Source Water Assessment for Swiss Aire Subdivision Anchorage, Alaska

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Analysis

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 438
PWSID 211122.001

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By HEATHER A. HAMMOND

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By Heather A. Hammond

Drinking Water Protection Program
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Public Water System for Swiss Aire Subdivision is a Class A (community) water system consisting of one well in the Anchorage Area. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants that present the most significant risk to the well includes approximately 20 acres of residential area, sewer lines, roads, and recreation trails. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals. Overall, the public drinking water source for Swiss Aire Subdivision received a vulnerability rating of **medium** for bacteria and viruses, and nitrates and/or nitrites; and **low** for volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals.

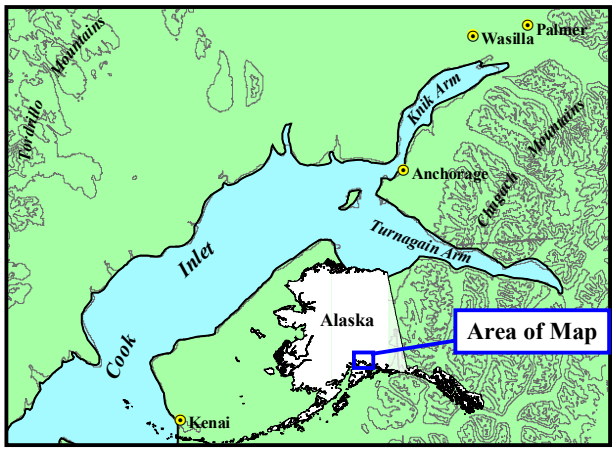

Figure 1. Index map showing the location of Anchorage, Alaska

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this environmental assessment is to provide public water system owners and/or operators, communities, and local governments with information they can use to preserve the quality of Alaska's public drinking water supplies. This assessment was completed for the source of public drinking water serving Swiss Aire Subdivision. This water system consists of one well in the Anchorage area (see Figure 1). This assessment, known under the Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program as the *Source Water Assessment*, has combined a review of the natural hydrogeologic sensitivity with potential and existing contaminant risks to arrive at an overall vulnerability of the drinking water source to contamination. This assessment has been completed as a basis for local voluntary protection efforts and to assist agencies in their efforts to reduce risk to this public drinking water supply.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANCHORAGE AREA, ALASKA

Location

Anchorage, located in southcentral Alaska, encompasses 1,698 square miles of land and 264 square miles of water. The area containing a majority of the urban development, commonly referred to as the Anchorage Bowl, encompasses approximately 180 square miles [*Partick, Brabets, and Glass, 1989*] and envelopes the low lands of the area. This area is bounded on the east by the Chugach Mountains and the north, west, and south by the Knik and Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet (Figure 1). In recent times, urban development has extended eastward along the flanks of the Chugach Mountains. This area, known locally as the Anchorage Hillside, contains development at elevations exceeding 3,700 feet in elevation above sea level.

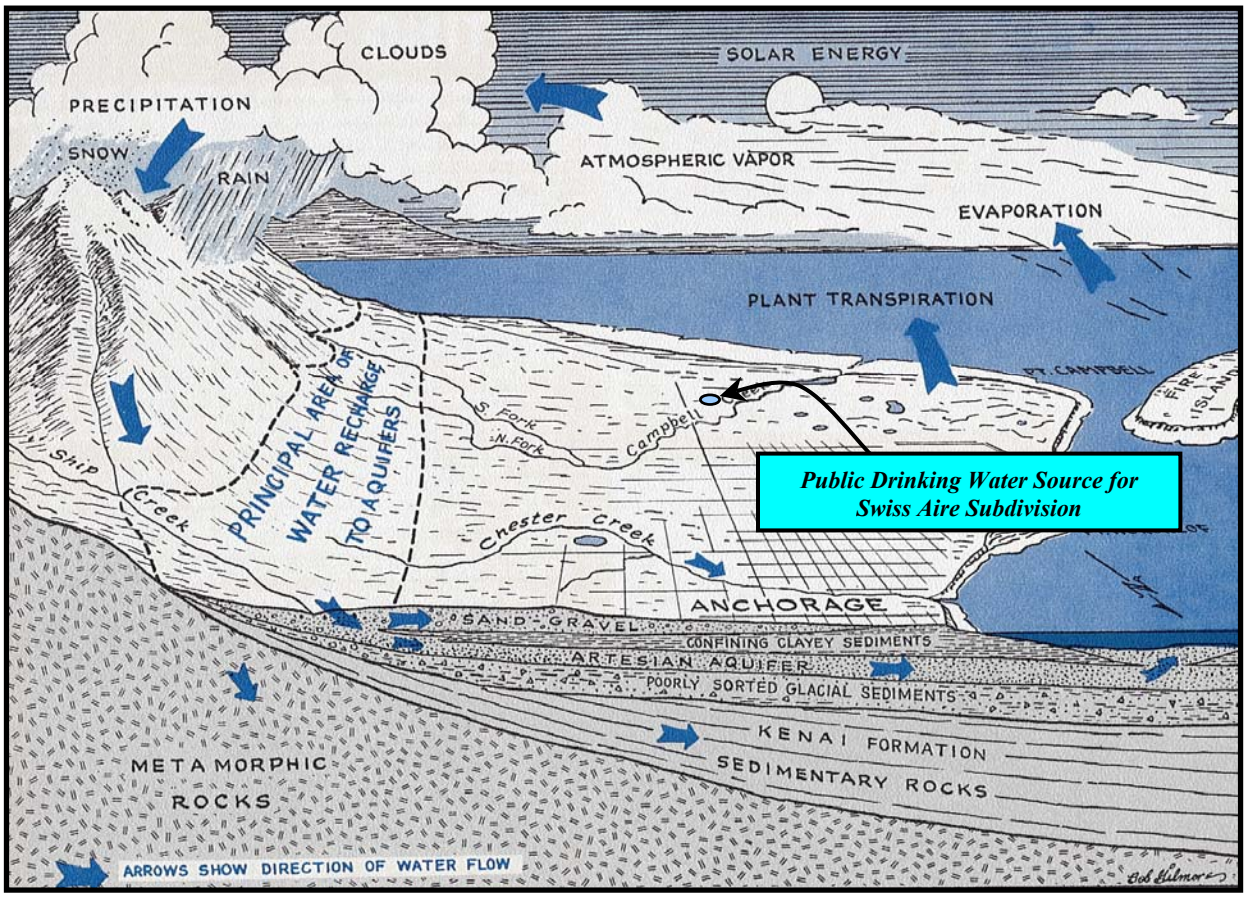

Figure 2. Generalized hydrologic cycle in the Anchorage area [*Barnwell, George, Dearborn,Weeks, and Zenone*, 1972].

Climate

The Anchorage area climate is somewhat transitional in that it does not experience large daily and annual temperature fluctuations like those experienced in the interior of Alaska nor does it experience high amounts of precipitation typified by gulf coast regions. Mean annual precipitation at the Anchorage International Airport is approximately 16 inches per year. On average, Anchorage receives a total snow accumulation of 69 inches per year. Precipitation generally increases inland toward the Chugach Mountains where annual precipitation may exceed 160 inches per year [*Barnwell, George, Dearborn, Weeks, and Zenone*, 1972]. Mean daily temperature ranges from 65^{o} F during July to 8^{o} F in January [*Western Regional Climate Center*, 2000].

Physiography and Groundwater Conditions

Surface elevations in the Anchorage area range from sea level at Knik and Turnagain Arms to well over 5,000 feet in the peaks that bound the area. Glacial moraine and outwash deposits primarily mantle the surface of the Anchorage Bowl.

The backbone of the Chugach Mountains is composed primarily of metamorphic marine and volcanic rocks (bedrock). These high peaks that bound Anchorage's east side are flanked with colluvium or slope deposits. These slope deposits eventually grade into the glacial and stream deposits at lower elevations in the Anchorage Bowl.

In the Anchorage area, two principal groundwater flow systems or aquifers exist (see Figure 2). The upper unconfined aquifer or water-table aquifer is separated from a lower confined aquifer system by layers of silty, clayey glacially derived sediments (confining layer) [*Ulery and Updike*, 1983]. The lower confined aquifer system consists of a series of hydrologically interconnected layers and lenses of gravel, sand and silt that, collectively, form the confined aquifer. The confining layer ranges from 0 to 270 feet thick throughout the Anchorage area and generally thins with increasing distance from Cook Inlet, thus pinching out at the mountain front [*Patrick, Brabets, and Glass*, 1989].

Water enters or recharges these two aquifer systems in several different ways. Along the front of the Chugach Mountains, groundwater seeps from fractures in bedrock into the sediments. At these higher elevations, rain and snowmelt also enters the sediments. This area along the

mountain front is considered the principal recharge area for wells in the Anchorage area. Precipitation in the low lands may also percolate directly into the ground. Lastly, aquifers may also be recharged by streams where surface water percolates into surrounding permeable sediments (losing reaches of streams). Groundwater flow in the confined aquifer is generally east to west from the mountain front toward Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm, except in areas where the direction of flow is influenced by large municipal or industrial production wells. The direction of groundwater flow in the upper unconfined aquifer is more variable due to the influence from surfacial topography as well as its close connection with surface water bodies.

SWISS AIRE SUBDIVISION'S PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

Swiss Aire Subdivision's Public Drinking Water System is a Class A (community) water system consisting of one well in the Anchorage Area. The well is located in the center of the cul-de-sac on Swiss Place (see Figure 3). Installation of the well occurred in the summer of 1965 to a total depth of 144 feet below ground surface and was completed in a 6-inch well casing. According to the most recent Sanitary Survey (01/08/2002), the well is located inside a wellhouse and is adequately protected against flooding. Due to the date that drilling occurred, it is suspected that grouting was not applied. Proper grouting can provide added protection against contaminants traveling from the ground surface and along the well casing into source waters.

According to the SOC Waiver Application (8/26/97), the area surrounding the well is characterized as residential area with flat terrain. Residential lawns consist of mostly grass with birch, cottonwood, and spruce trees as well as miscellaneous ornamental trees and shrubs. Residential soils are generally comprised of topsoil underlaid by mixed sand and gravel with clay lenses. Little Campbell Creek is located to the north of the well site and flows from the southeast to the northwest.

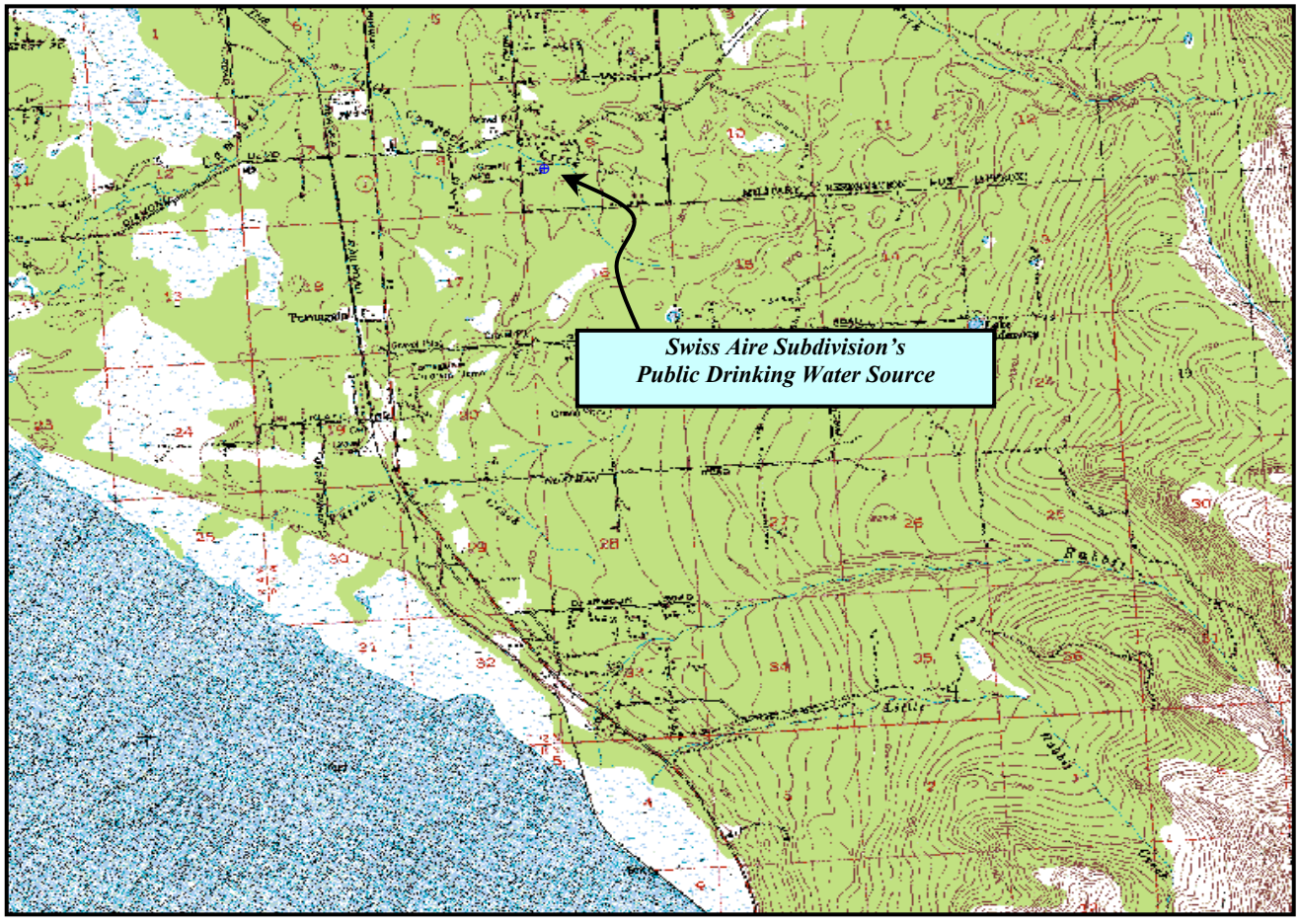

Figure 3. Map showing the location of the drinking water source for Swiss Aire Subdivision [Base: USGS Anchorage A8].

This system operates year round and serves approximately 48 residents through 14 service connections.

ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION AREA FOR SWISS AIRE SUBDIVISION

The Drinking Water Protection and Assessment Area that has been established for Swiss Aire Subdivision is the area that is most sensitive to contamination. This area serves as a basis for assessing the risk of the drinking water source to contamination. The zones around the drinking water source outline the most critical area for the preservation of the quality of the drinking water for this system. For simplicity, this area will be known as your Drinking Water Protection Area and will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts.

Conceptually, groundwater enters the aquifer systems along the front range of the Chugach Mountains (Figure 2) and flows toward Cook Inlet. An analytical calculation was used to determine the size and shape of the area that contributes water to the well. The input parameters describing the attributes of the aquifer in this calculation were adopted from the U.S. Geological Survey [*Patrick, Brabets, and Glass, 1989*]. This analytical calculation was used as a guide as the first step in establishing the protection area for each public drinking water source in Anchorage. Additional methods were further employed to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at meaningful and conservative protection areas with respect to public health (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems for additional information).

The Drinking Water Protection Areas established for wells by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation are separated into zones. These zones correspond to a time-of-travel. Time-of-travel is the time required for water to move in the saturated zone of the ground from a specific point to the well. The Drinking Water Protection Area for Swiss Aire Subdivision contains four zones, Zone A through Zone D (See Map 1 in Appendix A). Zone A corresponds to the area between the wells and the distance equal to ¼ of the distance of the 2-year time-of-travel. Depending on where a contaminant source is located within Zone A, travel time for a contaminant to the wells may be on the order of several days to several hours. Zone A also extends downgradient from the wells to take into account the area of the aquifer that is influenced by pumping of the wells. Zone B corresponds to a time-of-travel of less than two years. Zones C and D correspond to those areas between 5 years and 10 years time-of-travel, respectively.

INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL AND EXISTING CONTAMINANT SOURCES

The Drinking Water Protection Program has completed an inventory of potential and existing sources of contamination within the Drinking Water Protection Area for Swiss Aire Subdivision. This survey was completed through a search of agency records and other publicly available information. Potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies cover a wide range of categories and types. Potential drinking water contaminants are found within agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial areas, but can also occur within areas that have little or no development.

For the basis of this assessment and all Class A public water system assessments, six categories of drinking water contaminants were inventoried. They include:

- Bacteria and viruses
- Nitrates and/or nitrites
- Volatile organic chemicals
- Heavy metals, cyanide, and other inorganic chemicals
- Synthetic organic chemicals
- Other organic chemicals

Maps 2 through 4 in Appendix C depict the Contaminant Source Inventory for Swiss Aire Subdivision. Table 1 in Appendix B lists the inventoried potential sources of contamination within Zones A through D. Below is a summary of the contaminant sources inventoried:

- Approximately 20 acres of residential area;
- sewer lines;
- roads;
- and recreation trails.

These potential and existing contaminant sources present the most significant risk for all six categories, respectively.

RANKING OF CONTAMINANT RISKS

Potential and existing sources of contamination have been identified, sorted, and ranked according to what type and level of risk they represent. Ranking of contaminant risks for a “potential” or “existing” source of contamination is a function of toxicity and volumes of specific contaminants associated with that source. Contaminant risks are further a function of the number and density of those types of contaminant sources as well as the

proximity of those sources to the public drinking water wells.

VULNERABILITY OF SWISS AIRE SUBDIVISION

Vulnerability of a drinking water source to contamination is a combination of two factors:

- natural susceptibility; and
- contaminant risks.

Each of the six categories of drinking water contaminants have been analyzed and an overall vulnerability score of 0 to 100 ultimately assigned:

Natural Susceptibility (0 – 50 points)

+

Contaminant Risks (0 – 50 points)

=

Vulnerability of the
Drinking Water Source to Contamination (0 – 100).

