

(June 21, 2018)  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
LINDSTROM  
2017 DRINKING WATER REPORT  
MAKING SAFE DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: two wells ranging from 595 to 615 feet deep, that draw water from the Mt. Simon aquifer.

Lindstrom works hard to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water that meets federal and state water quality requirements. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information on your drinking water and how to protect our precious water resources.

Contact Mark Dzimbay, Public Works Suprl., at 651-325-1769 or mdzimbay@cityof-lindstrom.us if you have questions about Lindstrom's drinking water. You can also ask for information about how you can take part in decisions that may affect water quality.

The U.S. 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water. Bottled water must provide the same public health protection as public tap water.

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.

LINDSTROM MONITORING RESULTS

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2017. 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 Minnesota Department of Health's webpage  
Basics of Monitoring and Testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota  
(http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/factsheet/sampling.html).

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

The tables below show the contaminants we found last year or the most recent time we sampled for that contaminant. They also show the levels of those contaminants and the Environmental Protection Agency's limits. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the tables.

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

- **AI (Action level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency.
- **MCI (Maximum contaminant level):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCIs are set as close to the MCLGs as 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 allow for a margin of safety.
- **Level 1 Assessment:** A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment:** A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCI violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **MRDI (Maximum residual disinfectant level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDGL (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **NA (Not applicable):** Does not apply.
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** A measure of the cloudiness of the water (turbidity).
- **PCU (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part per billion in water is like one drop in one billion drops of water; or about one drop in a swimming pool. ppb is the same as micrograms per liter (µg/l).
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water, or about one cup in a swimming pool. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- **PWSID:** Public water system identification.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCI or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer taps				
Contaminant (Date if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Action Level	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	90% of Results Were Less Than (MCLG)	Number of Homes with High Levels
Copper (07/21/17)	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 ppm	0.11 ppm	0 out of 20
Lead (07/21/17)	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 ppb	1.4 ppb	0 out of 20
				NO
				Corrosion of household plumbing.

BACTERIA – Tested in the distribution system				
Contaminant	EPA's Limit (MCL)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Total Results with E. coli	Number of Treatment Technique Exceedences
Total coliform bacteria	TT	N/A	N/A	1
				NO
				Naturally present in the environment

INORGANIC & ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water				
Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results
Combined Radium (2015)	5.4 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	2 pCi/l	N/A
				NO
				Erosion of natural deposits.

OTHER SUBSTANCES – Tested in drinking water				
Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.91 ppm	0.56-0.88 ppm
				NO
				Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth.

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.

Total coliform bacteria: During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment(s). One Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective actions, but the issue was fixed.

SOME PEOPLE ARE MORE VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION  
[FORM Rev. 6/15]



STATE OF MINNESOTA ) ss.  
COUNTY OF CHISAGO )

Matthew Silver, being first duly sworn, on oath states as follows:

1. I am the publisher of the Chisago County Press, or the publisher's designated agent. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this Affidavit, which is made pursuant to Minnesota Statutes §331A.07.

2. The newspaper has complied with all of the requirements to constitute a qualified newspaper under Minnesota law, including those requirements found in Minnesota Statutes §331A.02.

3. The dates of the month and the year and day of the week upon which the public notice attached/copied below was published in the newspaper are as follows:

June 21, 2018

4. The publisher's lowest classified rate paid by commercial users for comparable space, as determined pursuant to § 331A.06, is as follows: **\$13.20 per column inch**

5. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes §580.033 relating to the publication of mortgage foreclosure notices: The newspaper's known office of issue is located in Chisago County. The newspaper complies with the conditions described in §580.033, subd. 1, clause (1) or (2). If the newspaper's known office of issue is located in a county adjoining the county where the mortgaged premises or some part of the mortgaged premises described in the notice are located, a substantial portion of the newspaper's circulation is in the latter county.

FURTHER YOUR AFFIANT SAITH NOT.

[Signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 21 day of June 2018.

Notary Public

