#### **Water Quality Data Table 2020**

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report (2020). 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 Synthetic Organic Contaminant waiver which eliminates sampling for contaminants that have never been introduced to this area.								
MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation Yes or No	Typical Source	
			Low	High				
ectant by-	products							
4.0	4.0	0.57	0.06	0.57	2020	No	Drinking water disinfectant	
NA	80	4.16	NA	4.16	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
ts								
10	10	0.504	NA	0.504	2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits	
ants								
0	5	0.310	0.191	0.310	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date		# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL Y or N	Typical Source	
ts								
0	15	3.45	2019		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
1.3	1.3	0.169	20	)19	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
es								
Definition								
Number of micrograms of substance per one Liter of water								
Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)								
1 7								
Not Detecte	ed							
	Synthetic Os area.  MCLG or MRDLG  ectant by- 4.0  NA  Its  10  ants  0  MCLG  tts  0  1.3  ces  Definition  Number of r Parts per mil Parts per bill Picocuries per Not Applicate	Synthetic Organic Contact area.  MCLG or MTT, or MRDLG MRDL  ectant by-products  4.0 4.0  NA 80  Its  10 10  ants  0 5  MCLG AL  Its  0 15  1.3 1.3  Definition  Number of micrograms or Parts per million, or millig Parts per billion, or micrograms or micrograms.	Synthetic Organic Contaminant was area.  MCLG or MTT, or MRDL  ectant by-products  4.0 4.0 0.57  NA 80 4.16  ts  10 10 0.504  ants  0 5 0.310  MCLG AL Your Water  tts  0 15 3.45  1.3 1.3 0.169  Definition  Number of micrograms of substance Parts per million, or miligrams per lite Parts per billion, or micrograms of radio Not Applicable	Synthetic Organic Contaminant waiver was area.  MCLG or TT, or MRDL Your Water Low  ectant by-products  4.0 4.0 0.57 0.06  NA 80 4.16 NA  Its  10 10 0.504 NA  ants  0 5 0.310 0.191  MCLG AL Your Water Sample  ts  0 15 3.45 20  1.3 1.3 0.169 20  Definition  Number of micrograms of substance per one Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L) Picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)  Not Applicable	Synthetic Organic Contaminant waiver which elirs area.    MCLG	Synthetic Organic Contaminant waiver which eliminates sames area.    MCLG	Synthetic Organic Contaminant waiver which eliminates sampling for or area.    MCLG or   TT, or   Water   Range   Sample   Date   Violation   Yes or No	

MPL

Important Drinking Water Definitions Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to MCLG health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

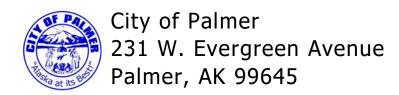
Monitoring not required, but recommended

State assigned Maximum Permissable Level.

Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCL MCLGs as is feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. П Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water ΑL svstem must follow.

Variances & Exemptions | State or EPA permission not to meet anMCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. Maximum residual disinfection level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected MRDLG risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants Maximum residual disinfection level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence MRDL that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. MNR Monitored Not Regulated.



## This is your 2020 City of Palmer Annual Water Quality Report. For more information, contact Alycia Anderson at the City of Palmer—745-1351

#### PALMER WATER SYSTEM ID # AK226020

#### 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.palmerak.org for more information.

#### How is my drinking water treated?

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the injection of sodium hypochlorite into the water at the treatment facili ty. Sodium hypochlorite is used to kill dangerous bacter<mark>ia and microorganisms that</mark> may be in the water. Drinking water disinfec tion is considered to be one of the majo public health advances of the 20th century.

#### Help keep your drinking water safe!

Report any suspicious behavior and activities that you notice around City reservoirs and water wells 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

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.

# 2020 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/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).

## **Annual Hydrant Testing and Flushing**

Every spring and fall the City tests and flushes all 529 fire hydrants. This is done twice a year to not only ensure proper operation for fire protection but also improve water quality. Flushing helps remove sediments from the main line that can affect taste, clarity and/or color. During flushing the water in the area may be discolored for a short time. This occurs because the high flow stirs up minerals and sediment that have settled at the bottom of the pipe. While this can be off putting to customers it is normal and there are no health risks associated with the discolored water. If this occurs at your residence, run all water faucets on cold for a few minutes until it clears up.

#### **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 plumb-

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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

#### **Water Hardness and Other Test** Results

The City of Palmer's Water is classified as **Hard** on the hardness scale.

Hardness: 178 mg/L or 10.4 gpg

Calcium: 59.8 mg/L

Magnesium: 6.9 mg/L

Sulfate: 103 mg/L

Alkalinity: 98.3 mg/L pH: 7.52 SU

Temperature: 7.1°C or 44.8°F

## **Household Leaks**

The City of Palmer will notify you when a leak is detected. This is to help you and prevent further increase of your bill. The most common cause is a leaking toilet. If you need assistance finding a leak an experienced operator will come to your house to help locate it, free of charge!

Water Hardness Scale							
Degree of Hardness	Grains per Gallon	ppm (mg/L)					
Soft	<1.0	<17.1					
Slightly Hard	1.0-3.5	17.1-60					
Moderately Hard	3.5-7.0	60-120					
Hard	7.0-10.5	120-180					
Very Hard	>10.5	>180					

## 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 wells 1 and 4. Wells 4 and 5 are located at 950 E. Cope Industrial Way (latitude +61° 35.150′ and longitude -149° 05.795'). Well 1 is located at 11971 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 approximately 10% of your water. The source water assessment may be obtained by calling Public Works at 745-3400.

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/nitrites, low to high for volatile organic chemicals, low to high for 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.

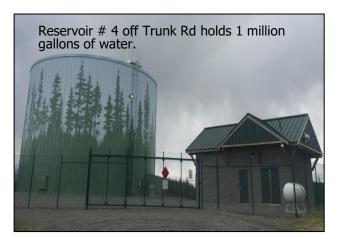
The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (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 humans 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.

#### Should I be worried about arsenic in my water?

No. While other communities in the Mat–Su Valley experience issues with arsenic in their water supplies, the City has never detected any level of arsenic in the water.

Your water was tested in 2020 and no arsenic was detected.

Arsenic testing occurs once in a three year period, so your water will be tested again between 2023 and 2025.



## **Palmer Beautification**

From May 1st through August 31st The City of Palmer will adjust all residential bills and only charge the minimum for sewer. This is to help reduce the cost of increased water usage due to watering lawns and gardens.

## Other Wavs To Reduce Your Bill

- Collect rain to water gardens and flower baskets.
- Water during the cooler times of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Turn off the faucet while brushing vour teeth.
- Only run the washing machine and dishwasher when you have a full load
- Use low flow shower heads and faucet aerators.
- Fix leaks.