

2013 - 2017

Addendum:
Drinking Water Source
Protection Plan Update
for the
City of Weiser
PWS 3440011

DATE	REVIEWED BY	COMMENTS (ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEET IF NEEDED)
2-14-14	BILL TAYLOR	
2-18-14	MIKE SHEPHERD	

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**ADDENDUM: 2013-2017 DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN
UPDATE FOR THE CITY OF WEISER PWS 3370013**

Date updated: 2013

The city of Weiser completed a Source Water Protection Plan (also known as a “Drinking Water Source Protection Plan”) in 2005. An update to that protection plan including any updates to the delineations of source water areas, potential contaminants, and scheduled protection strategies are included in this document¹.

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has approved this Addendum for state recertification. The community planning team will meet every year to review and update the protection plan as necessary.

I. INTRODUCTION

As part of Weiser’s efforts to update its 2005 source water protection plan, the following steps have been completed:

1. Formation of a community planning team
2. Delineation of the land area to be protected
3. Identification and *prioritization* of potential contaminant sources
4. Development and implementation of a management plan for source water protection measures and activities
5. Preparation for the future through the development of a contingency plan, and planning for future drinking water sources

A. Public water system included in this plan: City of Weiser

B. PWS Number(s): 3440011

C. PWS sources protected by this Plan:

Drinking Source Water Name	Ground water/Surface water/Spring(s)
ID 3440011 Well #1	Ground water
ID 3440011 Weiser River Intake	Surface water
ID 3440011 Snake River Intake	Surface water

The city’s main source of water is surface water obtained from the Weiser and Snake rivers. Although Weiser has ten (10) ground water wells, only one is active. This well, Well #1, serves as a backup source for the city. Due to high arsenic levels, this well is used only for water emergencies. The other eight (8) wells are inactive because DEQ has identified them as ground water (wells) under direct influence (GWUDI) and deemed unsafe to consume unless specially treated. Detailed information on Well #1 and the Weiser River and Snake River intakes are provided in Weiser’s SWAs (DEQ, 2002).

The Weiser River intake is located approximately 40 feet off shore and anchored about 5 feet below the surface water level. The Snake River intake is located approximately 500 feet off

¹ To help with the development of this protection plan, the community referred to the *Idaho Source Water Protection Guidance* document, “Protecting Drinking Water Sources in Idaho” (DEQ,2000).

shore and is anchored about 10 feet below the surface water level. Both intakes and screens are inspected and cleaned yearly and the screens are replaced as needed.

Weiser has three storage reservoirs to serve the community. Reservoir #1 and #2 are capable of holding 1.5 million gallons, and Reservoir #3 holds approximately 500,000 gallons. Reservoir #3 also serves as a source of water for fire suppression.

II. PREVIOUS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION EFFORTS

To date, source water protection measures implemented to date include the following:

Table 1. Source water protection measures implemented since 2002.

Protection Measure Completed	Public Component (Yes/No)	Comments
2002-2012		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted Water Quality Awareness Fairs. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlights water quality efforts in Washington County.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed and mailed brochures on Source Water Protection and how the public can help to water users. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides public awareness and education on water conservation, pollution prevention and voluntary BMPs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted storm drain marking event with local children. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides public awareness to help keep pollutants out of storm drains.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisted with development of Washington County source water protection ordinance to promote public health, safety and its general welfare and to formalize ground and surface water protection, pollution abatement and control procedures. Ordinance was updated in 2011. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides guidance for future development impacts (subdivision development resulting in septic system leach fields, storm water runoff, fertilizer and pesticide use, and future point sources of contamination).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided tours of water plant to Weiser and county residents. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides education and public awareness of the efforts required to provide safe drinking water to Weiser residents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installed “Drinking Water Protection Area” signs adjacent to roadways entering Weiser city limits and along river pathways. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placed at appropriate transportation corridors to create public awareness that they are entering an area that is sensitive to ground water and surface water pollution.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists with annual “Irrigation Field Day” hosted by Weiser River Soil Conservation District. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides public awareness and education on sediments, nutrients and pesticide use. Demonstration of irrigation practices.

Ongoing Activities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created website for water department to provide information to city residents and website visitors. Website is reviewed and updated on a regular basis and may be viewed at http://cityofweiser.net/water. 	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Posted 2011, 2012 annual Water Quality Reports, Backflow Prevention brochure, children's Edible Aquifer project and Source Water Protection brochure on city's water utility website. Will load updated protection plan to website upon completion and recertification.

