-Draft-

Wellhead Protection Plan

Town of Danbury, NC

PWS ID # NC 0285020

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March 16, 2025

NC RWA TRAINING SUPPORT

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Background

In 1986, Safe Water Drinking Act (SWDA) amendments added Section 1428, “State Programs to Establish Wellhead Protection Areas”, which requires each state to develop a program to “protect wellhead areas within their jurisdiction from contaminants which may have any adverse effects on the health of persons.” The term wellhead protection area is defined in the law as “the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or well field, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such water well or well field." North Carolina’s Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) provides technical support to local governments and public water supply systems in their endeavors to develop and implement their own Wellhead Protection Plans.

One of North Carolina’s objectives in developing a protection program is to provide a process for public water system operators to learn more about their groundwater systems and how to protect them. Wellhead Protection Plans allow communities to take charge of protecting the quality of their drinking water by identifying and carefully managing areas that supply groundwater to their public wells.

Division of Water Resources (DWR), under the Department of Environmental Quality require wellhead protection measures for any public water supply wells to be used as a community or non-transient, non-community water system to meet the following requirements:

(1) The well shall be located on a lot so that the area within 100 feet of the well shall be owned or controlled by the person supplying the water. The supplier of water shall be able to protect the well lot from potential sources of pollution and to construct landscape features for drainage and diversion of pollution.
(2) The minimum horizontal separation between the well and known potential sources of pollution shall be as follows:

- (a) 100 feet from any sanitary sewage disposal system, sewer, or a sewer pipe unless the sewer is constructed of water main materials and joints, in which case the sewer pipe shall be at least 50 feet from the well;
- (b) 200 feet from a subsurface sanitary sewage treatment and disposal system designed for 3000 or more gallons of wastewater a day flows, unless it is determined that the well water source utilizes a confined aquifer;
- (c) 500 feet from a septage disposal site;
- (d) 100 feet from buildings, mobile homes, permanent structures, animal houses or lots, or cultivated areas to which chemicals are applied;
- (e) 100 feet from surface water;
- (f) 100 feet from a chemical or petroleum fuel underground storage tank with secondary containment;

(g) 500 feet from a chemical or petroleum fuel underground storage tank without secondary containment;
(h) 500 feet from the boundary of a ground water contamination area;
(i) 500 feet from a sanitary landfill or non-permitted non-hazardous solid waste disposal site;
(j) 1000 feet from a hazardous waste disposal site or in any location which conflicts with the North Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Rules cited as 15A NCAC 13A;
(k) 300 feet from a cemetery or burial ground; and
(l) 100 feet from any other potential source of pollution.

(3) The Department may require greater separation distances or impose other protective measures if necessary to protect the well from pollution; taking into consideration factors such as:
(a) The hazard or health risk associated with the source of pollution;
(b) The proximity of the potential source to the well;
(c) The type of material, facility or circumstance that poses the source or potential source of pollution;
(d) The volume or size of the source or potential source of pollution;
(e) Hydrogeological features of the site which could affect the movement of contaminants to the source water;
(f) The effect which well operation might have on the movement of contamination;
(g) The feasibility of providing additional separation distances or protective measures.

(4) The lot shall be graded or sloped so that surface water is diverted away from the wellhead. The well shall not have greater than a one percent annual chance of flooding.

(5) If a supplier of water demonstrates that it is impracticable, taking into consideration feasibility and cost, to locate water from any other approved source and an existing well can no longer provide water that meets the requirements of this Subchapter, a representative of the Division may approve a variance for a smaller well lot and reduced separation distances to meet existing demands. Additional monitoring under this Part or other conditions shall be imposed if necessary to mitigate the increased risk from the variance.

In addition, communities are encouraged to establish wellhead protection plans, which include the following:

1) The formation of a wellhead protection committee to establish and implement the wellhead protection program whose role it is to conduct a potential contaminant source inventory, provide options for the management of the WHP area, seek public input into

the creation of the WHP plan, seek approval of the WHP plan and to implement the WHP plan;

2) Delineation of the contributing areas of the water sources;

3) Identification of potential contamination sources within the wellhead protection area;

4) Develop and implement wellhead protection area management actions to protect the water sources;

5) Develop an emergency contingency plan for alternative water supply sources in the event the groundwater supply becomes contaminated and emergency response planning for incidents that may impact water quality;

6) Development of a public education program;

7) Conduct new water source planning to insure the protection of new water source locations and to augment current supplies.

Wellhead protection for public water supply wells is a voluntary program, but water systems across the state are encouraged to take the above steps in protecting all groundwater sources. The Public Water Supply Section (PWSS) will grant the final approval for WHP Plans. The NC Wellhead Protection Program Coordinator is:

Mr. Danny Edwards
N.C. Source Water Assessment Program Manager
Public Water Supply Section
N.C. Division of Water Resources
N.C. Department of Environmental Quality

Phone: (919) 707-9070
danny.edwards@deq.nc.gov
1634 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, N.C. 27699-1634

Introduction

Danbury is a small town in Stokes County, NC with a population of approximately 175 people. Danbury is the county seat of Stokes County and houses the courthouse, jail, government center, and a small hospital, which are served by Danbury's water system. The water system is composed of two water supply wells, one 100,000-gallon ground storage tank, and approximately nine miles of distribution system. The demand averages 35,000 gallons per day, which is 63% of the well's permitted capacity of 56,000? gallons per day. Treatment consists of softening (ion-exchange) resin and magnesium oxide media filtration, chlorination, corrosion inhibitor, and sodium hydroxide for pH adjustment. Compliance samples had detected radium in the wells prior to the installation of a filtration system in 2017, filtered water samples have been non-detect for radium since then.

The Wellhead Protection Committee

A Wellhead Protection Committee was formed to service this Wellhead Protection Plan for the Town of Danbury. Members of the committee are listed below.

Stewart Easter, Stokes County Public Works Director
Brad Montgomery, Water Operator
Matt Casto, NCRWA Source Water Protection Specialist
Mike Barsness, Danbury Town Administrator

Technical assistance in completing the 2025 plan was provided by Matt Casto, Source Water Protection Specialist with the NC Rural Water Association. The Danbury Town Council has authorized Stewart Easter, and the Wellhead Protection Committee, the authority to review and accept the Wellhead Protection Plan. The implementation of the Wellhead Protection Plan will be completed by Stewart Easter. Implementation of the Plan will begin immediately following its approval by the PWSS of the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and will be completed within ninety (90) days.

Upon completion of the implementation phase of the WHP Plan, the individual responsible for implementation will submit notification to the Public Water Supply Section in accordance with the schedule set forth in the approved WHP Plan.

Well Delineation Data

Wellhead protection is essentially protection of all or part of the area surrounding a well from which the well's groundwater is drawn. The area is called a Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA). The Safe Drinking Water Act defines a WHPA as: "the surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or wellfield, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such well water or wellfields".

WHPA delineation methods typically involve estimating the size of the contributing area to the well or wellfield. The contributing area is the land area which supplies the water pumped from a well. If a contaminant reaches groundwater within a well's contribution area, the contaminant can move with the groundwater into the well. If the contributing area for the well is identified, and management strategies are set in place to manage certain activities, the possibility that the well might become contaminated can be significantly reduced.

There are several methods that are used to delineate WHPA. "The North Carolina Wellhead Protection Guidebook" is a great resource to learn about the different methods that can be used. The one that is most appropriate for each well system depends upon many factors such as the well's geographic location, depth, and characteristics of the subsurface geology. Based on the data for Danbury's well, it was determined to use the Recharge Method for the calculations.

The Recharge Method involves estimating the size of the contributing area to the well or wellfield based on the rate of recharge to the aquifer. The recharge rate used for the aquifer was 600,000 gallons per day per square mile. The size of the contributing area is controlled by the rate at which water is pumped from the well and the rate at which the aquifer is replenished by recharge. For a given recharge rate, the larger the well pumping rate, the larger the contributing area to supply the water being withdrawn.

State regulations require that all public water-supply wells have a 24-hour drawdown test to determine their well yield. State regulations also require that the yield of the well provide the average daily demand in 12 hours. Therefore, the well yield (in gallons per minute) determined from the drawdown test is multiplied by 720 (the number of minutes in 12 hours) to define the "maximum permitted withdrawal" in gallons per day, or:

where:
= maximum permitted withdrawal in gallons per day,
= well yield in gallons per minute, and
720 = a factor for converting the pumping rate from gallons per minute to gallons per day based on a 12 hour pumping day. If the actual pumping period exceeds 720 minutes per day, then the actual pumping period is used in the calculation.
Once the maximum permitted withdrawal has been determined, the approximation for the size of the contributing area becomes:

where:
= contributing area in square miles,
= maximum permitted withdrawal in gallons per day, and
= estimated average recharge rate in gallons per day per square mile. 400,000-gallons per day per square mile in the Danbury area.
After determining the contributing area, the area was then doubled because transmissivity may be directional due to cracks in the bedrock aquifer. And then the radius (r) for the WHPA was determined using the following formula:

where:
r = radius of the wellhead protection area in feet
A = contributing area, in square miles
π = 3.1416
The radius of the individual wellhead protection area was calculated.

Well	Well Yield (gpm)	Well Depth (ft)	Well Screen Intervals (ft)	Aquifer(s)	Individual WHPA Radius (ft)	Confinement
#1 Sheep Rock Rd.	68	150	open hole	Surficial	1474	Unconfined
#2 Petree Rd.	50	272	open hole	Surficial	1264	Unconfined
The size of the individual WHPAs was determined using the Recharge Method. The recharge rate used in the calculations was 400,000 gpd/mi2 (W). Q in gallons per day was calculated based on a 12 hour per day pumping cycle for each well. Because transmissivity may be directional due to cracks or foliations in the bedrock, the individual areas were doubled. The individual WHPAs were combined, due to proximity, and adjusted to more closely match the hydraulic boundaries imposed by the local topography.						

Well ID	Well Yield GPM	Max Daily Operation (minutes/day)	Max Daily Permitted Withdrawal (gallons/day)	Recharge Rate (gpd/mi^2)	Contributing Area Doubled A_{cmax} (sq ft)	Radius of Doubled A_{cmax} (sq ft)
#1 – Sheep Rock	68	720	48,960	400,000	6824632	1474
#2 - Petree	50	720	36,000	400,000	5018112	1264
Combined	118	720	84,960	400,000	11842744	1942

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) data

A Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report has been made available for the Town of Danbury by the NCDEQ Public Water Supply Section. Water sources can be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including permitted wastewater discharges, underground storage tanks, urban storm water runoff, or other types of non-point source contamination such as runoff produced by agricultural activities and land clearing for development. A source water assessment is a qualitative evaluation of the potential of a drinking water source to become contaminated by the identified potential contaminant sources (PCSs) within the delineated area. A SWAP Report consists of an assessment area delineation, a potential contaminant source inventory and map, a susceptibility rating, maps, tables and a detailed description of North Carolina's SWAP approach. The Town's water source is two groundwater wells, both of which have been assigned a qualitative susceptibility rating of Moderate, based on a contaminant rating of Lower and an inherent vulnerability rating of Moderate. The rating process is described in detail in Sections 3 and 6 of the SWAP Report. The Town of Danbury's entire SWAP Report along with a wealth of other information about water sources in North Carolina can be found on the PWS website, https://www.ncwater.org/SWAP_Reports/NC0285020_SWAP_Report-20200909.pdf

The SWAP report indicates a Tier II site (located at 102 E. Main St.) as a PCS within the delineated area. This address is not within the WHPA. An inquiry with the NC Dept. of Public Safety has indicated that this site is no longer active.

PCS Inventory

Danbury Public Library- Map Code 3A,4

1007 Main St, Danbury, NC 27016

-1,000-gallon heating oil above ground storage tank. Pollution incident with notice of residual petroleum was filed with the Winston-Salem UST section office.

Stokes County Jail UST – Map Code 2

1013 Main Street, Danbury. NC 27016

-Managed by Stokes County Public Works Department
-6,000-gallon heating oil underground storage tank.

Raymond Brown Well Drilling – Map Code 3B,5

1109 Main St, Danbury, NC 27016. (336)593-8239

-6,000-gallon diesel fuel above ground storage tank.
-Maintenance shop for well drilling equipment. Used vehicle oil/fluid storage.

