

***RAINBOW MOBILE HOME \ R. V. PARK***

***(REVISED)***

***DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PLAN***

***DEVELOPED FOR RAINBOW PARK***

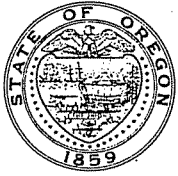
By

Mike Hayes Groundwater Technician  
Oregon Association of Water Utilities

And

Revised by

Beveren & Ann Overstreet  
Owner Operators



# Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, M.D., Governor

## Department of Environmental Quality

811 SW Sixth Avenue  
Portland, OR 97204-1390  
(503) 229-5696  
TDD (503) 229-6993

July 28, 2000

Beveren and Ann Overstreet  
Rainbow Mobile/RV Park  
54655 McKenzie River Drive  
Blue River, OR 97413-9710

RE: DEQ Drinking Water Protection Plan Certification No. 006  
Rainbow Mobile/RV Park  
Blue River, Oregon  
PWS # 4101073

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Overstreet,

We are very pleased to inform you that the Rainbow Mobile/RV Park Drinking Water Protection Plan submitted May 18, 2000 with revisions dated July 25, 2000 meets the requirements of Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 340-40-170) and is hereby certified by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). We appreciate your dedication and efforts in completing the plan and believe that this plan will have a positive impact on the future quality of your drinking water as it is implemented.

All certified plans are evaluated at approximate five-year intervals to ensure that responsible management authorities are acknowledging the protection area and participating in efforts to reduce the risk of contamination. DEQ's recertification of the plan will be based on an evaluation of the progress made towards risk reduction and an evaluation of any new elements added to the plan to address areas of the plan that may no longer be adequate or relevant. Specific recertification requirements are provided in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 340-40-190).

Once again, we want to commend you on your proactive approach to drinking water protection for your community. You have done an excellent job of educating your community on the importance of protecting their drinking water. Please contact us if we can be of assistance during the implementation of your protection plan.

Sincerely,

Julie Harvey, R.G.  
Drinking Water Protection Specialist  
Water Quality Division

cc: Sheree Stewart – DEQ Drinking Water Protection Coordinator  
Dennis Nelson – Oregon Health Division Groundwater Coordinator  
Mike Hayes, Oregon Association of Water Utilities

Julie Harvey R.D.  
Water Quality Division  
811 S.W. 6<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Portland, Or. 97204-1390

RECEIVED  
MAY 1 2000  
DEQ W.Q. Division

May 18, 2000.

Dear Ms. Harvey,  
Please review and consider the enclosed and revised  
Wellhead Protection Plan for State Certification.

Thank you for your suggestions for our revisions.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Beveren Overstreet*

*Ann Overstreet*

Beveren & Ann Overstreet  
Rainbow Mobile/RV Park  
Wellhead Protection Plan  
Management Authority.

cc.

Alison Schutt OHD  
Mike Hayes OAWU

Julie Harvey R.D.  
Water Quality Division  
811 S. W. 6<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Portland, Or. 97204-1390

FF 001  
MAY 2 2000  
DEB W.C. 0100

Subject: Rainbow Mobile/RV Park DWPP.

5/22/00

Dear Julie,

One of our support group called an error to our attention that should be corrected. Please look at Protocols For Incident Response, Element 2 (B). The first sentence presently reads: " Flooding : Historically when the McKenzie River has caused flooding in the nearby lower lying areas, it has caused water to come onto the Park property."

It should read: it has **never** caused water to come onto the Park property.

You might be interested in knowing we just completed our annual Consumer Confidence report and have mailed a copy to our wellhead neighbors as well as distributing to the Park residents. We felt it would be good public education.

Thank you for making the above correction in our DWPP.

cc: Alison Schutt OHD  
Mike Hayes OAWU

Sincerely,



Beveren Overstreet  
Rainbow Mobile/RV Park  
54655 McKenzie River Dr.  
Blue River, Or. 97413

RECEIVED  
JUL 28 2000  
DEQ W.Q. Division

Julie Harvey R.D.  
Water Quality Div.  
811 S. W. 6<sup>th</sup> Av.  
Portland, Or.,  
97204-1390

July 25, 2000

Dear Julie,  
enclosed are a few substitute pages for the Rainbow Park  
DWPP:

The table of contents have an added 4.1(A) Contaminant  
Risk Reduction listing.

Then there is the added page of Section 4.1 (A)  
Contaminant Risk Reduction page.

The next 4 pages are the illustrations referred to in the  
preceding 4.1 (A ) page.

Finally there are 6 substitute pages beginning with Element  
2 ( C ) of Section 4.2 Contingency Plans and concluding at  
the end of Element # 10.

You will note that I have added my name to the Key  
Personnel list.

**Thank you so much for your help.** We will be on a well  
deserved vacation from Aug. to Oct. 10.

*Beveren Overstreet*

Sincerely , Beveren Overstreet  
Rainbow Mobile RV Park

## ***TABLE OF CONTENTS***

### **Section 1. Community Description**

### **Section 2. Wellhead Protection Area**

#### **2.1 OHD CFR Delineation**

### **Section 3. Contaminant Inventory**

#### **3.1 DEQ Contaminant Inventory**

### **Section 4. Management Plan**

#### **4.1 Public Education Efforts**

#### **4.1 (A) Contaminant Risk Reduction**

#### **4.2 Contingency Plans**

**SECTION 1**  
**COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION**

Rainbow Park has 35 water service connections with a variable population of 40-50, and is classified as a COMMUNITY Water System. The Oregon Health Department ID # for this system is # 101073. About 70% of the residents are permanent, approximately 20% are seasonal visitors, and about 10% are considered transient.

The System is located in the Northwest Watermaster Region, district # 2. It's seven plus acres are primarily located on Map 16-55-20-10-00302. The street address is 54655 McKenzie River Drive, Blue River, Or. 97413-9710

## **SECTION 2**

### **WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA**

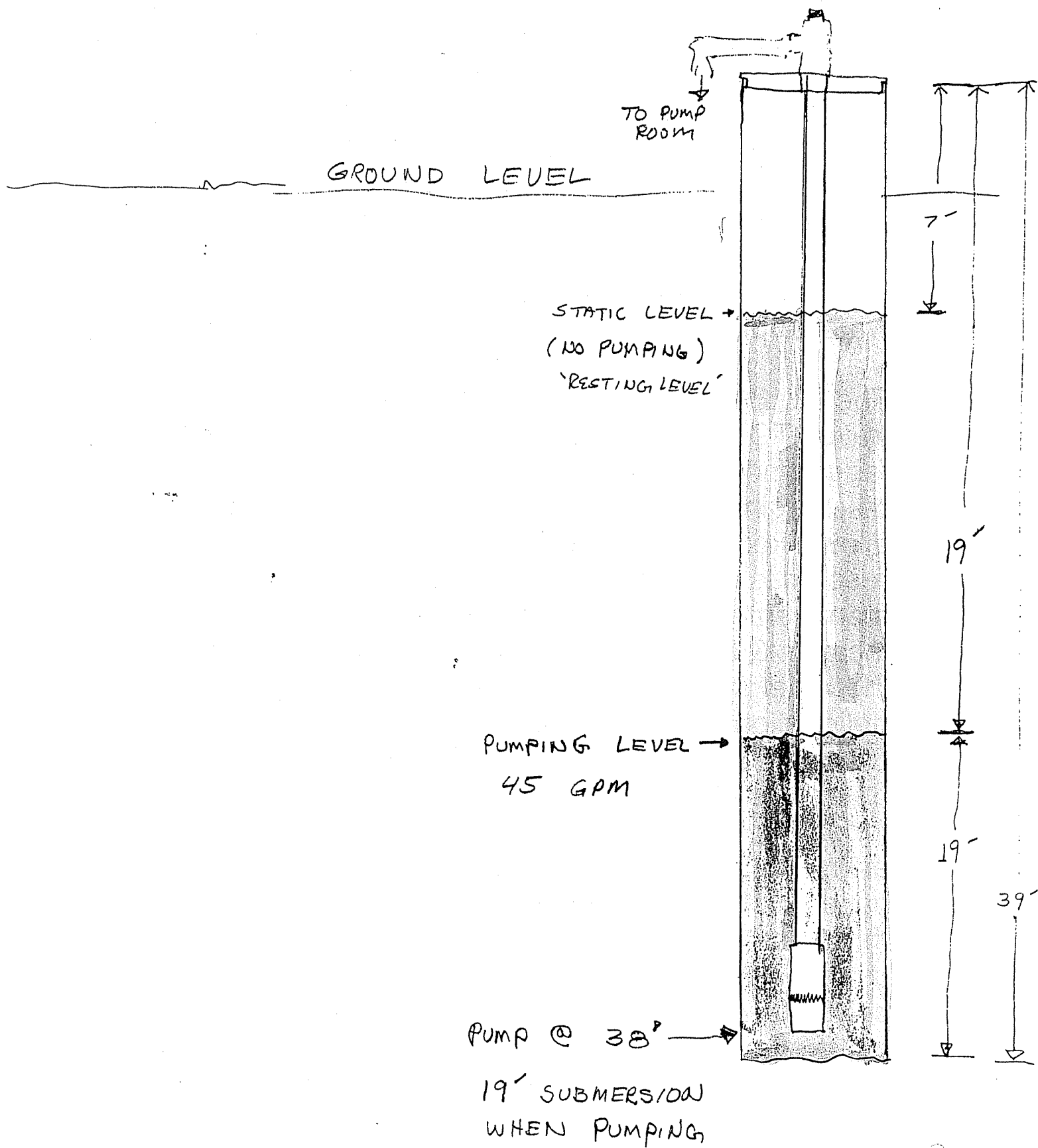
#### **2.1 OHD CFR DELINEATION:**

It has been determined that the potential contamination area of the wellhead includes properties a half mile to the North and East as well as within the Rainbow Park boundaries. The GPS location and the Delineation reports follow and show the aquifer flowing from the Northeast to Southwest. Rainbow Park derives its drinking water from a well at an elevation of approximately 1244 feet. The aquifer that supplies the well consists of alluvian (sand & gravel) and glacialfluvial material deposited on the McKenzie River valley floor. Based on well reports and lithologies the effective porosity of the aquifer is estimated at 0.25 and the thickness is estimated as one foot.

The well was apparently drilled in 1946 and due to the lack of a well report, Lane County has required the water system to chlorinate. The owner/operators have judiciously monitored, recorded, and maintained an acceptable residual on a daily basis. When the well pump was replaced a well diagram was drawn. The diagram follows and is identified as exhibit 2.1-A.



# RAINBOW PARK

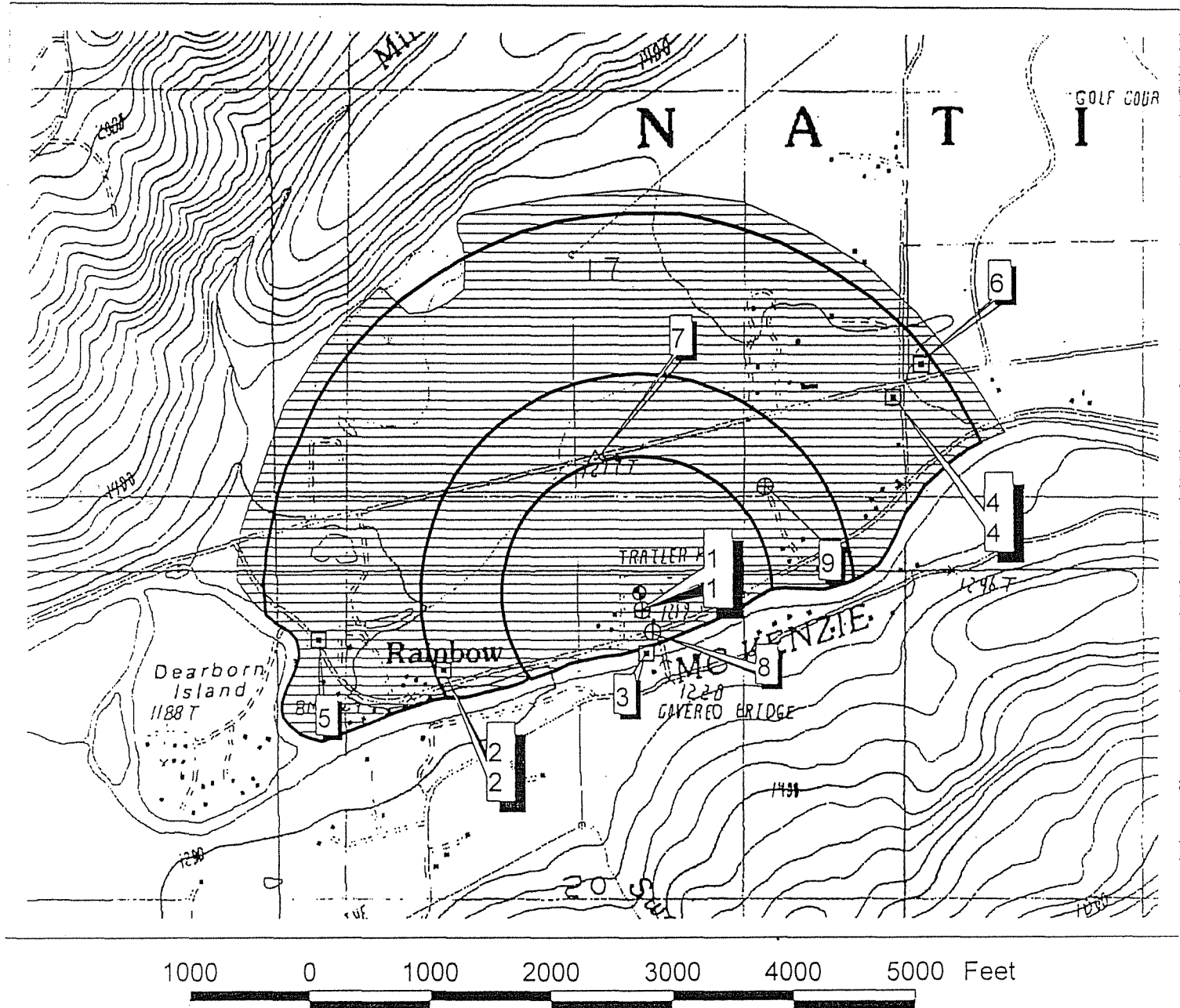


The drinking water protection area (DWPA) map that follows is identified as exhibit 2.1-B and titled Rainbow Park Susceptibility Map. This map has provided the water system and the community with the knowledge of the areas where contamination poses the greatest threat to the drinking water supply. This map along with the susceptibility analysis has enabled the system and community to develop effective management strategies for protecting the water supplied by the well.

