



**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR THE
SOUTH WIND WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT
WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT**

TO: ALL INTERESTED PERSONS

Date:	February 11, 2015
Action:	Water System Improvements Project
Location of Project:	Cascade County, Montana
DWSRF Funding:	\$1,000,000
WRDA Funding:	\$287,500
Total Project Cost:	\$1,287,500

An environmental review has been conducted by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program regarding construction of water distribution system improvements by the South Wind Water and Sewer District.

The project consists of: 1) connecting a test well to the distribution system, which will include the construction of a new well house for chlorination equipment and several hundred feet of PVC pipe installation in MDT right-of-way, along with boring and jacking under an existing roadway; 2) constructing 3,000 lineal feet of 6-inch diameter and 680 lineal feet of 4-inch PVC water mains, along with associated valves, hydrants, and other appurtenances; and 3) constructing a new 30,000-gallon partially-buried concrete water storage tank adjacent to the well site. Construction of this project will take place in Township 20 North, Range 3 East, of Section 36 in Cascade County. The affected environment will be the vicinity of the South Wind Water and Sewer District, located 1.7 miles south of the city of Great Falls, Montana, in Cascade County. The human environment affected will include residents and visitors of the district. Based on the Environmental Assessment (EA), the project is not expected to have any significant adverse impacts upon terrestrial and aquatic life or habitat, including endangered species, water quality or quantity, air quality, geological features, cultural or historical features, or social quality. No potential contaminant sources were identified within the project area. The project specifications will contain necessary actions that the construction contractor must take in the event that soil or groundwater contamination is encountered during construction.

The following documents were used in preparing the environmental review of this project: 1) South Wind Water and Sewer District Water and Wastewater Facilities Preliminary Engineering Report, April 2012, prepared by NCI Engineering Company, Great Falls, Montana; 2) Uniform Application Form for Montana Public Facility Projects,

May 3, 2012, submitted by Ron Lorenz, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the South Wind Water and Sewer District; 3) South Wind Water and Sewer District Technical Specifications for Ground Water Test Well, May 2014, prepared by NCI Engineering Company, Great Falls, Montana. These references are available for review upon request by contacting:

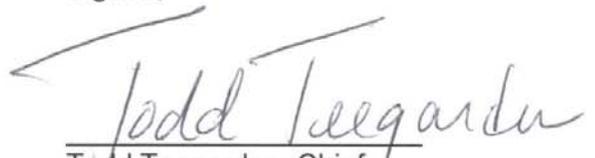
Gary J. Wiens, P.E.
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or:

Ron Lorenz, Chairman
South Wind Water and Sewer District
5405 Lower River Road, #138
Great Falls, MT 59405
Phone: (406) 788-0137

Comments on this finding or on the EA may be submitted to DEQ at the above address. Comments must be postmarked no later than 30 days after the date of publication of this FONSI in the newspaper. After evaluating substantive comments received, DEQ will revise the EA or determine if an EIS is necessary. Otherwise, this finding of no significant impact will stand if no substantive comments are received during the comment period or if substantive comments are received and evaluated and the environmental impacts are still determined to be non-significant.

Signed,


Todd Teegarden, Chief
Technical & Financial Assistance Bureau

c: file

SOUTH WIND WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT
WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. COVER SHEET

A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: South Wind Water and Sewer District
Address: 5405 Lower River Road, #138
Great Falls, MT 59405
Project Number: Not yet assigned

B. CONTACT PERSON

Name: Ron Lorenz, Chairman
South Wind Water and Sewer District
Address: 5405 Lower River Road, #138
Great Falls, MT 59405
Telephone: (406) 788-0137

C. ABSTRACT

The residents of the South Wind Water and Sewer District (formerly the Trailer Terrace Mobile Home Court), through a 2012 Preliminary Engineering Report prepared by NCI Engineering, have investigated the need for upgraded public water supply and wastewater collection facilities to serve the newly-formed district. The trailer court was licensed for 92 spaces and was built in two phases, with the second one completed in March 1962. Wastewater treatment is presently provided by a collection system in poor condition and a three-cell lagoon system that is implicated in contaminating groundwater. Water supply is presently supplied by two wells that deliver water with unacceptable levels of total dissolved solids, iron, and arsenic. This assessment addresses the potential environmental benefits and impacts of only the proposed water system improvements.

