

**City of Juliaetta (Surface Water) PWS# 2290018  
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT**

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APRIL 5, 2001



**State of Idaho  
Department of Environmental Quality**

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## Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the designated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the watershed characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for City of Juliaetta, Idaho*, describes the public drinking water system, the zone boundary of water contribution, and the associated potential contaminant sources located within this boundary. 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 source. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

Most of Juliaetta's drinking water is derived from surface water. The remainder comes from groundwater wells. The City of Juliaetta's surface water system consists of two surface water intakes in the Potlatch River located 1/2 mile up stream of Juliaetta's northern City limit. The main intake consists of a 1000-foot long infiltration gallery along the river shore. The other intake used during low flow periods consists of an unfiltered pipe in Potlatch River. The most recent testing of Juliaetta's surface water intake indicates that the source is suitable for drinking after filtration with a recently installed Roberts Filtration Plant and chlorination disinfection. The system's unfiltered intake is particularly vulnerable to contamination from potential accidental spills of a variety of contaminants, including hazardous materials, being transported along Highway 3. There are also numerous specific potential contaminant sites up stream of Juliaetta. The unfiltered intake's vulnerability is increased because it is only used during low river flow periods when contaminant dilution potential is reduced. Depending on the nature of the contaminant, a spill within a short distance upstream of the intake during a low river flow period could result in serious consequences for Juliaetta water users. The infiltration gallery intake is less vulnerable to contamination because it is buried under approximately 11 feet of river sediment. Depending on the nature of the contaminant, this intake could present a some danger to water users.

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.

Although the City of Juliaetta's existing surface water intake system will always be vulnerable, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the potential effects of accidental contaminant spills into the Potlatch River up stream of the intake within the designated source water area. Most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of City of Juliaetta. Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should be established and are critical to success. Due to the short time associated with the movement of surface water in the Potlatch River, source water protection activities should be aimed at short-term management strategies with the development of long-term management strategies to counter any future contamination threats. Source water protection activities should be coordinated with the Idaho Department of Transportation, the

numerous communities upstream of Juliaetta, the U.S. Forest Service and other federal, State and local agencies.

While the Potlatch River often possesses good quality water and abundant yield, limitations and vulnerability related to the construction of the intake should be reviewed. Fortunately, ground water sources greatly augment or completely replace the current surface water system when needed on a seasonal basis.

A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Juliaetta Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

# SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR CITY OF JULIAETTA, IDAHO

## Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

The following sections contain information necessary to understand how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area, a map showing the entire watershed contributing to the delineated area, a map showing the twenty-four (24) hour emergency response delineation, and the inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within the delineated area are attached. The list of significant potential contaminant source categories and their rankings used to develop the assessment also is attached.

### Background

Under the 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 susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated assessment area and sensitivity factors associated with the intakes and watershed characteristics.

### Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

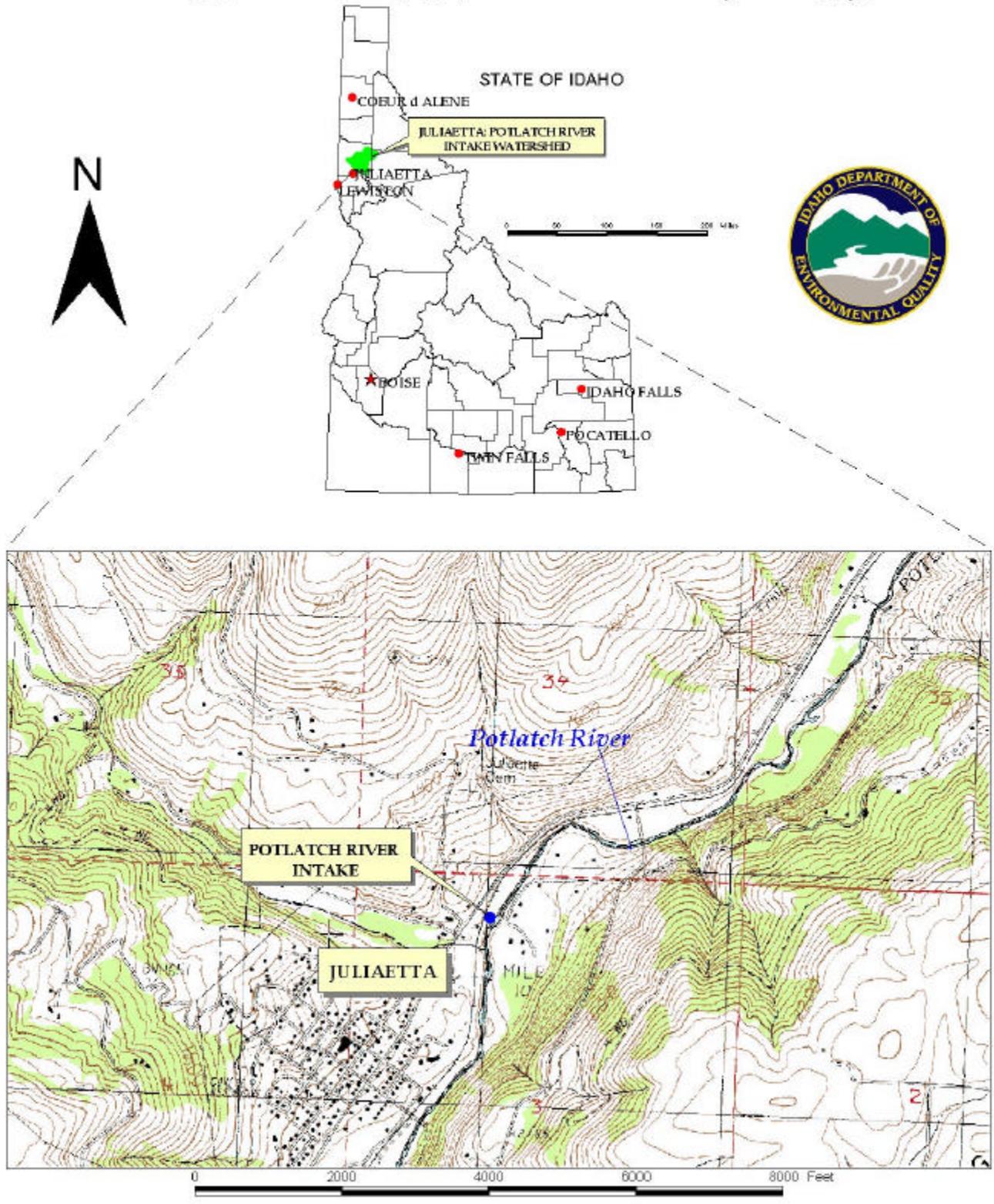
Since there are over 2,900 public water sources in Idaho, there is limited time and resources to accomplish the assessments. All assessments must be completed by May of 2003. An in-depth, site-specific investigation of each significant potential source of contamination is not possible. **Therefore, this 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 source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

The ultimate goal of the assessment is to provide data to local communities to develop a protection strategy for their drinking water supply system. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treatment of a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

### Location

Juliaetta is located 25 miles northeast of Lewiston, Idaho along State Highway 3 (Figure 1). The city of Juliaetta drinking water facility supplies water to approximately 270 locations for a population of about 560 people. The City of Juliaetta's surface drinking water system is comprised of two intakes located in the Potlatch River 1/2 mile up stream of Juliaetta's northern boundary (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1. Geographic Location & Topographic Watershed Delineation for the City of Juliaetta



## **Section 2. Conducting the Assessment**

### **General Description of the Source Water Quality**

The City of Juliaetta derives its water from the Potlatch River and its drainage basin. The 4 hour or 25 mile time of travel zone for Juliaetta includes 43,252 acres or about 68 square miles. Within this vast watershed 72 potential contaminant sources have been identified (Table1, Figure 3). This includes community wastewater discharge, storm water run off, and cattle pasturing along the riverbanks. A primary water quality issue currently facing the City of Juliaetta is that of contamination caused by a potential contaminant spill into the Potlatch River and the problems associated with managing this contamination. According to Idaho's State drinking water database, in recent years, the Juliaetta surface water intake has not encountered water quality problems. However, because of the vulnerability of any unfiltered surface water intake, Juliaetta's drinking water system is at high risk of contamination when the unfiltered intake is used. Tastes and odor problems caused by algae also makes this water unusable during certain periods of the year.

