

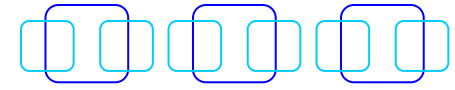


**City of WASILLA**  
 Public Works Department  
 290 E. Herring Avenue  
 Wasilla, Alaska 99654

**[CUSTOMER NAME]**  
**[STREET ADDRESS]**  
**[ADDRESS 2]**  
**[CITY, ST ZIP CODE]**



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*City of Wasilla*  
*2006 Drinking Water*  
*Consumer Confidence Report*

**THE RANCH**



Phone: 907 373-9010  
 Web site:  
<http://www.cityofwasilla.com/>





We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensure you the best water quality possible.

### **The Ranch Public Water System**

This is a community water system. Sources of water are supplied from two wells currently using pressure tanks to sustain the water distribution system feeding your home.

Our water systems are disinfected to prevent any bacteria growth within the distribution system. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables reflect the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> 2006 to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2006 or the most recent monitoring results.

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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.

We here at the City of Wasilla work to provide top quality water to every tap.

In the wake of 9-11 we ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at 373-9010.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you wish to bring up any other concerns, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater>  
Division of Environmental Health Drinking Water Program  
<http://map.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dww/index.jsp>

Waivers and / or non-detects: There are many regulations pertaining to sampling and monitoring of our water system. Since we have a waiver for Synthetic Organic Contaminants / Other Organic contaminants and Asbestos we were not required to test for them during the time period covered by this report.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected as indicated in the table.

We are pleased to report that no deficiencies were noted however we did receive a violation due to not meeting sampling requirements in 2006. We have corrected this action and are sampling in accordance with all State and Federal Guidelines.

### **VOC Sampling - Monitoring**

We are required to sample for volatile organic chemicals quarterly. We did not do this in 2006. *All tests taken after 1999 have been well under the EPA established limits.* Some people who drink water containing volatile organic chemicals in excess of the MCLs over many years could experience one or more of the following: skin damage, problems with their circulatory system, increased cholesterol, increased blood pressure, liver damage, kidney problems, nervous system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### **Nitrate - Monitoring**

We are required to sample for nitrate annually. We did not do this in 2006. *However, all tests taken after 2007 have been well under the EPA established limit.* Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

*Lead and Copper Information:* A small number of the households in our area are tested for lead and copper periodically. It is possible that lead or copper levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. If you are concerned about elevated lead or copper levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested, and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before consuming tap water.

*Arsenic Information:* "While your drinking water meet's 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 cost of removing arsenic from the 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".

*Radon Information:* Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive, dense, colorless, and odorless gas. Research has linked radon in air, and to a much lesser extent drinking water, to increased chances of respiratory illness and at least two types of cancer (lung and throat). Radon is not currently a regulated drinking water contaminant, however, the Radon Rule has been proposed by U.S. EPA to regulate radon in drinking water.

Test Results for The Ranch PWS # 220166

Contaminant	MCL Violation	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely source of contamination to the best of our present knowledge
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO			0		Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
<b>Nitrate</b>						
Nitrate (AS N) 03/26/2003 Well #1	NO	1.190	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrate (AS N) 03/26/2003 Well #2	NO	1.656	mg/L	10	10	
Nitrate (AS N) 03/26/2003 Well #3	NO	0.980	mg/L	10	10	
<b>Nitrite</b>						
Nitrite (AS N) 05/8/2006 Well #1	NO	0.595	mg/L	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrite (AS N) 05/8/2006 Well #2	NO	0.828	mg/L	1	1	
Nitrite (AS N) 05/8/2006 Well #3	NO	0.490	mg/L	1	1	
<b>Arsenic</b>						
Arsenic 2 / 19 / 2006 Well #1	NO	0.00200	mg/L	0	0.010	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Arsenic 2 / 19 / 2006 Well #2	NO	0.00962	mg/L	0	0.010	
Arsenic 2 / 19 / 2006 Well #3	NO	0.00493	mg/L	0	0.010	
<b>Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)</b>						
	NO		mg/L			A Complete list of chemicals required to test for may be found by going to the web site. Once again we have corrected this.
<b>Secondary Compounds Sample Results</b>						
Chloride 03/26/2003 Well #1	NO	11.2	mg/l	250		Salty taste
Chloride 03/26/2003 Well #2	NO	9.2	mg/l	250		Salty Taste
Chloride 03/26/2003 Well #3	NO	1.44	mg/l	250		Salty Taste
Iron 03/26/2003 Well #1	NO	0.268	mg/l	0.3		rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining
Iron 03/26/2003 Well #2	NO	0.133	mg/l	0.3		rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining
Iron 03/26/2003 Well #3	NO	0.247	mg/l	0.3		rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining
Corrosivity 03/26/2003 Well #1	NO	.0.44	LANG			metallic taste; corroded pipes/ fixtures staining
Corrosivity 03/26/2003 Well #2	NO	1.04	LANG			metallic taste; corroded pipes/ fixtures staining
Corrosivity 03/26/2003 Well #3	NO	0.1	LANG			metallic taste; corroded pipes/ fixtures staining
pH 03/26/2003 Well #1	NO	7.71		6.5 - 8.5		low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion high pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits
pH 03/26/2003 Well #2	NO	8.3		6.5 - 8.5		low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion high pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits
pH 03/26/2003 Well #3	NO	8.8		6.5 - 8.5		low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion high pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits
Sulfate 03/26/2003 Well #2	NO	1.56	mg/l	250		Salty Taste
Total Dissolved Solid 03/26/2003 Well #1	NO	131.0	mg/l	500		hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste
Total Dissolved Solids 03/26/2003 Well #2	NO	151.0	mg/l	500		hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste
Total Dissolved Solids 03/26/2003 Well #3	NO	124.0	mg/l	500		hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste
Zinc 03/26/2003 Well #3	NO	0.0602	mg/l	5.0		metallic taste
<b>Radionuclide</b>						
Gross Alpha			pCi/L	0	15 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Radium 226			pCi/L	0	5.0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Radium 228			pCi/L	0	5.0 pCi/L	
Uranium			mg/L	0	30 ug/L	
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>						
Lead			mg/L	0	AL=0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper			mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>						
Total Trihalomethanes Running Annual Average	NO		mg/L	n/a	0.1 mg/L	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Halocetic Acids Running Annual Average	NO		mg/L	n/a	0.060	By-product of drinking water disinfection Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Non-Detects (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - corresponds to one part per million parts.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - corresponds to one part per billion parts.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 "Goal" is 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.