The DWPA is divided into 3 areas based on time of travel (TOT) zones, which indicate the amount of time for groundwater to move from a zone to the discharging well. Two, five, & 15 year radiant zones, allows Rainbow Park to focus strategies and resources where the most benefit will occur. Such management strategies are and will be based on location & type of contaminant potential, relative to the water source and the aquifer sensitivity. The delineation technique used was the standard Calculated Fixed Radius (CFR) method which determines the volume of aquifer adjacent to the well for producing a given volume of water. The TOT estimates of how fast groundwater moves were based on three parameters: Water usage, aquifer thickness and effective porosity. Rainbow Park usage is estimated at 3,650,000 gallons per annum, or 487,967 cubic feet per annum; based upon 200 gallons per person per day. Expanded demand was calculated at 125%. The aquifer thickness estimate of

# Rainbow Park Susceptibility Map

Figure 4



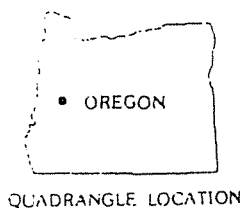
- Rainbow Park Well
- ▨ High Aquifer Sensitivity Area
- ⊕ Potential Contaminant Sources
- ⊕ Higher
- ▣ Lower
- △ Moderate
- Drinking Water Protection Area

Scale 1: 15 000

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

Features or activities that are identified as high- or moderate-risk that occur within an area designated as high or moderate sensitivity (horizontally and vertically ruled lines) pose a greater risk to drinking water quality than those in areas of low sensitivity (areas with no pattern).

Numbers indicate potential contaminant sources which are explained in Appendix C, table 2.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION



a water-bearing zone of one foot represents a conservative adjustment in order to provide a reasonable estimate that will not grossly exceed the actual. This technique was selected due to limited well knowledge (no well log). The average porosity value for a sand and gravel aquifer is 0.25.

## ***SECTION 3***

### ***CONTAMINANT INVENTORY***

#### **3.1 DEQ Contaminant inventory**

Identifying and providing a contaminant inventory within the drinking water protection area (DWPA) for inclusion in the Drinking Water Protection Plan (DWPP) has provided a reliable basis for developing a management plan to reduce any related risks to the water supply. It is recognized that contaminants can reach a water body from activities occurring on the land surface or below it. It can occur on an area-wide basis or from a single point. It is recognized further that we are identifying **potential** sources of contamination which are **not** likely to occur when there is proper management.

Based on the Oregon Source Water Assessment Plan (1999) we have assigned risk ratings as high, medium, or low-risk. Such risk ratings are an effective way for the management team to prioritize their efforts for DWPP.

The delineated two year time of travel (TOT) zone within Rainbow Parks DWPA is dominated by residential with some commercial land uses. It has a potential impact from high density housing with septic systems, and there is no well log. McKenzie River, McKenzie River Drive, and Belknap Covered Bridge were also identified by the susceptibility analysis as potential contaminants.

Within the 5 & 15 year TOT zones there were 6 potential contaminant sources identified by the susceptibility analysis.

1. Holiday Farm, a resort with adjacent cabins.
2. Harbicks Country Store and Gasoline Station.
3. State Highway 126, a transportation corridor.
4. A stream crossing, Mill Creek.
5. Tokatee Golf Course.
6. An Abandoned well.

#### ***OTHER FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION***

1. The Rainbow Park aquifer is unconfined and has a shallow water table depth of 7 feet.
2. The Traverse potential for Rainbow Park is 2.
3. The value of the infiltration potential is 5, indicating a moderate sensitivity level for the aquifer.
4. The sensitivity of the soils within the 2 year TOT range from 11 hours to 766 hours.
5. In consideration of the **Proximal Wells**, The risk ranking for Rainbow Park is zero, implying a very low sensitivity to contamination from this pathway.
6. The Sanitary Survey Results in October 1991 indicated no construction problems, that the system was in good operating condition, and that no improvements were needed.

#### ***WATER QUALITY HISTORY***

1. No detection of VOC's or SOC's.
2. Inorganic Compounds: Arsenic, 10/12/98 was 0.0015 mg/L; Chromium, 10/12/98 0.002 mg/L; Fluoride, 6/9/86 0.13 mg/L.
3. Nitrate / Nitrite: 10/12/96 0.03 mg/L, 12/1/97 0.03 mg/L, 10/8/96 0.03 mg/L, 6/9/86 0.02mg/L.
4. Coliform Bacteria: No confirmed detections.

TABLE 7 INVENTORY RESULTS - LIST OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES, RAINBOW PARK MOBILE HOME PARK, PWS #4101073

REFERENCE NO. (SEE FIGURE 2)	PCS TYPE	PCS NAME	APPROXIMATE LOCATION	CITY	RELATIVE RISK RANKING	METHOD FOR LISTING
1	HOUSING, HIGH DENSITY; SEPTIC SYSTEMS - HIGH DENSITY	RAINBOW PARK MOBILE HOME PARK	54655 MCKENZIE RIVER DRIVE	BLUE RIVER	HIGHER	FIELD OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW
2	HOUSING, HIGH DENSITY; SEPTIC SYSTEMS - HIGH DENSITY	HOLIDAY FARM AND ADJACENT CABINS	WEST OF MOBILE HOME PARK ON MCKENZIE RIVER DRIVE	BLUE RIVER	HIGHER	FIELD OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW
3	STREAM CROSSING - PERENNIAL	BRIDGE OVER MCKENZIE RIVER	BRIDGE DIRECTLY SOUTH OF MOBILE HOME PARK OFFICE	BLUE RIVER	MODERATE	FIELD OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW
4	AUTO - GAS STATION; UST - UPGRADED AND REGISTERED - ACTIVE	HARBRICK'S COUNTRY STORE AND TEXACO	91808 MILL CREEK ROAD	BLUE RIVER	HIGHER	DATABASE; FIELD OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW
5	TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR - STREAM CROSSING - PERENNIAL	MILL CREEK	SOUTHWEST OF MOBILE HOME PARK, OUTER EDGE OF 15-YEAR TOT	BLUE RIVER	LOWER	FIELD OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW
6	GOLF COURSE	TOKATEE GOLF COURSE	NORTH OF HWY. 126 AND MCKENZIE RIVER DRIVE INTERSECTION (EASTERN INTERSECTION)	BLUE RIVER	LOWER	FIELD OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW
7	TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR - FREEWAY - STATE HIGHWAY	STATE HWY. 126	RUNS EAST - WEST THROUGH DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA, JUST NORTH OF 2-YEAR TOT	BLUE RIVER	MODERATE	FIELD OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW
8	TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR - FREEWAY - STATE HIGHWAY	MCKENZIE RIVER DRIVE	ROUGHLY SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA	BLUE RIVER	HIGHER	FIELD OBSERVATION, INTERVIEW
9	ABANDONED WELL	BAUGH PROPERTY - HAND DUG ABANDONED WELL	NORTHEAST OF MOBILE HOME PARK AT END OF DIRT ROAD WITHIN 5-YEAR TOT	BLUE RIVER	HIGHER	INTERVIEW

## NOTES/KEY:

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

TABLE 2. INVENTORY RESULTS - LIST OF POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES; RAINBOW PARK MOBILE HOME PARK, PWS #4101073

REFERENCE NO. (SEE FIGURE 2)	POTENTIAL IMPACTS	DATABASE LISTINGS	COMMENTS
1	IMPROPER USE, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS INCLUDING CLEANERS, VEHICLE MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS, POOL CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS MAY IMPACT THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY. IMPROPER INSTALLATION, USE, AND/OR MAINTENANCE OF WELLS MAY CAUSE CONTAMINATION. STORMWATER RUN-OFF OR INFILTRATION MAY CARRY CONTAMINANTS TO DRINKING WATER SUPPLY. 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.	NONE	NONE
2	IMPROPER USE, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS INCLUDING CLEANERS, VEHICLE MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS, POOL CHEMICALS, PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS MAY IMPACT THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY. IMPROPER INSTALLATION, USE, AND/OR MAINTENANCE OF WELLS MAY CAUSE CONTAMINATION. STORMWATER RUN-OFF OR INFILTRATION MAY CARRY CONTAMINANTS TO DRINKING WATER SUPPLY. IF NOT PROPERLY SITED, DESIGNED, INSTALLED, AND MAINTAINED, SEPTIC SYSTEMS CAN IMPACT DRINKING WATER.	NONE	SEASONAL OPERATION
3	VEHICLE USAGE INCREASES THE RISKS OF LEAKS OR SPILLS OF FUELS AND OTHER CHEMICALS IN HIGHLY SENSITIVE AREAS. OVER-APPLICATION OR IMPROPER HANDLING OF PESTICIDES IN RIGHT-OF-WAY MAY ALSO IMPACT DRINKING WATER SOURCE.	NONE	HYDRAULICALLY CONNECTED TO DRINKING WATER WELL; NO EVIDENCE OF CONTAMINATION FROM RIVER
4	SPILLS, LEAKS, OR IMPROPER HANDLING OF FUELS AND OTHER MATERIALS DURING TRANSPORTATION, TRANSFER, AND STORAGE MAY IMPACT THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY. SPILLS OR IMPROPER HANDLING DURING TANK FILLING OR PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION MAY IMPACT THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY.	UST DATABASE #24243, STATE FIRE MARSHAL DATABASE FACILITY ID NO. 044336 WITH THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS AND STORAGE CONTAINERS LISTED: GASOLINE/UST	FACILITY IS LISTED AS HAVING TANKS THAT ARE UPGRADED TO DEQ 1998 TECHNICAL STANDARDS PWS SHOULD VERIFY ALL USTS AT THE FACILITY HAVE BEEN UPGRADED
5	VEHICLE USAGE INCREASES THE RISKS OF LEAKS OR SPILLS OF FUELS AND OTHER CHEMICALS IN HIGHLY SENSITIVE AREAS. OVER-APPLICATION OR IMPROPER HANDLING OF PESTICIDES IN RIGHT-OF-WAY MAY ALSO IMPACT DRINKING WATER SOURCE.	NONE	NONE
6	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 RUNOFF.	NONE	AREA WITHIN DWPA IS UNDEVELOPED PWS SHOULD EVALUATE INCREASED RISKS IF LAND USE CHANGES
7	VEHICLE USAGE INCREASES THE RISKS FOR LEAKS OR SPILLS OF FUELS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THAT MAY IMPACT DRINKING WATER. OVER-APPLICATION OR IMPROPER HANDLING OF PESTICIDES OR FERTILIZERS MAY IMPACT THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY.	NONE	NONE
8	VEHICLE USAGE INCREASES THE RISKS FOR LEAKS OR SPILLS OF FUELS AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS THAT MAY IMPACT DRINKING WATER. OVER-APPLICATION OR IMPROPER HANDLING OF PESTICIDES OR FERTILIZERS MAY IMPACT THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY.	NONE	RUNS PARALLEL TO MCKENZIE RIVER ROAD ALONG SW EDGE OF DWPA
9	IMPROPERLY INSTALLED OR MAINTAINED WELLS AND ABANDONED WELLS MAY PROVIDE A DIRECT CONDUIT FOR CONTAMINATION TO GROUNDWATER AND DRINKING WATER SOURCE.	NONE	AREA GRADED AND WELL REPORTEDLY COVERED

## NOTES/KEY:

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.



## ***ENHANCED INVENTORY***

(Adjustments to the preceding Table 2 of Inventory)

**Table 2 # 1.** Rainbow Park Septic Density: There are 4 separate septic systems located in two different areas of the 7.25 acres. No single system serves 20 or more people and as a management policy & practice, all four are checked annually and pumped as needed. (McKenzie Septic, Carl Juza, owner Ph: 541/822-3332). In view of these factors we feel the risk should be a moderate risk rather than "Higher".

**Table 2 # 3.** The McKenzie River is **not** hydrogeologically connected. Please see the letter from Dennis Nelson, OHD, at the end of this section. The covered bridge services primarily the residents along McKenzie River Dr. & King Rd. We believe they should be rated as "Lower" rather than "moderate".

**Table 2 # 4.** Harbicks Country Store & Gasoline Station: All underground tanks are upgraded, double-lined & registered. There is an automatic alarm system to alert management of any leaks. The station is located on the outer portion of the 15 year TOT zone. Perhaps it should be classed as moderate rather than higher. Either way our management strategies will include monitoring.

**Table 2 # 6.** Tokatee Golf Course: The undeveloped corner of the Tokatee property is slightly within our 15 year TOT zone. According to owner Larry Guistino (541/ 345-2301), the property has been logged and is being managed as forest-land in adherence to Dept. of Forestry standards & with no spraying. The developed portion of the golf course is over a 1000 feet beyond our 15 year radiant. Mr. Guistino is aware of our DWPP and our tentative concerns.

