



Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and
Vulnerability Assessment for
Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water
System,
Ester, Alaska
Golden Eagle Saloon PWSID # 310471

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT Report 452

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Source Water Assessment for Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water System Ester, Alaska Golden Eagle Saloon PWSID# 310471

By Sarah A. Bendewald

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT Report 452

The Drinking Water Protection Program 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. If you have any additional information that may affect the results of this assessment, please contact the Program Coordinator of DWPP, (907) 269-7521.

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Executive Summary	1	Inventory of Potential and Existing	
Introduction	1	Contaminant Sources	3
Description of the Fairbanks Area, Alaska	1	Ranking of Contaminant Risks	3
Golden Eagle Saloon Public Drinking Water		Vulnerability of Golden Eagle Saloon	
System	2	Drinking Water Source	3
Golden Eagle Saloon Protection Area		Summary	5
5		References	7

TABLES

TABLE	1. Definition of Zones	3
	2. Susceptibility	4
	3. Contaminant Risks	4
	3. Overall Vulnerability	4

APPENDICES

APPENDIX	A. Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water Protection Area (Map 1)
	B. Contaminant Source Inventory for Golden Eagle Saloon (Table 1)
	Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Golden Eagle Saloon – Bacteria and Viruses (Table 2)
	Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Golden Eagle Saloon – Nitrates/Nitrites (Table 3)
	Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Golden Eagle Saloon – Volatile Organic Chemicals (Table 4)
	C. Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Maps 2-3)
	D. Vulnerability Analysis for Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Golden Eagle Saloon Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1 – 8)

Source Water Assessment for Golden Eagle Saloon Source of Public Drinking Water, Ester, Alaska

By Sarah A. Bendewald

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public water system for Golden Eagle Saloon is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system consisting of one well on the Old Nenana Highway in the town of Ester, Alaska. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for Golden Eagle Saloon public drinking water source include: outhouses, large capacity and residential septic systems, residential heating oil tanks, a heavy equipment storage area, roads, and residential area. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals. Overall, the public water sources for Golden Eagle Saloon received a vulnerability rating of **High** for bacteria and viruses and nitrates and nitrites, and **Medium** for volatile organic chemicals.

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is completing source water assessments for all Class A and Class B public drinking water sources in the State of Alaska. The purpose of this 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. The results of this source water assessment can be used to decide where voluntary protection efforts are needed and feasible, and also what efforts will be most effective in reducing contaminant risks to your water system.

This source water assessment combines a review of the natural conditions at the site and the potential and existing contaminant risks. These are combined to determine the overall vulnerability of the drinking water source to contamination.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FAIRBANKS AREA, ALASKA

Fairbanks Area

The Fairbanks area is located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough which is near the center of Alaska (Please see the inset of Map 1 in Appendix A for location). The Borough's current population is 82,840 making it the second-largest population center in the state (ADCED, 2002). Communities located within the Borough include : College, Eielson Air Force Base, Ester, Fairbanks, Fox, Harding Lake, Moose Creek, North Pole, Pleasant Valley, Salcha, and Two Rivers.

The Koyukon Athabascans are native to the Fairbanks area. Non-native population of the area began as a trading post on the Chena River. The discovery of gold in the early 1900s brought more than 6,000 prospectors during the Pedor Dome gold rush (ADCED, 2002). Construction of the Alcan Highway in the 1940s and the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline in the 1970s helped to continue the growth and development of the Fairbanks area.

Ester

Ester is located 8.5 miles west of Fairbanks along the George Parks Highway. Ester originally began as a mining camp established before 1905 and officially became a community in 1936 (ADCED, 2002).

The majority of Ester residents have individual wells and septic systems, and the remainder haul water from a central water point in Ester (ADCED, 2002). Heating oil (stored in both above and below ground 275 to 500-gallon tanks) is used for heating homes and buildings. Electricity is provided by Golden Valley Electric Association. Refuse is transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill.

Climate

The Fairbanks area experiences extreme weather variations according to season. Temperatures in January vary from -22 to -2 degrees Fahrenheit and from 50 to 72 degrees in July (ADCED, 2002). Average annual precipitation in the area is 11.3 inches (ADCED, 2002). Ice fog is common during the winter.

Topography and Drainage

The Fairbanks area includes two distinct topographic areas: the floodplain of the Tanana River and the Chena River, and the uplands north of this floodplain. Ester is located in the uplands. Elevation in the uplands varies from about 500 feet to 2500 feet.

The uplands are drained by many small creeks that flow into the Chena, Tanana, and Chatanika Rivers. The hydrology of these streams is greatly affected by the distribution of permafrost. Streams in the upper areas are dry most of the summer with runoff occurring during spring snowmelt and after heavy summer rains.

Geology and Soils

Bedrock under the Fairbanks area is predominantly a metamorphosed marine mud deposit, called a pelitic schist. Calc-mica schist, marble, and quartzite are also found in the area. The schist is locally intruded by granitic rocks – granite and quartz diorite.

Permafrost is common on the lower part of the north-facing slopes and valley bottoms (Nelson, 1978).

Groundwater

Groundwater is principally contained in fractured bedrock of the Yukon-Tanana complex (King, 1969). Groundwater flows through bedrock primarily within the fractures. The capacity of the rocks to yield water to wells depends in part on their ability to hold fractures open against the pressure of overlying rocks. The water wells in the Ester area with the greatest well recharge appear to be in quartz veins, quartzite, and siliceous schist (Nelson, 1978).

Groundwater in the uplands is recharged by local precipitation. Outflow of ground water in the uplands primarily occurs two ways. In areas under artesian pressure (pressure caused by overlying permafrost), water can flow to the surface through thawed conduits within the permafrost. Otherwise groundwater will flow under the permafrost (if present) and out to the groundwater beneath the adjacent flood plain or creek valley (Nelson, 1978).

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Golden Eagle Saloon public water system is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system. The system consists of one well on the Old Nenana Highway within the town of Ester, Alaska (T1S, R2W, Section 7) (See Map 1 of Appendix A). This area is at an elevation of approximately 740 feet above sea level.

According to the Sanitary Survey (6/26/98), the depth of the well is 105 feet. Although a well log is not available for this well, other wells in the area at this depth are screened in bedrock and it is assumed that this well is also. The Sanitary Survey (6/26/98) also indicates that a sanitary seal has been properly installed on the well. A properly installed sanitary seal may provide protection against contaminants from entering the source waters at the well casing. The land surface is appropriately sloped away from the well providing adequate surface water drainage. The well is also grouted according to ADEC regulations. Proper grouting provides added protection against contaminants travelling along the well casing and into source waters.

This system operates year-round and serves approximately 100 non-residents through one service connection.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON 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. Some areas are more likely to allow contamination to reach the well than others are. 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 DWPA are most likely to impact the drinking water well, this area will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts.

An outline of the immediate watershed was used to determine the size and shape of the DWPA for Golden Eagle Saloon. Available geology was also considered to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at a

meaningful DWPA (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class B Public Water Systems for additional information).

The DWPA's 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. An analytical calculation was used to determine the size and shape of the DWPA. 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*), and State of Alaska Department of Water Resources (*Jokela et. al., 1991*).

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 DWPA zones and the calculated time-of-travel for each:

Table 1. Definition of Zones

Zone	Definition
A	¼ the distance for the 2-yr. TOT
B	Less than the 2 year TOT
C	Less Than the 5 year TOT
D	Less than the 10 year TOT

As an example, water moving through the aquifer in Zone B will reach the well in less than 2 years from the time it crosses the outer limit of Zone B.

Zone A also incorporates the area downgradient from the well to take into account the area of the aquifer that is influenced by pumping of the well. Water within the aquifer in Zone A will reach the well in several hours to several months.

The DWPA for Golden Eagle Saloon is limited by its immediate watershed and includes only Zones A and B (See Map 1 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 Golden Eagle Saloon 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 B public water system assessments, three categories of drinking water contaminants were inventoried. They include:

- Bacteria and viruses;
- Nitrates and/or nitrites;
- Volatile organic chemicals

The sources are displayed on Maps 2 and 3 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 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. Further, contaminant risks are a function of the number and density of those types of contaminant sources as well as the proximity of those sources 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, and volatile organic chemicals.

VULNERABILITY OF GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON DRINKING WATER SOURCE

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

- Natural susceptibility; and
- Contaminant risks.

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

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

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)

The well for Golden Eagle Saloon is completed in an unconfined aquifer. Because an unconfined aquifer is recharged by surface water and precipitation that migrate downward from the surface, contaminants at the surface have the potential to negatively impact this aquifer. Table 2 shows the Susceptibility scores and ratings for Golden Eagle Saloon.

Table 2. Susceptibility

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	0	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	24	Very High
Natural Susceptibility	24	Medium

Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type, number or density, and distribution of contaminant sources. This data 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. Table 3 summarizes the Contaminant Risks for each category of drinking water contaminants.

Table 3. Contaminant Risks

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	40	Very High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	50	Very High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	35	High

Appendix D contains eight 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. Lastly, Chart 4 contains the ‘Vulnerability Analysis for Bacteria and Viruses’. Charts 5 through 8 contain the Contaminant Risks and Vulnerability Analyses for nitrates and nitrites and volatile organic chemicals, respectively.

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

Table 4. Overall Vulnerability

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	65	High
Nitrates and Nitrites	75	High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	55	Medium

Bacteria and Viruses

The contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses is very high with the large capacity and residential septic systems presenting the most significant risk to the drinking water well (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. Bacteria and viruses have not been detected during recent water sampling of the system at Golden Eagle Saloon. 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 high.

Nitrates and Nitrites

The contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites is very high with the large capacity and residential septic systems, because of their effluent discharge, posing the most significant contaminant risk to this source of public drinking water (See Chart 5 - Contaminant Risks for Nitrates and/or Nitrites in Appendix D). Nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water.

Sampling history for the Golden Eagle Saloon well indicates that concentrations of nitrate have been detected in the drinking water. Existing nitrate concentration is approximately 3.0 mg/L or 30% of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10mg/L. The

MCL is the maximum level of contaminant that is allowed to exist in drinking water and still be consumed by humans without harmful health effects. High concentrations of nitrate can come from runoff of fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; and erosion of natural deposits. “Blue baby syndrome” in infants under six months is a potential health effect of ingesting high concentrations of nitrate in water (EPA, 2002). Nitrate concentrations have steadily increased within the past 5 years from 1.1 mg/L in 1996 to the current concentration of 3.0 mg/L.

It is unknown how much of the existing nitrate concentration can be attributed to natural or human-made sources. Nitrate concentrations in uncontaminated 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].

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 high.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals is high with the density of residential heating oil storage tanks and the underground mines in Zones A and B creating the most significant risk for volatile organic chemicals (See Chart 7 – Contaminant Risks for Volatile Organic Chemicals in Appendix D). Both underground and above ground heating oil storage tanks are the standard way of heating homes and businesses in the Ester area. The most common causes of fuel leaks of these heating oil systems are overfilling the tank, ruptured fuel lines, leaking storage tanks, damaged or faulty valves and vandalism. Regular system maintenance can help prevent many of these harmful fuel leaks.

