SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY BROCHURE

SOUTH COAST WATER DISTRICT PWS # 4100302

WHAT IS A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT?

The Source Water Assessment was recently completed by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Division (OHD) to identify the surface areas (and/or subsurface areas) that supply water to South Coast Water District's public water system intake and to inventory the potential contaminant sources that may impact the water supply.

WHY WAS IT COMPLETED?

The Source Water Assessment was completed to provide information so that South Coast Water District's public water system staff/operator, consumers, and community citizens can begin developing strategies to protect the source of their drinking water, and to minimize future public expenditures for drinking water treatment. The assessment was prepared under the requirements and guidelines of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

WHAT AREAS ARE INCLUDED IN SOUTH COAST WATER DISTRICT'S DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA?

The drinking water for South Coast Water District is supplied by an intake on the Siltcoos Lake. This public water system serves approximately 125 citizens. The intake is located in the Woahink River/Siltcoos River/Tahkenitch Lake Frontal Watershed in the Siltcoos Sub-Basin of the Northern Oregon Coastal Basin. The geographic area providing water to South Coast Water District's intake (the drinking water protection area) extends upstream approximately 85 miles in an easterly direction and encompasses a total area of 61.8 square miles The boundaries of the Drinking Water Protection Area are illustrated on the figure attached to this summary.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO SOUTH COAST WATER DISTRICT'S PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY?

The primary intent of this inventory was to identify and locate significant potential sources of contaminants of concern. Siltcoos Lake and managed forestlands dominate the delineated drinking water protection area for South Coast Water District. The potential contaminant sources identified in the watershed include clear cuts, high road density, grazing animals, pastures, lake recreation, four RV Parks, a Scout Camp, areas of high density housing, marinas, a rural fire station, three transportation corridors, areas of future housing development, Woahink Creek and high turbidity levels in Siltcoos Lake. This provides a quick look at the existing potential sources of contamination that could, if improperly managed or released, impact the water quality in the watershed.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS FOR OUR SYSTEM?

A total of nineteen potential contaminant sources were identified in South Coast Water District's drinking water protection area. Seventeen of these are located in the sensitive areas and fourteen are high- to moderate-risk sources within "sensitive areas". The sensitive areas within the South Coast Water District drinking water protection area include areas with high soil permeability, high soil erosion potential, high runoff potential and areas within 1000' from the river/streams. The sensitive areas are those where the potential contamination sources, if present, have a greater potential to impact the water supply. The information in this assessment provides a basis for prioritizing areas in and around our community that are most vulnerable to potential impacts and can be used by the South Coast Water District community to develop a voluntary Drinking Water Protection Plan.

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

South Coast Water District's Source Water Assessment Report provides additional details on the methodology and results of this assessment. The full report is available for review at:

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Contact South Coast Water District's staff if you would like additional information on these Source Water Assessment results.