### **Defining the Zones of Contribution - Delineation**

To protect surface water systems from such potential contaminant pathways, the EPA required that the entire drainage basin be delineated upstream from the intake to the hydrologic boundary of the drainage basin (U.S. EPA, 1997b). The EPA recognized that an intake on a large water body could have an extensive drainage basin. Therefore, the EPA recommended that large drainage basins be segmented into smaller areas for the purpose of implementing a cost-effective potential contaminant inventory and susceptibility analysis. The delineation process established the physical area around an intake that became the focal point of the assessment. The process also included mapping the boundaries of the zone of contribution into a river buffer zone that extends from the intake upstream 25 miles, including stream reaches within the area and extending up the Potlatch River. The delineated source water assessment area for the City of Juliaetta can best be described as a buffered area, 500 feet on either side of the Potlatch River, extending upstream 25 miles, including stream reaches within the area. The delineated area consists of approximately 43,252 acres or 68 square miles. The actual data used by DEQ in determining the source water assessment delineation is available upon request. This delineation is illustrated in Figure 2.

In addition to the source water delineation, DEQ has included a 24-hour emergency response delineation to facilitate emergency-response activities. If a potential contaminant spills directly into the Potlatch River or its tributaries, the drinking water utility needs appropriate notification in order to turn off the intake. For the City of Juliaetta's Potlatch River intakes, the upstream emergency-response distance was calculated from the 24-hour streamflow time-of-travel. This 24-hour streamflow was based on average seasonal flow rates. The 24-hour emergency-response delineation for the City of Juliaetta is shown in Figure 3, along with locations of highways, railroads, pipelines, or other facilities, which could pose a threat to the source water intake. The captured information has been included as part of the final assessment report.



## **Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination**

A potential source of contamination is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of surface water contamination. The locations of potential sources of contamination within the delineation areas were obtained by field surveys conducted by DEQ and from available databases.

The dominant land use outside of Juliaetta is miscellaneous agricultural and undeveloped recreational. Land use within the upstream community of Juliaetta consists of residential homes, other small businesses and light manufacturing. Homes within the community are connected to a sewer system and treatment facility, while homes outside of the community operate with individual septic systems.

It is important to understand that a release may never occur from a potential source of contamination provided best management practices are used at the facility. Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. Therefore, when a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation. There are a number of methods that water systems can use to work cooperatively with potential sources of contamination. These involve educational visits and inspections of stored materials. Many owners of such facilities may not even be aware that they are located near a public water supply intake.

## **Contaminant Source Inventory Process**

A contaminant inventory was conducted for the City of Juliaetta in June 2000. The City of Juliaetta conducted an enhanced inventory during fall 2000. The initial process involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Juliaetta Source Water Assessment Area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. Juliaetta City staff conducted the enhanced inventory. A map showing the delineated area with the combined potential contaminant sources is included (Figure 2).

A total of 72 potential contaminant sites are located within the delineated source water areas (Table 1). Potential contaminant sources located in the delineated source water areas for the City of Juliaetta include five underground storage petroleum tanks, one dairy, seven businesses that may have contaminants stored on site and seven businesses or public facilities that have permits to discharge treated wastewater to the Potlatch River. There is also one landfill, 22 mining prospects including past heavily processed clay pits, gravel pits, two sites regulated by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), one permitted wastewater land application site and one highway adjacent to the Potlatch River along which contaminants are regularly transported. (Figure 2). Table 1 lists the potential contaminants of concern and information source.

**Table 1. City of Juliaetta Potential Contaminant Inventory**

SITE #	Source Description <sup>1</sup>	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants <sup>2</sup>
1	LUST-Gas Station (Clean up incomplete)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
2	LUST- Gas Station (Clean up incomplete)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
3	LUST- Gas Station (Clean up complete)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
4	LUST-Commercial (Cleaned up)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
5	LUST- Commercial (Cleaned up)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
6	LUST- Commercial (Cleaned up)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
7	LUST- Gas Station (Clean up complete)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
8	Utility Company	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
9	Commercial (Closed)	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
10	Gas Station	Database Search	VOC, SOC
11	Garage	Database Search	VOC, SOC
12	Gas Station (Closed)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
13	Gas Station	Database Search	VOC, SOC
14	Gas Station (Closed)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
15	Trucking	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
16	State Government Facility	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
17	Gas Station	Database Search	VOC, SOC
18	State Government Facility	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
19	Local Government	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
20	Local Government	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
21	Gas Station	Database Search	VOC, SOC
22	Commercial (Closed)	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
23	Gas Station	Database Search	VOC, SOC
24	Commercial	Database Search	VOC, SOC
25	Logging	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
26	Commercial	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
27	Commercial	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
28	Commercial	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
29	Commercial	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
30	Medical Service	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
31	Commercial	Database Search	VOC, SOC
32	Commercial	Database Search	VOC, SOC
33	NPDES- Wastewater Discharge	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
34	NPDES- Wastewater Discharge	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
35	NPDES- Wastewater Discharge	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
36	Mine- Sand & Gravel	Database Search	IOC
37	Mine- Sand & Gravel	Database Search	IOC
38	Mine- Sand & Gravel	Database Search	IOC