The drinking water at Golden Eagle Saloon has not been sampled for Volatile Organic Chemicals recently. 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.

SUMMARY

A *Source Water Assessment* has been completed for the sources of public drinking water serving Golden Eagle Saloon. The overall vulnerability of this source to contamination is **High** for bacteria and viruses and nitrates and nitrites, and **Medium** for volatile organic

chemicals. 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 Golden Eagle Saloon 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 Golden Eagle Saloon public drinking water source.

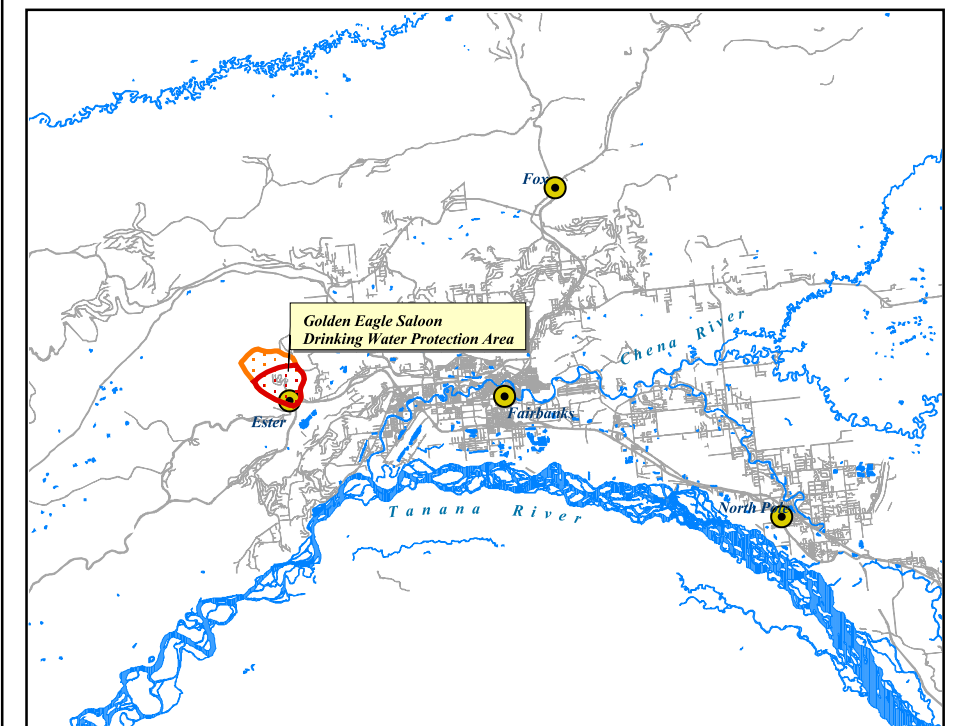
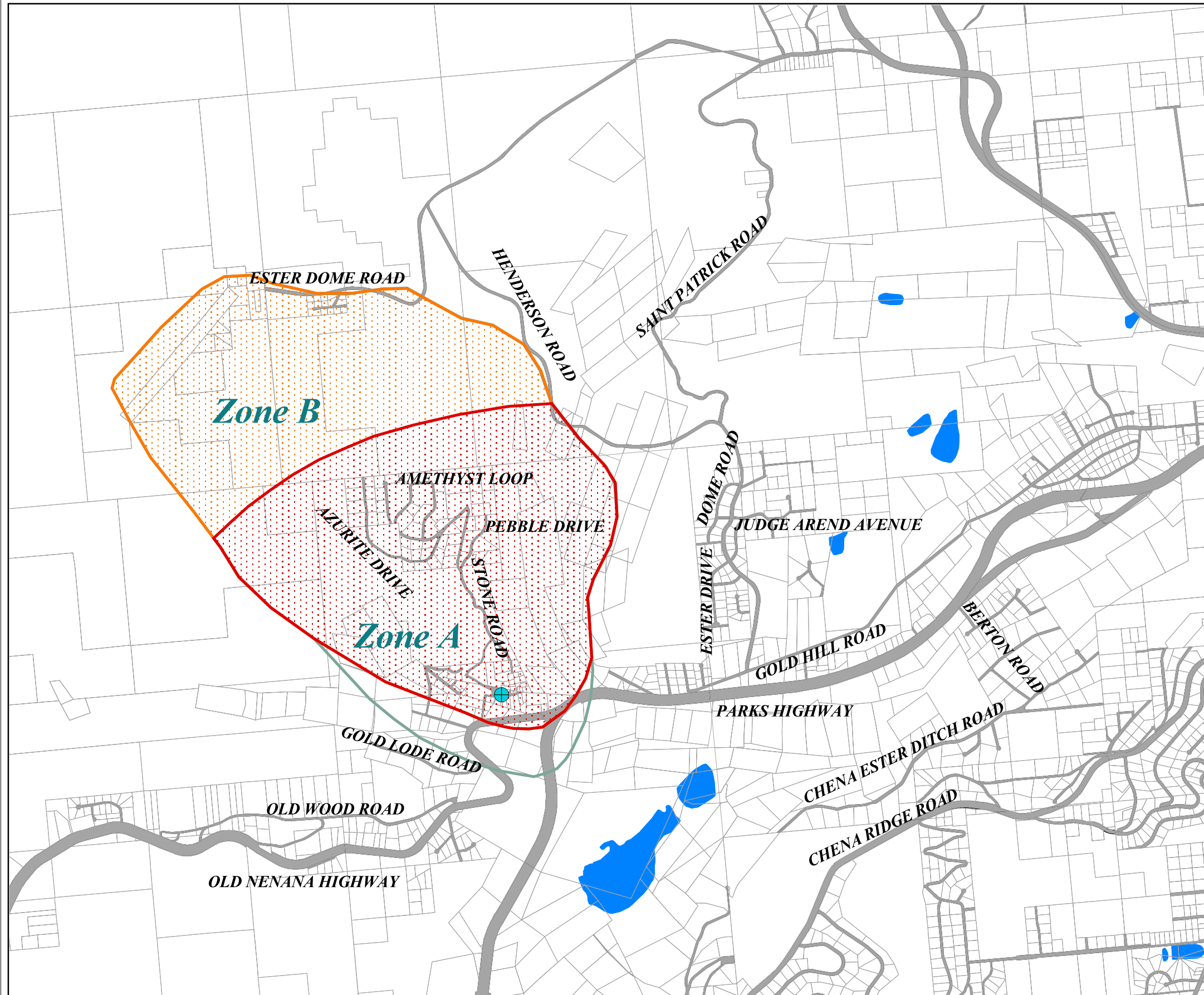
REFERENCES

- Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (ADCED), 2002 [WWW document]. URL http://www.dced.state.ak.us/mra/CF_BLOCK.cfm.
- Forbes, R.B. and Weber, F.R., 1981. Bedrock Geologic Map of the Fairbanks Mining District, Alaska. Funded by the State of Alaska, US Geological Survey, and The National Science Foundation.
- Freeze, R.A. and Cherry, J.A., 1979. Groundwater. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- Jokela, J.B., Munter, J.A., and Evans, J.G., 1991, Ground-water resources of the Palmer-Big Lake area, Alaska: a conceptual model. Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys Reports of Investigations 90-4, State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Fairbanks, AK.
- King, P.B., compiler, 1969, Tectonic map of North America: US Geological Survey Map, (scale 1:5,000,000) 2 sheets.
- Nelson, Gordon L., 1978, Hydrologic Information for Land-Use Planning, Fairbanks Vicinity, Alaska. US Department of the Interior Geological Survey Open File Report 78-959, 47p.
- Patrick, L.D., Brabets, T.P., and Glass, R.L., 1989, Simulation of ground-water flow at Anchorage, Alaska: US Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 88-4139, 41p.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2002 [WWW document]. URL <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html>.

APPENDIX A

Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map 1)

Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water Protection Area



PWSID 310471.001



Map 1

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Golden Eagle Saloon (Tables 1-4)

Table 1

Contaminant Source Inventory for Golden Eagle Saloon

PWSID 310471.001

Table with 7 columns: Contaminant Source Type, Contaminant Source ID, CS ID tag, Zone, Location, Map Number, Comments. Rows include Injection wells, Metals mining, Residential Areas, Septic systems, Outhouses, Tanks, Highways and roads, and Heavy equipment rental/storage.

<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-8	B		3	Barker and McQueen Mine
Residential Areas	R01	R01-2	B	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Approximately 25 acres of Residential Area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-70-86	B	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Septic systems assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08	R08-70-86	B	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Above ground heating oil tanks assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-8	B	Ester Dome Road	3	

Table 2

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Golden Eagle Saloon
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

PWSID 310471.001

<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>Location</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	High	Quartz Road	2	
Outhouses	R05	R05-1	A	Medium	3647 Main Street	2	
Outhouses	R05	R05-2	A	Medium	588 Ester Loop	2	
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-70	A	Low	Between Old Nenana Highway and Azurite Drive	2	Septic systems assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	Between Old Nenana Highway and Azurite Drive	2	Approximately 100 acres of Residential Area in Zone A
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-1	A	Low	Village Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-2	A	Low	Quartz Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-3	A	Low	Stone Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-4	A	Low	Azurite Drive	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-5	A	Low	Pebble Drive	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	Old Nenana Highway	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-6	A	Low	Amethyst Loop	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-7	A	Low	Sapphitre Drive	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-2	B	Low	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Approximately 25 acres of Residential Area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-70-86	B	Low	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Septic systems assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-8	B	Low	Ester Dome Road	3	

Table 3

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Golden Eagle Saloon
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

PWSID 310471.001

<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>Location</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	High	Quartz Road	2	
Outhouses	R05	R05-1	A	Low	3647 Main Street	2	
Outhouses	R05	R05-2	A	Low	588 Ester Loop	2	
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-70	A	Low	Between Old Nenana Highway and Azurite Drive	2	Septic systems assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	Between Old Nenana Highway and Azurite Drive	2	Approximately 100 acres of Residential Area in Zone A
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-1	A	Low	Village Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-2	A	Low	Quartz Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-3	A	Low	Stone Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-4	A	Low	Azurite Drive	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-5	A	Low	Pebble Drive	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	Old Nenana Highway	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-6	A	Low	Amethyst Loop	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-7	A	Low	Sapphitre Drive	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-2	B	Low	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Approximately 25 acres of Residential Area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-70-86	B	Low	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Septic systems assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-8	B	Low	Ester Dome Road	3	

Table 4

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Golden Eagle Saloon
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 310471.001

<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>Location</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08	R08-1-70	A	Medium	Between Old Nenana Highway and Azurite Drive	2	Above ground heating oil tanks assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-1	A	Medium	Old Nenana Highway	2	Ester Pit and Portable Mil
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-2	A	Medium	Quartz Road	2	Tyndall and Fin Mine
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-3	A	Medium	Quartz Road	2	Ready Bullion Mine
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-4	A	Medium	Stone Road	2	Hess and Thomas Prospect
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-5	A	Medium	Amethyst Loop	2	Flower Mine
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-70	A	Low	Between Old Nenana Highway and Azurite Drive	2	Septic systems assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	Between Old Nenana Highway and Azurite Drive	2	Approximately 100 acres of Residential Area in Zone A
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	Quartz Road	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	Old Nenana Highway	2	
Outhouses	R05	R05-1	A	Low	3647 Main Street	2	
Outhouses	R05	R05-2	A	Low	588 Ester Loop	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-1	A	Low	Village Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-2	A	Low	Quartz Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-3	A	Low	Stone Road	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-4	A	Low	Azurite Drive	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-5	A	Low	Pebble Drive	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-6	A	Low	Amethyst Loop	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-7	A	Low	Sapphitre Drive	2	
Heavy equipment rental/storage	C18	C18-1	B	Medium	Henderson Road	3	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-6	B	Medium	Henderson Road	3	Clipper Mine
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-7	B	Medium	Ester Dome Road	3	Farmer Mine

Table 4 (continued)

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Golden Eagle Saloon
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals

PWSID 310471.001

<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>Location</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-8	B	Medium		3	Barker and McQueen Mine
Residential Areas	R01	R01-2	B	Low	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Approximately 25 acres of Residential Area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-70-86	B	Low	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Septic systems assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08	R08-70-86	B	Medium	Along Ester Dome Road	3	Above ground heating oil tanks assumed where primary use of parcel is identified as residential.
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-8	B	Low	Ester Dome Road	3	

APPENDIX C

Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Maps 2-4)

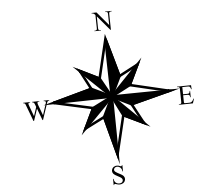
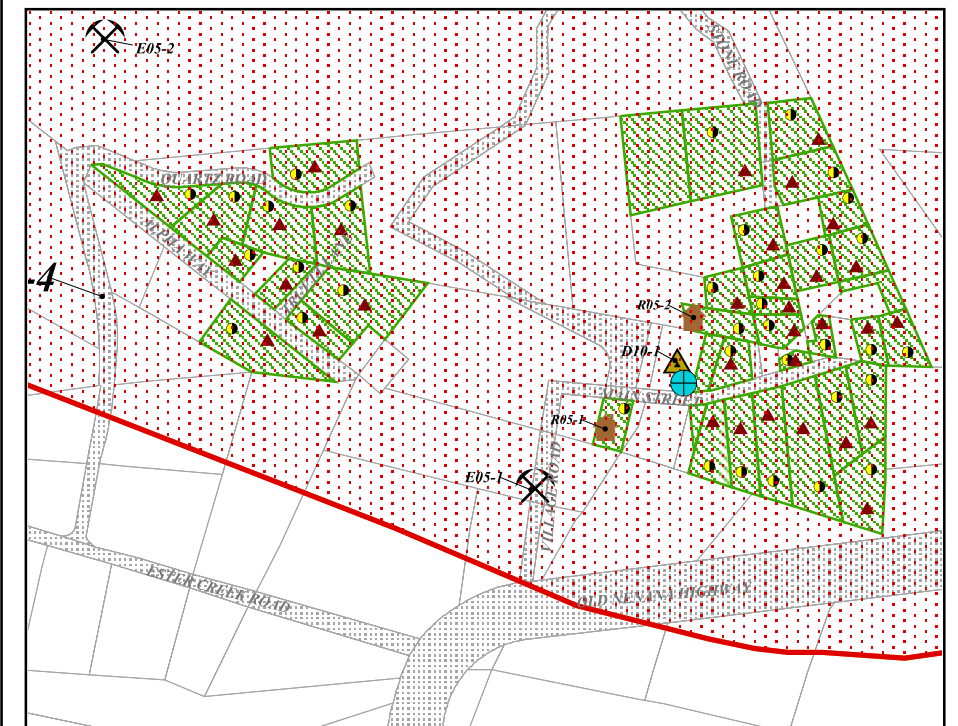
Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water Protection Area With Potential & Existing Contaminant Sources



Zone A contains
 approximately 70 Above Ground Heating Oil Tanks (R08)
 approximately 70 Residential Septic Systems (R02)
 approximately 100 acres of Residential Area (R01)

Legend

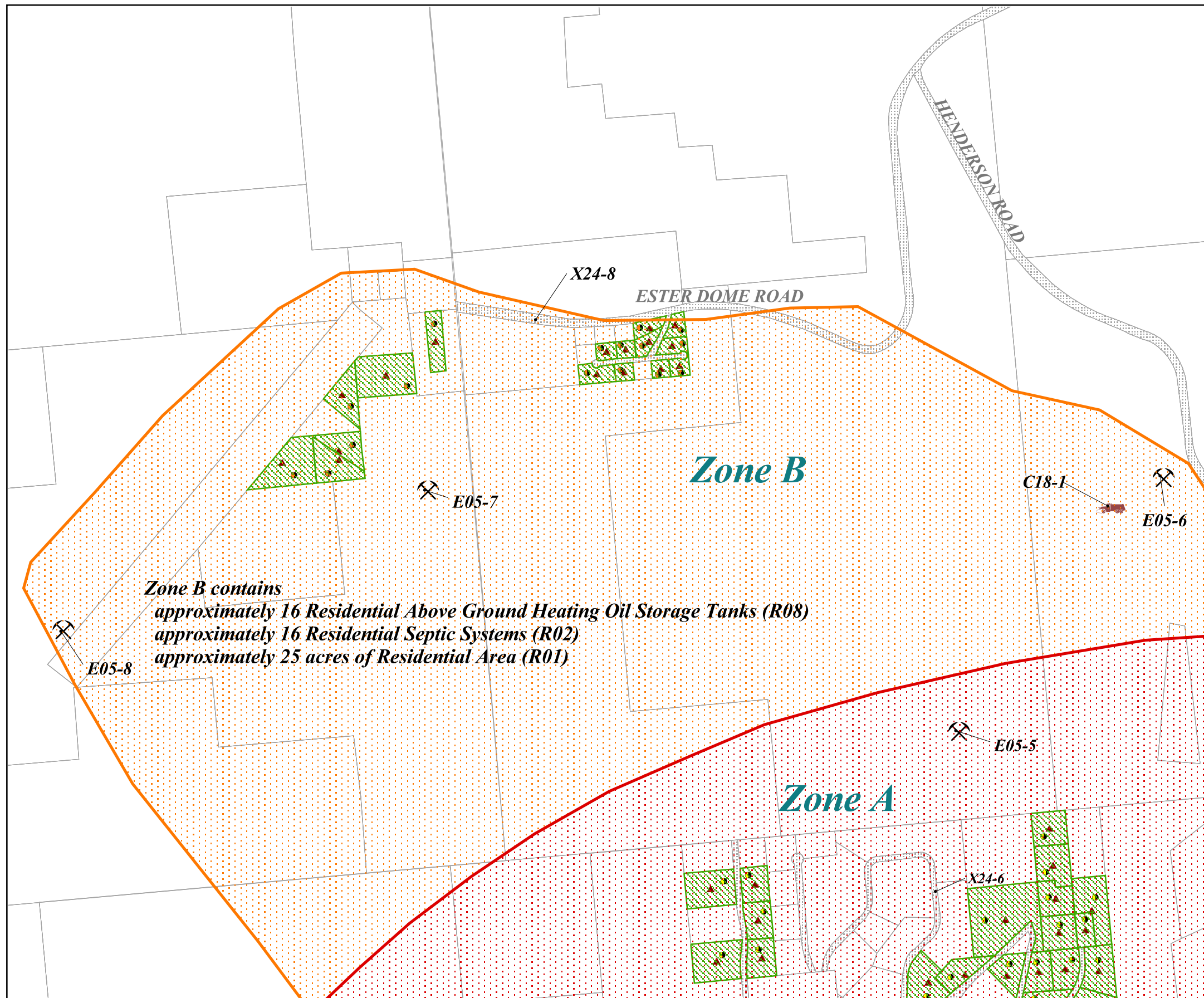
- Golden Eagle Saloon Well
- Zone A Protection Area**
- Several Months Travel Time
- Zone B Protection Area**
- Less Than 2 Years Travel Time
- Contaminant Sources**
- Heavy Equipment Rental/Storage (C18)
- Large Capacity Septic System (D10)
- Underground Metals Mining (E05)
- Residential Area (R01)
- Residential Septic Systems (R02)
- Residential Above Ground Heating Oil Tanks (R08)
- Parcels
- Roads (X20 or X24)



Map 2

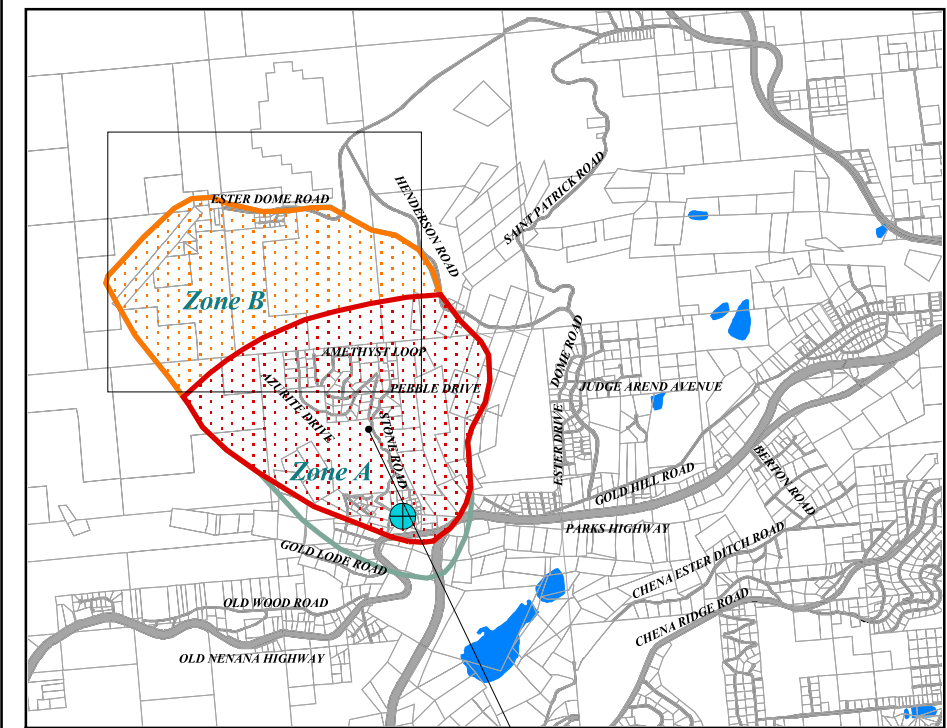
PWSID 310171.001

Golden Eagle Saloon Drinking Water Protection Area With Potential & Existing Contaminant Sources



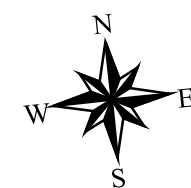
Legend

- Golden Eagle Saloon Well
- Zone A Protection Area
- Several Months Travel Time
- Zone B Protection Area
- Less Than 2 Years Travel Time
- Contaminant Sources**
- Heavy Equipment Rental/Storage (C18)
- Large Capacity Septic System (D10)
- Underground Metals Mining (E05)
- Residential Area (R01)
- Residential Septic Systems (R02)
- Residential Above Ground Heating Oil Tanks (R08)
- Parcels
- Roads (X20 or X24)
- Parcels



