VICTORIA ESTATES
HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Water Quality Report

PWSID# AK2224167

May 2025

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 (2024) water quality testing results. The Water Quality Tables on page 2 show how Victoria Estates' 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.

Awarded to VEPWS for six consecutive

Where does my water come from?

The Victoria Estates Public Water System gets its water from two groundwater wells on Tract A of Victoria Estates. 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 home.

It's important to note that VEHOA's Public Water System is designed to provide basic water service for domestic household use only. It is NOT equipped to supply large amounts of water for items such as swimming pools or large tanks. Before filling any larger water containers, an "Exceptional Use Permit" must be approved by VEHOA.

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 healthcare 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).

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).

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 year 2024 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 year 2024. 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			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	2.06	NA	NA	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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	.388	2022	0 of 10	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 (g/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Waiver

Victoria Estates Public Water System (VEPWS) has been granted a monitoring waiver for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC) for the 2023-2025 period by ADEC. We are not required to monitor SOC during this period, and we plan to apply for waiver compliance renewals in the future.

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 about Lead This system's Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) shows that our water system lines do not include lead service lines. Victoria Estates conducted an inventory using several methods of service line material identifications. We collected the data using visual inspection, self-reporting with photos, As-Built data, historical research of ADEC records, septic installation records, and predictive modeling for a few homes and reported to the data as required. ADEC has received and approved what has been submitted for the requirement. The following link can be used to access inventory information https://ak-lsli-adec.hub.arcgis.com/

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 HOA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water or wish to have your water tested, contact Victoria Estates HOA (PWSID#: AK2224167) by calling 907-376-1984 or emailing vehoa1984@gmail.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to limit exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

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. 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 Public Water System's groundwater wells.
- Organizing a drain protection project for Victoria Estates. Remind folks "Dump No Waste - Protect Your Water."
- Producing and distributing an informational flyer for households to remind residents that storm-water and all other local drainages dump directly into our local water source.
- Do your part to help VEPWS by participating in data collection efforts required by EPA and ADEC.

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, contact any VEHOA Board Member:

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Wasilla, AK 99623
Phone: 907-376-1984
vehoa1984@gmail.com

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