Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment for Anchor Point Watering Point Anchor Point, Alaska PWSID 247490.002

June 2004

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT Report 1547
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

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The Drinking Water Protection Program (DWPP) is producing Source Water Assessments in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. Each assessment includes a delineation of the source water area, an inventory of potential and existing contaminant sources that may impact the water, a risk ranking for each of these contaminants, and an evaluation of the potential vulnerability of these drinking water sources.

These assessments are intended to provide public water systems owners/operators, communities, and local governments with the best available information that may be used to protect the quality of their drinking water. The assessments combine information obtained from various sources, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), public water system owners/operators, and other public information sources. The results of this assessment are subject to change if additional data becomes available. It is anticipated this assessment will be updated every five years to reflect any changes in the vulnerability and/or susceptibility of public drinking water source. If you have any additional information that may affect the results of this assessment, please contact the Program Coordinator of DWPP, (907) 269-7521.

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Source Water Assessment for Anchor Point Watering Point
Anchor Point, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Program
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This source water assessment provides an evaluation of the vulnerability to potential contamination of the public water system serving Anchor Point Watering Point. This Class A (community) water system consists of one well located along the Sterling Highway near its intersection with Ester Road in Anchor Point, Alaska. The well received a natural susceptibility rating of **Low**. This rating is a combination of a susceptibility rating of **Low** for the actual wellhead and a **Medium** rating for the aquifer in which the well is drawing water from. Identified potential and current sources of contamination for the Anchor Point Watering Point public water system include: septic systems, residential areas, roads, a logging area, and a DEC-recognized contaminated site. These are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals. Combining the natural susceptibility of the well with the contaminant risk, the public water system for Anchor Point Watering Point received an overall vulnerability rating of **Medium** for bacteria and viruses, and nitrates and/or nitrites, and a **Low** for volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide, and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals.

ANCHOR POINT WATERING POINT PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The Anchor Point Watering Point public water system is a Class A (community) water system. Its well is located along the Sterling Highway near its intersection with Ester Road in Anchor Point, Alaska (T4S, R15W, Section 34) (See Map 1 of Appendix A). Anchor Point is located 14 miles northwest of Homer, Alaska. It is within the Kenai Peninsula Borough which is located in south-central Alaska (Please see the inset of Map 1 in Appendix A for location). The Kenai Peninsula Borough is comprised of the Kenai Peninsula, Cook Inlet and a large unpopulated area northeast of the Alaska Peninsula The Borough's current population is almost 50,000 (ADCED, 2002). Communities located within the Borough include: Anchor Point, Grouse Creek Group, Beluga, Clam Gulch, Cohoe, Cooper Landing, Crown Point, Diamond Ridge, Fox River, Fritz Creek, Funny River, Halibut Cove, Happy Valley, Homer, Hope, Kachemak, Kalifornsky, Kasilof, Kenai, Lowell Point, Miller Landing, Moose Pass, Nanwalek, Nikiski, Nikolaevsk, Ninilchik, Port Graham, Primrose, Ridgeway, Salamatof, Seldovia, Seldovia Village, Seward, Soldotna, Sterling, Sunrise and Tyonek.

Most residents of Anchor Point use individual water wells and septic systems (ADCED, 2002). Residents primarily use heating oil (typically stored in both above and below ground 275 to 500-gallon tanks), but also wood or bottled gas to heat homes and buildings (ADCED, 2002). A Borough refuse transfer facility is available at mile 157 of the Sterling Highway.

The Anchor Point Watering Point well lies in the coastal plain on the east shore of Cook Inlet at an elevation of approximately 200 feet above sea level.

According to the well log, the depth of the well is 76 feet below the ground surface and is screened in sands and gravels. Sediments in the area generally consist of a combination of sand, gravel, silt, and clay and were deposited by glacially-fed streams, abandoned-channel deposits, glacial moraines and alluvium from existing streams (Glass, 1996). There can be a significant variation in the composition of sediment layers over relatively small areas. Consequently, confinement of the aquifers in the area can vary over short distances (Glass, 1996). The aquifer in the area of the Anchor Point Watering Point well is semi-confined by about 30 feet of sandy clay.

The Anchor Point Watering Point public drinking water system serves approximately 40 residents and 100 non-residents through 16 service connections.

ANCHOR POINT WATERING POINT DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA

The pathways most likely for surface contamination to reach the groundwater are identified as the first step in determining a drinking water system's risk. These areas are determined by looking at the characteristics of the soil, groundwater, aquifer, and well.

The most probable area for contamination to reach the drinking water wells is the area that contributes water to the well, the groundwater capture zone. The groundwater capture zone is located in the area circling the well (the area influenced by pumping) and also the area of the water table upgradient of the well, usually forming a parabola shape.

There are many different ways of calculating the size of capture zones. This assessment uses a combination of two simple groundwater flow equations, the Thiem and uniform flow equations for all groundwater wells screened in unconsolidated material. The orientation of the capture zone is then drawn using a water table elevation map (if available) or a land surface elevation map of the area. The capture zone calculated in this assessment is only a best guess using the information and resources available to us, and may differ slightly from the actual capture zone.

The parameters used to calculate the shape of this capture zone are general for the area and were obtained from area well logs in the area and the Groundwater textbook by Freeze and Cherry (Freeze and Cherry, 1979).

Only limited information is available for the aquifer Anchor Point Watering Point's public water system well draws its water from. The orientation of the capture zone was drawn based on the assumption that groundwater flow direction is generally the same direction as the topography.

Because of uncertainties and changing site conditions, a factor of safety is added to the groundwater capture zone to form the drinking water protection area for the well.

The protection areas established for wells are usually separated into four zones, limited by the watershed. These zones correspond to times-of-travel (TOT) of the water moving through the aquifer to the well (plus the factor of safety).

The following is a summary of the four zones for wells and the calculated time-of-travel for each:

Table 1. Definition of Zones

Zone	Definition
A	¼ the distance for the 2-yr. time-of-travel
B	Less than 2 years time-of-travel
C	Less than 5 years time-of-travel
D	Less than 10 years time-of-travel

The time of travel for *contaminants* within the water varies with their unique physical and chemical characteristics.

The drinking water protection area outlined for the Anchor Point Watering Point on Map 1 of Appendix A will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts.

INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL AND EXISTING CONTAMINANT SOURCES

The Drinking Water Protection Program (DWPP) has completed an inventory of potential and existing sources of contamination within the Anchor Point Watering Point protection area. This inventory was completed through a search of agency records and other publicly available information. 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 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; and
- Other inorganic chemicals.

The sources are displayed on Map 2 of Appendix C and summarized in Table 1 of Appendix B.

RANKING OF CONTAMINANT RISKS

Once the potential and existing sources of contamination have been identified, they are each assigned a ranking according to what type and level of risk they represent. Ranking of contaminant risks for a "potential" or "existing" source of contamination is a combination of toxicity and volume associated with that source. Rankings include:

- Low;
- Medium;
- High; and
- Very High.

Bacteria and Viruses are only inventoried in Zones A and B because of their short life span. Only "Very High" and "High" rankings are inventoried within the outer Zone D due to the probability of contaminant dilution by the time the contaminants get to the well.

Tables 2 through 7 in Appendix B contain the ranking of inventoried potential and existing sources of contamination with respect to the six contaminant categories.

VULNERABILITY OF ANCHOR POINT WATERING POINT DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

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

- Natural susceptibility; and
- Contaminant risks.

Appendix D contains fourteen charts, which together form the 'Vulnerability Analysis' for a source water assessment for a public drinking water source. 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 properties of the aquifer and the presence of other wells or boreholes in the area. 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 the water system's contaminant sample results. Lastly, Chart 4 combines the results of the first three charts to produce the 'Vulnerability Analysis for Bacteria and Viruses'. Charts 5 through 14 contain the Contaminant Risks and Vulnerability Analyses for nitrates and nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide, and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals, respectively.

A score for the Natural Susceptibility is reached by considering the properties of the well and the aquifer.

Susceptibility of the Wellhead (0 – 25 Points)
(Chart 1 of Appendix D)

+

Susceptibility of the Aquifer (0 – 25 Points)
(Chart 2 of Appendix D)

=

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

A ranking is assigned for the Natural Susceptibility according to the point score:

Natural Susceptibility Ratings	
40 to 50 pts	Very High
30 to < 40 pts	High
20 to < 30 pts	Medium
< 20 pts	Low

The wellhead for the Anchor Point Watering Point received a Low Susceptibility rating. The 12/23/03 Sanitary Survey indicates the well is capped with a sanitary seal, the land surface is sloped away from the well; and the well is grouted. A sanitary seal prevents potential contaminants from entering the well from the inside while sloping the land surface away from the well and grouting help to prevent potential contaminants from traveling down the outside of the well casing.

The aquifer the Anchor Point Watering Point well is completed in received a Medium Susceptibility rating. The aquifer in this area is only semi-confined with about 30 feet of lower-permeability sandy clay. This sandy clay layer may help to inhibit surface contaminants from migrating down to the aquifer. If private residential wells exist in the area, they can provide a quick pathway for contaminants to travel down into the aquifer if they are not grouted correctly. Table 2 summarizes the Susceptibility scores and ratings for Anchor Point Watering Point.

Table 2. Susceptibility

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	0	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	13	Medium
Natural Susceptibility	13	Low

The Contaminant Risk has been derived from an evaluation of the routine sampling results of the water system and the presence of potential sources of contamination. Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type and distribution of contaminant sources. Flow charts are used to assign a point score, and ratings are assigned in the same way as for the natural susceptibility:

Contaminant Risk Ratings	
40 to 50 pts	Very High
30 to < 40 pts	High
20 to < 30 pts	Medium
< 20 pts	Low

Table 3 summarizes the Contaminant Risks for each category of drinking water contaminants.

Table 3. Contaminant Risks

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	30	High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	31	High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	10	Low
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	13	Low
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	10	Low
Other Organic Chemicals	10	Low

Finally, an overall vulnerability score is assigned for each water system by combining each of the contaminant risk scores with the natural susceptibility score:

Natural Susceptibility (0 – 50 points)
+
Contaminant Risks (0 – 50 points)
=
Vulnerability of the
Drinking Water Source to Contamination (0 – 100).

Again, rankings are assigned according to a point score:

Overall Vulnerability Ratings	
80 to 100 pts	Very High
60 to < 80 pts	High
40 to < 60 pts	Medium
< 40 pts	Low

Table 4 contains the overall vulnerability scores (0 – 100) and ratings for each of the six categories of drinking water contaminants. Note: scores are rounded off to the nearest five.

Table 4. Overall Vulnerability

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	45	Medium
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	45	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	25	Low
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	25	Low
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	25	Low
Other Organic Chemicals	25	Low

Bacteria and Viruses

The large capacity septic systems represents the greatest risk of Bacteria and Viruses to this water system. A Large Capacity Septic System Class V Injection well differs from a residential septic system when it receives sanitary waste from multiple family residences or a non-residential establishment and has the capacity to serve 20 or more persons per day.

Only a small amount of bacteria and viruses are required to endanger public health. Coliforms (a bacteria) are found naturally in the environment and although they aren't necessarily a health threat, it is an indicator of other potentially harmful bacteria in the water, more specifically, fecal coliforms and E. coli which only come from human and animal fecal waste (EPA, 2002). Harmful bacteria can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms (EPA, 2002). Routine sampling has not recently detected coliforms in the water.

After combining the contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is medium.

Nitrates and Nitrites

The large capacity septic system also represents the greatest risk of nitrates and nitrites for this source of public drinking water.

Nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water. Nitrates have not been detected in significant concentrations in recent sampling history for the Anchor Point Watering Point well.

After combining the contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is medium.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

The septic system, residential areas, roads, and logging areas represent the identified risk for volatile organic chemical contamination to the well.

Volatile Organic Chemicals have not been detected in significant concentrations during routine sampling of this water system. After combining the contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is low.

Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals

The septic system, residential areas, roads, and logging areas also represent the identified risk to heavy metals for this source of public drinking water.

Arsenic was detected most recently (4/19/00) at a concentration of 0.0032mg/L, or 6% with respect to its current Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 0.05

mg/L. An MCL is the highest concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). More recent sampling has not detected arsenic in the drinking water. Barium was also detected in one sample but in an extremely low concentration with respect to its MCL. No other heavy metals were detected during routine sampling.

After combining the contaminant risk for heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is low.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

The residential area and septic system combine to represent the risk of synthetic organic chemicals for this source of public drinking water.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals have not recently been sampled for in this well.

After combining the contaminant risk for synthetic organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is low.

Other Organic Chemicals

The residential septic systems, roads, and residential area combine to represent the risk of other organic chemicals for this source of public drinking water.

Other Organic Chemicals have not recently been sampled for in this water system.

After combining the contaminant risk for other organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is low.

REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (ADCED), 2002 [WWW document]. URL http://www.dced.state.ak.us/mra/CF_BLOCK.cfm.

Freeze, R.A. and Cherry, J.A., 1979. Groundwater. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

Glass, R.L., 1996, Ground-water conditions and quality in the western part of Kenai Peninsula, southcentral Alaska, Prepared in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Kenai Peninsula Borough, Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District, U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage, AK, and Branch of Information Services, Denver, CO.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2002 [WWW document]. URL http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html.

APPENDIX A

Anchor Point Watering Point
Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map
(Map 1)

Map 1-Anchor Point Watering Point-Drinking Water Protection Area

PWSID: 247490.001

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

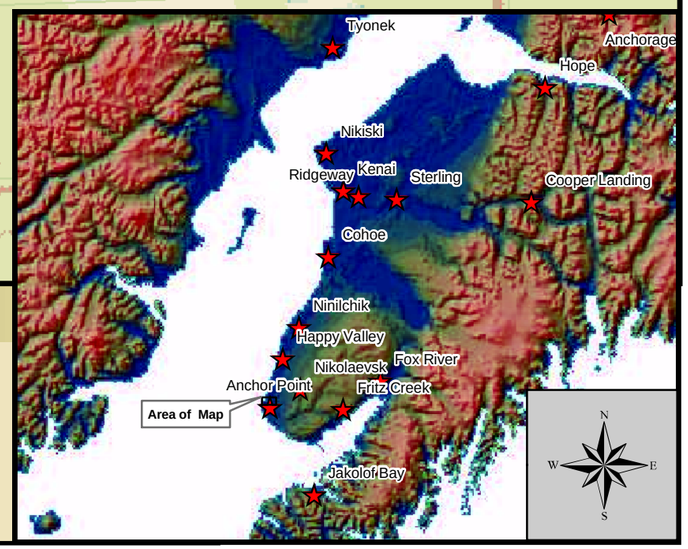
Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

1:13,901

Data Sources:
Kenai Borough: Roads and parcels
63,000 Topographic map:USGS
Potential Sources of Contamination: ADEC

- Class A Public Water System
- Zone A Protection Area
- Zone B Protection Area
- Zone C Protection Area
- Zone D Protection Area
- Roads
- Rivers and Streams
- Water



APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Anchor Point Watering Point (Tables 1-7)

Table 3

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Anchor Point Watering Point Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites

PWSID 247490.002

Contaminant Source Type	***Contaminant Source ID***	***CS ID tag***	***Zone***	***Risk Ranking for Analysis***	***Map Number***	***Comments***
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	High	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Zone A has 1 residential acre identified.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-2	A	Low	2	Zone A has 2 roads identified.
Logging	E02	E02-1	B	Low	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low	2	Zone B has 1 road identified.

Table 1

Contaminant Source Inventory for ***Anchor Point Watering Point***

PWSID 247490.002

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	2	Zone A has 1 residential acre identified.
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund, non-RCRA	U04	U04-1	A	2	Inactive
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-2	A	2	Zone A has 2 roads identified.
Logging	E02	E02-1	B	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	2	Zone B has 1 road identified.

Table 2

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Anchor Point Watering Point Sources of Bacteria and Viruses

PWSID 247490.002

Contaminant Source Type	***Contaminant Source ID***	***CS ID tag***	***Zone***	***Risk Ranking for Analysis***	***Map Number***	***Comments***
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	High	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Zone A has 1 residential acre identified.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-2	A	Low	2	Zone A has 2 roads identified.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low	2	Zone B has 1 road identified.

Table 4

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Anchor Point Watering Point Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals

PWSID 247490.002

Contaminant Source Type	***Contaminant Source ID***	***CS ID tag***	***Zone***	***Risk Ranking for Analysis***	***Map Number***	***Comments***
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Zone A has 1 residential acre identified.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-2	A	Low	2	Zone A has 2 roads identified.
Logging	E02	E02-1	B	Low	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low	2	Zone B has 1 road identified.

Table 5

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Anchor Point Watering Point
Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

PWSID 247490.002

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Zone A has 1 residential acre identified.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-2	A	Low	2	Zone A has 2 roads identified.
Logging	E02	E02-1	B	Low	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low	2	Zone B has 1 road identified.

Table 6

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Anchor Point Watering Point Sources of Synthetic Organic Chemicals

PWSID 247490.002

Contaminant Source Type	***Contaminant Source ID***	***CS ID tag***	***Zone***	***Risk Ranking for Analysis***	***Map Number***	***Comments***
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Zone A has 1 residential acre identified.

Table 7

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Anchor Point Watering Point Sources of Other Organic Chemicals

PWSID 247490.002

Contaminant Source Type	***Contaminant Source ID***	***CS ID tag***	***Zone***	***Risk Ranking for Analysis***	***Map Number***	***Comments***
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Zone A has 1 residential acre identified.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-2	A	Low	2	Zone A has 2 roads identified.
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-3	B	Low	2	Zone B has 1 road identified.

APPENDIX C

Anchor Point Watering Point
Drinking Water Protection Area
and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources
(Map 2)

Zone A has:
1 residential acre (R01)
2 roads (X20)

Zone B has:
1 road (X20)

E02-1

U04-1
D10-01

UNKNOWN

Sterling Hwy

ESTER

ADDER

Map 2-Anchor Point Watering Point : Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination

PWSID: 247490.001

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program

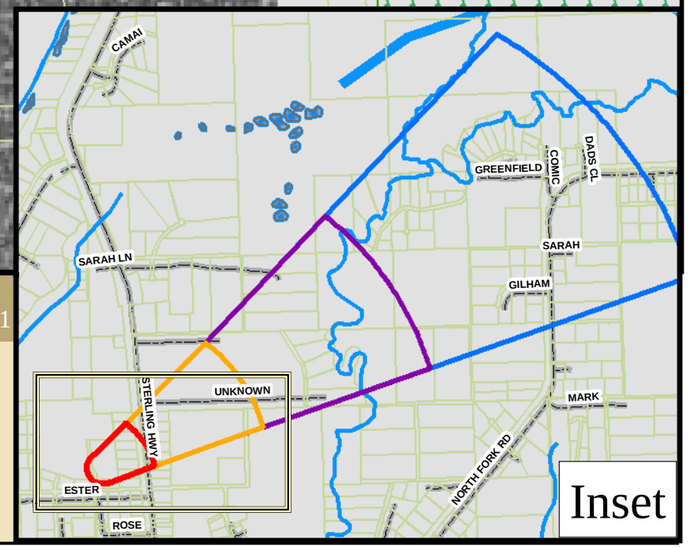
0 Feet 266

1:3,200

Data Sources:
Roads and parcels: Kenai Borough
Potential Sources of Contamination: ADEC

Legend

- Class A Public Water System
- Zone A Protection Area
- Zone B Protection Area
- Zone C Protection Area
- Zone D Protection Area
- Water
- Rivers and Streams
- Roads
- Residential (R02)
- Large Capacity Septic System (D10)
- Resudential septic system (R02)
- ADEC Recognized Contaminated Site (U04)
- Logging (E02)



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APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for Anchor Point Watering Point Public Drinking Water Source

(Charts 1-14)

Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Anchor Point Water Point

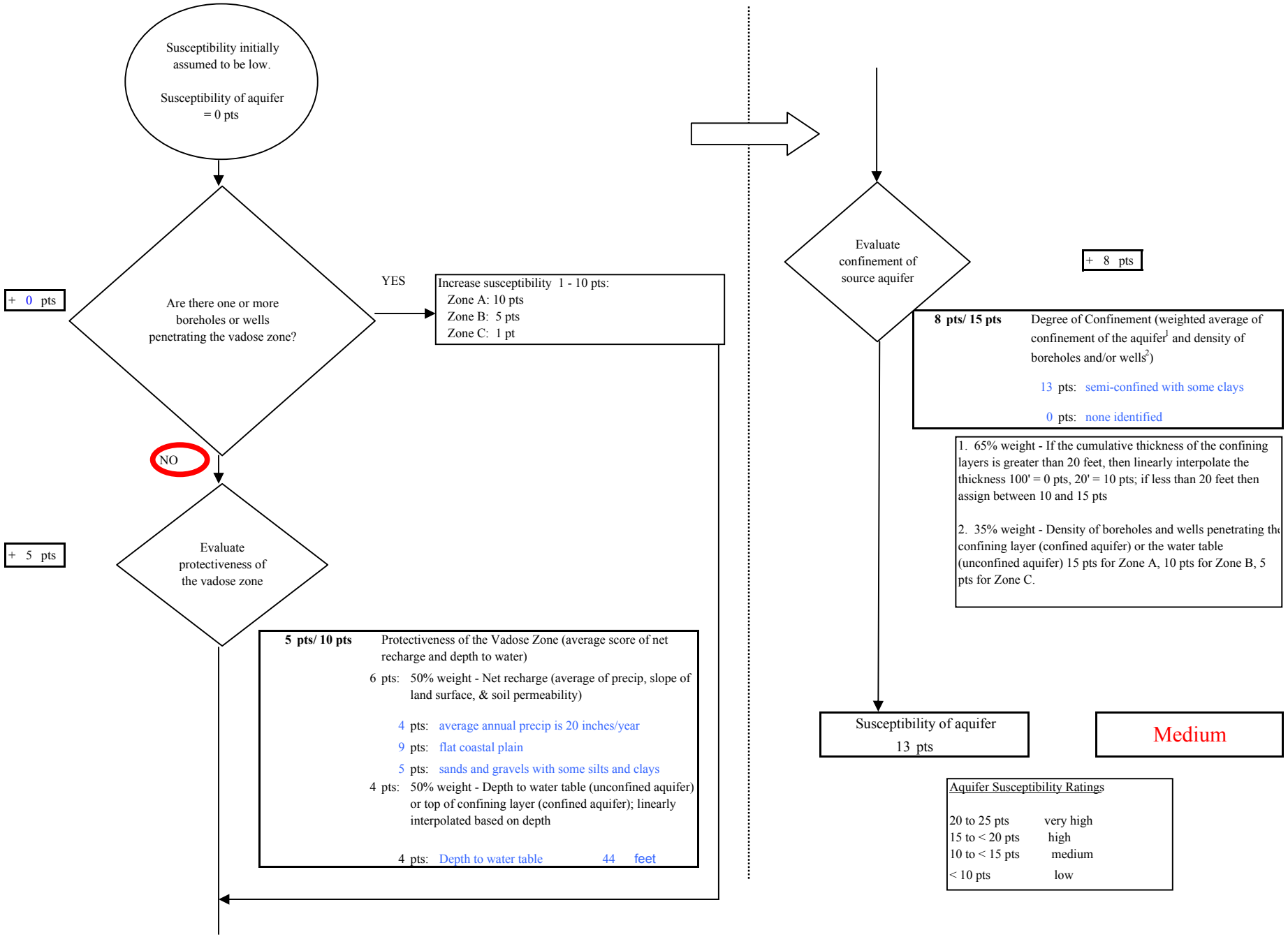
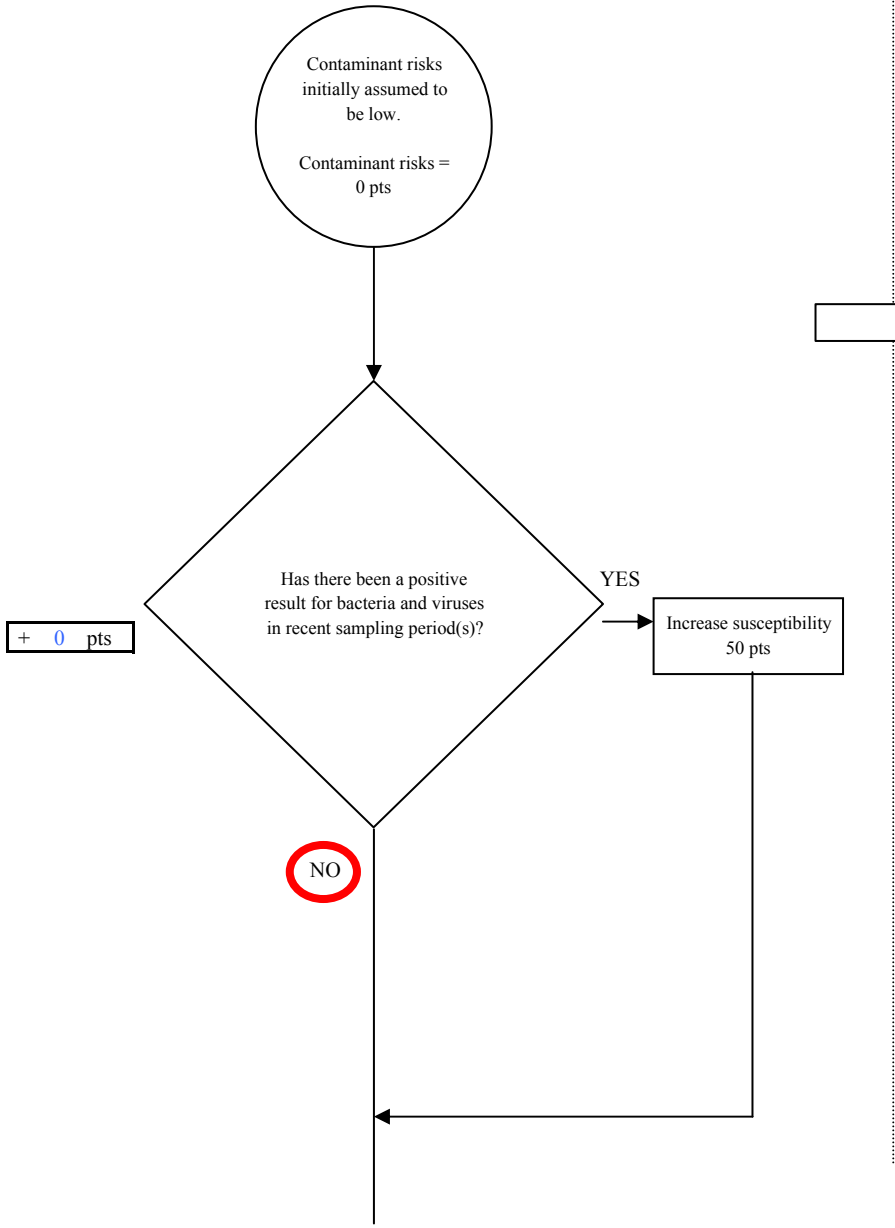
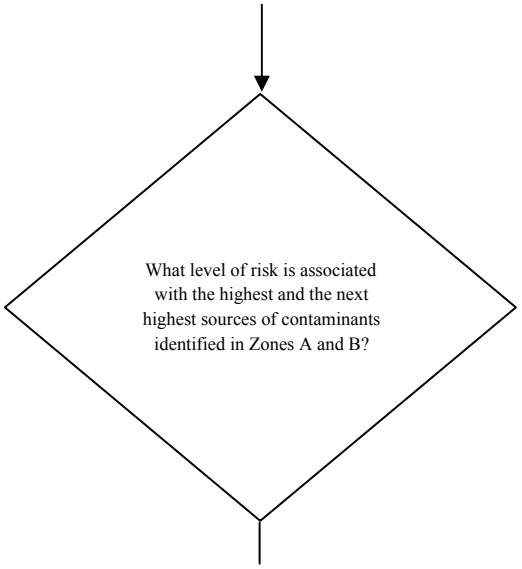


