



Water Quality Report

PWSID# AK2224167

April 2022



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 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).

Source Water Assessment and its availability

Victoria Estates' Public Water System (PWSID# AK2224167) located in Matanuska-Susitna Borough is a Community Public Water System (PWS) consisting of two active groundwater wells. 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 or 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 / Heavy Metals.

For further information regarding Victoria Estates' Public Water System's Source Water Assessment (SWA) contact the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Drinking Water Protection Coordinator at 907-269-7549 or contact Victoria Estates Homeowners' Association at 907-376-1984 (vehoa1984@gmail.com).

Is My Water Safe?

The Victoria Estates Board of Directors is pleased to present this 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 (2021) water quality testing results. The Water Quality Tables on page 2 show how Victoria Estate's water exceeds the standards established by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We are committed to providing you with information because informed residents are our best allies.

Where does my water come from?

The Victoria Estates Public Water System gets its water from two groundwater wells located on Tract A of Victoria Estates' property. Water is pumped into three 2500-gallon water storage holding tanks inside the VEHOA well-house and then into the VEHOA distribution system to each individual home within Victoria Estates subdivision.

VEHOA's Public Water System is designed to provide basic water service for domestic household water uses only. It is **NOT** designed to provide large quantities of water for items such as swimming pools or large tanks. An "Exceptional Use Permit" must be approved by VEHOA **BEFORE** filling any large water containers.



Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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 (2021) of this report, unless noted otherwise. Although VEHOA's water was tested for many more contaminants, 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 (2021) 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 definitions in the following tables.



Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detected In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0175	NA	NA	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.7	NA	NA	2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,

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	.363	2019	0 of 10	No (0/10 of samples exceeded AL)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.75	2019	0 of 10	No (0/10 of 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
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Waivers

ADEC has granted Victoria Estates monitoring waivers for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) and Asbestos testing for the years 2020-2022. We are not required to monitor SOC's or Asbestos during this compliance period. We have already applied for and received the SOC waiver required to cover the years 2020-2022.

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



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 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components on individual properties. 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Cross-Connection Control

A cross-connection may exist at your home. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the water system. All public water systems are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can enter into their distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact a Victoria Estates' Water Operator to learn more. A Certified Water Operator can evaluate your water connections and assist you in isolating the connection (with the proper back flow device) to avoid the possibility of contamination to your water supply. Possible sources of cross-connections could be:

- Lawn sprinklers and water hoses
- Boilers and Radiant heaters

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 amounts 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.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your drinking water source by:

- Keeping your personally owned private septic system properly maintained to reduce leaching to VEHOA's water source. Do not flush unused medications.
- Picking up your pet's litter/waste after your pets. Dispose of pet waste properly.
- Eliminating excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Disposing of chemicals properly - take unused medications to take-back locations - take used motor oil and antifreeze to a waste disposal centers.
- Volunteering to join the community efforts to stop Alaska Department of Transportation (DOT) from building a highway run-off and storm-water run-off basin next to VEHOA's Well Protection Zone that could contaminate VEHOA's Public Water System groundwater wells.
- Organizing a drain protection project for our community. Remind folks "Dump No Waste - Protect Your Water."



Water Conservation Tips

There are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Try some of these practices today and they will soon become second nature.

- Take short showers - A 5-minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water compared to 35-50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient shower-heads, they can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants, lawns, and gardens only when needed. Avoid watering streets and driveways.
- Fix or repair leaky toilets and faucets. More efficient models can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn or garden is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce your family's water consumption and use water wisely!
- VEHOA's water system cost (electric, gas, and other maintenance cost) will increase for all property owners if we continue to have wasteful use of our water resources.
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

How can I get involved?

For more information about Victoria Estates' PWS and how you can become more involved, please contact:

Helen Cole or any VEHOA Board Member at

6663 W. Kinsington Ave., Wasilla, AK 99623

Phone: 907-376-1984

Email: vehoa1984@gmail.com



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