

# 2018 Annual Water Quality Report

**Victoria Estates Public Water System — PWS ID #AK2224167**

## WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

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



## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY:

Victoria Estates' Public Water System (PWSID# AK2224167) located in the Mat-Su Borough is a Community Public Water System consisting of two active groundwater wells (Well #2-WL002 and Well #3-WL003).

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's (ADEC) Source Water Assessment (completed in 2003) for these two Groundwater Wells shows the following:

- \* Aquifer Susceptibility is **HIGH**;
- \* Well-heads/Surface Intakes are LOW for potential contaminants;
- \* Overall vulnerability to potential contaminants for both Well #2 and Well #3 are;
  - \* **LOW** for Volatile Organic Chemicals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, and other Organic Chemicals;
  - \* **MEDIUM** for Bacteria, Viruses, Nitrates, and Nitrites;
  - \* **HIGH** for Inorganic substances and Heavy Metals.

For further information regarding Victoria Estates' source water assessment contact Victoria Estates Homeowners' Association, or the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS) located at 3211 Providence Drive, Room 111, Anchorage, AK 99508; phone #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>.

## IS VICTORIA ESTATES' WATER SAFE?

The VEHOA Board of Directors is pleased to present the 2018 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for VEHOA's water quality testing 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 State of Alaska and Federal government regulatory agencies requirements. This report is a snapshot of last year's (2018) VEHOA water quality testing program. We are committed to providing you with information because informed property owners and residents are the best allies for VEHOA's Public 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

### 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. Victoria Estates' Public Water System 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 the water in your individual house 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>.

### WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. It can also 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.

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, the levels of contaminants allowed in Drinking Water are set by the EPA as outlined in 40 CFR 141, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.



WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

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 lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year 2018. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed in the tables 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.

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	1.8	NA	NA	2018	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	0.02	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	0.371	2016	0	No 0/10 samples exceeded AL	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 0/10 samples exceeded AL	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
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.
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.



The EPA or the State of Alaska requires Victoria Estates' Public Water System 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 Victoria Estates' Public Water System is not considered vulnerable to these types of contaminations. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In the "Unit Description" and "Important Drinking Water Definitions" tables on page 3 you will find terms and abbreviations to help you better understand these terms.

## **Waivers**

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

**Source Water Protection Tips** — Protection of the source of our drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your drinking water source by:

- \* Properly maintaining your individual septic system to reduce leaching into Victoria Estates' Public Water System's water source.
- \* Picking up your pet's litter/waste and properly dispose of pet litter.
- \* Eliminating the use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides which contain hazardous chemicals that can leach into our public drinking water source.
- \* Disposing of chemicals properly -- take used motor oil and other chemicals to a certified waste disposal center.
- \* Volunteering to help protect Victoria Estate's well protection zone.



## **How Can I Learn More Information or Get Involved?**

Contact any member of Victoria Estates Board of Directors. Remember to attend and participate in the annual Victoria Estates Homeowners' Association annual membership meeting in January of each year.



# **WATER**



**The most important "FOOD" you serve your family each day!**

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