0.5 0 0.5 1 Miles

PWSID 310171.001



Map 3

APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for Golden Eagle Saloon Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1-8)

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Golden Eagle Saloon

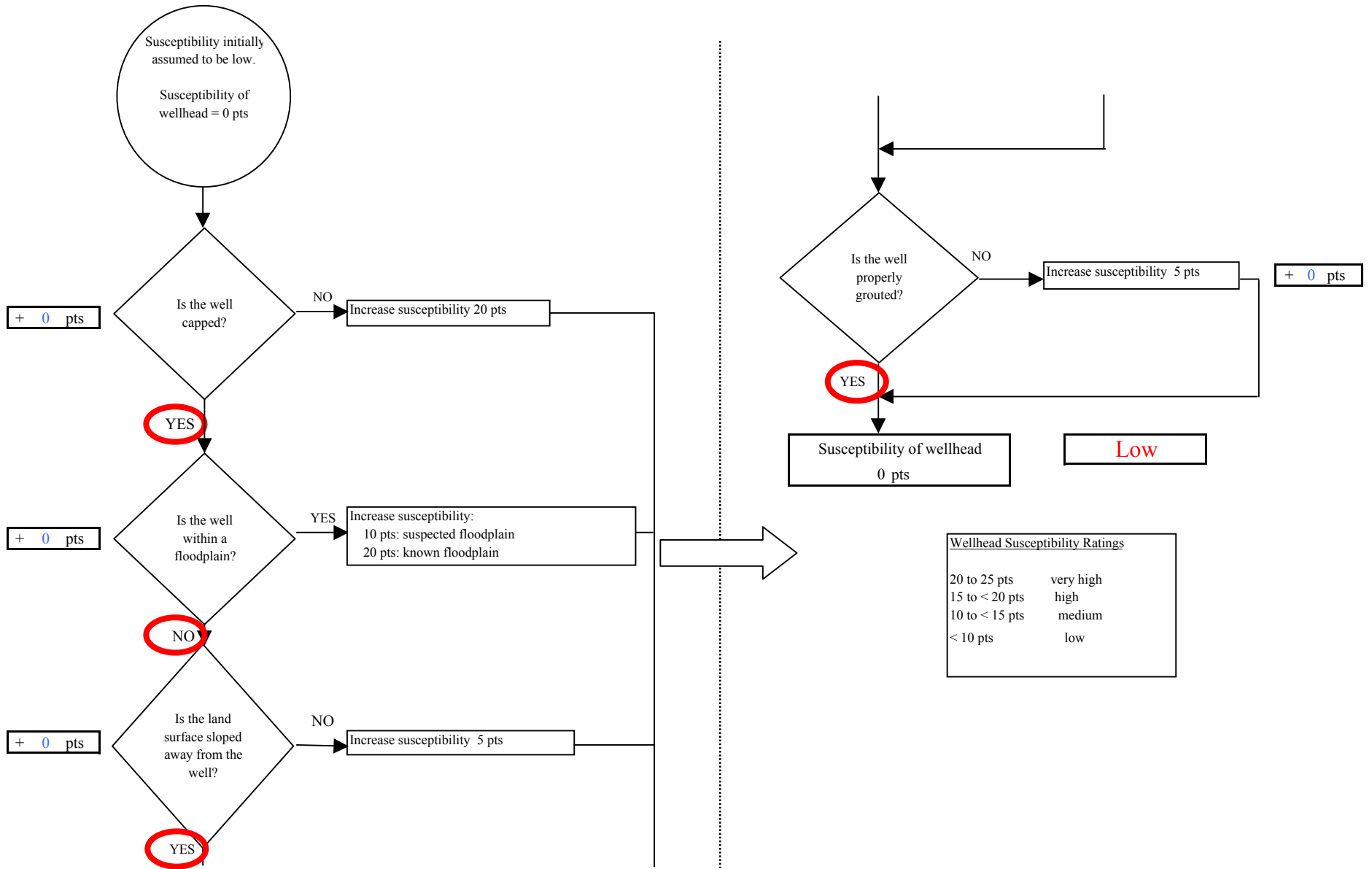


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Golden Eagle Saloon

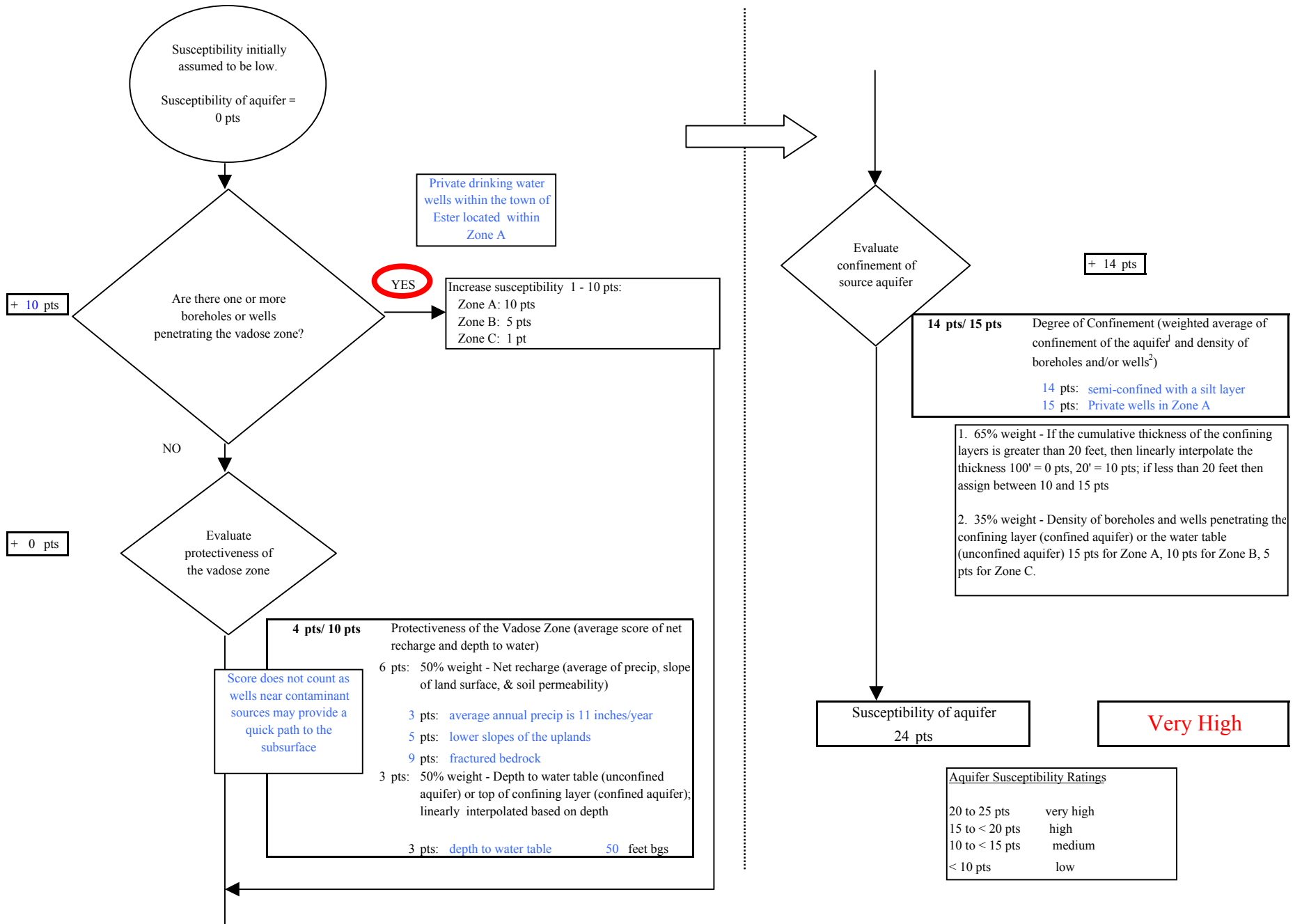
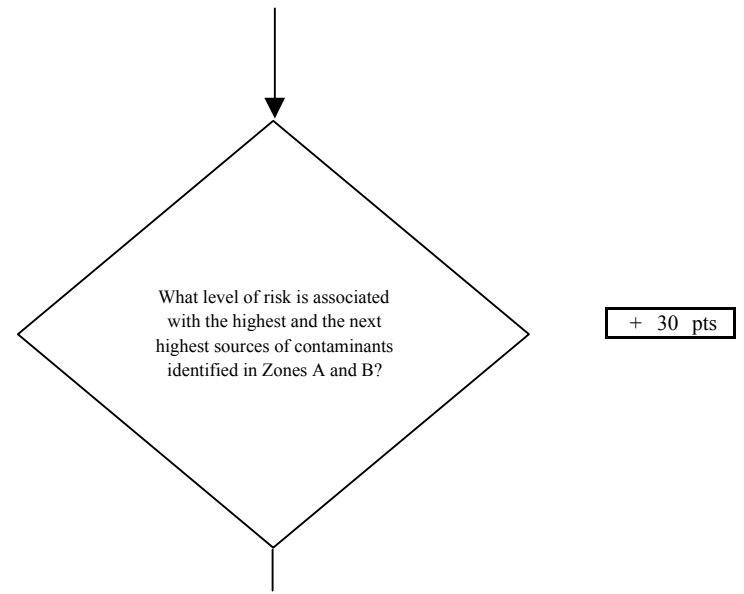
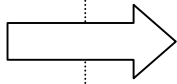
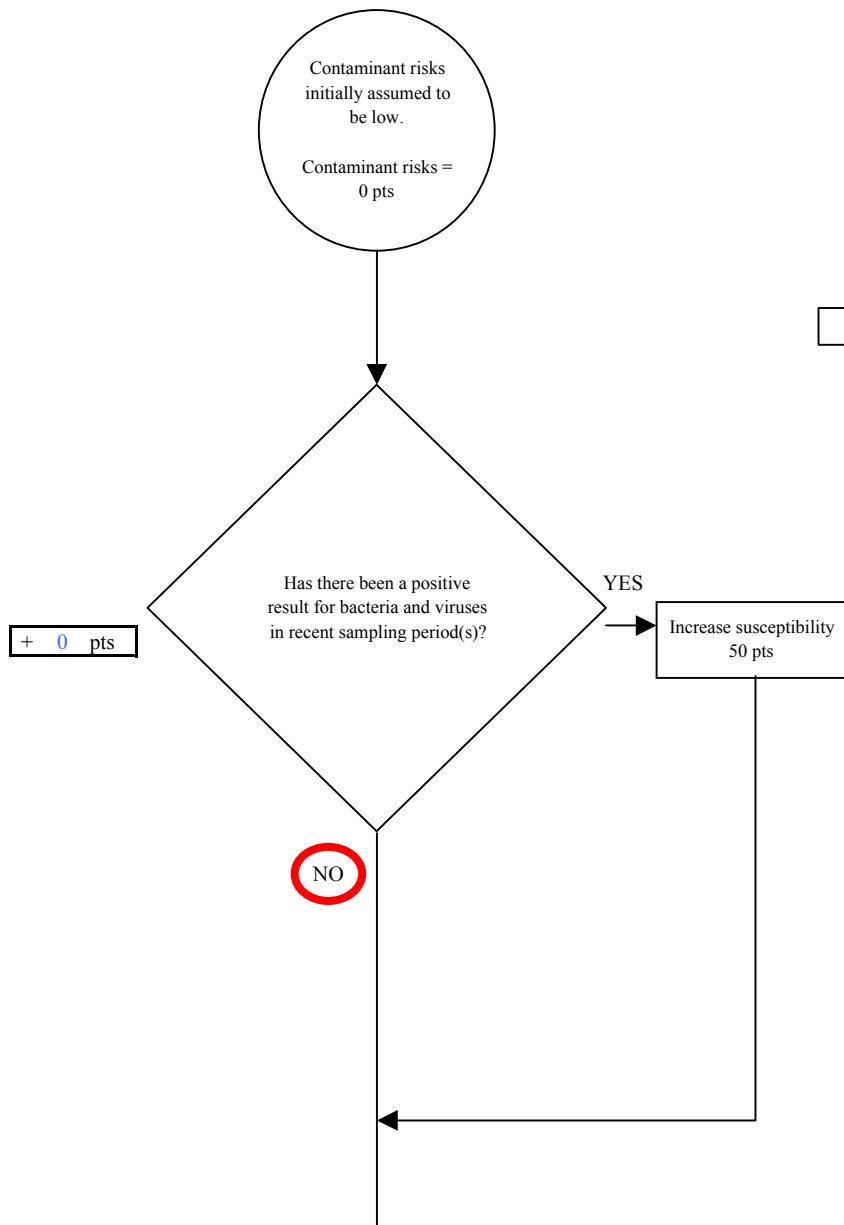


