

Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and
Vulnerability Assessment for
49er Club Drinking Water System,
Fairbanks area, Alaska

PWSID 370196

July 2003

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT Report 1018
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Source Water Assessment for 49er Club Drinking Water System Fairbanks area, Alaska PWSID 370196

July 2003

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT Report 1018

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	Inventory of Potential and Existing	Page
Executive Summary	1	Contaminant Sources	2
49er Club		Ranking of Contaminant Risks	2
Public Drinking Water System	1	Vulnerability of 49er Club	
49er Club		Drinking Water System	3
Protection Area	1	References	5

TABLES

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX	A. 49er Club Drinking Water Protection Area (Map 1)	
	B. Contaminant Source Inventory for 49er Club (Table 1)	
	Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for 49er Club – – Bacteria and Viruses (Table 2)	
	Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for 49er Club – – Nitrates/Nitrites (Table 3)	
	Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for 49er Club – – Volatile Organic Chemicals (Table 4)	
	C. 49er Club Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map 2)	
	D. Vulnerability Analysis for Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for 49er Club Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1 – 8)	

Source Water Assessment for 49er Club Source of Public Drinking Water, Fairbanks Area, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This source water assessment provides an evaluation of the vulnerability of the public water system serving the 49er Club to potential contamination. This is a Class B (non-community) water system consists of one well near the intersection of the Old Richardson Highway and Badger Road approximately 8 miles northwest of North Pole, Alaska. The well received a natural susceptibility rating of **High**. This rating is a combination of a susceptibility rating of **Low** for the actual wellhead and a **Very High** rating for the aquifer in which the well is drawing water from. Identified potential and current sources of contamination for the 49er Club public water system include: residential heating oil storage tanks, septic systems, roads, residential area, a motor vehicle repair shop, a rail corridor, and a ADEC-recognized contaminated site. These are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals. Combining the natural susceptibility of the well with the contaminant risk, the public water system for 49er Club received an overall vulnerability rating of **Very High** for bacteria and viruses; and a **Low** for nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals.

49ER CLUB PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

49er Club public water system is a Class B (non-community) water system. The system consists of one well near the intersection of the Old Richardson Highway and Badger Road approximately 8 miles northwest of North Pole, Alaska (T1S, R1E, Section 21) (See Map 1 of Appendix A). North Pole is located southeast of Fairbanks in the Fairbanks North Star Borough which is near the center of Alaska (Please see the inset of Map 1 in Appendix A for location). The Borough's current population is 82,840 making it the second-largest population center in the state (ADCED, 2002). Communities located within the Borough include : College, Eielson Air Force Base, Ester, Fairbanks, Fox, Harding Lake, Moose Creek, North Pole, Pleasant Valley, Salcha, and Two Rivers.

The majority of residents located in the area surrounding the city of Fairbanks use individual water wells or hauled water, and septic systems (ADCED, 2002). Heating oil (typically stored in both above and

below ground 275 to 500-gallon tanks) is used for heating homes and buildings. Refuse is transported to the Fairbanks North Star Borough landfill.

The Fairbanks area includes two distinct topographic areas: the alluvial plain between the Tanana River and the Chena River, and the uplands north of this floodplain. The 49er Club water system is located in the alluvial plain at an elevation of approximately 425 feet above sea level.

According to the 8/30/01 sanitary survey for this water system, the depth of the well is approximately 100 feet below the ground surface. Most of the wells in this area are screened in a combination of gravel and sand, and it is assumed that this one is also. The alluvial plain consists of alternating layers of sand and gravel up to over 500 feet thick, in some locations overlain by 1 to 10 feet of silt or sandy silt or a few feet of peat (Glass and others, 1996). Discontinuous permafrost (perennially frozen areas) is also common in the alluvial plain. The depth to permafrost in these areas ranges between 2 and 45 feet below the ground surface with the thickness of the permafrost ranging between 5 and 265 feet (Pewe, T.L. 1958). Areas with discontinuous permafrost may locally affect the ground water flow directions.

Primarily the Tanana River, but also the Chena River contribute water to this alluvial aquifer. The Chena River typically only contributes water when its stage is high and the Tanana is low (Nelson, 1978). The Tanana River gets approximately 85% of its water from snowmelt of the Alaska Range and 15% from the Yukon-Tanana uplands (Anderson, 1970)

This water system serves approximately 50 non-residents through one service connection.

49ER CLUB 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 ways of calculating the size of capture zones using various assumptions. The DWPP uses a combination of two simple, very general 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 DWPP is an estimate using the information and resources available to us, 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 State Geological Survey (USGS) reports, well logs in the area, and the Groundwater textbook by Freeze and Cherry (Freeze and Cherry, 1979).

The water table in the area of the 49er Club, the area between the Tanana and the Chena Rivers, is primarily influenced by the level of water flow in each river. The capture zones were drawn based on three separate configurations of the water table during various stages of the rivers: a period of high stage in the Chena River (October 14-17, 1986), high stage in the Tanana River (July 16-17, 1987), and low stages in both rivers (March 30-April 3, 1988) (Glass and others, 1996). High water levels in the Chena usually occur in the spring due to runoff from the uplands and in late summer due to rainstorms (Nelson, 1978). The Tanana usually experiences high flow during the hot, dry periods of mid-summer when maximum snowmelt from the Alaska Range occurs (Nelson, 1978). Groundwater in this area generally flows toward the northwest, from the Tanana River to the Chena River, however flow is reversed very near the Chena River during its high stage periods (Glass and others, 1996). These flow reversals are of short duration (i.e. days versus months) and of limited extent, generally within 1000 feet of the river (Nakanishi, et al, 1998).

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

The drinking water protection area outlined for the 49er Club on Map 1 of Appendix A will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts.

INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL AND EXISTING CONTAMINANT SOURCES

The Drinking Water Protection Program (DWPP) has completed an inventory of potential and existing sources of contamination within the 49er Club 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 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 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; and
- Very High.

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 inventoried potential and existing sources of contamination with respect to bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals.

VULNERABILITY OF 49ER CLUB 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 properties of the aquifer and the presence of other wells or boreholes in the area. 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 the water system’s contaminant sample results. Lastly, Chart 4 combines the results of the first three charts to produce 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 wellhead for the 49er Club received a Low Susceptibility rating. According to the 8/30/01 sanitary survey, the well is capped with a sanitary seal and the land surface is sloped away from the well. However, the well is not 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.

The aquifer the 49er Club well is completed in received a Very High Susceptibility rating. The highly transmissive aquifer material and the high water table in the area allow contaminants to travel downward from the surface with the precipitation and surface water runoff. Table 2 summarizes the Susceptibility scores and ratings for 49er Club.

Table 2. Susceptibility

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	5	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	25	Very High
Natural Susceptibility	30	High

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. 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	50	Very High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	41	Very High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	33	High

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

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

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	80	Very High
Nitrates and Nitrites	70	High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	65	High

Bacteria and Viruses

The large capacity (Class V injection wells) and residential septic systems in the protection area represent the greatest risk 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). Samples collected on 8/31/01 and 9/4/01 tested positive for both total coli form and fecal coli form indicating the water source is vulnerable to bacteria and viruses. All other samples did not detect coli forms in the water.

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 very high.

Nitrates and Nitrites

The septic systems in the protection area also represent 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. Nitrates have not been detected in significant levels in recent sampling history for the 49er Club 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 high.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

The residential heating oil tanks represent the greatest risk for volatile organic chemical contamination to the well.

Both underground and above ground heating oil storage tanks are the standard way of heating homes and businesses in the area surrounding Fairbanks. 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. Regular system maintenance can help prevent many of these harmful fuel leaks.

The ADEC-recognized contaminated site is located at 1262 Old Richardson Highway and Zone D (less than 10 year time-of-travel) of the protection area (RecKey 1989310906801). A site investigation in 1989 revealed large volumes of drums and assorted debris including transformers. Monitoring and remediation is ongoing.