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Bacteria & Viruses





+ 30 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)	1	0	1
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	2	1	3

	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 30

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 Anchor Point Water Point - Bacteria & Viruses

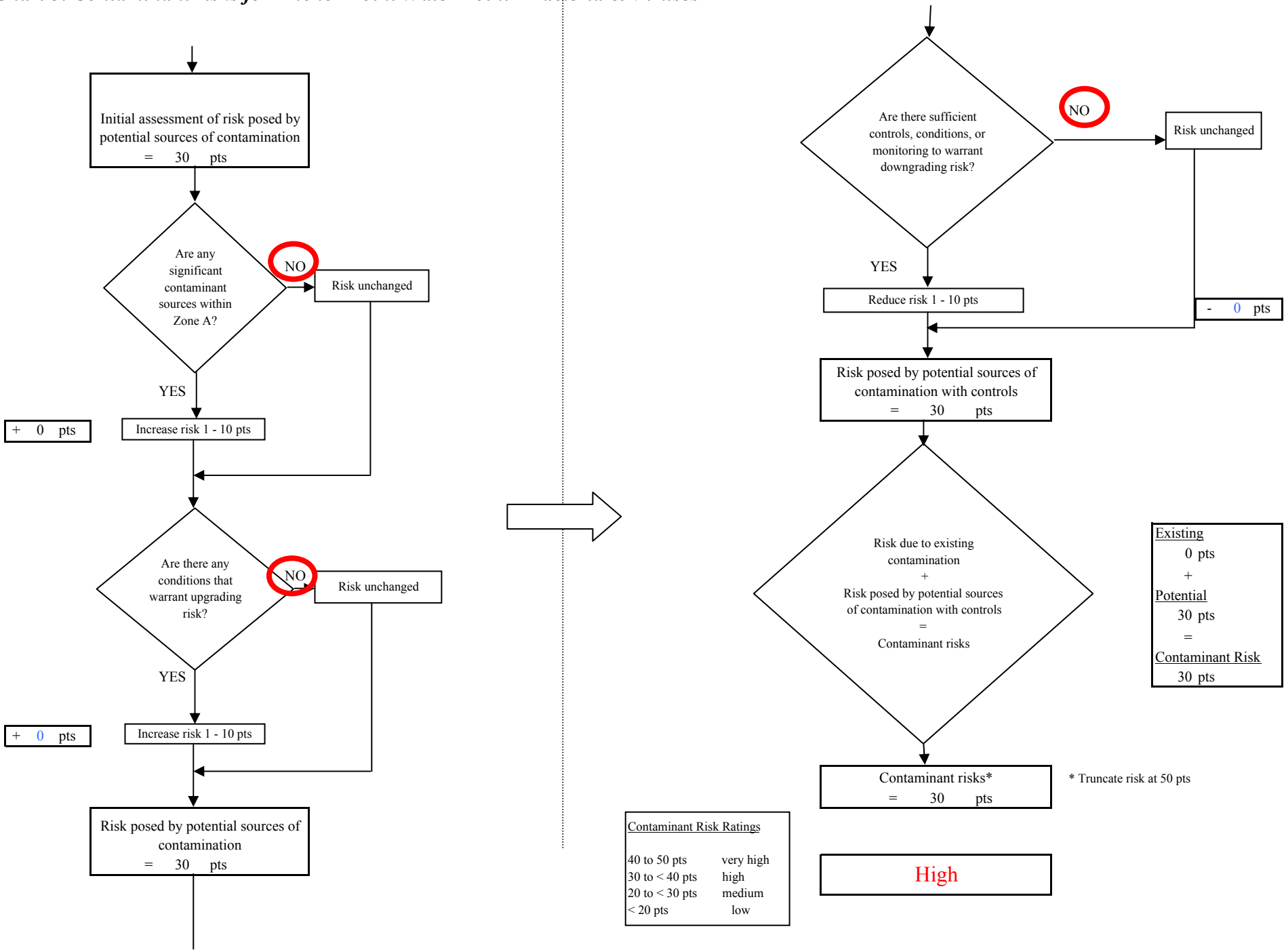


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Anchor Point Water Point - Bacteria & Viruses

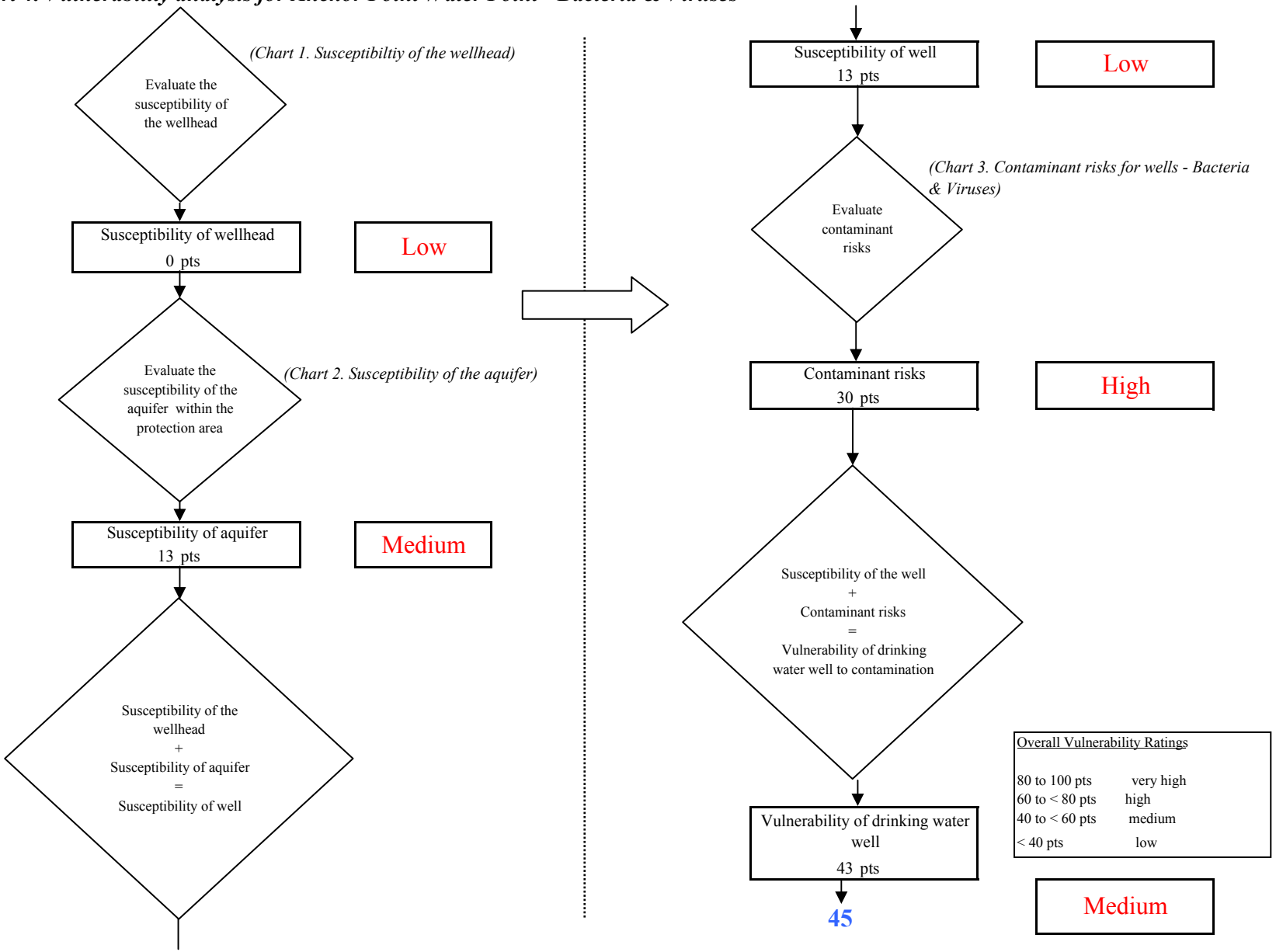


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Nitrates and Nitrites

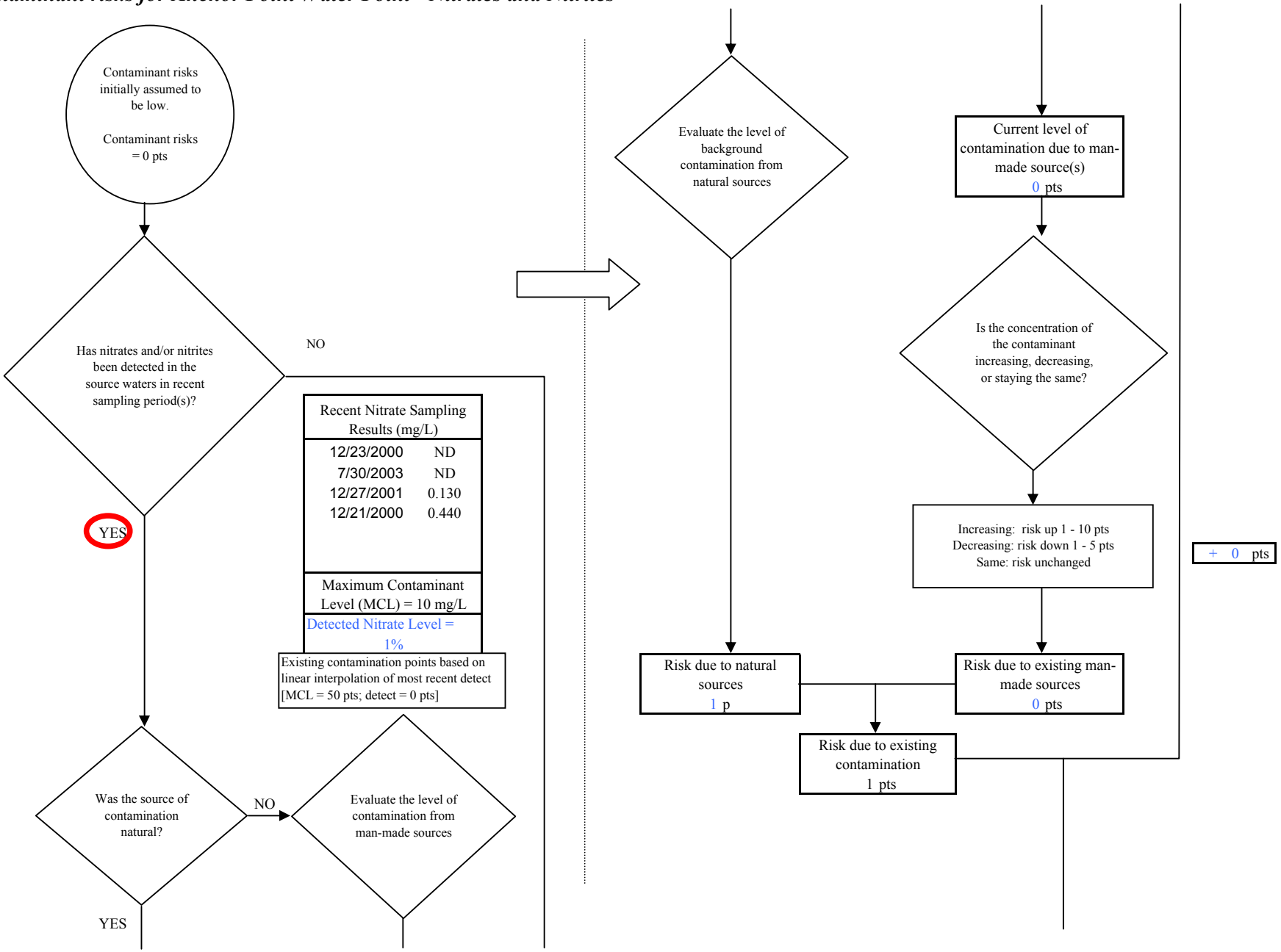


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Nitrates and Nitrites

+ 30 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)	1	0	1
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 30

