



Protecting, maintaining and improving the health of all Minnesotans

ACTION REQUIRED

DATE: April 1, 2014

TO: Winger, PWSID 1600013

FROM: Karla R. Peterson, Supervisor
Community Public Water Supply Unit
Drinking Water Protection Section

SUBJECT: Consumer Confidence Report – Distribution Requirements

All community water systems must distribute a drinking water report known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) annually to their customers **before July 1, 2014**.

Your system may reformat the CCR and/or add additional information about your water system (treatment processes, upgrades planned, etc.) however, that is not necessary. After filling in the contact phone number and any other grey shaded areas, the CCR will satisfy the requirements. If you choose to reformat the CCR, all the information in the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) CCR must be included in your newly reformatted CCR.

Distribution:

The requirements to distribute your CCR are determined by population. The population served by your water supply is 220. The option(s) on how to distribute your CCR are listed on the enclosed Certification Form. Please indicate what option(s) you chose on the Certification Form. The Certification Form must be returned to MDH, along with a copy of the CCR that was distributed to your customers. Even if you are distributing the MDH CCR, you must fill in the grey shaded area(s) and return a copy of the CCR and the completed Certification Form to MDH **by July 1, 2014**.

You are required to keep a copy of the CCR for at least three years. **Failure to produce and distribute a CCR as required—as well as failure to submit a copy of the CCR and the Certification Form to MDH by July 1, 2014—may result in enforcement actions, including fines.**

KRP:mkh
Enclosure



2013 CERTIFICATION FORM

Name of System: Winger

PWSID: 1600013

The information in the attached Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is accurate and has been distributed to customers served by our water supply in the following manner. You must check at least one option, however check ALL that apply:

- Hand Delivery. Delivered the CCR door to door to each customer served by our water supply.
Posted Notice (you must mail in a copy of the notice you post). Posted a notice. The notice must clarify that the CCR will not be mailed to them or published, but is available upon request...
Newspaper Publication. Published the entire CCR in one or more local community newspapers with a comment that the CCR is not being directly mailed to all customers but that a copy is available upon request...

- Mail Delivery. Paper copy individually mailed to all customers.
Mail Notification of Electronic Delivery. Mailed notification (i.e., postcard or in newsletter, etc.) that CCR is available via direct URL (you must provide a direct link to CCR and give the option for the customer to request a paper copy) URL
Electronic Notification. Emailed a direct URL to CCR for bill-paying customers; emailed the CCR as a file attachment (PDF) or directly inserted CCR into the body of the email message. URL

Options should include how a paper copy of the CCR can be obtained if one is not provided.

Efforts must be made to reach customers who do not receive water bills, (such as apartment tenants, nursing home residents, etc.). This can be done by publicizing the availability of the CCR in the media, posting in public places, delivering multiple copies of the CCR for distribution by single-biller customers, delivering CCR to community organizations, posting on the internet, and/or including within the CCR a request for recipients to share information with non-billing customers.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

Signature: _____ Print Name: _____
Job Title: _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____
Email address: _____
Please print clearly

PLEASE NOTE: Although MDH sent a CCR to your system, we need a "final" copy of the CCR that your system distributed for our records. Whether you reformatted the CCR, or simply added a phone number for your system on the CCR, you must return a copy of the CCR and this form to MDH.

Return this form and a copy of the CCR or newspaper clipping of the CCR, by July 1, 2014.

Mailing Address:
Minnesota Department of Health
c/o Ms. Mackenzie Hales
Drinking Water Protection Section
P. O. Box 64975
St. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0975

Fax: 651/201-4701
Email: health.drinkingwateradvisory@state.mn.us

RETURN A COPY OF YOUR CCR AND THIS FORM TO MDH

Instructions for Community water systems serving 500 or fewer people:

Everything you need to know about how to distribute your Consumer Confidence Report . . . easily and inexpensively

You don't need to make a big investment—in money, time, or effort—to complete and distribute your Consumer Confidence Report, the annual water quality report all community water systems must produce and distribute every year.

Each year the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) produces a ready-to-go report for you.

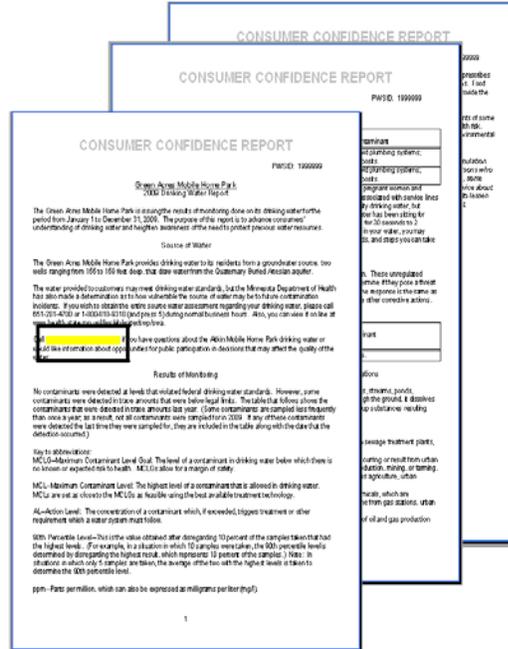
On the enclosed report be sure to complete the following:

In the shaded area, insert a phone number of a person residents can contact if they want more information.

