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# Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and  
Vulnerability Assessment for  
Red Squirrel Campground Drinking Water  
System,

Fairbanks Area, Alaska

PWSID 311215

February 2004

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT Report 1422  
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

# Source Water Assessment for Red Squirrel Campground Drinking Water System Fairbanks Area, Alaska PWSID 311215

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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 Red Squirrel Campground Source of Public Drinking Water, Fairbanks Area, Alaska

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## Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This source water assessment provides an evaluation of the vulnerability of the public water system serving the Red Squirrel Campground to potential contamination. This Class B (non-community) water system consists of a hand pump style well in Red Squirrel Campground east of Two Rivers, Alaska. The well received a natural susceptibility rating of **Very High**. This rating is a combination of a susceptibility rating of **Very High** for the actual wellhead and a **High** rating for the aquifer in which the well is drawing water from. No potential sources of contamination were identified for the Red Squirrel Campground public water system. Contaminant sources are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals. Combining the natural susceptibility of the well with the contaminant risk, the public water system for Red Squirrel Campground received an overall vulnerability rating of **Very High** for bacteria and viruses, and a **Medium** for nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals.

### RED SQUIRREL CAMPGROUND PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Red Squirrel Campground public water system is a Class B (non-community) water system. The system consists of a hand pump style well along Chena Hot Springs Road east of Two Rivers, Alaska (T1N, R7E, Section 3) (See Map 1 of Appendix A). Two Rivers is located northeast of the town of Fairbanks which is located in the Fairbanks North Star Borough 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 Fairbanks area includes two distinct topographic areas: the alluvial plain between the Tanana River and the Chena River, and the uplands north and east of this alluvial plain. The Red Squirrel Campground water system is located in the uplands northeast of the alluvial plain at an elevation of approximately 950 feet above sea level.

According to the 8/28/86 Sanitary Survey for this water system, the depth of well is 35 feet below the ground surface. This well is probably screened in the layer of sand and gravel above the bedrock. Bedrock in this area is predominantly a metamorphosed marine mud deposit, called a pelitic schist. The schist is locally intruded by granitic rocks – granite and quartz diorite. Discontinuous permafrost (perennially frozen areas) is also common in this area. Areas with discontinuous permafrost may locally affect the ground water flow directions.

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).

This system consists of one hand-pump style water well serving less than 3 non-residents during the summer months.

### RED SQUIRREL CAMPGROUND 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 well 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 methods for 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 an estimate using the available information and resources, and may differ slightly from the actual capture zone.

The parameters used to calculate the shape of this capture zone are general for the whole alluvial plain and were obtained from various United States Geological Survey (USGS) reports, area well logs, and the Groundwater textbook by Freeze and Cherry (Freeze and Cherry, 1979).

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 Red Squirrel Campground 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 Red Squirrel Campground 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 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

No potential sources of contamination were identified in the protection area.

### **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.

### **VULNERABILITY OF RED SQUIRREL CAMPGROUND 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 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 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 8 contain the Contaminant Risks and Vulnerability Analyses for nitrates and nitrites and volatile 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 Red Squirrel Campground received a Very High Susceptibility rating. The 8/27/99 Sanitary Survey indicated the well is a hand pump design not capable of being capped with a sanitary seal, the land surface is sloped away from the well providing adequate drainage, and the well is not grouted. A sanitary seal prevents potential contaminant 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 in the area the Red Squirrel Campground well is completed in received a High Susceptibility rating. The highly transmissive aquifer material and the high water table in the area allow contaminants to quickly travel downward from the surface with the precipitation and surface water runoff. Other wells in the protection area can also provide a quick path to the aquifer if they are not grouted properly. Table 2 summarizes the Susceptibility scores and ratings for Red Squirrel Campground.

**Table 2. Susceptibility**

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	25	Very High
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	17	High
Natural Susceptibility	37	High

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	50	Very High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	1	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	0	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:

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

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 three categories of drinking water contaminants. Note: scores are rounded off to the nearest five.

**Table 4. Overall Vulnerability**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>Rating</b>
Bacteria and Viruses	90	Very High
Nitrates and Nitrites	45	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	40	Medium

### **Bacteria and Viruses**

There were no potential sources of contamination identified for bacteria and viruses in the protection area.

Only a small amount of bacteria and viruses are required to endanger public health. Coli forms 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 coli forms 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 detected coli forms in the water on 9/5/00 (verified on 9/16/02). Fecal coliforms have not been detected.

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 very high.

### **Nitrates and Nitrites**

No potential sources of nitrates and nitrites were identified in the protection area.

Nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water. Nitrates have not been detected in significant quantities in recent (within the past 5 years) sampling history for Red Squirrel Campground.

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**

No potential sources of volatile organic chemicals were identified in the protection area.

Volatile Organic Chemicals have not been sampled for in 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 medium.

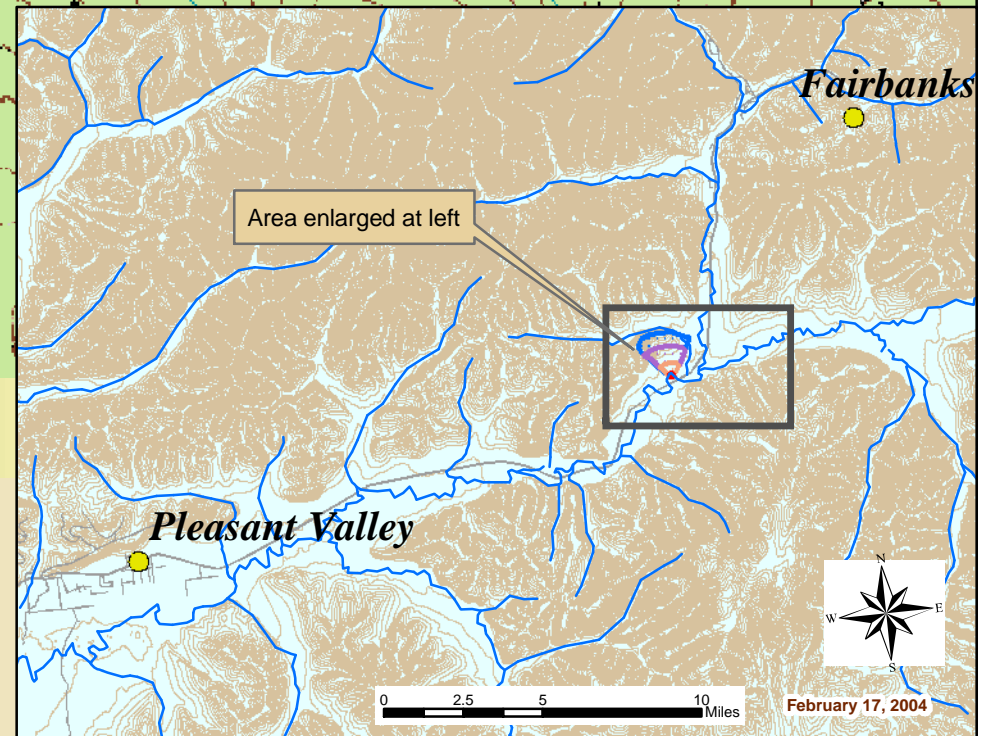
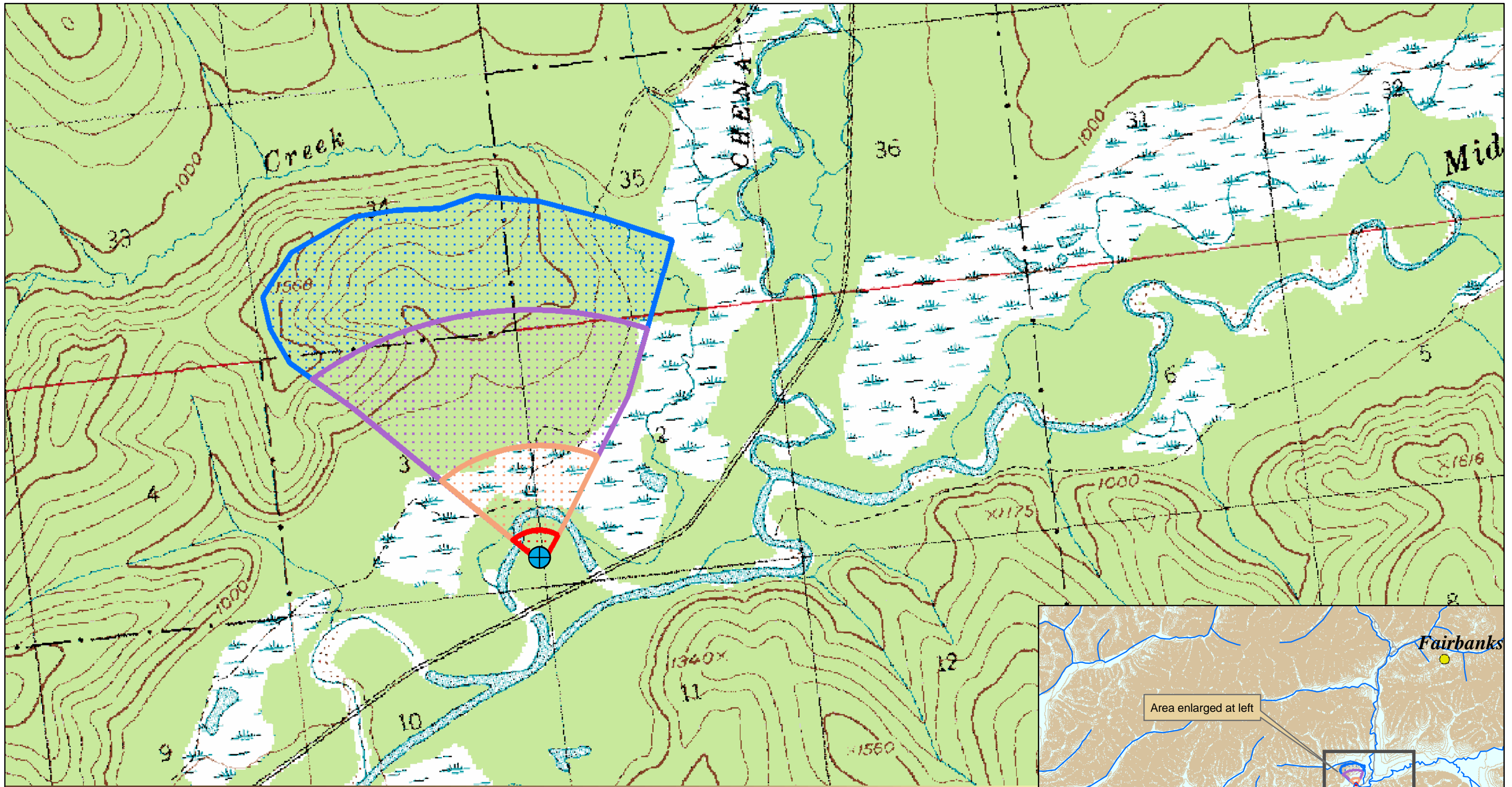
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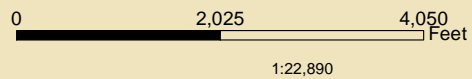
## **APPENDIX A**

