## Noncommunity Public Water Supply Assessment Report For

LAKEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

WSSN: 2027625

Source ID: 1

| What is SWAS?<br>The Source Water Assessment Score (SWAS) is a process that factors geologic and water<br>well attributes, water chemistry, and the potential contaminant sources for each drinking water<br>source into a ranking system to determine the relative potential for contamination. Generally,<br>sources with lower scores are considered to be less susceptible to contamination than sources<br>with higher scores. However, exceptions do exist. This assessment is required by the<br>Michigan Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) under the provisions of the 1996<br>amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. | WSSN: 2027625Source ID: 1County:GENESEEContactName:LAKEVILLE COMMUNITY SCHOAddress:G-11107 WASHBURN RDCity:OTTISVILLEState/Zip:MI48463 |
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| 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: Y<br>Wellogic ID Number: 25000004927   |
| <b>Geologic Sensitivity</b><br>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<br>at varying rates dependent upon geological material and thickness. CCM stands for Continuous   | Geologic Sensitivity - SWAS(G)   CCM Points Deducted: 27   CPCM Points Deducted: 3   Total SWAS(G) Points: 0                           |
| Confining Material (eg. clay). CPCM stands for Continuous Partially Confining Material (eg. mix of sand and clay). More points are deducted for a thick clay layer than a thick sand layer or a thinner clay layer. Point Range 0-30.  | Geologic Sensitivity Rating: Low   |

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| Water Chemistry and Isotope Data<br>Points are added if water sample results indicate detectable levels of nitrates or nitrites,<br>volatile organic chemicals (solvents, fuel components), and/or synthetic organic<br>chemicals (pesticides or herbicides). Tritium monitoring is included as a voluntary<br>means of age-dating water. Generally, the older the water, the more protected the<br>source. Point Range 0-50. (50 points = MCL violation)<br>Susceptibility is Very High if contaminants exceed the Maximum Contaminant Level<br>(MCL). | Water Chemistry and Isotope Data - SWAS(C)   Nitrates and Nitrites: 0   SOC.VOC: 5   Tritium Results: 0   Total SWAS(C) Points: 5  |
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| <b>Isolation from Sources of Contamination</b><br>Points are added based on the number and type of potential contaminant sources within<br>the isolation distance (75 ft. from standard or 800 ft. from major contaminant sources).<br>Examples of standard sources are septic tanks, sewer lines, and storm drains.<br>Examples of major sources are chemical and fuel storage, landfills, lagoons, and known<br>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.  | $\frac{0}{9} + \frac{40}{9} + \frac{5}{9} + \frac{0}{9} = \frac{45}{9}$<br>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<br>construction, water chemistry, and potential contaminant<br>sources, this public drinking water supply is determined to<br>have a Susceptibility Rating of:  |