UPDATED GROUND WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLANS

Standard Report Format for Updated Ground Water Source Protection Plans
January 2007 (based on Rules of April 2005)

Contents

STATE OF UTAH
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER

Drinking Water Source Protection
PO Box 144830
150 N 1950 S
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4830
801-536-4200

UPDATED GROUND WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLANS

All DWSP plans must be updated according to the schedule in Table 1.

This standard report format must be followed in preparing Updated Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Plans.

Updated DWSP Plans need not be submitted in their complete form; only source protection plan changes and the Implementation Schedule need be addressed. This standard report format gives instructions to complete this requirement. However, if your DWSP Plans have become fragmented and are difficult to follow and implement or you have significantly revised your plans because of better data, you may want to reorganize them into comprehensive documents and submit them for complete reviews. This choice should be made considering which type of submittal benefits your public water system most.

All geologic work submitted to DDW must be stamped and signed by a licensed geologist or licensed engineer. This does not apply to geologic work that was completed prior to October 29, 2003.

Updated Drinking Water Source Protection Plans for **new sources** (any source that was developed after July 26, 1993) must also be submitted according to the schedule below. The following table identifies the deadlines for submitting updated source protection plans:

Population Served by PWS:	Type of Source:	Updated DWSP Plans Due by:
Over 10,000	Wells	December 31, 2002
3,300 - 10,000	Wells	December 31, 2003
Less than 3,300	Wells	December 31, 2004
All Populations	Springs	December 31, 2005

TABLE 1 - Submit Updated DWSP Plans for Wells and Springs
According to this schedule.

The *Standard Report Format for Updated Ground Water Source Protection Plans* has been kept as concise as possible. It may not be a stand-alone document. We suggest that you refer to the *Standard Report Format for Existing Wells and Springs*, if you need additional guidance in addressing a particular section of the source protection plan. Our guidance documents can be requested by calling 801-536-4200. They are listed below:

- The Ground Water Source Protection User's Guide
- The Standard Report Format for Existing Wells and Springs
- The Standard Report Format for New Wells and Springs
- The Standard Report Format for Updated Ground Water Source Protection Plans
- The Drinking Water Source Protection for Ground Water Sources Rule

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following changes have been made to the Drinking Water Source Protection Plan:
1. A new well drilled by the PWS was analyzed and was determined not to be a risk.
2. Figure 7 identifying the locations of the PCS's has been updated per item No. 1.
3. The list of Emergency Contacts has been updated
4. Documentation of the completion of

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 System Information:

Water System Name:	Lake Rockport Estates
Water System Number:	22104
Address:	Lake Rockport Estates Boulevard Coalville, Utah 84017
Phone Number:	(435) 336-5296

1.2 Source Information:

Source Name:	Lake Rockport Estates Well #2
Source Number:	WS002
Source Type:	Well

