Important Drinking Water Definitions

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

ppb: parts per billion, one part in one billion parts

ppm: parts per million, one part in one million parts, equivalent to milligrams per liter

ND: Non-detect: sample result was below the lowest method detection limit.

RAA: Running Annual Average: computed quarterly, is the average of the quarterly averages for all samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Total Trihalomethanes

Weekly Maximum

Monthly Maximum

Quarterly Maximum

Annual Maximum

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"I have little need to remind you that water has become one of our major national concerns.”

Ezra Taft Benson, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, 1915

Source Water Assessment

The ADEC has compiled a Source Water Assessment of our source of public drinking water. This assessment has defined an area around our wells that is critical to the preservation of the quality of our drinking water. Within this area, they have identified potential and existing sources of contamination. Based on the information gathered, the ADEC has determined the overall vulnerability of our wells to contamination. The results are available at the following location: Rasmuson Library, UAF Power Plant, and the Fairbanks North Star Borough Library.

Only Tap Water Delivers

Japanese

Korean

この情報は重要です。 翻訳を依頼してください。

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Your Water

This report is to inform the on-campus population about the safety and operation of the water facilities on the main campus of the University of Alaska Fairbanks. This is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards.

UAF has two primary drinking water wells and a third emergency well. The wells are drilled to depths of 70 to 90 feet. The primary wells are located in heated, secure buildings with concrete floors. The buildings and pads are elevated to prevent runoff from entering the wells. The wells are located on University property.

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**Disinfection Byproducts**

Disinfection byproducts form when disinfectants added to drinking water kill germs react with naturally occurring organic matter in water. Total Trihalomethanes. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of EPA's standard over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of EPA's standard over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Educational Statement for Lead**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The Division of Utilities performed in three year Lead and Copper testing in September 2007. The 90th percentile compliance sample results were 10.0 ppb for Copper and 3.9 ppb for Lead.

For full results of the '07 analysis, view our website at www.uaf.edu/n.

**Sample Collection Violation 2007**

During the month of December 2007, only three Total Coliform samples were collected. The required number is six. This constituted one missed sampling event. We regret this oversite and have taken measures to ensure all monthly samples are collected in a timely manner.