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Richard H. Opper, Director

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December 4, 2012

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Ladies and Gentlemen:

To comply with the Administrative Rules of Montana, 17.4.607(2) and 17.4.609(2), the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), prepared the enclosed Environmental Assessment (EA). The attached EA is for the land application of septage and gray water in Richland County, Montana.

The purpose of the EA is to inform the public of the proposed action and to seek public participation in the decision-making process. Persons wishing to comment have until the close of business on December 24, 2012, to submit written comments concerning the proposal. DEQ will not make a final decision until after the comment period has ended.

If you wish to comment on this proposed action during the comment period, please do so in writing by mailing your comments to the Waste and Underground Tank Management Bureau, Solid Waste Program, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901, or by E-mail to mailbox wutbcomments@mt.gov.

Sincerely,

Bob McWilliams
Environmental Science Specialist
Waste & Underground Tank Management Bureau

Enclosure: EA – Doorbust'n Portables & Septic

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Permitting and Compliance Division
Waste and Underground Tank Management Bureau
Solid Waste Section
PO Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

SECTION 1.0 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Mr. Blaine Rogers (applicant) of Doorbust'n Portables & Septic, has submitted an application for the land application of septage and gray water on 130 acres of Doorbust'n Portables & Septic property in Richland County. At the present time, the property proposed for land application is being used for production of wheat. Land application will occur at this site on an as-needed basis.

Purpose of the Environmental Assessment:

In accordance with 75-1-102, Montana Code Annotated (MCA), the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) is procedural and requires the "adequate review of state actions in order to ensure that environmental attributes are fully considered by the legislature in enacting laws to fulfill constitutional obligations; and the public is informed of the anticipated impacts in Montana of potential state actions." According to MEPA, environmental assessments (EAs) are the procedural documents that communicate the process agencies follow in their decision-making. An EA does not result in a certain decision, but rather serves to identify the potential effect of a state action within the confines of existing laws and rules governing such proposed activities so that agencies make balanced decisions. The MEPA process does not provide regulatory authority beyond the authority explicitly provided in existing statute.

The Septage Disposal and Licensure laws and rules establish the minimum requirements for the land application of septage wastes. The EA is the mechanism that the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) uses to: 1) Determine whether a proposed land application site meets the minimum requirements for compliance with the current laws and rules and is therefore licensable as proposed; 2) Assist the public in understanding the licensing laws of the Septage Disposal and Licensure program; 3) Identify and discuss the potential environmental effects of the proposed land application activity if it is approved and becomes operational; 4) Discuss actions taken by the applicant and the enforceable measures and conditions designed to mitigate the effects identified by DEQ during the review of the application; and 5) Seek public input to ensure DEQ has identified the substantive environmental effects associated with the proposed land application of septage and gray water on the above-noted property.