1.3 Designated Person Name:	Alan Lindsley
Address:	Same as system address
Phone Number:	Same as system phone number

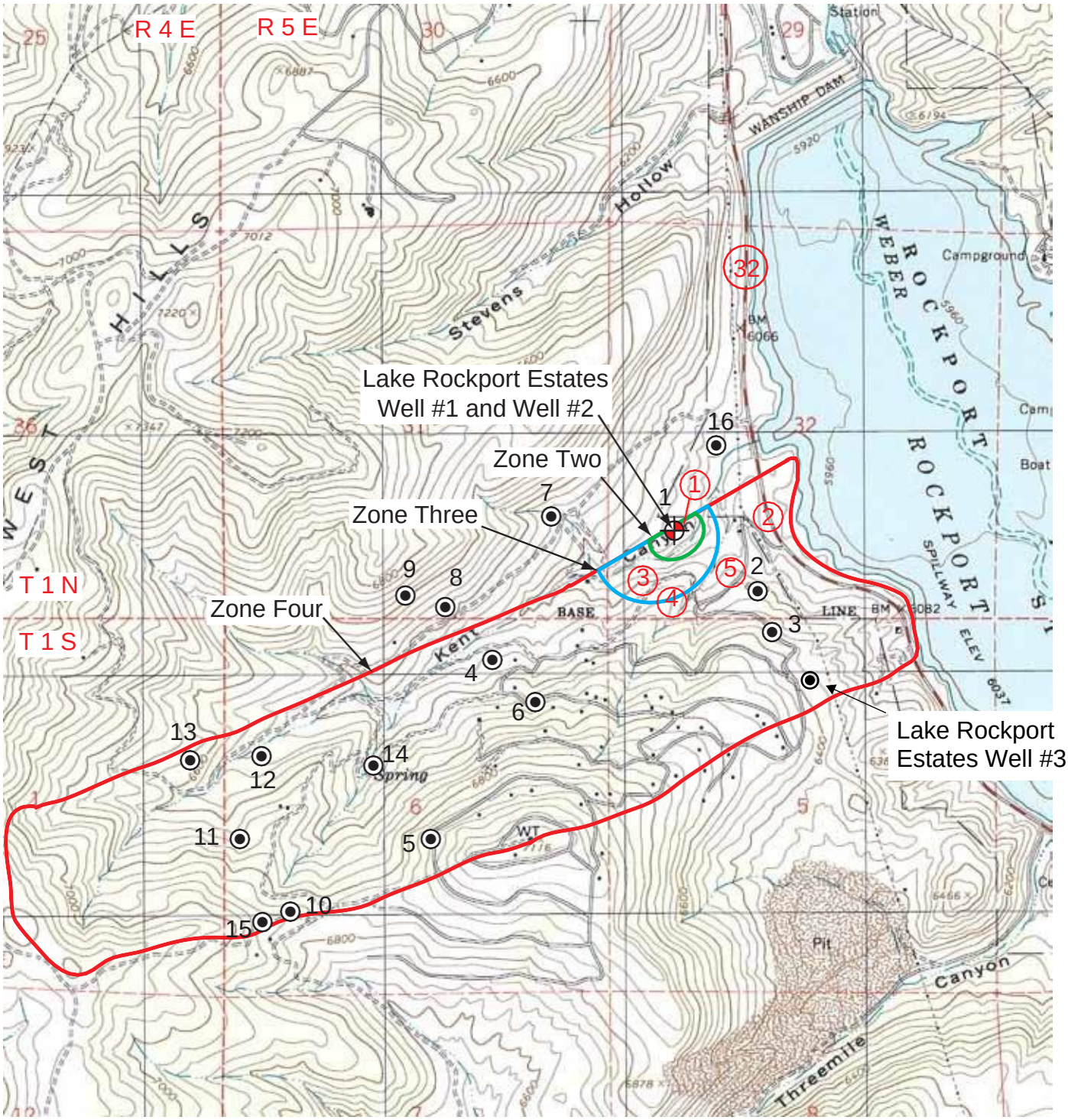
2.0 DELINEATION REPORT

No Changes

3.0 INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES

3.1 In February of 2024, Lake Rockport Estates finished drilling a third well to supply their drinking water system. As the well produced only a small flow, they do not intend to use it. The well also has no chemical usage, so it is considered not to be a risk and does not need to be included in the prioritized list.

3.2 No change.
3.3 No change.
3.4 The new well has been added to Figure 7. A copy of the figure has been added to this document.



Base map: Wanship (1997) USGS 7.5-minute topographic map

◉ 3 Well and Well ID #

(2) PCS and Rank # (see Table 7 in text)

0 Feet 4000

Approximate Scale

N

Notes:
See Appendix D for Well Data.

Lake Rockport Estates Well #2
PCS Location Map
Figure 7

LOUGHLIN WATER ASSOCIATES, LLC

4.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT CONTROLS

4.1 No Changes

5.0 MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR EXISTING POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES

No Changes

6.0 MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR FUTURE POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES

No Changes

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule is a list of the land management strategies, which have been identified by the PWS for both existing and future PCSs with a implementation date for each one.

7.1

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

PCS Name and Land Management Strategy	Date to Implement	Frequency
Septic Systems and Residential Properties: Distribute informational brochures to each Lake Rockport Estates household providing information about the DWSP areas and the residential contamination hazards to their drinking water source. Potential contaminant sources within Lake Rockport Estates property boundaries includes: septic systems, household waste and pesticide use. Include the following information in the brochures: **1)** Provide the septic tank fact sheet shown in Appendix H. Request home owners not to dispose of hazardous materials in septic systems and to follow the Summit County guidelines for the maintenance and use of septic systems. Septic system information is available at: https://www.summitcountyhealth.org/services/environmentalhealth/septic-program. **2)** Provide the household waste, fertilizer and pesticide fact sheetsshown in Appendix H. Request that the use of household chemicals such as pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers be strictly in accordance with manufacturer's directions and dosages and to follow proper disposal practices. Improper use or disposal could pose a contamination risk to groundwater. **3)** Request residents to stay apprised of any accidents or hazardous material releases that could contaminate the groundwater resources. **4)** Request home owners with private wells to maintain their wells and keep the well head area clear, especially from materials and/or objects that pose a contamination hazard. Request home owners with private wells to maintain their wells and keep the well head area clear, especially from materials and/or objects that pose a contamination hazard.	2013	Every 3 years thereafter Complete
Utah 32 and Other Roadways: **1)** Provide Summit County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) with information regarding the Lake Rockport Estates Well #2 DWSP zones and request that Lake Rockport Estates be informed of any hazardous waste incidents that may adversely affect the groundwater. **2)** Stay apprised of any accidents or hazardous material releases that could contaminate the groundwater sources. **3)** If road salts are used, monitor annually for sodium content in the well and take steps to mitigate if road salts have a detrimental effect on water quality.	2013	Every 3 years thereafter Complete

PCS Name and Land Management Strategy	Date to Implement	Frequency
Future PCSs: Lake Rockport Estates will: Contact each new PCS as it locates within the DWSP areas; Add each new PCS to the inventory; Identify and assess the controls at each new PCS; and Plan and implement land management strategies if not adequately controlled.	2013	Ongoing

8.0 RESOURCE EVALUATION

No change.

9.0 RECORDKEEPING SECTION

There should always be changes to this section. It is included for the PWS to document changes as the plan is continuously updated to show current conditions in the protection zones and management areas. As the plan is executed, the PWS must document the implementation of each land management strategy as it occurs. You must include actual copies of ordinances, codes, permits, memoranda of understanding, public education programs, training session agendas, minutes of meetings, diary entries, and memoranda for the file, etc.

9.1 Provide documentation for each item that you annotated as "completed" in Section 7.1. Actual copies of any ordinances, codes, permits, memoranda of understanding, public education programs, bill stuffers, newsletters, training session agendas, minutes of meetings, diary entries, and memoranda for the file must be submitted with this section of Updated Drinking Water Source Protection Plans.

9.2 A brochure was sent out to Lake Rockport Estates residents in September 2024. The flyer included information on PCSs related to septic systems and residential properties as described in Section 7.1. Lake Rockport Estates has recommitted to sending brochures as per the indicated schedule in Section 7.1. A copy of the brochure is shown below.

LAKE ROCKPORT ESTATES

Property Owners Association
100 Rockport Blvd, Coalville, UT 84017 | 801.739.9480
www.lakerockportestates.com | lakerockportestates@gmail.com

DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN NOTICE

Date: September 7, 2024
To: Lake Rockport Estates Member

The Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Plan for Lake Rockport Estates Well #2 is available for your review.

https://www.lakerockportestates.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/Lake-Rockport-Estates-Well-2-DWSP-Plan.pdf

Please note the following significant items:

- Potential contamination sources (PCSs) of concern for the Lake Rockport Estates Well #2 are (1) spills of gasoline, diesel fuel, antifreeze and other hazardous liquids along roadways, (2) septic systems, (3) household hazardous waste and (4) pesticide use.
- Land management strategies have been developed to further protect the Lake Rockport Estates Well #2 from contamination.
- The Lake Rockport Estates Well #2 is susceptible to contamination.

In accordance with Lake Rockport Estates' Drinking Water Source Protection Plan, please find the attached information to follow for responsible protection of our drinking water well. If you have any questions, please contact the board of trustees at lrebot@googlegroups.com.

Regards,

Jeremy Boeckmann
Secretary, Lake Rockport Estates POA Board of Trustees

Attachments:

1. Fertilizer Fact Sheet
2. Household Hazardous Waste Fact Sheet
3. Pesticides Fact Sheet
4. Septic Tank Drainfield Fact Sheet

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Fertilizer Fact Sheet

What Are The Potential Hazards?

