

---

## ARTICLE II. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

### Sec. 6-4 Groundwater recharge area protection.

(a) Protected groundwater recharge areas; defined.

(1) Significant recharge area.

Significant recharge areas are defined by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) using criteria developed by them, and have been mapped on DNR's Hydrologic Atlas 18 (1989 edition), or as may be amended by DNR from time to time.

(2) Pollution susceptibility category.

Categories of relative vulnerability of an aquifer to pollution (higher, average, lower) are defined by the DNR using criteria developed by them, and have been mapped on DNR's Hydrologic Atlas 20 along with the most significant recharge areas. All significant recharge areas in Crisp County are categorized as having a higher susceptibility to pollution.

(3) Throughout Crisp County, the Board of Health has determined that all areas of the county fall under the higher susceptibility category.

(b) Protected groundwater recharge areas; restrictions.

Within Crisp County, the following shall apply:

(1) All new agricultural waste impoundment sites must be lined. The liner must be constructed of compacted clay having a thickness of 1 foot and a vertical hydraulic conductivity of less than  $5 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/sec or other criteria established by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

(2) A new home served by a septic tank/drain field system must have a lot that is at least 150% of the minimum lot size required by Table MT-1 of the Department of Human Resource's *Manual for On-Site Sewage Management Systems*.

(3) A new manufactured home park served by a septic tank/drain field system must have a lot or space that is at least 150% of the minimum lot or space size required by Table MT-2 of the Department of Human Resource's *Manual for On-Site Sewage Management Systems*.

(4) Spray irrigation of wastewater or the land spreading of wastewater treatment plant sludges must be approved by DNR.

(5) Permanent stormwater infiltration systems are prohibited.

(6) New wastewater treatment basins must have an impermeable liner, except for mining settling basins.

(7) New hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities are prohibited.

(8) New sanitary landfills, if permitted, shall have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems.

- 
- (9) Any new facility that handles hazardous materials, as determined by the DNR, shall comply with all requirements of the DNR including the provision of impermeable surfaces for spill and leak collection systems for their operations.
  - (10) A new aboveground chemical or petroleum storage tank must have secondary containment of 110% of the volume of the tank or 110% of the volume of the largest tank in a cluster of tanks. This requirement does not apply to:
    - a. Any tank having a maximum capacity of 660 gallons; and,
    - b. Any tank used for agricultural purposes, provided it complies with all Federal requirements.

### **Sec. 6-5 Wetlands protection.**

(a) Protected wetlands; defined.

- (1) "Wetlands" are freshwater areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar freshwater areas.
- (2) Protected wetlands are those wetlands identified and mapped in the Comprehensive Plan, based on criteria defined, identified and mapped by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

(b) Protected wetlands; restrictions.

Within any protected wetlands area, the following shall apply:

- (1) Alteration or degradation of a protected wetland requires prior approval by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act.
- (2) Hazardous waste receiving, treatment or disposal facilities are prohibited.
- (3) Sanitary landfills are prohibited.
- (4) Land uses that may be allowed if permitted by the zoning district and by the Section 404 permit include:
  - a. Timber production and harvesting.
  - b. Wildlife and fisheries management.
  - c. Camping, hiking, hunting and fishing recreation activities.
  - d. Public wastewater treatment and natural water quality treatment or purification facilities.