2018 Klawock Water Quality Report
PWSID# AK 2120169

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 5 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The City of Klawock water system collects surface water from an intake gallery on One Half Mile Creek located 2.5 miles East of Klawock.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment for the City of Klawock surface water intake was completed in 2003 and the results of the assessment are:

IN City of Klawock - IN001 (Surface Water)

Wellhead/Surface Intake Susceptibility: Very High

Aquifer Susceptibility: Not Applicable

The overall vulnerability to potential contaminants is:
Bacteria and Viruses is Medium;
Nitrates/Nitrites is Medium;
Volatile Organic Chemicals is High;
Inorganics/Heavy Metals is High;
Synthetic Organic Chemicals is Medium;
Other Organic Chemicals is Medium.

For further information regarding this source water assessment please contact the local water system operator, or the Alaska Resources Library & Information Services (ARLIS) located at 3211 Providence Drive, Room 111, Anchorage, Alaska 99508; phone number 907-272-7547. Or you may call Chris Miller at the ADEC Drinking Water Protection Program at 907-269-4791, or 907-269-7549. You may also

access the public source water executive summary data at the ADEC website: http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwp/complete.aspx.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Persons interested in learning more about the City of Klawock water system can use the information at the end of this report to contact us.

Waivers

We applied to ADEC to renew our monitoring waiver for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC). It is currently under review. If approved, we will not be required to monitor for SOC during the waivered compliance period. We will continue to apply for waiver renewal at the end of each compliance period.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Turbidity
We are required to monitor for Turbidity on a quarterly basis and did not do so in 2018. We plan to monitor and return to compliance in 2019.

Chlorine
We are required to monitor for Chlorine residual on a quarterly basis and did not do so in 2018. We plan to monitor and return to compliance in 2019.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
We are required to monitor for VOC annually and failed to do so in 2018. We plan to monitor and return to compliance in 2019.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Klawock is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water

contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.07	NA	1.07	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	71.3	50	86.7	2018	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	53.6	32.6	78.6	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.66	1.66	1.66	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.611	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3.29	2015	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. We also monitored for Lead in 2018 with a result of 2.80 ppb.

Violations and Exceedances

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)
Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. We had an MCL violation for HAA5 in the third quarter of 2018. We try to use disinfection by-products best practices to try to keep our TTHM and HAA5 in check.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Unit Descriptions	
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
Surface water treatment rule filtration and disinfection violations	We are required to monitor and maintain a Chlorine residual in our water distribution system and failed to do in certain months triggering an MCL violation in April and October, and a Treatment Technique violation in October.	We failed to do so in April and October.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.	We have increased our best practices to maintain a proper Chlorine residual.

For more information please contact:

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