

# 2019 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:

Intake 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?**

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. 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 were granted a Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) waiver by the ADEC from 2017-2019. During the compliance period we are not required to monitor for SOC's. We plan to renew our SOC waiver before September 30, 2021. This waiver covers the 2020-2022 monitoring period.

### **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

After distributing the 2018 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) we missed turning in the certification page. We plan on returning to compliance in June of 2020 when we send in the CCR certification page right after distribution.

### **Record keeping violations**

We did not send in our operator report the State of Alaska in July of 2019. We returned to compliance with operator reporting in August of 2019

### **Significant Deficiencies**

It was identified the community of Klawock needed to contact the State of Alaska concerning the Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation Project. This deficiency lasted for most of the 2019 year.

The community made contact with the State in October of 2019 and this deficiency returned to compliance.

It was noted during the sanitary survey that the staff was not taking pH to calculate the disinfection contact time (CT). It was also noted that the system was not calculating CT to determine if it had been reached. This deficiency lasted most of 2019 and returned to compliance when the new operator came on board and starting completing this requirement.

The waste lines on the turbidity meter, online streaming detector, hydrocyclone, and chlorine analyzer did not have a proper air gap to ensure cross connection could not occur. This deficiency was corrected in October of 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>.

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## **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			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	86.375	51	144.8	2019	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	63.125	63.875	103.0	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
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	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.611	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.8	2018	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
<p><b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b></p> <p>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 first second, third and fourth quarter of 2019. We try to use optimal disinfection by-products best practices to try to keep our TTHM and HAA5 in check. In 2020 we plan to flush more to reduce the age of the water. The amount of time the chlorine reacts with the water can impact the HAA5 results.</p>

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)
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.

<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>	
<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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	Variations 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

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**For more information please contact:**

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