



Settlers Bay Village

PWSID: 221834

Settlers Bay Village 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Your Water Quality

This Annual Water Quality Report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water delivered to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report contains information for monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018 and is a snapshot of the quality of water provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

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

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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide for public health.

If you have any questions about this report or want to learn more please contact Mile 8 Utilities (745-1976) or AWPS (745-0740). You can find out when a meeting is scheduled so that you may attend.

Water Sources & Contaminants

Water Sources The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

The Source of Your Water:

Your water comes from 3 groundwater wells located above your subdivision. One is near the Post Office at B2L1 Settlers Bay Sub, Unit 6. Another is across Knik-Goosebay Road in the Moose Ridge Subdivision, B1L6. The third is the "Golf Course Well" which runs during periods of high usage. Water is disinfected for taste and odor reasons before it goes to the holding tank and distribution system. The last Sanitary Survey was completed in 2017. The next survey is due in 2020.

A Source Water Assessment is available for 2 Wells. The 3rd Assessment has not been completed yet. You may contact Mile 8 Utilities (745-1976) for a digital copy (pdf format) of the reports or you may review a hard copy at the Alaska Resources Library & Information Services (ARLIS) located at 3211 Providence Drive, Room 111 Anchorage, AK 99508; phone number 907-272-7547.

Overall, the public drinking water sources for Settlers Bay Village (Well #1 and Well #2) have received the following vulnerability ratings in this Source Water Assessment: Well #1 - High for bacteria and viruses, nitrates and/or nitrites, Low for heavy metals, volatile organic chemicals, other organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Well #2 - High for nitrates and nitrites and heavy metals, Medium for volatile organic chemicals, and Low for bacteria and viruses, synthetic organic chemicals and other organic chemicals.

Possible Contaminants in Source Water:

- 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 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.

Your Water System Test Results

By regulation we are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Date	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Arsenic	No **	5.73 ppb 8.02 ppb	12/19/16 12/19/16	0	10 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from Orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
** While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.						
Barium	No	.00823 ppm .00915 ppm	12/19/16 12/19/16	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	.24 ppm 0/10 sites exceeded the AL	8/5/16	1.3 ppm	AL= 1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	.86 ppb 0/10 sites exceeded the AL	8/5/16	0	AL=15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	No	2.88 ppb	12/19/16	Not Regulated by EPA	Not Regulated by EPA	No major sources listed by the EPA as Nickel is no longer regulated by the EPA.
Nitrate	No	1.020 ppm 0.964 ppm	11/14/18 11/14/18	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene	No	.00086 ppm	12/19/16	1 ppm	1 ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Gross Alpha	No	.9 pCi/L (PO Well) .62 pCi/L (Moose Ridge) 1.2 pCi/L (Golf Course)	2016	0	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228	No	1.14 pCi/L (PO Well) .68 pCi/L (Moose Ridge) .13 pCi/L (Golf Course)	2016	0	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	No	.5 ppb (Moose Ridge) .16 ppb (Golf Course)	2016	0	30 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
CHLORINE RESIDUALS						
Chlorine	No	Range: .21 – .43 mg/L	Monthly - 2018	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	Water Additive
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	No	4.07 ppb 6.63 ppb	9/12/18 7/23/18	n/a	100/80ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	2.40 ppb	7/23/18	n/a	60 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TREATMENT						
Settlers Bay Village Water System is lightly disinfected for taste and aesthetic reasons using chlorination.						
2018 Violations, Exceedances or Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies						
None						

*Your water system is regularly monitored to meet all regulatory requirements.
Every effort is made to monitor exactly to State & Federal requirements.*

Helpful Definitions and Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years.

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



Reduction of Monitoring Requirements

As authorized and approved by the EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in our Test Table, though representative, is more than one year old. We have monitoring waivers from the State of Alaska DEC for Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOC's) and Asbestos.

Water is the
driving force
of all nature.

- Leonardo da Vinci

Vulnerability of Some Populations to Contaminants in Drinking Water

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 and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791).

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Steps to Minimize Potential for Lead Exposure:

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 from drinking and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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>.



**Settlers Bay
Village Public
Water System
#221834**

Mailing Address:
1900 W Northern
Lights Blvd, Ste 200
Anchorage, AK 99518

Mile 8 Utilities
745-1976

Anchorage Well & Pump Service:

Your State of Alaska DEC Certified Contract Operator

AWPS assists Settlers Bay Village in the operations of your water system and is the DEC required certified operator. We are available to answer any questions you might have about this report, your water quality or the services we provide. Please feel free to call us if you have any questions or concerns. You can reach us at 745-0740 or 243-0740, or e-mail us at awps@mtaonline.net.

We work hard to make sure your water is safe to drink and your water service is dependable.

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