

## **Wellhead Protection Plan**

for

## **Center Ridge Water System**

KY0180549, Calloway County

11 Whisper Drive West Murray, KY 42071

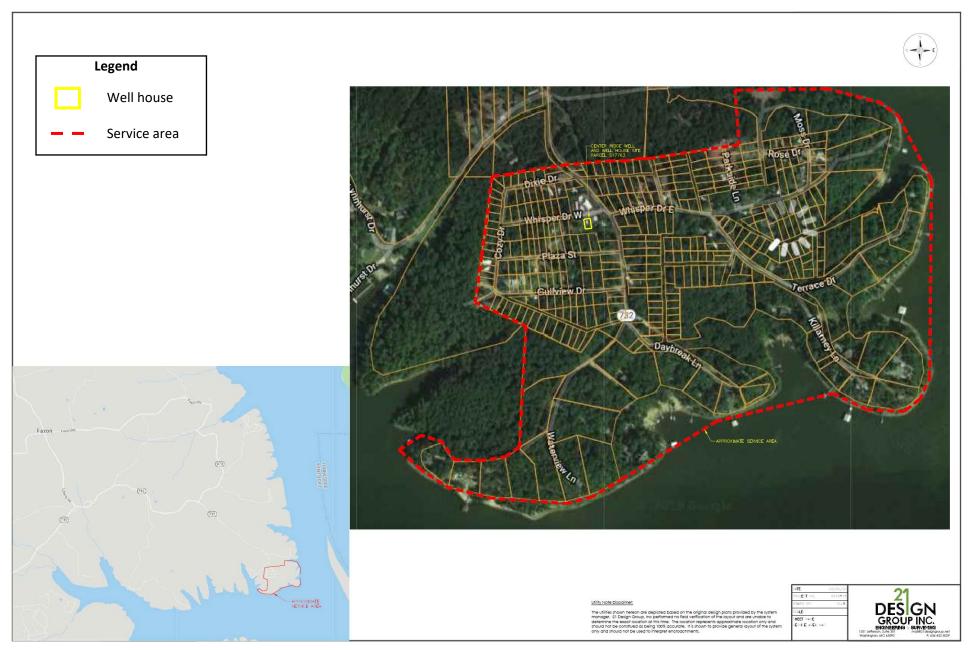
Approved by the Kentucky Division of Water on December 15, 1998

Revisions and recertification to be conducted by water system personnel every five (5) years. Revised by Central States Water Resources EH&S personnel on August 20, 2020

## **Table of Contents**

- 1. Facility Service Area Map
- 2. June 2020 Monthly Operating Report
- 3. Historical Well Inspection
- 4. Bluegrass Water UOC Planning Team
- 5. Wellhead Protection Area Delineation Information
- 6. Wellhead Protection Area Delineation Map
- 7. Contaminant Source Inventory Summary and Map
- 8. Previous and Proposed Management Strategies
- 9. Contingency and Wellhead Protection Planning Information
- 10. Public Education Materials

# Attachment 1 Service Area of Center Ridge Water System



# Attachment 2 June MOR

## KENTUCKY DIVISION OF WATER DRINKING WATER BRANCH

06/2020

Revised 05/26/20

**SURFACE WATER** 

**GROUNDWATER** 



MONTH & YEAR (mm/yyyy)

### MONTHLY OPERATION REPORT (MOR)--ALL WATER SYSTEMS

Indicate one with "X"

**PURCHASE/DISTRIBUTE ONLY** PWS ID: KY0180549 PLANT ID: A PLANT NAME: Center Ridge Water System #1 **PWS NAME:** Center Ridge Water System #1 PLANT CLASS: I DIST. CLASS: I **AGENCY INTEREST (AI):** DATE MAILED: 33828 SOURCE NAME: COUNTY: Calloway OPERATOR(S) RESPONSIBLE / IN-CHARGE **CLASS CERTIFICATION NUMBER** WTP SHIFT 1: 595 Freddie O 'Bryan IV WTP SHIFT 2: WTP SHIFT 3: **DISTRIBUTION:** Freddie O'Bryan Ш 27595 THIS REPORT MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE DIVISION OF WATER AND APPLICABLE FIELD OFFICE NO LATER THAN 10 DAYS AFTER THE END OF THE MONTH. TREATMENT PLANTS COMPLETE: 1. DESIGN CAPACITY (gpm): 2. TYPE OF FILTRATION USED: 3. DESIGN FILTRATION RATE (gpm/sq. ft.): 4. PERCENT BACKWASH WATER USED: 0.0 5. DATE FLOCCULATION BASIN(S) LAST CLEANED:

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe the submitted information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. See KRS 224.99-010 and 401 KAR 8:020. (Penalities under this statute and regulation may include fines up to \$25,000 per violation or by imprisonment for not more that one year, or both).



