WASILLA 2023
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Wasilla Water System PWSID AK2224646

The City of Wasilla Water Department is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because we're proud of our water and an informed customer is our best ally.

Where does my water come from?

The City of Wasilla's water comes from groundwater pumped from deep aquifers at 4 locations ranging from 150 feet to 250 feet underground. Water is stored in four atmospheric storage tanks and delivered through almost 50 miles of distribution piping and two booster stations to provide drinking water and fire protection. It's worth noting that many city residents have private wells and are not on city water. Less than 40% of the city limits is served by municipal water.

Active well names and locations [ADEC Well Ref and Lat./Long Data]

Spruce Well #1	[WL001 lat. 61.598618 lon. -149.447800]
Spruce Well #2	[WL011 lat. 61.599046 lon. -149.447265]
Bumpus Well #1	[WL004 lat. 61.590514 lon. -149.499977]
Bumpus Well #2	[WL005 lat. 61.590857 lon. -149.496406]
Mission Hills Well #1	[WL006 lat. 61.592002 lon. -149.520145]
The Ranch Well #1	[WL007 lat. 61.552887 lon. -149.326567]
E. Susitna Well #1*	[WL009 lat. 61.577171 lon. -149.421460]
E. Susitna Well #2*	[WL010 lat. 61.578663 lon. -149.423259]
Stand-By Wells	
Honor Garden Well #1	[WL003 lat. 61.584060 lon. -149.453045]

*The E. Susitna Wells tend to have Arsenic levels higher than EPA limits, so they are not used to provide water when levels exceed the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level). They are regularly tested and reported to DEC (which may show exceeding the MCL's), but are not supplying water to the system.

Is my water safe?

Last year we tested our water for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 15 of those contaminants and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards for Arsenic at the E. Susitna Wells. (see pg. 6 for details)

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source water assessment and its availability.

Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of our water source.

Dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of our community's water and attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use.

Source Water Assessment (SWA) Reports have been completed by the ADEC Drinking Water Protection Program as a first step towards voluntary local source water protection efforts. Vulnerability rankings are assigned based on the susceptibility of the drinking water source to potential contamination, recent sampling results and the presence of potential contaminant sources - they do not necessarily indicate these contaminants will reach our source of water. Our water system has received the following vulnerability rankings:

The public water system for the Wasilla System is a Class A water system consisting of 4 source intakes. The water system is located in Wasilla and the intake for this PWSID are groundwater wells. The wellheads received a susceptibility of "low" and the aquifer received a susceptibility rating of "low". Combining these scores produces a natural susceptibility of "low" for the source.

In addition, this water system has received a vulnerability rating of "medium" for bacteria/viruses, "medium" for nitrates/nitrites, "low" for volatile organic chemicals, "medium" for heavy metals, "low" for other organic chemicals, and "low" for synthetic organic chemicals.

Completed source water assessments are available at ADEC's Drinking Water Protection Program website: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/dw/DWP/source_water.html, by calling 907.269.7521, or at 555 Cordova St, Anchorage, AK; or at the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services, 3150 C St, Anchorage, AK.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from septic systems, sewage treatment plants, 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, are by-products 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 that 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 the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

The public can call the City at 907-373-9050 with questions or attend Wasilla City Council meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month in the Council Chambers located at City Hall, at 290 E. Herning Ave. All residents are encouraged to participate in these meetings. Agendas and minutes for the meetings are available online at the City of Wasilla web site: http://www.cityofwasilla.com

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

Variance and Exemptions

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC) Waiver granter 2023 - 2025
Asbestos Waiver granter 2023 - 2025.
These waivers are ongoing and we will reapply for this next monitoring period.

Additional Information for 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. PWSID AK 2224646 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 Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water.

Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1	NA	1	2023	No	Calcium Hypochlorite Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	5.3	NA	5.3	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	7.5	2.4	7.52	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	11	1.2	11	2023	Yes (See below)	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.039	0.03	0.039	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.151	NA	0.151	2019	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.2	0.97	1.2	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.05	0.4	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.025	0	1.025	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.00074	NA	0.00074	2019	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0013	NA	0.0013	2022	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.34	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4.3	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations and Exceedances

Arsenic

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The reported exceedance test of 11.0 ppb occurred on 02/24/2023 at the water storage tank located next to Home Depot.

The highest level detected in our distribution system was 9.3 ppb on 02/24/2023 when tested inside Home Depot.

Violations and Exceedances
The lowest level detected in our distribution system was 1.2 ppb on 10/17/2023 when tested inside Arby's Restaurant. Arsenic was detected twice above the MCL of 10 ppm at the storage tank by Home Depot in February & March of 2023. Both samples were 11.0 ppm. April's sample was at the MCL of 10 ppm. May's sample was below the MCL and maintained an average of 8.14 for the year. With a system average of 2.96 ppm. The E. Susitna W ells were not used for the time period that exceeded the MCL for Arsenic

Additional Contaminants

To ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Corrosivity	-	.63 LANG	No	-
Iron	-	.11 MG/L	No	-
TDS	-	253 mg/l	No	-
pH	-	8.05 ph	No	-

Additional Monitoring

As part of an on-going evaluation program the EPA has required us to monitor some additional contaminants/chemicals. Information collected through the monitoring of these contaminants/chemicals will help to ensure that future decisions on drinking water standards are based on sound science.

Name	Reported Level	Range	
		Low	High
manganese (ug/L)	45.445	-	145
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	0.0042	-	0.0042

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: JOHN BECKER
Address: 290 E HERNING AVE
WASILLA, AK 99654
Phone: 907-373-9044 Email: jbecker@cityofwasilla.gov