

Source Water Assessment for
Motherlode Lodge
Hatcher Pass Area, Alaska

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 194
PWSID 226541

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Motherlode Lodge
Hatcher Pass Area, Alaska

By SARAH A BENDEWALD

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Source Water Assessment for Motherlode Lodge Source of Public Drinking Water, Hatcher Pass Area, Alaska

By Sarah A. Bendewald

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Public Water System for Motherlode Lodge is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system consisting of one well north of Wasilla and Palmer, Alaska. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for Motherlode Lodge public drinking water source include: gravel roads, a hiking trail, and underground mines. 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 Motherlode Lodge received a vulnerability rating of **Medium** for volatile organic chemicals, and **Low** for bacteria and viruses and nitrates and nitrites.

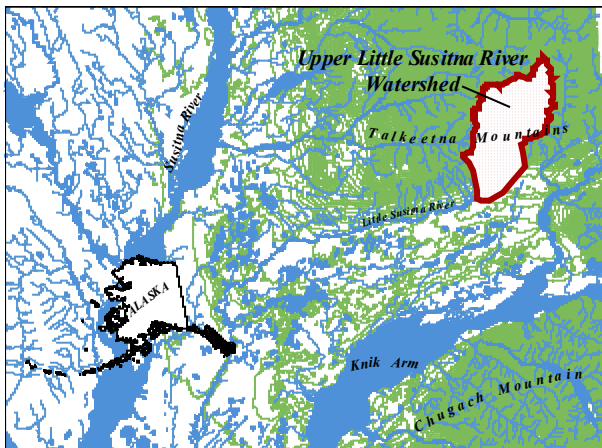


Figure 1. Index map showing Matanuska-Susitna Valley and the Upper Little Susitna River Watershed.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this environmental 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. This assessment was completed for the source of public drinking water serving Motherlode Lodge. This water system consists of one well north of Wasilla and Palmer, Alaska near the intersection of Wasilla-Fishhook Road and Palmer-Fishhook Road. This assessment, known under the Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program as the *Source Water Assessment*, has combined a review of the natural hydrogeologic sensitivity with potential and existing contaminant risks to arrive at an overall vulnerability of the drinking water source to contamination. This assessment has been completed as a basis for local voluntary protection efforts and to assist agencies in their efforts to reduce risk to this public drinking water supply.

DESCRIPTION OF THE UPPER LITTLE SUSITNA WATERSHED, ALASKA

Location

The Upper Little Susitna River watershed is located within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough in southcentral Alaska. The Borough encompasses a total of 24,694 square miles supporting a population of approximately 60,000. It is contained within the watersheds of the Matanuska and Susitna Rivers which flow from the glacier melt waters in the Alaska Range, Talkeetna Mountains, and the Chugach Mountains to tidewater in the Knik Arm of Upper Cook Inlet (*Jokela, Munter and Evans, 1991*). This area between the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys is commonly referred to as the Mat-Su Valley. The Little Susitna River originates in the Talkeetna Mountains north of Palmer and Wasilla and flows into Cook Inlet between Knik Arm and the outlet for Susitna River (see Figure 1). The Upper Little Susitna River watershed extends from the headwaters of the Little Susitna River down through the foothills of the Talkeetna Mountains.

Climate

The climate in the Mat-Su Valley is considered transitional between the extreme temperature fluctuations of Interior Alaska and the wet conditions of the coastal areas.

The Upper Little Susitna River watershed is less than 15 miles from Knik Arm and less than 75 miles from Prince William Sound. Summer temperatures are more moderate than those in the Interior due to the proximity to the coast. The Chugach and Talkeetna Mountains and the Alaska Range also protect the area from the frigid cold of the Interior Alaska winter and act to break up strong storm fronts (*Brabets, 1997*), (*Western Regional Climate Center, 2000*).

The Mat-Su Valley area averages about 18 inches of precipitation per year, including about 59 inches of snowfall. Winter thaws can decrease snow cover to a few inches. Mean monthly high temperatures range from about 22 degrees Fahrenheit in December and January to 69 degrees in July. The frost-free period in spring and summer averages 115 days, with the first frost usually arriving by September 1.

The record low for Wasilla was -50 degrees in January 1947. The highest recorded temperature was 90 degrees in 1969 (*Wickersham Alaska Corporation, 1986*).

Physiography and Groundwater Conditions

Glacial forces during the end of the last ice age shaped the Mat-Su Valley. Several glacial advances and retreats left a complex system of hills, ridges, lakes, and lowlands that define the topography of today. Surface elevations in the Mat-Su Valley range from sea level where the Knik and Matanuska Rivers enter the Cook Inlet to well over 6,000 feet in the peaks that bound the area. Landforms in the area consist of undulating ridges of glacial till and flat benches of sand and gravel outwash (*Matanuska-Susitna Borough*). The Upper Little Susitna River watershed lies in the foothills of the Talkeetna Mountains.

The regional geology and ground water conditions of the Mat-Su Valley vary greatly by location. Glacial advances and retreats also formed a fluctuating subsurface system of unconsolidated layers comprised of fine- to coarse-grained particles (clay to boulders) and consolidated confining layers. The majority of wells in the Mat-Su Valley are located in unconsolidated layers consisting of relatively well-sorted sands and gravels. These unconsolidated layers vary substantially in size and distribution throughout the Valley. In general, the unconsolidated layers increase in thickness moving towards Cook Inlet (*Jokela, Munter and Evans, 1991*). The numerous confining layers in the area, ranging in thickness from

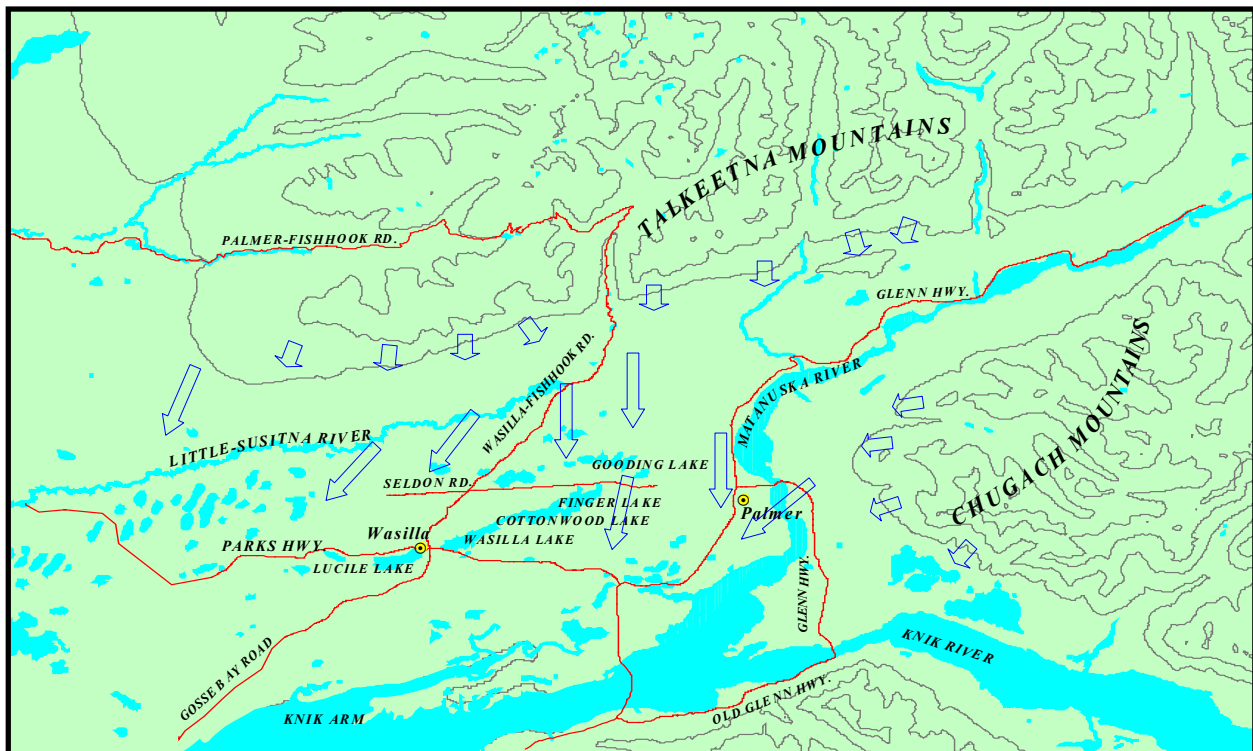


Figure 2. Map showing groundwater flow in the Matanuska-Susitna Valley (Jokela, Munter and Evans, 1991).

less than 1 foot to 60 feet, divide the unconsolidated layers.

Groundwater flow in the deeper confined aquifers of the Mat-Su Valley is generally north to south in the central region of the valley flowing toward the Matanuska River and gradually becoming more northeast to southwest in the western region. The direction of groundwater flow in the upper unconfined aquifers are more variable due to the influence from surficial topography as well as its close connection with surface water bodies (*Jokela, Munter and Evans, 1991*) (Figure 2). The groundwater flow direction of the Upper Little Susitna River watershed was generally found to be north to south in both the unconfined and confined aquifers.

In the Mat-Su Valley, groundwater is primarily recharged by snowmelt and precipitation infiltrating both directly and also from the infiltration into the foothill slopes of the Talkeetna and Chugach Mountains.

MOTHERLODE LODGE PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Motherlode Lodge public water system is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system. The system consists of one well near the intersection of Wasilla-Fishhook Road and Palmer-Fishhook Road (T20N, R1E, Section 36). This area is at an elevation of approximately 5500 feet above sea level.

According to the well log completed for the water system, installation of the well occurred on July 24, 1974 to a total depth of approximately 84 feet below ground surface and was completed in 6-inch well casing. The most recent Sanitary Survey (6/8/99) indicates the well was installed with a cap providing a sanitary seal. A properly installed sanitary seal may provide protection against contaminants from entering the source waters at the well casing. The land surface is also appropriately sloped away from the well providing adequate surface water drainage. The well was not 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 1 resident and more than 150 non-residents through one service connection.

ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION AREA FOR MOTHERLODE LODGE DRINKING WATER SOURCE

The Drinking Water Protection and Assessment Area that has been established for Motherlode Lodge source of drinking water is the area that is most sensitive to contamination. This area has served as a basis for assessing the risk of the drinking water source to contamination. The zones around the drinking water source outline the most critical area for the preservation of the quality of the drinking water for this system. For simplicity, this area will be known as your Drinking Water Protection Area and will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts.

Conceptually, groundwater enters the aquifer systems through infiltration of direct precipitation within the area and also from the infiltration into the foothill slopes of the Talkeetna Mountains. An analytical calculation was used to determine the size and shape of the area that contributes water to the well. 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*). This analytical calculation was used as a guide as the first step in establishing the protection area for each public drinking water source. Additional methods were further employed to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at meaningful and conservative protection areas with respect to public health (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class B Public Water Systems for additional information).

The Drinking Water Protection Areas established for wells by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation are separated into zones. These zones correspond to a time-of-travel. Time-of-travel is the time required for water to move in the saturated zone of the ground from a specific point to the well. The Drinking Water Protection Area for Motherlode Lodge contains two zones, Zone A and Zone B (See Map 1 in Appendix A). Zone A corresponds to the area between the well and the distance equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the distance of the 2-year time-of-travel. Depending on where a contaminant source is located within Zone A, travel time for a contaminant to the wells may several hours to several days. Zone A also extends downgradient from the well to take into account the area of the aquifer that is influenced by pumping of the wells.

