

Chapter H 66

SANITATION CODE FOR LAKE AND STREAM
SHORE PLATS

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H 66.01 Sanitation code where applicable. The provisions of the sanitation code for lake and stream shore plats shall be applicable to any parcel of land or any lot situated within the boundaries of any lake or stream plat as defined in H 65.01 and to any lake or stream lands subdivided by metes and bounds or otherwise into parcels or lots for residences, summer cottages or places of public assemblage, which are not a part of a recorded plat and not included within the corporate limits of any village or city or which are not used for agricultural purposes.

H 66.02 Enforcement by local health officers. (1) Pursuant to section 141.01, Wis. Stats., the several local boards of health are authorized and required to enforce the provisions of this code. In the discharge of this duty, any local health officer is authorized to enter any premises or structures at reasonable hours for the purpose of making inspections and, when so directed by the local board of health may swear out warrants and cause prosecutions of any violations of this code.

(2) Inspections shall be made whenever deemed necessary or when directed by the local or state board of health and shall include a thorough examination of all sanitary appliances and all sanitary equipment on such premises, to determine whether they are adequate and in a safe state of repair.

(3) The local health officer shall make reports of his findings and activities in the enforcement of this code as may be required by the state and local boards of health.

(*Note:* Rules and regulations of the local boards of health may provide for additional and more stringent precautions in platting and sanitary practices. These local codes and ordinances should be carefully checked and followed by the platting and surveyor.)

H 66.03 Source of water supply. No drinking water supply shall be taken from a polluted well or other well situated within apparent danger of pollution. All wells in any lake or stream plat shall be so located as not to be subject to pollution from privy vaults, leaching pits, surface or underground drains or other dangerous sources. The surface of the surrounding ground shall be made to drain from the

well in all directions. Waste water from the well and all waste water from domestic uses and sanitary appliances shall be conveyed in an approved manner a safe distance from the well.

66.04 Wells—Type, depth and method of connecting pumps and suction pipe to well casing. (1) **DRIVEN POINT WELLS.** The brass screen point shall be driven when possible to a depth of not less than 25 feet below the surface measuring from the top of the screen point. Where the ground conditions are unfavorable for the protection of the water supply, greater depth may be required.

(2) **DRILLED WELLS.** Drilled wells shall have a depth of not less than 25 feet and the casing shall extend from a point above the surface, or concrete pit, to the full depth of the drill hole. Where ground conditions are unfavorable for the protection of the water supply, greater depth may be required.

(3) **DUG AND BORED WELLS.** No dug or bored wells with open-jointed stone or well curbing, or similar retaining wall shall be used as a source of water supply.

(4) **PUMP CONNECTIONS.** The pump suction or discharge pipe, as the case may be, shall be so connected to the well casing as to exclude surface water from the well. (See also Wisconsin well construction code issued by the state board of health.)

(Note: Cross connection prohibited. Connections between pipes carrying water of accepted standard of purity and pipes carrying water from a well, cistern, lake or stream which does not or may not at all times meet accepted standards of purity, regardless of the provisions of gate valves, check valves, or other safeguards, are prohibited by law and regulations. See also Wisconsin state plumbing code issued by the state board of health).

H 66.05 Purity of water supply. (1) **LABORATORY ANALYSIS.** The safety of all wells so located as to be within apparent danger of pollution shall be determined each year by a laboratory analysis of the water before the summer season opens and at regular intervals as may be deemed necessary by the state board of health or local health officer.

(2) **DRINKING WATER WHEN NOT AVAILABLE.** Where drinking water is not available on the premises the supply must be taken from a safe source, and if carried any great distance covered containers must be used. No common drinking cup is permitted in connection with a public well.

(3) **COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.** Water supply and distribution systems shall conform to the requirements of H 65.08.

(4) **STAGNANT WELLS.** Wells not used during the winter months or during periods when the premises are not occupied shall be pumped out sufficiently to remove the stagnant water before being placed in use.

(5) **UNSAFE WATER SUPPLIES.** Water supplies from unsafe sources shall not be used, except for the watering of lawns, for fire protection, or other similar uses. Faucets or other drawing devices in connection with any unsafe water supplies shall be equipped with a loose key, which shall be removed when not in actual use.

H 66.06 Liquid household waste disposal. Liquid household wastes as obtained from kitchen sinks, baths, wash basins, and laundry work

shall not be deposited or allowed to flow on the surface of the ground. Such wastes may be carried or be conveyed by means of adequate piping into a shallow pit from three to four feet in depth, the pit to be covered, and located a safe distance from any source of water supply on the premises as well as a safe distance away from adjacent premises.