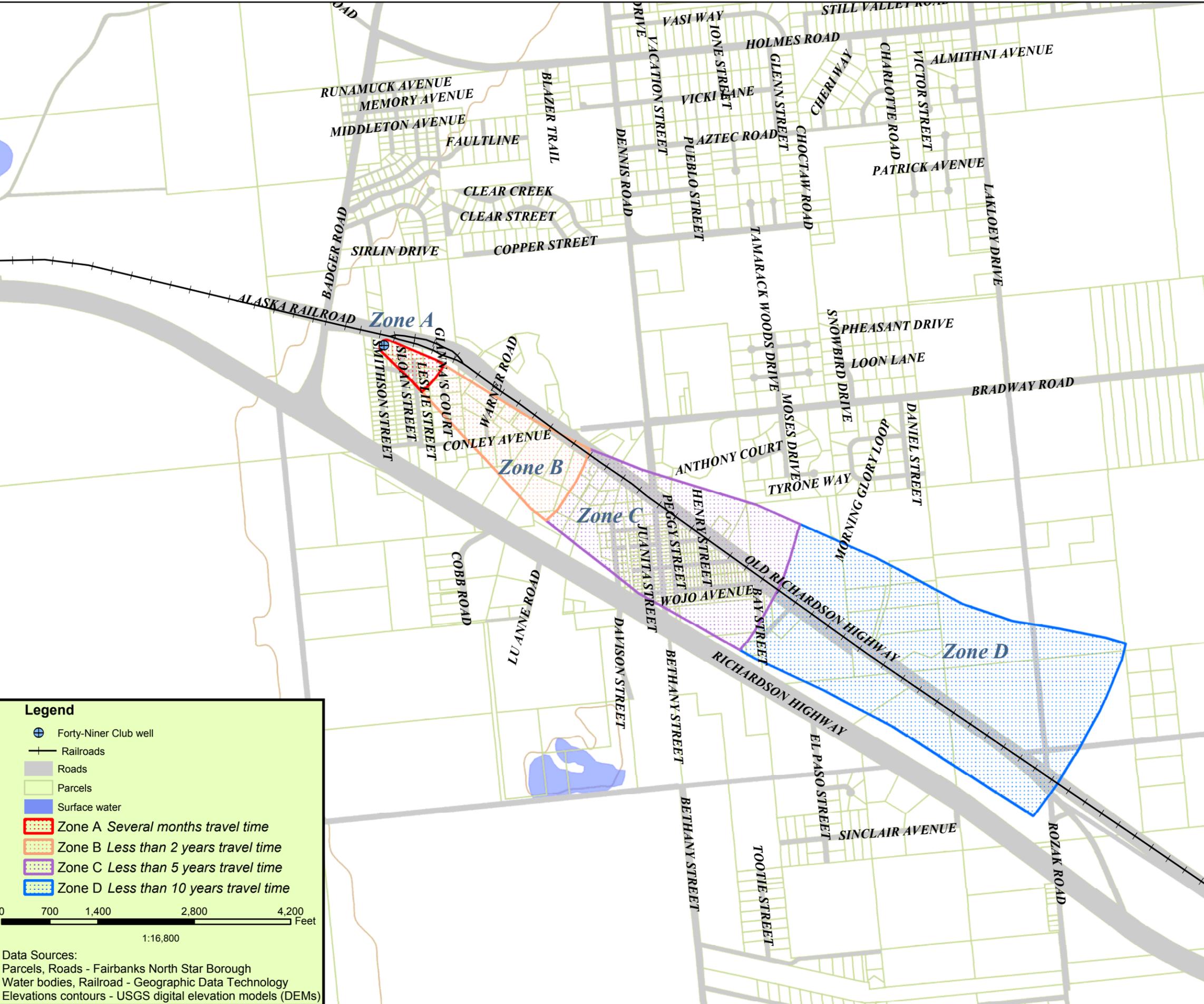
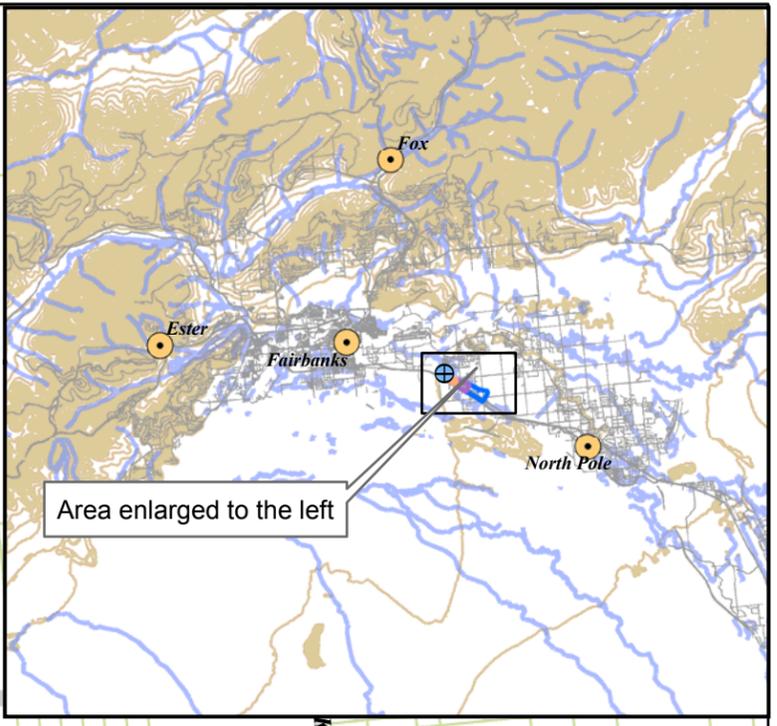
Volatile Organic Chemicals have not been sampled for in this water system. After combining the contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is high.

REFERENCES

- Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development (ADCED), 2002 [WWW document]. URL http://www.dced.state.ak.us/mra/CF_BLOCK.cfm.
- Anderson, G.S., 1970, Hydrologic reconnaissance of the Tanana basin, central Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-319.
- Forbes, R.B. and Weber, F.R., 1981. Bedrock Geologic Map of the Fairbanks Mining District, Alaska. Funded by the State of Alaska, US Geological Survey, and The National Science Foundation.
- Freeze, R.A. and Cherry, J.A., 1979. Groundwater. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- Glass, Roy L., Lilly, Micheal R., and Meyer, David F., 1996. Ground-Water Levels in an Alluvial Plain Between the Tanana and Chena Rivers Near Fairbanks, Alaska 1986-93. US Geological Survey Water Resources Investigations Report 96-4060, 39p.
- Nakanishi, Allan S. and Lilly, Micheal R., 1998. Estimate of Aquifer Properties by Numerically Simulating Ground-Water/Surface-Water Interactions, Fort Wainwright, Alaska. US Geological Survey Water Resources Investigations Report 98-4088, 27p.
- Nelson, Gordon L., 1978, Hydrologic Information for Land-Use Planning, Fairbanks Vicinity, Alaska. US Department of the Interior Geological Survey Open File Report 78-959, 47p.
- Pewe, T. L., 1958, Geologic map of the Fairbanks D-2 quadrangle, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Geol. Quad. Map GQ-110, scale 1:63,360.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2002 [WWW document]. URL <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/mcl.html>.

APPENDIX A

49er Club Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map 1)



Legend

- Forty-Niner Club well
- Railroads
- Roads
- Parcels
- Surface water
- Zone A Several months travel time
- Zone B Less than 2 years travel time
- Zone C Less than 5 years travel time
- Zone D Less than 10 years travel time

0 700 1,400 2,800 4,200 Feet

1:16,800

Data Sources:
 Parcels, Roads - Fairbanks North Star Borough
 Water bodies, Railroad - Geographic Data Technology
 Elevations contours - USGS digital elevation models (DEMs)

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for 49er Club (Tables 1-4)

Table 1**Contaminant Source Inventory for
49er Club****PWSID 370196.001**

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Map Number	Comments
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	2	Approximately 5 acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		A	2	Assumed 11 septics based on number of tax parcels designated as residential
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08		A	2	Assumed 11 tanks based on number of tax parcels designated as residential
Closed Leaking Underground Fuel Storage Tank (LUST) Sites	U08	U08-1	A	2	Bradley's Sky Ranch; 2571 Old Richardson Hwy
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		A	2	Herbert Avenue; Sloan Street; Leslie Street
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	B	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-2	B	2	Approximately 20 acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		B	2	Assumed 12 septics
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08		B	2	Assumed 12 tanks
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		B	2	Gianna's Court; Warner Road
Rail corridors	X30	X30-1	B	2	Alaska Railroad
Body shops (automotive)	C05	C05-1	C	2	1511 Peggy Street
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-2	C	2	1463 Westcott Lane
Residential Areas	R01	R01-3	C	2	Approximately 20 acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		C	2	Assumed 50 septics
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08		C	2	Assumed 50 tanks
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	2	9 roads in Zone C
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund, non-RCRA	U04	U04-1	D	2 inset	K & K Recycling (RecKey 1989310906801); 1262 Old Richardson Hwy

Table 2

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
49er Club
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

PWSID 370196.001

<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>
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		A	Low	2	Herbert Avenue; Sloan Street; Leslie Street
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		A	Low	2	Assumed 11 septic systems based on number of tax parcels designated as residential
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Approximately 5 acres
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		B	Low	2	Assumed 12 septic systems
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		B	Low	2	Gianna's Court; Warner Road
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	B	High	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-2	B	Low	2	Approximately 20 acres
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	Low	2	9 roads in Zone C
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		C	Low	2	Assumed 50 septic systems
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-2	C	High	2	1463 Westcott Lane
Residential Areas	R01	R01-3	C	Low	2	Approximately 20 acres

Table 3

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
49er Club
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

PWSID 370196.001

<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>
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		A	Low	2	Herbert Avenue; Sloan Street; Leslie Street
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		A	Low	2	Assumed 11 septic based on number of tax parcels designated as residential
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Approximately 5 acres
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		B	Low	2	Gianna's Court; Warner Road
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		B	Low	2	Assumed 12 septic
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	B	High	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-2	B	Low	2	Approximately 20 acres
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	Low	2	9 roads in Zone C
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		C	Low	2	Assumed 50 septic
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-2	C	High	2	1463 Westcott Lane
Residential Areas	R01	R01-3	C	Low	2	Approximately 20 acres

Table 4

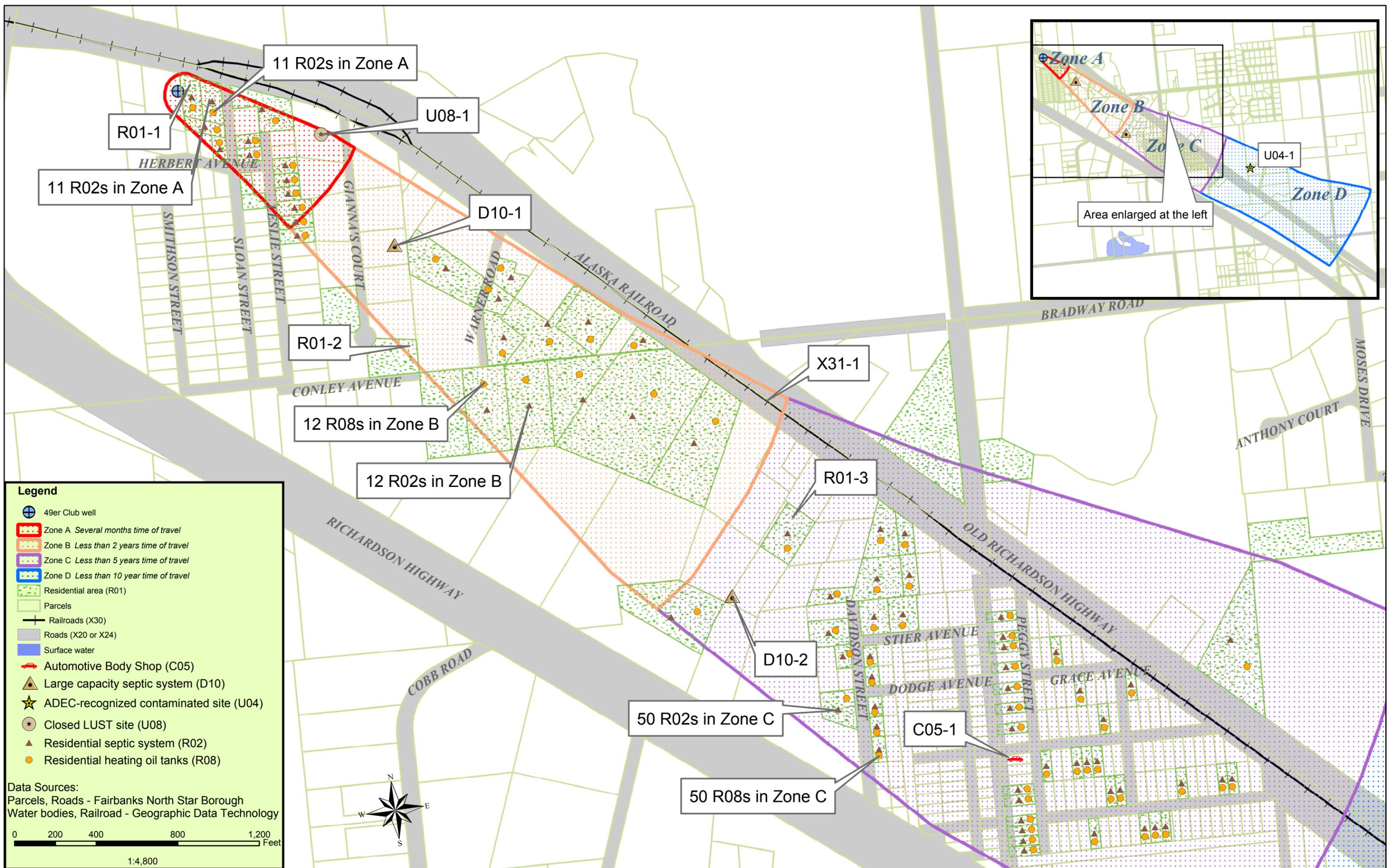
*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
49er Club
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 370196.001

<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>
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		A	Low	2	Herbert Avenue; Sloan Street; Leslie Street
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08		A	Medium	2	Assumed 11 tanks based on number of tax parcels designated as residential
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		A	Low	2	Assumed 11 septics based on number of tax parcels designated as residential
Residential Areas	R01	R01-1	A	Low	2	Approximately 5 acres
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08		B	Medium	2	Assumed 12 tanks
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		B	Low	2	Assumed 12 septics
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		B	Low	2	Gianna's Court; Warner Road
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-1	B	Low	2	
Residential Areas	R01	R01-2	B	Low	2	Approximately 20 acres
Rail corridors	X30	X30-1	B	Medium	2	Alaska Railroad
Tanks, heating oil, residential (above ground)	R08		C	Medium	2	Assumed 50 tanks
Septic systems (serves one single-family home)	R02		C	Low	2	Assumed 50 septics
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20		C	Low	2	9 roads in Zone C
Body shops (automotive)	C05	C05-1	C	Medium	2	1511 Peggy Street
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-2	C	Low	2	1463 Westcott Lane
Residential Areas	R01	R01-3	C	Low	2	Approximately 20 acres

APPENDIX C

49er Club Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map 2)



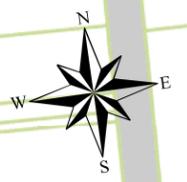
Legend

- 49er Club well
- Zone A Several months time of travel
- Zone B Less than 2 years time of travel
- Zone C Less than 5 years time of travel
- Zone D Less than 10 year time of travel
- Residential area (R01)
- Parcels
- Railroads (X30)
- Roads (X20 or X24)
- Surface water
- Automotive Body Shop (C05)
- Large capacity septic system (D10)
- ADEC-recognized contaminated site (U04)
- Closed LUST site (U08)
- Residential septic system (R02)
- Residential heating oil tanks (R08)

Data Sources:
 Parcels, Roads - Fairbanks North Star Borough
 Water bodies, Railroad - Geographic Data Technology

0 200 400 800 1,200 Feet

1:4,800



Map 2. Forty-Niner Club Potential Contaminant Sources

APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for 49er Club Public Drinking Water Source (Charts 1-8)

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - 49er Club

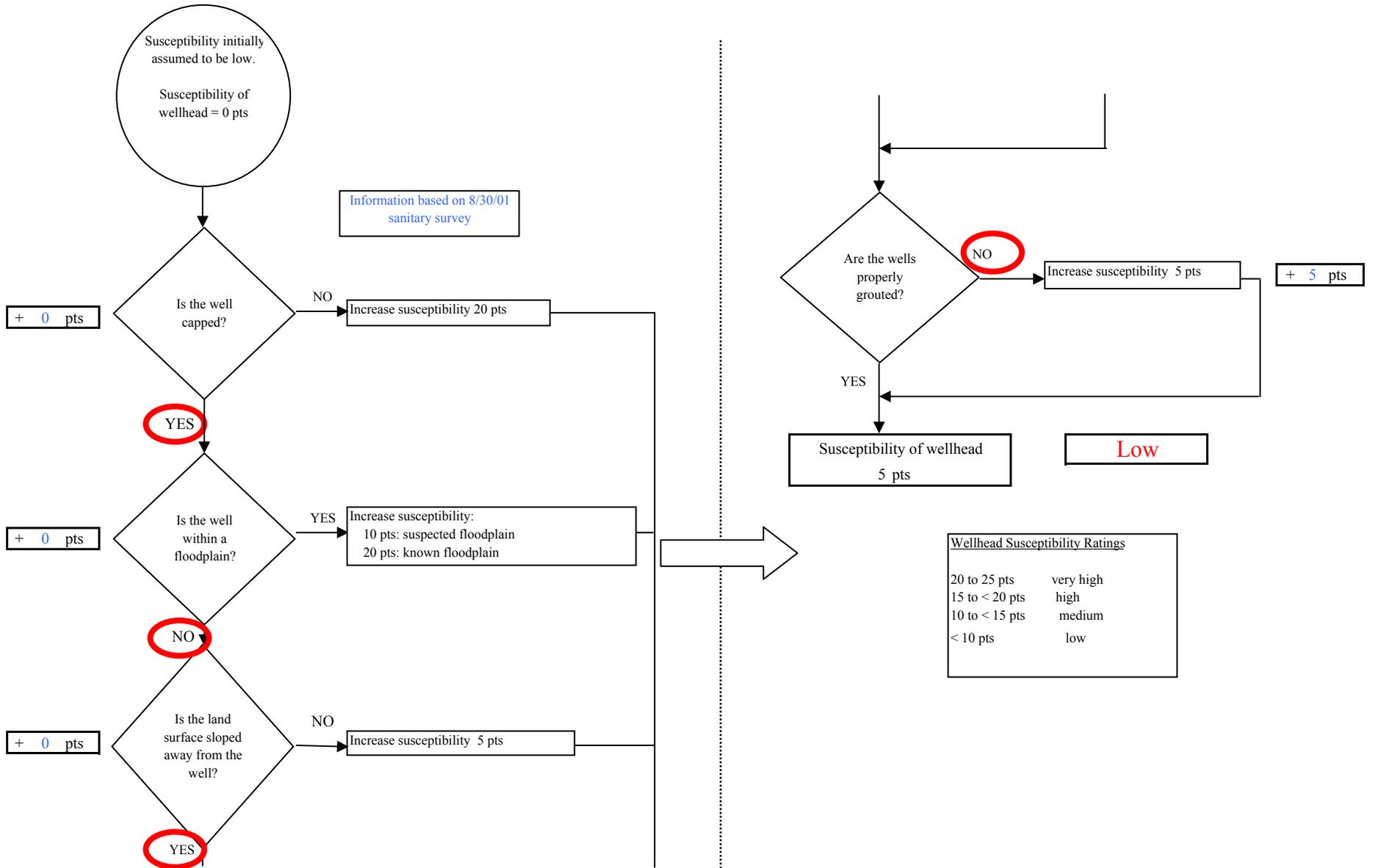


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - 49er Club

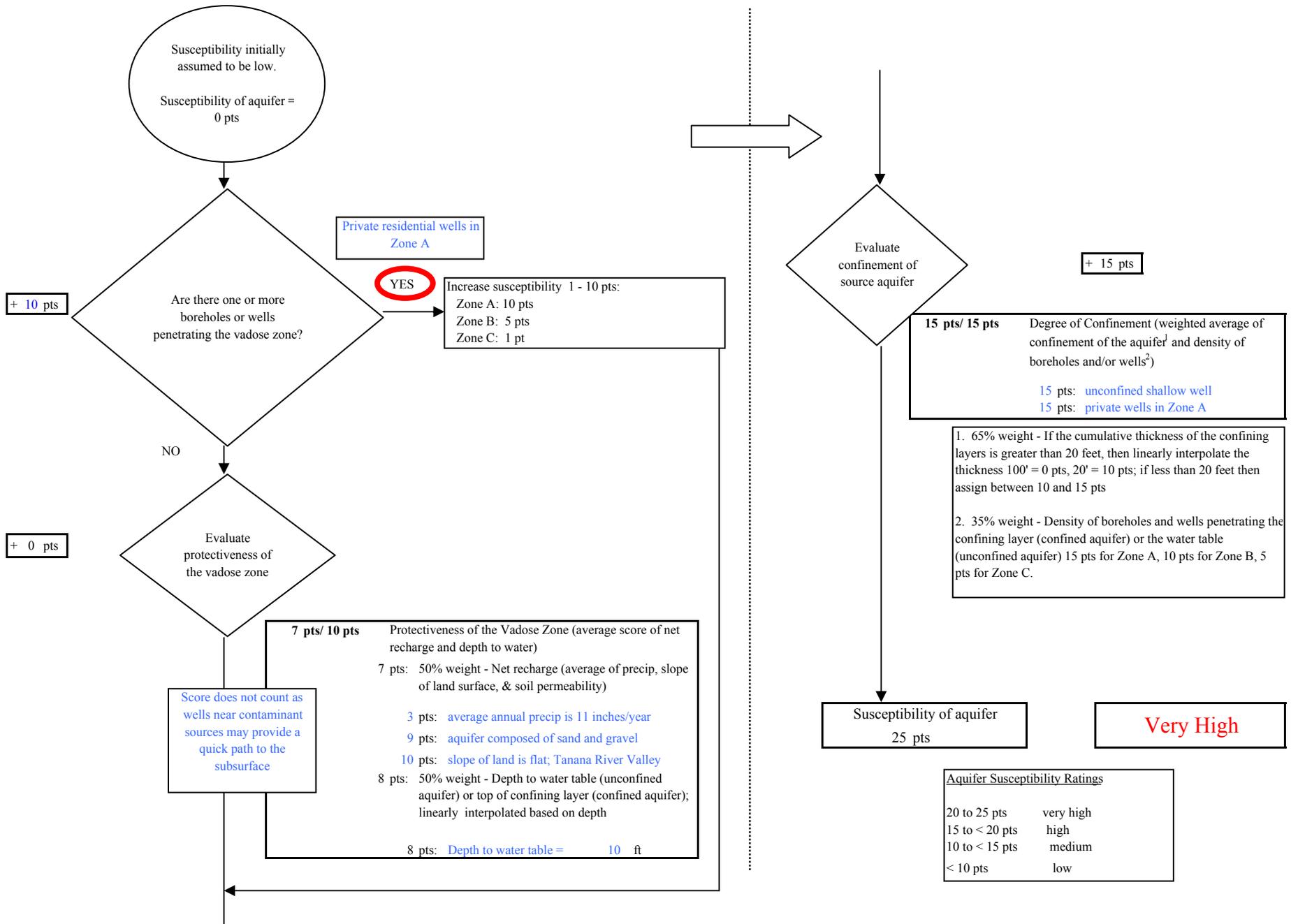
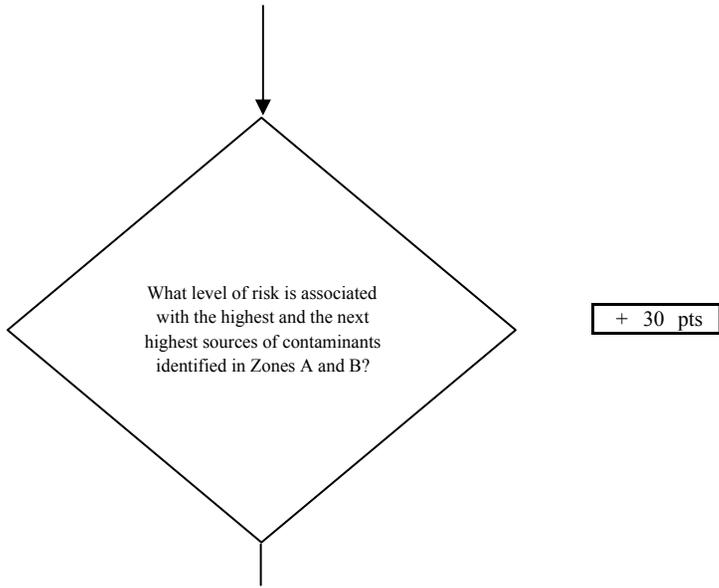
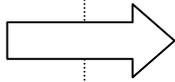
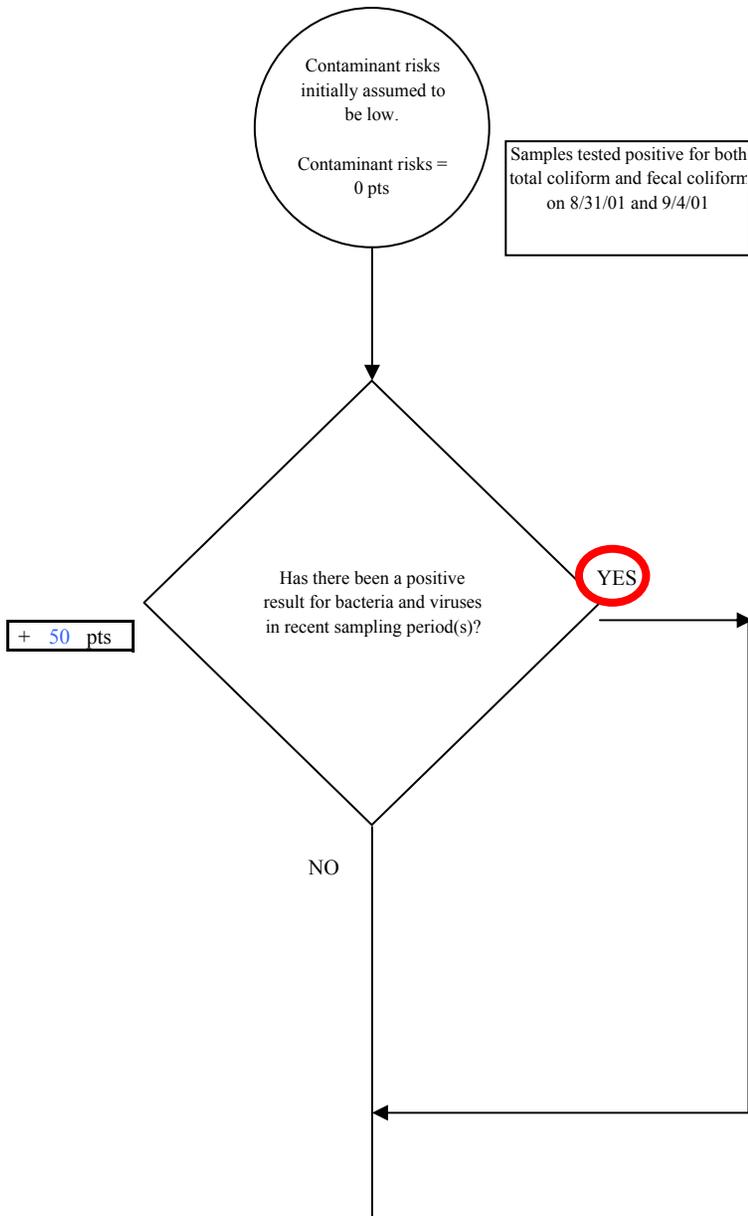


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for 49er Club - Bacteria & Viruses



Risk Rankings for Contaminant Sources Identified in Zones A and B

	Zone A	Zone B	Total
Very High(s)	0	0	0
High(s)	0	1	1
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	13	4	17

	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 49er Club - Bacteria & Viruses