Zone B encompasses the entire immediate watershed and corresponds to a time-of-travel of less than two years.

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 Drinking Water Protection Area for Motherlode Lodge. This survey was completed through a search of agency records and other publicly available information. Potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies cover 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 this assessment and 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

Map 2 in Appendix C depicts the Contaminant Source Inventory for Motherlode Lodge. Table 1 in Appendix B lists the inventoried potential sources of contamination within Zones A through B. Below is a summary of the contaminant sources inventoried within the Drinking Water Protection Area for Motherlode Lodge:

- Underground mines;
- gravel roads; and
- a hiking trail.

These potential and existing contaminant sources present risk for all three categories of drinking water contaminants for Motherlode Lodge source of public drinking water.

RANKING OF CONTAMINANT RISKS

Potential and existing sources of contamination have been identified, 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. Contaminant risks are further a function of the number and density of those types of contaminant sources as well as the proximity of those sources to the public drinking water wells.

VULNERABILITY OF MOTHERLODE LODGE 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 have been analyzed and an overall vulnerability score of 0 to 100 ultimately assigned:

Natural Susceptibility (0 – 50 points)

+

Contaminant Risks (0 – 50 points)

=

Vulnerability of the
Drinking Water Source to Contamination (0 – 100).

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 serving Motherlode Lodge was completed in an unconfined aquifer. The depth to the water table is approximately 5 feet below land surface. The saturated thickness of the aquifer in which the well is screened in is approximately 90 feet and composed of silty gravel, cobbles and boulders. The absence of a confining layer allows contaminants that enter the subsurface within the vicinity of the well and Drinking Water Protection Area to migrate to the screened portion of the well uninhibited.

Combining the susceptibility of the wellhead and the aquifer to contamination leads to a score (0 – 50 points) and rating of overall Susceptibility of the well to contamination (See Appendix D). Table 1 lists the overall Susceptibility score and rating for the sources of public drinking water serving Motherlode Lodge.

Table 1. Natural Susceptibility - Susceptibility of the Wellheads and Aquifer to Contamination

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellheads	5	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	16	High
Natural Susceptibility	21	Medium

Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type, number or density, and distribution of contaminant sources. A score (0 – 50 points) and rating of Contaminant Risks (See Appendix D) is assigned based on the findings of the Contaminant Source Inventory (See Appendix B - Table 1 – Table 4). This portion of the analysis examines recent existing or historical contamination that has been detected at the drinking water sources through routine sampling. It also reviews contamination that has or may have occurred but has not arrived or been detected at the either well. Table 2 summarizes the Contaminant Risks for each category of drinking water contaminants.

Table 2. Contaminant Risks of Motherlode Lodge Public Drinking Water Source to Contamination by Category

Contaminant Risks	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	12	Low
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	16	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	35	High

Appendix D contains eight charts, which together form the ‘Vulnerability Analysis’ for a Class B public drinking water system. 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 Analysis for nitrates and nitrites and volatile organic chemicals.

Vulnerability of drinking water sources to contamination is the combination of susceptibility of the aquifer and the well with contaminant risks. Table 3 contains the overall vulnerability scores (0 – 100) and ratings for each of the three categories of drinking water contaminants (See Appendix D). Note: scores are rounded off to the nearest five.

Table 3. Overall Vulnerability of Motherlode Lodge Public Drinking Water Source to Contamination by Category

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	35	Low
Nitrates and Nitrites	35	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	55	Medium

Tables 2 through 5 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.

The gravel roads and the hiking trail create a risk increase for the bacteria and viruses, and nitrates and nitrites contaminant categories

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 Motherlode Lodge.

Nitrates and/or nitrites are found in natural background concentration at this site, as elsewhere throughout Alaska. 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].

Sampling history for Motherlode Lodge well indicates that low concentrations of nitrate have been detected (See Chart 5 - Contaminant Risks for Nitrates and/or Nitrites in Appendix D). Existing nitrate concentration is approximately 0.9 mg/L or 9% 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. Due to the high solubility and weak retention by soil, nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water. Though existing nitrate contamination was detected at the site, concentrations remain at very safe levels with respect to human health.

The twelve hardrock underground mines located in Zone B form the greatest risk for volatile organic chemicals. Underground mines also pose a large risk to the water source for heavy metals contamination. Water flowing over and through the metal-rich rock exposed by mining activities can contaminate the surface and ground waters. This occurrence is called acid mine drainage, and is often generated from waste rock piles or other mining wastes. Acid mine drainage can occur at an active or inactive mine and continue long after mining ends.

SUMMARY

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

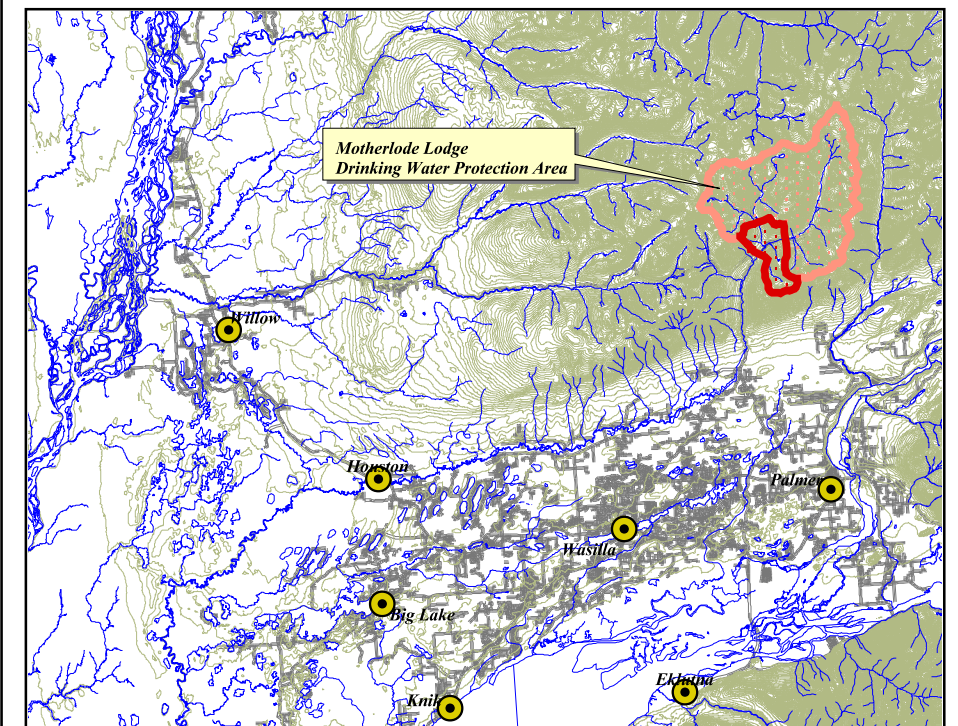
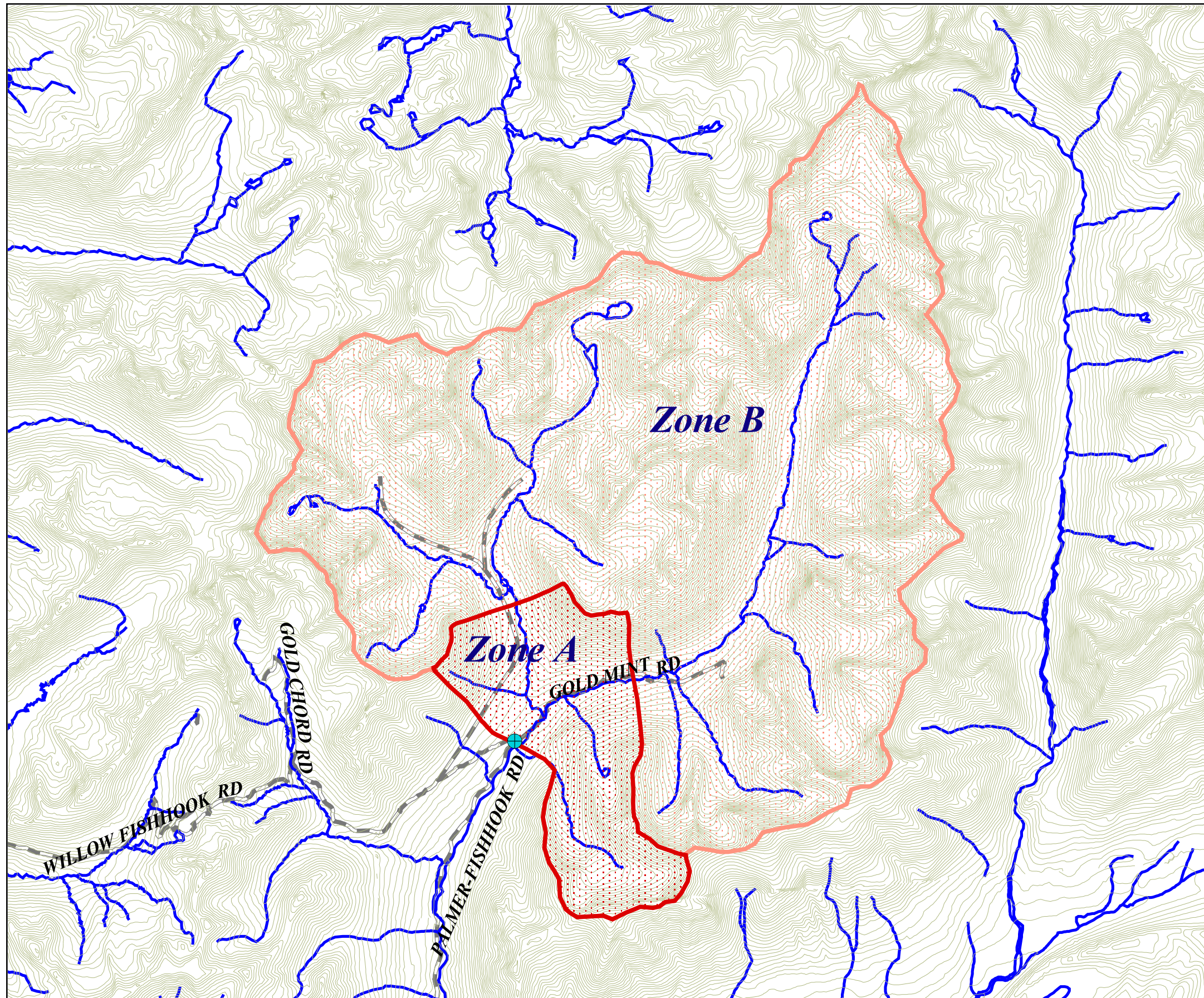
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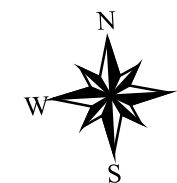
APPENDIX A