H 66.07 Waste from refrigerators. Waste from ice-boxes or other receptacles for storing food shall be so discharged as not to befoul the owner's premises or adjacent property.

H 66.08 Toilets and compartments. (1) Every building for human occupancy now existing or which may be hereafter erected shall have a separate toilet, except that a public toilet may be permitted in lieu of separate toilets. Such public toilet shall be constructed, located and maintained in manner as approved by the state board of health.

(2) Each such separate toilet located within or attached to any such residence building shall be placed in a compartment completely separated from any other room and which shall not be less than 2 feet, 6 inches in width, nor less than 4 feet, 6 inches deep, nor less than 7 feet in height, and shall be enclosed in sound-proof partitions extended to the ceiling.

(3) Every such compartment shall have a window opening directly to the outer air and adequately screened. If the toilet is of an approved chemical, septic or water-flushed type the door may lead into the toilet from the interior of the building proper. If entrance is from the outside, both doors and windows must be adequately screened.

H 66.09 Care of toilet. Every toilet and every part thereof shall be kept clean, efficient and in good repair. Toilet paper shall be provided, and of material which will not obstruct the toilet, and no foreign material shall be deposited in the toilet.

(Note: Salt washings from water softeners seriously interfere with the operation of septic tanks and should not be allowed to discharge into that part of the disposal system.)

H 66.10 Outdoor privies. (1) **CONSTRUCTION.** Outdoor privies shall be detached from the residence or other structure, shall be properly located, be of an approved type and provided with an adequate shelter-house, made fly and vermin proof, and be properly ventilated.

(2) **LOCATION OF PRIVIES.** No privy with or without a leaching pit shall be erected or maintained within 50 feet of any well, 10 feet of the line of any road or street, 5 feet of the party line of an adjacent lot, or 25 feet of the door or window of a dwelling, or other building used for human occupancy.

(3) **DANGEROUS PRIVIES.** Whenever in the judgment of the state board of health or its official representative, or of a local health officer any leaching or defective privy vault is located so near a well as to endanger the well water supply such officer may require that the privy vault be constructed of watertight material in accordance with instructions furnished by the local or state board of health.

(4) **DEFECTIVE PRIVIES.** No person shall keep or permit to be kept on his premises any privy of which the contents are exposed to flies

or vermin or exposed to view, nor shall such person allow the contents of the privy vault to be discharged upon the surface of the ground or become offensive or insanitary.

(5) **CARE OF PRIVIES.** Every privy shelter-house shall be kept clean and the vault thereof shall be cleaned out when it is filled to within one foot of the surface of the ground. The contents when removed shall be disposed of in a manner as to prevent the creation of a nuisance.

(6) **EXISTING PRIVIES.** The provisions of this section shall apply to all existing privies as well as to all new and rebuilt privies within the boundaries of any lake or stream plat. (See also H 66.01).

(7) **PRIVIES IN VIOLATION OF CODE.** The owners or occupants of premises on which privies are maintained in violation of this section shall within a reasonable time after the taking effect of this code provide satisfactory privies or other approved sanitary toilet facilities as provided in the code.

H 66.11 Chemical toilets. Chemical toilets, whether now existing or hereafter installed, which serve summer cottages or all-year homes, shall be of an approved bowl and tank type and conform to the following minimum standards in design, materials, construction, installation, and maintenance requirements.

(1) **BOWL.** The bowl must be vitreous china, fired enameled iron or equivalent material, plain and sanitary, with local vent connection at the top of the bowl, equipped with an automatic or hand-operated agitator and a good grade, self-closing seat and cover, and be so designed as to insure durability and sanitary operation.

(2) **CONNECTING TUBE.** The connecting tube between the bowl and tank must be free from offsets and not less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Joints between the bowl and tank must be made in a substantial manner and be air and watertight.

(3) **LOCAL VENT.** The vent pipe must be of adequate size and substantial material, properly jointed and so installed as to give proper ventilation at all times.

(4) **TANK.** The tank shall have adequate capacity, may be either horizontal or vertical, cylindrical or half-round, and made of No. 16 gauge galvanized iron or No. 16 gauge, lead coated iron, painted, or No. 14 gauge copper-bearing iron, and covered with two or more coats of corrosion-resisting paint. The operating capacity of the tank shall be based on the number of occupants of the building to be accommodated, but no such tank serving in connection with a cottage, residence or other similar structure shall have an operating capacity of less than 25 gallons liquid contents capacity. Any tank serving in connection with chemical toilets, unless uncovered so that an inspection may be made at any time, shall be placed not nearer than 15 feet from any well. All drainage piping to a distance of 25 feet from the well shall be of cast iron made up with watertight joints. Liquid-carrying waste pipes in connection with sinks, basins, baths, etc., for a distance of at least 25 feet from the well shall be made of like material.

