This page presents a summary of the most recent water quality test results for the CBJ water system. ADEC and the EPA limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water to ensure the safety of public health. Juneau’s treated drinking water met all State and Federal standards for public health in 2017.

The CBJ’s Last Chance Basin water source, under waivers for synthetic organic chemicals and reduced asbestos monitoring as authorized by ADEC.

### Exemptions and Waivers

The CBJ water system operates under waivers for synthetic organic chemicals and reduced asbestos monitoring as authorized by ADEC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
<th>Measured Before Treatment</th>
<th>Measured in the Distribution System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity NTU</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.152 Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic mg/L</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>ND 2014* 2013*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium mg/L</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.054 0.048 2015*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>&lt; 0.1 &lt; 0.1 2015*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen) mg/L</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.38 0.21 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium mg/L</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.001 0.001 2015*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Particles pC/L</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.1 0.26 2015*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 pC/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.44 0.84 2015*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 228 pC/L</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 1.8 0.22 2015*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>count</td>
<td>1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halocarbons (HAAs) mg/L</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>N/A 0.002 avg ND 0.007 Quarterly By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (THM) mg/L</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>N/A 0.003 avg 0.0006-0.0035 Quarterly By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine mg/L</td>
<td>MRDL + 4</td>
<td>MRDL + 4 0.470 avg Continuous Disinfectant used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper mg/L</td>
<td>AL + 13</td>
<td>1.3 90th percentile = 0.4000 2016* Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead mg/L</td>
<td>AL = 0.015</td>
<td>0 90th percentile = 0.0009 2016* Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Potential Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of certain contaminants. Contaminants often enter the source water naturally as water travels over land or through the ground, or they dissolve naturally occurring materials and may pick-up substances from the presence of animals or human activity.

The presence of a contaminant does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The EPA limits the amounts of contaminants in public water systems to ensure that water is safe to drink. The EPA establishes contaminant limits for bottled water.

### Source Water Protection

A Source Water Assessment was performed for CBJ watersheds to identify the potential for contamination. LCB received a ‘Medium’ susceptibility designation common to groundwater sources. SC reservoir received a ‘Very High’ susceptibility designation common to surface water resources. These ratings do not directly reflect the quality of the drinking water; they provide the Water Utility with information as to how prone the water sources are to possible contamination.

### Exemptions and Waivers

The CBJ’s Last Chance Basin water source were recorded for 2017.

### ABBREVIATIONS

- **ADEC**: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- **AL**: Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers additional treatment or other requirements.
- **CBJ**: City and Borough of Juneau
- **EPA**: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- **FDA**: U.S. Food & Drug Administration
- **LCB**: LCB’s Last Chance Basin water source
- **MCL**: Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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.
- **MGD**: Million Gallons per Day
- **mg/L**: Milligram per liter or parts per million
- **MRDL**: Maximum residual disinfectant level – the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
- **N/A**: Not Applicable
- **ND**: None Detected at specified level
- **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- **pC/L**: picocuries per liter
- **ppb**: Parts per Billion
- **SC**: CBJ’s Salmon Creek water source

### Contaminants that may be present in drinking water sources:

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria, may come from humans or animals.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring, or the result of runoff and inputs from wastewater treatment plants, industrial practices like oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Organic contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals such as trihalomethanes, form when naturally occurring organic materials in water react with chlorine-based chemicals or petroleum products.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, such as radium, can occur naturally or as a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Lead

- Although there is no detectable level in our source water, if present, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water occurs primarily from materials and components of household plumbing. The majority of homes have some risk of lead contamination in water that sits in pipes for more than two hours. The CBJ Water Utility is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using for drinking or cooking.

### For more information about contaminants in drinking water sources and potential health effects:

Contact the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants.
FOR MORE INFORMATION

Thank you for reading this report and doing your part to protect Juneau’s water supply. Please contact us if you have any questions, comments, or are interested in learning more about the CBJ Utilities drinking water system.

John Bohan, Chief CIP Engineer
2009 Radcliffe Road • (907) 586-0393

Drinking water test results are available to the public by calling the Utilities Division at (907) 586-0393 or by contacting ADEC at 907-465-5350.

2017 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Here to Serve Your Drinking Water Needs.
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CROW HILL

PROJECTS AND UPDATES

WATERLINE REPLACEMENTS

Projects in 2017 focused on replacing the aging distribution piping around town. Notable projects include:

• Aspen Avenue
• Blueberry Hills Road
• West 8th Street
• East Street, downtown

CROW HILL FILL LINE

The lower portion of the fill line to Crow Hill Reservoir was replaced due to aggressive corrosion of the pipe. This line provides water and fire protection for Douglas.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Juneau's drinking water comes from both groundwater and surface water sources. The primary water source is the Last Chance Basin (LCB) wellfield located in the Gold Creek watershed. This groundwater supplies roughly two-thirds of the local water demand. Surface water, collected at the Salmon Creek (SC) Reservoir, comes from snowmelt and rainfall. As the secondary water source, it supplies about one-third of Juneau's drinking water.

HOW IS YOUR WATER TREATED?

Juneau's water sources produce high quality water, requiring very little treatment compared to the rest of the United States. Even so, water from both sources is chlorinated to kill disease causing microorganisms that may be present. Water from SC is additionally run through a filtration unit (as required by the EPA Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule), and is treated with soda ash. Soda ash helps reduce leaching of copper and lead from household pipes into drinking water as it enters the home. As groundwater, LCB does not require filtration. The chemistry of LCB also has slightly different characteristics and does not require the soda ash addition.

Fun Facts

About 400 billion gallons of water are used in the United States per day!

80% of all illnesses in the developing world are water related.

There is more freshwater in the atmosphere than in all of the rivers on the planet combined.

LCB and SC produce about 1.2 billion gallons of water annually.

How You Can Help

• Pick up pet waste. Pet waste pollutes waterways with bacteria and excess nutrients. All pets must be leashed in the watershed areas.

• Respectful recreation. Camping, shooting, recreational mining (except gold panning) and any hazardous substances are prohibited within the watershed boundaries.

• Suspicious activity. Call the Utilities Division at (907) 586-0393 if you see suspicious activity.

• Get educated! Contact the Utilities Division if you’d like more information or a tour of our facilities.

How Does Our Water Taste?