



Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and
Vulnerability Assessment for
Watson Lake Campground
Drinking Water System,
Watson Lake, Alaska
PWSID # 241240.001

Source Water Assessment for
Watson Lake Campground
Drinking Water System,
Watson Lake, Alaska
PWSID # 241240.001

By URS Corporation

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT # 389

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Executive Summary	1	Inventory of Potential and Existing	
Introduction	1	Contaminant Sources	3
Description of the Kenai Peninsula		Ranking of Contaminant Risks	3
Watershed, Alaska	1	Vulnerability of Watson Lake Campground	
Watson Lake Campground		Drinking Water Source	3
Public Drinking Water System	2	Summary	5
Watson Lake Campground Protection Area	3	References Cited	6

TABLES

TABLE	1. Definition of Zones	3
	2. Natural Susceptibility - Susceptibility of the Wellhead and Aquifer to Contamination	4
	3. Contaminant Risks	4
	4. Overall Vulnerability of Watson Lake Campground to Contamination	4

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE	1. Index map showing the location of Kenai Peninsula Watershed	1
--------	--	---

APPENDICES

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

Source Water Assessment for Watson Lake Campground Source of Public Drinking Water, Watson Lake, Alaska

By URS Corporation

Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Watson Lake Campground is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system consisting of one well located in the Watson Lake campground located at mile 114.7 of the Sterling Highway, between Soldotna and Cooper Landing. Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for Watson Lake Campground public drinking water source include: vaulted pit toilets, campgrounds and RV parks, paved roads or highways, and dog walking areas/foot trails. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals. Overall, the public water sources for Watson Lake Campground received a vulnerability rating of **Low** for bacteria and viruses, nitrates and nitrites, and volatile organic chemicals.

INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is completing source water assessments for all public drinking water sources in the State of Alaska. The purpose of this assessment is to provide owners and/or operators, communities, and local governments with information they can use to preserve the quality of Alaska's public drinking water supplies. The results of this source water assessment can be used to decide where voluntary protection efforts are needed and feasible, and also what efforts will be most effective in reducing contaminant risks to your water system. URS Corporation has been contracted to perform these assessments under the supervision of ADEC.

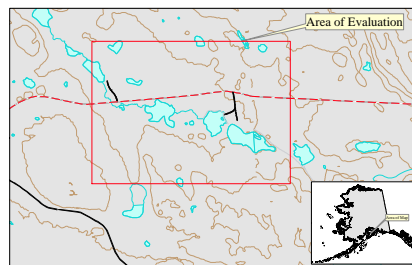
This source water assessment combines a review of the natural conditions at the site and the potential and existing contaminant risks. These are combined to determine the overall vulnerability of the drinking water source to contamination.

DESCRIPTION OF THE KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA

Location

The Kenai Peninsula Borough is located directly south of the city of Anchorage. The borough encompasses 25,600 square miles, only 15,700 square miles of which is land (Kenai Peninsula Borough, 2002). The Kenai Peninsula is broken into two distinct geographic areas: the Kenai Mountains and the Kenai Lowland. The Kenai Mountains are located in the southern and eastern part of the peninsula, comprising about 6,500 square miles. Towns located within the Kenai Mountains include Moose Pass, Cooper Landing, Crown Point, and Seward. The Kenai Lowlands are located in the west and comprise about 2,900 square miles and include the towns of Sterling, Soldotna, Kenai, Clam Gulch, Ninilchik and Homer. Two main highways divide the peninsula; the Seward Highway begins in Anchorage and ends in Seward, connecting the Turnagain Arm to the peninsula. The Sterling Highway splits off from the Seward Highway at Tern Lake Junction and runs east and west to Kenai, where it then turns south and ends in Homer. The peninsula is bordered by the Prince William Sound in the east, Gulf of Alaska in the south and the Cook Inlet in the west. The Kenai River, located in the Kenai Mountains, is the largest stream within the peninsula, beginning at Kenai Lake and draining into the Cook Inlet through the Kenai Lowlands. The Kasilof River is the second largest river and is located in the Kenai Lowlands, starting at Tustumena Lake and draining into Cook Inlet at Kasilof (USGS, 1915).

Figure 1



Glaciers occupied the Kenai Peninsula during the early Quaternary time, however the exact date is unknown. During that time, the Kenai Lowlands were occupied by a large valley glacier that encompassed most of the Cook Inlet basin. Currently, glaciers are found most extensively in the valleys of the Resurrection River and Skilak Lake and to the east in the valleys of the tributaries to Kachemak Bay and Tustumena Lake. Much of the higher altitudes are covered by snow fields, connecting many valley glaciers (*USDA, 1962*).

Precipitation

The communities of Sterling and Cooper Landing average about 20 inches per year with the most precipitation occurring in the fall.

Topography and Drainage

In the Kenai lowlands, sea level ranges from 50 feet to 200 feet above sea level. The largest lake in the Kenai Peninsula is located within the Kenai Lowlands (Tustumena Lake). Two substantial rivers also flow through the Kenai Lowlands (Kenai River and Kasilof River) (*USGS, 1915*).

Tustumena Lake is the largest lake in the Kenai Peninsula and is located primarily in the Kenai Lowlands, approximately 6.4 miles off the Sterling Highway. It is approximately 6 miles wide and 25 miles long and is open to lake trout and salmon fishing (except king and sockeye fishing) (*Milepost, 2000*).

The **Kenai River** watershed covers over 2,200 square miles and runs over 80 miles in length. This watershed includes the towns of Cooper Landing, Sterling, Soldotna and Kenai. Several tributaries flow into the river, including the Snow River, Trail Creek, Killey River and Funny River. Glaciers along the path of the river continually supply the waters with sediment, keeping the waters turbid (<http://www.kenai-watershed.org/> - *Kenai River Watershed and USGS, 1915*).

Groundwater

Although the quality can vary significantly in a short distance, groundwater supplies are abundant in the area. The Kenai River Center, GW Scientific, and Restoration Science and Engineering are currently investigating the interactions that occur between the Kenai River Watershed and groundwater in the Lower Kenai area (Soldotna) (http://www.kenai-watershed.org/spawning/kenai_river/kenai_river.html, 2002).

The Kenai Peninsula area has a central water system, and several subdivisions have private water systems. Many homes and businesses in the area, however, rely on individual wells for their water supply. Most of these wells are shallow with depths of less than 100 feet. Static water levels in many of these wells are around 15 feet below the surface.

Geology and Soils

The Kenai area is situated on proglacial lake deposits. Modern floodplain and associated low-terrace and alluvial fan deposits also exist within fluvial regions. The surficial deposits are underlain by sedimentary rocks of Tertiary age, which are in turn underlain by a thick sequence of Mesozoic rocks containing the Cook Inlet oil and gas reserves.

Thick beds of sand and gravel run along the Kenai and Kasilof Rivers, while the rest of the area is made up of hilly moraines of coarse-textured or compact, fine-grained material. The entire area is buried under loess ranging from a few inches to a several feet. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service and Alaska Agricultural Experiment Station (USDA) have identified twenty-eight different soil series associated with the Kenai Peninsula.

WASTON LAKE CAMPGROUND PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

Watson Lake Campground is a Class B (transient/non-community) water system. The system consists of one well in the Watson Lake campground located at mile 114.7 of the Sterling Highway, between Soldotna and Cooper Landing (T5N, R7W, Section 11). This area is at an elevation of approximately 300 feet above sea level.

The most recent Sanitary Survey (7/14/92) indicates, installation of the well occurred on August 23, 1971 to a total depth of approximately 75 feet below ground surface and was completed in 6-inch well casing. the well was installed with a cap providing a sanitary seal. A properly installed sanitary seal may provide protection against contaminants from entering the source waters at the well casing. The well was not grouted according to ADEC regulations. Proper grouting provides added protection against contaminants traveling along the well casing and into source waters. The land surface is not appropriately sloped away from the well providing adequate surface water drainage.

This system operates seasonally from June to September and serves more than 25 non-residents through one service connection.

WASTON LAKE CAMPGROUND 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. Some areas are more likely to allow contamination to reach the well than others. 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 a release of contaminants within the DWPA 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. The input parameters describing the attributes of the aquifer in this calculation were adopted from the U.S. Geological Survey (*Patrick, Brabets, and Glass, 1989*), and State of Alaska Department of Water Resources (*Jokela et al., 1991*). Additional methods were also used to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at a meaningful DWPA (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class Bs for additional information).

The DWPAs established for wells by the ADEC are separated into four zones. These zones correspond to differences in the time-of-travel (TOT) of the water moving through the aquifer to the well. 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 DWPA zones and the calculated time-of-travel for each:

Table 1. Definition of Zones

Zone	Definition
A	¼ the distance for the 2-yr. TOT
B	Less than the 2 year TOT
C	Less Than the five year TOT
D	Less than the 10 year TOT

As an example, water moving through the aquifer in Zone B will reach the well in less than 2 years from the time it crosses the outer limit of Zone B.

Zone A also incorporates the area downgradient from the well to take into account the area of the aquifer that is influenced by pumping of the well. Water within the

aquifer in Zone A will reach the well in several hours to several months.

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 Watson Lake Campground 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 assessments, three categories of drinking water contaminants were inventoried. They include:

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

Inventoried potential sources of contamination within Zones A through Zone D were associated with residential and light industrial type activities. The sources are summarized in the tables in Appendix B.

RANKING OF CONTAMINANT RISKS

Once the potential and existing sources of contamination have been identified, they are 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. Further, contaminant risks are a function of the number and density of those types of contaminant sources as well as the proximity of those sources to the well.

VULNERABILITY OF WASTON LAKE CAMPGROUND DRINKING WATER SOURCE

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)

The well for Watson Lake Campground is completed in an unconfined aquifer setting. Because an unconfined aquifer is recharged by surface water and precipitation that migrates downward from the surface, contaminants at the surface have the potential to adversely impact this aquifer. Table 2 shows the Overall Susceptibility score and rating for Watson Lake Campground.