**Table 2 # 8. McKenzie River Drive:** Running the Southern boundary of Rainbow Park, it is primarily a residential street rather than a transportation corridor. As an ongoing management practice we annually renew our agreement with the Lane County Weed Abatement Div. To not spray along the right of way. In addition, there is an un-buildable riparian area between the river and the roadway all along the Rainbow Park property. WE suggest that McKenzie River Dr. be classed as a "lower" risk rather than "higher".

**Table 2 # 9. Abandoned Well:** The abandoned well located within our DWPA was formerly used by the Upper McKenzie Community Center. The well was abandoned and filled when they drilled their new well. The abandoned well is located on what is now Dr. Baugh's property (541/822-8277). According to Michael Mattick, the local Watermaster (541/6823620) when Dr. Baugh developed his home on the subject property, his 38 foot well drilling took him through two strata's of brown clay and rock; one of 14 feet and one of 18 feet. His well is located about 175 feet from the where the abandoned well was located. We submit that the close proximity suggests the same soil that would have adequately sealed what was reportedly a shallow well. It is our considered opinion with those factors and the span of time since it was filled, the potential threat to our aquifer is essentially non-existent, and should be classed as a "lower" risk.

(503) 731-4010  
FAX (503) 731-4077  
TDD-Nonvoice (503) 732-4037

*No Surface  
Water Influence*

# Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF  
HUMAN  
RESOURCES

HEALTH DIVISION



July 10, 1995

Beveren Overstreet  
Rainbow Park Mobile Home Park  
54655 McKenzie River Drive  
Blue River, Oregon 97413

Dear Mr. Overstreet:

The Oregon Health Division has completed its review of the data that you submitted related to the potential of your drinking water source being in hydraulic connection with surface water sources. This review consisted of a statistical evaluation of that data to determine [1] the significance of the variation observed in the parameters measured in the groundwater source, [2] the determination of the extent, if any, of the correlation between a given parameter in the groundwater source and the potential surface water sources, and [3] the significance of that correlation. This evaluation was accomplished in conjunction with information in your file regarding your system.

The statistical analysis indicates that your well is not in hydraulic connection with the McKenzie River. As a result, the well is being classified as groundwater no further monitoring is required for the surface water influence determination.

Thank you for your efforts in participating in the Direct Surface Water Influence phase of the Surface Water Treatment Rule. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. O. Nelson'.

Dennis O. Nelson  
Groundwater Coordinator  
Drinking Water Program

John A. Kitzhaber  
Governor



800 NE Oregon Street #1  
Portland, OR 97232-2171  
(503) 731-4030 Emergencies  
(503) 252-7978 1100  
Emergencies

24-26 (Rev. 12-94)

## **SECTION 4**

### **MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **4.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Residents of Rainbow Park and neighbors within the DWPA have been informed of our interest in formulating a Drinking Water Protection Plan (DWPP). To encourage their interest and participation invitational notices were either hand delivered or mailed, and follow up phone calls were made to some. Please review the following exhibits that are included at the end of this section:

#### **EXHIBITS**

1. Names and addresses of initial invitations, and phone numbers of Rainbow Park residents.
2. Names and phone numbers of the management support team that was formed during our initial meetings.
3. A two page copy of an article that was published in the local newspaper. Dated 2/12/2000, with the heading, "Testing For Pure Water".
4. Copy of the initial two page invitation dated 9/7/1999. Enclosed with the mailing (Exhibit # 5) was an informational article entitled "Protecting our Drinking Water Resource".
6. Copy of the invitation to the second meeting. It was dated 1/5/2000.
7. Copy of four page handout to all Park residents, titled, "Household Hazardous Waste".
8. Copy of educational excerpts published in the Rainbow Park monthly newsletter.
9. Copy of a subsequent mailing to an expanded list of neighbors, titled, "Rainbow Park Wellhead Protection."

Exhibit #1 Initial Mail & Handout lists.

**MAIL LIST FOR DWPP**

(Mailed 9/7/99)

Eleanor Stuck  
54645 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, OR 97413

Brock & Marianne Hill  
54688 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, OR 97413

Vivianne Wright  
Holiday Farm Resort  
54455 McKenzie Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Darin and Kail Harbick  
Harbick's Country Store & Gas  
54871 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, OR 97413

Dr. & Mrs. Baugh  
54682 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, OR 97413

Ron Johnson  
54703 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, OR 97413

Harold Andrew & Son (wife in nursing home)  
54800 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, OR 97413

Mr. And Mrs. Wilson  
54850 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, OR 97413

**HANDOUTS TO PARK  
RESIDENTS**

(Distributed 9/7/1999)

Herb Baker	(Ph. 541/822-3396)
John Bluhm	822-3553
Claire Bussanich	822-3437
Roger Bury	822-8121
Dee Clarke	822-6126
Jim Daniels	822-3453
Omer Dawson	822-3546
Roger Domen	822-8399
Kate Evans	822-8376
Janice Hillis	822-3678
Art Hinchey	822-3238
Lena Hurt	822-6143
Norm McGinnis	822- 3233
Chuck McPherson	822-6174
Jean Spalding	822-6191
Stan Radeleff	822-3794
Jim Richmond	822-3436
David Scott	822-3498
Dagmar Sepulveda	822-3812
Bill Sexton	822-3812
Pat Wells	822-8435

Any spouses of the above were  
also invited to attend.

**SUPPORT TEAM FOR RAINBOW PARK DWPP**

The team members are :

James Richmond (a park resident)	541/822-3436
Claire Bussanich	" " " 822-3437
Bill Sexton	" " " 822-8054
Pauline Wells	" " " 822-8435
Norman McGinnis	" " " 822-3233
Darin Harbick, owner of Harbicks Country Store & Gas	822-3575

The support team is comprised of 5 park residents and one commercial business owner. All members expressed interest and volunteered to be involved. There are no individual roles assigned due to the very small area of the DWPA and the limited size of the population involved. They understand their collective roles are to be aware of activities within the DWPA, to periodically review the effectiveness of management policies, to see that relevant material is distributed on a recurring basis, and to make value judgments as to the effectiveness of the public education efforts. They are and will continue to be informed of the DWPP Contingency Plans to be implemented in the event of any interruption or loss of capacity to supply water to the distribution system, or in case of a release of hazardous waste or related constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

During the organizational process, Beveren & Ann Overstreet, owner/operators of Rainbow Park agreed to be the Responsible Management Authority.

#### ***SECTION 4.1 (A) CONTAMINANT RISK REDUCTION***

1. To reduce the risk of contamination to our water source we have maintained an agreement with the Lane County Weed Abatement Division to not spray along the right of way of McKenzie River Drive for the past 6 years. We will continue to renew in each future year.
2. The Rainbow Park drinking water protection support team has met several times to refine & review our management practices and to enhance our awareness of any activities within our D.W.P.A. Such activities could include the siting of any new potential contaminant source(s): and to then review any related impact.  
In these periodic support team meetings we also evaluate our management tools to ascertain whether they are effective or that we need additional outreach effort or whether other forms of action are warranted. We will have a minimum of quarterly meetings for such purposes.
3. Rainbow Park has had its septic systems inspected and maintained annually for the past 11 years, and will continue to do so in future years.
4. Since forming our wellhead protection plan, we have distributed relevant material to residents & neighbors through our monthly newsletter handouts and our mailings to DWPA neighbors. (To illustrate we have enclosed copies of relevant pages from the park calendar for the months of July, August, Sept., & Oct., 2000 The pages for Sept. & Oct. will be mailed to neighbors as well as park residents. We will continue this activity in the future.
5. We have notified our local volunteer fire department and the Hazmat coordinator @ 541/682-4160 of the location of our protection area & we will work with them to develop specific spill response procedures to allow quicker response and notification should there be a hazardous spill within our DWPA.

## ***SECTION 4.2 CONTINGENCY PLANS***

Goals and management strategies presented in the previous pages have focused on proactive efforts for protecting our environment; more specifically, our drinking water supply. Those strategies were developed to minimize the need for the activating of a contingency plan. However, we recognize the need to be prepared to deal with an unexpected event that would release hazardous waste or related constituents which could threaten human health or the environment. The Rainbow Park Contingency Plans will establish a coordinated course of action to be followed in the event there is a loss of capacity to supply water to the distribution system.

The Contingency Plans Will address ten elements:

1. Potential threats to the drinking water supply.
2. Protocols for incident response.
3. Prioritization of water usage.
4. Key personnel & development of a notification roster.
5. Short-term & long-term replacement of water supplies.
6. Short-term & long-term conservation measures.
7. Plan testing review, and updating.
8. Personnel training.
9. Provision for public education.
10. Logistical and financial resources.



## Element # 1 Potential Threats

- (A) Mechanical problems, pump failure, or broken water line.
- (B) Flooding.
- (C) Contaminant detection at wellhead.
- (D) Chemical spill within our protection area(Hwy126).
- (E) Abandoned well.
- (F) Gasoline station.

## Element # 2 Protocols For Incident Response

(A) The most likely threat is a mechanical failure. The Park's backup power generator will satisfy the electrical demands of the well pump, the septic system pumps, the laundromat, and the public restrooms. Instructions are posted and support team members have been trained in the generator use and related conservation measures (refer to element # 6). Phone numbers of local professionals (well-pump company, electrician plumber, back-hoe operator etc.) are posted along with Key Personnel for response to a chemical spill.

(B) Flooding: Historically when the McKenzie River has caused flooding in the nearby lower lying areas, it has NEVER caused water to come onto the Park property since it developed in 1936. However, due to the relatively close proximity, we do consider such an unlikely event a potential threat. If it became a reality we would:  
Suspend water use & plug the wellhead air-vent.  
Sample for bacteria before restarting the pump for distributing water.  
We routinely chlorinate and would chlorinate the well if needed .

(see  
5/21/00  
letter)

(C) Detection of a contaminant at the wellhead:

Our degree of response would depend on the contaminant, e. g., a VOC vs. Nitrate. If the contaminant detection is confirmed to be greater than the maximum level (MCL) that is allowed in drinking water without posing a significant health risk, we would notify the health division & coordinate with the OHD staff. We would then prepare public notice using rule language appropriate for the contaminant, and distribute to customers according to OHD rule requirements. We will determine through OHD staff if exposure to the water for other than drinking & cooking, e.g. bathing, etc., is safe. We will notify customers as is appropriate. If necessary, we will contact the local supplier for an alternate supply of water. Mc Kenzie Mist @ 541/822-3958 is capable & willing to respond. A 2 page copy of their brochure is at the end of this section, identified as Exhibit 4.2 #1. Please refer to elements #5 & #6, regarding Short Term & Long Term action. We will cooperate with any agency investigating the contaminant.

If a contaminant detection is confirmed at less than half of the MCL ( $<0.5$ ) the water system will:  
Evaluate the DWPA for potential source(s) of contaminant. Obtain and distribute health related information for customers through the Consumer Confidence Report.

If a contaminant detection is greater than or equal to half the MCL but less or equal to the MCL ( $>0.5\text{MCL}$  but  $<\text{MCL}$ ), the water system will:  
Evaluate the DWPA for potential sources(s) of the

contaminant. Begin quarterly sampling to ensure that contaminant remains reliably under the MCL. Obtain health related information for customers. Notify customers through the Consumer Confidence Report.

(D) A chemical spill within our protection area:

A spill is a possibility because state highway 126 ( The McKenzie Hwy) runs through our 5 year time of travel (TOT) zone. In the event of a spill we would follow the communication procedures set forth by the Lane County Hazmat Coordinator because our local Fire District is a volunteer organization & has no response plan of their own. Please refer to element # 4, Key Personnel Notification of Roster, which follows.

### Element #3 Prioritization of Water Usage

This element deals with community needs in case of interruption or replacement of water supply is necessary.

(A) In Case of Fire---- Highest priority.

(B) Next highest priority is for resident personal use; drinking, cooking, & bathing.

## Element # 4 Key Personnel & Notification Roster

In an emergency situation key people will be notified and response procedures between Rainbow Park management staff, Lane County, & State personnel shall be coordinated. An effective response depends on respective clearly defined role definitions. If a call is received by 911, the Lane County Hazmat coordinator is notified, and in turn the Upper McKenzie Volunteer Fire District or the Sheriff's Dept. is the first to be dispatched when there is an emergency spill. The nature of the spill will ultimately determine who will be dispatched.

During an emergency spill event a command center is established to control the situation. Roles & responsibilities of personnel may change as the situation unfolds. The Rainbow Park owner/mgr. Will be notified by informed residents, nearby neighbors, or by the Lane County Response Coordinator.

The DWPP Responsible Management Authority (The Parks owner/operators) will coordinate actions and decisions regarding the operation of the water system. He will provide assistance & backup support requested by the Incident Commander. He will also inform the commander of the location of the spill within the water protection area. He will inform the residents and remind the support team of their responsibilities during the plan implementation. He is also responsible for making sure all Key Personnel have a copy of the spill plan. The support team will notify individual households within the DWPA.

**KEY PERSONNEL: PHONE 911**

Water system owner/operator Beveren Overstreet, Phone, 541/822-3928.

Lane County Sheriff's Dept. Spill Response Manager is Lieutenant Breck Freeman, Ph. 541/682-4434.

Local Response Coordinator, (Hazmat), Ike Jensen Ph. 541/682-4160.

State Police, Ph. 541/726-2536.

Upper McKenzie Volunteer Fire Dept. Chief, Norm Michaels. Neighborhood Watch, for traffic control assistance.

Ph. 541/822-3794

Emergency Action Service, for medical assist: Kathi Beam Ph. 541/822-3596.

