

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY BROCHURE

ROSEBURG FOREST PRODUCTS PWS # 4194300

WHAT IS A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT?

The Source Water Assessment was recently completed by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) to identify the surface areas (and/or subsurface areas) that supply water to Roseburg Forest Products' public water system intake and to inventory the potential contaminant sources that may impact the water supply.

WHY WAS IT COMPLETED?

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

WHAT AREAS ARE INCLUDED IN ROSEBURG FOREST PRODUCTS' DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA?

The drinking water for Roseburg Forest Products is supplied by an intake on the South Umpqua River. This public water system serves approximately 2,000 citizens. The intake is located in the Middle South Umpqua River/Rice Creek Watershed in the South Umpqua Sub-Basin of the Southern Oregon Coastal Basin. There are ten other public water systems located upstream of Roseburg Forest Products that obtain their drinking water from the South Umpqua River or its tributaries. This source water assessment addresses the geographic area providing water to Roseburg Forest Products' intake (Roseburg Forest Products' portion of the drinking water protection area) between the Roseburg Forest Products' intake and the next upstream intake for Clarks Branch Water Association. The boundaries of this portion of

the Drinking Water Protection Area are illustrated on the figure attached to this summary. Information on Roseburg Forest Products' protection area upstream of the Clarks Branch Water Association intake (including the area upstream of the other nine public water system intakes) is summarized in the Assessment Report. In addition, there are two drinking water intakes on the South Umpqua River downstream of Roseburg Forest Products' intake. Activities and impacts in the Roseburg Forest Products drinking water protection area have the potential to also impact downstream users.

The geographic area providing water to Roseburg Forest Products' intake (Roseburg Forest Products' portion of the drinking water protection area) extends upstream approximately 46 miles (1,617 total stream miles including the area upstream of the Clarks Branch Water Association intake) in a southeasterly direction and encompasses a total area of 45 square miles (1,455 total square miles including the area upstream of the Clarks Branch Water Association intake). Included in this area are a number of tributaries to the main stem, including Rice Creek, Willis Creek, and Clarks Branch. The protection area within an 8-hour travel time from the intake extends approximately 16 miles upstream of the Roseburg Forest Products intake. It is recommended that the water systems and community consider increased protection within an 8-hour travel time from the intake since eight hours should provide adequate response time to protect the integrity of the public water system intake should a spill or release occur at any crossing or discharge point to the stream.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO ROSEBURG FOREST PRODUCTS' PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY?

The primary intent of this inventory was to identify and locate significant potential sources of contaminants of concern. Multiple land uses including residential/municipal, commercial/industrial, and agricultural/forest land uses are present within the delineated drinking water protection area. The potential contaminant

sources identified drinking water treatment plant, high density septic systems, a golf course and RV park, a landfill, rural homesteads a cemetery, wood processing companies and associated buildings, a sand and gravel company, a wood product company's ponds and lagoons, irrigated crops, non-irrigated crops, grazing animals, managed forest lands, transportation corridors and a DEQ Cleanup Program site. This provides a quick look at the existing potential sources of contamination that could, if improperly managed or released, impact the water quality in the watershed.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS FOR OUR SYSTEM?

A total of 18 potential contaminant sources were identified in Roseburg Forest Products' drinking water protection area. Of these, 17 are located in the sensitive areas and 14 are high- to moderate-risk sources within "sensitive areas". The sensitive areas within the Roseburg Forest Products drinking water protection area include areas with high soil permeability, high soil

erosion potential, high runoff potential and areas within 1000' from the river/streams. The sensitive areas are those where the potential contamination sources, if present, have a greater potential to impact the water supply. The information in this assessment provides a basis for prioritizing areas in and around our community that are most vulnerable to potential impacts and can be used by the Roseburg Forest Products community to develop a voluntary Drinking Water Protection Plan.

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

Roseburg Forest Products' Source Water Assessment Report provides additional details on the methodology and results of this assessment. The full report is available for review at:

Contact Roseburg Forest Products' staff if you would like additional information on these Source Water Assessment results.

Source Water Assessment Results

Roseburg Forest Prod-Dillard's Drinking Water Protection Area with Sensitive Areas and Potential Contamination Sources

PWS 4194300

-  Drinking Water Protection Area
-  Drinking Water Intake - Surface Water
-  Sensitive Areas
-  Area Feature (see Note 2)
-  Point Feature (see Note 2)

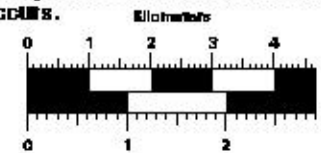
Notes on Potential Contaminant Sources

Note 1: Sites and areas noted in this figure are potential sources of contamination to the drinking water protection identified by Oregon drinking water protection staff. Environmental contamination is not likely to occur when contaminants are used and managed properly.

Note 2: Feature identification markers correspond to the potential contaminant source numbers in the SWA Report. The area features represent the approximate area where the land use or activity occurs and is marked at the point closest to the intake. The point features represent the approximate point where the land use or activity occurs.



Division of
Drinking Water
Quality



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TABLE 2. INVENTORY RESULTS - LIST OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES

PWS# 4194300 ROSEBURG FOREST PROD-DILLARD

Reference No. (See Figure)	Potential Contaminant Source Type	Name	Approximate Location	City	Method for Listing	Proximity to Sensitive Areas	Relative Risk Level (1)	Potential Impacts	Comments
1	Wood Preserving/Treating	Roseburg Forest Products	HWY 99, Mile Post 3	Dillard	Database (2) Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and other materials during transportation, use, storage and disposal may impact the drinking water supply.	The ECSI site is NFA.
	Wood/Pulp/Paper Processing and			Higher			Spills, leaks, or improper handling of wood preservatives and other chemicals during transportation, use, storage and disposal may impact the drinking water supply.	The ECSI site is NFA.	
	UST - Upgraded/Registered - Active			Lower			Spills or improper handling during tank filling or product distribution may impact the drinking water supply.	The ECSI site is NFA.	
	UST - Status Unknown			Moderate			Spills, leaks, or improper handling of stored materials may impact the drinking water supply.	The ECSI site is NFA.	
	Other - DEQ Cleanup Program Site			Moderate			The impacts of this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	The ECSI site is NFA.	
	Chemical/Petroleum Processing/Storage			Higher	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and other materials during transportation, use, storage and disposal may impact the drinking water supply.	The ECSI site is NFA.			
2	Drinking Water Treatment Plants	Roseburg Forest Products Drinking Water Treatment Plant	HWY 99, Mile Post 3	Dillard	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Moderate	Treatment chemicals and equipment maintenance materials may impact groundwater or surface water source.	
3	Office Buildings/Complexes	Roseburg Forest Products - Complex and Parking Lot	HWY 99, Mile Post 3	Dillard	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Lower	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and other materials stored and used in maintenance or from parking areas may impact the drinking water supply.	
	Parking Lots/Malls (> 50 Spaces)			Higher			Spills and leaks of automotive fluids in parking lots may impact the drinking water supply.		

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

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

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

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4	Lagoons/Liquid Wastes	Roseburg Forest Products - Lagoons and Ponds	HWY 99, Mile Post 3	Dillard	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Improper seepage or overflows of liquid wastes may impact the drinking water	
5	Homesteads - Rural - Septic Systems (< 1/acre)	Rural	Throughout the DWPA	Dillard	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Lower	If not properly sited, designed, installed, and maintained, septic systems can impact drinking water. Use of drain cleaners and dumping household hazardous wastes can result in groundwater	
6	Septic Systems - High Density (> 1 system/acre)	High Density	HWY 99 Between Deconn Lane and Prairie Street	Dillard	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Moderate	If not properly sited, designed, installed, and maintained, septic systems can impact drinking water. Cumulative effects of multiple systems in an area may impact drinking water supply.	
7	Golf Courses	On the River Golf Course and RV Park/Campground	HWY 99	Dillard	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Moderate	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact drinking water. Excessive irrigation may cause transport of contaminants to groundwater or surface water through	
	Campgrounds/RV Parks						Moderate	Leaks or spills of automotive fluids or improperly managed septic systems and wastewater disposal may impact drinking water supply. Heavy usage along edge of waterbody may contribute to erosion, causing turbidity.	
8	Transportation - Freeways/State Highways/Other Heavy Use Roads	Highway 99	Runs Through the DWPA Along the S. Umpqua	Dillard	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Vehicle use increases the risk for leaks or spills of fuel & other haz. materials. Road building, maintenance & use can increase erosion/slope failure causing turbidity. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides/fertilizers may impact water.	

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9	Transportation - Railroads	Southern Pacific Railroad	Runs Through the DWPA Along the S. Umpqua	Dillard	Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Rail transport elevates the risk for leaks/spills of fuel & other haz. materials. Installation/maintenance of tracks may increase erosion & slope failure causing turbidity. Over-application/improper handling of pesticides may impact the	
10	Crops - Irrigated (inc. orchards, vineyards, nurseries,	Irrigated Crops	Throughout the DWPA	Dillard	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Higher	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides/fertilizers may impact drinking water. Excessive irrigation may transport contaminants or sediments to groundwater/surface water through runoff. Drip-irrigated crops are considered to be a low risk.	
11	Crops - Nonirrigated (inc. Christmas trees, grains, grass seed, pasture)	Non-Irrigated Crops	Throughout the DWPA	Dillard	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Lower	Over-application or improper handling of pesticides/fertilizers may impact drinking water. Some agricultural practices may result in excess sediments discharging to surface waters, but non-irrigated crops are generally considered to be a low risk.	
12	Grazing Animals (> 5 large animals or equivalent/acre)	Grazing Animals	Throughout the DWPA	Dillard	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Higher	Improper storage and management of animal wastes may impact drinking water supply. Concentrated livestock may contribute to erosion and sedimentation of surface water bodies.	
13	Mines/Gravel Pits	Beaver State Sand and Gravel	Winston Section Road	Winston	Database (2) Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and wastes generated in mining operations or from heavy equipment may impact the drinking water supply.	Also known as LTM Inc.

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14	Wood Preserving/Treating	Umpqua Lumber Company	Roberts Mountain Road	Dillard	Database (2) Field-Observation Interview	Within sensitive	Higher	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of chemicals and other materials during transportation, use, storage and disposal may impact the drinking water supply.	
	Wood/Pulp/Paper Processing and						Higher	Spills, leaks, or improper handling of wood preservatives and other chemicals during transportation, use, storage and disposal may impact the drinking water supply.	
15	Landfill/Dumps	Round Prairie Landfill	Roberts Mountain Road	Winston	Database (2) Field-Observation Interview	Outside sensitive areas.	Higher	Water percolating through the landfill waste material may transport contaminants to groundwater or surface water supply.	Also known as the Umpqua Lumber Company Landfill, a wood products landfill.
16	Cemeteries - Pre-1945	Cemetery	Southeast of Intake	Dillard	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Lower	Embalming fluids (for example, arsenic) and decomposition by-products may impact drinking water supply.	
17	Other - DEQ Cleanup Program Site	Arthur Newman Property	Old Highway 99	Myrtle	Database (2)	Within sensitive	Higher	The impacts of this potential contaminant source will be addressed during the enhanced inventory.	A preliminary assessment is recommended at the site according to the ECSI database. PCS location based on regulatory database search - needs verification.
18	Managed Forest Lands - Status Unknown - Managed Forest Lands - Development Status Unknown	Managed Forest Lands - Development Status Unknown	Throughout the DWPA	Dillard	Field-Observation	Within sensitive	Higher	Cutting and yarding of trees may contribute to increased erosion, resulting in turbidity and chemical changes in drinking water supply. Over-application or improper handling of pesticides or fertilizers may impact drinking water source.	

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