



Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and
Vulnerability Assessment for
Offshore Systems-Kenai
Drinking Water System,
Nikiski area, Alaska

PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002

June 2004

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 1532
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

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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

	Page		Page
Executive Summary	1	Inventory of Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources	2
Offshore Systems Kenai Public Drinking Water System	1	Ranking of Contaminant Risks Vulnerability of Offshore Systems Kenai Drinking Water System	2 3
Offshore Systems Kenai Protection Area	1	References	7

TABLES

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX	A. Offshore Systems Kenai Drinking Water Protection Area (Map 1)	
	B. Contaminant Source Inventory for Offshore Systems Kenai (Table 1) Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Offshore Systems Kenai – Bacteria and Viruses (Table 2) Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Offshore Systems Kenai – Nitrates/Nitrites (Table 3) Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Offshore Systems Kenai – Volatile Organic Chemicals (Table 4) Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Offshore Systems Kenai – Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals (Table 5) Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Offshore Systems Kenai – Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Table 6) Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Offshore Systems Kenai – Other Organic Chemicals (Table 7)	
	C. Offshore Systems Kenai Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map 2)	
	D. Vulnerability Analysis for Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Offshore Systems Kenai Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1 – 14)	

Source Water Assessment for Offshore Systems Kenai Source of Public Drinking Water, Nikiski area, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public water system for Offshore Systems Kenai is a Class A (non-transient/non-community) water system consisting of two wells. The Offshore Systems Kenai wells are located off of Nikiski Beach Road in the city of Nikiski. The wellheads 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 wells. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for the Offshore Systems Kenai public drinking water system include: large capacity septic systems, highways and roads, residential roads, and residential septic systems. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and other organic chemicals. Overall, the public water sources for the Offshore Systems Kenai received a vulnerability rating of **High** for inorganic chemicals, **Medium** for bacteria and viruses, nitrates and nitrites and **Low** for volatile organic chemicals, other organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and.

OFFSHORE SYSTEMS KENAI PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The Offshore Systems Kenai public water system (PWS) is a Class A (non-transient/non-community) water system. The system consists of two wells located off Nikiski Beach Road in the City of Nikiski (See Map 1 of Appendix A). Nikiski is part of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, which is located directly south of the city of Anchorage (Please see the inset of Map 1 in Appendix A for location). The borough encompasses 25,600 square miles, of which only 15,700 square miles is land.

The Kenai Peninsula is broken into two distinct geographic areas; the Kenai Mountains and the Kenai Lowlands. Kenai and its surrounding communities are located in the Kenai Lowlands. Communities located within the Kenai Lowlands include Sterling, Soldotna, Kenai, Nikiski, Clam Gulch, Ninilchik, and Homer. Communities located in the Kenai Mountains include: Cooper Landing, Moose Pass and Seward.

The Kenai Peninsula area topography varies from about 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet above sea level in the Kenai Mountains, the highest point being about 6,400 feet above sea level. The Kenai Peninsula is dotted with many lakes and small streams, including three large lakes (Kenai Lake, Skilak Lake, and Tustemena Lake) and two substantial rivers (Kenai River, and Kasilof River) (USGS 1915).

The Offshore Systems Kenai water system is located within the Kenai Lowlands, which is a sub-province of the Cook Inlet-Susitna Lowland physiographic region. The Kenai Lowland is a glaciated coastal shelf situated west of the northeast-trending Kenai Mountains. Approximately 100 miles long, the coastal shelf is bordered on the west by Cook Inlet, on the east by Kenai Mountains, on the north by Turnagain Arm, and on the south by the Caribou Hills and Kachemak Bay. The following summary of regional geology and hydrogeology is based on studies by Bailey and Hogan (1995); Freethey and Scully (1980); Glass (1996); Hartman, et al. (1972); and Karlstrom (1964).

The Kenai Lowland is underlain by bedrock. Tertiary sedimentary bedrock is more than 500 feet below the city of Kenai airport, but is exposed along beach cliffs and road cuts near the southwest end of the lowland. Unconsolidated surficial deposits of Quaternary age include coastal deposits, glaciolacustrine deposits, glaciofluvial deposits, glacial moraine deposits, and periglacial wind deposits. Unconsolidated Quaternary cover on the lowlands generally thickens from south to North being thin or absent in the Homer area, and over 750 feet thick near Nikiski.

The most significant groundwater resources of the Kenai Lowlands are contained in Quaternary coarse-grained sands and gravels. Flood plain, river terrace and other alluvial deposits are common aquifer materials in the area, and are characterized by high rates of recharge, and large saturated thicknesses. Other favorable materials include proglacial lake and associated river deposits and glacial outwash deposits consisting of meltwater sorted sand and gravel material. Unsorted glacial moraine and drift deposits generally have poor groundwater yields, as do discontinuous layers of confining clays and silt that are common throughout the unconsolidated materials. The relatively thicker sequence of unconsolidated sediments in the

northern portions of the Kenai Lowlands locally hosts thicker, more extensive clay aquitards and multiple aquifers.

The Kenai Peninsula area has a central water system, however, many homes and businesses in the area rely on individual wells for their water supply. Most of these wells are deep with depths between 50 and 200 feet. Static water levels in many of these wells are between 10 and 30 feet below the surface. Although groundwater quality can vary significantly in short distance, groundwater supplies are abundant in the area.

According to the most recent sanitary survey (12/21/01) the depths of Well No. 1 and Well No. 2 are 162 and 186 feet below ground surface (bgs) respectively. No well log is available; however studies in the area indicate that the well is completed in a confined aquifer.

According to the most recent sanitary survey (12/21/2001) the wells are properly sealed. A properly installed sanitary seal may provide protection against contaminant from entering the source waters at the casing. The wells are not located in a floodplain and the surface is sloped away from the wellheads. The wells were constructed prior to grouting regulations and are not properly grouted. Proper grouting provides added protection against contaminants traveling along the well casing and into source waters.

This system operates year round and serves up to 100 non-residents through 4 service connections.

OFFSHORE SYSTEMS KENAI 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 protection area 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 for Offshore Systems Kenai. The input parameters describing the attributes of the aquifer in this calculation were adopted from Groundwater (*Freeze and Cherry 1979*). Available

geology and groundwater contours were also considered to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at a meaningful protection area.

The protection areas established for wells by the ADEC are usually separated into four zones, limited by the watershed. These zones correspond to differences in the time-of-travel (TOT) of the water moving through the aquifer to the well (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems for additional information).

The time of travel for contaminants within the water varies and is dependent on the physical and chemical characteristics of each contaminant. The following is a summary of the four 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 2 years time-of-travel
C	Less than 5 years time-of-travel
D	Less than 10 years time-of-travel

The DWPA for the Offshore Systems Kenai was determined using an analytical calculation and includes Zone A, B, C, and D (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 Offshore Systems Kenai 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 A public water system assessments, six categories of drinking water contaminants were inventoried. They include:

- Bacteria and viruses;
- Nitrates and/or nitrites;
- Volatile organic chemicals;
- Heavy metals, cyanide, and other inorganic chemicals;
- Synthetic organic chemicals; and

- Other organic chemicals.

The sources are displayed on Map 1 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 time-of-travel 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 OFFSHORE SYSTEMS KENAI 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

The well for Offshore Systems Kenai is completed in a confined aquifer setting. Studies and well logs in the area indicate a confining layer exists approximately from 100-125 feet. This confining layer may provide a protective barrier from the movement of contaminants in the subsurface. However, wells penetrating the confining layer may provide a quick path for contaminants to enter the confining aquifer. Table 2 shows the Susceptibility scores and ratings for the Offshore Systems Kenai.

Table 2. Susceptibility

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	5	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	11	Medium
Natural Susceptibility	16	Low

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	30	High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	30	High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	21	Medium
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	50	Very High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	12	Low
Other 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:

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

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	45	Medium
Nitrates and Nitrites	45	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	35	Low
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	65	High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	30	Low
Other Organic Chemicals	30	Low

Bacteria and Viruses

A large capacity septic system and roads in the protection area represent the greatest risk for bacteria and viruses to the drinking water well.

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). Sampling has not detected bacteria within source waters.

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 medium.

Nitrates and Nitrites

A large capacity septic system represents the greatest risk to nitrates and nitrites for this source of public drinking water.

Nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water. Recent samplings have not detected nitrates.

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

The roads and large capacity septic systems represent the greatest identified risk for volatile organic chemical contamination to the well.

Approximately 20% residents in the area typically heat their homes with various types of on-site fuel sources, including propane and heating oil stored in aboveground or underground storage tanks. Although this report does not address heating oil tanks (unless their location is known), they can pose a risk of volatile organic chemical contamination to drinking water sources. The most common causes of fuel leaks of these heating oil systems are overfilling the tank, ruptured fuel lines, leaking storage tanks, damaged or faulty valves and vandalism. Secondary containment around the tank and regular system maintenance can help prevent many of these harmful fuel leaks and help protect the drinking water supply.

Sampling for volatile organic chemicals detected dichloromethane below its maximum contaminant level (MCL). Dichloromethane was detected at 0.00093 mg/l or 18.6% of the MCL. 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. Subsequent testing did not detect any dichloromethane. The source of the dichloromethane is not known.

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.

Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals

The large capacity septic system, residential septic system, roads and residential areas present the greatest risk for inorganic chemicals to the well.

Samplings of inorganic chemicals have detected arsenic at levels below the maximum contaminant level (MCL). Arsenic was detected at the 0.0083 mg/L or 83% of the MCL. In greater quantities, arsenic is known to cause skin damage, problems with circulatory systems, and may create an increased risk of developing cancer (EPA, 2002).

After combining the contaminant risk for heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is high.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

The large capacity septic system represents the greatest risk for synthetic organic chemicals to the well.

Sampling has not detected synthetic organic chemicals in this water system.

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

Other Organic Chemicals

The large capacity septic system represents the greatest risk for other organic chemicals to the well.

Sampling has not detected other organic chemicals in this water system.

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

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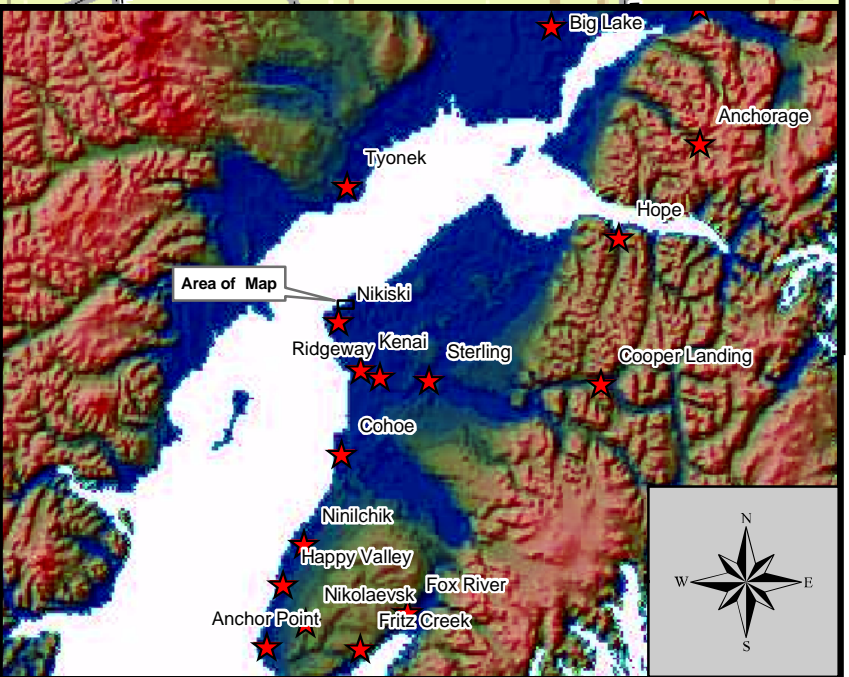
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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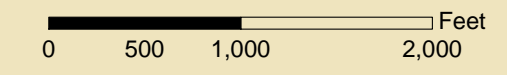
APPENDIX A

Offshore Systems Kenai Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map 1)



Map 1-Offshore Systems Kenai-Drinking Water Protection Area

PWSID: 244997.001 and 244997.002



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Data Sources:
 Kenai Borough: Roads and parcels
 63,000 Topographic map: USGS
 Potential Sources of Contamination: ADEC

Legend	
	Class A Public Water System
	Zone A Protection Area
	Zone B Protection Area
	Zone C Protection Area
	Zone D Protection Area
	Roads
	Rivers and Streams
	Water

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Offshore Systems Kenai (Tables 1-7)

Table 1

**Contaminant Source Inventory for
Offshore Systems Kenai**

PWSID 244997.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Map Number	Comments
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	2	New drainfield
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-2	A	2	Old drainfield
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-3	A	2	Zone A has 3 roads identified. Assumed paved.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	C	2	Zone C has 9 residential acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-4	C	2	Zone C has 1 residential septic system identified.

Table 2

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Offshore Systems Kenai
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

PWSID 244997.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Map Number	Comments
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	High	2	New drainfield
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-3	A	Low	2	Zone A has 3 roads identified. Assumed paved.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	C	Low	2	Zone C has 9 residential acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-4	C	Low	2	Zone C has 1 residential septic system identified.

Table 3

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Offshore Systems Kenai
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

PWSID 244997.001

<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>
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	High	2	New drainfield
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-3	A	Low	2	Zone A has 3 roads identified. Assumed paved.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	C	Low	2	Zone C has 9 residential acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-4	C	Low	2	Zone C has 1 residential septic system identified.

Table 4

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Offshore Systems Kenai
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 244997.001

<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>
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	2	New drainfield
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-3	A	Low	2	Zone A has 3 roads identified. Assumed paved.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	C	Low	2	Zone C has 9 residential acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-4	C	Low	2	Zone C has 1 residential septic system identified.

Table 5

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Offshore Systems Kenai
Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals*

PWSID 244997.001

<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>
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	2	New drainfield
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-3	A	Low	2	Zone A has 3 roads identified. Assumed paved.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	C	Low	2	Zone C has 9 residential acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-4	C	Low	2	Zone C has 1 residential septic system identified.

Table 6

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Offshore Systems Kenai
Sources of Synthetic Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 244997.001

<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>
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	2	New drainfield
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	C	Low	2	Zone C has 9 residential acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-4	C	Low	2	Zone C has 1 residential septic system identified.

