Appendix D: There's No New Water Module 4: Yreka, CA

	UTM Coordinates	Point	Potential Pollutants	Environmental Impacts
1.	10N 530560mE 4616800mN	Water Tower		
2.	10N 528860mE 4617800mN	Reservoir		
3.	10N 530480mE 4616100mN	Agriculture		
4.	10N 530770mE 4621630mN	Waste Water Treatment		
5.	10N 529640mE 4617130mN	Gas Station		
6.	10N 530300mE 4620170mN	Motel		
7.	10N 529500mE 4620600mN	Park		
8.	10N 530160mE 4621025mN	School		
9.	10N 528440mE 4621000mN	House		
10.	10N 530150mE 4618770mN	Road		

Appendix D: There's No New Water Module 4: Dunkirk, NY

	UTM Coordinates	Point	Potential Pollutants	Environmental Impacts
1.	17N 636240mE 4705130mN	Water Filtration/Source		
2.	17N 637000mE 4705500mN	Harbor		
3.	17N 637950mE 4700700mN	Agriculture		
4.	17N 638180mE 4706000mN	Waste Water Treatment Plant		
5.	17N 637000mE 4703900mN	Gas Station		
6.	17N 638175mE 4705820mN	Motel		
7.	17N 635115mE 4705430mN	Park		
8.	17N 636430mE 4704270mN	School		
9.	17N 637550mE 4704600mN	House		
10.	17N 638400mE 4702370mN	Road		

Appendix D: There's No New Water Module 4: Estes Park, CO

	UTM Coordinates	Point	Potential Pollutants	Environmental Impacts
1.	13N 457930mE 4468940mN	Water Tank		
2.	13N 454900mE 4465800mN	Lake		
3.	None	Agriculture		
4.	13N 458000mE 4467000mN	Waste Water Treatment Plant		
5.	13N 454085mE 4468340mN	Gas Station		
6.	13N 456500mE 4469690mN	Motel		
7.	13N 457350mE 4469300mN	Park		
8.	13N 457720mE 4468678mN	School		
9.	13N 455590mE 4468830mN	House		
10.	13N 455600mE 4471000mN	Road		

Appendix D: There's No New Water Module 4: Harker's Island, NC

	UTM Coordinates	**Point**	**Potential Pollutants**	**Environmental Impacts**
1.	18N 359980mE 3839450mN	Water Filtration/Source		
2.	18N 355275mE 3842100mN	Harbor		
3.	None	Agriculture		
4.	18N 357400mE 3840600mN	Waste Water Treatment Plant		
5.	18N 355280mE 3841590mN	Gas Station		
6.	18N 358480mE 3840300mN	Motel		
7.	18N 357950mE 3840260mN	Park		
8.	18N 357880mE 3840200mN	School		
9.	18N 355400mE 3841340mN	House		
10.	18N 355470mE 3842520mN	Road		

Appendix D: There's No New Water Module 4: Yreka, CA

	UTM Coordinates	Point	Potential Pollutants	Environmental Impacts
1.	10N 530560mE 4616800mN	Water Tower	Sources of water must meet minimum standards set by the government. Fresh water is available as either groundwater or surface water.	If nearby human activities have polluted the water sources, the quantity of freshwater available for human uses and for the natural ecosystem decreases.
2.	10N 528860mE 4617800mN	Reservoir	Organic pollution, nitrate contamination, metals, gases, waterborne disease and agro-chemicals	Pollutants can damage the aquatic ecosystem and affects aquatic life; sediment accumulation due to erosion limits the water storage capacity of the reservoir; solids from erosion can cause loss of soil fertility and sedimentation; oxygen depletion.
3.	10N 530480mE 4616100mN	Agriculture	Animal waste, fertilizers, pesticides and motor waste	An excess of nutrients can cause a rapid increase in algal growth, thus reducing the oxygen levels. These hypoxic zones are devoid of live because there is not enough oxygen for anything to survive.
4.	10N 530770mE 4621630mN	Waste Water Treatment	Chlorine, nitrogen, phosphorus, non biological chemicals, oxygen, heavy metals	Wastewater needs to be treated because it may contain harmful pathogens, toxins, and organic matter that can damage human health and the health of the local watershed.
5.	10N 529640mE 4617130mN	Gas Station	Oil and grease, radiator fluids, antifreeze, cleaning chemicals and brake pad dust	These pollutants can be released into surface waters and impact the aquatic ecosystems and human health. The results can be the death of aquatic plants and animals, the disruption of reproduction cycles, and a higher susceptibility to diseases.
6.	10N 530300mE 4620170mN	Motel	Trichloroethane & chloroflorocarbons, bio solids, Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC)	Toxic to humans, fish, and other aquatic life.
7.	10N 529500mE 4620600mN	Park	Insecticides, pesticides, weed killers and fertilizers	These chemicals can enter water sources and consequently damage human and aquatic populations. The toxins could kill or harm marine life and cause subsequent mutations in offspring.
8.	10N 530160mE 4621025mN	School	Heavy metals, clay dust, solvents, ammonia, cleaners, diesel exhaust, and fungal spores	Heavy metals can build up in the environment and lead to biomagnifications, whereby a hazardous substance persists in the food chain and becomes more concentrated in the process.
9.	10N 528440mE 4621000mN	House	Detergents, furniture polish, disinfectants, deodorizes, paints, stain removes, oil, cosmetics	Some of these pollutants can contribute to waterborne illnesses and can injure and kill aquatic life.
10.	10N 530150mE 4618770mN	Road	Human waste, oil spills, smog, and heavy metals	Oil spills and human waste can seep into groundwater and other water sources. Unhealthy for humans, these pollutants also kill fish and marine life by inhibiting their natural defenses. Smog, along with an increase in carbon dioxide levels, affects the ecosystem in a number of ways, including decreased pH in water sources, which stresses aquatic life.

Appendix D: There's No New Water Module 4: Dunkirk, NY

	UTM Coordinates	Point	Potential Pollutants	Environmental Impacts
1.	17N 636240mE 4705130mN	Water Filtration/Source	Sources of water must meet minimum standards set by the government. Fresh water is available as either groundwater or surface water.	If nearby human activities have polluted the water sources, the quantity of freshwater available for human uses and for the natural ecosystem decreases.
2.	17N 637000mE 4705500mN	Harbor	Organic pollution, nitrate contamination, metals, gases, waterborne disease and agro-chemicals	Pollutants can damage the aquatic ecosystem and affects aquatic life; sediment accumulation due to erosion limits the water storage capacity of the reservoir; solids from erosion can cause loss of soil fertility and sedimentation; oxygen depletion.
3.	17N 637950mE 4700700mN	Agriculture	Animal waste, fertilizers, pesticides and motor waste	An excess of nutrients can cause a rapid increase in algal growth, thus reducing the oxygen levels. These hypoxic zones are devoid of live because there is not enough oxygen for anything to survive.
4.	17N 638180mE 4706000mN	Waste Water Treatment Plant	Chlorine, nitrogen, phosphorus, non biological chemicals, oxygen, heavy metals	Wastewater needs to be treated because it may contain harmful pathogens, toxins, and organic matter that can damage human health and the health of the local watershed.
5.	17N 637000mE 4703900mN	Gas Station	Oil and grease, radiator fluids, antifreeze, cleaning chemicals and brake pad dust	These pollutants can be released into surface waters and impact the aquatic ecosystems and human health. The results can be the death of aquatic plants and animals, the disruption of reproduction cycles, and a higher susceptibility to diseases.
6.	17N 638175mE 4705820mN	Motel	Trichloroethane & chloroflorocarbons, bio solids, Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC)	Toxic to humans, fish, and other aquatic life.
7.	17N 635115mE 4705430mN	Park	Insecticides, pesticides, weed killers and fertilizers	These chemicals can enter water sources and consequently damage human and aquatic populations. The toxins could kill or harm marine life and cause subsequent mutations in offspring.
8.	17N 636430mE 4704270mN	School	Heavy metals, clay dust, solvents, ammonia, cleaners, diesel exhaust, and fungal spores	Heavy metals can build up in the environment and lead to biomagnifications, whereby a hazardous substance persists in the food chain and becomes more concentrated in the process.
9.	17N 637550mE 4704600mN	House	Detergents, furniture polish, disinfectants, deodorizes, paints, stain removes, oil, cosmetics	Some of these pollutants can contribute to waterborne illnesses and can injure and kill aquatic life.
10.	17N 638400mE 4702370mN	Road	Human waste, oil spills, smog, and heavy metals	Oil spills and human waste can seep into groundwater and other water sources. Unhealthy for humans, these pollutants also kill fish and marine life by inhibiting their natural defenses. Smog, along with an increase in carbon dioxide levels, affects the ecosystem in a number of ways, including decreased pH in water sources, which stresses aquatic life.

Appendix D: There's No New Water Module 4: Estes Park, CO

	UTM Coordinates	Point	Potential Pollutants	Environmental Impacts
1.	13N 457930mE 4468940mN	Water Tank	Sources of water must meet minimum standards set by the government. Fresh water is available as either groundwater or surface water.	If nearby human activities have polluted the water sources, the quantity of freshwater available for human uses and for the natural ecosystem decreases.
2.	13N 454900mE 4465800mN	Lake	Organic pollution, nitrate contamination, metals, gases, waterborne disease and agro-chemicals	Pollutants can damage the aquatic ecosystem and affects aquatic life; sediment accumulation due to erosion limits the water storage capacity of the reservoir; solids from erosion can cause loss of soil fertility and sedimentation; oxygen depletion.
3.	None	Agriculture	Animal waste, fertilizers, pesticides and motor waste	An excess of nutrients can cause a rapid increase in algal growth,thus reducing the oxygen levels. These hypoxic zones are devoid of live because there is not enough oxygen for anything to survive.
4.	13N 458000mE 4467000mN	Waste Water Treatment Plant	Chlorine, nitrogen, phosphorus, non biological chemicals, oxygen, heavy metals	Wastewater needs to be treated because it may contain harmful pathogens, toxins, and organic matter that can damage human health and the health of the local watershed.
5.	13N 454085mE 4468340mN	Gas Station	Oil and grease, radiator fluids, antifreeze, cleaning chemicals and brake pad dust	These pollutants can be released into surface waters and impact the aquatic ecosystems and human health. The results can be the death of aquatic plants and animals, the disruption of reproduction cycles, and a higher susceptibility to diseases.
6.	13N 456500mE 4469690mN	Motel	Trichloroethane & chloroflorocarbons, bio solids, Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC)	Toxic to humans, fish, and other aquatic life.
7.	13N 457350mE 4469300mN	Park	Insecticides, pesticides, weed killers and fertilizers	These chemicals can enter water sources and consequently damage human and aquatic populations. The toxins could kill or harm marine life and cause subsequent mutations in offspring.
8.	13N 457720mE 4468678mN	School	Heavy metals, clay dust, solvents, ammonia, cleaners, diesel exhaust, and fungal spores	Heavy metals can build up in the environment and lead to biomagnifications, whereby a hazardous substance persists in the food chain and becomes more concentrated in the process.
9.	13N 455590mE 4468830mN	House	Detergents, furniture polish, disinfectants, deodorizes, paints, stain removes, oil, cosmetics	Some of these pollutants can contribute to waterborne illnesses and can injure and kill aquatic life.
10.	13N 455600mE 4471000mN	Road	Human waste, oil spills, smog, and heavy metals	Oil spills and human waste can seep into groundwater and other water sources. Unhealthy for humans, these pollutants also kill fish and marine life by inhibiting their natural defenses. Smog, along with an increase in carbon dioxide levels, affects the ecosystem in a number of ways, including decreased pH in water sources, which stresses aquatic life.

Appendix D: There's No New Water Module 4: Harker's Island, NC

	UTM Coordinates	Point	Potential Pollutants	Environmental Impacts
1.	18N 359980mE 3839450mN	Water Filtration/Source	Sources of water must meet minimum standards set by the government. Fresh water is available as either groundwater or surface water.	If nearby human activities have polluted the water sources, the quantity of freshwater available for human uses and for the natural ecosystem decreases.
2.	18N 355275mE 3842100mN	Harbor	Organic pollution, nitrate contamination, metals, gases, waterborne disease and agro-chemicals	Pollutants can damage the aquatic ecosystem and affects aquatic life; sediment accumulation due to erosion limits the water storage capacity of the reservoir; solids from erosion can cause loss of soil fertility and sedimentation; oxygen depletion.
3.	None	Agriculture	Animal waste, fertilizers, pesticides and motor waste	An excess of nutrients can cause a rapid increase in algal growth,thus reducing the oxygen levels. These hypoxic zones are devoid of live because there is not enough oxygen for anything to survive.
4.	18N 357400mE 3840600mN	Waste Water Treatment Plant	Chlorine, nitrogen, phosphorus, non biological chemicals, oxygen, heavy metals	Wastewater needs to be treated because it may contain harmful pathogens, toxins, and organic matter that can damage human health and the health of the local watershed.
5.	18N 355280mE 3841590mN	Gas Station	Oil and grease, radiator fluids, antifreeze, cleaning chemicals and brake pad dust	These pollutants can be released into surface waters and impact the aquatic ecosystems and human health. The results can be the death of aquatic plants and animals, the disruption of reproduction cycles, and a higher susceptibility to diseases.
6.	18N 358480mE 3840300mN	Motel	Trichloroethane & chloroflorocarbons, bio solids, Alkyl Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride (ADBAC)	Toxic to humans, fish, and other aquatic life.
7.	18N 357950mE 3840260mN	Park	Insecticides, pesticides, weed killers and fertilizers	These chemicals can enter water sources and consequently damage human and aquatic populations. The toxins could kill or harm marine life and cause subsequent mutations in offspring.
8.	18N 357880mE 3840200mN	School	Heavy metals, clay dust, solvents, ammonia, cleaners, diesel exhaust, and fungal spores	Heavy metals can build up in the environment and lead to biomagnifications, whereby a hazardous substance persists in the food chain and becomes more concentrated in the process.
9.	18N 355400mE 3841340mN	House	Detergents, furniture polish, disinfectants, deodorizes, paints, stain removes, oil, cosmetics	Some of these pollutants can contribute to waterborne illnesses and can injure and kill aquatic life.
10.	18N 355470mE 3842520mN	Road	Human waste, oil spills, smog, and heavy metals	Oil spills and human waste can seep into groundwater and other water sources. Unhealthy for humans, these pollutants also kill fish and marine life by inhibiting their natural defenses. Smog, along with an increase in carbon dioxide levels, affects the ecosystem in a number of ways, including decreased pH in water sources, which stresses aquatic life.