

REPORT OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM COMPLIANCE INSPECTION

AT
City of Weeping Water Public Water Supply
101 West Eldora Street,
Weeping Water, Nebraska 68463

Public Water Supply ID#: NE3102506

October 20, 2025

BY
U. S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Region 7
Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division (ECAD)

INTRODUCTION

I conducted a Public Water Supply (PWS) Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) at the City of Weeping Water Public Water Supply on October 20, 2025. The inspection was conducted under the authority of Section 1445 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and as part of the EPA's National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative (NECI). The purpose of the inspection was to assess the System's compliance with the SDWA. This narrative report and attachments present the results of the inspection.

PARTICIPANTS

City of Weeping Water

Missy Bergmann, City Deputy Clerk, clerk@weepingwater.org

People Services Incorporated

Gunner Pike, Operator, gpike@peopleservice.com

Mike Adair, Regional Manager, madaid@peopleservice.com

Jeremy Knapp, Assistant Regional Manager, jknapp@peopleservice.com

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Adam Hendrickson, Physical Scientist (Lead Inspector), 816-715-3787
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Nebraska Department of Water, Energy, and Environment (NDWEE)

Chris Brader, Field Representative, chris.brader@nebraska.gov

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND COMPLIANCE HISTORY

System Description

The City of Weeping Water PWS, NE3102506 is classified as a community water system (CWS) that is owned by the City of Weeping Water and operated by the People Services Incorporated.

The PWS directly serves a population of approximately 1,107 people through 496 service connections.

The PWS is served by three (3) active ground water wells. The system also has one inactive well, that is not used due to water quality concerns. The system's wells that are currently in use are Wells #1, #2, and #4. Well #3 is currently inactive. Wells #2 and #4 are the main wells with Well #1 running at approximately 50% during high demand periods. At peak demand all three of the active wells can be used at once to supply system demand. According to Mr. Adair the three active wells are approximately 160 feet deep, and the inactive well is 180 ft. deep. The peak water demand for the system is roughly 235,000 gallons per day with an average water use of 180,000 to 200,000 gallons per day. Raw water from the wells is combined before entering into the distribution system without any form of treatment. The system is capable of disinfection using liquid chlorine, if needed, and an emergency chlorine feed pump is stored on site.

The system has one finished water storage structure, a 315,000-gallon ground storage tank. The system uses four booster stations to help supply and maintain pressure throughout the system.

The PWS is operated and managed by one full time designated operator, Mr. Gunner Pike. Mr. Pike is a Grade IV certified operator through the State of Nebraska. Nebraska does not require separate distribution system certification. The system meets the state certification requirements through their designated operator, Mr. Pike. People Services Inc. operates other PWSs in the area whose operators act as stand by or backup operators when needed.

Compliance History

The West Point PWS was last inspected by NDWEE on March 1, 2023, when a routine sanitary survey was conducted. The survey identified the following Significant Deficiencies and the system response:

1. Failure to make requested reports & documents available to department
 - a. System provided requested documentation to NDWEE after inspection.
2. Failure to have a certified water operator at appropriate level in responsible charge
 - a. Certified operator had accidentally let license expire, has been recertified.
3. Unapproved/improper backflow preventer installed
 - a. Was at school boiler room shown as a result of a back siphoning event.
System installed a proper backflow prevention device.
4. Failure to maintain equipment in accordance to manufacturer's specifications
 - a. A pressure gauge on a well had broken the day before the inspection, the system repaired the pressure gauge.
5. Failure to inspect storage facilities as required
 - a. Had storage tank inspected September 3, 2025.

The system's responses and actions taken appeared to have addressed the deficiencies identified.

A review of Nebraska Drinking Water Watch (DWW) website shows that the system has had one violation in the past 5 years. A violation in 2022 for nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) exceedance. The system has also conducted two Level 2 and one Level 1 coliform rule assessments in the last two years due to total coliform positive test within the system.

NOTICE OF INSPECTION

State Notice

On September 3, 2025, Laura Johnson, Andy Kahle, and Taylor Benzel of NDWEE were notified, in writing, of the EPA's intention to inspect the City of Weeping Water PWS. This notification was conducted pursuant to Section 1445(b)(2) of SDWA, 42 U.S.C. § 300j-4(b)(2).

