



Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment for Bristol Bay Borough Dock Drinking Water System, Naknek, Alaska

> PWSID # 261591.001 February 2004

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 1186 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 Bristol Bay Borough Dock Source of Public Drinking Water, Naknek, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bristol Bay Borough Dock has one Public Water System (PWS) well. The well (PWSID# 261591.001) has been used as a drinking water source since it was drilled in 1983.

The well is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system that is located approximately 100 yards from the Naknek River on Mile 2 of the Alaska Peninsula Highway in Naknek, Alaska. Available records indicate that there is no secondary storage of drinking water, other than the pressure tank, and the untreated drinking water source is derived directly from the wellhead. This system operates seasonally and serves approximately 200 non-residents through ten service connections. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of **Low** and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of Medium. Combining these two ratings produce a **Low** rating for the natural susceptibility of the well. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for the primary public drinking water source include: seafood processing, an injection well, aboveground fuel tanks, boat yards and marinas, roads, water supply wells, paint sales/service, electric power generation, and an airport. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals. Overall, the water well received a vulnerability rating of **Medium** for the bacteria and viruses, a vulnerability rating of **Medium** for nitrates and nitrites, and a vulnerability rating of **Low** for volatile organic chemicals contaminant categories.

BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH DOCK PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The Bristol Bay Borough Dock water well is a Class B (transient/non-community) public water system. The facility is located approximately 100 yards from the Naknek River in Naknek, Alaska (Sec. 2, T17S, R47W, Seward Meridian; see Map A of Appendix A). Naknek is the primary fishery center in Bristol Bay, located about 12 miles northwest of King

Salmon and 300 miles southwest of Anchorage. The community has a population of 642 (ADCED, 2003). Average annual precipitation in Naknek is 20 inches, including approximately 45 inches of snowfall. Temperatures range from 42 to 63°F in summer and -4 to 16°F in winter. Temperatures can be as extreme as -46 to 88°F.

The community of Naknek gets most of their water supply from individual wells. Most households are served by the piped sewage collection system operated by the Borough and the remaining households have individual septic tanks (ADCED, 2003). Naknek receives electrical power from the Naknek Electric Association operated by the REA Cooperative. Power generating facilities are fueled by diesel. Refuse is collected by the Patterson Sanitation Company and trucked to the Borough operated landfill located five miles outside of the community (ADCED, 2003).

According to information supplied by ADEC for the Bristol Bay Borough Dock PWS, the depth of the primary water well is 170 feet below the ground surface and it is screened in sand and gravel in a confined aquifer. Confined aquifers are likely less susceptible to groundwater impacts resulting from the downward migration of surface contaminants. The well is not located in a floodplain.

Information acquired from a September 1998 sanitary survey for the public water system indicated that the land surface is sloped away from the well. Generally, land surfaces that slope away from the wellhead promote surface water drainage, which reduces potential of contaminant migration down the well casing annulus. The well is grouted according to ADEC regulations. Proper grouting provides added protection against contaminants traveling along the well casing annulus and into source waters.

Naknek is located in an area that has been mapped as being underlain by isolated masses of permafrost; predominantly fine-grained deposits. Permafrost is usually found either at a considerable depth as relict permafrost or near the surface as thin lenses of small extent where ground insulation is high or low. The terrain in this area consists of low hills with many shallow lakes. The lakes resulted from the delayed melting of buried ice blocks (ADOT&PF, 1982).

BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH DOCK 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 Bristol Bay Borough Dock 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 B 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	½ 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
D	Less than the 10 year time-of-travel

The DWPA for the Bristol Bay Borough Dock 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 Bristol Bay Borough Dock DWPA. This inventory was completed through a search of agency records and other publicly available information. Potential sources of contamination to the drinking water aquifer include a wide range of categories and types. Potential drinking water contaminants are found within agricultural, residential, commercial, and industrial areas, but can also occur within areas that have little or no development.

For the basis of all Class B public water system assessments, three categories of drinking water contaminants were inventoried. They include:

- Bacteria and viruses.
- Nitrates and/or nitrites,
- Volatile organic chemicals.

The sources are displayed on Map 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, and volatile organic chemicals.

VULNERABILITY OF THE BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH DOCK DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Vulnerability of a drinking water source to contamination is a combination of two factors:

- Natural susceptibility, and
- Contaminant risks.

