

State of Alaska Annual Compliance Report on Public Water Systems

2013



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

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Attachment 1: State of Alaska Public Water System Annual Compliance Report Violations for CY 2013

Attachment 2: Alaska Public Water Systems with Maximum Contaminant Level or Treatment Technique Violations in CY 2013

Attachment 3: Detailed Summary of Compliance and Enforcement Actions for CY 2013

Message from the Drinking Water Program Manager

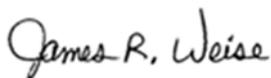
The Drinking Water (DW) Program of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has a mission to protect the health of the people of Alaska by establishing, maintaining, and enforcing standards for safe and reliable drinking water. This report provides information on how well public water systems (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. 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.

During this year, the focus was to complete the adoption of the Federal Public Law, the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Act, into the Alaska Drinking Water Regulations, 18 AAC 80. Additionally, efforts were made to update publications adopted by reference to the most current versions and continue work on updating Article 2, Engineering Section of 18 AAC 80, as well as updating and reorganizing Class C water system requirements. These efforts will continue into calendar year 2014, when it is expected that several regulations revision packages will go out for public comment. In an effort to assist PWS owners and operators with preparing for the updates to the Drinking Water Regulations, the DW Program has added information to the following website: <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/index.htm>

In 2013, the DW Program facilitated seven Ground Water and Water Wells Stakeholders workgroup meetings for continued awareness of ground water protection and the continued need for open discussions on the issues and concerns regarding water wells and perceived impacts to ground water resources. The Stakeholders group consists of PWS owners and operators, state agency representatives, and water well drillers. These efforts will continue in calendar year 2014.

During calendar year 2013, DW Program staff continued to provide 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 and greater overall public health protection for their customers. Staff actively participated in the annual Alaska Water Wastewater Management Association Conference, the Alaska Tribal Conference on Environmental Management, and the Alaska Rural Water Association Fall Training Conference.



James R. Weise
Drinking Water Program Manager
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Definition of a Public Water System

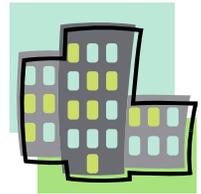
A **Public Water System** is a system for the provision of water to the public for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least 15 service connections or serves at least 25 individuals. A public water system is further broken down into classification as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

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

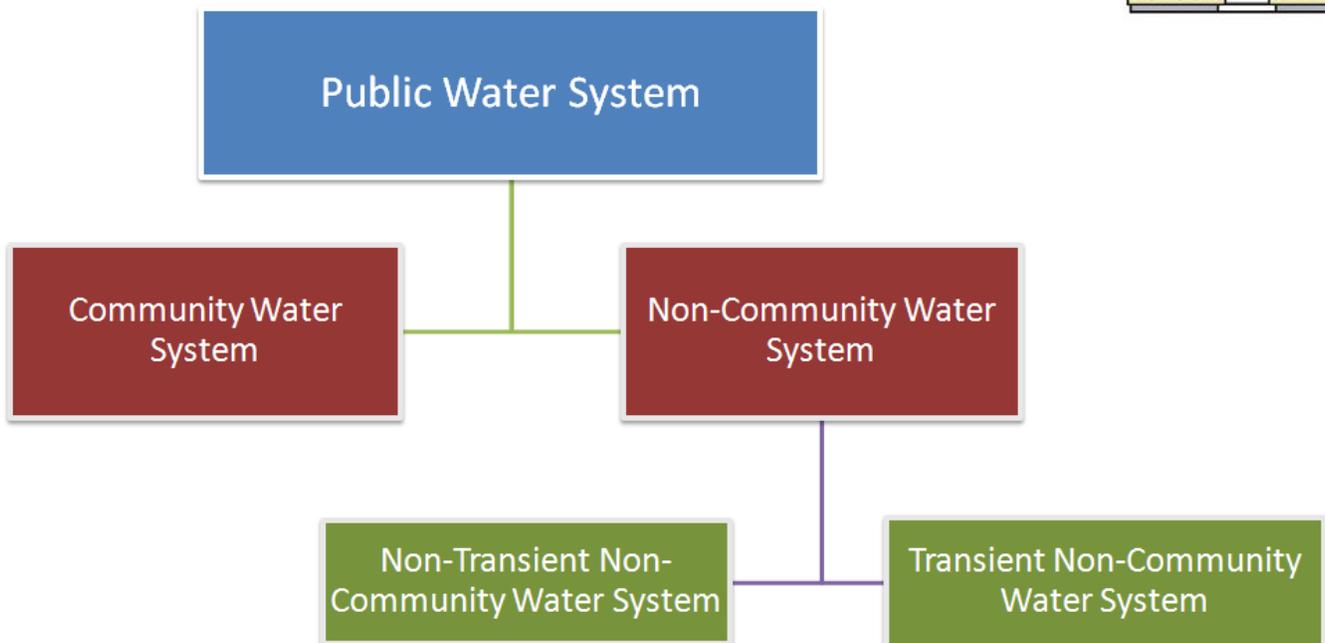


Non-Community Water Systems are public water systems that do not serve a permanent resident population. This category is further divided into two types.

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 through the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), which was amended in 1986 and 1996. The SDWA, associated amendments, and federal drinking water regulations developed

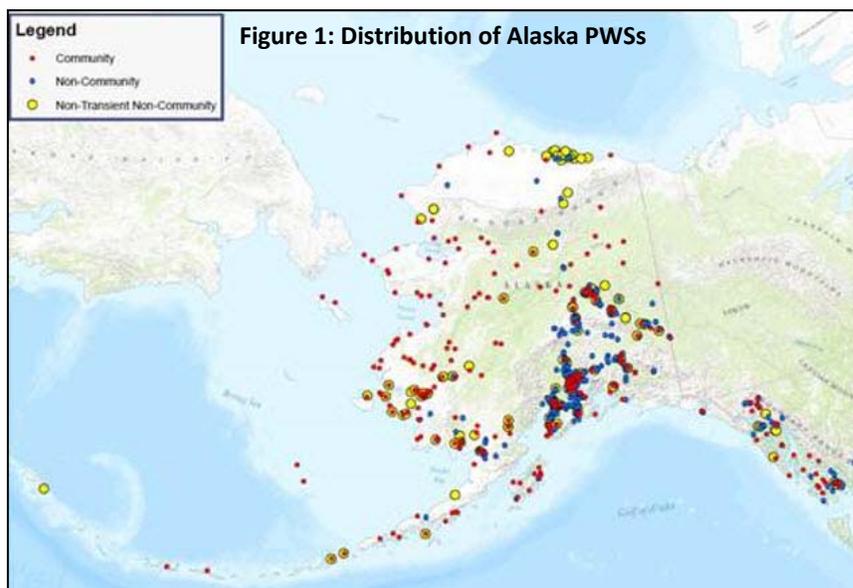
by U.S. EPA help to ensure the public receives safe drinking water. Some key provisions of the SDWA are highlighted below:

- Sets national maximum contaminant level goals (MCLG) as well as 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).
- Establishes treatment techniques or action levels in lieu of MCLs to control unacceptable levels of specific contaminants, such as turbidity or lead, in drinking water from public water systems.
- Requires public water systems to monitor for regulated drinking water contaminants and requires the results to be reported to the state.
- Requires public water systems to notify their customers when violations of the SDWA occur.
- Requires a certification program for public 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 for public water systems. The SDWA allows states, territories, and tribes to seek primacy, which is approval from EPA to administer the PWSS Program within their state, territory, or tribe. 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, territories, and tribes that have primacy.

The Alaska Drinking Water Program Components

The Alaska DW Program is comprised of 57 staff positions which operate out of 5 offices located around the state, which include Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Soldotna, and Wasilla. Collectively, the offices are responsible for regulating 1,505 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 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) through set-asides for state drinking water program activities, which include Drinking Water Protection Programs (Wellhead Protection and Source Water Assessments), Capacity Development and Operator Certification, 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 operators. In Alaska, there are no borough or county governments that support implementation and enforcement of the drinking water regulations on the local level.

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 11. 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 DW Program database, the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/State).
- Determine PWS compliance with the SDWA requirements, rules, and federal and state drinking water regulations; issue violations when requirements are not met.
- 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 or 5 years.
- Complete engineering inspections (called status component inspections) to evaluate treatment processes for surface water systems (in-progress, a long-term project); ground water systems with treatment are planned for future work.
- Complete annual Filtration Avoidance Inspections for PWSs avoiding filtration required under the Surface Water Treatment Rule.
- Respond to complaints about drinking water quality and quantity from the public.
- Provide emergency response technical assistance to public water systems during disaster events.

Engineering Plan Approval

- Review engineered plans for new and modified public water systems, and issue construction approvals to systems that meet minimum requirements. Work with water systems that do not meet minimum criteria to help them obtain needed approval.
- Review engineered plans for constructed public water systems and issue operational approvals to systems that meet minimum requirements. Work with systems that are having operational problems to help them address their operational issues and provide safe drinking water.
- Review requests for waivers of required separation distances involving public water systems.
- 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 and non-community water systems.
- Review and either approve or deny Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) Monitoring Waiver applications for public water systems.

- Partner with other agencies to review and comment on permitted activities within DW Protection areas.
- Encourage responsible drinking water source protection and drinking water protection planning efforts for public water systems.

Public Water System Security

- Assist PWS owners and operators in conducting vulnerability assessments and in writing emergency preparedness plans for their water systems.
- Provide information and 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

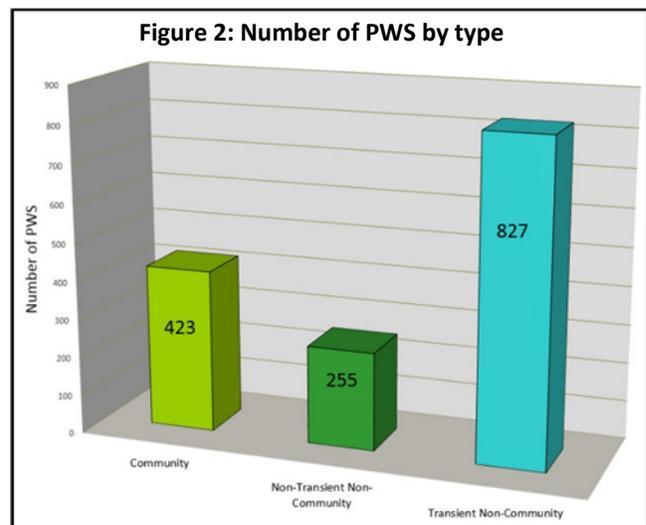
- Adopt federal regulations when required and draft state regulations as necessary.
- Fund the Environmental Health Laboratory’s Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program, consisting of both chemical and microbiological certification activities.
- Provide database administration for the State Drinking Water Database (SDWIS/State), the Electronic Data Reporting System (EDRS), the Enhanced Sanitary Survey (ESS), Drinking Water Watch, the Drinking Water Protection database, and the Engineering Submittal Tracking database.
- Implement the Sanitary Survey Inspector certification program for DW Program staff and third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors.
- Provide public outreach, including presentations at conferences or by webcast and other training opportunities for DW Program staff and water system owners and operators as appropriate.

Alaska’s Public Water Systems

In addition to the types of public water systems discussed on page 4 of this report, which must comply with federal regulations, Alaska also has a group of State-regulated systems, called Class C public water systems, which serve fewer than 25 people year round. Due to funding constraints, the DW Program primarily focuses engineering, compliance, and enforcement efforts on a small subset of these systems serving child daycare, residential care, 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

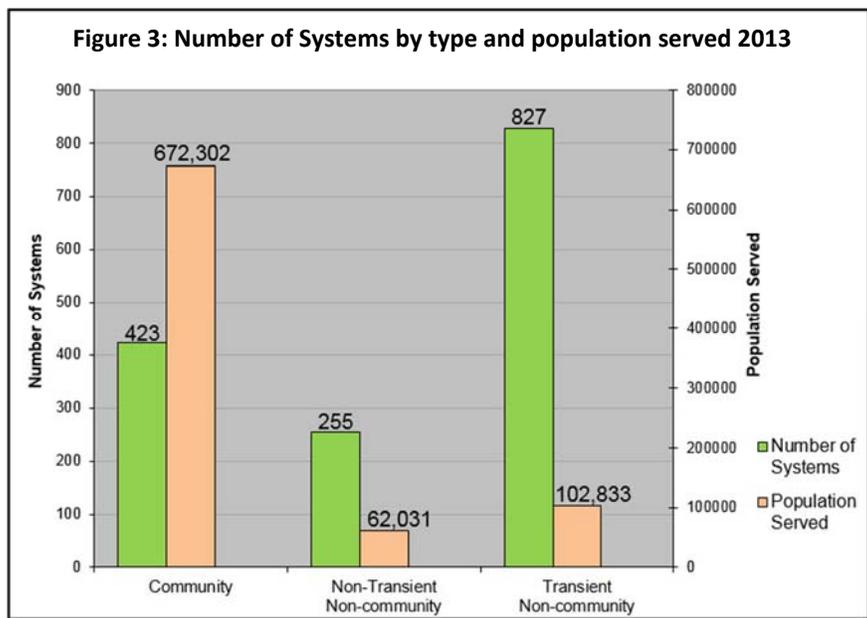
During CY 2013, there were 1,505 active public water systems in Alaska: 423 Community Water Systems (CWS); 255 Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) Water Systems; and 827 Transient Non-Community (TNC) Water Systems (see **Figure 2**).¹



¹ PWS information from December 2013 DW Program Monthly Activity Report

These 1,505 public water systems served a combined population of 837,166 residents and visitors of the State of Alaska. While there are a greater number of systems classified as Transient Non-Community, the

greatest population served in Alaska is primarily from Community Water Systems (see **Figure 3**).



Most of the PWSs in Alaska utilize 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 Water Systems by water source

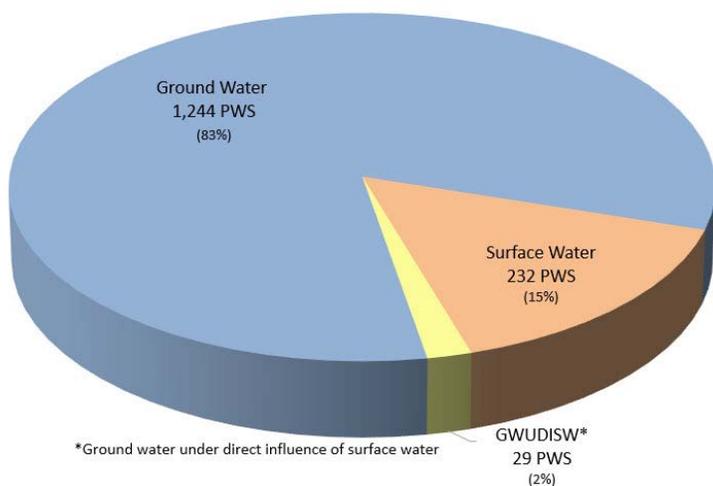
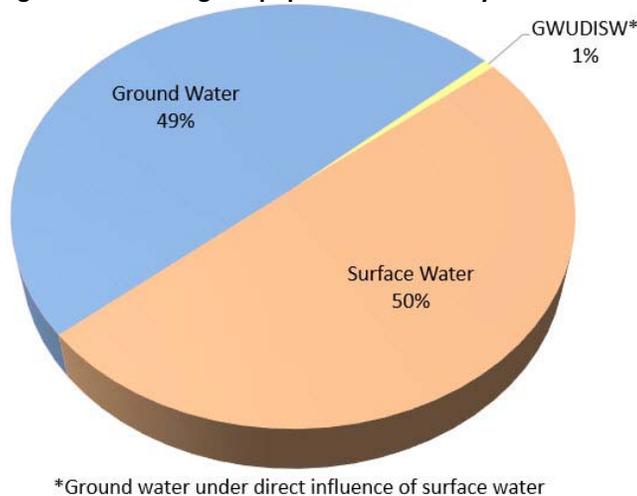


Figure 5: Percentage of population served by water source



Analysis of Compliance for Alaska Public Water Systems in 2013

PWS 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 many 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 MCL, or operates outside of treatment standards, a violation is issued to the water system.