A score for the Natural Susceptibility is achieved by analyzing the properties of the well and the aquifer.

Susceptibility of the Wellhead (0 – 25 Points)
+
Susceptibility of the Aquifer (0 – 25 Points)

= Natural Susceptibility (Susceptibility of the Well)
(0 – 50 Points)

There was no well log available for Swiss Aire Subdivision's drinking water source. Therefore, the geological information presented in this report was gathered from wells that are within a ¼-mile radius of Swiss Aire Subdivision's drinking water well. The Sanitary Survey (05/20/99) provided some specifications regarding the well structure. The installation of the well occurred during the summer of 1965. The well was drilled to a total depth of 144 feet below ground surface and was completed in a 6-inch well casing. Information gathered from existing well logs suggest that the well was completed in a confined aquifer. The depth to the top of the confining layer is approximately 38 feet below ground surface and consists of a layer of hardpan and has a thickness of approximately 20 feet. This confining layer may provide a protective barrier against the movement of contaminants in the subsurface. However, near the base of the Chugach Mountains, these clay layers tend to be discontinuous and thin toward the mountains. Therefore, contaminants that enter the subsurface near the base of the mountains may enter the confined aquifer uninhibited due to the absence of any protective layer.

Combining the susceptibility of the wellhead and the aquifer to contamination leads to a score (0 – 50 points) and rating of overall Susceptibility of the well to contamination (See Appendix D). Table 1 depicts the overall Susceptibility score and rating for Swiss Aire Subdivision.

Table 1. Natural Susceptibility - Susceptibility of the Wellhead and Aquifer to Contamination

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	5	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	11	Medium
Natural Susceptibility	16	Low

Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type, number or density, and distribution of contaminant sources. A score (0 – 50 points) and rating of Contaminant Risks (See Appendix D) is assigned based on the findings of the Contaminant Source Inventory (See Appendix B - Table 1 – Table 7). This portion of the analysis examines any existing or historical contamination that has been detected at the drinking water source through routine sampling. It also reviews contamination that has or may have occurred but has not arrived or been detected at the well. Table 2 summarizes the Contaminant Risks for each category of drinking water contaminants.

Table 2. Contaminant Risks to Swiss Aire Subdivision

Contaminant Risks	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	25	Medium
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	25	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	12	Low
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, And Other Inorganic Chemicals	12	Low
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	12	Low
Other Organic Chemicals	12	Low

Appendix D contains fourteen charts, which together form the 'Vulnerability Analysis' for a Class A public

drinking water system. Chart 1 analyzes the 'Susceptibility of the Wellhead' to contamination by looking at the construction of the well and its surrounding area. Chart 2 analyzes the 'Susceptibility of the Aquifer' to contamination by looking at the naturally occurring attributes of the water source and influences on the groundwater system that might lead to contamination. Chart 3 analyzes 'Contaminant Risks' for the drinking water source with respect to bacteria and viruses. The 'Contaminant Risks' portion of the analysis considers potential sources of contaminants as well as a review of contamination that has or may have occurred but has not arrived or been detected at the well. Lastly, Chart 4 contains the 'Vulnerability Analysis for Bacteria and Viruses'. Charts 5 through 14 contain the Contaminant Risks and Vulnerability Analysis for nitrates and nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals, respectively.

Vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination is the combination of susceptibility of the aquifer and the well with contaminant risks. Table 3 contains the overall vulnerability scores (0 – 100) and ratings for each of the six categories of drinking water contaminants (See Appendix D). Note: scores are rounded off to the nearest five.

Table 3. Overall Vulnerability of Swiss Aire Subdivision to Contamination by Category

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	40	Medium
Nitrates and Nitrites	40	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	30	Low
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	30	Low
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	30	Low
Other Organic Chemicals	30	Low

Tables 2 through 7 in Appendix B contain the ranking of potential and existing sources of contamination with respect to bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, heavy metals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals, respectively.

The contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses and nitrates and/or nitrites is medium with residential areas, sewer lines, and roads presenting the most significant risk to the drinking water well. After combining the contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses and nitrates and/or nitrites with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamiantion is medium from bacteria and viurses and nitrates and/or nitrites.

Review of the historical sampling data indicates that no bacteria and viruses or nitrates and/or nitrites have been detected in Swiss Aire Subdivision's drinking water within the past 5 years (See Charts 3 and 5 – Contaminant Risks for Bacteria and Viruses and nitrates and/or nitrites in Appendix D, respectively).

Nitrates and/or nitrites are found in natural background concentrations throughout Alaska. Nitrate concentrations in uncontaminanted groundwater are typically less than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and are derived primarily from the decomposition of organic matter in soils [Wang, Strelakos, Jokela, 2000].

The contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals is low with residential areas, roads, and sewer lines presenting the most significant risk to the drinking water well. Due to the potential for fuel spills to occur, roads ranked as a low source of contamination to the drinking water source for volatile organic chemicals. After combining the contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamiantion is low from volatile organic chemicals.

Review of the historical sampling data indicates that no volatile organic chemical contamination has been detected in Swiss Aire Subdivision's drinking water (See Chart 7 – Contaminant Risks for Volatile Organic Chemicals in Appendix D).

The contaminant risk for heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals is low with residential areas, roads, and sewer lines presenting the most significant risk to the drinking water well.

Review of the historical sampling data indicates that no heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemical contamination has been detected in Swiss Aire Subdivision's drinking water (See Chart 9 – Contaminant Risks for Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals in Appendix D).

The contaminant risk for synthetic organic chemicals and other organic chemicals is low with residential areas, and sewer lines presenting the most significant risk to the drinking water well. After combining the contaminant risk for synthetic organic chemicals and other organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the

overall vulnerability of the well to contamiantion from both contaminant categories is low.

Review of the historical sampling data indicates that no synthetic organic chemicals or other organic chemicals have been detected in Swiss Aire Subdivision's drinking water within the past 5 years (See Charts 11 and 13 – Contaminant Risks for Synthetic Organic Chemicals and Other Organic Chemicals in Appendix D, respectively).

SUMMARY

A *Source Water Assessment* has been completed for Swiss Aire Subdivision. The overall vulnerability of this water source to contamination is **medium** for bacteria and viruses, and nitrates and/or nitrites; and **low** for volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals. This assessment of contaminant risks can be used as a foundation for local voluntary protection efforts as well as a basis for continuous efforts on the part of Swiss Aire Subdivision to protect public health. It is anticipated that *Source Water Assessments* will be updated every five years to reflect any changes in the vulnerability and/or susceptibility of Swiss Aire Subdivision.

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Wang, B., Strelakos, P.M., and Jokela, B., 2000, Nitrate Source Indicators In Groundwater of the Scimitar Subdivision, Peters Creek Area, Anchorage Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 00-4137, 25p.

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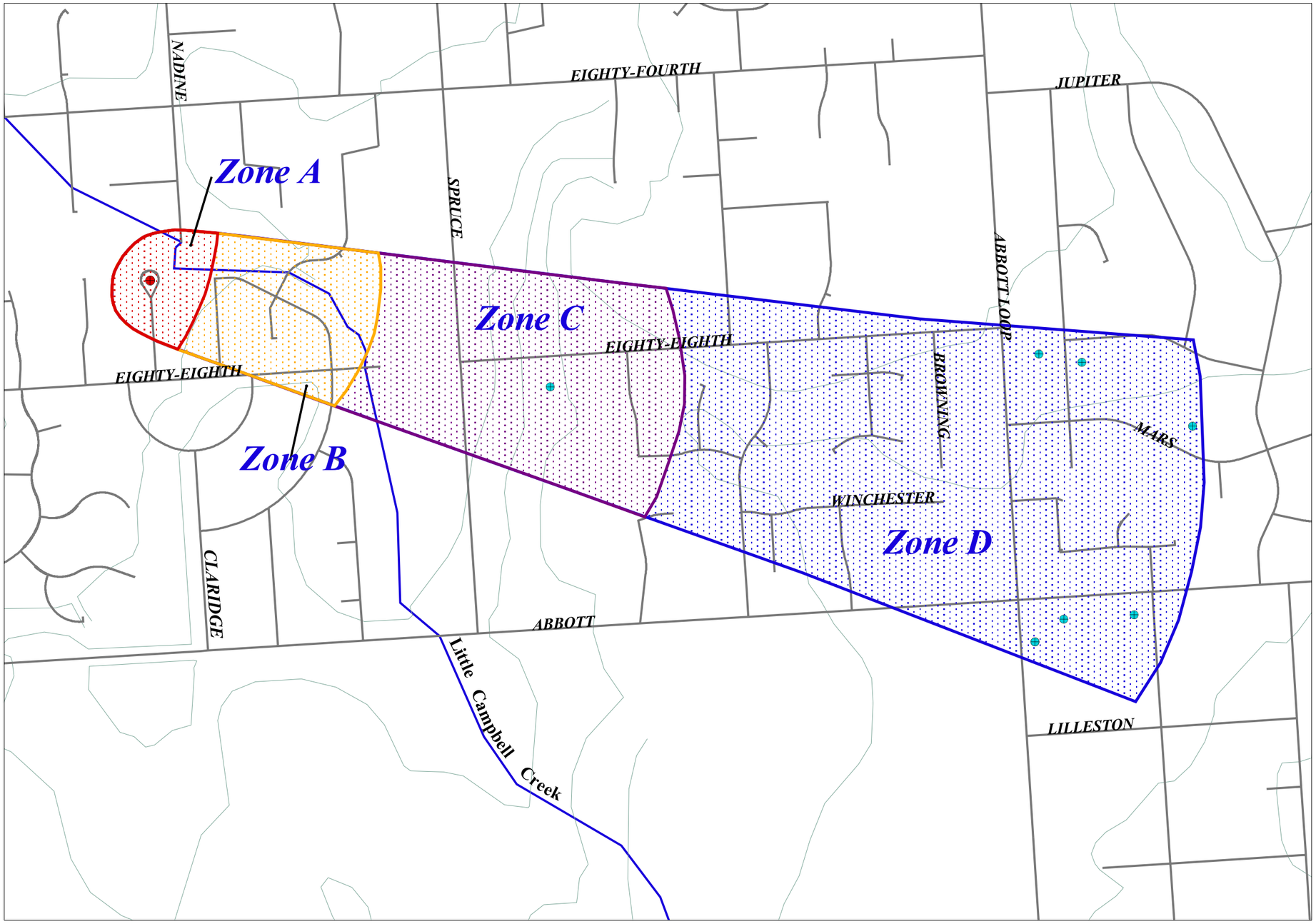
APPENDIX A

Drinking Water Protection Area for Swiss Aire Subdivision

Drinking Water Protection Area and
Potential & Existing Contaminant Sources for Swiss Aire Subdivision



- Drinking Water Well - Swiss Air Subdivision
- Private & Public DW Wells

Zone A Protection Area
- Several Months Travel Time

Zone B Protection Area
- Less than 2 Years Travel Time

Zone C Protection Area
- Less Than 5 Years Travel Time

Zone D Protection Area
- Less Than 10 Years Travel Time

- Roads (X20)
- Elevation Contours
- Streams

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W E
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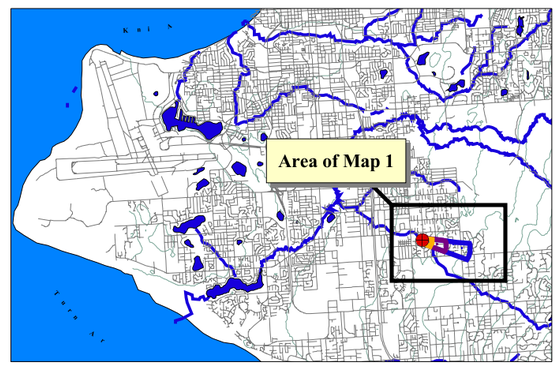


900 0 900 1800 2700 Feet

PWSID 211122.001

Map 1

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Swiss Aire Subdivision

Table 1 *Contaminant Source Inventory for* ***PWSID 211122.001***

Swiss Air S/D

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Location*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-1	A	along Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-2	A		2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-1	A	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres in Zone A.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-3	B	along Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-4	B	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-5	B	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-6	B		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-7	B		2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-2	B	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 12 acres in Zone B.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2	B	Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-4	B	88th	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	4 roads in Zone C	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01		C	3 sewer lines in Zone C	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-3	C	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres om Zone C.
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-1	C		3	

Table 2

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Swiss Air S/D

Sources of Bacteria and Viruses

PWSID 211122.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Overall Rank after Analysis*	*Location*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Residential Areas	R01	R1-1	A	Low	1	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres in Zone A.
Residential Areas	R01	R1-2	B	Low	2	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 12 acres in Zone B.
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-1	A	Medium	3	along Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-2	A	Medium	4		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-3	B	Medium	5	along Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-4	B	Medium	6	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-5	B	Medium	7	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-6	B	Medium	8		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-7	B	Medium	9		2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	10	Swiss	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2	B	Low		Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low		Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-4	B	Low		88th	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	Low		4 roads in Zone C	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01		C	Medium		3 sewer lines in Zone C	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-3	C	Low		entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres om Zone C.
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-1	C	Low			3	

Table 3

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Swiss Air S/D
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites

PWSID 211122.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Overall Rank after Analysis*	*Location*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Residential Areas	R01	R1-1	A	Low	1	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres in Zone A.
Residential Areas	R01	R1-2	B	Low	2	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 12 acres in Zone B.
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-1	A	Medium	3	along Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-2	A	Medium	4		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-3	B	Medium	5	along Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-4	B	Medium	6	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-5	B	Medium	7	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-6	B	Medium	8		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-7	B	Medium	9		2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	10	Swiss	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2	B	Low		Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low		Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-4	B	Low		88th	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01		C	Medium		3 sewer lines in Zone C	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	Low		4 roads in Zone C	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-3	C	Low		entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres om Zone C.
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-1	C	Low			3	

Table 4

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Swiss Air S/D

Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals

PWSID 211122.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Overall Rank after Analysis*	*Location*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Residential Areas	R01	R1-1	A	Low	1	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres in Zone A.
Residential Areas	R01	R1-2	B	Low	2	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 12 acres in Zone B.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	3	Swiss	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2	B	Low	4	Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low	5	Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-4	B	Low	6	88th	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-1	A	Low	7	along Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-2	A	Low	8		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-3	B	Low	9	along Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-4	B	Low	10	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-5	B	Low		off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-6	B	Low			2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-7	B	Low			2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01		C	Low		3 sewer lines in Zone C	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	Low		4 roads in Zone C	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-3	C	Low		entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres om Zone C.

Table 5

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Swiss Air S/D

Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

PWSID 211122.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Overall Rank after Analysis*	*Location*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Residential Areas	R01	R1-1	A	Low	1	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres in Zone A.
Residential Areas	R01	R1-2	B	Low	2	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 12 acres in Zone B.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	3	Swiss	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2	B	Low	4	Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low	5	Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-4	B	Low	6	88th	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-1	A	Low	7	along Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-2	A	Low	8		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-3	B	Low	9	along Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-4	B	Low	10	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-5	B	Low		off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-6	B	Low			2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-7	B	Low			2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01		C	Low		3 sewer lines in Zone C	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	Low		4 roads in Zone C	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-3	C	Low		entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres om Zone C.

