RANDOLPH TOWN

Updated Source Protection Plan

PARK WELL WS003

November 28, 2018

PO Box 127 Randolph, UT 84064

435-793-3185

Prepared by:
Lana Peart, Randolph Town
Mike Osborn, Rural Water Association of Utah

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Changes to Sections3.0/3.5 and 8.0 Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the Randolph well. The Implementation Schedule and Recordkeeping Sections have been updated. Designated person has changed and has been updated.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 System Information:

Water System Name: Randolph Town
Water System Number: 17005

Address: PO Box 127
Randolph, UT 84064

435-793-3185
randolph@allwest.net

1.2 Source Name:

Source Name: Randolph Field Street Well

Source Number – WS003
Type: Well

1.3 Designated Person

Name – Scott Ferguson
Address: PO Box 127
Randolph, UT 84064

Phone Number – 435 702-0104
wyoferg@gmail.com

2.0 DELINEATION REPORT

There are no changes

3.0 INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES

There are no changes to PCS's but the identified PCS's have been plotted on a map and included with this update.

4.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT CONTROLS

There are no changes

5.0 MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR EXISTING POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES

Best Management practices and Fact Sheets will be provided to the appropriate entities. . The system will contact the county road agency in charge of the maintenance of the canyon roads and request to be informed of any spills along the roads. The system will also advise the county that use of herbicides within the spring's protection area is not advised

6.0 MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR FUTURE POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES

If a new PCS is identified within the protection areas for the SPRINGS OR WELL, the system agrees to:

Contact each PCS as it moves into the protection areas
Determine whether it is actually a PCS
If it is, add it to your inventory
Identify and assess its controls, and
Plan and implement land management strategies, if the PCS is not adequately controlled.

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Plans are to have letters and Fact Sheets sent out to all entities by April 2019.

8.0 RESOURCE EVALUATION

Randolph Town is financially secure, they have zero financial liabilities and have no plans as of now to incur any loans. They have all of the financial resources to make sure that the source protection plan can be implemented.

9.0 RECORDKEEPING SECTION

Best Management Practice letters referred to in Section 5 is included in this update. All records will be kept in Town offices and updated as needed.

10.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN

There are no changes

11.0 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

This requirement has been completed by Randolph Town with complication of their CCR.

WAIVERS

Randolph Town currently has Reliably & Consistently waivers for VOCs and pesticides for these springs. These waivers need not be addressed in source protection plan updates.

Randolph Town
20 South Main
PO Box 127
Randolph, Utah 84064

March 1, 2019

Kris Peterson
UDOT Region 1
166 W. Southwell St.
Ogden, Ut 84044

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Subject: Drinking Water Source Protection

The Randolph Town has completed a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan in an effort to protect our public water supply from contamination. The plan reveals that State roads are located within our source protection zones. Please be aware that any accidental spills involving toxic chemicals, biological waste, or radioactive materials could threaten the water quality of our well. Additionally, the use of herbicides within source protection zones is also a threat to the water quality of this source. We ask that you exercise caution when using any chemical and keep the following management practices in mind:

Accidental spills should be cleaned up in accordance with the information in appropriate material safety data sheets and local, state, and federal regulations. If a spill of hazardous material should occur, we request that you notify us at the phone number below so we can assess its potential impact on the quality of this well. Following Manufacturer Specifications concerning the application of herbicides is also encouraged.

Thank you for helping us protect our valuable water resource. By working together we can ensure that the Randolph Town continues to provide a safe and adequate supply of water to our Residential community for many years to come. If you would like to review our Drinking Water Source Protection Plan, it is available. Please contact us at 435-793-3185, if you have any questions or concerns about this letter.

Sincerely,
Randolph Town

Randolph Town
20 South Main
PO Box 127
Randolph, Utah 84064

March 1, 2019

Dear Neighbors:

Subject: Drinking Water Source Protection

The Randolph Town has completed a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan in an effort to protect our public water supply from contamination. The plan reveals that various Horse Properties, and Septic Systems are located within our protection zones. Please be aware that any accidental spills involving toxic chemicals, or biological waste materials could threaten the water quality of our well. Additionally, the use of herbicides within source protection zones is also a threat to the water quality of this source. We ask that you exercise caution when using any chemical and keep the following management practices in mind:

Accidental spills should be cleaned up in accordance with the information in appropriate material safety data sheets and local, state, and federal regulations. If a spill of hazardous material should occur, we request that you notify us at the phone number below so we can assess its potential impact on the quality of this well. Following Manufacturer Specifications concerning the application of herbicides is also encouraged. Livestock waste: if you could please use these guidelines.