The recommended alternative from the preliminary engineering report includes the following water system improvements:

- Drill a new water supply well into a deeper, higher quality, confined aquifer.
- Install treatment for arsenic and iron removal, if necessary.
- If well water treatment is not required, construct distribution system replacement in the highest priority areas identified in Figure 5-3 of the 2012 Preliminary Engineering Report.
- Construct a new 30,000-gallon water storage tank adjacent to the well site and at a higher elevation than the existing tank.

The project will be funded by a combination of state and federal grants and a State Revolving Fund loan. Environmentally sensitive characteristics such as wetlands, floodplains and threatened or endangered species are not expected to be adversely impacted as a consequence of the proposed project. No significant long-term environmental impacts were identified.

D. COMMENT PERIOD

Thirty (30) calendar days.

II. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

A. EXISTING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Over the years the trailer court has been served by four water supply wells, two of which are now inactive. Water quality of all four wells is poor, with unacceptable levels of hardness, sulfate, iron, and arsenic. Arsenic concentrations have at times exceeded the maximum contaminant level established for community public water supplies, thus placing the system in violation of state and federal drinking water regulations. In June 2014 the district contracted with Boland Drilling to drill a test well to determine if penetrating deeper into the Madison Aquifer would yield adequate water quality and quantity. Initial results demonstrate that this effort was successful. The test well terminates at a depth of 420 feet, provides a pump-tested yield of 90 gallons per minute, and although the water is still quite hard, has acceptable levels of other critical chemical constituents. Acceptable water quality means that expensive water treatment will not be needed. At most, disinfection will be provided.

While no record drawings can be found, former managers and operators of the water system indicate that the water distribution system consists primarily of 2-inch diameter polyethylene pipe, with the possibility that some galvanized iron pipe may also be present. The location and condition of the mains are not well-documented, but when repairs are made much tuberculation has been found in the old pipes. Low working pressures also imply that the available pipe diameters are not large enough for adequate flow.

The water storage tank is a partially-buried steel structure at the southern, highest end of the property. Located at the far end of the system with a single inlet/outlet and an inferior interior configuration that inhibits circulation, stagnation of water in the tank is a recurring problem. Other deficiencies, such as an unscreened overflow and interior and exterior rust, also increase the likelihood of water quality degradation. Furthermore, the elevation of the tank is too low to provide sufficient water pressure throughout the distribution system.

B. PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project includes the following water system improvements:

- Connect the test well to the distribution system, which will include the construction of a new well house for chlorination equipment and several hundred feet of PVC pipe installation in MDT right-of-way, along with boring and jacking under an existing roadway.
- Construct 3,000 lineal feet of 6-inch diameter and 680 lineal feet of 4-inch PVC water mains, along with associated valves, hydrants, and other appurtenances.
- Construct a new 30,000-gallon partially-buried concrete water storage tank adjacent to the well site.

A safe and reliable water supply is important for the public health and welfare of the residents of the district.

III. ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES

Seven alternatives for addressing the community's water supply needs were addressed in the 2012 Preliminary Engineering Report:

1. No action.
2. Build new trailer court elsewhere.
3. Connection to the City of Great Falls water system.
4. Blending water sources to achieve acceptable arsenic concentrations.

5. Drill new deeper wells to a confined aquifer with adequate water quality.
 6. Installation of an arsenic and iron removal water treatment process.
 7. Replace portions of water distribution system.
1. NO ACTION – This alternative would involve making no improvements to the existing water supply facilities. The no action alternative does not adequately address many of the water supply issues facing the community and is therefore not recommended.
 2. BUILD NEW TRAILER COURT ELSEWHERE – This alternative would involve the abandonment of the current site and the purchase and development of a new site elsewhere. Given the high cost of land, this alternative was dropped from consideration. Since the 2012 Preliminary Engineering Report was completed, a cooperative and a county water and sewer district have been formed. The cooperative has purchased the trailer court property and the district assumed responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the water and sewer systems. Formation of a water and sewer district bestows on the community eligibility for state and federal loans and grants to fund the essential improvements.
 3. CONNECTION TO THE CITY OF GREAT FALLS WATER SYSTEM - This alternative would involve the connection of the water distribution system to the city's system. This alternative would require the construction of a new booster pump station, backup power generator, and 8700 lineal feet of 12-inch diameter transmission main. After extended negotiations, the city rejected this proposal because of the cost and physical obstacles inherent in extension of service to this area.
 4. BLENDING WATER SOURCES TO ACHIEVE ACCEPTABLE ARSENIC CONCENTRATIONS – This alternative would involve blending water from two or more existing wells to achieve acceptable arsenic concentrations. Additional treatment would be necessary to reduce iron concentrations to acceptable levels. This alternative was abandoned because the arsenic levels in none of the existing water sources are reliably low enough to consistently meet the allowable regulatory limit. Furthermore, the expense of piping to combine the two sources and treatment to reduce iron concentrations to acceptable levels make this alternative too costly.
 5. DRILL NEW DEEPER WELLS TO A CONFINED AQUIFER WITH ADEQUATE WATER QUALITY – The most cost-effective scenario would be to obtain acceptable groundwater quality by drilling into a deeper aquifer. This would eliminate the need for any water treatment other than disinfection. Pursuant to this goal, the district successfully drilled a 420-foot deep test well, completed in July 2014. Since a second water source is required by state regulations, it may be necessary to keep one of the existing wells connected to the system as a backup supply. The backup source would not be used unless the new well could not meet water demands for any reason.
 6. INSTALLATION OF AN ARSENIC AND IRON REMOVAL WATER TREATMENT PROCESS – Given the high cost of designing, building, and operating a water treatment system for such a small number of users, this alternative is not the most cost-effective and is therefore not recommended. This alternative served as a fallback option in the event that adequate ground water could not be found.
 7. REPLACE PORTIONS OF WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – Under any of the above scenarios, this alternative is recommended after the source water issues are addressed and if adequate funding is available.

Subsequent to completion of the 2012 Preliminary Engineering Report, the need for additional storage in the water system was recognized. The existing storage tank is not at sufficient elevation to provide adequate pressure throughout the distribution system.

B. TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS

The total estimated cost of the proposed water system improvements, based on selection of Alternatives 5 and 7 and the addition of a storage tank, is \$1,287,500. The South Wind Water and Sewer District has received a \$100,000 grant from the state's Renewable Resource Grant and Loan program, a \$750,000 Treasure State Endowment Program grant, a \$450,000 Community Development Block Grant from Cascade County, and a \$575,000 grant from the federal Water Resources Development Administration. Of this funding, all but \$287,500 of the WRDA grant will be used for sewer improvements. The district will take out a total of \$1,000,000 in Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loans, of which \$500,000 will be forgiven. The remaining loan of \$500,000 will have a term of 20 years at an interest rate of 2.5 percent. The project is expected to result in an average monthly combined water and sewer rate of approximately \$62, based on 92 equivalent dwelling units.

IV. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. STUDY AREA

The South Wind Water and Sewer District is located approximately 1.7 miles south of the city of Great Falls and about ¼ mile east of the east bank of the Missouri River. It is licensed for 92 mobile home pads, approximately 80 of which are currently occupied. The community encompasses approximately 22 acres, and is located in Section 36, Township 20 North, Range 3 East. The location of the district is shown in Figures 2-1 and 2-2.

B. POPULATION AND FLOW PROJECTIONS

Assuming the number of persons per household is 2.6, the existing population is estimated at 240 people. Design year projection is for 283 people and 109 equivalent dwelling units. Based upon estimates of current water usage, the design flow is 60 gallons per minute.

C. NATURAL FEATURES

Great Falls is located in Cascade County and in north central Montana east of the Rocky Mountains. The city lies along the banks of the Missouri and Sun Rivers. Great Falls originated as a commerce center and was incorporated in 1889. The confluence of the Missouri and Sun Rivers, the natural power generation site created by the Great Falls of the Missouri, the best river crossing for many miles upstream and down, and the naturally sloping topography were inducement to establish a commerce and freighting center at this location.

