

## **CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2010**

Attached to this billing is the City of Medina's Consumer Confidence Report, which is based on the many water samples that are drawn from the water system by the Minnesota Department of Health. The City strives to provide as good of quality water as possible and we rely on the residents to notify us of any irregularities in the delivery of the water.

The City of Medina has the following three separate water systems, which each have their own set of challenges. Medina is also supplied by Orono for the Keller Estates Addition and Maple Plain supplies the far southwest corner of the City.

### **MORNINGSIDE SYSTEM**

This system consists of two wells and a pressure tank. The Medina Meadows subdivision is south of Morningside. As part of this subdivision, a water main was connected with the City of Orono's water system. The new homes will be served by the Orono system with a connection to the Morningside system. Existing Morningside homes are still supplied water the same, but with an inter-connection to Orono, both cities will have access to alternate water supplies in case of an emergency.

### **INDEPENDENCE BEACH SYSTEM**

This system has two wells and a pressure tank. There are no proposed changes to this system. Water quality is improved by monthly flushing of the line, which takes place the second Thursday of each month between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Residents in this particular area should hold off on washing during those flushing times.

### **HAMEL SYSTEM**

This system is by far the largest in Medina, covering the area from the City of Plymouth border on the east and Willow Drive on the west. Recently the City added well 7 to its system, and will be looking at adding a future well 8. The system consists of wells 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, with a 400,000 gallon elevated tank and a treatment plant with 200,000 gallon storage. The treatment plant removes iron, manganese, radium and alpha emitters, which has kept the City in compliance with radium and alpha emitters since the Treatment Plant went on line in September 2006. The City also recently added a raw water line to connect wells 5 and 6, as well as to connect well 7 with future well 8.

If at any time you have a concern about the water quality or would like a copy of the complete report from the MDH, do not hesitate to give the City a call at 763-473-4643. We take very seriously the responsibility of providing our residents with quality water and strive to provide excellent service.

**City of Medina – Consumer Confidence Report**  
2010 Drinking Water Report

The City of Medina is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2010. 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 Medina provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: ten wells ranging from 204 to 770 feet deep that draw water from the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville, Mt. Simon, Quaternary Buried Unconfined, Jordan, and Quaternary Buried Artesian aquifers.

The Minnesota Department of Health has determined that the source(s) used to supply your drinking water is not particularly susceptible to contamination. 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](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa).

Call Public Works Superintendent Steve Scherer at 763-473-4643 if you have questions about the City of Medina 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 2010. 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 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.

pCi/l—PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

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).

nd—No Detection.

N/A—Not Applicable (does not apply).

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2010)	Average/ Result*	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15.4	N/A	4.2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb) (07/31/2008)	0	10	N/A	2.76	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm) (07/31/2008)	2	2	N/A	.15	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5.4	N/A	1.1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.85-1.4	1.2	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) (08/19/2009)	0	60	N/A	8.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10.4	10.4	nd-.19	.19	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) (08/19/2009)	0	80	N/A	17.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Range (2010)	Average/ Result*	
Radon (pCi/l) (10/17/2006)	N/A	494	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.

Radon is a radioactive gas which is naturally occurring in some groundwater. It poses a lung cancer risk when gas is released from water into air (as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes) and a stomach cancer risk when it is ingested. Because radon in indoor air poses a much greater health risk than radon in drinking water, an Alternative Maximum Contaminant Level (AMCL) of 4,000 picoCuries per liter may apply in states that have adopted an Indoor Air Program, which compels citizens, homeowners, schools, and communities to reduce the radon threat from indoor air. For states without such a program, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 300 pCi/l may apply. Minnesota plans to adopt an Indoor Air Program once the Radon Rule is finalized.

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.4-.9	.98	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) (06/19/2008)	1.3	1.3	.59	0 out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (06/19/2008)	0	15	nd	0 out of 10	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 lines and home plumbing. City of Medina 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 (2010)	Average/Result	
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	12	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	2.28	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.

**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.**