During CY 2013, no waterborne diseases were reported from Alaska PWSs; however, a number of violations were issued. A total of 4,645 federal violations were issued to 659 PWSs in Alaska, leaving 846 PWSs or 56% of systems violation-free (see **Figure 6**).

Monitoring violations continue to be the most common violations, making up 88% of all violations issued to PWSs in Alaska during CY 2013 (see **Figure 7**). The 4,645 violations issued to PWSs across the state in CY 2013 is an increase in the number of violations compared to the previous year CY 2012, when 3,874 violations were issued. This increase can be attributed primarily to SOC monitoring violations. In CY 2013, 28% of all monitoring violations were for a lack of monitoring for SOCs. The 1,320 SOC violations were issued to only 18 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 2011-2013 SOC Waiver period.

Alaska’s DW Program utilizes the EPA’s quarterly Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) (formerly known as the Significant Non-Compliers List, or SNC List) to focus attention on those PWSs that, based on the severity and frequency of their violations, are defined as significantly out of compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. Throughout CY 2013, 136 PWSs appeared on this quarterly list at one time or another, leaving 1,369, or 91%, of Alaska’s PWSs not classified as being significantly out of compliance (see **Figure 8**).

During CY 2013, 118 PWSs that were listed on the ETT took the appropriate steps (such as collecting samples) to return to compliance and were no

Figure 6: Percentage of PWS that received violations in CY 2013

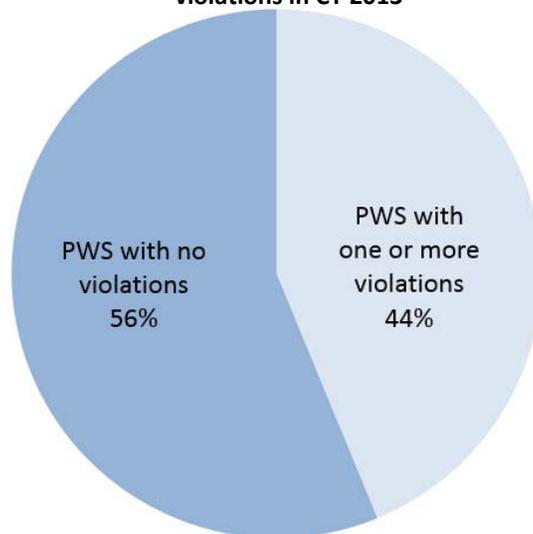


Figure 7: Violations by type in CY 2013

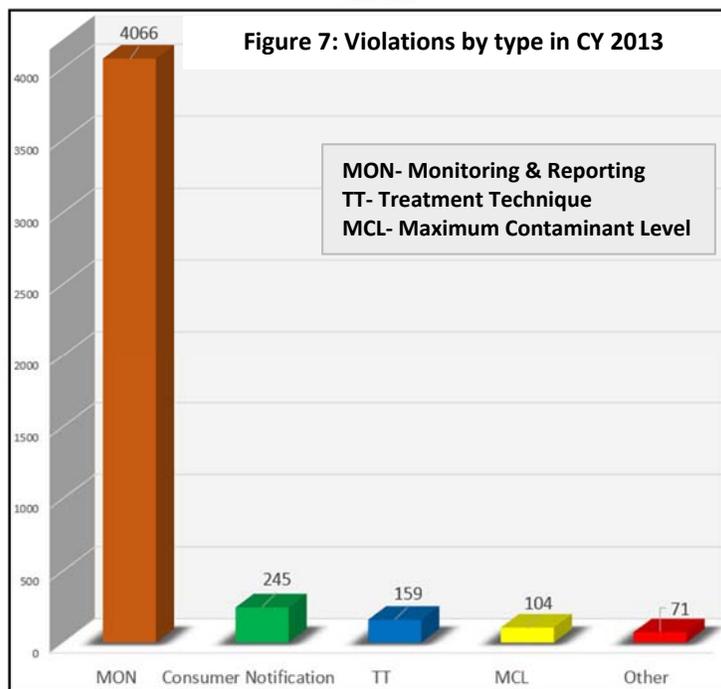
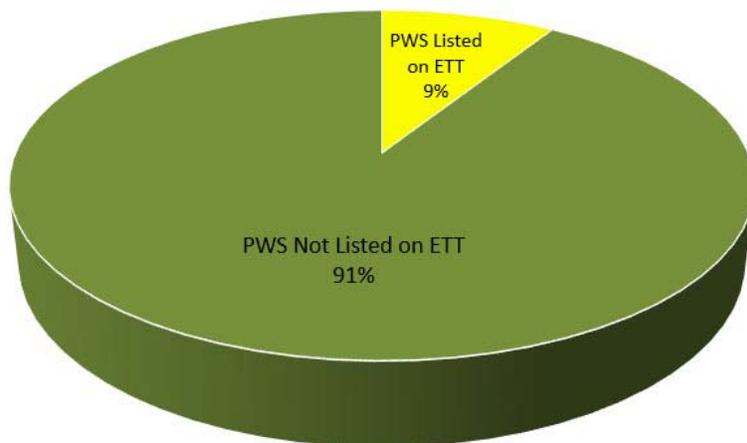


Figure 8: Percentage of PWS listed on EPA’s ETT list in CY 2013



longer listed on EPA's ETT. For further information about the ETT (SNC) List or a copy of the current quarterly ETT List, please see the DW Program's ETT Website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwmain/SNC.htm>.

Further details on the violations issued to Alaska PWSs during CY 2013 are available in Attachments 1 and 2 of this report; the attachments are described in detail below.

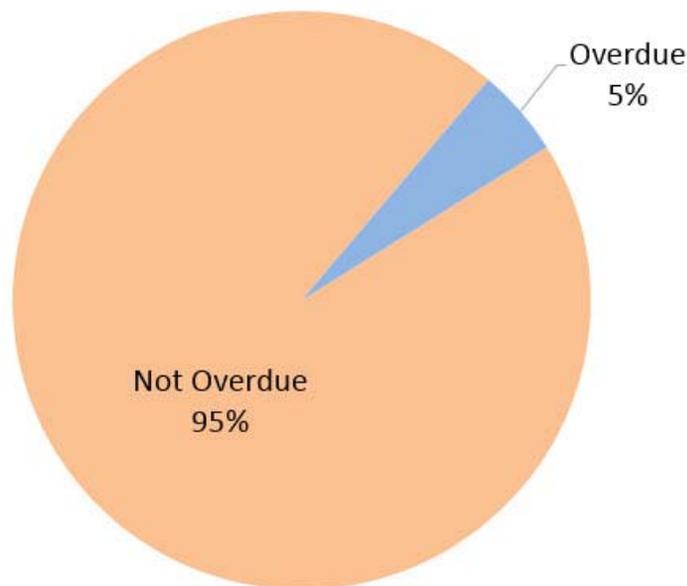
Attachment #1 is a one-page summary showing what rules are covered by this report and the types of violations that were issued to Alaska PWSs in CY 2013.

