



CITY OF
Saint Paul
ALASKA

2024 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

City of Saint Paul Water Utility

Water System Operator: City of Saint Paul, Alaska

Water System Name: Saint Paul Aquifer

Public Water System #: AK 2260286

Population Served: 300-400

Number of Connections: 194

For More Information Contact

info@stpaulak.com

PO Box 901, Saint Paul, AK 99660

Phone #: (907) 546-3100

Fax: 1-866-570-9745

For Calendar Year: 2024



IS MY WATER SAFE?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Consumer Confidence Report as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). It is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

OUR WATER COMES FROM

The water system is supplied by groundwater and is obtained from seven domestic water wells. These wells are in the water shed located between Telegraph Hill and the base of Kaminista Ridge.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

The source water assessment determined the Wellhead susceptibility is medium. Aquifer susceptibility is Very High, Bacteria and viruses=High, Nitrates/Nitrites, and Volatile Organic Chemicals=Very High, Inorganics/Heavy Metals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, and Other Chemicals=Medium. For further information regarding this source water assessment, please contact the City of Saint Paul, or the Alaska Resources Library & Information Services (ARLIS) located at 3211 Providence Drive, Room 111, Anchorage, Alaska 99508; phone number 907-272-7547. If the water operator does not have a copy of the source water assessment results, you may also access it online at the ADEC Drinking Water Watch website. Instructions on how to access it online may be obtained at: <https://dec.alaska.gov/DWW/JSP/swaDisclaimer.html>. For specific questions regarding the results of the source water assessments, you may contact Chris Miller from ADEC Drinking Water Protection Program at 907-269-7549.

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

WHY THERE ARE CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Drinking water, including bottled, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances from the presence of animals or from human activity:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

FOR CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders. Some elderly people and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION & CONSERVATION TIPS

Protection and conservation of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help in several ways:

- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; call Public Works for more information.
- Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Take short showers – a 5-minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair or washing dishes.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets.
- If you have unused/abandoned housing, ensure your water is turned off.

VARIANCE AND EXEMPTIONS

Our system was granted a Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) waiver for the 2023-2025 period. It allows our system to opt out of testing for certain synthetic organic chemical contaminants. SOC's mainly come from pesticides, insecticides and herbicides which are not used locally, so the water source is not at risk for contamination.

ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

To ensure the safest water possible, the State requires us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those additional contaminants sampled, only the one listed below was found.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Nickel	NA	0.59 ug/L	No	

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although more contaminants are tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In the table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, a definitions table can be found to the right.

Definition Table	
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	Maximum Permissible Level: State assigned.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detected
NR	Monitoring Not Required but recommended.
ppb	Parts Per Billion: Or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm	Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter. (mg/L)
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
V&E	Variances & Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action level is based on the 90 th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead/copper must be less than or equal to the action level in a least 90% of the samples collected.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.02	0.01	0.02	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	34.86	NA	NA	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00052	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.68	NA	NA	2023	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.17	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.816	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.605	0.170	0.610	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	0.7	NA	1	0	2023	No	

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Explanation and Comment	Health Effects
Ground Water Rule violations	Lead and Copper rule revisions	Compliance began October 17, 2024, and returned to compliance January 27, 2025.	Lead service line inventory was not completed in 2024. A draft was submitted by PWS in Portal on 1/27/2025. In review by DEC. Questions about GRR sent to system 1/28.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS

Required monthly samples are Total Coliform with a Chlorine Residual reading at the same time/place within the distribution system. Total Coliform was not taken in July, and September of 2024. Chlorine Residuals were not taken in January, March, July, August, September, November and December 2024. This generated 9 monitoring violations. All violations were returned to compliance with the receipt of the next submitted sample results. There are no known adverse health effects. The required 2024 lead service line inventory was completed late, in January of 2025. See health effects of drinking water containing lead in the chart above.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

The system inventory does not include lead service lines. The City of St. Paul reviewed available historical service line information and found no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and unknown service lines. The Lead Service Line inventory is still under review by DEC. Consumers can access the service line inventory on the public-facing Lead Safe Alaska Portal map, located here: <https://ak-lsli-adec.hub.arcgis.com/>. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Saint Paul is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact us at the contact information above. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



CITY OF
Saint Paul
ALASKA

2024 Annual Consumer Confidence Report

City of Saint Paul Water Utility

PO Box 901

Saint Paul Island, AK 99660

Postal Customer

Saint Paul Island, Alaska 99660