(5) **CHEMICAL TOILETS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.** The number of bowls, tank capacity, toilets, compartments, approaches, ventilation, light, floors and other requirements shall be adequate to meet the needs of the building and conform to the state building and plumbing codes as set forth for public toilet rooms. The system and installation plans shall be approved by the state board of health.

(6) **TANK CONTENTS DISPOSAL.** The tank shall be provided with a hand-operated drain valve so located that the contents may be drawn off by gravity into an adequate underground pit which shall be located a safe distance from any building or source of water supply. Material removed from the tank shall be disposed of in such manner as not to create a nuisance or objectionable condition.

(7) **DRAIN PIPE.** The outlet valve and drain pipe shall be not less than three inches and the drain pipe to pit shall be not less than four inches in diameter, laid free from offsets and defects and with a grade of not less than one-fourth inch per foot. Joints shall be made watertight and if within 25 feet of a shallow well the piping shall be of cast iron. (Also see subsection [4].)

(8) **CARE OF SYSTEM.** The tank must not be allowed to become so full as to permit the contents to rise to a point near the base of the bowl in vertical tanks; or into the connecting tube of horizontal tanks. The inside of the bowl must be washed frequently and cleaned with a chemical solution and kept free at all times from fecal matter in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the manufacturers and the rules governing cleanliness.

(9) **CHEMICAL.** The phenol-coefficient of the chemical used shall be clearly stated on the package or container. Full directions for using the chemical solution shall at all times be posted or kept where readily accessible by the owner or occupant of the premises. The chemical solution in the tank shall be maintained at all times at such strength and quantity as to effectively sterilize and deodorize the tank contents.

(10) **MAINTENANCE.** Chemical toilets must not be used unless the tank is properly charged with the chemical solution and in accordance with directions prescribed by the maker. The agitator must be effectively worked after each use of the closet.

(Note: Plumbing installations. The regulations contained in the Wisconsin state plumbing code, adopted by the state board of health pursuant to chapter 145, Wis. Stats., shall govern the construction and installation of all plumbing work. Private water supply and sewage disposal systems shall be installed so as to reasonably conform to H 62.11 and H 62.18 to 62.20 inclusive of the state plumbing code.)

H 66.12 Garbage and refuse disposal. Garbage, refuse and household wastes shall not be deposited openly on the surface of the ground, but may be disposed of by one of the following methods:

(1) By depositing in adequate metal garbage cans placed outside of the building and kept clean and covered; the contents to be regularly disposed of by carrying away from the plat and burying or otherwise depositing of same in manner as not to create a nuisance.

(2) By depositing such garbage or refuse daily in an adequate underground pit equipped with hopper and cover and located at such a distance that it will not pollute any source of water supply or create offensive conditions.

H 66.13 Dangerous cesspools. For the purpose of these rules a *dangerous cesspool* is defined as an excavation in the ground made for the reception of crude sewage or liquid house waste, four or more feet in depth and so constructed that organic matter is retained and functioning so that large amounts of liquids are permitted to seep through its walls into the surrounding soil. All such cesspools are prohibited. All dangerous cesspools or improperly located seepage pits now existing on any premises shall be discontinued when so ordered by officials having jurisdiction, and when necessary or required shall be emptied of their contents, limed and filled with earth or other suitable material.

H 66.14 Vault and pit cleaning. The contents of any vault, basin, or tank shall be removed in proper manner, once a year or oftener when necessary. All sediment, grease or other waste liable to cause a nuisance shall be hauled away or buried a safe distance from any source of water supply and so as not to cause a nuisance on the premises or at the place of disposal.

H 66.15 Abating a nuisance or insanitary installation. If a sanitary appliance on any premises becomes defective and a nuisance is created, its use is prohibited until the defective conditions are remedied.

H 66.16 Bathing beaches. (1) The depositing of any garbage or refuse upon any beach, or in the waters of a lake, and the discharge of any liquid-carried waste inadequately treated by ditch or pipe line or by underground seepage are prohibited.

(2) The waters of all bathing beaches shall be maintained free from dangerous pollution, and whenever it is found by the local health officer or representatives of the state board of health that the beach is unsafe for bathing it shall be ordered closed to the public.

(3) Public bathing beaches shall be provided with separate toilet facilities for both sexes, designed and located so as to insure privacy. (See Wisconsin swimming pool and recreational bathing code issued by the state board of health).