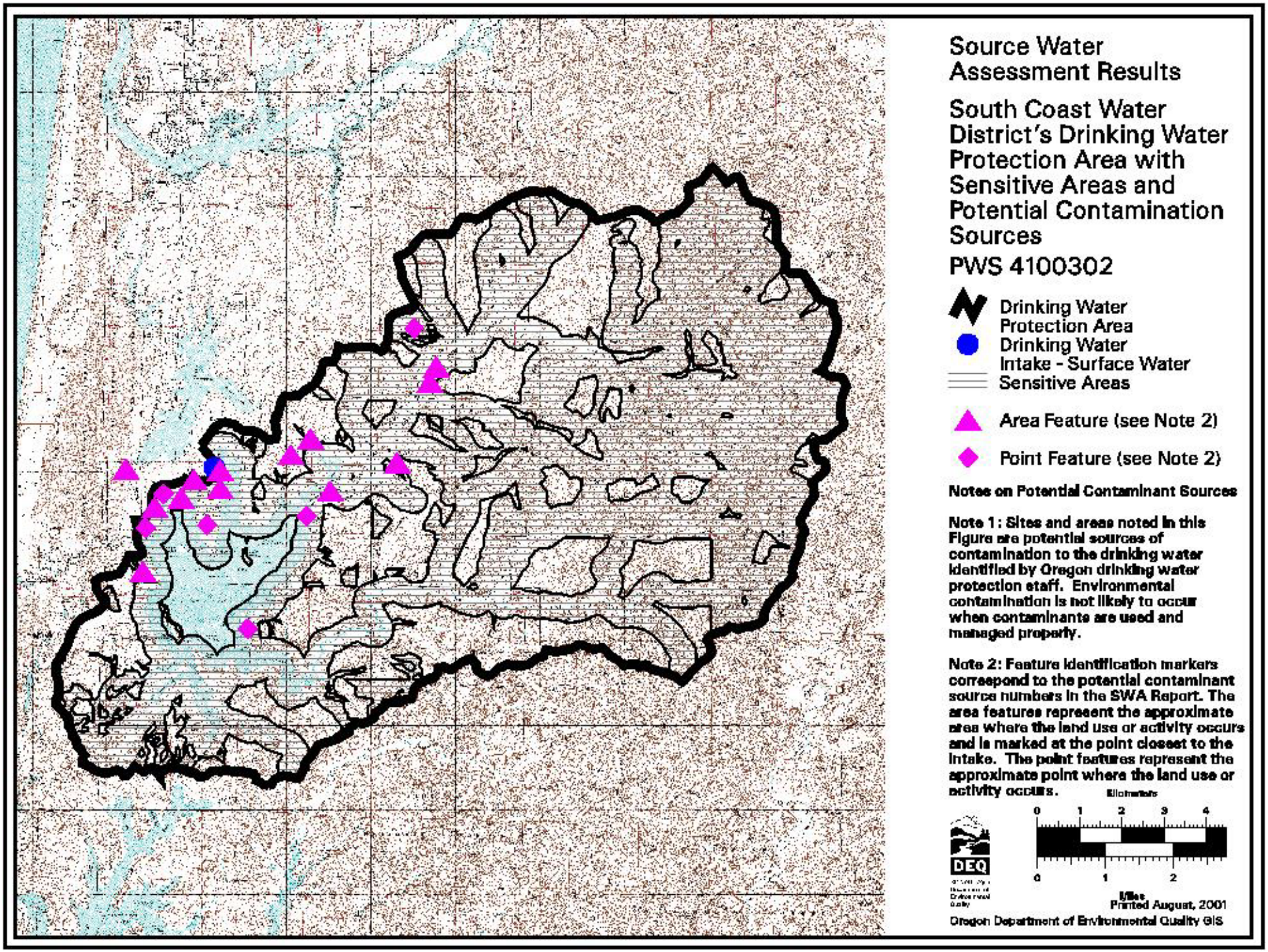
Source Water Assessment Results
South Coast Water District's Drinking Water Protection Area with Sensitive Areas and Potential Contamination Sources
PWS 4100302
Drinking Water Protection Area
Drinking Water Intake - Surface Water
Sensitive Areas
Area Feature (see Note 2)
Point Feature (see Note 2)
Notes on Potential Contaminant Sources
Note 1: Sites and areas noted in this Figure are potential sources of contamination to the drinking water identified by Oregon drinking water protection staff. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.
Note 2: Feature identification markers correspond to the potential contaminant source numbers in the SWA Report. The area features represent the approximate area where the land use or activity occurs and is marked at the point closest to the intake. The point features represent the approximate point where the land use or activity occurs.
Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4
0 1 2
Miles
Printed August, 2001
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality GIS

TABLE 2. INVENTORY RESULTS - LIST OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES

PWS# 4100302 SILTCOOS HEIGHTS

Reference No. (See Figure)	Potential Contaminant Source Type	Name	Approximate Location	City	Method for Listing	Proximity to Sensitive Areas	Relative Risk Level (1)	Potential Impacts	Comments
1	River Recreation - Heavy Use (inc. campgrounds)	Siltcoos Lake	South of Florence	Eugene	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Moderate	Inadequate disposal of human wastes may contribute bacteria and nutrients to the drinking water supply. Heavy use may contribute to streambank erosion causing turbidity. Fuel spills and emissions may also contribute to contamination.	According to contact boat traffic near intake is a problem.
2	Large Capacity Septic Systems (serves > 20 people) - Class V UICs	Camp Baker Boys Scout Camp	South of intake	Florence	Database (2) Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Moderate	If not properly sited, designed, installed, and maintained, septic systems can impact drinking water.	
	Other -Boys Scout Camp						Lower	The impacts to this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	
3	Automobiles - Gas Stations	Darlings RV Park	South of intake	Florence	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Moderate	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of fuels and other materials during transportation, transfer, and storage may impact the drinking water supply.	No visual observation of site - site location is based on The location of the gas station needs verified.
	Campgrounds/RV Parks						Moderate	Leaks or spills of automotive fluids or improperly managed septic systems and wastewater disposal may impact drinking water supply. Heavy usage along edge of waterbody may contribute to erosion, causing turbidity.	No visual observation of site - site location is based on The location of the gas station needs verified.
	Septic Systems - High Density (> 1 system/acre)						Moderate	If not properly sited, designed, installed, and maintained, septic systems can impact drinking water. Cumulative effects of multiple systems in an area may impact drinking water supply.	No visual observation of site - site location is based on The location of the gas station needs verified.

Note: Sites and areas identified in this Table are only potential sources of contamination to the drinking water. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

(1) Where multiple potential contaminant sources exist at a site, the highest level of risk is used.

(2) See Table 3 for database listings (if necessary).

