annular space: The sealing material shall consist of neat cement grout, sand-cement grout, concrete, or Bentonite clay, and shall conform to the specifications given in the Standards (Bulletin 74-81). Sealing materials and their uses shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

(2) Gravel packed wells - The width of the annular seal space between the wall of the drilled hole and the well casing or the conductor casing, where applicable, shall be at least two (2) inches. If gravel fill pipes are installed through the seal, the annular seal shall be of sufficient thickness to assure that there is a minimum of 2 inches between the gravel fill pipe and the wall of the drilled hole. If a temporary conductor casing is used, it shall be removed as the sealing material is placed. The sealing material shall be applied in the annular space in one continuous operation from the bottom.

(3) Cable tool wells - Wells constructed by the cable tool method of drilling are exempt from the annular seal requirements specified in Part 5.a of this section, provided:

(a) A slurry of Bentonite clay is maintained around and in contact with the casing at all times during construction.

(b) The well casing is without perforations.

(c) The casing shoe or collar is landed in an impermeable clay interval.

(d) If a conductor casing is used, the space between the well casing and the conductor casing is effectively sealed with a watertight welded cover or filled with approved sealant material.

b. Surface seal.

(1) A concrete surface seal or slab shall be constructed on the ground surface around the top of the well casing and shall be free from cracks or other defects likely to detract from its water tightness. The slab shall be monolithically poured on

thoroughly compacted native earth and shall be a minimum thickness of six (6) inches, extending four (4) inches above and two (2) inches below surrounding ground level, and shall be extended at least two (2) feet in all directions from the well casing. The surface of the concrete slab shall be smooth troweled and shall be graded away from the well casing in all directions for a distance of at least one (1) foot from the casing, with sufficient fall to drain water away from the casing.

(2) The concrete slab shall be poured in contact with the sealant material in the annular space.

(3) The top of the well casing shall extend a minimum of one (1) inch above the concrete surface slab.

c. Sanitary seal. A sanitary seal shall form a durable, weatherproof and watertight seal on top of the well, between the pump base and the concrete slab, or between the pump base and the top of the well casing. Sanitary seals that are manufactured and sold specifically for this purpose are required. "Home made" sanitary seals are not permitted unless plans for its construction, signed by an engineer, are submitted and approved by the Health Officer. When a pump is offset or submerged, any pipes or electrical cables which enter the well shall do so above ground and from the top of the casing and shall be completely surrounded by the sanitary seal so as to be water tight. Ropes for holding pipes or the submersible pump must be installed completely inside of the casing. Objects and materials that are not necessary for the operation of the well shall not enter the casing. Holes shall not be made in the casing. This requirement shall not restrict the proper installation of perforated casing below the annular seal or the proper installation of tubes for chlorination or sounding of the well. All proposed construction that varies from the requirements of this section must be approved by the Health Officer.

6. Backflow prevention. All pumping equipment shall be installed with protective devices to effectively prevent the entrance of foreign matter for back siphonage into the well casing. A properly designed air gap may be considered an acceptable protective device for agricultural wells. No person shall install any equipment or mechanism, or use any water treating chemical or substance, if it is found that such equipment, mechanism, chemical or substance may cause pollution or contamination of the domestic water supply. Such equipment or mechanism may be permitted only when equipped with an approved backflow prevention device.

7. Building code compliance. All electrical, plumbing and appurtenant structural work relating to the well installation or repair shall be performed in conformity with all applicable building code requirements of the jurisdiction in which the well is constructed.

8. Disinfection. All wells and associated equipment furnishing or in contact with potable water for domestic purposes, shall be disinfected after the construction, installation or repair of the well, pump, or storage equipment and prior to its use or

return to operation. The minimum concentration of the disinfectant solution shall be equivalent to at least one hundred (100) P.P.M. (parts per million) of available chlorine, with a minimum contact time of 12 hours.

9. Sampling Faucet (Hose Bib). A sampling faucet shall be installed on all new domestic and dairy wells. Sampling faucets are required on all public wells. The sampling faucet shall be located:

- (a) So that it is accessible;
- (b) On the discharge line between the pump and the pressure tank in such a manner that a sample may be taken when the pump is not in operation;
- (c) A minimum of 18 inches above the surrounding grade; and
- (d) So that the opening of the faucet is facing downward.

10. Temporary cover. During periods when no work is being performed on a well under construction, the well and appurtenant excavation if any, shall be adequately covered to preclude creation of a safety hazard.

11. Storage and Pressure Tanks. Tanks used for storage of potable water or to provide pressure for delivery of potable water shall conform to the minimum guidelines established by the Health Officer. Tanks used for potable water storage or to provide pressure must have been manufactured specifically for this purpose. Tanks which have previously contained materials other than potable water may not be used. Flexible tank liners shall be National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) approved. Interior tank coatings must meet AWWA Standard D102-78 and appear on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) list of approved tank coatings.