6. DATE SETTLING BASIN(S) LAST CLEANED:

PWS ID: KY0180549 PLANT ID: Α

REPORT MONTH/YEAR: 1

PAGE

06/2020 OF 11

### APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS

	RAW WATER	HOURS PLANT	COAG	ULANT	COAC	GULANT	pH ADJU	ISTMENT	DISINF	ECTANT	DISINFECTANT	
	TREATED	OPERATED						re		Pre		ost
DAY	GALLONS		LBS	PPM	LBS	PPM	LBS	PPM	LBS	PPM	LBS	PPM
1	1,100	0.7									0.01	1.1
2	800	0.5									0.01	1.5
3	500	0.3									0.00	1.0
4	700	0.5									0.01	0.9
5	1,100	0.7									0.01	1.1
6	900	0.6									0.01	1.3
7	900	0.6									0.01	1.3
8	700	0.5									0.01	1.0
9	900	0.6									0.01	1.3
10	800	0.5									0.01	1.5
11	700	0.5									0.01	1.0
12	1,300	0.9									0.01	0.9
13	1,200	0.9									0.01	1.0
14	1,400	0.9									0.01	0.8
15	900	0.6									0.01	1.2
16	1,500	1.0									0.01	0.8
17	700	0.5									0.01	0.9
18	700	0.5									0.01	0.9
19	1,100	0.7									0.01	1.1
20	1,300	0.9									0.01	0.9
21	700	0.5									0.01	0.9
22	600	0.5									0.01	1.0
23	600	0.5									0.01	1.0
24	600	0.5									0.01	1.0
25	4,000	2.6									0.03	0.9
26	800	0.5									0.01	0.7
27	800	0.5									0.01	0.7
28	600	0.5									0.01	1.0
29	600	0.5									0.01	1.0
30 31	1,000	0.7									0.01	1.2
TOTAL	29,500	20.2									0.2	
AVERAGE	983	0.7									0.0	1.0
MAX	4,000	20										

NUMBER DAYS IN OPERATION

30

PWS ID : KY0180549
PLANT ID: A

REPORT MONTH/YEAR: 06/2020

PAGE 3 OF 11

#### APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS

					ANALYTI	CAL RESULT	S (mg/L OR I	PPM UNLESS	OTHERWISI	E SPECIFIED	PAGE	3	. OF	11
		pН		TO	ΓAL	TO	TAL		CHLORINE	RESIDUAL			TURBIDITY	(NTU)
	1	TOP OF	]	ALKAI	LINITY	HARL	DNESS	TOF FIL	TER	PLA TA	<b>ΛP</b>		SETTLED	PLANT
DAY	RAW	FILTER	TAP	RAW	TAP	RAW	TAP	TOTAL	FREE	TOTAL	FREE	RAW	WATER	TAP
1										1.26				
2										1.37				
3										1.40				
4										1.45				
5										1.21				
6										1.32				
7										1.46				
8										0.96				
9										0.94				
10										0.82	0.75			
11										0.33	0.25			
										1.11	0.99			
12											0.99			
13										0.75				
14										0.71	0.64			
15										0.68	0.52			
16										0.83	0.74			
17										0.75	0.61			
18										0.82	0.74			
19										0.83	0.73			
20										1.02	0.96			
21										1.75	1.11			
22										0.92	0.66			
23										0.99	0.71			
24										0.87	0.56			
25										0.75	0.37			
26										1.53	0.51			
27										1.14	1.53			
28										1.00	1.15			
29										2.00	2.04			
30					-					2.00	2.06			
31				_										
AVERAGE										1.10	0.88			

### KENTUCKY DIVISION OF WATER - DRINKING WATER BRANCH

WATER TREATMENT PLANT - MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT

**APPLICABLE TO ALL PLANTS** 

PWSID: KY0180549 PLANT ID: Α

REPORT MONTH/YEAR:

06/2020

4 of 7

\*Please answer Y/N question below this chart. **PAGE** 11 ANALYTICAL RESULTS (mg/L OR PPM UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED) FLUORIDE MANGANESE PHOSPHATE WATER Lowest Daily Chlorine Residual RAINFALL TEMP. Plant Tap On-Line Chlorine Analyzer **DEGREES** F<sup>0</sup>/C<sup>0</sup> DAY RAW TAP RAW TAP RAW TAP RAW TAP Total INCHES 1.26 1.37 1.40 3 4 1.45 5 1.21 1.32 6 1.46 8 0.96 9 0.94 10 0.82 0.33 11 1.11 12 0.75 13 0.71 14 15 0.68 0.83 16 0.75 17 0.82 18 19 0.83 20 1.02 1.75 21 22 0.92 23 0.99 0.87 24 0.75 25 26 1.53 27 1.14 1.00 28 29 2.00 30 2.00 31 Total Rainfall AVG Temp AVERAGE Monthly Minimum 0.33 Number of readings 30 0.00 For Free Chlorine, # less than 0.2 mg/L 0 For Chloramines, # less

than 0.5 mg/L

ALL WATER SYSTEMS

PWS ID :	KY0180549
PLANT ID:	Α
REPORT MONTH/YEAR:	06/2020
KEI OKI MONIII/IEAK.	00/2020

PAGE 7 OF 11 CHEMICALS ADDED TOTAL (T) AND FREE (F) CHLORINE RESIDUAL (ppm) CHLORINE CHLORINE BOOSTER BOOSTER NORTH SOUTH WEST EAST LBS LBS 0.62 10 11 0.31 1.02 12 0.45 13 0.73 14 15 0.43 16 0.64 0.63 17 0.43 0.65 19 0.75 0.53 21 22 0.62 23 0.60 24 0.52 25 0.53 26 0.46 27 1.00 0.64 28 1.21 29 1.43 30 31 0.68 AVERAGE Total Minimum 0.31 Total # Chlorine Samples 21 0 0 0 0 0 # Less than 0.2 mg/L/0.5 mg/L Number of Free Residuals 0.31 Minimum Monthly Free Residual Υ Disinfectant Chloramines? (Y/N) Number of Total Residuals 0 Minimum Monthly Total Residual 0.00 N Total # Less than 0.2 mg/L 0 Number of days of operation? 30 Total # Less than 0.5 mg/L

