

**WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM
CLASS I AND CLASS V INSPECTION FORMS**



WYOMING

Print Form

INSPECTION DATE DEQ INSPECTOR

INSPECTION TYPE

INSPECTION PURPOSE

COMPANY NAME

FACILITY NUMBER WELL TYPE

WELL NAME PLS (S/T/R)

INJECTION PRESSURES & VOLUMES

INJECTING ? (Y/N)

DAILY INJECTION VOLUME RATE (BBLD)

TUBING OR CASING PRESSURE (PSIG) ANNULUS PRESSURE (PSIG)

MAXIMUM INJECTION PRESSURE (PSI) PRE-FILTER PRESSURE (PSIG)

DISINFECTION SYSTEM

DISINFECTION TANK SIZE (GAL) CHEM DISINFECTION TYPE

DISINFECTION SECONDARY TANK CONTAINMENT (Y/N) NaOCl Residual Chlorine (%)

FILTER POTS (#) SMALLEST FILTER SIZE (MICRONS) < 10 MICRONS FILTERS OUT BACTERIA

FIELD NOTES

This is an unpermitted facility with a long (since 1991) history of surface discharge of untreated sewage. The owners (Glen and Terry Moore) of the land where the leachfield is located have not responded to letters or phone calls regarding this facility. Inspection of the facility revealed that there is sewage leaking to the surface. The leaking sewage was difficult to photograph because of the lush, 3-foot tall vegetation growing on the wet land surface where the leakage is flowing. This area has also been very heavily trampled by cattle, rendering surface water sampling for e. coli of little value. At the time of the inspection, the surface leakage was absorbed by the fine clay sediments at this site within a very short distance (less than 15 feet). However, the sediments were very saturated for a long distance. The saturated sediments and lush vegetation reached a nearby draw, and continued to a culvert underneath Saddle Hill Road, where the road intersects Hwy 120. We then went to the other side of the culvert, and the saturated sediments and lush vegetation continued a

This is an unpermitted facility with a long (since 1991) history of surface discharge of untreated sewage. The owners (Glen and Terry Moore) of the land where the leachfield is located have not responded to letters or phone calls regarding this facility. Inspection of the facility revealed that there is sewage leaking to the surface. The leaking sewage was difficult to photograph because of the lush, 3-foot tall vegetation growing on the wet land surface where the leakage is flowing. This area has also been very heavily trampled by cattle, rendering surface water sampling for e. coli of little value. At the time of the inspection, the surface leakage was absorbed by the fine clay sediments at this site within a very short distance (less than 15 feet). However, the sediments were very saturated for a long distance. The saturated sediments and lush vegetation reached a nearby draw, and continued to a culvert underneath Saddle Hill Road, where the road intersects Hwy 120. We then went to the other side of the culvert, and the saturated sediments and lush vegetation continued a short distance to a culvert underneath Hwy 120. Inspection of the Hwy 120 culvert revealed that water was oozing out of the saturated sediments and into the culvert, the bottom edge of the culvert was below soil grade. A sample for nitrate-nitrite and ammonia was collected from the water in the culvert. At this point in the inspection, a local man who lived in a house west of the Crossed Arrows subdivision drove by and asked what we were doing. We told him about the leaking sewage situation, and he said that it had been going on for years, and that at certain times of the year, a visible flow from the leachfield to the highway culvert and on across the highway is visible, and that at certain times, the water smells of sewage. Based on this information, we went across the highway to see if we could trace water flow across the highway and into the irrigated field immediately on the other side (east side) of the highway. The saturated soils and lush vegetation continued from the east side of the highway culvert to the irrigation return flow ditch located immediately inside the fence surrounding the irrigated field. As we were investigating on the east side of the highway, another local man, who later identified himself as the person in charge of irrigation operations in the field immediately east of the highway culvert said that particularly in the spring, as the large amount of frozen septic system water that accumulated over the winter melts, (he called it a "poo-sicle") there is a visible flow of "poo-water" into the irrigation return flow ditch. He stated that he is often afraid to have contact with the water in the irrigation return flow ditch, as it smells of sewage and he is afraid of getting sick from contact with it. He also said that the irrigation return flow ditch flows into the Greybull River not far from where the highway culvert connects to it. Both of the people we talked to declined to give their names, they said "we have to live with these people".