Table 7

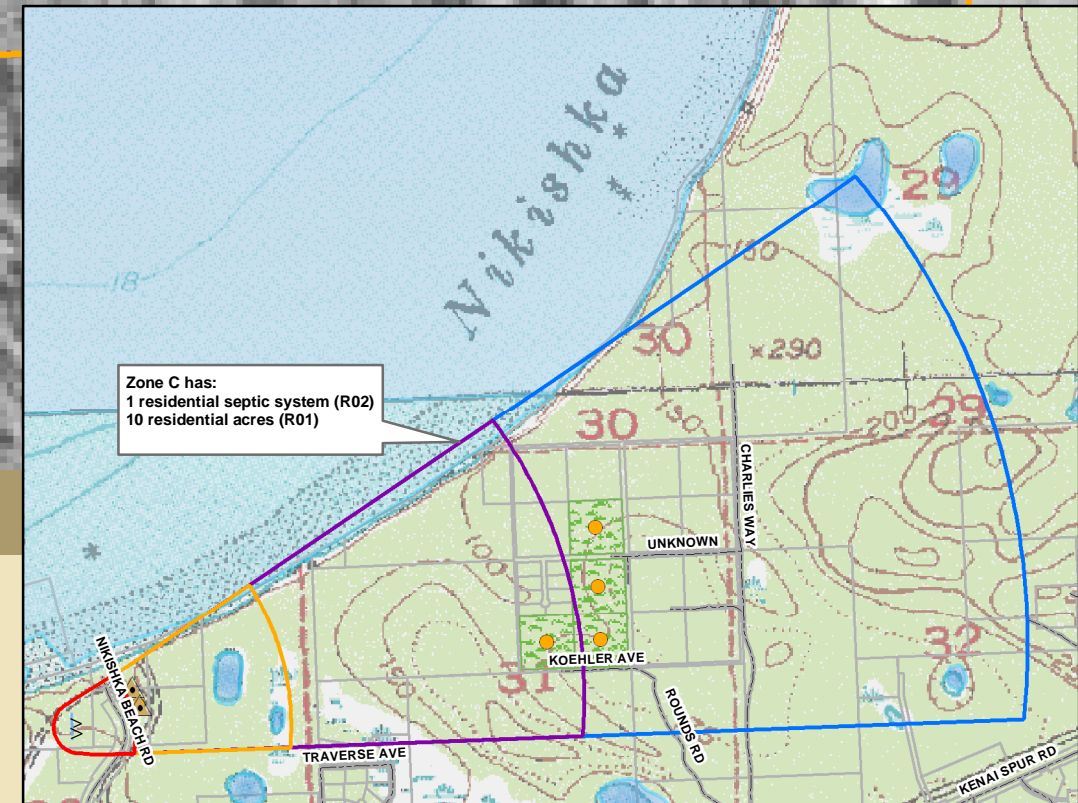
*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Offshore Systems Kenai
Sources of Other Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 244997.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Map Number	Comments
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	A	Low	2	New drainfield
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1-3	A	Low	2	Zone A has 3 roads identified. Assumed paved.
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	C	Low	2	Zone C has 9 residential acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-4	C	Low	2	Zone C has 1 residential septic system identified.

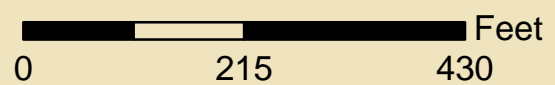
APPENDIX C

Offshore Systems Kenai Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map 2)



Map 2-Kenai Offshore Systems: Potential Sources of Contamination

PWSID: 244997.001 and 244997.002



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Data Sources:
 Roads and parcels: Kenai Borough
 Aerial Photo: USGS and Microsoft Terraserver
 Potential Sources of Contamination: ADEC

	PWSID 244997.001		Injection wells (Class V) Septic System (D10)		Roads
	PWSID 244997.002		Septic systems (R02)		Water
	Zone A Protection Area Lana		Residential Area (R02)		Rivers and Streams
	Zone B Protection Area Lana		Parcels		Unknown
	Zone C Protection Area Lana				
	Zone D Protection Area Lana				

APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for Offshore Systems Kenai Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1-14)

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002

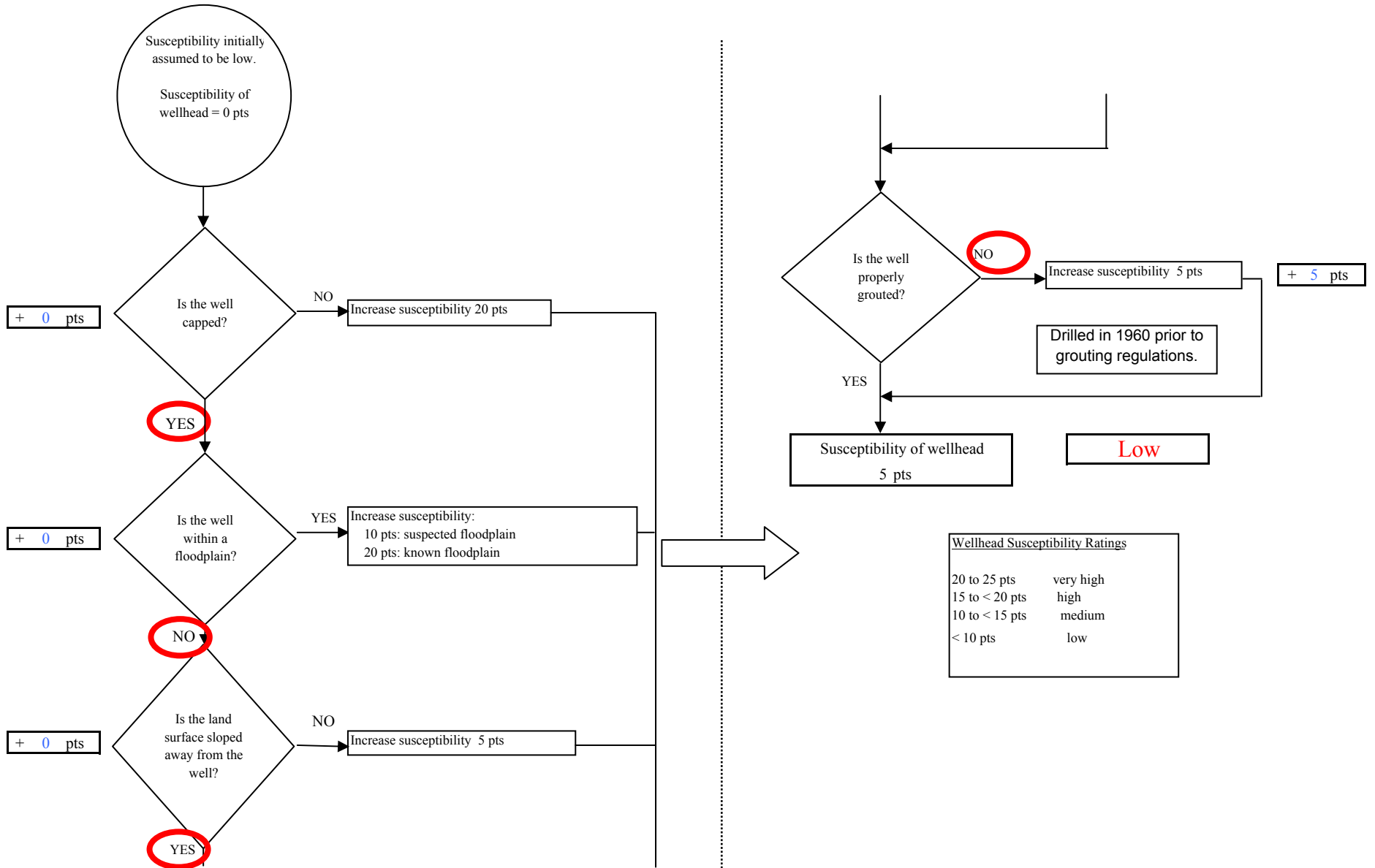


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002

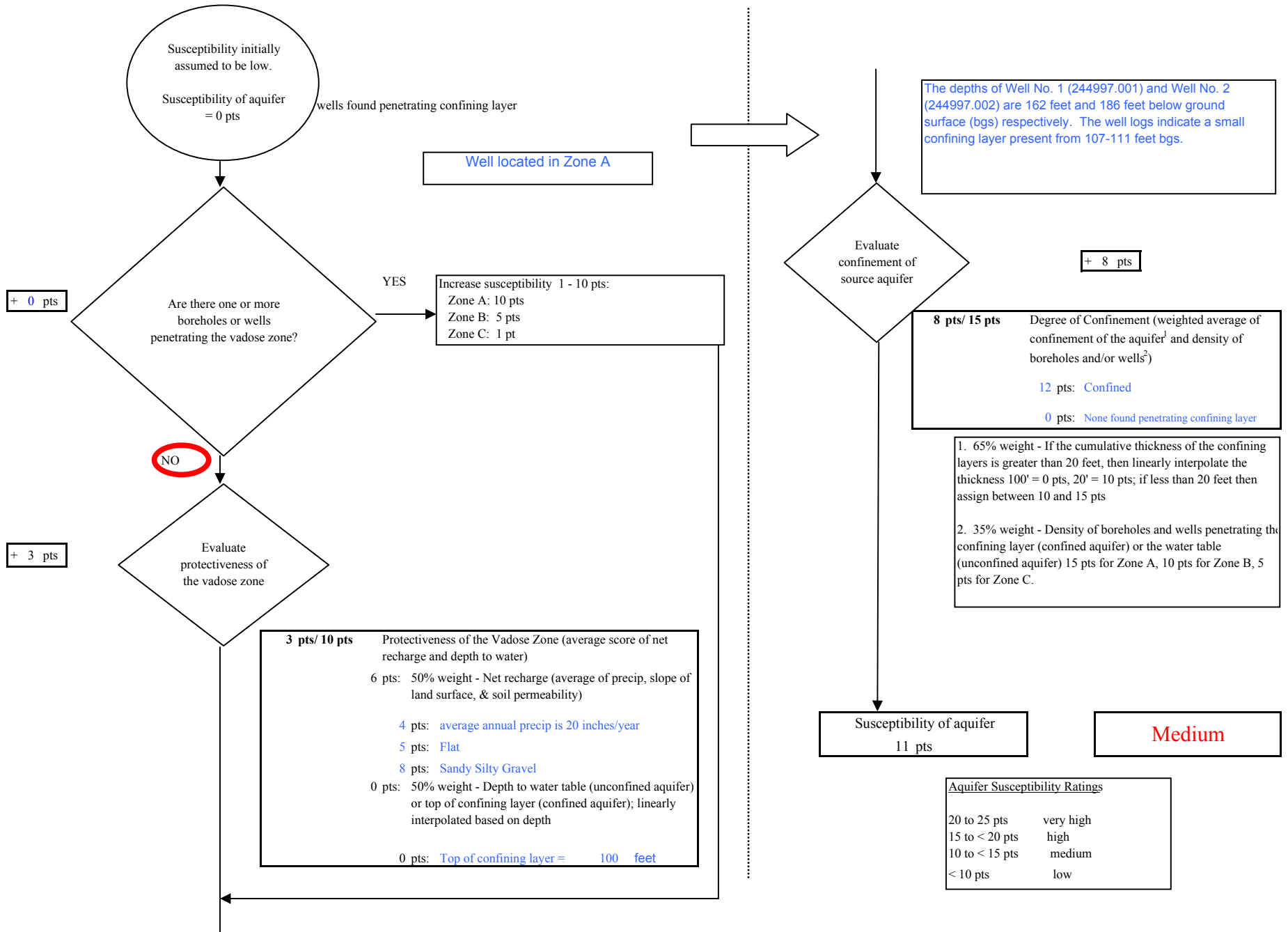
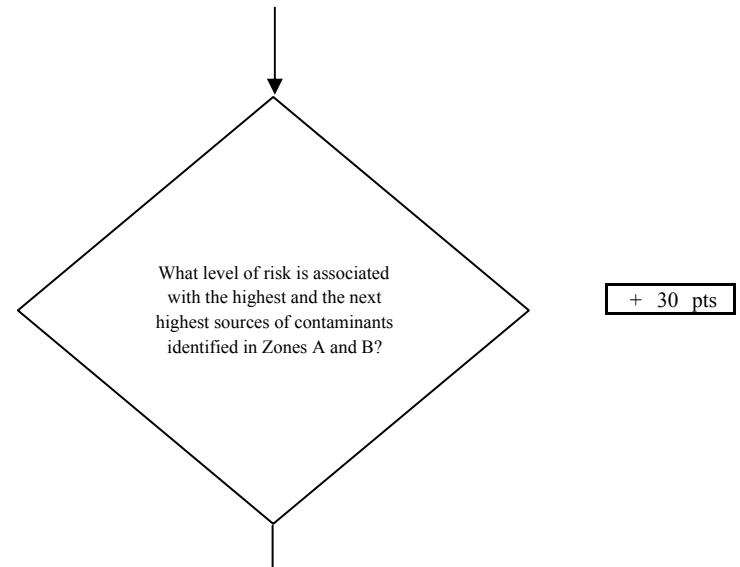
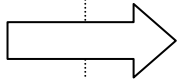
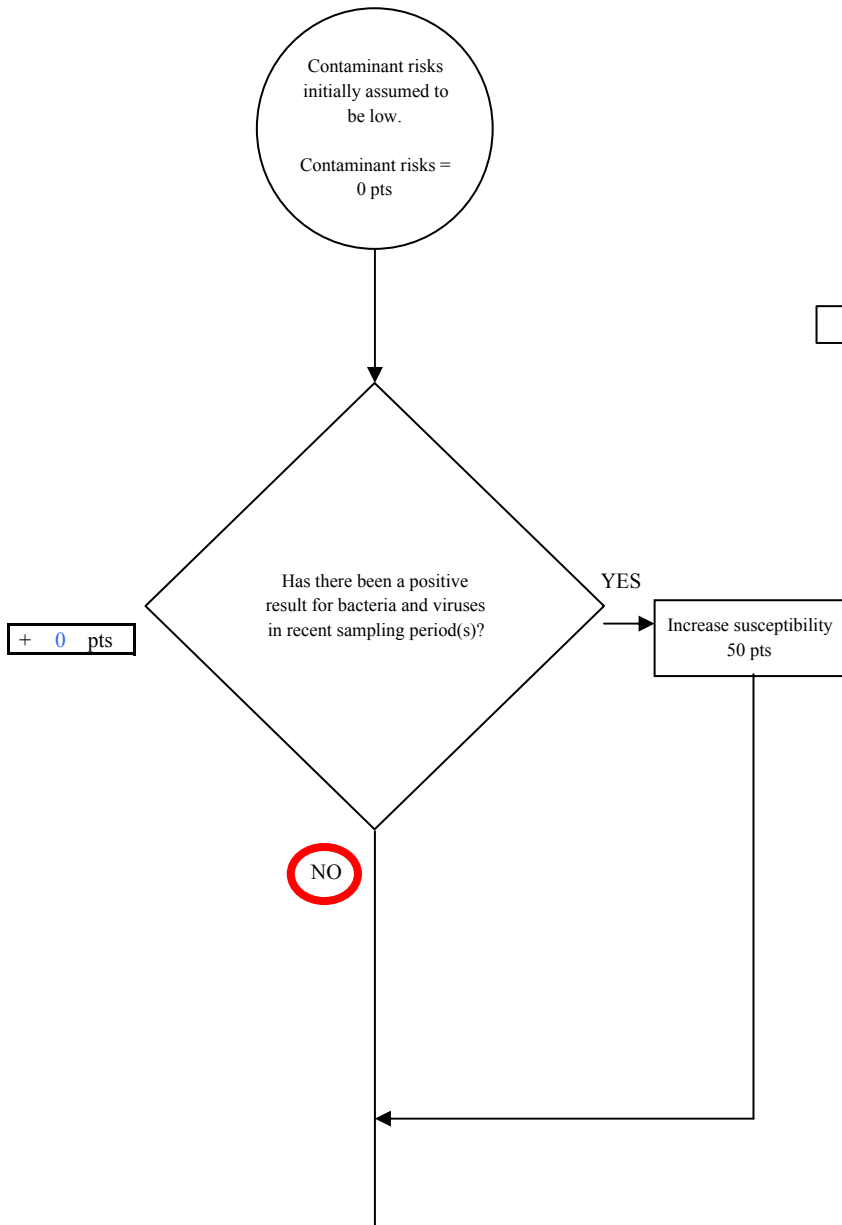


