

Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and
Vulnerability Assessment for
Nikiski Day Care
Drinking Water System,
Nikiski area, Alaska
PWSID 243991.001

January 2004

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 1301
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Source Water Assessment for Nikiski Day Care Drinking Water System Nikiski area, Alaska PWSID 243991.001

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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 Nikiski Day Care Source of Public Drinking Water, Nikiski area, Alaska

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The public water system for Nikiski Day Care is a Class A (non-transient/non-community) water system consisting of one well. The well is located off of the Kenai Spur Highway. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of **Low** and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of **Medium**. Combining these two ratings produces a **Low** rating for the natural susceptibility of the well. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for the Nikiski Day Care include: roads, large capacity septic systems, airports and car wash wells. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered as sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemical and other organic chemicals. Overall, the public water source for the Nikiski Day Care received a vulnerability rating of **Medium** for bacteria and viruses, nitrates and nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals and other organic chemicals and **High** for inorganic chemicals.

NIKISKI DAY CARE PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The Nikiski Day Care public water system (PWS) is a Class A (non-transient/non-community) water system. The system consists of one well. The Nikiski Day Care is located off of the Kenai Spur Highway (See Map 1 of Appendix A). Nikiski is part of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, which is located directly south of the city of Anchorage (Please see the inset of Map 1 in Appendix A for location). The borough encompasses 25,600 square miles, of which only 15,700 square miles is land.

The Kenai Peninsula is broken into two distinct geographic areas; the Kenai Mountains and the Kenai Lowlands. Nikiski and its surrounding communities are located in the Kenai Lowlands. Communities located within the Kenai Lowlands include Sterling, Soldotna, Kenai, Nikiski, Clam Gulch, Ninilchik, and Homer.

The Kenai Peninsula area topography varies from about 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet above sea level in the Kenai Mountains, the highest point being about 6,400 feet above sea level. The Kenai Peninsula is dotted with many lakes and small streams, including three large lakes (Kenai Lake, Skilak Lake, and Tustumena Lake)

and two substantial rivers (Kenai River, and Kaslof River) (USGS 1915).

The Nikiski Day Carewater system is located within the Kenai Lowlands, which is a sub-province of the Cook Inlet-Susitna Lowland physiographic region. The Kenai Lowland is a glaciated coastal shelf situated west of the northeast-trending Kenai Mountains.

Approximately 100 miles long, the coastal shelf is bordered on the west by Cook Inlet, on the east by Kenai Mountains, on the north by Turnagain Arm, and on the south by the Caribou Hills and Kachemak Bay. The following summary of regional geology and hydrogeology is based on studies by Bailey and Hogan (1995); Freethy and Scully (1980); Glass (1996); Hartman, et al. (1972); and Karlstrom (1964).

The Kenai Lowland is underlain by bedrock. Tertiary sedimentary bedrock is more than 500 feet below the city of Kenai airport, but is exposed along beach cliffs and road cuts near the southwest end of the lowland. Unconsolidated surficial deposits of Quaternary age include coastal deposits, glaciolacustrine deposits, glaciofluvial deposits, glacial moraine deposits, and periglacial wind deposits. Unconsolidated Quaternary cover on the lowlands generally thickens from south to North being thin or absent in the Homer area, and over 750 feet thick near Nikiski.

The most significant groundwater resources of the Kenai Lowlands are contained in Quaternary coarse-grained sands and gravels. Flood plain, river terrace and other alluvial deposits are common aquifer materials in the area, and are characterized by high rates of recharge, and large saturated thicknesses. Other favorable materials include proglacial lake and associated river deposits and glacial outwash deposits consisting of meltwater sorted sand and gravel material. Unsorted glacial moraine and drift deposits generally have poor groundwater yields, as do discontinuous layers of confining clays and silt that are common throughout the unconsolidated materials. The relatively thicker sequence of unconsolidated sediments in the northern portions of the Kenai Lowlands locally hosts thicker, more extensive clay aquitards and multiple aquifers.

The Kenai Peninsula area has a central water system, however, many homes and businesses in the area rely on individual wells for their water supply. Most of

these wells are deep with depths between 50 and 200 feet. Static water levels in many of these wells are between 10 and 30 feet below the surface. Although groundwater quality can vary significantly in short distance, groundwater supplies are abundant in the area.

According to the well log, the well is 132 feet below ground surface (bgs) and penetrates 26 foot clay confining layer from 64-90 feet bgs. The static water level at the time of drilling (1992) was 88 feet bgs.

The Sanitary Survey (2/8/02) indicates that the well is properly sealed. A properly installed sanitary seal may provide protection against contaminant from entering the source waters at the casing. The well is not located in a floodplain and the surface is sloped away from the wellhead. The well is not grouted. Proper grouting provides added protection against contaminants traveling along the well casing and into source waters.

This system operates year round and serves up to 60 non-residents through 2 service connections.

NIKISKI DAY CARE 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 Nikiski Day Care. 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	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 DWPA for the Nikiski Day Care was determined using an analytical calculation and includes Zone A, B, C, and D (See Map 1 of Appendix A).

INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL AND EXISTING CONTAMINANT SOURCES

The Drinking Water Protection Program has completed an inventory of potential and existing sources of contamination within the Nikiski Day Care 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; and
- Other organic chemicals.

The sources are displayed on Map 1 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 NIKISKI DAY CARE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

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

- Natural susceptibility; and
- Contaminant risks.

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

A score for the Natural Susceptibility is reached by considering the properties of the well and the aquifer.

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

Nikiski Day Care is completed in a confined aquifer setting. The well penetrates a 26 foot confining layer and is completed in the upper confined aquifer. This confining layer may provide a protective barrier from the movement of contaminants in the subsurface. However, wells upgradient that penetrate the confining layer may provide a quick path for contaminants to enter the confining aquifer. Table 2 shows the Susceptibility scores and ratings for the Nikiski Day Care.

Table 2. Susceptibility

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	5	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	14	Medium
Natural Susceptibility	19	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:

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	32	High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	32	High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	32	High
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	50	Very High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	22	Medium
Other Organic Chemicals	22	Medium

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

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

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	50	Medium
Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals	70	High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	40	Medium
Other Organic Chemicals	40	Medium

Bacteria and Viruses

Roads and a large capacity septic system represent the greatest risk for bacteria and viruses to this 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). Sampling has not detected bacteria within source waters.

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

Roads and a large capacity septic system 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. The sampling history for the well indicates that nitrate concentrations have not been detected.

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 medium.

Volatile Organic Chemicals

Roads, a large capacity septic system and an airport runway represent the greatest identified risk for volatile organic chemical contamination to the well.

Approximately 20% residents in the area typically heat their homes with various types of on-site fuel sources, including propane and heating oil stored in aboveground or underground storage tanks. Although this report does not address heating oil tanks (unless their location is known), they can pose a risk of volatile organic chemical contamination to drinking water sources. 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. Secondary containment around the tank and regular system maintenance can help prevent many of these harmful fuel leaks and help protect the drinking water supply.

Volatile Organic Chemicals have not been detected within source waters. After combining the contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is medium.

Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals

Roads, a large capacity septic system and an airport runway represent the greatest risk for inorganic chemicals to the well.

Samplings of inorganic chemicals have detected barium and fluoride at levels below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Also, arsenic was detected at levels exceeding the current MCL of 0.010 mg/l. The MCL is the maximum level of contaminant that is allowed to exist in drinking water and still be consumed by humans without harmful health effects. Further sampling of wells in the area indicates arsenic levels are naturally elevated. Prolonged exposure to levels exceeding the MCL can skin damage, problems with circulatory systems, and may create an increased risk of developing cancer (EPA, 2002).

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 high.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals

A large capacity septic system and an airport runway present the greatest risk for inorganic chemicals to the well.

Sampling has not detected synthetic organic chemicals in source water.

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 medium.

Other Organic Chemicals

Roads, a large capacity septic system and an airport runway represent the greatest risk for other organic chemicals to the well.

Sampling has not detected synthetic organic chemicals in source water.

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 medium.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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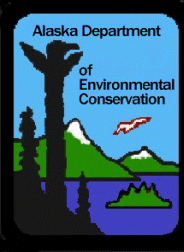
APPENDIX A

Nikiski Day Care Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map 1)



Map 1- Nikiski Day Care: Drinking Water Protection Area

PWSID: 243991.001

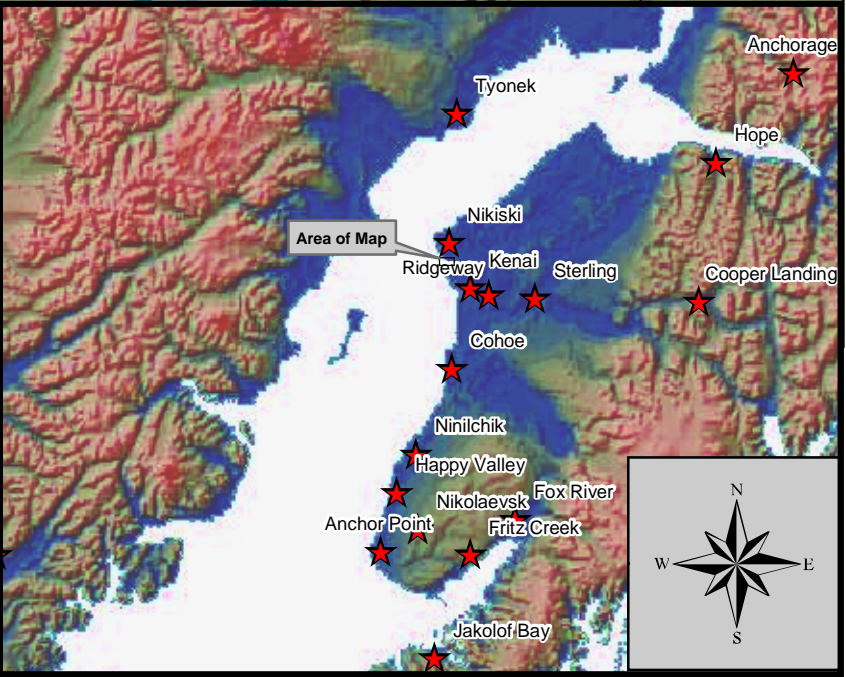


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Data Sources:
Kenai Borough: Roads and parcels
USGS-63,360 topo map and hillshade
Potential Sources of Contamination: ADEC

Legend

- Class A Public Water System
- Zone A Protection Area
- Zone B Protection Area
- Zone C Protection Area
- Zone D Protection Area
- Kenai_land_use
- Roads
- Rivers and Streams



APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Nikiski Day Care (Tables 1-7)

Table 1**Contaminant Source Inventory for
Nikiski Day Care****PWSID 243991.001**

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Map Number	Comments
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-01	A	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-01	B	2	
Airports	X14	X14-1	B	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-02	B	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Car Wash Wells	D32	D32-01	C	2	

Table 2

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Nikiski Day Care
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

PWSID 243991.001

<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	X20-01	A	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-01	B	High	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-02	B	Low	2	

Table 3

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Nikiski Day Care
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

PWSID 243991.001

<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	X20-01	A	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-01	B	High	2	
Airports	X14	X14-1	B	Low	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-02	B	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Car Wash Wells	D32	D32-01	C	Low	2	

Table 4

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Nikiski Day Care
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 243991.001

<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	X20-01	A	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-01	B	Low	2	
Airports	X14	X14-1	B	High	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-02	B	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Car Wash Wells	D32	D32-01	C	Medium	2	

Table 5

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Nikiski Day Care
Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals*

PWSID 243991.001

<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	X20-01	A	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-01	B	Low	2	
Airports	X14	X14-1	B	Low	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-02	B	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Car Wash Wells	D32	D32-01	C	Medium	2	

Table 6

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Nikiski Day Care
Sources of Synthetic Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 243991.001

<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>
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-01	B	Low	2	
Airports	X14	X14-1	B	Medium	2	

Table 7

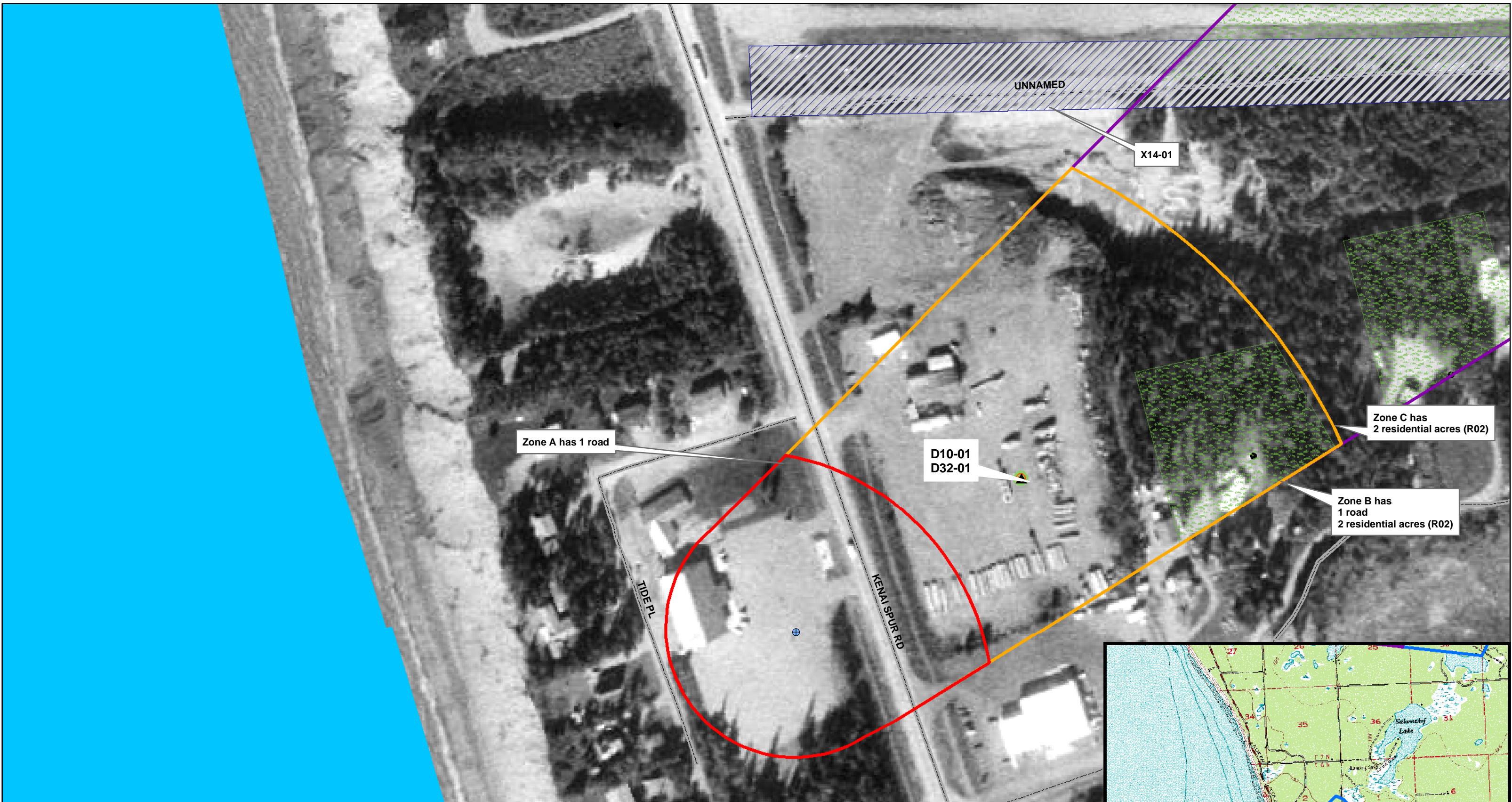
*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
Nikiski Day Care
Sources of Other Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 243991.001