Highway 8 - Map Code 1

Crosses the WHPA close to both wells. A spill has occurred in the past from a truck carrying pesticide just outside of the WHPA. Drainage ditch from the road could lead to the aquafer.

Electrical Transformer- Map Code 6

-Duke Energy Carolinas (800)777-9898

Located in the power line right-of-way approximately 150 feet north of the Sheep Rock well. This pole-mounted transformer was observed to be leaking oil during a site survey with Stokes County operations staff. This issue has been reported to Duke Energy. Because of the leak the risk category has been elevated to three.

Map Codes

1	Highways
2	Underground Storage Tanks
3	Above Ground Storage Tanks
4	Pollution incidents
5	Maintenance facilities
6	Transformer

Wellhead Protection Area and PCS Map:

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment Method

For each WHPA, the PCSs must be ranked according to the threat each poses to the water supply well or wells. A simplified ranking scheme that assigns each PCS to a risk category of higher, moderate, or lower risk base on published information may be employed. (See Classification Chart in Appendix) However, this risk categorization must be used in conjunction with other information in order to complete the final PCS ranking for the WHPA. For example, a moderate risk PCS may be of more concern than a higher risk PCS located at a greater distance from the water supply well.

Wells were assessed based on their individual WHPA's as shown on page 23. PCS's identified outside of the individual WHPS's, but within the final combined WHPA, are still part of the PCS inventory but not the risk assessment. The PCS's identified outside the individual WHPAs, but within the final combined WHPA, will be included in management strategy implementation.

A Risk Assessment for the Town of Danbury was conducted using the following approach. A numerical score was assigned to each risk category (e.g., pollution incident- 4, higher – 3, moderate – 2, and lower – 1). For each PCS, this "category" score was then multiplied by a "proximity" score to produce a risk score for the PCS. For a given WHPA, a proximity score could be assigned to each PCS with the following equation:

proximity score = 1- (distance from the well/radius of the WHPA)

The result is a relative ranking of each PCS within a given WHPA according to the threat it poses to the water supply well. Assessing the relative risk of contamination within each WHPA from the PCSs it contains allows for a determination of (1) which water supply wells are at greatest risk of contamination, and (2) which PCSs should be considered first with respect to wellhead protection. Once the risk assessment is carried out, priorities can be set to more effectively manage the PCSs.

Petree Well #2

PCS Site	Map Code	Risk Category	Radius	Distance (ft.)	Proximity score	Total score
HWY 8	1	2	1264	285	0.77	1.5
Transformer	6	3	1264	940	0.26	0.8
Jail UST	2	3	1264	1162	0.08	0.2
R.B. AST/ shop	3B,5	5	1264	762	0.40	2.0
library AST/pollution incident	3A,4	6	1264	1124	0.11	0.7
					TOTAL	5.2

Sheep rock Well #1

PCS Site	Map Code	Risk Category	Radius	Distance (ft.)	Proximity score	Total score
HWY 8	1	2	1474	1075	0.27	0.5
Transformer	6	3	1474	148	0.90	2.7
Library AST/pollution incident	3A,4	6	1474	1265	0.14	0.9
					TOTAL	4.1

Risk assessment summary

The Petree Well was assessed the highest risk based on the calculated score, due to the presence and proximity of the Potential Contaminate Sources in the delineated wellhead protection area.

Management of the Wellhead Protection Area

There are two methods of managing a Wellhead Protection Area. They are regulatory and non-regulatory. The Town of Danbury has chosen a non-regulatory approach to manage its wellhead protection areas, which will include the following:

A Wellhead Protection Brochure and/or newsletter will be delivered to each resident, business, agricultural operation and industry within the Wellhead Protection Areas. Copies of this brochure will be made available at Town offices, the public library, and other locations deemed necessary for public education on Wellhead Protection. Distribution of a brochure to all Town residents will be considered, possibly by mailing a copy in each water bill. In general, the brochure and/or newsletter will convey to each citizen/business the following information:

- An explanation of what ground water is and the number of wells in their particular system
- An explanation of the Wellhead Protection Program.
- Sources of ground-water pollution
- Tips on protecting their water supply
- Information on proper disposal of household hazardous wastes and oils (i.e., not disposed of through septic systems, pouring on ground, or through regular garbage collection)
- Information on proper use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides
- Information on household hazardous waste collection opportunities
- Information on proper maintenance of heating oil tanks and septic systems
- Phone numbers to contact for more information

The Town of Danbury will provide information to each business, industry, and farm located within the WHPAs on waste handling practices, best management practices, standard operating procedures, and waste oil disposal methods which could be employed to reduce the potential for ground water contamination. The Town will also provide information regarding the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS) to each business, industry, and farm located within the WHPA. Owners/operators of potential contamination sources will be encouraged to contact the DEACS. The DEACS provides free technical and other non-regulatory assistance to reduce the amount of waste released into the air and water and on the land. The DEACS serves as a central repository for waste reduction and pollution prevention information. The DEACS emphasizes waste reduction through pollution prevention, encourages companies and government agencies to go beyond compliance, and provides information about the environmental permitting process. This information is provided at no charge to North Carolina businesses, industries, government agencies, and the general public upon request. For additional information, the DEACS may be contacted at 1-877-623-6748 or to report an environmental emergency, call 1-800-858-0368. Their website is https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/environmental-assistance-and-customer-service/about-deacs

Town personnel will be educated on Wellhead Protection and steps they can take to reduce the potential for contamination (e.g., information about best management practices, standard operating procedures, waste handling practices, etc.). Town of Danbury will also contact the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS) to investigate steps that the Town can take to reduce the amount of waste released into the air and water and on the land at Town owned and/or managed facilities.

Owners of improperly constructed/abandoned wells identified within the WHPAs will be provided information regarding the threat posed to the water supply by these wells. Owners of improperly constructed/abandoned wells will be encouraged to have these wells properly abandoned in accordance with N.C.'s well construction standards found at 15A NCAC 2C.0100, "Criteria and Standards Applicable to Water Supply and Certain Other Wells". If information exists that a well is improperly constructed or is contributing to the contamination of groundwater, The Town will notify the Water Quality Regional Operations Section of the Division of Water Resources.