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 = 30 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

+ 0 pts

Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Nitrates and Nitrites

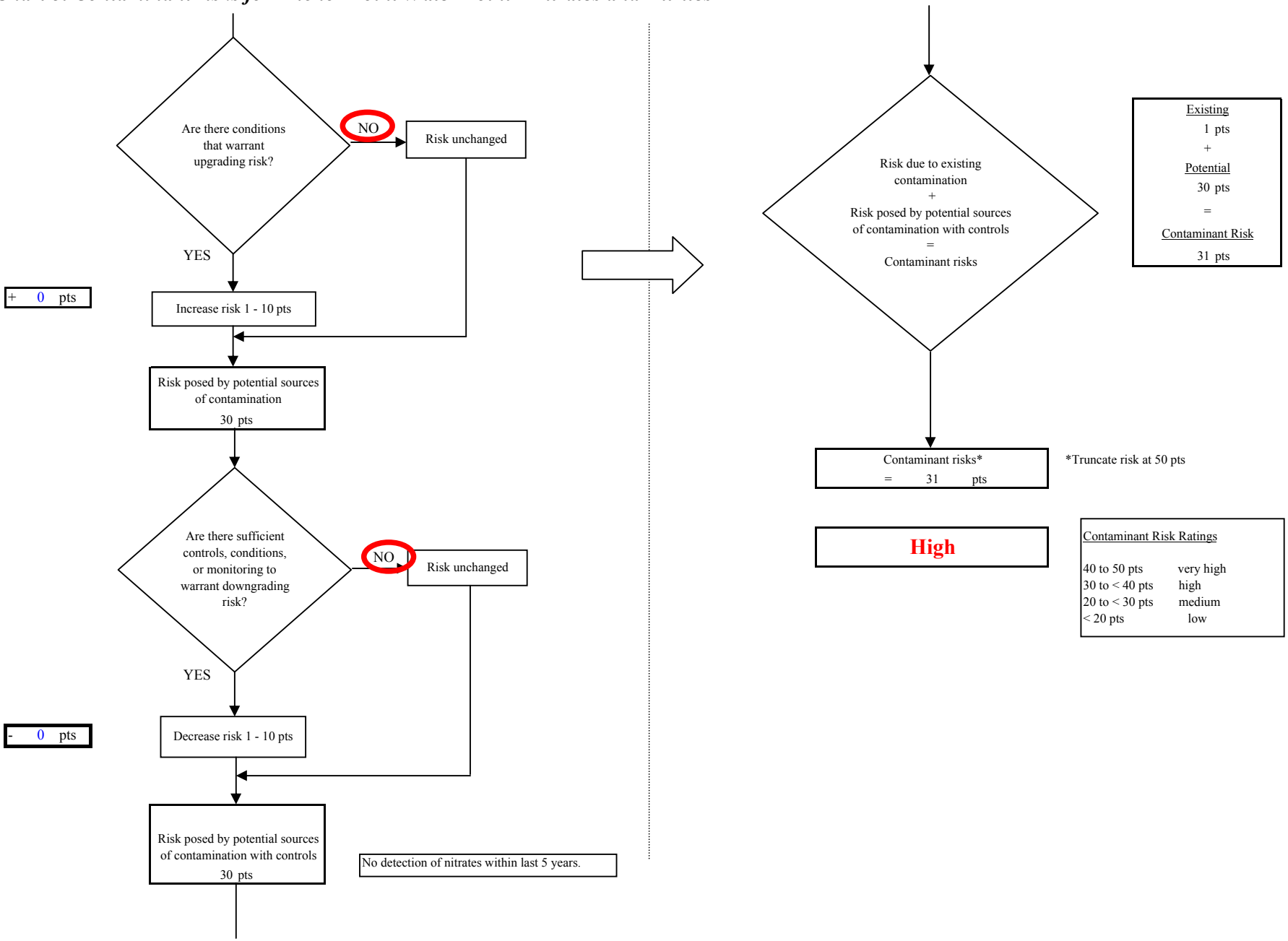


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Anchor Point Water Point - Nitrates and Nitrites

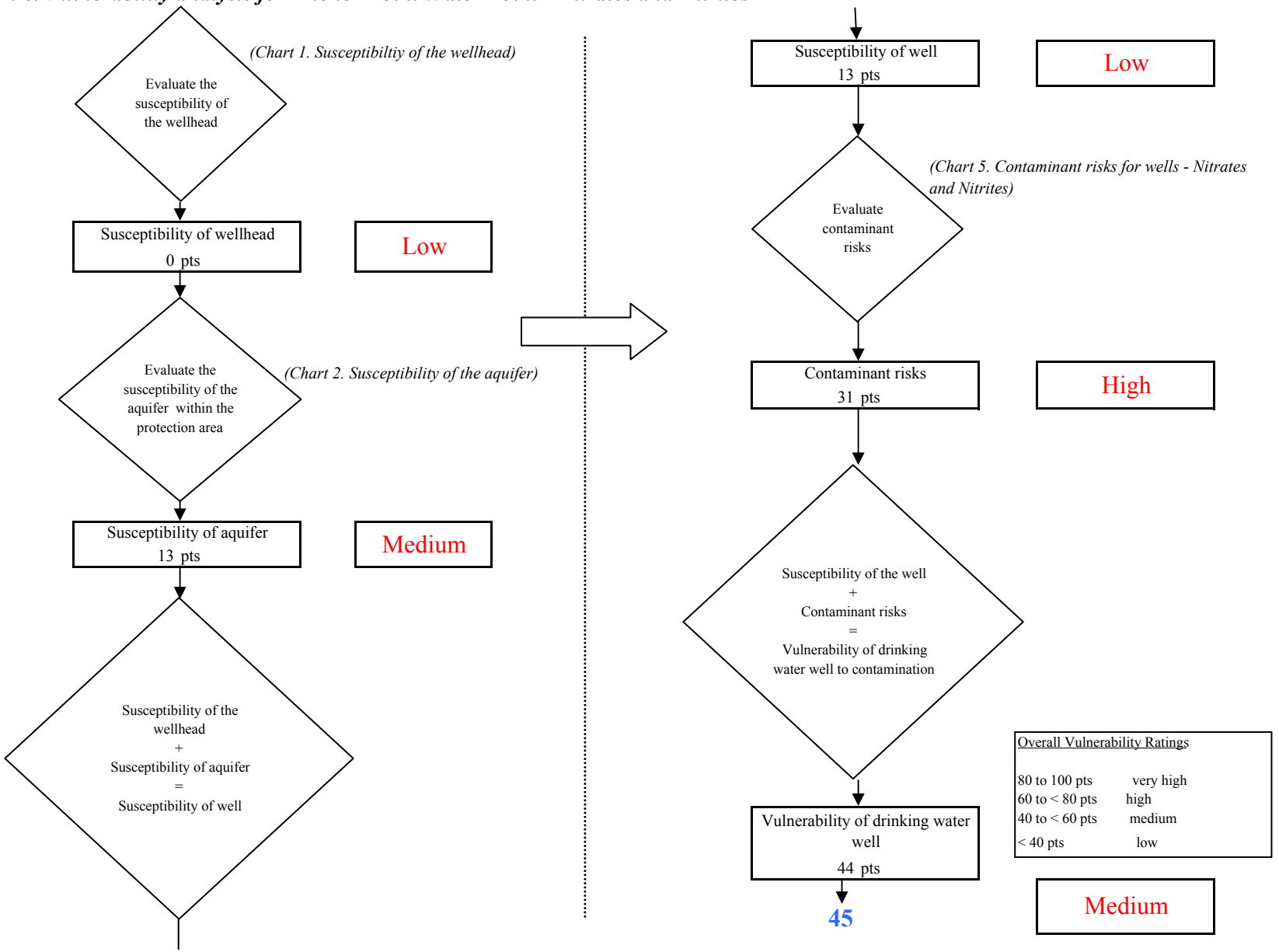


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Volatile Organic Chemicals

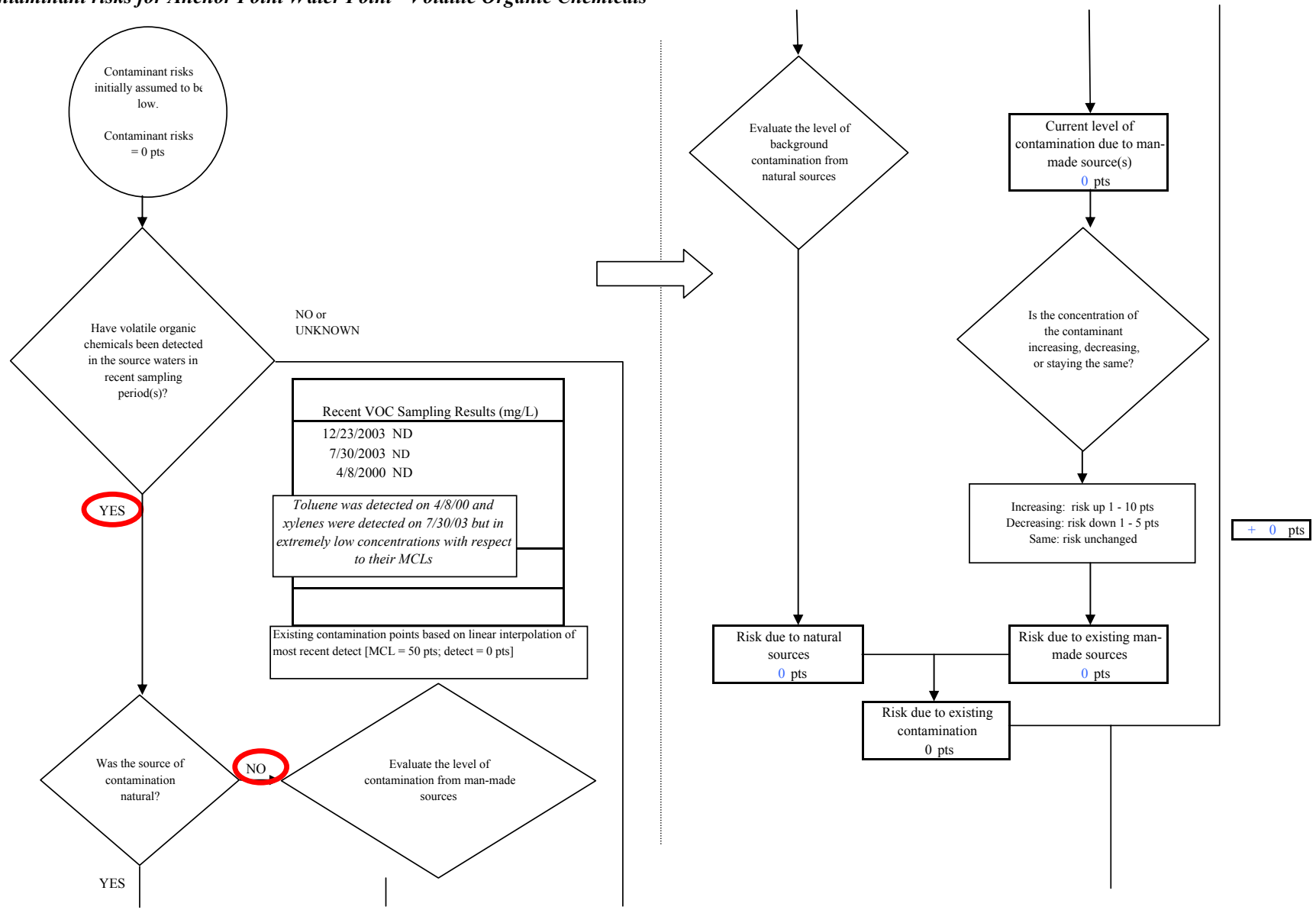
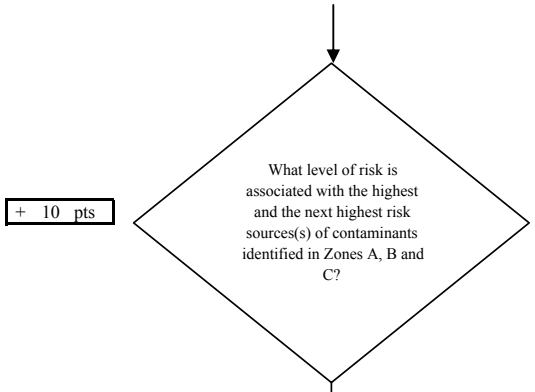


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Volatile Organic Chemicals



+ 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)	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 th 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.