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Bacteria & Viruses



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

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

Matrix Score 30

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

Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Bacteria & Viruses

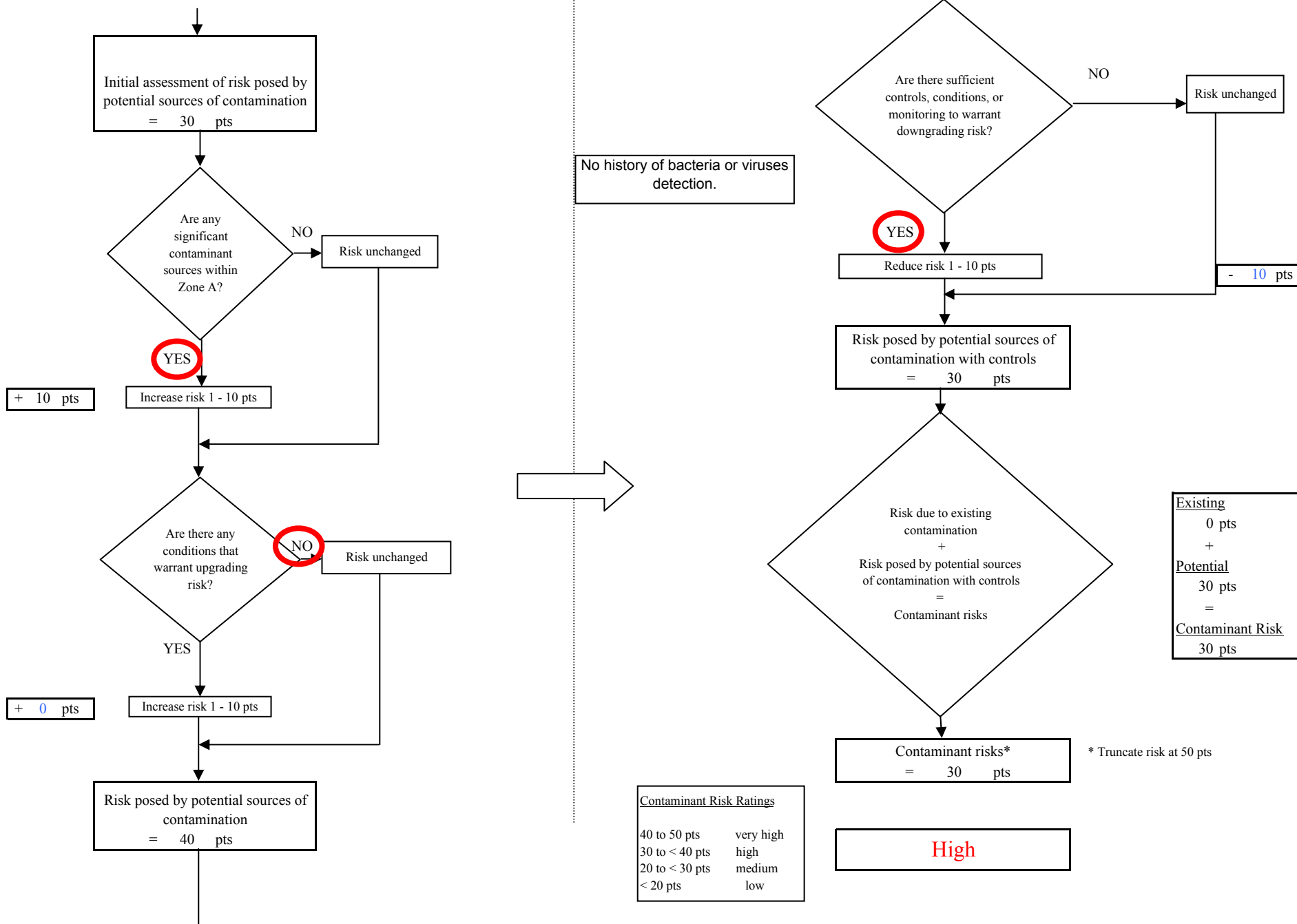


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Bacteria & Viruses

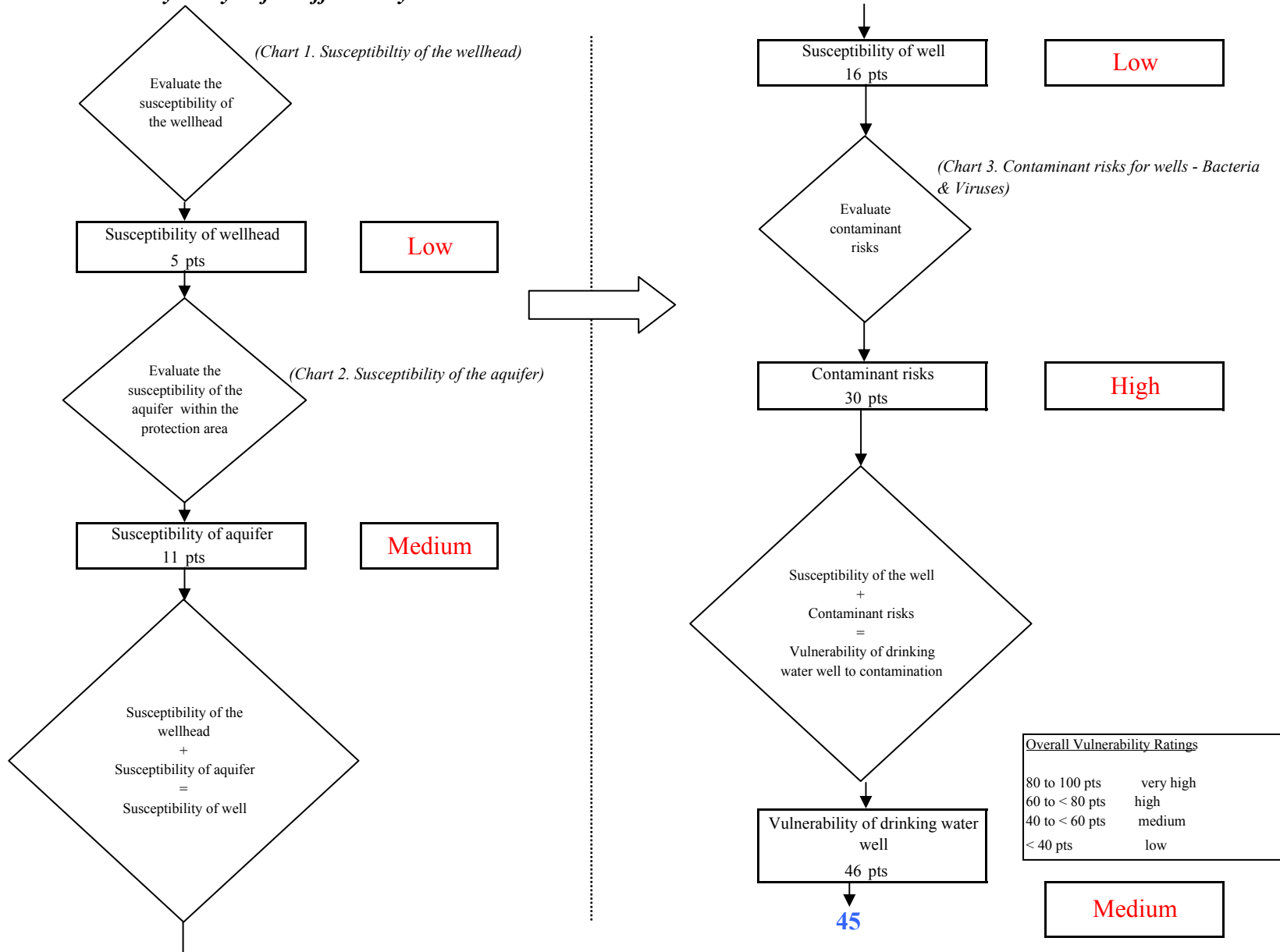


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Nitrates and Nitrites

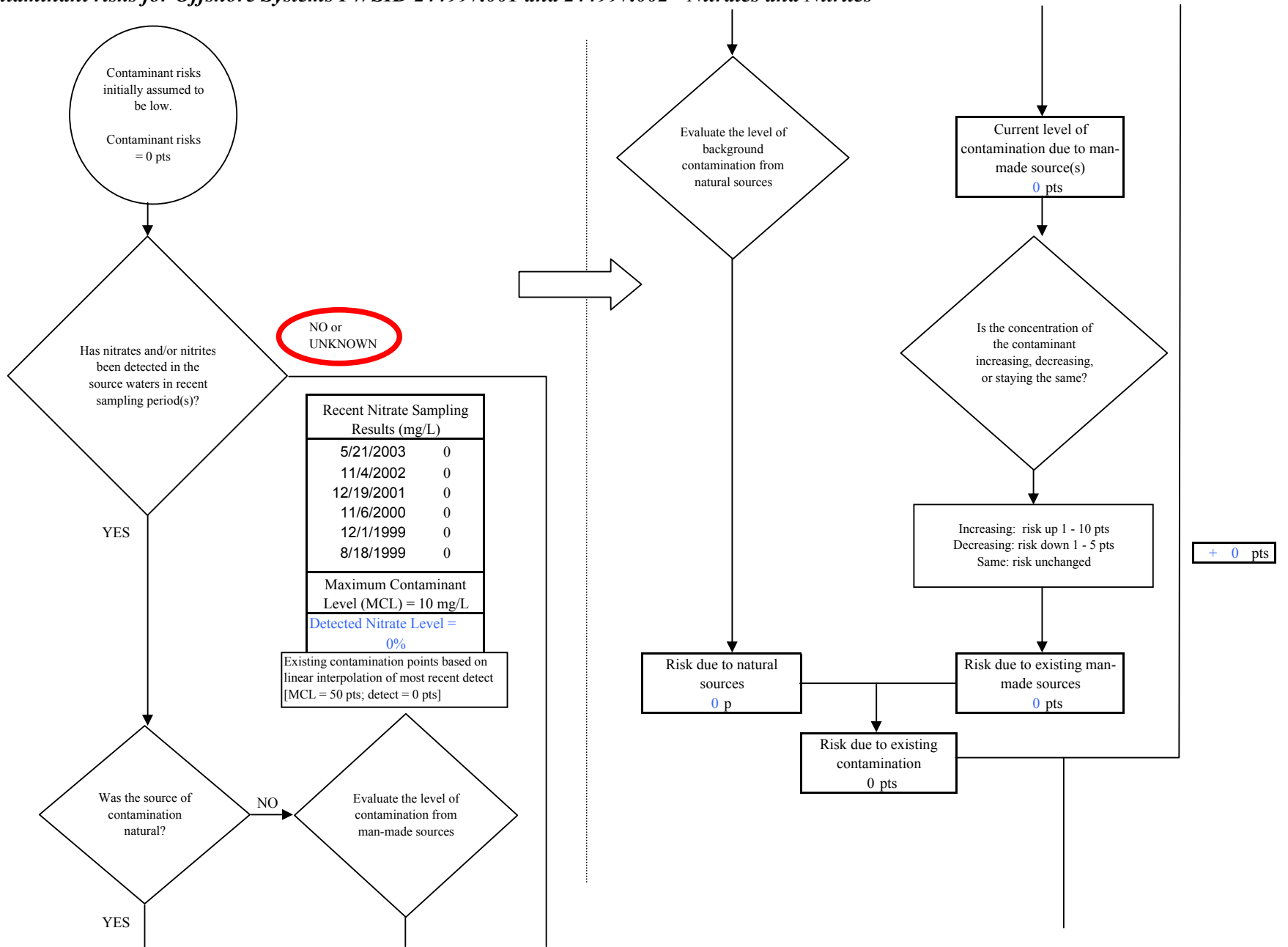


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Nitrates and Nitrites

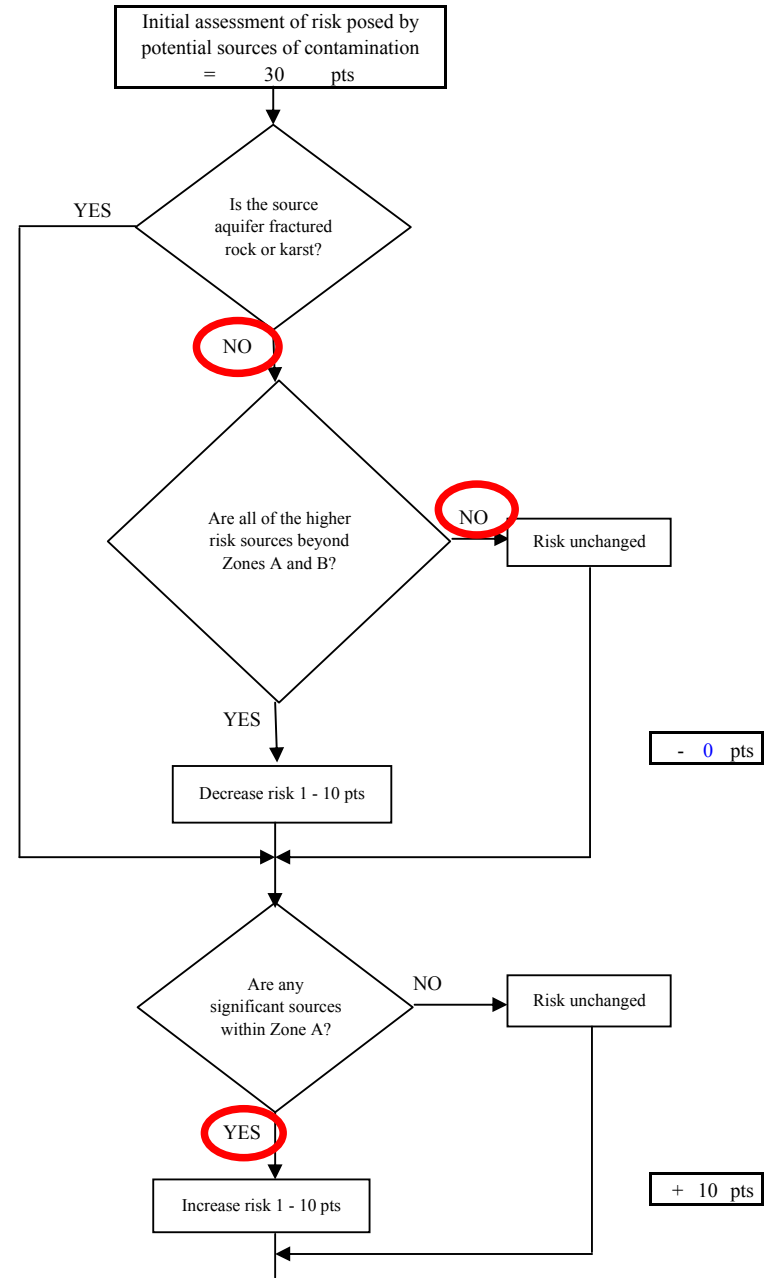
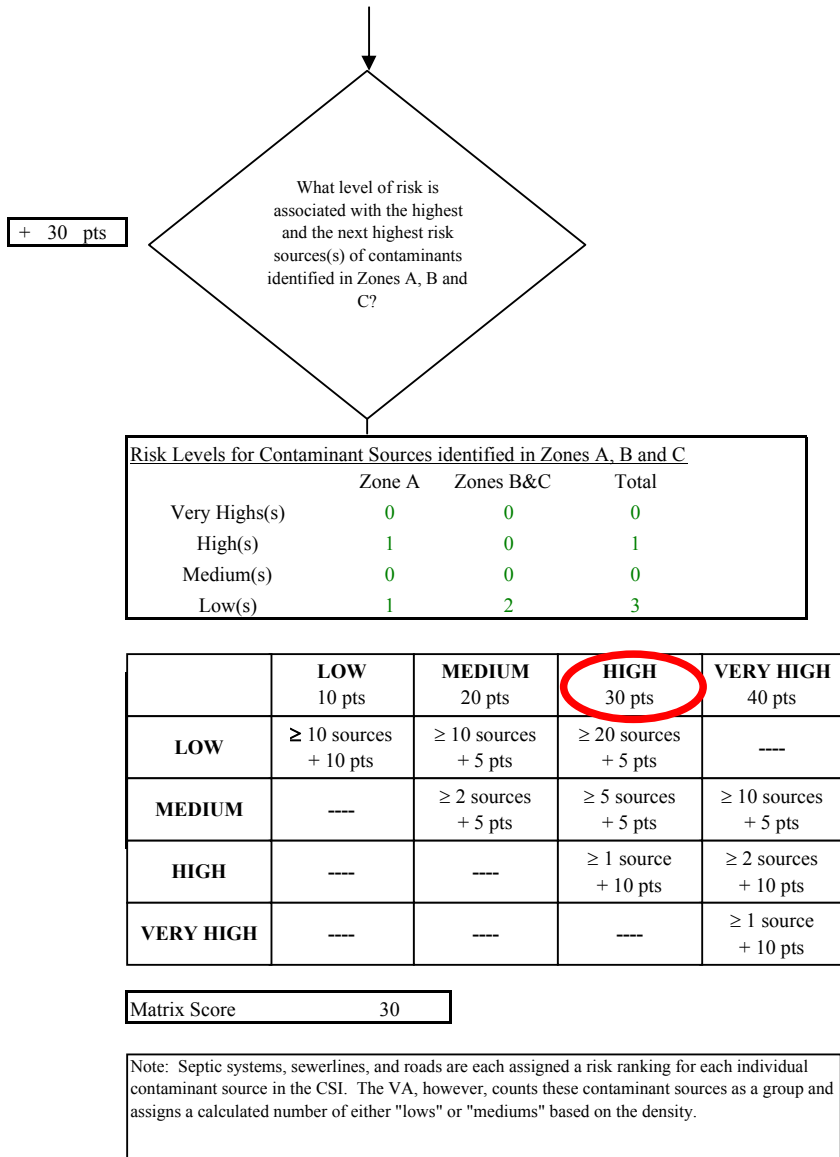