## KENTUCKY DIVISION OF WATER / DRINKING WATER BRANCH MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT (MOR) PLANT SUMMARY FORM

PWS ID	KY0180549		MONITORING PERIOD (MMYYYY)	06/2020	
	Y NOTE: COMPL	ETE ALI	APPLICABLE FIELDS!!! NOT ALL OF THI POPULATED FOR YOU!!!	E FIELDS ARE F	PRE-
			ORMATION		
	APPLI		O ALL PLANTS		
PLANT ID A			TAL WATER TREATED (gallons)	29,500	
PLANT NAME	Center Ridge Water System #1	AV	E. DAILY PRODUCTION (gallons)	983	_
AGENCY INTER	EST 0	MA	XIMUM PUMPAGE (gallons per day)	4,000	_
	INDIVIDUAL	FILTER E	FFLUENT TURBIDITY		
			ANTS WITH FILTRATION		
Were measurem Was there a failu If Yes, (1) w (2) w Was individual fil Was individual fil Was individual fil Was individual fil	ents recorded every 15 minutes? (Y/N)  ere of the continuous monitoring equipment? (Y/N)  ere individual filter effluent turbidity grab sample as the continuously monitoring equipment reparter level greater than 1.0 NTU in two consecutives level greater than 0.5 NTU in two consecutives level greater than 1.0 NTU in two consecutives level greater than 1.0 NTU in two consecutives level greater than 2.0 NTU in two consecutives level greater than 2	les collect aired withing ive measurive measur	n 5 working days? (Y/N)  urements? (Y/N)  urements after on line for more than four hours? ( urements in three consecutive months? (Y/N)	Y/N)	
il ally of the last	t 4 boxes are TES, fill out the individual Filt	ter Turbic	lity Sheet and submit with the MOR		
		ter Turbic		CONCENTRATIO	ON O
CON	MBINED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY CABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION	ter Turbic	lity Sheet and submit with the MOR  ENTRY POINT RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT  APPLICABLE TO ALL PLA		ON O
ANALYTE CODE Number of hours Were samples ta Number of sampl Highest single tu For all filtration es Number of sa	WBINED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY CABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION  To plant operation Use taken	20.2 0 0.00	ENTRY POINT RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT	/N)eration? (Y/N) mine):	30 Y 30 0.33
ANALYTE CODE Number of hours Were samples ta Number of sampl Highest single tur For all filtration er Number of sa Number of days of the samples ta Number of samples ta	MBINED FILTER EFFLUENT TURBIDITY CABLE TO ALL PLANTS WITH FILTRATION  To plant operation liken every 4 hours of plant operation? (Y/N) les taken rbidity reading except slow sand filtration: emples exceeded 0.1 NTU emples exceeded 1 NTU emples exceeded 5 NTU  RINE DIOXIDE ENTRY POINT MONITORING LE TO PLANTS UTILIZING CHLORINE DIOXI E 1008 of plant operation liken each day of operation? (Y/N)	20.2	ANALYTE CODE 0999 Number of days of plant operation Were samples taken each day of operation? (Y. Number of lowest chlorine samples recorded Lowest single chlorine reading If less than required: Was residual restored within 4 hours of plant operation (Tor all disinfectants except chloron Number of samples under 0.2 mg/L  Total Chlorine (When disinfectant is Chloramine)	NTS /N) eration? (Y/N) mine): :	30 Y 30 0.33

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Violations of 401 KAR Chapter 8 are subject to severe penalties prescribed in KRS 224.99-010, up to \$25,000 fine per day per violation and in some cases a violation may subject the violator to prison.

## KENTUCKY DIVISION OF WATER / DRINKING WATER BRANCH MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT (MOR) SUMMARY FORM

PWS ID KY018	0549	MONITORING PERIOD	(MMYYYY) <b>06/2020</b>							
AI 33828		E ALL APPLICABLE FIELDS!!! NOT								
	N	POPULATED FOR YOU								
Pl	URCHASED APPLICABLE A	APPLICABLE TO ALL WATER SYSTEMS								
FROM WHOM? (PWS II		TO WHOM? (PWS ID)	HOW MUCH? (gallons)							
FROIN WHOM? (PWS IL	b) HOW MOCH? (gallons)	TO WHOM? (PWS ID)	HOW MUCH? (gallons)							
		_								
		<u> </u>								
		_								
		_								
		_								
-										
		_								
		L DISINFECTANT CONCENTRATION								
	APPLICABLE 1	TO ALL WATER SYSTEMS								
ANALYTE CODE 0999	<del>_</del>	- Froe Chloring (for all digintegrants	oveent chloremine)							
Number of days of operation	3		,							
Were samples taken each da	y of operation? (Y/N)	Number of samples under 0.2								
Number of samples taken:	_	Total Chlorine (when disinfectant								
FREE			mg/L							
TOTAL		<u>0</u>								
Lowest single FREE chlorine										
Lowest single TOTAL chloring	e reading 0.0	0								

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein. Based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. Violations of 401 KAR Chapter 8 are subject to severe penalties prescribed in KRS 224.99-010, up to \$25,000 fine per day per violation and in some cases a violation may subject the violator to prison.

: White copy to DOW, pink copy to Inspecting Age

DEP 4051 Revised 3/1/1993

# Attachment 4 WHPP Drinking Water Planning Team

#### Leader:

Jay Favor, CSWR – Director Environmental Health & Safety

Oversees all facility operations for Bluegrass Water UOC. Directs team to carry out operation tasks.

#### Team:

Ali Alexander, CSWR – Environmental Compliance Officer

Oversees facility compliance with State and Federal Regulations/Statutes.

Stacy Culleton, CSWR – Director Customer Experience

Oversees communications between operators and customers.

Gina Nolan, CSWR – Customer Experience Representative

Carries out customer communication.

Terry Merritt, Midwest Water Operations – Vice President

Oversees all facility operators and directs staff to carry out daily operation tasks.

Freddie O'Bryan, Midwest – Operator (Primary)

Oversees facility operations.

Cody Kirby, Midwest - Operator (Back-up)

Oversees facility operations.



Executive

Josiah Cox President Todd Thomas Vice President

Engineering

Jon Meany Engineer

Ben Lucas Engineer Environmental Health & Safety

Jay Favor
Director
Kaleb Stephens
CMMS Admin.

Ali Alexander Env. Compliance

Customer

Experience

Stacy Culleton Director

Gina Nolan Representative

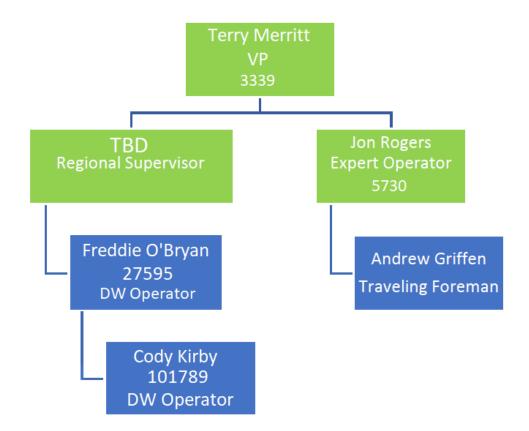
Operations Teams

Jake Freeman

Director







# Attachment 5 WHPA Delineation Information

The well at Center Ridge Water System is a four (4) inch diameter well with an approximate surface elevation of 440' msl.

The well has a reported depth of 170 feet for a completion elevation of 270' msl. There is approximately 25' of standing water in the well for a static water elevation of 291' msl. No pump tests have been performed on the well so there is very little documentation of aquifer characteristics or well performance.

A search of the Division of Water's data shows two (2) wells are located close to Center Ridge Water System, both of the wells are privately owned and there has been no pump tests on either of these wells.

Most of the hydro logic information therefore is derived from the hydrologic atlas. It appears from the information gathered and the well locations that all of the wells are completed in the Fort Payne Formation.

The Fort Payne yields the most water from gravel like chert rubble in the formation caused by precretaceous erosion and along solution opening of joints along fault zones. The chert rubble has hydrologic characteristics resembling unconsolidated gravel. Water in the rubble drains from areas of pinnacles of limestone towards collapse structures (areas of thick deposits of chert rubble formed by solutional collapse along former drainage channels and fracture zones. In areas of faulting the chert zones tend to be thicker, which will allow for more water movement.

No pump tests or aquifer tests were conducted to determine aquifer characteristics, well construction information did not include screen length so that the WHP A could not be calculated. Therefore, the 400' radius will be used as the WHPA-1, and the hydrologic boundaries will be the WHPA-2 and WHPA-3.

All public water systems using groundwater as their water source must delineate a Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA).

The WHPA is divided into three (3) categories designated at WHPA-1, WHPA-2, and WHPA-3. WHPA-1 is the area directly adjacent to the well and is based on a 180-day time-of-travel or a 400' fixed radius depending upon the availability of data.

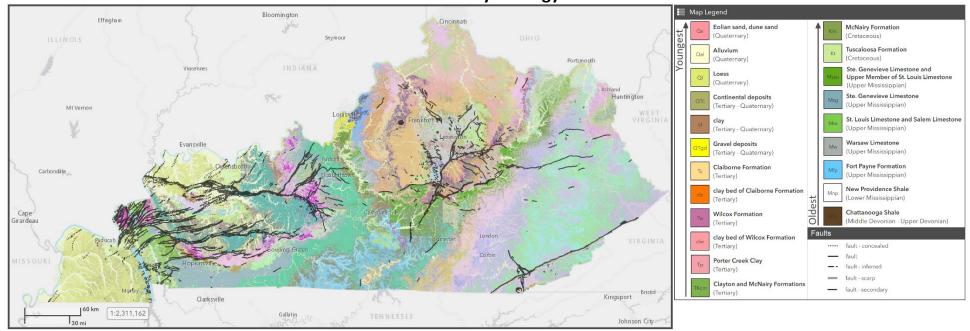
WHPA-2 is farther away from the well and is based on the ten (10) year time-of-travel. WHPA-3 is the boundary marking the outer limits of the recharge area (hydrogeologic boundary).

Center Ridge Water System wellhead protection area WHPA-1 is delineated as a 400' fixed radius. Due to the cost of performing well tests there is very little aquifer data and no well pump data it is impossible to determine a 180-day time-of-travel.

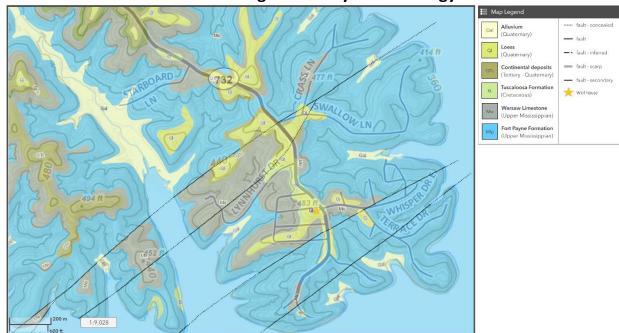
WHPA-2 and WHPA-3 were determined to be the same area since it was not possible to determine a ten (10) year time-of-travel. WHPA-2/WHPA-3 is the potential hydrologic boundary for the zone of contribution.

Since there are several faults in the area of the well the most conservative hydrogeologic boundary was chosen. The WHPAs are shown on the map (Attachment 6).

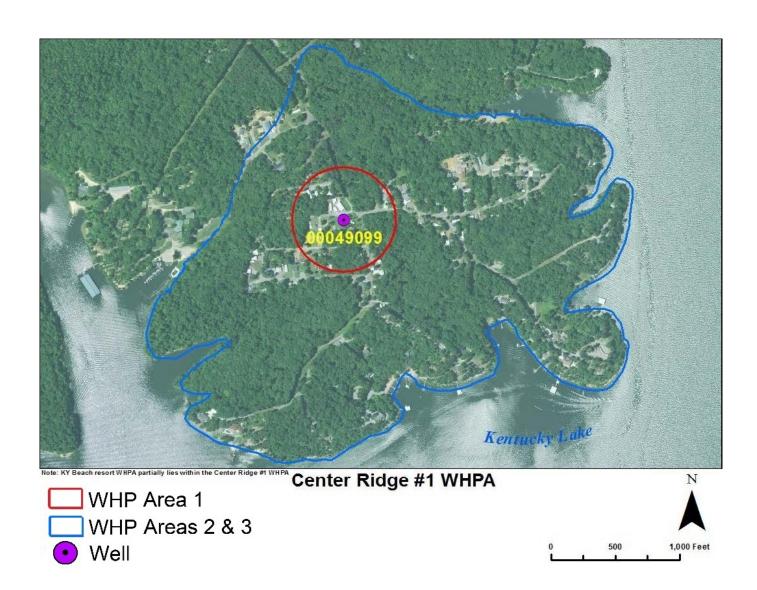
**Kentucky Geology** 



### **Center Ridge Water System Geology**



# Attachment 6 Delineation Map

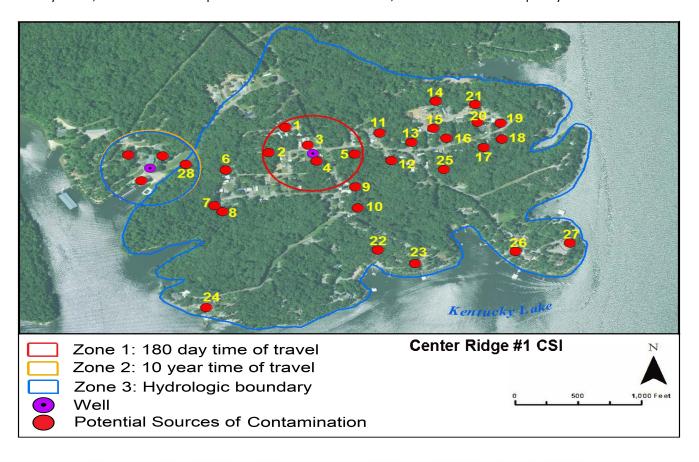


# Attachment 7 CSI Summary & Map

The Center Ridge Water System withdraws water from the Mississippi Embayment (Jackson Purchase) region of Kentucky. According to the Kentucky Division of Water's Guide for Wellhead protection, the hydro logic sensitivity value for the aguifer rates as a two on a scale of one to three (three being the highest).

There are a total of twenty-seven potential sources of contamination within Center Ridge's wellhead protection areas. All of these potential sources are ranked as having a medium risk to contamination of the aquifer. Each source that has been identified is a septic system located in either WHPA-1 or WHPA-3.

Since there are no low risk or high risk sources, with twenty-seven medium risk sources the aquifer has been determined to have a medium risk ranking. This ranking is influenced by the nature of the aquifer that has a medium sensitivity value, the nature of the potential contaminant sources, and historical water quality results.



