

Water Chemistry and Isotope Data

Points are added if water sample results indicate detectable levels of nitrates or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals (solvents, fuel components), and/or synthetic organic chemicals (pesticides or herbicides). Tritium monitoring is included as a voluntary means of age-dating water. Generally, the older the water, the more protected the source. Point Range 0-50. (50 points = MCL violation)

Susceptibility is Very High if contaminants exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Water Chemistry and Isotope Data - SWAS(C)

Nitrates and Nitrites: 10
 SOC.VOC: 20
 Tritium Results: 0

Total SWAS(C) Points: 30

Isolation from Sources of Contamination

Points are added based on the number and type of potential contaminant sources within the isolation distance (75 ft. from standard or 800 ft. from major contaminant sources). Examples of standard sources are septic tanks, sewer lines, and storm drains. Examples of major sources are chemical and fuel storage, landfills, lagoons, and known plumes of groundwater contamination.

Isolation from Contamination - SWAS(S)

Major Sources from 75 - 800 ft: 4 x 10 = 40
 Major Sources within 75 ft: 0 x 20 = 0
 Standard Sources within 75 ft: 1 x 10 = 10
 Known Sources within 800 ft: 0 x 25 = 0

Total SWAS(S) Points: 50

Source Water Assessment Score (SWAS)

The total SWAS is factored with the Geologic Sensitivity to determine the overall susceptibility to contamination.

Source Water Assessment Score - SWAS

0 + 5 + 30 + 50 = 85
 SWAS(G) SWAS(W) SWAS(C) SWAS(S) SWAS

Susceptibility Determination

Susceptibility is a means to identify the relative potential of contamination for public water supply sources.

Susceptibility Determination

Based on the above compilation of source geology, well construction, water chemistry, and potential contaminant sources, this public drinking water supply is determined to have a Susceptibility Rating of:

Moderately High