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City of Shelton
525 W. Cota Street
Shelton, WA 98584

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TITLE NOTIFICATION OF AQUIFER RECHARGE AREA

GRANTEE: Public

GRANTOR(S): City of Shelton

MAILING ADDRESS: 525 W. Cota Street
Shelton, WA 98584

PARCEL NUMBER: 420120060020 by reference, Affected Parcels
Attached

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Section 12, Township 20, Range 4W

NOTICE: This property lies within a Critical Aquifer Recharge Area as defined by Chapter 8.52.120 of the Mason County Code. The property was the subject of a development proposal for the following:

PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION: Dayton-Airport Road Water Expansion Project is by the City of Shelton to extend the municipal water system to the Washington State Patrol Academy.

COUNTY APPLICATION NUMBERS: SEP2012-00016

Restriction may exist due to natural conditions of the property and resulting regulation. Review of such application provides information on the location of the critical aquifer recharge area and the restrictions on the site.

GRANTOR: *Harry H. Crouse* 7-30-12

Signature *Date*

Attachment

ATTACHMENT

Parcel Numbers: The proposed municipal water main will be constructed on Mason County and WSDOT tight-of-way and individual parcels listed below:

420120060020	Mason County Right-of-Way
420120060000	WSDOT Right-of-Way
420021000020	Mason County Easement
420022400010	Dale P. & Rose M. Nye Easement
420022490090	Community Action Council Easement
420022490010	DAPBP, LLC Easement
420027500020	John Titus and Kusumam Titus Easement
420027290012	Jeffery F. & Sally A. Geibel Easement
420027590013	Jeffery F. & Sally A. Geibel Easement
420023260010	Washington State – WSP Academy

Legal Description: Shelton Springs Road is along Mason County right-of-way. SR-101 alignment is along WSDOT public right-of-way. For Legal Description of Alignment along SR-102 (Dayton-Airport Road), see table below:

Parcel	Legal Description	Easement Grantor
420021000020	The Southerly 1232.20 feet of the East Half (E 1/2) of the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) and the West Half (W 1/2) of the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) of Section 2, Township 20 North, Range 4 West, W.M. , Mason County, Washington	Mason County
420022400010	The Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 2, Township 20 North, Range 4 West, W.M., Mason County, Washington	Dale P & Rose M Nye
420022490090	LOT 9 OF Short Subdivision No. 3027, Recorded under Auditor's file no. 1916060, being a portion of the south 24.99 acres of the west half of the east half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 2, Township 20 North, Range 4 West, W.M., in Mason County, Washington	Community Action Council

422022490010	Lot 1 of short subdivision no. 3027, recorded under Auditor's file no. 1916060, being a portion of the south 24.99 acres of the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 2, township 20 north, range 4 west. W.M. in Mason County, Washington.	DAPBP, LLC
420027500020	That portion of the Southwest one quarter of the Northwest one quarter of Section 2, Township 20 North, Range 4 W, W.M. described as follows: Beginning at the Southwest corner of said Northwest one quarter; Thence 587° 22' 42: E along the South line of said Northwest one quarter; 1001.94 feet to the True Point of Beginning; Thence north 1° 46' 58" E, 343.42 feet; Thence north 87° 22' 42" W, 351.10 feet; Thence north 1° 55' 10" E, 324.77 feet; Thence south 87° 22' 42" E, 670.32 feet; Thence south 1° 46' 58" W, 668.21 feet to the Northerly margin of State Highway #102; Thence north 87° 22' 42" W along said northerly margin, 320.00 feet to the True Point of Beginning.	John Titus & Kusumam Titus .
420027590012	Lot three (3) of Short Subdivision No. 1851, recorded March 1, 1989, Auditor's file No. 491036, and being a portion of the Southwest quarter (SW1/4) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section two (2), Township twenty (20) North, Range four (4) West, W.M.	Jeffery F & Sally A Geibel
420027590013	Lot four (4) of Short Subdivision No. 1851, recorded March 1, 1989, Auditor's file No. 491036, and being a portion of the Southwest quarter (SW1/4) of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section two (2), Township twenty (20) North, Range four (4) West, W.M.	Jeffery F & Sally A Geibel

17.01.080 CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS

In order to protect the public health and safety, prevent the degradation of ground water aquifers used for potable water, and to provide for regulations that prevent and control risks to the degradation of ground water aquifers, the following standards for Mason County are described in Section 17.01.080. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas are those areas which are determined to have an important recharging effect on aquifers used as a source for potable water and vulnerable to contamination from recharge. Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas are areas of special concern and are subject to the Mason County Health Codes.

Contents:

- A. Classification of Aquifer Recharge Areas
- B. Designation
- C. Pre-existing Uses
- D. Prohibited Uses and Activities
- E. Uses Requiring an Environmental Permit
- F. Subdivision Standards
- G. On-site Septic System Standards
- H. Well Head Protection Area - Notice
- I. Standards for an Environmental Permit for the Critical Aquifer Recharge Area
- J. BMP Monitoring and Inspection
- K. Map Amendments
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- M. Reports
- N. Public Education/Notice
- O. Protection of Private Wells
- P. Secondary Containment and Recycling of Hazardous Materials

A. Classification of Aquifer Recharge Areas

1. **Classes.** Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas are classified as either Class I (Extremely Susceptible), Class II (Highly Susceptible), Class III (Moderately Susceptible), or Class IV (Low Susceptibility), as described below.
2. **Methodology.** The aquifer classification system and maps were developed by a qualified geologist in consultation with the Washington Department of Natural Resources and considering data from the following sources;
 - a. Mineral Resources of the Southern Hood Canal Area, Washington; Mackey Smith and R. J. Carson; Department of Geology and Earth Resources - Geologic Map GM-21; 1976.
 - b. Geology and Related Water Occurrence, Southeastern Mason County, Washington; Dee Molenaar and John B. Noble; Water Supply Bulletin No. 29, Department of Water Resources, State of Washington; 1970.
 - c. Geologic Map of the South Half of the Shelton and South Half of the Copalis Beach Quadrangles Washington; Robert L. Logan; Washington Division of Geology and Earth Resources; Open file Report 87-9; 1987.
 - d. Geologic Map of North Central Mason County; R. J. Carson; Department of Geology and Earth Resources; Open File Report 76-2; 1976.
 - e. Soil Conservation Maps for Mason County Washington; various.
 - f. Topographic maps for Mason County; various.
 - g. Water Well records.

Interpretation of these data sources was performed by Geologist Gordon Adams. An explanation of that interpretation is included in a letter from Gordon Adams dated March 29, 1999.

2. Standards of Classification.

- a. **Class I (Extremely Susceptible).** Areas designated as Class I demonstrate hydrogeologic characteristics that allow for an extremely high susceptibility of an underground source of drinking water. These areas are identified as recessional outwash of thickness' greater than 25 feet. Recessional outwashes are a geological formation predominantly composed of underground source of drinking water unconsolidated sands and gravels. These formations exhibit horizontal permeabilities greater than 30 feet per day (*horizontal permeabilities are generally 10 times less than vertical permeabilities*). Potential contaminants entering an underground source of drinking water can be expected to travel one mile in six months or less.
- b. **Class II (Highly Susceptible).** Areas designated as Class II demonstrate hydrogeologic characteristics that allow for a high susceptibility of an underground source of drinking water. These areas are identified as recessional outwash and alluvium 25 feet or less in thickness. These geologic formations are composed of unconsolidated sands and gravels interlain with discontinuous layers of hardpan and silty clays. Depth to water is generally 25 to 125 feet below land surface. These formations exhibit horizontal permeabilities in the range of 30 to 15 feet per day. Potential contaminants entering an underground source of drinking water can be expected to travel one mile in a time frame greater than six months and up to one year.
- c. **Class III (Moderately Susceptible).** Areas designated as Class III demonstrate hydrogeologic characteristics that allow for a moderate susceptibility of an underground source of drinking water. These areas are identified as advance outwash. The geologic formations consist of discontinuous layers of clayey gravel and sand and layers of silt and clay, which are more continuous and have been compacted into hardpan. Depth to water is greater than 125 feet below land surface. These formations exhibit horizontal permeabilities in the range of 15 to 3 feet per day. Potential contaminants entering an underground source of drinking water can be expected to travel one mile in a time frame greater than one year and up to five years. Class III areas include those well head protection areas, not otherwise designated as a Class I, II, or III critical recharge area, and recorded with the Mason County Department of Community Development.
- d. **Class IV (Low Susceptibility).** Areas designated as Class IV demonstrate hydrogeologic characteristics that allow for a low susceptibility of an underground source of drinking water. These areas are identified as advance outwash found in the southwest part of Mason County along the Satsop drainage.