Equipment/Automotive Maintenance and Storage

Any maintenance shops in the Wellhead protection area currently, and any new businesses that move into the Wellhead Protection Area that produce auto wastes (oils, acids, anti-freeze, etc.) will be provided information on waste handling practices, best management practices, standard operating procedures, and waste oil disposal methods which could be employed to reduce the potential for ground water contamination. They will also be provided with information regarding the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service(DEACS) Owners/operators of these facilities will be encouraged to contact the DEACS. They will also be provided information regarding the North Carolina Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS). Owners/operators of these potential contamination sources will be encouraged to contact the DEACS. The DEACS provides free technical and other non-regulatory assistance to reduce the amount of waste released into the air and water and on the land. The DEACS serves as a central repository for waste reduction and pollution prevention information. The DEACS emphasizes waste reduction through pollution prevention, encourages 66 companies and government agencies to go beyond compliance, and provides information about the environmental permitting process. This information is provided at no charge to North Carolina businesses, industries, government agencies, and the general public upon request. For additional information, the DEACS may be contacted at 1-877-623-6748 or to report an environmental emergency, call 1-800-858-0368. Their website is http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/DEACS/.

Commercial power infrastructure- transformers etc.

The Town will encourage power companies operating in the WHPA to follow applicable OSHA standards such as number 1926.966 titled Substations. Should a spill occur, 40 CFR 761.125 requirements for PCB spill cleanup should be followed (if applicable to the specific situation). The management strategy for chemical storage should also be followed in the event of a spill. Substations will be expected to remain in compliance with all State and Federal environmental standards. The Town will provide a contact name and a phone number to these locations to be contacted in the event of an emergency.

Duke Energy Carolinas
800.777.9898

Transportation Corridors and Railways

The Town will regularly monitor public state databases and will regularly contact the NCDEQ, UST Section of the Winston-Salem Regional Office to determine if there have been any new contaminant spills or releases on any of the corridors within the Town's wellhead protection areas. Local emergency management, fire, and police personnel will be requested to provide information to the Town in the event such a situation should arise.

Above Ground Storage tanks

Owners of above ground storage tanks (ASTs) containing oil with a volume greater than 660 gallons or a combination of ASTs with an aggregate volume greater than 1320 gallons are subject to the Oil Pollution Prevention regulations contained in Federal Regulations found at 40 CFR 112. In most cases, these facilities must prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan. The Town will verify the compliance status regarding this regulation of each subject AST located within the WHPAs. Facilities with subject ASTs found not to be in compliance with this regulation will be notified of their regulatory responsibility under this regulation.

Underground Storage Tanks

The Town will notify any individual, industry, business, or government agency installing or planning to install a regulated underground storage tank within the Town's wellhead protection area of the following regulation:

North Carolina Underground Storage Tank (UST) Regulation 15A NCAC 2N .0301 stipulates specific siting and secondary containment requirements for UST systems installed after January 1, 1991. The rule is summarized as follows:
(1) No UST system may be installed within 100 feet of a public water supply well or within 50 feet of any other well used for human consumption.
(2) Secondary containment is required for UST systems within 500 feet of a well serving a public water supply or within 100 feet of any other well used for human consumption.
Violations of this regulation will be reported to the Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section. The UST Section will also be notified of the location of the facility within the WHPAs and its proximity to a public water supply well or any other well used for human consumption.

A regulated UST system is any underground storage tank and associated piping that contains petroleum (including gasoline, diesel and used oil) or a hazardous substance as defined by the State rules (15A NCAC 2N). Tanks containing heating oil for use on the premises where stored are not regulated.

All owners/operators of regulated underground storage tanks (USTs) and other facilities subject to federal and/or state regulations located within the WHPAs will be requested to supply documentation that their facility is in compliance with said regulations. Operators of UST's will be asked to supply the Town with a copy of their UST permit. If any UST sites are found to be non-compliant, the Underground Storage Tank Section of the State Division of Waste Management will be notified.

If an abandoned UST site is found, the Town will contact the North Carolina Division of Waste Management, UST Section, to determine if a closure report was submitted demonstrating that no soil or groundwater contamination was identified during the removal of UST's. If a closure report was not submitted, the Town will notify the UST Section of the location of the facility within the WHPAs and its proximity to a public water supply well.

For soil or ground-water contamination incidents occurring within the WHPA, the Town will contact the State agencies with oversight responsibilities for remediation to determine if remediation efforts are proceeding in a timely fashion and in accordance with any schedules established by these agencies. Through this process, the Town will bring to the attention of the State agencies with oversight responsibilities for remediation of any failures by the responsible parties to comply with required monitoring and corrective action. The Town will also notify the State agencies with oversight responsibilities for remediation of the location of the facilities within the WHPAs and their proximity to a public water supply well. The Town will also contact the State agencies with oversight responsibilities for the contamination incidents and notify them of the locations of any sites issued notices of "No-Further Action" occurring within the WHPAs and will request a review of this assessment.

The NC Solid Waste Program regulates safe management of solid waste through guidance, technical assistance, regulations, permitting, environmental monitoring, compliance evaluation and enforcement. Information about landfill regulations can be found on their website. https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/solid-waste-section

The NC Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS) website also provides information about items that are banned from landfills. https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/environmental-assistance-and-customer-service/recycling/programs-offered/recycling-support-local-government-and-state-agencies/material-disposal-regulations-and-support/north-carolina-landfill-disposal-bans

There is a list of Stokes County's waste collection sites on their website: https://www.co.stokes.nc.us/departments/public_works__solid_waste.php
Individual municipalities must be contacted for waste disposal information.

All farms, residents, businesses, and industries in the WHPA with septic tanks and home heating oil tanks will be distributed a copy of the Wellhead Protection Brochure and any other information the Town can obtain from Town and/or State agencies on proper septic tank and heating oil tank maintenance.

Emergency Contingency Plan

The primary person responsible for implementing the emergency contingency plan is the Public Works Director. The back-up person responsible for implementation is the Water Operator.

Should a major oil or chemical spill occur within the Wellhead Protection Area, appropriate emergency agencies would be notified. The first of these would include the Town of Danbury Fire Department and the Stokes County Emergency Services Director.

Stokes County Emergency Services/
Town of Danbury Fire Department

911

If power is lost to the Town of Danbury's wells, both wells have 10 kw propane generators installed on site. Stokes County Emergency Services also has a mobile generator available.

