



City of Zimmerman

2019 Water Quality Report

Dear Resident,

The City of Zimmerman strives to provide quality drinking water for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. The purpose of this report is to advance consumer's understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

Source of Water

The source of the city's water supply are two wells that are from 351 to 400 feet deep, that draw water from the Mt. Simon and Mt. Simon-Fond Du Lac aquifers.

If you have questions about the drinking water in the City of Zimmerman or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of water, please call 763-856-4666, ext. 23 or email tgrote@cityofzimmerman.com

The US Environmental Protection Agency sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is safe to drink for most people. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

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.

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 storm water 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 storm water run off, 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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, 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 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 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, some elderly, and infants can be at risk from infections. These people or their care givers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDS guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Zimmerman Monitoring Results

We work with the Minnesota Department of Health to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. It is not unusual to detect contaminants in small amounts. No water supply is ever completely free of contaminants. Drinking water standards protect Minnesotans from substances that may be harmful to their health.

Learn more by visiting the MN Dept. of Health's webpage [Basics of Monitoring and Testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota](#)

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/en/water/factsheet/com/sampling.html>.



We ask that landlords, employers and anyone who receives the water bill for other water users, share this report. Additional copies are available at City Hall or can be emailed by request.

The Minnesota Department of Health provides information about your drinking water source(s) in a source water assessment, including:

- How Zimmerman is protecting your drinking water source(s);
- Nearby threats to your drinking water sources;
- How easily water and pollution can move from the surface of the land into drinking water sources based on natural geology and the way wells are constructed.

Find your source water assessment at Source Water Assessments (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa/) or call 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

We sample for some contaminants less than once a year because their levels in water are not expected to change from year to year. If we found any of these contaminants the last time we sampled for them, we included them in the tables below with the detection date.

We may have done additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act. To request a copy of these results, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Definitions:

AL: (Action Level) The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency

MCLG: (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which

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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

NA (Not Applicable): Does not apply.

pCi/l: Pico Curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity in water)

ppb: Parts per billion, which can also be express as micrograms per liter (ug.1).

ppm: Parts per million, which can also be express as milligrams per liter (mg/1).

PWSID: Public water system identification.

Contaminant (Date if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Action Level	MCLG	90% Level	#sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant	Meets Standard
Copper (ppm) (06/21/17)	90% of homes less than 1.3ppm	0	.57 ppm	0 out of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb) (06/21/17)	90% of homes use less than 15ppb	0	3.3 ppb	0 out of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 a previous year.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant	Meets Standard
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.3	1.01-1.73	Water additive used to control microbes.	
TTM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	31.4	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	22	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant	Meets Standard
			Range (2017)	Average Results*		
Gross Alpha (pCi/l) (2017)	0	15.4	N/A	8.9	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Arsenic (ppb) (08/07/17)	0	10.4	N/A	1.54	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
Barium (ppm) (06/01/16)	2	2	N/A	.04	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Combined Radium (pCi/l) (2017)	0	5.4	N/A	3.2	Erosion of natural deposits.	

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant	Meets Standard
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.54-0.72	.71	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.	✓

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions if Applicable)

Fluoride: Fluoride is nature’s cavity fighter, with small amounts present naturally in many drinking water sources. There is an overwhelming weight of credible, peer-reviewed, scientific evidence that fluoridation reduces tooth decay and cavities in children and adults, even when there is availability of fluoride from other sources, such as fluoride toothpaste and mouth rinses. Since studies show that optimal fluoride levels in drinking water benefit public health, municipal community water systems adjust the level of fluoride in the water to a concentration between 0.5 to 1.5 parts per million (ppm), with an optimal fluoridation goal between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm to protect your teeth. Fluoride levels below 2.0 ppm are not expected to increase the risk of a cosmetic condition known as enamel fluorosis.

Lawn Watering Restrictions Effective Immediately

If your house number ends in an **ODD NUMBER**, you may water on **ODD NUMBERED DAYS ONLY**. If your house number ends in an **EVEN NUMBER**, you may water on **EVEN NUMBERED DAYS ONLY**.

Watering allowed between 8:00 PM and 8:00 AM. There is less evaporation if you water in the early morning or late evening. Avoid watering in the heat of the day.



LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. Coming in contact with lead can cause serious health problems for everyone. There is no safe level of lead. Babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk.

Lead is rarely in a drinking water source, but it can get in your drinking water as it passes through lead service lines and your household plumbing system. Zimmerman provides high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the plumbing materials used in private buildings.

Read below to learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

Let the water run for 30-60 seconds before using it for drinking or cooking if the water has not been turned on in over six hours. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer. A service line is the underground pipe that brings water from the main water pipe under the street to your home.

You can find out if you have a lead service line by contacting your public water system, or you can check by following the steps at:

[Are your pipes made of lead? Here's a quick way to find out](https://www.mprnews.org/story/2016/06/24/npr-find-lead-pipes-in-your-home) (https://www.mprnews.org/story/2016/06/24/npr-find-lead-pipes-in-your-home).

The only way to know if lead has been reduced by letting it run is to check with a test. If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.

Use cold water for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.

Test your water. In most cases, letting the water run and using cold water for drinking and cooking should keep lead levels low in your drinking water. If you are still concerned about lead, arrange with a laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.

Contact a Minnesota Department of Health accredited laboratory to get a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample: [Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program](https://apps.health.state.mn.us/eldo/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam) (https://apps.health.state.mn.us/eldo/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam)

The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.

Treat your water if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run.

Read about water treatment units:

[Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/factsheet/com/poulead.html) (http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/factsheet/com/poulead.html)

Learn more:

Visit [Lead in Drinking Water](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/contaminants/lead.html#Protect) (http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/contaminants/lead.html#Protect)

Visit [Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

Call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. To learn about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources other than your drinking water, visit [Lead Poisoning Prevention: Common Sources](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/lead/sources.html) (http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/lead/sources.html).

