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# Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and  
Vulnerability Assessment for  
Eagle Trail State Recreation Site,  
Tok, Alaska  
PWSID #380167

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT NO. 894

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.

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# Source Water Assessment for Eagle Trail State Recreation Site, Tok, Alaska

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## Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public water system for Eagle Trail State Recreation Site is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system consisting of one well. The Eagle Trail State Recreation Site is located at Mile 109.5 of the Tok Cutoff Highway, 16 miles south of Tok, Alaska. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of **Low** 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 Trail State Recreation Site public drinking water source include pit toilets; paved highways and roads; and campgrounds and RV parks. 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 Eagle Trail State Recreation Site received a vulnerability rating of **Medium** for bacteria and viruses and nitrates and nitrites; and **Low** for volatile organic chemicals.

### EAGLE TRAIL PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Eagle Trail public water system is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system. The system consists of one well at Mile 109.5 of the Tok Cutoff Highway, 16 miles south of Tok, Alaska (See Map 1 of Appendix A). Tok is located at the junction of the Alaska Highway and the Tok cutoff to the Glenn Highway, 200 miles southeast of Fairbanks. Tok is called the “Gateway to Alaska” as it is the first major community upon entering Alaska, 93 miles from the Canadian border. The population of Tok is approximately 1,400.

Tok averages about 15 inches of precipitation per year, including 33 inches of snow. Although the quality of the groundwater can vary significantly in a short distance, groundwater supplies are generally abundant in the area. Many homes and businesses in the area rely on individual wells for the water supply. Most of these wells are shallow with depths of less than 50 to 125 feet. Static water levels in these wells are generally 50 to 80 feet below the surface. The coarse, alluvial, sandy gravel aquifer generally provides sufficient water, even in the winter when infiltration is low.

The Tok area topography varies from about 1,275 feet along the Tanana River to over 5,000 feet in the Alaska Range.

According to a Sanitary Survey dated August 26, 1999, it is unknown when the existing well was installed; however, based on other wells in the surrounding area, we are assuming that the depth is 40 feet below ground surface. It is assumed that the length of the well screen is 10 feet.

The Survey indicates that the land surface is sloped away from the well, providing adequate surface water drainage. We assume the well is not grouted according to ADEC standards. Proper grouting provides added protection against contaminants traveling along the well casing and into source waters.

This system operates seasonally and serves approximately 80 non-residents through one service connection.

### EAGLE TRAIL 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 attributes of the aquifer in this calculation were estimated from information contained in the well logs and/or the Sanitary Survey. Additional methods were also used to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at a meaningful DWPA (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class B Public Water Systems for additional information).

The DWPA's 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**

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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 Trail extends almost 2 miles to the north of the well, and includes only Zone A. 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 Trail 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 TRAIL 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.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Susceptibility of the Wellhead (0 – 25 Points)} \\
 &\quad \text{(Chart 1 of Appendix D)} \\
 &\quad + \\
 &\text{Susceptibility of the Aquifer (0 – 25 Points)} \\
 &\quad \text{Chart 2 of Appendix D)} \\
 &\quad = \\
 &\text{Natural Susceptibility (Susceptibility of the Well)} \\
 &\quad \text{(0 – 50 Points)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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 the Eagle Trail 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 the Moon Lake.

**Table 2. Susceptibility**

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	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. 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:

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

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	30	Low

### **Bacteria and Viruses**

The contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses is **Medium** with pit toilets, paved highways and roads, and campgrounds and RV parks 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. Recent sampling events indicated no recent positive results were detected for bacteria and viruses. However, after combining the contaminant risks 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, paved highways and roads, and campgrounds and RV parks representing the risk to this source of public drinking water (See Chart 5 - Contaminant Risks for Nitrates and/or Nitrites in Appendix D).

Sampling history for The Eagle Trail indicates that nitrates have been detected in the water, but only in very low concentrations (at 0.250 mg/L on 5/22/00) or 10% of the Maximum Contaminant Level (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. Due to the high solubility and weak retention by soil, nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water.

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, paved highways and roads, and campgrounds and RV parks 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 Trail 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**.

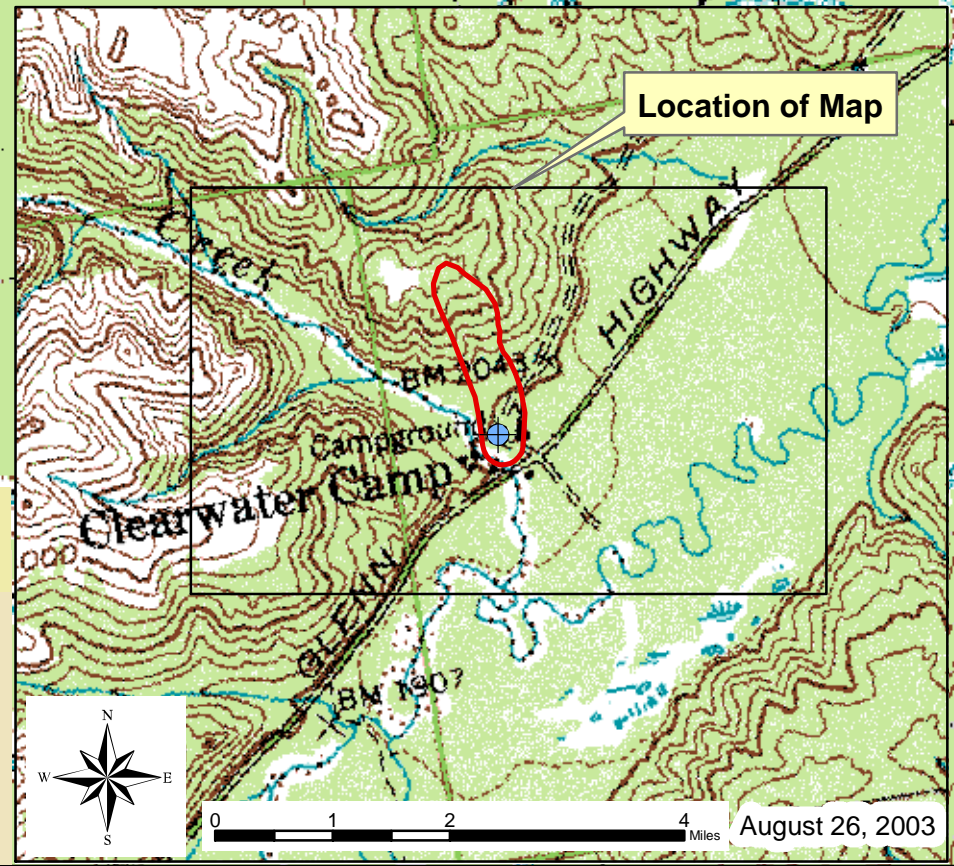
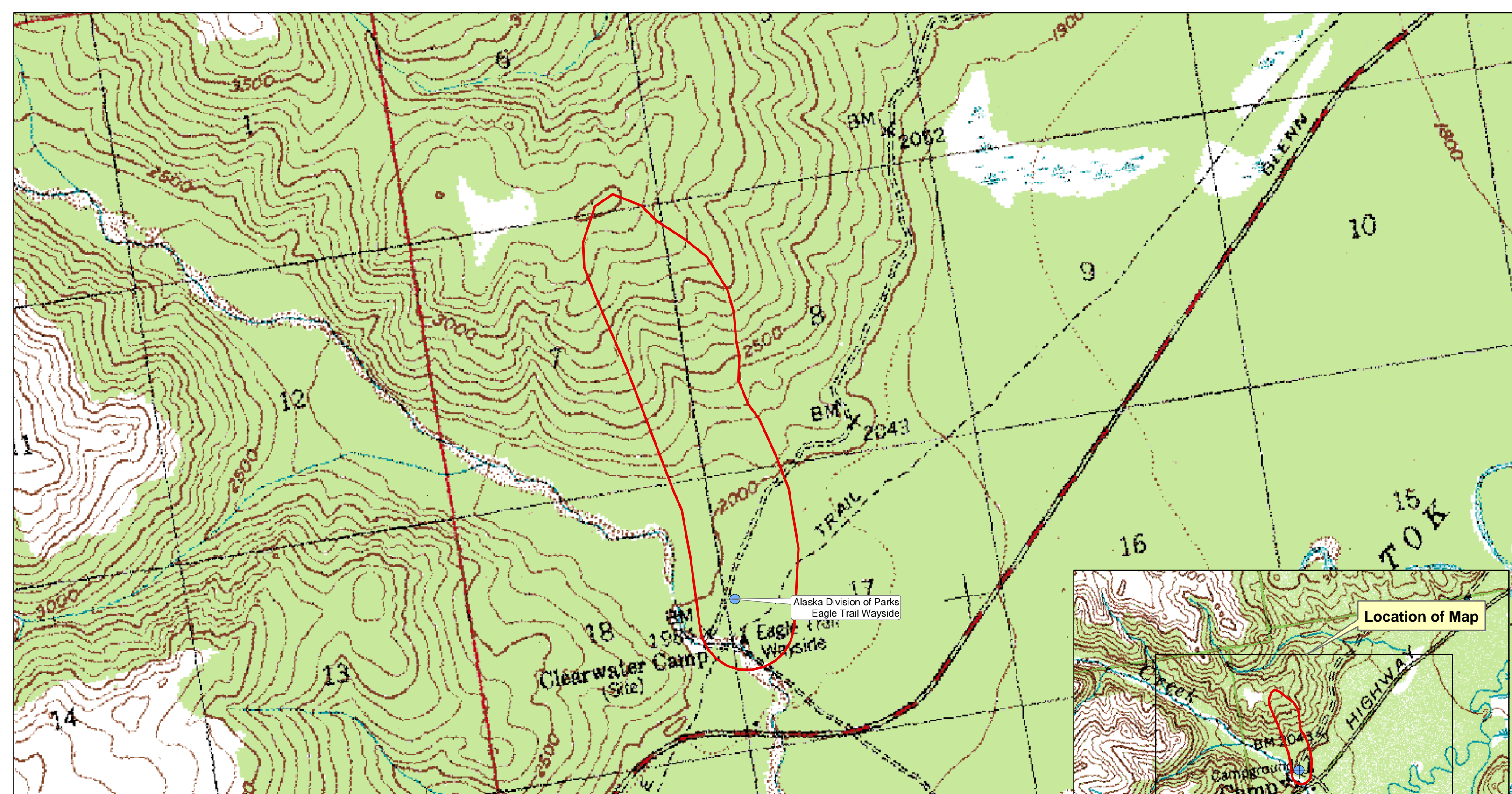
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- King, P.B., compiler, 1969, Tectonic map of North America: US Geological Survey Map (Scale 1:5,000,000) 2 sheets.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (2002). <<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html#mcls>> (2003, September 1)



