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# **SKYLINE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT**

## **DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN 2017 UPDATE**

### **GOLF COURSE WELL**

(HAL Project No.: 299.03.302)

**September 2017**

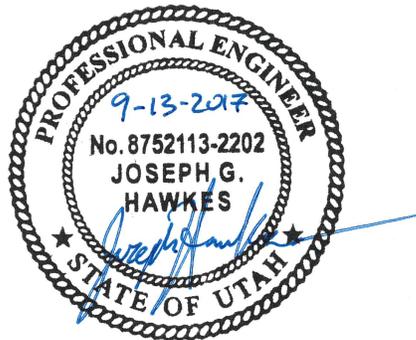
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DRINKING WATER SOURCE PROTECTION PLAN  
2017 UPDATE

GOLF COURSE WELL

(HAL Project No.: 299.03.302)



Project Engineer

**HANSEN  
ALLEN  
& LUCE**<sub>inc</sub>  
ENGINEERS

September 2017

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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This report is the Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Plan for Skyline Mountain Special Service District's (District) Golf Course Well. The well serves as a source of drinking water for connections within the District's boundaries. Source protection areas for the well have been previously delineated as defined in R309-600-9 (DDW, 2003).

This report identifies and describes the well location, geologic and structural data, hydrogeology of the contributing aquifer, and the methodology and derivation of aquifer parameters used in the delineation of Drinking Water Source Protection zones. Aquifer parameters were developed based on pump test information for the well's published hydrogeologic reports. The parameters were used in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's WhAEM (Wellhead Analytic Element Model) software to delineate source protection zones 2, 3, and 4. Source protection zones were overlain onto a map of the area, showing the relationship of these protection zones to surface features.

The Potential Contamination Source (PCS) inventory was conducted by Hansen, Allen, and Luce Inc. (HAL). Current PCSs include residential areas and the application of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides to a golf course. This DWSP addresses the following sections: The Delineation Report; Prioritized PCS Inventory; Assessment of Hazards; Management Program for Existing and Future PCSs; Implementation Schedule; Resource Evaluation; Record Keeping Section; Contingency Plan; Public Notification; and Waivers.

# CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

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Hansen, Allen & Luce, Inc. (HAL) was retained by Skyline Mountain Special Service District (District) to prepare the Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Plan for their Golf Course Well. This report has been prepared in accordance with R309-600-9, Utah Administrative Code. This introduction addresses the water system information, source information, and designated person information.

## SYSTEM INFORMATION

Skyline Mountain Special Service District  
2201 Skyline Mountain Resort  
Fairview, UT 84629  
System Number: 20043

## SOURCE INFORMATION

The Golf Course Well is located approximately south 377 feet, west 1,110 feet from the East Quarter of Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian.

## DESIGNATED PERSON

Mr. Roy Fox  
2201 Skyline Mountain Resort  
Fairview, UT 84629  
435-469-1661  
SMSSD2013@gmail.com

## CHAPTER 2 – DELINEATION REPORT

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No changes have been made to the well construction, pumping station, or operations of the Upper Well that would alter the delineation of DWSP zones since the Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Delineation Reports were previously submitted to the Division of Drinking Water (HAL, 2014).

## CHAPTER 3 – PCS INVENTORY

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This chapter of the Drinking Water Source Protection Preliminary Evaluation Report addresses the process of inventorying the Potential Contamination Sources (PCSs) within each of the four source protection zones around the sources, hazard identification at each PCS, prioritization of the inventory and a map showing the locations of PCSs.

The requirements for development of the PCS inventory state that:

*Each PWS shall list all potential contamination sources within each DWSP zone or management area in priority order and state the basis for this order. This priority ranking shall be according to relative risk to the drinking water source. The name and address of each commercial and industrial potential contamination source is required. Additional information should include the name and phone number of a contact person and a list of the chemical, biological, and/or radiological hazards associated with each potential contamination source. Additionally, each PWS shall identify each potential contamination source as to its location in zone one, two, three, four or in a management area and plot it on the map required in R309-600-9(6)(a)(viii) or R309-600-9(6)(b)(i).*

### IDENTIFICATION OF PCSs

The Potential Contamination Source (PCS) inventory includes identified sources of potential contaminants which have the potential to adversely impact the quality of groundwater tributary to a drinking water source. In a general sense, PCSs may include any business, group or individual involved in the manufacture, disposal, transport, storage or use of contaminants which could potentially degrade the quality of the groundwater resources. Although there is a tendency to associate groundwater contamination with large business or industry, significant PCSs are often associated with smaller entities (which may include gas stations, farm storage tanks, septic tanks, and agricultural areas).

Areas of the DWSP zones are located in Sanpete County southeast of Fairview. The zones include a golf course and a residential area on septic systems. The basis for determining whether an activity constituted a PCS was based primarily upon guidelines provided by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) entitled "Ground Water Source Protection User's Guide" (DDW, 2013). Judgment was also applied in determining what would qualify as a PCS.

### IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AT EACH PCS

Hazards are either, chemical, biological or radiological in nature. The hazards must be identified in order for a management strategy to be effective at eliminating or reducing the risks to groundwater by the PCSs.

A summary of information gathered for each PCS is included in Appendix A. The quantity and quality of the information acquired for each PCS depended upon their willingness to volunteer information and their availability for contact. Non-commercial private residences were not contacted individually due to the impracticality of doing so. Where contact was not possible or practical, assumptions were made for hazards present in and around a similar location.

## PCS INVENTORY

Potential contamination sources identified during the survey are summarized in Table 3-1. This table includes an assigned PCS number, contact information, potential hazards, and contaminant quantities for each PCS.

**Table 3-1  
Potential Contamination Source Inventory**

PCS No.	Name of Facility	Contact Information	Hazards	Quantities
<b>DWSP Zone 1 (No PCSs Identified)</b>				
<b>DWSP Zone 2</b>				
2-1	Skyline Mountain Golf Course	Skyline Mountain Resort 22130 N. 11750 E. RR1, Box 247 Fairview, UT 84629 435-427-9590	Application of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides on golf course	Applied on 9-hole golf course
<b>DWSP Zone 3</b>				
3-1	Skyline Mountain Golf Course	See 2-1		
3-2	Residential Area	About 8 homes	Household chemicals; application of fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides; septic systems; street runoff	<5 gal/home household chemicals <50 lbs/home fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides 250 gpd flow per septic system 1,550 lineal feet of residential street
<b>DWSP Zone 4</b>				
4-1	Skyline Mountain Golf Course	See 2-1		
4-2	Residential Area	About 64 homes	See 3-2	See 3-2 13,470 lineal feet of residential street

## PRIORITIZATION OF PCSs

Prioritization of PCSs is accomplished through a priority setting scheme similar to that used by the EPA, as set forth in "Managing Groundwater Contamination Sources in Wellhead Protection Areas: A Priority Setting Approach" by the EPA (USEPA, 1991). This approach is recommended in the "Drinking Water Source Protection Program" by the State Division of Drinking Water (1993). Using the EPA approach in its entirety was determined to be excessive for the scope and special circumstances of this study. However, the general theory of risk assessment used in the EPA approach is applicable for PCS prioritization.

The **prioritization approach** described in this chapter consists of a strategy where PCSs are prioritized by assessing the risk potential of each source. Risk potential is a function of the likelihood of contamination and the severity of the potential contamination. These two factors are each divided into two sub-categories and are defined as follows:

**1. LIKELIHOOD OF CONTAMINATION**

- a. **Source Containment** - This includes factors or conditions at the PCS that affect the likelihood of contaminants being released into the groundwater. This represents approximately 25% of the total risk.
- b. **Time of Travel** - Time of travel is the time it takes for released contaminants to reach the drinking water source. This is primarily a function of distance from the source and represents approximately 25% of the total risk.

**2. SEVERITY OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION**

- a. **Quantity of Contaminants** - Larger quantities of contaminants increase the risk to the drinking water source. This represents 25% of the total risk.
- b. **Health Risk of Contaminants** - Contaminants that present more severe health risks upon reaching the drinking water source pose a greater risk. This represents 25% of the total risk.

Each of the above factors is assigned points as shown in Table 3-2. Each PCS is evaluated and assigned a score for each sub-category. The total risk to the drinking water source from each PCS equals the sum of all the sub-category scores. PCSs are then prioritized from greater risk (higher risk score) to lesser risk (lower risk score).

This procedure may not be applicable to all types of PCSs. In cases where one or more sub-categories are not applicable to a PCS, the risk score is assigned using the best judgment of the individual performing the prioritization.

**Table 3-2  
Contaminant Risk Evaluation**

<b>LIKELIHOOD OF CONTAMINATION</b>		
Source Containment	Located Indoors =	0
	Outdoors, Above Ground =	5
	Outdoors, Below Ground =	10
	Inadequate Storage =	15
	If PCS is adequately controlled subtract 5 from the Source Containment Score	
Time of Travel	15-year Zone, far =	3
	15-year Zone, near =	5
	3-year Zone, far =	7
	3-year Zone, near =	9
	250-day Zone, far =	11
	250-day Zone, near =	13
	Within Zone 1 =	15
<b>SEVERITY OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION</b>		
Quantity	<55 gallons =	1
	55 - 100 gallons =	3
	101 - 1,000 gallons =	6
	1,001 - 5,000 gallons =	9
	5,001 - 10,000 gallons =	12
	>10,000 gallons =	15
Health Risk	Low =	5
	Medium =	10
	High =	15

## PRIORITIZATION OF RESULTS

The contaminant risk evaluation was applied to each of the Potential Contamination Sources identified in Table 3-1. The numerical summation of all the risk factors was completed and the resulting sum sorted according to decreasing numerical risk ranking. PCSs that are located in multiple zones were prioritized based on the closest proximity to the drinking water source. PCSs with identical risk scores were prioritized using judgment based on the likelihood of groundwater contamination. Therefore, small changes in priority ranking do not necessarily represent a significant change in risk. The results of the contaminant risk evaluation are summarized in Table 3-3. The complete prioritization is included in Appendix A.

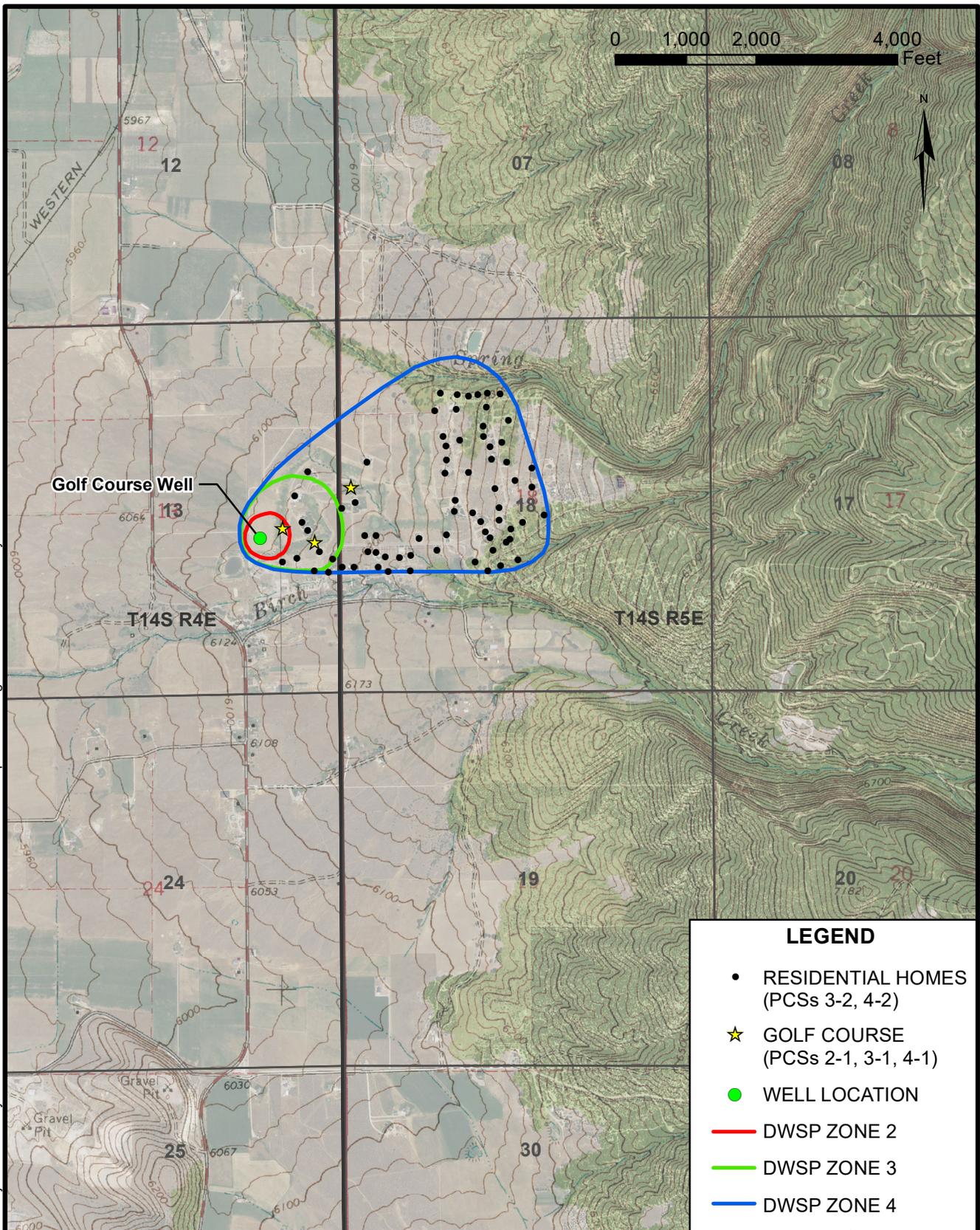
**Table 3-3**  
**PCS Priority Ranking**

<b>Priority Rank</b>	<b>PCS No.</b>	<b>PCS Name</b>	<b>Risk Score</b>
1	3-2, 4-2	Residential Area (72 total homes)	35
2	2-1, 3-1, 4-1	Skyline Mountain Golf Course	24

## PCS SOURCE LOCATION MAP

The well locations, delineated protection zones, and the locations of the identified PCSs within the source protection zones are shown on Figure 3-1. The numerical designation of the PCSs on Figure 3-1 corresponds with the assigned PCS number as shown in Table 3-1.

Date: 8/23/2017  
Document Path: H:\Projects\299 - Skyline Mountain SSD\03.302 - Golf Course Well DWSP Update\GIS\Figure 3-1 - PCS Inventory.mxd



Skyline Mountain SSD  
Golf Course Well  
DWSP Plan 2017 Update

Potential Contamination  
Source Inventory

FIGURE  
3-1

## CHAPTER 4 – ASSESSMENT OF PCS HAZARDS

There are four types of hazard controls identified by the Division of Drinking Water (DDW), including Regulatory Controls, Best Management Practices, Physical Controls, and Negligible Quantity Controls. The hazards identified in Table 3-1 are each assessed as adequately controlled or inadequately controlled based on one of the four types of hazard controls just listed. PCS hazards assessed as adequately controlled require no further planning or implementation of land management strategies. The DWSP Rule (R309-600-10(2)(a) through (d)) outlines the procedure for assessing a PCS as adequately controlled. Table 4-1 includes a description of the procedure for assessing each type of control.