If evidence exists that indicates that a well is contaminated, it will immediately be taken offline and not returned to service until it is determined that water quality from the impacted well is in compliance with standards governing public water supplies. If one of the Town of Danbury's wells were to become contaminated, residents would be notified by radio, television, newspaper, door-to-door and by telephone not to drink the water until further notice. The regional office of the Public Water Supply Section would be notified immediately of the situation and asked for assistance. Sampling (i.e. bacteriological, VOCs, SOCs, etc.) would begin to determine the contaminant involved and the extent of contamination. A systematic flushing of the distribution system would begin with follow-up sampling conducted as needed until the system was determined to be free of contamination and in compliance with standards governing public water supplies. After consultation with the Public Water Supply Section, residents would be notified that Town of Danbury's water was once again safe for consumption.

Short and long term contingency plan – The Town has the capacity to store 100,000 gallons of water in its elevated storage tank. It uses an average of 35,000 gallons per day so if the tanks were filled to capacity, the town would have water for approximately three days should an emergency occur where they could not use their wells. Managing the wells output through system efficiency is a high priority for the town. Leaks, main breaks and failures of distribution system components such as pressure reducing valves have caused strain on the system in the past. An interconnect with the Stokes County Meadows Water System is under construction as of March 2025. This interconnect will be able to supply Danbury with water in case of emergency.

Currently, Davis Water Service is used to truck in bulk water in case of emergency. Davis Water contact: Cole Cook 336-858-0288.

Emergency Contact Information:

Name	**Resource**
Primary person responsible for implementing emergency contingency plan: Stewart Easter Stokes County Public Works Director 743-216-0432 cell	Emergency Response Stokes County after-hours emergency water/sewer issues (336) 593-2406
Secondary Person Brad Montgomery Water Operator 336-813-3996 cell Robert Shemo Water Operator 336-306-6252 cell	Emergency Response
Local Resources: Stokes County EMS director Brandon Gentry 336-403-2713 cell 336-593-5409 office	Emergency Response
NC DEQ Public Water Supply Section 1634 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1634 919-715-2853	Regulatory guidance
NC Department of Environmental Quality Winston-Salem Regional Office 450 West Hanes Mill Road, Suite 300 Winston-Salem, NC 27105 336-776-9800	Water Quality Regional Operations Section, Public Water Supply Section, UST Section, Hazardous Waste Section Spills, Regulatory information
Department of Transportation Local Office (District 9) –336-914-6000 Regional Incident Management – 336-554-9700	Emergency spill notification
NC Rural Water Association Post Office Box 590 Welcome, NC 27374 336-731-6963	Technical Assistance Leak Detection Training
Davis Water Service 24 hr. Emergency 1-800-234-8845 Cole Cook 336-858-0288	Bulk Potable Water Delivery

Additional Resources:

Name	Resource
Hall Propane 24/7 emergency service (276) 694-8585 1254 North Main St Walnut Cove, NC 27052 (336)591-4708	Propane and Deisel generator fuels
Pace Labs 1377 South Park Drive Kernersville, NC 27284 (704) 875-9092	Compliance sampling, Contract operator for the wastewater plant.
Randy Griffin Plumbing 1527 Payne Road 27045 Rural Hall, NC (336) 416-8341	Water line repairs
Justin Marion Plumbing (336)399-8188	Water line repairs
Carolina Water Systems Supply 211 E. Dameron Ave Liberty, NC 27298 (336) 622-6969	Parts
Water Purification Consultants 653 Blue Rock Ct Winston-Salem, NC 27103 (336) 724-4664	Well filtration system vendor, filter media, parts/service
Mark Bowman Town of Walnut Cove Public Works Director (336) 406-4590	Mutual Aid
Scott Borrow City of King, Manager (336) 414-5400	Mutual Aid
Surry Chemicals 336-786-4607 info@surrychemicals.com Mount Airy, NC	Water Treatment Chemical Vendor: Bleach, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Corrosion Inhibitor, etc.

Name	Resource
US EPA Regional Office AST/SPCC Program Region IV 61 Forsyth Street Atlanta, GA 30365-3415 404-562-8761 www.epa.gov/oilspill	Above ground storage tank information
US EPA Regional Office GW & UIC Section Region IV Atlanta Federal Center 61 Forsythe St. Atlanta, GA 30303-8960 www.epa.gov	Educational brochures, publications
Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service (DEACS) 1639 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1639 1 877-623-6748 Emergency 1-800-858-0368 http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/deao/	Technical and non-regulatory assistance to reduce waste
National Small Flows Clearinghouse West Virginia University Post Office Box 6064 Morganton, WV 26506-6064 800-624-8301 http://www.nesc.wvu.edu/sitemap.cfm	Pamphlets, brochures, training aids
North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Campus Box 7602 North Carolina State University Raleigh, NC 27695-7602 919-515-2811 https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/	Educational brochures, publications

Public Participation

The Town of Danbury has posted an article in the local newspaper notifying the public about the development of their Wellhead Protection Plan (WHPP). The Town also posted a draft copy of the Plan on their website. The public was invited to review a draft copy of the plan and make comments. Any comments received and considered beneficial will be incorporated into the final copy of the WHPP. Documentation is included.

New Public Water Supply Wells

The Town of Danbury will amend its Wellhead Protection Plan to include any new well(s) added to its water system. The following steps will be taken to address any new wells added to the water system.

1. Develop a preliminary WHPA for the proposed well in order to determine the area of vulnerability.
2. Develop a contaminant source inventory for the preliminary WHPA.
3. Submit the information obtained in items 1 and 2 above to the WPC committee identified in Section 1. Any information required by the Public Water Supply Section (PWSS) relating to the development and construction of new public water supply (PWS) wells must also be submitted.
4. If the WPC committee grants provisional approval of the proposed WHP Plan and the PWSS grants approval to construct or expand the PWS well or well system, then work may proceed with well construction.
5. Finalize the WHPA delineation for the new well.
6. Finalize the contaminant source inventory for the WHPA.
7. Submit finalized WHPA and contaminant source inventory to the WPC committee.
8. Once approval is received, implement any necessary regulatory and or non-regulatory potential source management practices.
9. Submit the amended WHP Plan and all necessary supporting information to the PWSS for review and approval.