Recorded temperature extremes in Great Falls have ranged from a high of 107° F to a low of -49° F. Yearly precipitation has varied from as little as 9.02 inches to a high of 25.24 inches. The Continental Divide to the west and the Big Belt and Little Belt Ranges to the south are primary factors in producing the weather variations for the region. The combination of valley and plateau topographies in the immediate area also contributes significantly to temperature and wind velocity variations.

Precipitation averages approximately 15 inches a year, with most of the precipitation occurring during late spring and early summer. Although the average annual precipitation would normally classify the area as being semi-arid, about 70 percent of the annual precipitation falls during the peak of the growing season. Long hours of summer sunshine and nearly ten inches of precipitation during the six critical months make the climate very favorable for dryland farming.

The benches around Great Falls are simple in terms of geological structure. The strata as a rule lie nearly horizontal, dipping with a small angle to the north and east. The predominant geological feature of the area is the Sweetgrass Arch, a broad low uplift in the marine basin that covered the

region during the Middle Jurassic Period. Surface soils in the study area consist mainly of Yetull loamy sand, Tally fine sandy loam, Fergus clay loam, and Bitton and Roy soils. Soil permeability ranges from moderately rapid for the Tally fine sandy loam to moderately slow for the Fergus clay loam.

Common fish species inhabiting the Missouri River within the boundaries of the study area include mountain whitefish, carp, longnose and white suckers, black bullheads, stonecats, yellow perch and mottled sculpin. Largemouth bass, bluegill and black crappie are also known to be present in this reach, but their relative abundance is unknown. Rainbow and brown trout have been noted, but are considered uncommon in occurrence.

Few large mammals are found within the study area, due primarily to urban encroachment and limited forage. Occasionally, white tailed deer and mule deer are found in the suburban setting. On rare occasions, a wandering moose or mountain lion is found in the Great Falls suburbs. A number of smaller rodents and predators are common to the area. Coyotes, weasels, skunks, raccoons and bobcats number among the predators, while field or deer mice, ground squirrels and beavers are the most common rodent species.

A wide variety of songbirds, some scavengers, shore birds, upland game birds, hawks and owls are found in the study area. Sparrows, robins, swallows, meadowlarks and warblers are among the common songbird species. Magpies and crows are the prevalent scavengers. The area is a major flyway, providing habitat for a number of waterfowl species. Pheasant, Hungarian partridge and sharp tailed grouse are the upland game species present.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT

A. DIRECT AND INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. Housing and Commercial Development – Land use within the district boundaries is exclusively residential, and no change is anticipated as a result of this project.
2. Future Land Use – Land use in the immediate vicinity surrounding the district boundaries is predominately residential and agricultural. Land use within the study area is not expected to change significantly in the future. No adverse impacts to land use are expected from the proposed project.
3. Floodplains and Wetlands – The study area is not within a designated floodplain. The Sand Coulee floodplain lies north of the project site.

No wetlands have been identified in the vicinity of the proposed project.

4. Cultural Resources – No cultural resources have been identified in the project area. After conducting a cultural resource file search for Section 36, T20N, R3E, Damon Murdo of the state Historic Preservation Office concluded that there are no previously-recorded sites within the designated search locale.

Since the water facilities of the proposed project will be constructed beneath existing roadways or other previously disturbed ground, Mr. Murdo concluded that there is a low probability cultural properties will be impacted; therefore a cultural resource inventory is not warranted. However, he recommended that the Historic Preservation Office be contacted if structures over fifty years of age are disturbed or altered or if other cultural resources are identified during construction.

5. Fish and Wildlife – R. Mark Wilson of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service responded to a request with the comment, “because most of the project-related construction impacts are temporary, and/or will occur in a previously-disturbed semi-urban setting, there are

unlikely to be any significant adverse effects to fish, wildlife, and habitat resources under the purview of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.”