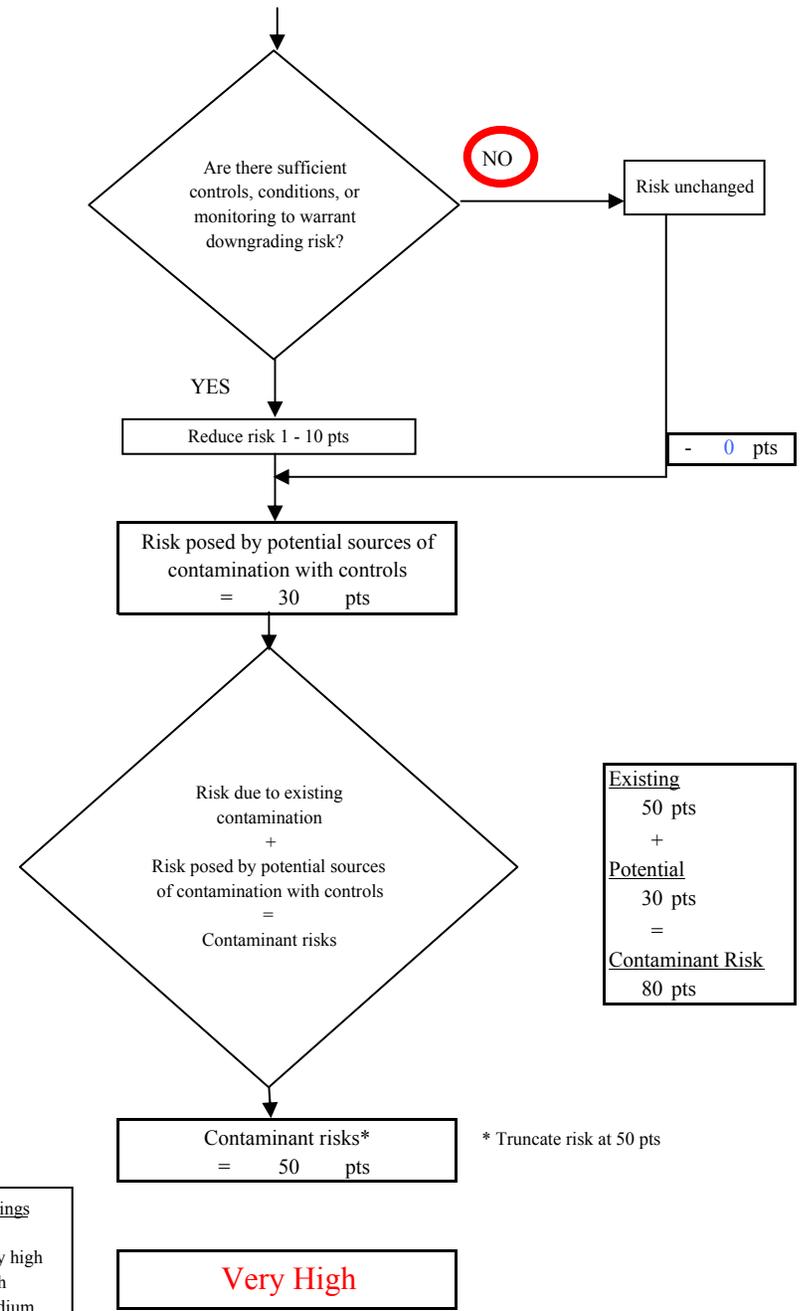
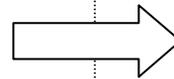
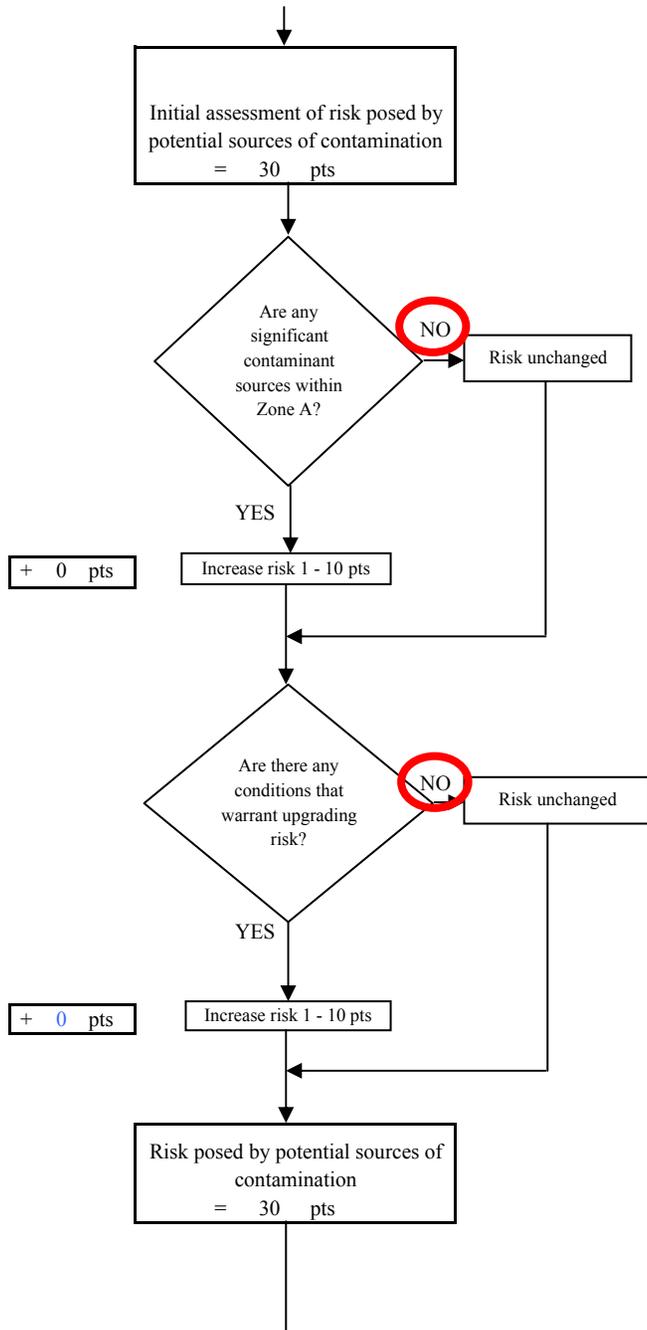


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for 49er Club - Bacteria & Viruses

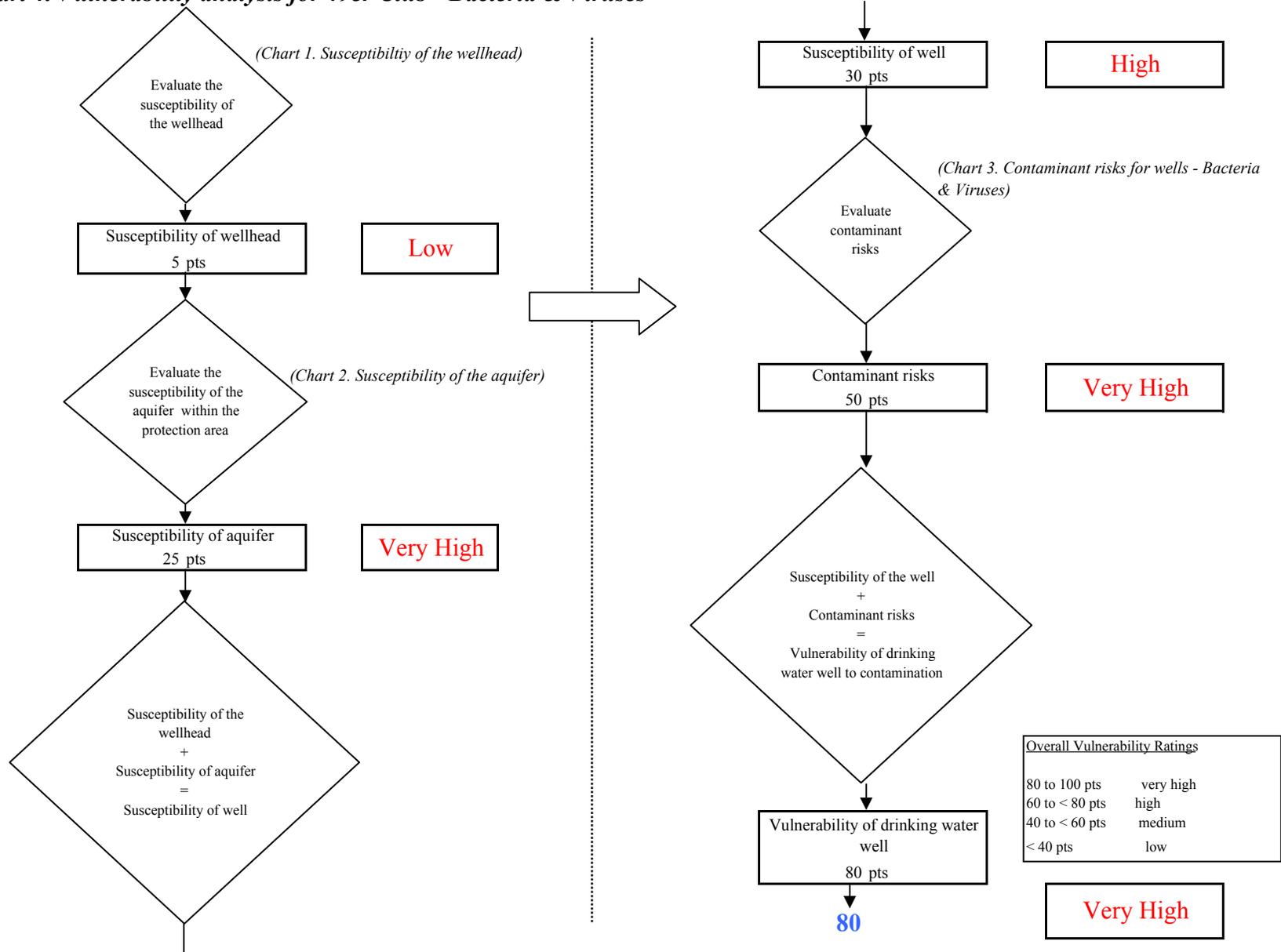


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for 49er Club - Nitrates and Nitrites