Appendix D contains eight charts, which together form the 'Vulnerability Analysis' for a source water assessment for a public drinking water source. Chart 1 analyzes the 'Susceptibility of the Wellhead' to contamination by looking at the construction of the well and its surrounding area. Chart 2 analyzes the 'Susceptibility of the Aquifer' to contamination by looking at the naturally occurring attributes of the water source and influences on the groundwater system that might lead to contamination. Chart 3 analyzes 'Contaminant Risks' for the drinking water source with respect to bacteria and viruses. The 'Contaminant Risks' portion of the analysis considers potential sources of contaminants as well as a review of contamination that has or may have occurred, but has not arrived or been detected at the well. Lastly, Chart 4 contains the 'Vulnerability Analysis for Bacteria and Viruses'. Charts 5 through 8 contain the Contaminant Risks and Vulnerability Analyses for nitrates and nitrites and volatile organic chemical, 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 30 to < 40 pts 20 to < 30 pts < 20 pts	Very High High Medium Low				

The Bristol Bay Borough Dock water well is in a confined aquifer. Confined aquifers are less 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 both wells in this PWS.

Table 2. Susceptibility

	C	Dadin a
	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the	0	Low
Wellhead		
Susceptibility of the	12	Medium
Aquifer		
Natural Susceptibility	12	Low

Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type, number or density, and distribution of contaminant sources. This score has been derived from an examination of existing and historical contamination that has been detected at the drinking water source through routine sampling. It also evaluates potential sources of contamination. Flow charts are used to assign a point score, and ratings are assigned in the same way as for the natural susceptibility:

C	Contaminant Ris	k Ratings
3 2	0 to 50 pts 0 to < 40 pts 0 to < 30 pts 2 20 pts	Very High High Medium Low

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

Table 3. Contaminant Risks

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	40	Very High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	40	Very High
Volatile Organic Chemical	s 12	Low

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

Natural Susceptibility (0 – 50 points)

Contaminant Risks (0 – 50 points)

=

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 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	50	Medium
Nitrates and Nitrites	50	Medium
Volatile Organic Chemicals	25	Low

Bacteria and Viruses

The contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of an injection well in Zone A (see Table 2 – Appendix B).

A positive bacteria count has not been reported in recent (within five years) sampling events. 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 **Medium**.

Nitrates and Nitrites

The contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites is **Very High**. The risk to this source of public drinking water is attributed to the presence of an injection well 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 no nitrates have been detected in the water. 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).

Nitrate levels are often derived from the decomposition of organic matter in soils. 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 **Medium.**

Volatile Organic Chemicals

The contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals is **Low**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of an airport in Zone D (see Table 4 – Appendix B).

No recent sampling data was available in ADEC records for the Bristol Bay Borough Dock (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 **Low**.

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 Bristol Bay Borough Dock and the community of Naknek 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.