<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	X20-01	A	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Large-Capacity Septic System (Drainfield Disposal Method)	D10	D10-01	B	Low	2	
Airports	X14	X14-1	B	Medium	2	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-02	B	Low	2	
Injection wells (Class V) Car Wash Wells	D32	D32-01	C	Low	2	

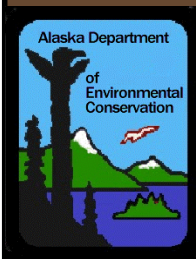
APPENDIX C

Nikiski Day Care Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map 2)

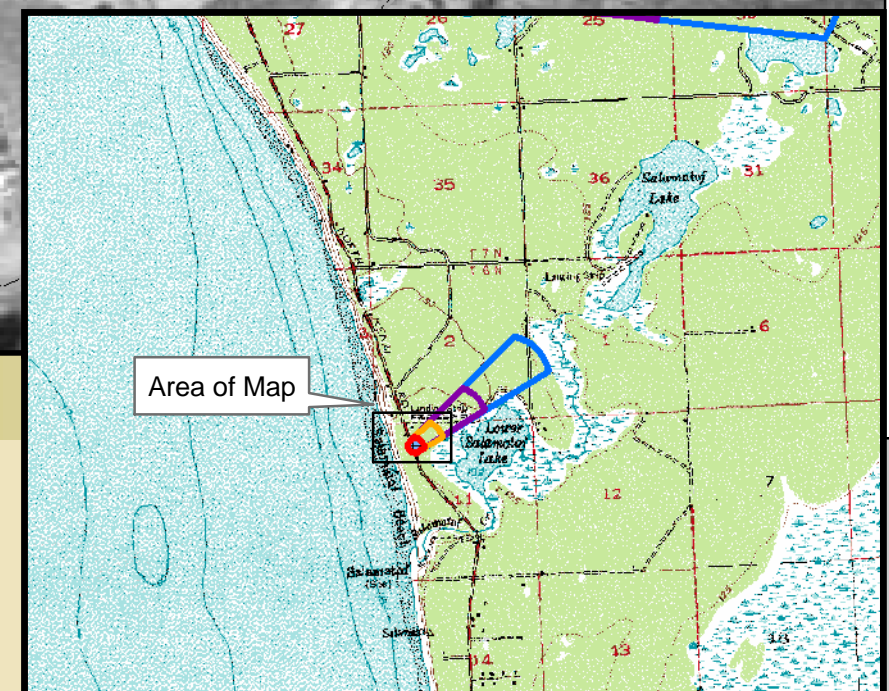
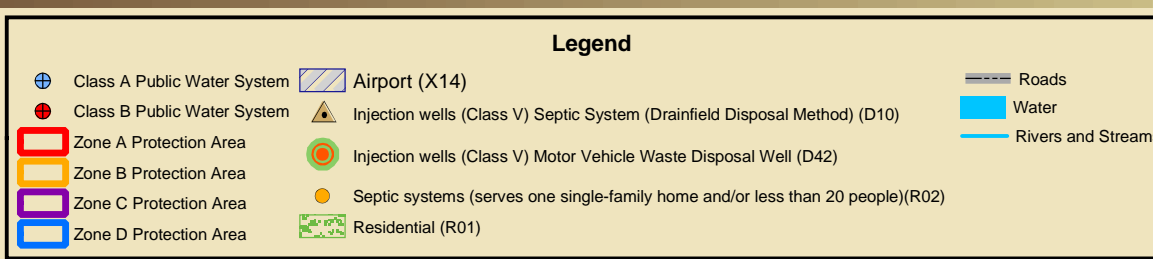


Map 2- Nikiski Day Care Potential and Existing Source of Contamination

PWSID: 234991.001



Data Sources:
USGS- 1:63,360 Background
Microsoft Terraserver-aerial photo
Kenai Borough: Roads and parcels



