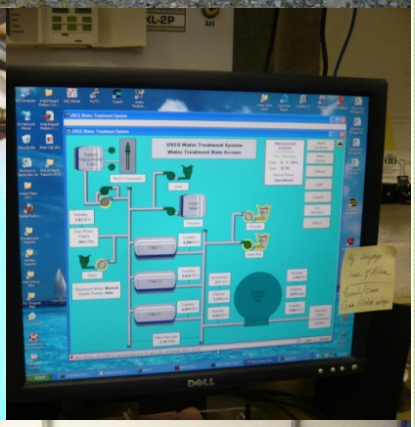
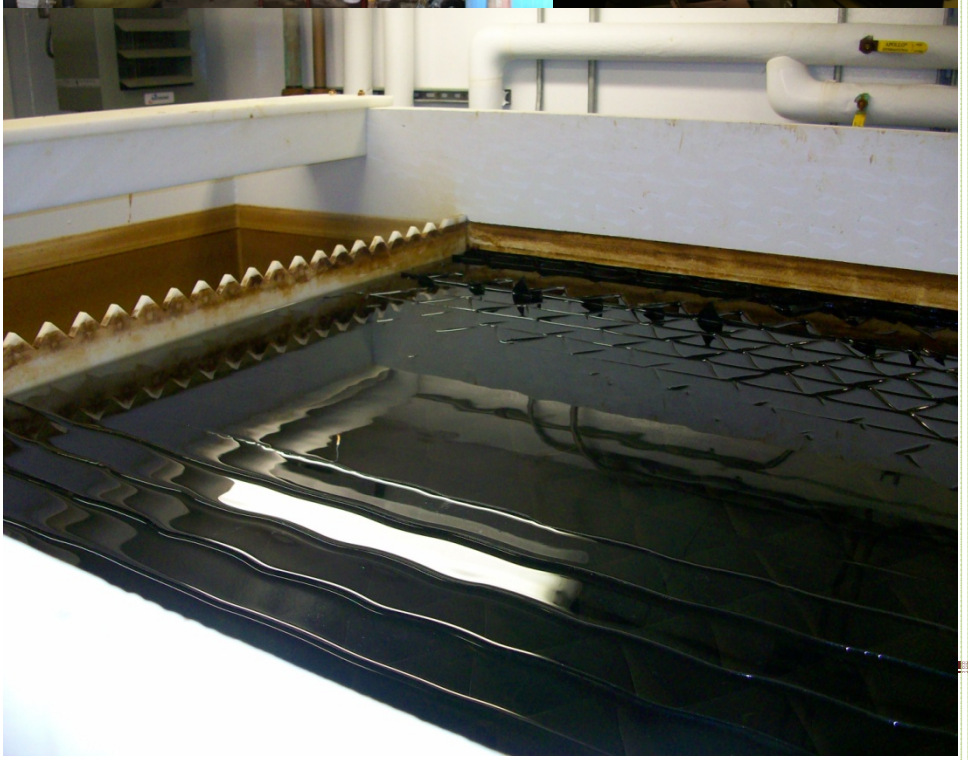
State of Alaska
Annual Compliance Report on Public Water Systems





2010

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Health
Drinking Water Program

Table of Contents

Message from Drinking Water Program Manager	Page 3
Definition of a Public Water System	Page 4
National Drinking Water Program	Page 4
Alaska Drinking Water Program	Page 5
Alaska Public Water Systems	Page 7
Analysis of Compliance	Page 8
Drinking Water Program- Compliance and Enforcement	Page 10
Drinking Water Program- Additional Activities	Page 11
Glossary of Terms	Page 13

Attachment 1: State of Alaska Public Water System Annual Compliance Report Violations for CY 2010

Attachment 2: Alaska Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level or Treatment Technique Violations in CY 2010

Attachment 3: The Annual Compliance Summary Standard Report pulled from the federal database (SDWIS/Fed) for the State of Alaska

Attachment 4: Detailed summary of Compliance and Enforcement Actions for CY 2010

Note from the Drinking Water Program Manager

The Drinking Water (DW) Program of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has the important mission to protect the health of the people of Alaska by establishing, maintaining, and enforcing standards for safe and reliable drinking water. The DW Program is an essential part of the public health protection goals for the Department of Environmental Conservation. This report provides information on how well public water systems (PWSs) in Alaska are meeting the standards for providing safe drinking water. It also provides information on the DW Program's roles and responsibilities as well as information about significant projects for the year.

Each state is required to produce and submit a similar annual report to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The reports are made available to the public, and the data is included in a national report summarizing the performance of the nation's public water systems. This report fulfills that requirement.

2010 was a busy year for Alaska's PWSs and for the DW Program. While many systems were working on their Individual Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) reports required by the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2), the DW Program was working on adopting the regulations for Stage 2 and the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2). After adopting the regulations, the DW Program requested primacy for the rules at the end of calendar year (CY) 2010 and received primacy on February 28, 2011.

Our Engineering section staff worked in teams on the "Status Component Assessment Project," which included onsite visits to all PWSs using a surface water (SW) or a ground water under the direct influence of surface water (GWUDISW) sources during 2010. During these on-site visits, staff began documenting the treatment status of the systems, which included filtration credits and disinfection credits. This information will be useful for the water system owners and operators and the State in documenting the systems' compliance with the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1) and more fully prepare the system for compliance with the LT2 mentioned above.

In CY 2010 the DW Program's budget got a "Shot in the Arm" with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) "Economic Stimulus" funds through a special Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) appropriation. These funds were used by the DW Program for non-construction related drinking water projects, which would provide better overall customer service to water system owners and operators, certified laboratories, consulting engineers, and the general public.

All in all, 2010 was a very productive year. The DW Program worked diligently towards creating opportunities for PWS owners and operators to better understand the rules and regulations, encouraging water systems to enhance their capacity, and therefore leading to a more sustainable system in full compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements.

James R. Weise

James Weise
Drinking Water Program Manager
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Definition of a Public Water System

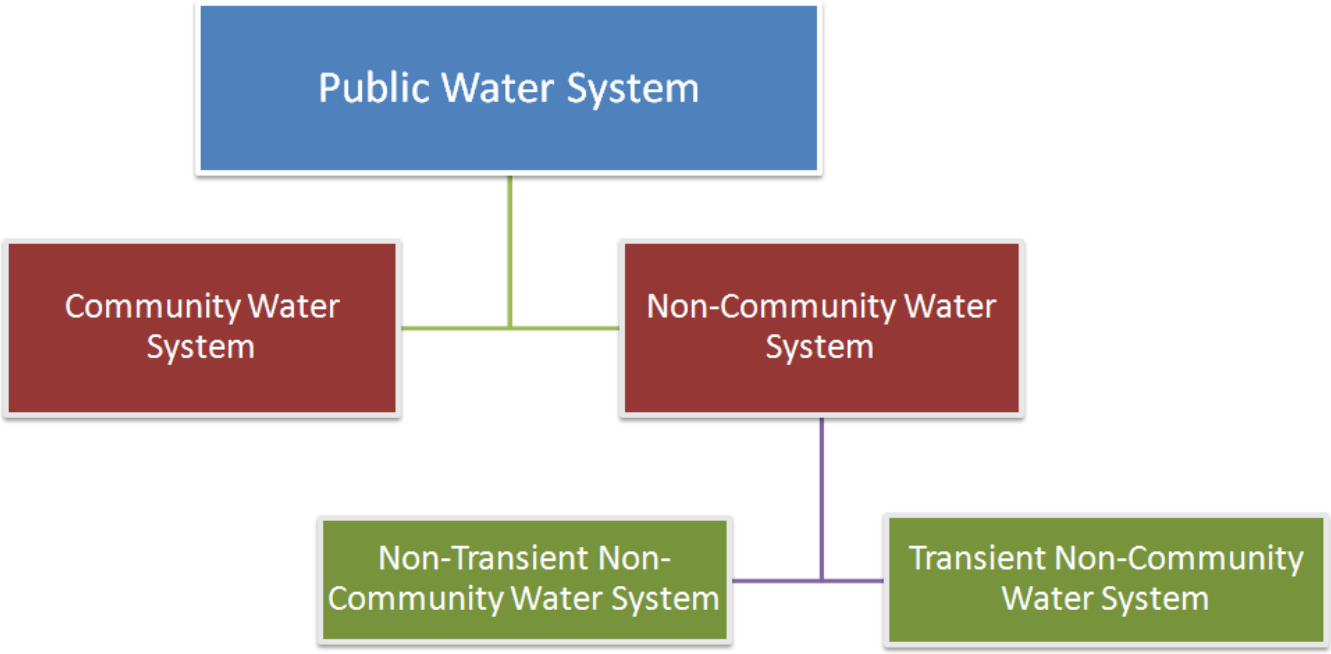
A **Public Water System** is a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections, or regularly serves at least 25 individuals. A public water system is further broken down into classification as either a community water system or a non-community water system.

