DOYON UTILITIES

Providing Utility Services to Alaska's Military

2026

FORT WAINWRIGHT ALASKA

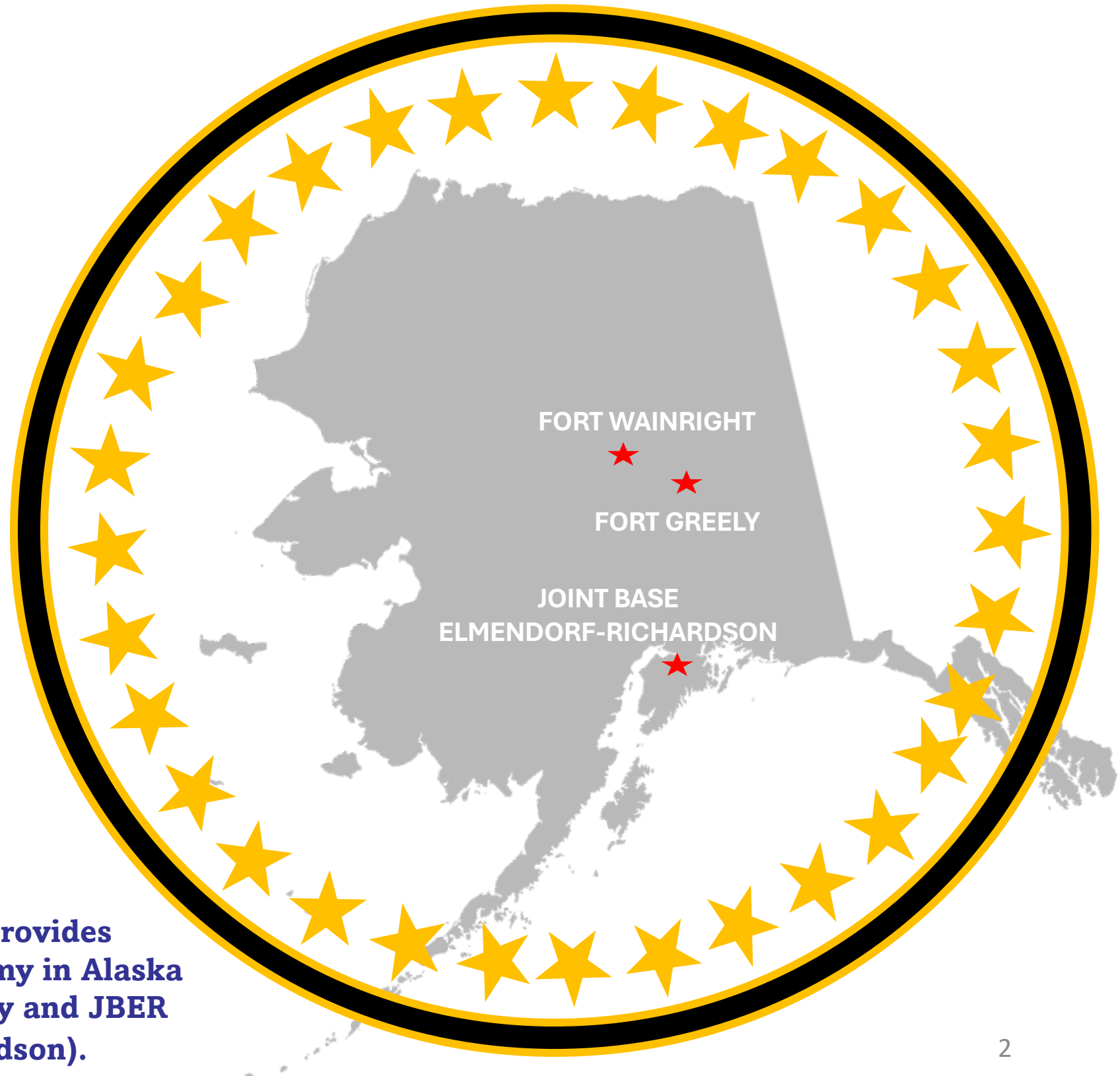
WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER QUALITY REPORT
FORT WAINWRIGHT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) have given us an opportunity to tell our story in the form of this annual water quality report or Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Doyon Utilities is pleased to prepare this comprehensive report for those who work and reside on Fort Wainwright. Our goal is to provide you with a complete picture of the water quality program.

This annual water quality report provides information on the source of our water, includes the results of the water quality tests that were conducted, and educational information about the potential health effects for drinking water that contains contaminants. Doyon Utilities will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about your water.

We are happy to report to you that we have surpassed established water quality standards. Doyon Utilities is compliant with the national primary drinking water regulations and has met all testing and monitoring requirements. The EPA and ADEC has determined that your water is safe at the tested and monitored levels. We have included a table in this report that outlines the tests conducted and the results of those tests.



Doyon Utilities operates and provides utility services for the U.S. Army in Alaska at Fort Wainwright, Fort Greely and JBER (Joint Base Elmendorf -Richardson).

A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Consumer,

Doyon Utilities operates and provides utility services for the United States Army in Alaska at Fort Wainwright, Fort Greely and JBER-R (Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson). The results obtained from our 2025 water quality tests indicate that your water meets or exceeds the state and federal drinking water requirements.

Drinking water is essential to the health and mission of our military installations' personnel and residents. Prior to water treatment, our wells are tested regularly for contaminants, and the treated water is analyzed for quality and compliance with safe drinking water standards throughout the distribution system. Doyon Utilities adheres to strict testing requirements with oversight by ADEC and the EPA.

Our employees take pride in and are committed to providing the Fort Wainwright community with safe and reliable water and wastewater services. Doyon Utilities' water treatment plant operators and water distribution system personnel are highly trained and certified by ADEC in the production and distribution of clean, safe water. To earn certification, each employee receives specialized training in water treatment and water distribution, must have years of on-the-job experience, and pass comprehensive examinations. This training covers a wide range of subjects from hydrology, microbiology, chemistry, and physics to knowledge of mechanical pumps, electricity, and principals of chlorination.

M. Arron Adams
Fort Wainwright Director of Utilities

Doyon Utilities looks forward to continuing to provide you with exceptional quality service and drinking water. We welcome and appreciate your comments on how we are doing and will use this information to improve consumer satisfaction. Please don't hesitate to reach out to us; our door is always open. If you have questions or would like more information, please contact our offices anytime at 907-455-1571 or email us at duinfo@doyonutilities.com.

Sincerely,

Arron Adams
FWA Director of Utilities

The results from our 2025 water quality tests indicate that your water meets or exceeds the state and federal drinking water requirements.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

Fort Wainwright's drinking water is obtained from an underground aquifer called the "Tanana Basin Alluvium." This aquifer, which ranges from a few feet to approximately 300 feet deep, provides us with an excellent supply of good quality drinking water. The water is then treated to ADEC drinking water standards prior to being distributed to the Fort Wainwright community. The water treatment plant consists of pressurized greensand filters and two 500,000-gallon storage tanks. The water is supplied to the water plant by two primary and two secondary groundwater wells. Additional wells are used for fire suppression which are only activated when the distribution system has a significant drop in water pressure.

The treatment process is fairly simple. As the water from the groundwater wells enters the water treatment facility, it is mixed with potassium permanganate. This chemical is used to aid in the removal of iron and manganese, which are naturally occurring substances in groundwater. The water flows through the greensand filters to remove the iron and manganese which can cause stains, tastes and odors in water. After the filtration process, the filtered water is treated with sodium hypochlorite (disinfects the water), soda ash (adjusts the pH), and sodium hexametaphosphate (prevents corrosion in the distribution system). The finished water is tested three times daily to ensure the pH, chlorine residual and fluoride content are at optimum levels. Additionally, we closely monitor all drinking water contaminants required by the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment is a detailed report, unique to each water system, which provides basic information about the area that provides water to your drinking water source.

The Alaska Department of Conservation (ADEC) conducted source water assessments for the Fort Wainwright groundwater drinking water supply wells 3559-A, 3559-B, 3563, 3565, 3405, and 4023, noted in the tables below. The source water assessments identified that the Doyon Utilities Fort Wainwright wells have high vulnerabilities related to the groundwater aquifer and contaminants that have potential to impact drinking water quality. These vulnerabilities are linked to nearby industrial activities, environmental factors, chemicals stored on Fort Wainwright, and well locations. Despite these high vulnerability assessments, Doyon Utilities drinking water quality remains stable and compliant with EPA and ADEC standards. To mitigate these vulnerabilities Doyon Utilities utilizes numerous operational strategies including frequent laboratory sampling, onsite testing, and operating procedures to ensure that the drinking water remains compliant. The report data for the Fort Wainwright wells is available to review on ADEC's Drinking Water Watch web page. This online tool allows anyone to view data on active public water systems in Alaska. To access the Fort Wainwright water system information go to: www.dec.alaska.gov/dww. The specific public water system IDs are AK2310918 (FWA-Main), AK2314051 (DRMO), AK2372025 (Bolio Lake), AK2370667 (Black Rapids), AK2372863 (Donnelly – Interim Staging Base), and AK2372855 (Donnelly – Battle Area Complex).

Doyon Utilities conducts all required EPA and ADEC required water testing. Doyon Utilities also collects water samples from the wells and the treated water to confirm proper source water and drinking water quality.

FORT WAINWRIGHT
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Location	**FWA Main**						**FWA Range Bolio Lake**	**FWA Range Black Rapids**
PWSID	**AK2310918**						**AK2372025**	**AK2370667**
Water Source	Well 3565	Well 3559A	Well 3559B	Well 3405	Well 3563	Well 4023	Bolio Lake	Well 4B
Availability	Primary	Primary	Primary	Backup	Backup	Backup	Primary	Primary
Wellhead / Intake Susceptibility	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Aquifer Susceptibility	Very High	Very High	Very High	High	Very High	Very High	Low	Low
Potential Contaminant Vulnerability								
Bacteria and Virsuses	High	High	High	High	High	Very High	Low	Low
Nitrates / Nitrites	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
Volatile Organic Chemicals	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Low	Medium
Inorganics / Heavy Metals	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Undetermined*	Undetermined*
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Undetermined*	Undetermined*
Other Organic Chemicals	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Undetermined*	Undetermined*

** Vulnerabilities noted as "Undetermined" were not able to be evaluated during the source water assessment.*

PFAS NOTICE

As the water utility provider at Fort Wainwright, Doyon Utilities tracks emerging trends within the water industry. In 2016, an increased number of reports from around the country and within the state of Alaska began to highlight drinking water contamination concerns from a group of chemicals known as perfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS. Of this group, perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are the two compounds extensively produced and studied.

PFAS compounds are in a range of common household products and specialty applications, including the manufacture of non-stick cookware, fabric, furniture and carpet stain protection applications, food packaging, and some industrial processes. They are also commonly associated as components of fire-fighting foams that were used on airports and military installations worldwide.

In 2024, in order to provide Americans with a margin of protection from a lifetime of exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water, the United States Environmental Protection Agency established a maximum contaminant level for several PFAS compounds that are noted in the table below and can be found at www.epa.gov/pfas. For a point of reference, one ppt would be represented by a single drop of food coloring in 18 million gallons of water.

As this issue has continued to emerge around the country, all Doyon Utilities source wells, fire protection wells, and the Fort Wainwright Water Treatment Plant were placed on a routine monitoring schedule for PFAS. Monitoring results for PFAS in the Fort Wainwright water system are listed in the data table contained within this report. All detections of PFAS compounds are within the EPA guidelines for drinking water quality.

The water on Fort Wainwright is safe to drink. Doyon Utilities will continue to monitor and track PFAS compounds to ensure the installation's water supply remains a safe and reliable resource for the Fort Wainwright community. To learn more about PFAS issues go online to the EPA webpage atwww.epa.gov/pfas.

Location:	Sample Date	Detection Range	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)				
		Highest Detection:		
Water Plant	Biannually 2025	PFOS - 2.1 ppt	PFOS - 4.0 ppt	Industrial usage; Aircraft Firefighting Foam
		PFHxA - 4.0 ppt	PFHxA - N/A	
Well 3559A	Biannually 2025	PFOS - 3.2 ppt	PFOS - 4.0 ppt	
		PFBS - 2.6 ppt	PFBS - N/A	
		PFHxA - 3.0 ppt	PFHxA - N/A	
		PFHxS - 5.5 ppt	PFHxS - 10.0 ppt	
		PFPeA - 2.7 ppt	PFPeA - N/A	
Well 3559B	Biannually 2025	PFOS - 2.5 ppt	PFOS - 4.0 ppt	
		PFBS - 2.6 ppt	PFBS - N/A	
		PFHxA - 3.0 ppt	PFHxA - N/A	
		PFHxS - 5.9 ppt	PFHxS - 10.0 ppt	
		PFPeA - 2.8 ppt	PFPeA - N/A	
Unregulated Contaminants, UCMR5				
		Detections:		
Water Plant	October 2024 & April 2025	PFHxS - 4.0 - 4.3 ppt	N/A	Industrial usage; Aircraft Firefighting Foam
Well 3405	October 2024 & April 2025	PFHxS - 4.0 ppt	N/A	
Well 4023	October 2024 & April 2025	PFHxs - 3.0 ppt	N/A	

This Consumer Confidence Report summarizes drinking water quality for the period between 1 January 2025 through 31 December 2025. This report is available to download at www.doyonutilities.com. Hardcopies are available by contacting Doyon Utilities Environmental at 907-455-1500.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 (UCMR5)

Every 5 years the EPA conducts a nationwide sampling and monitoring effort for unregulated contaminants (UCMR5). The 5th iteration of this rule began in 2023 and the Fort Wainwright system was designated as part of the monitoring program. The UCMR5 monitors for 29 PFAS chemicals and lithium in drinking water systems. The Fort Wainwright sampling for this monitoring effort was completed in April 2025. Sample results from this effort were nondetect for most samples with minor detections noted in the data tables contained in this report. All detected contaminants are within EPA guidelines for drinking water quality if one is available. This serves as the public notification requirement of notifying all system customers of UCMR5 results.

All UCMR5 results will ultimately be available to the public (updated quarterly) via EPA's UCMR Occurrence Data webpage at:

www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

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DRINKING WATER RESULTS

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. Doyon Utilities routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results for substances detected for the period between 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 and lists the Regulated Contaminants required to be monitored by the EPA that were detected in your water.

All substances detected were well within the EPA guidelines for drinking water quality. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. For more details on water test results or how we conduct our testing program, please call the Doyon Utilities Environmental office at 907-455-1500.

"All the substances detected were well within the EPA guidelines for drinking water quality."

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS USED

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

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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 contamination.

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.

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

PWS: Public Water System

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

FORT WAINWRIGHT (FWA) DRINKING WATER MONITORING RESULTS PWS AK2310918

Substance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Detection Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Coliform Bacteria (Revised Total Coliform Rule)	Monthly 2025 100% of Samples Negative	N	NA	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride	Daily 2025	N	Range 0.08 - 0.97 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Naturally present in groundwater
Free Residual Chlorine	Daily 2025	N	Range 0.02 - 1.78 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	Every 9 Years Last Sample: February 2018	N	0.1 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead[1]	Every 3 Years Last Sample: July 2025	N	90th Percentile 3.1 ppb Range ND - 22.0 ppb	AL=15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper[1]	Every 3 Years Last Sample: July 2025	N	90th Percentile 1.063 ppm Range 0.046 - 1.5 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Combined Radium (Radium 226, Radium 228)	Every 9 Years Last Sample: January 2020	N	0.46 ± 0.40 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits

[1]Fort Wainwright conducted their residential copper and lead testing in July 2025. Thirty samples were collected within the water system. The 90th percentile was below the action level.

Substance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Detection Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Organic Contaminants						
Total Trihalomethanes Building 3494 Building 3015 Building 1003 Building 1541	February, May, August, and November 2025	N	Range: 49.9 - 85.0 ppb Reportable Level 78.5 ppb	80 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Building 3494 Building 3015 Building 1003 Building 1541	February, May, August, and November 2025	N	Range: ND - 43.2 ppb Reportable Level 35.6 ppb	60 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Substance	Average Sample Data	Detection Range	Secondary MCL	Noticeable Effects above the Secondary MCL
Secondary Contaminants & Other Asthetic Water Parameters Finished Treated Water				
Iron	0.006 ppm	0.001 - 0.04 ppm	0.3 ppm	Rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining
Manganese	0.025 ppm	0.003 - 0.05 ppm	0.05 ppm	Black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste
pH	7.4	7.1 - 7.7	6.5 - 8.5	Low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion High pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits
Flouride	0.38 ppm	0.08 - 0.97 ppm	2.0 ppm	Tooth discoloration
Turbidity	0.039 NTU	0.027 - 0.176 NTU	NA	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness.
Calcium Hardness	151 ppm as CaCO3	124 - 180 ppm as $CaCO_3$	NA	Hardness is the traditional measure of the capacity of water to react with soap. Hard water often produces a noticeable deposit of precipitate in containers, glass, and tableware.
Alkalinity	175 ppm as CaCO3	120 - 208 ppm as $CaCO_3$	NA	Alkalinity is water's capacity to resist acidic changes in pH.

FORT WAINRIGHT RANGES & DRMO DRINKING WATER MONITORING RESULTS

BOLIO LAKE - PWS AK2372025

Substance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Detection Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	Annually 2025 (April 15, 2025)	N	0.29 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Free Residual Chlorine	Quarterly 2025	N	Range 0.58 - 0.75 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

BLACK RAPIDS - PWS AK2370667

Substance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Detection Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	Annually 2025 (April 15, 2025)	N	0.24 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Free Residual Chlorine	Quarterly 2025	N	Range 0.28 - 0.95 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

ISB - PWS AK2372863

Substance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Detection Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	Annually 2025 (April 15, 2025)	N	0.29 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Free Residual Chlorine	Quarterly 2025	N	Range 0.82 - 1.38 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

BAC - PWS AK2372855

Substance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Detection Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	Annually 2025 (April 15, 2025)	N	0.41 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Free Residual Chlorine	Quarterly 2025	N	Range 0.63 - 0.96 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

DRMO - PWS AK2314051

Substance	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Detection Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Coliform Bacteria (Revised Total Coliform Rule)	Quarterly 2025 100% of Samples Negative	N	NA	TT	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants						
Free Residual Chlorine	Daily 2025	N	Range 0.23 - 1.96 ppm	MRDL 4 ppm	MRDLG 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	Every 9 Years Last Sample: March 2021	N	0.12 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Lead[1]	June 2024	N	90th Percentile 0.7 ppb Range ND - 2.2 ppb	AL=15 ppb	15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper[1]	June 2024	N	90th Percentile 0.091 ppm Range 0.08 - 0.099 ppm	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride	January 2023	N	0.15 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Naturally present in groundwater
Chromium	January 2023	N	1.3 ppb	100 ppm	100 ppm	Naturally present in groundwater
[1]Fort Wainwright DRMO facility conducted residential copper and lead testing in June 2024. The 90th percentile was below the action level.						
Organic Contaminants						
Total Trihalomethanes Building 5010 Interior	Annually 2025	N	5.09 ppb	80 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Building 5010 Interior	Annually 2025	N	7.9 ppb	60 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

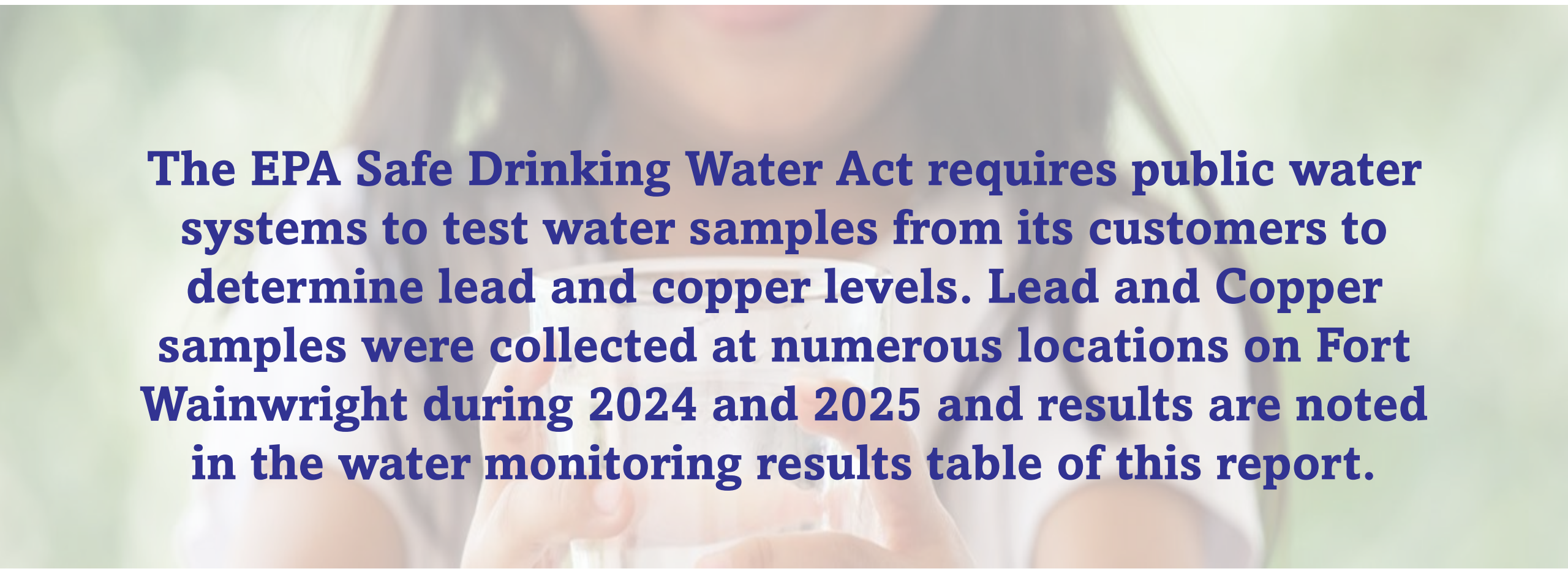
LEAD & COPPER IN DRINKING WATER

During the sampling events, the lead and copper concentrations were below the primary drinking water standards. There is nothing in the treatment process that would introduce lead in the water; therefore, the water is tested at the individual service locations. If abnormal levels of lead or copper were to be detected in the water supply, residents will be notified and Doyon Utilities will initiate the corrective action.

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. Doyon Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes in the distribution system but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. A helpful step is to check for any lead materials in your home's plumbing and consider reaching out to housing maintenance about repair or removal options. Flushing water through home plumbing systems is an effective strategy to lower lead levels. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Doyon Utilities by calling 907-455-1571 or email us at duinfo@doyonutilities.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As part of an update to the EPA Revised Lead and Copper Rule, Doyon Utilities has examined the materials used in all service lines in the drinking water distribution system to check for any lead lines. Doyon Utilities found zero lead service lines in the Fort Wainwright distribution system. Further information on lead service lines on Fort Wainwright is available at https://ak-lsli-adec.hub.arcgis.com/



The EPA Safe Drinking Water Act requires public water systems to test water samples from its customers to determine lead and copper levels. Lead and Copper samples were collected at numerous locations on Fort Wainwright during 2024 and 2025 and results are noted in the water monitoring results table of this report.

WATER SYSTEM CONDITIONS & MAINTENANCE

HYDRANT FLUSHING

Be assured that Doyon Utilities makes every effort to ensure the water provided to Fort Wainwright is safe for consumption and the installation is notified should water quality deteriorate.

A common occurrence that residents may experience is white cloudy water. This is typically caused by air bubbles in the water system. Any cloudy water that does not clear up after sitting for a couple minutes should be reported to housing maintenance.

Some residents may also experience brown or rusty water coming from their faucets, more often in older housing. This is usually caused by a higher concentration of minerals in the water. This does not mean that the water is not safe. This may also occur during hydrant maintenance activities that Doyon Utilities conducts regularly to provide proper water flow rate and functionality of the fire protection system.

During these hydrant maintenance and flow testing events the water may appear hazy or have a slight color at the consumer tap. Likewise, earthquakes, rapid changes in water velocity, and firefighting activities may also cause discolored water events.

If you notice changes in water color, run several faucets until the water is clear. If any of these conditions persist for several minutes after flushing, it should be reported to housing maintenance.

WATER TESTING & YOUR HEALTH

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or underground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, water can pick up radioactive material, or substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. While our water supply may contain trace amounts of certain contaminants, these substances are either fully removed or reduced to safe levels before reaching your tap.

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Doyon Utilities is happy to answer any other questions about the quality of the water we provide. For general information or for water quality questions call the Doyon Utilities Fort Wainwright office at 907-455-1571.

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water Include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment facilities, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production or farming.

Pesticides & Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic compounds, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which may occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

EXCELLENCE IN WATER QUALITY

Since 2008, Doyon Utilities and its employees have been producing and delivering high quality drinking water to our partners at Fort Wainright, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), and Fort Greely. Our company proudly serves over 55,000 service members, families, and Department of Defense civilians across these three military installations.

Each year since 2018, ADEC honors drinking water systems that demonstrate outstanding performance and full compliance with Drinking Water and Operator Certification regulations. Through a joint effort between ADEC's Drinking Water Program and Operator Certification Program, the Water System Excellence Award evaluates systems that meet specific criteria, with qualifying systems recognized through the Ursa Major and Ursa Minor awards. Fort Wainwright has been a recipient of the Ursa Major Award since 2018, meeting the following parameters:

Ursa Major Excellence Award

- Maintained 4 quarters of Operator Certification compliance
- No open, unresolved, or incurred Drinking Water violations during the award year

Ursa Minor Excellence Award

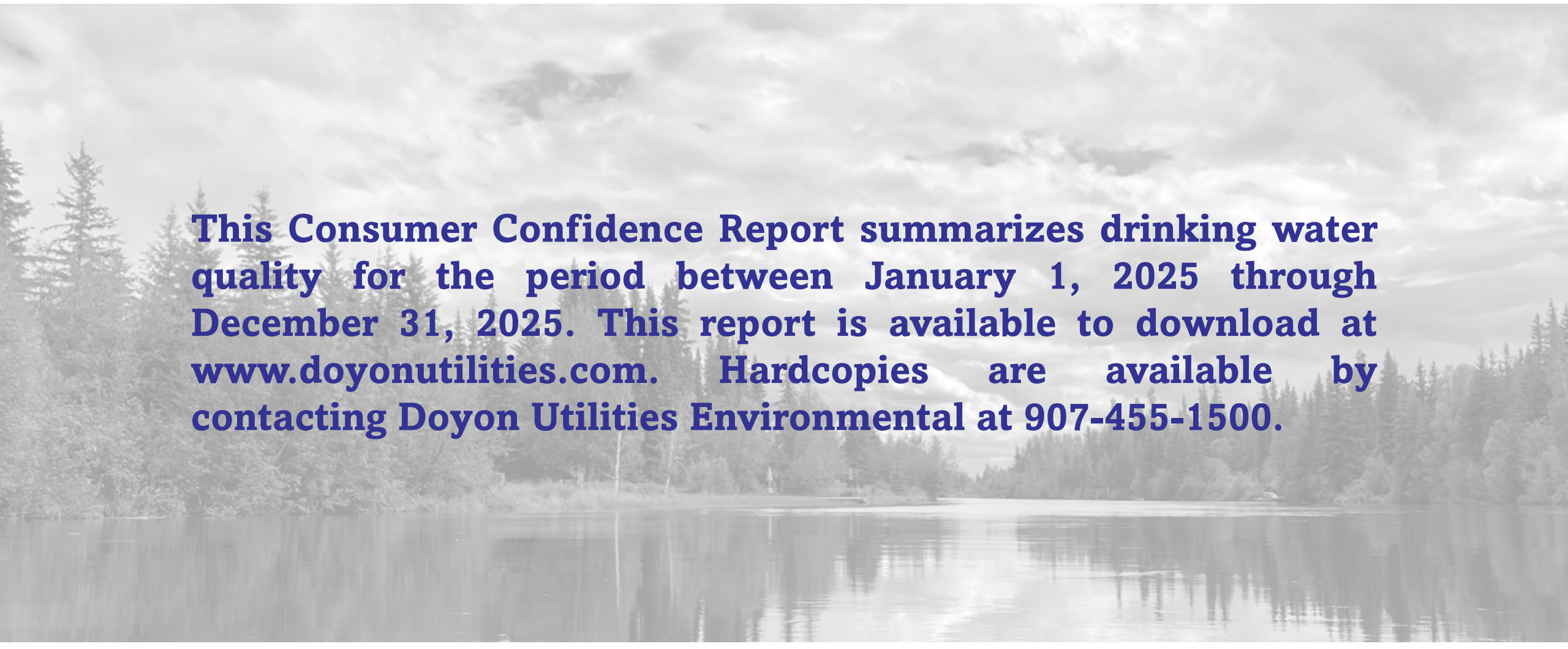
- Maintained 4 quarters of Operator Certification compliance
- No more than one open, unresolved, or incurred Drinking Water violation during the award year

OR

- Maintained 3 quarters of Operator Certification compliance
- No open, unresolved, or incurred Drinking Water violations during the award year

Ursa Major Awardees:
Fort Wainwright: 2018-2023
Fort Wainwright DRMO: 2021-2023
Fort Greely AAAF: 2018-2023
Fort Richardson: 2018-19, 2021-23

Ursa Minor Awardees:
Fort Richardson: 2020



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