

The Sole Source Law:
Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974
Section 1424(e)

- “If the Administrator determines, on his own initiative or upon petition, that an area has an aquifer which is the sole or principal drinking water source for the area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health, he shall publish notice of that determination in the Federal Register. After the publication of any such notice, no commitment for Federal financial assistance (through a grant, contract, loan guarantee, or otherwise) may be entered into for any project which the Administrator determines may contaminate such aquifer through a recharge zone so as to create a significant hazard to public health, but a commitment for Federal financial assistance may, if authorized under another provision of law, be entered into to plan or design the project to assure that it will not so contaminate the aquifer. “


An area qualifies IF:

- There are geologically-distinguishable boundaries
- The aquifer supplies 50% or more of the drinking water
- There are no alternative sources that can legally and economically supply 100% of population

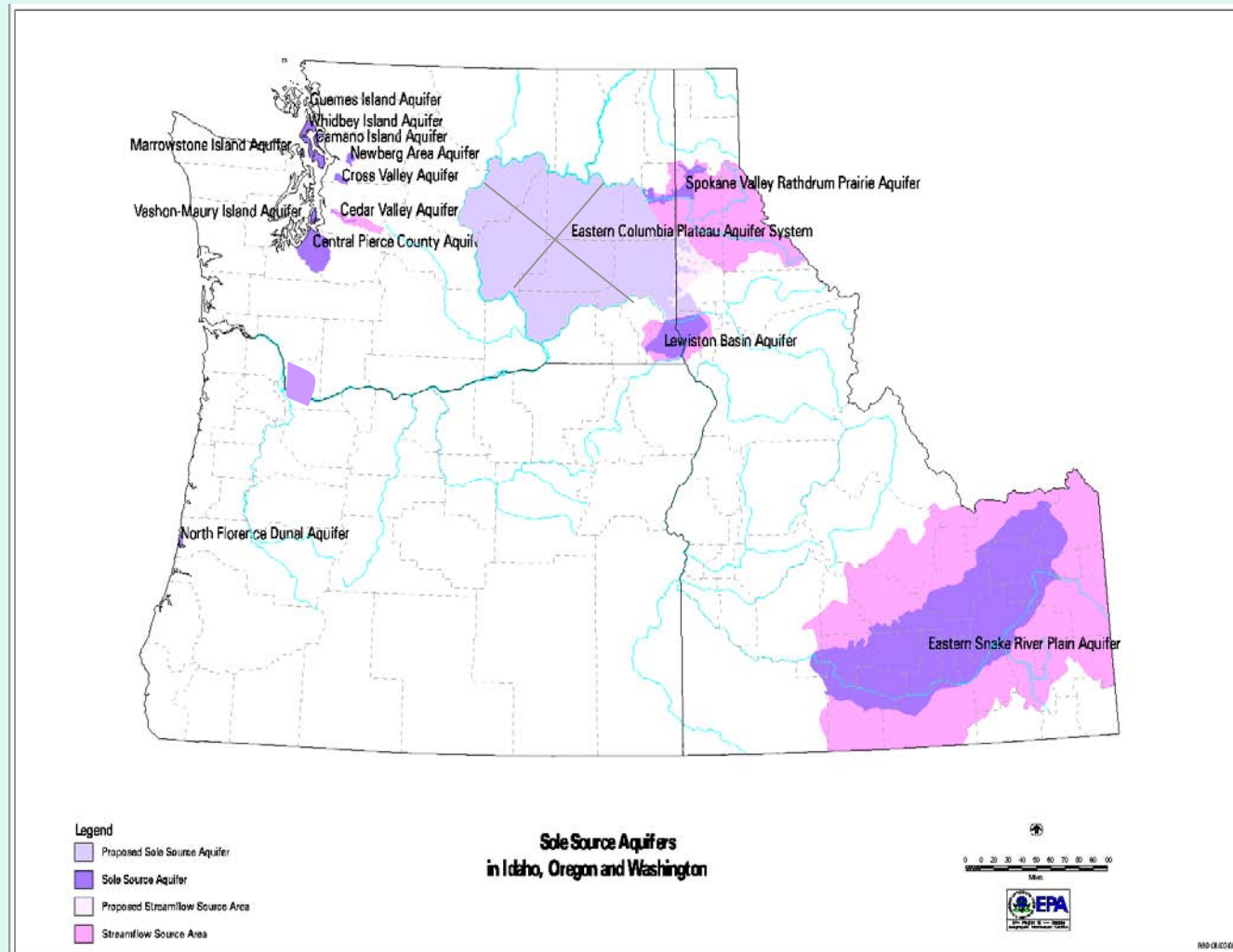
SSA's in Region 10

(13)

