

Source Water Protection Plan

Weatherford PWA

August 2013



Provided by:
Oklahoma Rural Water Association
PO Box 95349
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73143
PH: 405/672-8925 Fax: 405/672-9898

Source Water Protection Plan

for

Weatherford PWA Weatherford, Oklahoma

Approved by the Governing Body and Signed by the Chairman

Mike D Brown
Chairman

September 1, 2011
Date

Review and update annually.

Date Reviewed	Person Reviewing	Comments
11-16-2012	<u>Mike D Brown</u> Mike D. Brown, Chairman	No changes made.
8-20-2013	<u>Mike D Brown</u> Mike D. Brown, Chairman	New Wells: Added Well 38 & Well 39 to the Inventory & Area Delineation Map.
11-21-2013	<u>Mike D Brown</u> Mike D. Brown, Chairman	No changes made.

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Introduction

A Source Water Protection Plan is a pollution prevention and management program used to protect sources of drinking water on a watershed (or sub-watershed basis). In Oklahoma the findings of the Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Program, conducted by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), provide the foundation for Source Water Protection Planning. The source water assessment, completed for each drinking water source in the State, is a study and report unique to each water system that provides basic information about the water source. The goal of Source Water Protection is to take the findings of SWAP and develop management plans to reduce or eliminate the risk of drinking water sources from being contaminated.

Source Water Assessment Report

The Source Water Assessment Report created by ODEQ in 2002 for Weatherford PWA may be found in Appendix E. The SWAP report reflects the Weatherford PWA water system wells at that time. The information found in Appendix A – Source Water Protection Maps and Inventory of Potential Sources of Contamination shows the current water system wells that Weatherford PWA is using today and their PSOCs.

Source Water Protection Area

Maps of Weatherford PWA Source Water Protection Areas may be found in Appendix A.

Inventory of Potential Sources of Contamination

A Phase 2 Inventory of Potential Sources of Contamination was conducted using the checklist found in Appendix A.

The inventory form lists the types and number of potential sources of contamination (PSOCs) found in Weatherford PWAs Source Water Protection Areas.

Protection Planning

The following items detail potential actions to be implemented by Weatherford PWA to minimize the risk to the quality of its drinking water sources.

Public Education of Best Management Practices:

- a. Prepare and distribute information letters to property owners whose land, homes, or businesses are within the delineated source water protection area. These letters will ask

for cooperation by properly using, storing and disposing of hazardous chemicals and fuels, and to be mindful that the over use of fertilizers and chemicals inside the source water protection area could contaminate the town's water supply.

- b. The County Conservation District Office will be contacted and informed of the location of the Source Water Protection Area and the development of both the SWAP and SWP management plans. They will be asked to assist with public education concerning agricultural best management practices (BMPs) within the protection area. They will also be asked to provide information to farmers concerning the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) as it relates to Water Quality Protection.

- Custer County Conservation District
1508 Neptune Dr., Ste 1
Clinton, OK 73601-9731
Phone: 580-323-4875
Fax: 580-323-6469
Email: custerccd@conservation.ok.gov

- c. The County Extension Office will be contacted and informed of the location of the protection areas and the development of the SWAP and SWP management plans. They will be asked to provide information to residents and landowners concerning agricultural best management practices and the proper use of lawn and garden chemicals.

- Custer County Extension Service
Box 170, Courthouse Room 106
Arapaho, OK 73620-0170
Phone: 580-323-2291
Fax: 580-323-2296

- d. Agricultural Service Centers will be contacted and informed of the location of the protection areas and the development of the SWAP and SWP management plans. They will be asked to assist with educating the public and their employees about spill prevention and water quality protection.

- Custer County
1508 Neptune Dr., Ste 3
Clinton, OK 73601-9731
Phone: 580-323-0366, ext 2

- e. Efforts will be made to maintain good communication with landowners and business owners within the protection area, providing beneficial information concerning recommended Best Management Practices when possible.

Regulated Potential Sources of Contamination

- a. The PWA will follow BMPs in regard to management of district sewers, storm sewers, and district-owned land.
- b. The PWA will contact the appropriate regulatory authority for each Facility PSOC (see Inventory Forms in Appendix A) that is present within the designated protection area to verify that it is in compliance with regulations.

Emergency Preparedness

- a. Signs will be placed along highways and paved county roads to identify entering a Source Water Protection Area, providing emergency response contact information in the event of a spill.
- b. The PWA will update their Emergency Contingency Plan. In the event of a developing water quality emergency or water shortage this plan would be put into effect.

Monitoring Water Quality

The PWA will have their water tested regularly according to federal and state regulations. Water Analytical Reports will be closely monitored and evaluated to determine if there are any trends indicating an increase in any inorganic or organic substances that could cause a problem with meeting water quality standards.

Efforts will be made to evaluate any future activities that could potentially affect the quality of our water source.

Source Water Protection Plan Review

Each year the Source Water Protection Plan and Emergency Contingency Plan will be re-evaluated and updated. If any new potential pollutant sources are identified, the potential risk they may pose to the wells will be evaluated and the plan revised to reflect the change. The Department of Environmental Quality will provide assistance in making revisions to the SWAP report.

Source Water Protection Steering Committee

The City Council and PWA Manager comprise the Weatherford PWA Source Water Protection Steering Committee. This committee has authority for review and final approval of the Source Water Protection Plan, and will meet at a minimum once a year to review, update and assess progress of the plan.

Appendix A – Phase 2 Inventory of Potential Sources of Contamination & Source Water Protection Area Delineation Maps

INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number 2002002
County Custer
Source Name Well 2
Inventory Person Larry McKillip
Date of Inventory 7/22/11
Lat/Long (decimal): N 35.541918816 W -98.667672285

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL _____	INDUSTRIAL <u>25</u>
COMMERCIAL _____	GOVERNMENTAL <u>75</u>
AGRICULTURAL _____	OTHER: _____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank			1	Major Highway and/or Railroads		1	1
Airport		1		Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines		1	1
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			
Barns/Sheds			21	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	13
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			1
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			15
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House			18 ##				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES: Volume pumped/day: 225,000

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 2



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 4
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/22/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.548735694 W -98.667689527

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	_____	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	<u>50</u>
AGRICULTURAL	<u>50</u>	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank			1	Major Highway and/or Railroads		1	1
Airport		1		Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot	1			Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines		1	1
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds			21	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			1
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	13
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			1
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			1
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			15
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House		18	##				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 4



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 7
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.537427903 W -98.669600198

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	10	INDUSTRIAL	40
COMMERCIAL		GOVERNMENTAL	50
AGRICULTURAL		OTHER	

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank			1	Major Highway and/or Railroads		1	1
Airport		1		Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines		1	1
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds			21	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			1
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	13
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			15
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House		18	##				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 7



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 8
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.540218856 W -98.670379325

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	10	INDUSTRIAL	40
COMMERCIAL		GOVERNMENTAL	50
AGRICULTURAL		OTHER	

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank			1	Major Highway and/or Railroads		1	1
Airport		1		Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines		1	1
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			
Barns/Sheds				Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	13
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course			1	Water Well (in use)			15
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House		18	##				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 8



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 10
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.544051837 W -98.683042929

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	90	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	_____
AGRICULTURAL	10	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport			1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			22
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds			21	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			18
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			15
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House			##				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 10



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 11
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.544035829 W -98.68093585

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	90	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	_____
AGRICULTURAL	10	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport			1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			29
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds	2	5	21	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)	1	10	14
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House	1	4	##				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 11



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 12
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.544014822 W -98.678996778

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	90	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	_____
AGRICULTURAL	10	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport			1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			29
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds	5	1	21	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		5	13
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)	1	10	14
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House	2	7	##				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 12



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 13
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.544020813 W -98.676640695

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	90	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	_____
AGRICULTURAL	10	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells			
Aboveground Storage Tank			
Airport			1
Animal Feedlot			
Asphalt Plant			
Auto Repair/Body Shop			
Barns/Sheds	2	2	21
Cemetery			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage			
Dairy			
Storm Sewer			
Dump/Landfill			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm			
Golf Course			
Grain Storage Bins			
Holding Pond/Lagoon			
House	3	8	##
Injection Well			
Irrigation Operation			1

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C
Machine Shop-Commercial			
Machine Shop-Farm			
Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Military Base/Depot			
Mining			
Municipal Sewer Lines			29
Oil/Gas Pipelines	1		
Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Oil/Gas Production Well			
Refineries			
Road Salt Storage			
Septic Systems		5	13
Service/Gas Stations			
Sewage Plant			
Underground Storage Tank			
Water Well (in use)	1	10	15
Other (Specify):			

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 13



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 14
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.547911761 W -98.680875986

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	50	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	_____
AGRICULTURAL	50	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport			1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines	2	2	29
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds	1	5	70	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		2	30
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)	1	1	23
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon			1				
House	6	19	##				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC



Weatherford PWA Well 14



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 15
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.558651553 W -98.6763562

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	10	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	75
AGRICULTURAL	15	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

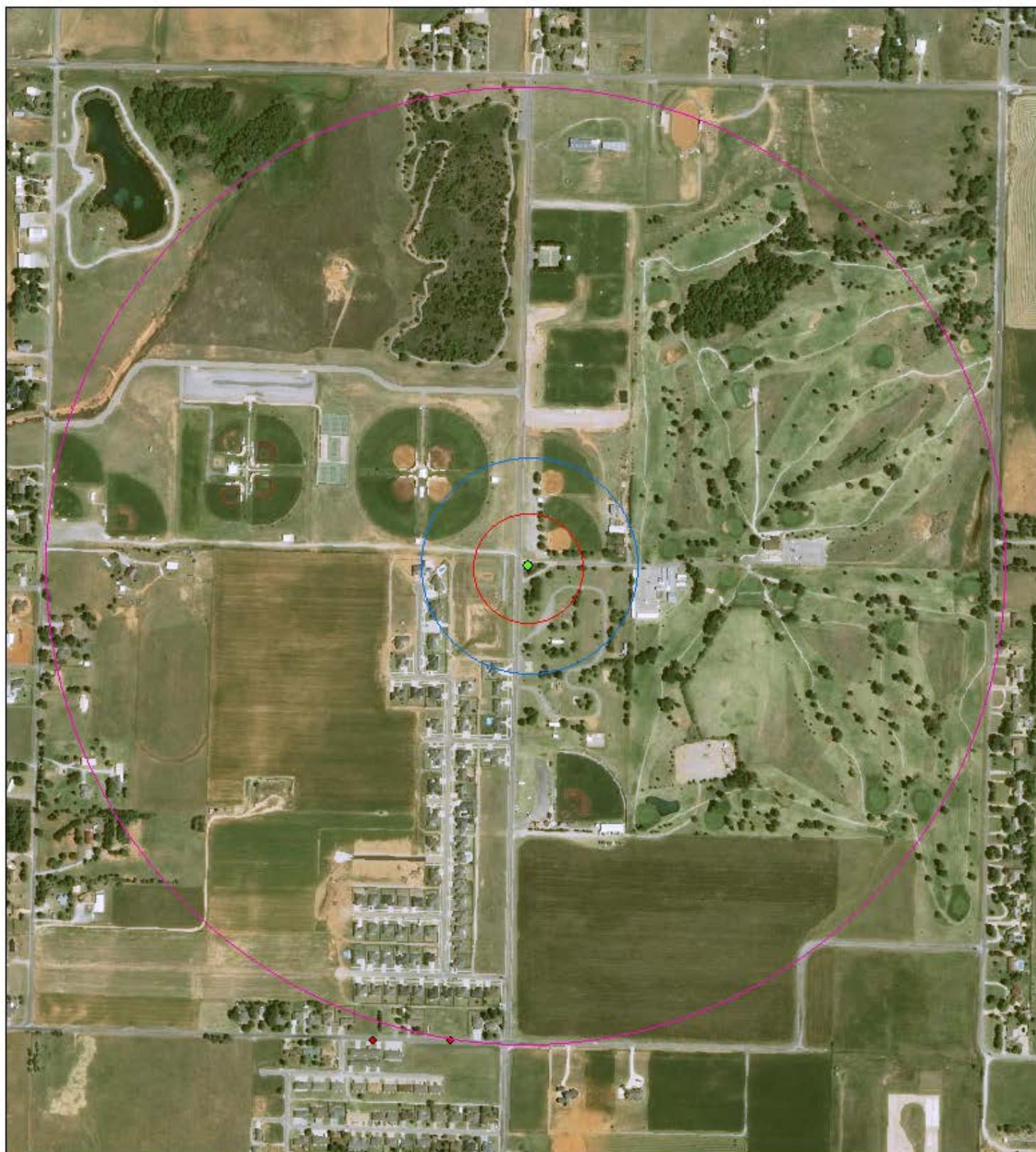
POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport			1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines	1	2	6
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines	1		
Barns/Sheds		69	7	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		2	24
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course			1	Water Well (in use)		5	15
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon		1					
House		6	81				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 15



