son known or suspected of being affected with any such disease or condition shall be employed in such an area or capacity. If the management of the establishment has reason to suspect that any employee has contracted any disease in a communicable form or has become a carrier of such disease, he shall notify the local director of health immediately. When the local director of health has reasonable cause to suspect possibility of disease transmission from any food service establishment employee, the director of health shall secure a morbidity history of the suspected employee, or make such other investigation as may be indicated, and take appropriate action. The director of health may require any or all of the following measures: (1) the immediate exclusion of the employee from all food service establishments; (2) the immediate discontinuance of the catering food service operations concerned until, in the opinion of the director of health, no further danger of disease outbreak exists; (3) restriction of the employees' services to some area of the establishment where there would be no danger of transmitting disease; and (4) adequate medical and laboratory examinations of the employee, or other employees, and of his and their body discharges.

(s) No person, firm or corporation shall operate or maintain within any town, city or borough a catering business for preparation or service of food without local permits or licenses if such permits or licenses are required by local ordinance, or otherwise without registration of the name and business address with the local directors of health of the towns, cities or boroughs in which the business is conducted.

**Sec. 19-13-B50. Public and semi-public water supplies.** In the case of public or semi-public water supplies or water supplies developed for a considerable number of persons necessitating higher rates of pumpage than for residential use, separating distances between wells or springs and sewage disposal systems or drains shall be established in accordance with the provisions of section 25-33 of the general statutes and of section 19-13-B39.

**Sec. 19-13-B51. Wells and springs for residential construction.** Each well or spring developed after December 8, 1959, for drinking or domestic purposes shall comply with the following minimum requirements:

(a) Each such well or spring shall be located at a relatively high point on the premises consistent with the general layout and surroundings but in any case protected against surface wash and as far removed from any known or probable source of pollution as the general layout of the premises and the surroundings will permit and, so far as possible, in a direction opposite to ground water flow from any such existing or probable source of pollution.

(b) The tops of all wells and springs shall be adequately covered and protected to guard against entrance of contamination from surface wash, waste water or otherwise. Where casings extends above the ground surface or through the floor of a well pit or other structure, adequate protection shall be provided by curbing or otherwise. Wells drilled in rock shall be effectively sealed where the well casing enters the rock. Dug well casings shall be made watertight to a depth of at least eight feet below the ground surface. Any equipment, piping or appurtenances permanently installed in a well shall be joined watertight to the well casing at the point of entrance to the well. The entrance of contamination into a well through a hand pump shall be eliminated by use of a stuffing box or other adequate arrangement.



(c) No such well or spring shall be constructed within seventy-five feet of a system for disposal of sewage, including all types of liquid domestic wastes, without the approval of the local director of health, and no such approval shall be granted in any case where such separating distance is less than fifty feet. No such well or spring shall be constructed within fifty feet of any existing sewer unless such sewer is constructed of cast iron pipe with leaded joints or other approved type of joint, in which event a minimum distance of twenty-five feet shall be maintained. Preferably such distances shall be greater than herein mentioned. Minimum distances of ten feet shall be maintained from any foundation drain. (Minimum distances between new sewage disposal systems and wells are specified in section 19-13-B8.)

(d) No such well or spring shall be located within twenty-five feet of high water mark of ponds or streams nor within the same distance of drains carrying surface water, without the approval of the local director of health.

(e) Every such well or spring shall be located so that it will be reasonably accessible with proper equipment for cleaning, treatment, repair, test, inspection and such other attention as may be necessary.

(f) Such wells or springs shall not be located within buildings or cellars or basements in which there are sewers or plumbing fixtures or any other potential sources of contamination, except that a well may be located in a special suitably drained well enclosure so constructed as to safeguard the well against contamination. (Location of a well inside of any building except in a pump house designed for the purpose is not recommended.)

(g) Before a well or spring is placed in use, it shall be disinfected with a chlorine solution.

Note re disinfection: Approximately one ounce of high test chlorine powder (70% available chlorine) or approximately three ounces of chlorinated lime (25% available chlorine) will disinfect one hundred gallons of water at a dosage of fifty p.p.m. The powder can be mixed with water to make up a disinfecting solution. After the addition of the disinfecting solution, the water in the well or spring should be allowed to stand for several hours or overnight. The disinfected water should have a strong

CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

# THE PUBLIC HEALTH CODE OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT AND OTHER DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS

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