### **Red Squirrel Campground Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map 1)**






**Map 1: Red Squirrel Campground Drinking Water Protection Area**

**PWSID: 311215**

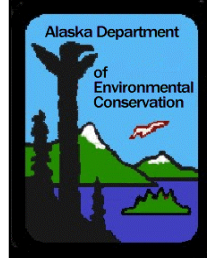


**Legend**

-  Zone A
-  Zone B
-  Zone C
-  Zone D
-  Red Squirrel Campground well
-  Parcels
-  Roads
-  Towns

Data Sources:

Background - USGS 63K Topographic Map



February 17, 2004

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Red Squirrel Campground (Tables 1-4)**

**Table 1**

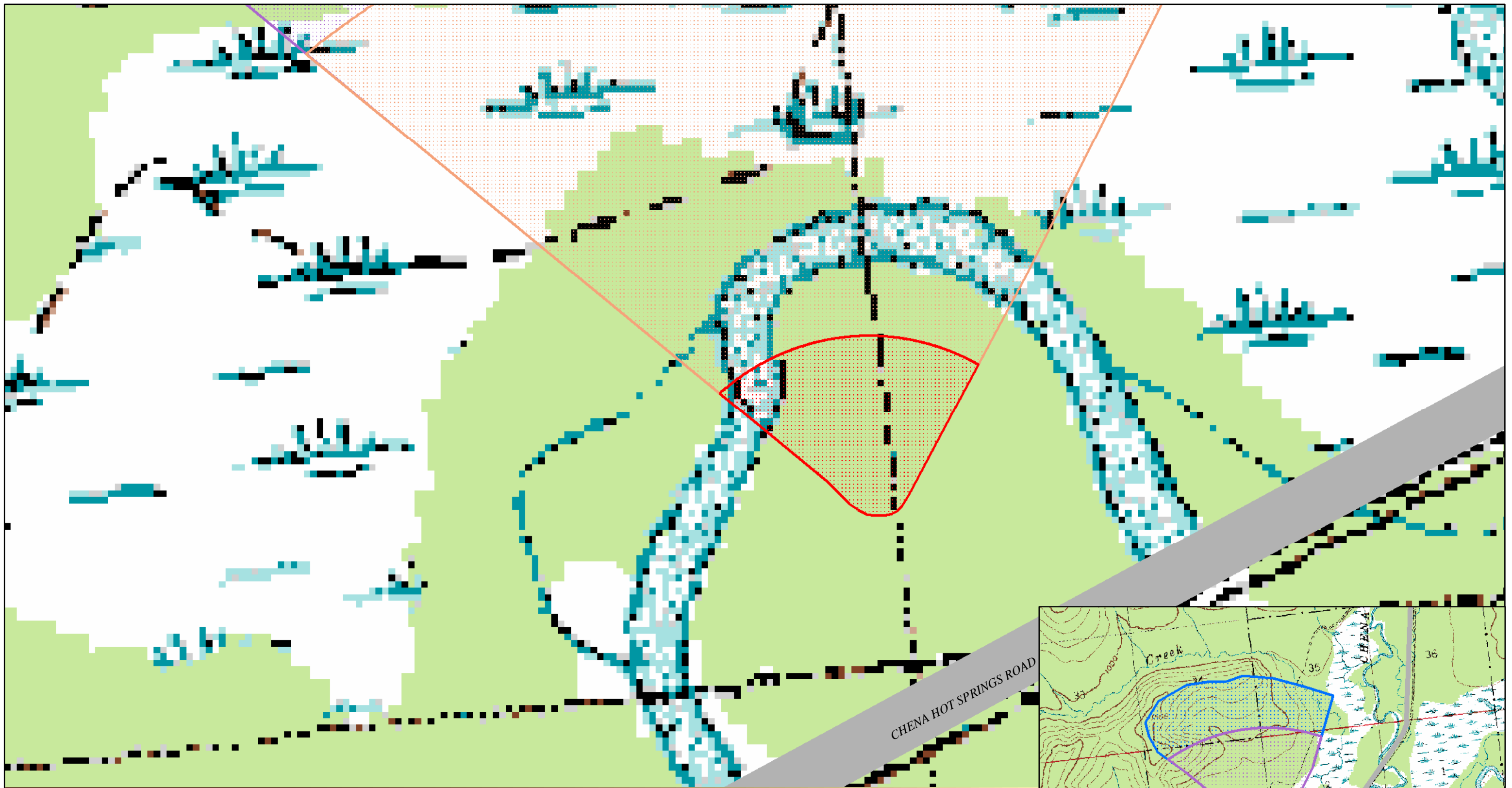
***Contaminant Source Inventory for  
AK Div Parks - Red Squirrel CG***

***PWSID 311215.001***

<b><i>Contaminant Source Type</i></b>	<b><i>Contaminant Source ID</i></b>	<b><i>CS ID tag</i></b>	<b><i>Zone</i></b>	<b><i>Map Number</i></b>	<b><i>Comments</i></b>
No identified potential contaminant sources					

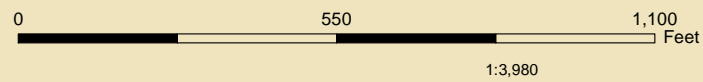
## **APPENDIX C**

### **Red Squirrel Campground Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map 2)**



Map 2: Red Squirrel Campground Drinking Water Protection Area

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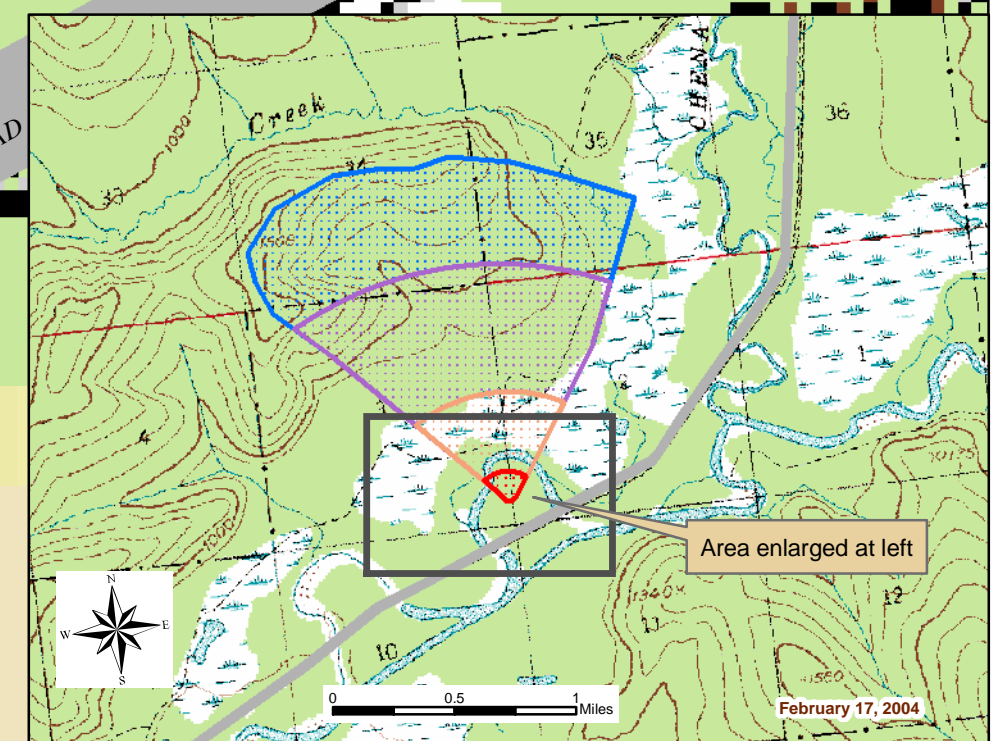


**Data Sources:**

Parcel, roads - Fairbanks North Star Borough  
 Water bodies, railroad - Geographic Data Technology  
 Elevation contours - USGS digital elevation models (DEMs)

