

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
FOR
Means Impv & Svc District**

June 30, 2004

PROJECT: 424-001

ASSESSMENT COMPLETED BY: TRIHYDRO CORPORATION

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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR Means Impv & Svc District

PWS Source Water Assessment Summary

Means Improvement & Service District is a community system. Two wells draw water from the Wasatch Formation that provide water through 93 service connections that serve an average of 360 people. The water sources scored generally medium with respect to the combined integrity and sensitivity ratings. The district scored low for land use and point source susceptibility.

Delineation Methods

This water system is a community system that draws water from a porous sedimentary formation. Groundwater modeling methods were implemented to estimate the 2-year and 5-year time of travel capture zones for the groundwater flow system. The model used well information from the SEO database and aquifer parameters were similar to those reported by the Water Resources Research Institute Study of groundwater in the Powder River Basin.

U.S. EPA's Wellhead Analytic Element Model or WhAEM method was used for community water systems that derive their sources from alluvial or shallow bedrock aquifers. The WhAEM model uses well and limited hydrogeologic data to estimate time-of-travel capture zones in relatively simple hydrogeologic settings for either confined or unconfined aquifers. For the source water assessment, the WhAEM model was used to develop two year and five year groundwater capture zones. Due to this methodology, the delineated source water areas may be larger than the true capture zones for each well. However, use of this method typically results in source water protection areas that can be used to more reliably protect the water supply.

Groundwater Sources

Means Improvement and Service District uses water from the sandstone units within the Wasatch Formation. Recharge to these wells occurs in the outcrops of the Wasatch Formation through porous media flow under artesian conditions generally from southeast to northwest. Additional information on these wells 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 WhAEM methods for both wells. Zones 2 and 3 represent 2-year and 5-year groundwater travel times, respectively. The capture zones extend southeast from the two wellheads.

Integrity Summary

Means Improvement and Service District uses two wells to supply water. The 3rd ENL Means Well #3 is approximately 1,075 feet deep. The 2nd ENL Copper Well #1 is approximately 1,456 feet deep. The wells were constructed after 1993 when more stringent construction standards were required by the State of Wyoming. Records show that the wells were properly sealed to protect against surface infiltration of potential contaminants and flooding around the wellhead. Records also show that the 3rd Enl. Means #3 well lacks an annular seal. Therefore, as shown on the Integrity Summary Table, the 3rd Enl. Means #3 well received a score of 3 and the 2nd Enl. Copper #1 well received a score of 2.

Water Source Sensitivity Summary

As shown on the Source Sensitivity Summary Table, both wells each received a sensitivity score of 6. The wells both received a score of 1 for aquifer sensitivity due to being located at relatively deep depths and drawing water from a confined aquifer through porous media flow. Both wells 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, the Means Improvement and Service District scores low for land use susceptibility. 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. 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 Means Impv & Svc District
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