

Public Notice

You are receiving this flyer to help us keep our drinking water safe.

Please refer to the flyer for tips on how you can help protect our water.

The general geological and physical setting of the sources

The well sits on an alluvial fan formed from the Logan River running into the ancient Lake Bonneville. The alluvial fan consists of sand, gravel and cobble. Underneath this alluvial fan, which is approximately 150 feet deep, there is a layer of clay that is approximately 100 feet deep.

The general types of potential contamination sources within the protection zone

- Pesticides
- Herbicides
- Motor vehicle fluids
- Household cleaners
- Fertilizer
- Roadway de-icing chemicals

Susceptibility Analysis

Geologic characteristics of the aquifer: Protected
Integrity of the grout seal: Good
Assessment of the potential contamination sources: Adequately controlled
Susceptibility: Due to the thick clay layer over the aquifer, the susceptibility is low

Land Management Strategies

We are distributing a flyer to all residents within our protection area. Also, the Health and Environmental Safety office tightly controls all hazardous materials on campus.

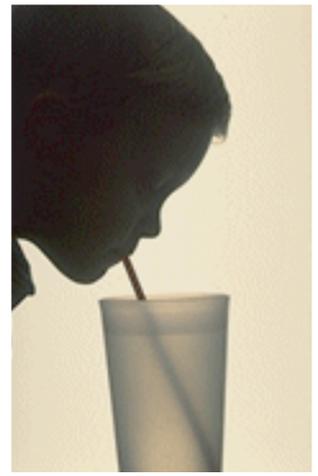
Complete Copy of Source Protection Plan

This is a summary of the complete source protection plan. You can obtain a complete copy of the source protection plan by contacting:

Colby Goodliffe
Utah State University
6600 Old Main Hill
Logan, UT 84322-6600

Remember...

By establishing Wellhead Protection Areas, we are trying to protect *your* drinking water. It is up to all of us to keep our groundwater supply clean, uncontaminated, and plentiful for ourselves and future generations.



For More Information....

Bear River Health Dept.
Environmental Health
655 E. 1300 N.
Logan, Ut 84341
792-6500

Bio-West Inc.
1063 W. 1400 N.
Logan, Ut 84321
752-4202



Thank You!

Utah State UNIVERSITY Wellhead Protection Program

We can all take part in protecting our water supply.



While we are going about our daily lives, we don't always realize that our activities could be affecting our drinking water supply. As clean, safe and fairly abundant as our drinking water may be, it is a fragile resource. Much of Logan's drinking water is housed in natural underground storage areas called aquifers, and is only protected by the soil layers surrounding it. Oil, gas, household chemicals, sewage wastes and fertilizers can all contaminate our drinking water if they reach it. So far our water is perfectly safe to drink. Wellhead Protection Areas are being established to ensure it stays that way.

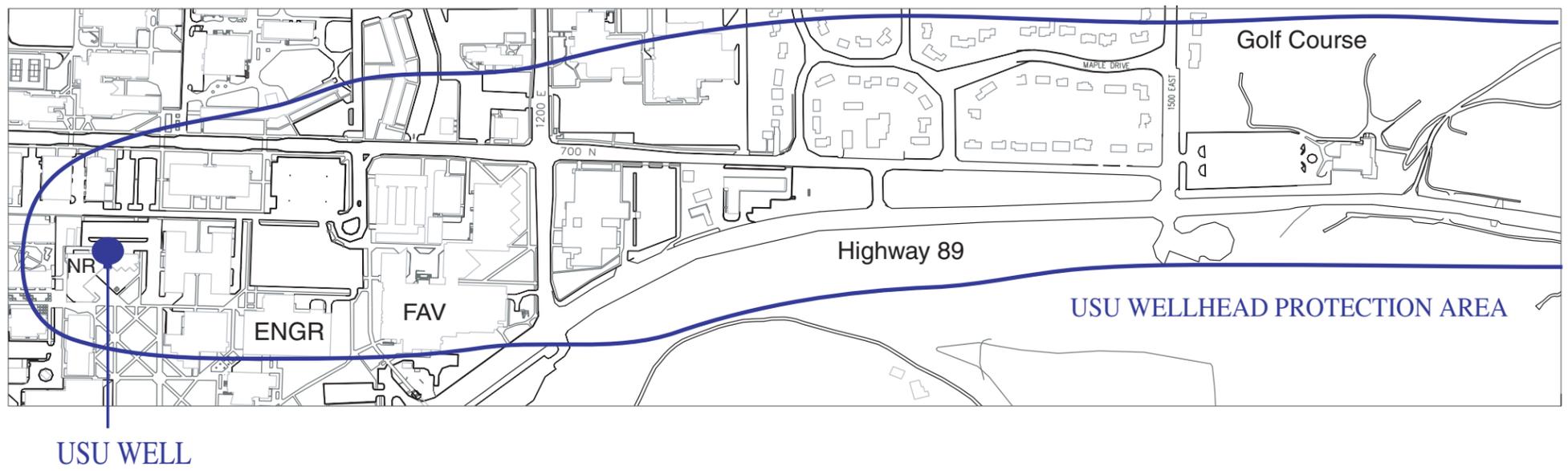


To help you safely use and dispose of potentially harmful products, we've created this handy

Aquifer Protection Chart

Post it in a visible place in the kitchen or garage.

