

CCR Certification Form

All Community Water Systems are required to prepare and distribute an annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The **CCR must be distributed to customers by July 1st** of each year and the **CCR Certification Form (this form)** is due to the State of Alaska's Drinking Water Program **by October 1st** of each year.

Community Water System Name: Northway Washeteria

Community Water System I.D #: # AK 2381422

I confirm that this system's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to ADEC.

Date CCR was Distributed: June 25, 2024

System-specific details on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below (check all that apply):

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery.
- CCR was distributed by direct email as an attachment or embedded in the email
- CCR was distributed by direct link to a webpage www.
- CCR was provided with monthly billing
- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site (systems serving over 100,000 people)
Provide website: www.

Other direct delivery method (specify below)

posted at Washeteria, Store, Village office and community hall. Also posted on our facebook site on July 2, 2024, also Post office

- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. These efforts included the following methods:
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
 - Publication of CCR in local newspaper or new media
 - Posting the CCR in public places (Community Buildings, School, Washeteria, City Hall, Post Office, Clinic)
 - Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several people such as: apartments, businesses or large private employers
 - Delivery to community organizations
 - Posting the CCR on the internet at www.
 - Electronic city or community newsletter at: www.
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media
Provide social media site _____

Certified by:

Signature: 

Name: Nichol Rallo

Title: Financial Manager

Phone: 907-590-0299

Date: June 25, 2024

E-mail: nicholr@aptalaska.net

Print, sign, then mail, fax or email a **copy of the CCR and this certification** form to your local office:

Anchorage DW Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
Fax: 269-7650
Phone: 269-7623 or (866) 956-7656
dec.dwdata.Anchorage@alaska.gov

Fairbanks DW Program
610 University Ave.
Fairbanks, AK 99709
Fax: 451-2188
Phone: 451-2108 or (800) 770-2137
dec.dwdata.fairbanks@alaska.gov

Soldotna DW Program
43335 K-Beach Road, Suite 11
Soldotna, AK 99669
Fax: 262-2294
Phone: 262-5210
dec.dwdata.soldotna@alaska.gov

Wasilla DW Program
1700 E. Bogard Road
Building B, Suite 103
Wasilla, AK 99654
Fax: 376-2382
Phone: 376-1850
dec.dwdata.wasilla@alaska.gov

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Northway Water Quality Report 2023

Public Water System ID # AK2381422

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take 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 other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Northway's water is obtained from a groundwater well located near the water treatment plant building. Water from the well is chlorinated and stored in the water storage tank near the water haul truck garage.

Source water assessment and its availability

Source water assessments have been completed by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) as a first step towards voluntary local source water protection efforts. Vulnerability rankings are assigned based on the susceptibility of the drinking water source, recent sampling results and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the area. An assessment of the susceptibility of the wellhead and aquifer to contamination, and the vulnerability of the public water system to potential and existing contamination, were evaluated as of February 2011. The wellhead received a susceptibility rating of Low and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of High. Combining these two ratings produces a Medium rating for the natural susceptibility of the well. More information can be obtained by contacting the DEC Drinking Water Program directly at 907-269-7656.

Why are there contaminants 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 water poses a health risk. 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). 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 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.

How can I get involved?

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 the water, please contact the Tribal office.

Results of radon monitoring

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

Additional Information for 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. Northway Washeteria/Clinic is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	.12	.03	.12	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19.4	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	38.5	NA	NA	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.7	NA	NA	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.081	NA	NA	2021	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0	NA	NA	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.2	NA	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.57	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	13	2022	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Unit Descriptions	
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Nichol Rallo
Address: P.O Box 516
Northway, AK 99764
Phone: 907-778-2220