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 16
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.558644535 W -98.672054039

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	_____	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	95
AGRICULTURAL	5	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport			1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			9
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds		69	5	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			1
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	34
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course		1		Water Well (in use)			30
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon			1				
House			45				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 16



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 17
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.555166579 W -98.667823759

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	5	INDUSTRIAL	
COMMERCIAL		GOVERNMENTAL	95
AGRICULTURAL		OTHER	

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport		1	1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds		69	5	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			1
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		9	27
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course		1	1	Water Well (in use)			
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House		3	8 30				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 17



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS Weatherford PWA
 PWSID Number 2002002
 County Custer
 Source Name Well 18
 Inventory Person Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
 Date of Inventory 07/21/11
 Lat/Long (Decimal) N 35.551150661 W -98.67032171

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	<u>5</u>	INDUSTRIAL	<u> </u>
COMMERCIAL	<u> </u>	GOVERNMENTAL	<u>75</u>
AGRICULTURAL	<u>20</u>	OTHER	<u> </u>

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank			1	Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport	1	1	1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			5
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds		69	5	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			1
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			40
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course			1	Water Well (in use)			35
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House			42				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 18



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 19
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.555148597 W -98.671969913

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	_____	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	<u>75</u>
AGRICULTURAL	<u>25</u>	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport			1	Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines		1	1
Barns/Sheds		69	5	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well		1	1
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			41
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course	1		1	Water Well (in use)			46
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House			41				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 19



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 20
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.562122474 W -98.672283171

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	13	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	75
AGRICULTURAL	12	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			6
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds			78	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			1
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			41
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course	1	1	1	Water Well (in use)			38
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House			31				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC



Weatherford PWA Well 20



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS Weatherford PWA
 PWSID Number 2002002
 County Custer
 Source Name Well 21
 Inventory Person Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
 Date of Inventory 07/21/11
 Lat/Long (Decimal) N 35.563736432 W -98.669273116

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	<u>X</u>	INDUSTRIAL	<u> </u>
COMMERCIAL	<u>X</u>	GOVERNMENTAL	<u> </u>
AGRICULTURAL	<u>X</u>	OTHER	<u> </u>

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds			78	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			41
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course	1	1	1	Water Well (in use)			39
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House			31				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1 1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 21



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 22
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.564745446 W -98.67646342

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	10	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	85
AGRICULTURAL	5	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			3
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines		1	1
Barns/Sheds	2		75	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		9	44
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course			1	Water Well (in use)		4	50
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon			1				
House		4	32				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 22



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 23
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.5616035 W -98.676246301

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	10	INDUSTRIAL	
COMMERCIAL	5	GOVERNMENTAL	85
AGRICULTURAL	5	OTHER	

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			7
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines		1	
Barns/Sheds			78	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			48
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course			1	Water Well (in use)			54
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon			1				
House			40				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 23



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 24
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.56033 W -98.68340

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	15	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	80
AGRICULTURAL	5	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			10
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds		3	##	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	62
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course			1	Water Well (in use)			65
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon			1				
House			98				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			1				

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 24



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 28
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.539017831 W -98.657711816

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	_____	INDUSTRIAL	90
COMMERCIAL	10	GOVERNMENTAL	_____
AGRICULTURAL	_____	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial	1	1	1
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank			3	Major Highway and/or Railroads		1	1
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines		3	15
Auto Repair/Body Shop	1		3	Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds		5	35	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			1
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			16
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations		1	
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank		1	2
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)		1	12
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon			1				
House			11				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 28



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 29
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.537882829 W -98.651612552

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL		INDUSTRIAL	40
COMMERCIAL	10	GOVERNMENTAL	1
AGRICULTURAL		OTHER	

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

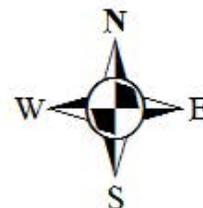
POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			1 2
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank			2	Major Highway and/or Railroads		1	1
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines	1	1	10
Auto Repair/Body Shop	1		3	Oil/Gas Pipelines			
Barns/Sheds	1	3	40	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		2	1 16
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			1
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank		2	
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			13
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House		3	7				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 29



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 30
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.542392744 W -98.651158692

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL		INDUSTRIAL	90
COMMERCIAL	10	GOVERNMENTAL	
AGRICULTURAL		OTHER	

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial		1	1
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank			2	Major Highway and/or Railroads			1
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines		4	4 11
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			
Barns/Sheds				Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			16
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			2
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			14
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon		1	1 1				
House			7				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 30



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 32
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.522403137 W -98.658808273

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	<u> X </u>	INDUSTRIAL	<u> </u>
COMMERCIAL	<u> </u>	GOVERNMENTAL	<u> </u>
AGRICULTURAL	<u> 100 </u>	OTHER	<u> </u>

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

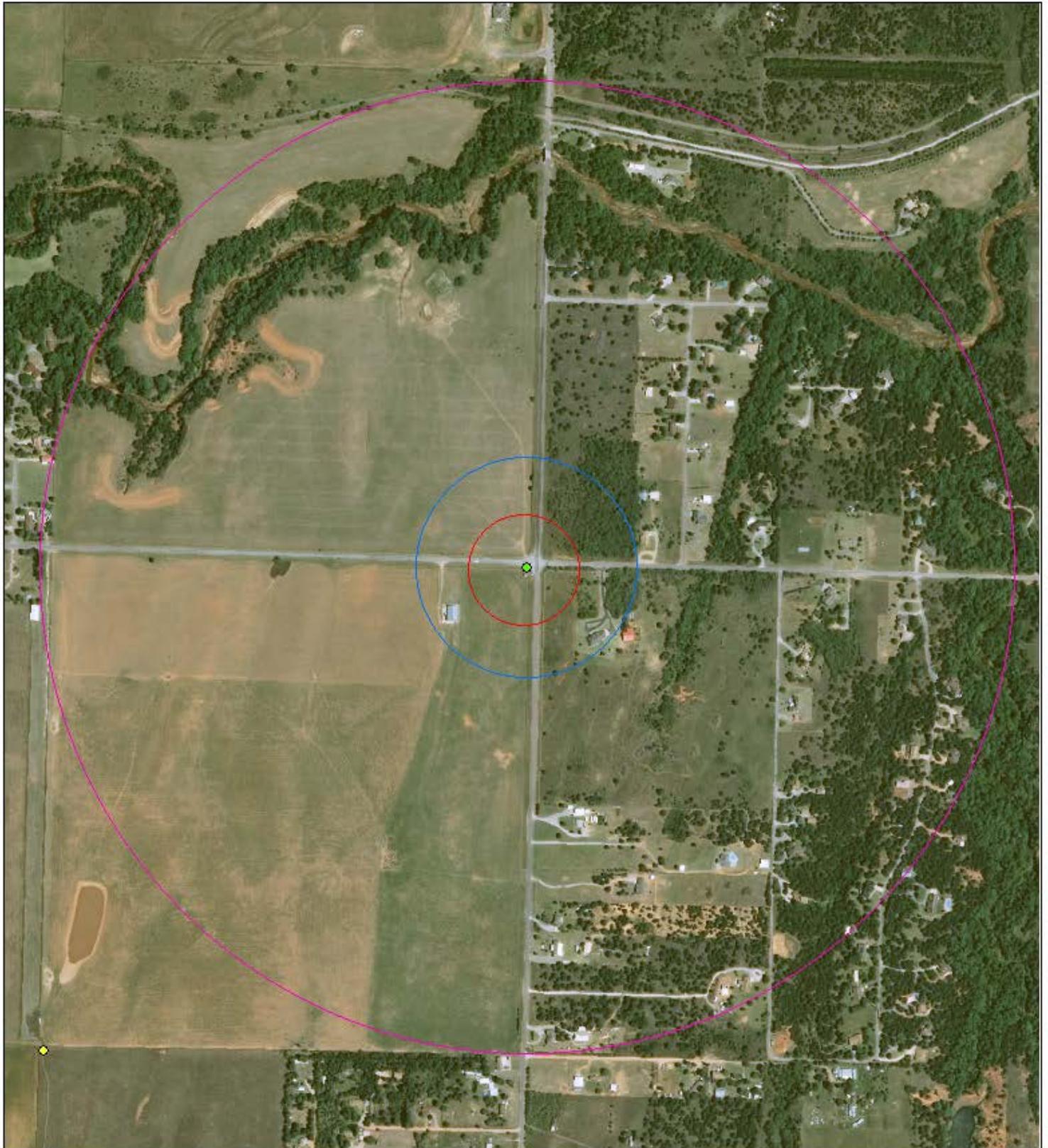
POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds		1	60	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	53
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)		1	57
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House		1	53				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 32



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 33
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.515064296 W -98.667418328

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL	GOVERNMENTAL
AGRICULTURAL 100	OTHER

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds			38	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			35
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			37
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House			35				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 33



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 34
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.507858413 W -98.663184921

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	_____	INDUSTRIAL	_____
COMMERCIAL	_____	GOVERNMENTAL	_____
AGRICULTURAL	<u>100</u>	OTHER	_____

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds			60	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			51
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			53
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon			1				
House			51				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 34



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 35
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.502833492 W -98.658721583

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL	GOVERNMENTAL
AGRICULTURAL 100	OTHER

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines	1	1	1
Barns/Sheds		2	23	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			3
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	16
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)		1	18
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House		1	16				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 35