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Nitrates and Nitrites

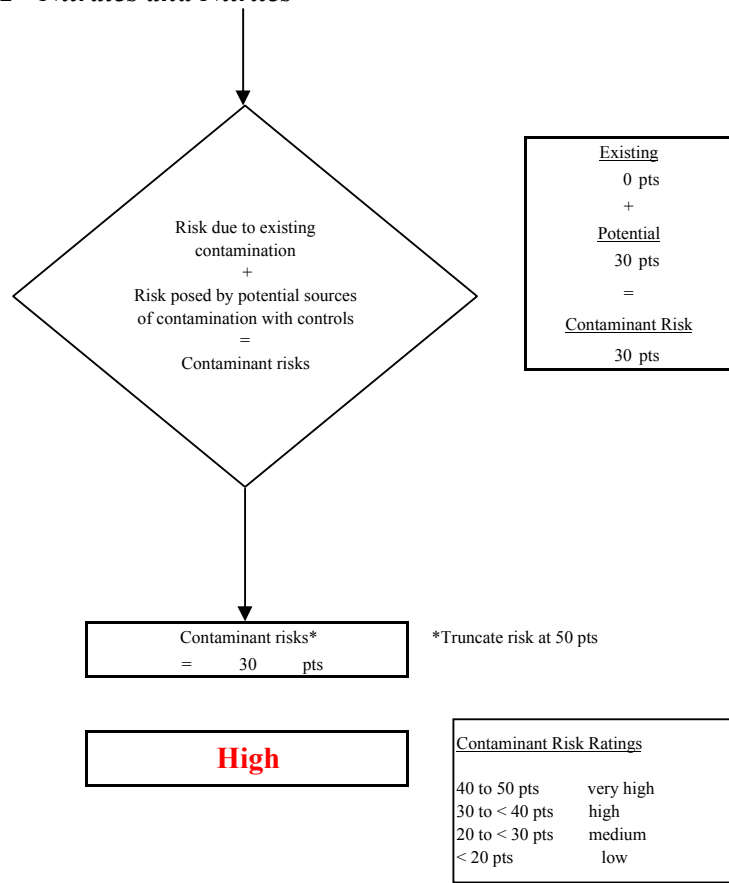
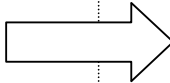
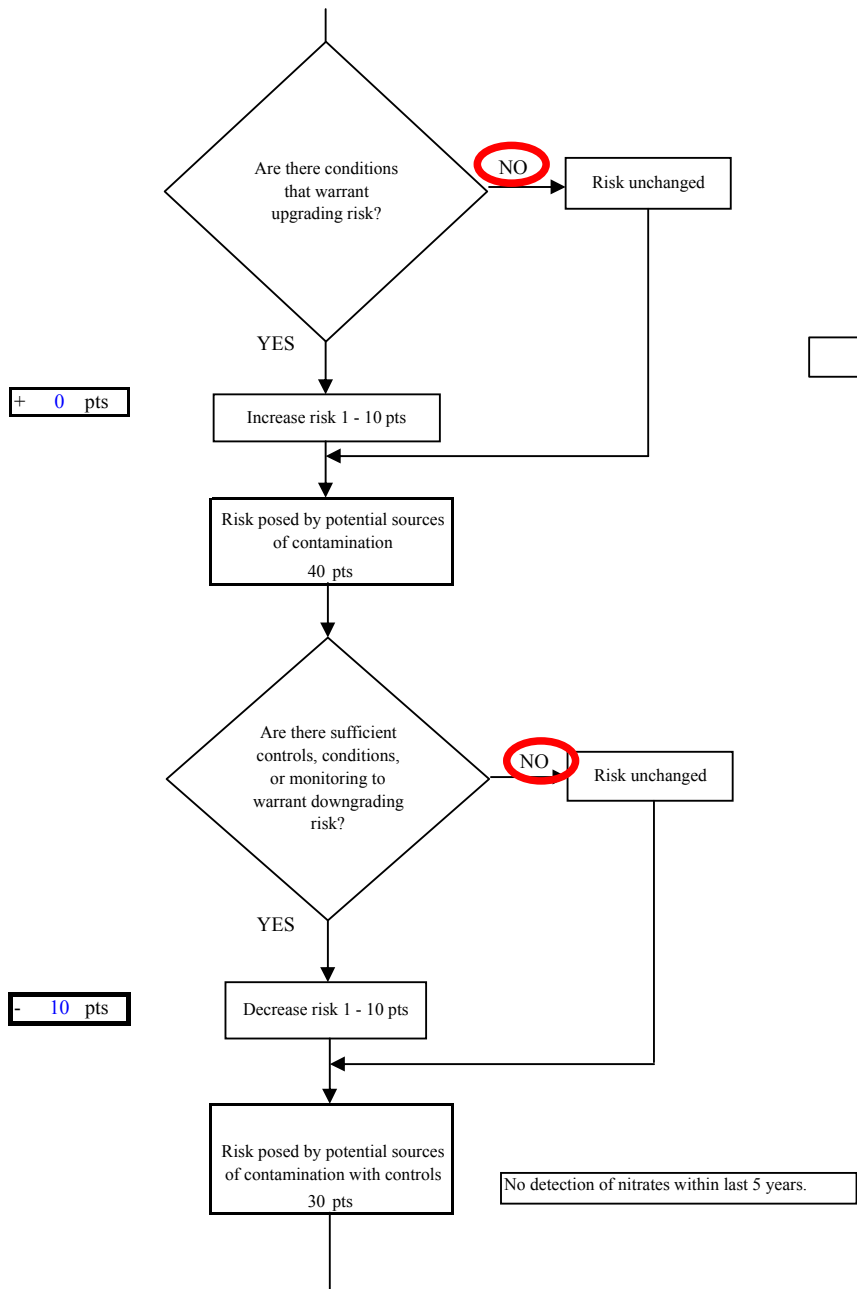


