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# Source Water Assessment

A Hydrogeologic Susceptibility and  
Vulnerability Assessment for  
the White Mountain  
Drinking Water System,  
White Mountain, Alaska

PWSID # 340507.001

June 2004

DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 1331  
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

# Source Water Assessment for the White Mountain Drinking Water System White Mountain, Alaska

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DRINKING WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM REPORT 1331

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 White Mountain Public Water System Source of Public Drinking Water, White Mountain, Alaska

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## Drinking Water Protection Program Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The White Mountain Public Water System (PWS) has two wells. The well (PWS No. 340517.001) has been used as a drinking water source since it was drilled in November of 1992. This report is exclusively for PWS No. 340517.001.

The well is a Class A (community and non-transient non-community) water system located in White Mountain, Alaska. Available records indicate that the system has a 150,000 gallon storage tank and that the drinking water source is treated with calcium hypochlorite. This system operates year round and serves approximately 203 residents through 58 service connections. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of **High** and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of **Very High**. Combining these two ratings produce a **Very High** rating for the natural susceptibility of the well.

Identified potential and current sources of contaminants for the public drinking water source include: fuel tanks, ADEC recognized contaminated sites, a landfill, and water treatment facilities. A detailed inventory can be found in Table 1 of Appendix B. These identified potential and existing sources of contamination are considered sources of bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals contaminant categories.

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

### PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

The White Mountain PWS well is a Class A (community/non-transient/non-community) public water system. The system is located in White Mountain, Alaska (Sec. 26, T009S, R024W, Kateel River Meridian, see Map A of Appendix A). The community of White Mountain is located on the west bank of the Fish River, near the head of Golovnin Lagoon, on the Seward. The community has a

population of 214 (ADCED, 2003). Total annual precipitation in White Mountain is 15 inches, including approximately 60 inches of snowfall. Average temperatures can be as extreme as -7 to 80°F.

The community of White Mountain obtains most of their water supply from the community water system. Some households use honeybuckets for sewage disposal, and some are piped to the sewer system (ADCED, 2003). White Mountain residents rely on the White Mountain Utilities for electricity, which is powered by diesel. Residents dispose of refuse at the community landfill, which is operated by the City.

According to information supplied by ADEC for the White Mountain PWS, the depth of the well is 100 feet below the ground surface. Based on available well construction details, the well it is unknown if the well is screened and has been completed in an unconfined aquifer. The well is suspected to be located within a floodplain.

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

The geology of the region consists of Quaternary coastal and glacial sand and gravel deposits. The sands are reworked clastics derived from Paleozoic sedimentary and metasedimentary rocks which form the highlands of Anvil Mountain and North Newton Peak north of Nome. The surface geology of the surrounding area consists of glacial terminal and ground moraines and scoured and kettled areas. These moraine deposits have been reworked by coastal processes during a marine regression, which left at least three identifiable coastal terraces.

Depth to groundwater, based on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, is estimated at 30

to 50 feet below the ground elevation. However, discontinuous permafrost is likely to be present below the vegetative layer. At various undisturbed locations surrounding the wells, surface water collects above the shallow permafrost and has contributed to the wet tundra and wet near-surface conditions (URS, 1997).

## DRINKING WATER PROTECTION AREA

In order to evaluate whether a drinking water source is at risk, we must first evaluate what are the most likely pathways for surface contamination to reach the groundwater. These areas are determined by looking at the characteristics of the soil, groundwater, aquifer, and well.

The most probable area for contamination to reach the drinking water well is the area that contributes water to the well, the groundwater recharge area. This area is designated as the drinking water protection area (DWPA). Because releases of contaminants within the protection area are most likely to impact the drinking water well, this area will serve as the focus for voluntary protection efforts. An analytical calculation was used to determine the size and shape of the DWPA for the White Mountain PWS. The input parameters describing the attributes of the aquifer in this calculation were adopted from Groundwater (Freeze and Cherry, 1979). Available geology and groundwater contours were also considered to take into account any uncertainties in groundwater flow and aquifer characteristics to arrive at a meaningful protection area.

The protection areas established for wells by the ADEC are usually separated into four zones, limited by the watershed. These zones correspond to differences in the time-of-travel (TOT) of the water moving through the aquifer to the well (Please refer to the Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems for additional information).

The time of travel for contaminants within the water varies and is dependent on the physical and chemical characteristics of each contaminant. The following is a summary of the four protection area zones for wells and the calculated time-of-travel for each:

**Table 1. Definition of Zones**

Zone	Definition
A	¼ the distance for the 2-yr. time-of-travel
B	Less than the 2 year time-of-travel
C	Less Than the 5 year time-of-travel
D	Less than the 10 year time-of-travel

The DWPA for the White Mountain PWS was determined using an analytical calculation and includes Zones A, B, C, and D (See Map A of Appendix A).

## INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL AND EXISTING CONTAMINANT SOURCES

The Drinking Water Protection Program has completed an inventory of potential and existing sources of contamination within the White Mountain PWS 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 C of Appendix C and summarized in Table 1 of Appendix B.

## RANKING OF CONTAMINANT RISKS

Once the potential and existing sources of contamination have been identified, they are assigned a ranking according to what type and level of risk they represent. Ranking of contaminant risks for a “potential” or “existing” source of contamination is a function of toxicity and volumes of specific contaminants associated with that source. Rankings include:

- Low,
- Medium,
- High, and
- Very High.

The time-of-travel for contaminants within the water varies and is dependent on the physical and chemical characteristics of each contaminant. Bacteria and Viruses are only inventoried in Zones A and B

because of their short life span. Only “Very High” and “High” rankings are inventoried within the outer Zone D due to the probability of contaminant dilution by the time the contaminants get to the well. Tables 2 through 7 in Appendix B contain the ranking of potential and existing sources of contamination with respect to bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals.

## VULNERABILITY OF THE DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

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

- Natural susceptibility, and
- Contaminant risks.

Appendix D contains fourteen charts, which together form the ‘Vulnerability Analysis’ for a source water assessment for a public drinking water source. Chart 1 analyzes the ‘Susceptibility of the Wellhead’ to contamination by looking at the construction of the well and its surrounding area. Chart 2 analyzes the ‘Susceptibility of the Aquifer’ to contamination by looking at the naturally occurring attributes of the water source and influences on the groundwater system that might lead to contamination. Chart 3 analyzes ‘Contaminant Risks’ for the drinking water source with respect to bacteria and viruses. The ‘Contaminant Risks’ portion of the analysis considers potential sources of contaminants as well as a review of contamination that has or may have occurred, but has not arrived or been detected at the well. Chart 4 contains the ‘Vulnerability Analysis for Bacteria and Viruses’. Charts 5 through 14 contain the Contaminant Risks and Vulnerability Analyses for nitrates and nitrites, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, and other organic chemicals, respectively.

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

Susceptibility of the Wellhead (0 – 25 Points)  
(Chart 1 of Appendix D)

+

Susceptibility of the Aquifer (0 – 25 Points)  
(Chart 2 of Appendix D)

=

Natural Susceptibility (Susceptibility of the Well)

(0 – 50 Points)

A ranking is assigned for the Natural Susceptibility according to the point score:

Natural Susceptibility Ratings	
40 to 50 pts	Very High
30 to < 40 pts	High
20 to < 30 pts	Medium
< 20 pts	Low

The White Mountain PWS’s water well is completed in an unconfined aquifer. Confined aquifers are less susceptible to potential groundwater quality impacts posed by the migration of surface water contaminants downward from the surface. Table 2 shows the susceptibility scores and ratings for this PWS.

**Table 2. Susceptibility**

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

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

Contaminant Risk Ratings	
40 to 50 pts	Very High
30 to < 40 pts	High
20 to < 30 pts	Medium
< 20 pts	Low

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

**Table 3. Contaminant Risks**

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	50	Very High
Nitrates and/or Nitrites	50	Very High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	50	Very High
Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals	50	Very High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	50	Very High
Other Organic Chemicals	50	Very High

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

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

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 six categories of drinking water contaminants. Note: scores are rounded off to the nearest five.

**Table 4. Overall Vulnerability**

Category	Score	Rating
Bacteria and Viruses	90	Very High
Nitrates and Nitrites	90	Very High
Volatile Organic Chemicals	90	Very High
Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals	90	Very High
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	90	Very High
Other Organic Chemicals	90	Very High

### Bacteria and Viruses

The contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of a sewage lagoon and landfill located in Zone A. Numerous other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 2 – Appendix B).

Coliforms (a bacteria) are found naturally in the environment and although they aren't necessarily a health threat, they are an indicator of other potentially harmful bacteria in the water, more specifically, fecal coliforms and E. coli, which only come from human and animal fecal waste. Harmful bacteria can cause diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms (EPA, 2002). Positive samples increase the overall vulnerability of the drinking water source, indicating that the source is susceptible to bacteria and virus contamination.

No positive bacteria counts have been reported in recent (within five years) sampling events (See Chart 3 – Contaminant Risks for Bacteria and Viruses in Appendix D). Only a small amount of bacteria and viruses are required to endanger public health.

After combining the contaminant risk for bacteria and viruses with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall vulnerability of the well to contamination is **Very High**.

### Nitrates and Nitrites

The contaminant risk for nitrates and nitrites is **Very High**. The risk to this source of public drinking water is primarily attributed to the presence of a sewage lagoon, landfill and abandoned drinking water well in Zone A. Numerous other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 3 – Appendix B).

Nitrates are very mobile, moving at approximately the same rate as water. The sampling history for this well indicates that low levels of nitrates have been detected in recent sampling events. Nitrate concentrations in uncontaminated groundwater are typically less than 2 mg/L; therefore, nitrate concentrations above 2 mg/L may be indicative of man-made sources (See Chart 5 - Contaminant Risks for Nitrates and/or Nitrites in Appendix D).

Nitrate levels are often derived from the decomposition of organic matter in soils. Consequently, the presence of nitrates may be attributed to the landfill or sewage lagoon within the vicinity.

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

### **Volatile Organic Chemicals**

The contaminant risk for volatile organic chemicals is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of a bulk fuel facility, ADEC recognized contaminated sites and an abandoned well in Zone A. Numerous other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 4 – Appendix B).

Recent sampling results indicated low levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's). TTHM's are generally not an indication of source water conditions as they are a byproduct of water treatment. Risk points were not assigned due to the TTHM's not exceeding the MCL of 0.08 mg/L (See Chart 7 – Contaminant Risks for Volatile Organic Chemicals in Appendix D).

Other possible sources of volatile organic chemicals include facilities with automobiles, residential areas, fuel tanks, and roads. See Table 4 in Appendix B for a complete listing.

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

### **Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals**

The contaminant risk for heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of an abandoned well and a landfill in Zone A. Numerous other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 5 – Appendix B).

Based on review of recent sampling records for this PWS, low levels of copper and lead have been detected, however they have not exceeded their MCLs of 1.3 and .015 mg/L, respectively. (see Chart 9 – Contaminant Risks for Heavy Metals, Cyanide, and Other Inorganic Chemicals in Appendix D).

The reported concentrations of copper and lead are likely attributed to the water treatment/conveyance system

After combining the contaminant risk for heavy metals, cyanide and other inorganic chemicals with the natural susceptibility of the well, the overall

vulnerability of the well to contamination is **Very High**.

### **Synthetic Organic Chemicals**

The contaminant risk for synthetic organic chemicals is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to a landfill and an abandoned well located in Zone A. Numerous other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 6 – Appendix B).

No recent sampling data was available in ADEC records for the White Mountain PWS (See Chart 11 – Contaminant Risks for Synthetic Organic Chemicals in Appendix D).

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

### **Other Organic Chemicals**

The contaminant risk for other organic chemicals is **Very High**. The risk is primarily attributed to the presence of a landfill, an abandoned well, and a bulk fuel station in Zone C. Several other potential contaminant sources are also found within the protection area (see Table 7 – Appendix B).

No recent sampling data was available in ADEC records for the White Mountain PWS (See Chart 13 – Contaminant Risks for Other Organic Chemicals in Appendix D).

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

### **Using the Source Water Assessment**

This assessment of contaminant risks can be used as a foundation for local voluntary protection efforts as well as a basis for the continuous efforts on the part of the community of White Mountain to protect public health. It is anticipated that Source Water Assessments will be updated every five years to reflect any changes in the vulnerability and/or susceptibility of the drinking water source.



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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Drinking Water Protection Area Location Map (Map A)**

## **APPENDIX B**

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

## **APPENDIX C**

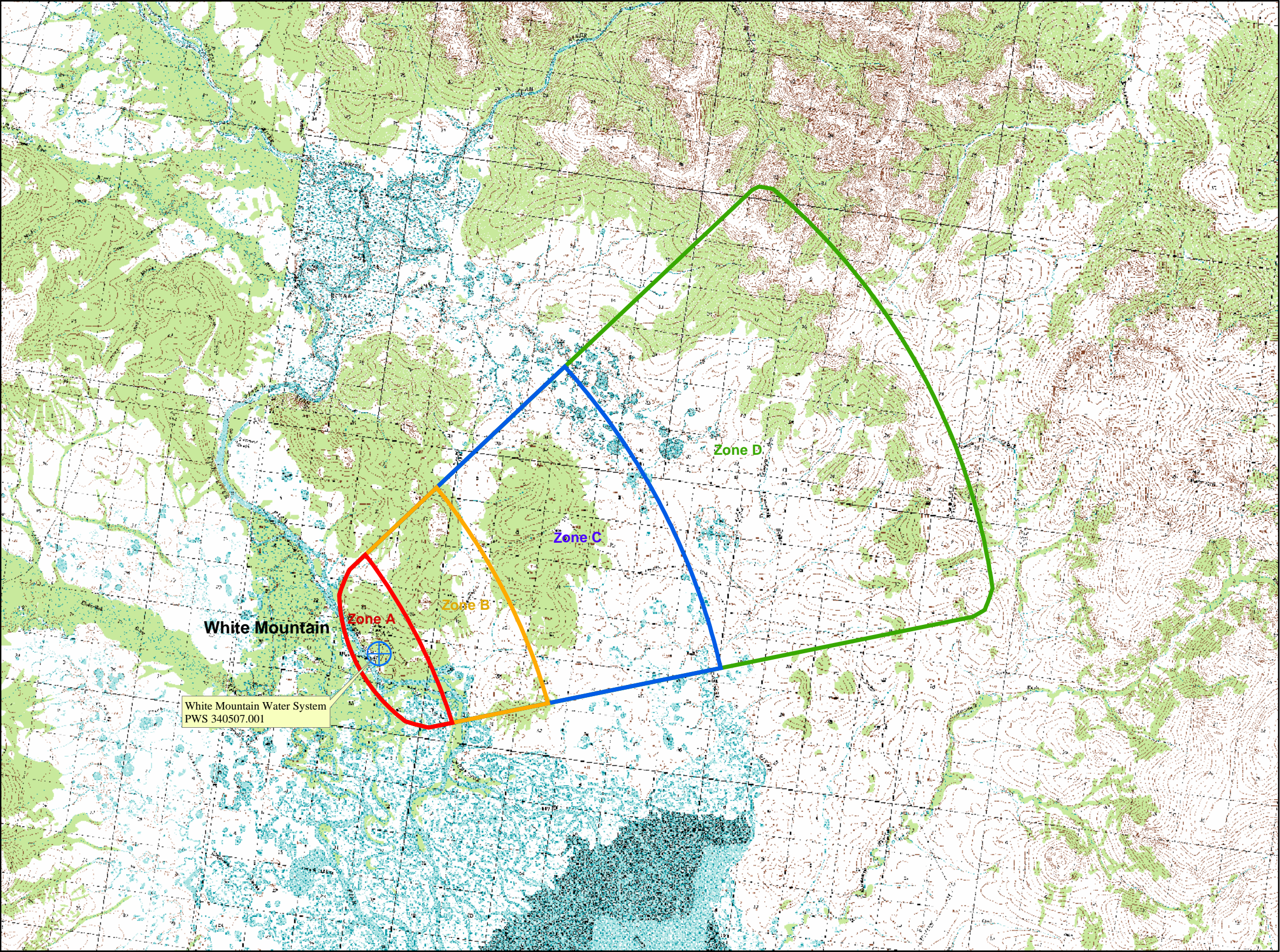
### **Drinking Water Protection Area and Potential and Existing Contaminant Sources (Map C)**

## **APPENDIX D**

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



Public Water Well System for PWS #340507.001 White Mountain Water System



**LEGEND**

Public Water System Well

***Hydrography/Physical***

Parcels

Stream

Lake or Pond

Contours

***Transportation***

Primary Route (Class 1)

Secondary Route (Class 2)

Road (Class 3)

Road (Class 4)

Road (Class 5, Four-wheel drive)

***Groundwater Protection Zones***

Zone A Protection Area– Several Months Travel Time

Zone B Protection Area– 2 Years Travel Time

Zone C Protection Area– 5 Years Travel Time

Zone D Protection Area– 10 Years Travel Time

Data Sources:  
- Contaminant Sources, Public Water System Wells, Contours Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)  
- Critical Facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)  
All other data:  
- United States Geological Survey (USGS)  
- Drinking Water Protection Areas based on "Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program - Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems" published by ADEC  
URS Corporation does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the data provided.





**Table 1**

**Contaminant Source Inventory for  
White Mountain Water System**

**PWSID 340507.001**

<b>Contaminant Source Type</b>	<b>Contaminant Source ID</b>	<b>CS ID tag</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Laundromats without dry cleaning	C22	C22-01	A	C	Washeteria
Laundromats without dry cleaning	C22	C22-02	A	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Motor /motor vehicle repair shops	C31	C31-01	A	C	Service/Maintenance Shop
Domestic wastewater treatment plant disposal ponds/lagoons	D02	D02-01	A	C	Sewage Lagoon
Landfills (municipal; Class III)	D51	D51-01	A	C	White Mountain
Tanks, diesel (above ground)	T06	T06-01	A	C	City Generator Building
Tanks, diesel (above ground)	T06	T06-02	A	C	School Generator
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-01	A	C	City Generator Building
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-02	A	C	White Mountain Clinic
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-03	A	C	Native Store
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-04	A	C	01
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-05	A	C	02
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-06	A	C	GCI Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-07	A	C	Mukluk Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-08	A	C	Catholic
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-09	A	C	IRA Offices
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-10	A	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-11	A	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-12	A	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-13	A	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-14	A	C	City Offices



<i>Contaminant Source Type</i>	<i>Contaminant Source ID</i>	<i>CS ID tag</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>Map Number</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-15	A	C	IRA Offices
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-16	A	C	VPSO @ City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-17	A	C	Post Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-18	A	C	GCI Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-19	A	C	Elementary School
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-20	A	C	High School
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-21	A	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund, non-RCRA <sup>A</sup>	U04	U04-01	A	C	White Mountain National Guard
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund, non-RCRA <sup>A</sup>	U04	U04-02	A	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund, non-RCRA <sup>A</sup>	U04	U04-03	A	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund, non-RCRA <sup>A</sup>	U04	U04-04	A	C	White Mountain Drum Area
Abandoned wells	W01	W01-01	A	C	City of White Mountain Water Supply
Water supply wells	W09	W09-01	A	C	City of White Mountain Water Supply
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	C	Cemetery
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	C	Fuel Storage Tanks (>500gal)
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	C	WHITE MTN LANDING STR
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	C	15/33
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	C	Assume 1 - 20 roads in Zone A
Pipelines (oil and gas)	X28	X28-01	A	C	City of White Mountain
Electric power generation (fossil fuels)	X36	X36-01	A	C	City Generator Building
Medical/veterinary facilities (doctor or dentist offices, hospitals, nursing homes)	X40	X40-01	A	C	White Mountain Clinic

**Table 2**

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Bacteria and Viruses*

**PWSID 340507.001**

<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>
Laundromats without dry cleaning	C22	C22-01	A	Low	C	Washeteria
Laundromats without dry cleaning	C22	C22-02	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Domestic wastewater treatment plant disposal ponds/lagoons	D02	D02-01	A	High	C	Sewage Lagoon
Landfills (municipal; Class III)	D51	D51-01	A	High	C	White Mountain
Abandoned wells	W01	W01-01	A	Medium	C	City of White Mountain Water Supply
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1 - 20 roads in Zone A
Medical/veterinary facilities (doctor or dentist office, hospitals, nursing homes)	X40	X40-01	A	Medium	C	White Mountain Clinic

**Table 3**

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Nitrates/Nitrites*

*PWSID 340507.001*

<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>
Laundromats without dry cleaning	C22	C22-01	A	Low	C	Washeteria
Laundromats without dry cleaning	C22	C22-02	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Domestic wastewater treatment plant disposal ponds/lagoons	D02	D02-01	A	High	C	Sewage Lagoon
Landfills (municipal; Class III)	D51	D51-01	A	Very High	C	White Mountain
Abandoned wells	W01	W01-01	A	High	C	City of White Mountain Water Supply
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Medium	C	Cemetery
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Low	C	15/33
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Low	C	WHITE MTN LANDING STR
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1 - 20 roads in Zone A
Medical/veterinary facilities (doctor or dentist offices, hospitals, nursing homes)	X40	X40-01	A	Low	C	White Mountain Clinic

Table 4

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 340507.001

<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>
Laundromats without dry cleaning	C22	C22-01	A	Low	C	Washeteria
Laundromats without dry cleaning	C22	C22-02	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Motor /motor vehicle repair shops	C31	C31-01	A	Medium	C	Service/Maintenance Shop
Domestic wastewater treatment plant disposal ponds/lagoons	D02	D02-01	A	Low	C	Sewage Lagoon
Landfills (municipal; Class III)	D51	D51-01	A	High	C	White Mountain
Tanks, diesel (above ground)	T06	T06-01	A	Medium	C	City Generator Building
Tanks, diesel (above ground)	T06	T06-02	A	Medium	C	School Generator
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-01	A	Low	C	City Generator Building
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-02	A	Low	C	White Mountain Clinic
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-03	A	Low	C	Native Store
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-04	A	Low	C	01
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-05	A	Low	C	02
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-06	A	Low	C	GCI Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-07	A	Low	C	Mukluk Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-08	A	Low	C	Catholic
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-09	A	Low	C	IRA Offices
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-10	A	Low	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-11	A	Low	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-12	A	Low	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-13	A	Low	C	City Office

**Table 4 (continued)**

**Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals**

**PWSID 340507.001**

<b>Contaminant Source Type</b>	<b>Contaminant Source ID</b>	<b>CS ID tag</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Risk Ranking for Analysis</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-14	A	Low	C	City Offices
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-15	A	Low	C	IRA Offices
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-16	A	Low	C	VPSO @ City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-17	A	Low	C	Post Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-18	A	Low	C	GCI Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-19	A	Low	C	Elementary School
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-20	A	Low	C	High School
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-21	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-01	A	High	C	White Mountain National Guard
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-02	A	High	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-03	A	High	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-04	A	High	C	White Mountain Drum Area
Abandoned wells	W01	W01-01	A	High	C	City of White Mountain Water Supply
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	Very High	C	Fuel Storage Tanks (>500gal)
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	High	C	15/33
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	High	C	WHITE MTN LANDING STR
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1 - 20 roads in Zone A
Pipelines (oil and gas)	X28	X28-01	A	Medium	C	City of White Mountain
Electric power generation (fossil fuels)	X36	X36-01	A	Medium	C	City Generator Building

*Table 4 (continued)*

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Volatile Organic Chemicals*

*PWSID 340507.001*

<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>
Medical/veterinary facilities (doctor or dentist offices, hospitals, nursing homes)	X40	X40-01	A	Low	C	White Mountain Clinic

Table 5

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals*

PWSID 340507.001

<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>
Motor /motor vehicle repair shops	C31	C31-01	A	Medium	C	Service/Maintenance Shop
Domestic wastewater treatment plant disposal ponds/lagoons	D02	D02-01	A	Low	C	Sewage Lagoon
Landfills (municipal; Class III)	D51	D51-01	A	High	C	White Mountain
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-01	A	Low	C	City Generator Building
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-02	A	Low	C	White Mountain Clinic
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-03	A	Low	C	Native Store
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-04	A	Low	C	01
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-05	A	Low	C	02
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-06	A	Low	C	GCI Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-07	A	Low	C	Mukluk Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-08	A	Low	C	Catholic
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-09	A	Low	C	IRA Offices
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-10	A	Low	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-11	A	Low	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-12	A	Low	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-13	A	Low	C	City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-14	A	Low	C	City Offices
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-15	A	Low	C	IRA Offices
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-16	A	Low	C	VPSO @ City Office
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-17	A	Low	C	Post Office

**Table 5 (continued)**

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals*

**PWSID 340507.001**

<b>Contaminant Source Type</b>	<b>Contaminant Source ID</b>	<b>CS ID tag</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Risk Ranking for Analysis</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-18	A	Low	C	GCI Telephone
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-19	A	Low	C	Elementary School
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-20	A	Low	C	High School
Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground)	T14	T14-21	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-01	A	Low	C	White Mountain National Guard
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-02	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-03	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-04	A	Low	C	White Mountain Drum Area
Abandoned wells	W01	W01-01	A	Very High	C	City of White Mountain Water Supply
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Low	C	Cemetery
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	Low	C	Fuel Storage Tanks (>500gal)
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Low	C	WHITE MTN LANDING STR
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Low	C	15/33
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1 - 20 roads in Zone A
Pipelines (oil and gas)	X28	X28-01	A	Low	C	City of White Mountain
Electric power generation (fossil fuels)	X36	X36-01	A	Medium	C	City Generator Building
Medical/veterinary facilities (doctor or dentist offices, hospitals, nursing homes)	X40	X40-01	A	Low	C	White Mountain Clinic



Table 6

*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Synthetic Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 340507.001

<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>
Domestic wastewater treatment plant disposal ponds/lagoons	D02	D02-01	A	Low	C	Sewage Lagoon
Landfills (municipal; Class III)	D51	D51-01	A	Very High	C	White Mountain
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-01	A	Low	C	White Mountain National Guard
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-02	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-03	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-04	A	Low	C	White Mountain Drum Area
Abandoned wells	W01	W01-01	A	High	C	City of White Mountain Water Supply
Cemeteries	X01	X01-01	A	Medium	C	Cemetery
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	Low	C	Fuel Storage Tanks (>500gal)
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Medium	C	15/33
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Medium	C	WHITE MTN LANDING STR
Medical/veterinary facilities (doctor or dentist offices, hospitals, nursing homes)	X40	X40-01	A	Low	C	White Mountain Clinic

Table 7

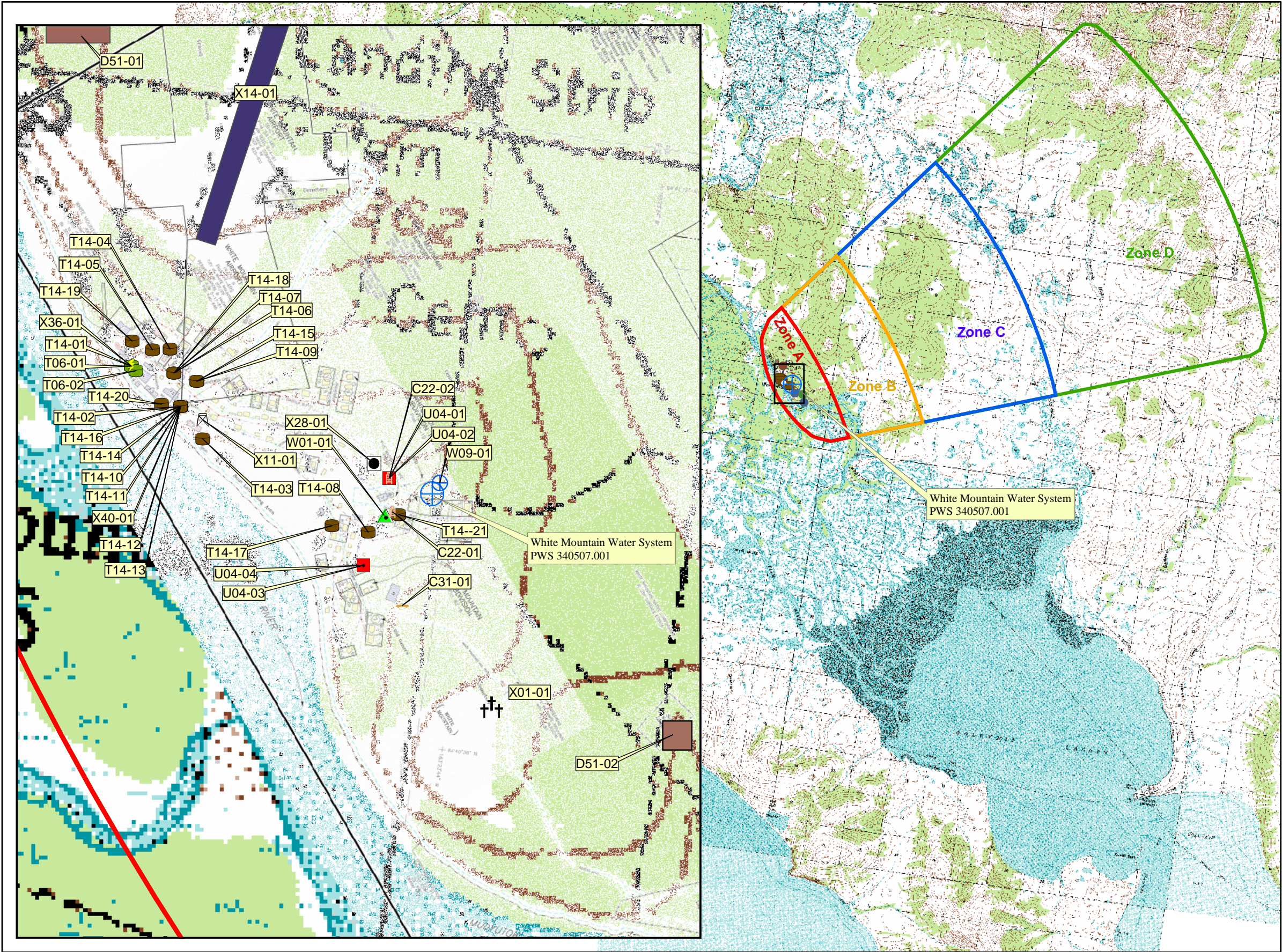
*Contaminant Source Inventory and Risk Ranking for  
White Mountain Water System  
Sources of Other Organic Chemicals*

PWSID 340507.001

<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>
Motor /motor vehicle repair shops	C31	C31-01	A	Medium	C	Service/Maintenance Shop
Domestic wastewater treatment plant disposal ponds/lagoons	D02	D02-01	A	Low	C	Sewage Lagoon
Landfills (municipal; Class III)	D51	D51-01	A	Very High	C	White Mountain
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-01	A	Low	C	White Mountain National Guard
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-02	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-03	A	Low	C	White Mountain Washeteria
Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund non-RCRA	U04	U04-04	A	Low	C	White Mountain Drum Area
Abandoned wells	W01	W01-01	A	High	C	City of White Mountain Water Supply
Petroleum product bulk station/terminals	X11	X11-01	A	High	C	Fuel Storage Tanks (>500gal)
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Medium	C	15/33
Airports	X14	X14-01	A	Medium	C	WHITE MTN LANDING STR
Highways and roads, dirt/gravel	X24	X24-01	A	Low	C	Assume 1 - 20 roads in Zone A
Pipelines (oil and gas)	X28	X28-01	A	High	C	City of White Mountain
Electric power generation (fossil fuels)	X36	X36-01	A	High	C	City Generator Building



Public Water Well System for PWS #340507.001 White Mountain Water System  
Showing Potential and Existing Sources of Contamination