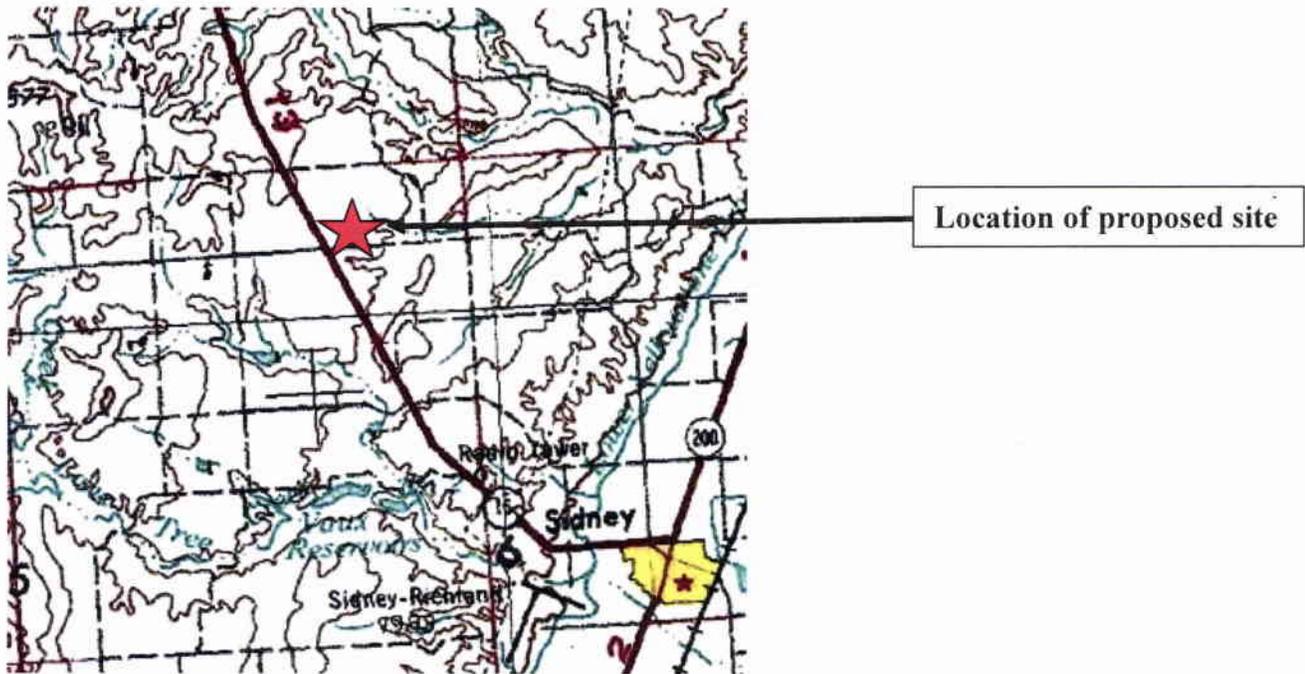
Benefits and Purpose of Project:

The land application of domestic septage is an economical and environmentally sound practice. A properly managed land application program provides benefits to agricultural land by the addition of organic matter and nutrients to the soil without adversely affecting public health. The land application of septage and gray water at this site will add nutrients, moisture, and improve the soil tilth for the continued production of the wheat crop.

Site Location and Setback Requirements:

The proposed land application site is located on private property in the S1/2 S1/2 of Section 2, T23N, R58E, Richland County, Sidney, Montana, just off County Road 129 (Figure 1.1). Of the 146 acres of the landowner’s private property available, only 130 acres of the property will be used for the land application of septage and gray water.

Figure 1.1: Proposed Land Application Site Location



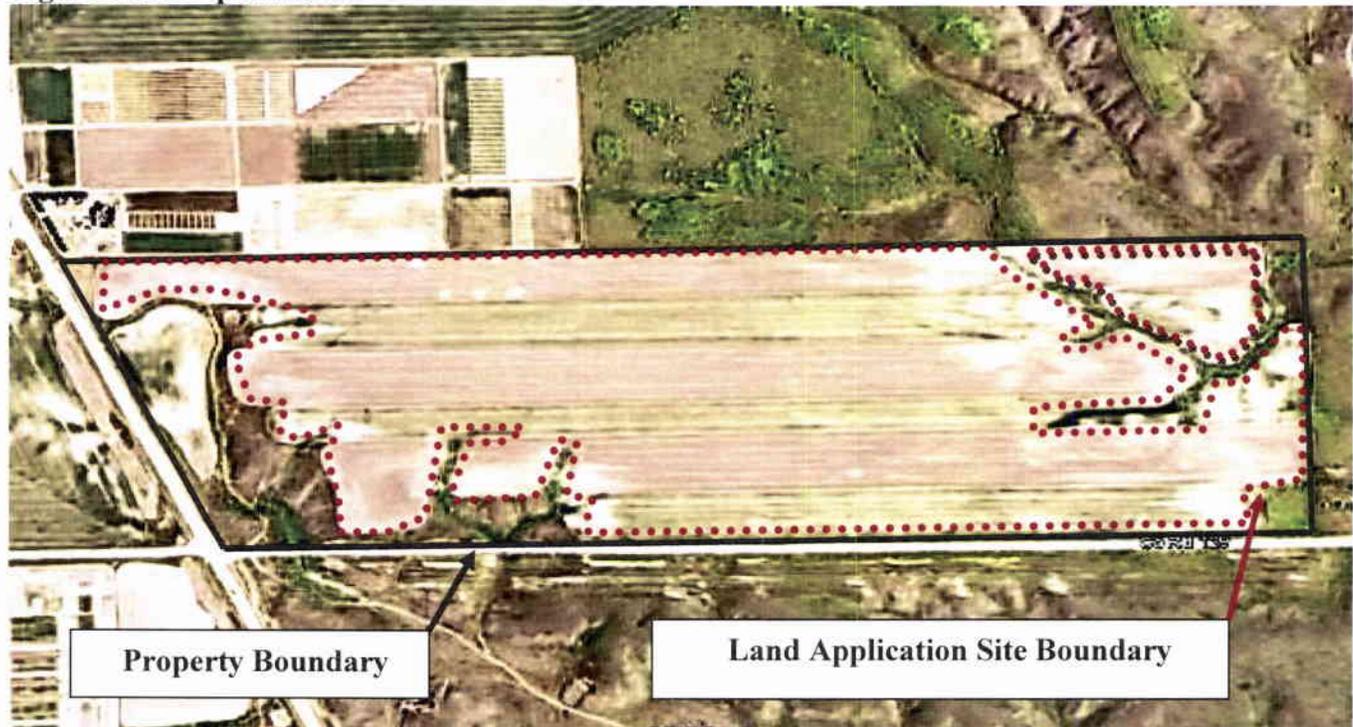
In accordance with the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM), the setbacks noted in Table 1.1 must be maintained by the applicant during land application activities.

Table 1.1: Land Application Site Setback Requirements

ARM Reference	Setback Requirements
17.50.809(1)	Pumpings may not be applied to land within 500 feet of any occupied or inhabitable building.
17.50.809(2)	Pumpings may not be applied to land within 150 feet of any state surface water, including ephemeral or intermittent drainages and wetlands.
17.50.809(3)	Pumpings may not be applied to land within 100 feet of any state, federal, county, or city-maintained highway or road.
17.50.809(4)	Pumpings may not be applied to land within 100 feet of a drinking water supply source.
17.50.809(6)	Pumpings may not be applied to land with slopes greater than 6%.
17.50.809(8)	Pumpings may not be applied to land where seasonally high ground water is 6 feet or less below ground surface.

Figure 1.2 shows the proposed site location in reference to the locational features. The acreage proposed for land application will be located greater than 500 feet from any occupied or inhabitable building, greater than 150 feet from a state surface water, greater than 100 feet from any state, federal, county, or city-maintained road, and greater than 100 feet from any drinking water supply.

Figure 1.2: Proposed Site Location Setback Boundaries



Site Climate:

The climate in the area proposed for land application is typical of the semi-arid regime in the Sidney area. Table 1.2 provides a summary of monthly climate information. The winters in the Sidney area are long and moderately snowy; the summers are hot and dry. The majority of precipitation falls during the months of June and July, while February is the driest month. The average annual precipitation is approximately 13.91 inches.

Table 1.2: Monthly Climate Summary

SIDNEY, MONTANA (247560)													
Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary													
Period of Record : 10/16/1910 to 12/31/2005													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	23.0	30.3	41.4	58.5	69.9	78.1	84.9	84.1	72.3	59.6	40.9	28.7	56.0
Average Min. Temperature (F)	1.0	7.7	17.2	30.2	41.4	50.4	54.9	52.7	42.5	32.1	18.8	7.5	29.7
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	0.40	0.35	0.55	1.09	1.97	2.82	2.11	1.45	1.34	0.95	0.48	0.41	13.91
Average Total SnowFall (in.)	6.2	5.2	5.1	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	5.1	6.3	33.0
Average Snow Depth (in.)	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1

Site Operation and Maintenance:

The land application of septage and gray water is considered the beneficial use of a waste product when the material is applied in accordance with the laws and rules governing land application. The operational requirements for land application are outlined in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Land Application Site Operational Requirements

ARM Reference	Site Restrictions/Requirements
17.50.809(10)	All non-putrescible litter must be removed from the land application site within 6 hours of application.
17.50.809(12)	Pumpings may not be applied at a rate greater than the agronomic rate of the site for crop nitrogen requirement on an annual basis.
17.50.810(1)	Pumpings may not be applied to flooded, frozen, or snow covered ground if the pumpings may enter state waters.
17.50.811(3)	Pumpings may be applied only if the person first performs one of the following vector attraction and pathogen reduction methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• injection below the land surface so no significant amount remains on the land surface within one-hour of injection;• incorporation into the soil surface plow layer within 6 hours of application;• addition of alkali material so that the pH is raised to and remains at 12 or higher for a period of at least 30 minutes; or,• management as required by 17.50.810 when the ground is frozen

The acreage available for land application will be divided and will be rotated on an annual basis, so that parcels used one year will be inactive the next year (Figure 1.3). This rotation allows the vegetation or crop of choice to utilize the nitrogen and other nutrients added from the land application process.