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Nitrates and Nitrites

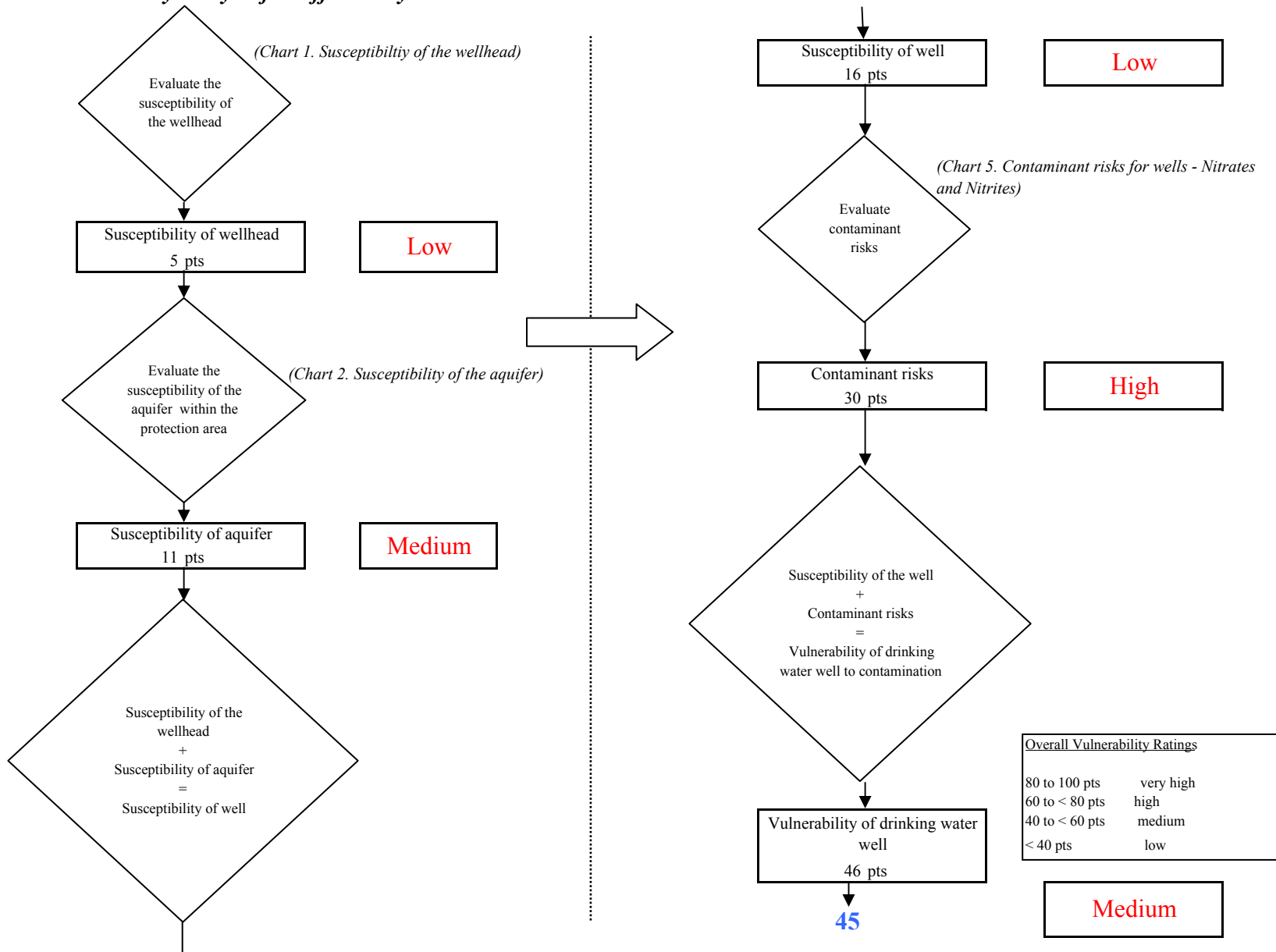


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Volatile Organic Chemicals

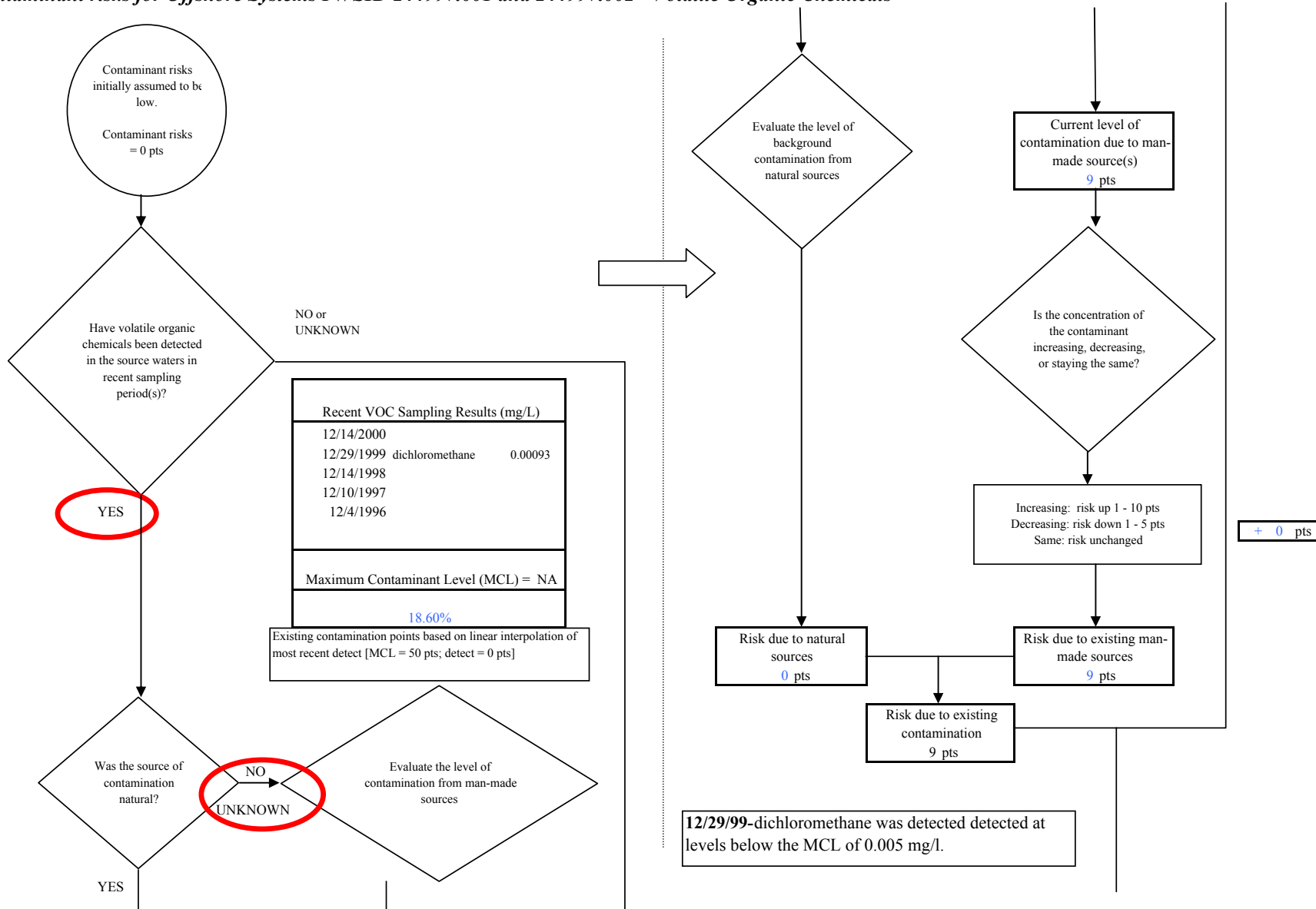


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Volatile Organic Chemicals

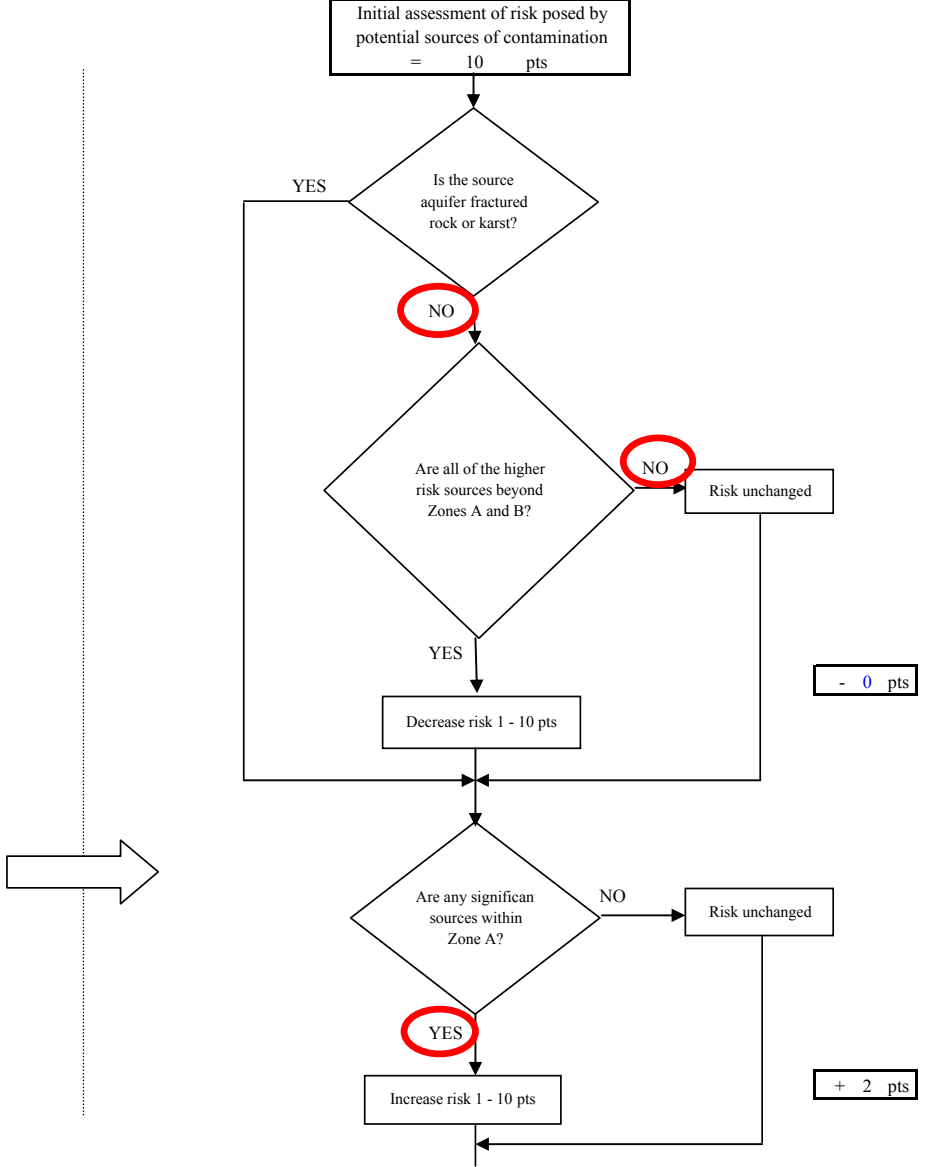
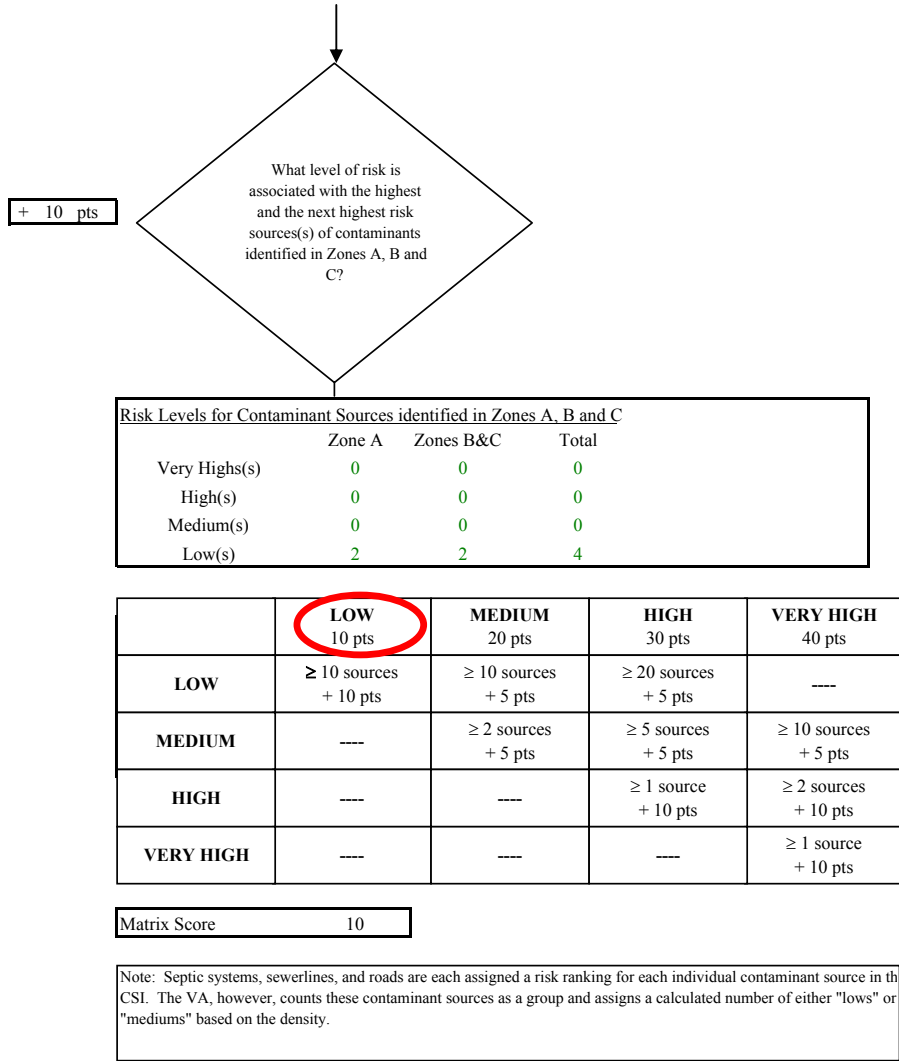


