

Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and
Vulnerability Assessment for
BBAHC Kakanak Hospital
Drinking Water System,
Dillingham, Alaska

PWSID # 261282.001

March 2004

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 1060
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 BBAHC Kakanak Hospital Source of Public Drinking Water, Dillingham, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The BBAHC Kakanak Hospital has two Public Water System (PWS) wells. The well (PWS No. 261282.001) has been used as the primary drinking water source since it was drilled in 1952. The second well is anecdotally reported to have been drilled in 1955.

The well is a Class A (community and non-transient non-community) water system located at 6000 Kakanak Road in Dillingham, Alaska. Available records indicate that there is secondary storage of drinking water, with a capacity of 200,000-gallons, and that the drinking water source is treated with potassium permanganate as an oxidizer for iron and magnesium removal and sodium hypochlorite as a disinfectant. Sodium fluoride is added for dental health and sodium hydroxide for pH and Alkalinity adjustment. This system operates year round and serves approximately 62 residents and 195 non-residents through nineteen service connections. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of **Low** and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of **High**. Combining these two ratings produce a **Low** rating for the natural susceptibility of the well.

Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for the public drinking water source include: domestic wastewater collection systems, domestic wastewater treatment filter backwash water lagoons/ponds, septic systems, aboveground fuel tanks, monitoring wells, cemeteries, roads, pipelines, and a medical/veterinary facility. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination 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 contaminant categories.

Overall, the water well received a vulnerability rating of **High** for heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, a vulnerability rating of **Medium** for the bacteria and viruses, nitrates and nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals, and a vulnerability rating of **Low** for other organic chemicals.

PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The BBAHC Kakanak Hospital well is a Class A (community/non-transient/non-community) public water system. The system is located at 6000 Kakanak Road in Dillingham, Alaska (Sec. 36, T13S, R55W, Seward Meridian; see Map A of Appendix A). Dillingham is located at the extreme northern end of Nushagak Bay in northern Bristol Bay, at the confluence of the Wood and Nushagak Rivers. The city is located 327 miles southwest of Anchorage and 175 miles southeast of Bethel. The community has a population of 2,475 (ADCED, 2003). Average annual precipitation in Dillingham is 26 inches, including approximately 65 inches of snowfall. Temperatures range from 37 to 66°F in summer and 4 to 30°F in winter.

The community of Dillingham obtains most of their water supply from three City wells. Approximately 60% of the community uses individual wells. The core town-site is served by a piped sewage collection system and the remaining households have individual septic tanks (ADCED, 2003). Dillingham receives electrical power from Nushagak Electric. Power generating facilities are fueled by diesel. Refuse is collected by Dillingham Refuse, Inc., a private firm, and transported to the landfill (ADCED, 2003).

According to information supplied by ADEC for the BBAHC Kakanak Hospital PWS, the depth of the primary water well is 160 feet below the ground surface and is screened in a confined aquifer based on available construction details. The operator reports that both wells are in actuality approximately 85 feet deep and these values were used for all calculations. Well logs are not available. The well is not located within a floodplain.

Information acquired from a December 2002 sanitary survey for the public water system indicated that the land surface was sloped away from the well. Generally, land surfaces that slope away from the wellhead promote surface water drainage, which reduces the potential of contaminant migration down the well casing annulus. The sanitary survey indicates that the well is grouted according to ADEC regulations. Proper grouting provides added

protection against contaminants traveling along the well casing annulus and into source waters.

The entire Bristol Bay area was formerly covered by glaciers and the topography is representative of a postglacial area. Soils information is limited.

Generally, the soils consist of silty sand overlying relatively clean sand. The silty soils are slightly frost-susceptible. Isolated pockets of permafrost are scattered throughout the area (DOWL, 1982).

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA

In order to evaluate whether a drinking water source is at risk, we must first evaluate what are the most likely pathways for surface contamination to reach the groundwater. 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 well is the area that contributes water to the well, the groundwater recharge area. This area is designated as the drinking water protection area (DWPA). Because releases of contaminants within the protection area are most likely to impact the drinking water well, this area will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts. An analytical calculation was used to determine the size and shape of the DWPA for the BBAHC Kananak Hospital PWS. The input parameters describing the attributes of the aquifer in this calculation were adopted from Groundwater (Freeze and Cherry, 1979). Available geology and groundwater contours were also considered to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at a meaningful protection area.

The protection areas established for wells by the ADEC are usually separated into four zones, limited by the watershed. These zones correspond to differences in the time-of-travel (TOT) of the water moving through the aquifer to the well (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems for additional information).

The time of travel for contaminants within the water varies and is dependent on the physical and chemical characteristics of each contaminant. The following is a summary of the four protection area 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 the 2 year time-of-travel
C	Less Than the 5 year time-of-travel

D

Less than the 10 year time-of-travel

The DWPA for the BBAHC Kananak Hospital PWS was determined using an analytical calculation and includes Zones A, B, C and D (See Map A of Appendix A).

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 BBAHC Kananak Hospital DWPA. This inventory was completed through a search of agency records and other publicly available information. Potential sources of contamination to the drinking water aquifer include 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 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.

The sources are displayed on Map C 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 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 function of toxicity and volumes of specific contaminants associated with that source. Rankings include:

- Low,
- Medium,
- High, and
- Very High.

The time-of-travel for contaminants within the water varies and is dependent on the physical and chemical characteristics of each contaminant. 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 4 in Appendix B contain the ranking of potential and existing sources of contamination with respect to bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals.

VULNERABILITY OF THE 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 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. Chart 4 contains 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 BBAHC Kananak Hospital’s water well is in a confined aquifer. Confined aquifers are less susceptible to potential groundwater quality impacts posed by the migration of surface water contaminants downward from the surface. Table 2 shows the susceptibility scores and ratings for this PWS.

Table 2. Susceptibility

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	0	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	19	High
Natural Susceptibility	19	Low

Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type, number or density, and distribution of contaminant sources. This score has been derived from an examination of existing and historical contamination that has been detected at the drinking water source through routine sampling. It also evaluates potential sources of contamination. 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.

Other Inorganic Chemicals	70	High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	45	Medium
Other Organic Chemicals	30	Low

Table 3. Contaminant Risks

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	25	Medium
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	25	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	25	Medium
Heavy Metals, Cyanide and		
Other Inorganic Chemicals	50	Very High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	25	Medium
Other Organic Chemicals	12	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:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Natural Susceptibility (0 – 50 points)} \\
 + \\
 \text{Contaminant Risks (0 – 50 points)} \\
 = \\
 \text{Vulnerability of the} \\
 \text{Drinking Water Source to Contamination (0 – 100)}.
 \end{array}$$

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 Nitrites	45	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	45	Medium
Heavy Metals, Cyanide and		

Bacteria and Viruses

The contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses is **Medium**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of a domestic water treatment filter backwash water lagoons/pond in Zone A (see Table 2 – Appendix B).

No positive bacteria counts have been reported in recent (within five years) sampling events (See Chart 3 – Contaminant Risks for Bacteria and Viruses in Appendix D). Only a small amount of bacteria and viruses are required to endanger public health.

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 contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites is **Medium**. The risk to this source of public drinking water is primarily attributed to the presence of a cemetery in Zone A (see Table 3 – Appendix B).

Nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water. The sampling history for this well indicates that nitrates have not been detected in recent sampling events. Nitrate concentrations in uncontaminated groundwater are typically less than 2 mg/L; therefore, nitrate concentrations above 2 mg/L may be indicative of man-made sources (See Chart 5 - Contaminant Risks for Nitrates and/or Nitrites in Appendix D).

Nitrate levels are often derived from the decomposition of organic matter in soils. After combining the contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to nitrate and nitrite contamination is **Medium**.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals is **Medium**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of heating oil tanks located in Zone A (see Table 4 – Appendix B).

Detectable concentrations of trihalomethanes were reported in sampling events for this public water system. However, the detectable concentrations of trihalomethanes reported in 2002 were well below the

MCL of 0.08 mg/L. Trihalomethanes are considered byproducts of the water treatment process and are not from the source waters. Since the reported concentration of TTHM's in recent sampling events did not exceed the applicable MCLs, risk points were not retained.

Aside from being byproducts of the drinking water treatment process, possible sources of volatile organic chemicals include facilities with automobiles, residential areas, fuel tanks, roads, and airports. See Table 4 in Appendix B for a complete listing.

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 **Medium**.

Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to samples exceeding the Lead MCL in the year 2000 (see Table 5 – Appendix B).

Based on review of recent sampling records for this public water system, high levels of lead have been detected. This analyte has exceeded the MCL of 0.015 mg/L (see Chart 9 – Contaminant Risks for Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals in Appendix D).

The concentration of Lead and Copper contaminants is reported to be decreasing by the operator due to the use of corrosion control measures. These measures are in place and monitoring continues to occur. Daily pH monitoring is reported as well as corrosion monitoring coupons are analyzed quarterly. Lead and copper samples are taken annually. The operator reports that ADEC has granted reduced monitoring due to the reduction of lead and copper below the MCL to the point of the MCLG for both.

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 **High**.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for synthetic organic chemicals is **Medium**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of a cemetery in Zone A (see Table 6 – Appendix B).

No recent sampling data was available in ADEC records for the BBAHC Kananak Hospital (See

Chart 11 – Contaminant Risks for Synthetic Organic Chemicals in Appendix D). The operator reports that ADEC has issued a SOC waiver for this PWSID.

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 **Medium**.

Other Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for other organic chemicals is **Low**. Potential contaminant sources found within the protection area are listed in Table 7 of Appendix B.

No recent sampling data was available in ADEC records for the BBAHC Kananak Hospital (See Chart 13 – Contaminant Risks for Other Organic Chemicals in Appendix D). The operator reports that ADEC has issued an OOC waiver for this PWSID.

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**.

Using the Source Water Assessment

This assessment of contaminant risks can be used as a foundation for local voluntary protection efforts as well as a basis for the continuous efforts on the part of the BBAHC Kananak Hospital and the community of Dillingham 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 the drinking water source.

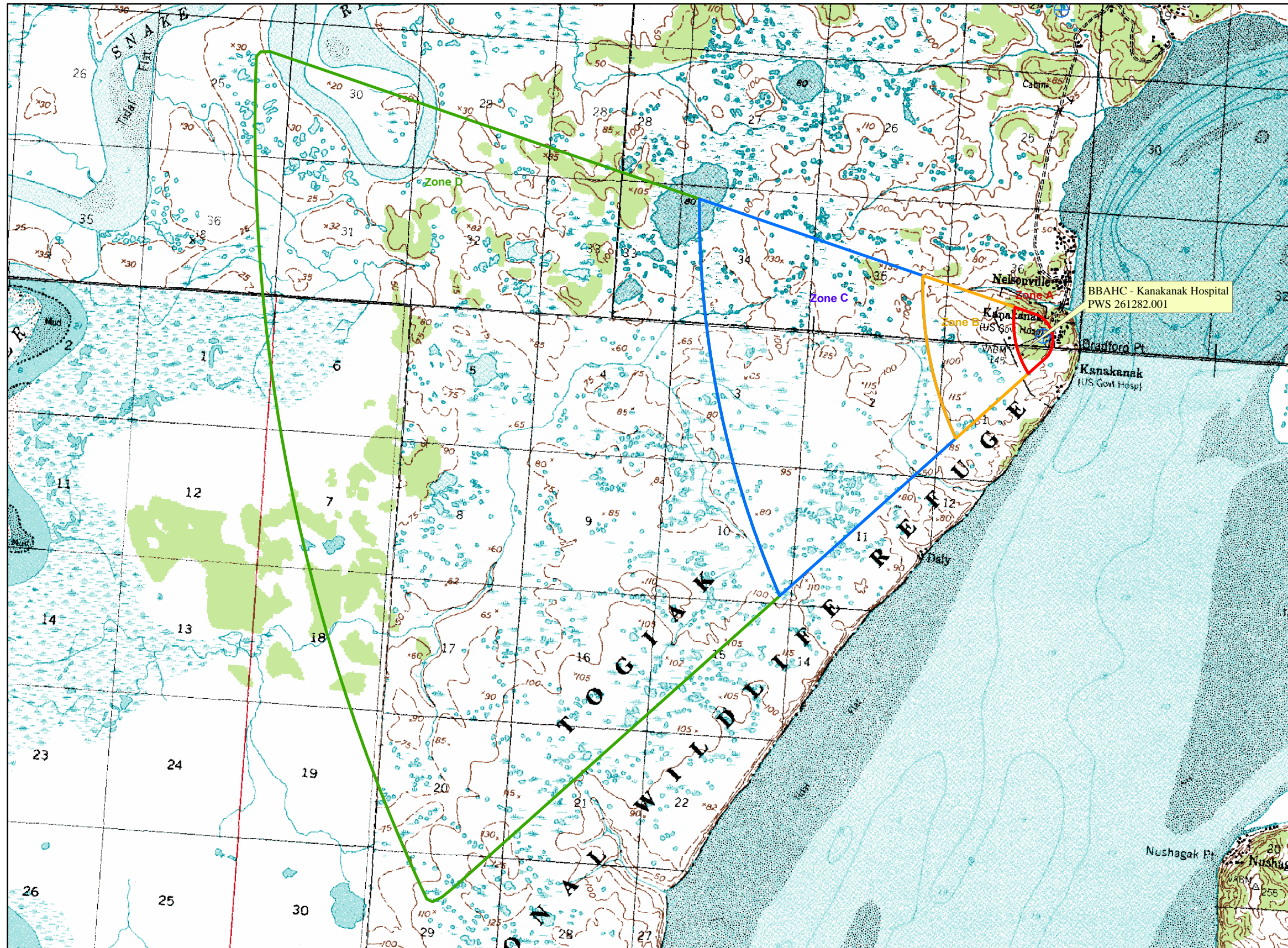
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APPENDIX A

Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map A)

Public Water Well System for PWS #261282.001 BBAHC - Kanakanak Hospital



LEGEND

- Public Water System Well

Hydrography/Physical

- Parcels
- Stream
- Lake or Pond
- Contours

Transportation

- Primary Route (Class 1)
- Secondary Route (Class 2)
- Road (Class 3)
- Road (Class 4)
- Road (Class 5, Four-wheel drive)
- Road Ferry Crossing

Groundwater Protection Zones

- Zone A Protection Area— Several Months Travel Time
- Zone B Protection Area— 2 Years Travel Time
- Zone C Protection Area— 5 Years Travel Time
- Zone D Protection Area— 10 Years Travel Time

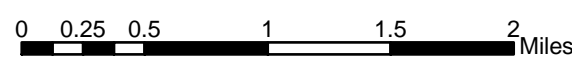
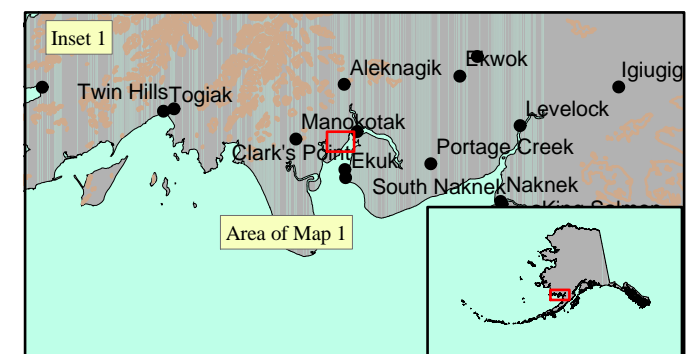
Data Sources:
 Contaminant Sources, Public Water System Wells, Contours
 Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)

Critical Facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

All other data:
 United States Geological Survey (USGS)

Drinking Water Protection Areas based on "Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program - Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems" published by ADEC

URS Corporation does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the data provided.



APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking (Tables 1-7)

Table 1

**Contaminant Source Inventory for
BBAHC - Kananak Hospital**

PWSID 261282.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Map Number	Comments
Domestic water treatment - filter backwash water lagoons/ponds	D06	D06-01	A	C	Water Treatment Plant
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-01	A	C	Assume 5 or less residential septic systems in Zone A
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08	R08-01	A	C	Assume 5 or less residential heating oil tanks in Zone A
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-01	A	C	FAA Maintenance Shop Heating Oil Tank
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-02	A	C	Water Treatment Plan Heating Oil Tank
Monitoring wells	W06	W06-01	A	C	Dowl 10/96 Monitoring well (1 of 11)
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	C	Cemetery (1 of 4)
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
BBAHC - Kananak Hospital
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

PWSID 261282.001

Table 2

<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Risk Ranking for Analysis</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Domestic water treatment - filter backwash water lagoons/ponds	D06	D06-01	A	Medium	C	Water Treatment Plant
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-01	A	Low	C	Assume 5 or less residential septic systems in Zone A
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
BBAHC - Kananak Hospital
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

PWSID 261282.001

Table 3

<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Risk Ranking for Analysis</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-01	A	Low	C	Assume 5 or less residential septic systems in Zone A
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Medium	C	Cemetery (1 of 4)
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
BBAHC - Kananak Hospital
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 261282.001

Table 4

<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Risk Ranking for Analysis</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-01	A	Low	C	Assume 5 or less residential septic systems in Zone A
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08	R08-01	A	Medium	C	Assume 5 or less residential heating oil tanks in Zone A
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-01	A	Low	C	FAA Maintenance Shop Heating Oil Tank
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-02	A	Low	C	Water Treatment Plan Heating Oil Tank
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for

PWSID 261282.001

Table 5

BBAHC - Kananak Hospital

Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Risk Ranking for Analysis</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-01	A	Low	C	Assume 5 or less residential septic systems in Zone A
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-01	A	Low	C	FAA Maintenance Shop Heating Oil Tank
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-02	A	Low	C	Water Treatment Plan Heating Oil Tank
Monitoring wells	W06	W06-01	A	Medium	C	Dowl 10/96 Monitoring well (1 of 11)
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Low	C	Cemetery (1 of 4)
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
BBAHC - Kananak Hospital
Sources of Synthetic Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 261282.001

Table 6

<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Risk Ranking for Analysis</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-01	A	Low	C	Assume 5 or less residential septic systems in Zone A
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Medium	C	Cemetery (1 of 4)

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
BBAHC - Kananak Hospital
Sources of Other Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 261282.001

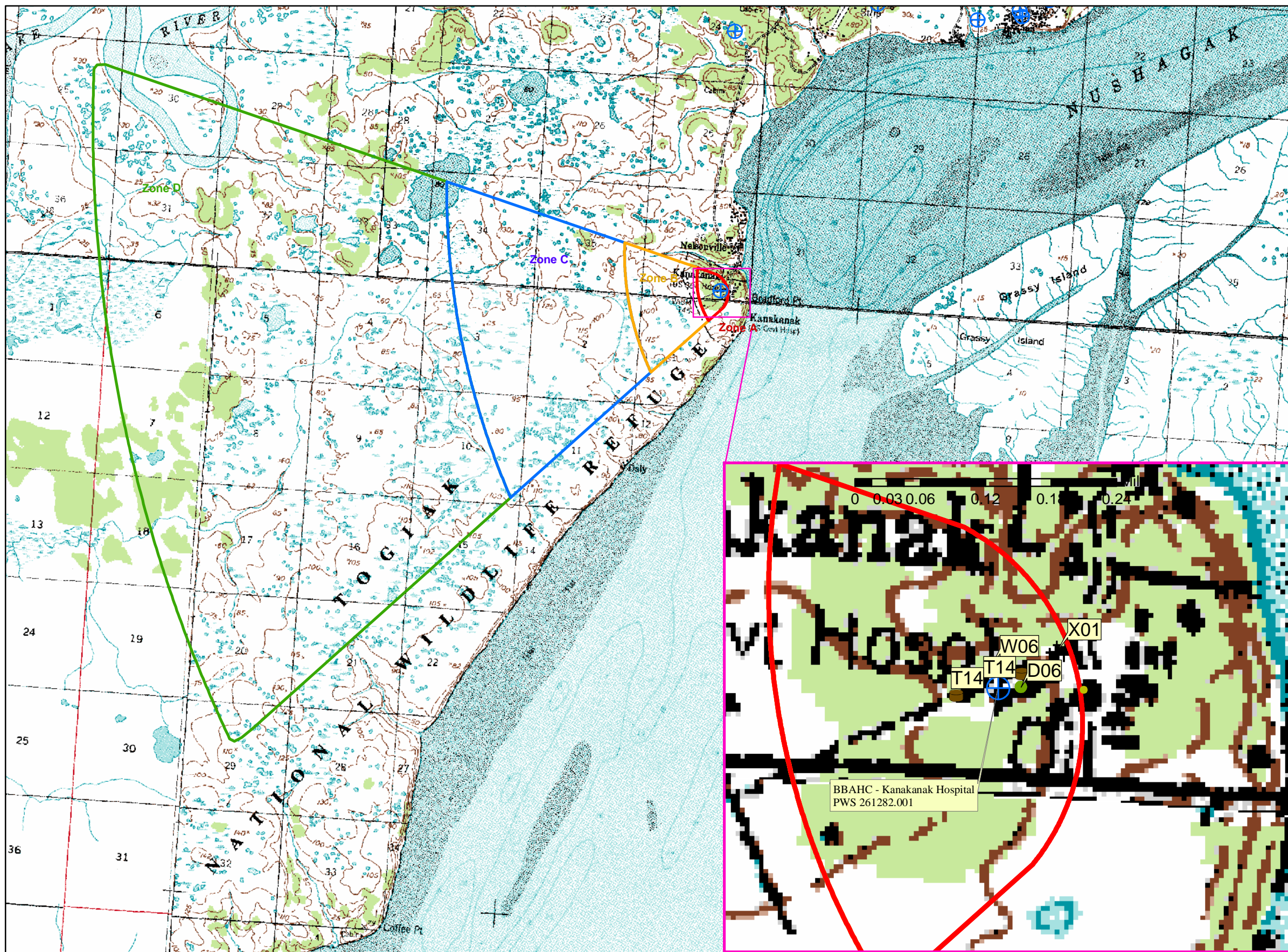
Table 7

<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Risk Ranking for Analysis</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-01	A	Low	C	Assume 5 or less residential septic systems in Zone A
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A

APPENDIX C

Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map C)

**Public Water Well System for PWS #261282.001 BBAHC - Kakanak Hospital
Showing Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination**



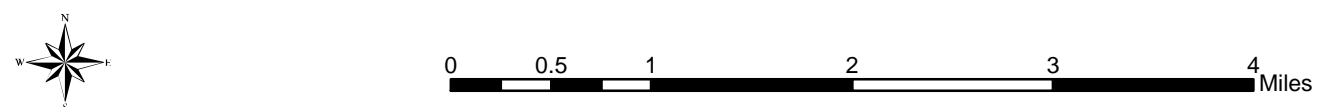
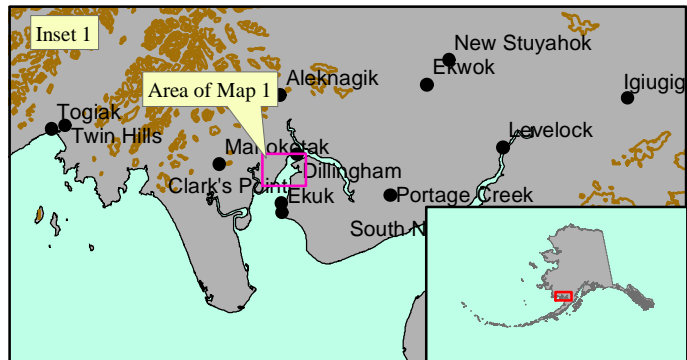
LEGEND

- ⊕ Public Water System Well
- Transportation**
 - Primary Route (Class 1)
 - Secondary Route (Class 2)
 - Road (Class 3)
 - Road (Class 4)
 - Road (Class 5, Four-wheel drive)
- Hydrography/Physical**
 - ▭ Parcels
 - ~ Stream
 - ▭ Lake or Pond
 - ~ Contours
- Groundwater Protection Zones**
 - ▭ Zone A Protection Area—Several Months Travel Time
 - ▭ Zone B Protection Area—2 Years Travel Time
 - ▭ Zone C Protection Area—5 Years Travel Time
 - ▭ Zone D Protection Area—10 Years Travel Time
- Existing or Potential Contaminant Sources**
 - Domestic wastewater treatment plant effluent discharge (D06)
 - Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground) (T14)
 - Monitoring well (W06)
 - †† Cemeteries (X01)

Data Sources:
 Contaminant Sources, Public Water System Wells, Contours
 Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)
 Critical Facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

All other data:
 United States Geological Survey (USGS)
 Drinking Water Protection Areas based on "Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program - Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems" published by ADEC

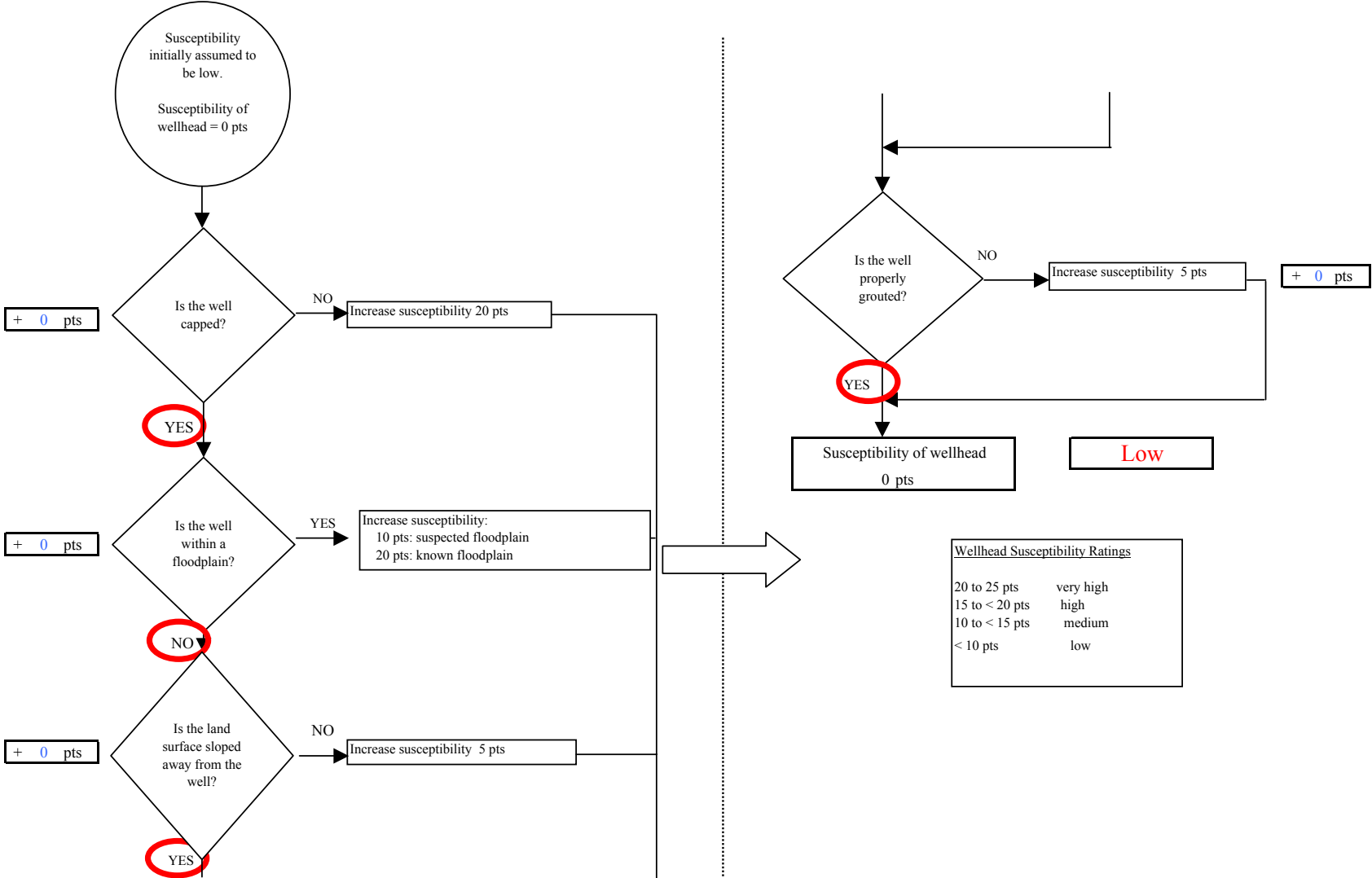
URS Corporation does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the data provided.



APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1-14)

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001)



Wellhead Susceptibility Ratings	
20 to 25 pts	very high
15 to < 20 pts	high
10 to < 15 pts	medium
< 10 pts	low

Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001)

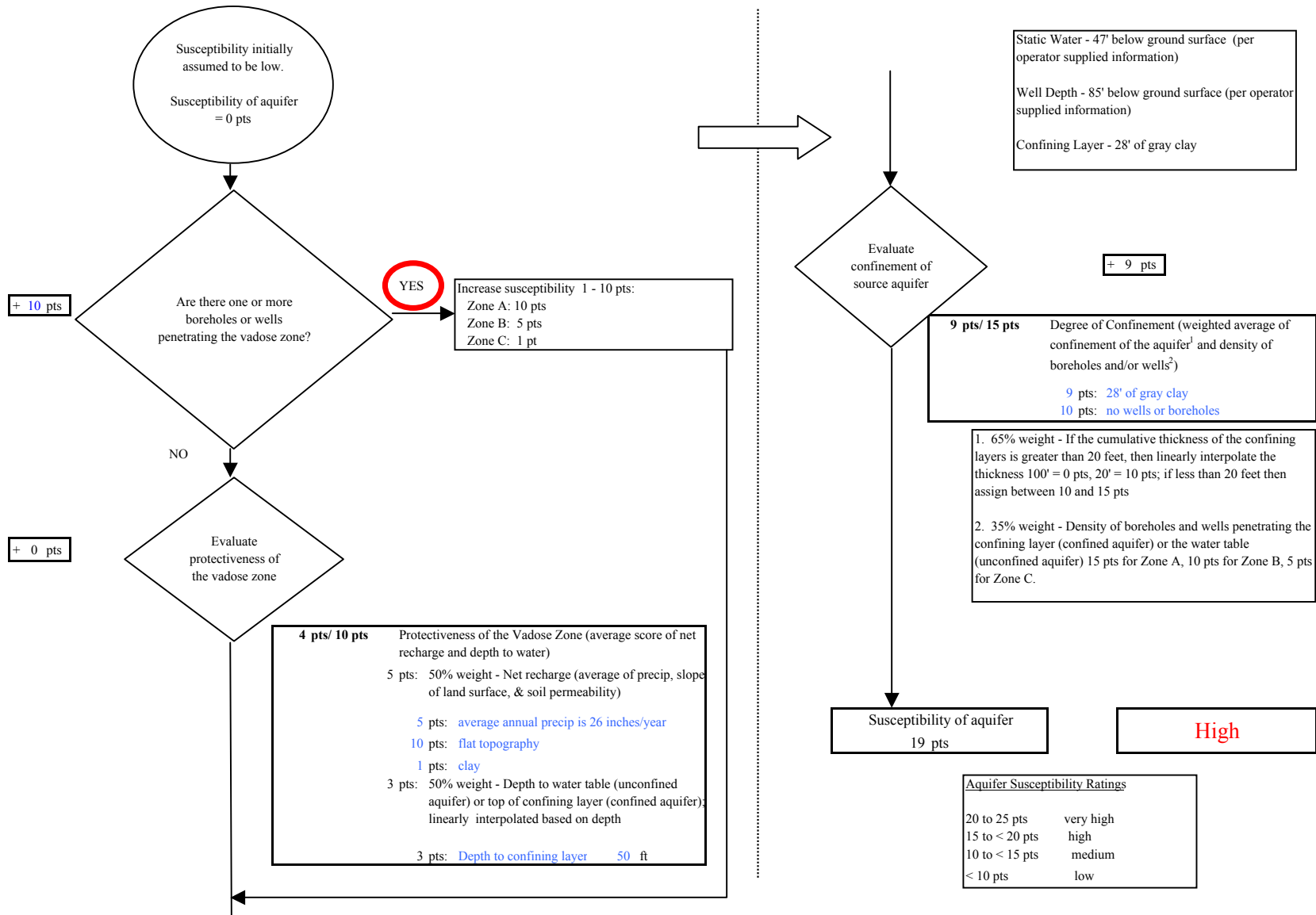


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

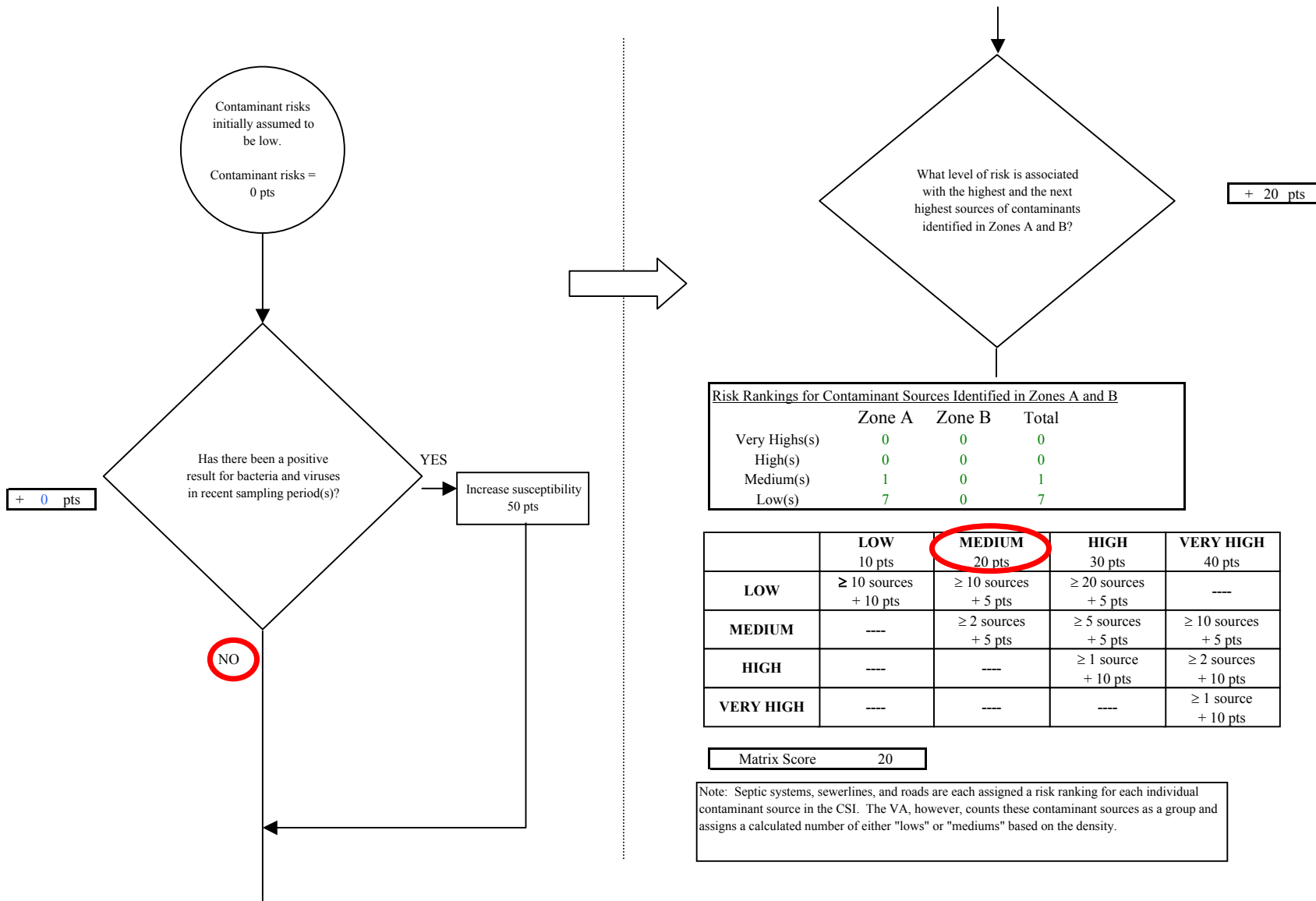


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

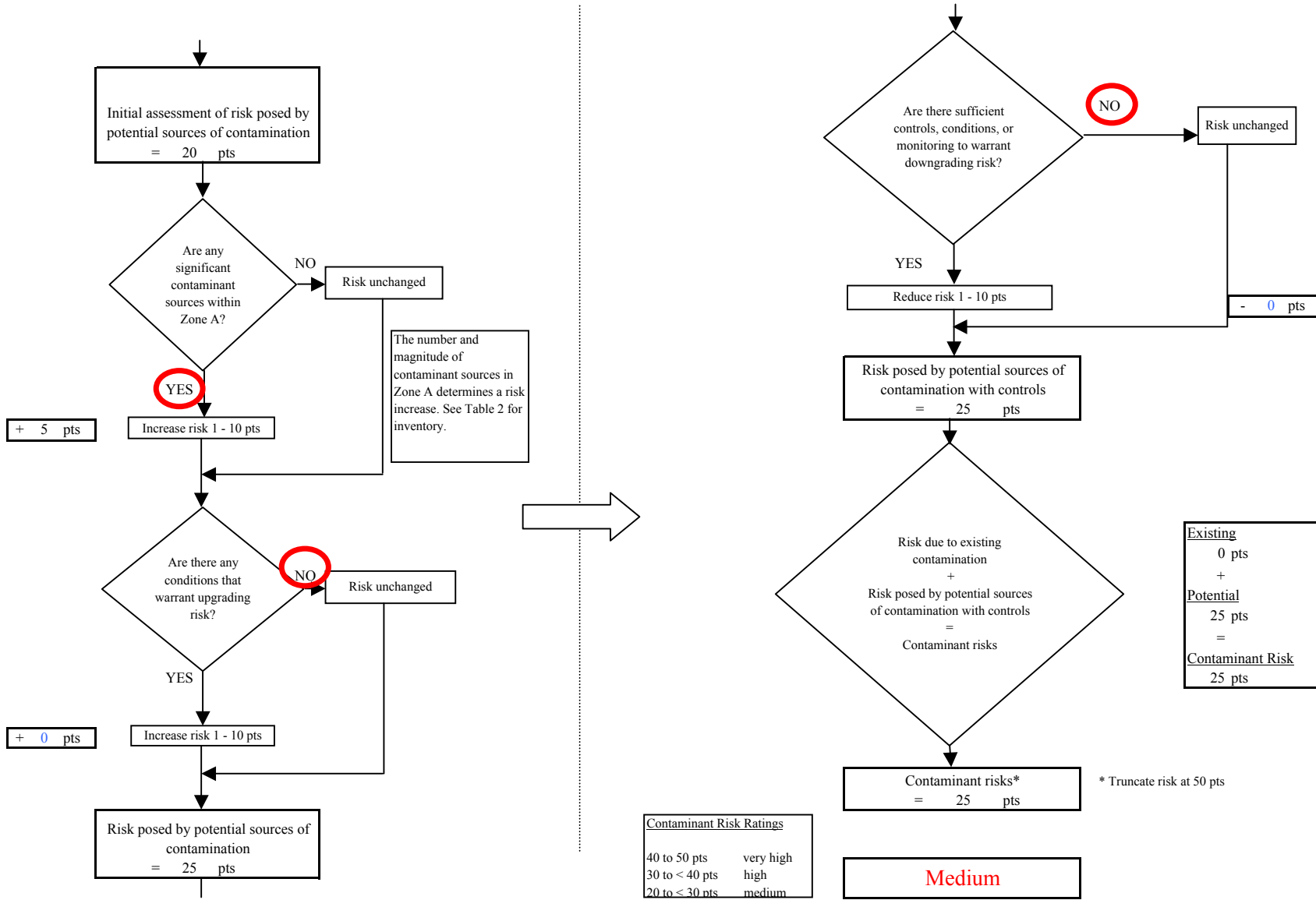


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

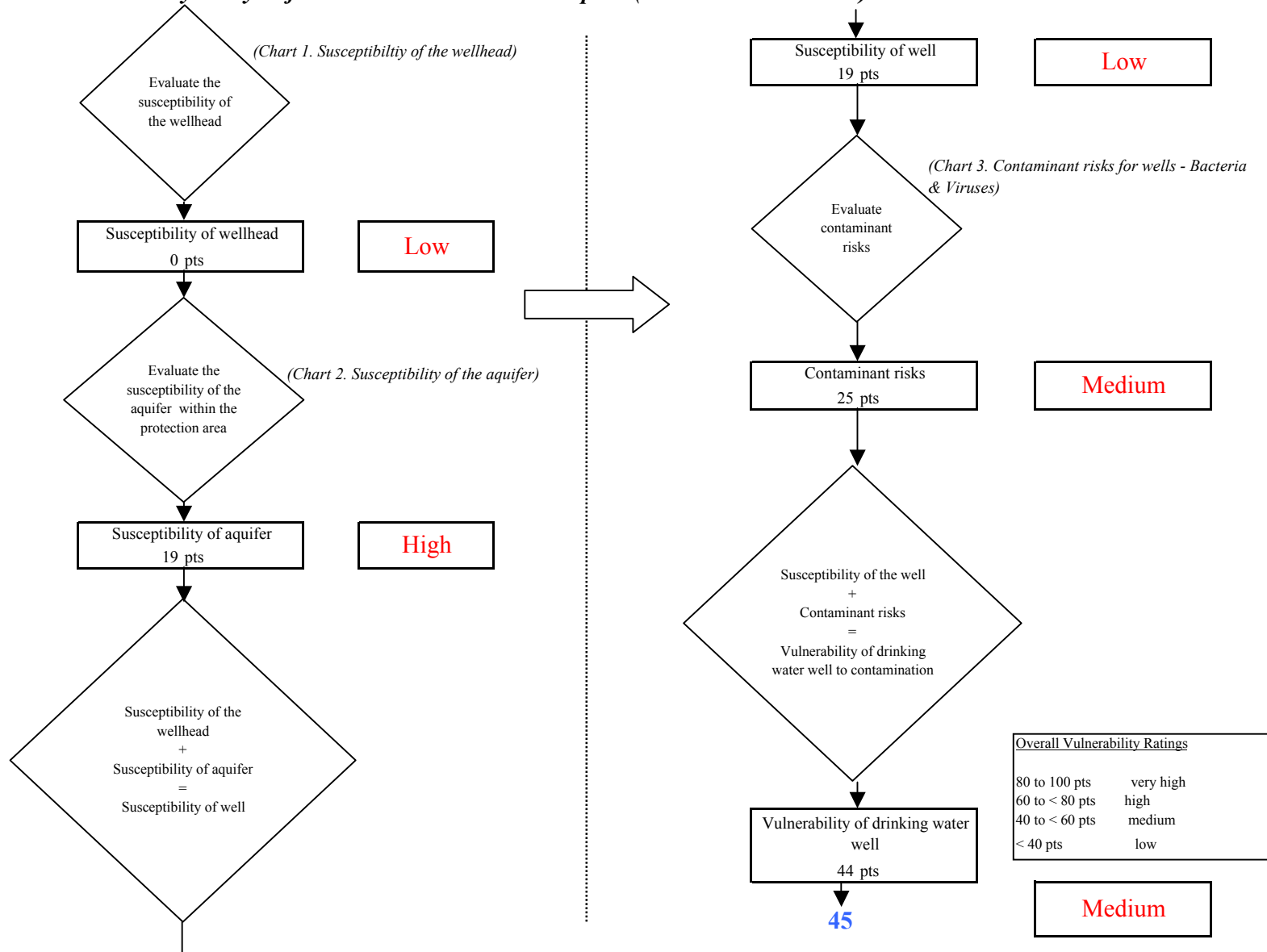


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites

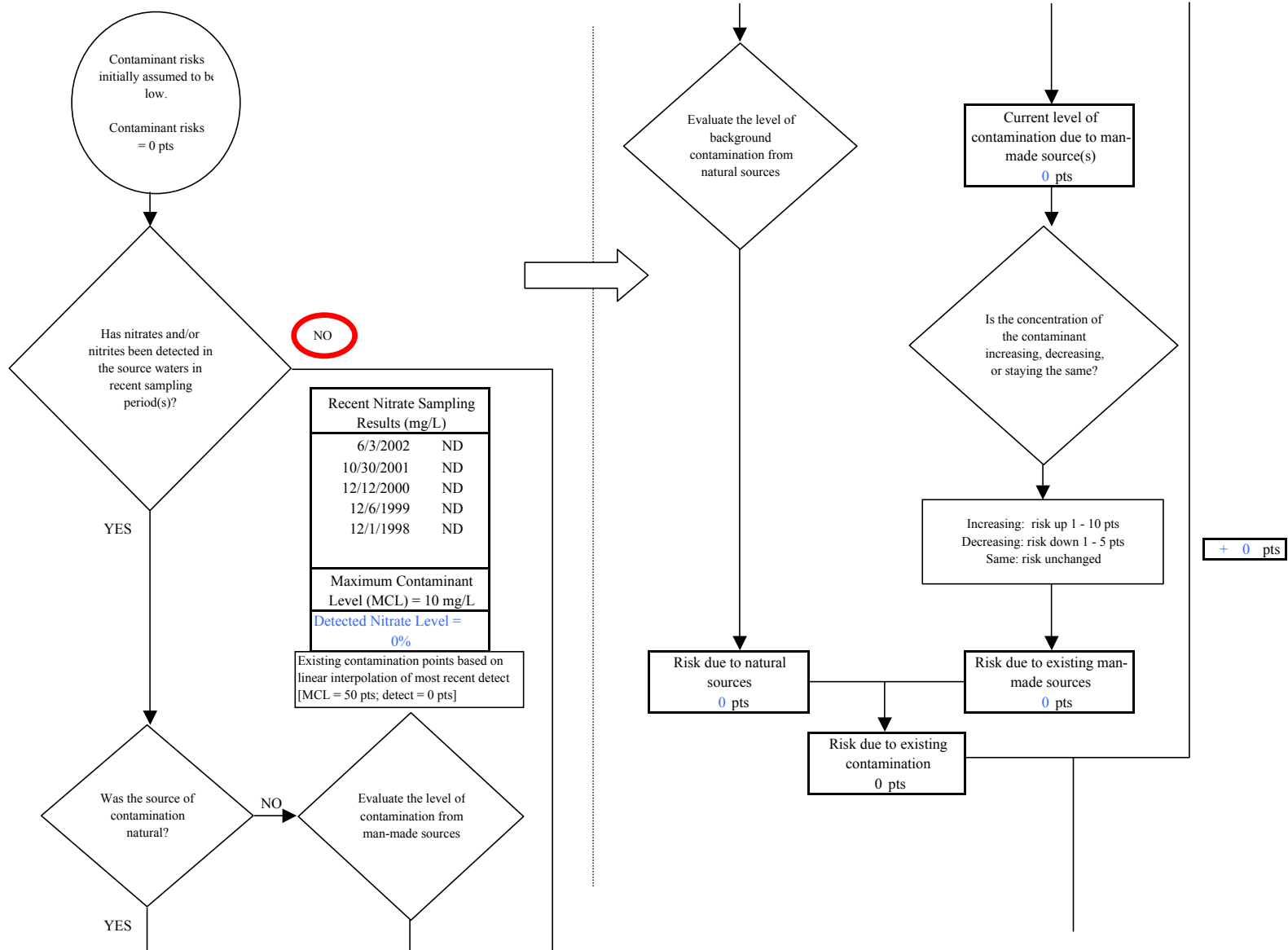


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites

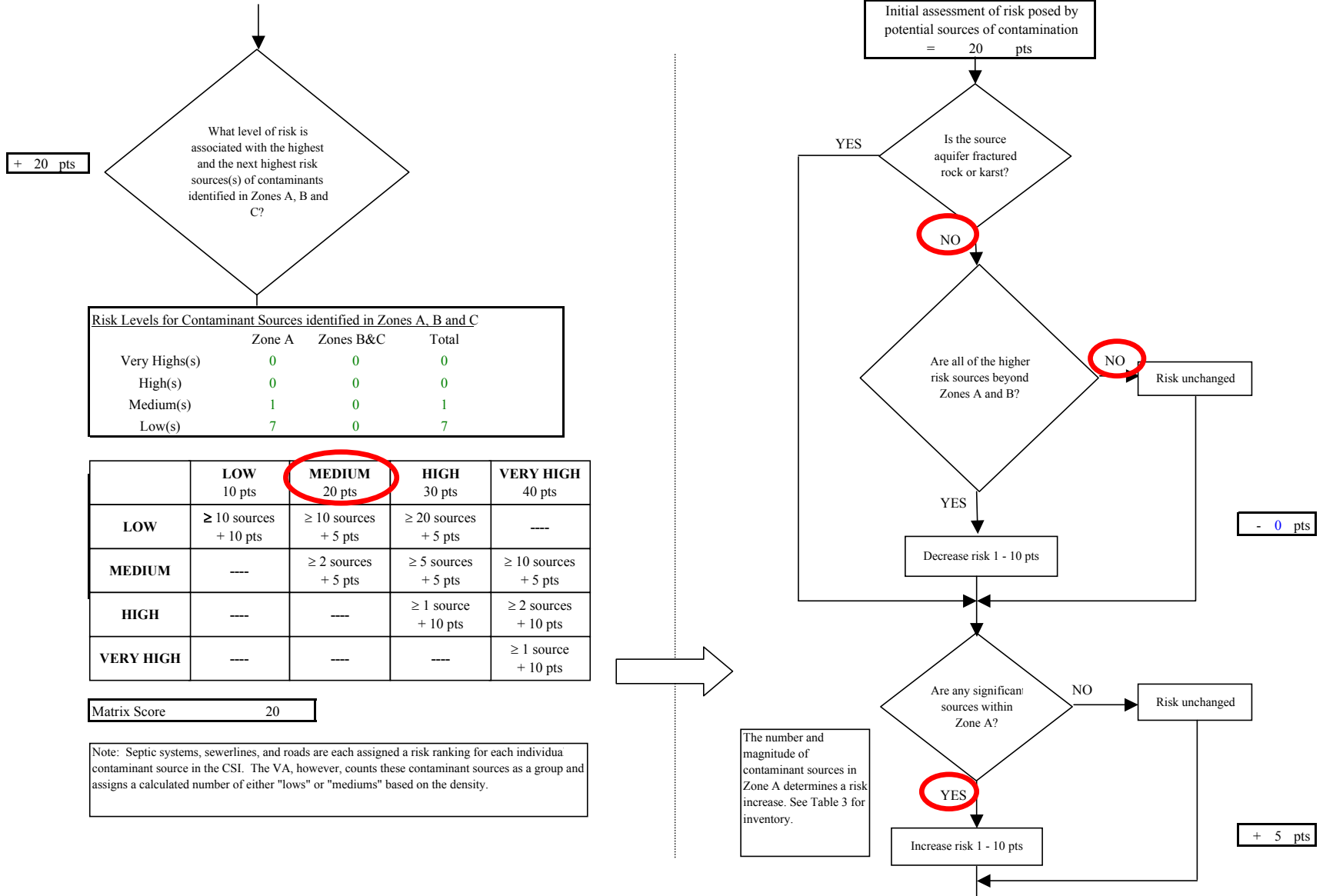


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites

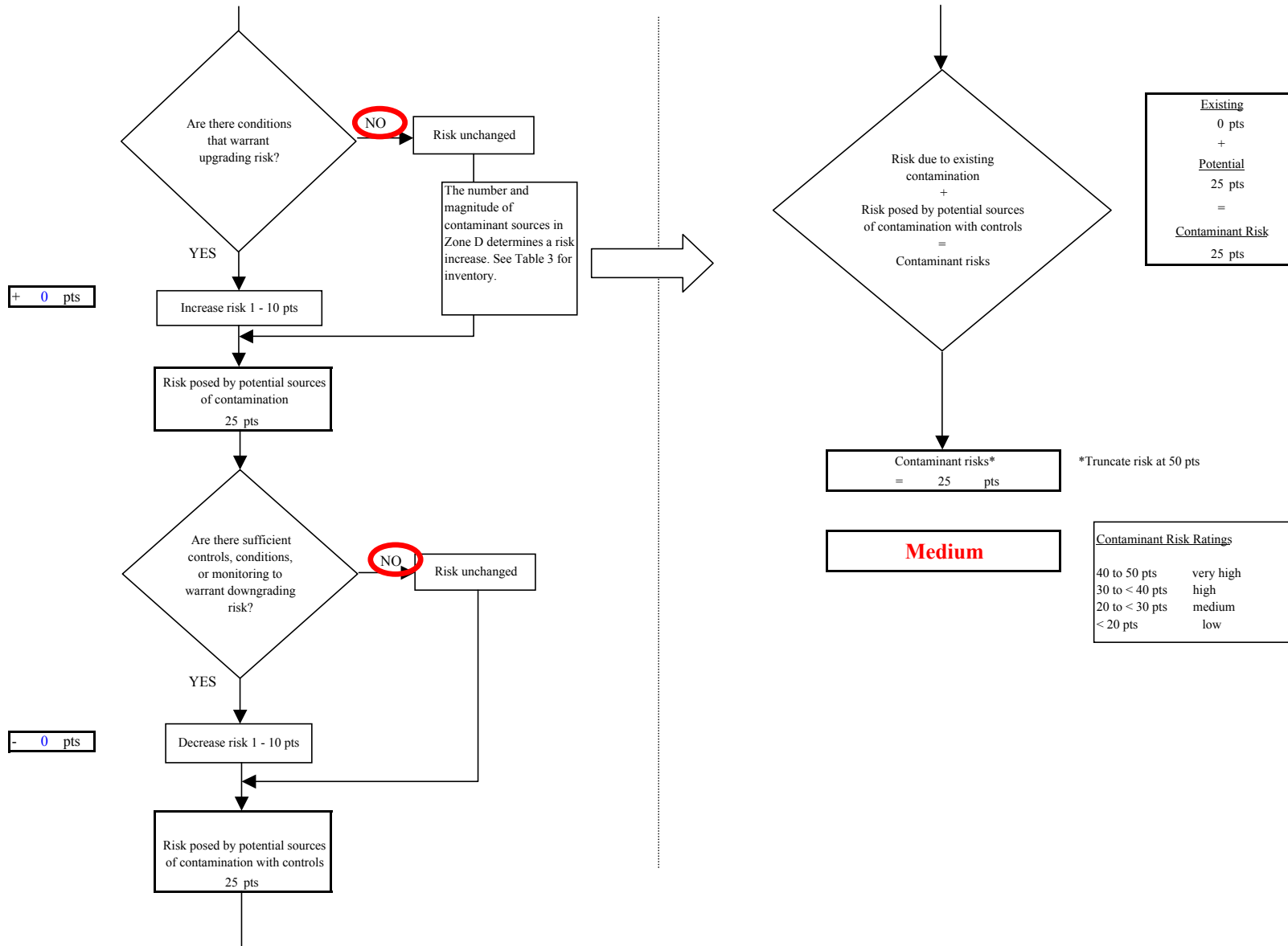


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites

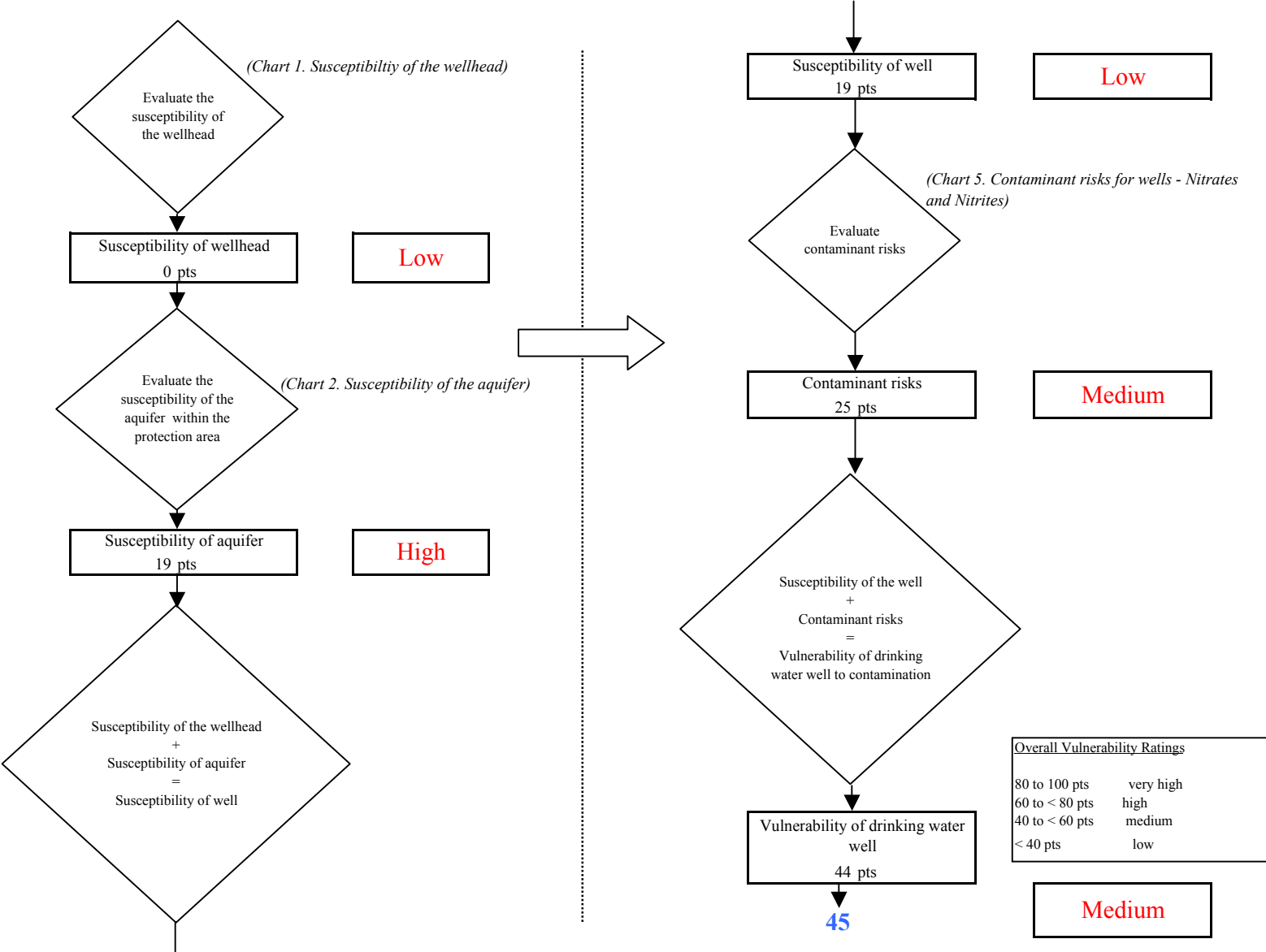


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals

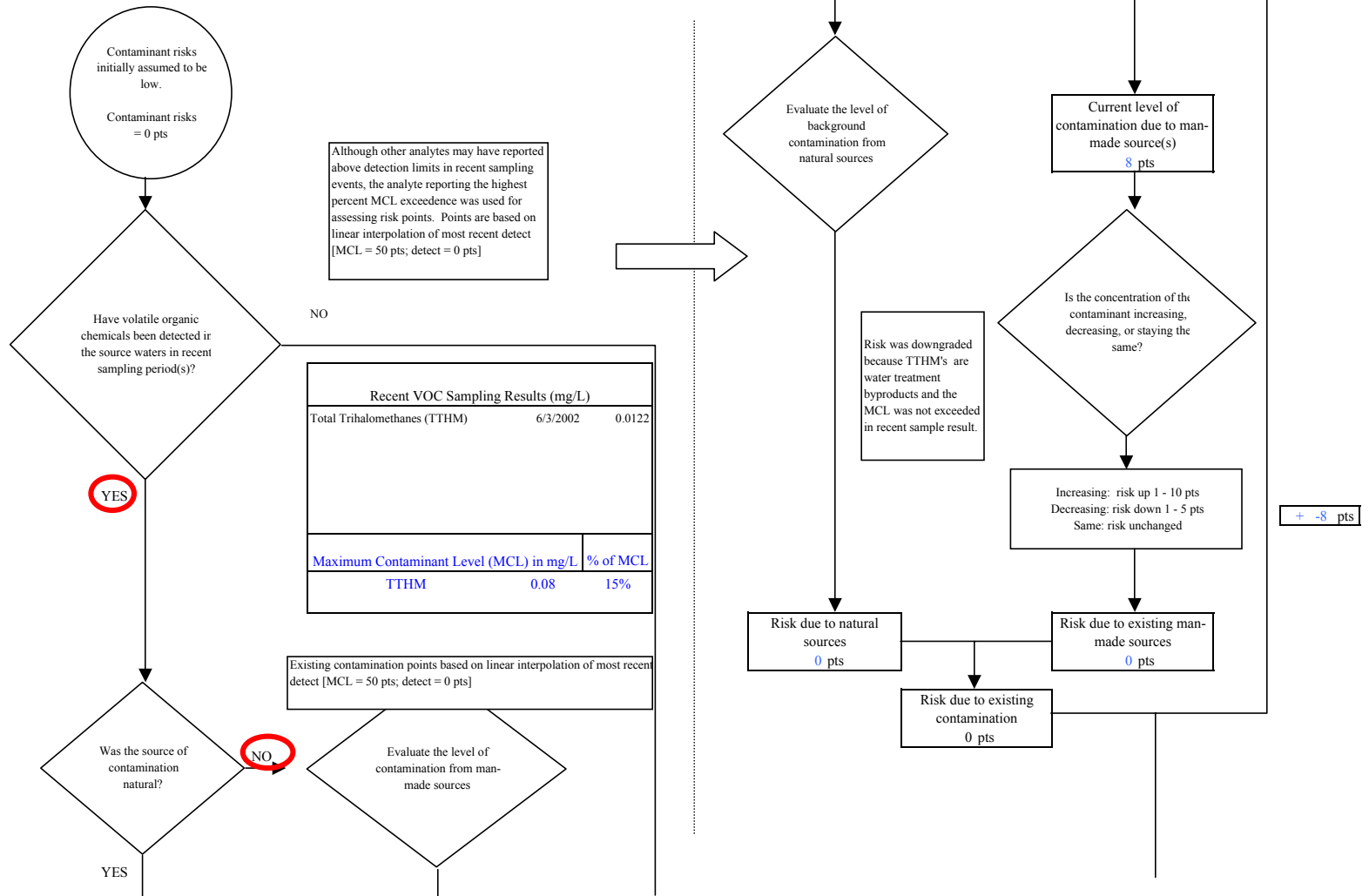


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals

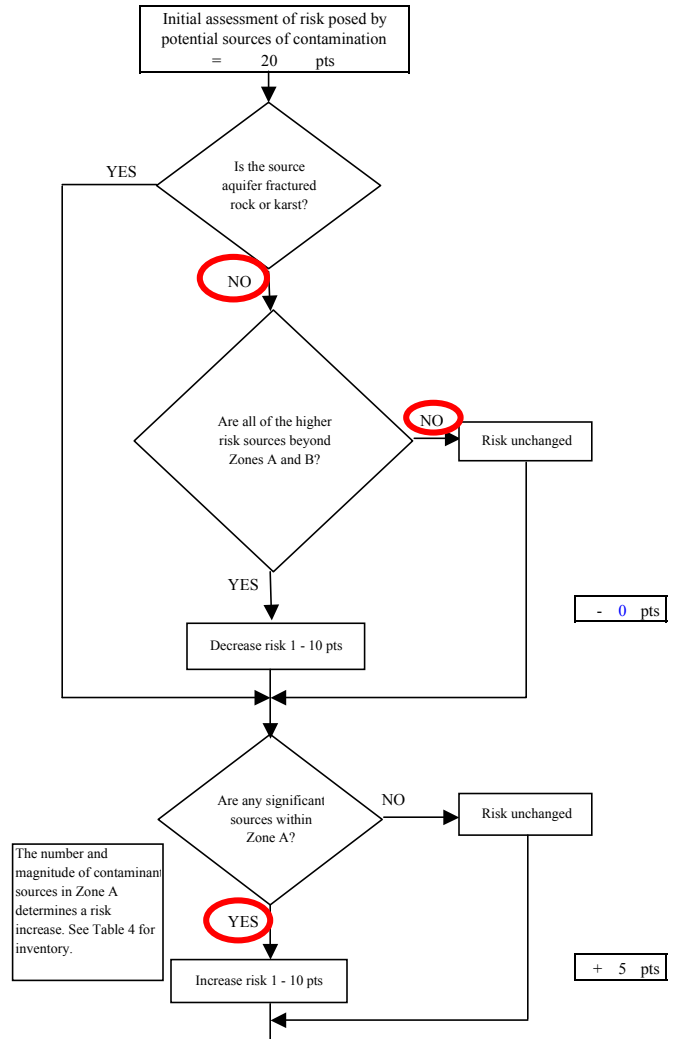
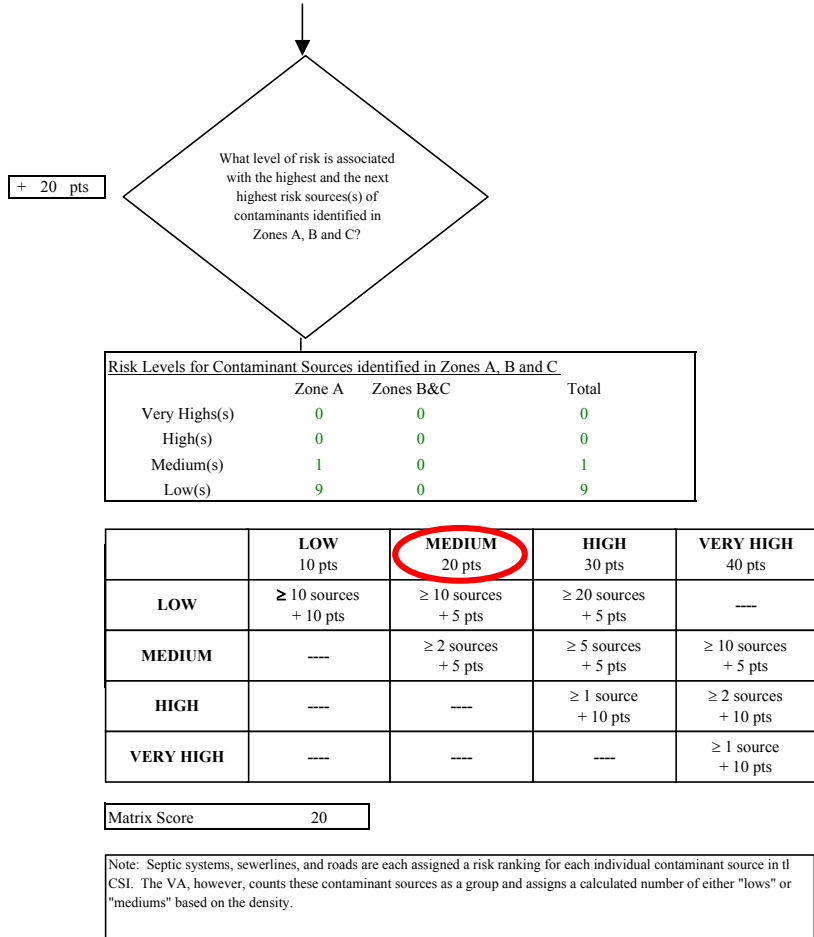


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals

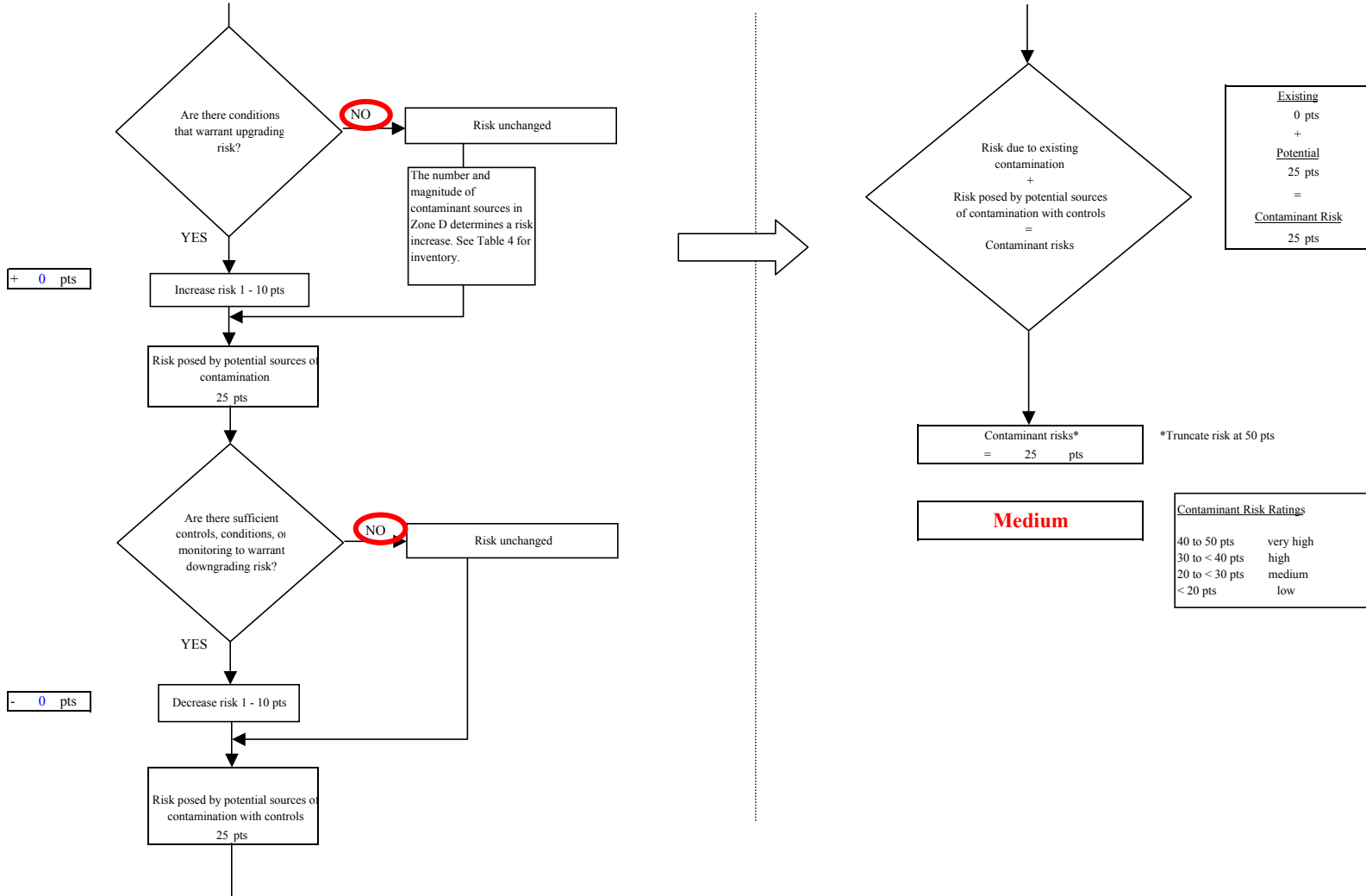


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals

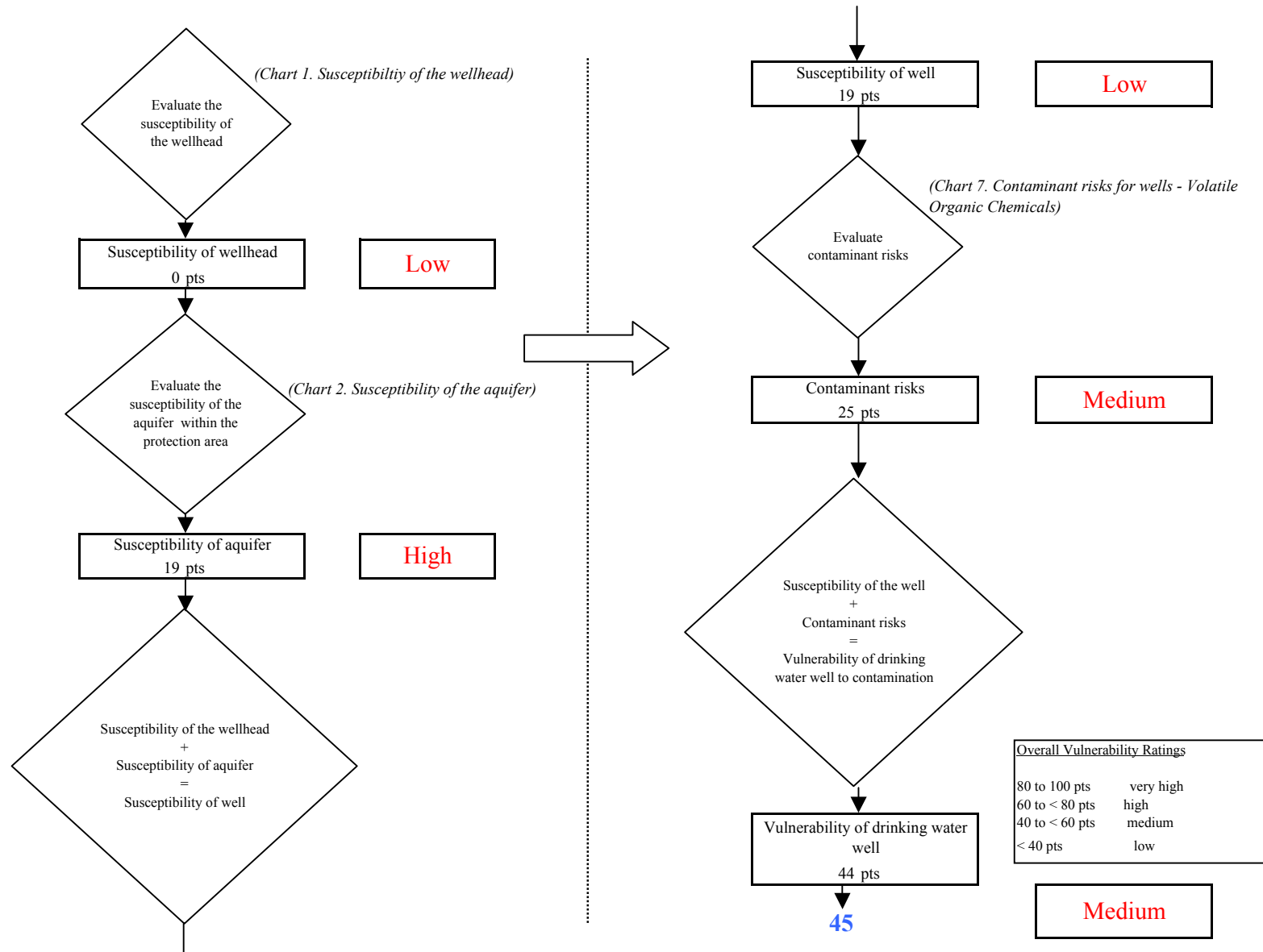


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

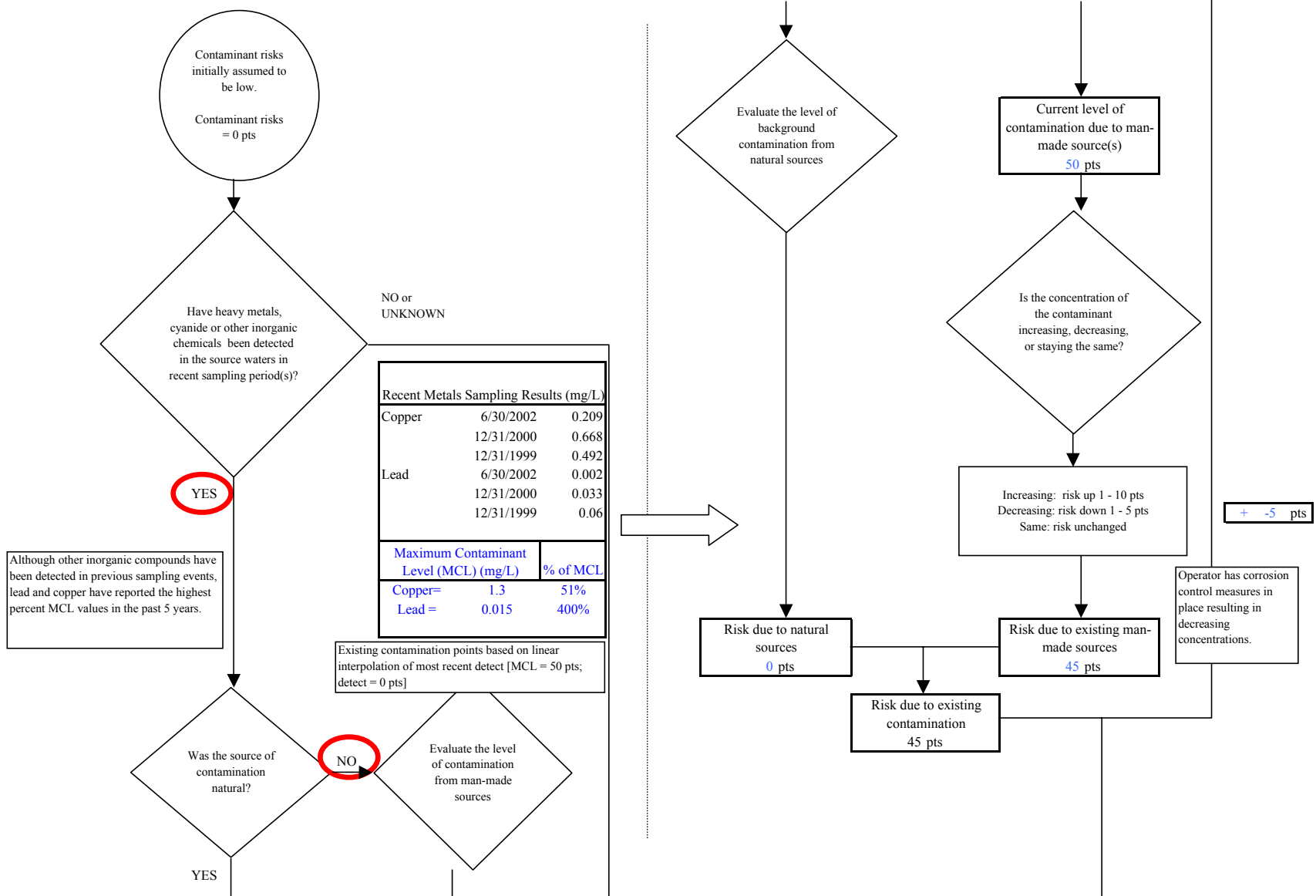


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

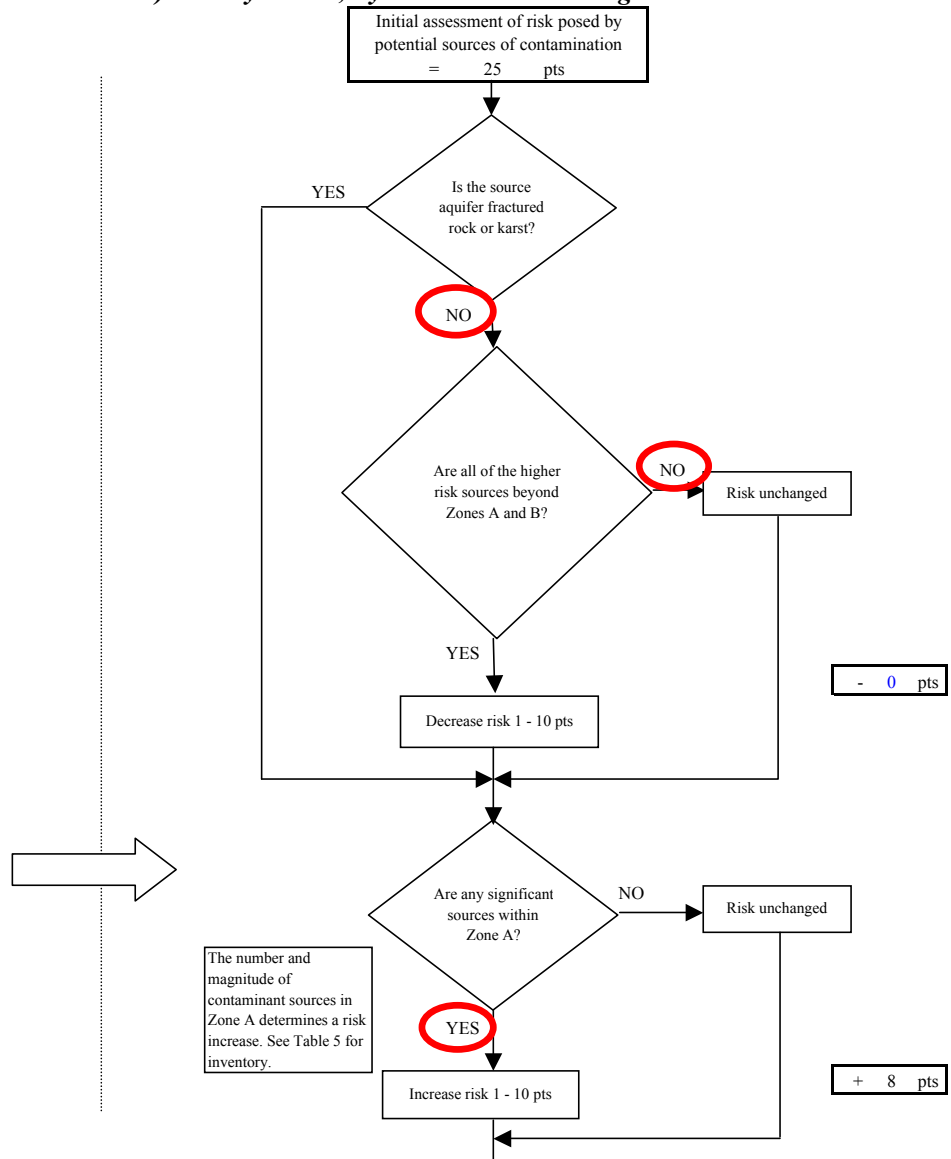
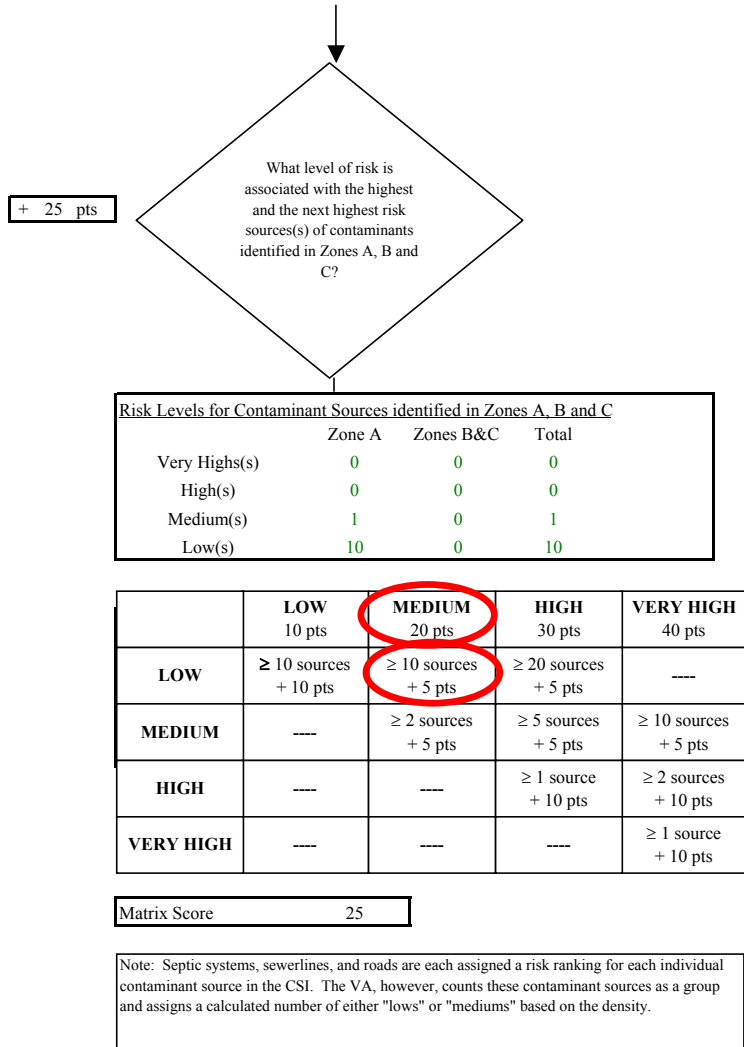


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

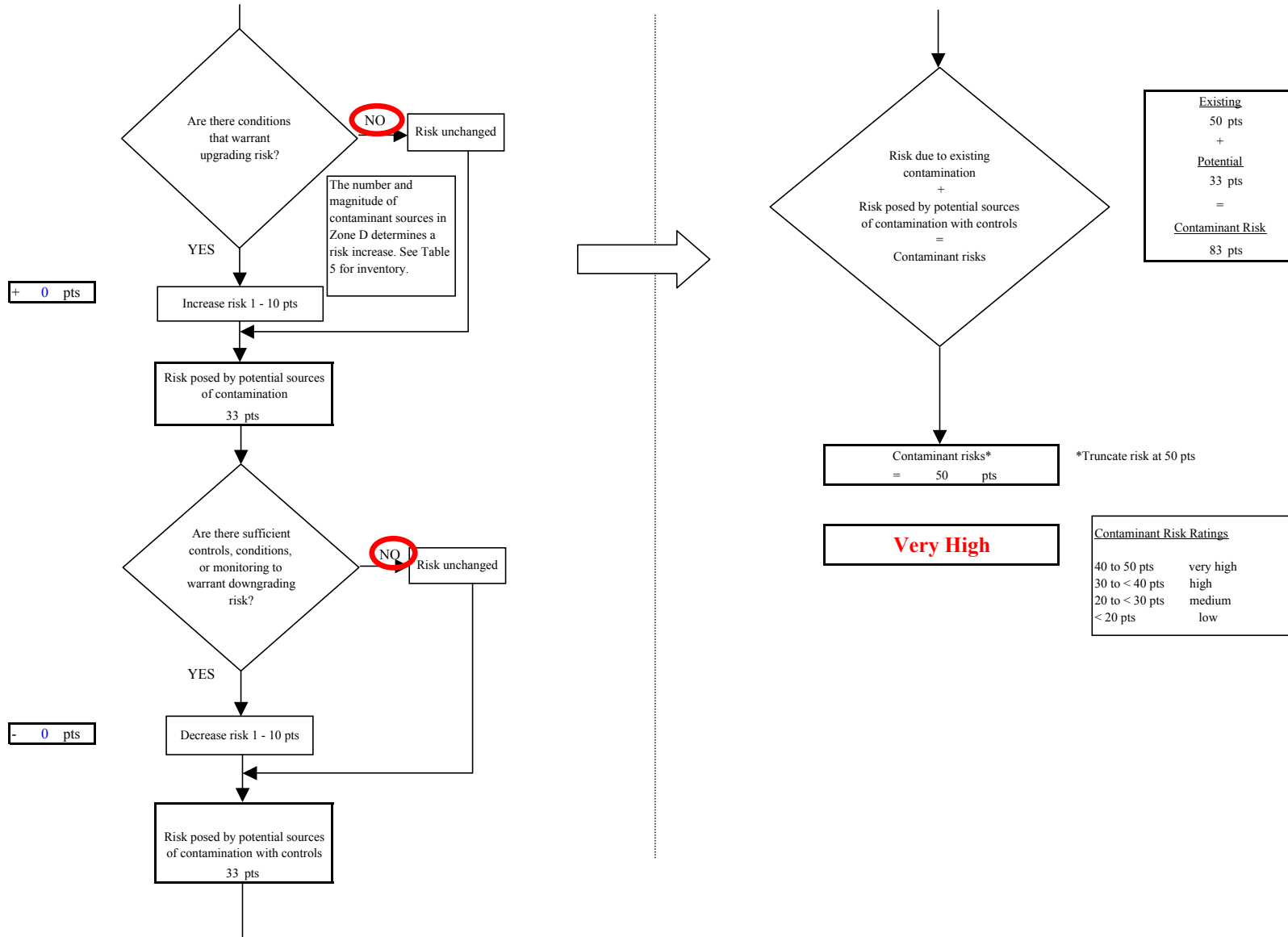


Chart 10. Vulnerability analysis for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

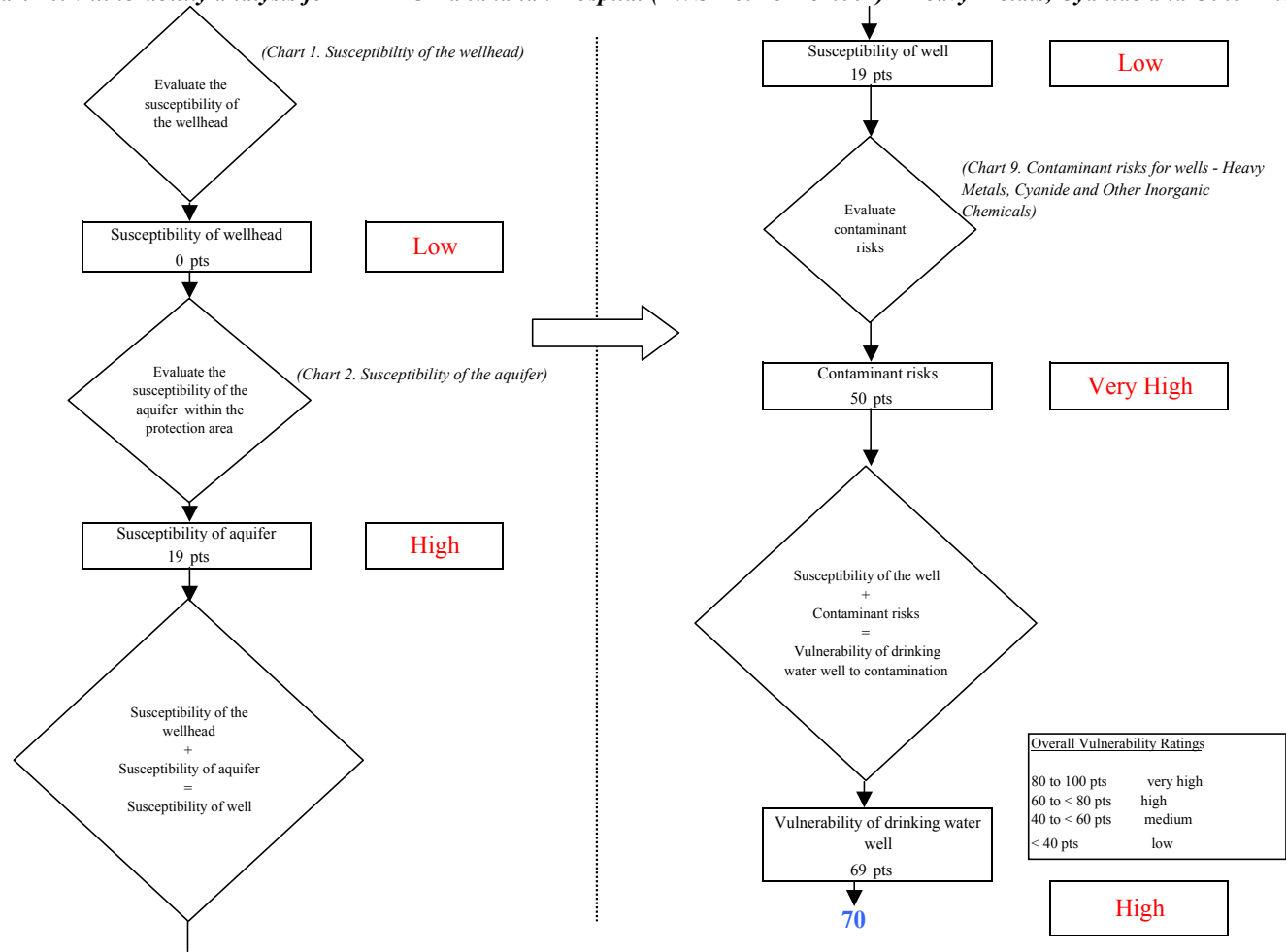


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

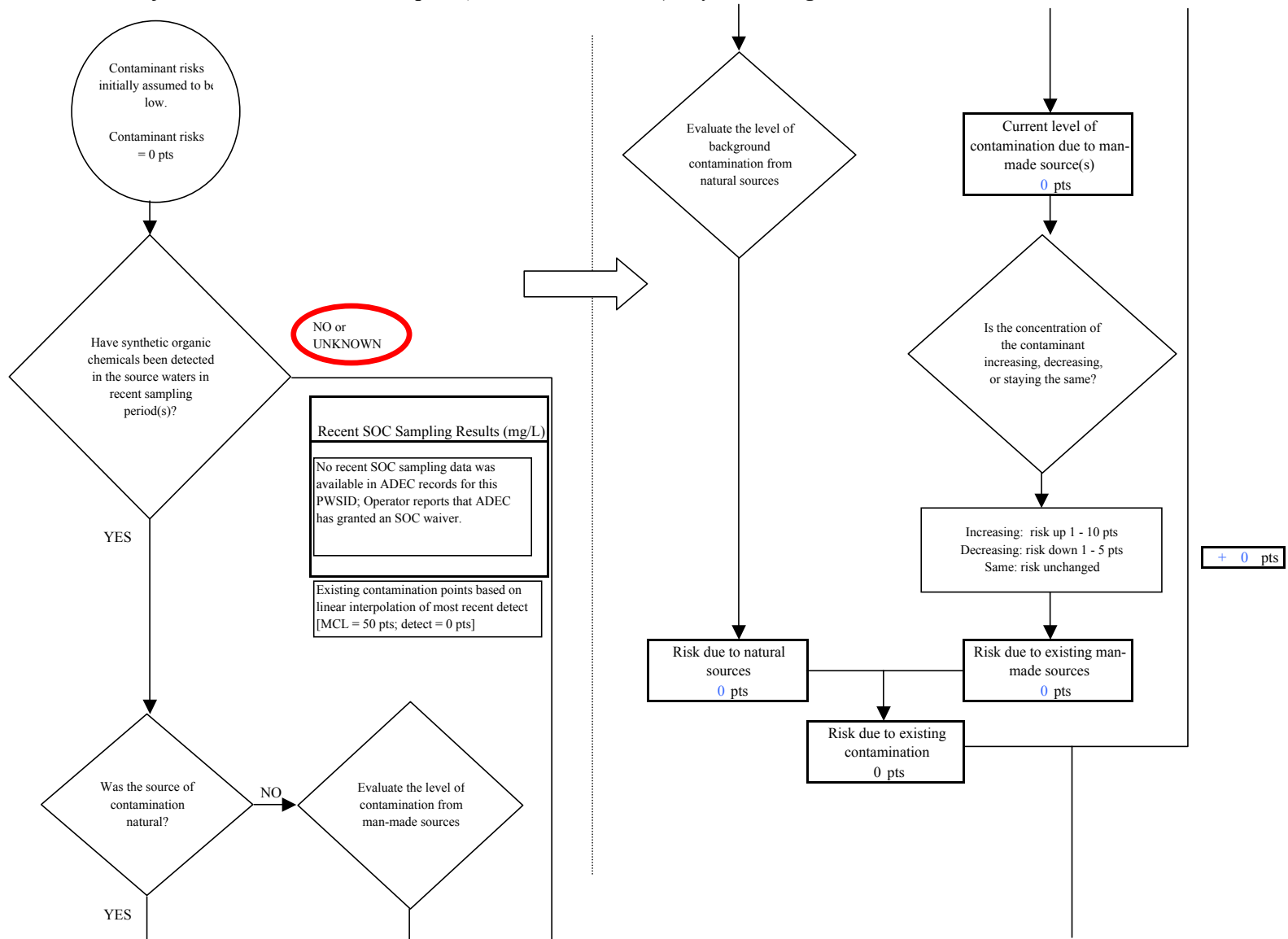
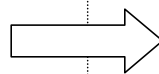
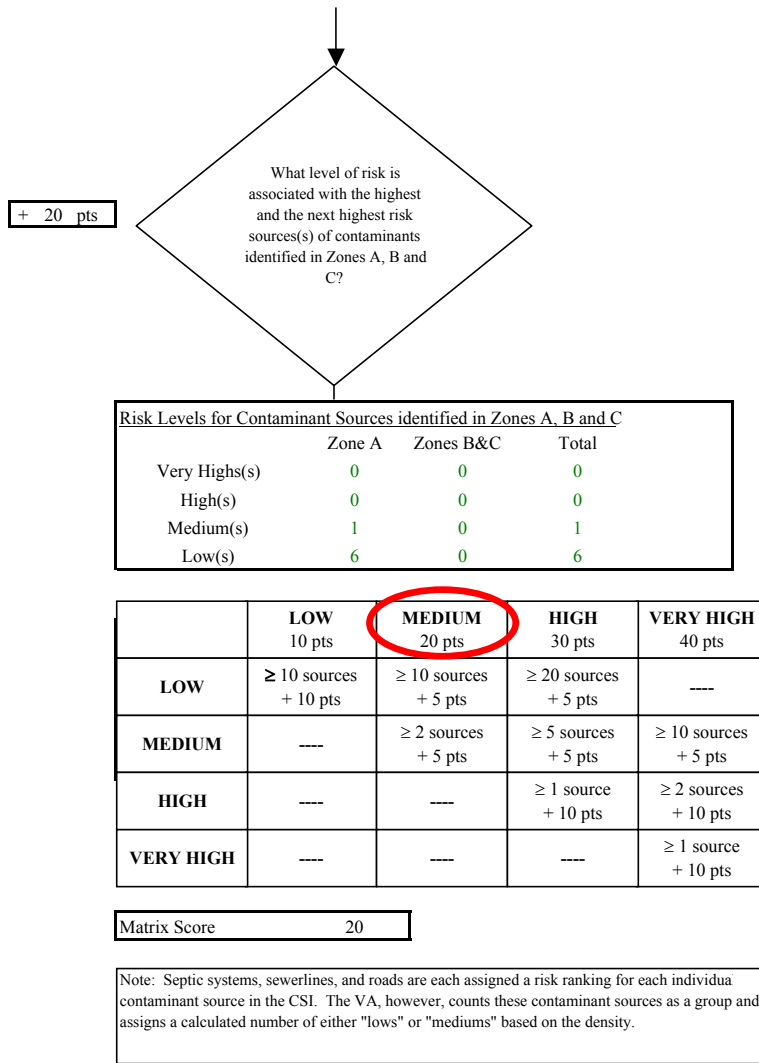


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals



The number and magnitude of contaminant sources in Zone A determines a risk increase. See Table 6 for inventory.

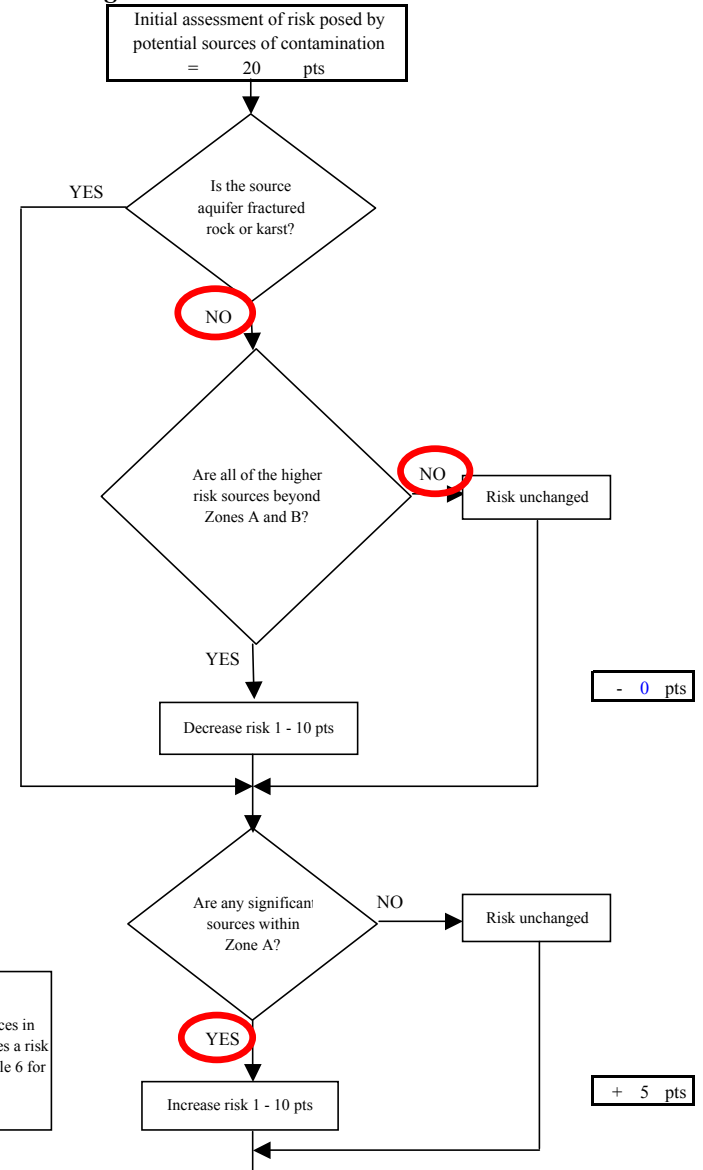


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

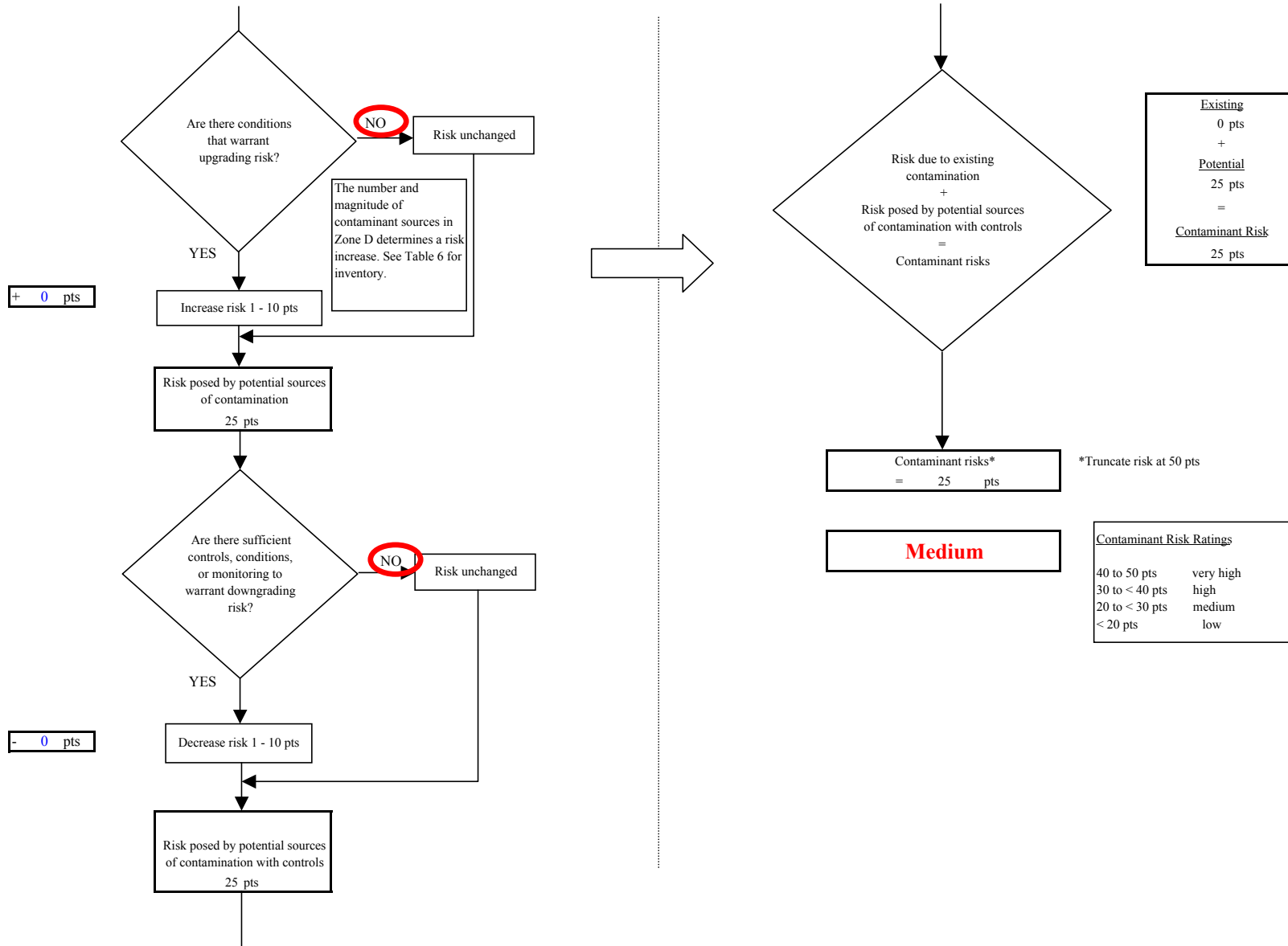


Chart 12. Vulnerability analysis for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

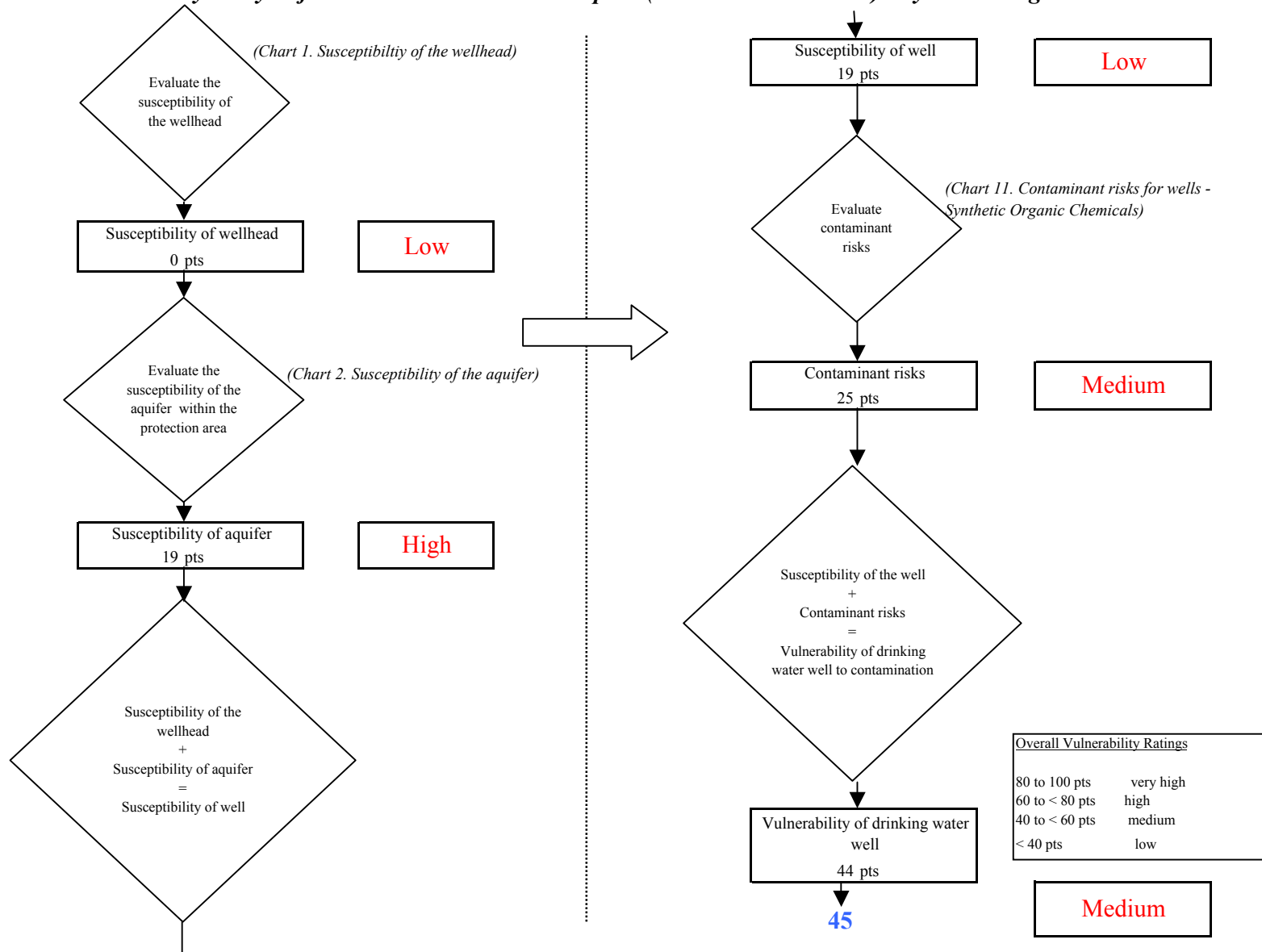


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Other Organic Chemicals

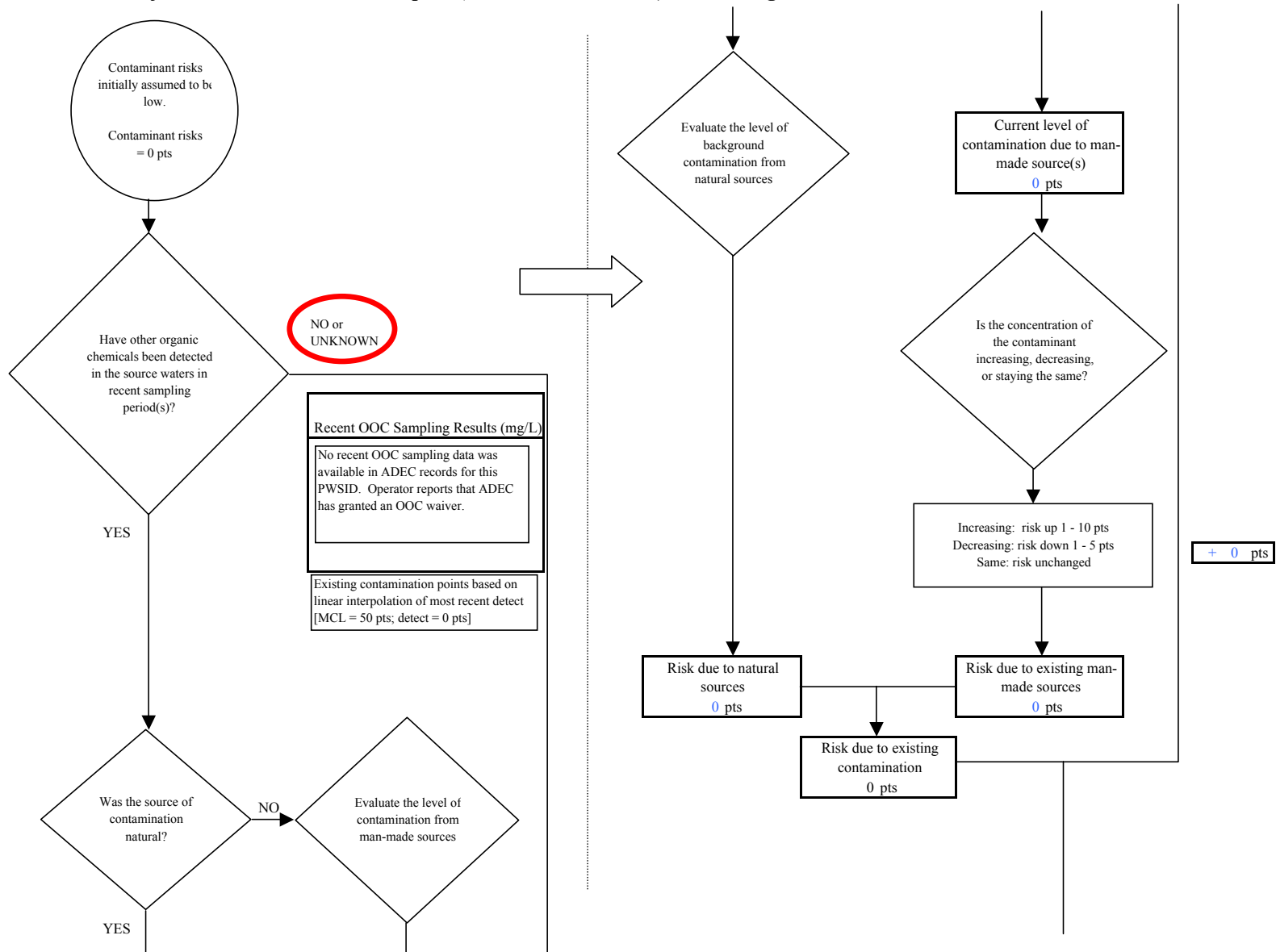


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Other Organic Chemicals

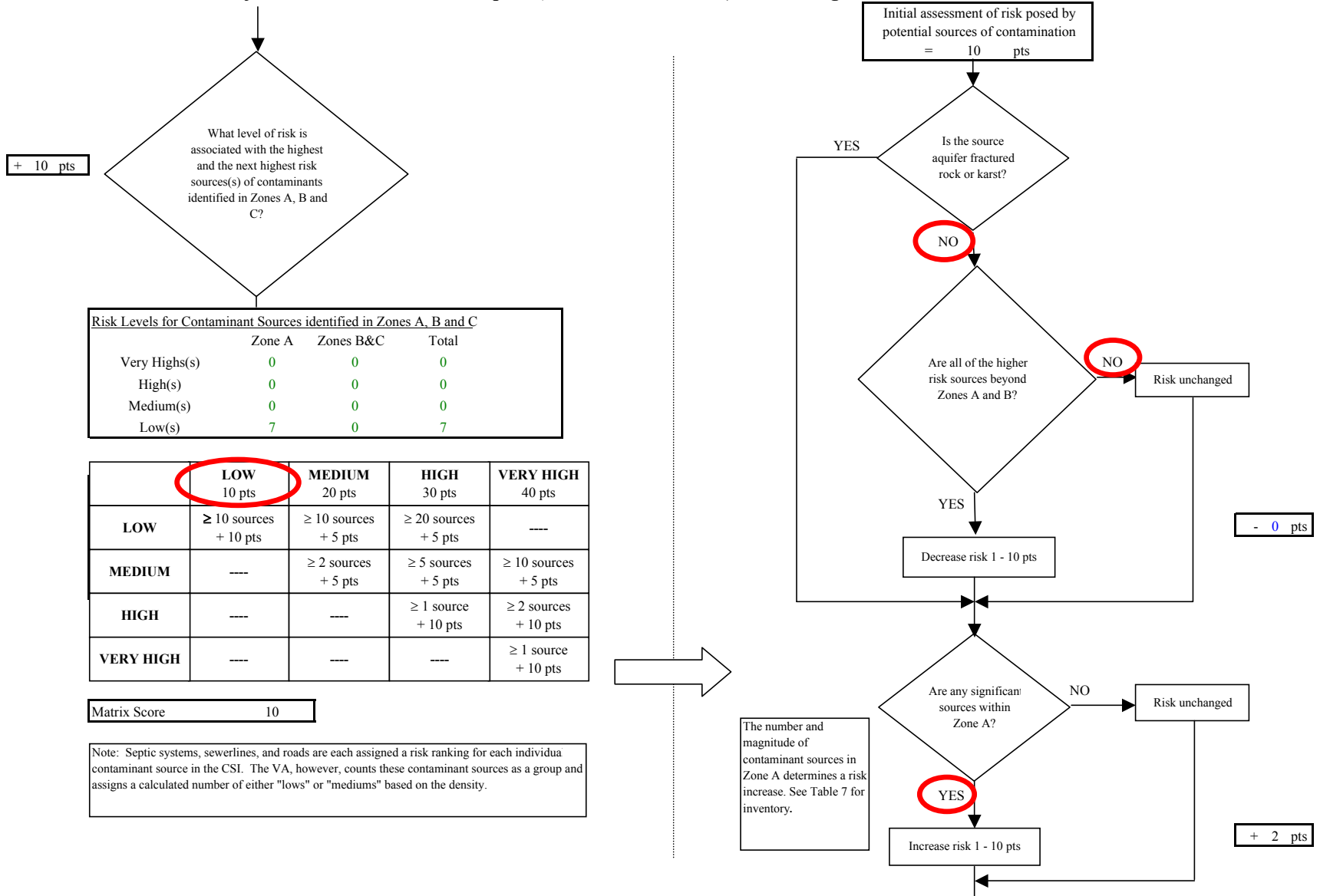


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Other Organic Chemicals

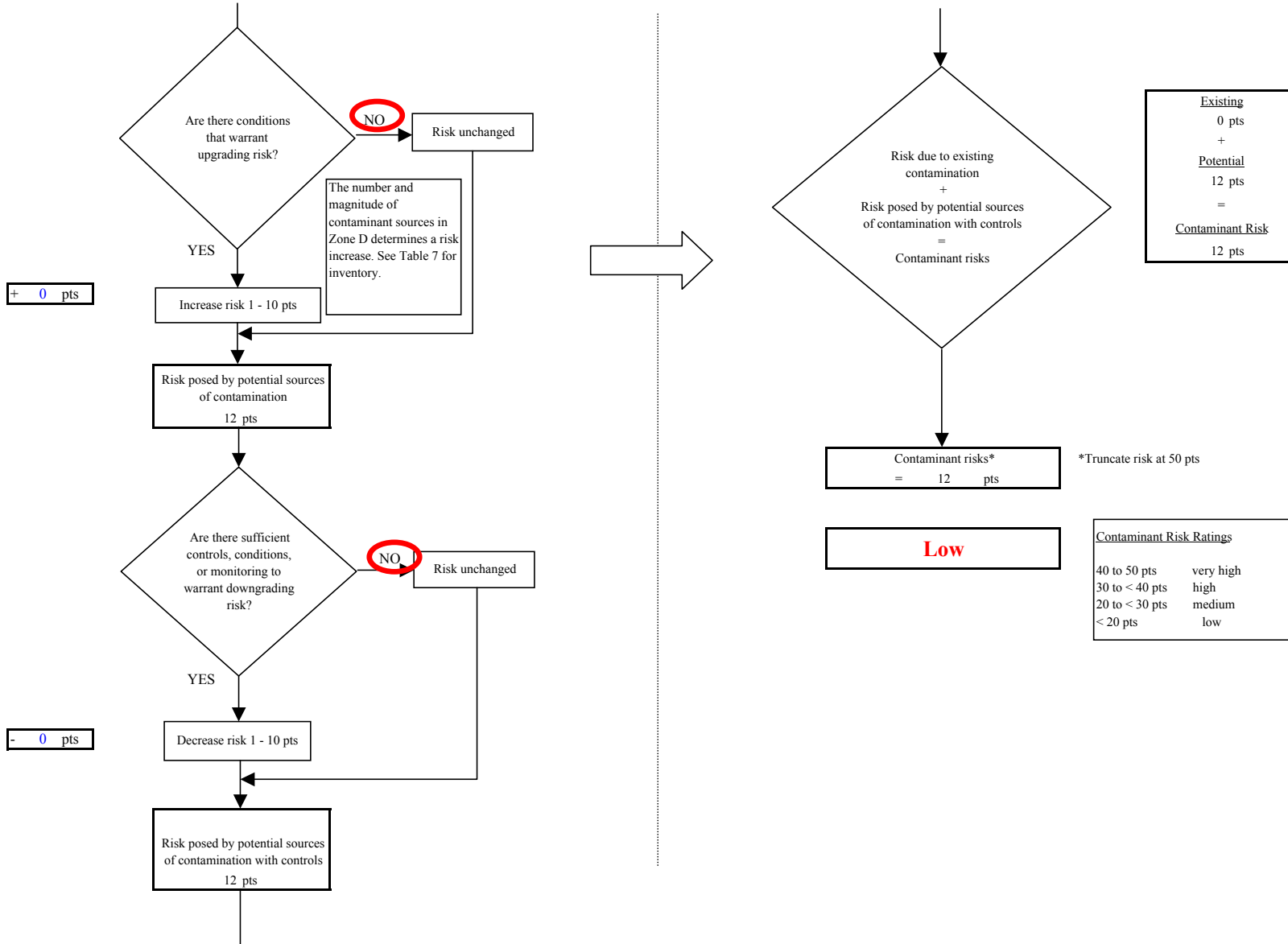


Chart 14. Vulnerability analysis for BBAHC Kananak Hospital (PWS No. 261282.001) - Other Organic Chemicals

