

CHAPTER 23  
WATER SOURCE PROTECTION AREAS

10-23-3: DEFINITIONS:

When used in this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings given in this section:

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs):** A practice or combination of practices that reduces the potential for spills and leaks at a site to occur and enter ground water. "BMPs" shall be construed within the context of this chapter to include, but not be limited to, structural and nonstructural practices, conservation practices, and operation and maintenance procedures identified by the state department of environmental quality and the U.S. environmental protection agency. "BMPs" should be the most effective practicable (including technological, economic and institutional considerations) means of preventing pollution sources from entering ground water. "BMPs" may include, but not be limited to, those practices outlined in the state department of environmental quality pollution prevention fact sheets.

**DESIGN STANDARD:** A standard applied to the design, construction and ongoing operation of various land use activities that imposes specific physical requirements and that is implemented by a potential contamination source to prevent discharges to the ground water. Examples of design standards include, but are not limited to, facilities for segregating wastes for recovery and separating hazardous and nonhazardous wastes to prevent cross contamination; eliminating sources of leaks and spills; physical barriers, such as a berm or dike, which will hold spills or leaks; use of double walled tanks to store chemicals; locating storage and mixing areas away from floor drains, and waste disposal procedures.

**LANDFILL:** A disposal site where solid wastes, including putrescible wastes or hazardous wastes, are disposed of on land by placing earth cover thereon.

**POLLUTION SOURCE:** Point source discharges of contaminants to ground water or potential discharges of the liquid forms of "extremely hazardous substances" which are stored in containers in excess of "applicable threshold planning quantities" as specified in SARA title III (42 USC 11002). Examples of possible pollution sources include, but are not limited to, the following: storage facilities that store the liquid forms of extremely hazardous substances, septic tanks, drain fields, class V underground injection wells, landfills, open dumps, land filling of sludge and septage, manure piles, salt piles, pit privies, and animal feeding operations with more than ten (10) animal units. The following clarify the definition of "pollution source":

A. **Animal Feeding Operation:** A lot or facility where the following conditions are met: 1) animals have been or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of forty five (45) days or more in any twelve (12) month period; and 2) crops, vegetation forage growth, or post harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility. Two (2) or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered to be a single feeding operation: 1) if they adjoin each other; 2) if they use a common area; or 3) if they use a common system for the disposal of wastes.

B. **Animal Unit:** A unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighing over fifty five (55) pounds multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

C. **Extremely Hazardous Substances:** Those substances which are identified in the section 302(EHS)

column of the "Title III List Of Lists - Consolidated List Of Chemicals Subject To Reporting Under SARA Title III", (EPA 560/4-91-011).

**POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SOURCE:** Any facility or site which employs an activity or procedure which may potentially contaminate ground water as listed on exhibit A of the EPA potential sources of drinking water contamination index. A pollution source is also a potential contamination source.

**SEPTIC TANK/DRAIN FIELD SYSTEMS:** A system that is comprised of a septic tank and a drain field which accepts domestic wastewater from buildings or facilities for subsurface treatment and disposal. By their design, "septic tank/drain field system discharges" cannot be controlled with design standards.

**WELLHEAD:** The upper terminal of a well, including adapters, ports, seals, valves and other attachments. (Ord. 2004-844-O, 3-2-2004; amd. 2004 Code)