



## STANSBURY PARK IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

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### DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION

#### PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Qualified licensed professionals prepare geological reports and documentation for each public drinking water well. The Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Plan for all District sources is available for review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect drinking water. The greatest potential contamination source includes residential septic systems and residential roads. Additionally, our wells have a low susceptibility to potential contamination. We have also developed management strategies to further protect District sources from contamination. Please contact us at (435) 882-7922 if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan. A copy of the DWSP Plan will be made available for your review upon request.

#### SEPTIC TANK BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The average time for pathogen inactivation to occur in soil is about 250 days.

What you put into the septic system greatly affects its ability to do its job. As a general rule, do not dispose of anything in the septic system that can be put in the trash. Septic systems have living organisms that digest and treat the waste. Your system is not designed to be a garbage can, the more solids that go in the septic system the more frequently the tank will need to be pumped.

In an effort to protect the drinking water supply for Erda, and Stansbury Park, the following information is provided and is recommended as best management practices.

The “Do” for septic systems:

- Dispose of solids separately. The only things that should be flushed down the toilet are wastewater and toilet paper.
- Dispose of grease with the regular garbage.

- Use household cleaners, such as bleach, disinfectants, and toilet bowl cleaners in moderation and in accordance with product labels. Overuse of these products can harm the system.
- Dispose of leftover medications to your pharmacy.
- Have your septic system inspected annually.

The “Don’t” for septic systems:

- Avoid disposing of cigarette butts, paper towels, sanitary tampons, condoms, disposable diapers, anything plastic, or similar non-biodegradables into a septic tank system.
- Avoid washing food scraps, coffee grinds, and other food items down the drain. Avoid using a garbage disposal of kitchen waste. In-sink garbage disposal units can increase sludge accumulation by 40%.
- Avoid water softeners. Studies have shown that water softener brine regeneration wastes not only harm the bacteria in the wastewater treatment system, they can also cause the septic tank itself to discharge greater concentrations of solids, grease, and oil into the drain field.

## **OTHER POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCES**

Active and abandon wells could pose A risk because they may act as a direct conduit for pollutants to enter the ground water.

Agriculture and residential pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers Could also affect ground water. Avoid storing large quantities near wells and always use according to manufacture recommendations.