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Golden Eagle Saloon - Bacteria & Viruses



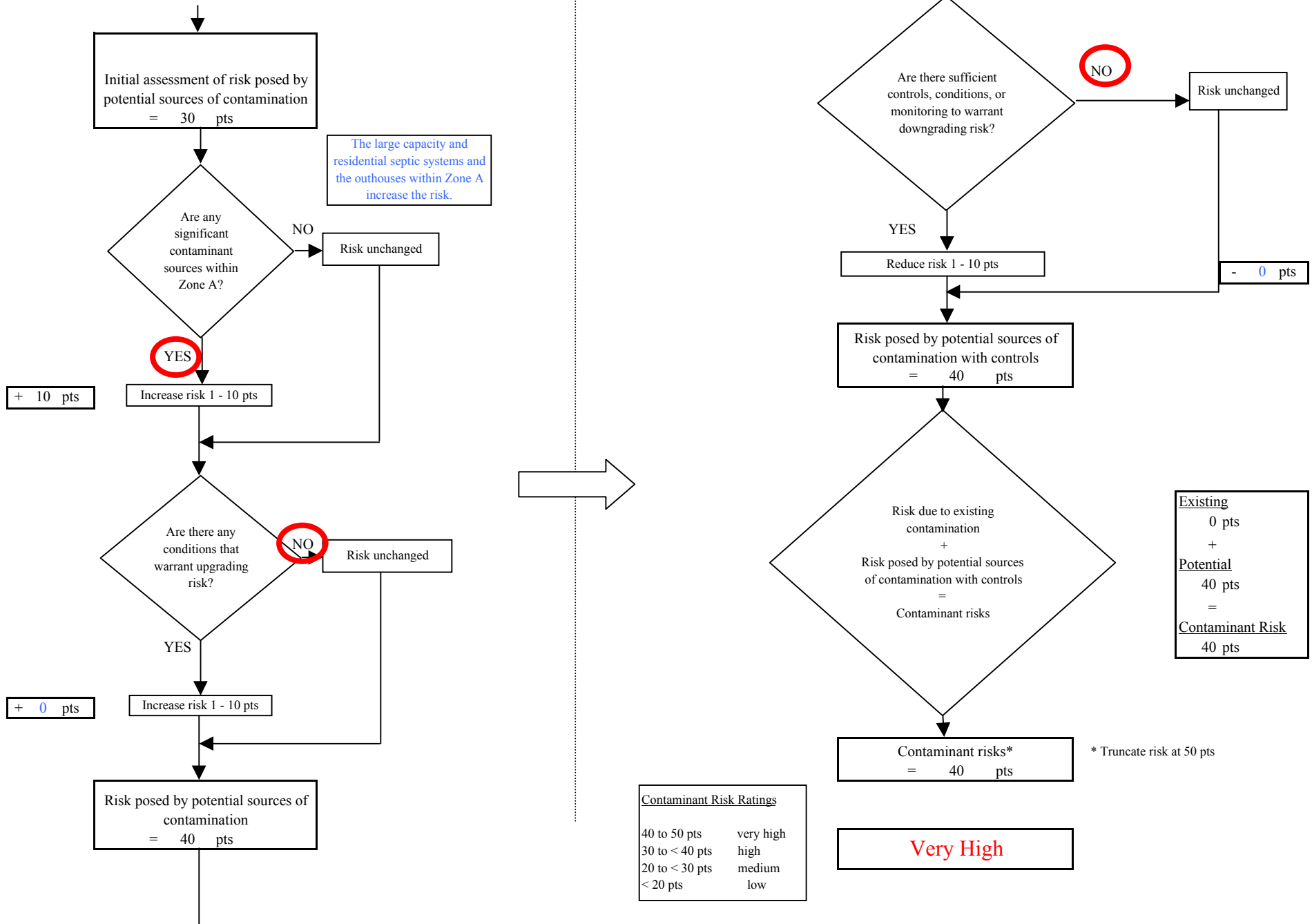
Risk Rankings for Contaminant Sources Identified in Zones A and B			
	Zone A	Zone B	Total
Very High(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	1	0	1
Medium(s)	2	0	2
Low(s)	74	4	78

	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 Golden Eagle Saloon - Bacteria & Viruses



Contaminant Risk Ratings	
40 to 50 pts	very high
30 to < 40 pts	high
20 to < 30 pts	medium
< 20 pts	low

Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Golden Eagle Saloon - Bacteria & Viruses

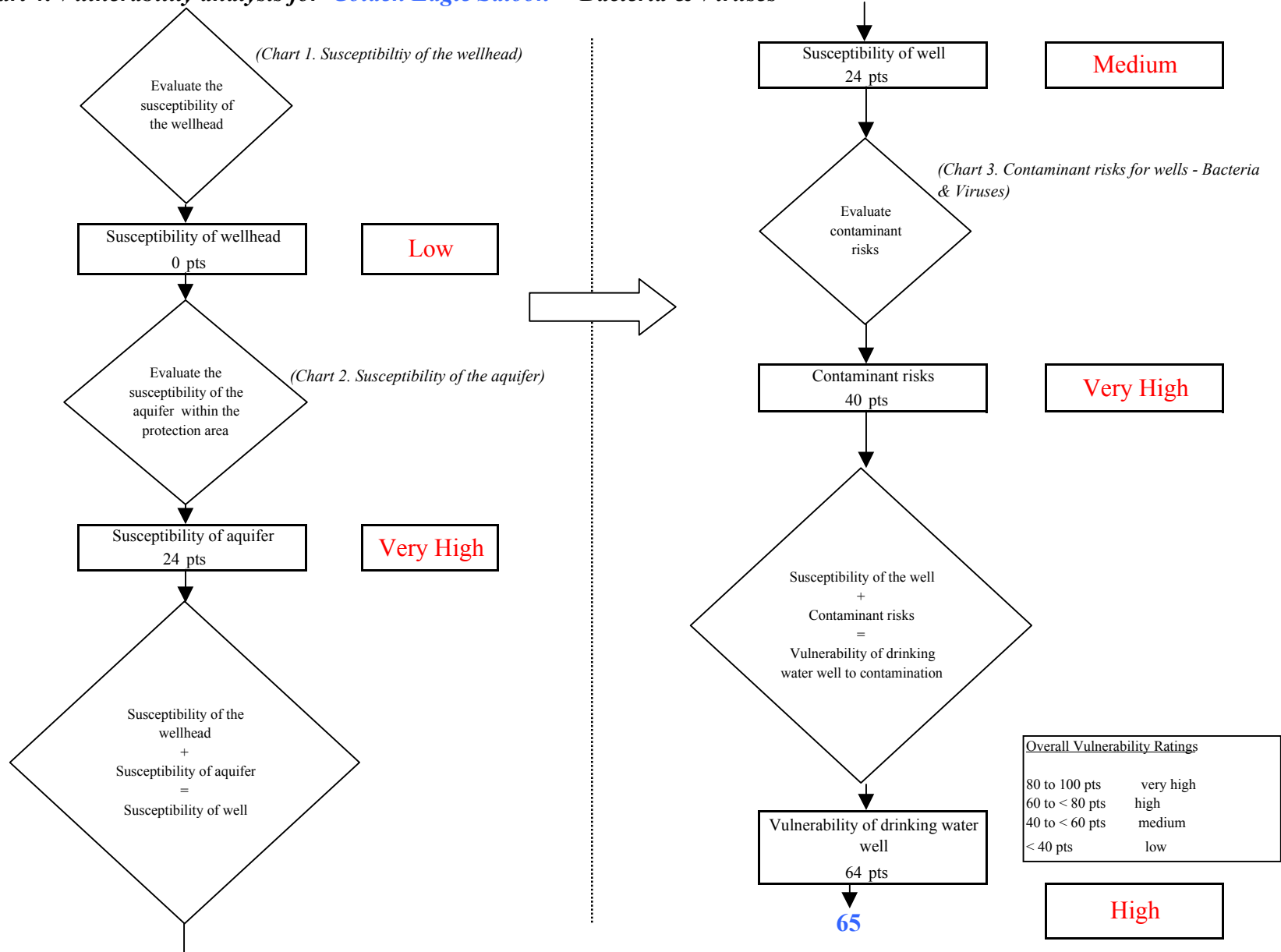


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Golden Eagle Saloon - Nitrates and Nitrites