Table 6

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Swiss Air S/D

Sources of Synthetic Organic Chemicals

PWSID 211122.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Overall Rank after Analysis*	*Location*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Residential Areas	R01	R1-1	A	Low	1	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres in Zone A.
Residential Areas	R01	R1-2	B	Low	2	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 12 acres in Zone B.
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-1	A	Low	3	along Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-2	A	Low	4		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-3	B	Low	5	along Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-4	B	Low	6	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-5	B	Low	7	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-6	B	Low	8		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-7	B	Low	9		2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-3	C	Low	10	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres om Zone C.
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01		C	Low		3 sewer lines in Zone C	2	

Table 7

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Swiss Air S/D

Sources of Other Organic Chemicals

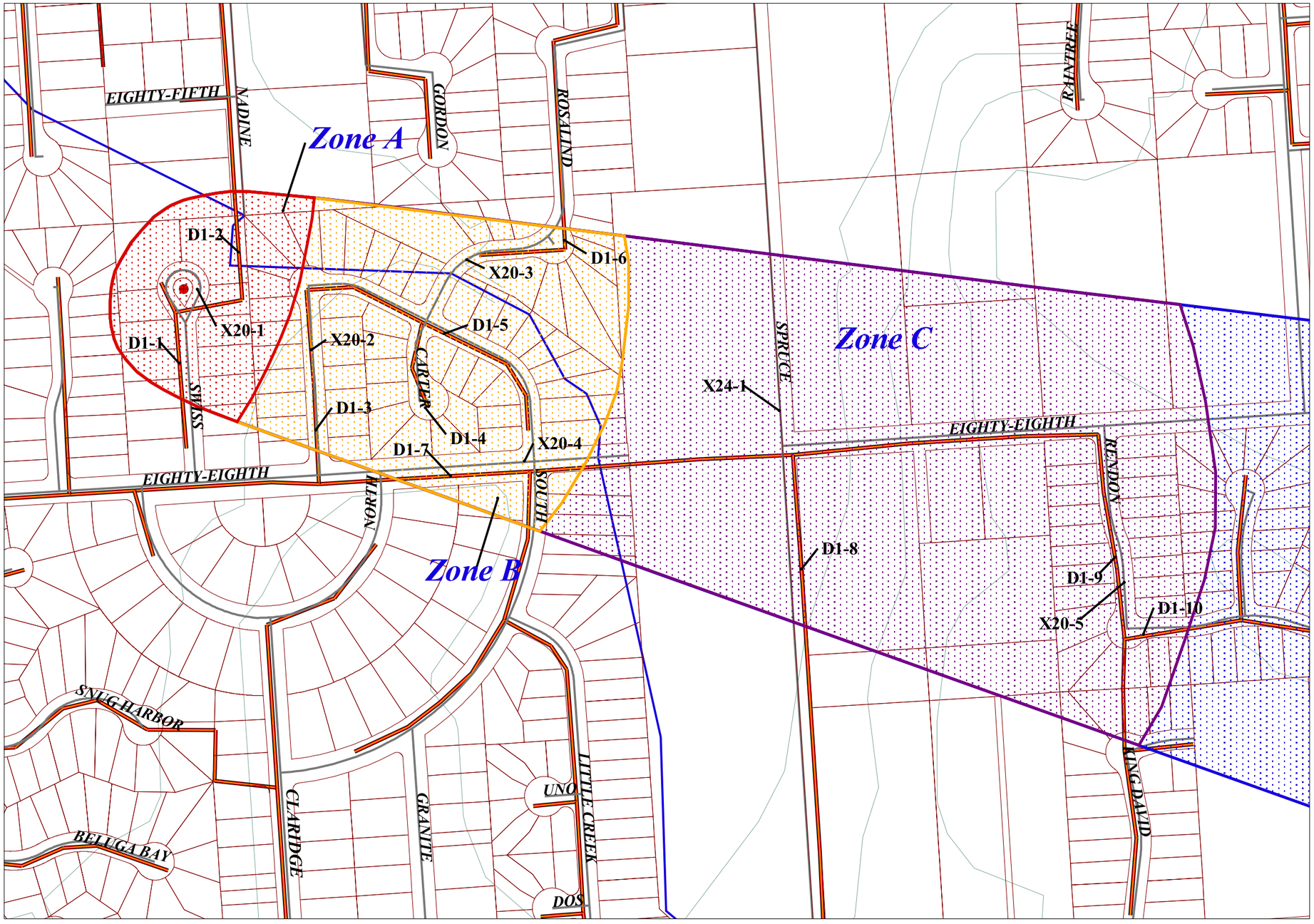
PWSID 211122.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Overall Rank after Analysis*	*Location*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Residential Areas	R01	R1-1	A	Low	1	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres in Zone A.
Residential Areas	R01	R1-2	B	Low	2	entire subdivision	3	Approximately 12 acres in Zone B.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	3	Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-1	A	Low	4	along Swiss	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-2	A	Low	5		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-3	B	Low	6	along Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-4	B	Low	7	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-5	B	Low	8	off Rosalind	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-6	B	Low	9		2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01	D1-7	B	Low	10		2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2	B	Low		Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low		Rosalind	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-4	B	Low		88th	2	
Domestic wastewater collection systems (sewer lines or lift stations)	D01		C	Low		3 sewer lines in Zone C	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	Low		4 roads in Zone C	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R1-3	C	Low		entire subdivision	3	Approximately 4 acres om Zone C.

APPENDIX C

Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential & Existing Contaminant Sources for Swiss Aire Subdivision

Drinking Water Protection Area and
Potential & Existing Contaminant Sources for Swiss Aire Subdivision



- Drinking Water Well - Swiss Air Subdivision

Zone A Protection Area
- Several Months Travel Time

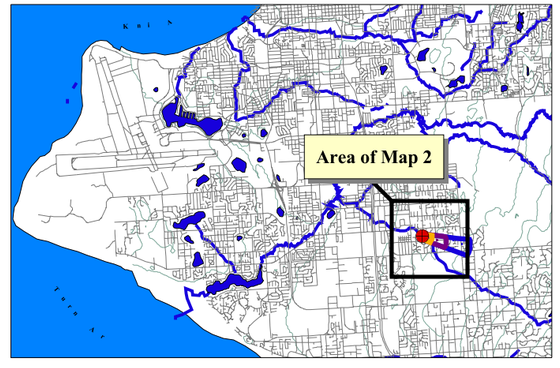
Zone B Protection Area
- Less than 2 Years Travel Time

Zone C Protection Area
- Less Than 5 Years Travel Time

Zone D Protection Area
- Less Than 10 Years Travel Time

- Land Parcels
- Roads (X20)
- Sewer Lines (D1)
- Elevation Contours
- Streams

N
W E
S

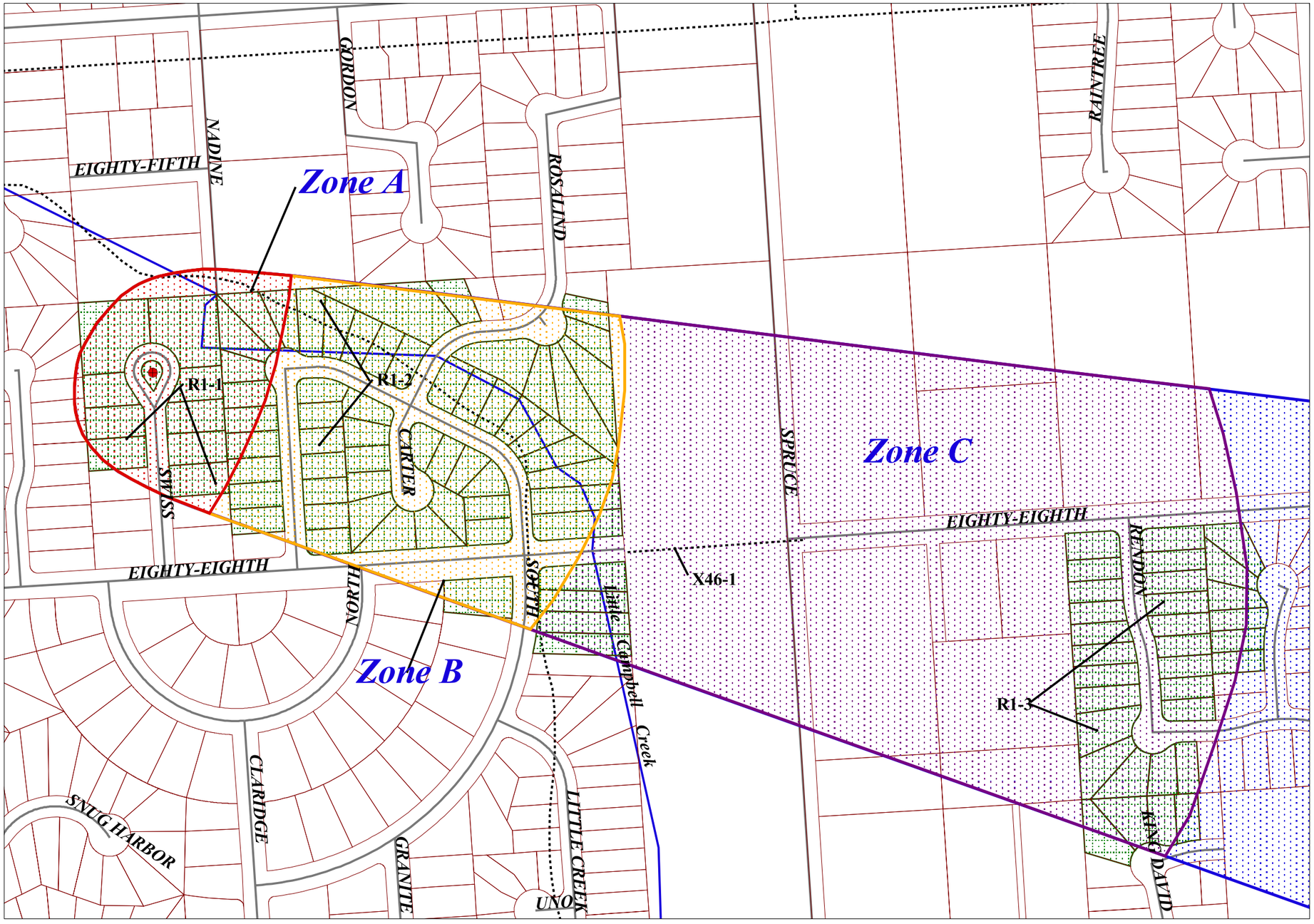


500 0 500 1000 1500 Feet

PWSID 211122.001

Map 2

Drinking Water Protection Area and
Potential & Existing Contaminant Sources for Swiss Aire Subdivision



- Drinking Water Well - Swiss Air Subdivision

Zone A Protection Area
- Several Months Travel Time

Zone B Protection Area
- Less than 2 Years Travel Time

Zone C Protection Area
- Less Than 5 Years Travel Time

Zone D Protection Area
- Less Than 10 Years Travel Time

- Land Parcels
- Residential Areas (R1)
- Roads (X20)
- Recreation Trails (X46)
- Streams

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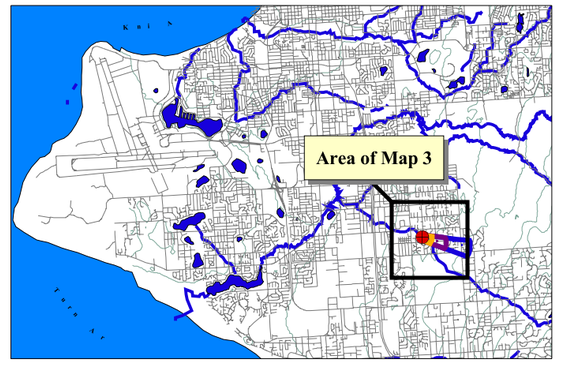
W E
S

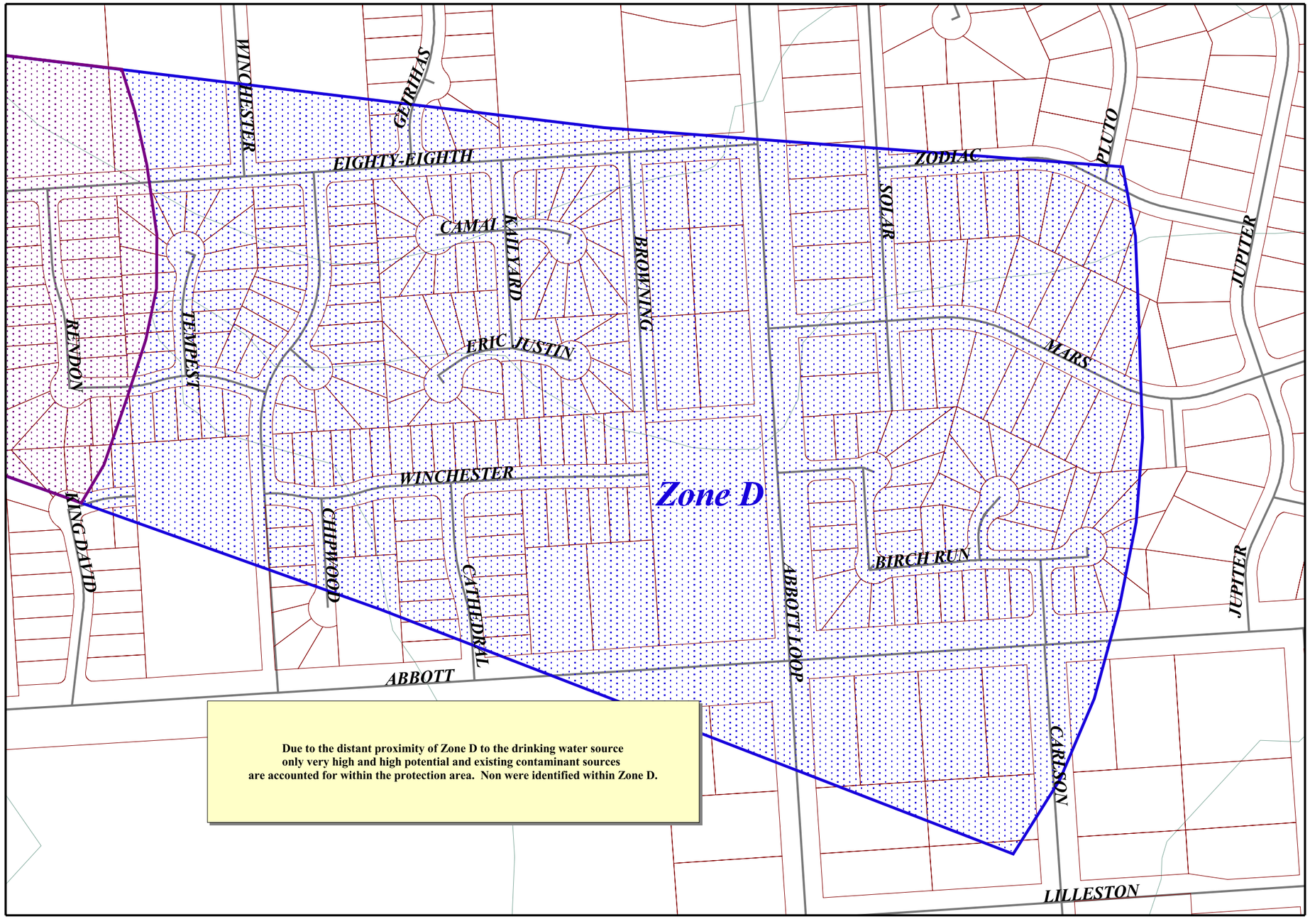


500 0 500 1000 1500 Feet

PWSID 211122.001

Map 3

Drinking Water Protection Area and
Potential & Existing Contaminant Sources for Swiss Aire Subdivision



- Drinking Water Well - Swiss Air Subdivision

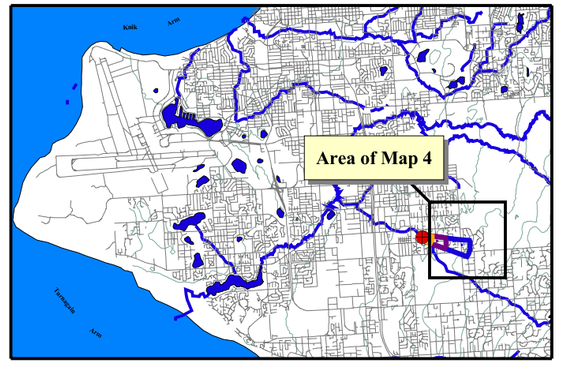
Zone A Protection Area
- Several Months Travel Time

Zone B Protection Area
- Less than 2 Years Travel Time

Zone C Protection Area
- Less Than 5 Years Travel Time

Zone D Protection Area
- Less Than 10 Years Travel Time
- Land Parcels
- Roads (X20)
- Elevation Contours

N
W E
S



300 0 300 600 900 Feet

PWSID 211122.001

Map 4

APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for Swiss Aire Subdivision