Future Wellhead Protection

The Town of Danbury is aware that an effective local Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program is an ongoing process requiring monitoring of the Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) and periodic review and updating of an approved WHP Plan. Therefore, the Town's WHP Committee will monitor the WHPA for any new or previously unidentified potential contaminant sources (PCSs) and activities occurring within the approved WHPAs. The Town will amend the PCS inventory and other Plan components (e.g. the management strategies, emergency contingency plan, etc.) as necessary to incorporate any new threats to the Town's groundwater source of drinking water. Additionally, the PCS inventory will be updated annually using the same procedures used to develop the original PCS inventory. The Town will also fully update the WHP Plan every five years or at any time a new well is constructed for use with the Town's water supply system or a major land use change occurs within a WHPA. The individual responsible for implementation of the WHP Plan will submit notification to the Public Water Supply Section annually upon completion of the PCS inventory update or immediately following the completion of a major revision. Any amended or revised sections of the approved WHP Plan resulting from an update or revision will also be submitted upon completion.

Appendix

Description of Regulatory Databases Researched for PCSs

Animal Operations

This database contains permitted facilities for animal operations consisting of swine, cattle, poultry and horse farms that are required to have Certified Animal Waste Management Plans (CAWMP). Animal operations are defined by General Statute 143-215.10B as feedlots involving more than 250 swine, 100 confined cattle, 75 horses, 1,000 sheep, or 30,000 poultry with a liquid waste management system. Division of Water Resources (DWR) rules mandate that all facilities in operation prior to January 1, 1994 register with the division. Since January 1, 1994, any new facilities were required to obtain a CAWMP before starting their animal operation. In addition, any facilities in operation prior to January 1, 1994 were required to obtain a CAWMP by December 31, 1997. As of January 1, 1997, all new facilities were required to obtain a permit from DWR prior to construction and be certified prior to startup, and all existing facilities were to be permitted by DWR over the next 5 years.
The data set was obtained from the DWR, Water Quality Regional Operations, Animal Feeding Operations Branch in February of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the Animal Feeding Operations staff by phone at 919-707-9129 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-quality-permitting/animal-feeding-operations.

CERCLA Sites

This data set was provided by the Federal Remediation Branch (FRB), which is part of the Superfund Section within the N.C. Division of Waste Management. It represents sites where the FRB is working with USEPA, and in some cases the Department of Defense, to investigate, assess, remediate, or monitor hazardous waste contamination. These sites are regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), which established authority for the government to respond to the release/threat of release of hazardous waste, including cleanup and enforcement actions. Some of these sites, which meet specific criteria set out in the USEPA's Hazard Ranking System (HRS), are included on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL identifies sites that appear to warrant cleanup measures. The NPL sites are eligible for remedial action financed by a federal trust fund with a state cost share or by potential responsible parties (PRP).
The data set was downloaded from the *NC Department of Environmental Quality Online GIS* website at: https://data-ncdenr.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/federal-remediation-branch. It was dated May 23, 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management, Federal Remediation Branch by phone at 919-707-8213 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/superfund-section/federal-remediation-branch.

Non-Discharge Permits

The non-discharge database identifies domestic, industrial, and municipal facilities that are permitted to apply treated wastewater effluent, reclaimed water, and residuals to the land surface.
Data was obtained from the DWR, Water Quality Permitting Section, Non-Discharge Branch in April of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the program staff by phone at 919-707-3654 or visit their website at: http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-resources-permits/wastewater-branch/non-discharge-permitting.

NPDES Permits

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) PCS category consists of multiple data sets identifying facilities permitted for the operation of point source discharges to surface waters in accordance with the requirements of Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Point

sources are discrete conveyances such as pipes or man-made ditches. The NPDES Permit Program controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into public waters. This category also include facilities with active and expired State Stormwater Permits. The individual data sets that comprise this category include the following:

NPDES Stormwater Permits

This data set represents the location of facilities with active or expired NPDES Stormwater Permits and facilities with No Exposure Certifications. The goal of the NPDES Stormwater Permitting Program is to prevent stormwater runoff from washing harmful pollutants into surface waters. Both individual and general permits are included.

Data was obtained from the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, Stormwater Permitting Program in February of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the program staff by phone at 919-707-3639 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-land-resources/stormwater.

NPDES Wastewater General Permits

The non-discharge database identifies domestic, industrial, and municipal facilities that are permitted to apply treated wastewater effluent, reclaimed water, and residuals to the land surface.

Data was obtained from the DWR, Water Quality Permitting Section, Non-Discharge Branch in April of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the program staff by phone at 919-707-3654 or visit their website at: http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-resources-permits/wastewater-branch/non-discharge-permitting.

NDPES Wastewater Individual Permits

This data set represents the location of active wastewater treatment facilities that are permitted under the NPDES Permit Program. Each listed facility is covered by an individual NPDES permit that is written to reflect the site-specific conditions of the facility based on submitted information. The individual NPDES permit is unique to the facility.

Data was obtained from the DWR, Water Quality Permitting Section, NPDES Wastewater Permitting Program in February of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the program staff by phone at 919-707-3601 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-resources-permits/wastewater-branch/npdes-wastewater-permits.

State Stormwater Permits

This data set contains the locations of facilities with active and expired State Stormwater Post-Construction Permits. The Post-Construction Permit Program requires subject new developments to install and maintain permanent stormwater management measures that are designed to protect surface waters from the impacts of the development's stormwater runoff after the construction process is complete.

Data was obtained from the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, Stormwater Permitting Program in March of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the program staff by phone at 919-707-3639 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/energy-mineral-land-resources/stormwater.

Old Landfill Sites

This data set contains the locations of non-permitted landfills that closed prior to January 1, 1983, when waste disposal permitting regulations commenced. These sites are not currently in operation.

The data set was downloaded from the NC Department of Environmental Quality Online GIS website at: http://data-ncdenr.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/pre-regulatory-landfill-sites-1. It was dated November 14, 2018. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management, Pre-regulatory Landfill Program staff by phone at 919-707-8327 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/superfund-section/pre-regulatory-landfill-program.