D. Out-of-service well. The owner shall continuously maintain, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, any well which is in or out of service, so as to be safe and to prevent pollution of any aquifer. A properly maintained out-of-service well shall not be considered to be an abandoned well for a period of one (1) year. When placed into service, all above-ground well construction must comply with current requirements, to be verified by on-site inspection. As evidence of his intentions for future use, the owner shall within thirty (30) days of taking the well out of service, submit to the Health Officer a signed "Letter of Intent" to place the well in service within one year. Furthermore, the owner shall properly maintain the well in such a way that:

1. The well has no defects which shall impair the quality of the water in the well or in the aquifers penetrated.

2. If the pump has been removed, the well casing shall be covered with a durable, weatherproof and watertight seal to prevent unauthorized access and entrance of surface contaminants into the well.

3. The well is clearly marked and the surrounding area is kept clear of brush or debris.

E. Abandoned well. Every abandoned well shall be considered the property owner's responsibility and shall be destroyed in accordance with the methods prescribed in this chapter.

F. Well destruction.** The objective of destruction is to restore as nearly as possible those subsurface conditions which existed before the well was constructed. Destruction of a well shall consist of the following:

1. The soil around the casing must be excavated to a minimum depth of four (4) feet and the casing removed from that point upward.

2. When a completed water well drillers report is available and, if reported subsurface conditions make it practical, the well may be destroyed by alternating clean native fill or sand with the sealing material inside the casing so as to seal each non-clay strata ten (10) feet above and ten (10) feet below its reported depth.***

3. When no water well drillers report is available, the well casing shall be filled entirely with the sealing material.

4. In all cases the upper most twenty (20) feet of casing shall be filled with the sealing material.

5. Borings made for the purpose of obtaining a single soil sample shall be destroyed in accordance with this chapter if any of the following apply:

a. Ground water is encountered;

b. A clay layer is penetrated;

c. The boring exceeds twenty (20) feet;

d. The presence of a contaminant is confirmed or suspected.

6. The sealing material and its installation shall conform with the requirements for annular seals listed in this chapter.

G. Exception to standards. An exception to any provision of these standards may be authorized when in the judgment of the Health Officer, the application of such provisions is unnecessary or impose additional requirements if necessary to protect the quality of the underground water resource. Specific conditions or exceptions will be prescribed on the variance permit. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1197, 1985; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

- * The Health Officer may change the required depth of the annular seal when adverse or special conditions warrant.
- ** Well destruction is required when a property where a well is located is connected to a public water system.
- *** The Health Officer may change the destruction requirements when adverse or special conditions warrant.

9.28.070 Well Contractors.

The person responsible for the construction, alteration, destruction, or abandonment of a water well, cathodic protection well, or monitoring well shall possess a C-57 Water Well Contractor's License Law of the State of California. A copy of the current and valid C-57 license shall be submitted to the Health Officer prior to undertaking any well construction, alteration, destruction, or abandonment. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.080 Inspection.

A. A well site and surrounding property may be inspected by the Health Officer at any time prior to or during the construction or destruction of any well. The Health Officer shall be notified by the well contractor at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to commencement of the work authorized by the permit.

B. Except when a valid, verifiable emergency exists, the sanitary surface and annular seals on a well furnishing water for human consumption shall be installed prior to placing the well into service. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.090 Water analyses.

After new domestic and dairy water wells are placed into service, the Health Officer shall obtain water samples for chemical and bacteriological analysis. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983).

9.28.100 Replacement of new well.

If a new water well, for which a valid permit was obtained, should require abandonment and replacement within a period of one hundred eighty (180) days after installation, an additional permit and fee shall not be required. In the event of such an occurrence, the property owner shall comply with the following provisions:

A. The Health Officer shall be notified before work on the replacement well is started and an inspection shall be made during the course of the construction.

B. The abandoned well shall be properly destroyed in accordance with the methods and requirements prescribed in this chapter. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983).

9.28.110 Replacement of existing well.

If a new well must be constructed as a result of the failure of an existing well, mandatory destruction of the existing well will be a condition for issuance of a permit for the new construction. Well failure may be determined by, but not limited to, the following criteria:

A. When groundwater drops to a level below the useful depth of the well;

B. When the well yields sand or soil in quantities so as to make it unusable for domestic or agricultural purposes;

C. When contamination is present;

D. When the well is inside of the established minimum setback requirements from potential sources of contamination;

E. When established setback requirements do not exist and when, in the judgment of the Health Officer degradation of the groundwater is likely to occur or continue as a result of failure to destroy the well, the Health Officer may order its destruction. (Ord. 1271, 1988).

* The existing well shall be properly destroyed in accordance with the methods and requirements of this chapter.

9.28.120 Reports.

A. A contractor who has constructed, deepened or reconstructed a water well shall, within thirty (30) days after completion of the work, furnish the Health Officer

with an official copy of the "Water Well Driller's Report" (State of California, department of Water Resources, Form #DWR-188).

B. Confidentiality of reports will be strictly enforced according to the California Water Code, § 13752. (Ord. 1271, 1988; Ord. 1128, 1983).

9.28.130 Enforcement.

The health officer is authorized to enforce this chapter, and may perform all acts necessary or proper to accomplish the purposes of this chapter and is authorized to adopt and enforce such guidelines as is necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 1197, 1985; Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).

9.28.140 Violation—Penalty.

Each violation of this chapter is an infraction subject to the penalties set forth in chapter 1.28 § 1.28.030, and 1.28.040, of the Merced County Code. (Ord. 1128, 1983; Ord. 752, 1975).