B. Designation

The lands and fresh waters of Mason County meeting the Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas Classification, plus 300 feet beyond the mapped boundary of all Class I, II or III areas, are hereby designated under RCW Chapter 36.70A as Critical Area Protection Zones requiring protection for public health.

C. Pre-existing Uses

Uses legally existing as of the date of adoption of this ordinance and which are listed under Sections D. (Prohibited Uses and Activities) or E. (Uses Requiring an Environmental Permit) are defined to be pre-existing uses. Pre-existing uses may continue operation pursuant to the following provisions and procedures. The purpose of these provisions is to assure that pre-existing uses that represent a threat to the aquifer are brought into compliance with the provisions of this chapter over time and to the highest degree possible. These provisions shall not be construed to mean that a pre-existing business must cease operations even if the type of business operates as a prohibited use per section D. below. The following procedures and requirements are hereby established;

Upon identification of a legal pre-existing use, the county shall contact the operator and/or owner in order to develop a compliance plan and time line for bringing the pre-existing use into compliance to the highest degree practicable and which provides an acceptable low level of risk to the aquifer.

1. The County will negotiate with the owner/operator to identify a reasonable time frame and necessary steps to bring the use into compliance with this chapter.

2. Technical assistance will be offered the owner/operator by state and/or local personnel to enable the owner/operator to bring the operation into compliance.
3. The County will require that a written compliance plan be developed and agreed to by the owner/operator setting forth the compliance steps that will be taken and the agreed time frame under which these steps will be completed.
4. The compliance plan shall be agreed to in a reasonable time as defined by the Director on a case-by-case basis.
5. Such compliance plan will take the form of a contract between the County and the owner/operator.
6. No expansion of any non-conforming aspect of the use or business activity will be permitted.
7. Failure to meet the terms of the contract, including time frames agreed to, shall constitute a breach of contract subject to all applicable law. If legal action on the part of the County becomes necessary to enforce the contract, the owner/operator shall be liable for all legal expenses.

D. Prohibited Uses

The following uses or activities are considered high impact uses due to the probability and/or potential magnitude of their adverse effects on groundwater and shall be prohibited in Class I, Class II and Class III Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.

1. Landfill
2. Wood preserving, not fully contained operations
3. Electroplating
4. Dry cleaners excluding drop-off only operations where there is no on-site cleaning using hazardous materials
5. Class V injection wells, but limited to subclasses 5F01, 5D03, 5D04, 5W09, 5W10, 5W11, 5W31, 5X13, 5X14, 5X15, 5W20, 5X28, and 5N24.
6. Surface mining operations within designated urban growth areas, or within Class I, II, or III areas contiguous with the urban growth areas.
7. Radioactive disposal sites
8. Outdoor auto wrecking operations
9. Hazardous waste transfer and treatment
10. Land spreading disposal sites where disposal is above agronomic rates (as in WAC 173-304)
11. Feedlots
12. Dumping of chemicals into a on-site septic system of a type or quantity that exceeds the systems designed capacity to treat.
13. Hazardous waste storage facilities unless accessory to an otherwise permitted use and approved under State hazardous waste permit.