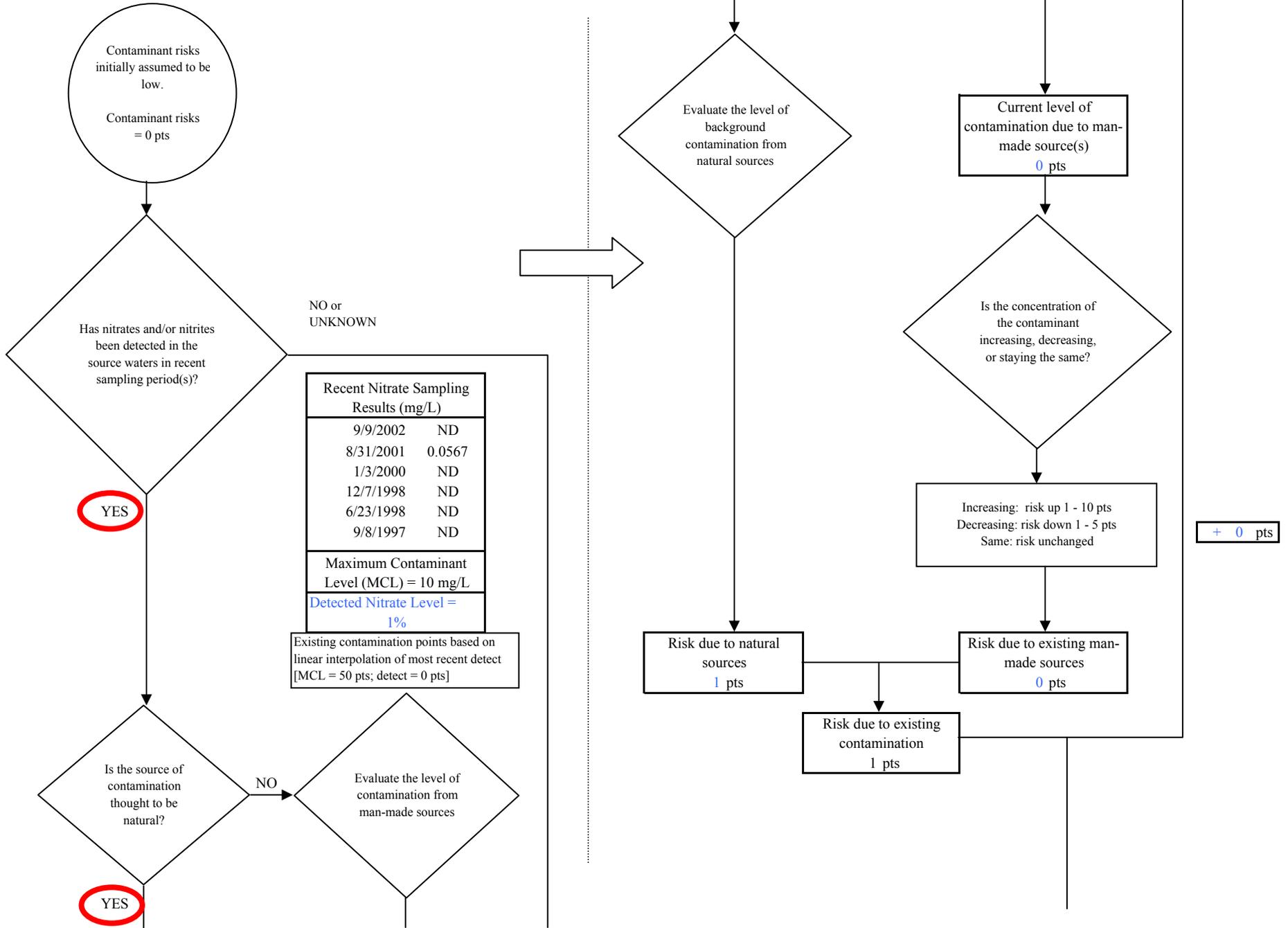
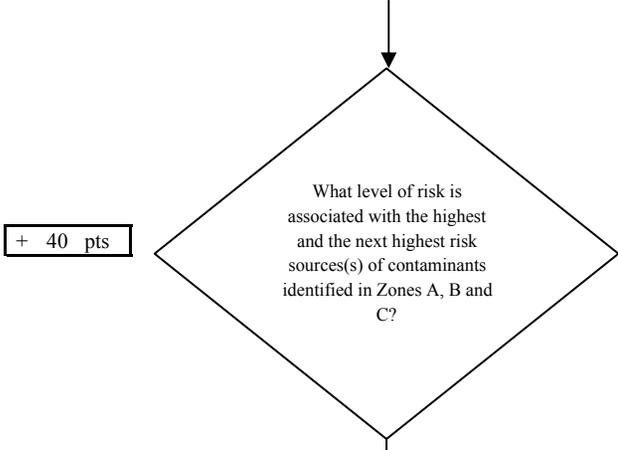


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for 49er Club - Nitrates and Nitrites



+ 40 pts

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	2	2
Medium(s)	0	0	0
Low(s)	13	9	22

	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 40

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.

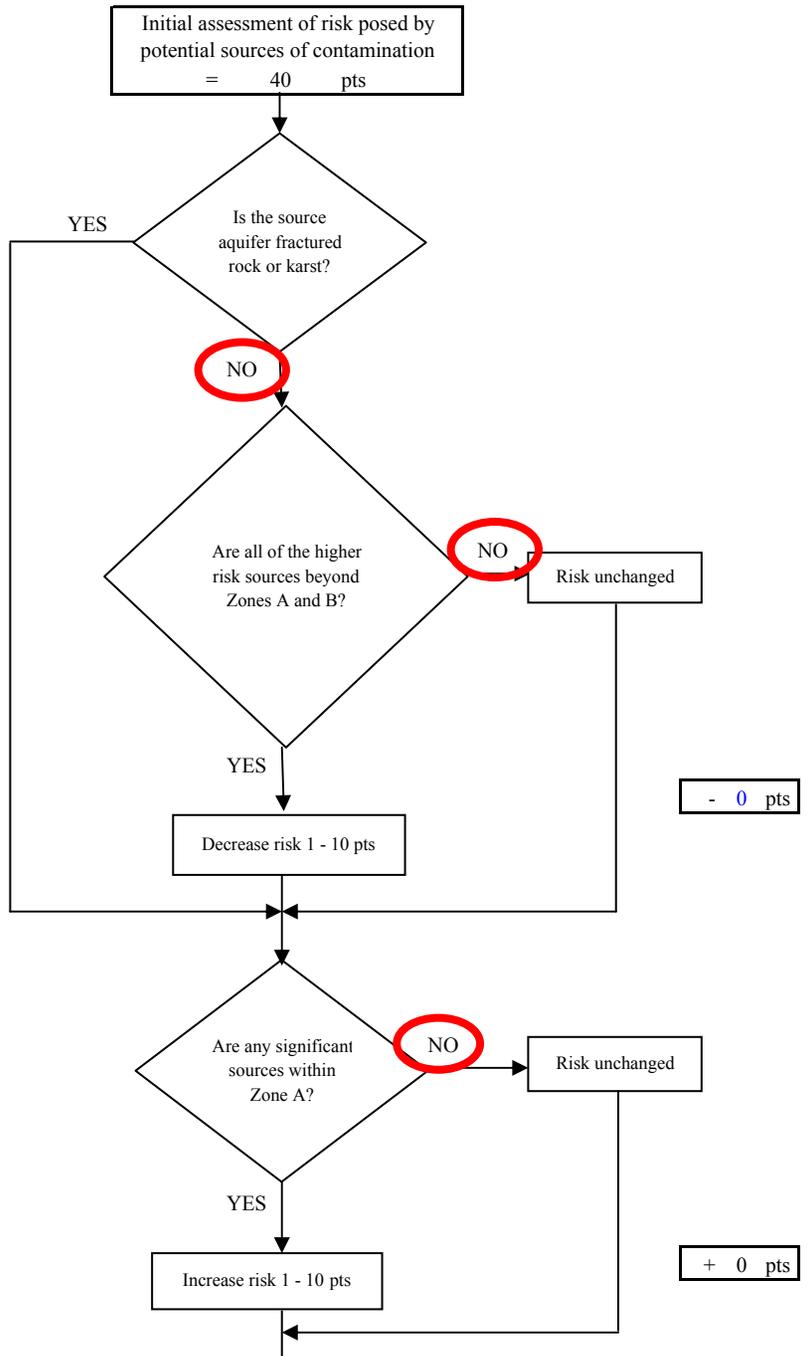
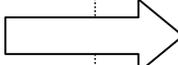


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for 49er Club - Nitrates and Nitrites

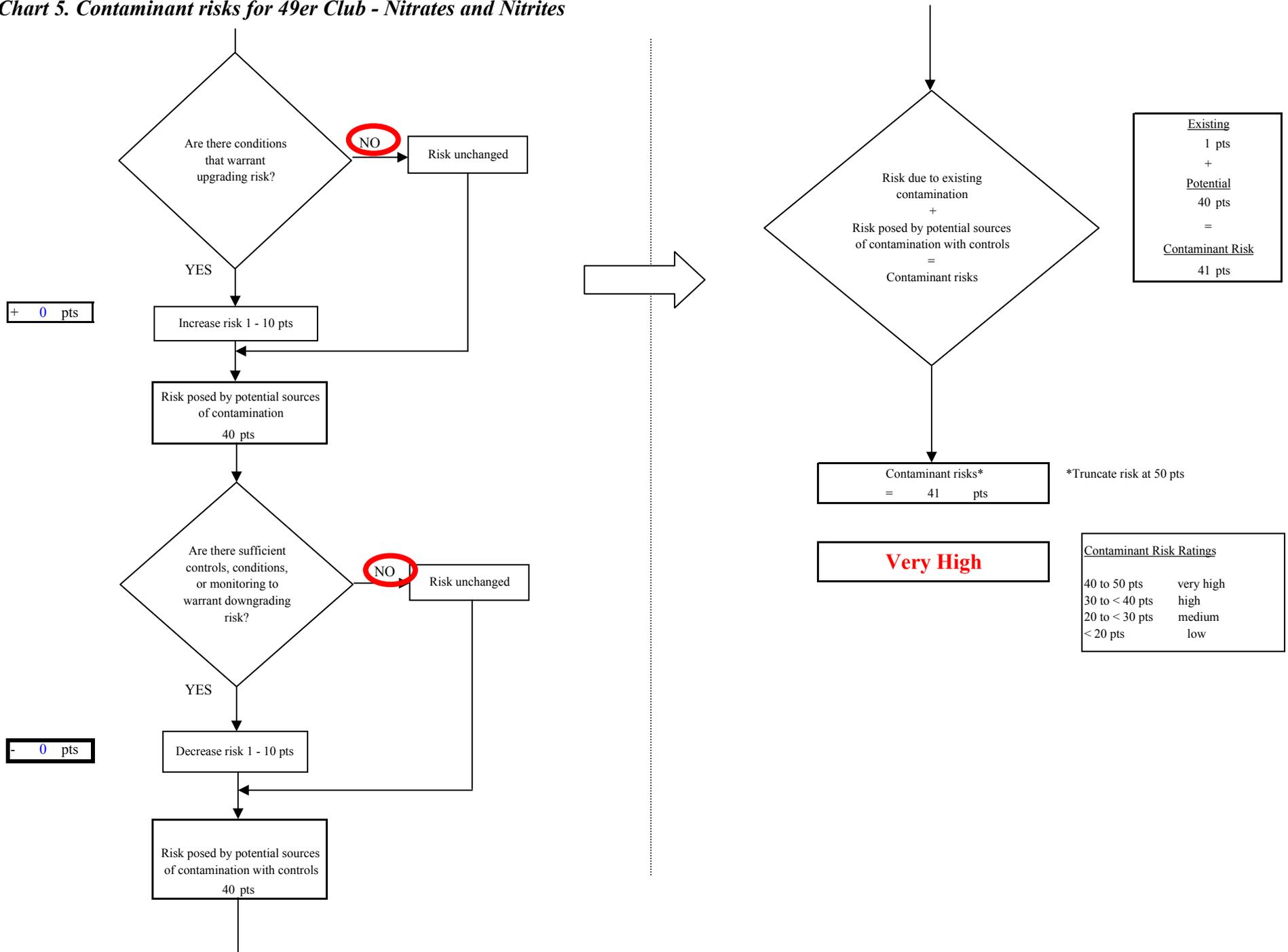


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for 49er Club - Nitrates and Nitrites