Commented [M1]: Bill, I looked at the water website and the only things I could find were the 2011 and 2012 annual water quality reports and the backflow test registration for residents. I thought that the BF, SWP brochures and the Edible Aquifer flyer were going to be posted on the website also, so if not please let me know so I can change the verbiage in several places in the plan.

III. COMMUNITY PLANNING TEAM

A. Planning Team Members

A community planning team was established to review and update Weiser's protection plan. Weiser residents and businesses have been encouraged to participate. The planning team members are listed in Table 2:

Table 2. Community Planning Team members.

Bill Taylor	Planning Team Coordinator; Class IV Operator, City of Weiser
Rod Millbrook	Water, Sewer Plant Superintendent
Mike Shepherd	Class IV Water Operator, City of Weiser
Bob Maki	Class II Water Operator, City of Weiser
Allen Hendry	Class II Water Operator, City of Weiser

Commented [M2]: Bill, I spoke with your cousin Grace today and we are planning an educational event this fall sometime (I will call her again in early September). Since this is linked to the protection plan, you might want to see if she would mind joining the team and being involved when her schedule will allow.

Commented [M3]: Consider involving students participating in FFA projects. They are invaluable and are tasked with dealing with groundwater contamination in the future.

B. Planning Team Coordination

The Planning Team coordinator, Bill Taylor, has committed to meet with the rest of the members of the community planning team every year to review and assess the effectiveness and success of the source water protection measures and outreach efforts undertaken each year. Planning team meetings are to be scheduled in advance to provide team members with sufficient notice so arrangements may be made to attend. This responsibility is to be undertaken by the PLANNING TEAM COORDINATOR. Members of the community will be given the opportunity to participate in planning team meetings and are encouraged to attend. Notices of the dates, times and locations of all future planning team meetings should be advertised using, but not limited to, the suggestions listed below:

- Meeting notices and invitations to participate in planning team meetings enclosed in water bills, water department website and in Annual Water Quality Reports;
- Flyers of meeting dates, times and locations posted at city office and on water department website;
- Announcements at city council meetings;
- Notice in local newspaper and on city website.

The long-term goals and objectives of this source water protection plan are to protect the sources of water that provides the city of Weiser and its community with drinking water. By elevating the level of public awareness within the community and developing opportunities for public outreach, the importance of and necessity for source water protection will be conveyed to a broad

aspect of the public. Public awareness and public outreach opportunities are an important part of Weiser's proactive approach and have been implemented as part of a long-term strategy for the protection of the water sources that serve as drinking water supplies for Weiser.

Copies of this protection plan will be available for review at Weiser's City Hall and on the city's website. For more information, the public may contact Bill Taylor or at (208) 414-1775 or via the city's email, wshr2o@ruralnetwork.net.

IV. SOURCE WATER PROTECTION AREAS

The original Source Water Assessments (SWAs) that identified the source water protection areas for the city of Weiser were developed in two stages. In 2000, DEQ assessed Weiser's surface water intakes on the Weiser and Snake rivers (*City of Weiser PWS 3440011 Source Water Assessment Report Part 1: Surface Water Sources, DEQ, 2000*). In 2001, DEQ assessed Weiser's Well #1 (*City of Weiser Source Water Assessment Final Report, DEQ, 2001*). On March 15, 2013, DEQ reevaluated and updated the potential contaminant source inventory for Weiser's ground water well and surface water intakes (<http://deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline>).

Well #1 is located in a park. DEQ used a refined analytical model approved by the EPA to delineate the assessed source water area for the well. The assessed source water area delineation is provided in Figure 2.

DEQ uses either the watershed approach or the buffer approach to create source water assessments delineations for surface water sources. The amount of available data and the size of the drainage basin determine which delineation approach to use. Smaller drainage basins are delineated using the watershed approach. Larger water bodies with extensive drainage basins are segmented into smaller areas using the buffer approach for the purpose of developing a cost effective and manageable source water assessment delineation.

The watershed approach defines the boundaries for the entire watershed upstream from each surface water intake. DEQ delineates the entire watershed area from the intake structure upstream to the watershed divide as defined by the topography. The location of the surface water intake will be the most downstream point of the watershed boundary.

The buffer approach delineates buffer zones around the surface water sources within the watershed boundary (lakes and rivers) that contribute to the surface water source. At a minimum, the width of a river or lake buffer zone will extend out 500 feet parallel to the river bank or shoreline.

Source water assessment delineations for rivers are established using a 500 feet wide buffer on each side of a river that extends from the intake to 25 miles upstream or to the 4-hour streamflow time-of-travel boundary, whichever is greater. This 4-hour streamflow is calculated from the 10 year flood event. River buffer zones will also extend up tributaries to the remainder of the 25 mile boundary, or the 4-hour stream flow time-of-travel (TOT) boundary, whichever is greater.