- Washington
 - Central Pierce County
 - Cedar Valley
 - Cross Valley
 - Newberg
 - Spokane Valley/Rathdrum Prairie 
 - Guemes Island
 - Whidbey Island
 - Marrowstone Island
 - Vashon-Maury Island
 - Camano Island
 - Lewiston Basin 
- Idaho
 - Spokane Valley/Rathdrum Prairie 
 - Lewiston Basin 
 - Eastern Snake River Plain
- Oregon
 - North Florence Dunal

 Located in both Washington and Idaho

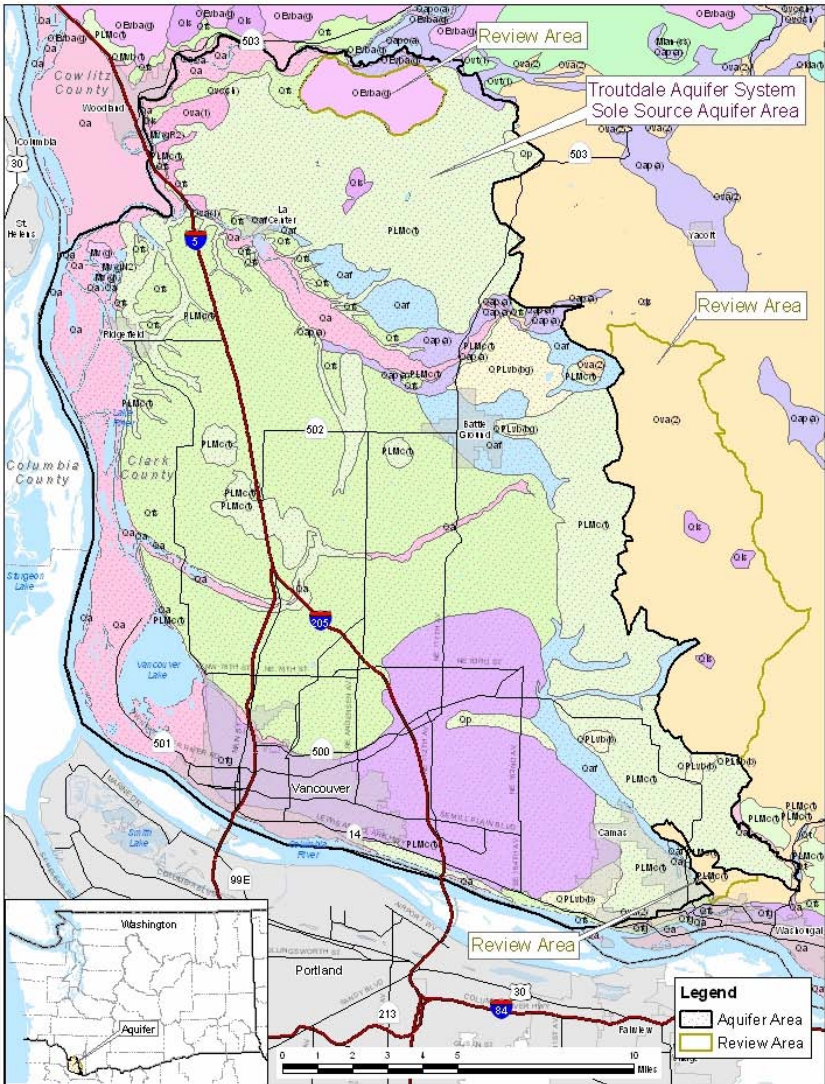
EPA Region 10 Sole Source Aquifers/Proposed