Local Water Master, Michael Mattick, Ph. 541/6823620.

Oregon State Health Division, Ph. 503/731-4317.

Lane County Health Dept., Ph. 541/687-3953

DEQ 1-800/452-4011.

**Element # 5 Short-term & Long-term Replacement of Water Supply.**

Minimum community water needs **must** be met and **must** meet applicable health standards.

**Short-term is considered a few hours or days:**

1. We would implement conservation policies or curtailment practices; please see Element # 6 for details.
2. Provide water-boiling notices according to OHD direction.(Please see element ( C ) for procedure.
3. Contact the local Watermaster @ 541/682-3620 if OHD advises against bathing with the systems water and request permission to draw water from the from McKenzie River for Bathing.

**Long-term is considered Permanent, and requiring an alternate water supply:**

Though we have no plans to expand our water system, if it were necessary due to circumstances, we would attempt to determine the contaminant source(s), & establish a new well-site & drill a new well following OHD rules.

**Element # 6 Conservation Practices:**

The extent of conservation measures depends upon the nature of the emergency. There are various options.

1. Provide water for drinking & cooking only.
2. Make water available for limited daily periods. For example: Shut down the well-pump(or generator) except for the hours of 6-9 AM, 12-1:00 PM, & 6-9PM.
3. Eliminate car washing & lawn watering.
4. Implement odd/even address watering days.
5. Provide information to residents about how to reduce water use & educate them on necessary conservation.
6. Monitoring any restricted use of water would be fairly simple, due to our total 6 acre size.

**Element # 7 Plan Testing, Review, & Update.**

Due to the very small size of the Rainbow Park water system and the related DWPA; the various elements of the Contingency Plans will be periodically reviewed and updated along with training sessions with the DWPP support team. They will be reminded of the location of prepared materials, operation the backup generator, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the DWPP as to any changing conditions.

## Element # 8 Personnel Training.

Our Contingency Plan involving any chemical spill must rely on professionally trained people (except as noted in item 7 above) within a well organized & effective system with up to date information. Lane County and State Responders have been professionally trained to deal with Hazmat responses. It is therefore best to let those agencies handle the initial response to any large-scale spill inside our protection area.

## Element # 9 Provision for Public Education

Because education builds and maintains understanding & support, especially if a plan is put into effect, we maintain a continuous effort through our monthly newsletter and periodic mailings as a policy of continuous education & awareness enhancement of the potential threats and various responses involved in our ability to continue to provide good tasting and good quality water.

## Element # 10 Logistical and Financial Resources.

We will participate in an emergency response to the extent of providing assistance, volunteer labor, and information regarding the water system and the particular needs of the community. In the event of a spill, containment may be feasible, **but we should not** attempt any cleanup efforts on our own. The responsible party is obligated to report and clean up any chemical release.

We should have enough financial resources set aside to:

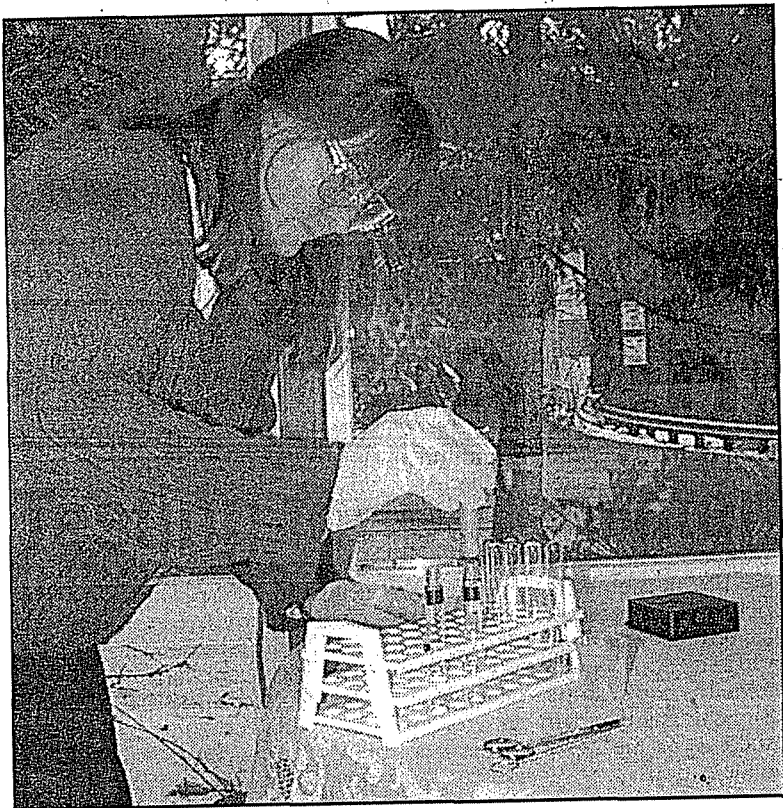
1. Replace a well pump.
2. Analyze several water samples for any SOC or VOC contaminant that might be spilled or in the unlikely event of a flood that would contaminate our well.

# Exhibits



# Commentary

## Testing for pure water



Gail Andrews pronounced the water at the Rainbow Mobile RV Park nitrate free following a well safety forum last weekend.

### Program promotes water well protection

RAINBOW: There may be forty to fifty private wells in the Rainbow area. Last Sunday Gail Andrews showed at least one of them delivers pure drinking water. Andrews, with the OSU Extension Service in Corvallis, has been travelling to rural areas around the state

as a "Home-A-Syst" coordinator, stressing the importance of protecting wells from pollution.

"Water flows at different depths. Most wells are pretty shallow," she noted. "They're usually under a hundred feet. That means there aren't too many layers of com

**Continued on page 4**

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Wednesday, Feb. 2, 2000

## Water testing

**Continued from page 1**

pacted clay or rock to protect you. What's going to happen if there's a big accident on the highway and a spill gets into the water?"

The problem from a spill could take years to develop, as pollutants slowly make the way into water tapped for home or community systems. "Groundwater is very safe to drink compared to surface water," Andrews said. "Generally ground water flows downhill but a well could suck contamination toward you."

There are other potential sources of contamination that might not be as dramatic as a highway wreck, but carry threats as well. One of the simplest involves keeping the well head area free of chemicals. Oftentimes well houses seem the logical place to keep gardening supplies and even chemicals, pesticides, petroleum or solvents. Andrews warned they pose real threats to the wellhead.

"Unused wells pose another hazard and could be a serious source of pollution," she said. "Lots of times people new to rural living may not recognize what they are and use them as dumps, contaminating a regional water supply." In some of the extreme incidents of unaware homeowners have found an old pipe on their property and concluded it was a convenient place to dispose of motor oil. In one instance a rural resident hooked a motorhome up to "an old pipe" thinking his motorhome had come equipped with its own RV dump. Instead, he was dumping raw sewage directly into the ground water.

Another "unseen" type of pollution can involve backflow. To prevent new outdoor faucets come equipped with built in valves to stop water from flowing in a reverse direction. Without one someone watering trees or shrubs with a garden hose could introduce compost or fertilizers - the pump stops and the end of the hose is in a pool of water, it would be siphoned back to the lowest point, an underground well.

Andrews offered some pointers for handling possible contamination around the home. Letting paints & solvents evaporate, she said, was preferable to pouring them down a drain or on a driveway. She also suggested homeowners label the purchase date when they buy a product, use a kitty litter box for containment and use a clear plastic bag for protection of items packaged in paper bags that could decompose in a moist environment.

Overall, she stressed thinking ahead to prevent problems. "If contamination occurs, you'll either have to find another source of water or treat what you have," Andrews said. "Either way it's going to cost money."

<sup>Two page  
COPY</sup>  
#4 EXHIBIT of the initial invitation

September 7, 1999

You are invited to attend a meeting at Rainbow Mobile/RV Park regarding Groundwater Protection and a Wellhead Protection Plan. The meeting is scheduled for 2pm Sunday, September 26, 1999. Pie and ice cream will be served.

*Please come!*

### Ground Water Protection

Information from the Oregon Association of Water Utilities, the Oregon Department of Human Resources Health Division Drinking Water Program, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, informs us that the Worlds major sources of fresh water are neither rivers, streams, or lakes, but groundwater. With the increased use of chemicals in the 20th century, the contamination of groundwater has become a growing concern. We need to understand not only how our community uses it and how it can become contaminated, but what we can do to protect this valuable resource.

Did you know that one gallon of gasoline can contaminate one million gallons of water? That is a groundwater fact.

If someone dropped a poisonous substance into our water supply, the act would be considered a serious crime, and a public emergency would be declared. The average household contains between 3 and 10 gallons of materials that are hazardous to human health or to the natural

#4 Pg 2

environment. If a substance can catch fire, if it can react or explode when mixed with other substances, if it is corrosive or if it is toxic, the E.P.A. considers it hazardous.

### **WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN**

Rainbow Mobile/RV Park is considered a Small Community Water System. It has been determined that the potential contamination area of the Park Wellhead is 1/2 mile north and east of the park as well as within the park property lines. Therefore, in the interest of developing a susceptibility analysis of the delineated area and the related protection plan, we are forming a community planning team. To this end we invite all park residents, nearby neighbors and business owners, as well as a representative from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and a groundwater technician from the Oregon Association of Water Utilities to attend a meeting on September 26 at 2pm at the park office, 54655 McKenzie River Drive, Rainbow. Telephone: 822-3928.

Sincerely,

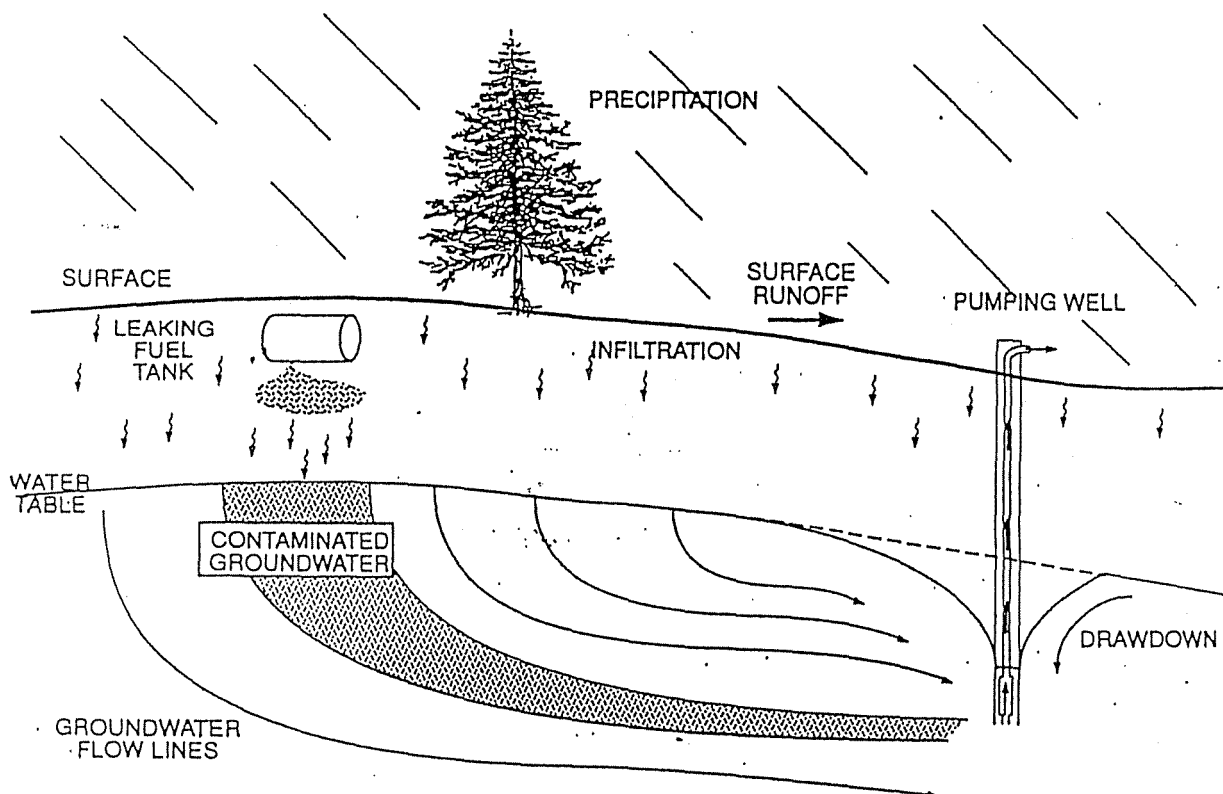
*Beveren + Ann*

Beveren and Ann Overstreet  
Owner/Managers  
Rainbow Mobile/RV Park  
An Age 55 and Over Park

## #5 EXHIBIT

### Protecting Our Drinking Water Resource

The groundwater that supplies wells and springs originates from precipitation that slowly sinks into the ground. In most cases, the precipitation that recharges groundwater in the aquifer sinks into the ground locally, in the area that surrounds the well. To better understand how our groundwater can become contaminated, refer to the figure and think about what that water must go through to reach the aquifer. If the infiltrating water has to pass through contaminants on the surface (such as a spill or other improperly disposed chemical) or beneath the surface (such as a leaking fuel tank), the water will become contaminated. As the water continues to move downward, the contaminants will be carried to groundwater. Once in the aquifer, most contaminants are very difficult to remove.



The prevention of groundwater contamination is everyone's responsibility. Even a few ounces of household chemicals flushed through the septic system or poured into a drain can cause significant damage to the resource. Be careful of how you dispose of the chemicals you use around your home. If you have questions about how to dispose of cleaning fluids, garden pesticides, etc., call the Department of Environmental Quality (1-800-452-4011). Questions regarding groundwater protection can be directed to DEQ's groundwater section (503-229-6804) or the Oregon Health Division's Drinking Water Section (503-731-4010).

