



Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School Drinking Water System, Kalskag, Alaska

PWSID # 270833.001

April 2004

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 1103 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 KSD George Morgan Sr. High School Source of Public Drinking Water, Kalskag, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The KSD George Morgan Sr. High School has one Public Water System (PWS) well. The well (PWS No. 270833.001) has been used as a drinking water source since it was drilled in 1978.

The well is a Class A (community and non-transient non-community) water system located between Lower Kalskag and Upper Kalskag, Alaska, on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River. Available records indicate that there is no secondary storage of drinking water, other than a pressure tank, and that the untreated drinking water source is derived directly from the wellhead. This system operates seasonally and serves approximately 50 non-residents through one service connection. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of **Very High** and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of **High**. Combining these two ratings produce a **Very High** rating for the natural susceptibility of the well.

Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for the public drinking water source include: a large capacity septic system, a cemetery, a petroleum product bulk station/terminal, an airport, roads, and a municipal park. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals contaminant categories.

Overall, the water well received a vulnerability rating of **Very High** for bacteria and viruses, nitrates and nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, and other organic chemicals, and a vulnerability rating of **High** for synthetic organic chemicals.

PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The KSD George Morgan Sr. High School well is a Class A (community/non-transient/non-community) public water system. The system is located between Lower Kalskag and Upper Kalskag, Alaska, on the

north bank of the Kuskokwim River (Sec. 28, T17N, R61W, Seward Meridian; see Map A of Appendix A). Kalskag is located on the north bank of the Kuskokwim River. The communities are about 30 miles west of Aniak, 99 miles northeast of Bethel, and 348 miles west of Anchorage. The community of Upper Kalskag has a population of 231, and the community of Lower Kalskag has a population of 267 (ADCED, 2003). Average annual precipitation in Kalskag is 19 inches, including approximately 60 inches of snowfall. Temperatures can be as extreme as -55 to 87°F.

The community of Kalskag obtains most of their water supply from community wells. Most households are served by the piped sewage collection system and the remaining households either have individual septic tanks (ADCED, 2003). Kalskag receives electrical power from AVEC, a REA Cooperative. Power generating facilities are fueled by diesel. Refuse is collected by individuals and transported to the landfill that is located between the villages of Upper and Lower Kalskag (ADCED, 2003).

According to information supplied by ADEC for the KSD George Morgan Sr. High School PWS, the depth of the primary water well is 40 feet below the ground surface. Based on available construction details for surrounding wells, it is assumed that the well is screened in an unconfined aquifer. The well is located within a floodplain.

Information acquired from a November 2002 sanitary survey for the public water system indicated that the land surface was sloped away from the well. Generally, land surfaces that slope away from the wellhead promote surface water drainage, which reduces the potential of contaminant migration down the well casing annulus. The sanitary survey indicates that the well is not grouted according to ADEC regulations. Proper grouting provides added protection against contaminants traveling along the well casing annulus and into source waters.

The Kalskag area is located on a flat former floodplain of the Kuskokwim River and the

topographic relief in the area is less than 20 feet. Soils information is limited. Generally, the soils consist of sandy silt overlying sand and fine gravels. Kalskag is located in an area that is considered a discontinuous permafrost zone and the permafrost masses are small, thin and generally isolated (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, et. al, 1983).

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 the KSD George Morgan Sr. High School PWS. 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	¹ / ₄ the distance for the 2-yr. time -of-travel
В	Less than the 2 year time-of-travel
C	Less Than the 5 year time -of-travel

The DWPA for the KSD George Morgan Sr. High School PWS was determined using an analytical calculation and includes Zones A, B, C, and D (See Map A 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 KSD George Morgan Sr. High School 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,
- Other organic chemicals.

The sources are displayed on Map C 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, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals.

VULNERABILITY OF THE 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 fourteen 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. Chart 4 contains the 'Vulnerability Analysis for Bacteria and Viruses'. Charts 5 through 14 contain the Contaminant Risks and Vulnerability Analyses for nitrates and nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other 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 KSD George Morgan Sr. High School's water well is in an unconfined aquifer. Unconfined aquifers are more susceptible to potential groundwater quality impacts posed by the migration of surface water contaminants downward from the surface. Table 2 shows the susceptibility scores and ratings for this PWS.

Table 2. Susceptibility

		-
	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the	25	Very High
Wellhead		
Susceptibility of the	15	High
Aquifer		
Natural Susceptibility	40	Very High

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						

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	40	Very High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	40	Very High
Volatile Organic Chemical	s 50	Very High
Heavy Metals, Cyanide an	d	
Other Inorganic Chemicals	50	Very High
Synthetic Organic Chemica	als 25	Medium
Other Organic Chemicals	40	Very 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:

Natural Susceptibility (0 - 50 points)

+

Contaminant Risks (0 - 50 points)

=

 $\label{eq:Vulnerability} Vulnerability of the \\ Drinking Water Source to Contamination (0-100).$

Again, rankings are assigned according to a point score:

Overall Vulnerability Ratings							
80 to 100 pts	Very High						
60 to < 80 pts	High						
40 to < 60 pts	Medium						
< 40 pts	Low						

Table 4 contains the overall vulnerability scores (0 – 100) and ratings for each of the six 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	80	Very High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	90	Very High
Heavy Metals, Cyanide and		
Other Inorganic Chemicals	90	Very High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	65	High

Other Organic Chemicals

Very High

Bacteria and Viruses

The contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of a large capacity septic system in Zone A (see Table 2 – Appendix B).

80

No positive bacteria counts have been reported in recent (within five years) sampling events (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.

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 contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites is **Very High**. The risk to this source of public drinking water is primarily attributed to the presence of a large capacity septic system in Zone A (see Table 3 – Appendix B).

Nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water. The sampling history for this well indicates that nitrates have not been detected in recent sampling events. Nitrate concentrations in uncontaminated groundwater are typically less than 2 mg/L; therefore, nitrate concentrations above 2 mg/L may be indicative of man-made sources (See Chart 5 - Contaminant Risks for Nitrates and/or Nitrites in Appendix D).

