Noncommunity Public Water Supply Assessment Report For	
Source ID: <u>1</u>	
WSSN: 2029703 Source ID: 1	
County:ALLEGANContactName:HOWARD MARGOAddress:PO BOX 511City:FENNVILLEState/Zip:MI49408	
Well Log Available: Y Entered in Wellogic: N Wellogic ID Number:	
Geologic Sensitivity - SWAS(G)	
CCM Points Deducted: 15 CPCM Points Deducted: 0 Total SWAS(G) Points: 15 Geologic Sensitivity Rating: Moderate	

Well Construction

Points are added when a well lacks features that help protect the water supply from contamination. 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.

0

0

10

0

10

Well Construction - SWAS(W)

Well Grouting Points:

Casing Depth Points:

Pumping Rate Points:

Total SWAS(W) Points:

Well Age Points:

Source Water Assessment for: <u>GANGES UNITED METHODIST CHURCH</u> WSSN: <u>2029703</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
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: $0 \times 10 = 0$ 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) The total SWAS is factored with the Geologic Sensitivity to determine the overall susceptibility to contamination.	Source Water Assessment Score - SWAS 15 + 10 + 5 + 0 = 30 SWAS(G)SWAS(W)SWAS(C)SWAS(S)
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: Moderate