

Alaska Water Standards

The Alaska Water Quality Standards for Designated Uses has established Pollutant and Water Use Criteria. The growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, other aquatic life, and wildlife are monitored to determine the health of the water body.

Criteria For Fresh Water Uses:

- Color
- Fecal Coliform Bacteria
- Dissolved Gas (Dissolved Oxygen)
- Dissolved Inorganic Substances
- Petroleum Hydrocarbons, oils, grease
- pH (variation of pH outside the specified range)
- Radioactivity
- Residues (floating solids, debris, sludge, deposits, foam, scum, other residues)
- Sediment
- Temperature
- Toxic and Other Deleterious Organic and Inorganic Substances (ADEC, 2006)

Testing water quality is very complex and is shown by the numbers of types of measurement of water quality indicators. (USEPA, Volunteer Stream Monitoring, 1997)

Quality Assurance Project Plan

The Quality Assurance Project Plan is required by the Federal government and serves as a tool for tribes to interact with the Federal law and governmental agencies. It is a plan of action that shows the testing and other procedures are carried out by methods that meet the standards set up by the Environmental Protection Agency. (USEPA 2002)

Quality Assurance refers to a plan for maintaining quality in all aspects of the program. Quality Control consists of steps to determine the soundness of your specific sampling and analytical procedures. (USEPA 2002)

The tribe needs to write a QAPP and have it approved before monitoring our waters.

Credits

Telida Village has developed a series of environmental brochures to contribute towards keeping the tribal members healthy and the environment clean for the future generations.

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Information Credits

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The Water Quality Of the Upper Kuskokwim



Kuskokwim River
Photo Courtesy of Teresa Hanson

Information Brochure By Telida Village

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