

CITY OF KING COVE
2022 WATER QUALITY REPORT
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #260244
P.O. BOX 37
KING COVE, AK 99612

We are very pleased to provide you with the 2022 Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

As you know, Delta Creek well field was completed in 2001 and has been fully operational since then. The community, including Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc., receives potable water from the Delta Creek groundwater source. Peter Pan also receives process water from Rams Creek.

The public water system for the City of King Cove is a community water system consisting of 5 active wells. The water system is located four miles north of the City of King Cove. The wellhead for Well DC-2 received a susceptibility of "low" and the aquifer obtained received a susceptibility rating of "very high". Combining these scores produces a natural susceptibility of "medium" for the well. In addition, Well DC-2 and Well DC-3 received a vulnerability rating of "medium" for bacteria/viruses, "high" for nitrates/nitrites, "high" for volatile organic chemicals, "high" for heavy metals, "high" for other organic chemicals, and "high" for synthetic organic chemicals. Source Water Assessments have not been completed for Well DC-9, Well DC-19 and Well DC-6. Assessments are available at the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services, 3150 C St, Anchorage, AK, the State of Alaska Drinking Water Watch website at <http://dec.alaska.gov:8080/DWWW/> or by contacting Chris Miller at 907-269-7549 or chris.miller@alaska.gov.

According to Federal and State laws, the City of King Cove Public Water System monitors your drinking water for contaminants. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial, inorganic, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemicals and radioactive contaminants. The table on page 2 shows that all of our monitoring from January 1 to December 31, 2022 along with most significant test results within the past five years, found the water is within allowable levels. We test the water to check for contamination that could be found in the water, including:

- Microbial contamination, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metal, which can be naturally occurring or the result of storm water runoff;
- Organic chemical contaminants, which can include fuel products, and
- Radioactive contaminants from naturally occurring deposits.

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. Guidelines on reducing the risk of infection from microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. 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 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. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. King Cove 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 of the contaminant levels detected in any of the tests listed below exceeded the maximum contaminant level. In other words, the testing shows that the water meets State and Federal regulations for water quality. The City received two violations between 1/1/2022 and 12/31/2022 having to do with the lateness of distributing the CCR notice to customers and lateness of returning notification to the state.

Contaminant And Test Date	Units Measured In	Detected in King Cove Water	MCL	Likely Source Of Contamination
Nitrate 2022	Ppm	0.000	10	Runoff fertilizer, Septic tanks, sewers
VOC Dichloromethane 2020	Ppm	0.000	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Lead 2022	Ppm	0.000	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Copper 2022	Ppm	0.2220	1.3	Corrosion of Indoor plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (226 & 228) 2018	PCI/L	0.590	5.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha 2018	PCI/L	0.0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) 2022	Ppm	.010300	0.08	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) 2021	Ppm	.0012	0.06	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Barium 2020	Ppm	.00582	2.00	Erosion of natural deposits

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level. This means 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. This means 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.

Ppb = Parts per billion
Ppm = Parts per million
PCI/L = picocuries per liter

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact either Chris Lewis, Public Works Director at 907-497-2298 or Amber Jusefowysch, Assistant City Administrator at 907-274-7573.