The Dover Township Board of Supervisors Work Session for Monday, November 14, 2016, was called to order at 6:00 PM by Chairperson Matthew Menges in the Meeting Room of the Dover Township Municipal Building. Supervisors present were Matthew Menges, Charles Richards, Stephen Parthree and Stephen Stefanowicz. Robert Stone was absent with prior notice. Other Township Representatives in attendance were Bradley Hengst, Township Sewage Enforcement Officer, Laurel Oswalt, Township Manager, Charles Rausch; Township Solicitor and Tiffany Strine, Township Secretary. There were no members of the public present. This meeting is being recorded for the purpose of minutes only.

This work session is being held for the purposes of discussing Dover Township Well Ordinance Amendments.

Bradley Hengst; Township Sewage Enforcement Officer, informed the Board that the current Dover Township well ordinance is in need of being updated. The portion of the Township Ordinance that regulates Township wells is the portion Mr. Hengst is requesting Board approval to be amended.

Mr. Hengst stated that he will be revising the Township’s Ordinance, Chapter 26, Part 3 § 307. Mr. Hengst added that he would like to consolidate all of the previous Township Ordinance amendments into one Township Ordinance to be established and to be enforced. The amendments being made are to better clarify and clearly update the specifications of the current Township Ordinance.

Mr. Hengst would like to rename the Dover Township Ordinance, Chapter 26, Part 3 § 307 to no longer be titled *Construction and Abandonment Standards* and to now be titled *Isolation Distances*.

As per Mr. Hengst; the Dover Township Ordinance, Chapter 26, Part 3 § 307 will now include the following:

§26-307. Isolation Distances

A. Every domestic water well constructed after the effective date of this ordinance shall be isolated from the closest point of any feature described, regardless of the ownership of the property upon which the feature is located, by the minimum horizontal distance stated in subsections B. and C. in this section.

B. From these components of an on-site sewage disposal system. Whether in use or abandoned in place.

1. The minimum isolation distance is fifty feet (50’) for:
a. Septic Tanks, Aerobic Treatment Tanks, or Holding Tanks,
b. Free access or buried sand filters,
c. Effluent pump tank, chlorine contact tank or siphon tank,
d. Gravity or pressurized building sewers and/or effluent delivery lines.

2. The minimum isolation distance is one hundred feet (100’) for:
   a. Perimeter of the aggregate in a subsurface, at grade, elevated sand mound absorption area.
   b. Perimeter of the non-aggregate absorption area (i.e. plastic chambers or modules)
   c. Toe of sand in an elevated sand mound.
   d. Wetted perimeter of a spray field.
   e. Seepage pits, cesspools and similar features for human or animal waste.
   f. From these features or land uses, whether in use or abandoned in place, the isolation distances shall be as noted:
      g. Ten feet (10’) to all the lot lines

2. The right-of-way line or future right-of-way dedication, whichever is a greater distance from the existing right-of-way center line.
   i. Twenty-five feet (25’) to farm silos and pastures.
   ii. One hundred feet (100’) to barn yards, sinkholes, bore holes, injection wells.
   iii. Two hundred feet (200’) to any manure or animal waste storage facility with a liquid capacity greater than 150,000 gallons.

3. Every domestic water well shall be constructed in an essentially vertical orientation to assure that for its entire depth, it is fully within the perimeter of the property on which it surfaces.§7-202. Prohibited Acts.

§ 26-308. Construction and Abandonment Standards

1. Source.
   A. The source of supply shall be from a water bearing formation drawn not less than 100 feet from the ground surface, with at least 20 feet of properly grounded well casing, and from no formation which is subject to pollution.
B. New hand dug wells are prohibited.

2. Casing.

A. The well shall have a water-tight and durable wrought iron, steel, or other type of approved casing with a nominal thickness of 3/16 (.1875) inches and 6 inches, outside diameter. The sections shall be joined together by threaded couplings, joints, by welding or any other water-tight approved joint or coupling. Plastic well casing shall be polyvinylchloride (PVC) minimum schedule 40.

B. Casing shall be installed 20 feet from the finished grade or in any case shall be extended 10 feet into bedrock or other impervious strata. Driven wells shall be provided with a drive shoe or other effective casing seal.