APPENDIX D

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

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001

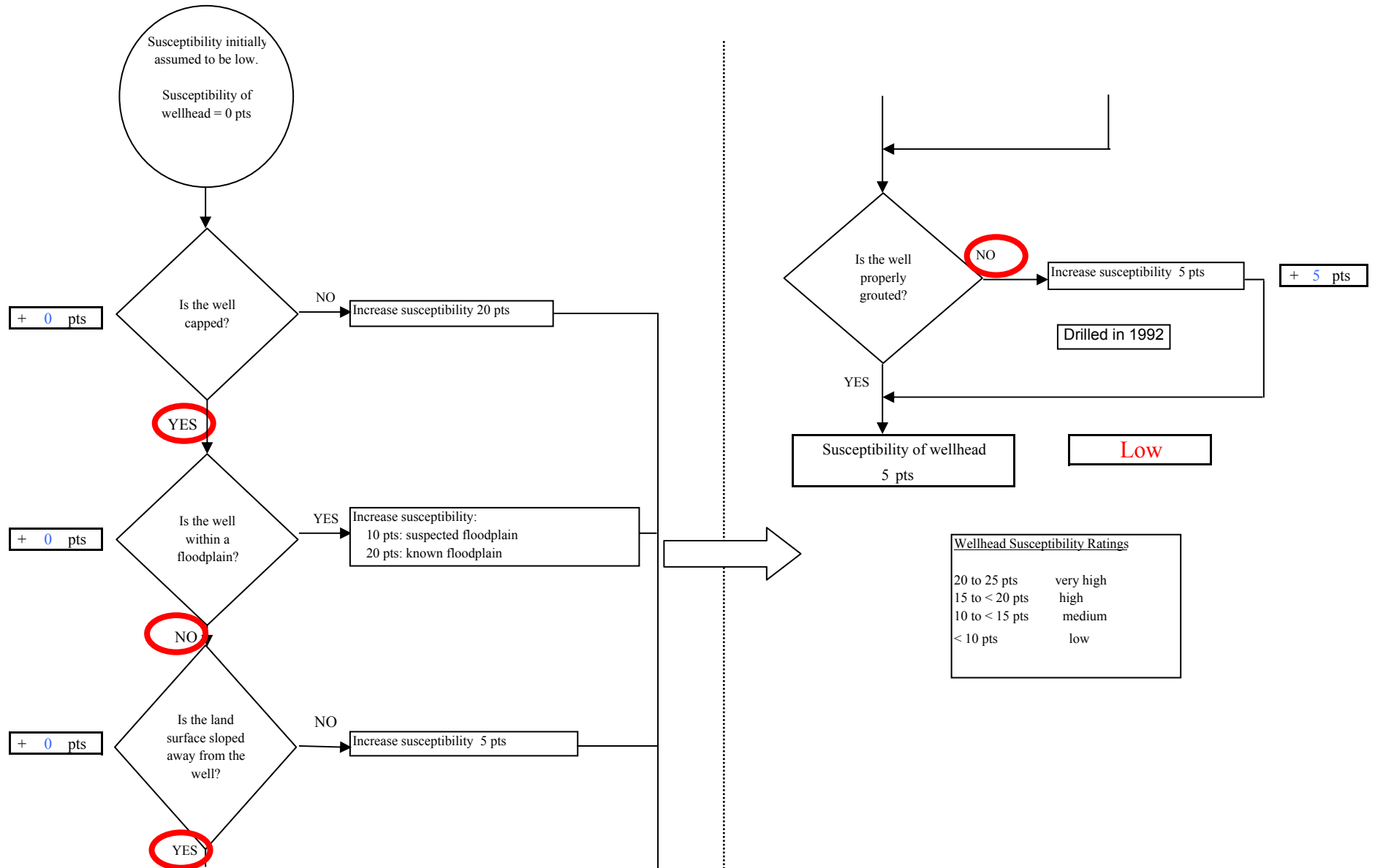


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001

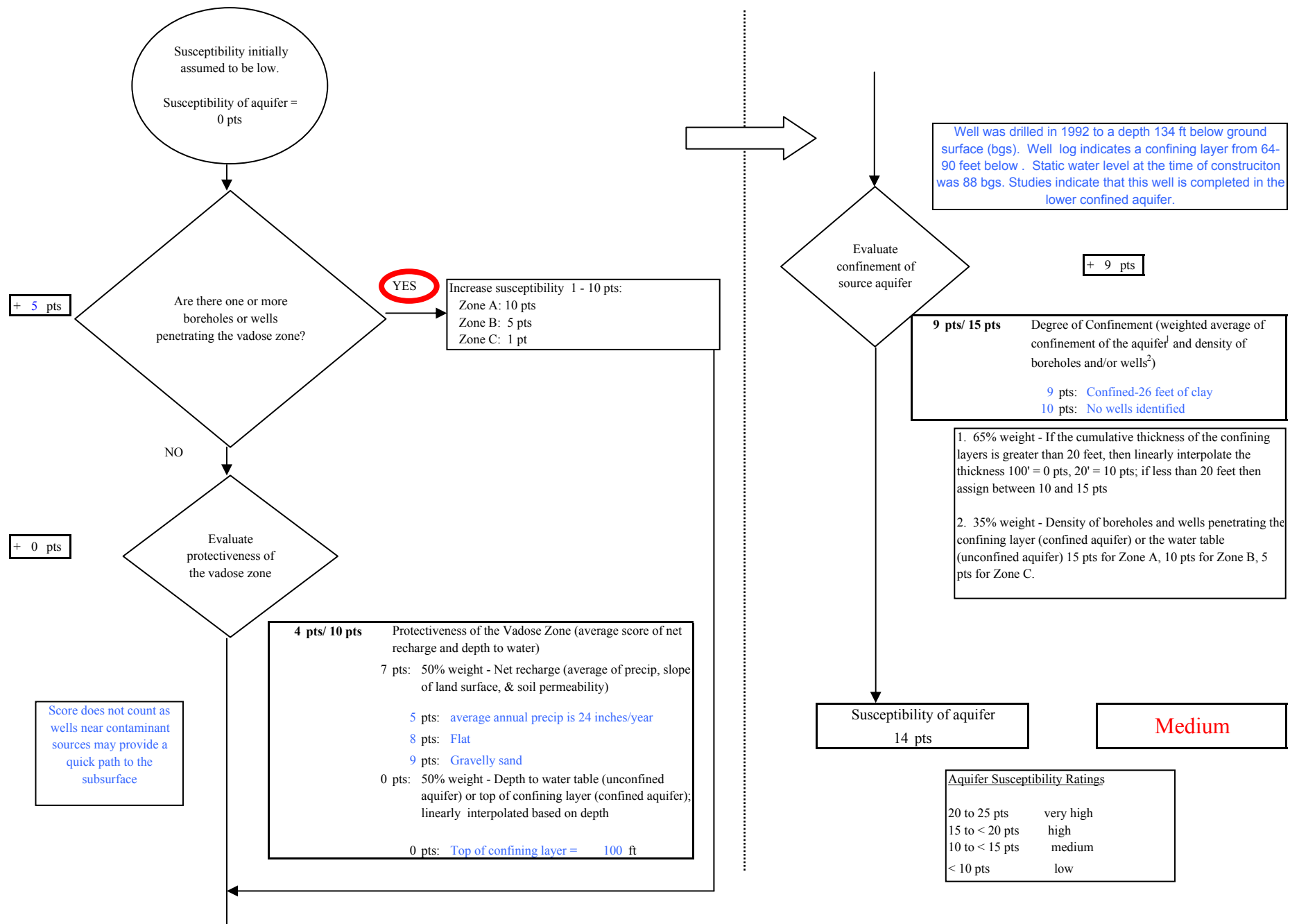


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Bacteria & Viruses

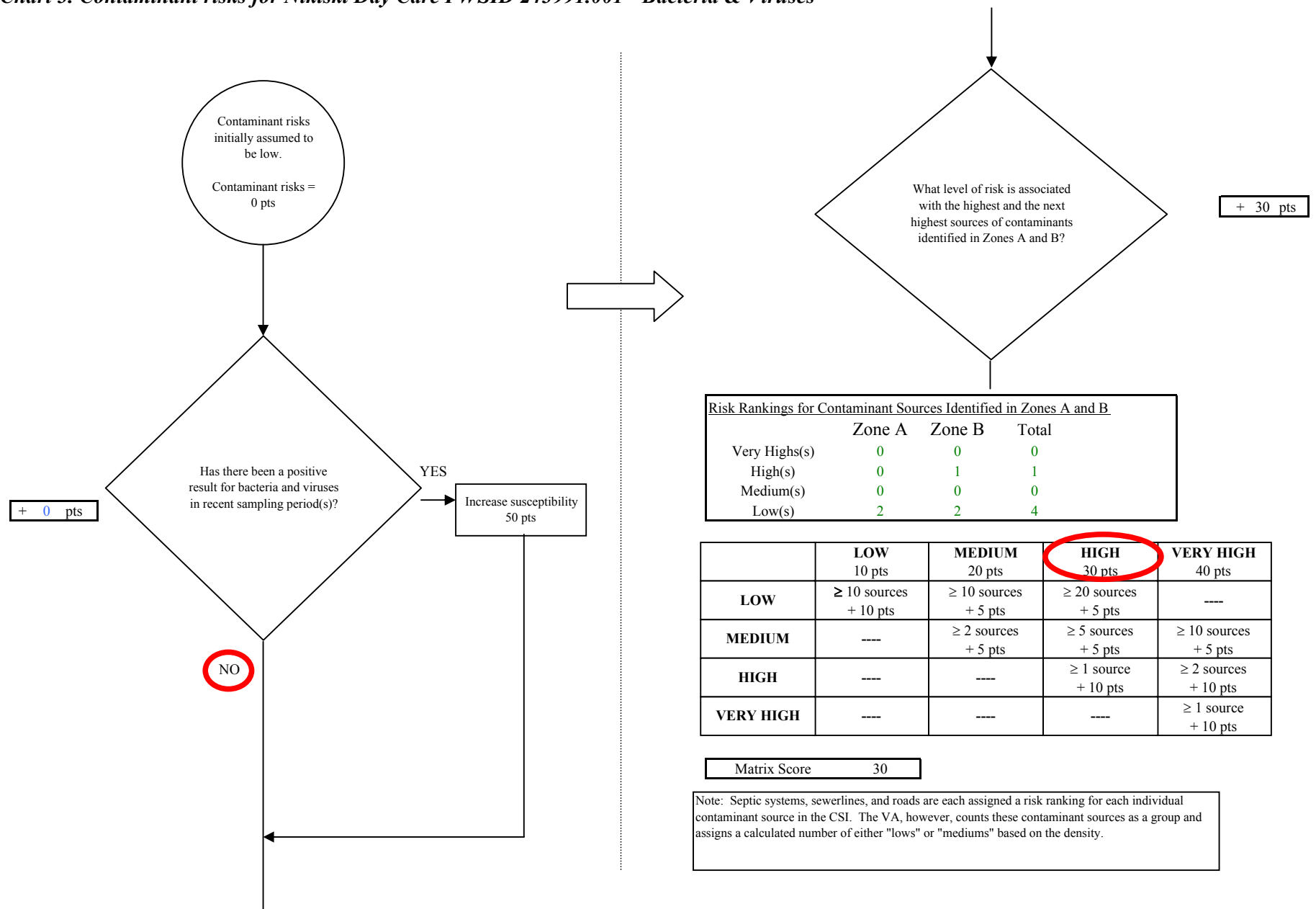
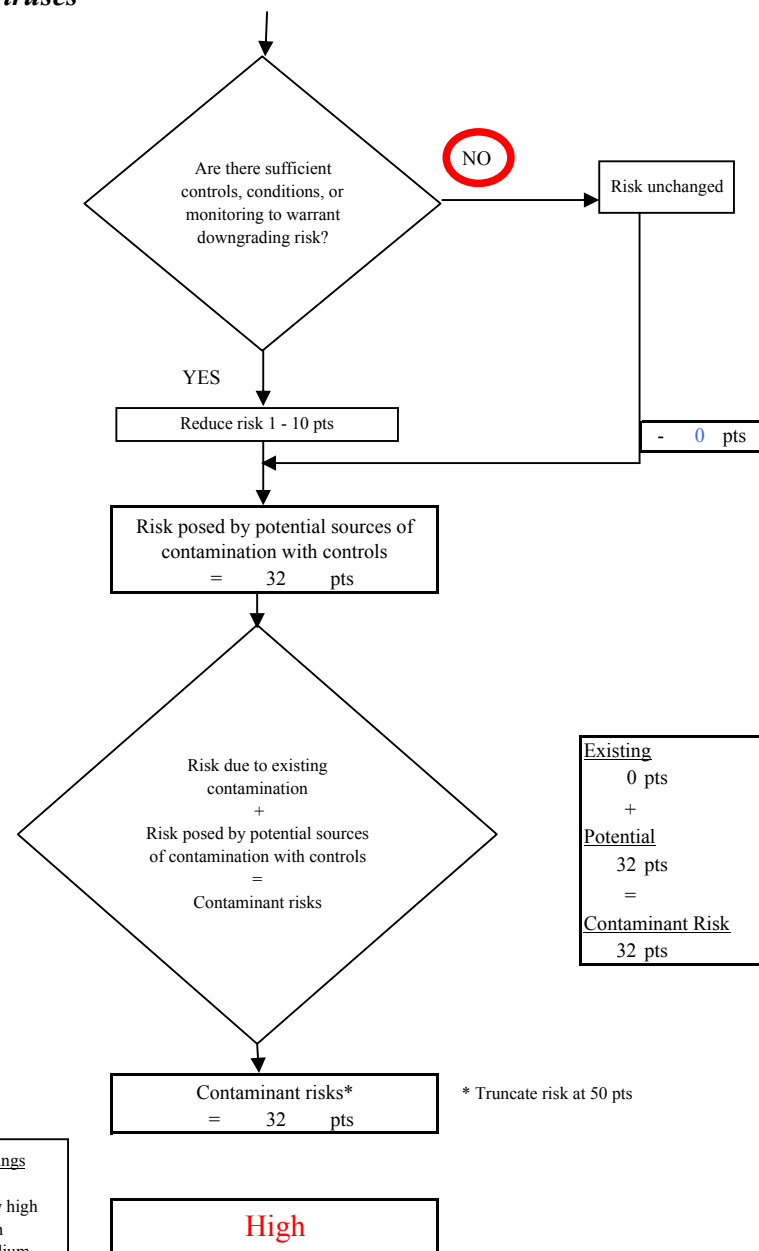
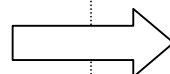
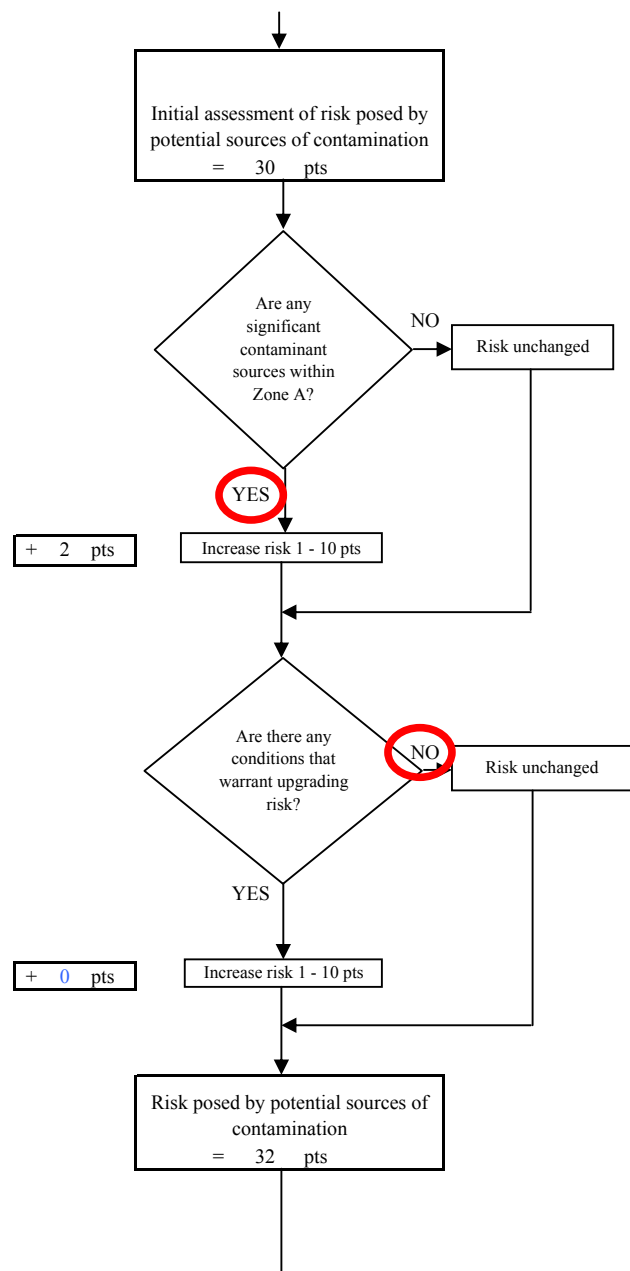