E. Uses Requiring an Environmental Permit

The following activities are allowed in Class I, Class II and Class III Aquifer Recharge Areas after issuance of a Permit per subsection I. below. This requirement is not intended to apply to schools, colleges, hospitals and other public institutions where the activities are incidental or accessory to the principal activity. This requirement is not intended to apply to a home occupation or cottage industry, where the amounts of hazardous materials use are below the thresholds established and regulated in the Uniform Fire Code. Permit review shall be by the Administrative Review process specified in section 17.01.120.

1. Chemical Manufacturing
2. Chemical mixing and remanufacture
3. Above and below ground storage tanks and pipes used to contain regulated substances (see section 17.01.240)
4. Facilities that conduct biological research
5. Boat repair shops
6. Chemical research facilities
7. Gasoline service stations.
8. Pipelines (petroleum and chemical transfer)
9. Printing and publishing operations that use printing liquids

10. Below ground transformers and capacitors
11. Sawmills producing over 10,000 board feet per day
12. Solid Waste handling and processing facilities
13. Vehicle repair, recycling, and auto wrecking activities
14. Mortuary
15. Furniture stripping
16. Motor vehicle service garages
17. Chemical processing of photographic film
18. Creosote and asphalt manufacturing and treatment facilities
19. Golf courses or ranges
20. Medium quantity generators (of dangerous, acutely hazardous, an toxic extremely hazardous waste)
21. Large quantity generators (of dangerous, acutely hazardous, and toxic extremely hazardous waste)
22. Activities reclassified as eligible for a Permit after County approval of a request to reclassify per subsection L.
23. Fully contained wood preserving operations.
24. Surface mining operations permitted under general permit by the Washington State Department of Ecology and not otherwise prohibited per Subsection D.

F. Subdivision Standards and Evaluation Requirements.

1. Subdivision, short subdivisions and other divisions of land in areas of special concern shall be evaluated for their impact on groundwater quality as follows:
 - a. In urban growth areas, land divisions may be allowed which create lots less than one acre in size which rely on individual on-site septic systems. Such approvals shall be conditioned so that the total development allowed within the area to be divided shall not exceed an average density of one dwelling unit per acre, or an equivalent waste-water volume, until such development is served by public sewer.
 - b. In urban growth areas, land divisions may be allowed which create lots less than one acre in size which rely on a community on-site septic systems. Such approvals shall be conditioned so that the total development allowed within the area to be divided shall not exceed an average density of one dwelling unit per acre, or an equivalent waste-water volume, until such development is served by public sewer. In addition, said system shall be evaluated to assure that it does not have localized effects that might have a significant adverse impact on wells or surface water bodies. Information for the evaluation shall be provided by the applicant in the form of a Site Evaluation Report as specified in subsection M.2.
 - c. Outside of urban growth areas, subdivisions which provide for clusters of residential development where the density of the cluster of residential lots exceed one lot per acre, or where development will rely on a community on-site septic system, shall be evaluated to assure that they do not have localized effects that might have a significant adverse impact on wells or surface water bodies. Information for the evaluation shall be provided by the applicant in the form of a Site Evaluation Report as specified in subsection M.2.
2. Approval of a permit for 1. b. or c. above shall be based on a review of the report and a determination that there are no probable significant adverse impacts to wells, springs, surface water bodies, or off-site ground water quality.

G. On-site Septic System Standards

1. The proper operation and maintenance of community or on-site septic systems is required in the critical aquifer recharge areas. The standards and procedures to be met to assure this are as set forth in the "Mason County On-Site Sewage Operation and Maintenance Program" and any subsequent implementing regulations. Participation in this program is mandatory for existing and new septic systems in the critical aquifer recharge areas.

