

CITY OF FAIRMONT 2010

DRINKING WATER REPORT

The city of Fairmont is issuing the results of the monitoring done on its drinking water by the Minnesota Department of Health for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2010. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and to heighten their awareness of the need to protect our precious water resource. **During October 1 to October 31, 2010, water samples showed that 5.8% of turbidity measurements were over 0.3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU), but none exceeded the maximum limit of 1 NTU. No more than 5 % of samples may exceed 0.3 NTU per month. Normal turbidity levels at our plant are below 0.3 NTUs.** This report is a review of the data compiled on potential contaminants in 2010. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and the Minnesota Department of Health Standards. Also listed are phone numbers and information about how you can find out more about your water system.

2010 MONITORING RESULTS

No contaminants were detected at levels that exceeded the Federal Safe Drinking Water Standards in 2010. However, some contaminants were detected in trace amounts that were below legal limits. The table on the back page shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts in 2010. (Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once per year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled by the Minnesota Department of Health in 2010. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table.

SOURCE OF FAIRMONT'S WATER

The City of Fairmont provides its water from Budd Lake, a surface water source. Water is drawn from Budd Lake through two intakes: a shallow intake and a deep intake. The Water Treatment Plant is operated to utilize the intake that has the best raw water quality. If you would like more detailed information on how Fairmont's water is treated or have any questions about the drinking water, please call Butch Hybbert at the Water Plant, phone number is **235-6789**.

The water provided to customers may meet drinking water standards but the Minnesota Department of Health has determined that one or more of the sources of water is potentially 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/divs/water/swp/swa.

COMPLIANCE WITH NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

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 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.

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 for 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 Conservation Tips:

Repair dripping faucets. A faucet dripping at one drop per second will waste 2700 gallons per year.

Don't let water run needlessly when you are washing dishes, shaving, or brushing your teeth.

Water lawns before 8 AM and after 8 PM. Any other time during the day you will lose most of the water you are applying to evaporation. Go to www.fairmont.org for more conservation tips.

Main Inside Heading



Caption describing picture or graphic.

The most important information is included here on the inside panels. Use these panels to introduce your organization and describe specific products or

services. This text should be brief and should entice the reader to want to know more about the product or service.

You can use secondary headings to organize your text to make it more scannable for the reader.

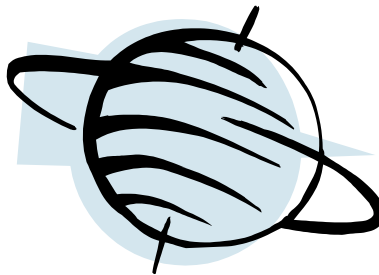
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Water Filtration plant

1022 Albion Ave
Fairmont, MN 56031
Your Address Line 3
Your Address Line 4

Phone: 507-235-6789
Fax: 507-235-9512
E-mail: pucwater@bevcomm.net

2010 TREATED WATER QUALITY ROUNDUP

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	FAIRMONT'S WATER 2010 AVERAGE	FAIRMONT'S WATER 2010 RANGE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS
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REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

FLUORIDE (PPM)	4	4	0.96	0.85 TO 0.99	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE THAT PROMOTES STRONG TEETH.
NITRATE (PPM)	10	10	6.8	1.6 TO 6.8	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE.
CHLORINE (PPM)	MRDLG OF 4	MRDL OF 4	2.84*****	1.8 TO 4.1****	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
TURBIDITY (NTU)	NA*	TT	0.28**	94.2%***	SOIL RUNOFF
CHLORITE (PPM)	0.8	1.0	0.57	Nd TO 0.62	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
ARSENIC (PPB)	0	50	1.04	N/A	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (OOCYSTS/L)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nd TO 0.21	HUMAN AND ANIMAL FECAL WASTE
ALPHA EMITTER (pCi/l)	0	15.4	0.59	N/A	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
GLYPHOSATE (PPB)	700	700	3.5	nd TO 7	RUNOFF FROM HERBICIDE USED ON ROW CROPS
TRIHALOMETHANES (PPB)	0	80	62.72	35.7 TO 97.7	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
HALOACETIC ACIDS (PPB)	0	60	34.03	18.8 TO 45.1	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
BENZENE (PPB)	0	5	2.73	ND TO 4.4	DISCHARGE FROM FACTORIES;LEACHING FROM GAS STORAGE,LANDFILLS

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

SODIUM (PPM)	THESE UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS DO NOT HAVE A MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS. THEY ARE ASSESSED.	44	N/A	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
SULFATE (PPM)		37.1	N/A	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMERS TAP	ACTION LEVEL	90TH % LEVEL	# OF SITES OVER AL	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS
LEAD (PPB)*****	N/A	15	1.9	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES.
COPPER (PPB)	N/A	1.3	0.03	

*TURBIDITY IS A MEASURE OF THE CLARITY OF THE WATER. WE MONITOR IT BECAUSE IT IS A GOOD INDICATOR OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR FILTRATION SYSTEM. TURBIDITY HAS NO HEALTH EFFECTS. HOWEVER, TURBIDITY CAN INTERFERE WITH DISINFECTION AND PROVIDE A MEDIUM FOR MICROBIAL GROWTH. **HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT; MUST BE LESS THAN 0.30NTU IN 95% OF MONTHLY SAMPLES. ***LOWEST MONTHLY % OF THE SAMPLES MEETING THE TURBIDITY LIMITS. MUST BE AT LEAST 95%. ****HIGHEST AND LOWEST MONTHLY AVERAGE. *****HIGHEST QUARTERLY AVERAGE. NTU-NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNIT. USED TO MEASURE CLARITY IN DRINKING WATER. pCi/l-PICOCURRIES PER LITER (A MEASURE OF RADIOACTIVITY).

*****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 FAIRMONT 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 COOKING OR DRINKING. IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR WATER, YOU MAY WISH TO HAVE YOUR WATER TESTED. INFORMATION OF LEAD IN DRINKING WATER, TESTING METHODS, AND STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO MINIMIZE EXPOSURE IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE A 800-426-4791 OR AT EPA WEBSITE <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. TT-TREATMENT TECHNIQUE: A REQUIRED PROCESS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS ON THE TABLE : nd-No Detection 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 allows for a margin of sagety. MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MGCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology 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 (ug/l). AL-Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which the water system must follow. 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 taken.