Noncommunity Public Water Supply Assessment Report For		
DNR-INTERLOCHEN STATE PARK W#3 W	SSN: <u>2033428</u> Source ID: <u>1</u>	
What is SWAS? The Source Water Assessment Score (SWAS) is a process that factors well attributes, water chemistry, and the potential contaminant sources f source into a ranking system to determine the relative potential for conta sources with lower scores are considered to be less susceptible to conta with higher scores. However, exceptions do exist. This assessment is n Michigan Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) under the provis amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.	or each drinking water amination. Generally, amination than sourcesContact Name:Name:MDNR PK & REC DIV - T.HERIK Address:Address:P.O. BOX 30257	
Well Log and Location A well log is a legal document describing the well location, construction, depth, penetrated, and capacity. Drilling contractors have been required to complete to the owner, local health department, and State since 1967. The lack of inform may increase the SWAS. Wellogic is an electronic database for well log inform	a well log and submit it nation from a well log Wellogic ID Number:	
<b>Geologic Sensitivity</b> This score represents the degree of natural protection afforded by the material bearing formation. Lower scores indicate more protection. Points are deducte and type of geologic material that overlies the source of water. Surface contant at varying rates dependent upon geological material and thickness. CCM stan Confining Material (eg. clay). CPCM stands for Continuous Partially Confining and clay). More points are deducted for a thick clay layer than a thick sand lay Point Range 0-30.	d based on the thickness   ninants migrate downward   ds for Continuous   Material (eg. mix of sand   er or a thinner clay layer.   Geologic Sensitivity Rating:   High	
<b>Well Construction</b> Points are added when a well lacks features that help protect the water supply These include whether the well was grouted (seeling the appulus that is created		

These include whether the well was grouted (sealing the annulus that is created between the casing and the soil formations during construction), the well age, how deep the casing extends into the ground, and how much water the well pumps, since larger volumes can pull contaminants from greater distances. Point Range 0-15.

Susceptibility increases one level if well construction reflects an adverse condition.

Well Age Points:

Casing Depth Points:

Pumping Rate Points:

Total SWAS(W) Points:

45

15

15

0

## Source Water Assessment for: <u>DNR-INTERLOCHEN STATE PARK W#3</u> WSSN: <u>2033428</u> Well No.: <u>1</u>

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: 0   SOC.VOC: 5   Tritium Results: 0   Total SWAS(C) Points: 5
<b>Isolation from Sources of Contamination</b> 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: $0 \times 10 = 0$ Major Sources within 75 ft: $0 \times 20 = 0$ Standard Sources within 75 ft: $0 \times 10 = 0$ Known Sources within 800 ft: $0 \times 25 = 0$ Total SWAS(S) Points:0
Source Water Assessment Score (SWAS)	Source Water Assessment Score - SWAS
The total SWAS is factored with the Geologic Sensitivity to determine the overall susceptibility to contamination.	$\frac{30}{30} + \frac{45}{5} + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{0}{2} = \frac{80}{30}$ SWAS(G) SWAS(W) SWAS(C) SWAS(S) SWAS
Susceptibility Determination	Susceptibility Determination
Susceptibility is a means to identify the relative potential of contamination for public water supply sources.	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