Look for other shaded areas on the report where you may have to fill in information.

Consumer Confidence REPORT (example) ▶▶▶

This report provided by MDH contains almost all the required information. At a minimum, you will have to insert a phone number of a person your residents can contact if they want more information. That's usually all that is needed to complete the report, but look for other shaded areas that indicate that information needs to be filled in. When this is done, you have a report that **meets the federal requirements**.



How to Distribute Your CCR to Customers

Since your system serves 500 or fewer people, you have several options for distributing the report. The easiest is to make your customers aware of the availability of the report (post a notice in a common area) and let customers know that you will provide a copy of the CCR to anyone who requests one. The notice can be posted in a public place (common area) or in a local newspaper.

Make as many copies of the report as you think might be needed (and be ready to copy more if you receive more requests than you originally anticipated).

Very important: Send a copy of the Report and the Certification Form back to MDH by July 1 of each year. (This instruction page is not part of your report.)

It's that easy. You don't have to spend a lot of money to do the report. You can do it all yourself in a short time and for less than \$50 (probably a lot less).

2009 Certification Form

Name of System: Green Acres Mobile Home Park PWSID: 1389892

The information in the attached Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is accurate and has been distributed to customers in the following manner. You must choose at least one of the following options:

- Delivered the CCR door-to-door to each customer served by our water supply.
- Posted a notice that the CCR will not be mailed to them or published, but the available upon request. Provide a name and a number of a contact person for customers to call and request a copy of the CCR. The notice may post in a location where residents will not see it (e.g., post office, city hall, community health center, etc.). If using this option, you must return a copy of the notice you posted to inform customers that the CCR is available upon request, along with a copy of the CCR you intend to distribute to customers.
- Published the entire CCR in one or more local community newspapers with a comment that the CCR is available upon request to all customers. If that is not possible, you must provide a name and a number of a contact person for customers to call and request a copy of the CCR.
- Individually distributed to all customers. The distribution of the CCR was included with a utility bill, effort is not have been made to reach customers who do not receive utility bills, or as a separate effort (e.g., using home delivery, etc.). This can be done by publishing the availability of the CCR in the monthly journal in public places, delivering multiple copies of the CCR directly to the customers, delivering CCR to community organizations, posting on the Internet and/or holding within the CCR a request for people to have information with available customers.

Posted on the Internet at Web Site Address: _____

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name Printed: _____ Title: _____

Phone Number: _____

Return this form, along with a copy or newspaper clipping of the CCR (Cost: times Consumer Confidence Report, by July 1, 2010. Use the enclosed envelope or mail them to MDH. Print at the address:

City: St. Paul Minnesota Department of Health
 Zip: 55104-4701 Drinking Water Protection Division
 P.O. Box 64975
 St. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0975

PLEASE NOTE: Although MDH tests CCR to your system, we need a "final" copy of your CCR for our records. This way we know your system distributed to your customers - whether you submitted the CCR, or if you simply added a contact phone number for your system on the CCR - you must return a copy of the CCR and this form to MDH.

Failure to produce and distribute an annual Consumer Confidence Report and submit a copy of the report and Certification Form to the MDH by July 1, 2010, will result in enforcement actions, which may include fines, from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or the MDH.

Approved and authorized by the Minnesota Department of Health, the Drinking Water Protection Division, on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Health, at 180008189318.

RETURN A COPY OF YOUR CCR AND THIS FORM TO MDH

CERTIFICATION Form (example) ▶▶▶

Have Questions or Need Help? Contact one of the following people:

Don Christianson, Minnesota Rural Water Association: 1-800-367-6792
 Mackenzie Hales, Minnesota Department of Health: 651-201-4668



Minnesota Department of Health Division of Environmental Health
 625 North Robert Street Box 64975 St. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0975
<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water>



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWSID: 1600013

City of Winger 2013 Drinking Water Report

The City of Winger is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2013. 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 Winger provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: a 205-foot-deep well.

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.

Call 218-938-4150 if you have questions about the City of Winger drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Results of Monitoring

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 2013. 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.)

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.

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

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWSID: 1600013

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

nd—No Detection.

N/A—Not Applicable (does not apply).

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2013)	Average /Result*	
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	14.6-15.9	15.25✓	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	nd-.21	.11	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.87-1	.94	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)	0	60	N/A	1.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	N/A	.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	nd-.00088	.0004	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	nd-.00042	.0002	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

*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.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

✓Four quarterly samples are required to determine an average compliance value for this contaminant. At the end of 2013, less than four samples had been collected, therefore violation criteria could not be determined.

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.08-2	1.28	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
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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWSID: 1600013

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) (06/28/2011)	1.3	1.3	.49	0 out of 5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (06/28/2011)	0	15	.65	0 out of 5	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 Winger 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>.

Monitoring may have been done for additional contaminants that do not have MCLs established for them and are not required to be monitored under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Results may be available by calling 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 during normal business hours.

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 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 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.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWSID: 1600013

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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.