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 36
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.515191315 W -98.674547591

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL	INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL	GOVERNMENTAL
AGRICULTURAL 100	OTHER

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines			
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			
Barns/Sheds		1	1 28	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems		1	1 23
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)		1	1 25
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House		1	1 23				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation							

NOTES:

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 36



INVENTORY FORM

NAME OF PWS	Weatherford PWA
PWSID Number	2002002
County	Custer
Source Name	Well 37
Inventory Person	Larry McKillip / Jeannie Anthony
Date of Inventory	07/21/11
Lat/Long (Decimal)	N 35.54855 W -98.65411

LAND USE TYPES PRESENT

RESIDENTIAL		INDUSTRIAL	80
COMMERCIAL	10	GOVERNMENTAL	
AGRICULTURAL	10	OTHER	

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

In the space provided, indicate the type and number of potential sources of contamination found in each zone. (EXAMPLE: Houses in Zone A - 0, Zone B - 2, Zone C - 9)

POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone			POTENTIAL SOURCE	Zone		
	A	B	C		A	B	C
Abandoned Water Wells				Machine Shop-Commercial			2
Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells				Machine Shop-Farm			
Aboveground Storage Tank				Major Highway and/or Railroads			
Airport				Military Base/Depot			
Animal Feedlot				Mining			
Asphalt Plant				Municipal Sewer Lines	1	1	4
Auto Repair/Body Shop				Oil/Gas Pipelines			1
Barns/Sheds			4	Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses			
Cemetery				Oil/Gas Production Well			1
Chemical Production/Mixing/Storage				Refineries			
Dairy				Road Salt Storage			
Storm Sewer				Septic Systems			1
Dump/Landfill				Service/Gas Stations			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Commercial				Sewage Plant			
Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage-Farm				Underground Storage Tank			
Golf Course				Water Well (in use)			4
Grain Storage Bins				Other (Specify):			
Holding Pond/Lagoon							
House			2				
Injection Well							
Irrigation Operation			2				

NOTES: Well is 254 ft. deep.

Legend

- Water Well
- 300 ft.
- 600 ft.
- 1/2 mile radius
- PSOC

Weatherford PWA Well 37



Appendix B – Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Surface Source Water Protection Plan Suggested Best Management Practices (BMPs) For Identified Contamination Sources

Abandoned Water Wells

- Require all abandoned water wells to be properly plugged by the owner.
- Cities may require closure by ordinance. Enforce violations.

Abandoned Oil/Gas Wells

- Oil/gas exploration and production is under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. Verify well ownership records, plugging records, etc.
- File complaints with the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, requesting enforcement of their plugging regulations.

Above Ground Storage Tanks

- Tanks should be made of non-corrodible materials and be mounted on impermeable surfaces.
- Containment structures should be constructed around the tanks to prevent contamination from spills.

Airports

- Develop and implement spill prevention plans for fuel storage areas and de-icing areas.
- Provide retention of contact storm water from aircraft washing areas, de-icing areas, and maintenance facilities.

Animal Feeding Operation (small)

- Animal feeding operations come under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture.
- Encourage public education on developing and implementing management plans addressing, storm water runoff, manure handling and disposal, and pesticide applications.

Animal Feedlots

- Confined animal feeding operations come under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture. Verify compliance with any licensing/permitting requirements.

- Encourage public education on developing and implementing management plans addressing, stormwater runoff, manure handling and disposal, and pesticide applications.
- Ensure that all active water wells are sealed from surface effluent.

Asphalt Plants

- Develop and implement spill prevention plans for fuel storage areas.
- Provide for retention of contact storm water runoff from the storage and processing areas.

Auto Repair/Body Shops

- Automotive fluids should be properly collected, contained and disposed according to applicable laws.
- Implement a public education campaign and encourage collection and recycling of used oil, other automotive fluids, batteries, and tires.

Barns/Sheds

- Encourage public education in developing and implementing management plans addressing storm water runoff, manure handling and disposal, and pesticide applications

Chemical Production Companies/Mixing and Storage Areas

- Ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws governing storage and transport.
- Implement an in-house training program to address emergency response to accidental spills.
- Require containment structures around storage tanks.
- Require retention of contact storm water from loading/mixing areas.

Cemeteries

- Existing cemeteries should be developed in a direction down gradient from any public water supply well, if at all possible.
- Restrict where possible the development of new cemeteries in Source Water Protection Areas.

Chemical Production Companies/Mixing & Storage Areas

- Ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws governing storage and transport.

- Implement an in-house training program to address emergency response to accidental spills.
- Require containment structures around storage tanks.
- Require retention of contact stormwater from loading/mixing areas.

Commercial Fertilizer, Pesticide, Grain Storage Companies

- Fertilizer, pesticide, grain storage companies are under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture. Verify compliance with any licensing requirements.
- Encourage use of containment structures around any storage tanks within a Source Water Protection Area.
- Encourage retention of contact stormwater from loading/mixing areas within a Source Water Protection Area.
- Encourage collection and recycling of used pesticide containers.

Confined Animal Feeding Operation

- Confined animal feeding operations come under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture. Verify compliance with any licensing/permitting requirements.
- Encourage public education on developing and implementing management plans addressing, storm water runoff, manure handling and disposal, and pesticide applications.

Dairies

- Dairy operations fall under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture. Verify compliance with any licensing/permitting requirements.
- Encourage public education in developing and implementing management plans addressing storm water runoff, manure handling and disposal, and pesticide applications.

Dump/Landfills

- Verify that any dump/landfill is permitted and in compliance with permit requirements.
- Regularly patrol protection areas for illegal dumping.
- Establish a hotline for citizens to call to report illegal dumping; prosecute offenders.

Farm – Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage, Grain Bins, Machine Shops, Barns, and Sheds

- Implement a public education campaign to address proper storage and handling of pesticides and fertilizers.
- Any solvents, lubricants, cutting oils, degreasers, etc. should be properly collected, contained and disposed according to applicable laws.
- Encourage collection and recycling of used oil, batteries, tires, pesticide containers and other agriculture chemical containers.

Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage - Commercial

- Fertilizer, pesticide, grain storage companies are under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture. Verify compliance with any licensing requirements.
- Encourage use of containment structures around any storage tanks within a protection area.
- Encourage retention of contact storm water from loading/mixing areas within a protection area.
- Encourage collection and recycling of used pesticide containers.

Fertilizer/Pesticide Storage - Farm

- Encourage use of containment structures around any storage tanks within a protection area.
- Encourage retention of contact storm water from loading/mixing areas within a protection area.
- Encourage collection and recycling of used pesticide containers.

Golf Courses

- Implement an employee education campaign to address proper storage and handling of pesticides and fertilizers.
- Encourage collection and recycling of used pesticide containers.

Hazardous Waste Sites

- Develop and implement emergency response and in-house training program to deal with emergency response to accidents.

- Post boundaries of protection areas with signs giving emergency phone numbers.

Holding Ponds/Lagoons

- Implement a public education program to encourage prevention of illegal dumping in farm ponds.
- Encourage limited access to industrial property which contains ponds/lagoons.
- Verify permit requirements and compliance for industrial ponds/lagoons.

Houses

- Implement a public education campaign to address proper storage and handling of household chemicals, pesticides, fertilizers, and other hazardous materials.
- Encourage collection and recycling of hazardous household wastes, used oils, batteries, and tires.

Injection Wells

- Due to the potential for contamination, it is recommended that future injection wells not be drilled inside a Source Water Protection Area.
- Saltwater disposal wells are under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. Verify compliance with any permitting requirements.
- Contingency plans should address a “worse case scenario” for any existing injection wells within the Source Water Protection Area.

Irrigation Operations

- Implement a public education campaign to address proper storage and handling of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural materials.
- Require that backflow prevention devices in good operating condition be used in all irrigation wells within the SWPA.
- Wells should be properly cased and sealed to prevent inundation from surface runoff.
- Implement a public education campaign to encourage proper well construction and maintenance.
- Require securing and capping of wells that are temporarily not being used and permanent plugging of wells that are being abandoned.

Machine Shops - Commercial

- Any solvents, lubricants, cutting oils, degreasers, etc., should be properly collected, contained and disposed according to applicable laws.
- Implement a public education campaign and encourage collection and recycling where possible.
- Encourage the implementation of pollution prevention plans within individual shops.

Machine Shops - Farm

- Any solvents, lubricants, cutting oils, degreasers, etc., should be properly collected, contained and disposed according to applicable laws.
- Implement a public education campaign and encourage collection and recycling where possible.
- Encourage the implementation of pollution prevention plans within individual shops.

Major Highways and/or Railroads

- Establish emergency response/contingency plans to address wrecks and derailments that result in the release of contaminants within a protection area.
- Post boundaries of the protection areas with signs giving emergency response telephone numbers.

Manufacturing Plant

- Develop and implement emergency response and in-house training program to deal with emergency response to accidents.
- Post boundaries of protection areas with signs giving emergency phone numbers.

Military Bases/Depots

- Establish emergency response/contingency plans to address accidents and spills which result in the release of contaminants within a protection area.
- Post boundaries of protection areas giving emergency response phone numbers.

Mining

- Mining and other mineral extraction activities are under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Mines. Verify compliance with any permitting requirements.

- Post boundaries of protection areas with signs giving emergency response phone numbers.

Municipal Sewer Lines

- Ensure that all existing lines are maintained when in service and properly removed from service when closed.
- Existing lines should be tested regularly to ensure that they do not allow for infiltration/exfiltration.
- Require that faulty lines be replaced or repaired as soon as possible.
- Require strict compliance with construction and inspection requirements when new lines are being constructed.
- Delineate the protection area on all sewer maps maintained by the municipality.
- Develop and implement an emergency response and in-house training program to deal with emergency response to accidents.

Oil/Gas Pipelines

- Oil/gas pipelines are under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. Verify compliance with all permitting requirements.
- Develop and implement emergency response and in-house training program to deal with emergency response to accidents.
- Post boundaries of protection areas with signs giving emergency phone numbers.

Oil/Gas Production Well

- Oil/gas production wells are under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. Verify compliance with all permitting requirements.
- Develop and implement emergency response and in-house training program to deal with emergency response to accidents.

Plant Nursery and/or Greenhouses

- Plant nurseries and greenhouses are under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture. Verify compliance with any licensing requirements.

- Implement a public education campaign to address proper storage and handling of pesticides, fertilizers, and other agricultural chemicals.

- Encourage collection and recycling of used pesticide containers.

Refineries

- Develop and implement an emergency response and in-house training program to deal with emergency response to accidents.
- Post boundaries of protection areas with signs giving emergency phone numbers.

Road Salt Storage

- Restrict where possible the outside storage of road salt within a protection area.
- Implement remediation plans for abandoned sites to prevent potential contamination.

Septic Systems

- Ensure that existing septic systems are maintained and properly removed from service.
- Enforce existing regulations regarding construction of new septic systems.

Service/Gas Stations

- Underground storage tanks are under jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. Verify compliance with permitting requirements.
- Leaking tanks should be removed as soon as possible and the site remediated.
- Require the remediation of any abandoned service/gas station within a protection area.
- Containment structures should be constructed around any aboveground storage tanks to contain spills.
- Any associated vehicle wash and/or vehicle service area should maintain proper housekeeping to prevent the contamination of storm water runoff.

Storm Sewers

- Initiate a public education campaign to encourage citizens not to dump waste oil and other contaminants into storm sewers.
- Develop emergency response plans for accidental spills and discharge of contaminants into storm sewers.

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

- USTs are under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. Verify compliance with permitting requirements.
- Leaking tanks should be removed as soon as possible and the site remediated.
- Require the remediation of any abandoned UST within protection areas.

Wastewater Treatment Plants

- Develop and implement a plan of in-house training on the proper storage of treatment chemicals.
- Develop and implement a plan addressing storm water runoff from the sludge storage and/or application areas.
- Develop emergency response plans for accidental spills and/or discharges of contaminants from any plant within a protection area.

Water Wells (in use)

- Wells should be properly cased and sealed to prevent inundation from surface runoff.
- Implement a public education campaign to encourage proper well construction and maintenance.
- Require securing and capping of wells that are temporarily not being used.

Agricultural Water Quality Oriented Best Management Practices

1. **Access Road** - A road located and constructed to avoid soil erosion caused by haphazard traffic patterns, yet still provide needed access.
2. **Alternative Pesticides** - Pesticides other than the ones traditionally used on a crop, applicable to all field crops.
3. **Bedding** - Plowing, blading, or otherwise elevating the surface of flat land into a series of broad, low ridges separated by shallow, parallel channels.
4. **Biological Control Methods** - Very successful in a few cases; can reduce insecticide and herbicide use appreciably.
5. **Biological Control of Pests** - Use of natural enemies as part of an integrated pest management (IPM) program which can reduce the use of pesticides.
6. **Brush Management** - Management and manipulation of brush to improve or restore a quality plant cover to reduce soil erosion.
7. **Chiseling and Subsoiling** - Loosening the soil to shatter compacted and restrictive layers thereby improving water and root penetration and reducing surface runoff.
8. **Conservation Cropping System** - Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management measures to improve the soil and protect it during periods when erosion occurs. Includes cover cropping and crop rotation. Practices provide vegetative cover between crop seasons.
9. **Conservation Cropping Sequence** - An adapted sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance of improvement of soil tilth.
10. **Conservation Tillage** - Limiting the number of cultural operations needed to produce a crop to reduce soil erosion, soil compaction, and energy use. Usually involves increased use of herbicides.
11. **Contour Farming** - Farming sloped land on the contour to reduce erosion, control water flow, and increase infiltration.
12. **Contour Orchard and Other Fruit Areas** - Planting orchards, vineyards, or small fruits so that all cultural operations are done on the contour.
13. **Correct Fertilizer Container Disposal**- Following accepted methods for disposal; keeping containers out of sinkholes, creeks, etc., and away from adjacent to water.
14. **Correct Pesticide Container Disposal**- Following accepted methods for disposal; keeping containers out of sinkholes, creeks, etc., and away from land adjacent to water.

15. **Cover and Green Manure Crops** - Use of close-growing grasses, legumes or small grain for seasonal soil protection and improvement.
16. **Critical Area Planting** - Planting vegetation to stabilize the soil and reduce erosion and runoff.
17. **Crop Residue Use** - Plant residue left after harvest to protect cultivated fields during critical erosion periods when grounds would otherwise be bare.
18. **Crop Rotation** - Different crops planted in following seasons in the same field; can reduce pesticide loss significantly; some indirect cost if less profitable crop is alternated.
19. **Debris Basin** - A barrier or berm constructed across a watercourse or at other suitable locations to form a silt or sediment basin.
20. **Deferred Grazing** - Postponing grazing for a prescribed period to improve vegetation conditions and reduce soil loss.
21. **Diversions** - Channels with a mound or ridge along the lower side, constructed across a slope to divert runoff water and help control soil erosion.
22. **Emergency Tillage** - Roughening the soil surface by methods such as listing, ridging, duck-footing or chiseling; done as a temporary protection measure.
23. **Farmstead and Feedlot Windbreak** - A belt of trees or shrubs established next to a farmstead or feedlot to protect soil resources.
24. **Fencing** - Enclosing a sensitive area of land or water with fencing to exclude or control livestock.
25. **Field Border** - A border or strip of permanent vegetation established at field edges to control soil erosion and filter nutrients.
26. **Field Windbreak** - A strip or belt of trees established to reduce wind erosion.
27. **Filter Strips** - A barrier or perennial vegetation, established or left undisturbed to filter out sediment from water flowing through vegetation.
28. **Grade Stabilization Structure** - A structure to stabilize the streambed or to control erosion in natural or constructed channels.
29. **Grasses and Legumes in Rotation** - A conservation cropping system which establishes grasses and legumes or a mixture of them and maintaining the stand for a definite number of years.

30. **Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment** - Renovating, contouring, furrowing, pitting, or chiseling native grazing land by mechanical means to improve plant cover and water cover.
31. **Heavy Use Area Protection** - Establishing vegetative cover by surfacing with suitable materials or by installing needed structures to stabilize heavy use areas.
32. **Hillside Ditch** - A channel constructed to control the flow of water by diverting runoff to a protected outlet, thus minimizing erosion and runoff.
33. **Integrated Pest Management Programs** - Effective pest control with reduction in amount of pesticides used. "Scouting" of insect populations to determine when actions are necessary to reduce pests.
34. **Irrigation Field Ditch** - A permanent irrigation ditch to convey water from the source of supply to a field or fields to prevent erosion or loss of water quality.
35. **Irrigation Water Conveyance** - A pipeline or lined waterway constructed to prevent erosion and loss of water quality and quantity.
36. **Irrigation Water Management** - Determining and controlling the rate, amount, and timing of irrigation water application to minimize soil erosion, runoff, and fertilizer and pesticide movement.
37. **Land Absorption Areas and Use of Natural or Manmade Wetlands** - Providing an adequate land absorption area downstream from tilled or grazed areas so that soil and plants absorb nutrients and animal wastes.
38. **Listing** - Plowing and planting are done in the same operation. Plowed soil is pushed into ridges between rows, and seeds are planted in the furrows between the ridges.
39. **Livestock Exclusion** - Excluding livestock from an area not intended for grazing.
40. **Pesticide Application Rates** - Lower rates can be instituted at farmer's discretion, especially where tests show pesticides residues are present from previous applications.
41. **Managing Aerial Pesticide Application** - Can reduce contamination in nontarget areas.
42. **Mechanical Control Methods** - Applicable to weed control; will reduce need for chemicals substantially; not economically favorable.
43. **Minimizing Number of Irritations** - To minimize associated water quality impacts of irrigation applications.
44. **Mulching** - Applying plant residues or other suitable materials to the soil surface to reduce water runoff and soil erosion. Plastic mulch can increase runoff, but will reduce nutrient leaching.

45. **No-Till or Zero Tillage** - Utilizes a fluted colter or double-disk openers to cut through untilled residues of the previous crop, ahead of the planter shoe.
46. **Optimizing Crop; Planting Time** - Applicable to many crops; can reduce need for pesticides; moderate cost possible involved.
47. **Optimizing Date of Application** - Applicable only when pest control is not adversely affected; little or no cost involved.
48. **Optimizing Pesticide Formulation** - Some commercially available alternatives; can reduce necessary rates of application.
49. **Optimizing Pesticide Replacement** - Direct application on the field and plants where effectiveness is maintained rather than by aerial spraying; may involve moderate cost.
50. **Optimizing Time of Day for Application** - Universally applicable; can reduce necessary rates of application.
51. **Pasture and Hayland Management** - Proper treatment and use of pasture land or hay land to protect the soil and reduce water loss.
52. **Planned Grazing Systems** - A system in which two or more grazing units are alternatively rested from grazing in a planned sequence to improve forage production, maintain vegetative cover, and retain animal wastes.
53. **Plant Between Rows in Minimum Tillage** - Applicable only to row crops in non-plow based tillage; may reduce amounts of pesticides necessary.
54. **Plow-plant** - Crop is planted directly into plowed ground with secondary tillage. This system increases infiltration and water storage.
55. **Pond Sealing or Lining** - Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond to reduce or prevent excessive water loss.
56. **Precision Land Forming** - Reshaping the surface of land to planned grades.
57. **Proper Fertilizer Applications** - Selecting the proper time and method of fertilizer application to reduce losses through leaching and soil erosion, and ensure adequate crop nutrition.
58. **Proper Grazing Use** - Grazing areas at an intensity which will maintain enough vegetation cover to reduce soil erosion.
59. **Proper Timing of Sprinklers** - Using irrigation equipment when plants need moisture and controlling the amount of moisture delivered to the plants.

60. **Pumped Well Drain** - A well sunk into an aquifer from which water is pumped to lower the prevailing water table.
61. **Pumping Plant for Water Control** - A pumping facility installed to transfer water for a conservation need.
62. **Range Seeding** - Establishing adapted plants on rangeland to reduce soil and water loss and to produce more forage.
63. **Reducing Excessive Pesticide Treatment** - Applicable to insect control; refined predictive techniques required, such as computer forecasting.
64. **Regulated Runoff Impoundment** - Retention, or detention with filtration prior to discharge, to reduce runoff quantity and nutrient and pesticide discharge.
65. **Regulating Water in Drainage System** - The use of water control structures to control the removal of surface or subsurface runoff.
66. **Resistant Crop Varieties** - Use of plant varieties that are resistant to insects, nematodes, diseases, etc., to reduce pesticide use.
67. **Return Flow Regulation** - Regulation of return flows, according to quantity and quality, is another means of maintaining and improving irrigation water quality.
68. **Ridge Plant** - Produces a row configuration similar to listing but planting is done on the ridges year after year, with no seedbed preparation preceding planting.
69. **Rock Barrier** - A rock retaining wall constructed across the slope to form and support a bench terrace to control the flow of water on sloping land.
70. **Roof Runoff Management** - A facility for collecting, controlling, and disposing of runoff water from roofs.
71. **Row Arrangement** - Establishing crop rows on planned grades and lengths to provide drainage and erosion control.
72. **Runoff Management System** - A system for controlling excess runoff from development sites during and after construction operations.
73. **Sediment Basin** - A basin constructed to collect and store debris or sediment.
74. **Slow Release Fertilizer** - Applying slow-release fertilizer to minimize nitrogen losses from soils prone to leaching.

75. **Soil Testing and Plant Analysis** - Testing to avoid over fertilization and subsequent losses of nutrients in runoff water.

