Lab Test Results for Wayzata Tap Water

Detected Substance	Year Tested	Units of Measure	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Average Result	Range Detected (2009)	Ideal Maximum (MCLG)	Typical Source of Substance in Drinking Water
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	2009	ppm	10	.53	.16-.53	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2009	ppm	4	1.2	1.1-1.3	4	State-required additive to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories.
Arsenic	2005	ppb	10	3.62	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2005	ppm	2	.12	N/A	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	2009	ppm	No Limits Set	29	22-29	No Limits Set	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	2008	pCi/l	5.4	2.9	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Alpha Emitters	2008	pCi/l	15.4	7.9	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2009	ppm	No Limits Set	8.5	7.6-8.5	No Limits Set	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2008	ppb	60	2.2	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2008	ppb	80	3.9	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Radon	2005	pCi/l	No Limits Set	2160	N/A	No Limits Set	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	2009	ppm	**MRDL** 4	.2-1 Highest/ Lowest Monthly Avg	.76 Highest Quarterly Avg.	**MRDLG** 4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper Measured in the Distribution System---All samples tested in 2008							
Lead	ppb	AL: 15			0 out of 20 sites tested over AL	90% Level: nd	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ppm	AL: 1.3			2 out of 20 sites tested over AL	90% Level: 1.15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Understanding the Lab Data

The Average Result 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. Regulated substances have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) set by the Safe Drinking Water Act. This is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Some contaminants also have MCL goals (MCLGs). This is 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. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Unregulated contaminants do not have MCLs. They are assessed using state standards known as health risk limits. If unacceptable levels of an unregulated contaminant are found in our water, the City of Wayzata will notify residents immediately and take corrective action to eliminate the problem. Lead and copper are evaluated with a regulation known as the Action Level (AL). If this concentration is exceeded, the water system must implement water treatment or other action to address the problem. The 90th percentile level is the value obtained after disregarding 10% 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% of all 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. MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. ppb: parts per billion. ppm: parts per million. pCi/l: picoCuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity. nd: No detection N/A- not applicable (does not apply).

City of Wayzata Drinking Water Report

The City of Wayzata is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect our precious water resources.

Wayzata Public Works has planned this report to fulfill our obligation to provide you with accurate and up-to-date information about Wayzata Drinking Water. For questions or concerns about water quality or for information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of water, contact Jim Eibensteiner, Utilities Superintendent at 952-404-5360.

No contaminants were detected at levels that violated any current federal drinking water standards.

Laboratory Testing Results: The table on the next page presents the lab test results for Wayzata tap water during 2009. The Minnesota Department of Health monitors our tap water for about 80 regulated substances, along with several more unregulated ones; only those detected are listed in the table. No substances have been found that violate state or federal regulations for tap water quality. The table 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 2009. If any one 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.

The Minnesota Department of Health has determined that the sources used to supply your drinking water **are 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 online at www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Source Water Supply

The source water supply for the City of Wayzata is groundwater wells. We operate three wells. One well draws water from Quaternary Buried Artesian aquifer (Glacial Drift, 100 feet deep) and two draw water from the Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer (507 feet deep). After the water is pumped from the ground, fluoride is injected at state-mandated levels to promote dental health. Fluoride helps teeth retain calcium and reduces the effect of acids on tooth enamel. The water is then pumped directly to customers or to storage for later use as demand dictates.

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.

Before a water source is used for a supply, it is tested for contaminants and other water quality parameters. 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 operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally 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 and petroleum processes and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from 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 regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If You Have Special Health Requirements

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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

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 plumbing. The City of Wayzata 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 the 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.

Radon

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.