2. New construction

- a. New construction which relies on on-site septic systems shall not be allowed to exceed a density of one dwelling unit per acre, or an equivalent waste-water volume, except for the development of one dwelling on lots existing or vested by December 5, 1996, where the on-site septic system can comply with all Environmental Health Department standards. For the purposes of this section, the sewage flow of one single family dwelling equals one unit volume of sewage equals 450 gallons per day. An exception to this may be made where a sewage treatment system or plant is used that processes the effluent so that the total of contaminants is equivalent to or less than that which would be produced by one dwelling unit per acre in suitable soils using individual on-site septic systems. The intensity of non-residential development that is allowed in compliance with this standard shall be calculated from Table 1. Alternative calculations for activities not included in Table 1 may be proposed, but the calculation method and conclusions must be approved by the County Environmental Health Department.
 - b. Where such development relies on a new on-site sewage treatment plant or other new on-site community septic system, said plant or system shall not have localized affects that might have a significant adverse impact on wells or surface water bodies. Information for the evaluation shall be provided by the applicant in the form of a Site Evaluation Report as specified in subsection M.2. Approval of a permit shall be based on a review of the report and a determination that there are no probable significant adverse impacts to wells, springs, surface water bodies, or off-site ground water quality.
3. All new development within the designated urban growth areas, except for single-family residences built prior to the opportunity to connect to a public sewer system, shall be required to connect to existing public sewer systems, or to proposed public sewer systems as soon as connection is available.

H. Well Head Protection Area - Notice

Within well head protection areas, in addition to any other notice requirements, notice shall be provided to the manager of said area for any applications for an Environmental Permit for the Critical Aquifer Recharge Area or for any long subdivisions.

I. Standards for an Environmental Permit for the Critical Aquifer Recharge Area

To receive an Environmental Permit to operate in the Critical Aquifer Recharge Area an applicant must;

1. Implement Best Management Practices (BMP), implement the Washington State Department of Ecology's Storm Water, Water Quality, Hazardous Waste, Wetland, and Solid Waste Program BMP and BMP from the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Transportation, and State Conservation District Office, or
2. Demonstrate through a Best Management Practices Report pursuant to subsection M.1. below, how they will integrate other necessary and appropriate mitigating measures in the design, installation, and management of the proposed facility or use, and
3. Provide a written agreement to the County providing that all employees at the site will be notified that the operation lies above an aquifer recharge area and providing annual training regarding all measures set forth by the BMP established in subsection I. 1 or 2 above.

J. BMP Monitoring and Inspection.

To assure that Best Management Practices are implemented and maintained over time, the following procedures and requirements are hereby established:

1. The county will maintain a data-base identifying all pre-existing prohibited uses or uses requiring a permit under the provisions of this section. Information for this purpose will be gathered from applicants for development permits and by consultation with appropriate state agencies. During pre-application meetings or on application, the county will require applicants to identify if they are required to have a hazardous waste identification number by the Washington State Department of Ecology and whether they generate any hazardous waste as defined under WAC 173-303.
2. Inspection and monitoring procedures.
As a condition of approval, regular inspections for compliance will be required as appropriate to the activity, but not less than once in two years. The first inspection shall be made within 3 months of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the project.

K. Map Amendments

Applicants may seek to have the Aquifer Recharge Map amended as it pertains to the parcel or parcels for which they are applying. The application will be for a conditional environmental permit. This may be granted after the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the county that site conditions meet the standards of classification per subsection C. for the Aquifer Area Class sought.

Such demonstration shall be accomplished by providing a Map Amendment Report per subsection M.2. to the county. The County shall evaluate the Report and make a written determination as to whether the map will be amended. Approval of the map amendment requires that, based on the best available science, the site does not qualify as a critical aquifer recharge area, or qualifies as a different class designation from its current designation, as applied by the County pursuant to the Growth Management Act.

The report shall be reviewed by the County in conjunction with the underlying permit process, if any exists. The review process shall be a public review as specified in subsection 17.01.120 E. 2. b. The County may consult with the Mason County Health Department, State of Washington Department of Health, independent reviewer, or any other parties it sees fit. The County will review the report with consideration of the level of science that currently exists and was employed to make the map designation being challenged. The applicant will not be required to provide information and/or analysis in excess of that required to convince the County that a map change is warranted.