76. **Split Application of Nitrogen** - "Splitting" a set amount of fertilizer into two or more applications in the same season.
77. **Spring Development** - Improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping, or providing collections and storage facilities.
78. **Streambank Protection** - Stabilizing and protecting banks of streams, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels against scour and erosion with vegetative or structural means.
79. **Strip Tillage** - Narrow strip is tilled with a rototiller gang or other implement. Seed is planted in the same operation.
80. **Stripcropping** - Growing crops in a systematic of strips or bands to reduce water and wind erosion.
81. **Stripcropping Contour** - Growing crops on the contour to reduce erosion and control water.
82. **Stripcropping Field** - To help control erosion and runoff on sloping cropland where contour stripcropping is not a practical method.
83. **Structure for Water Control**- To control the stage, discharge, distribution, delivery, or direction of flow of water in open channels or water use areas.
84. **Surface Drainage** - A conduit, such as tile, pipe or tubing, installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey drainage water.
85. **Surface Roughening** - Roughening the soil surface by ridge or clod-forming tillage.
86. **Sweep Tillage** - Used on small-grain stubble to kill early fall weeds. System shatters and lifts the soil, thus enhancing infiltration while leaving residue in place.
87. **Terrace** - An earth embankment, channel or a combination ridge and channel constructed across a slope to control runoff.
88. **Timing and Placement of Fertilizer** - Timing and placement of fertilizers for maximum utilization by plants and minimum leaching or movement by surface runoff.
89. **Tree Planting** – To establish or reinforce a stand of trees to conserve soil and moisture.
90. **Trickle Irrigation** - Using small quantities of water to irrigate crops.
91. **Trough or Tank** - Locating watering facilities a reasonable distance from streams and water courses, and dispersing them to reduce livestock concentrations, particularly near streams, and to encourage more uniform grazing.

92. **Underground Outlet** - To dispose of excess water when causing damage by erosion or flooding.
93. **Uniformity of Water Quality** - Uniformity of irrigation water quality can be achieved through stream regulation by controlling release of water from storage reservoirs.
94. **Waste Management Systems** - A planned system to manage wastes from animal concentrations in a manner which does not degrade air, soil, or water resources. Often wastes are collected in storage or treatment impoundments, such as ponds or lagoons.
95. **Waste Storage Pond** - An impoundment for temporary storage of animal or other agricultural waste.
96. **Waste Storage Structure** - A fabricated structure for temporary storage of animal or other organic agricultural wastes.
97. **Water Treatment Lagoon** - An impoundment for biological treatment of animal or other agricultural waste.
98. **Water Utilization** - Using wastes for fertilizer in a manner which improves the soil and protects water resources; may also include recycling of waste solids for animal feed supplement.
99. **Water and Sediment Control Basin** - An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel to form a sediment trap and a water detention basin.
100. **Water Supply Dispersal**- A sell, constructed or improved, to provide water for irrigation and livestock to enhance natural distribution of grazing or improved vegetative cover.
101. **Water Spreading** - Diverting or collecting runoff and spreading it over relatively flat areas.

Appendix C – Additional Recommendations

- Post Wellhead Protection signs around the perimeter of each wellfield stating the following information:

PROTECT YOUR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
YOU ARE NOW ENTERING A GROUNDWATER WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA
CALL 1-800-522-0206 TO REPORT SPILLS

- Educate the public regarding Source Water Protection through the use of bill stuffers/flyers, etc.
- Host a public education meeting in order to educate the public on the importance of protecting their water supply.

Appendix D – Emergency Response/Contingency Plan

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN FOR
WEATHERFORD PWA
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM**

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Introduction

This Contingency Planning Document represents the results of a coordinated effort between the citizens and local officials of Weatherford PWA. The purpose of this plan is to establish, provide, and continually update certain emergency response procedures which may become necessary in the event of a partial or total loss of public water supply service as a result of natural disasters, chemical contamination, physical disruptions, terrorists, or civil disorders. Once adopted, this Contingency Planning Document will become the official standardized procedural guide for responding to such emergencies. The plan provides for long-term as well as short-term interruptions in the local public water supply service, whether total or partial in nature. This plan is coordinated with and is supplemental to existing local plans such as Hazardous Materials Response and Civil Emergency Management Plans. As time goes on and the needs of the community grow and change, certain elements of this plan may be improved, modified, or eliminated altogether. Suggestions and comments for improvement of this Contingency Plan are valuable, and will help to keep this plan viable and dynamic.

Sources of System Vulnerability

The system's main vulnerability may be spills. There is one major highway (I-40), one golf course (Prairie West), one airport (G. Thomas P. Stafford Airport), two parks (Dean Radar Park & Radar Park West), two gas wells, one service station, four irrigation wells, two auto and one tractor repair garage, one retention pond, approximately six (6) miles of sanitary sewer line, 127 sheds/barns, and approximately 475 houses in the source water protection area.

Water Supply Replacement Alternatives

The Rush Springs Sandstone Aquifer is accessed from a variety of sites encompassing six (6) sections of land. Worst case scenario, the entire aquifer could become contaminated and unusable. In a situation like that, drinking water would have to be brought in. However, this is unlikely and with the wide range of access to this water source, Weatherford PWA should always have one or more well fields serviceable. With the experience and equipment available to Weatherford PWA it is believed that the PWA has the ability to provide a safe and continuous water supply.

Long-term replacement options would include drilling new water wells in the area of land that the PWA has access to, if this area were not compromised.

Reviewing and Updating the Plan

The plan will be reviewed:

- a. Annually
- b. After every significant water supply disruption incident
- c. After making significant modifications to the water supply system
- d. According to the adequacy of the plan to cope with proposed developments (i.e. shopping centers, industrial parks, or subdivisions)
- e. After significant developments are completed

EXHIBIT 1

WEATHERFORD PWA SOURCE(S) OF WATER

Weatherford PWA presently operates 28 water wells located in Custer County. The locations are as follows:

- Wellfield 1: Wells 2,4,7, and 8 are in Section 3, T12N, R14W
- Wellfield 2: Wells 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are in Section 4, T12N, R14W
- Wellfield 3: Wells 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 are in Section 34, T13N, R14W
- Wellfield 4: Wells 28, 29, and 30 are in Section 2, T12N, R14W
- Wellfield 5: Wells 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 are in Section 15, T12N, R14W
- Well 37 is in Section 2, T12N, R14W

Current treatment facilities consist of two (2) booster pump stations, with a capacity of six million gallons per day (6 MGD).

The locations for the treatment facilities are shown on the attached system map. This map also illustrates the distribution system for Weatherford PWA including water mains, storage facilities, and shut-off valves for isolating sections of the system. Additional maps of the water system may be found in the office at 624 E. Clark, Weatherford, OK 73096.

EXHIBIT 2

RESPONSE PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURES

Public water supply emergencies will generally fall into one of four categories: interruptions in water service due to natural disasters such as tornadoes, floods, droughts, fire, or major equipment failure; spills which threaten raw water sources or actually get into the public water supply; and water-borne outbreaks due to chemical or bacteriological causes; and intentional acts involving some or all of the previously listed areas. In dealing with emergencies that affect public water supplies, the first priority will be to prevent interruption of water service or restore service if it has been interrupted. The emphasis will be upon maintaining chemically and bacteriologically safe water.

The following roster will be notified in an emergency response to any incident that has or may result in contamination of the public water supply.

Water Superintendent Telephone Number	Trent Perkins (580)774-2450 W (580)302-1653 C
Mayor Telephone Number	Mike D. Brown (580)774-4501 W (580)774-7749 C (580)772-8833 Bus.
Local DEQ Official Telephone Number	Beth Ledbetter (580)562-4394
Complaints/Spill Hotline Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQ) 707 North Robinson, P.O. Box 1677 Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677 1-800-522-0206	

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Weatherford Police Chief	Louis Flowers (580)772-7791 911
Custer County Sheriff Office Telephone Number	Bruce P. Peoples (580)323-1616
FBI Telephone Number	(405)290-7770

Overview of Direction and Control

The overall responsibility for incident command, for requesting assistance outside the community and for making decisions on water use restrictions belongs to Mike D. Brown, and the alternate is Trent Perkins. These individuals will take the lead at the local level in the event of a water supply emergency.

This section specifies the roles of the various entities and agencies during an emergency situation:

The police department is responsible for maintaining law and order, traffic control, access control of restricted areas, security of vital facilities, communication system support, and liaison with other law enforcement agencies.

The fire department is responsible for fire suppression, fire prevention and education, radiological and biochemical decontamination, hazardous material operations, assisting in damage assessment, and communication system support.

The public works department will provide potable water, maintain water pressure, assist with damage assessment of public property, and assist in radiological and biochemical decontamination operations as able, if necessary.

The civil emergency management director is responsible for coordination of all phases of emergency management, public information and education, comprehensive emergency management planning, and damage assessment planning.

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

The Environmental Complaints and Local Services (ECLS) maintains a 24-hour complaints and spill reporting hotline. Call-takers coordinate with the Emergency Response Coordinator when necessary by collecting and transmitting as much specific information as possible.

The Local ECLS Staff are responsible for inspecting water supplies, contacting the designated on-site first responder to determine if an emergency actually exists, after consultation with the Emergency Response Coordinator, initiating steps to assist with handling the emergency, including serving as the on-site coordinator of all agency activities, and assisting with follow-up on the final resolution of the emergency.

The Water Quality Division provides technical assistance during water supply emergencies by providing assistance in resolving engineering problems in order to maintain or restore water service. Personnel can be dispatched to provide "hands on" assistance if need be. Such assistance will be coordinated with the Emergency Response Coordinator. Coordination is carried out with Oklahoma Civil Emergency Management to verify the need to haul water when service is interrupted due to drought, flood, or other problems. Oklahoma Civil Emergency Management is then responsible to make arrangements to haul water. Public notice is made to consumers if contamination of the water supply is suspected (in some cases) or present.

EXHIBIT 3

AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES

1. Equipment owned by the City of Weatherford

- 2 – Backhoes
- Dump truck
- Vacuum Excavator
- Trencher
- 2 – Jetters
- Service Trucks
- 3” and 4” Water Pumps
- Portable Welder
- Portable Generator (120 volt, 5600 watt)
- Concrete Saw
- Cut-off Saw
- Flatbed Trailer
- Misc.Tools

2. Additional Resources:

A.W. Poole	Water Well Service	580-323-3454
Albert’s Truck Service	Generators	580-772-6065
Rod Ewbanks	Generators	580-772-7853
Pioneer Supply	Water supplies/materials	405-794-7705
Water Products	Water supplies/materials	800-225-2968
Igo Ditching & Backhoe Service		580-337-6665

3. Technical Resources:

Local Environmental Specialist: Beth Ledbetter
Burns Flat DEQ Office
420 Sooner Dr., RM 122
PO Box 165
Burns Flat, OK 73624-0165
TELEPHONE: 580-562-4394
FAX: 580-562-4396

Oklahoma Rural Water Association: Water Circuit Rider
1410 SE 15th Street
P.O. Box 95349
Oklahoma City, OK 73143-5349
TELEPHONE: 800-375-6792
405-672-8925
FAX: 405-672-9898

OKIE ONE Call: 811 or 800-522-6543

EXHIBIT 4

CLASSIFICATION OF WATER USES AND OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH SHORTAGES AND WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS

Public water suppliers should develop a classification system of water uses to reflect water use priorities. A classification system clarifies issues of fairness, hardship, and ultimately, management effectiveness. Four classes of water use are recommended: First, Second, and Third Class Essential Uses and Non-Essential Uses. Essential uses might include water for domestic use, health care facilities, other public institutions, emergency shelters, and fire fighting. Non-essential uses might include water used for ornamental purposes, outdoor non-commercial watering, etc. Even though a system might choose to use a standby pricing structure or other measures to curb water use demand, classifying and analyzing uses according to their contribution to the system's overall demand may reveal a plan weakness or need for a back-up strategy. In managing water during a drought, plans that primarily rely on non-restrictive options (i.e., pricing, pressure reduction, etc.) could also superimpose a scheme of restrictions where necessary to establish a balance between water use and supply. "Recommended Water Use Classes and Class Restrictions," illustrated below, shows an approach for managing water under deteriorating supply conditions. Under more quickly developing water shortage situations, such as those caused by a chemical spill, power outage, etc., the options listed under "emergency" conditions, as appropriate, should be incorporated into the development of the system's emergency operations procedures.

