

CORPS PRIEST RIVER RECREATION AREA (PWS# 1090026) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

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State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your particular drinking water source is based on a land use inventory within a 1,000 foot radius of your drinking water source, sensitivity factors associated with the source and characteristics associated with either your aquifer or watershed in which you live.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Corps Priest River Recreation Area (PWS# 1090026)* located in Bonner County, Idaho, describes the public drinking water system, the associated potential contaminant sources located within a 1,000' boundary around the drinking water source, and the susceptibility (risk) that may be associated with any associated potential contaminants. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and is not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

The Corps Priest River Recreation Area drinking water system consists of one well. The well is located in the campground and serves campers, day users and campground managers during the summer months. The water system is monitored quarterly for total coliform bacteria, annually for nitrate and every nine years for nitrite. Only one sample (8/17/99) has been positive for total coliform bacteria since 1993. All nitrate and nitrate samples have been found to be at acceptable levels. Well water is treated with a hypochlorite solution before entering the distribution system. Currently, the water system is being studied to determine if the well is under the direct influence of Priest River, which passes approximately 100 feet from the well.

The well was assigned a high system construction score. It was drilled in 1959 and a well log is not available to verify most aspects of the well's construction. The well is shallow at a total depth of 24 feet, which makes it susceptible to contaminant leaks and spills on the ground's surface. In addition, the well is located within the 100-year floodplain. The wellhead and surface seal are intact, but the wellhead is in need of a down turned vent per the 2000 sanitary survey performed for the well.

Soils surrounding the well are poorly drained, which act as a barrier to contaminants moving laterally through the soil. The lack of well log information prevents a more thorough examination of the well's hydrologic sensitivity and results in a moderate hydrologic sensitivity score.

There are a total of three potential contaminant sites located within the well's source water assessment area. The first site is Priest River, which may be a source of microbial contaminants. The second site is a railroad crossing the source water assessment area south of the well. The last potential contaminant site is Highway 200 that crosses the well's source water assessment area north of the well. The well's potential contaminant/land use scores are low in all chemical categories.

The well's overall susceptibility score is moderate. A copy of the susceptibility analysis for your system along with a map showing any potential contaminant sources is included with this summary. Information regarding the potential contaminants within the 1,000' boundary have been summarized and included in Table 1.

Table 1.

SITE #	Source Description	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants
1	Surface Water	Database Search	Microbial
2	Railroad	Database Search	VOC, SOC
3	Transportation Corridor	Database Search	VOC, SOC

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Map of Priest River Park Area

Scale: 0 to 0.25 Miles

Legend:

- Water Quality Data:
 - 1995-1996
 - 1997-1998
 - 1999-2000
 - 2001-2002
 - 2003-2004
 - 2005-2006
 - 2007-2008
 - 2009-2010
 - 2011-2012
 - 2013-2014
 - 2015-2016
 - 2017-2018
 - 2019-2020
 - 2021-2022
 - 2023-2024
 - 2025-2026
 - 2027-2028
 - 2029-2030
 - 2031-2032
 - 2033-2034
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This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Corps Priest River Recreation Area should focus source water protection activities on implementation of practices aimed at maintaining drinking water quality. The water system should develop a source water protection plan that addresses management of the three potential contaminant sites located within the well’s source water assessment area. The likelihood of contaminant spills occurring at these sites should be evaluated and spill response activities outlined in a comprehensive contingency plan. The contingency plan should also identify an alternative source of drinking water should the current well become contaminated. Additionally, the well’s source water protection plan should address public education by making campers and day users aware of the well’s location and of the proper use and disposal of potential contaminants within the source water assessment area. Source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

For assistance in developing source water protection strategies please Alan Miller at the Coeur d’Alene regional IDEQ office at (208) 769-1422.

DEQ website:

<http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Attachment A

Corps Priest River Recreation Area Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.27)
- 2) 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)

Ground Water Final Susceptibility Scoring

0-5 = Low Susceptibility

6-12 = Moderate Susceptibility

> 13 = High Susceptibility

1. System Construction		SCORE	
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)		2000	
Well meets IDWR construction standards		1	
Wellhead and surface seal maintained		0	
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit		2	
Highest production 100 feet below static water level		1	
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain		1	
Total System Construction Score		5	
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity			
Soils are poorly to moderately drained		0	
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown		1	
Depth to first water > 300 feet		1	
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness		2	
Total Hydrologic Score		4	
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A			
Land Use Zone 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score
Farm chemical use high		0	0
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A		NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B			
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)		IOC Score	VOC Score
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	2
Sources of Class II or III leachable contaminants or		0	4
4 Points Maximum		0	2
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area		0	2
Land use Zone 1B		0	0
Less Than 25% Agricultural Land		0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		0	6
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		0	6
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		9	10
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as **ASuperfund** is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)

– Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RCRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.