**Table 4-1  
Hazard Control Descriptions and Assessment Procedure**

<b>Control Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Procedure</b>
Regulatory Controls	Regulatory Controls are codes, ordinances, rules, and regulations which regulate a PCS hazard.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify the enforcement agency.</li> <li>2. Cite and/or quote applicable references in the regulation, rule or ordinance which pertain to controlling the hazard.</li> <li>3. Explain how the regulatory controls affect the potential for ground water contamination.</li> <li>4. Verify that the hazard is being regulated by the enforcement agency.</li> <li>5. Assess the hazard as "Adequately Controlled" or "Not Adequately Controlled" and set a date to reassess the hazard if "Adequately Controlled."</li> </ol>
Best Management Practices (BMPs)	BMPs include practices and procedures currently being used by the PCS to control a PCS hazard.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. List the specific BMPs which have been implemented by the PCS management to control the hazard.</li> <li>2. Indicate that the PCS is willing to continue the use of these BMPs.</li> <li>3. Explain how these BMPs affect the potential for ground water contamination.</li> <li>4. Assess the hazard as "Adequately Controlled" or "Not Adequately Controlled" and set a date to reassess the hazard if "Adequately Controlled."</li> </ol>
Physical Controls	Physical Controls are man-made structures and impoundments which prevent a hazard from entering the drinking water source.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Describe the physical control(s) which have been constructed to control the hazard.</li> <li>2. Explain how these controls affect the potential for contamination.</li> <li>3. Assess the hazard as "Adequately Controlled" or "Not Adequately Controlled" and set a date to reassess the hazard if "Adequately Controlled."</li> </ol>
Negligible Quantity Controls	Negligible Quantity Controls relate to the amount or toxicity of a hazard that is used by a PCS. The control deals with the risk of contamination and determining whether that risk is negligible or not significant enough to warrant further management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify the quantity of the hazard that is being used, disposed, stored, manufactured, and/or transported.</li> <li>2. Explain why this amount is a negligible quantity.</li> <li>3. Assess the hazard as "Adequately Controlled" or "Not Adequately Controlled" and set a date to reassess the hazard if "Adequately Controlled."</li> </ol>

## HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Table 4-2 includes the hazard assessment for each PCS and its hazards. Reassessment dates are only listed for those PCSs where an applied control is assessed as adequately controlling the PCS.

**Table 4-2  
Assessment of Potential Contamination Source Hazards**

Priority Rank	PCS Name & No.	Applied Control	Description of Control*	Assessment Status Reassessment Date
1	Residential Area (3-2, 4-2)	Negligible Quantities (household chemicals)	1.<5 gallons/home of household chemicals 2.Chemicals are stored in smaller individual containers that if spilled would be absorbed onto soil particles and not reach groundwater. Combined amounts from 72 homes may not be negligible.	Inadequately Controlled N/A
		Best Management Practices (fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides)	1.Unknown if BMPs are followed when applying fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides 2.Unknown 3.Unknown	Inadequately Controlled N/A
		Regulatory (septic system)	1.No controls will prevent contamination from septic systems	Inadequately Controlled N/A
		Negligible Quantities (street runoff)	1.The local roads receive very minimal local residential traffic and are not trucking routes. Residue left on the streets from traffic is very low. 2.Any contaminants mixed in storm runoff would be very diluted and be retained in the first several feet of topsoil.	Adequately Controlled 2023
2	Skyline Mountain Golf Course (2-1, 3-1, 4-1)	Best Management Practices (fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides)	1.Pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers are applied according to manufacturer's specifications 2.Will continue 3.Manufacturer's application rates are such that most of the product is used on the surface	Adequately Controlled 2023

\* Numbered items in the Description of Control column correspond to the respective requirements for assessing a PCS as adequately controlled using Regulatory, Best Management Practice, Physical, and Negligible Quantity Controls as shown in Table 4-1 and as outlined in R309-600-10(2)(a) through (d).

# CHAPTER 5 – MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR EXISTING PCSs

## GENERAL

This chapter describes the strategies for managing existing potential contamination sources (PCSs) within the source protection zones. The intent of these strategies, which are mostly educationally focused, is to encourage best management practices for existing PCSs.

## MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR EXISTING PCSs

Skyline Mountain Special Service District intends to pursue a public education program for managing existing PCSs. A list of land management strategies that the Company will implement is presented in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1:  
Listing of Management Strategies**

Strategy Code	Management Strategies
A	Inform the PCS that they are within a DWSP zone
B	Request homeowners to implement Best Management Practices for household hazardous waste (household chemicals) and septic systems. (See Appendix B)
C	Request that all herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers be applied according to manufacturer specifications.

One or more of the management strategies identified in Table 5-1 will be implemented for each inadequately controlled PCS within the source protection zones. Table 5-2 identifies which management strategies will be applied to each inadequately controlled PCS. The strategies chosen for each PCS were based on the hazards present at the PCS.

**Table 5-2:  
Management Strategies to be Implemented for Existing PCSs**

Priority Ranking	PCS Name and No.	Contaminant Source	Management Strategies to be Implemented*		
1	Residential Area (3-2, 4-2)	Household chemicals, fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, and septic systems	A	B	C

\*Letters in the "Management Strategies to be Implemented" column correspond to the Strategy Code in Table 5-1.

# CHAPTER 6 – MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR FUTURE PCSs

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## GENERAL

Future potential contamination sources are property owners, business and other activities that do not yet exist within the DWSP zones but have a potential of locating within this area under existing social, economic and zoning conditions. This management program identifies strategies to protect the groundwater from potential future PCSs.

## DWSP ORDINANCE

Sanpete County does not have a Drinking Water Source Protection Ordinance currently in force. Therefore a land ownership map and list is required for DWSP zones 1 & 2 of the proposed Golf Course Well as stated in R309-600-13(2)(c) of the DWSP Rule.

DWSP zones 1 and 2 of the well are completely contained within Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian.

All land within DWSP zones 1 and 2 is owned or controlled by Skyline Mountain Resort as shown in Table 6-1 and on Figure 6-1.

**Table 6-1:  
Land Ownership**

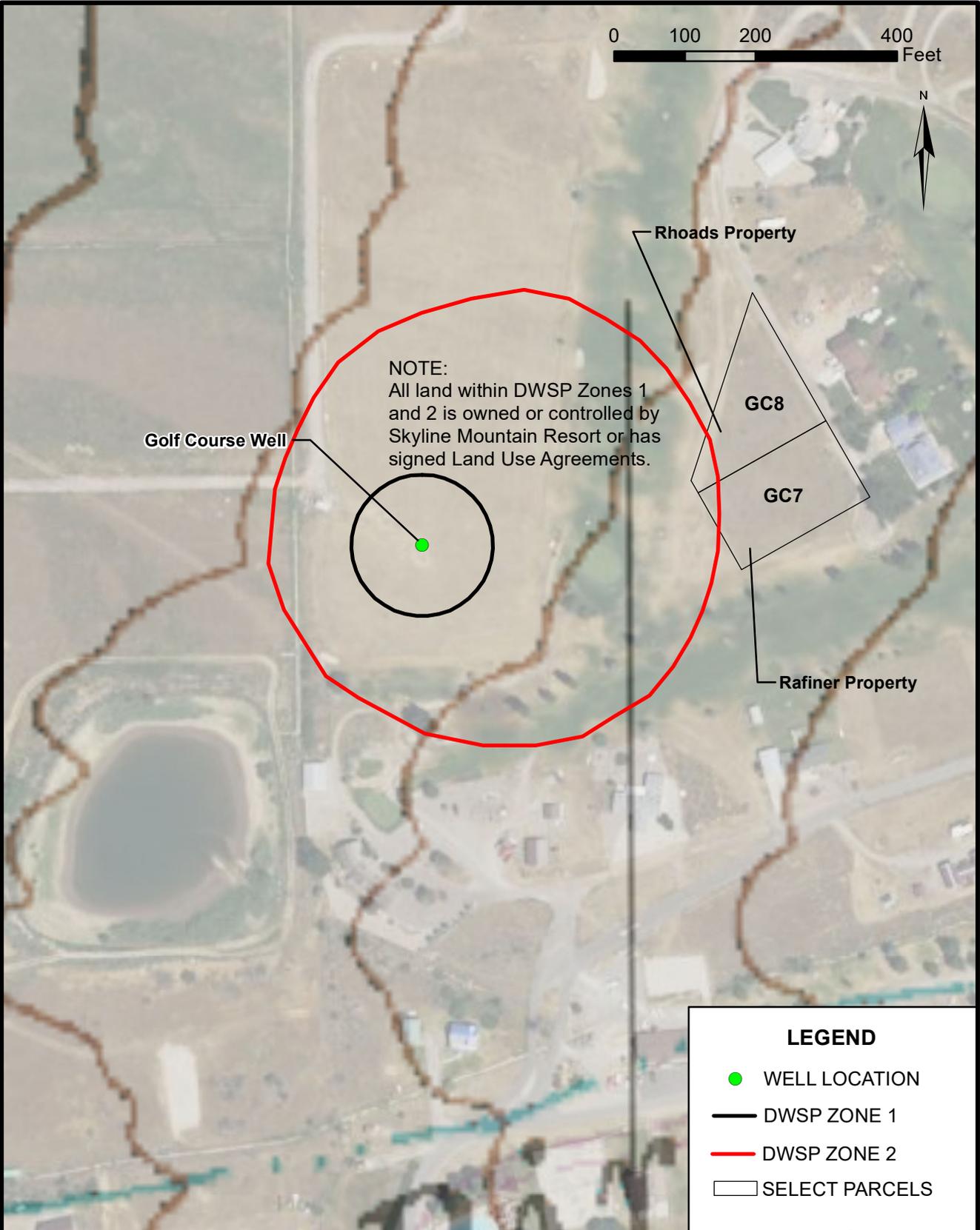
<b>Owner</b>	<b>Zones</b>
Skyline Mountain Resort	1 & 2