After combining the contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to nitrate and nitrite contamination is **Very High**.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of an airport and a petroleum product bulk station/terminal located in Zones A. Several other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 4 – Appendix B).

All recent sampling data for VOCs were below detection levels for the KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (See Chart 7 – Contaminant Risks for Volatile Organic Chemicals in Appendix D).

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 **Very High**

Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of a large capacity septic system, a cemetery, a petroleum product bulk station/terminal, an airport, roads, and a municipal park located in Zones A and B (see Table 5 – Appendix B).

Based on review of recent sampling records for this public water system, high levels of copper have been detected in recent sampling history. This analyte exceeded the MCL of 1.3 mg/L (see Chart 9 – Contaminant Risks for Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals in Appendix D).

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 **Very High**.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for synthetic organic chemicals is **Medium**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of an airport and a cemetery located in Zone A. Several other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 6 – Appendix B).

No recent sampling data was available in ADEC records for the KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (See Chart 11 – Contaminant Risks for Synthetic Organic Chemicals in Appendix D).

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 **High**.

Other Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for other organic chemicals is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of a petroleum product bulk station/terminal located in Zone A. Several other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 7 – Appendix B).

No recent sampling data was available in ADEC records for the KSD George Morgan Sr. High School

(See Chart 13 – Contaminant Risks for Other Organic Chemicals in Appendix D).

After combining the contaminant risk for other organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is **Very High**

Using the Source Water Assessment

This assessment of contaminant risks can be used as a foundation for local voluntary protection efforts as well as a basis for the continuous efforts on the part of the KSD George Morgan Sr. High School and the communities of Upper and Lower Kalskag to protect public health. It is anticipated that Source Water Assessments will be updated every five years to reflect any changes in the vulnerability and/or susceptibility of the drinking water source.

REFERENCES

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- United States Department of Health and Human Services, et.al, 1983. Final Report, Sanitation Facilities Construction for Aniak, Alaska, Project No. AN-80-222.
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APPENDIX A

Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map A)

Public Water Well System for PWS #270833.001 KSD George Morgan Kalskag High School **LEGEND** Public Water System Well Hydrography/Physical Parcels Lake or Pond Contours Transportation --- Primary Route (Class 1) Secondary Route (Class 2) Road (Class 3) Road (Class 4) Road (Class 5, Four-wheel drive) **Groundwater Protection Zones** Zone A Protection Area— Several Months Travel Time Zone B Protection Area- 2 Years Travel Time Zone C Protection Area – 5 Years Travel Time Zone D Protection Area– 10 Years Travel Time Zone C Lending Strip == Contaminant Sources, Public Water System Wells, Contours Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Kalakag Critical Facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 28 All other data: United States Geological Survey (USGS) Drinking Water Protection Areas based on "Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program - Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems" published by ADEC KSD George Morgan Kalskag High Schoo PWS 270833.001 URS Corporation does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the data provided. Lower Kalskag Aniak Chuathbaluk Area of Map 1 Tuluksak KSD George Morgan Kalskag High School PWS 270833.001 Appendix A Map A

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking (Tables 1-7)

Contaminant Source Inventory for KSD George Morgan Kalskag HS

PWSID 270833.001

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	D10-01	A	С	KSD
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	С	
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	С	KSD
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	С	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Municipal or city parks (with green areas)	X04	X04-01	В	С	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-02	В	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for KSD George Morgan Kalskag HS Sources of Bacteria and Viruses

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	D10-01	A	High	С	KSD
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Municipal or city parks (with green areas)	X04	X04-01	В	Medium	C	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-02	В	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for KSD George Morgan Kalskag HS Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites

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	D10-01	A	High	С	KSD
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Medium	С	
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Low	C	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Municipal or city parks (with green areas)	X04	X04-01	В	Medium	C	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-02	В	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for KSD George Morgan Kalskag HS Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals

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	D10-01	A	Low	С	KSD
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	Very High	C	KSD
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	High	С	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-02	В	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone B

Table 5

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for KSD George Morgan Kalskag HS Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

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	D10-01	A	Low	С	KSD
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Low	С	
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	Low	С	KSD
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Low	С	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Municipal or city parks (with green areas)	X04	X04-01	В	Low	С	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-02	В	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for KSD George Morgan Kalskag HS Sources of Synthetic Organic Chemicals

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	D10-01	A	Low	С	KSD
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Medium	C	
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	Low	С	KSD
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Medium	С	
Municipal or city parks (with green areas)	X04	X04-01	В	Low	С	