- Don't let runoff through animal waste accumulation areas flow off of your property.
- Establish a vegetative buffer zone downslope to detain and absorb waste.
- Any manure that has accumulated in piles should be periodically hauled off and spread out on pasture or crop land.

Thank you for helping us protect our valuable water resource. By working together we can ensure that the continues to provide a safe and adequate supply of water to all of our community for many years to come. If you would like to review our Drinking Water Source Protection Plan, it is available. Please contact us at 435-793-3185, if you have any questions or concerns about this letter.

Sincerely,
Randolph Town

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Utah Department of Environmental Quality

Pollution Prevention for Vehicle Maintenance & Repair Industry

Background

Vehicle repair shops generate regulated waste, either from the services they provide, such as fluid replacement, or from operations they perform, such as parts washing. Some common waste types include:

- ❍ Degreasers
- ❍ Engine fluids (oil, antifreeze)
- ❍ Floor dust
- ❍ Floor wash water
- ❍ Lead acid batteries
- ❍ Metal parts/scrap
- ❍ Oily waste sump sludge
- ❍ Spent solvents
- ❍ Paints and thinners
- ❍ Paper products (masking paper, cardboard, office paper.)
- ❍ Rags and absorbents
- ❍ Refrigerants
- ❍ Tires

Here are some options vehicle maintenance and repair companies can use to reduce wastes.

Train Employees to use Good Housekeeping Practices

- ❍ Implement spill prevention measures to reduce products from entering the environment.
- ❍ Perform preventative maintenance on equipment and vehicles.
- ❍ Check incoming vehicles for leaking fluids. Use drip pans to prevent spillage.
- ❍ Prevent non-hazardous material from getting contaminated by segregating waste streams.
- ❍ Monitor your inventory in storage to reduce accumulation of over-age products.
- ❍ Implement a "first-in first-out" policy.

Substitute Materials

- ❍ Look for ways to replace solvents with water based cleaners.
- ❍ Substitute detergent-based solutions for caustic solutions when cleaning.
- ❍ Substitute non-asbestos brake lining for asbestos brake lining.
- ❍ Purchase materials in non-aerosol form.
- ❍ Use biodegradable floor cleaners.
- ❍ Use non-chlorinated brake cleaners.

Modify Processes

- ❍ Prerinse parts with spent cleaning solution.
- ❍ Remove parts slowly after immersion in solvent solution to prevent spillage.
- ❍ Use a still rinse solvent sink rather than a free running rinse.
- ❍ Cover or plug solvent sinks when not in use to prevent evaporation.
- ❍ Replace solvent parts washers with a hot water washer or jet spray.
- ❍ Place cleaning equipment in a convenient location near the service bays to reduce drips and spills.
- ❍ Change spray painting process to high volume, low pressure process which will minimize paint lost due to overspray.

Recycle

- ❍ Recyclable waste streams should be segregated to prevent cross-contamination.
- ❍ Oils and antifreeze should be collected and recycled.
- ❍ Lease or purchase solvent sinks and recycle solvent on or off site.
- ❍ Send tires, batteries, and metal parts to a recycler.
- ❍ Contract a linen service which will supply clean rags and collect dirty ones for washing.
- ❍ Purchase a recycling system to recover refrigerant. Reuse containers within the facility or through a drum salvage company.
- ❍ An oil/water separator should be used before water is diverted to sewer.

For More Information, Contact:

Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste - (801) 538 - 6170
Divion of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
Division of Water Quality - (801) 538-6146
Small Business Assistance Program - (801) 536-4479
Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145

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Utah Department of Environmental Quality

Septic Tank/Drainfield System Fact Sheet

What Are The Potential Hazards?