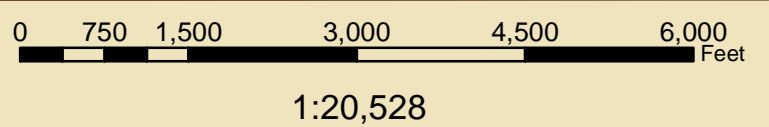
## **APPENDIX A**

### **Eagle Trail State Recreation Site Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map 1)**



Map 1: Alaska Division of Parks, Eagle Trail Wayside Drinking Water Protection Areas

PWSID: 380167.001



Data Sources:  
Background image - USGS 1:63,000 mapping

- Legend**
- ⊕ Public Drinking Water Systems
  - DWPA Zone A**
    - ▭ Several Months Travel Time
  - DWPA Zone B**
    - ▭ Less than 2 Years Travel Time
  - DWPA Zone C**
    - ▭ Less than 5 Years Travel Time
  - DWPA Zone D**
    - ▭ Less than 10 Years Travel Time



August 26, 2003

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Eagle Trail State Recreation Site**

**(Tables 1-4)**

**Table 1****Contaminant Source Inventory for  
Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS****PWSID 380167.001**

<b>Contaminant Source Type</b>	<b>Contaminant Source ID</b>	<b>CS ID tag</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-1	A	2	Vaulted Pit Toilets at Eagle Trail Wayside
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-2	A	2	Vaulted Pit Toilets at Eagle Trail Wayside
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	2	Road Past Eagle Trail Wayside
Campgrounds and RV Parks	X35	X35-1	A	2	Campground at Eagle Trail Wayside

**Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS  
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses**

**PWSID 380167.001**

**Table 2**

<b>Contaminant Source Type</b>	<b>Contaminant Source ID</b>	<b>CS ID tag</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Risk Ranking for Analysis</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-1	A	Medium	2	Vaulted Pit Toilets at Eagle Trail Wayside
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-2	A	Medium	2	Vaulted Pit Toilets at Eagle Trail Wayside
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	2	Road Past Eagle Trail Wayside
Campgrounds and RV Parks	X35	X35-1	A	Low	2	Campground at Eagle Trail Wayside

**Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS  
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites**

**Table 3**

**PWSID 380167.001**

<b>Contaminant Source Type</b>	<b>Contaminant Source ID</b>	<b>CS ID tag</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Risk Ranking for Analysis</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-1	A	Medium	2	Vaulted Pit Toilets at Eagle Trail Wayside
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-2	A	Medium	2	Vaulted Pit Toilets at Eagle Trail Wayside
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	2	Road Past Eagle Trail Wayside
Campgrounds and RV Parks	X35	X35-1	A	Low	2	Campground at Eagle Trail Wayside

**Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS  
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals**

**PWSID 380167.001**

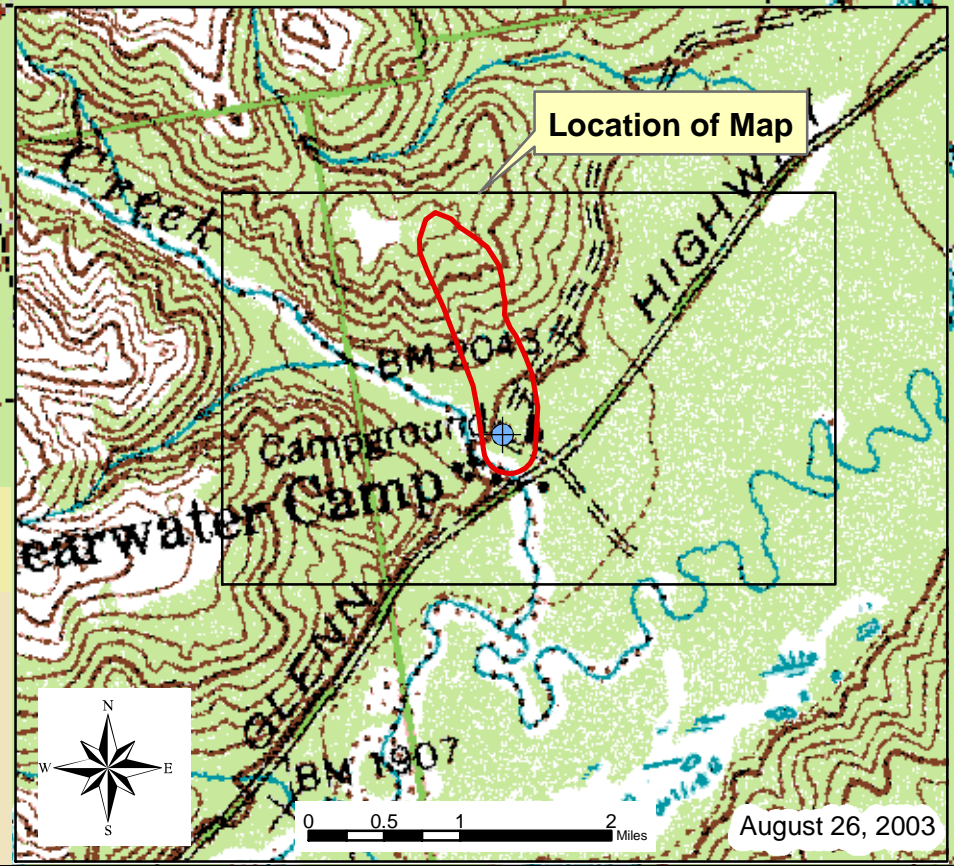
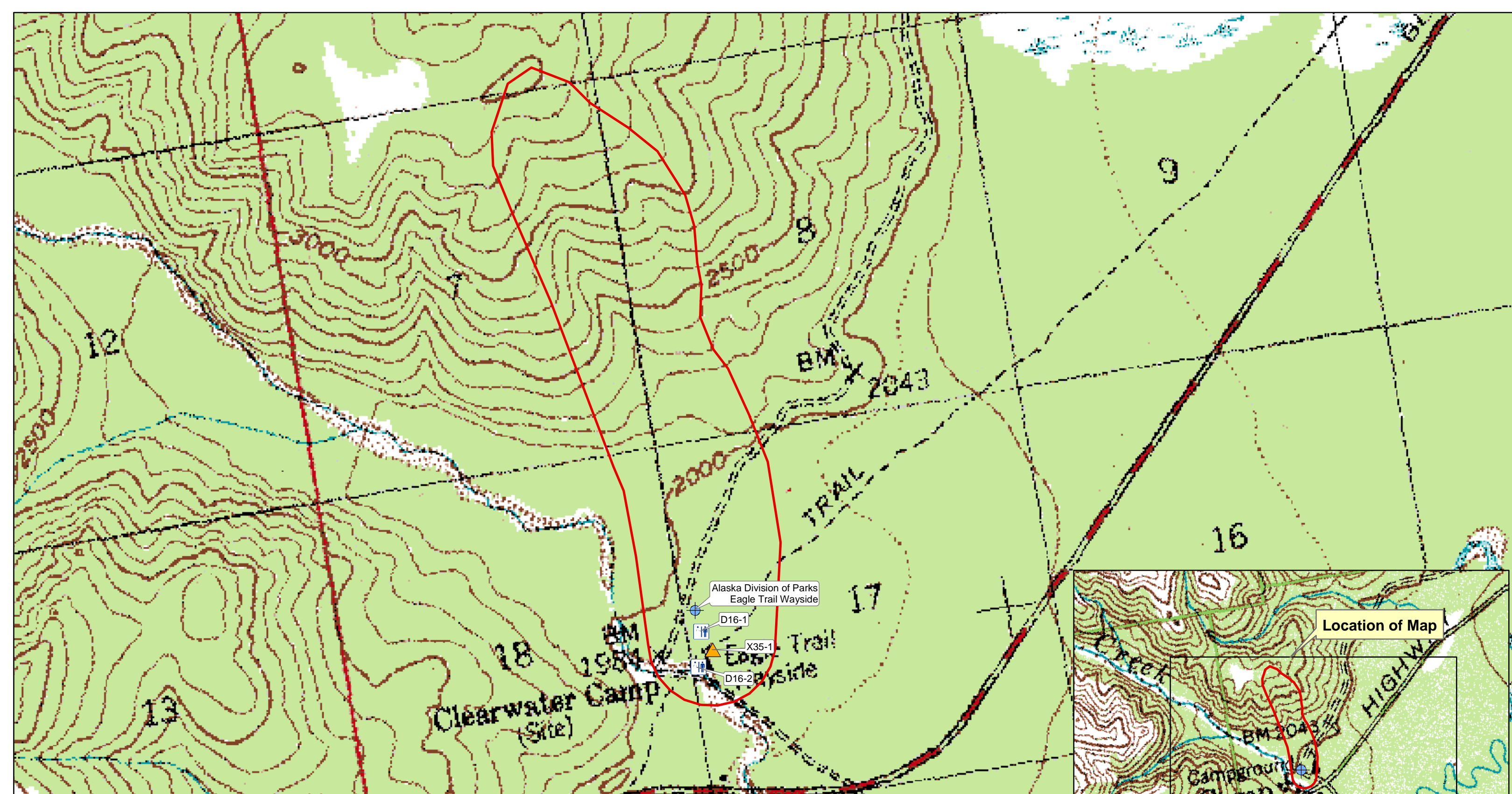
**Table 4**