In addition, the County will re-assess all Map Amendment Reports and all other pertinent information received on a periodic basis and consider other appropriate map amendments on the basis of this increased information.

L. Reclassification of Specific Land Use Activity

Applicants may seek to have the use for which they are applying able to receive a Aquifer Areas Protection Permit per subsection E. This may be granted after the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the County, that the use proposed applies new technologies and/or procedures, not traditional to the industry, that reduce the threat to the aquifer beyond that posed by the traditional technologies and/or procedures to a degree that the County determines will justify the reclassification.

Such demonstration shall be accomplished by providing an Activity Reclassification Report per subsection M. 3. to the County. The County shall evaluate the Report and make a written determination as to whether the individual proposed land use will be recategorized. Review of the application shall be a public review as provided in section 17.01.120 2. b. Reclassification of a land use shall apply only to the particular use for which the reclassification is sought and shall not be applied to all or any similar uses.

In addition, the County will re-assess all Reports received pursuant to this chapter and all other pertinent information received on a periodic basis and consider the other changes in the categorization of land uses in this chapter on the basis of this increased information.

M. Reports

1. Best Management Practices (BMP) Report - criteria. The following criteria shall apply when preparing a Best Management Practices (BMP) report:
 - a. The report shall be prepared by, or done under the direction of and designed by, a qualified person with demonstrated expertise in the industry or field as demonstrated by a statement of qualifications and at least three references from parties familiar with common business practices in the subject field or known expertise in the field.
 - b. The report will identify appropriate Best Management Practices by specifying all known and available reasonable technologies and how they will be employed to prevent degradation of groundwater. All necessary technical data, drawings, calculations, and other information to describe application of the BMP must be supplied.
 - c. The report will identify how the applicant will satisfy the requirements of the Dangerous Waste Regulations, chapter 173-303 WAC in the event that hazardous material is released into the ground or ground water.
 - d. The report will be reviewed by the Department of Community Development or a consultant hired by the County, at the applicant's expense, for this review. The County may consult with the Mason County Environmental Health Department; State of Washington Departments of Health or Ecology, independent reviewer, or any other parties it sees fit.
2. Map Amendment Report/ Site Evaluation Report - criteria. the following criteria shall apply when preparing a Map Amendment Report/ Site Evaluation Report:
 - a. A qualified groundwater professional will make a determination whether the proposed map amendment or project application will have adverse impacts on groundwater based on the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Wellhead Protection Program, pursuant to Public Water Supplies, Chapter 246-290 WAC; Water Quality Standards for ground waters of the state of Washington, Chapter 173-200 WAC; and Dangerous Waste regulations, Chapter 173-303 WAC. Those chapters of Washington Administrative Code are hereby adopted, as written or hereafter amended, as part of this chapter by reference. They are available at County offices.
 - b. Map Amendment Report/ Site Evaluation Reports shall include the following:
 - i. Identification of features of the proposed development plan (e.g., on-site septic systems and other on-site activities) that may adversely impact ground water quality underlying or down gradient of the project or project area.
 - ii. Drawing in an appropriate scale showing location of abandoned and active wells, springs, and surface water bodies within 1,000 feet of the project limits.
 - iii. A description of the geologic and hydrologic characteristics of the subject property sufficient to justify the map amendment sought. This information may include any or all of the following:
 - (a) Lithologic characteristics and stratigraphic relationships;
 - (b) Aquifer characteristics including recharge and discharge areas, depth to ground water, static water flow patterns, and estimated groundwater flow velocity;
 - (c) Contaminant rate and transport including probable migration pathways and travel time of a potential contaminant release from a site through the unsaturated zone to the aquifer(s) and through the aquifers(s), and how contaminant(s) may be attenuated within the unsaturated zone and the aquifer(s);

- (d) Appropriate hydro geologic cross sections which depict lithology, stratigraphy, aquifer, units, potential or probable contaminant pathways from a chemical release, and rate of groundwater flow; and
- (e) Existing groundwater quality, proposal for a groundwater monitoring plan to detect changes and indicate the corrective actions that will be taken if monitoring results indicate contaminants from the site have entered the underlying aquifer(s).
- (f) Existing soils types and characteristics
- (g) A discussion of the probable geologic history of the site and its impact on aquifer formation, soils conditions, and aquifer susceptibility.