Fertilizer applied to plants during crop, lawn, and garden maintenance may leach into the ground water and cause contamination. The main constituent in fertilizer is usually nitrogen. If the nitrate level of drinking water is too high, infants, up to the age of six months, can develop a fatal disease called blue baby syndrome (methemoglobenemia). Drinking water that contains 10 milligrams of nitrate-nitrogen per liter of water exceeds the drinking water standard and should not be used, especially for infant formula. Proper storage, application, and watering procedures should be included in fertilizer best management practices to prevent contamination of ground water.

Storing Fertilizers

The less fertilizer you buy, the less you will have to store. Therefore, only purchase the amount and kind of fertilizer that you need.

- Fertilizer should be stored in locked, dry cabinets.
- Keep fertilizer and pesticides on separate shelves.
- Don't store fertilizer with combustibles, such as gasoline or kerosine, because of explosion hazards.

Application Precautions

The chemical in fertilizer that can most easily pollute ground water is a form of nitrogen called nitrate. Nitrate moves readily in soil to the ground water strata. The best way to prevent the movement of nitrate into the ground water is to apply no more nitrogen than the crops, grass, garden plants, shrubs, or trees can use during the time that the plants are growing.

- Calibrate your spreader and sprayer to keep from applying too much fertilizer.
- Load fertilizer spreaders on the driveway or other hard surfaces so any spills can easily be swept up. Fertilizer that spills should be swept up and applied to the lawn or garden at the right time and amount. This allows the fertilizer to grow plants instead of washing off into the storm drain system and ultimately contaminating nearby streams and lakes.
- If you are using liquid fertilizer on your turf, add fertilizer to the spray tank while on the lawn. This way, if you spill the fertilizer, it will be used by the plants and not run off into the storm drain system.
- Do not spray or apply fertilizer near irrigation wells. Wells are conduits to the ground water.

Application Rates For Lawns

Utah State University's Extension Service recommends the following for Utah lawns: "It is important to fertilize on a regular basis every four to six weeks to maintain an attractive lawn. Begin

when lawns start to green in the spring, mid to late April. Earlier applications may cause a lawn to become greener faster, but may also increase spring disease problems. Summer applications of nitrogen fertilizer will not burn lawns, if you apply them to dry grass and water immediately. Fall applications are important for good winter cold tolerance, extended fall color, and fast spring green-up. A complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium should be applied in the fall every three to four years. This will prepare the lawn for winter conditions and allow the phosphorus to penetrate into the root zone by the next growing season.

For a well-kept lawn in Utah, apply 1 pound of available nitrogen per 1,000 square feet each four to six weeks throughout the growing season. The following chart indicates how much of various fertilizer will supply one pound of nitrogen."

%N on Label	Pounds of Fertilizer Per 1000 Square Feet
12-15	7-8
18-21	5-5 ½
24-28	3 ½-4
30-34	3-3½
45-46	2-2 ¼

Types of Plants

One of the best ways to protect your ground water is to use plants that are drought-tolerant and that are adapted to your area. Drought-tolerant or low-water-use plants can continue to survive once they are established, even during times of little rainfall. Because you do not have to water these plants, there is less chance that nitrate and pesticides will be carried with the water through the soil and into the ground water.

If low-water-use plants are not practical, then try to use medium water use plants. Water these plants only when they begin to show drought stress. Some plants will wilt when they are drought-stressed, while other plants will show marginal leaf burn.

Watering

Over-watering plants can cause excess water to move through the soil. This water can flush fertilizer away from the root zone of your plants and into the ground water. The best way to avoid over-watering is simply to measure how much you are adding. Contact your county Extension Service to determine the best way to calculate how much water your plants need and how to measure the amount you are applying.

For More Information, Contact:

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
Department of Agriculture - (801) 538-7100
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145
Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477

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Household Hazardous Waste Fact Sheet

What is Household Hazardous Waste?

