

City of St. Cloud > Public Utilities Department > 400 Second Street South > St. Cloud MN 56301
 publicutilities@ci.stcloud.mn.us > ci.stcloud.mn.us > (320) 255-7225 > PWSID 1730027

The **2018 Water Quality Report** summarizes the City of St. Cloud's drinking water monitoring results during the 2018 calendar year. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect water resources.

WATER SOURCE

The City of St. Cloud uses the Mississippi River as the source for drinking water. The drinking water provided to customers continues to meet or exceed drinking water quality expectations set by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH). MDH has determined that our source water is potentially susceptible to contamination. In response, the City of St. Cloud developed a Source Water Protection Plan to help prevent contamination of the Mississippi River. To obtain the source water assessment, please call 1-800-818-9318 (press 5) during regular business hours. The source water assessment can be viewed online at www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Please contact the Public Utilities Department or MDH if you have questions regarding drinking water or if you would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS RESULTS

No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards. However, some contaminants were detected in trace amounts that were below regulatory or legal limits. The table that follows shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts in 2018.

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 the 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.

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. Substances that may be present in river (source) water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wildlife, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and/or wastewater treatment facilities.
- *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 residential use, agriculture and/or urban stormwater runoff.
- *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.

DEFINITIONS

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - concentrations less than this have no known or expected risk to health.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

TT - Treatment Technique - a required treatment process to reduce the contaminant level.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - measurement of light intensity as a beam of light passes through a water sample.

AL - Action Level - the concentration that triggers treatment or other requirement.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

ppm - parts per million

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

ppb - parts per billion

NA - Not Applicable

PWSID - Public Water System Identification

INORGANIC & ORGANIC PARAMETERS – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER						
Parameter	EPA Limit (MCL)	EPA Goal (MCLG)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Meets Requirements	Typical Sources
Nitrate ppm	10.4	10	0.34	N/A	YES	Runoff from fertilizer; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride ppm	4.0	4.0	0.67	0.59 - 0.66	YES	Water additive to promote strong teeth.
Fluoride is nature's cavity fighter. Since studies show that optimal fluoride levels in drinking water benefit public health, municipal community water systems are required to add fluoride to the drinking water; fluoride concentration between 0.5 to 1.5 ppm is optimum.						
DISINFECTION RELATED PARAMETERS – TESTED IN DRINKING WATER						
Total Trihalo-methanes (THMs) ppb	80	N/A	26.5	18.7 – 38.2	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) ppb	60	N/A	25.8	15.6 – 34.5	YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine ppm	4.0	4.0	2.87	2.38 – 3.17	YES	Water additive used to control microbes.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT INDICATOR – TESTED IN SOURCE WATER AND DRINKING WATER						
Parameter	Removal Required	Range of % Removal	Average % Removal Achieved	Meets Requirements	Typical Sources	
Total Organic Carbon	Variable >30%	46 - 63	56	YES	N/A	
TREATMENT INDICATOR – TESTED DURING TREATMENT						
Parameter	Removal Requirements	% of Results in Compliance	Highest Test Result	Meets Requirements	Typical Source	
Turbidity	Treatment Technique	100%	0.26	YES	Soil Runoff	
LEAD AND COPPER – TESTED AT RESIDENTIAL TAPS						
Parameter (sample year)	EPA Action Level	EPA Goal	90% of home were under	Homes With High Levels	Meets Requirements	Typical Source
Copper (6/25/16) ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3	0	0.08	0 out of 30	YES	Piping; plumbing
Lead (6/25/16) ppb	90% of homes less than 15	0	1.9	0 out of 30	YES	Piping; plumbing
If present in elevated levels, lead can cause serious health problems especially for pregnant women and children. The City provides high quality drinking water, but does not 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 the tap for two minutes before using for drinking or cooking. You can have your water tested for lead by contacting the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead .						
<i>This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.</i>						
Soomaaliga Warbixintan waxay wadataa macluumaad muhiim ad ee la xiriira biyaha aad cabtid. Cid ha Kuu tarjunto ama la hadl cid fahmaysa.						
En español Información importante. Si no la entiende, haga que alguien se la traduzca ahora.						



Want to be part of something GREATER?

St. Cloud Technical and Community College Water Environment Technologies (WETT) program provides the education and skills needed to work in the Water & Wastewater Industry.

12-month course *Great career placement rate*

For more information, contact SCTCC WETT Program: (320) 308-5952



ST. CLOUD
TECHNICAL &
COMMUNITY
COLLEGE

INNOVATION IMPROVEMENT EXCELLENCE