To view the source water assessment reports for Weiser, please visit DEQ's website at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline/>.

V. POTENTIAL SOURCES OF GROUND WATER AND SURFACE WATER CONTAMINATION

The general land use within Weiser city limits is residential with commercial operations that include farm equipment sales and service, hardware stores, several restaurants, and other types of commercial enterprises. Outside the city limits, rural residential and irrigated and dry land agricultural operations are the dominant land use.

A. Contamination of Ground Water by Nitrate and Arsenic

Commented [M4]: Bill, this section is currently under construction.

B. Inactive Water Wells

Weiser's water utility has eight ground water wells that have been inactive for a number of years. These wells are located in the Park Street well field (Park Street Wells #1-8) and have been identified by the Idaho DEQ as ground water wells that are under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDI). Another well (Well #3) was given back to the city's golf course due to issues of low production and high arsenic levels.

Wells that are permanently inactive but have not been decommissioned may be considered sites where the potential for ground water contamination can occur. The Idaho DEQ provides funding in the form of competitive grants to water systems that want to accomplish source water protection measures within their drinking water source protection area. Such a grant may be applied for to properly decommission wells that are no longer viable. The eight Park Street wells are very shallow and are subject to direct influence by surface water. Water utility managers and city leaders for Weiser should consider the closure of these wells. The Idaho Rural Water Association is able to assist with the development and submittal of such a grant proposal to Idaho DEQ for consideration. Additional information on DEQ's source water protection grant funding may be obtained on the agency's website, <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/>.

C. Irrigation Canals

The Galloway Irrigation District provides irrigation water to share holders in Washington County, with Weiser city residents included within its service boundaries. Safety and emergency training classes are held on a regular basis and employees are thoroughly versed on whom to call and how to properly respond should an accidental chemical spill into one of its canals occur. Ditch riders for the canal company routinely inspect main canals and laterals to ensure their integrity as well as monitor land usage bordering them.

Commented [M5]: Section still under construction.

D. Exploration for Natural Gas and Oil Reserves

In the state of Idaho, the Idaho Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (IOGCC) regulate the oil and gas industry. The [State Board of Land Commissioners](#) acts as the Oil and Gas Commission and regulates the exploration, drilling and production of oil and gas resources.

Records indicate that exploration for oil and gas reserves have been active in Idaho since as early as 1900, with Fremont Oil and Gas drilling the first well in Teton County in 1903. The IDL and Idaho Geological Survey (IGS) websites offer a digital map that provides a list of companies that have attempted to develop oil and natural gas in Idaho, and the well locations. Based upon the information provided, two exploratory oil or natural gas wells were drilled in the Weiser vicinity (Figure 2; Table 3). This information also indicates that the wells were "dry" with little or no oil or natural gas reserves. The status of these wells is unknown.

Surface and subsurface effects from oil or natural gas exploration can cause adverse impacts to surface and ground water quality. Land disturbed from the construction of roads, well pads, pipelines, and compressor stations may result in spills or releases of drilling fluids, hydrofracturing fluids, produced water, hydrocarbons, or other chemicals transported within the source water area. During the initial drilling operations there could be an accidental release of fluids into the underlying aquifer, potentially contaminating it. The likelihood of such an incident is relatively small, but still possible. Of greater concern is the chance of surface contamination occurring due to the accumulation of drilling chemicals and produced water at well sites, and during transport.

Although it currently appears there is no active exploration for oil and natural gas in the immediate Weiser area, improved technology over the past decade is opening avenues to revisit areas in Idaho previously deemed unprofitable. For that reason, Weiser’s city leaders, its planning and zoning council and water system employees should keep up to date with planning and zoning issues within Washington County and land near or bordering the Snake and Weiser rivers in particular.