Community Water System (CWS) is a public water system that regularly serves 25 people or has 15 service connections year round. Examples of CWSs include a municipal water system serving a town or village, or a mobile home park.

Non-Community Water Systems are public water systems that do not serve a permanent resident population. This category is further divided into two types.

Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Water Systems are public water systems that serve at least 25 of the same people at least 6 months of the year, such as churches, schools, and office buildings.

Transient Non-Community (TNC) Water Systems are public water systems that serve a transient population at least 60 days per year, such as campgrounds, hotels, and restaurants.



An overview of the National Public Drinking Water Program

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program with the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which was amended in

1986 and 1996. The regulations help to ensure the public receives safe drinking water; some key provisions of the SDWA are highlighted below:

- Set national limits on allowable contaminant levels in drinking water provided by public water systems. These limits are called maximum contaminant levels (MCL) and maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDL).
- Established treatment techniques or action levels in lieu of MCLs to control unacceptable levels of specific contaminants in drinking water from public water systems.
- Required public water systems to monitor for contaminants and required the results to be reported to the state.
- Required systems to notify their customers when violations of the SDWA occur.
- Required a certification program for water system operators and for environmental laboratories where water samples collected from a PWS are analyzed.

The PWSS Program is designed to supervise the implementation of the SDWA requirements at public water systems. The SDWA allows states and territories to seek Primacy, which is an approval from EPA to administer the PWSS Program within their state or territory. States must meet specific requirements set forth in the SDWA regulations including the development or adoption of drinking water regulations which are at least as stringent as the federal regulations and must demonstrate that the state can enforce the program requirements. Alaska is one of the 56 states and territories that have primacy.

The Alaska Drinking Water Program Components

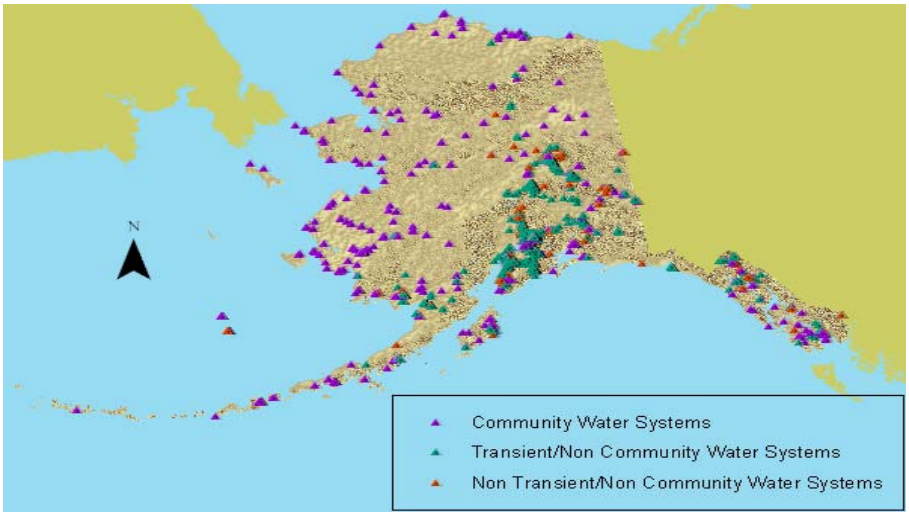


Figure 1: Distribution of Alaska PWS
Locations of PWSs in Alaska, categorized by type

The Alaska DW Program is comprised of 57 staff positions which operate out of 5 offices located around the state, which include: Soldotna, Anchorage, Wasilla, Juneau, and Fairbanks. Collectively, the offices are responsible for regulating 1,556 PWSs serving the visitors and residents of the State of Alaska. Funding for the DW Program is a mix of federal and state grant-match funds, general funds, and program receipts. The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments authorized use of the Federal DWSRF through set-asides for state drinking water program activities, which include annual Drinking Water Protection Programs (Wellhead Protection and Source Water Assessments), Capacity Development, and PWSS Program Management. The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), as the Primacy Agency, for the state, establishes minimum standards for drinking water quality (typically by adopting federal standards) and establishes minimum engineering standards for water system facility infrastructure (construction) and system operation. The DW Program regulates PWSs by enforcing state and federal regulations. The State of Alaska is a “direct implementation” state, meaning the state’s DW Program staff work directly with the PWS owners and/or operators. There are no borough or county

governments that support implementation of the regulations on the local level, as is commonly practiced in the contiguous United States.

This report will focus on the compliance assistance and enforcement activities of the DW Program, which are listed in the major program components (below) and are described in further detail starting on page 10. However, compliance and enforcement activities are just two of the many activities of a comprehensive state drinking water program.

The major components and activities of Alaska's Drinking Water Program are listed below:

Compliance Assistance and Enforcement

- Provide PWS owners and operators with information and educational materials regarding sampling and reporting requirements;
- Enter and review water system data in the state database (SDWIS/State);
- Determine PWS compliance with the SDWA requirements, rules, and federal and state drinking water regulations; and issue violations when requirements are not met; and
- Issue informal and formal enforcement actions to PWSs in violation of the SDWA or state drinking water regulations as appropriate.

On-site Inspections

- Complete sanitary survey inspections at public water systems every 3 to 5 years;
- Complete engineering inspections, called status component inspections, to evaluate treatment processes for surface water systems (long-term project);
- Respond to complaints from the public; and
- Provide emergency response technical assistance to public water systems during disaster events.

Engineering Plan Approval

- Review submitted engineered plans to determine whether constructional approval can be issued for building new public water systems or for modifications to existing public water systems;
- Review submitted engineered plans to determine whether final approval to operate can be issued for public water systems; and
- Assist consulting engineers with questions regarding engineered plan review requirements and regulations, including alternative treatment technologies and separation distance waivers.

Drinking Water Protection

- Complete source water delineations, contaminant source inventory assessments, and susceptibility determinations for community water systems;
- Review and either approve or deny SOC Monitoring Waiver applications;
- Partner with the Alaska Clean Water Act grant funding process to provide a funding opportunity for PWSs for drinking water protection projects; and
- Encourage responsible source water protection and planning efforts.

Public Water System Security

- Assist PWS owners and operators in conducting vulnerability assessments and in writing emergency response plans;
- Provide training to PWS owners, operators, and DW Program staff on emergency preparedness topics;

- Coordinate the DW Program Field Response team, a group of DW Program staff with specialized training for responding to public water system emergencies.

General Program Activities

- Adopt federal regulations and draft state regulations;
- Fund the Environmental Health Laboratory's Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program;
- Provide database administration for the State Drinking Water Database (SDWIS/State), the Electronic Data Reporting System (EDRS), the Enhanced Sanitary Survey (ESS), Drinking Water Watch, and the Engineering Submittal Tracker database;
- Implement the Sanitary Survey Inspector certification program; and
- Provide public outreach, including presentations at conferences, hosting a training workshop each fall, and other training opportunities as appropriate.

Alaska's Public Water Systems

In addition to the types of public water systems discussed on page 4 of this report, Alaska also has a group of State-regulated systems, called Class C public water systems, that serve fewer than 25 people year round. Due to funding constraints, the DW Program primarily focuses compliance and enforcement efforts on a small subset of these systems serving child daycare and elder care (assisted living) facilities. For the purposes of this report; however, we will be focusing on the federally regulated public water systems as described on page 4.

Public Water Systems in Alaska

During CY 2010, there were 1,556 active public water systems in Alaska; 433 are community water systems (CWS); 244 are non-transient non-community (NTNC) water systems; and 879 are transient non-community (TNC) water systems (see **Figure 2**).[1] These 1,556 public water systems served a population of 756,797 residents and visitors of the State of Alaska. While there is a greater number of systems classified as Transient Non-Community, the greatest population served in Alaska is primarily served by Community Water Systems (see **Figure 3**).

