CCR Certification Form

All Community Water Systems are required to prepare and distribute an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The **CCR must be distributed to customers by July 1st** of each year and the **CCR Certification Form** (*this form*) is due to the State of Alaska's Drinking Water Program **by October 1st** of each year.

Community Water System Name: City of Unalakleet

Community Water System I.D #: _____

I confirm that this system's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to ADEC.

Date CCR was Distributed: 6/30/20

System-specific details on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below (check all that apply):

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery.
- ☐ CCR was distributed by direct email ☐ as an attachment or ☐ embedded in the email
- ☒ CCR was distributed by direct link to a webpage www. City of Unalakleet, Org
- ☐ CCR was provided with monthly billing
- ☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site (systems serving over 100,000 people)
  Provide website: www. _____
- ☐ Other direct delivery method (specify below)

- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. These efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
  - ☐ Publication of CCR in local newspaper or new media
  - ☒ Posting the CCR in public places (Community Buildings, School, Washeteria, City Hall, Post Office, Clinic)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several people such as: apartments, businesses or large private employers
  - ☐ Delivery to community organizations
  - ☐ Posting the CCR on the internet at www. _____
  - ☐ Electronic city or community newsletter at: www. _____
  - ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media
    Provide social media site _____

Certified by:

Signature: Davida Hanson

Name: Davida Hanson

Title: Interim City Manager

Phone: 907-624-3531

Date: 6/30/20

E-mail: cowk@alaska.com

Print, sign, then mail, fax or email a **copy of the CCR and this certification** form to your local office:

Anchorage DW Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Fax: 269-7650
Phone: 269-7623 or (866) 956-7656
dec.dwdata.Anchorage@alaska.gov

Fairbanks DW Program
610 University Ave.
Fairbanks, AK 99709
Fax: 451-2188
Phone: 451-2108 or (800) 770-2137
dec.dwdata.fairbanks@alaska.gov

Soldotna DW Program
43335 K-Beach Road, Suite 11
Soldotna, AK 99669
Fax: 262-2294
Phone: 262-5210
dec.dwdata.soldotna@alaska.gov

Wasilla DW Program
1700 E. Bogard Road
Building B, Suite 103
Wasilla, AK 99654
Fax: 376-2382
Phone: 376-1850
dec.dwdata.wasilla@alaska.gov

Unalakleet 2019 Water Quality Report

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 7 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?

Source water from Unalakleet comes from the Powers Creek infiltration gallery. This classification requires treatment, such as filtration and chlorination. After our water is filtered and chlorinated, it is stored in the water tank until used by the community.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways to get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of our water source. Dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of our community's water, and attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use.

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 stormwater 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 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?
If you would like more information on becoming an active participant in the water system, please contact us using the information at the end of this report.

Description of Water Treatment Process
Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used oil to your local Tribal Environmental Program for proper disposal.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Operator Reporting and Coliform – Monitoring and Distribution System Chlorine - No samples

We are required to sample monthly for Total Coliform. We are required to report the level of chlorine found in the water in the distribution system when we perform our monthly total coliform sampling. We did not do this for the months of January, February and July. However, in the months we did sample, we received negative test results. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Chlorine is a water additive used to control microbes. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. Untreated water may contain organisms, including bacteria, viruses, and parasites, that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Operator Reporting – No Reports

We are required to submit monthly operator reports to ADEC. These reports cover the levels of turbidity and chlorine in the water. We did not turn in or turned in inadequate reports in the

month October. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Untreated water may contain organisms, including bacteria, viruses, and parasites, that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Operator Reporting – Turbidity

We are required to filter our water to remove turbidity (particles in the water). In the month of April and December, we submitted an insufficient number of samples for turbidity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Significant Deficiencies

System has uncorrected significant Sanitary Survey deficiencies from the 2012 Sanitary Survey which needs to be addressed and corrective action documentation provided to the State. The below information details these deficiencies:

- The water plant has existing single wall heat exchangers. The use of these heat exchangers with ethylene glycol puts the public at a very high risk in the event a heat exchanger fails. The use of ethylene glycol in single wall heat exchangers in public water systems violates the State Plumbing Code and Drinking Water Regulations.
- Alaska Statues and State of Alaska plumbing code require systems to have an air gap of at least two times the diameter of any pipe or line or to have an appropriate backflow prevention device or assembly installed at any place that has a potential of a cross connection. The system needs to check if there is a sufficient air gap at the raw water to waste piping; Clarify if the make up water line for WTP boilers has an appropriate air gap or backflow prevention installed; Check if any new potential cross connections were created when the interim WTP came on-line.
- Backflow prevention is required for potentially high-risk service connections to protect the water system from backflow or back siphonage. These locations include but are not limited to: the health clinic/dental offices; cannery/fish plant; school; fire suppression system, and solid waste bailer facility. The surveyor was unable to verify the presence or location of any backflow prevention on these service connections. Proper backflow prevention must be verified or must be installed at an appropriate location on these service connections. Verification that proper backflow prevention is installed or an action plan with a timeline of when it will be installed is required.

  Distribution – Maintenance
  - Any taps in the water treatment plant where hoses are or could be connected must have backflow preventers installed (i.e. vacuum breakers).

- The school service line might have a backflow prevention assembly, but this will need to be verified. A written procedure with a routine backflow preventer's maintenance schedule for any ³testable´assemblies should be established for this and any others located throughout the water system. Backflow prevention assemblies must be routinely tested. Testing is required annually per Alaska Statutes and plumbing code requirements. Updated 2/26/2013 epw

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. Unalakleet 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.

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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	.82	.6	.82	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7.825	4.6	9.9	2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	10.375	8	15	2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.487	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	64	NA	NA	2019	No	Soil runoff.
64% of the samples were below the TT value of .3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was 1.84. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								

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	1.34	2019	4	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	8.15	2019	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations and Exceedances

Copper - action level at consumer taps

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. ADD ME. ADD ME.

Unit Descriptions

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

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Unit Descriptions	
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
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

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: CITY OF UNALAKLEET
Address: P.O. BOX 28
Unalakleet, AK 99684
Phone: 9076243123