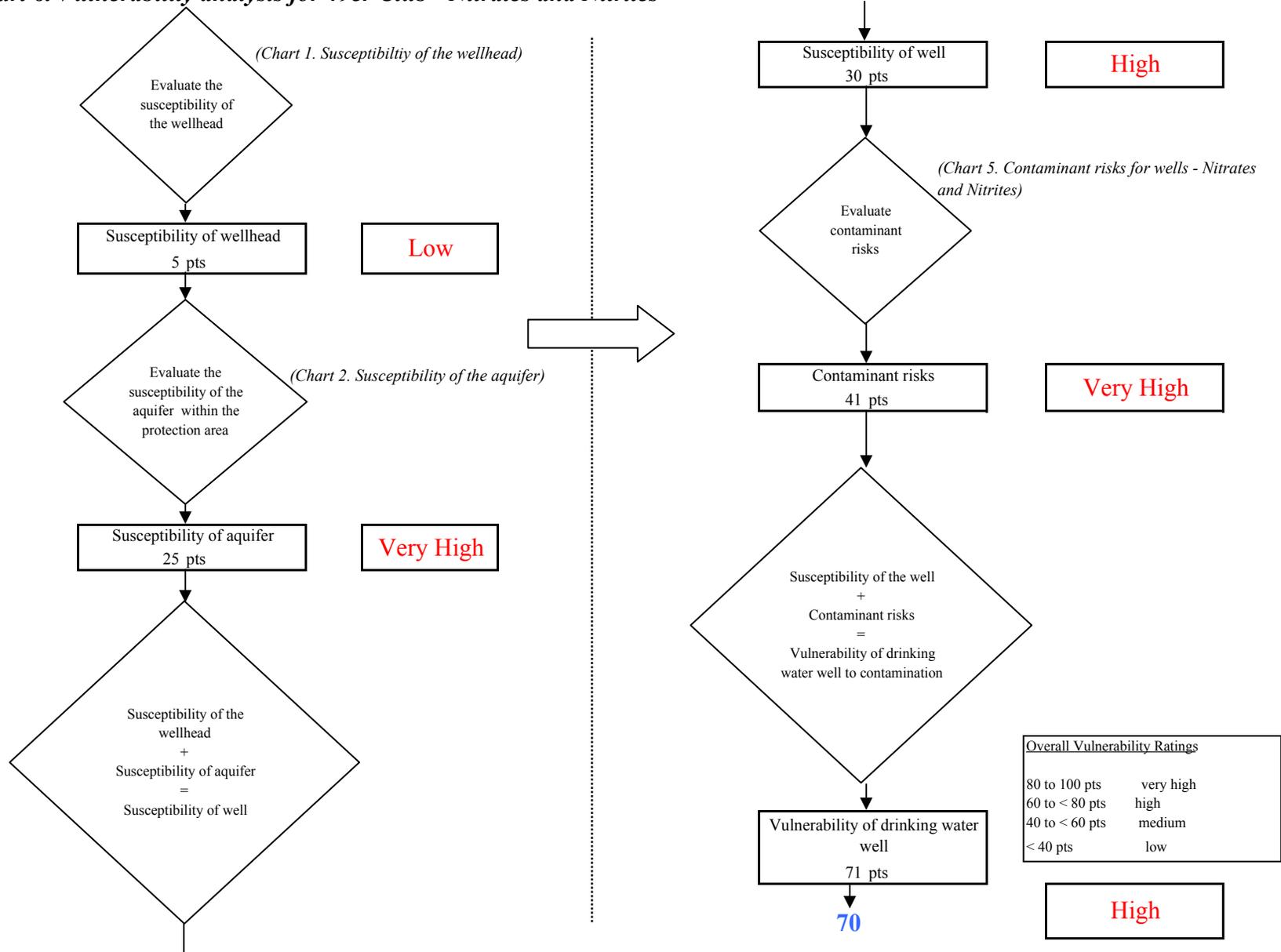


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for 49er Club - Volatile Organic Chemicals

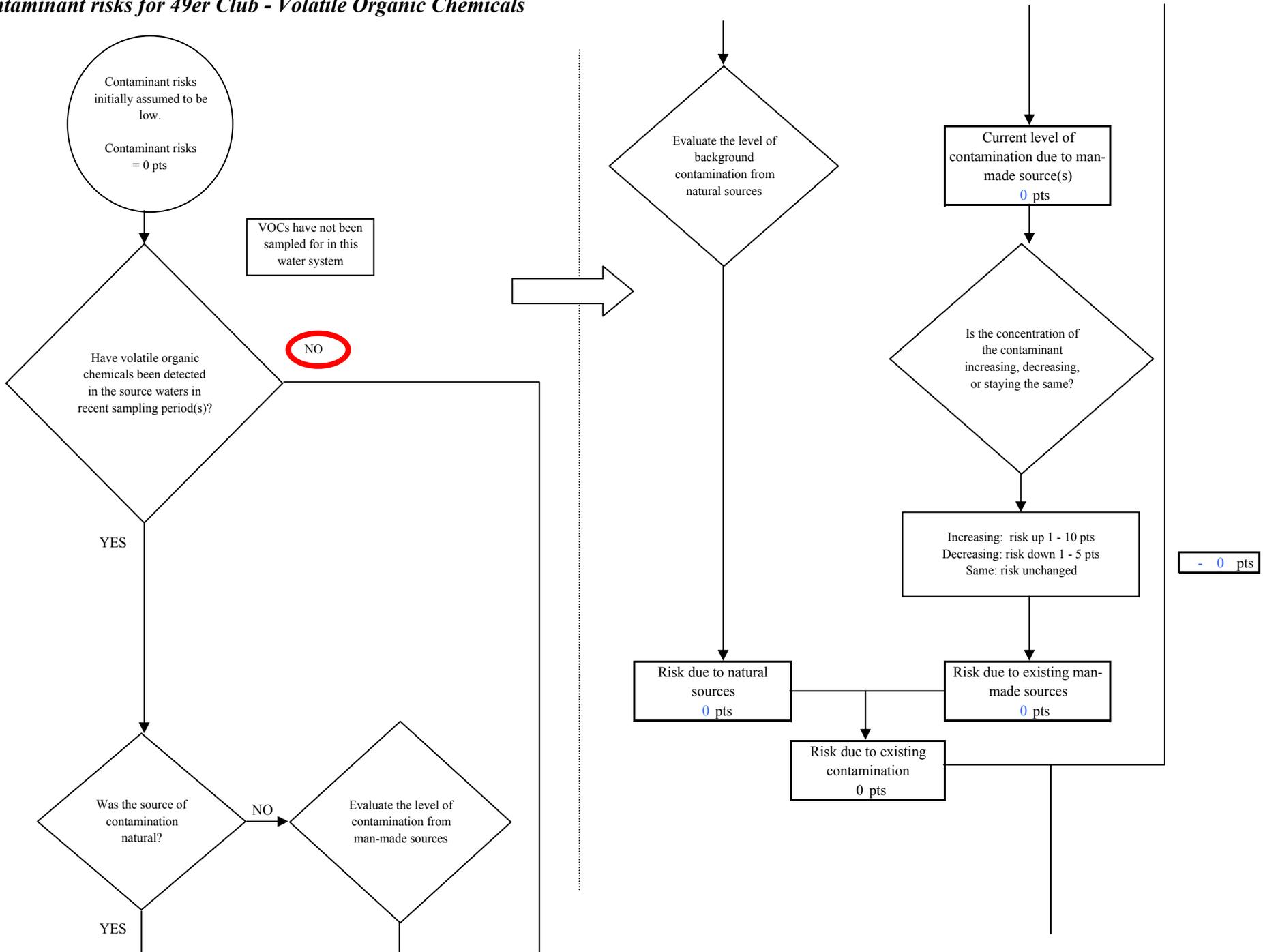
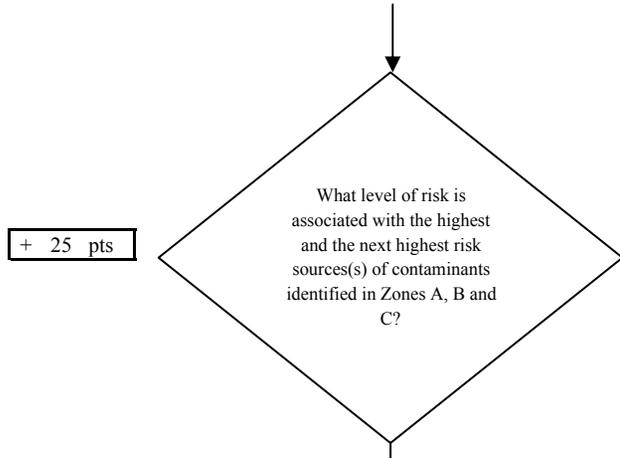


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for 49er Club - Volatile Organic Chemicals



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)	12	66	78
Low(s)	3	5	8

	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 25

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.

