## Noncommunity Public Water Supply Assessment Report For

**BLUEBIRD RESTUARANT & BAR** 

WSSN: 2002845

Source ID: 2

| What is SWAS?   | <b>WSSN:</b> 2002845 <b>Source ID:</b> 2  |
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| The Source Water Assessment Score (SWAS) is a process that factors geologic and water well attributes, water chemistry, and the potential contaminant sources for each drinking water source into a ranking system to determine the relative potential for contamination. Generally, sources with lower scores are considered to be less susceptible to contamination than sources with higher scores. However, exceptions do exist. This assessment is required by the Michigan Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) under the provisions of the 1996 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.   | County:LEELANAUContactName:LYNN TELGARDAddress:PO BOX 716City:LELANDState/Zip:MI49654   |
| Well Log and Location<br>A well log is a legal document describing the well location, construction, depth, soil formations<br>penetrated, and capacity. Drilling contractors have been required to complete a well log and submit it<br>to the owner, local health department, and State since 1967. The lack of information from a well log<br>may increase the SWAS. Wellogic is an electronic database for well log information.   | Well Log Available: Y<br>Entered in Wellogic: N<br>Wellogic ID Number:  |
| Geologic Sensitivity  | Geologic Sensitivity - SWAS(G)  |
| This score represents the degree of natural protection afforded by the materials overlying the water-<br>bearing formation. Lower scores indicate more protection. Points are deducted based on the thickness<br>and type of geologic material that overlies the source of water. Surface contaminants migrate downward   |   |
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| tope Data Water Chemistry and Isotope Data - SWAS(C)  |
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| e results indicate detectable levels of nitrates or nitrites,<br>ents, fuel components), and/or synthetic organic<br>des). Tritium monitoring is included as a voluntary<br>herally, the older the water, the more protected the<br>points = MCL violation) Nitrates and Nitrites: 0<br>SOC.VOC: 0<br>Tritium Results: 0  |
| taminants exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level<br>Total SWAS(C) Points: 0   |
| f Contaminationnumber and type of potential contaminant sources within<br>n standard or 800 ft. from major contaminant sources).<br>are septic tanks, sewer lines, and storm drains.<br>chemical and fuel storage, landfills, lagoons, and known<br>nation.Isolation from Contamination - SWAS(S)Major Sources from 75 - 800 ft:<br>Major Sources within 75 ft:1 x 10 = 10Major Sources within 75 ft:<br>tandard Sources within 75 ft:0 x 20 = 0Standard Sources within 75 ft:<br>Known Sources within 800 ft:1 x 10 = 10 |
| Total SWAS(S) Points: 20  |
| nt Score (SWAS)Source Water Assessment Score - SWASthe Geologic Sensitivity to determine the overall30 + 10 + 0 + 20 = 60SWAS(G)SWAS(W)SWAS(C)SWAS(C)SWAS(S)  |
| tion <u>Susceptibility Determination</u>  |
| tify the relative potential of contamination for public water<br>based on the above compilation of source geology, well<br>construction, water chemistry, and potential contaminant<br>sources, this public drinking water supply is determined to<br>have a Susceptibility Rating of:  |
| High  |