3. Activity Reclassification Report - preparation and review criteria. The following criteria shall apply when preparing an Activity Reclassification Report:

- a. The report shall be prepared by, or done under the direction of and signed by, a qualified person with demonstrated expertise in the industry or field as demonstrated by a statement of qualifications and at least three references from parties familiar with common business practices in the subject field or known expertise in the field.
- b. The report shall contain a complete description of the activity for which reclassification is being sought. This description shall include all necessary technical data for the County to assess potential threat to the aquifer from an unmitigated operation, including chemicals and substances used, byproducts produced, etc.
- c. The report shall present Best Management Practices and/or mitigation techniques adequate to insure, to the satisfaction of the County, that the activity or land use for which reclassification is sought will present no greater threat to groundwater quality than other uses listed in this ordinance in the category being sought. The burden is on the applicant to make this showing sufficient in the eyes of the County to reclassify the use. The report will include all technical data necessary, design drawings, specifications for equipment used, performance data on equipment or structures, and any evidence or testimony of successful operation of same or similar facilities and practices in other locations.
- d. The report will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the County that reclassification of a land use will have no adverse impacts on groundwater based on the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Wellhead Protection Program, pursuant to Public Water Supplies, Chapter 246-290 WAC; Water Quality Standards for Ground Waters of the State of Washington, Chapter 173-200 WAC; and Dangerous Waste Regulations, Chapter 173-303 WAC. Those chapters of Washington Administrative Code are hereby adopted, as written or hereafter amended, as part of this chapter by reference. They are available at Department of Community Development offices.
- e. The report will be reviewed by the Department of Community Development. The County may consult with the Mason County Health Department; State of Washington Departments of Health or Ecology, independent reviewer, or any other parties it sees fit.

N. Public Education/Notice

- 1. The household or commercial use of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers not in conformance with the manufacturers instructions/label directions is a violation of state and/or federal regulation. Improper disposal of oil based paints, paint thinners and other hazardous materials is a violation of the Mason County Solid Waste Regulation and of state and/or federal regulation. The county encourages proper use of such materials and shall provide educational information to the public through its sponsorship of the Washington State Cooperative Extension Service, the Mason Conservation District, or through the provision of informational materials in its offices.

2. Notification:

a. Title Notification

The owner of any site within a designated Critical Aquifer Recharge Area as identified in the Mason County Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas Map, on which a development proposal is submitted, shall record a notice with the Mason County Auditor. The notice shall indicate in the public record the presence of a critical aquifer recharge area, the application of this Chapter to the site, and that limitations on regulated activities may exist. Only one such notice is required to be made on any individual property or lot. The notice shall be as set forth below.

"Notice: This site lies within a critical aquifer recharge area as defined by Chapter 8, Mason County Code. The site was the subject of a development proposal for _____ application number _____ filed on _____ (date). Restrictions on use or alteration of the site may exist due to natural conditions of the site and resulting regulation. Review of such application provides information on the location of a critical aquifer recharge area and the restrictions on the site. A copy of the plan showing the aquifer recharge area is attached hereto.

b. Plat Notification

For all proposed short subdivision and subdivision proposals within Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, the applicant shall include a note on the face of the plat. The note shall be as set forth below:

"Notice: This site lies within a critical aquifer recharge area as defined by Chapter 8, Mason County Code. The site was the subject of a development proposal for _____ application number _____ Filed on _____ (date). Restrictions on use or alteration of the site may exist due to natural conditions of the site and resulting regulation.

The note shall be recorded as part of final plat approval of any short subdivision or subdivision.

c. Evidence of recording of these notices must be provided to the County.