Figure 2: Alaska Public Water Systems by Type

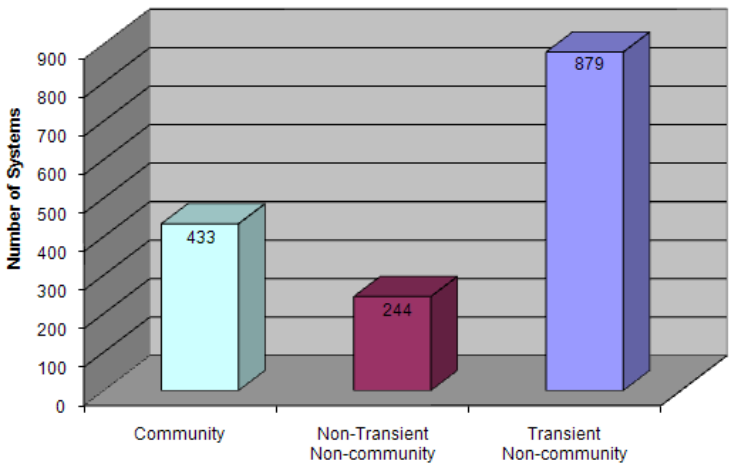
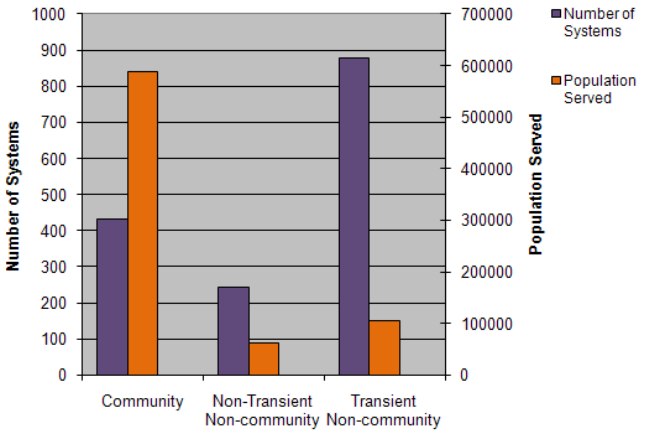


Figure 3: Number of Systems by Type and Population Served



[1] PWS information from December 2010 DW Program Monthly Activity Report

Most of the PWSs in Alaska are utilizing ground water as their primary source for drinking water (see **Figure 4**); however, a greater percentage of the population is served by systems using a surface water source. This is primarily because several of the systems serving the largest populations in the state utilize a surface water source (see **Figure 5**).

Figure 4: Number of Systems by Water Source

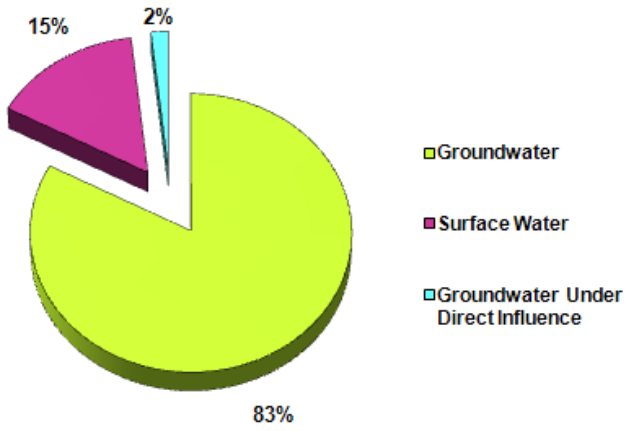
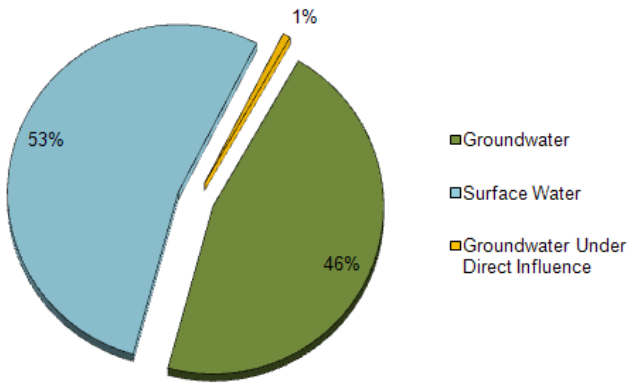


Figure 5: Percentage of Population Served by Water Source



Analysis of Compliance by Alaska Public Water Systems in 2010

Compliance with Sampling and Reporting Requirements

In order to protect public health through safe drinking water, PWSs are required to test for a variety of microbiological and chemical contaminants throughout the year. Currently there are 91 different chemical and microbiological contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. PWSs are also subject to a myriad of state and federal regulations that cover all aspects of a water system, from design and construction standards to daily operation and maintenance requirements. When a PWS fails to complete monitoring/reporting requirements, exceeds an established maximum contaminant level (MCL), or operates outside of treatment standards, a violation is issued.

During CY 2010, no waterborne diseases were reported from Alaska PWSs; however, a number of violations were issued. A total of 5,620 federal violations were issued to 667 PWSs in Alaska, leaving 889 PWSs violation-free (see **Figure 6**).

Figure 6: Percentage of PWSs that received violations in CY 2010

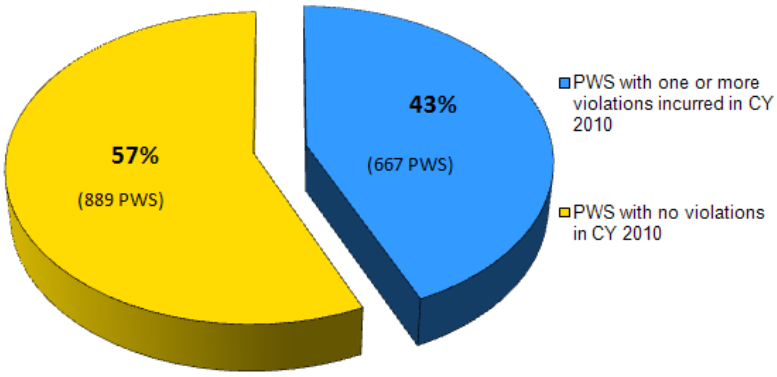
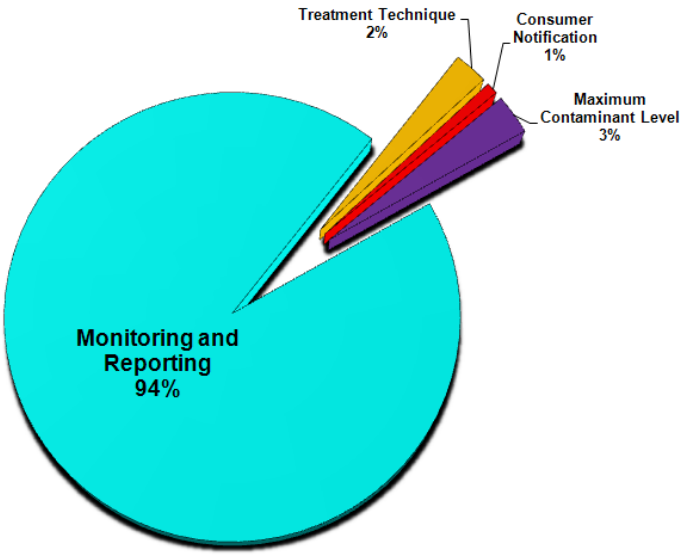


Figure 7: Percentage of Violations Received in CY 2010



Monitoring violations continue to be the most common violations, making up 94% of all violations issued to PWSs in Alaska during CY 2010 (see **Figure 7,** previous page).

Compared to the 2,202 violations issued in CY 2009, there was an increase in the number of violations issued during CY 2010. This increase can be attributed primarily to Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) monitoring violations. Nearly 50% of all monitoring violations in CY 2010 were for a lack of monitoring for SOCs. The 2,640 SOC violations were issued to only 28 PWSs. The SOC group contains 32 different contaminants that are analyzed, so each time sampling is missed, 32 violations are issued to the water system. A system that missed all 4 quarters of its required sampling would end up with 128 SOC violations. SOCs are one of the contaminant groups for which a PWS can apply to the state to obtain a waiver from collecting samples. The waiver application is reviewed, and if it is determined the system has a low probability of SOC contamination, the monitoring requirement can be waived for the 3-year monitoring period. Typically, at the end of each waiver period there is a spike in violations for those systems that did not turn in the waiver applications on time. This increase in violations coincides with the 2008-2010 SOC Waiver period.