Table 2. Natural Susceptibility - Susceptibility of the Wellhead and Aquifer to Contamination

	Score	Rating
Susceptibility of the Wellhead	5	Low
Susceptibility of the Aquifer	17	High
Natural Susceptibility	22	Medium

Contaminant risks to a drinking water source depend on the type, number or density, and distribution of contaminant sources. This data has been derived from an examination of existing or historical contamination that has been detected at the drinking water source through routine sampling. It also evaluates potential sources of contamination. Table 3 summarizes the Contaminant Risks for each category of drinking water contaminants.

Table 3. Contaminant Risks

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	12	Low
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	12	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	12	Low

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.

Table 3 contains the overall vulnerability scores (0 – 10) 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 of Watson Lake Campground to Contamination by Category

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	35	Low
Nitrates and Nitrites	35	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	35	Low

Tables 2 through 5 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 vaulted pit toilets, campgrounds and RV parks, paved roads or highways, and dog walking areas/foot trails create a risk increase for the bacteria and viruses, and nitrates and nitrites contaminant categories.

Only a small amount of bacteria and viruses are required to endanger public health. Bacteria and viruses have not been detected during recent water sampling of the system at Watson Lake Campground.

Nitrates and/or nitrites are found in natural background concentration at this site, as elsewhere throughout Alaska. Nitrate concentrations in uncontaminated groundwater are typically less than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and are derived primarily from the decomposition of organic matter in soils [Wang, Strelakos, Jokela, 2000].

Sampling history for Watson Lake Campground well indicates that concentrations of nitrate have not been detected (See Chart 5 - Contaminant Risks for Nitrates and/or Nitrites in Appendix D). Existing nitrate concentration is approximately 0.0 mg/L or 0% of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10mg/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. Due to the high solubility and weak retention by soil, nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water.

SUMMARY

A *Source Water Assessment* has been completed for the sources of public drinking water serving Watson Lake Campground. The overall vulnerability of this source to contamination is **Low** for bacteria and viruses, nitrates and nitrites, and 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 Watson Lake Campground 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 Watson Lake Campground public drinking water source.

REFERENCES CITED

Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, 2001 [WWW document]. URL http://www.dced.state.ak.us/mra/CF_BLOCK.cfm.

Alaska Department of Labor, State of Alaska 2001 [WWW document]. URL <http://146.63.75.45/census2000/>.

Balding, G.O. 1976. Water Availability, Quality, and Use in Alaska. U.S Geological Survey Open File Report 76-513.

Brabets, T., 1997, Precipitation map of Alaska, Web extension to the U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources for Alaska GIS datasets. <URL:<http://agdc.usgs.gov/data/usgs/water>> .

Guide to the Bedrock Geology along the Seward Highway north of Turnagain Arm, 1981

Guide to the Geology of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, 1997

Hartman, C.W. and Johnson, P.R., 1978. Environmental Atlas of Alaska. University of Alaska, Institute of Water Resources, Second Edition.

Patrick, L.D., Brabets, T.P., and Glass, R.L., 1989, Simulation of ground-water flow at Anchorage, Alaska: US Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 88-4139, 41p.

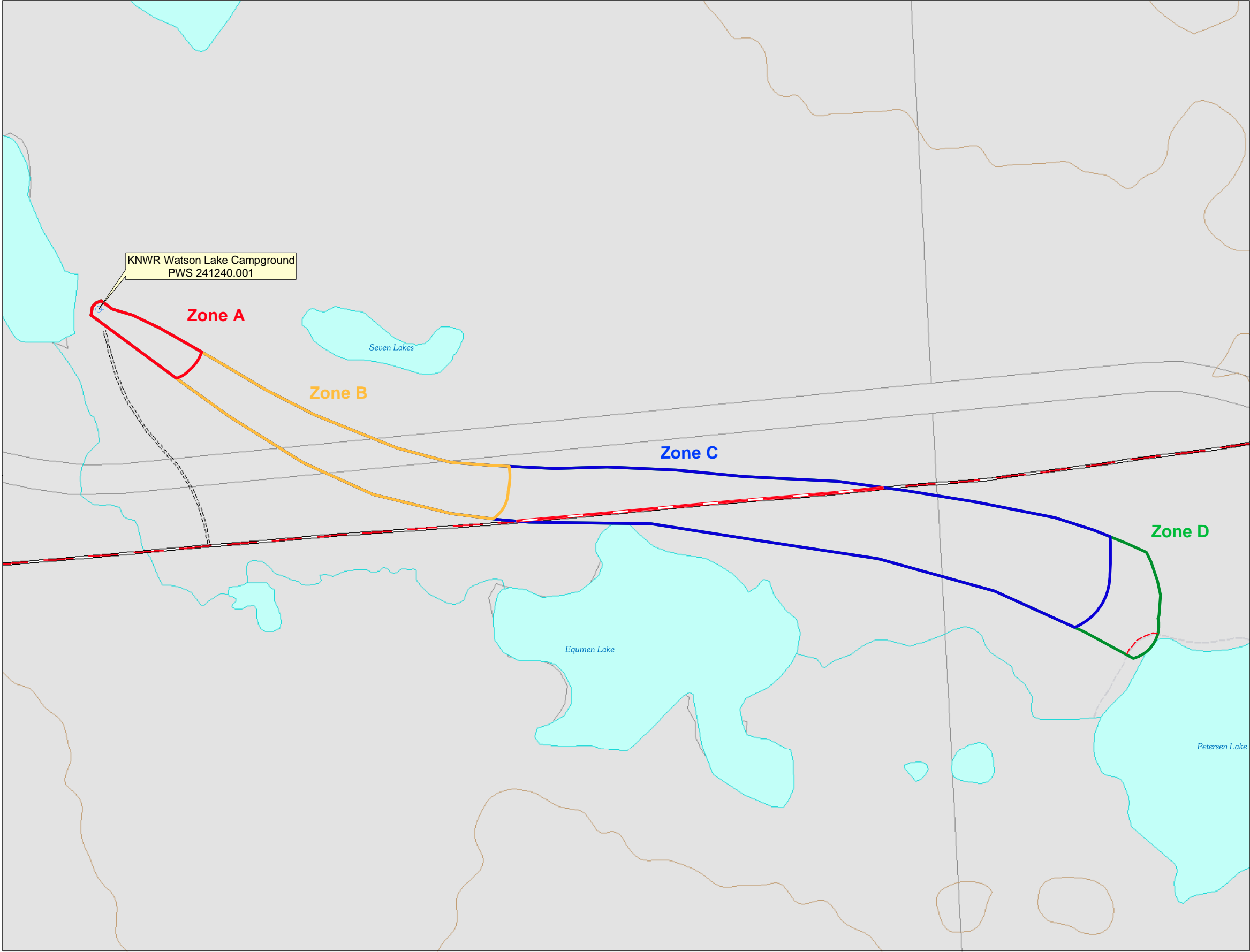
Western Regional Climate Center, 2000, August 24, Web extension to the *Western Regional Climate Center* [WWW document]. URL <http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?akmatv>

Winkler, G.R. 1992. Geologic Map and Summary Geochronology of the Anchorage 1° x 3° Quadrangle, Southern Alaska. Prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey in cooperation with the State of Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys.

APPENDIX A

Watson Lake Campground Drinking Water Protection Area (Map 1)

Drinking Water Protection Areas for the Public Water Well System for PWS # 241240.001 Watson Lake Campground



LEGEND

- Public Water System Well
- Groundwater Protection Zones**
- Zone A – Several Months Travel Time
 - Zone B – Less Than 2 Years Travel Time
 - Zone C – Less Than 5 Years Travel Time
 - Zone D – Less Than 10 Years Travel Time

Hydrography/Physical

- Parcels
- Stream
- Aqueduct or Pipeline
- Lake or Pond
- Glacier
- Contours (approx. 70 ft.)

Transportation

- Primary Route (Class 1)
- Secondary Route (Class 2)
- Road (Class 3)
- Road (Class 4)
- Road (Class 5, Four-wheel drive)
- Road Ferry Crossing

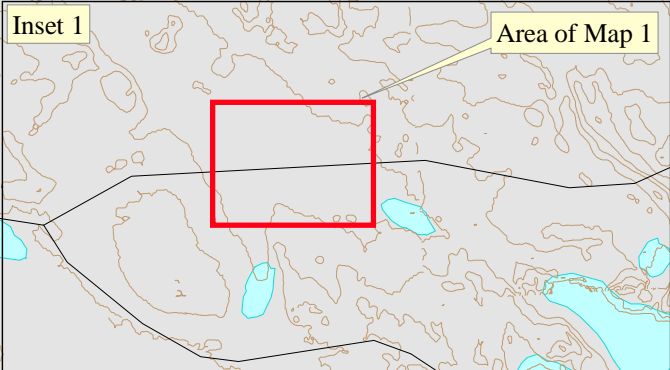
Data Sources:
Contaminant Sources: Public Water System Wells, Contours
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)

Parcels
Kenai Peninsula Borough

All other data
United States Geological Survey (USGS)

Drinking Water Protection Areas based on ADEC
Calculation Spreadsheet.

URS Corporation does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the data provided.



