Noncommunity Public Water Supply Assessment Report For

MAPLE CREEK GOLF COURSE

WSSN: 2003919

Source ID: 1

What is SWAS?	WSSN: 2003919 Source ID: 1
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:CLINTONContactMAPLE CREEK GOLF COURSEName:MAPLE CREEK GOLF COURSEAddress:BOX 125City:ST JOHNSState/Zip:MI48879
Well Log and Location A well log is a legal document describing the well location, construction, depth, soil formations penetrated, and capacity. Drilling contractors have been required to complete a well log and submit it to the owner, local health department, and State since 1967. The lack of information from a well log may increase the SWAS. Wellogic is an electronic database for well log information.	Well Log Available: Y Entered in Wellogic: N Wellogic ID Number:
Geologic Sensitivity	Geologic Sensitivity - SWAS(G)
This score represents the degree of natural protection afforded by the materials overlying the water- bearing formation. Lower scores indicate more protection. Points are deducted based on the thickness and type of geologic material that overlies the source of water. Surface contaminants migrate downward at varying rates dependent upon geological material and thickness. CCM stands for Continuous Confining Material (eg. clay). CPCM stands for Continuous Partially Confining Material (eg. mix of sand	CCM Points Deducted:18CPCM Points Deducted:12Total SWAS(G) Points:0
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
Well Construction	Well Construction - SWAS(W)
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	Well Grouting Points: 0
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	Well Age Points: 0
and the soil formations during construction), the well age, how deep the casing extends into the	Casing Depth Points: 5
	-

Entry Date: #Name?

Water Chemistry and Isotope Data - SWAS(C)
Nitrates and Nitrites: 0 SOC.VOC: 5
Tritium Results: 0
Total SWAS(C) Points: 5
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
$\frac{0}{3} + \frac{10}{3} + \frac{5}{3} + \frac{0}{3} = \frac{15}{3}$ SWAS(G) SWAS(W) SWAS(C) SWAS(S) SWAS
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: