CITY OF Saint Paul ALASKA

Annual Consumer Confidence Report

City of Saint Paul Water Utility

Water System Operator: City of Saint Paul, Alaska
Water System Name: Saint Paul Water System
Public Water System #: AK2260286
Population Served: 300-400
Number of Connections: 194

Calendar Year 2025

For More Information Contact:
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IS MY WATER SAFE?

The annual Consumer Confidence Report, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), 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 source of water is groundwater currently supplied by two of seven domestic water wells. These wells are in the water shed located between Telegraph Hill and the base of Kaminista Ridge. One well (Fredrika 4) is not in service with no intention of bringing it back into service; the remaining wells underwent repairs in 2025. Plans are in place to restore the remaining wells in the near future with the goal of having 5 fully functioning wells. We've been able to reduce our water consumption by nearly half. From 71,680,000 gallons in 2024, to 36,807,960 gal in 2025, and we are on track for a projected 25,000,000 gal in 2026. This is the result of multiple water main repairs we've been able to accomplish in 2025, as well as shutting off water to vacant buildings throughout the community.

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. You may also access it online at the ADEC Drinking Water Watch website. Follow the instructions to access online 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.

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** like viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial/domestic wastewater discharges.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** may come from various sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants** 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.

Notice for Immuno-Compromised Persons Some 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 and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your naturally filtered water is treated by disinfection which involves the addition of chlorine 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. Water is pumped from the water wells through the treatment facility, where the chlorine is injected, then to the two water storage tanks on top of the hill by the City Office, from which it flows by gravity through water mains to individual homes and buildings.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION & CONSERVATION TIPS

Protection and conservation of drinking water is everyone's responsibility.

- Dispose of chemicals properly; call Public Works for information at 907-600-4355.
- Take short showers, a 5-minute shower uses 5 gallons of water vs 50 gallons to bathe.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair or washing dishes.
- Fix leaky toilets, faucets and pipes.
- Have unused/abandoned housing? Contact the city if you need the water shut off.

VARIANCE AND EXEMPTIONS

Our system was granted a Synthetic Organic Chemical (SOC) waiver for the 2023-2025 period. An application for the 2026-2028 period will be due September of 2027, a year before the sample is due to be taken. A waiver allows our system to opt out of testing for certain synthetic organic chemical contaminants which mainly come from pesticides, insecticides and herbicides which are not used locally, so the water source is not at risk for contamination.

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS

We are required to collect samples for disinfection by-products. In 2025 there were three Monitoring violations for missing 3rd and 4th quarter HAA5 samples and the 4th quarter TTHM sample, any health effects are unknown. These violations returned to compliance with the next samples taken. Other monitoring violations returned to compliance with the next sample taken include: 3 for missing the distribution chlorine residual required to be taken same time/same place during the months of January, February, and June of 2025, and 1 for missing the required monthly Total Coliform sample for June 2025. Additional violations include one Reporting Violation for not having provided an action plan to DEC by the due date. This violation will be returned to compliance once the system discusses the open significant deficiency and provides plans for correction.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table on page 3 lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2025 calendar year. While many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water.

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in 2025. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination.

As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand the terms mentioned in the table below, a definitions table can be found along the right side of this page.

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 90th 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	Detected	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	0.2	0.05	0.2	**2025**	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ug/L)	NA	80	84.7	NA	NA	**2025**	Yes	By-product of water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	00	10	0.91	NA	NA	**2025**	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00052	NA	NA	**2023**	No	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.680	NA	NA	**2023**	No	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.170	NA	NA	**2023**	No	
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.977	NA	NA	**2025**	No	
Nickel (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.590	NA	NA	**2023**	No	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, such as pipes and fittings. 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	0.17	0.61	0	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	00	15	0.7	0.19	2.5	0	2023	No	

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

During the sanitary survey conducted in 2024, 1 deficiency was identified regarding open wiring conduit on well 6. Although a plan was not submitted, currently all power to well six is disconnected from the Transformer and within the building, and the open conduit has been sealed. This deficiency remains open, an action plan regarding how this deficiency was going to be corrected was due by 4/17/2025.

INFORMATION FOR LEAD

The system inventory does not include lead service lines. The City of Saint Paul visited homes and reviewed available historical service line information and found: no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, and some unknown service lines. The Lead Service Line inventory is still under review and can be viewed on the Lead-Safe Alaska Portal map, located at 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 Saint Paul Water System 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, please contact the City of Saint Paul.

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. 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.