

**City of Lewiston (Surface Water) PWS# 2350014
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT**

May 28, 2002



**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 (EPA) 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 of surface water for the City of Lewiston, 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.**

The City of Lewiston drinking water system consists of one functioning surface water intake in the Clearwater River located 3/4 mile up stream of Lewiston's Easterly City limit as well as numerous ground water wells (detailed in a separate Source Water Assessment document). Lewiston derives approximately 95% of its drinking water from this surface water intake. The remainder of the City's water needs is met by three ground water wells. The surface water intake was constructed in 1975. A second intake constructed in 1997 is currently not functioning. The most recent testing at Lewiston's surface water intake indicates that the source is very clean. However, the system's intake is particularly vulnerable to contamination due to potential accidental spills of a variety of contaminants, including hazardous materials, being transported along Highway 12. Depending on the nature of the contaminant, a spill within a short distance upstream of the intake could result in serious consequences for Lewiston water users. The system's vulnerability is enhanced due to the position of the intake at water level on the Clearwater River with no natural or man-made filtering system present. For these reasons, the City of Lewiston surface water intake is given an automatic high susceptibility rating to all classes of contaminants as per the Source Water Assessment Plan (DEQ, 1999) approved by the EPA.

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 Lewiston's existing surface water intake system will always be vulnerable, drinking water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at reducing the potential effects of accidental contaminant spills into the Clearwater River up stream of the intake within the designated source water area. Currently, the City of Lewiston has an emergency call system in place with the Idaho Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to inform the city when necessary. Only two instances have occurred in the past nine years and the emergency call system was utilized. The surface water intakes were not used during these occurrences to withdraw water from the river until any possible danger was past. This emergency call system should be expanded as most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of City of Lewiston. 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 Clearwater River, drinking 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. Drinking water protection activities should be coordinated with the Idaho State Police, the numerous communities upstream of Lewiston, the U.S. Forest Service and other federal, state and local agencies.

While the Clearwater River possesses good quality and abundant yield, limitations and vulnerability related to the construction of the intake should be reviewed. Additionally, the city does have several large wells ready as backup if needed.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Lewiston Regional Office of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR CITY OF LEWISTON, 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 drinking water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Drinking water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Section 2. Conducting the Assessment

Location

Lewiston is located 270 road miles north of Boise, Idaho (Figure 1). The city of Lewiston drinking water facility supplies water to approximately 5,500 locations with a total population of about 14,052 people. The City of Lewiston's surface drinking water system is comprised of one drinking water intake located in the Clearwater River 3/4 mile up stream of Lewiston's eastern boundary (Figure 1).

General Description of the Source Water Quality

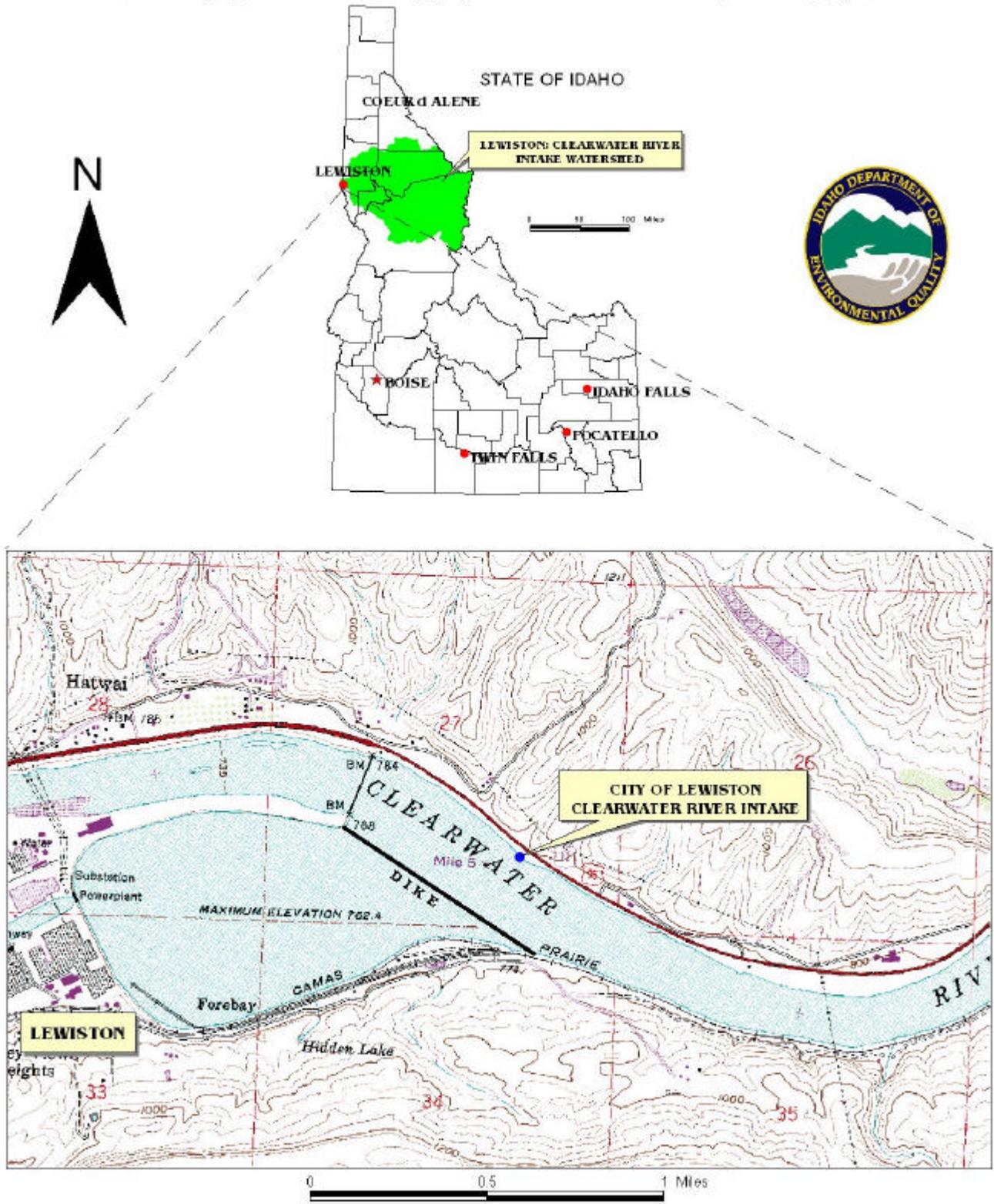
The City of Lewiston derives its water from the Clearwater River and its drainage basin. The 4-hour or 25-mile time-of-travel (TOT) zone for Lewiston includes 118,794 acres or about 185 square miles. This vast area extends from the west-central side of Idaho across the entire base of the State's panhandle (Figure 3). The primary water quality issue currently facing the City of Lewiston is that of contamination caused by a potential contaminant spill into the Clearwater River and the problems associated with managing this contamination. According to Idaho's State drinking water database, in recent years, the Lewiston surface water intake has not encountered water quality problems. However, because of the vulnerability of any unfiltered surface water intake, Lewiston's drinking water system is at high risk of contamination. In addition to a possible contaminant spill along Highway 12, a potential contaminant inventory conducted for Lewiston detected 46 specific potential contaminant sources (Table 1).