Land Use Agreements are required for zone 1 for a “protected aquifer”, and zones 1 and 2 for an aquifer that is not “protected”, which meet the requirements of the definition in R309-600-6(1)(p). As indicated in the previous DWSP plan (HAL, 2014), the proposed Golf Course Well does not qualify for Protected Aquifer Classification. Therefore, Land Use Agreements are required in both zone 1 and zone 2. All of the land within zones 1 and 2 is owned or controlled by Skyline Mountain Resort or has signed Land Use Agreements. Land Use Agreements for this land are included in Appendix C.

## ADDITIONAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

In addition to use of the land use agreements in zones 1 and 2, the management plan for future PCSs shall include the following procedure.

1. Update the PCS inventory periodically with new PCSs that have moved into the DWSP zones.
2. Identify the hazards at new PCSs and include new PCSs in the prioritized inventory.
3. Assess current controls in place at new PCSs.
4. Plan land management strategies for new PCSs as necessary and implement the same strategies listed for the management program for existing PCSs.



# CHAPTER 7 – IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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The Implementation Schedule included in Table 7-1 outlines the time frame in which the District will implement the land management strategies addressed in Chapters 5 and 6.

**Table 7-1:  
Land Management Strategies Implementation Schedule**

<b>Land Management Strategy</b>	<b>Code*</b>	<b>Implementation Date</b>
Inform the PCS that they are within a DWSP zone	A	2017
Request homeowners to implement Best Management Practices for household hazardous waste (household chemicals) and septic systems. (See Appendix B)	B	2017
Request that all herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers be applied according to manufacturer specifications.	C	2017
DWSP Management Plan for future PCSs.	NA	Ongoing update of PCS inventory

NA = not applicable

\* As defined in Table 5-1

## **CHAPTER 8 – RESOURCE EVALUATION**

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According to the DWSP Rule, each public water system must assess the financial and other resources which may be required to implement a DWSP Plan and determine how these resources may be acquired.

### **FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

Skyline Mountain Special Service District provides water to residents and businesses in the area, and administers all water system improvement programs. The District collects fees from the connections within the service area which cover the cost of providing culinary water. These resources have been adequate to meet the expenses of the water system. It is believed that this DWSP Plan can be implemented without significant cost to the District, and that available financial resources will be adequate.

### **HUMAN RESOURCES**

The DWSP Plan will be administered by District personnel. Implementation of the DWSP Plan will not require extensive human resources. It is believed that implementation of the DWSP Plan may be accomplished by existing staff.

## CHAPTER 9 – RECORD KEEPING SECTION

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The Record Keeping portion of the DWSP Plan will be updated by the District as steps are taken to implement the items covered in this DWSP Plan. Examples to changes could include:

- The identification of new potential sources of groundwater contamination that were either not identified earlier or are new to the area;
- Changes in management practices at existing potential contamination sources;
- The acquisition of new information which significantly affects the assessment of controls of a potential source of groundwater contamination.
- Implementation of public education programs, letters and other correspondence about preventing groundwater contamination.

The plan will be updated as changes occur.

### DOCUMENTATION OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Table 9-1 is included for documentation of the implementation of this Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. This table identifies completed tasks and will continue to be updated as the Plan is implemented.

**Table 9-1:  
Documentation of DWSP Plan Implementation**

Date	Description of Completed Task
Oct 2012	Submitted DWSP PER for Golf Course Well
Aug 2013	Completed drilling of well
Jan 2014	Submitted DWSP Plan for Golf Course Well
Aug 2017	Submitted DWSP Plan 2017 Update for Golf Course Well

## **CHAPTER 10 – CONTINGENCY PLAN**

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The Contingency Plan is to consist of an Emergency Response Plan, a Rationing Plan, a Water Decontamination Plan, and Source Development Plan. A Contingency Plan for Skyline Mountain Special Services District has previously been submitted and accepted by the State. This Plan includes all four areas as required in the State of Utah Administrative Code R309-600-14.

## CHAPTER 11 – PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

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Public water systems must notify the public that their DWSP Plans are available for review in accordance with R309-600-15(1). Skyline Mountain Special Service District will notify its customers of the general conclusions of their DWSP Plan. This will be included in an annual Water Quality Report published and distributed by the District and will include the following general information:

*The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Skyline Mountain Special Service District is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources common in our protection areas are generally residential land uses. Our drinking water sources have a medium susceptibility to potential contamination due to the location of residential homes with septic systems in the vicinity of the sources. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us at (435) 469-1661, if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan.*

*We stress that you use chemicals according to directions and dispose of pollutants or hazardous chemicals properly. Improper disposal can seriously impact drinking water and is illegal under state and federal law. We also encourage proper maintenance of septic systems to help protect the groundwater from the effects of failed disposal systems.*

## CHAPTER 12 – WAIVERS

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Monitoring waivers have been established by the Division of Drinking Water to potentially save PWSs from significant water quality analysis costs, where risks of contamination of groundwater sources by certain chemical parameter groups are deemed to be low, and for PWSs which meet the established waiver guidelines.

The three types of monitoring waivers available to PWSs are:

- Reliably and Consistently;
- Use, and;
- Susceptibility.

The criteria for establishing a Reliably and Consistently Waiver is not affiliated with Drinking Water Source Protection Plans, and therefore will not be addressed in this Plan. However, the Use and Susceptibility Waivers are required to be addressed in this DWSP Plan for consideration by the Division of Drinking Water. Any Use and/or Susceptibility Waivers in existence prior to the deadline for DWSP Plan submittal, which have not been addressed in a DWSP Plan for the PWS and its sources, expire at the deadline.

### USE WAIVER

If the chemicals within the VOC and/or pesticide parameter groups have not been used within the past five years within zones one, two and three, the source may be eligible for a Use Waiver. The requirements for a Use Waiver, as established by DDW are:

- List the chemicals which are used, disposed, stored, transported, and manufactured at each potential contamination source within zones one, two, and three where the use of the chemicals within the VOC and pesticide parameter groups are likely; and
- Submit a dated statement which is signed by the system's designated person that none of the VOCs and pesticides within these respective parameter groups have been used, disposed, stored, transported, or manufactured within the past five years within zones one, two, and three.

Due to the presence of the golf course within DWSP zones two and three, VOCs and pesticides have been used within the past 5 years within these zones. Therefore, the Golf Course Well does not qualify for a Use Waiver.

