

U.S. Coast Guard Base Kodiak

Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System ID# AK2250126

Data from calendar year 2025

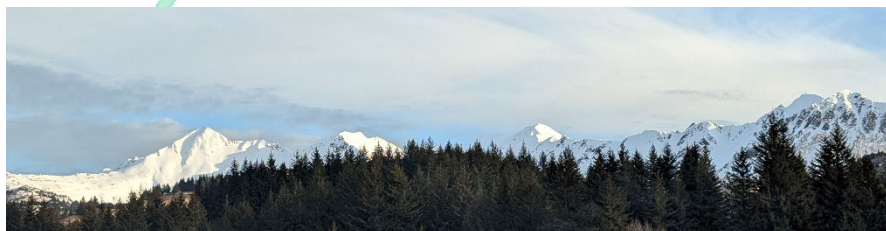
Is my water safe?

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) BASE Kodiak is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. The report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. 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.

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. Then the water treated by disinfection. This 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.

USCG Kodiak's Water Treatment Plant operators routinely monitor for potential contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state regulations. The report summarizes the results of monitoring for the calendar year 2025.

Check out
Alaska's Drinking
Water Program!



Points of Contact

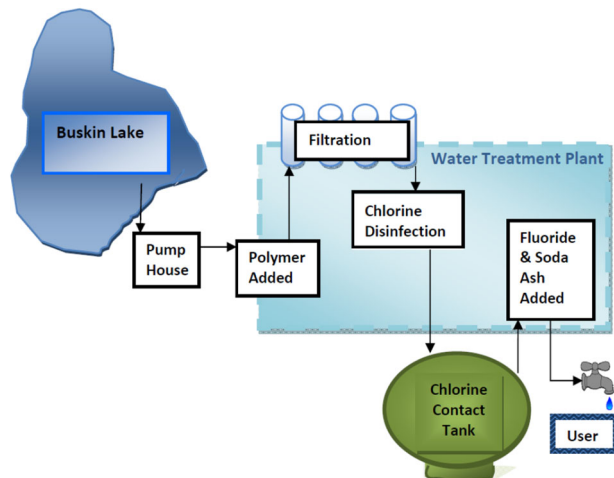
If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact:

- USCG BASE Kodiak's Drinking Water Program Manager, Frederick Miller, at email frederick.j.miller@uscg.mil, or telephone 206-815-0798.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's (ADEC) Drinking Water Programs are excellent sources of information on drinking water quality.

- www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water
- www.dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/

Where does my water come from?



Water Treatment Plant and Filters



Water Source

Our source of raw, untreated, water is Buskin Lake. Buskin Lake is a body of water approximately 1.5 miles up Anton Larson Bay Road from Rezanof Hwy. Raw water from the lake is gravity fed through a strainer and pumped to the water treatment plant.

Filtration

Upon entering the treatment plant, a polymer is injected to enhance flocculation of solids and impurities that are then removed using a pressurized media filtration system.

Disinfection

A hypochlorite solution is added to disinfect the filtered water. A large chlorine contact tank is used to increase retention time; ensuring adequate disinfection.

Additives

Fluoride is added to the water to meet specifications set forth by federal medical and dental policies. Sodium bicarbonate is added to adjust the pH and alkalinity of the water; this helps reduce the water's natural corrosive properties.

Distribution

Lastly, the finished treated water enters the distribution system, a series of pipes and water storage tanks, that deliver the water to consumers.

Vulnerabilities of our water system

The water system's source is from the Buskin Lake which is fed by surface water drainages from the mountains above. The overall watershed protection area is approximately 12.5 square miles in size.

A Source Water Assessment determined a susceptibility rating of "high." A rating of high to very high is typical for all systems with surface water intakes. Potential and existing sources of the following contaminants were evaluated: bacteria and viruses, nitrates, heavy metals, cyanide, volatile organic chemicals, and synthetic organic chemicals. Gravel roads, above ground diesel tanks, public access, and a golf course were identified as potential sources of contaminants. Boating and hunting are not allowed on Buskin Lake. After combining the susceptibility of the surface water source with the evaluated contaminant risks, the water system received an overall vulnerability rating of "medium". Managing vulnerabilities of source water is vital to protection of public health. Contact the USCG BASE Kodiak Drinking Water Program Manager for a copy of the assessment.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least 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 at the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) drinking water website www.epa.gov/safewater (see QR code below). The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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 resulting 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, agricultural livestock operations, 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, mining, or farming;
- pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- 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; and
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons 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.



**USEPA
Drinking
Water**



[www.epa.gov/
safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

**ADEC
Drinking
Water**



www.dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw

USEPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) provide more information about drinking water contaminants, radon, potential health effects, and guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants at www.epa.gov/safewater. Direct contact can be made via the website's "Contact us" feature or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily derived from materials and components associated with water service lines and home plumbing.

You Can Prevent Lead Exposure!

When your water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Utilize cold tap water for drinking and cooking. Warm water dissolves lead from plumbing more rapidly than cold water. Do not use hot tap water to prepare baby formula or for cooking. Consider using point-of-use treatment at your home's faucet. Look for a product certified to reduce lead in drinking water: NSF/ANSI 53 (filters) or NSF/ANSI 58 (reverse osmosis).

EPA Lead

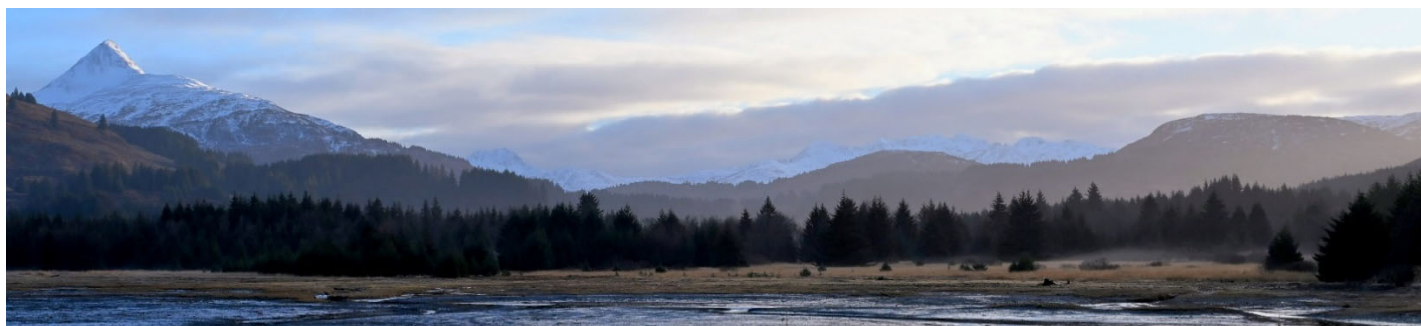
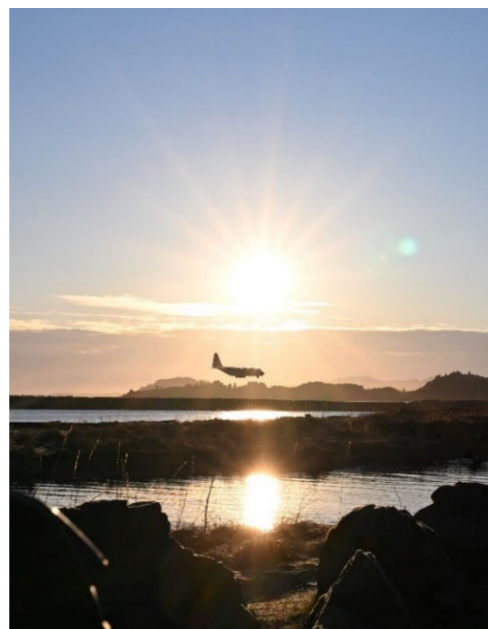


Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and minimizing exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Base Kodiak's Efforts to Prevent Lead

Since 2015 Base Kodiak has completed numerous plumbing and system improvements, including implementation of an optimal corrosion control technology at the water treatment plant, to reduce lead levels at the consumer's tap. Improvements included replacements of lateral supply lines to buildings, interior plumbing fixtures, pier shore-ties, and appliances. Routine monitoring of lead levels at multiple locations throughout the water distribution system are performed monthly. The efforts have made a difference!

Reductions to below the established action levels for lead in water were achieved in all but two locations on Base Kodiak; one unoccupied room in Barracks 4, and the bedroom faucets in the Ready Crew Berthing (RCB) facility. Barracks 4 underwent numerous renovations of the drinking water distribution lines; however, one room in the north wing of the building continues to yield results above the action level. Two water line replacements have been completed, and another is planned. Use of the room is suspended until the issue is resolved. Most of the plumbing in the Ready Crew Berthing facility, building N45, was replaced in 2022. However, short runs of the original vertical supply lines in the walls of the bedrooms remain in use. Replacement of these supply lines is currently underway and expected to be completed in 2026. Users of the facility are directed to utilize one of the designated locations for drinking water and cooking water (kitchen, drinking fountains, and lactation room). The kitchen fixtures, hallway drinking fountains, and lactation room fixtures in the RCB have new plumbing; laboratory tests confirm there is not a lead concern at any of those locations.



Lead Service Line Inventory

The USCG Kodiak water system does not have any known lead service lines. A lead service line inventory was conducted in 2024 by USCG inhouse staff with assistance from an environmental consulting firm. The service lines for each building on the water system were inventoried for size, material, and installation date. Determinations were made primarily by utilizing existing records and utility databases. When existing records were not available for a specific location, the information was acquired by visiting the site to visually inspect the service line where it entered the building. You can access the lead service line inventory at the Lead-Safe Alaska Portal <https://ak-lsli-adec.hub.arcgis.com/>.



Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

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. USCG Base Kodiak is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot always control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in all homes and buildings. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or washing dishes. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact USCG BASE Kodiak (Public Water System ID: AK2250126) by calling (206) 815-0798 or emailing Frederick.j.miller@uscg.mil to discuss testing options.

Water Quality Data Table

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in the water provided to consumers by public water systems. The table below lists the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year 2025. Although 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 increase protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may 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. For certain contaminants, the State requires monitoring less than once per year because the concentrations 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.

Water Quality Data Table (continued)

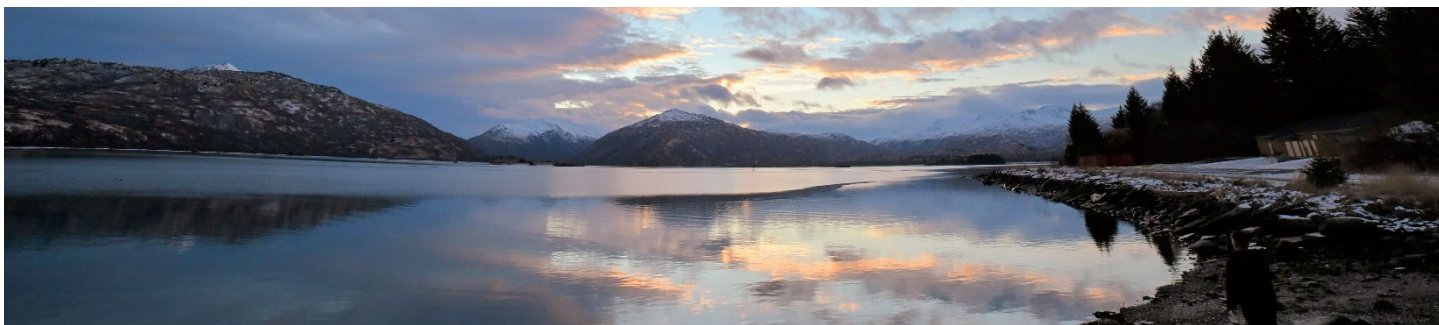
Contaminants		MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
					Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (evidence suggests that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants in water systems)									
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)		4	4	1.32	0.35	1.32	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)		NA	60	28.4	NA	NA	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)		NA	80	33.7	NA	NA	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Organic Contaminants									
Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) (ppt)		0	4	0	0	0	2025	No	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Turbidity (NTU) (Note – 100% of samples were below the MCL in every month.)		NA	0.3	0.20	0.10	0.20	2025	No	Soil runoff. High turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms.
Inorganic Contaminants									
Asbestos (MFL)		7.0	7.0	0.164	NA	NA	2022	No	Decay of asbestos cement water pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)		4	4	0.8	0	0.8	2025	No	Water additive to promote strong
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)		10	10	0.343	NA	NA	2025	No	Contamination by fertilizer, sewage, or natural deposits.
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water (90 th percentile)	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants (sampling of residences required by the lead and copper rule)									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	1300	1300	14.10	3.64	23.10	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	0	4.87	0	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Violations and Exceedances – None									

Definitions and Acronyms

In the data table above you may find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, definitions are provided here.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per L (ng/L)
MFL	MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration
% positive samples/month	% positive samples/month: Percent of samples taken monthly that were positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.



Compliance with Drinking Water Regulations

USCG Base Kodiak's public drinking water system has 1 significant deficiency still in effect after 2025:

- ⇒ In 2024, a sanitary survey inspection revealed a potential cross connection between the potable water system and the non-potable water fire protection deluge tanks. The deluge tank fire protection water is supplied by the potable water system through a backflow prevention device, an approved configuration. However, it also has an installed bypass of the backflow preventer that is valved closed that is not allowed in a water system. A project is underway in 2026 to correct the deficiency by removing the bypass from the system.

Conserving Our Resources

BASE Kodiak's Facilities Engineering Department and plant operators work diligently to provide excellent quality water at every tap. But you, our valued customers, can help us protect water sources too!

Did you know the Earth's surface is approximately 80% water? Of that only 3% is readily available as fresh water; most of which is stored in glaciers. People in the United States alone use an estimated 322 billion gallons of water each day. Once contaminated, groundwater may remain that way for several hundred to several thousand years before it is cleansed by natural cycles. Let's all help each other ensure that when we turn on the faucet, we get what we want - healthy and great tasting water!

No matter where we live, our actions can influence our streams, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

- ⇒ Practice leave-no-trace to avoid littering, dumping, and contaminating watersheds. Our footprint can impact water sources miles away. Although Buskin Lake is only 0.4 square miles, its watershed is 12.5 square miles!



THANK YOU for reading your Annual Water Quality Report and learning a little bit more about your water and where it comes from!