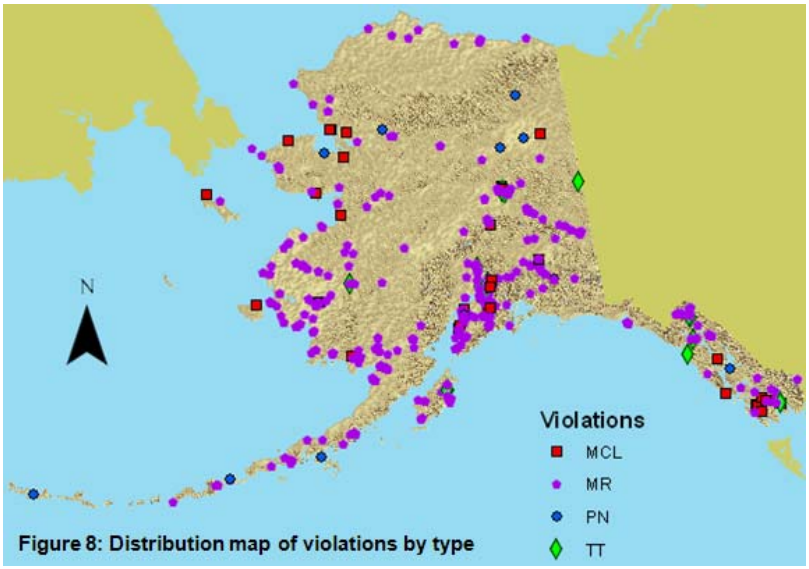
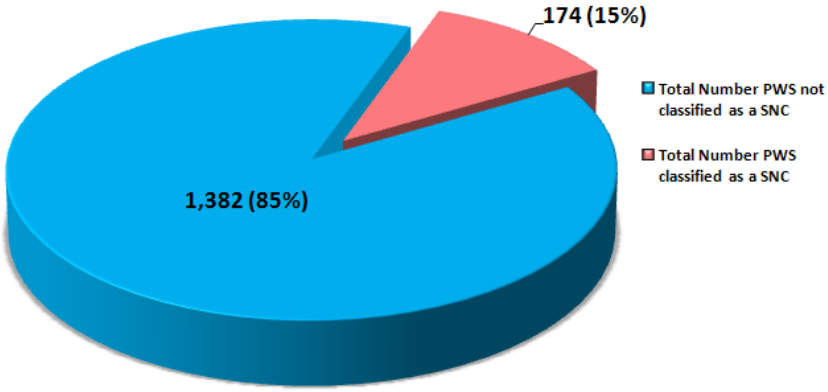


Figure 8: Distribution map of violations by type

Alaska's DW Program also utilizes the EPA's quarterly Significant Non-Compliers (SNC) List to focus attention on those PWSs that are defined as significantly out of compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements based on the severity and frequency of their violations. For the past several years, EPA has been developing a new version of the SNC List, called the Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT). This new version of the list changed the criteria for PWSs being listed on the SNC List. At the end of CY 2010, Alaska switched over to this new version of the SNC List. Throughout CY 2010, 174 PWSs appeared on this quarterly list at one time or another, leaving 1,382, or 85%, of Alaska's PWSs not classified as being significantly out of compliance (see **Figure 9**). For further information about the new SNC List or a copy of the current quarterly list, please see the DW Program's SNC Website http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwmain/SNC.htm.

Figure 9: Percentage of PWS Listed on EPA's SNC List During CY2010



Further details on the violations issued to Alaska PWSs during CY 2010 are available in Attachments 1 through 3 of this report and the attachments are described in detail below.

Attachment #1 is a one-page summary showing what rules are covered by this report and the types of violations that were issued in CY 2010.

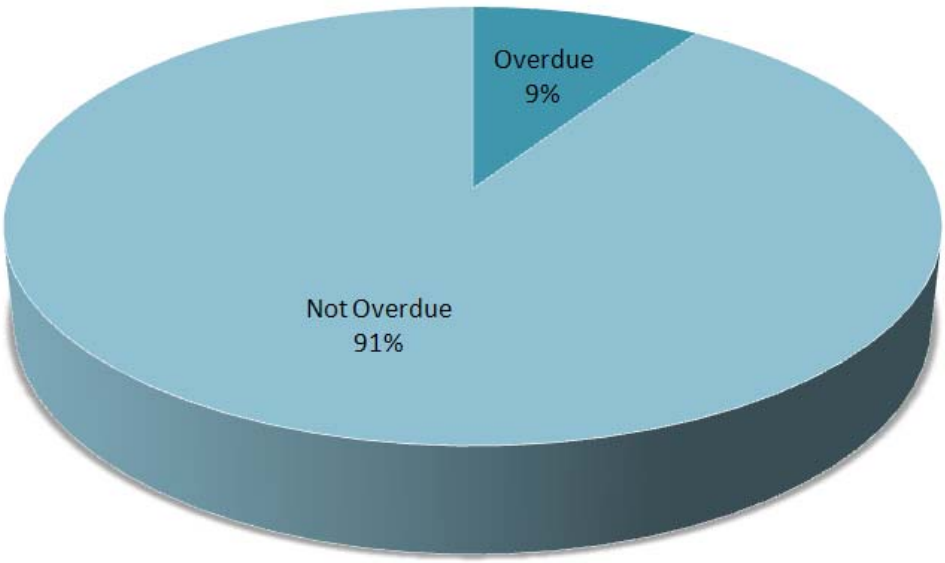
Attachment #2 is the list of PWSs that received MCL and/or Treatment Technique (TT) violations during CY 2010.

Attachment #3 is the 2010 PWS Annual Compliance Report Summary pulled from the federal database (SDWIS/Fed) for the State of Alaska.

Sanitary Survey Compliance

A Sanitary Survey is an onsite inspection of the water system required for PWSs every 3 or 5 years, depending on the system classification. If deficiencies of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation, maintenance, or monitoring requirements are found, they will be documented during the inspection. In Alaska these inspections are conducted by DEC Certified Sanitary Survey Inspectors, which includes both Drinking Water Program staff and 3rd party Sanitary Survey Inspectors who are certified by the DW Program but not employed by the State. By December 2010, only 9% of Alaska's PWSs were overdue for their Sanitary Survey (see **Figure 10**).

Figure 10: PWS Sanitary Survey Compliance CY 2010



Drinking Water Program
Compliance Assistance and Enforcement Activities

Compliance Assistance

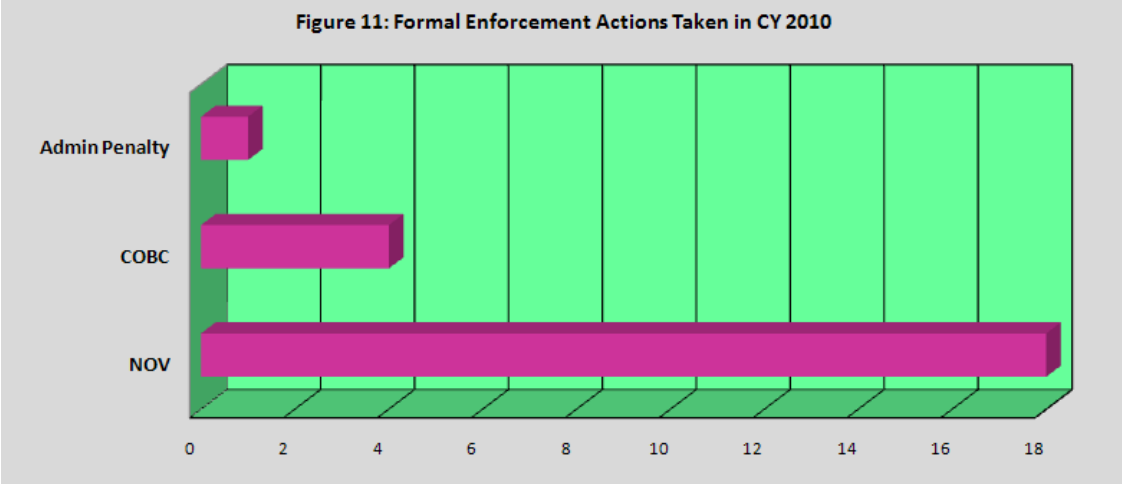
In CY 2010, DW Program staff continued to take a proactive approach to requiring compliance with drinking water regulations. These activities included phone contacts, on-site inspections, meetings with PWS owners or operators, and also providing technical assistance as needed. Staff assisted operators with reminder notices of upcoming sampling deadlines in an attempt to prevent violations before they occurred. DW Program staff routinely provided PWS owners and operators with the necessary forms and information to effectively notify the general public of drinking water regulation violations by their system in a timely manner. The method of notification varied by the violation and system type, and the water system owners were required to report back to the department how the public notice was performed. Some violations, such as the confirmed detection of fecal coliform bacteria or *E. coli*, inadequate pressure, or emergency situations like flooding, warranted immediate action due to the pressing threat to public health. For such acute violations, the department requires systems to notify customers within 24 hours to boil water before use. Boil Water Notices (BWN) remain in effect until the problem has been corrected and the water is determined by the DW Program to be safe to consume. In CY 2010, the DW Program required 27 systems to post these Boil Water Notices.

This continued focus on technical and compliance assistance led to 4,608 total compliance assistance actions during CY 2010.

Enforcement Activities

Once violations have been generated for a particular water system, DW Program staff work diligently to provide the system with straightforward guidelines as to how to return to compliance (RTC). While this responsibility ultimately rests with water system owners and operators, DW Program staff use their knowledge and expertise to provide technical and regulatory assistance to those systems with violations. Once a system takes the necessary steps to address a particular violation or series of violations, DW Program staff generates and documents a record of the RTC action. In CY 2010, 224 Alaska PWSs returned 1,504 violations to compliance.

