

**Making our
drinking
water
safe**



**Rogers Water System
Annual Drinking Water Report**

City of Rogers

2005 Drinking Water Report

The City of Rogers is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2005. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. **No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal safe drinking water standards.** The table shows contaminants that were detected in trace amounts that were below legal limits. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 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 may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

How is the water safety monitored? Our water is frequently and regularly tested by three separate groups consisting of the Minnesota Department of Health Laboratory, City Utility employees, and state certified independent laboratories. The water is tested for dozens of different substances, both regulated and unregulated. Regulated substances have had Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) established by the U.S. Congress. Unregulated substances usually pose less or no risk to health, but they can affect the aesthetic qualities of the water. They do not have established MCLs, but some have recommended maximums set by the Safe Drinking Water Act or are assessed using state standards known as Health Risk Limits.

Rogers Water Sources

The earth and rock formations that hold water beneath the surface of the earth are called "aquifers." The City of Rogers provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: four wells ranging from 364 to 374 ft. deep that draw water from the Ironton-Galesville aquifer and the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifer.

The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) has determined that one or more sources of our drinking water are susceptible to contamination. If you wish to obtain the entire source water assessment regarding our drinking water, please call 651-201-4670 or 1-800-818-9318 (and press 5) during normal business hours. You may also view it at: www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Call the City of Rogers Utility Department at 763-428-8580 if you have questions about the drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect water quality.

Wellhead Protection

The City of Rogers has developed a Wellhead Protection Plan to safeguard our underground aquifers from surface contaminants. The MDH and other agencies have officially approved the City's plan.

Water System Infrastructure

The City of Rogers is in the process of designing a Water Treatment facility to remove elevated levels of iron and manganese. This will improve the quality of City water. The proposed facility will be funded through user rates and future connection charges.

The City of Rogers has followed the Master Water Plan to increase the water storage and pumping capacity to keep pace with the growing demand for water in our community.

Public Works employees, in conjunction with the Minnesota Department of Health, routinely monitor the City's drinking water to ensure acceptable water quality.

Contaminant (units)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range Detected	Typical Source of Substance
Regulated Substances Controlled Prior to Distribution (if not tested in 1998, last test date included)					
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	15.4	4.8	0	-	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2.0	.12	2	-	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	1.06	4.0	.92-1.2	State required additive; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (ppb) (trihalomethanes)	80	.1	0	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Unregulated Substances					
Contaminant (units)	Level Found Range (2005)	Level Found Average/Result			Typical Source of Substance
Sodium (ppm) (7/29/04)	N/A	12.0			Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm) (7/29/04)	N/A	36.0			Erosion of natural deposits.
Regulated Substances Controlled in the Distribution System					
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL): 90% of samples must be below this level	# of sites over the Action Level	90% of all samples were below this level		Typical Source of Substance
Lead (ppb)	15	0 out of 20	5.0		Plumbing, natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0 out of 20	0.56		Plumbing, natural deposits.
Chlorine	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	**** .6-1.1	***** .88	Typical Source of Substance Water additive used to control microbes.
			**** Highest & Lowest Monthly Average	***** Highest Quarterly Average	
<p>Key: MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level (The highest amount allowed in drinking water. Set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology). MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. (The level below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety). AL: Action Level (The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement the system must follow). ppm: Parts per million. ppb: Parts per billion. nd: Not detected. pCi/L: Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity). N/A: Not Applicable (Does Not Apply). MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.</p>					
Secondary Standards Contaminants					
<p>Contaminants with secondary standards are those that don't affect health but can effect the appearance of the water. However, the supply source for the City of Rogers does produce elevated levels of iron and manganese in the raw water in relation to industry standards. Preliminary planning to remove iron and manganese has been completed to define size and approximate cost of a potential treatment plant.</p>					

Contaminant (units)	Level Found Range (2005)	Level Found Average/Result*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radon (pCi/l)	281-729	678	Erosion of natural deposits.

* This is the value used to determine compliance with federal standards. It sometimes is the highest value detected and sometimes is an average of all the detected values. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year.

Information on Water From the EPA

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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot Line at 800-426-4791.