Motherlode Lodge Drinking Water Protection Area

Motherlode Lodge Drinking Water Protection Area



PWSID 226541.001



Map 1

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Motherlode Lodge

Table 1

**Contaminant Source Inventory for
Motherlode Lodge**

PWSID 226541.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Location	Map Number	Comments
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-01	A	Mabel Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-02	A	Arch Prospect	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-03	A	Fern Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-04	A	Lonesome Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-05	A	Lonesome Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-06	A	Lonesome Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-07	A	Lonesome Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-08	A	Fern Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-09	A	Webfoot Prospect	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-10	A	Talkeetna Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-11	A	Archangel Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-12	A	unnamed	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-1	A	Gold Chord Rd	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-2	A	Archangel Rd	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-3	A	Reed Lakes Access Rd	2	
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-1	A	Reed Lakes Trail	2	

Table 2

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Motherlode Lodge
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

PWSID 226541.001

<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>Overall Rank after Analysis</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-1	A	Low	1	Reed Lakes Trail	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-1	A	Low	2	Gold Chord Rd	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-2	A	Low	3	Archangel Rd	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-3	A	Low	4	Reed Lakes Access Rd	2	

Table 3

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Motherlode Lodge
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

PWSID 226541.001

<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>Overall Rank after Analysis</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-1	A	Low	1	Reed Lakes Trail	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-1	A	Low	2	Gold Chord Rd	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-2	A	Low	3	Archangel Rd	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-3	A	Low	4	Reed Lakes Access Rd	2	

Table 4

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Motherlode Lodge
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

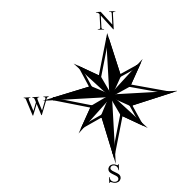
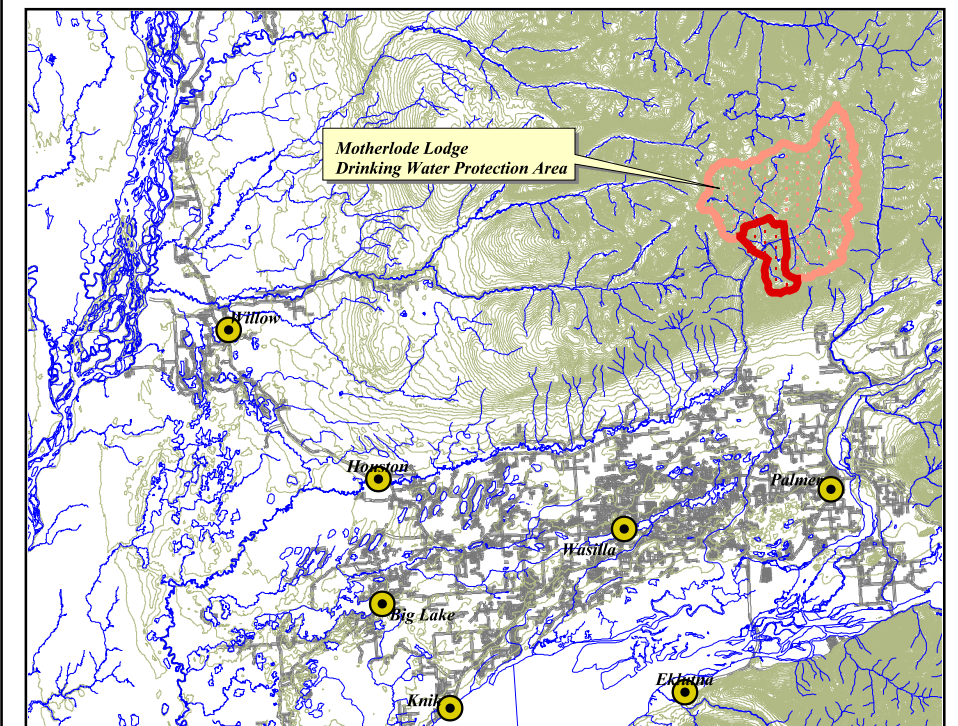
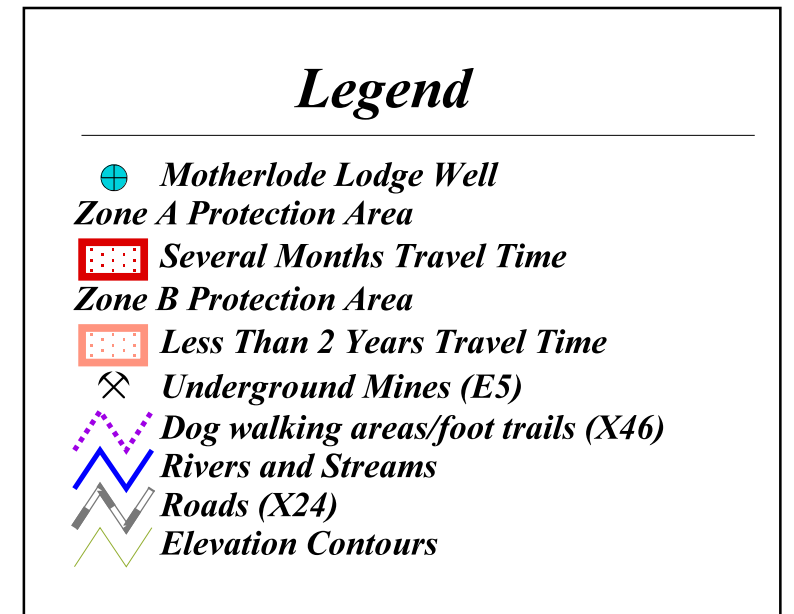
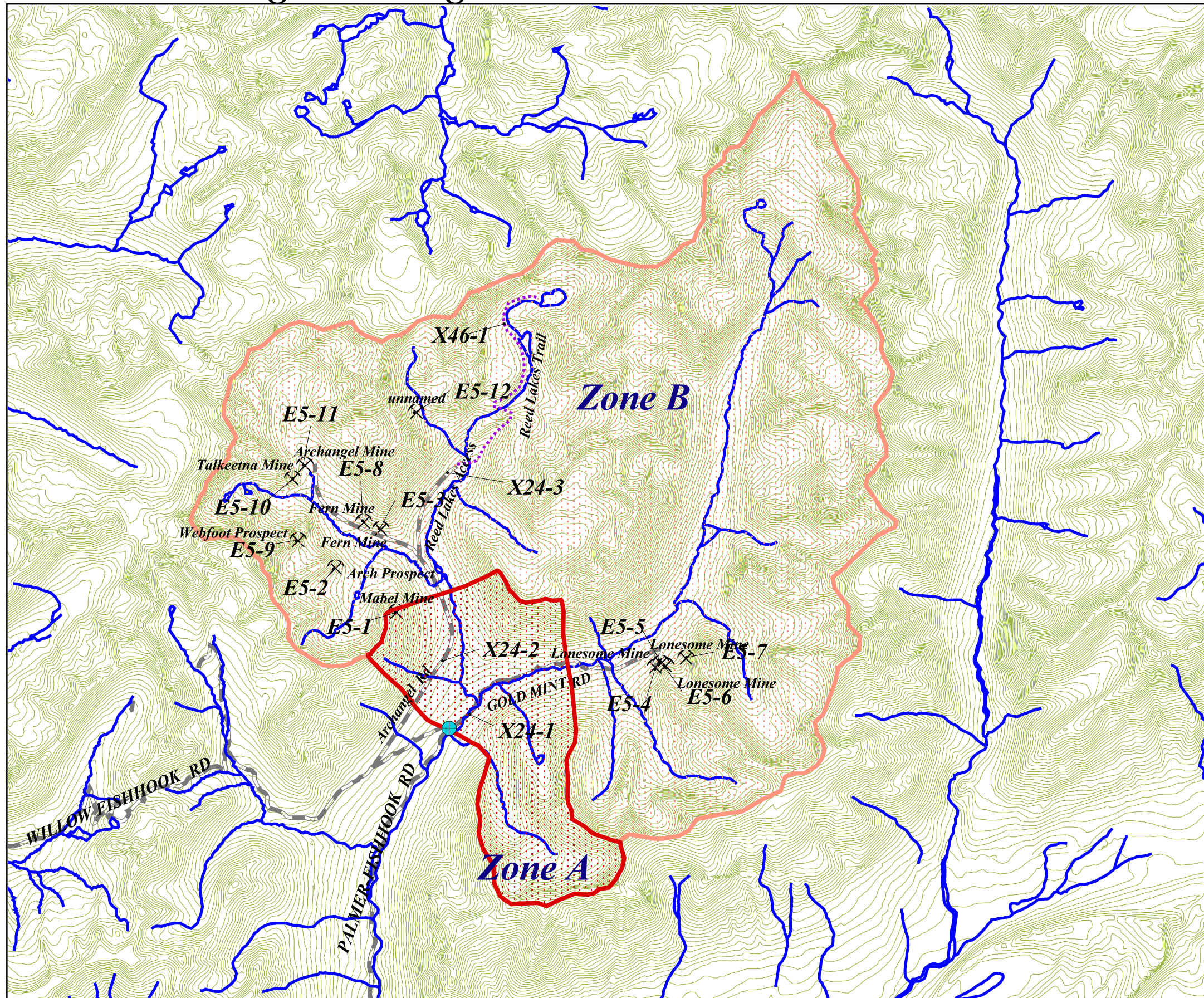
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<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Risk Ranking for Analysis</i>	<i>Overall Rank after Analysis</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-01	A	Medium	1	Mabel Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-02	A	Medium	2	Arch Prospect	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-03	A	Medium	3	Fern Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-04	A	Medium	4	Lonesome Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-05	A	Medium	5	Lonesome Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-06	A	Medium	6	Lonesome Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-07	A	Medium	7	Lonesome Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-08	A	Medium	8	Fern Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-09	A	Medium	9	Webfoot Prospect	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-10	A	Medium	10	Talkeetna Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-11	A	Medium		Archangel Mine	2	
Metals mining, underground (active or inactive?)	E05	E05-12	A	Medium		unnamed	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-1	A	Low		Gold Chord Rd	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-2	A	Low		Archangel Rd	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-3	A	Low		Reed Lakes Access Rd	2	

APPENDIX C

Motherlode Lodge Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources

Motherlode Lodge Drinking Water Protection Area with Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources



Map 2

APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for Motherlode Lodge Public Drinking Water Source

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Motherlode Lodge

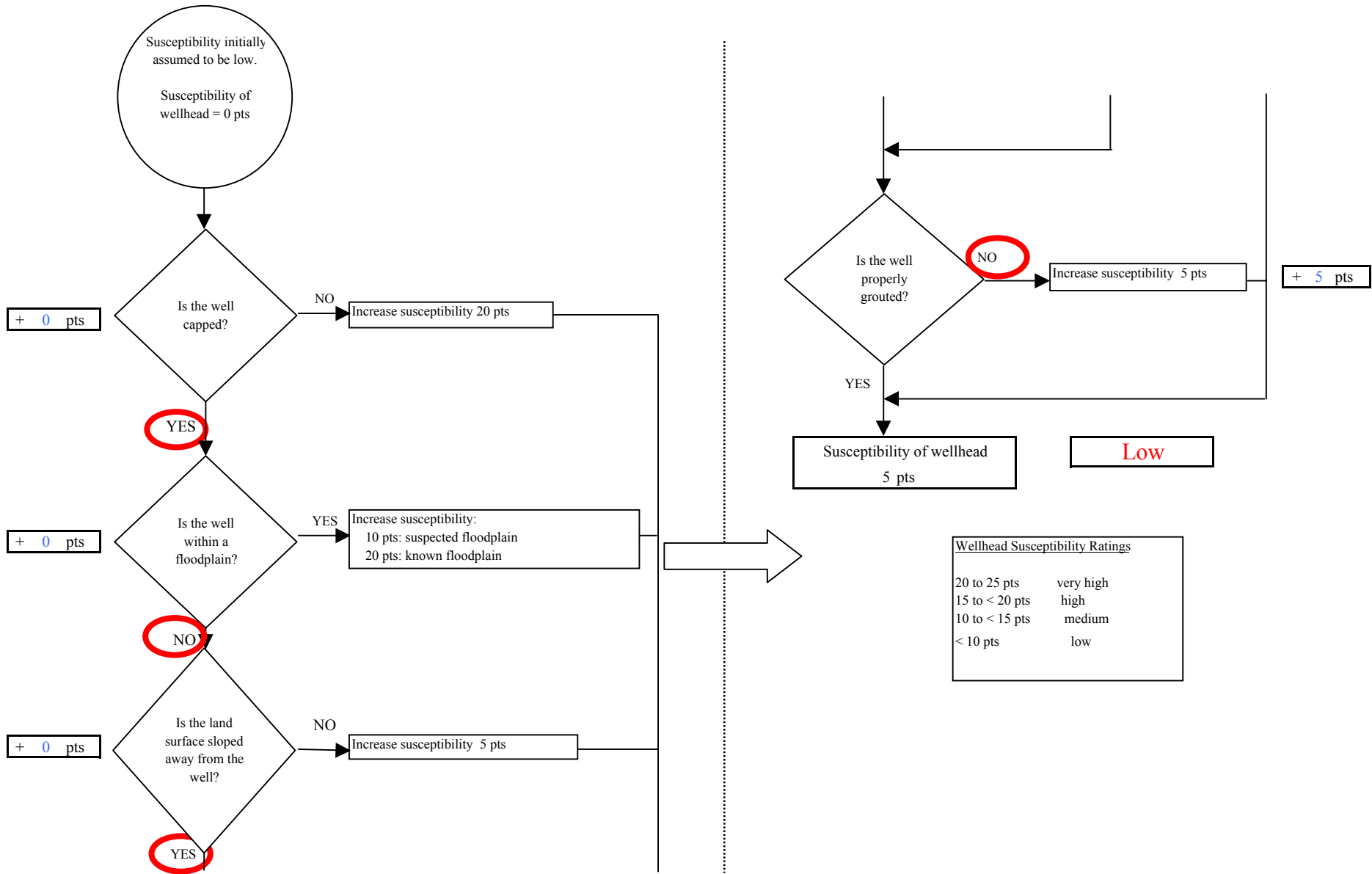


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Motherlode Lodge

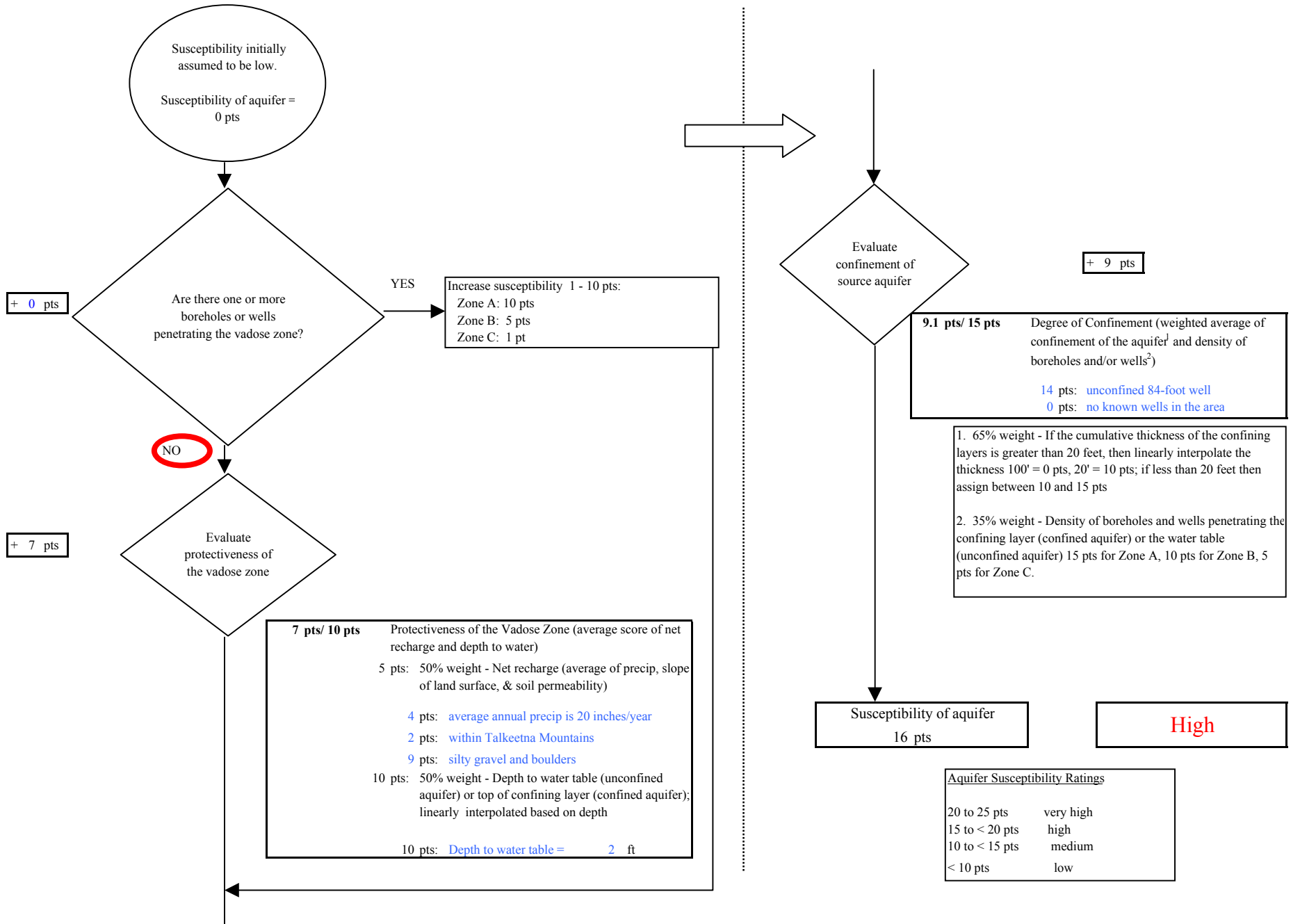
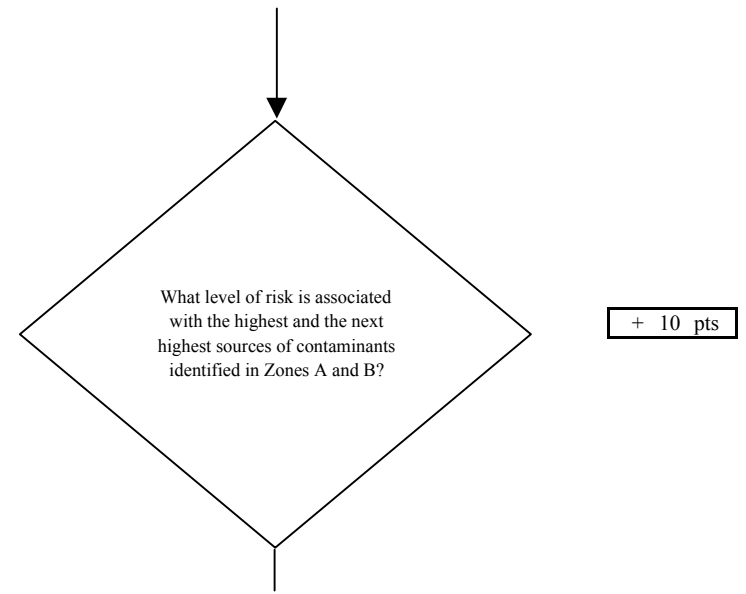
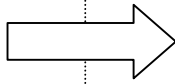
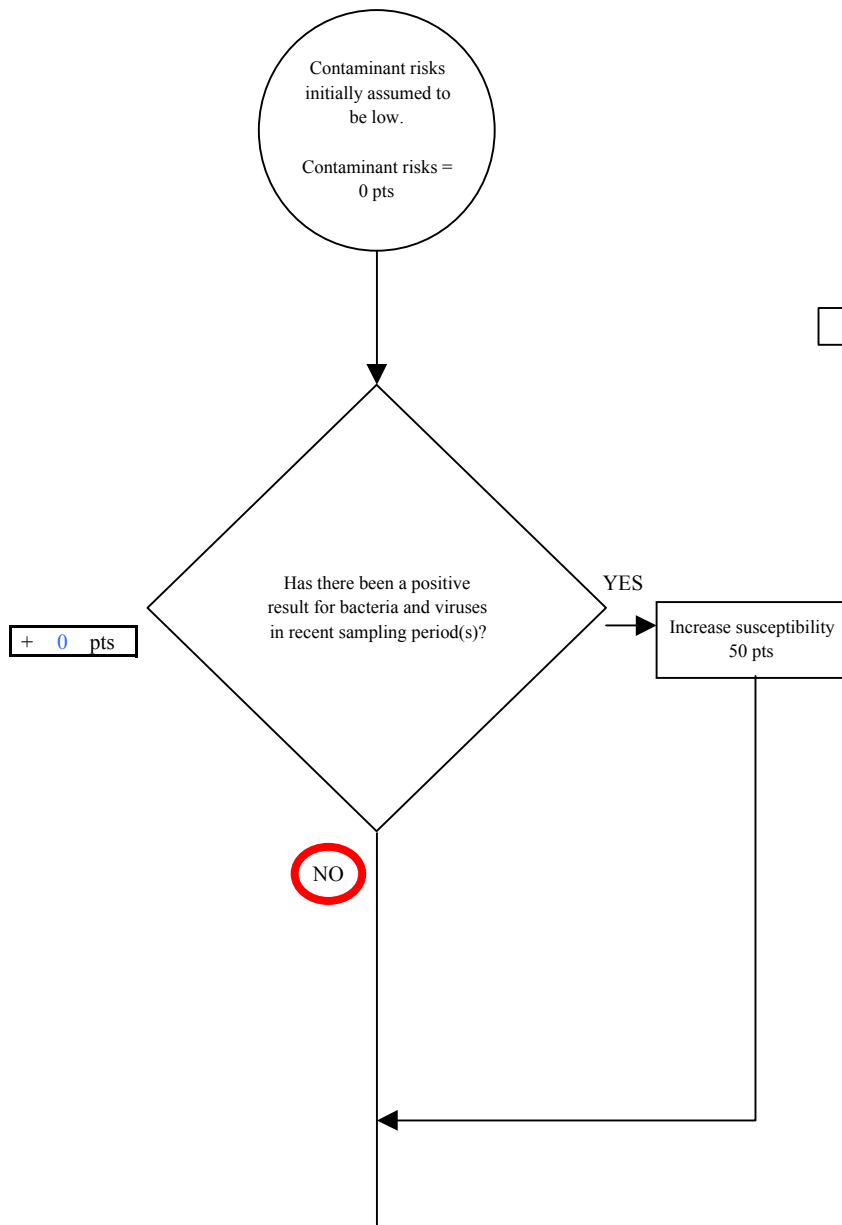


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for *Motherlode Lodge - Bacteria & Viruses*



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

	LOW 10 pts	MEDIUM 20 pts	HIGH 30 pts	VERY HIGH 40 pts
LOW	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
MEDIUM	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
HIGH	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
VERY HIGH	----	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts

Matrix Score 10

Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density.

Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Motherlode Lodge - Bacteria & Viruses

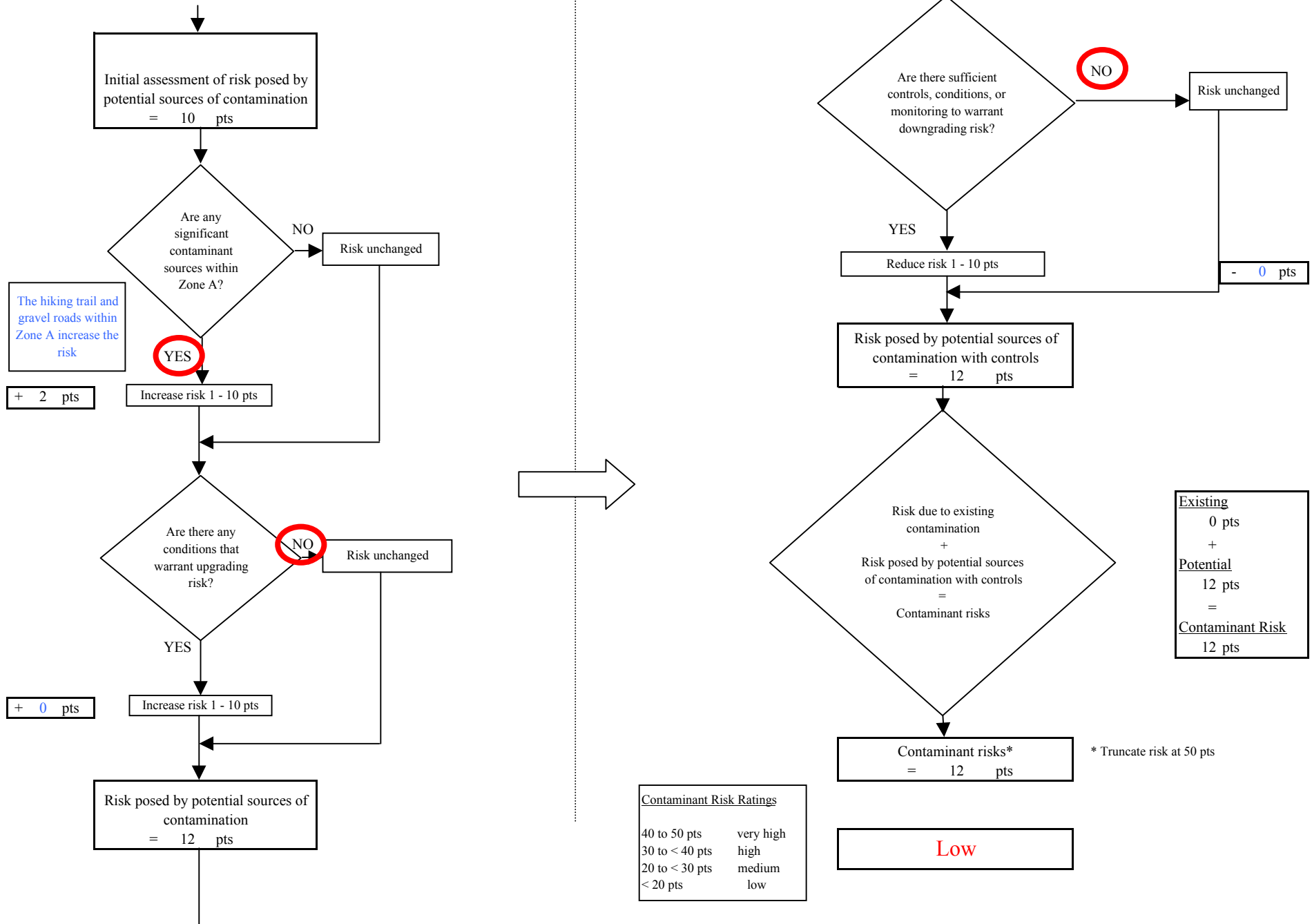


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Motherlode Lodge - Bacteria & Viruses

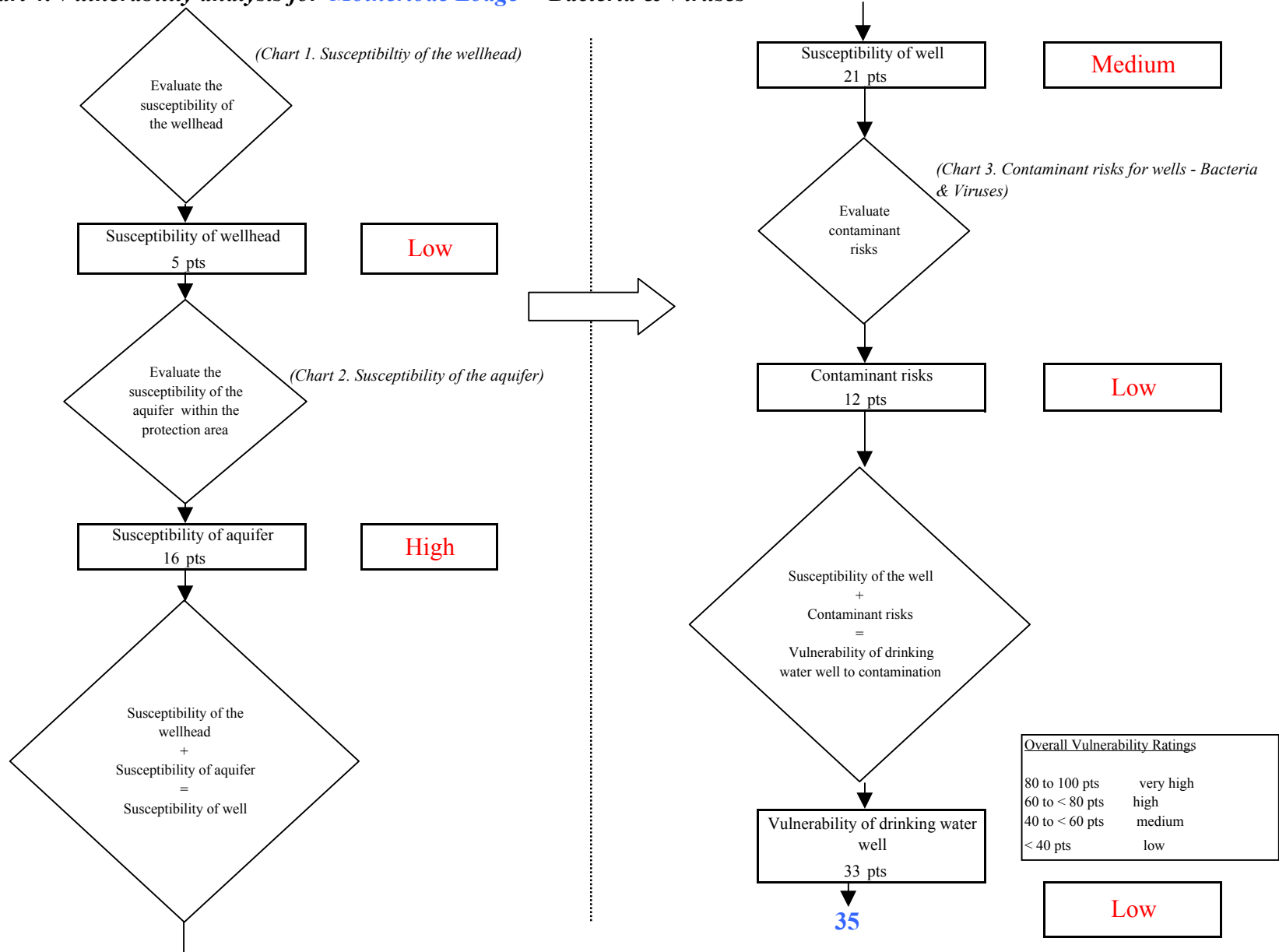


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for *Motherlode Lodge* - Nitrates and Nitrites

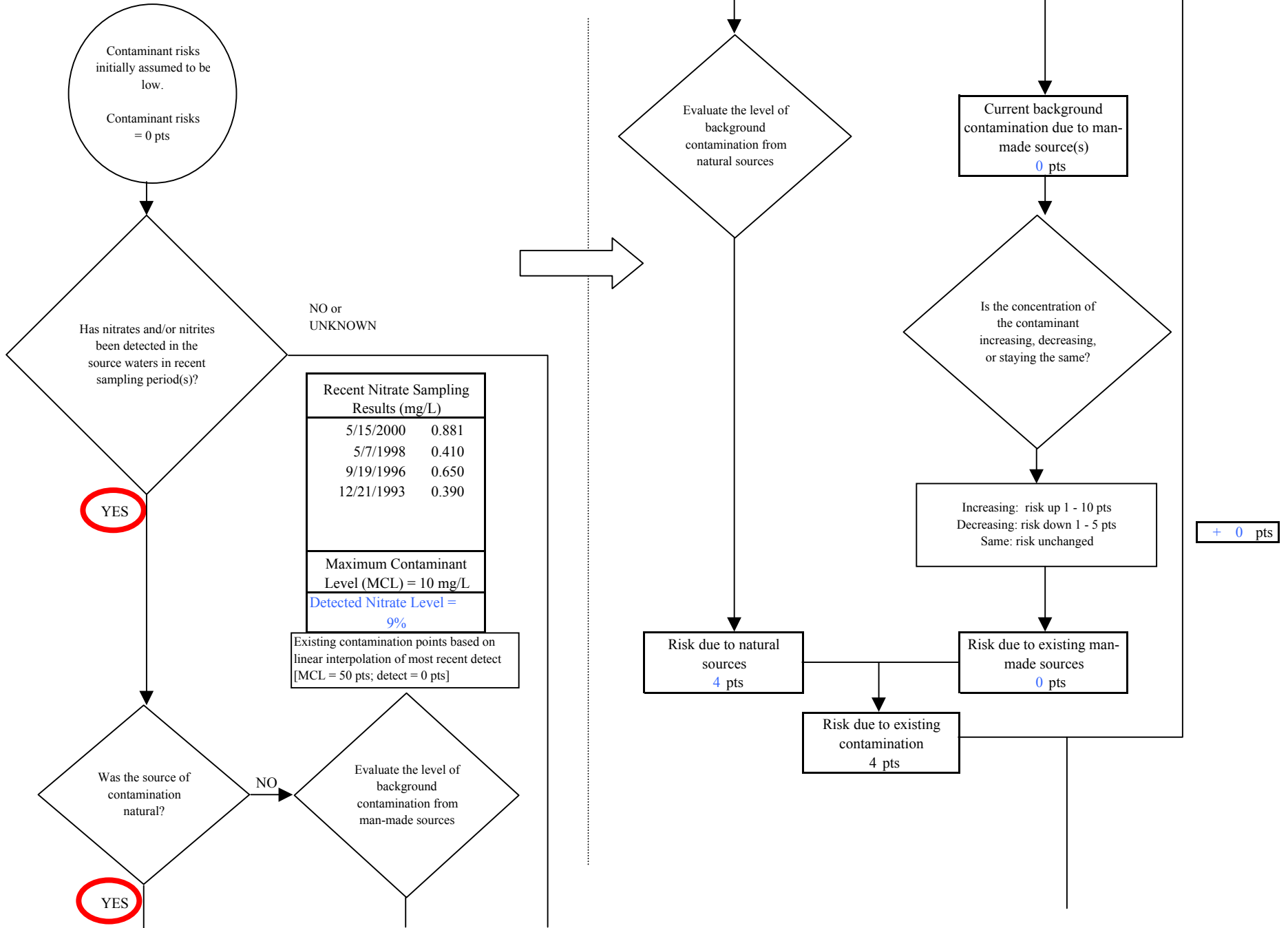


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Motherlode Lodge - Nitrates and Nitrites

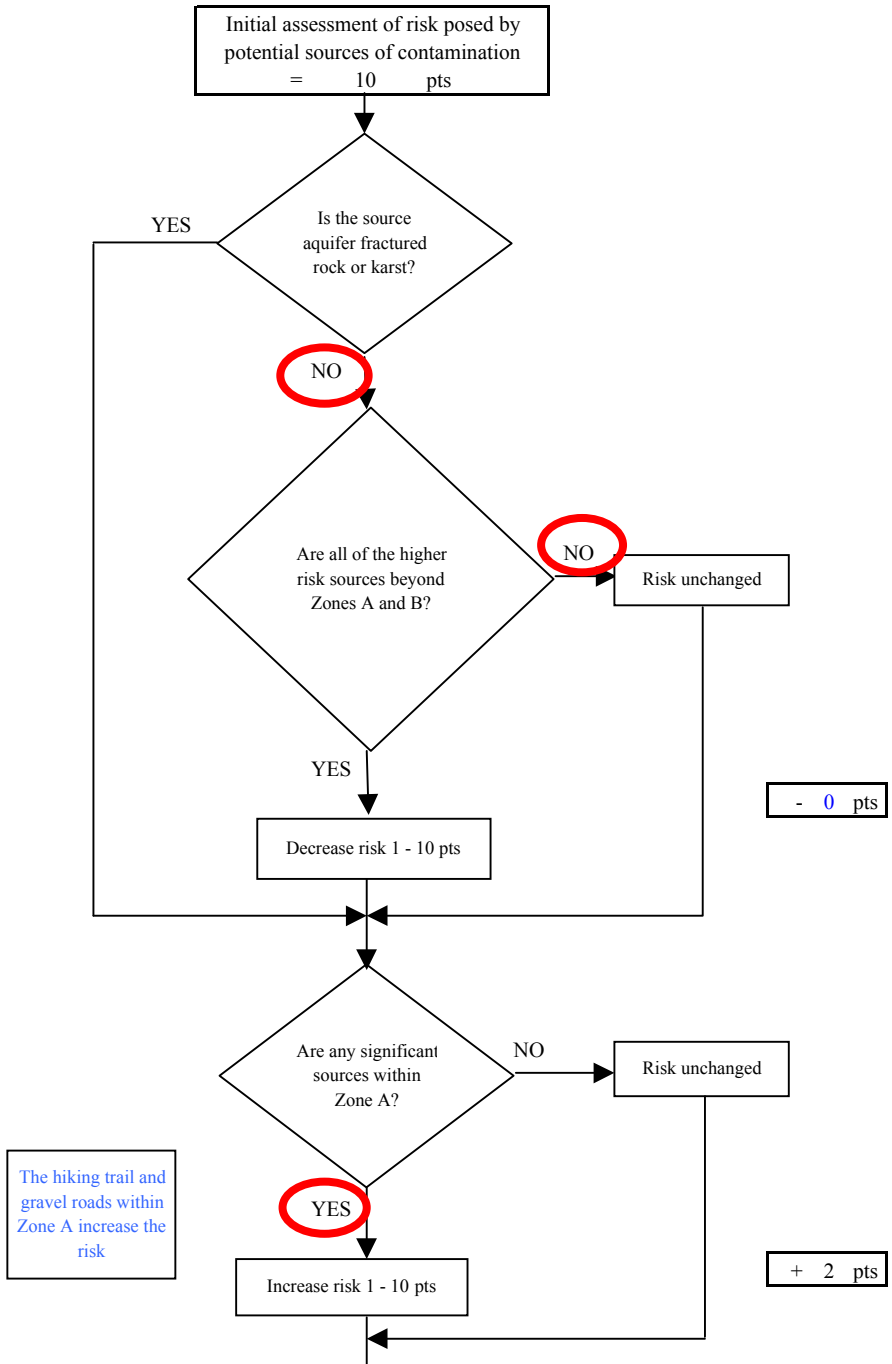
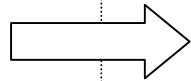
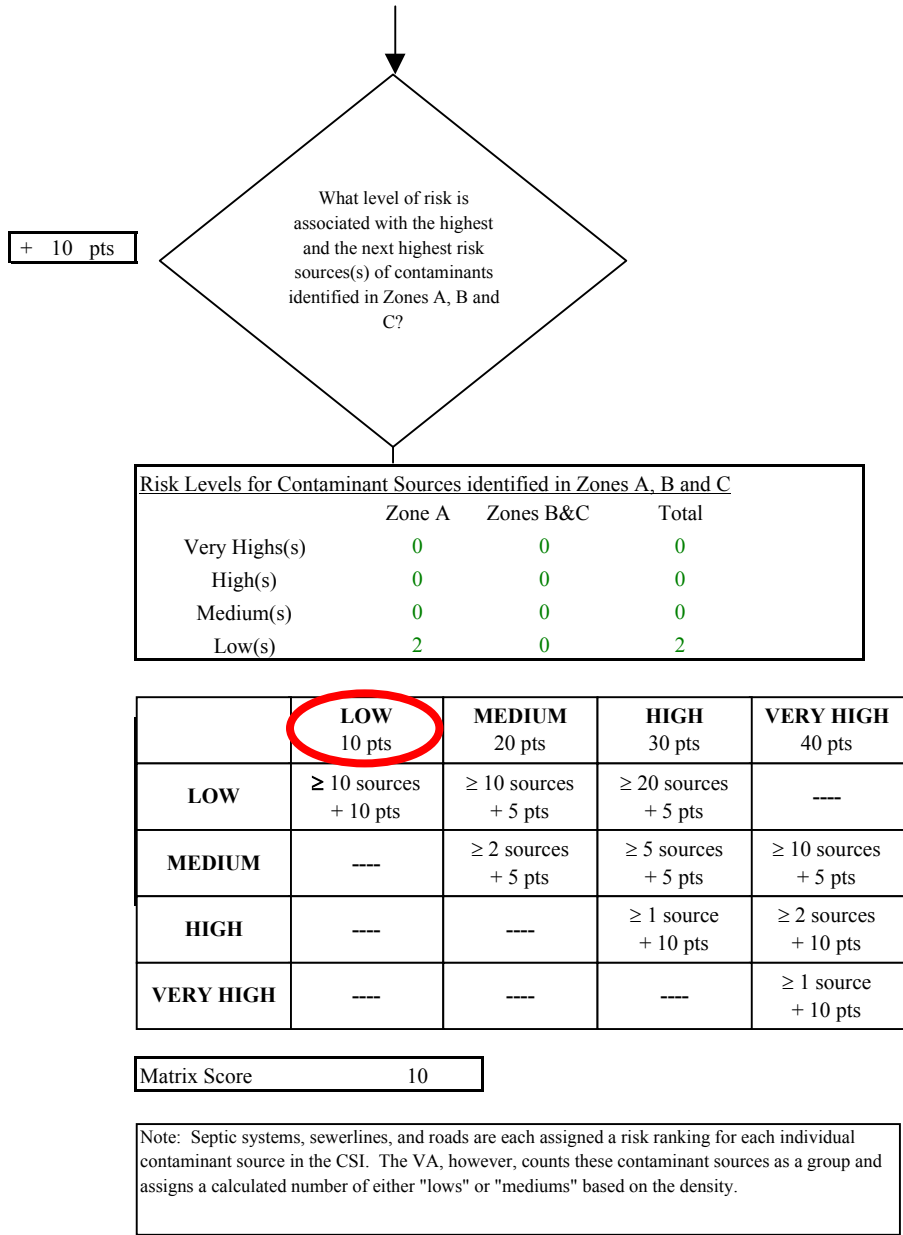


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Motherlode Lodge - Nitrates and Nitrites

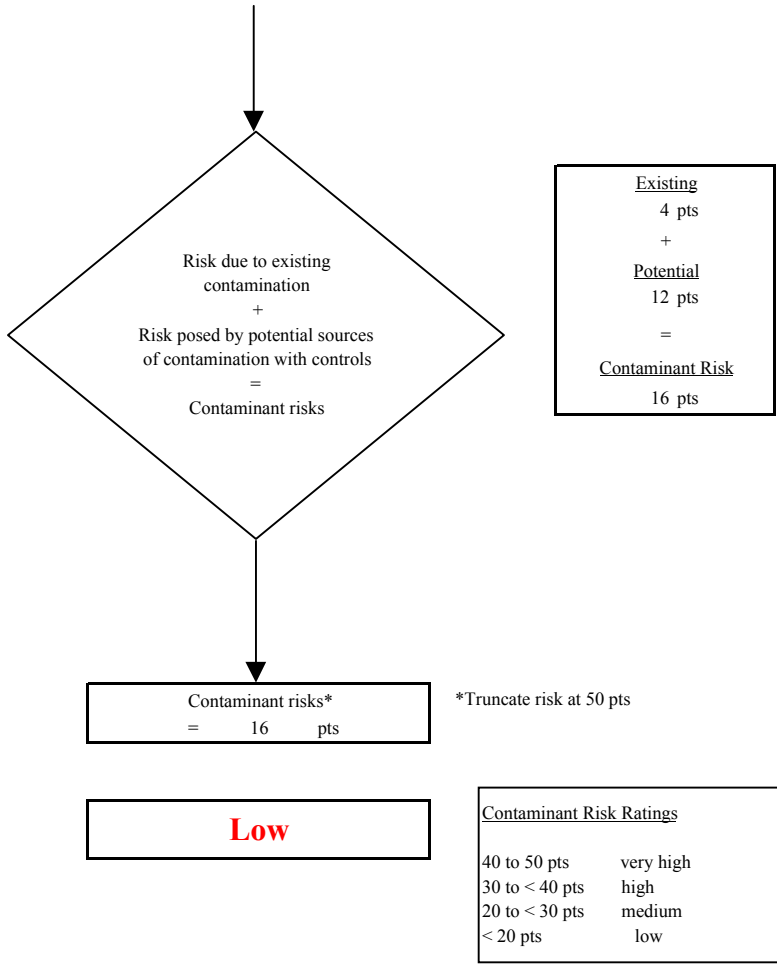
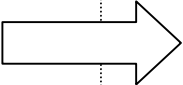
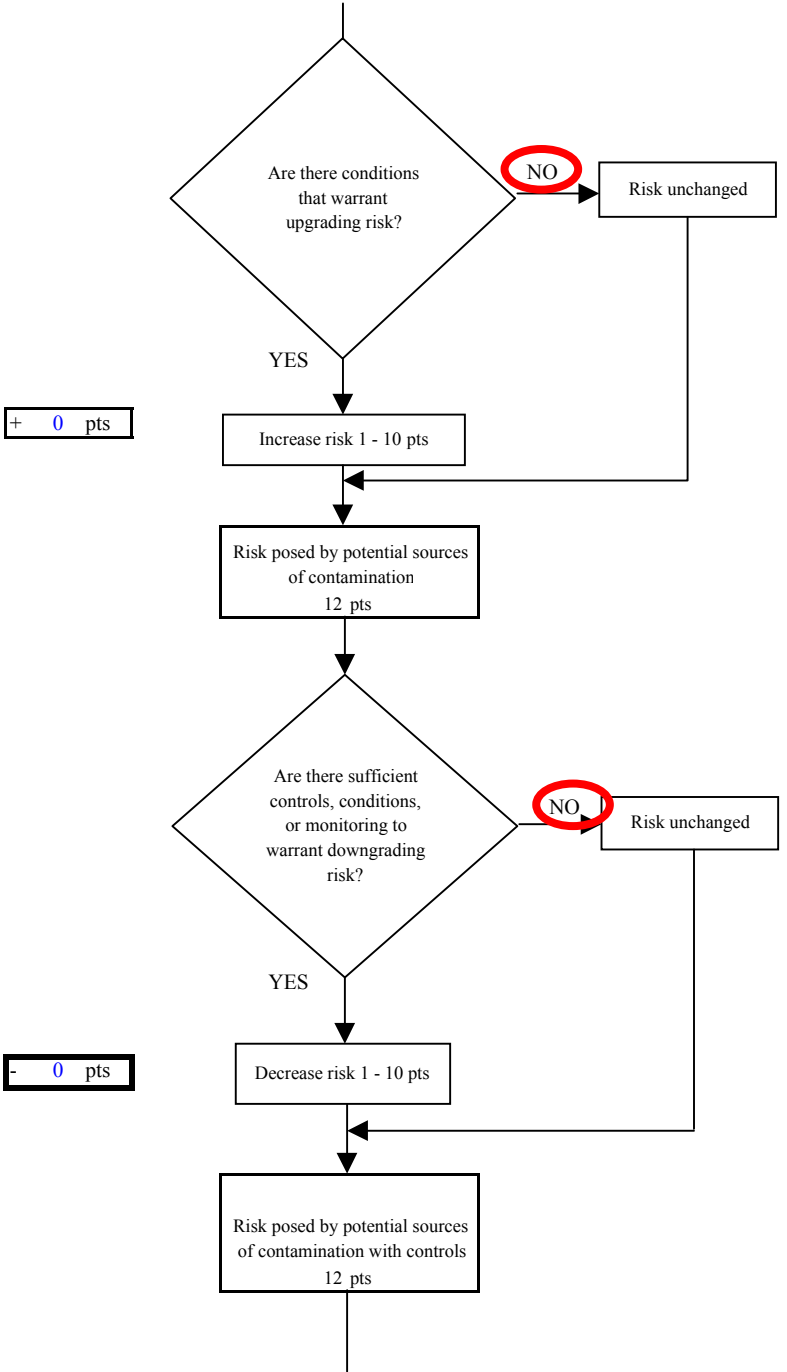


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Motherlode Lodge - Nitrates and Nitrites

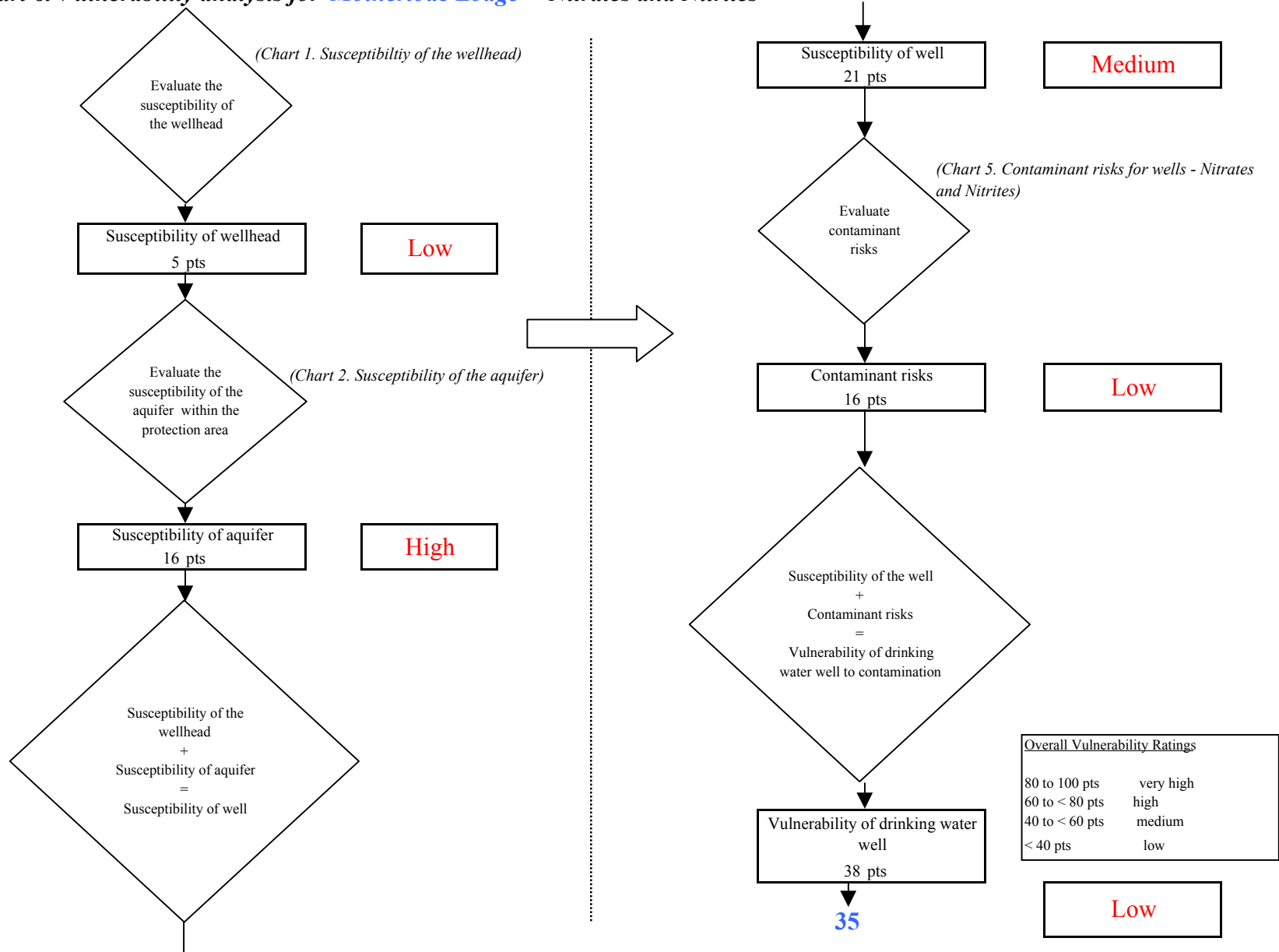


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for *Motherlode Lodge* - Volatile Organic Chemicals

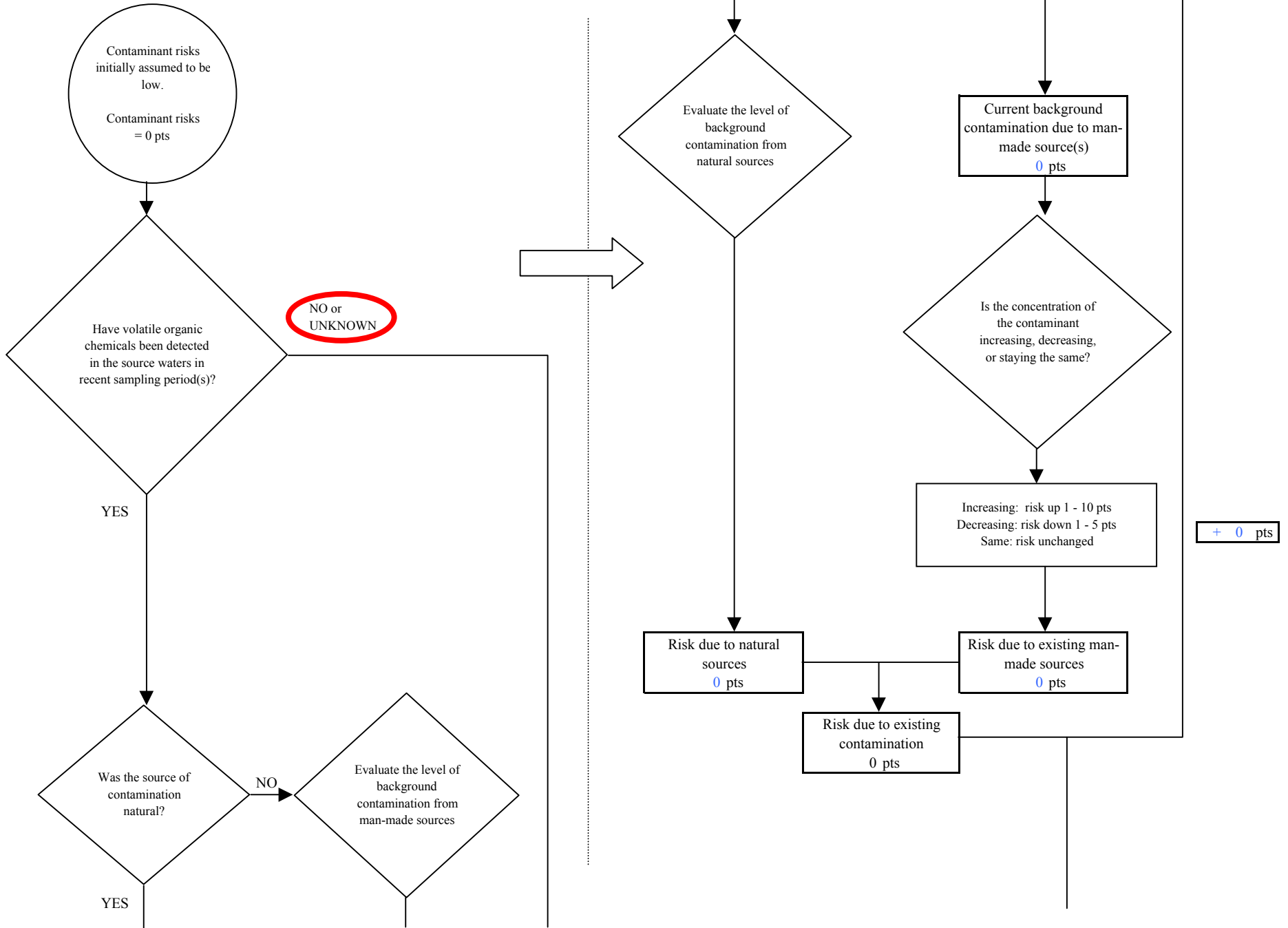


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Motherlode Lodge - Volatile Organic Chemicals