Management Phase

<i>General Water Use Class</i>	<i>Conservation</i>	<i>Restrictions</i>	<i>Emergency</i>
<i>Essential, First Class</i>	Voluntary Cutbacks	Voluntary Cutbacks	Mandatory or Voluntary Cutbacks
<i>Essential, Second Class</i>	Voluntary Cutbacks	Mandatory or Voluntary Cutbacks	Mandatory Bans
<i>Essential, Third Class</i>	Voluntary Cutbacks	Mandatory Bans	Mandatory Bans
<i>Non Essential</i>	Mandatory Cutbacks or Bans	Mandatory Bans	Mandatory Bans

Options for Dealing with Shortages

Water management options a supplier should consider are listed below under the management phase thought to be most appropriate:

I. "Normal" Conditions

- A. Water Conservation
 - Water Conservation Education
 - Water Saving Devices
 - Repair of Household Leaks
 - Pricing
 - Universal Metering
- B. Pressure Adjustment
- C. Leak Detection
- D. Reservoir Evaporation Suppression
- E. Water Saving Plumbing Codes
- F. Reuse

II. "Conservation" Conditions

- A. Water Conservation (most of the measures applicable under "normal" conditions are effective in reducing water use under "Conservation" conditions) and Mandatory Cutbacks or Bans on Non-Essential Uses
- B. Media Attention

III. "Restriction" Conditions

- A. Water Conservation (Voluntary Cutbacks of First and Second Class Essential Water Uses) and Mandatory Cutbacks or Bans of Non-Essential and Third Class Essential Water Uses
- B. Rationing
- C. Service Interruptions
- D. Mutual Aid Agreements (Interconnections with Nearby Systems)
- E. Temporary Pipelines and Sources
- F. Additional Wells and Reactivation of Abandoned Wells
- G. Temporary Impoundments
- H. Water Recycling
- I. Modification of Reservoir Management
- J. Dredging to Improve Intake Capability

IV. "Emergency" Conditions

- A. Restrictive Responses (Many of the responses appropriate under the "Restrictions" phase also apply under "Emergency" conditions.)
- B. Hauling Water
- C. Bottled Water
- D. Sanitation Measures

Priorities of Water Use

FIRST CLASS ESSENTIAL WATER USES

Domestic Use:

Water necessary to sustain human life and the lives of domestic animals and to maintain minimum standards of hygiene and sanitation (sink use only, excludes laundry, commode, bath and shower uses); emergency shelters

Health Care Facilities:

Patient care and rehabilitation including related pool make-up water (requiring less than 25 percent filling)

Public Use:

Fire fighting, health and public protection purposes, if specifically approved by health officials and the municipal governing body, including line flushing on an emergency basis

SECOND CLASS ESSENTIAL WATER USES

All Domestic Uses Not Included in First Class:

Personal home water use includes water used in the kitchen for food preparation, commode, bath, shower, laundry, and landscape watering (handheld hose watering) and watering of shrubs before 8:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m.

Agricultural Watering (which is publicly supplied):

Agricultural irrigation at a minimum level for the production of truck crops, the maintenance of livestock, and all drip irrigation; watering by commercial nurseries at the minimum level necessary to maintain stock, to the extent that sources of water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use; water use by

arboretums and public gardens of national, state, or regional significance where necessary to preserve specimens, to the extent that recycled water is not available or feasible to use; landscape (shrubs) and vegetable garden irrigation (handheld only); minimum watering of golf courses, green only

Industrial Water Use (publicly supplied):

Industrial processes and (refer below for industrial air-conditioning use)

Commercial and Public Water Use (publicly supplied):

Office, retail, entertainment, schools and churches, Laundromats (unrestricted hours of operation), restaurants, clubs and eating establishments (unrestricted hours of operation)

Office and Industrial Air-Conditioning (water cooled):

Refilling for start-up at the beginning of the cooling season, make-up of water during the cooling season to maintain temperature no cooler than 78 degrees Fahrenheit, refilling specifically approved by health officials and the municipal governing body where the system has been drained for health protection or repair purposes

THIRD CLASS ESSENTIAL WATER USES

Schools and Other Institutions:

Showering facilities

Filling and Operation of Swimming Pools:

Residential pools that serve more than 25 dwelling units, municipal pools, pools used by health care facilities for patient care and rehabilitation requiring 75 percent or more filling

Washing of Motor Vehicles:

Commercial car and truck washes

FOURTH CLASS WATER USES

Ornamental Purposes:

Fountains, reflecting pools, and artificial waterfalls

Outdoor Non-Commercial Water (publicly supplied):

Irrigating gardens (except handheld), lawns, parks, golf courses (except greens), playing fields and other recreational areas, street, driveway, and sidewalk washing

Exceptions: agricultural irrigation at a minimum level for the production of truck crops or the maintenance of livestock and all drip irrigation; watering by commercial nurseries at a minimum level necessary to maintain stock to the extent that sources of water other than fresh water are not available or feasible to use; water use by arboretums and public gardens of national, state, or regional significance where necessary to preserve specimens to the extent that recycled water is not available or feasible to use; landscape (shrubs) and vegetable garden irrigation (handheld)

Filling and Operation of Swimming Pools:

Exceptions: residential pools that serve more than 25 dwelling units, municipal pools, pools used by health care facilities for patient care and rehabilitation

Washing of Motor Vehicles:

Automobiles, trucks, boats, and trailers

Exceptions: commercial car and truck washes

Serving Water in Restaurants, Clubs, or Eating Places:

Exceptions: specific request by a customer

Fire Hydrants:

Any purpose, including use of sprinkler caps and testing fire apparatus and for fire department drills

Exceptions: fire fighting, health protection purposes (if specifically approved by the Health Department), certain testing and drills by the fire department (if it is in the interest of public safety and is specifically approved by the water boards)

Flushing of Sewers and Hydrants:

Exceptions: as needed to ensure public health and safety, and approved by the Department of Health and the water boards

Air Conditioning:

Refilling cooling towers after draining

Exceptions: refilling for start-up at the beginning of the cooling season, refilling specifically approved by the Department of Health and the water boards where the system has been drained for health protection or repair purposes

EXHIBIT 5

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PROCEDURES

A. General

Early identification of the hazardous material is necessary to formulate a plan of action to handle the emergency. Once identification is made, the next action should be directed toward containing the material and/or evacuating those threatened by potential exposure to the material. After the threat has been stabilized by containment and evacuation, the third step in hazardous material operation is to safely clean up the material.

Dispatchers need to obtain as much information as possible upon being notified of a spill/leak.

Frequently, additional information on the nature or characteristics of the hazard is needed. Contact should be made with the manufacturers, users, or national response agencies and organizations.

For safety reasons, responding units should treat all spills as hazardous until they can be identified.

- At transportation accident sites, hazardous materials may be identified by shipping papers, ID numbers, placards, labels, or verbally by the truck driver or railroad conductor/engineer.
- At fixed site incidents, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704-Diamond may be used to identify hazardous material contained within the site.

To the extent possible, operations should be: upwind, uphill, and upstream.

Emergency vehicles should be backed in, and operators should be prepared to move if conditions worsen.

B. Task assignment and responsibility

Operations Commander

The operations commander will normally be a fire service officer from the local department, or if the accident/incident is outside corporate city limits, from the nearest department. He will be responsible for: rescue/extrication operation, fire suppression or hazardous material containment, establishing/identifying the zones around the spill/leak, location of operations command post, notification of civil defense(CD) director if necessary, evacuation order, location of decontamination site, and decontamination operations.

Incident Commander

Incident Commander will normally be the senior fire service officer, on-site, from the local department, or if the incident/accident is outside corporate city limits, from the nearest department. (THE EXCEPTION TO THIS WILL BE WHEN THE ACCIDENT SITE IS ON A ROADWAY OR RAILROAD OUTSIDE CORPORATE CITY LIMITS, IN WHICH CASE THE INCIDENT COMMANDER WILL NORMALLY BE THE SENIOR OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL (OHP) OFFICER PRESENT). Incident commander responsibilities are: location of incident command post, location of staging area, coordination of the actions of all responding agencies, coordination of the movement of support personnel from staging area, maintaining communications with operations command post and the Civil Defense (CD) Office, if activated, briefing the civil defense director on the situation and actions taken or assistance needed, and coordination of requests for any additional resources/support needed to include: (1) fire service, (2) law enforcement, (3) health and medical.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement personnel will be responsible for: traffic and crowd control, zone security, evacuation notification and assistance, and crime scene investigation in case of terrorist or other criminal activity.

PD Dispatchers

Responsibilities include communications between the CD Office and other emergency services at the scene.

The Civil Emergency Management Director

The Director's responsibilities are: activation of the CD organization if necessary, coordination of actions for hazardous materials accidents/incidents, establishing communication from the CD office with other emergency services at the scene,

notification of emergency service organizations (i.e., Welfare, Red Cross, Salvation Army, etc.) to provide needed assistance if necessary, notification of the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and submittal of a report on the incident, type of hazardous materials, and actions taken, coordination of support (local, state, federal or private) as needed, and coordination of clean up and reimbursement procedures as necessary.

DEQ - Local Environmental Specialist

Responsibilities include: providing technical support for hazardous materials operations, furnishing hospitals and ambulance services with information concerning the name of the chemical involved and safety precautions to be taken by their personnel, and providing technical advice during clean up procedures.

Coordinator, Shelter Mass Care Service (i.e. Red Cross)

Responsibilities include provision of emergency lodging and feeding and clothing of evacuees, if area has to be evacuated.

The Public Information Officer

This officer is responsible for releasing to the news media information and instructions for safety concerning the hazardous materials accident/incident, including evacuation.

The Radiological Protection Officer

This officer provides information regarding radiological accidents to the civil emergency management director, who in turn will provide it to the State EOC.

Transportation Coordinator

The transportation coordinator provides such vehicles as are needed for the evacuation of persons without transportation and arranges for the movement of sick or injured from the evacuation area.

The Damage Assessment Officer

The Damage Assessment Officer coordinates monitoring/surveying with the operations officer to declare the area safe, determines the amount of damage done to the area, estimates costs of cleanup and emergency services, obtains photographs, obtains statements from witnesses, and makes the proper reports on forms as stated in attached appendices.

State Department of Civil Emergency Management

The responsibilities of this Department include activating the State emergency response team. When necessary, the Department provides direction, information, or assistance to on-scene responders, coordinating support as requested by on-scene responders or the local civil defense director, and notification of all appropriate state and federal agencies as required.

National Response Center. Toll-Free 1-800-424-8802

Coast guard personnel who notify all appropriate federal authorities and maintain contact with all federal agencies that can furnish information, direction, or assistance to on-scene responders staff this center.

