Water Quality Data Table 2011

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report (2011). 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 SOC/OOC waiver which eliminates sampling for contaminants that have never been introduced to this area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Inorganic Contaminants)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>AL</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>Total fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Discharge from marine or marine operations; water addition which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer &amp; aluminum factories; corrosion of metal water pipes; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.517</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Release from fertilizer or sewage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.517</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Release from fertilizer or sewage, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Box holder |
| City of Palmer, AK 99645 |

Enclosed is your 2011 Annual Water Quality Report
For more information contact the City of Palmer’s Department of Public Works at 745-3400

How is my water treated?
Your water 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. Drinking water disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the twentieth century.

Help keep your drinking water safe!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Inorganic Contaminants)</th>
<th>MCL or MRDL</th>
<th>AL</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>Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppb)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants</th>
<th>State MCL</th>
<th>Your Water</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Explanation and/or Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>94.4 µg/L</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Units Descriptions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Help keep your drinking water safe!

- Report any suspicious behavior/activity that you see around City reservoirs and water wells to the Palmer Police Department at 745-4811 or the Department of Public Works at 745-3400.

- 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.
- 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.

Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility!

- 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.

Hydrant Testing
The City of Palmer will be testing fire hydrants from May-September 2012. Slight discoloration of water is normal, sorry for the inconvenience!
Is my water safe?

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, how it is treated, and if it is safe to drink.

Where does your water come from?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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.

Is my water safe?

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). 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

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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). Cross Connection Control Survey

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Water traveling to the tap dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances from humans or animals, microbial contaminants, agricultural operations, wildlife, inorganic contaminants, industrial or domestic wastewater disturbances, and 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 provided by public water systems. Monitoring & Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

Violations include: Failure to take one of eight required water sample collections; failure to take all quarterly samples for radionuclides; we resumed quarterly sampling after being notified of this oversight.

The End of Fluoridation

In October of 2011, the City Council voted unanimously to prohibit the addition of fluoride to the City water system. This comes after many residents came to the City Council with concerns about fluoride in the water supply. The City of Palmer Water System has a naturally occurring fluoride concentration of approximately 1.9 parts per million which was reviewed and concluded that it was sufficient. Many other communities in Alaska have opted to quit adding fluoride to public water systems for various reasons, including health concerns and cost.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average Palmer household uses approximately 150 gallons of water per day or approximately 38,000 gallons per person per year? There are many cost- and no-cost ways to conserve water.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons a month.
- Turn water off 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 730 gallons a month.
- Run your washing machine and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- 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.

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 that may be 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.

 bottled water may be exempt. 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.