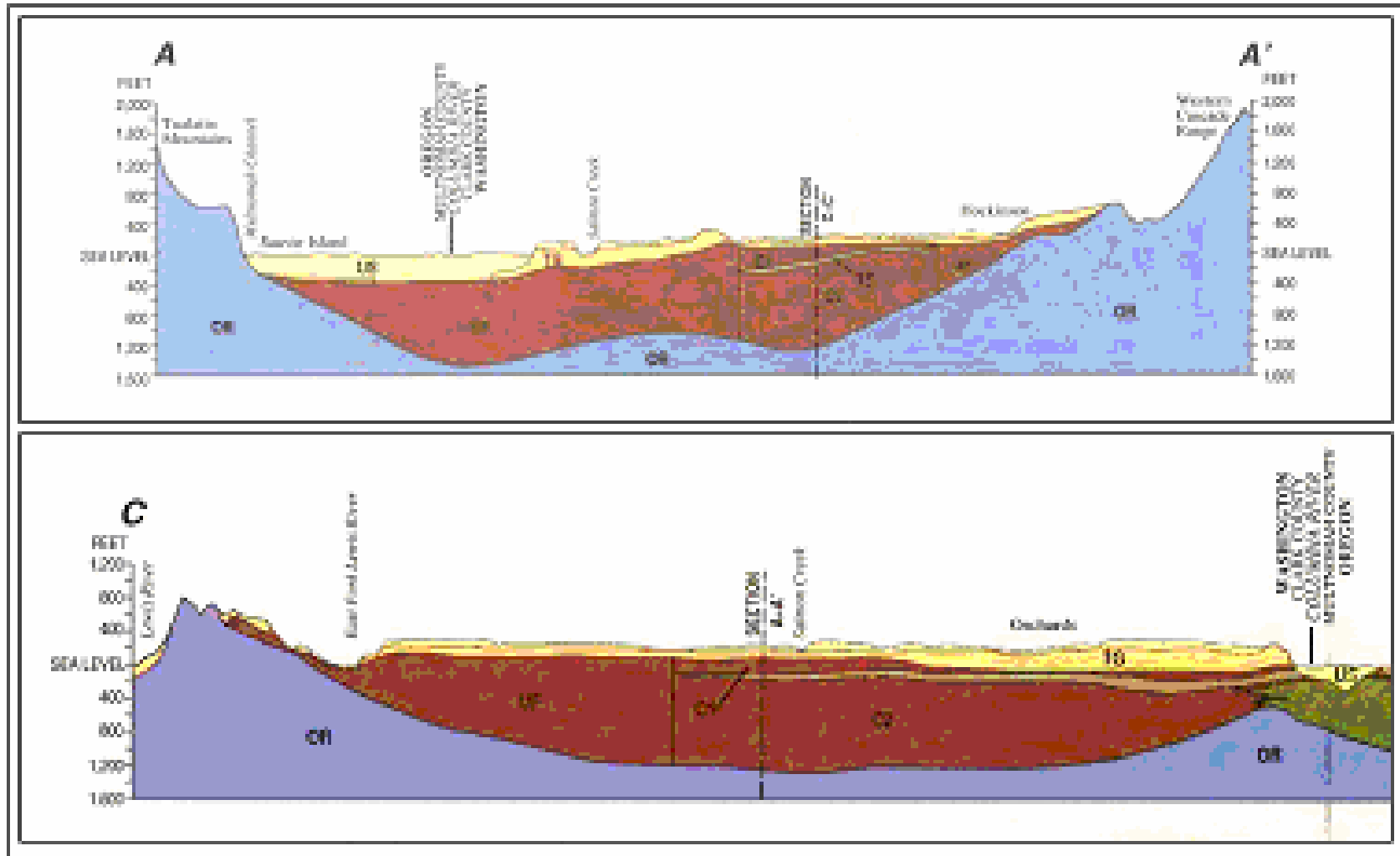
Proposed Sole Source Aquifer Area



Geology of Proposed Troutdale Sole Source Aquifer System Area



Geology at Depth



Streamflow Source Area of Proposed Troutdale Aquifer



Troutdale Aquifer Petitioners

- Columbia Riverkeeper
- Rosemere Neighborhood Association
- Dvija Michael Bertish
- Dennis Dykes
- Thom McConathy
- Nathan Reynolds
- Karen Kingston
- Coleen Broad
- Richard Dyrland
- Dean Swanson

Vulnerability Concerns

- Superfund sites 12
- Active state cleanup sites (MTCA, etc.) 87
- Active voluntary and independent cleanup sites 139
- LUST sites 185
- Hazardous waste sites 626
- Hazardous materials storage sites 277
- UST sites 609

- Camp Bonneville Army Base (PERC, UXO,RDX)

EPA Technical Review

- Are boundaries distinguishable? Yes
- Does the aquifer supply at least 50% of population? Yes (99.4%)
- Are there any legally and economically available alternative water supplies? No

What will designation mean?