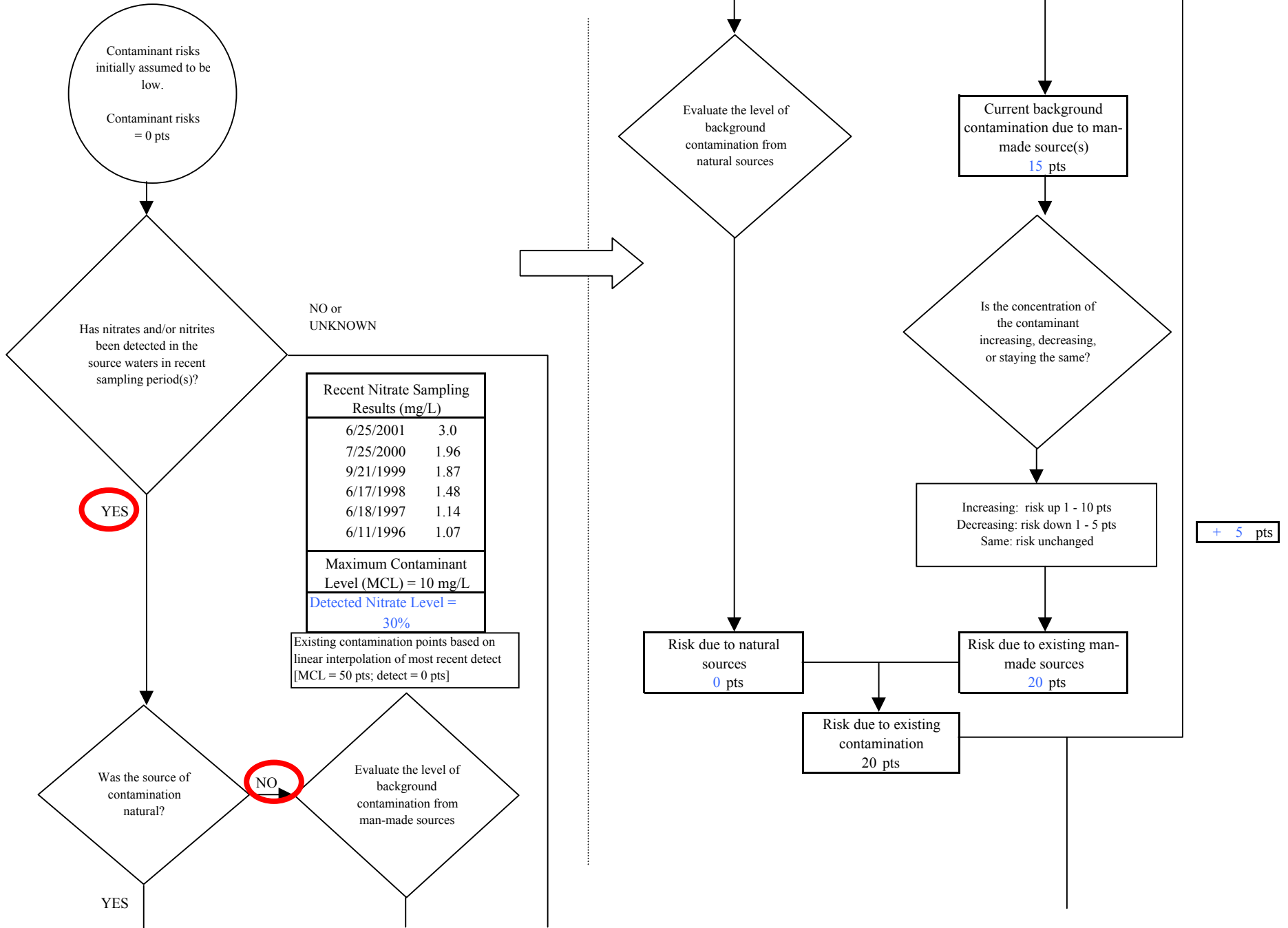
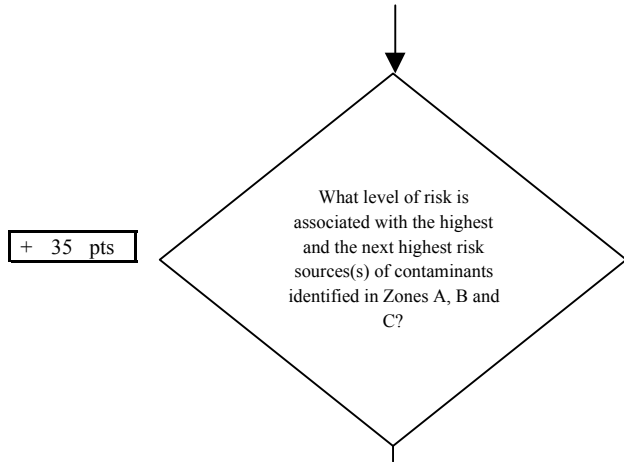


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Golden Eagle Saloon - Nitrates and Nitrites



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)	76	4	80

	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 35

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.

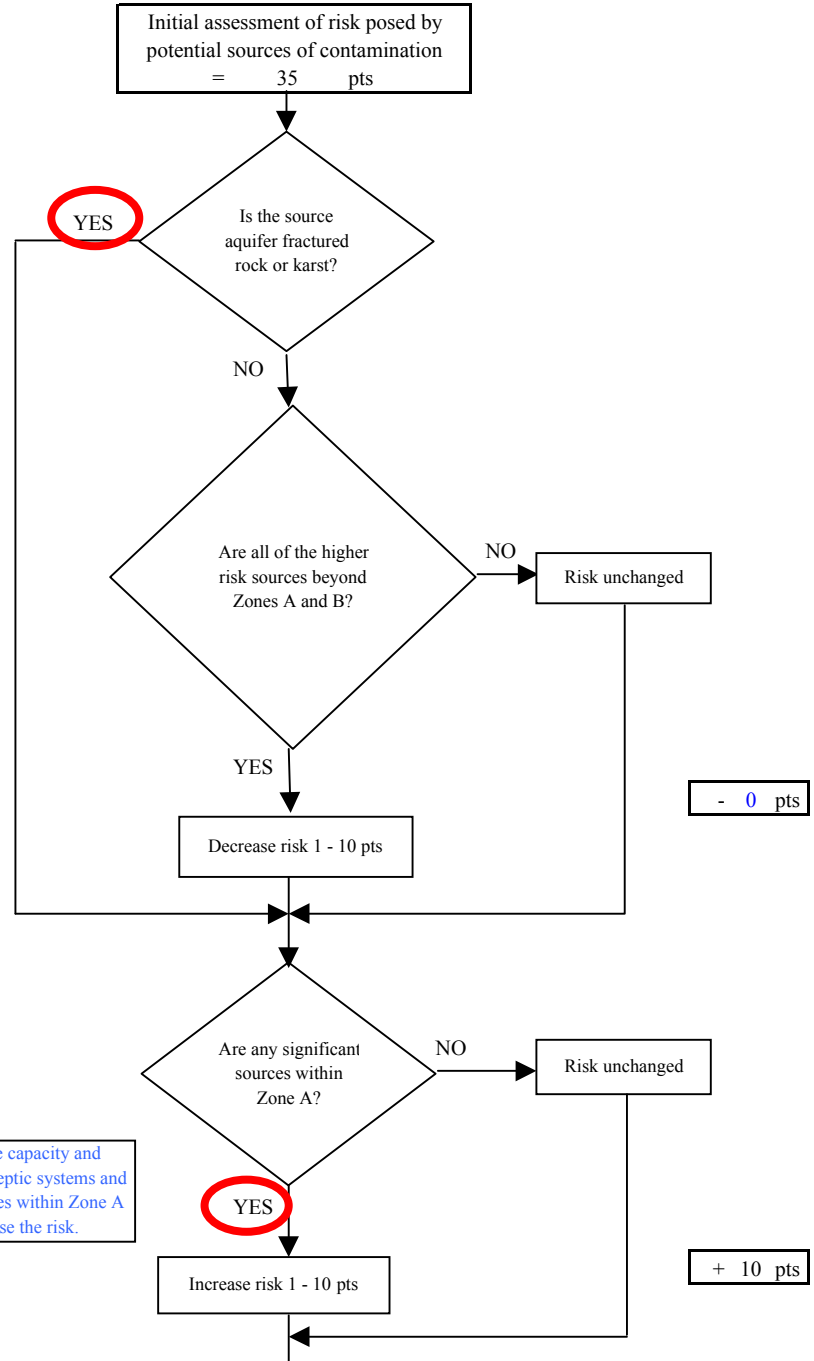


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Golden Eagle Saloon - Nitrates and Nitrites

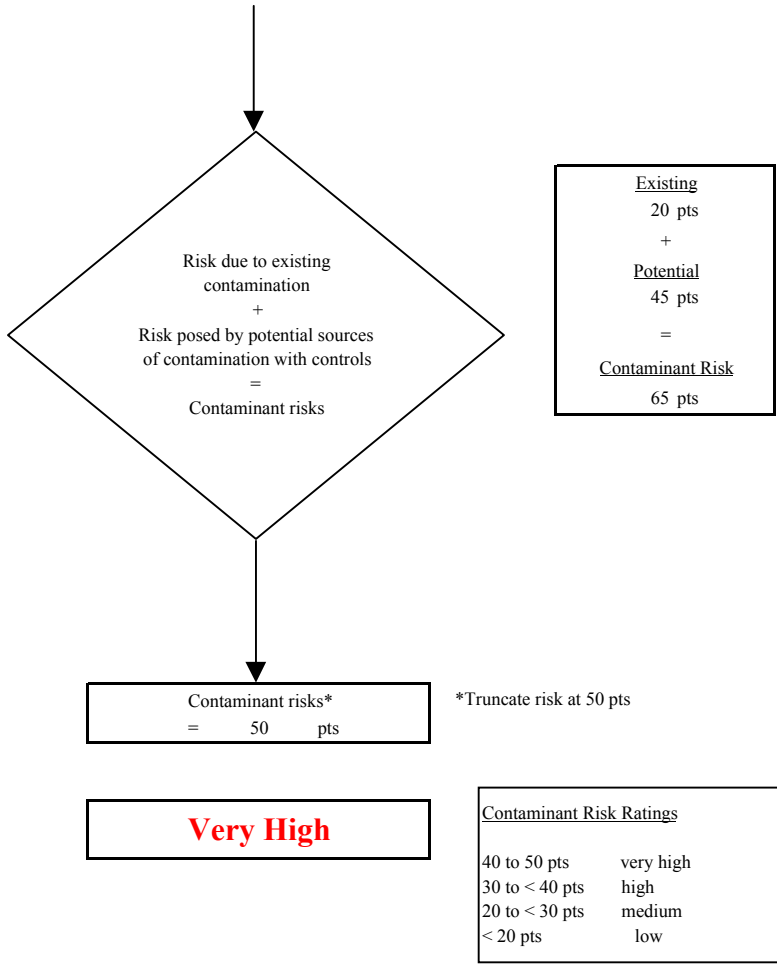
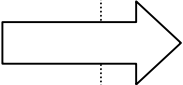
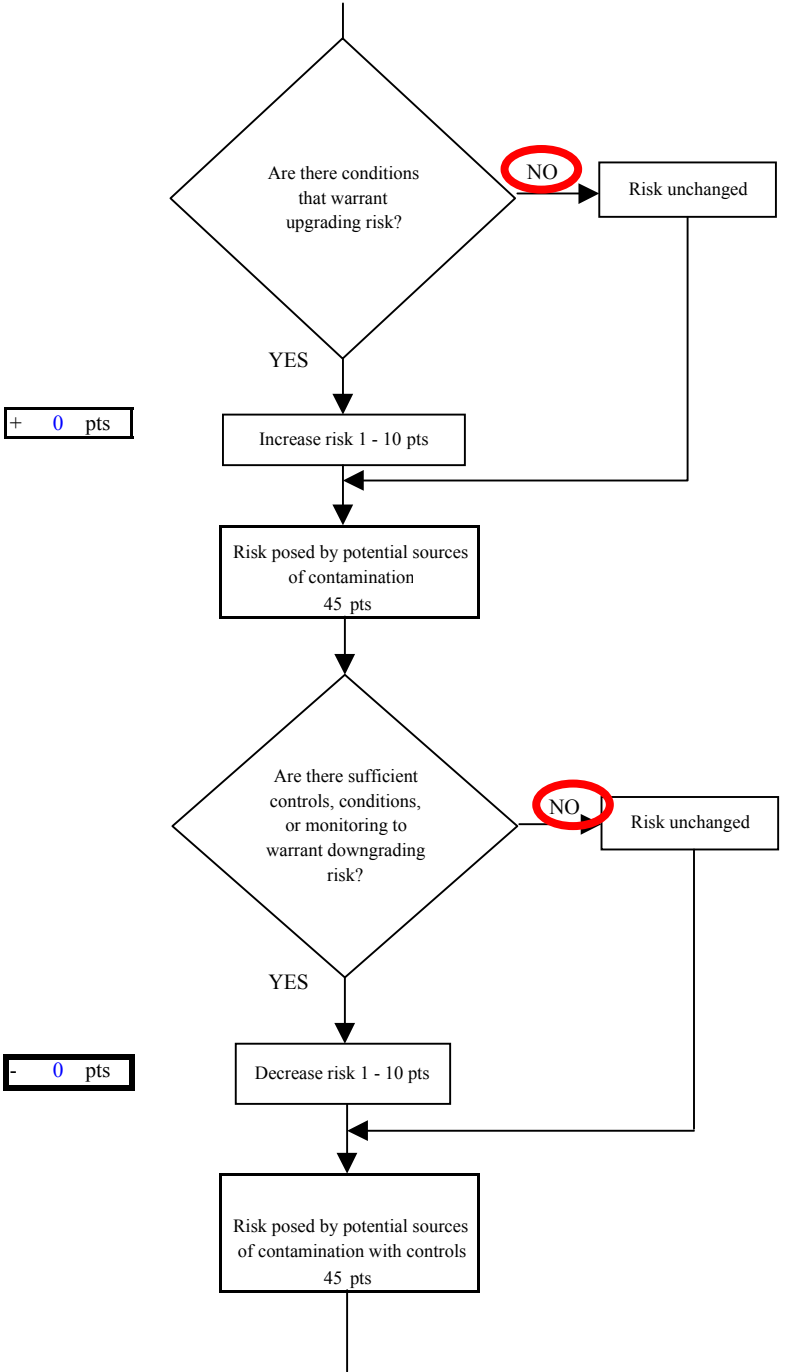