Septic systems can contaminate ground water if they are misused, improperly maintained, or improperly constructed. The major contaminant discharged from septic systems is disease-causing germs. These germs (bacteria and viruses) - can cause many human diseases. Another contaminant discharged from septic systems is nitrogen in the form of nitrate. If the nitrate level of drinking water is too high, infants, up to the age of six months old, can develop a fatal disease called blue baby syndrome (methemoglobenemia). Additionally, if toxic chemicals are disposed in a septic system, they can percolate through the drainfield and into the ground water.

How Does A Septic Tank/Drainfield System Work?

The basic septic system is composed of a septic tank followed by a drainfield. Wastewater flows out of the house and into the septic tank through the building sewer pipe. Once in the septic tank, most solids in the wastewater settle to the bottom of the tank to form a sludge layer. Other solids float and form a scum layer on top of the wastewater. Some decomposition of solid material takes place here, but the primary function of a septic tank is to trap solids and prevent them from entering the drainfield.

Wastewater treatment is restricted to a rather thin zone of unsaturated soil underlying the drainfield. Many of the harmful bacteria and microbes are filtered out as the wastewater passes through this soil. Some of the smaller microbes (viruses) and nutrients such as phosphorus and some forms of nitrogen are trapped and held (adsorbed) by soil particles. Once the effluent reaches the groundwater table, little treatment occurs. Soils can differ markedly in their pollutant removal efficiency. The ability to which soil can remove pollutants in the wastewater determines how many impurities will eventually reach the groundwater beneath the drainfield.

Site Evaluation And Construction

Current rules require a comprehensive evaluation of the soil and ground water before a septic system can be permitted for construction in a given location. This evaluation must be reviewed and approved by the local health department. The rules require that the bottom of the drainfield trenches be placed at least 12 inches (preferably 24 inches) above the water table. Additionally, there must be adequate amounts of unsaturated soil beneath the trenches to allow sufficient treatment of the wastewater.

Site Considerations

- Trees and deep-rooted shrubs should be as far away from the system as possible.
- Keep the water that runs off of foundation drains, gutters, driveways, and other paved areas away from the drainfield of your septic system.

- Keep the soil over the drainfield covered with grass to prevent soil erosion.
- Don't drive vehicles over the system.
- Don't cover the tank or drainfield with concrete or asphalt and don't build over these areas.

Proper Disposal Practices

- Use only a moderate amount of cleaning products and do not pour solvents or other household hazardous waste down the drains.
- Garbage disposals should not be used because they tend to overload the system with solids. If you have one, you should severely limit its use.
- Do not pour grease or cooking oil down the sink.
- Do not put items down the drain that may clog the septic tank or other parts of the system. These items include cigarette butts, sanitary napkins, tampons, condoms, disposable diapers, paper towels, egg shells, and coffee grounds.

Water Conservation

There are limits to the amount of wastewater a septic system can treat. If you overload the system, wastewater may backup into your home or surface over your drainfield. Problems caused by using too much water can occur periodically throughout the year or be seasonal. For example, the soil beneath your drainfield is wetter in the spring than it is in the summer and its capacity to percolate wastewater is somewhat diminished. If you wash all your laundry in one day, you may have a temporary problem caused by overloading the soil's capacity to percolate wastewater for that day. To reduce the risk of using too much water, try the following:

- Use 1.6 gallons (or less) per flush toilets.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets immediately.
- Use faucet aerators at sinks and flow reducing nozzles at showers.
- Limit the length of your shower to 10 minutes or less.
- Do not fill the bathtub with more than 6 inches of water.
- Do not wash more than one or two loads of laundry per day.
- Do not use the dishwasher until it is full.

Septic Tank Cleaning

It is recommended that the solids that collect in your septic tank be pumped out and disposed at an approved location every three to five years. If not removed, these solids will eventually be discharged from the septic tank into the drainfield and will clog the soil in the absorption trenches. If the absorption trenches are clogged, sewage will either back up into the house or surface over the drainfield. If this happens, pump the tank will not solve the problem and a new drainfield will probably need to be constructed on a different part of the lot.

For More Information, Contact:

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
Division of Water Quality - (801) 538-6146
Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145

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Pesticides Fact Sheet

What Are The Potential Hazards?