### SUSCEPTIBILITY WAIVER

A source which does not qualify for a Use Waiver, may be eligible for a Susceptibility Waiver. A Susceptibility Waiver is based upon evidence that a groundwater source is not susceptible to contamination from chemicals which exist in zones one, two and three. The requirements for a Susceptibility Waiver, as established by DDW are:

- Submit the monitoring results of at least one applicable sample from the VOC and/or pesticide parameter group(s) that has been taken within the past five years. A non-detectable analysis for each chemical within the parameter group(s) is required.
- Submit a dated statement which is signed by the system's designated person verifying

that the PWS is confident that a susceptibility waiver for the VOC and/or pesticide parameter groups will not threaten public health; and

- Verify that the source is developed in a protected aquifer, as defined in R309-600-6(1)(v), and have a public education program which addresses proper use and disposal practices for pesticides and VOCs as in the management sections of the DWSP Plan.

Because the well does not qualify for protected aquifer classification, it is not eligible for a susceptibility waiver.

## REFERENCES

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Division of Drinking Water (DDW). 1993. *Drinking Water Source Protection Program*. State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Division of Drinking Water (DDW). 2003. *Drinking Water Source Protection Rule - Effective July 26, 1993 - Revised October 29, 2003*. State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Division of Drinking Water (DDW). 2013. *Ground Water Source Protection User's Guide*. State of Utah Department of Environmental Quality. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1991. *Managing Ground Water Contamination Sources in Wellhead Protection Areas: A Priority Setting Approach*. EPA 570/9-91-023. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water. Washington, D.C.

Hansen, Allen, & Luce, Inc. (HAL). 2014. *Skyline Mountain Special Service District Drinking Water Source Protection Plan Golf Course Well*. Midvale, UT: Hansen, Allen, & Luce, Inc.

Utah Division of Administrative Rules. 2014. *Utah Administrative Code, R309*. The Department of Administrative Services. Salt Lake City, Utah.

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# **APPENDIX A**

## **PCS Summary and Prioritization**

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Skyline Mountain Special Service District			PCS Information Summary						
Golf Course Well									
Ranking	PCS #	PCS Name	Description	Contact Info	Address	Phone	Contaminants	Quantity	notes
2	2-1, 3-1, 4-1	Skyline Mountain Golf Course	Application of Fertilizers, Herbicides, Pesticides on Golf Course	Skyline Mountain Resort	22130 N, 11750 E, RR1, Box 247, Fairview, UT 84629	(435) 427-9590	Application of fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides	unknown - applied to 9-hole golf course	Fertilizers, herbicides & pesticides are applied according to manufacturer's directions
1	3-2, 4-2	Residential Area (8 homes in Zone 3, 64 homes in Zone 4)	Residential homes with septic systems, household wastes, and street runoff from residential streets	Individual residents within the Skyline Mountain Subdivision	Southeast of Fairview, Utah	N/A	Household chemicals; application of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides; septic system; street runoff	<5 gal/home household chemicals; <50 lbs/home fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides; ~250 gpd/home septic effluent	Household chemicals and application of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides negligible for 1 home but combined amount for 58 homes not negligible; no controls for septic systems; Residential streets have light traffic.

Skyline Mountain Special Service District			PCS Contaminant Risk Evaluation										
Golf Course Well			Source Containment		Time of Travel	Quantity	Health Risk	Scores					
			Location	Adequately Controlled	Distance			SOURCE CONTAINMENT		DIST	QUANTITY	HEALTH RISK	RISK SCORE
Ranking	PCS #	PCS Name	(I/OA/OB/IS)	(y/n)	(zone n/f)	gal	(h/m/l)	Location	Adeq. Cont.				Total
2	2-1, 3-1, 4-1	Skyline Mountain Golf Course	OA	y	2n	25	m	5	-5	13	1	10	24
1	3-2, 4-2	Residential Area (8 homes in Zone 3, 64 homes in Zone 4)	OB	n	3n	250	m	10	0	9	6	10	35

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# **APPENDIX B**

## **Best Management Practices for Managing PCSs**





# Partnership for the Environment

*Utah Department of Environmental Quality*

## Septic Tank/Drainfield System Fact Sheet

### What Are The Potential Hazards?

Septic systems can contaminate ground water if they are misused, improperly maintained, or improperly constructed. The major contaminant discharged from septic systems is disease-causing germs. These germs (bacteria and viruses) - can cause many human diseases. Another contaminant discharged from septic systems is nitrogen in the form of nitrate. If the nitrate level of drinking water is too high, infants, up to the age of six months old, can develop a fatal disease called blue baby syndrome (methemoglobinemia). Additionally, if toxic chemicals are disposed in a septic system, they can percolate through the drainfield and into the ground water.

### How Does A Septic Tank/Drainfield System Work?

The basic septic system is composed of a septic tank followed by a drainfield. Wastewater flows out of the house and into the septic tank through the building sewer pipe. Once in the septic tank, most solids in the wastewater settle to the bottom of the tank to form a sludge layer. Other solids float and form a scum layer on top of the wastewater. Some decomposition of solid material takes place here, but the primary function of a septic tank is to trap solids and prevent them from entering the drainfield.

Wastewater treatment is restricted to a rather thin zone of unsaturated soil underlying the drainfield. Many of the harmful bacteria and microbes are filtered out as the wastewater passes through this soil. Some of the smaller microbes (viruses) and nutrients such as phosphorus and some forms of nitrogen are trapped and held (adsorbed) by soil particles. Once the effluent reaches the groundwater table, little treatment occurs. Soils can differ markedly in their pollutant removal efficiency. The ability to which soil can remove pollutants in the wastewater determines how many impurities will eventually reach the groundwater beneath the drainfield.

### Site Evaluation And Construction

Current rules require a comprehensive evaluation of the soil and ground water before a septic system can be permitted for construction in a given location. This evaluation must be reviewed and approved by the local health department. The rules require that the bottom of the drainfield trenches be placed at least 12 inches (preferably 24 inches) above the water table. Additionally, there must be adequate amounts of unsaturated soil beneath the trenches to allow sufficient treatment of the wastewater.

### Site Considerations

- Trees and deep-rooted shrubs should be as far away from the system as possible.
- Keep the water that runs off of foundation drains, gutters, driveways, and other paved areas away from the drainfield of your septic system.

- Keep the soil over the drainfield covered with grass to prevent soil erosion.
- Don't drive vehicles over the system.
- Don't cover the tank or drainfield with concrete or asphalt and don't build over these areas.

## **Proper Disposal Practices**

- Use only a moderate amount of cleaning products and do not pour solvents or other household hazardous waste down the drains.
- Garbage disposals should not be used because they tend to overload the system with solids. If you have one, you should severely limit its use.
- Do not pour grease or cooking oil down the sink.
- Do not put items down the drain that may clog the septic tank or other parts of the system. These items include cigarette butts, sanitary napkins, tampons, condoms, disposable diapers, paper towels, egg shells, and coffee grounds.

## **Water Conservation**

There are limits to the amount of wastewater a septic system can treat. If you overload the system, wastewater may backup into your home or surface over your drainfield. Problems caused by using too much water can occur periodically throughout the year or be seasonal. For example, the soil beneath your drainfield is wetter in the spring than it is in the summer and its capacity to percolate wastewater is somewhat diminished. If you wash all your laundry in one day, you may have a temporary problem caused by overloading the soil's capacity to percolate wastewater for that day. To reduce the risk of using too much water, try the following:

- Use 1.6 gallons (or less) per flush toilets.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets immediately.
- Use faucet aerators at sinks and flow reducing nozzles at showers.
- Limit the length of your shower to 10 minutes or less.
- Do not fill the bathtub with more than 6 inches of water.
- Do not wash more than one or two loads of laundry per day.
- Do not use the dishwasher until it is full.

## **Septic Tank Cleaning**

It is recommended that the solids that collect in your septic tank be pumped out and disposed at an approved location every three to five years. If not removed, these solids will eventually be discharged from the septic tank into the drainfield and will clog the soil in the absorption trenches. If the absorption trenches are clogged, sewage will either back up into the house or surface over the drainfield. If this happens, pump the tank will not solve the problem and a new drainfield will probably need to be constructed on a different part of the lot.