<b>Contaminant Source Type</b>	<b>Contaminant Source ID</b>	<b>CS ID tag</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Risk Ranking for Analysis</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-1	A	Low	2	Vaulted Pit Toilets at Eagle Trail Wayside
Pit toilets (open hole), nonresidential (one or more)	D16	D16-2	A	Low	2	Vaulted Pit Toilets at Eagle Trail Wayside
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low	2	Road Past Eagle Trail Wayside
Campgrounds and RV Parks	X35	X35-1	A	Low	2	Campground at Eagle Trail Wayside

## **APPENDIX C**

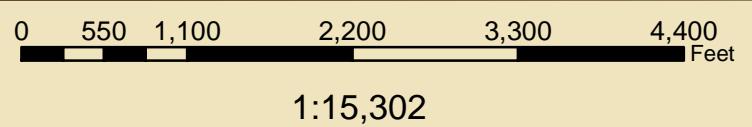
### **Eagle Trail State Recreation Site Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map 2)**





**Map 2: Drinking Water Protection Areas for Alaska Division of Parks, Eagle Trail Wayside and Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination**

PWSID: 380167.001



Data Sources:  
Background image - USGS 1:63,000 mapping

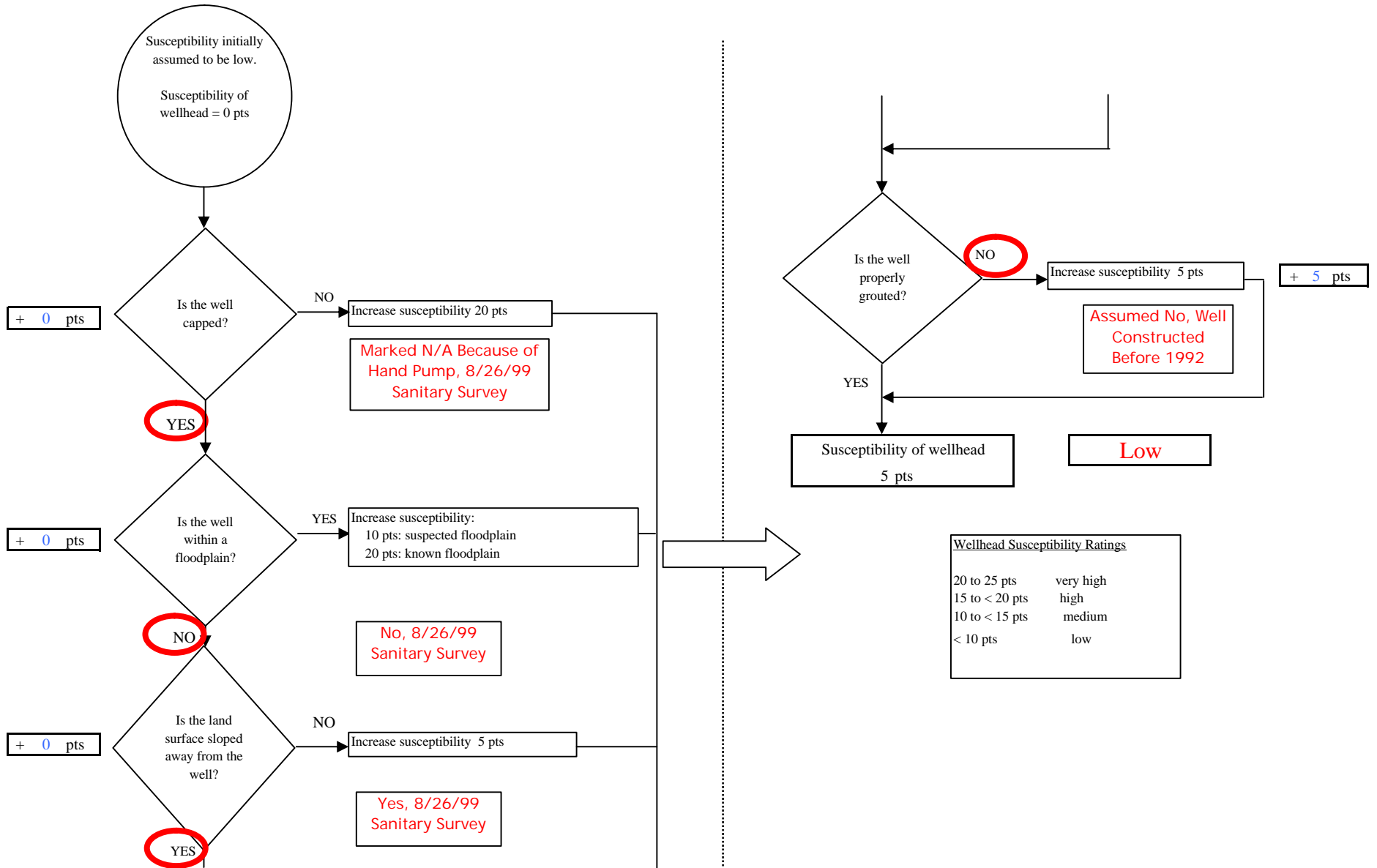
- Legend**
- Public Drinking Water Systems
  - Pit Toilets (D16)
  - Campground (X35)
  - DWPA Zone A  
Several Months Travel Time
  - DWPA Zone B  
Less than 2 Years Travel Time
  - DWPA Zone C  
Less than 5 Years Travel Time
  - DWPA Zone D  
Less than 10 Years Travel Time

