Bear Mountain Condos (PWSID # 213239)

Report Date: June 2017

2016 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, 2016 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 Crystal at PMSI (562-2929) 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:

The public water system for Bear Mountain Condos gets its water from one groundwater well on the property. The last Sanitary Survey was completed in 2016. The next survey is due in 2019.

A Source Water Assessment is available for your water system. You may review a copy at the Alaska Resources Library & Information Services (ARLIS) located at 3211 Providence Drive, Room 111 Anchorage, AK 99508; phone number 272-7547.

Overall, your public drinking water source for received a natural susceptibility rating of very high for the source and aquifer. In addition, this water system has received a vulnerability rating of very high for bacteria/viruses and nitrates/nitrites and medium for inorganics/heavy metals, other organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals in this Source Water Assessment.

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						
Copper	No	1.2349 ppm 1 of 5 samples over the Allowable Limit	11/29/16	1.3 ppm	AL= 1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	40.97 ppb 1 of 5 samples over the Allowable Limit	11/29/16	0	AL=15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	9.83 ppm 9.76 ppm 8.75 ppm 9.98 ppm 9.59 ppm	12/16/16 9/28/16 6/13/16 3/24/16 2/23/16	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.						
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Radium 226/228	No	1.34 pCi/L	12/30/13	0	5 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

2016 Violations, Exceedances or Unresolved Significant Deficiencies	
Lead over the Action Level	One sample was significantly over the Action Level for Lead which caused the 90th Percentile to be over the Action Level. Since there was only one result that exceeded, we believe this was a site issue (that faucet only) and with replacement we believe the next rounds of testing (2017) will be well under the Action Level for both Lead & Copper.

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.

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

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.

Vulnerability of Some Populations to Contaminants in Drinking Water

"Water is life, and clean water means health."

- Audrey Hepburn

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.

- <u>Steps to Minimize Potential for Lead Exposure:</u>

  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.

Bear Mountain Condos Public Water System #213239

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Crystal
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Anchorage Well & Pump Service:

Your State of Alaska DEC Certified Contract Operator

AWPS assists Bear Mountain Condo Association 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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