

Utility Information

The **Grand Rapids Public Utilities Commission (GRPUC)** was established in 1910. The GRPUC provides leadership for the municipal utility, by establishing policy, managing capital investments, and organizing the business framework. Commission members include, President Steve Welliver, Secretary Glen Hodgson, Commissioners Dale Adams, June Johnson and Greg Chandler. We welcome your participation in the public forum section of our regular monthly meetings generally held on the first Wednesday after the tenth of the month at the PW/PUC service center.

The GRPUC is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2010. 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 GRPUC provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: five wells ranging from 140 to 572 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Buried Artesian, Animikie Group, and Quaternary Buried Unconfined aquifers.

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



The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 materials 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 stormwater 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 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.

Make A Difference

You can save water by following these tips:

Indoors

- Check your toilet for "silent" leaks by placing a little food coloring in the tank and seeing if it leaks into the bowl.
- Keep a gallon of drinking water in the refrigerator rather than running the tap for cold water. This also makes the water taste better.
- Run your washing machine with a full load of clothes in cold water when possible.

Outdoors

- Use drought-tolerant plants and grasses for landscaping and reduce grass-covered areas.
- Cut your grass at least two to three inches high to shade the roots, making it more drought tolerant; keep your mower sharp for the healthiest grass.
- Install a rain sensor on the irrigation system.
- If your grass springs back when you step on it, it doesn't need watering.
- If it rains an inch or more, wait at least five days to water again.
- Use a sprinkler that delivers large drops, rather than a fine mist.
- Let the clippings lie on the ground. This shades the soil to prevent evaporation.
- Let your lawn go dormant during the hot summer months. This saves money and time spent mowing.
- Spread mulch around flowerbeds, shrubs and trees. This will reduce the water requirements for your landscape.

For more information log on to:

<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water>

or

<http://www.mrwa.com/>

Grand Rapids Drinking Water Quality Report 2010



If you have questions about Grand Rapids Public Utility's drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, please contact:

Dennis Doyle
Water Department Manager

or

Anthony Ward
GRPUC General Manager

at
218-326-7024



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 2010. 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.

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. GRPUC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of plumbing 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 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 particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

Average/Result: 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.

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.

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

ppb – Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l).

N/A – Not applicable (does not apply).

Drinking Water Quality Table for 2010

Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Range	Average/Result	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1-1.2	1.18	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.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ppm	10.4	10.4	N/A	0.28	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper 6/16/2009	ppm	1.3	AL: 1.3	90% of samples <0.92	0 out of 20 samples above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead 6/16/2009	ppb	0	AL: 15	90% of samples <2	0 out of 20 samples above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium 6/17/2009	ppm	-----	-----	N/A	78	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate 6/17/2009	ppm	-----	-----	N/A	7.53	Erosion of natural deposits.