August 26, 2003

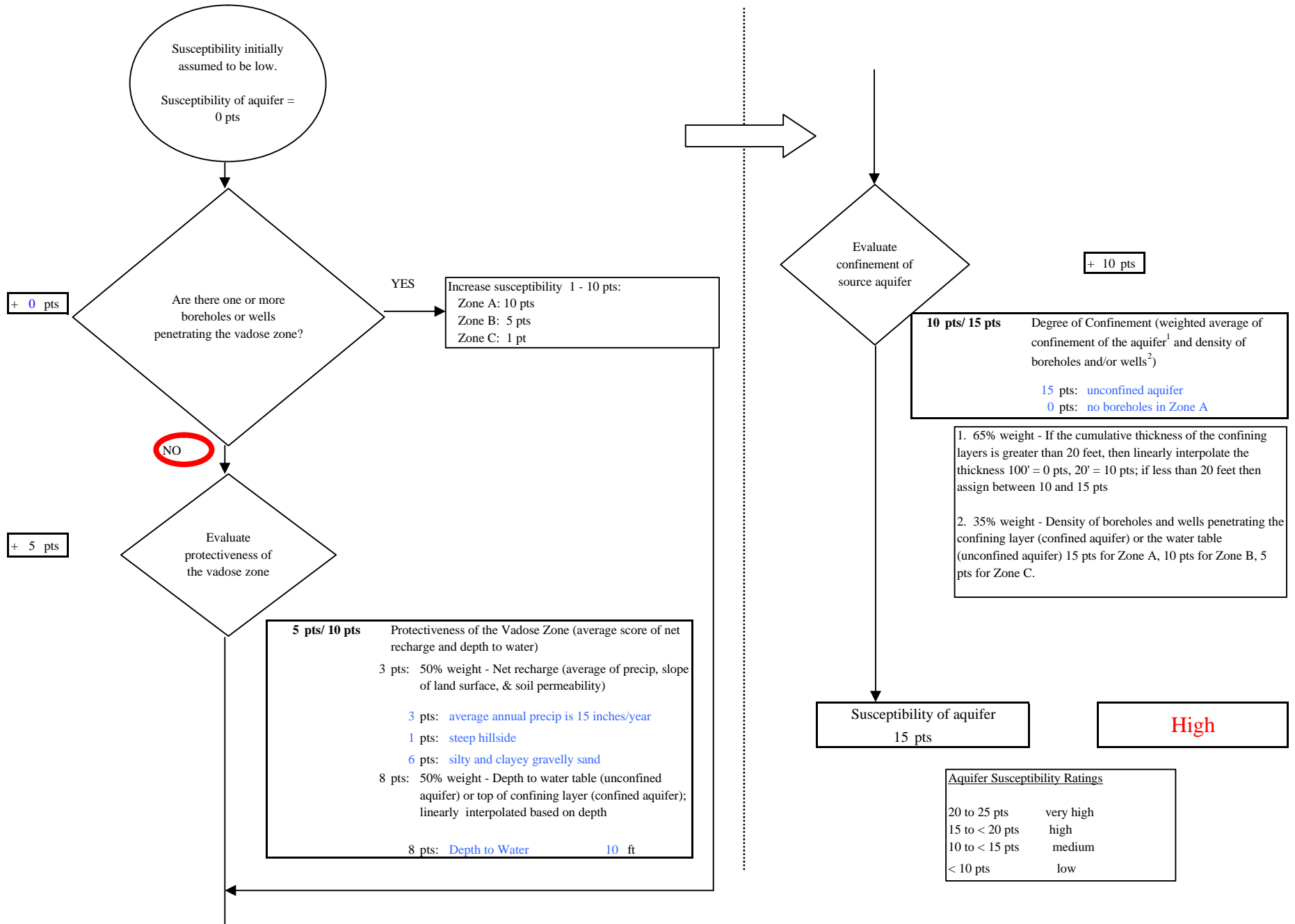
## **APPENDIX D**

### **Vulnerability Analysis for Eagle Trail State Recreation Site Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1-8)**

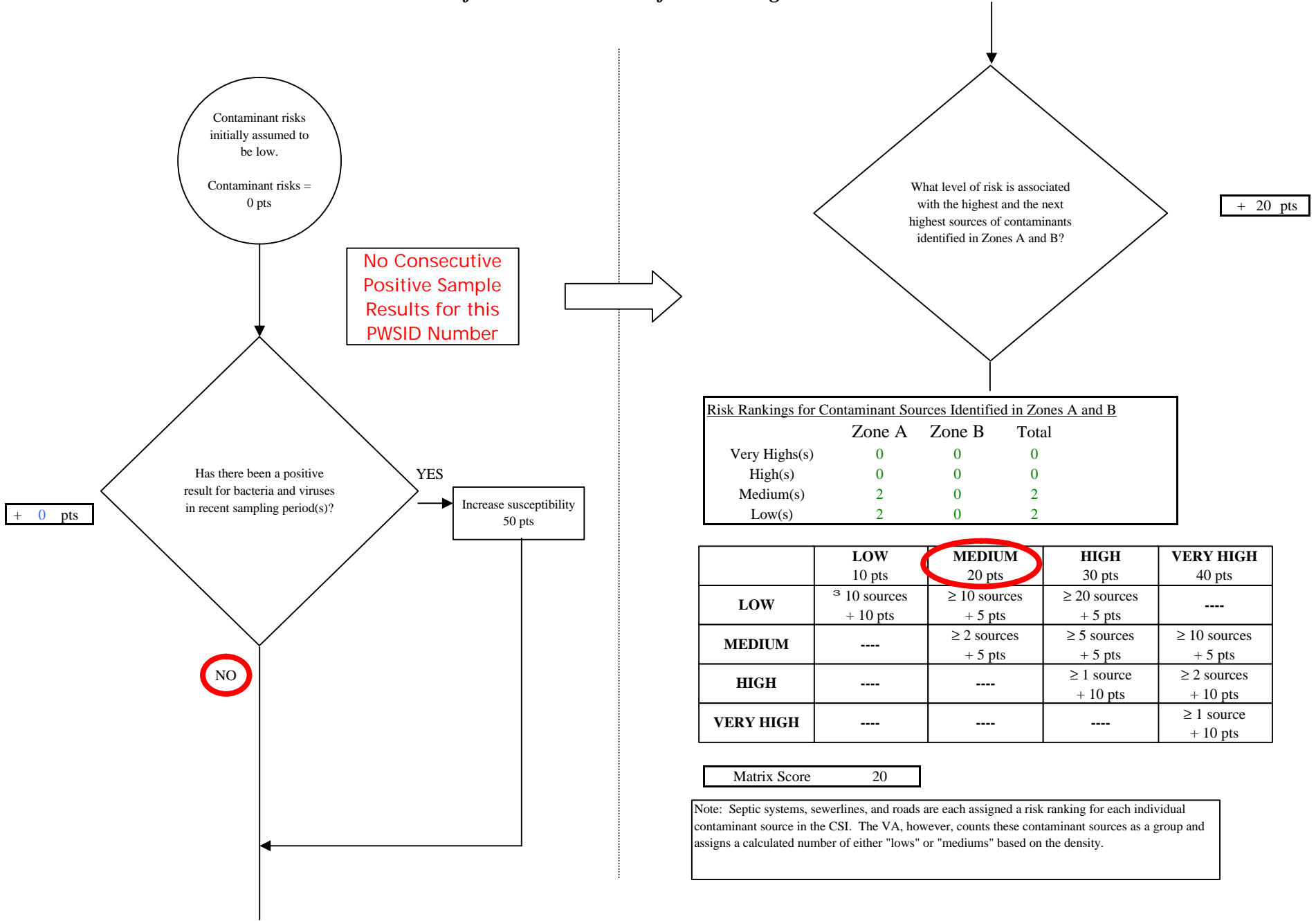
**Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS**



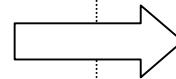
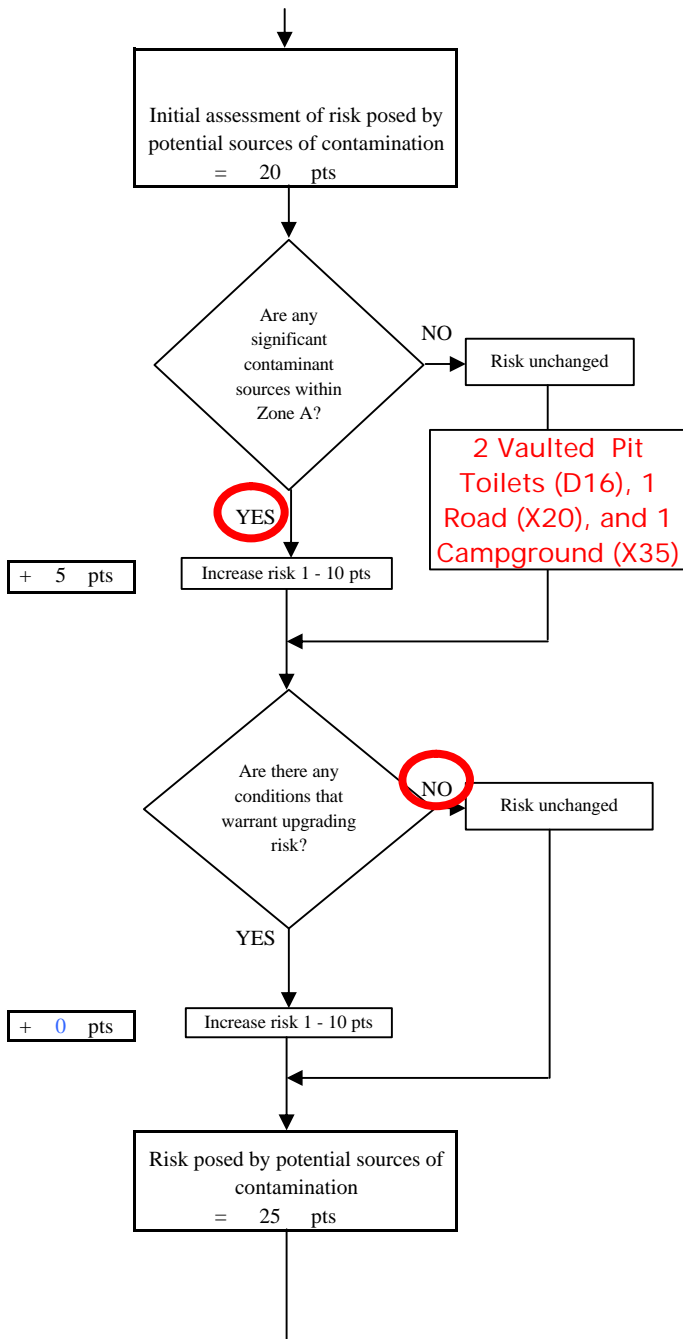
**Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS**