Figure 1.3: Land Application Site



Pumpings will be land applied using an injection mechanism, consisting of 6 disc incorporators that inject the pumpings below the land surface so no significant amount remains on the land surface within one-hour of injection. The injection mechanism allows wastes to be applied at a beneficial rate.

Land application will occur as-needed at a rate not exceeding the Annual Application Rate (AAR) in gallons per acre. For septage, the AAR is calculated based upon the production of a specific crop or grass, as follows:

$$\text{AAR} = \text{Crop Nitrogen Requirement}/0.0026.$$

In this case, the landowner currently uses the property for the production of wheat. Wheat has the nitrogen requirement of 99 pounds/acre. The resulting AAR of 38,076 gallons per acre, is equal to approximately 1.35 inches of liquid per acre. For comparison, the average annual precipitation received during the month of September is approximately what would be land applied per acre per year at the proposed site (see Table 1.2). Most septic tanks are between 1,000 and 1,500 gallons each. Depending upon the individual volume of tanks pumped by the applicant, waste from 25-38 septic tanks could be land applied on a per acre per year basis. Using a conservative approach that waste from 32 septic tanks could potentially be land applied per acre, each individual septic tank would contribute approximately 0.044 inches of liquid per acre per year.

SECTION 2.0 – ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Solid Waste Section Roles and Responsibilities:

The DEQ Solid Waste Section is responsible for ensuring activities proposed under the Solid Waste Management Act, the Septage Disposal Licensure Act, and the Motor Vehicle Disposal & Recycling Act are in compliance with current regulations. A land application site must first be approved by the county in which the site is located before the request for licensure is submitted to the Solid Waste Section for review and approval. Each licensee is responsible for following the Administrative Rules of Montana for Cesspool, Septic Tank and Privy Cleaners and other restrictions and requirements put in place by the county in which the land application site is located.

The following provides a description of reasonable alternatives whenever alternatives are reasonably available and prudent to consider:

A decision by DEQ is triggered when the applicant upholds the request for licensure of the proposed activity at the proposed location. The applicants however, may at any time choose to withdraw the application by exercising the “no action” alternative. If the ‘no-action’ alternative is chosen, the applicant could seek to locate a land application site elsewhere.

Alternative A: The “no action alternative”. Under this alternative, a final decision by DEQ is not required because the applicant will have chosen to withdraw the application for licensure of the land application site. By withdrawing the application from consideration by DEQ, the applicant could seek an alternative site for the proposal. Although it is plausible, the applicant’s selection of this alternative is unlikely. Rather, the applicant will likely continue the request for licensure of the proposed activity at the proposed site.

In the absence of the applicant’s selection of the ‘no-action’ alternative, and prior to the DEQ’s final decision, two other possible alternatives were considered during the preparation of this EA.

Alternative B: Under this alternative, DEQ denies the new disposal site application because the applicant failed to provide information needed to address any deficiencies identified during the review of the application and/or the public comment phase. The decision to deny the application is unlikely because DEQ has found the application complete for public consideration. Deficiencies could be due to an unforeseen shortfall in meeting site setback or locational requirements, licensing criteria, regulatory criteria or legal issues, or the ability of the applicant to mitigate a potentially substantial impact to human health or the environment. If denied, the applicant could locate, investigate, and apply for a license at another site suitable for the proposed activity.

Alternative C: Under this alternative, DEQ approves the use of the land application site as proposed by the applicant. Several factors support the viability of this option:

1. This site meets all of the requirements of the Septic Disposal Licensure Act. The site soils, slope, depth to ground water, approvals, and setback requirements have been met;
2. The site is fenced, rural private property; and,
3. All activities will be performed in accordance with an approved Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M) and verified by periodic inspections by DEQ and/or Richland County personnel, so the effects on human health and the environment are minimized.

In consideration of these alternatives, the potential environmental impacts of Alternative C were evaluated for the proposed project based on the information provided and DEQ research on the area surrounding the proposed site. The results of DEQ’s evaluation of potential environmental impacts related to the proposed facility are summarized in Section 3.0.

Evaluation of mitigation, stipulations, and other controls enforceable by the agency or another government agency:

The proposed land application site and O&M plan must meet the requirements of the Montana Septage Disposal – Licensure Law, Air and Water Quality Acts and other Montana environmental laws and regulations as well as County ordinances. Obtaining a license from DEQ and remaining in compliance with the regulations should minimize any adverse environmental effects. The licensee must also operate the site under the guidelines of the approved O&M Plan. The licensee's failure to operate within the constraints of the approved O&M Plan will result in citations by DEQ. Continued or persistent failure to abide by the regulations and the approved O&M Plan will result in Enforcement action, which may include penalties and revocation of the site.

Recommendation:

DEQ is requesting input from the public regarding this proposal to identify environmental problems or significant impacts that have not been addressed in the EA.

Findings:

DEQ finds that there would be little or no impacts to the physical and human environment if the septage and gray water waste are treated in a manner consistent with the rules and regulations. Therefore, an EA is the appropriate level of analysis and an Environmental Impact Statement is not needed. This treatment option is a beneficial reuse of a waste product.

Other groups or agencies contacted or which may have over-lapping jurisdiction:

Richland County Sanitarian

Individuals or groups contributing to this EA:

Mr. Blaine Rogers/Doorbust'n Portables & Septic Service
Montana Natural Heritage Program
Montana Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office
Natural Resource Information System

References:

Western Regional Climate Center, 2215 Raggio Parkway, Reno NV 89512-1095
Montana Tech of the University of Montana, 2012, Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology,
Groundwater Information Center, <http://mbmaggwic.mtech.edu/>
United States Department of Agriculture, 2012, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil
Survey, <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>

EA prepared by:

Bob McWilliams and Martin Van Oort - DEQ Permitting and Compliance Division, Waste and
Underground Tank Management Bureau, Solid Waste Section

Date: December 4, 2012

SECTION 3.0 - EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

This section evaluates the potential environmental effects that may occur on the physical and human environment if the land application site is approved. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 identify the physical and human elements that may be affected by licensure of the proposed site. Each table is followed by a discussion of the potential impacts to the resources that might be affected by the proposal. Generally, only those resources potentially affected by the proposal are discussed. If there is no effect on a resource, it may not be mentioned in the appendix.

Direct and indirect impacts are those effects that occur in or near the proposed project area and might extend over time. Often, the distinction between direct and indirect effects is difficult to define, thus in the following discussion, impact or effect means both types of effects.

Cumulative impacts are restricted to the net effects of the proposed project because no other known projects are proposed in this area. Secondary impacts are induced by a direct impact and occur at a later time or distance from the triggering action. No secondary impacts are expected.

TABLE 3.1 - IMPACTS TO THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>	Major	Moderate	Minor	None	Unknown	Attached
1. SITE TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOIL QUALITY, STABILITY & MOISTURE:			✓			✓
2. WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY & DISTRIBUTION:				✓		✓
3. AIR QUALITY:				✓		
4. DEMANDS ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES OR LAND, WATER, AIR OR ENERGY:				✓		
5. TERRESTRIAL, AVIAN, AND AQUATIC LIFE AND HABITATS:			✓			✓
6. VEGETATION COVER, QUANTITY & QUALITY:			✓			✓
7. UNIQUE, ENDANGERED, FRAGILE OR LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES:			✓			✓
8. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE:				✓		✓
9. AESTHETICS:				✓		✓
10. AGRICULTURE:			✓			✓

CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS — The cumulative effects of the proposed land application site are minor. The production rates for the wheat crop grown at this site will increase from the addition of nutrients and other organic matter from the materials. Because the site is actively farmed, the proposed activity is consistent with the day to day activities of farming and ranching and will not cause a change in the overall aesthetics or agricultural use of properties in the area. There are no recognized secondary effects.

TABLE 3.2 - IMPACTS TO THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

<u>HUMAN ENVIRONMENT</u>	Major	Moderate	Minor	None	Unknown	Attached
1. SOCIAL STRUCTURES & MORES:				✓		
2. CULTURAL UNIQUENESS & DIVERSITY:				✓		
3. DENSITY & DISTRIBUTION OR POPULATION & HOUSING:				✓		
4. HUMAN HEALTH & SAFETY:				✓		✓
5. COMMUNITY & PERSONAL INCOME:				✓		
6. QUANTITY & DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT:				✓		
7. LOCAL & STATE TAX BASE REVENUES:				✓		
8. DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES:				✓		✓
9. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, & AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES & PRODUCTION:				✓		
10. ACCESS TO & QUALITY OF RECREATIONAL & WILDERNESS ACTIVITIES:				✓		
11. LOCALLY ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS & GOALS:				✓		
12. TRANSPORTATION:				✓		✓

CUMULATIVE AND SECONDARY IMPACTS — There are no cumulative effects recognized from the applicant's use of the proposed land application site. The proposed site is located on private property that is actively farmed. There are no recognized secondary effects.

SECTION 3.1 - POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED LAND APPLICATION SITE ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT (See Table 3.1)

1.0 Site Topography, Geology, and Soil Quality – Stability & Moisture

The soil types at the proposed land application site are classified as the Tinsley soils, Vida-Zahill complex, Williams loam, and Zahill loam (Figure 3.1).

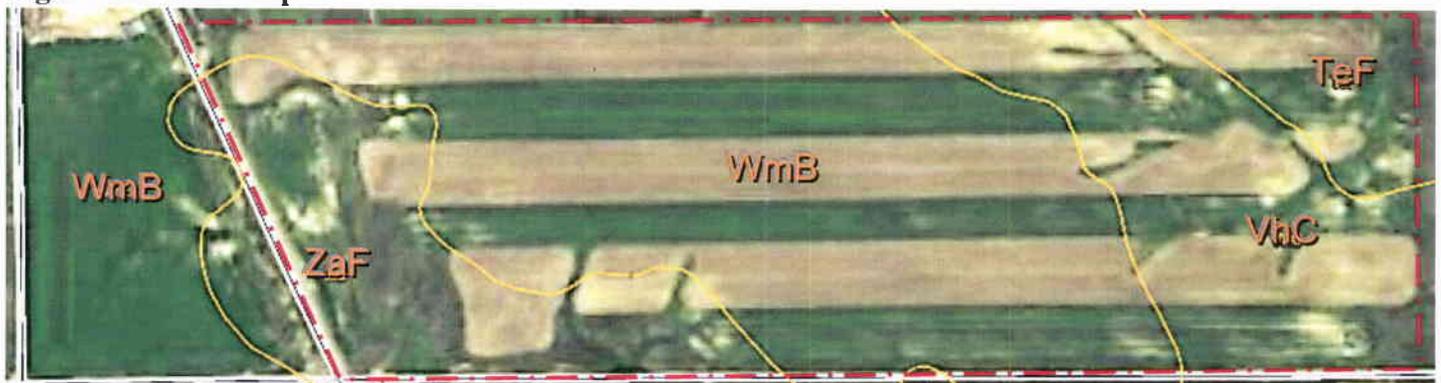
The majority of the site is covered by the Williams loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes. The Williams soils consist of clay loam and loam and are well drained with a high available water capacity and moderately low to moderately high permeability. The Vida-Zahill complex, 4 to 8 percent slopes, cover part of the eastern end of the site and consists of loam and clay loam. The Vida-Zahill soils are well drained with a high available water capacity and moderately low to moderately high permeability. The southeastern corner of the site is covered by the Zahill loam, 15 to 65 percent slopes, and the northeastern corner of the site is covered by the Tinsley soils, 15 to 65 percent slopes. The slopes in the area of the Zahill and Tinsley soils are too steep for land application.

The soil types at the sites are suited for land application of septage because the soils at the sites allow for storage of the moisture and nutrients from the septage until they can be used by the crop at the site. Some of the proposed area at the site has too steep of slopes, which will be avoided during land application.

2.0 Water Quality, Quantity, and Distribution

Based on the information in the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Groundwater Information Center (GWIC) database, there are approximately 22 water wells located within one-mile of the site. Because the GWIC database locates wells by section, all wells in the sections containing the site (T23N, R58E, Section 2) and those surrounding the sites (T23N, R58E, Sections 1, 3, 10, 11, and 12, and T24N, R58E, Sections 34, 35, and 36) were included in this analysis. Some of these wells may be located greater than one mile from the land application site. The locations of these wells are shown in Figure 3.2. Table 3.3 summarizes the well information by section. The data used to create this table are collected by the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology from well drillers’ records and are not verified for accuracy. The wells nearest to the land application sites are greater than 100 feet deep and have static water levels of greater than 30 feet below ground surface.

Figure 3.1: Soils Map



Legend



Property Boundary

TeF

Tinsley soils, 15-65% slopes

VhC

Vida-Zahill complex, 4-8% slopes

WmB

Williams loam, 0-4% slopes

ZaF

Zahill loam, 15-65% slopes

Figure 3.2: Well Locations

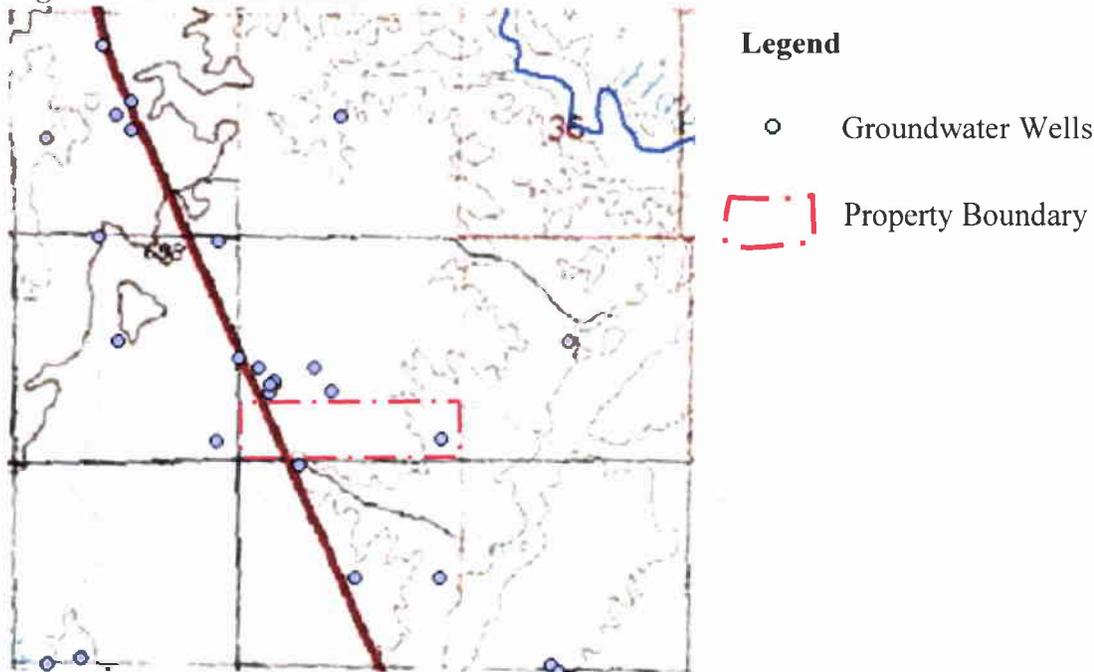


Table 3.3: Summary of Nearby Wells

Township, Range, Section	Number of Wells	Total Depth (ft bgs)			Depth Water Enters (ft bgs)			Static Water Level (ft bgs)			Yield (gpm)		
		Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave	Min	Max	Ave
T23N, R58E, S1	2	75	95	85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
T23N, R58E, S2	7	100	1600	419.3	345	1433	889	30	205.9	92.7	5	100	25.5
T23N, R58E, S3	4	40	160	93.3	150	150	150	34	60	47	5	8	6.5
T23N, R58E, S10	2	25	40	32.5	-----	-----	-----	22	22	22	30	30	30
T23N, R58E, S11	1	40	40	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	30	30
T23N, R58E, S12	3	50	90	70	34	47	40.5	28	33.5	30.8	8	40	24
T24N, R58E, S34	2	60	350	205	340	340	340	185	185	185	12	12	12
T24N, R58E, S35	1	90	90	90	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
T24N, R58E, S36	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All	22	25	1600	184.5	34	1433	391.5	22	205.9	76.5	5	100	22

The total depth column is the depth drilled, which may be deeper than the bottom of the well as completed. Depth water enters is shallowest depth at which water enters the well bore. Static water level is the level of water measured in the well at the time of installation. Yield is the amount of water the well is expected to be capable of producing as reported by the well driller. Total depth, depth water enters, and static water level are reported in feet below ground surface. Yield is reported in gallons per minute.

5.0 Terrestrial, Avian, and Aquatic Life and Habitats

There are no wetlands or permanent surface water bodies located on the proposed site. Because no continuously active aquatic systems exist within the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there is any significant aquatic life or habitat anywhere on the site. Therefore, the impact to aquatic species is negligible. An intensive survey was not performed to verify the presence of, or impact to, terrestrial or avian species within the land application site, because the site is actively used for the production of wheat. However, there is adequate acreage of similar habitat available in the vicinity of

the site to accommodate any species that may be forced to relocate. Consequently, any terrestrial or avian species will likely relocate to the adjacent locations.

6.0 Vegetation Cover, Quantity and Quality

Vegetation Cover, Quantity and Quality of the land and it's crop will be enhanced by the application of domestic septage. The land application of domestic septage provides benefits to agricultural land by the addition of organic matter and nutrients to the soil. The land application of septage and gray water at this site will add nutrients, moisture, and improve the soil tilth for the continued production of the wheat crop.

7.0 Unique, Endangered, Fragile, Or Limited Environmental Resources

A search of the Montana Natural Heritage Program indicated the Hoary Bat, Whooping Crane, Iowa Darter, and Pale-spiked Lobelia are listed as species of concern. Designation as a species of concern is not a statutory or regulatory classification. Instead, these designations provide a basis for resource managers and decision-makers to make proactive decisions regarding species conservation. There are no wetlands or permanent surface water bodies located on the proposed site. An intensive site survey was not conducted to verify the presence of, or impact to, sensitive, unique, endangered, or fragile species within or adjacent to the proposed land application site because the site is currently used for the active production of wheat. Therefore, due to the limited development and human population adjacent to the proposed site, there is adequate acreage of similar habitat available in the vicinity to accommodate any species that may be forced to relocate.

8.0 Historical and Archaeological Site

A cultural resource file search was conducted for the sites. Records indicate there have been no previously recorded sites within Section 2, T23N, R58E. The State Historic Preservation Office feels there is a low likelihood cultural properties will be impacted and therefore a cultural resource inventory is unwarranted at this time. However, should cultural materials be inadvertently discovered during operations at this proposed site, the State Historic Preservation Office will be notified immediately.

9.0 Aesthetics

This site is on farming land and not located on a prominent topographical feature. It is not visible from a highly populated area. The application of septage is similar to the day to day activities of farming and ranching and will not cause a change in the aesthetics of the area.

10.0 Agriculture

Agricultural activities in the area consist primarily of farming and grazing lands. Septage will be land applied at a rate not to exceed 38,076 gallons per acre per year. This will ensure that over application does not occur and that the wheat grown on the site can use the nitrogen being land applied. Land application sites are rotated on an annual basis to facilitate the production of crops that will utilize the nitrogen and other nutrients contained in the waste. The impacts on agricultural production due to the proposed land application of septage and gray water at this site will be minor.

SECTION 3.2 - POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED LAND APPLICATION SITE ON THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT (See Table 3.2)

4.0 Human Health & Safety

The septage and gray water waste will be land applied at the site on an as needed basis. The septage will be injected below the surface of the land. There are no additional health or safety concerns when the site is operated in accordance with the Septage Disposal – Licensure laws.

8.0 Demand for Government Services

The Richland County Environmental Health Department and DEQ Solid Waste Section will conduct periodic inspections at the site. No additional government services will be required.

12.0 Transportation

The land application site will be accessed off of County Road 129. County Road 129 currently supports traffic to rural homes, farms, ranches and the oil and gas industries, including heavy equipment associated with the current agricultural and petroleum activities in the area. The site will be used on an as needed basis by septic pumpers and will not cause a significant increase in traffic on County Road 129.