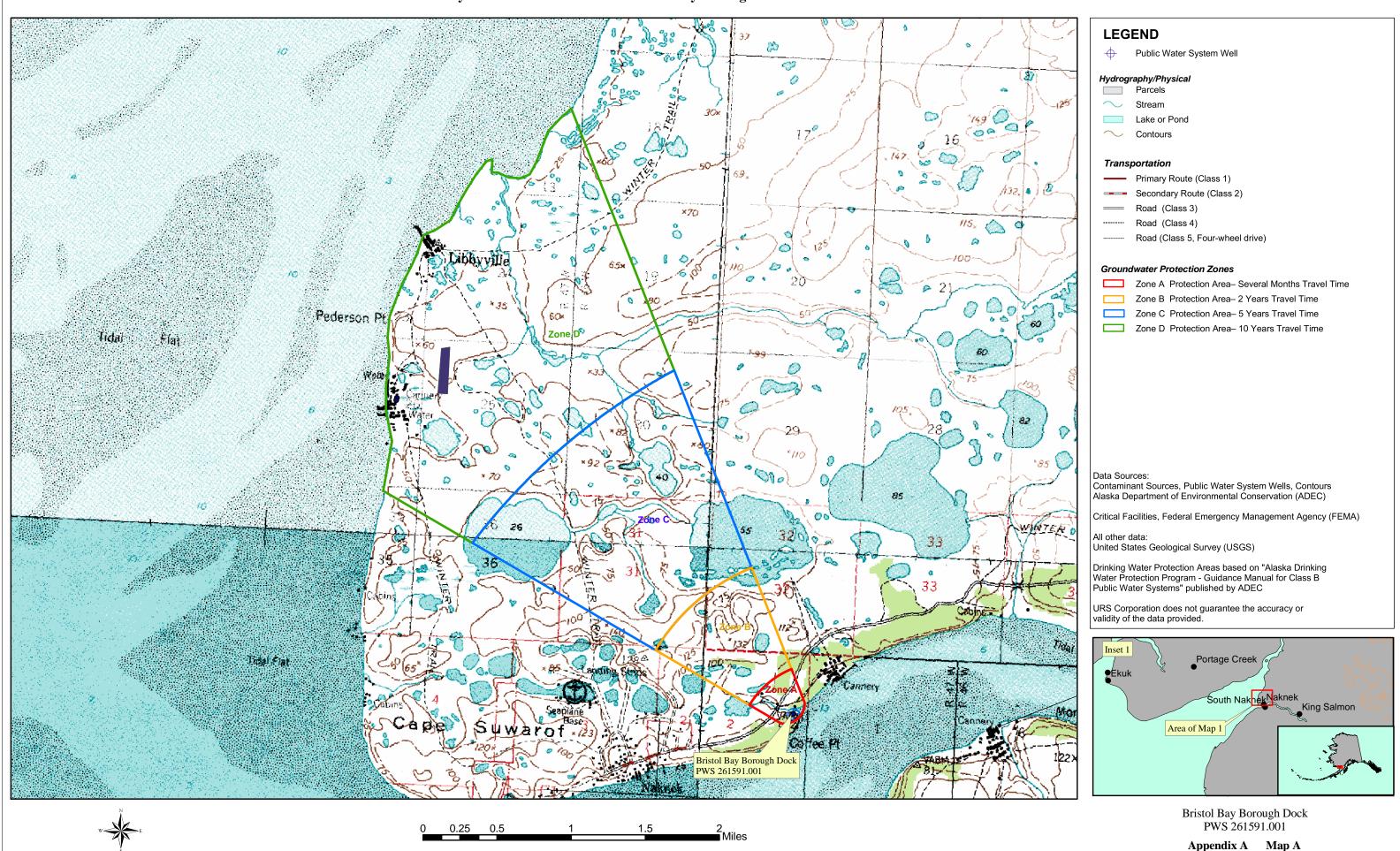
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APPENDIX A

Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map A)

Public Water Well System for PWS #261591.001 Bristol Bay Borough Dock



APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Rankings (Tables 1-4)

Contaminant Source Inventory for Bristol Bay Borough Dock

PWSID 261591.001

D10-0 N10-0 T14-0 X15-0	01 A	C C	Assume municipal sewer not available Fish Grinder Assume building heated by heating oil
T14-0	01 A		
S X15-0		С	Assume building heated by heating oil
)1 A		
		C	Bristol Bay Borough City Dock
X24-0)1 A	C	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
C32-0)1 D	C	
N10-0	02 D	C	
T06-0	D D	C	
T06-0	D D	C	
T06-0	03 D	C	
T10-0	01 D	C	
W09-	01 D	С	2 wells in Zone D Pederson Pt. N. Pac. Proc.
X14-0	01 D	С	
X15-0	02 D	С	
X36-0	01 D	С	
	C32-0 N10-0 T06-0 T06-0 T06-0 T10-0 W09-0 X14-0 X15-0	C32-01 D N10-02 D T06-01 D T06-02 D T06-03 D T10-01 D W09-01 D X14-01 D	C32-01 D C N10-02 D C T06-01 D C T06-02 D C T06-03 D C T10-01 D C X14-01 D C X15-02 D C

Table 2

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Bristol Bay Borough Dock 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	Assume municipal sewer not available
Seafood processing	N10	N10-01	A	Medium	C	Fish Grinder
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Seafood processing	N10	N10-02	D	Medium	С	

Table 3

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Bristol Bay Borough Dock 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	Assume municipal sewer not available
Seafood processing	N10	N10-01	A	Low	C	Fish Grinder
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Seafood processing	N10	N10-02	D	Low	С	
Airports	X14	X14-01	D	Low	С	