**LEGEND**

- Public Water System Well
- Hydrography/Physical**
- Parcels
  - Stream
  - Lake or Pond
  - Contours
- Transportation**
- Primary Route (Class 1)
  - Secondary Route (Class 2)
  - Road (Class 3)
  - Road (Class 4)
  - Road (Class 5, Four-wheel drive)

- Groundwater Protection Zones**
- Zone A Protection Area- Several Months Travel Time
  - Zone B Protection Area- 2 Years Travel Time
  - Zone C Protection Area- 5 Years Travel Time
  - Zone D Protection Area- 10 Years Travel Time

- Existing or Potential Contaminant Sources**
- Laundromat without dry cleaning (C22)
  - Motor/motor vehicle repair facilities (C31)
  - Tanks, diesel (aboveground) (T06)
  - Tanks, heating oil, nonresidential (aboveground) (T14)
  - Abandoned well (W01)
  - Water supply well (W09)
  - Contaminated sites, DEC recognized, non-Superfund, non-RCRA (U04)
  - Cemetery (X01)
  - Petroleum product bulk station/terminals (X11)
  - Pipeline, oil or gas (X28)
  - Electric power generation (X36)
  - Medical/veterinary facility (doctor, dentist, nursing home) (X40)
  - Domestic Wastewater Treatment pond or lagoon (D02)
  - Landfill, municipal, Class III (D51)
  - Airport or landing strip (X14)

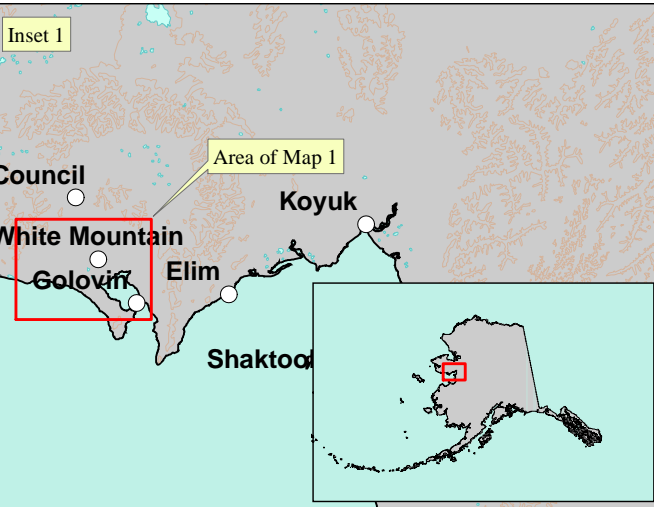
Data Sources:

- Contaminant Sources, Public Water System Wells, Contours Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)
- Critical Facilities, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

All other data:

- United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- Drinking Water Protection Areas based on "Alaska Drinking Water Protection Program - Guidance Manual for Class A Public Water Systems" published by ADEC

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



White Mountain Water System  
PWS 340507.001  
Appendix C Map C



Chart 1. Susceptibility of the wellhead - White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001)

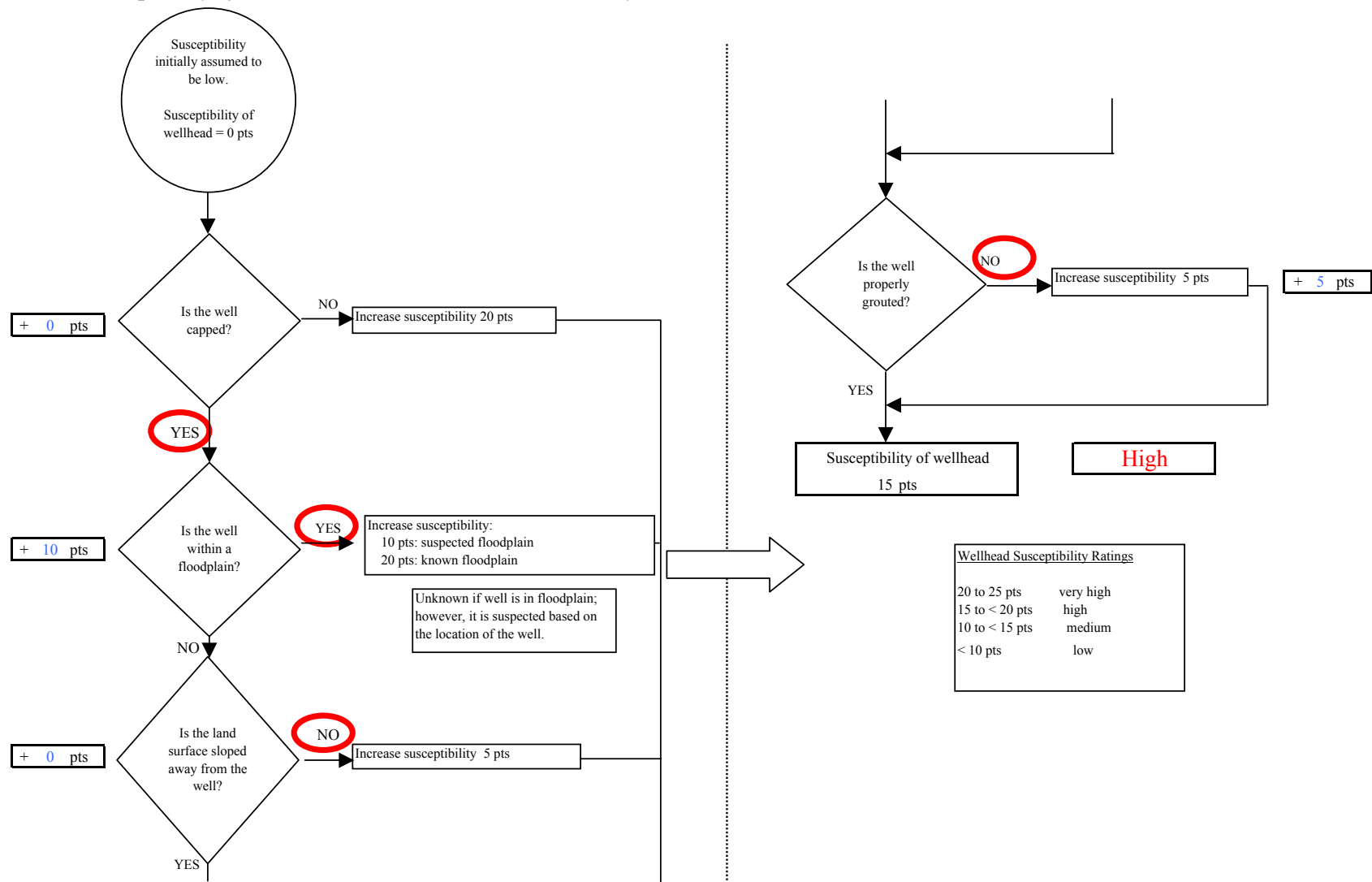


Chart 2. Susceptibility of the aquifer White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001)

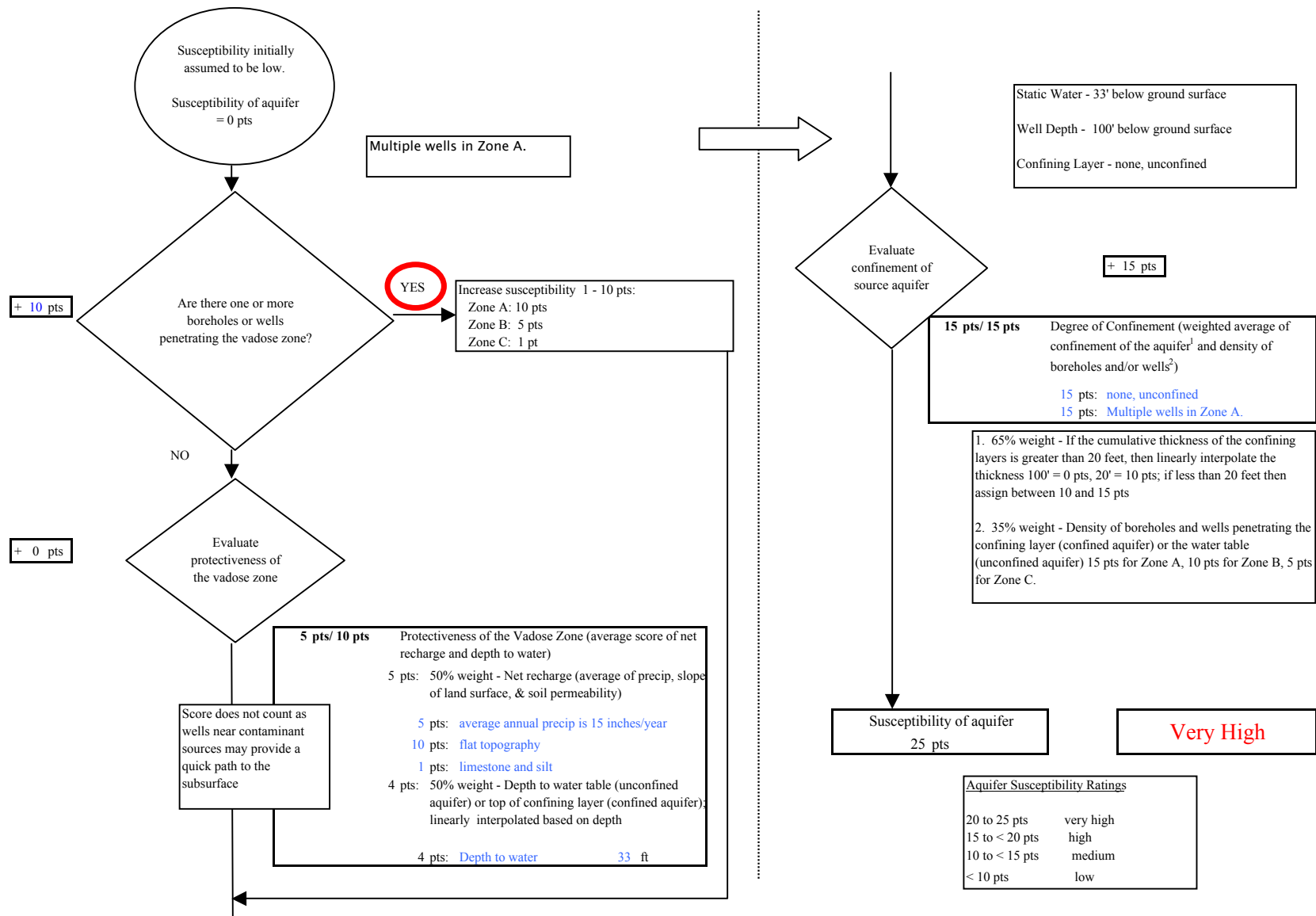
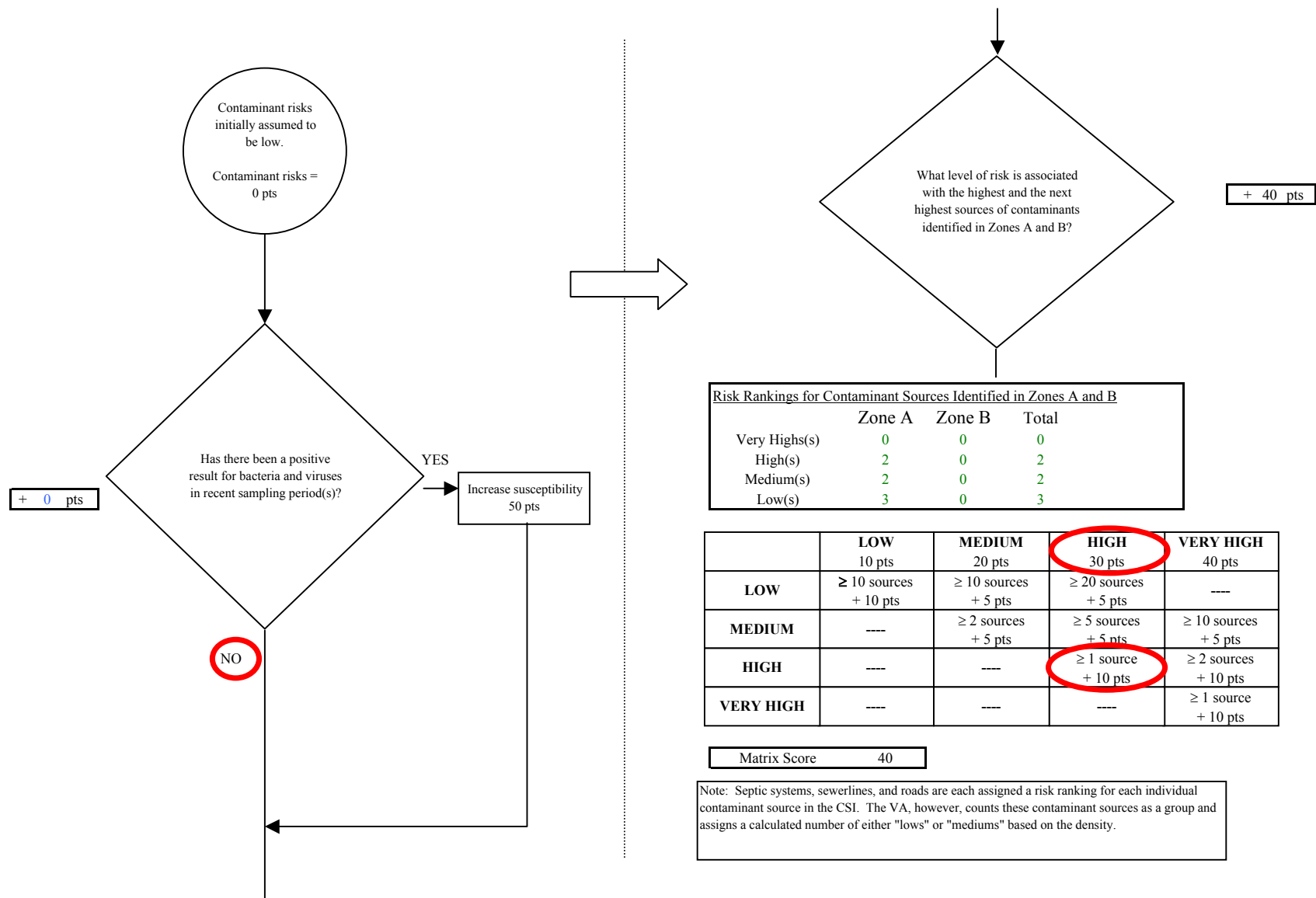


Chart 3. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Bacteria & Viruses



**Chart 3. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Bacteria & Viruses**

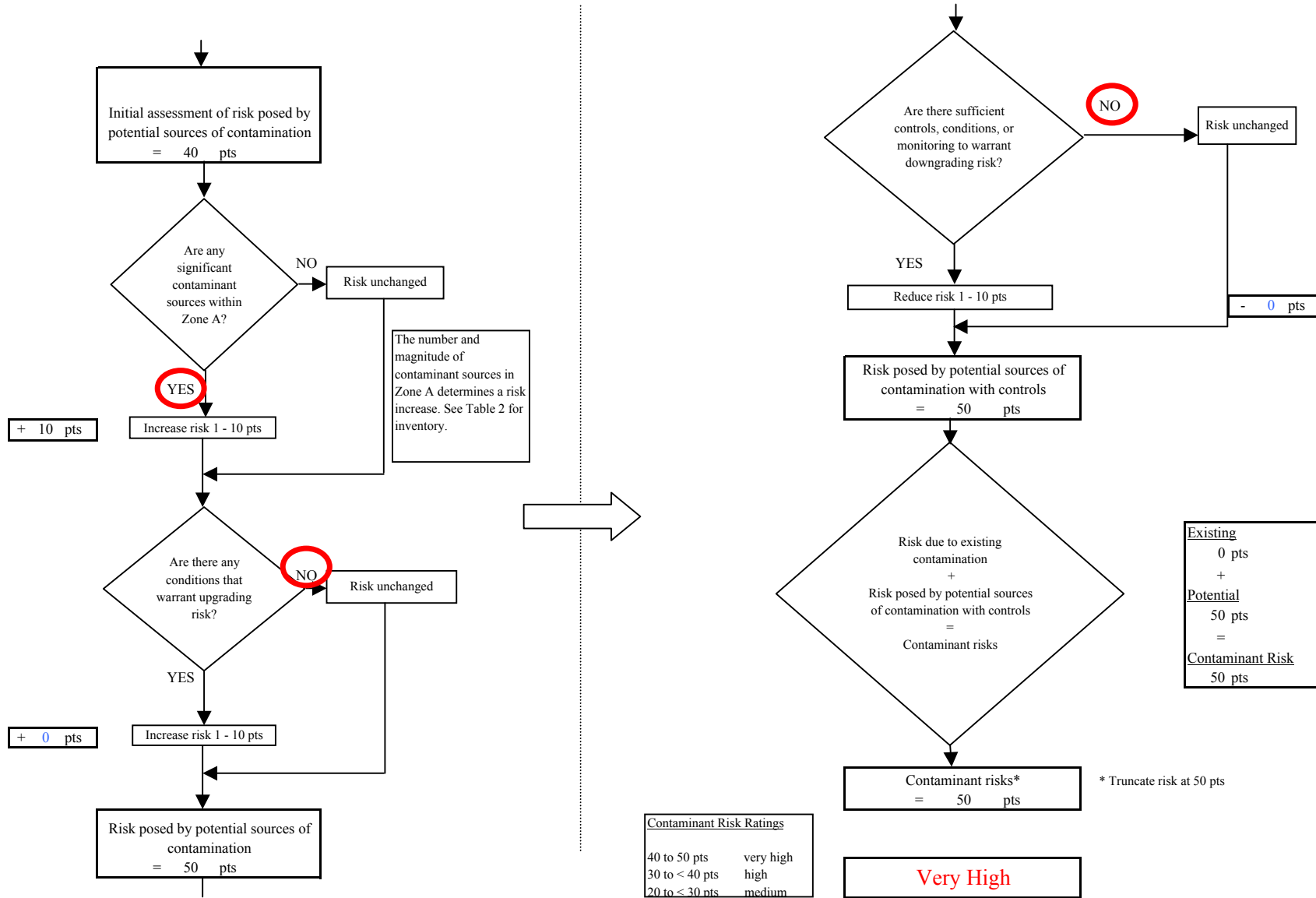
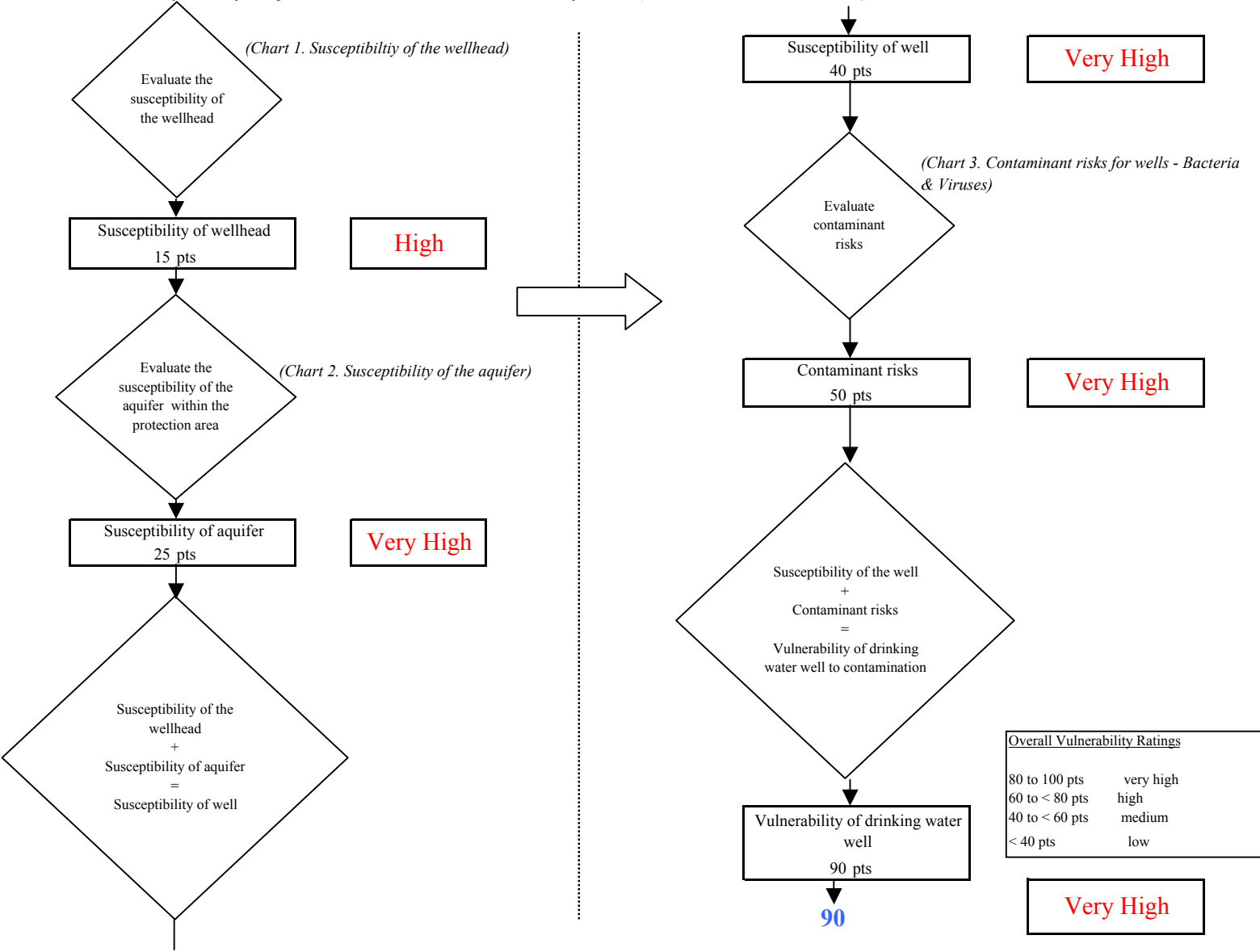
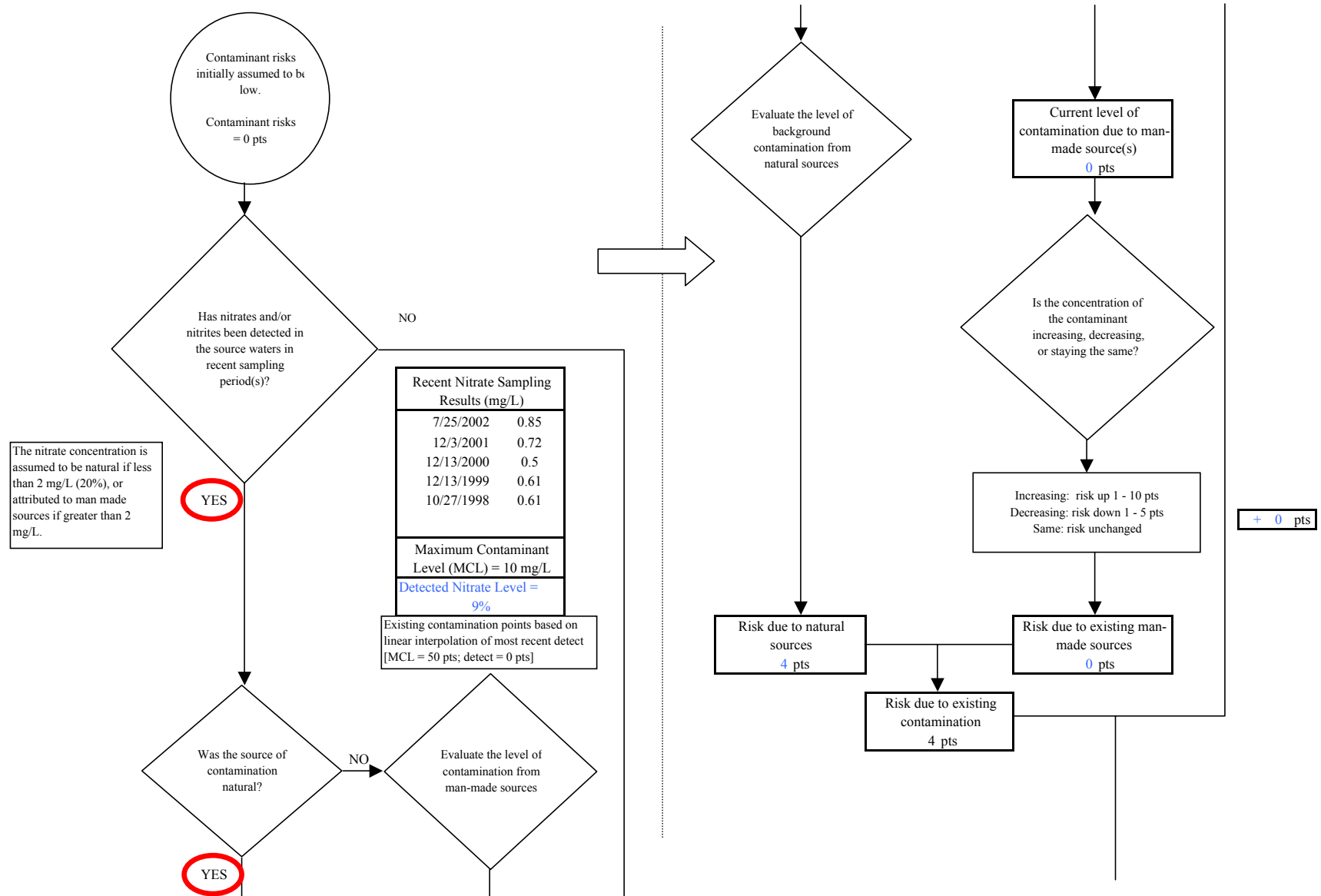


Chart 4. Vulnerability analysis for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Bacteria & Viruses

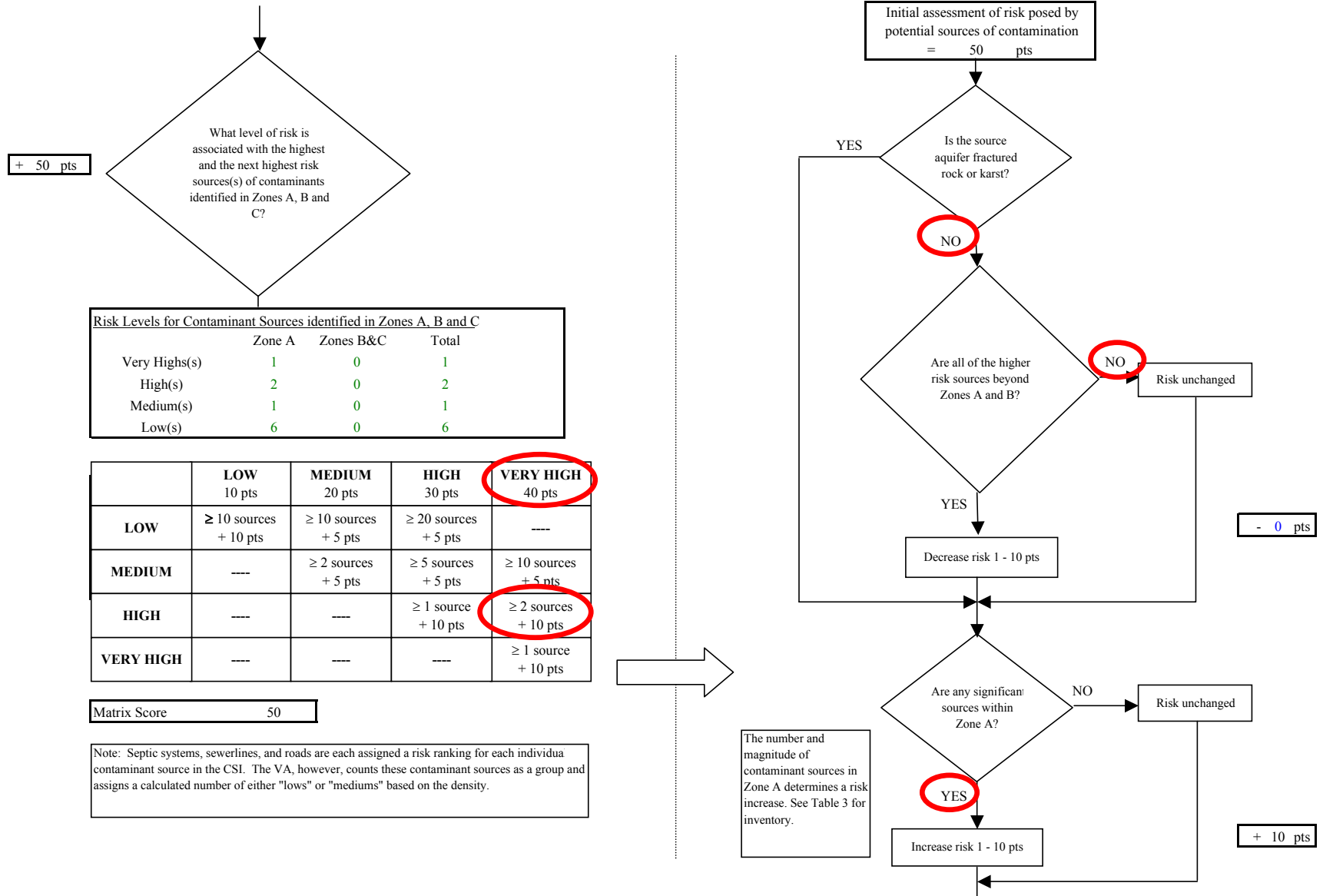




**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites**



**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites**



**Chart 5. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites**

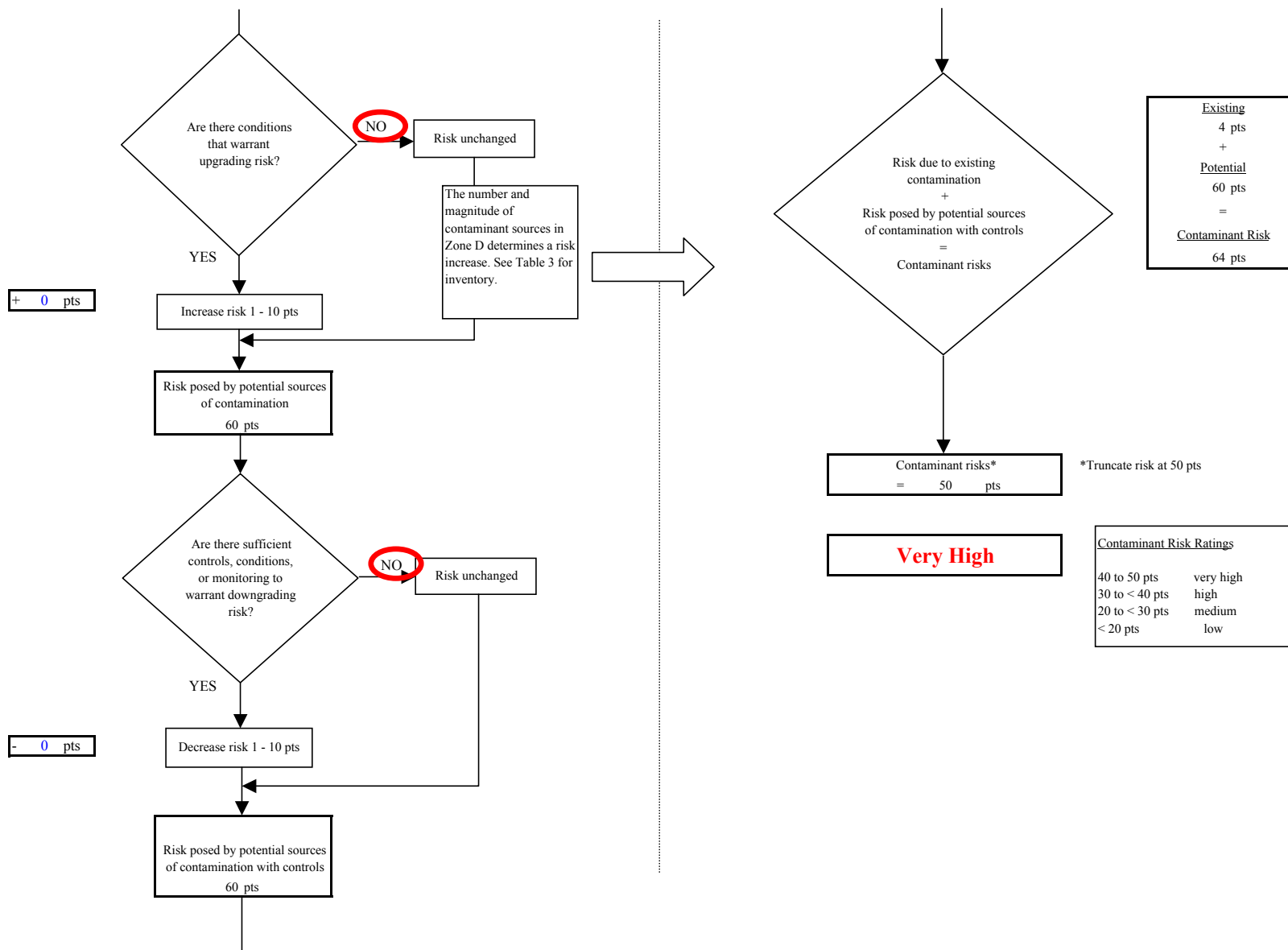
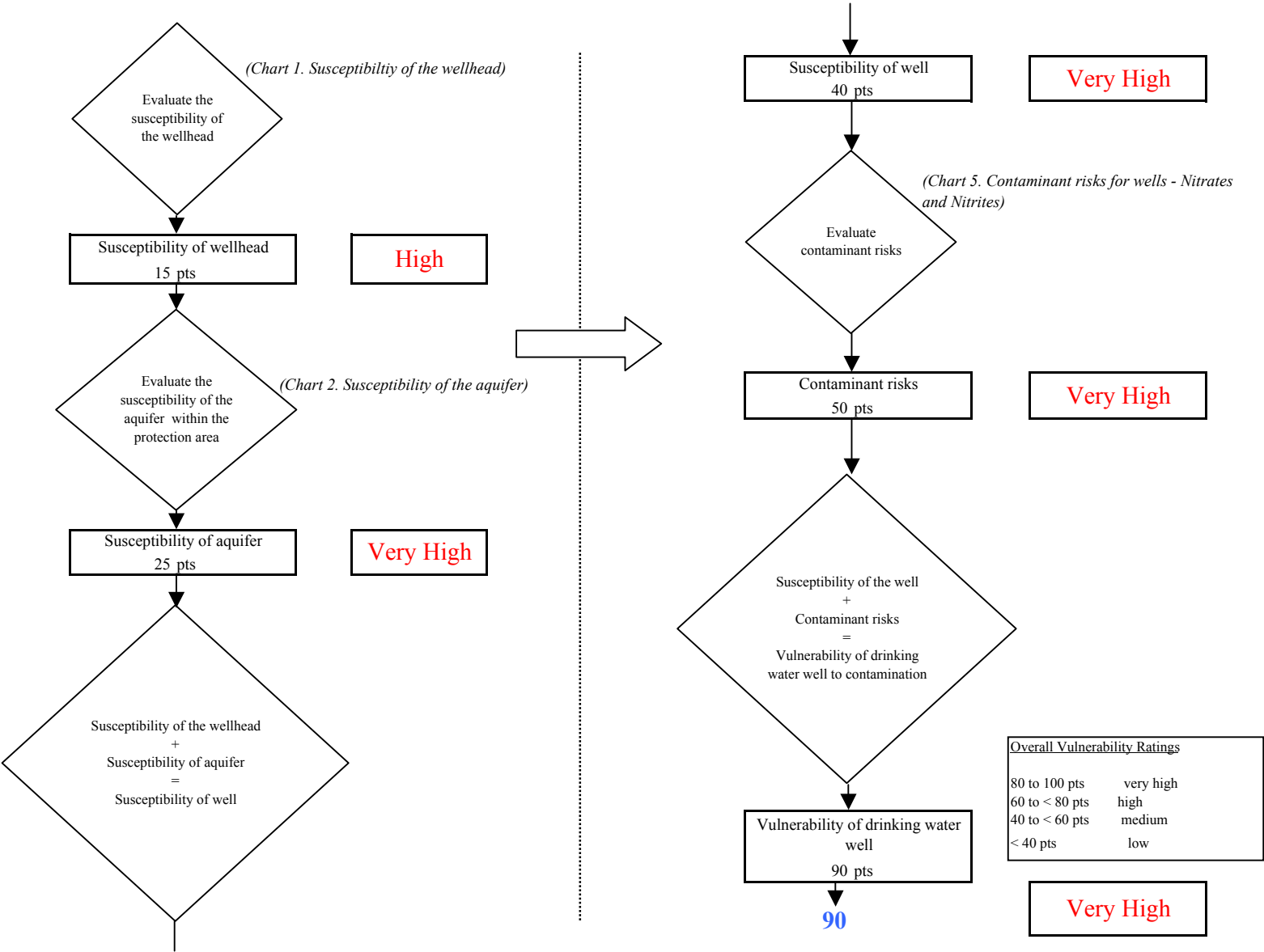
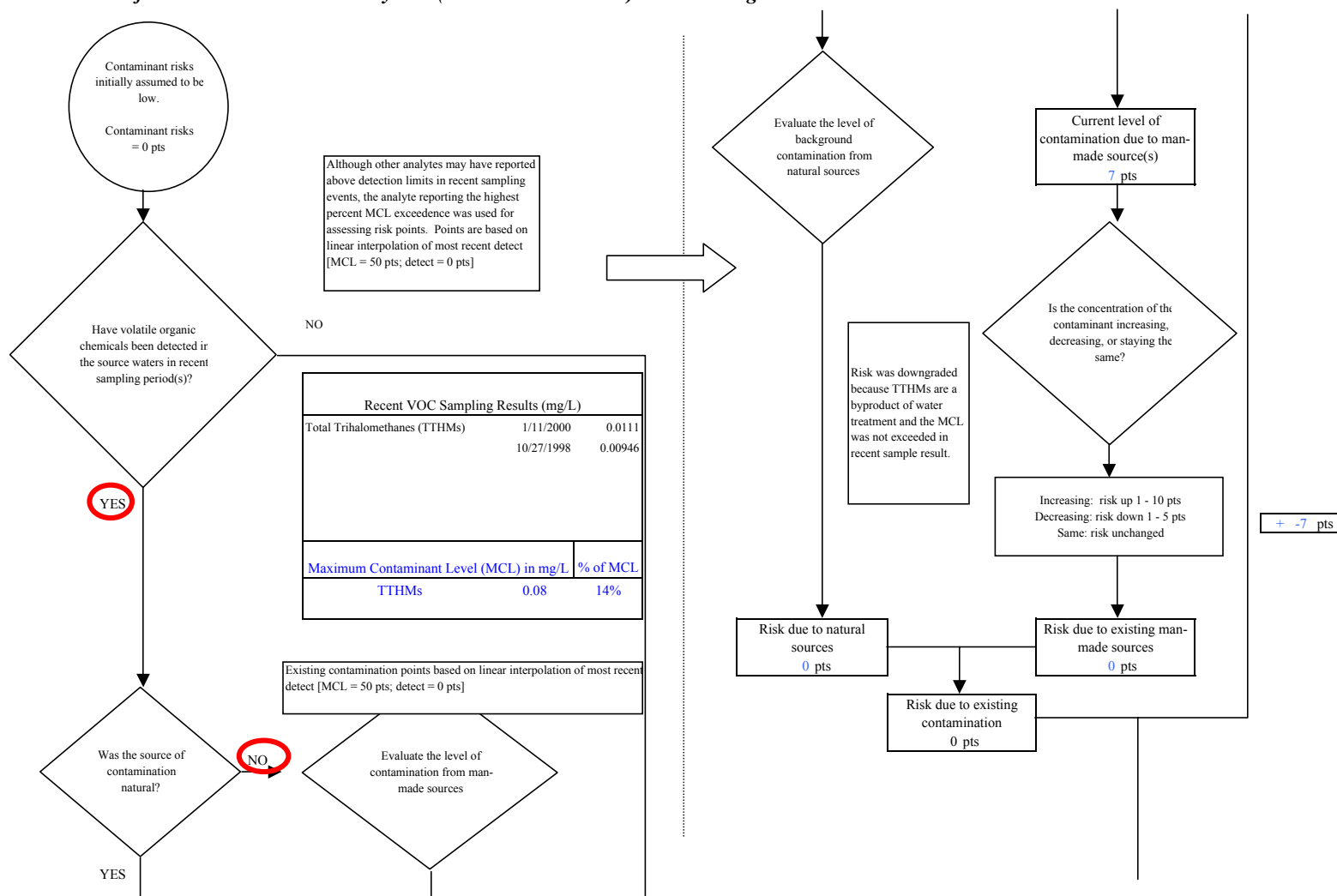


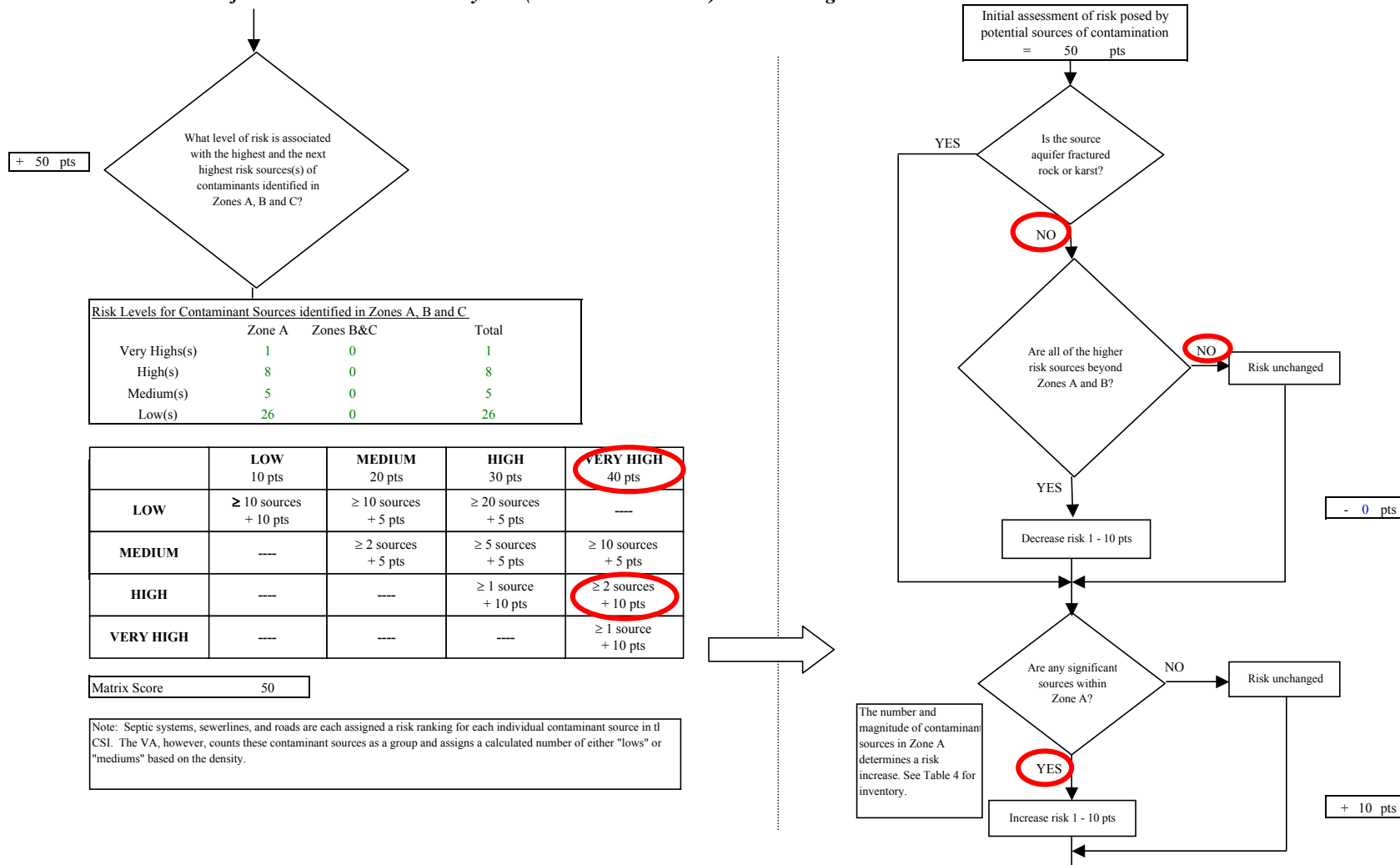
Chart 6. Vulnerability analysis for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Nitrates and Nitrites



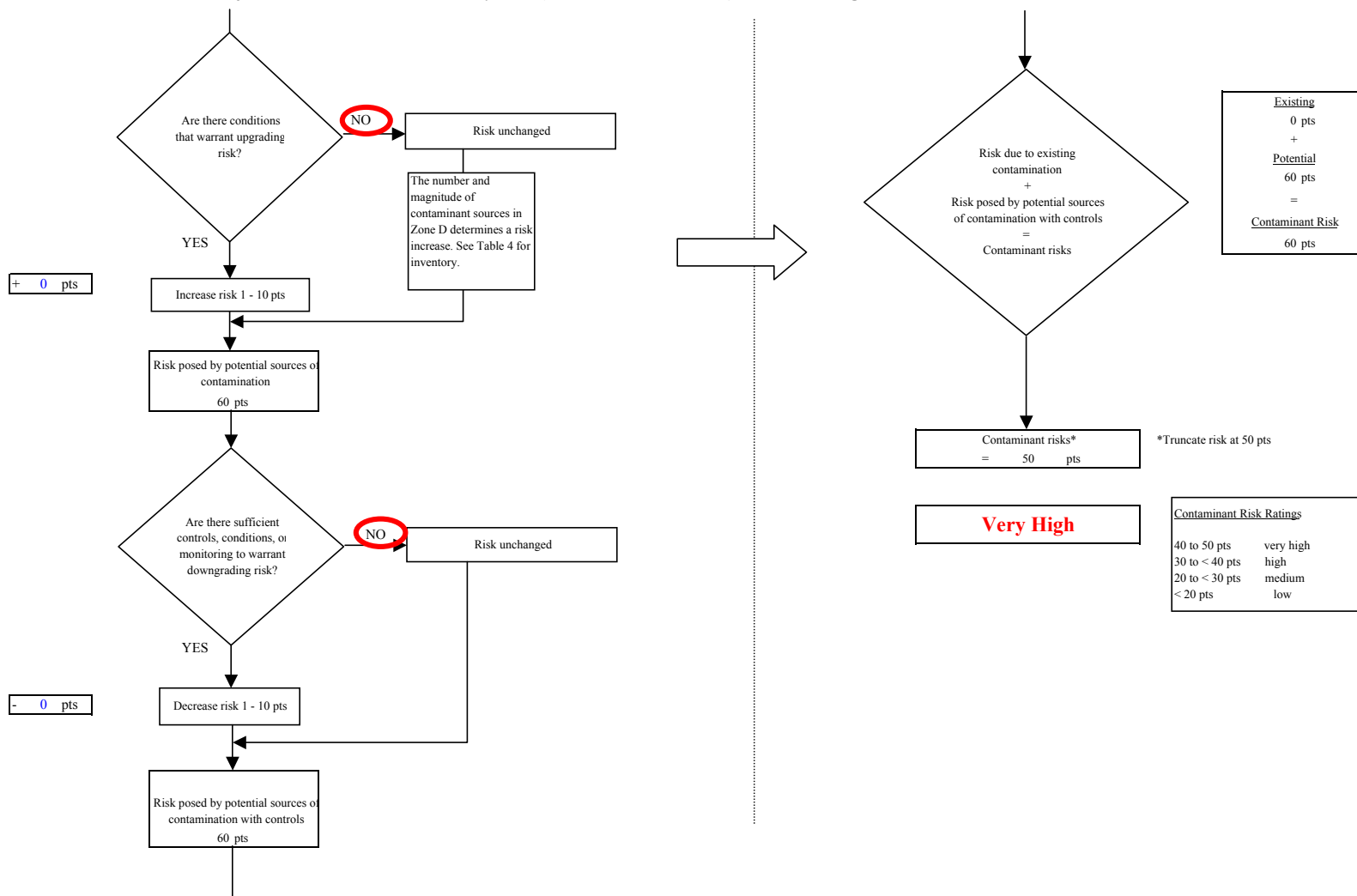
**Chart 7. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals**



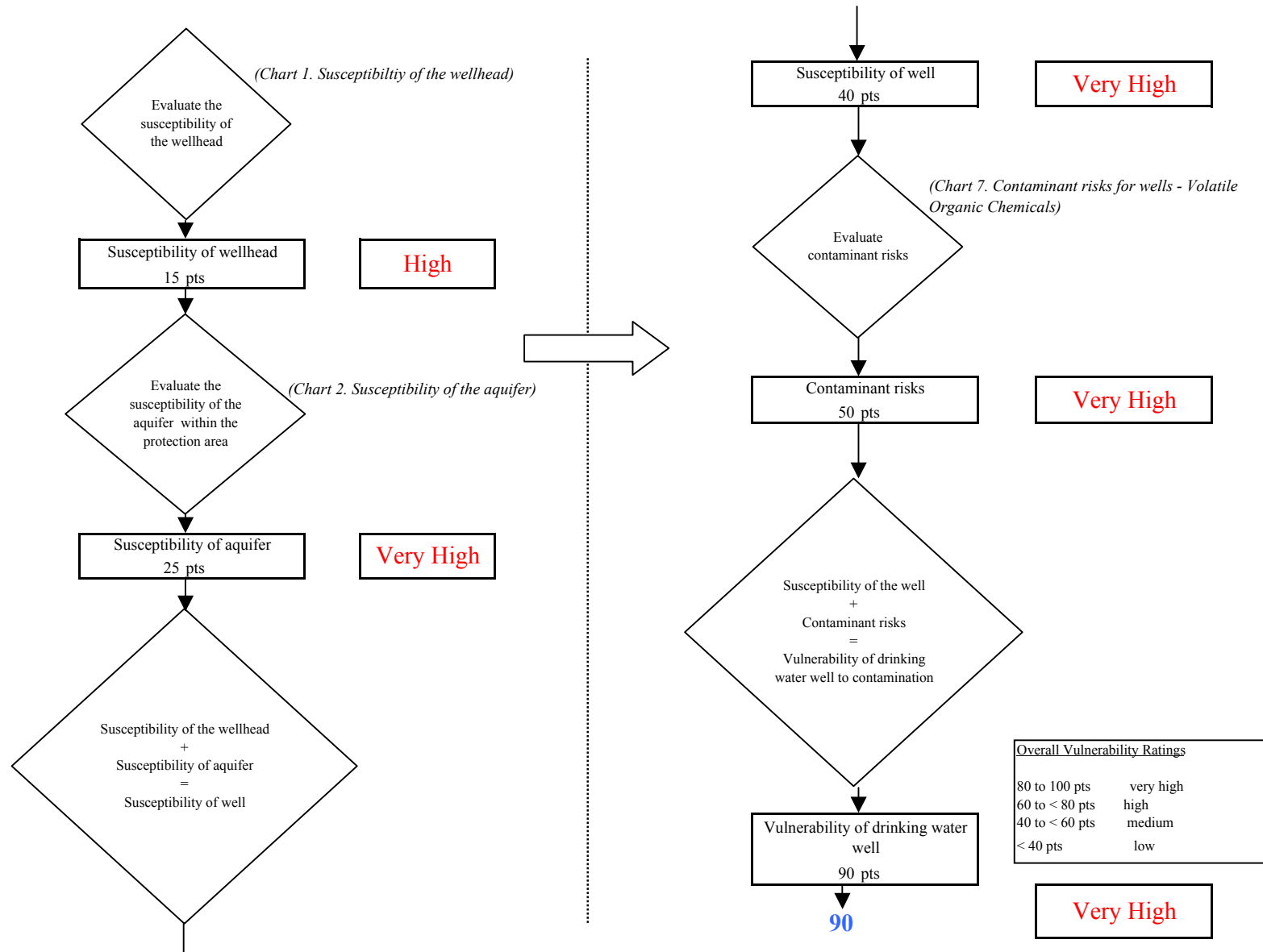
**Chart 7. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals**



**Chart 7. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals**

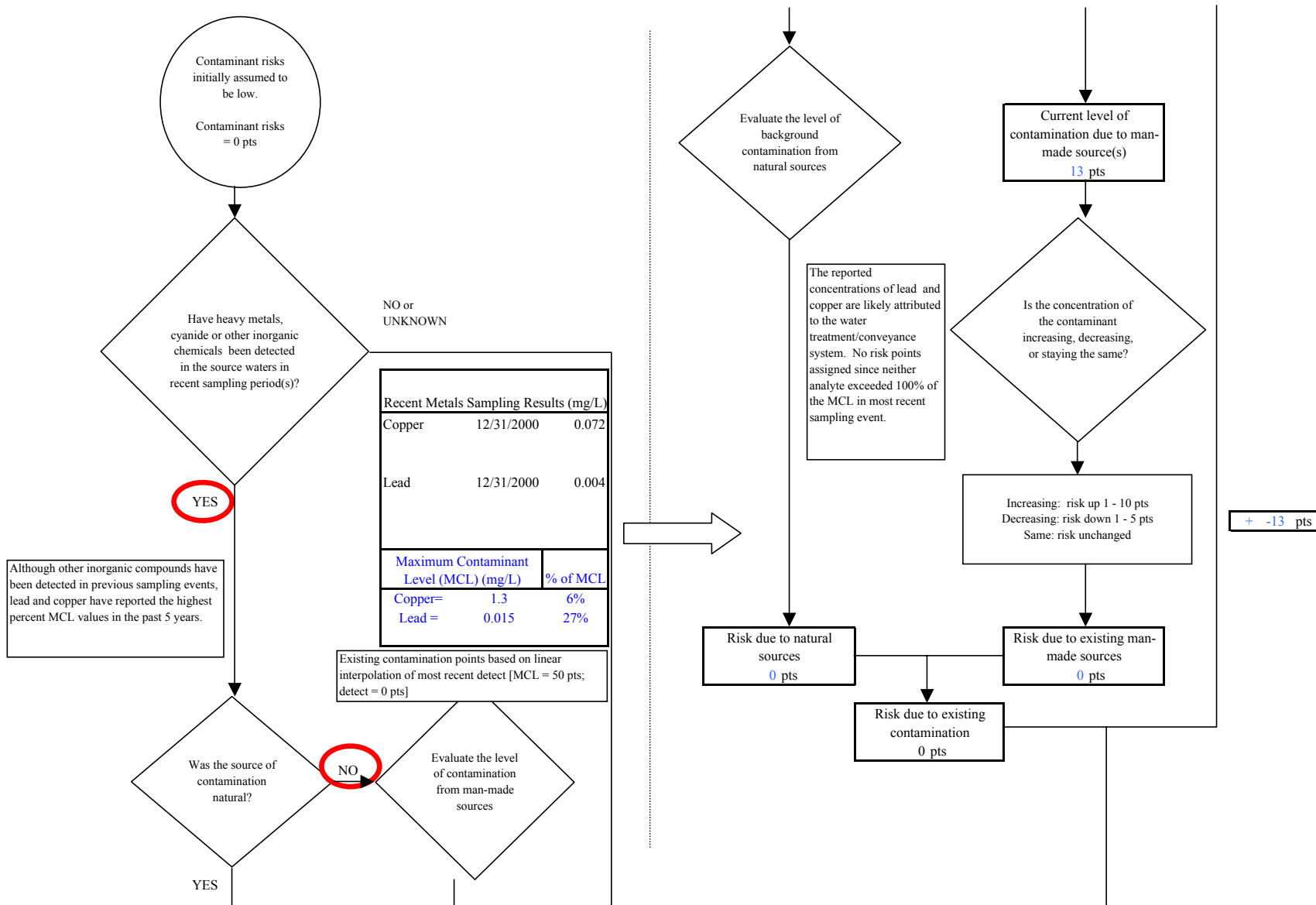


**Chart 8. Vulnerability analysis for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Volatile Organic Chemicals**

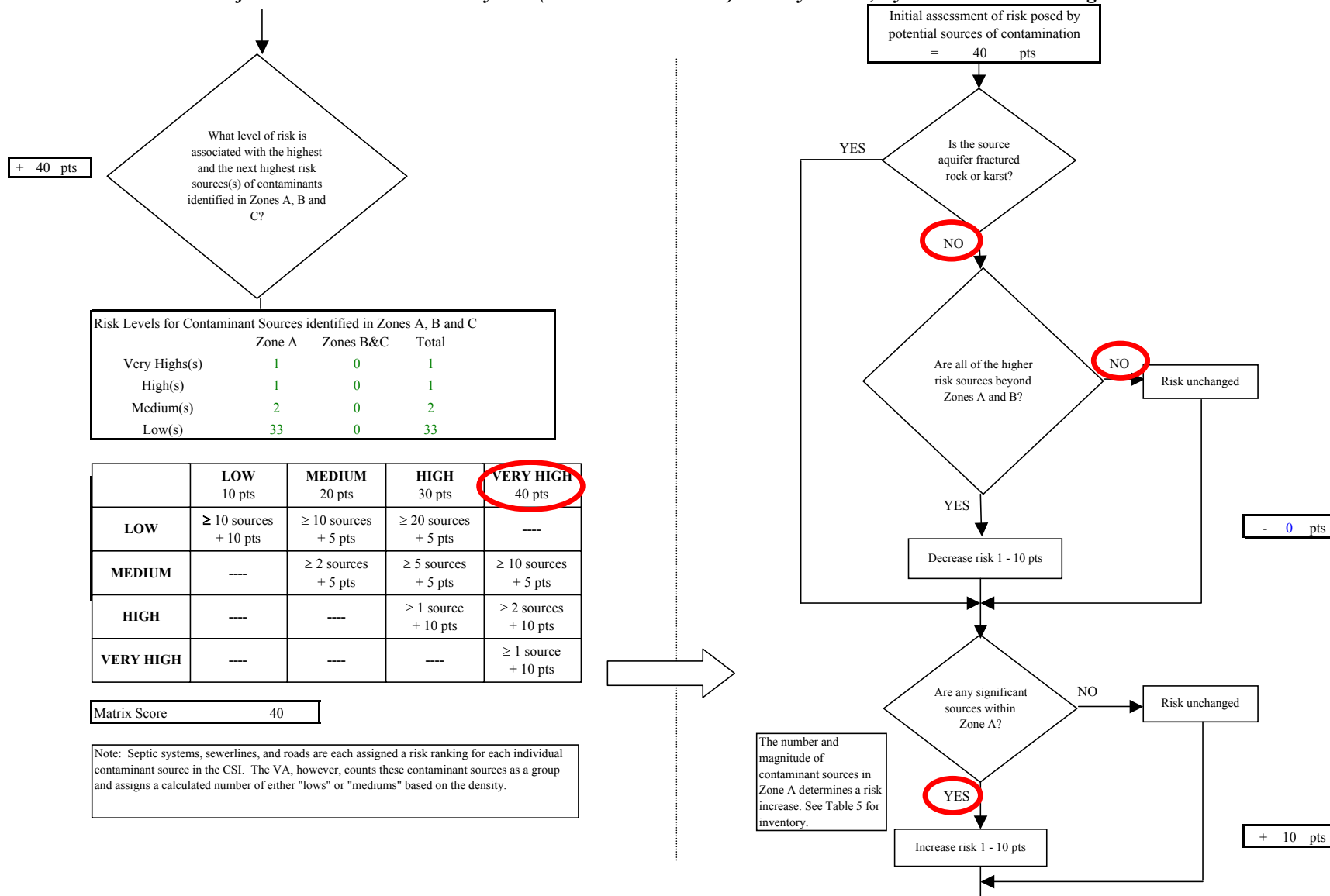




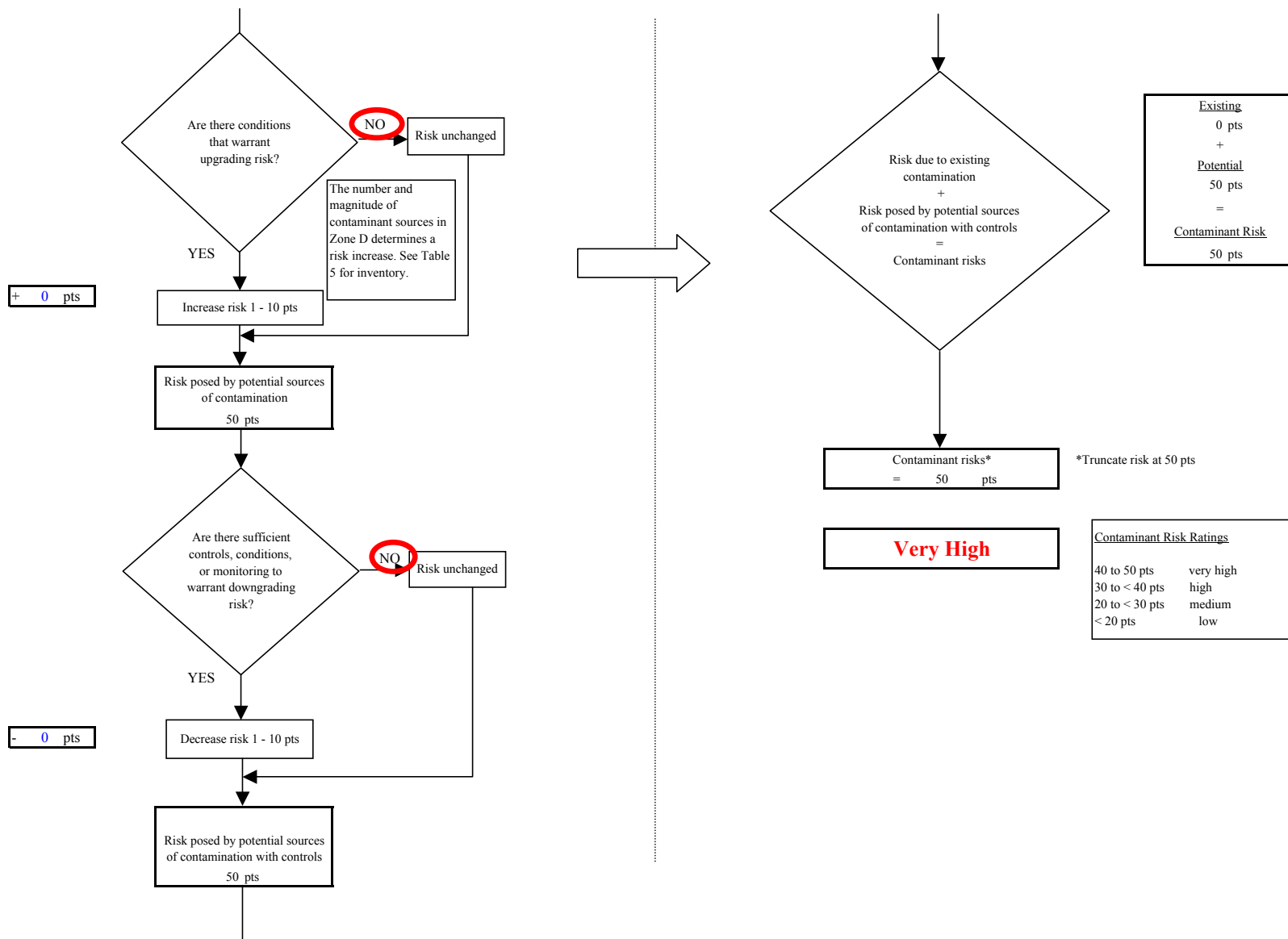
**Chart 9. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals**



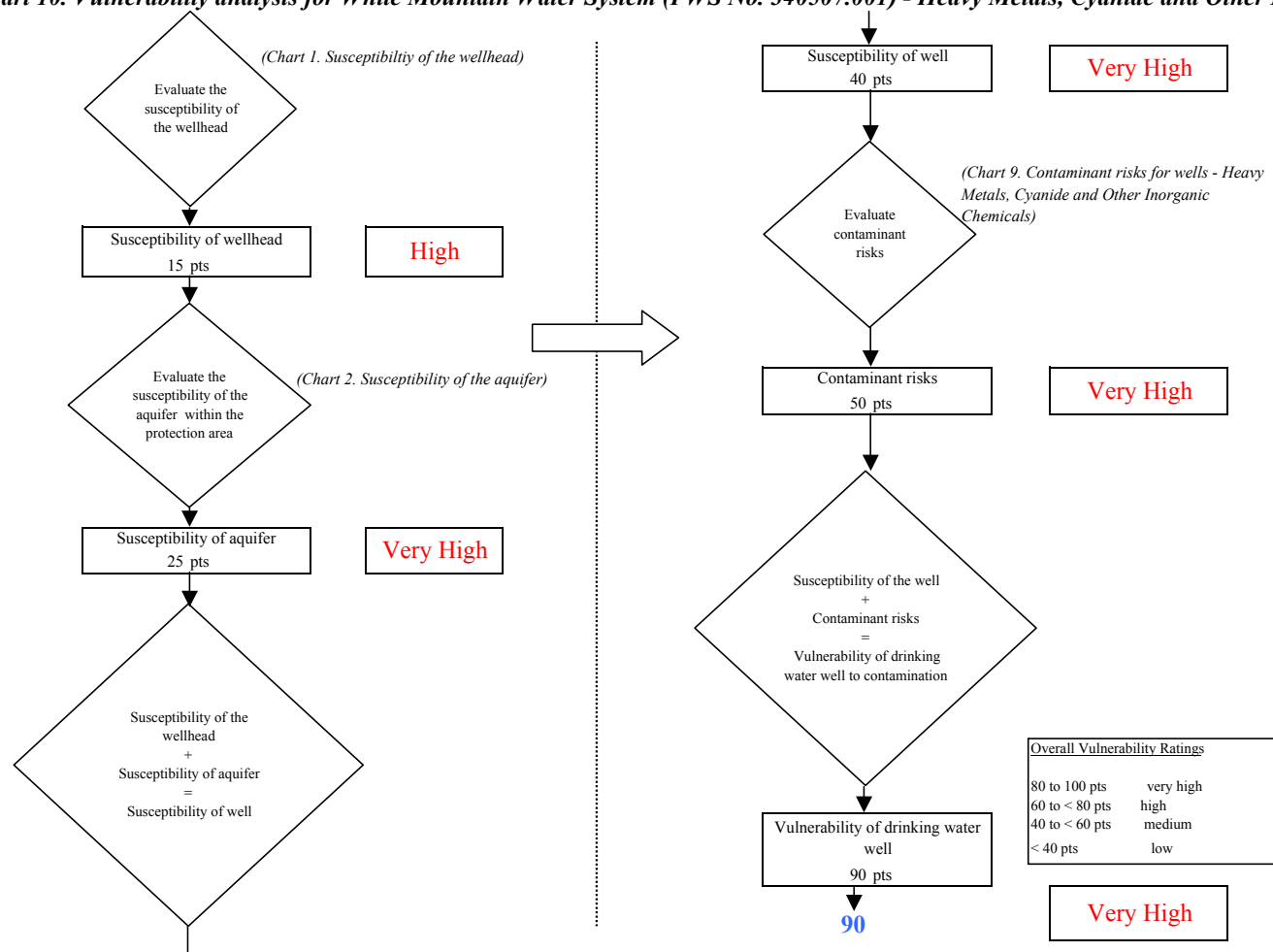
**Chart 9. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals**



**Chart 9. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals**



**Chart 10. Vulnerability analysis for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Heavy Metals, Cyanide and Other Inorganic Chemicals**



**Chart 11. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals**

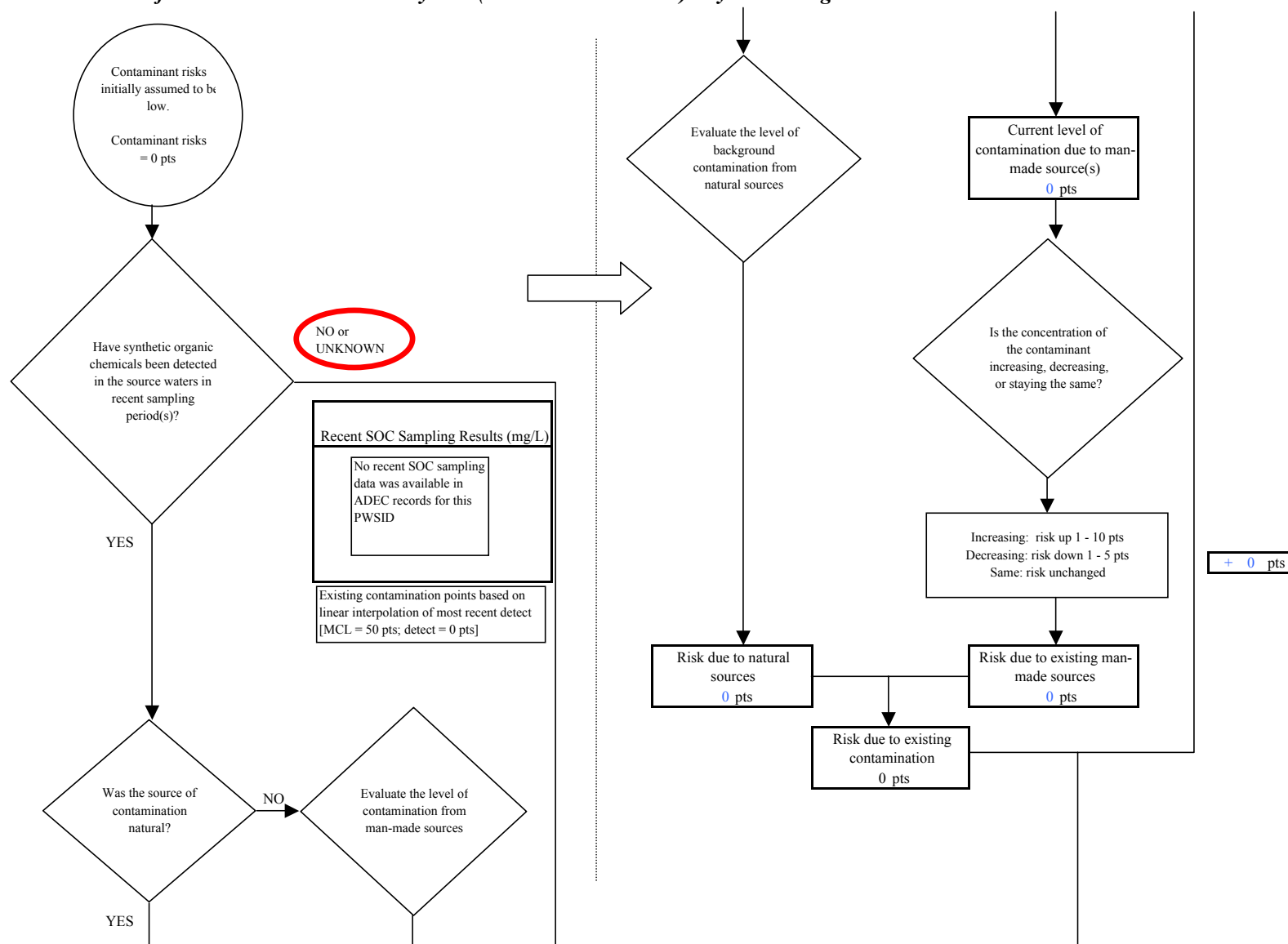
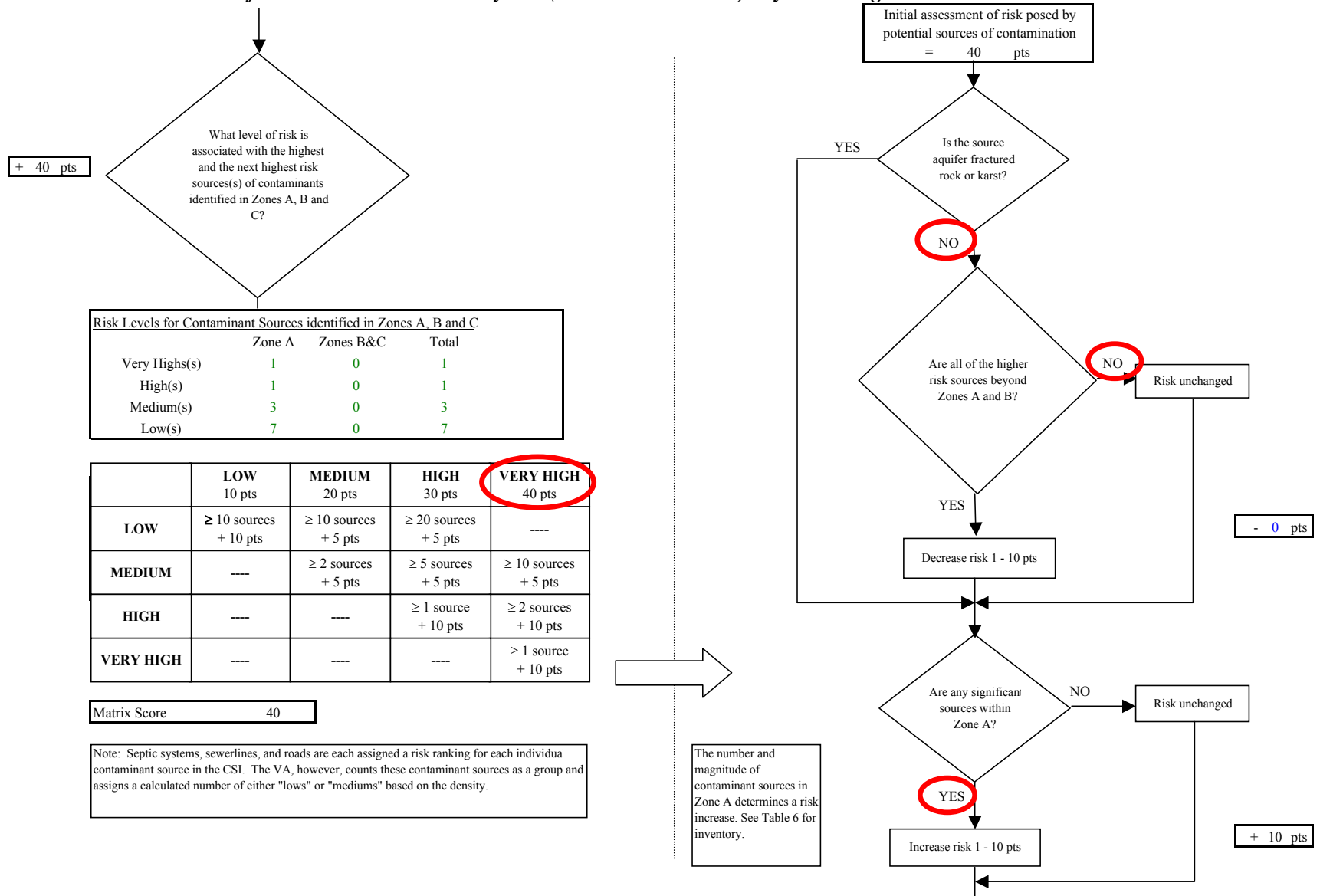
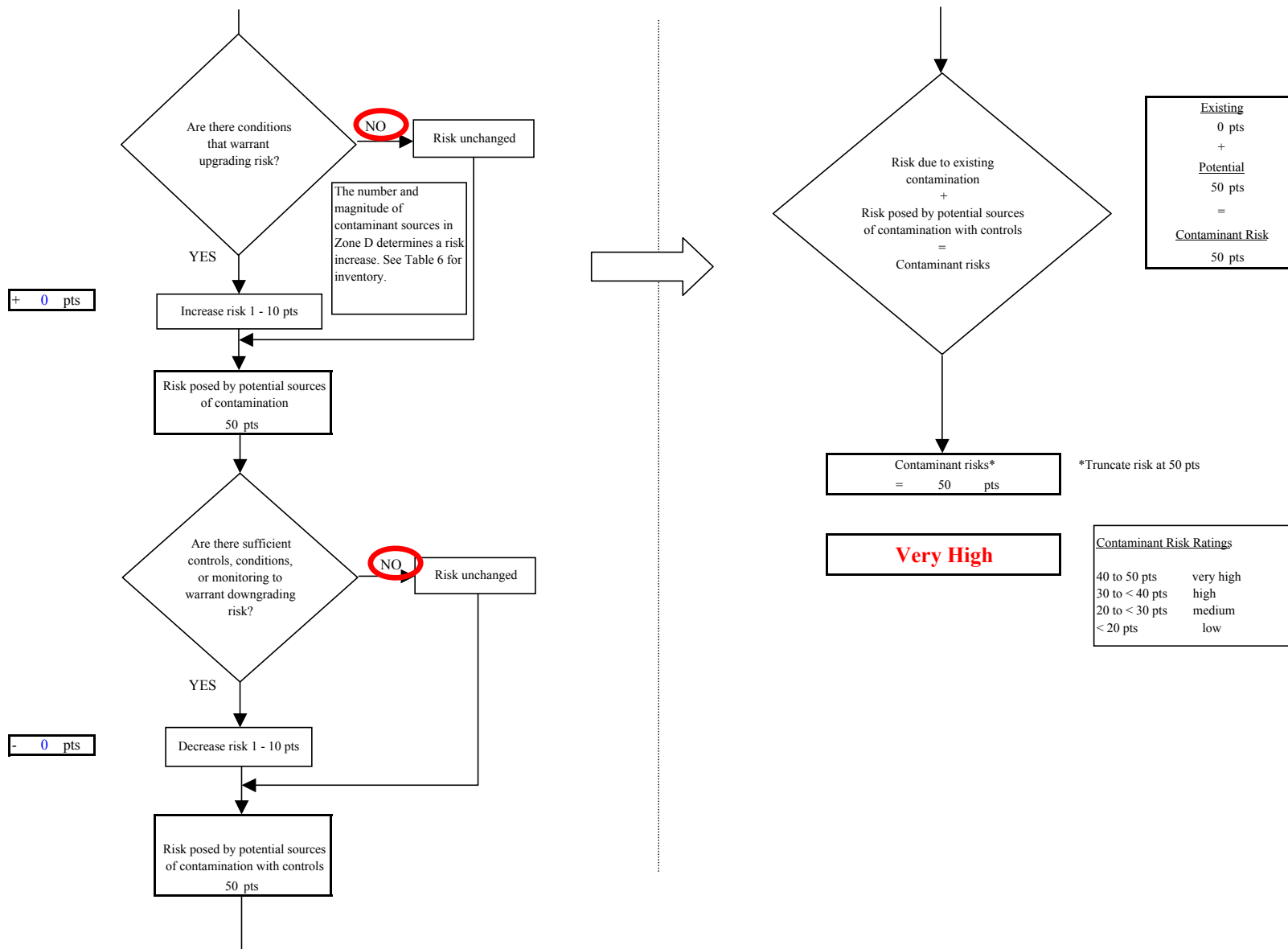


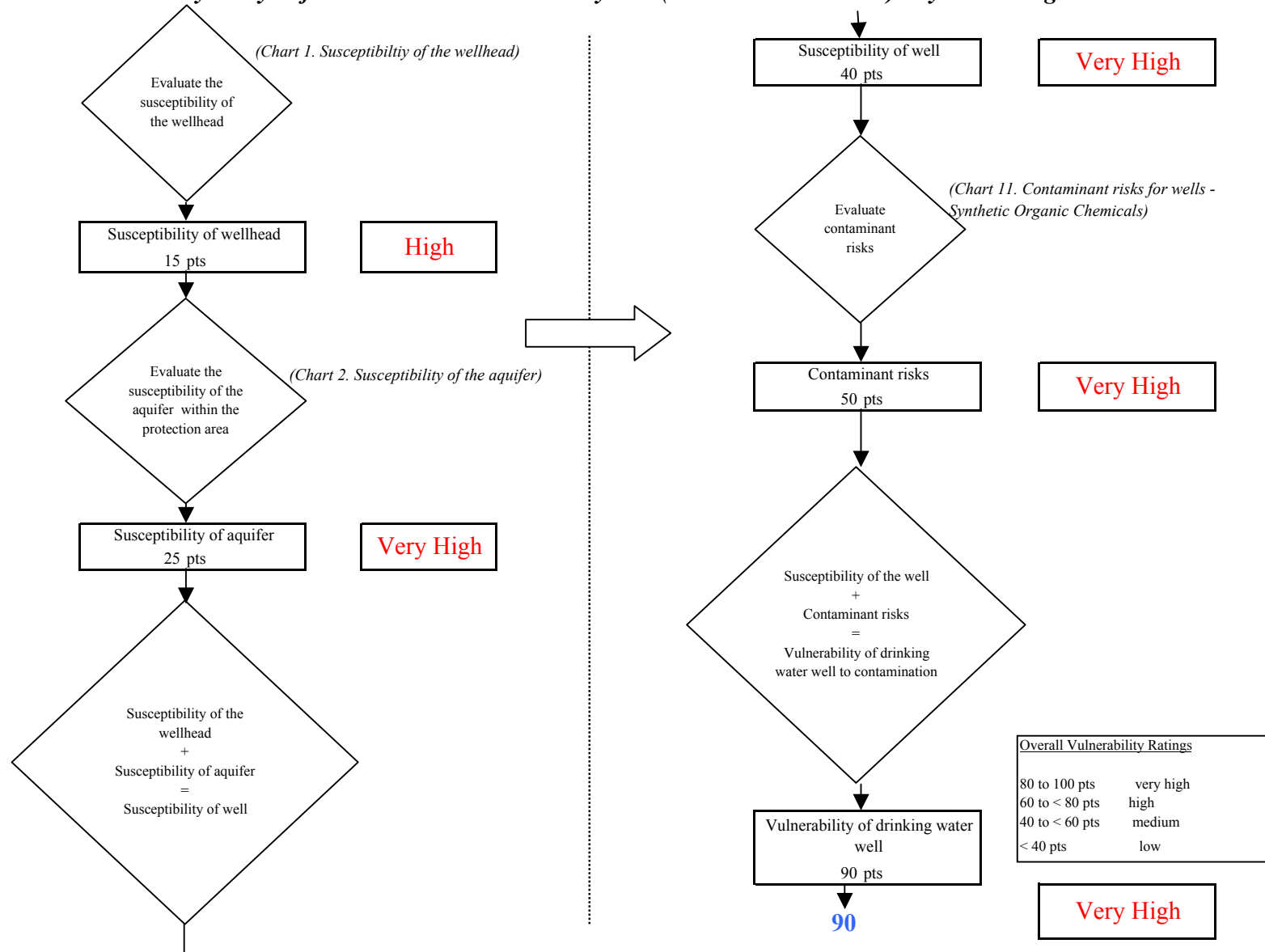
Chart 11. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals



**Chart 11. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals**

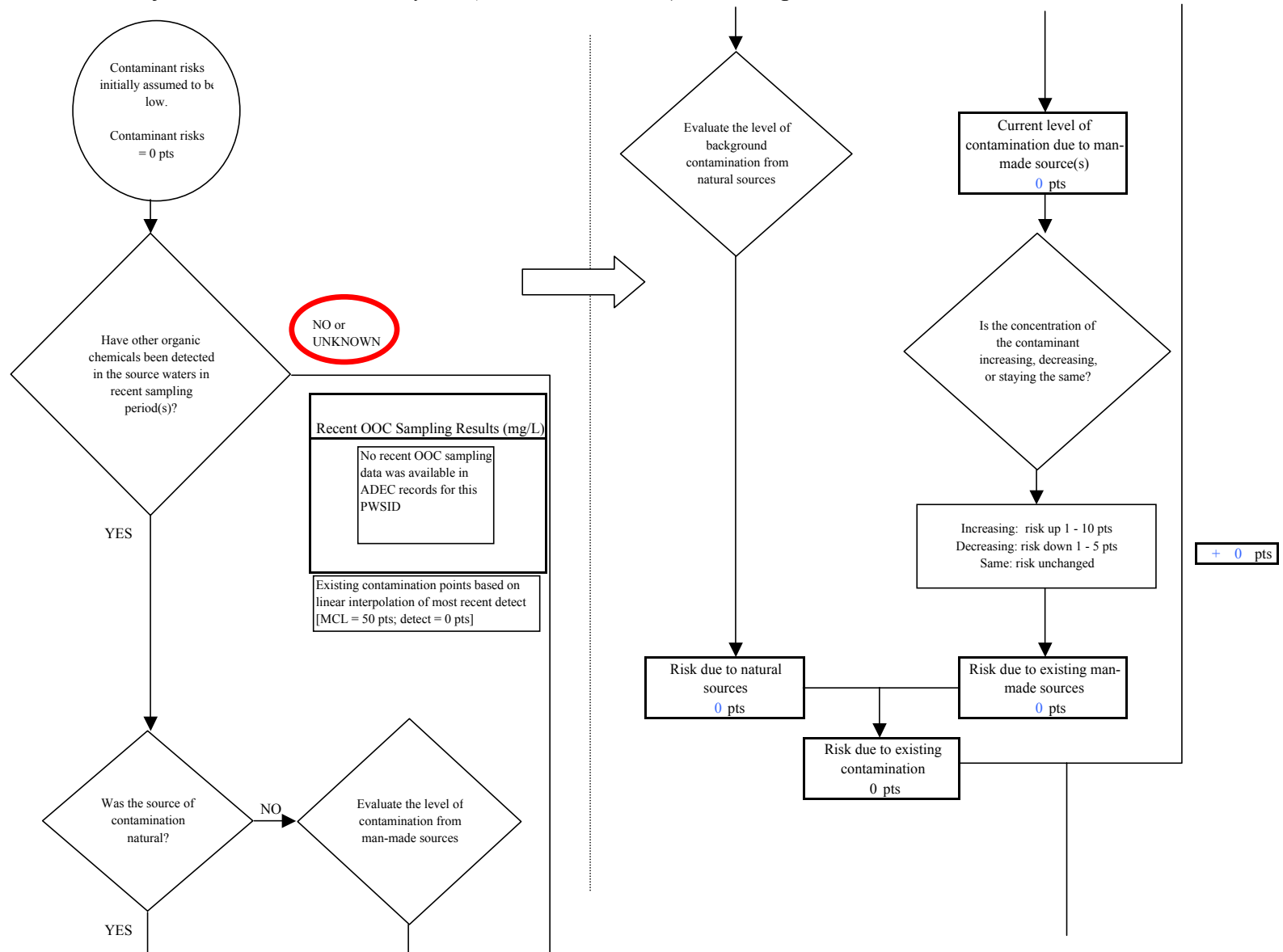


**Chart 12. Vulnerability analysis for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Synthetic Organic Chemicals**

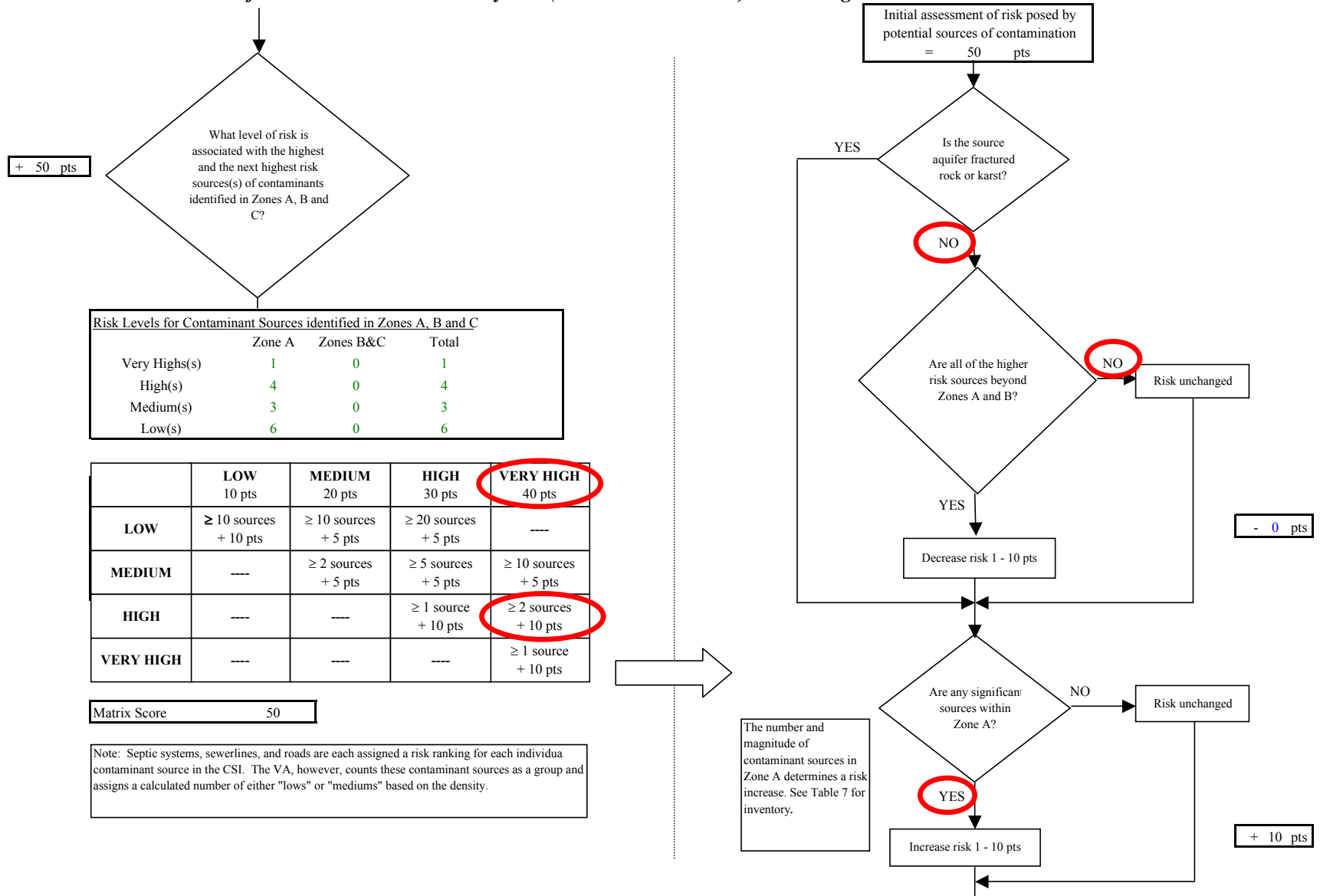




**Chart 13. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Other Organic Chemicals**



**Chart 13. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Other Organic Chemicals**



**Chart 13. Contaminant risks for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Other Organic Chemicals**

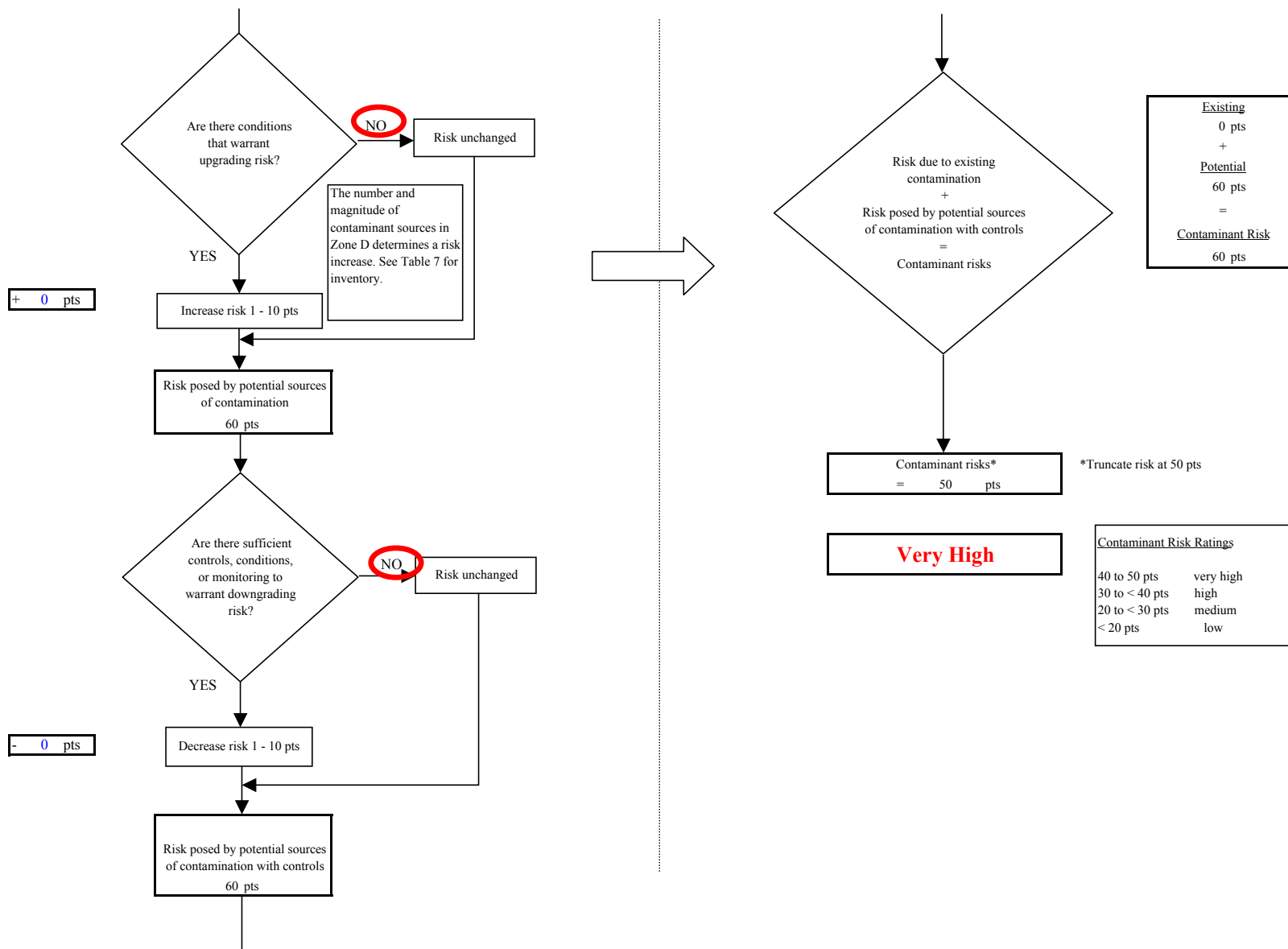


Chart 14. Vulnerability analysis for White Mountain Water System (PWS No. 340507.001) - Other Organic Chemicals