**Legend**

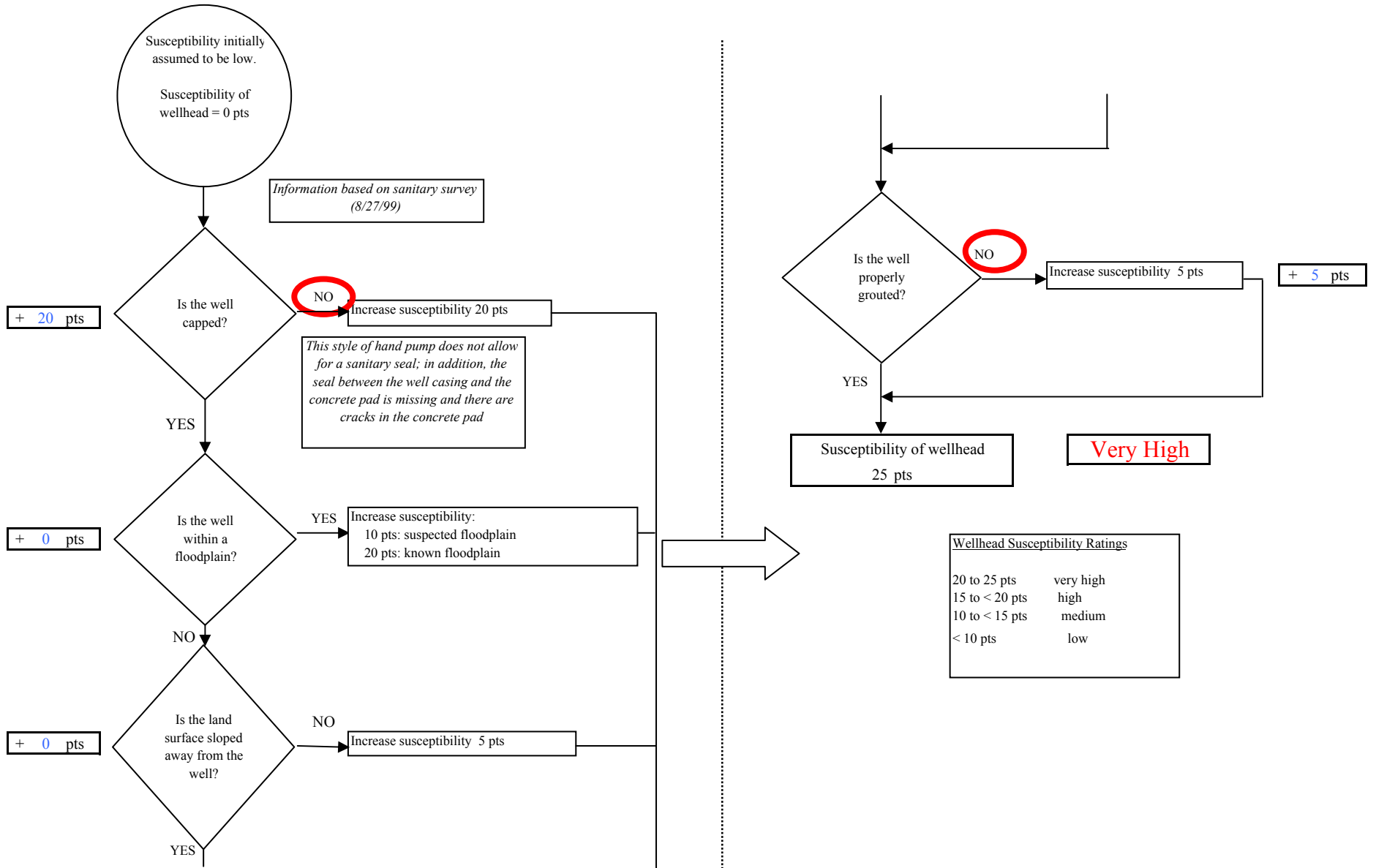
- Red Squirrel Campground well
- Zone A
- Zone B
- Zone C
- Zone D



## **APPENDIX D**

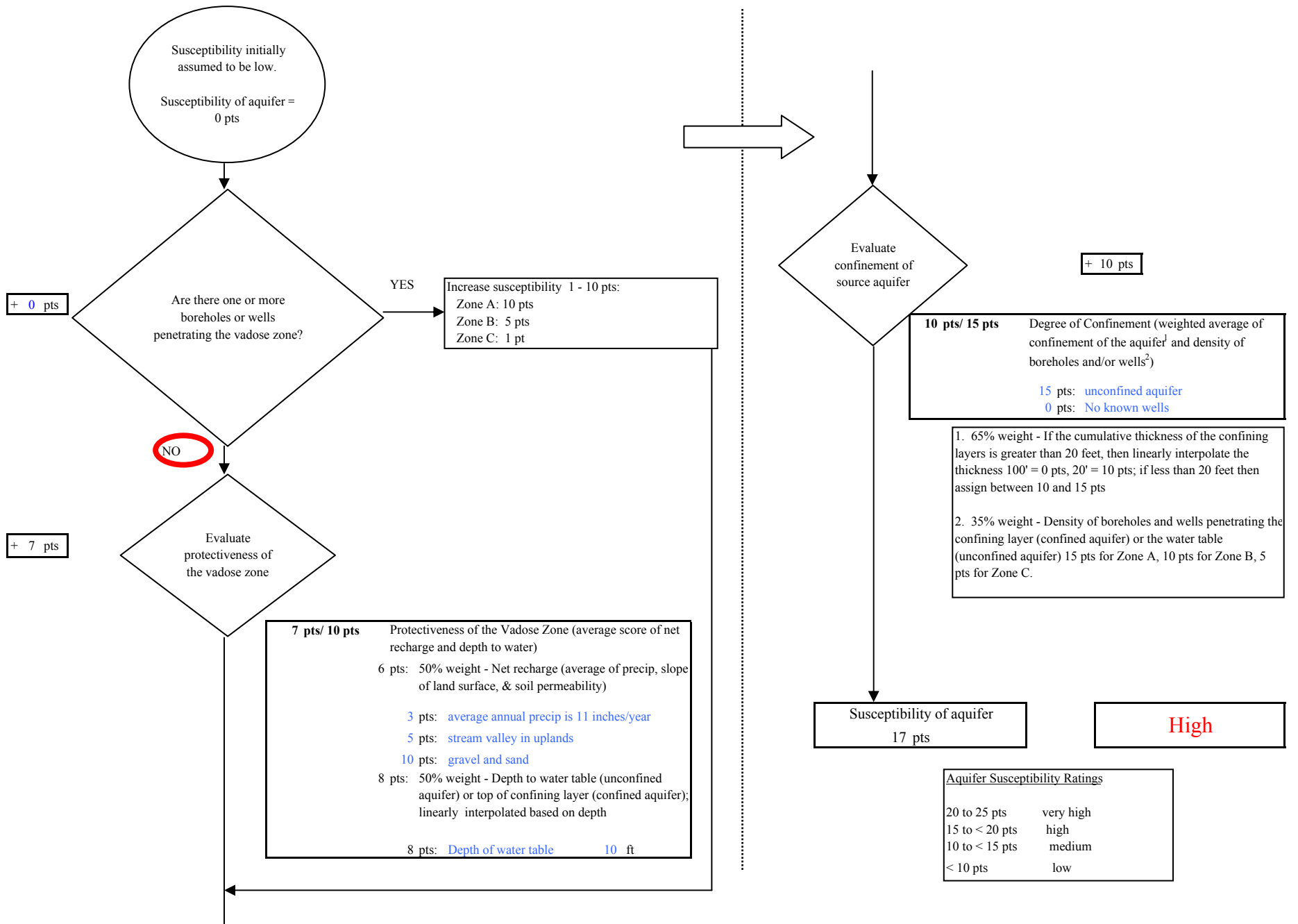
### **Vulnerability Analysis for Red Squirrel Campground Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1-8)**

**Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Red Squirrel Campground**

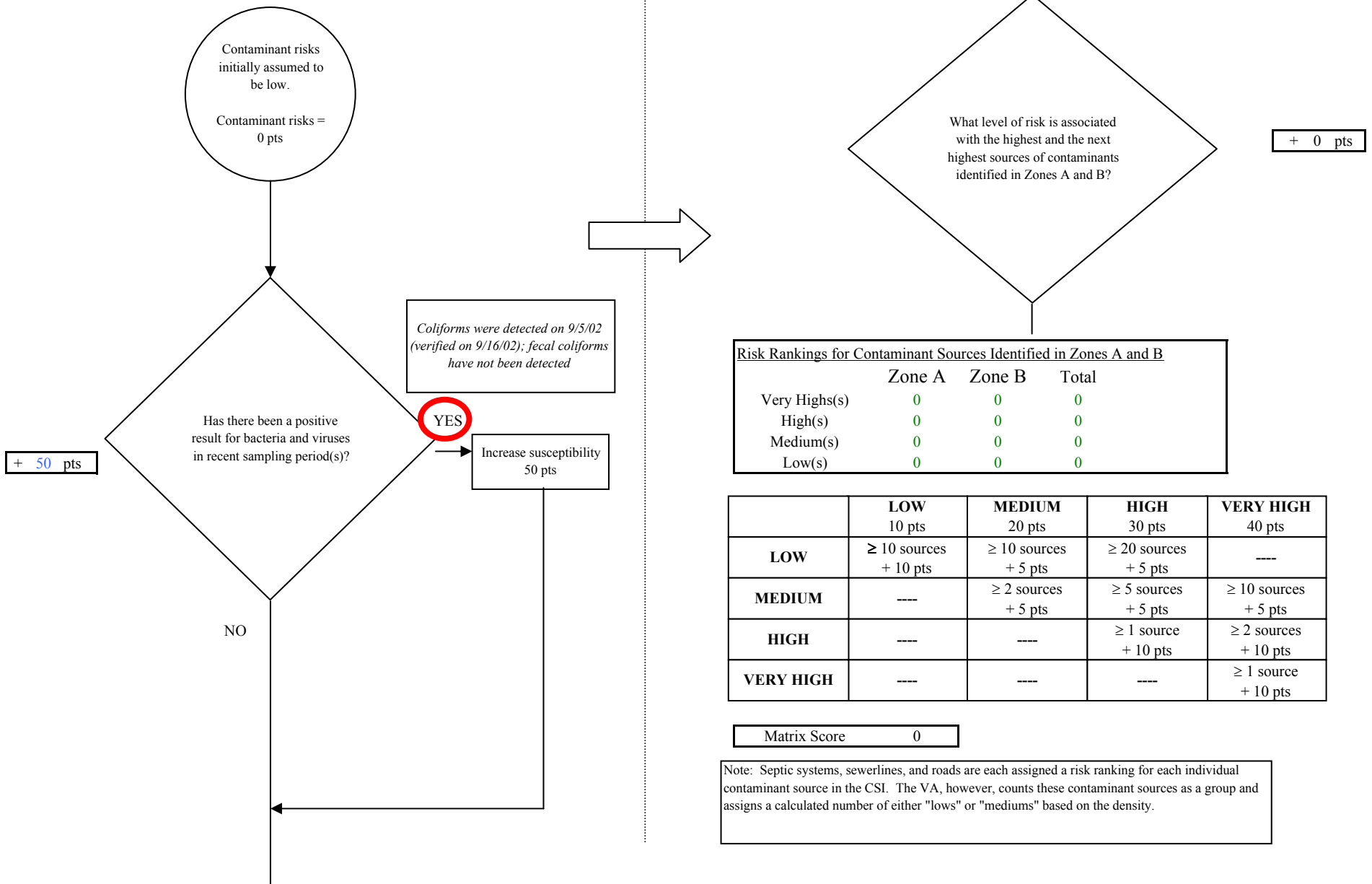




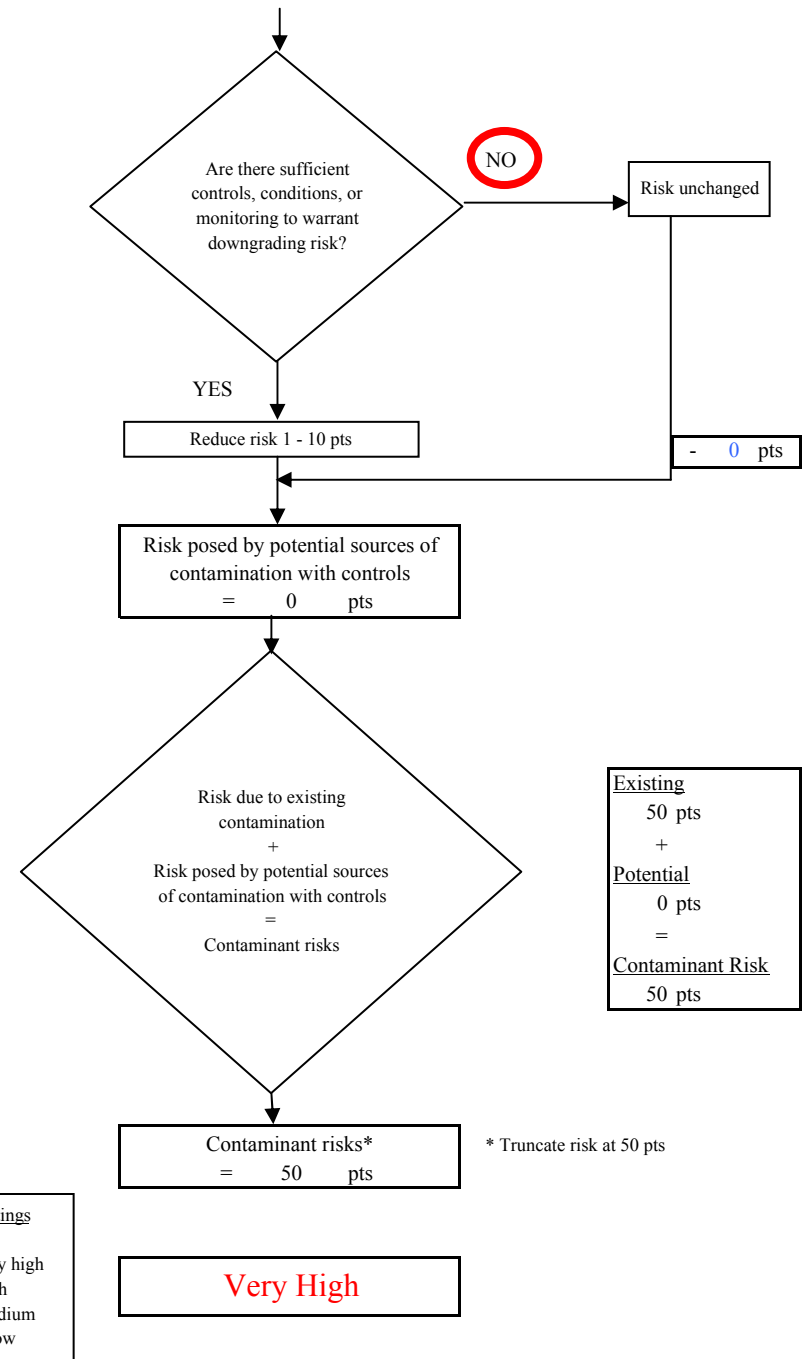
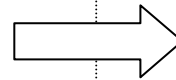
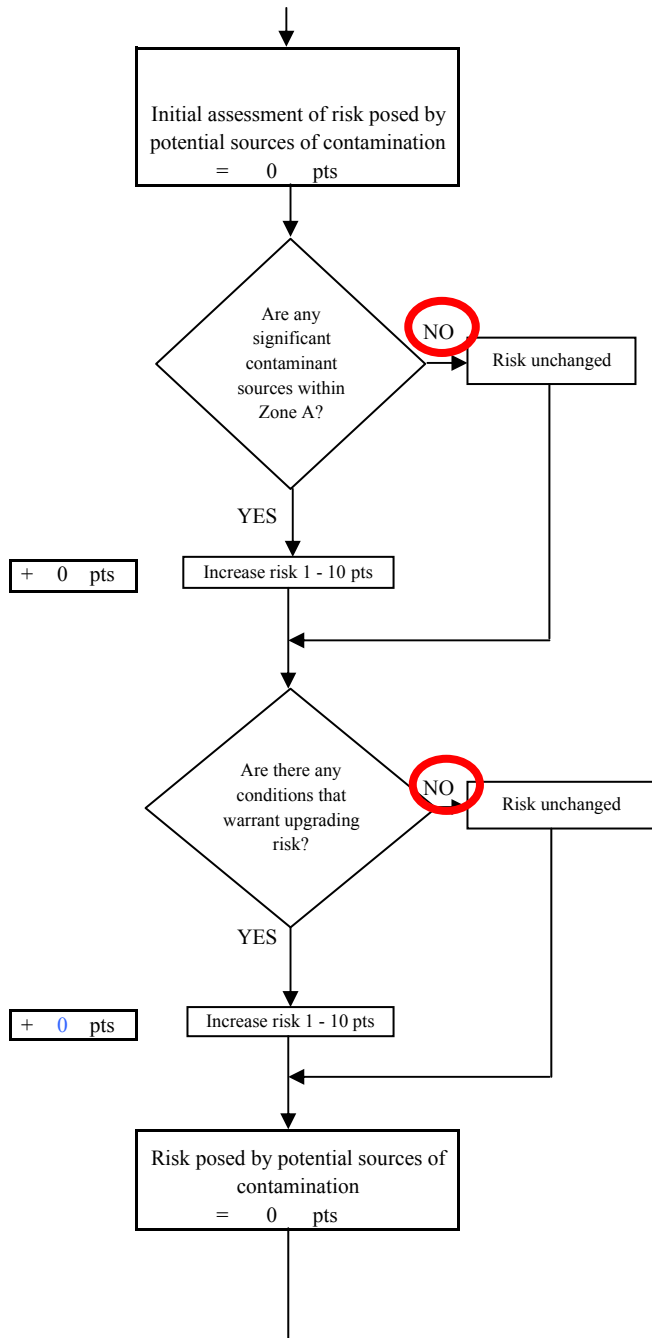
**Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Red Squirrel Campground**



**Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Red Squirrel Campground - Bacteria & Viruses**



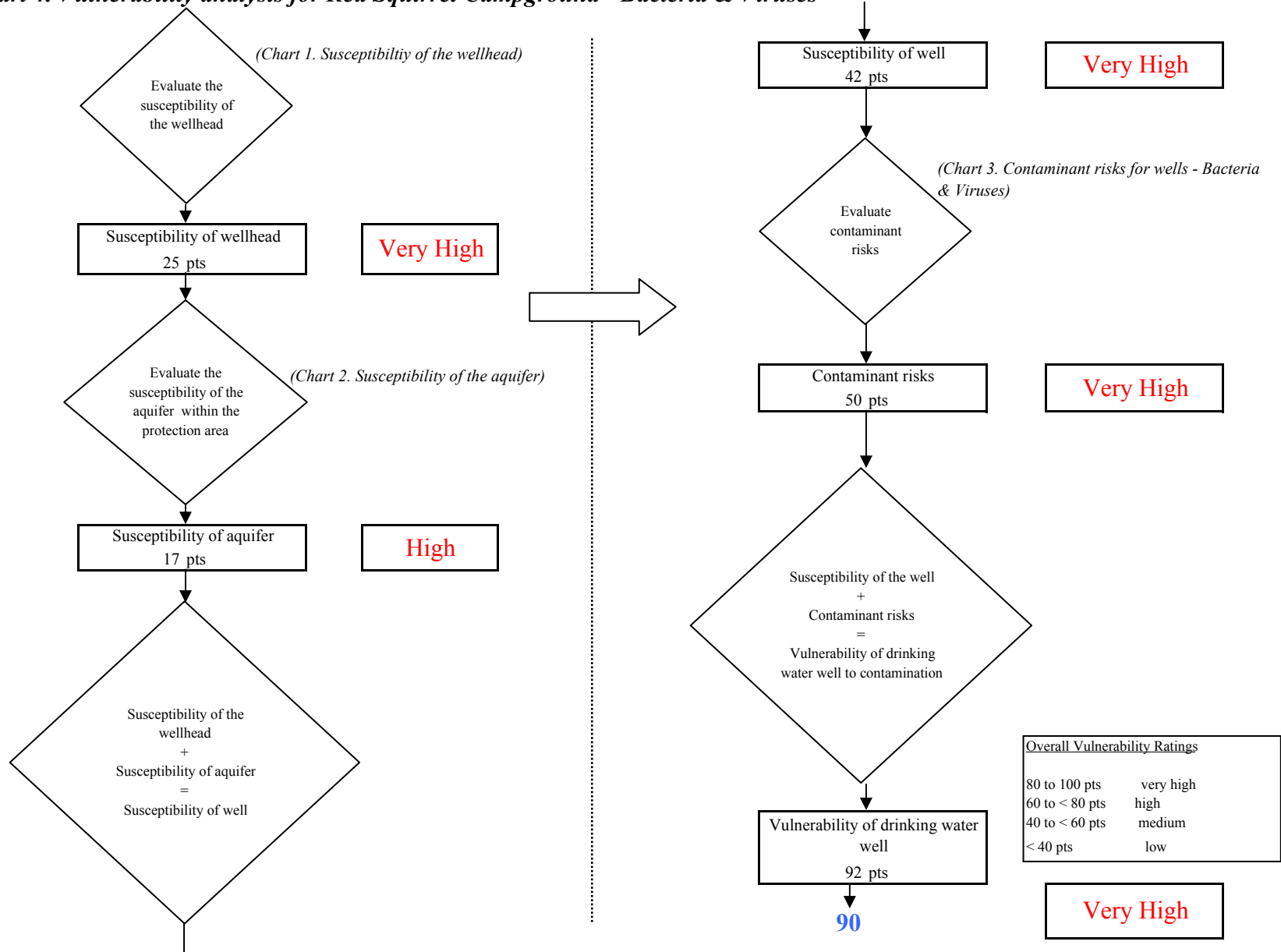
**Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Red Squirrel Campground - Bacteria & Viruses**



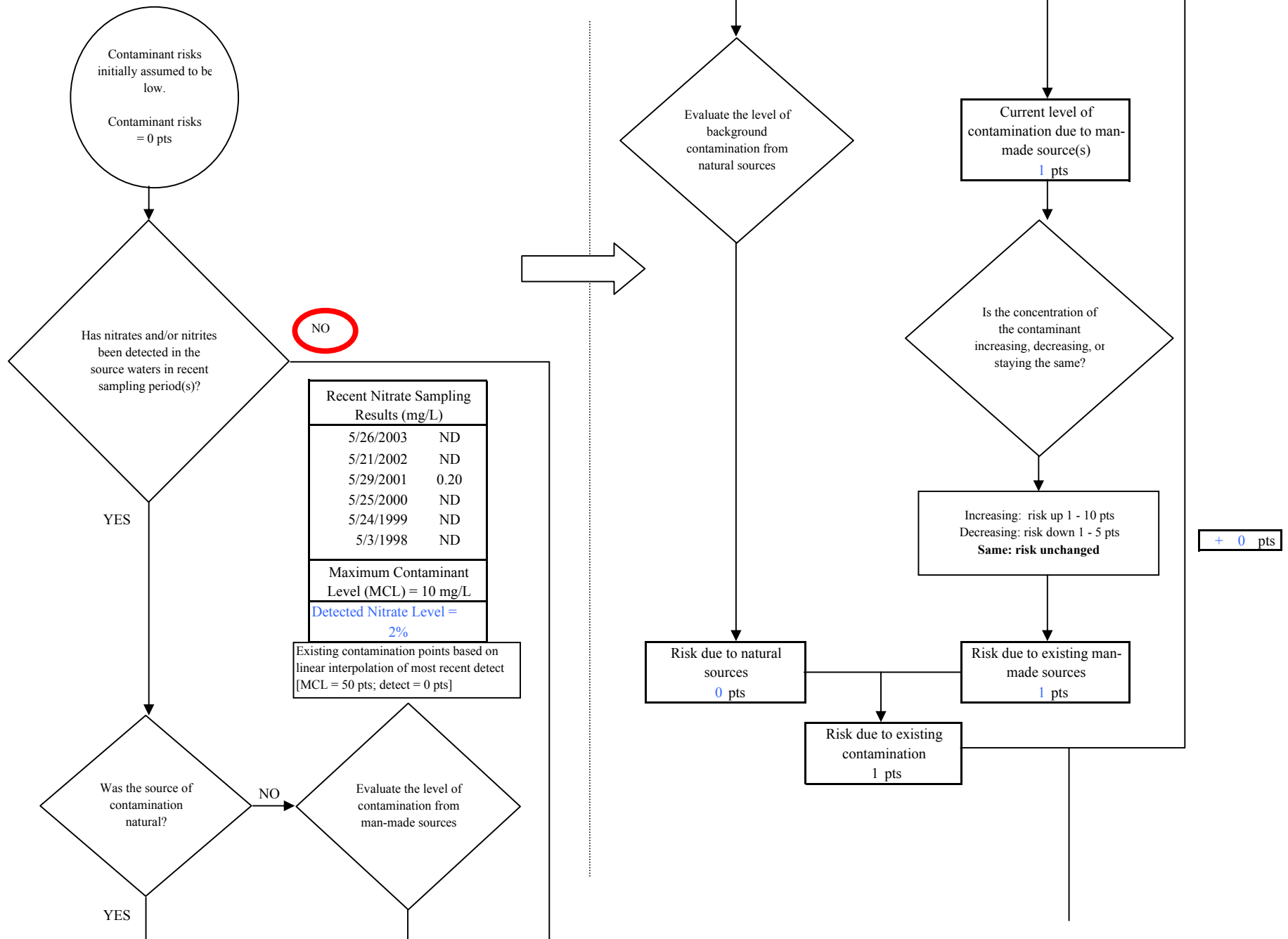
Contaminant Risk Ratings	
40 to 50 pts	very high
30 to < 40 pts	high
20 to < 30 pts	medium
< 20 pts	low

Existing	50 pts
+	Potential
	0 pts
=	Contaminant Risk
	50 pts

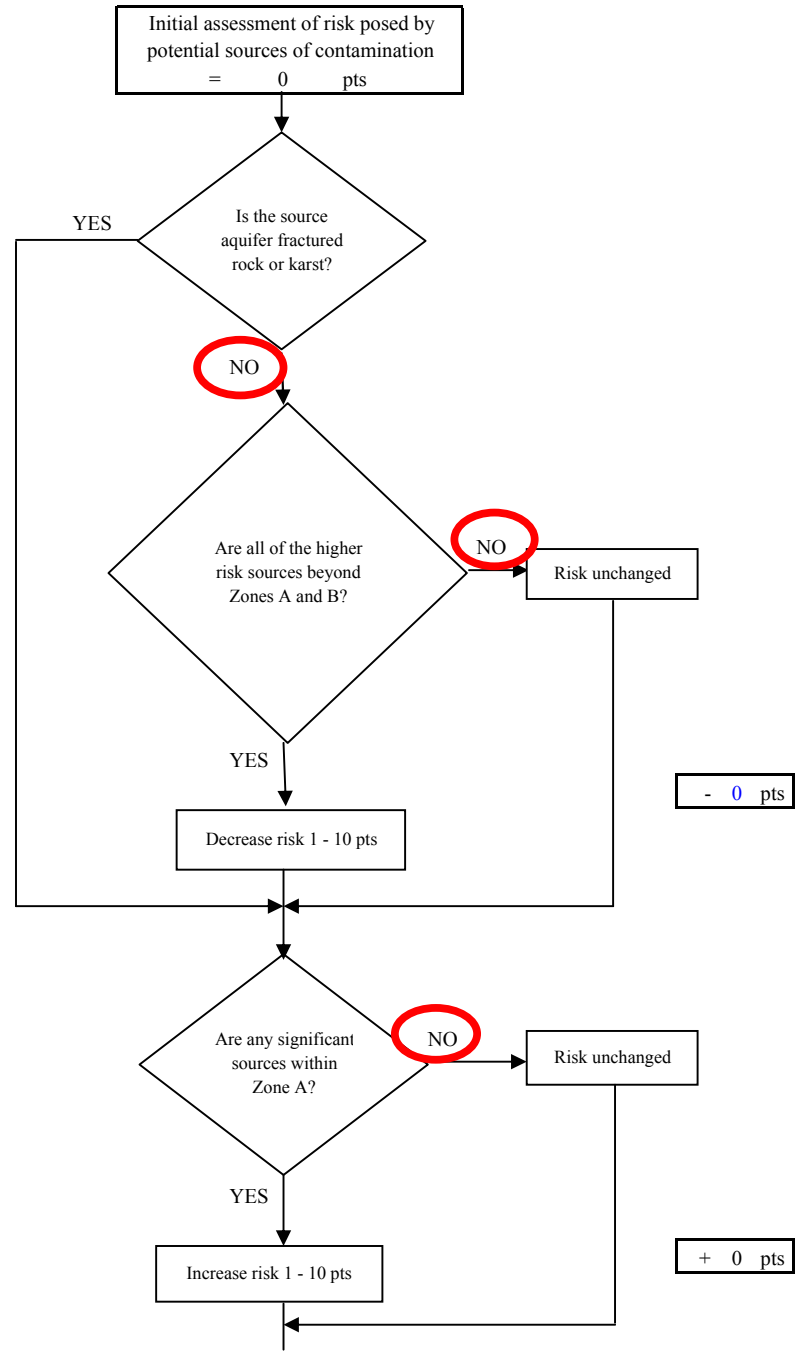
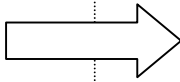
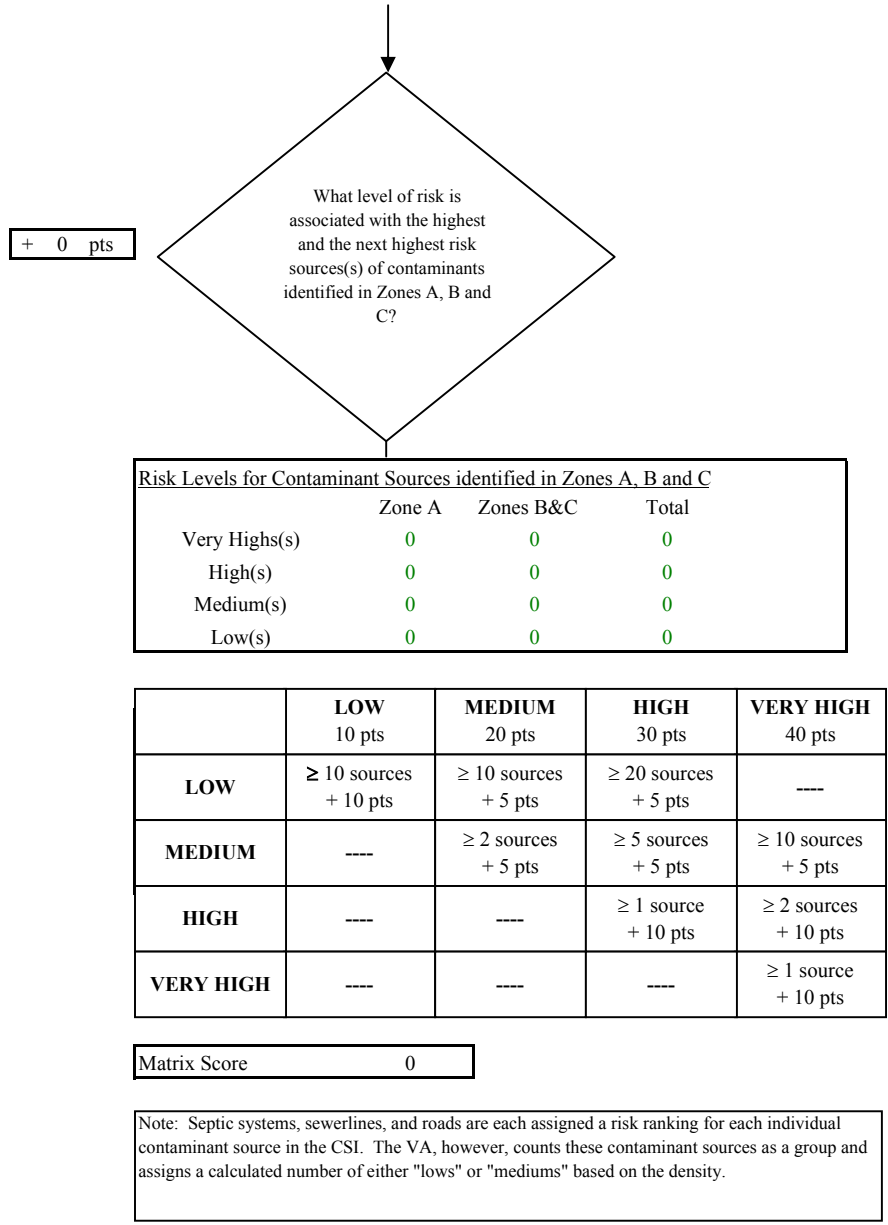
**Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Red Squirrel Campground - Bacteria & Viruses**



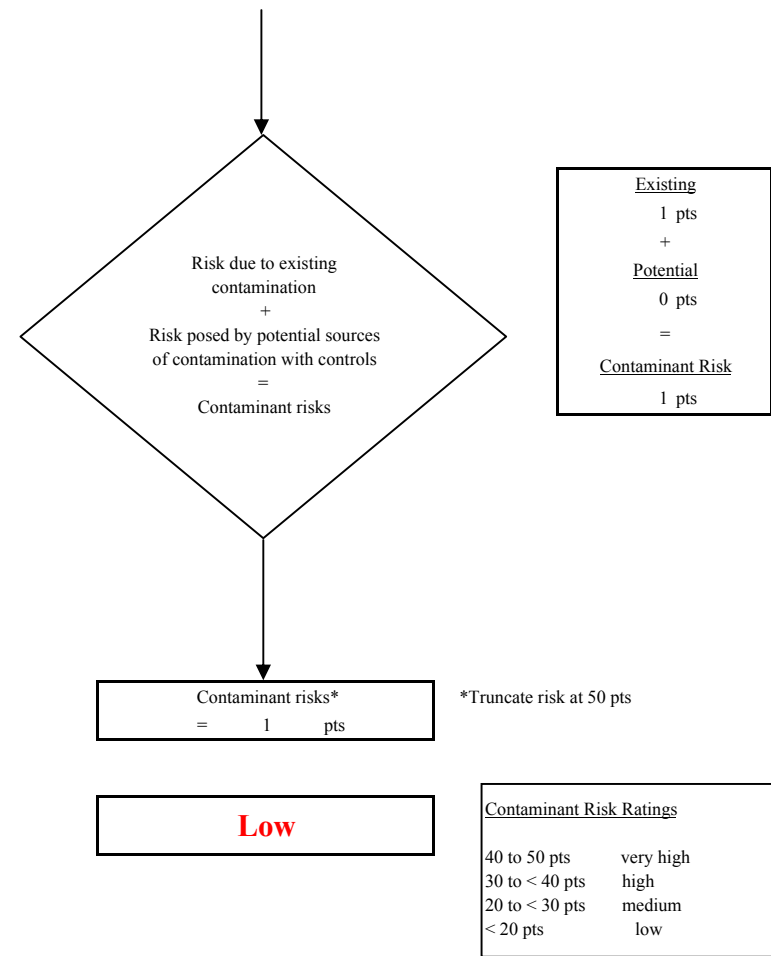
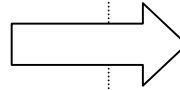
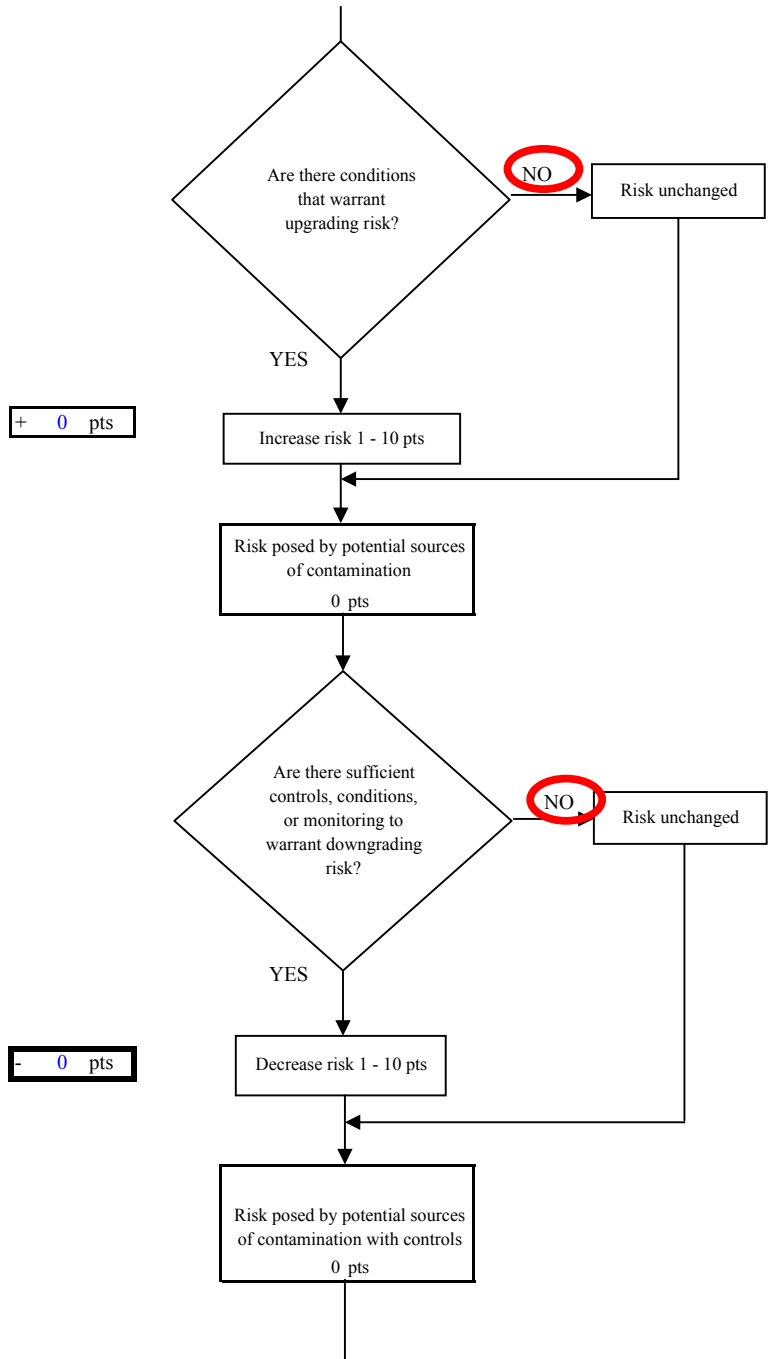
**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Red Squirrel Campground - Nitrates and Nitrites**



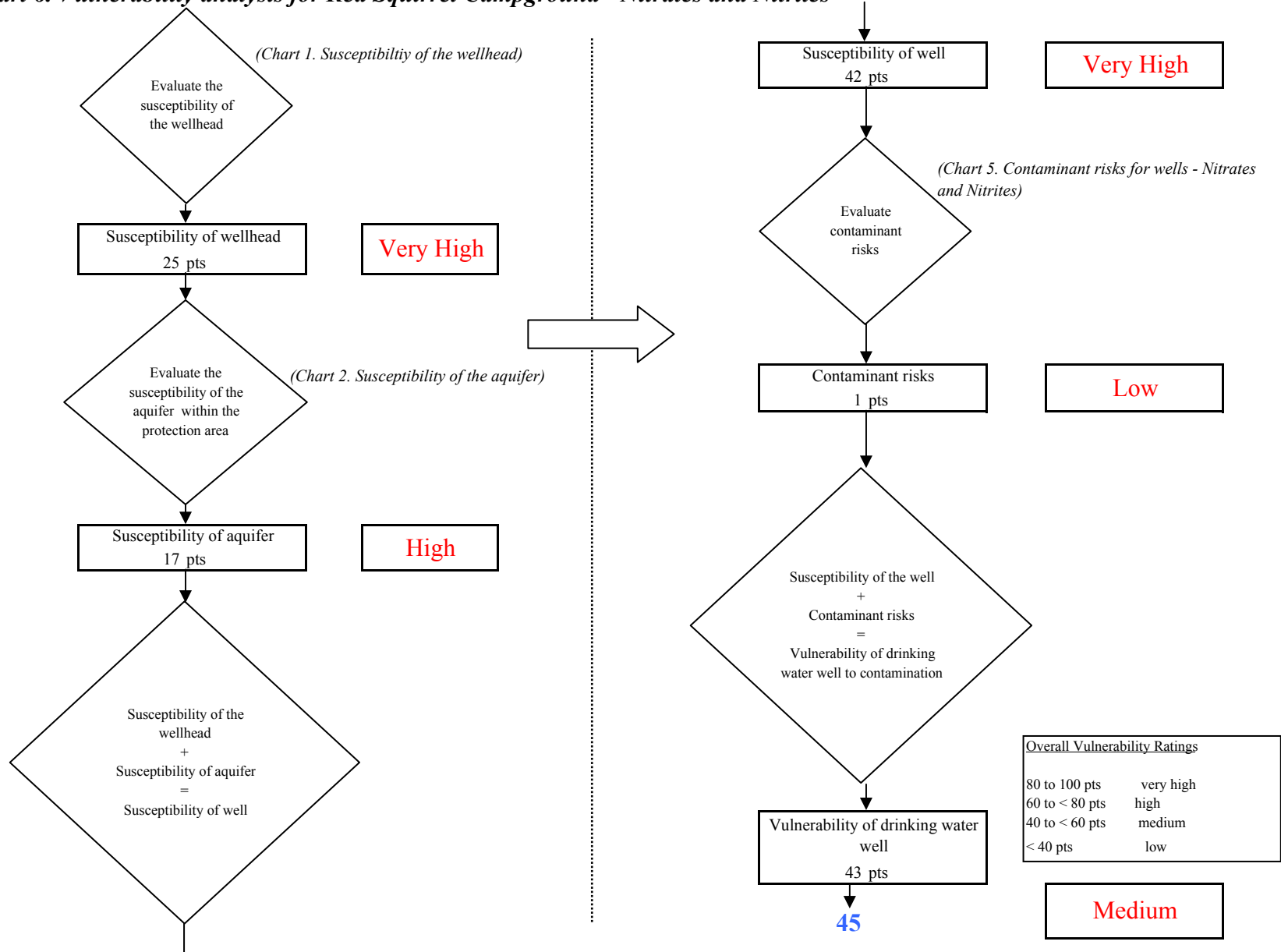
**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Red Squirrel Campground - Nitrates and Nitrites**



**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Red Squirrel Campground - Nitrates and Nitrites**

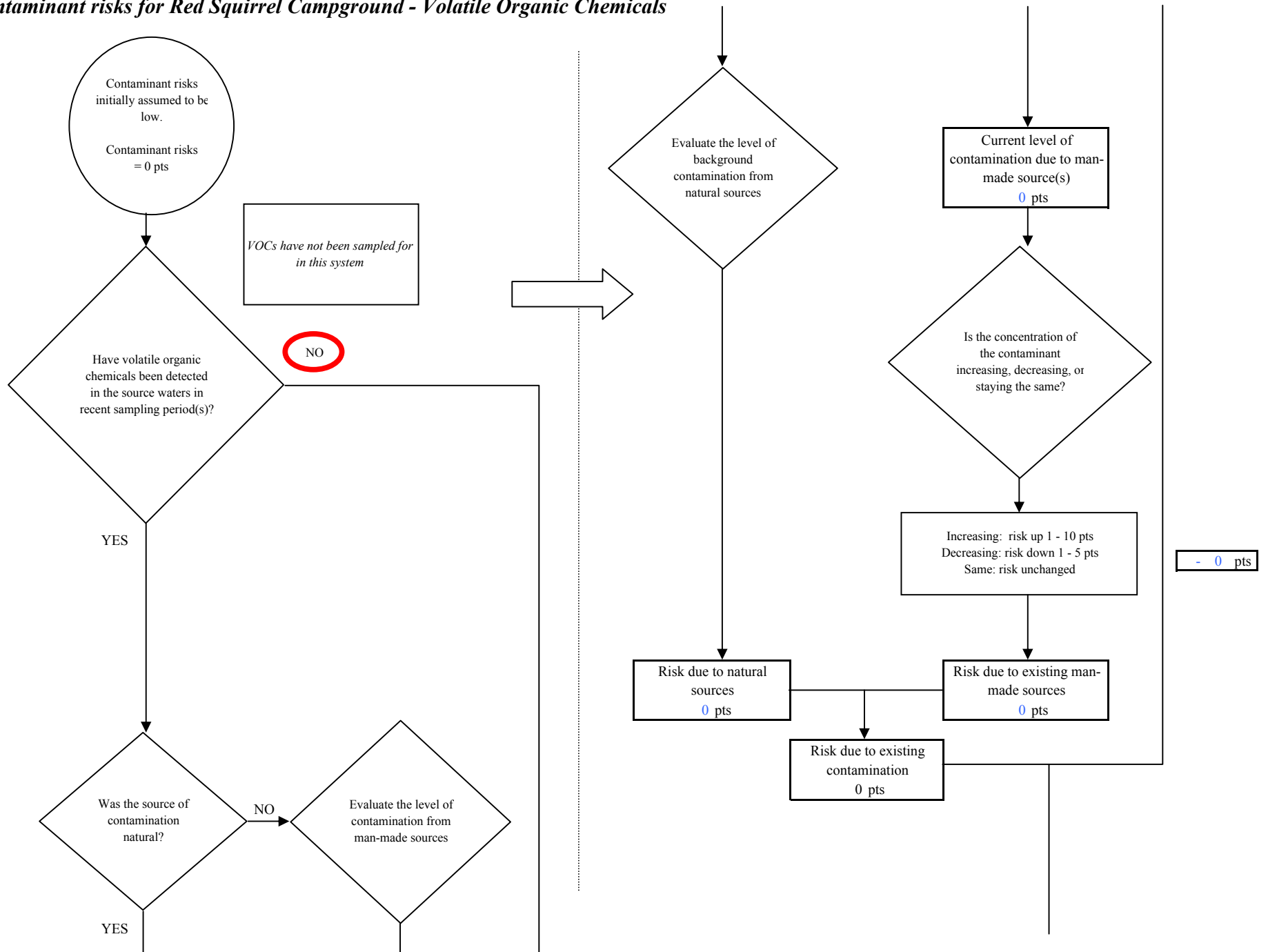


**Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Red Squirrel Campground - Nitrates and Nitrites**

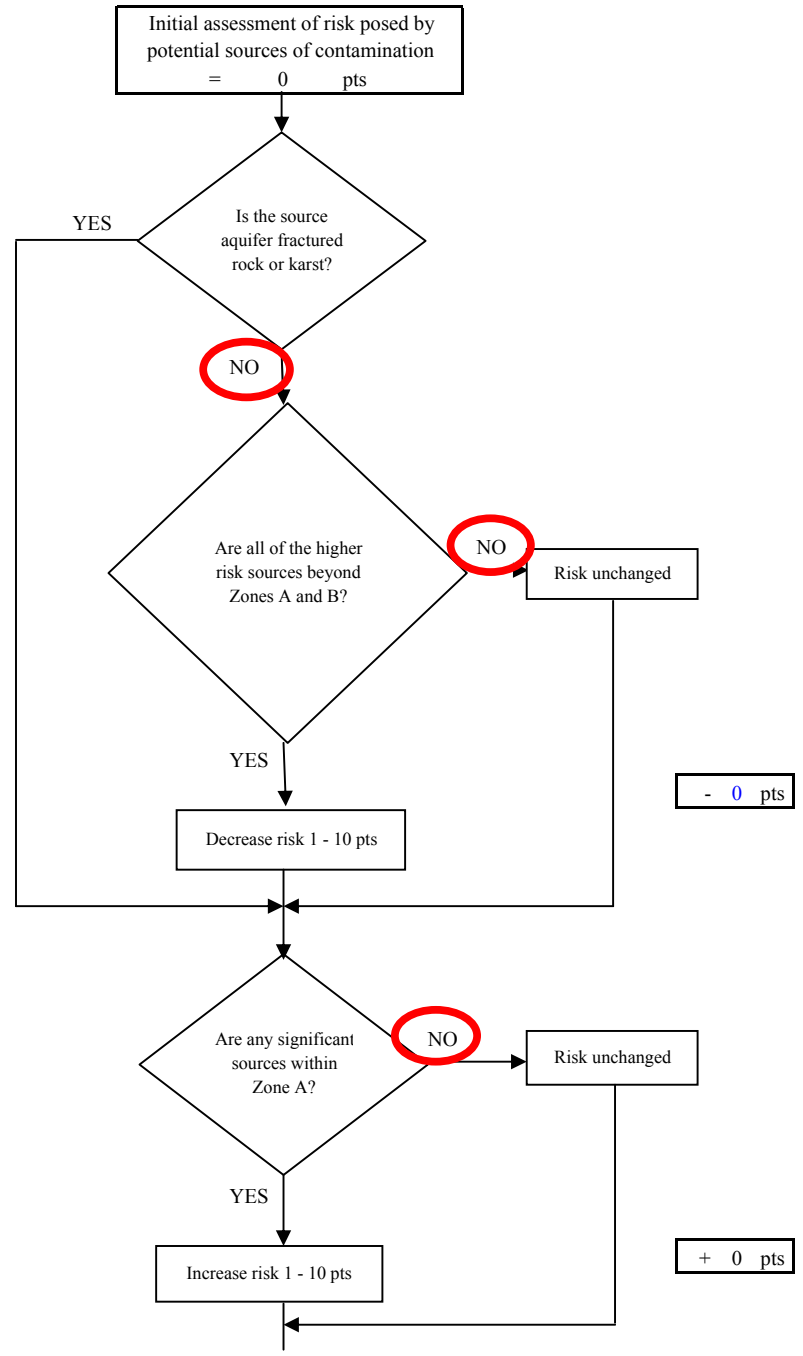
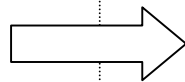
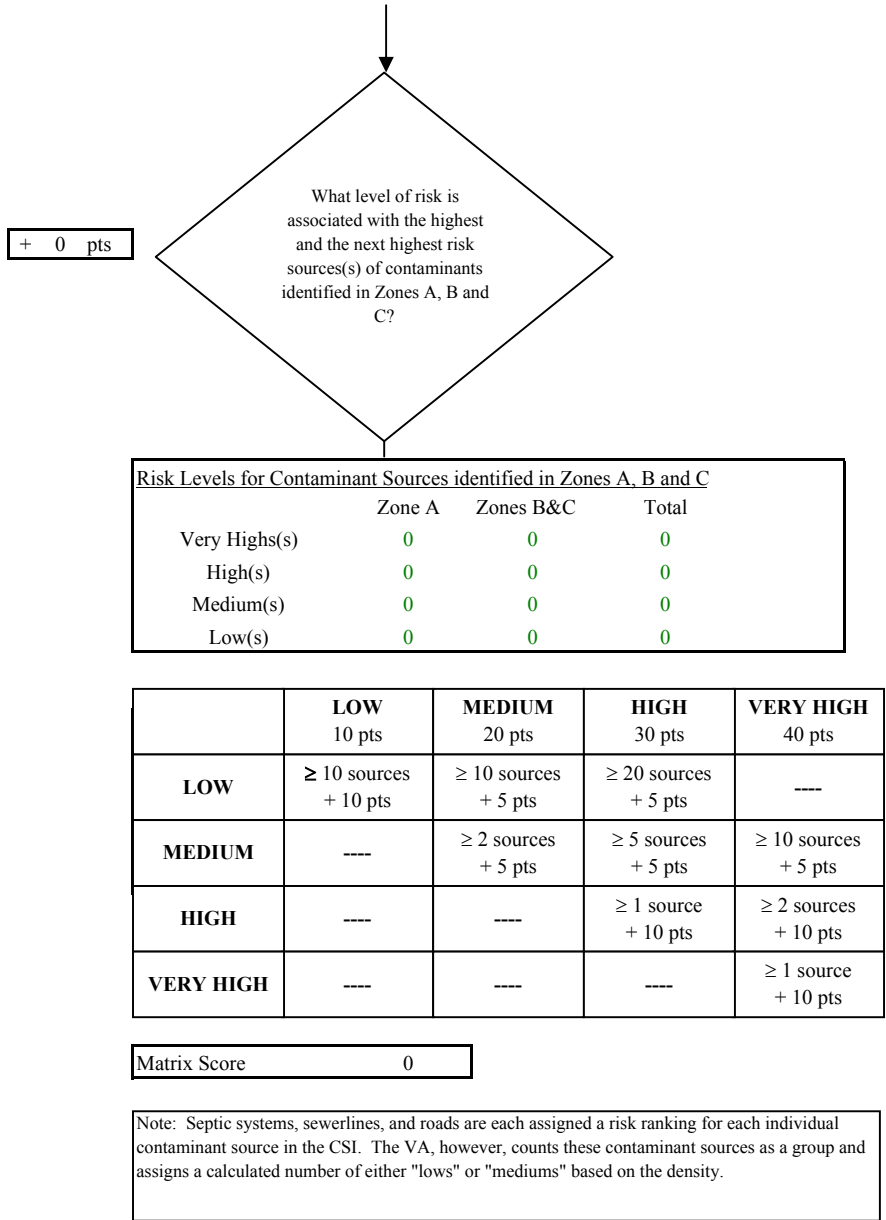




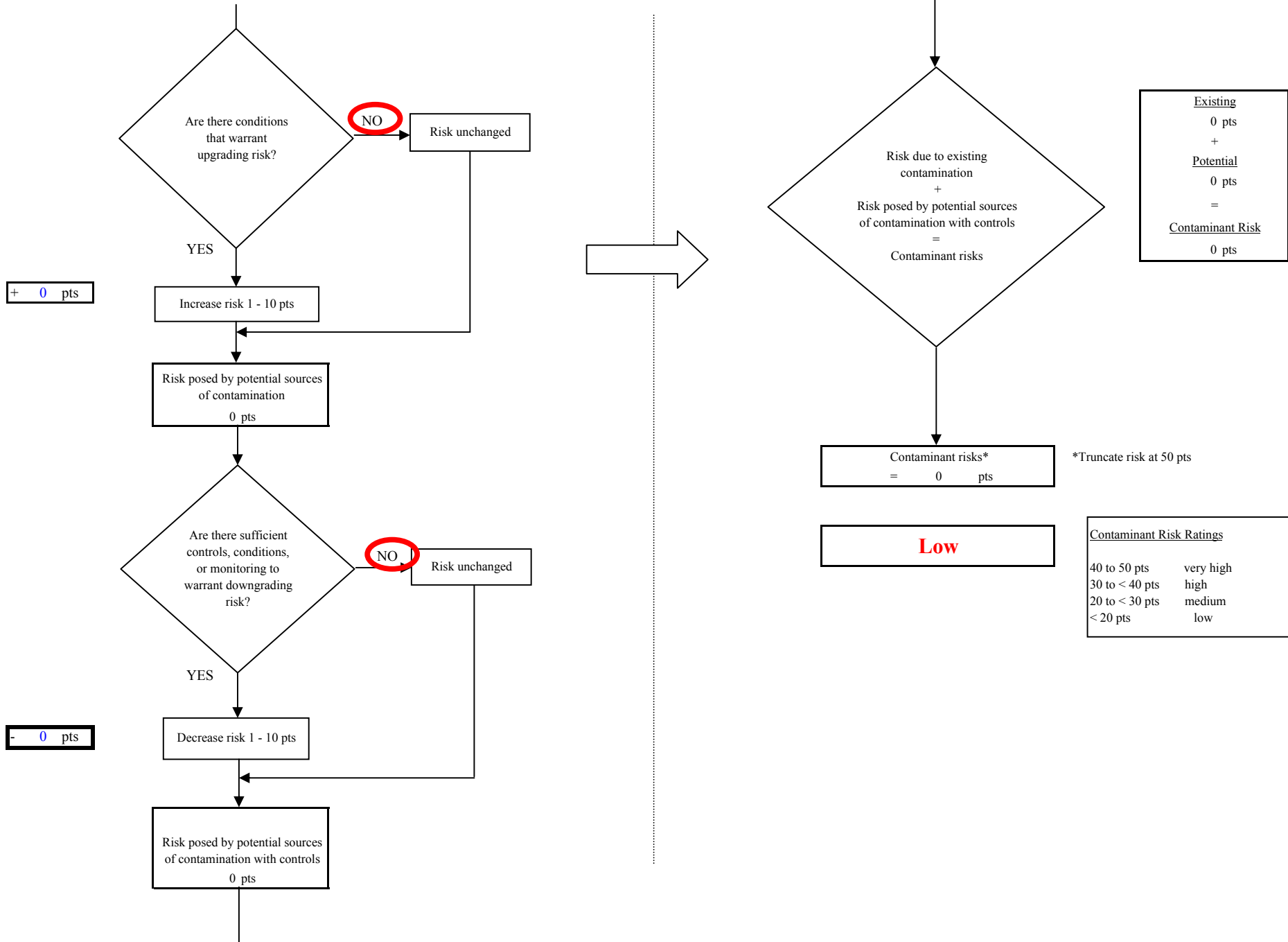
**Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Red Squirrel Campground - Volatile Organic Chemicals**



**Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Red Squirrel Campground - Volatile Organic Chemicals**



**Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Red Squirrel Campground - Volatile Organic Chemicals**



**Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Red Squirrel Campground - Volatile Organic Chemicals**

