Water Quality Report

PWSID# AK2224167

June 2020

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 property within Victoria Estates subdivision.

New Pressure Pumps

Is My Water Safe?

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 (2019) water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed residents 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 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 for your review

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' 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 access the public source water executive summary data at the ADEC website: http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/dw/dwp/complete.aspx. Call Chris Miller at the ADEC Drinking Water Protection Program at 907-269-4791 or 907-269-7549 for more information. Victoria Estates' 2003 Source Water Assessment is available from VEHOA.

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 (2019) of this report. 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 (2019) 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 following the tables.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
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	2.41	1.85	2.41	2019	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	.363	2019	0 of 10	No 0 /10 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 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 Estate monitoring waivers for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) and Asbestos for the years 2017-2019. We were not required to monitor SOC's or Asbestos during this compliance period. We plan to submit a new request for a SOC waiver before September 30, 2021, which will cover the years 2020-2022. We do not need to re-submit an additional Asbestos waiver request since the ADEC automatically renews Asbestos waivers for each new compliance period.

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

Why are 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).

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 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 system. All public water systems are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring 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 so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating and correcting the possibility of contamination to our water system.

- Lawn sprinklers or water hoses
- Boiler/ Radiant heater
- Pool or hot tub
- Decorative pond or water fountains
- Watering dishes or containers for animals

Individual Property Water Usage

Permission must be received and arrangements must be made with VEHOA prior to filling swimming pools or other large water tanks. An off-peak water use time must be scheduled when taking water to accommodate such large items, so that our water system is not over-stressed and endangering the service capacity for water supply to the entire subdivision? VEHOA's water system is designed to provide water service for average size domestic household water uses only. **VEHOA's Public Water System is NOT designed to provide large quantities of water for items such as swimming pools or fire hydrants.**

Water

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

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 to a waste disposal center.
- 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 these today and soon they will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4-5 gallons of water compared to up to 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 they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants and lawns only when necessary. Avoid watering streets and driveways when watering lawns and gardens.
- 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 is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and 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 and gas) 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
6663 W. Kinsington Ave., Wasilla, AK 99623
Phone: 907-376-1984
Email: vehoa1984@gmail.com