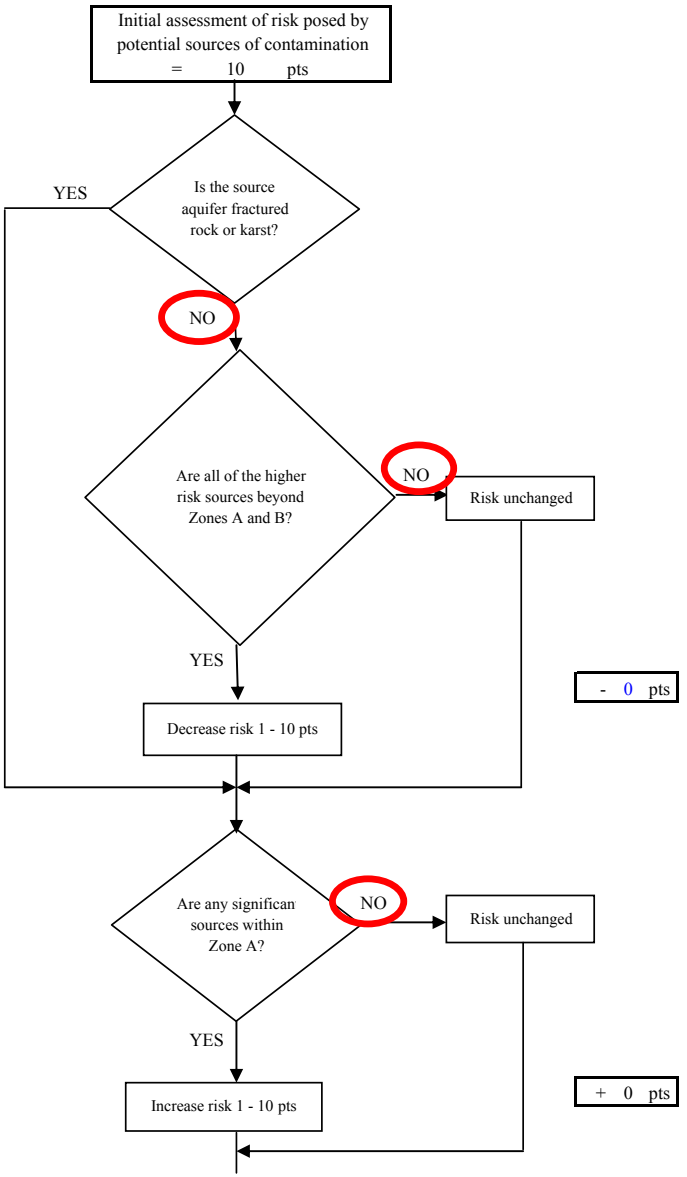


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Volatile Organic Chemicals

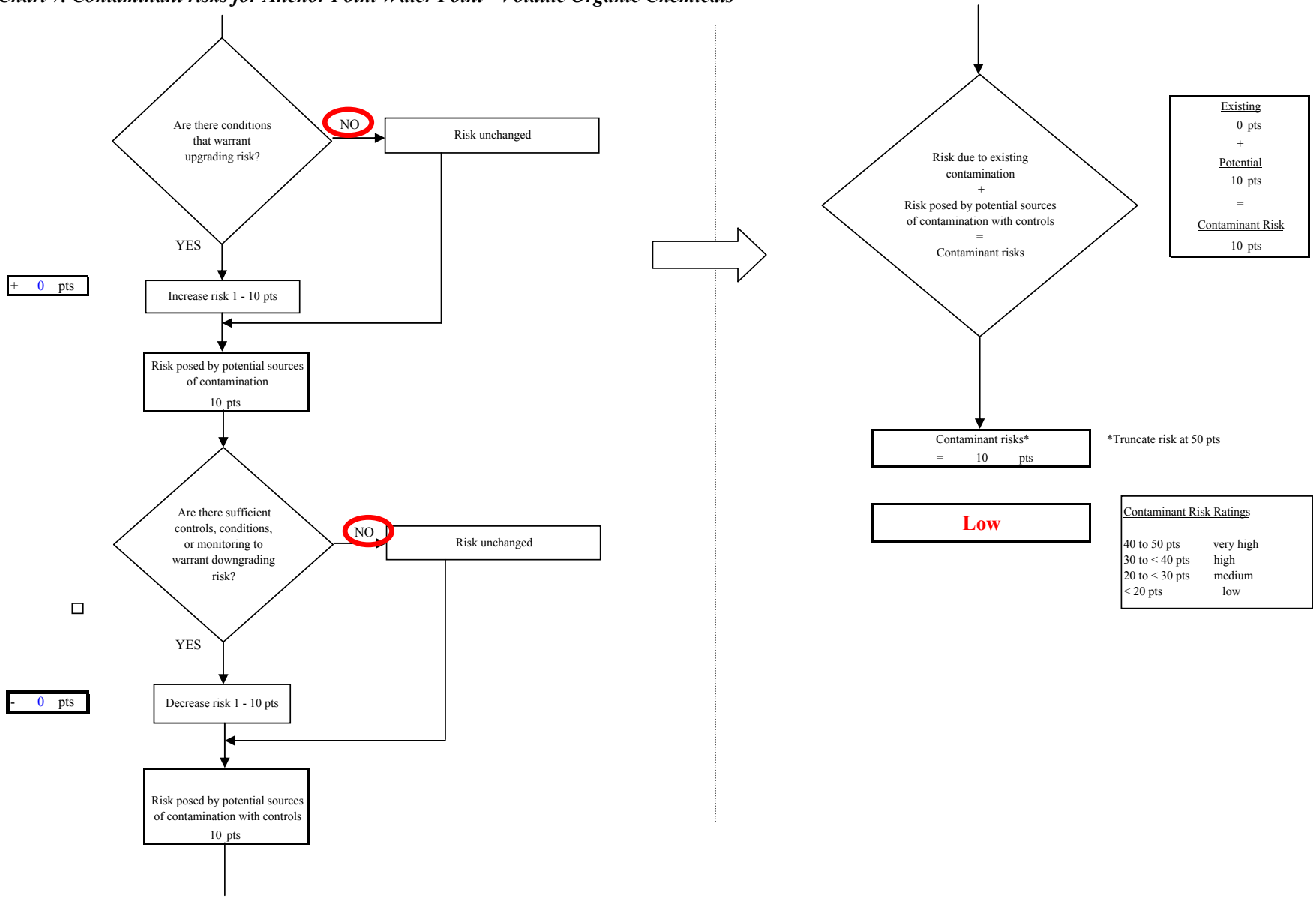


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Anchor Point Water Point - Volatile Organic Chemicals