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Swiss Aire Subdivision

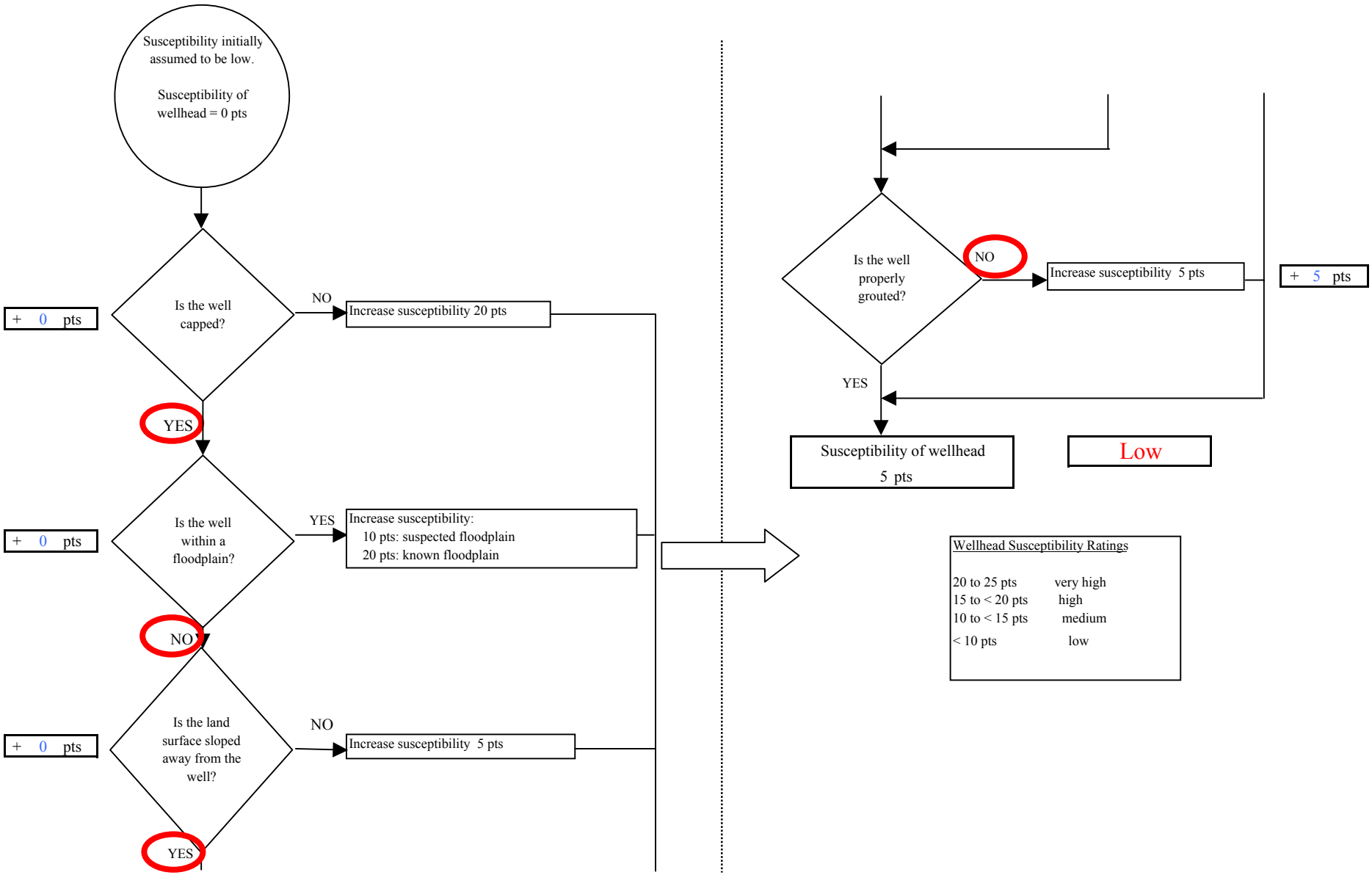


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Swiss Aire Subdivision

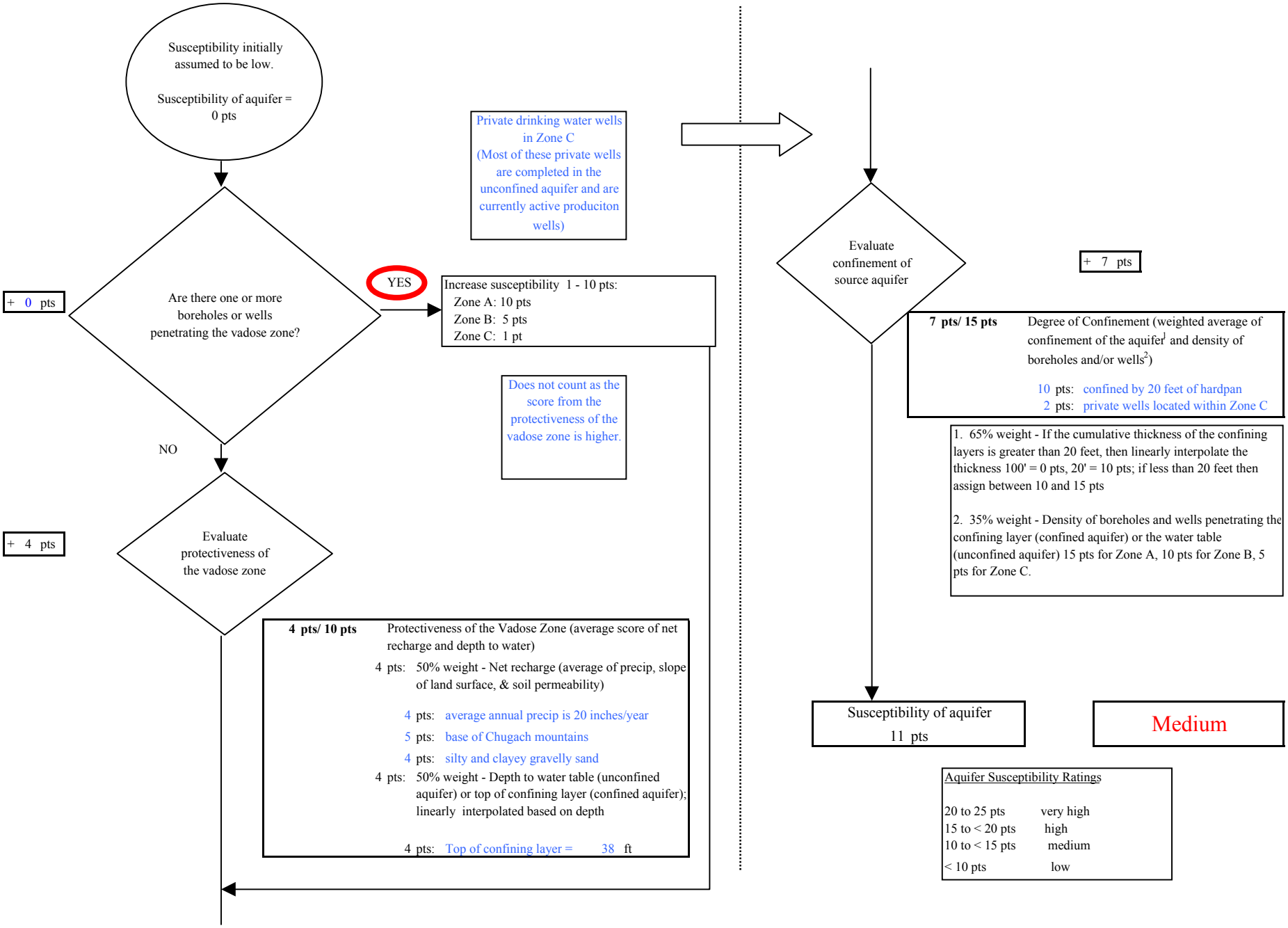
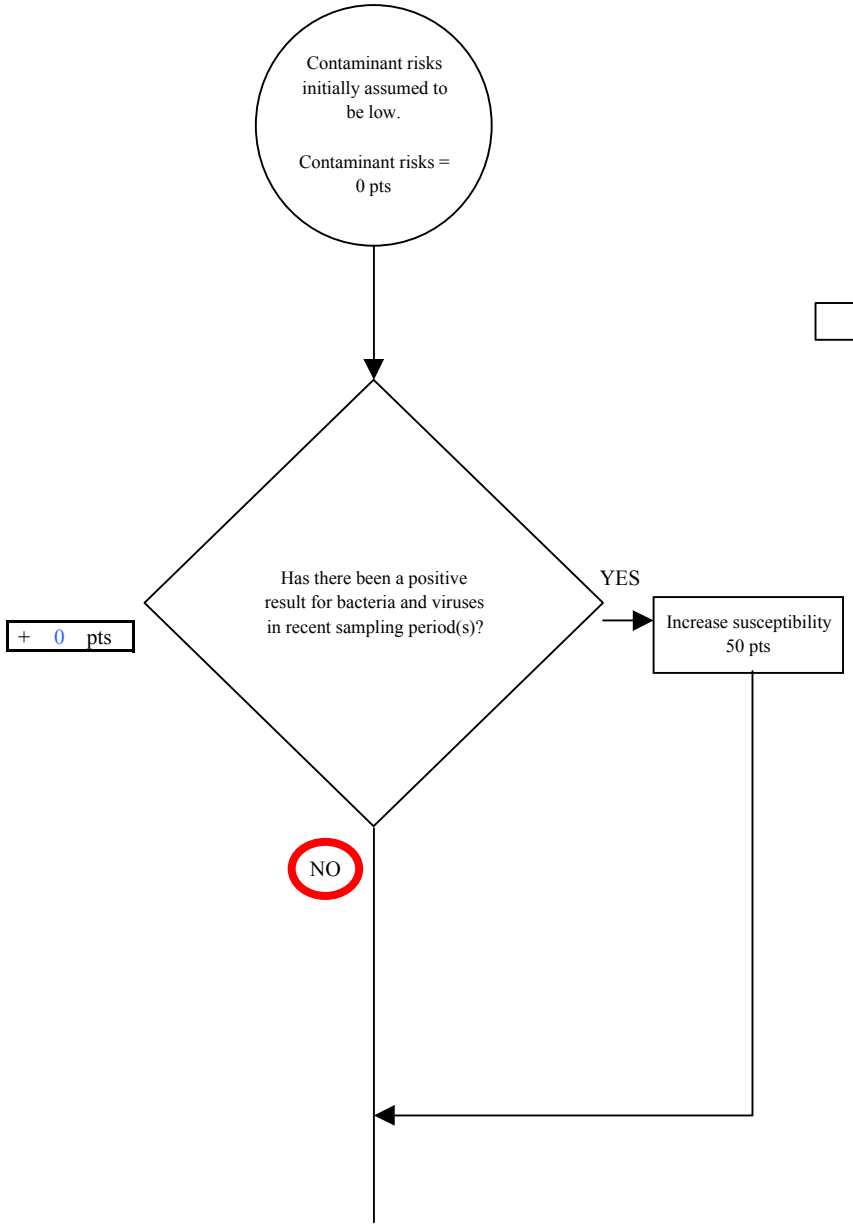
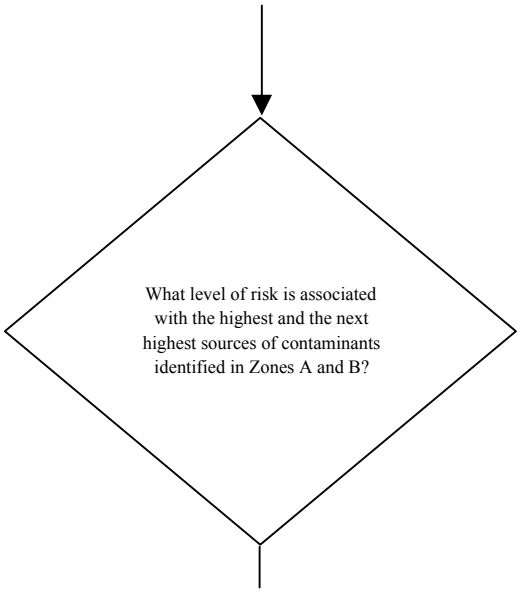


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Bacteria & Viruses





+ 20 pts

Risk Rankings for Contaminant Sources Identified in Zones A and B

	Zone A	Zone B	Total
Very Highs(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	1	0	1
Low(s)	2	3	5

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
MEDIUM	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
HIGH	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
VERY HIGH	----	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts

Matrix Score 20

Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density.

Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Bacteria & Viruses

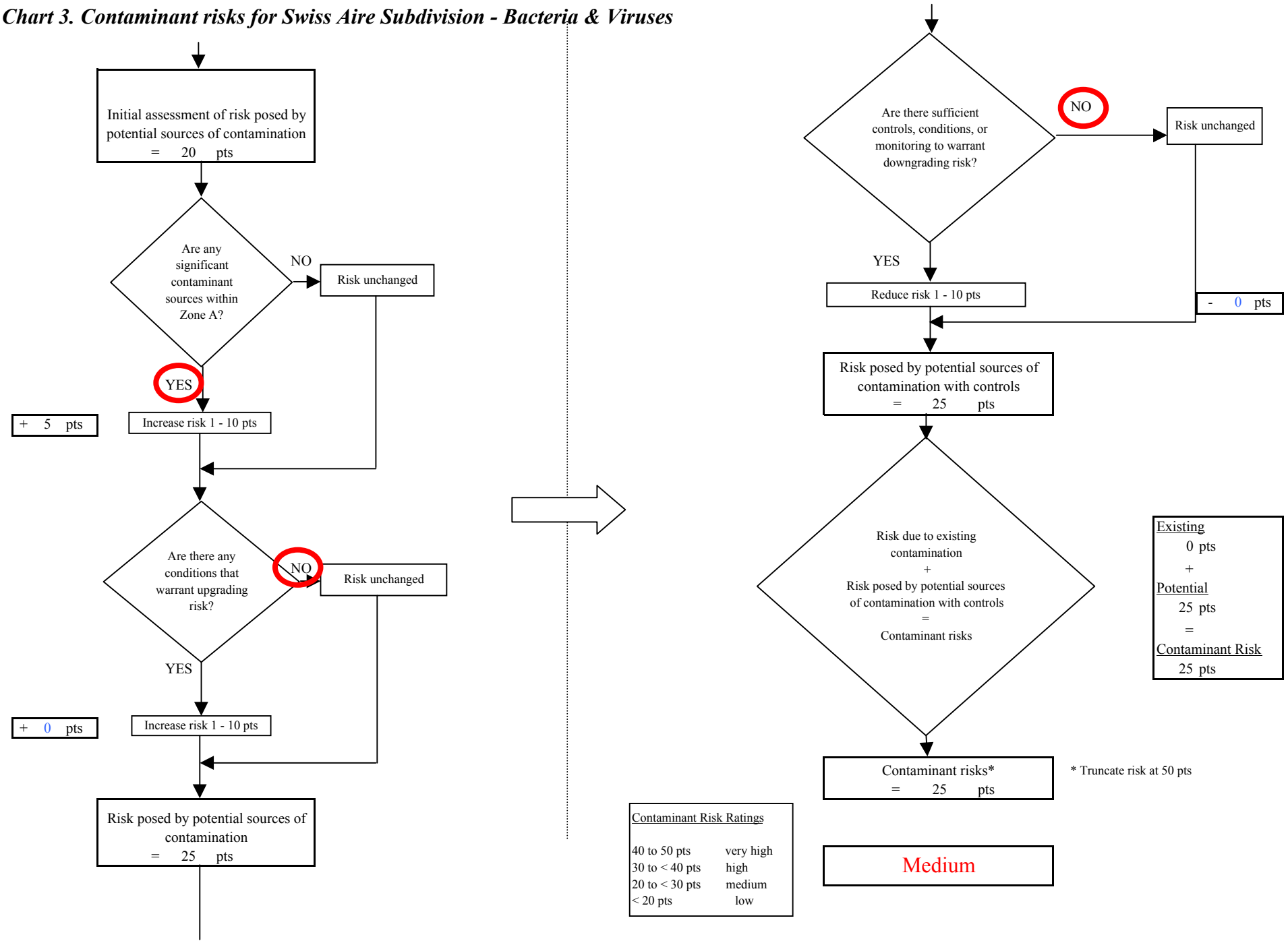


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Bacteria & Viruses

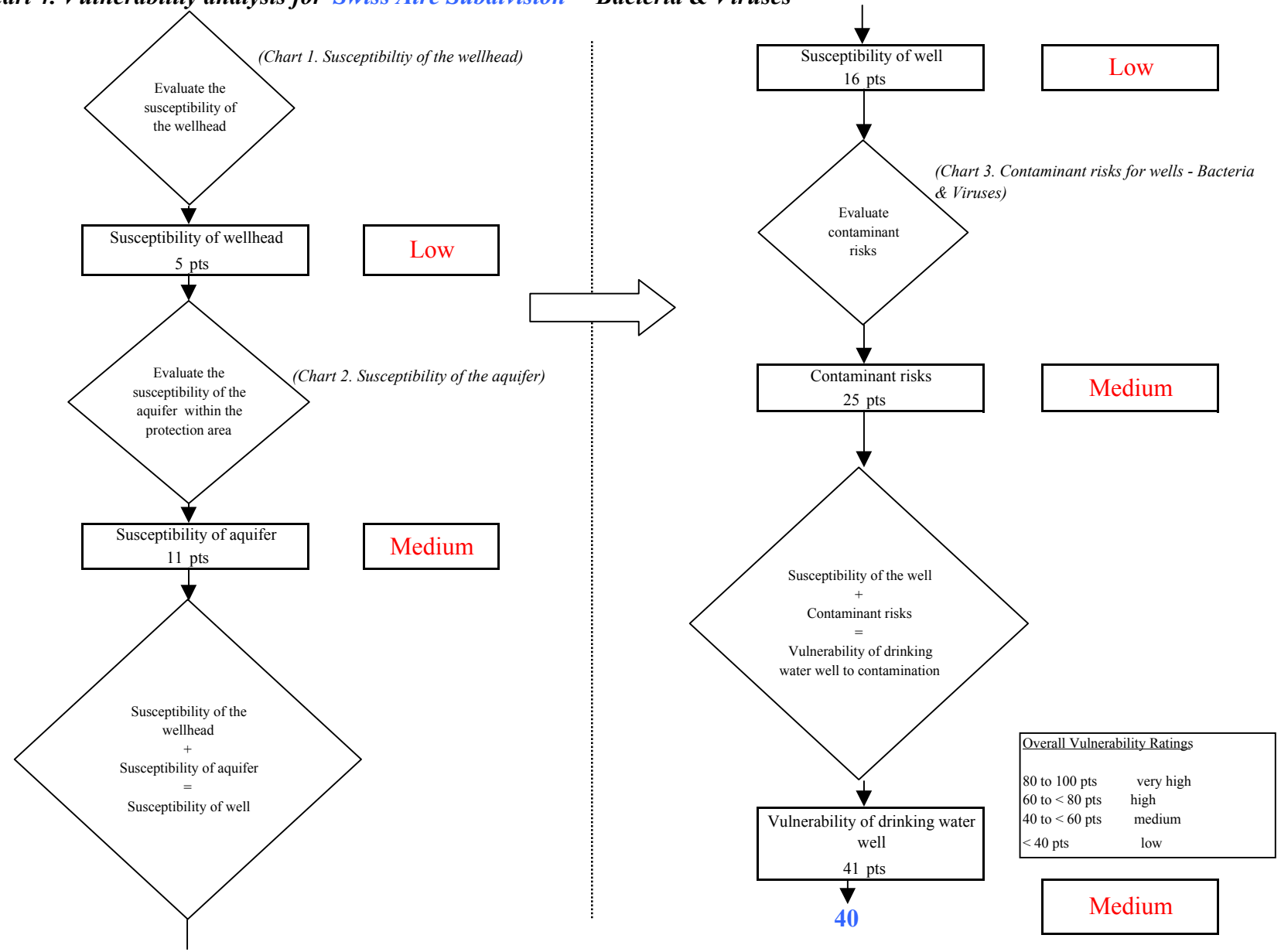


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Nitrates and Nitrites

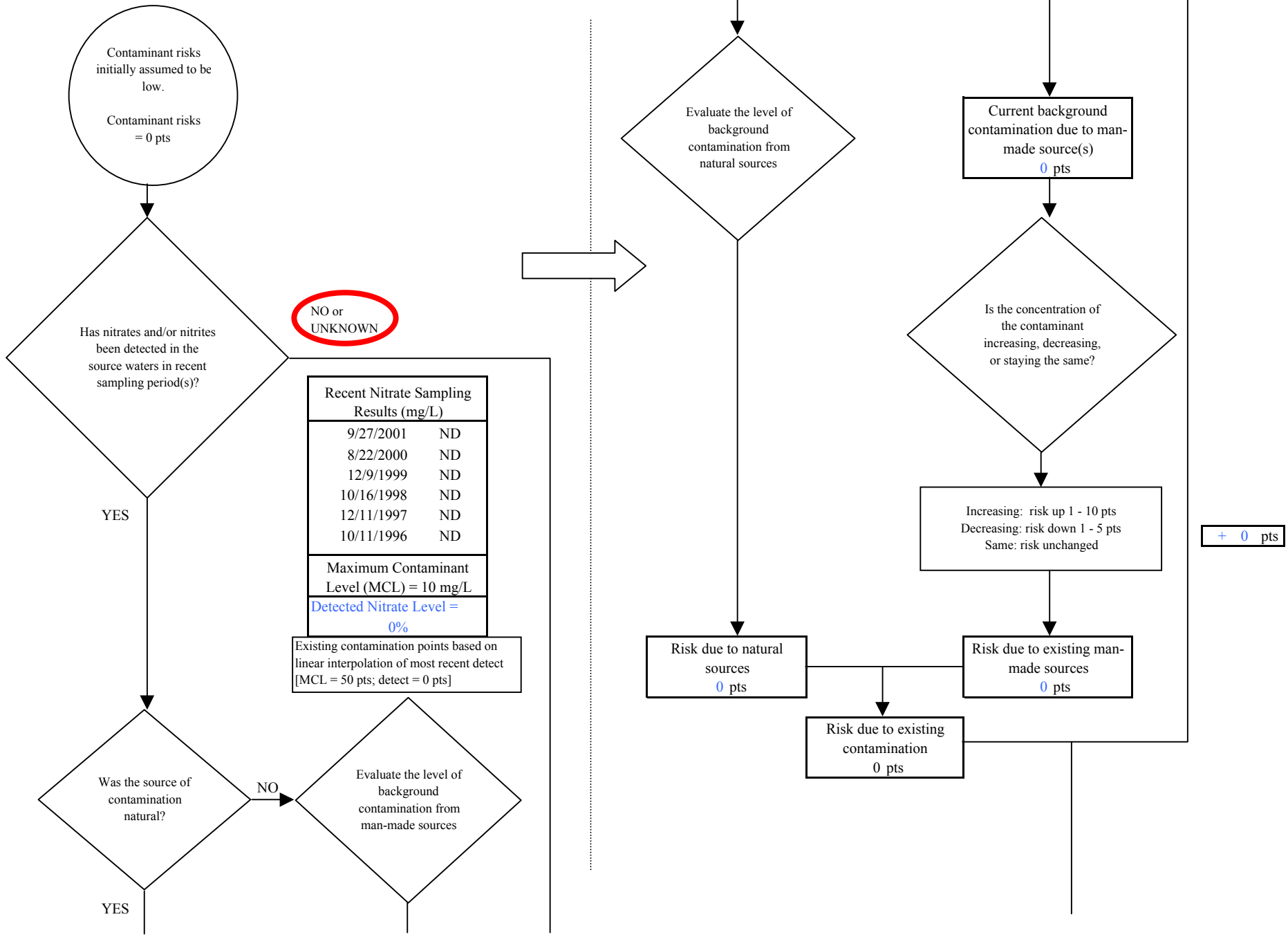


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Nitrates and Nitrites

+ 20 pts

What level of risk is associated with the highest and the next highest risk sources(s) of contaminants identified in Zones A, B and C?

Risk Levels for Contaminant Sources identified in Zones A, B and C

	Zone A	Zones B&C	Total
Very Highs(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	1	0	1
Low(s)	2	4	6

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
MEDIUM	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
HIGH	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
VERY HIGH	----	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts

Matrix Score 20

Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density.

Initial assessment of risk posed by potential sources of contamination = 20 pts

Is the source aquifer fractured rock or karst?

YES

NO

Are all of the higher risk sources beyond Zones A and B?

NO

Risk unchanged

YES

Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts

- 0 pts

Are any significant sources within Zone A?

NO

Risk unchanged

YES

Increase risk 1 - 10 pts

+ 5 pts

Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Nitrates and Nitrites

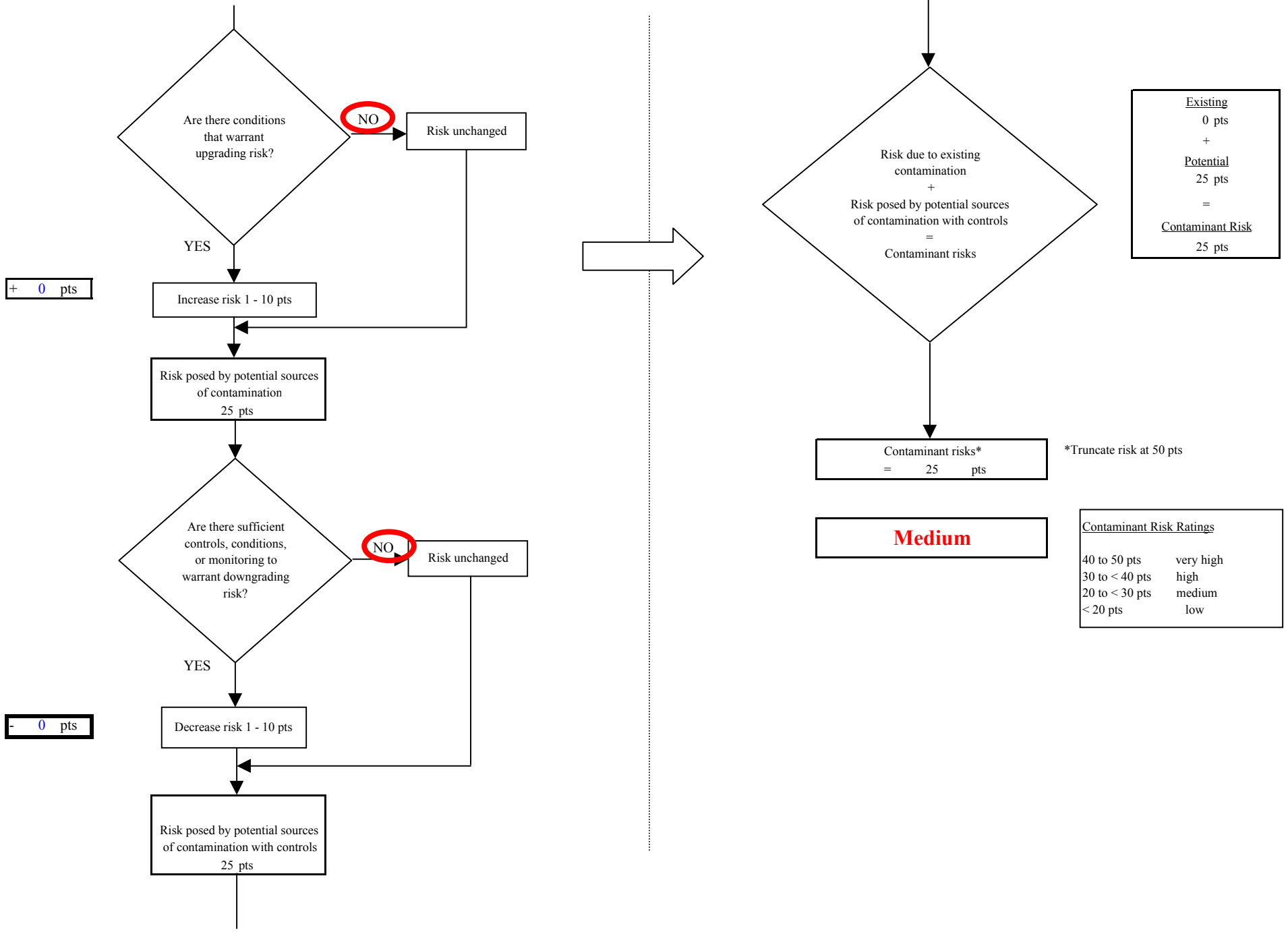


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Nitrates and Nitrites

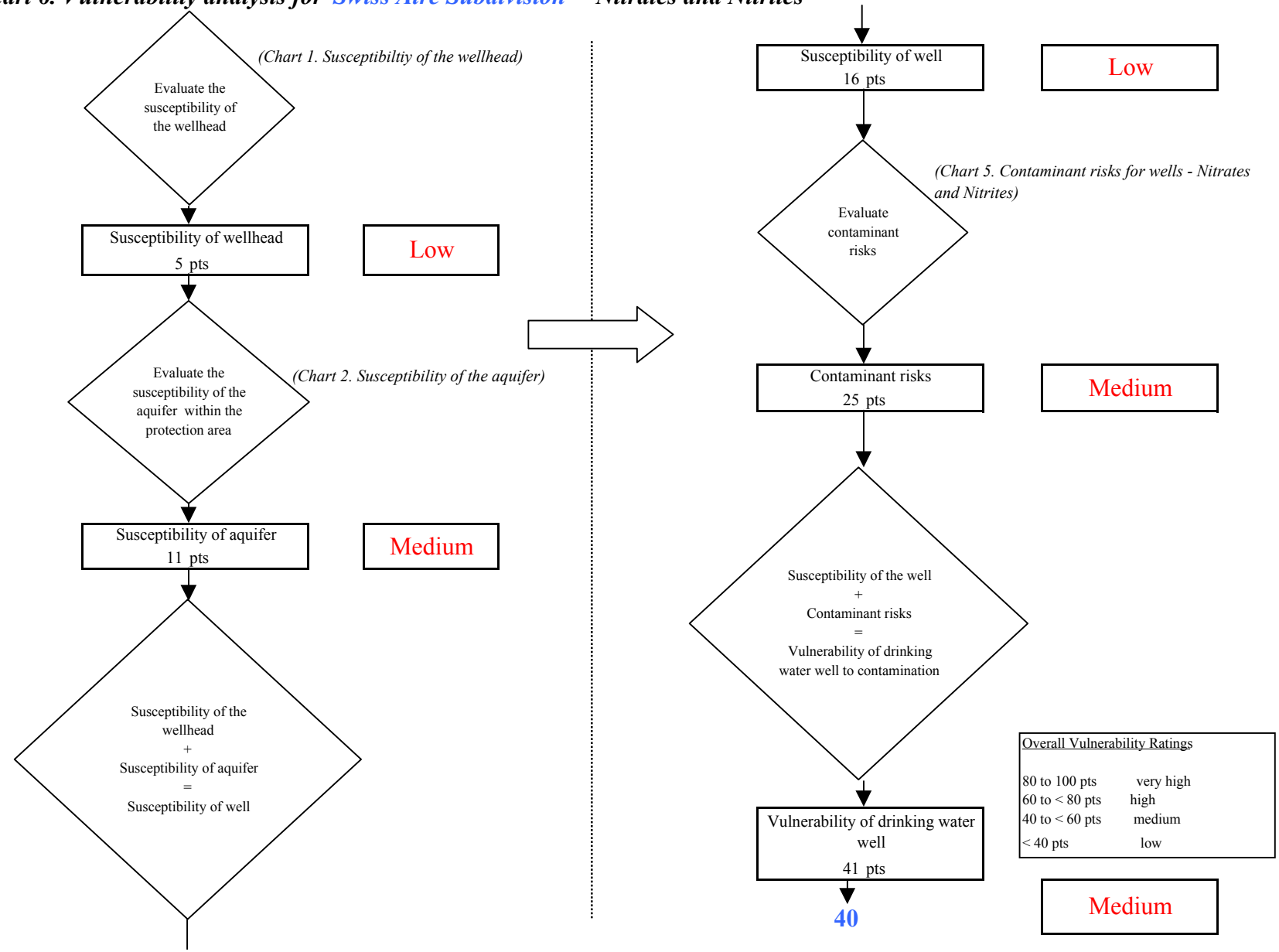


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Volatile Organic Chemicals

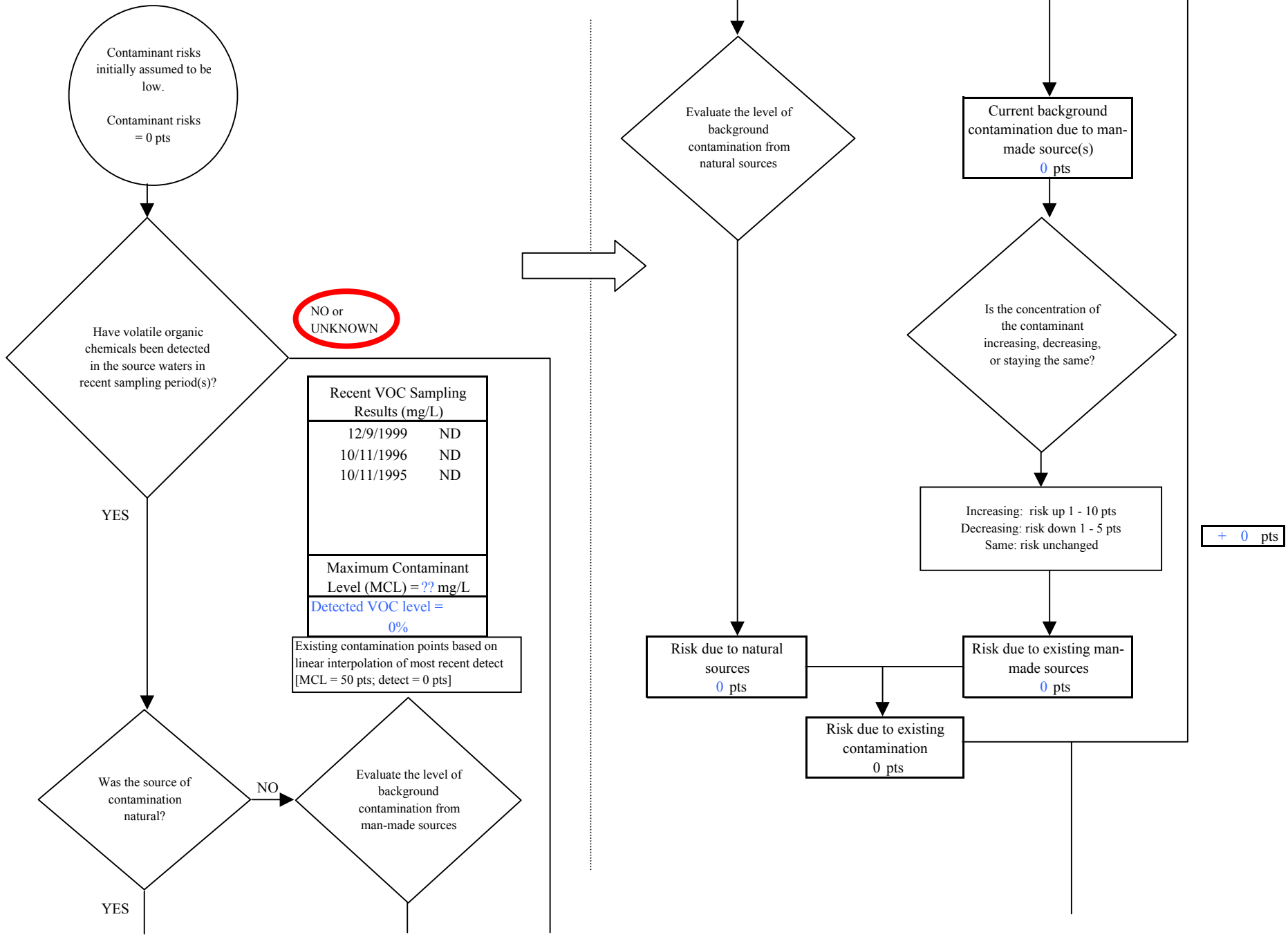


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Volatile Organic Chemicals

+ 10 pts

What level of risk is associated with the highest and the next highest risk sources(s) of contaminants identified in Zones A, B and C?

Risk Levels for Contaminant Sources identified in Zones A, B and C

	Zone A	Zones B&C	Total
Very Highs(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	3	3	6

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
MEDIUM	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
HIGH	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
VERY HIGH	----	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts

Matrix Score 10

Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density.

Initial assessment of risk posed by potential sources of contamination = 10 pts

Is the source aquifer fractured rock or karst?

YES

NO

Are all of the higher risk sources beyond Zones A and B?

NO

Risk unchanged

YES

Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts

- 0 pts

Are any significant sources within Zone A?