SITE #	Source Description <sup>1</sup>	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants <sup>2</sup>
39	Prospect- Aluminum	Database Search	IOC
40	Prospect- Clay	Database Search	IOC
41	Prospect- Clay/Iron	Database Search	IOC
42	Prospect- Gravel	Database Search	IOC
43	Prospect- Clay	Database Search	IOC
44	Prospect- Copper	Database Search	IOC
45	Prospect- Kyanite	Database Search	IOC
46	Prospect- Clay	Database Search	IOC
47	Prospect- Clay	Database Search	IOC
48	Prospect- Copper	Database Search	IOC
49	Prospect- Copper	Database Search	IOC
50	Prospect- Clay	Database Search	IOC
51	Prospect- Titanium	Database Search	IOC
52	Prospect- Titanium	Database Search	IOC
53	Farm	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
54	State Dept of Transportation	Database Search	VOC, SO Search C, IOC
55	Petrochemical Storage	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
56	City of Troy	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
57	City of Deary	Database Search	VOC Search, SOC, IOC
58	Petrochemical Storage	Database Search	VOC, SOC
59	City of Troy	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
60	Farm Supplies	Database Search	VOC, SOC
61	Farm Supplies	Database Search	VOC, SOC
62	Grain Storage	Database Search	VOC, SOC
63	Farm Supplies	Database Search	VOC, SOC
64	Grain Storage	Database Search	VOC, SOC
65	Feedlot	Enhanced Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
66	Feedlot	Enhanced Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
67	Feedlot	Enhanced Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
68	Feedlot	Enhanced Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
69	Feedlot	Enhanced Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
70	Feedlot	Enhanced Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
71	Feedlot	Enhanced Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
72	State Highway 3	Enhanced Search	VOC, SOC, IOC

UST = underground storage tank, NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, WLAP= Wastewater land Application Permit, IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

### Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

The susceptibility of the source at the intake was ranked as high, moderate, or low risk according to the following considerations: hydrologic characteristics, physical integrity and construction of the intake, land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources. The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. Therefore, a high

susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each intake is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking.

### **Intake Construction**

The construction of the City of Juliaetta public water system intake directly affects the ability of the intake to protect the source from contaminants. The City of Juliaetta surface water intake system consists of two intakes in the Potlatch River located 1/2 mile up stream of the confluence of Juliaetta's Easterly City limit. The main intake consists of a 1000-foot long infiltration gallery along the river shore. The main infiltration gallery intake is buried under approximately 11 feet of river sediment. The secondary intake used only during low river flow periods consists of an unfiltered pipe anchored in the Potlatch River. The intake system construction scored high risk because there is no filtering system for the low-flow intake thus leaving the system immediately vulnerable to any contaminants that may be introduced to the Potlatch River (Table 2).

### **Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use**

Although the City of Juliaetta intake rated low susceptibility in terms of historic non-detections of IOCs, VOCs, SOCs, and microbial contaminants during periods of testing, the system scored high risk for contamination due to land use up stream of the intake and the vulnerability of the system. This includes the proximity of Highway 3 adjacent to the Potlatch River and the presence of numerous potential contaminant sources up stream.

### **Final Susceptibility Ranking**

There have been no past MCL exceedances of IOC, SOC, VOC, total coliform bacteria, fecal coliform bacteria or *E.coli* bacteria above drinking water standard MCLs, in water tests. Therefore, the system scores low in the historic contaminant inventory portion of scoring for susceptibility. However, the lack of adequate filtering of the low-flow intake and land use up stream of the intake gives the intake construction portion of susceptibility a high score despite the historic good water quality. The system is particularly vulnerable to potential spills into the Potlatch River from vehicular traffic along Highway 3.

**Table 2. Summary of City of Juliaetta Susceptibility Evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

Intake	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
1	L	L	L	L	H	L (H <sup>*2</sup> )	L (H <sup>*</sup> )	L (H <sup>*</sup> )	L (H <sup>*</sup> )

<sup>1</sup>H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility

H<sup>2\*</sup> - Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of a potential contaminant sources above the surface water.

### Susceptibility Summary

It can be seen from Table 2 that the City of Juliaetta public water system rated in the low category for the inorganic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and microbial contamination. This rating is based on historic lack of detection of contaminants during periods of testing the source water from the Potlatch River. However, in terms of the total susceptibility, the system is vulnerable to accidental spills of a variety of contaminants, including hazardous materials, being transported along Highway 3, particularly within a short distance upstream of the intakes. Clay deposits 20 miles upstream can be a major concern if they are disturbed, such as they were when once used for fire brick manufacturing. The system's vulnerability is further magnified due to the position of the low-flow intake just below water level on the Potlatch River with no infiltration gallery on line. For these reasons the system's final susceptibility rating scored high risk in all categories. Fortunately, the system does have excellent rapid sand mix media conventional filtering system followed by a good chlorination system.

### Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility 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 that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program should be tailored to the particular local source water protection area. A community with a fully developed source water protection program will incorporate many strategies. Juliaetta uses its limited ground water sources whenever appropriate. The City of Juliaetta source water protection activities should focus on environmental education with the community, recreational users and businesses that operate within the vicinity of the delineation. Natural clay deposits just west of Bovill may be of special concern. Most of the delineated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of Juliaetta. Due to the short time involved with the movement of

surface water in Potlatch River, source water protection activities should be aimed at short-term management strategies with an emphasis on dealing with long-term future impacts from these same sources. In order to deal with potential contaminant spills into the Potlatch River, Emergency Response Team efforts should be coordinated with the Idaho Department of Transportation, the numerous upstream communities, the Idaho Department of Lands, the U.S. Forest Service, and other federal, state and local agencies with lands and jurisdiction within the delineated source water area. Activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the potential threat of serious contamination of the City's drinking water should a contaminant spill occur along Highway 3. Efforts to clean up wastewater discharge and to regulate pasturing should be maximized. At a minimum, installation of an intake infiltration gallery for the low-flow intake could reduce the threat of serious contamination due to contaminant spills into the Potlatch River.

While the surface water sources possesses adequate quality and yield, limitations and vulnerability related to the construction of the intakes should be reviewed. An investigation of the feasibility of a shift to potential ground water sources to augment or replace the current surface water system should be considered.

## **Assistance**

Public water supplies and others may call the following DEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the DEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Julietta Regional DEQ Office           (208) 799-4370

State DEQ Office                       (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www2.state.id.us/deq>

## POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

**AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks)** – Sites with above-ground 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 Superfund 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 storm water 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.

**RICRIS** – 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.

## References Cited

EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency), 1997, State Methods for Delineating Source Water Protection Areas for Surface Water Supplied Sources of Drinking Water, EPA 816-R-97-008, 40p.

U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995, Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 112, Appendix C-III, Calculation of the Planning Distance

Idaho DEQ, Nov., 2000, State of Idaho, Information Management System (DWIMS).

# Attachment A

## City of Juliaetta Susceptibility Analysis Worksheet

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined from the addition of the Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score and Source Construction Score.

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

0 - 7 Low Susceptibility

8 - 15 Moderate Susceptibility

> 16 High Susceptibility

**Surface Water Susceptibility Report**

Public Water System Name : CITY OF JULIAETTA Source : POTLATCH RIVER Public Water System Number 2290018

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1. System Construction		SCORE			
Intake structure properly constructed	NO	1			
Infiltration gallery or well under the direct influence of Surface Water	NO	2			
Total System Construction Score		3			
2. Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Predominant land use type (land use or cover)	BASALT FLOW, UNDEVELOPED, OTHER	0	0	0	0
Farm chemical use high	YES	0	2	2	
Significant contaminant sources *	YES	Numerous potential contaminant sources -- See Table 1*			
Sources of class II or III contaminants or microbials potentially present within the 500' of the intake		0	0	3	0
Agricultural lands within 500 feet	YES	1	1	1	1
Three or more contaminant sources	YES	1	1	1	1
Sources of turbidity in the watershed	YES	1	1	1	2
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score		3	5	5	6
3. Final Susceptibility Source Score		6	8	8	9
4. Final Source Ranking		Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low

\* Special consideration due to significant contaminant sources  
Source is considered High Susceptibility