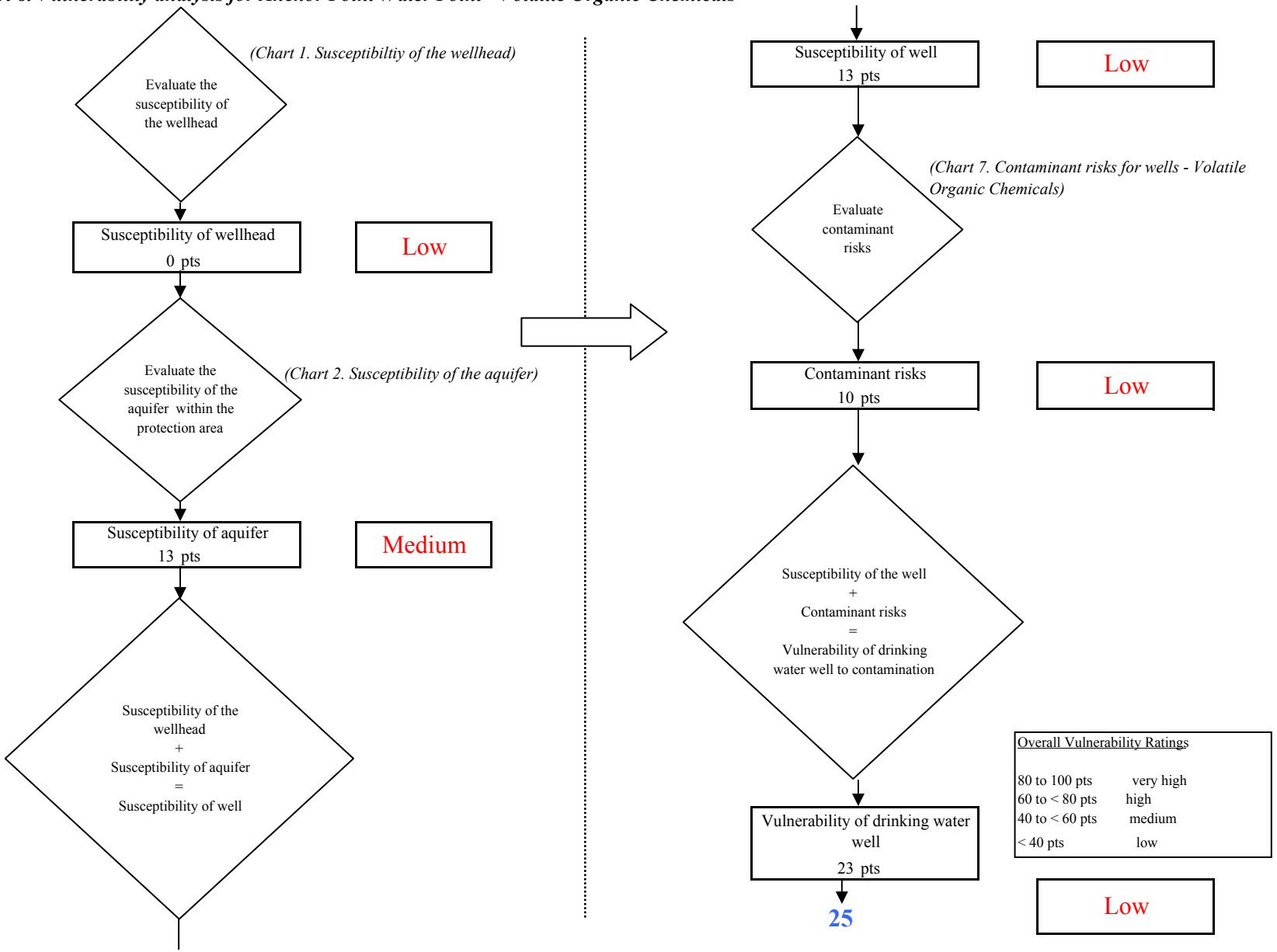


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

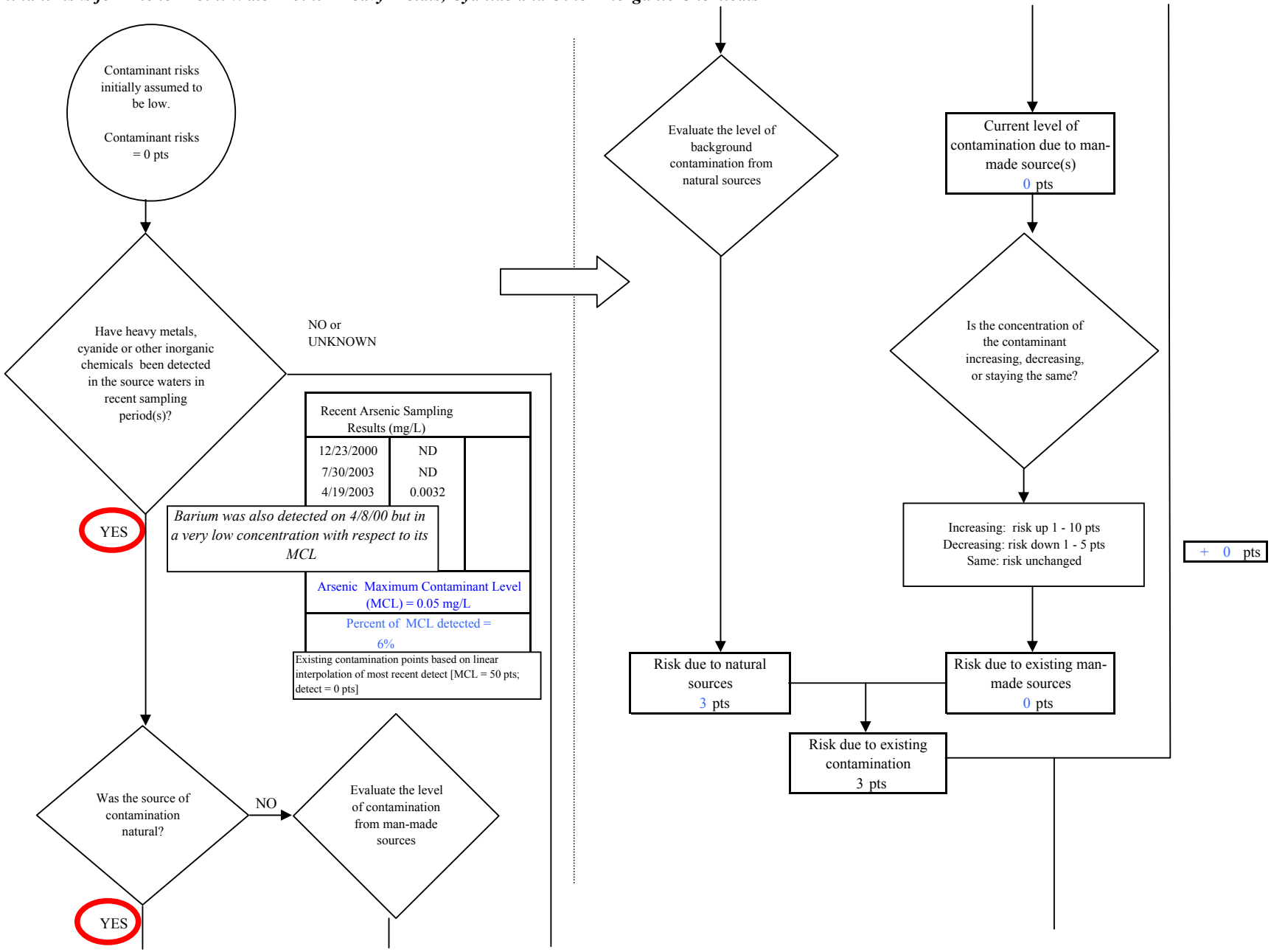
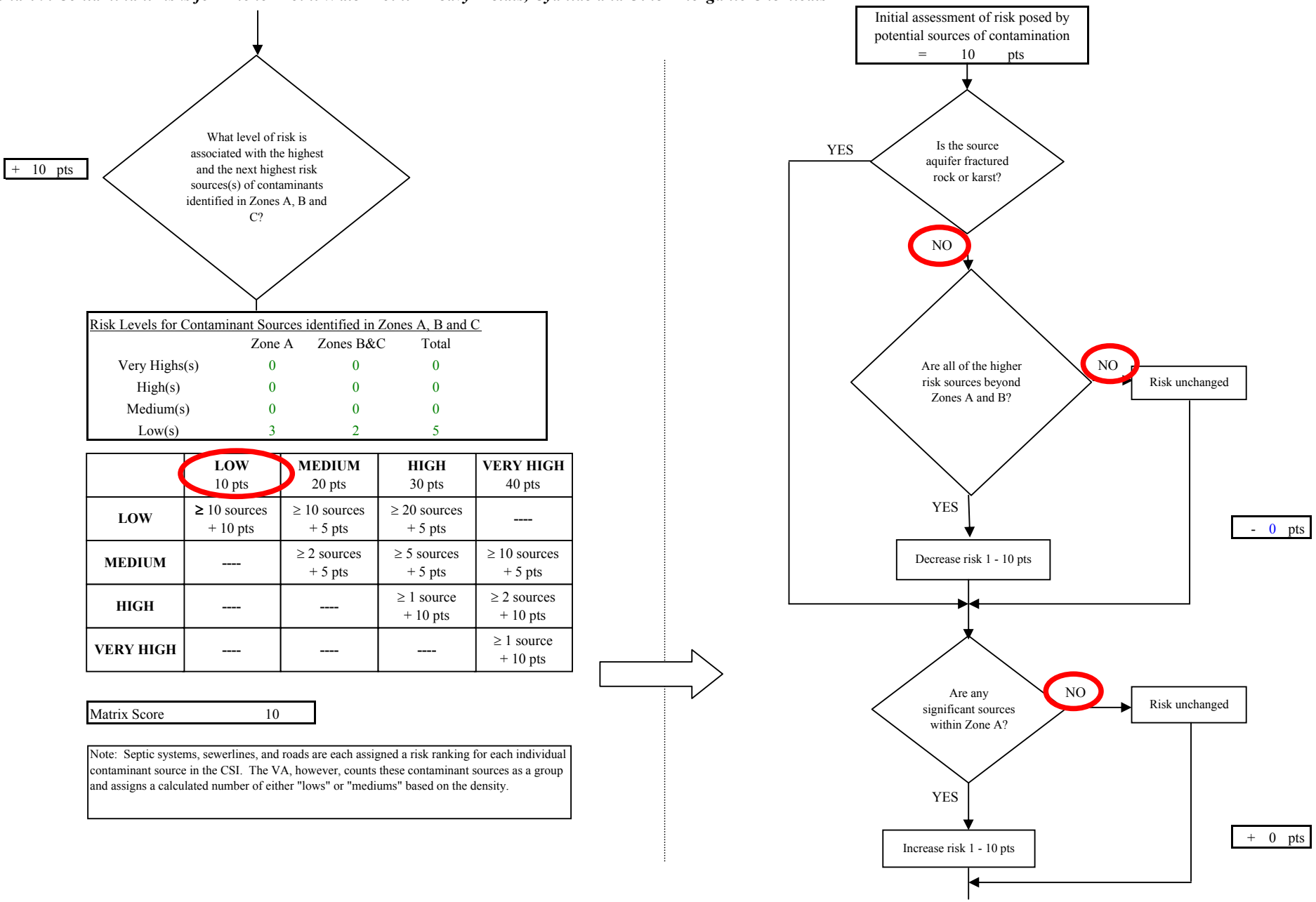


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals



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.

Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

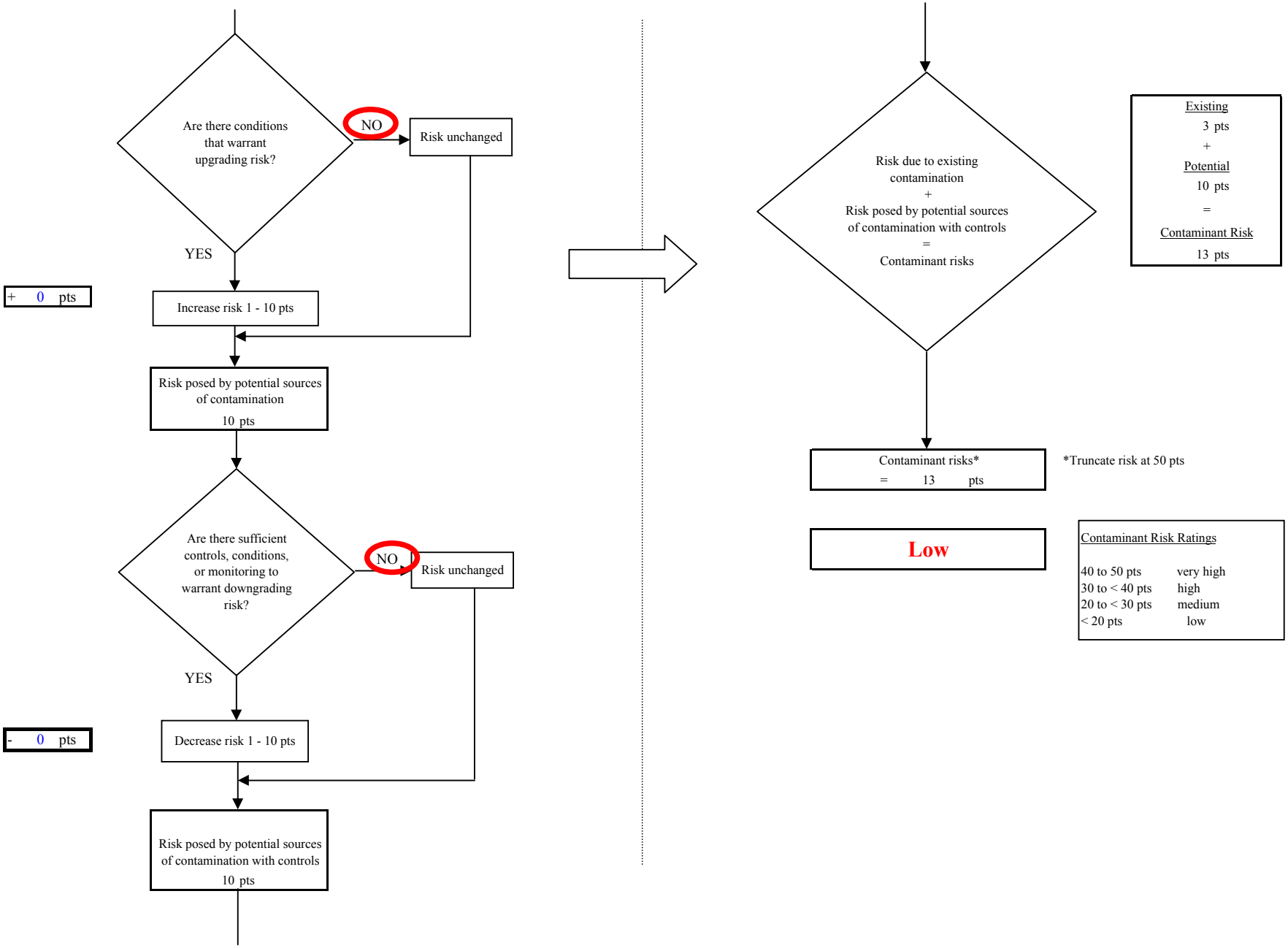


Chart 10. Vulnerability analysis for Anchor Point Water Point - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