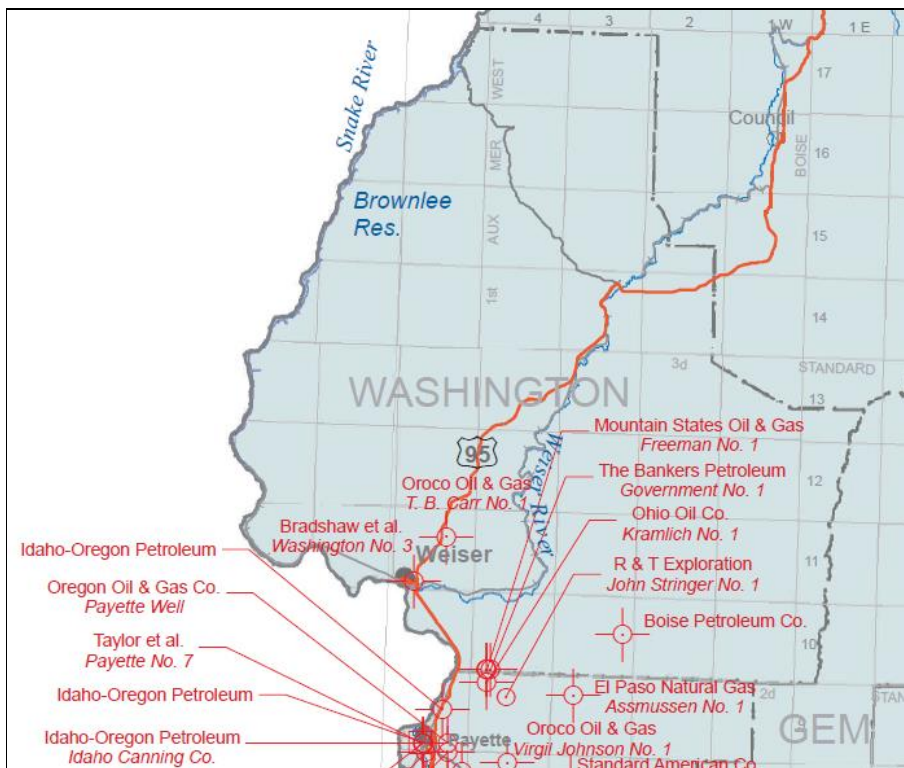


Figure 2. Locations of oil and natural gas wells near Weiser, Idaho (USGS,

Table 3. Oil and Natural Gas Exploration Wells near Weiser, Idaho (IGS, 2006).

Completion Date	Location (Township & Range)	Operator	Well Name	Total Depth (in feet)
1955	NENE T11N R5E Sec. 15	Oroco Oil & Gas	T.B. Carr No. 1	2,320
1920	T11N R5E Sec.32	Bradshaw et al.	Washington No. 3	1,165

E. Potential Contaminant Source Inventory

To update the list of potential contaminant sources located within the assessed source water areas, several on-the-ground “ground truthing” surveys were undertaken by the Idaho Rural Water Association and Bill Taylor with the city of Weiser. These potential contaminant sources are listed in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. Source water name: Weiser Well #1

Date of Inventory:

Inventory completed by: Melinda Harper, Adrianna Hummer, IRWA; Bill Taylor, City of Weiser

*TOT (Years)	¹ Description of Potential Contaminant Source	² Potential Contaminants (if known)	Name	Data Source	³ Priority Ranking (L,M,H)
0-3	Old Weiser Landfill	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Landfill	GIS	M
0-3	Major and Minor Roads	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Fairview Street State Street Sunset Street East Indianhead Road West Indianhead Road Summit Avenue Westlawn Avenue Phyllis Court Fairmont Drive McGinnis Drive Valley View Drive Ali Lane Oltman Road	GIS	L
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific		GIS	H
3-6	Old Weiser Landfill	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Landfill	GIS	M
3-6	Major and Minor Roads	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Oltman Road Ali Lane Valley View Drive Westlawn Avenue West Indianhead Road East Indianhead Road	GIS	L

*TOT (Years)	¹ Description of Potential Contaminant Source	² Potential Contaminants (if known)	Name	Data Source	³ Priority Ranking (L,M,H)
3-6	Major and Minor Roads	IOC, VOC, SOC, M		GIS	L
3-6	Mine site	Clay occurrence		GIS	L
3-6	Mine site		Unnamed location	GIS	L
3-6	Surface Water	Site specific		GIS	H
6-10	Major and Minor Roads	IOC, VOC, SOC, M		GIS	L
6-10	Mine site	Geothermal Location		GIS	L
6-10	Surface Water	Site specific		GIS	H

¹The GIS datasets used to identify potential contaminants are gathered from various agencies.

²IOC=Inorganic compound; VOC=Volatile organic compound; SOC=Synthetic organic compound; M=Microbials.

³Priority ranking based upon known or perceived threat to the aquifer. L=Low; M=Medium; H=High

Table 5. Source water name: Weiser River Intake

Date of Inventory:

Inventory completed by: Melinda Harper and Adrianna Hummer, IRWA; Bill Taylor, City of Weiser

*TOT (Years)	¹ Description of Potential Contaminant Source	² Potential Contaminants (if known)	Name	Data Source	³ Priority Ranking (L,M,H)
0-3	CAMEO Chemical Facility	Site specific	Farmer's Supply Co-op	GIS	H
0-3	CAMEO Chemical Facility	Site specific	Park Street Market Tanks and Pumps Removed	GIS	L
0-3	Feedlot	IOC, M	Feedlot	GIS	M
0-3	Feedlot	IOC, M	Feedlot	GIS	M
0-3	Feedlot	IOC, M	Feedlot	GIS	M
0-3	Feedlot	IOC, M	Feedlot	GIS	M
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Geothermal Location	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Gravel Pit	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Weiser Crushing Plant	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Gravel Pit	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Geothermal Location	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Diatomite Occurrence	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Geothermal Location	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Geothermal Location	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Geothermal Location	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Geothermal Location	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Monroe Creek Tuff Deposit	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Consolidated Property	GIS	L
0-3	Mine Site	Site specific	Thermal Spring	GIS	L
0-3	RCRA Site	Site specific	May Trucking Co.	GIS	L

0-3	RCRA Site	Site specific	Former Mann Creek Store	GIS	L
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*TOT (Years)	¹ Description of Potential Contaminant Source	² Potential Contaminants (if known)	Name	Data Source	³ Priority Ranking (L,M,H)
0-3	Railroad	IOC, VOC, SOC	Union Pacific Railroad	GIS	M
0-3	Remediation Site	Site specific	Park Street Market	GIS	L
0-3	Shallow Injection Well	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Intermountain Community Bank	GIS	L
0-3	Shallow Injection Well	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Intermountain Community Bank	GIS	L
0-3	Shallow Injection Well	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Intermountain Community Bank	GIS	L
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Snake River	GIS	H
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Weiser River	GIS	H
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Mann Creek Reservoir	GIS	M
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Galloway Canal	GIS	M
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Monroe Creek	GIS	M
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Crane Creek	GIS	M
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Mann Creek	GIS	M
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Cove Creek	GIS	M
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Fir Creek	GIS	L
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Sheep Creek	GIS	L
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Thousand Springs Creek	GIS	L
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Star Butte Creek	GIS	L
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Bear Creek	GIS	L
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific	Sunnyside Canal	GIS	L
0-3	UST Site	VOC, SOC	Weiser Chevron	GIS	M
0-3	UST Site	VOC, SOC	Park Street Market	GIS	M
0-3	Major and Minor Roads	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	US Highway 95 Old US Highway 95 Chicken Creek Road Deer Creek Road East Main Street 4Wd Road Appleton Lane Chandler Lane Farnam Lane Gentry Lane Loafer Lane Pearl Lane Slyter Lane Striker Lane Unity Lane Blue Dog Road Carr Road Cemetery Road Day Road Devil's Elbow Road Grunke Road Hoover Road	GIS	M

Table 6. Source water name: Snake River Intake

Date of Inventory:

Inventory completed by: Melinda Harper and Adrianna Hummer, IRWA; Bill Taylor, City of Weiser

*TOT (Years)	¹ Description of Potential Contaminant Source	² Potential Contaminants (if known)	Name	Data Source	³ Priority Ranking (L,M,H)
0-3	Old Weiser Landfill	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Landfill	GIS	M
0-3	Major and Minor Roads	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Fairview Street State Street Sunset Street East Indianhead Road West Indianhead Road Summit Avenue Westlawn Avenue Phyllis Court Fairmont Drive McGinnis Drive Valley View Drive Ali Lane Oltman Road	GIS	L
0-3	Surface Water	Site specific		GIS	H
3-6	Old Weiser Landfill	IOC, VOC, SOC, M	Landfill	GIS	M

E. Contaminant Inventory Updates

“On-the-ground” surveys of each source water area should be conducted on a yearly basis. In addition, formal surveys will be conducted whenever new development within the city (residential or commercial) occurs so that potential contaminant sources are quickly identified and prioritized to rank the risk to Weiser’s drinking water system and its source water protection areas. Mr. Bill Taylor and his designated personnel will perform this duty.

After the survey of each source water protection area, any newly identified potential point or nonpoint contaminant source should be described and added to the city’s existing potential contaminant source inventory. To assist in obtaining accurate locations sources should be located using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates if possible.

F. Prioritization of Potential Contaminant Sources

Potential contaminant sources have been prioritized and assigned rankings of Low (L), Medium (M) or High (H). These rankings have been assigned using considerations that include:

- Proximity to the drinking water source;
- Detection of known contaminants, and
- Type and risk of potential contaminant².

