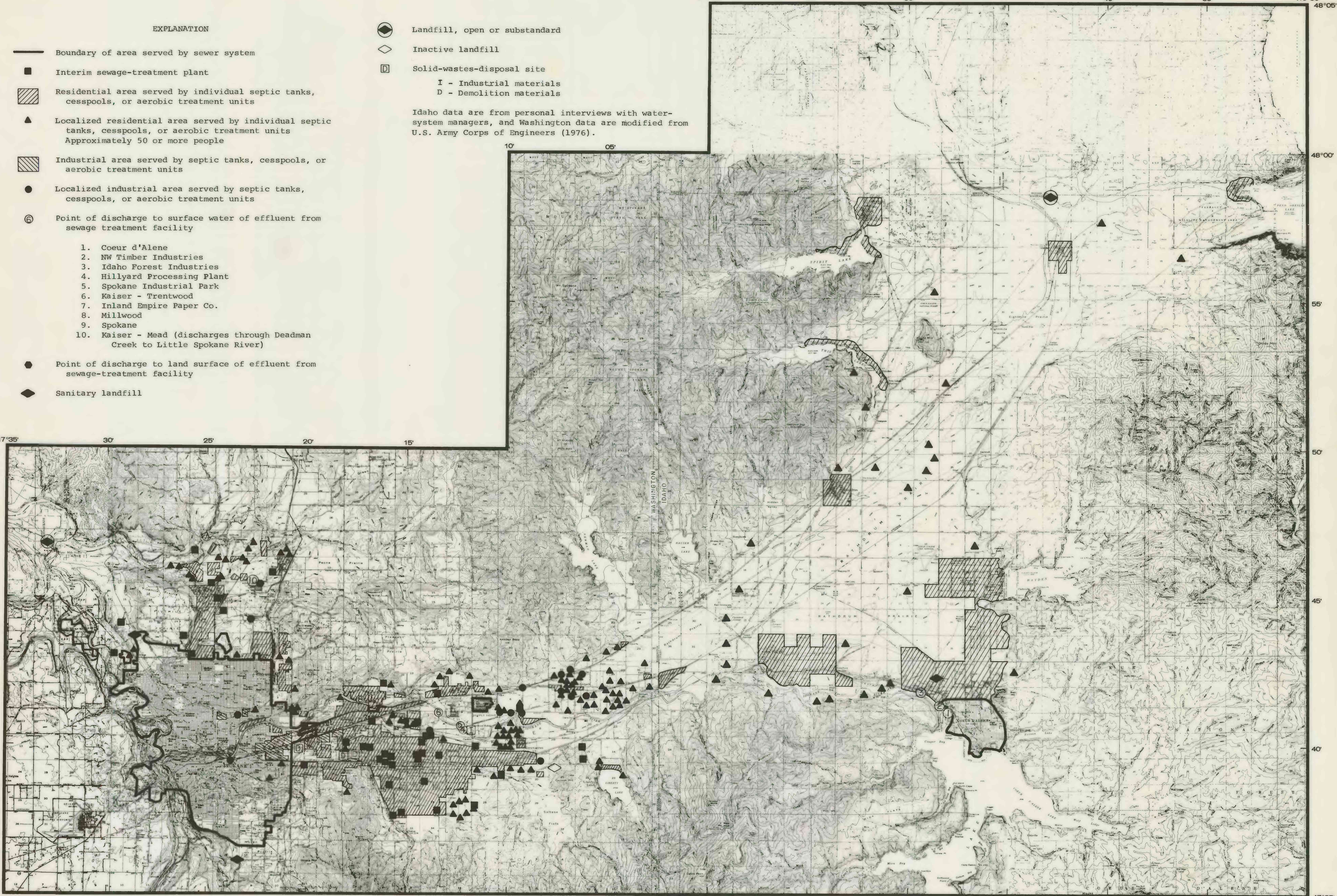


EXPLANATION

- Boundary of area served by sewer system
- Interim sewage-treatment plant
- ▨ Residential area served by individual septic tanks, cesspools, or aerobic treatment units
- ▲ Localized residential area served by individual septic tanks, cesspools, or aerobic treatment units
Approximately 50 or more people
- ▨ Industrial area served by septic tanks, cesspools, or aerobic treatment units
- Localized industrial area served by septic tanks, cesspools, or aerobic treatment units
- ⊙ Point of discharge to surface water of effluent from sewage treatment facility
 1. Coeur d'Alene
 2. NW Timber Industries
 3. Idaho Forest Industries
 4. Hillyard Processing Plant
 5. Spokane Industrial Park
 6. Kaiser - Trentwood
 7. Inland Empire Paper Co.
 8. Millwood
 9. Spokane
 10. Kaiser - Mead (discharges through Deadman Creek to Little Spokane River)
- Point of discharge to land surface of effluent from sewage-treatment facility
- ◆ Sanitary landfill

- ⊙ Landfill, open or substandard
- ◇ Inactive landfill
- ⊠ Solid-wastes-disposal site
 - I - Industrial materials
 - D - Demolition materials

Idaho data are from personal interviews with water-system managers, and Washington data are modified from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1976).



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, Blanchard, (40ft), Edgemere, (20ft), Careywood, Cocolalla, (40ft), 1968, Idaho, 1:24,000; Clayton (25ft), 1950; Deer Park, 1949; Medical Lake, Spokane, 1950, (40ft), Washington; Mt. Spokane, (50ft), 1950; Greenacres, (40ft), 1949, Washington-Idaho; Spirit Lake, Athol, 1961; Coeur D'Alene, 1957, (40ft); Lane, (80ft), 1957, Idaho, 1:62,500.

PLATE 9.-- Map of Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie aquifer showing wastewater and solid-wastes disposal sites overlying the aquifer.