If a PWS has not RTCd in a timely manner, the DW Program uses a progressive enforcement response policy to achieve compliance, starting with a series of enforcement letters as the first steps towards more formal enforcement. If compliance is not achieved in a timely manner, more formal enforcement tools are utilized. An enforcement action is considered formal when the enforcement document includes the ability to impose a monetary fine (administrative penalty) if compliance is not achieved within the timelines specified by or negotiated with the State. The most commonly used DW Program formal enforcement action is the Notice of Violation (NOV). For systems which require a longer-term solution to address violations, the system can enter into a written agreement detailing a timeline of specific actions the system intends to take. This agreement takes the form of a Compliance Order by Consent (COBC). If the requirements of the NOV or COBC are not met, administrative penalties are assessed. In CY 2010, the DW Program took 23 formal enforcement actions against PWSs in the State of Alaska (see **Figure 11**).



	NOV	COBC	Admin Penalty
Actions	18	4	1

Further details can be found in **Attachment #4**, which gives a summary of compliance and enforcement actions taken by DW Program staff in CY 2010.

Drinking Water Program
Additional Projects in 2010

Along with the routine duties outlined in this report, the DW Program worked on the additional projects described below. Several of these activities were funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) and will be noted as such.

PWS Files Scanning Project (ARRA funded) – During CY 2010, the Program continued a project which was started in CY 2009 to scan the PWS paper files into an electronic medium. The goal of this project is to have an electronic back-up of the paper files and to make files instantly available to staff statewide. The paper files located in our Wasilla and Soldotna offices were fully scanned during CY 2010. The DW Program is planning to continue this project in state fiscal year 2012 and plans to focus on the PWS files in the Fairbanks office.

Status Component of Surface Water Systems Inspection Project – The goal of this project is to gather information about the current operational status of Alaska PWSs using surface water treatment. The inspections will evaluate the treatment processes as they relate to the surface water treatment rules and, most importantly, will provide systems with a current assessment of the filtration credit and inactivation credit for the treatment processes. Additionally, each PWS will be scored based on the technical aspects of their system, which will allow prioritization of response activities based on system need. This is a multi-year project which started in CY 2010, and will likely continue through CY 2012, with the majority of inspections being done by the end of CY 2011. During CY 2010, the inspection forms, reporting templates, and tracking mechanisms were finalized. Public presentations were provided at State conferences and to governmental agencies, to educate and inform participants of the goals and scope of the project. In CY 2010, approximately 60 inspections were completed.

PWS Approvals Status Project (ARRA funded) – This is a 2-year project that will evaluate the current engineering status of Alaska's public water systems. This evaluation will be done by completing an engineering review of available PWS file information in each DEC office, and recording key fields indicative of construction and operational approval status. This project was initiated in February of 2010 with an assessment of available file information and the development of a data collection plan. Files were reviewed for Kenai Peninsula and Southeast Alaska PWSs, with plans to complete file reviews for the remainder of the State by the end of CY 2011. CY 2012, activities will include a review of the statewide findings, reports, and presentations for management, and prioritization and planning for follow-up activities.

Sulfolane Contamination Event – In late CY 2009, sulfolane (an organic solvent used in the oil refining process) was detected in the ground water in and around the City of North Pole, Alaska. Samples collected from the City of North Pole Utilities showed low levels of sulfolane in the raw water, and over 400 private drinking water wells have been impacted by the contamination. An oil refinery is located approximately 2 miles south of the community of North Pole. The DW Program has been involved with the multi-agency response to this contamination event from the beginning and in CY 2010 became an integral member of the Technical Project Team overseeing the response to the contamination. The DW Program has participated in numerous public meetings, consulted on various proposed engineering solutions, and tracked the additional monitoring requirements for the drinking water wells used by the City of North Pole. The City of North Pole, in consultation with the DW Program and the oil refinery, has decided that they would explore options for a new source outside of the contamination plume. Work on two new production wells began in CY 2010, and the new wells supplying the City of North Pole Utilities came on-line in March 2011. For more information about this event, please see the Public Information Page Link: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/sites/north-pole-refinery/index.htm

GIS Mapping Tool – The first step to protect drinking water sources from contamination is for the public and government agencies to identify where the drinking water comes from. The DW Program developed and maintains a GIS database of identified drinking water protection areas and provides this data as a

web-based map. Two separate web-based maps were created, one for the public and one for internal use at the DEC. These two web-based maps are mainly differentiated by the inclusion of the well and intake locations in the internal DEC map, which is not available on the general public map. Efforts are continually being made to encourage municipal, borough and state governments to use the web-based maps for permitting activities which may impact drinking water sources. The link to web-based maps: http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwp/protection_areas_map.html

Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) Engineering Implementation Project (ARRA funded) - This is a 2-year project to address the implementation issues related to the engineering components of LT2. The project aims to evaluate surface water treatment technologies, recommend implementation options, draft regulations, develop implementation policies and procedures, and update management with reports and presentations. This project started in February 2010, with an assessment of surface water treatment requirements, identification of areas of state discretion within LT2, an evaluation of what other States' surface water treatment requirements consist of, and meetings with DW Program and consulting engineering staff to identify implementation applicability in Alaska. Draft regulation and policy development, as well as needed updates to related policies and procedures involving engineering review of treatment technologies, began at the end of CY 2010, and will continue through CY 2012.

Electronic Sanitary Survey (ESS) Updates - In CY 2010, a workgroup was put together to refine the ESS questions set and the deficiencies list. The group worked to decrease the number of questions and to pair the questions with each of the currently used treatment processes for Alaska PWSs. The survey deficiencies list was completed and the deficiencies were linked to the appropriate questions in the ESS. This project helped to streamline the process for identifying and prioritizing deficiencies during a sanitary survey and also the process for completing sanitary surveys and the required follow-up to the identified deficiencies.

Glossary of Terms

Annual Compliance Report (ACR)

Section 1414(c)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 requires states to provide EPA with an annual report of violations of the primary drinking water standards. Each quarter, primacy states submit data to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), an automated database maintained by EPA. The data submitted includes, but is not limited to, PWS inventory information; violations of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), monitoring requirements, and Treatment Technique (TT) requirements; and information on enforcement activity related to these violations. The ACR also provides the numbers of violations in each of six categories: MCLs, MRDLs, TTs, variances and exemptions, significant monitoring violations, and significant consumer notification violations. Data primarily retrieved from SDWIS/FED forms the basis of this report.

Consumer Notification (Consumer Confidence Reports-CCR)

Every Community Water System is required to deliver to its customers a brief annual water quality report. This report is to include some educational material, and will provide information on the source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations.

Ground Water (GW) Source

Water used as a source for a public water system that is obtained from beneath the surface of the ground (aquifer) that is protected by depth, geological stratification, or other factors from contamination of the water by pollutants and microorganisms that originate on the surface.

Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDISW) Source

GWUDISW source means water used for public water system is water that is beneath the ground with a significant occurrence of macroorganisms, algae, or other pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia* or *Cryptosporidium parvum,* or experiences significant shifts in water characteristics that closely resemble surface water conditions. These systems are subject to each of the surface water treatment rules.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets national limits on contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

The EPA sets national limits on residual disinfectant levels in drinking water to reduce the risk of exposure to disinfectants and disinfection byproducts formed when PWSs add chemical disinfectants for either primary or residual treatment. These limits are known as Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels (MRDLs).

Monitoring

A PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the MCL. If a PWS fails to have its water tested as required or fails to report test results correctly to the primacy agency (EPA, state, or tribe), a monitoring violation occurs.

Primacy

Primary enforcement authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act Rules and Regulations is delegated to States and Indian Tribes by the Environmental Protection Agency for public water systems in their State jurisdiction if they meet certain requirements.

Public Water System

A Public Water System (PWS) is defined as a system that provides water using piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of PWSs. PWSs can be community (such as towns), non-transient non-community (such as schools, lodges or factories), or transient non-community systems (such as highway rest stops or the seasonal state and federal parks). The acronym PWS means systems of all three types unless specified in greater detail.

Sanitary Survey

A sanitary survey is a regulatory on-site inspection of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance, and monitoring compliance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the components for producing and distributing safe drinking water. Sanitary surveys are required every 3 years for Community Water Systems and every 5 years for Non-Community water systems. Each primacy agency (EPA, state, or tribe) is responsible for implementing a Sanitary Survey Program. The State of Alaska has an EPA-approved certification program that allows non-State employees to become a Certified Sanitary Survey Inspector. This is unique to the Alaska Drinking Water Program, as most primacy agencies (states) in general have sanitary surveys completed by state or local government employees or paid government-contractors.