### **For More Information, Contact:**

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200

Division of Water Quality - (801) 538-6146

Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477

Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145



# Partnership for the Environment

*Utah Department of Environmental Quality*

## Household Hazardous Waste Fact Sheet

### What is Household Hazardous Waste?

Many hazardous products and chemicals such as cleaners, oils and pesticides are used in the home every day. When discarded, these products are called household hazardous waste (HHW). HHWs are discarded materials and products that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic or otherwise listed as hazardous by the EPA. Products used and disposed of by a typical residence may contain more than 100 hazardous substances including:

- Batteries
- Cleaners
- Cosmetics
- Fluorescent light bulbs
- Glues
- Heating oil
- Insecticides and pesticides
- Ink
- Medicines
- Motor oil and automotive supplies
- Paints, thinners, stains and varnishes
- Polishes
- Swimming pool chemicals
- Smoke detectors
- Thermometers
- Fuel

### HHW is a Serious Threat

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates the average American household generates 20 pounds of HHW each year. As much as 100 pounds of HHW can accumulate in the home and remain there until the resident moves or undertakes a thorough "spring cleaning."

Since the chemicals found in HHW can cause soil and groundwater contamination, generate hazardous emissions at landfills and disrupt water treatment plants, it is important to dispose of HHW properly. Many solid waste treatment facilities are currently required to screen for HHW to avoid operating under restrictive hazardous waste laws. Furthermore, many communities may be required to establish a HHW collection program in order to qualify for permits to manage storm water.

### Safe Handling Tips

The best way to handle household hazardous materials is to completely use the product before disposing of the container. If this is not possible, then the next alternative is to return unused portions to your community household hazardous waste clean-up day. Keep products in their original package with all labels intact. If the container is leaking, place it in a thick plastic bag. Pack the products in a plastic-lined cardboard box to prevent leaks and breakage.

Household hazardous waste clean-up days are for household wastes only. No industrial or commercial wastes and no containers larger than five gallons are accepted. Explosives, radioactive

material and medical wastes are also unacceptable.

HHW can be dangerous to people and pets who come in contact with them. HHW can endanger water supplies, damage sewage treatment systems, and cause other environmental damage. Only use the products as directed. **DO NOT:**

- Flush HHWs down the toilet
- Pour HHWs down the sink
- Pour HHWs down a storm drain
- Pour HHWs on the ground

Contact your local health department or the Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste to determine whether your community has a household hazardous waste collection program.

## **Identify HHW**

Reduce the amount of potentially hazardous products in your home and eliminate what you throw away by following these easy steps:

### **1. Before you buy:**

- Read the labels and be aware of what they mean.
- Look for these words on labels; they tell you what products may need special handling or disposal.

Caution	Flammable
Combustible	Poison
Corrosive	Toxic
Danger	Volatile
Explosive	Warning

- Select a product best suited for the job.
- Buy only what you can use entirely.

### **2. After you buy:**

- Read label precautions and follow directions for safe use.
- Recycle/dispose of empty containers properly.
- Share what you can't use with friends or neighbors.
- Store properly.
- Use recommended amounts; more is not necessarily better.
- Use the child-resistant closures and keep them on tightly.

## **For More Information, Contact:**

Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste - (801) 538 - 6170

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200

Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145

Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477



# Partnership for the Environment

*Utah Department of Environmental Quality*

## Fertilizer Fact Sheet

### What Are The Potential Hazards?

Fertilizer applied to plants during crop, lawn, and garden maintenance may leach into the ground water and cause contamination. The main constituent in fertilizer is usually nitrogen. If the nitrate level of drinking water is too high, infants, up to the age of six months, can develop a fatal disease called blue baby syndrome (methemoglobinemia). Drinking water that contains 10 milligrams of nitrate-nitrogen per liter of water exceeds the drinking water standard and should not be used, especially for infant formula. Proper storage, application, and watering procedures should be included in fertilizer best management practices to prevent contamination of ground water.

### Storing Fertilizers

The less fertilizer you buy, the less you will have to store. Therefore, only purchase the amount and kind of fertilizer that you need.

- Fertilizer should be stored in locked, dry cabinets.
- Keep fertilizer and pesticides on separate shelves.
- Don't store fertilizer with combustibles, such as gasoline or kerosine, because of explosion hazards.

### Application Precautions

The chemical in fertilizer that can most easily pollute ground water is a form of nitrogen called nitrate. Nitrate moves readily in soil to the ground water strata. The best way to prevent the movement of nitrate into the ground water is to apply no more nitrogen than the crops, grass, garden plants, shrubs, or trees can use during the time that the plants are growing.

- Calibrate your spreader and sprayer to keep from applying too much fertilizer.
- Load fertilizer spreaders on the driveway or other hard surfaces so any spills can easily be swept up. Fertilizer that spills should be swept up and applied to the lawn or garden at the right time and amount. This allows the fertilizer to grow plants instead of washing off into the storm drain system and ultimately contaminating nearby streams and lakes.
- If you are using liquid fertilizer on your turf, add fertilizer to the spray tank while on the lawn. This way, if you spill the fertilizer, it will be used by the plants and not run off into the storm drain system.
- Do not spray or apply fertilizer near irrigation wells. Wells are conduits to the ground water.

### Application Rates For Lawns

Utah State University's Extension Service recommends the following for Utah lawns: "It is important to fertilize on a regular basis every four to six weeks to maintain an attractive lawn. Begin

when lawns start to green in the spring, mid to late April. Earlier applications may cause a lawn to become greener faster, but may also increase spring disease problems. Summer applications of nitrogen fertilizer will not burn lawns, if you apply them to dry grass and water immediately. Fall applications are important for good winter cold tolerance, extended fall color, and fast spring green-up. A complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium should be applied in the fall every three to four years. This will prepare the lawn for winter conditions and allow the phosphorus to penetrate into the root zone by the next growing season.

For a well-kept lawn in Utah, apply 1 pound of available nitrogen per 1,000 square feet each four to six weeks throughout the growing season. The following chart indicates how much of various fertilizer will supply one pound of nitrogen.”

%N on Label	Pounds of Fertilizer Per 1000 Square Feet
12-15	7-8
18-21	5-5 ½
24-28	3 ½-4
30-34	3-3½
45-46	2-2 ¼

## Types of Plants

One of the best ways to protect your ground water is to use plants that are drought-tolerant and that are adapted to your area. Drought-tolerant or low-water-use plants can continue to survive once they are established, even during times of little rainfall. Because you do not have to water these plants, there is less chance that nitrate and pesticides will be carried with the water through the soil and into the ground water.

If low-water-use plants are not practical, then try to use medium water use plants. Water these plants only when they begin to show drought stress. Some plants will wilt when they are drought-stressed, while other plants will show marginal leaf burn.

## Watering

Over-watering plants can cause excess water to move through the soil. This water can flush fertilizer away from the root zone of your plants and into the ground water. The best way to avoid over-watering is simply to measure how much you are adding. Contact your county Extension Service to determine the best way to calculate how much water your plants need and how to measure the amount you are applying.

## For More Information, Contact:

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200  
 Department of Agriculture - (801) 538-7100  
 Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145  
 Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477



# Partnership for the Environment

*Utah Department of Environmental Quality*

## Pesticides Fact Sheet

### What Are The Potential Hazards?

Pesticides applied to plants during crop, lawn, and garden maintenance may leach into the ground water and cause contamination. Proper storage, mixing, application, spill cleanup, watering, and disposal procedures should be included in pesticide best management practices.

### Storing Pesticides

The fewer pesticides you buy, the fewer you will have to store. Therefore, only purchase the amount and kind of pesticide that is needed. Pesticides should always be stored in sound, properly labeled, original containers. *Sound containers are the first defense against spills and leaks.*

- Ensure that there are no holes, tears, or weak seams in the containers and that the label is readable.
- Pesticides should be stored in locked, dry cabinets.
- Be sure to store dry products above liquids to prevent wetting from spills.
- Storage and mixing areas should not be located near floor drains of any kind.
- Storage facilities should have secondary containment, such as a berm or dike, which will hold spills or leaks at:
  1. 10% of the total volume of the containers, or
  2. 110% of the volume of the largest container, whichever is larger.

### Mixing Pesticides

- Mix pesticides on an impermeable surface, such as concrete, so any spills will be contained.
- Mix only the amount that you will use:
  1. Measure the total square feet you intend to treat.
  2. Read the label on the pesticide container and follow the instructions. (These are often given in terms of amount of pesticide to use per thousand square feet.)
  3. By properly measuring and calculating, there should be little or no pesticide left in the spray tank when the job is finished and it will be applied at the recommended rate.

### Applying Pesticides

Pesticides are used to kill or control weeds (herbicides), insects (insecticides) and fungi (fungicides) that attack plants. Some of these pesticides can move through the soil and into the ground water. Guidelines for the safe use of pesticides are listed below:

- Be willing to accept a low level of weed, insect, and plant disease infestation.

- Use pesticides only when absolutely necessary.
- Identify pests correctly. Use the proper pesticides.
- Read and follow the directions printed on the container labels. Remember, *the label is the law*.
- Calibrate your spreader and sprayer to keep from applying too much pesticide.
- Do not spray or apply pesticides near irrigation wells. Wells are conduits to the ground water.
- Do not spray or apply pesticides near your walks and driveway. This prevents them from washing off into the storm drain system.

## **Cleaning Up Spills**

- Dry formulated pesticide spills should be swept up and applied to crops, lawns, and gardens at the rate specified on the label.
- Liquid pesticide spills should be soaked up using absorbent material (such as, soil, sawdust, and cat litter). The contaminated absorbent material should then be put in a sealed container and taken to a household hazardous waste collection site.

## **Watering**

Over-watering your plants can cause excess water to move through the soil. This water can carry pesticides that can contaminate the ground water. The best way to avoid over-watering is simply to measure how much you are adding. Contact your county Extension Service to determine the best way to calculate how much water your plants need and how to measure the amount you are applying.

## **Disposing of Pesticides**

If the pesticide was properly measured and mixed, there should be little or no spray left in the tank. The little that may be left can be safely sprayed over the area that was treated until it is gone. Disposal of “empty” pesticide containers and unused pesticides should be handled as follows:

- If you are using liquid pesticides, rinse the container three times. Be sure to pour the rinsing into your sprayer and not down a drain or onto the ground. Containers which have been emptied and rinsed can be discarded in the trash.
- Unused pesticides in their original containers can be recycled at household hazardous waste collection sites.

## **For More Information, Contact:**

Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program - (801) 536-4200

Department of Agriculture - (801) 538-7100

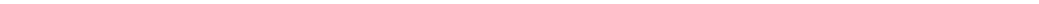
Environmental Hotline - 1-800-458-0145

Sonja Wallace, Pollution Prevention Coordinator - (801) 536-4477

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# **APPENDIX C**

## **Land Use Agreement**



**LAND USE AGREEMENT**

**RECITALS.**

Skyline Mountain Resort desires to secure adequate protection for a new drinking water well to be operated by Skyline Mountain Special Service District located on land in Sanpete County, Utah. Whereas the location of the new well has been revised, this agreement supersedes the previous agreement dated November, 26, 2012. More specifically, the well name and revised location are as follows:

22011

Golf Course Well - South 1,773 feet, West 1,131 feet from the Northeast Corner of Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian

For the purpose of this Agreement, Zones 1 and 2 of the well lies within the Grantor's land in Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian as shown in the Drinking Water Source Protection Zones, Figure 1 attached to this Land Use Agreement.

**AGREEMENT.**

Skyline Mountain Resort (Grantor) acknowledges the Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the above referenced well. Skyline Mountain Resort agrees not to allow the location of any uncontrolled potential contamination sources or pollution sources, as defined in R309-600-6(1) of the Utah Administrative Code within Zone 1, a 100 foot radius around the well. Skyline Mountain Resort further agrees to not allow the location of pollution sources within Zone 2 as defined in the attached Figure 1.

The controls and limitations of this Agreement within Zones 1 and 2 are binding with all successors, heirs, and assigns for as long as the well is used for culinary purposes.

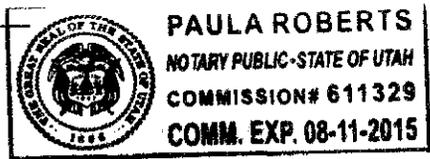
Witness, the hand of said Grantor this 27 day of March, 2013.

By: [Signature]  
President of Skyline Mountain Resort

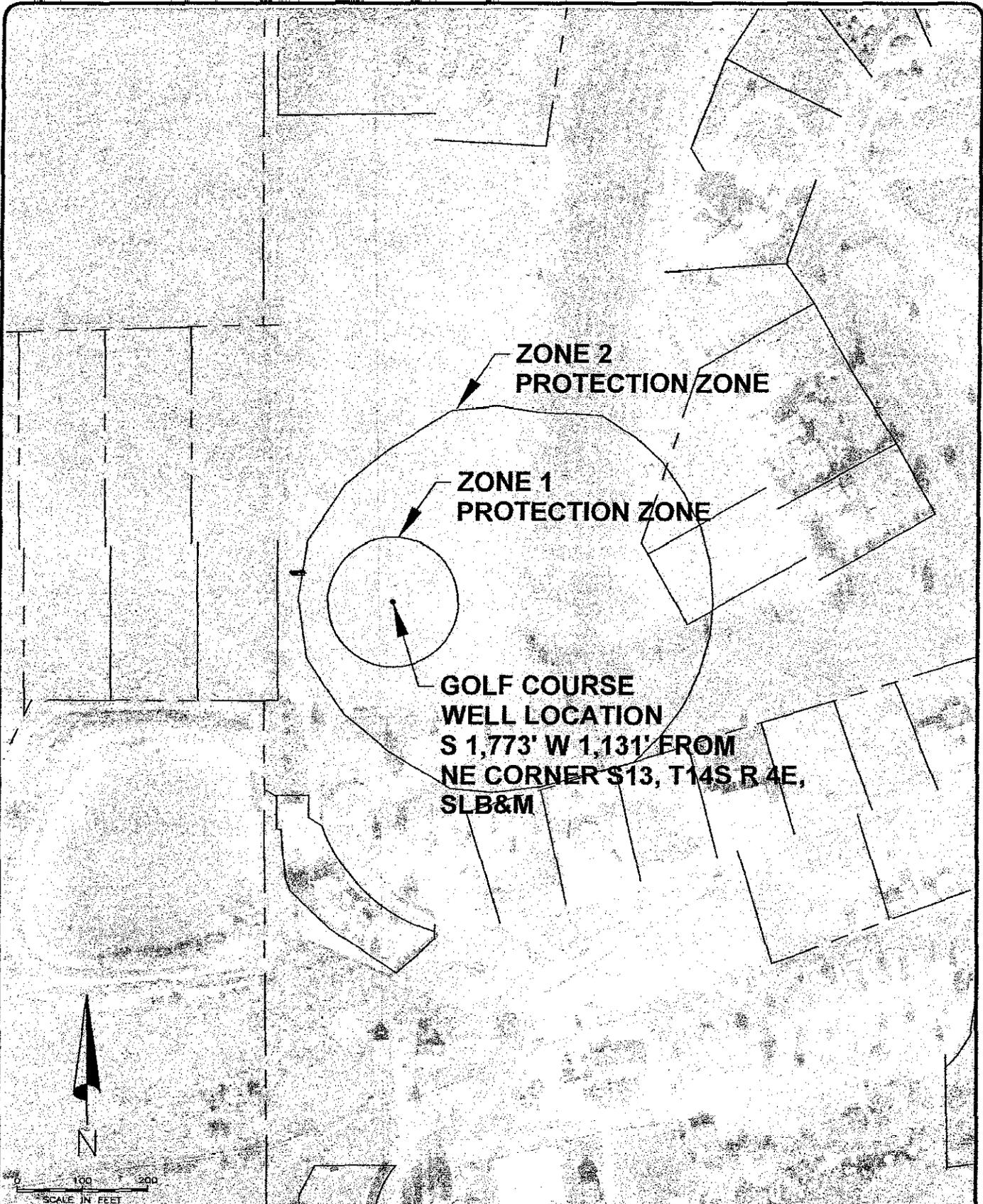
State of Utah )  
: ss  
County of Salt Lake)

On the 27<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2013, personally appeared before me, [Signature], as signer of the foregoing Land Use Agreement, who duly acknowledged to me the he executed the same.