C. An annular space shall be provided between the well casing and the earth formation of a radius at least 1½ inches greater than the casing radius, excluding coupling for internal pressure grouting, or 1½ inches greater than the casing radius, excluding coupling for external grouting. The annular space shall be completely filled with impervious cement grout or equivalent sealing material from bottom of the casing to the ground surface. External grouting shall be accomplished utilizing a tremie pipe and grout pump to force out any standing water on the outside of the well casing. The casing shall be sealed effectively against entrance of water from water-bearing formations which are subject to pollution, through which the casing may pass. If casings of smaller diameter are used in the lower portions of the well, effective water-tight seals shall be provided between the casings where they telescope. In such instances, sections of casings shall telescope for a minimum distance of 4 feet.

D. If plastic well casing is used, the annular space shall be pressure grouted to the full depth of the casing using bentonite grout.

E. The top of the well casing shall extend a minimum of 12 inches above the finished grade of the lot so that contaminated water or other substances cannot enter the well through the annular opening at the top of the well case.

F. In areas where flooding is likely to occur, including 100-year flood plains, the casing shall reach a height of at least 2 feet above the predetermined 100-year flood elevation or, in the absence of a pre-determined flood elevation, a minimum of 2 feet above the finished ground surface.

3. Drainage. The ground surrounding the top of the well casing for a radius of not less than 10 feet shall be sloped away from the well to prevent surface runoff from entering the completed well.

4. Well Covers. Every domestic use water well shall be equipped with an insect proof cover at the top of the well casing. Covers shall extend downward at least 2 inches over the outside of the well casing. Any restoration/repair of wells with casing terminating below grade shall be raised above grade to 12 inches minimum. Electrical wiring for well pumps shall be encased in conduit.
from the bottom of the water supply pipe trench to the well cap.

5. Abandonment.

   A. A well is considered abandoned or permanently discontinued if a pump was not installed in a new well that was constructed or if an existing well has not been utilized for a period of 1 year or more.

   B. Every domestic water well which is abandoned, if not grouted with the casing in place, shall have the casing removed and be filled to a depth of 10 feet below grade with ASHTO #57 crushed stone and then grouted from 10 feet below grade to the top of the well.

   C. Every abandoned hand dug domestic water well shall be filled with environmentally safe material free of debris or waste materials (ASHTO #57 crushed stone).

6. Springs. This Section of the standards is to be used for reconstruction of existing springs only. Before rehabilitation shall begin on an existing spring, a report shall be made to determine the advisability of said reconstruction, which shall include as a minimum, quality and quantity of water. Springs for new construction are not considered an adequate water supply and will not be considered as valid for the issuance of a building permit. Reconstructed springs shall be completely enclosed by walls and a cover of reinforced concrete or equally durable water-tight material. This cover shall have a firm foundation to effectively prevent settling. The uphill wall shall be so constructed as to prevent entrance of surface water. Where manhole covers are used, the manhole shall be at least 24 inches in diameter. It shall extend at least 3 inches above the surrounding ground surface and be covered by an impervious durable cover of concrete, steel or equivalent material which overlaps the manhole vertically by at least 2 inches. The manhole cover shall be effectively secured to the manhole by bolting, locking or equivalent means, and shall be kept so secured.

7. Pump Enclosure. Any pump room or any enclosure around a well pump shall be drained and protected from freezing by heating or other approved means. Well pits shall be prohibited.

8. Geothermal Borehole Grouting. Geothermal boreholes shall be completely filled with either of the following two (2) options:

   A. The geothermal borehole shall be completely filled with impervious cement grout or equivalent sealing material from the bottom of the borehole to the bottom of the header trench.

   B. The geothermal borehole shall be filled with ½ inch clean crushed stone to a minimum of ten (10) feet below the point at which the borehole enters the rock. The remainder of the borehole above the top of the crushed stone shall be completely filled with impervious cement grout or equivalent sealing material to the bottom of the header trench.

(Ord. 96-6, 6/10/1996, §VIII; as amended by Ord. 2011-02, 2/14/2011, § 1)
Board consensus was reached and it was collectively agreed to have Attorney Rausch provide an ordinance with the above stated Dover Township amendments; as presented by Mr. Bradley Hengst, Township Sewage Enforcement Officer.

The work session was adjourned at 6:30PM.

At the conclusion of the work session an executive session was held regarding personnel and an acquisition of real estate.

Respectfully submitted by: ____________________________

Tiffany Strine, Recording Secretary