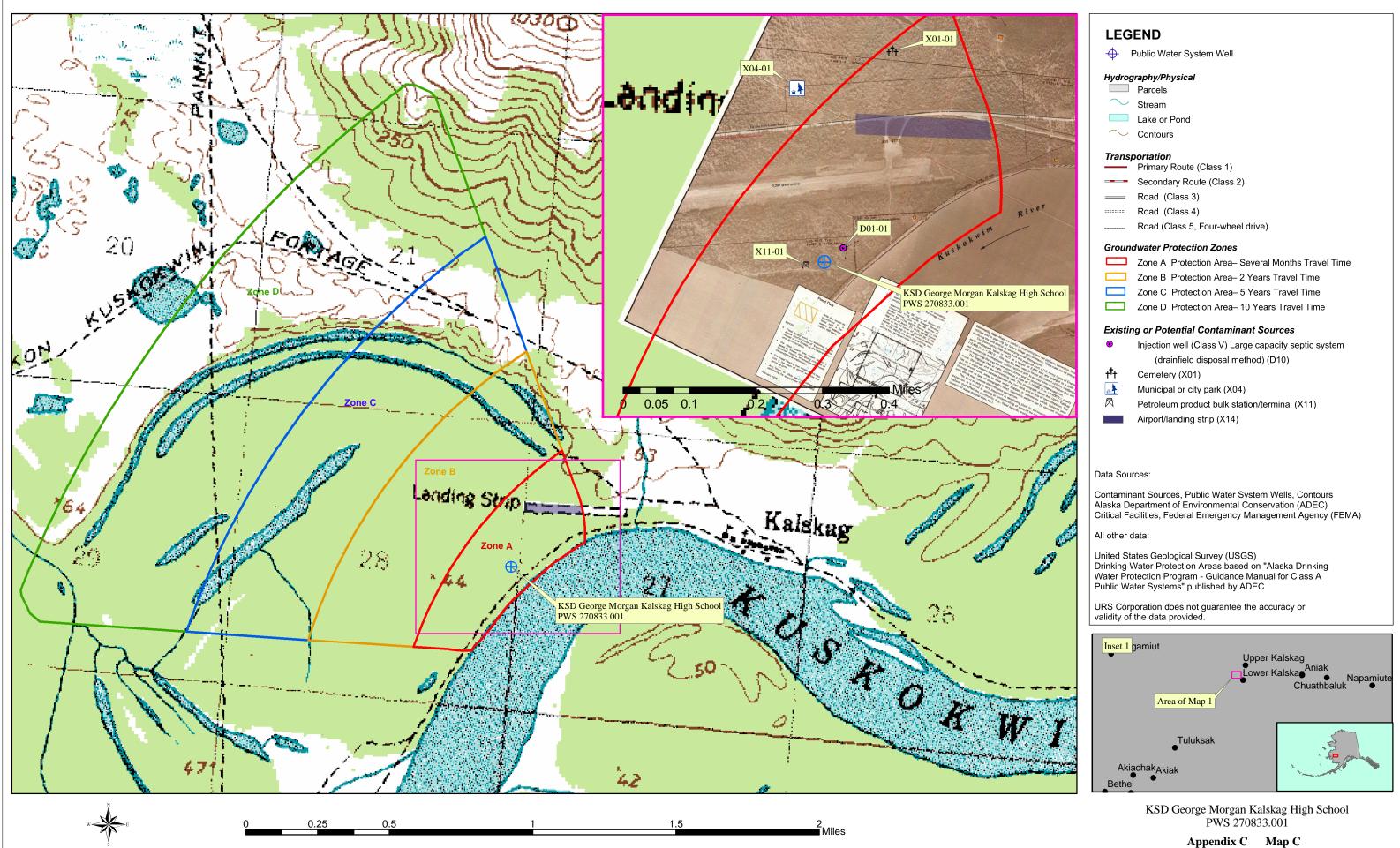
Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for KSD George Morgan Kalskag HS Sources of Other Organic Chemicals

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	D10-01	A	Low	С	KSD
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	High	C	KSD
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Medium	С	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-02	В	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone B

APPENDIX C

Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map C)

Public Water Well System for PWS #270833.001 KSD George Morgan Kalskag High School Showing Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination



APPENDIX D

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

Susceptibility initially assumed to be low. Susceptibility of wellhead = 0 pts Is the well Increase susceptibility 5 pts + 5 pts properly grouted? Is the well Increase susceptibility 20 pts 0 pts capped? YES YES Very High Susceptibility of wellhead 25 pts Increase susceptibility: YES Is the well 10 pts: suspected floodplain + 20 pts within a Wellhead Susceptibility Ratings 20 pts: known floodplain floodplain? 20 to 25 pts very high 15 to < 20 pts 10 to < 15 pts medium NO < 10 pts low Is the land Increase susceptibility 5 pts surface sloped 0 pts away from the

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001)

Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001)