Many hazardous products and chemicals such as cleaners, oils and pesticides are used in the home every day. When discarded, these products are called household hazardous waste (HHW). HHWs are discarded materials and products that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic or otherwise listed as hazardous by the EPA. Products used and disposed of by a typical residence may contain more than 100 hazardous substances including:

- Batteries
- Cleaners
- Cosmetics
- Fluorescent light bulbs
- Glues
- Heating oil
- Insecticides and pesticides
- Ink
- Medicines
- Motor oil and automotive supplies
- Paints, thinners, stains and varnishes
- Polishes
- Swimming pool chemicals
- Smoke detectors
- Thermometers
- Fuel

HHW is a Serious Threat

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates the average American household generates 20 pounds of HHW each year. As much as 100 pounds of HHW can accumulate in the home and remain there until the resident moves or undertakes a thorough "spring cleaning."

Since the chemicals found in HHW can cause soil and groundwater contamination, generate hazardous emissions at landfills and disrupt water treatment plants, it is important to dispose of HHW properly. Many solid waste treatment facilities are currently required to screen for HHW to avoid operating under restrictive hazardous waste laws. Furthermore, many communities may be required to establish a HHW collection program in order to qualify for permits to manage storm water.

Safe Handling Tips

The best way to handle household hazardous materials is to completely use the product before disposing of the container. If this is not possible, then the next alternative is to return unused portions to your community household hazardous waste clean-up day. Keep products in their original package with all labels intact. If the container is leaking, place it in a thick plastic bag. Pack the products in a plastic-lined cardboard box to prevent leaks and breakage.

Household hazardous waste clean-up days are for household wastes only. No industrial or commercial wastes and no containers larger than five gallons are accepted. Explosives, radioactive

material and medical wastes are also unacceptable.

HHW can be dangerous to people and pets who come in contact with them. HHW can endanger water supplies, damage sewage treatment systems, and cause other environmental damage. Only use the products as directed. **DO NOT:**

- ❍ Flush HHWs down the toilet
- ❍ Pour HHWs down the sink
- ❍ Pour HHWs down a storm drain
- ❍ Pour HHWs on the ground

Contact your local health department or the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste to determine whether your community has a household hazardous waste collection program.

Identify HHW

Reduce the amount of potentially hazardous products in your home and eliminate what you throw away by following these easy steps:

1. Before you buy:

- ❍ Read the labels and be aware of what they mean.
- ❍ Look for these words on labels; they tell you what products may need special handling or disposal.

Caution	Flammable
Combustible	Poison
Corrosive	Toxic
Danger	Volatile
Explosive	Warning

- ❍ Select a product best suited for the job.
- ❍ Buy only what you can use entirely.

2. After you buy:

- ❍ Read label precautions and follow directions for safe use.
- ❍ Recycle/dispose of empty containers properly.
- ❍ Share what you can't use with friends or neighbors.
- ❍ Store properly.
- ❍ Use recommended amounts; more is not necessarily better.
- ❍ Use the child-resistant closures and keep them on tightly.

For More Information, Contact:

Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste - (801) 538 - 6170
Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145
Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477

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Pesticides Fact Sheet

What Are The Potential Hazards?

Pesticides applied to plants during crop, lawn, and garden maintenance may leach into the ground water and cause contamination. Proper storage, mixing, application, spill cleanup, watering, and disposal procedures should be included in pesticide best management practices.

Storing Pesticides

The fewer pesticides you buy, the fewer you will have to store. Therefore, only purchase the amount and kind of pesticide that is needed. Pesticides should always be stored in sound, properly labeled, original containers. ***Sound containers are the first defense against spills and leaks.***

- Ensure that there are no holes, tears, or weak seams in the containers and that the label is readable.
- Pesticides should be stored in locked, dry cabinets.
- Be sure to store dry products above liquids to prevent wetting from spills.
- Storage and mixing areas should not be located near floor drains of any kind.
- Storage facilities should have secondary containment, such as a berm or dike, which will hold spills or leaks at:
    1. 10% of the total volume of the containers, or
    2. 110% of the volume of the largest container, whichever is larger.

Mixing Pesticides

- Mix pesticides on an impermeable surface, such as concrete, so any spills will be contained.
- Mix only the amount that you will use:
    1. Measure the total square feet you intend to treat.
    2. Read the label on the pesticide container and follow the instructions. (These are often given in terms of amount of pesticide to use per thousand square feet.)
    3. By properly measuring and calculating, there should be little or no pesticide left in the spray tank when the job is finished and it will be applied at the recommended rate.

