Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment for Silver Creek Springs SD Drinking Water System,
Wasilla, Alaska
PWSID 220070

November 2006

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION REPORT Report 1592
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

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The Drinking Water Protection (DWP) section of the Drinking Water Program is producing Source Water Assessments in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. Each assessment includes a delineation of the source water area, an inventory of potential and existing contaminant sources that may impact the water, a risk ranking for each of these contaminants, and an evaluation of the potential vulnerability of these drinking water sources.

These assessments are intended to provide public water systems owners/operators, communities, and local governments with the best available information that may be used to protect the quality of their drinking water. The assessments combine information obtained from various sources, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (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 DWP, (907) 269-7521.

CONTENTS

TABLES

APPENDICES

Source Water Assessment for Silver Creek Springs SD Source of Public Drinking Water, Wasilla, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This source water assessment provides an evaluation of the vulnerability of the public water system serving the Silver Creek Springs SD to potential contamination. This Class A (community) water system consists of one well off of Colony Schools Road in Wasilla. The well received a natural susceptibility rating of **Low**. This rating is a combination of a susceptibility rating of **Low** for the actual wellhead and a **Medium** rating for the aquifer in which the well is drawing water from. Identified potential and current sources of contamination for the Silver Creek Springs SD public water system include: residential areas, septic systems, landscaping, and roads. These are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), heavy metals, cyanide, and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs), and other organic chemicals (OOCs). Combining the natural susceptibility of the well with the contaminant risk, the public water system for Silver Creek Springs SD received an overall vulnerability rating of **Low** for VOCs, OOCs, nitrates and/or nitrites, heavy metals, cyanide, and other inorganic chemicals, bacteria and viruses, and SOCs.

SILVER CREEK SPRINGS SD PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Silver Creek Springs SD public water system is a Class A (community) water system within the Meadow Creek Watershed. The system consists of one well off of Colony Schools Road.

Glacial forces during the end of the last ice age shaped the Wasilla area. Several glacial advances and retreats left a complex system of hills, ridges, lakes, and lowlands that define the topography of today. Landforms in and around Wasilla consist of undulating ridges of glacial till and flat benches of sand and gravel out wash (Matanuska-Susitna Borough, 1985).

The Matanuska Susitna Valley is dominated by geological features created by several episodes of glacial advances and retreats. These events left the area scattered with glacial drift composed of till outwash stream deposits and estuarine and lake deposits.

Most of the soils in the area provide good sources of sand, gravel and topsoil. The deposition of silt, clay and organic muck in old lakes and depressions means that some areas have soil conditions that vary over

The chief aquifers are composed of outwash sand and gravel laid down by melt-water streams or in lakes. The outwash deposits are of two chief forms. The first consists of sheet-like deposits that lie just beneath the ground surface. These deposits range in thickness from a few feet to more than 100 feet. They typically rest on till or bedrock. The water in these deposits is unconfined. The other outwash deposits are buried beneath till. They are known to be as much as 50 to 60 feet thick, and probably are considerably thicker in some places. They commonly contain confined, or artesian, groundwater.

The glacial till and bedrock form aquifers of minor importance. The chief hydrologic significance of the till is in confining artesian aquifers. Generally, the till is poorly permeable, although locally thin layers of sand may yield small quantities of water. Till that is present at or near the land surface in much of the area makes the acquisition of shallow groundwater difficult. The bedrock is poorly permeable. It yields water only from fractures, whose location and frequency cannot be easily predicted.

In the Mat-Su Valley, groundwater is primarily recharged by snowmelt and precipitation infiltrating both directly and from the infiltration into the foothill slopes of the Talkeetna and Chugach Mountains. In addition,, aquifers may be recharged by streams where surface water percolates into surrounding permeable sediments (losing reaches of streams. Groundwater flow in the confined aquifers is generally from the north and north-northwest. The direction of groundwater flow in the upper unconfined aquifer is more variable due to the influence from surficial topography as well as its close connection with surface water bodies (Trainer,1960).

Although the quality can vary significantly in a short distance, groundwater supplies are abundant in the area. The Wasilla area has a central water system, and several subdivisions have private water systems. Many homes and businesses in the area, however, rely on individual wells for their water supply. Many of these wells are shallow with depths of less than 100 feet. Static water level in these shallow wells is approximately 30 feet below the surface. (Trainer, 1960)

The Silver Creek Springs SD public water system currently serves 18 residents through 6 service connections, and is projected to serve 550 residents through 75 service connections..