Our drinking water source is important to all of us. Help us protect this valuable resource.

#6 EXHIBIT: COPY OF INVITATION TO SECOND MEETING

January 5, 2000

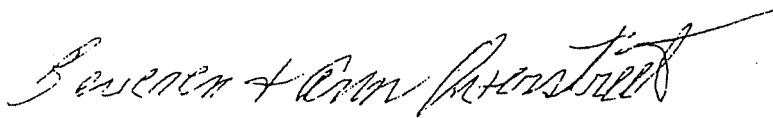
Dear Neighbors,

There will be another meeting of the Rainbow Mobile/RV Park Wellhead Protection Community Planning Team on Sunday, January 23<sup>rd</sup> at 3pm at the park office. **Pie and ice cream will be served.**

Gail Andrews, a Home-A-Syst Co-ordinator with Oregon State University Water Quality Education will present material for our perusal regarding "Public Education on Keeping Well Water Well."

If you would like a free and confidential test for nitrate screening, bring ½ cup of well water to the meeting. Some information provided will relate to septic systems.

Sincerely,



Beveren and Ann Overstreet  
Owner/Managers  
Rainbow Mobile/RV Park  
An Age 55 and Over Park

# Household Hazardous Waste

An Oregon Association of Water Utilities Publication

AUGUST 1997

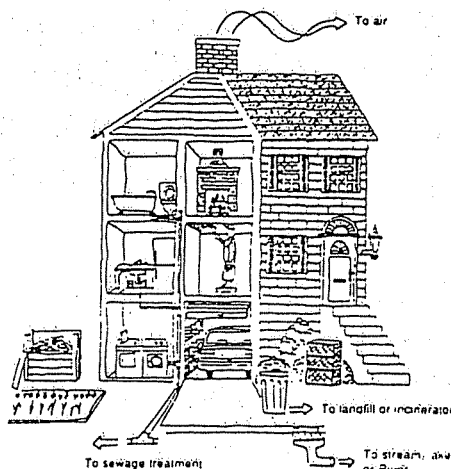
## An Introduction to Household Hazardous Waste

If someone were to drop a poisonous substance into your community's water supply, the act would be considered a serious crime and a state or public emergency would be declared. But when you dump a can of paint thinner down the drain or throw out an old car battery with the trash, no alarms are sounded, no news flashes are issued. Yet, the impact on your water resources could be just as disastrous.

That is not a far-fetched statement. The average household contains between three and ten gallons of materials that are hazardous to human health or to the natural environment. Collectively, these materials can poison our water if they are not stored carefully and disposed of properly.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency considers a substance hazardous if it can catch fire, if it can react or explode when mixed with other substances, if it is corrosive, or if it is toxic. This definition includes many things that you probably are storing right now in your garage, basement, bathroom, or kitchen. Some, like paint thinner or car batteries, are pretty obvious, but there are many that you might not ordinarily think of such as polishes, insecticides and glues.

The improper disposal of household hazardous wastes can cause problems for the entire community. Wastes



Household Hazardous Waste: Pathways to the Environment

can be explosive or highly flammable. Sewers have exploded and garbage trucks have burned because people have carelessly discarded flammable or reactive wastes. Hazardous wastes can also be corrosive. The acid from discarded auto batteries can eat away many substances. Some wastes are poisonous to humans or wildlife, while others can cause cancer, birth defects or other serious medical problems.

## Handling and Disposal Tips

Your community may be among those in Oregon holding Household Hazardous Waste Collection Events, where residents can bring unused and unwanted hazardous substances to a central location for proper sorting and disposal by local officials and hazardous waste collectors. Until then, there are a few things that you can do to make your home safer:

- Keep containers upright, tightly closed, and with labels intact.
- Keep unused portions and empty containers. (Check labels to see if an empty container can be triple-rinsed and safely discarded in your household garbage.)
- Never mix substances or pour into other containers.
- Avoid burning or reusing empty containers.
- Keep out of reach of children, pets and wildlife.

If you have questions about how or where to dispose of any product, call the Oregon DEQ at 1-800-452-4011 or 229-5913. Outside the Portland Metropolitan area, you also can call your local solid waste or Health Department; inside the Portland area, call the Metropolitan Service District, 234-3000.

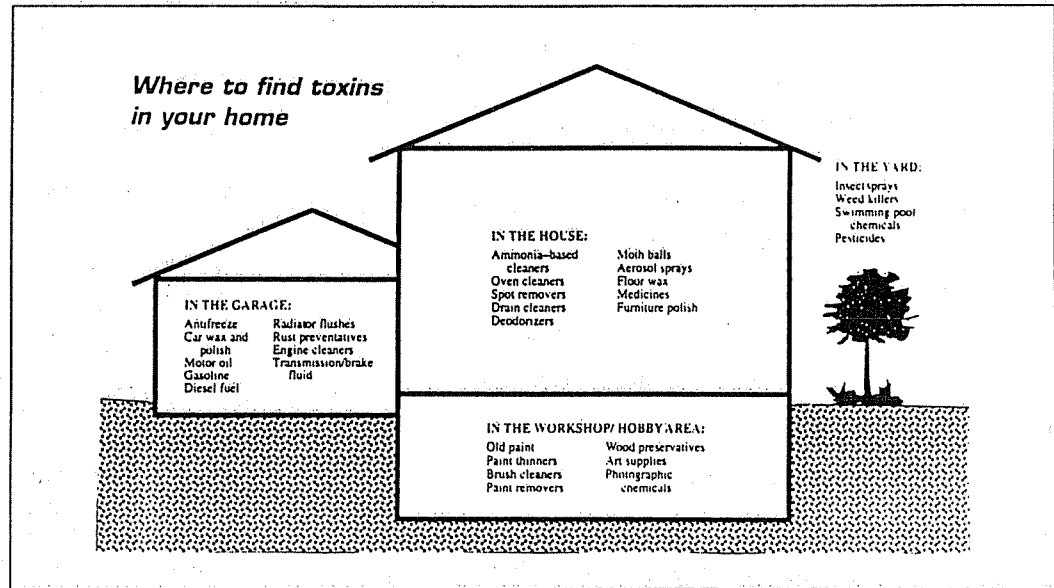
Many home and garden products contain potentially dangerous chemicals. They may cause injury to living things or damage the environment if not used and disposed of safely. If something spills your first concern must be for you own safety. If you have been exposed to toxic materials, call the Oregon Poison Control Center at 1-800-452-7165. (In the Portland area call 494-8968). For medical emergencies or large spills call 911 or your local fire department. Be sure to:

- Read the product label for exposure and spill information.
- Keep the area well-ventilated.
- Keep children and pets away.
- Wear gloves and protective clothing.
- Contain and cover the spill with absorbent material like kitty litter, clay, or sand.
- Sweep and scoop the material into a container with a lid or doubled plastic bags. Secure well. Finally, wash the surface well with soap and water.

## Removing Hazardous Products From Your Home

Removing toxics from your home is a process of gradual re-education. Toxic products have found their way to your shelves over a period of years. Don't try to remove them all in one day! Instead, use up what you have or give what you won't use to someone who will use

## Household Hazardous Waste



the product responsibly, then start with the following 10 strategies to reduce household toxics around your home.

- 1) **Reduce or eliminate pesticide use**
  - No preventative applications, no "weed 'n' feed", no calendar applications.
  - Reassess your tolerance for each type of pest.
  - Learn about pests and how to target them effectively.
  - Plant resistant species and maintain plant health.
  - Use non-chemical controls first.
- 2) **Examine your painting needs**
  - Use latex or water based paints whenever possible.
  - Buy only what you need and use it all up or give it away.
- 3) **Use wood preservatives only when necessary**
  - Don't use a wood preservative if a water repellent will do.
  - Don't use wood treated with creosote or penta.

- 4) **Use cleaners wisely**
  - Use heavy duty cleaners only for heavy duty jobs.
  - Clean more often so that dirt is easier to remove.
  - A little extra elbow grease will reduce the amount of solvents needed.
- 5) **Avoid aerosol products**
  - Wipe-on applications are safest.
  - Pump sprays avoid propellants.
- 6) **Avoid chemical air fresheners**
  - Correct the source of the odors.
  - Use baking soda to soak up odors.
  - Use flowers, sachets, or simmering cinnamon.
- 7) **Re-use solvents**
- 8) **Use water-based products whenever possible**
- 9) **Buy or rent a hand snake for unclogging drains**
- 10) **Install backflow prevention devices on all outside faucets to prevent siphoning of water from hoses back into the house.**
- 11) **Read product labels**
  - Look for CAUTION, WARNING, DANGER signal words, and buy the least-toxic products you can find.
  - Avoid chlorinated compounds, petroleum distillates, phenols, and formaldehyde.

Table 1. Selected Basic Cleaning Ingredients

Ingredient	General Use
Baking Soda	cleaner, deodorizer, fire extinguisher, scouring powder
Boiling Water	drain cleaner
Borax	cleaner, disinfectant, laundry aid, water softener
Lemon	cleaner, deodorizer, stain remover
Salt	cleaner
Soap	cleaner
White Vinegar	cleaner, deodorizer, grease cutter
Washing Soda	cleaner, grease cutter, stain remover, laundry aid, water softener

\*These products are not completely nonpoisonous but are less toxic than their ready-made counterparts.

## Household Hazardous Waste Chemicals to Handle Carefully or Avoid

**C**leaning products can contain potentially harmful chemicals. Whenever possible avoid cleaning products that contain these ingredients:

- **Chlorinated compounds** such as trichloroethane or methylene chloride. Look for the prefix "chloro-" in the ingredient list.
- **Aerosols:** Spraying causes contents to break into particles small enough to be inhaled. Sprays may be quick to apply but are hard to focus. Consequently, clouds of mist spread to nearby surfaces that don't need to be sprayed. Because aerosol cans are pressurized they will explode if exposed to high heat or if punctured.
- **Lye or Sodium Hydroxide:** A caustic substance that can cause severe burns. Found in drain and oven cleaners.
- **Petroleum Distillates:** Petroleum distillates or petrochemicals include a range of compounds extracted from crude oil. These flammable substances are found in many products, such as furniture polishes and solvents. Very dangerous if swallowed.

## Alternative Household Cleaning Solutions

**I**n most cases, safer alternatives to standard cleaners are available. The basic ingredients listed in Table 1 can be mixed or used alone for many household cleaning tasks. Also in the event of an accident, these ingredients can be identified by most

consumers and health care professionals. Included on page 4 are directions for making your own household cleaners.



**All Purpose Cleaners:**

1. Mix 1 tsp borax with 1 qt warm water. Add a splash of lemon juice or vinegar to cut grease.
2. Mix 2 tsp borax and 1 tsp soap in 1 qt water. Can be stored in spray bottle.
3. Mix 3 Tbsp of washing soda per qt of warm water.

**Air Fresheners:**

1. Place desired amount of baking soda in closed areas such as refrigerators and closets.
2. Put 2 to 4 Tbsp of baking soda or vinegar in desired location throughout rooms that need deodorizing.
3. Boil cinnamon, cloves or your favorite spice.
4. Burn matches or a candle.

**Carpet Deodorizers:**

1. Mix 1 part borax to 2 parts cornmeal. Sprinkle on carpet and vacuum after 1 hour.
2. Sprinkle carpet with baking soda. Wait 15 minutes or longer and vacuum.

**Disinfectant:**

1. Mix 1/4 cup borax in 1/2 gallon of hot water.

**Drain Cleaners:**

1. For maintenance, pour 1 gal. boiling water down drain weekly.
2. Use plunger or metal snake.
3. Pour 1/4 cup baking soda and 1/2 cup vinegar down drain. Close drain tightly until fizzing stops. Flush with 1 gal. boiling water.

For more information from your local water supplier contact:

**Household Hazardous Waste****Floor Cleaners:**

1. Wood or vinyl floors. Mix 1/4 cup oil soap with 1 gal. of warm water.
2. Use a mild detergent. Add a few drops of vinegar to help remove grease.

**Oven Cleaners:**

1. Mix 3 Tbsp of washing soda per qt of warm water. Spray on and wait 20 minutes. Scrub with a fine steel wool pad if necessary.
2. Mix thoroughly 2 tsp of borax, 2 tsp of liquid soap and warm water. Put in a spray bottle. Spray it on and leave for 20 minutes. Scrub with a fine steel wool pad if needed.

**Tile/Tub/ Toilet Cleaner**

1. Use soap and sponge, or a stiff brush and either baking soda, borax, or salt.

**Window and Glass Cleaners:**

1. Mix 1 part water to 1 part vinegar in a spray bottle. Wipe off with clean cloth. Note: if unusual streaking occurs during the first use of this solution, it is due to the wax that some chemical glass cleaners contain. Remove wax with a little rubbing alcohol and then clean with the above solution.

**Wood Polishes**

1. Polish with a cloth dipped in olive or soybean oil.
2. Light polishing-use a damp cloth to clean most surfaces and dry immediately with a soft dry cloth.

Information in this flyer was compiled from public education materials produced by; Water Environment Federation, Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality, and the Washington Toxics Coalition

EXHIBIT: 2 Page COPY of Excerpts From The  
Rainbow Community Newsletter



glints on snow. I am the  
 sunlight on ripened grain.  
 I am the gentle Autumn  
 rain. When you awaken in  
 the morning's hush, I am  
 the swift uplifting rush of  
 quiet birds in circle flight.  
 I am the soft stars that  
 shine at night. Do not  
 stand at my grave and  
 cry; I am not there. I did  
 not die.

