

# Valli Vue S/D Water System

## #AK2210605

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## For The Year Of 2019

### Introduction

This report is provided to inform you about the source and quality of your drinking water, and how it compares to national drinking water standards. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Please take a moment to review this important information.

### Water Source

Valli Vue water system is supplied by a deep well and 212,000 gal storage tank located in the Valli Vue greenbelt tract.

### Water Treatment

Source waters for Valli Vue Subdivision are high quality ground waters and are delivered untreated.

### Source Assessment

Source waters for Valli Vue Subdivision have been assessed by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for vulnerability to contamination.

This assessment determined that the Valli Vue Subdivision source waters have a low vulnerability to pesticide contamination, volatile organic chemicals, heavy metals, and other organic chemicals, a medium vulnerability to bacteria and viruses and a high vulnerability to nitrate and nitrite contamination.

However, ADEC recognizes that these risk assessments have been derived with data and methodologies that have not been entirely verified and may not accurately estimate your drinking water source vulnerability. This source water assessment is available for review at ADEC and the Anchorage Municipal Library.

### Basic Information

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Vulnerability

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. The following people may be more at risk from infections due to water impurities:

- 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
- Elderly Persons
- Infants

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(1-800-426-4791)

## Impurities in the Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some impurities. The presence of impurities does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about impurities and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Testing Waivers

To eliminate unnecessary testing expense, the system has applied for and received testing waivers for the following:

### **Asbestos**

An exemption for asbestos testing has been granted due to no asbestos piping in the system. This waiver does not require renewal.

### **Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)**

An SOC waiver was granted in 2016 due to no potential sources of SOC contamination being located within the collection area. Renewal of the waiver is required every 3 years and requires an investigation of the collection area to ensure no sources of contamination exist.

## 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. This utility 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 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>

## Water Quality Testing

Because of the numerous potential sources and varieties of impurities, state and federal law mandates the routine testing for all impurities (over 80) known to pose a risk to public health. Some impurities can affect water sources quickly and others are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Thus, testing schedules also vary from monthly to once every nine years, depending on risk and the impurity tested. Your water system is routinely monitored for all applicable hazardous impurities. However, of those impurities, only those detected in routine testing are listed in the Detected Impurities table.

## Detected Impurities

Impurity	Year	Units	MCL	MCLG	Reported Value	Range	Violation	Likely Source
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	ppm	10	10	2.73	N/A	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined)	2016	pCi/L	5	0	0.069	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha particles	2016	pCi/L	15	0	0.34	N/A	N	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Beta Particles	2016	pCi/L	4	0	1.9	N/A	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation

Impurity	Year	Units	MCL	MCLG	Reported Value	Samples > MCL	Violation	Likely Source
Lead	2017	ppb	15	0	4.2	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2017	ppb	1300	1300	130	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

## Definitions And Terms

**MCL** (Maximum Contaminant Level) The highest level of an impurity allowable in drinking water.

**MCLG** (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The amount of an impurity below which there is no known or expected health risk.

**MRDL** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**MRDLG** (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk.

**AL** (Action Level) The concentration of an impurity which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**TT** (Treatment Technique) A required process intended to reduce the level of an impurity in drinking water.

<b>PPM</b>	(Parts Per Million) This measure corresponds to one penny out of \$10,000 or one minute out of about 2 years. 1 ppm is essentially one millionth of the total water volume.
<b>Mg/L</b>	(Milligrams Per Liter) This is another way of displaying PPM. See PPM for a definition.
<b>PPB</b>	(Parts Per Billion) This measure corresponds to one penny out of \$10,000,000 or one minute out of about 2000 years. 1 ppb is essentially one billionth of the total water volume.
<b>µg/L</b>	(Micrograms Per Liter) This is another way of displaying PPB. See PPB for a definition.
<b>pCi/L</b>	(Picocuries Per Liter) This is a unit of radioactivity corresponding to one decay every 27 seconds in a volume of one liter of water, or 0.037 decays per second in every liter of air. For a comparison, an average banana contains about 520 Picocuries of radiation.
<b>Mrem/Yr</b>	(Millirems Per Year) a Millirem is a measure of the health effect of low levels of ionizing radiation on the human body. For some perspective, eating a banana every day for a year would expose you to about 3.6 mrem/Yr.
<b>NTU</b>	(Nephelometric Turbidity Units) This is a precise measurement of how cloudy the water is. The higher the number, the cloudier the water is.

## Maintenance & Emergency

Your water system is routinely maintained by Northern Utility Services, certified water system operators. If you have any questions or need to report an emergency, Northern Utility Services staff is pleased to assist you. Office hours are 8:00-5:00 Mon-Fri.

Tel: 907-222-4084

**Emergency response is available via answering service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.**

### System Contact

**Valli Vue S/D Water System  
Public Water System Identification  
(PWSID)**

AK2210605

**Address**

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Anchorage, AK 99508

**Phone**

(907) 333-1244

### Operator Contact

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