SILVER CREEK SPRINGS SD DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA

The pathways most likely for surface contamination to reach the groundwater are identified as the first step in determining a drinking water system's risk. 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 capture zone. The groundwater capture zone is located in the area circling the well (the area influenced by pumping) and also the area of the water table upgradient of the well, usually forming a parabola shape.

There are many different methods for calculating the size of capture zones. Drinking Water Protection (DWP) uses a combination of two simple groundwater flow equations, the Thiem and uniform flow equations for all groundwater wells screened in unconsolidated material. The orientation of the capture zone is then drawn using a water table elevation map (if available) or a land surface elevation map of the area. The capture zone calculated by the DWP is an estimate using the available information and resources, and may differ slightly from the actual capture zone.

The parameters used to calculate the shape of this capture zone are general for the whole alluvial plain and were obtained from various United States Geological Survey (USGS) reports, area well logs, and the Groundwater textbook by Freeze and Cherry (Freeze and Cherry, 1979).

Because of uncertainties and changing site conditions, a factor of safety is added to the groundwater capture zone to form the drinking water protection area for the well.

The protection areas established for wells are usually separated into two zones, limited by the watershed. These zones correspond to times-of-travel (TOT) of the water moving through the aquifer to the well (plus the factor of safety).

The following is a summary of the two zones for wells and the calculated time-of-travel for each:

Table 1. Definition of Zones

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

The time of travel for contaminants within the water varies with their unique physical and chemical characteristics.

The drinking water protection area outlined for the Silver Creek Springs SD on Map 1 of Appendix A will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts.

INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL AND EXISTING CONTAMINANT SOURCES

Drinking Water Protection (DWP) has completed an inventory of potential and existing sources of contamination within the Silver Creek Springs SD protection area. This inventory was completed through a search of agency records and other publicly available information. 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 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 each 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 combination of toxicity and volume associated with that source. Rankings include:

- Low
- Medium
- High
- Very High

Tables 2 through 7 in Appendix B contain the ranking of inventoried potential and existing sources of contamination with respect to bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and other organic chemical

VULNERABILITY OF SILVER CREEK SPRINGS SD DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The vulnerability of public drinking water systems to regulated contaminants is determined by assessing the susceptibility of the wellhead, the susceptibility of the aquifer and the potential contaminant sources identified within the protection area.

The Drinking Water Protection developed a vulnerability assessment tool that assigns a vulnerability risk ranking based upon various factors associated with the well, aquifer and potential and existing contaminants identified within the protection area.

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

The wellhead for the Silver Creek Springs SD received a **Low** susceptibility rating. The most recent sanitary survey (3/7/2005) indicates the well is capped with a sanitary seal, the land surface is sloped away from the well, and the well is grouted. A sanitary seal prevents potential contaminant from entering the well while sloping of the land surface and grouting help to prevent potential contaminants from traveling down the outside of the well casing.

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

The aquifer the Silver Creek Springs SD well is completed in received a **Medium** susceptibility rating. The highly transmissive aquifer materials in the area allow contaminants to travel downward from the surface with the precipitation and surface water runoff. However, the depth of the water table creates some distance between potential contaminants and the aquifer. Table 2 summarizes the Susceptibility scores and ratings for Silver Creek Springs SD.

Table 2: Susceptibility

	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	Medium
Natural Susceptibility	Low

The Contaminant Risk has been derived from an evaluation of the routine sampling results of the water system and the presence of potential sources of contamination. Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type and distribution of contaminant sources.

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

Table 3. Contaminant Risks

Category	**Rating**
Bacteria and Viruses	Low
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	Low
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	Low
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Low
Other Organic Chemicals	Low

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

Natural Susceptibility
+
Contaminant Risks
=
Vulnerability of the
Drinking Water Source to Contamination

Table 4 contains the overall ratings for each of the six categories of drinking water contaminants.

Table 4. Overall Vulnerability

Category	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	Low
Nitrates and Nitrites	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	Low
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	Low
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Low
Other Organic Chemicals	Low

Bacteria and Viruses

Residential areas in the protection area represent the greatest risk for bacteria and viruses to the drinking water well. For a complete listing of potential sources for bacteria and virus contamination please see Table 2 in Appendix B.