**THE LIBRARIAN,** Helen  
 Richmond and her  
 "assistant" Jim has been  
 adding shelves and re-  
 arranging the books. Plus  
 there is now a return  
 basket to place your  
 books. Thank you Helen for  
 your ongoing efforts.

## REDUCE YOUR JUNK MAIL

Statistics on advertising  
 mail are astounding, 4-6  
 million tons in the U.S. in  
 1995, and most of it thrown  
 away unopened! You can  
 request to have your name  
 taken off the computerized  
 mailing lists by writing to:  
 Direct Marketing Assoc.  
 Mail Preference Service  
 P.O. Box 9008  
 Farmingdale, NY.  
 11735-9008.



## CONSIDER USING NON-TOXIC ALTERNATIVES

### Cleaners

- Use baking soda, whitening (powdered chalk sold at hardware and paint stores) or a nonchlorinated scouring powder such as Bon-Ami™ for general cleaning
- Use full strength vinegar plus salt to remove grease
- Use borax to remove spots on counters
- Use a pumice stick to clean ovens and grills and remove rust from tools.
- Use half the recommended amount of automatic dish washer detergent

### Recipes for all-purpose cleaners:

- 2 cup household ammonia, 1/2 cup white vinegar, 10 gallon water, 1/4 cup baking soda.
- 2 tsp. liquid soap (castile), 1 tsp. borax, 1 qt. water, 1/4 cup vinegar

### Polish

- Copper polish: Use lemon juice and salt
- Aluminum polish: Inside pan - Use 2 Tbsp. of cream of tartar to one quart of water. Bring to boil and simmer 10 minutes. Outside pan - Use baking soda and scouring pad.
- Chrome polish: Use baking soda or vinegar. To remove scum, try baby oil.
- Brass polish: Apply thick coating of 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/2 cup vinegar and enough flour to make a paste. Let set for 15-60 minutes. Rinse with water. (Do not use on metal with a lacquer coating.)
- Stainless steel: Use baking soda and a plastic scouring pad.
- Silver: Use baking soda and soft sponge or boil silver for 3 minutes with a sheet of aluminum foil, 2 inches water, 1 tsp. soda and 1 tsp. salt.

### Insects on plants:

- Spray with soapy water and hose after 10 minutes.
- Place tobacco on potted plants.

### For slugs and snails:


- Sprinkle sawdust, diatomaceous earth, or lime around affected areas
- Place bowls of beer around the garden

### For ants:

- Use commercial sticky barriers to block trails
- Sprinkle boric acid on trails and where ants are found in nooks and crannies

### For fleas:


- Vacuum house regularly and thoroughly
- Bathe pet regularly
- Launder pet bedding frequently
- Feed cats and dogs brewer's yeast



Guard recalling his experiences as a Timber Cruiser for over 5 decades. Ole was one of the elite few that went into the woods before the Buckers, Fallers, High Climbers, Powder Monkeys, Whistle Punks, Donkey Punchers, Rig-up Gangs, Choker-Setters, & Chasers. His experiences are being recorded by Kris Redmond, a Springfield Museum employee that is developing an oral history of the industry that shaped the Northwest.

While brother Ole was pacing off acres & sections Kate and her former husband were producing a rather well known apple-cider known as "APPLE KATES APPLE JUICE". They started this business in Creswell where they were living in an apple orchard & could not stand to see the wasted apples lying on the ground. Starting from scratch, they ended up going to Hood, Oregon for more apples and eventually were unloading semi-trucks that would deliver 100 tons at a time. Apple Kate thrived from 1974 to 1984.


Before the days of Apple Kate she was involved with raising 2 girls and 4 boys along with working as a practical nurse.



Even today Kate still works in nursing. She is registered with Seniors & Disabled Services, she cares for Hospice patients as well as private individuals.

As most of you know, her spare time is spent with various craft creations or gardening in her Park Model Space.

TAKE A BREAK KATE AND HAVE A GLASS OF APPLE.



### **OUR RAINBOW ENVIRONMENT**

We speak of not putting Clorox or other hazardous chemicals down our toilets or kitchen sinks, we are careful not to drop any oil or paint thinner on the ground, we suggest letting it evaporate or be taken to a waste disposal site and many other words of advice are given to protect the safety and quality of our drinking water; all with very serious implications.

However I can't help but remember when on our way home to California after our 1988 visit with my Brother Cedric & wife Norma, we were driving across the desert near Victorville & Ann and I looked at the brown sky & each other and knowing the Park was for sale, we said "Lets Buy It". We reminisced about the good




Exhibit #9 MAILED TO NEIGHBORS ON EXPANDED LIST  
(SEE NEXT PAGE)

Re: Rainbow Park Wellhead Protection Plan

Dear Neighbor, the community of Rainbow Mobile/RV Park has taken a proactive approach to protecting our valuable drinking water supply by establishing a local wellhead plan. A wellhead protection plan is developed by delineating the geographic area where the water supplies originate, and protecting that area through our own selected methods. Our local wellhead protection Team worked to develop this plan with involvement from as many local citizens and property owners as possible. We hope you were involved and/or informed of this effort.

The purpose of this letter is to tell you that your property is within the wellhead protection area which contributes groundwater to our drinking water supply. One element of our local wellhead protection plan involves creating more awareness of the need to take precautions to prevent groundwater contamination in this area. We ask for your commitment to join us in this effort. We will be relying on voluntary implementation of good Management practices.

We are committed to helping you obtain free information to reduce your risk of release of any potential groundwater contaminant. We have enclosed a flyer for your perusal. It suggests common sense practices that are already employed by most people. We have also enclosed some information on Oregon DEQ's Groundwater Basics where you can obtain on-site technical assistance and access to information. We encourage you to contact one or more of these resources, and if you have any questions about wellhead protection or interest in joining our support team, please feel free to call Beveren Overstreet at 822-3928.

Sincerely, *Beveren Overstreet*  
Beveren Overstreet

DATE: 5/1/2000.

## Exhibit # 9-continued: Expanded Mailing List

Eleanor Stuck  
54645 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Brock & Marianne Hill  
54688 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Vivianne Wright  
Holiday Farm Resort  
54455 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Darin and Kail Harbick  
Harbick's Country Store  
91808 Mill Creek Road  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Dr. & Mrs Baugh  
54682 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Ron Johnson  
54703 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Harold Andrew & Son  
54800 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Mr. & Mrs. Wilson  
54850 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Tom Siebers  
Rustic Skillet Restaurant  
54771 McKenzie Highway  
Rainbow, Or 97413

Larry Guistina  
Tokatee Golf Course  
54947 McKenzie Highway  
Rainbow, Or 97413

U. S. Basketball Academy  
1623 21<sup>st</sup> Street Suite B  
Springfield, Or 97477  
Att: Larry Imhoff

Sleepy Hollow Motel  
54791 McKenzie Highway  
Rainbow, Or 97413  
Att: Sue

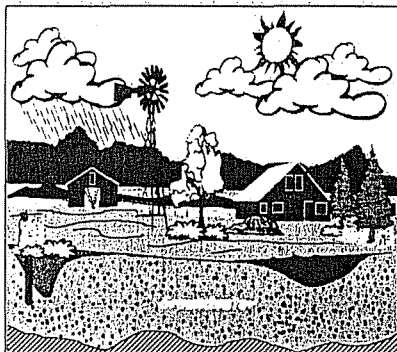
Pat & Jeanne Fager  
54402 McKenzie River Drive  
Rainbow, Or 97413

In addition to these mail  
contacts, all Rainbow Park  
residents receive their  
information by newsletter or  
handout of flyers.



# DRINKING WATER PROTECTION FACT SHEET

## GROUNDWATER BASICS



### What Is Groundwater?

Groundwater can be found at various depths at any location on the Earth's surface. It is the water that fills the natural open spaces (e.g., fractures or pore spaces between grains) in soil and rocks underground in much the same way as water fills a sponge. Groundwater begins as precipitation and soaks into the ground where it is stored in underground geological water systems called aquifers. An aquifer is any geologic material (like sand and gravel or fractured bedrock) that is filled with water and will yield that water to a well. Groundwater can move sideways as well as up or down in response to gravity, differences in elevation, and differences in pressure. The movement is usually quite slow — frequently as little as a few feet per year — although it can move as much as several feet per day in more permeable zones. Groundwater does not occur as underground lakes or streams.

### Who Uses Groundwater?

Of all groundwater used in Oregon, the majority is used for irrigation. Future population growth and land development is increasingly depending on groundwater resources. Prior allocation and rising treatment costs limit future use. Over 70 percent of all Oregonians (that's more than two million people) are at least partially dependent on groundwater for their drinking water supplies. Approximately 95 percent of Oregonians in rural areas are dependent on groundwater. In many areas, groundwater is the only source of drinking water. Protecting our water supply from contamination now will help maintain a clean and safe water supply for generations to come.

Oregon Groundwater Usage



■ Agriculture (72%)
□ Public Supply (12.6%)
□ Domestic/Commercial (10.9%)
□ Industry/Mining (4.5%)

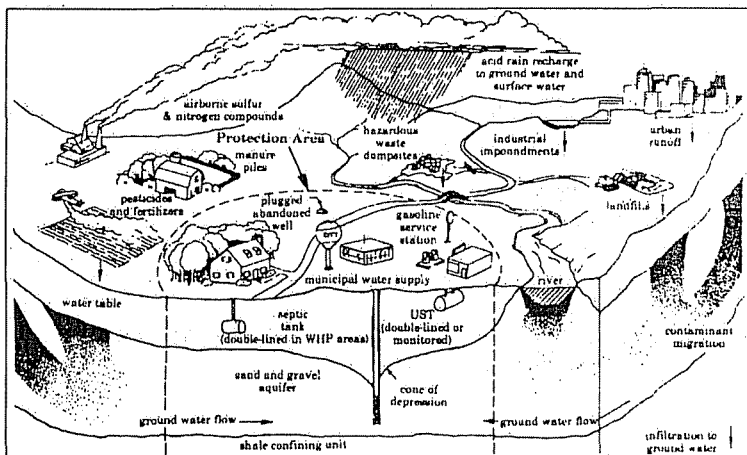
### Potential Sources of Contamination

- \* Household chemicals and cleaning products.
- \* Excess nitrogen fertilizers including manure and lawn fertilizers.
- \* Industrial solvents.
- \* Chemical spills from highway, railroad accidents, or spills from business or manufacturing sites.
- \* Improperly applied pesticides or pesticide spills.
- \* Leaking underground storage tanks.
- \* Improperly installed or old domestic wells.
- \* Poorly maintained septic systems.
- \* Urban runoff.
- \* Waste disposal sites or dumps.

### How Does Groundwater Become Contaminated?

With the increased use of chemicals in the 20th century, the contamination of groundwater has become a growing concern. When rainwater comes in contact with any source of contamination at the surface or in the soil, it dissolves some of that contaminant and carries it to the aquifer. Groundwater moves from areas where the water table is high to where the water table is low. Consequently, a contaminant may enter the aquifer some distance upgradient of a public or private drinking water well and move towards the well. When a well is pumping, it lowers the water table in the immediate vicinity of the well increasing the tendency for water to move towards the well.

Although it is common practice to associate contamination with highly visible features such as landfills, gas stations, industry or agriculture, potential contaminants are widespread and often come from common everyday activities as well, such as septic systems, lawn and garden chemicals, pesticides applied to highway right-of-ways, stormwater runoff, auto repair shops, beauty shops, dry cleaners, medical institutions, photo processing labs, etc. Importantly, it takes only a very small amount of some chemicals in drinking water to raise health concerns. For example: 1 gallon of pure trichloroethylene, a common solvent, will contaminate approximately 292 million gallons of water to the health-based limit for drinking water.

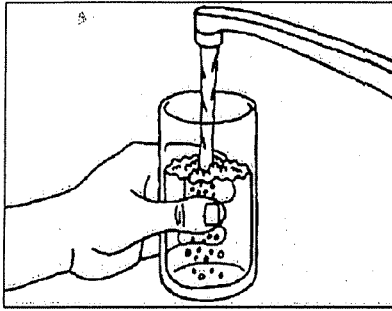


Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
811 S.W. Sixth Avenue \* Portland, Oregon 97204



PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER



## How Can We Protect Drinking Water?

In Oregon, the state Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Division (OHD) are conducting "source water assessments" for most public water systems. These assessments include the identification of the source area supplying the well (commonly called the Drinking Water Protection Area), an inventory of potential contaminant sources within that area, and an identification of the areas most susceptible to contamination. Using the results of the assessment, members of the local community can form a "Drinking Water Protection Team" and develop a plan to reduce the risks of contamination from those sources. Technical assistance in Drinking Water Protection Plan development, and implementation is available from DEQ. The management options implemented as part

of the Drinking Water Protection Plan are highly individualized, and should be developed by the community to meet their specific needs. Cooperative decision making by public officials, water systems, public interest groups, business, agriculture, and individual citizens can create a powerful long-lasting partnership that will facilitate implementation and public acceptance of the drinking water protection plan.

Communities with groundwater systems interested in initiating a drinking water protection plan can get assistance from **Julie Harvey**, DEQ's Drinking Water Protection Specialist, at **503-229-5664** or toll free in Oregon at **1-800-452-4011**.

## Prevention Is The Key To Protection

Once groundwater is contaminated, it is difficult, costly, and sometimes impossible to clean up; communities are faced with the task of installing treatment facilities or locating an alternate source. Some examples of this occurring in Oregon are:

- \* Milwaukie spent \$2,000,000 to study and treat solvents in their groundwater. Annual operations and maintenance costs for the treatment system are \$100,000/year.
- \* Over \$500,000 was spent on study and treatment at Lakewood Estates. Residents used bottled water for two years.
- \* Lake Oswego, Woodburn, Lebanon, and Madras have all lost the use of wells due to contamination.