Significant Consumer Notification Violations

For this report, a significant public notification violation occurred if a community water system completely failed to provide its customers the required annual water quality report (CCR).

Surface Water Source

Surface water source means water used for public water systems is water open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff, such as rivers, lakes, and streams.

Treatment Technique

For some regulations, the EPA establishes treatment techniques in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants. For example, treatment techniques have been established for viruses, bacteria, and turbidity.

Variances and Exemptions

A primacy state can grant a PWS a variance from a primary drinking water regulation, excluding microbial regulations, if the characteristics of the raw water sources reasonably available to the PWS do not allow the system to meet the MCL. To obtain a variance, the system must agree to install the best available technology, treatment techniques, or other means of limiting drinking water contamination that the Administrator (the State of Alaska) finds are available (taking costs into account), and the state must find that the variance will not result in an unreasonable risk to public health. The use of a variance for an Alaska PWS is a long-term compliance option that shall be reviewed no less than every 5 years to determine if the system remains eligible for the variance. A primacy state can grant an exemption temporarily relieving a PWS of its obligation to comply with an MCL or treatment technique, or both, if the system's noncompliance results from compelling factors and the system was in operation on the effective date of the MCL or treatment technique requirement. The state will require the PWS to comply with the MCL or treatment technique as expeditiously as practicable, but not later than 3 years after the otherwise applicable compliance date. Currently, the State of Alaska only grants exemptions for one chemical contaminant (arsenic) and no microbial contaminants; also no, variances are offered.

OBTAINING A COPY OF THE 2010 ALASKA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS COMPLIANCE REPORT

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, the State of Alaska Drinking Water Program has made the Alaska PWS Annual Compliance Report for 2010 available to the public. Interested individuals can obtain a copy of the Alaska PWS Annual Compliance Report for 2010 by accessing the Drinking Water Program Website or contacting Jeanine Oakland or Kelly Cobbs.

State Website: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/index.htm

Address of Responsible State Department: 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Contact Names:

Jeanine Oakland
jeanine.oakland@alaska.gov
Phone: 907-269-2007
Fax Number: 907-269-7650

Kelly Cobbs
kelly.cobbs@alaska.gov
Phone: 907-269-7630
Fax Number: 907-269-7655

Rule Group	MCL		Treatment Technique		Significant Monitoring		Consumer Notification	
	Violations	**Systems in violation**	Violations	**Systems in violation**	Violations	**Systems in violation**	Violations	**Systems in violation**
Chemical Contaminant Rules (Violation Codes: MCL 01, 02; Monitoring 03, 04)	7	**5**			3,608	**104**		
Total Coliform Rule (Violation Codes: MCL 21, 22; Monitoring 23, 25)	30	**26**			747	**426**		
Surface Water Treatment Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 41, 42, 37, 43, 44, 47; Monitoring 31, 36, 29, 38, 09)			121	**48**	291	**75**		
Disinfection By Products Rule (Violation Codes: MCL 02, 11, 13; Treatment Technique 12, 46; Monitoring 27)	91	**28**	4	**3**	256	**126**		
Lead and Copper Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 58, 65; Monitoring 51, 52)			13	**12**	403	**225**		
Consumer Confidence Report Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 71)							39	**21**
Public Notification Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 75)							10	**4**

Total Number of Federally Regulated Systems in Alaska CY 2010:	1,556
Total Number of PWS with 1 or more Violations, **43%** of PWS (all rules, all violation types as noted above):	667
Total Number of Violations open in CY 2010:	5,620

Alaska has one (1) Variance from EPA for TCR. This allows a coliform sample holding time extension from 30 to 48 hours under specific circumstances.

DEFINITIONS

Public Water System (PWS) - A PWS is defined as a system that provides water using piping or other constructed conveyances for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or serves at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of federally regulated PWSs. They can be community (such as villages, trailer parks, or subdivisions); non-transient non-community (such as schools or offices); or transient non-community systems (such as highway rest stops or seasonal state and federal parks).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the EPA sets national limits on regulated contaminant levels in drinking water to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption. These limits are known as MCLs.

Treatment Techniques (TT) - For some regulations, the EPA establishes treatment techniques in lieu of an MCL to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants. For example, treatment techniques have been established for viruses, bacteria, and turbidity.

Significant Monitoring Violations - For this report, significant monitoring violations are generally defined as any major monitoring violation that occurred during the calendar year of the report. A significant monitoring violation, with rare exceptions, occurs when no samples were taken or no results were reported during a compliance period.

NOTE: This report includes only the violations specified by EPA guidance. It does not include federal violations for sanitary surveys or state violations.

Bolded system names indicate multiple violations issued for rule during CY 2010

Chemical Rules Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 01, 02)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Source	Contaminant
AK2211677	SOUTHWOOD MANOR TC	CWS	1,005	GW	Arsenic
AK2242783	**IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH**	NTNCWS	155	GW	Arsenic
AK2271211	TUNTUTULIAK WASHETERIA AND WATERING PT	CWS	350	GW	Arsenic
AK2310803	**VILLAGE MOBILE HOME PARK**	CWS	160	GW	Arsenic
AK2340141	**LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY**	CWS	184	SW	Nitrate and Arsenic

Total Coliform Rule Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 21, 22)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Source	Contaminant
AK2220118	**THREE BEARS RETAIL STORE #60**	NTNCWS	85	GW	Total Coliform
AK2220146	**GEMSTONE ESTATES**	CWS	35	GW	Total Coliform
AK2222987	**WILDERNESS EAST COMMUNITY**	CWS	125	GW	Total Coliform
AK2226795	**GREEN STORE, THE**	TNCWS	48	GW	Total Coliform
AK2227513	**AK STATE ELKS YOUTH CAMP**	TNCWS	62	GW	Total Coliform
AK2227539	**TWIN PEAKS**	CWS	35	GW	Total Coliform
AK2240333	USFS TENDERFOOT CAMPGROUND	TNCWS	25	GW	Total Coliform
AK2241703	PACIFIC STAR SEAFOODS	TNCWS	152	GW	Total Coliform
AK2242246	USFS GRANITE CREEK #2	TNCWS	25	GW	Total Coliform
AK2244858	NORTH STAR U. METHODIST CHURCH	TNCWS	65	GW	Total Coliform
AK2244997	OFFSHORE SYSTEMS KENAI	NTNCWS	200	GW	Total Coliform
AK2245155	SAINT PETER THE FISHERMANS	TNCWS	47	GW	Total Coliform
AK2247466	SCENIC VIEW RV PARK	TNCWS	50	GW	Total Coliform
AK2260090	**MANOKOTAK WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	370	GW	Total Coliform
AK2260260	NONDALTON	CWS	270	SW	Total Coliform
AK2260359	PERRYVILLE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	120	SW	Total Coliform
AK2262513	SNOPAC	TNCWS	150	GW	Total Coliform
AK2270231	TUNUNAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	354	SW	Total Coliform
AK2271033	ATMAUTLUAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	311	GW	Total Coliform
AK2272011	BETHEL TROOPER HOUSING	NTNCWS	60	GW	Total Coliform
AK2299029	PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMUNITY COLLEGE	TNCWS	25	GW	Total Coliform
AK2310780	**TURTLE CLUB**	TNCWS	204	GW	Total Coliform
AK2310895	TOWN & COUNTRY TRAILER COURT	CWS	200	GW	Total Coliform
AK2310976	**CAMP LI - WA**	TNCWS	114	GW	Total Coliform
AK2372871	BIRCH BRO PIZZA/ECC BLDG	TNCWS	104	GW	Total Coliform
AK2390544	DENALI GRIZZLY BEAR	TNCWS	65	GW	Total Coliform

Disinfection By Products Rule Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 02, 11, 13)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Source	Contaminant
AK2120012	VALLENAR VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	CWS	225	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120127	**SAXMAN**	CWS	450	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120169	KLAWOCK	CWS	904	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120193	CRAIG PUBLIC WORKS	CWS	1,475	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120216	**THORNE BAY**	CWS	957	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5

