



Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and
Vulnerability Assessment for
Prince William Sound Community College
Public Drinking Water System,
Glenallen, Alaska
PWSID # 299029.001

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION REPORT 1777

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

January, 2009

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The Drinking Water Protection (DWP) section of the Drinking Water 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 (DEC), 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 DWP staff at the following toll-free number 1-866-956-7656.

January, 2009

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Source Water Assessment for Prince William Sound Community College Source of Public Drinking Water, Glenallen, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public water system for Prince William Sound Community College is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system consisting of one well located at Mile 188 of the Glenn Highway, in Glenallen, Alaska. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of **Low** and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of **Medium**. Combining these two ratings produces a **Low** rating for the natural susceptibility of the well. Identified potential and existing sources of contaminants for Prince William Sound Community College public drinking water source include: an assumed septic system, an assumed residential heating oil tank, and a road. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals. Overall, the public water sources for Prince William Sound Community College received a vulnerability rating of **Low** for all three contaminant categories. 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 Prince William Sound Community College to protect public health.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Prince William Sound Community College public water system is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system. The system consists of one well located in a small wellhouse at Mile 188 of the Glenn Highway, in Glenallen, Alaska (see Map A in Appendix A). The community of Glenallen (population 518) sits at the junction of the Glenn and Richardson Highways, 189 road miles east of Anchorage. It is the regional hub for the Copper River basin, offering emergency and medical services, and also serves as the headquarters for many government departments. The area receives 9 inches of precipitation annually, and average temperatures reach -10 degrees Fahrenheit in January and 56 degrees Fahrenheit in July (ADCCED, 2008).

Glenallen possesses rudimentary public water distribution and piped sewage systems, serving the central downtown core. Many homes have private wells, although water quality can be very poor in the

area, so many residents choose to have water hauled in by truck. Permafrost and high water tables cause regular drainage failures in private septic systems. Copper Valley Electric provides electricity, and operates a diesel plant in the community (ADCCED, 2008).

Glenallen lies in the southern portion of the Copper River basin, in southeastern Interior Alaska. The basin, ranging from nearly 500 feet to more than 4,000 feet above sea level, is an intermontane basin rimmed by peaks of the Chugach, Alaska, Talkeetna, and Wrangell mountain ranges. The terrain of the basin can be divided into two physiographic sub-units: the Copper River basin piedmont surface, and the Copper River basin trough. The Copper River basin trough is generally flat, while the Copper River basin piedmont surface has a rolling, hummocky character (Nichols, 1956).

The terrain and geology of the basin are related to events from the Pleistocene era to recent times. Glaciers from the Chugach, Wrangell, Talkeetna, and Alaska Ranges have repeatedly invaded the basin, perhaps at times filling it and flowing across the divides to the north, west, east, and south. Such extensive glaciation has resulted in the deposition of thick layers of coarse glacial boulder clays (till) and coarse outwash gravel and sand on the piedmont surface, with finer till and outwash mixed with lake deposits in the basin trough. As a result, soils in the area generally consist of silt, clay and till, layered with sand and gravel (Nichols, 1956).

Based on the sanitary survey for this system (08/23/2005), the Prince William Sounds Community College well extends approximately 140 feet below the ground surface. No well log is available, so it is assumed the well draws water from an unconfined aquifer, based on information from nearby public water systems. The sanitary survey also states that a sanitary seal is installed, the land surface is appropriately sloped away from the well, and the well is properly grouted according to DEC regulations.

This system operates year-round and serves twenty-five non-residents through a single service connection.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 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 Drinking Water Protection Area. The Drinking Water Protection Area is the area circling the well (the area influenced by pumping) and also the area upgradient of the well, usually forming a parabola shape. Because releases of contaminants within the protection area are most likely to impact the well, this area will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts.

There are many different methods for calculating the size of protection areas. Drinking Water Protection (DWP) 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 protection zone is then drawn using a water table elevation map (if available) or a land surface elevation map of the area. The protection zone calculated by DWP is an estimate using the available information and resources, and may differ slightly from the actual capture zone. Because of uncertainties and changing site conditions, a factor of safety is added to the protection zone to form the drinking water protection area for the well.

