

2016 Victoria Estates Water Quality Report

PWSID# AK2224167

June 2017

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 (2016) water quality testing for Victoria Estates. We are committed to providing you with information because informed residents are the best allies for our water system.

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?

The Victoria Estates' water system gets its water from two groundwater wells located on Track A of Victoria Estates subdivision. Water is pumped into a 5000 gallon atmospheric storage holding tank inside the VEHOA's well-house and then into the VEHOA distribution system to each individual property.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Victoria Estates' Public Water System (PWS ID# AK2224167) located in Matanuska Susitna Borough is a Community Public Water System consisting of two active wells.

Well #2 - WL002 and **Well #3** - WL003 (both are Groundwater sources) --- The Source Water Assessment for these Wells was completed in 2003. The results of the assessment are:

- * The Wellheads or Surface Intakes Susceptibility are Low.
- * **The Aquifer Susceptibility is High.**
- * The overall vulnerability to potential contaminants are:
 - **LOW** for Volatile Organic Chemicals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, and other Organic Chemicals
 - **MEDIUM** for Bacteria, Viruses, Nitrates, and Nitrites
 - **HIGH** for Inorganics substances and Heavy Metals

For further information regarding Victoria Estates' source water assessment please contact Victoria Estates Homeowners' Association, or the Alaska Resources Library & Information Services (ARLIS) located at 3211 Providence Drive, Room 111, Anchorage, Alaska 99508; phone number 907-272-7547. Or you may call Chris Miller at the ADEC Drinking Water Protection Program at 907-269-4791, or 907-269-7549. You may also access the public source water executive summary data at the ADEC website: <http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwp/complete.aspx>.

Waivers

ADEC has granted Victoria Estates a monitoring waiver for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC). We are not required to monitor during the waived compliance period. We will continue to apply for waiver renewal at the end of each compliance period.

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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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.

Additional Information about Lead

In 2016 Victoria Estates collected ten (10) Lead and Copper water testing samples from various homes in Victoria Estates, which represented all portions of our Public Water System. None of those water samples indicated Lead or Copper levels high enough to require any type of water Treatment Technique, according to EPA standards. 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. Victoria Estates is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components of individual homes. 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 individual home's 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>.

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 following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year 2016 for 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 2016. The EPA or the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation 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 following the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.54	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.4	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.02	NA	NA	2016	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	.371	2016	0	No 0 of 10 samples were above the Action Level		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.53	2016	0	No 0 of 10 samples were above the Action Level		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)
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

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Properly maintain your septic system to reduce leaching to our groundwater water sources.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community.

For more information or to learn how to become involved?

Persons interested to learn more about the Victoria Estates' Public Water System can contact any Victoria Estates HOA Board member or the return address on this document to contact the HOA.

For more information please contact:

Helen Cole
Victoria Estates Homeowners' Association
6663 W. Kinsington Ave.
Wasilla, AK 99623
Phone: 907-376-9664
Email: vehoa1984@gmail.com