

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
FOR
WYDOT Waltman RA**

June 30, 2004

PROJECT: 424-001

ASSESSMENT COMPLETED BY: TRIHYDRO CORPORATION

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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR WYDOT Waltman RA

PWS Source Water Assessment Summary

The Wyoming Department of Transportation-Waltman Rest Area is a non-community public water system located in Natrona County. The system serves 300 people per day through one service connection year-round. Facilities include one well that draws water from the Wind River Formation, a reverse osmosis membrane-filtration and disinfection unit, a 500 gallon fiberglass storage tank, and the interconnecting transmission system. The water source scored medium with respect to the combined integrity and aquifer sensitivity ratings. The system scored low with respect to land use susceptibility, low for point source susceptibility, and low for transportation corridor 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 used well information in the sanitary survey and SEO database and aquifer parameters 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 WYDOT Waltman Rest Area draws water from sedimentary units within the Wind River Formation. Recharge to this well occurs in the outcrops of the Wind River Formation and generally flows to the well from northwest to southeast. 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 380 feet. Zone 3 had a calculated radius of 600 feet.

Integrity Summary

The WYDOT Waltman Rest Area uses one well that is approximately 142 feet deep, to supply water to the system. This well was constructed between 1983 and 1993 when more stringent construction standards were required by the State of Wyoming. Records show that the well was properly sealed to protect from surface infiltration of potential contaminants. As shown on the Integrity Summary Table, the well received a score of 2 due to the well completion date and unknown wellhead access status.

Water Source Sensitivity Summary

As shown on the Source Sensitivity Summary Table, the well received a sensitivity score of 7. The well received the score for two reasons. First, the well received a score of 2 for aquifer sensitivity because it was completed in an unconfined sedimentary aquifer. Second, the well received 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 WYDOT Waltman Rest Area scored low for land use susceptibility. Due to the lack of contamination sources being present within the delineated zones, the overall point source contaminant susceptibility rating is low. The well was assigned a low transportation corridor susceptibility score because one state highway passes through Zone 3.

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 WYDOT Waltman RA
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