The rankings of potential contaminant sources are included in Tables 4-6.

² Refer to the *Idaho Source Water Protection Guidance* document, “Protecting Drinking Water Sources in Idaho” for additional information in prioritizing contaminant sources.

Year 5 2017					
Update drinking water source protection plan.			All sources	*Gather team members. *Post meeting notices.	Yes

VII. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

A. Existing emergency response plan

Copies of the water department’s Emergency Response Plan (ERP) are located in a secure place at the water department’s administrative office and at City Hall. Parties interested in the aspects of Weiser’s ERP may contact Mr. Bill Taylor at (208) 414-1775 or via the city’s email, wsrh2o@ruralnetwork.net.

B. Emergency Response Plan Update

Weiser’s ERP should be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. When the review process is complete, updated information should be added so that the document is current. The Idaho Rural Water Association is available to lend assistance if needed.

VIII. NEW DRINKING WATER SOURCES

The City has adequate sources of supply to meet current and future demands of the water system. No new drinking water sources are planned at this time.

A. Delineations for New Drinking Water Sources

The DEQ delineated the source water areas for Weiser’s Well #1 and the Snake River in 2000, and the Weiser River in 2001. The methodology used to delineate these drinking water sources will be same to delineate any future drinking water sources that the city pursues.

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Announcements at city council meetings and flyers posted have been employed to encourage public participation. The Idaho Rural Water Association has assisted by obtaining literature from the Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resource Conservations Service (NRCS), Southwestern Idaho District Health and DEQ to use at Weiser’s City Hall and on the water department’s website. As other opportunities for public outreach arise, additional literature will be made available.

The NRCS and FSA literature describes best management practices (BMPs) on land use practices for small and large property owners alike. Literature from DEQ includes proper use and disposal of agricultural chemical products, and water conservation. IRWA has provided brochures on private well and septic system O&M, with a free nitrate test strip enclosed in each well brochure. IRWA is available to assist with future efforts to increase public awareness and participation.

X. REFERENCES

City of Weiser PWS 3440011 Source Water Assessment Update, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (August 2012). www.deq.idaho.gov/water/swaOnline.

City of Weiser PWS 3440011 Source Water Assessment Final Report, Part 1, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ, 2001). www.deq.idaho.gov/Applications/SIDWISReports/pws_index.cfm

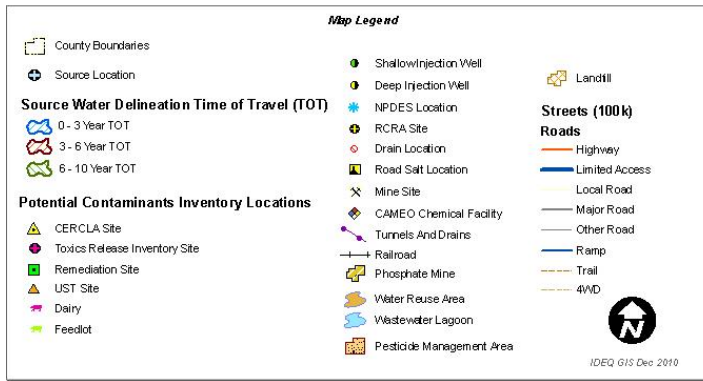
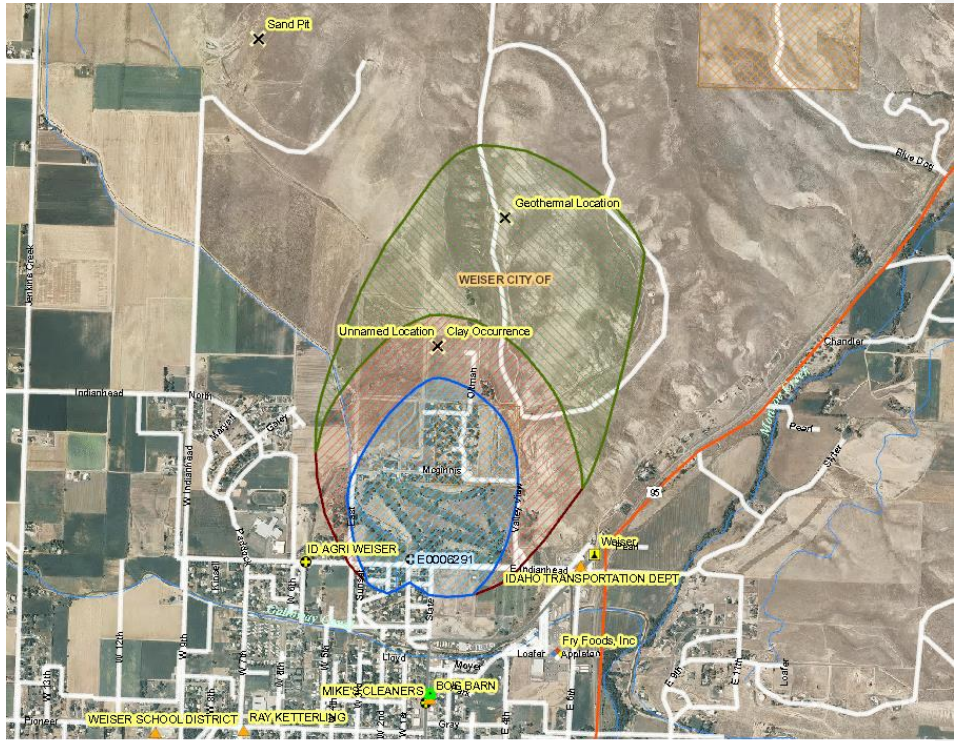
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Gillerman, V., and Wray-Malcomb, E., 2006. Oil and Gas Exploration in Idaho, 2006. Revised from Idaho Geological Survey's Map 4, *Oil and Gas Exploration in Idaho*, by Roy M.

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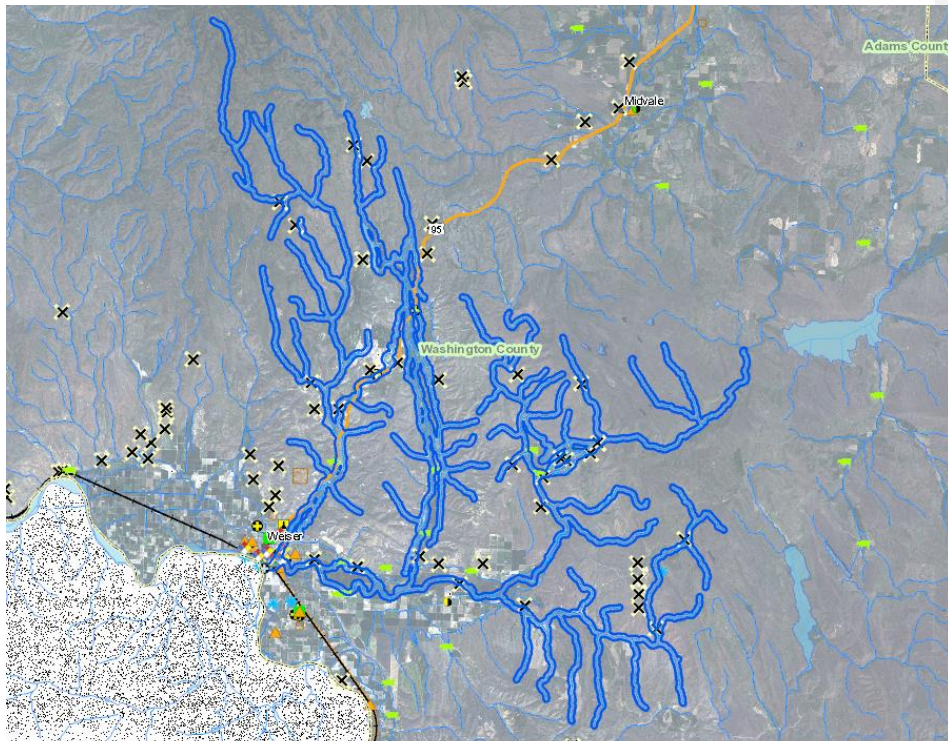
APPENDIX A

Source Water Protection Area Delineations



0 1629.69 feet

Figure 1. Source water delineation for Well #1.



0 3.43 miles

Figure 2. Source water delineation for the Weiser River intake.