Only a small amount of bacteria and viruses are required to endanger public health. Coliforms 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 coliforms and E. coli which only come from human and animal fecal waste (EPA, 2006). Harmful bacteria can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms (EPA, 2006). No samples have tested positive for coliforms in recent history.

After combining the contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is low.

Nitrates and Nitrites

Landscaping in the protection area also represent the greatest risk to to nitrates and nitrites for this source of public drinking water. For a complete listing of potential sources for nitrate and nitrite contamination please see Table 3 in Appendix B.

Nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water. Nitrates have not been detected in recent sampling history for the Silver Creek Springs SD well.

After combining the contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is low.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

Roads represent the greatest identified risk for volatile organic chemical contamination to the well. For a complete listing of potential sources for bacteria and virus contamination please see Table 4 in Appendix B.

Volatile Organic Chemicals have not been detected within source waters. 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

Abandoned wells and underground gasoline tanks represent the greatest risk for inorganic chemicals to the well. For a complete listing of potential sources for bacteria and virus contamination please see Table 5 in Appendix B.

Chromium was detected at 13% of its maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MCL for chromium is 0.1 mg/L. In greater quantities chromium is known to cause allergic dermatitis (EPA, 2006).

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 low.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Residential areas represent the greatest risk for synthetic organic chemicals to the well. For a complete listing of potential sources for bacteria and virus contamination please see Table 6 in Appendix B.

Synthetic organic chemicals have not been sampled for in this water system.

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

Other Organic Chemicals

Residential areas represent the greatest risk for other organic chemicals to the well. For a complete listing of potential sources for bacteria and virus contamination please see Table 7 in Appendix B.

Other organic chemicals have not been sampled for in this water system.

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

REFERENCES

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2006 [WWW document]. URL http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html.

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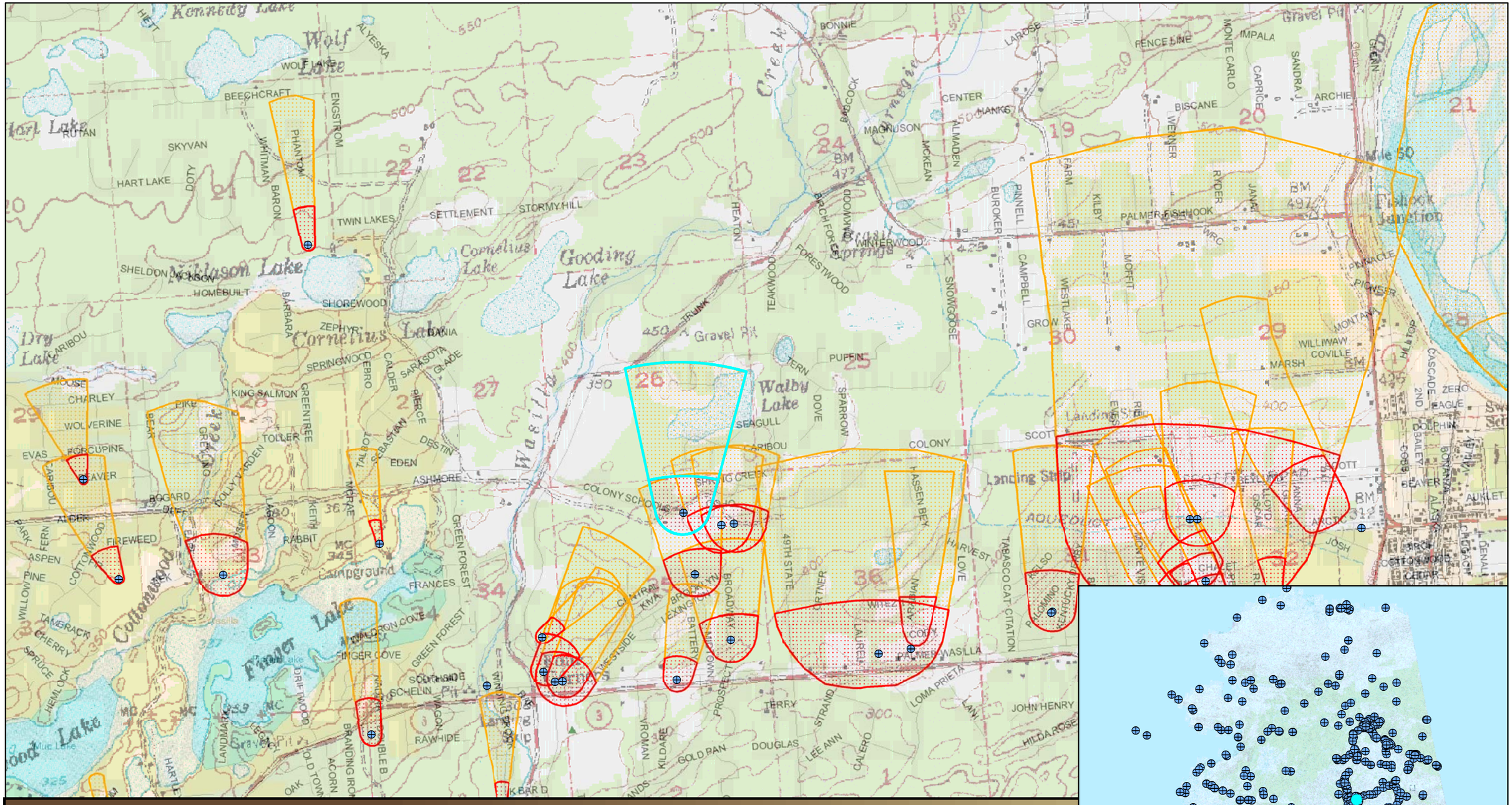
APPENDIX A

Silver Creek Springs SD
Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map
(Map 1)



Map 1- Silver Creek Springs Subdivision and Surrounding Water Systems

PWSID: 220070.001

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program

0 1:28,599 Feet 7,000

Data Sources:
Mat-Su Borough: Roads and parcels
Potential Sources of Contamination: ADEC

- Public Water Sources
- Zone A Protection Area
- Zone B Protection Area

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Silver Creek Springs SD (Tables 1-7)

Table 1

Contaminant Source Inventory for
Silver Creek Springs S/D

PWSID 220070.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Landscaping around commercial, industrial, or government buildings	X03	X03-1	A		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A		
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1-84	B		84 acres of Residential area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-38	B		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2-7	B		

Table 2

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Silver Creek Springs S/D Sources of Bacteria and Viruses

PWSID 220070.001

Contaminant Source Type	***Contaminant Source ID***	***CS ID tag***	***Zone***	***Risk Ranking for Analysis***	***Map Number***	***Comments***
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low		
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1-84	B	Low		84 acres of Residential area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-38	B	Low		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2-7	B	Low		

Table 3

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Silver Creek Springs S/D Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites

PWSID 220070.001

Contaminant Source Type	***Contaminant Source ID***	***CS ID tag***	***Zone***	***Risk Ranking for Analysis***	***Map Number***	***Comments***
Landscaping around commercial, industrial, or government buildings	X03	X03-1	A	Medium		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low		
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1-84	B	Low		84 acres of Residential area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-38	B	Low		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2-7	B	Low		

Table 4

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Silver Creek Springs S/D Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals

PWSID 220070.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low		
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1-84	B	Low		84 acres of Residential area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-38	B	Low		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2-7	B	Low		

Table 5

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Silver Creek Springs S/D

Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

PWSID 220070.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Landscaping around commercial, industrial, or government buildings	X03	X03-1	A	Low		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low		
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1-84	B	Low		84 acres of Residential area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-38	B	Low		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2-7	B	Low		

Table 6

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Silver Creek Springs S/D Sources of Synthetic Organic Chemicals

PWSID 220070.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Landscaping around commercial, industrial, or government buildings	X03	X03-1	A	Low		
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1-84	B	Low		84 acres of Residential area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-38	B	Low		

Table 7

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Silver Creek Springs S/D Sources of Other Organic Chemicals

PWSID 220070.001

Contaminant Source Type	*Contaminant Source ID*	*CS ID tag*	*Zone*	*Risk Ranking for Analysis*	*Map Number*	*Comments*
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-1	A	Low		
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1-84	B	Low		84 acres of Residential area in Zone B
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02	R02-1-38	B	Low		
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-2-7	B	Low		

APPENDIX C

Silver Creek Springs SD
Drinking Water Protection Area and
Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources
(Map 2)

Map 2- Silver Creek Springs Subdivision Potential Contaminant Sources PWSID: 220070.001

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program

Data Sources:
Mat-Su Borough: Roads and parcels
Potential Sources of Contamination: ADEC