Applying Pesticides

Pesticides are used to kill or control weeds (herbicides), insects (insecticides) and fungi (fungicides) that attack plants. Some of these pesticides can move through the soil and into the ground water. Guidelines for the safe use of pesticides are listed below:

- Be willing to accept a low level of weed, insect, and plant disease infestation.

- ❍ Use pesticides only when absolutely necessary.
- ❍ Identify pests correctly. Use the proper pesticides.
- ❍ Read and follow the directions printed on the container labels. Remember, *the label is the law*.
- ❍ Calibrate your spreader and sprayer to keep from applying too much pesticide.
- ❍ Do not spray or apply pesticides near irrigation wells. Wells are conduits to the ground water.
- ❍ Do not spray or apply pesticides near your walks and driveway. This prevents them from washing off into the storm drain system.

Cleaning Up Spills

- ❍ Dry formulated pesticide spills should be swept up and applied to crops, lawns, and gardens at the rate specified on the label.
- ❍ Liquid pesticide spills should be soaked up using absorbent material (such as, soil, sawdust, and cat litter). The contaminated absorbent material should then be put in a sealed container and taken to a household hazardous waste collection site.

Watering

Over-watering your plants can cause excess water to move through the soil. This water can carry pesticides that can contaminate the ground water. The best way to avoid over-watering is simply to measure how much you are adding. Contact your county Extension Service to determine the best way to calculate how much water your plants need and how to measure the amount you are applying.

Disposing of Pesticides

If the pesticide was properly measured and mixed, there should be little or no spray left in the tank. The little that may be left can be safely sprayed over the area that was treated until it is gone. Disposal of "empty" pesticide containers and unused pesticides should be handled as follows:

- ❍ If you are using liquid pesticides, rinse the container three times. Be sure to pour the rinsing into your sprayer and not down a drain or onto the ground. Containers which have been emptied and rinsed can be discarded in the trash.
- ❍ Unused pesticides in their original containers can be recycled at household hazardous waste collection sites.

For More Information, Contact:

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
Department of Agriculture - (801) 538-7100
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145
Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477

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Septic Tank/Drainfield System Fact Sheet

What Are The Potential Hazards?

Septic systems can contaminate ground water if they are misused, improperly maintained, or improperly constructed. The major contaminant discharged from septic systems is disease-causing germs. These germs (bacteria and viruses) - can cause many human diseases. Another contaminant discharged from septic systems is nitrogen in the form of nitrate. If the nitrate level of drinking water is too high, infants, up to the age of six months old, can develop a fatal disease called blue baby syndrome (methemoglobenemia). Additionally, if toxic chemicals are disposed in a septic system, they can percolate through the drainfield and into the ground water.

How Does A Septic Tank/Drainfield System Work?

The basic septic system is composed of a septic tank followed by a drainfield. Wastewater flows out of the house and into the septic tank through the building sewer pipe. Once in the septic tank, most solids in the wastewater settle to the bottom of the tank to form a sludge layer. Other solids float and form a scum layer on top of the wastewater. Some decomposition of solid material takes place here, but the primary function of a septic tank is to trap solids and prevent them from entering the drainfield.

Wastewater treatment is restricted to a rather thin zone of unsaturated soil underlying the drainfield. Many of the harmful bacteria and microbes are filtered out as the wastewater passes through this soil. Some of the smaller microbes (viruses) and nutrients such as phosphorus and some forms of nitrogen are trapped and held (adsorbed) by soil particles. Once the effluent reaches the groundwater table, little treatment occurs. Soils can differ markedly in their pollutant removal efficiency. The ability to which soil can remove pollutants in the wastewater determines how many impurities will eventually reach the groundwater beneath the drainfield.

Site Evaluation And Construction

Current rules require a comprehensive evaluation of the soil and ground water before a septic system can be permitted for construction in a given location. This evaluation must be reviewed and approved by the local health department. The rules require that the bottom of the drainfield trenches be placed at least 12 inches (preferably 24 inches) above the water table. Additionally, there must be adequate amounts of unsaturated soil beneath the trenches to allow sufficient treatment of the wastewater.

Site Considerations

- Trees and deep-rooted shrubs should be as far away from the system as possible.
- Keep the water that runs off of foundation drains, gutters, driveways, and other paved areas away from the drainfield of your septic system.
- Keep the soil over the drainfield covered with grass to prevent soil erosion.
- Don't drive vehicles over the system.
- Don't cover the tank or drainfield with concrete or asphalt and don't build over these areas.