Public Water System Notice

On September 8, 2025, Mr. Pike was contacted by telephone and notified via email, of the EPA's intention to conduct the inspection. This notification was conducted pursuant to Section 1445(b)(1) of SDWA, 42 U.S.C. § 300j-4(b)(1).

INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Records Request

On September 8, 2025, as part of the inspection notification, I emailed the system requesting the following records to help prepare for the inspection: well maintenance records, cross connection program records, valve exercise program records, flushing program records, chlorine residual logs, system maps and schematics, lead service line inventory (LSLI), lead and copper sampling pool, boil water advisories/orders, 4 log certification and contact time calculation records (if applicable), chemical application records, financial information for the system, water loss information, finished water storage structure inspection reports, previous 2 sanitary surveys and responses, a completed cybersecurity checklist, and any other emergency plans or procedures that the system has developed or utilizes. In the email (attachment 3), I provided the EPA's cybersecurity questionnaire, cyber security fact sheet, and a SDWA records retention reference guide. The facility did not provide any of these documents prior to the inspection.

Opening Conference

On October 20, 2025, I arrived at the City of Weeping Water's City Offices at approximately 1:00 p.m. and met with Ms. Bergmann from the City, Mr. Pike along with Mr. Adair and Mr. Knapp from People Services, and Mr. Brader from NDWEE. During the opening conference, I introduced myself and presented my EPA credentials. I explained that I was there to conduct an inspection of the PWS to evaluate the system's compliance with the SDWA. I explained the scope of the inspection, which would include an onsite review and discussion of records and processes associated with the public water system along with a visual inspection and observations of the PWS's facilities and components.

I began the in-person inspection with a review of the system's records. Following the records review, I inspected the system's facilities and components including the source water wells, the distribution system and its components, and the finished water storage structures. After inspecting the facilities, I conducted an exit conference with the system to discuss the preliminary findings of the inspection.

FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

During the inspection, eight photographs were taken. The photographs taken during the inspection and the photograph log are included as attachment 1 of this report. The following findings were noted during the inspection and were discussed with the system during the exit meeting, prior to the conclusion of the inspection, and provided to the system in the Notice of Preliminary Findings (NOPF) included as attachment 2. This narrative inspection report provides a summary of the observations and findings identified as a result of the compliance inspection.

Source Water

During the inspection, I observed all four of the system's wells. When I asked about the system's coliform positive results, Mr. Adair stated these were the result of Well #3 introducing contaminants into the system after heavy rains. (Finding 15) Mr. Adair stated that as a result the system had inactivated Well #3 and did not currently have any plans to use the well. Well #3 did not have a well house and was located in between two crop fields with little to no buffer between the well and the crop fields (Finding 16). Since the well was showing signs of contamination during heavy rains this well should not be used unless treated as Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI). Using this well could cause acute contaminants to enter system. The system should evaluate this well to determine its serviceability or if it should be permanently abandoned and plugged.

According to Mr. Adair, Well #1 has high levels of Nitrate contamination that led to Nitrate exceedances in 2022. According to Mr. Adair the system now only uses this well to blend with Wells #2 or #4. When blended, Well #1 is only used for 50% or less of the total water and only during high demand. Well #1 is located in a physically secure well house and I did not observe any areas of concern at Well #1. Wells #2 and #4 were located in wellhouses near crop fields. The row crops were growing less than 15 feet from the wellhouses (Finding 6 and Photos 7 and 8). I asked if the system knew if the farmers used pesticides or fertilizers on the crops near the wells. Mr. Adair stated the system had no control over what the farmers used on the cropland. The EPA's How to Conduct a Sanitary Survey of Drinking Water Systems states potential sources of contamination (PSOCs) include chemically treated agricultural land. In addition, Nebraska Title 179 7-007.03(1) states,

"Every well, infiltration line or spring serving or intended to provide water for a public water system, to the greatest extent possible, shall be located, constructed, or modified in such a manner that neither underground nor surface contamination by any biological, chemical or radioactive substance or by the physical property of any substance from any cesspool, privy, septic tank, sub-surface tile system, sewer, drain, pit below ground surface, abandoned or decommissioned well, animal or avian wastes, or any other possible source of pollution can adversely affect such water supply."

Also, Nebraska Title 179 22-005(5) states,

all community public water systems must adopt and carry out a preventative maintenance program including "take all available action as necessary to protect the system and its components from encroachments which are likely hazards to the safety of the drinking water quality, or which could have a substantial impact on the system pressure or economics delivered by the system. Such action includes the adoption of ordinances, regulations, contracts, or other enforceable instruments necessary to ensure adequate protection from such encroachments. This may include issues such as zoning, water rights, condemnation, land purchases, easements, abandonment of old wells, and establishing lakes, lagoons, drainage ways, special use areas, and sanitary and water districts."

The system should work with the city to ensure an appropriate set back distance for PSOCs is enforced around their drinking water wells to help prevent possible contaminants entering into the system.

Treatment

The system does not use any form of treatment on the groundwater. The system has a functional chlorine pump for emergency disinfection using liquid chlorine. I asked the system personnel how long it would take to have emergency disinfection operational, and Mr. Adair stated the chemicals needed are less than 30 minutes away. Mr. Adair stated they could have the emergency disinfection operational within 24 hours.

Distribution

As part of the inspection of the system's distribution system, I reviewed the system's lead and copper program, the cross-connection control program, flushing program, water loss, and other distribution system components.

Lead and Copper

I reviewed physical copies of the system's 2025 lead and copper sampling pool and the system's service line inventory (attachment 4). The LSLI listed all of the system side's service lines as "unknown" and over 20% of customer side service lines as "unknown" (Finding 11). Under the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements, systems will be required to identify all unknown service lines and replace any lead service lines by 2037¹. Until the service line material is identified, the system must currently provide yearly public notification to the customer of each unknown service line². Unknown service lines will count into the calculations of how many lead service lines (LSL) and galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) service lines the system has to replace each year³. Starting on the November 1, 2027 compliance date for lines to meet the 10% replacement rate of LSL and GRR lines each year. Therefore, it is recommended the system continue efforts to identify the materials of the service lines identified as lead status unknown. I asked how the system notifies new customers if their line is lead, GRR, or unknown possible lead. Mrs. Bergmann stated the city does not currently notify new customers of their service line material (Finding 12). According to 40 CFR 141.85(e)(2) (July 1, 2024), system must notify new customers at the time-of-service initiation if their service line is lead, GRR, or unknown possible lead.

I reviewed the system's 2025 lead and copper sampling pool document. The sampling pool consisted of ten (Finding 10) tier 3 sampling sites (Finding 9). The system is required, on reduced monitoring schedule, to sample from ten locations, if the system had to go back to standard monitoring it would be required to sample from 20 sampling sites. During sampling events it is common to have to find alternative sites for sampling locations. According to 40 CFR 141.86(a)(1) (July 1, 2019), "All sites from which first draw samples are collected shall be selected from this pool of targeted sampling sites." Since all sampling sites have to be taken from the sampling pool it is recommended to have additional sites identified beyond the minimum

¹ 40 CFR 141.84(b)(1)(i)

² 40 CFR 141.85(e) (July 1, 2024) and 40 CFR 141.85(e)

³ 40 CFR 141.84(d)(6)

required. The system's LSLI identified eleven lead service lines on the customer side. According to 40 CFR 141.86(a)(3) (July 1, 2019), lead service lines are considered tier 1 for sampling. 40 CFR 141.86 (July 1, 2019) does not allow for sampling of lower tier sites until all higher tier sites are sampled during the sampling period. Tier 1 sites have the greatest potential for lead contamination and therefore are required to be sampled from. The system must first sample from the tier 1 sampling locations before moving on to a lower tier.

Cross Connection Control

I asked system personnel if the system had a cross-connection control plan or program, an inventory of backflow prevention devices and high hazard connections, and records of the annual testing for high hazard connection's backflow prevention devices. Mr. Adair and Ms. Bergman stated the system did not have an inventory of high hazard connections and did not track any annual testing of prevention devices (Finding 7). Mr. Adair stated he did not believe there were any high hazard connections within the system that did not have backflow prevention devices. Nebraska 179 22-004(7) requires every community water system to "Conduct an on-going program for the effective detection and elimination of cross-connections and the prevention of backflow." The regulation goes on to list among other requirements what sites require backflow prevention device, that backflow prevention devices must be tested at least once a year, and that records of locations and test must be maintained for at least five years. High hazard connections represent a potential contamination risk to the system in a back siphoning event due to loss of pressure or other situations. Therefore, high hazard connections should have an appropriate backflow prevention device installed and tested in accordance with State's regulation. To prevent possible cross connections the system should work to identify all high hazards and require them to install and annually test appropriate backflow prevention devices as required by NDWE regulations.

