Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
2012 Water Quality Report

Lacy Laine Subdivision
PWSID #AK224109

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

This is an annual report on the water quality of tap water delivered to City of Wasilla customers. The report's sole purpose is to increase consumer knowledge of drinking water quality, sources, susceptibility, treatment, and drinking water supply management. It also increases awareness of consumers to potential health risks, so they may make informed decisions to reduce those risks, including taking steps towards protecting their water supply. In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act. It added a provision requiring that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report. This report's sole purpose is to increase consumer knowledge of drinking water quality, sources, susceptibility, treatment, and drinking water supply management. It also increases awareness of consumers to potential health risks, so they may make informed decisions to reduce those risks, including taking steps towards protecting their water supply.

We welcome your comments or questions about this report. Please contact the City of Wasilla by calling (907) 373-9010 or by emailing at public-works@ci.wasilla.ak.us.

Quality First

The City of Wasilla wants our customers to know that your water has met or exceeded all quality standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Drinking Water Health standards. This is an annual report on the water quality of tap water delivered to City of Wasilla customers. The City of Wasilla water was subjected to extensive testing, not only for regulated but also for non-regulated contaminants. City of Wasilla vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

Waivers and/or non-detects

There are many regulations pertaining to sampling and monitoring of our water system. The City of Wasilla has a waiver for Synthetic Organic Contaminants, Other Organic Contaminants and Asbestos, and we're not required to test for them during the time period covered by this report.

Source Water Assessment and its availability

Source water assessment for the Lacy Laine Well was completed on March 14, 2003. Source water assessment reports may be found on the City of Wasilla Web Page www.cityofwasilla.com, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency web site at www.epa.gov/safewater, and Division of Environmental Health Drinking Water Program at www.state.ak.us/eh/dww.

Lacy Laine Subdivision Water System Information

Lacy Laine water system is owned and operated by City of Wasilla, Public Works Department, Water Division. The water Is pumped from deep aquifers at one location within your subdivision. Your main well is located on Block 2, Tract B of your subdivision. The well is capable of producing 150 gallons per minute meeting the needs of this system. Water is supplied through two Pressurized tanks maintaining the pressure throughout the distribution system.
Your water system is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Monitoring and Reporting

We use only EPA-approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water. Our trained personnel take water samples from the distribution system and residents' taps. Samples are then delivered to an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses is performed. We collected over 40 samples in 2012, which were analyzed for roughly 100 different contaminants. Of these 100 contaminants, we only detected 9 contaminants and found none at a level higher than the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).
Results for those chemicals detected are located on the next page. We did not receive any violation for this sampling period.

Inside this issue

Special points of interest

- We would like to distribute this annual report electronically. If you would like to receive this report electronically, kindly reply with your email address, name, physical address, and authorization to receive next year's CCR by e-mail.

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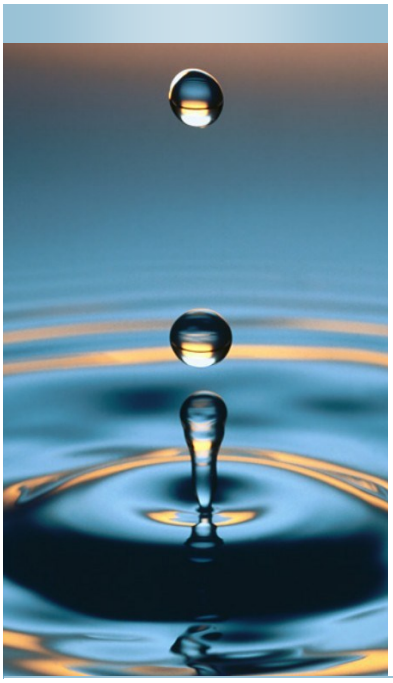

Sources of Water and Contaminants

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, that 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 discharge, 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. **The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.** Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminant in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. 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).

WATER QUALITY DATA

TERMS, ABBREVIATION & SYMBOLS

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: 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:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
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: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions
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: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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
MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA: not applicable.;
ND: Not detected
NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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	Your Water	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High	Date		
Disinfections & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes} (ppb)	N A	80	5.35	6.05	5.35	2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N A	60	1.08	1.05	1.08	2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.6	N D	0.6	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminates								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0163	N A		2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.4	N A		2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.36	N A		2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.346	N D	0.346	2010	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Fecal coliform/E. coli – in the distribution system (positive samples)	0	0	0	N A		2012	No	Human and animal fecal waste
A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.								
Fecal Indicator - E. coli at the source (positive samples)	0	0	0	N A		2012	No	Human and animal fecal waste
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Tested All ranges were non-detect				N D		2009	No	

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure 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	MCL or MRDLG	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Nickel (ug/L)	0	0.926	N O	

Contaminants	MCLG	A L	Water	Date	Exceeding A L	AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4005	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCL or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	N D	N A	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	N D	N A	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	N D	N A	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Cyanide {as Free Cn} (ppb)	200	200	N D	N A	Discharge from plastic and fertilizers; Discharge from steel / metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	N D	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	N D	N A	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	N D	N A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	N D	N A	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

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. City of Wasilla AK2224646 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 . This analysis is provided by you the customer. We thank the selected customers who have taken the time to participate in this program. We will be soliciting your help once again between July and August 2015. It is very important that we use the same homes from our last sampling cycle. It is important to maintain consistent information. If you have made changes to your plumbing or fixtures make sure you note that on the sampling form.

Additional Information for Arsenic

EPA's educational statement - in federal rule: 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:

Department of Health's recommended educational statement: Your drinking water currently meets EPA's revised drinking water standard for arsenic. However, it does contain low levels of arsenic. There is a small chance that some people who drink water containing low levels of arsenic for many years could develop circulatory disease, cancer, or other health problems. Most types of cancer and circulatory diseases are due to factors other than exposure to arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

Frequently Asked Questions

Why does the water sometimes look rusty?

Rusty or reddish tinted water may occur because of a sudden change in pressure due to improper flushing of a fire hydrant, etc. Iron causes the discoloration: it is not a health risk.
The normal flow of water will usually clear the mains within two hours or less. Check your water by flushing a commode bowl three times every 15 to 20 minutes. If you live on or
near the end of a long, main distribution line, additional flushing may be required. Galvanized iron pipes or fittings within a home or building may also cause discolored water. Running the water will clear the piping system. If the hot water is rusty, the water heater may need to be flushed.

What is a Precautionary Boil Advisory?
If a problem is detected in the system, such as a drip in pressure, a water main break, or a routine positive coliform sample, City of Wasilla puts out a Precautionary Boil Advisory and immediate testing requirements go into effect. Boil Advisory are precautionary and do NOT necessarily mean that contamination has been detected. The notice will describe and precautions you need to take such as boiling your water to kill any potential bacteria. Retesting continues until the system can reliably demonstrate that it is free of problems.

How will I know if my water isn't safe to drink?
Your water supplier must notify you by newspaper, mail, radio, TV, or a hand-delivered notice if your water doesn't meet standards or if there is a waterborne disease emergency. The notice will describe any precautions you need to take, such as boiling your water.

What can I do to improve the quality of my drinking water?
Running the cold water tap for 30 seconds prior to use helps to flush out metals that may leach into the water that has been sitting in the pipes overnight. Water used for consumption should always come from the cold water tap. Hot water has more potential to leach metals into the water.

I don't like taste/smell/appearance of my tap water, What's wrong with it?
Even when water meets standards, you may still object to its taste, smell, or appearance. Taste, smell and appearance are also known as aesthetic characteristics and do not pose health effects. Common complaints about water aesthetics include: temporary cloudiness (typically caused by air bubbles) or chlorine taste (which can be improved by letting the water stand exposed to the air).

What is backflow and how can I prevent it?
It's just what it sounds like: the water is flowing in the opposite direction from its normal flow. With the direction of the flow reversed, due to a change in pressure, backflow can allow contaminants to be pulled into the drinking water. The following tips may help to reduce the potential for backflow.

- Don't submerge hoses in buckets, pools, tubs, or sinks.
- Don't attach chemical sprayers to your garden hose without first installing a backflow prevention device such as a vacuum breaker on the spigot. This is an inexpensive device that can be purchased at any garden or hardware store and installation is as easy as attaching your garden hose to a spigot. The chemicals used on your lawn can be fatal if ingested.

How can I get involved?
We want our valued customers to be informed about their drinking water. The City of Wasilla holds its council meetings bi-monthly the schedule and agenda may be found on the cities web site or by contacting the Wasilla City Clerks office.

Conservation Tips
Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no -cost ways to conserve water. *Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. *Fix toilet and faucet leaks. *Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to, up to 50 gallons for a bath. *Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. *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

Quality On Tap!
Our Commitment Our Profession

THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE ON THE WEB:
http://www.cityofwasilla.com