CHEMTREC Toll-Free 1-800- 424-9300

CHEMTREC stands for Chemical Transportation Emergency Center, a public service of the Chemical Manufacturers Association provided by its offices in Washington, D.C. CHEMTREC provides immediate advice for those at the scene of emergencies, then promptly contacts the shipper/generator of the hazardous materials involved for more detailed assistance and appropriate follow-up. This center operates around the clock, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It is important that every effort be made to keep a phone line open so that the shipper/generator can make contact with the on-scene leaders to provide guidance and assistance. CHEMTREC provides advice for fixed site emergencies, as well as transportation emergencies.

C. Direction and Control

An initial step to control contamination is to set up three zones: hot zone, warm zone, and cold zone.

The hot zone is where the spill/leak is located or suspected to be located. Even if the hot zone is made too large at first it can always be reduced as the situation changes.

The warm zone is a work area or buffer zone, which may become contaminated as operations continue. The size of the warm zone is immaterial as long as there is operating room. The Operations Command Post and the Decontamination Site are located in this zone.

The cold zone is outside the operational area and is definitely non-contaminated. The incident command post and staging area are located in this zone.

D. Ongoing Incident Assessment

After response procedures have been initiated, steps must be taken periodically to evaluate the situation, to determine the short-term and long-term impacts on water supply, and to develop alternative response strategies. EXHIBIT 5a is a report form for Ongoing Incident Assessment.

Contamination Assessment and Response

If the supply disruption is the result of a contamination event, it may be necessary to undertake a contamination assessment. EXHIBIT 5b provides a reporting form for chemical incidents, and provides an emergency notification report form. Contamination can occur due to agricultural or waste disposal practices which introduce contaminants into the aquifer, or from the accidental release of contaminants due to such things as a truck spill, leaking underground storage tanks, poor materials handling practices, or intentional terrorist activities.

The following steps must be taken in response to evidence of contamination: identify the name of the chemical agent (trade and/or generic and/or formula), and whenever possible the name of the manufacturer, determine the toxicity of different concentrations of the chemical, identify and isolate the source of contamination, if known, ascertain the amount introduced or which might be introduced into the source of supply or system, locate the point of introduction and the volume of water the point of introduction, map the extent of contamination, identify and isolate any water supplies which might have been contaminated, notify the public, and set up an ongoing program of monitoring and sampling.

The appropriate responses for each contamination event will be dependent on the nature of the specific occurrence. The first priority for most spill scenarios, for instance, will be containment of the material followed by removal of the contaminant and any contaminated soils, and/or pumping and treatment of contaminated water. If the supply is threatened by plumes of contamination already in the aquifer, the appropriate response may include: connection to alternative supplies, development of new wells, remediation of the aquifer, treatment at the well or point of use, and blending of water supplies to achieve acceptable levels.

EXHIBIT 2 contains a suggested system of action levels useful in developing response procedures, and EXHIBIT 5 contains a summary of hazardous materials response procedures provided by the Oklahoma State Department of Civil Emergency Management.

EXHIBIT 5a

**CITY/COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL/ACCIDENT REPORT FORM**

Emergency Reporting Information

Caller's name: _____

Caller's telephone number: _____

Caller's identification
(Company position, title, etc.) _____

Location of spill: _____

Source of spill: _____

Material spilled: _____

Time of spill: _____

Quantity of spill: _____

Endangered area and/or
waterbody: _____

Personnel at the scene: _____

Actions taken: _____

Shipper identification: _____

Manufacturer identification: _____

Container type: _____

Railcar/truck identification
number: _____

Placard/label information: _____

Other agencies to notify
immediately: _____

EXHIBIT 5b

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

(Information Received)

After the E.P.A. or the producer of the material is contacted, this is some of the information that should be collected (if appropriate.)

1. How should material be handled if involved in fire?
2. How should material be handled if involved in spill or leak?
3. What should be done for personal protection?
4. If someone is exposed to material, what should be done?
5. Should the area be evacuated? If so, how far?
6. How should the material be disposed of?
7. What is the reactivity factor?
8. Is there any residual effect?
9. Vapor density:
10. Specific gravity:
11. Any other information:

EXHIBIT 6

WELLHEAD/SOURCEWATER PROTECTION PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES JURISDICTIONAL GUIDE

The following is only a partial listing of each environmental agency's jurisdiction, but it can be used as a guideline when developing Best Management Plans for a Wellhead/Sourcewater Protection Program.

OKLAHOMA CONSERVATION COMMISSION

The Oklahoma Conservation Commission coordinates the activities of Oklahoma's 89 conservation districts in the development of Best Management Practices (BMPs) designed to protect groundwater quality, especially in regards to agricultural land uses. Through the Conservation Districts, technical assistance is available for land owners in the development of site specific management plans incorporating these agricultural BMPs.

The Commission is responsible for all identification of non-point source categories of pollution, except silvaculture, urban storm water runoff, and industrial runoff. However, the Commission is not "authorized to implement mandatory compliance with management practices to abate agricultural non-point source pollution."

The Commission is responsible for reclaiming land and water that has been adversely affected by past mining prior to the date of adoption of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

Contact: Executive Director
Oklahoma Conservation Commission
2800 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 160
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
Telephone: (405) 521-2384

OKLAHOMA CORPORATION COMMISSION

The Corporation Commission's activities in the area of wellhead/sourcewater protection are due to its regulatory authority over the oil and gas industry. The Corporation Commission has "exclusive" jurisdiction over "salt water, mineral brines, waste oil, and other deleterious substances produced from or obtained or used in connection with the drilling, development, producing and processing of oil and gas." In turn, it is the responsibility of the Commission "to make and enforce such rules, regulations and orders" governing oil and gas operations which are "reasonable and necessary for the purpose of preventing the pollution of the surface and sub-surface waters of the state."

The Commission also administers a portion of EPA's UIC program under which the Commission is responsible for underground injection wells associated with oil and gas production (Class 11 injection wells), including both disposal wells and enhanced recovery wells.

Contact: Pollution Abatement Program
Corporation Commission
2101 N. Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
Telephone: (405) 521-2500

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture will assist in source identification and assessment once a wellhead/sourcewater protection area has been delineated. OSDA will develop protection strategies, working closely with the local water system manager, to prevent agriculturally related practices under OSDA's jurisdiction from contaminating wells or well fields.

With respect to the application of pesticides, it is unlawful for any person to act, operate, do business, or advertise as a commercial, non-commercial, or private applicator unless a valid license has been issued by OSDA for the category of pesticide application in which the person is engaged. The license would be issued only after satisfactory completion of the required certification standards.

All licensed commercial fertilizers in the state are inspected on a regular basis to insure fertilizer is not discharged illegally into the waters of the State. Facilities that pose a high potential threat to groundwater because of various hydrogeologic factors are required to ensure that preventive measures are taken to minimize potential pollution [2 O.S. Supp 1989, 8-68 (a)].

Contact: Director, Plant Industry & Consumer Services
Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture
2800 N. Lincoln Blvd. 73105-4298
Telephone: (405) 521-3864

The Feed Yard Act requires owners/operators who are granted a license to have proper operation and maintenance plans utilizing Best Management Practices and a Pollution Prevention Plan to comply with the effluent limitations in the Oklahoma Feedyard Act 2 O.S. 1994.

Contact: Water Quality Division
Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture
2800 N. Lincoln Blvd. 73105-4298
Telephone: (405) 521-3864
Complaint Number: (1-800-235-9877)

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has standards and regulations governing the construction and operation of surface water sources and public water supply wells and well fields assuring the protection of the water quality. Wells must not only have safe bacteriological samples, but must have acceptable chemical and radiochemical water samples before use. The well site must be protected from surface drainage and separated from any source of pollution.

The DEQ maintains and administers a program of water pollution control under Title 27 A O.S. 1993. The DEQ is given jurisdiction for issuing permits for industrial and municipal wastewater discharges, treatment and disposal facilities. In addition, the local DEQ Environmental Specialist is responsible for individual sewage disposal systems.

Contact: Water Quality Division
Oklahoma Department Environmental Quality
707 North Robinson, P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677
Telephone: (405) 702-8100

The Hazardous Waste Management Act delineates that the DEQ's duty is to require and approve disposal plans from all persons generating and transporting hazardous waste or recyclable materials off-site for storage, recycling, treatment, or disposal; require and approve disposal plans from all persons generating hazardous waste; prohibit certain specific disposal practices; make periodic inspections of hazardous waste generating facilities; and to issue permits for construction and operation of hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal and recycling facilities.

Contact: Hazardous Waste Management
Oklahoma Department Environmental Quality
707 North Robinson, P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677
Telephone: (405) 702-5100

Most solid waste is safely disposed of in properly operated DEQ approved sanitary landfills. The DEQ is empowered to promulgate rules and regulations for solid waste disposal and processing sites, including, but not limited to, the site location, construction, operation and maintenance.

Contact: Solid Waste Management
Oklahoma Department Environmental Quality
707 North Robinson, P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101-1677
Telephone: (405) 702-5100

The DEQ maintains a state-wide groundwater monitoring program at 1800 community and non-community public water supplies. Detailed analyses are performed for all community systems to determine if organic chemicals, toxic metals, or any man-made contaminants are present. Concentrations of naturally occurring minerals are also analyzed. Data is compared with expected values for each significant aquifer to determine quality changes or aberrant values and to identify any public water supply out of compliance with established water quality regulations or standards.

Contact: State Environmental Lab Services
Oklahoma Department Environmental Quality
1000 N. E. 10th
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73117-1212
Telephone: (405) 271-5240

OKLAHOMA WATER RESOURCES BOARD

The OWRB provides assistance to water systems in matters of water rights allocation, matters relating to the licensing of well drillers, and providing assistance in preparation of loan/grant applications to the agency. The OWRB conducts hydrologic surveys, maximum annual yield determinations, and assists in finding new sources of supply.

A permit should be obtained before using groundwater for non-domestic purposes and it is a violation of rules and regulations to use water without a permit. OWRB is authorized to issue regular, temporary, special or provisional temporary permits. OWRB also regulates the orderly withdrawal of water in relation to the allocation of water to the land overlying the basin or subbasin.

All persons drilling groundwater wells, reconditioning wells, plugging wells, installing monitoring wells, observation wells, or heat exchange wells, test drilling for fresh groundwater, or installing pumps in the state must make application for and become licensed by OWRB. The OWRB has adopted minimum standards for construction of water wells, land monitoring wells, plugging of abandoned water wells, monitoring wells, water well test holes, and capping of water wells not in use. The purpose of these minimum standards is to provide uniform rules/regulations to protect the fresh groundwaters of the state from contamination.

Contact: Water Management Division
Oklahoma Water Resources Board
3800 N. Classen
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118
Telephone: (405) 530-8800

The OWRB is authorized to promulgate water quality standards for waters of the state, and to classify water according to its best uses in the interest of the public under conditions prescribed for the prevention, control, and abatement of pollution. The State of Oklahoma has prepared and adopted water quality standards for interstate waters.

The standards apply to all fresh groundwater (defined as groundwater with a maximum total dissolved solids concentration of less than 5000 ppm) in the state. Groundwaters are protected by both narrative and numeric criteria.