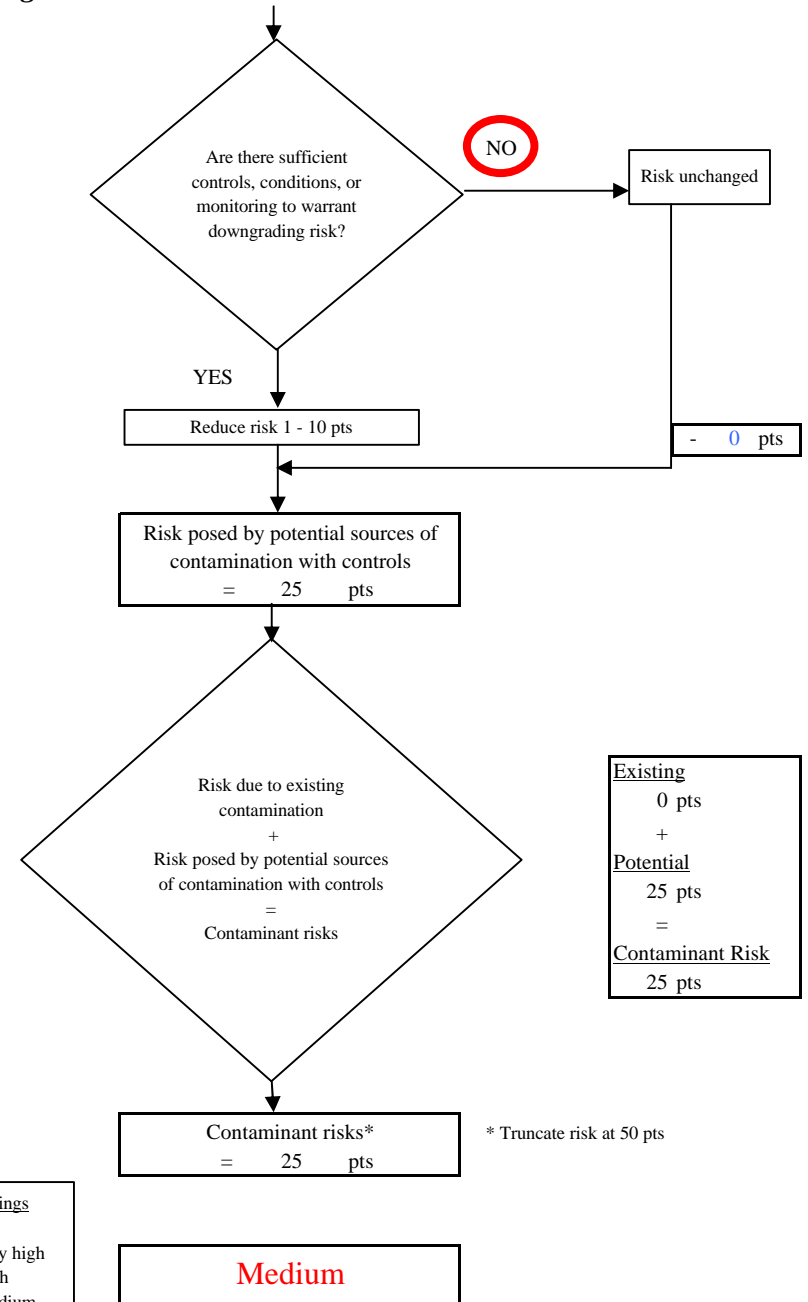
**Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Bacteria & Viruses**



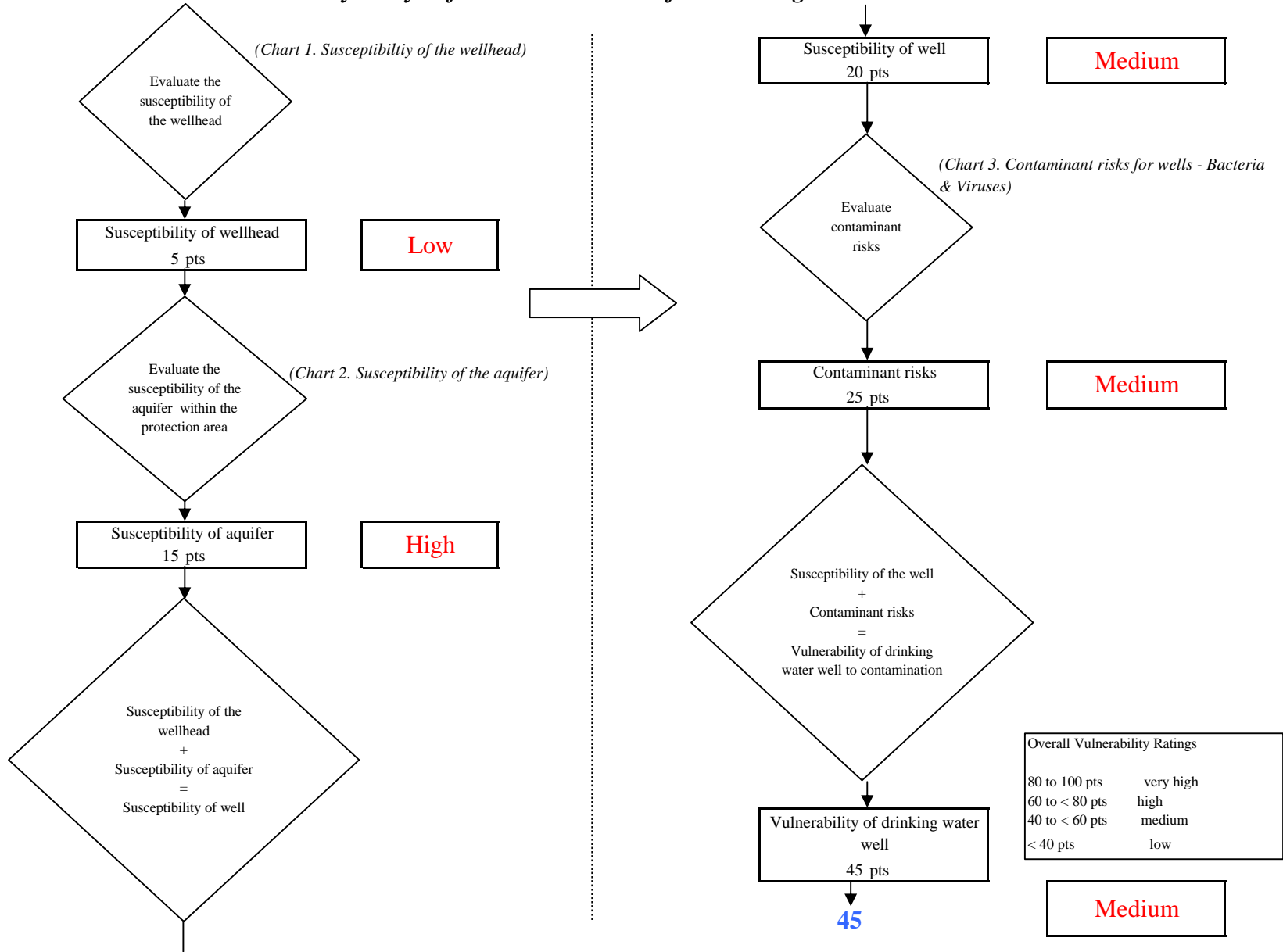
**Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Bacteria & Viruses**



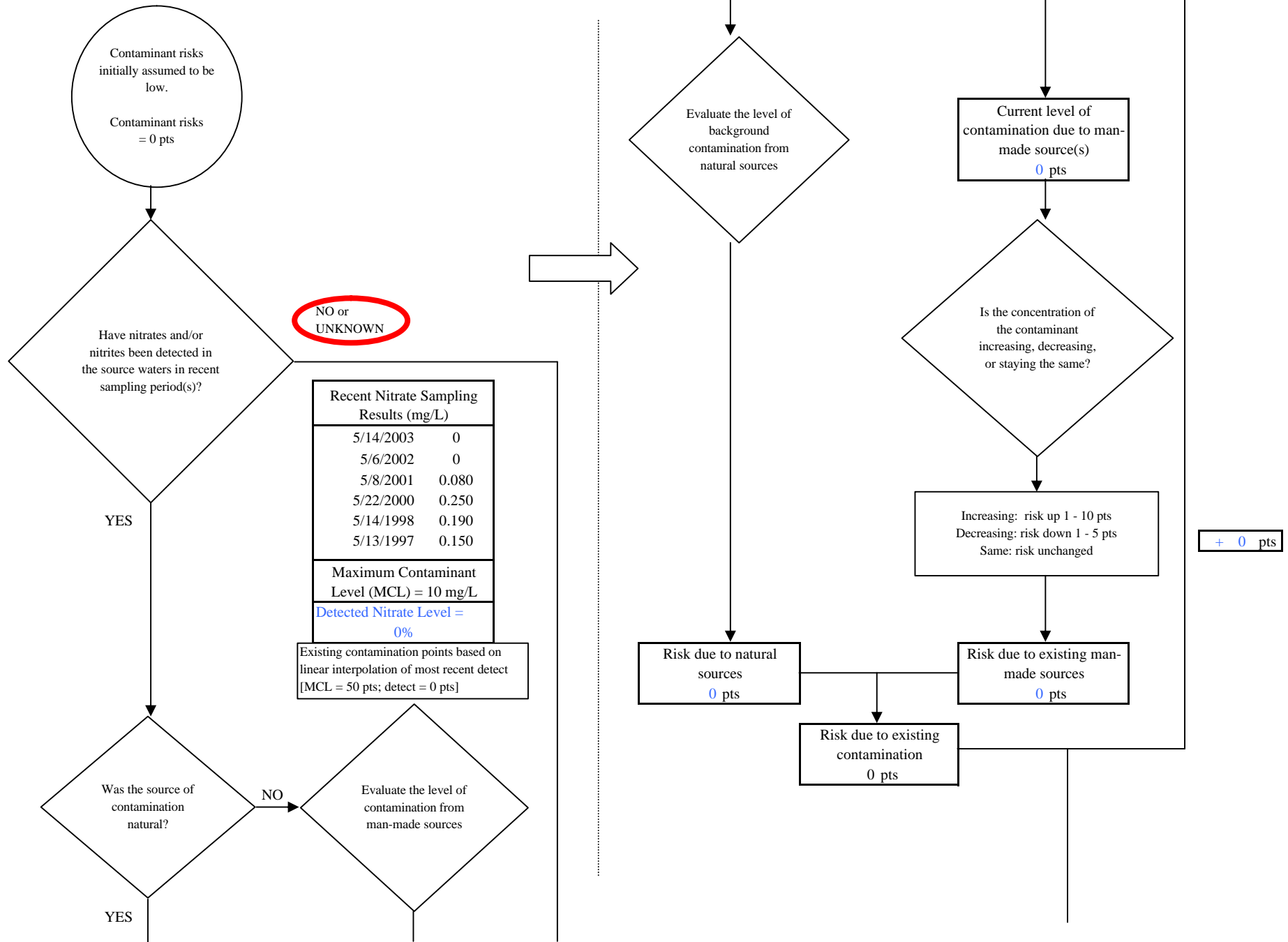
Contaminant Risk Ratings	
40 to 50 pts	very high
30 to < 40 pts	high
20 to < 30 pts	medium
< 20 pts	low



**Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Bacteria & Viruses**

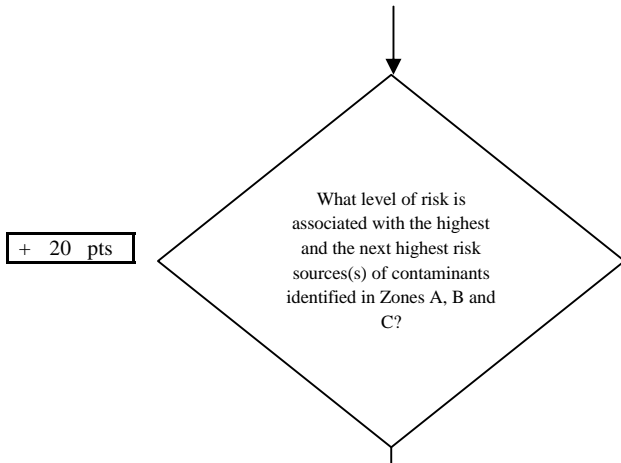


**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Nitrates and Nitrites**





**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Nitrates and Nitrites**

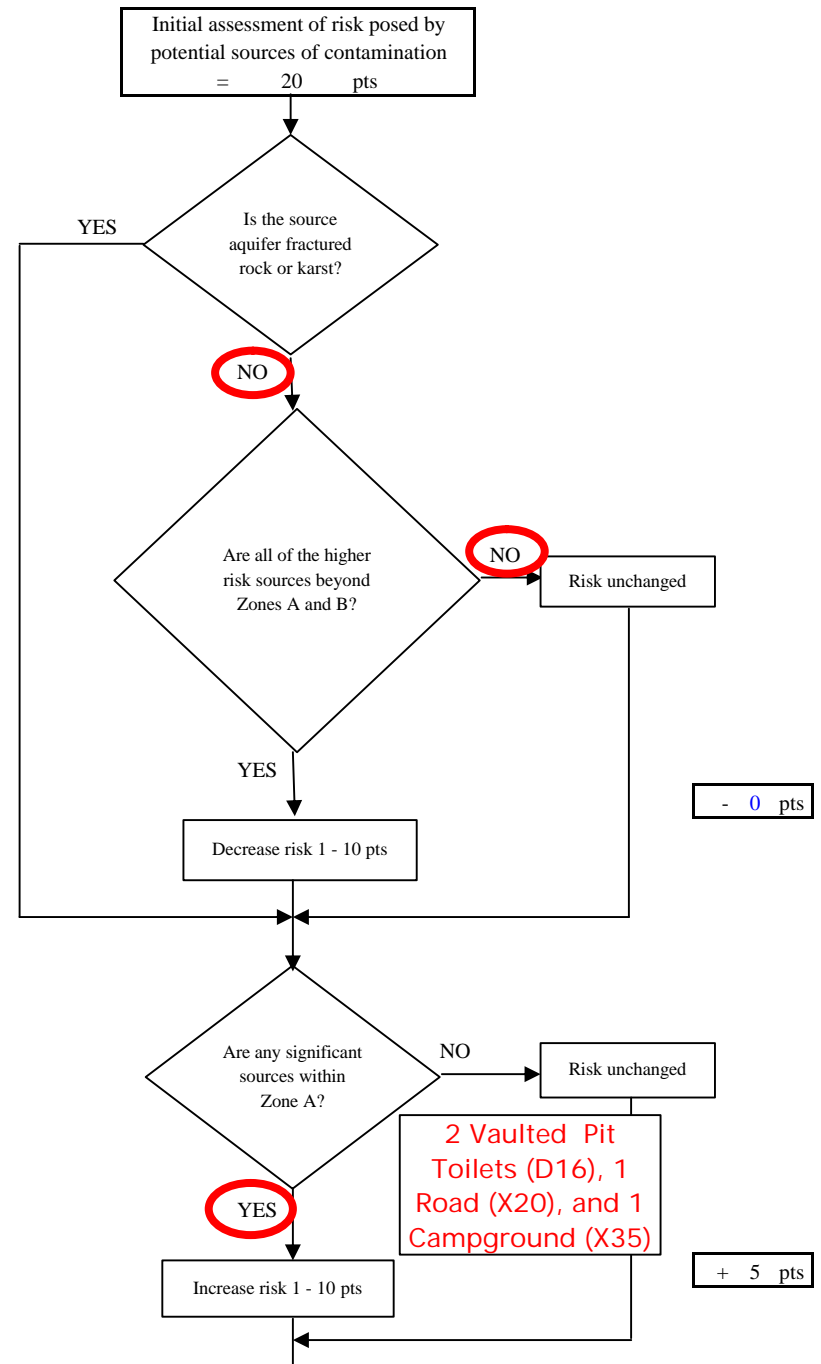
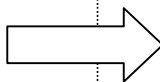


Risk Levels for Contaminant Sources identified in Zones A, B and C			
	Zone A	Zones B&C	Total
Very High(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	2	0	2
Low(s)	2	0	2

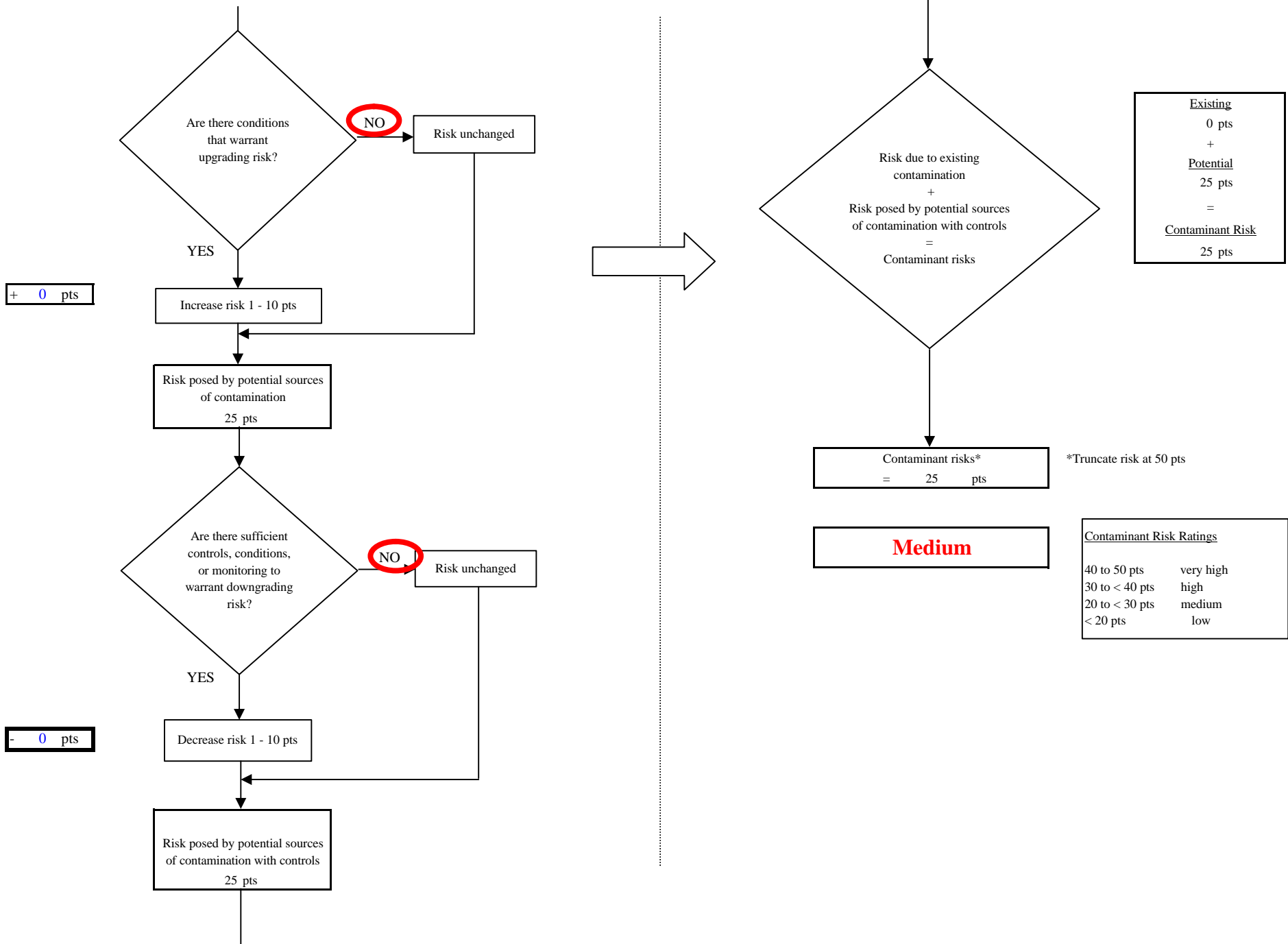
	LOW 10 pts	MEDIUM 20 pts	<b>HIGH 30 pts</b>	VERY HIGH 40 pts
<b>LOW</b>	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
<b>MEDIUM</b>	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
<b>HIGH</b>	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
<b>VERY HIGH</b>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

