CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
DOT & PF - FOX WATERING POINT

2017

PWSID - AK2310277

Our Commitment

We at, DOT & PF – Fox Watering Point, have worked diligently to assure top quality water. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

Our Goals

We’re pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services at the Fox Watering Point. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Intent of this Report

The intent of this report is to show you the results of our water-quality monitoring program and to explain what the monitoring means. The contents of this report are specified under Federal regulation, which requires that this information be supplied to every customer. It is important to recognize that this regulation requires us to inform you of constituents detected in the water even if the measured value is well below the regulatory limit.

If you are interested in learning more about our water system and about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of water, please contact Dan Moody at 907-451-2308.

DOT & PF – Fox Watering Point routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

We’re proud that the drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected in low levels. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than a year old.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It’s important to remember that the presence of these constituent does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment

For the last several years, the ADEC has been working on assessments of the vulnerability of the water sources that provide water to all of the public water systems in Alaska. The source water assessment for DOT & PF – Fox Watering Point was completed in 2002.

The source water assessment results can be viewed online at <http://dec.alaska.gov/DWWJSP/ExecutiveSummary.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=3147&tinwsys_st_code=AK> or the full report can be obtained by contacting the DEC Drinking Water Program directly at 907-451-2108.

The following text is from the Executive Summary of our assessment:

“Combining the natural susceptibility of the well with the contaminant risk, the public water source for DOT & PF – Fox Watering Point received a vulnerability rating of: High for Heavy Metals, Volatile Organic Chemicals and Other Organic Chemicals. Medium for bacteria and viruses, nitrates/nitrites, and synthetic organic chemicals.” The assessment ratings were developed by analyzing the statistical vulnerability of several different categories, such as local potential sources of contamination, the susceptibility of the wellhead, and historical laboratory data.
Vulnerability
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. EPA/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 1.800.426.4791.

Information About Your Water

DOT & PF - Fox Watering Point draws its water from a ground water spring, located at the junction of Route 2 (Elliot Hwy) & 6 (Stcsc Hwy), heading north on the Elliot Highway. The spring is located 0.4 miles past this junction (on the west side of the Elliot Highway).

* Abbreviated Definitions:

AL: Action level. The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
NA: Not Available.
ND: No Detection.
ppm or mg/L: Parts Per Million, One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years.
ppb or ug/L: Parts Per Billion, One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years.
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter, Measure of radioactivity in water.
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, Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which no known or expected risk to health exists. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

What You Should Know About Certain Contaminants

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.
**Drinking Water Contaminants**

**Nitrate**
Although the level of nitrate (refer to the table on water quality data, p. 3) is consistently below the health effect level, the EPA requires the following information be included in this report: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue-baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider."

**Lead**
If present, elevated levels of 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. DOT & PF – Fox Watering Point is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, however cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Radon**
Radon is a naturally occurring, inert, odorless, colorless, radioactive gas that is released slowly over time from soil and bedrock. Research has linked radon in air, and to a much lesser extent drinking water, to increased chances of respiratory illness and several types of cancer (lung, throat, etc.).
Currently radon is not regulated by Federal and State Drinking Water Regulations. However, there is a proposed MCL for radon in drinking water of 300 pCi/L, with an alternate MCL of 4000 pCi/L, if the State develops a specific mitigation program. Over 50 community water systems around the state were tested for radon, including the Fox Watering Point.

Since radon is a gas, the best way to remove it is by a simple aeration process. Aeration of water needs to be done in a well-ventilated area or outside as radon can accumulate indoors and can build up to high levels in all types of homes.

## 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

### Contaminant Level Detected Unit Measurement MCLG MCL Likely Source of Contamination Health Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Health Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>08/22/2017</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.540</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>03/21/2007</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>03/21/2007</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>9.09</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>03/21/2007</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>8.660</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>11/10/2015</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0.01769</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL=1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>11/16/2015</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha* Including Radon &amp; U</td>
<td>12/10/2013</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta/Photon emitters**</td>
<td>07/11/2007</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>7.25</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Uranium</td>
<td>07/11/2007</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radon</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>2830</td>
<td>pCi/L</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>