

Fill out, sign and email, fax or mail to the Fairbanks ADEC Drinking Water Program with a copy of your CCR by July 1

CCR Certification Form for the year of 2019

Community Water System Name: McGrath Water System
Community water System I.D. #: 280155

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: June 3, 2020

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.
☒ 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: Sarah McClellan
Name: Sarah McClellan
Title: City Administrator
Phone: 907-524-3825
Date: 6-8-20
E-mail: administrator@CityofMcGrath.org

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

Mailing Address
ADEC-Drinking Water Program
610 University Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Fax
907-451-2188

Email Address
DEC.EH.DWLABFairbanks@alaska.gov

McGrath Water Quality Report for 2019

Public Water System ID # 280155

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 29 of those contaminants, and found only 3 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?

The public water system for the City of McGrath, Alaska, is a surface water system that obtains water near the center of the village from the west bank of the Kuskokwim River. Water from the river is filtered, treated for particulate matter, chlorinated, and stored in two storage tanks near the water treatment facility.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source water assessments have been completed by the ADEC as a first step towards voluntary local source water protection efforts. Vulnerability rankings are assigned based on the susceptibility of the drinking water source, recent sampling results, and the presence of potential contaminant sources – they do not necessarily indicate these contaminants will reach your source of water. The McGrath Water system had a source water assessment completed in January 2004 and received the following vulnerability rankings:

The overall protection area received a susceptibility rating of “very high”. In addition, this water system has received a vulnerability rating of “high” for bacteria/viruses, “very high” for nitrates/nitrites, “very high” for volatile organic chemicals, “high” for heavy metals, “very high” for other organic chemicals, and “high” for synthetic organic chemicals.

The source water assessment results full report can be obtained by contacting the DEC Drinking Water Program directly at 907-269-7549.

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 are interested in learning more about our water system and about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, please contact the City Office.

Significant Deficiencies

Our water system operator holds a water treatment class 1 level certification. However, due to the complexity of our water treatment system, we are required to staff a class 2 level operator. This was identified as a deficiency during our last sanitary survey inspection in 2018. Our operator continues to work towards becoming certified and hopes to obtain a level 2 certification in the future. We maintain close contact with our Tribal Health Consortium and the Alaska DEC Drinking Water Program in the event we require assistance.

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. McGrath 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)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.78	.3	.78	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) Uptown Loop	NA	60	79	32	180	2019	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) Downtown Loop	NA	60	90	29	230	2019	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) Uptown Loop	NA	80	88	37.7	150	2019	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) Downtown Loop	NA	80	88	35.6	150	2019	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	0.42	-2.07	1.73	2019	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.248	NA	NA	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.396	NA	NA	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
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	.261	2019		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.89	2019		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	0.3	100	NA	NA	2019	No	Soil runoff
100% of the samples were below the TT value of 0.3. A value less than 95% constitutes a TT violation. The highest single measurement was .275. Any measurement in excess of 1 is a violation unless otherwise approved by the state.								

Violations and Exceedances

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The violation occurred in the 4th quarter (October 2019), however, levels of HAA5 began to be elevated in July 2019. We are now monitoring quarterly for TTHM and HAA5 and are working to optimize our treatment to limit TTHM/HAA5 formation.

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. (continued) The violation occurred in the 4th quarter (October 2019), however, levels of TTHM began to be elevated in July 2019. We are now monitoring quarterly for TTHM and HAA5 and are working to optimize our treatment to limit TTHM/HAA5 formation.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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

This report was prepared for the City of McGrath by the TCC Office of Environmental Health,
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