Flushing Programs

I asked Mr. Pike and Mr. Adair if the facility had a valve exercise program or a flushing program. Mr. Adair stated the water system does not have either of these programs, however the fire department flushes every hydrant each year. I asked if the facility has trouble closing valves when the system needs to repair mains. Mr. Adair stated the system repairs mains live so they do not need to close off any valves.

Water Loss

The facility does not currently conduct annual water loss audits (Finding 8). Water loss audits are an important operational and financial tool for drinking water systems. Proper water loss audits can help a system know if there are unidentified leaks within the system that can cause excessive water use and even have the potential for contaminants to enter the water system during a loss of pressure event. Mr. Adair stated the system plans on starting to conduct annual water loss audits starting in 2026.

Distribution System Components

The system has three booster stations within the distribution system (Photos 1-3). I inspected each booster station and found hydropneumatic tanks connected to the system at each facility. I asked Mr. Pike if the tanks were currently in use by the system. Mr. Pike stated they have not been used in over 10 years. The hydropneumatic tanks were not used by the system but had not been physically disconnected from the system (Finding 1, Photos 1-3). System components that are no longer in use and not being properly maintained should be physically disconnected from

the system so they cannot introduce contaminants into the system. At the North Commercial booster station there was evidence of water flooding over system components (Finding 2, Photo 2). The components of the booster station are not designed to be submerged and could allow contaminants to enter the system if submerged. The system should work to ensure that the water level in the booster station does not rise to the level of system components.

Finished Water

I reviewed the latest inspection report for the system's finished water storage structure (attachment 5). The report was provided to me after the inspection by Mr. Chris Brader of NDWEE. The system has one ground finished water storage tank that was last inspected in January 2024. The tower inspection report identified the following sanitary and security concerns noted with the inspector's recommendations:

1. **Overflow:** Existing overflow discharges into a Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) extension and may not be screened properly. Modify as needed to comply with current standards.
2. **Sediment:** Due to the amount of sediment present, a cleanout should be performed to remove it from the tank interior.
3. **Concrete/Foundation:** Remove old caulking around the foundation perimeter and replace with new to prevent moisture intrusion under the tank base/floor.
4. **Anti-Climb Gate:** Consider adding an anti-climb gate to the base of the shell ladder to prevent unauthorized access onto the tank and limit liability.
5. **Exterior Coatings:** Coatings are near the end of their useful life; dirty with spots of corrosion, rust bloom, and some peeling topcoat present in various locations. Adhesion overall appears to be fair. Tank is an overcoat candidate which should be planned for in the next 1-3 years.
6. **Interior Wet Coatings:** Some spots of corrosion present in various locations and overall the existing system appears to be getting thin. An interior renovation and installation of a new NSF approved system should be planned for in the next 1-3 years.
7. **Interior:** Inaccessible gaps, where present at the interior, should be sealed to help eliminate future corrosion issues and prolong the service life of the tank.

I also noted from the tank inspection report's photographs that there was not a watertight seal on the access hatch at the top of the tank (Finding 13). The EPA's How to Conduct a Sanitary Survey of Drinking Water Systems states, "the rooftop access hatch should have a shoebox design and a gasketed, lockable, watertight hatch cover." The rooftop access hatch should have a watertight gasket to help ensure contaminants cannot enter into the finished water.

I visually inspected the exterior of the storage structure and noted the lack of a ladder guard (Finding 3, Photo 4) and missing caulking around the base of the tank (Finding 5, Photo 6). A ladder guard is an essential security feature of towers that can help prevent people without access from being able to climb the tower. Missing caulking around the base of a ground storage tank can lead to structural failure if not repaired.

I also noted the overflow pipe discharged into a PVC extension and could not be easily viewed. I was able to reach into the extension and felt the screen covering the end of the discharge pipe. The screen was broken and was only an approximately #4 mesh (Finding 4, Photo 5). Nebraska

Title 179 Chapter 22-008 states all water systems must, “Provide and maintain a corrosion resistant screen of effective mesh size and/or a self-closing flap valve installed near or at the termination of all overflow lines on water storage structures.” The EPA’s How to Conduct a Sanitary Survey of Drinking Water Systems states that finished water storage structures should have a non-corrodible #24 mesh screen. Discharge pipes should not be connected to extensions that do not allow easy viewing of the screen. The facility should ensure the sanitary findings noted in the tank inspection reports are addressed (Finding 14). Sediment build-up in storage tanks can lead to decreasing water quality and Nebraska Title 179 Chapter 22-008 states that every system must “Inspect, and clean, if necessary, water storage facilities equipped for accessibility, no less than once every five years.” Allowing corrosion to develop on the inside and outside of finished water storage structures can greatly decrease the lifespan of the storage tank.

Operations and Management

The Weeping Water PWS is owned by the City of Weeping Water and operated by a contract with People Services Incorporated. Mr. Adair stated the city had recently signed a five-year extension of the contract with People Services. I asked Mr. Adair if the operator can make any repairs needed without city approval. Mr. Adair stated the contract has a maintenance fund and any expense below \$1,000 can be purchased and the operator can notify the city afterwards. The Mayor of Weeping Water can approve expenses up to \$10,000. Anything above \$10,000 can only be approved by the city council. An emergency council meeting can be called within 24 hours of any emergency need of the water system.

The NDWEE classifies the system as a Class IV system due to the system not using any filtration and serving fewer than 2,000 persons as specified in Nebraska Title 179 10-004. The facility is therefore required to have a Grade IV certified operator. The facility fulfills this requirement by having Gunner Pike, a Grade IV operator running the system. I asked what the system does when Mr. Pike is not able to be at the system Mr. Adair stated that People Services has other systems in the area that have Grade IV or higher operators that step in to help the system when needed.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

On October 20, I conducted an exit briefing with Ms. Bergmann from the City, Mr. Pike along with Mr. Adair and Mr. Knapp from People Services, and Mr. Brader from NDWEE and explained the preliminary findings that I observed during the in-person portion of the inspection. During the exit briefing, I also went over the system’s rights to claim confidential business information (CBI). A Notice of Preliminary Findings (NOPF) and CBI form was emailed to the facility on October 21, 2025. The facility sent a signed NOPF (attachment 2) form along with responses to the finding on October 22, 2025 (attachment 6). The facility did not send a signed CBI form back. Below is a summary list of the findings from the inspection along with the facilities responses.

Findings

- 1) The Booster stations contained hydropneumatic tanks that were not used by the system but had not been physically disconnected from the system.**

System's Response: Gunnar and additional staff will be disconnecting the pressure tanks in all booster stations within the next 60 days.

- 2) At the North Commercial booster station there was evidence of water flooding over system components.**

System's Response: The corrections to the booster station to avoid flooding is in the planning stages, within 60 days we will have a plan of action for this as this takes some construction and planning.

- 3) Ground finished water storage tank does not have a ladder guard over end of ladder.**

System's Response: "The ladder guard will be put in place in conjunction with the tower maintenance that is being considered now."

- 4) The overflow pipe discharged into a PVC extension and could not be easily viewed and the screen was broken and only an approximately #4 mesh.**

System's Response: "The #4 mesh screen will be replaced and moved to have better access within 60 days."

- 5) Most of the caulking around the base of the tower was missing.**

System's Response: "The caulking will be put in place in conjunction with the tower maintenance that is being considered now."

- 6) Row crops were growing less than 15 feet from the # 2, 3, and 4 wells.**

System's Response: "The crops growing with 15 feet of the wells will have to go in front of council and I am sure their legal representatives will have to be involved so I will ask that this be put on the next agenda to begin that process."

- 7) The system did not have an inventory of high hazard connections and did not track any annual testing of prevention devices.**

System's Response: "We will be reviewing the Cross Connection and inventory process within the next 60 days."

- 8) The facility does not currently conduct annual water losses audits.**

System's Response: "A water loss study will be conducted at the end of the calendar year and every year after."

- 9) The system's Lead and Copper sampling sites were listed as all tier 3 sites even though the system's LSLI has 11 houses listed with lead service lines.**

System's Response: "We are now communicating with NDWEE to see how to proceed now as the samples are already underway for this period. Moving forward we will be submitting a updated sample site plan for approval."

10) The system has only 10 sampling locations in their Lead and Copper sampling pool.

System's Response: "As advised, we will try to have more than 10 homes in the next sample site plan."

11) The System's LSLI listed all system side service lines as unknown and over 20% of customer side service lines as unknown.

System's Response: "Weeping Water will be working to identify the unknowns."

12) New service customers are not given notice when their service lines are lead, GRR, or unknown possible lead.

System's Response: "This has been sent to the customers."

13) There is not a watertight seal on the access hatch at the top of the tank. This finding was identified after the in-person inspection and not discussed during the exit briefing.

14) Several sanitary defects were noted in the latest facility tank inspection report. This finding was identified after the in-person inspection and not discussed during the exit briefing.

15) While in use, Well #3 introduced contaminants into the system after heavy rains. This finding was identified after the in-person inspection and not discussed during the exit briefing.

16) Well #3 did not have a well house and was located in between two crop fields with little to no buffer between the well and the crop fields. This finding was identified after the in-person inspection and not discussed during the exit briefing.

ADAM
HENDRICKSON
Adam Hendrickson
Physical Scientist, WB/DWIS

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HENDRICKSON
Date: 2026.01.14 14:42:35
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MORAN
Nicole Moran
Supervisor, WB/DWIS

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NICOLE MORAN
Date: 2026.01.14
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ATTACHMENTS:

1. Photo Log (9 Pages)

2. Inspection Notification Email (2 Pages)
3. Signed NOPF (2 Pages)
4. LSLI (10 Pages)
5. Tank Inspection Report (16 Pages)
6. Facility NOPF Response (2 Pages)



United States Environmental Protection Agency – Region 7

Digital Image Log

1. Facility Name: Weeping Water PWS		3. Inspector Name: Adam Hendrickson		
2. PWS ID #: NE3102506		5. Date of Inspection: 10/20/2025		
4. Photographer (if Different):		7. City: Weeping Water		
6. Street Address of Digital Images: Various Locations		8. State: NE	9. Zip: 68463	
10. Image Numbers: 1-8		11. File Name: IR_Attachment1 PhotoLog_FY26_NE_WeepingWaterPWS		
Weather: at 3:22 PM				
Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Speed	Sky Condition
63 F	48 %	NNW	13 mph	Partly Cloudy

Digital Image Number	File Name	Description	Date and Time Digital Image Taken
1	IMG_0262.JPG	Booster Station West P and South Commercial with connected pressure tanks.	2025:10:20 15:05:22
2	IMG_0263.JPG	North Commercial Booster Station showing signs of flowing and with connected pressure tank.	2025:10:20 15:20:02
3	IMG_0264.JPG	Booster station with connected pressure tank.	2025:10:20 15:29:49
4	IMG_0265.JPG	Ground Storage Tank showing no ladder guard at base of ladder.	2025:10:20 15:31:13
5	IMG_0266.JPG	Ground Storage Tank showing overflow discharge pipes.	2025:10:20 15:32:54
6	IMG_0267.JPG	Ground Storage Tank showing missing caulk at base of tank.	2025:10:20 15:36:30
7	IMG_0268.JPG	Well #3	2025:10:20 16:02:27
8	IMG_0269.JPG	Well #4	2025:10:20 16:17:33

Number	Photo
1	
	Booster Station West P and South Commercial with connected pressure tanks. IMG 0262.JPG

2



North Commercial Booster Station showing signs of flowing and with connected pressure tank.

IMG 0263.JPG

3



Booster station with connected pressure tank.

IMG 0264.JPG

4



Ground Storage Tank showing no ladder guard at base of ladder.

IMG 0265.JPG

5



Ground Storage Tank showing overflow discharge pipes.

IMG 0266.JPG

6



Ground Storage Tank showing missing caulk at base of tank.

IMG 0267.JPG

7



Well #3

IMG 0268.JPG

8



Well #4

IMG 0269.JPG

No changes were made to the original image files