6. Water Quality – The proposed project is not expected to have any long-term impacts on surface or groundwater quality. Short-term impacts on water quality can be controlled through proper construction practices. Since no discharge or placement of fill in wetlands or waters of the U.S. is anticipated, a Section 404 (Clean Water Act) permit will not be required.
7. Air Quality - Short-term negative impacts on the air quality will occur from heavy equipment, dust and exhaust fumes during project construction. Proper construction practices and dust abatement measures will be implemented during construction to control dust, thus minimizing this problem.
8. Public Health – The proposed project is not expected to have adverse impacts on public health, and should instead enhance public health by providing a safe and reliable drinking water supply.
9. Energy - During construction of the proposed project additional energy will be consumed, causing a direct short-term impact on this resource.
10. Noise - Short-term impacts from increased noise levels may occur during construction of the proposed project improvements. Construction activities are anticipated to last several months and will occur only during daylight hours.

B. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

Short-term construction related impacts, such as noise, dust and traffic disruption, will occur but should be minimized through proper construction management. Energy consumption during construction cannot be avoided.

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Several informational meetings on the proposed project were held in 2011 and 2012. Shortly after the formation of the water and sewer district, a public hearing was held at NeighborWorks, 501 1st Avenue S., Great Falls on April 21, 2012. Other public meetings and hearings related to district formation and the scope of the construction project were held on August 31, 2011, March 27, 2012, and April 7, 2012. The water and sewer district was formed by a popular vote held on April 17, 2012.

VII. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The following documents were utilized in the environmental review of this project and are considered to be part of the project file:

- A. South Wind Water and Sewer District Water and Wastewater Facilities Preliminary Engineering Report, April 2012, prepared by NCI Engineering Company, Great Falls, Montana.
- B. Uniform Application Form for Montana Public Facility Projects, May 3, 2012, submitted by Ron Lorenz, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the South Wind Water and Sewer District.
- C. South Wind Water and Sewer District Technical Specifications for Ground Water Test Well, May 2014, prepared by NCI Engineering Company, Great Falls, Montana.

VIII. AGENCIES CONSULTED

The following agencies were contacted regarding the proposed construction of this project:

- A. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks responded in an April 13, 2012, email from Trevor M. Selch, PhD, Water Pollution Biologist, with a comment that the project would appear to provide beneficial improvements to the water system.
- B. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service responded in an April 13, 2012, letter from R. Mark Wilson, Field Supervisor of the Montana Field Office. He noted that since most of the project-related impacts would be temporary or would occur in a previously-disturbed semi-urban setting, significant adverse effects to fish, wildlife, and habitat resources are not likely to be significant.
- C. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers reviewed the proposed project and provided comments in an April 16, 2012, letter. The Corps of Engineers is responsible for administering Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which regulates the excavation or placement of dredged or fill material below the ordinary high water mark of the nation's rivers, streams, lakes, or in wetlands. Todd N. Tillinger, Montana Program Manager, noted that a Section 404 permit would not be required if there is no placement of fill in wetlands or waters of the U.S. Also, if placement of water lines can be achieved by boring under waterways or wetlands without the placement of fill, then a Section 404 permit would not be required.
- D. The Montana Historical Society's Historic Preservation Office reviewed the project and conducted a cultural resource file search. Damon Murdo, author of the response dated April 9, 2012, wrote that his records indicated that there have been no previously-recorded sites within the search locale. He wrote that any structure over 50 years of age is potentially historic; hence, any disturbance or alteration of such structures would trigger a site investigation by his staff. If there are no structures over 50 years of age, Mr. Murdo concluded that there is a low probability cultural properties will be impacted. However, he recommended that the Historic Preservation Office be contacted in the event cultural resources are identified during construction.
- E. The Montana Department of Natural Resource and Conservation reviewed the proposed project and responded in an April 17, 2012, letter. Sterling Sundheim of the Lewistown Water Resources Regional Office commented that it appeared to him that a portion of the planning area could be within the designated 100-year floodplain. He recommended that the applicant contact the Great Falls and Cascade County Floodplain administrators for additional input on whether a floodplain permit would be required. Subsequent investigation demonstrated that the project area is not within the 100-year designated floodplain.
- F. The City of Great Falls was presented with a list of issues in an April 12, 2012, letter from the district's engineering consultant. David W. Dobbs, City Engineer, responded in an April 17, 2014, letter with conditions that would have to be met before the city would allow connection of the water and sewer systems to city facilities. Among these items were annexation of the area into the city, adequate pipe sizing to accommodate fire flows, a lift station to maintain adequate water pressure, new pavement for the likely route in Lower River Road, provisions for connection of other neighborhoods and undeveloped land, and fire and life safety issues along the pipeline route.
- G. The Montana Department of Labor and Industry was asked in an April 4, 2012, letter from the district's consultant for comments on the proposed project. No response was received.
- H. The Cascade County Department of Emergency Services was asked in an April 4, 2012, letter from the district's consultant for comments on the proposed project. No response was received.
- I. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service was asked in an April 4, 2012, letter from the district's consultant for comments on the proposed project. No response was received.
- J. The Cascade County Planning Department was asked in an April 4, 2012, letter from the district's consultant for comments on the proposed project. Although no direct response was

