

Inside this Report

Water Quality Report

#	U #08	U #0'uu	U kQ	±	o	k	o)	†	u	o
---	-------	---------	------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

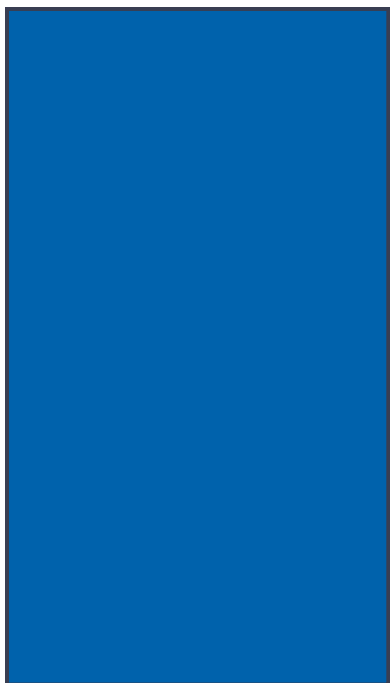
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppm)	NA	80	43.8 ¹	0.5	77.1	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppm)	NA	60	19.2 ¹	13.7	28	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)(ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.17 ²	0.02	.59	2021	No	Water additive to control microbes

U #

Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------------------------------------

#	U #08	U #0	U kQ	±	o	k	o)	†	u	o
---	-------	------	------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Lead



Drinking Water Contaminants

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 resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. CUC's drinking water source is from groundwater wells.

Contaminants that may be present in source water and examples of their sources include:

- Microbial: viruses, and bacteria that could come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife
- Inorganic: salts and metals which are naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff or farming
- Pesticides and herbicides: agriculture and residential uses
- Organic chemicals: gas stations, septic systems,
- Radioactive: naturally occurring

In order 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.

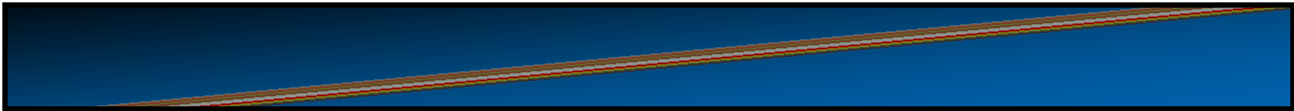
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). For more information on sources of groundwater contamination, please visit:

_____ -

For information on CUC's water quality, please view their report at <http://www.akwater.com/cuc-ccr.pdf>

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

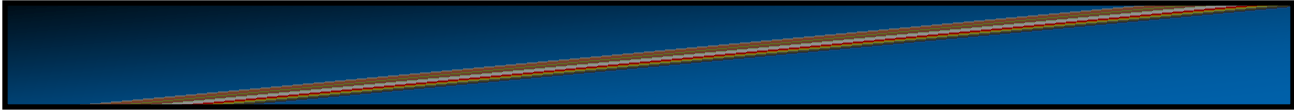
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and Giardia are available from EPA/ECDC.



EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants (secondary contaminants). EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" or "SMCLs." They are established only as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. Excess iron can leave water with a rusty color and metallic taste. Manganese can cause darker discoloration (black to brown) as well as a bitter metallic taste. Water's pH balance can also effect the feel and taste of the water. Low pH can cause the water to have a bitter metallic taste, while a higher pH can result in a slippery feel and soda taste. These contaminants are not health threatening at the SMCL. Public water systems only need to test for them on a voluntary basis.

Secondary standards are set to give public water systems some guidance on removing these chemicals to levels that are below what most people will find to be noticeable. For information on CUC's water please go to: <http://www.akwater.com/ghu-ccr.pdf>

For more information on these contaminants visit: _____



According to the Centers for Disease Control, American drinking water supplies are among the safest in the world and disinfection of drinking water has played a critical role. The first continuous use of chlorine for disinfection of drinking water in the US took place in 1908 of the water supply for Jersey City, New Jersey. The results included a dramatic decline in the local typhoid fever rate, which was at that time approximately 100 cases per 100,000 people.

The CDC describes chlorination as the process of adding chlorine to drinking water to disinfect it and kill germs. Current studies indicate that using or drinking water with small amounts of chlorine does not cause harmful health effects. Chlorine levels up to 4 milligrams per liter (ppm) are considered safe in drinking water and provide a residual protection against recontamination. UAF water is well under this level with an average of 0.19 ppm.

If you have health concerns regarding chlorine in your drinking water, please contact your health provider for guidance.

AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report	N/A
CDC	Centers for Disease Control	N/A
CUC	College Utilities Corporation	N/A
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	N/A
HAA5	Haloacetic Acids	N/A
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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
N/A	Not Applicable	N/A
NSDWRs	National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations	N/A
	positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	N/A
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	N/A
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act	N/A

Kellie Fritze, Associate Vice Chancellor of Facilities Services

907-474-7000

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

800-426-4791

UAF Water Plant Website <http://www.uaf.edu/fs/departments/utilities/water-plant/>

College Utilities <http://www.akwater.com/pdf/cuc-ccr.pdf>

EPA Information on Lead

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

EPA Information on Secondary Contaminants

<https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations/secondary-drinking-water-standards-guidance-nuisance-chemicals>

USGS Info on Groundwater Contaminants

<http://water.usgs.gov/edu/groundwater-contaminants.html>

<http://www.akwater.com/ghu-ccr.pdf>

