

CITY OF KENYON 2009 DRINKING WATER REPORT

The City of Kenyon/Kenyon Municipal Utilities is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2009. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

<p>The City of Kenyon provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: two wells both drawing water from the Jordan aquifer at depths of 657 feet and 710 feet. The wells provide service to 745 connections with a combined pumping capacity of 1305 gallons per minute. Total water pumped in 2009 was 60,146,000 gallons. One well is located by the water tower at Red Wing and 7th St. The other is located in the alley between Langford and Red Wing.</p>	SOURCE OF WATER	<p>The Minnesota Department of Health has determined that the source(s) used to supply your drinking water is not particularly susceptible to contamination. 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 on line at www.health.state.mn.us.divs/eh/water/swp/swa.</p> <p>Call Kenyon Municipal Utilities at 507-789-6415 if you have questions about the City of Kenyon drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.</p>
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RESULTS OF MONITORING	<p>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 2009.)</p> <p>(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.)</p>
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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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

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)

90th Percentile Level - This is the value obtained after disregarding 10% 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% 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.

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

nd - No Detection

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

N/A - Not Applicable (does not apply)

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Range (2009)	Average/Result *	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l) (11/30/2005)	0	15.4	N/A	11.9	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l) (11/30/2005)	0	15.4	N/A	11.9	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.4-1.5	1.48	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.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) (08/05/2008)	0	80	N/A	0.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*This is the value used to determine compliance with federal standards. It sometimes is the highest value detected and sometimes is an avg. of all the detected values. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year.

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest and Lowest Monthly Average	Highest Quarterly Average	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	nd-1.45	0.65	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) (06/16/2008)	N/A	1.3	0.85	0 out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (06/16/2008)	N/A	15	nd	0 out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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. City of Kenyon is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of 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 the table that follows are the unregulated contaminants that were detected:

Contaminant (units)	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Range (2009)	Average/Result	
Sodium (ppm) (05/15/2007)	N/A	3.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm) (05/15/2007)	N/A	64.6	Erosion of natural deposits

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.	Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.	

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 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 their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Water Softening Information		Water quality is very stable from the wells in Kenyon. Laboratory tests have shown over the years very little change in the PH and hardness of the water. Following are answers to questions commonly asked by customers needing information on City water if they are installing water softeners:	
Dissolved Solids	338 mg/L	Calcium as Ca CO ₃	172 mg/L
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	256 mg/L	Iron as FE	.24 mg/L
Grains of Hardness	15	PH	7.3
		Magnesium as CaCO ₃	84 mg/L
		Manganese as MN	<.05 mg/L

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Información importante. Si no la entiende, haga que alguien se la traduzca ahora

Kenyon Municipal Utilities Commission	Operations Superintendent	Operators
Chairperson - Scott Swenhaugen Commissioner - Richard Nielsen Commissioner - Michael Engel	Randy Eggert - Class "C" license	Brandon Belch - Class "D" license John Lee - Class "D" license

KENYON MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

789-6415