- EPA reviews all large federally financially assisted projects in area that have potential to contaminate aquifer, and makes recommendations for modifications
- Landfills are prohibited in area, unless constructed to strict state of Washington standards (WAC)
- Local governments may institute their own protection measures
- Increased public awareness of aquifer vulnerability and value
- EPA may enter into agreements with other federal agencies to protect the aquifer
- Bottom line: Increased protection for drinking water source

SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER DESIGNATION DECISION PROCESS

PETITIONER

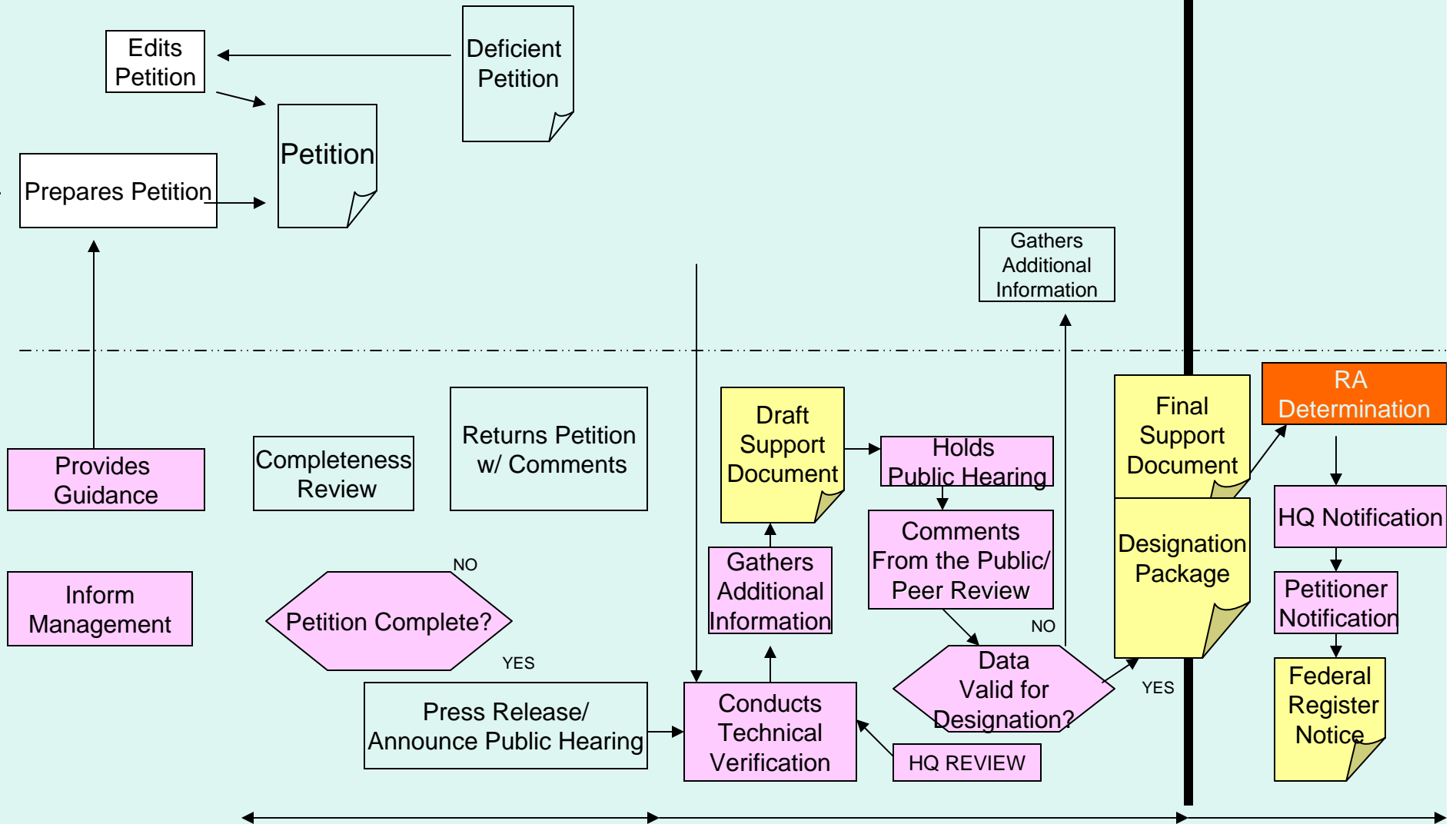
EPA

PRE-SUBMISSION ACTIVITIES

INITIAL REVIEW/ COMPLETENESS DETERMINATION (30 DAYS)

TECHNICAL REVIEW (120 DAYS)

DESIGNATION DETERMINATION (30 DAYS)



Projects Received by EPA for Review 2005-2006

- 7 Hwy improvements
- 7 Road improvements
- 2 Bridge improvements
- 1 Walkway
- 1 Traffic signal
- 1 Rest stop
- 2 Community center const.
- 2 Waste water improvement
- 5 Water system upgrades