O. Protection of Private Wells

Generators of hazardous materials are hereby defined as a known or suspected source of contamination per state law. No small, medium, or large quantity generators of hazardous materials shall be permitted to locate within 100 feet of any water well per the provisions of WAC 173-160-171 or its successors. This requirement applies to all portions of the County.

P. Secondary Containment of Recycling of Hazardous Materials

The following practices and procedures shall be observed throughout the County:

1. Moderate risk waste and petroleum products, including but not limited to oil and grease, shall be disposed of by recycling or use of a hazardous waste management facility operating under interim status or with a permit issued by EPA or an authorized state. No person shall intentionally or negligently dump or deposit or permit the dumping or depositing of any such waste in any other manner, including onto the surface of the ground, into surface water, or into ground water.
2. Moderate risk waste, petroleum products, and hazardous materials shall be kept in containers and shall be stored in such a manner and location that if a container is ruptured, the contents will not discharge, flow, be washed or fall into surface water or ground water. This is not intended to supersede any regulations as stated in the Fire Code.

TABLE 1

TYPE OF FACILITY	DESIGN UNITS	FLOW (GPD)
Airports	per employee; add per passenger	10; 4.0
Banquet rooms	per seat	5
Barber and beauty shops	per chair	100
Bowling alleys (bar and food)	per lane	125
Bowling alleys (bar only)	per lane	75
Campgrounds with no laundry, no wet sewer hookups or dump station	per camp site	50
Campgrounds/RV park, with toilets	per camp site	75
Campgrounds/RV park, showers, toilets, laundry, sewer hookup	per camp site	100
Church - food service, 4-hour	per person	5
Church - no food, 4-hour	per person	3
Community College	per student & faculty, 12-hours	15
Country club - includes food, showers, lounge	per member; add per non-member	50; 25
Day Care Centers, 12-hour	per person	20
Dentist office	per dentist; add per wet chair	250; 200
Doctor office	per doctor	250
Doctor office, in medical center	per 1000 sq ft, 12-hours	500
Food Service and Bars		
a. Ordinary restaurant	per seat	50
b. 24-hour restaurant	per seat	75
c. Bar and cocktail lounge	per seat	30
d. Drive-in restaurant	per car space	75
e. Bar only, no food	per seat	10
f. Coffee shop, 6 hour operation	per seat	6
Hospital	per bed	300
Hospital - mental	per bed and per employee	172 and 11
Hotels and motels, rooms only	per room	130

TYPE OF FACILITY	DESIGN UNITS	FLOW (GPD)
Industrial building, excl. cafeteria and process waste	per employee/ 8 hour shift	17
Industrial, add for Cafeteria	per employee	13
Laundries, self serve, 16-hour	per machine	400
Meeting rooms	per seat	3
Mobile home parks	per space	300
Nursing home/rest home	per bed	200
Office building	per worker	20
Parks - toilets	per person	10
Parks - toilets & showers	per person	20
Prison	per resident; add per employee	159; 16
Resort camps, cottages	per room	100
Rooming house	per resident	50
Schools, no food or showers	per student	10
Schools, add for cafeterias	per student	5
Schools, add for showers	per student	5
Schools, boarding	per student	75
Service station - pumps	per island; add per employee	500; 25
Service stations - repair	for first bay; add each additional bay	1000; 500
Shopping centers, 12-hour	per 1000 sq. ft floor space	300
Stadiums, race tracks, ball parks	per seat	3
Stores, without food service		
a. Private toilets, for employees only	per employee	20
b. Public toilets	per toilet room	400
Theaters		
a. Indoor, auditoriums, 12-hour	per seat	5
b. Outdoor, drive-ins, 4-hour	per space	5

Sources: WA DOE, Criteria for Sewage Works Design; State of Florida, Dept. of Environmental Regulation, Technical Information Memorandum 6.2.1; WA DOE, Large On-Site Sewage Guidelines; US EPA, Design Manual, Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems.