Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment for Eagle River Methodist Camp, Juneau, Alaska PWSID #111541

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT NO. 714

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

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Eagle River Methodist Camp
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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.

CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDICES

Source Water Assessment for Eagle River Methodist Camp, Juneau, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Program
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public water system for Eagle River Methodist Camp is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system consisting of one well. The Eagle River Methodist Camp is located at 28900 Glacier Highway, in Juneau, Alaska. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of **Medium** and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of **High**. Combining these two ratings produces a **Medium** rating for the natural susceptibility of the well. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for Eagle River Methodist Camp public drinking water source include: pit toilets. This identified potential and existing source of contamination is considered a source of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals. Overall, the public water sources for Eagle River Methodist Camp received a vulnerability rating of **Medium** for both bacteria and viruses and nitrates and nitrites, and **Low** for volatile organic chemicals.

EAGLE RIVER METHODIST CAMP PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Eagle River Methodist Camp public water system is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system. The system consists of one well north of the Glacier Highway (See Map 1 of Appendix A). Eagle River Methodist Camp is adjacent to the Tongass National Forest and is approximately 28 miles northwest of Juneau, Alaska (please see the inset of Map 1 in Appendix A for location). The population of the City and Borough of Juneau is approximately 30,000.

Downtown Juneau averages about 92 inches of precipitation per year, while 10 miles north at the airport averages 54 inches of precipitation annually; and approximately 101 inches of snow. The groundwater aquifers underlying the area are recharged through the infiltration of precipitation and surface water. Groundwater aquifers in the region generally occur in the fractured bedrock and unconsolidated sediments deposited by glaciers and/or rivers.

The Eagle River Methodist Camp area topography varies from near sea level along Eagle River to 2,300 feet at the mountain peaks west of the camp.

According to an Application for On-Site Water and Sewer dated February 26, 1993, the existing well was installed in late 1960s or early 1970s. The depth of the well is 66 feet below the ground surface, and it is assumed that the length of the well screen is 10 feet.

The Application (2/26/93) for the water system indicates the land surface is not sloped away from the well, which would provide adequate surface water drainage. The well is not grouted according to ADEC regulations. Proper grouting provides added protection against contaminants traveling along the well casing and into source waters.

This system operates from May to September and serves approximately 2 residents and 100 non-residents through one service connection.

EAGLE RIVER METHODIST CAMP DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA

In order to evaluate whether a drinking water source is at risk, we must first evaluate what are the most likely pathways for surface contamination to reach the groundwater. These areas are determined by looking at the characteristics of the soil, groundwater, aquifer, and well.

The most probable area for contamination to reach the drinking water well is the area that contributes water to the well, the groundwater recharge area. This area is designated as the Drinking Water Protection Area (DWPA). Because releases of contaminants within the DWPA are most likely to impact the drinking water well, this area will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts.

An analytical calculation was used to determine the size and shape of the DWPA. The input parameters describing the attribute 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). Additional methods were also used to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at a meaningful DPWA (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class B Public Water Systems for additional information).

The DWPAs established for wells by the ADEC are usually separated into four zones. These zones correspond to differences in the time-of-travel (TOT) of the water moving through the aquifer to the well.

The TOT for contaminants within the water varies and is dependent on the physical and chemical characteristics of each contaminant. The following is a summary of the four protection area zones for wells and the calculated time-of-travel for each:

Table 1. Definition of Zones

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

The DWPA for Eagle River Methodist Camp extends over a mile to the northwest of the well, and includes only Zones A and B. Because the upland groundwater system may include fractured bedrock, the TOT may be more rapid than predicted. For this reason, the zones related to TOT have been expanded at the upland base. Development in the vicinity of the well is limited to only Zone A (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 Eagle River Methodist Camp 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 Map 2 of Appendix C and summarized in Table 1 of Appendix B.

RANKING OF CONTAMINANT RISKS

Once the potential and existing sources of contamination have been identified, they are assigned a ranking according to what type and level of risk they represent. Ranking of contaminant risks for a "potential" or "existing" source of contamination is a function of toxicity and volumes of specific contaminants associated with that source. Rankings include:

- Low;
- Medium;
- High; and
- Very High.

The TOT for contaminants within the water varies and is dependent on the physical and chemical characteristics of each contaminant. Bacteria and Viruses are only inventoried in Zones A and B because of their short life span. Only "Very High" and "High" rankings are inventoried within the outer Zone D due to the probability of contaminant dilution by the time the contaminants get to the well.

Tables 2 through 4 in Appendix B contain the ranking of potential and existing sources of contamination with respect to bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals.

VULNERABILITY OF EAGLE RIVER METHODIST CAMP 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 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.

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

We assume the well for the Eagle River Methodist Camp is completed in an unconfined aquifer. Because unconfined aquifers are recharged by surface water and precipitation that migrates downward from the surface, contaminants at the surface have the potential to adversely impact this aquifer. Table 2 shows the Susceptibility scores and ratings for Eagle River Methodist Camp

Table 2. Susceptibility

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	10	Medium
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	17	High
Natural Susceptibility	26	Medium

Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type, number or density, and distribution of contaminant sources. This score has been derived from an examination of existing and historical contamination that has been detected at the drinking water source through routine sampling. It also evaluates potential sources of contamination. Flow charts are used to assign a point score, and ratings are assigned in the same way as for the natural susceptibility:

Contaminant Risk Ratings

40 to 50 pts	Very High
30 to < 40 pts	High
20 to < 30 pts	Medium
< 20 pts	Low

Table 3 summarizes the Contaminant Risks for each category of drinking water contaminants.

Table 3. Contaminant Risks

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

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

Natural Susceptibility (0 – 50 points)

+

Contaminant Risks (0 – 50 points)

=

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

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

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	50	Medium
Nitrates and Nitrites	50	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	35	Low

Bacteria and Viruses

The contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses is **Medium** with pit toilets located within Zone A representing the 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 sampling data for May 7, 2001, indicated coliform bacteria was not detected. However, after combining the contaminant risks from the large-capacity septic systems with the overall natural susceptibility of the well, the vulnerability of the well to contamination by bacteria and viruses is **Medium**.

Nitrates and Nitrites

The contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites is **Medium** with pit toilets representing the 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.

There is no current sampling history available for nitrates/nitrites at the Eagle River Methodist Camp. However, after combining the contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination by nitrates and nitrites is **Medium**.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals is **Low** with pit toilets creating the only known risk for volatile organic chemicals (See Chart 7 – Contaminant Risks for Volatile Organic Chemicals in Appendix D).

There are no recent sample data available for the drinking water at Eagle River Methodist Camp for volatile organic chemicals. However, after combining the contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination by volatile organic chemicals is **Low**.

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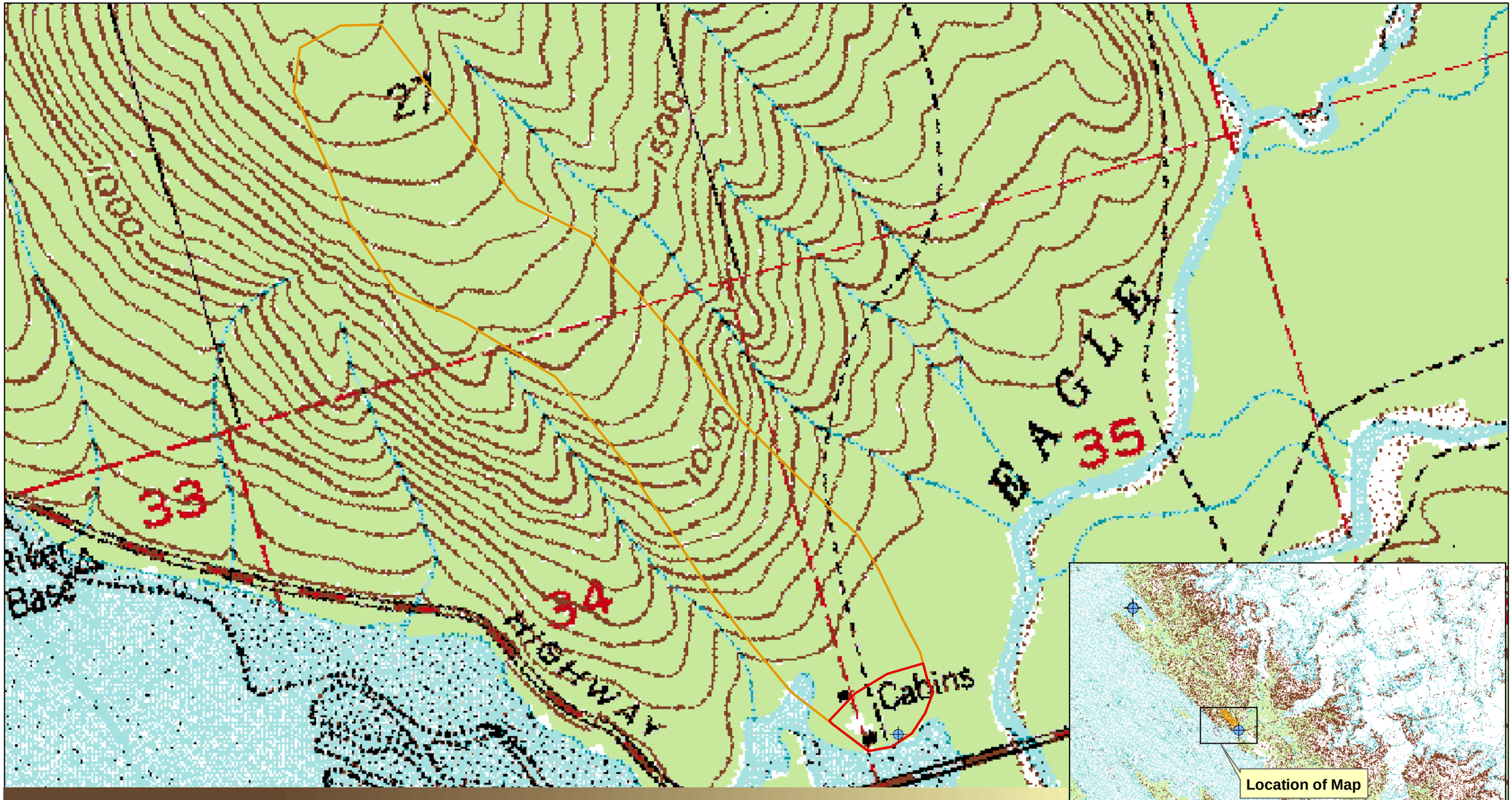
APPENDIX A

Eagle River Methodist Camp
Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map
(Map 1)



Map 1: Eagle River United Methodist Camp Drinking Water Protection Areas

PWSID: 111541.001

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program

0 625 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 Feet

1:10,839

Data Sources:

Background image - USGS 1:63,000 mapping

Legend

- Public Drinking Water Systems

Zone A Protection Area

- Several Months Travel Time

Zone B Protection Area

- Less than 2 Years Travel Time

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Eagle River Methodist Camp (Tables 1-4)

Table 1 *Contaminant Source Inventory for* ***PWSID 111541.001***

Eagle River United Methodist Camp

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-1	A	2	Located 200 ft. NW of Well

Sources of Bacteria and Viruses

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-1	A	High	2	Located 200 ft. NW of Well

Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-1	A	High	2	Located 200 ft. NW of Well

Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-1	A	Low	2	Located 200 ft. NW of Well

APPENDIX C

Eagle River Methodist Camp
Drinking Water Protection Area
and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources
(Map 2)

APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for Eagle River Methodist Camp Public Drinking Water Source

(Charts 1-8)

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Eagle River Methodist Camp

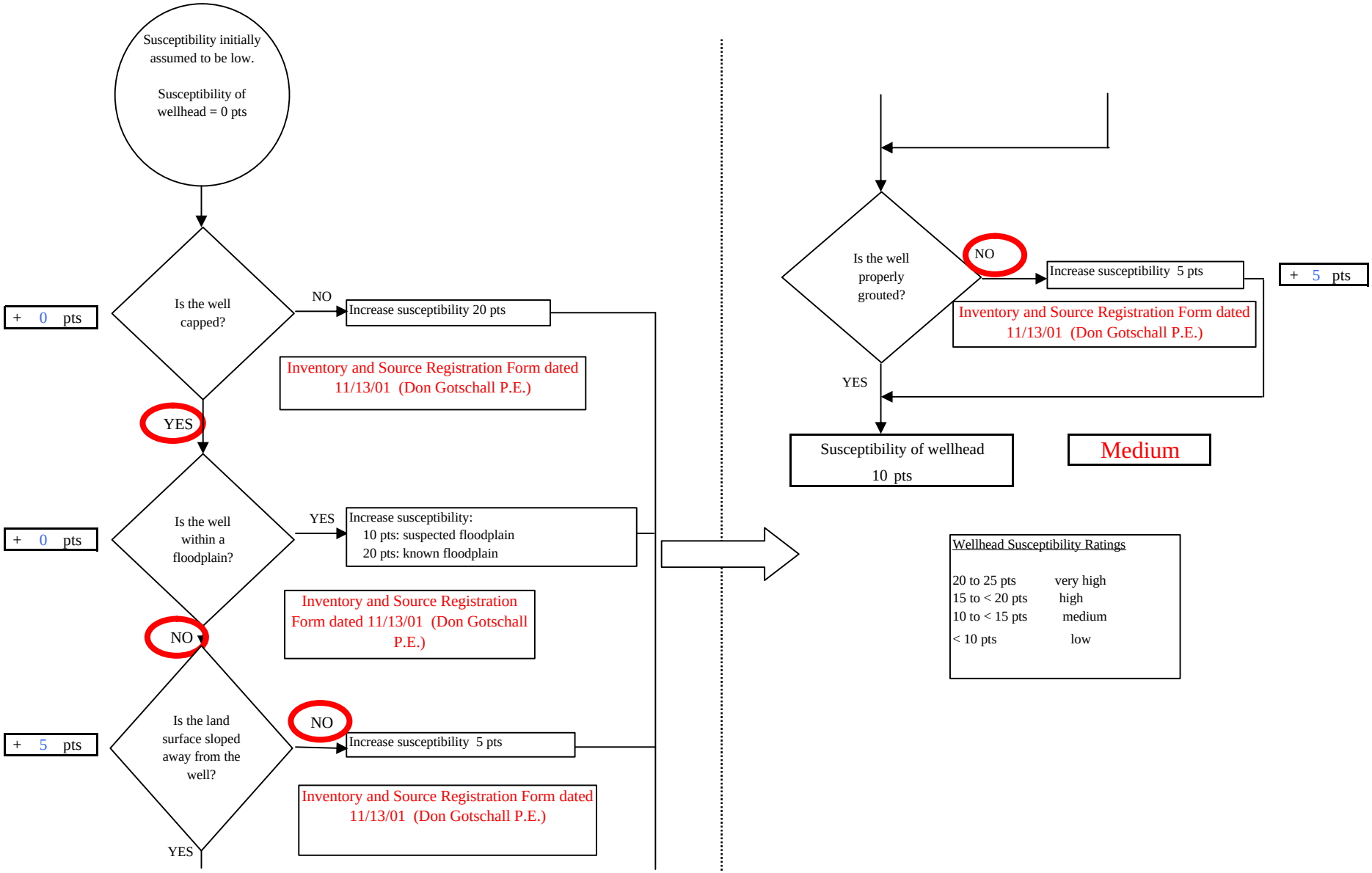


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Eagle River Methodist Camp

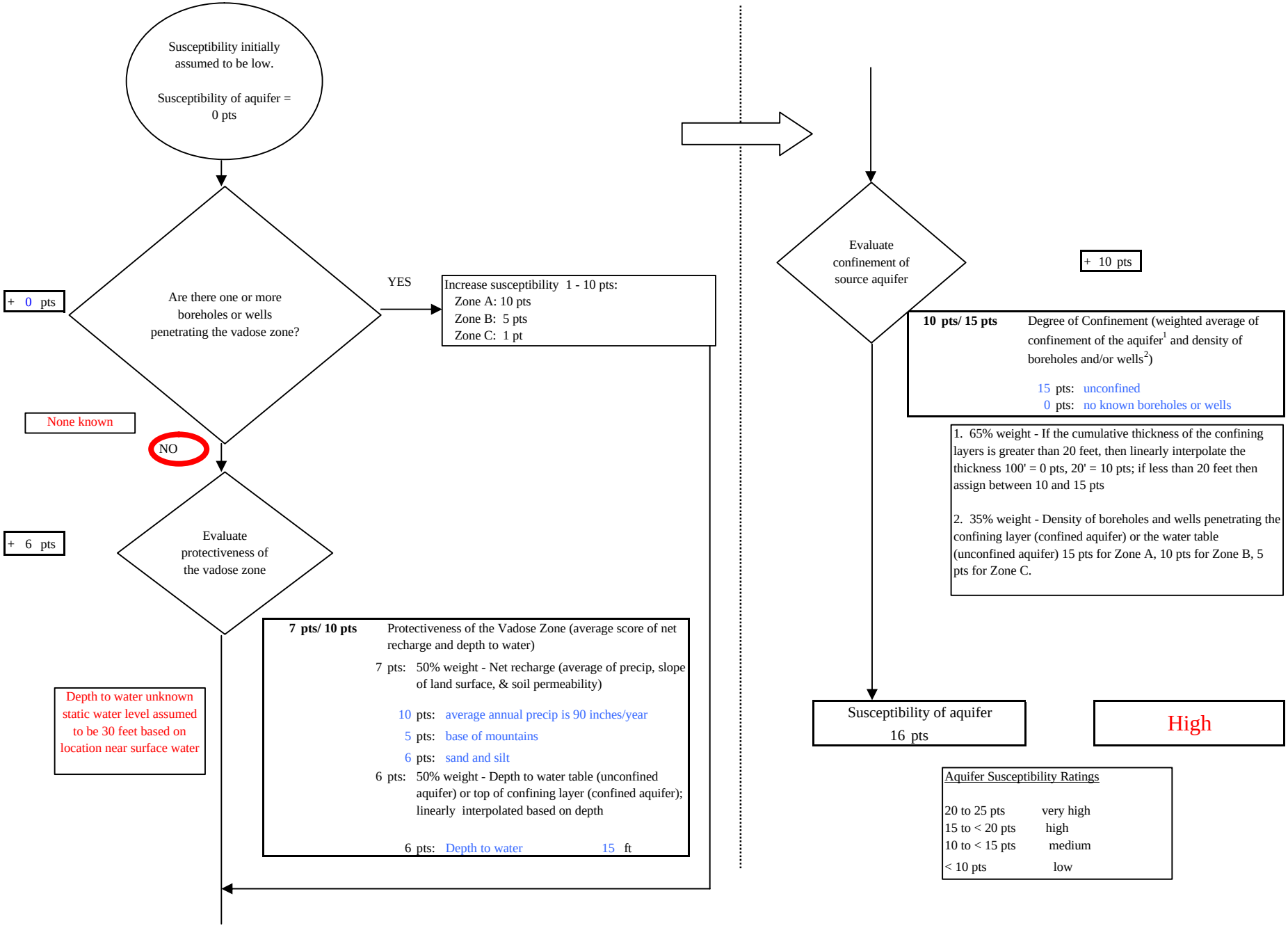
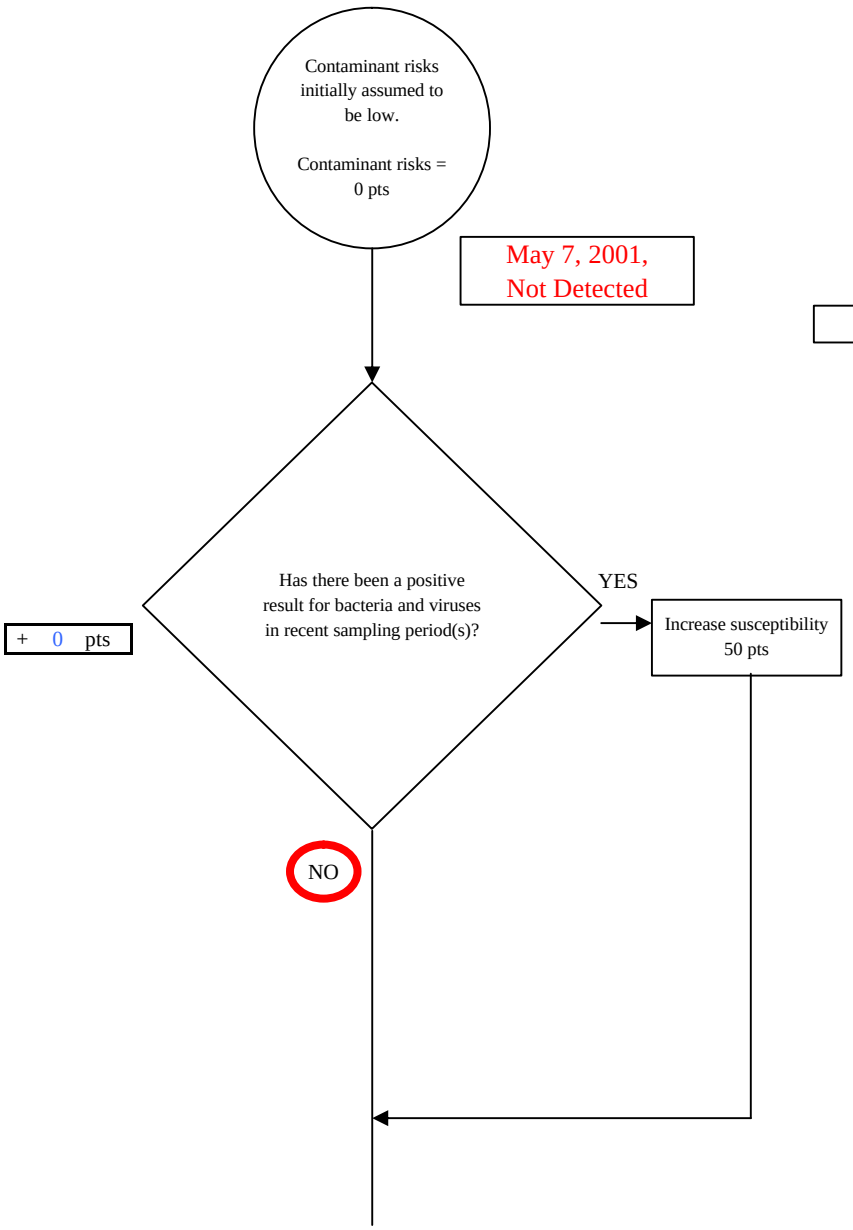
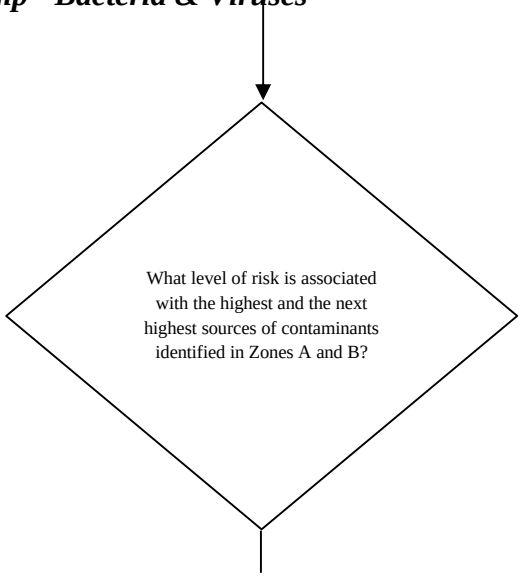


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Bacteria & Viruses





+ 20 pts

Risk Rankings for Contaminant Sources Identified in Zones A and B

	Zone A	Zone B	Total
Very Highs(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	1	0	1
Low(s)	0	0	0

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	[3] 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 20

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 Eagle River Methodist Camp - Bacteria & Viruses

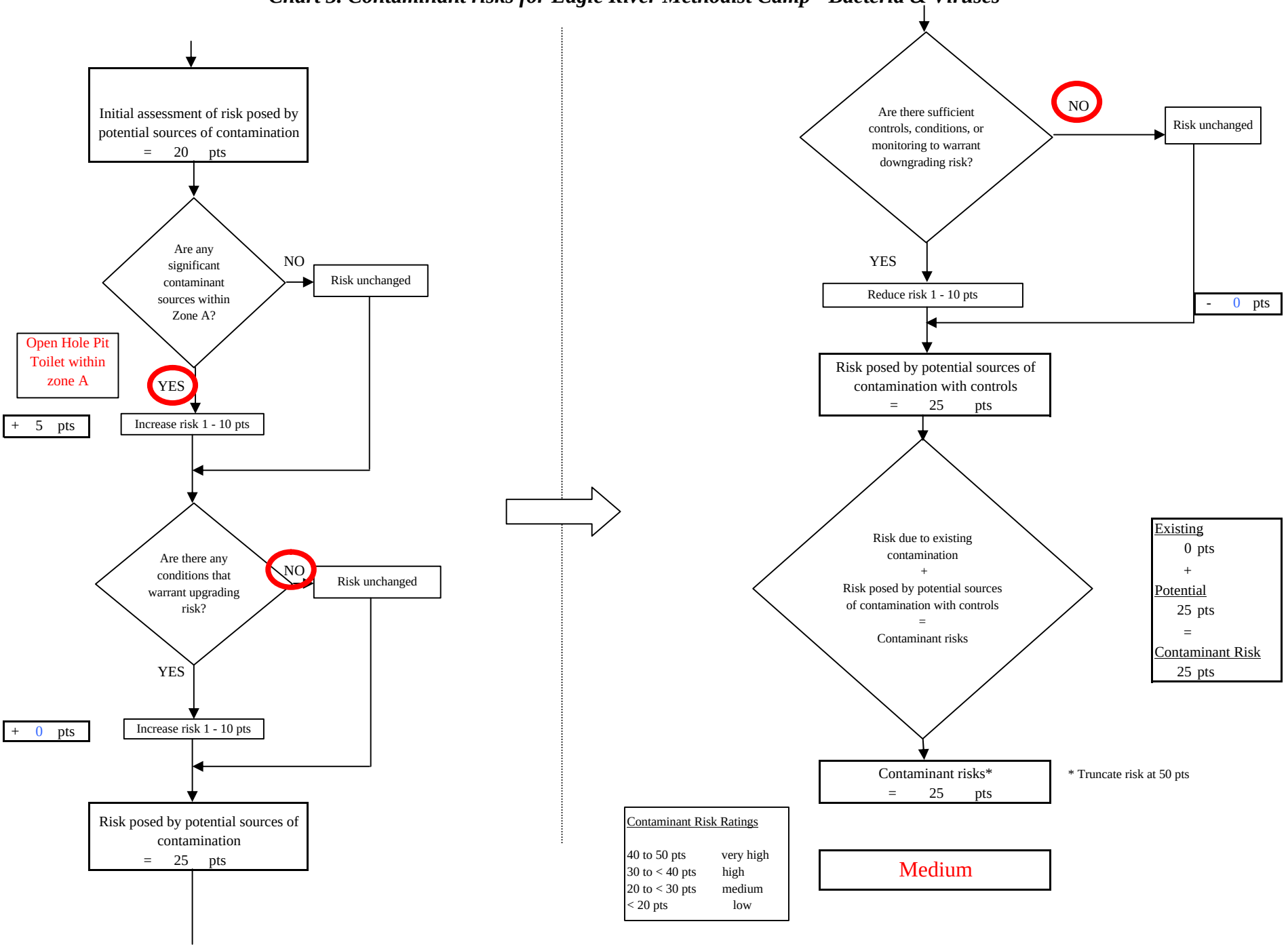


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Bacteria & Viruses

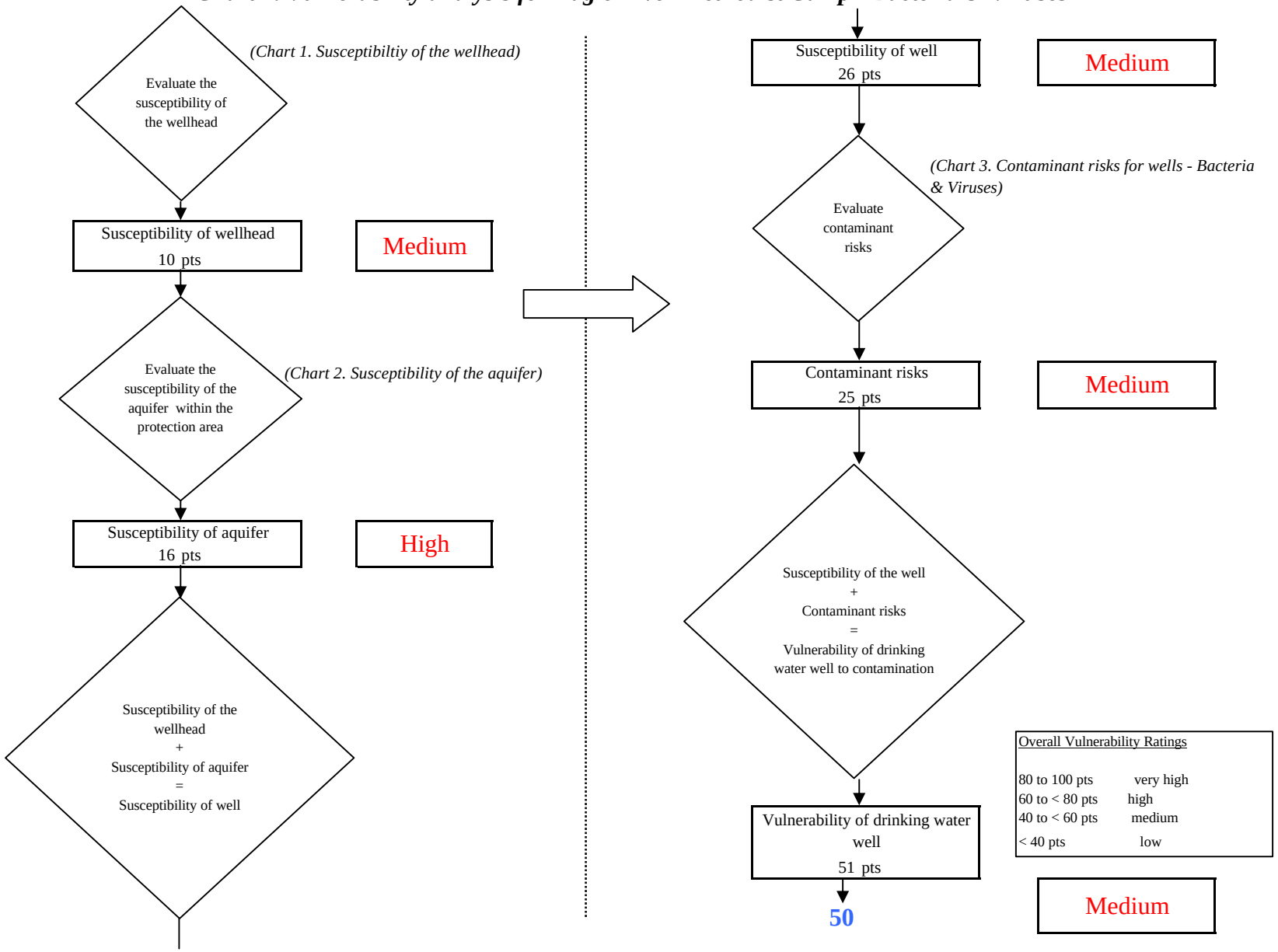


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Nitrates and Nitrites

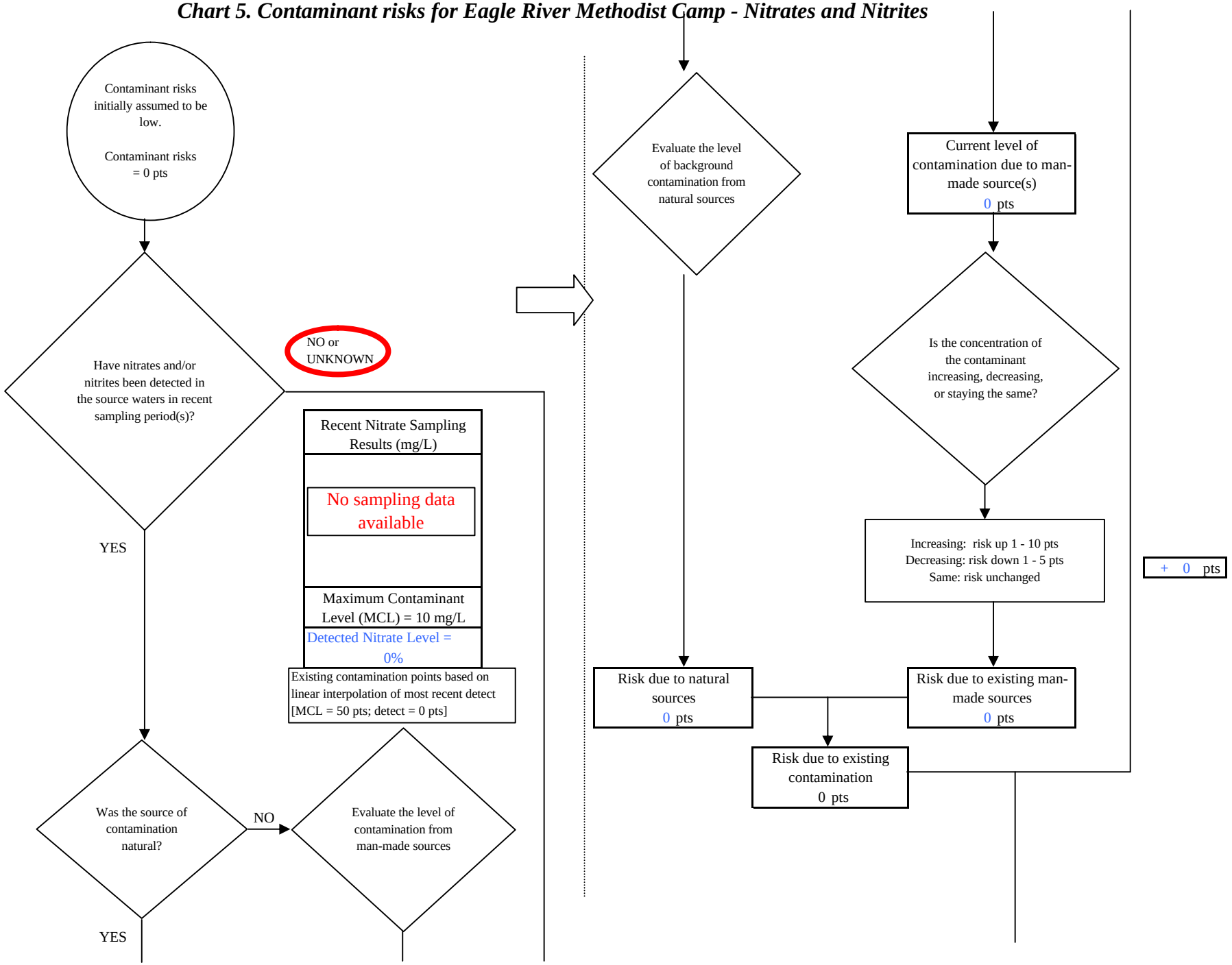


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Nitrates and Nitrites

+ 20 pts

What level of risk is associated with the highest and the next highest risk sources(s) of contaminants identified in Zones A, B and C?

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)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	1	0	1
Low(s)	0	0	0

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	[3] 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 20

Note: Septic systems, sewerline, 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.

Initial assessment of risk posed by potential sources of contamination = 20 pts

Is the source aquifer fractured rock or karst?

YES

NO

Are all of the higher risk sources beyond Zones A and B?

NO

Risk unchanged

YES

- 0 pts

Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts

Are any significant sources within Zone A?

NO

Risk unchanged

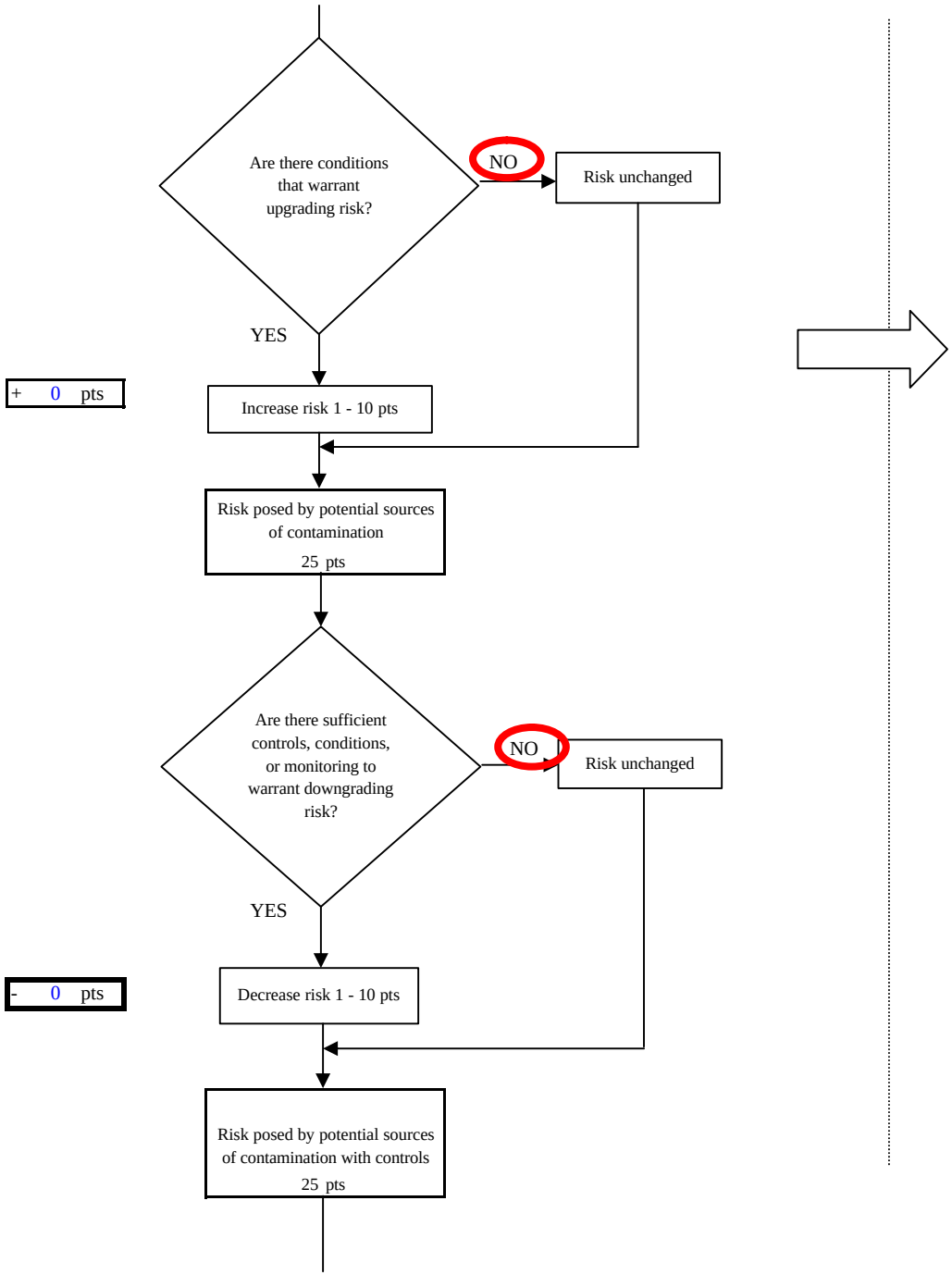
Open Hole Pit Toilet within zone A

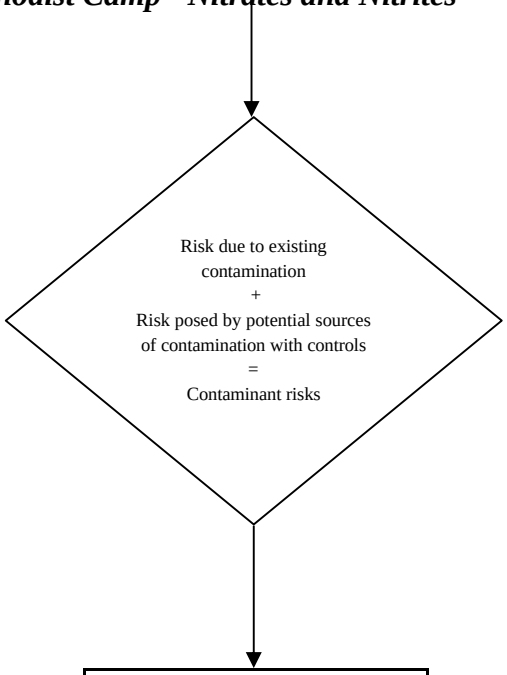
YES

+ 5 pts

Increase risk 1 - 10 pts

Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Nitrates and Nitrites





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

Contaminant risks*
= 25 pts

*Truncate risk at 50 pts

Medium

Contaminant Risk Ratings

40 to 50 pts	very high
30 to < 40 pts	high
20 to < 30 pts	medium
< 20 pts	low

Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Nitrates and Nitrites

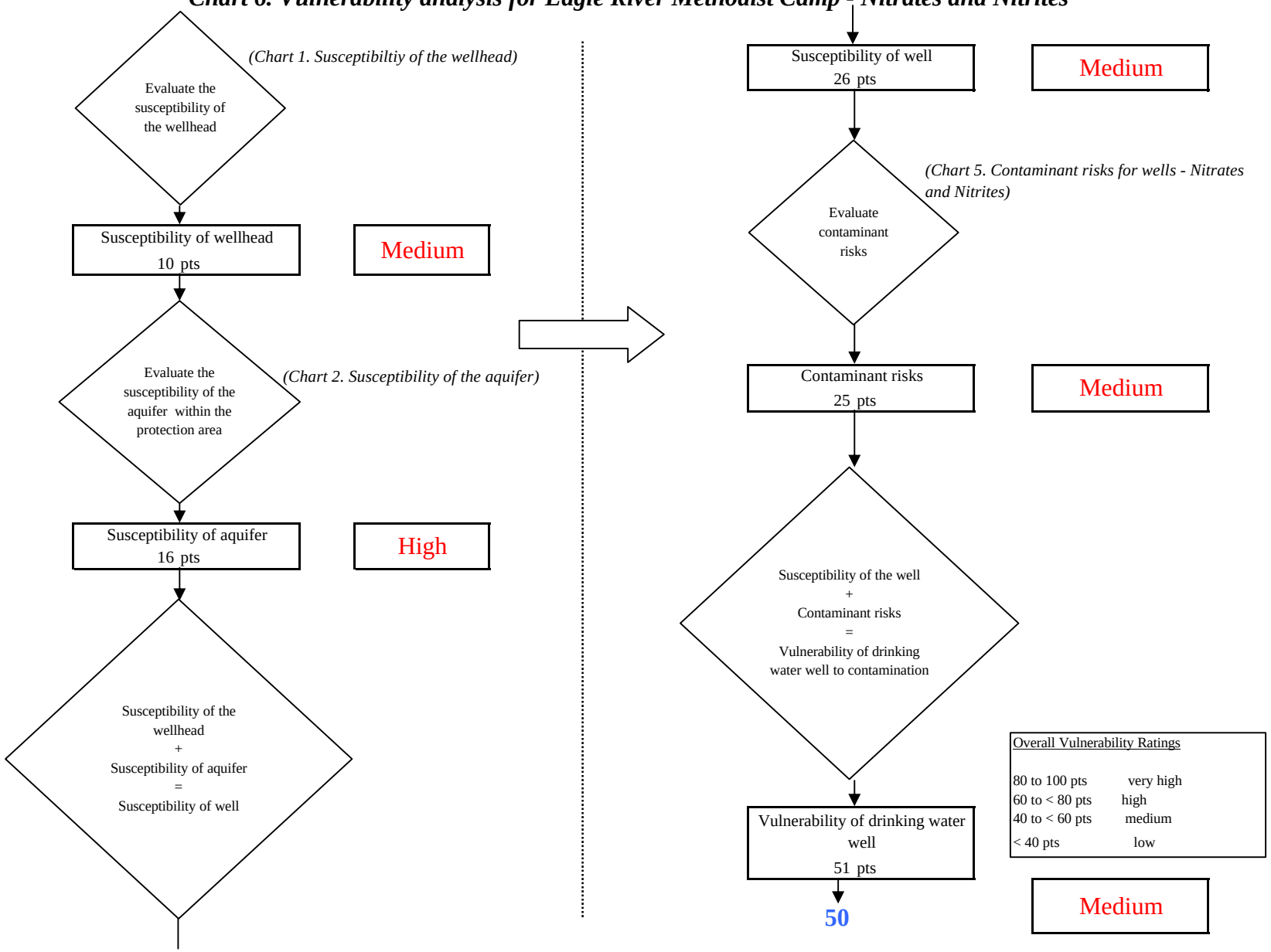


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Volatile Organic Chemicals

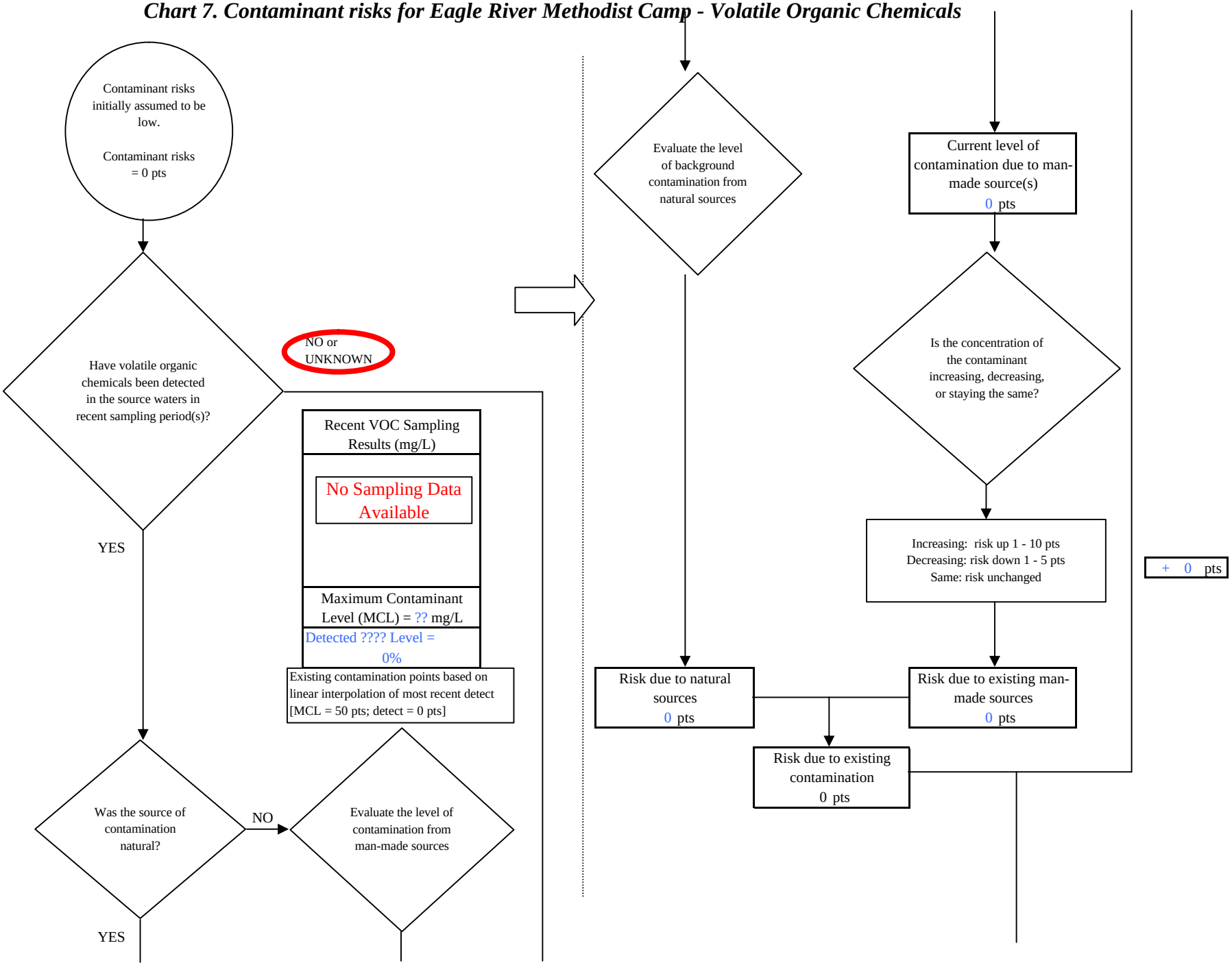


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Volatile Organic Chemicals

+ 10 pts

What level of risk is associated with the highest and the next highest risk sources(s) of contaminants identified in Zones A, B and C?

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)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	1	0	1

	LOW 10 pts	**MEDIUM** 20 pts	**HIGH** 30 pts	**VERY HIGH** 40 pts
LOW	[3] 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, sewerline, 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.

Initial assessment of risk posed by potential sources of contamination = 10 pts

Is the source aquifer fractured rock or karst?

YES

NO

Are all of the higher risk sources beyond Zones A and B?

NO

Risk unchanged

YES

- 0 pts

Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts

Are any significant sources within Zone A?

NO

Risk unchanged

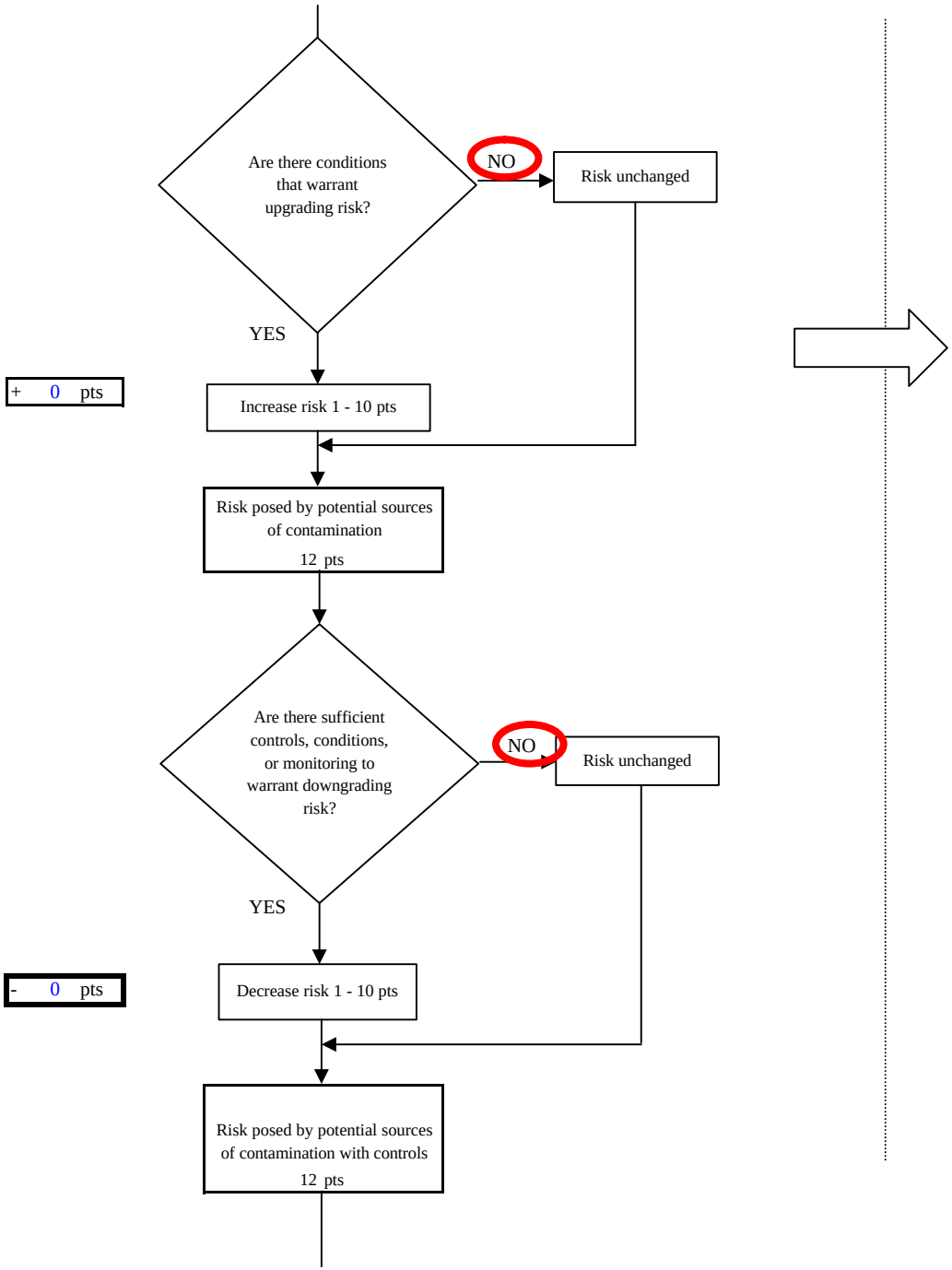
Open Hole Pit Toilet within zone A

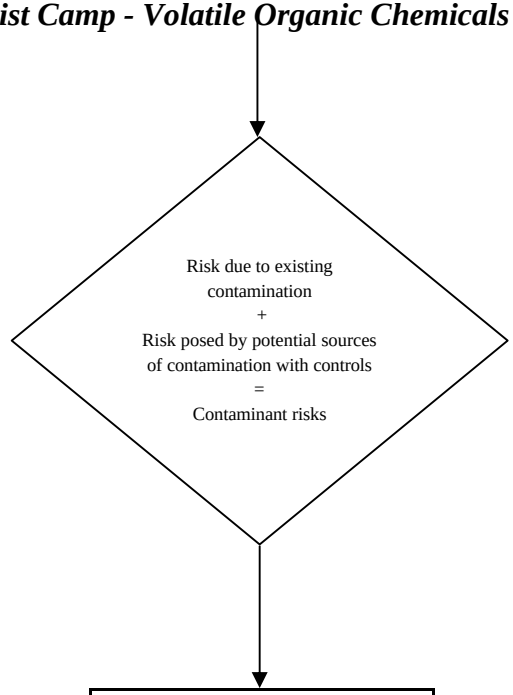
YES

+ 2 pts

Increase risk 1 - 10 pts

Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Volatile Organic Chemicals





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

Contaminant risks*
= 12 pts

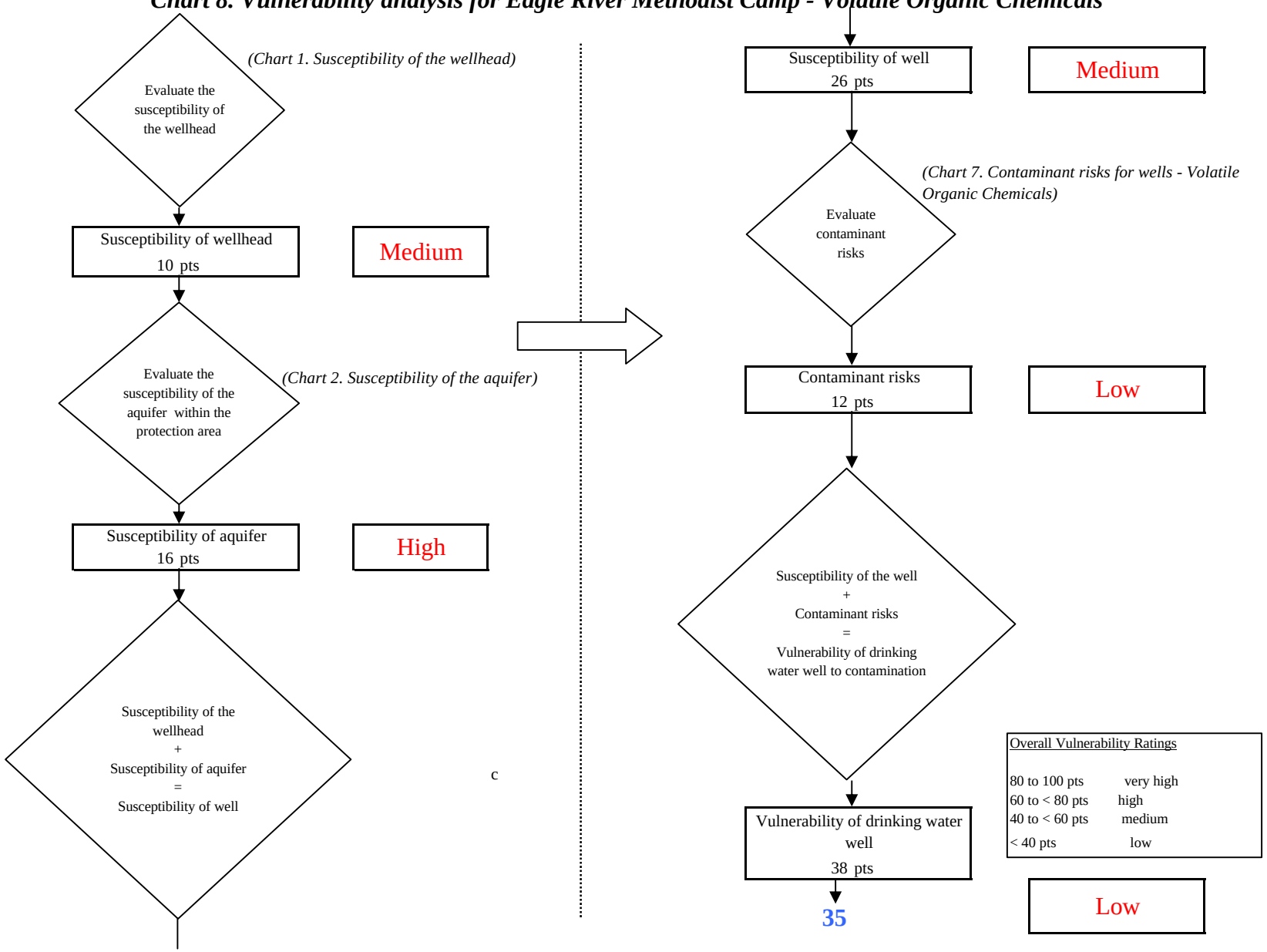
*Truncate risk at 50 pts

Low

Contaminant Risk Ratings

40 to 50 pts	very high
30 to < 40 pts	high
20 to < 30 pts	medium
< 20 pts	low

Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Eagle River Methodist Camp - Volatile Organic Chemicals



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Map 2: Drinking Water Protection Areas for Eagle River United Methodist Camp and Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination

PWSID: 111541.001

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program

0 625 1,250 2,500 3,750 5,000 Feet

1:12,086

Data Sources:

Background image - USGS 1:63,000 mapping

Legend

- Public Drinking Water Systems
- Open Hole Pit Toilets (D16)

Zone A Protection Area

- Several Months Travel Time

Zone B Protection Area

- Less than 2 Years Travel Time

Location of Map

D16-1

N W E S

0 0.045 0.09 0.18 Miles

April 9, 2003