received from the planning department, the county commissioners expressed support for the project in an April 27, 2012, letter.

- K. The Montana Department of Transportation responded in an April 11, 2012, letter with a comment by Mike Tierney, Planner, that he could not determine if the proposed construction would impact MDT right-of-way. The placement of the new well in relation to the rest of the service area means that construction of connecting piping in MDT right-of-way will be necessary. The district will apply for a permit from MDT and include an MDT environmental checklist and other supporting documentation.

- L. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality responded in an April 27, 2012, letter, with comments relating to the proposed improvements to the drinking water system. In that letter, Bonnie Lovelace noted that the cost of the needed improvements would be high, and that elimination of the arsenic maximum contaminant level violation must be the top priority. She encouraged consultation with the staff of MDEQ's Permitting and Compliance Division in selecting a suitable approach to complying with the drinking water regulations. She also noted that a certified operator must be retained to operate the water and wastewater systems.

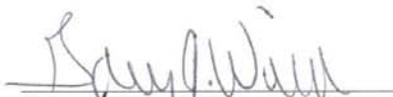
Upon request, Carolyn DeMartino of MDEQ's Source Water Protection Section reviewed potential contaminant sources information within 2,000 feet of the project area. Based on her investigation, it appears unlikely that a contractor would encounter petroleum-impacted soils during construction of this project.

Recommendation for Further Environmental Analysis:

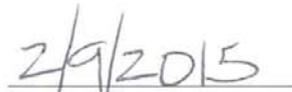
EIS More Detailed EA No Further Analysis

Rationale for Recommendation: Through the Preliminary Engineering Report prepared by NCI Engineering Company and the public process involved in the project, the South Wind Water and Sewer District determined that the addition of a new water supply well, selective distribution system replacement, and construction of a new 30,000-gallon water storage tank will improve the operation and maintenance capabilities of the water supply system. Through this EA, the department has verified that none of the adverse impacts of the proposed project are significant; therefore an environmental impact statement is not required. The environmental review was conducted in accordance with the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.4.607, 17.4.608, 17.4.609 and 17.4.610. This EA is the appropriate level of analysis because none of the adverse effects of the impacts are significant. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued and legally advertised in the local newspaper and distributed to a list of interested agencies. Comments regarding the project will be received for 30 days before final approval is granted.

EA Prepared By:



Gary J. Wiens, P.E.

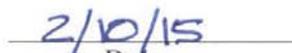


Date

Approved By:

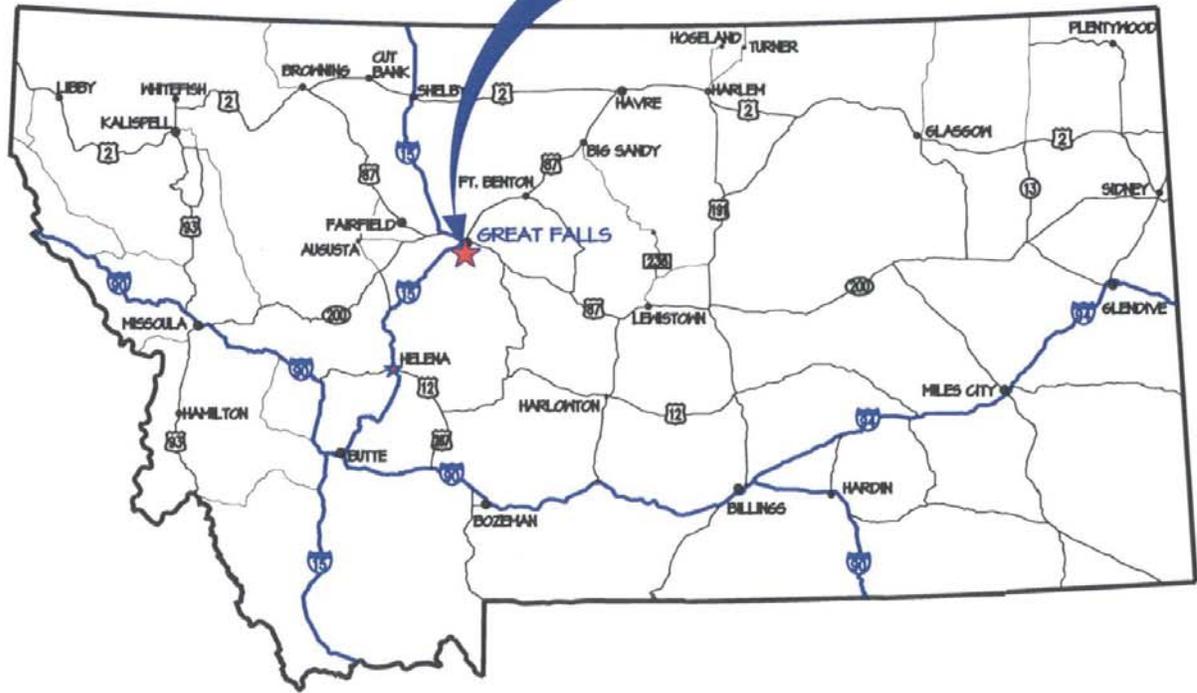


Mark A. Smith, P.E.



Date

THIS PROJECT



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 Phone 406-453-5478
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SOUTH WIND
 VICINITY MAP

FIG.
 2 - 1

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**SOUTH WIND
WATER AND SEWER
DISTRICT BOUNDARY**

DRAWING #

FIG. 2-2

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Memorandum

To: Gary Wiens, DWSRF
From: Carolyn DeMartino, SWP Section CD
Date: September 17, 2014

Re: South Wind Water and Sewer District Water System Improvement Project Potential Contaminant Source Review

Source Water Protection Section staff reviewed potential contaminant source (PCS) information within the 2,000-foot diameter buffer for the project area. The buffer is based on a centroid located at latitude 47.4426 and longitude of -111.2919. DEQ's Hazardous Waste Cleanup Bureau Technical Services Section also performed an electronic search for underground fuel storage tanks (USTs), for leaking USTs (LUSTs), State Superfund Sites, and mine waste cleanup sites. A Site Response Site (Lower River Road) and a Petro Board leaking UST claim site (Outback Country Store #3958) were identified within the buffer.

According to information provided by Sue Fairchild, DEQ Data S; the Leaking UST site was resolved November 13, 2000. According to Laura Alvey, with the DEQ Groundwater Remediation Program (both personal communications, September 15, 2014):

"The Groundwater Remediation Program closed the Lower River Road site on September 10, 2009."