Proper Disposal Practices

- Use only a moderate amount of cleaning products and do not pour solvents or other household hazardous waste down the drains.
- Garbage disposals should not be used because they tend to overload the system with solids. If you have one, you should severely limit its use.
- Do not pour grease or cooking oil down the sink.
- Do not put items down the drain that may clog the septic tank or other parts of the system. These items include cigarette butts, sanitary napkins, tampons, condoms, disposable diapers, paper towels, egg shells, and coffee grounds.

Water Conservation

There are limits to the amount of wastewater a septic system can treat. If you overload the system, wastewater may backup into your home or surface over your drainfield. Problems caused by using too much water can occur periodically throughout the year or be seasonal. For example, the soil beneath your drainfield is wetter in the spring than it is in the summer and its capacity to percolate wastewater is somewhat diminished. If you wash all your laundry in one day, you may have a temporary problem caused by overloading the soil's capacity to percolate wastewater for that day. To reduce the risk of using too much water, try the following:

- Use 1.6 gallons (or less) per flush toilets.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets immediately.
- Use faucet aerators at sinks and flow reducing nozzles at showers.
- Limit the length of your shower to 10 minutes or less.
- Do not fill the bathtub with more than 6 inches of water.
- Do not wash more than one or two loads of laundry per day.
- Do not use the dishwasher until it is full.

Septic Tank Cleaning

It is recommended that the solids that collect in your septic tank be pumped out and disposed at an approved location every three to five years. If not removed, these solids will eventually be discharged from the septic tank into the drainfield and will clog the soil in the absorption trenches. If the absorption trenches are clogged, sewage will either back up into the house or surface over the drainfield. If this happens, pump the tank will not solve the problem and a new drainfield will probably need to be constructed on a different part of the lot.

For More Information, Contact:

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200
Division of Water Quality - (801) 538-6146
Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145

10.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN

No changes.

10.1 Emergency Response Plans

Tables 12 and 13 are updated to include the current contacts.

TABLE 12 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Agency	Name	Work Number	Emergency Number
Lake Rockport Estates 100 Rockport Boulevard Coalville, Utah 84017	Alan Lindsley	(801) 560-7021	
Summit County Health Department Environmental Health Director 650 Round Valley Drive Park City, UT 84060	Nathan Brooks	(435) 333-1585	911
Summit County Health Department Health Director 650 Round Valley Drive Park City, UT 84060	Phil Bondurant	(435) 333-1584	911
Summit County Sheriff 6300 North Silver Creek Drive Park City, UT 8098	Frank Smith	(435) 615-3510	911
Summit County Director of Emergency Management 60 N. Main St. Coalville, UT 84017	Kathryn McMullin	(435) 336-0155	911
Park City Fire District 736 W. Bitner Road Park City, UT 84098-5432		(435) 940-2500	911
Summit County Public Works 1755 S. Hoytsville Road Coalville, Utah 84017		(435) 336-3970	911
State of Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW)		(801) 536-4200	(801) 536-4123

State of Utah Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR)	(801) 536-4100	(801) 538-6333
State of Utah Department of Emergency Management	(435) 538-3400	

TABLE 13
WATER SYSTEM ENGINEERING, REPAIR, AND WATER QUALITY CONTACTS

Item	Company or Agency	Contact	Telephone
Water Quality Testing	State of Utah Health Department		(801) 584-8400
	Chemtech Ford Laboratory		(801) 262-7299
General Troubleshooting of Water System	Utah Division of Drinking Water (DDW)		(801) 536-4200
Utility Line Location	Blue Stakes	Blue Stakes	(800) 662-4111
Pump or Well Problem	Mike Zimmerman Well Service	Mike Zimmerman	(801) 250-1400
Engineering	Jones and DeMille Engineering	Michael Hartvigsen, P.E.	(801) 692-0219
Hydrogeology	Loughlin Water Associates LLC	Bill Loughlin, P.G.	(435) 649-4005

10.2 Rationing Plans

No Changes

10.3 Water Supply Decontamination Plans

No Changes

10.4 Source Development Plans

No Changes

11.0 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

WAIVERS

No Waivers are currently in place.