NO

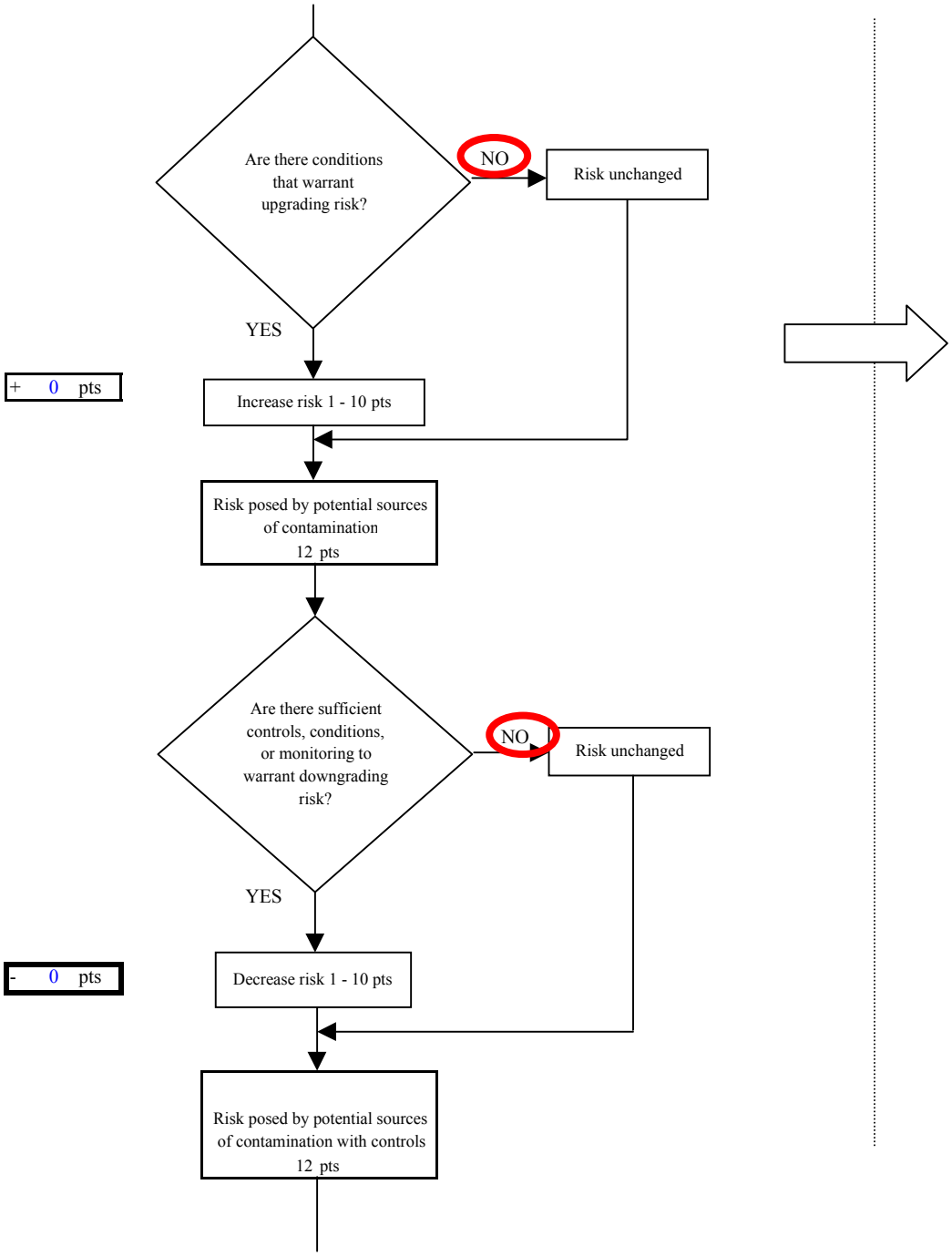
Risk unchanged

YES

Increase risk 1 - 10 pts

+ 2 pts

Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Volatile Organic Chemicals



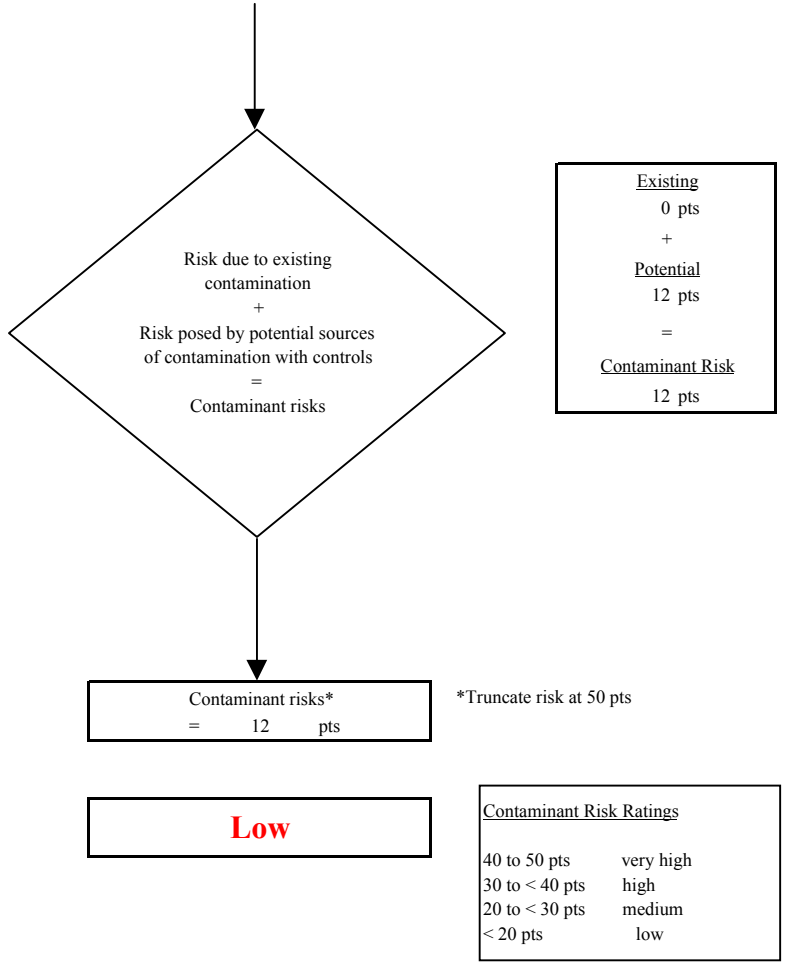


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Volatile Organic Chemicals

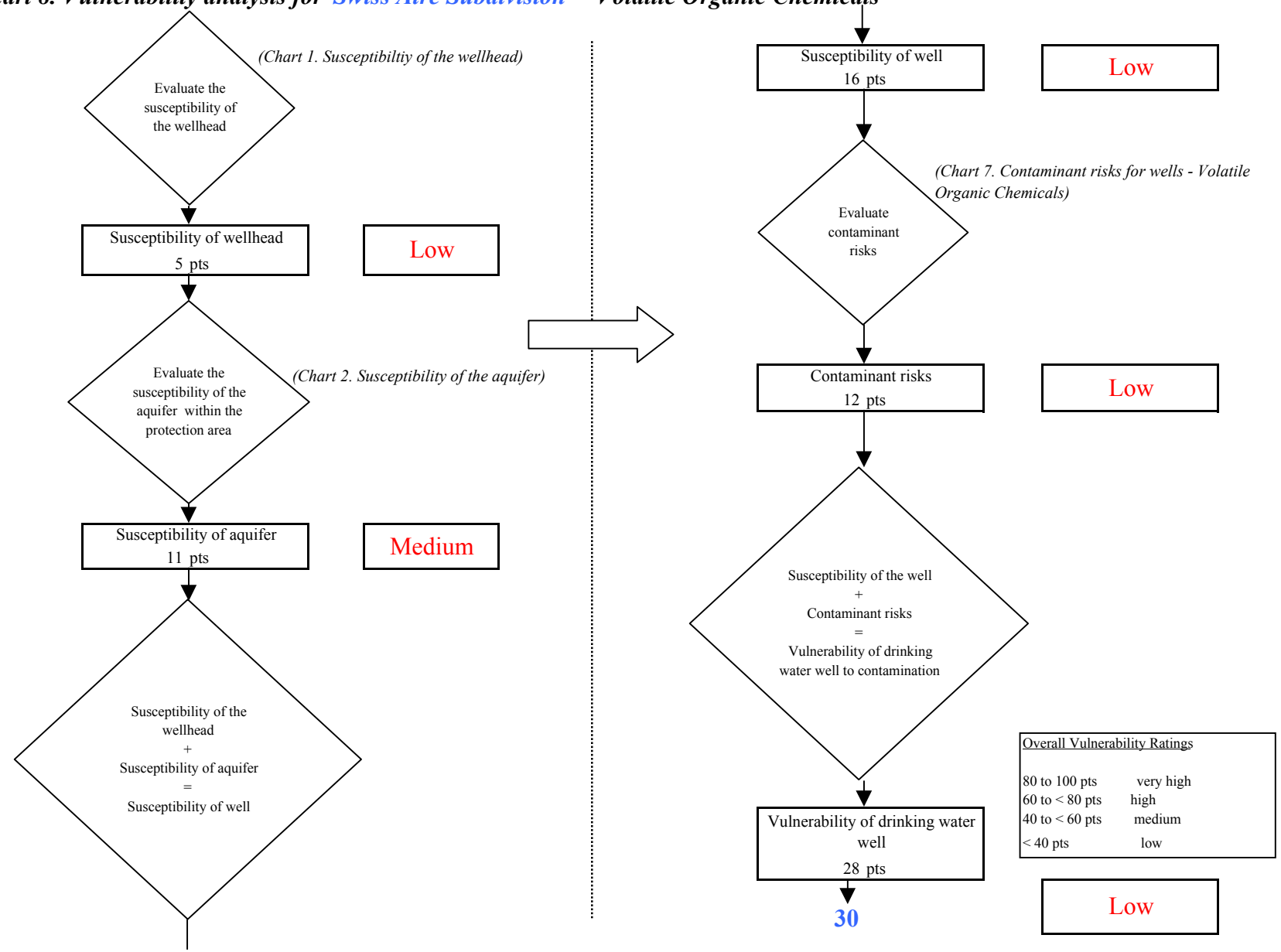


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

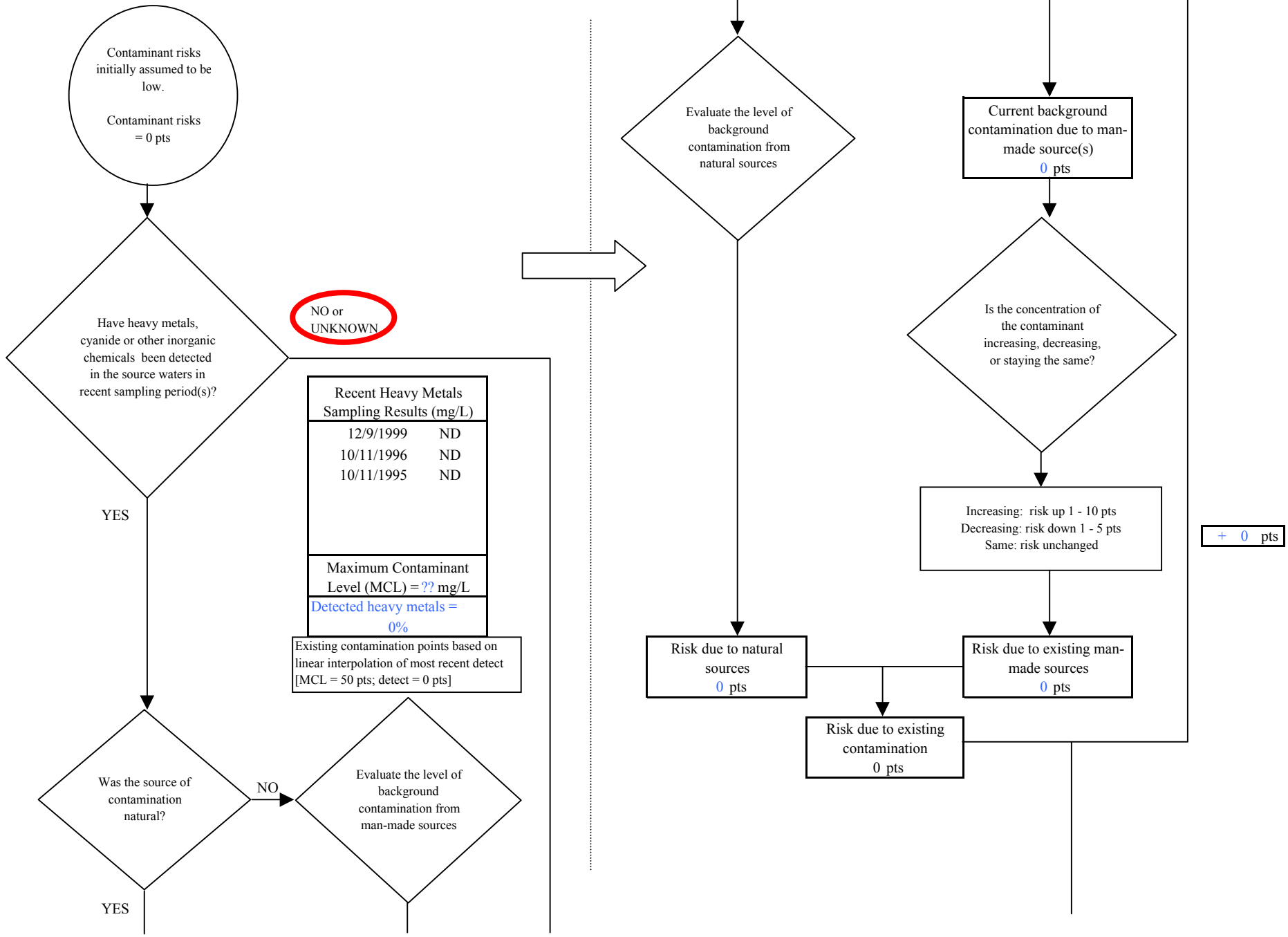
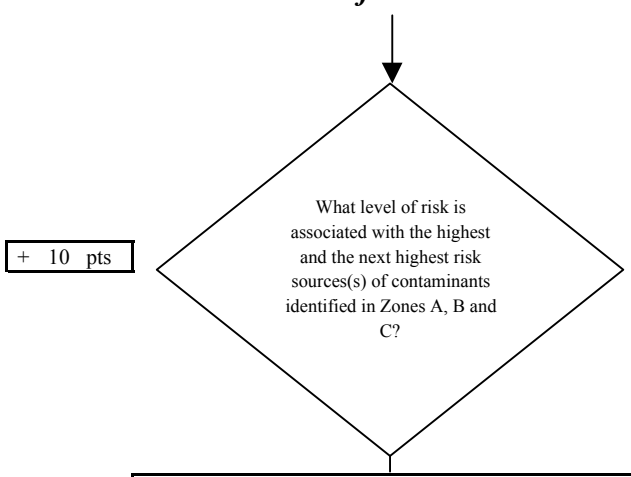


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals



+ 10 pts

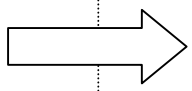
Risk Levels for Contaminant Sources identified in Zones A, B and C

	Zone A	Zones B&C	Total
Very Highs(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	3	3	6

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
MEDIUM	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
HIGH	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
VERY HIGH	----	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts

Matrix Score 10

Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density.