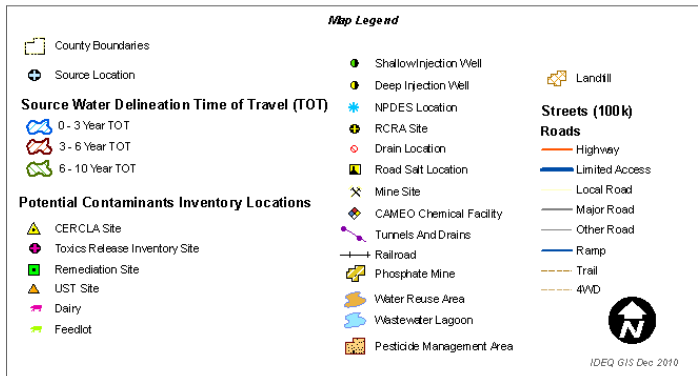
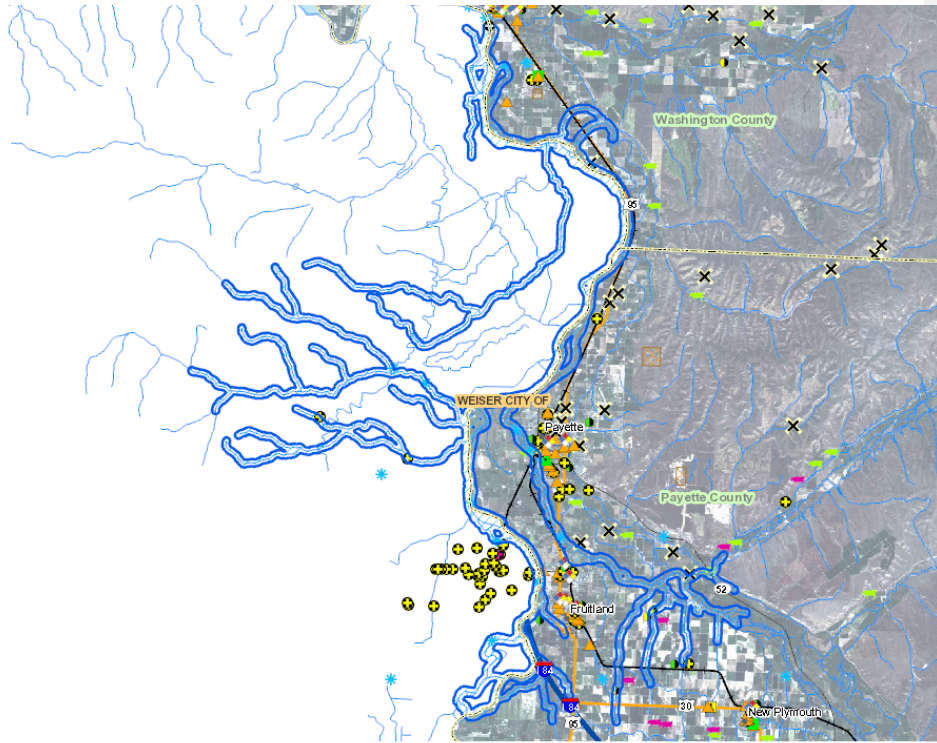


Figure 3. Source water delineation for the Snake River intake.

APPENDIX B

Source Water Protection Plan Certification Check List

Source Water Protection Plan Certification Checklist

Public Water System Name: City of Weiser

Local Contact: Bill Taylor

Date Returned to Water System: _____

Source Water Protection Plan Approved _____ Disapproved _____

Idaho Source Water Protection Plan guidance - *Protecting Drinking Water Sources in Idaho, August 2000* Pg. 28 of the document states "If a plan is found to satisfy all eight elements, then the community will be recognized by IDEQ as having a "State Certified Plan". Additionally, supporting information describing each of the required elements is referenced as well.

Required Elements of Certified Source Water Protection Plan	Element Addressed	
	Yes	No
Element 1: Description of Planning Team Participant Roles and Duties (Reference <i>Step 1: Formation of a Community Planning Team</i>)	Yes	No
Element 2: Delineation of the Source Water Protection Area (Reference <i>Step 2: Delineation of the Land Area to be Protected</i>)	Yes	No
Element 3: An Inventory of Potential Sources of Contamination (Reference <i>Step 3: Identification of Potential Contaminant Sources</i>)	Yes	No
Element 4: Management Tools and Protection Measures that will be Pursued to Manage Potential Sources of Contamination (Reference <i>Step 4: Development and Implementation of a Management Plan for Source Water Protection Area</i>)	Yes	No
Element 5: A Contingency Plan (Reference <i>Step 5a: Development of a Contingency Plan</i>)	Yes	No
Element 6: A Protection Strategy for New Wells or Intakes (Reference <i>Step 5b: Planning for Future Drinking Water Sources</i>)	Yes	No
Element 7: A Public Participation and Education component	Yes	No
Element 8: An Implementation Strategy (what will be done, when it will be done, and by whom)	Yes	No

If a plan is found to satisfy all eight elements, then the community will be recognized by IDEQ as having a "State Certified Plan". This certification will cover a five year period, after which recertification can be pursued by the community. Recertification will include an evaluation of the community's success in implementing source water protection as a measure of the community's strategy. (Element 8)

Date	Reviewers	Agency/Affiliation