Attachment #2 is the list of PWSs that received MCL and/or Treatment Technique (TT) violations during CY 2013.

Sanitary Survey Compliance

A Sanitary Survey is an on-site inspection of the water system required for PWSs every 3 or 5 years, depending on the system classification. If deficiencies of the water source(s), facilities, equipment, operation, maintenance, or monitoring requirements are found, they will be documented during the inspection. In Alaska these inspections are completed by DEC Certified Sanitary Survey Inspectors, which includes both DW Program staff and third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors who are certified by the state but not employed by the State. During CY 2013 DW Program staff completed 83 sanitary surveys while third-party Sanitary Survey Inspectors completed 202 surveys. By December 2013, only 74 of the 1,505 PWSs in the state were overdue for their sanitary survey, leaving 1,431 systems, or 95% of Alaska's PWSs, in compliance with their Sanitary Survey requirements (see **Figure 9**).

Figure 9: PWS sanitary survey compliance CY 2013



Drinking Water Program Activities in 2013

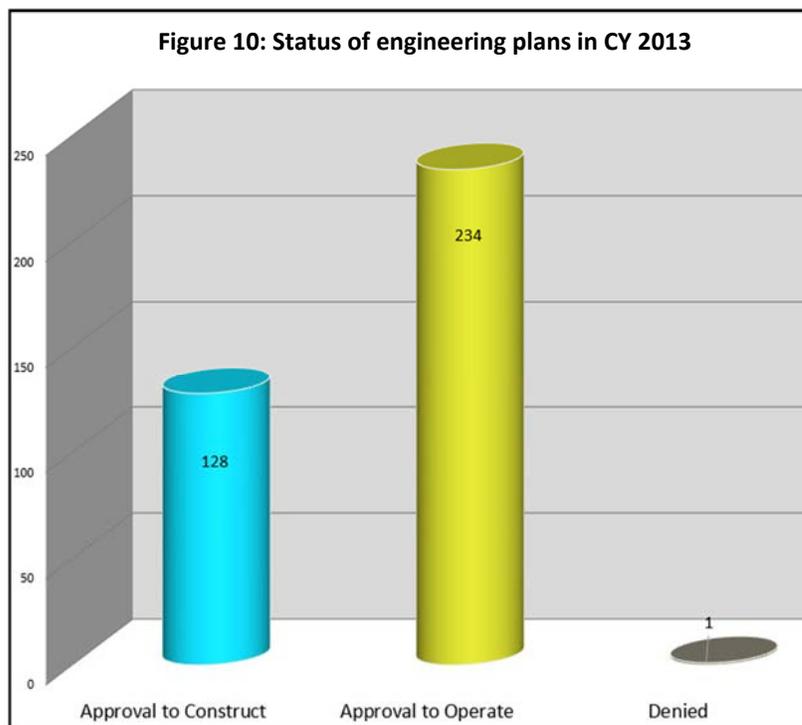
Drinking Water Protection Activities

The source of drinking water is a vitally important component of a PWS. DW Program staff work with communities to provide information about the vulnerabilities of their source water through Source Water Assessment (SWA) Reports and to promote voluntary protection efforts of their source of drinking water. Completing initial SWA Reports and updating the reports when additional sources are added or changes to the PWS occur is an ongoing effort. In CY 2013, 11 SWA Reports were completed. In addition to the SWA Reports, staff also completed 88 Delineations of Protection Areas, 43 Contaminant Source Inventories, 27 Vulnerability Analyses, 511 source location verifications, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) field verifications of 128 water systems using 158 sources for their drinking water. Approximately 308 active drinking water sources for public water systems (133 Community Water Systems, 53 Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems, and 122 Transient Non-Community Water Systems) have not received a Source Water Assessment. For further information about Drinking Water Protection efforts, please see the DW Program's Drinking Water Protection Website at http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/DWP/DWP_Overview.html.

Engineering Activities

One of the compliance and enforcement responsibilities of the DW Program pertains to engineering plan reviews. DW Program staff review submitted engineered plans to determine whether constructional approval for building new public water systems or for modifying existing public water systems can be granted. Once construction is completed, additional engineered plans are submitted to the DW Program and reviewed by staff to determine whether interim approval and/or final approval to operate can be issued for a public water system. In 2013, 128 plans received Approval to Construct, 234 plans received Approval to Operate, and 1 plan was Denied.

Figure 10 provides a chart showing the breakdown of the engineering plan status in CY 2013.



Compliance Assistance Activities

In CY 2013, 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 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 violations of the drinking water regulations by their system in a timely manner. The method of public notification varied by the violation and system type, and the water system owners were required to report to the department on 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 by the water system owner or operator 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 2013, the DW Program required 56 water systems to post these Boil Water Notices a total of 71 times; some water systems were placed on a BWN more than once during the year.

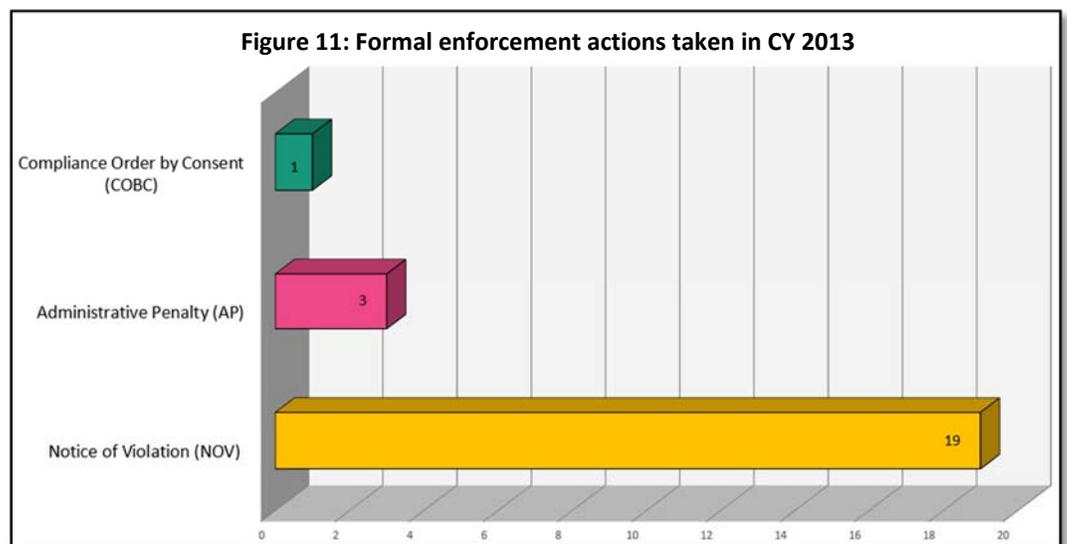
This continued proactive focus on technical and compliance assistance led to 7,422 total compliance assistance actions provided by DW Program staff to Alaska PWSs during CY 2013, which is a slight increase from last year's (CY 2012) total of 7,051 compliance actions.

Enforcement Activities

Once violations have been generated for a particular water system, DW Program staff work diligently to provide the system with straightforward guidelines on 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 2013, 542 Alaska PWSs returned 1,198 violations to compliance.

If a PWS has not returned to compliance 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. During CY 2013, 2,711 informal enforcement actions were taken by the DW Program. 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 and achieve compliance, 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 2013, the DW Program took 23 formal enforcement actions against PWSs in the State of Alaska (see **Figure 11**). Further details on Alaska PWSs can be found in **Attachment #3**, which provides a summary of compliance and enforcement actions taken by DW Program staff in CY 2013.