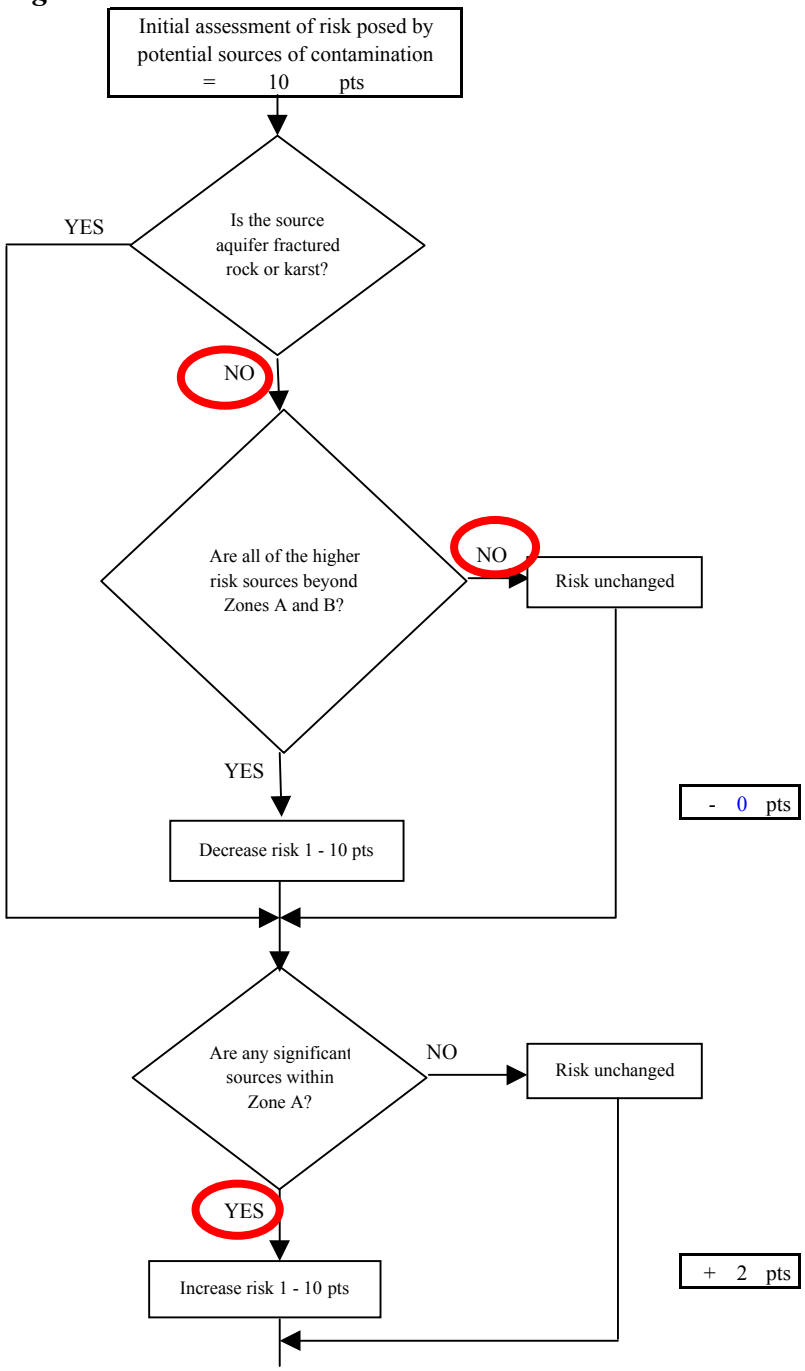


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

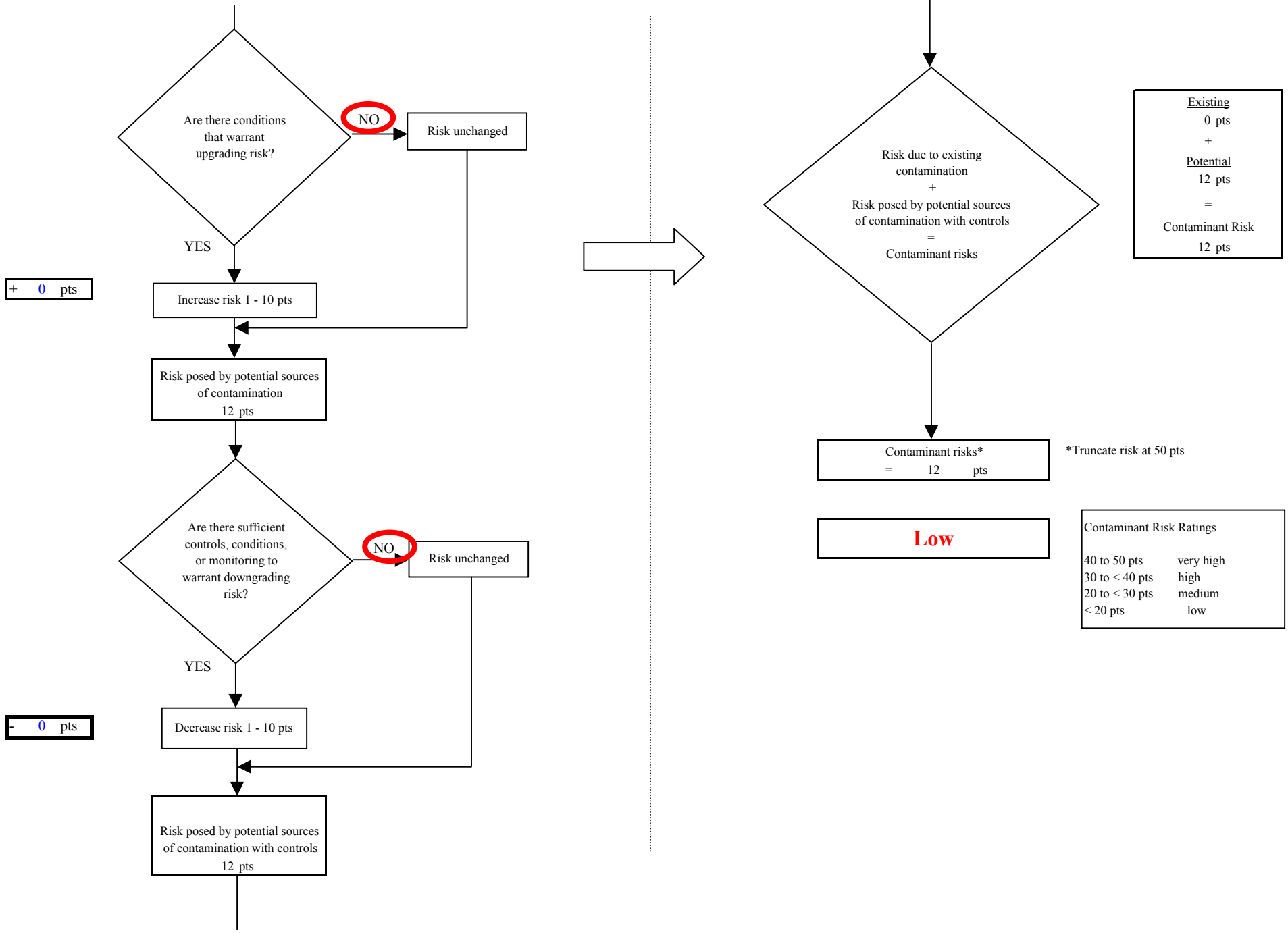


Chart 10. Vulnerability analysis for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

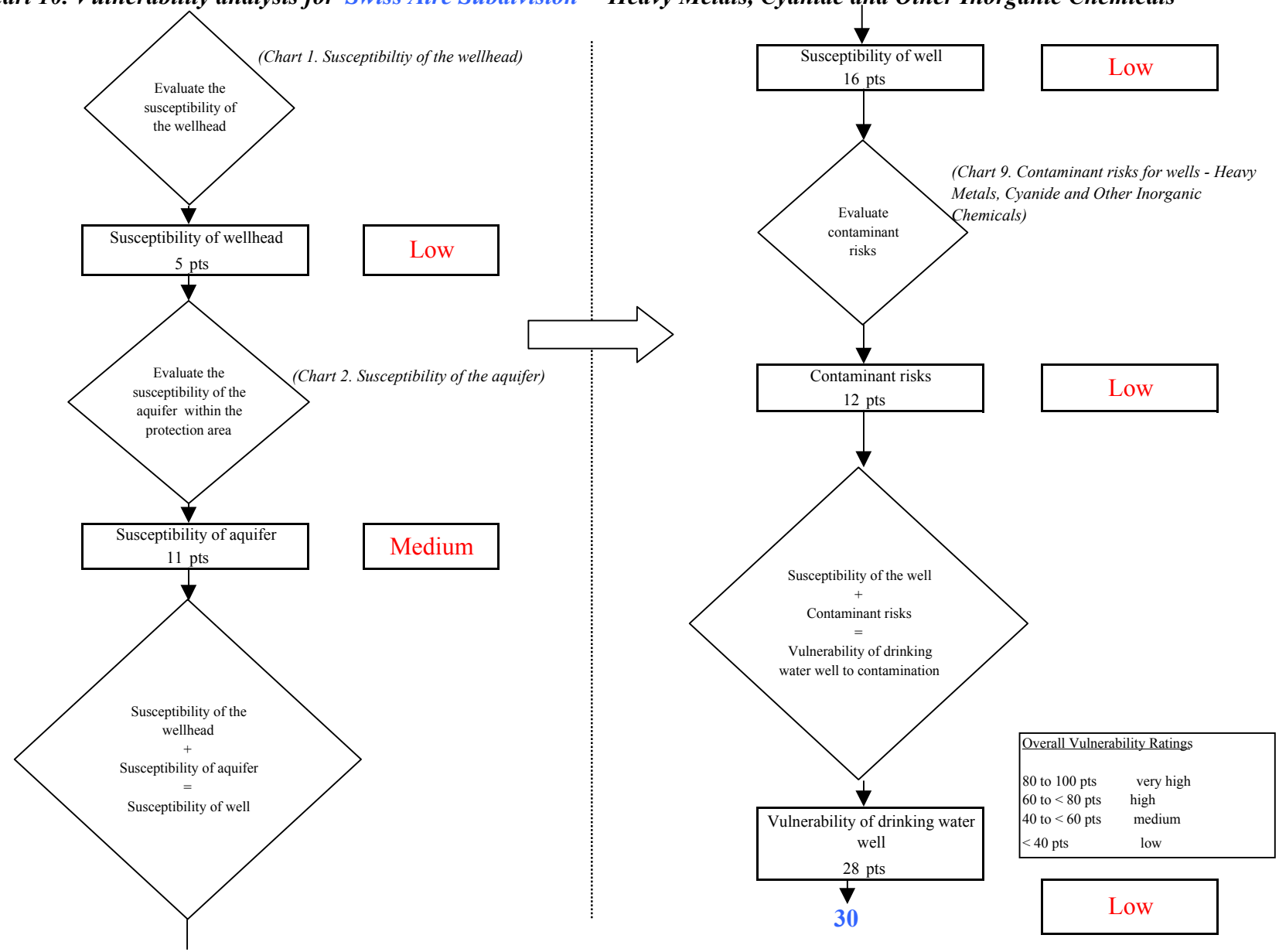


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

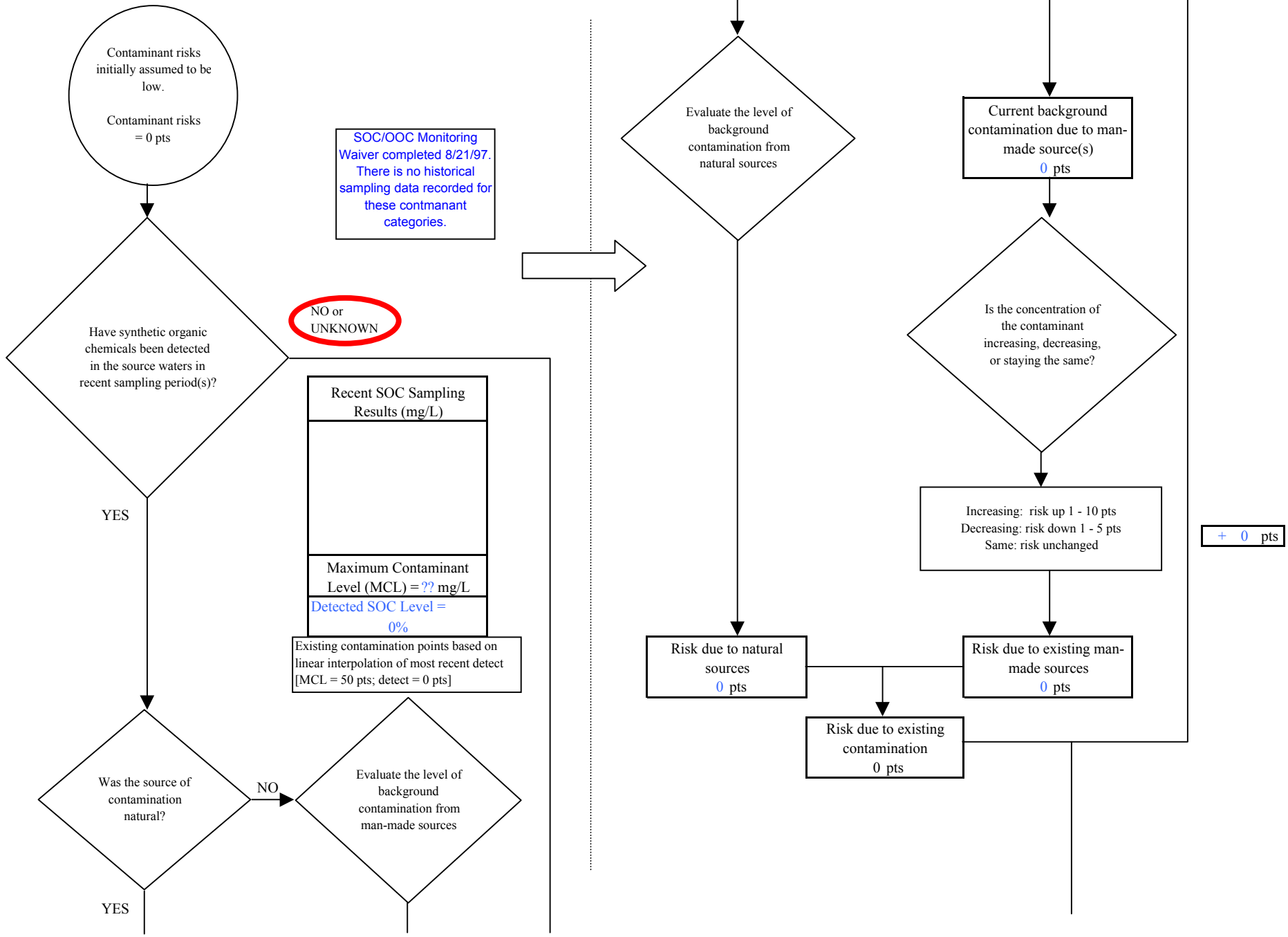
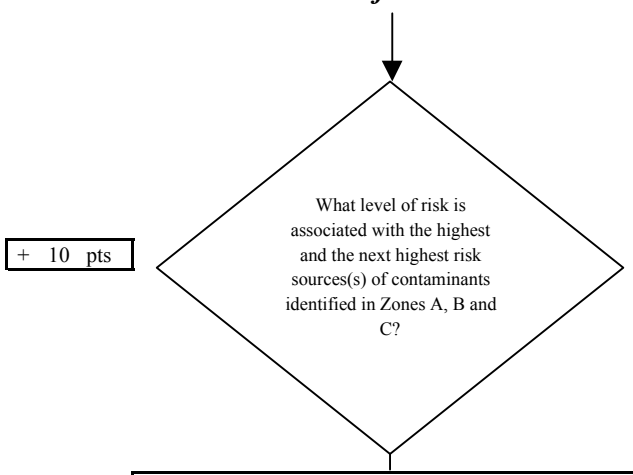


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Synthetic Organic Chemicals



+ 10 pts

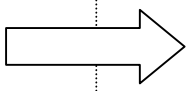
Risk Levels for Contaminant Sources identified in Zones A, B and C

	Zone A	Zones B&C	Total
Very Highs(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	2	2	4

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
MEDIUM	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
HIGH	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
VERY HIGH	----	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts

Matrix Score 10

Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density.



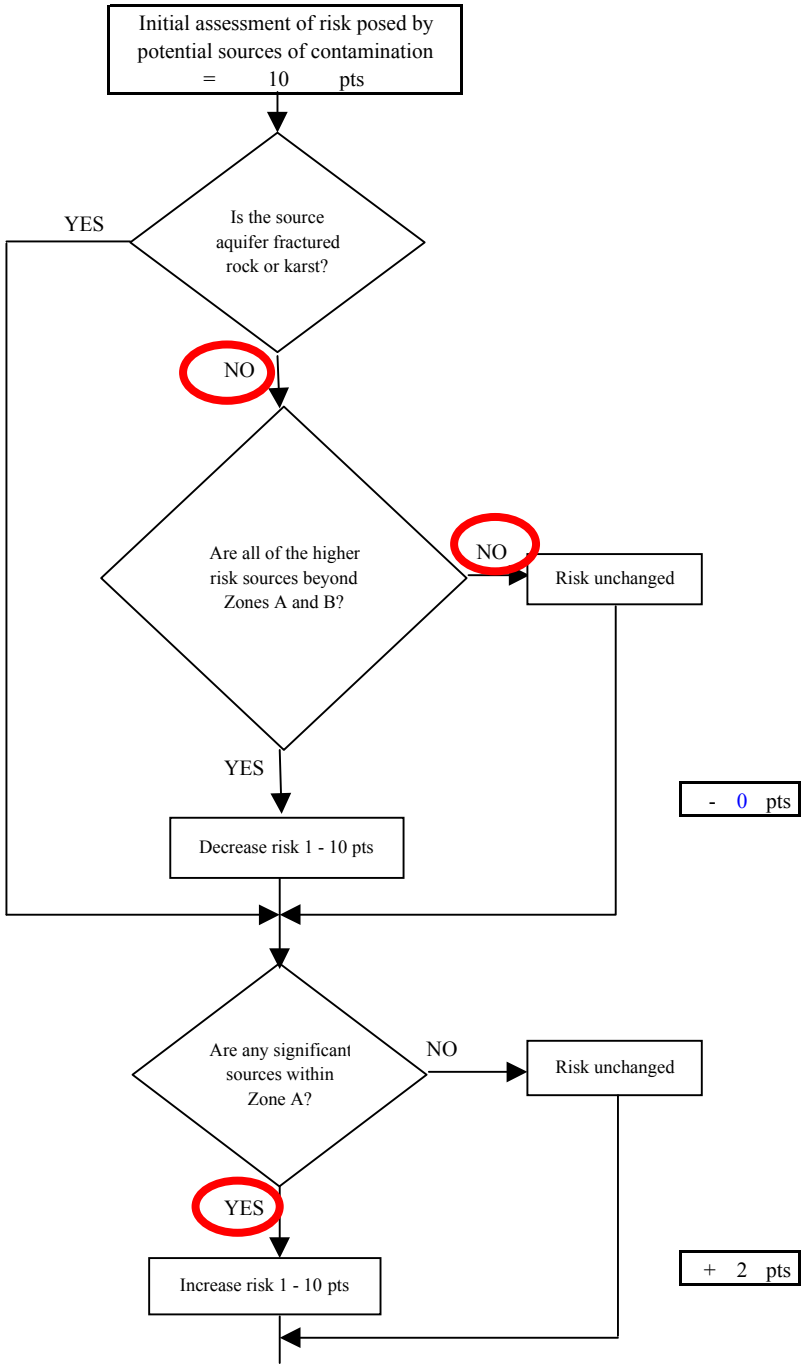
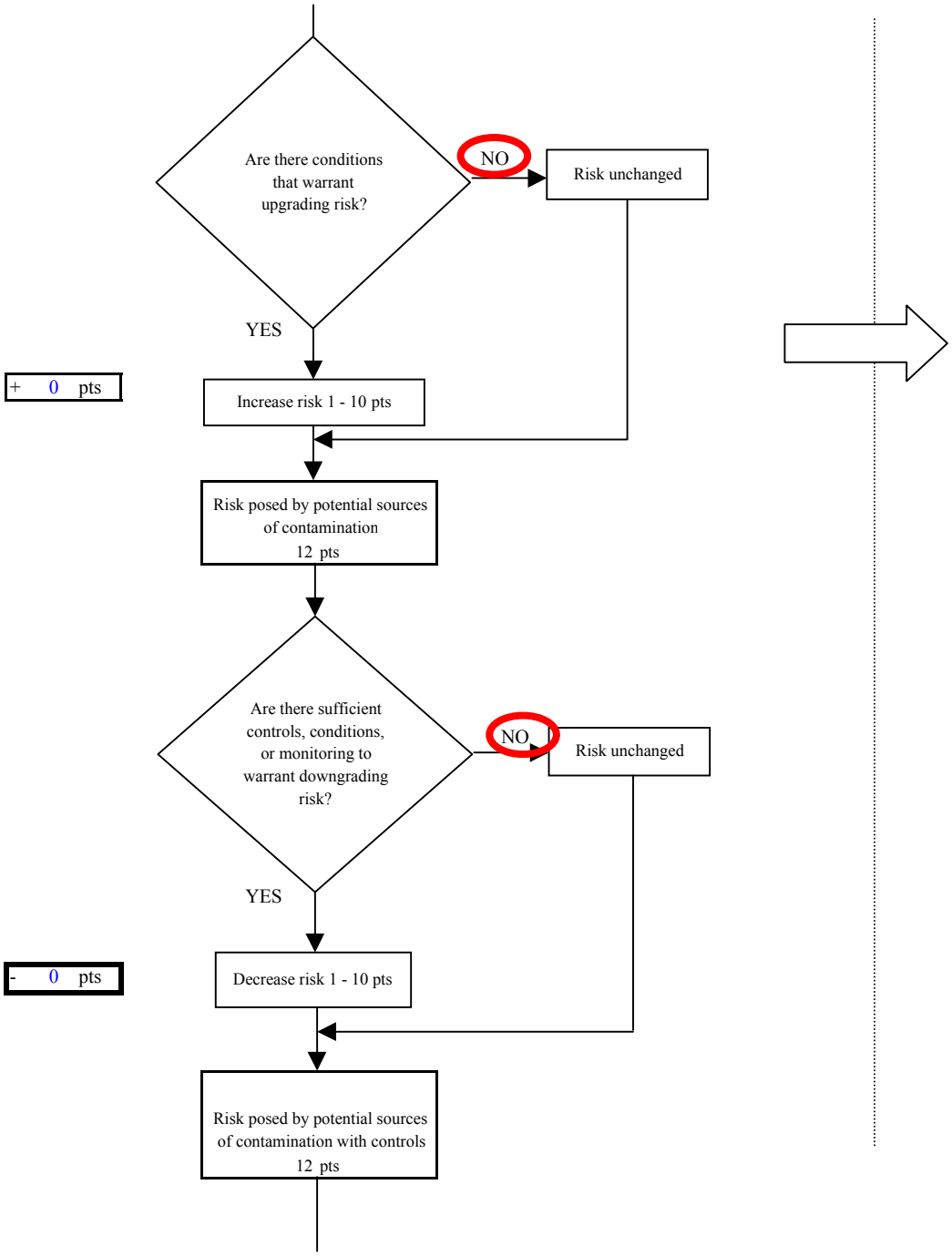
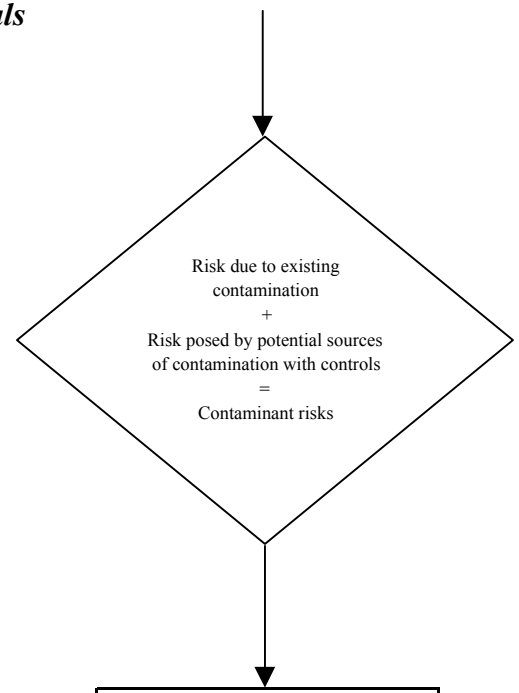