Pesticides applied to plants during crop, lawn, and garden maintenance may leach into the ground water and cause contamination. Proper storage, mixing, application, spill cleanup, watering, and disposal procedures should be included in pesticide best management practices.

Storing Pesticides

The fewer pesticides you buy, the fewer you will have to store. Therefore, only purchase the amount and kind of pesticide that is needed. Pesticides should always be stored in sound, properly labeled, original containers. ***Sound containers are the first defense against spills and leaks.***

- Ensure that there are no holes, tears, or weak seams in the containers and that the label is readable.
- Pesticides should be stored in locked, dry cabinets.
- Be sure to store dry products above liquids to prevent wetting from spills.
- Storage and mixing areas should not be located near floor drains of any kind.
- Storage facilities should have secondary containment, such as a berm or dike, which will hold spills or leaks at:
    1. 10% of the total volume of the containers, or
    2. 110% of the volume of the largest container, whichever is larger.

Mixing Pesticides

- Mix pesticides on an impermeable surface, such as concrete, so any spills will be contained.
- Mix only the amount that you will use:
    1. Measure the total square feet you intend to treat.
    2. Read the label on the pesticide container and follow the instructions. (These are often given in terms of amount of pesticide to use per thousand square feet.)
    3. By properly measuring and calculating, there should be little or no pesticide left in the spray tank when the job is finished and it will be applied at the recommended rate.

Applying Pesticides

Pesticides are used to kill or control weeds (herbicides), insects (insecticides) and fungi (fungicides) that attack plants. Some of these pesticides can move through the soil and into the ground water. Guidelines for the safe use of pesticides are listed below:

- Be willing to accept a low level of weed, insect, and plant disease infestation.

- Use pesticides only when absolutely necessary.
- Identify pests correctly. Use the proper pesticides.
- Read and follow the directions printed on the container labels. Remember, *the label is the law.*
- Calibrate your spreader and sprayer to keep from applying too much pesticide.
- Do not spray or apply pesticides near irrigation wells. Wells are conduits to the ground water.
- Do not spray or apply pesticides near your walks and driveway. This prevents them from washing off into the storm drain system.

Cleaning Up Spills

- Dry formulated pesticide spills should be swept up and applied to crops, lawns, and gardens at the rate specified on the label.
- Liquid pesticide spills should be soaked up using absorbent material (such as, soil, sawdust, and cat litter). The contaminated absorbent material should then be put in a sealed container and taken to a household hazardous waste collection site.

Watering

Over-watering your plants can cause excess water to move through the soil. This water can carry pesticides that can contaminate the ground water. The best way to avoid over-watering is simply to measure how much you are adding. Contact your county Extension Service to determine the best way to calculate how much water your plants need and how to measure the amount you are applying.

Disposing of Pesticides

If the pesticide was properly measured and mixed, there should be little or no spray left in the tank. The little that may be left can be safely sprayed over the area that was treated until it is gone. Disposal of "empty" pesticide containers and unused pesticides should be handled as follows:

- If you are using liquid pesticides, rinse the container three times. Be sure to pour the rinsing into your sprayer and not down a drain or onto the ground. Containers which have been emptied and rinsed can be discarded in the trash.
- Unused pesticides in their original containers can be recycled at household hazardous waste collection sites.

For More Information, Contact:

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
Department of Agriculture - (801) 538-7100
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145
Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477

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Household Hazardous Waste Fact Sheet

What is Household Hazardous Waste?

Many hazardous products and chemicals such as cleaners, oils and pesticides are used in the home every day. When discarded, these products are called household hazardous waste (HHW). HHWs are discarded materials and products that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic or otherwise listed as hazardous by the EPA. Products used and disposed of by a typical residence may contain more than 100 hazardous substances including:

- Batteries
- Cleaners
- Cosmetics
- Fluorescent light bulbs
- Glues
- Heating oil
- Insecticides and pesticides
- Ink
- Medicines
- Motor oil and automotive supplies
- Paints, thinners, stains and varnishes
- Polishes
- Swimming pool chemicals
- Smoke detectors
- Thermometers
- Fuel

HHW is a Serious Threat

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates the average American household generates 20 pounds of HHW each year. As much as 100 pounds of HHW can accumulate in the home and remain there until the resident moves or undertakes a thorough "spring cleaning."