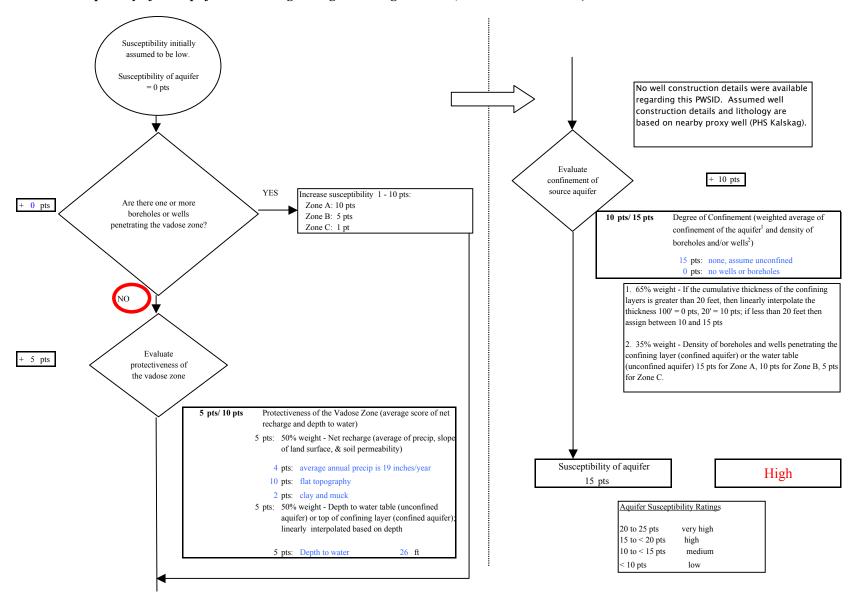


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

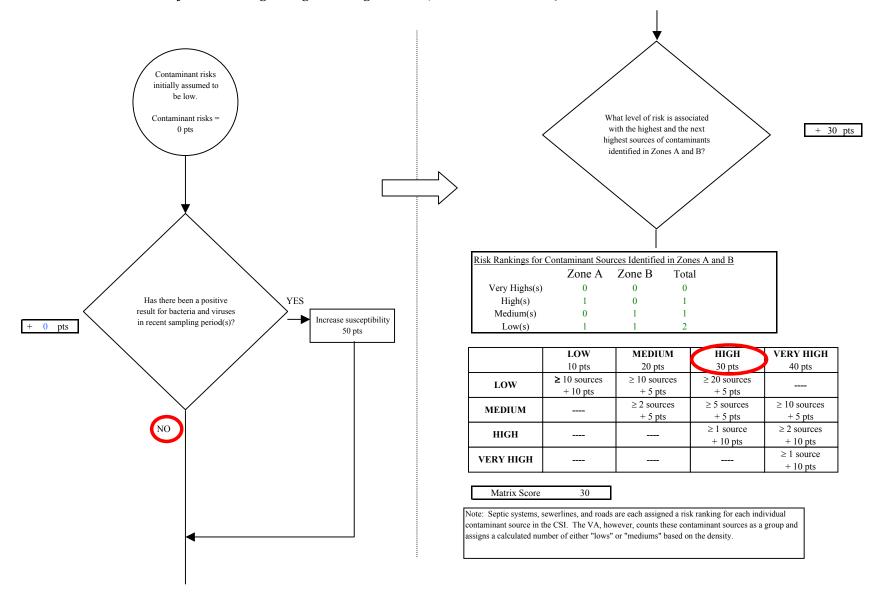


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Bacteria & Viruses NO Are there sufficient Initial assessment of risk posed by Risk unchanged controls, conditions, or potential sources of contamination monitoring to warrant = 30 pts downgrading risk? Are any YES significant Risk unchanged contaminant Reduce risk 1 - 10 pts sources within - 0 pts Zone A? The number and magnitude of Risk posed by potential sources of contaminant sources in YES contamination with controls Zone A determines a risk increase. See Table 2 for + 10 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts inventory. Existing Risk due to existing 0 pts contamination Are there any conditions that Risk unchanged Risk posed by potential sources warrant upgrading Potential of contamination with controls risk? 40 pts Contaminant risks Contaminant Risk YES 40 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts + 0 pts Contaminant risks* * Truncate risk at 50 pts 40 Contaminant Risk Ratings Risk posed by potential sources of contamination 40 to 50 pts very high 40 30 to < 40 pts high Very High $20 \text{ to} \le 30 \text{ pts}$

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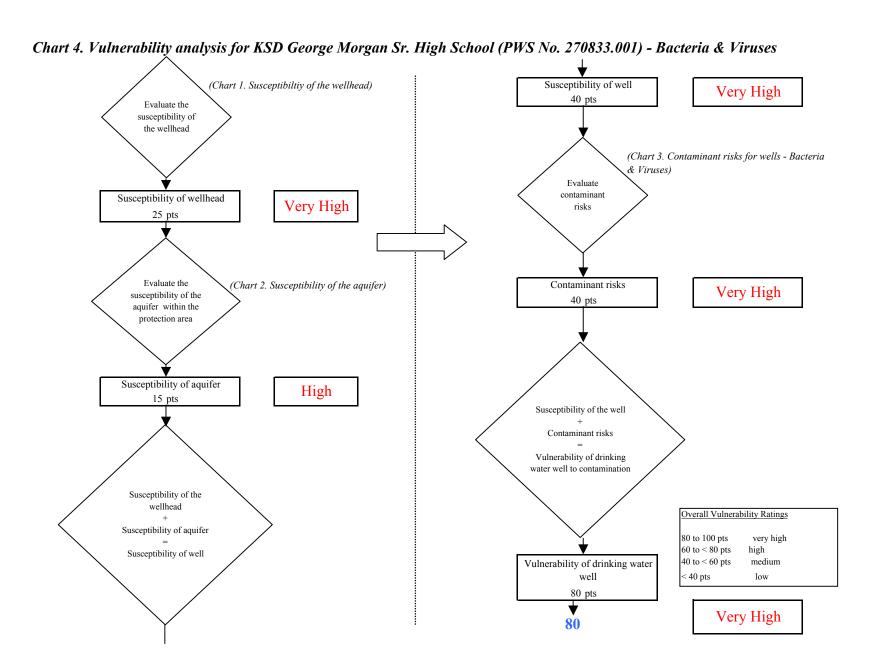


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites Contaminant risks initially assumed to be low. Current level of Evaluate the level of Contaminant risks background contamination due to man-= 0 pts contamination from made source(s) natural sources Is the concentration of Has nitrates and/or the contaminant nitrites been detected in increasing, decreasing, the source waters in or staying the same? recent sampling period(s)? Recent Nitrate Sampling Results (mg/L) 12/19/2002 11/27/2001 ND 10/23/2000 ND 12/28/1998 ND Increasing: risk up 1 - 10 pts YES Decreasing: risk down 1 - 5 pts + 0 pts Same: risk unchanged Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = 10 mg/LDetected Nitrate Level = Existing contamination points based on Risk due to existing man-Risk due to natural linear interpolation of most recent detect sources made sources [MCL = 50 pts; detect = 0 pts]0 pts Risk due to existing contamination 0 pts Was the source of Evaluate the level of NO. contamination contamination from natural? man-made sources YES

