

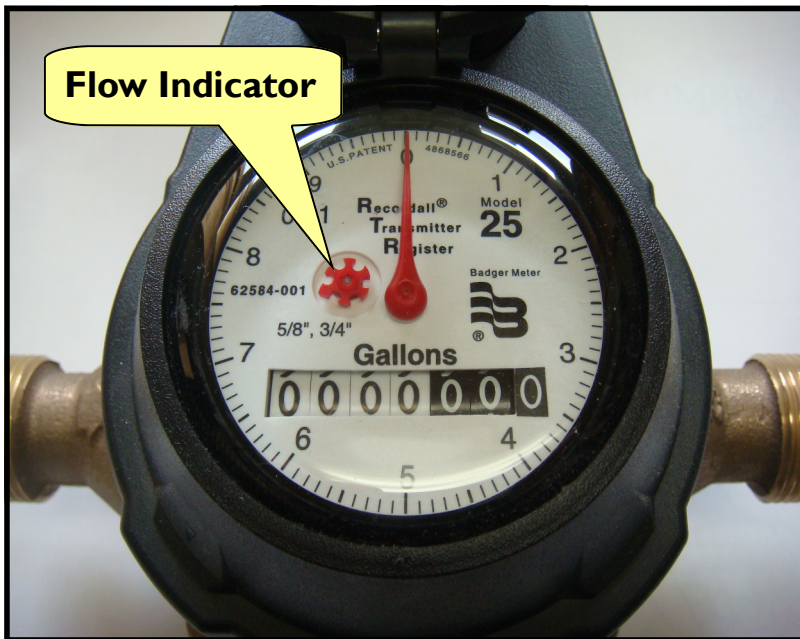
CITY OF HOMER WATER UTILITY

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2015

Water Quality Test Results						
Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG
Volatile Organic Contaminants (Running Annual Average)						
Total Trihalomethanes	12/08/15	No	48.1 (RAA)	ug/L	80	N/A
Total Haloacetic Acids	12/08/15	No	46.73 (RAA)	ug/L	60	N/A
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Beta	2013	No	2.4	pCi/L	50	0
Radium 226/228	2013	No	.043		5	
Gross Alpha	2013	No	0.85		15	
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity	1/12/15	No	0.24	NTU	0.3	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	2011	No	26.5	ug/L	2000	2000
Chromium	2011	No	0.453	ug/L	100	100
Total Thallium	2011	No	0.0839	ug/L	2	0.5
Nitrate	2014	No	0.213	mg/l	10	10
Arsenic	2012	No	0.221	ug/L	10	0
Lead*	2014	No	.00373	mg/l	.015	0
Copper*	2014	No	.157	mg/l	1.3	1.3
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring						
Manganese	10/21/15	No	36	ug/l	N/A	N/A
Strontium	10/21/15	No	38	ug/l	N/A	N/A
Chlorate	10/21/15	No	79	ug/l	N/A	N/A



Flow Indicator

Do you think you may have a water leak?

If so, look for movement in the flow indicator on top of the meter once you are sure all of your fixtures are turned off. If the flow indicator is moving at all, then water is passing through the meter. The first place to check for a leak is in your toilets. Have questions? Call Public Works at 235-3170

* Violation is based on the 90th percentile. Results of 20 samples range from non detect to 0.00373 ppm of lead and 0.0143 to 0.157 ppm of copper.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Definitions & Terms Used in the Table of Detected Contaminants

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

N/A: not applicable

RAA: Running Annual Average

Ppm or mg/l: parts per million or milligrams per liter-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Ppb or ug/l: parts per billion or micrograms per liter-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Turbidity: suspended material or cloudiness, measured in NTUs.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, units of turbidity indicated by an instrument that measures refracted light through a water sample.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. For example, we are required to use filtration technology to remove turbidity from our water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.

≤: Less than or equal to

pCi/L: =1 trillionth of a Curie –radioactive measurement

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metal, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or by the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The state requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

The source of the City of Homer's water is Bridge Creek Reservoir. The reservoir is located about one half mile north of Skyline Drive.

Monitoring results indicate excellent water quality.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Vulnerable Population

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



City of Homer

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Public Works

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(p) 907- 235-3170

(f) 907-235-3145

Public Notice of Water System Flushing

Date of Flushing: April– Sept 2016

Location of Testing: City of Homer

To Residents of Homer,

The City of Homer, Public Works Department will be flushing the water system. You may experience low water pressure at times. If your water becomes cloudy or discolored, flush water until color returns to normal. If water does not become clear call the Public Works Dept. at 235-3170.

Public Notice of Sewer Smoke Testing

Date of Testing: May - Sept 2016

Location of Testing: City of Homer

To Residents of Homer,

This notice is to inform you that The City of Homer, Public Works Department will be smoke testing the sewer system the summer. Smoke will not enter your residence unless a leak is present in your plumbing.

The presence of smoke in your home should be reported immediately to the personnel conducting the testing or by calling Public Works at 235-3170

What is smoke testing the sewers?

Sections of the sewer lines are isolated and smoke is forced in with a blower. This is done to identify leaks in the system. Smoke will leak from the sewer system and can be seen raising from the ground, roof vents or crawl spaces from under buildings where a leak is present. It can also be used to find illegal connection to the sewer system like a roof drain. This will also point out leaks in customers sewer plumbing. If there are leaks in a residences' plumbing, sewer gas can be entering customers homes, which can be unhealthy. One way to prevent sewer gas from entering the home is to make sure p-traps and floor drains have standing water in them. This creates a seal that prevents sewer gas from entering at these points.