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 Clearwater River. The delineated source water assessment area for the City of Lewiston can best be described as a buffered area, 500 feet on either side of the Clearwater River, extending upstream 25 miles, including stream reaches within the area. The delineated area consists of approximately 118,794 acres or 185 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 Clearwater River or its tributaries, the drinking water utility needs appropriate notification in order to turn off the intake. For the City of Lewiston's Clearwater River intake, the upstream emergency-response distance was calculated from the 24-hour streamflow time-of-travel. This 24-hour streamflow

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



was based on average seasonal flow rates. The 24-hour emergency-response delineation for the City of Lewiston 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 Lewiston is miscellaneous agricultural and undeveloped recreational. Land use within the Lewiston City limits consists of residential homes, large paper products milling, other large and small businesses, and light manufacturing and are mainly down stream of the intake. Homes within City of Lewiston are connected to a sewer system, while many homes outside of town operate with individual septic systems. Numerous community waste water systems discharge into the Clearwater River and its tributaries upstream of the Lewiston intake.

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 Lewiston surface water intake in June 2000. The process involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources within the Lewiston source water assessment area through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System (GIS) maps developed by DEQ. A map showing the delineated area with the potential contaminant sources is included (Figure 2).

A total of 47 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 Lewiston 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 Clearwater River. There is also one landfill, 22 mining prospects or 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 Clearwater River along which contaminants are regularly transported. (Figure 2). Table 1 lists the potential contaminants of concern and information source.

Table 1. City of Lewiston Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE #	Source Description ¹	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ²
1	UST-Commercial (Cleaned Up)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
2	UST-Commercial (Closed)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
3	UST- Gas Station (Closed)	Database Search	VOC, SOC
4	UST-State Owned	Database Search	VOC, SOC
5	UST- Farm	Database Search	VOC, SOC
6	Dairy	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
7	Construction Company	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
8	Construction Company	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
9	Motor Vehicle Repair	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
10	Storage	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
11	Fertilizer	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
12	Machinery Repair	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
13	Nursery	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
14	NPDES Site	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
15	NPDES Site	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
16	NPDES Site	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
17	NPDES Site	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
18	NPDES Site	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
19	Land Fill	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
20	Farm	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
21	Mine- Copper	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
22	Mine- Copper	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
23	Mine- Copper	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
24	Mine- Quarts	Database Search	IOC
25	Mine- Clay	Database Search	IOC
26	Mine- Stone	Database Search	IOC
27	Mine-Sand & Gravel	Database Search	IOC
28	Mine- Silica	Database Search	IOC
29	Mine- Sand & Gravel	Database Search	IOC
30	Mine- Sand & Gravel	Database Search	IOC
31	Mine- Clay	Database Search	IOC
32	Mine- Limestone	Database Search	IOC
33	Mine- Stone	Database Search	IOC
34	Mine- Gold	Database Search	IOC
35	Mine- Stone	Database Search	IOC
36	Mine- Sand & Gravel	Database Search	IOC
37	Mine- Sand & Gravel	Database Search	IOC
38	Mine- Stone	Database Search	IOC
39	Mine- Limestone	Database Search	IOC