Table 4

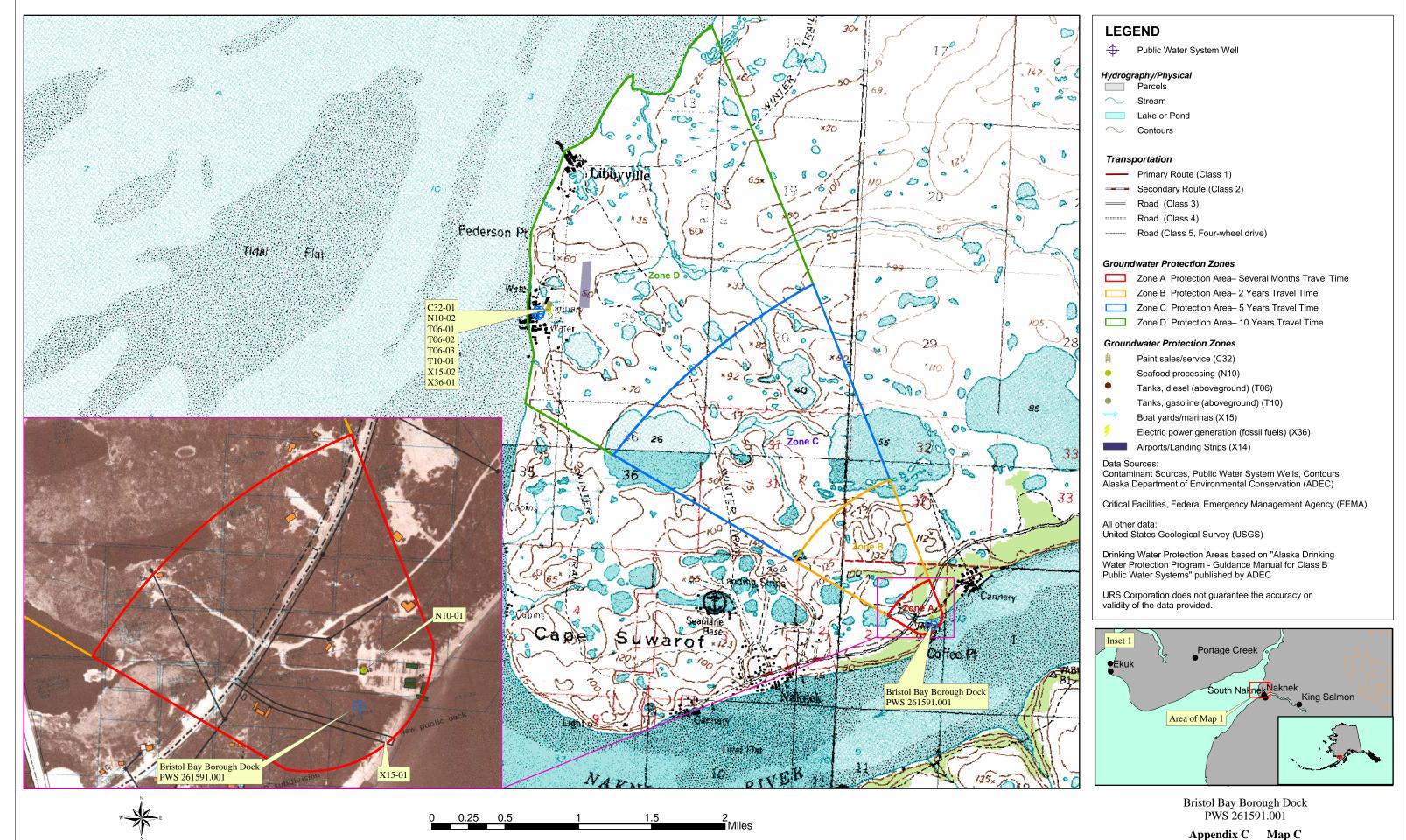
Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Bristol Bay Borough Dock Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals

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	Assume municipal sewer not available
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-01	A	Low	C	Assume building heated by heating oil
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-01	A	Low	С	Assume building heated by heating oil
Boat yards and marinas	X15	X15-01	A	Low	С	Bristol Bay Borough City Dock
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	С	Assume 1-20 roads in Zone A
Paint sales /service	C32	C32-01	D	Medium	С	
Tanks, diesel (above ground)	T06	T06-01	D	Medium	С	
Tanks, diesel (above ground)	T06	T06-02	D	Medium	С	
Tanks, diesel (above ground)	T06	T06-03	D	Medium	С	
Tanks, gasoline (above ground)	T10	T10-01	D	Medium	С	
Airports	X14	X14-01	D	High	С	
Boat yards and marinas	X15	X15-02	D	Low	С	
Electric power generation (fossil fuels)	X36	X36-01	D	Medium	С	

APPENDIX C

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

Public Water Well System for PWS #261591.001 Bristol Bay Borough Dock Showing Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination



APPENDIX D

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

Susceptibility initially assumed to be low. Susceptibility of wellhead = 0 pts Is the well Increase susceptibility 5 pts + <u>0</u> pts properly grouted? Is the well Increase susceptibility 20 pts 0 pts capped? YES YES Susceptibility of wellhead Low 0 pts YES Increase susceptibility: Is the well 10 pts: suspected floodplain + 0 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 surface sloped Increase susceptibility 5 pts 0 pts away from the

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001)

Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001)