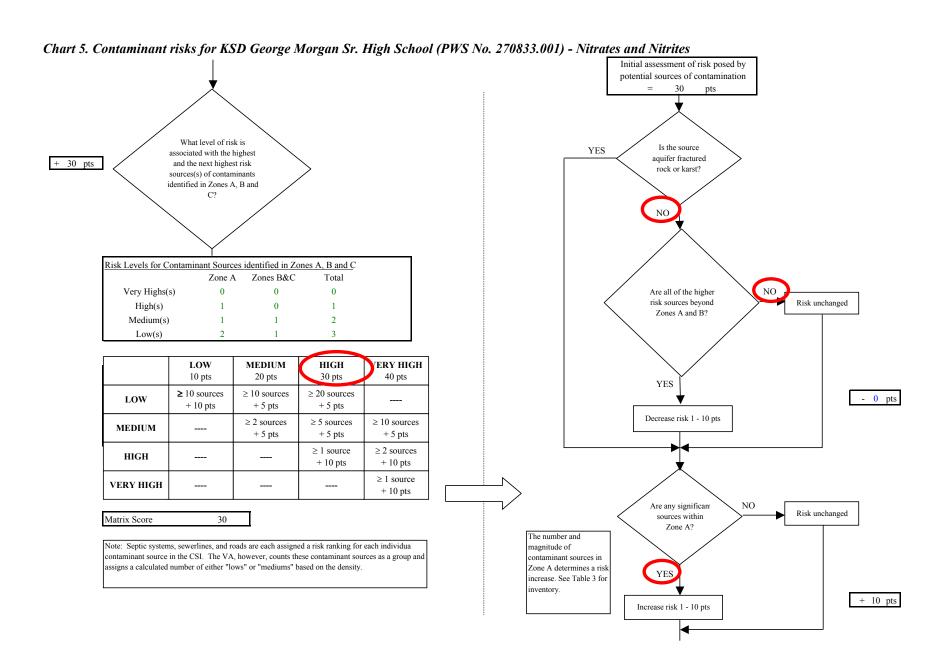
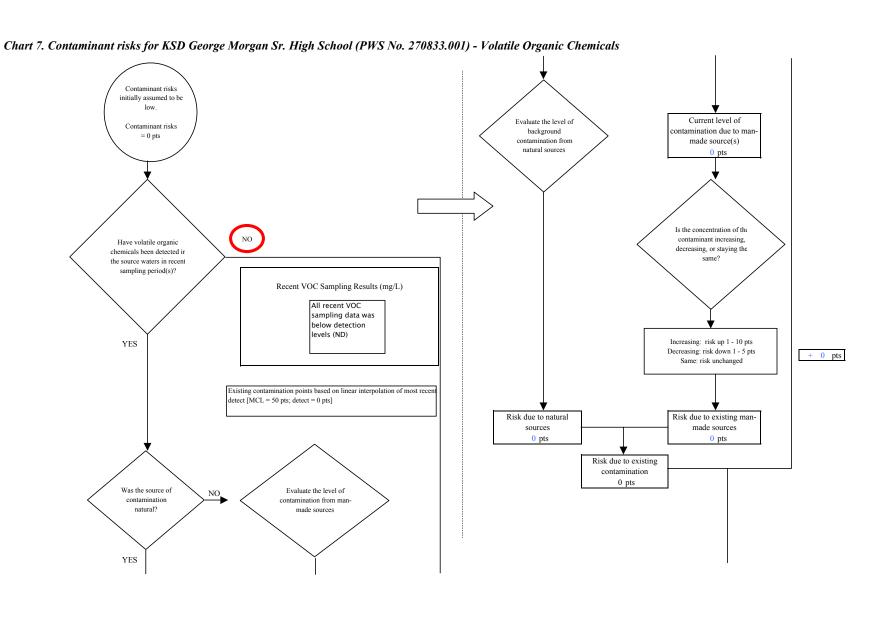


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites Existing NO Are there conditions 0 pts Risk unchanged that warrant upgrading risk? Risk due to existing Potential contamination 40 pts The number and magnitude of Risk posed by potential sources contaminant sources in of contamination with controls Contaminant Risk Zone D determines a risk YES 40 pts increase. See Table 3 for Contaminant risks inventory. 0 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination 40 pts *Truncate risk at 50 pts Contaminant risks* 40 Contaminant Risk Ratings Are there sufficient Very High controls, conditions, NO. Risk unchanged or monitoring to 40 to 50 pts very high warrant downgrading 30 to < 40 pts high 20 to < 30 pts risk? medium < 20 pts low YES 0 pts Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination with controls

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(Chart 1. Susceptibiltiy of the wellhead) Susceptibility of well Very High 40 pts Evaluate the susceptibility of the wellhead (Chart 5. Contaminant risks for wells - Nitrates and Nitrites) Evaluate Susceptibility of wellhead contaminant risks Very High 25 pts Evaluate the (Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer) Contaminant risks Very High susceptibility of the 40 pts aquifer within the protection area Susceptibility of aquifer High 15 pts Susceptibility of the well Contaminant risks Vulnerability of drinking water well to contamination Susceptibility of the wellhead Overall Vulnerability Ratings Susceptibility of aquifer 80 to 100 pts very high Susceptibility of well 60 to < 80 pts high 40 to < 60 pts medium Vulnerability of drinking water well < 40 pts 80 pts Very High **80**

Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites



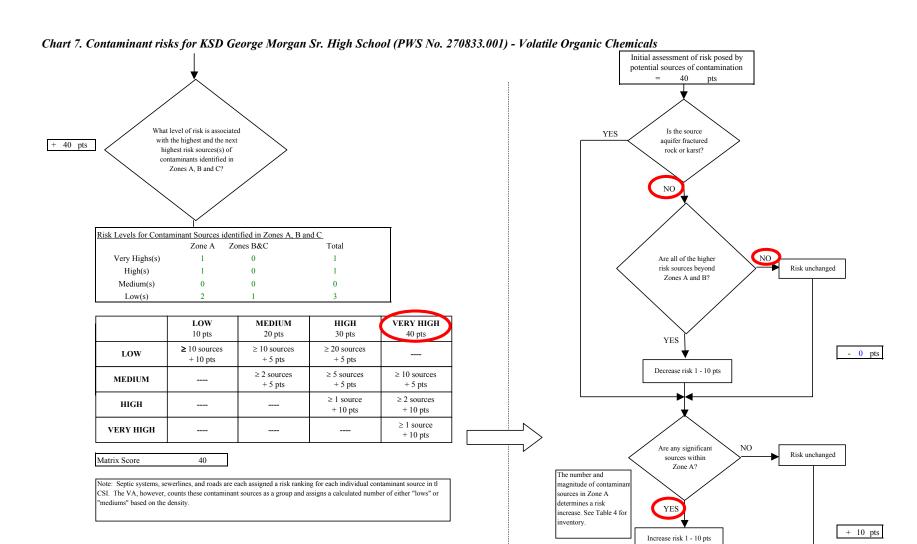


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals Existing NO Are there conditions 0 pts Risk unchanged that warrant upgrading Risk due to existing risk? Potential contamination The number and 50 pts magnitude of Risk posed by potential sources contaminant sources in of contamination with controls Contaminant Risk Zone D determines a risk YES increase. See Table 4 for 50 pts Contaminant risks inventory. + 0 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination 50 pts *Truncate risk at 50 pts Contaminant risks* Contaminant Risk Ratings Are there sufficient Very High NO , controls, conditions, or Risk unchanged 40 to 50 pts very high monitoring to warrant 30 to < 40 pts high downgrading risk? 20 to < 30 pts medium < 20 pts YES 0 pts Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination with controls 50 pts

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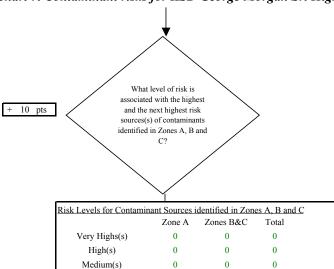
Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals (Chart 1. Susceptibiltiy of the wellhead) Susceptibility of well Very High 40 pts Evaluate the susceptibility of the wellhead (Chart 7. Contaminant risks for wells - Volatile Organic Chemicals) Evaluate Susceptibility of wellhead contaminant risks Very High 25 pts Evaluate the (Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer) Contaminant risks Very High susceptibility of the 50 pts aquifer within the protection area Susceptibility of aquifer High 15 pts Susceptibility of the well Contaminant risks Vulnerability of drinking water well to contamination Susceptibility of the wellhead Overall Vulnerability Ratings Susceptibility of aquifer 80 to 100 pts very high Susceptibility of well 60 to < 80 pts high 40 to < 60 pts medium Vulnerability of drinking water well < 40 pts 90 pts Very High

90

Chart 9. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals Contaminant risks initially assumed to be low. Current level of Evaluate the level of Contaminant risks contamination due to manbackground = 0 ptscontamination from made source(s) natural sources 50 pts NO or Is the concentration of Have heavy metals, UNKNOWN the contaminant cyanide or other inorganic increasing, decreasing, chemicals been detected or staying the same? in the source waters in recent sampling period(s)? Recent Metals Sampling Results (mg/L) 12/31/2003 1.52 12/31/2002 0.118 12/31/2000 0.342 6/30/1998 1.75 YES Increasing: risk up 1 - 10 pts Decreasing: risk down 1 - 5 pts 0.0009 + 0 pts Lead 12/31/2003 Same: risk unchanged 6/30/1998 0.013 Maximum Contaminant Although other inorganic compounds have Level (MCL) (mg/L) % of MCI been detected in previous sampling events, Copper= 1.3 135% lead and copper have reported the highest percent MCL values in the past 5 years. 0.015 Lead = 87% Risk due to existing man-Risk due to natural Existing contamination points based on linear sources made sources interpolation of most recent detect [MCL = 50 pts; 0 pts 50 pts detect = 0 pts] Risk due to existing contamination 50 pts Evaluate the level Was the source of NO. of contamination contamination from man-made natural? sources YES

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Chart 9. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals



	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 10

Low(s)

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.

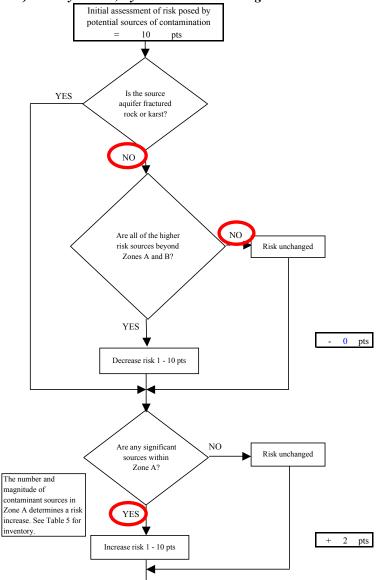
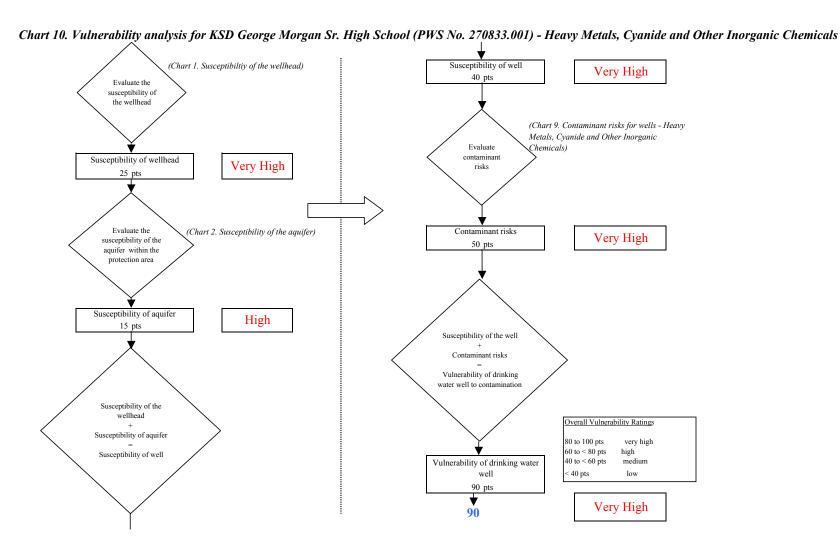
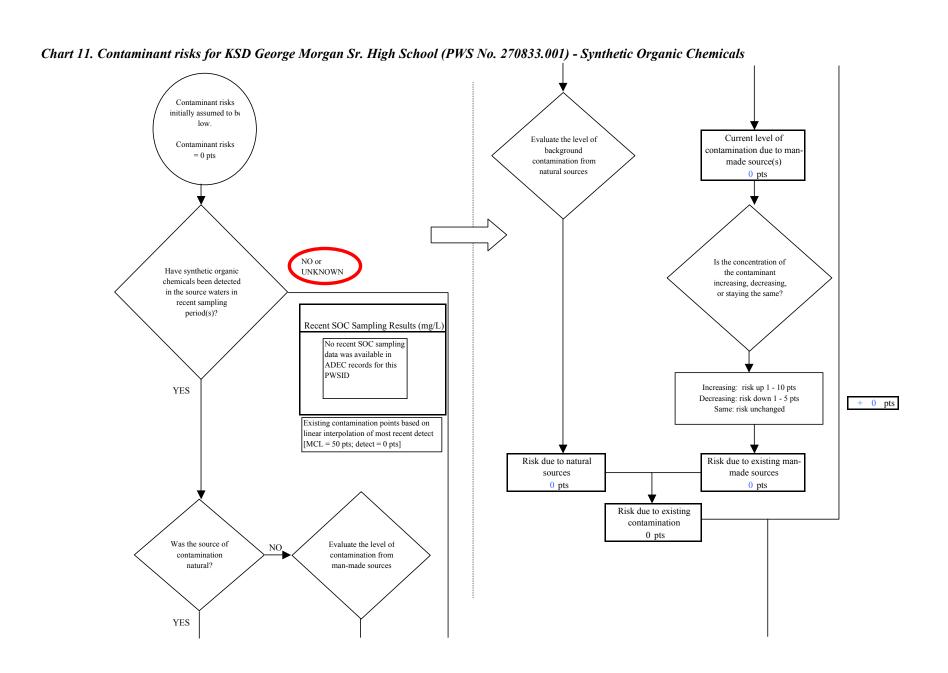


