

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY  
FOR  
ANG-Training Site-Deercorn Spring**

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**June 30, 2004**

**PROJECT: 424-001**

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**ASSESSMENT COMPLETED BY: TRIHYDRO CORPORATION**

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## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR ANG-Training Site-Deercorn Spring**

### **PWS Source Water Assessment Summary**

The Army National Guard Training site is a non-community groundwater supply system. The system serves 800 people through four service connections. Facilities include one well, storage tank, and one distribution system. The water source scored high with respect to the combined integrity and source sensitivity ratings. Deercorn Spring scored high for land use susceptibility and low for point source contaminant susceptibility.

### **Delineation Methods**

This water system is a non-community system that draws water from a porous sedimentary formation. Calculated fixed radius (CFR) methods were implemented to estimate the 2-year and 5-year time of travel radii for the groundwater flow system. The CFR was calculated using well information in the SEO database and aquifer parameters used in the calculation were assumed for those of similar type deposits.

Calculated fixed radius (CFR) is an appropriate method to use when groundwater flow to the well, spring or tunnel can be characterized as porous. This process was implemented for small communities that derive water from deeper, confined aquifers, or for non-community water systems. A factor of safety (FS) of 1.5 was applied to all systems where portions of the data were suspect. At the ground surface, the radius can be used to delineate an area around the well to be used for wellhead protection. The radius is the distance from the well to a point where groundwater (and contaminant) can reach the well over a specified time period. Input data requirements are limited, consisting of the pumping rate, open (screened interval) of the well, porosity of the aquifer, and the selected time of travel (2 years and 5 years).

### **Groundwater Sources**

The ANG-Training Site-Deercorn Spring draws water from sandstone units within the Hartville Formation. Recharge to the well occurs in the outcrops of the Hartville Formation and flow through porous media under artesian conditions generally from southeast to northwest. Additional information on this well is included on the attached Well Information Sheet. As shown on the enclosed source water area delineation map, contaminant inventory zones 2 and 3 were delineated using CFR methods. Zone 2 had a calculated radius of 1,588 feet. Zone 3 had a calculated radius of 2,511 feet.

## **Integrity Summary**

ANG-Training Site-Deercorn Spring uses one well that is approximately 387 feet deep to supply its water. The well was constructed before 1983 when less stringent construction standards were required by the State of Wyoming. Records indicate that the well may not be properly sealed to protect from surface infiltration of potential contaminants and flooding around the wellhead. Records also indicate that the well lacks adequate protection in the vicinity immediately around the wellhead from contaminant sources as well as an annular seal. Therefore, as shown on the Integrity Summary Table; the well received a score of 11.

## **Water Source Sensitivity Summary**

As shown on the Source Sensitivity Summary Table, the well received a sensitivity score of 6. The well had a score of 1 for aquifer sensitivity because the well draws water through porous flow in a confined aquifer. The well had a score of 5 for chemical sensitivity due to documented chemical detections in the groundwater.

## **Water System Susceptibility Rating**

Susceptibility is defined as the potential for a public water supply to draw contaminated water at concentrations that would pose a threat or concern to human health. In general, ANG-Training Site-Deercorn Spring scores high for land use susceptibility because much of the land surrounding the water sources is forested. Forested areas were included to evaluate the potential risks of increased runoff and water quality problems following forest fires. The overall point source contaminant susceptibility rating is low due to the lack of contamination sources being present within the delineated zones.

A review of your PWS's routine water analysis results revealed that one or more chemicals that are considered contaminants in drinking water were detected at some time within the last five years. Chemical detections have a large impact on your PWS's sensitivity score because it may indicate that there is a pathway for contaminants to reach the water supply. However, it is likely that these chemicals are present only in small amounts and are not a danger to your health. Some of these chemicals may also occur naturally in water.

For more information about which chemicals were detected, please contact the PWS for a copy of the most recent Consumer Confidence Report or water analysis results. Chemical detections at levels that are a concern to human health are reported on the EPA's website: [http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis\\_query.html](http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis_query.html). To see if your PWS has exceeded the federal primary or secondary drinking water standards, just click on the State of Wyoming and then type in the name of your PWS. Consumer Confidence Reports are prepared by the PWS on a yearly basis. The reports should include information about any chemicals found in the water, even those found at very low levels. Please contact Kim Parker at DEQ, 307-777-7781, or WARWS for assistance. You may also contact EPA to find out what contaminants were detected. You may have to fill out a Freedom of Information Act request to obtain the water test results for your PWS. Please call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**POINT SUSCEPTIBILITY SUMMARY TABLE  
FOR ANG-Training Site-Deercorn Spring  
Point Source Susceptibility Summary**

It may appear from the results of this point source susceptibility summary table that your system has too many PSOCs influencing the final ratings. In some cases, a specific PSOC falls within a specific contaminant inventory zone shared by multiple wells or intakes. When this is the case, that PSOC will be scored for each intake. For example, an underground storage tank may appear within a contaminant inventory zone shared by four different wells. This would cause that single storage tank to be entered into the table four times, or once for each well or intake.

Point Source Type	Low	Medium	High
None Identified	N/A	N/A	N/A

- \* Illustrates the number of PSOCs in a particular rating class for all water sources
- \* N/A - Not Applicable