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Golden Eagle Saloon - Nitrates and Nitrites

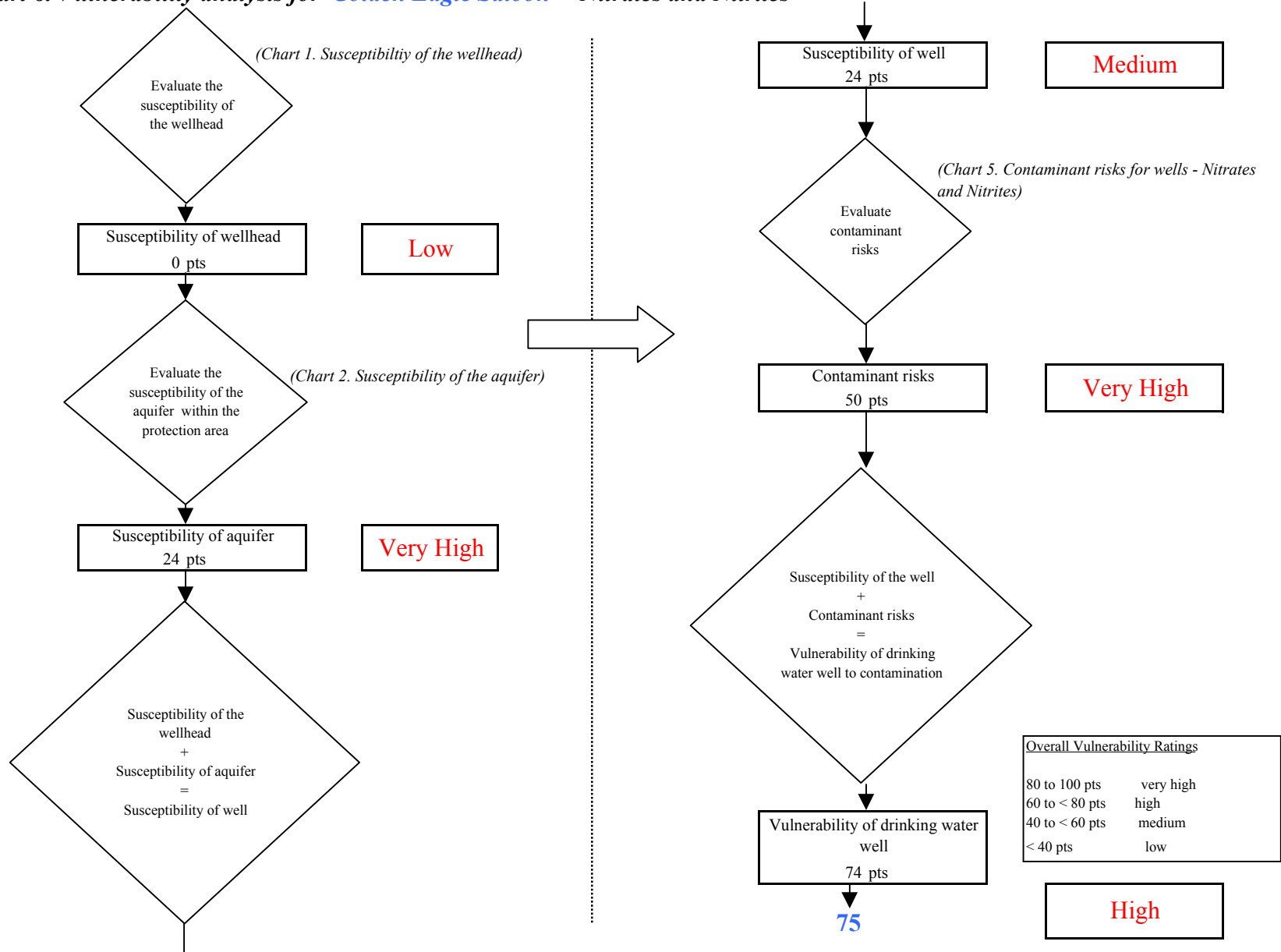


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Golden Eagle Saloon - Volatile Organic Chemicals

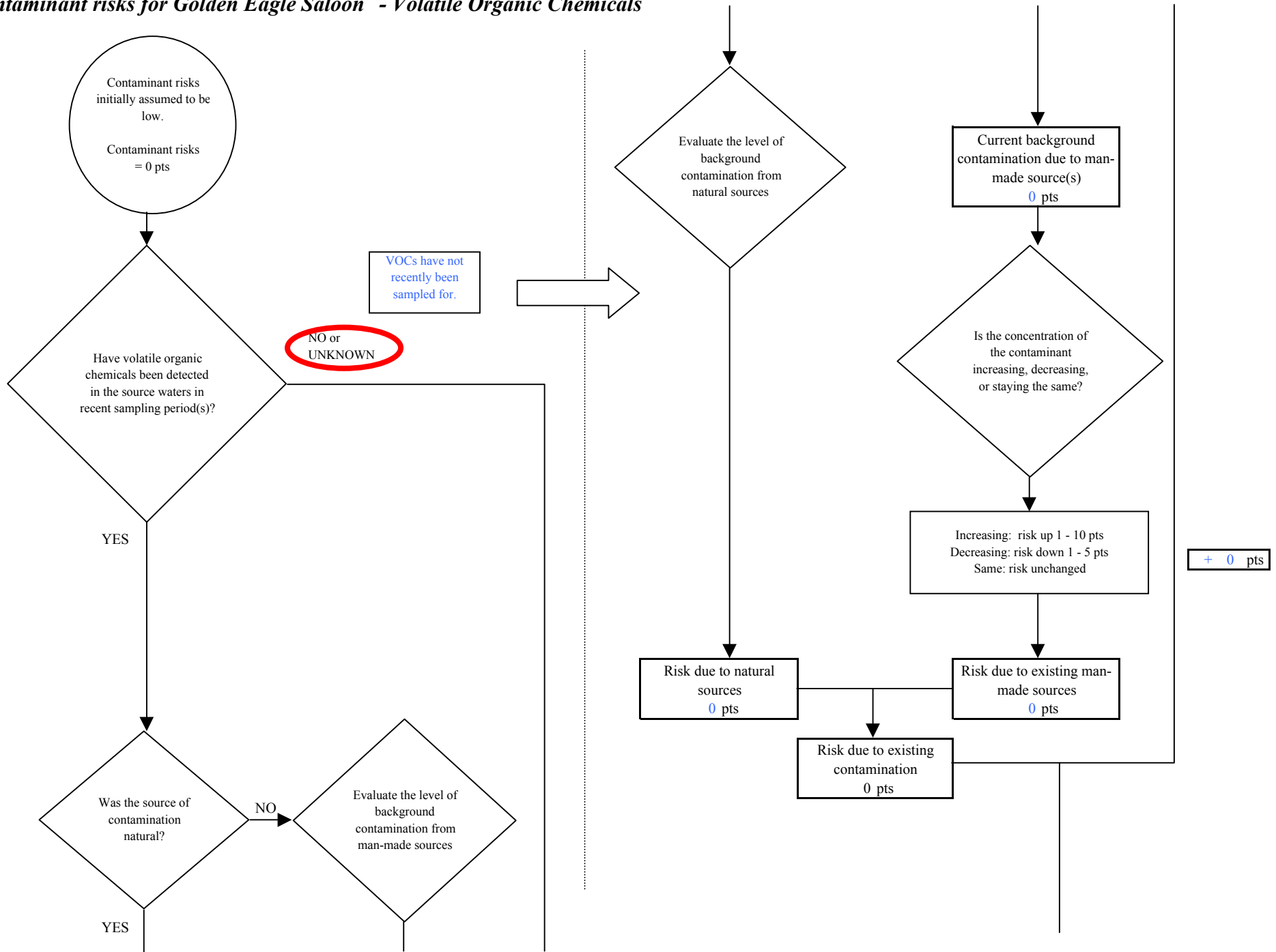


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Golden Eagle Saloon - Volatile Organic Chemicals

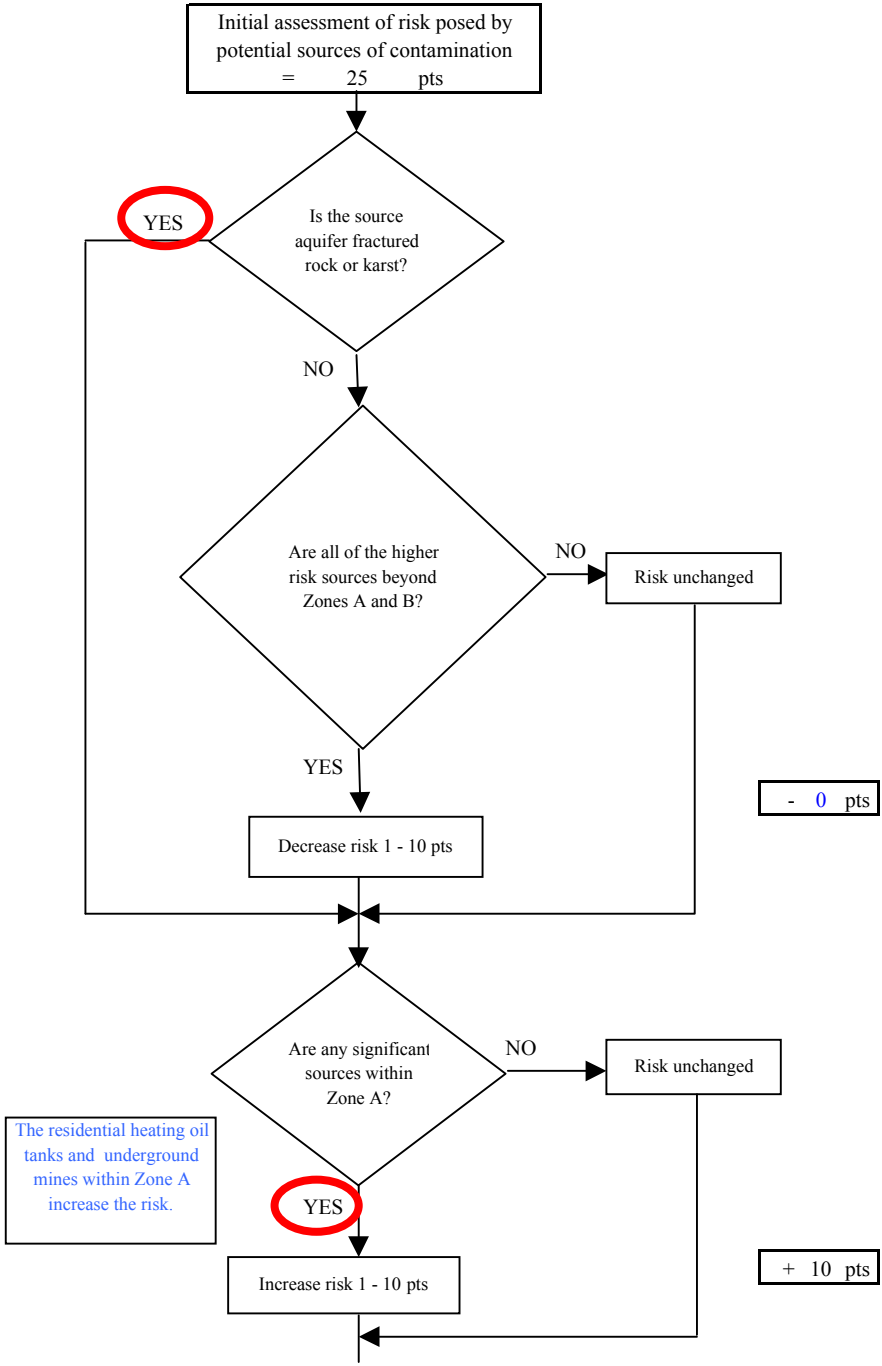
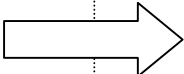
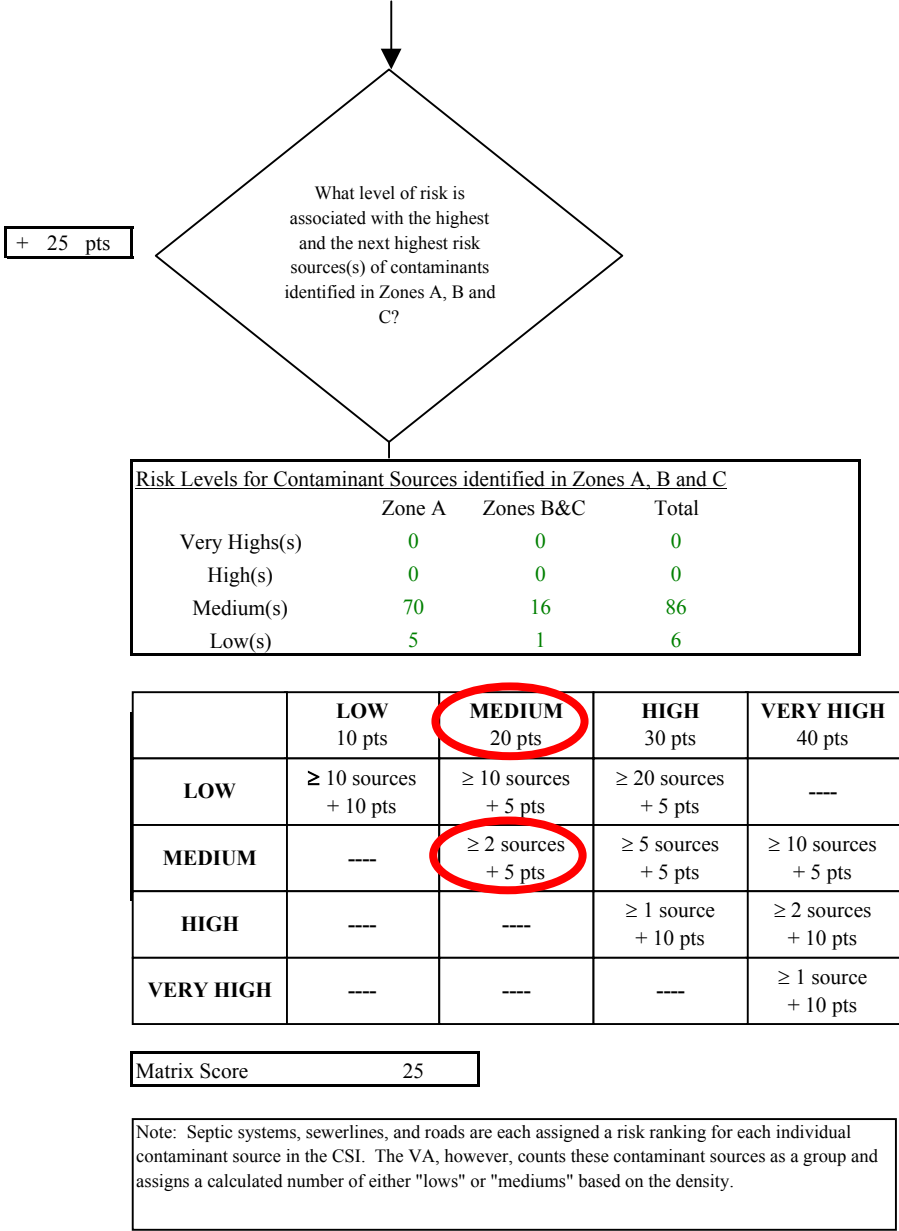


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Golden Eagle Saloon - Volatile Organic Chemicals

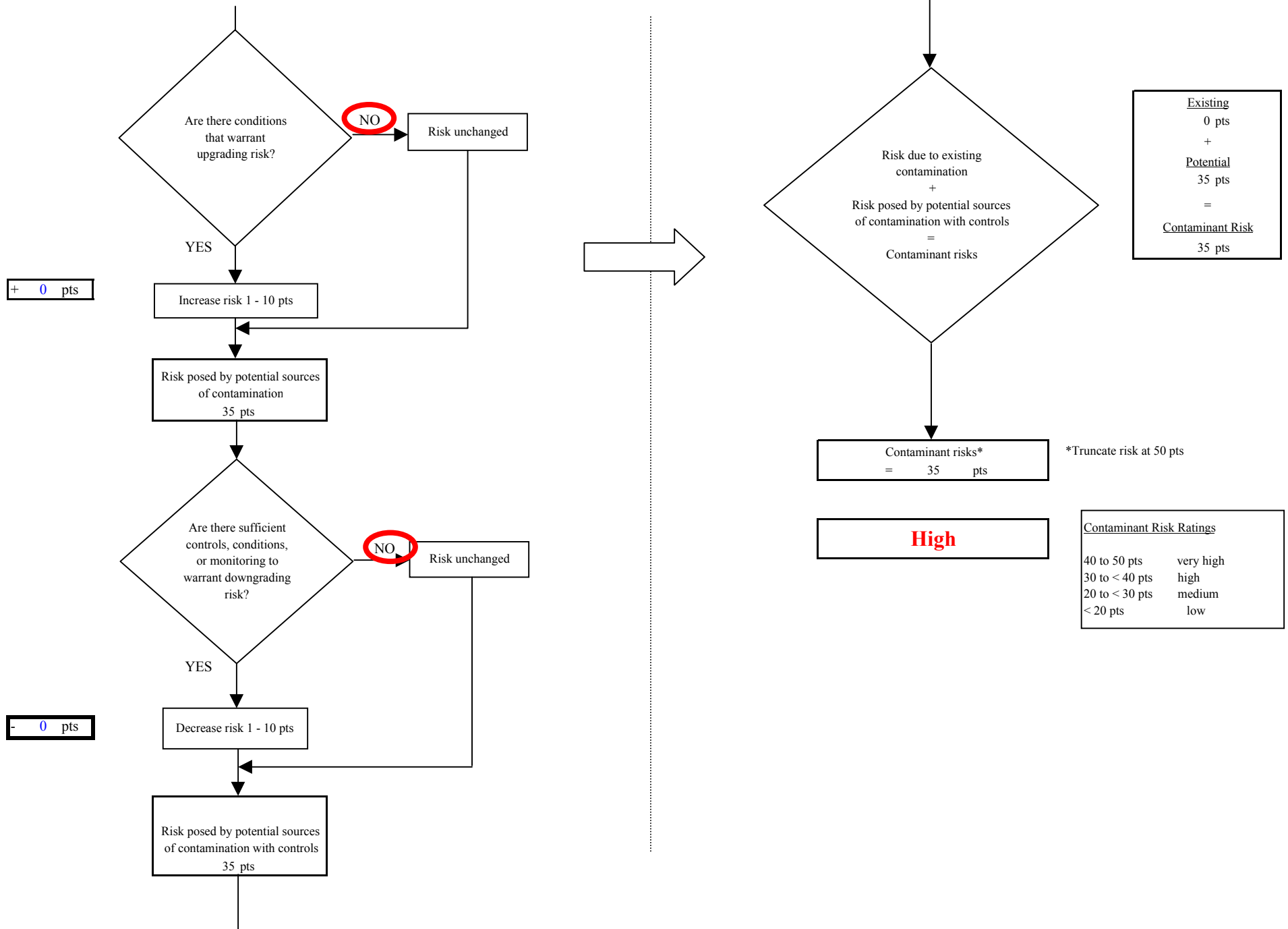


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Golden Eagle Saloon - Volatile Organic Chemicals