Contact: Water Quality Programs Division
Oklahoma Water Resources Board
3800 N. Classen
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118
Telephone: (405) 530-8800

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The Office of the Secretary of the Environment oversees management of the EPA grants that provide funding for federal programs, provides coordination between agencies when jurisdictional questions arise, and has other duties assigned by the Governor.

Contact: Secretary of the Environment
3800 N. Classen
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118
Telephone: (405) 530-8800

EXHIBIT 7

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS/COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROCEDURES

Public Communications/Community Relations Procedures and Educating the Public

Effective communication with the public both before and after a water supply disruption incident is important for a number of reasons. Health considerations may require prompt public notification, as in incidents where boil-water notices are necessary. Public notification may also be a legal requirement for many situations under both the Safe Drinking Water Act and State statutes. In addition, effective communication can minimize public confusion and frustration and can help to secure the public's cooperation in implementing such response measures as water conservation.

To be effective, public communication must be prompt, frequent, accurate, and credible. Moreover, the credibility of water supply system personnel must be established at the outset of any problem. A final and principal component of a public communication program should be the education of consumers before a problem arises so that they can be on the look-out for potential problems and will understand the basis for any water use restrictions.

Form is often as important as content when communicating potentially volatile material to the public. The following are suggestions concerning the manner of presenting information about a water disruption event:

- Notify the public as quickly as possible following the discovery of a problem. It is crucial to credibility that initial notification is through water supply personnel, not state or federal personnel or press leaks.
- The designated spokesperson will be Mike D. Brown, and the alternate will be Tony Davenport. The spokesperson will need to communicate clearly with the public and to inspire confidence. (An employee of the water system or a municipal official can be chosen.)
- Avoid defensive postures and speculative responses in the face of negative reactions. It is better to admit ignorance than to speculate.
- Do not raise false hopes concerning the remedial time-frame or attempt to trivialize problems involved in responding to a serious water supply disruption.
- If the incident is substantial, failure to convey adequate information to the public could be particularly polarizing. Including the involvement of a person from the "public," therefore, would provide a gesture of openness and respect. Such a person need not necessarily be involved in the decisions, but should be allowed to observe them impartially and in their entirety.

After contamination of a public water supply well has been detected, the initial public communication is crucial to maintaining public confidence in the integrity of the water supply system. The duration of the initial communication phase may vary, depending upon the severity of the contamination incident, but it encompasses the time from the discovery of the contamination to the provision of interim remedial measures. While the precise information that needs to be transmitted also will depend upon the nature and extent of the contamination, the types of information most likely to be important to an interested public would include the following:

- Federal and State Notification Requirements -- Pursuant to Section 1414(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g-3(c)) public water system owners or operators must notify their customers of any failure to comply with a maximum contaminant level (MCL) established in a national primary drinking water regulation (NPDWR), failure to comply with a prescribed treatment technique established in lieu of an MCL, failure to meet a variance or exemption schedule, failure to comply with monitoring requirements or a testing procedure prescribed by an NPDWR, and operation pursuant to a variance or exemption. Current regulations governing the manner and form of the public notification are found at 40 CFR 141.32.
- Water Supply System Information -- Basic information should be given on the location of well fields and the distribution system.
- Identify the Contaminant -- The name of the contaminant should be given as well as what it is used for, any chemical or physical properties that are easily explained (such as the ability to degrade), toxicity information, and the concentration that has been detected.
- Water Use Restrictions -- Impermissible and permissible water uses should be given. Whether the public can drink the water is obviously the most important information to convey at this stage. However, people will also want to know whether they can use it for bathing, washing dishes, or watering the lawn.
- Boil Orders -- In cases of bacteriological contamination, the public may be directed to boil water for drinking uses.
- Conservation -- In situations where the ability to supply customers is jeopardized, the public may have to employ water conservation measures to ease the demand.
- Impact on Water Supply -- The impact on the availability of water can be illustrated with a description of the hydrogeologic area and the supply components affected by the contaminant.

- Alternative Supplies -- A list of the source(s) of alternative water supplies should be provided, including information on how this water will be made available to the public.
- Risk Assessment -- This is very difficult information to convey without creating frustration and confusion. Avoid comparisons to other types of risks, e.g., driving a car versus drinking the contaminated water. In some instances, particularly with relatively low-level contamination and short public exposure, it will be impossible to quantify the risk in a meaningful way. Give figures where available, stress the margin of safety built into drinking water standards, discuss the steps taken to eliminate any risk, and do not trivialize the significance of the contamination.
- Action Taken and Planned -- Detail the steps the water supply system has taken and will take to address the incident.
- Duration of the Incident -- Be realistic in addressing the long-term impact of the incident. There is a temptation to be optimistic in making predictions on the resolution of the incident, but it is important for the sake of credibility to avoid building up unrealistic public expectations.
- Future Public Communication -- Set forth plans for continued dissemination of information to the public.
- Contamination Source -- To avoid liability for false statements, do not make any accusations that cannot be substantiated. Where the contamination source is verified, provide a straightforward account of the facts; avoid speculation.

Methods of communicating the information to the public regarding a contamination incident include:

- One Spokesperson -- To ensure consistency and accuracy, the one person designated above should be responsible for the flow of information to the public and the media.
- Information Sheets -- Some of the information that needs to be disseminated during the initial communication phase can be prepared in advance, such as water system information, boil orders, and conservation measures. It may be appropriate to have a prepared "initial news release," that notifies the public that there has been a contamination incident, and gives system personnel some time to assess the incident and prepare a more detailed "explanatory news release."
- Contact Media -- Later in this section is presented a list by name, organization, and phone number of the radio and television stations, and newspapers to be

contacted by the spokesperson. A press conference may be an appropriate venue for disseminating information to the media.

- Contact External Notification Network -- EXHIBIT 2 contains a media contacts roster. Local politicians, congressmen, civic leaders, and the governor should also be provided with the basic facts surrounding the incident, and can be requested to refer the media to the designated spokesperson.
- Notify Public Directly -- If there is an acute public health threat associated with the contamination incident, it may be necessary to disseminate information directly through dramatic methods, such as civil defense sirens, sound trucks, and door-to-door notification.

It is important to keep the public informed following the initial communication phase. Interest in the problem may wane if providing alternate supplies has caused relatively little public inconvenience, and support for costly, long-term solutions may erode. If the public is experiencing long-term inconvenience as a result of the incident, it will want periodic reassurance that efforts are underway to restore the water supply system. The following are progress report items:

- Federal and State Notification Requirements -- The initial communication requirements listed above include provisions for notification in the event of ongoing violations.
- Status of Use Restrictions -- As more information on the nature and extent of the contamination becomes known, the water use restrictions and conservation may change.
- Time Frame for Permanent Remedial Measures -- Avoid excessive optimism so that public expectations remain realistic.
- Options Under Consideration -- Describe permanent supply replacement, treatment, and cleanup options. Public comment may be solicited.
- Cost and Funding -- Detail response costs to-date and give estimates of both future costs and possible sources of funding.
- Investigation Results -- Name the source of contamination if it has been confirmed by investigation. Avoid finger-pointing without clear substantiation.

The urgency of the situation is likely to have lessened by the time the progress report phase has been reached, and time can be spent in building upon the good relations established during the initial communication phase. The following are recommendations for maintaining positive public relations: prepare a regular progress report on the situation; continue to direct all communication through the designated local spokesperson; refer difficult inquiries to technical personnel (state or local); and hold

regular press conferences if the severity of the situation warrants.

Once permanent remedial measures have been selected, it is important to notify the public in a manner that fosters support for the decision. The following should be included in this notification:

- Memory Refresher -- In some situations, the public may need to be reminded as to why there is a problem that needs correcting.
- Details of Long-Term Option Selected -- Include as much information on the option selected as the public can easily digest. Explain why it will provide a safe, permanent solution, and why it was selected over other alternatives.
- Costs -- Give an accurate assessment of the costs involved.
- Funding Strategies -- Detail how the water supply system intends to pay for the option it has selected.

Because the selection of a long-term solution may have financial implications for the water supply system's customers, the method of communication should be straightforward and allow for no hint of impropriety on the part of system personnel. Advance information "leaks" should be guarded against. The following should be considered as means of notifying the public about the costs of long-term options:

- Notice Directly to Customers -- By special mailing, or included with rate notices.
- Statutory Requirements -- In some cases, there may be notification requirements if rate increases or other funding mechanisms are contemplated.
- Press Notification -- By progress report or press conference.

Finally, the public should be educated about its water supply system so that basic information is lodged in the public consciousness before any contamination incident occurs. In general, the public is unaware of basic water supply concepts, and this lack of knowledge often frustrates communication efforts when a contamination incident occurs. The following fundamentals should be covered in any public education program: what the water source is, how water is distributed, how water can become contaminated, measures taken to ensure that the water supply is safe, and the basis for the water rate structure.

There are a number of ways to educate the public concerning its water supply. Some are more costly than others, and some depend upon the extent of the community's communication resources. Listed below are a number of potential methods for reaching the public:

- Pamphlet to customers -- This could be a separate mailing to customers, or could be included with their rate notice.

- Newsletters to customers -- Brief newsletters can be sent to the utility's customers along with their rate notices with different aspects of the water supply system featured. The frequency of distribution can vary, from monthly to even yearly.
- Newspaper articles -- Newspaper articles would be an inexpensive and efficient way to communicate the basic elements of the water supply system.
- Television and radio -- Television and radio can also be used to educate the public in an inexpensive and efficient way. Contacts made with television and radio personnel may also be useful during a contamination incident. If funding permits, public service announcements could be prepared.
- Presentations to civic groups -- Civic groups in residential neighborhoods generally welcome presentations by utility personnel, and the groups are an excellent means of establishing contact with local civic leaders, whose support may be valuable following a contamination incident.
- School programs -- Early education can provide a lifetime awareness of the value of a safe drinking water supply. An effort can be made to include ground water and the water supply system as topics on local school civics or science curricula.

EXHIBIT 8

ADDITIONAL PHONE NUMBERS/RESOURCES

Media Contacts:

KWEY Radio	772-5939
Weatherford Daily News	772-5300

Employees:

Trent Perkins	Public Works Director	580-302-1653
Ryan Pease	Water Operator	405-542-7525
Mike D. Brown	Mayor/Chairman	774-4501 774-7749(C)
Rick Miller	Board Member	772-7123
Joe Johns	Board Member	772-0145
Bryan Wade	Board Member	774-0611
Warren Goldman	Board Member	772-5412
Tony Davenport	Treasurer	772-4503

Local/Service Contacts:

Louis Flowers	Police Chief	772-7791
Bruce P. Peoples	Sheriff	580-323-1616
City of Weatherford	Water/Wastewater	580-302-1653
David Wright	Fire Chief	772-5345
Michelle Holcomb	Ambulance Director	800-365-7367
AEP	Electric Company	888-216-3523
AT&T	Telephone Company	800-288-2020
A.W. Poole	Well Driller	580-323-3454

Pioneer Supply

Water Parts/Supplies

405-794-7705

Brenntag Southwest Inc.

Chemical Company

918-245-6666
mphillips@brenntag.com

Appendix E – Source Water Assessment and Protection Report

The SWAP report created by ODEQ in 2003 is found in this appendix.