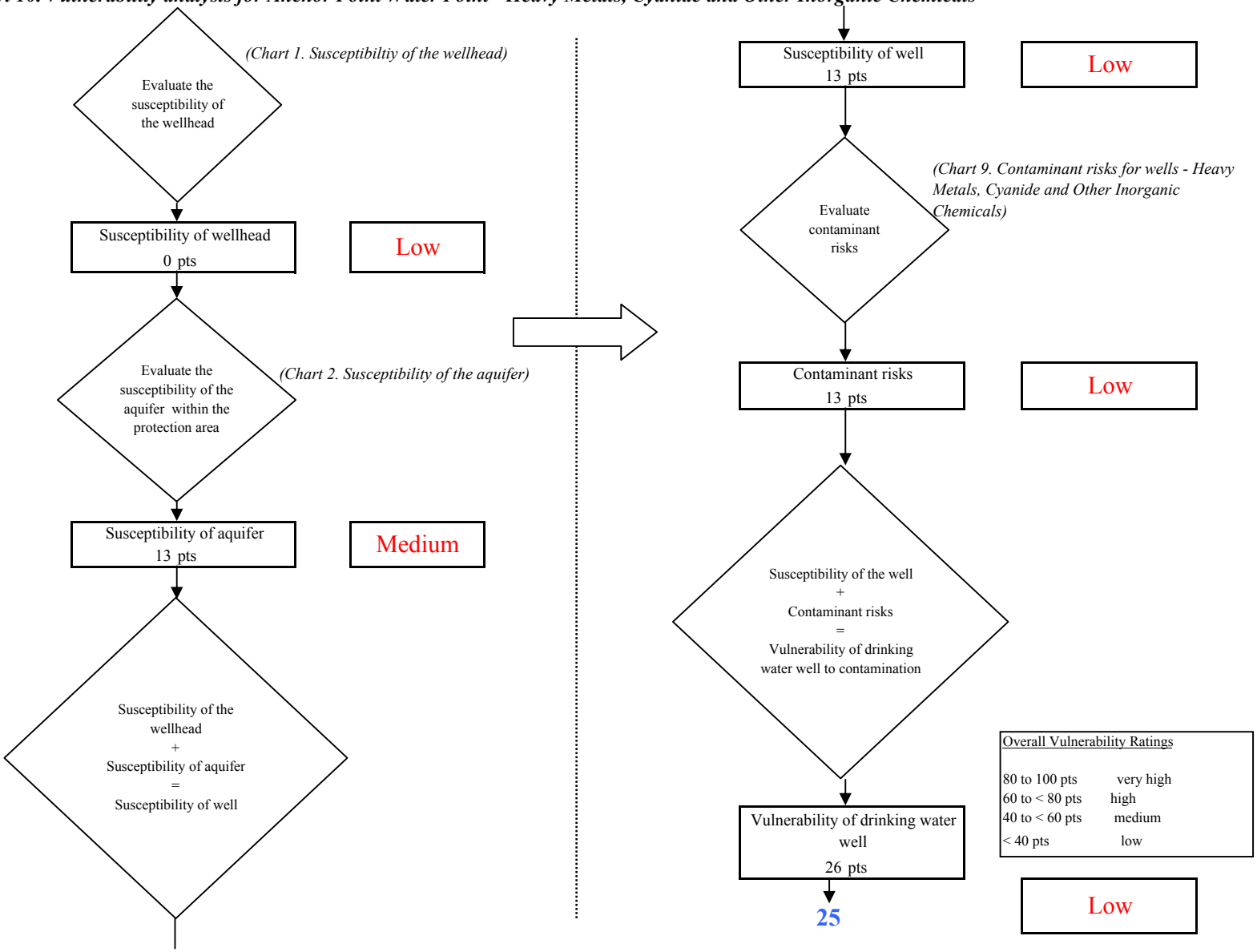


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

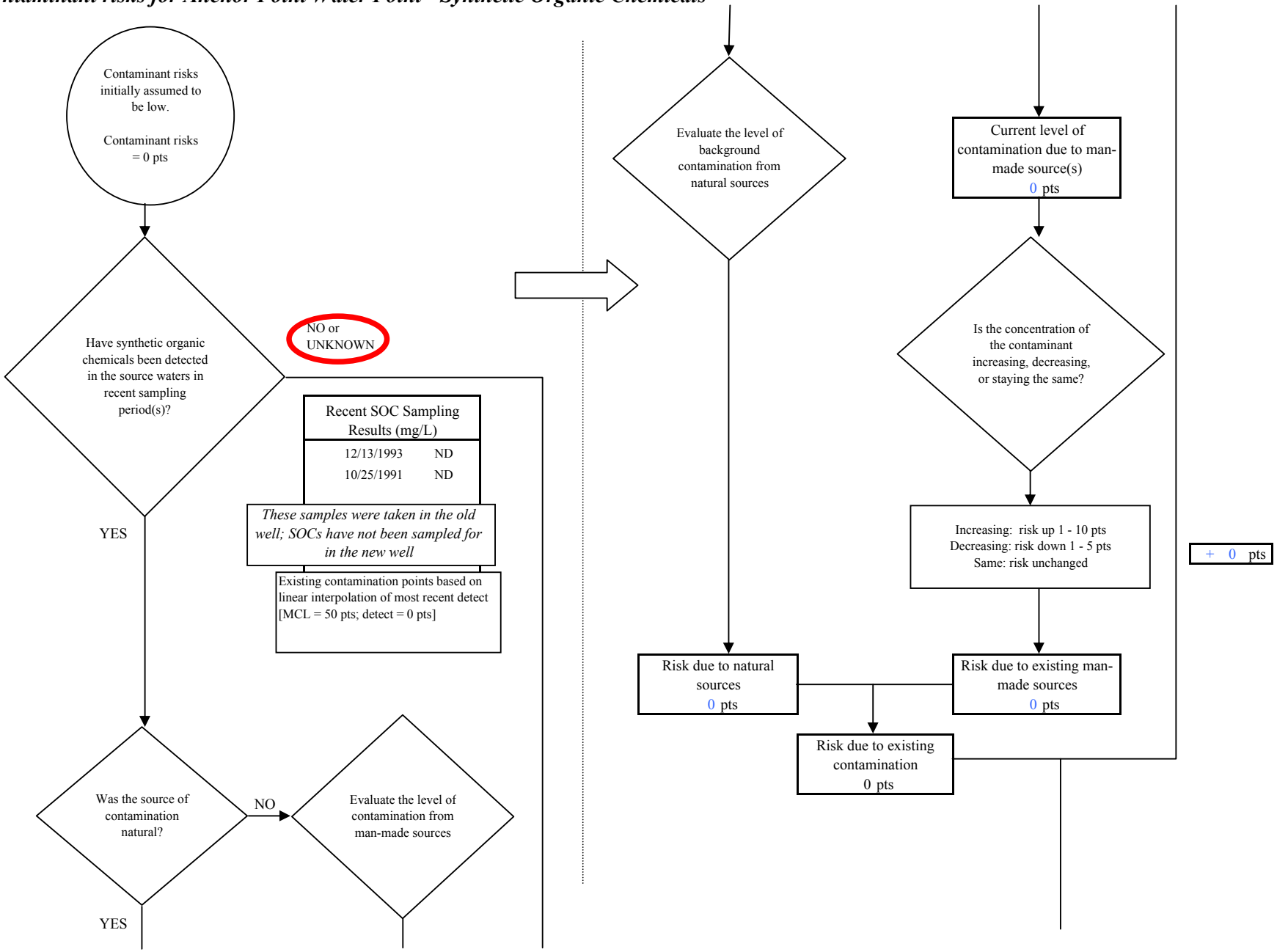


Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Anchor Point Water Point

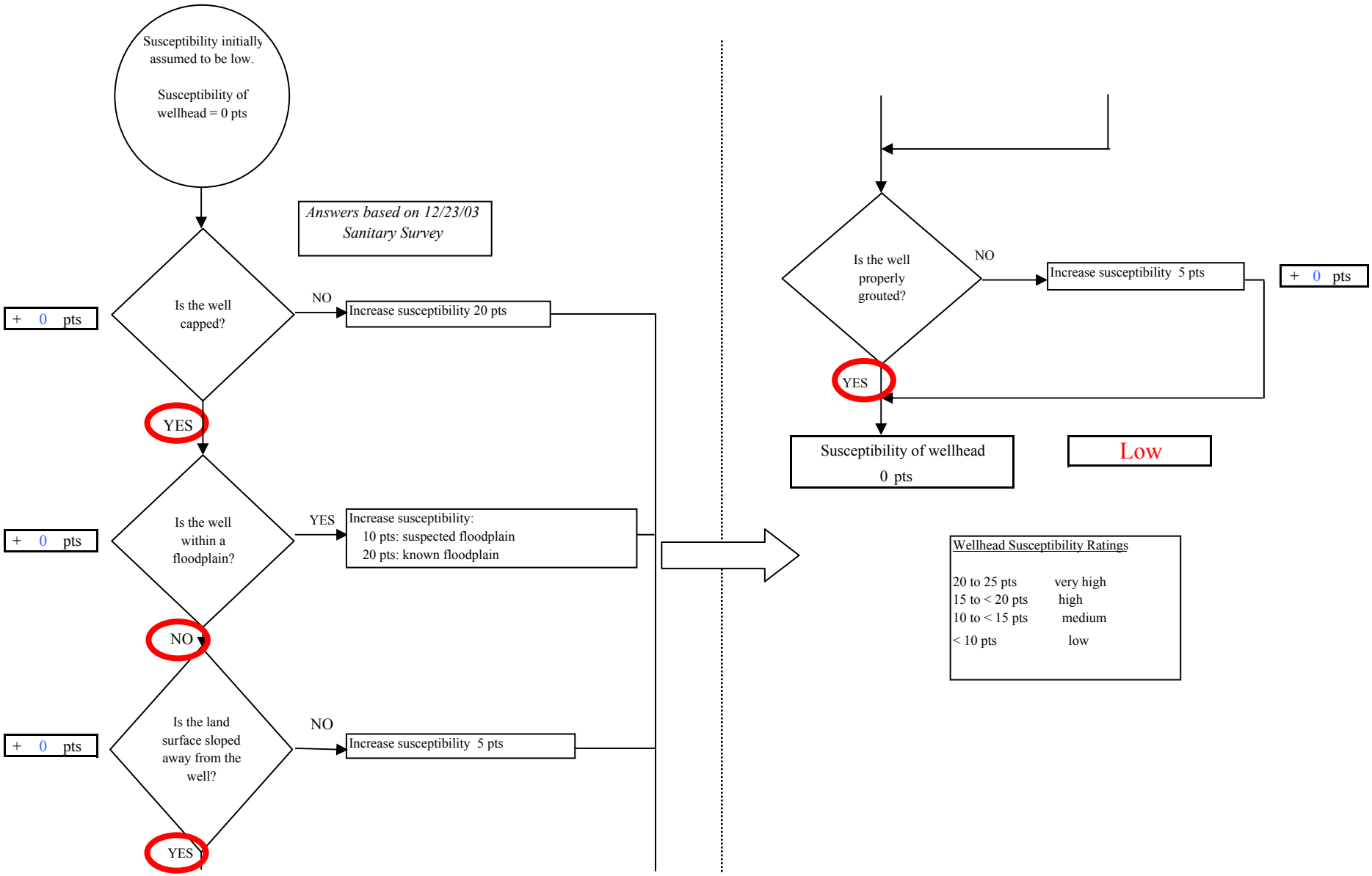


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

+ 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)	2	0	2

	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

+ 0 pts

Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

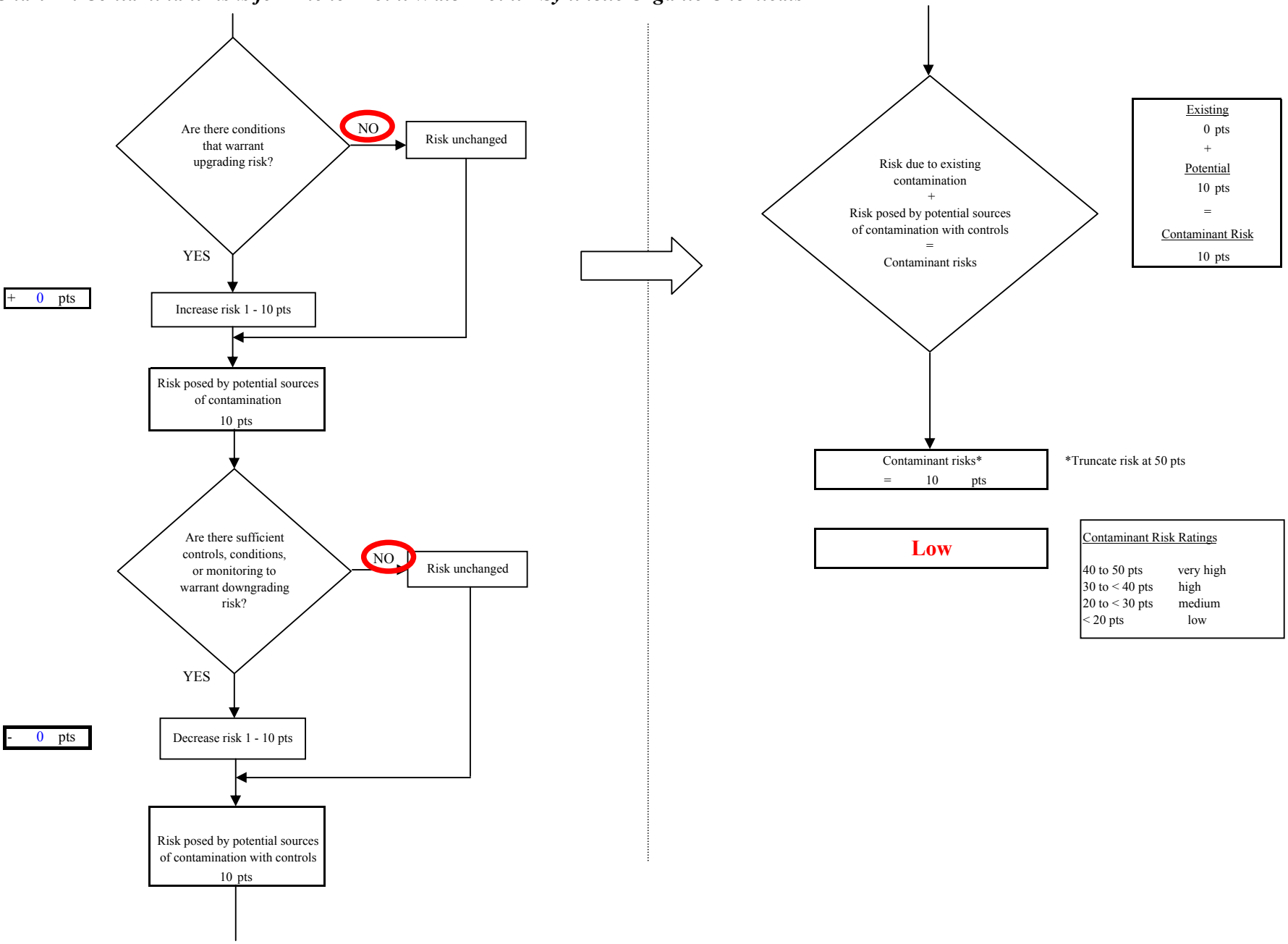


Chart 12. Vulnerability analysis for Anchor Point Water Point - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