	Contar	minant Source Invent	ory an	d Su	sceptib	ility Ana	lysis fo	r	
		Center Ridg	e Water	Distr	ict #1				
Contaminant Source ID#	Contaminant Source/Land Use	Address	Quantity	WHPA	Proximity Ranking	Contaminant Value	Hydrologic Sensitivity		Susceptibility Ranking
1-5	Septic Systems	Center Ridge #1, New Concord, KY	5	1	3	2	4	16	High
6-28	Septic Systems	Center Ridge #1, New Concord, KY	23	3	1	2	4	12	Medium
	- 1 V			Sus	ceptibility Ra	anking Totals:	High	Med	Low
10					28		5	23	0

#### Attachment 8

### **Previous Management Strategy and Newly Proposed Management Strategies**

The purpose behind managing a wellhead protection area is to minimize the impact of land uses that threaten the quality and quantity of the public's drinking water supply. The underlying theme is simply to prevent pollution. Preventing pollution is the key to keeping groundwater supplies safe and to protect public health. Once a drinking water supply becomes contaminated, the community is faced with the difficult and costly task of installing additional treatment facilities or locating an alternate source.

Virtually all man-made land use activities have the potential to degrade groundwater quality. There are numerous factors that control the impact of land uses upon groundwater. The two most prominent factors are the geology of the area and the type of land use. The geology controls the direction and rate that a contaminant can travel, whereas the land use dictates the quantity and toxicity of the contaminant. This means that a particular land use in a less sensitive geologic setting may never significantly impact groundwater quality, but the same land use in a geologically sensitive setting can render groundwater unusable for human consumption. This is why a management plan must be tailored to each public water system.

The overall strategy of the management plan is to minimize the impact of the threats identified in the contaminant source inventory through regulatory and/or non-regulatory means.

#### **Management Strategies**

The Center Ridge System well field is located in a rural community. Most contaminant sources can be directly controlled through existing regulatory programs. Therefore, the management strategies for protecting the drinking water supply will be a combination of regulatory compliance and public education.

The rationale for this decision is to use as many management strategies as possible to prevent contamination of the aquifer. Regulatory compliance management strategies will be used for those potential contaminant sources already identified through the contaminant source inventory that are subject to Groundwater Protection Planning regulations (401 KAR 5:037) or Kentucky's Agriculture Water Quality Act of 1994. The purpose of a groundwater protection plan is to ensure protection for all current and future uses of groundwater and to prevent groundwater pollution. Public awareness will be used to educate the surrounding community in their part in protecting the groundwater resource.

Center Ridge Water System proposes the following management strategies for protecting their water supply.

#### Regulatory Compliance Objectives:

1. Center Ridge Water System will comply with groundwater protection planning regulations by completing a groundwater protection plan for their water supply well.

#### Public Education and Awareness Objectives:

2. A public notice will be posted to inform residents about their wellhead protection plan.

# Attachment 9 WHPP Contingency and Planning

#### **Emergency Response Phone List**

Local Emergency Response	Phone Number
Operator: Freddie O'Bryan	(270) 331-8482
Ambulance District: Murray-Calloway Co. EMS	(270) 753-9333
Fire Department: Fire-Rescue	(270) 753-4112
Kentucky State Fire Marshall	(502) 573-0382
Sheriff's Department: Calloway	(270) 753-3151
State Highway Patrol: KSP Post 1	(270) 856-3721

Kentucky DOW: Frankfort	(502) 564-3410
Kentucky DOW RO: Paducah	(270) 898-8468
Kentucky Environmental Response Team	(502) 564-2380
24-hr Emergency Response Line	(800) 928-2380
County Health Department: Calloway	(270) 753-3381
Kentucky Public Service Commission	(502) 564-3940

Bluegrass Water UOC Customer Service	(866) 752-8982
Jay Favor	(314) 380-8525
Ali Alexander	(314) 380-8533
Stacy Culleton	(314) 380-8546
Gina Nolan	(314) 380-8544

#### **Procedures for Public Notification:**

In the event of a water system emergency that would threaten the health or life of the public, use the following procedure. Provide Jay Favor, Ali Alexander, Stacy Culleton, and Gina Nolan a summary of the issue including time of onset, if the KyDOW was notified, and if the County Health Department was notified. Stacy & Gina will draft public notification and directions for customers which will be provided to customers on the Bluegrass Water UOC website, facebook, by email, and/or by direct handout via the operator. Stacy & Gina will coordinate with Ali to communicate with appropriate regulatory authority as needed. If additional notification is needed use the local newspaper as directed.

#### **Potential Future Problems:**

The most common scenario that could threaten the water supply is bacteriological and/or chemical contamination from a leaking septic system.

#### **Alternative Water Supply (Short and Long Term):**

Bacteriological contamination is mitigated by disinfecting the water system. If there were indicators of bacteriological contamination in the drinking water the facility would be placed on a boil water advisory until the problem is eliminated. If chemical contamination (such as nitrate/nitrite) is discovered in the water the facility would be placed on a do not drink advisory until the source of contamination was discovered and eliminated. If a long-term solution is needed, the facility would add centralized/localized treatment to eliminate the issue. As needed, water could be hauled in for use during these events.

#### Schedule for Update and Review:

The Wellhead Protection Plan will be reviewed regularly and updated every five years as required by regulation.

# Attachment 10 Public Education Material



**Generic Groundwater Protection Plan:** Residential Septic Systems

# HOMEOWNER'S SEPTIC SYSTEM GUIDE AND RECORD KEEPING FOLDER

The purpose of 401 KAR 5:037 and this groundwater protection plan is to prevent groundwater pollution. Understanding how your septic system works and following good operation and maintenance practices are the keys to preventing groundwater pollution.

This folder provides you with that information. By carefully reading it and following the guidelines, you will not only protect groundwater, but also should receive many years of trouble-free service from your system.

