2020 Dillingham PWSID#AK2260197

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.

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 Dillingham public water system gets its water from two ground water wells. Well #2 is located in the Old Courthouse parking lot at 715 Seward Street. Well #5 is the new water well which is located in the High School parking lot at 135 Main Street. WL006 (Well #5 High School Well is located at 711 Seward Street.

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment for the groundwater well #2 - WL001 was completed in 2004 and the results of the assessment are:
The Wellhead/Surface Intake Susceptibility is Low.
The Aquifer Susceptibility is Very High.
The overall vulnerability to potential contaminants is:
Bacteria and Viruses is High;
Nitrates/Nitrites is High;

Volatile Organic Chemicals is High;
Inorganics/Heavy Metals is High;
Synthetic Organic Chemicals is Medium;
Other Organic Chemicals is High.

A source Water Assessment report for the groundwater well #5 (New Well) - WL006 has not been completed for this source.

The Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) group is no longer completing Source Water Assessment reports for public water system (PWS) sources. However, DWSP continues to delineate drinking water source protection areas for all PWS sources and furthers awareness of these protection areas through outreach efforts. DWSP encourages active protection efforts by promoting the development and implementation of DWSP plans by PWS and communities, as well as by providing passive protection efforts through reviewing and commenting on proposed permitted activities near PWS sources and ensuring agency loans and grants prioritize water quality improvement projects near PWS sources.

For assistance, please contact the DWSP coordinator at 907-269-7549, or toll free in Alaska at 1-866-956-7656.You can go to the DWSP website for more information at: https://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwp.

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). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:
microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public

water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Persons wishing to learn more about the City of Dillingham public water system may contact us using the contact information in this report.

Waivers

Waivers
ADEC has granted us a monitoring waiver for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC). We are not required to monitor 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

Total Coliform
We are required to submit two samples monthly for Total Coliform and only submitted single samples in April and May. We received monitoring and reporting violations for Total Coliform for both of those months. We did submit the required samples in the following month of June and returned to compliance on 6/29/20.

Significant Deficiencies

A treatment technique violation of the Ground Water Rule was issued on 1/10/20. The violation is for uncorrected corrective actions found in the 3/2/17 Sanitary Survey regarding a vent pipe on the water tank and whether it was properly screened.

At the time of the survey the surveyor was not certain if the drain line is screened or covered and terminates a minimum of 2 times the diameter of the water outlet. The survey noted that there was a box placed at the side of the tank making it difficult to access the overflow line. It needs to be confirmed that the drain lines in the box meet the requirements and documentation of this needs to be submitted to ADEC. If they do not meet the requirements this needs to be corrected and documentation submitted confirming this.

The deficiency has been partially addressed. ADEC received documentation confirming that the overflow line has been properly screened, but is still awaiting additional information to

determine if this deficiency has been fully resolved or if additional action is required.

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. Dillingham Water System 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								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.49	.01	.49	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	2.1	1.8	2.1	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.6	1.4	1.6	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0168	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA	NA	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	.0008	.0005	.0008	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

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	.25	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4.5	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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)
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
Ground Water Rule violations	A treatment technique violation of the Ground Water Rule was issued on 1/10/20. The violation is for uncorrected corrective actions found in the 3/2/17 Sanitary Survey regarding a vent pipe on the water tank and whether it was properly screened. At the time of the survey the surveyor was not certain if the drain line is screened or covered and terminates a minimum of 2 times the diameter of the water outlet. The survey noted that there was a box placed at the side of the tank making it difficult to access the overflow line. It needs to be confirmed that the drain lines in the box meet the requirements and documentation of this needs to be submitted to ADEC. If they	The deficiency was identified in the 3/2/17 sanitary survey and a violation was issued 1/10/20. The deficiency has not been fully corrected by the end of 2020.	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.	The deficiency has been partially addressed. . ADEC received documentation confirming that the overflow line has been properly screened, but is still awaiting additional information to determine if this deficiency has been fully resolved or if additional action is required.”

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Health Effects Language	Explanation and Comment
	do not meet the requirements this needs to be corrected and documentation submitted confirming this.			

For more information please contact:

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