2018 Minnetonka Drinking Water Report

The City of Minnetonka is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2018. Each of the past 19 years, Minnetonka Public Works has distributed this annual report to summarize drinking water quality for the previous year; advance residents' understanding of drinking water; and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

This report fulfills an obligation the city's water utility has to provide accurate and timely information about your drinking water and the city's water system. If you have questions about your drinking water or for information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of water, please contact Tom Pletcher at tpletcher@eminnetonka.com or 952-988-8427.

Water source

The City of Minnetonka provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: 18 wells ranging in depth from 444 to 575 feet that draw water from the Prairie du Chien-Jordan aquifer.

Generally, sources of drinking water (both tap 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. Test results for the City of Minnetonka water supply are listed on the next page. 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. The report may also be viewed online at **health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa**.

Are contaminants a concern?

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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Drinking water regulations

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 (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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Visit **eminetonka.com/drinkingwater** to view the full report.

Lawn watering schedule

To conserve the community's water resources, City of Minnetonka ordinances permit watering under the following conditions:

- No watering between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
- Even-numbered addresses can water on even-numbered calendar days, and odd-numbered addresses can water on odd-numbered calendar days before 11 a.m. and after 5 p.m.
- Watering by handheld hose can be done at any time.
- Watering of new sod, seed, shrubbery, or landscaping can take place outside of restricted times if residents have obtained a permit number from Minnetonka Public Works.

Private wells are exempt from these regulations provided the well has been registered and the resident posts a furnished yard sign. For more information or to obtain a permit number, call 952-988-8400.

Laboratory Results for Minnetonka Tap Water: 2018

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 2018. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date the detection occurred.)*

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 byproducts 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.

Water Testing Terms and Definitions

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.

MRDLG – *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal*

MRDL – *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level*

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 ten 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 five 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.

ppb – *Parts per billion*
This can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l).

ppm – *Parts per million*
This can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

nd – *No Detection*

N/A – *Not Applicable*
Does not apply.

Average/result
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 detected values. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year.

Contaminant (units)	Units of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Range (2018)	Average/result	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha Emitters	pCi/l	0	15.4	4.1–5.0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	pCi/l	0	5.4	2.2–3.1	3.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	.62–.78	.74	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppm	N/A	60	12.6–16	16	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	ppb	N/A	80	19.9 –26.1	26.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant (units)	Units of Measure	MRDL	MRDLG	Monthly Average	Highest Quarterly Avg.	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	.33–.53	.47	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant (units)	Units of measure	Comparison Value	Range	Average/result
Manganese	ppb	100	3.76–86.6	86.6
Haloacetic Acids (HAA6Br)	ppb	N/A	4.27–4.80	4.53
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9)	ppb	N/A	7.81–20.87	14.34
Sodium	ppm	20	11.9–15	15
Sulfate	ppm	500	2.48–6.86	6.86

Contaminant (units)	Units of Measure	AL	MCLG	90% Level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (6/14/16)	ppb	100	0	1.28	3 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (6/14/16)	ppb	15	0	1	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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 Minnetonka is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When water has been sitting for several hours, minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If there are concerns about lead in the water, consider having the water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring may have been done for additional contaminants that do not have MCLs established for them and are not required to be monitored under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Results may be available by calling 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 during normal business hours.