Matrix Score 20

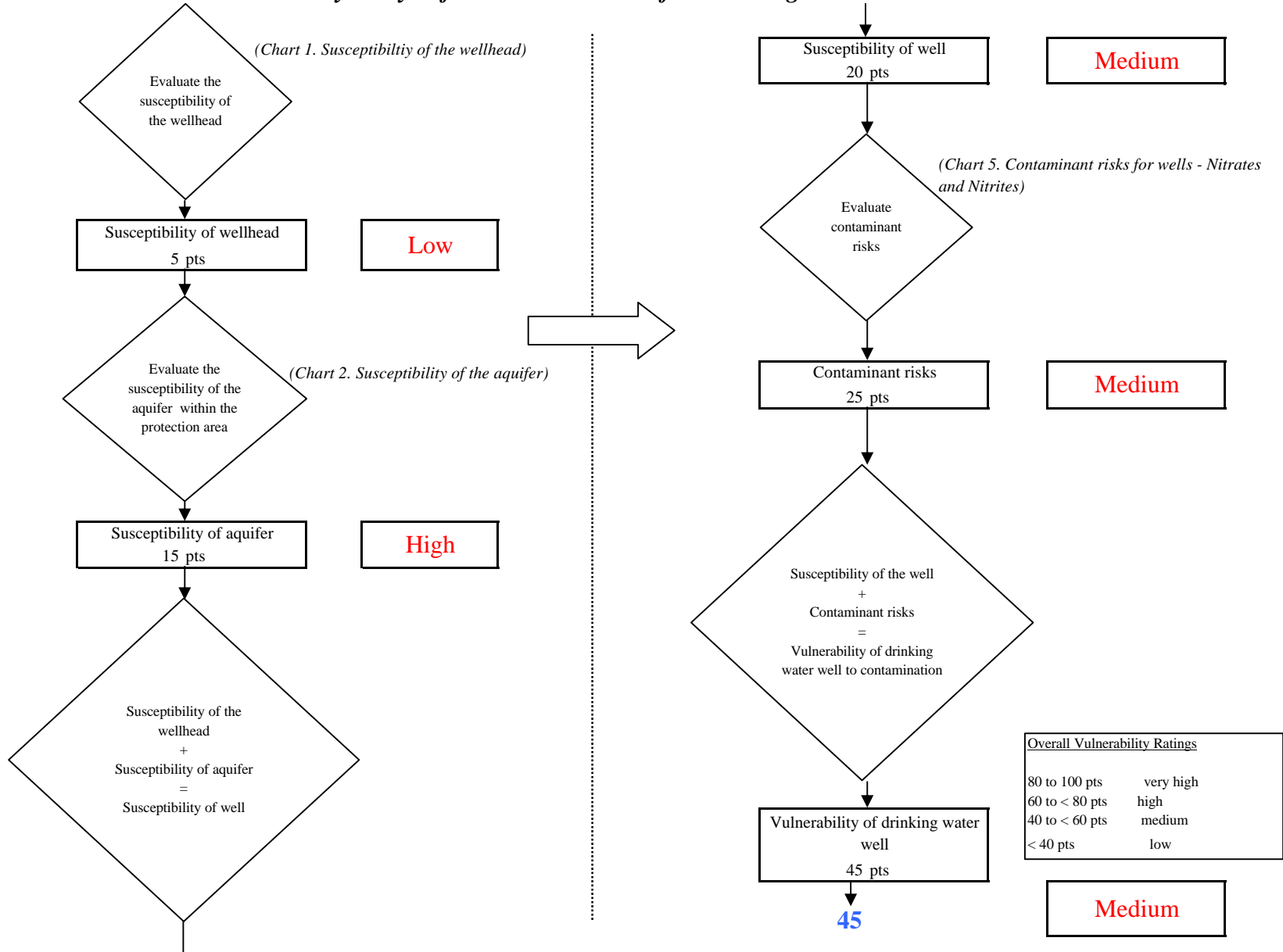
Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density.



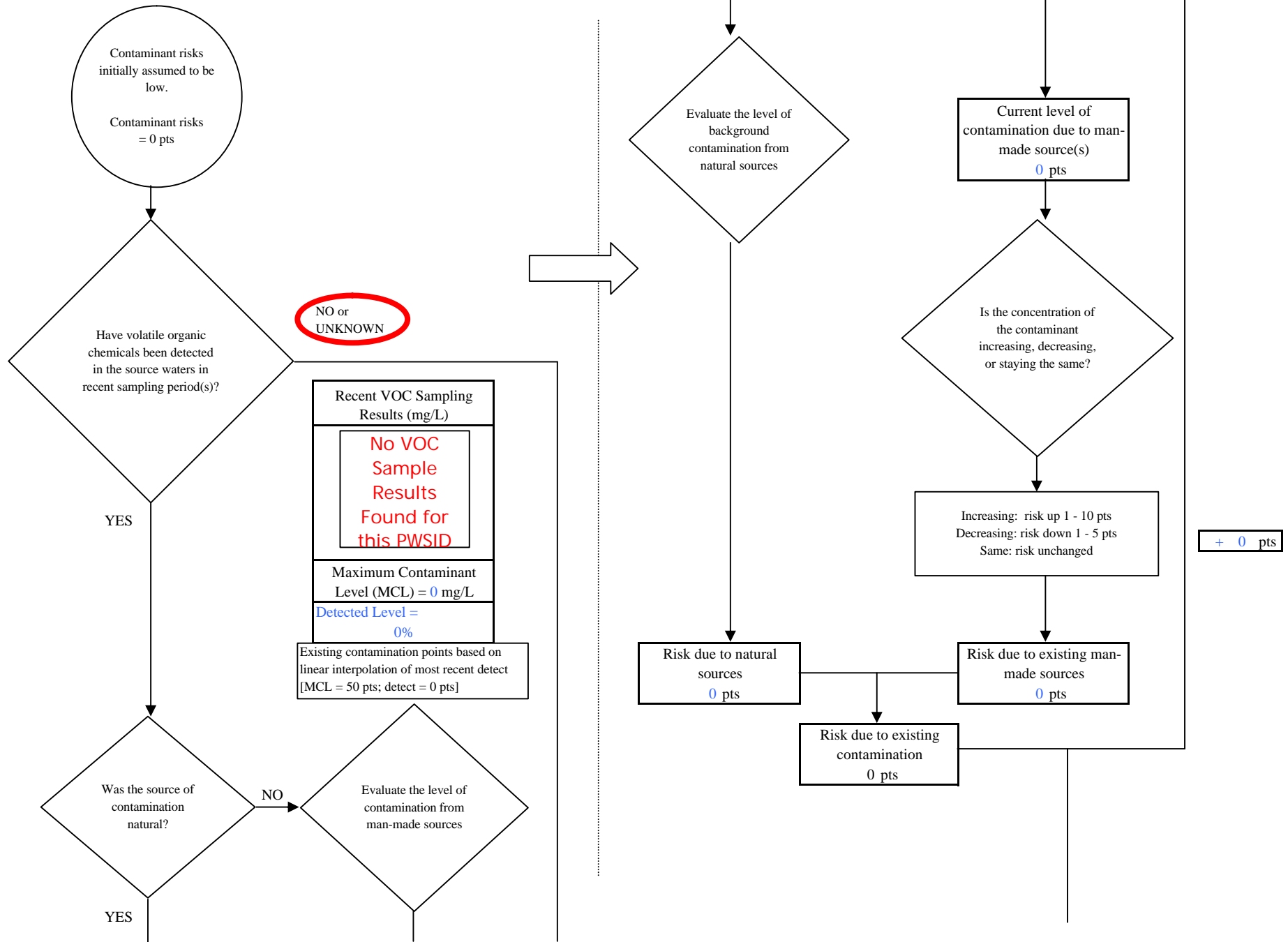
**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Nitrates and Nitrites**



