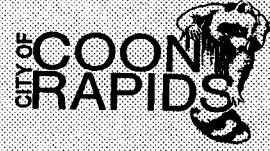


1998 Drinking Water Report City of Coon Rapids, MN



Volume 1, Issue 1

October, 1999

City of Coon Rapids Municipal Water System

New Reporting Requirements

This is the first annual report on the City of Coon Rapids Water System. This report is mandated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. This report gives the City of Coon Rapids an opportunity to communicate to residents the quality of the drinking water and what the City is doing to ensure a constant, consistent, reliable, safe quality product. The City will be issuing subsequent annual reports each in June.

The City of Coon Rapids is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1998. The purpose of this report is to provide information about drinking water and increase awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. This information is not applicable to private well users.

Source of Water

The City of Coon Rapids provides drinking water to its residents from a ground-water source, including 22 wells ranging from 105 to 788 feet deep, drawn from the Quaternary Buried Artesian aquifer, the Mount Simon aquifer, the Jordan aquifer and the Franconia-Ironton-Galeville aquifer. Some of the wells pump to the water treatment plant where the iron and manganese are removed and chlorine, fluoride and ortho polyphosphates are added. The water then goes to the reservoirs at each plant. Pumps at the booster stations take the water from the reservoir and pump it into the distribution system and elevated storage.

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How to Contact Us....

Please call 612-767-6576 between the hours of 7:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Monday through Friday if you have questions or concerns about the City of Coon Rapids drinking water report or would like more information.

The City of Coon Rapids Utility Division has ten employees and a Supervisor; nine of those employees have State of Minnesota Health Department Water Operators Licenses at various levels.

If you have an emergency, need help or want to report a watermain break after normal business hours or on weekends, please call 612-427-1212 and they will dispatch the Coon Rapids Utility On-Call Person.

Results of Monitoring

No contaminants were detected at levels that exceeded the federal standards. The following table shows the contaminants detected in trace amounts in 1998. (Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled for in 1998. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date 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. MSLG's allow for a margin of safety. **MCL- Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **AL- Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow. **ppb - Parts per billion:** Can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (ug/l). **ppm- Parts per million:** Can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l). **nd - No detection;** **NA - Not applicable.**

Contaminant Table

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range	Average /Result*	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 Present	>5% Present	----	1%	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10.0	10.0	Nd-0.46	0.46	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)		100.0	23.3	23.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.035-0.042	0.042	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)		50.0	2.9-3.4	3.4	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Fluoride (ppm) (06/04/97)	4.09	4.0	--	0.99	State of Minnesota requires all municipal water systems to add fluoride to the drinking water to promote strong teeth; 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.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# Sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	NA	15	5.2	1 out of 60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	NA	1.3	0.93	1 out of 60	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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	Average/Result	
Sodium (ppm)	7.3-9.5	9.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)(06/06/96)	--	6.8	Erosion of natural deposits

Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, stream, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or under ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, 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 and 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure 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 the 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 and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. 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.

Water Quality

The City of Coon Rapids has contracted with a State Certified Laboratory to run extensive tests on all wells, both treatment plants and the distribution system. Reports are on file at the Public Works Garage, 1831 111th Avenue NW. Here are the results of the most frequently asked questions:

Alkalinity	200 mg/L
Coliform Bacteria	Absent
Dissolved Solids	180-330 mg/L
Fluoride	0.85-1.10 mg/L
Hardness	160-220 mg/L or about 16 grains per gallon
Heavy Metals-	
	Less than detection level
Iron	Trace
Lead & Copper	Trace
Manganese	Trace
Nitrates	Trace to 0.3 mg/L
PH	7.1 - 7.2
Pesticides, Herbicides, Other Organics	
	Less than detection level
Sodium	10-15 mg/L

The City also takes 70 distribution samples per month. These are sent to a State Certified Laboratory and cultured for bacteriological analysis. The Minnesota State Health Department surveys the water system annually. This is an on site inspection to ensure compliance of codes and to collect water samples in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

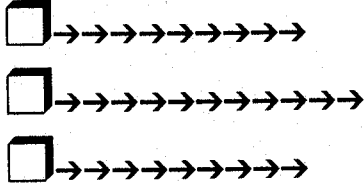
City of Coon Rapids
Public Works Department
Water Utility Staff

Steve Gatlin
Director of Public Works
612-767-6458

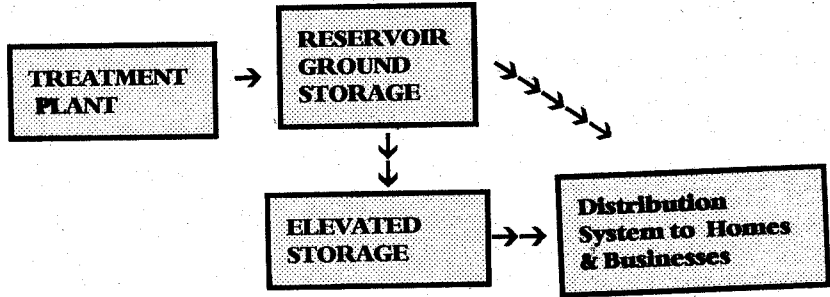
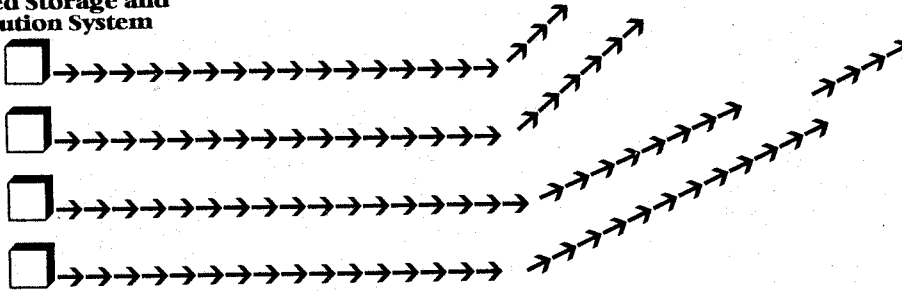
Dick Dwyer
Utilities Supervisor
612-767-6576

COON RAPIDS WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

WELLS - Pump water from deep in the ground to the Water Treatment Plant



WELLS - Used during high demand periods - Do not have iron & manganese removed - go directly to Elevated Storage and Distribution System



FIRST ANNUAL WATER REPORT
OCTOBER, 1999

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CITY OF COON RAPIDS

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