

Letter from the Site Manager continued

readings. When these meters go live, we will be able to identify leaks in the system as well as excess energy consumption, allowing Fort Greely to reduce energy consumption, ultimately saving the Army money

- We will be embarking on a project to replace all utilidor covers at Fort Greely. We are on target to replace all (approximately 300) covers next year. The new covers will have lockable lids with panic hardware that will allow individuals to get out of the utilidors in the case of the lid accidentally being closed. This project will prevent unauthorized access and enhance security to the utility system.
- We will be replacing and upgrading the water lines and installing new steam and condensate lines, especially in residential areas. This massive project will be tackled on a phased basis, over the next five years. Approximately 2500 feet will be completed this summer along 3rd Street. These upgrades will increase the steam and water capacity in the residential area. There will be more water for fire protection and the upgrade will ensure that there will be no steam (heat) shortages during future housing rebuilds. In short, it will allow the residents of Fort Greely to maintain their current standards of comfort.
- A new back-up lift station will soon be installed at the sewer lagoon. This will prevent any possibility of the sewer treatment plant flooding.
- There are many upgrades and replacements happening at the power plant. We are installing two new back-up power genera-



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Drinking Water Quality Fort Greely Alaska

First Annual Water Quality Report • June 2009

Letter from the Site Manager



Mike Lanegan,
Doyon Utilities Fort
Greely Site Manager

As a water provider, we are required to send out yearly water quality reports, informing you about the quality of the water you use on a daily basis. I would also like to take this opportunity to introduce you to our company, Doyon Utilities. Doyon Utilities took over the ownership, operations and maintenance of the water, wastewater, electric and heat distribution systems at Fort Greely in August of 2008. The purchase of these utilities was part of the government's move towards privatization of utilities throughout installations across the United States.

Foremost in my message to you this year is that our water quality has met or exceeded all public drinking water standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. I am

happy to report that we have experienced no water quality violations. Please see the water quality report inside for a detailed analysis of the past year's results. Based upon the information summarized in this report, you can have total confidence in the quality of water you consume.

Since we took ownership in August of 2008, Doyon Utilities has made capital investments of over \$15.5 million at Fort Greely. Capital investments include, among other things, upgrades and new plant. It is important to note that Doyon Utilities has reinvested every dollar we have earned thus far back into strengthening the utility and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. The following are projects that have either already taken

place or are in the planning and engineering stage that will have a positive impact on your quality of life.

Utility projects that affect you

- Residential water, electric and steam meters are in the process of being installed. These meters are state-of-the-art and use a technology that allows wireless automatic

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Fort Greely Team: These are just 5 of our 18 employees at Fort Greely. FGA water system operators and maintainers from left to right: Dave Dawe, Dave Jerry, Nathan Engebretson, Mike Powers, and Shawn Trulove.

tors, repairing the roof, installing a new fuel system and new pumps for wells #8 and #10. These projects will allow us to provide more reliable power and increase fire protection water capacity.

- Last year, we installed a new water line at the helicopter refueling station at Allen Army Airfield. This project was important

as it ensures that there is adequate fire protection at the site and reduces heavy traffic to the airfield.

Please note that the above projects are just a portion of what we have embarked on. If you have any questions about our projects, please feel free to call my office at 907-869-3600.

Just for kids! Find the hidden words. They can be all directions and backwards!

N E V A P O R A T I O N B W T
C O Y S I I S T R E A M T A H
L E I E R N R W Q T L N C T G
O A E T W O S R E G E P Y E N U
U Z K A A I P C I M A I V R O
D R T E I T U S N G K R Y S N R
S E V T L A I O H R A D X H D
R M L V F R R P C O S T F E N F
E P O N D I E O I A W P I D H
I L O O V P N L V C O E C O R
E I C N G S A E C D E K R H N
M K E Y E N C Z H Y K R E V P
S R Z R C A Q P X R C W P O N
W V V M T R T C E P S E R B F
Y E U A E T S A W A M D R G O

CLOUDS
CONSERVE
CYCLE
DRIP
DROP
DROUGHT
ENVIRONMENT
EVAPORATION
FAUCET
IRRIGATION
LAKE
LEAK
POND
PRECIPITATION
RECYCLE
RESPECT
SAVE
SHOWER
STREAM
TRANSPIRATION
WASTE
WATER
WATERSHED

Where does our water come from?

Fort Greely Main Post obtains its water supply from one primary ground water well and one secondary well. The water is very good quality and requires very little treatment and disinfection prior to being distributed to customers.

The treatment process is fairly simple. As water from the primary and/or secondary wells enters the water treatment facility, chemical feed equipment injects a calcium hypochlorite solution into the stream to provide disinfectant to the raw water. We also inject sodium fluoride to promote healthy teeth and gums, especially

continued inside

Drinking Water Quality Report

Doyon Utilities is proud of the high quality water it provides to our customers. This annual water quality report provides information on the source of our water, lists the results of water quality tests that are conducted and contains other important information about water and health.

Doyon Utilities will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about your water. We are happy to report to you how we have surpassed established water quality standards. Doyon Utilities is in compliance with the national primary drinking water regulations and has met all testing and monitoring requirements. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at the tested and monitored levels. We have included a table inside outlining the tests conducted and the results of those tests.

We are proud to report that the water provided by Doyon Utilities meets or exceeds established water quality standards.



Water Testing and Your Health

The sources of drinking water from both tap water and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm 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, storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, per-

sons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We're happy to answer any other questions about Doyon Utilities and our water quality. For general information or for water quality questions call our site management office at 907-869-3600. Other resources: Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

Terms and Abbreviations Used

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Not Applicable (NA): When NA is used in the range column, only one sample was taken, therefore, no range exists.

Not Detectable (ND): The contaminant is below the detectable limits of the testing method.

PIC/L: Picocuries per liter.

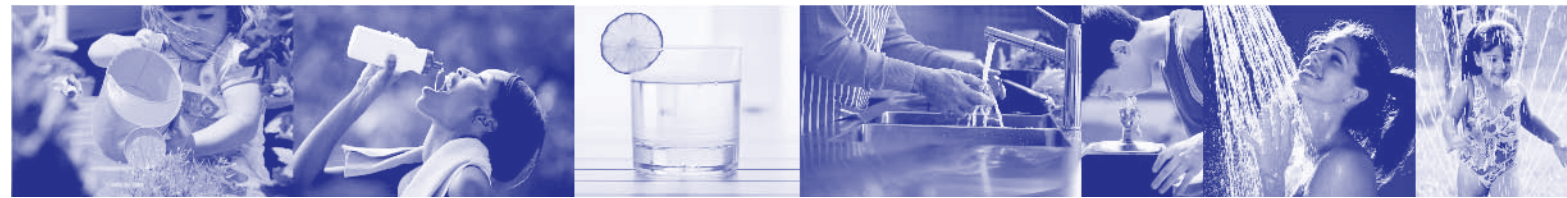
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

Lead/Copper in Drinking Water

The EPA Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to test water samples from its customers to determine lead and copper levels. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. There is nothing in the treatment process that would introduce lead into the water; therefore, Doyon Utilities tests the water at the individual service locations. If abnormal levels of lead or

copper are detected in the water supply, Doyon Utilities will notify the residents and implement action to correct the problem. One method to minimize the risk of lead or copper contamination is to let the tap water run for 30 seconds to 2 minutes to flush any water that has been sitting for several hours. It is important to use this approach for drinking water or cooking water. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



What's Really 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Fort Greely routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results for some of our required monitoring for the period 1/1/08 to 12/31/08.

The table lists the Regulated Contaminants required to be monitored by the EPA that were detected in your water. All the substances

we found were present in quantities less than the EPA limits for safe drinking water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. If you would like a complete listing of test results, please call Kathleen Hook at 907-455-1540.

Contamination	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	Daily, 2008	N	0-0.3 ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Nitrate	6/9/08	N	0.271 ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Lead ¹	6/19/08	N	90% = 5.9 ppb 0.0-35.9	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
	12/22/08	N	90% = 20.2 ppb 0.3 - 168				
Copper ¹	6/19/08	N	90% = 0.10 ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
	12/22/08	N	90% = 0.36 ppm				
Arsenic	5/20/08	N	0.724 ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
¹ Fort Greely conducted their residential copper and lead testing at the housing units between June 19 - 20 and December 21 -22, 2008. A total of 20 samples were collected at each sampling event.							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Uranium	6/9/08	N	1.6 ppb	0	30	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	6/9/08	N	0.7 PCI/L	0	5	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 Fort Greely Water Treatment Plant has been completed and is available for review by contacting Kathleen Hook at 907-455-1540, or by visiting the Noel Wien Library in Fairbanks.

Source Intake	Wellhead Susceptibility	Aquifer Susceptibility	Normal Susceptibility	Water System Vulnerability Rating					
				Bacteria/ Viruses	Nitrates/ Viruses	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Heavy Metals	Other Organic Chemicals	Synthetic Organic Chemicals
Well #8	Low	Very High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Medium
Well #9	Low	Very High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	Medium

Source Water Assessment Report Executive Summary Data – PWSID# AK2370780

The public water system for Fort Greely—Main Post Well #8 is a Class A water system consisting of 2 source intake(s). The water system is located in Fort Greely and the intake for this Public Water System Information Identification number (PWSID) is a ground water well.

DISCLAIMER: Information provided on this page is automatically generated from a database of Source Water Assessment information. For additional details, please view the actual Executive Summary contained in the Source Water Assessment Report.

Where does our water come from? continued

in younger customers. Once treated, the water is stored in two fifty thousand gallon storage tanks and a one hundred eighty eight gallon storage tank. Five pumps with variable frequency drives maintain pressure in the distribution system. The finished water is tested daily to ensure the pH, chlorine residual and fluoride concentrations are at their optimum levels. In addition to the daily tests, we conduct periodic tests to closely monitor all drinking water contaminants specified by the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act. We are proud to report the results of our water quality tests and allow you to have complete confidence in the water you consume.

Q & A

When I'm working in the yard, I'm tempted to take a drink from my garden hose. Is this safe?

No. A standard vinyl garden hose has substances in it to keep the hose flexible. These chemicals, which get into the water as it goes through the hose, are not good for you. They are not good for animals or pets either, so, filling drinking containers for them out of a garden hose is not a good idea unless the water is allowed to run a while to flush the hose before using the water.

However, one type of hose on the market is made with a "food-grade" plastic that is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration and will not contaminate the water. Campers with recreational vehicles should use this type of hose when hooking up to a drinking water tap at a campsite.

Even a well-flushed vinyl hose or a food-grade plastic hose can cause problems. The outside thread opening at the end could be covered with chemicals or germs from previous use. Some children in Gainesville, FL, got sick after filling water bottles from a hose that had been used to wash garbage cans.

Text from: Plain Talk About Drinking Water, 3rd edition. By Dr. James M. Symons. American Water Works Association, 1997.