That is why prevention is the key to groundwater quality protection. Because of their interrelationship, maintaining groundwater quality also helps protect surface water quality.

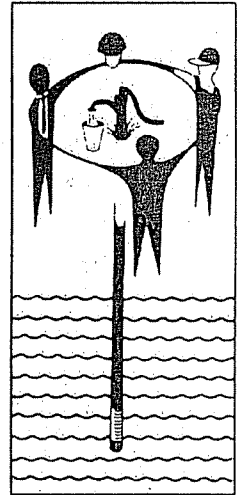
## Oregon Drinking Water Protection Success Stories

Several water purveyors in Oregon already have Drinking Water Protection Plans certified by DEQ and many others have initiated drinking water protection activities in their communities. For example, between 1995 and 1998, members of the local governments, commercial/industrial sector, agricultural growers, and residents in the cities of **Coburg** and **Junction City** worked together to develop a plan that fit the local conditions and priorities. Nitrate (a common product of septic systems and agricultural practices) was identified in the local groundwater which served as a flag to the communities that the water is also vulnerable to other potential sources of contamination. These cities are now in the process of implementing management efforts which include a highly successful citizen, agriculture, and business involvement/outreach plan and a recognition program for growers and businesses that voluntarily apply practices that are in the best interest of drinking water protection and the community.

The **Powell Valley Road Water District** in Portland also had their drinking water protection plan approved in 1998. To get the word out on drinking water protection, Powell Valley Road Water District has contacted many of the business owners within the drinking water protection area, stenciled all stormdrains, developed a video on drinking water, and hosts a community *Clean Water Festival* in September of each year.

In 1991, trace amounts of a solvent were discovered in one of **Springfield's** water supply wells indicating the wellfield was susceptible to contamination. Although the source for the solvent was identified and removed, Springfield initiated a drinking water protection program for their 12 wellfields (containing 30 individual wells) that will help ensure future risks to the public water supply are minimized. The primary protection measures in Springfield's recently completed Drinking Water Protection Plan are preventative and include a public education program and adoption of a Drinking Water Protection Zoning Overlay District.

Other water purveyors are using the information obtained during the planning process to make informed choices for the land use, decide the best location to site new wells, and to focus pollution prevention efforts on the areas that matter most to the community's drinking water supply. Your community can become involved as well by contacting your public water system to find out about where your water comes from, its quality, and what is being done to protect it.








## How Can I Help?


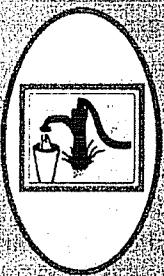
One person can make a difference. By making small changes in our lifestyles, we can make our environment better. We can also encourage our friends, relatives, co-workers, and neighbors to help prevent pollution. Some of the things you can do to protect groundwater in your community are listed below. **Oregon's future depends on us!**

### *Things You Can Do To Protect Groundwater*

<p><i>In Your Community</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♣ Learn more about where your water supply comes from, potential sources of contamination, and local and state waste protection efforts.</li><li>♣ Organize a groundwater forum, community water festival, water testing or other educational event.</li><li>♣ Support groundwater education in local schools.</li><li>♣ Volunteer to help develop and implement your community's Drinking Water Protection Program.</li><li>♣ Encourage your community to become active in the "Groundwater Guardian" program, a national non-regulatory program that recognizes local groundwater protection efforts. Contact the Groundwater Foundation for information <b>1-800-858-4844</b>.</li></ul>
<p><i>In The Home</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♣ Properly dispose of <b>household hazardous wastes</b>. Take toxic chemicals like weed killers, pesticides, paint, thinners, strippers, wood preservatives, furniture polish, cleaning chemicals, and bleach to a hazardous waste collection center. Don't dump toxic chemicals down the drain or on the ground. Call your local garbage hauler for more information.</li><li>♣ Find out if you have <b>underground storage tanks (USTs)</b> on your property. Residential USTs typically are used to store heating oil. Rural properties and farms may have USTs for gasoline, diesel, chemical, and waste oil storage. Active USTs should be checked for leakage, which can increase with UST age. DEQ strongly recommends inactive USTs be properly removed or closed in place to prevent expensive leaks that endanger public health or damage the environment. Homeowners that replace or decommission a heating oil tank may be eligible for free technical assistance and grants from DEQ. Contact DEQ's Tank Helpline at <b>1-800-742-7878</b>.</li><li>♣ Conserve Water — Turn off the faucet when you are brushing your teeth, shaving, or washing your face and you will save 2-3 gallons of water each minute. Install low flow faucets and fix leaky faucets right away. Clean vegetables and fruits in a pan of water — not under a running faucet. Keep a container of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of letting the faucet run until the water is cold enough to drink. Run the dishwasher and washing machine only when fully loaded. <b>Make every drop count!</b></li></ul>
<p><i>In Your Garage/Workshop</i></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>♣ Recycle or properly dispose of <b>used motor oil, grease and parts cleaners, and antifreeze</b>. Solid and hazardous waste laws prohibit land spreading of waste oil for dust or weed suppression. Call your local garbage hauler for more information.</li><li>♣ Check for <b>leaking fluids</b> from vehicles. Clean up drips with an absorbent like kitty litter or sawdust and properly dispose of contaminated absorbent. Do not use water to wash spills since water percolates into the ground or discharges to storm drains in the street (which typically lead to streams and rivers).</li><li>♣ <b>Inventory</b> your hazardous household products like thinners, solvents, oil based paints, stains and finishes, paint and finish preparation products, photographic chemicals, and art supplies. Store only what you'll use; properly dispose of waste materials; and give extras to a neighbor for their use. Use less toxic alternatives whenever possible.</li></ul>



## Things You Can Do To Protect Groundwater (Continued)

<p><b>In The Yard</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>💧 Carefully follow label directions for use and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and use less toxic alternatives whenever possible.</li> <li>💧 Select disease and pest resistant plants and learn about biological controls. Call your local County Extension Service Office for free information.</li> <li>💧 Go easy on fertilizers and pesticides. Test your soil to help determine fertilizer and compost needs for your lawn and garden to avoid over fertilization.</li> <li>💧 Water Wisely — Water during the cooler parts of the day (late evening and early morning). Water slowly and evenly with 1 to 1½ inches of water per week so that moisture soaks down to the roots. <b>If it doesn't grow, don't water it!</b> Use a broom (not a hose) to clean driveways, sidewalks, and other hard surfaces. Check for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets, and couplings.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Well &amp; Septic System Owners</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>💧 Never store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals in your well house to avoid direct well contamination.</li> <li>💧 Properly abandon old wells and never use them as disposal pits. For information on abandoning wells or to order well records (logs), contact Oregon Water Resources Department at <b>1-800-624-3199</b>.</li> <li>💧 Ensure your well construction and surface seal is adequate to minimize the chance of chemicals wicking through the soil down the outside of the casing or entering the well directly. Call your local watermaster (Oregon Water Resources Department) for a free inspection.</li> <li>💧 Regularly test your well water for nitrates, bacteria, and other contaminants, as necessary.</li> <li>💧 Properly maintain your septic system by having the septic tank pumped out every 2 - 3 years.</li> <li>💧 Do not put improper materials down the household drains like garbage disposal food wastes, drain cleaners, household chemicals, and other toxic-cleaning agents.</li> <li>💧 Organize a local workshop with your neighbors to learn more about your wells and septic system. Call OSU's Extension Service (Gail Glick) for assistance.</li> </ul>

## Who To Call For Help

For local assistance, check the government section of your phone directory for telephone numbers.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Water Utility or Public Works Department.</li> <li>▲ County Environmental Health Department.</li> <li>▲ County Extension Service.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ County Development or Planning Office.</li> <li>▲ Waste Disposal and Recycling Facility (check your monthly garbage bill for name and number).</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

Contact	What
<b>Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)</b> 1-800-452-4011 or (503) 229-5630 Internet Page: <a href="http://deq.state.or.us">http://deq.state.or.us</a>	Drinking water protection planning, groundwater contamination, septic tanks, underground storage tanks, toxic wastes, pollution prevention, and hazardous waste reduction, collection, and disposal.
<b>Oregon Health Division (OHD)</b> (503) 731-4010 or (541) 726-2587 Internet Page: <a href="http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us">http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us</a>	Groundwater issues, health effects, water quality concerns, drinking water testing laboratories, groundwater susceptibility, and drinking water protection.
<b>Oregon Water Resources Department (WRD)</b> 1-800-624-3199 or (503) 378-8455 Internet Page: <a href="http://www.wrd.state.or.us">http://www.wrd.state.or.us</a>	Abandoned wells, well construction, well logs, well maintenance, water rights, and water master.
<b>Oregon State University Extension Service / Home*A*Syst</b> (541) 737-6294 Internet Page: <a href="http://www.agcomm.ads.orst.edu">http://www.agcomm.ads.orst.edu</a>	Groundwater quality assessment for rural homeowners, farmers, and private well owners, groundwater friendly gardening, and lawn care.
<b>Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)</b> (503) 986-4550 Internet Page: <a href="http://www.oda.state.or.us/Natural_Resources/wqual.htm">http://www.oda.state.or.us/Natural_Resources/wqual.htm</a>	Technical assistance regarding agricultural practices, effect of soil type on groundwater vulnerability, pesticides, fertilizers, best management practices, and permits.
<b>Oregon Association of Water Utilities (OAWU)</b> (503) 873-8353 Internet Page: <a href="http://www.orednet.org/~oawu">http://www.orednet.org/~oawu</a>	Technical assistance in drinking water protection and wastewater system planning for small water systems (serving less than 10,000 people).

## Accessibility Information

**This publication is available in alternate format (e.g., large type, braille) by calling DEQ Public Affairs at (503) 229-5317 or toll free within Oregon at 1-800-452-4011. People with hearing impairments can call DEQ's TTY number at (503) 229-6993.**

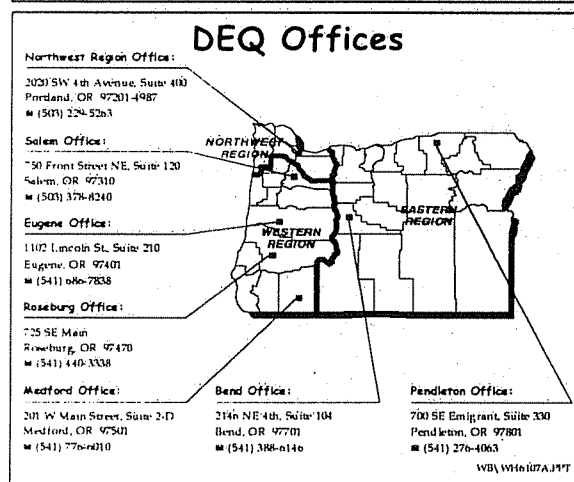
## Resources — Where Can You Get Help?

**For local assistance, check the government section of your phone directory for the following telephone numbers:**

▲ **Water Utility or Public Works Department**

▲ **County Development or Planning Office**

▲ **Waste Disposal & Recycling Facility**



**Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)**  
General number 1-503-229-5630 or toll free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011  
Pollution Prevention Program Coordinator (503) 229-6237

DEQ can provide information about state and federal requirements for proper waste management and disposal, safe alternatives to chemicals used in the industry, air quality and hazardous waste technical and compliance assistance, pollution prevention and planning, drinking water protection planning, underground injection control and shallow disposal wells, soil and groundwater assessment, water quality assistance, permits, septic tanks, and underground storage tanks. DEQ also manages the Waste Reduction Assistance Program and the Small Business Assistance Program. DEQ office phone numbers are shown to the left. You can also access DEQ's Internet Page at <http://www.deq.state.or.us>. If you would like more information on **drinking water protection**, please contact your local public water supply provider (see your water bill for name and number) or DEQ's Drinking Water Protection Program — Sheree Stewart (503-229-5413) or Julie Harvey (503-229-5664).

### Other Technical Assistance

Who	Contact / Phone	What
U.S. Department of Energy Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (Battelle)	Tapio Kuusinen (509) 372-4234	Gary Spanner (509) 372-4296
Northwest Environmental Business Council	(503) 227-6361	Free on-site pollution prevention technical assistance for small businesses, personnel exchanges, and cooperative research.
Oregon State University Extension Service Industrial Assessment Center	Greg Wheeler (541) 737-2515	NEBC provides a directory of environmental service and product providers. This information will soon be on their Internet site at <a href="http://www.nebc.org">http://www.nebc.org</a> . Industrial efficiency assessments including productivity, waste minimization, pollution prevention, and energy efficiency for small to moderate sized manufacturers with SIC codes 20-39.

### Potential Funding

Who	Contact / Phone	What
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	Claudia Taylor (503) 229-6484 or (800) 452-4011	Tax credits for pollution control facilities and some pollution prevention investments.
Cascadia Revolving Fund	Raymond Lanza-Wiel (503) 248-9030	Environmental loans for businesses.
Shorebank Pacific	John Hanes (503) 916-1552	A commercial bank with a conservation focus specializing in financing for businesses. Initiatives include water quality improvements, resource efficiency, and waste reduction projects.
U.S. Department of Energy	Evan Elias (503) 378-6044	Energy tax credits for businesses.

### Select Resources On The Internet

#### Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention (P2) Resource Center

<http://www.pprc.org> \* (206) 223-1151

PPRC is an excellent resource for more information on P2 opportunities by industry sector, P2 research projects, materials exchanges, and much more. PPRC maintains lists of regional contacts for technical assistance and policy and program development. The Internet site provides links to industrial material exchanges that provide an opportunity for businesses to find markets for industrial by-products, surplus materials and wastes (see <http://www.pprc.org/pprc/sbap/paint/primer.htm#other>). Also included is a fact sheet on "How to Use The Internet to Find Regulatory and Pollution Prevention Information" with links to many other web sites (<http://www.pprc.org/pprc/sbap/facts/infoage.html>).

#### Small Business Environmental Assistance

<http://www.smallbiz-enviroweb.org/>

This site provides information on state small business assistance programs, compliance assistance, industry sector assistance, EPA voluntary initiatives and programs, and pollution prevention resources. At <http://www.smallbiz-enviroweb.org/html/regupdate.asp>, you can retrieve regulatory updates for specific "media" (air, water, and hazardous waste) programs.

#### EPA's Facility Pollution Prevention Guide

<http://www.epa.ohio.gov/opp/tanbook/fppgbgn.html>

This guide is intended to help small- to medium-size production facilities develop broad-based pollution prevention programs. It describes how to identify, assess, and implement opportunities for preventing pollution and how to stimulate a continuing search for such opportunities.

#### EPA Enviro\$en\$e

<http://es.epa.gov>

Enviro\$en\$e assists users in finding and implementing common-sense solution to environmental problems; share technology, procedures, and experience; and encourages the development and demonstration of pollution prevention technologies. Enviro\$en\$e provides links to several other P2 opportunities and technologies that benefit business.

#### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov>

This Internet site hosts information and contacts for promulgated federal regulations, state and local authorities, available publications, and other resources.

### Accessibility Information

**This publication is available in alternate format (e.g., large type, braille) by calling DEQ Public Affairs at (503) 229-5317 or toll free within Oregon at 1-800-452-4011. People with hearing impairments can call DEQ's TTY number at (503) 229-6993.**

# July Calendar

## MISCELLANEOUS

Thank you Roger for the free class on June 4<sup>th</sup>, we look forward to your classes this month on Sundays (except 7/9 ). By the way , congratulations on your one year ownership of the yellow pick-up. My how time flies.

Perfect Partners chimney sweeps will be in the park this month. If you wish to have their service, let Ann know.

## SUMMER WATERING

1. Water your grass on days that match your space number ( ie. Odd or even):
2. Hanging and potted flowers may be watered daily as necessary.
3. Absolutely no watering to be done "irrigation style" without a flow restriction nozzle or sprinkler attached to the hose.

NOTE: Those who are watering the park's community property may choose to water such community property on

whichever day is convenient for them.



Bob & Terri Smith and Mike & Lynna have added their names to the list of "Water Bearers". Any other volunteers? There are still a few unattended spigots.

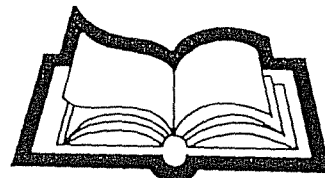
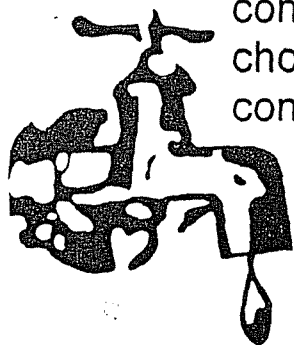
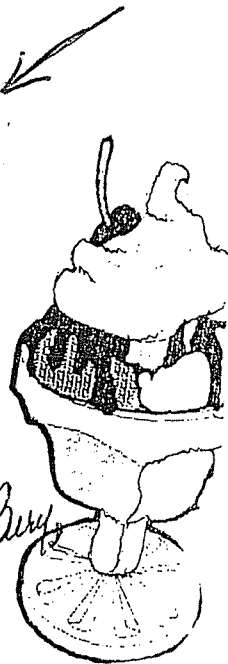
## LOOKING FORWARD

Saturday, August 12<sup>th</sup> the Upper Community Center Annual Ice-cream social/ Hamburger Feed: 1:00-7:00.

Saturday Nights around the fire-ring at John & Gwen's at RV space # 11.

## THE RAINBOW PARK SUPPORT GROUP

will have a short meeting for orientation & review @ 1:15 P.M. Monday, July 17<sup>th</sup>. Pie & Ice-cream will be served. Members are: James Richmond, Bill Sexton, Claire Bussanich, Pauline & Pat Wells, Norman McGinnis Darin Harbick, & Merwin Evans. Spouses are invited.





THANKS, & RECOGNITION continued.

\*Claire, it's miraculous that your space is as nice as it is, when one recognizes all that you do for so many. Congratulations.

There is not a single space in Rainbow Park that one would be ashamed to claim. Again, thanks to all for your ongoing effort.

### **WATER-BEARERS**

Our many thanks to the following individual volunteers for helping to keep the park commons green:

Paul...Merwin...Chuck...Pauline...John Sanders...Bob & Terri Smith...Roger & Karen...Roger & Lisa...Helen...Jan...Mike & Lynna...and Dee.

We hope to have a couple more but we need to get this edition printed sooner rather than later.

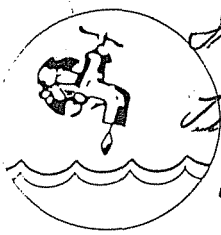
### **SUPPORT GROUP**

✓ The support group will respond to emergencies that occur in our absence, ie, power outages, sewer stoppages, well water problems etc. They are: James Richmond...Bill Sexton...Claire Bussanich...Pat & Pauline wells...Roger <sup>Domen</sup> Bury...Norman McGinnis...Merwin Evans...and Darin Harbick.

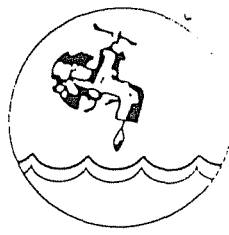
We don't have too many emergencies, but it is makes one feel more comfortable knowing there is back-up especially when Beveren & Ann are absent from the Park.

**IF BEVEREN & ANN ARE OUT OF THE PARK & A PARK EMERGENCY OCCURS, CALL THE OFFICE. YOUR CALL WILL BE FORWARDED TO BEVEREN & ANN EITHER IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA OR IN TOWN.**





*Included in Sept. Calendar (already prepared +  
this to be mailed to DWPA assembled)*



## **SAFE DRINKING WATER**

### **A KEY PUBLIC HEALTH ACHIEVEMENT**

Control of infectious disease is recognized as one of the ten great public health achievements of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the U.S.

Contaminated water was a major cause of illness and death early in the century. Clean water and improved sanitation dramatically reduced infections like cholera and typhoid that can be spread by contaminated water.

The other nine great public health achievements are vaccination, motor vehicle safety, safer workplaces, decline in deaths from coronary heart disease and stroke, safer and healthier foods, healthier mothers & babies, family planning, fluoridation of drinking water, and recognition of tobacco use as a health hazard.

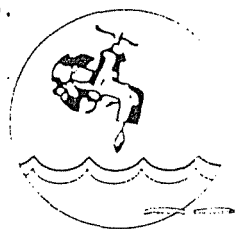
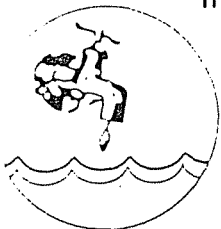
Early federal regulation of drinking water focused on interstate carriers, such as

ships and trains. The 1912 Interstate Quarantine Act regulations prohibited the use of the "common cup" for serving drinking water. IN 1914, the first drinking water standards were established governing the level of bacteria in drinking water.

U.S. Public Health Service standards were established in 1943, ultimately covering 28 drinking water contaminants.

Because those standards were often not met, and other contaminants such as organic chemicals occurred along with elevated rates of chronic diseases like cancer, a heightened concern led to the passage of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act on Dec.

16, 1974. The act defined roles of the federal and state governments in regulating drinking water safety. By 1996 there were 84 standards. Lack of compliance by small systems brought about the 1996 SDWA amendments.

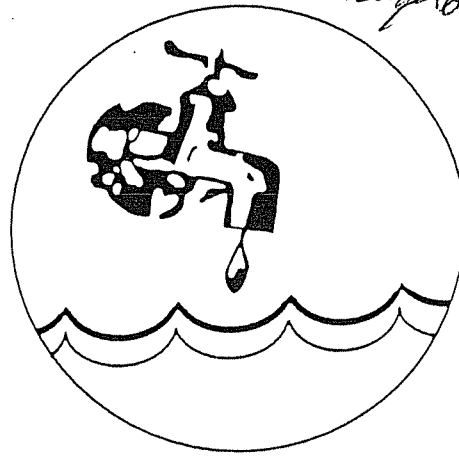


*October calendar assembled & planned mailings to neighbors with DWP.*

## Facts About Groundwater:

Over 70 percent of Oregonians depend in part on groundwater for their source of drinking water.

On an average day, Oregonians use 1,000,000,000 (one billion) gallons of groundwater!



**What is groundwater?** Groundwater is water that occurs in the open spaces between soil, rock and sediment particles beneath the Earth's surface. Groundwater does not occur as underground lakes or rivers.

**What is an aquifer?** Any geologic material, such as sand and gravel or fractured rock, that is below the surface, is filled with water and can provide water to wells. The top of the aquifer is the water table.

**Where does groundwater come from?** Groundwater comes from precipitation that falls on the ground and then sinks below the surface to the aquifer.

**How can groundwater become polluted?** What ever is going on at or just below the ground surface has the potential of contaminating groundwater because precipitation has to travel through it on its way to the water table. **Everyone can pollute** groundwater, not just industry, business and agriculture. Improper use, storage or disposal of chemicals, including household cleaners, lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, can lead to groundwater pollution.

**Can we clean up contaminated groundwater?** In some cases yes, however because many contaminants tend to cling to soil particles in the aquifer it is very difficult and expensive to remove them. Once in the ground, some contaminants may contribute to groundwater pollution for a long time.

**How can we protect groundwater?** You can be careful how you use chemicals. Try to reduce chemical usage and recycle or reuse items. Dispose of chemicals properly. Tell your family and friends how important groundwater is. Help them understand where groundwater comes from, how it can become polluted, and how it can be protected by careful and responsible use of chemicals.

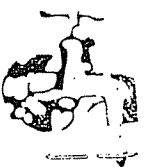


Exhibit 4.2-1 A Two Page copy of a brochure from a local  
ALTERNATE WATER SOURCE.

## McKenzie Mist

*is available in these fine outlets:*

Albertsons	Lincoln St. Market
Bellnap Lodge	McKenzie Tea Trader
Blue River Mercantile	Meyer's Store
Caffe Diva	Mike's Food Value
Coos Head Food Store	Mother's Natural Grocery
Cornucopia	Oakway Wine & Deli
Downtown Athletic Club	Oasis North & South
Eugene Airport	Portland Int'l Airport
Eugene Hilton	Price Chopper
Finn Rock Store	Red Barn Grocery
Food Front Co-op Grocery	San Francisco Int'l Airport
Harbicks General Store	Sundance Natural Foods
Holy Cow	Supreme Bean
Jilly Market	Swartz Brothers Market
Juice Bar	Vida Market
Leaburg Country Store	Wild Rose
Lifesource Natural Foods	Wynants Natural Foods

## McKenzie Mist

*Oregon's Naturally Pure  
Artesian Water*

Phone: (541) 822-3958

Fax: (541) 822-8241

email: mckmist@aol.com

P.O. Box 169 • Blue River, OR 97415

*Rehydrate,  
Refresh, and  
Rejuvenate.*



## *What is an artesian well?*

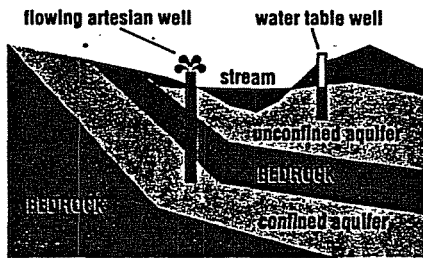
The underground formations in which groundwaters are held are called aquifers. There are two types: artesian (confined) aquifers and water table (unconfined) aquifers. An artesian aquifer is distinguished by having both an upper and lower layer of impermeable rock,

protecting the water from surface contaminants that otherwise could

filter down through overlying soil.

An artesian well is a well that penetrates a confined aquifer. The water level in these wells will rise naturally due to the pressure created by the surrounding impermeable rock. If the water pressure is great enough, the well will overflow.

McKenzie Mist rises from just such a formation. Our artesian well flows from a confined aquifer 280 feet below the earth's surface. The aquifer is recharged with water from higher in the watershed, on the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains of Oregon.



## *Where is McKenzie Mist?*

Our well is located 45 miles east of Eugene, Oregon along the beautiful McKenzie River. Our property is situated at the western edge of the Willamette National Forest, a 1.7 million acre temperate rain forest larger than the state of Delaware!

## *Our philosophy.*

Founded in 1994 by Molly and Gale Morris, McKenzie Mist is bottled at the source by the Morris family who own and operate the property and business. We are proud of the unspoiled purity of our water and are committed to providing the freshest product possible with the least processing. We do not chemically treat our water and use the minimum safe amounts of disinfectants in our bottle handling.



*Colton and Connor Morris*

We are committed to sound environmental practices, promoting recycling efforts, and blend naturally

pure water with dependable scientific monitoring. We are pleased to offer an unaltered product of such integrity.

## *Tried & true.*

We test our water in accordance with state and federal law through an independent certified lab for bacteria, particulates, pesticides, herbicides, and mineral content. Our water is naturally free of chlorine, pesticides, herbicides, lead, nitrates, and other harmful ingredients.

Our bottling plant is inspected regularly on an unannounced basis by the Oregon Department of Agriculture Food Safety Division, using the guidelines established by the FDA and EPA safe drinking water act, as well as current state laws. Inspections include water processing and testing, water quality, and plant cleanliness. We are proud to have always met and exceeded these stringent standards.

*Nothing added,  
nothing removed,  
nothing better!*