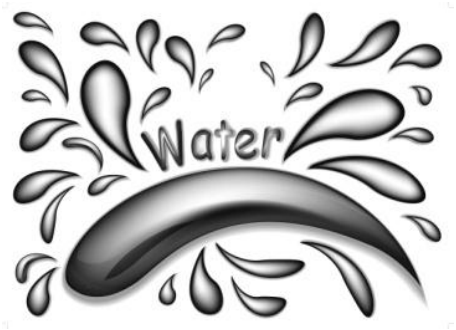
2025 Consumer Confidence Report



Crimson View (PWSID# 224329)

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, 2025 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 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 Uli Johnson (907-357-1770) or AWPS (907-243-0740). You can find out when a meeting is so that you may attend.

The Source of Your Water

Your water comes from a single groundwater well located at the corner of Crimson View Drive and Crimson View Court (B1 L11) in your subdivision. The last Sanitary Survey was completed in 2025. The next survey is due in 2028.

A Source Water Assessment is available for your water system. You may contact your Homeowners Association for a digital copy (.pdf format) of this report 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 source at Crimson View received a vulnerability rating of **High** for bacteria and viruses, nitrates/nitrites, inorganic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals; and **Medium** for volatile organic chemicals and other organic chemicals in this Source Water Assessment.

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.

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.

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, are more than one year old.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Date	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Copper	No	.07700 ppm *0 of 5 samples exceeded AL* *Range: .037 - .81 ppm*	2023	1.3 ppm	AL= 1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	.27 ppb *0 of 5 samples exceeded AL* *Range: ND - .54 ppb*	2023	0	AL=15 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	No	3.210 ppm 4.160 ppm	6/17/25 1/20/25	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)						
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	No	0.605 ppt 0.000 ppt	12/30/25 5/20/25	0	4.0 ppt	Required language on sources has not yet been provided by EPA.

2025 Violations or Exceedances
None
Unresolved Significant Deficiencies
None

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. Crimson View 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 and wish to have your water tested, contact Crimson View (PWSID 224329), Uli Johnson (907-357-1770) or AWPS (907-243-0740). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)

Crimson View Water System reviewed available historical service line information which showed there were no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines. For more information you may contact us at Crimson View (PWSID# 224329), Uli Johnson (907-357-1770) or AWPS (907-243-0740). State of Alaska DEC is uploading completed inventories to a website. The inventory will be located here: https://ak-lsli-adec.hub.arcgis.com/

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).

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

Crimson View Public Water System #224329

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Palmer, AK
99645

General Manager:
Uli Johnson
907-357-1770

About Anchorage Well & Pump Service
Your Alaska DEC Certified Contract Operator

AWPS assists Crimson View 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 907-243-0740 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.