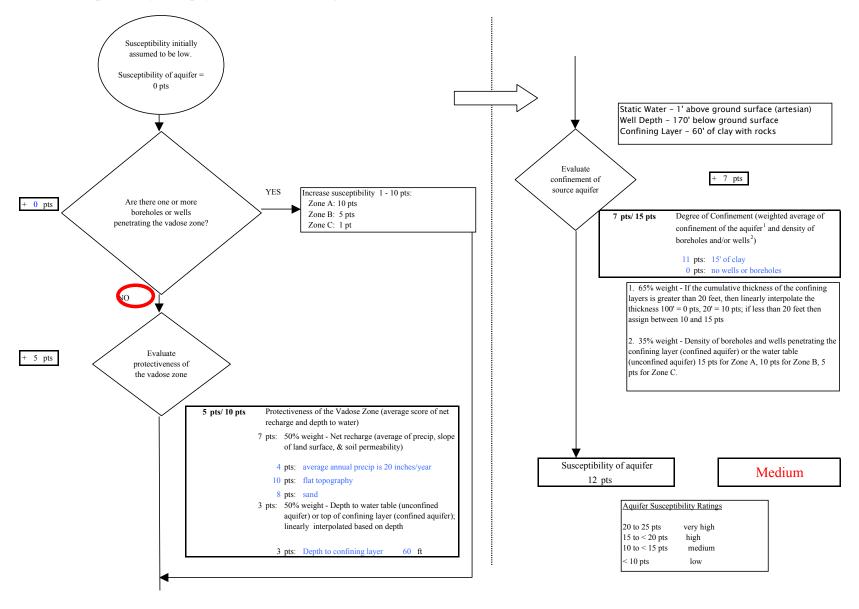


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

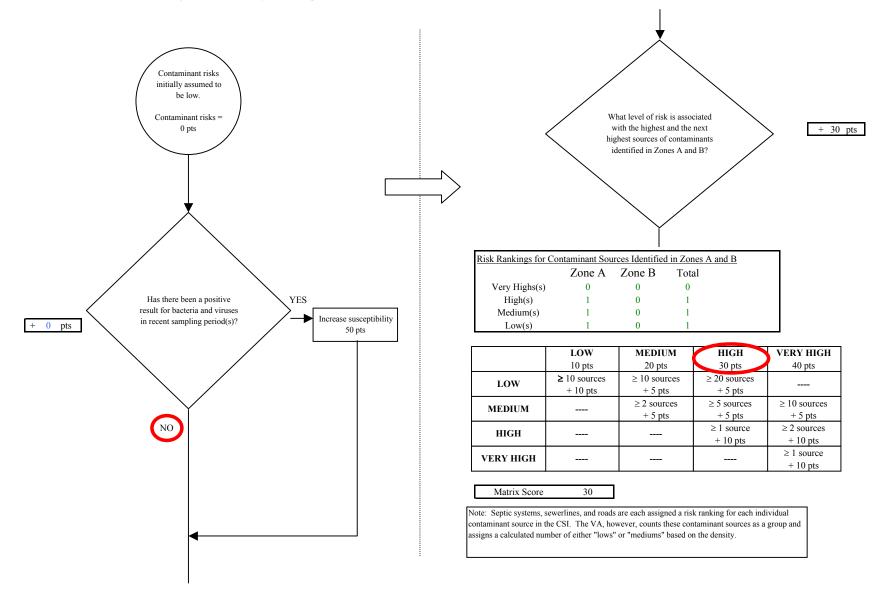


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Bacteria & Viruses NO Are there sufficient Initial assessment of risk posed by Risk unchanged controls, conditions, or potential sources of contamination monitoring to warrant = 30 pts downgrading risk? Are any YES significant 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 YES contamination with controls in Zone A determines a risk + 10 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts increase. See Table 2 for 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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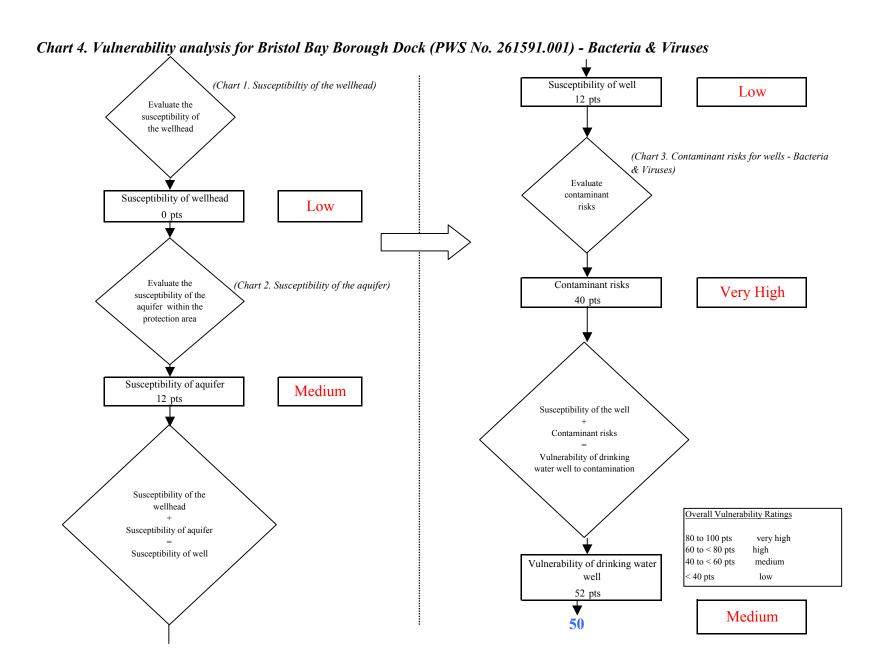


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites Contaminant risks initially assumed to be low. Current level of Evaluate the level of Contaminant risks contamination due to manbackground = 0 ptscontamination from made source(s) natural sources 0 pts Is the concentration of NO 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) 6/30/2003 ND 5/8/2002 ND The nitrate concentration 5/2/2001 ND is assumed to be natural if 5/17/1999 ND less than 2 mg/L (20%), or Increasing: risk up 1 - 10 pts attributed to man made YES 5/18/1998 ND Decreasing: risk down 1 - 5 pts sources if greater than 2 + 0 pts Same: risk unchanged mg/L. 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 Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites Initial assessment of risk posed by potential sources of contamination 30 What level of risk is Is the source YES associated with the highest aquifer fractured 30 pts and the next highest risk rock or karst? sources(s) of contaminants identified in Zones A, B and C? NO Risk Levels for Contaminant Sources identified in Zones A, B and C Zone A Zones B&C Total NO Very Highs(s) 0 Are all of the higher risk sources beyond Risk unchanged High(s) Zones A and B? Medium(s) 0 0 0 Low(s) MEDIUM VERY HIGH LOW HIGH 10 pts 20 pts 30 pts 40 pts YES ≥ 10 sources ≥ 10 sources ≥ 20 sources LOW - 0 pts + 10 pts + 5 pts + 5 pts Decrease risk 1 - 10 pts ≥ 2 sources ≥ 5 sources ≥ 10 sources MEDIUM ____ + 5 pts + 5 pts + 5 pts ≥ 1 source ≥ 2 sources HIGH + 10 pts + 10 pts ≥ 1 source VERY HIGH + 10 pts Are any significant NO Risk unchanged sources within Matrix Score 30 Zone A? The number and Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individual magnitude of contaminant source in the CSI. The VA, however, counts these contaminant sources as a group and contaminant assigns a calculated number of either "lows" or "mediums" based on the density. sources in Zone A determines a risk increase. See Table + 10 pts 3 for inventory.

