

# City of Coon Rapids 2005 Drinking Water

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, 2005. 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 Coon Rapids provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: 24 wells ranging from 105 to 702 feet deep, that draw water from the Multiple, Franconia-Mt. Simon, Ironton-Mt. Simon, Quaternary Buried Artesian, Indeterminate, Jordan, and Franconia-Eau Claire aquifers.

The Minnesota Department of Health has determined that one or more of the sources of water is potentially susceptible to contamination. If you wish to obtain the entire source water assessment regarding your drinking water, call 651-215-0800 or 1-800-818-9318 (press 5) during normal business hours. You can also 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 763-767-6576 if you have questions about the City's drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

## Results of Monitoring

The water provided to customers may meet drinking

The results contained in the following table indicate an

### 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).
- ppb:** Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l).
- ppm:** Parts per million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- nd:** No Detection.
- N/A:** Not Applicable (does not apply).

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range 2005	Average/Result*	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15.4	nd-17.9	16.15*	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb) (10/16/2003)	0	50	nd-20	10.95	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm) (08/01/2003)	2	2	n/a	.04	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5.4	nd-7.5	7.65*	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1-1.2	1.15	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) (11/25/2003)	0	60	n/a	7.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	nd-.1	.1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
THM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) (11/25/2003)	0	80	n/a	26.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Range 2005	Average/Result*	
Radon (pCi/l) (12/03/2001)	N/A	457	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	.6-1	.75	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) (07/23/2002)	N/A	1.3	.81	0 out of 31	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 2005	Average/Result	
Sodium (ppm) (08/01/2003)	N/A	12	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm) (08/01/2003)	N/A	14	Erosion of natural deposits.

Our plentiful, clean water supplies are threatened by contamination. Pollutants are carried through the soil to the water table. Runoff flows over the surface, often taking soil and polluting chemicals with it into lakes, creeks, ponds and streams.

Lawns and landscapes may contribute to this water pollution when homeowners apply pesticides and fertilizers carelessly. By using pesticides and fertilizers properly, only when necessary and following recommended landscape practices, you can do your part to protect our water resources and drinking water for the future.

**IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM BEFORE USING PESTICIDES**

When diagnosing a plant problem, remember that most problems are not caused by insects or disease. Severe cold or heat, waterlogging or drought, lawn mower damage, and carelessly applied herbicides frequently injure plants. Pesticides will be useless for these kinds of plant damage.

Even if an insect or disease is present, that may not be the cause of your plant problem. The original source of damage may no longer be present. Also, poor growing conditions can make a plant more susceptible to pests and are often the cause of "pest" problems. If your problem is caused by a pest, identify the insect, disease, or weed before choosing a pesticide.

**USE PESTICIDES PROPERLY**

- Plan ahead to eliminate or reduce storage and disposal problems. Buy only what you will need for one season.
- Always read the label completely before spraying. Measure accurately and according to label instructions. Mix only the amount needed to do the job at hand. Follow the label instructions for application method and safety measures.
- Never spray near water or when it is windy. Pesticide can drift and pollute waterways. Pesticide may also drift into unintended areas, damaging desirable plants.
- Buy and mix only what you will use. Never pour pesticides down the sink or into storm drains. If you have extra pesticide mixed, to dispose of it you must spray it on plants listed on the label at no more than the allowable rate.
- Clean liquid containers by rinsing the contents into the spray applicator when you mix the last batch. To rinse, fill container about one fourth full with clean water, recap tightly, and shake. Allow 30 seconds for the container to drain between each rinse. Repeat three times.
- Dispose of empty containers as directed by the product label. If possible, break or puncture the container so it cannot be reused.

Contaminants include nitrates, pesticides, and herbicides. As water travels through the ground, it dissolves some of these substances. The presence of these substances in drinking water can be a health concern. Contaminants may also be found in surface water. Inorganic substances, such as nitrates, can be found in surface water. Organic substances, such as pesticides and herbicides, can be found in surface water. In order to protect our water resources, we must take steps to reduce the amount of these substances that enter our water supply. Drinking water is expected to be safe. The presence of these substances in drinking water is a concern. Environmental Protection Agency 1-800-426-4633