Drinking Water Program Additional Projects in 2013

Along with the routine duties outlined in this report, the DW Program worked on the additional projects described below.

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 continues to maintain a GIS database of identified drinking water protection areas and provides this data as a web map. Two separate web maps were created, one for the general public and one for internal use at

DEC. These two web-based maps are mainly differentiated by the inclusion of the well and intake locations on 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 maps for permitting activities which may impact drinking water sources. The link to publicly available web maps is here: http://www.dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/DWP/protection_areas_map.html

By the end of CY 2013, the publicly available web map application has received approximately 14,800 total hits, an increase of 30% from the previous year. Over the last year, the internal map application has received 4,164 hits since it was created in 2012.

Ground Water Protection and Water Wells Stakeholder Workgroup

In CY 2013, the Drinking Water Protection group began holding regularly scheduled stakeholder workgroup meetings to address various issues and concerns related to water well construction and subsequent ground water protection. The main goals of the workgroup are to establish construction standards for all water wells drilled in Alaska and rewrite the current regulatory requirements for the decommissioning of water wells. A total of 7 meetings were held during CY 2013. Progress of the meetings can be followed here on the DW Program website:

http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/DWP/DWP_WaterWells_Mtng.html

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products Rule – Compliance Monitoring Plan Assistance

During CY 2013, DW Program Compliance staff worked with public water system owners to develop Compliance Monitoring Plans (CMPs) for compliance with the Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule (DBPR). Staff developed templates for PWS owners and provided assistance in determining proper Stage 2 DBPR sampling locations and sampling timeframes using Stage 1 DBPR data previously collected. Staff also developed and provided an informational letter to all public water systems affected by Stage 2 DBPR requirements which outlined proper sampling protocol and the importance of collecting samples at the proper locations and times listed on the CMP.

Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products Rule - Lab Training

In preparation for meeting the more stringent sampling requirements of the Stage 2 DBPR, DW Program staff worked closely with the State of Alaska Environmental Health Lab, Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program to develop guidance documents and a web-based training for certified drinking water laboratories analyzing Stage 2 DBPR samples. The guidance documents and training covered proper sampling protocol and using the public water system Compliance Monitoring Plan to ensure that samples received at the lab were collected at the proper locations and within the proper timeframes. Staff also discussed the rejection policy for samples collected at improper locations and time periods. The guidance documents were provided to the DEC-certified laboratories on November 26, 2013, and training was completed on December 18, 2013. Personnel from five DEC-certified drinking water laboratories participated in the training.

Emergency Response Activities

A dynamic spring break up in CY 2013 caused flooding in multiple riverside communities in Alaska. The village of Galena, along the Yukon River, experienced the most significant flooding on May 22, 2013, which resulted in an emergency evacuation, the destruction of many buildings, and a Federal Disaster declaration was issued. The fall of CY 2013 also saw a series of early winter storms that battered the coastal communities in Western Alaska. In particular the village of Kotlik, on the southern edge of the Norton Sound, sustained significant damage to its water distribution system.

While coordinating with responding agencies, the DW Program helped with response efforts by sending Precautionary Boil Water Notices and flood preparedness information to all potentially affected communities to better prepare them in protecting their public water systems. For communities that were impacted by the spring flooding or the fall storms, the DW Program staff provided technical assistance to water system operators and responders tasked with restoring the public water supply, as well as coordinating with State-certified testing laboratories for water sampling.

Emergency Preparedness Regulation

In CY 2013, water systems subject to the Priority Measures Plan requirement of the Emergency Preparedness Regulation (18 AAC 80.055) were required to submit a certification form to the DW Program by August 20, 2013. The DW Program reminded public water systems of the regulation deadlines through an information letter sent out to 577 PWSs explaining the requirements as well as by providing several public presentations during water industry conferences. The DW Program also created several resource documents and tools available through the DW Program’s PWS Security Website, located at http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/security/security_regs.html

Other Programs Related to Public Water Systems

The DW Program is not the only State program within DEC that works with public water systems; we have many partners who assist in achieving the goal of safe drinking water for the residents and visitors to the State of Alaska. We have highlighted two of the programs that we work closely with in the following pages; however, this is not an all-inclusive list of our partners.

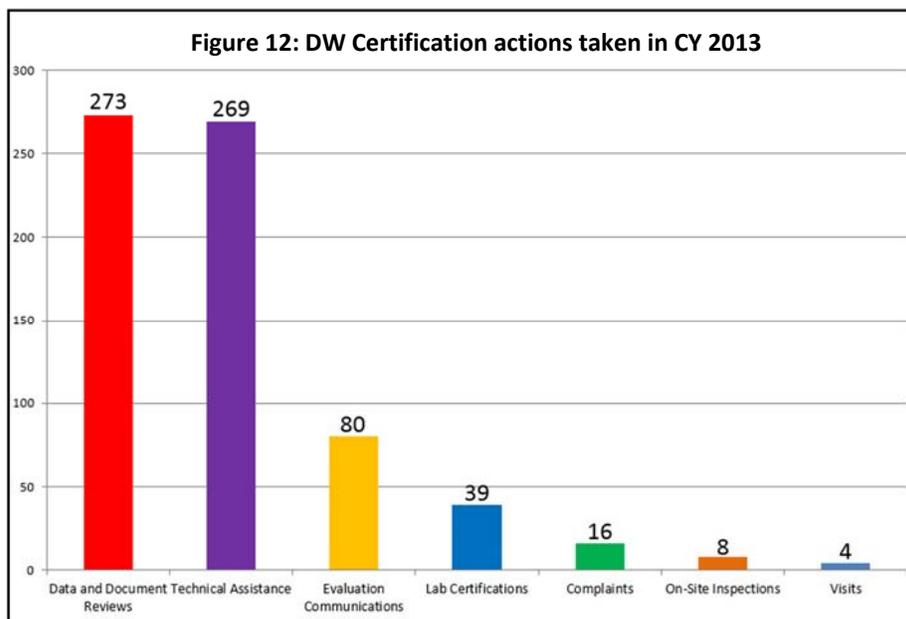
DEC, Environmental Health Lab, Water Laboratory Certification Program

The mission of the DEC Environmental Health Laboratory is to provide analytical and technical information in support of state and national environmental health programs. The laboratory is responsible for certifying commercial and municipal drinking water laboratories for chemical and microbiological testing. The certification process is intended to ensure that laboratories meet the requirements of applicable federal regulations and standards and satisfy the needs of their clients.

Environmental Health Lab in 2013

During CY 2013, the Environmental Health laboratory certified 39 laboratories for drinking water analysis (26 certifications for microbiological analysis and 19 certifications for chemical analysis)

and performed a variety of analytical and technical assistance actions. These actions ranged from sending technical assistance e-mails, to full reviews of a client’s Standard Operating Procedures and



Quality Assurance Manuals (See **Figure 12**, previous page). For more information about the DEC Environmental Health Laboratory, please visit their website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/lab/index.htm>

DEC, Division of Water, Operator Certification Program

Public water systems are required to be operated by properly trained and certified operators. An operator must be certified by the department at the same classification level (or higher) as the water system they are operating for the water treatment level and the water distribution level. The Operator Certification Program is the lead entity within the state of Alaska for certifying water and wastewater operators as well as classifying water systems based on the system components. This program is charged with developing training programs, administering examinations, and tracking certified operators. The primary services are as follows:

- Develop training curricula, correspondence courses, certification standards, and examination materials for certified drinking water and wastewater system operators.
- Coordinate with PWS owners and notify operators of training opportunities.
- Work with the Alaska Water and Wastewater Advisory Board to establish standards for certifying operators and to adjudicate certification actions.
- Maintain a lending library of reference and training materials for water and wastewater operators.
- Administer certification exams for water and wastewater operators.

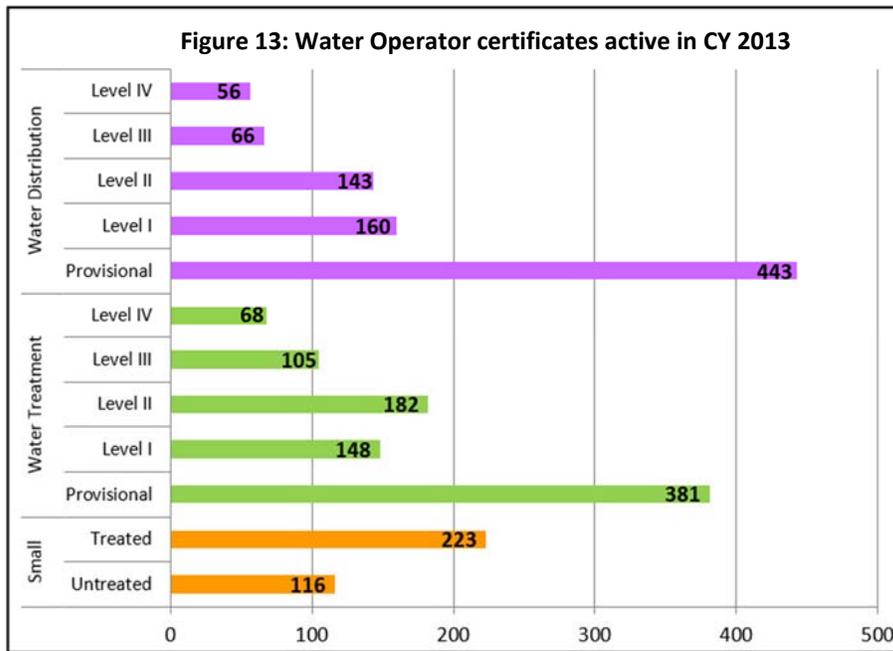
For more information about the Operator Certification Program, please visit their website at <http://www.dec.alaska.gov/water/opcert/index.htm>.

Operator Certification in 2013

In the State of Alaska, there are several different certification levels for operators, see **Figure 13** for a breakdown by certification level. In CY 2013, there were 2,091 active certifications held by 1,576 operators statewide. Many operators hold multiple levels of certification, with Level IV being the highest level and requiring the most education and training.

Public water systems also have corresponding classification levels determined by the complexity of the system components. **Figure 14** (see next page) provides

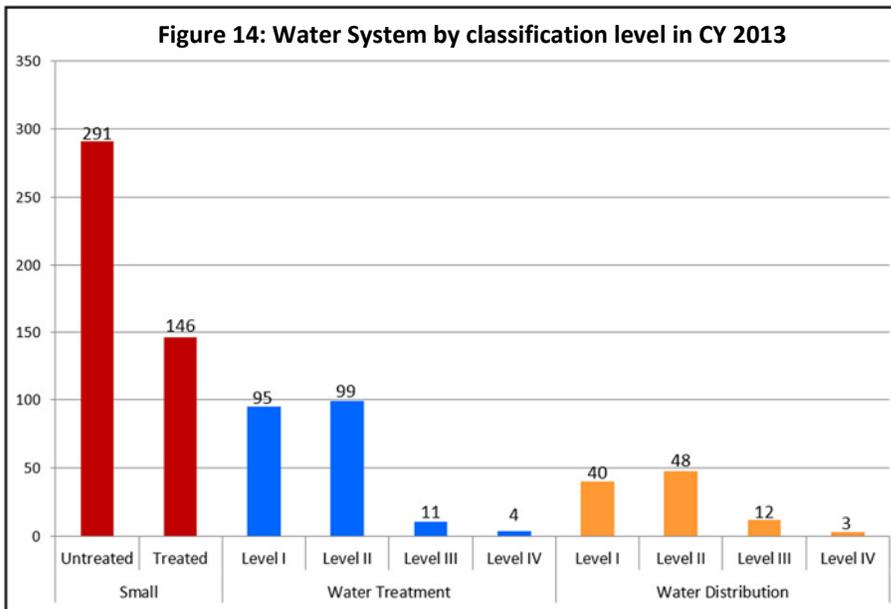
information on the breakdown of the number of water systems by Classification Level during CY 2013. A majority of the classified systems in Alaska are either small untreated or small treated systems due to



the large number of housing subdivisions, trailer courts, and schools having their own water systems. However, there are also a number of complex systems requiring operators with advanced levels of certification to run responsibly.

To maintain certification, operators are required to complete a number of continuing education hours on an annual basis. Therefore, providing training opportunities is a priority for the Operator Certification Program. In CY 2013, 58 courses were approved by the Operator Certification Program

(meaning operators taking the courses could get credit for completing the course) and an additional 3 courses were sponsored by the Operator Certification Program. Having an appropriately certified and trained operator greatly increases the water system's ability to consistently comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements, resulting in fewer violations and safer drinking water for the community.



Glossary of Terms

Annual Compliance Report (ACR)

The Annual Compliance Report is an annual report of violations of the primary drinking water standards that the states provide to EPA. The ACR is required by Section 1414(c)(3) of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. The basis of this report comes from data primarily retrieved from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), an automated database maintained by EPA. SDWIS/FED is populated by data submitted by primacy states each quarter. 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: MCL, MRDL, TT, variances and exemptions, significant monitoring violations, and significant consumer notification violations.

Consumer Notification (Consumer Confidence Reports-CCR)

For purposes of this report, consumer notification means the requirement for every Community Water System to deliver to its customers a brief annual water quality report, called the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The CCR is to include some educational material, and will provide information on the source water, the levels of any detected regulated contaminants, and compliance with drinking water regulations for that public water system.

Ground Water (GW) Source

Ground water source means water, used by a public water system for providing water to its customers, that is obtained from beneath the surface of the ground (in an aquifer) and is protected—by depth, geological stratification, or other factors—from contamination by pollutants and microorganisms that originate on the surface. These systems are subject to the Ground Water Rule.

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

GWUDISW source means water, used by a public water system for providing water to its customers, that is obtained from beneath the surface of the ground but is not protected from contamination originating on the surface. A GWUDISW source may have a significant occurrence of macroorganisms, algae, or other pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia* or *Cryptosporidium parvum*, or may experience 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)

MCL means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system. This level is a national limit set by the EPA, as required under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), to ensure that the water is safe for human consumption.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

MRDL means the maximum level of disinfectant in drinking water that may not be exceeded without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects. The EPA sets national limits on residual disinfectant levels in drinking water to reduce the risk of exposure to disinfectants and disinfection byproducts that are formed when PWSs add chemical disinfectants for either primary or residual treatment.

Monitoring

Monitoring means doing a status check of the system's water quality at regular intervals, usually through collecting a water sample and having a laboratory analyze the sample for a given contaminant. A PWS is required to monitor and verify that the levels of contaminants present in the water do not exceed the corresponding 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, territory, or tribe), a monitoring violation occurs.

Primacy

Primacy means the delegating of primary enforcement authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and federal rules by the EPA to states, territories, and Indian tribes for public water systems in their state jurisdiction if they meet certain requirements.

Public Water System

A Public Water System (PWS) is a system that provides, using piping or other constructed conveyances, water for human consumption to at least 15 service connections or that serves an average of at least 25 people for at least 60 days each year. There are three types of PWS: Community (such as towns), Non-Transient Non-Community (such as schools, lodges, or factories), or Transient Non-Community (such as highway rest stops or seasonal state and federal parks). In this report, 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, territory, 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 Certified Sanitary Survey Inspectors. 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 consumer notification violation is the failure of a Community Water System to provide its customers with the required annual water quality report (CCR), which results in a significant violation of public notification requirements.

Surface Water Source

Surface water source means water, used by a public water system for providing water to its customers, that is open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff. Surface water sources include rivers, lakes, and streams. These systems are subject to each of the surface water treatment rules.

Treatment Technique

Treatment technique is a method for either inactivating or removing a contaminant to reduce the level of that contaminant sufficiently to satisfy an MCL. For some regulations, the EPA has established treatment technique requirements in lieu of MCLs to control unacceptable levels of certain contaminants, such as viruses, bacteria, and turbidity.

Variations and Exemptions

Variations and exemptions are exceptions to certain elements of a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation, agreed on by the primacy agency and the public water system, that allow a system that cannot meet the MCL or treatment technique requirement of a regulation to continue operation without receiving a violation of that requirement while working towards full compliance. There are specific circumstances and procedures set out in SDWA §1415 and §1416. Currently, the State of Alaska grants an exemption for one chemical contaminant (arsenic) and a variance for total coliform, extending the sample hold time from 30 hours to 48 hours under specific circumstances (remote locations).

OBTAINING A COPY OF THE 2013 ALASKA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM 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 2013 available to the public. Interested individuals can obtain a copy of the Alaska PWS Annual Compliance Report for 2013 by accessing the Drinking Water Program Website or contacting Jeanine Vance or Kelly Cobbs.

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

Direct Link to Annual Compliance Report: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/dwmain/ACR_vio.html

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

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State of Alaska Public Water System Annual Compliance Report Violations for CY 2013

| Rule Group | MCL | | Treatment Technique | | 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) | 26 | 11 | | | 2,233 | 158 | | |
| Total Coliform Rule (Violation Codes: MCL 21, 22; Monitoring 23, 25) | 36 | 27 | | | 820 | 399 | | |
| Surface Water Treatment Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 37, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47; Monitoring 29, 31, 32, 38) | | | 89 | 44 | 499 | 124 | | |
| Ground Water Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 41, 42, 45, 48; Monitoring 19, 31, 34) | | | 51 | 26 | 14 | 3 | | |
| Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Violation Codes: MCL 02, 11, 13; Treatment Technique 12, 46; Monitoring 27, 30, 35) | 42 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 291 | 98 | | |
| Lead and Copper Rule (Violation Codes: Treatment Technique 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65; Monitoring 51, 52, 56, 66) | | | 17 | 12 | 209 | 116 | | |
| Consumer Confidence Report Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 71) | | | | | | | 198 | 131 |
| Public Notification Rule (Violation Codes: Reporting 75) | | | | | | | 47 | 30 |
| Total Number of Federally Regulated Systems in Alaska CY 2013: | | | | | | | 1,505 | |
| Total Number of PWS with 1 or more Violations, 44% of PWS (all rules, all violation types as noted above): | | | | | | | 659 | |
| Total Number of Violations in CY 2013: | | | | | | | 4,645 | |

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 MCLs 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.

Italicized system names indicate multiple violations issued for rule during CY 2013

| Chemical Rules Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 01, 02) | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Contaminant |
| AK2300214 | AMBLER COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 380 | Dichloromethane |
| AK2220189 | BIG LAKE RESORT CONDOMINIUM ASSOC | CWS | 26 | Arsenic |
| AK2223624 | BLUFFVIEW ACRES WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 100 | Arsenic |
| AK2243658 | KB WATER ASSOCIATION | CWS | 170 | Arsenic |
| AK2340141 | LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY | CWS | 184 | Arsenic & Nitrate |
| AK2270621 | LKSD KASIGLUK AKIUK SCHOOL | NTNCWS | 81 | Arsenic |
| AK2248420 | SOLDOTNA KIDDIE CARE | NTNCWS | 50 | Arsenic |
| AK2260325 | TOGIAK WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 870 | Arsenic |
| AK2381341 | USF&W TETLIN VISITOR CTR. | TNCWS | 352 | Nitrate |
| AK2340191 | WALES WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 173 | Combined Uranium |

| Total Coliform Rule Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 21, 22) | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Contaminant |
| AK2261680 | ALASKA RAINBOW LODGE | TNCWS | 220 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2271999 | BETHEL-CITY S/D WATER | CWS | 700 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2244963 | BIG JOHN'S | TNCWS | 100 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2220198 | BIG LAKE INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH | TNCWS | 25 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2220154 | CREEKWOOD APARTMENTS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP | CWS | 192 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2262660 | D & D RESTAURANT | TNCWS | 25 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2390544 | DENALI GRIZZLY BEAR / CAMPGROUND/CABINS | TNCWS | 76 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2248454 | DIV PARKS COOPER LANDING | TNCWS | 27 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2360010 | EAGLE CITY WELL | CWS | 192 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2220220 | FRONTERAS SPANISH IMMERSION SCHOOL | NTNCWS | 180 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2360159 | GALENA WTP-2 | CWS | 290 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2121479 | KETCHIKAN H2O | TNCWS | 25 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2260676 | L&PSD PORT HEIDEN SCHOOL | NTNCWS | 44 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2310390 | LAKEVIEW TERRACE TRAILER CRT. | CWS | 400 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2381406 | LDS CHURCH / DELTA | TNCWS | 60 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2220221 | LDS SETTLER'S BAY CHAPEL | TNCWS | 50 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2227474 | MSBSD COLONY SCHOOLS | NTNCWS | 1961 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2260066 | NEWHALEN | CWS | 80 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2391891 | ROSE & DAVES CAFE INC. | TNCWS | 300 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2225753 | SLAVIC EVANGELICAL CHURCH | TNCWS | 200 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2225279 | SUNNY KNIK CHAPEL | TNCWS | 50 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2380531 | TANACROSS WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 176 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2223721 | TUG BAR & LIQUOR STORE | TNCWS | 26 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2271211 | TUNTUTULIAK WASHETERIA AND WATERING PT | CWS | 350 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2120567 | WATERFALL RESORT | TNCWS | 168 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2372075 | WF / LIVING WORD TABERNACLE | CWS | 210 | Coliform (TCR) |
| AK2133333 | WHALERS COVE LODGE | TNCWS | 65 | Coliform (TCR) |

| Disinfection Byproducts Rule Maximum Contaminant Level Exceedance Violation (Violation Code 02, 11, 13) | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Contaminant |
| AK2130017 | ANGOON PUBLIC WATER | CWS | 450 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340248 | BERING ST SD - TELLER SC/WASH | CWS | 295 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340125 | BUCKLAND WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 417 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340222 | DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM | CWS | 150 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340214 | GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 150 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |

| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Contaminant |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|
| AK2380214 | GULKANA VILLAGE | CWS | 83 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2130083 | KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER | CWS | 415 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2120232 | KETCHIKAN PUBLIC UTILITIES | CWS | 8652 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340117 | KIVALINA WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 325 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340060 | KOTZEBUE MUN. WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 3290 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2280155 | MCGRATH WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 341 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340379 | SELAWIK SAFEWATER FACILITY | CWS | 846 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340442 | SHAKTOOLIK WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 240 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2340484 | SHISHMAREF WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 572 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |
| AK2120012 | VALLENAR VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK | CWS | 225 | TTHM and/or HAA5 |

Disinfection Byproducts Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 12, 46)

| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Contaminant |
|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| AK2120436 | COFFMAN COVE | CWS | 199 | Total Carbon |
| AK2225773 | NORTH FORK PROFESSIONAL BLDG | NTNCWS | 108 | DBP Stage 1 |

Surface Water Treatment Rules Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47)

| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Rule |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| AK2260595 | ADAK UTILITIES | CWS | 220 | SWTR |
| AK2249137 | ANCHOR RIVER INN | TNCWS | 124 | SWTR |
| AK2300222 | ARCTIC VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 175 | SWTR |
| AK2211326 | CAMP GORSUCH BOY SCOUT CAMP | TNCWS | 201 | SWTR |
| AK2300183 | CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE WATER | CWS | 110 | IESWTR & SWTR |
| AK2260228 | CHIGNIK BAY WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 302 | SWTR |
| AK2261444 | CHIGNIK LAGOON WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 350 | SWTR |
| AK2120020 | CLOVER PASS RESORT | TNCWS | 133 | SWTR |
| AK2212039 | DOYON UTILITIES JBER - RICHARDSON | CWS | 20602 | SWTR |
| AK2262199 | FALSE PASS TREATMENT PLANT | CWS | 60 | SWTR |
| AK2340751 | GAMBELL WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 669 | SWTR |
| AK2340214 | GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 150 | SWTR |
| AK2280066 | GRAYLING WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 195 | SWTR |
| AK2380214 | GULKANA VILLAGE | CWS | 83 | SWTR |
| AK2300272 | HUGHES PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY | CWS | 65 | SWTR |
| AK2120224 | HYDABURG | CWS | 415 | SWTR |
| AK2220692 | ISLANDER BAR & RESTAURANT | TNCWS | 68 | SWTR |
| AK2130083 | KAKE MUNICIPAL WATER | CWS | 415 | SWTR |
| AK2250087 | KARLUK WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 52 | SWTR |
| AK2340117 | KIVALINA WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 325 | SWTR |
| AK2263006 | KOKHANOK WATER & WW SYSTEM | CWS | 155 | SWTR |
| AK2271025 | KONGIGANAK WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 294 | SWTR |
| AK2340141 | LITTLE DIOMEDE WATER SUPPLY | CWS | 184 | SWTR |
| AK2271562 | MEKORYUK WASHETERIA RESERVOIR | CWS | 198 | IESWTR |
| AK2240464 | NANWALEK | CWS | 281 | SWTR |
| AK2260260 | NONDALTON | CWS | 270 | SWTR |
| AK2130122 | PELICAN UTILITIES | CWS | 230 | SWTR |
| AK2260359 | PERRYVILLE WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 120 | SWTR |
| AK2261216 | PETER PAN SEAFOOD PORT MOLLER | TNCWS | 140 | SWTR |
| AK2240781 | PIT BAR AND LIQUOR STORE | TNCWS | 250 | SWTR |
| AK2271059 | PLATINUM CITY WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 51 | SWTR |
| AK2130156 | PORT ALEXANDER PWS | CWS | 95 | SWTR |
| AK2240498 | PORT GRAHAM | CWS | 180 | SWTR |
| AK2120127 | SAXMAN | CWS | 450 | SWTR |
| AK2240707 | SELDOVIA WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 461 | SWTR |
| AK2121489 | SITKOH BAY | TNCWS | 37 | SWTR |
| AK2121510 | SOUTH TONGASS WATER UTILITY | CWS | 975 | IESWTR & SWTR |

| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Contaminant |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| AK2261193 | TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORP. AKUTAN | NTNCWS | 1400 | SWTR |
| AK2262351 | TRIDENT SEAFOODS INC. SAND PT | NTNCWS | 400 | SWTR |
| AK2260511 | USAF EARECKSON | NTNCWS | 150 | IESWTR |
| AK2300206 | YKSD - ALLAKAKET SCHOOL | NTNCWS | 45 | SWTR |

| Ground Water Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 41, 42, 45, 48) | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Rule |
| AK2360230 | BEAVER WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 99 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2310837 | BIRCHVIEW TRAILER COURT | CWS | 41 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2380670 | BORDER CITY LODGE | TNCWS | 41 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2340418 | BREVIK MISSION WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 395 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2225989 | CROSSROADS CENTER MALL | NTNCWS | 50 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2390015 | DENALI BOROUGH SD - ANDERSON SCHOOL | NTNCWS | 128 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2390146 | DENALI BOROUGH SD - CANTWELL | NTNCWS | 25 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2390285 | DENALI BOROUGH SD - TRI-VALLEY | NTNCWS | 277 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2227199 | EQUESTRIAN ACRES | CWS | 950 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2370780 | FT. GREELY - MAIN POST | CWS | 1680 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2380468 | GSA / ALCAN BORDER STATION | CWS | 1000 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2340230 | KIANA WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 455 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2223438 | KNIK BAR & LIQUOR | TNCWS | 151 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2340565 | KOBUK WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 93 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2271700 | KWIGILLINGOK WASHETERIA | CWS | 338 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2260634 | L&PSD NEWHALEN SCHOOL | NTNCWS | 73 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2271017 | LKSD TUNTUTULIAK ANGAPAK SC | NTNCWS | 101 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2370277 | LOST LAKE BOY SCOUT CAMP | TNCWS | 200 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2260090 | MANOKOTAK WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 370 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2300159 | MINTO COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 205 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2260367 | NEW STUYAHOK WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 510 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2372908 | NORTHERN RAIL EXTENSION DAY CAMP | NTNCWS | 54 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2220012 | PIONEER PLAZA II | NTNCWS | 175 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2380531 | TANACROSS WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 176 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2310895 | TOWN & COUNTRY TRAILER COURT | CWS | 200 | Ground Water Rule |
| AK2340507 | WHITE MOUNTAIN WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 210 | Ground Water Rule |

| Lead and Copper Rule Treatment Technique Violation (Violation Code 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65) | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| PWSID | Water System Name | System Type | Population Served | Rule |
| AK2340125 | BUCKLAND WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 417 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2340222 | DEERING UTILITY SYSTEM | CWS | 150 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2340751 | GAMBELL WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 669 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2291504 | GLENNALLEN HEIGHTS GHWSA | CWS | 32 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2340214 | GOLOVIN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 150 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2380214 | GULKANA VILLAGE | CWS | 83 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2360214 | KOYUKUK SAFEWATER FACILITY | CWS | 97 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2340109 | NOORVIK WATER SYSTEM | CWS | 600 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2225995 | OMEGA BUILDING | NTNCWS | 160 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2120127 | SAXMAN | CWS | 450 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2340387 | UNALAKLEET CITY WATER SUPPLY | CWS | 757 | Lead & Copper Rule |
| AK2310926 | VALLEY WATER COMPANY | CWS | 1575 | Lead & Copper Rule |

**Summary of Compliance and Enforcement Actions by Alaska Drinking
Water Program Staff in CY 2013**

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Compliance Assistance | 7,422 |
| Written Communication (General) | 3,809 |
| Monitoring Summary | 1,709 |
| Phone Call | 1,488 |
| Data Dump | 408 |
| Compliance Meeting | 8 |
| Sanitary Surveys | 83 |
| Sanitary Surveys | 83 |
| <i>(Third-Party Sanitary Surveys = 202)</i> | |
| Informal Enforcement | 2,711 |
| Return to Compliance | 1,198 |
| Enforcement Phone Call | 557 |
| Written Communication (General) | 419 |
| Public Notice Issued, Received, or Requested | 364 |
| Boil Water Notice | 71 |
| Enforcement Meeting | 53 |
| Onsite Enforcement Visit | 49 |
| Formal Enforcement | 23 |
| Notice of Violation (NOV) | 19 |
| Compliance Order by Consent (COBC) | 1 |
| Administrative Penalty | 3 |
| Total Compliance and Enforcement Actions in CY 2013 | 10,239 |