TABLE 2. INVENTORY RESULTS - LIST OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES

PWS# 4100302 SILTCOOS HEIGHTS

Reference No. (See Figure)	Potential Contaminant Source Type	Name	Approximate Location	City	Method for Listing	Proximity to Sensitive Areas	Relative Risk Level (1)	Potential Impacts	Comments
4	Other -Marina	Marina	Throughout DWPA	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Moderate	The impacts of this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	Numerous marina found along lake shore.
5	Campgrounds/RV Parks	Westlake Resort	Southwest of intake	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Moderate	Leaks or spills of automotive fluids or improperly managed septic systems and wastewater disposal may impact drinking water supply. Heavy usage along edge of waterbody may contribute to erosion, causing turbidity.	
	Septic Systems - High Density (> 1 system/acre)						Moderate	If not properly sited, designed, installed, and maintained, septic systems can impact drinking water. Cumulative effects of multiple systems in an area may impact drinking water supply.	
6	Automobiles - Gas Stations	ADA Station	Southeast of intake	Florence	Database (2) Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Moderate	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of fuels and other materials during transportation, transfer, and storage may impact the drinking water supply.	Closed and for sale. Verify presence of gas station. On-site system location unknown - presence is based on SIS database.
	Campgrounds/RV Parks						Moderate	Leaks or spills of automotive fluids or improperly managed septic systems and wastewater disposal may impact drinking water supply. Heavy usage along edge of waterbody may contribute to erosion, causing turbidity.	Closed and for sale. Verify presence of gas station. On-site system location unknown - presence is based on SIS database.

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7	Septic Systems - High Density (> 1 system/acre)	High Density Housing	North/northwest of intake	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Moderate	If not properly sited, designed, installed, and maintained, septic systems can impact drinking water. Cumulative effects of multiple systems in an area may impact drinking water supply.	
	Housing - High Density (> 1 House/0.5 acres)						Moderate	Improper use, storage, and disposal of household chemicals may impact the drinking water supply. Stormwater run-off or infiltration may carry contaminants to drinking water supply.	
	Wells/Abandoned Wells						Moderate	Improperly installed or maintained wells and abandoned wells may provide a direct conduit for contamination to groundwater and drinking water source.	
8	Other -Recreation Fishing Resort	Nightengales Fishing Resort	Southeast of intake	Florence	Interview	Within sensitive	Lower	The impacts to this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	Unknown operations - needs verification.
9	Fire Station	Siuslaw Valley Fire/Rescue	Northeast of intake	Florence	Field-Observation	Outside sensitive areas.	Lower	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and other materials during transportation, use, storage and disposal may impact the drinking water supply.	
10	Transportation - Railroads	Railroad	Runs along east portion of lake	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Higher	Rail transport elevates the risk for leaks/spills of fuel & other haz. materials. Installation/maintenance of tracks may increase erosion & slope failure causing turbidity. Over-application/improper handling of pesticides may impact the	

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11	Transmission Lines - Right-of-Ways	Transmission Lines	Eastern portion of DWPA	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Higher	Construction and corridor maintenance may contribute to increased erosion and turbidity in drinking water supply. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact	
12	Transportation - Freeways/State Highways/Other Heavy Use Roads	Highway 101	West of intake	Florence	Field-Observation	Just outside DWPA	Higher	Vehicle use increases the risk for leaks or spills of fuel & other haz. materials. Road building, maintenance & use can increase erosion/slope failure causing turbidity. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides/fertilizers may impact water.	Site is located beyond DWPA but it may impact the DWPA.
13	Managed Forest Land - Clearcut Harvest (< 35 yrs.)	Clear cuts	Throughout DWPA	Florence	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Cutting and yarding of trees may contribute to increased erosion, resulting in turbidity and chemical changes in drinking water supply. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact drinking water source.	
14	Managed Forest Land - Road Density (> 2	Road Density	Throughout DWPA	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Higher	Road building, maintenance, and usage may contribute to erosion and slope failure causing turbidity in drinking water supply. Vehicle usage increases the risks of leaks or spills of petroleum products and other hazardous materials.	
15	Grazing Animals (> 5 large animals or equivalent/acre)	Grazing Animals	Northeast of intake	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Higher	Improper storage and management of animal wastes may impact drinking water supply. Concentrated livestock may contribute to erosion and sedimentation of surface water bodies.	

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16	Crops - Nonirrigated (inc. Christmas trees, grains, grass seed, pasture)	Non-irrigated	Northeast/east of intake	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Lower	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides/fertilizers may impact drinking water. Some agricultural practices may result in excess sediments discharging to surface waters, but non-irrigated crops are generally considered to be a low risk.	Pastures.
17	Other --Future Housing Developments	Future Land Development	Around Siltcoos Lake	Florence	Interview	Within sensitive	Moderate	The impacts to this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	Contact indicated housing developments will be built around Siltcoos Lake in future. Potential future land use.
18	Other --Wohink Creek	Wohink Lake	Northwest of Siltcoos Lake	Florence	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Lower	The impacts of this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	Potential risk should be verified during enhanced inventory. Wohink Lake is hydraulically connected to Siltcoos Lake by Wohink Creek.
19	Other -High turbitity	Turbidity-Siltcoos Lake	Throughout Siltcoos Lake	Florence	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	The impacts of this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	PWS is concerned about siltation and algae blooms which are both currently causing problems with water filtration.

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