PRODUCT	DISPOSAL	SUBSTITUTIONS
Drain Cleaner	Use up or give away.	Plunger, vinegar and baking soda followed by boiling water.
Bathroom Cleaner	Use up or give away.	Full-strength vinegar. Baking soda as a scouring powder.
Toilet Bowl Cleaner	Use up or give away.	Baking soda & castile soap.
Window Cleaner	Use up.	Vinegar & water. Dry with newspaper.
Oven Cleaner	Contact Bear River Health.	Baking soda, soap & water with a heavy duty scrubber. Or non-caustic oven cleaner.
Furniture Polish and Spot Removers	Use up or give away.	Olive oil or almond oil.
Motor Oil/ Transmission Fluid	Recycle at auto parts store.	None.
Antifreeze	Recycle at auto parts store.	None.
Degreasers	Use up. Contact Bear River Health.	Select a less toxic, detergent-based degreaser.
Paint	Use up. Throw dried up can in trash.	Select latex-based paints.
Paint Thinner, Strippers and Other Solvents	Use up according to label. Let cleaner settle and pour off cleaner for re-use.	Use water-based clean-up products Use sandpaper or heat gun to strip paint.
Fertilizer	Use up or give away. Contact Bear River Health.	Organic or natural fertilizers. Composts.
Insect and Weed Killers	Use up or give away. Contact Bear River Health.	Non-toxic insecticide soaps, natural predators, insect lures and traps. Weed by hand or cultivate with gardening tools.

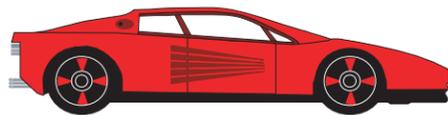


Why is a Wellhead Protection Area Necessary?

If pollutants are dumped, spilled, or accumulated in a Wellhead Protection Area, they can contaminate an aquifer and its drinking water supply well. Cleaning a contaminated water source is, if not impossible, an extremely expensive and very lengthy process. It is safer and more cost-effective to prevent aquifer and well contamination from occurring.

Minimize Household Hazardous Wastes

Try to find substitutes for the hazardous chemicals you may be using. Often, there are less-toxic, biodegradable products that you can buy. These substitutes may even be less expensive, and you won't have to bother storing or disposing of hazardous chemicals. If you cannot find substitutes for some hazardous chemicals (detergents, deodorizers, heavy-duty appliance cleaners and any other potentially toxic materials) use them *sparingly*. Only buy as much as you can use in a reasonably short time and consider sharing any extra amount you have with friends or neighbors. For disposal information call Bear River Health Dept. at 792-6500, or Bio-West at 752-4202.



Be Careful with Motor Wastes

Dispose of motor vehicle waste (oil, gasoline, antifreeze and batteries) properly. A *single* gallon of gasoline can contaminate *one million* gallons of drinking water. Since nearly 150 families use this amount of water in a month, even a relatively small oil contamination can be disastrous to an entire community. Please take your used oil and other motor wastes to a local recycling center. Call Bear River Health Dept. at 792-6500, or Bio-West at 752-4202.

Prevent Fuel Tank Leakage

Consider having fuel removed from any abandoned underground fuel tanks on your property. Fuel tanks eventually develop leaks and can be serious hazards to our drinking water supply. A few local firms will do this work for you at rates dependent on your fuel tank size and condition.

Practice Safe Gardening

Some chemicals designed for lawn and garden maintenance are very toxic. Slug bait, insect sprays and fertilizers can harm our water supply and the wildlife around us. Reduce your use of these chemicals by carefully following application directions and buying only the amount of herbicides, pesticides and fertilizer you will use. Weed by hand instead of applying herbicides, and buy native, disease- and pest-resistant plants. Consult with one of the local gardening businesses in the valley for more information.



Conserve Water for the Future

Even in this area, we need to conserve water. The less we use, the more aquifers will hold in reserve for unexpected emergencies, such as a summer drought, a rapid rise in local population or an aquifer contamination. By reducing your water usage and encouraging others to do so, you may help avoid the installation of additional wells, and promote a savings for everyone involved.

Please Help Keep Our Drinking Water Clean