Since the chemicals found in HHW can cause soil and groundwater contamination, generate hazardous emissions at landfills and disrupt water treatment plants, it is important to dispose of HHW properly. Many solid waste treatment facilities are currently required to screen for HHW to avoid operating under restrictive hazardous waste laws. Furthermore, many communities may be required to establish a HHW collection program in order to qualify for permits to manage storm water.

Safe Handling Tips

The best way to handle household hazardous materials is to completely use the product before disposing of the container. If this is not possible, then the next alternative is to return unused portions to your community household hazardous waste clean-up day. Keep products in their original package with all labels intact. If the container is leaking, place it in a thick plastic bag. Pack the products in a plastic-lined cardboard box to prevent leaks and breakage.

Household hazardous waste clean-up days are for household wastes only. No industrial or commercial wastes and no containers larger than five gallons are accepted. Explosives, radioactive

material and medical wastes are also unacceptable.

HHW can be dangerous to people and pets who come in contact with them. HHW can endanger water supplies, damage sewage treatment systems, and cause other environmental damage. Only use the products as directed. **DO NOT:**

- ❍ Flush HHWs down the toilet
- ❍ Pour HHWs down the sink
- ❍ Pour HHWs down a storm drain
- ❍ Pour HHWs on the ground

Contact your local health department or the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste to determine whether your community has a household hazardous waste collection program.

Identify HHW

Reduce the amount of potentially hazardous products in your home and eliminate what you throw away by following these easy steps:

1. **Before you buy:**

- ❍ Read the labels and be aware of what they mean.
- ❍ Look for these words on labels; they tell you what products may need special handling or disposal.

Caution	Flammable
Combustible	Poison
Corrosive	Toxic
Danger	Volatile
Explosive	Warning

- ❍ Select a product best suited for the job.
- ❍ Buy only what you can use entirely.

2. **After you buy:**

- ❍ Read label precautions and follow directions for safe use.
- ❍ Recycle/dispose of empty containers properly.
- ❍ Share what you can't use with friends or neighbors.
- ❍ Store properly.
- ❍ Use recommended amounts; more is not necessarily better.
- ❍ Use the child-resistant closures and keep them on tightly.

For More Information, Contact:

Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste - (801) 538 - 6170
Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145
Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477

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Utah Department of Environmental Quality

Fertilizer Fact Sheet

What Are The Potential Hazards?

Fertilizer applied to plants during crop, lawn, and garden maintenance may leach into the ground water and cause contamination. The main constituent in fertilizer is usually nitrogen. If the nitrate level of drinking water is too high, infants, up to the age of six months, can develop a fatal disease called blue baby syndrome (methemoglobenemia). Drinking water that contains 10 milligrams of nitrate-nitrogen per liter of water exceeds the drinking water standard and should not be used, especially for infant formula. Proper storage, application, and watering procedures should be included in fertilizer best management practices to prevent contamination of ground water.

Storing Fertilizers

The less fertilizer you buy, the less you will have to store. Therefore, only purchase the amount and kind of fertilizer that you need.

- Fertilizer should be stored in locked, dry cabinets.
- Keep fertilizer and pesticides on separate shelves.
- Don't store fertilizer with combustibles, such as gasoline or kerosine, because of explosion hazards.