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals Existing Are there conditions 50 pts Risk unchanged upgrading risk? Risk due to existing Potential contamination 12 pts The number and magnitude of Risk posed by potential sources contaminant sources in of contamination with controls Contaminant Risk Zone D determines a YES 62 pts risk increase. See Table Contaminant risks 5 for inventory. 0 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination 12 pts Contaminant risks* *Truncate risk at 50 pts 50 Contaminant Risk Ratings Are there sufficient **Very High** NQ controls, conditions, Risk unchanged 40 to 50 pts very high or monitoring to 30 to < 40 pts warrant downgrading high risk? 20 to < 30 pts medium < 20 pts low YES 0 pts Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination with controls 12 pts



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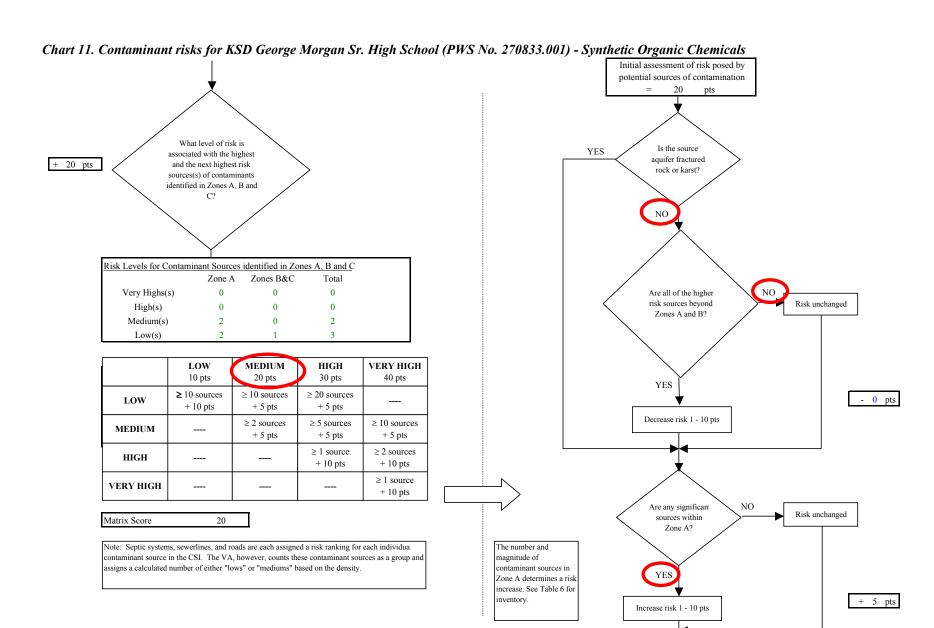


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals Existing NO Are there conditions 0 pts Risk unchanged that warrant upgrading risk? Risk due to existing Potential contamination 25 pts The number and magnitude of Risk posed by potential sources contaminant sources in of contamination with controls Contaminant Risk Zone D determines a risk YES 25 pts increase. See Table 6 for Contaminant risks inventory. 0 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination 25 pts *Truncate risk at 50 pts Contaminant risks* 25 Contaminant Risk Ratings Are there sufficient **Medium** controls, conditions, NO. Risk unchanged or monitoring to 40 to 50 pts very high warrant downgrading 30 to < 40 pts high 20 to < 30 pts medium < 20 pts low YES 0 pts Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination with controls

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Chart 12. Vulnerability analysis for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Chart 1. Susceptibiltiy of the wellhead) Susceptibility of well Very High 40 pts Evaluate the susceptibility of the wellhead (Chart 11. Contaminant risks for wells -Synthetic Organic Chemicals) Evaluate contaminant Susceptibility of wellhead Very High risks 25 pts Evaluate the (Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer) Contaminant risks Medium susceptibility of the 25 pts aquifer within the protection area Susceptibility of aquifer High 15 pts Susceptibility of the well Contaminant risks Vulnerability of drinking water well to contamination Susceptibility of the wellhead Overall Vulnerability Ratings Susceptibility of aquifer 80 to 100 pts very high 60 to < 80 pts high Susceptibility of well 40 to < 60 pts Vulnerability of drinking water medium < 40 pts low 65 pts High **65**

