2018 Consumer Confidence Report

City of Kodiak Water System PWS ID # AK2250011

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 public water system for the City of Kodiak is a Community Water System that obtains water primarily from the Monashka Reservoir, approximately 5 miles north of Kodiak. Water collected at the Monashka Reservoir is piped to the Upper Reservoir, where it is stored before treatment and distribution. The Monashka Reservoir drinking water protection area is approximately 4 square miles in size and the Upper Reservoir drinking water protection area is approximately 19 acres in size. The Pillar Creek Reservoir is located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of Kodiak and is used as an alternative water source for the system. The Pillar Creek Reservoir drinking water protection area is approximately 4 square miles in size.

Source water assessment and its availability

Water is pumped from the Monashka Reservoir and the Pillar Creek Reservoirs, which are on Monashka Road northwest of Kodiak, to the Upper Reservoir, located on Pillar Mountain Road. The water flows from Upper Reservoir directly into the water treatment facility.

These reservoirs are fed by protected watersheds. The Kodiak Water System has developed watershed management plans for all of the city's water sources. Copies of the plan are available for review at the Public Works offices at 2410 Mill Bay Road. One of the main activities performed to protect the quality of Kodiak's water is to restrict access into the watershed areas. All entrances are gated, signed and checked daily. In addition, the entire perimeter of the Upper Reservoir is fenced because it is the final holding basin prior to treatment and distribution.

Source water assessments were performed in 2004 by the State of AK DEC Drinking Water Department for the Monashka Reservoir and Pillar Creek Reservoir. They were evaluated for susceptibility to bacteri and viruses, nitrates/nitrites, VOC, inorganics and heavy metals, Synthetic Organic Compounds and other organic chemicals. Both received a rating of medium for all contaminants. 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. If the water operator does not have copy of source water assessment results, you may also access it online at the ADEC Drinking Water Watch website. Instructions on how to access it online may be obtained at: https://dec.alaska.gov/DWW/JSP/swaDisclaimer.html. For specific questions regarding the results of the source water assessments, you may contact Chris Miller from ADEC Drinking Water Protection Program at 907-269-7543.

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

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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 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?

Regular meetings of the Kodiak City Council are typically held at 7:30 p.m. on the second and/or fourth Thursday of each month, unless rescheduled or canceled. When the City's business can be handled at one monthly meeting, a second meeting is not held. Work Sessions are usually held at the Library Multi-Purpose Room at 612 Egan Way or at the Borough Conference Room (Room 121) at 710 Mill Bay Road. Regular Council meetings are usually held in the Assembly Chambers of the Borough Building at 710 Mill Bay Road.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms 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.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

The City of Kodiak received a violation for submitting our required Revised Total Coliform Sampling Plan late. The City of Kodiak returned to compliance for this when we submitted on 7/29/2016.

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. Kodiak 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								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	42	10.9	42	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	62	36.5	62	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.00312	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	1	.220	NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.20000	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	.015	.00160	2018	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	1.500	2014	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.061	2014	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.490	2014	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
pCi/L	picoCuries per Liter
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
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
Turbitdity	The City of Kodiak was in violation for exceeding high turbidity readings in August 2018.	The City of Kodiak returned to compliance the following month in September 2018 and met all turbidity regulatory limits.	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 City of Kodiak samples for Turbidity levels daily and is an ongoing sampling effort. We met federal turbidity limits 11 or 12 months in 2018 and continue to be compliant in succeeding months.

For more information please contact:
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