

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWSID: 1860018

City of Rockford 2011 Drinking Water Report

The City of Rockford is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2011. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

Source of Water

The City of Rockford provides drinking water to its residents from the following groundwater sources:

- Purchases treated water from the City of Greenfield which obtains its water from a well in the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifer
- Five wells ranging from 121 to 142 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Buried Artesian and Quaternary Water Table aquifers.

The water provided to customers may meet drinking water standards, but the Minnesota Department of Health has also made a determination as to how vulnerable the source of water may be to future contamination incidents. If you wish to obtain the entire source water assessment regarding your drinking water, please call 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 (and press 5) during normal business hours. Also, you can view it on line at www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Call Dennis Peterson at 763-477-4346 if you have questions about the City of Rockford drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Results of Monitoring

No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards. However, some contaminants were detected in trace amounts that were below legal limits. The table that follows shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts last year. (Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for in 2011. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.)

Key to abbreviations:

MCLG—Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL—Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MRDL—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

MRDLG—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

AL—Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile Level—This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10 percent of the samples.) Note: In

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWSID: 1860018

situations in which only 5 samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th percentile level.

ppm—Parts per million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb—Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l).

N/A—Not Applicable (does not apply).

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2011)	Average /Result*	
Arsenic (ppb) (07/27/2009)	0	10	N/A	2.9	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm) (07/27/2009)	2	2	N/A	.16	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.96-1.1	1.07	State of Minnesota requires all municipal water systems to add fluoride to the drinking water to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) (09/14/2010)	0	60	N/A	3.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) (09/14/2010)	0	80	N/A	3.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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.

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.5-1.2	1.13	Water additive used to control microbes.

****Highest and Lowest Monthly Average.

*****Highest Quarterly Average.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) (06/25/2010)	1.3	1.3	.86	0 out of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (06/25/2010)	0	15	2.1	0 out of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWSID: 1860018

lines and home plumbing. City of Rockford is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials 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. 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>.

Some contaminants do not have Maximum Contaminant Levels established for them. These unregulated contaminants are assessed using state standards known as health risk limits to determine if they pose a threat to human health. If unacceptable levels of an unregulated contaminant are found, the response is the same as if an MCL has been exceeded; the water system must inform its customers and take other corrective actions. In the table that follows are the unregulated contaminants that were detected:

Contaminant (units)	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Range (2011)	Average/Result	
Sodium (ppm) (07/27/2009)	N/A	11	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm) (07/27/2009)	N/A	37.1	Erosion of natural deposits.

Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWSID: 1860018

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

ROCKFORD'S WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN

The City of Rockford has completed the development of their Wellhead Protection Plan. This plan is designed to protect the groundwater aquifers that supply the Rockford municipal wells. An aquifer is an underground geologic formation (usually a sand deposit or bedrock layer) that is capable of storing and supplying water to a well.

Water supply wells can become polluted when substances that are harmful to human health infiltrate from the land surface down to the groundwater aquifers. Wells that pump from these aquifers can become unusable when the level of contamination rises above health standards. Fortunately, the City of Rockford's water supply currently meets (and exceeds) all State and Federal drinking water standards. The City regularly samples the water from their wells and provides this annual Consumer Confidence Report to residents.

The Wellhead Protection Plan identifies potential sources of contamination that could pollute local groundwater aquifers and enter the community's water supply wells. The ultimate goal of this plan is help ensure that Rockford continues to provide its residents with a safe and abundant supply of clean drinking water for generations to come.

In order for the Wellhead Protection Plan to be successful, the citizens of Rockford need to become environmentally aware. There are several steps that you can take to help our planning efforts succeed:

- Help identify possible sources of contamination on your property (wells, tanks, septic systems, hazardous wastes, etc.)
- Make sure any potential sources of contamination under your control meet all local, state, and federal regulations
- Use potentially hazardous products only as directed and dispose of them properly when done. Visit the Wright County (or Hennepin County) website for waste collection schedules and locations.
- Practice proper turf management and avoid over-fertilization of your lawn
- Seal any unused wells on your property, according to Minnesota Well Code
- Report any spills you discover to local law enforcement. Spills as small as 5 gallons of fuel can contaminate millions of gallons of water.
- Conserve water whenever possible

If you have a question about management of potential contamination sources or you wish to view a copy of Rockford's Wellhead Protection Plan, contact Public Works at (763) 477-4346.