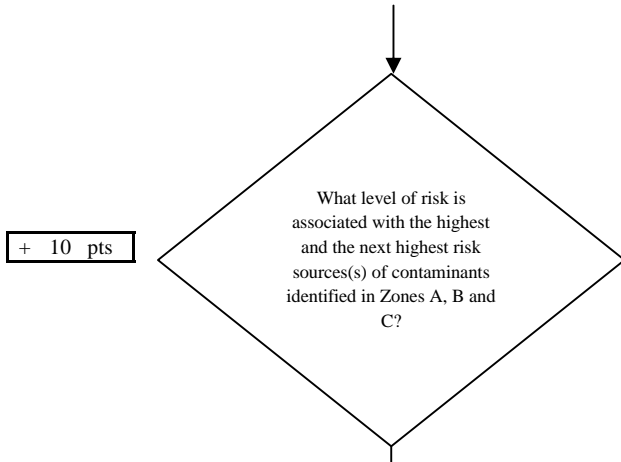
**Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Nitrates and Nitrites**



**Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Volatile Organic Chemicals**



**Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Volatile Organic Chemicals**

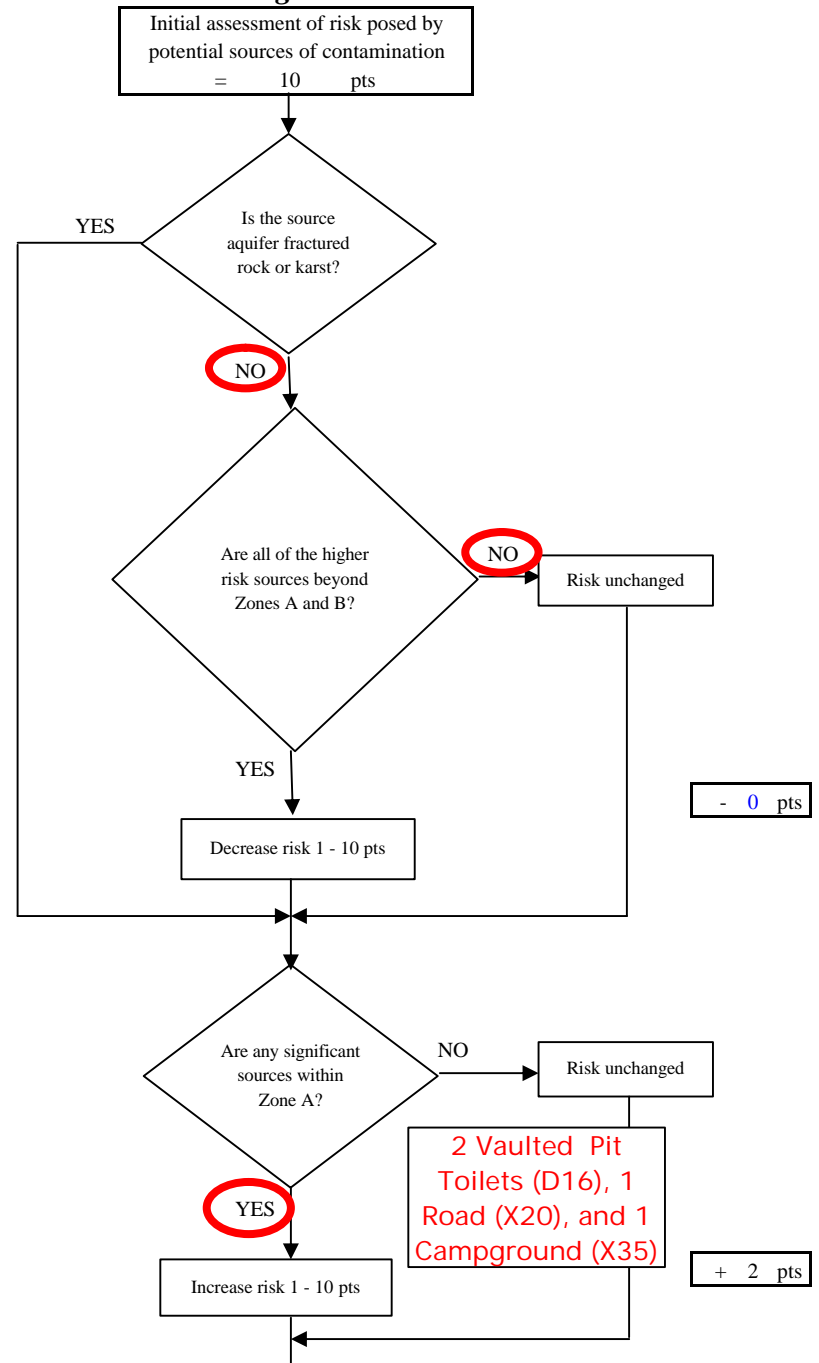
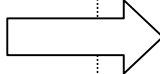


Risk Levels for Contaminant Sources identified in Zones A, B and C			
	Zone A	Zones B&C	Total
Very High(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	0	0
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	4	0	4

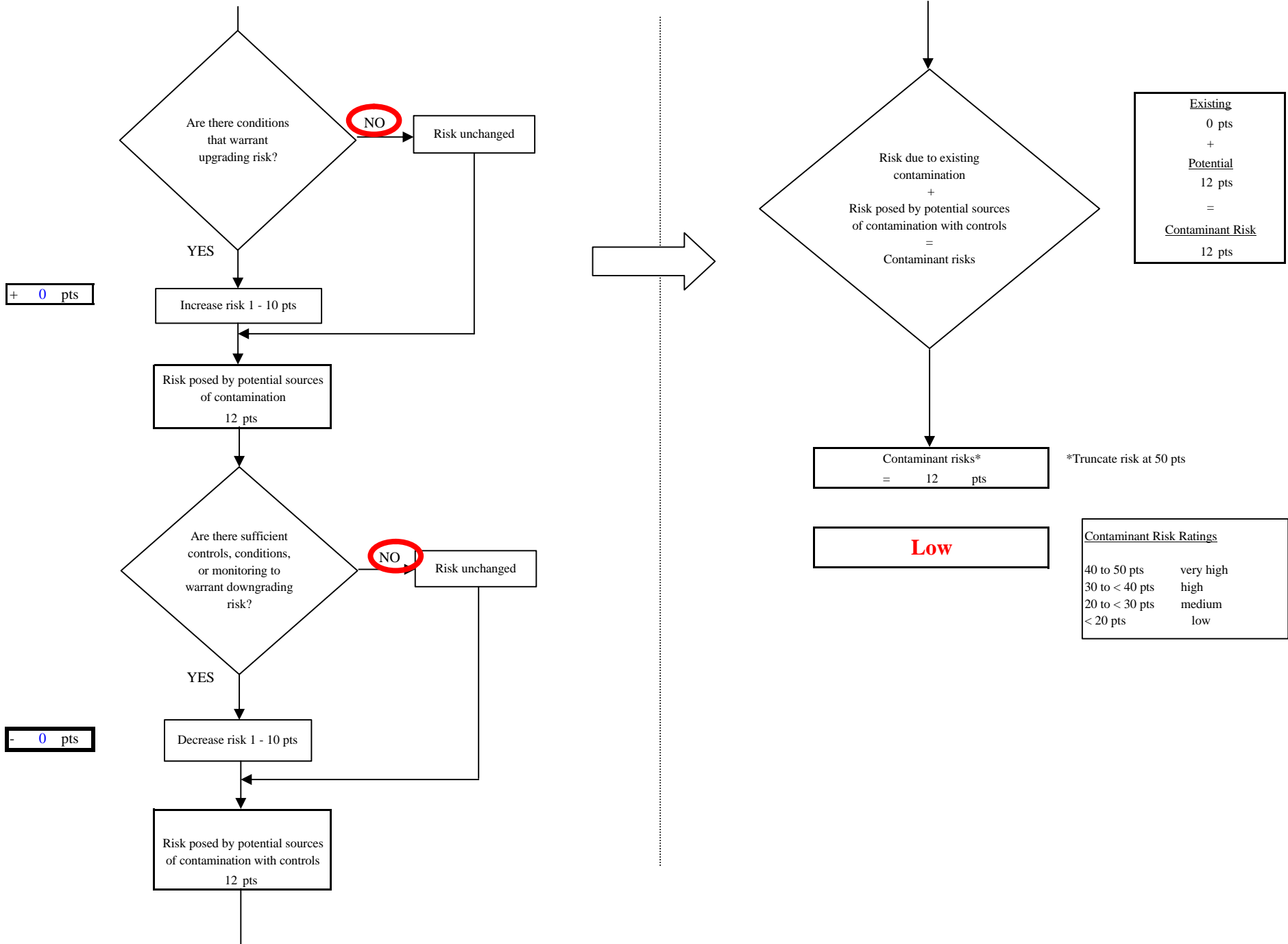
	LOW 10 pts	MEDIUM 20 pts	HIGH 30 pts	VERY HIGH 40 pts
<b>LOW</b>	≥ 10 sources + 10 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts	≥ 20 sources + 5 pts	----
<b>MEDIUM</b>	----	≥ 2 sources + 5 pts	≥ 5 sources + 5 pts	≥ 10 sources + 5 pts
<b>HIGH</b>	----	----	≥ 1 source + 10 pts	≥ 2 sources + 10 pts
<b>VERY HIGH</b>	----	----	----	≥ 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 7. Contaminant risks for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Volatile Organic Chemicals**



**Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Alaska Division of Parks - Eagle Trail SRS - Volatile Organic Chemicals**

