

How is a Wellhead Protection Plan Implemented?

Action strategies were developed locally to protect the drinking water supply of your community and are identified in Part II of the Wellhead Protection (WHP) Plan. Steps to implementing a WHP Plan include:

1. **EDUCATE** the citizenry about what Wellhead Protection is through brochures, media and local events.
2. Create **AWARENESS** about local groundwater conditions and how the drinking water supply can be protected.
3. Citizens will take **OWNERSHIP** in how their actions can impact the public water supply.
4. Citizens will then support and adopt voluntary changes in **LAND USE** that will help protect drinking water supplies.

What can you do?

To help implement a plan:

- Volunteer to serve on work groups and at educational events.
- Help identify land uses and possible sources of contamination on your property
- Recognize and manage possible sources of contamination on your property
- Use hazardous products as directed and dispose of them properly
- Conserve water

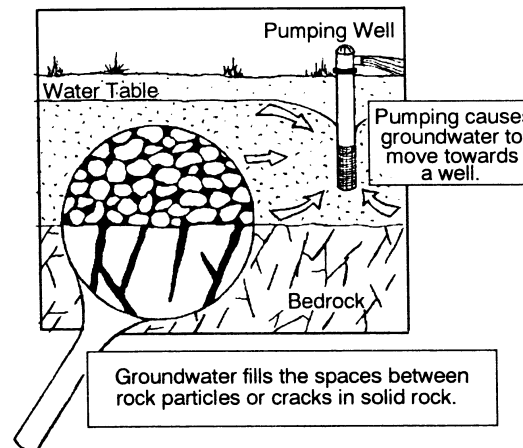
What is Groundwater?

Groundwater is the water that fills the small spaces between rock particles (sand, gravel, etc.) or cracks in solid rock. Rain, melting snow, or surface water becomes groundwater by seeping into the ground and filling these spaces. The top of the water-saturated zone is called the “water table”.

When water seeps in from the surface and reaches the water table, it begins moving towards points where it can escape, such as wells, rivers, or lakes.

An **aquifer** is any type of geologic material, such as sand or sandstone, which can supply water to wells or springs.

The groundwater which supplies a well, often comes from within a short distance (a few miles) of the well. How fast groundwater moves depends on how much the well is pumped and what type of rock particles or bedrock it is moving through.



Where Does Your

DRINKING WATER

Come From?



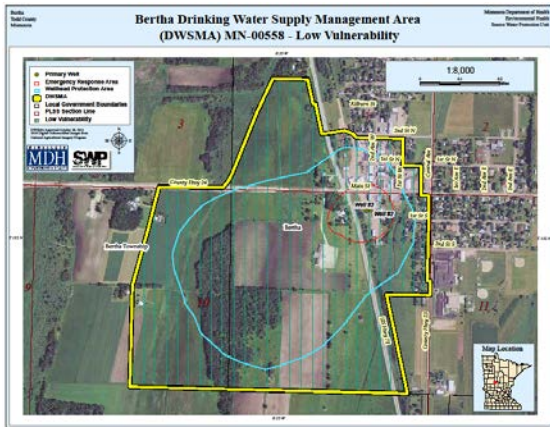
The City of
Bertha, MINNESOTA

is implementing a

WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN

For More Information Contact:

Adam Templin, Public Works Director
Janet Umland, City Clerk
(218) 924-4454

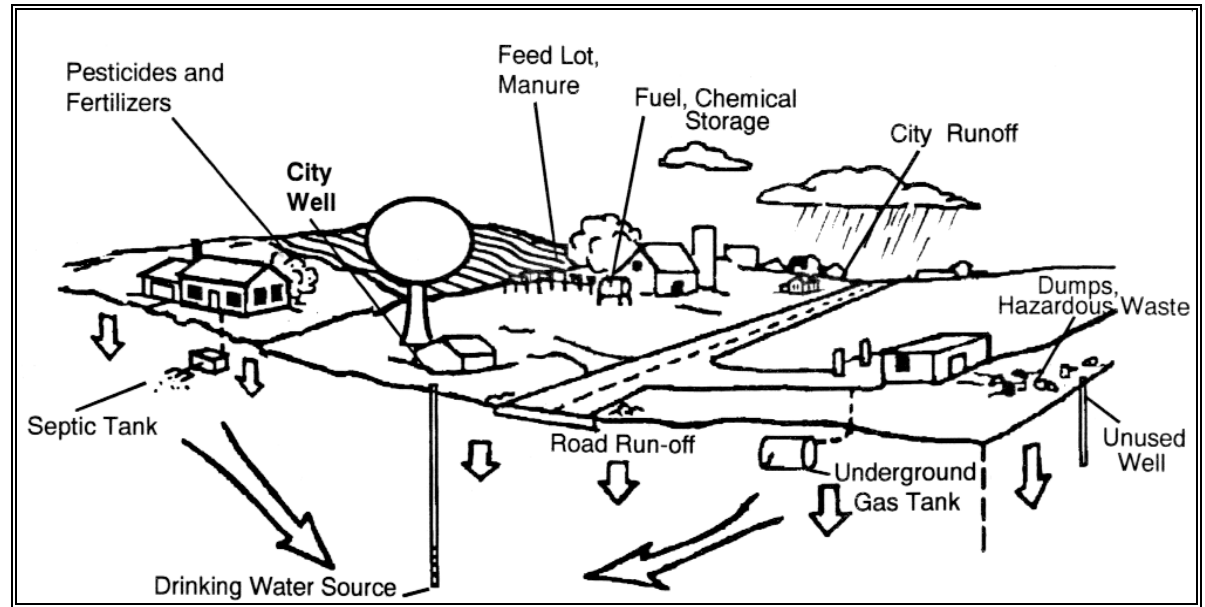


(See enlarged map of the protection area at City Hall)

A community effort to protect public wells

The residents of the City of Bertha, Minnesota rely on groundwater for their drinking water supply. The City owns and operates 2 wells located in town that draw water from a groundwater aquifer located approximately 160 feet below the land surface. Groundwater aquifers are vulnerable to contamination from human land use activities

The City of Bertha is working with residents to protect the drinking water supply by implementing a WELLHEAD PROTECTION (WHP) PLAN. The plan has been developed by a local citizen planning team and has been reviewed and approved by Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) in accordance with State WHP Rule Requirements. Important in the plan development process has been the local citizen WHP Team and opportunity for input by local residents and government. The MDH and Minnesota Rural Water (MRWA) will continue to offer technical assistance in the implementation of the WHP Plan. Additional information about WHP can be obtained by contacting Janet Umland, City Clerk or Adam Templin Public Works Director at (218) 924-4454.



Examples of Source Water Contamination

Most People in Minnesota get drinking water from wells

*Wellhead Protection is a way to prevent drinking water from becoming polluted by managing possible sources of contamination in the area which supplies water to a public well. Wellhead Protection is an on-going need for communities. Everyone has an important part to play in protecting drinking water wells - today and for the future. **Become involved in implementing a WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN for your community. Contact the Bertha Public Works Department for information on how you can help protect the community water supply!***

Why do wells sometimes become polluted?

Wells become polluted when substances that are harmful to human health get into the groundwater. Water from these wells can be dangerous to drink when the level of pollution rises above health standards. Many of our everyday activities can cause pollution. Much can be done to prevent pollution, such as wise use of land and chemicals. The expense of treating polluted water or drilling new wells can also be avoided. Help avoid drinking water contamination by being an environmentally aware citizen.