SITE #	Source Description ¹	Source of Information	Potential Contaminants ²
40	Mine- Stone	Database Search	IOC
41	Mine- Calcium	Database Search	IOC
42	Mine- Stone	Database Search	IOC
43	Mine- Stone	Database Search	IOC
44	Farm Supplies	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
45	Cafe	Database Search	VOC, SOC, IOC
46	WLAP Site	Database Search	VOC, IOC, SOC
47	Highway 12 Contaminant Transport	Database Search	VOC, IOC, SOC

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 Lewiston public water system intake directly affects the ability of the intake to protect the source from contaminants. The City of Lewiston drinking water system consists of one functioning intake in the Clearwater River located 3/4 mile up stream of Lewiston's eastern city limit. This intake was constructed in 1975. A second intake constructed in 1997 is currently not functioning. There is no natural or man made filtering system at either intake. The intake system construction scored high risk because there is no filtering system at the intake thus leaving the system immediately vulnerable to any contaminants that may be introduced to the Clearwater River (Table 2).

Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

The City of Lewiston intake rated low susceptibility for land use because of historic non-detections of inorganic contaminants (IOCs), volatile organic contaminants (VOCs), synthetic organic contaminants (SOCs), and microbial contaminants as well as the majority of the land being undeveloped.

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 maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), in

water chemistry tests. Therefore, the system scores low in the contaminant inventory portion of scoring for susceptibility. However, the lack of adequate filtering of the 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 Clearwater River from vehicular traffic along Highway 12. Therefore, the system automatically scored high susceptibility for contamination.

Table 2. Summary of City of Lewiston Susceptibility Evaluation¹

Intake	Contaminant Inventory				System Construction	Final Susceptibility Ranking			
	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbials
1	L	L	L	L	H	L (H ^{2*})	L (H*)	L (H*)	L (H*)

¹H = High Susceptibility, M = Moderate Susceptibility, L = Low Susceptibility

H^{2*} - 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 Lewiston 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 clean source water from the Clearwater 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 12, particularly within a short distance upstream of the intake. The system's vulnerability is further magnified due to the position of the intake at water level on the Clearwater River with no intake filtering system present. For these reasons the system's final surface water susceptibility rating scored high in all categories.

Section 4. Options for Drinking 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 surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective drinking water protection program should be tailored to the particular local drinking water protection area. A community with a fully developed drinking water protection program will incorporate many strategies. The City of Lewiston drinking water protection activities should focus on environmental education with the community, recreational users, and businesses that operate within the vicinity of the delineation. Most of the delineated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of Lewiston. Due to the short time involved with the movement of surface water in Clearwater River, drinking 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. Currently, the City of Lewiston has an

emergency call system in place with the Idaho Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to inform the city when necessary. Only two instances have occurred in the past nine years and the emergency call system was utilized. The surface water intakes were not used during these occurrences to withdraw water from the river until any possible danger was past. This emergency call system should be expanded as most of the designated areas are outside the direct jurisdiction of City of Lewiston. In order to deal with potential contaminant spills into the Clearwater River, Emergency Response Team efforts should be coordinated with 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 12. An intake infiltration gallery for the current intake system could reduce the threat of serious contamination due to contaminant spills into the Clearwater River.

While the surface water sources possesses adequate quality and yield, limitations and vulnerability related to the construction of the intakes should be reviewed. The existing ground water sources should be able to augment or replace the current surface water systems during times of an emergency or up-river contamination event.

A community must incorporate a variety of strategies in order to develop a comprehensive drinking water protection plan, be they regulatory in nature (i.e. zoning, permitting) or non-regulatory in nature (i.e. good housekeeping, public education, specific best management practices). For assistance in developing protection strategies please contact the Lewiston Regional Office of the DEQ or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

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.

Lewiston 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 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 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 Department of Environmental Quality, Nov. 2000, *State of Idaho, Drinking Water Information Management System (DWIMS)*.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1999, *Idaho Source Water Assessment Plan*, October.

Attachment A

City of Lewiston 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

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)	IRRIGATED PASTURE OR DRYLAND AGRICULTURE	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
Significant contaminant sources *	YES	Potential contaminant spills along Highway 12 and numerous potential contaminant sites in the Clearwater River watershed give this intake a high risk rating.			
Sources of class II or III contaminants or microbials present within the 500' of the intake and the Agricultural lands within 500 feet	YES	0	0	0	0
	Less than 25% Irrigated Agriculture	0	0	0	0
Three or more contaminant sources	YES	1	1	1	1
Sources of turbidity in the watershed	YES	1	1	1	1
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score		3	3	3	3

3. Final Susceptibility Source Score 6 6 6 6

4. Final Source Ranking Low Low Low Low

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