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Bacteria & Viruses



Contaminant Risk Ratings

40 to 50 pts	very high
30 to < 40 pts	high
20 to < 30 pts	medium
< 20 pts	low

Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Bacteria & Viruses

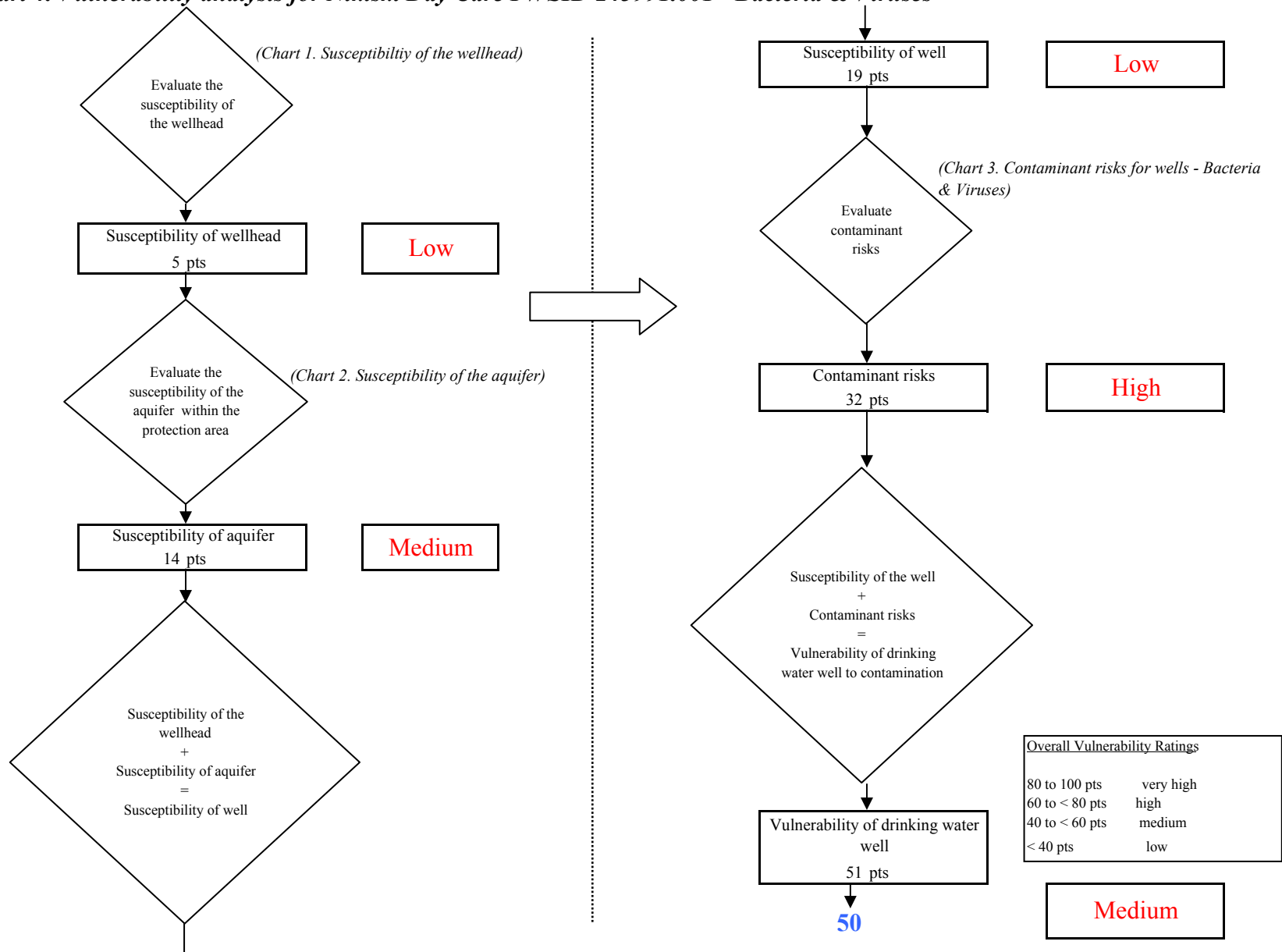


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Nitrates and Nitrites

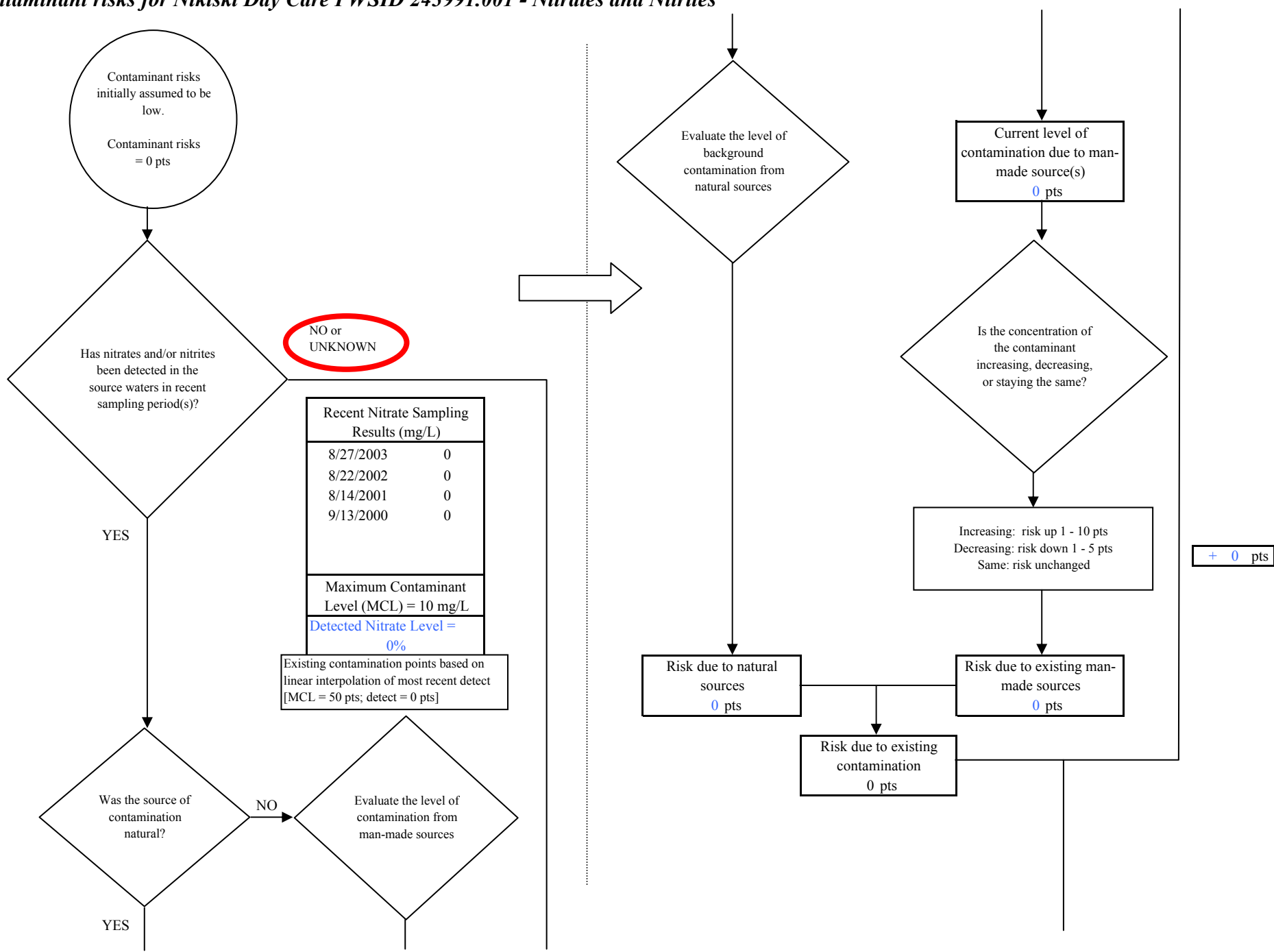


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Nitrates and Nitrites

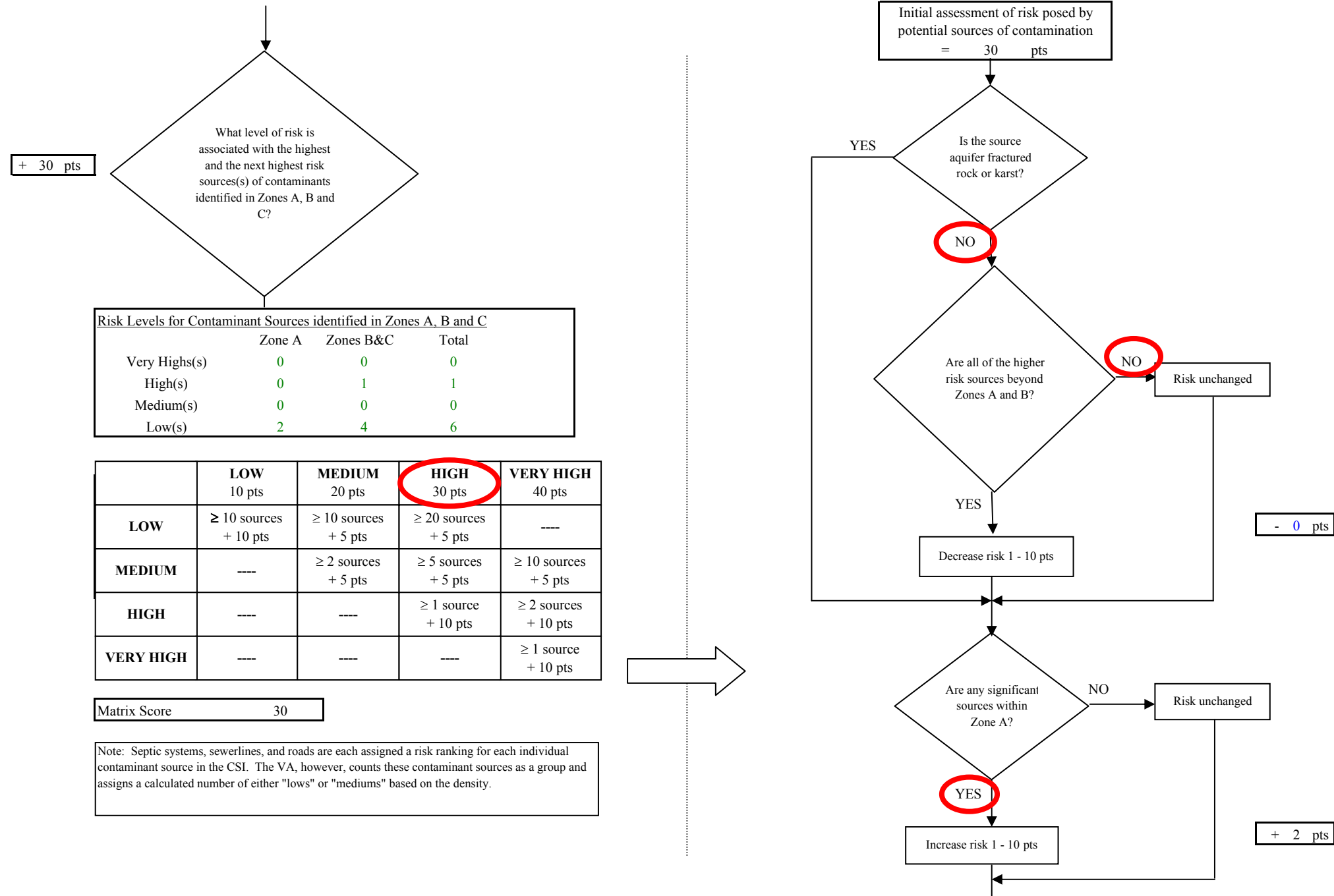