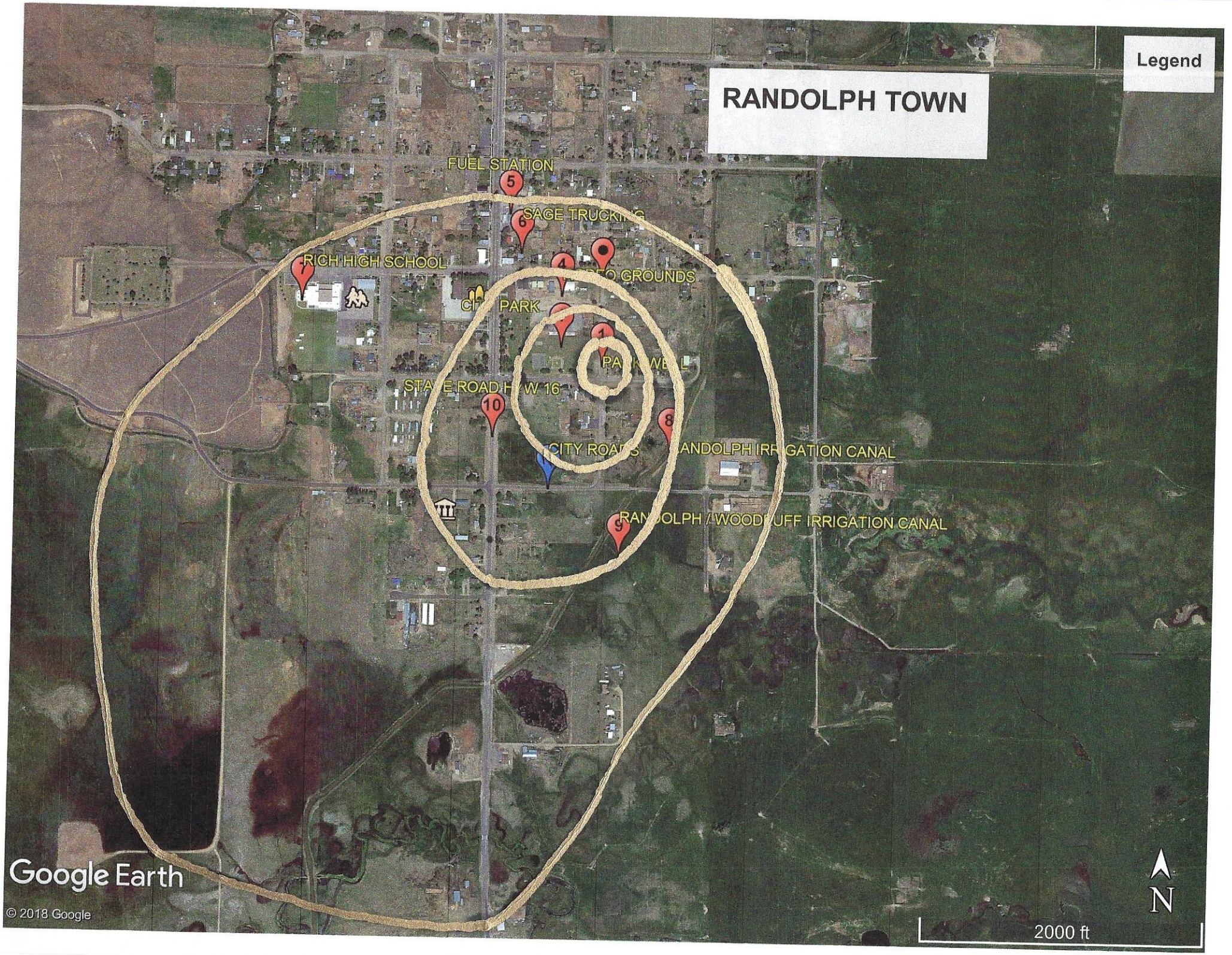
Application Precautions

The chemical in fertilizer that can most easily pollute ground water is a form of nitrogen called nitrate. Nitrate moves readily in soil to the ground water strata. The best way to prevent the movement of nitrate into the ground water is to apply no more nitrogen than the crops, grass, garden plants, shrubs, or trees can use during the time that the plants are growing.

- Calibrate your spreader and sprayer to keep from applying too much fertilizer.
- Load fertilizer spreaders on the driveway or other hard surfaces so any spills can easily be swept up. Fertilizer that spills should be swept up and applied to the lawn or garden at the right time and amount. This allows the fertilizer to grow plants instead of washing off into the storm drain system and ultimately contaminating nearby streams and lakes.
- If you are using liquid fertilizer on your turf, add fertilizer to the spray tank while on the lawn. This way, if you spill the fertilizer, it will be used by the plants and not run off into the storm drain system.
- Do not spray or apply fertilizer near irrigation wells. Wells are conduits to the ground water.

Application Rates For Lawns

Utah State University's Extension Service recommends the following for Utah lawns: "It is important to fertilize on a regular basis every four to six weeks to maintain an attractive lawn. Begin


RANDOLPH TOWN
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Options
RANDOLPH