AK2120224	HYDABURG	CWS	415	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120452	**MOUNTAIN POINT SERVICE AREA**	CWS	975	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2120606	KASAAN	CWS	46	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2130017	**ANGOON PUBLIC WATER**	CWS	450	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2130083	**KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER**	CWS	415	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2130156	**PORT ALEXANDER PWS**	CWS	95	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2270207	**NUNAM IQUA**	CWS	213	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2270299	EMMONAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	820	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2270338	**CHEFORNAK WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	408	GW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2270362	ALAKANUK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	570	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2271083	**YK DELTA REGIONAL HOSPITAL**	CWS	510	GW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2271562	MEKORYUK WASHETERIA RESERVOIR	CWS	198	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2300183	**CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE WATER**	CWS	110	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340060	KOTZEBUE MUN. WATER SYSTEM	CWS	3,290	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340109	**NOORVIK WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	600	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340125	**BUCKLAND WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	417	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340214	**GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	150	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340222	**DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM**	**CWS**	**150**	**SW**	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340379	**SELAWIK SAFEWATER FACILITY**	**CWS**	**846**	**SW**	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340387	**UNALAKLEET CITY WATER SUPPLY**	CWS	757	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340484	SHISHMAREF WATER SYSTEM	CWS	572	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2340751	**GAMBELL WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	669	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5
AK2380214	**GULKANA VILLAGE**	CWS	83	SW	TTHM and/or HAA5

Disinfection By Products Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 12, 46)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Source	Contaminant
AK2220165	A TOUCH OF HOME CHILDCARE	NTNCWS	30	GW	DBP Stage 1
AK2224476	**QUIET CIRCLE APTS/ PARTNERSHIP**	**CWS**	**26**	**GW**	DBP Stage 1
AK2225773	NORTH FORK PROFESSIONAL BLDG	NTNCWS	108	GW	DBP Stage 1

Surface Water Treatment Rules Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 41, 42, 37, 43, 44, 47)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Source	Contaminant
AK2110619	HAINES	CWS	1,613	SW	IESWTR
AK2111472	**BEAR TRACK INN**	TNCWS	46	SW	IESWTR
AK2120020	CLOVER PASS RESORT	TNCWS	133	SW	SWTR
AK2120127	**SAXMAN**	CWS	450	SW	SWTR
AK2120216	THORNE BAY	CWS	957	SW	SWTR
AK2120224	**HYDABURG**	CWS	415	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2120452	**MOUNTAIN POINT SERVICE AREA**	CWS	975	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2121406	**SM3 BARGE**	NTNCWS	30	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2121409	**CLEARWATER BARGE**	NTNCWS	32	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2121478	HERRING BAY ASSOCIATION	CWS	39	SW	SWTR
AK2121489	GRACE HARBOR	TNCWS	37	SW	SWTR
AK2130017	**ANGOON PUBLIC WATER**	CWS	450	SW	SWTR
AK2130122	**PELICAN UTILITIES**	CWS	230	SW	SWTR
AK2131123	**CAMP BEAR BARGE**	TNCWS	43	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2212754	STEWART WATER SYSTEM (BERNARD)	CWS	42	SW	SWTR

AK2220692	**ISLANDER BAR & RESTAURANT**	TNCWS	68	GW	SWTR
AK2240707	SELDOVIA WATER SYSTEM	CWS	461	SW	SWTR
AK2250029	ICICLE SEAFOODS, INC.	TNCWS	251	SW	SWTR
AK2250053	OUZINKIE WATER SYSTEM	CWS	165	SW	SWTR
AK2250134	LARSEN BAY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	335	SW	SWTR
AK2250315	OCEAN BEAUTY SEAFOOD ALITAK	TNCWS	182	SW	IESWTR
AK2260228	CHIGNIK BAY WATER SYSTEM # 1	CWS	658	SW	SWTR
AK2260260	NONDALTON	CWS	270	SW	SWTR
AK2260278	NIKOLSKI VILLAGE	CWS	18	SW	SWTR
AK2260595	ADAK UTILITIES	CWS	220	SW	SWTR
AK2261444	**CHIGNIK LAGOON WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	350	GW	SWTR
AK2262199	FALSE PASS TREATMENT PLANT	CWS	60	SW	SWTR
AK2270100	**PITKAS POINT WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	130	SW	SWTR
AK2270231	TUNUNAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	354	SW	SWTR
AK2270362	**ALAKANUK WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	570	SW	SWTR
AK2271025	KONGIGANAK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	294	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2271059	**PLATINUM CITY WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	51	SW	SWTR
AK2271431	**NEWTOK WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	435	SW	IESWTR
AK2271643	SACKETT CENTER - ANIAK	TNCWS	27	SW	SWTR
AK2271700	KWIGILLINGOK WASHETERIA	CWS	338	SW	SWTR
AK2300206	**YKSD - ALLAKAKET SCHOOL**	NTNCWS	45	SW	SWTR
AK2340109	**NOORVIK WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	600	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2340117	**KIVALINA WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	325	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2340125	**BUCKLAND WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	417	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2340141	**LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY**	CWS	184	SW	SWTR
AK2340214	GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	CWS	150	SW	SWTR
AK2340248	BERING ST SD - TELLER SC/WASH	CWS	295	SW	SWTR
AK2340379	**SELAWIK SAFEWATER FACILITY**	CWS	846	SW	IESWTR
AK2340387	**UNALAKLEET CITY WATER SUPPLY**	CWS	757	SW	IESWTR
AK2340442	**SHAKTOOLIK WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	240	SW	SWTR
AK2340492	**STEBBINS CITY WATER SUPPLY**	CWS	589	SW	SWTR
AK2360256	**FT. YUKON PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	650	SW	SWTR and IESWTR
AK2380214	GULKANA VILLAGE	CWS	83	SW	SWTR

Lead and Copper Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 58, 65)

PWSID	Water System Name	System Type	Population Served	Source	Contaminant
AK2220056	SUNSHINE COMMUNITY HEALTH CLINIC	NTNCWS	120	GW	Lead & Copper
AK2223145	SCOTWOOD ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	CWS	75	GW	Lead & Copper
AK2224159	ALEUTIAN ESTATES #1	CWS	63	GW	Lead & Copper
AK2225995	OMEGA BUILDING	NTNCWS	160	GW	Lead & Copper
AK2260197	DILLINGHAM WATER SYSTEM	CWS	962	GW	Lead & Copper
AK2310926	**VALLEY WATER COMPANY**	CWS	1,575	GW	Lead & Copper
AK2340109	NOORVIK WATER SYSTEM	CWS	600	SW	Lead & Copper
AK2340222	**DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM**	CWS	150	SW	Lead & Copper
AK2340387	UNALAKLEET CITY WATER SUPPLY	CWS	757	SW	Lead & Copper
AK2340751	**GAMBELL WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	669	SW	Lead & Copper
AK2360094	AK GATEWAY SD - EAGLE COMM.SCH	NTNCWS	26	GW	Lead & Copper
AK2360442	**STEVENS VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM**	CWS	50	GW	Lead & Copper

Report Selection Criteria

EPA Region:	ALL
Primacy Agency:	AK
Water System ID:	ALL
Principal County:	ALL
Water System Status:	ACTIVE, CLOSED
Water System Type:	ALL
Owner Type:	ALL
Population Served:	ALL
Service Connections:	ALL
Compliance Period:	BETWEEN 1/1/2010 and 12/31/2010
Violation Codes:	ALL
Contaminant Codes:	ALL
Action Dates:	ALL
Issuing Agency:	ALL
Action Severity:	ALL
Action Codes:	ALL
Summary AC Report?	Yes
Details:	None

Data Last Updated:	04/01/2011
PWS Matching Criteria:	667

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10			AC Chem					PRIMACY AGENCY: AK
Inorganic Contaminants (IOC)								
			MCLs			Monitoring		
Contaminant Code	Name	MCL (mg/l)	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
1005	Arsenic	0.01000	6	1	5	18	5	15
1010	Barium	2.00000	0	0	0	14	0	12
1015	Cadmium	0.00500	0	0	0	13	0	11
1020	Chromium	0.10000	0	0	0	13	0	11
1024	CYANIDE	0.20000	0	0	0	12	0	10
1025	Fluoride	4.00000	0	0	0	13	0	11
1035	Mercury	0.00200	0	0	0	13	0	11
1036	Nickel	0.00000	0	0	0	11	0	9
1040	Nitrate	10.00000	1	0	1	65	4	60
1045	Selenium	0.05000	0	0	0	13	0	11
1074	Antimony, Total	0.00600	0	0	0	11	0	9
1075	Beryllium, Total	0.00400	0	0	0	11	0	9
1085	Thallium, Total	0.00200	0	0	0	11	0	9
IOC Totals:			7	1	5	218	9	74

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10 | AC Chem | PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Radionuclides Contaminants (RAD)

Contaminant Code	Name	MCL (mg/l)	MCLs # of Violations	MCLs # of RTC Violations	MCLs # of PWS in Violation	Monitoring # of Violations	Monitoring # of RTC Violations	Monitoring # of PWS in Violation
4000	Gross Alpha, Excl. Radon & U	15.00000	0	0	0	7	0	3
4006	Combined Uranium	30.00000	0	0	0	7	0	3
4010	Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	5.00000	0	0	0	6	0	2
RAD Totals:			0	0	0	20	0	3

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10 | AC Chem | PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC)

Contaminant Code	Name	MCL (mg/l)	MCLs # of Violations	MCLs # of RTC Violations	MCLs # of PWS in Violation	Monitoring # of Violations	Monitoring # of RTC Violations	Monitoring # of PWS in Violation
2005	Endrin	0.00200	0	0	0	88	19	28
2010	BHC-GAMMA	0.00020	0	0	0	88	19	28
2015	Methoxychlor	0.04000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2020	Toxaphene	0.00300	0	0	0	88	19	28
2031	Dalapon	0.20000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2032	Diquat	0.02000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2033	Endothall	0.10000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2034	Glyphosate	0.70000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2035	Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.40000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2036	OXAMYL	0.20000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2037	Simazine	0.00400	0	0	0	88	19	28
2039	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.00600	0	0	0	88	19	28
2040	Picloram	0.50000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2041	Dinoseb	0.00700	0	0	0	88	19	28
2042	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2046	Carbofuran	0.04000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2050	Atrazine	0.00300	0	0	0	88	19	28
2051	LASSO	0.00200	0	0	0	88	19	28
2063	2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2065	Heptachlor	0.00040	0	0	0	88	19	28
2067	Heptachlor epoxide	0.00020	0	0	0	88	19	28

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10 | AC Chem | PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC)

Contaminant Code	Name	MCL (mg/l)	MCLs # of Violations	MCLs # of RTC Violations	MCLs # of PWS in Violation	Monitoring # of Violations	Monitoring # of RTC Violations	Monitoring # of PWS in Violation
2105	2,4-D	0.07000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2110	2,4,5-TP	0.05000	0	0	0	88	19	28
2274	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	0.00100	0	0	0	88	19	28
2306	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.00020	0	0	0	88	19	28
2326	Pentachlorophenol	0.00100	0	0	0	88	19	28
2383	Total Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	0.00050	0	0	0	88	19	28
2931	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	0.00020	0	0	0	88	19	28
2946	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	0.00005	0	0	0	88	19	28
2959	Chlordane	0.00200	0	0	0	88	19	28
SOC Totals:			0	0	0	2640	570	28

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10 | AC Chem | PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC)

Contaminant Code	Name	MCL (mg/l)	MCLs # of Violations	MCLs # of RTC Violations	MCLs # of PWS in Violation	Monitoring # of Violations	Monitoring # of RTC Violations	Monitoring # of PWS in Violation
2378	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07000	0	0	0	34	6	25
2380	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07000	0	0	0	35	6	26
2955	Xylenes, Total	10.00000	0	0	0	35	6	26
2964	DICHLOROMETHANE	0.00500	0	0	0	34	6	25
2968	o-Dichlorobenzene	0.60000	0	0	0	35	6	26
2969	p-Dichlorobenzene	0.07500	0	0	0	35	6	26
2976	Vinyl chloride	0.00200	0	0	0	34	6	25
2977	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.00700	0	0	0	35	6	26
2979	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.10000	0	0	0	35	6	26
2980	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.00500	0	0	0	35	6	26
2981	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.20000	0	0	0	35	6	26
2982	Carbon tetrachloride	0.00500	0	0	0	34	6	25
2983	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.00500	0	0	0	35	6	26
2984	Trichloroethylene	0.00500	0	0	0	35	6	26
2985	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.00500	0	0	0	34	6	25
2987	Tetrachloroethylene	0.00500	0	0	0	35	6	26
2989	CHLOROBENZENE	0.10000	0	0	0	35	6	26
2990	Benzene	0.00500	0	0	0	35	6	26
2991	Toluene	1.00000	0	0	0	35	6	26
2992	Ethylbenzene	0.70000	0	0	0	35	6	26
2996	Styrene	0.10000	0	0	0	35	6	26

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10	AC Chem					PRIMACY AGENCY: AK
VOC Totals:	0	0	0	730	126	26

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10	AC Rule	PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Violation Type	Violation Name	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
71	CCR Complete Failure to Report	39	32	21

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10	AC Rule	PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBP)

Violation Type	Violation Name	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
2	MCL, Average	91	13	28
27	Monitoring and Reporting (DBP)	256	145	126
12	Treatment Technique No Certif. Operator	4	0	3

	MCLs			Monitoring			Treatment Technique		
	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
DBP Totals	91	13	28	256	145	126	4	0	3

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10	AC Rule	PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)

Violation Type	Violation Name	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
51	Initial Tap Sampling for Pb and Cu	44	10	28
52	Follow-up and Routine LCR Tap Sampling	359	107	209
58	OCCT Installation/Demonstration	8	1	8
65	Public Education	5	1	5

	MCLs			Monitoring			Treatment Technique		
	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
LCR Totals	---	---	---	403	117	225	13	2	12

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10	AC Rule	PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Public Notice (PN)

Violation Type	Violation Name	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
75	PN Violation for NPDWR Violation	10	8	4

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10	AC Rule	PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)

Violation Type	Violation Name	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation

	MCLs			Monitoring			Treatment Technique		
	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
SWTR/ IESWTR	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	0	0

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10	AC Rule	PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Surface Water Treatment Rule / Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR / IESWTR)

Violation Type	Violation Name	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
31	Monitoring of Treatment (SWTR-Unfilt/GWR)	1	1	1
36	Monitoring of Treatment (SWTR-Filter)	185	87	66
38	Monitoring, Turbidity (Enhanced SWTR)	105	71	31
41	Treatment Technique (SWTR and GWR)	67	40	30
42	Failure to Filter (SWTR)	13	2	12
43	Single Turbidity Exceed (Enhanced SWTR)	5	3	4
44	Monthly Turbidity Exceed (Enhanced SWTR)	36	14	17

	MCLs			Monitoring			Treatment Technique		
	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
SWTR/ IESWTR	---	---	---	291	159	75	121	59	48

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10	AC Rule	PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

Coliforms (TCR)

Violation Type	Violation Name	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
22	MCL, Monthly (TCR)	30	14	26
23	Monitoring, Routine Major (TCR)	732	244	420
25	Monitoring, Repeat Major (TCR)	15	5	15

	MCLs			Monitoring			Treatment Technique		
	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation	# of Violations	# of RTC Violations	# of PWS in Violation
TCR Totals	30	14	26	747	249	426	---	---	---

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

EPA REGION: 10 | State Summary | PRIMACY AGENCY: AK

		MCLs			Monitoring			Treatment Technique			Consumer Notification		
Rule Type	Chemical Sub-Group	# of Viols	# of RTC Viols	# of PWS in Viols	# of Viols	# of RTC Viols	# of PWS in Viols	# of Viols	# of RTC Viols	# of PWS in Viols	# of Viols	# of RTC Viols	# of PWS in Viols
CHEM	VOC	0	0	0	730	126	26	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHEM	SOC	0	0	0	2640	570	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHEM	IOC	7	1	5	218	9	74	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHEM	RAD	0	0	0	20	0	3	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHEM	TOTAL	7	1	5	3608	705	104	---	---	---	---	---	---
RULE	TCR	30	14	26	747	249	426	---	---	---	---	---	---
RULE	SWTR	---	---	---	291	159	75	121	59	48	---	---	---
RULE	LCR	---	---	---	403	117	225	13	2	12	---	---	---
RULE	DBP	91	13	28	256	145	126	4	0	3	---	---	---
RULE	CCR	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	32	21
RULE	PN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	8	4
Grand Total		128	28	59	5305	1375	637	138	61	61	49	40	25

ACR CY 2010 Attachment #3

Summary of Compliance and Enforcement Actions by Alaska Drinking Water Program Staff CY 2010

Compliance Assistance		**4,608**
	Monitoring Summary	1,707
	Written Communication (General)	1,654
	Phone Call	944
	Data Dump	192
	Electronic Sanitary Survey Generate	99
	Variance or Exemption Action	3
	Miscellaneous Action	9
Sanitary Survey		**77**
	Sanitary Survey - DW Program Staff	77
(NOTE: 195 Sanitary Surveys were completed by 3rd Party Sanitary Survey Inspectors)		
General (Informal) Enforcement		**2,864**
	Enforcement Phone Call	633
	Written Communication (General)	338
	Return to Compliance	1,504
	Public Notice Issued, Received, or Requested	261
	Boil Water Notice	27
	Onsite Enforcement Visit	66
	Enforcement Meeting	28
	Bilateral Compliance Agreement (BCA)	7
Formal Enforcement		**23**
	Notice of Violation (NOV)	18
	Compliance Order By Consent (COBC)	4
	Administrative Penalty Assessed	1
Total Compliance Assistance and Enforcement Actions in CY 2010:		**7,495**