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Nitrates and Nitrites

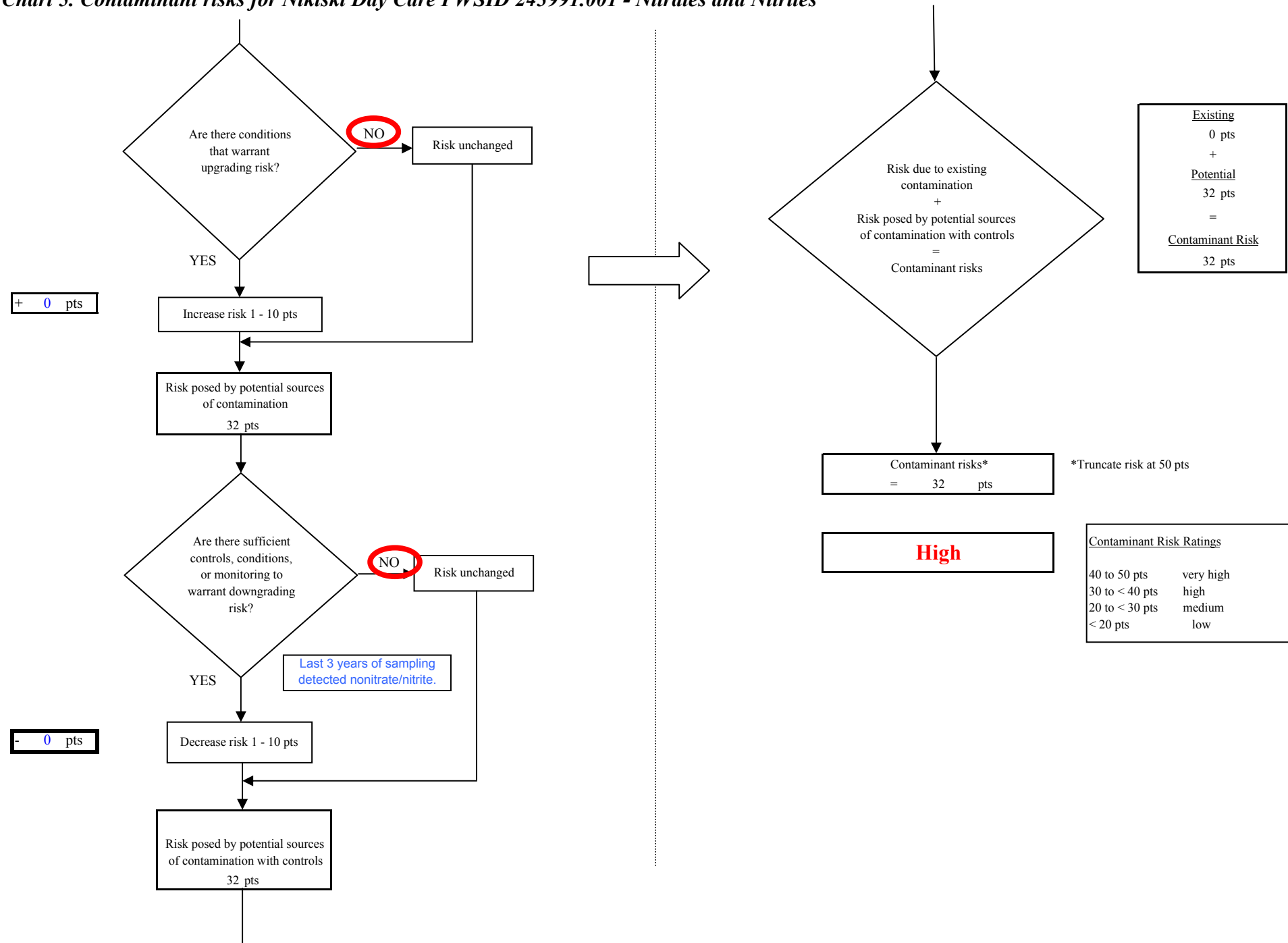


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Nitrates and Nitrites

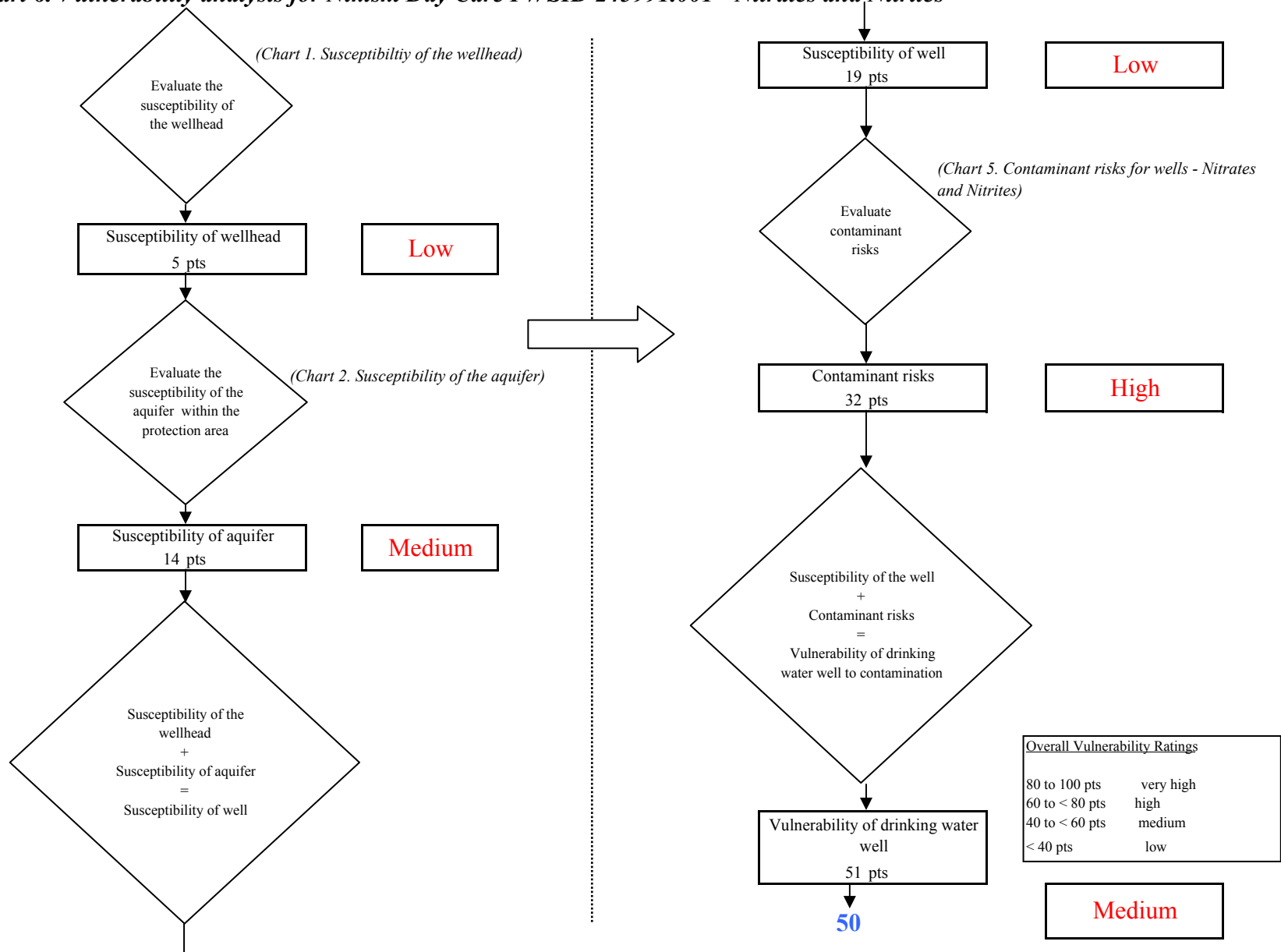


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Volatile Organic Chemicals

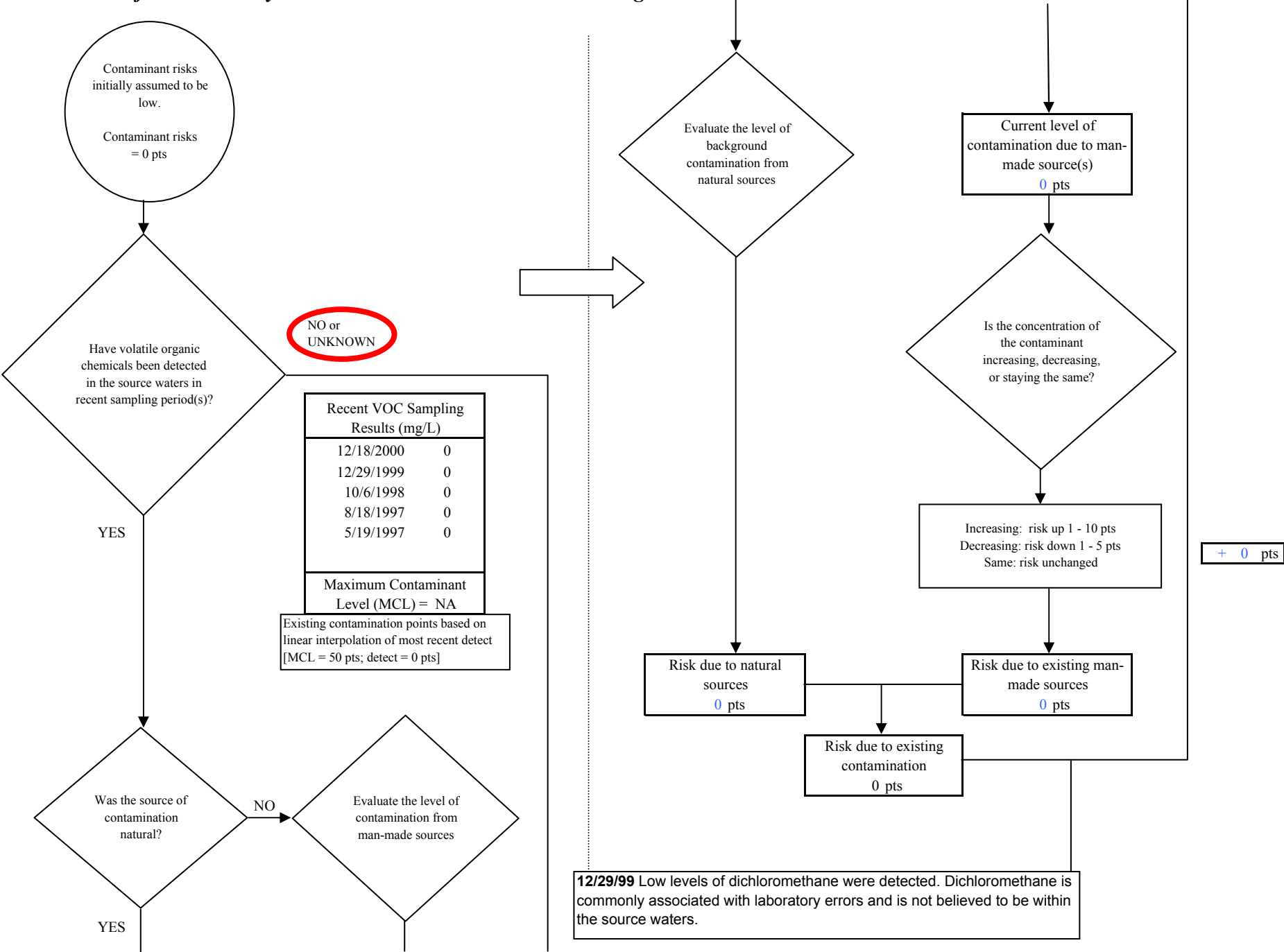


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Volatile Organic Chemicals

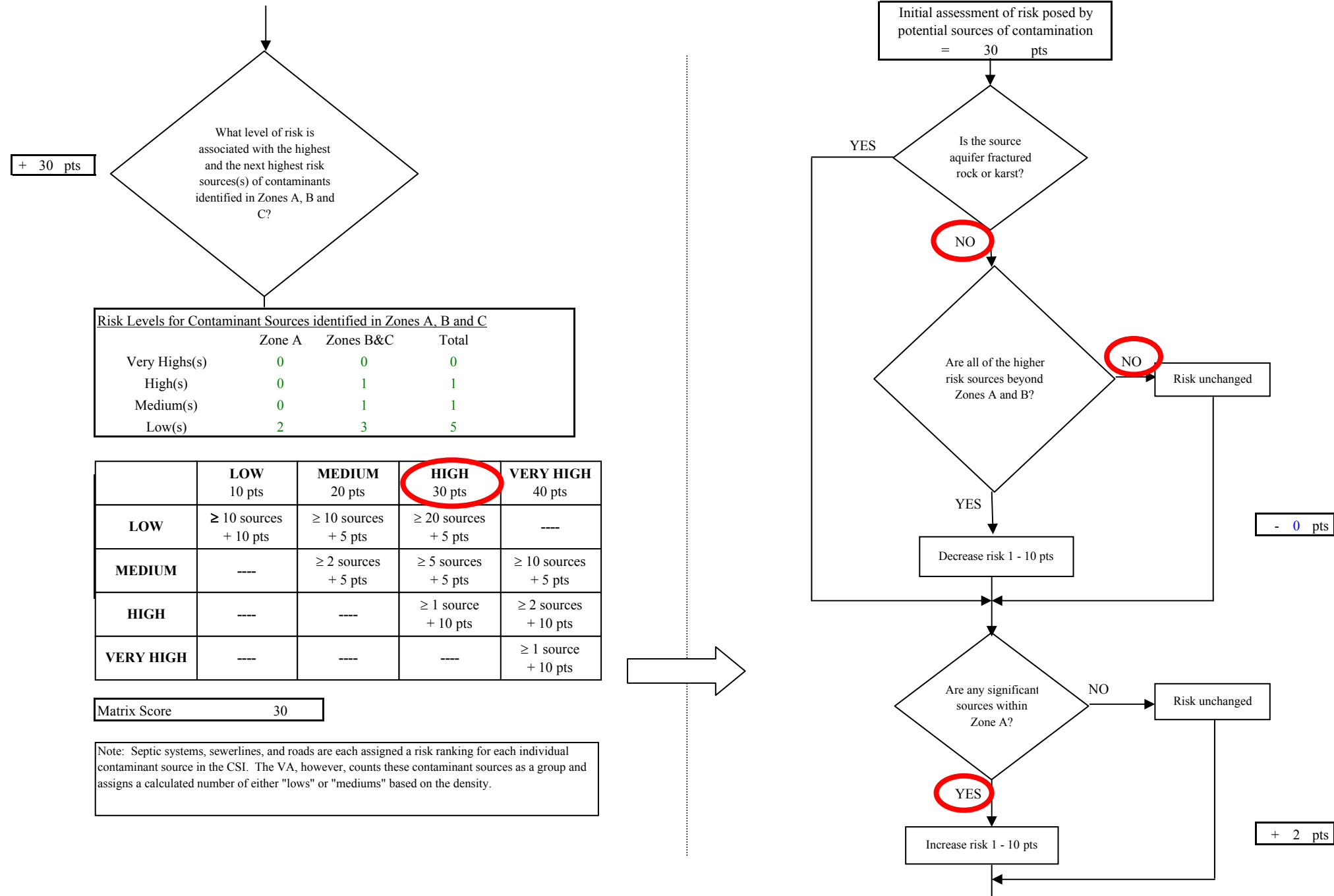


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Volatile Organic Chemicals

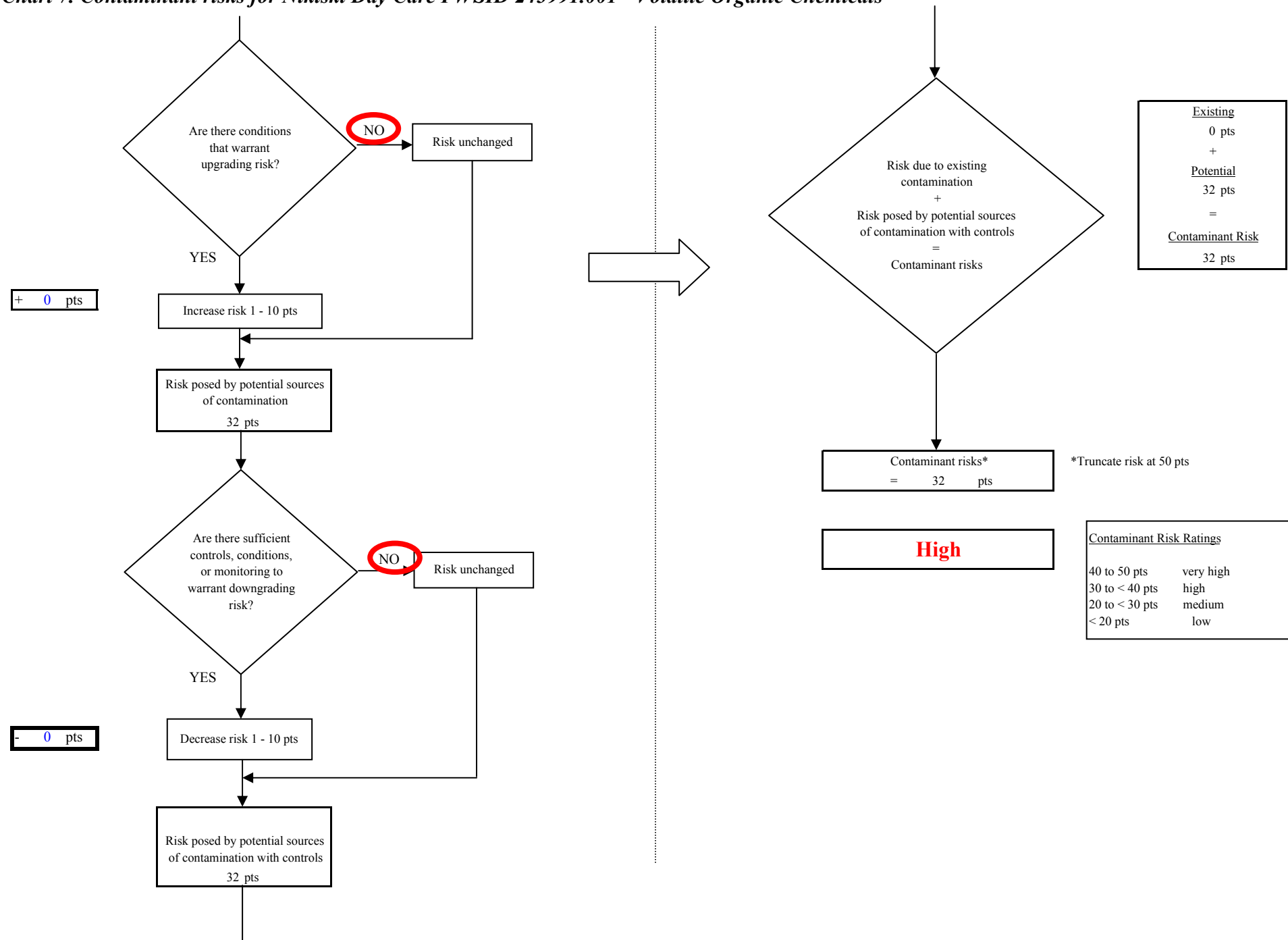


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Volatile Organic Chemicals

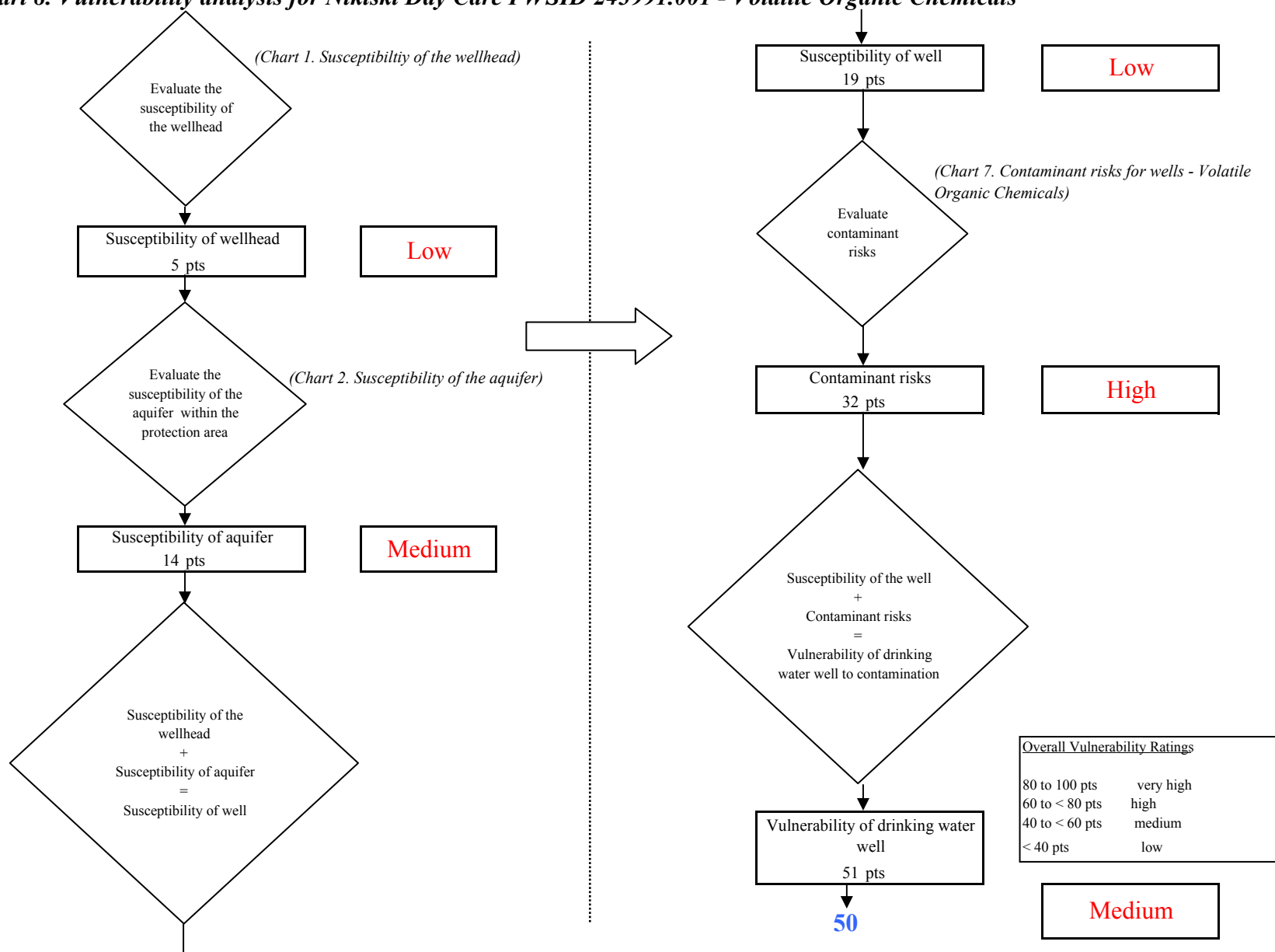


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

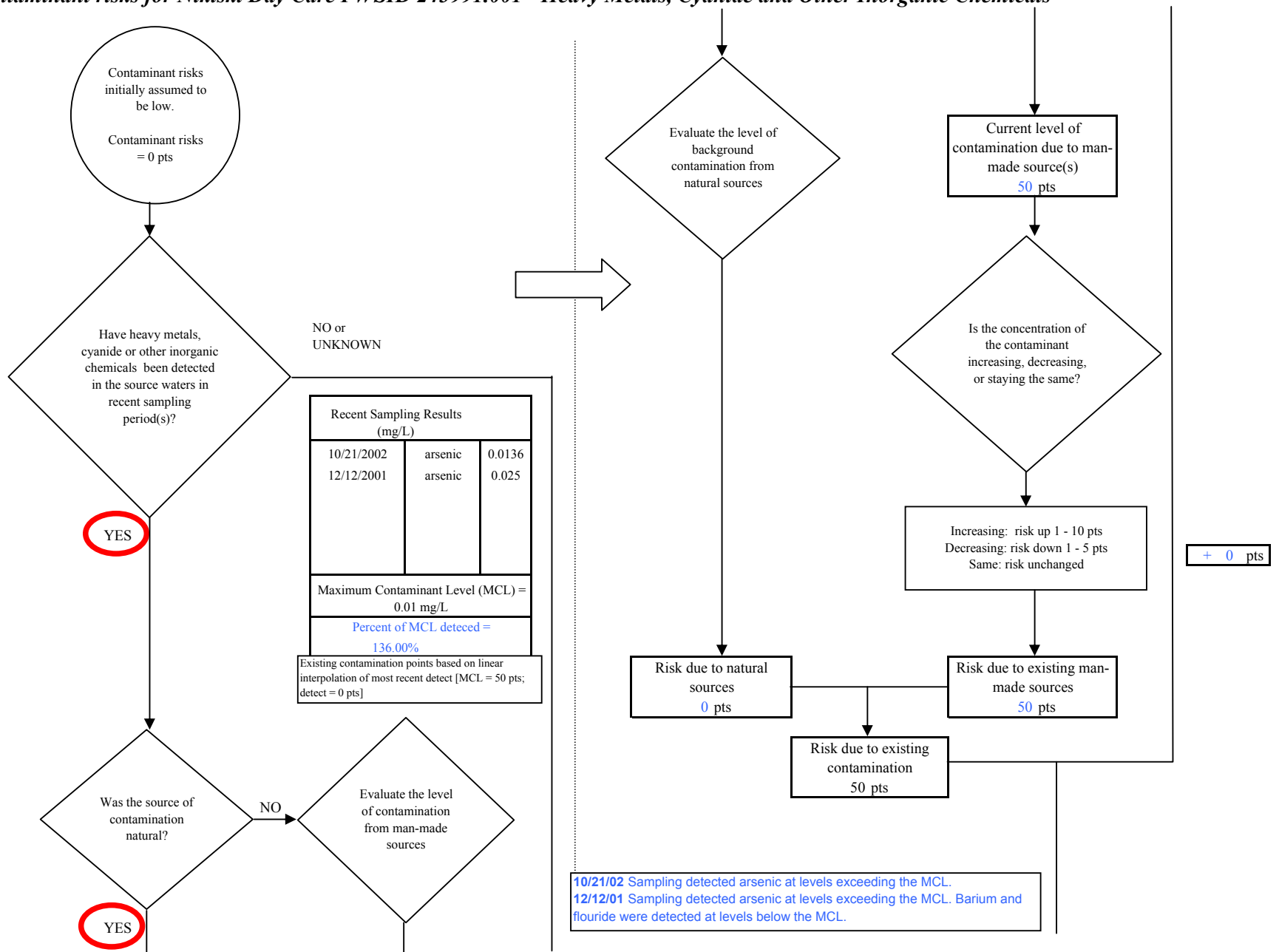


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

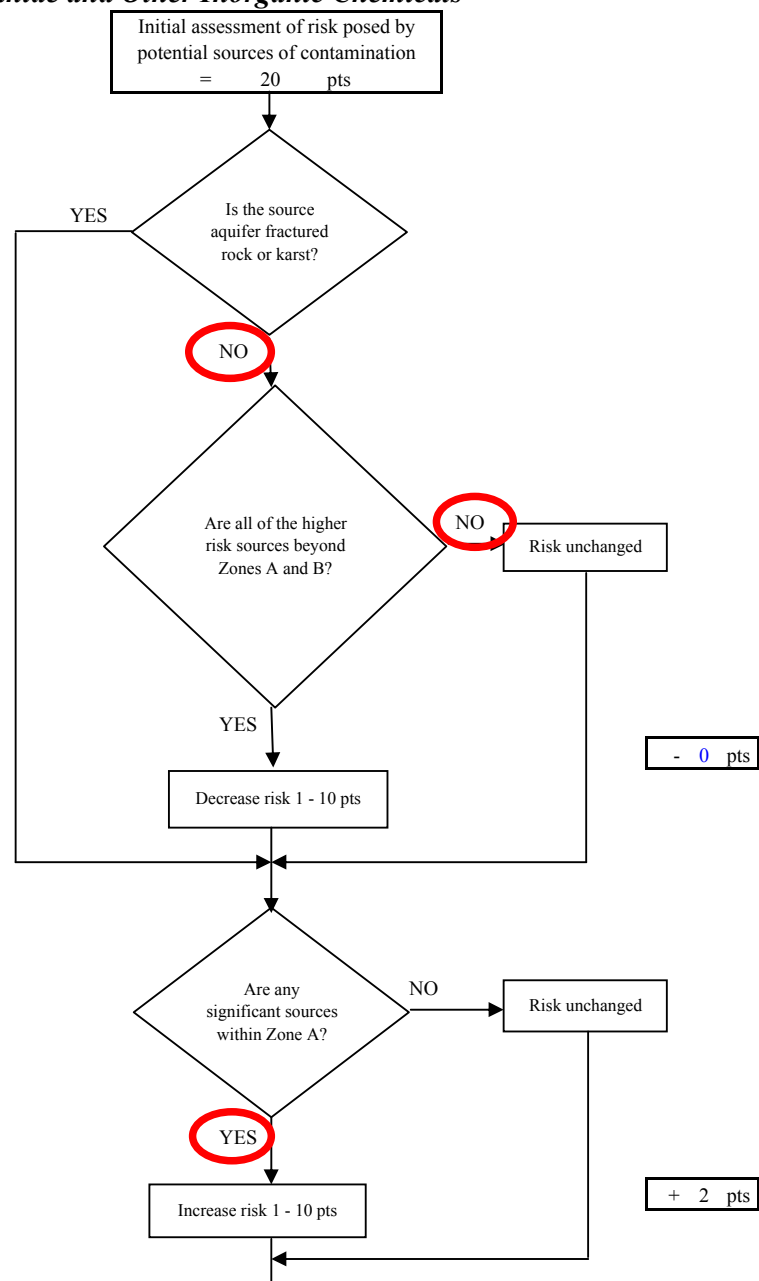
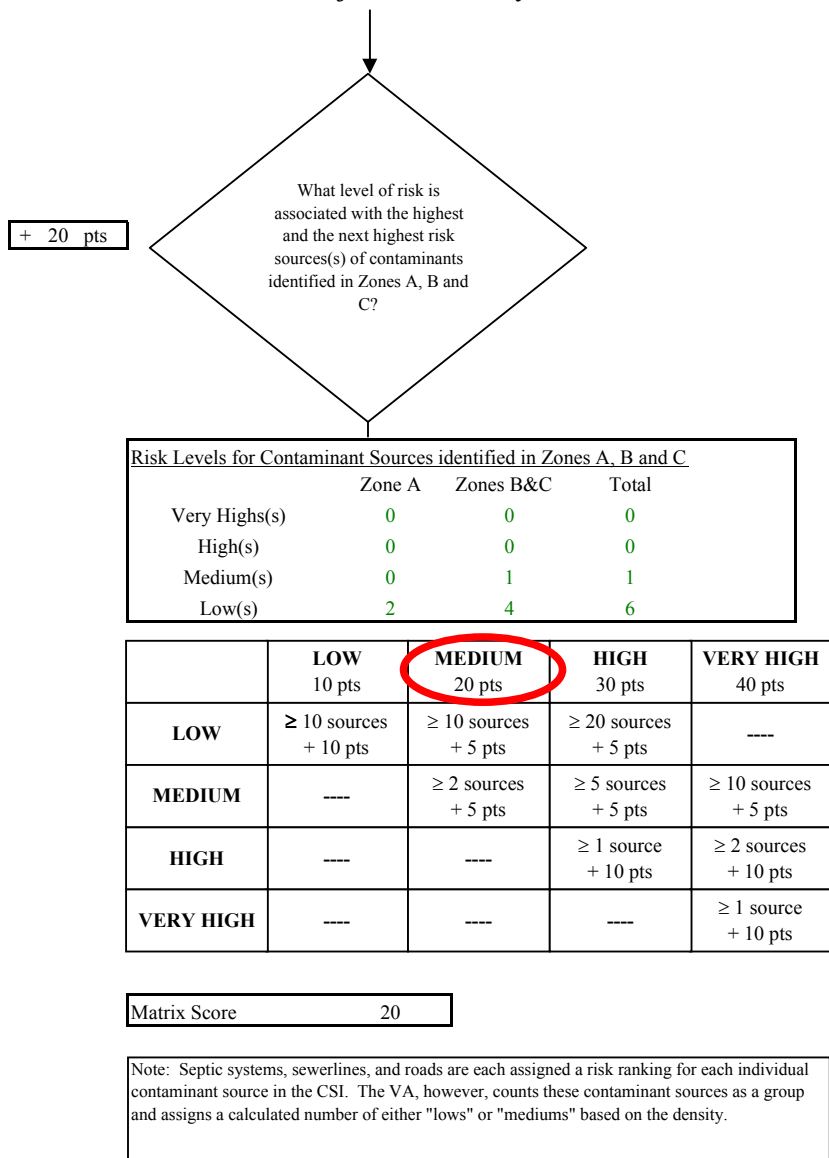


Chart 9. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

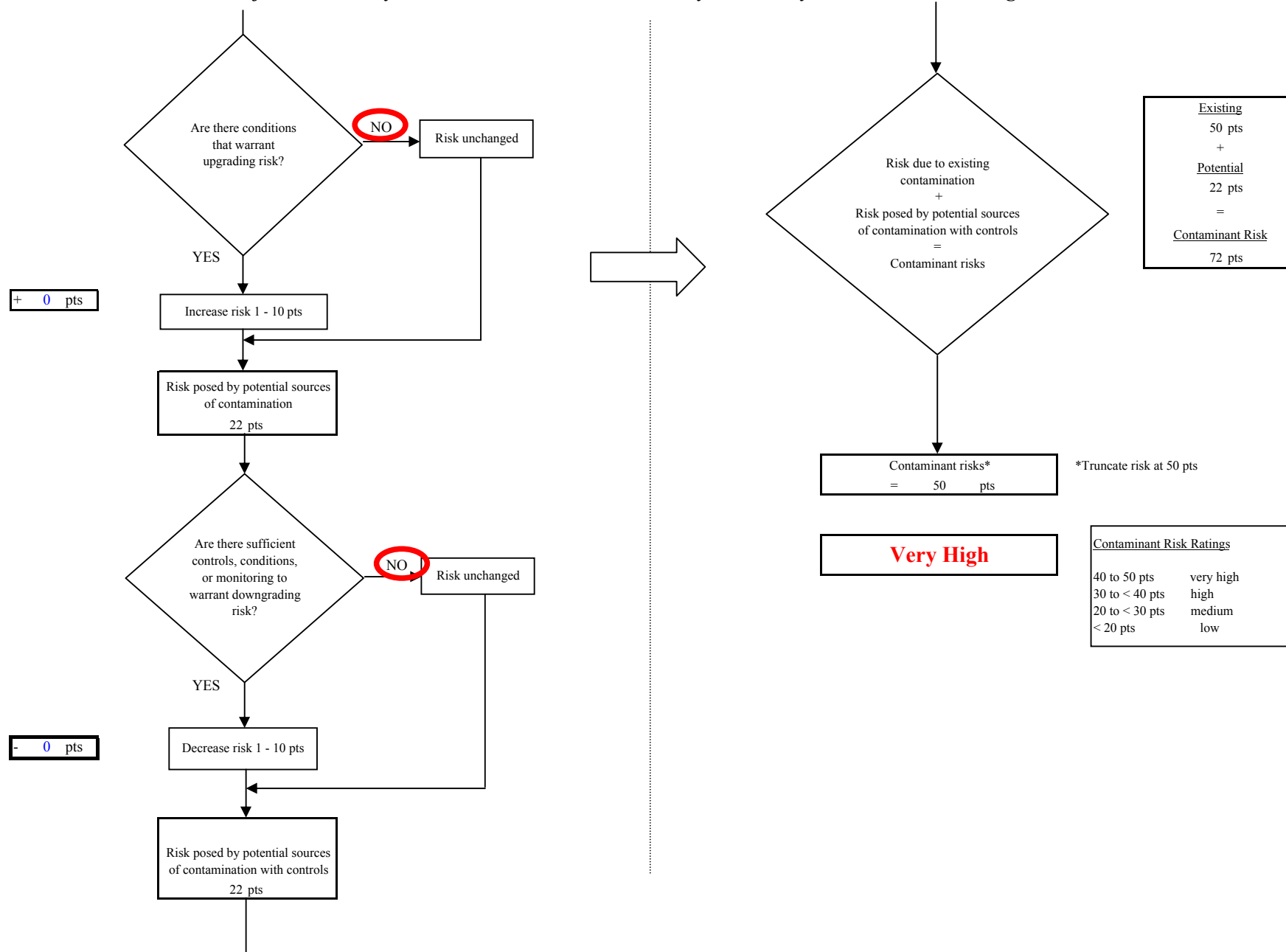


Chart 10. Vulnerability analysis for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals

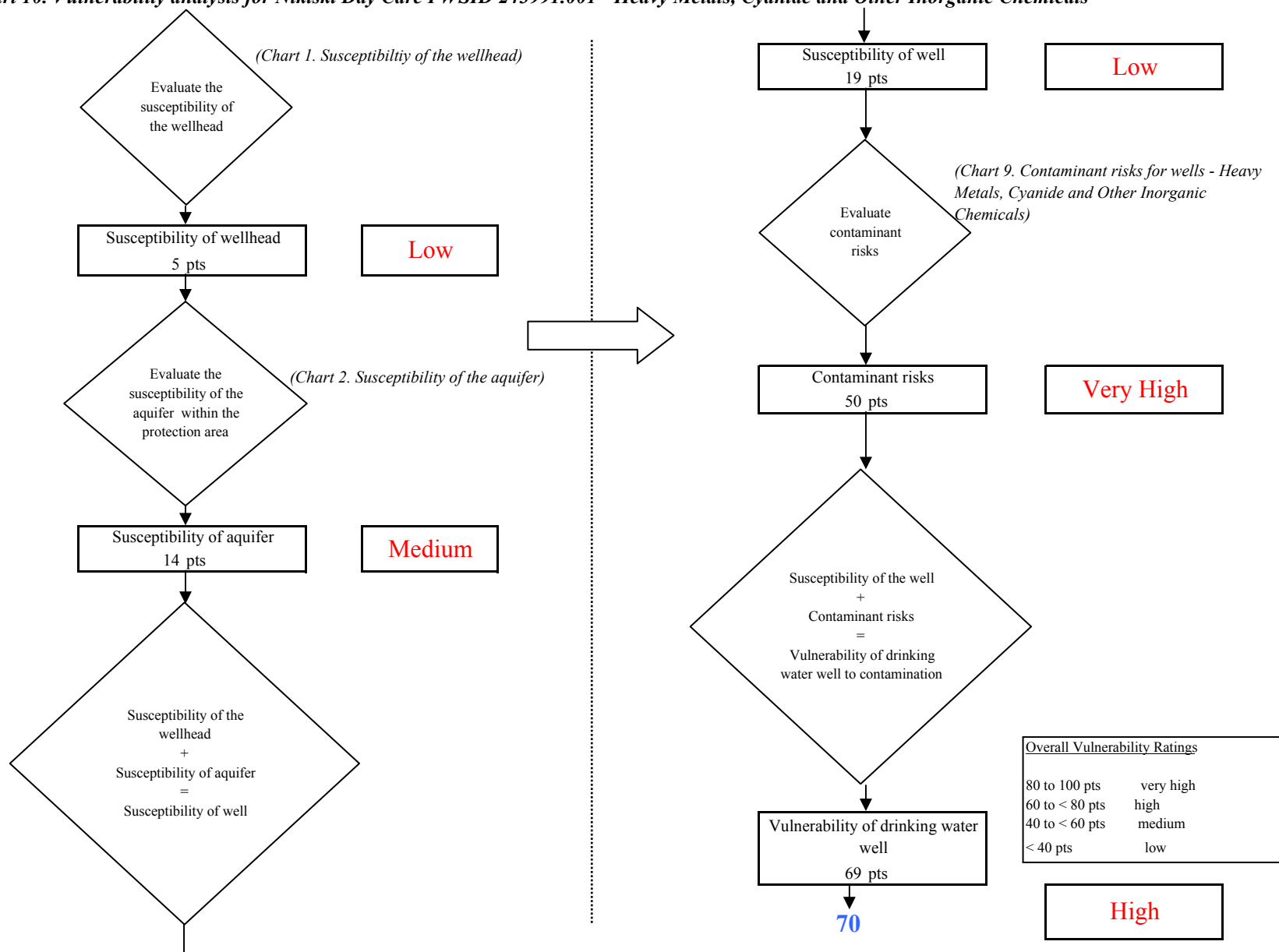


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

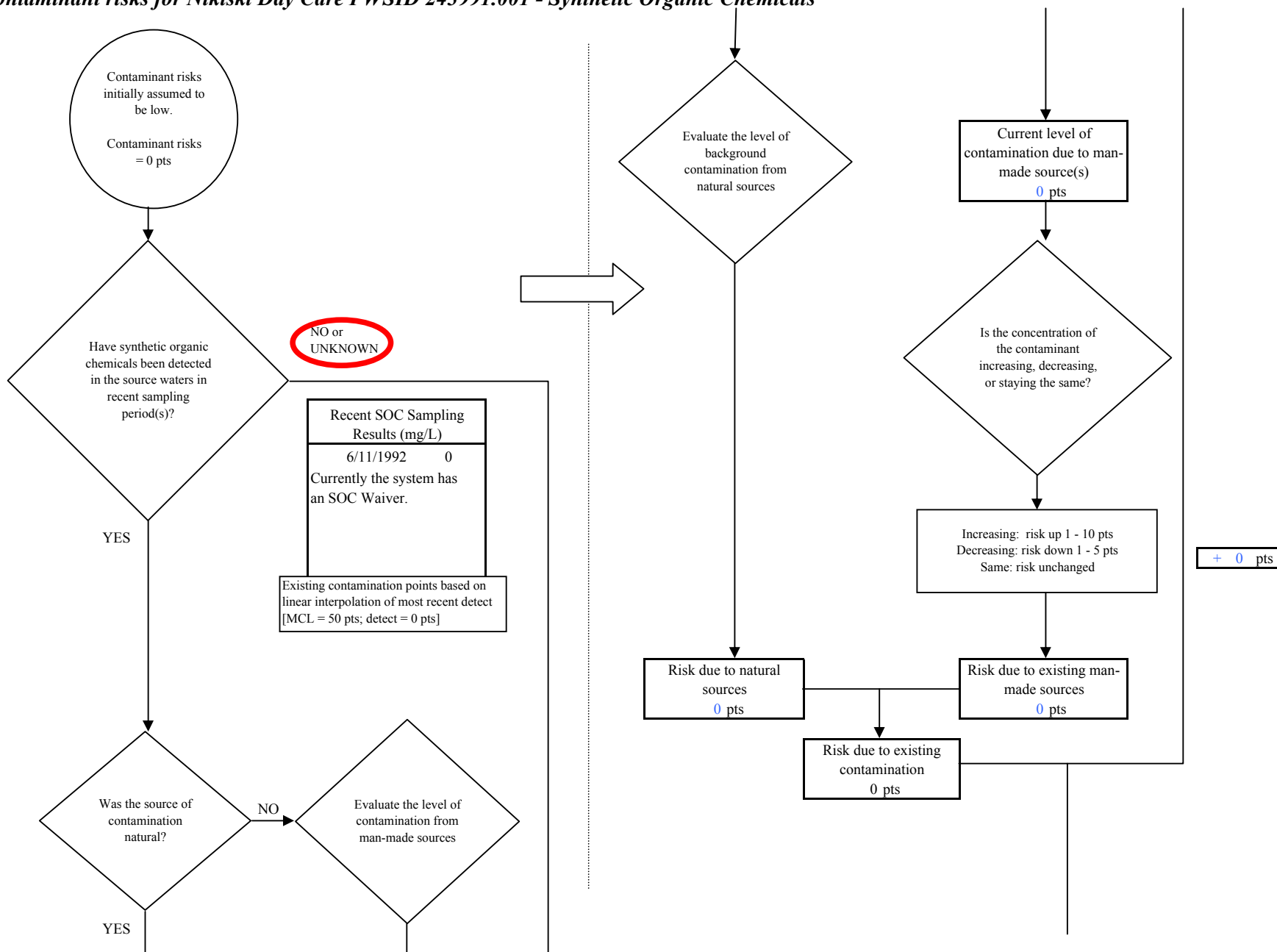


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

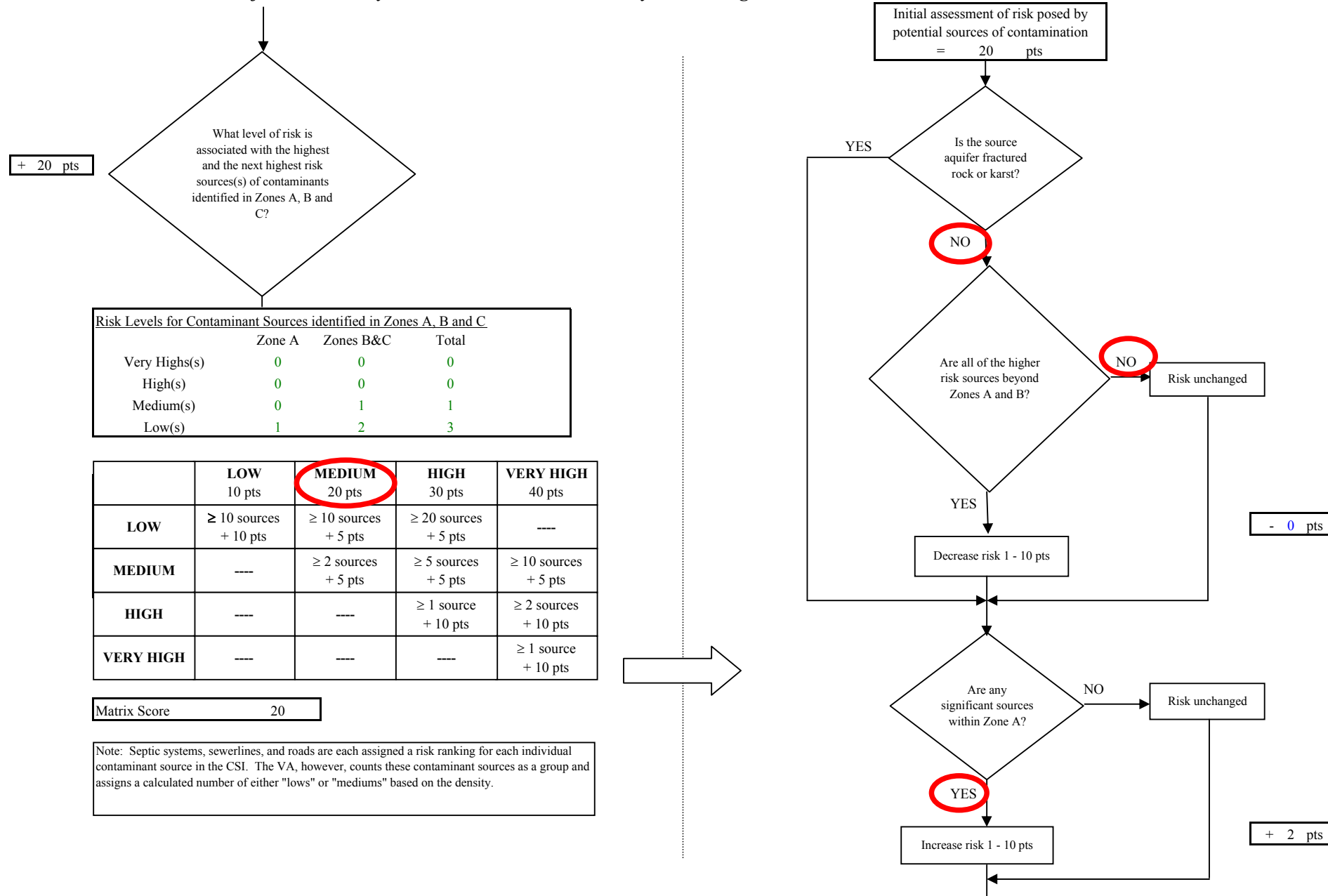


Chart 11. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

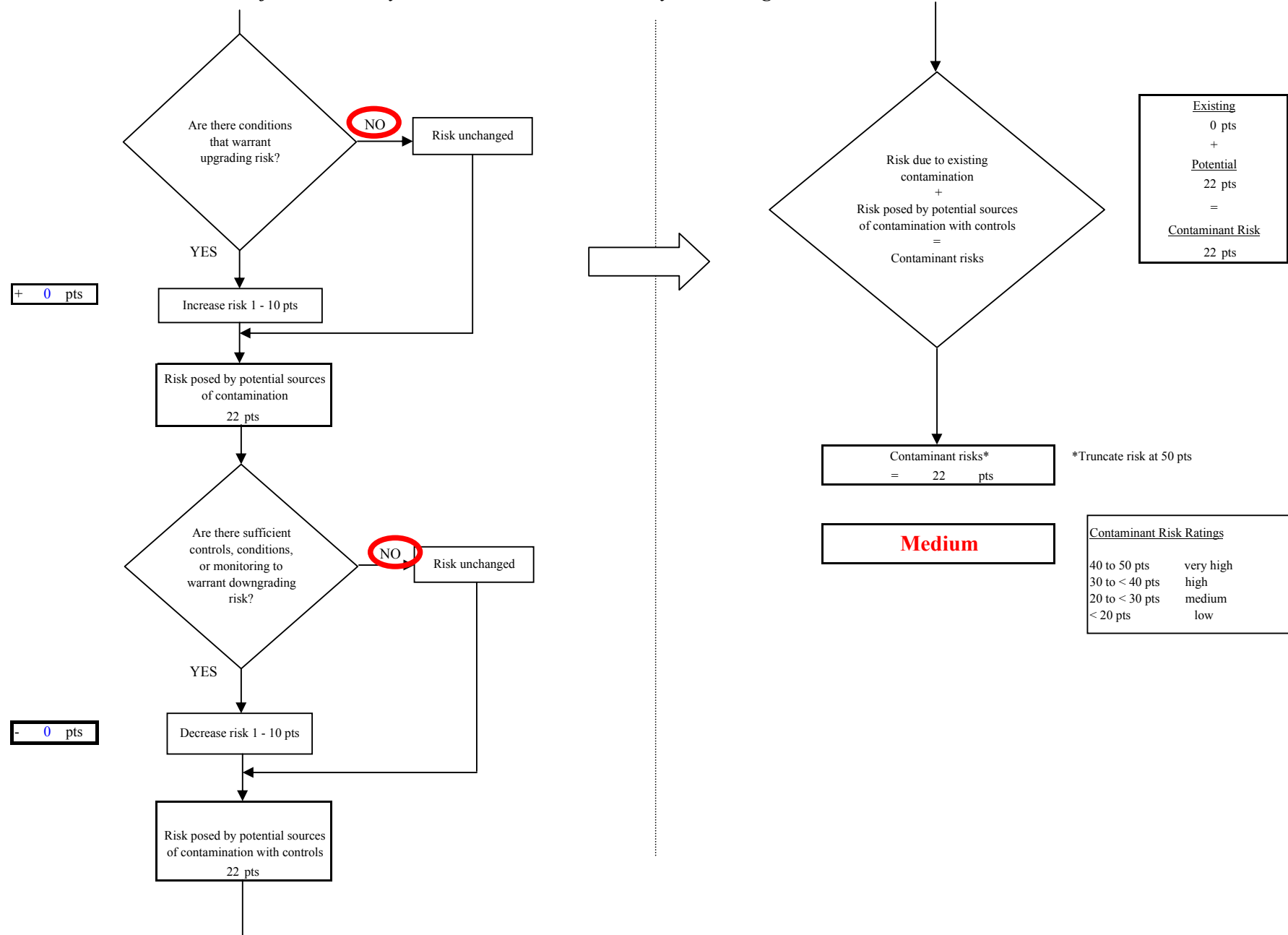


Chart 12. Vulnerability analysis for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Synthetic Organic Chemicals

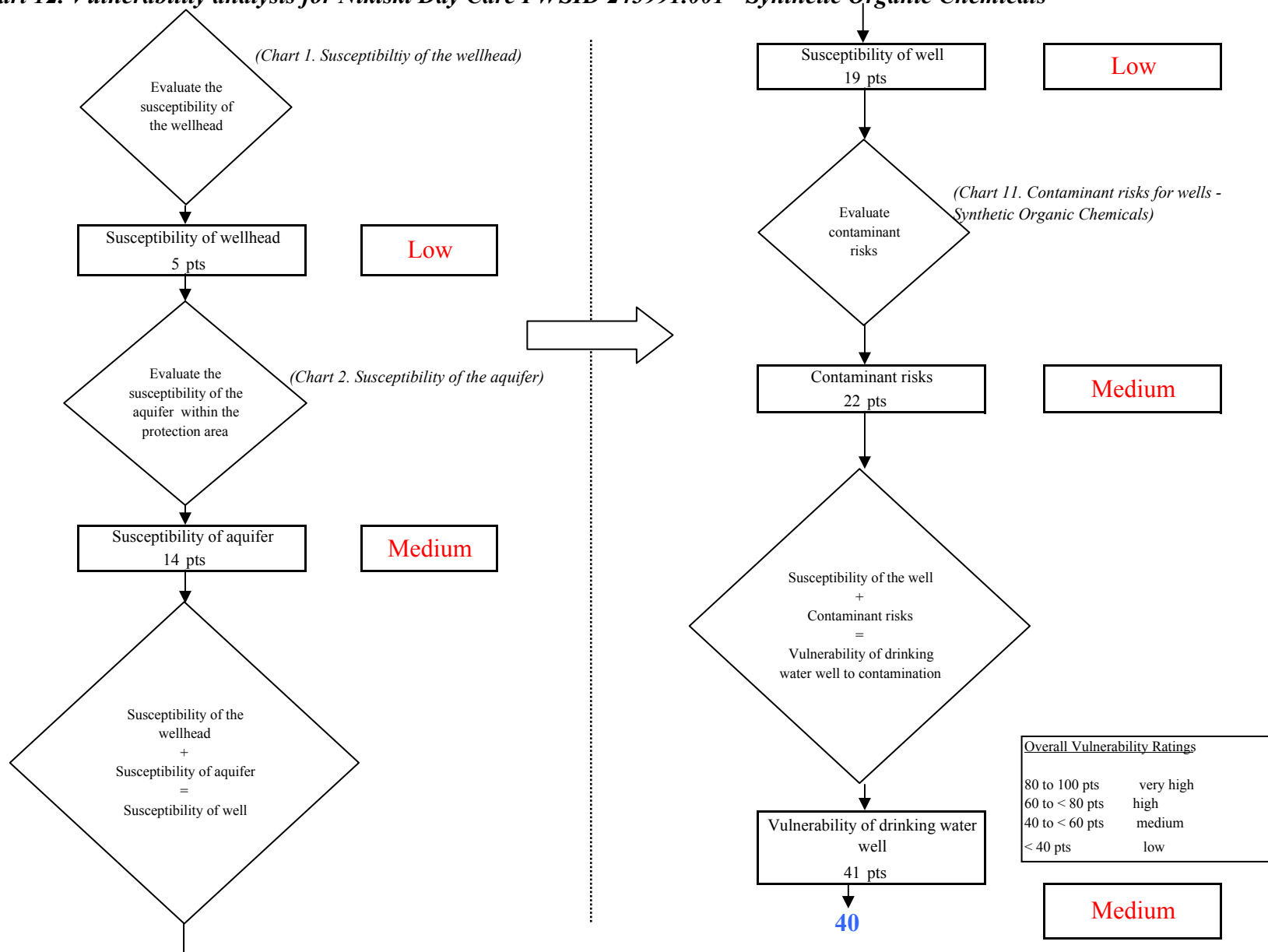


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Other Organic Chemicals

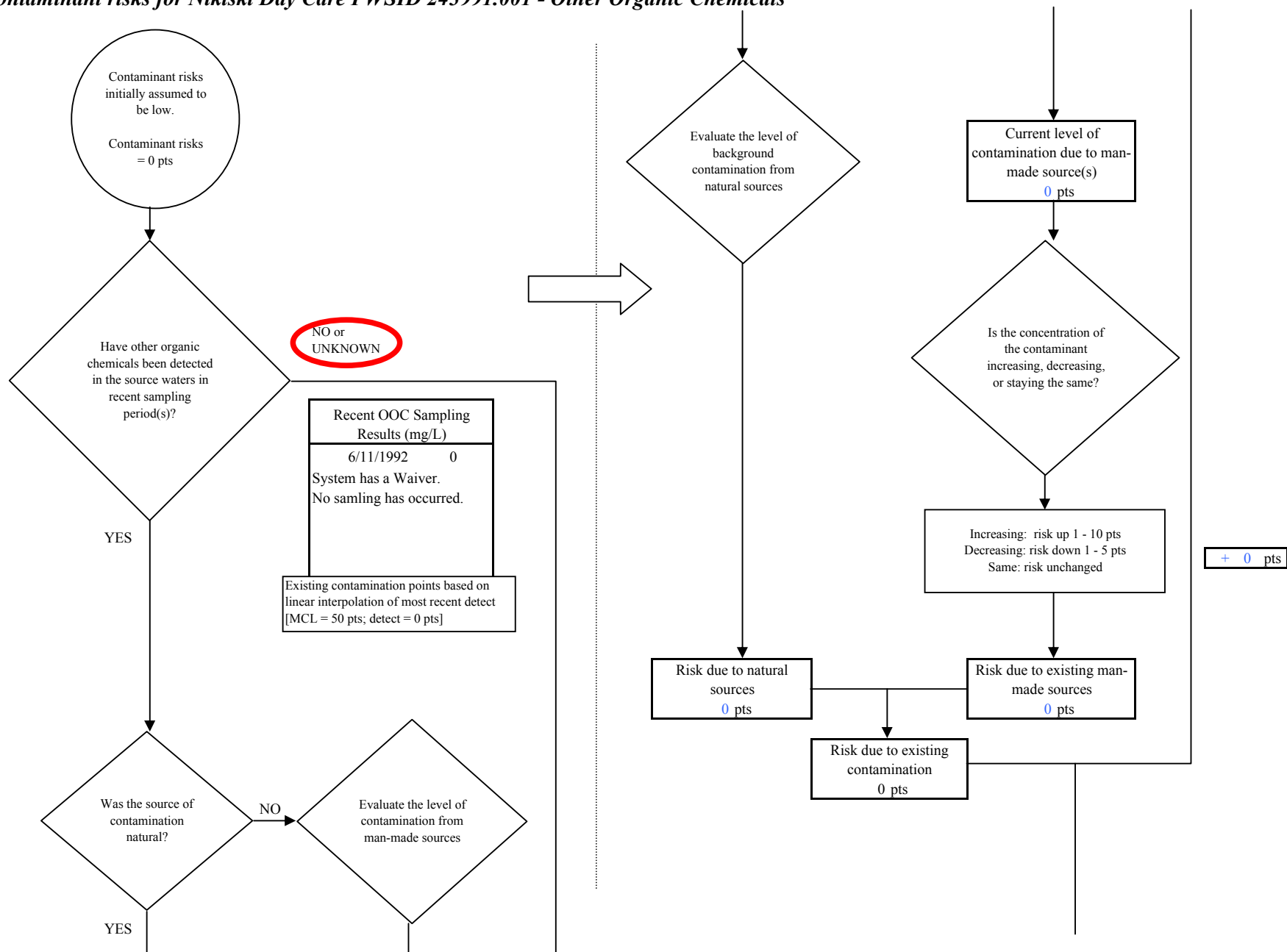


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Other Organic Chemicals

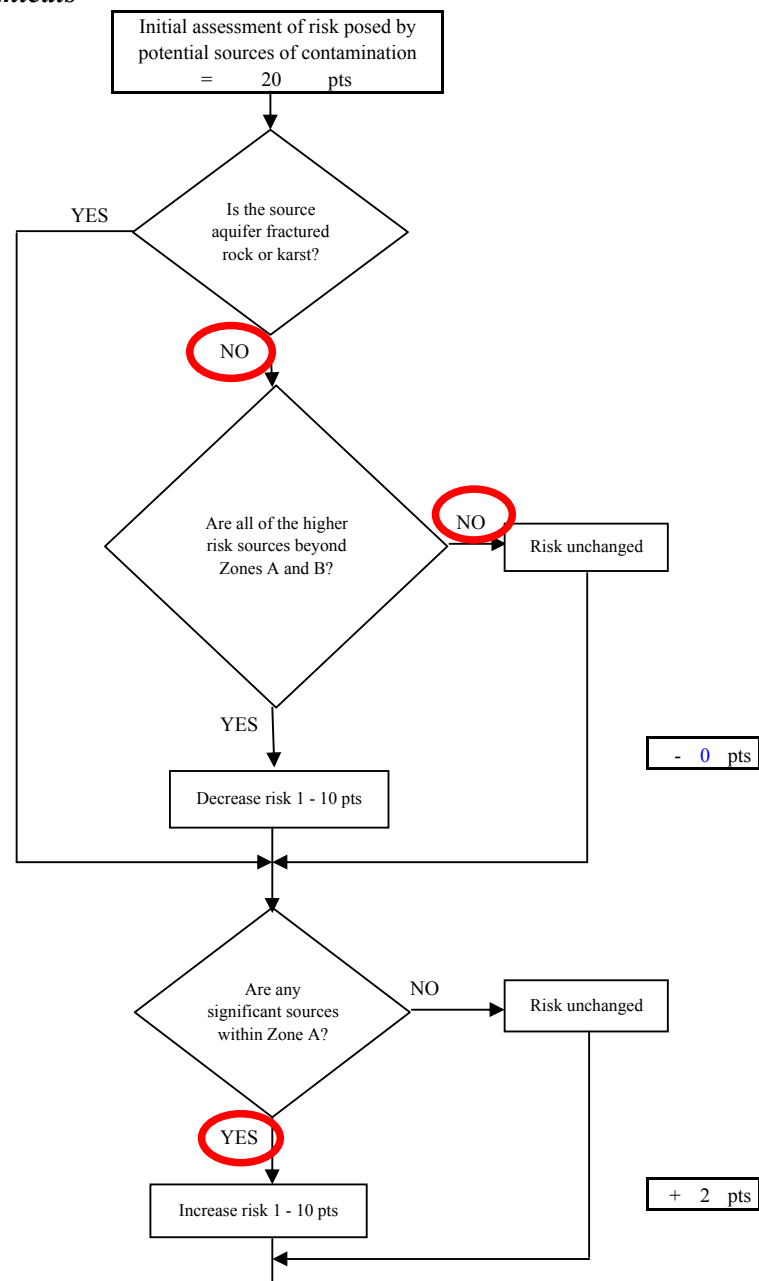
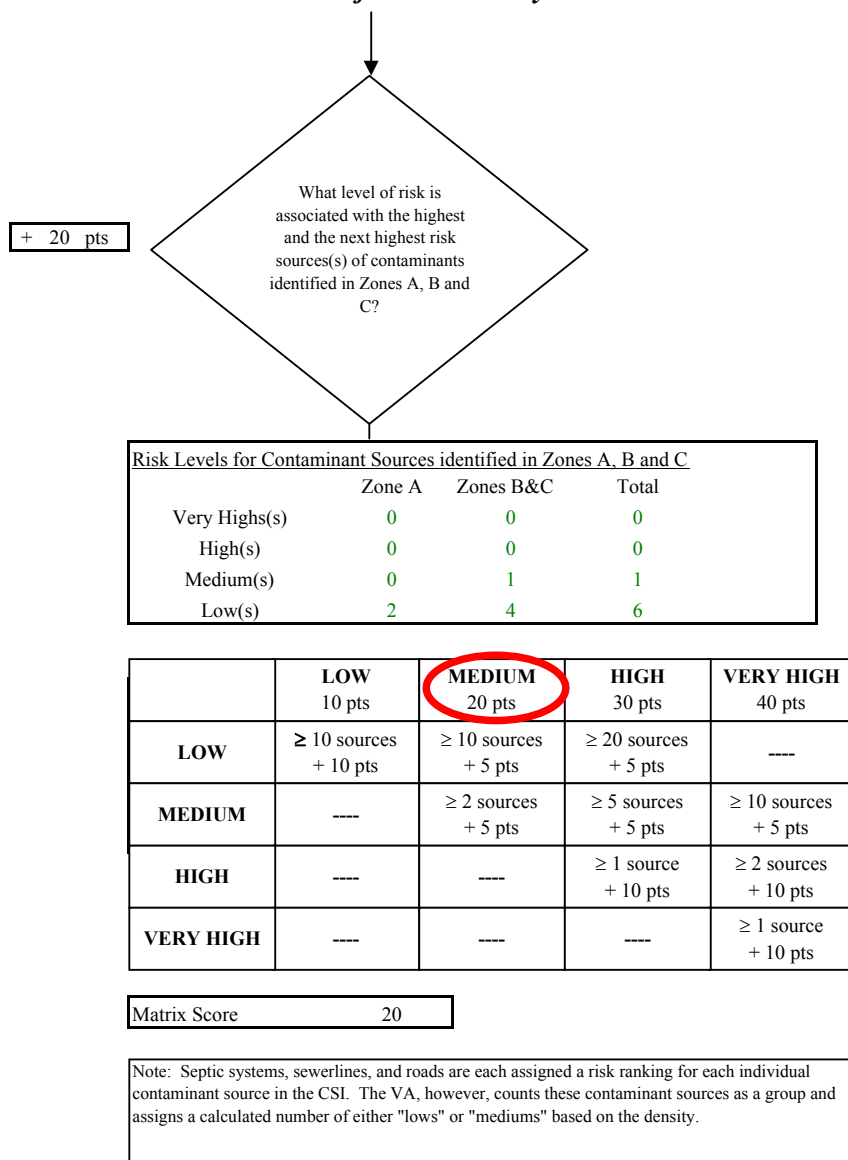


Chart 13. Contaminant risks for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Other Organic Chemicals

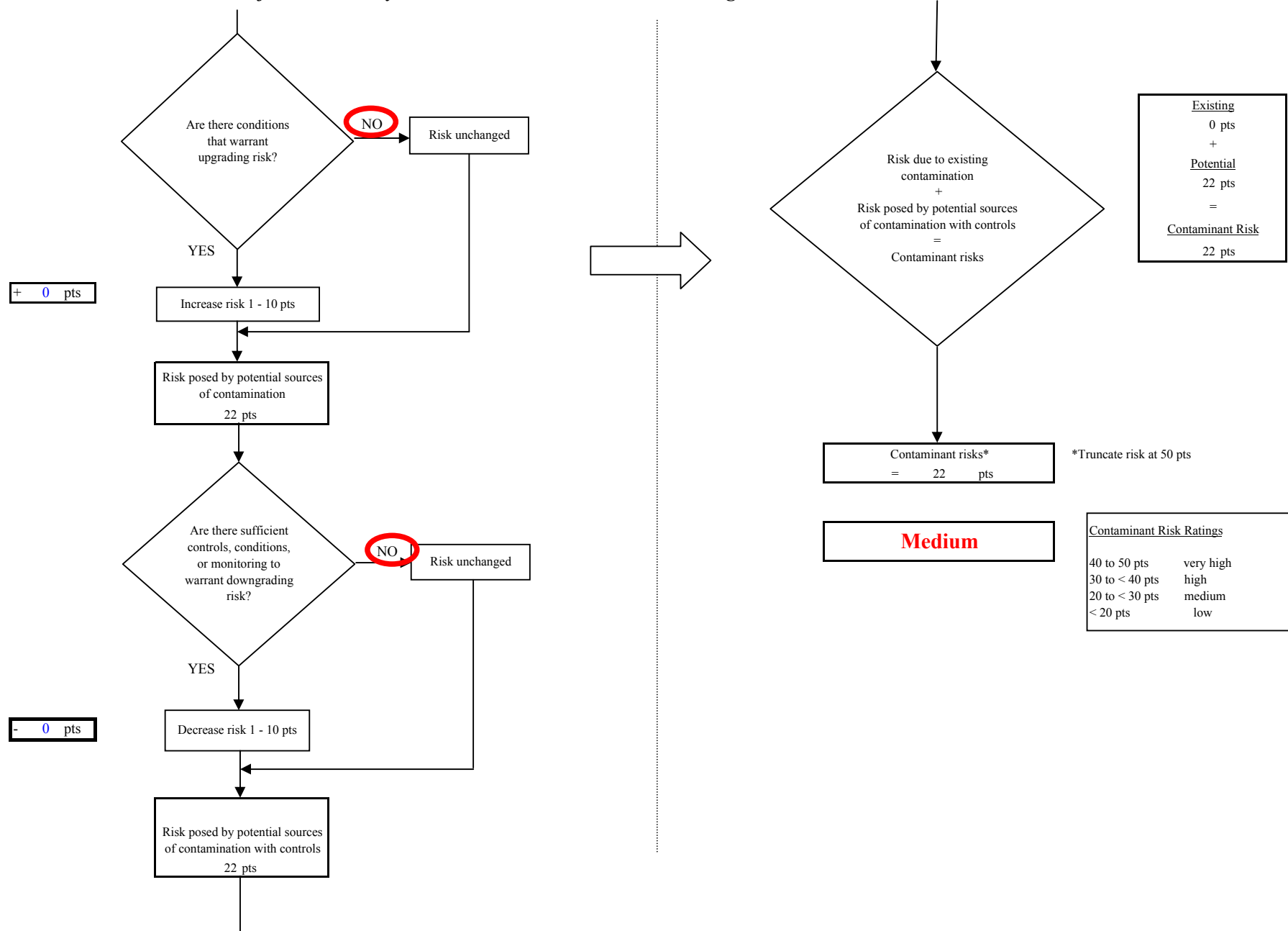


Chart 14. Vulnerability analysis for Nikiski Day Care PWSID 243991.001 - Other Organic Chemicals

