

Transaction Report

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Transaction(s) completed

No.	TX Date/Time	Destination	Duration	P. #	Result	Mode
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Fill out, sign and mail, fax, or email to your ADEC Drinking Water Representative with a copy of your CCR by July 1.

CCR Certification Form for the year of 2015

Community Water System Name: Big Lake Resort Condominiums
 Community water System I.D. #: 220189

I confirm that this system's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to ADEC.

Date CCR was Distributed: 6-29-2016

System-specific details on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below (check all that apply):

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery.
- CCR was distributed by direct email as an attachment or embedded in the email
- CCR was distributed by direct link to a webpage www.
- CCR was provided with monthly billing
- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site (systems serving over 100,000 people)
Provide website: www.
- Other direct delivery method (specify below)

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. These efforts included the following methods:

- Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area
- Publication of CCR in local newspaper or new media
- Posting the CCR in public places (Community Buildings, School, Washeteria, City Hall, Post Office, Clinic)
- Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several people such as: apartments, businesses or large private employers
- Delivery to community organizations
- Posting the CCR on the internet at www.
- Electronic city or community newsletter at: www.
- Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media
Provide social media site _____

Certified by:

Signature: Pam Snow

Name: Pam Snow

Title: Association manager

Phone: 907-563-8802

Date: 6-29-2016

E-mail: info@snowsmanagementak.com

Print, sign, then mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and this certification form to:

Fill out, sign and mail, fax, or email to your ADEC Drinking Water Representative with a copy of your CCR by July 1.

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Certified by:

Signature: Paul Snow
Name: Paul Snow
Title: Association manager
Phone: 907-563-8802
Date: 6-2016
E-mail: info@shasmanagementak.com

Print, sign, then mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and this certification form to:

Mailing Address

ADEC-Drinking Water Program
1700 E. Bogard Rd
Bldg B Suite 103
Wasilla, AK 99654

Fax

907-376-2382

Email Addresses

Tee.Little@alaska.gov
Darryl.Gillespie@alaska.gov
Alyssa.Rosewood@alaska.gov

**Big Lake Resort
Condominium Association
#AK2220189**

**Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report**

For The Year Of
2015

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

Big Lake Resort Condominiums water system is supplied by one groundwater well located at the edge of the parking area.

Water Treatment

Source waters for Big Lake Resort Condominiums are treated to remove naturally occurring arsenic. That treatment process utilizes chlorine to oxidize the arsenic and a filtration media to remove it.

Source Assessment

A source water assessment has not been completed for the currently active well and back up well for the system.

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. 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/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).

Variances and Exceptions

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 2014 due to no potential sources of SOC contamination being located within the collection area. Renewal of the waiver is required in 2016 and requires an investigation of the collection area to ensure no sources of contamination exist.

Arsenic

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.

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	Your Water	Violation	Likely Source
Arsenic	2015	ppb	10	0	0.699-7.2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2013	ppb	2000	2000	24.3	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2015	ppb	AL=1300 ppb	1300	104	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	2015	ppb	60	N/A	11	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead	2015	ppb	AL=15 ppb	0	0.5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2015	ppb	80	N/A	14.9	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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.

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.

PPM

(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.

Mg/L

(Milligrams Per Liter) This is another way of displaying PPM. See PPM for a definition.

PPB

(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.

µg/L

(Micrograms Per Liter) This is another way of displaying PPB. See PPB for a definition.

pCi/L

(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 3520 pCi/L.

Mrem

/Yr

(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.

NTU

(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

Big Lake Resort

Public Water System Identification (PWSID)

AK2220189

Address

Snows Management
2701 Fairbanks St, Suite A
Anchorage, AK 99503

Phone

9075638818

Operator Contact

David Kranich

Phone

9073331244

Email

Dave@nusalaska.com