[Signature]  
Notary Public  
\* President of  
Skyline Mountain Resort







**SKYLINE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT  
GOLF COURSE WELL - PROTECTION ZONES**

FIGURE  
**1**

Ent 190247 Bk 646 Pg 723  
Date: 02-APR-2013 4:03:36PM  
Fee: \$10.00 Check  
Filed By: RDH  
REED D HATCH, Recorder  
SANPETE COUNTY CORPORATION  
For: SKYLINE MOUNTAIN RESORT

LAND USE AGREEMENT

RECITALS.

Skyline Mountain Resort desires to secure adequate protection for a new drinking water well to be operated by Skyline Mountain Special Service District located on land in Sanpete County, Utah. More specifically, the well name and location is as follows:

22011

Golf Course Well - South 1,773 feet, West 1,131 feet from the Northeast Corner of Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian

For the purpose of this Agreement, Zone 2 of the well lies within the Grantors land in Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian as shown in the Drinking Water Source Protection Zones, Figure 1 attached to this Land Use Agreement.

AGREEMENT.

Robert R. Rhoads and Dicksy L. Rhoads (Grantor) acknowledge the Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the above referenced well. Grantor agrees not to allow the location of any septic drain fields or other pollution sources, as defined in R309-600-6(1)(V) of the Utah Administrative Code (attached) within Zone 2 as defined in the attached Figure 1.

The controls and limitations of this Agreement within Zone 2 are binding with all successors, heirs, and assigns for as long as the well is used for culinary purposes.

Witness, the hand of said Grantor this 27 day of MARCH, 2013.

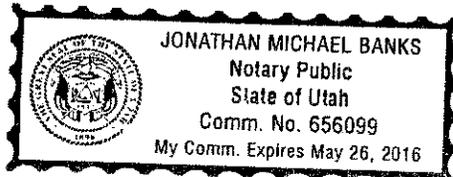
By: [Signature]

State of Utah)

County of UTAH ss  
Sanpete)

On the 27 day of MARCH, 2013, personally appeared before me, ROBERT R AND DICKSY L RHOADS, as signers of the foregoing Land Use Agreement, who duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Signature]  
Notary Public



Emailed to SMR  
3/27/13





**LAND USE AGREEMENT**

**RECITALS.**

Skyline Mountain Resort desires to secure adequate protection for a new drinking water well to be operated by Skyline Mountain Special Service District located on land in Sanpete County, Utah. More specifically, the well name and location is as follows:

22011

Golf Course Well - South 1,773 feet, West 1,131 feet from the Northeast Corner of Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian

For the purpose of this Agreement, Zone 2 of the well lies within the Grantors land in Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian as shown in the Drinking Water Source Protection Zone, Figure 1 attached to this Land Use Agreement.

**AGREEMENT.**

Rafiner Mill Cabinet, Dan Rafiner, Bruce Rafiner, Randy Rafiner & Cory Rafiner as Owners (Grantor) acknowledge the Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the above referenced well. Grantor agrees not to allow the location of any septic drain fields or other pollution sources, as defined in R309-600-6(1)(V) of the Utah Administrative Code (attached) within Zone 2 as defined in the attached Figure 1.

The controls and limitations of this Agreement within Zone 2 are binding with all successors, heirs, and assigns for as long as the well is used for culinary purposes.

**OWNER #1**

Witness, the hand of said Grantor this 1st day of April, 2013.

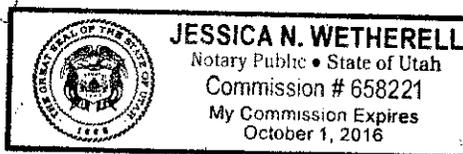
By: [Signature]

State of Utah

County of Sanpete <sup>SS</sup> Utah

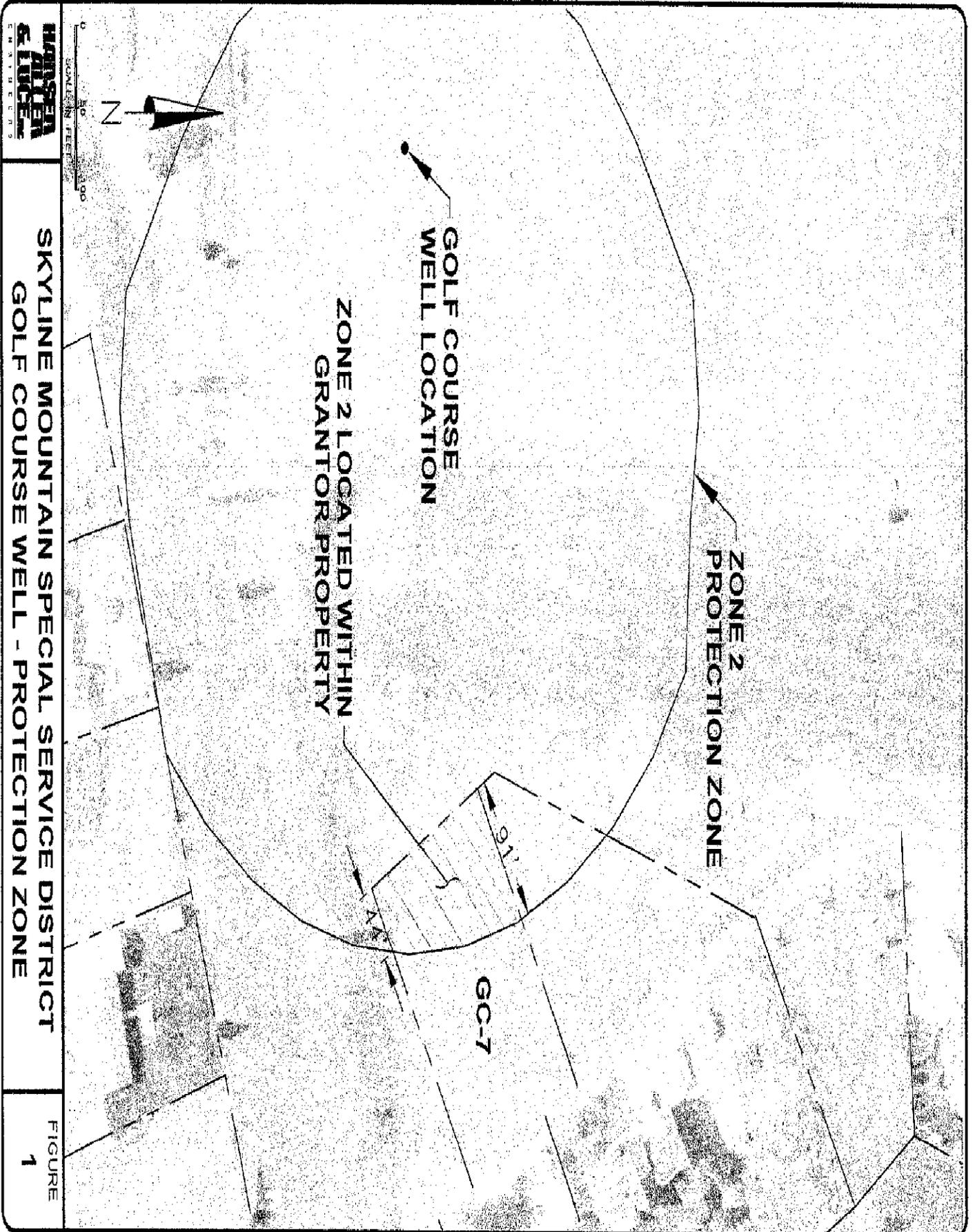
On the 1st day of April, 2013, personally appeared before me, Danny Rafiner, as signer of the foregoing Land Use Agreement, who duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

[Signature]  
Notary Public









**HANSEN  
MATTEN  
& LUTHELL**  
ENGINEERS

**SKYLINE MOUNTAIN SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT  
GOLF COURSE WELL - PROTECTION ZONE**

FIGURE  
**1**