Watson Lake Campground PWS 241240.001

APPENDIX B

Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for Watson Lake Campground (Tables 1-4)

Table 1

**Contaminant Source Inventory for
KNWR Watson Lake Campground**

PWSID 241240.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Location	Map Number	Comments
Pit toilets (vaulted) nonresidential (one or more)	D17	D17-01	A		1	
Campgrounds and RV Parks	X35	X35-01	A		1	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-01	C		1	
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-01	D		1	

Table 2

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
KNWR Watson Lake Campground
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

PWSID 241240.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Overall Rank after Analysis	Location	Map Number	Comments
Pit toilets (vaulted) nonresidential (one or more)	D17	D17-01	A	Low	1		1	
Campgrounds and RV Parks	X35	X35-01	A	Low	2		1	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-01	C	Low			1	
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-01	D	Low			1	

Table 3

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
KNWR Watson Lake Campground
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

PWSID 241240.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Overall Rank after Analysis	Location	Map Number	Comments
Pit toilets (vaulted) nonresidential (one or more)	D17	D17-01	A	Low	1		1	
Campgrounds and RV Parks	X35	X35-01	A	Low	2		1	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-01	C	Low	3		1	
Dog walking areas/foot trails	X46	X46-01	D	Low			1	

Table 4

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for
KNWR Watson Lake Campground
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

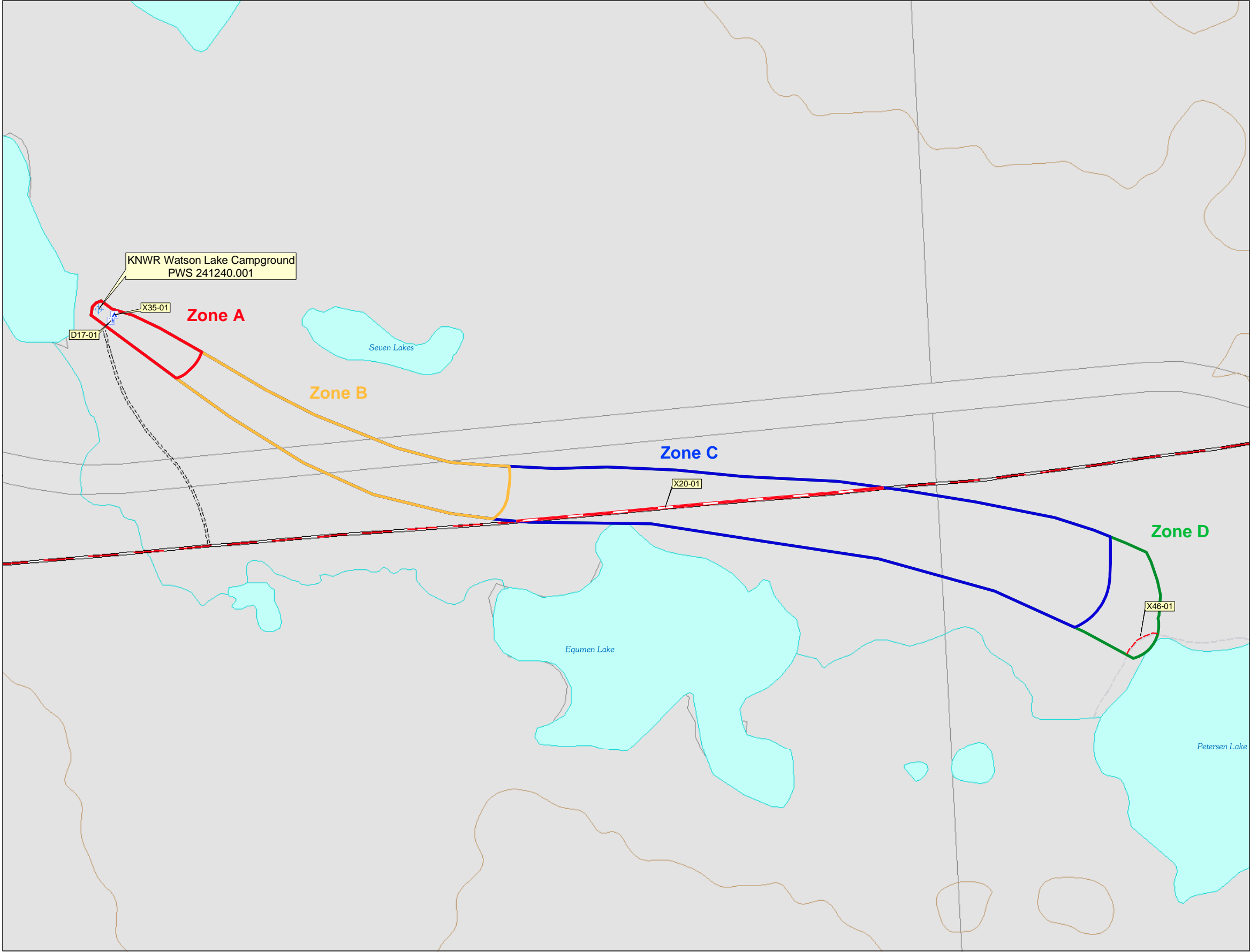
PWSID 241240.001

Contaminant Source Type	Contaminant Source ID	CS ID tag	Zone	Risk Ranking for Analysis	Overall Rank after Analysis	Location	Map Number	Comments
Campgrounds and RV Parks	X35	X35-01	A	Low	1		1	
Highways and roads, paved (cement or asphalt)	X20	X20-01	C	Low	2		1	

APPENDIX C

Watson Lake Campground Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map 2)

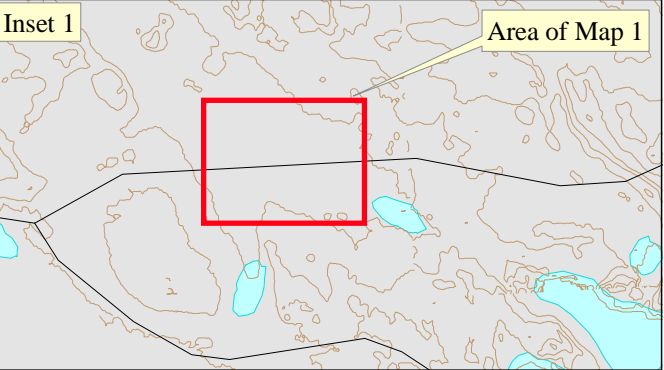
Drinking Water Protection Areas for the Public Water Well System for PWS # 241240.001 Watson Lake Campground
Showing Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination



LEGEND

- Public Water System Well
- Groundwater Protection Zones**
 - Zone A – Several Months Travel Time
 - Zone B – Less Than 2 Years Travel Time
 - Zone C – Less Than 5 Years Travel Time
 - Zone D – Less Than 10 Years Travel Time
- Contaminant Sources**
 - Campgrounds and RV Parks (X35)
 - Pit Toilets (vaulted) nonresidential (one or more) (D17)
 - Highways and roads, paved (X20)
 - Foot Trails and Dog Walking Areas (X46)

Data Sources:
Contaminant Sources, Public Water System Wells, Contours
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)
Parcels
Kenai Peninsula Borough
All other data
United States Geological Survey (USGS)
Drinking Water Protection Areas based on ADEC
Calculation Spreadsheet.
URS Corporation does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the data provided.



Watson Lake Campground PWS 241240.001

APPENDIX D

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

Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - Watson Lake Campground (241240.001)

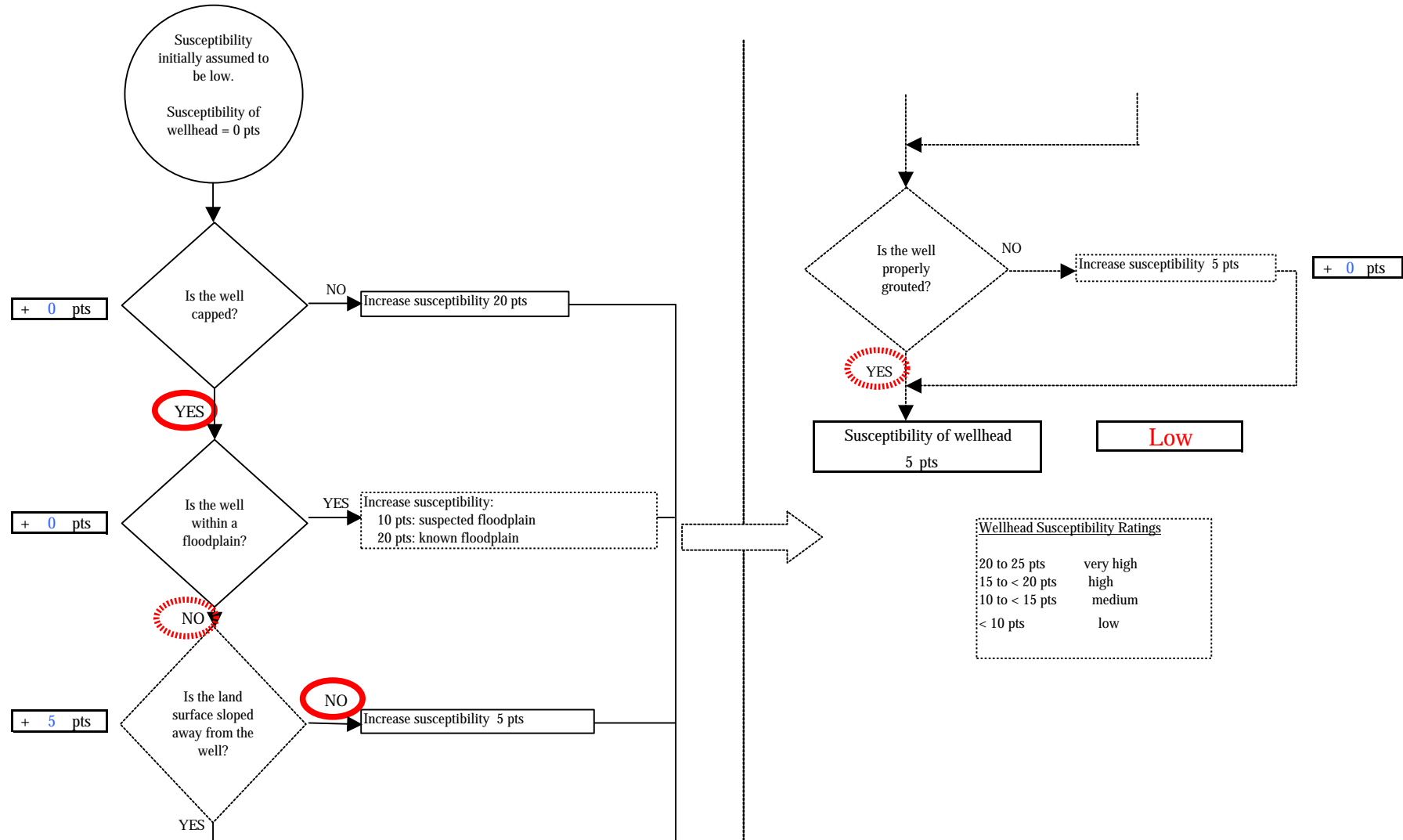


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer - Watson Lake Campground (241240.001)

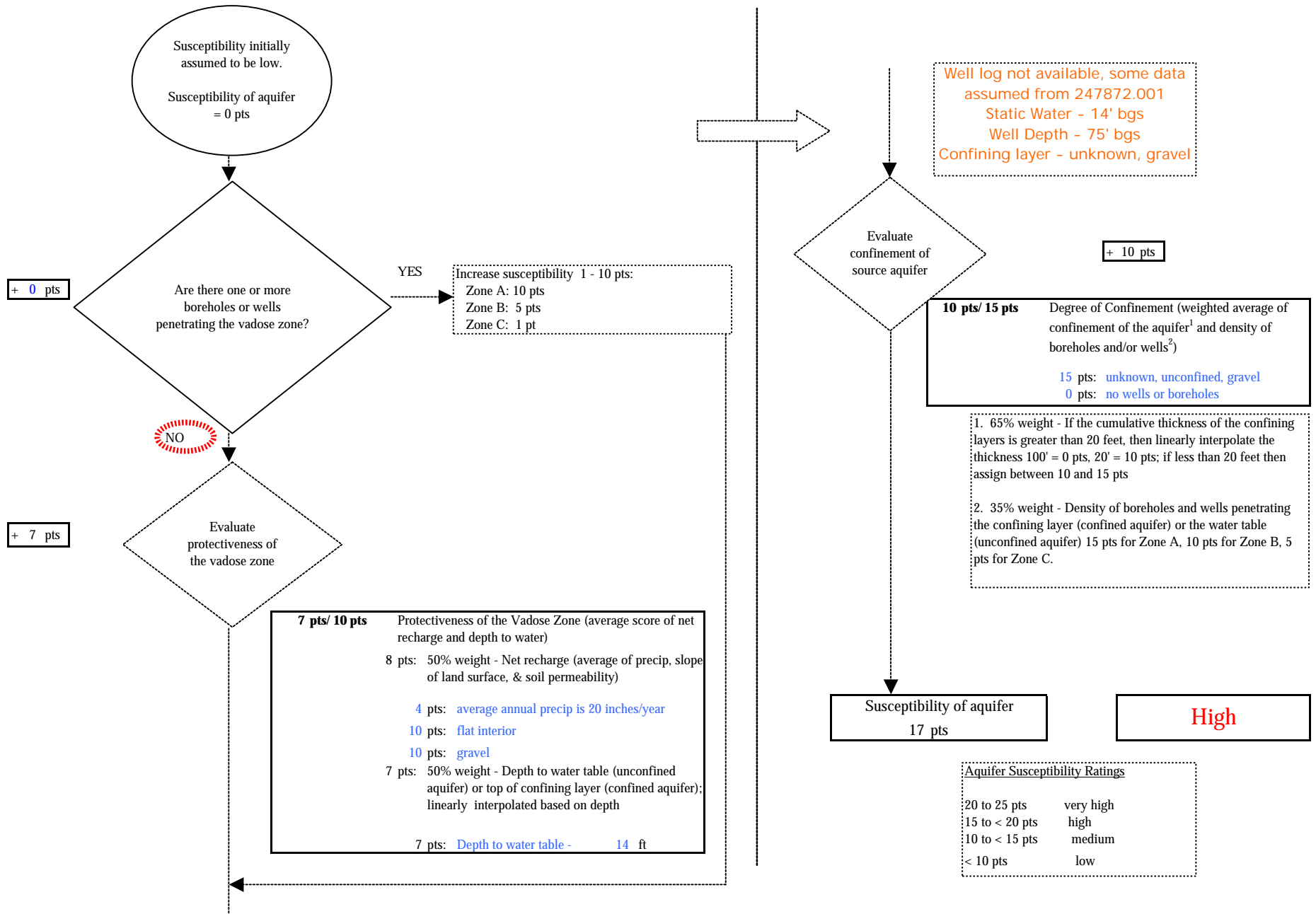


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

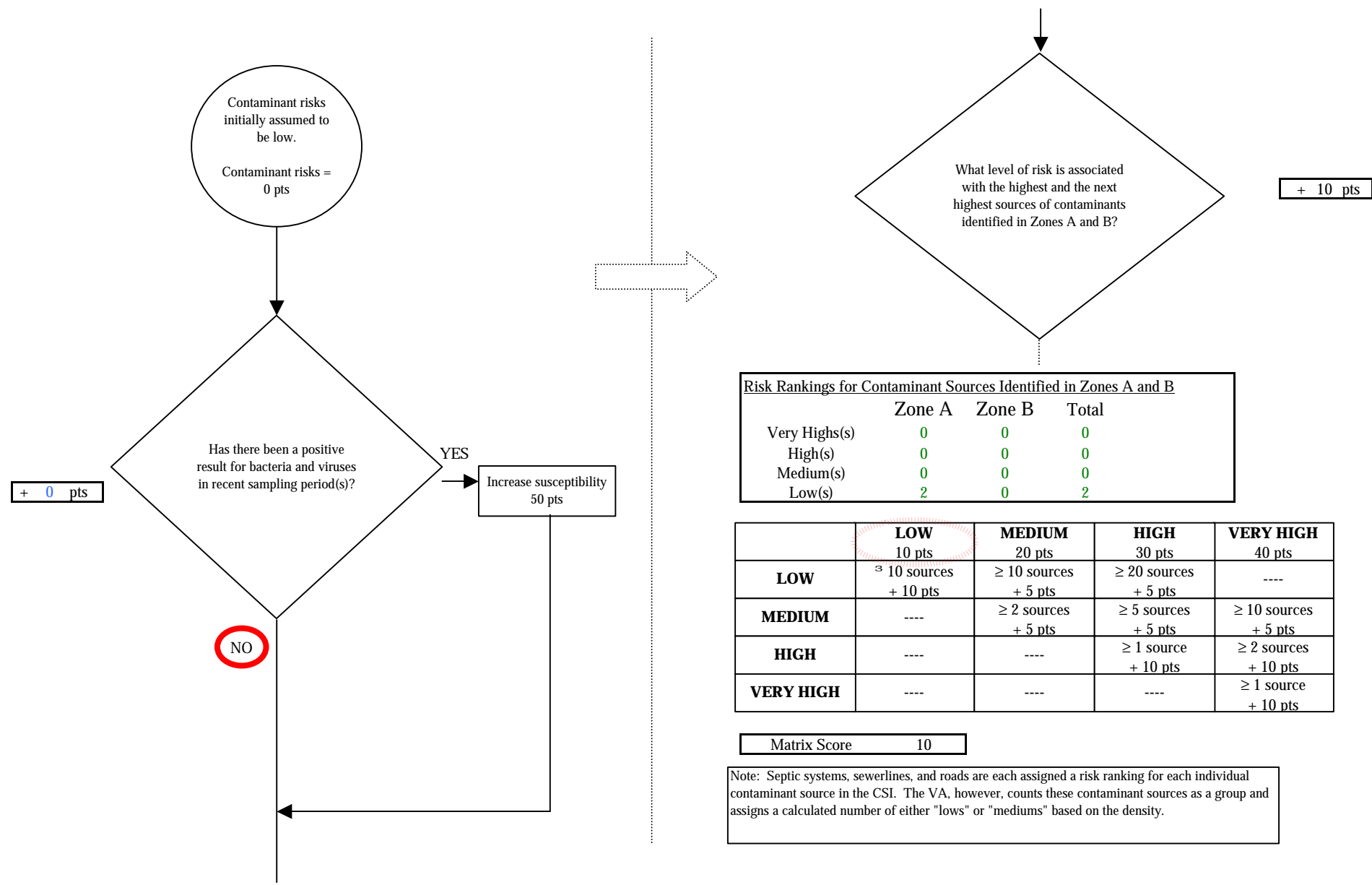


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

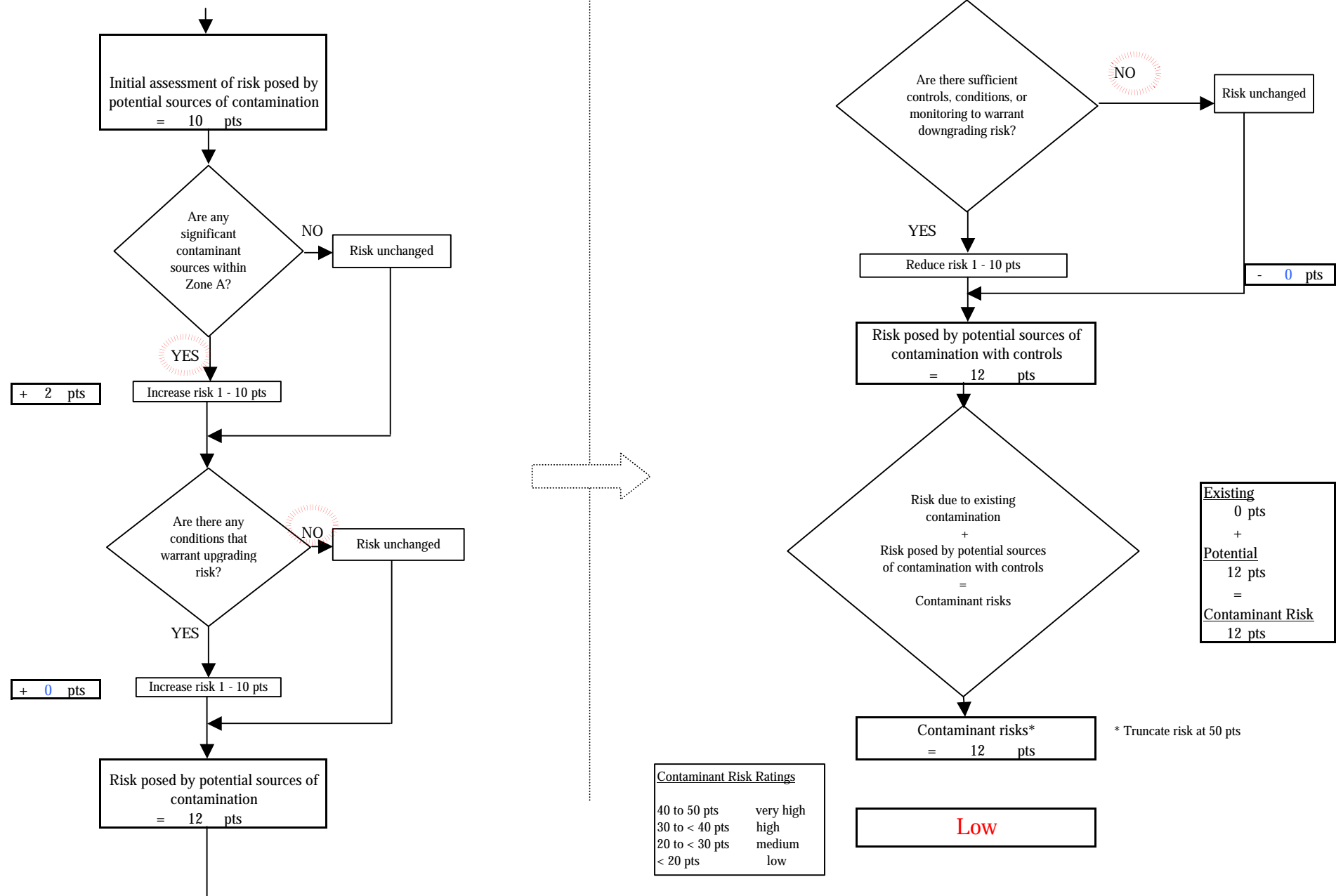


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

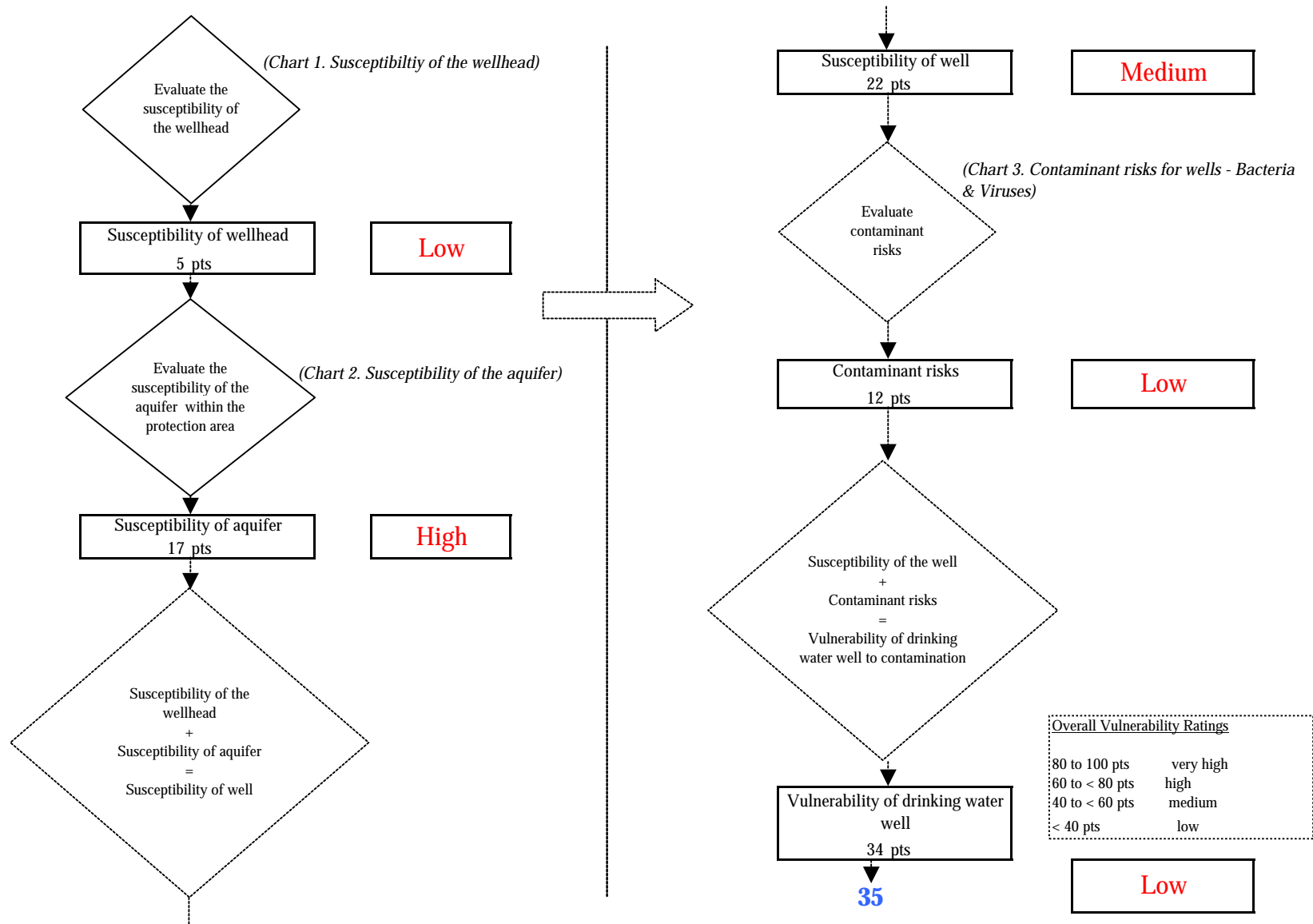


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites

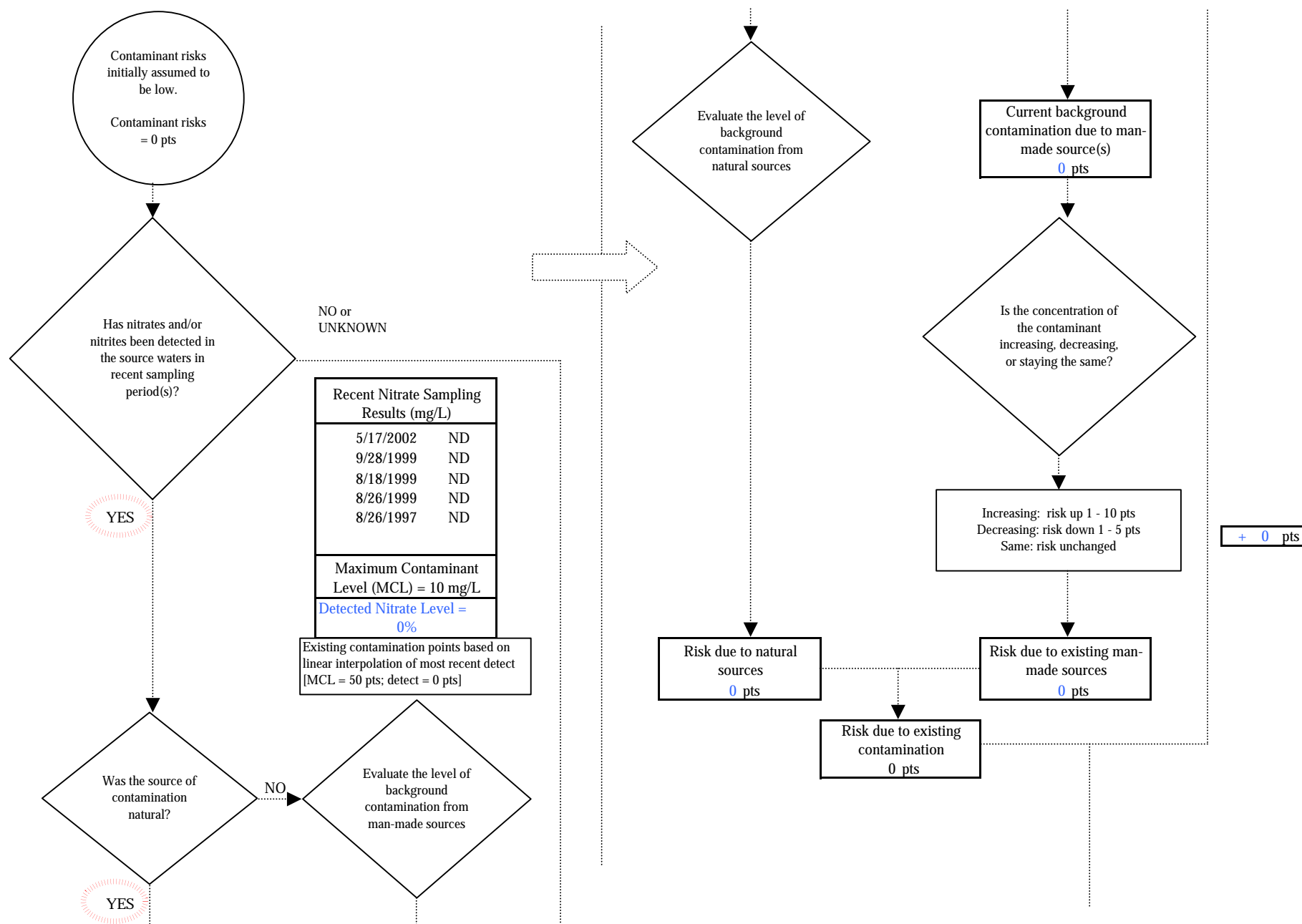


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites

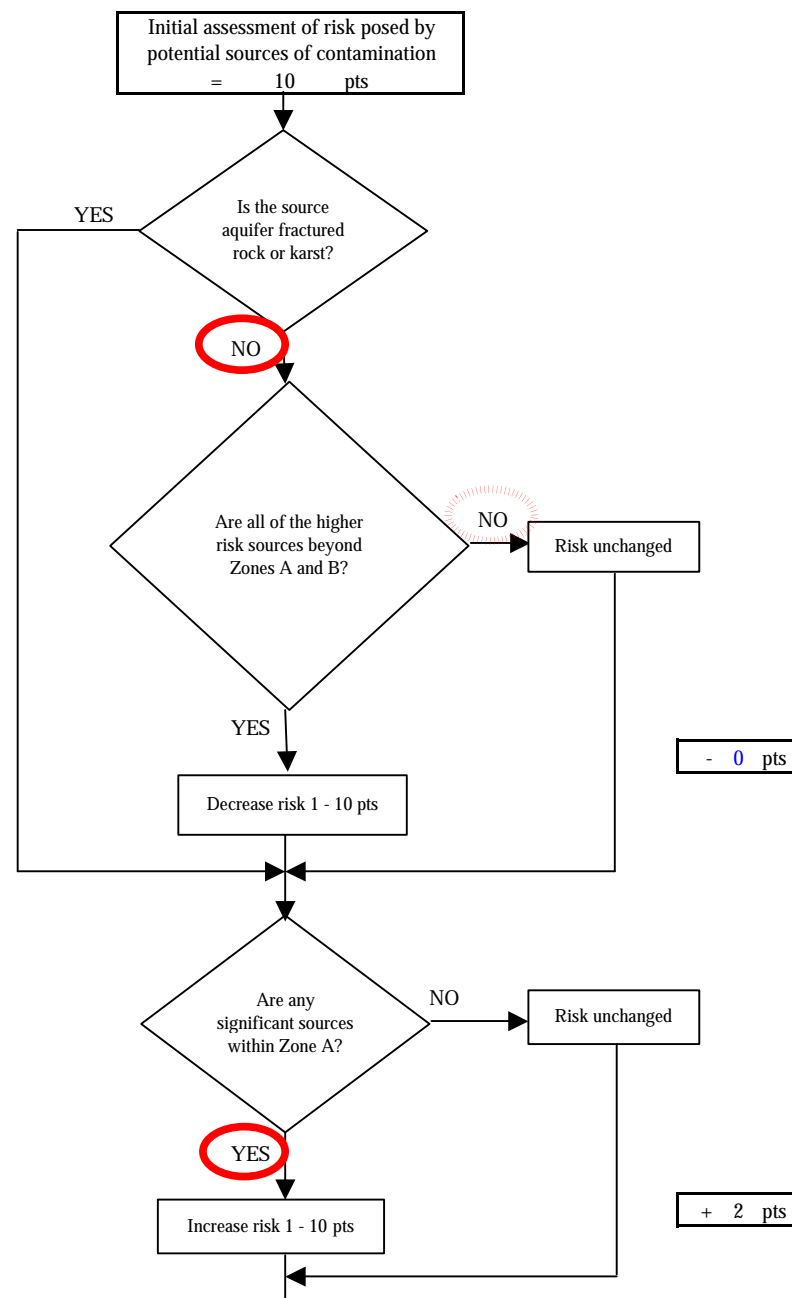
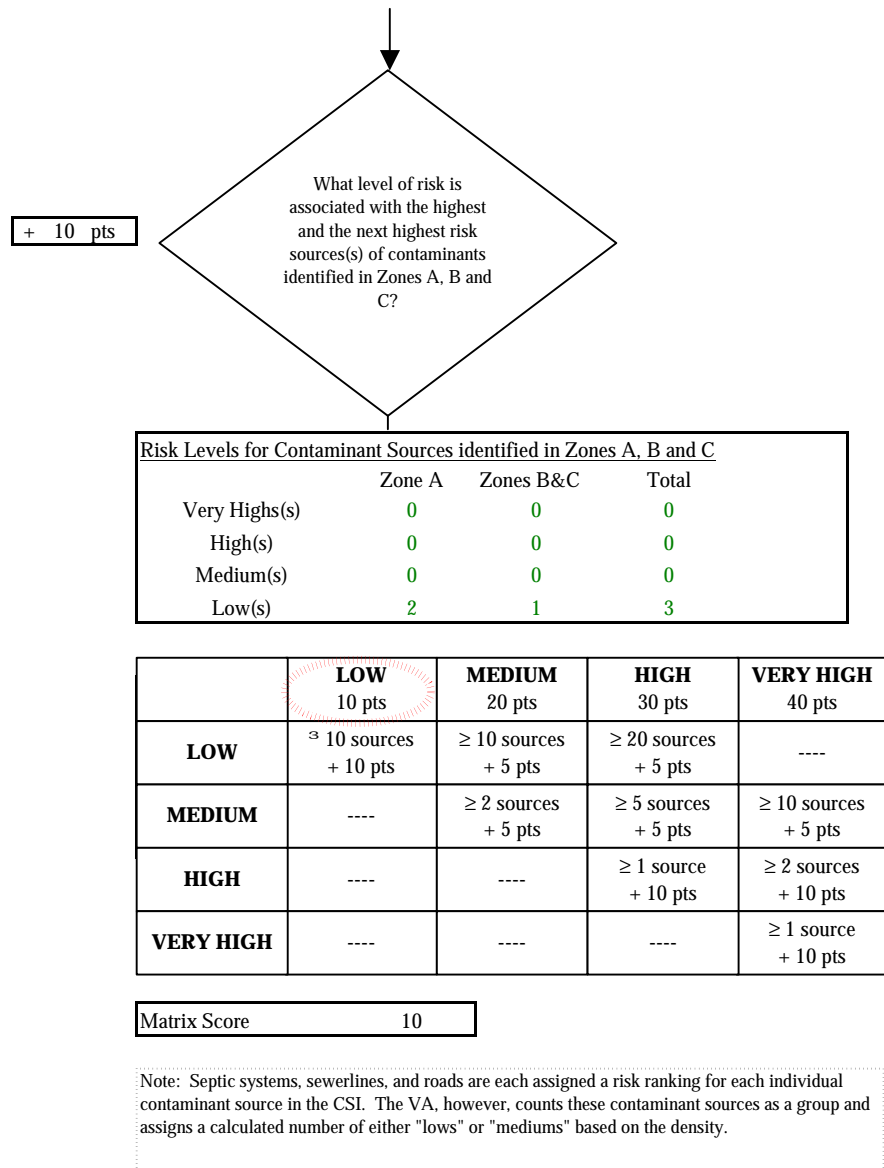


Chart 5. Contaminant risks for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites

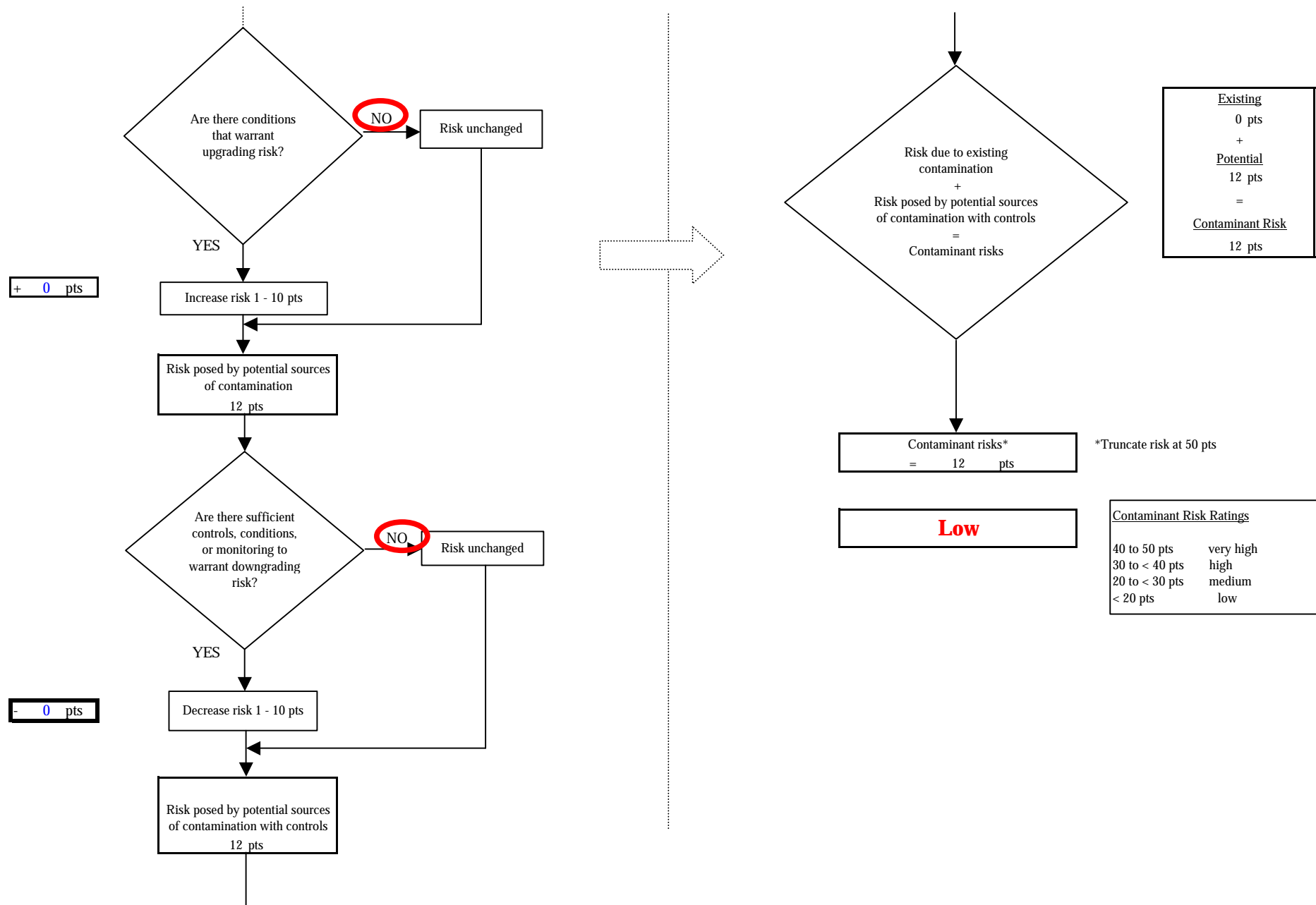


Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites

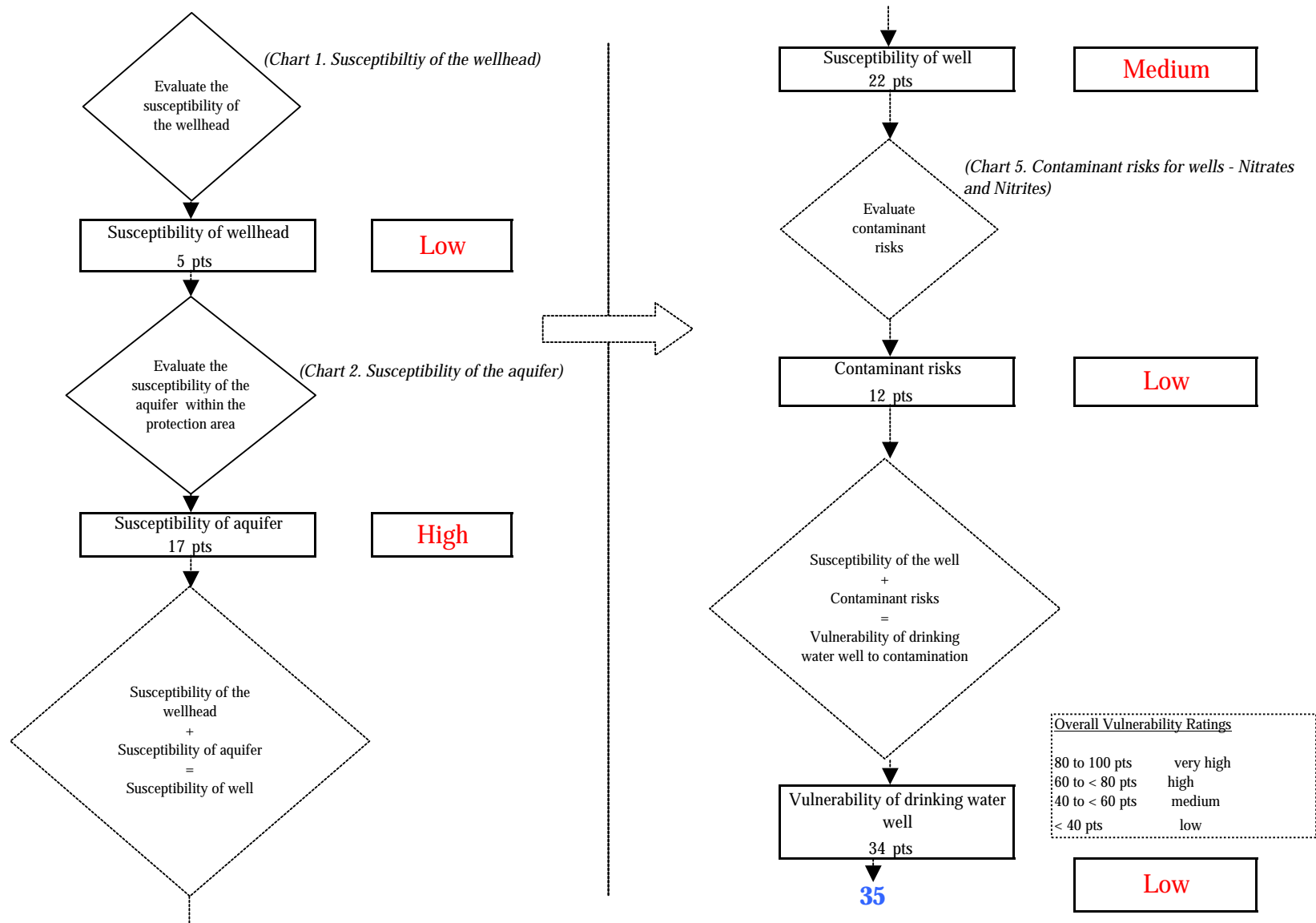


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals

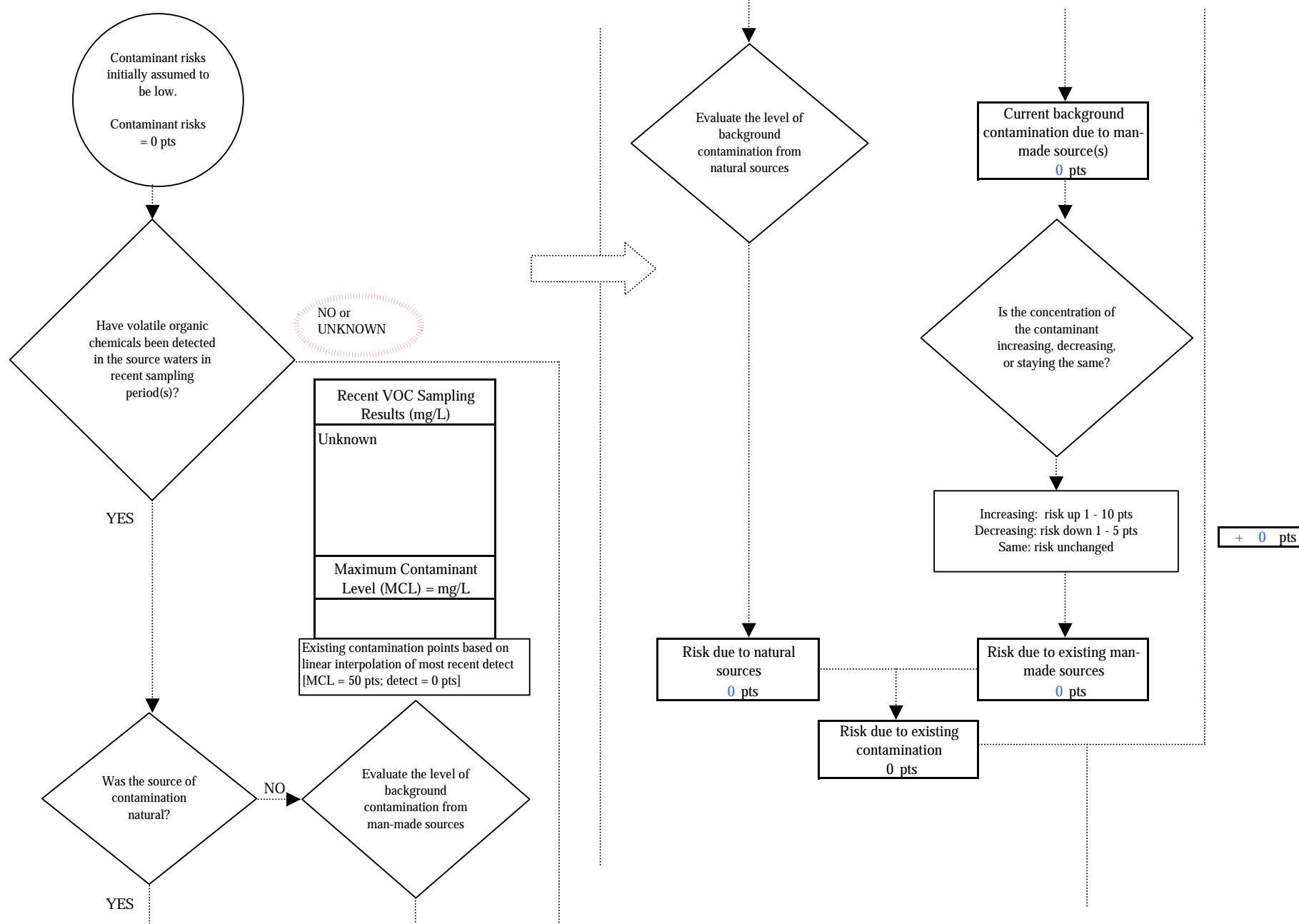


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals

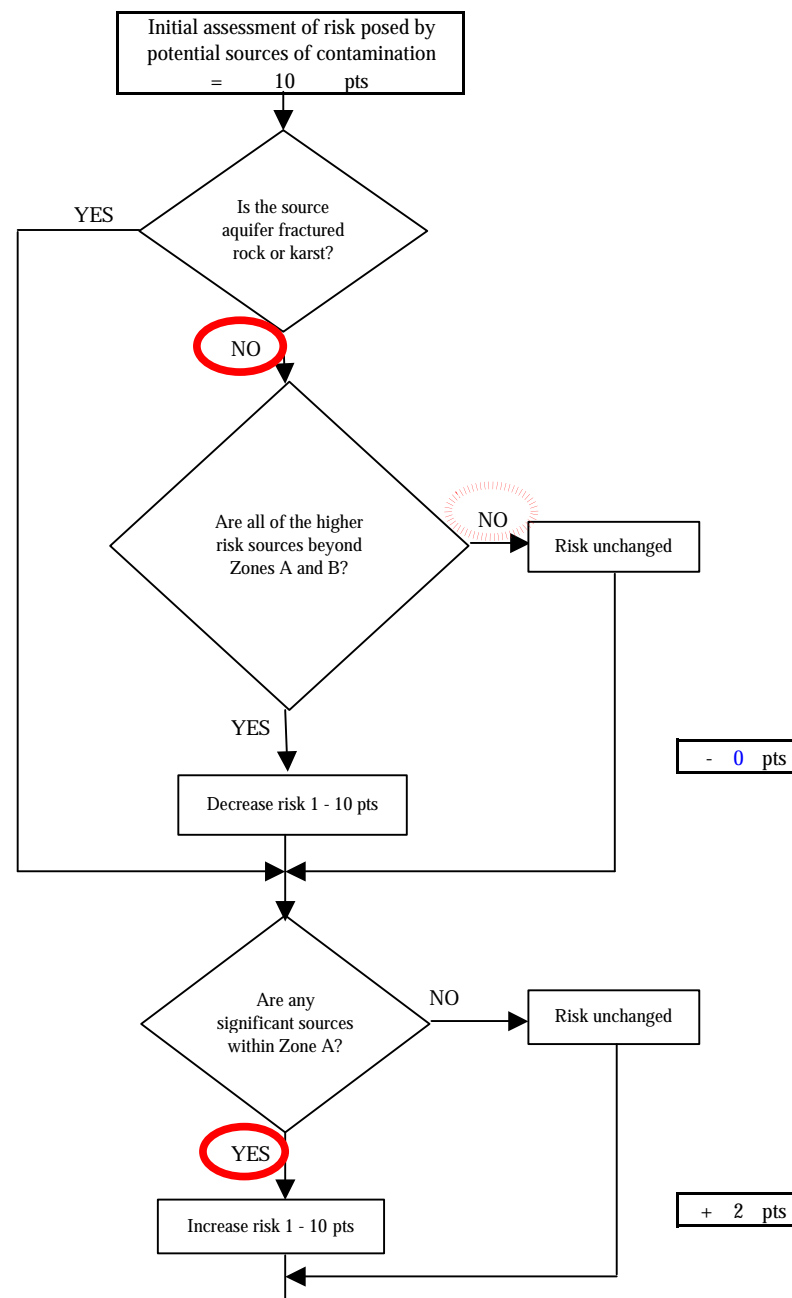
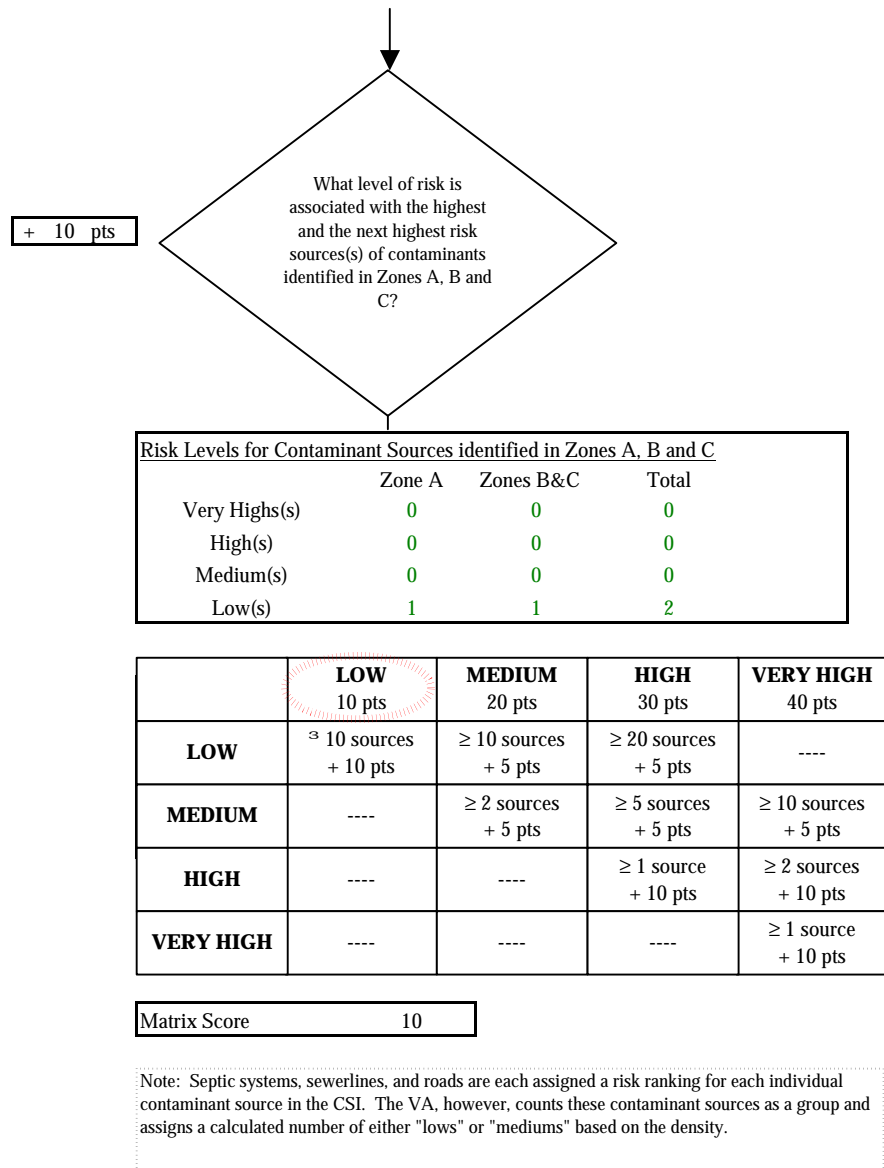


Chart 7. Contaminant risks for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals

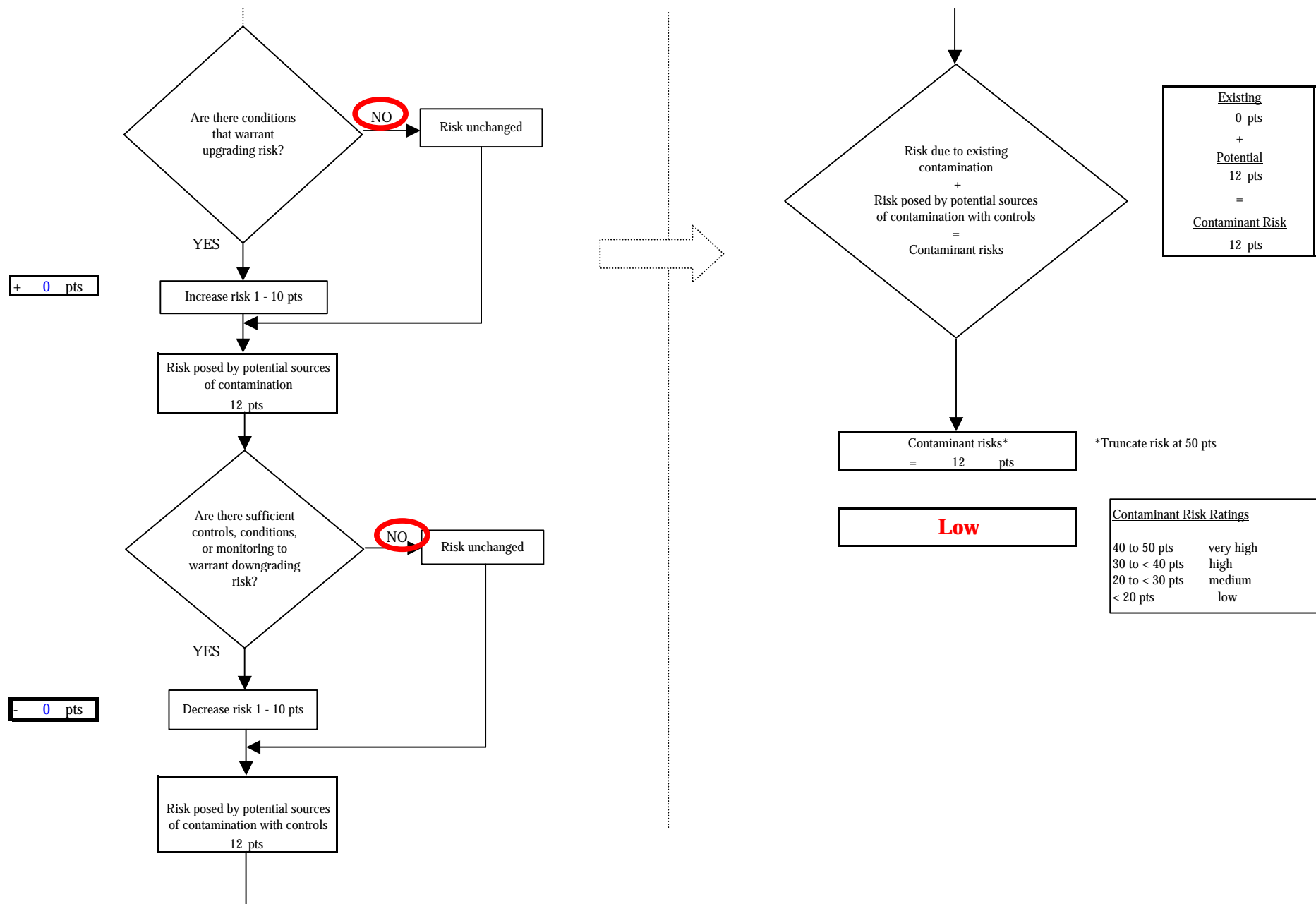


Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for Watson Lake Campground (241240.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals

