



# WATER REPORT

## 2011 DRINKING WATER REPORT

### OUR COMMITMENT

The City of Waite Park is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. City of Waite Park water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety.

This annual “Consumer Confidence Report,” required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, 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.

### THE BOTTOM LINE: Is the water safe to drink?

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 online at [www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa).

We encourage public interest and participation in our community’s decisions affecting drinking water. Call 320-252-6822 if you have questions or want more information. Regular council meetings occur on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, at Waite Park City Hall, 19 13th Avenue North, at 6:30 pm. The public is welcome.

More information is available on the internet at <http://www.waitepark.org>

#### 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.)

## WATER SOURCE

The City of Waite Park provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: three wells ranging from 80 to 107 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Buried Artesian aquifer.

## How Do I Read This Chart?

It’s easy! Our water is tested to assure that it is safe and healthy. Sources of Contaminant shows where this substance usually originates. Footnotes explain important details. Columns headed MCL and MCLG refer to:

**MCL Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**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 allows for a margin of safety.

**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 that 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 results, 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.

**ppb:** Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (ug/l).

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

**N/A:** Not applicable (does not apply)

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2011)	Average /Result*	
Arsenic (ppb) (11/29/2005)	0	10	N/A	2.69	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) (11/29/2005)	2	2	N/A	.17	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10.4	10.4	N/A	.15	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1-1.1	1.1	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 Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60.0	N/A	8.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) (9/16/2008)	0	80.0	N/A	40	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)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (06/23/2010)	0	15	3.5	0 out of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) (06/23/2010)	1.3	1.3	.55	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 lines and home plumbing. City of Waite Park 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (pbm)	4	4	.3-.9	.58	Water additive used to control microbes

\*\*\*\*Highest and Lowest Monthly Average.

\*\*\*\*\*Highest and Lowest Quarterly Average

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) (12/8/09)	N/A	37	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm) (12/8/09)	N/A	45.7	Erosion of natural deposits

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## Required Additional Health Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limits 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 (1-800-426-4791)

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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) 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.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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.

(E) 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 (800-426-4791).

Call William Schluenz at 320-252-6822 or email at [Bill.Schluenz@ci.waitepark.mn.us](mailto:Bill.Schluenz@ci.waitepark.mn.us) if you have questions about the City of Waite Park drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

**The City of Waite Park belongs to the following organizations:**  
Minnesota Rural Water Association & American Water Works Association

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# City of Waite Park

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