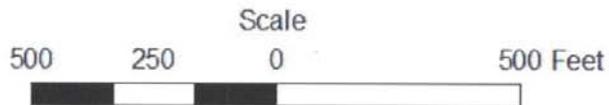
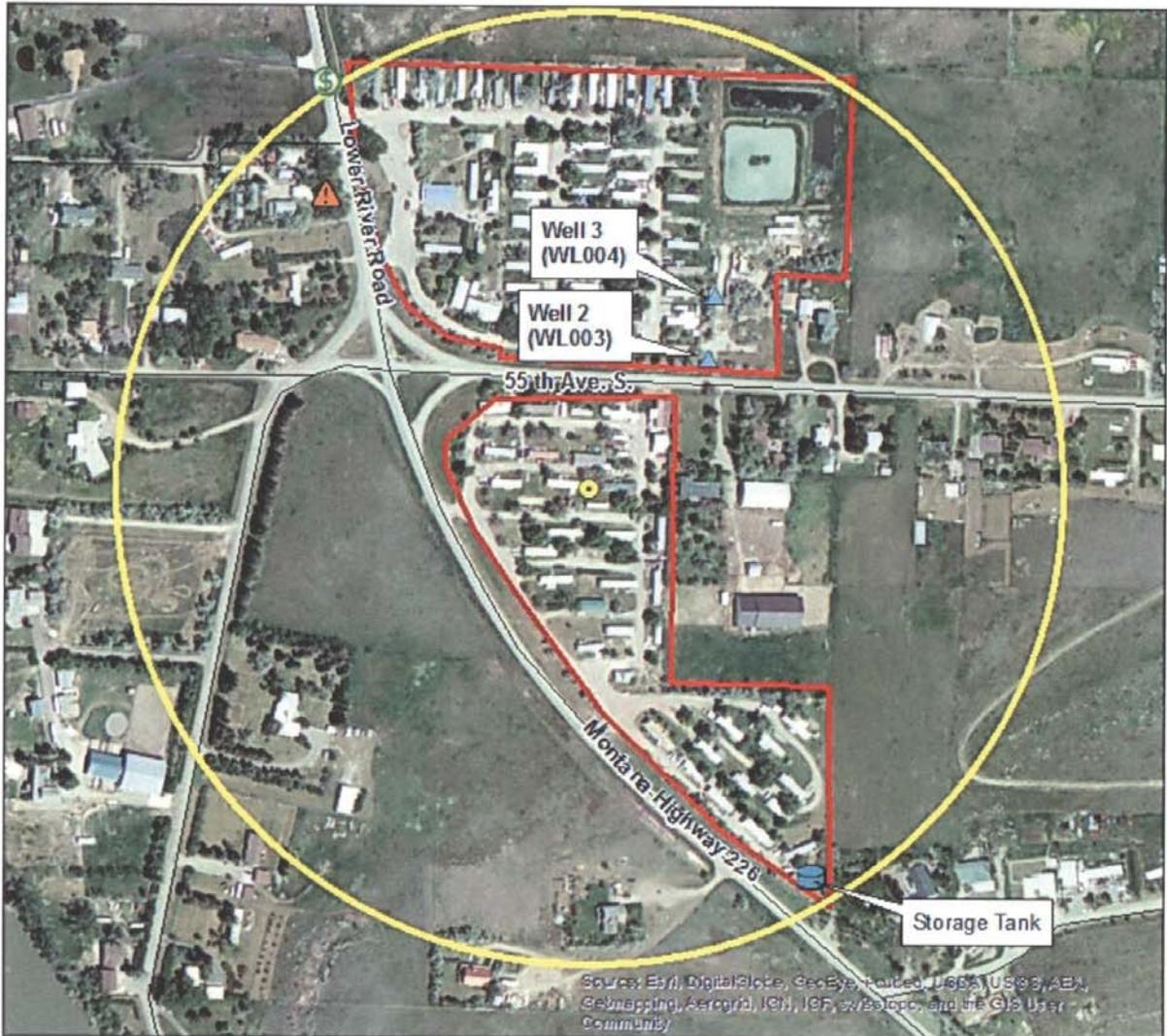
The PCS review also included the following, petroleum non-tank leak sites, active and abandoned mine sites, Montana Agricultural Chemical Groundwater Protection Act Sites, Water Quality Act Sites, landfills, transportation routes (roads/ railroads), petroleum pipelines, hazardous waste handlers, septic density, and wastewater discharge areas.

The potential sources of contaminants described above are identified from readily available information. Consequently, unregulated activities or unreported contaminant releases may have been inadvertently overlooked. Although it appears unlikely; a contractor could potentially encounter petroleum-impacted soils during this project. In the event this occurs, the contractor

should immediately report the event to an actual person using the Montana Department of Environmental Quality Hot Line at: 1-800-457-0568 or after hours and holidays 1-406-324-4777. The use of multiple sources of information, however, should ensure that the majority of potential contaminant sources were addressed by this review.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to review this project. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Figure 1. South Wind Water & Sewer District Water Improvement Project Potential Contaminant Source Review



Legend

- South Wind Centroid
- South Wind Centroid Buffer
- PWS Wells
- Storage_Tank
- District Boundary Tract 1
- Resolved Petro Board Site
- Resolved Remediation Response Site

Mapping by Carolyn DeMartino, DEQ SWPP
September 2014