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Synthetic Organic Chemicals





Existing
0 pts
+
Potential
12 pts
=
Contaminant Risk
12 pts

Contaminant risks*
= 12 pts

*Truncate risk at 50 pts

Low

Contaminant Risk Ratings

40 to 50 pts	very high
30 to < 40 pts	high
20 to < 30 pts	medium
< 20 pts	low

Chart 12. Vulnerability analysis for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

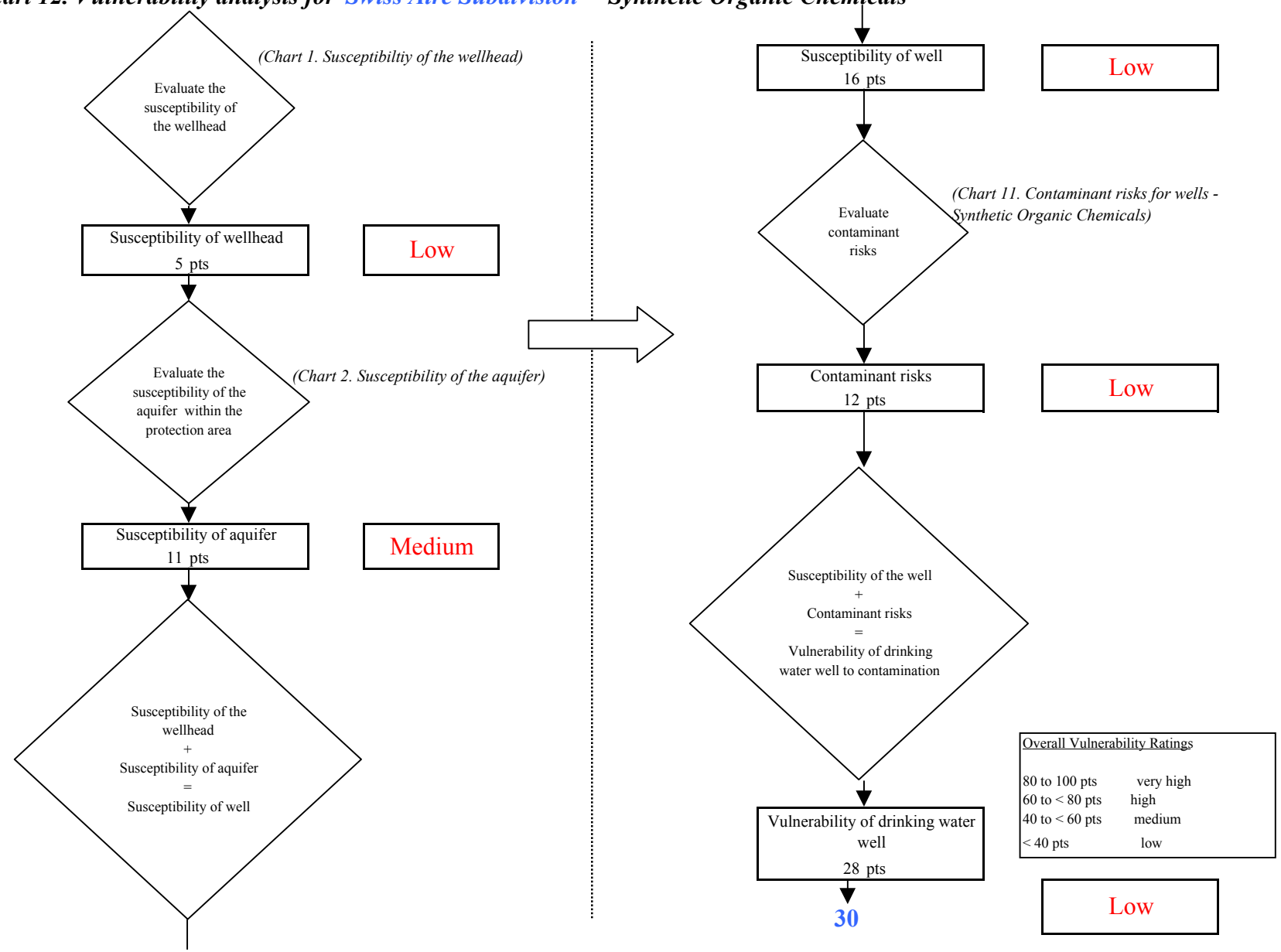


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Other Organic Chemicals

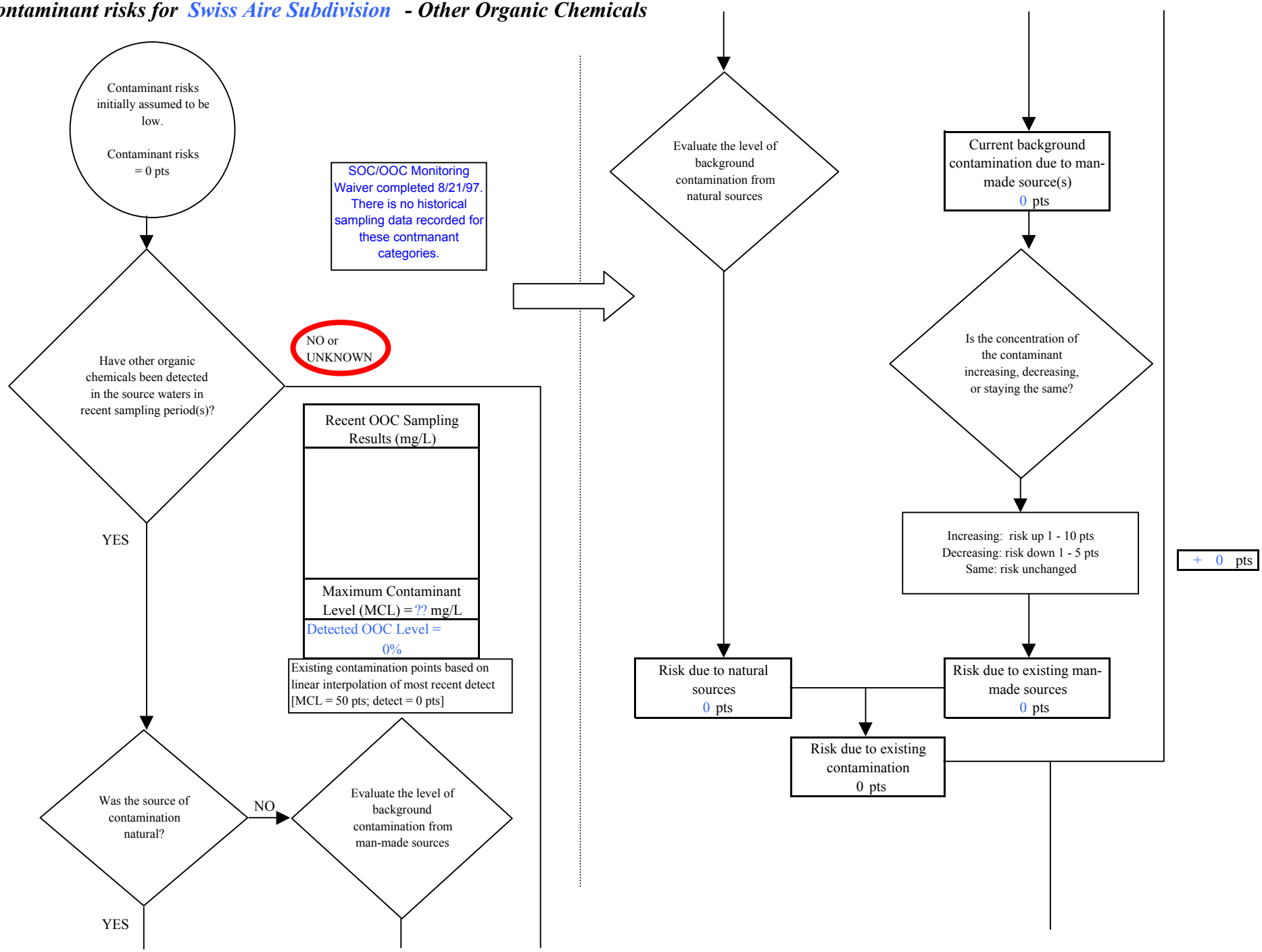


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Other Organic Chemicals

+ 10 pts

What level of risk is associated with the highest and the next highest risk sources(s) of contaminants identified in Zones A, B and C?

Risk Levels for Contaminant Sources identified in Zones A, B and C

	Zone A	Zones B&C	Total
Very Highs(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	3	2	5

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
MEDIUM	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
HIGH	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
VERY HIGH	----	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts

Matrix Score 10

Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density.

Initial assessment of risk posed by potential sources of contamination = 10 pts

Is the source aquifer fractured rock or karst?

YES

NO

Are all of the higher risk sources beyond Zones A and B?

NO

Risk unchanged

YES

Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts

- 0 pts

Are any significant sources within Zone A?

NO

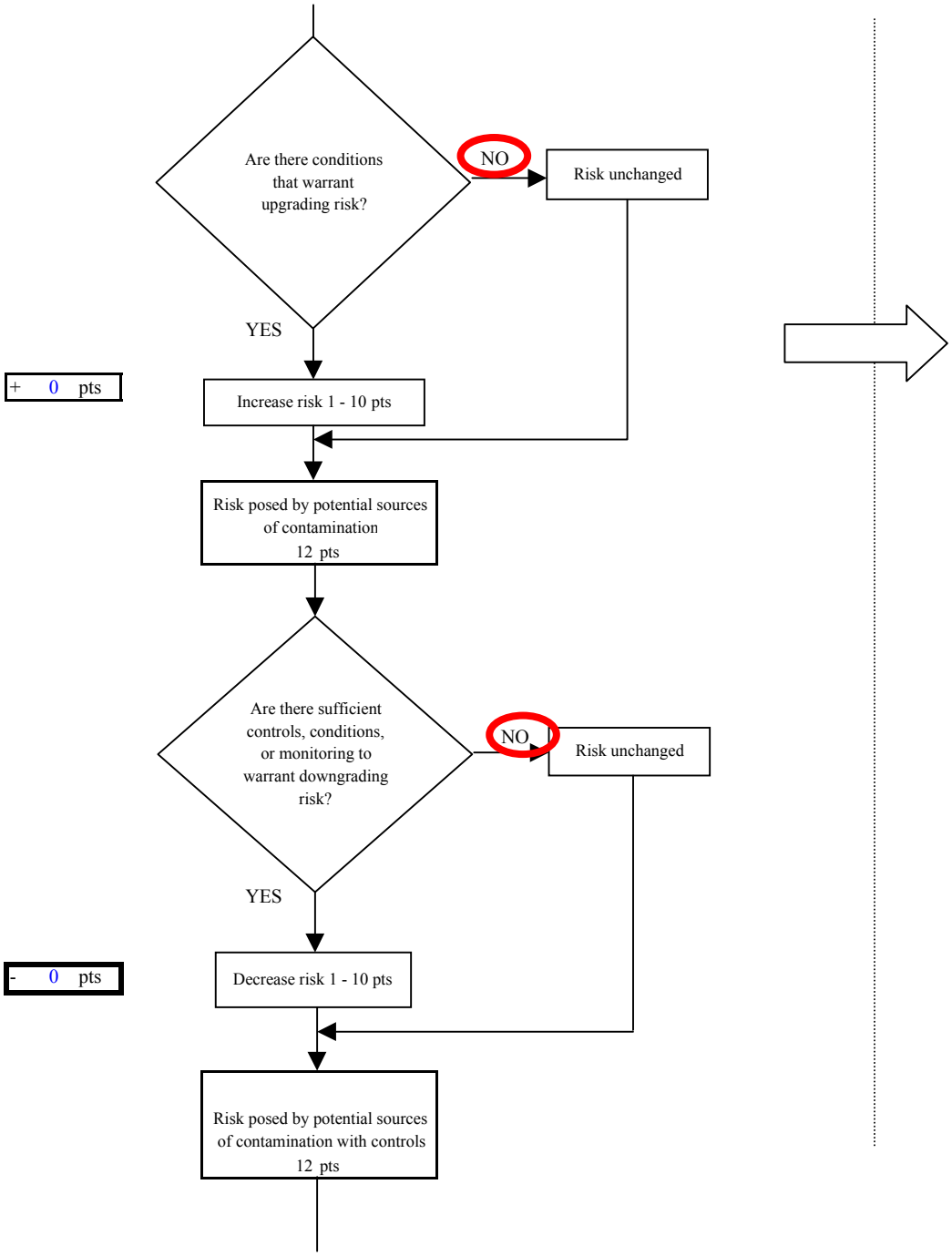
Risk unchanged

YES

Increase risk 1 - 10 pts

+ 2 pts

Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Other Organic Chemicals



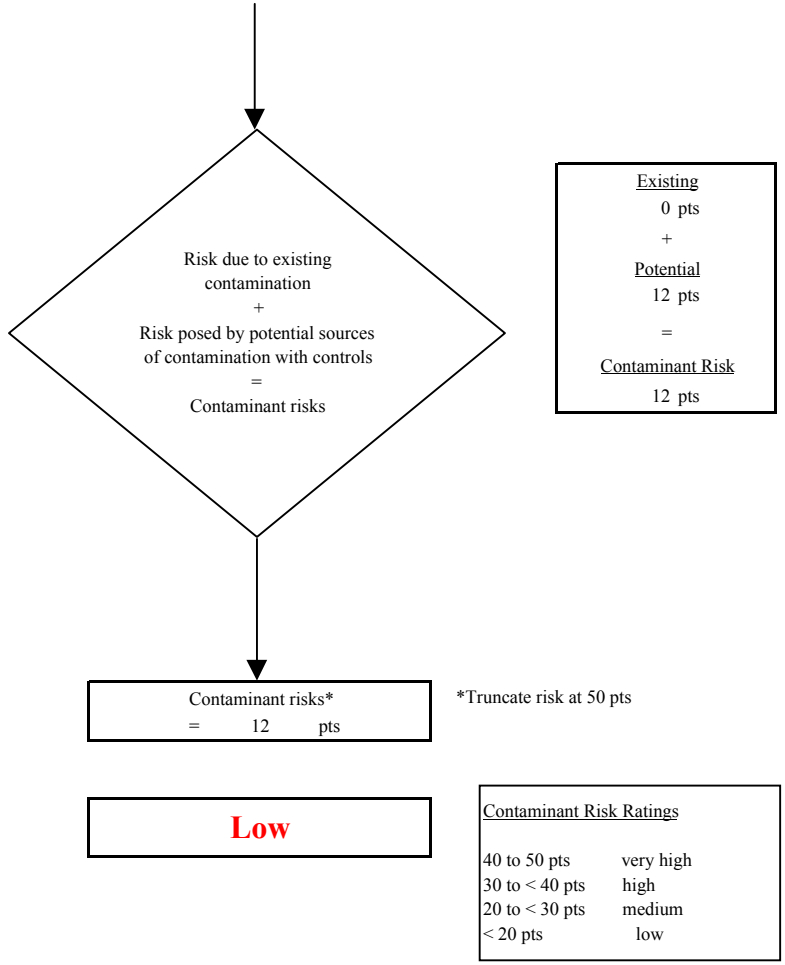


Chart 14. Vulnerability analysis for Swiss Aire Subdivision - Other Organic Chemicals