Keeping records will enable you to better protect and maintain your septic system. In case you sell your house, your records will show a prospective buyer that your system has been properly maintained.

#### FOR YOUR RECORDS

- 1. Maintenance Log: Date, what was done and reason for the maintenance (Example: measure sludge and scum layers, pump the tank).
- 2. Inspection Log: Date, what you observed upon walking over the septic system (Example: any unpleasant odors, soggy soil, lush green grass over the lateral lines, surfacing wastewater).
- 3. Site Drawing: Show accurately the layout of the system on your lot. Include exact distances of each portion of the system from at least two (2) fixed reference points (corner of house, garage, large trees, property line markers).

<ol> <li>Any permits or receipt</li> </ol>	3.
5. Residential Address _	

Sketch Septic Tank and Drainlines Location Here															

## **Septic System Type:**

Septic tank - drainfield
Septic tank – constructed wetland - drainfield
Septic tank – leaching chambers

Septic tank – low pressure pipe
Septic tank – sewage lagoon - drainfield
Septic tank – gravelless pipe

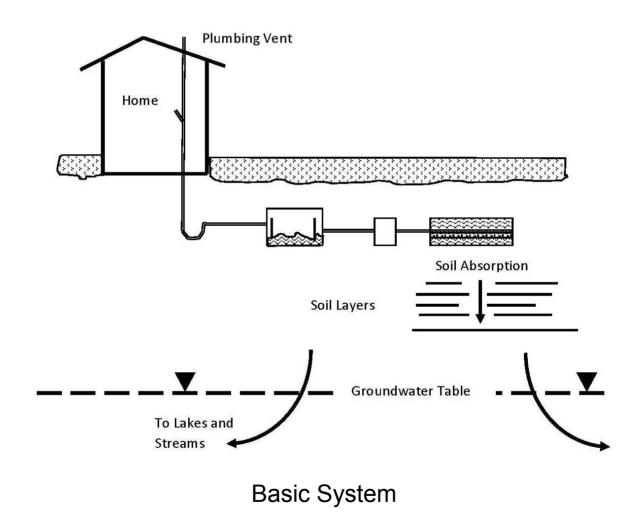
System Inspection Log				
Date	System Inspection Log Description			

## System Maintenance Log

Date	Description

### SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

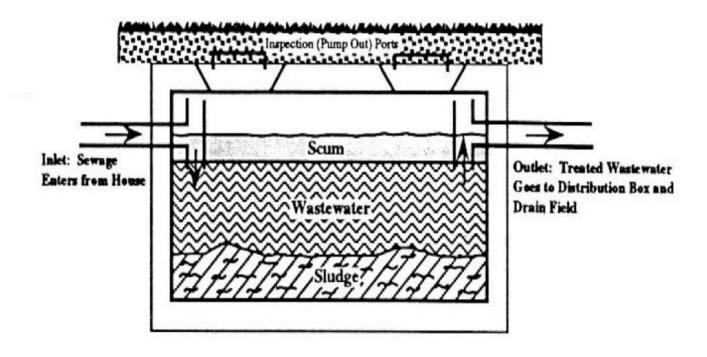
A septic system uses natural processes to treat and dispose of the wastewater in your home. It typically consists of a septic tank and a drainfield (also called a leachfield, lateral field, or subsurface soil absorption beds/trenches). The system accepts both "blackwater" (toilet wastes) and "greywater" (wastes from the kitchen sink, bath tub/showers, and laundry). Water that should not be discharged to the system includes water from foundation or footing drains, roof gutters, and other "clear" water.



4 of 9

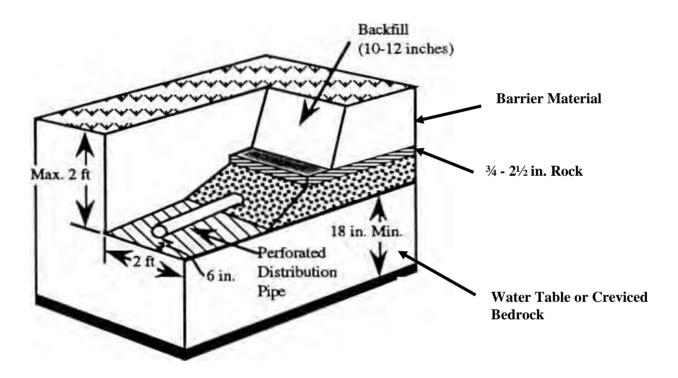
### **SEPTIC TANK**

The septic tank provides the first step in treatment by separating the solids from the liquids. The wastewater is retained in the tank for 24 hours or more. During this time the heavier solids settle the bottom to form a sludge layer while the lighter solids float to the top to form a scum layer. Bacteria break down the solids, producing carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and other gases in the process. These gases are vented through the plumbing vent on your house roof. Since the bacteria reduce only about 40 percent of the sludge and scum volume, the tank must be pumped regularly (approximately every three to five years) to remove the accumulated solids. If the tank fills with sludge and scum, the solids will overflow into the drainfield and quickly clog the soil, resulting in system failure.



### THE DRAINFIELD

The drainfield provides the final treatment of the wastewater and disposes of it through groundwater recharge. The typical drainfield is composed of trenches or beds which are shallow, level excavations installed one to one and a half feet above the groundwater table. Each trench contains a perforated distribution pipe through which wastewater drains into the gravel. The water is stored in the gravel until it can seep into unsaturated soil underlying and adjacent to the trench. As the wastewater moves slowly through the gravel and soil, many of the disease-causing bacteria and viruses are filtered out, or adsorbed and held by the soil particles until they die. Where soils do not permit a drainfield to adequately treat septic tank effluent, an additional or alternative treatment system must be used in conjunction with the drainfield. Alternative systems primarily used in Kentucky are constructed wetlands and sewage lagoons. These alternative systems have their own operation and maintenance guidelines. If you would like information about these guidelines, contact the Groundwater Section.

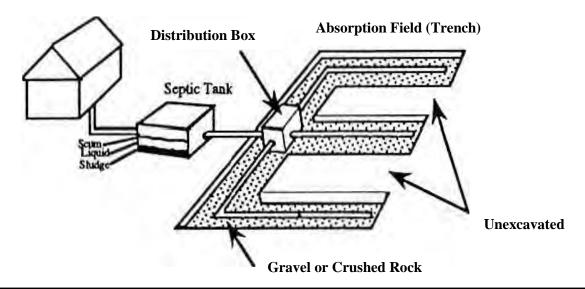


Conventional Rock Drainfield
Trench Cross-Section

### TAKING CARE OF YOUR SYSTEM

Your septic system represents a significant investment worth protecting. The old "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is so true when it comes to the care of your septic system. If you follow the operation and maintenance guidelines below, your system will function better and last longer, and you will avoid the nightmare and se of a failed system. Most important, your a will not be polluting groundwater.

## Conventional Septic System



## DO

- Conserve water to reduce the amount of wastewater that must be treated and disposed.
- Repair any leaking faucets and toilets.
- Discharge only biodegradable wastes into system.
- Divert down spouts and other surface water away from your drainfield.
- Keep your septic tank cover accessible for tank inspections and pumping
- Have your septic tank pumped regularly and checked for leaks and cracks.
- Call a professional when you have problems
- Compost your garbage or put in trash.

## DON'T

- Use a garbage grinder.
- Flush sanitary napkins, tampons, disposable diapers, condoms and other nonbiodegradable products into your system.
- Dump solvents, oils, paints, thinners, disinfectants, pesticides or poisons down the drain. These materials can disrupt the treatment process and contaminate the groundwater.
- Dig in your drainfield or build anything over it.
- Plant anything over the drainfield except grass
- Drive over you drainfield or compact the soil in any way.

If you have any questions or need additional information, contact:

### The Groundwater Protection Program Coordinator

Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet Kentucky Division of Water Watershed Management Branch Groundwater Section 300 Sower Boulevard, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor Frankfort, KY 40601 (502) 564-3410

### **Groundwater Protection Plan Regulation 401 KAR 5:037**

http://water.ky.gov/groundwater/Pages/GroundwaterProtection.aspx

Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Department of Public Health
Environmental Management Branch
275 E. Main St.
Frankfort, Ky. 40621
(502) 564-4856

Onsite Regulations 902 KAR 10:085
Septic Tank Servicing Regulation 902 KAR 10:170
<a href="http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/info/phps/enviromgmt.htm">http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/info/phps/enviromgmt.htm</a>

#### Homeowner's Manual Onsite Sewage Disposal Systems

http://chfs.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/CA014E47-2256-444D-8FE4-84C9FF456C8E/0/onsitesewagemanual.pdf

# Check List for

## **Evaluating Your Septic System**

1.	Find and mark the location of the septic system, you should map this information in the space provided in your Groundwater Protection Plan:	7. Are your septic tank and drainfield less than 100 feet from a lake, stream, or pond? Yes \( \subseteq \text{No} \subseteq \]	
_	"Homeowner's Septic System Guide and Record Keeping Folder."	<b>8.</b> Are water-loving trees such as willows, sycamores, birches, or	
2.	When was the septic tank last pumped?	water maples growing within 10 feet of the septic tank?  Yes □ No □	
3.	If the tank was last pumped over three years ago, or if you have recently moved into the house and don't know when the tank was last pumped, contact a septic tank pumper. Have him service the tank and check the baffles.	<ul><li>9. Are there any areas over the septic tank or drainfield where people have frequently driven their cars or trucks?</li><li>Yes \( \subseteq \text{No} \subseteq \)</li></ul>	
4.	Do toilets flush slowly and does water drain slowly from sinks and tubs, or does either "gurgle"?  Yes □ No □	<b>10.</b> Have any additions been made to the house since the present septic system was installed?	
5.	Is there any standing water, soggy ground, or smelly liquid in or near the drainfield?  Yes □ No □	Yes ☐ No ☐  11. Do you have dripping faucets or a toilet that runs continuously or gradually loses water from its tank?	
6.	Does the ground slope toward the septic system?	Yes □ No □	
	Yes □ No □	12. Do you put cigarette butts, coffee grounds, cooking fats, disposable diapers, facial tissue, wet-strength towels, or other non-biodegradable materials into your septic tank?  Yes □ No □	

If you have answered YES to one or more of questions 4 - 12, the septic system may not be functioning correctly. Call your local health department, or seek other professional help. Should repair of the system be necessary, be sure to engage the services of a professional who has a groundwater protection plan on file.