2025 Dillingham Consumer Confidence Report
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 active and is part of the usual daily rotation. Initially the well was used for emergency purposes because there were issues after installation. However, the issues have been remedied and it has been in consistent use since 2021.

Source water assessment and its availability

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 number 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

Dillingham did not complete a Synthetic Organic Compound (SOC) waiver with the State of Alaska for the 2023-2025 monitoring period. However, we did submit an SOC waiver for the 2026-2028 period.

Record keeping violations

PWS failed to distribute the 2024 CCR to the public and submit the 2024 CCR Certification page on time to ADEC. We plan on submitting the 2025 and future CCRs on time.

Significant Deficiencies

Sanitary Survey Corrective Actions (CASS)

A sanitary survey of the City of Dillingham water system was performed on 11/15/22, and the next was due in

2025 and completed January of 2026. A sanitary survey is a periodic checkup of an individual water system to identify problems which may affect the safety of the water. Community water systems must complete a sanitary survey every three years by a qualified drinking water professional. Any deficiencies found in the survey must be fixed, documented, and reported to ADEC. The City of Dillingham has been working to correct the list of deficiencies found during the 2022 sanitary survey, and they are listed below. A treatment technique violation of the Ground Water Rule was issued for the uncorrected corrective actions found in the 11/15/22 Sanitary Survey.

1. PWS has an approved engineered solution for installation of a testable backflow device for public water service use at City operated harbor basin.

2. Well #5 at school site had wiring conduit repaired by qualified industrial electrician in 2025 by PWS.

3. System is in violation for late public distribution of 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and Certification page to ADEC. System Returned to Compliance (RTC) 3/10/2026.

4. Violation 03 is for missed quarterly SOCs. They did not submit the SOC waiver renewal application for the 2023-2025 monitoring period, which means they had to sample every quarter. Since an SOC waiver was submitted for the 2026-2028 monitoring period, all violations have been returned to compliance (RTC).

Additional Information for Lead

In 2024, the City of Dillingham created a Lead Service Line Inventory as required by regulations. The contents of the Lead Service Line Inventory were obtained from available historical service line records, questionnaires sent to customers, and on-site inspections. These sources allowed the city to determine that there were no service lines constructed of lead, of galvanized pipe requiring replacement, or unknown materials. We have several service lines that we are still in the process of reviewing, they are currently categorized as unknown. To learn more about our plan for identifying the remaining unknown lines please contact the city office.

The public can request access to the Lead and Copper Service Line information from City records at the City Office. Information may also be available online; to request more information at the City Office: 907-842-2260.

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family’s risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact DILLINGHAM WATER SYSTEM (Public Water system Id: AK2260197) by calling 907-842-2260 or emailing cityclerk@dillinghamak.us. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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	0.02	0.01	0.09	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	0.38	NA	NA	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.043	0.0018	0.074	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	3	0.15	4.6	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Nickel	00 NA	1.94 ug/L	No	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking-water, such as pipes and fittings. Erosion of natural deposits.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Unit Descriptions	
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
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Explanation and Comment	Health Effects Language
Ground Water Rule violations	A treatment technique violation of the Ground Water Rule was issued for the uncorrected sanitary survey corrective actions. The violations are for the uncorrected corrective actions found in the 11/15/22 Sanitary Survey.	The violations were found in the 11/15/22 sanitary survey.	See the Significant Deficiencies section in this report for further details.	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.

For more information please contact:

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