Increase risk 1 - 10 pts

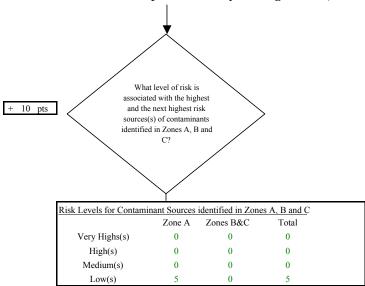
Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites Existing NO Are there conditions 0 pts Risk unchanged that warrant upgrading risk? Risk due to existing Potential contamination 40 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination with controls Contaminant Risk YES 40 pts Contaminant risks 0 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination 40 pts *Truncate risk at 50 pts Contaminant risks* Are there sufficient Contaminant Risk Ratings Very High controls, conditions, NO Risk unchanged or monitoring to 40 to 50 pts very high 30 to < 40 pts warrant downgrading 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

Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites (Chart 1. Susceptibiltiy of the wellhead) Susceptibility of well Low 12 pts Evaluate the susceptibility of the wellhead (Chart 5. Contaminant risks for wells - Nitrates and Nitrites) Evaluate Susceptibility of wellhead contaminant risks Low 0 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 Medium 12 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 52 pts Medium **50**

Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Volatile 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 volatile organic UNKNOWN the contaminant chemicals been detected increasing, decreasing, in the source waters in or staying the same? recent sampling Recent VOC Sampling period(s)? Results (mg/L) No recent VOC sampling data was available in ADEC records for this Increasing: risk up 1 - 10 pts PWSID YES Decreasing: risk down 1 - 5 pts + 0 pts Same: risk unchanged Existing contamination points based on Risk due to existing man-Risk due to natural linear interpolation of most recent detect made sources sources [MCL = 50 pts; detect = 0 pts]0 pts Risk due to existing contamination 0 pts Was the source of Evaluate the level of contamination contamination from natural? man-made sources YES

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Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Volatile Organic 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

Note: Septic systems, sewerlines, and roads are each assigned a risk ranking for each individua 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.

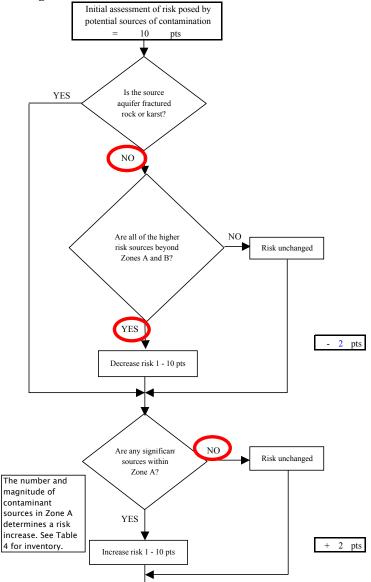


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals Existing NO Are there conditions 0 pts Risk unchanged that warrant upgrading risk? Risk due to existing Potential contamination The number and 12 pts magnitude of Risk posed by potential sources contaminant of contamination with controls Contaminant Risk sources in Zone D YES determines a risk 12 pts Contaminant risks increase. See Table 4 for inventory. 2 pts Increase risk 1 - 10 pts Risk posed by potential sources of contamination 12 pts *Truncate risk at 50 pts Contaminant risks* 12 Contaminant Risk Ratings Are there sufficient Low 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 8. Vulnerability analysis for Bristol Bay Borough Dock (PWS No. 261591.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals (Chart 1. Susceptibiltiy of the wellhead) Susceptibility of well Low 12 pts Evaluate the susceptibility of the wellhead (Chart 7. Contaminant risks for wells - Volatile Organic Chemicals) Evaluate Susceptibility of wellhead contaminant risks Low 0 pts Evaluate the (Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer) Contaminant risks Low susceptibility of the 12 pts aquifer within the protection area Susceptibility of aquifer Medium 12 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 24 pts Low **25**

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