The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report (2014). The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and/or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The City of Palmer operates under two waivers for sampling. One is an asbestos waiver; there has never been any piping containing asbestos used within the City, so we are not required to sample for it. We also have a SOG/DGC waiver which eliminates sampling for contaminants that have never been introduced into this area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant and Type</th>
<th>MCLG or MCLD</th>
<th>Your Water</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Violation Yes or No</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant by products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine Residual</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese (ppm)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.024-0.075</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.166</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, water additives that promote strong teeth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.640</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.003</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Action Level at consumer taps (ppb)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>.006 MCL</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Action Level at consumer taps (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Contaminants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>8.07</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>The samples ranged from a low of 0.27 to a high of 12.97 ppm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stay up-to-date!
The City of Palmer has a Facebook page, a twitter account, and a hotline (761-1358) that we use to share information about events, changes in services, project information, etc. Visit www.cityofpalmer.org for more information.

How is my drinking water treated? Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the injection of chlorine into the water at the treatment facility. Chlorine is used to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Drinking water disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Help keep your drinking water safe! Report any suspicious behavior or activities that you see around City reservoirs and water well to the Palmer Police at 745-4811 or Public Works at 745-3400.

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

- **Eliminate**
  - Eliminate excess use of lawn & garden fertilizers and pesticides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
  - **Pick up**
    - Clean up after your pets
  - Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- **Volunteer**
  - Palmer Soil & Water Conservation District is a local organization in Palmer, check them out at www.palmersoilandwater.org. Use EPA’s Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community.
- **Organize**
  - 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.
2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PALMER WATER SYSTEM ID # AK226020

We are 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 informed customers are our best allies.

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/Center 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).

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 sources of water on the property
- Decorative pond

Monitoring & Reporting of Compliance Data Violations
The City of Palmer did not have any compliance violations in 2014.

Capital Project Update
Sherrod Area Water & Street Improvements Phase 3—The final section of old steel water main is set to be replaced this summer. Water system improvements will be made on W. Auklet Avenue between the Glenn Highway and N. Valley Way, Caribou Avenue between N. Valley Way and N. Gulkana Street, and a portion of N. Gulkana Street. There will also be an extension of the storm water system completed on N. Gulkana Street between Beaver and Caribou Avenues. This project is set to go to bid around the beginning of April, and construction will begin as weather allows.

Bogard Road Water Improvements Phase 1—This project is under construction in conjunction with the Bogard Road Extension Project. When complete in 2015, the project will extend 12,000 feet of 18 inch water main from the Palmer High School area west to N. 49th State Street.

Bogard Road Water Improvements Phase 2—This project is set to bid early this spring and will install approximately 900 feet of water line from North 49th State Street West to serve the Colony Schools area.

Southwest Extension Reservoir 4 & Booster Station—This project extended water mains and built a million gallon water reservoir on Trunk Road to serve the Mat-Su College and Four Corners area. The project will be complete in 2015.

Where does your water come from?
Your water comes from three different groundwater wells which are numbered 1, 4, and 5. The State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) conducted source water assessments for all three wells. These assessments are available upon request from the Wasilla ADEC office. Wells 4 and 5 are located at 950 E. Cope Industrial Way (latitude +61°50.1’ and longitude -149° 05.749’). Well 4 is located at +1971’ E. Scott Road (latitude +61°36.466’ and longitude -149°08.979’). The production of water is primarily through alternating operation of wells 4 and 5; though they are capable of simultaneous operation if required. Wells 4 and 5 provide 90% of your water. Well 1 runs as needed and supplies 10% of your water.

The well heads received a susceptibility of low and the well aquifer received susceptibility ratings ranging from low to very high depending on the well. Combining these scores produces an overall susceptibility of low to medium for the sources. In addition, this water system has received a vulnerability rating of medium for bacteria/viruses, medium to high for nitrates/nitrates, low to high for volatile organic chemicals, low to heavy metals, other organic chemicals, and for synthetic organic chemicals.

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 from the human or animals, microbial contaminants, agricultural operations, wildlife, inorganic contaminants, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, pesticides and herbicides, or organic chemical contaminants. 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. Reporting suspicious vehicles or activities near your water supply will greatly help in protecting your water supply.

Information About 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. The City of Palmer is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your residence. 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 Conservation Tips
Did you know that the average Palmer household uses approximately 150 gallons of water per day, which works out to be ~38 gallons per person per day? There are many low and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today!

Short showers
A 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.

Water off
Turning faucets off while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.

Water saving showerhead
They’re inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 50 gallons a month.

Full loads
Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Fix the leak
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.

What are you watering?
Driveways and asphalt don’t need water. Adjust sprinklers so only the yard is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.