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Volatile Organic Chemicals

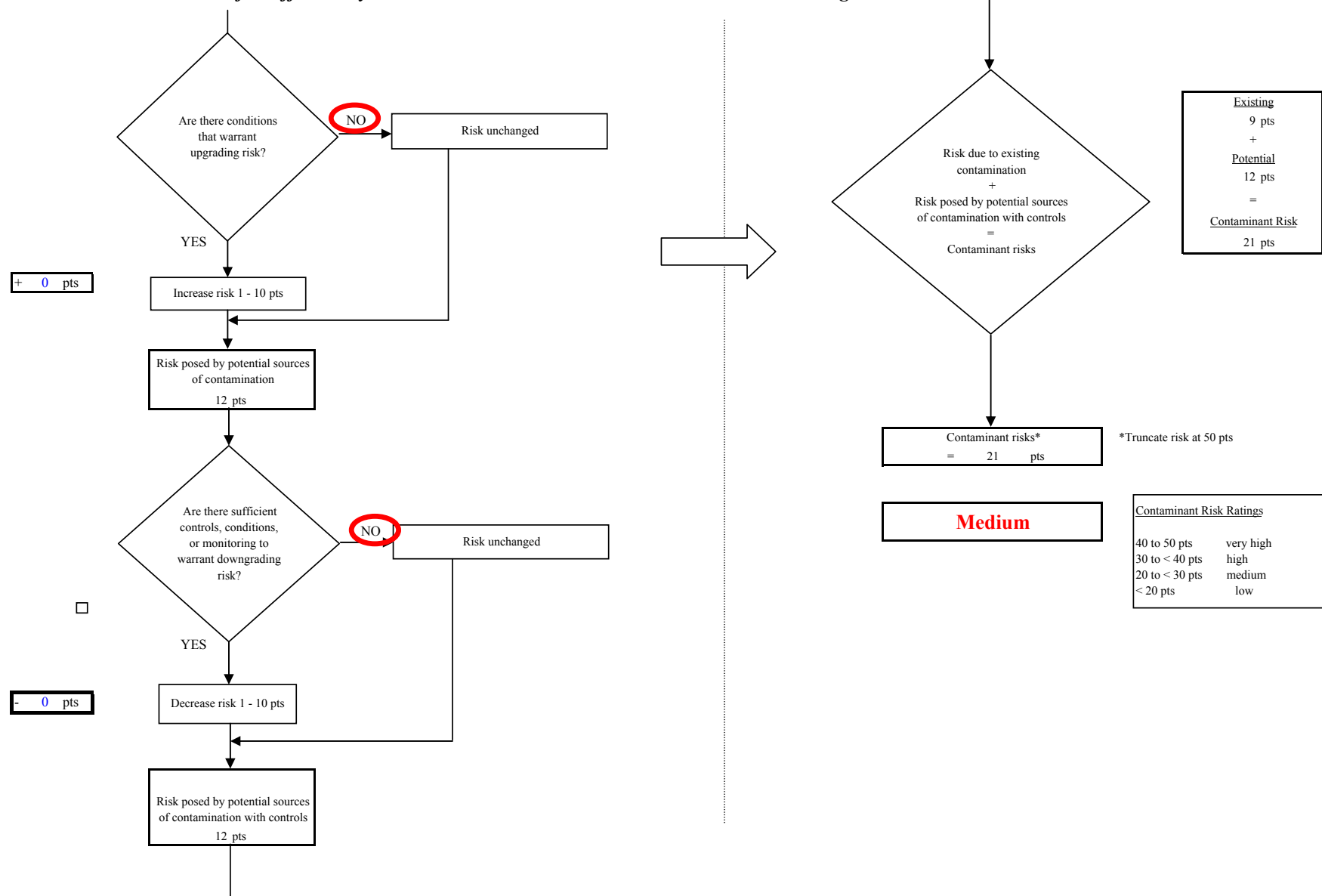


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Volatile Organic Chemicals

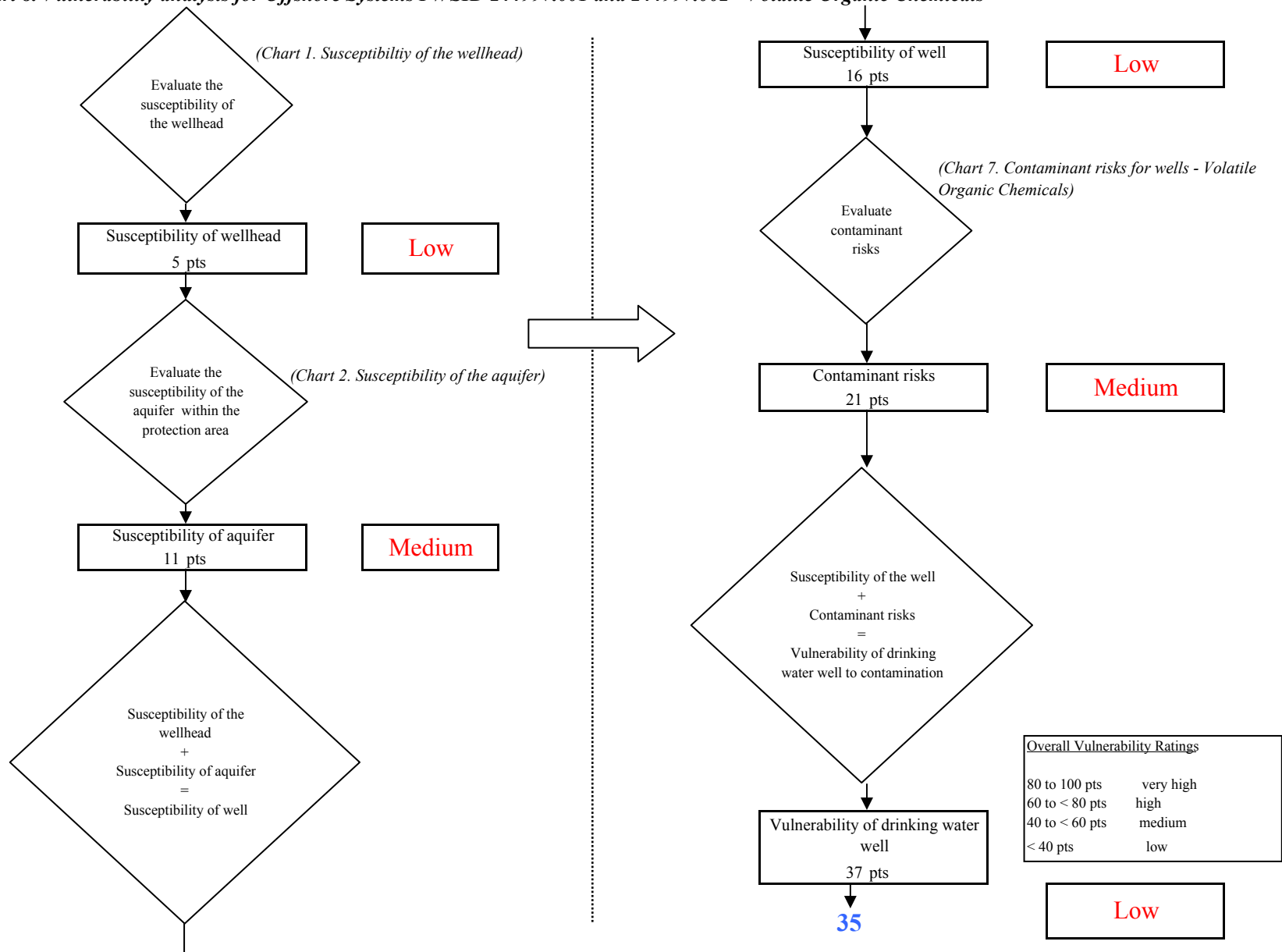


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

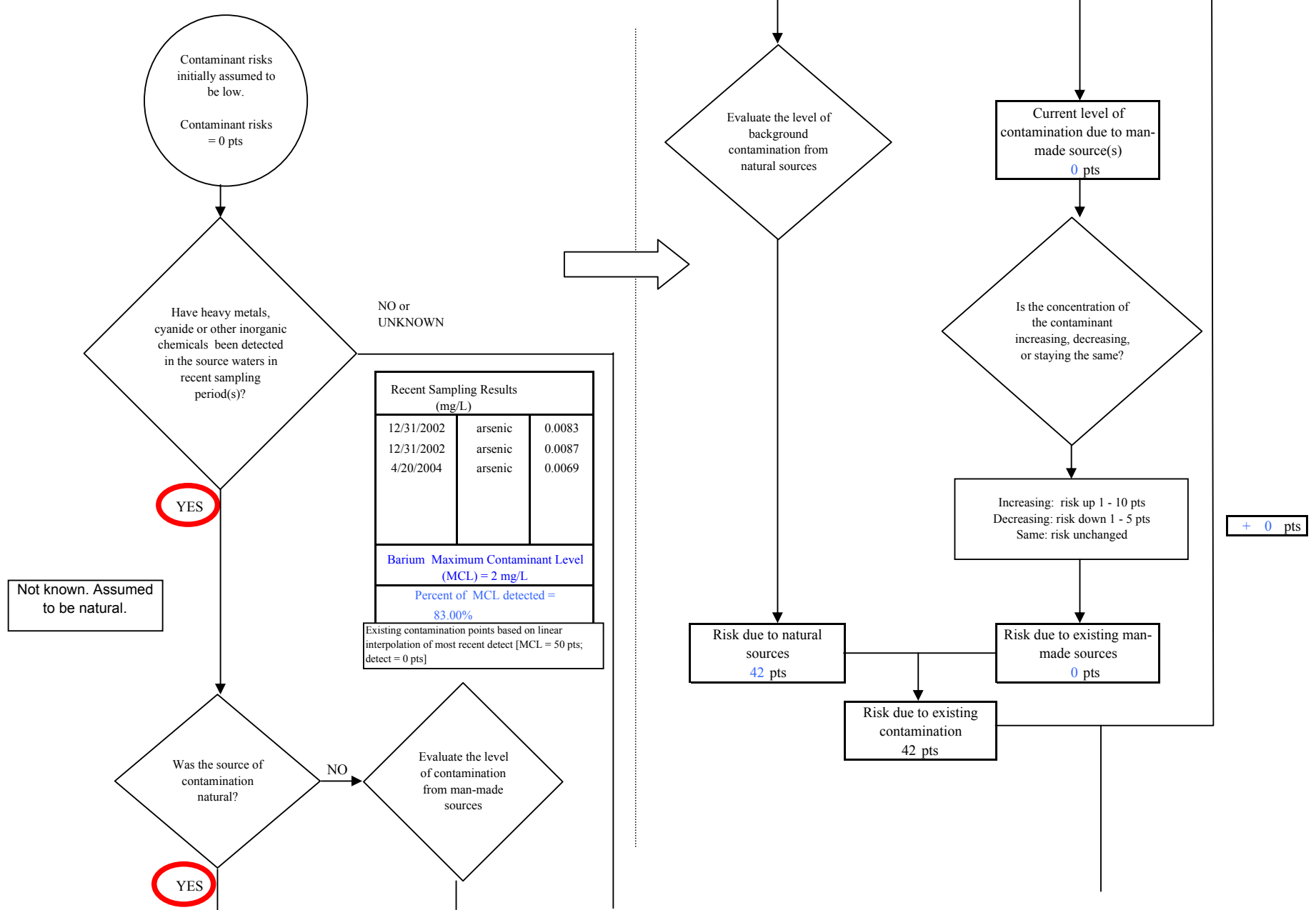


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

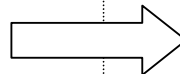
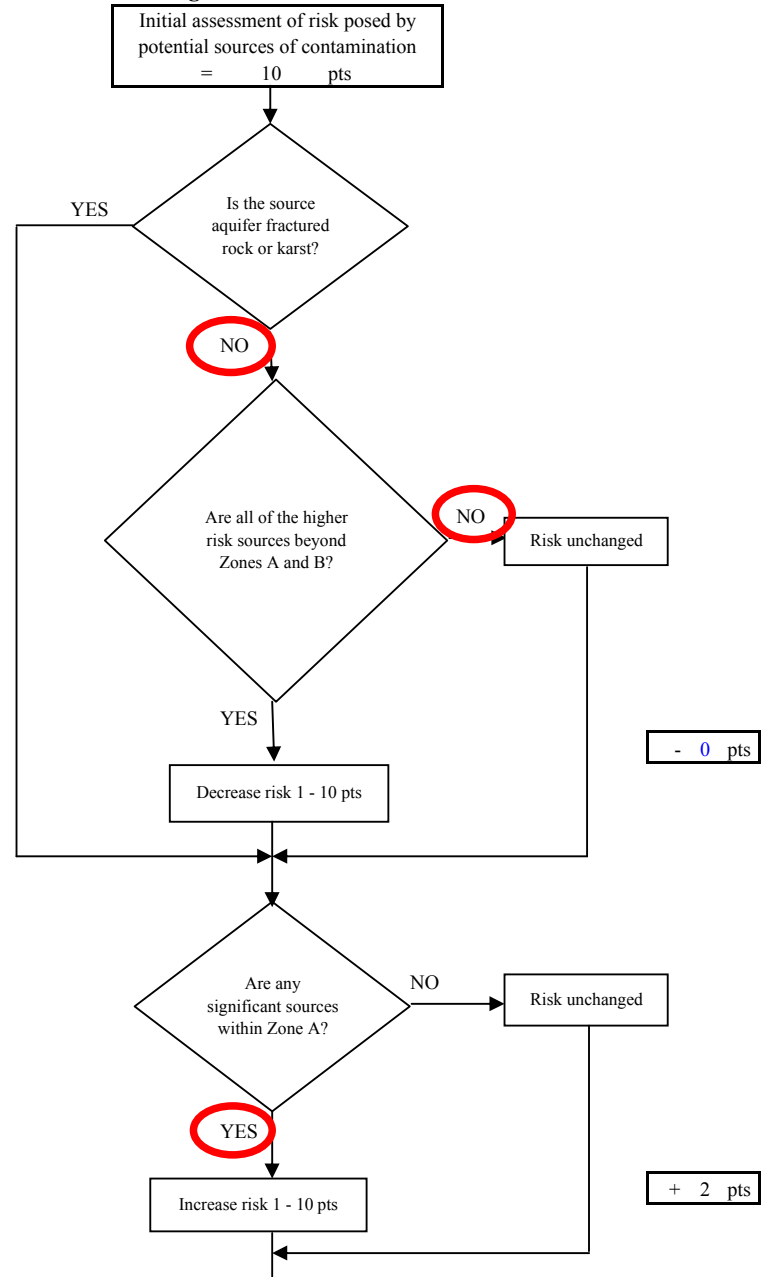
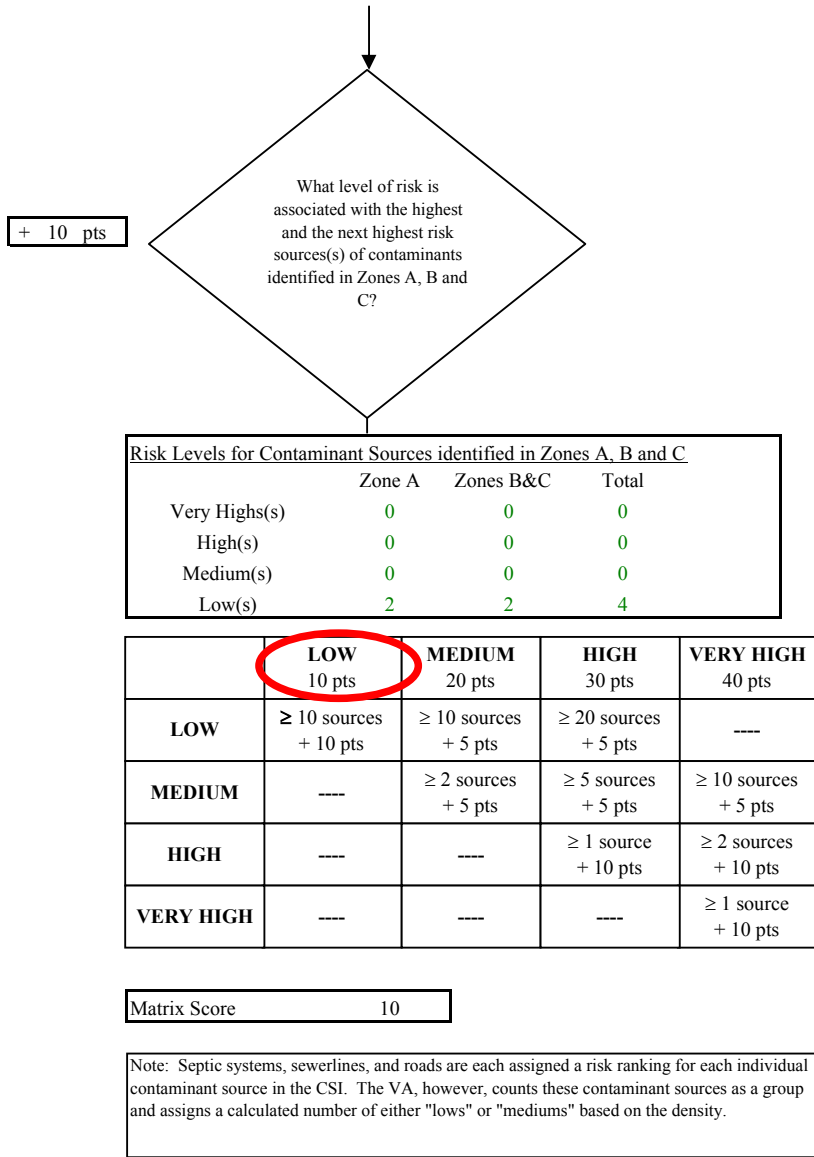


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

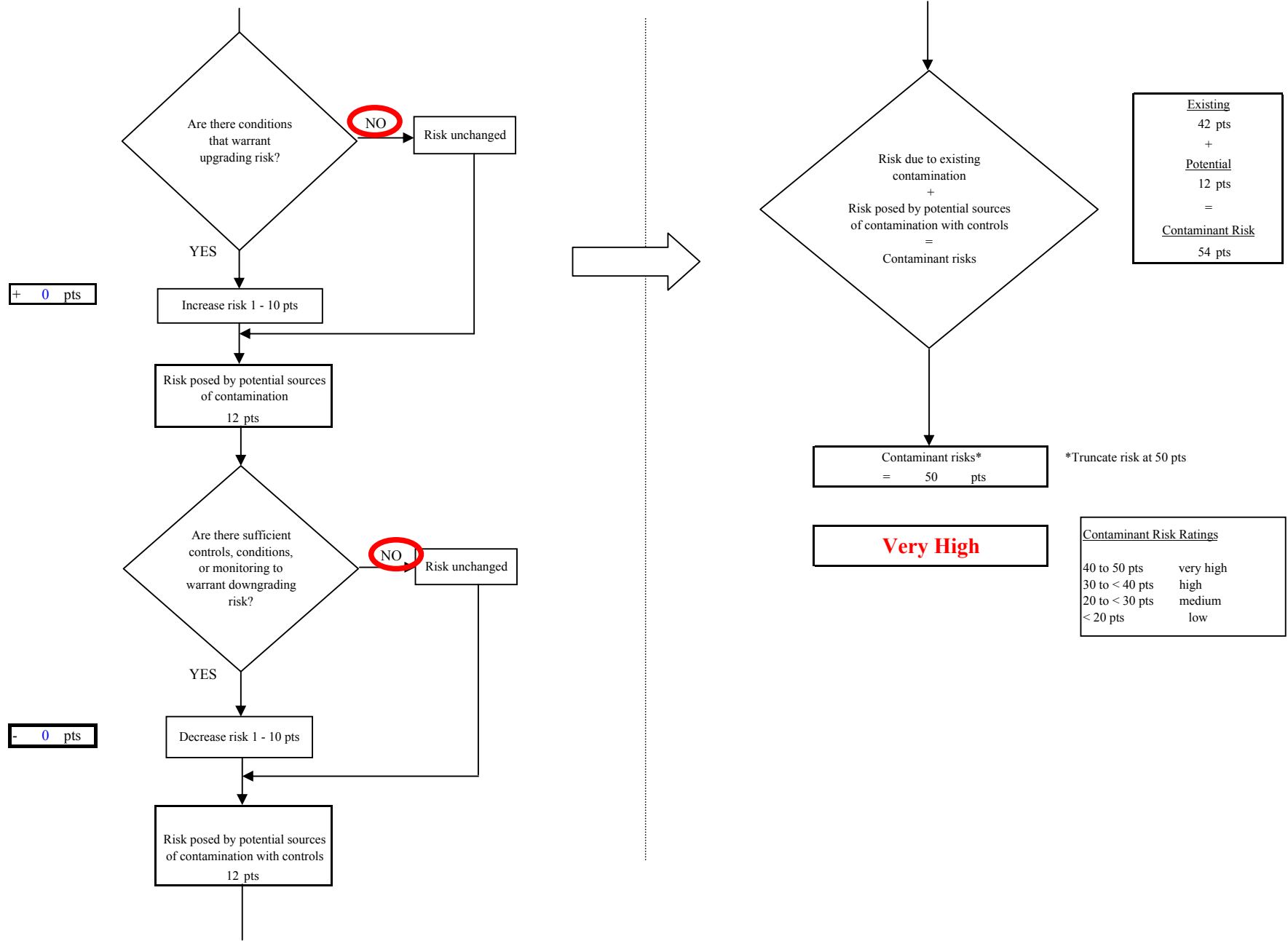


Chart 10. Vulnerability analysis for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

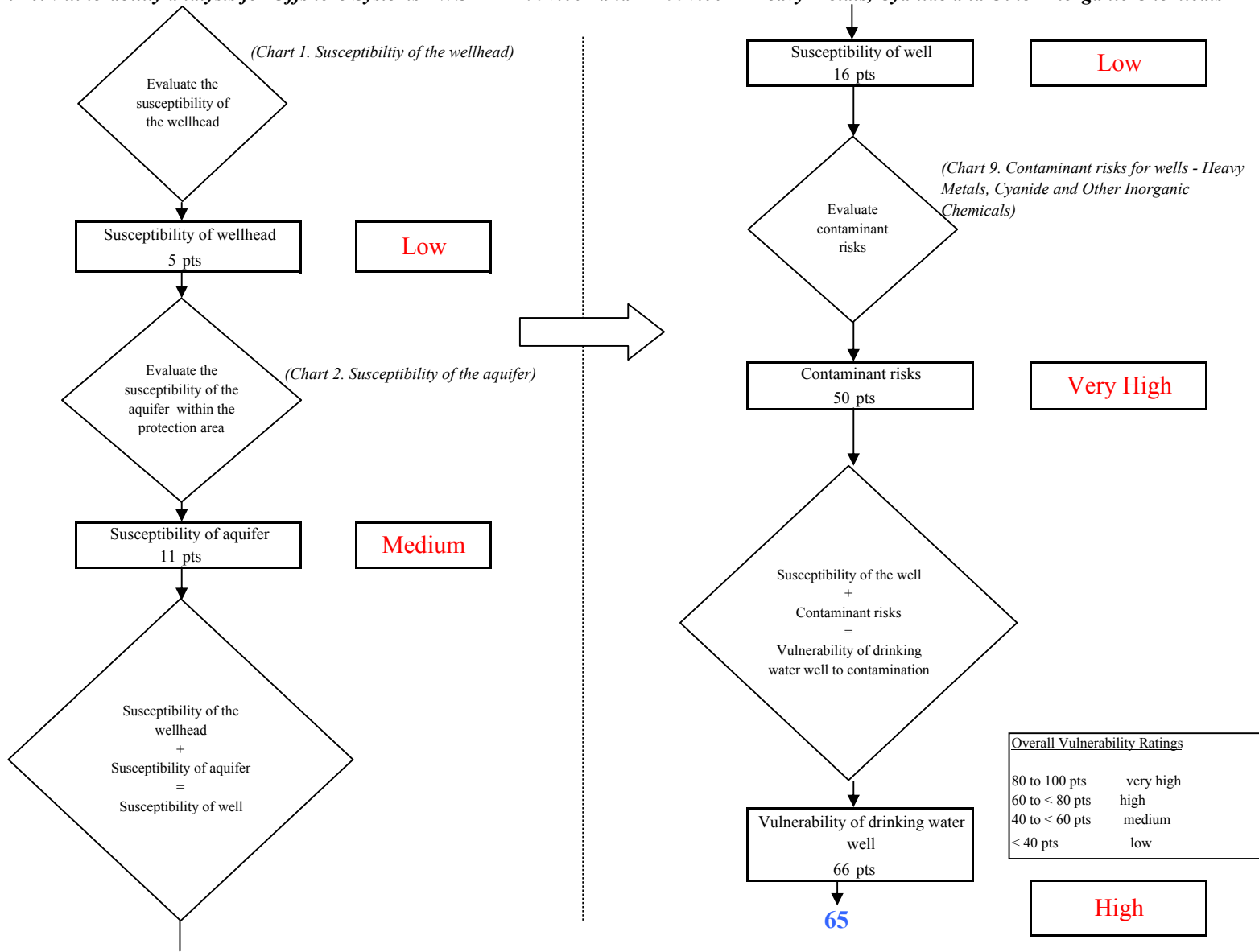


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

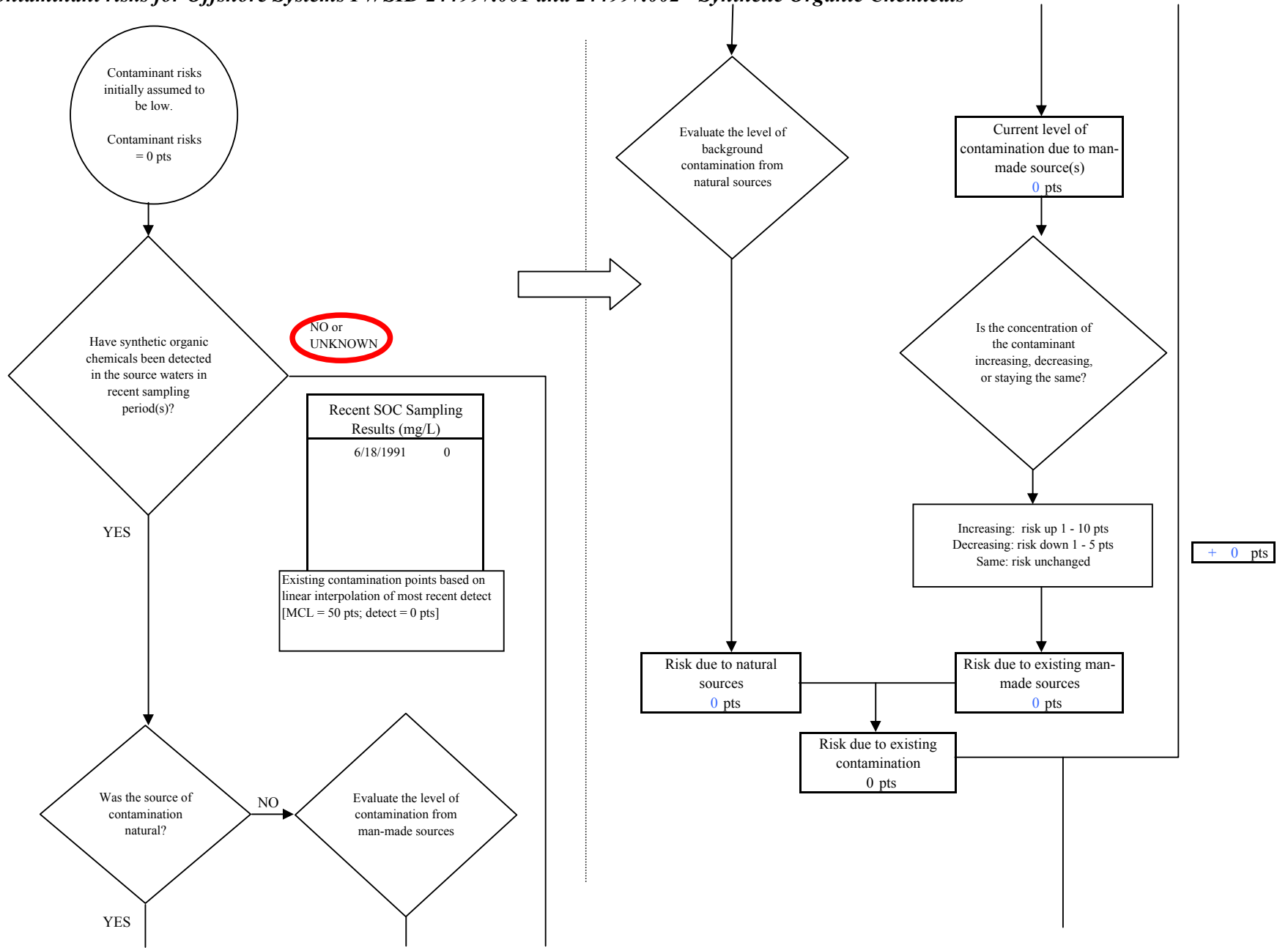


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

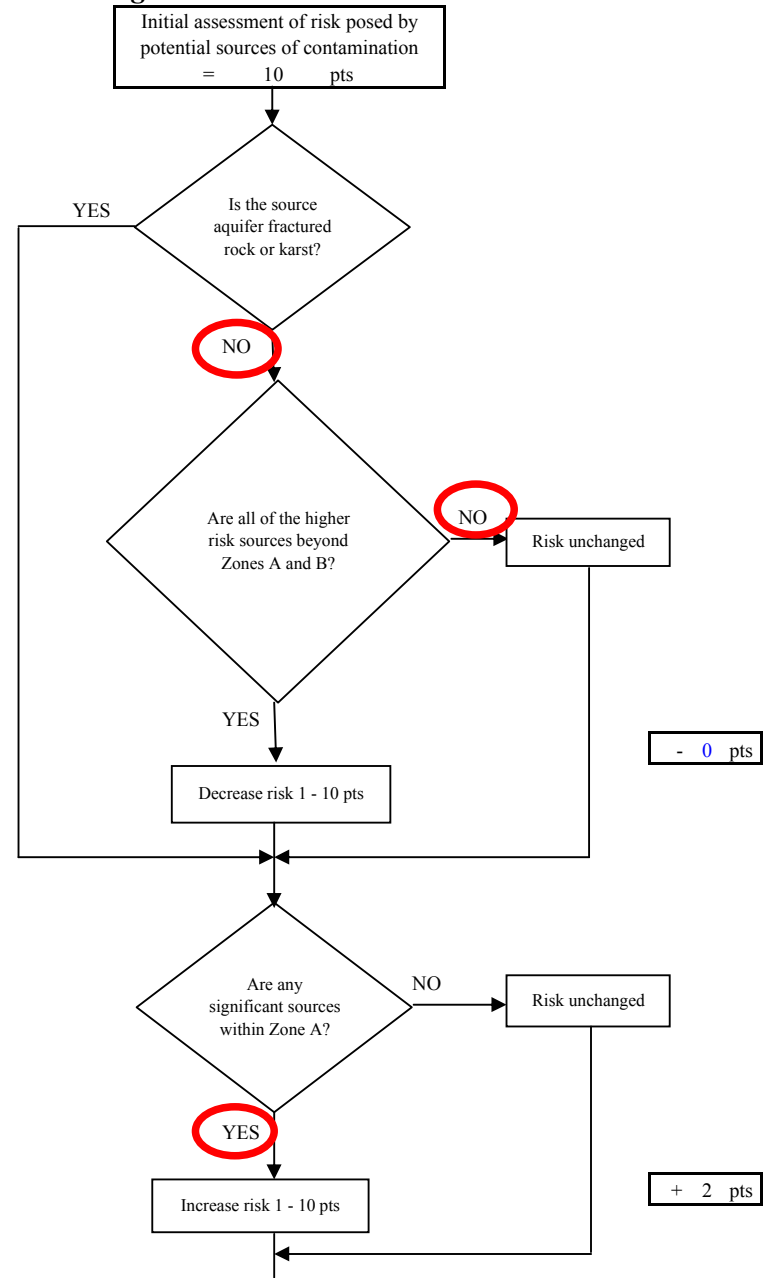
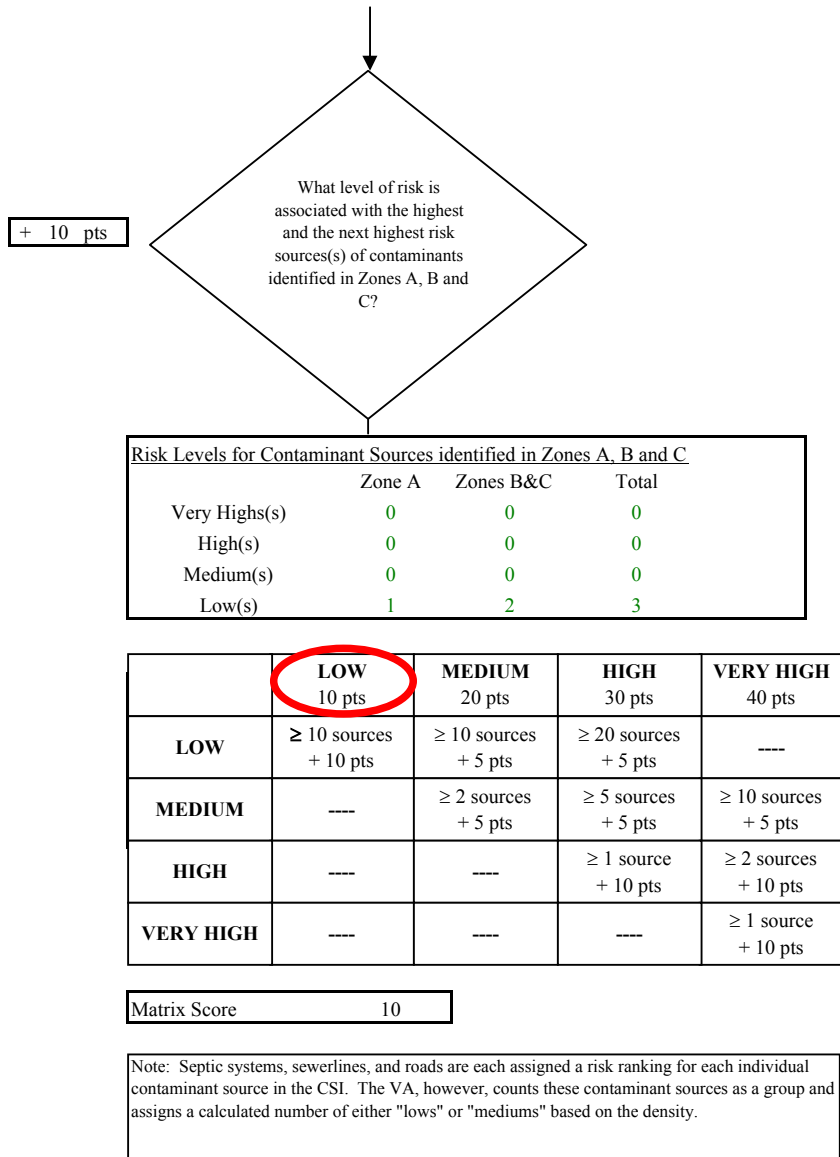


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

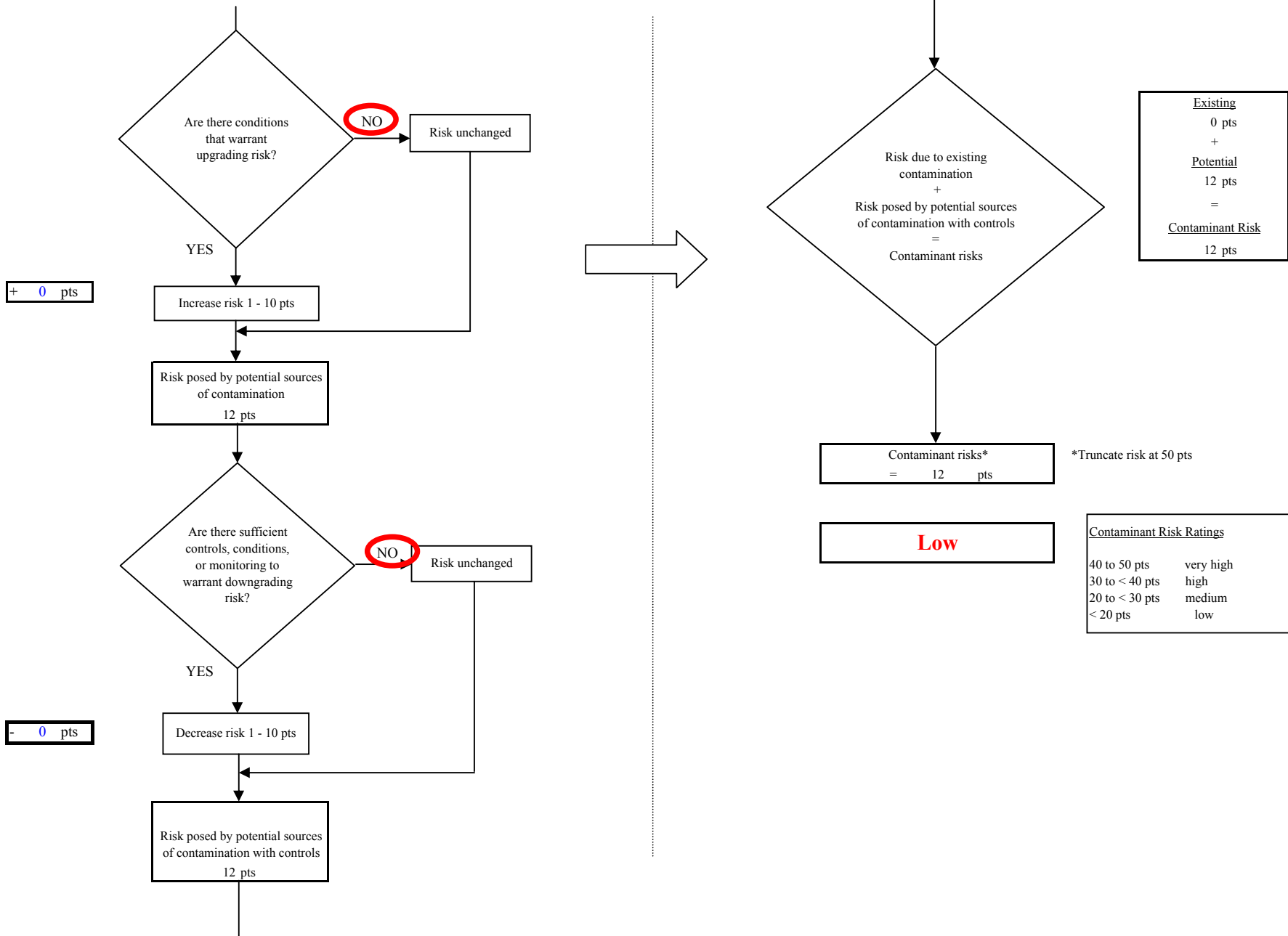


Chart 12. Vulnerability analysis for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

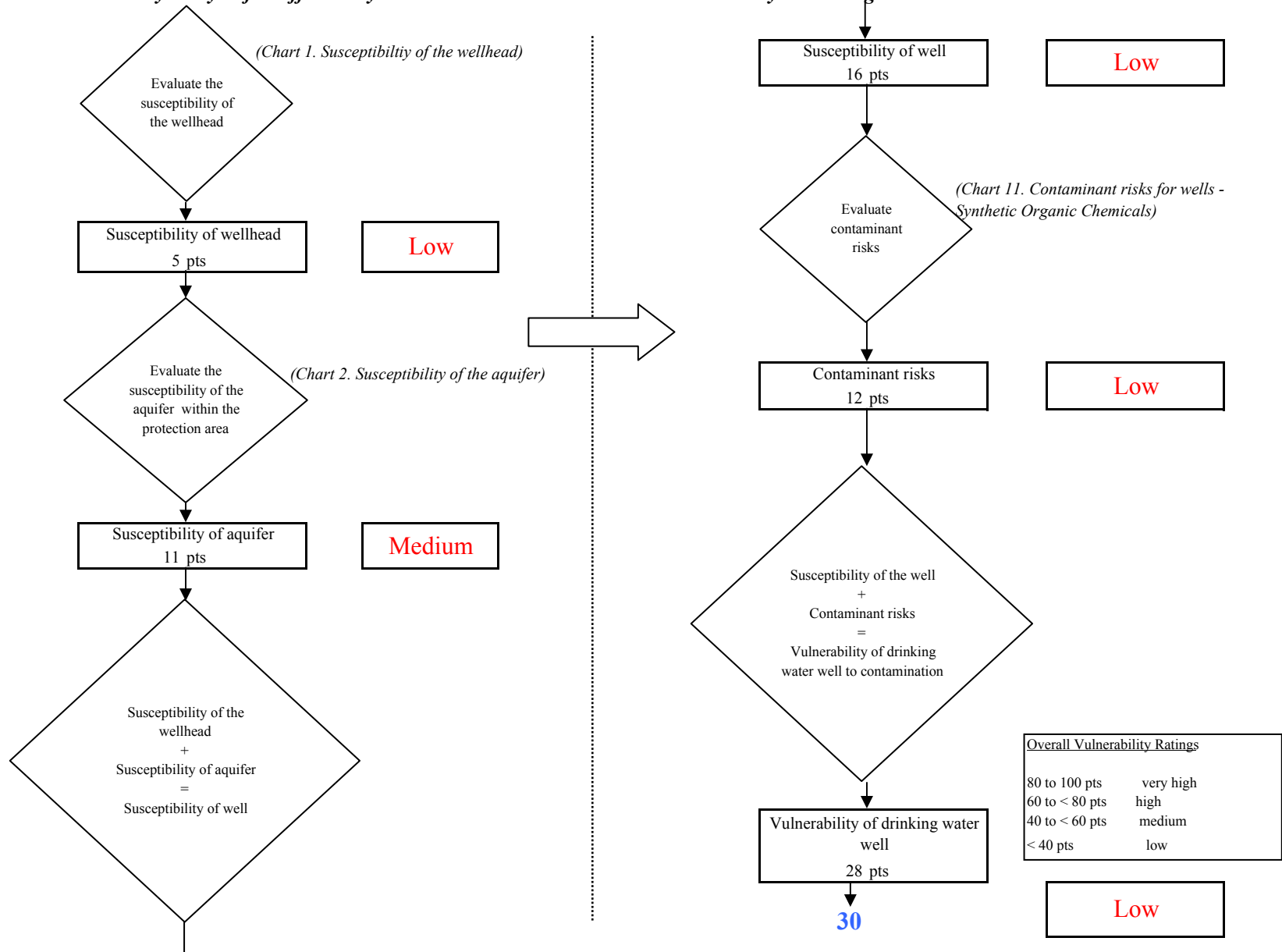


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Other Organic Chemicals

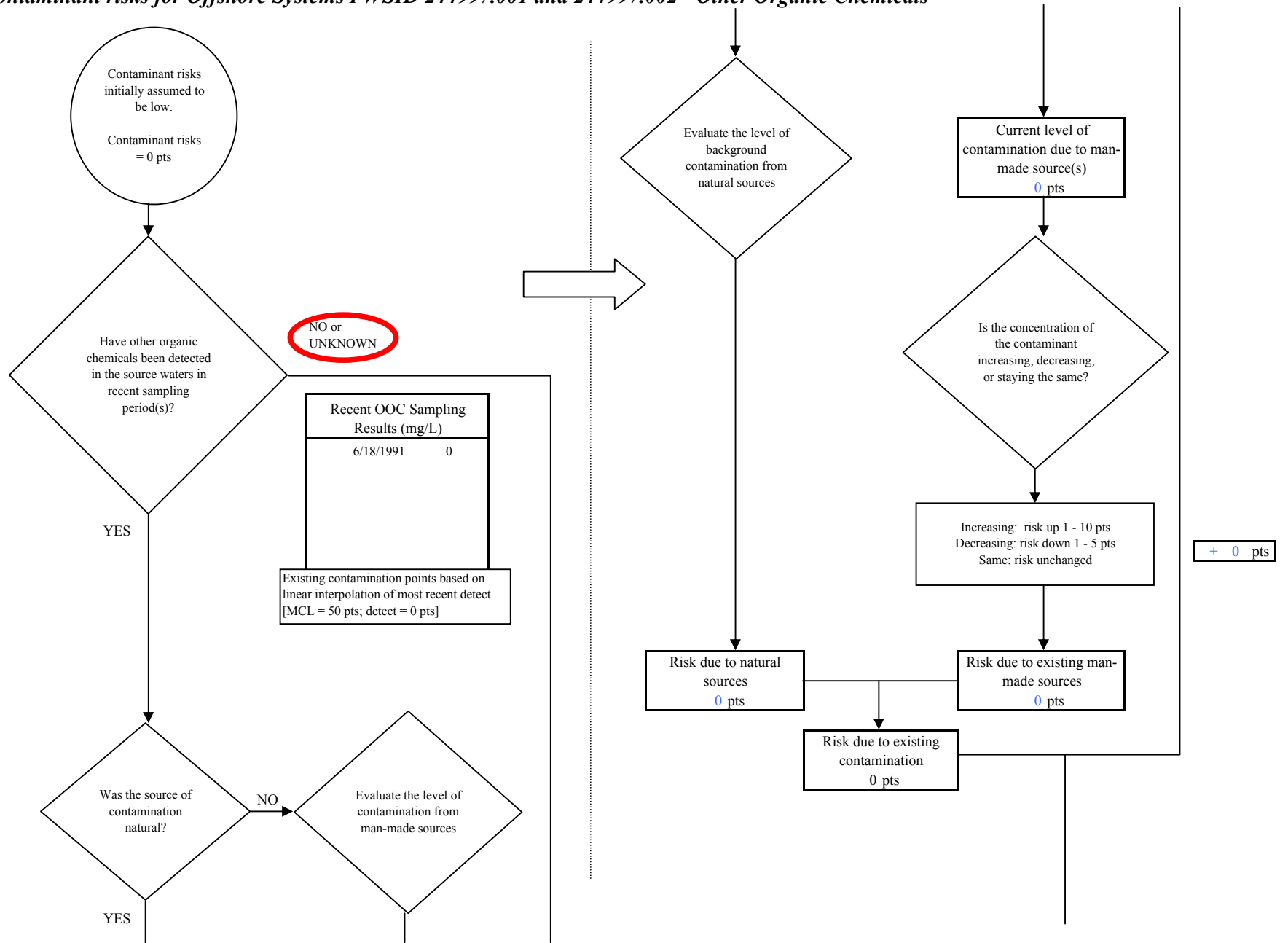


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Other Organic Chemicals

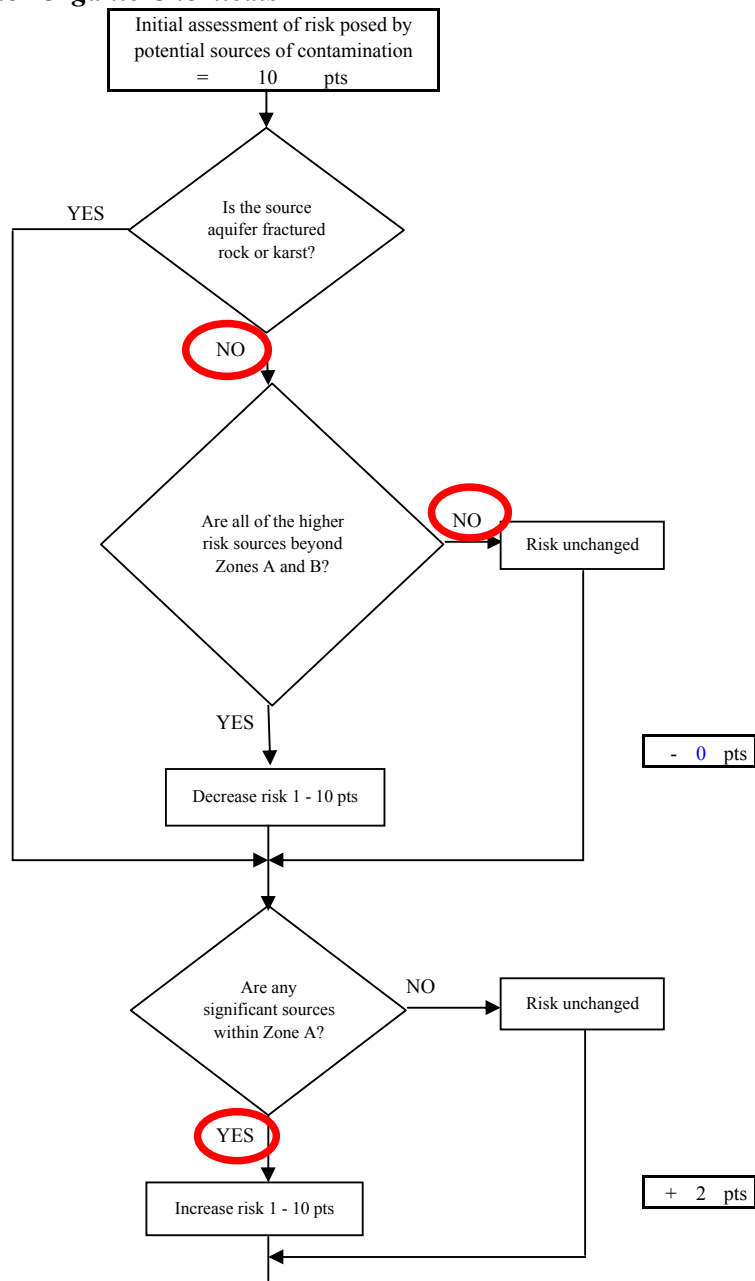
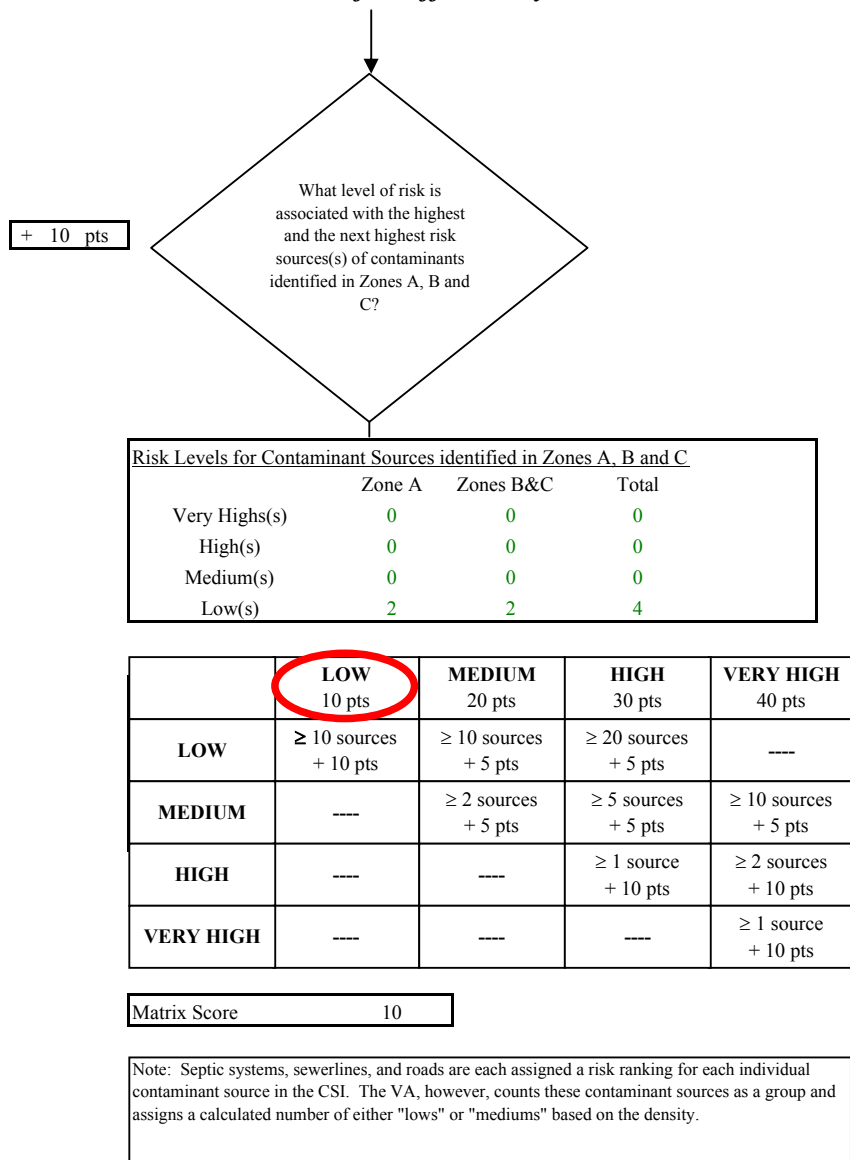


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Other Organic Chemicals

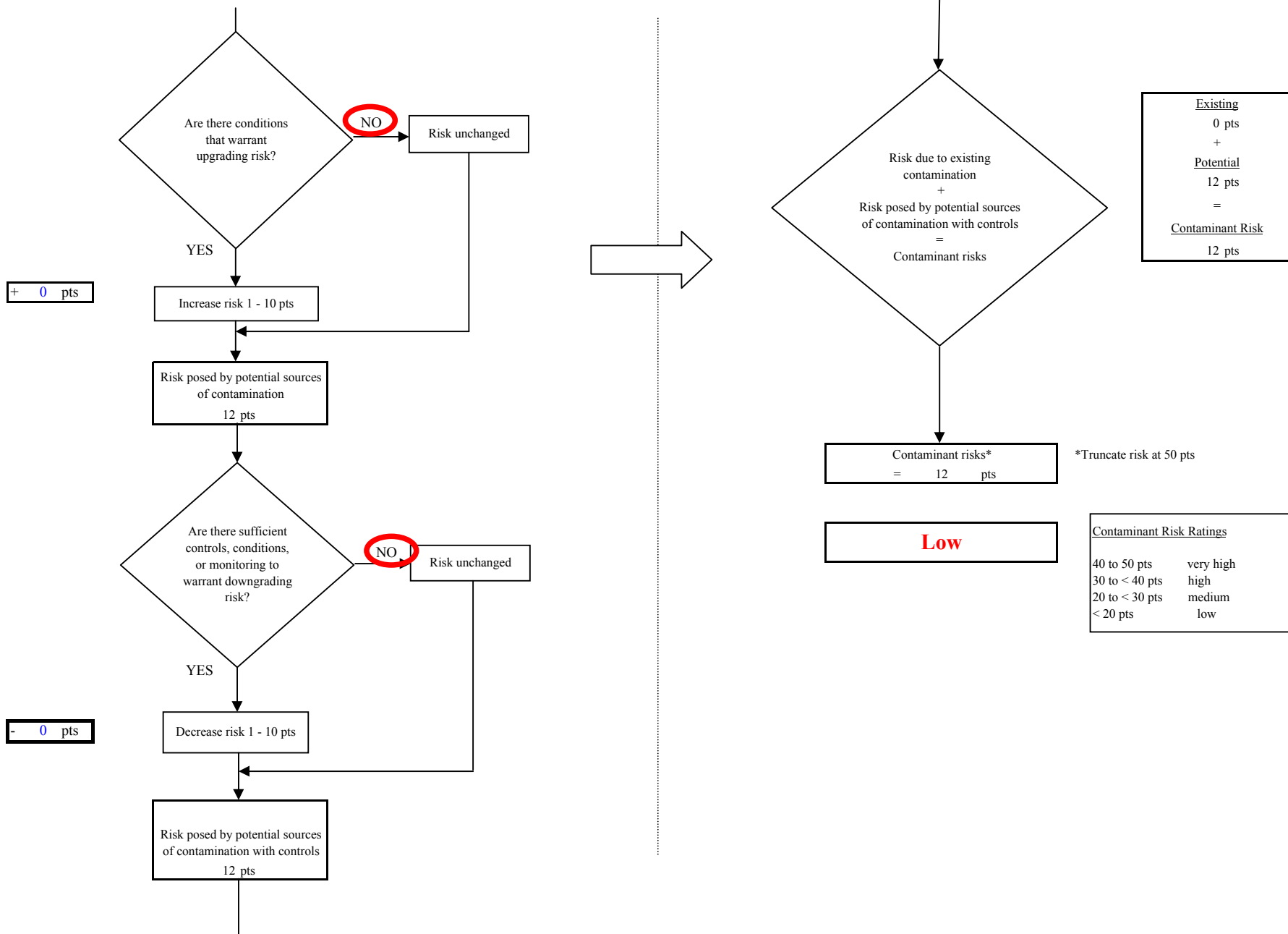


Chart 14. Vulnerability analysis for Offshore Systems PWSID 244997.001 and 244997.002 - Other Organic Chemicals