PCB Sites

This data set identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). Concern over the toxicity and environmental persistence of PCBs resulted in the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). This act prohibits the manufacture, processing, and distribution in commerce of PCBs. Thus, TSCA legislates true "cradle to grave" (from manufacture to disposal) management of PCBs in the United States. PCBs are mixtures of synthetic organic chemicals with the same basic chemical structure and similar physical properties ranging from oily liquids to waxy solids. Due to their non-flammability, chemical stability, high boiling point and electrical insulating properties, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications. These included electrical applications, heat transfer materials, hydraulic equipment, plastics, rubber, and many others. The data set was obtained from the USEPA, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics in February of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the PCB staff at 404-562-8512 or visit their website at: https://www.epa.gov/pcbs/learn-about-polychlorinated-biphenyls-pcbs.
Each record that contained a physical address that could be address matched was included in the data set. Public Water Supply Section staff performed the address matching.

Pollution Incidents

The Pollution Incidents PCS category consists of multiple data sets containing information regarding the release of pollutants into the environment that have, or are likely to have, impact on the groundwater resources of the State. The initial information regarding these releases is usually obtained from responsible parties or concerned citizens, who report a release to the NC Department of Environmental Quality. After an incident is reported, regional office staff investigate the reported incident and enter the results of their investigation into a state-wide database. The individual data sets that comprise this category include the following:

AST Incidents

This data set represents sites where there has been a discharge of petroleum to the soil and/or groundwater, from a source other than an Underground Storage Tank (UST) system, e.g., Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) system, spills, dumping, etc. All included records have an incident number and have not been closed out.
This data set was downloaded from the NC Department of Environmental Quality Online GIS website at: https://data-ncdenr.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/ast-incidents. It was dated June 13, 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section staff by phone at 919-707-8171 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/ust/ast-program.

Dry-Cleaning Sites-Contaminated

This data set contains an inventory of reported incidents from sites contaminated with dry-cleaning solvents. Substances released into the environment include solvents used in the dry-cleaning process. This data set was downloaded from the NC Department of Environmental Quality Online GIS website at: https://data-ncdenr.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/dry-cleaning-sites-contaminated-1. It was dated May 23, 2019. For additional information contact the Division of Waste Management, Dry-Cleaning Solvent Cleanup Act Program staff by phone at 919-707-8365 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/dry-cleaning-solvent-cleanup-act-program.

UST Incidents

This data set represents sites where there has been a release of petroleum to the soil and/or groundwater, from an UST system. All included records have an incident number and have not been closed out.
The data set was downloaded from the NC Department of Environmental Quality Online GIS website at: https://data-ncdenr.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/ust-incidents?geometry=-166.201%2C-29.535%2C168.311%2C29.229. It was dated June 13, 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section staff by phone at 919-707-8171 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/ust.

Septage Disposal Sites
This data set represents all active and permitted Septage Land Application Site (SLAS) and Septage Detention and Treatment Facility (SDTF) sites in North Carolina. The Septage Management Program assures that septage (a fluid mixture of untreated and partially treated sewage solids, liquids, and sludge of human or domestic origin that is removed from a septic tank system) is managed in a responsible, safe and consistent manner across the state.
The data set was obtained from the Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section in May of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the Septage Management Program staff by phone at 919-707-8283 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/waste-management-rules/septage.

Soil Remediation Sites
This data set represents sites that have received a permit from the NC Underground Storage Tank Section, under the Petroleum Contaminated Soil Remediation Permit Program. These sites are used to bioremediate soil that has been contaminated by leaking petroleum storage tanks. Bioremediation is a treatment process that uses naturally occurring microorganisms (yeast, fungi, or bacteria) to break down, or degrade, hazardous substances. These microorganisms break down organic compounds, such as petroleum products that are hazardous to humans, into harmless products (mainly carbon dioxide and water). Sites that have been "closed out" were excluded.
The data set was obtained from the Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section in February of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the Underground Storage Tank Section staff by phone at 919-707-8171 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/ust.

Solid Waste Facilities
This data set represents all the permitted Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Construction and Demolition (CDLF), Land-Clearing and Inert Debris (LCID) and Demolition (older facilities) landfill facilities. Coal Ash landfills and Tire landfills are also included. These facility types undergo inspections and groundwater monitoring as part of facility management. This data set also includes active solid waste facility types that are not designated as landfills, such as compost, household hazardous waste, incinerators, medical waste, tire processing and transfer stations.
The data set was obtained from the Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section in May of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the Solid Waste Section staff by phone at 919-707-8247 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/solid-waste-section.

Tier II Sites
This data set contains an inventory of facilities that store hazardous materials and are subject to the reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). EPCRA was authorized by Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Tier II forms require basic facility identification information, employee contact information for both emergencies and non-emergencies, and information about chemicals stored or used at the facility including:

- The chemical name or the common name as indicated on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS);
- an estimate of the maximum amount of the chemical present at any time during the preceding calendar year and the average daily amount;
- a brief description of the manner of storage of the chemical;
- the location of the chemical at the facility; and
- an indication of whether the owner of the facility elects to withhold location information from disclosure to the public.

Data, from the 2018 reporting year, was obtained from the Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management. For additional information about this data contact the Division of Emergency

Management staff at 919-436-2746 or visit their website at: http://www.ncdps.gov/Emergency-Management/Hazardous-Materials/EPCRA-Tier-2.

UIC Permits

The Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program protects groundwater quality by preventing illegal waste disposal and by regulating the construction and operation of wells used for injecting approved substances, aquifer recharge, and other activities. The most common types of injection wells in North Carolina are used for:

- Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR)
- Geothermal Heating and Cooling
- In-Situ Groundwater Remediation
- Stormwater Infiltration - effective May 1, 2012

The data set was obtained from the DWR, Groundwater Protection Program in March of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the UIC Program staff by phone at 919-807-6496 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-resources-permits/wastewater-branch/ground-water-protection/injection-wells.

UST Permits

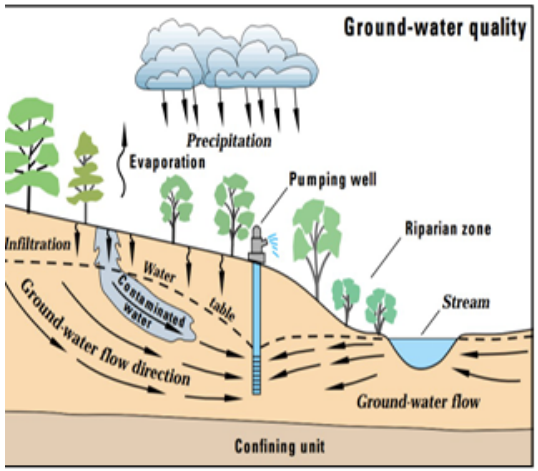
A UST system is a tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume underground. The federal UST regulations apply only to underground tanks and piping storing either petroleum or certain hazardous substances. These facilities are regulated under Subtitle I of RCRA and must be registered with the state and receive an operating permit annually. Until the mid-1980s, most USTs were made of bare steel, which is likely to corrode over time and allow UST contents to leak into the environment. Faulty installation or inadequate operating and maintenance procedures also can cause USTs to release their contents into the environment. The greatest potential hazard from a leaking UST is that the petroleum or other hazardous substance can seep into the soil and contaminate groundwater. A leaking UST can also present other health and environmental risks, including the potential for fire and explosion. The facilities included in this data set have active Underground Storage Tank systems registered with the UST Section.

Data was obtained from the Division of Waste Management, Underground Storage Tank Section in May of 2019. For additional information about this data, contact the Underground Storage Tank Section staff by phone at 919-707-8171 or visit their website at: https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/ust.

Pollution Prevention

Groundwater can be contaminated when hazardous materials are not properly managed. You can help:

- Safely store, handle and use chemicals / fuels,
- Monitor underground fuel tanks and chemical tanks. If possible, replace with above ground tanks (leaks are then visible),
- Reduce or substitute the use of chemicals,
- Keep chemicals protected from rain and prevent runoff.
- Participate in Hazardous Waste Collections.



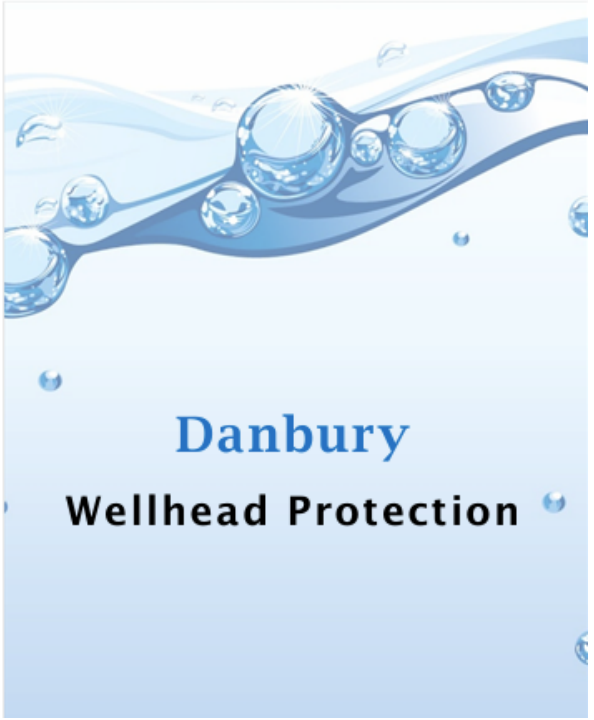
Reduce, Reuse and Recycle

You can help your community, and the environment by saving money, energy and natural resources by reducing, reusing and recycling. The Stokes County Solid Waste accepts various types of waste, contact (336)593-2415 for more information.

Town of Danbury
PO Box 4
Danbury, NC 27016

Protect our Source Water

How Can You Help?

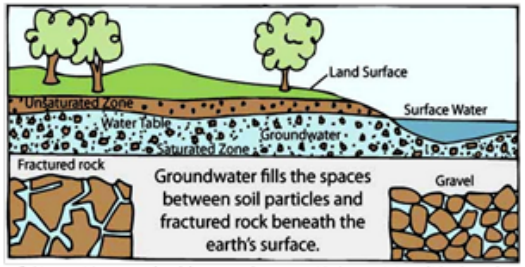


Danbury

Wellhead Protection

WHAT IS GROUNDWATER?

Groundwater is the water found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. It is stored in and moves slowly through geologic formations of soil, sand and rocks called aquifers. The Town of Danbury water system uses groundwater it pumps from the ground using two wells located in our service area.



THE WELLHEAD PROTECTION PROGRAM

The Town of Danbury is developing a Local Wellhead Protection Program to protect its water supply from contamination. As a part of the program, we have identified the vulnerable area around our well sites called the "Wellhead Protection Area". Chemicals and other pollutants spilled or dumped in this area can be drawn into the well, possibly contaminating our community's drinking water supply. Residents and businesses in this area must be very careful with chemicals and other pollutants. Help us to preserve our water quality for our current and future needs.

POLLUTION SOURCES

Many of our daily activities can pollute our surface water and groundwater. Sources of groundwater pollution include:

- **Used oil, paint thinner, gasoline and other chemicals poured on the ground.**
- **Leaking fuel storage tanks (aboveground and underground).**
- **Overuse of pesticides and fertilizers on lawns, golf courses and agriculture fields.**
- **Chemical spills at businesses, farms and along highways.**
- **Illegal dumps and poorly managed landfills.**
- **Failing septic tanks.**
- **Leaking sewer lines.**
- **Improperly abandoned wells.**
- **Unlined waste pits, ponds and lagoons.**
- **Farm machinery repair shops/ Automobile repair shops**
- **Cemeteries/Funeral Homes**
- **Golf Courses**
- **Animal Feedlot / Animal Waste Storage**

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

Water is our most valuable natural resource and we are responsible for protecting it! You can help by doing your part to protect our supply by supporting this program. Here are some tips:

- Never pour used oil, paint thinner or other hazardous chemicals on the ground or down the drain. Take them to a Stokes Co. Convenience Site or to a Hazardous Waste Collection Event.
- Check for and fix leaks in storage tanks (i.e. home heating oil/kerosene) at your home or business.
- Inspect and pump your septic tank as needed.
- Have any unused wells on your property properly abandoned.
- Minimize your use of pesticides and fertilizers, storing them properly.
- Clean up junk and debris on your property.
- Report all chemical spills immediately.
- Encourage community leaders and businesses to do everything possible to protect our drinking water supply.

NC RWA
TRAINING SUPPORT