Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel Drinking Water Well, Palmer, Alaska

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 90

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By Catherine Baxter, B.E.S.T. Resource

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Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel is a Class B (transient/noncommunity) drinking water source consisting of one well. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel include: one paved road three gravel roads, residential septic systems, one landfill and lawns and gardens. These existing and potential sources of contamination are considered a source of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals. Overall, Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel public water source received a vulnerability rating of Very High for bacteria and viruses and nitrates and/or nitrites, and Medium volatile organic chemicals.

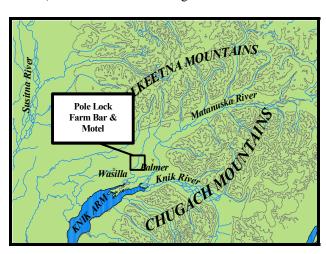


Figure 1. Index map showing the location of well assessment

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this environmental assessment is to provide public water system owners/operators, communities, and local governments with information they can use to preserve the quality of Alaska's public drinking water supplies. This assessment was completed for the Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel source

of public drinking water. This source consists of one well in the Palmer area (Figure 1). This assessment, known under the Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program as the *Source Water Assessment*, has combined a review of the natural hydrogeologic sensitivity with potential and existing contaminant risks to arrive at an overall vulnerability of the drinking water source to contamination. This assessment has been completed as a basis for local voluntary protection efforts and to assist agencies in their efforts to reduce risk to this public drinking water supply.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATANUSKA-SUSITNA VALLEY-AREA, ALASKA

Location

The Matanuska-Susitna Valley is part of the lowland lying about 50 miles north of Anchorage in south-central Alaska. The well described in this report is part of the Matanuska River Watershed. This study area is roughly bounded on the north by the Talkeetna Mountains; on the west by Wasilla Creek; on the south by the Knik River; and on the east by the Chugach Mountains. The area covers approximately 150 square miles.

Climate

The climate of the Matanuska-Susitna Valley is the result of a combination of marine and continental influences. The climate is somewhat transitional in that it does not experience large daily and annual temperature fluctuations like those experienced in the interior of Alaska nor does it experience high amounts of precipitation typified by gulf coast regions. Mean annual precipitation is approximately 15 inches per year. On the average, the Valley receives a total snow accumulation of 58 inches per year. Precipitation generally increased inland toward the Talkeetna Mountains where annual precipitation may exceed 60 inches. Mean daily temperature ranges from 67° F during July to 5° F in January [Western Regional

Climate Center, 2000].

Physiography and Groundwater Conditions

The Matanuska-Susitna Valley is surrounded by rugged mountains that rise abruptly above the valley floor. The Chugach Mountains at the southern edge of the valley reach altitudes greater than 6300 feet. These mountains are composed primarily of metamorphosed sedimentary marine and volcanic rocks, and greenstone of Mesozoic age. Along the northern edge of the valley, peaks in the Talkeetna Mountains reach altitudes of 3000 to 5000 feet. The Talkeenta Mountains are composed mainly of igneous rocks, chiefly granitic intrusives (Mesozoic?) and subordinate lavas and tuffs; Cretaceous and Tertiary sedimentary rocks form the south flank of the mountains. Although the altitude of the valley floor ranges from sea level at Knik Arm to 1000 feet at the base of Wishbone Hill, the local relief is commonly not more than 100 to 200 feet.

The Matanuska and Knik River's drain the area. These rivers are braided glacial outwash streams having wide floodplains. Drainage is poor in many interstream tracts resulting in large areas of swampy ground with shallow lakes occupying depressions.

The Matanuska-Susitna Valley is floored with unconsolidated deposits, chiefly glacial drift, that represents several episodes of glacial advances and retreats. The drift includes till, outwash stream deposits, and estuarine and lake deposits. Physiographic features formed by these deposits in or adjacent to the study area include end moraine, lateral moraines, eskers, crevasse fillings, and other pitted features, river terraces, outwash floodplains and an extensive estuarine flat (Trainer, 1960).

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

The chief aquifers are composed of outwash sand and gravel laid down by melt-water streams or in lakes. The outwash deposits are of two chief forms. The first consists of sheet-like deposits that lie just beneath the ground surface. These deposits range in thickness from a few feet to more than 100 feet. They typically rest on till or bedrock. The water in these deposits is

unconfined. The other outwash deposits are buried beneath till. They are known to be as much as 50 to 60 feet thick, and probably are considerably thicker in some places. They commonly contain confined, or artesian, groundwater. Well logs and data from pumping tests suggest that outwash sand and gravel form a continuous or nearly continuous sheet in an area of more than 10 square miles north and west of Palmer (Jakola et al, 1991).

Recharge of the groundwater is chiefly from precipitation but it is likely that only a small proportion of the annual precipitation reaches the water body. During very dry seasons conspicuous declines in of water levels occur in many wells. Along the mountain fronts, groundwater seeps from fractures in bedrock into the sediments. At these higher elevations, rain and snowmelt also enter the sediments. Lastly, aquifers may be recharged by streams where surface water percolates into surrounding permeable sediments (losing reaches of streams). This is the case for the water-table aquifers in the terrace south of Palmer and in the Bodenburg Butte area, which receive underground flow from the Matanuska River. Groundwater flow in the confined aguifers is generally from the north and northnorthwest. The direction of groundwater flow in the upper unconfined aquifer is more variable due to the influence from surficial topography as well as its close connection with surface water bodies (Trainer, 1960).

POLE LOCK FARM BAR & MOTEL PUBLIC WATER SOURCE

Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel public water source is a Class B (transient/noncommunity) water source, which is privately owned and operated. The source consists of one well located 3 miles north of Palmer and west of the Glennallen highway at Mile 1 Farm Loop Road. The well is at an elevation of 550 feet above sea level. According to the well log, Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel does not appear to be grouted but is functioning properly. The well penetrates gravel and silty sand to a depth or 150 feet below the surface. The well is screened for an unknown distance and has a static water level of 60 feet below land surface at the time of drilling (9/24/73).

The water system at Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel consists of four hydropneumatic pressure tanks, jet pumps and four atmospheric storage tanks. This water source operates 365 days per year. The Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel drinking water source collectively serves approximately 30 residents and non-residents through two service connections.

ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION AREA FOR POLE LOCK FARM BAR & MOTEL DRINKING WATER SOURCE

The Drinking Water Protection and Assessment Area that has been established for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel is the area that is most sensitive to contamination. This area has served as a basis for assessing the risk of the drinking water source to contamination. This zone around the drinking water source is the most critical area for the preservation of the quality of the drinking water for this source. For simplicity, this area will be known as your Drinking Water Protection Area and will serve as the area of focus for voluntary protection efforts.

Conceptually, groundwater enters the aquifer systems along the front range of the Talkeetna Mountains and flows toward Cook Inlet. An analytical calculation was used to calculate the size and shape of the area that contributes water to the well. The input parameters describing the attributes of the aquifer in this calculation were adopted from the well log and the recent Sanitary Survey. This analytical calculation was used as a guide in establishing the protection area for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel. Additional methods were further employed to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at a meaningful and conservative protection area with respect to public health (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class B Public Water Systems for additional information).

The Drinking Water Protection Areas established for wells by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) are separated into zones. These zones correspond to a time-of-travel. Time-of-travel is the time required for water to move in the saturated zone of the ground from a specific point to the well. The Drinking Water Protection Areas for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel contains four zones, Zone A, Zone B, Zone C and Zone D (Map 1, Appendix A). Zone A corresponds to the area between the well and the distance equal to 1/4 of the distance of the 2-year timeof-travel. Depending on where a contaminant source is located within Zone A, travel time for a contaminant to the well may be on the order of several days to several hours. Zone A also extends down gradient from the well to take into account the area of the aquifer that is influenced by pumping of the well.

The Zone B protection area for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel corresponds to a time-of-travel of less than two years and extends toward base of the Talkeetna Mountains. Zone C protection area corresponds to a time-of-travel of greater than 2 years and less than 5

years. Zone D corresponds to a time-of-travel of greater than 5 years and less than 10 years.

INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL AND EXISTING CONTAMINANT SOURCES

The Drinking Water Protection Program has completed an inventory of potential and existing sources of contamination within Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel Drinking Water Protection Area. This survey was completed through a search of agency records and other publicly available information.

Potential sources of contamination to drinking water supplies cover 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 this assessment and 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.

Table 1 in Appendix C lists the Contaminant Source Inventory for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel. Inventoried potential sources of contamination within Zone A were attributed to highways and roads, residential lawn & gardens and septic systems. Zones B contained roads, residential lawn & gardens and septic systems. Zone C contained roads, residential septic systems and residential lawns and gardens. Zone D contained only natural wilderness and was not considered in determining the vulnerability of this drinking water source to contamination. Below is a summary of the contaminant sources inventoried within the Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel protection area:

- Paved Highway
- Gravel Roads
- Residential Septic Systems
- Residential Lawn and Gardens
- Landfill.

These potential contaminant sources present risks for all three categories of drinking water contaminants for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel drinking water source.

RANKING OF CONTAMINANT RISKS

Potential and existing sources of contamination have been identified, sorted, and ranked 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. Contaminant risks are further a function of the number and density of those types of contaminant sources as well as the proximity of those sources to the well (Appendices B & C).

VULNERABILITY OF POLE LOCK FARM BAR & MOTEL DRINKING WATER SOURCES

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

- Natural susceptibility; and
- Contaminant risks.

Each of the three categories of drinking water contaminants has been analyzed and an overall vulnerability score of 0 to 100 is ultimately assigned:

Natural Susceptibility (0 - 50 points)

+

Contaminant Risks (0 - 50 points)

=

Vulnerability of the Drinking Water Source to Contamination (0 - 100).

A score for the Natural Susceptibility is achieved by analyzing the properties of the well and the aquifer.

Susceptibility of the Wellhead (0-25 Points)+ Susceptibility of the Aquifer (0-25 Points)

= Natural Susceptibility (Susceptibility of the Well) (0-50 Points)

Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel is completed in an unconfined aquifer setting. The well penetrates gravel and silty sand to 150 feet below the surface. This material may provide a protective barrier from the movement of contaminants in the subsurface. However, near the base of the Talkeetna Mountains, the clay and till layers tend to be discontinuous and thin toward the mountains. Therefore, contaminants that enter the subsurface near the base of the mountains may enter the confined aquifer uninhibited by any protective

layer. This well appears to be properly grouted with surrounding concrete pad as indicated from ADEC records. Combining the susceptibilities of the wellhead and the aquifer to contamination leads to a score (0-50 points) and rating of overall Susceptibility (Appendix D). Table 1 shows the overall Susceptibility score and rating for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel.

Table 1. Natural Susceptibility - Susceptibility of the Wellhead and Aquifer to Contamination

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead Susceptibility of the	10	Medium
Aquifer	20	Very High
Natural Susceptibility	30	High

Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type, number or density, and distribution of contaminant sources. One highway, three gravel roads, residential lawns and gardens, landfill and septic systems contribute to the potential contamination of the Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel source of public drinking water.

A score (0 – 50 points) and rating of Contaminant Risks (Appendix D) is assigned based on the findings of the Contaminant Source Inventory (Appendix B - Table 1 – Table 7). This portion of the analysis examines any existing or historical contamination that has been detected at the drinking water source through routine sampling. It also reviews contamination that has or may have occurred but has not arrived or been detected at the well. Table 2 summarizes the Contaminant Risks for each category of drinking water contaminants.

Table 2. Contaminant Risks

Score	Rating
50	Very High
50	Very High
34	High
	50 50

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 Analysis for nitrates and nitrites and volatile organic chemicals, respectively.

Vulnerability of the drinking water source to contamination is the combination of susceptibility of the aquifer and the well with contaminant risks. Table 3 contains the overall vulnerability scores (0-100) and ratings for each of the three categories of drinking water contaminants (Appendix D). Note: scores are rounded off to the nearest five.

Table 3. Overall Vulnerability of Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel Public Drinking Water Source to Contamination by Category

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	80	Very High
Nitrates and Nitrites	80	Very High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	65	Medium

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.

The roads, lawns and gardens, and septic systems in Zone A are the factors determining contaminant risks for all categories of contaminants (See "Overall Rank after Analysis" in Table 2 – 4 of Appendix B).

Overall, a contaminant risk for the bacteria and viruses category is very high due to the roads, lawns and gardens, landfill and septic systems present up gradient from the well. Bacteria and Viruses were detected in the source waters of Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel on 9/22/00. No further detection of bacteria or viruses has occurred. Taking the sampling history into account and combining the contaminate risk from bacteria and viruses with the susceptibility of the well yields an overall very high vulnerability to contamination from bacteria and viruses.

Sampling history of Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel source water indicates concentrations of nitrate (See

Chart 6 – Contaminant Risks for Nitrates/Nitrites in Appendix D). Existing nitrate contamination is approximately 1% of the allowable limit (MCL) for this contaminant. Due to the high solubility and weak retention by soil, nitrates are very mobile in soil, moving at approximately the same rate as water. The current nitrate concentration in Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel remains at safe levels with respect to human health.

Overall, contaminant risk for the nitrate/nitrite category is very high due to the roads, lawns and gardens, landill and septic systems present up gradient from the well. Combining potential nitrate and/or nitrite contamination risk with the susceptibility of the well yields an overall very high vulnerability to contamination in this category.

Volatile Organic Chemicals were not detected in the source waters of Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel. Overall, a contaminant risk for the volatile organic chemicals category is high due to the roads, lawns and gardens, landfill and septic systems present up gradient from the well. Combining the contaminate risk with the susceptibility of the well yields an overall medium vulnerability to contamination for Volatile Organic Chemicals.

SUMMARY

A Source Water Assessment has been completed for the Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel source of public drinking water. The overall vulnerability of this source to contamination is **very high** for bacteria and viruses and for nitrates and/or nitrites, and **medium** for volatile organic chemicals. 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 Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel 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 public drinking water source.

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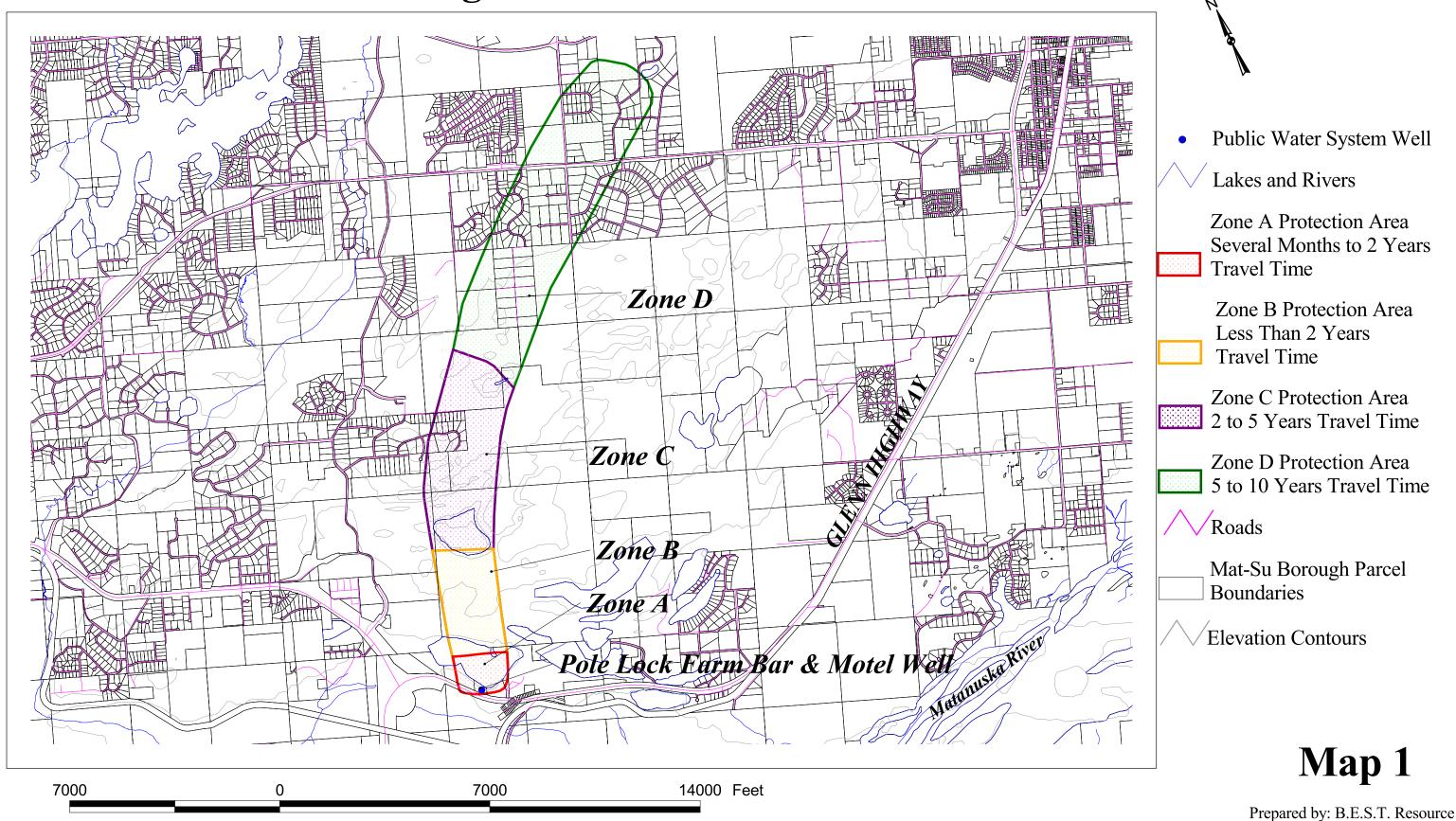
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APPENDIX A

Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel Drinking Water Protection Area

Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel (PWSID 222686) Drinking Water Protection Areas



APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel

Contaminant Source Inventory for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel

Contaminate Source Category	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Location	Map	Comments
Lawns and gardens	R1	R1-1	С	Located north of the well	2	50 acres
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-22	A	Glenn Highway	2	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-1	C	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-2	С	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-3	C	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-4	C	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-5	С	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-6	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-7	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-8	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-9	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-10	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-11	C	Regents	3	

Contaminant Source Inventory for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel

Contaminate Source Category	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Location	Мар	Comments
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-12	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-13	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-14	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-15	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-16	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-17	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-18	С	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-19	С	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-20	С	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-21	С	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-1	В	Regents	3	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-1	A	Glenn Highway south of well	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-2	C	Regents	2	

Contaminant Source Inventory for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel

Contaminate Source Category	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Location	Map	Comments
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-3	С	Cotrell-Campus	2	
				Northeast of well off		
Solid Waste Facilities	D49	D49-1	D	Palmer Wasilla Highway	3	Mat-Su Borough Central Landfill

Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Bacterias and Viruses

Contaminant Source Category	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for	Overall Rank for	Location	Map	Comments
	Source 1D			Analysis	Analysis			
Solid Waste Facilities	D49	D49-1	D	High	1	Northeast of well off Palmer Wasilla Highway	3	Mat-Su Borough Central Landfill
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-1	A	Very Low	2	Glenn Highway south of well	2	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-22	A	Very Low	3	Glenn Highway	2	
Lawns and gardens	R1	R1-1	С	Low	4	Located north of the well	2	50 acres
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-1	С	Very Low	5	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-2	С	Very Low	6	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-3	С	Very Low	7	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-4	С	Very Low	8	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-5	С	Very Low	9	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-6	С	Very Low	10	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-7	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-8	C	Very Low		Regents	3	

Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Bacterias and Viruses

Contaminant Source Category	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Overall Rank for Analysis	Location	Map	Comments
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-9	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-10	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-11	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-12	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-13	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-14	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-15	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-16	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-17	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-18	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-19	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-20	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	

Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Bacterias and Viruses

Contaminant Source Category	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Overall Rank for Analysis	Location	Map	Comments
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-21	C	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-1	В	Very Low		Regents	3	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-2	C	Very Low		Regents	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-3	C	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	2	

Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Nitrates and Nitrites

<u> </u>			Risk	Overall			
	CS ID Tag	Zone			Location	Map	Comments
Source ID	8		Analysis	Analysis		•	
D/10	D49 1	D	Very High	1		3	Mat-Su Borough Central Landfill
D49	D49-1		very riigii	1	Tamici Wasiia Highway	3	Landini
					Glenn Highway south of		
X20	X20-1	A	Very Low	2	well	2	
R2	R2-22	Α	Very Low	3	Glenn Highway	2	
112	102 22		very new		Gleim Highway		
R1	R1-1	С	Low	4	Located north of the well	2	50 acres
R2	R2-1	C	Very Low	5	Cotrell-Campus	3	
			·		•		
						2	
R2	R2-2	С	Very Low	6	Cotrell-Campus	3	
R2	R2-3	C	Very Low	7	Cotrell-Campus	3	
D2	D2 4	C	Vary Lavy	0	Cotroll Commun	2	
K2	K2-4		very Low	8	Cotren-Campus	3	
R2	R2-5	C	Very Low	9	Cotrell-Campus	3	
R2	R2-6	C	Very Low	10	Regents	3	
11/2	RZ-0		VOLY LOW	10	Rogonio	3	
R2	R2-7	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
R2	R2-8	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
	R2 R2 R2 R2 R2 R2 R2 R2	Source ID CS ID Tag D49 D49-1 X20 X20-1 R2 R2-22 R1 R1-1 R2 R2-1 R2 R2-2 R2 R2-3 R2 R2-4 R2 R2-5 R2 R2-6 R2 R2-7	Source ID CS ID Tag Zone D49 D49-1 D X20 X20-1 A R2 R2-22 A R1 R1-1 C R2 R2-1 C R2 R2-2 C R2 R2-3 C R2 R2-4 C R2 R2-5 C R2 R2-6 C R2 R2-7 C	Contaminant Source ID CS ID Tag Zone Analysis D49 D49-1 D Very High X20 X20-1 A Very Low R2 R2-22 A Very Low R1 R1-1 C Low R2 R2-1 C Very Low R2 R2-2 C Very Low R2 R2-3 C Very Low R2 R2-4 C Very Low R2 R2-5 C Very Low R2 R2-6 C Very Low	Contaminant Source ID CS ID Tag Zone Analysis Ranking for Analysis Rank for Analysis D49 D49-1 D Very High 1 X20 X20-1 A Very Low 2 R2 R2-22 A Very Low 3 R1 R1-1 C Low 4 R2 R2-1 C Very Low 5 R2 R2-2 C Very Low 6 R2 R2-3 C Very Low 7 R2 R2-4 C Very Low 9 R2 R2-5 C Very Low 10 R2 R2-6 C Very Low 10	Contaminant Source ID CS ID Tag Zone Ranking for Analysis Rank for Analysis Location D49 D49-1 D Very High 1 Northeast of well off Palmer Wasilla Highway X20 X20-1 A Very Low 2 Glenn Highway south of well R2 R2-22 A Very Low 3 Glenn Highway R1 R1-1 C Low 4 Located north of the well R2 R2-1 C Very Low 5 Cotrell-Campus R2 R2-2 C Very Low 6 Cotrell-Campus R2 R2-3 C Very Low 7 Cotrell-Campus R2 R2-4 C Very Low 9 Cotrell-Campus R2 R2-6 C Very Low 10 Regents R2 R2-7 C Very Low Regents	Contaminant Source ID CS ID Tag Zone Analysis Rank for Analysis Location Map D49 D49-1 D Very High 1 Northeast of well off Palmer Wasilla Highway 3 X20 X20-1 A Very Low 2 Glenn Highway south of well 2 R2 R2-22 A Very Low 3 Glenn Highway 2 R1 R1-1 C Low 4 Located north of the well 2 R2 R2-1 C Very Low 5 Cotrell-Campus 3 R2 R2-2 C Very Low 6 Cotrell-Campus 3 R2 R2-3 C Very Low 7 Cotrell-Campus 3 R2 R2-4 C Very Low 8 Cotrell-Campus 3 R2 R2-5 C Very Low 9 Cotrell-Campus 3 R2 R2-6 C Very Low 10 Regents 3 R2 <

Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Nitrates and Nitrites

	Contaminant			Risk	Overall			
Contaminant Source Category	Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Ranking for	Rank for	Location	Map	Comments
	Source ID			Analysis	Analysis			
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-9	C	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-10	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-11	C	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-12	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-13	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-14	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-15	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-16	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-17	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-18	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-19	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-20	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	

Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Nitrates and Nitrites

Contaminant Source Category	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Overall Rank for Analysis	Location	Map	Comments
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-21	C	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-1	В	Very Low		Regents	3	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-2	С	Very Low		Regents	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-3	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	2	

Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

	Contaminant			Risk	Overall			
Contaminant Source Category	Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Ranking for Analysis	Rank for Analysis	Location	Map	Comments
				Allaivsis	Aliaivsis			
Solid Waste Facilities	D49	D49-1	D	High	1	Northeast of well off Palmer Wasilla Highway	3	Mat-Su Borough Central Landfill
						Glenn Highway south of		
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-1	A	Very Low	2	well	2	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-22	A	Very Low	3	Glenn Highway	2	
Lawns and gardens	R1	R1-1	С	Low	4	Located north of the well	2	50 acres
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-1	C	Very Low	5	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-2	C	Very Low	6	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-3	С	Very Low	7	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-4	C	Very Low	8	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-5	C	Very Low	9	Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-6	С	Very Low	10	Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-7	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-8	С	Very Low		Regents	3	

Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

				Risk	Overall			
Contaminant Source Category	Contaminant	CS ID Tag	Zone	Ranking for	Rank for	Location	Map	Comments
J	Source ID			Analysis	Analysis			
Septic systems (serves one or more single-			~			_		
family homes)	R2	R2-9	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-								
family homes)	R2	R2-10	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
5						211841111		
Septic systems (serves one or more single-								
family homes)	R2	R2-11	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-12	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
lamily nonics)	K2	K2-12		Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-								
family homes)	R2	R2-13	C	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-	7.0	D0 11	C			. .	2	
family homes)	R2	R2-14	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-								
family homes)	R2	R2-15	C	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-								
family homes)	R2	R2-16	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-								
family homes)	R2	R2-17	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
3/		1.2 1/		. 01, 20		110801111	-	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-								
family homes)	R2	R2-18	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-19	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	
raining nomes)	KΔ	K∠-17	<u> </u>	VELY LOW		Couch-Campus	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-								
family homes)	R2	R2-20	C	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	3	

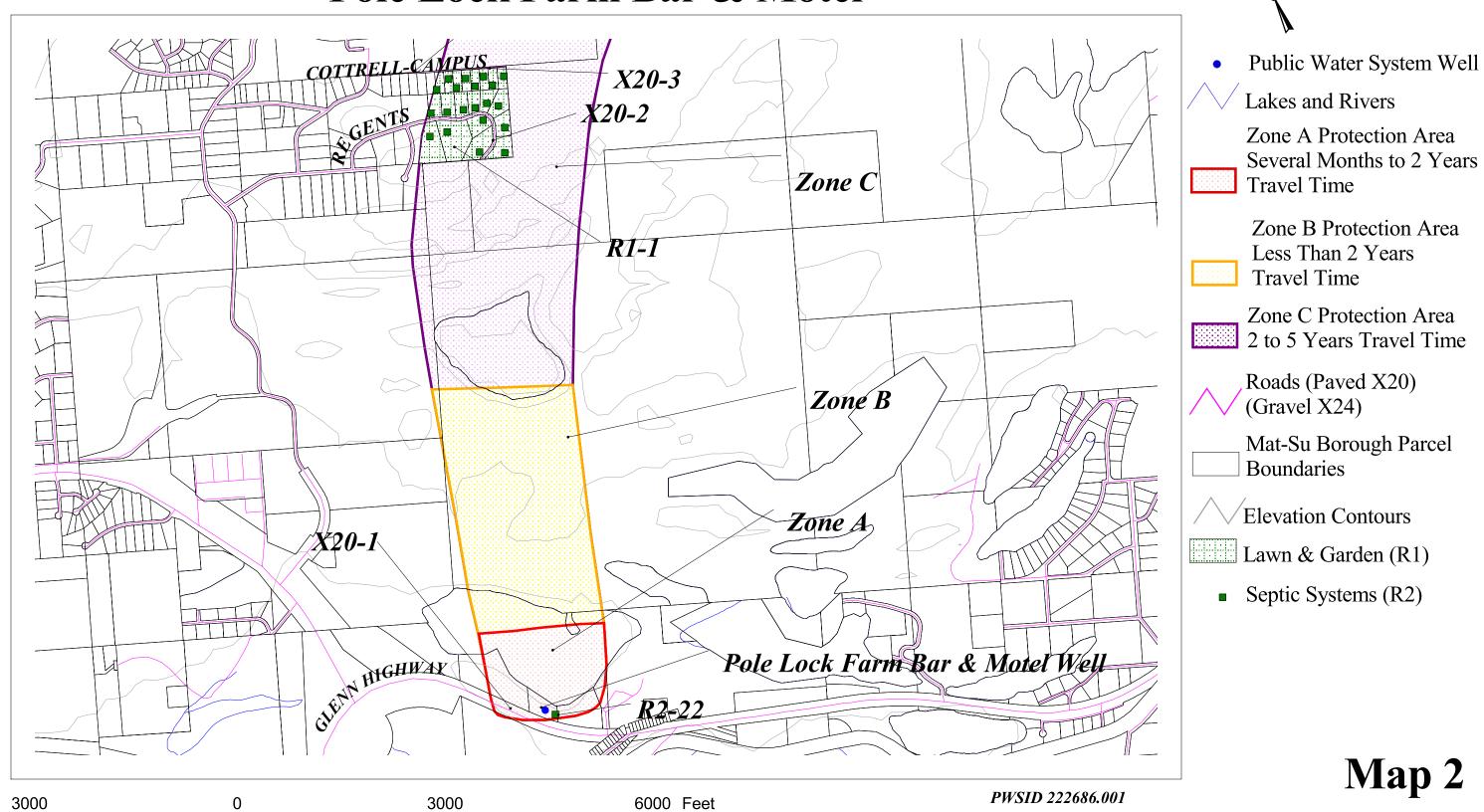
Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar Motel Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

Contaminant Source Category	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID Tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Overall Rank for Analysis	Location	Map	Comments
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-21	С	Very Low		Regents	3	
Septic systems (serves one or more single-family homes)	R2	R2-1	В	Very Low		Regents	3	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-2	С	Very Low		Regents	2	
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X20	X20-3	С	Very Low		Cotrell-Campus	2	

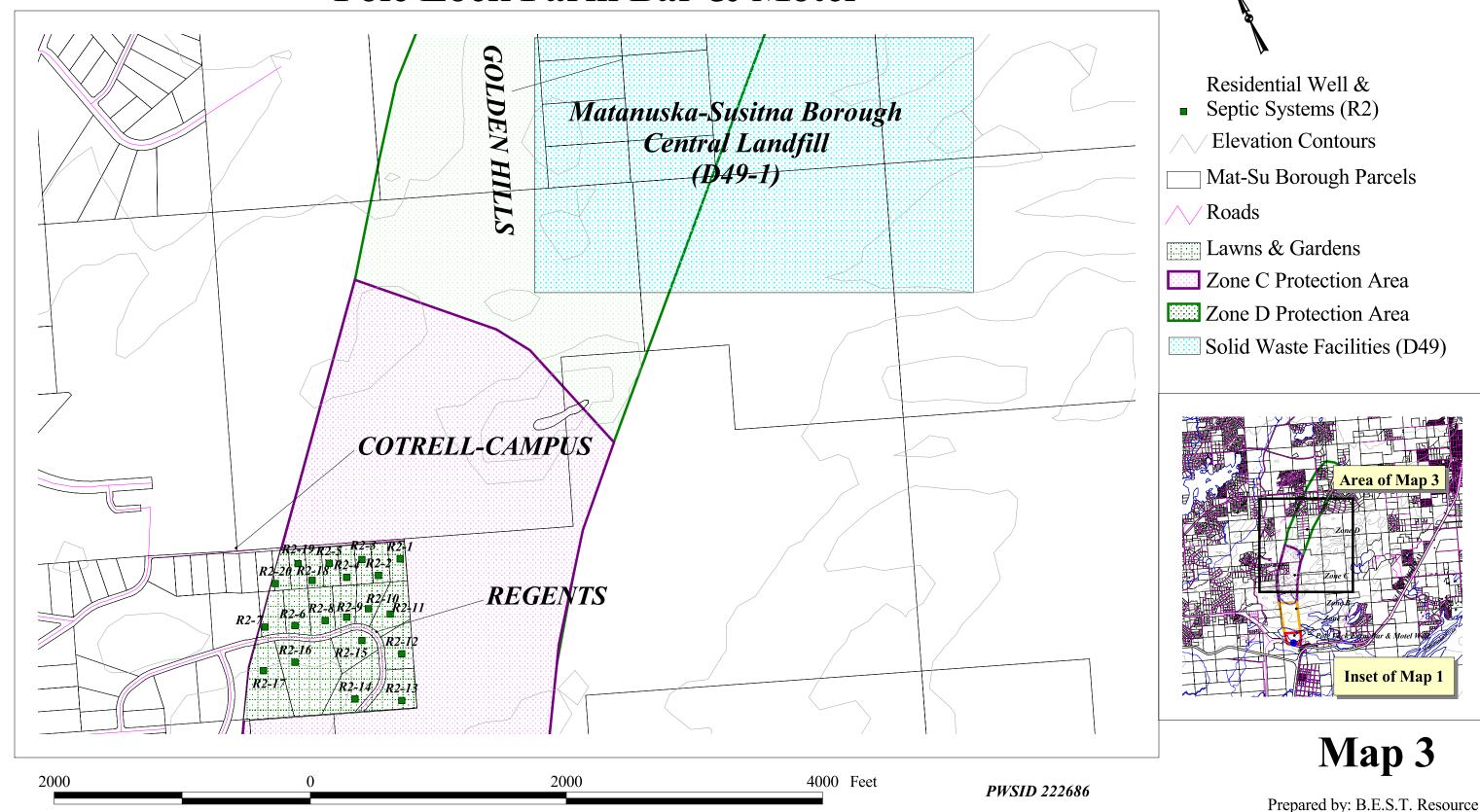
APPENDIX C

Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel
Drinking Water Protection Area
and Potential & Existing Contaminant Sources

Drinking Water Protection Areas Potential & Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel



Drinking Water Protection Areas Potential & Existing Sources of Contamination for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel



APPENDIX D

Vulnerability Analysis for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel Public Drinking Water Source

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel

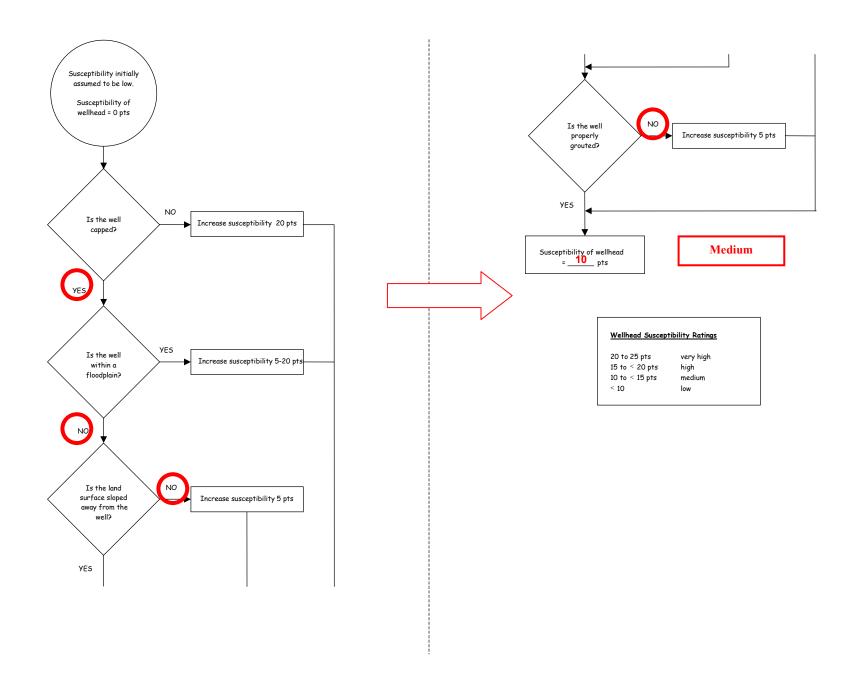


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel

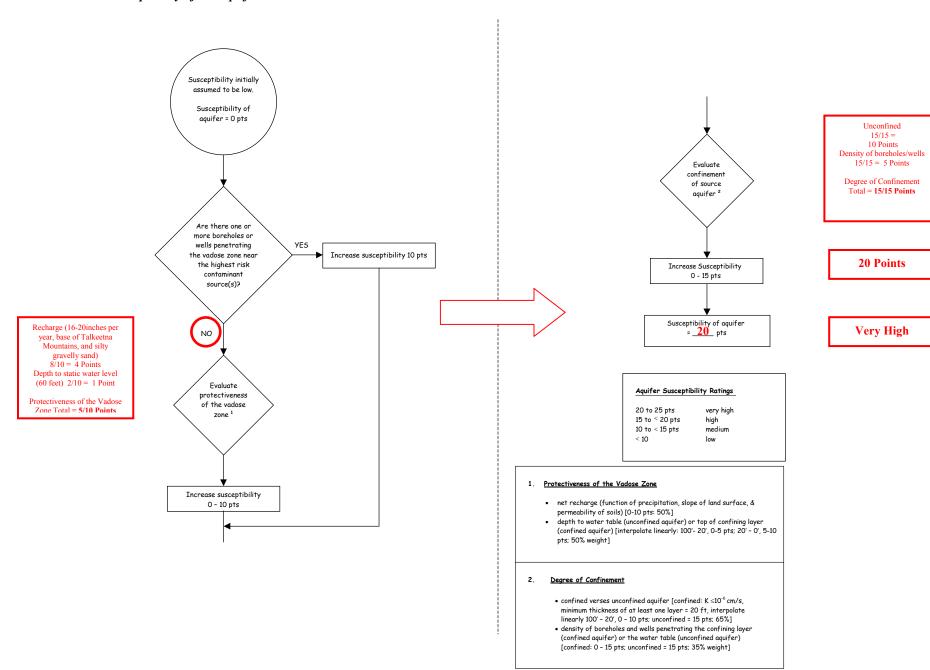


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel-Bacteria & Viruses

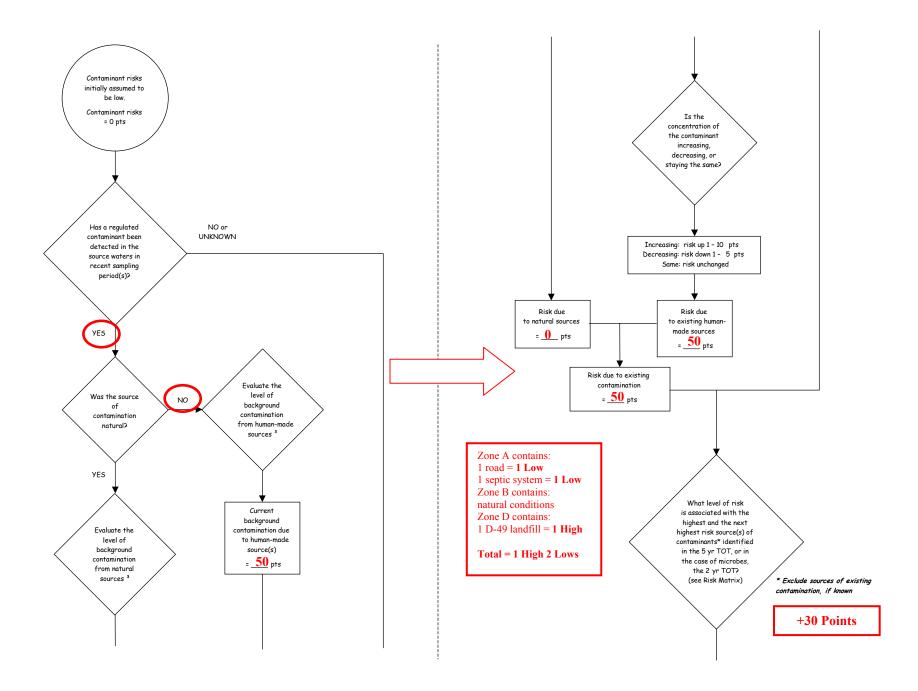


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel – Bacteria & Viruses (Continued)

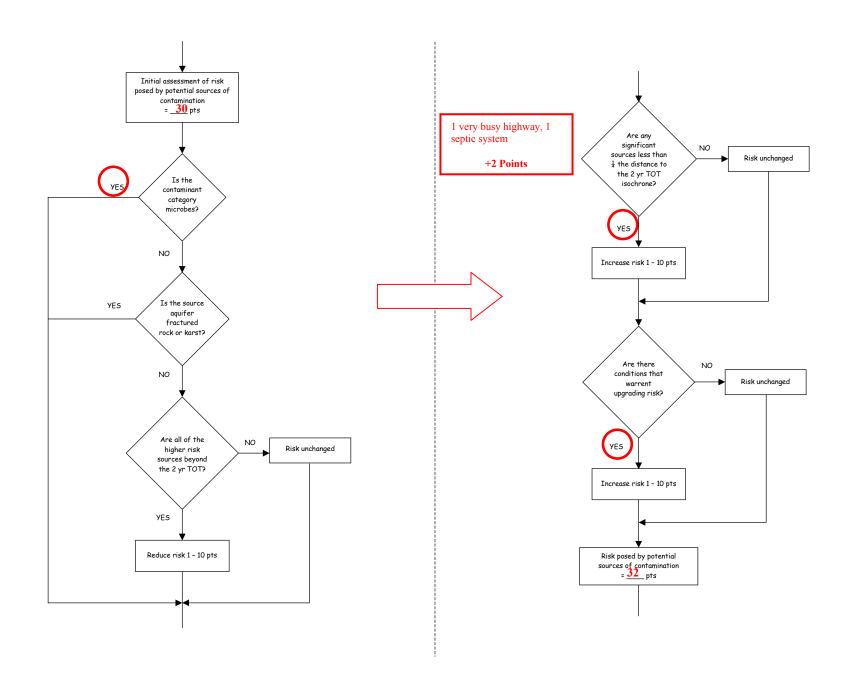
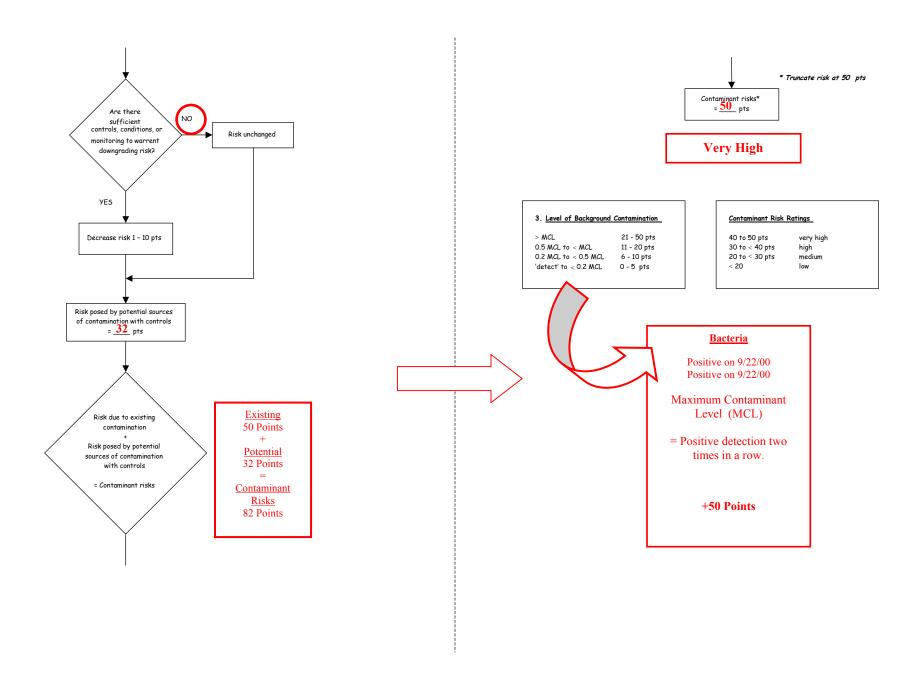


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel – Bacteria & Viruses (Continued)



Level of Risk Associated with the Highest Risk Sources

t				
1 very busy road, 1 septic system, 1 D-49 landfill	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

Next Highest Risk Sources(s)

Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel- Bacteria & Viruses

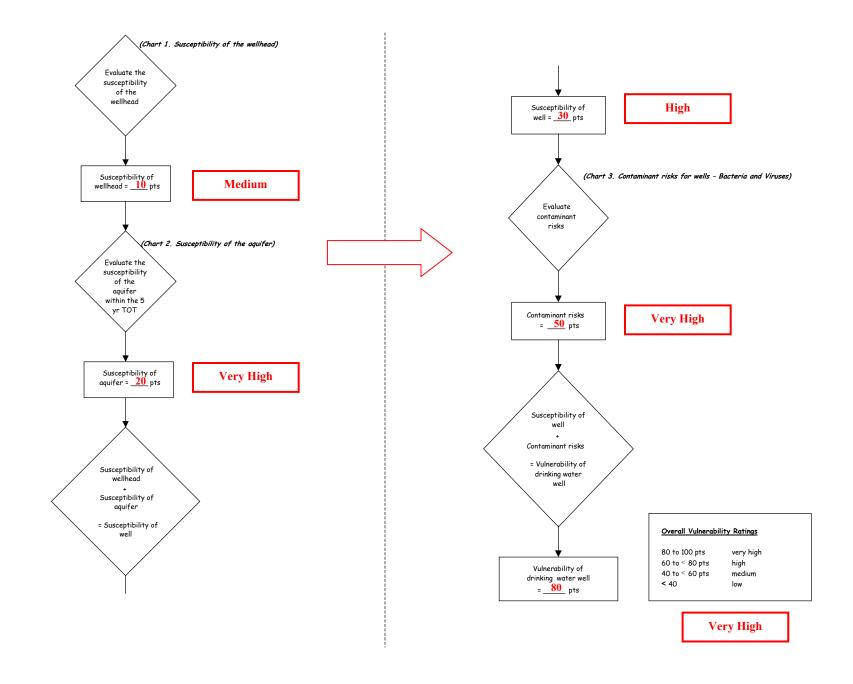


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel – Nitrates and Nitrites

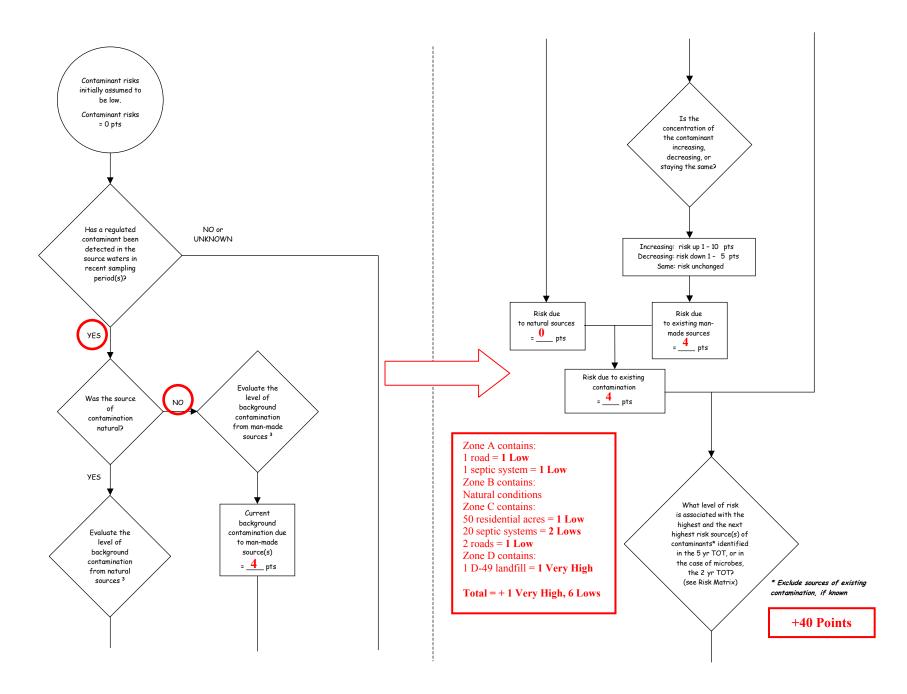


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel – Nitrates and Nitrites (Continued)

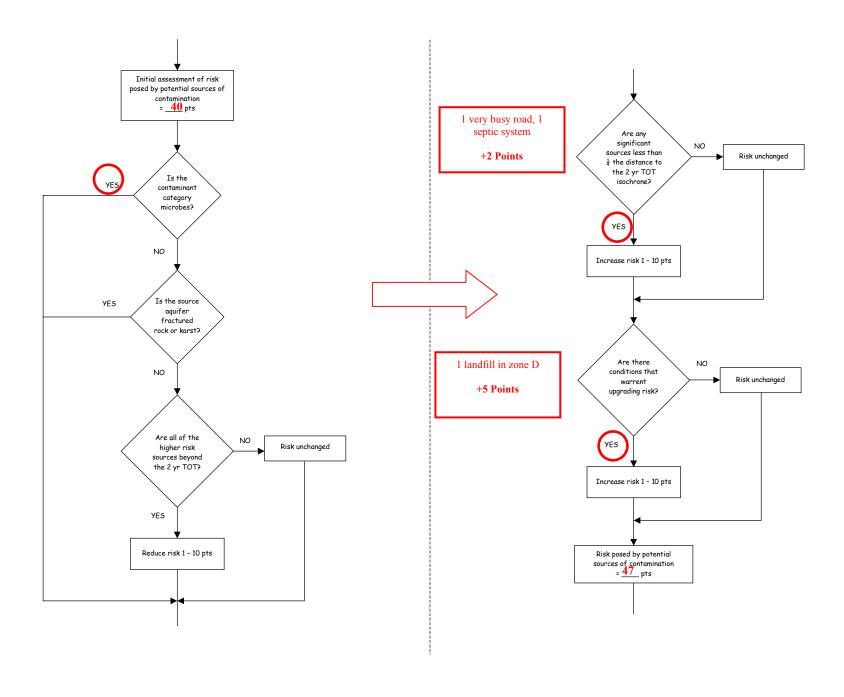


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel Nitrates and Nitrites (Continued)

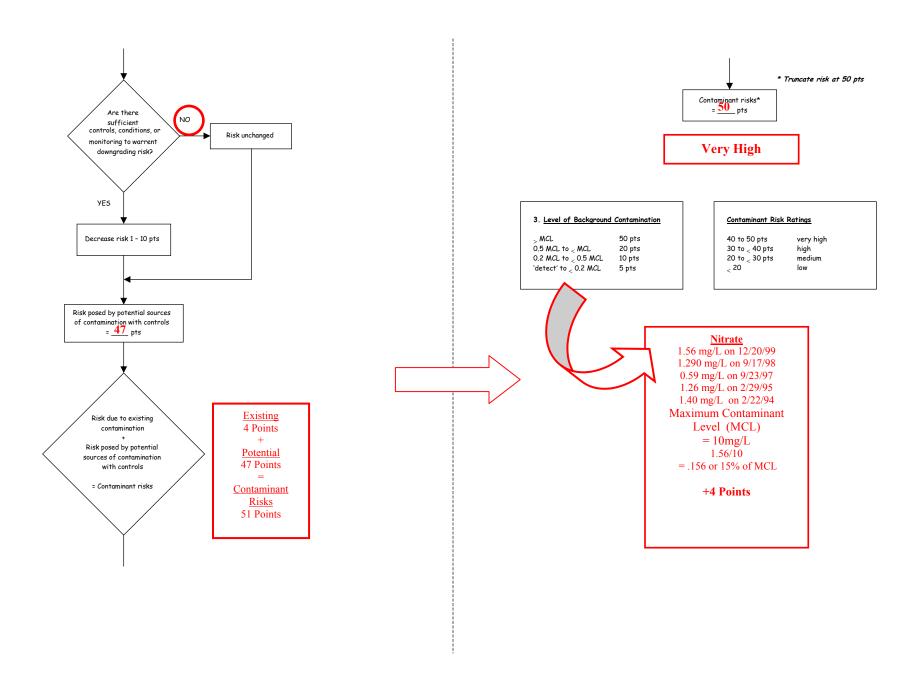


Table 2. Risk Matrix for Contaminant Sources for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel - Nitrates and Nitrites

Level of Risk Associated with the Highest Risk Sources

21 septic systems, 3 roads, 50 residential acres, 1 D- 49 landfill	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

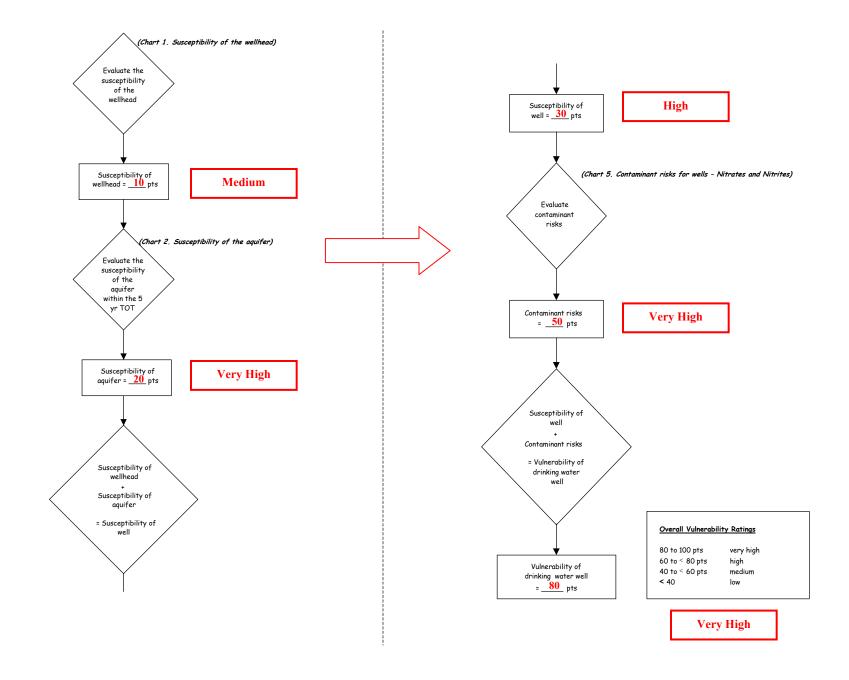


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel - Volatile Organic Chemicals

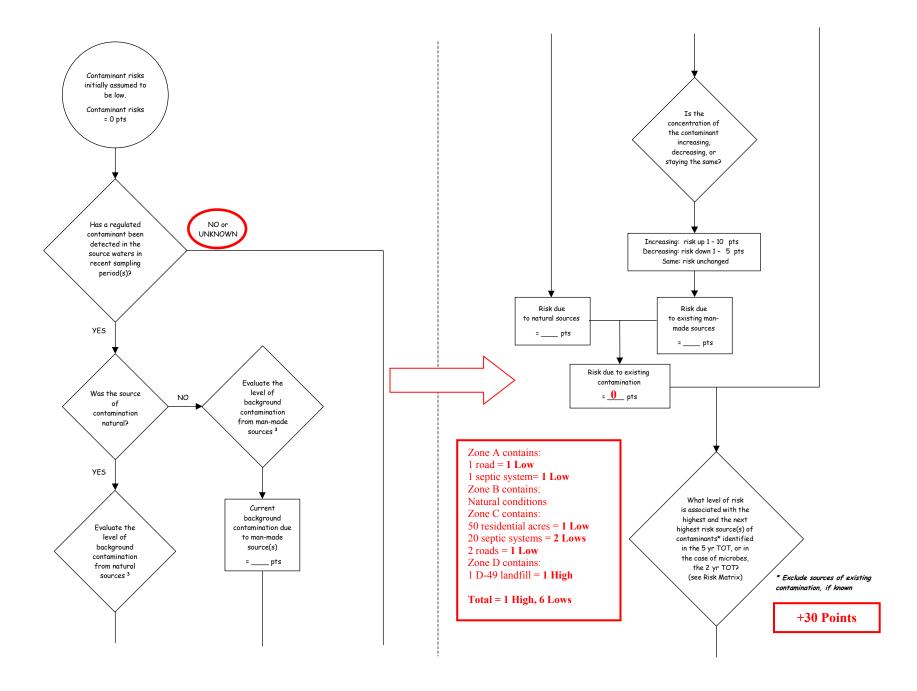


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel - Volatile Organic Chemicals (Continued)

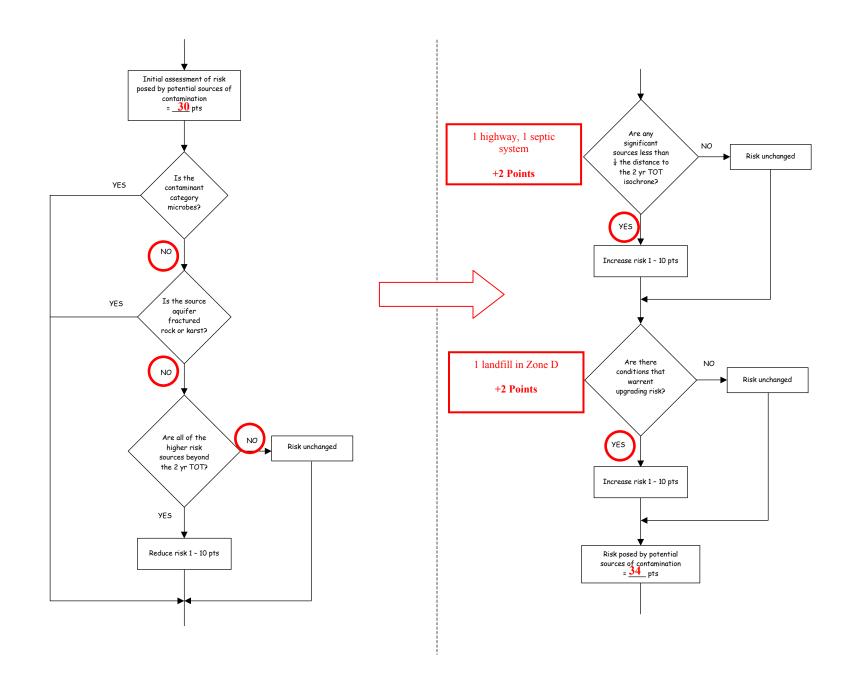


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel – Volatile Organic Chemicals (Continued)

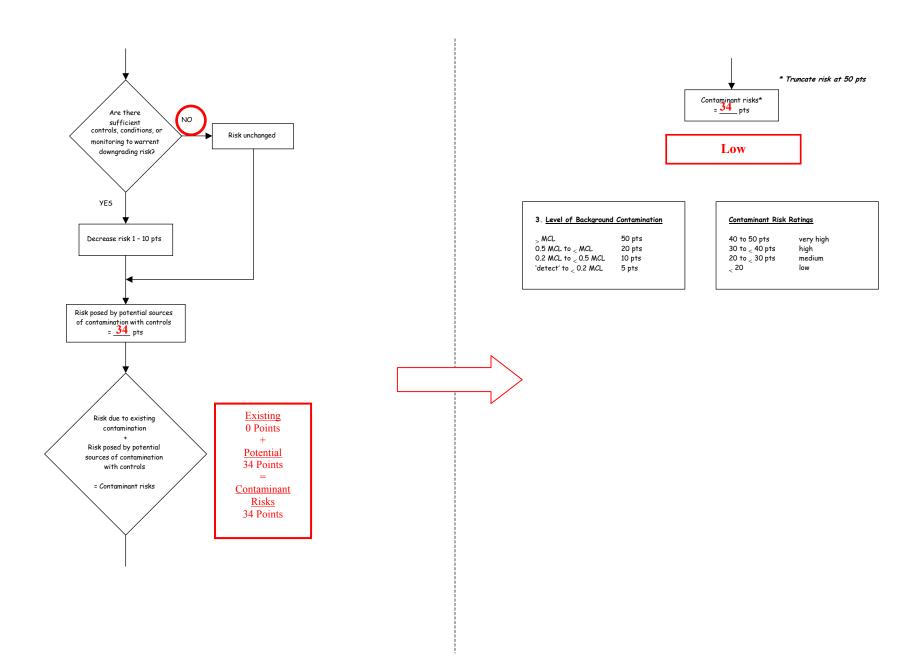


Table 3. Risk Matrix for Contaminant Sources for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel – Volatile Organic Chemicals

Level of Risk Associated with the Highest Risk Sources

21 septic systems, 3 roads, 50 residential acres, 1 D- 49 landfill	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

Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Pole Lock Farm Bar & Motel - Volatile Organic Chemicals