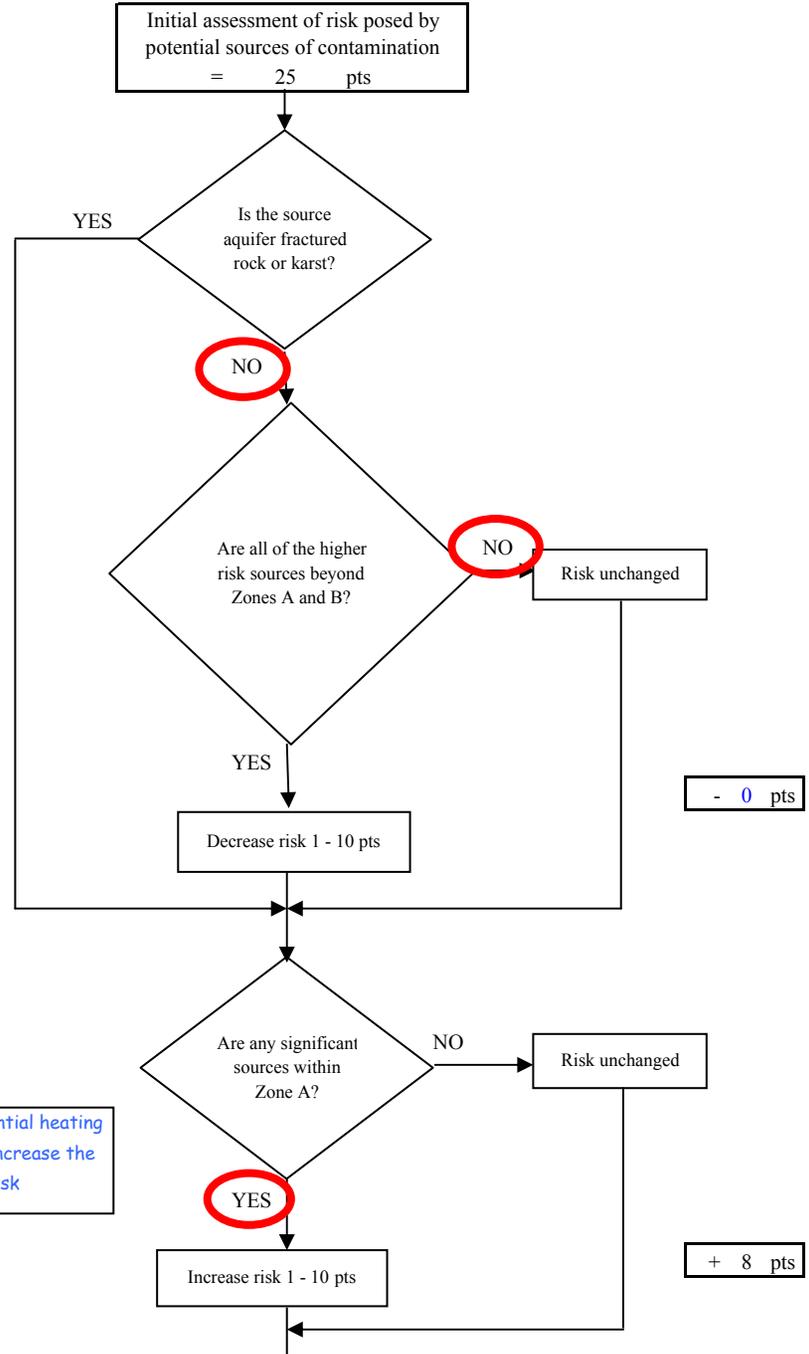


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for 49er Club - Volatile Organic Chemicals

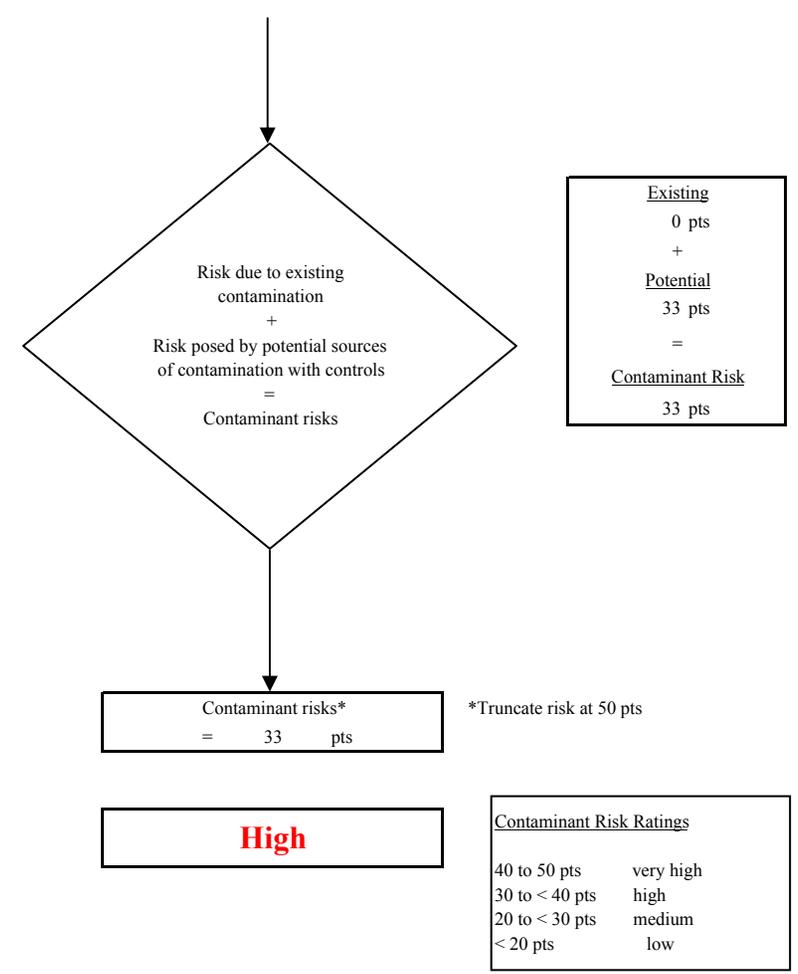
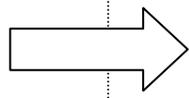
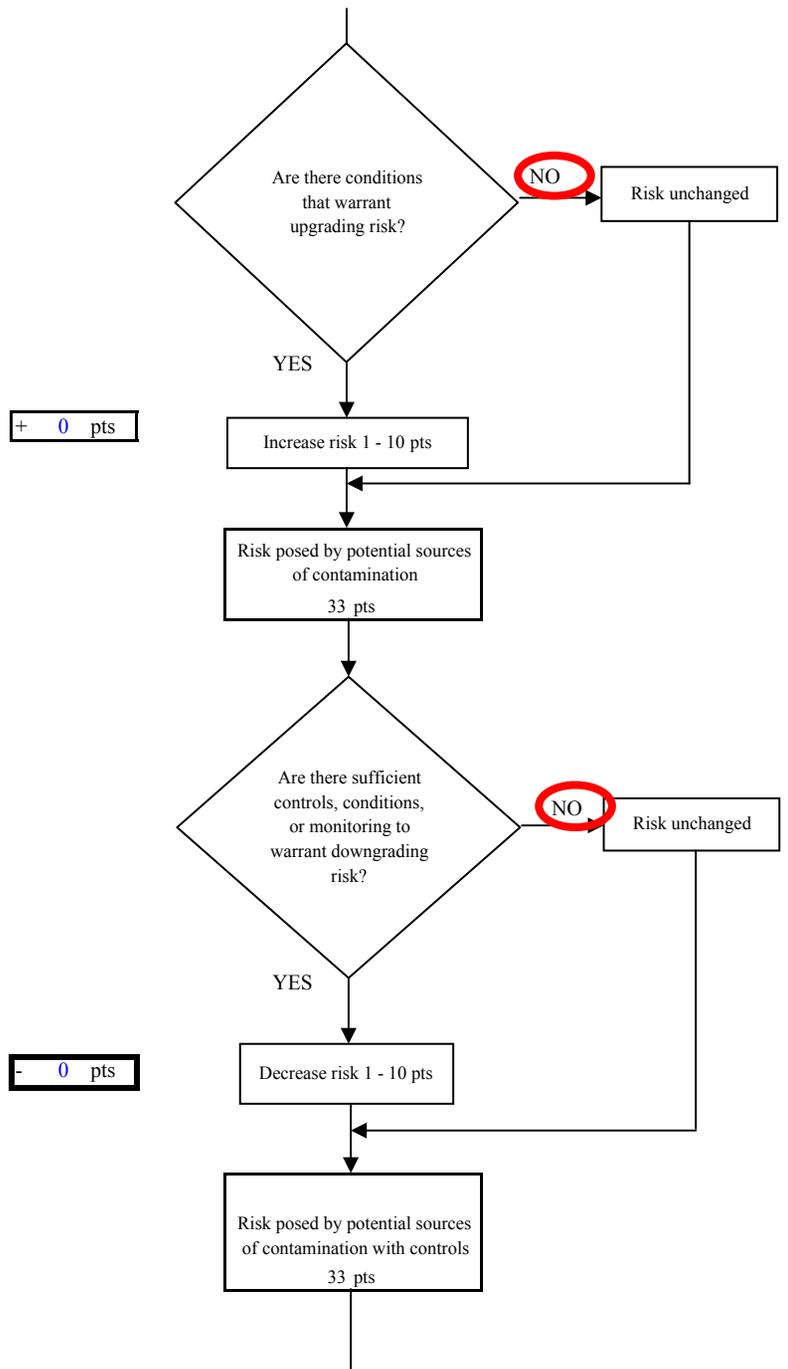


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for 49er Club - Volatile Organic Chemicals