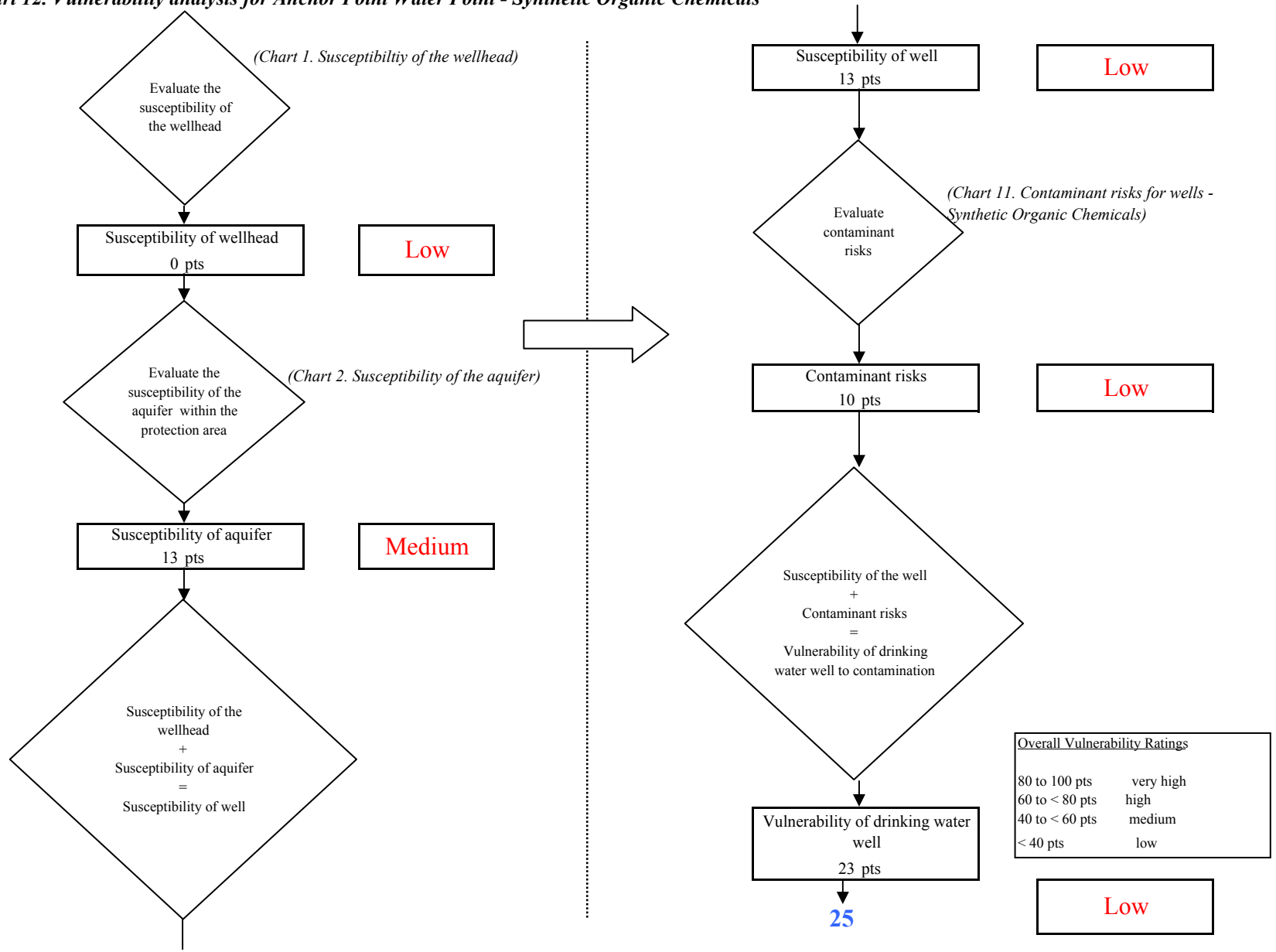


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Other Organic Chemicals

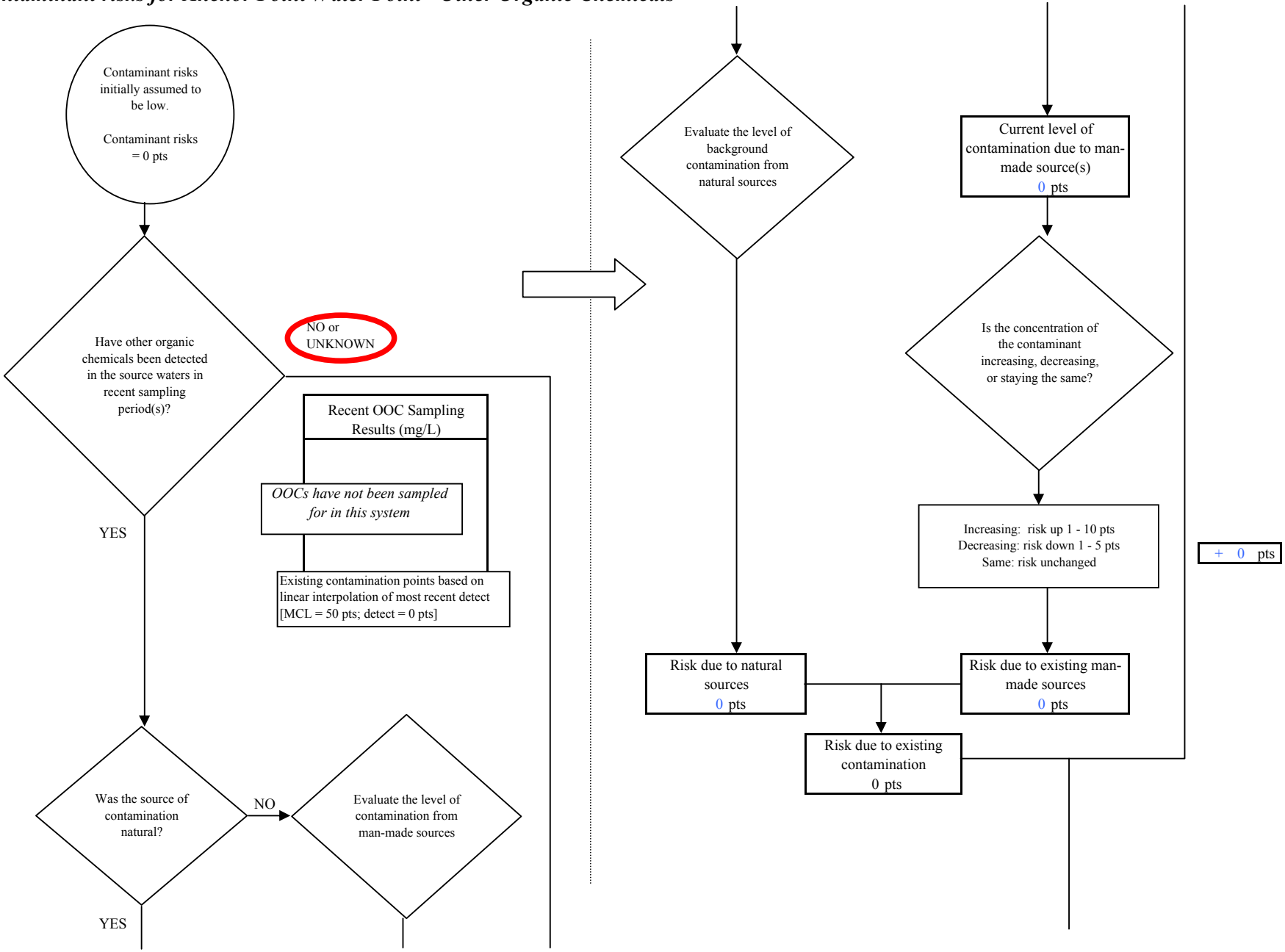
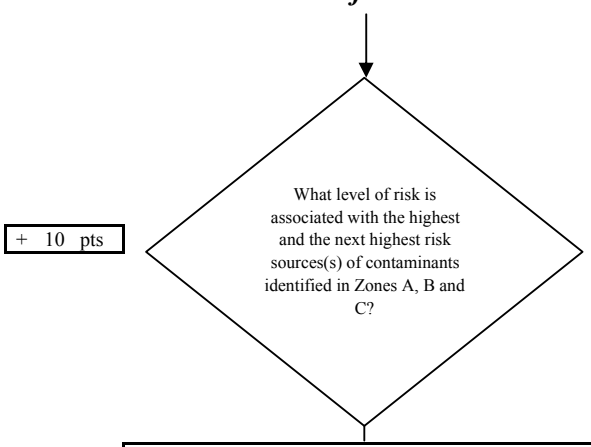


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Other Organic Chemicals



+ 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)	3	1	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.

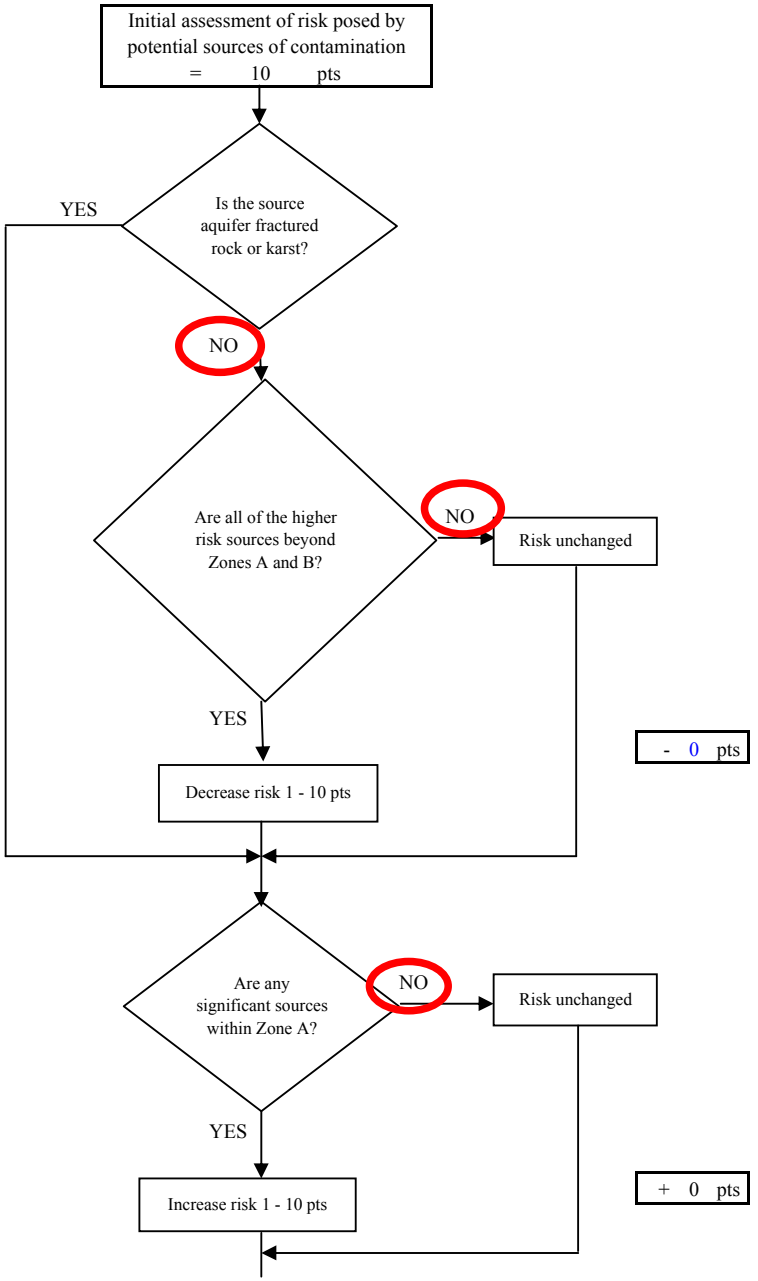


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Anchor Point Water Point - Other Organic Chemicals

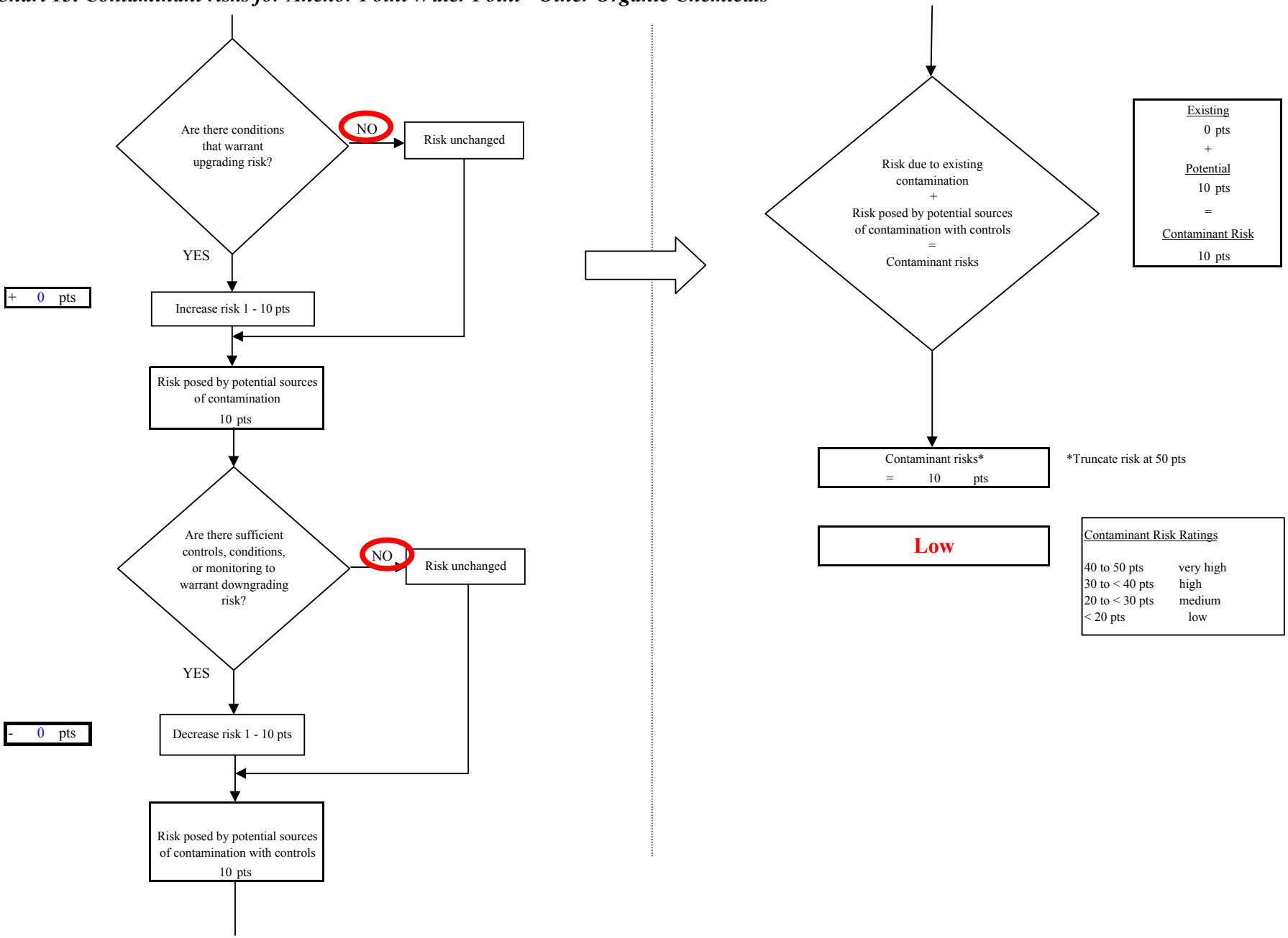


Chart 14. Vulnerability analysis for Anchor Point Water Point - Other Organic Chemicals