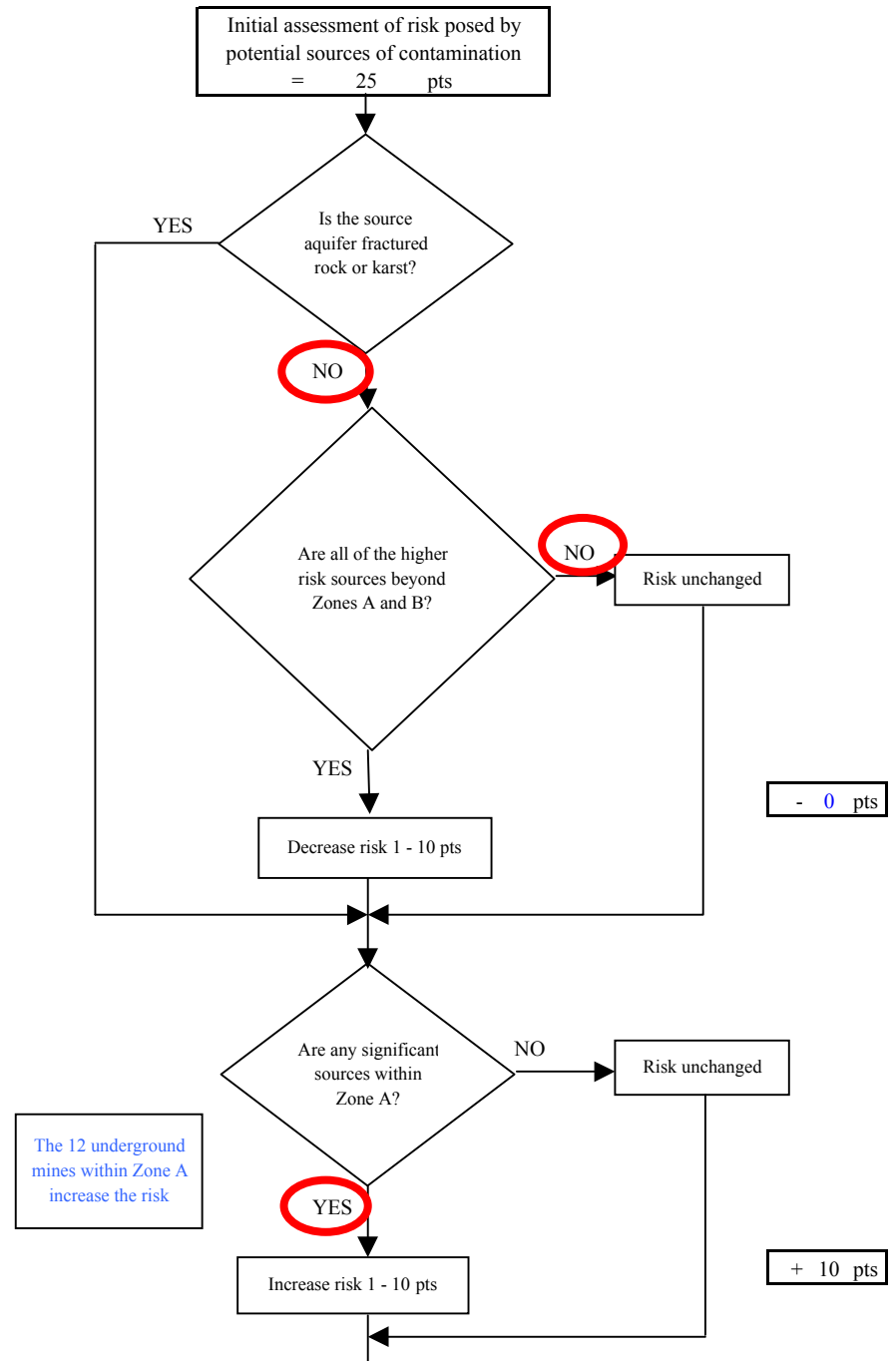
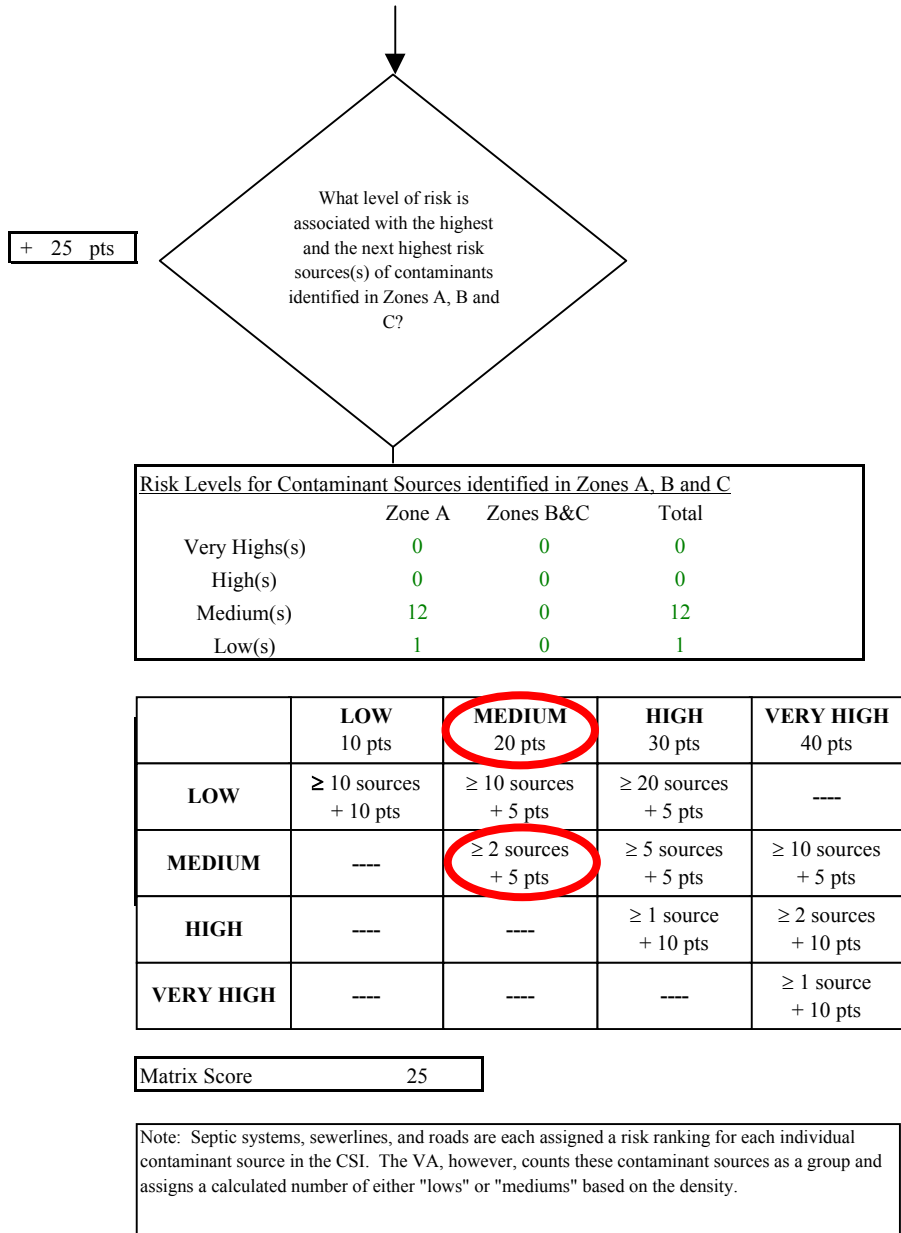


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Motherlode Lodge - Volatile Organic Chemicals

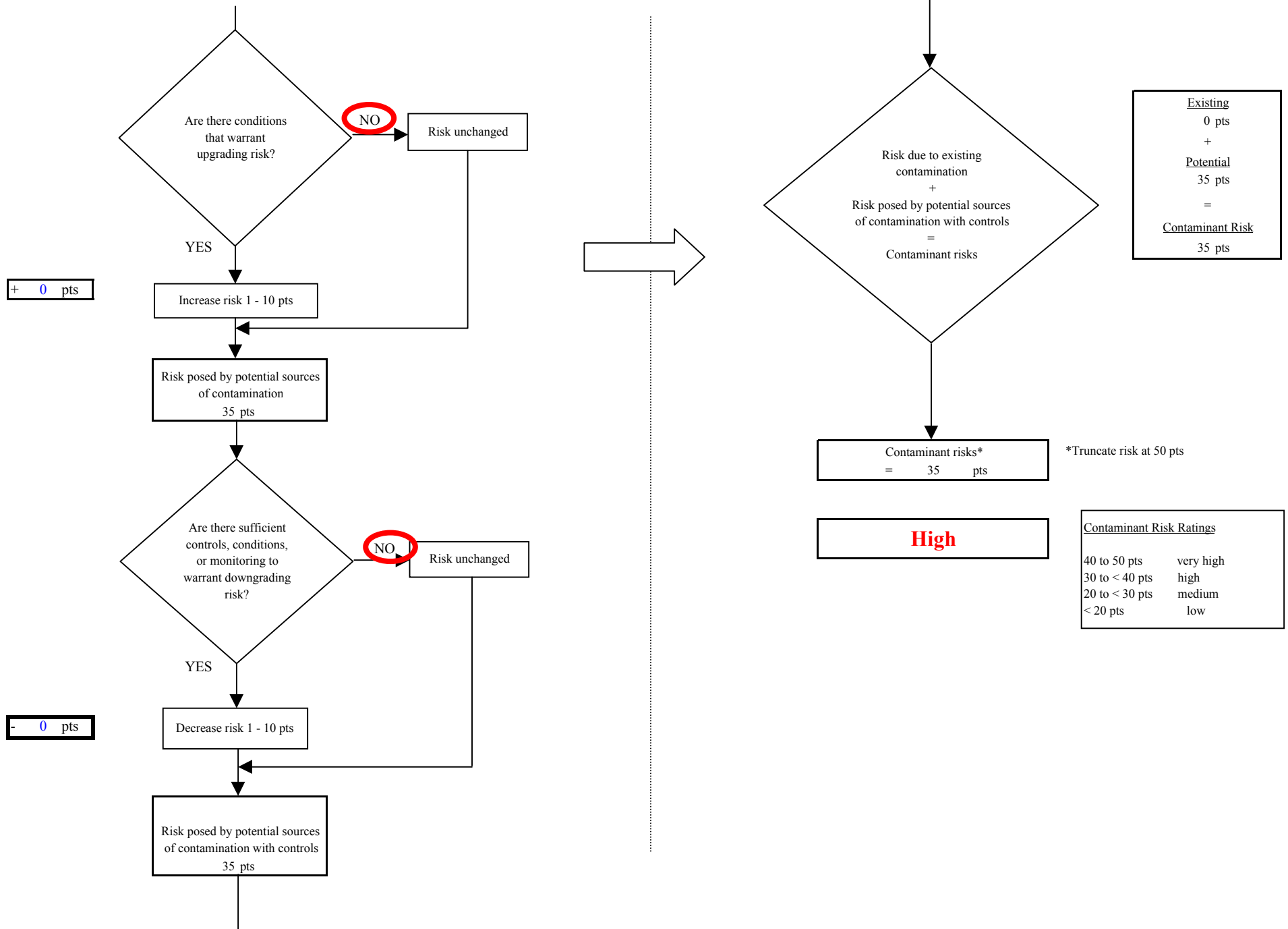


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for *Motherlode Lodge* - Volatile Organic Chemicals