The parameters used to calculate the shape of this protection 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).

The protection areas established for wells by the DEC are usually separated into two 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 protection area.

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 two protection area zones for wells and the calculated time-of-travel for each:

Table 1. Definition of Zones

Zone	Definition
A	Several months time-of-travel
B	Less than the 2 year time-of-travel

The Drinking Water Protection Area for Prince William Sound Community College was determined using an analytical calculation and includes Zones A and B (see Map A in Appendix A).

INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL AND EXISTING CONTAMINANT SOURCES

DWP has completed an inventory of potential and existing sources of contamination within the Prince William Sound Community College drinking water protection area. 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, the following three categories of drinking water contaminants were inventoried:

- Bacteria and viruses;
- Nitrates and/or nitrites;
- Volatile 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.

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 PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMUNITY COLLEGE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

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

- Natural Susceptibility; and
- Contaminant Risks.

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Susceptibility of the Wellhead (0-25 Points)} \\
 + \\
 \text{Susceptibility of the Aquifer (0-25 Points)} \\
 = \\
 \text{Natural Susceptibility of the Well (0-50 Points)}
 \end{array}$$

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

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

Factors contributing to the susceptibility of the wellhead are: whether the sanitary seal is in place, protection from flooding, and if the well casing is properly grouted.

The wellhead for the Prince William Sound Community College received a **Low** susceptibility rating. The most recent sanitary survey (08/23/2005) indicates that a sanitary seal is installed on the well, the land surface is sloped away from the well, and the well is grouted according to DEC regulations. Sanitary seals prevent potential contaminants from entering the well, while sloping of the land surface away from the wellhead provides adequate surface water drainage, and concrete or grouting around the wellhead helps to prevent potential contaminants from traveling down the outside of the well casing.

Factors contributing to the susceptibility of the aquifer are: whether the aquifer is confined or unconfined, whether the well is completed in unconsolidated or fractured bedrock, whether wells and bore holes are penetrating the aquifer and, if applicable, the depth and thickness of the confining layer.

Because no well log is available for the Prince William Sound Community College system, it is assumed it draws water from an unconfined aquifer, most likely consisting of sand and gravel. These assumptions are

based on well logs from nearby public water systems. The aquifer received a **Medium** susceptibility rating because of its deep, unconfined nature and the absence of other wells penetrating the vadose zone within the protection area. Because an unconfined aquifer is recharged by surface water and precipitation that migrates downward from the surface, it is susceptible to contamination from outside sources. For this reason, deeper aquifers provide more protection than shallow ones. The absence of other wells penetrating the vadose zone prevents contaminants from traveling down to the shared aquifer with precipitation and runoff, thus reducing the risk of contamination. Table 2 summarizes the Susceptibility scores and ratings for the Prince William Sound Community College system.

Table 2. Susceptibility

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	0	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	14	Medium
Natural Susceptibility	14	Low

Contaminant risks are 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	
40-50 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 for the Prince William Sound Community College system.

Table 3. Contaminant Risks

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	12	Low
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	16	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	25	Medium

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

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

Again, rankings are assigned according to a point score:

Overall Vulnerability Ratings	
80-100 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 for the Prince William Sound Community College system. Note: scores are rounded off to the nearest five.

Table 4. Overall Vulnerability

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	25	Low
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	30	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	35	Low

Bacteria and Viruses

The contaminant risk to the drinking water well for bacteria and viruses is determined to be **Low**, with minimal risk resulting from an assumed septic system and a road.

Coliforms (a bacteria) are found naturally in the environment and while not necessarily a direct health threat, they are an indicator of other potentially harmful bacteria in the water, more specifically fecal coliforms and E. coli. These bacteria only come from human and animal fecal waste and can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, and other symptoms (EPA, 2008).

Samples testing positive for bacteria and viruses increase the overall vulnerability of the drinking water source by indicating that the source is susceptible to bacteria and virus contamination. Only a small number

of bacteria and viruses are required to endanger public health.

Bacteria and viruses have not been detected during the last five years of sampling at Prince William Sound Community College (data reviewed in April, 2008).

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 **Low**.

Nitrates and Nitrites

The contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites for Prince William Sound Community College is determined to be **Low**. An assumed septic system and a road contribute to the ranking.

The sampling history for Prince William Sound Community College indicates that the highest concentration of nitrates and nitrites detected within the last five years was 0.903 mg/L. This concentration was detected on 02/15/2005 (data reviewed in April, 2008).

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 **Low**.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals is determined to be **Medium**. An assumed residential heating oil tank is the primary contributor to this ranking while an assumed septic system and a road are secondary factors.

The drinking water at Prince William Sound Community College has not recently been sampled for volatile organic chemicals (data reviewed in April, 2008).

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

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 Prince William Sound Community College 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 Prince William Sound Community College drinking water source.

REFERENCES

Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (ADCCED), Accessed 2008 [WWW document]. URL: http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CF_COMDB.htm

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

Nichols, Donald R, 1956. Information from Permafrost and Groundwater Conditions in the Glennallen area, Alaska, Open File Report 56-91, U.S. Geological Survey.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Accessed 2008 [WWW document]. URL: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index.html>.

APPENDIX A

Prince William Sound Community College Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map A)

Public Water Well System for PWS # 299029.001 Prince William Sound Community College



Legend

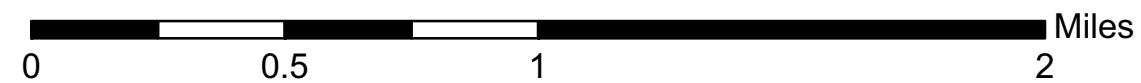
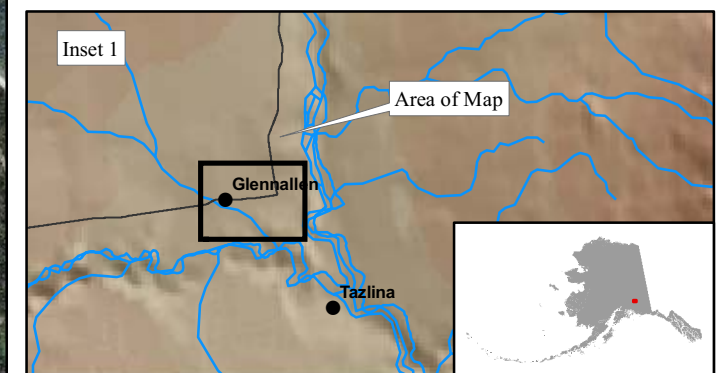
- Class B Public Water System Well
- Groundwater Protection Zones**
- Zone A Protection Area - Several Months Travel Time
- Zone B Protection Area - 2 Years Travel Time

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

All other data:
 Alaska Statewide Digital Mapping Initiative (SDMI)

Drinking Water Protection Areas based on "Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program - Guidance Manual for Class B 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 for Prince William Sound Community College (Tables 1-4)

Table 1

***Contaminant Source Inventory for
Prince William Sound Community College***

PWSID 299029.001

<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02	A	C	1 assumed septic system
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08	R08	A	C	1 assumed heating oil tank
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20	A	C	1 road

Table 2

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Prince William Sound Community College
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

PWSID 299029.001

<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>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02	A	Low	C	1 assumed septic system
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20	A	Low	C	1 road

Table 3

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Prince William Sound Community College
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

PWSID 299029.001

<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>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02	A	Low	C	1 assumed septic system
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20	A	Low	C	1 road

Table 4

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Prince William Sound Community College
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 299029.001

<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>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02	A	Low	C	1 assumed septic system
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08	R08	A	Medium	C	1 assumed heating oil tank
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20	A	Low	C	1 road

APPENDIX C

Prince William Sound Community College Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map C)

**Public Water Well System for PWS # 299029.001 Prince William Sound Community College
Showing Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination**



Legend

- Class B Public Water System Well
- Groundwater Protection Zones**
- Zone A Protection Area - Several Months Travel Time
- Zone B Protection Area - 2 Years Travel Time

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

All other data:
Alaska Statewide Digital Mapping Initiative (SDMI)

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

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