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Chart 13. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Other Organic Chemicals Contaminant risks initially assumed to be low. Current level of Evaluate the level of Contaminant risks background contamination due to man-= 0 ptscontamination from made source(s) natural sources NO or Is the concentration of Have other organic UNKNOWN the contaminant chemicals been detected increasing, decreasing, in the source waters in or staying the same? recent sampling period(s)? Recent OOC Sampling Results (mg/L) No recent OOC sampling data was available in ADEC records for this PWSID Increasing: risk up 1 - 10 pts YES Decreasing: risk down 1 - 5 pts + 0 pts Same: risk unchanged Existing contamination points based on linear interpolation of most recent detect [MCL = 50 pts; detect = 0 pts]Risk due to natural Risk due to existing mansources made sources 0 pts 0 pts Risk due to existing contamination 0 pts Was the source of Evaluate the level of NO. contamination from natural? man-made sources YES

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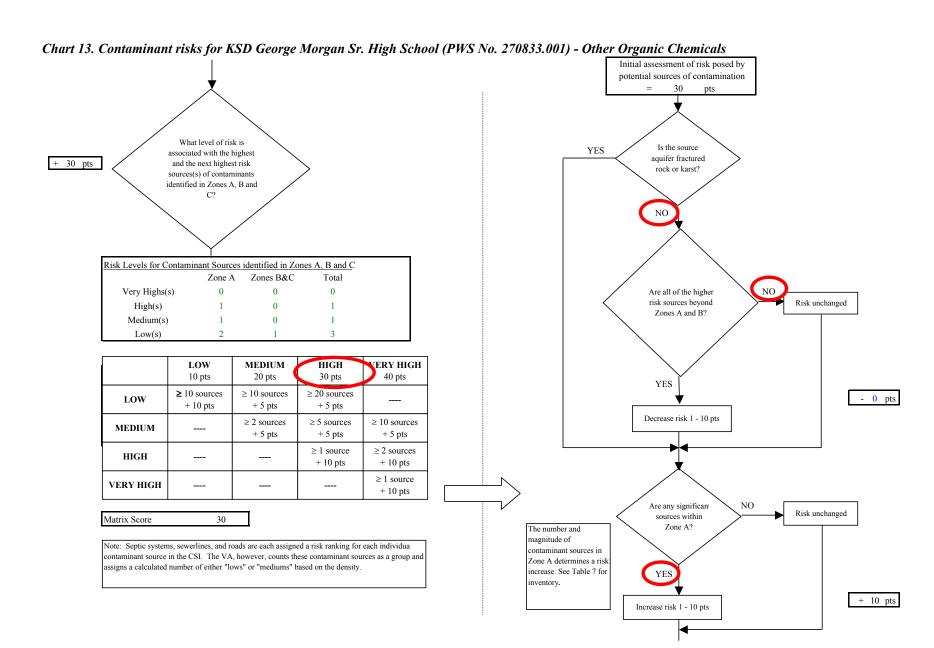
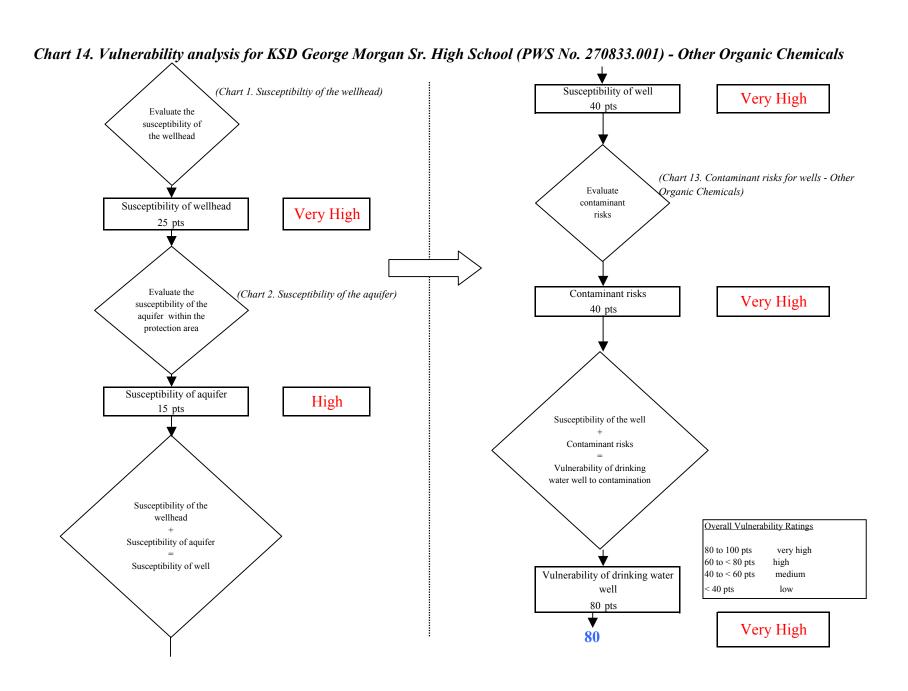


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for KSD George Morgan Sr. High School (PWS No. 270833.001) - Other Organic Chemicals Existing Are there conditions 0 pts Risk unchanged that warrant upgrading risk? Risk due to existing Potential contamination 40 pts The number and magnitude of Risk posed by potential sources contaminant sources in of contamination with controls Contaminant Risk Zone D determines a risk YES 40 pts increase. See Table 7 for Contaminant risks inventory. 0 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination 40 pts *Truncate risk at 50 pts Contaminant risks* Contaminant Risk Ratings Are there sufficient Very High controls, conditions, NO. Risk unchanged or monitoring to 40 to 50 pts very high warrant downgrading 30 to < 40 pts high 20 to < 30 pts medium < 20 pts low YES 0 pts Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination with controls



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