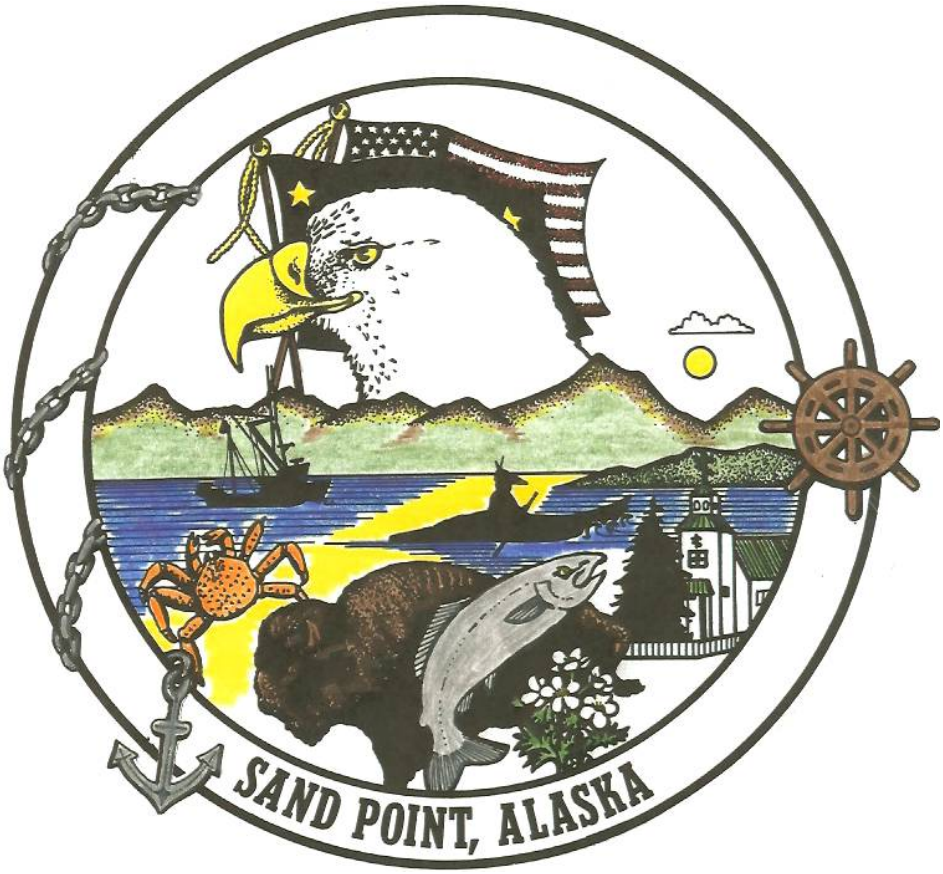

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Sand Point
P.O. Box 249
Sand Point, Alaska 99661
2014
Public Water System I.D. # 260294

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 person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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?

Our water source is the Humboldt Reservoir located East of Sand Point.

Source water assessment and it availability

The State of Alaska has completed a source water assessment and a copy is available at the water plant. Please call 383-3435 and leave a message to arrange a time to see the report.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Allen Hill at 383-3435 or Andy Varner, the City Administrator, at 907-274-7561. We want our community to be informed about their water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at the City Council Chambers at 7:00 pm.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We failed to take the August and November 2014 TTHM and HAA5 samples at the correct locations. The error occurred when we only partially modified an old test calendar to schedule to track our monthly, quarterly and annual tests. It had the Stage 1 DBP rule location on it and that is where we took the tests. The results could not be used for compliance purposes, but were within limits.

In August 2014 the chlorine residual at the entry point dropped below 0.2 mg/l for more than 4 hours on two occasions. The chlorine residual dropped because of rapid algae growth in the reservoir which created a higher chlorine demand during an unusually dry period. Before the chlorine residual dropped below 0.2 mg/l we increased the chlorine by increasing the length of the piston stroke of the chlorine pump, but the chlorine demand continued to increase and chlorine residual level at the entry point continued to drop. The chlorine pump was newer than the one in the water plant documentation and while we searched for the instructions to reprogram the pump and increase the number of strokes per MA each minute - so we could get more chlorine injected each day – the chlorine residual dropped below 0.2 mg/l for parts of 2 days. Once we found the documentation we increased the number of strokes per MA and brought the chlorine residual back above 0.2 mg/l. This was a Treatment Technique violation.

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 Sand Point 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. None.

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	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Required test Total Organic Carbon(TOC), an indicator for the formation of Disinfection By-Products - 12 samples, 1 each month								
TOC (ppm)	NA	NA	1.5	N/A	N/A	2010	No	Microscopic plants and animals
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products Haloacetic Acids								
(HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	11	N/A	11	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes								
(TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	75	9.2	75	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Volatile Organic Compounds - total of 21 compounds								
(VOC's) (ppb)	NA	NA	0	0	0	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants Nitrate/nitrites [measured as Nitrogen]								
(N) (ppm)	10	10	0	NA		2014	No	Animal excrement
Arsenic								
(As) (ppb)	0	10	0	NA		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2013 lead and copper rule required tests of households Copper - Action Level at consumer taps								
(Cu) (ppb)	1300	1300	775	NA		2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead - Action Level at consumer taps								
(Pb) (ppb)	15	4.19	4.19	NA		2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Other information:

Last sanitary survey 10/13/2014 - next sanitary survey required by 12/31/2017

Lead and copper test of 10 households by 12/31/2016

Old Inorganics between 2011 and 2019

New Inorganics between 2011 and 2019

Arsenic between 2011 and 2019

Pesticides and Other Organics SOC/OOC waiver until 9/30/2015

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
NA	NA: Not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected rish 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:

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